



# Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat

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## Diseases affecting hearing

1. Acute hearing loss
2. Chronic hearing loss
3. Tinnitus

## 影響聽力的病變

1. 急性耳聾
2. 慢性耳聾
3. 耳鳴



Acute sensorineural hearing loss  
as only symptom :

Idiopathic sudden sensorineural  
hearing loss 急性神經性耳聾

ENT emergency

Need specialist management

QEH protocol include trental  
and steroid

Need to exclude acoustic  
neuroma sudden haemorrhage



Acute hearing loss with other symptoms:

急性耳聾及其他

E.g. HL+pain: Acute otitis media

Amoxil as first line antibiotic\*

急性中耳炎\*

E.g. HL+dizziness: labyrinthitis

E.g. HL+dizziness+tinnitus:

Meniere's disease\*

孟爾氏綜合症\*



# Acute hearing loss after ear operation:

手術後的耳聾

1. Incidental SNHL 偶發
2. Disruption of prosthesis \*\*  
人造耳骨移位
3. Reperforation \*\*  
耳膜再穿



Acute hearing loss after trauma: 創傷後耳聾

1. Traumatic perforation\*

穿孔

2. Haemotympanium\*

鼓室積血

3. Ossicular chain disruption\*\*

耳骨移位

4. Inner ear damage

內耳受傷



## Chronic hearing loss alone:

1. Noise induced hearing loss
2. Presbycusis
3. Inactive chronic otitis media\*\*  
慢性中耳炎
4. Congenital cholesteatoma\*\* 膽脂  
瘤
5. Secretory otitis media\*  
漿液性中耳炎




★ Chronic hearing loss alone:-

★ 6. Impacted ear wax\*\*耳垢

★ 7. Middle or inner tumors\*\*\* or  
otosclerosis\*\*中耳腫瘤/骨硬化

★ 8. Ototoxicity



Acute loss of balance as only  
symptoms-Ear causes:急性耳  
病致平衡障礙

1. Vestibular neuronitis 迷路炎
2. BPPV 位置性暈眩
3. Vestibular insufficiency 前庭  
障礙
4. Ototoxicity 耳中毒



## Chronic hearing loss with other symptoms:

### 1. CHL+pain:

e.g. infected keratosis  
obturans\*

閉門性角化症

### 2. CHL+discharge:

e.g. CSOM\*\*慢性中耳炎

Cholesteatoma\*\*\*膽脂瘤

### 3. CHL+neurological deficits:

e.g. Acoustic neuroma\*\*\*聽神經瘤



Acute loss of balance with other symptoms-- ear cause:

急性耳病致平衡障礙  
加其他症狀

1. Dizziness+hearing loss—e.g.  
Meniere's disease, viral or bacterial labyrinthitis
2. Dizziness+headache—e.g.  
Intracranial complication of CSOM<sup>\*\*\*</sup>/Cholesteatoma<sup>\*\*</sup>  
/CP angle tumor<sup>\*\*</sup>



## Chronic loss of balance alone— ear cause

慢性耳病致平衡障礙

1. Traumatic/iatrogenic\*
2. Infective\*
3. Neoplastic\*\*
4. Metabolic
5. Toxins

Chronic loss of balance with other symptoms—ear cause:

慢性耳病致平衡障礙及其他症狀

1. LOB+HL: e.g. acoustic

neuroma\*聽神經瘤

2. LOB+Tinnitus+HL:

Meniere's disease孟爾氏綜合症

3. LOB+otorrhoea: eg. CSOM,

cholesteatoma膽脂

瘤



Tinnitus: subjective experience of hearing in the ear or head

耳鳴:主觀之聲音

Causes:

1. Central—CVA, tumor\*\*
2. Retrocochlear---CPA tumor\*\*
3. Cochlear—idiopathic, toxins, etc
4. Conductive—wax\*, SOM\*, CSOM\*

# Objective tinnitus :

客觀耳鳴

## 1. Vascular causes

血管原因

Arterial etiologies: AVM\*\*,  
atherosclerotic carotid,  
aberrant artery, etc.

Venous etiologies: Jugular  
bulb abnormalities etc.

## 2. Muscular causes

肌肉原因

Palatal myoclonus\*\*

Stapedial myoclonus\*



Tinnitus –common ear cause :

1. Presbycusis
2. Noise exposure
3. Barotrauma\*
4. Ear wax\*
5. Ototoxicity( aspirin, NSAID)
6. Meniere's disease
7. Secretory otitis media\*! NPC!
8. Idiopathic



- ☀ Types of surgery:-

- ☀ Minor:--

- ☀ e.g. Myringotomy, grommet insertion

鼓膜切開

- ☀ Intermediate:--

- ☀ e.g.- Tympanoplasty

- ☀ 鼓室成形術

- ☀ Major:-

- ☀ Stapedectomy 磴骨切除術

- ☀ Mastoidectomy 乳突切除術

- ☀ Cochlear implant 人工耳蝸

- ☀

# Indications for surgery in general 手術的適應指標

- ✱ 1. Failed conservative/medical \*  
✱ treatment. 保守或內科處理失敗
- ✱ 2. Surgical pathology \*\*  
✱ 本身是外科病變
- ✱ 3. Surgery give better result \*\*\*  
✱ 外科處理有較佳效果



## Surgery of external ear:-

-Congenital abnormalities

先天畸形

-Trauma創傷

-Haematoma auris耳郭血腫

-Abscess膿瘡

-Tumors腫瘤—Benign e.g.

Exotosis

Carcinoma



Surgery of middle and inner ear

Functional approach:

Surgery to restore

a. Hearing

b. Balance

耳手術功能性考量

聽力和平衡

Other consideration:

Cosmetic/plastic surgery/ trauma

其他考量---美容/整形外科/創傷



## Diseases of Larynx-

咽喉外科

Commonest symptoms of  
larynx:

Hoarseness or changing voice

Voice strain; dysphonia; loss of  
voice

# Horseness Causes:

- ★ Congenital:

- ★ e.g. glottic web 喉蹼,

- ★ subglottic stenosis 聲門下狹窄,

- ★ haemangioma 聲門下血管瘤,

- ★ cysts 囊腫\*\*

- ★ Acquired:--



Inflammation/neoplastic/neurological

## Acquired causes:-

1. Vocal nodules\* 小節
2. Vocal polyps\*\* 息肉
3. Reinke's edema\*/\*\*\* 水腫
4. Granuloma 肉芽\*/\*\*\*
5. Laryngeal carcinoma 喉瘤\*/\*\*/\*\*\*\*
6. Vocal cord palsy 聲帶麻痺\*/\*\*/\*\*\*\*
7. TB laryngitis 結核病
8. Laryngitis 咽喉炎
9. Laryngocele\* 喉氣囊



## Common causes

Infection: Bacterial/ viral laryngitis

Irritation: Abuses

- Allergy(Cough)

- Alcohol

- Acid ( reflux)

- A cigarette



## Otorhinolaryngologist examination:

Examination of the larynx is a  
must before surgery

Indirect laryngoscopy  
with mirror

Flexible laryngoscope

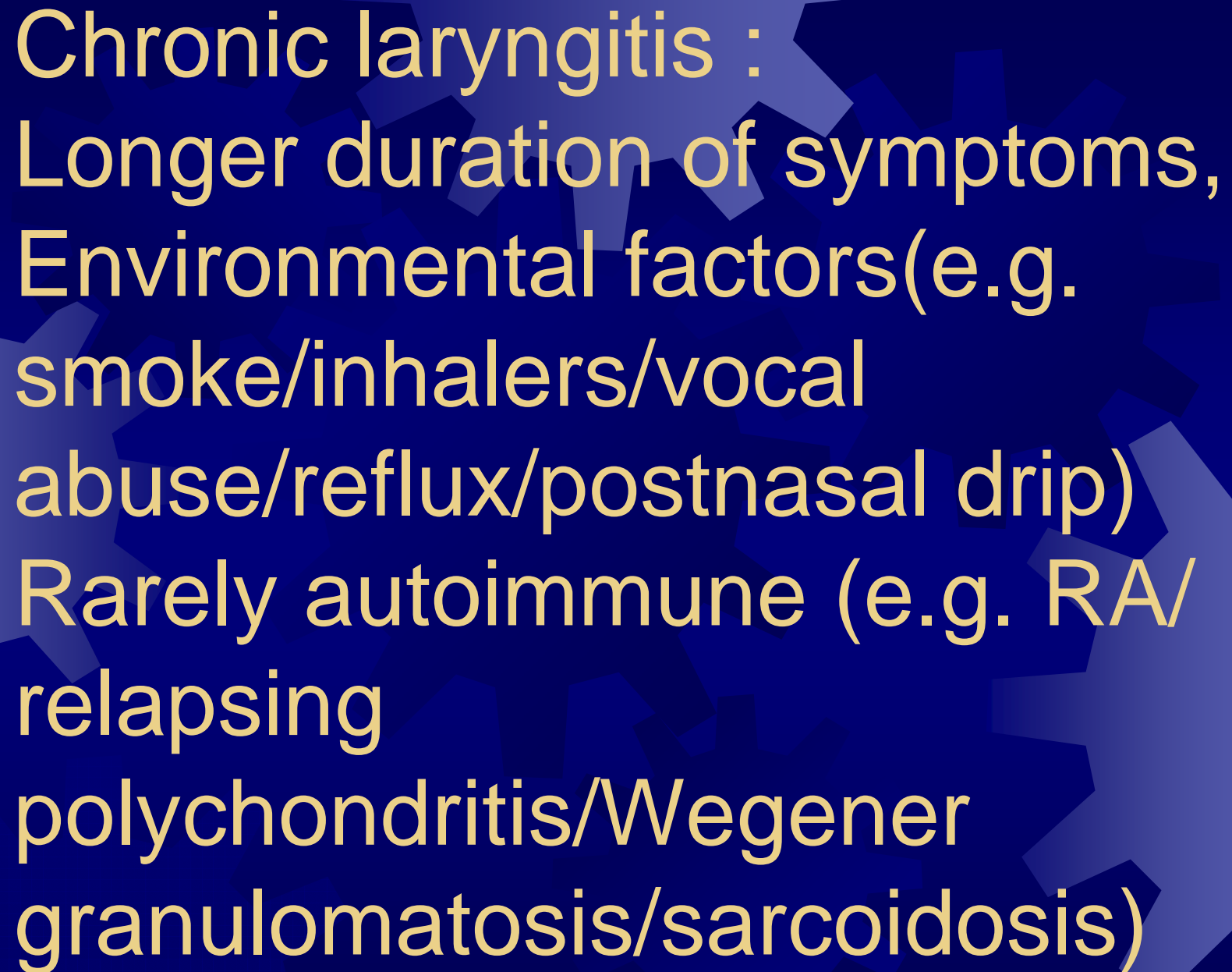


Acute viral laryngitis:


Abrupt onset and self limiting,  
less than 3 weeks usually.

Fever and lymph nodes

In children can lead to fatal  
conditions like croup and  
epiglottitis



➤ Chronic laryngitis :  
Longer duration of symptoms,  
Environmental factors(e.g.  
smoke/inhalers/vocal  
abuse/reflux/postnasal drip)  
Rarely autoimmune (e.g. RA/  
relapsing  
polychondritis/Wegener  
granulomatosis/sarcoidosis)



# Disease of the nose— symptomatic approach

- ✦ Epistaxis
- ✦ Rhinorrhoea
- ✦ Nasal blockage
- ✦ Hyposmia
- ✦ Nasal pain



✦ Epistaxis:--

✦ Age

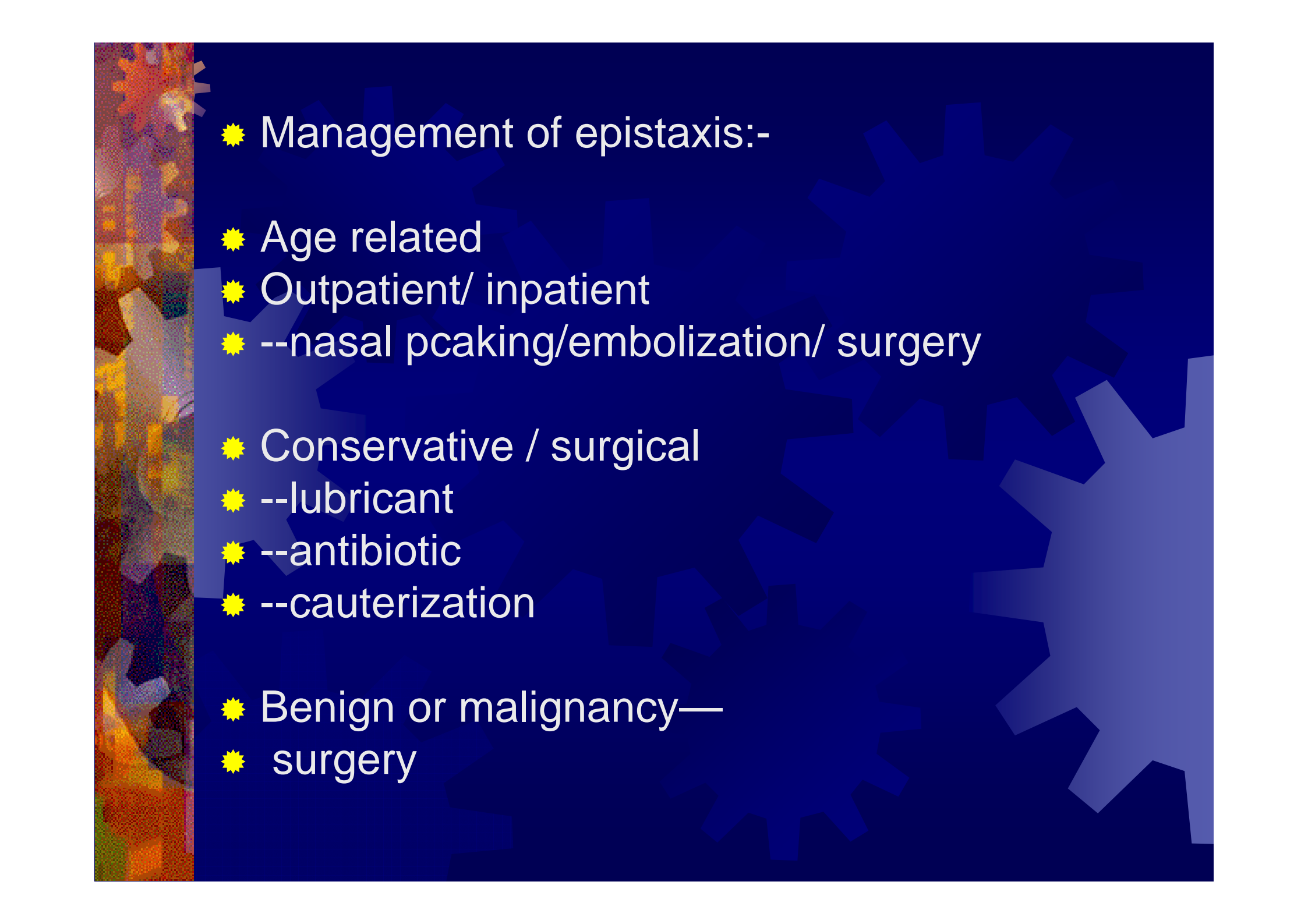
✦ Bleeding tendency

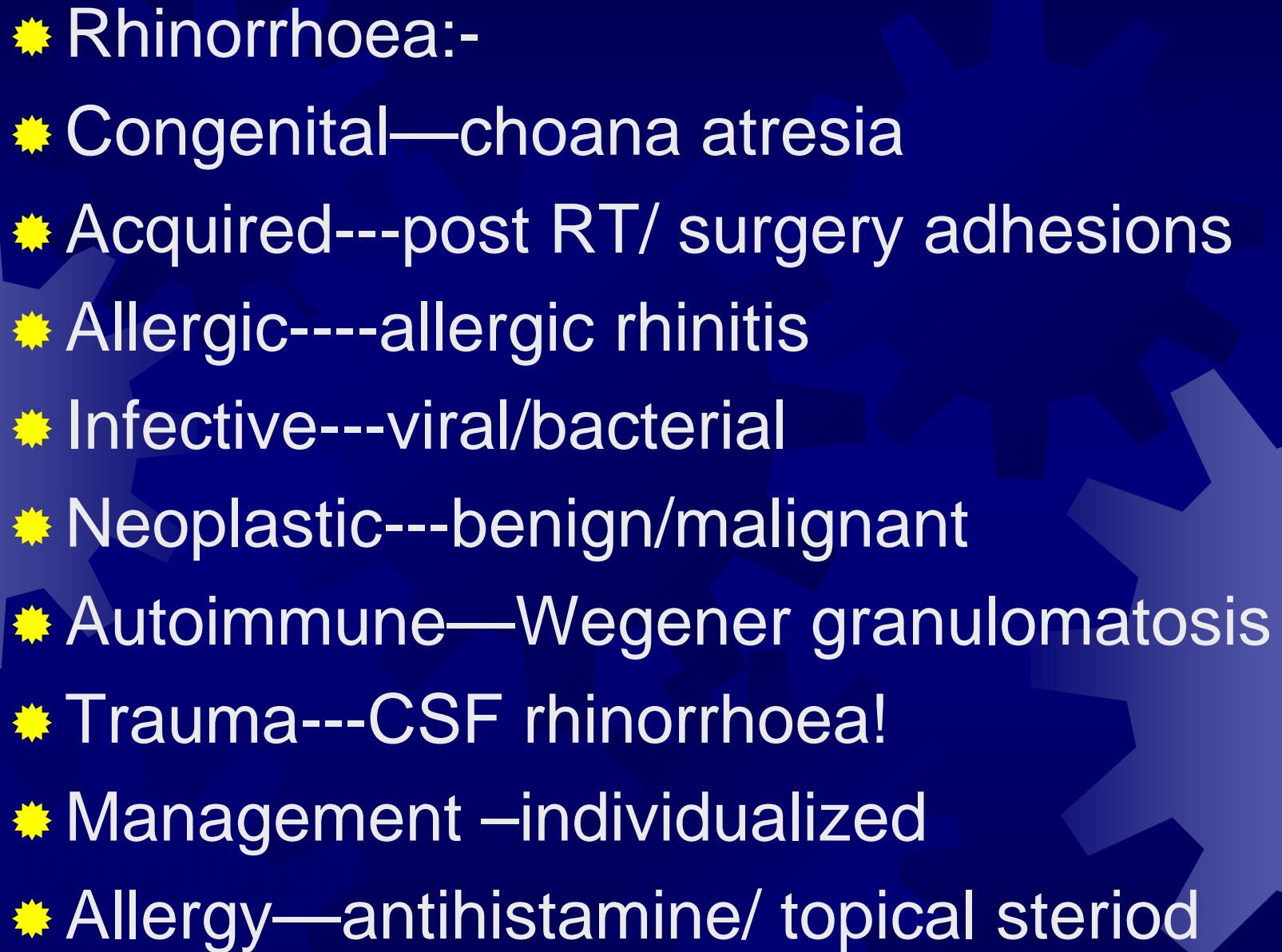
✦ Local causes/ systemic causes

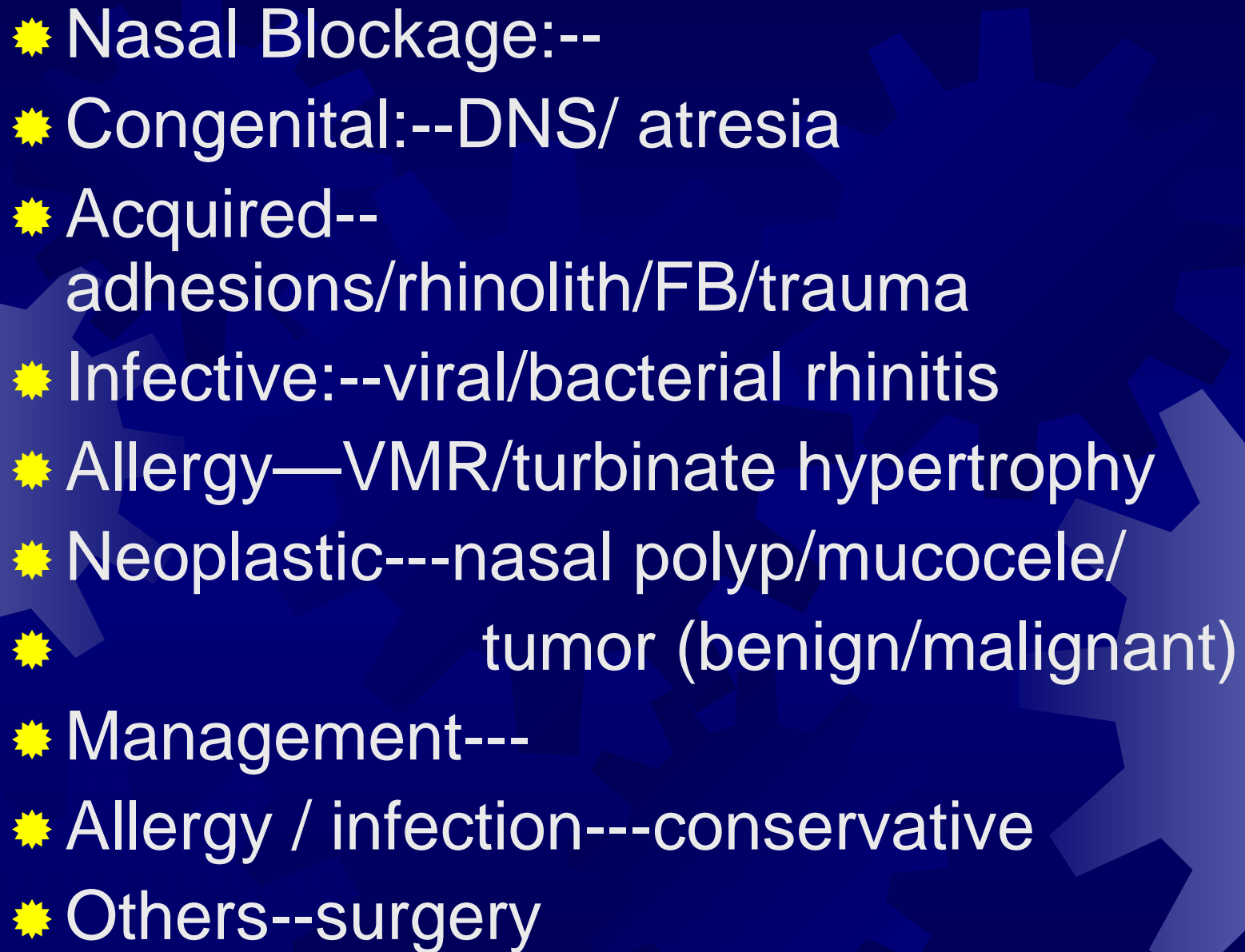
✦ Anterior or posterior epistaxis

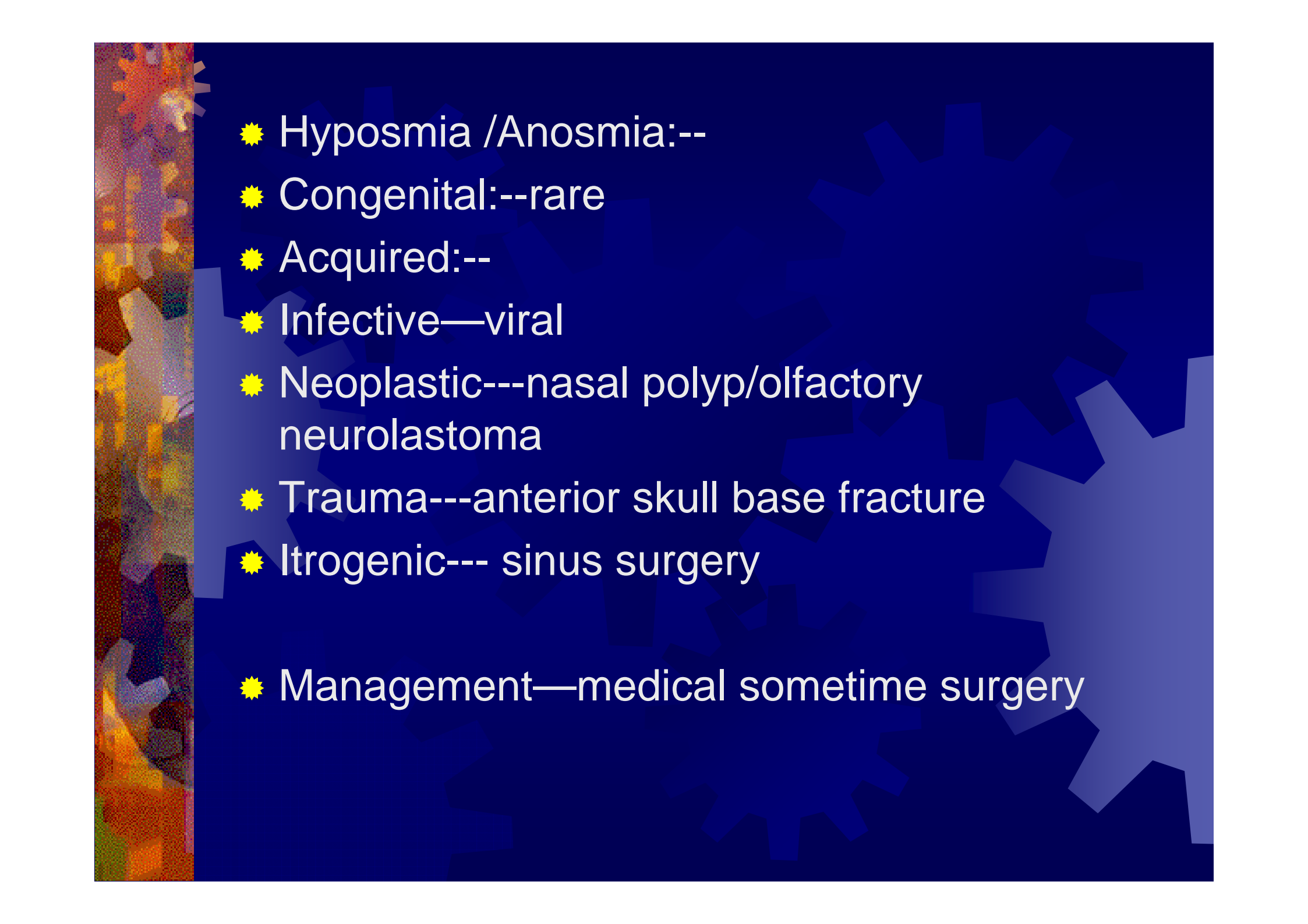
✦ Benign or malignancy

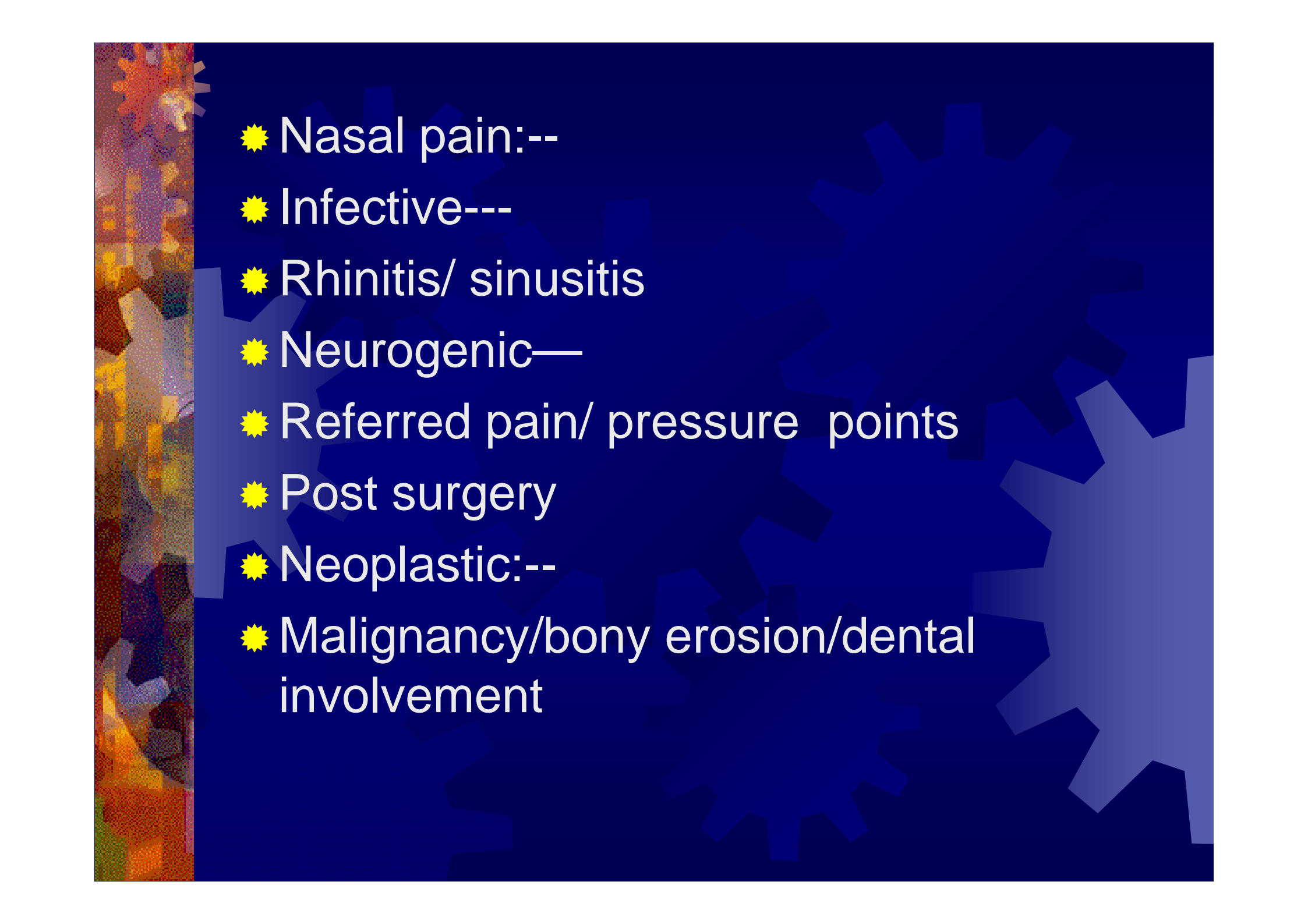
✦ Blood stained saliva/ PND

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- ✦ Management of epistaxis:-
  - ✦ Age related
  - ✦ Outpatient/ inpatient
  - ✦ --nasal packing/embolization/ surgery
  - ✦ Conservative / surgical
  - ✦ --lubricant
  - ✦ --antibiotic
  - ✦ --cauterization
  - ✦ Benign or malignancy—
  - ✦ surgery

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- ✦ Rhinorrhoea:-
  - ✦ Congenital—choana atresia
  - ✦ Acquired---post RT/ surgery adhesions
  - ✦ Allergic----allergic rhinitis
  - ✦ Infective---viral/bacterial
  - ✦ Neoplastic---benign/malignant
  - ✦ Autoimmune—Wegener granulomatosis
  - ✦ Trauma---CSF rhinorrhoea!
  - ✦ Management –individualized
  - ✦ Allergy—antihistamine/ topical steroid

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- ✦ Nasal Blockage:--
  - ✦ Congenital:--DNS/ atresia
  - ✦ Acquired--  
adhesions/rhinolith/FB/trauma
  - ✦ Infective:--viral/bacterial rhinitis
  - ✦ Allergy—VMR/turbinate hypertrophy
  - ✦ Neoplastic---nasal polyp/mucocele/  
tumor (benign/malignant)
  - ✦ Management---
  - ✦ Allergy / infection---conservative
  - ✦ Others--surgery

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- ✦ Hyposmia /Anosmia:--
  - ✦ Congenital:--rare
  - ✦ Acquired:--
  - ✦ Infective—viral
  - ✦ Neoplastic---nasal polyp/olfactory neuroblastoma
  - ✦ Trauma---anterior skull base fracture
  - ✦ Iatrogenic--- sinus surgery
  
  - ✦ Management—medical sometime surgery

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- ✦ Nasal pain:--
  - ✦ Infective---
  - ✦ Rhinitis/ sinusitis
  - ✦ Neurogenic—
  - ✦ Referred pain/ pressure points
  - ✦ Post surgery
  - ✦ Neoplastic:--
  - ✦ Malignancy/bony erosion/dental involvement



# Surgery of the nose

Minor surgery:--

- Turbinate reduction

Intermediate surgery:-

- Septoplasty

- Submucosal resection

Major surgery:-

- Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery

- Caldwell luc surgery

- Open septorhinoplasty

- Lateral rhinotomy

- Maxillectomy