

Bull's Eye Lamp



A source of illumination.

- **100 watts** white bulb.
- **Plano convex lens** placed in front of the bulb.
- Bulls lamp is placed **6 inches** above and behind the **left** shoulder of the patient, at the level of left ear of the patient.
- While using a Bull's lamp the examiner must focus the light using a **head mirror** to illuminate the patient.



Head Mirror

Concave mirror

- Diameter **9 cm**
- Central hole **2 cm**
- Focal length **250mm**





Otoscope

- Hand held , battery operated
- Convex lens
- 2x magnification
- Has attachment for pneumatic speculum (siegels speculum)



Siegel's speculum

- 2.5 times magnification.
- Convex lens.
- To see TM mobility (pneumatic otoscopy), Fistula test, Gelles, Browns sign.
- Suction secretions, Spray antibiotic



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45091-03



45091-04

4 mm Ø



45091-15

15 mm Ø



45091-17

17 mm Ø



45091-22

22 mm Ø



Polus



Ear/Aural speculum





Fig. : Hartmann aural Fig. : Shea aural Fig. : Rosen aural



Holmgren self-retaining aural Fig. : Tur



Tuning fork

- 128, 256, 512 (MC used), 1024 frequencies
- Struck at junction of upper 1/3 and lower 2/3, lightly against the elbow
- Placed at 2.5 cm from the pinna in its acoustic axis for AC
- Base placed on mastoid for BC
- Type and degree of hearing loss
- Rinnes negative with 256(15 db), 512(30 db), 1024 (45 db) hearing loss



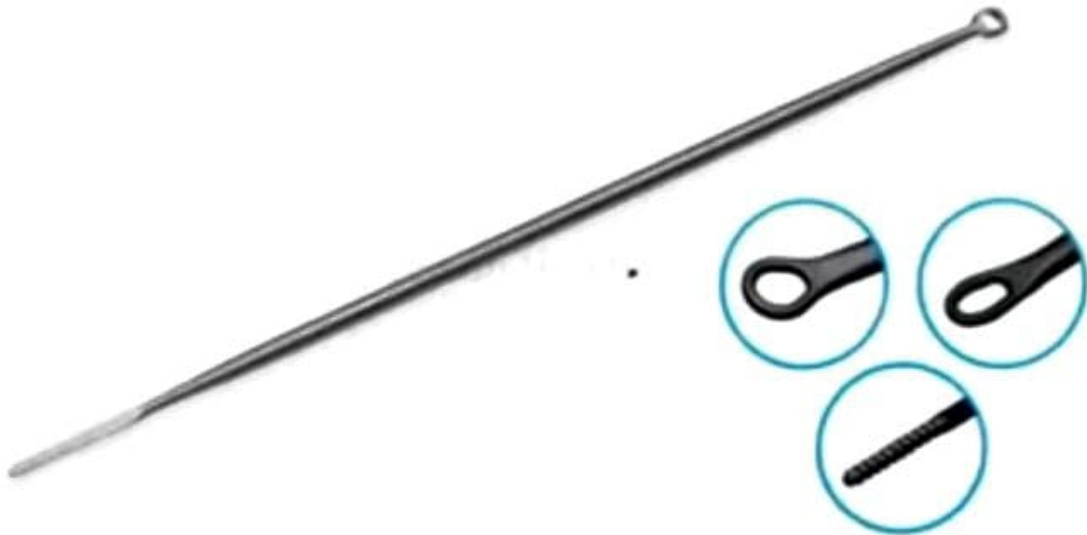
Tuning Fork(Gardiner)

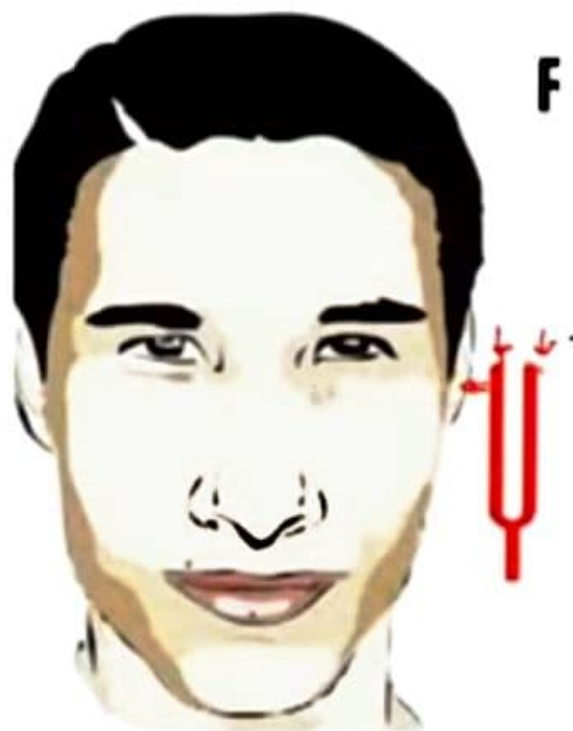
- **Base plate or foot plate**
- **Shaft**
- **prongs**



Jobson Horne probe with ring curette

- **Ring and sharp serrated end.**
- **Wax, foreign body , probe aural polyp,mop discharge**





Jobson Horne probe with ring curette

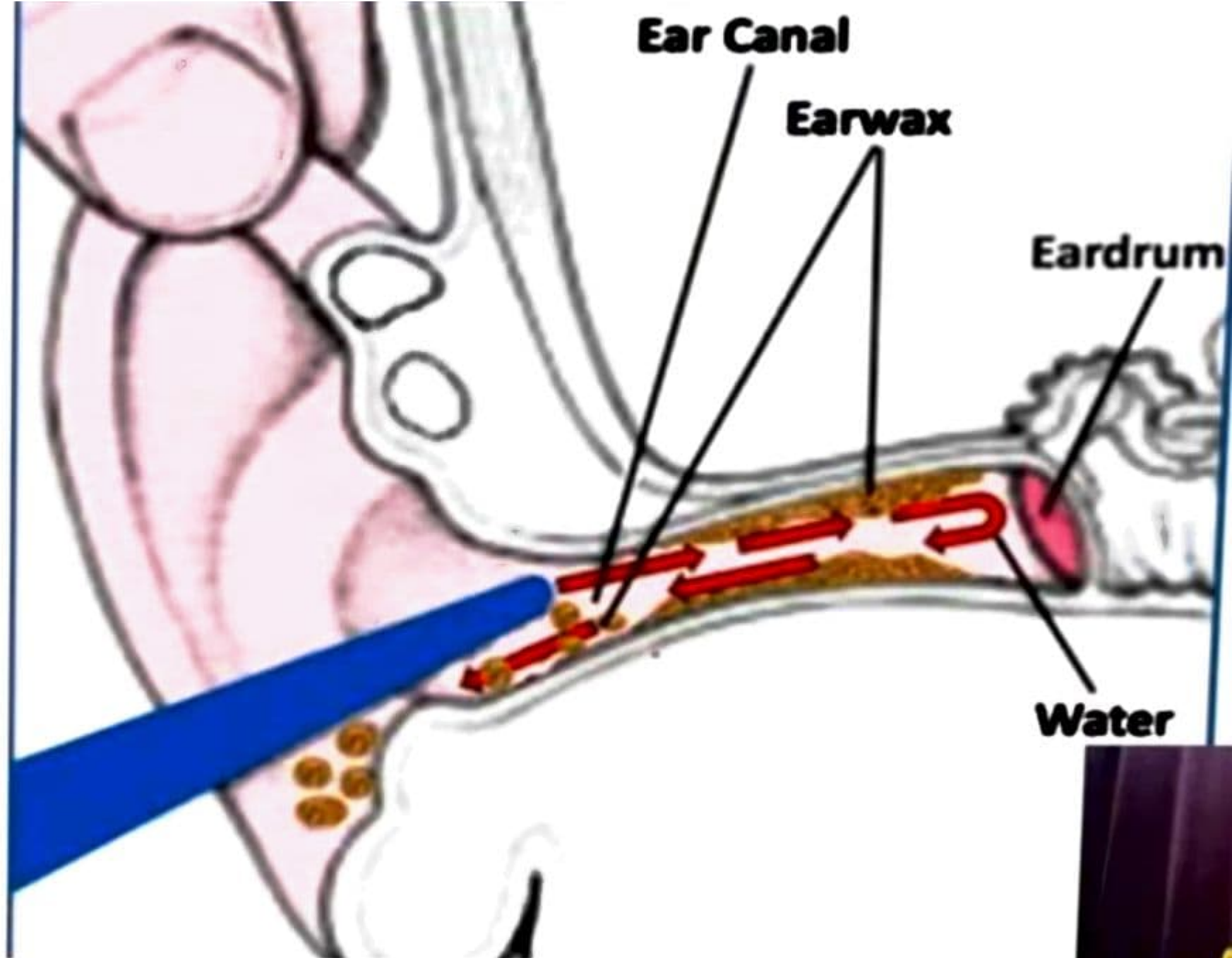
- **Ring and sharp serrated end.**
- **Wax, foreign body , probe aural polyp,mop discharge**



Aural syringe

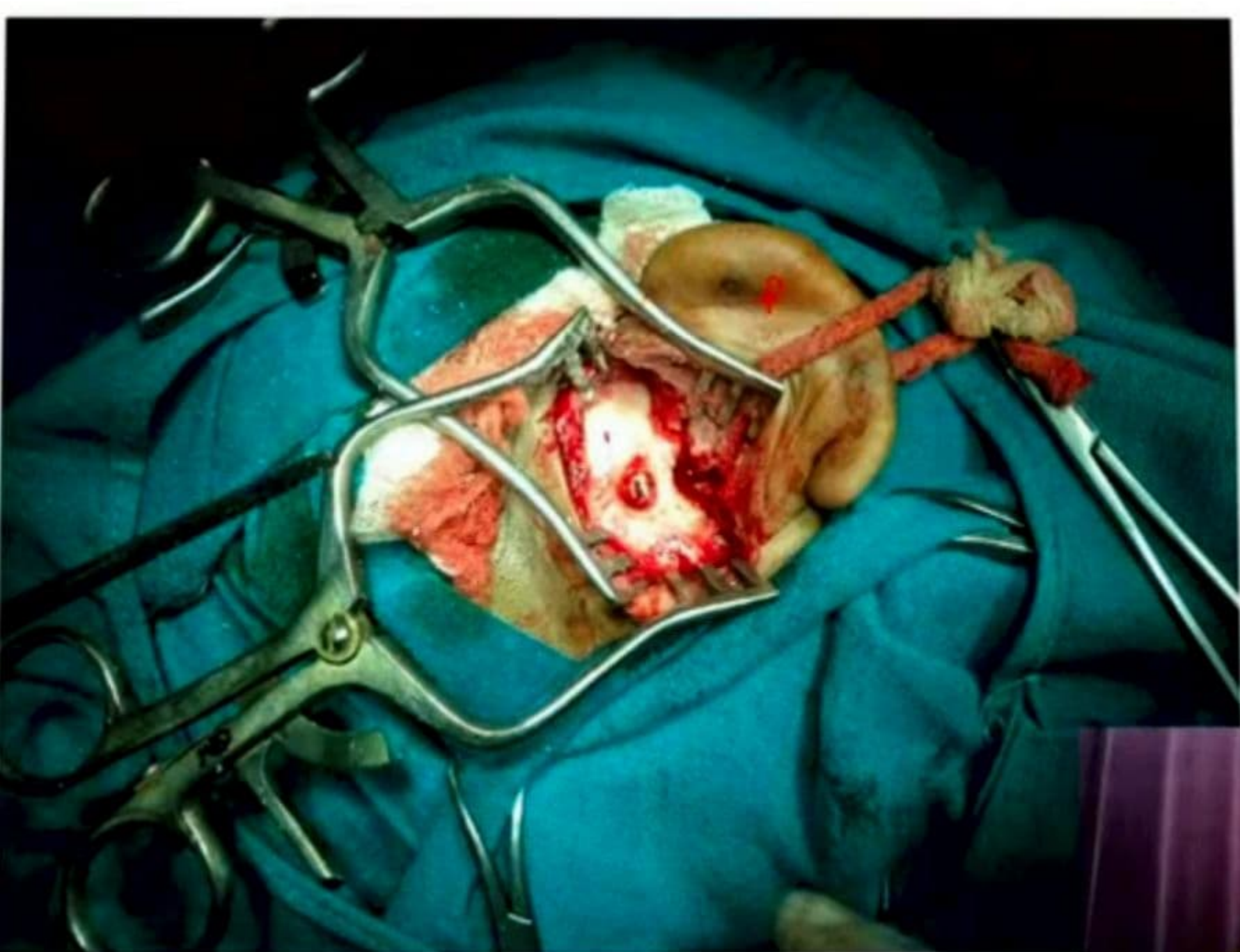
- Wax
- Foreign body
- Debris





Self retaining ,hemostatic mastoid retractor

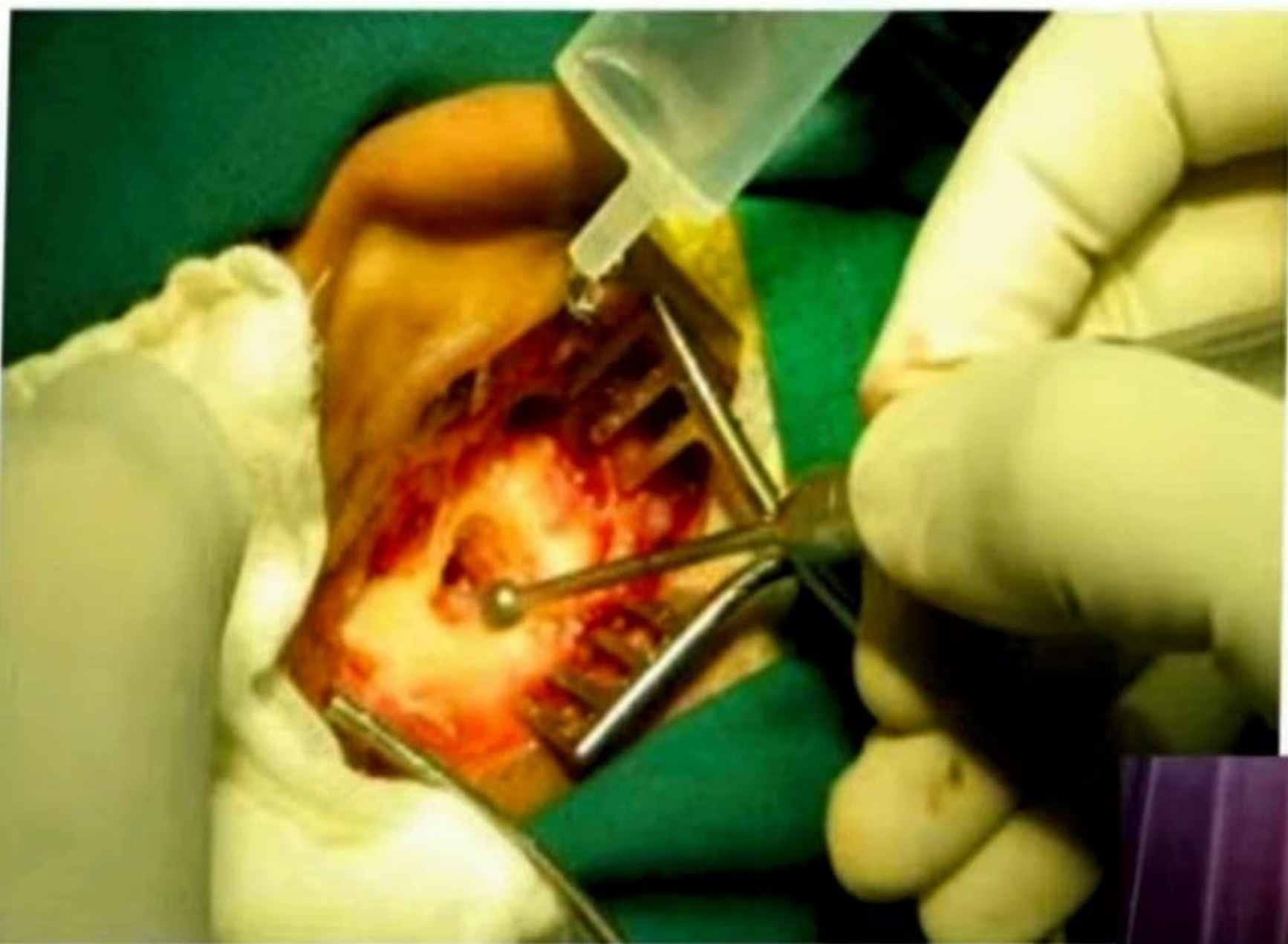




Self retaining ,hemostatic mastoid retractor

- 2 prongs, 3*3, 3*4, 2*2 teeth
- Hands free, tissues away from surgical field, haemostatic by putting pressure....bleeding reduced.
- For ear surgeries
- Neck surgeries- tracheostomy , thyroidectomy
- Skull surgeries





Cutting Burr



Diamond Burr

- cuts bone slowly
- Near vital structures
- Facial nerve, dura , inner ear



Lempert Mastoid curette

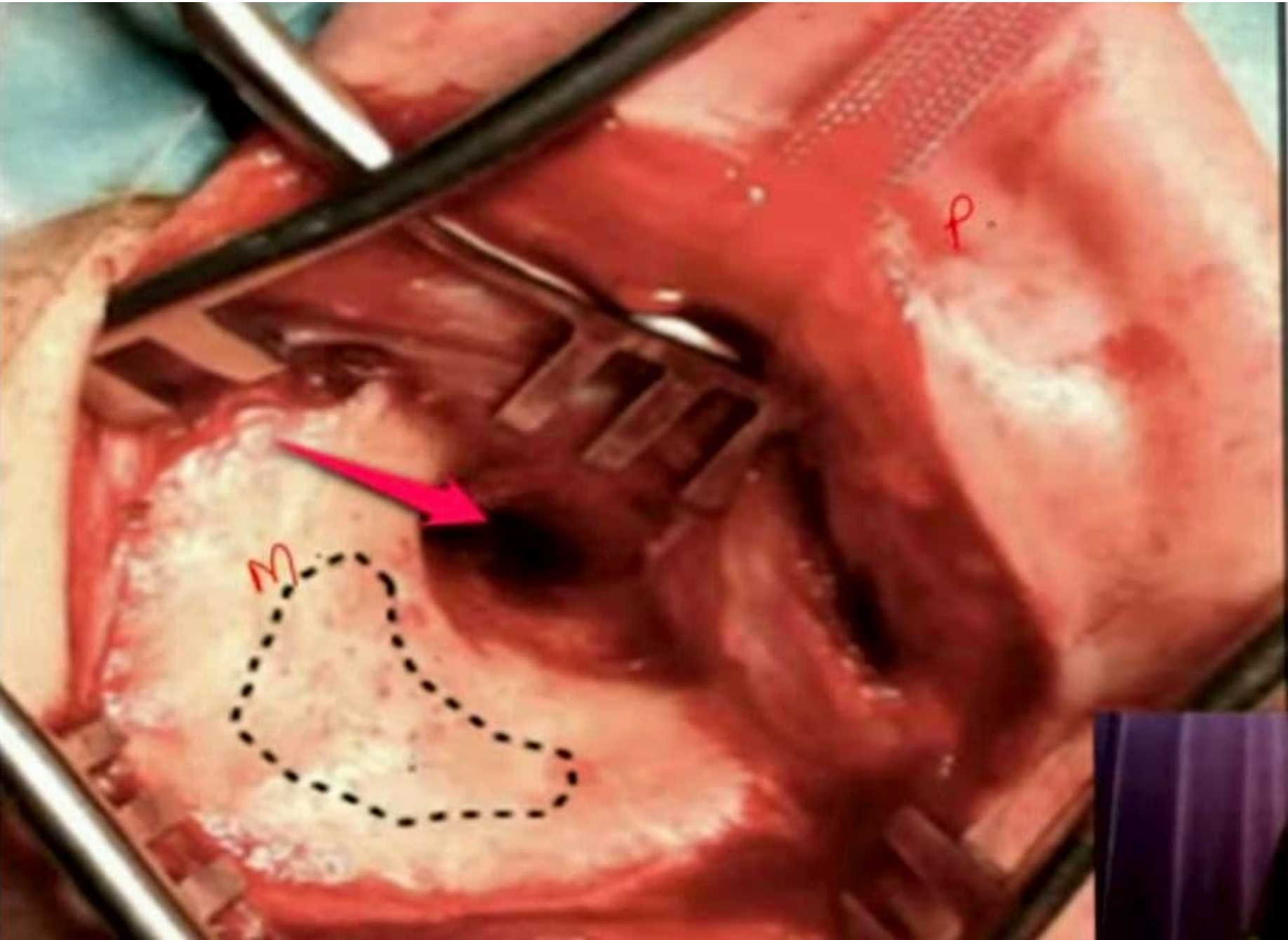
*mastoid
curette*



Tilley Aural forceps

- For packing EAC with medicated packs and for removal of packs
- Removal of Foreign body , debris from EAC







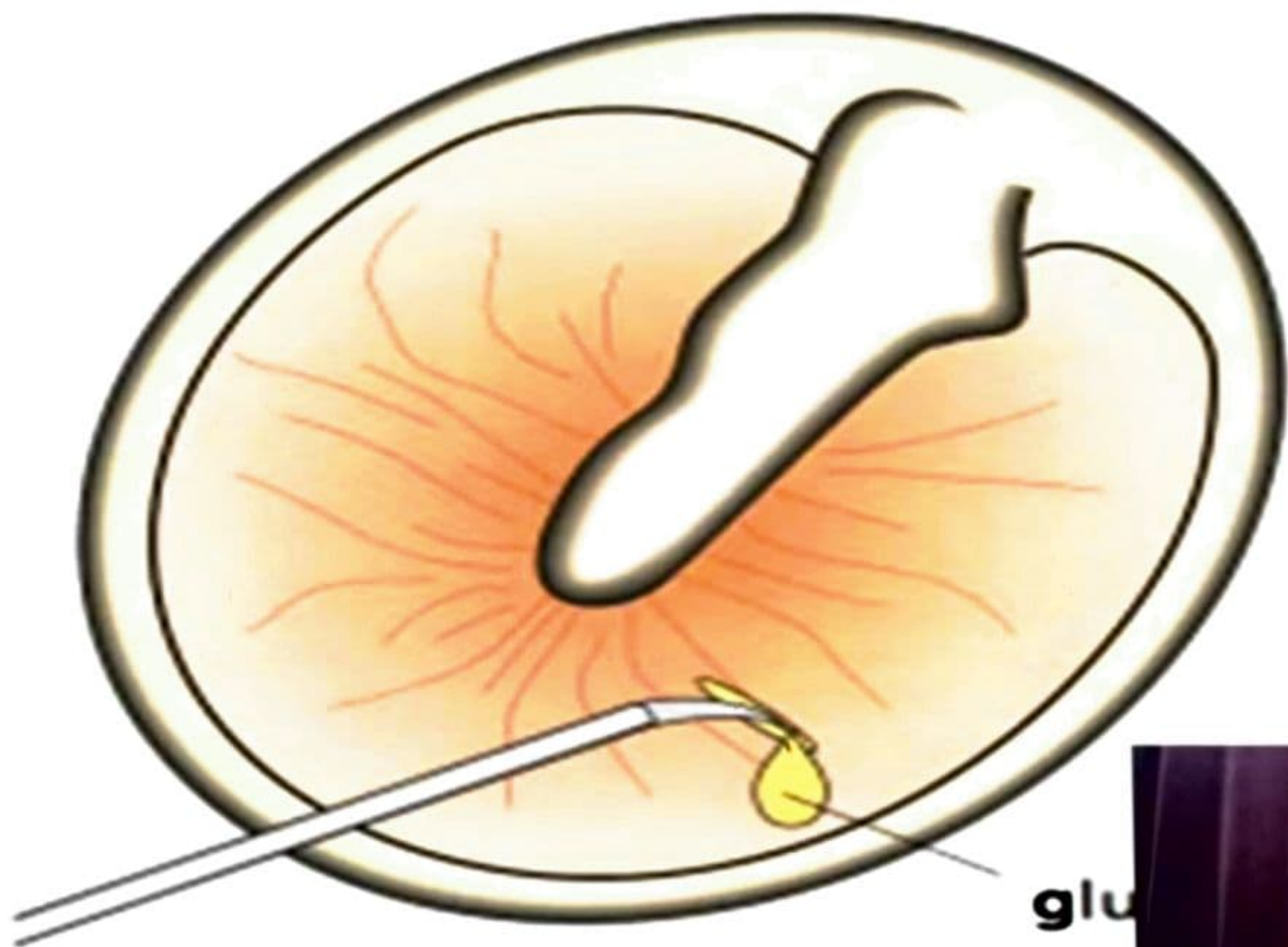
OTO -ENDOSCOPE

- 10 cm length
- 1.7, 2.7 mm diameter
- 0, 30, 45, 70 degree angles
- To see the middle ear mucosa and ossicles through the perforation
- Inspect hidden areas, ET orifice
- Take biopsy
- Do endoscopic myringoplasty

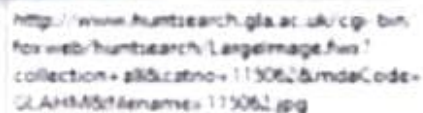


Myringotomy



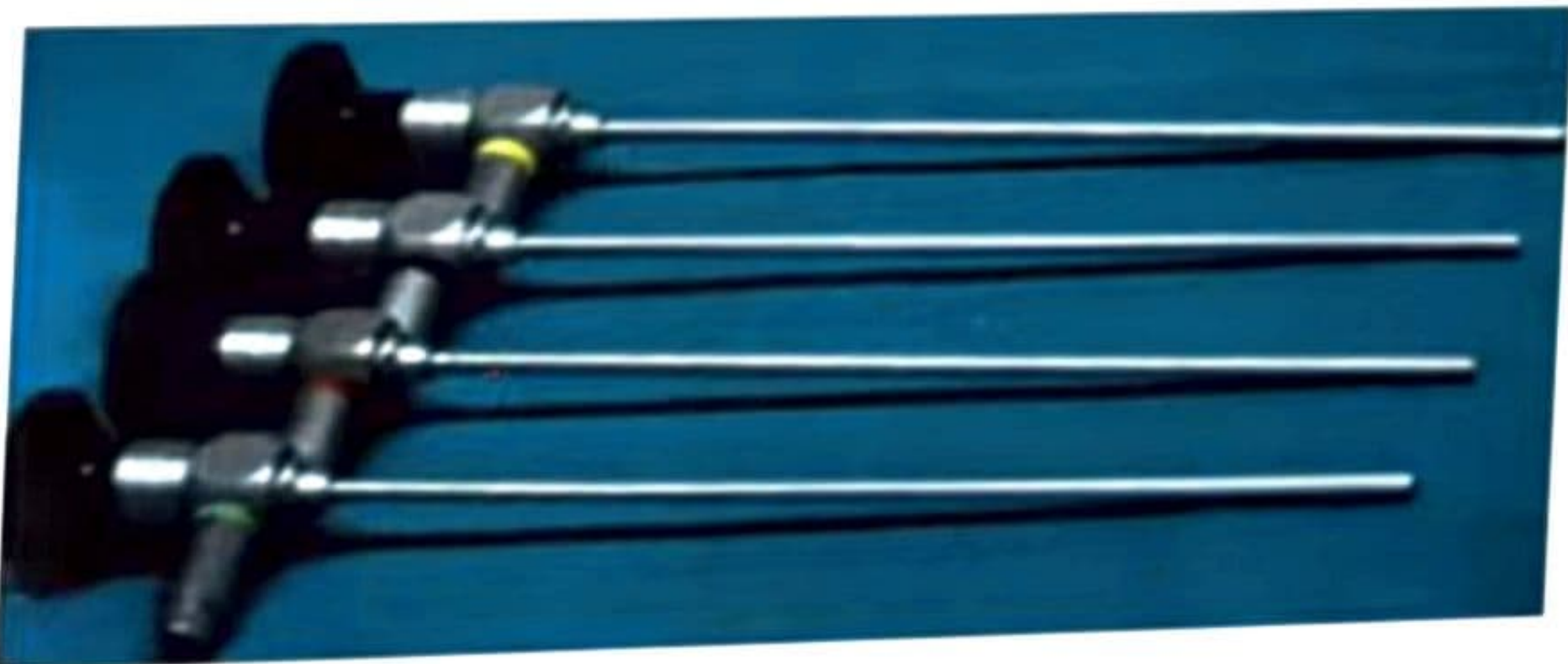


- **ET Catheterization.**
- **Nasal foreign body removal.**
- **Other tests Valsalva, Politzer ,
Toynbee**

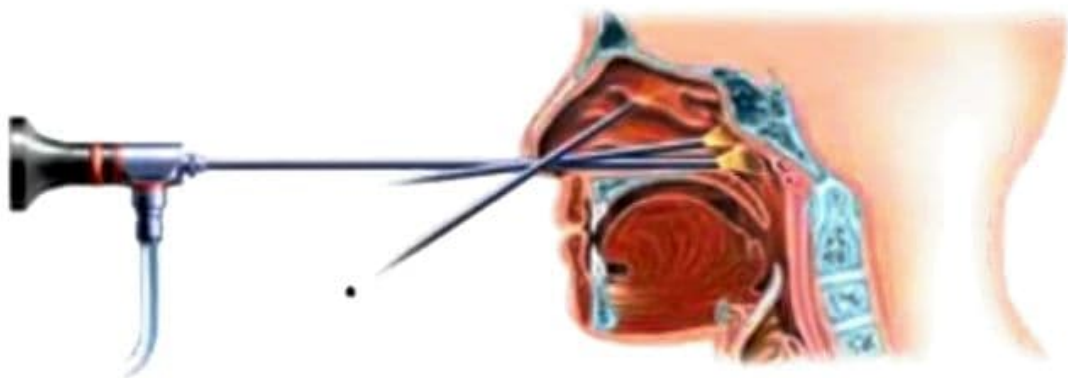




Rigid endoscopes

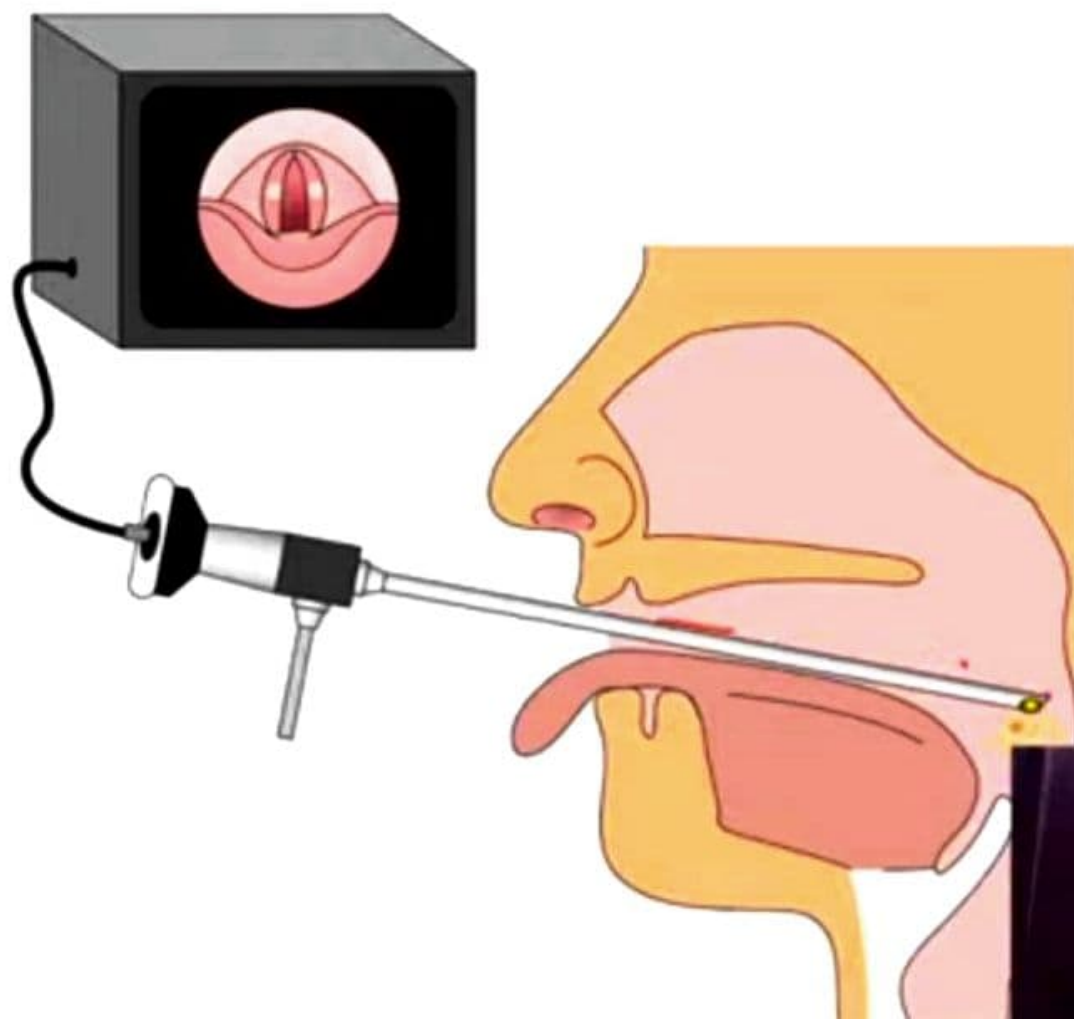






Flexible fiberoptic endoscope







It is held at its bend with your thumb and index finger of the nondominant hand.....closed while insertion, slightly open while removal



Thudichum s nasal speculum



Thudichum s nasal speculum -uses

- In anterior rhinoscopy - to dilate nasal orifice and to see the following:
the little's area , ant-inferior part of nasal septum , anterior part of inferior and middle turbinate and meatus, as well as any pathological lesion in the area but **NOT the nasal vestibule**
- Foreign body removal from the nose
- For nasal packing
- In septal surgeries (septoplasty) while making the incision



Killian's nasal speculum - has a locking screw that can be tightened in the open position, thus allowing the surgeon's hands to be free for the surgical procedure.



Killian's Nasal Speculum





Uses :

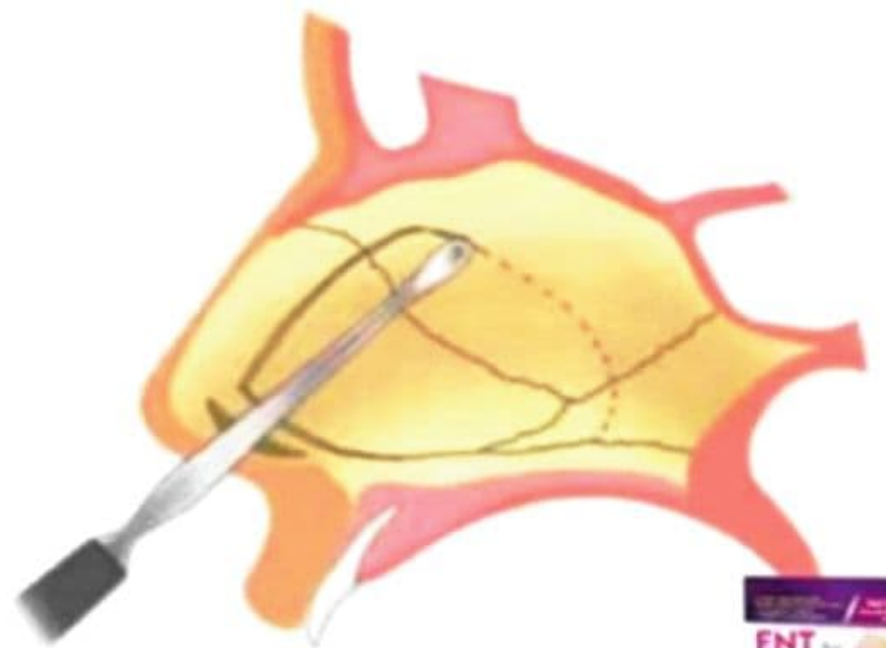
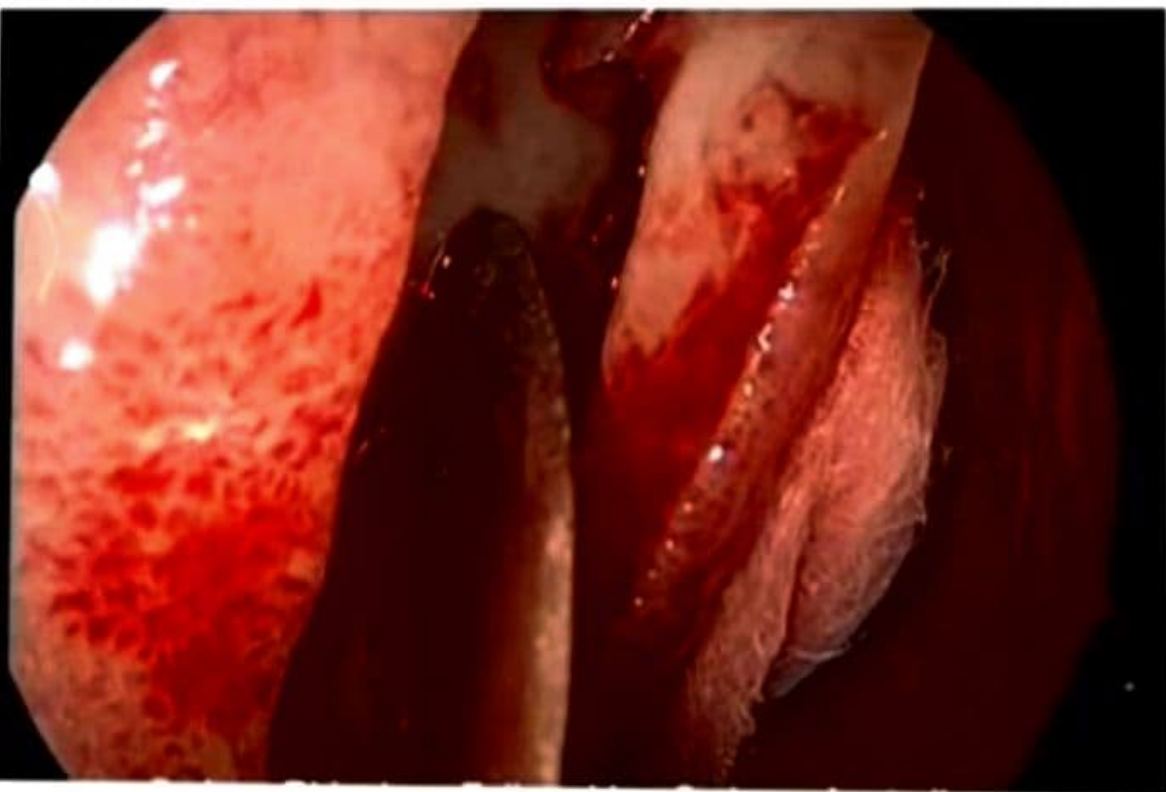
- Anterior rhinoscopy.
- Anterior nasal packing
- Septoplasty
- Nasal foreign body removal



Freer's elevator - uses

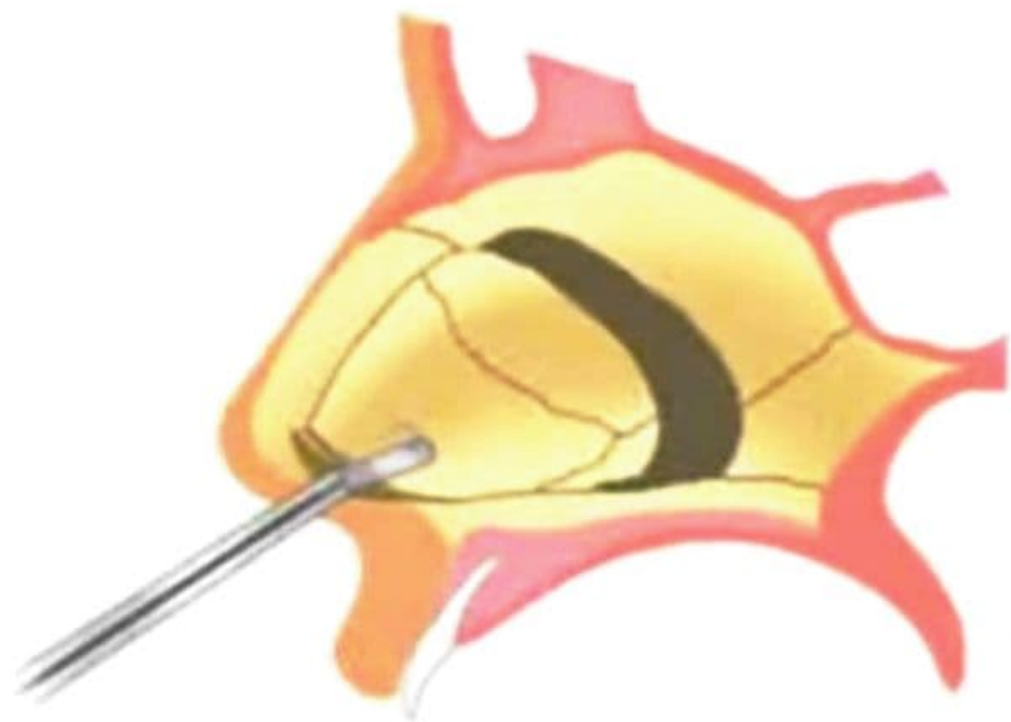
- Used to elevate the mucoperichondrial and mucoperiosteal flap of nasal septum during septoplasty
- To medialize middle turbinate and uncinate process during FESS surgeries
- To strip periosteum from mastoid bone during mastoid surgeries
- For harvesting temporalis graft





Luc's forceps- screw joint, sharp blades, fenestrated tip





Tonsil holding forceps



Killian's nasal gouge -bayonet shaped (does not obstruct vision)



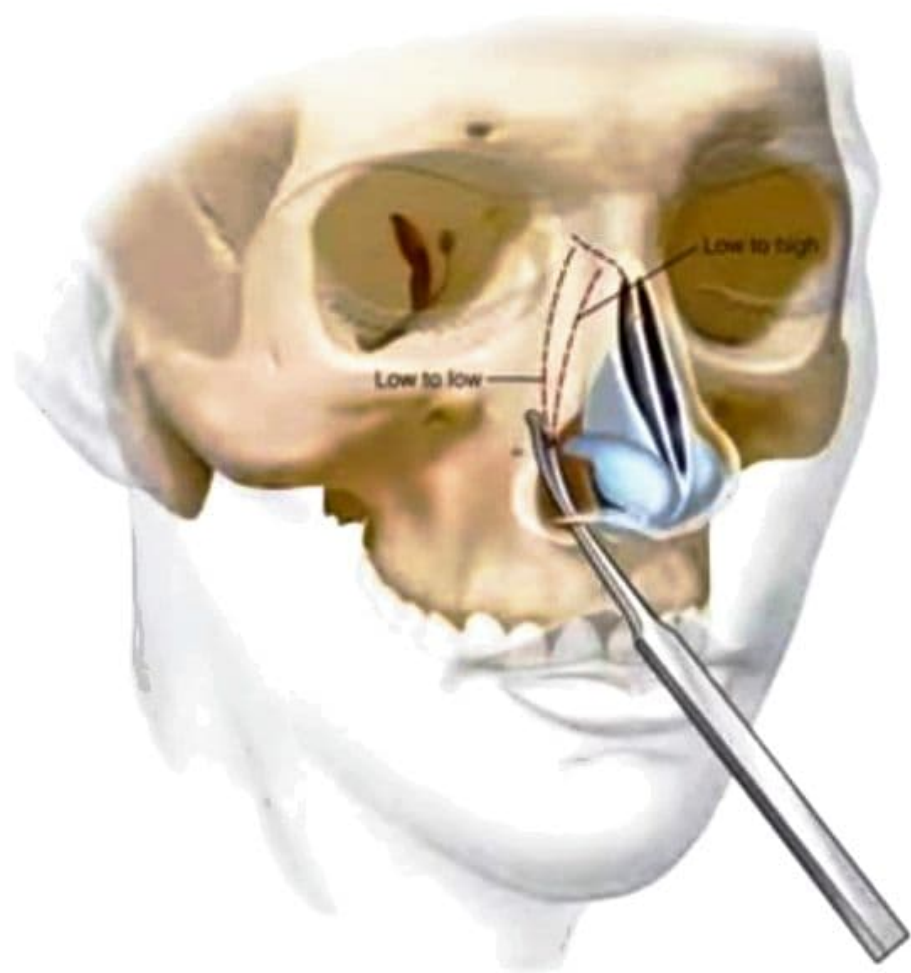
Luc's forceps- uses

- For removing cartilage and bone in nasal surgeries eg septoplasty and in Caldwell luc operation
- For polyp removal
- For taking biopsy from nose ,oral cavity or oropharynx



Osteotome and Hammer

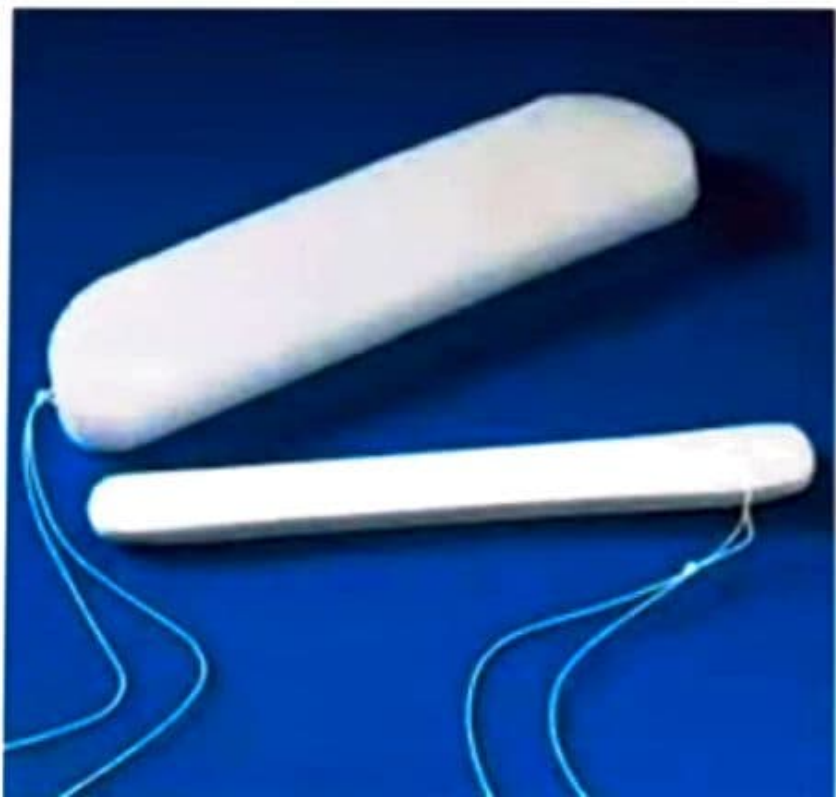




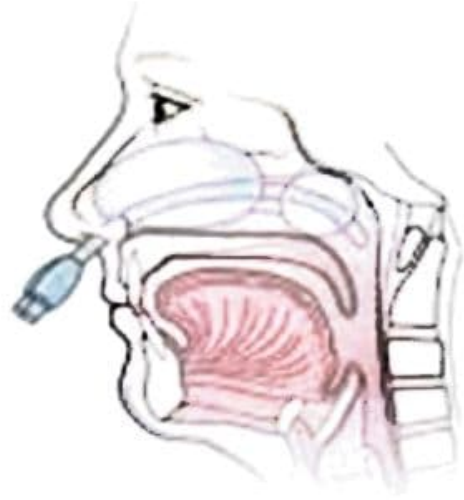


Tilly's nasal dressing forceps





Mirena:



B

Uses of the nasal dressing forceps:

- To perform anterior nasal packing.
- To pack the nose with gauze strips for local anaesthesia during nasal surgeries or sinus surgeries.
- To remove foreign bodies, crusts or packs from the nose.
- To remove cartilage and bone pieces during septoplasty or SMR.
- For packing and unpacking ear canal and mastoid cavities



Wilde s dressing forceps





ASH SEPTUM FORCEP



WALSHAM SEPTUM FORCEP





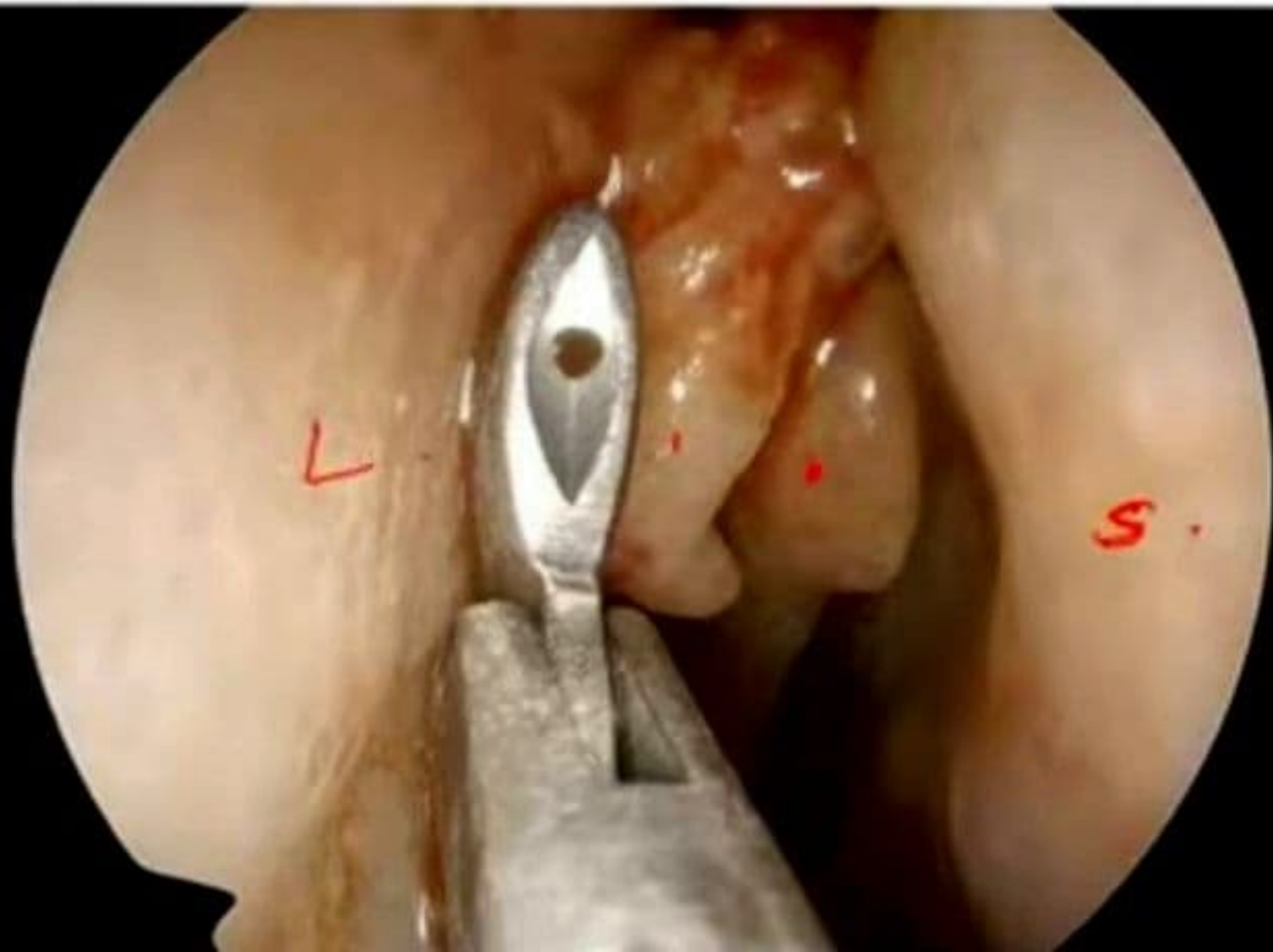
ASH SEPTUM FORCEP



WALSHAM SEPTUM FORCEP







Blakesley forceps



Straight



Straight 45°



Straight 90°

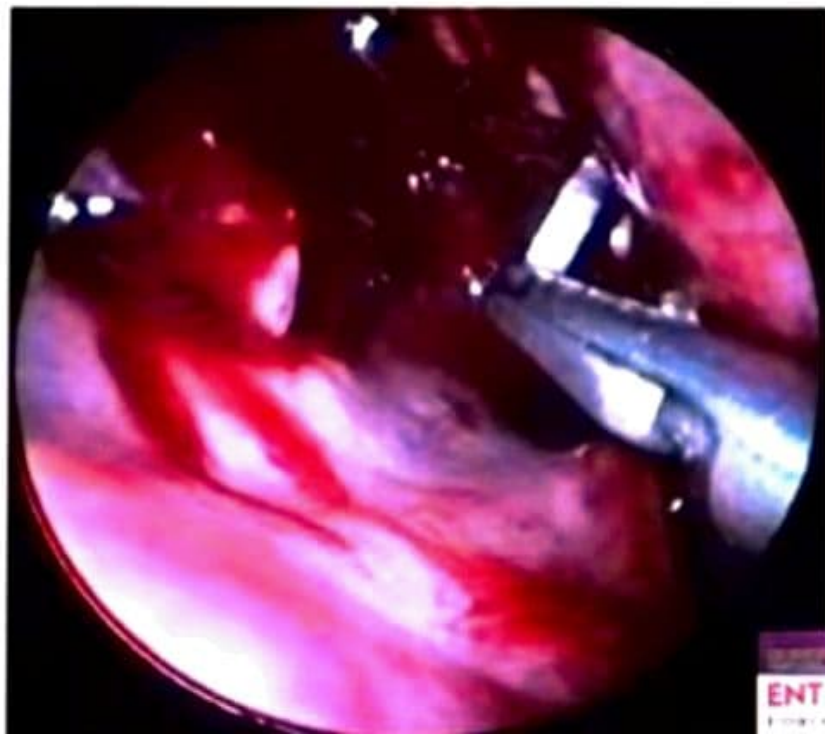


FESS instruments- Blakesley forceps

- Uses – Polyp and unhealthy mucosa removal
- Anterior and posterior ethmoidectomies,
- Turbinate reduction and concha bullosa resection,
- 0, 45, 90



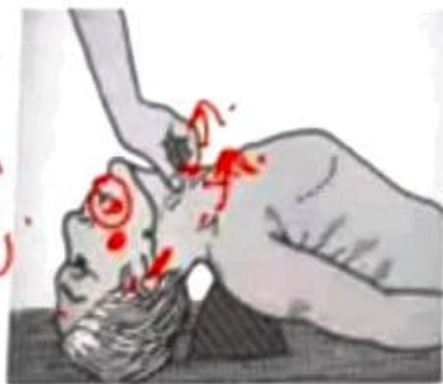
Backbiting forceps







ROBO



Davis mouth gag

round
not
green



Boyles tongue blade

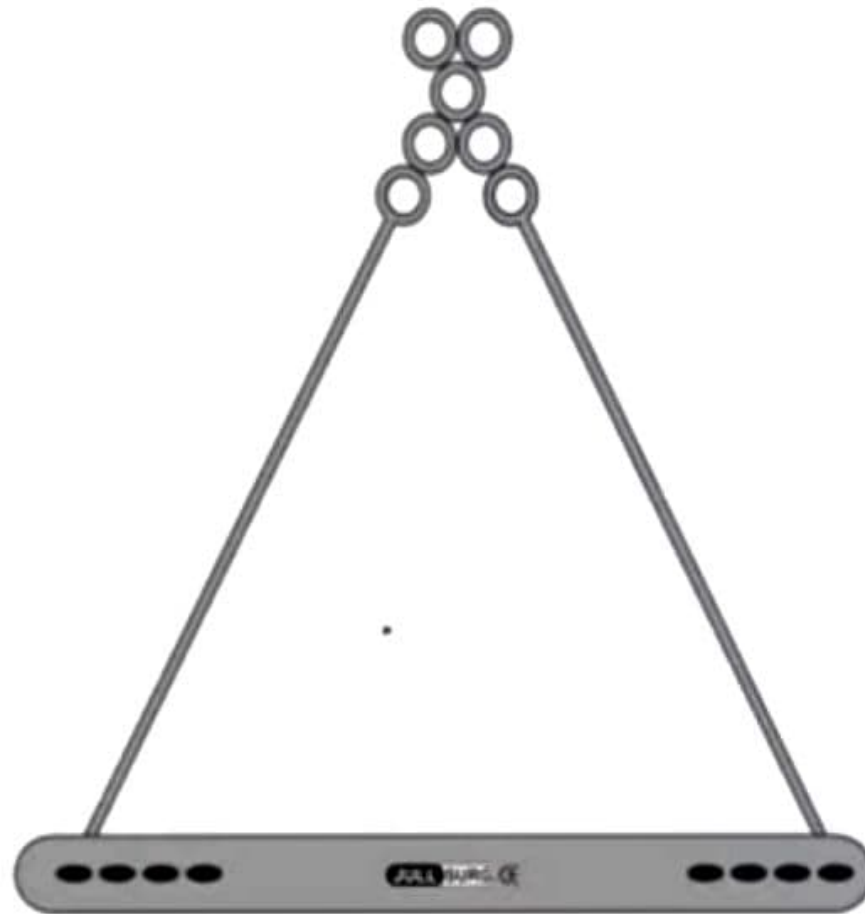
Boyle tongue
blade











4033

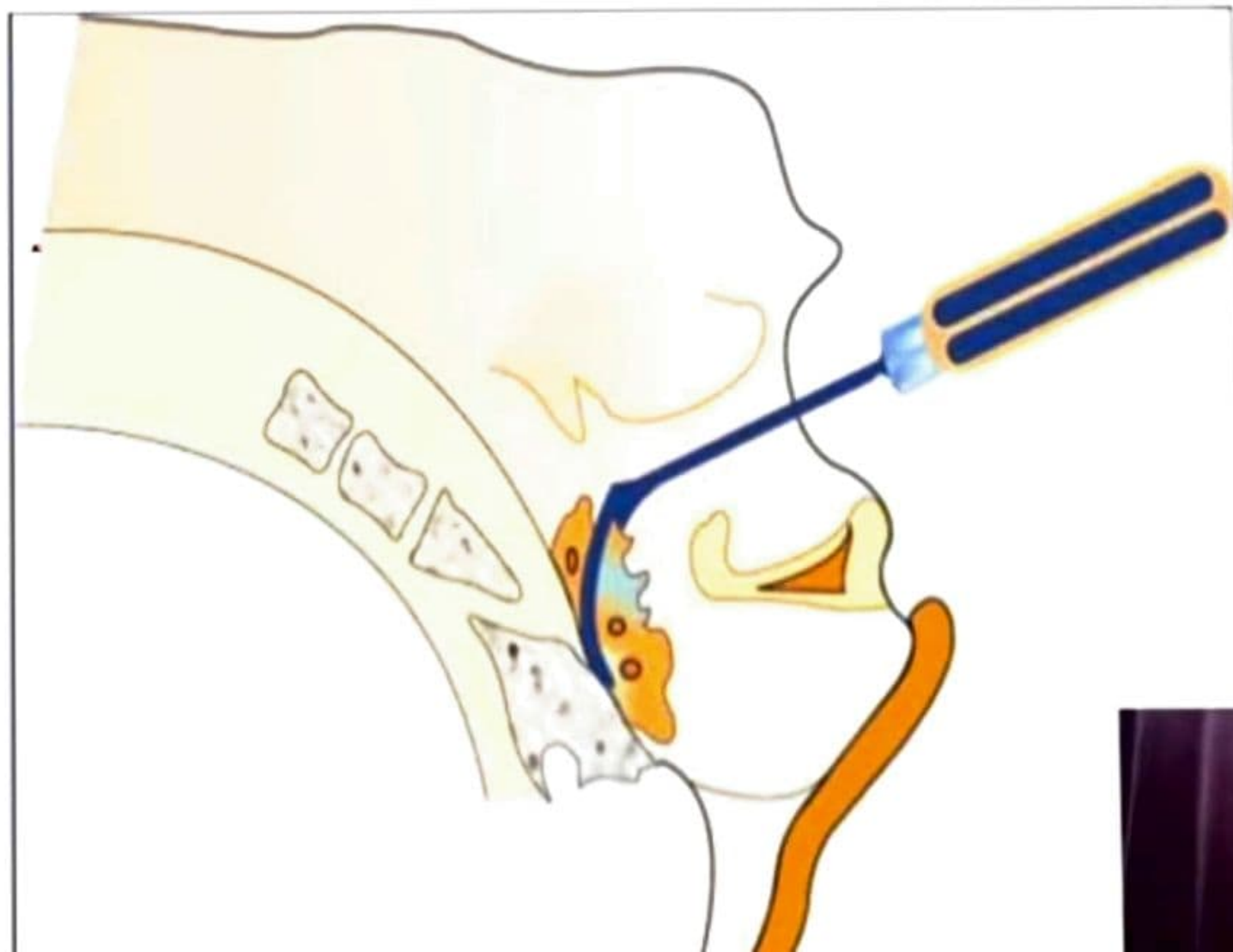
**DRAFFIN BIPOD STAND
WITH PLATES**



St. Clair Thomson Adenoid Curette







St. Clair Thomson Adenoid Curette with cage



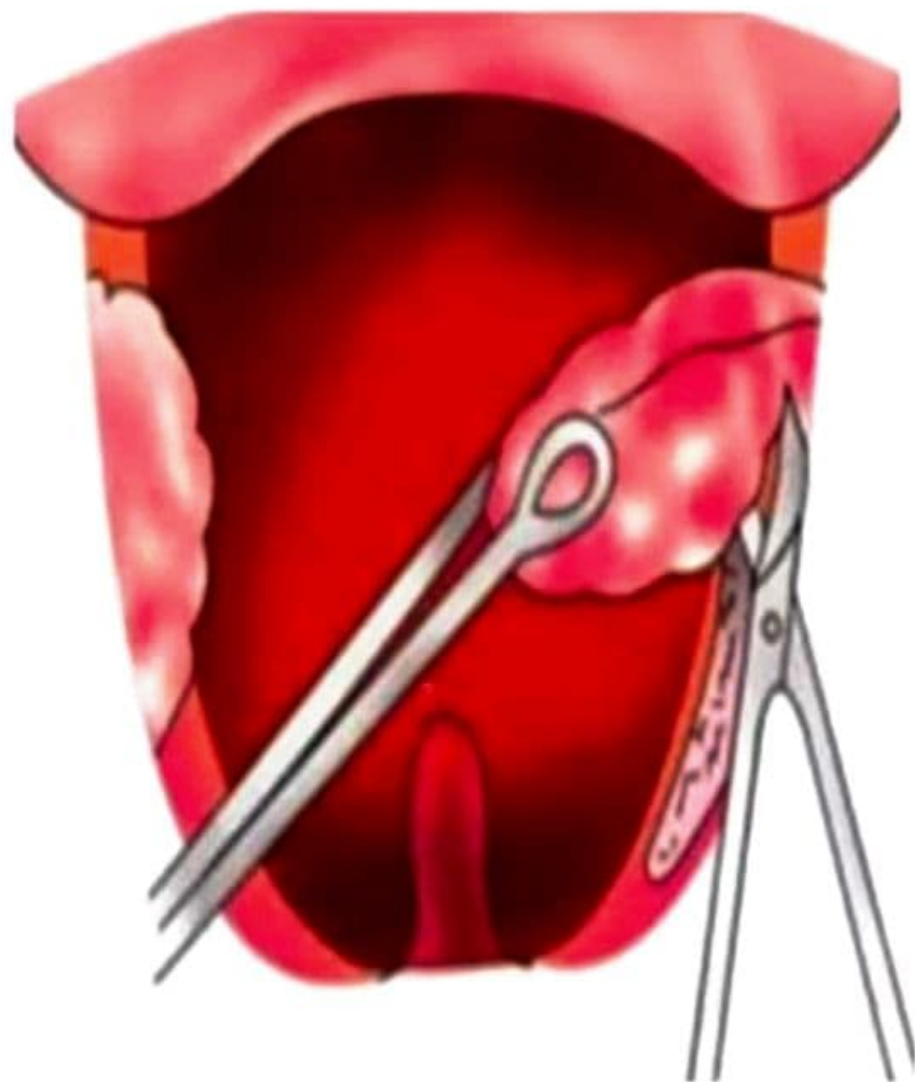
St. Clair Thomson Adenoid Curette with cage

- To curette adenoid tissue
- Guard prevents slipping of the tissue
- Held like a dagger
- Adenoid removed by sweeping movements after slightly flexing the neck to avoid damage of atlanto occipital joint



Yankauer suction tube- suction in oral and oropharyngeal surgeries (adenotonsillectomy)





micro debrider



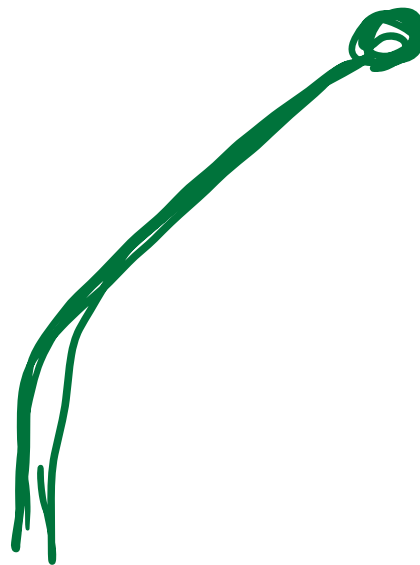
micro debrider-tip blade





4008

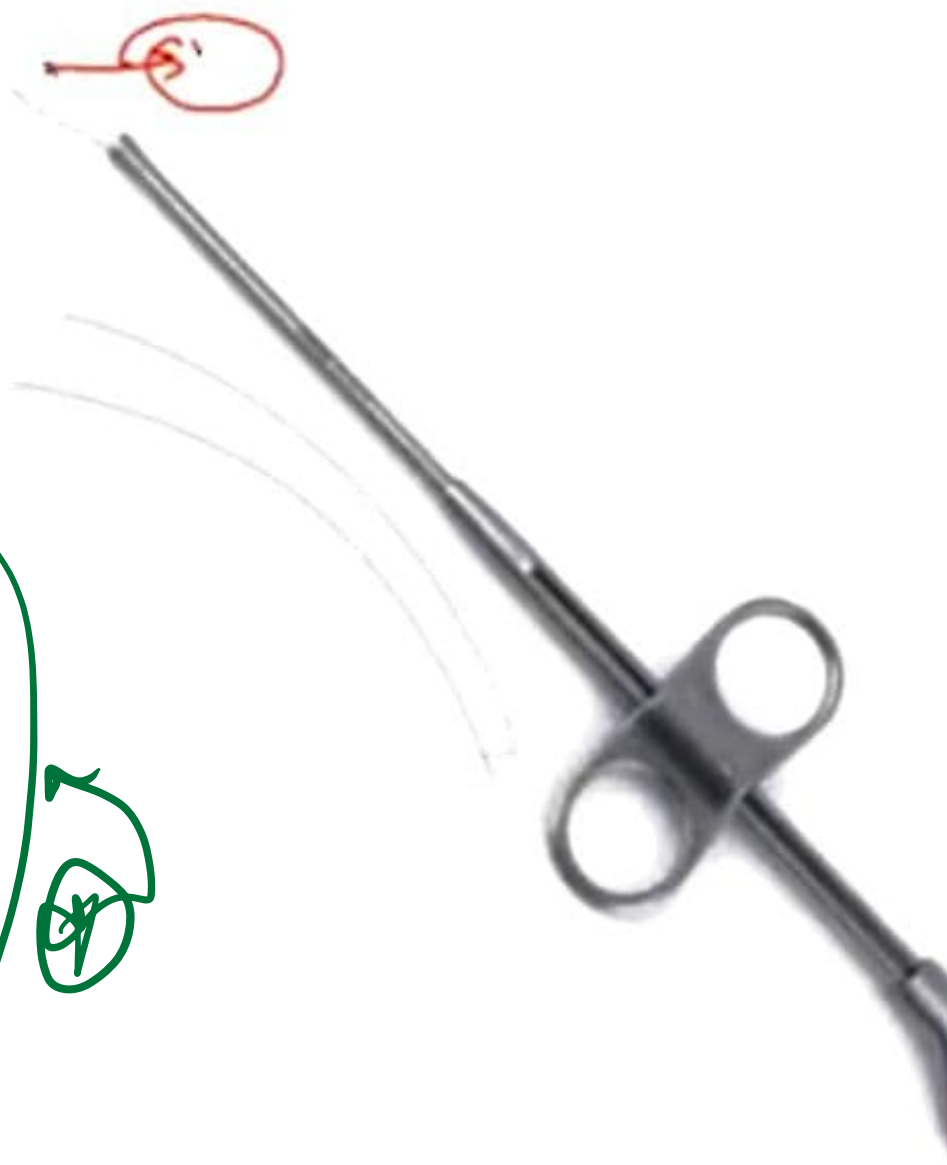
DENIS BROWNE
TONSIL HOLDING FORCEPS

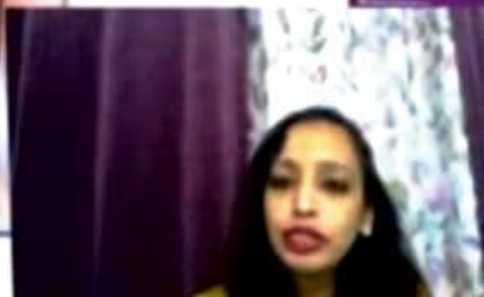
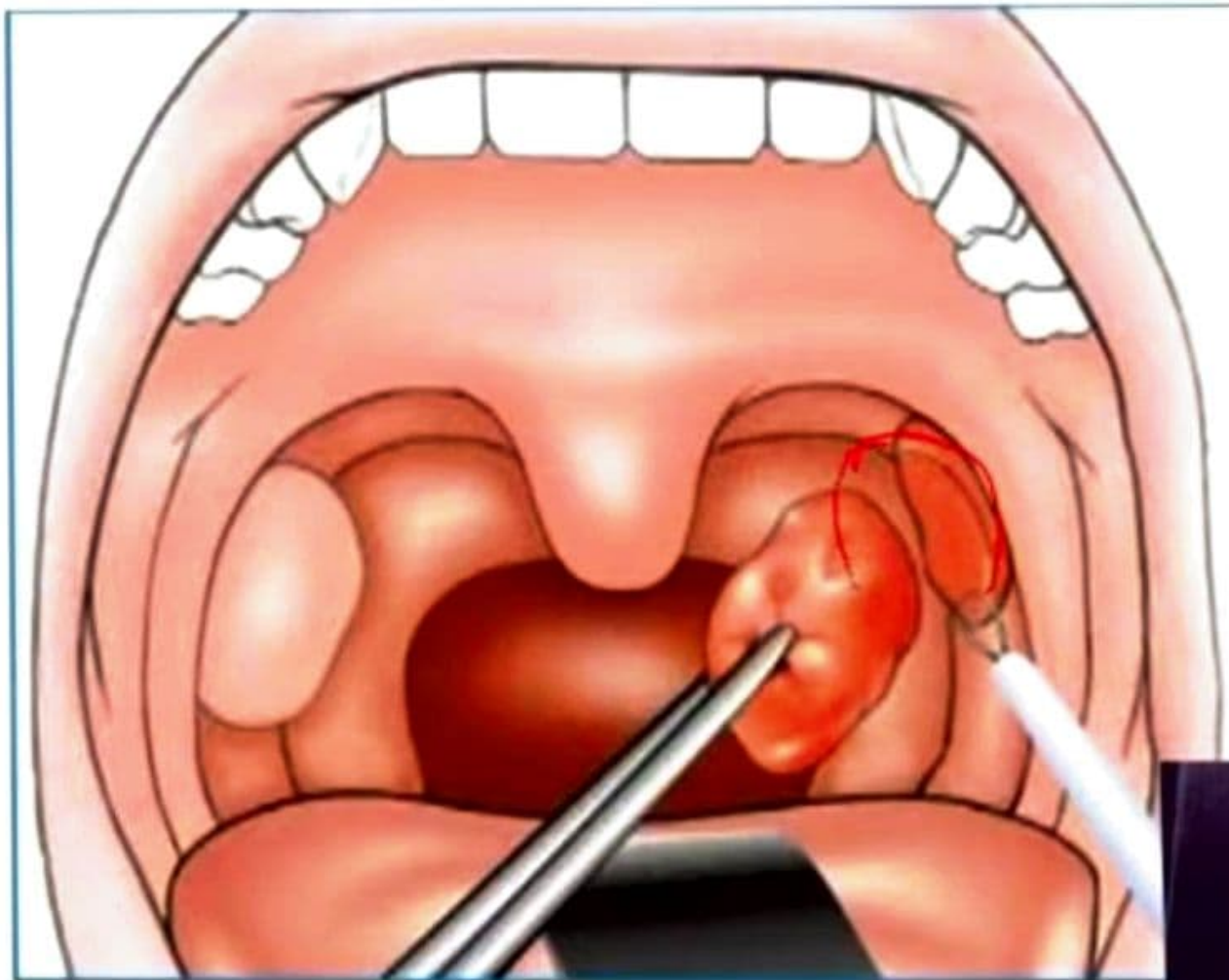


Mollison's tonsil dissector and anterior pillar retractor - for blunt dissection of tonsils and retraction of anterior pillar to visualize bleeders



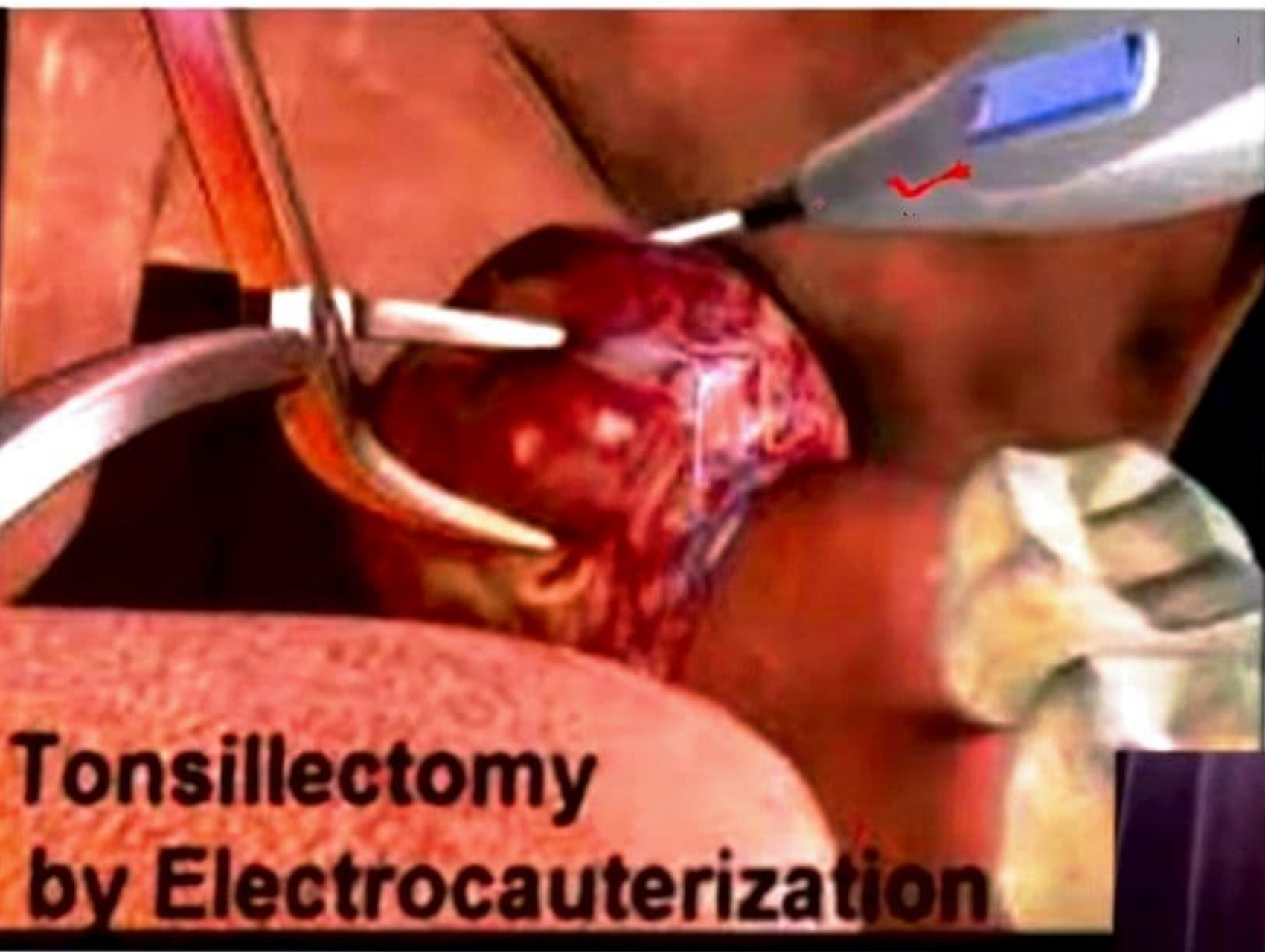
- Eves tonillar snare to crush and cut to reduce bleeding.
- Ear polyps should never be avulsed as it may be arising from vital areas e.g. dehiscent facial nerve, oval window.







Centscope.com



Tonsillectomy by Electrocauterization



Coblator wand





Lac tongue depressor

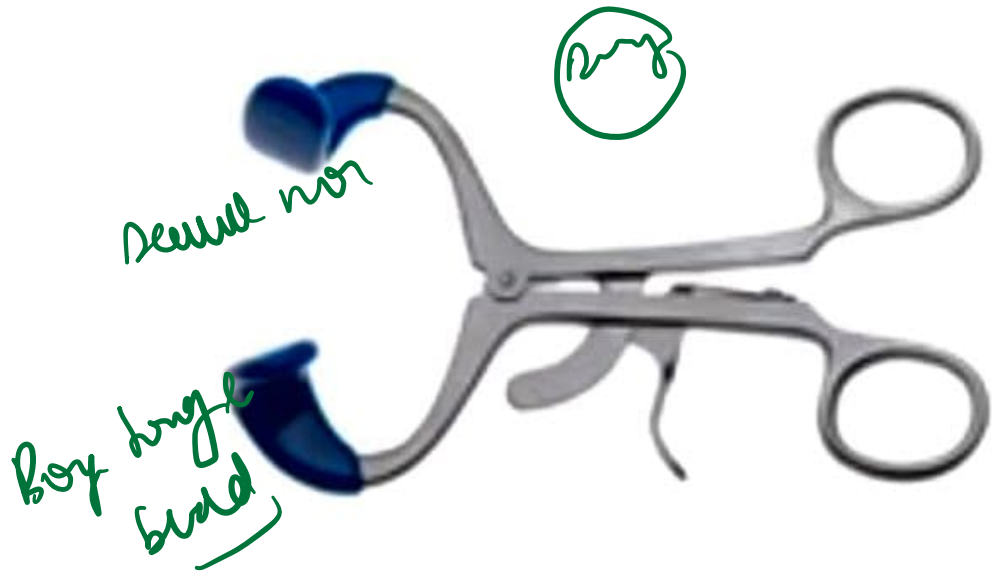


Lac tongue depressor- Uses

- Examine oral cavity (tongue depression and cheek retraction) and oropharynx
- For Irwin moore sign
- To see gag reflex
- For Posterior rhinoscopy
- Cold spatula test to check nasal patency



Doyen mouth gag



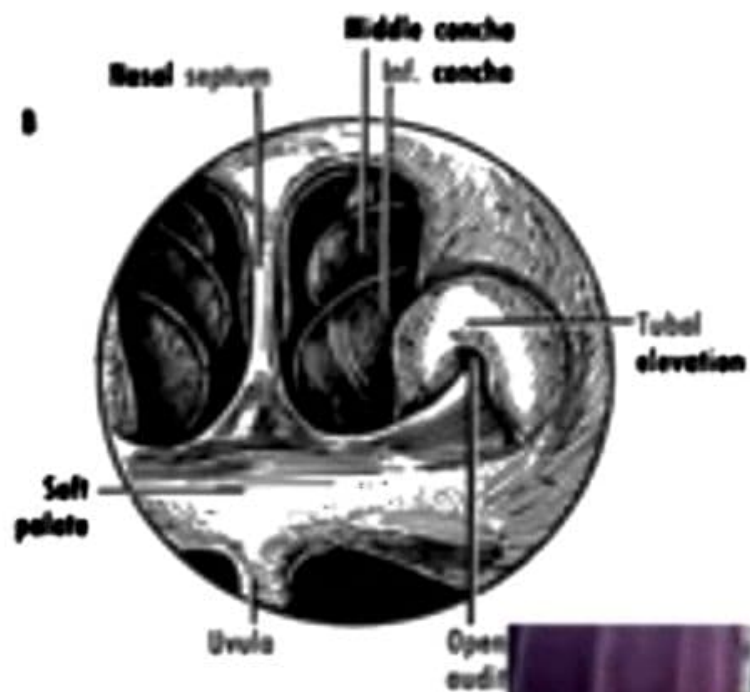
- Self retaining mouth gag
- For operating on tongue (glossectomy)
- For operating on floor of mouth (ranula, cyst, calculus, tongue tie release)
- Soft palate surgery
- Dental surgery















Micro Laryngeal Surgery

