Perfect Copy Homework

Due 3-2-23

Write one time

Medical Lit

Otology is limited to the study and treatment of the ears. Laryngology is the study and treatment of the throat. Rhinology studies and treats problems with the nose. The more formal designation of this combined medical field is otolaryngology.

The ear consists of three parts. The visible outer ear consists of cartilage covered by skin. It collects sound waves and funnels them into the second part of the ear, which is the middle ear. The tympanic membrane, or eardrum, protects the middle and inner ear and vibrates when sound waves strike it. The sound wave passes through the ossicles, a group of three small bones: the incus, malleus, and stapes. Then the sound wave moves into the inner ear and eventually reaches the nerves that carry the sound to the brain, which interprets sound.

Otitis is inflammation of the ear. Otitis externa is inflammation of the outer ear. Otitis media in inflammation of the middle ear. Hearing loss can result from various causes such as infection, perforation of the tympanic membrane, stiffening of one of the bones of the ossicles, or aging.

The nose is the structure in the middle front of the face that is the passageway for inspiration and expiration of air and is the organ for sense of smell. It consists of cartilage and bone covered by skin. Small hairs line the inside of the nose to filter air during inspiration to prevent particulates and other foreign matter from moving into the lungs. The nasal septum is a partition of the nose that separates the internal space of the nose into the right or left nasal cavity.

Rhinitis is the inflammation of tissue that lines the nasal cavities. It can be caused by infection, trauma, or allergic reaction. This may create discharge of nasal mucus, known as rhinorrhea. Epistaxis is the discharge of blood from the nose, also called rhinorrhagia.