



**PA 7.5.1  
PROGRAMA ANALITICĂ**

RED:

02

DATA:

20.12.2013

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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA  
STATE MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL UNIVERSITY  
"NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU"**

**Approved**

at the Medicine Faculty Council meeting

Minutes Nr. 6 of 06.09.2014

Dean of Faculty of Medicine Nr. 2,  
Ph.D., professor I. Lupan



**Approved**

at the Otorhinolaryngology Department meeting

Minutes Nr. 2 of 19.02.2014

Head of Department

Acad. of AS RM, M.D., Ph.D. professor I. Ababii

**SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS OF  
STOMATOLOGY FACULTY**

Course title: **Otorhinolaryngology**

Course code: S.07.O.069

Course type: **Compulsory Course**

**Number of hours – 52 h,**

**including lectures – 23 h, practical lessons – 29 h.**

Number of tests and exams provided for the course: 3

The teaching staff of the course:

Acad. of AS RM, M.D., Ph.D. professor I. Ababii

M.D., Ph.D., associate professor, Lucian Danilov

M.D., Ph.D., associate professor, Svetlana Diacova

M.D., Ph.D., associate professor, Vasile Cabac

M.D., Ph.D., associate professor, Sergiu Vetrician

M.D., Ph.D., associate professor, Andrei Antohi



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### **The purpose of the discipline Otorhinolaryngology:**

To study clinical anatomy, physiology, symptoms, etiology, pathology, classification, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, management and prevention of different pathologies of the hearing organ, vestibular system, nose and paranasal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, some pathologies of the esophagus, trachea and bronchi, some elements of the head and neck surgery.

### **Training objectives within the discipline Otorhinolaryngology:**

#### At the level of knowledge and comprehension

- To know theoretical basis of the ENT physiology and pathology
- To describe anatomical and functional features of the ENT organs in adults and children.
- To describe clinical features and to diagnose acute ENT pathologies: otitis, tonsillitis, rhinitis, laryngitis and such complications as hemorrhage, trauma, foreign body and burns as well.
- To identify complications of acute tonsillitis (phlegmons), rhinosinusitis and otitis (orbital and intracranial).
- To discuss etiology and pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, principles of management and prevention of ENT diseases.

#### At the application level

- To take a case history of the disease from the patient and to analyse conditions of the development of ENT pathologies.
- To apply comprehensive methods of an early diagnostics and screening of acute and chronic ENT pathologies.
- To know the main methods of ENT examination: inspection, palpation and percussion of the accessible parts of the ENT organs, inspection of the nasal vestibule, anterior and posterior rhinoscopy, palpation of the epipharynx, pharyngoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy, otoscopy.
- To give an urgent aid in case of ENT emergency.



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### ***Preparation and preliminary requirements:***

Otorhinolaryngology (ORL) is a special clinical discipline which is dedicated to the study of clinical anatomy, physiology, etiology, pathology, classification, clinical picture, course of diseases, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of ORL diseases. During courses, department members will acquire students with Otolaryngology and the subspecialty aspects of this subject. Students will be able to understand pathophysiology of common otolaryngologic diseases and their treatment, to develop their knowledge of clinical anatomy of the ENT organs and how it influences otolaryngologic diseases.



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*The basic contents of the course:*

### *A. Lectures*

Nr.	Theme	Day/ hours
1.	The importance of ENT (ear, nose and throat) organs in human life and activity. Definition of otorhinolaryngology. The history of ENT development in the Republic of Moldova. The aim, tasks and ENT position among other medical disciplines. General notions of examination methods in ENT.	1 <sup>st</sup> day 2
2.	General information about the anatomical structure of the nose and paranasal sinuses. The main functions of the paranasal sinuses. Anatomical and functional interrelations between the nose, paranasal sinuses and the other organs of the body. Innervation and blood supply of the nose. Acute rhinitis: etiology, clinical classification, diagnosis and treatment.	2
3.	Chronic rhinosinusitis: clinical classification, diagnosis and treatment. Actual concept of rhinosinusitis surgery. Intracranial, ocular, ear, pharyngeal, laryngeal and bronchopulmonary complications of rhinosinusitis. Clinical picture, positive and differential diagnostics. Treatment and prophylaxis.	2
4.	General information about anatomical structure and function of the ear and their peculiarities in children.	2 <sup>nd</sup> day 1
5.	Acute and recurrent otitis media: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical picture. Evolution of the disease. Diagnosis. Treatment. Peculiarities of acute otitis media in children.	1
6.	Chronic Otitis Media: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical picture and evolution of the disease. Diagnosis and the differential diagnostics. Principles of the treatment and prevention of the disease.	2
7.	Otogenic complications. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Subdural, extradural, brain and cerebellar abscesses. Clinical picture and evolution of the disease.	2
8.	New anatomical and physiological aspects of Waldeyer's lymphoid pharyngeal system and its importance in maintaining the biological process of the organism. Immunological function of lymphoid tissue of the pharynx.	3 <sup>rd</sup> day 1
9.	Acute tonsillitis: etiology, classification. Clinical picture and disease evolution. Treatment and prophylaxis. Chronic Tonsillitis: etiology, classification. Clinical picture and disease evolution. Treatment and prophylaxis.	1
10.	Notions of embryology and clinical anatomy of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus. The larynx – its social and professional importance.	2
11.	Stenosis of the larynx. Definition. Classification. Acute larynx stenosis (acute larynx stenosis in children, larynx diphtheria, acute epiglottitis). Chronic stenosis of the larynx.	2



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### *B. Practical lessons:*

Nr.	Theme	hours
1.	General information of Otorhinolaryngology: subject, tasks. Methods of investigation. Relations of ORL discipline with other clinical disciplines. Preventive direction of otorhinolaryngology. Interdependence of ORL diseases and maxillary-dental pathology.	2
2.	Clinical anatomy and physiology of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Peculiarities of their anatomy in childhood. Methods of investigations of nose and paranasal sinuses. Congenital anomalies and developmental defects of nose. Osteomyelitis of maxillary alveolar process in infants.	2
3.	Furuncle of nose. Haematoma and abscess of septum nasal. Vasomotor rhinitis. Allergic rhinitis. Atrophic rhinitis. Fungous rhinosinusitis.	2
4.	Acute sinusitis of maxillary sinus, ethmoiditis, frontitis, sphenoiditis, mixed forms. Odontogenic maxillary sinusitis. Etiology, clinic and treatment.	2
5.	Orbital and intracranial complications of acute and chronic inflammation of paranasal sinuses. Clinic, methods of investigation and treatment. Tumors of the nose.	2
6.	Physiology of the pharynx. Morphological and functional characteristic of pharyngeal lymphatic ring. Acute and chronic pharyngitis. Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical forms. Treatment.	2
7.	Adenoids, influence of difficult nasal breathing on development of maxillary-dental system. Significance of dental infection in inflammatory pathology of pharyngeal lymphatic ring. Hypertrophy of tonsils. Pharyngomycosis. Diphtheria of pharynx. Tumors of pharynx.	2
8.	Acute laryngotracheobronchitis (false croup): etiology, pathogenesis, stages and clinical forms. Clinical picture and treatment. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Foreign bodies of upper respiratory tract and esophagus. Chemical burns of the esophagus. Acute epiglottitis. Edema of Quinke. Treatment and prophylaxis. Tumors of larynx.	3
9.	Ear diseases. Diseases of the external ear. Otologic semiotic. Malformations of the external ear. Acute and chronic external otitis. Furuncle of the external auditory canal. Erysipelas.	6

	Otomycosis. Nonsuppurative diseases of the ear. Otitis media with effusion. Adhesive otitis media. Tympanosclerosis. Otosclerosis. Disease of Meniere. Sensorineural hearing loss. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical signs. Treatment. Prevention.	
10.	Diagnostics and treatment of acute and chronic otitis media. Otoscopy. Functional investigations. Microotoscopy. Paraclinic methods of diagnostics – CT-scan, MRI. Prevention of intracranial otogenic complications.	6



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### ***Recommended References:***

#### ***A. Compulsory:***

1. Hall and Colman's editors "Diseases of the ear nose and throat". Fifteen edition. 2000
2. John M.Graham, Glenis K. Scadding, Peter D.Bull editors Pediatric ENT, 2007

#### ***B. Supplementary:***

1. D. DeWeese, W. Saunders Textbook of Otorhinolaryngology. Sixth edition. 1992
2. Essential Otolaryngology. Head and Neck Surgery. Forth Edition. (Specialty Board review)  
Edited by K.J.Lee. 1997
3. C.D. Bluestone, S.E. Stool, M.A. Kenna Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology ed. Saunders 1996

### ***Teaching and learning methods:***

Otorhinolaryngology course will cover a large amount of information. Lecture hall and seminar rooms will be used for the lectures, seminars and case study sessions. During lectures there will be explained the problems, new technologies and techniques that are not treated in common textbooks. Respectively during practical classes students will see patients to verify their practical training.

### ***Methods of assessment:***

On the completion of the course the knowledge of students will be evaluated by a note that will comprise an average score in three aspects: theoretical knowledge, practical skills and a case history.

The note for this course will be determined by the student's performance on daily quizzes and on the final exam.

The final exam is taken by student of all groups on the 15<sup>th</sup> day. According to the University rules a tutor is not entitled to be an examiner. Normally, not less than two university professors are appointed to examine the students on the exam day.

The final note consists of 3 components: the average score – coefficient 0,5, the oral part + coefficient 0,3 and the written part (multiple-choice test) – coefficient 0,2;

Knowledge evaluation is assessed with a note from 10 to 1, without decimals, as follows:



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- Note 10 or “excellent” (ECTS – A equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 91 – 100% of material;
- Note 9 or “very good” (ECTS – B equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 81 – 90% of material;
- Note 8 or “good” (ECTS – C equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 71 – 80% of material;
- Note 6 and 7 or “satisfactory” (ECTS – D equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 61 – 65% and 66 – 70% of material;
- Note 5 or “poor” (ECTS – E equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 51 – 60% of material;
- Note 3 and 4 (ECTS – FX equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 31 – 40% and respectively 41 – 50% of material;
- Note 1 and 2 or “unsatisfactory” (ECTS – F equivalent) will be awarded for the assimilation of 0 – 30% of material.

A failure to be present at the examination without valid reasons shall be recorded as “absent” and is equivalent to grade 0 (zero). The student is entitled to have 2 re-examinations of the failed exam.

### ***Language of teaching***

English.