



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม



4172701 Adult Nursing 1

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Learning outcomes

- Describe patients with abnormalities in the EENT disease.
- Describe Pathology, signs and symptoms of patients with abnormalities in the EENT disease.
- Describe treatment in patients with abnormalities in the EENT disease.
- Describe nursing diagnosis and nursing care in patients with abnormalities in the EENT disease.

EENT disease: overview

- **Eye:** glaucoma, cataract, retinal detachment, eye injury, hyphema, diabetic retinopathy
- **Ear:** hearing loss, tympanic membrane perforation, otitis media, mastoiditis, Meniere's disease (vertigo)
- **Nose:** nasal bleeding, nasal polyps, sinusitis
- **Throat:** tonsillitis, nasopharynx, CA larynx

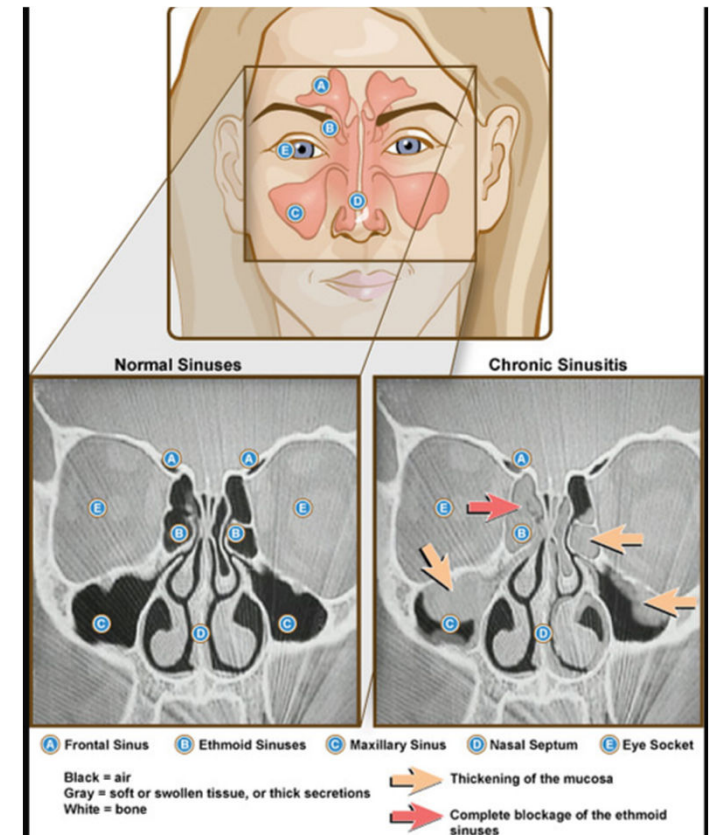


Part 3 Nose & throat disease

sinusitis

Sinusitis is inflammation of the paranasal sinuses due to viral, bacterial, or fungal infections or allergic reactions.

- Acute sinusitis
- Chronic sinusitis
- Allergic fungal sinusitis



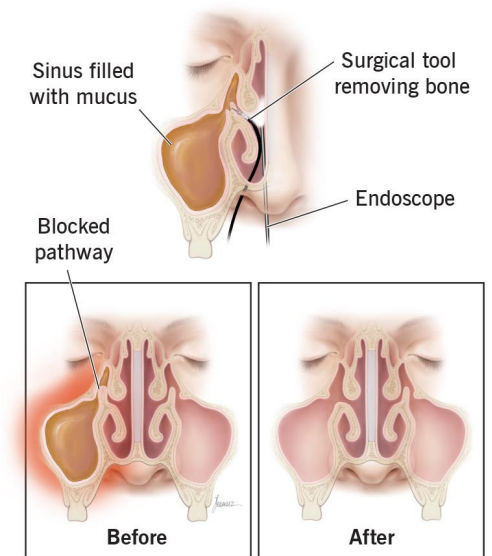
sinusitis

Symptoms

- nasal obstruction
- Congestion
- purulent rhinorrhea
- facial pain or pressure
- malaise, headache, fever

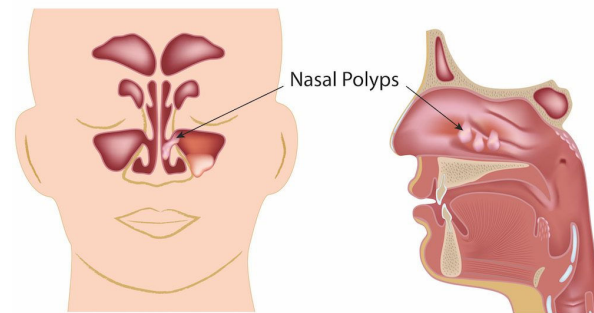
Treatment

- Local drainage : eg, steam, topical vasoconstrictors
- Antibiotics: amoxicillin/clavulanate, fluoroquinolone
- surgery : functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS).



nasal polyps

- Nasal polyps are fleshy outgrowths of the nasal mucosa that form at the site of dependent edema in the lamina propria of the mucous membrane, usually around the ostia of the maxillary sinuses
- Nasal polyps are fleshy outgrowths of the nasal mucosa that form at the site of dependent edema in the lamina propria of the mucous membrane, usually around the ostia of the maxillary sinuses.
- Cause :Allergic rhinitis, acute and chronic infections, and cystic fibrosis



<https://short.npru.ac.th/b2k>

nasal polyps

Symptoms

- obstruction and postnasal drainage
- Congestion
- sneezing, rhinorrhea
- anosmia, hyposmia
- facial pain
- ocular itching

Treatment

- Topical corticosteroid spray
- surgical removal



nasal bleeding

Epistaxis is nose bleeding. Most nasal bleeding is anterior, originating from a plexus of vessels in the anteroinferior septum. Less common but more serious are posterior nosebleeds, which originate in the posterior septum overlying the vomer bone or laterally on the inferior or middle turbinate.

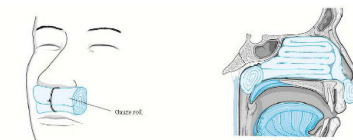
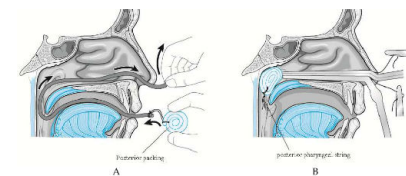
Treatment

Anterior epistaxis:

- pinching the nasal alae together for 10 minutes while the patient sits upright
- inserted a cotton pledget impregnated with a vasoconstrictor and a topical anesthetic
- inserted a anterior nasal pack

Posterior epistaxis

- nasal balloons
- a gauze posterior pack

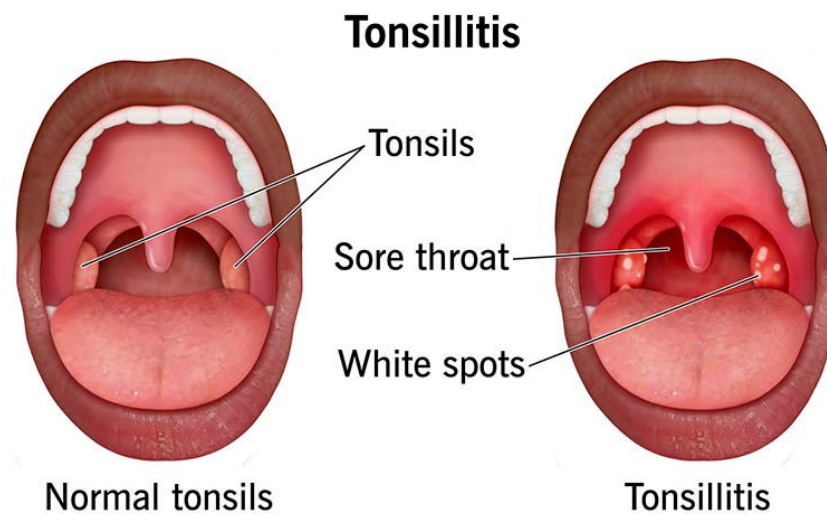


tonsillitis

Tonsillopharyngitis is acute infection of the pharynx, palatine tonsils, or both

Causes

- Viral: adenovirus, rhinovirus, influenza, coronavirus etc.
- Bacterial: Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus



tonsillitis

Symptoms

- sore throat
- High fever
- Malaise
- Headache
- GI upset
- halitosis
- muffled voice

Treatment

- **Supportive treatments:** analgesia, hydration, rest.
- **Antibiotics** for GABHS: Penicillin V, Amoxicillin, macrolides, cephalosporin, clindamycin
- **Tonsillectomy:**
(> 6 episodes/year, > 4 episodes/year for 2 years, or > 3 episodes/year for 3 years)

tonsillitis

post-op tonsillectomy care



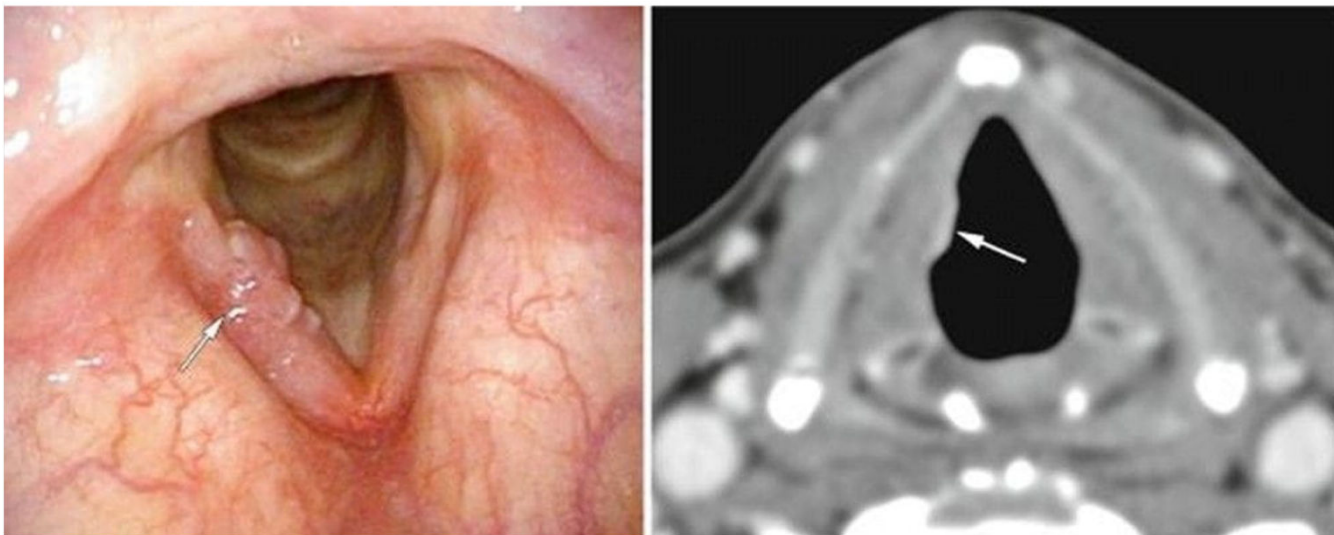
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Cancer of the Larynx

- 90% of laryngeal cancer is squamous cell carcinoma
- **Causes:** Smoking, excessive alcohol use, lower socioeconomic status, and being male and > 60 years increase risk



Cancer of the Larynx

SYMPTOMS OF LARYNGEAL CANCER



Treatment

- Early-stage (T1 and T2): Surgery or radiation therapy
- Moderately advanced (T3): Radiation therapy and sometimes chemotherapy
- Advanced (T4): Surgery (often followed by radiation therapy and sometimes chemotherapy) or sometimes chemotherapy and radiation therapy

Rehabilitation

- Esophageal speech
- A tracheoesophageal puncture
- An electrolarynx





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