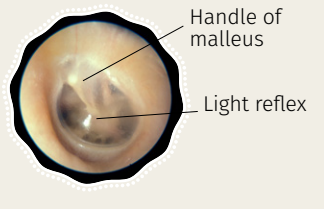
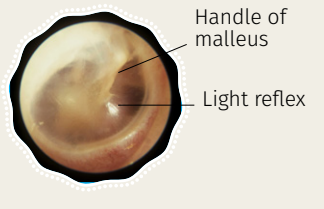
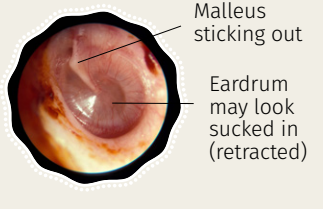
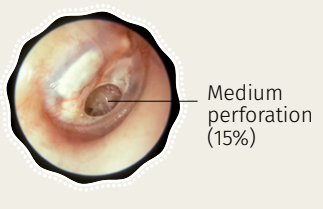
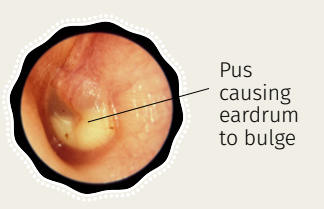
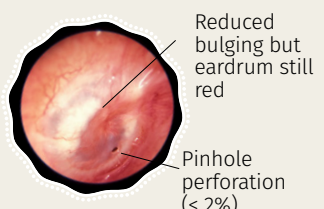
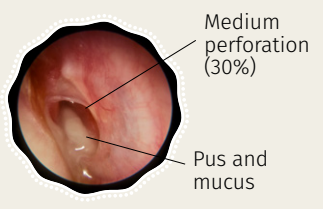
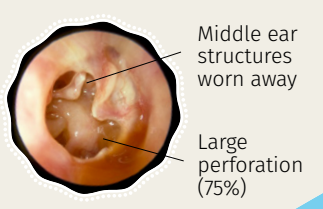


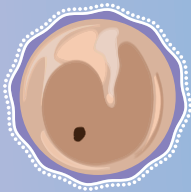
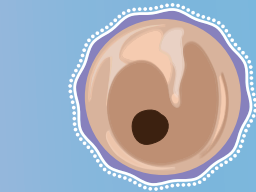

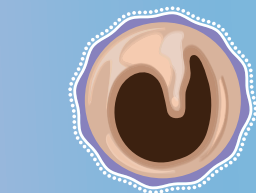
# Know Your Ears

## OTOSCOPY CHEAT SHEET

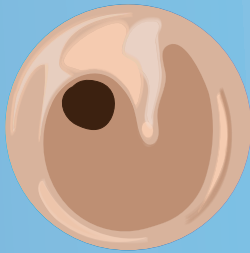
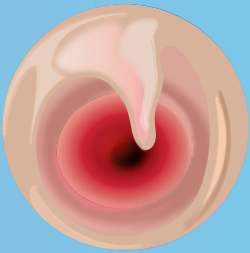
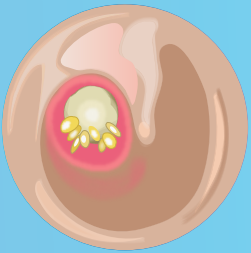
### Eardrum conditions and presentations

<b>Normal Eardrum</b> Left ear (L)	<b>Normal Eardrum</b> Right ear (R)	<b>Otitis media with effusion (OME) or 'glue ear'</b> (L)	<b>Dry perforation</b> (R)
 <p>Handle of malleus Light reflex</p>	 <p>Handle of malleus Light reflex</p>	 <p>Malleus sticking out Eardrum may look sucked in (retracted)</p>	 <p>Medium perforation (15%)</p>
<b>Severe acute otitis media (AOM)</b> ↓	<b>Otitis media with small perforation (OMwP)</b> (R)	<b>Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM)</b> (L)	<b>Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM)</b> (R)
 <p>Pus causing eardrum to bulge</p>	 <p>Reduced bulging but eardrum still red Pinhole perforation (&lt; 2%)</p>	 <p>Medium perforation (30%) Pus and mucus</p>	 <p>Middle ear structures worn away Large perforation (75%)</p>

### Eardrum perforation size guide

 <p><b>Small</b> (less than 2%)</p>	 <p><b>Medium</b> (more than 2%, less than 30%)</p>
 <p><b>Large</b> (more than 30%)</p>	 <p><b>Subtotal</b> (only remnants of the eardrum remain)</p>

### Red flags for perforation of the eardrum

		
<p><b>Red flag 1:</b> A perforation in the attic (upper) region of the eardrum</p>	<p><b>Red flag 2:</b> Severe retraction of the eardrum</p>	<p><b>Red flag 3:</b> Crust granulation or discharge in the attic region</p>

**If any of the above conditions is believed to be present, refer patient to specialist.**