

PGY 4 Goals and Objectives: Pediatric Otolaryngology

- Aerodigestive tract lesions
 - Orders and interprets laboratory, functional and radiologic studies
 - Able to use differential diagnosis to select the most likely correct diagnosis
 - Knows many of the histopathologic findings of common processes
 - Formulate an appropriate treatment plan for specific vocal cord lesion based on the lesion and patient factors
 - Performs microlaryngoscopy with exposure of the anterior commissure
 - recognizes and is able to treat and/or develop a treatment plan for common complications
 - Endoscopic and surgical management (emergency tracheotomy) of airway obstruction.
 - Elective bedside or operating room tracheotomy.
 - Drainage of facial, pharyngeal, and neck abscesses.
- Sleep disordered breathing
 - Interprets examination and some diagnostic testing
 - Demonstrates advancing knowledge of the spectrum of sleep disorders in children
 - Able to list and prioritize treatment options for the patient with sleep disordered breathing in the non-complicated patient and some complicated patients
 - Performs tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy as well as palatopharyngoplasty on complex patients
 - Recognizes and is able to treat and developed the treatment plan for the common and uncommon complications in noncomplex patients and some complex patients
- Pediatric otitis media
 - Demonstrate advanced pneumatic otoscopy skills in most children
 - Recognizes complications of a AOM, OME, and OE
 - Diagnosis intracranial and extracranial complications of ear infections
 - Treat complications of ear infections
 - Places tympanostomy tubes safely in all patients with easy anatomy and in most patients with difficult anatomy
 - Able to develop a treatment plan for common complications
- Hearing loss
 - Develops advanced knowledge of normal temporal bone and cochlear vestibular histopathology, may be able to understand some congenital variations of temporal bone anatomy
 - Generates a differential diagnosis for hearing loss in children, including knowledge of the genetic causes (specific mutations and the pathyooof syndromic and non-syndromic hearing loss
 - Understanding the natural history of pediatric hearing loss and uncommon causes of adult onset hearing loss
 - Described the indications and contraindications as well as the complications of surgical hearing rehabilitation techniques
 - Develops an appropriate plan for hearing rehabilitation tailored to the patient's specific needs
 - May be able to identify unusual causes of hearing loss and may be able to appropriately order advanced audiometric, laboratory, vestibular, and imaging studies