

A. L I K H A C H O V

DISEASES

OF THE

EAR, NOSE

AND

THROAT

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat

By A. G. Likhachov, M. D.

*Professor of Otorhinolaryngology and Director
of the Clinic of Otorhinolaryngology of the Moscow First
Medical Institute; Chief Otorhinolaryngologist of the
U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health; President of the
U.S.S.R. Otorhinolaryngological Society*



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Проф. А. Г. ЛИХАЧЕВ
БОЛЕЗНИ УХА, ГОРЛА и НОСА



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PREFACE

Since the end of the past century, diseases of the ear, nose and throat have been regarded as a single subject because of the anatomic proximity of these organs and the interdependence of their affections. Another reason is that these organs have to be examined by endoscopic methods requiring artificial lighting and appropriate instruments.

Otorhinolaryngology is the science of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat (E.N.T.). It is one of the young branches of medicine that have been extensively developed in the Soviet Union only since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In pre-revolutionary Russia, otorhinolaryngology was still in its infancy, and specialised medical aid was available only to a small minority of the people. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, nation-wide efforts were made to provide free, as well as specialised medical aid to the population. Otorhinolaryngology was widely developed: an extensive network of out- and in-patient E.N.T. clinics was set up to ensure skilled medical attention for the public. The proper organisation of otorhinolaryngological aid, and the broad practical use of the latest methods of treatment have considerably reduced mortality from these diseases in the U.S.S.R.

The prophylactic aspects of otorhinolaryngology have also been given great attention in Soviet times. The importance of prophylaxis of the upper respiratory tract is evidenced not only by a decrease in disease incidence, but by the improved physical development, particularly of children.

The prerequisites for successful and active prevention and treatment of E.N.T. diseases include a further practical application and creative development of the concepts of

nervism advanced by I. M. Sechenov and S. P. Botkin and elaborated by I. P. Pavlov and his followers. These concepts have come to be a guiding principle in clinical practice.

The principle of Soviet medicine—to cure the patient rather than the disease—underlies otorhinolaryngological practice in the U.S.S.R. and permits of a correct methodological approach to the therapy of ear, nose and throat diseases.

The present text-book of otorhinolaryngology is intended for secondary medical schools and gives the most essential theoretical and practical information needed by the junior medical personnel engaged in independent practice.

It is calculated to enable the junior medical personnel, employed as assistant physicians in medical institutions or working on their own, to diagnose typical diseases of the ear, nose and throat, prescribe and give correct treatment, and if need be, render first aid to the patient.

Before discussing the clinical aspects of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, we deem it necessary to give a concise description of the anatomy and physiology of these organs, which should considerably facilitate the clinical study.

Special attention is devoted to early diagnosis of ear, nose and throat diseases, which is very important for both treatment and prophylaxis.

The pathogenesis, symptomatology and course of major diseases (acute otitis, acute mastoiditis, aggravated chronic suppurative otitis, labyrinthitis, otogenic meningitis, otogenic sepsis, otogenic brain abscess, frontal sinusitis, quinsy, laryngitis, etc.) are discussed in greater detail to help assess the morbid condition in each particular case and, if necessary, to refer the patient in due time either to a hospital or to a specialist for consultation.

In describing the various diseases the author has endeavoured to lay stress upon the prophylactic trend in otorhinolaryngology by pointing out the value and methods of individual prophylaxis, body hardening, etc.

In January 1960, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers passed a decision on "Measures to Improve Medical

Care and Public Health in the U.S.S.R.", which is a broad programme of further development of the public health services.

This nation-wide introduction of health measures can be achieved only with the aid of the army of the junior medical workers which is more than one million strong. As a clinical subject otorhinolaryngology not only helps in early diagnosis of many infectious diseases, but also plays an equally important role in preventing their complications.

Another important problem today is that of treating severe diseases and their aftereffects as a method of reducing and restoring to health the still numerous contingent of patients with chronic suppurative otitis media and chronic diseases of paranasal sinuses and the pharynx (chronic tonsillitis, etc.).

The efforts of junior medical personnel are an invaluable contribution to the solution of these and other practical health problems, which fact lends particular importance to the training of qualified junior medical personnel.

In view of the singular importance of prophylaxis in reducing the incidence of diseases and preventing serious complications of certain ear, nose and throat diseases, some chapters (on chronic suppurative otitis media, burns of the pharynx and esophagus, scleroma, etc.) have sections on prophylaxis. The sections dealing with treatment of some diseases (scleroma, ozena, esophageal burns, etc.) are supplied with modern data, especially on antibiotics.

In view of the importance of health education in the campaign for prophylaxis of the upper respiratory tract and prevention of deafness and amblyacousia (dullness of hearing), a list of recommended topics for lectures in health education with a schematic description of two such lectures is offered at the end of the book.

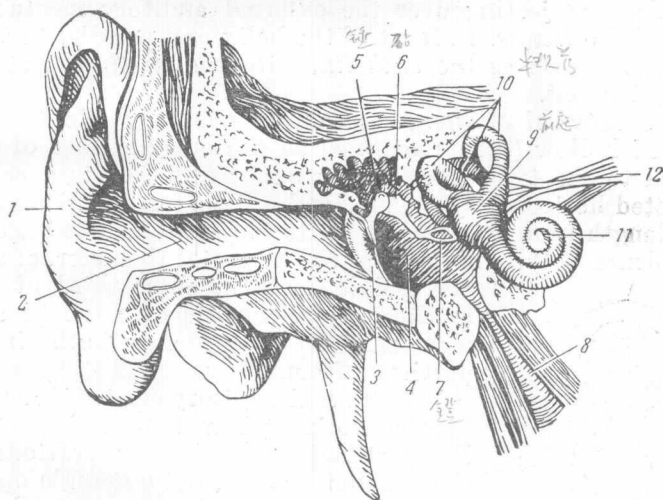
The author expresses the hope that the present edition compiled with due regard for all the criticisms and useful suggestions received will prove helpful in the training of junior medical personnel.

A. G. Likhachov

DISEASES OF THE EAR

ANATOMY OF THE EAR

The ear consists of three parts—the external, the middle and the internal (Fig. 1), with the latter containing the receptors of the auditory and vestibular analysors.



*Fig. 1. Anatomy of the External, Middle and Internal Ear
(Semi-Schematic View)*

(1) pinna; (2) external auditory meatus; (3) tympanic membrane;
(4) tympanic cavity; (5) malleus; (6) incus; (7) stapes; (8) Eustachian
tube; (9) vestibule; (10) semicircular canals; (11) cochlea; (12) auditory
(acoustic) nerve