



# Physical examination on deafness of right ear

Equipment			
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Procedure			
0	Greeting the patient, introducing himself, Dr. Asking the patient's name. Ask permission to do a physical examination. give reasons to check		
1	Check hearing in both ears by plugging in one ear at a time and whispering or rubbing the hair next to the ear that needs to be examined or saying a sentence. have the patient speak By having to check both sides and conclude which side has a problem		
2	Opt for a tuning fork with a frequency of 256 or 512 Hz.		
3	Check the weber test by tapping the tuning fork to vibrate and placing it on the crown or forehead or chin or front teeth (usually both sides can be heard equally loudly. If any side is louder, it is called having lateralization indicates the presence of CHL on that side or the opposite side of SNHL)		
4	Take the Rinne test (must be performed on both sides) by vibrating the tuning fork and placing it on the mastoid bone until the patient says that the sound has stopped and then pointing it at the ear canal. If sound is heard, it indicates AC>BC, which is found in normal people and in SNHL of the examined ear.		
5	If no sound is heard, then BC>AC means CHL of the ear examined.		
6	Preliminary diagnosis with reasons Dx=SNHL of the right ear		

