**Lesson plan format**

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| Subject | Community Health Nursing -I |
| Unit | IX |
| Topic | DEAFNESS |
| Group | B.Sc. Nursing 5th Semester |
| Place | SRIMSH |
| Date & time |  |
| Teaching method | Lecture cum discussion |
| AV aids / instructional aids | PPT, White Board,Charts,Pamphlet |
| Student Pre requisite | The students have some basic/previous knowledge regarding |
| General Objective | At the end of teaching students will be able to acquire knowledge about & develop positive attitude to practice the acquired knowledge. |
| Specific objective | At he end of class group will be able to-   1. To define deafness. 2. To explain types of deafness . 3. To explain the severity of deafness. 4. To explain the etiology of deafness.   5.To explain the risk factor of deafness.  6.To describe the pathophysiology of deafness.  7. To list out the clinical manifestation of deafness.  8. To explain the diagnostic evaluation of deafness.  9. To discuss the prevention and control of deafness .  10. To describe the management of deafness.  11.To explain the complication of deafness. |
| Review of previous class |  |
| Introduction | Deafness is a condition characterize by partial or complete loss of hearing. It can be caused by various factor, including genetics ,infections exposure to loud noise or age -related hearing loss .Deafness can significantly impact an individuals quality of life , communication , and social interaction . |

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| S.No | Time | Specific  objective | Content | Teaching learning  activity | AV Aids | Evaluation |
| 1 |  | To define deafnes | DEFINITION   * Loss of hearing in one or both ears ( partial or total ) is called deafness     OR   * Deafness is defined in medical contexts as hearing loss that prevents a person from understanding spoken language , an audiological condition. | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT |  |
| 2 |  | To explain the types of deafness | TYPES   1. CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS. 2. SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS. 3. MIXED HEARING LOSS.   CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS :  When sound are unable to pass from  external ear to internal ear , this is caused by conductive loss.  Sensorineural hearing loss :    Loss of hearing involving the cochlea and auditory ( hearing ) nerve.  Mixed hearing loss :  A sensorineural and conductive hearing loss occurring together. | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT |  |
| 3 |  | To explain the severity of deafness | Severity of hearing loss : | LECTURE  CUM  DISCUSSION |  |  |
| 4 |  | To explain the etiology of deafness | Etiology / causes   * Age. * Congenital . * Exposure to loud noise. * Head injury. * Ototoxic drugs. * Illness. | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT    PULL  CHART |  |
| 5 |  | To expain the risk factor of deafness | Risk factor :     * Family history of sensorineural impairment. * Congenital malformation of the cranial structure ( ear ). * Use of ototoxic medication ( eg : gentamycin ). * Recurrent ear infection * bacterial Meningitis * Chronic exposure to loud noise. * Perforation of the tympanic membrane. | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT |  |
| 6 |  | To describe the pathophysiology of deafness | Pathophysiology    Disorders of external or middle ear    Interruption in the transmission of sound by air to the inner ear    **Conductive deafness**  Disorders of inner ear or vestibulocochlear nerve or aging  Interruption in neural transmission of sound to brain  **Sensorineural deafness** | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT |  |
| 7 |  | To list out the clinical manifestation of deafness | Clinical manifestations :    Diagnostic evaluation :   * History collection      * Physical examination   Rinne's test  Weber test   * Audiometry      * Tympanometry * Imaging test * CT Scan * MRI ( Magnetic resonance * imaging )   Prevention and control :   * Avoid loud noises . * Avoid sticking objects in your ears . * Regular check – ups problems . * Treat ear infection to prevent hearing damage . * Avoid ototoxic substance ( medicine and ototoxic chemicals ) . * Use hearing aid . * Communication strategies – sign language , writing notes .   Management :  **MEDICAL MANAGEMENT :**  Restore hearing –   * Antibiotics drugs : to treat infection . * Steroid drugs : to treat inflammation . * Remove impacted wax and foreign bodies .   Assist hearing -   * Hearing aids – Hearing aids is designed to amplify sound . * Sign language – It involves hand shape , movement of hand * arms , body and facial expression .       **SURGICAL MANAGEMENT :**     1. Surgery is indicated for conductive or mixed hearing loss . 2. To restore conductive hearing . 3. - Myringotomy 4. Assisted hearing in profound deafness Cochlear implants . 5. - Middle ear implants ( semi – implantable hearing device ) . 6. Tumour excision for acoustic neuroma .     Complication :   1. Inability to hear. 2. Nerve damage. 3. Presbycusis (disorder in the inner ear). 4. Brain atrophy (loss of brain cells and there connection). 5. Difficulty communicating. | LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION | PPT,  PAMPHLET |  |
| Summary: Deafness , encompassing varying degree of hearing loss , can range from mild to profound , impacting communication , language development , and social interaction .It can be caused by various factor like genetics ,aging , noise exposure, or infectious and while some hearing loss is permanent , certain condition . | | | | | |  |
| Assignment / Application: 1. What are the implants ( cochlear ) and how do they work ?   1. What is NPPCD ? 2. What are the objectives of NPPCD ? | | | | | |  |
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Bibliography: (mention the books you have referred to prepare this class and the books you would like your students to refer for further learning)

1. Notice file having all copy of the notices which have been put on notice board in past
2. Previous internal theory approved question paper & Answer key file