

VI. Eyes:

Make a gross test of vision. Visual fields should be tested in all children old enough to cooperate.

The eyes should be evaluated for strabismus by position of the light reflex in both eyes, and the cover test. The range of eye movements should be evaluated. The presence of nystagmus should be noted.

Other structures to be examined include the conjunctivae for anemia and sclerae (for jaundice), the cornea for haziness and opacities, the pupils for size and shape, and the iris and lens. The reaction to light accommodation should be noted. A fundoscopic examination should be performed, or at least attempted, noting the presence of red reflex, the condition of the veins and arteries (they should be of almost equal caliber or veins slightly larger than arteries), the presence of hemorrhages or pigmented or depigmented areas. Visualization of the disk should reveal sharp or blurred borders. The macula is examined to detect possible degenerative changes. Testing of the corneal reflex may also be part of the examination.

VII. Ears:

Check for position (low set) and shape of both ears. Evaluate hearing and the condition of the external ear (deformity or unusual shape, pain with movement of the ear), the canal wall.

Examine the tympanic membranes for injection, bulging, perforation light reflex and bone landmarks presence of fluid behind them and their movement when air is blown to the canal (air tympanometry). The mastoid also need to be checked.

VIII. Nose and sinuses:

The nasal examination is performed to detect deformities, devial of the septum, condition of the airway, color and state of the mucosa and turbinates, presence of foreign body and discharge (amount and character). Examine the sinuses for tenderness and swelling.

IX. Mouth and Throat:

Examination of the mouth and throat should include the lips color and size, (for anemia and cyanosis), the number and condition of the teeth, condition of the gums, buccal mucosa, the tongue, palate, tonsils, and posterior pharynx. Listening to the voice reveals the presence of hoarseness, the quality of the cry, and the presence of stridor.

X. Neck:

Examination of the neck may reveal rigidity, swelling, webbing, abnormalities in the lymph nodes, salivary glands, thyroid, and the position of the trachea.

XI. Chest:

The general shape of the chest and the presence of any deformities should be noted. Abnormal signs to look for are beading (rosary), asymmetry of expansion, and suprasternal, intercostals and subcostal retractions (recessions).