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(54) **DISPOSABLE SPECULUM FOR DIGITAL OTOSCOPE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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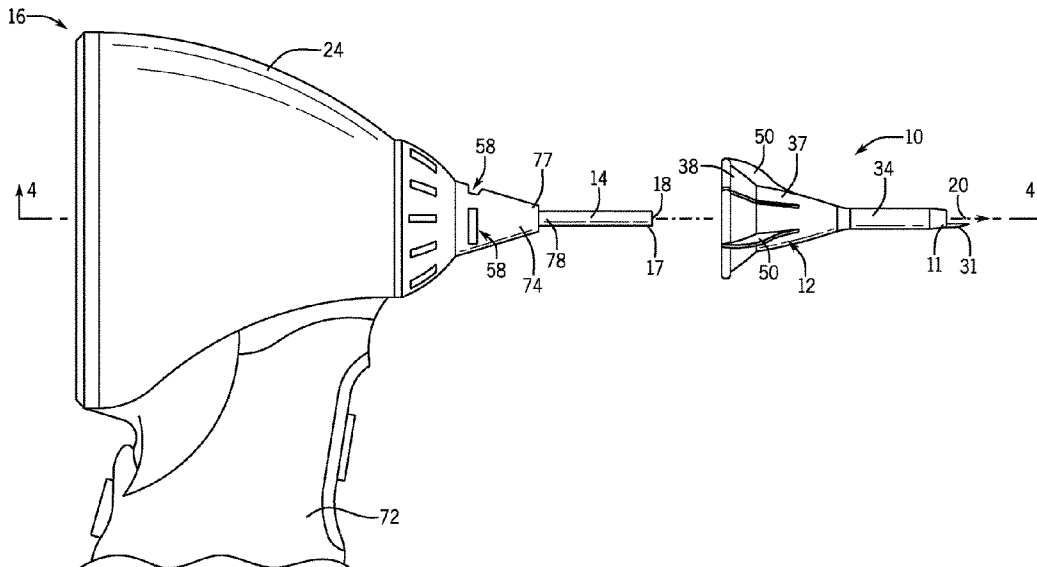
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A disposable speculum for an otoscope provides a sheath adapted to cover an elongate otoscope probe and providing inwardly extending tabs that are adapted to flex outward when the speculum is inserted over the otoscope to engage corresponding grooves of the otoscope. The inwardly extending tabs provide precise alignment of the speculum with the elongate otoscope probe along an insertion axis to protect a length of the probe.

16 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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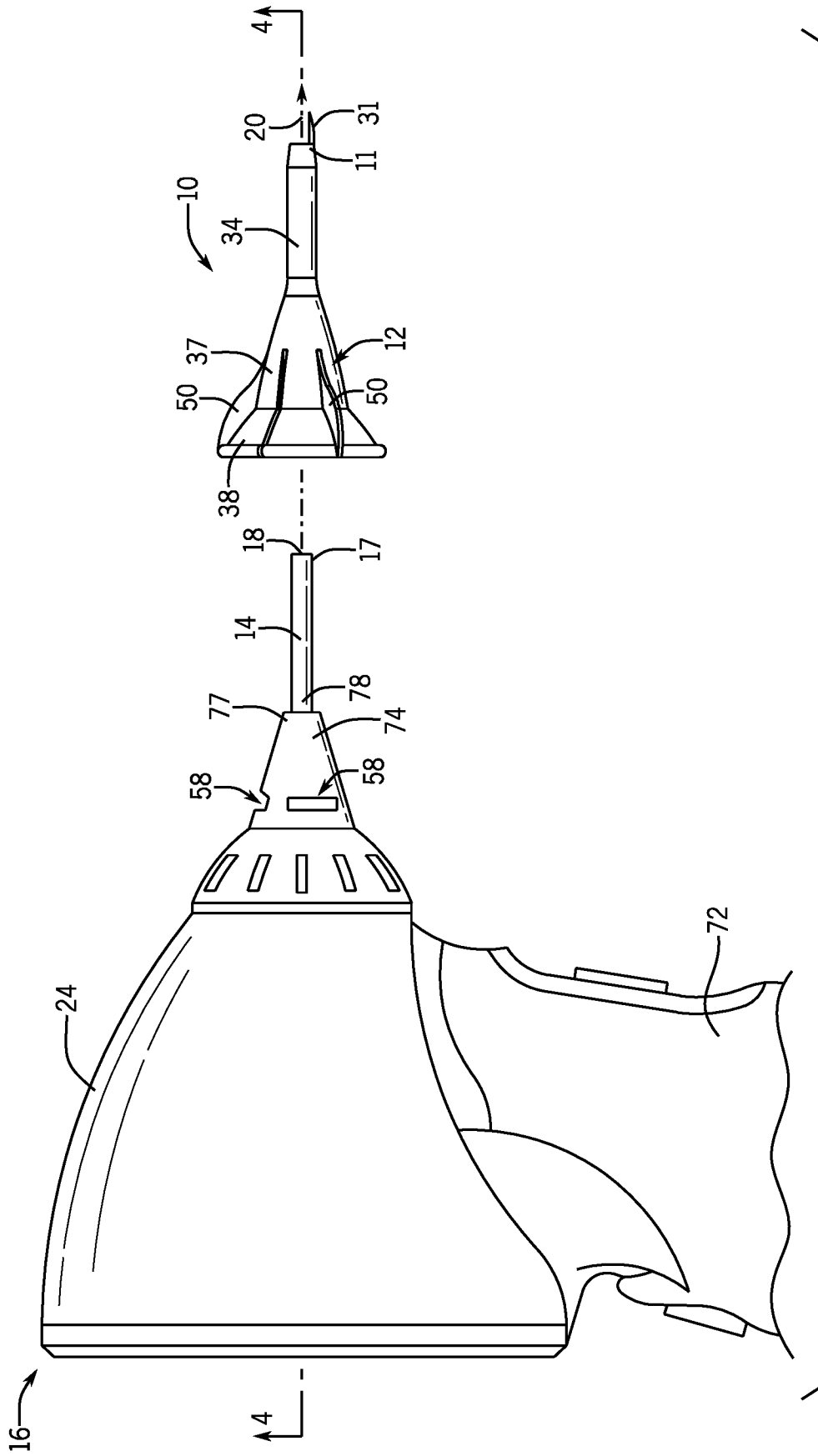
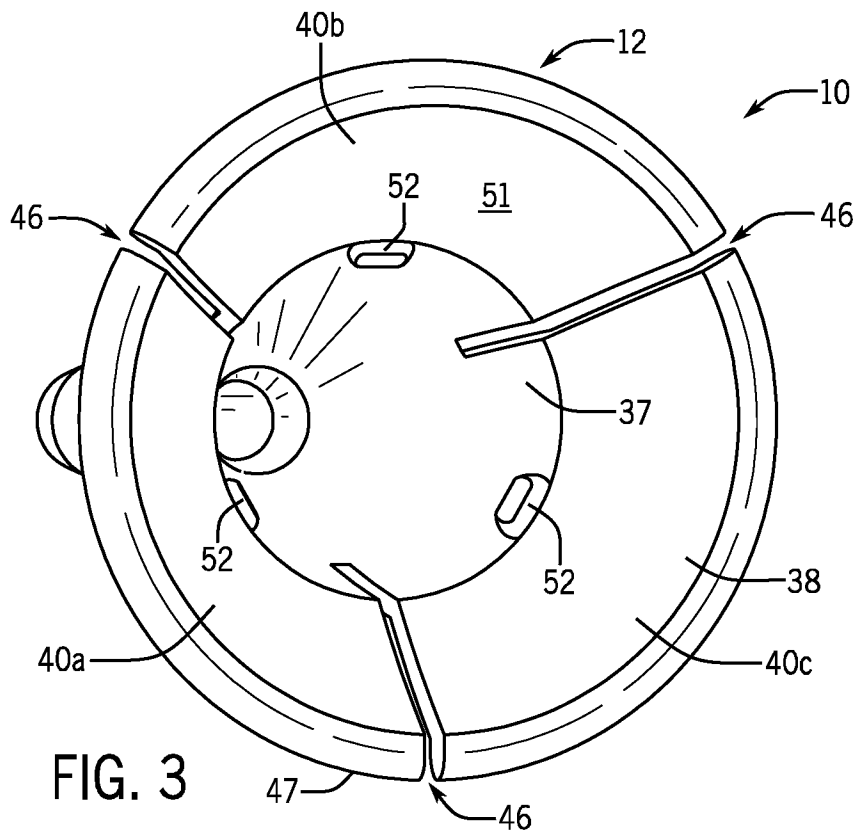
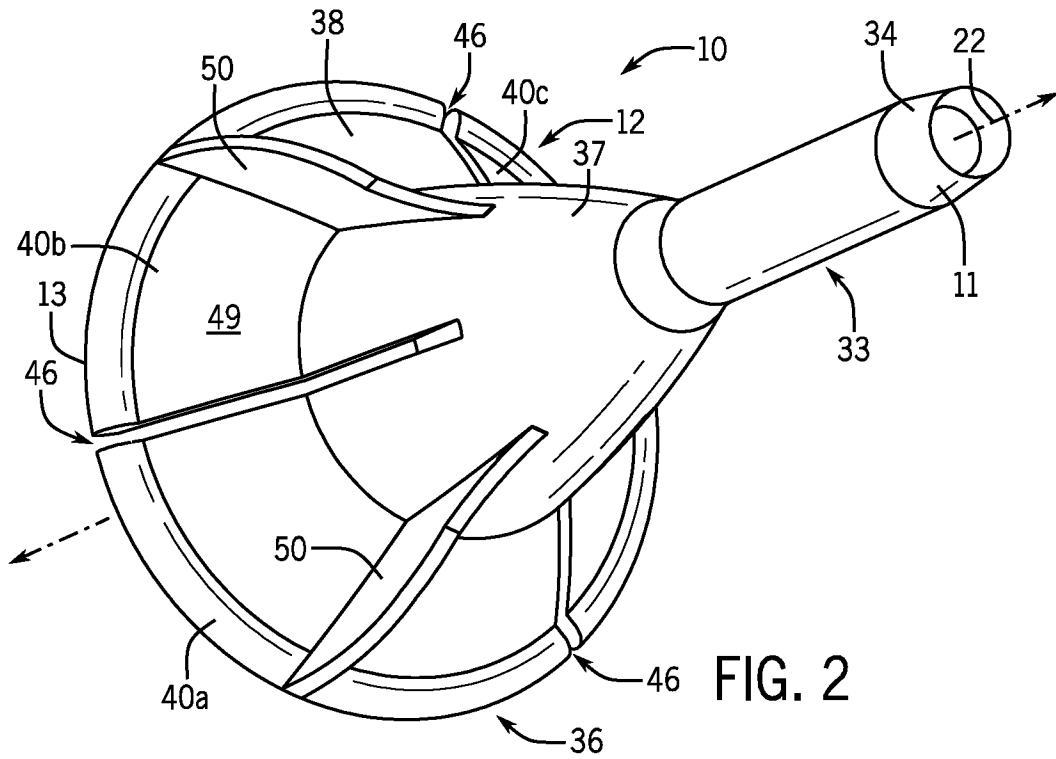


FIG. 1



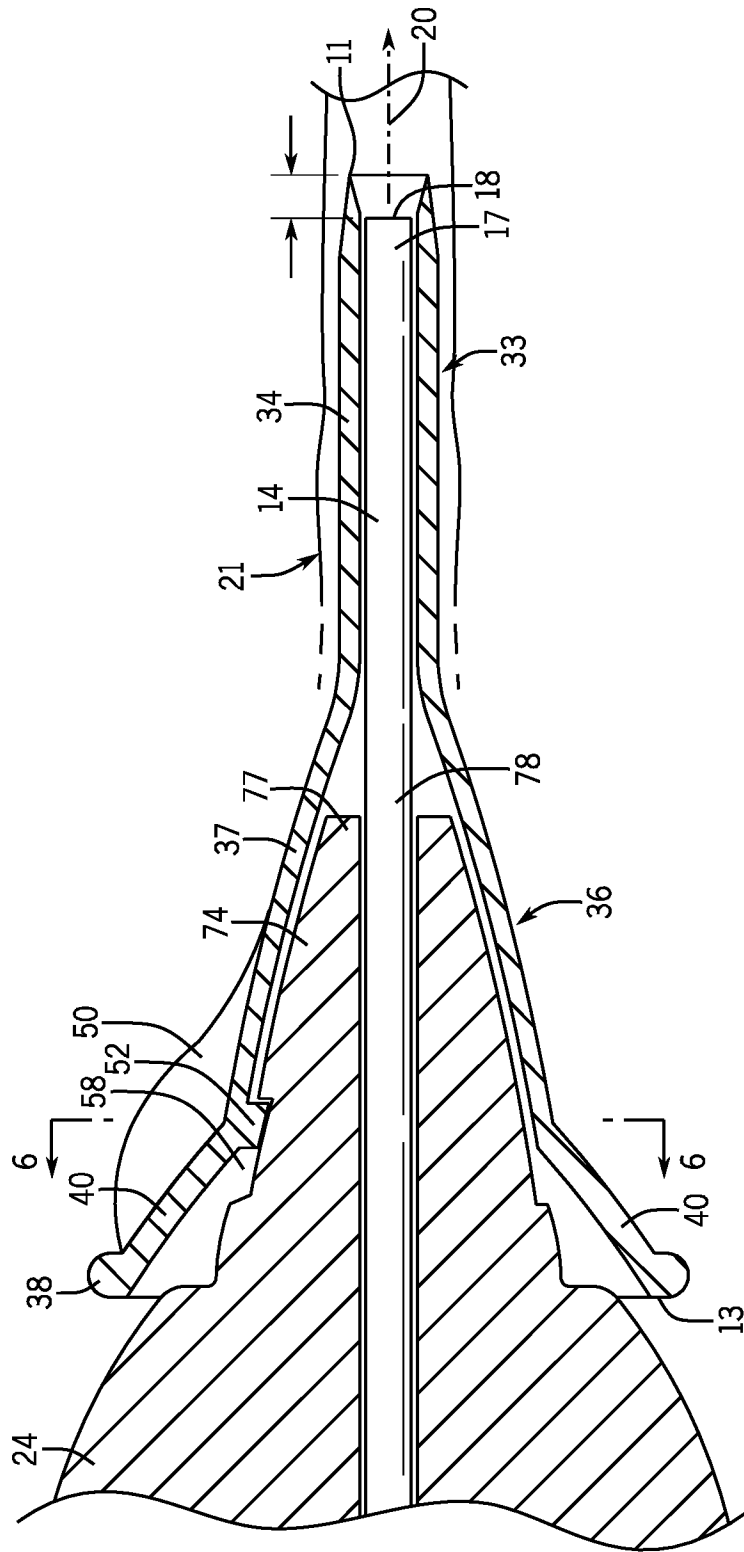


FIG. 4

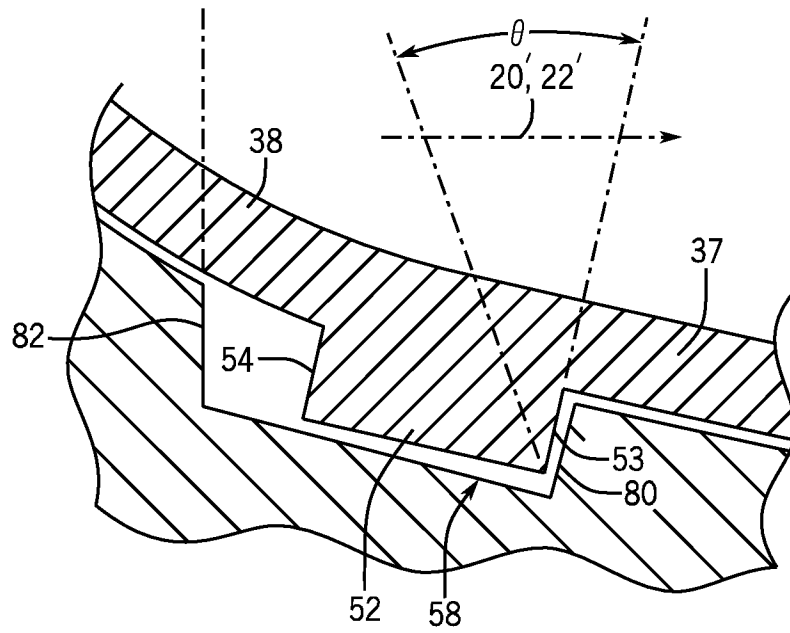


FIG. 5

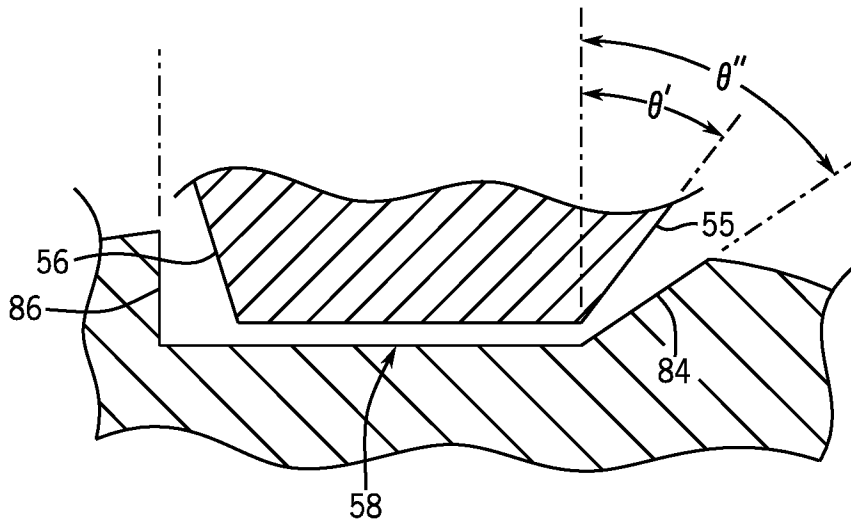


FIG. 6

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DISPOSABLE SPECULUM FOR DIGITAL OTOSCOPE

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

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CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a speculum for an otoscope, and in particular, to a speculum that is insertable into an ear canal and surrounds an electronic camera of the otoscope extending along an axis of the speculum to retrieve images of the ear canal.

An otoscope is a medical device allowing a healthcare professional to inspect the ear canal and tympanic membrane (eardrum). A simple otoscope provides for a hollow funnel-shaped speculum whose small end is inserted into the ear canal. The purpose of the funnel shape of the speculum is to provide a visual path to the tympanic membrane and to assist in controlling depth of insertion of the speculum. The speculum also provides a clean barrier between the otoscope and the patient.

Modern otoscopes include an internal source of illumination directed down the speculum axis from a contained battery-operated lamp and may provide a magnifying lens supported outside the ear and aligned with the axis of the speculum to provide an enlarged image of the ear structure being viewed. The speculum may be desirably disposable and normally includes a threaded attachment provided by a short spiral groove on a receiving portion of the otoscope.

More recently, otoscopes have incorporated digital cameras with displays directly on the otoscope for viewing the camera image. An example of these otoscopes is found in U.S. Pat. No. 9,326,668, US patent publication 2016/0374546, US patent publication 2018/0125345, assigned to the present applicant, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In such otoscopes, a digital camera may be positioned at the end of a probe that is inserted into the ear.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have recognized that the conventional spiral groove threads used to attach disposable speculums to otoscopes can be suboptimal for digital otoscopes where the axial tip of the speculum must be precisely located to protect the camera without unduly limiting its field-of-view. The spiral engagement of threaded systems can also hamper the use of probes or tools attached to the speculum where precise rotational position and resistance to torque is important.

The present invention provides a disposable speculum for an otoscope that provides a sheath adapted to cover an elongate otoscope probe and providing inwardly extending tabs that are adapted to flex outward when the speculum is inserted over the otoscope to releasably engage corresponding grooves of the otoscope.

Specifically, then, in one embodiment, the invention provides a disposable speculum for an otoscope including a funnel-shaped sheath having a central bore sized to receive an elongate cylindrical probe element of the otoscope

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therein along an axis and having a distal end sized to fit within an ear canal and a proximal end providing radially inwardly extending teeth flexible outwardly to allow the inwardly extending teeth to releasably engage corresponding grooves of the elongate probe element of the otoscope by an outward movement of the teeth.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide an attachment mechanism that facilitates precise rotational position and axial extension of the axial tip of the speculum to protect the axially extending camera therein. The snap on attachment mechanism provides an intuitive sense of rotational positioning compared to screw type speculums where rotational position may be important, such as when the speculum includes a scraper tool.

The teeth may be flanked by axial slots allowing portions of the proximal end holding the teeth to flex outwardly.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide an engagement mechanism that does not require rotation of the speculum during attachment.

The teeth may have front faces facing toward the distal end and that extend inwardly perpendicular to the axis or canted toward the distal end as one moves inwardly along the front faces.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide teeth that resist axial dislodgement after the teeth engage the corresponding grooves.

Three teeth may be equally spaced at 120° about the axis.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide an attachment mechanism that better resists two dimensions of torsion across the insertion axis and perpendicular to an axis of the probe.

The circumferentially opposed ends of the teeth may provide at least one inwardly sloping wall as one moves radially inwardly along the tooth.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to decrease contact pressure between teeth and sloped walls of the grooves of the otoscope when the speculum is rotated for release and disposal.

The proximal end may provide a circular rim and the axial slots extend through the rim.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide good outward flexibility of the teeth with simple injection molding techniques.

The proximal end may include a cylindrical portion abutting and supporting the cylindrical probe element. The speculum may further include a tapered portion beyond the cylindrical portion.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to maximize camera support while reducing tip width required for insertion into the inner ear.

The speculum may further include radially outwardly extending fins rotationally aligned with the teeth.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to place rotational force directly over the teeth for improved release of the teeth during rotation of the speculum and provide controlled stiffness of flex independent of thickness of the speculum wall.

The sheath may be a thermoplastic material.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide a speculum that is easy to manufacture and thus inexpensive to be disposable for improved safety.

The sheath may be light absorbing.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to prevent unwanted light leakage into the sheath that may affect the camera images.

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The sheath may further include an otoscope housing adapted for support by a hand of a healthcare professional with the housing in an inspection position adjacent to an outer ear of a patient wherein the elongate cylindrical probe element has a proximal end supported by the housing so that a distal end of the elongate cylindrical probe element may extend along the axis into the ear canal; and an otoscope electronic camera supported by a distal end of the elongate cylindrical probe element for viewing into the ear canal when the distal end of the elongate cylindrical probe element is positioned in the ear canal of the outer ear.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to install the speculum over an otoscope desiring extension of a camera tip into the ear canal.

The corresponding grooves may be radially spaced at 120° about the axis.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to align the teeth with the grooves by slight (less than a quarter turn) rotation of the speculum.

The corresponding grooves may include a ramp surface.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to allow for disengagement of the speculum by rotation of the speculum followed by separation of the speculum and otoscope along the axis.

The corresponding grooves may include a front perpendicular face.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide abutment of the teeth against the front face of the groove to resist dislodgement of the speculum.

A distance between a distal end of the sheath and a distal end of the elongate probe element may be approximately 1 mm to 2 mm.

It is thus a feature of at least one embodiment of the invention to provide fixed axial alignment of the speculum extending over the fragile axially extending camera.

In an alternative embodiment, the present invention provides method of using a disposable speculum for an otoscope including the following steps: providing a funnel-shaped sheath having a central bore sized to receive an elongate cylindrical probe element of the otoscope therein along an axis and having a distal end sized to fit within an ear canal and a proximal end providing radially inwardly extending teeth allowing the teeth to flex outwardly to allow the inwardly extending teeth to releasably engage corresponding grooves of the elongate probe element of the otoscope by an outward movement of the teeth; and inserting the sheath into the ear canal.

These particular objects and advantages may apply to only some embodiments falling within the claims and thus do not define the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a disposable speculum constructed according to the present invention being inserted onto an otoscope along an insertion axis;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an exterior of the disposable speculum of FIG. 1 providing a sheath presenting a flexing collar tapering to a cylindrical tube;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an interior of the disposable speculum of FIG. 2 showing multiple teeth flexing outwardly with the flexing collar;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view, along a vertical plane along lines 4-4 of FIG. 1, through the speculum and assembled otoscope of FIG. 1;

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FIG. 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 4 showing a tooth received into a groove of the otoscope having substantially perpendicular side walls; and

FIG. 6 is an enlarged cross-sectional view, along a vertical plane along lines 6-6 of FIG. 4, perpendicular to the insertion axis of the otoscope showing the tooth received into the groove of the otoscope having at least one ramped side wall.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring initially to FIG. 1, a removable speculum 10 of the present invention may provide a protective sheath 12 that fits over a cylindrical probe 14 of an otoscope 16 extending along an insertion axis 20 that aligns with the ear canal when the otoscope 16 is used. The otoscope 16 may support on its distal probe tip 17 a front facing electronic camera 18 for acquiring multi-pixel, three-color images in a field of view directed along a speculum axis 22. An otoscope 16 suitable for use with the present invention is described in U.S. Pat. No. 9,326,668, US patent publication 2016/0374546, and US patent publication 2018/0125345, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The removable speculum 10 is attached to the otoscope 16 by a snap lock engagement between the protective sheath 12 and the otoscope 16 supporting the cylindrical probe 14 and electronic camera 18 as further described below.

Referring now to FIG. 2, the protective sheath 12 of the removable speculum 10 may be in the form of a hollow trumpet with a central bore extending along the speculum axis 22 and surrounded by the outer sheath 12. The outer sheath 12 is generally radially symmetric at 120 degrees of rotation with progressively increasing amounts of outward flaring along the speculum axis 22 as the sheath 12 flares upward from a distal speculum tip 11 to a circular, outer proximal rim 13 attached to the otoscope 16. An outer diameter of the outer sheath 12 may progressively increase from approximately 2-3 mm of the distal speculum tip 11 to approximately 18-19 mm of the outer proximal rim 13, or progressively increase by 6 to 10 times its minimum diameter.

The outer sheath 12 may be constructed of a non-elastomeric thermoplastic by injection molding. The rigid material of the protective sheath 12 allows the speculum 10 to easily slide over the cylindrical probe 14 without the resistance that might be expected, for example, if the material were an elastomer. The rigid material of the protective sheath 12 also serve to support and protect the relatively fragile cylindrical probe 14 and electronic camera 18. The speculum 10 may be opaque and may be light absorbing, such as black in color, to minimize light leakage into the sheath 12.

A distal portion 33 of the protective sheath 12 extending into the ear canal may provide an elongate tube 34 having a central bore extending along the speculum axis 22, with an inner diameter, measured in a plane perpendicular to speculum axis 22, of approximately 2-3 mm and less than 3 mm and desirably less than 2.3 mm. It is intended that the tube 34 be sized with an outer diameter that is smaller than the ear canal so that it may be inserted therein comfortably, for example, approximately 2-3 mm and less than 3 mm and desirably less than 2.4 mm. The outer diameter of the tube 34 may be minimized to allow for insertion of the tube 34 into smaller sized ear canals, for example, those of toddlers and infants which may be as small as 3 to 4 mm in diameter. A length of the tube 34 may be approximately 8-12 mm and at least 8 mm to allow the protective sheath 12 to extend past minor obstructions, such as normally present earwax, but

allow passage of the held electronic camera **18** proximate the ear drum to allow for imaging of the ear drum of the ear.

In certain embodiments, the tube **34** may be cylindrical with a constant inner diameter closely matching the outer diameter of the cylindrical probe **14** for good support, although the tube **34** may also be slightly tapered over this length, for example, tapering toward the narrowed distal speculum tip **11**.

The tube **34** is open at the distal speculum tip **11** to allow the held electronic camera **18** to be exposed along the speculum axis **22**. The distal speculum tip **11** may support a probe or a tool, for example, a scoop **31** assisting with the removal of ear wax. The scoop **31** extends from the distal speculum tip **11** along the axis **22**, and is upwardly concave toward the axis **22**.

A proximal portion **36** of the protective sheath **12** may take the form of a funnel **37** having a central bore flaring outwardly from the tube **34** and extending to an increasingly flaring integrally molded collar **38** coupling the otoscope **16**. A diameter of a distal end of the funnel **37**, measured in a plane perpendicular to the speculum axis **22**, may be approximately 2-3 mm, and a diameter of a proximal end of the funnel **37**, extending from the distal end of the funnel **37** along the speculum axis **22** by at least 12 mm, may be 9-10 mm. The funnel **37** may be flared outwardly toward the integrally molded collar **38** of the protective sheath **12** at approximately 15-20 degrees from the speculum axis **22** and approximately 18 degrees from the speculum axis **22**. The increased diameter of the funnel **37** compared to the narrow tube **34** may assist in controlling the insertion depth of the speculum **10** such that the proximal portion **36** can only extend partially into the ear canal **21** to prevent the distal tube **34** from extending too deeply into the ear canal **21** which would risk damaging or puncturing the ear drum.

The funnel **37** expands outwardly to the increasingly flaring integrally molded collar **38** which is engageable over a head portion **24** of the otoscope **16** to be secured thereon. The collar **38** may take a similar conical shape, flaring outwardly toward the proximal end of the protective sheath **12** at approximately 40-45 degrees from the speculum axis **22** and approximately 45 degrees from the speculum axis **22**, in a non-flexed state, providing a greater diameter bore for receiving the head portion **24** of the otoscope **16**. A diameter of a distal end of the collar **38**, measured in a plane perpendicular to the speculum axis **22**, may be approximately 9-10 mm, and a diameter of a proximal end of the collar **38**, extending from the distal end of the collar **38** along the speculum axis **22** by at least 3 mm, may be 18-19 mm.

The proximal portion **36** of the protective sheath **12** may provide flexing segments **40** formed by axial slots **46** extending along speculum axis **22** and separating the proximal portion **36** into cantilevered sections that are flexible outwardly and/or inwardly by a distance of approximately 0.1-0.5 mm, and at least 0.1 mm, away from and/or toward the speculum axis **22** at its proximal rim **13**. The longitudinally extending slots **46** may be approximately 0.5-1 mm wide and at least 0.5 mm wide and may extend through the proximal rim **13** toward the distal portion **34** a length of at least 8 mm, or at least one-third the length of the protective sheath **12**.

In one embodiment the collar **38** may include three equally spaced slots **46** positioned approximately 120 degrees apart about the speculum axis **22** of the proximal portion **36** and forming three cantilevered segments **40a**, **40b**, **40c** supported at a distal end by the protective sheath **12** and detached on left and right sides by the slots **46** and at the proximal rim **13** to allow for outward and/or inward

flexure of the segments **40a**, **40b**, **40c** away from and/or toward the speculum axis **22**. Each of the segments **40a**, **40b**, **40c** may be independently flexed, however, equal outward/inward forces on segments **40a**, **40b**, **40c** will generally result in substantially equal outward/inward flexure of each segment **40a**, **40b**, **40c**.

An exterior surface **49** of the proximal portion **36** of the protective sheath **12** may support at least one outwardly protruding fin **50** extending from the protective sheath **12**. The at least one outwardly protruding fin **50** may generally span between the funnel **37** and the collar **38** to form a generally triangular tab for finger twisting of the protective sheath **12** by a healthcare professional without the need for additional tools. In one embodiment, the proximal portion **36** may carry three equally spaced fins **50** spaced approximately 120 degrees apart about the speculum axis **22** and generally radially centered between the three equally spaced slots **46** described above.

Referring to FIG. 3, an interior surface **51** of the proximal portion **36** may support at least one radially inwardly projecting tooth **52** engaging the inserted head portion **24** of the fully installed otoscope **16**. The tooth **52** may take the shape of an oval, oblong or rectangular projection extending from the interior surface **51** toward the speculum axis **22** and having generally rounded outer edges allowing for a sliding or rolling transition of the tooth **52** into and out of a corresponding groove **58** of the otoscope **16**. The tooth **52** may be at least 1 mm in width, 3 mm in length, and 0.1 mm in depth. The tooth **52** may be oriented so that a longest dimension of the tooth **52** extends along a circumference of the protective sheath **12** while the shortest dimension of the tooth **52** extends along the speculum axis **22**.

Turning briefly to FIGS. 5 and 6, each tooth **52** may have a front face **53** facing toward a distal end of the protective sheath **12** that is substantially perpendicular to the speculum axis **22** (axis **22'** running parallel to axis **22**), as shown, or may also be canted toward the speculum axis **22** as one moves inwardly along the front face **53**, and thus oriented to abut the front wall of the groove **58** to prevent removal of the tooth **52** from the groove **58** in a forward direction. A rear face **54** of the tooth **52** may be substantially perpendicular to the speculum axis **22**, as shown, or may be canted toward the speculum axis **22** as one moves outwardly along the front face **53**, and thus oriented to abut the rear wall of the groove **58** to prevent removal of the tooth **52** from the groove **58** in a rearward direction. Side faces **55**, **56** of the tooth **52** may be canted away from the speculum axis **22** as one moves inwardly along the front face **53**, as shown, but may also be canted toward the speculum axis **22** as one moves inwardly along the front face **53**, or may be substantially perpendicular to the speculum axis **22**, and thus oriented to assist with moving the tooth **52** up a ramp of the groove **58**. In one embodiment, an interior surface **51** of each section **40a**, **40b**, **40c** may support a single tooth **52**. The teeth **52** may be generally centered within each section **40a**, **40b**, **40c**, between the three equally spaced slots **46**, and positioned toward the proximal end of funnel **37**. The teeth **52** may be rotationally aligned with the outwardly extending fins **50**.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 4, the removable speculum **10** may slide over an otoscope **16** generally providing a housing having a head portion **24** held up by a detachable grip portion **72**. The grip portion **72** is sized to be grasped by the hand of a healthcare professional in the manner of a conventional otoscope with the grip portion **72** extending generally upward from the healthcare professional's hand to the head portion **24**.

The head portion **24** of the otoscope **16** may take the shape of a circular cone tapering to a front end defined by a circular tip supporting a frustoconical mounting boss **74**. A distal end **77** of the frustoconical mounting boss **74** of the head portion **24** of the otoscope **16** supports the extension of the cylindrical probe **14** having a proximal end **78** supported by the head portion **24** and distal end or tip **17** that extends along the axis **20** of the ear canal **21**. The cylindrical probe **14** may extend approximately a length of 8-10 mm and at least 8 mm, to allow the front facing electronic camera **18** at the distal probe tip **17** to reach a desired depth within the ear canal **21**. The distal tip **17** of the cylindrical probe **14** supports the electronic camera **18** for viewing into the ear canal **21** and communicating with an electronic display displaying the otoscope image from the electronic camera **18** and is positioned at the distal tip **17** of the cylindrical probe **14** along the axis **20** and centered along the axis **20** as understood in the art. The electronic camera **18** may, for example, be a self-contained charge coupled device (CCD) camera such as is commercially available providing, for example, a measurement area of 1.4 mm diagonal and 62,500 pixels.

An outer rim of the frustoconical mounting boss **74** may provide grooves **58** therein and corresponding with the teeth **52** of the removable speculum **10**. The grooves **58** of the otoscope **16** may be generally rectangular holes approximately 1 to 2 mm in width, 3 to 4 mm in length, and 0.1 to 0.5 mm in depth. In one embodiment, the cylindrical mounting boss **74** may support three equally spaced grooves **58** spaced approximately 120 degrees apart about axis **20** whereby a greatest dimension of the rectangle extends along a circumference of the cylindrical mounting boss **74** and a shortest dimension of the rectangle extends along axis **20**.

Referring now to FIG. 5, the rectangular grooves **58** may provide front and rear substantially perpendicular side walls **80, 82** (to axis **20'** parallel to axis **20**), respectively, preventing the teeth **52** from being removed from the grooves **58** in forward and rear directions along the axis **20**. In this manner, the removable speculum **10** cannot be easily removed by the healthcare professional and is secured to the otoscope **16** once installed.

Referring now to FIG. 6, the rectangular grooves **58** may provide lateral side walls **84, 86** whereby at least one of the side walls **84, 86** is angled to provide a ramp in which the tooth **52** may slide or ride up the angled side wall **84, 86** and become disengaged from the groove **58** when the removable speculum **10** is rotated in at least one of a clockwise or counterclockwise direction. The angulation of at least one of the sidewalls **84, 86** may be at least 45 degrees from perpendicular and at least 45 degrees. It is understood that one or both of the lateral side walls **84, 86** may be angled to provide an exit ramp for the tooth **52**. In one embodiment, one lateral side wall **84** is angled while the opposite side wall **86** extends substantially perpendicular to the floor of the groove **58**. In this respect, twisting motion in one direction (toward the angled side wall **84**) will allow for the removal of the removable speculum **10** from the head portion **24** of the otoscope **16** while twisting motion in the opposite direction will be prevented by the substantially perpendicular side wall **86**. In an alternative embodiment, both lateral side walls **84, 86** are angled such that twisting in either clockwise or counterclockwise directions will allow for the removal of the removable speculum **10** from the head portion **24** of the otoscope **16**.

Referring again to FIGS. 1, 4 and 5, the removable speculum **10** may be inserted over the cylindrical probe **16** by sliding the speculum **10** rearward along the insertion axis

20 over the cylindrical probe **16** whereby the central bore of the tube **34** holds the cylindrical probe **14** carrying the front facing electronic camera **18** at its tip **17**. The segments **40a, 40b, 40c** of the removable speculum **10** may flex outward to accommodate the head portion **24** as it is inserted into the speculum **10**. The speculum **10** is inserted along axis **20** until the collar **38** extends over the boss **74** of the removable speculum **10**. The speculum **10** may not need to be rotated if the teeth **52** are aligned with the grooves **58** when inserted along axis **20** but in some cases may need to be slightly rotated (less than a quarter turn) until the teeth **52** align with the grooves **58** and the removable speculum **10** snaps into place.

Once installed, the axial position of the distal speculum tip **11** of the removable speculum **10** is set so that the distal tip **17** of the cylindrical probe **14** may terminate before the distal tip **11** of the removable speculum **10**. In one embodiment, the distance between the distal tip **17** of the cylindrical probe **14** and the distal tip **11** of the removable speculum **10** may be approximately 1-2 mm, or less than 2 mm. The distance between the distal tip **17** of the cylindrical probe **14** and the distal tip **11** of the removable speculum **10** may be set to minimize blinding internal reflection and narrowed field of view of the electronic camera **18** while still protecting the fragile electronic camera **18** from contamination and damage.

Referring again to FIG. 6, an approximately quarter turn twist of the removable speculum **10** slides the tooth **52** along one of the angled side walls **84, 86** while the segments **40a, 40b, 40c** of the removable speculum **10** flex outward (at least 0.1 mm) to accommodate the outward movement of the tooth **52**. Once the tooth **52** is displaced from the groove **58**, forward motion of the removable speculum **10** along the axis **20** allows the removable speculum **10** to be detached from the head portion **24** of the otoscope **16**.

As is generally understood, the outer ear of a human patient includes a pinna providing a sound collecting structure. The pinna surrounds the ear canal **21** leading to and terminating at the tympanic membrane or eardrum. A length of the ear canal **21** in an average adult human is approximately 25 mm and the ear canal **21** has an average diameter of approximately 7 mm. A length of the ear canal **21** in an average infant is approximately 5 and the ear canal **21** has an average diameter of approximately 3-4 mm.

Certain terminology is used herein for purposes of reference only, and thus is not intended to be limiting. For example, terms such as "upper", "lower", "above", and "below" refer to directions in the drawings to which reference is made. Terms such as "front", "back", "rear", "bottom" and "side", describe the orientation of portions of the component within a consistent but arbitrary frame of reference which is made clear by reference to the text and the associated drawings describing the component under discussion. Such terminology may include the words specifically mentioned above, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import. Similarly, the terms "first", "second" and other such numerical terms referring to structures do not imply a sequence or order unless clearly indicated by the context.

When introducing elements or features of the present disclosure and the exemplary embodiments, the articles "a", "an", "the" and "said" are intended to mean that there are one or more of such elements or features. The terms "comprising", "including" and "having" are intended to be inclusive and mean that there may be additional elements or features other than those specifically noted. It is further to be understood that the method steps, processes, and operations

described herein are not to be construed as necessarily requiring their performance in the particular order discussed or illustrated, unless specifically identified as an order of performance. It is also to be understood that additional or alternative steps may be employed.

It is specifically intended that the present invention not be limited to the embodiments and illustrations contained herein and the claims should be understood to include modified forms of those embodiments including portions of the embodiments and combinations of elements of different embodiments as come within the scope of the following claims. All of the publications described herein, including patents and non-patent publications are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

What we claim is:

1. A disposable speculum for an otoscope comprising:
 a funnel-shaped sheath having a central bore sized to receive an elongate cylindrical probe element of the otoscope therein along an axis and having
 a distal end sized to fit within an ear canal and
 a proximal end providing radially inwardly extending teeth flexible outwardly to allow the inwardly extending teeth to releasably engage corresponding grooves of the elongate probe element of the otoscope by an outward movement of the teeth,
 wherein the teeth are flanked by axial slots allowing portions of the proximal end holding the teeth to flex outwardly.
2. The speculum of claim 1 wherein the teeth have front faces facing toward the distal end and extending inwardly perpendicular to the axis or canted toward the distal end as one moves inwardly along the front faces.
3. The speculum of claim 1 wherein three teeth are equally spaced at 120° about the axis.
4. The speculum of claim 1 wherein circumferentially opposed ends of the teeth provide at least one inwardly sloping wall as one moves radially inwardly along the tooth.
5. The speculum of claim 2 wherein the proximal end provides a circular rim and the axial slots extend through the rim.
6. The speculum of claim 1 wherein the proximal end comprises a cylindrical portion abutting and supporting the cylindrical probe element.
7. The speculum of claim 6 further comprising a tapered portion beyond the cylindrical portion.

8. The speculum of claim 1 further including radially outwardly extending fins rotationally aligned with the teeth.

9. The speculum of claim 1 wherein the sheath is a thermoplastic material.

10. The speculum of claim 1 wherein the sheath is light absorbing.

11. The speculum of claim 1 further comprising an otoscope housing adapted for support by a hand of a healthcare professional with the housing in an inspection position adjacent to an outer ear of a patient wherein the elongate cylindrical probe element has a proximal end supported by the housing so that a distal end of the elongate probe element may extend along the axis into the ear canal; and

an otoscope electronic camera supported by a distal end of the elongate cylindrical probe element for viewing into the ear canal when the distal end of the probe element is positioned in the ear canal of the outer ear.

12. The speculum of claim 11 wherein the corresponding grooves are radially spaced at 120° about the axis.

13. The speculum of claim 11 wherein the corresponding grooves include a ramp surface.

14. The speculum of claim 11 wherein the corresponding grooves include a front perpendicular face.

15. The speculum of claim 11 wherein a distance between a distal end of the sheath and a distal end of the elongate probe element is approximately 1 mm to 2 mm.

16. A method of using a disposable speculum for an otoscope comprising the following steps:

providing a funnel-shaped sheath having a central bore sized to receive an elongate cylindrical probe element of the otoscope therein along an axis and having a distal end sized to fit within an ear canal and a proximal end providing radially inwardly extending teeth allowing the teeth to flex outwardly to allow the inwardly extending teeth to releasably engage corresponding grooves of the elongate probe element of the otoscope by an outward movement of the teeth; and

inserting the sheath into the ear canal, wherein the teeth are flanked by axial slots allowing portions of the proximal end holding the teeth to flex outwardly.

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