

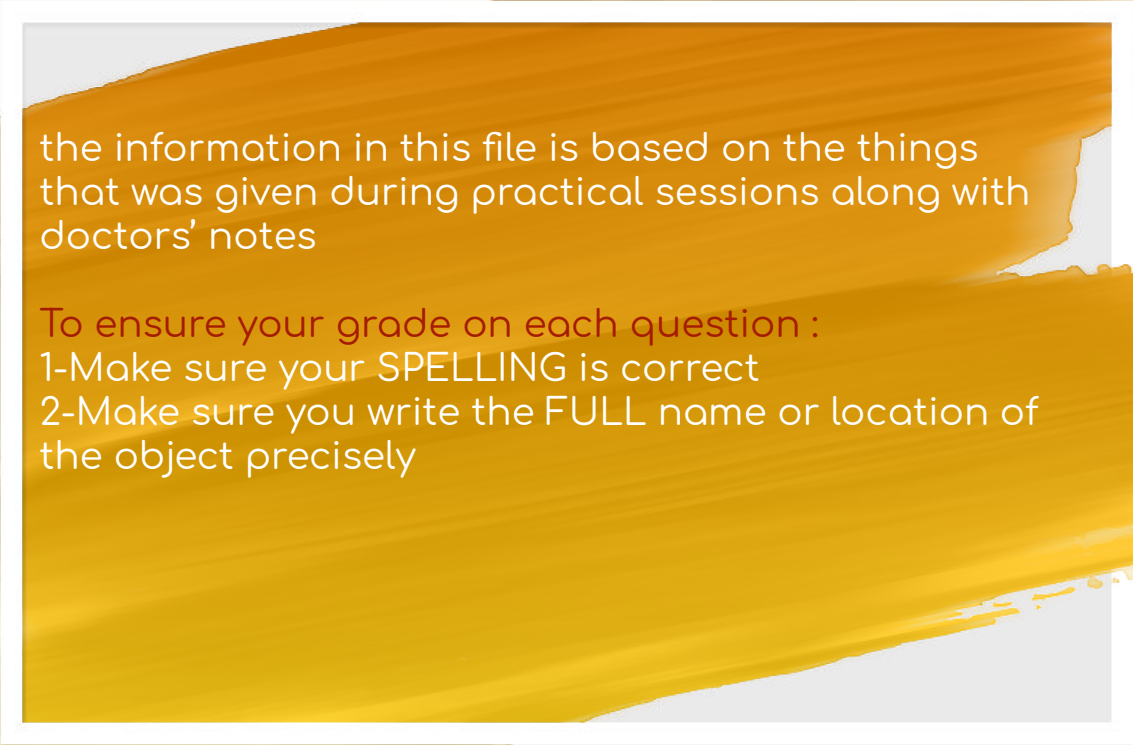


Upper respiratory tract

Respiratory Block



Anatomy Practical team - Med 439



the information in this file is based on the things that was given during practical sessions along with doctors' notes

To ensure your grade on each question :

1-Make sure your SPELLING is correct

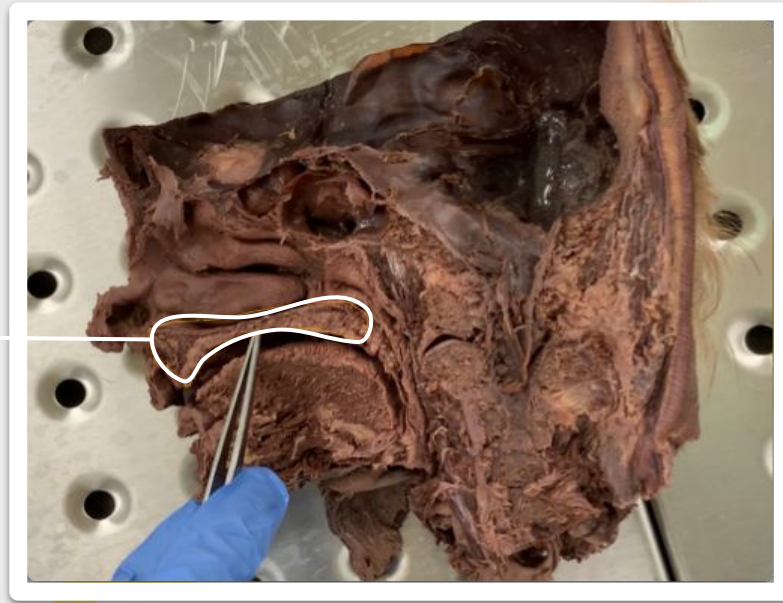
2-Make sure you write the FULL name or location of the object precisely

A graphic consisting of three horizontal brush strokes in shades of orange and yellow, with a white rectangular border overlaid in the center. The text 'Nasal cavity' is written in white inside the border.

Nasal cavity

Floor of nasal cavity

The floor of the nasal cavity = the roof of the oral cavity



Hard palate

The hard palate is formed by the palatine process of maxilla and the palatine bone.

Medial wall (Nasal septum)

separate the nasal cavity into two halves, each septum contain:

Vomer



Vertical (perpendicular) plate of ethmoid

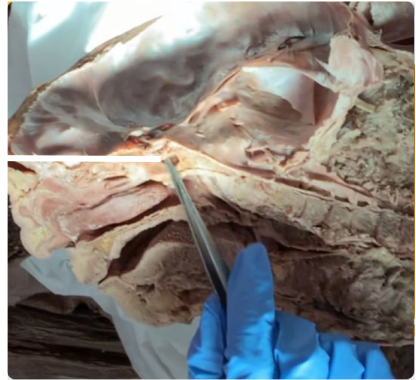
Septal cartilage

Roof of nasal cavity

From behind
forward

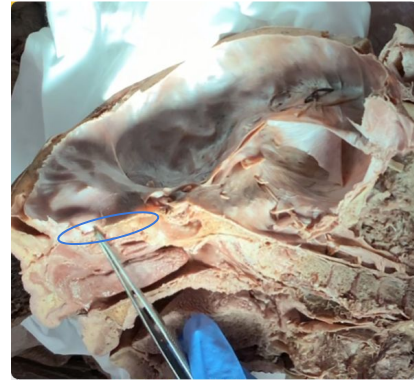
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Body of
sphenoid



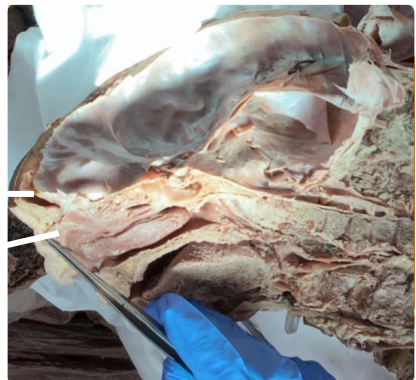
2

Cribriform plate
of ethmoid
bone



4

Nasal bone
Cartilage

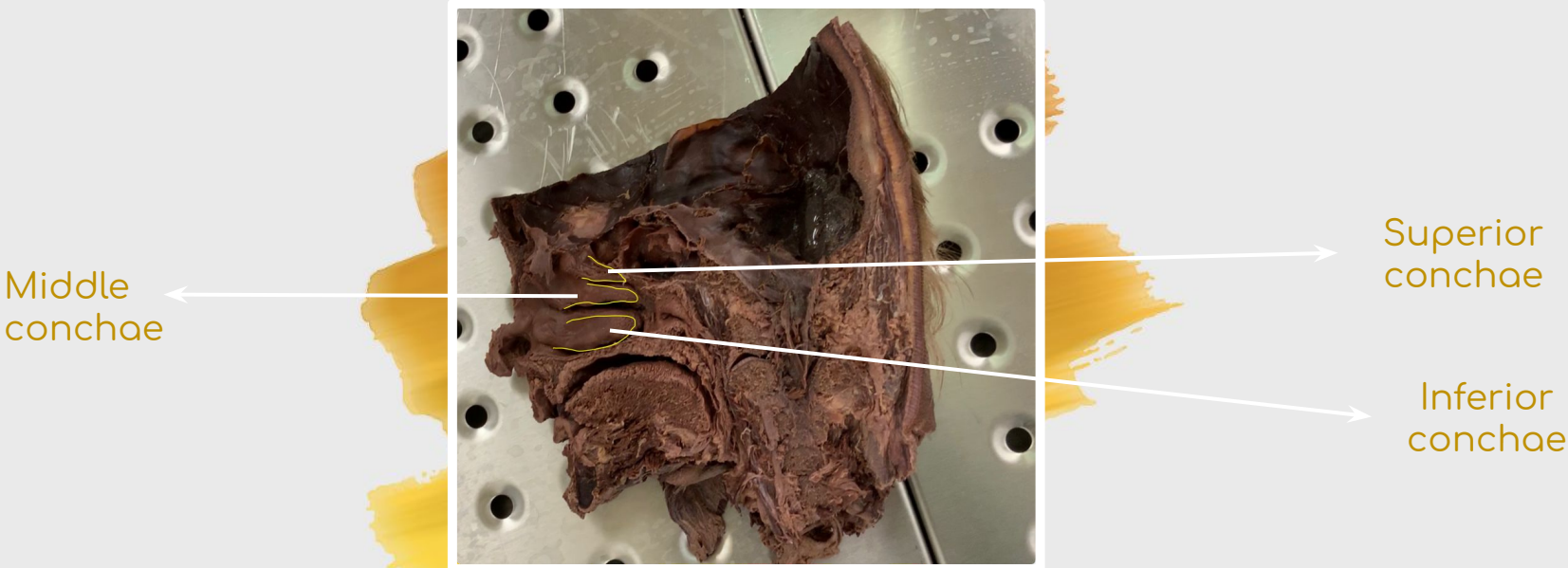


3

Frontal bone



Lateral wall of nasal cavity



Lateral wall of nasal cavity

Each meatus is located below a concha



Inferior meatus
receives secretions from the
nasolacrimal duct



Middle meatus
receives secretions from
middle ethmoidal, maxillary, frontal & the anterior ethmoidal sinuses



Superior meatus
receives secretions from
posterior ethmoidal sinus



Sphenoethmoidal recess
receives secretions from
sphenoidal sinus

Lateral wall of nasal cavity

Paranasal sinuses

Frontal sinus

Anterior ethmoidal sinus

Middle ethmoidal sinus

All these sinuses drain into the middle meatus



Posterior ethmoidal sinus drain into the superior meatus

Sphenoidal sinus drain into Sphenoethmoidal recess



Pharynx

It is a muscular tube lying behind the nose, oral cavity & larynx.

It extends from the **base of the skull** to level of the **6th cervical vertebra**.

Pharynx is divided into three parts :

Nasopharynx

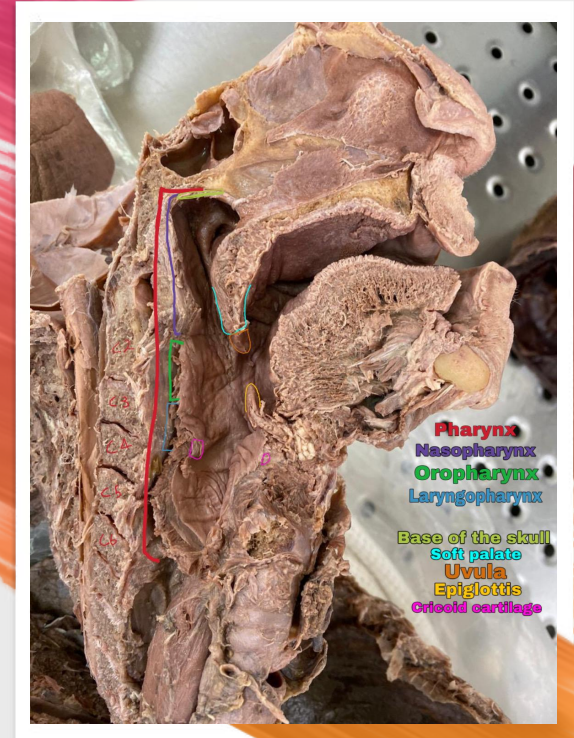
Extends from the base of skull to the soft palate

Oropharynx

Extends from soft palate to upper border of epiglottis.

Laryngopharynx

Extends from upper border of epiglottis to lower border of cricoid cartilage.



Nasopharynx

Structures in the nasopharynx:

1. the opening of the auditory tube: in the lateral wall of the nasopharynx just posterior to the inferior meatus of the nasal cavity.

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2. tubal elevation (Torus tubarius): mucosal elevation in the lateral wall of the nasopharynx, produced by posterior margin of the auditory tube.

راح تكون فوق الفتحة مباشرة

3. Salpingopharyngeal fold: extend inferiorly from the tubal elevation, and covers the salpingopharyngeus muscle.

4. Pharyngeal recess: behind the ostium of the auditory tube.

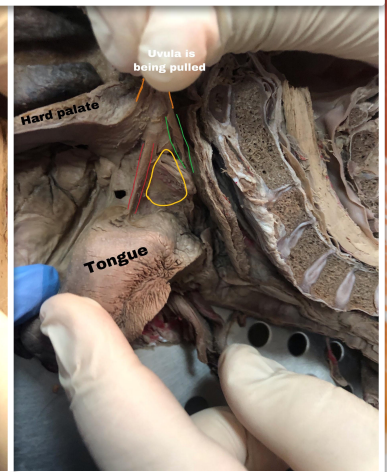
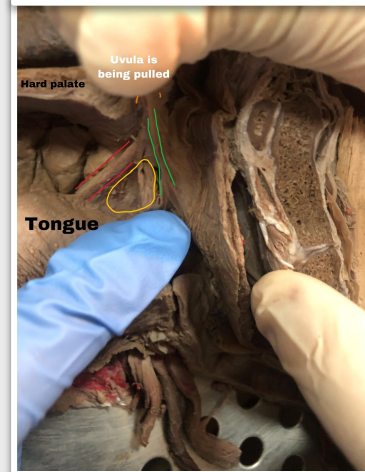
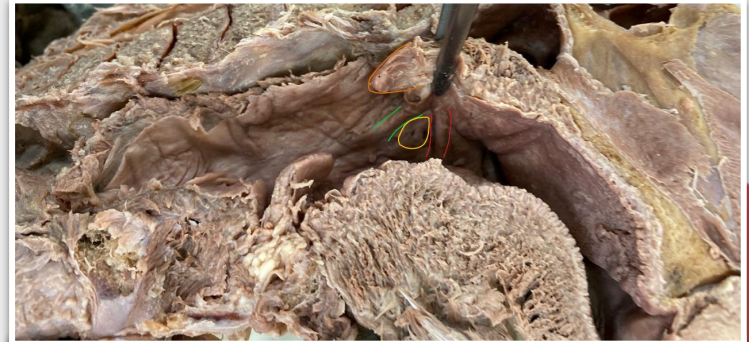
5. Pharyngeal tonsil: behind the nasal cavity, in the roof of the nasopharynx, where the nose blends into the throat.



Oropharynx

Structures in the oropharynx:

- 1. Palatine uvula:** a conic projection from the back edge of the middle of the soft palate.
- 2. Palatoglossal fold:** a fold of mucous membrane that starts from the soft palate and, runs downward, lateral, and forward to the side of the base of the tongue
- 3. Palatopharyngeal fold:** it runs downward, laterally, and backward to the side of the pharynx.
- 4. Palatine tonsil:** between the palatoglossal fold and the palatopharyngeal fold.



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Slide 11



Slide 12



Slide 13



Larynx

Single cartilages

1. Epiglottis

is a leaf-shaped flap of cartilage located behind the tongue, at the top of the larynx.

2. Thyroid

in front of the larynx and above the thyroid gland, it has a prominence in the mid anterior (adam's apple).

3. Cricoid

a ring of cartilage, and located near the middle and center of the neck.

Folds

1. aryepiglottic fold

is located at the entrance of the larynx, extending from the lateral borders of the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages

2. Vestibular fold

the false vocal cord, it is attached in front to the angle of the thyroid cartilage below the epiglottis, and behind to the antero-lateral surface of the arytenoid cartilage

3. Vocal fold

the true vocal cord, it is attached posteriorly to the arytenoid cartilages, and anteriorly to the thyroid cartilage.

Other structures

Ventricle

between vestibular & vocal folds.

Piriform fossa

The internal laryngeal & recurrent laryngeal nerves lies deep to it



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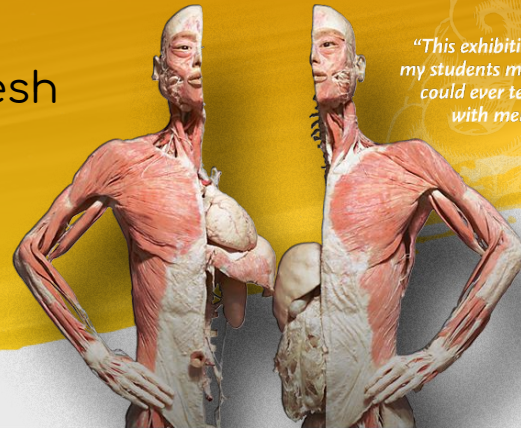
Don't stop until you are proud.

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- Bassam Alasmari



"This exhibition taught my students more than I could ever teach them with mere words."