

ANATOMY OF THE NOSE AND OLFACTORY NERVE

ملاحظة:

هذا الملف للمراجعة وترتيب المعلومات فقط وليس مرجع للمذاكرة لانه ليست كل المعلومات متضمنة.



Done by:

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Nasal Cavity:

- It extends from nostrils anteriorly to the choanae posteriorly.
- Divided into right and left parts by the nasal septum.

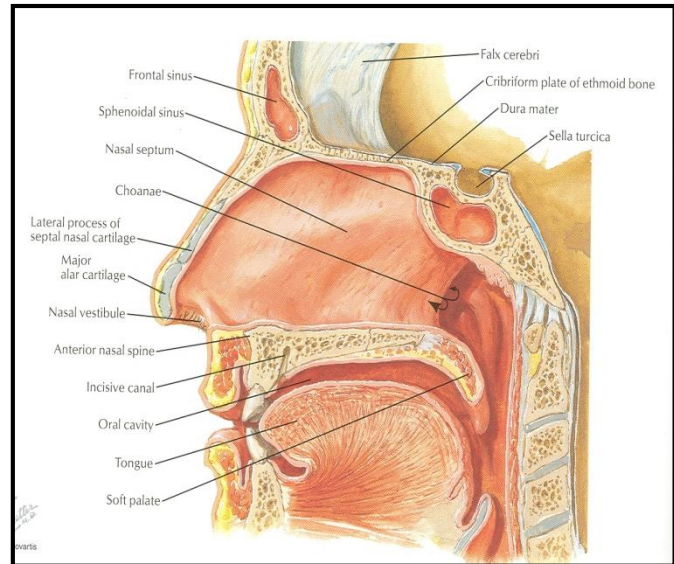
Each part has:

1-Floor

2-Roof

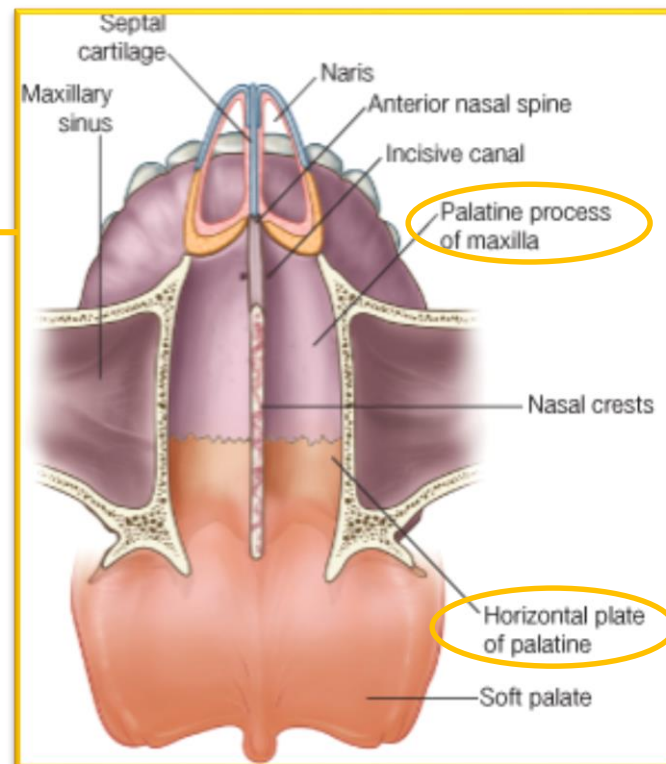
3-Lateral and

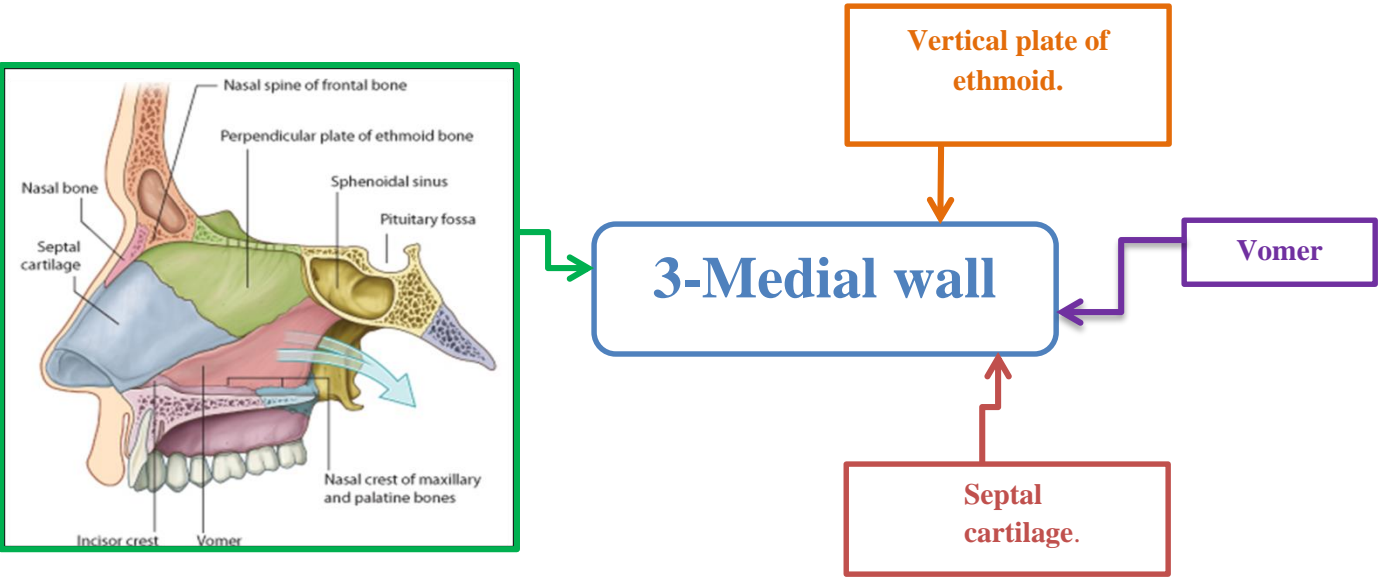
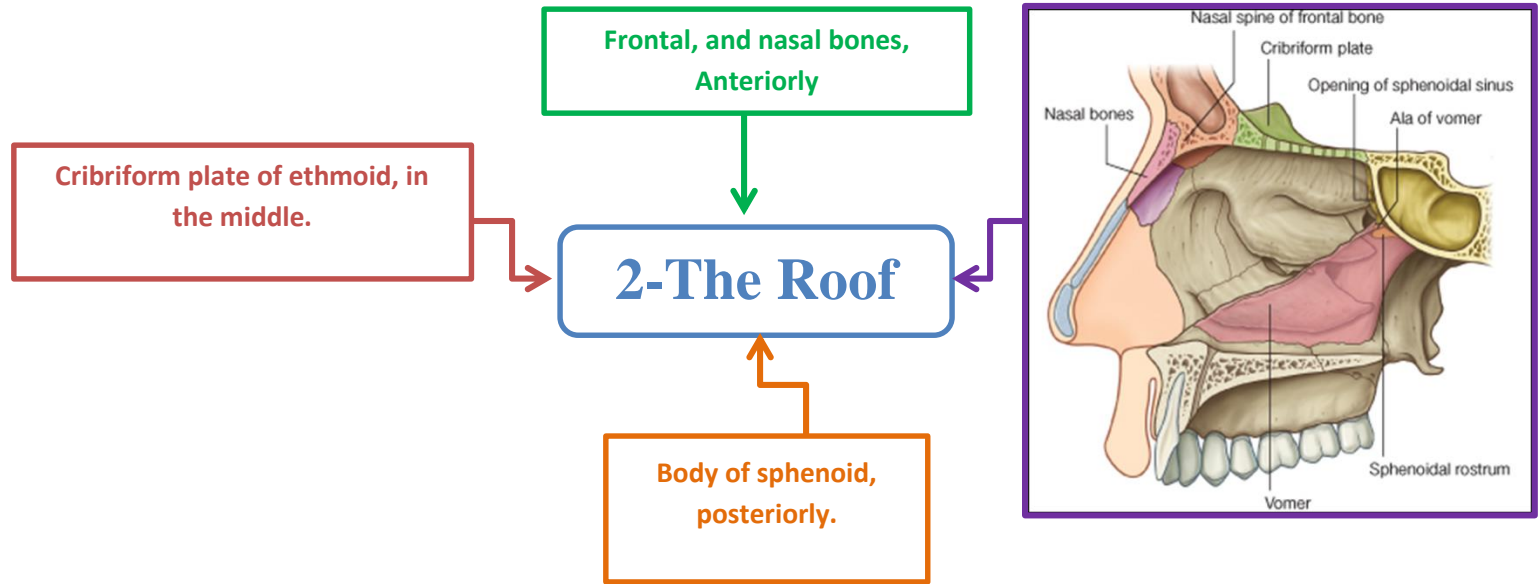
4-Medial walls.

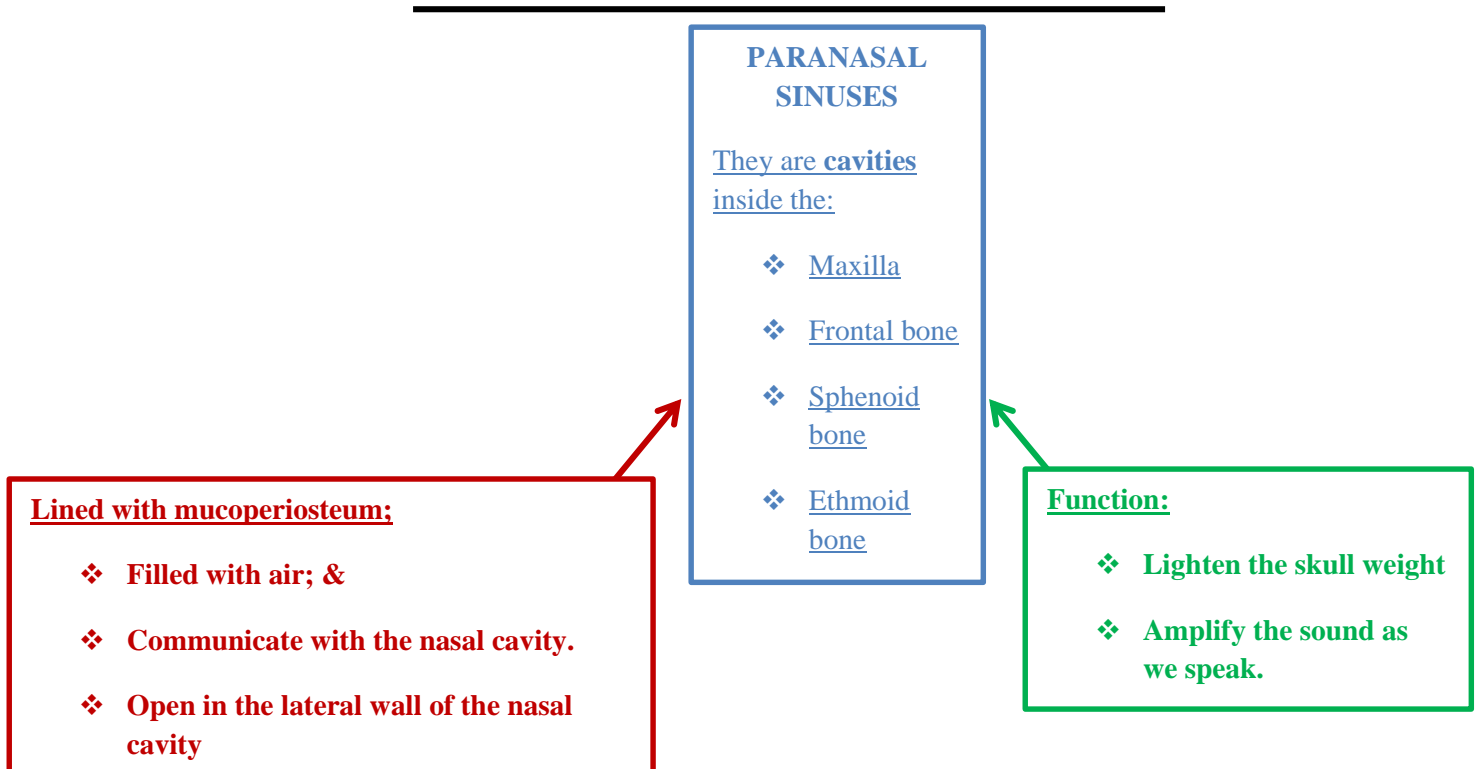
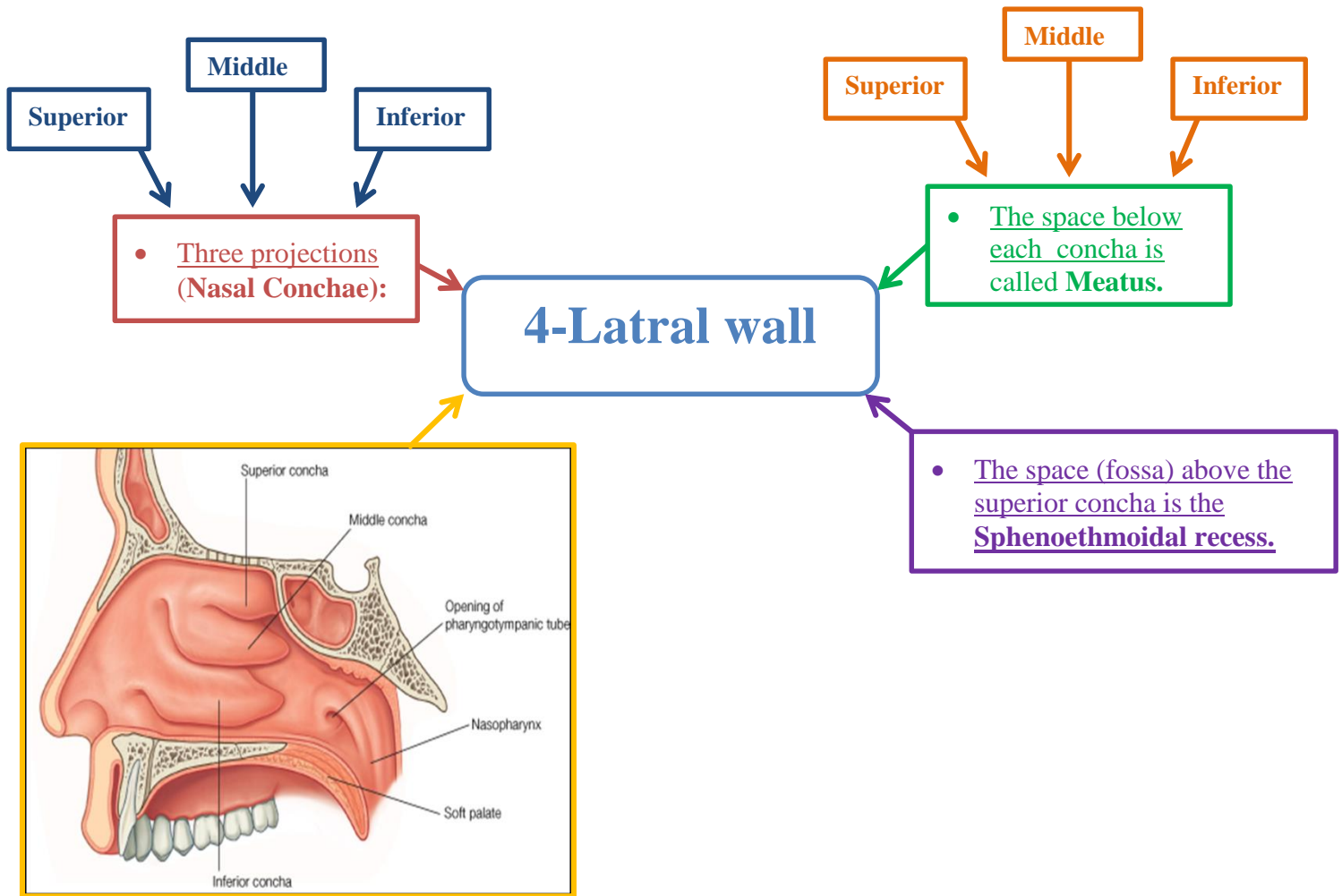


Nasal (upper) surface of the hard (bony) palate.

1-The Floor



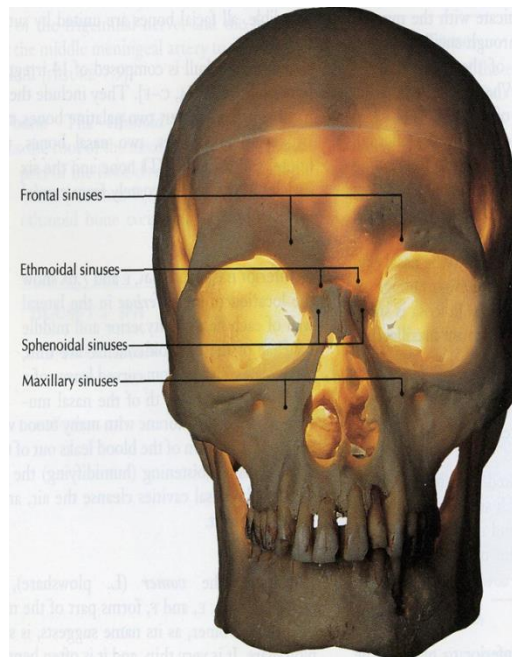




SINUSES opening in lateral wall

	Sphenoethmoidal recess	Superior meatus	Middle meatus	Inferior meatus
Receives the opening of..	Sphenoidal air sinus	Posterior ethmoidal sinus.	Maxillary, frontal, & anterior ,middle ethmoidal sinuses.	Nasolacrimal duct
Notes..			Contains bullae ethmoidalis and hiatus semilunaris	

Sinusitis



The mucosal lining of these sinuses is continuous with that in the nose and the throat.

So infection in this area tends to migrate into the sinuses causing sinusitis.

NASAL MUCOSA	RESPIRATORY MUCOSA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Roof ⊙ On the lateral wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superior concha - Sphenoethmoidal recess ⊙ On the medial wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superior part of the nasal septum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Lower part of the nasal cavity (from skin of vestibule to the superior concha).

Nerve supply

<p>The nerves of General Sensation are derived from the Ophthalmic & Maxillary divisions of <i>trigeminal nerve</i>.</p>	
The anterior part is supplied by:	The posterior part is supplied by
Anterior Ethmoidal nerve.	Branches of the pterygopalatine ganglion: 1- Nasopalatine, 2- Nasal, and 3- Palatine

SPECIAL SENSATION Olfactory NERVE

1st neurone → *ciliated nerve cells* that lie in the olfactory epithelium

2nd neurone → **Mitral cells** of olfactory bulb.

- ⊙ Each tract divides into 2 roots medial and lateral.. (see the pic next page)
- ⊙ NB. Olfactory pathway is the only sensory pathway which reaches the cerebral cortex **without passing** through the Thalamus...

Arterial blood supply	Venous blood supply	Lymph drainage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sphenopalatine artery (maxillary) . • Anterior and Posterior Ethmoidal (ophthalmic). • Superior labial (facial). 	<p>Venous plexus in the sub mucosa formed by veins accompanying the arteries. Drain into:</p> <p>Cavernous sinus & pterygoid venous plexus</p>	<p>To Submandibular & Upper deep cervical nodes</p>
<p><u>-Applied anatomy :</u> The most common site for epistaxis is at the anterior & inferior part of nasal septum (Little's area) because of the rich arterial anastomosis .</p>		

Olfactory Pathway

