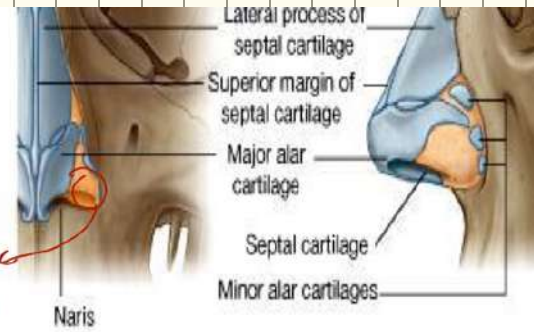


Lec1

- Skin of external nose is supplied by **external nasal, infra-trochlear & infra-orbital nerves.**

فصائل العصب في الجوانب من الأنف

أجزاء من الأنف

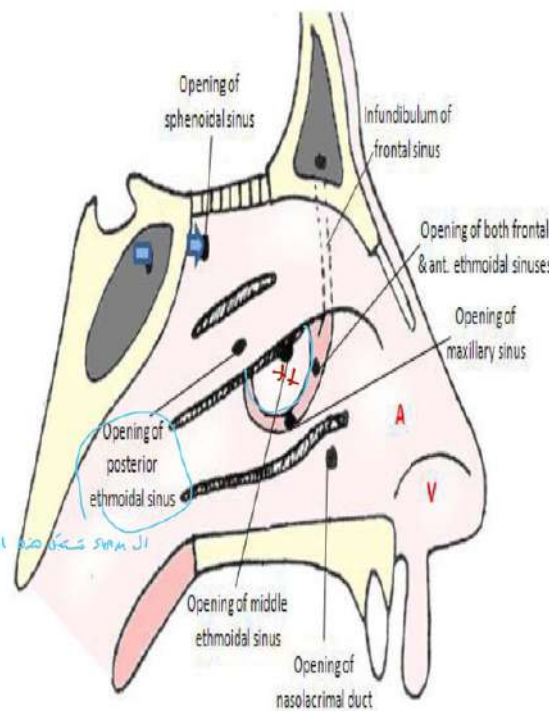


Nasal meatuses:

- Are passages beneath the conchae.
- **The superior meatus**: the shortest and shallowest one, receiving the opening of the **posterior ethmoidal sinuses.**

الأكثر سطحية

الأنف من الجانب العلوي



12

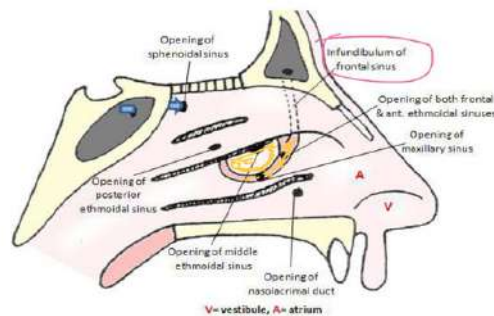
V= vestibule, A= atrium

II- The middle meatus:

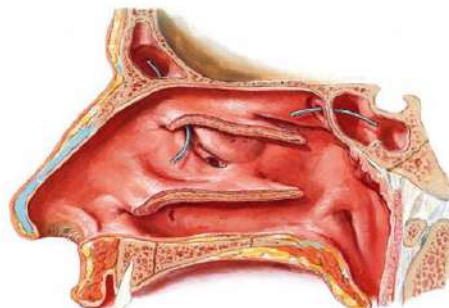
has 3 features:

صور الاستنتاج

1. **Bulla ethmoidalis**: rounded elevation produced by the **middle ethmoidal sinus** (open on it).
2. **Hiatus semi-lunaris**: deep semicircular groove below the bulla, has: - **Anterior end**, receives the opening of the **frontal air sinus & anterior ethmoidal air sinus.** - **Posterior end**, receives the opening the **maxillary air sinus.**
3. **Infundibulum**: short passage at the anterior end of the hiatus.



V= vestibule, A= atrium

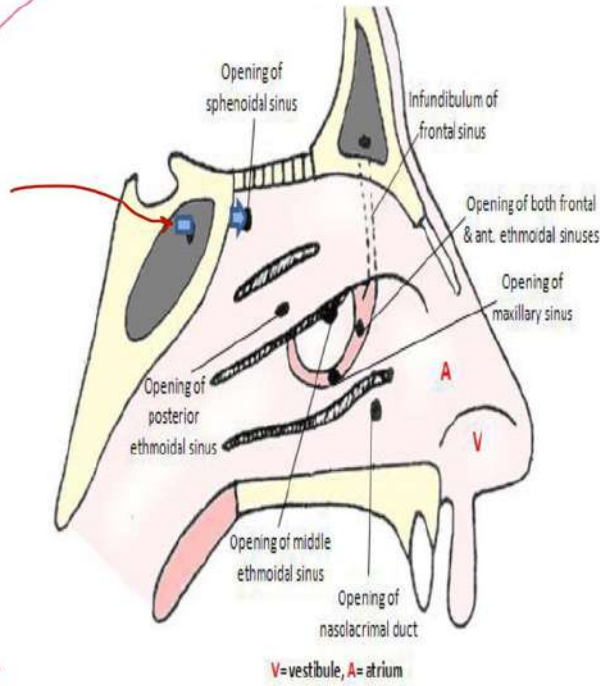


13

• **III- Inferior meatus:** the largest one, receives opening of **naso-lacrimal duct**

بفتح صيا فتحة الدموي

• **IV- Spheno-ethmoidal recess:** triangular fossa above superior concha, receiving the opening of **sphenoidal air sinus**.



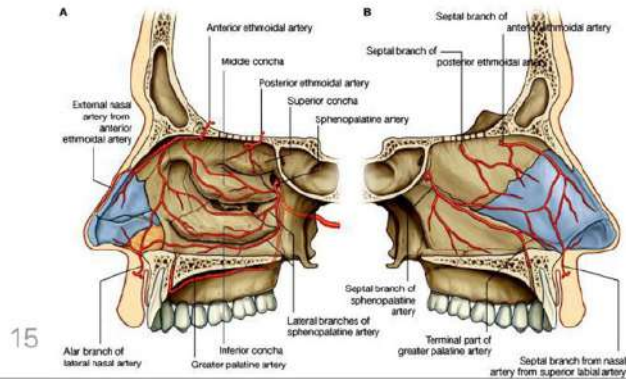
مع حفرة فتحة كل Sinus ويني

تفتح

Blood supply of the nose

part	Arterial supply
1-Antero-superior	Ant. & post. ethmoidal as
2-postero-superior	Sphenopalatine a
3-Antero-inferior	Facial a, Gr. palatine a, <u>Ant. sup.alv.a</u>
4- postero-inferior	Greater palatine a

arteric



280

Clinical importance

- The maxillary air sinus is commonly infected (maxillary sinusitis) because:

1-Its drainage is difficult (its drainage orifice lies near the roof) (antigravity) فوقه

2-Discharge from an infected frontal or anterior ethmoidal air sinus can pass to the sinus. تحتها

3-It is closely related to teeth so spread of infection from tooth to the sinus can occur.

Lec 2

ما بين ال cartilage في شوية ligaments و membrane

Laryngeal ligaments & membranes

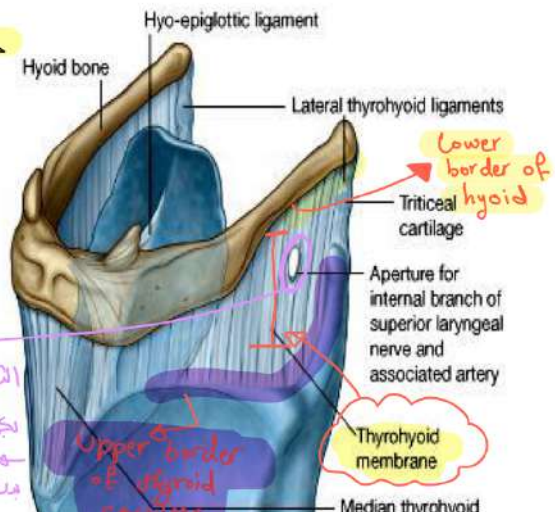
Ligaments = membranes

حيث مثلا لو حكيت Thyrohyoid membrane أو Thyrohyoid membrane فهم نفس الاشى

A) Extrinsic ligaments:

1-**Thyrohyoid membrane:** Extends from lower border of hyoid to upper border of thyroid cartilage.

- It is **pierced** by the **internal laryngeal nerve & superior laryngeal artery**.



الرقب بار thyroid membrane
 يكون خاله ②/①
 لو جاب سؤال انه حيت ياربس ال thyroid membrane
 بنت تدرج ① آر، ② آر، Both

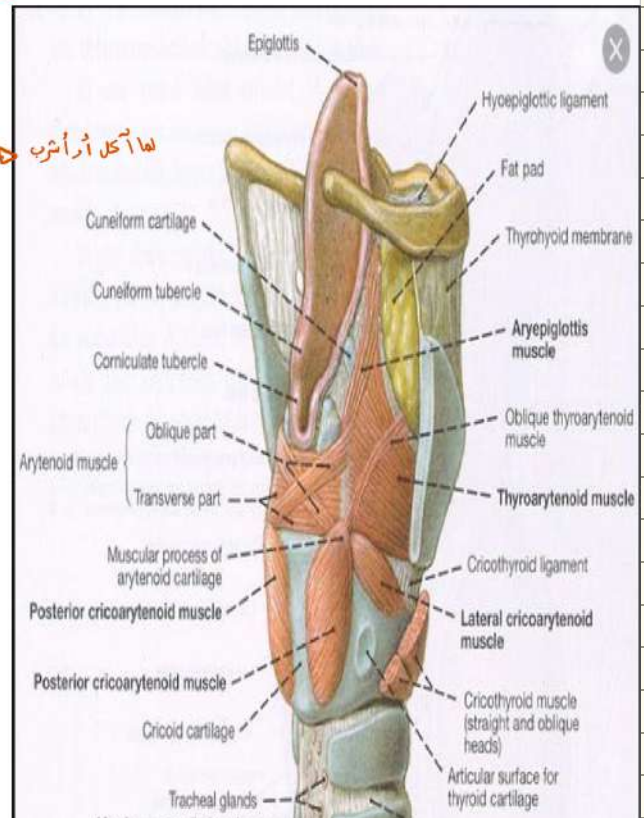
Action of laryngeal muscles

Save

مخلف

عصابة العنق تشوي

Muscle	Action
1-Aryepiglottic m	Close laryngeal inlet
2-Thyroarytenoid m	Open laryngeal inlet
3-Cricothyroid m	Stretch vocal fold "tense"
4-Thyroarytenoid m	Relax vocal fold
5-posterior cricoarytenoid m	Abduct vocal folds
6-Lateral cricoarytenoid m	Adduction of vocal folds
7-Transverse arytenoid m	



B) Intrinsic ligaments:

1-**Quadrante membrane:** a fibro-elastic membrane that lies beneath mucous membrane of vestibule of larynx.

- Anteriorly: attached to side of **epiglottis**.
- Posteriorly: attached to **arytenoid cartilage**.
- Its upper border is free and forms **aryepiglottic fold**.
- Its lower border is free and forms **vestibular ligament**. (False vocal cords)

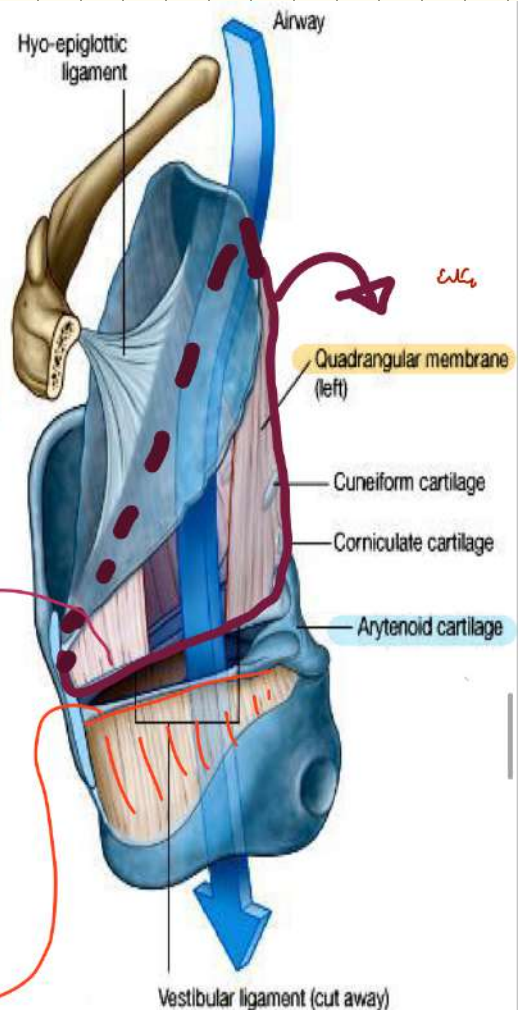
lower free border

2- **Cricothyroid ligament:** a fibro-elastic membrane that lies beneath mucous membrane of lower part of larynx.

- Its anterior part is thick & connects the adjacent sides of cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Its lateral part has an upper free border that forms **vocal ligaments**.

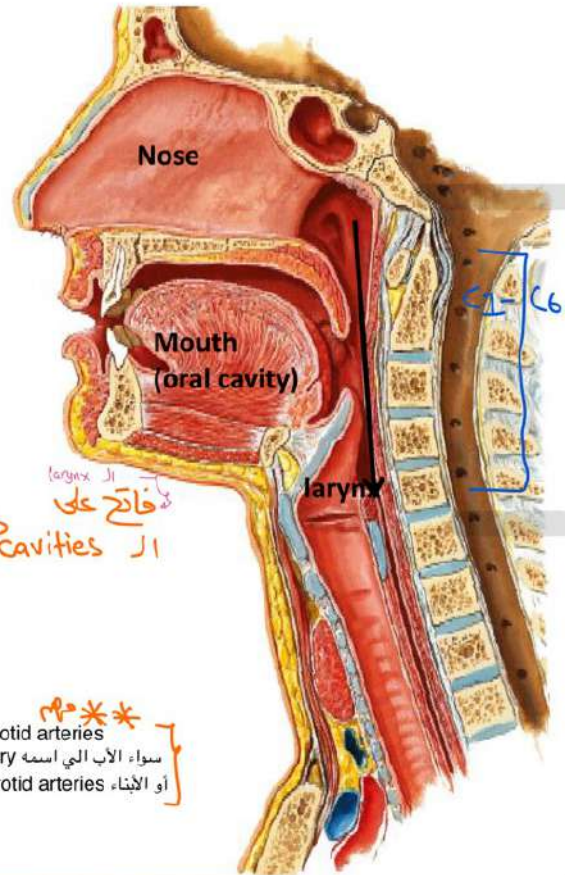
true



Lec 3

Boundaries

- ***Superiorly:** base of skull
- ***Inferiorly:** continuous with the esophagus. level of C6
- ***Posteriorly:** C1-C6 vertebrae, separated from it by prevertebral fascia
- ***Anteriorly:** communicates with the nose, oral cavity & larynx.
- ***Laterally:** related to styloid apparatus & CCA, ICA & ECA with its branches.



Structure of pharynx

4 layers from inside to outside:

1 - Inner mucous membrane.

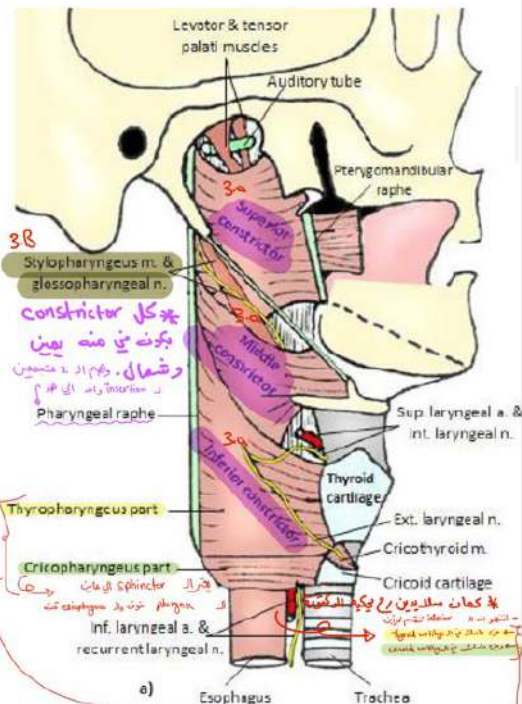
2 - Pharyngo-basilar fascia

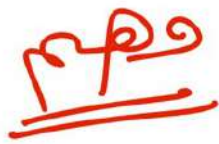
3 - Muscular layer: formed of 2 layers:

a- **Outer circular:** 3 constrictors (superior, middle and inferior).

b- **Inner longitudinal:** formed of stylopharyngeus, salpingopharyngeus & palatopharyngeus.

4- **Buccopharyngeal fascia:** The pharyngeal plexuses of veins and nerves lie beneath this fascia.





Nerve supply

pharyngeal plexus هو ال Pharynx NS تاغ ال
المعول جا ال middle constrictor فيه بين ساركت
11, 12, 13 ← Pharyngeal plexus ال

- by **pharyngeal plexus** that lies on **middle constrictor**, formed of: *بشارك فيه*
- **1-Pharyngeal branch of vagus n (cranial accessory n):** mainly motor. *motor supply ال وده موزون ال ال يدي الحروف*
- **2-Pharyngeal branch of glossopharyngeal n:** **mainly sensory to mucosa of oropharynx.** *Sensation ال بكيد ال من ال*
- **3- Pharyngeal branch of sup. cervical sympathetic ganglion:** mainly **vasomotor.**

pharyngeal gland ال vasomotor branch ال ده يدي

Lec 4

انما
Because right bronchus are wider
& vertical in line with trachea.

Differences between right and left bronchi

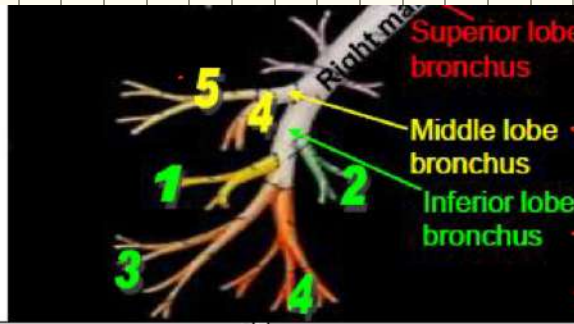
	Right bronchus	Left bronchus
Length	Short (2.5 cm)	Long (5 cm)
Diameter	Wide	Narrow
Course	Vertical, in line with trachea <i>في نفس الخطه</i>	Oblique or horizontal
Division into lobar bronchi	Extrapulmonary	Intrapulmonary

VI

So, any Foreign body entering the trachea will **lodged into the right lower lobar bronchus.**

Line with trachea
اشي
ع

← يعني ايه التضيق
تباعث ال Bronchi
جوا ال Lungs



8. inferior lobe
بلاقي ان ال right bronchus
upper lobe (superior lobe)
بتتفرع لـ
middle lobe
inferior lobe

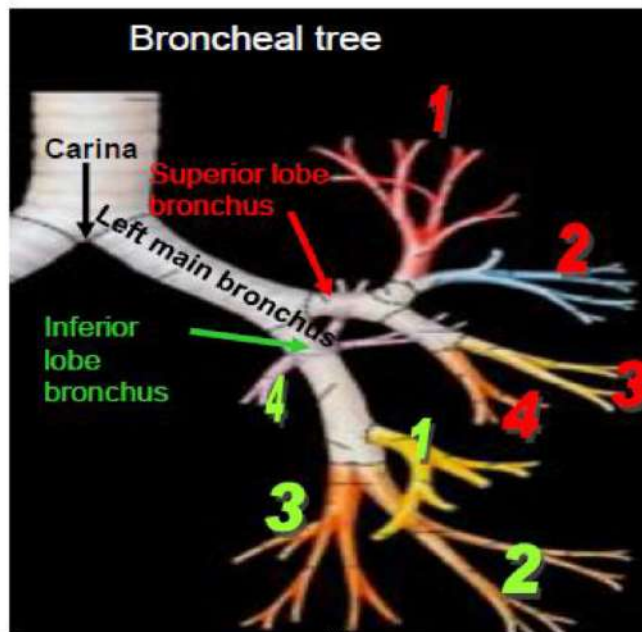
حفظ

1- Apical	Superior lobe	1- Superior	Inferior lobe
2- Anterior	Middle lobe	2- Medial basal	
3- Posterior		3- Lateral basal	
4- Medial		4- Posterior basal	
5- Lateral			

41

Segmental branches of left bronchus

* نفس فكرة السلاية بلانها
ولكن هتكون عن ال left lung
اي ما فيها ال two lobes



حفظ

1- Apicoposterior	Superior lobe	1- Superior	Inferior lobe
2- Anterior		2- Anteromedial basal	
3- Superior lingular		3- Lateral basal	
4- Inferior lingular		4- Posterior basal	

Lec 5

مهم جدا

Autonomic nerve
pleures

not sensitive to pain

visceral pleura - انه ال visceral pleura تبع ال ولسا باي حاجة

Nerve supply of pleura

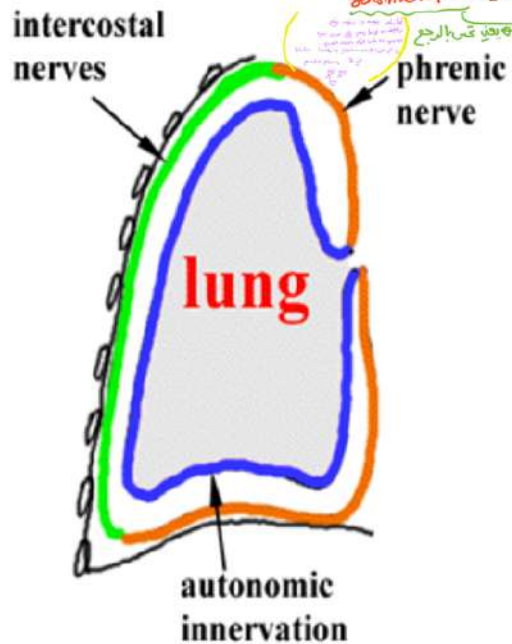
لونها تفتح على لقائك مهم جدا -
Autonomic innervation - lung
زوها زي ال lung

parietal pleura -
تولها dopamine
هنا نفس الرجوع

@Parietal pleura is highly sensitive to pain.

@Visceral pleura is not sensitive to pain.

@Visceral pleura is supplied by autonomic nerve plexuses.



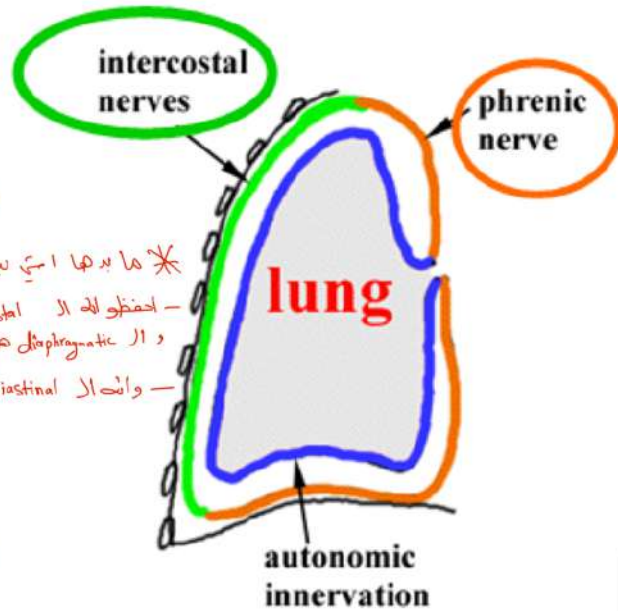
Nerve supply of pleura

@Costal pleura & peripheral part of diaphragmatic pleura → are supplied by intercostal nerves.

* ما بدنا اسي بن حفظها

احفظوا ال
diaphragmatic هم ال في بوخرا كله من ال intercostal nerve
والمساعد respiratory لتعالها من ال phrenic nerve

@Mediastinal pleura & central part of diaphragmatic pleura → are supplied by phrenic nerve.



السايد اللي فيه عن ال pleura fusion , pneumothorax حاسس انهن مهمات ارجعولهن ، هو

ما قال