**\*ANATOMY \*PHARYNX \* LEC.21**

* **Overveiw of the pharynx:** 🡪 C6 vertebra is a landmark referd to : 1. the level of inferior border of cricoid cartilage
 2. The beginning of the esophagus
 🡪 cricoid cartilage is one type of the cartilages that build up the larynx
 🡪 There are 3 cavities anterior to the pharynx:
 1. Superior 🡪 Nose
 2. Middle 🡪 Oral cavity
 3. Inferior 🡪 laryngeal cvity
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* **Nasopharynx:**🡪 Choana: is the posterior orifice of the nose
🡪 Atlas: is the first cervical vertebra “C1”
🡪 Axis : is the second cervical vertebra “C2”
🡪Note: in order to see the internal structure of the nasopharynx, the section is best seen in a sgittal way
🡪 austachian tube 🡪 auditory tube
🡪 salpiniopharyngeal tube : a tube extend from the tube to the pharunx = tubopharygeal tube
🡪salpingiopharyngeous muscle covered by the related fold
🡪 nerve supply of the nadopharynx 🡪 maxillary of **MUCOSA 🡪 5th cranial nerve**🡪 histological laers of nasopharynx:
 1. Mucosa
 2. Submucosa
 3. Fibrous layer “CT.” 🡪 fibro
 4. Muscular layer 🡪 muscular tube
 5. Areolar layer
* **Oropharyngeal isthmus:**🡪 oropharyngeal isthmus formed by **palatoglossal fold**🡪 inferior surface of soft palate in the oropharynx must be straight
🡪 posterior third of the tongue = pharyngeal part of the tongue
🡪 you don’t need to memorize the fold of the space in the floor of the tongue
* **Palatine tonsils:**🡪 they are large in children, small in adults, because they are part of immunity which will be acquired
 day by day then in old ages, there is no need for it.
🡪 Tonsils is the first defense line of pharynx
🡪 close to the angle of the mandible locates the lymp nodes of palatine tonsils, but sometimes It’s mistaken between tonsillitis and submandibular gland enlargemet 🡪 so you have to keep in mind that tonsillitis us related to the “just behind the ANGLE of the mandible”.
🡪 recurrent tonsillitis for 3 times 🡪 tonsillectomy
* **Laryngeopharynx:**🡪 internal laryngeal nerve is from vagus
🡪constrictors are three layers of muscles telescoped in each other
 1. Superior is the inner most
 2. Middle
 3. Inferior is the outermost “exterior”

🡪 In case of large bolus of food , longitudinal muscles will assist the constrictors.
🡪 stylopharynngeus 🡪 from styloid to the wall of the pharynx
🡪 palatopharyngeus🡪 from posterior wall of the palate
🡪 salpingopharyngeus🡪 from tubal elevation
🡪 **the pharyngeal plexus is located on the outer wall of the middle constrictors of the pharynx, and the lexus is contributed from GPS.**
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