Lec. #17  
**Nose :**   
  
Nasal septum divides the nose into 2 nasal cavities , right and left.

Roof :  
for smell , its narrow and curved  
formed from 4 bones and cartilage  
\* it’s parts are arranged in the slides from Ant. to Post. As septal cartilage , nasal bone , frontal bone , cribriform plate which is part of ethmoid bone , and body of sphenoid .  
  
Floor :   
formed by 2 bones , one from palatine and the other from maxilla.  
-in the ant. 2/3 of the hard palate we can find incisive foramen that transmits:  
1) Nasopalatine nerve 🡪a branch from maxillary N . “ mn el nose lal palate “  
2)greater palatine A. 🡪 a branch from maxillary A. “ mn el palate lal nose “  
3)greater palatine Vein.  
4)incisor N.  
  
- Branches of Maxillaries ; one dives down “ mn el nose lal palate “ and one flies up “ mn el palate lal nose “  
  
- Medial wall “ nasal septum “ :

Commonly deviated to the right side causing Snoring .

-Lateral wall “ the most important one “ :   
has 3 elevations and 4 spaces ..  
  
\* The spaces are the sites where nasal sinuses drain their contents :  
-**Sphenoethmoidal recess** for **sphenoid sinus**.  
-**Superior meatus** for **posterior ethmoidal** .  
  
-under the middle concha we have :  
1) **bulla ethmoidalis** which is a large mass for the **middle ethmoidal drainage**.  
2) heatus similunaris , at the ant. part of it we can see the **infundibulum** that is a drainage for **frontal and anterior ethmoidal sinuses**.  
the **floor of hiatus** for **maxillary sinus** , it cant spill its contents while standing so u should advice the patient to sleep on the opposite side as it can ejaculate its contents.  
- **inf. Concha** 🡪 for **nasolacrimal opening** that’s located at the end of the nasolacrimal duct.  
“ please check the figure , slide #9 page 5 , topic “ covered features of lat. Wall “ for better understanding ^\_^ “

- Nasal cavities :   
3 regions , every region covered by special type of epithelium ..

Nasal vestibule 🡪 located Ant.  
Respiratory region 🡪the Largest , red in color because its rich in blood , If we noticed a change in the color it may be due to the job of the person , if he works in a lab that’s full of fumes or something ..   
Olfactory region 🡪 yellow in color because its poor in blood , it should be moist to function.

If the colors changed, the person may lose the ability to smell.

* Arterial supply of the nasal cavity :   
  1)ECA 🡪 Maxillary artery “ when enters the pterygopalatine fossa “ 🡪 Sphenopalatine A. “ MAIN ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF THE NOSE “   
  2) ECA 🡪 Max. A 🡪 greater palatine A.  
  3) ECA 🡪 Facial A. 🡪 sup. Labial A.

4) ICA 🡪 ophthalmic A 🡪 Ant. ethmoidal A.

5) ICA 🡪 ophthalmic A 🡪 post. ethmoidal A.

* Little’s area :

Major site of epistaxis " الرعاف " , because its anastomosis between all the Arteries that mentioned above in the arterial supply EXCEPT “ POST. ETHMOIDAL ARTERY “   
 \* to stop epistaxis we compress little’s area.

-Venous drainage :   
same names reverse directions.

🡪 Pay attention to where every region drains its content ..

* Innervation of nasal cavity :   
  the doctor said that its complicated but we need to know that olfactory nerve “ first cranial nerve “ responsible for smell   
  and for General sensation “ pain and temperature “ ophthalmic and maxillary nerves that are branches of trigeminal N. “
* \* Note : where ever we have the word septum , it refers to the medial wall of the nose.   
    
  done by : ala'a basher