

Pharynx

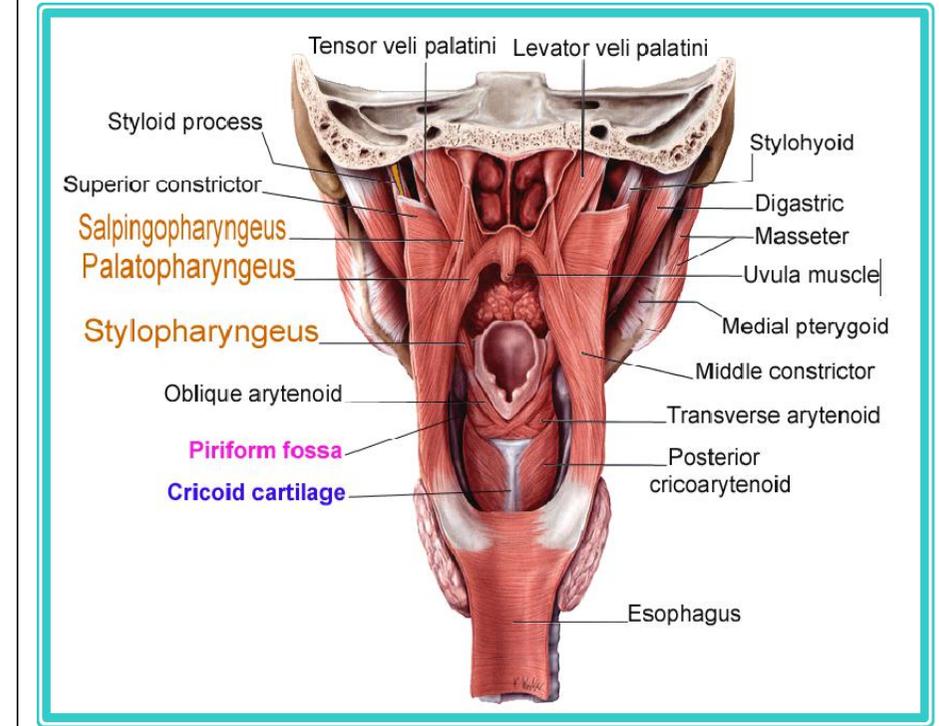
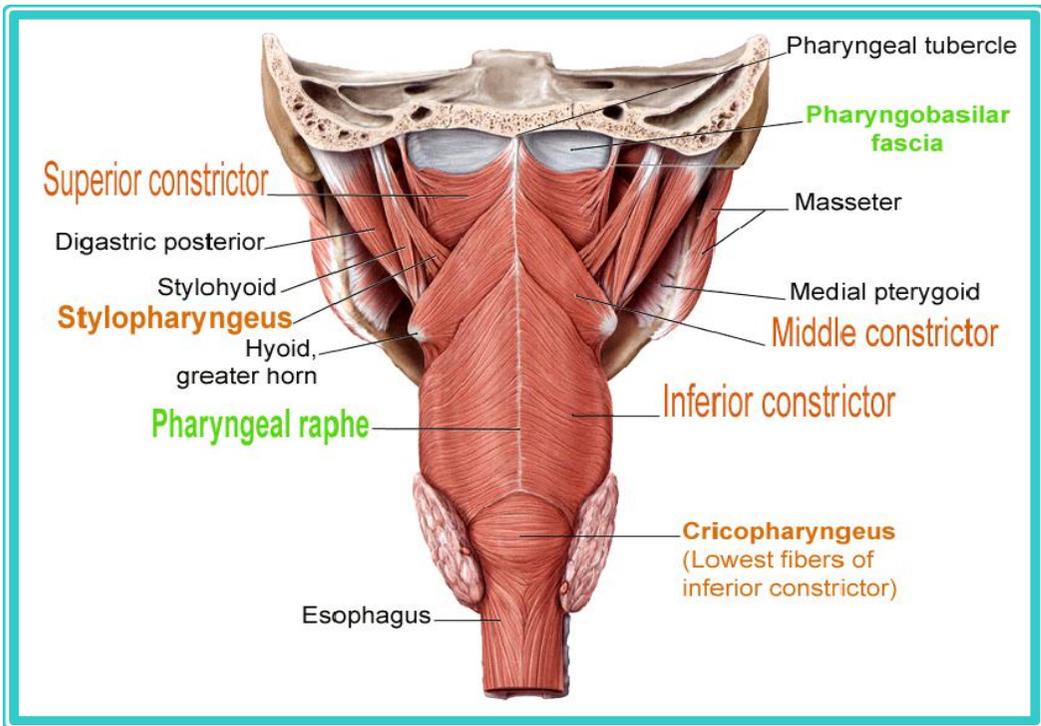
	Ant	Post	Roof	Floor	lat	Nerve Supply
Nasopharynx	Choana	Arch of atlas C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Body of sphenoid. •Pharyngeal tonsils (Adenoids). 	soft palate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Opening of auditory tube. •Tubal elevation. •Salpingopharyngeal fold (covering its muscle). •Pharyngeal recess a space <u>behind tubal elevation</u>. 	Maxillary N
Oropharynx	Oropharyngeal isthmus	C1, C2 vertebrae	Inferior surface of soft palate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Posterior 3rd of tongue •space ant. to epiglottis with its contents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ <u>Lateral & Medial glossoepiglottic folds</u>. ★ Valecula in b/w the folds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Palatoglossal arch + muscle. •Palatopharyngeal arch + Ms. •Tonsillar sinus containing <u>palatine tonsil</u>. 	IX N
laryngopharynx	Laryngeal inlet	C3- C6 vertebrae	Upper border of epiglottis.	Lower border of cricoid.	Thyroid cartilage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Piriform fossa. ↳ Recess <u>on both sides of laryngeal inlet</u>. ↳ Common site of foreign body impaction 	Internal laryngeal N.

Palatine tonsils

Location	Arterial Supp	Venous Drainage	Lymph. Drainage	Cx correlate
Sited <u>in the tonsillar fossa</u> between 2 arches	Tonsillar A. from facial.	<u>Pharyngeal venous plexus</u> to IJV.	Jugulodigastric LN (near angle of mandible), finally to deep cervical LNs.	<u>First defense line of pharynx</u> against infection. If enlarged, can result in obstruction of oropharynx , causing <u>difficult swallowing</u> . ↪ Recurrent tonsillitis treated by tonsillectomy .

Pharyngeal Muscles

Outer Circular (Costrictors)	Inner longitudinal			
<p>-Major pharyngeal muscles -Function ▶ They narrow the pharynx during swallowing from top to bottom, in sequence.</p> <p>Superior constrictor Middle constrictor Inferior constrictor</p> <p>} Common insertion in : Median Raphe (aka pharyngeal raphe)</p> <p>★ The median raphe , superiorly is attached to the <u>Pharyngeal tubercle of the occipital bone</u> anterior to the foramen magnum .</p>	<p>-Mino pharyngeal muscles -Function ▶ All elevates pharynx during swallowing. ▪ Descend to insert into pharyngeal wall.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Palatopharyngeus O: Soft palate</td> <td>Stylopharyngeus O: Styloid process</td> <td>Salpingopharyngeus O: Eustachian tube</td> </tr> </table>	Palato pharyngeus O: Soft palate	Stylo pharyngeus O: Styloid process	Salpingo pharyngeus O: Eustachian tube
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Innervation

Sensory supply

Pharyngeal plexus .
(Pharyngeal plexus is made by branches of Glossopharyngeal nerve and Vagus nerve, Sympathetic GVS).

★ **Extra sensory supply for the upper part and lower part of the pharynx** ; as follow //

#Sensory supply of the **nasopharynx** in addition to the pharyngeal plexus , by a branch of maxillary nerve .

#**Laryngopharynx** is also supplied by **recurrent laryngeal nerve** , in addition to pharyngeal plexus.

Motor Supply

all muscles of the pharynx are supplied by the **Vagus nerve** , exception to that is **the stylopharyngeus muscle which gets its supply from glossopharyngeal nerve** .