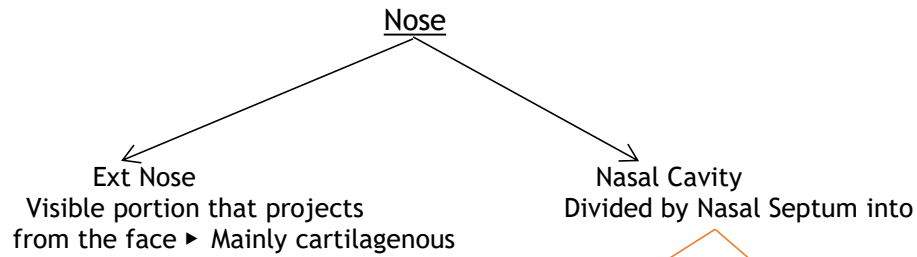


Nose



- Lt. Cavity Rt. Cavity**
- Both has :
1. Wide floor
 2. Narrow roof
 3. Irregular lat wall
 4. Smooth med wall

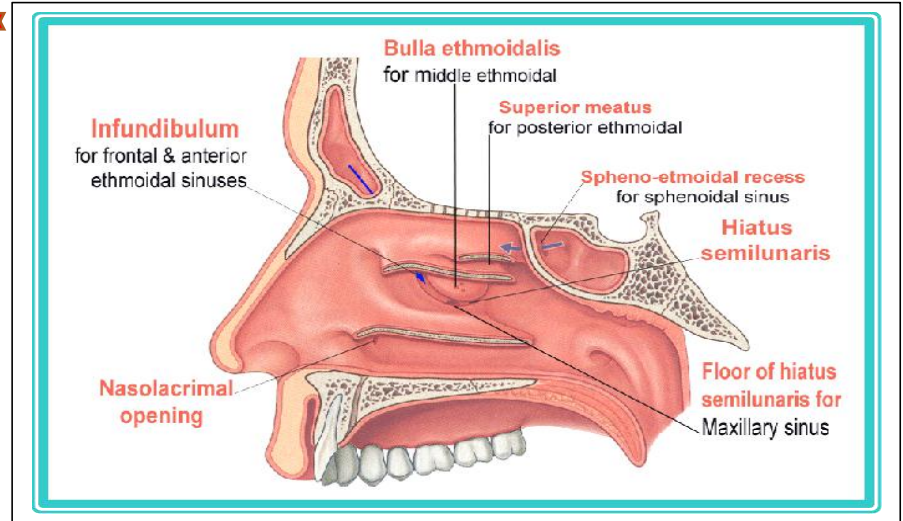
Roof	Floor	Medial wall	Lat wall
Frontal Nasal Ethmoid Sphenoidal	Maxilla ▶ Palatine process Palatine ▶ Horizontal plate	(Nasal Septum)▶ osseocartilagenous ▫ Septal cart ▫ Perpendicular plate of ethmoid ▫ Vomer	Sup & Mid co ▶ ethmoid. Inf co ▶ individual bone.

Incisive Foramen:
-Nasopalatine n
-GPa.
GPF :
-GP a. } **Hard Palate**
-GP n. }
LPF :
-LP a. } **Soft palate**
-LP n. }

Deviated to the rt side ; rarely in the center , if so ▶ **Rhinoplasty**
Ppl w/ centered septum ▶ snoring , breathing difficulty

3 curved shelves ▶ Sup , mid , inf conchae
4 spaces ▶
* Spheno-ethmoidal recess.
* Sup meatus.
* Mid meatus.
* Inf meatus.
↓
receive openings of paranasal sinuses and the nasolacrimal duct.

Opening	What sinus receive?
Sphenoethmoidal recess	sphenoid sinus.
Sup meatus	post. ethmoid s.
Mid meatus :	M. ethmoid s.
Bulla ethmoidalis	Ant ▶ A. ethmoid s.
Hiatus semilunaris (Crescent-shaped groove)	Floor ▶ Maxillary
Infundibulum	Frontal sinus
Inf meatus	Nasolacrimal opening.



▪ The lacrimal sac drains inferiorly ▶ the nasolacrimal duct ▶ opens in the inf meatus ▶ explains why we have **rhinorrhea** when crying
Cx correlate :
Dry sclera ▶ lack of lubrication due to tears absence
▶ Tx: **scleroplasty**
▪ Blocked tear duct is common in newborns (as a congenital deformity) ▶ Ex:
blocked lacrima puncta (which is located in the inside corners of your upper and lower eyelids) .
Also , blockage can occur at anypoint in the tear drainage sys from the puncta to the nose (nasolacrimal duct)

Regions of nasal cavity :

Nasal vestibule:

✓ Lined by **modified** skin and contains coarse hair.

Respiratory region:

- ✓ The **largest** [lower 2/3rd].
- ✓ Lined by **respiratory** epithelium.
- ✓ **Red in color** → rich blood supply.

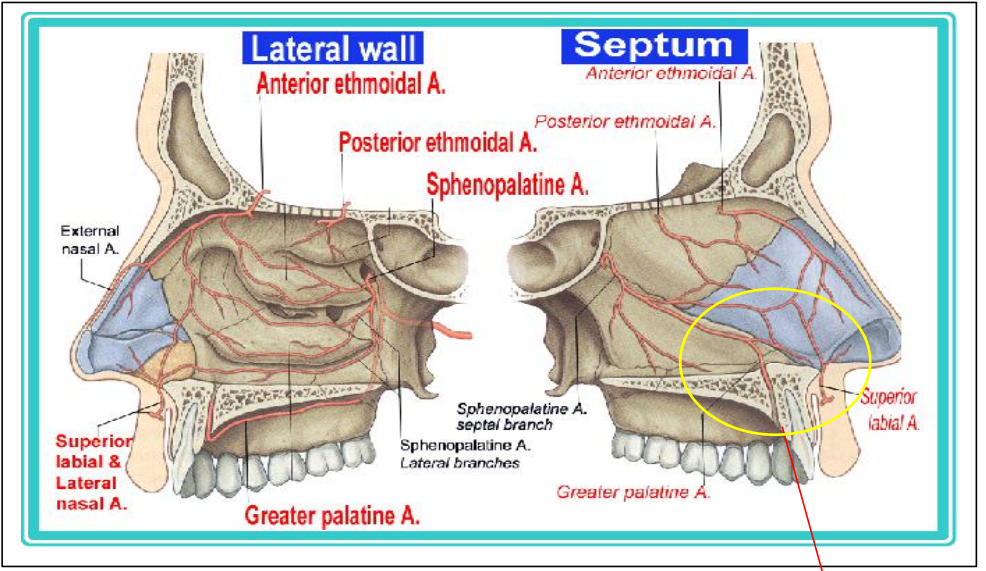
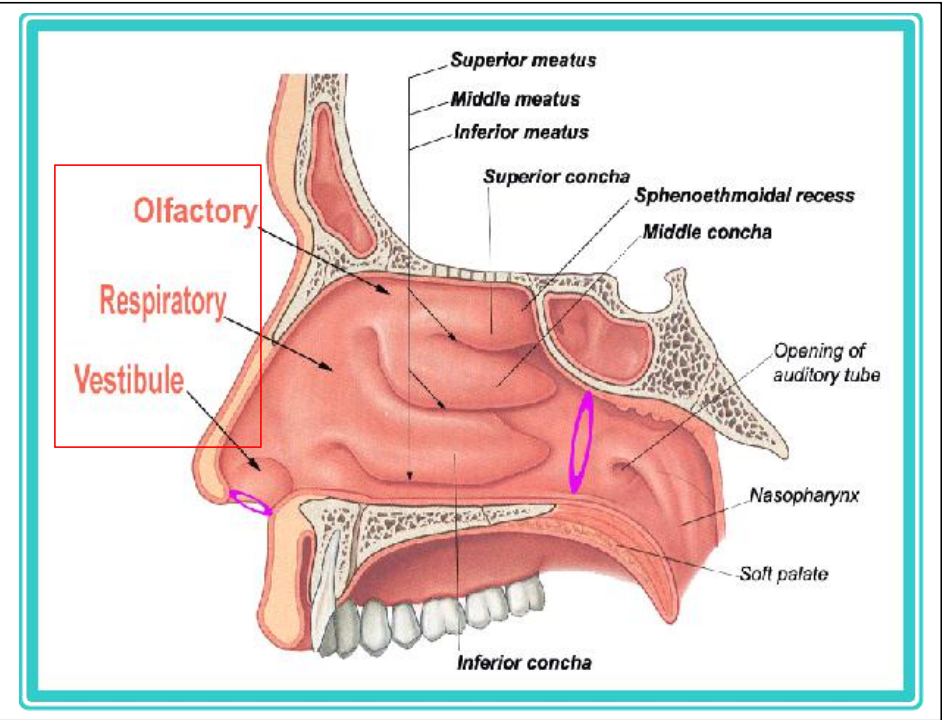
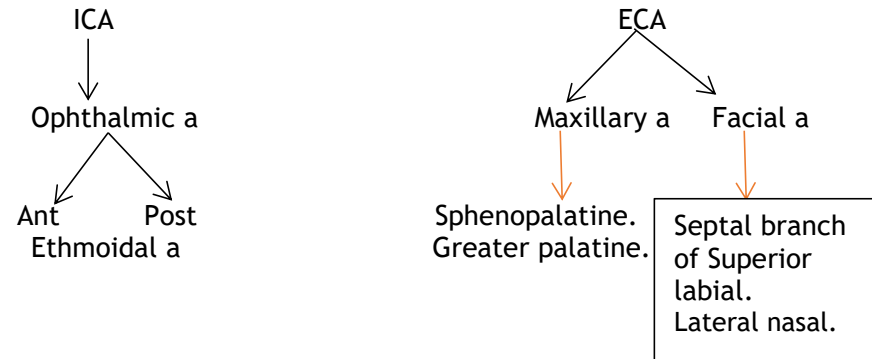
Olfactory region:

- ✓ Cover the apex of roof and a similar area of superior concha [upper 1/3rd].
- ✓ Lined by olfactory epithelium.
- ✓ Yellow color → poor blood supply.
- ★ Should be moist to function ★.

people who are in continuous exposure to chemicals will get **anosmia** due to **dryness of the mucous membrane lining the olfactory region** in medial border of nasal cavity

Usually → untreatable

Arterial Supply



GP a and septal branch of sphenopalatine a anastomose anteriorly to supply the nasal septum , along w/ **superior labial a & ant ethmoidal a**

Little's / Kisselbach Area

An extensive anastomosis b/w vessels in the medial wall, where vessels are close to the surface.

A major site of epistaxis nosebleed.

Lies at the ant part of nasal septum - 2.5cm from naris, opposite the vestibule.

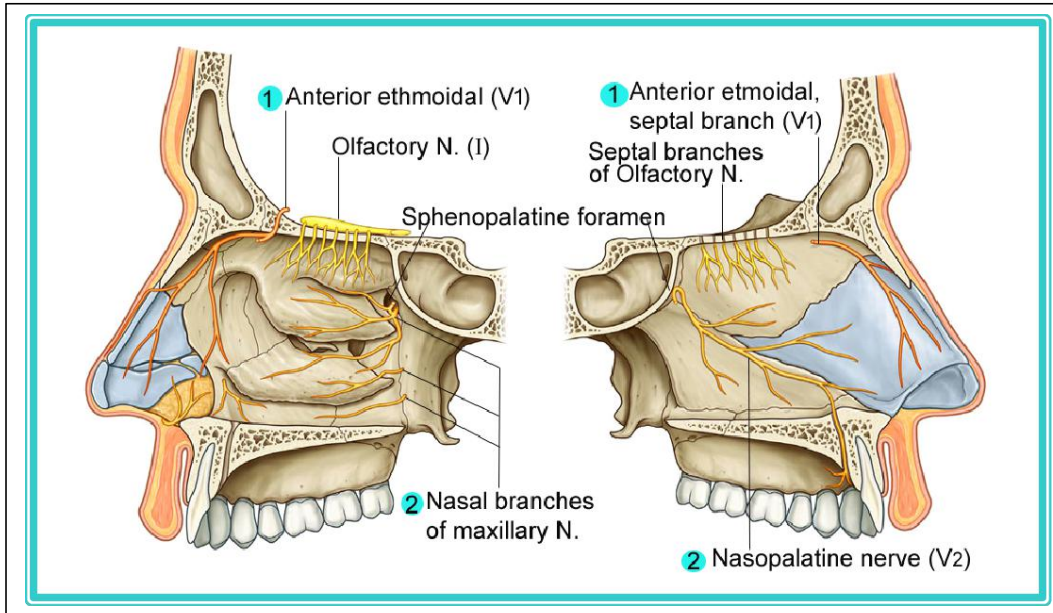
Anastomosis b/w:
Sphenopalatine A.
Greater palatine A.
Anterior ethmoidal A.
Superior labial A.

Part	General Sensation (SPAS)	Special Sensation
Nasal Cavity	1. Ant ethmoidal n (continuation of nasociliary n ; branch of ophthalmic n V1) 2. Nasal branches of maxillary n V2	Branches of Olfactory N (roof of the cavity) running through the cribriform plate
Nasal Septum	1. Ant ethmoidal n , septal branch (V1) 2. Nasopalatine n (branch of maxillary n) .	Septal branches of olfactory n

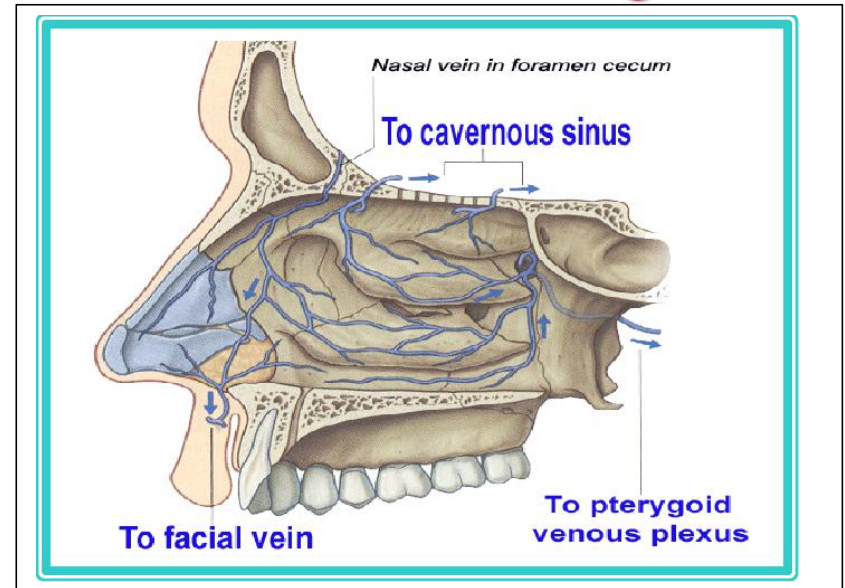
Innervation

Lateral wall

Septum



Venous Drainage



1. **Posterosuperior region** → Pterygoid venous plexus.
2. **Anterior regions** → Facial vein.
3. **Anterior and posterior ethmoidal veins** → cavernous sinus.

★ Superior ophthalmic vein → may transmit infections from nose to cranial

★ Nasal Congestion (thus breathing difficulty) can be caused by venous engorgement → nasal mucosal edema