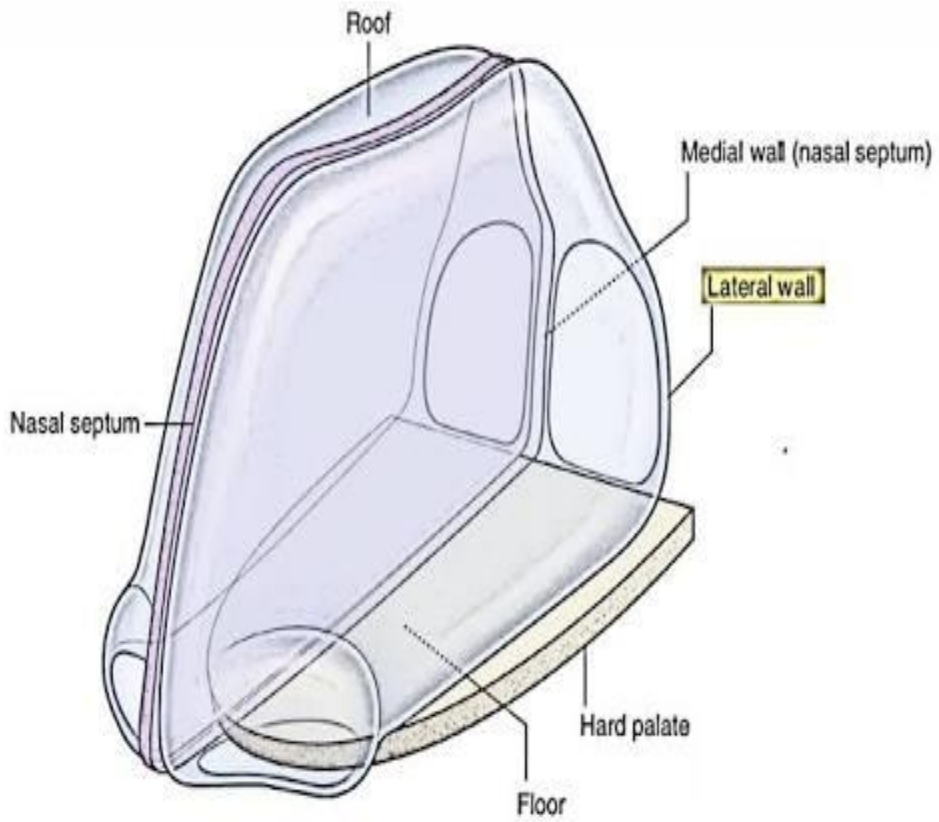
NASAL CAVITY & TRACHEA

Nasal cavity

- Roof
- Floor
- Medial wall
- Lateral wall

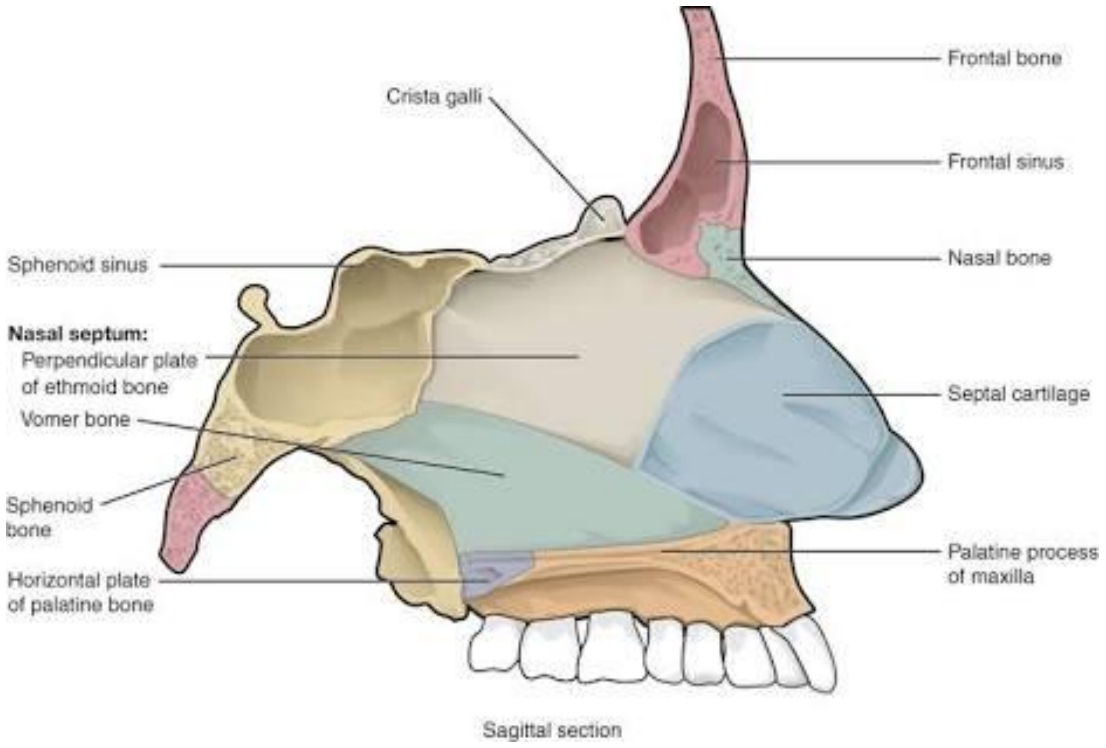


NASAL CAVITY

- The nasal cavity is an irregular space between the roof of the mouth and the cranial base. It is wider below than above.
- The nasal cavity communicates with the frontal, ethmoidal, maxillary and sphenoidal paranasal sinuses
- Nasal cavity opens into the nasopharynx through a pair of oval openings, the posterior nasal apertures or choanae.

Roof

1. Ethmoid bone
2. Frontal bone
3. Nasal bone
4. Sphenoid bone



Sagittal section

Floor

Maxilla bone

Palatine bone

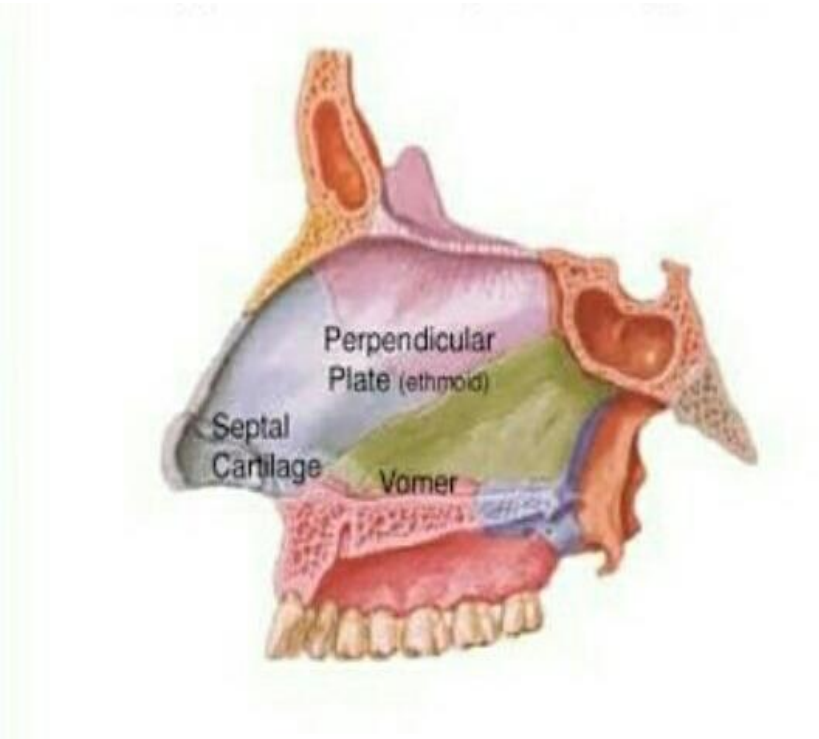
Medial wall

Bony part

- Vomer bone
- Ethmoid bone

Cartilaginous part

- Septal cartilage
- Inferior nasal cartilage



Lateral wall

Bony part

- Nasal bone
- Maxilla bone
- Lacrymal bone

cartilaginous

- Superior nasal cartilage
- Inferior nasal cartilage

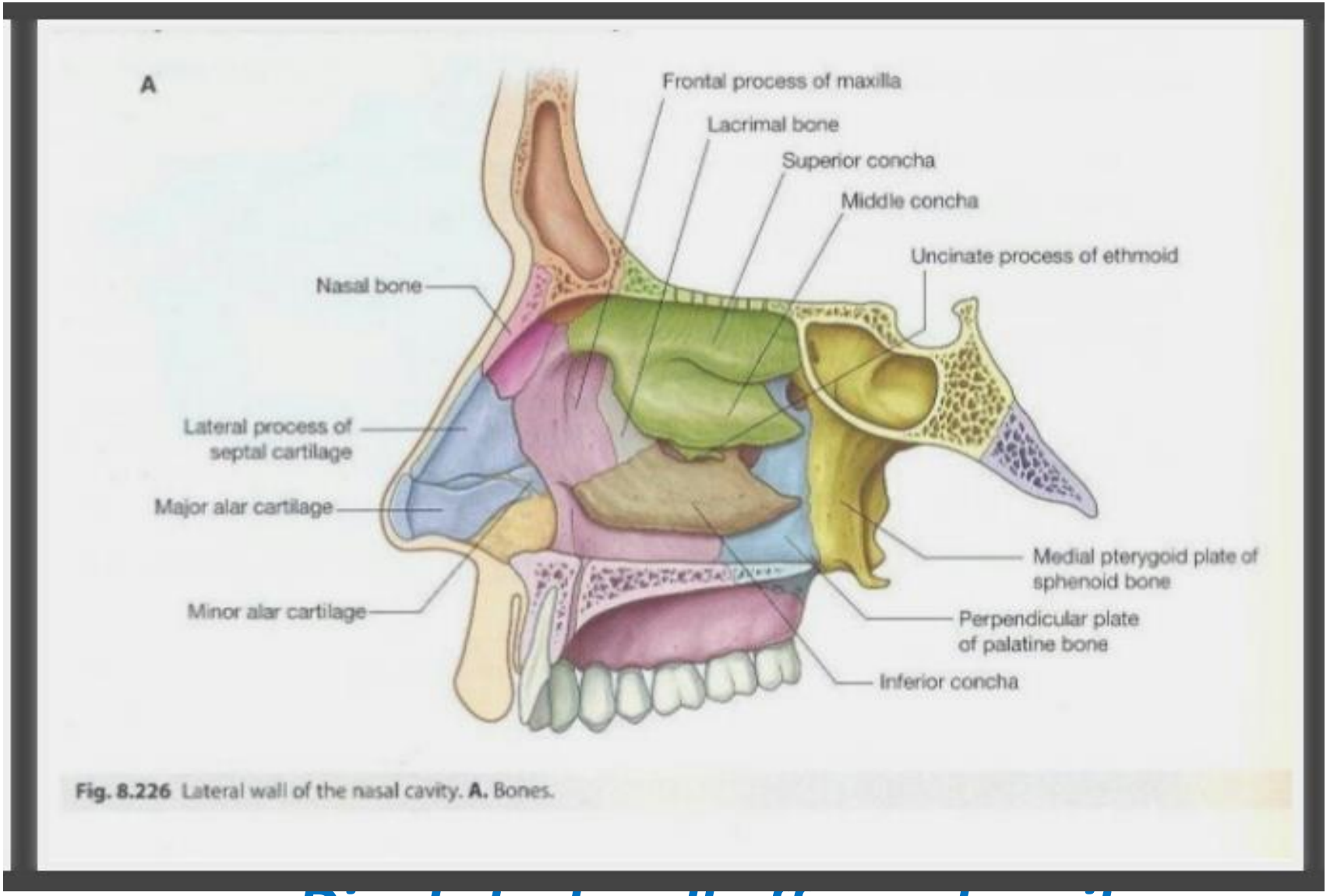


Fig. 8.226 Lateral wall of the nasal cavity. **A.** Bones.

Dig :Letral wall off nasal cavity

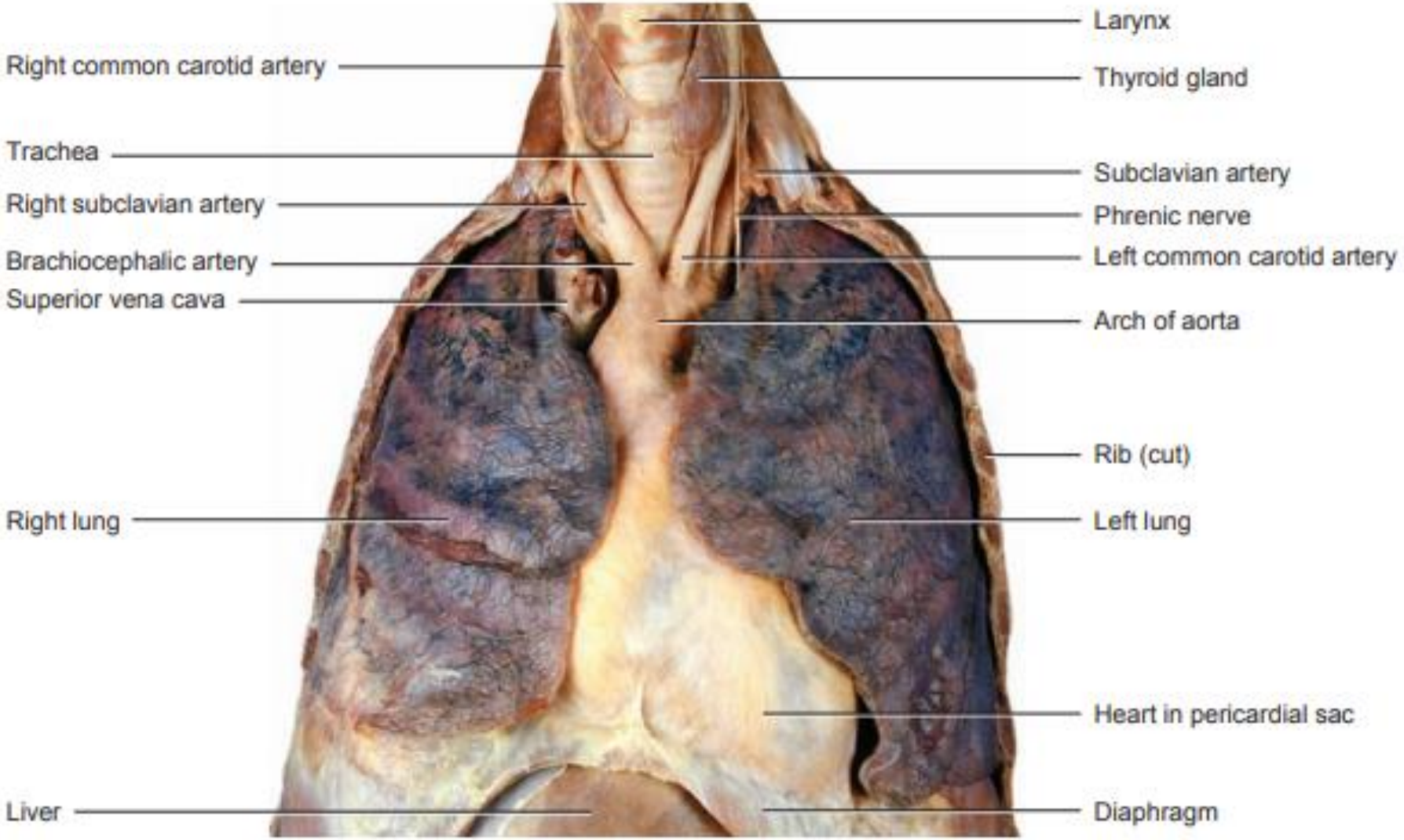
- **BLOOD SUPPLY**
  - Sphenopalatine artery
  - Facial artery
- **VENOUS DRAINAGE**
  - Facial vein
  - Pharyngeal plexus of vein
  - Pterygoid plexus of vein
- **LYMPHATIC DRAINAGE**
  - Submendibular node
  - Deep cervical node

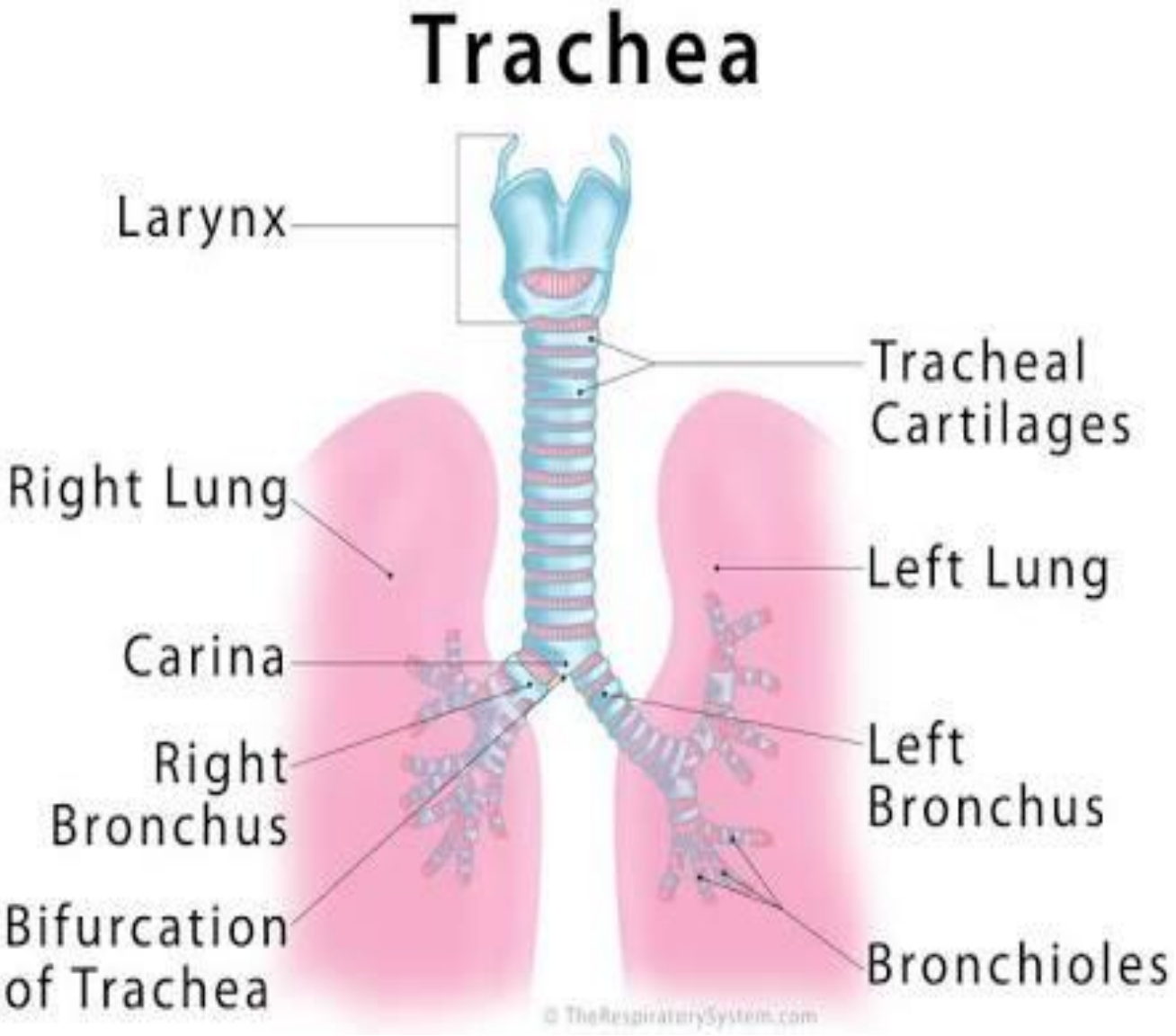
Nerve supply

Olfactory nerve

Trigeminal nerve.

TRACHEA


Larynx
Right common carotid artery
Thyroid gland
Trachea
Subclavian artery
Right subclavian artery
Phrenic nerve
Brachiocephalic artery
Left common carotid artery
Superior vena cava
Arch of aorta
Rib (cut)
Right lung
Left lung
Heart in pericardial sac
Liver
Diaphragm


Trachea
Larynx
Tracheal Cartilages
Right Lung
Left Lung
Carina
Right Bronchus
Left Bronchus
Bifurcation of Trachea
Bronchioles
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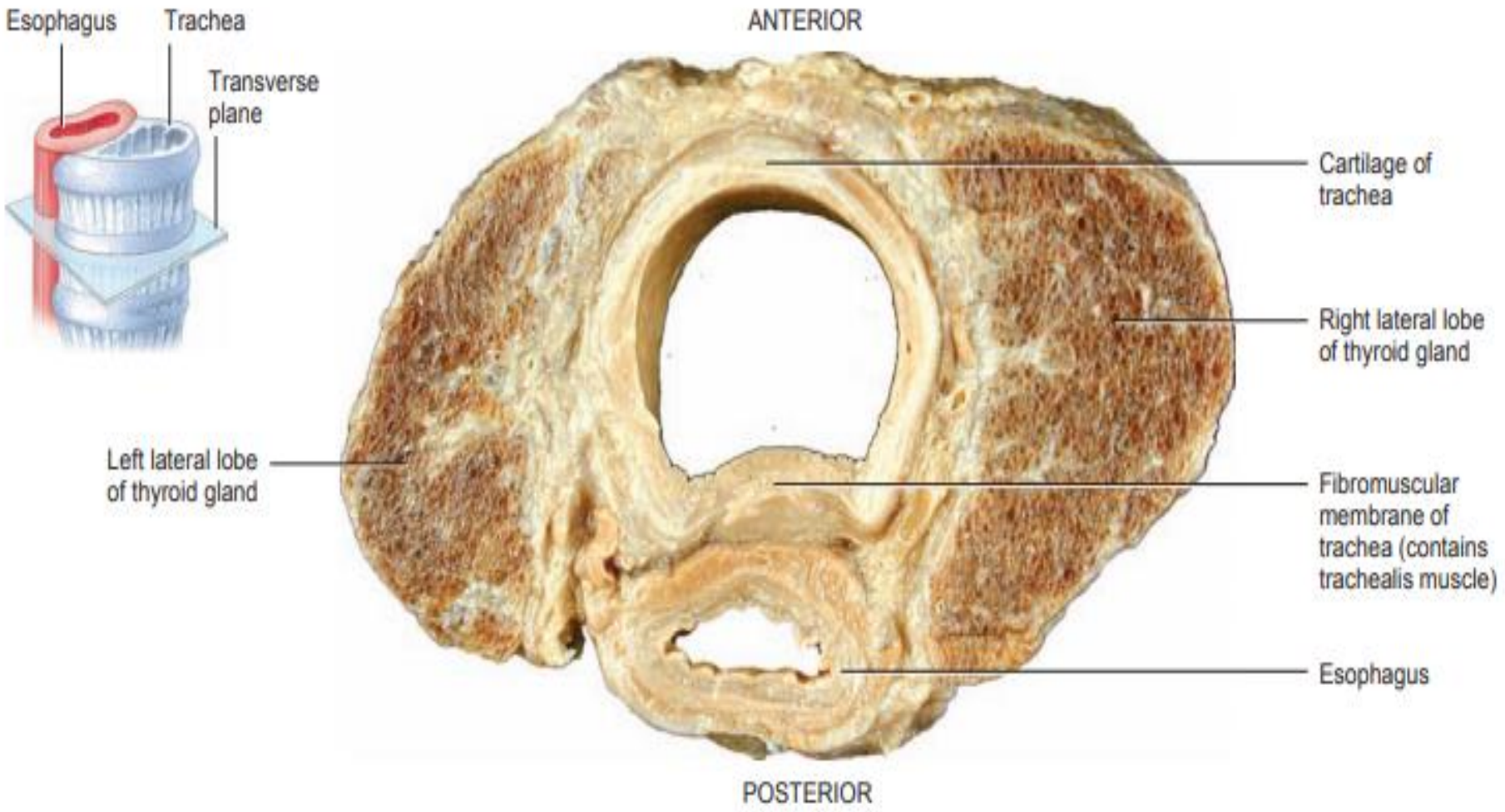
Trachea /windpipe

- It is located anterior to the esophagus and extends from the larynx to the superior border of the fifth thoracic vertebra (T5), where it divides into right and left primary bronchi
- length; 12 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter

trachea

- The 16–20 incomplete, horizontal rings of hyaline cartilage resemble the letter C, are stacked one above another, and are connected together by dense connective tissue. The open part of each C-shaped cartilage ring faces posteriorly toward the esophagus and is spanned by a fibromuscular membrane. Within this membrane are transverse smooth muscle fibers, called the trachealis muscle, and elastic connective tissue that allow the diameter of the trachea to change subtly during inhalation and exhalation, which is important in maintaining efficient airflow.


Esophagus
Trachea
Transverse plane
ANTERIOR
Cartilage of trachea
Right lateral lobe of thyroid gland
Left lateral lobe of thyroid gland
Fibromuscular membrane of trachea (contains trachealis muscle)
Esophagus
POSTERIOR

- A triangular process known as carina is present in the last ring which hooks upward from the lower margin and surrounds the commencement of the two bronchi.

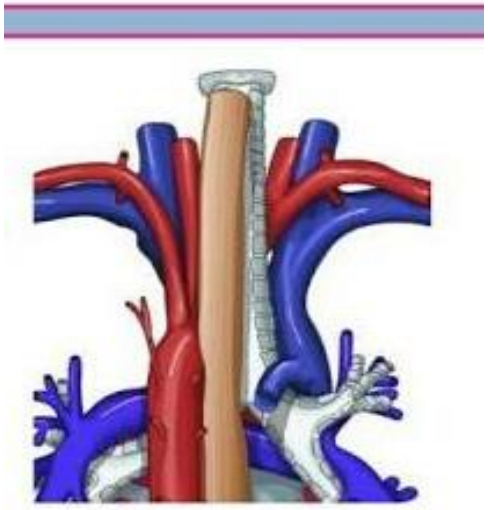
Relations

- Anterior-

Brachiocephalic trunk
Left common carotid artery
Left brachiocephalic vein
Manubrium sterni
Remains of the thymus
Manubrium sterni
Sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscle

- Posterior-

Oesophagus
Vertebral column



trachea

- Laterally-

To the right

1. Right lung and pleura
2. Right brachiocephalic vein and SVC, azygos vein
3. Right vagus nerve

To the left side-

1. Arch of aorta, left common carotid A, left subclavian A
2. Left recurrent laryngeal N

Blood supply

ARTERIAL SUPPLY

- Upper part of trachea

  Inferior thyroid artery

- lower part

  Branches of the bronchial artery

VENOUS DRAINAGE

Left brachiocephalic vein

LYMPHATIC DRAINAGE

Pretracheal and paratracheal nodes

NERVE SUPPLY

The anterior and posterior pulmonary plexuses innervate the trachea and the bronchi. The two plexuses are interconnected. The trachea is innervated by branches of the vagi, recurrent laryngeal nerves and sympathetic trunks


A WARM NOTE TO SAY
Thank You!
FROM THE BRIDE-TO-BE