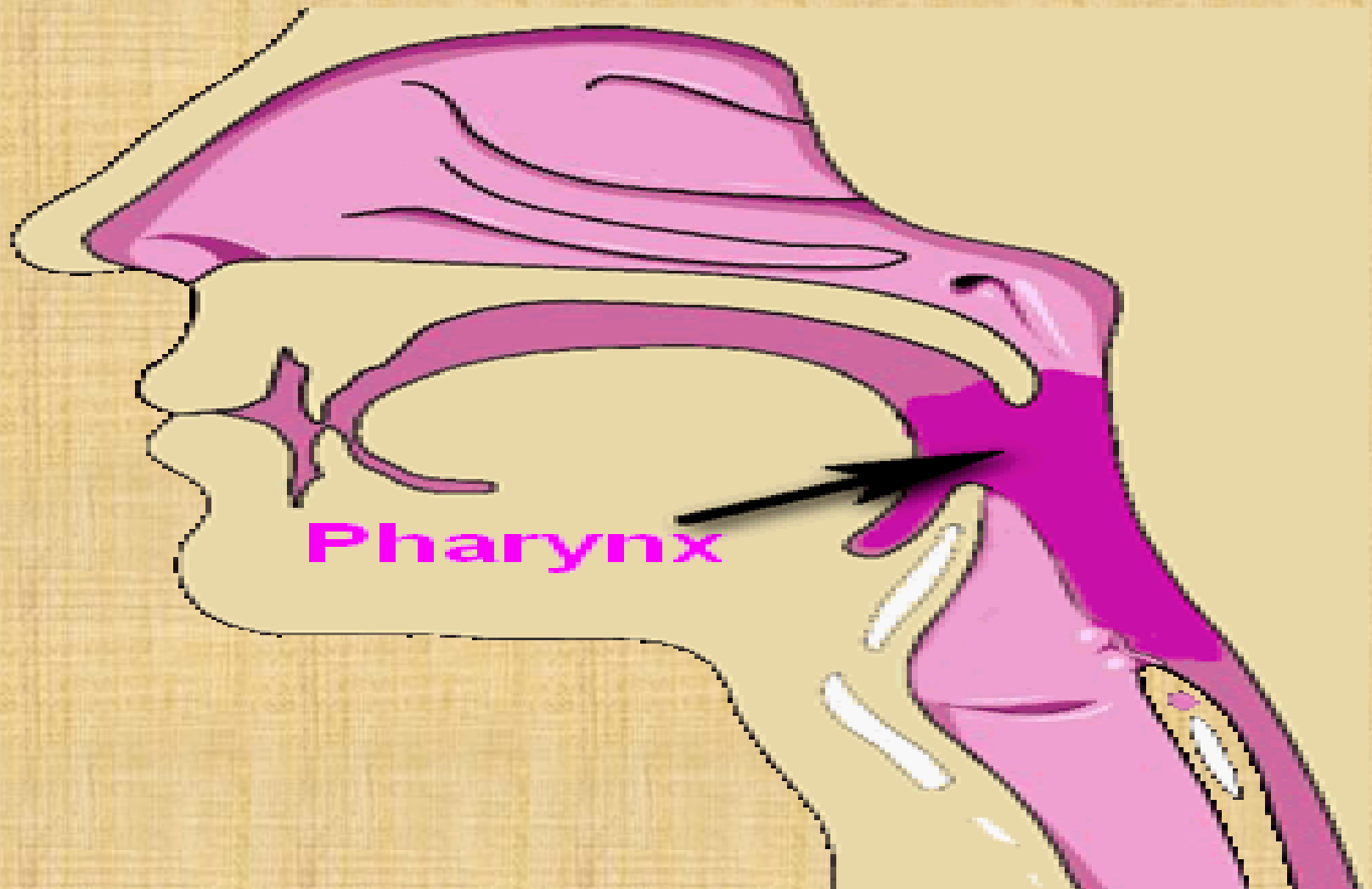


PHARYNX



Pharynx

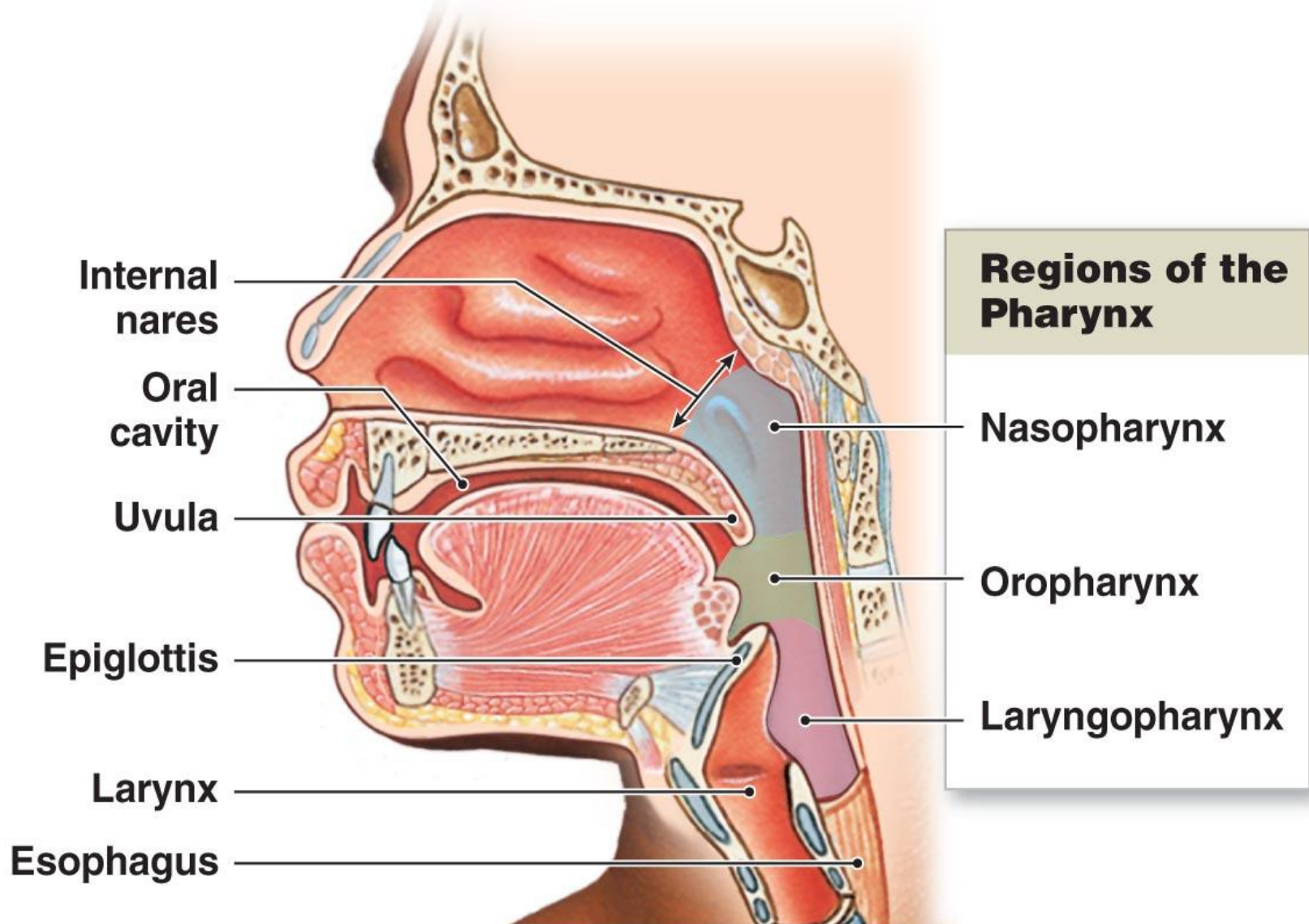
- Funnel shaped also called throat
- Length- about 13 cm long that starts at the internal nares and extends to the level of the cricoid cartilage.

Relations-

- ❖ Anterior –nasal and oral cavity
- ❖ Posterior-cervical vertebra
- ❖ Superiorly-base of skull
- ❖ Inferiorly-larynx

Made of skeleton muscle and lined by mucous membrane

**The pharynx, a common passageway
for solid food, liquids, and air**



NASOPHARYNX

- Situated –behind the nasal cavity
- Extent- from base of skull to soft palate
- Nasopharynx contains 5 openings
 - ❑ Two internal nares
 - ❑ Two auditory tubes
 - ❑ Oropharynx

- Its posterior wall consists pharyngeal tonsil
- Lateral wall consists tubal tonsil
- Nasopharynx lined by PSCCE
- It is a passage for air

Relation

- Anterior – Nasal Aperture
- Posterior – Atlas vertebrae
- Roof – Sphenoid Bone
- Lateral – Opening of Tubal tonsil

Auditory Tube

Oropharynx

- Situated-posterior to the oral cavity
- Extent –soft palate inferior to the level of hyoid bone
- Intermediated part of the pharynx
- Oropharynx lined by NKSSE
- It consists palatine & lingual tonsil

Relation

- Anterior – Oral Cavity
- Posterior – C2 – C3 vertebrae
- Lateral – Tonsillar Fossa containing palatine tonsil

Laryngopharynx

Situated- behind the larynx

Extent- upper border of epiglottis to lower border of cricoid cartilage

Begin at the level of hyoid bone

It is lined by NKSSE

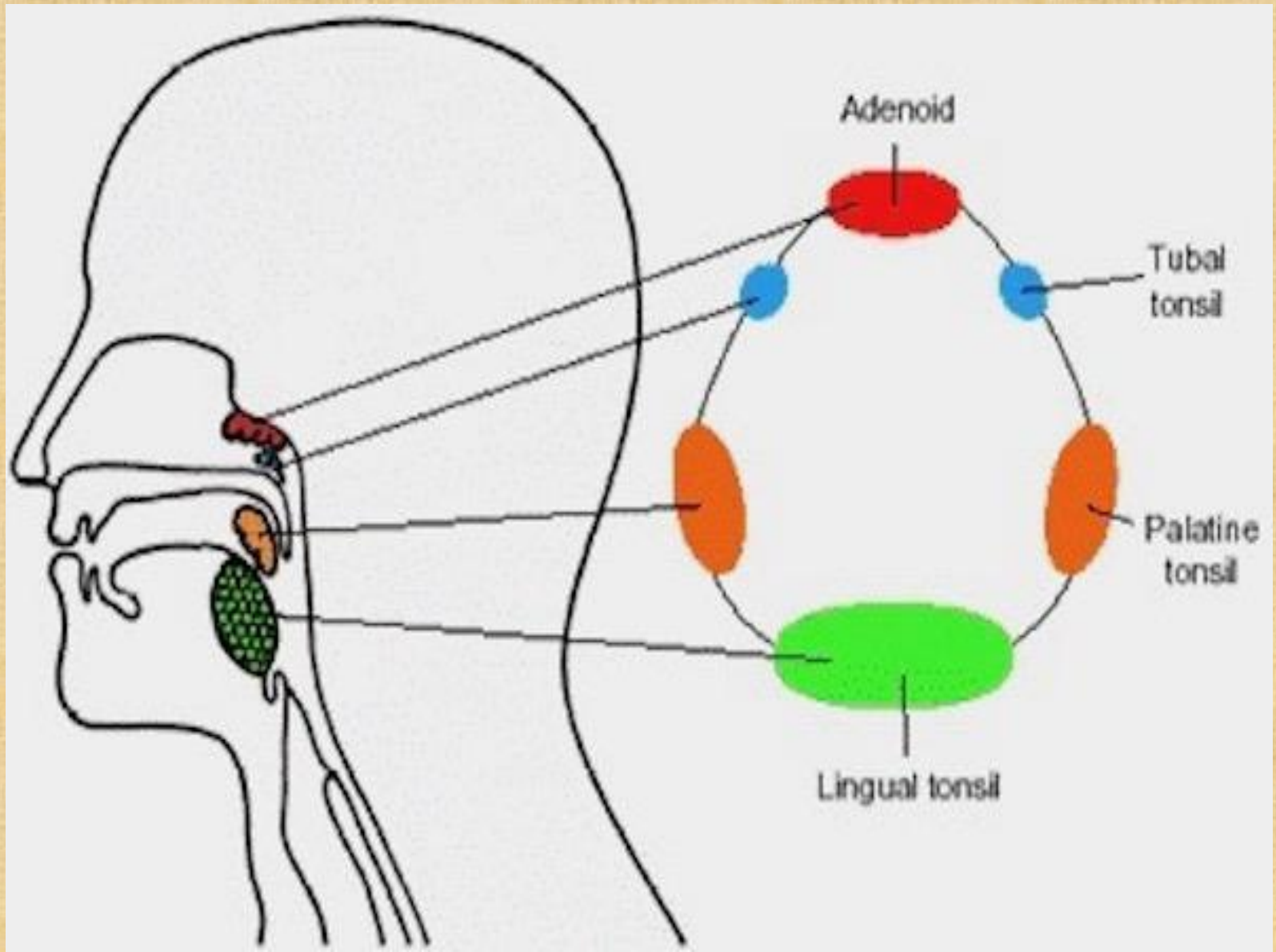
Relations-

Anterior-inlet of larynx

Posterior- C4 and C5 vertebra

Laterally-thyroid cartilage

Waldeyer Ring



IMPORTENCE OF PHARYNX

- Pharynx is a house of tonsil provide immunity
- It is a resonating chamber for speech sound
- Passage for air and food
- Equalize air pressure via auditory tube opening

THANK YOU