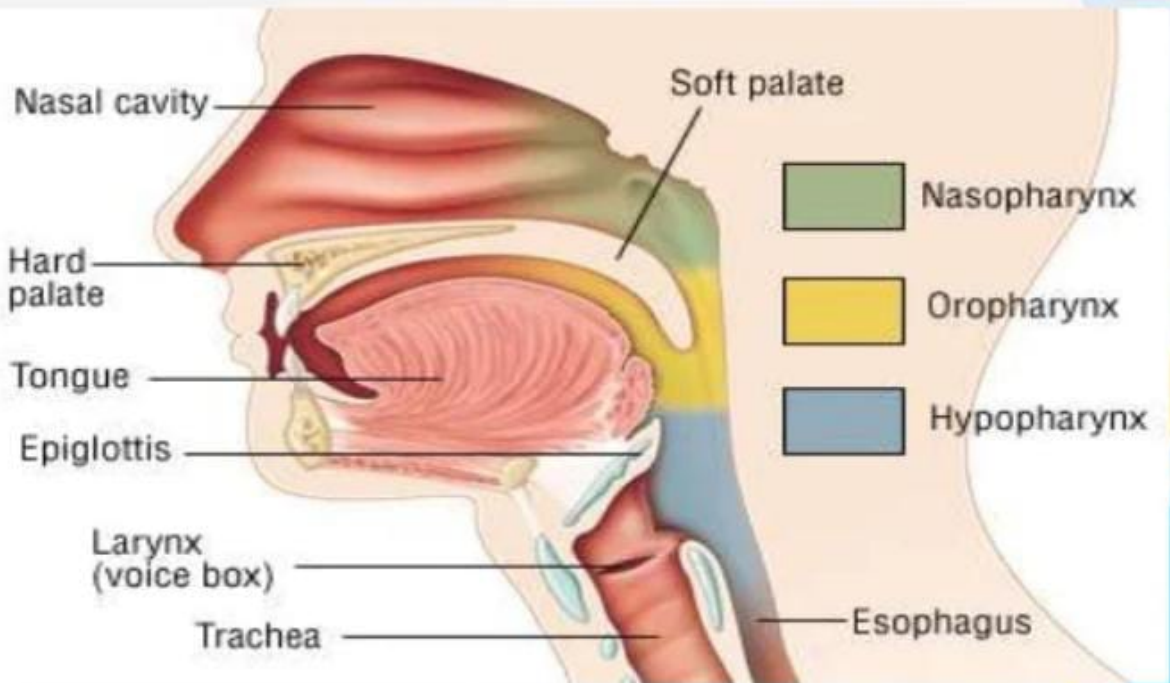


pharynx

0:29

Divisions

- 1) NASOPHARYNX
- 2) OROPHARYNX
- 3) LARYNGOPHARYNX (HYPOPHARYNX)



Composed of- 5 layers

1. MUCOSA
2. SUBMUCOSA
3. PHARYNGOBASILAR FASCIA- Internal fibrous sheet.
4. MUSCULAR COAT.
5. BUCCOPHARYNGEAL FASCIA - Outer fibrous sheet.

MUSCULAR COAT-

A. Outer Circular Layer- 3 CONSTRUCTORS - Sup, Middle, Inf.

B. 3 inner Longitudinal Layer-

1.Stylopharyngeus.

2.Salpingopharyngeus.

3.Palatopharyngeus.

Blood Supply-

- ✓ Ascending pharyngeal A. b/o Ext.Carotid A.
- ✓ Ascending palatine & Tonsillar A.b/o Fascial A.
- ✓ Greater palatine ,pharyngeal & pterygoid A.b/o Maxillary A.

Nerve Supply-

Pharyngeal plexus of nerve.

- pharyngeal N.b/o Vagus N.
- pharyngeal N. b/o glossopharyngeal N.
- pharyngeal N. b/o Sup cervical sympathetic ganglion

1.NASOPHARYNX

- Upper part
- Behind the nose & above lower border of soft palate
- Stru. & Func. Resembles nose
- Respiratory in function
- lined by ciliated columnar epithelium
- supplied by trigeminal nerve

➤ Wall is formed by pharyngobasillar fascia & pharyngeal ligament

➤ Anteriorly- Nasal cavity

➤ Inferiorly- oropharynx

➤ Lateral wall- Auditory Tube Opening.
 Tubal elevation.
 Salpingopharyngeal fold.
 Fossa of Rosenmuller (Pharyngeal recess)

- Roof / posterior wall- Lymphoid tissue .
 pharyngeal bursa.

NASOPHARYNGEAL TONSIL - ADENOIDS

LYMPHOID TISSUE BEHIND TUBAL OPENING-TUBAL TONSILS

Fossa of Rosenmuller

- Narrow vertical slit behind tubal elevation
- deep recess in the base skull region
- commonest site of npx ca.

2. OROPHARYNX

- Middle part
- Above -Nasopharynx
- Front- oral cavity
- Below-Laryngopharynx
- Supported by C2&C3
- Lateral -Palatine Tonsils

OROPHARYNX

It is the middle part of the pharynx situated behind the oral cavity.



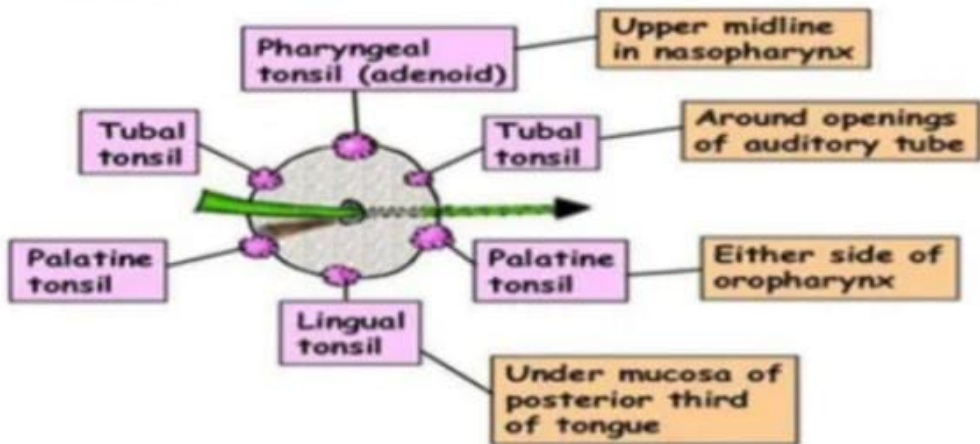
- Post.-Sup. Middle & Inf. Constrictors.

Glossoepiglottic Fold - Inf.to OPX

- Post.1/3 of tongue till circumvallate P.
- Separate the paired Valleculae.

WALDEYER'S RING

An interrupted circle of protective lymphoid tissue at the upper ends of the respiratory and alimentary tracts



Palatine Tonsils

- Palatine fossa, Almond shape.
- betn palatoglossal & palatopharyngeal arches

Two surfaces-

1. Medial
2. Lateral

Two Borders

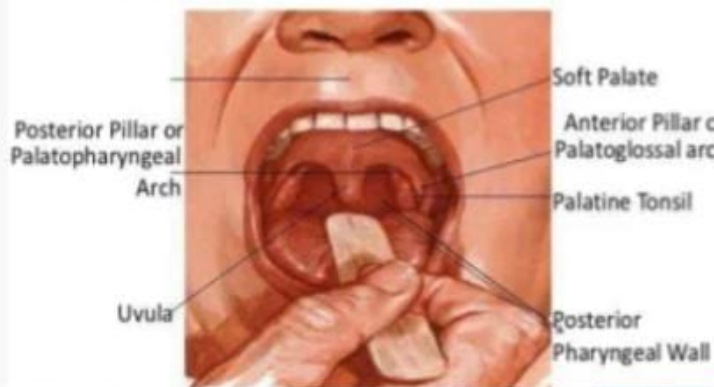
1. Anterior
2. Posterior

Two Poles

1. Upper
2. Lower

OROPHARYNX

It is the middle part of the pharynx situated behind the oral cavity.



❑ Medial Surface- Stratified Squa.epithelium
12-15 Crypts-Intertonsillar Cleft.

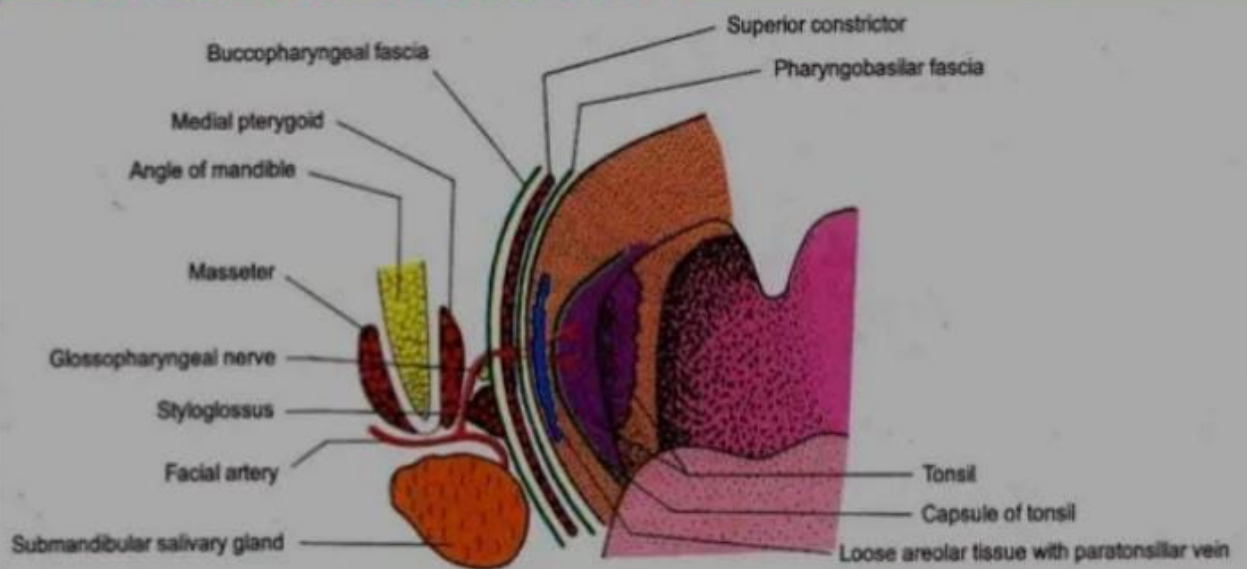
❑ Lateral Surface- Capsule of Tonsil
Loosely attach to pharynx except at Ant.inf.
Ant.inf. firmly attach to side of Tongue

Tonsillar Artery - Enters Tonsil Through firm Attach

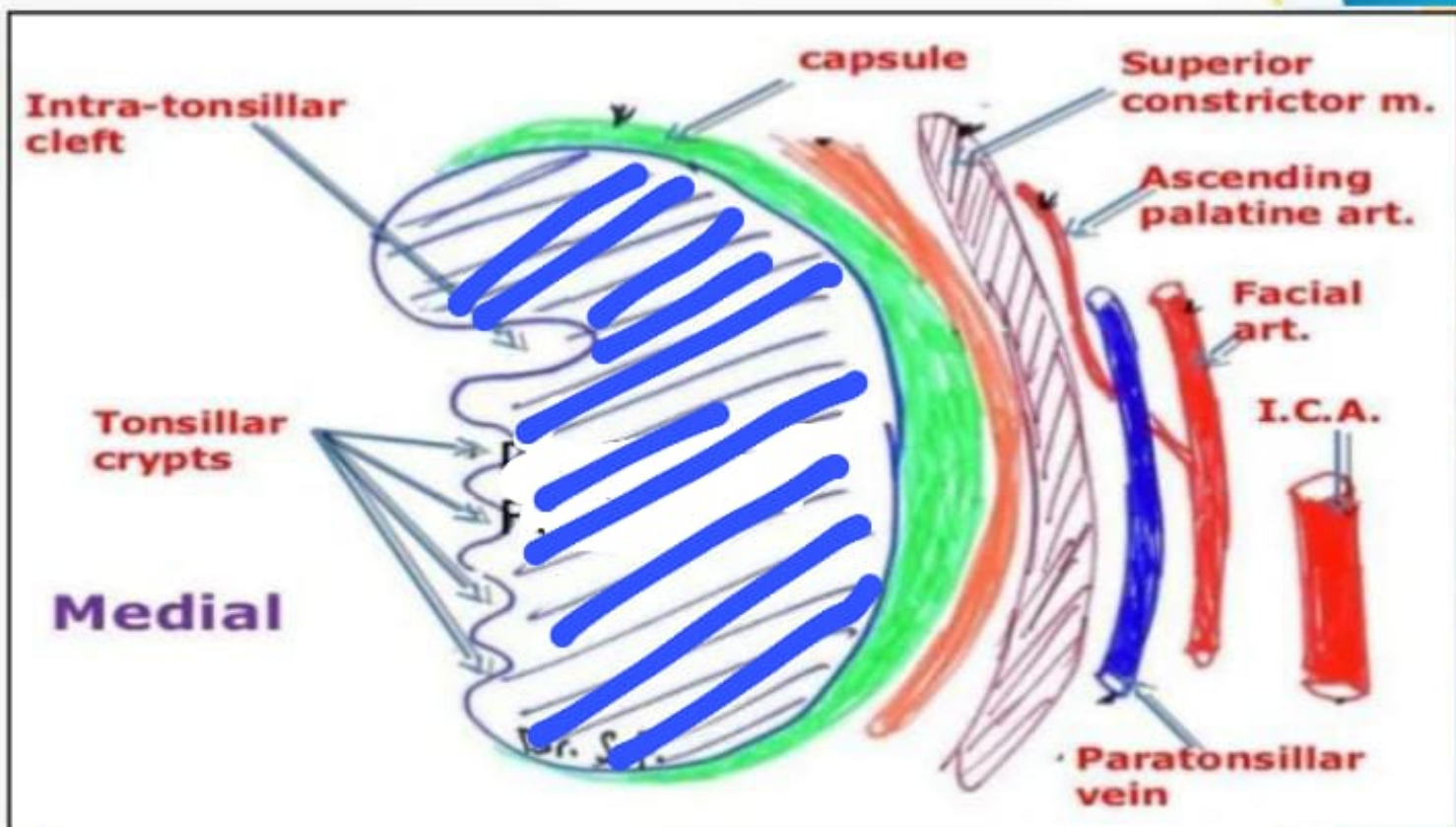
Bed of Tonsil

1. Pharyngobasillar fascia
2. Sup.Constrictors & Palatopharyngeus Muscle
3. Buccopharyngeal Fascia
4. Styloglossus & 9th cranial Nerve

Structures related to the bed of tonsils



- ❖ Plica Triangularis- Triangular vestigial fold of Mucous Memb.
Antero.inf.
- ❖ Plica Semilunaris- Semilunar Fold
Upper part of Tonsillar Sinus
- ❖ Intratonsillar Cleft- Largest crypt of Tonsil
Upper Part, Semilunar in shape
Peritonsillar Abscess (Quinsy)



Blood supply

- through the external carotid artery branches:
- Superior pole
 - Ascending pharyngeal artery (tonsillar branches)
 - Lesser palatine artery
- Inferior pole
 - Facial artery branches
 - Dorsal lingual artery
 - Ascending palatine artery

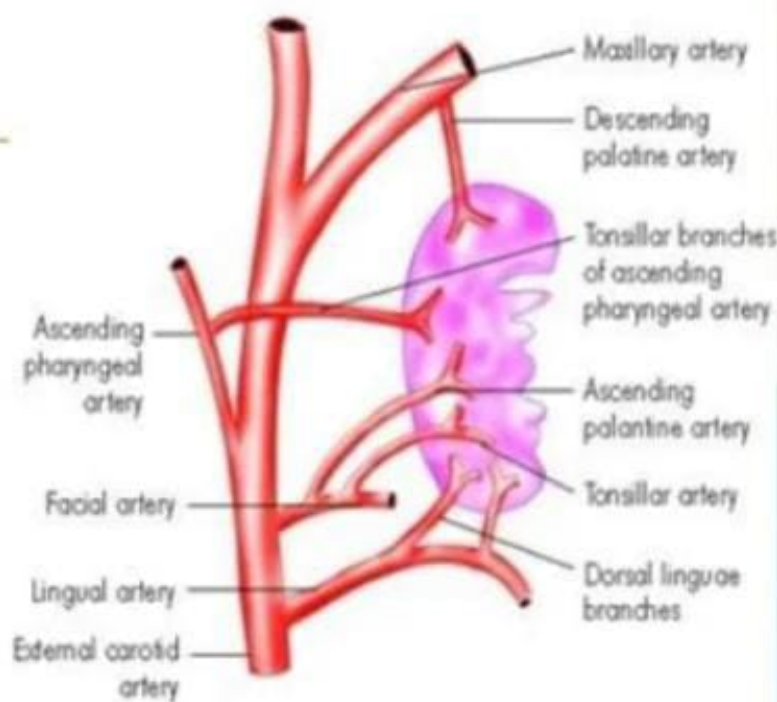
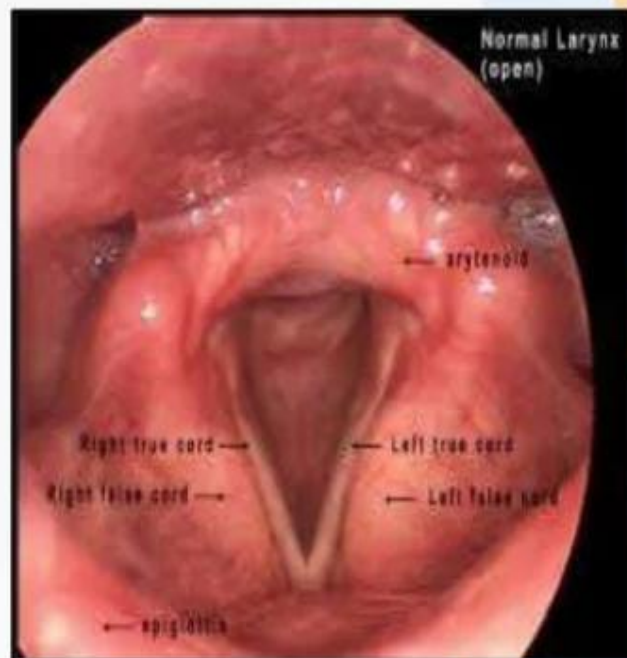
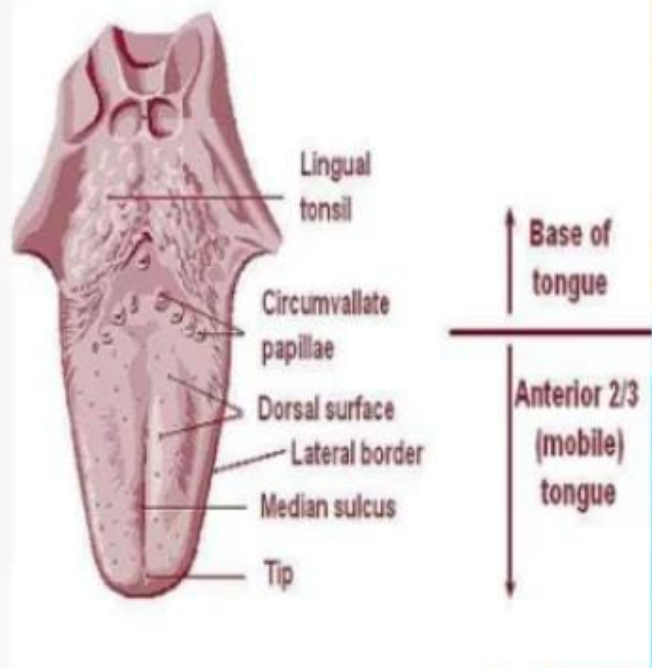


Fig. 50.3 Arterial supply of tonsil.

- Lymphatic - Jugulo diagastric nodes
- Nerve Supply- 1.Glosso pharyngeal Nerve.
2.Lesser Palatine Nerve.

Lingual Tonsils

- Raised papiliform masses.
- Posterior 1/3 of Tongue.
- Betn Vallate P & Epiglottis.
- Hypertrophy -after tonsillectomy or after menopause.
- Swelling -feeling of lump in throat.
- Abscess do occur.



3.Laryngopharynx

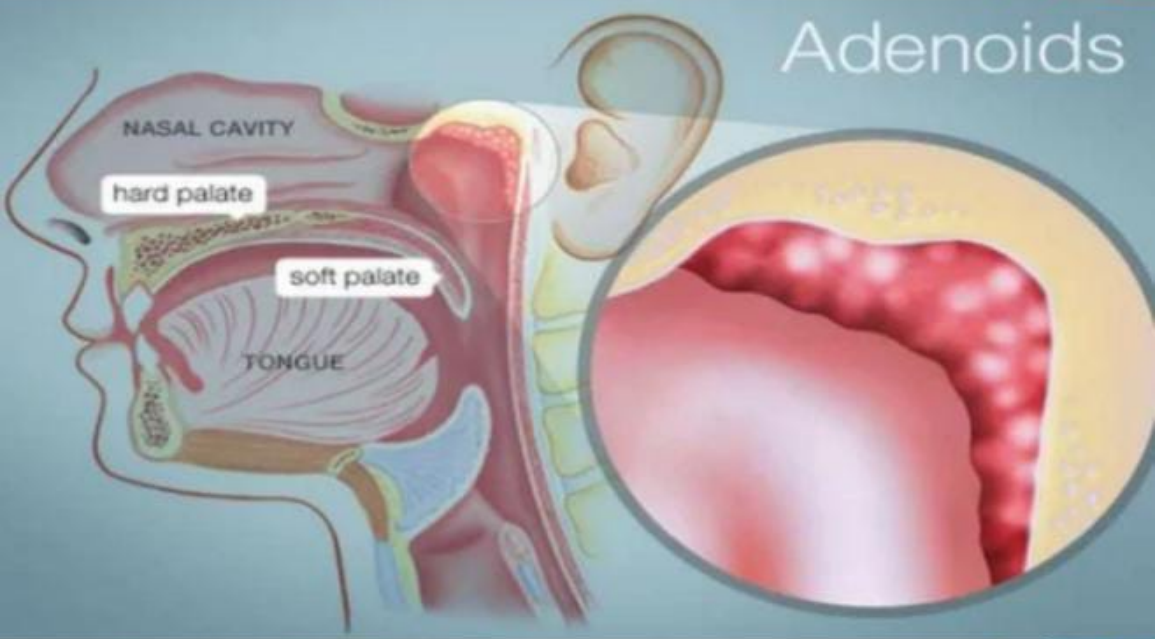
- Lower part of pharynx.
- behind the Larynx.
- Upper border of epiglottis to lower border of Cricoid Cartilage

- frequent site of infection, may form Peritonsillar Abscess.

- Referred Pain in Ear After tonsillectomy due to common nerve Supply.

Adenoids

- Submucosal lymphatic tissue in nasopharynx.
- Junction Roof & Posterior wall of NPX.
- Composed of Vertebral ridge of lymphoid tissue.
- No Crypts, No Capsule.
- Covered by Ciliated Pseudostratified Columnar epithelium.



Blood Supply-

1. Ascending Palatine A. b/o facial Artery.
2. Ascending pharyngeal A.
3. Pharyngeal b/o maxillary A.

3.Laryngopharynx

- Lower part of pharynx.
- behind the Larynx.
- Upper border of epiglottis to lower border of Cricoid Cartilage

- ❖ Anterior Wall-
 - 1.Inlet of Larynx.
 - 2.Post surface of Cricoid & Arytenoid C.
- ❖ Posterior Wall-pharynx.
 - 1.Sup.Middle.&Inf. Constrictors of
 - 2.Supported by C4 & C5.
 - 3.Partly by C3 & C6.
- ❖ Lateral Wall- Pyriform Fossa.