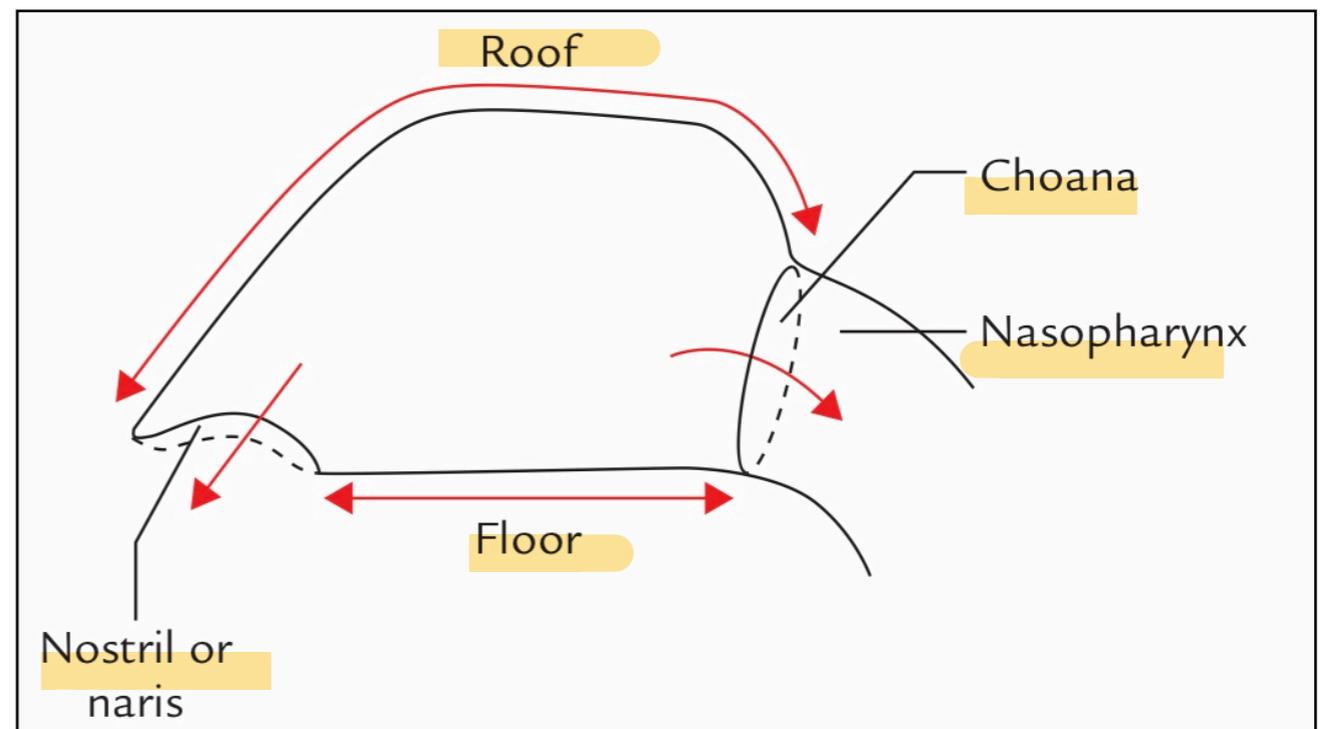
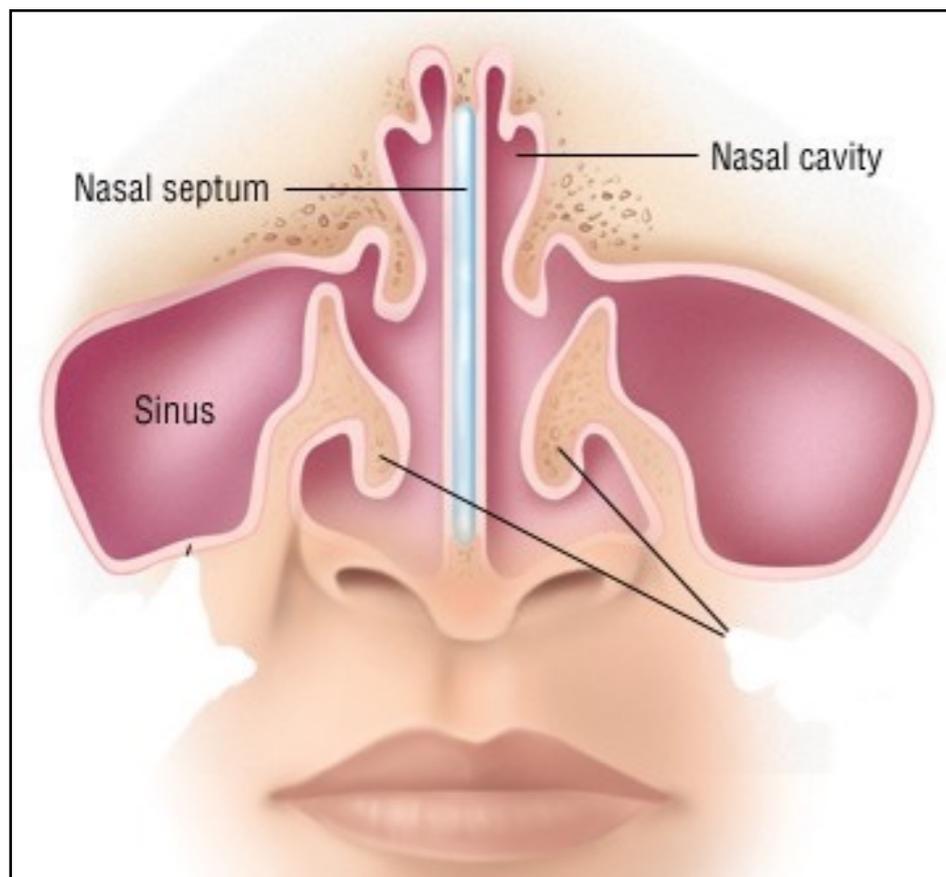


Lab / First Week

- 1. Nasal Cavity**
- 2. Paranasal Sinuses**
- 3. Pterygopalatine Fossa**

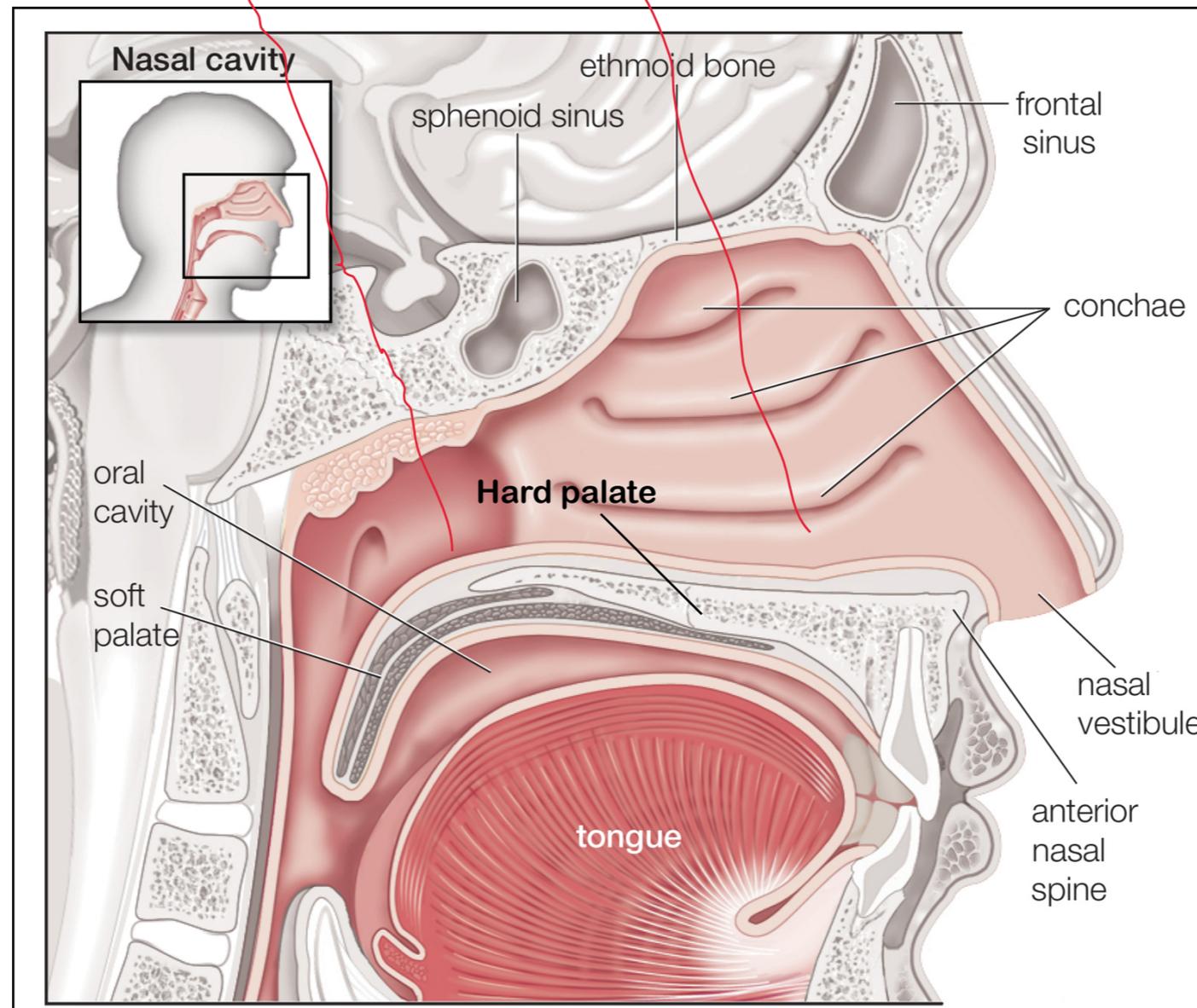
✦ Nasal Cavity.

- The students should know the boundaries of the cavity :
 1. Floor.
 2. Roof
 3. Lateral wall
 4. Medial or septal wall.



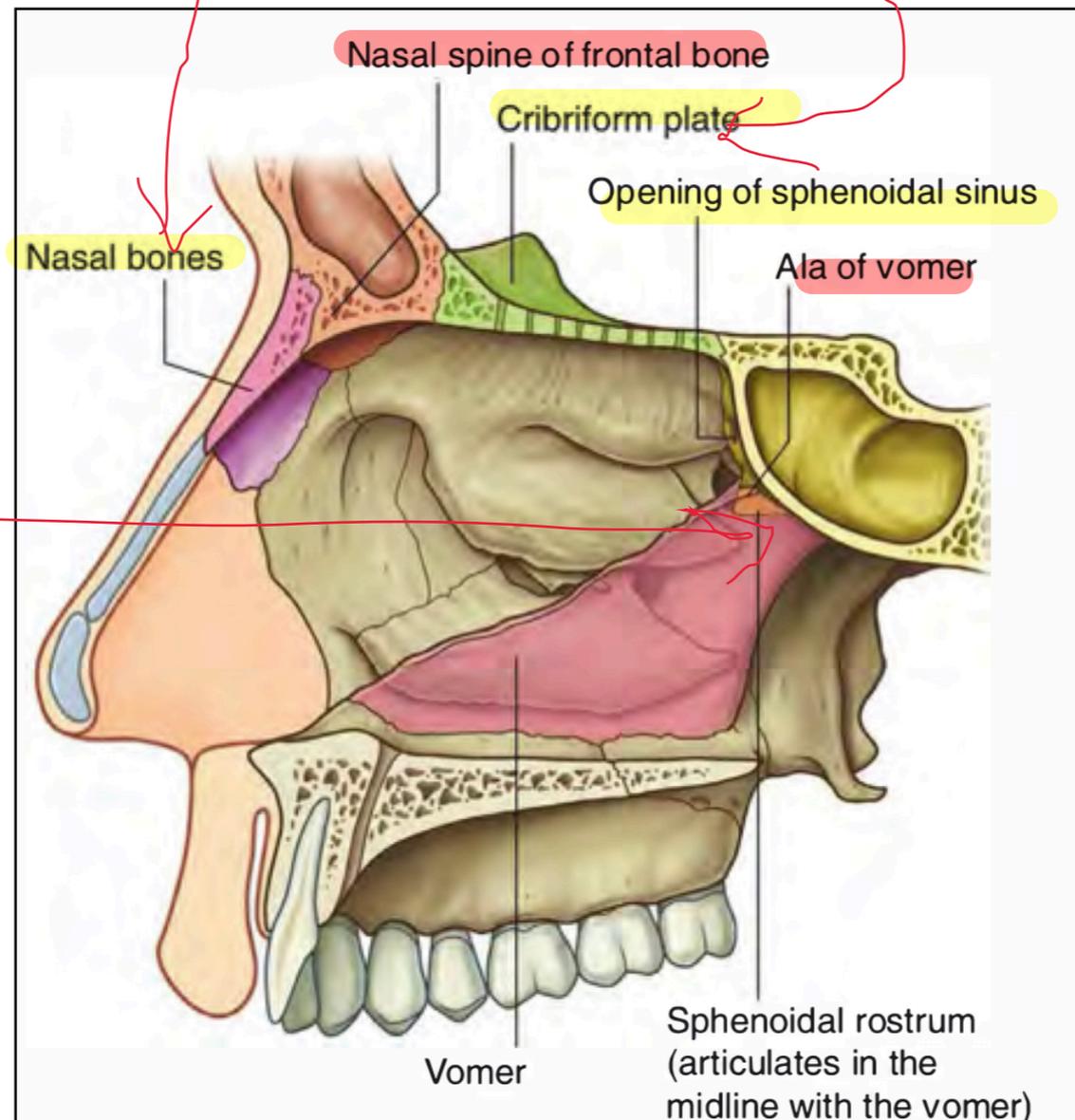
• Floor

- The students should observe the upper surface of the hard palate which consist of :
 1. Palatine process of the maxilla
 2. Horizontal plate of the palatine bone



• Roof

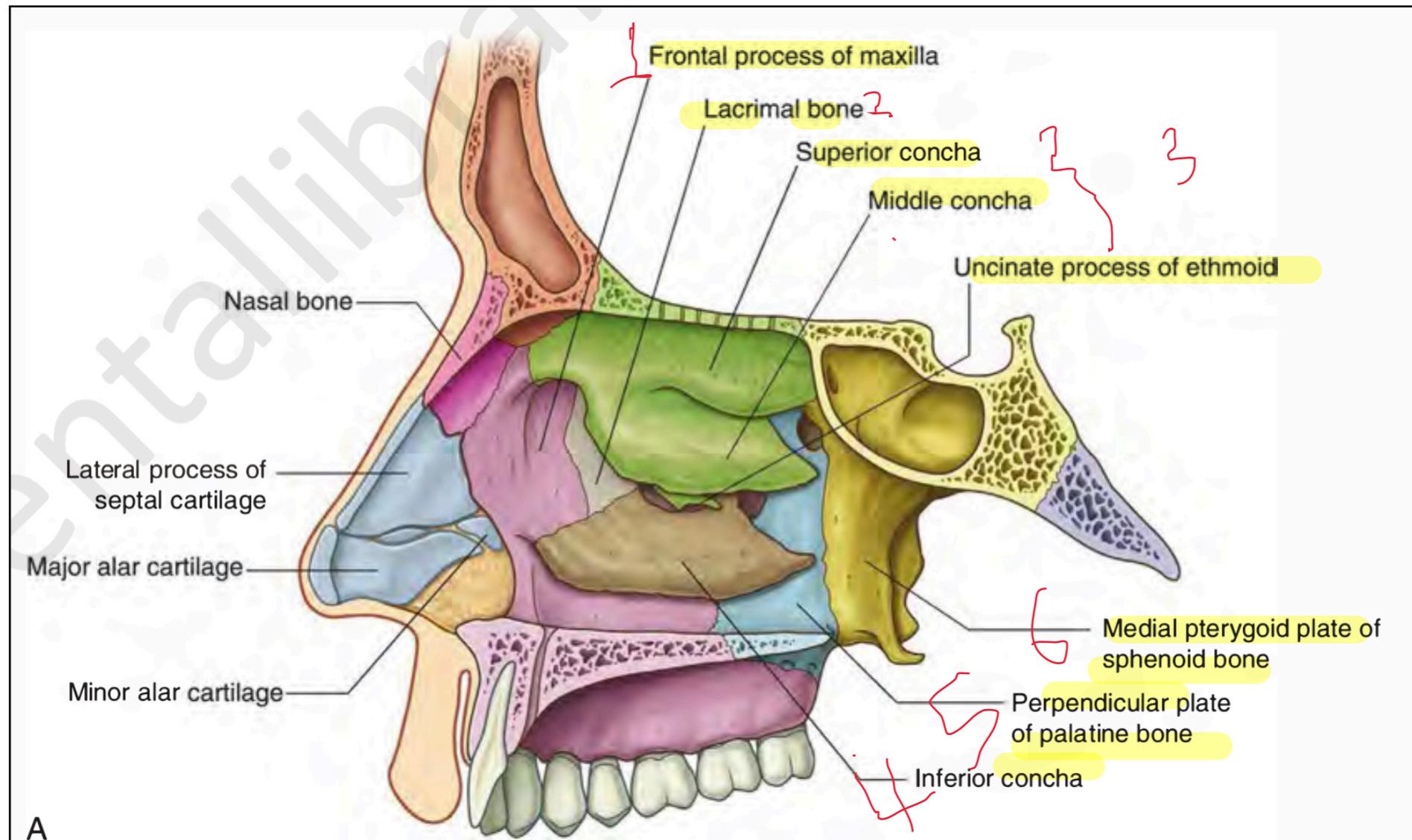
- The students should know the consistent of each part of the roof:
 1. Sloping anterior part.
 2. Horizontal middle part.
 3. Sloping posterior part.



anterior : nasal bone
and nasal of frontal
bone
middle : cribriform
posterior :
sphenoidal bone and
sinus + ala of vomer
+ vaginal process of
palatine bone

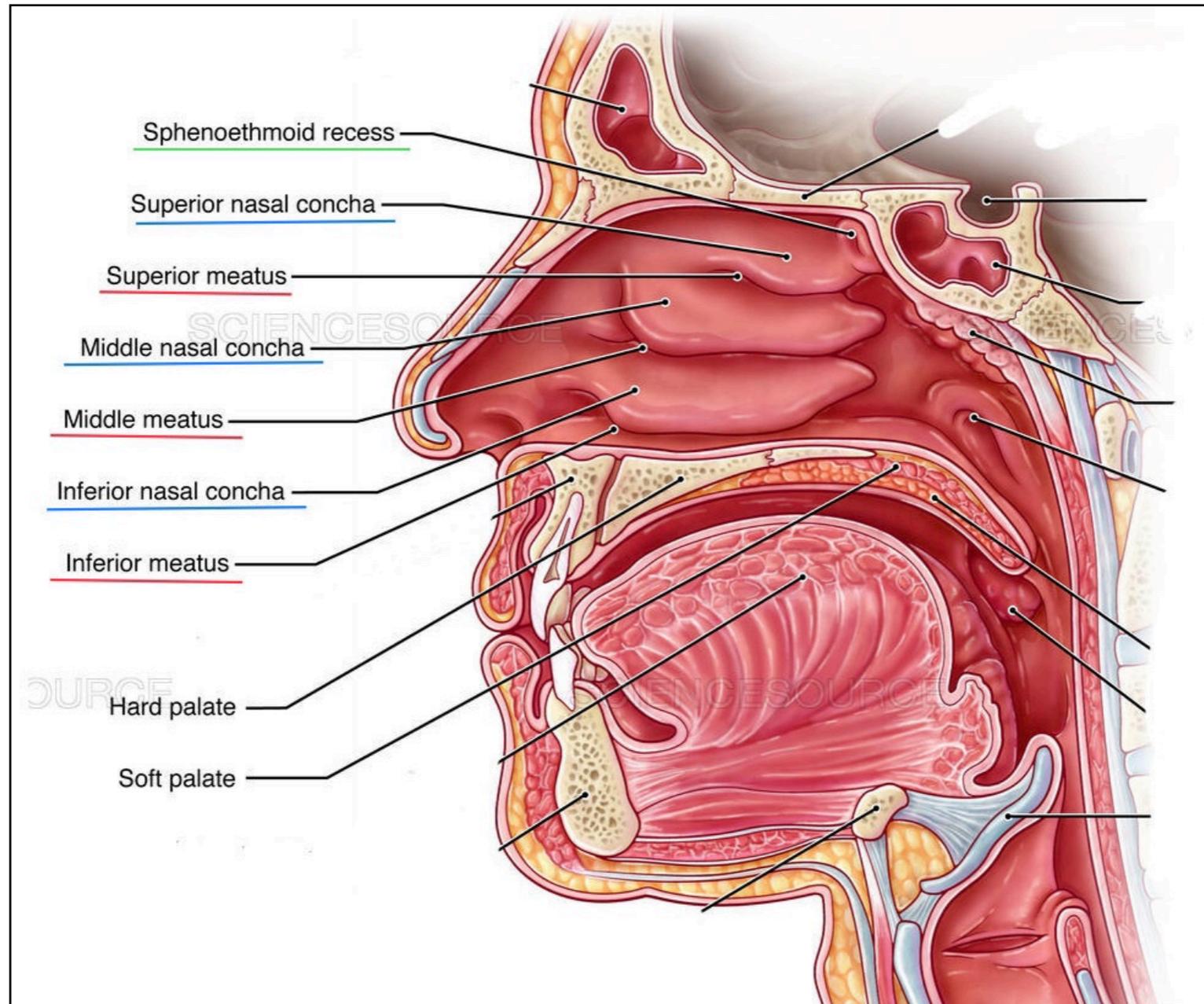
• Lateral Wall

- The students should observe the supporting bone of the lateral wall:



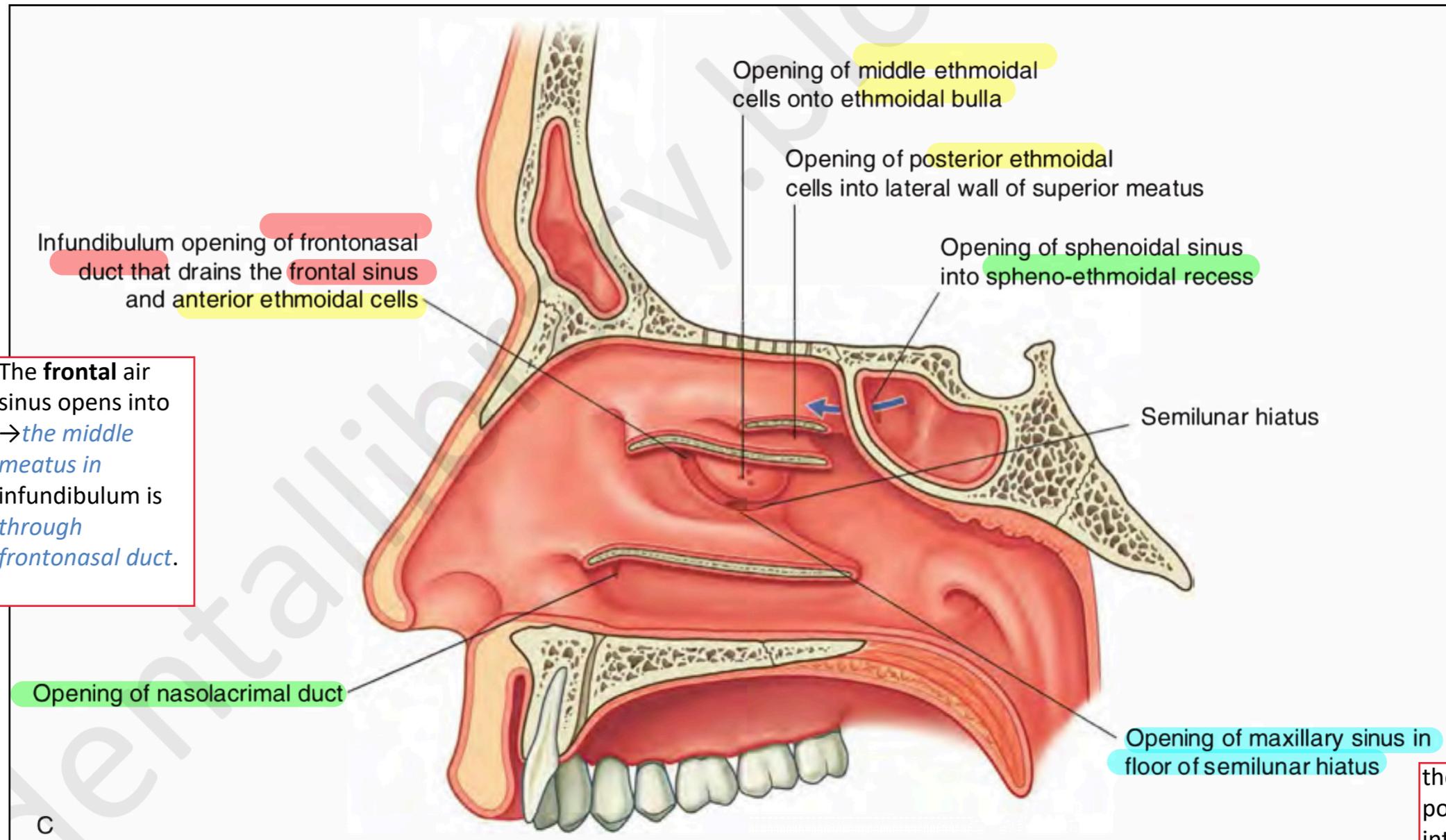
• Lateral Wall

- The students should observe the three concha, three meatuses and one recess in the lateral wall:



• Lateral Wall

- The students should know the openings into the lateral wall:



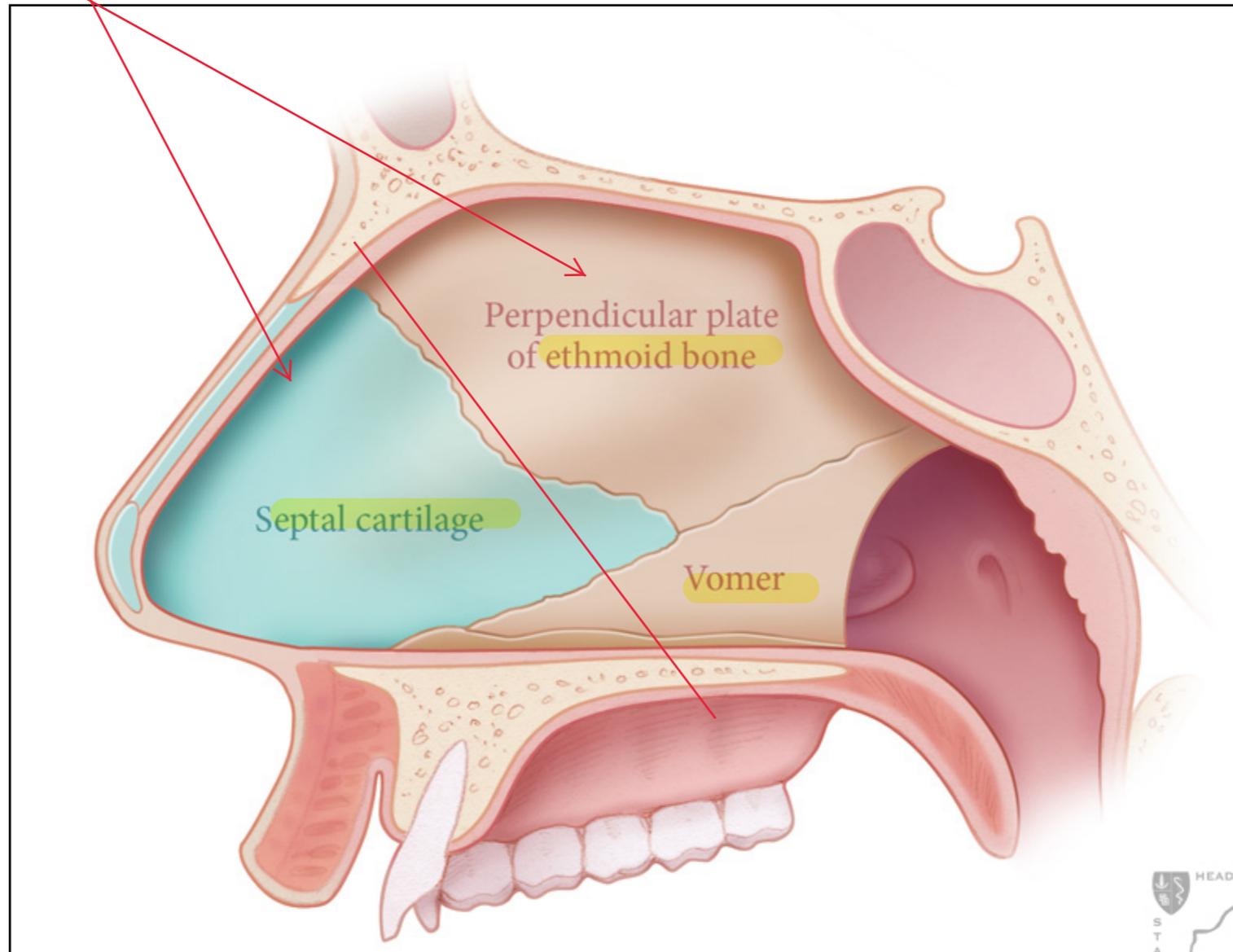
الدكتور ركز
عائنه تفرق انهم
مش نفس الفتحة

The frontal air sinus opens into → the middle meatus in infundibulum is through frontonasal duct.

the middle and posterior meatus into the inferoposterior part of hiatus semilunaris.

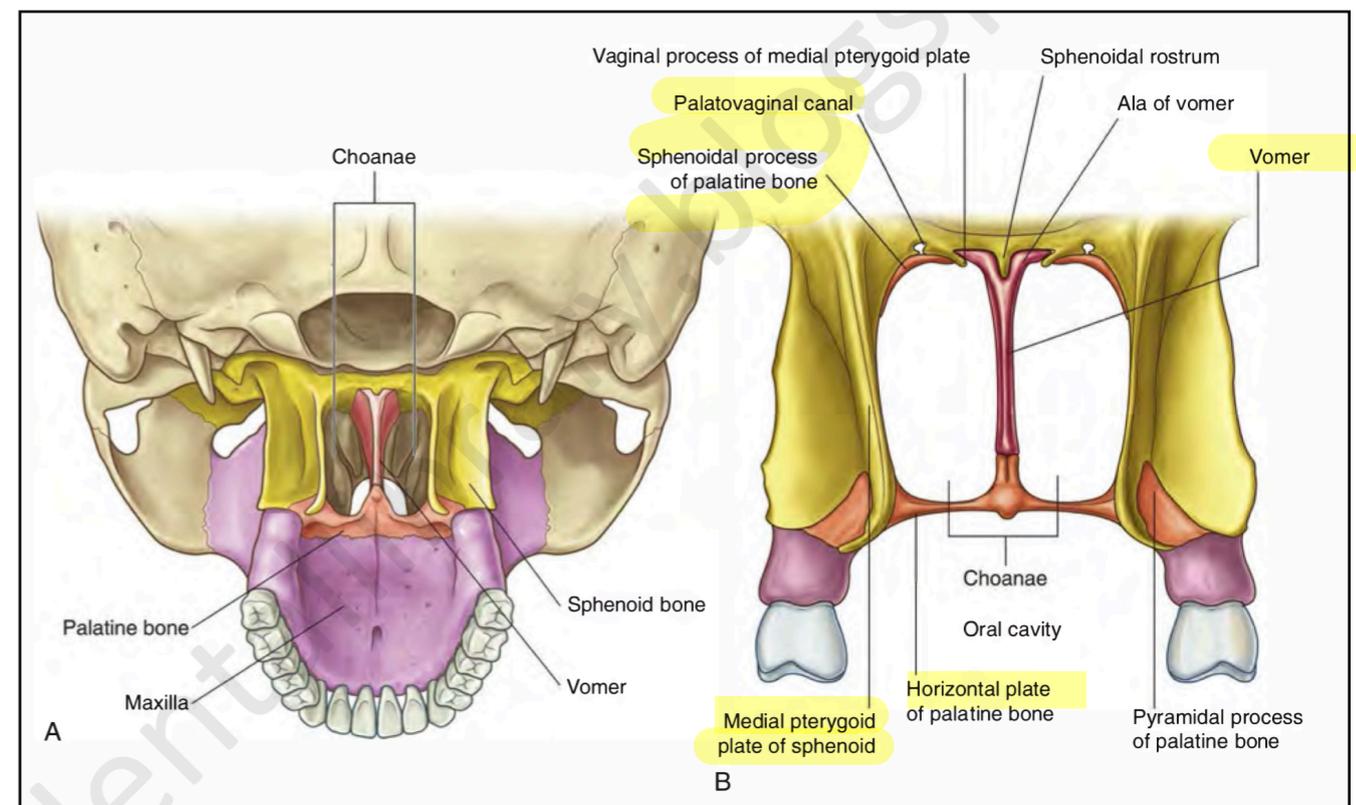
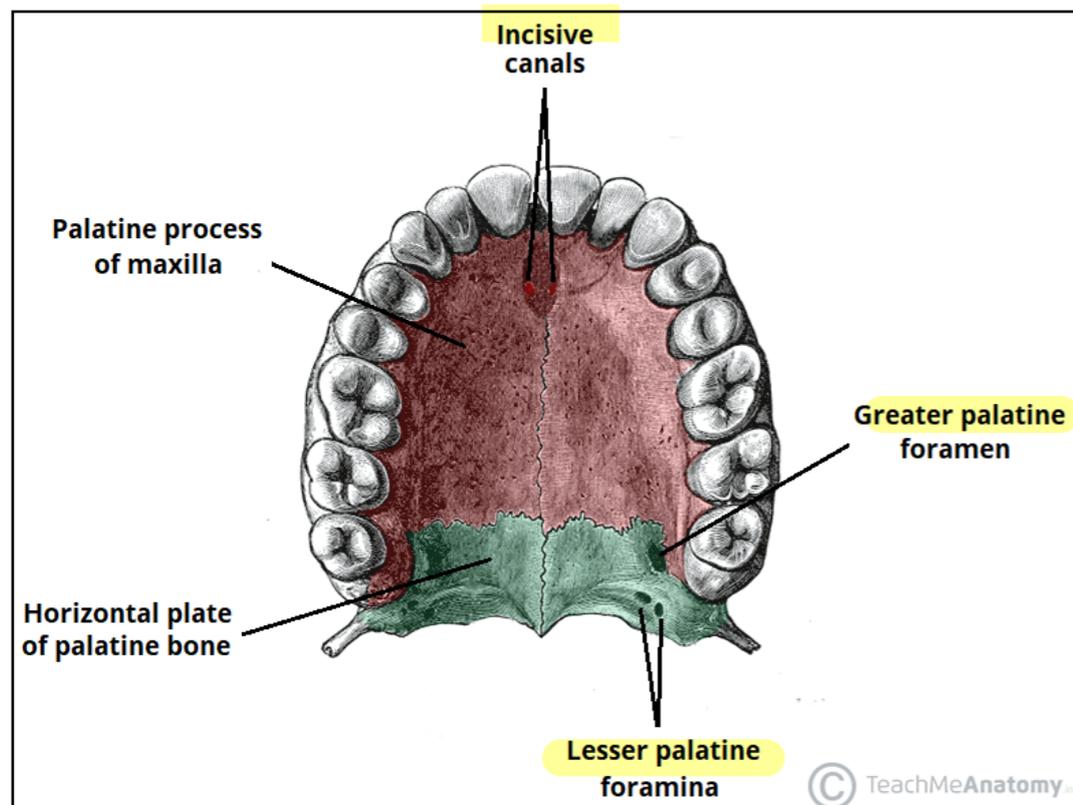
• Medial Wall

- The students should know the consistent of the medial wall (the septum):
 1. Anterior part.
 2. Posterior part.



• Choana

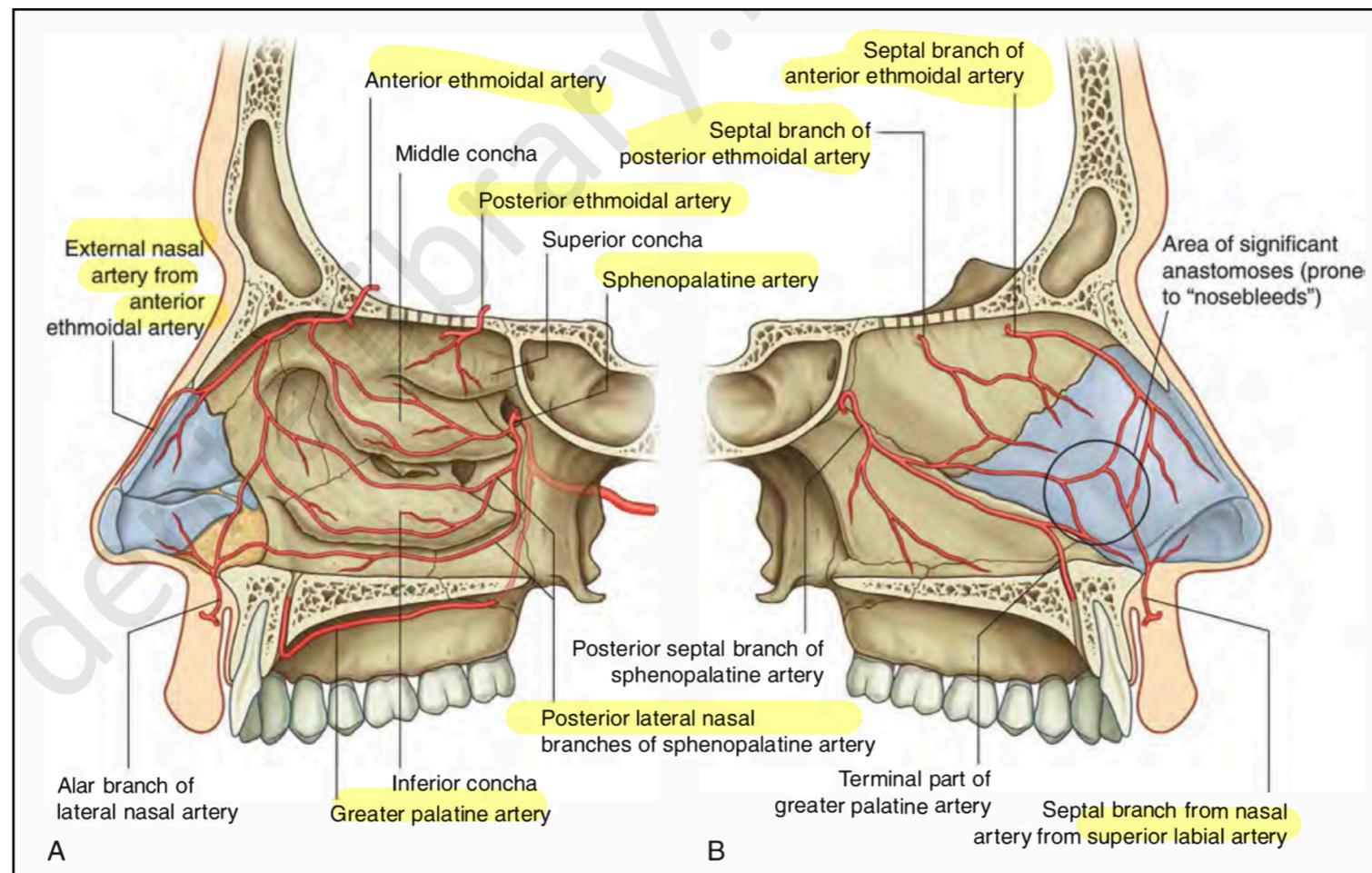
- The students should know the foramina of the hard palate:
- The students should observe the boundaries of the choana:



- A. Medially**, the vomer (nasal septum) and it has a superior process called ala of vomer.
- B. Laterally**, Medial pterygoid plate.
- C. Anteriorly and inferiorly**, horizontal plate of palatine bone.
- D. At the roof**, there is:
- A foramen called palatovaginal canal which leads to the nasopharynx.
 - Sphenoidal process of palatine bone.

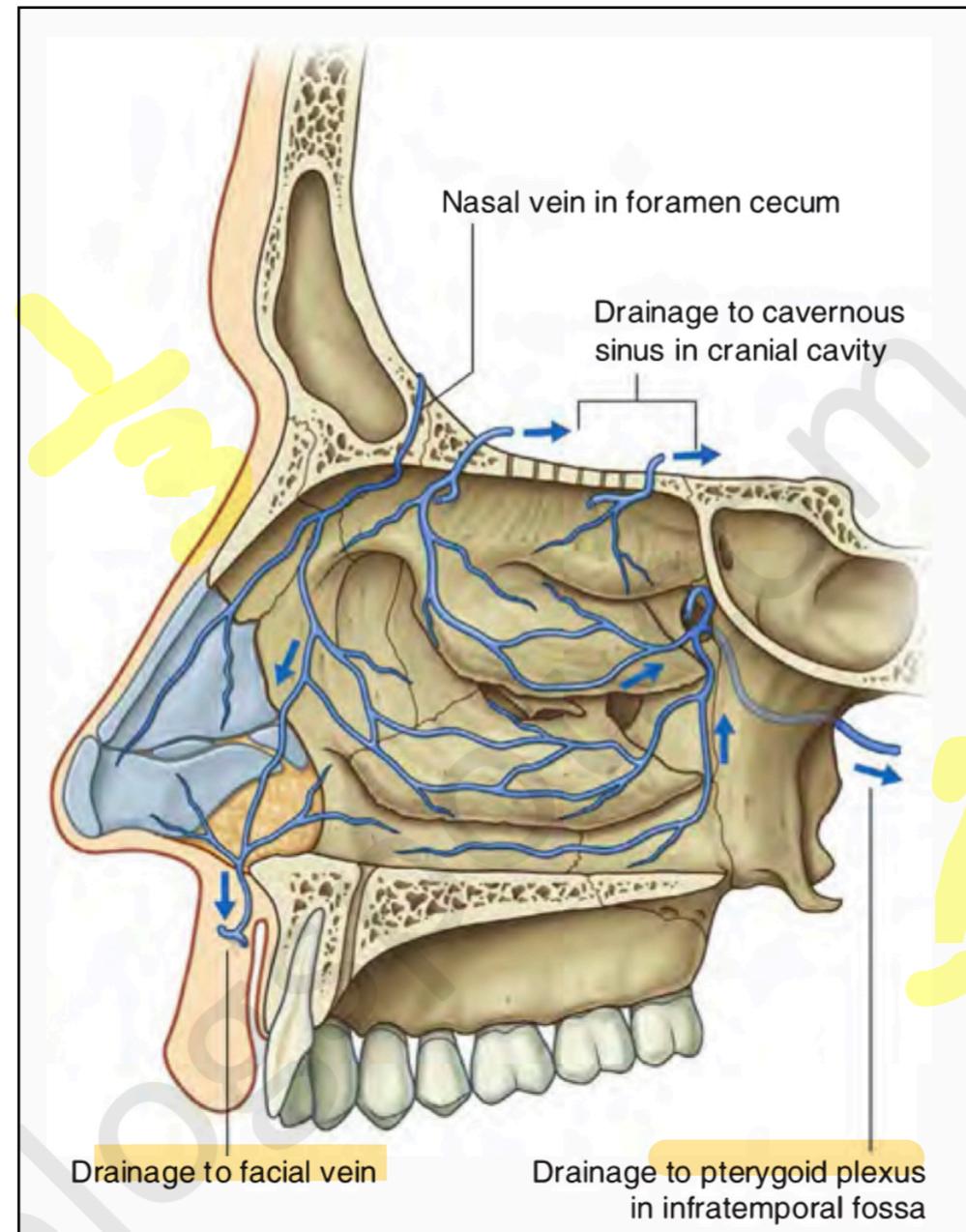
• Blood and nerve supply

- The students should know the arterial supply of septum and lateral wall:
 1. Posterior lateral nasal branches.
 2. Posterior septal branches. 🗨️
 3. Greater palatine artery.
 4. Anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries.
 5. Superior labial artery.
 6. Lateral nasal artery.
- What is the main artery which causes epistaxis : 🗨️



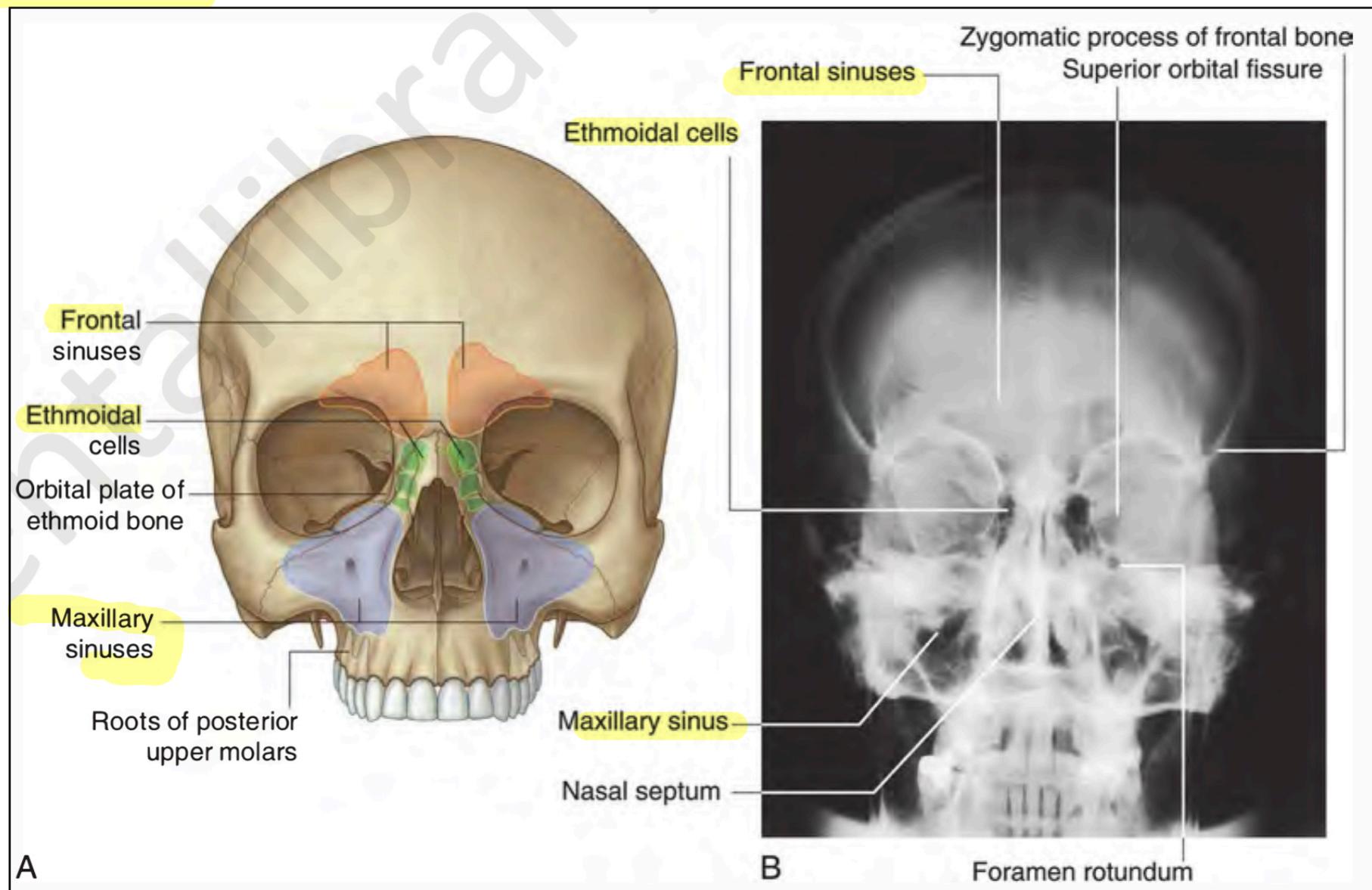
• Blood and nerve supply

- The students should know the venous drainage:



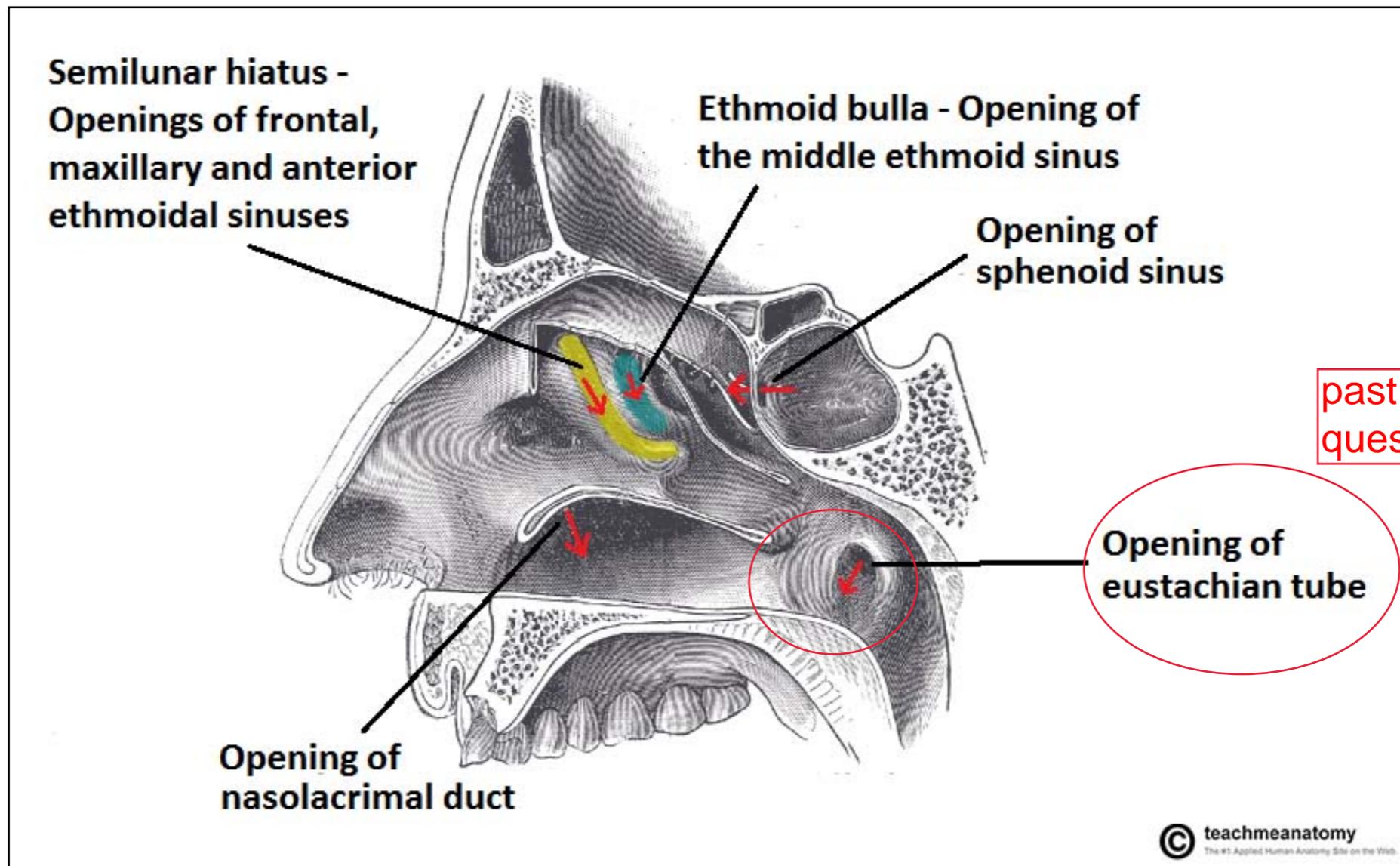
❖ Paranasal Sinuses.

- The students should know the sites of the each sinus :
 1. Ethmoidal cells.
 2. Sphenoidal.
 3. Maxillary.
 4. Frontal sinuses.



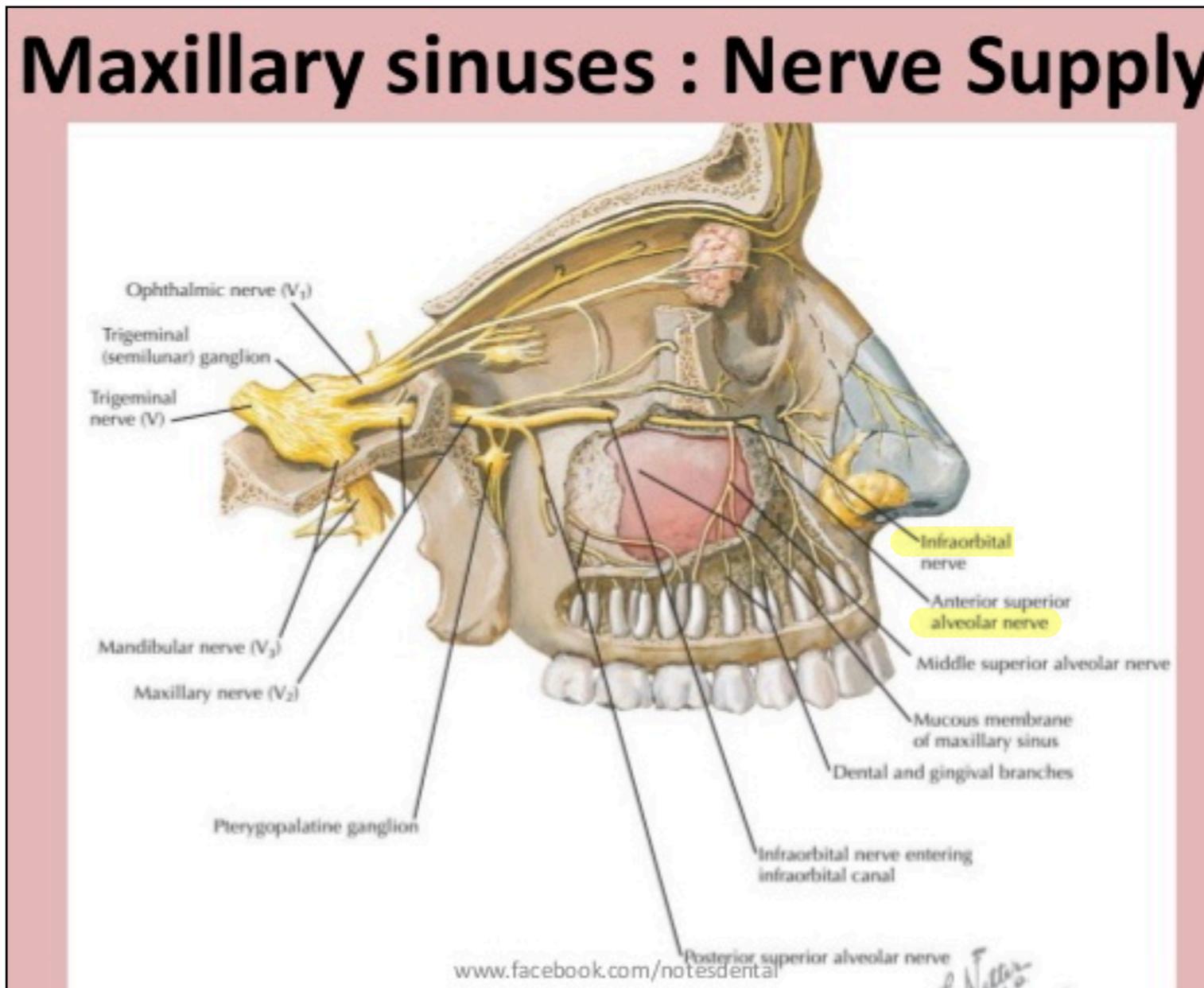
✦ Paranasal Sinuses.

- The students should know the site of drainage for each sinus:



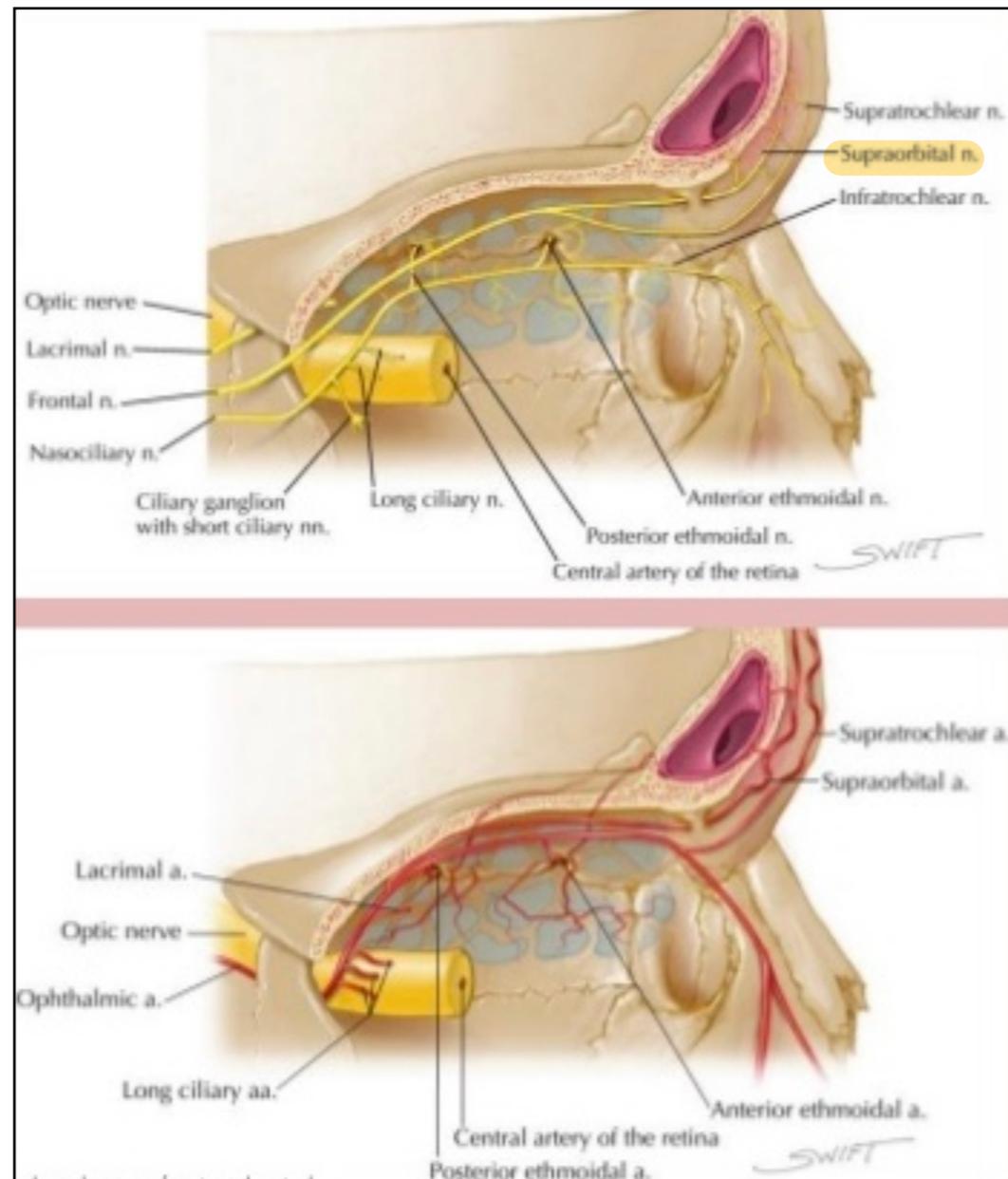
✦ Paranasal Sinuses.

- The students should know nerve supply of the maxillary sinus :



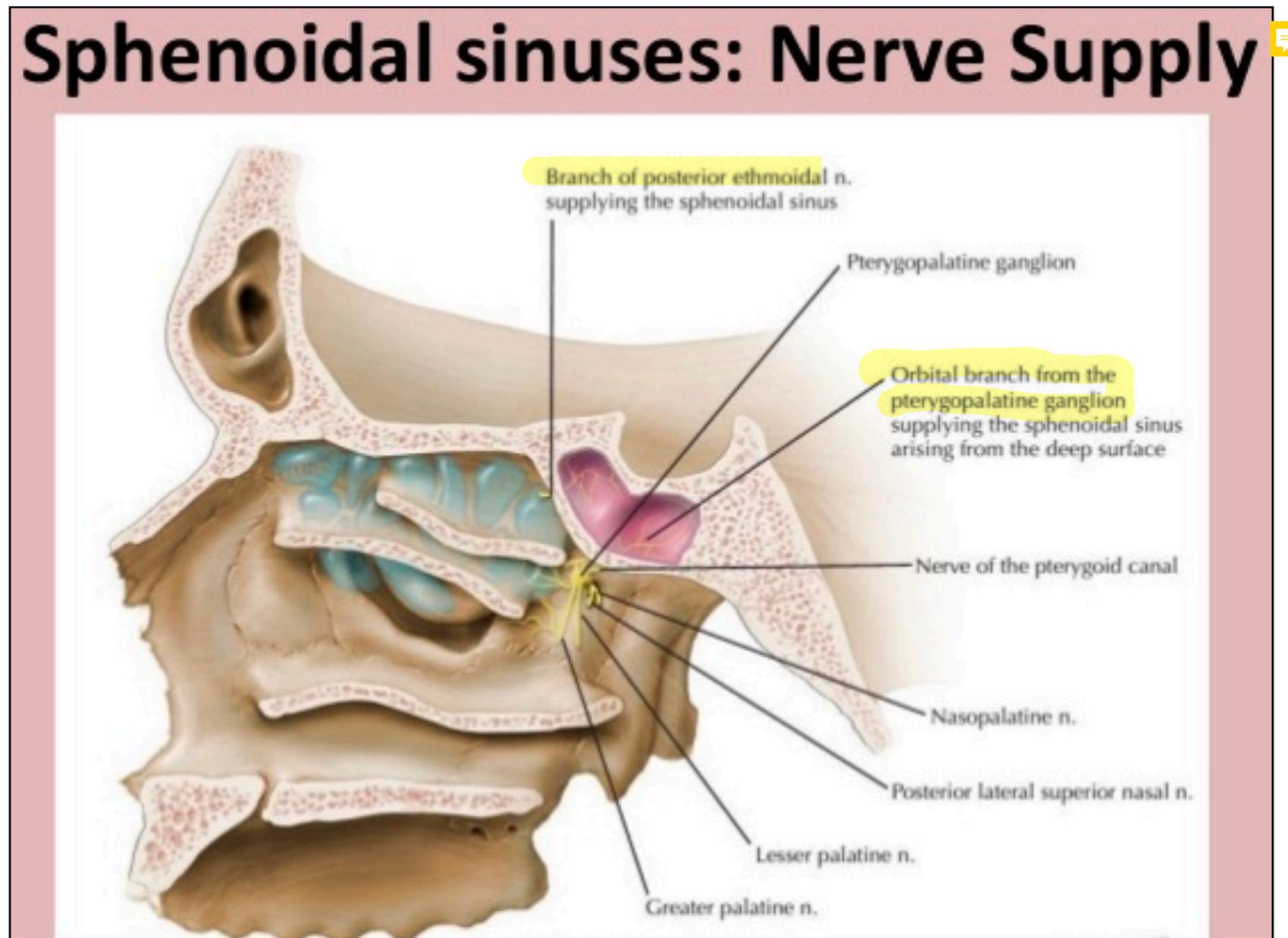
❖ Paranasal Sinuses.

- The students should know nerve supply of the frontal sinus :



✦ Paranasal Sinuses.

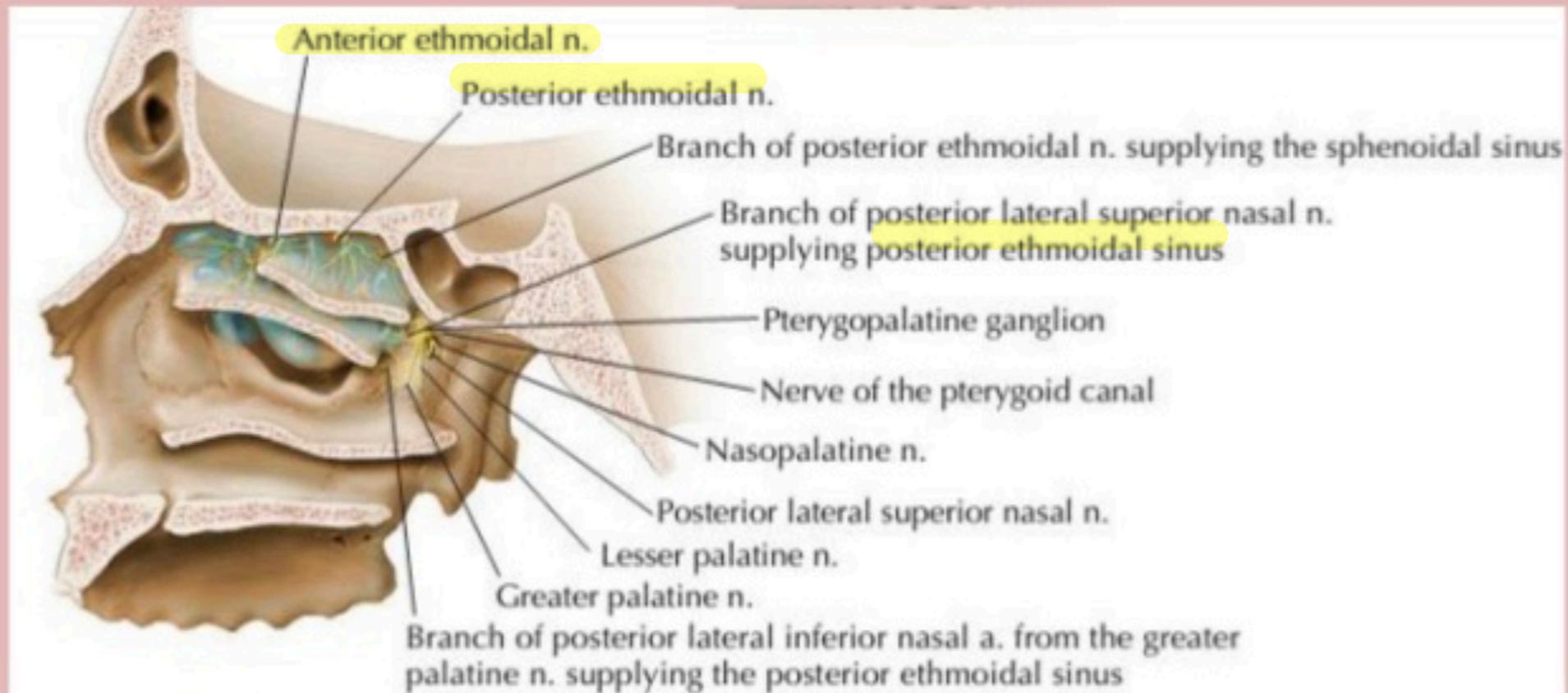
- The students should know nerve supply of the sphenoidal sinus :



✦ Paranasal Sinuses.

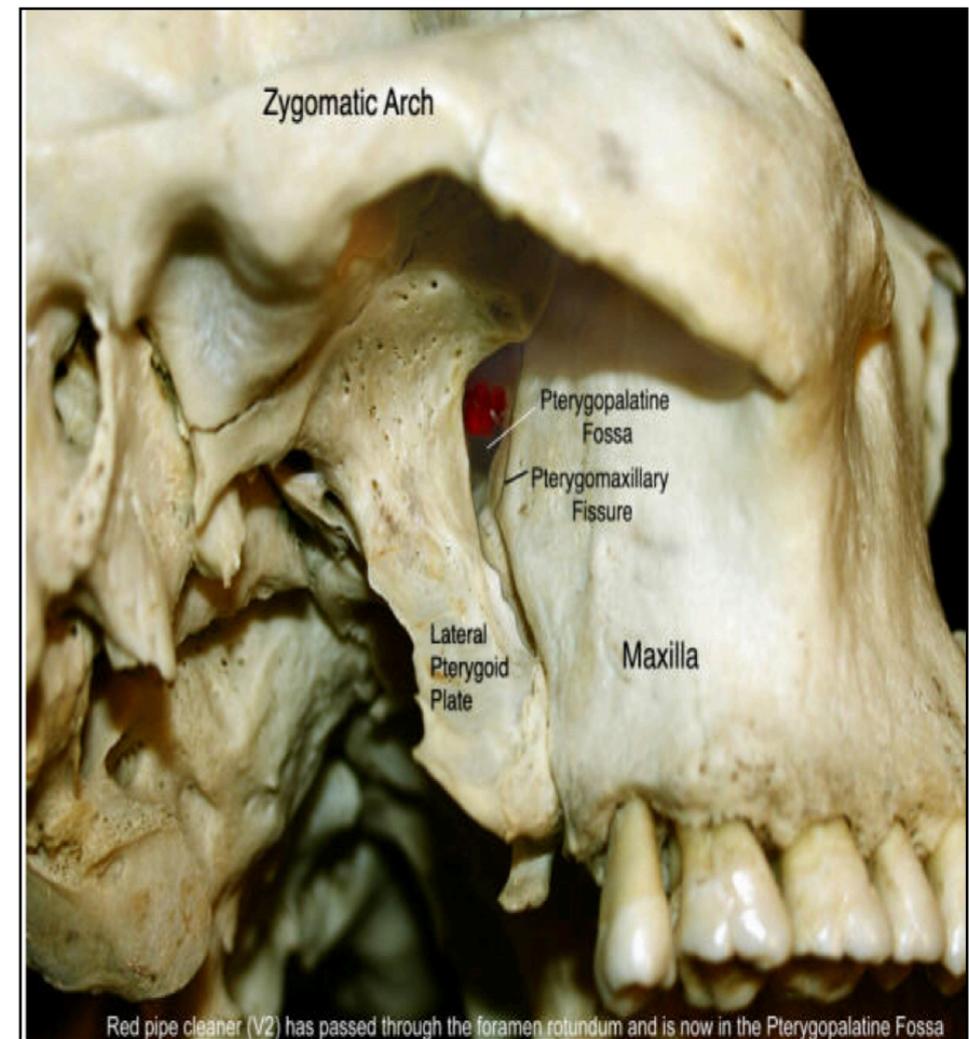
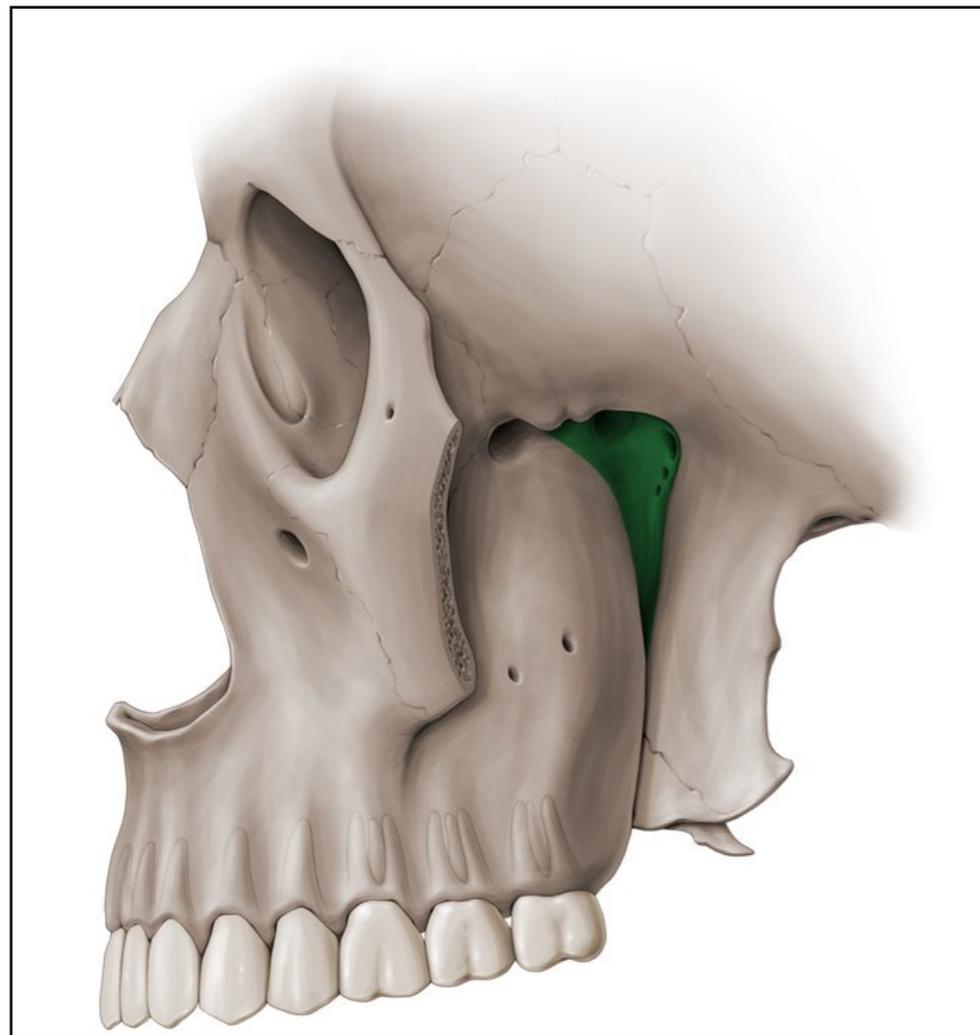
- The students should know nerve supply of the ethmoid sinus : 

Ethmoid Sinus : Nerve Supply



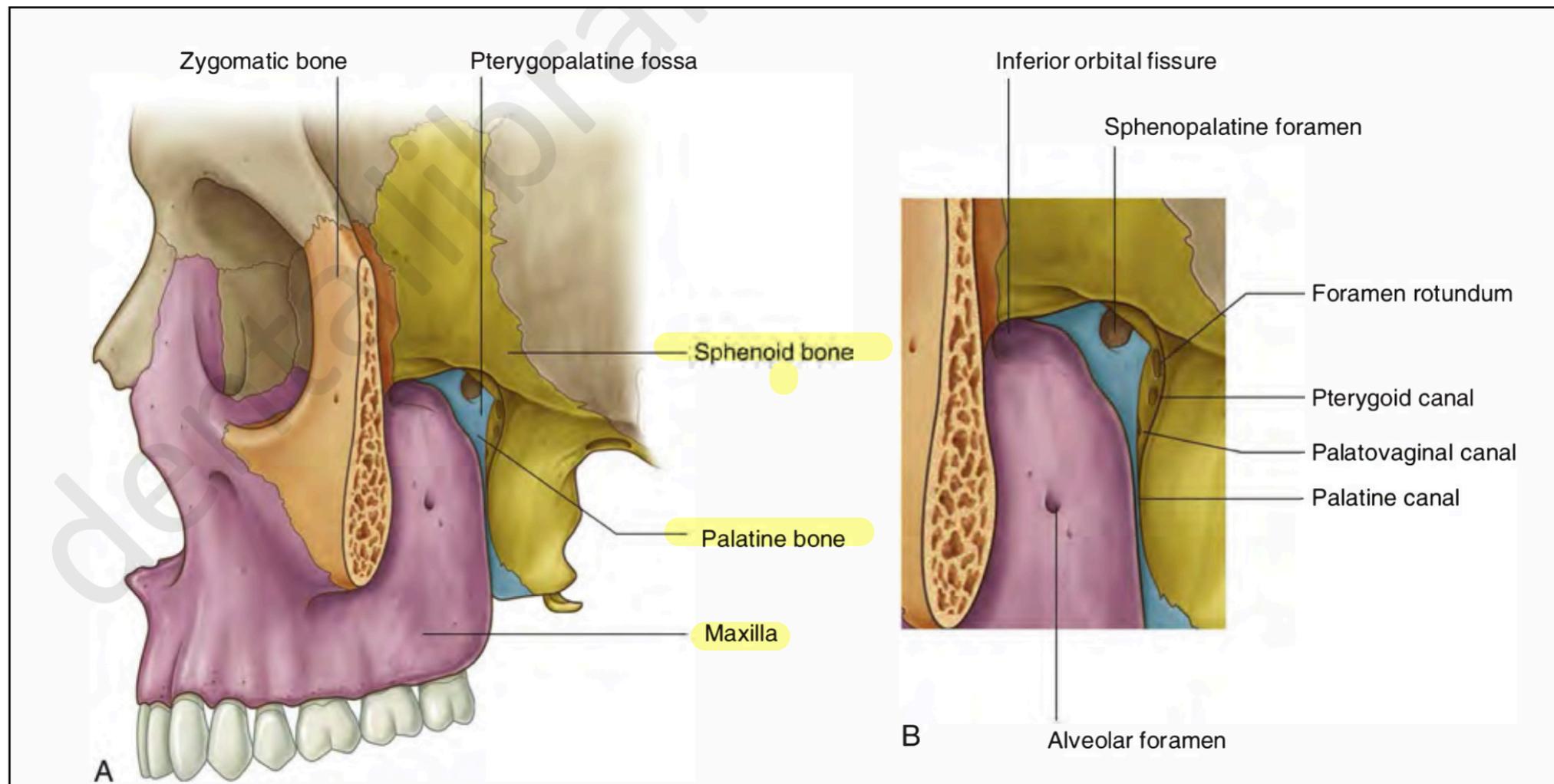
✦ PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA.

- The students should know the site of the fossa:



✦ PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA.

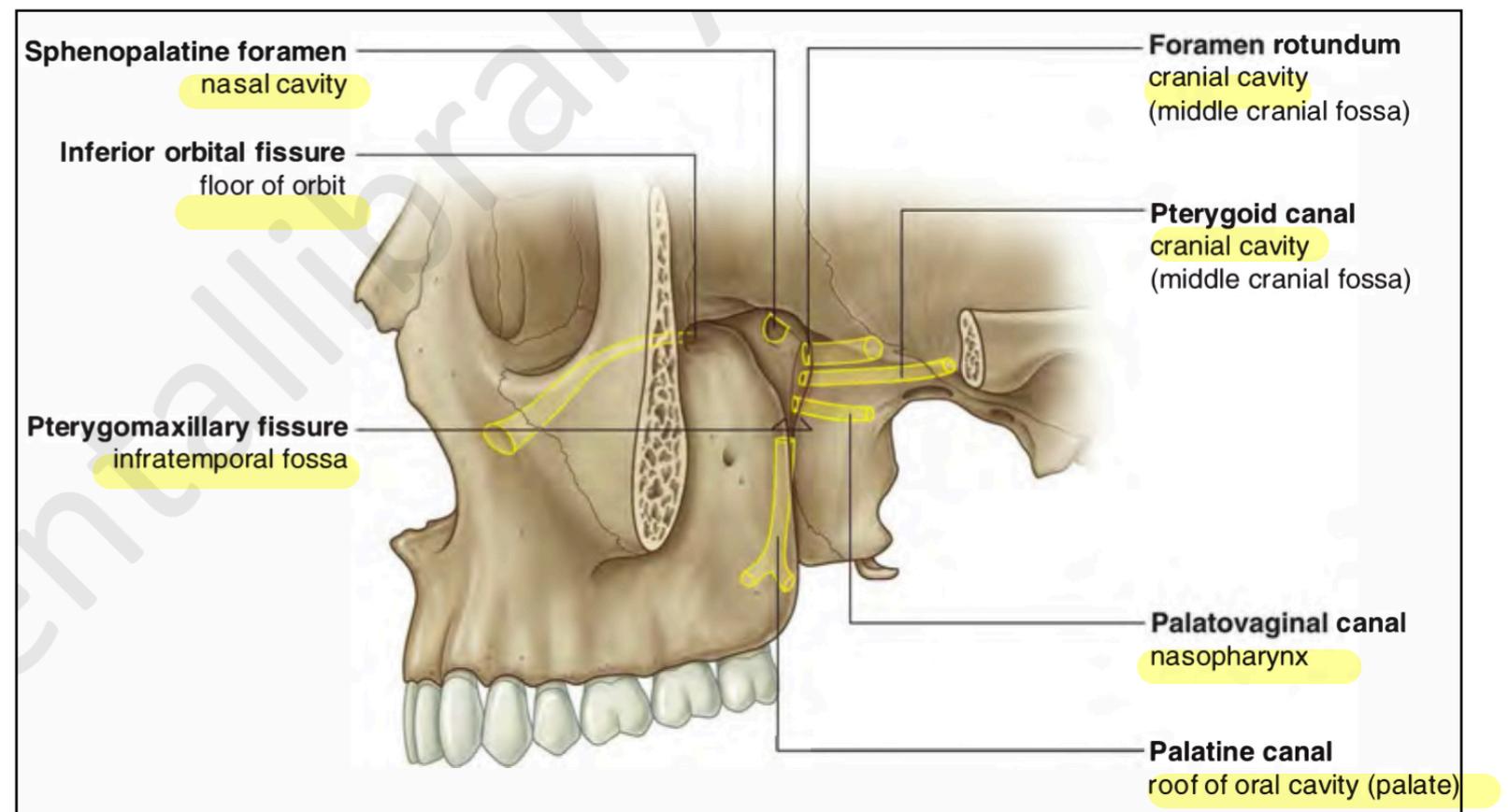
- The students should know the boundaries (walls) of the fossa:
 - Anterior wall
 - Medial wall
 - Posterior wall and roof



✦ PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA.

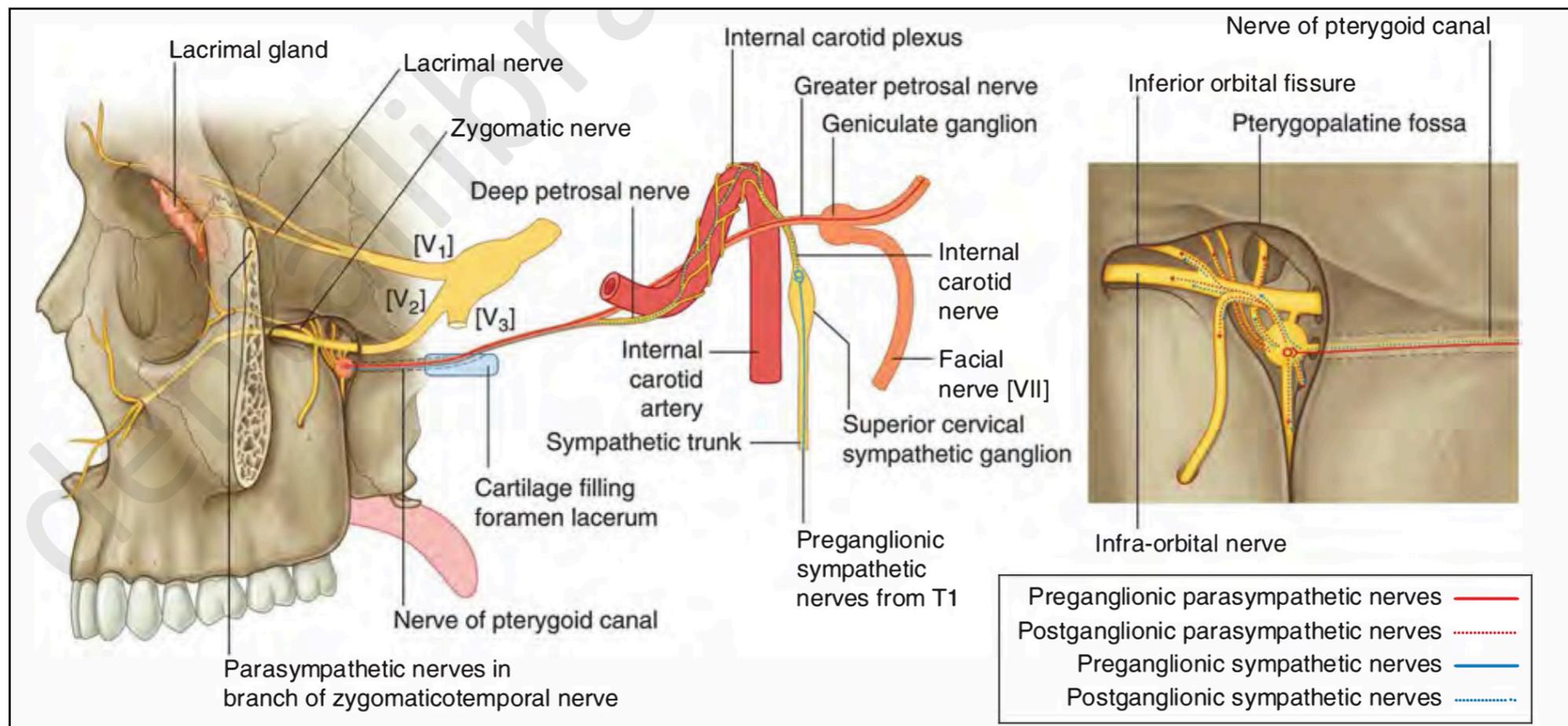
- The students should know the foramina and fissures of the fossa and the communication of each one:

1. Foramen rotundum
2. pterygoid canal.
3. Palatovaginal canal.
4. Palatine canal.
5. Sphenopalatine foramen.
6. Pterygomaxillary fissure.
7. Inferior orbital fissure.



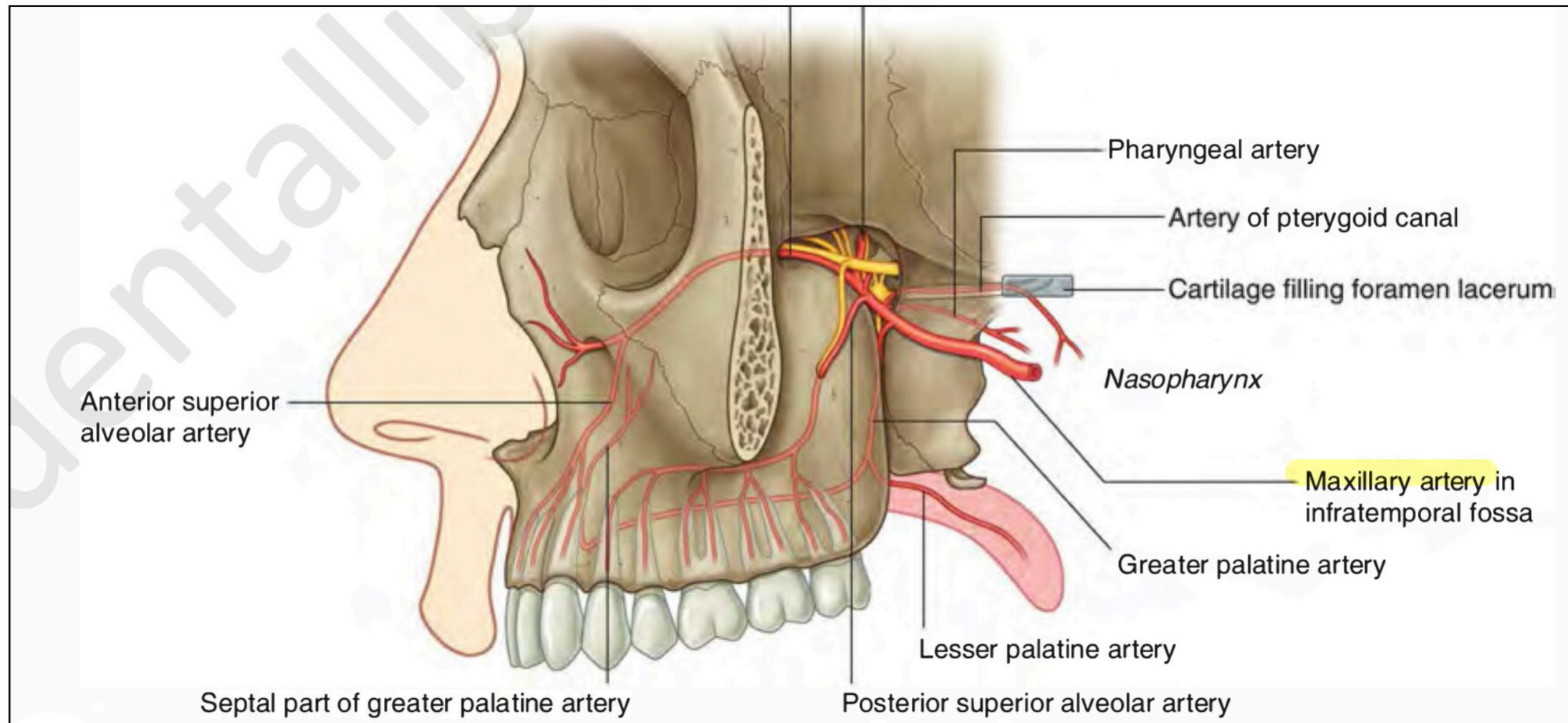
✦ PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA.

- The students should know the contents of the fossa:
 - The maxillary nerve. leaves to infratemporal fossa
 - Terminal part of the maxillary artery.
 - Nerve of the pterygoid canal.
 - The pterygopalatine ganglion.
 - Veins and lymphatics.



✦ PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA.

- The students should know the contents of the fossa:



✦ Pterygopalatine ganglion

- The students should know that ganglion formed by cell bodies neurons associated with:
 1. Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers (great petrosal).
 2. Sensory and ganglionic branches of the maxillary nerve.
 3. Postganglionic sympathetic fibers (deep petrosal).

