

NASAL CAVITY & PARANASAL SINUSES

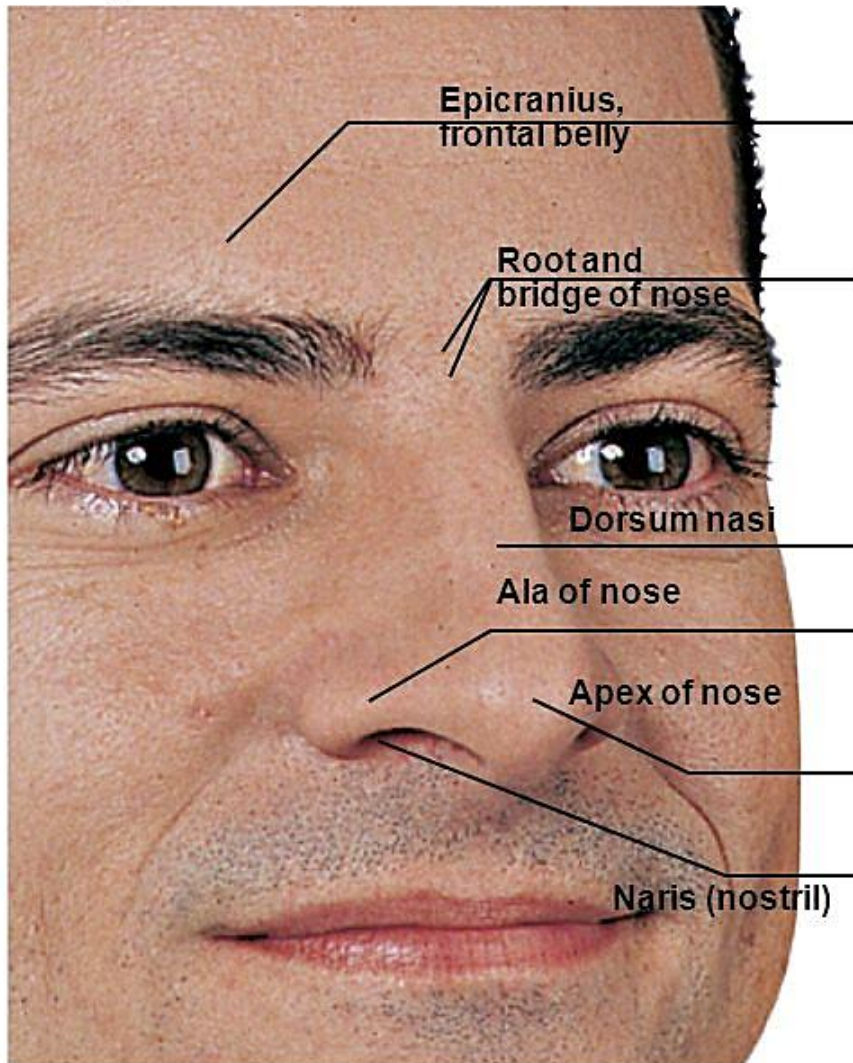
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Nose is a sign of Beauty, Sometimes!



Figure 22.2a The external nose.

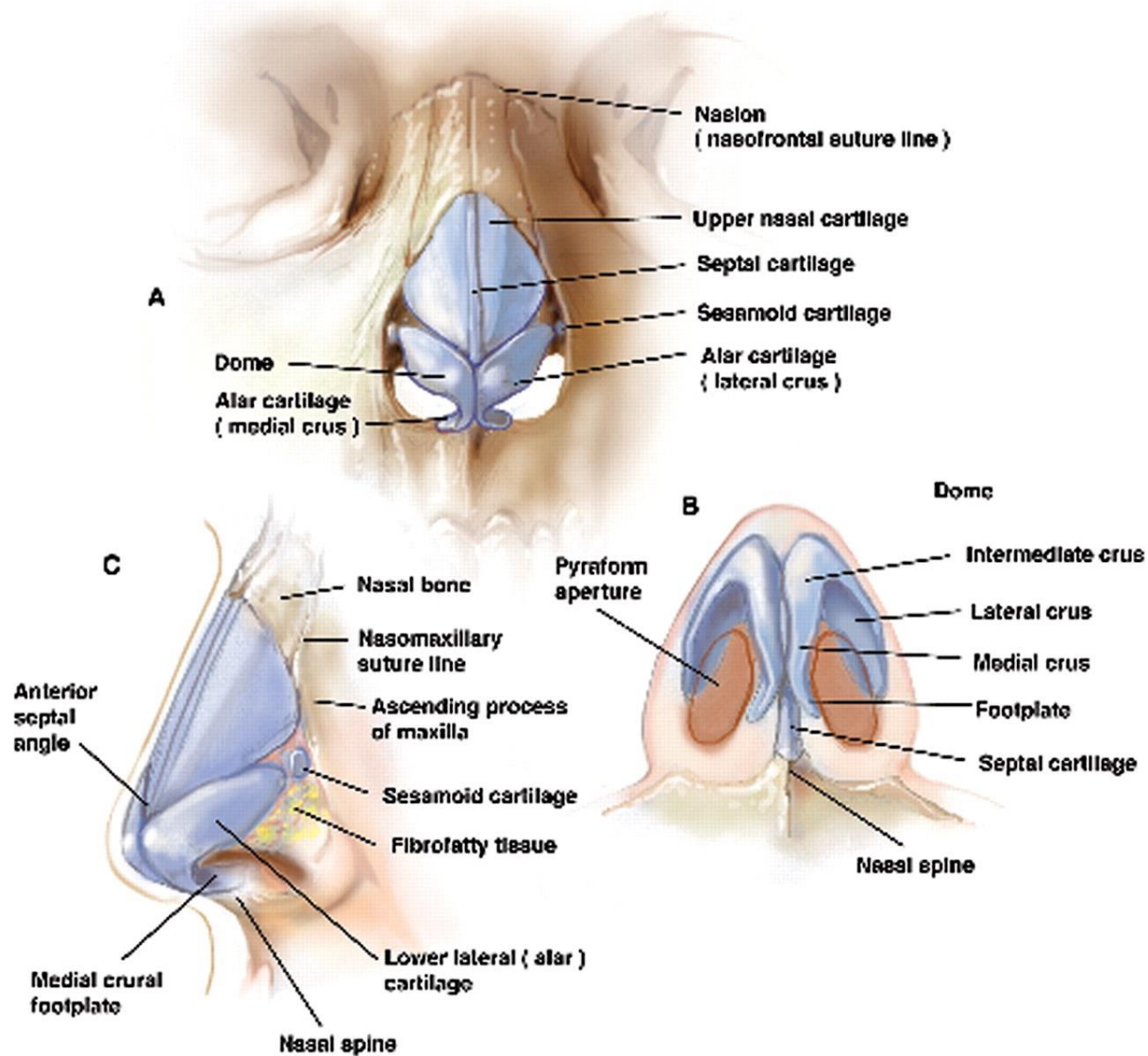


- The Nose - Two regions:
external nose &
nasal cavity

- External nose-root, bridge, dorsum nasi, and apex
 - **Philtrum**-shallow vertical groove inferior to apex
 - **Nostrils (nares)**-bounded laterally by *alae*

(a) Surface anatomy

The Nose - Exterior



Broken Nose

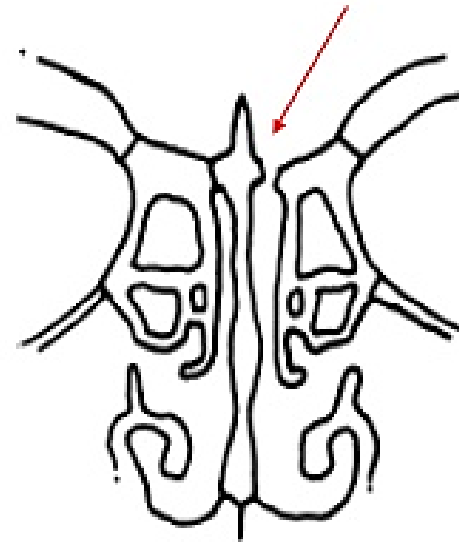
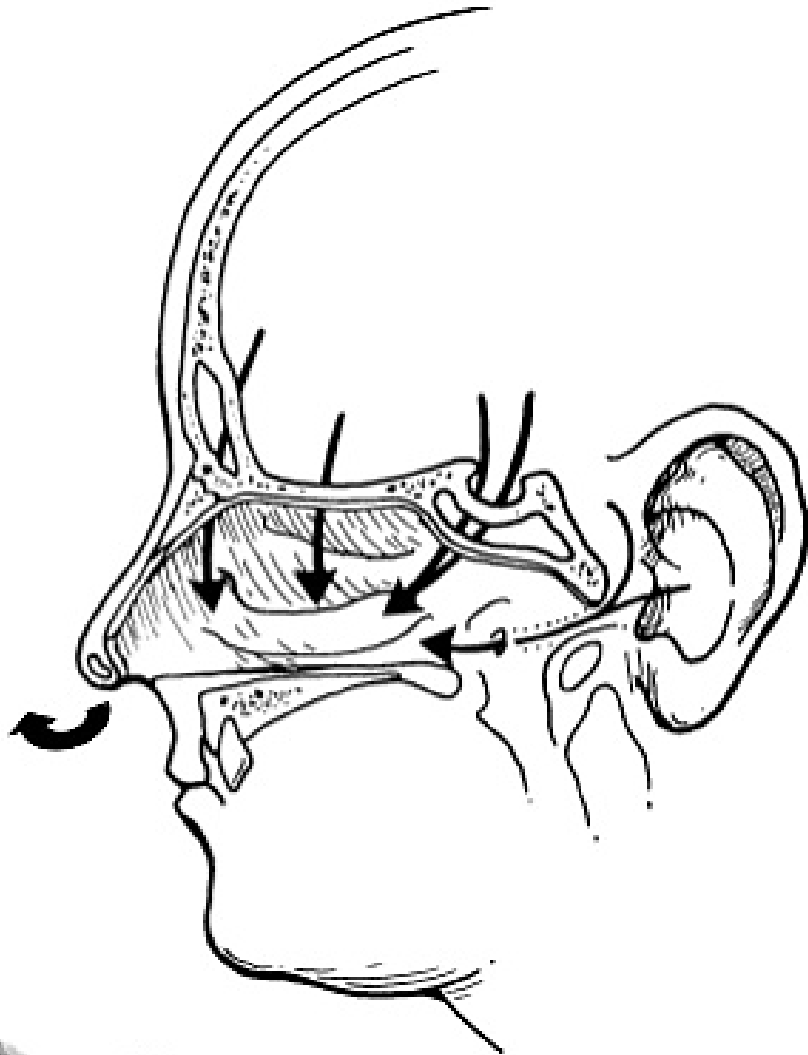


Brusing around eyes and swelling of nose

Fracture of nasal bones



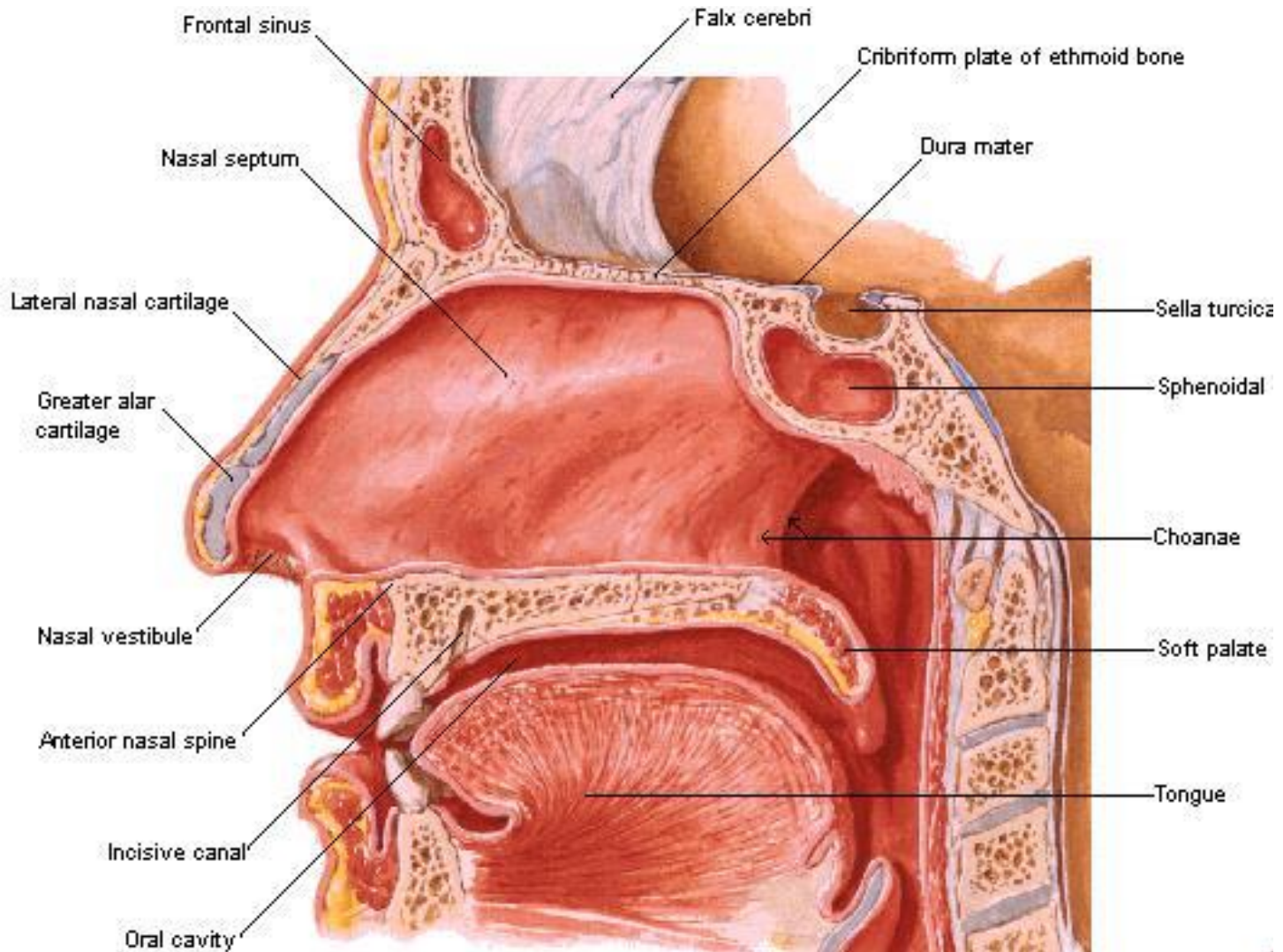
Common sites for CSF leak



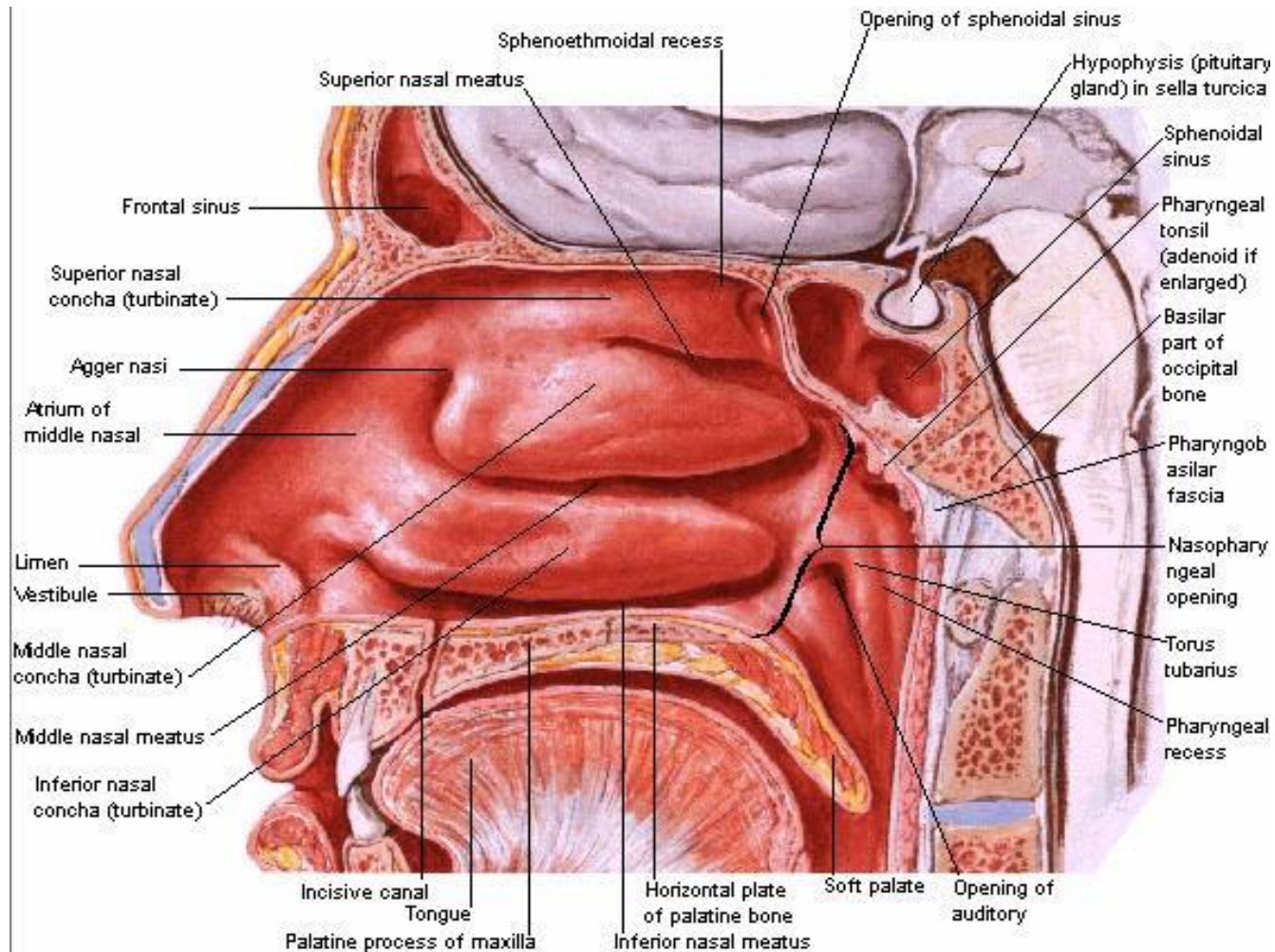
- Cribriform plate, frontal sinus, Ant. Eth. roof.
- posterior ethmoid roof,
- sphenoid sinus.
- temporal bone (pseudorhinoliquorrhea).



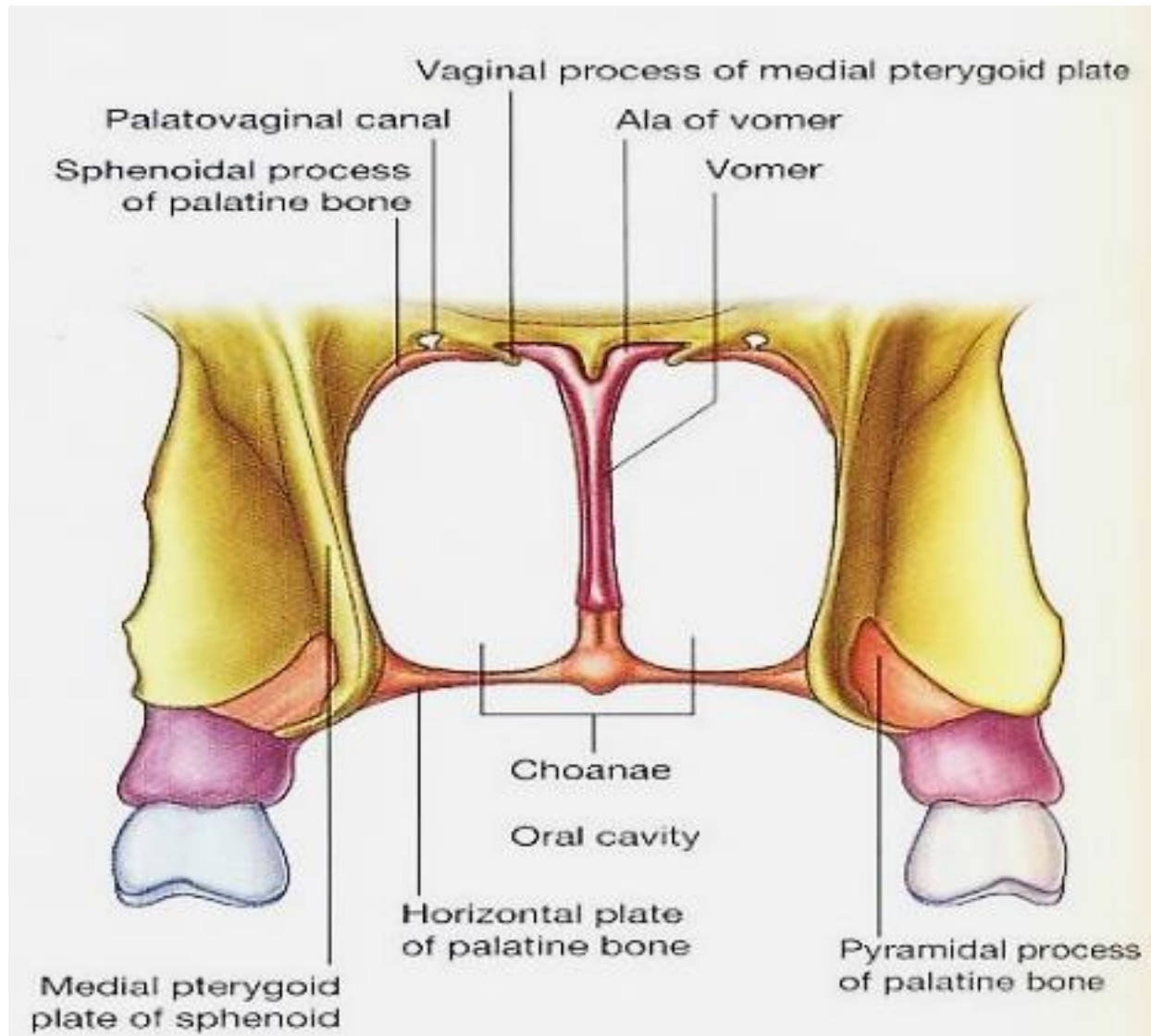
Nose - Boundaries



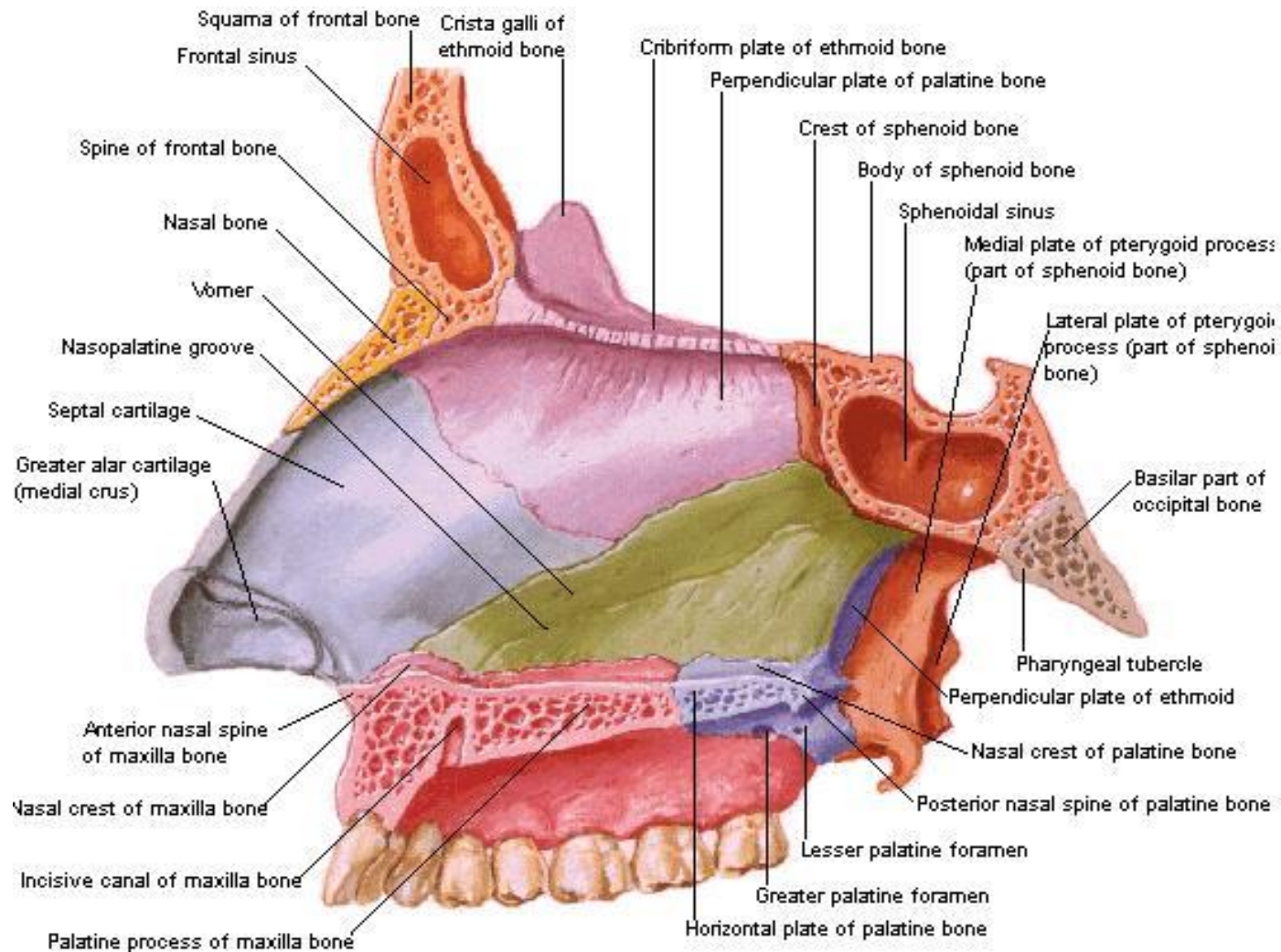
Nasal Cavity



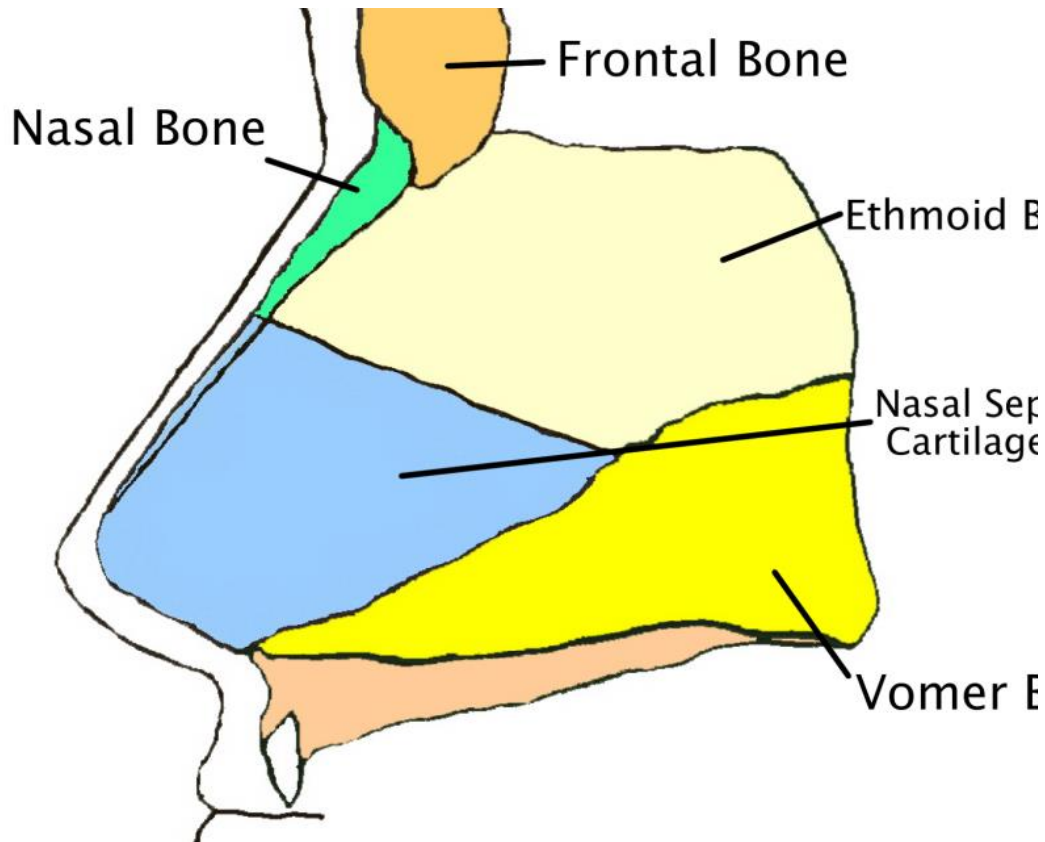
Choanae (posterior view)



Medial wall of the Nose

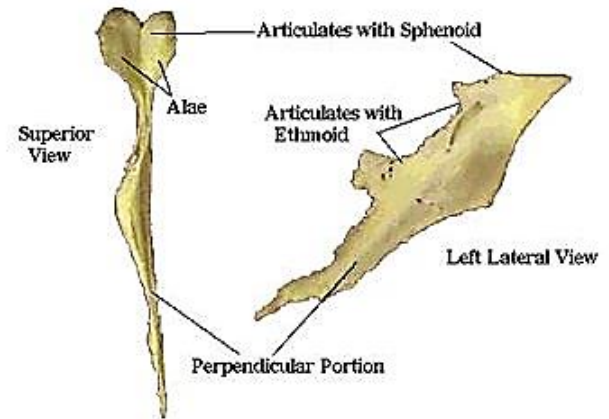


Nasal Septum



Vomer

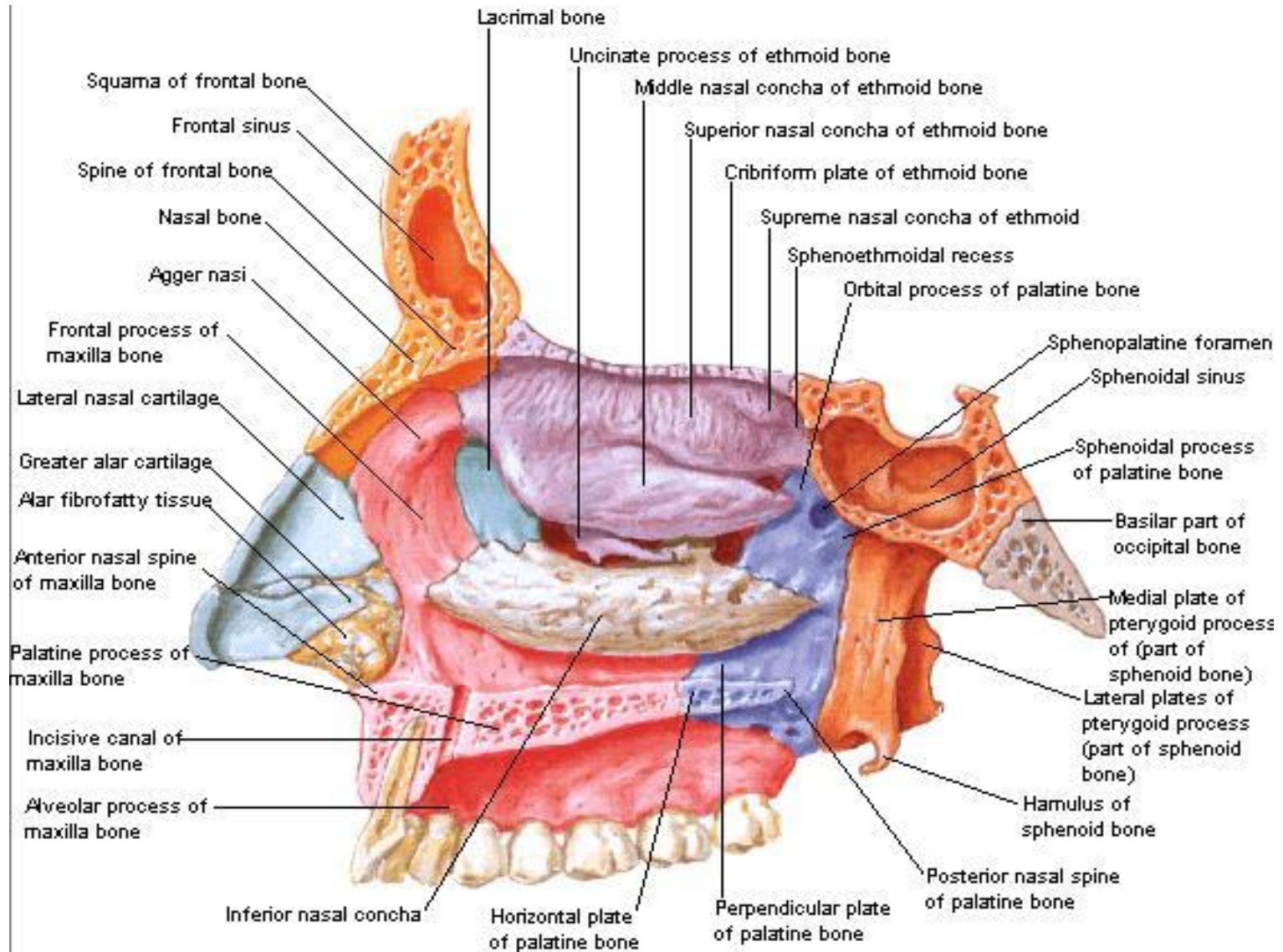
- Forms inferior (bottom) portion of nasal septum
- Articulates with maxillae and palatine bones



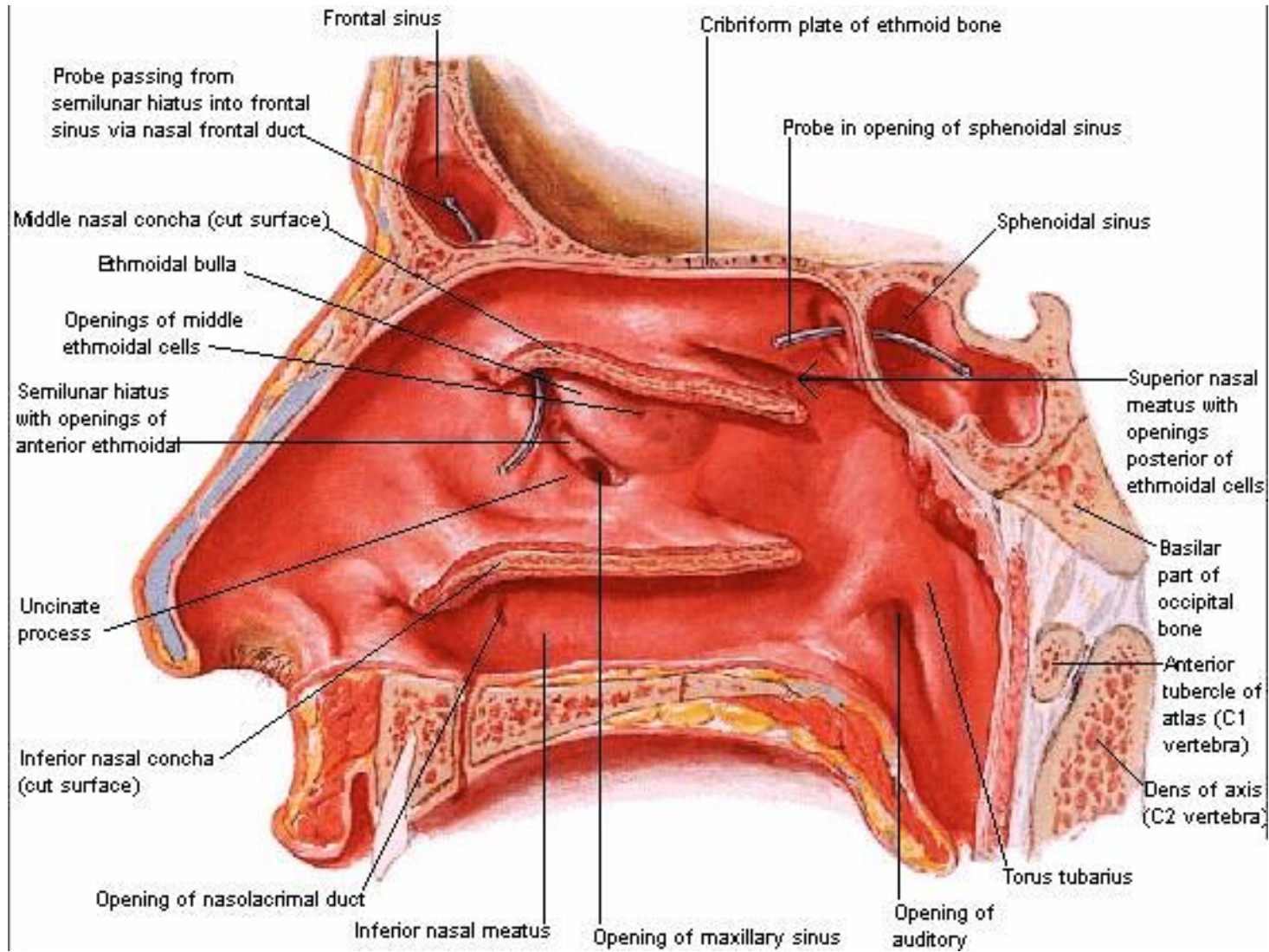
Nasal Meatus



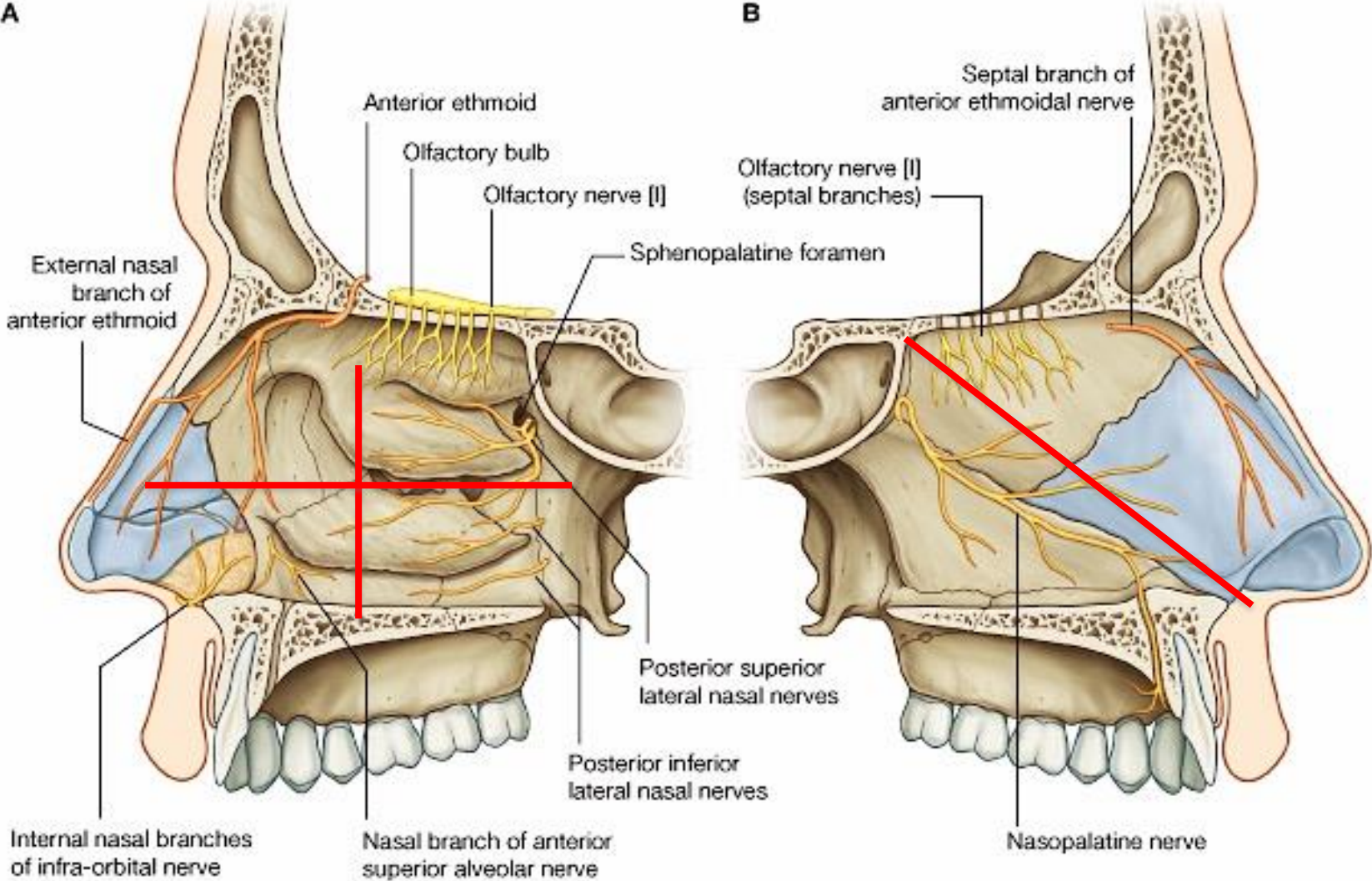
Lateral Wall of the Nose



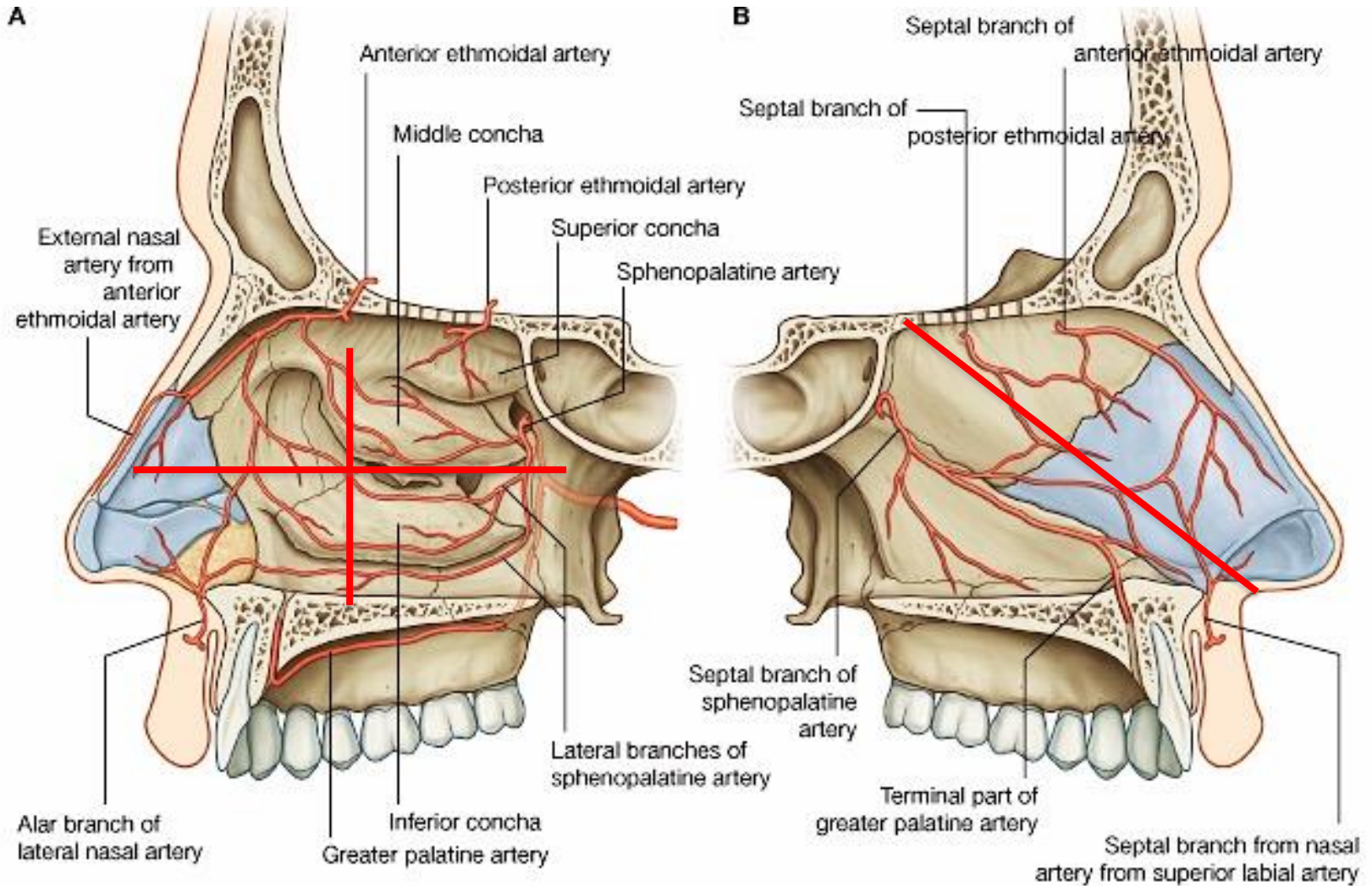
Nasal Meatus



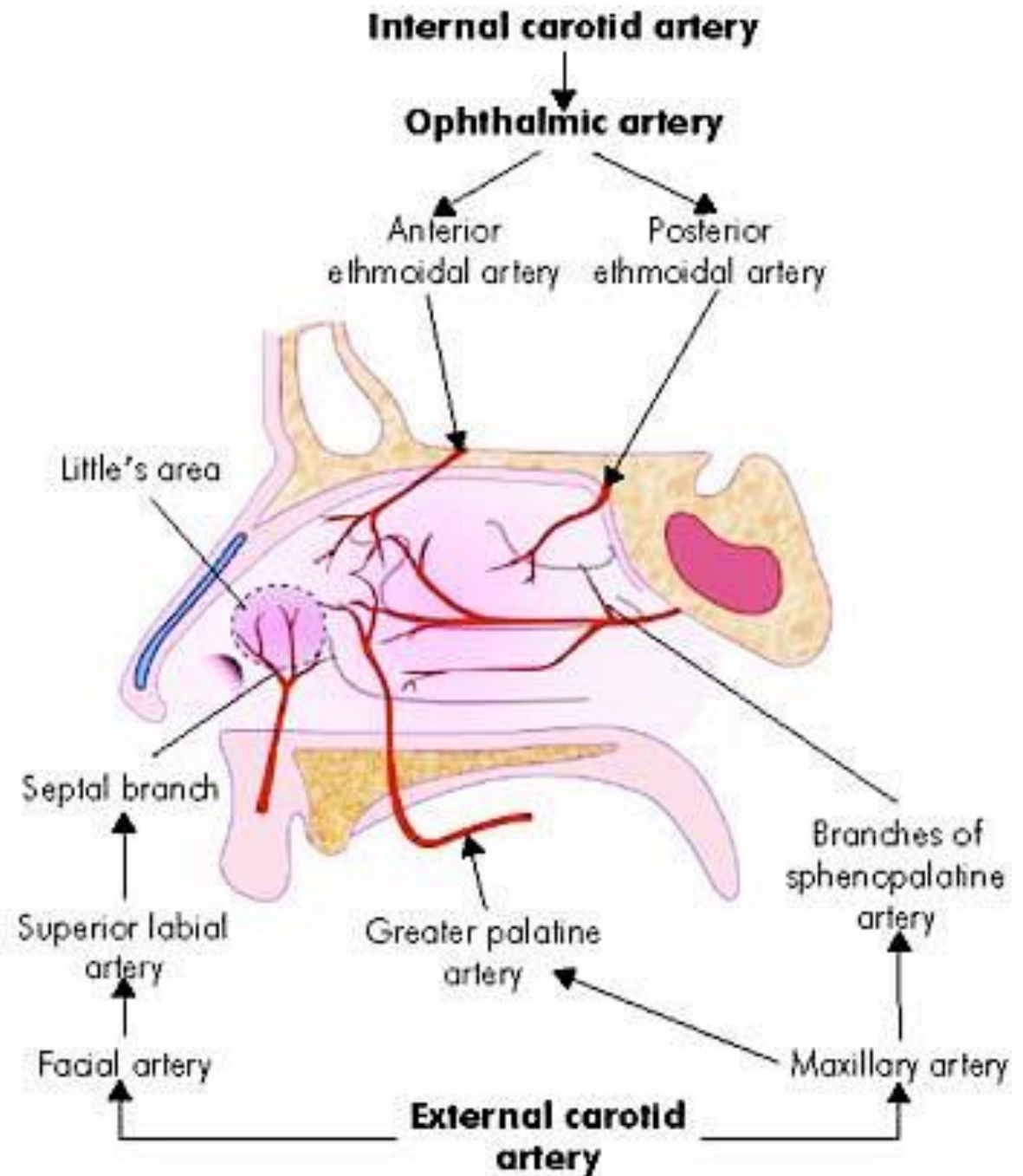
Nose – Nerve Supply



Nose – Blood Supply



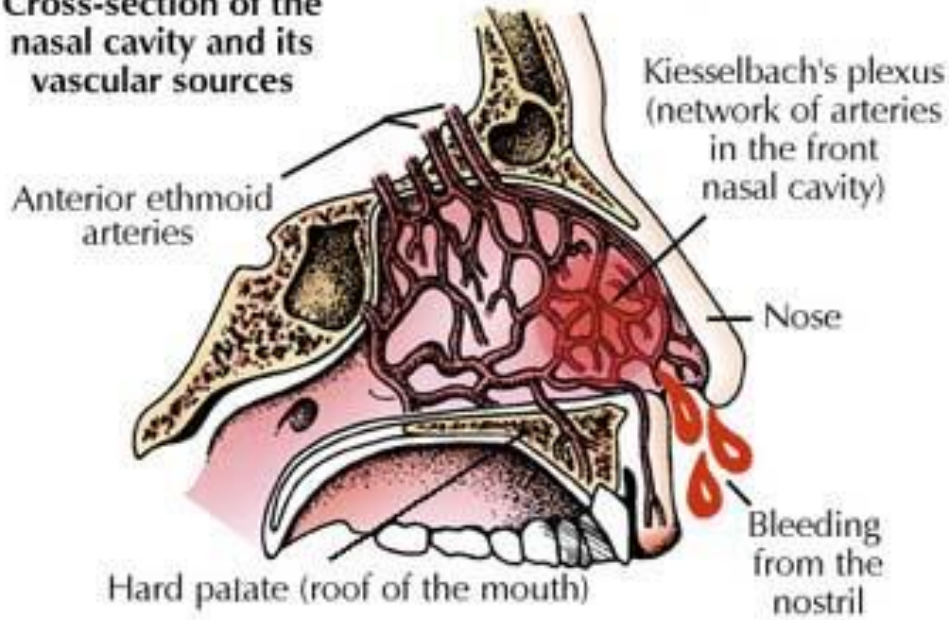
Blood Supply of Nasal Septum



Epistaxis

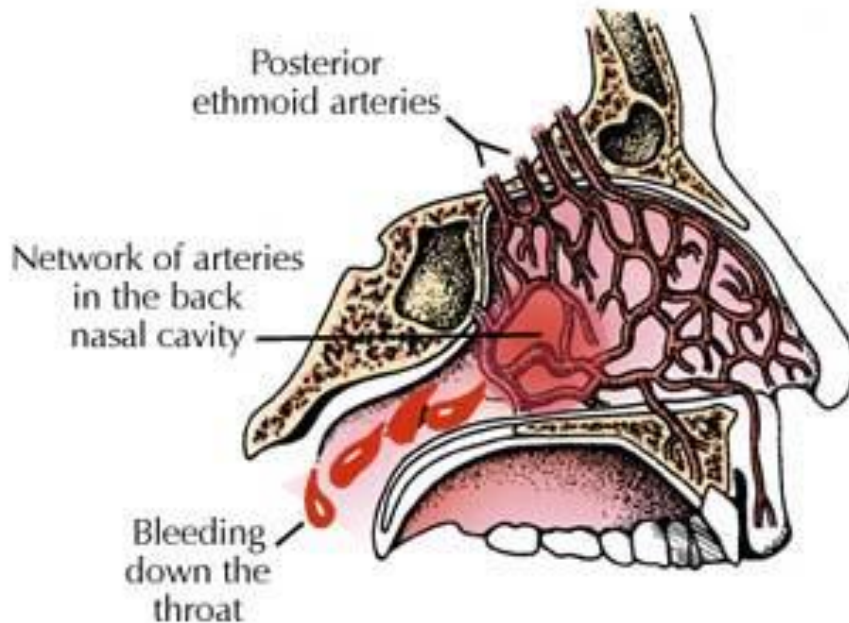


Cross-section of the nasal cavity and its vascular sources



Kesselbach's Plexus/Little's Area:

- Superior **L**abial A (Facial)
- Anterior **E**thmoid (Opth)
- **G**reater Palatine (Max)
- **S**phenopalatine A (Max)



Woodruff's Plexus:

- Pharyngeal & Post. Nasal AA of Sphenopalatine A (Max)

Epistaxis management



Child sits in adults lap

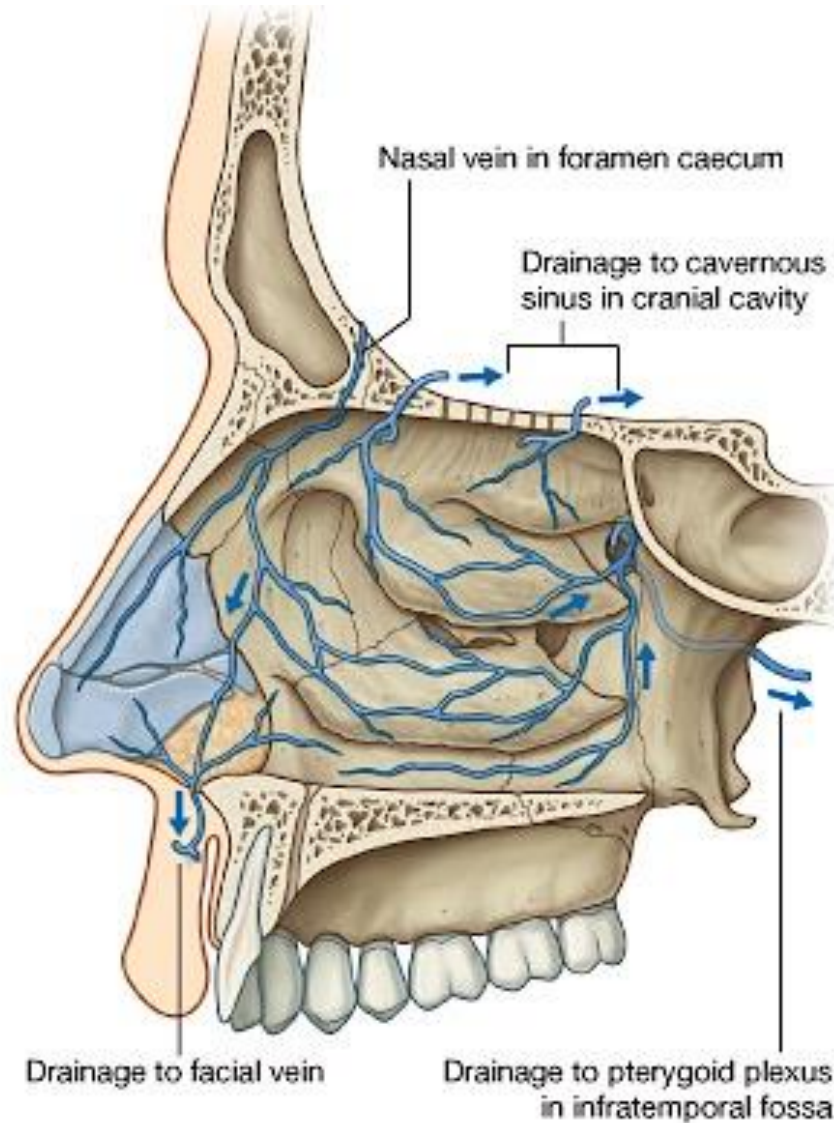


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RCH, Melbourne

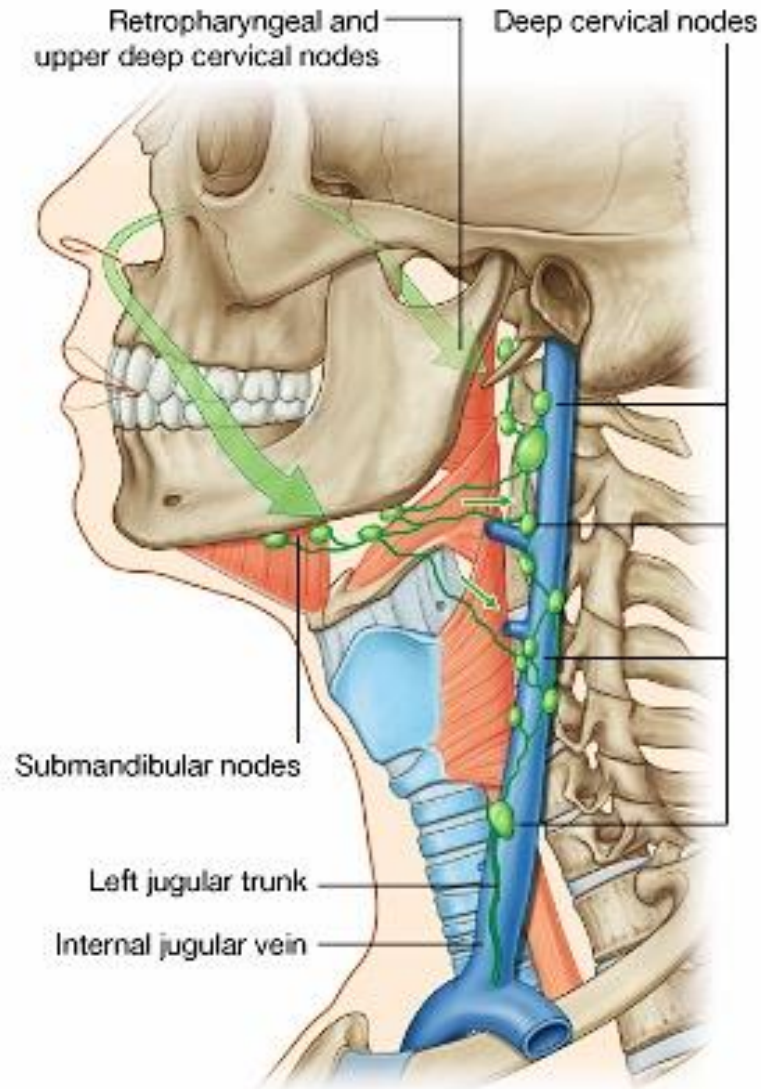
لا تلعب بخشمتك!



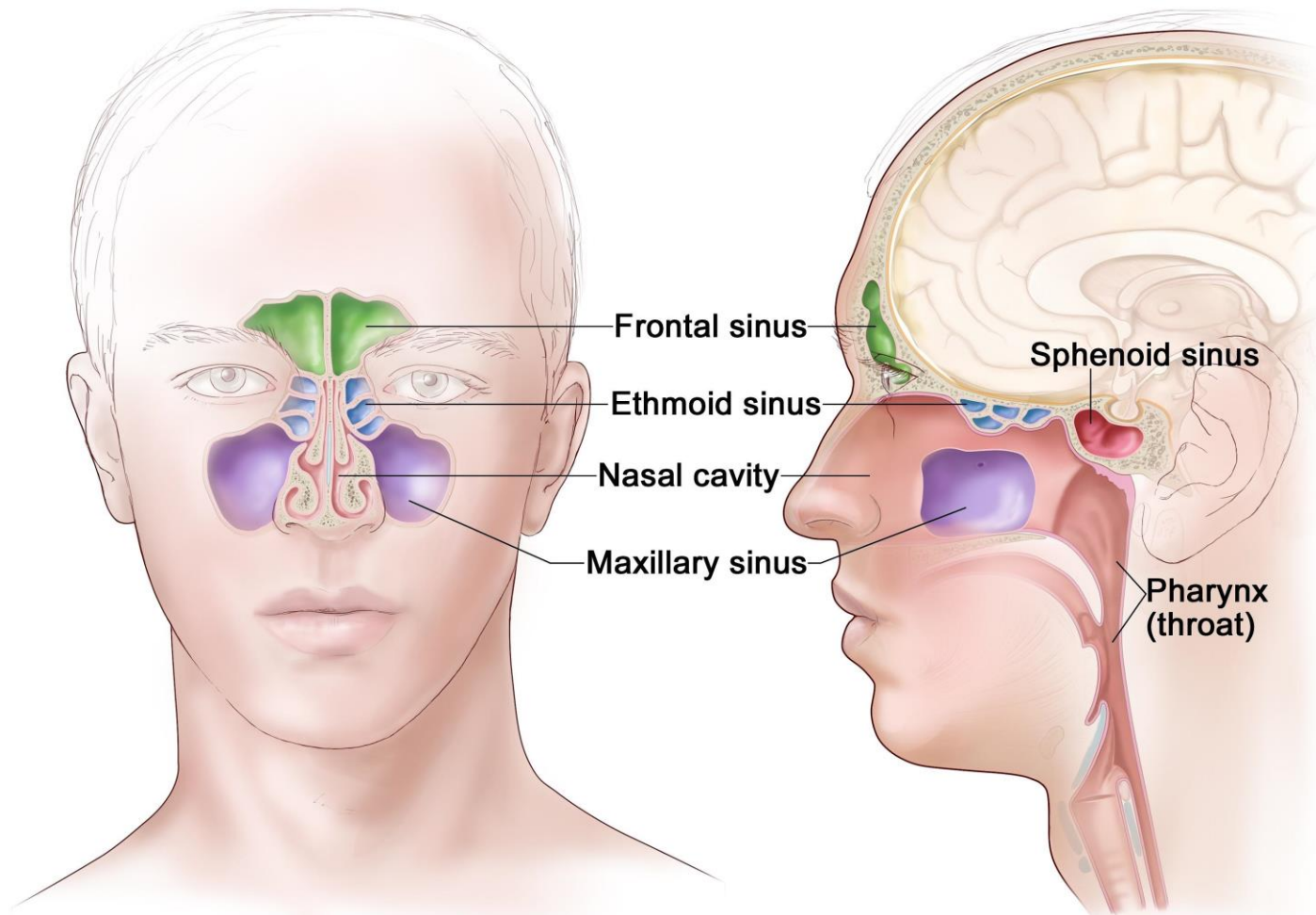
Nose – Venous Drainage



Lymph Drainage



Paranasal sinuses

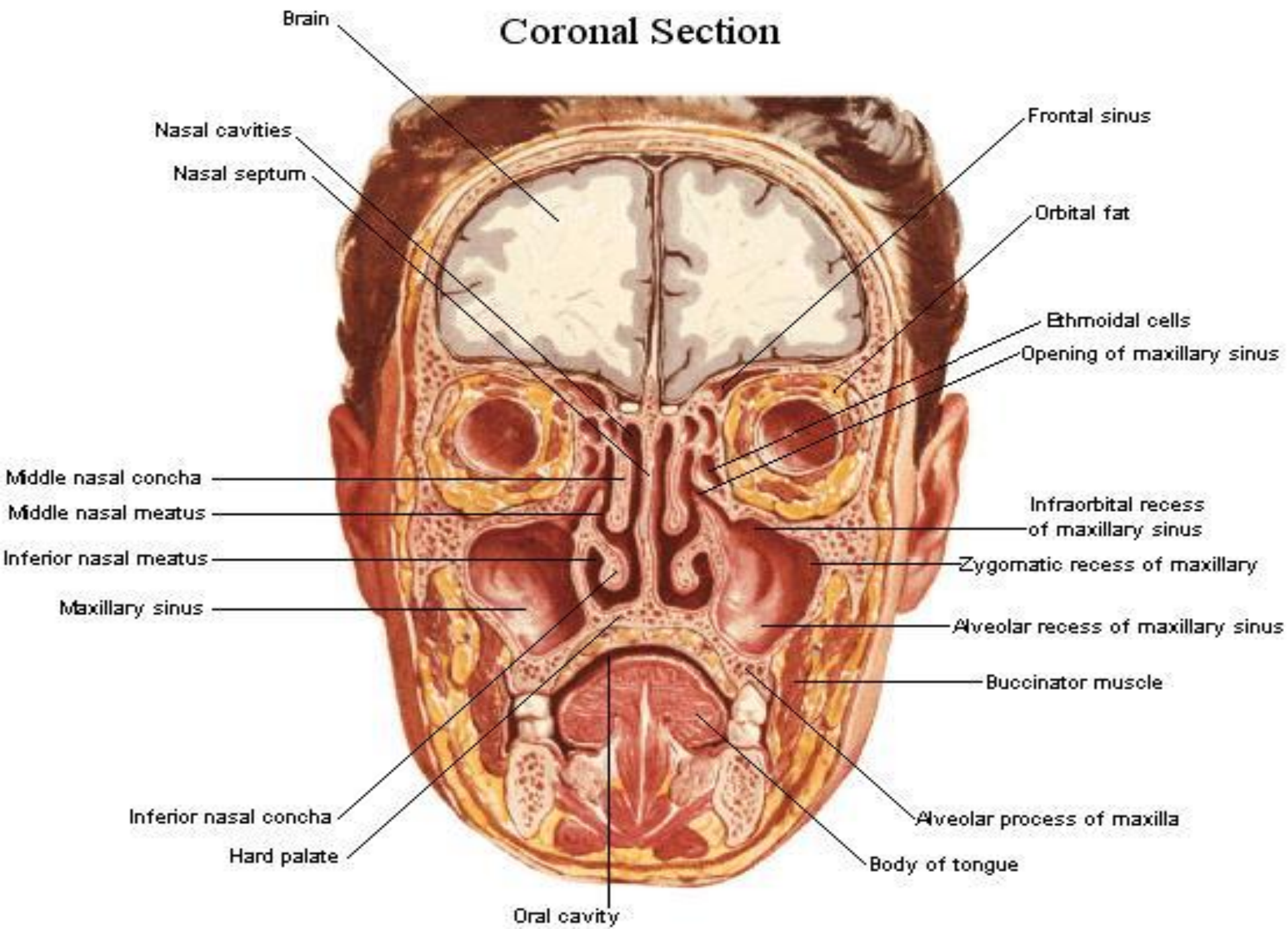


Paranasal Sinuses

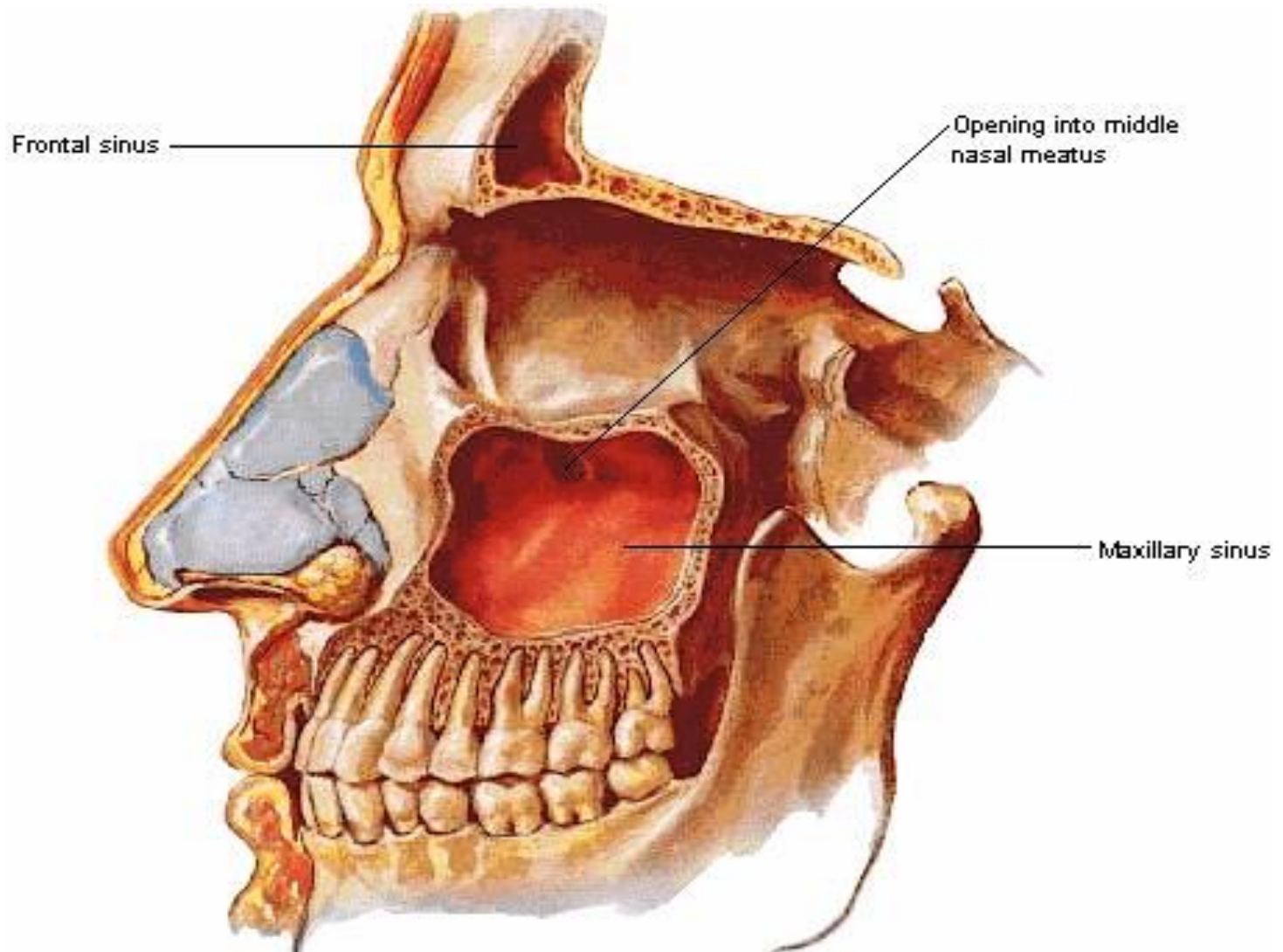
- The paranasal sinuses are cavities found in the interior of the maxilla, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones
- They are lined with mucoperiosteum and filled with air
- They communicate with the nasal cavity through relatively small apertures
- The maxillary and sphenoidal sinuses are present in a rudimentary form at birth
- They enlarge appreciably after the eighth year and become fully formed in adolescence

Paranasal Sinuses

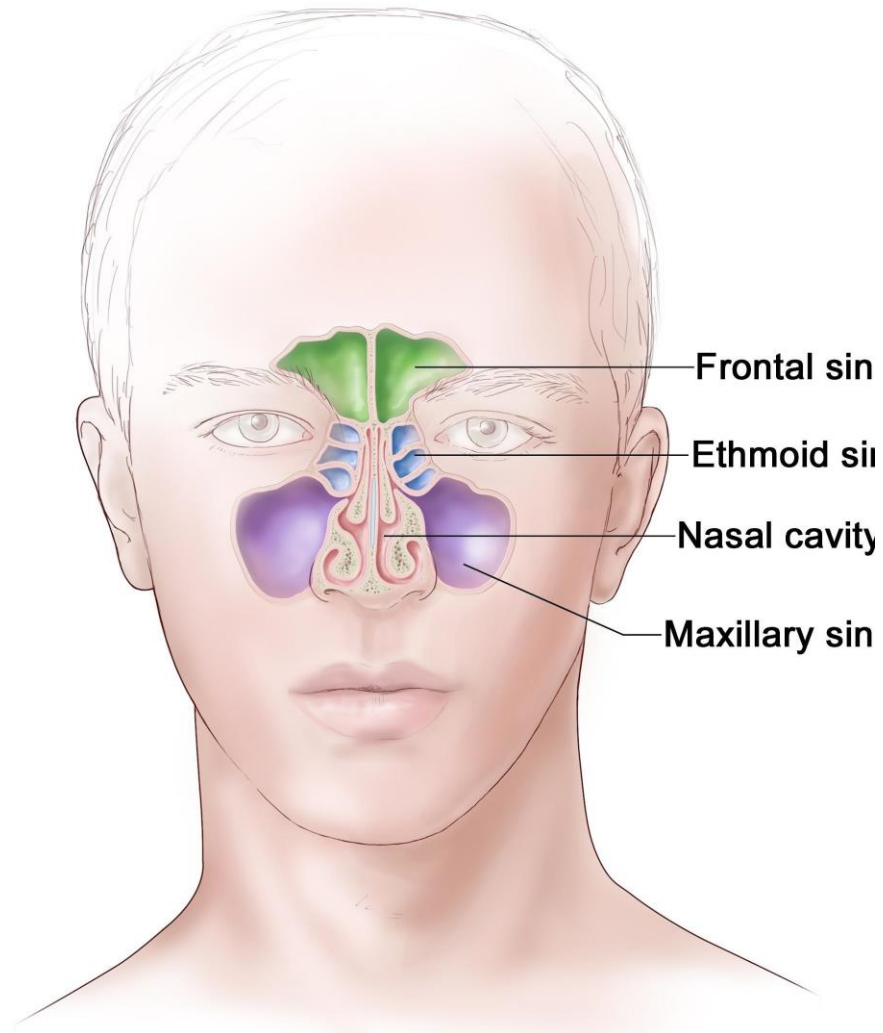
Coronal Section



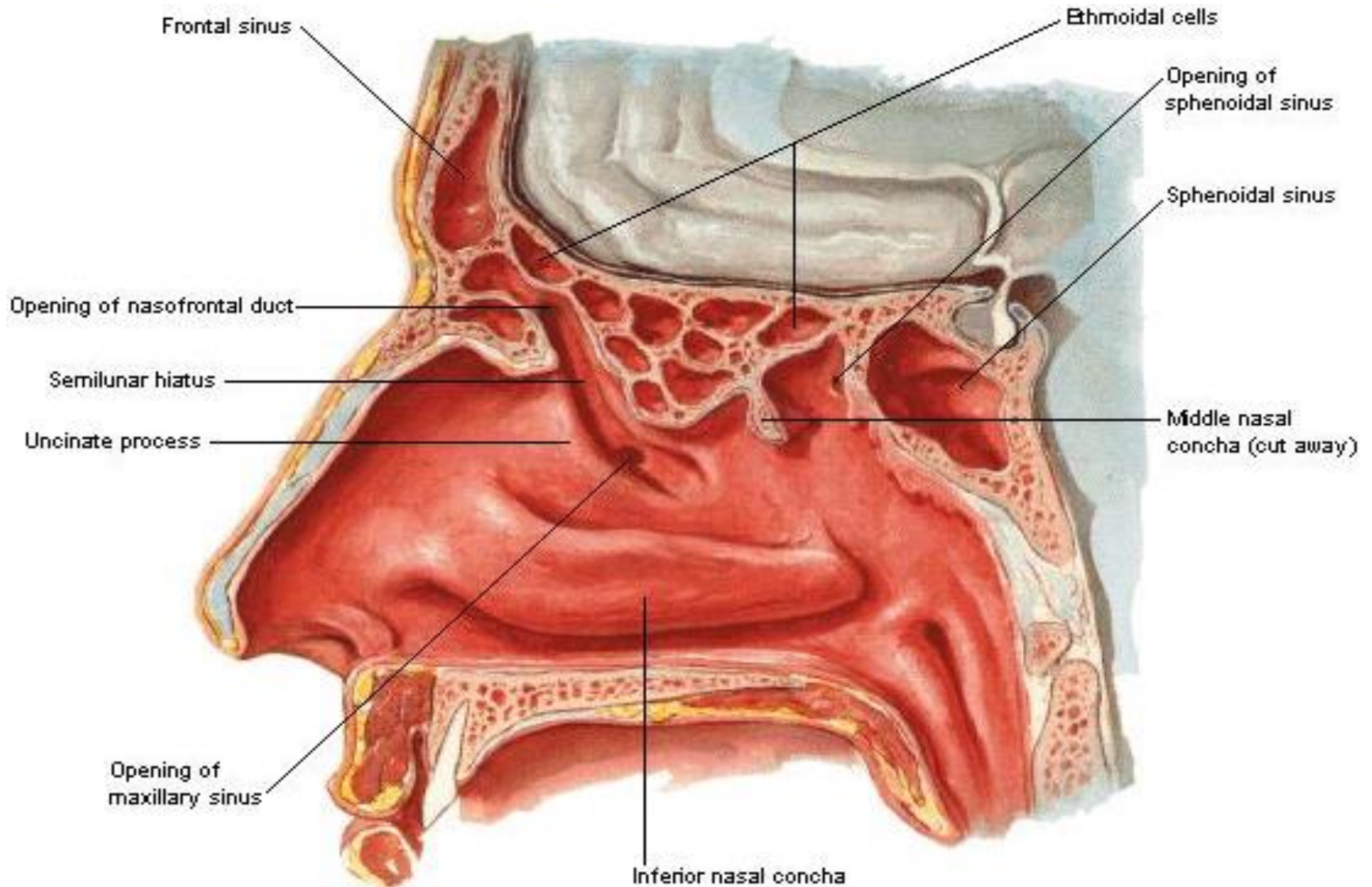
Maxillary air sinus



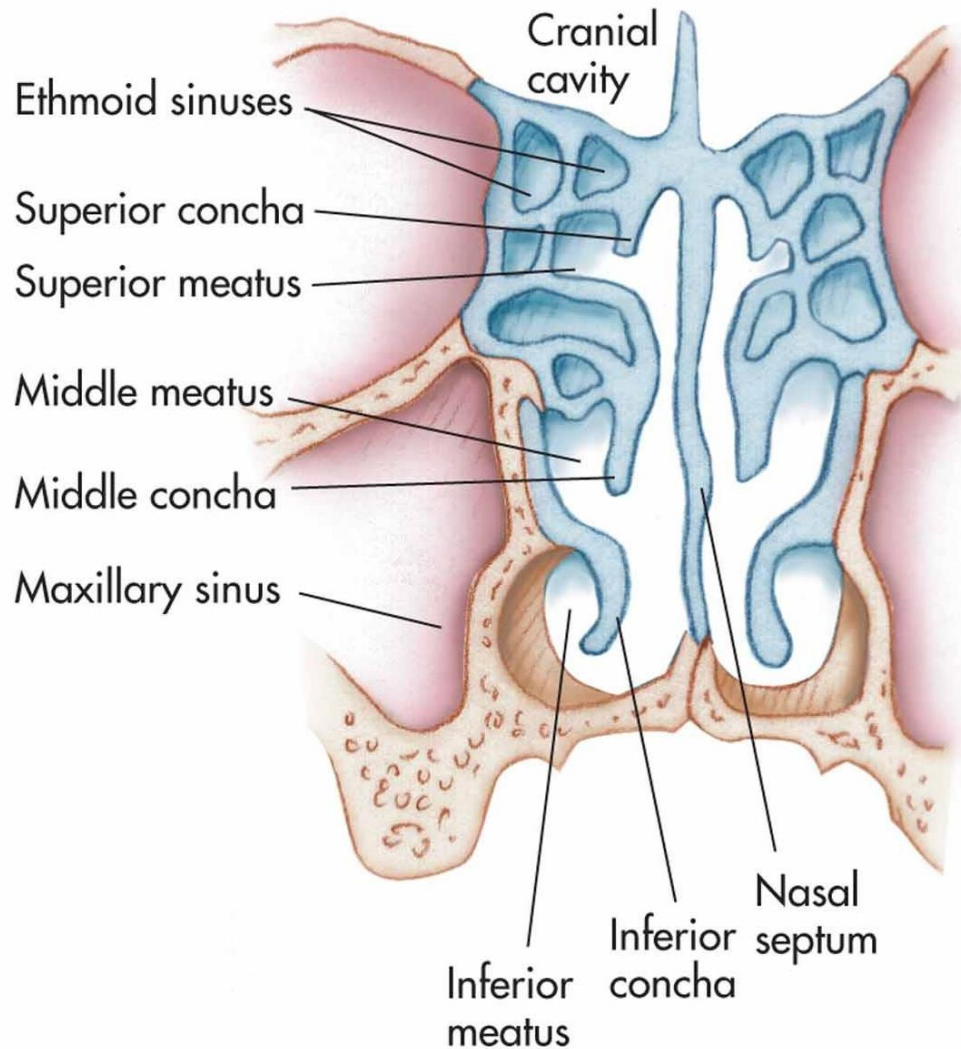
Frontal air sinus

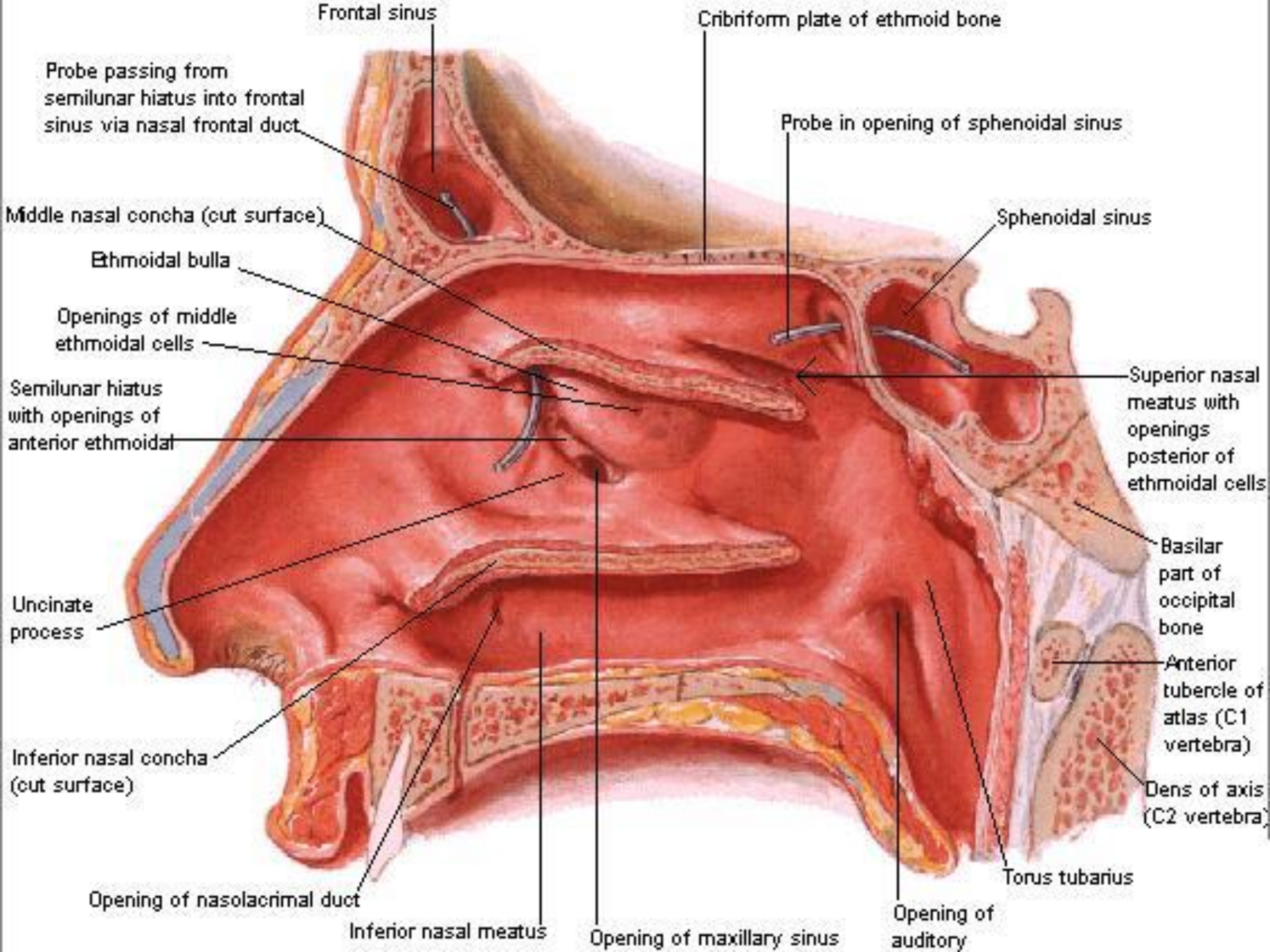


Sphenoid air sinus

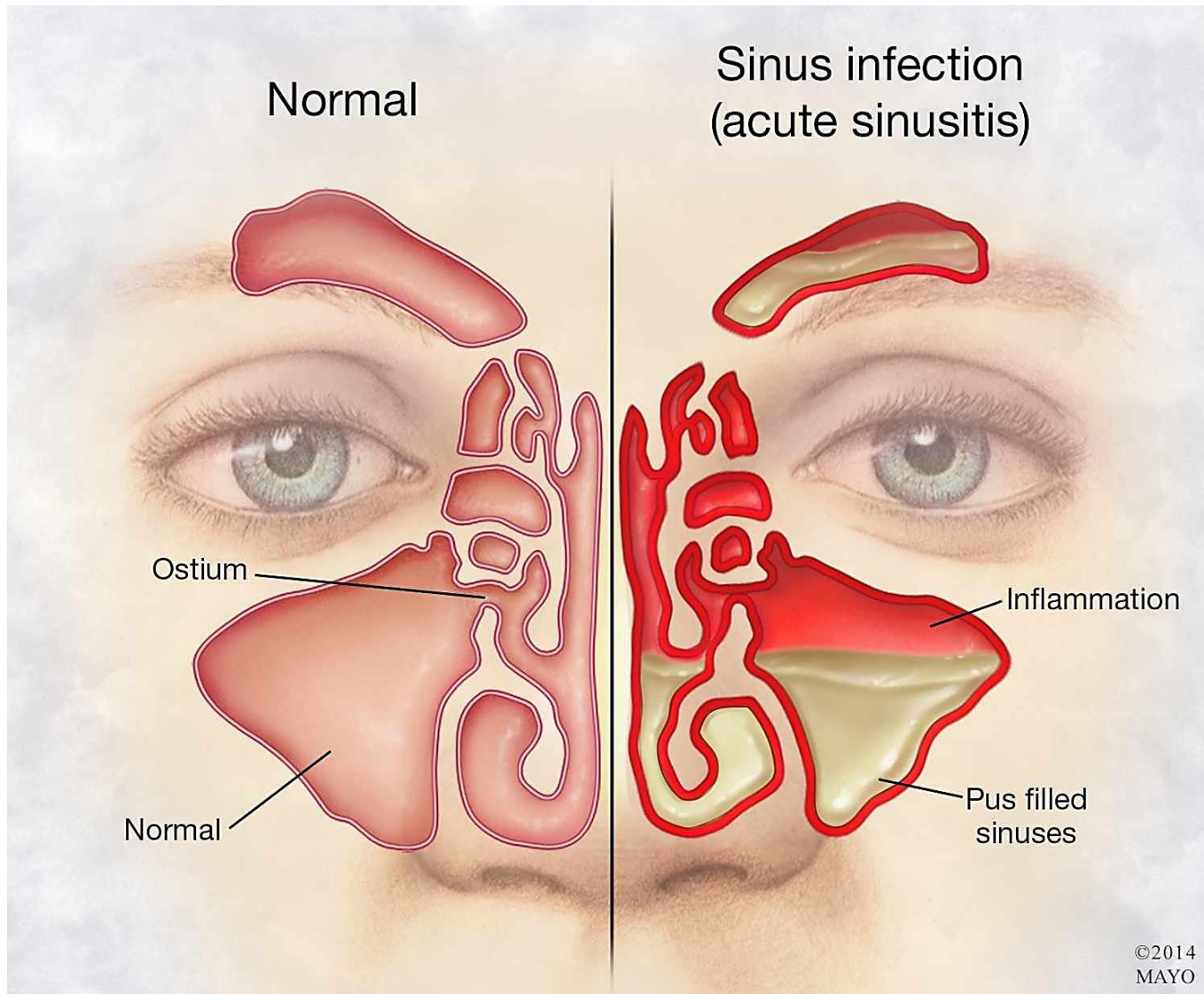


Ethmoid air sinus

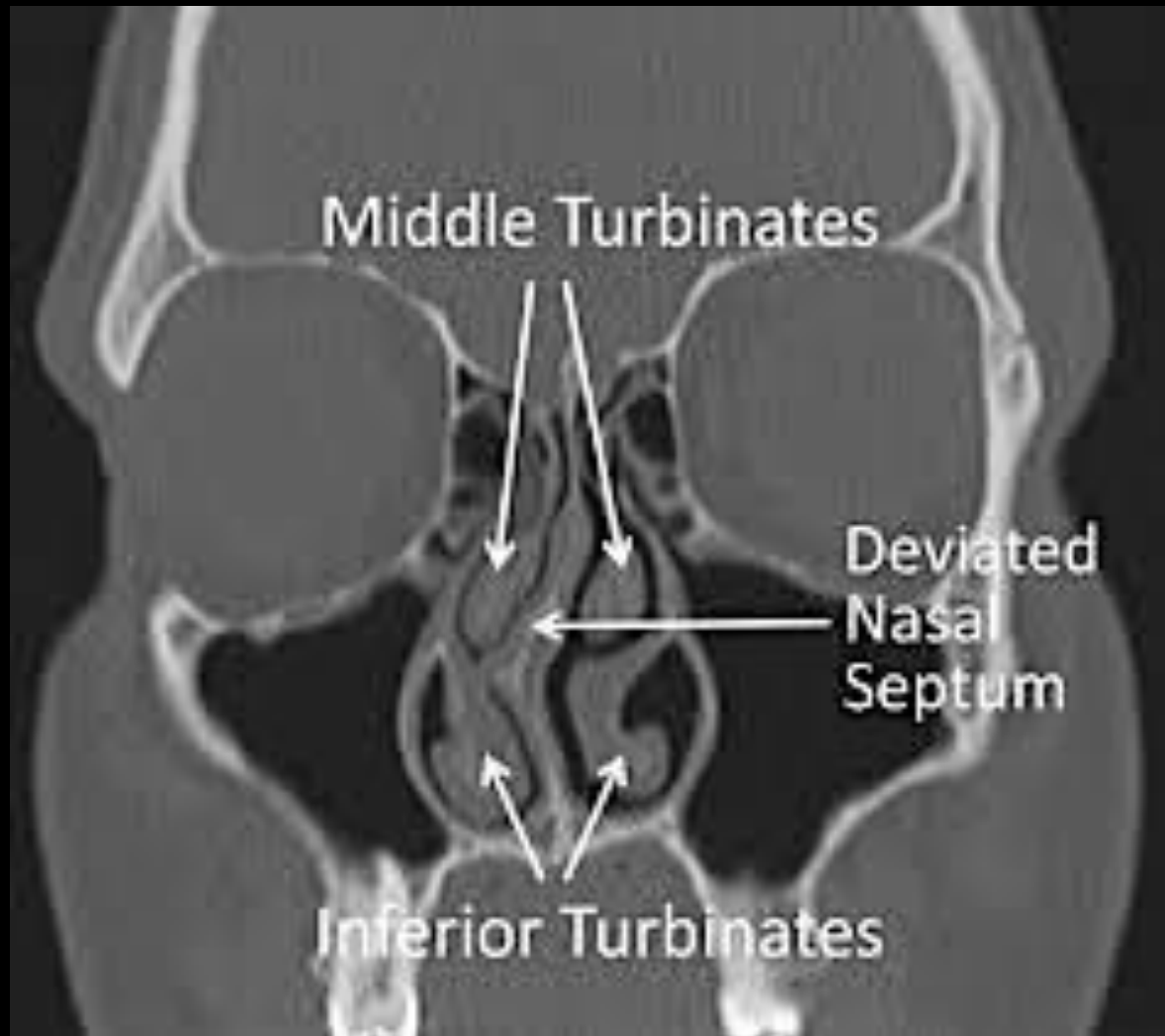




Sinus Infection (sinusitis)



Paranasal air sinuses -radiology



Ethmoid

