

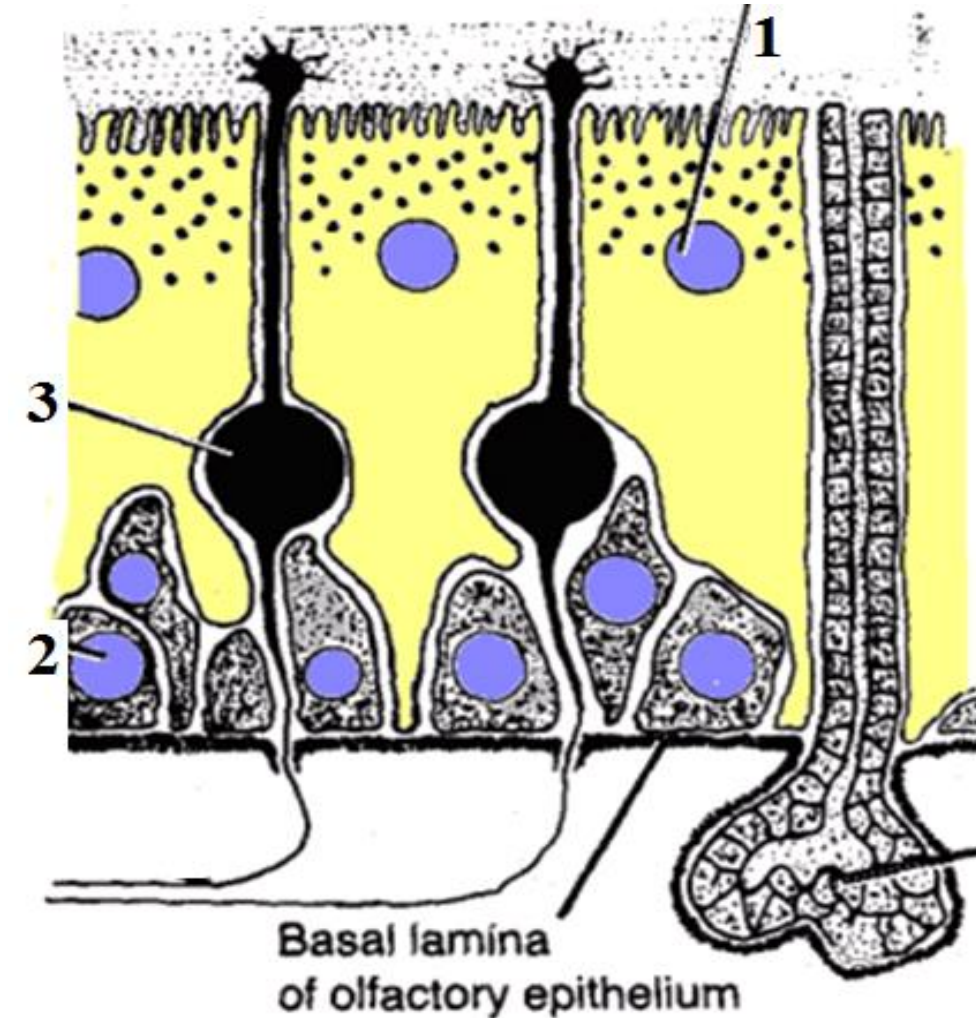


Nose, paranasal sinuses & Nasopharynx

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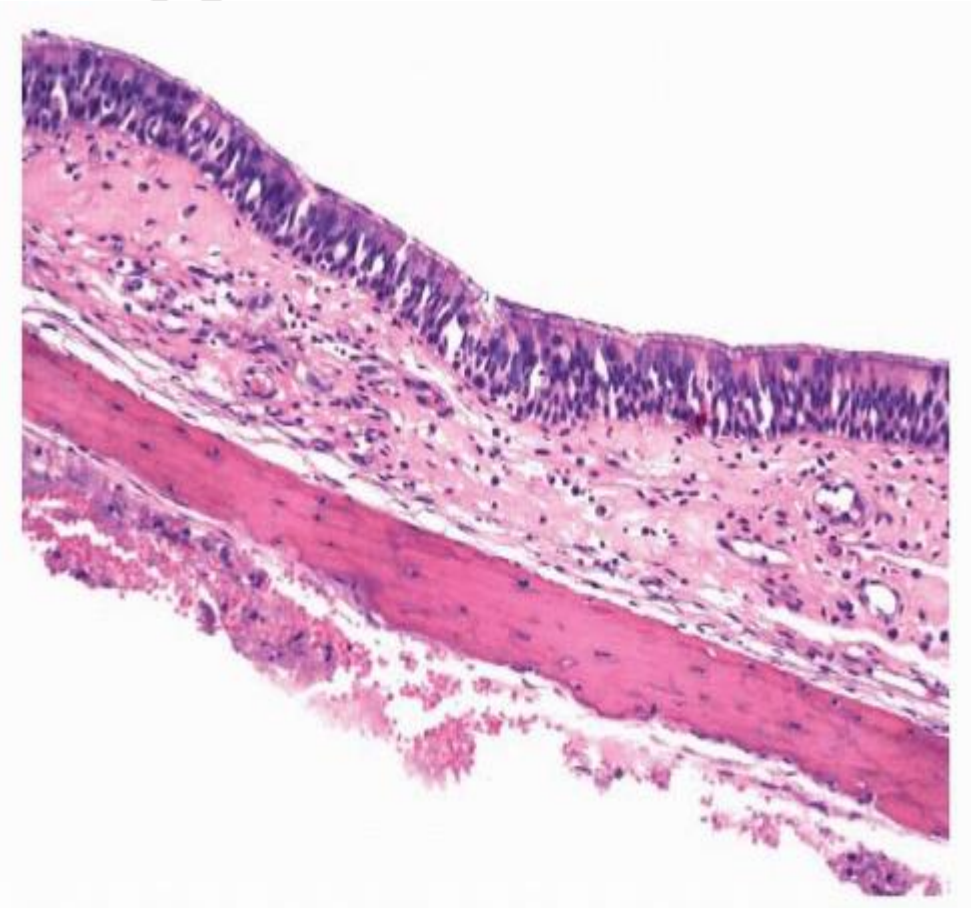
Nose

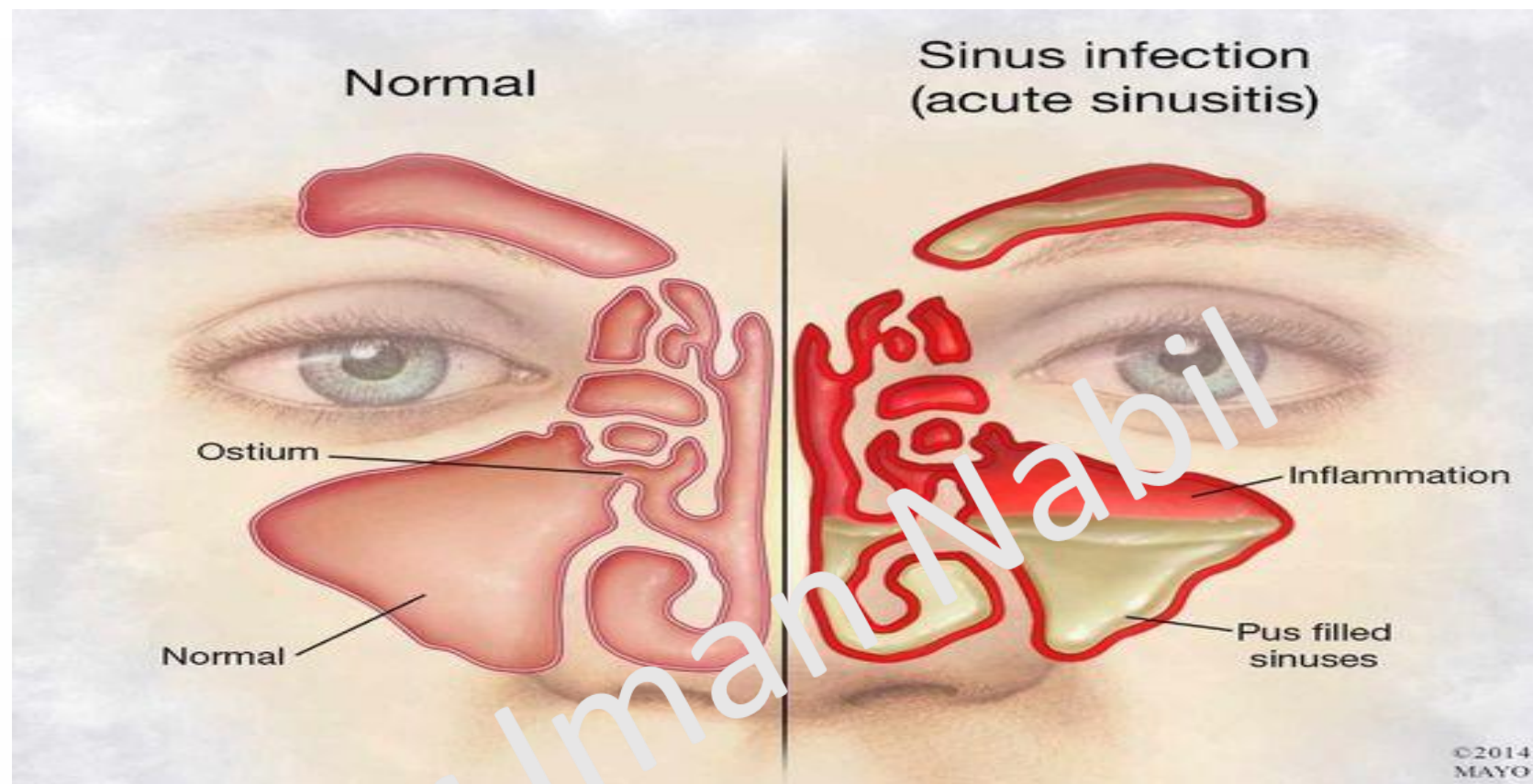
- **Externally:**
 - It is covered by skin which extending through the nares into the vestibule.
 - The skin contains *large sebaceous glands*.
- **Nasal cavity:** is divided into:
 - A-Vestibule (anterior):** Covered by thin skin with *large stiff thick hairs* (for trapping the large dust particles inside the air).
 - B-Respiratory region (posterior):** formed of mucosa:
 - 1-Epithelium:** respiratory epithelium.
 - 2-Lamina propria:** rich in:
 - Blood vessels.
 - Immune cells: plasma cells, mast cells & lymphoid nodules.
 - Mucoserous glands.
 - C- Olfactory region:** specialized mucosa in the roof of the nasal cavity for smell perception.



Paranasal sinuses

- **Definition:** air-filled spaces within the bones of the skull.
- **Structure:** formed of mucosa which is continuous with that of the nasal cavities
but:
 - Thinner.
 - Fewer goblet cells.
 - Lamina propria: is firmly adherent to the periosteum of the bones.
- **Functions:**
 - 1- Lighten the skull
 - 2- Give resonance and amplification to voice.





Normal cilia beat back and forth, propelling mucus and trapped particles out of the sinus



Cilia can become paralyzed during acute sinusitis; sinuses are congested with mucus.



Chronic sinusitis may further damage cilia; the mucosal lining becomes thick and scarred.

Nasopharynx

- It connects the nasal cavities with the oropharynx.
- **Structure:**
 - **Epithelium:** It is lined by respiratory epithelium.
 - **Lamina propria:** in the roof & posterior wall of nasopharynx contains *pharyngeal tonsils* (mass of lymphoid tissue, when enlarged, it is known as adenoid).

