NAME : PEARL EBUNOLUWA IHENSEKHIEN MATRIC: 17/MHS01/151 CLASS: 300L(MEDICINE AND SURGERY) COURSE: GROSS ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

1. Write an essay on the carvenous sinus.

It is the largest venous plexuses located on each side of The sella turcica on the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid, which contains the sphenoidal (air) sinus. The cavernous venous plexus of extremelythin-walled veins That extends from the superior orbital Fissure anteriorly to the apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone posteriorly. The sinus relieves blood from The superiorand inferior ophthalmic veins superficial middle cerebral vein ,and sphenoparietal sinus. The venous channels in these sinuses communicate with each other through venous channels anterior and posted or to the stalk of the pituitary gland –The Intercavernous sinuses and sometimes through veins posterior to the pituitary gland-the cavernous sinuses drain posters-inferiorly through the superior and interior petrosal sinuses and emissary veins to the basilar and pterygoid plexuses .

Inside each carvenous sinus is the internal carotid artery with Its small branches, surrounded by the carotid plexus of the sympathetic nerve, and the abducent nerve (CN VI). The occulomotor (CN IV) nerves plus two of the three division of the trigerminal nerve, are embedded in the lateral wall of the sinus. The artery, carrying warm blood from the body’s core, transverses the sinus filled with cooler blood returning from the capillaries of the body’s periphery, allowing for heat exchange to conserve energy or cool the arterial blood. This does not appear to be important in humans as it is in running animals like horses in which the carotid artery runs a longer and more tortuous course through the cavernous sinuses, allowing cooling of the blood before it enters the brain. Pulsation of the artery with the cavernous sinus are said to promote propulsions of venous blood from the sinus, as does gravity (standring,2016}

1. Write on the walls of the nose

**Roof**

 it is divided into three parts frontonasal, ethmoidal and spheniodal. Each part corresponds to the underlying bone of the same name

 **Floor**

Consists of the palatine process of the maxilla and the horizontal palte of the palatine bone

**Medial wall**

This wall is the nasal septum, which is formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, the vomer, cartilage and the nasal crests of the maxillary and palatine bones.

**Lateral wall**

This wall is hallmarked by the three nasal conchae (superior,middle and inferior) that projects inferiorly from the wall. They divide the nasal cavity into four passages that have openings to the paranasal sinuses;

1. The sphenoethmoid recess lies posterior to the superior concha and has the opening for the sphenoidal sinus
2. The superior nasal meatus lies between the superior and middle conchae and has openings to the posterior ethmoidal sinuses.
3. The middle nasal meatus is longer and deeper than the superior nasal meatus. The frontal sinus communicates with the middle nasal meatus via the infundibulum, a passageway that opens into the semilunar hiatus (groove in the ethmoid bone). The maxillary sinus opens into the semilunar hiatus. An ethmoidal bulla ( around swelling formed by the middle ethmoidal cells, or air filled cavities) is formed just above the semilunar hiatus. The middle and anterior ethmodial sinuses drain into the middles nasal meatus.
4. The inferior nasak meatus is found below the inferior nasal conchae. The nasolacrimal duct opens into this meatus