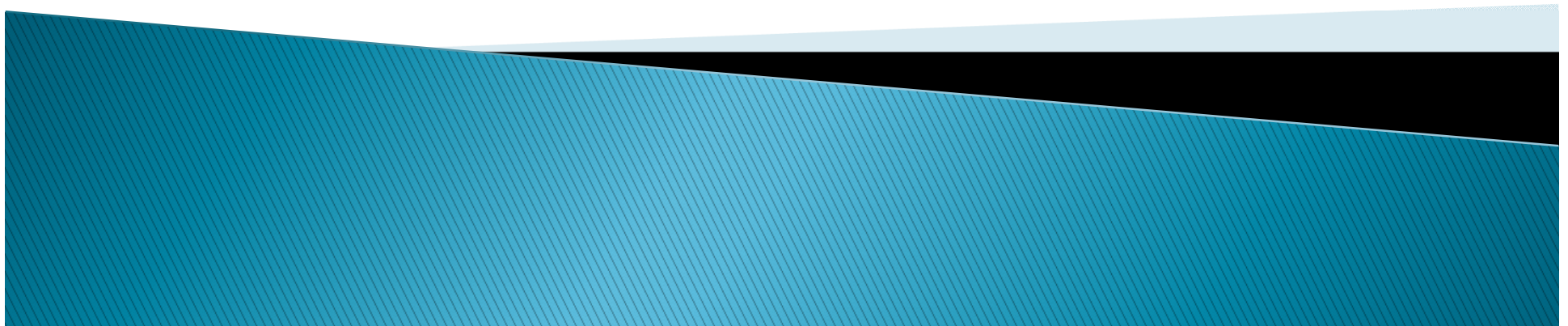


TONSILLITIS AND PHARYNGITIS



Anatomy

- ▶ Pharyngeal Anatomy
 - Continuation of the digestive tract from the oral cavity
 - Funnel-shaped fibromuscular tube
 - Approximately 15 cm long
 - Common route for air and food

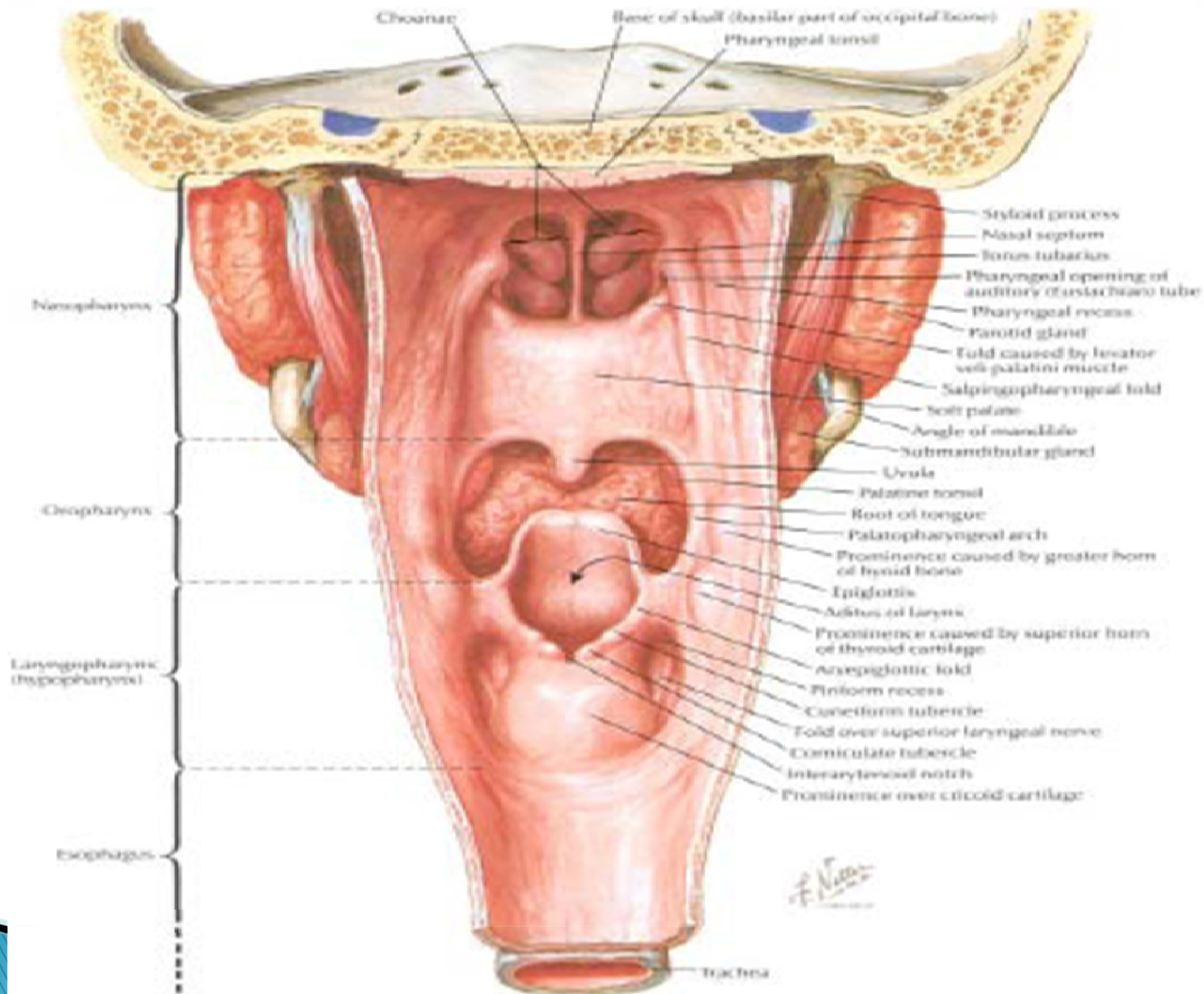


Anatomy

- ▶ Subdivided into three regions:
 - Nasopharynx
 - Oropharynx
 - Laryngopharynx or hypopharynx

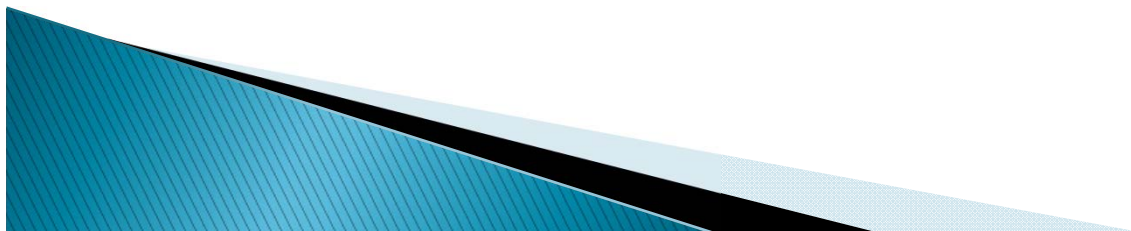


Pharynx: Opened Posterior View



Anatomy

- ▶ Pharyngeal wall is composed of five layers
 1. Mucous membrane covered with psuedostratified ciliated epithelium superiorly and stratified squamous epithelium inferiorly
 2. submucosa
 3. fibrous layer forming pharyngobasilar fascia
 4. muscular layer (inner longitudinal and outer circular)
 5. loose connective tissue – buccopharyngeal fascia



Anatomy

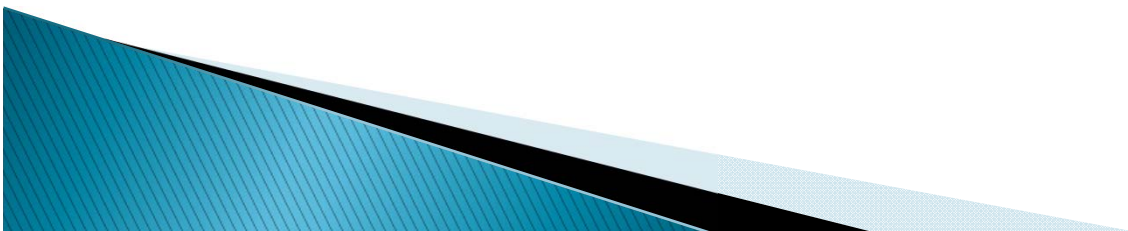
- ▶ Muscles of the pharynx
 - Three overlapping constrictors (superior, middle and inferior constrictors)
 - Stylopharyngeus
 - Salpingopharyngeus
 - Palatopharyngeus



Anatomy

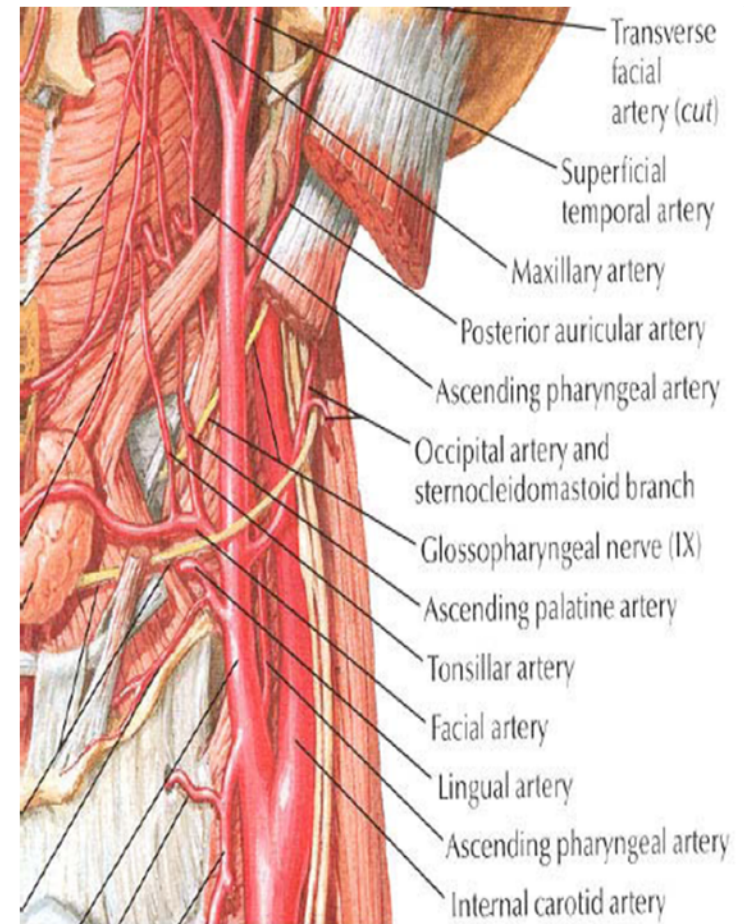
▶ Innervation

- Pharyngeal plexus of nerves
 - Run along the later aspect of the pharynx in the buccopharyngeal fascia
 - Formed by CN X and IX and sympathetic fibers from the stellate ganglion
- Motor fibers from cranial root of CN XI – fibers carried by CN X
- Exception – stylopharyngeus



Anatomy

- ▶ Blood supply
 - Branches of the external carotid artery
 - Ascending pharyngeal
 - Dorsal branches from the lingual artery
 - Tonsillar branches of the facial artery
 - Palatine branches from the maxillary artery



Lymphatics

Nasopharynx

- ▶ retropharyngeal node
- ▶ lateral pharyngeal
- ▶ deep jugular chain

Oropharynx

- ▶ superior deep cervical and jugular nodes
- ▶ retropharyngeal node

Hypopharynx

- ▶ lateral, deep and jugular nodes

