

EXTERNAL NOSE, NASAL SEPTUM & NASAL CAVITY

CN: Use very light colors for H and I. (1) Begin with the upper illustration. (2) Color the nasal septum and its structure in the nasal cavities diagram. (3) Color the elements of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity and relations in the lowest illustration.

EXTERNAL NOSE :-

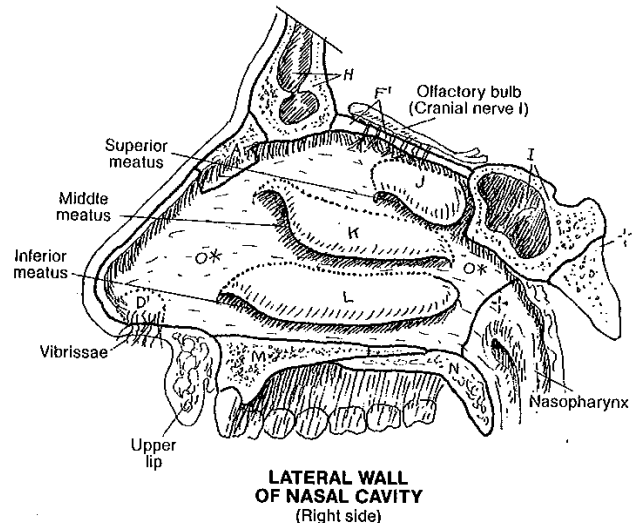
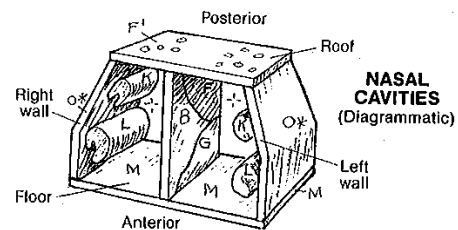
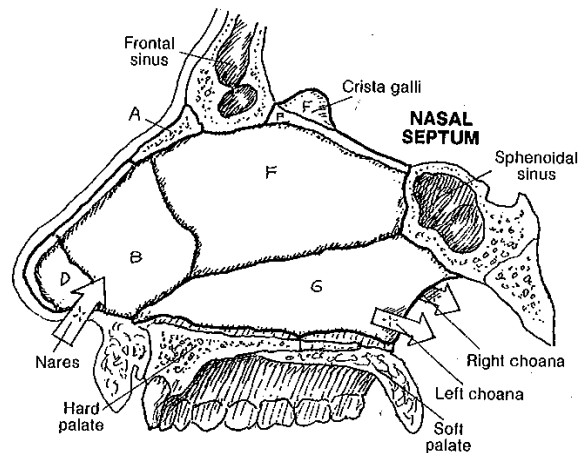
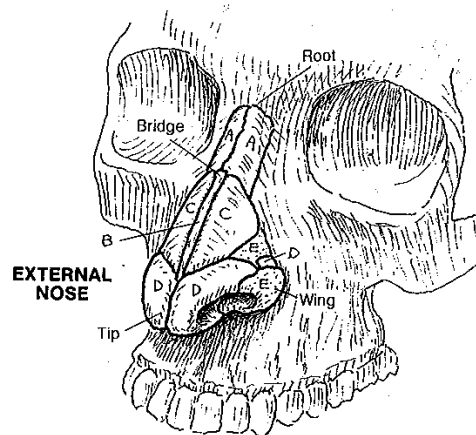
- NASAL BONE _A
- CARTILAGE OF NASAL SEPTUM _B
- LATERAL NASAL CARTILAGE _C
- ALAR CARTILAGE _D
- FIBRO-FATTY TISSUE _E

NASAL SEPTUM :-

- CARTILAGE OF NASAL SEPTUM _A
- ALAR CARTILAGE _B
- PERPENDICULAR PLATE OF ETHMOID BONE _F
- VOMER BONE _C

NASAL CAVITY & RELATIONS :-

- NASAL BONE _A
- FRONTAL BONE _H
- SPHENOID BONE _I
- CRIBRIFORM PLATE OF ETHMOID _F
- VESTIBULE OF NOSE _D
- SUPERIOR CONCHA _J
- MIDDLE CONCHA _K
- INFERIOR CONCHA _L
- HARD PALATE _M
- SOFT PALATE _N
- LATERAL WALL _{O*}



The nose is a largely cartilaginous affair external to the skull proper. Its orifices (nares, or nostrils) open into the nasal cavity of the skull, which is a bony tunnel divided by a partly cartilaginous *nasal septum*. The nasal cavity opens into the muscular pharynx through two bony-walled posterior apertures called choanae. The nose, situated as it is in front of the face, often receives the brunt of a facial impact. In such an event, it is not unusual for the *cartilage of the nasal septum* (septal cartilage) to break off from the *perpendicular plate of the ethmoid*. This "deviated septum" may obstruct air flow through the narrowed half of the cavity. The skin-lined *vestibule* of the nose has long hairs (vibrissae) that serve to discourage entrance of foreign bodies. The nasal cavity is carpeted with a mucosal lining characterized by ciliated epithelial cells that secrete mucus and whose cilia sweep small particulate matter down into the nasopharynx. The bony *conchae* (so called because of their resemblance, in frontal section) to the conch shell) increase the surface area of the nasal cavity, significantly boosting the local temperature and moisture content. The *inferior concha* on each side is attached to the ethmoid bone by an immovable joint (suture); the *superior and middle conchae* are part of the ethmoid bone. The spaces under the conchae (meatuses) are open to paranasal sinuses (air-filled cavities), the subject of the next plate. Note that the roof of the nasal cavity (*cribriform plate*) transmits the olfactory nerve fibers; resting on or near this plate are the frontal lobes of the brain. Note that the floor of the nasal cavity is the *palate*, which is also the roof of the oral cavity. The *soft palate* is a muscular extension of the bony palate and plays a role in swallowing.