**Iqra national university Peshawar**

**Assignment: antomy**

**Submite to sir waqas**

**Discipline : BS Radiology**

**Name: Saman nadeem**

**ID: 16766**

**Topic : Pharynx**

The pharynx is a muscular tube that connect the oral and nasal

Cavity to the larynx and esophagus.

Pharynx is situated behind the nasal cavities, the mouth and the larynx

And may be divided into nasal ,oral and laryngeal parts.

The pharynx , more commonly known as the throat , is a five cm long

Tube extending behind the nasal and oral cavities until the voice box

(**Larynx)** and the **(esophagus).**

Essentially , it forms a continuous muscular passage for air, food, and

Liquids to travel down from your **nose** and mouth to your lungs and

Stomach.

The pharynx is funnel shaped, its uper , wider end lying under the skull

And its lower, narrow end becoming continuous with the esophagus

Opposite the 6th cervical vertebra.

**Muscles of the pharynx**

The muscles in the wall of the pharynx consist of the **superior**

**Middle, and inferior constrictor muscles.**

The three constrictor muscles extend around the pharyngeal wall

To be inserted into a fibrous band or raphe that extends from the

Pharyngeal tubercle on the basilar part of the occipital bone of the

Skull down to esophagus.

The three constrictor muscles overlap each other so that the middle

Constrictor lies on the outside of the lower part of the superior constrictor

And the inferior constrictor lies outside the lower lower part of the middle

Constrictor.

**Cricopharyngeus muscles:** The lower part of the inferior constrictor

Which arises from the cricoid cartilage, is called **Caricopharyngeus muscle.**

**Kaillin’s dehiscence:** Area on the posterior pharyngeal wall between the

Upper propulsive part of the inferior constrictor and the lower sphincter

Part, the cricopharyngeus.

**Superior pharyngea : origins:** pterygoid hamulus, ptergomandibular

Raphe, posterior end of mylohyoid line of mandible.

**Insertion:** pharyngeal tubercle on basilar part of occipital bone

**Middle pharyngeal constrictor**

**Origins:** stylophyoid ligament , Greater and lesser horn of hyoid bone

**Insertions:** Median pharyngeal raphe , blends with superior and inferior

Pharyngeal constrictors

**Inferior pharyngeal constrictor**

**Origins:** Oblique line of thyroid cartilage ( Thyropharyngeal part) ,

Cricoid cartilage (caricopharyngeal part)

**Insertions:** Median pharyngeat raphe (Thyropharyngeal part),

Blend inferiorly with circular esophageal fibers ( cricopharyngeal part)

**Platopharyngeus**

**Origins:** posterior border of hard palate, palatine aponeurosis

**Insertions:** posterior border of thyroid cartilage , blends with

Contralateral palatopharyngeus muscle

**Salpingopharyngeus**

**Origin** inferior /cartilaginous part of auditory (Eustachian) tube

**Insertion:** Blends with palatopharyngeus muscle

**Stylopharyngeus**

**Origins:** Medial base of styloid process of temporal bone

**Insertions:**  Blends with pharyngeal constrictors, lateral

Glossoepiglottic fold, posterior border of thyroid cartilage

**Innervation**

They are all innervated by the **pharyngeal plexus** and

**Pharyngeal branch of the vagus nerve,** except the

Stylopharyneus which is innervated by the **glossopharyngeal nerve**.

**Function**

They all act on the pharynx either constricting or elevating it.

**Blood supply of pharynx**

Ascending pharyngeal, tonsillar branches of facial arteries , and

Branches of maxillary and lingual arteries.