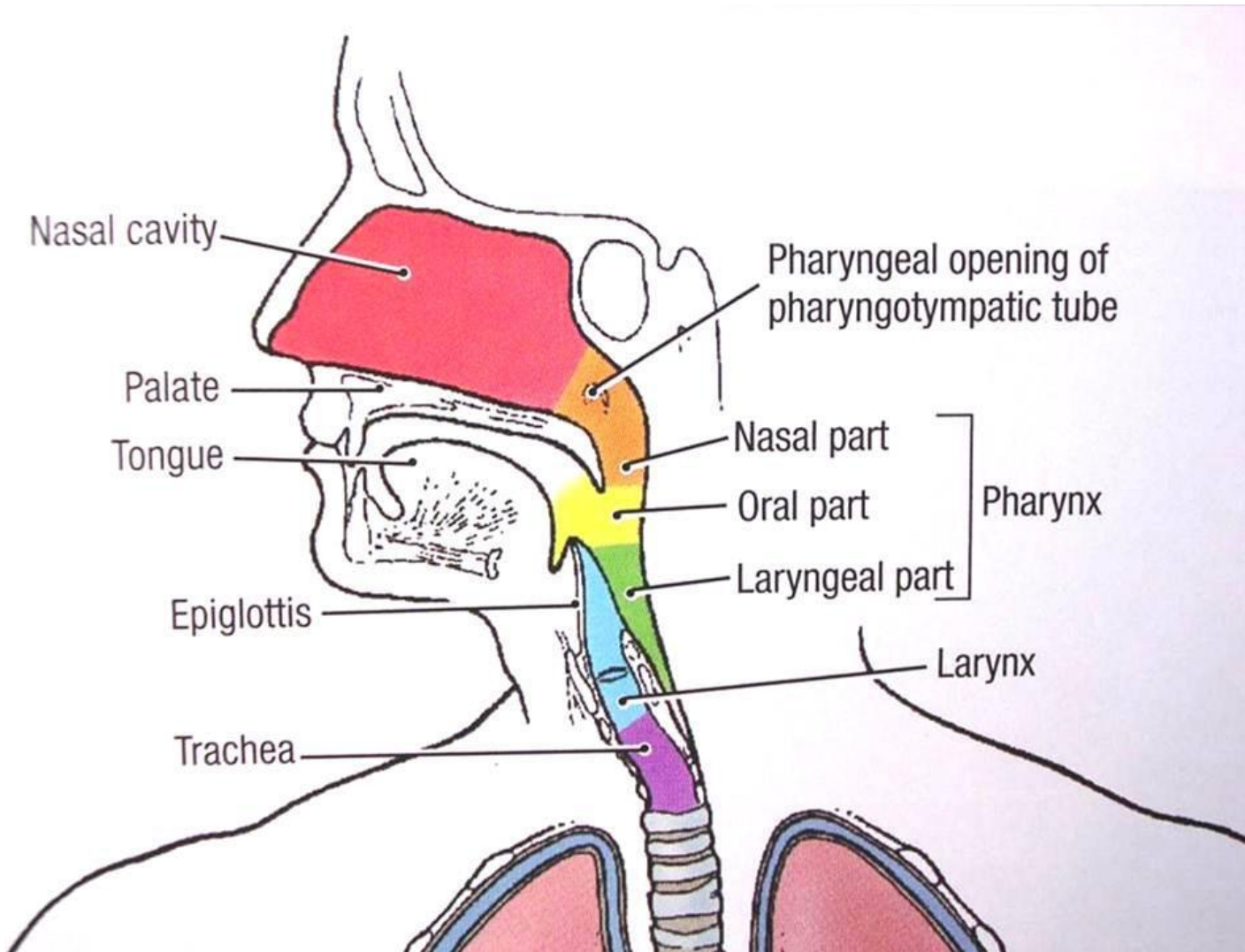


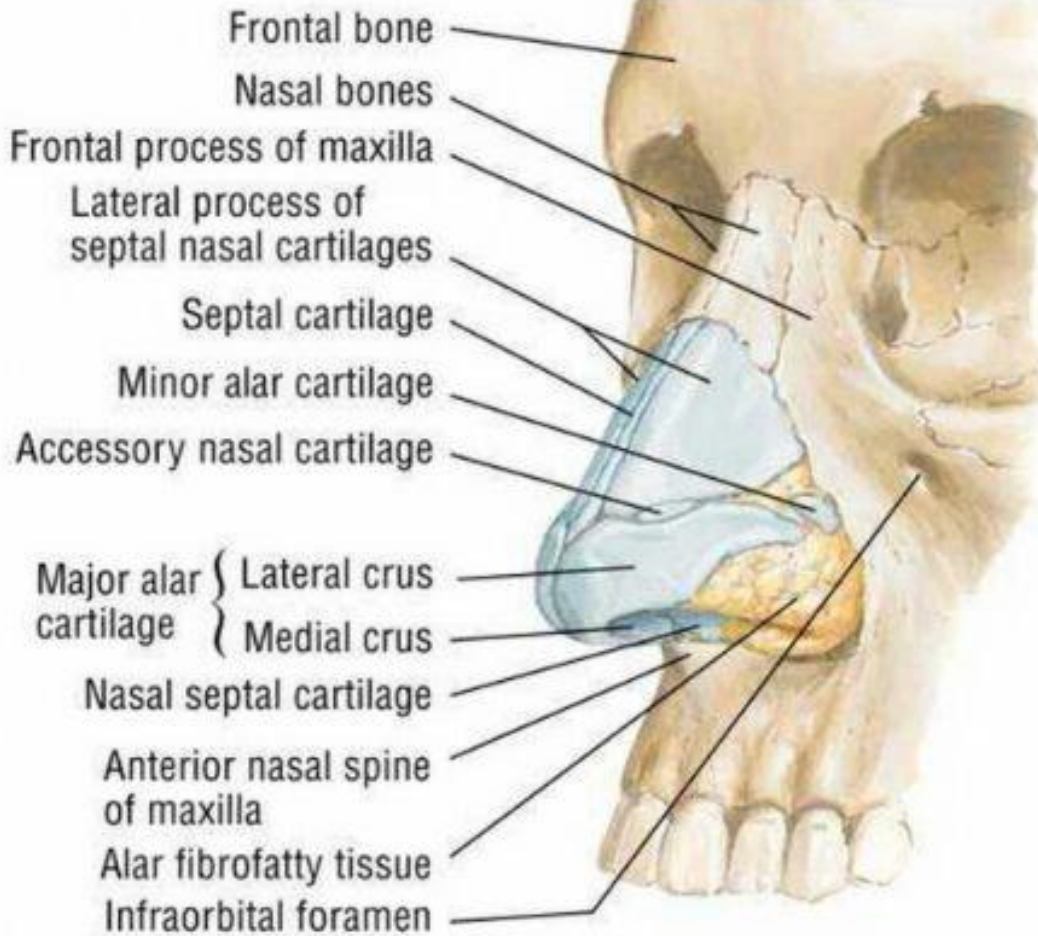
# Respiratory system

Supplementary figures

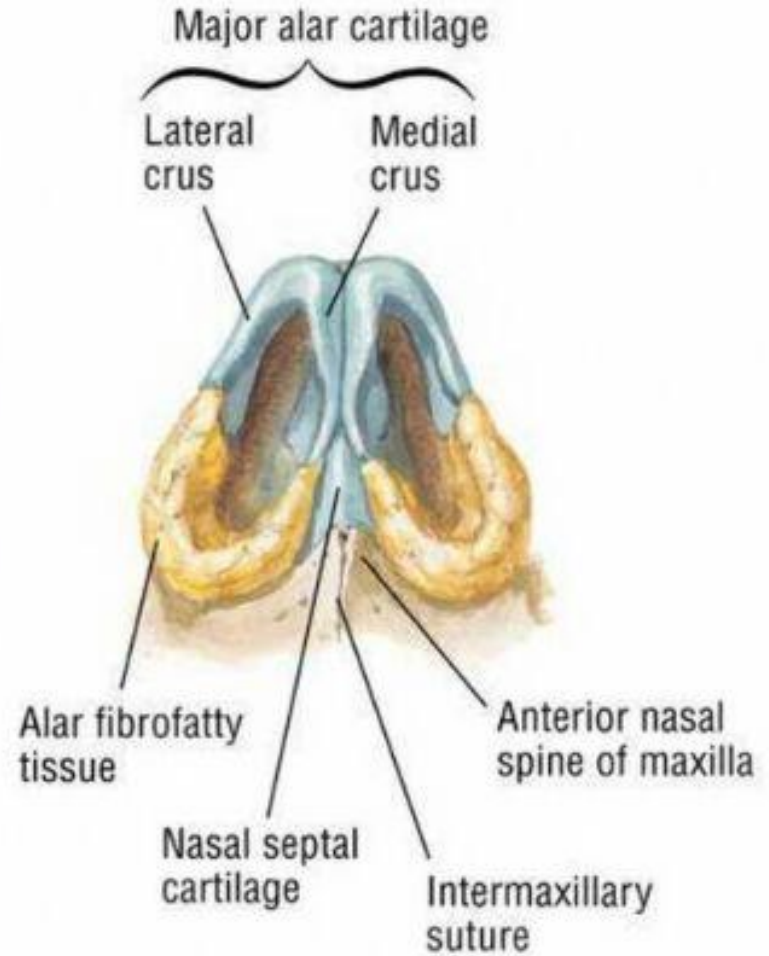




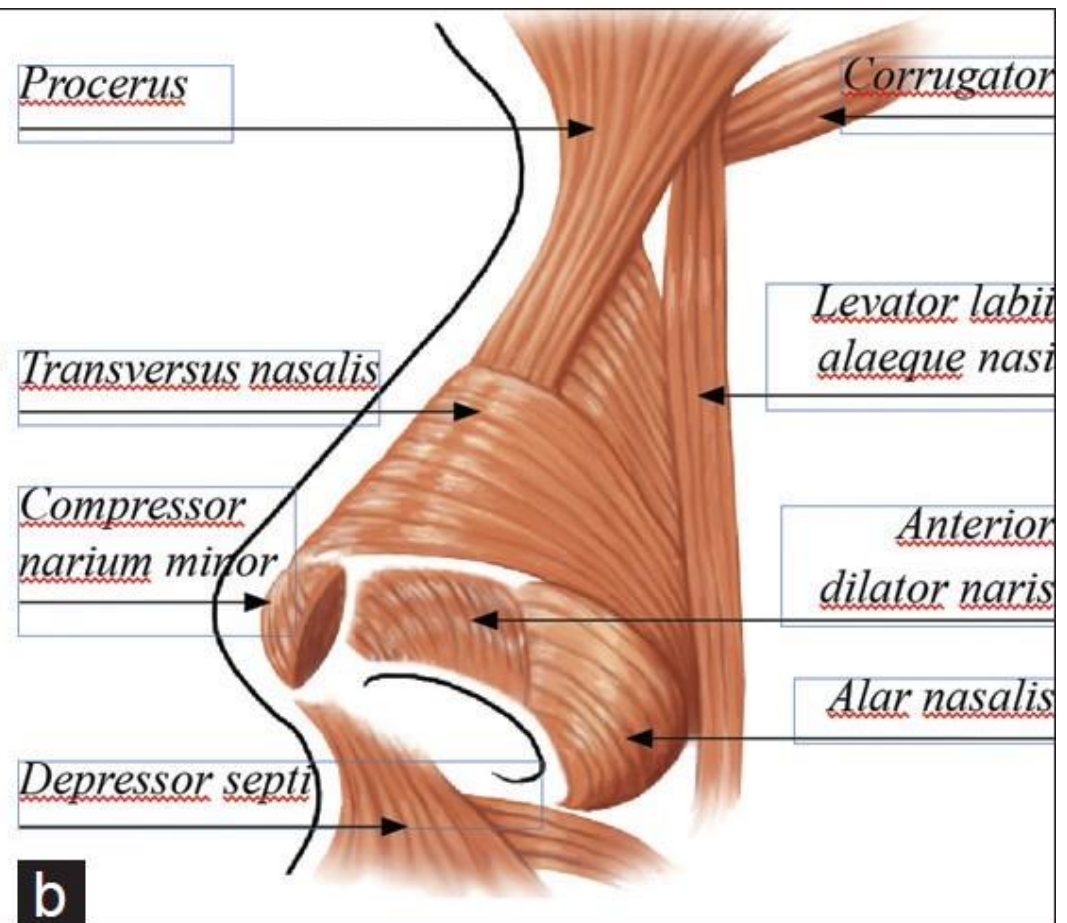
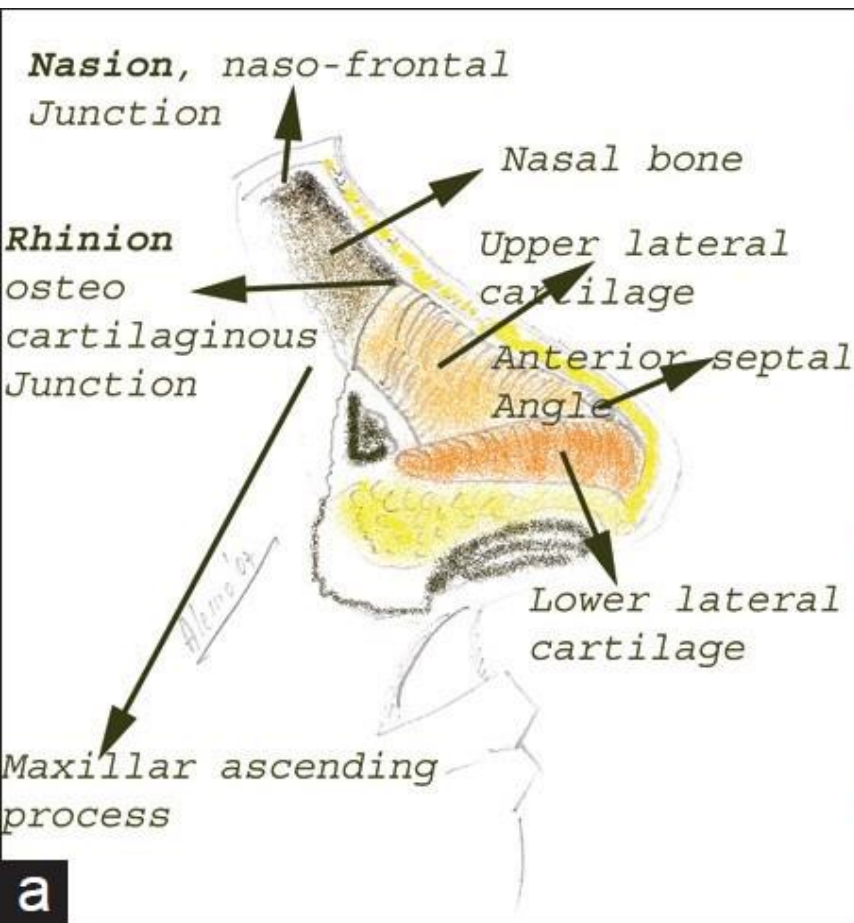
### Anterolateral view

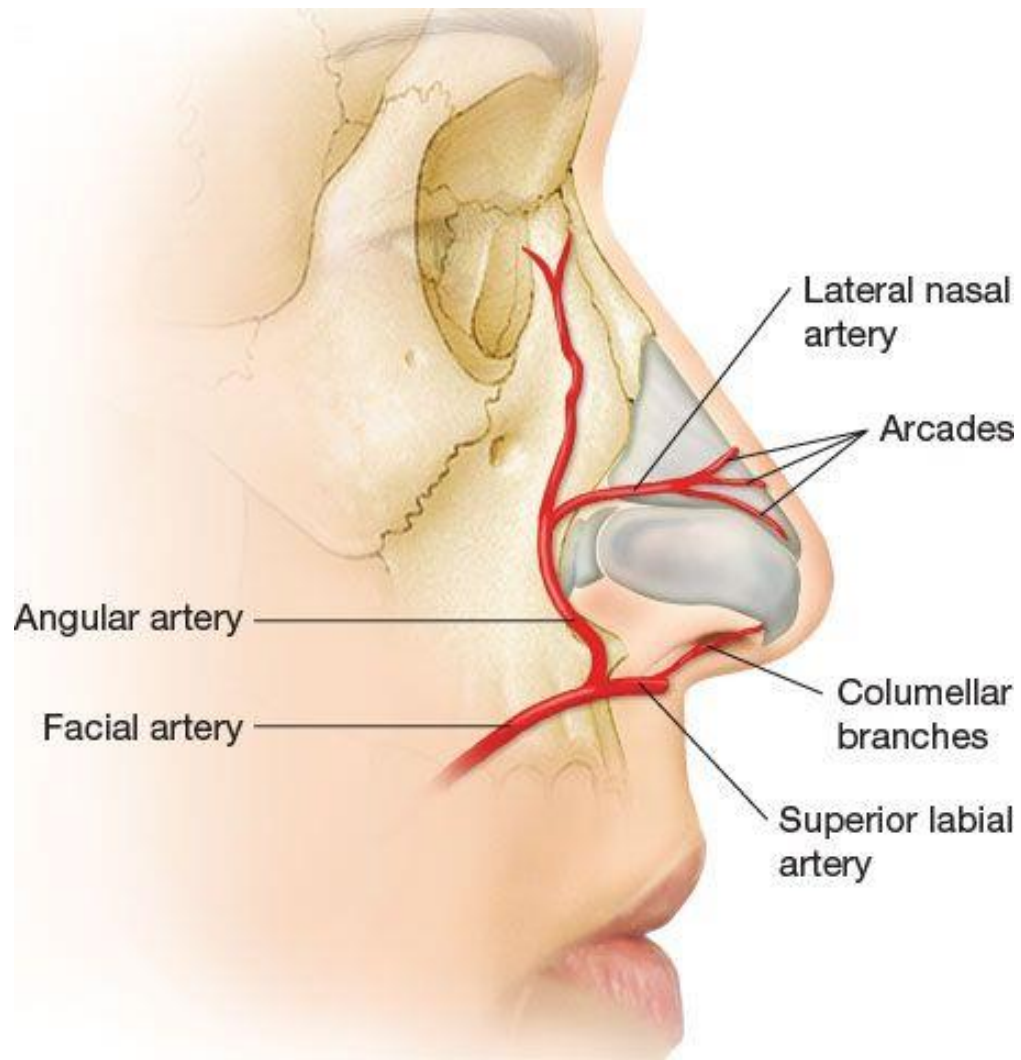


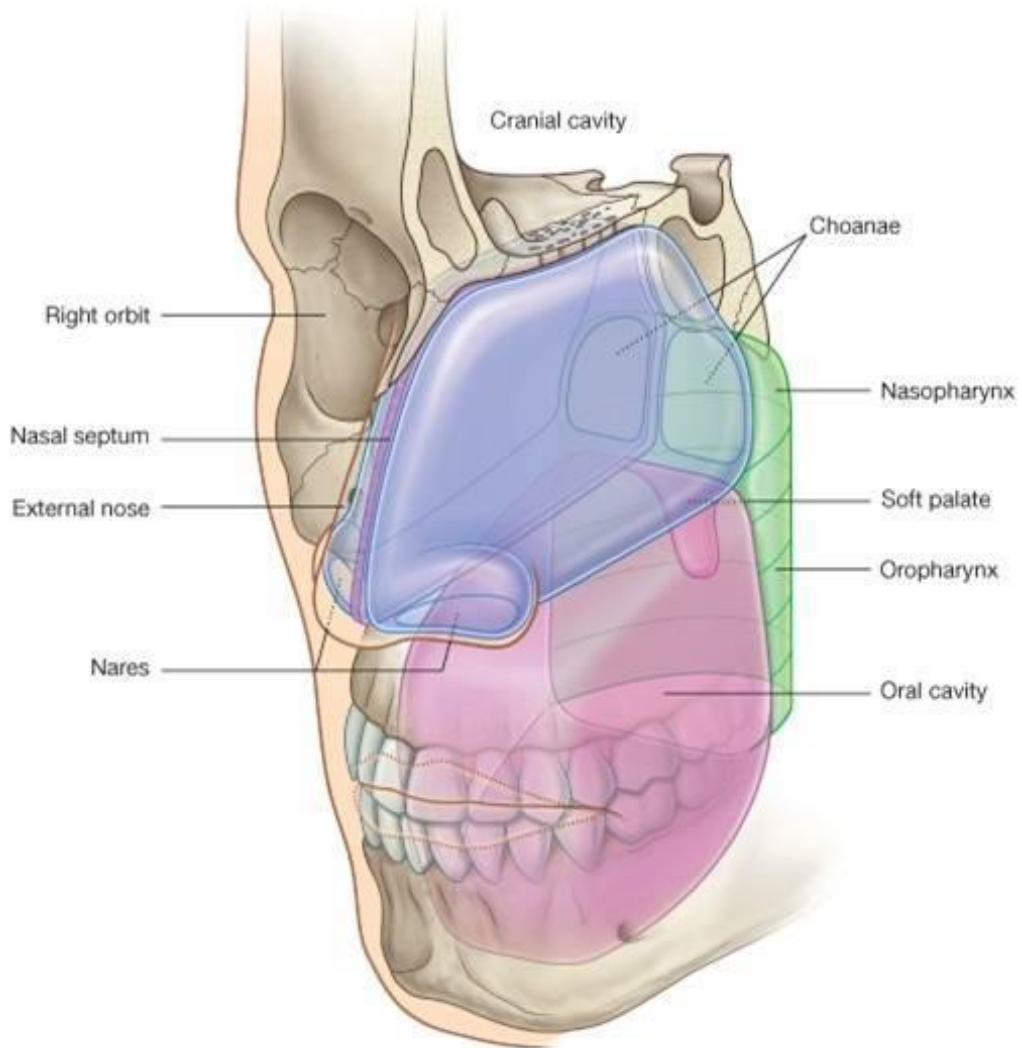
### Inferior view

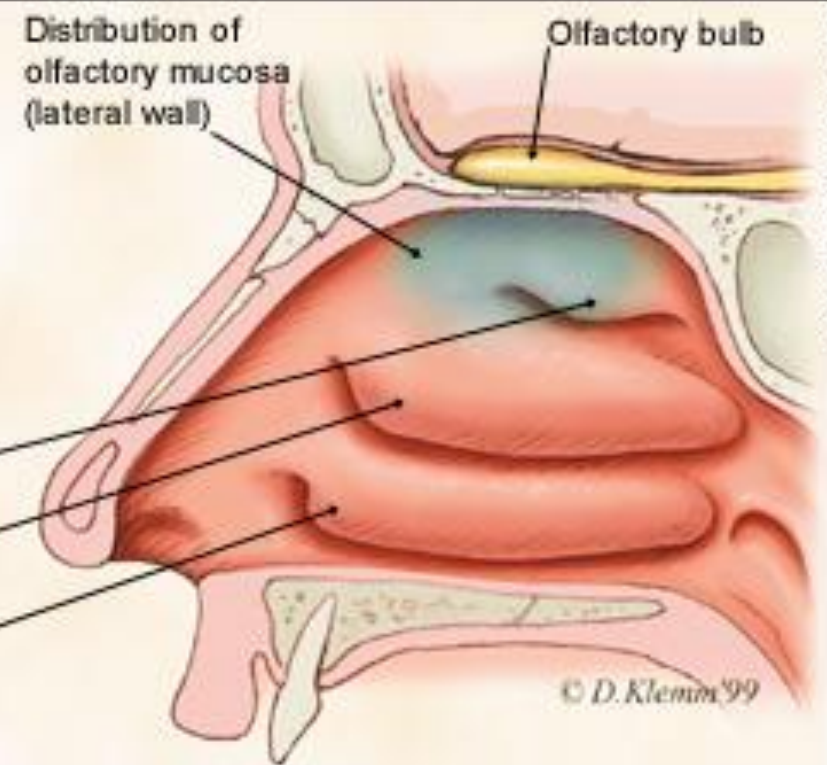
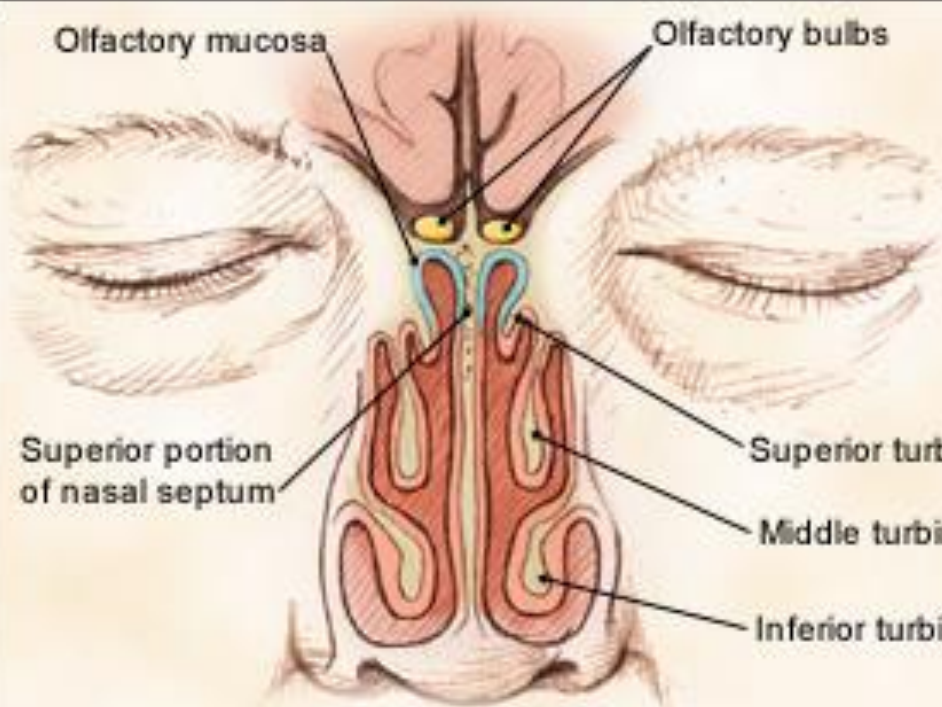






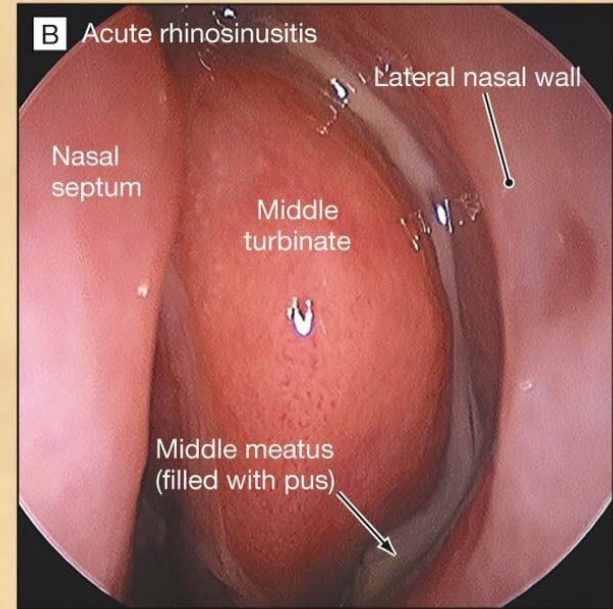
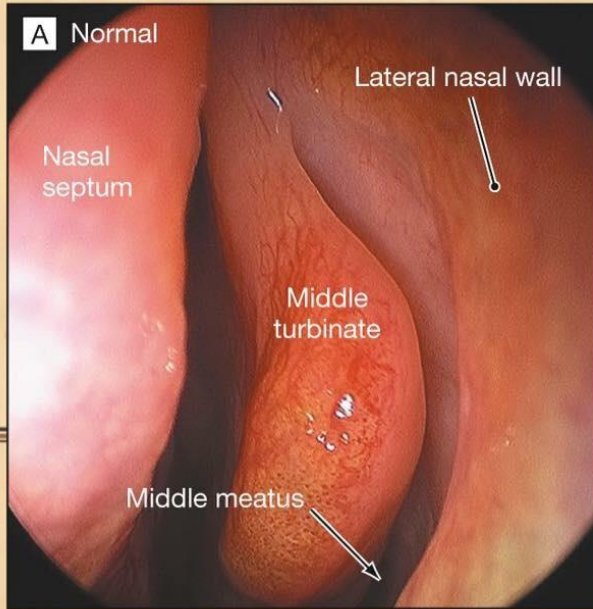
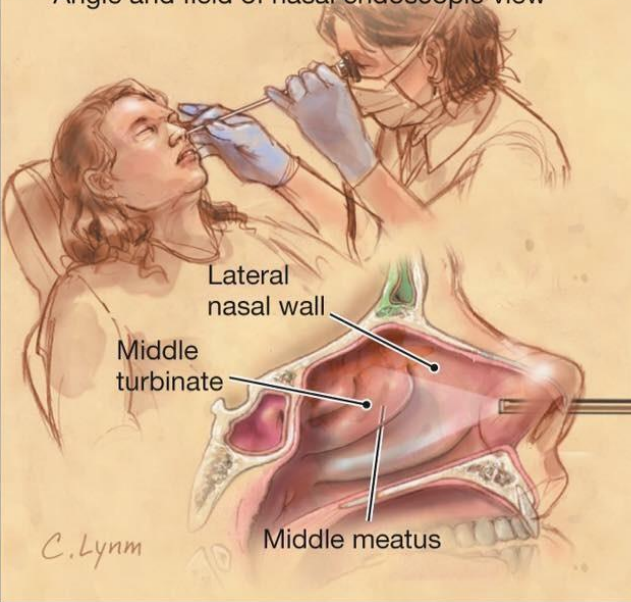






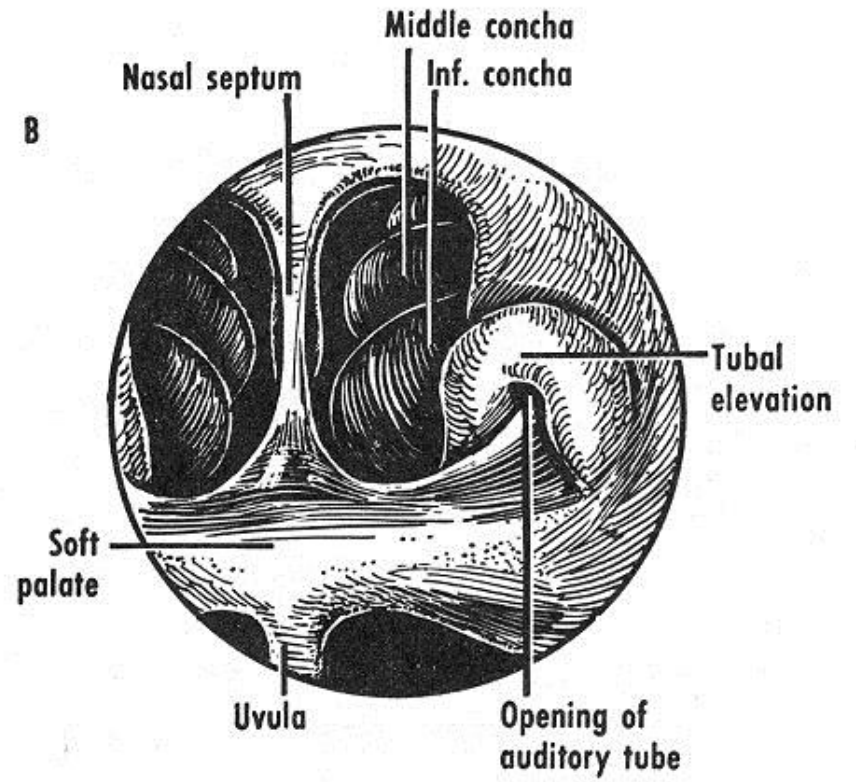
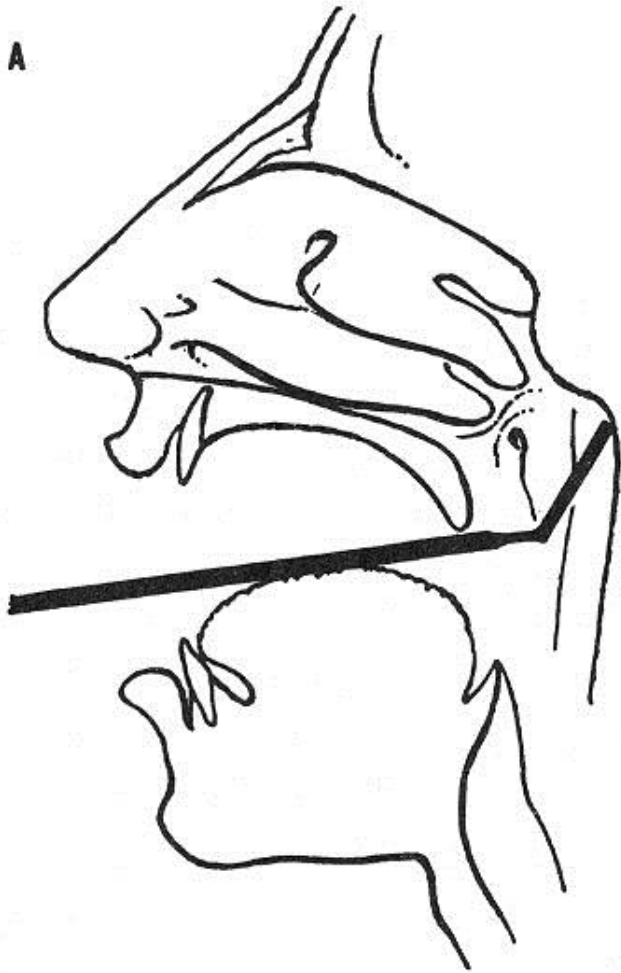


Angle and field of nasal endoscopic view

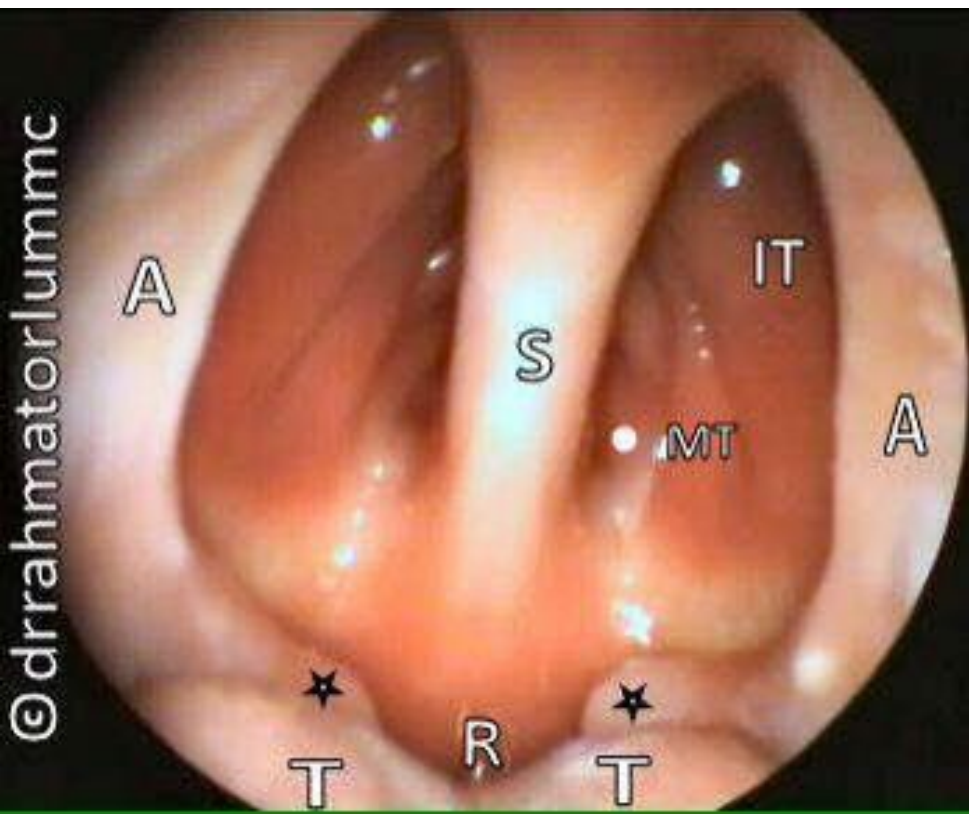


# Rhinoscopy





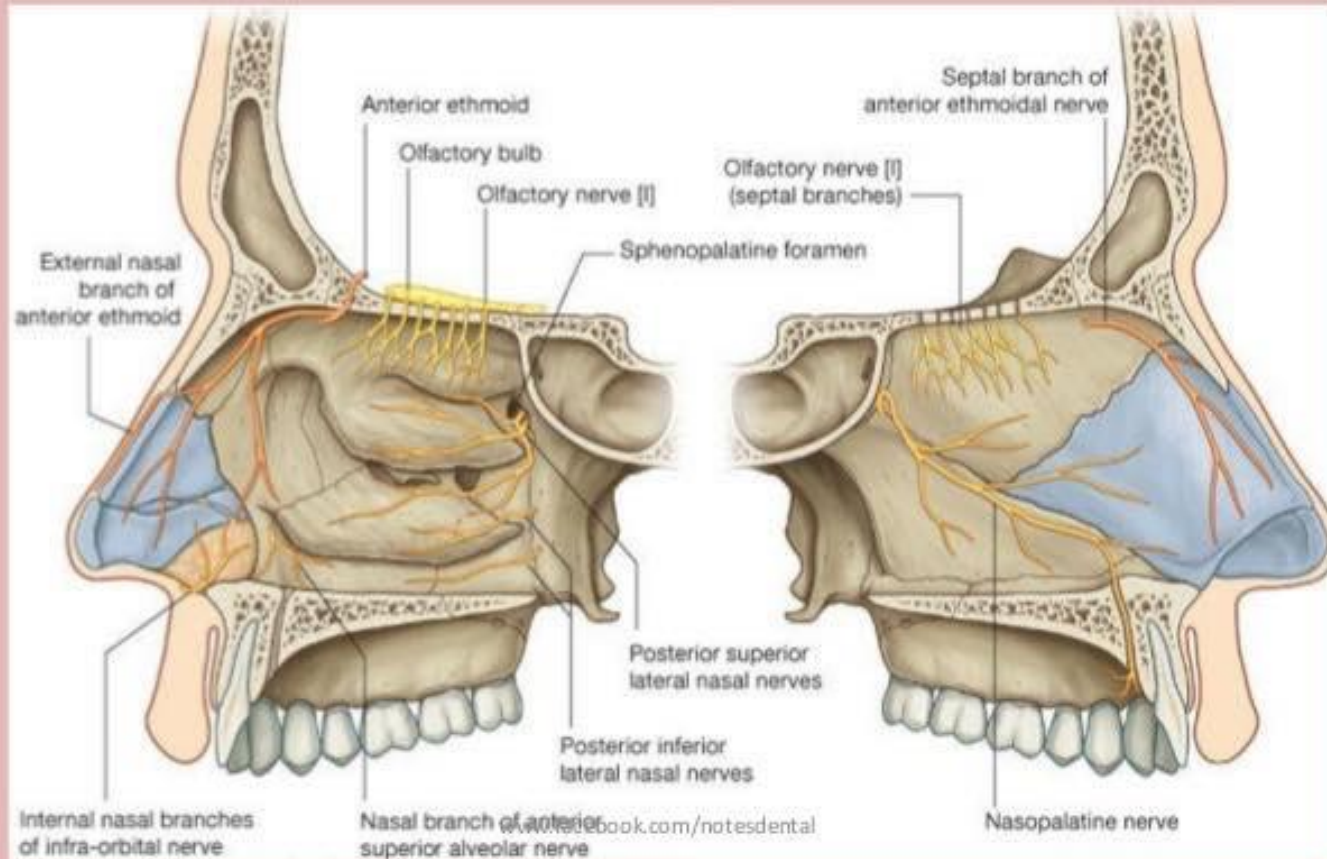
©drrahmatorlummc



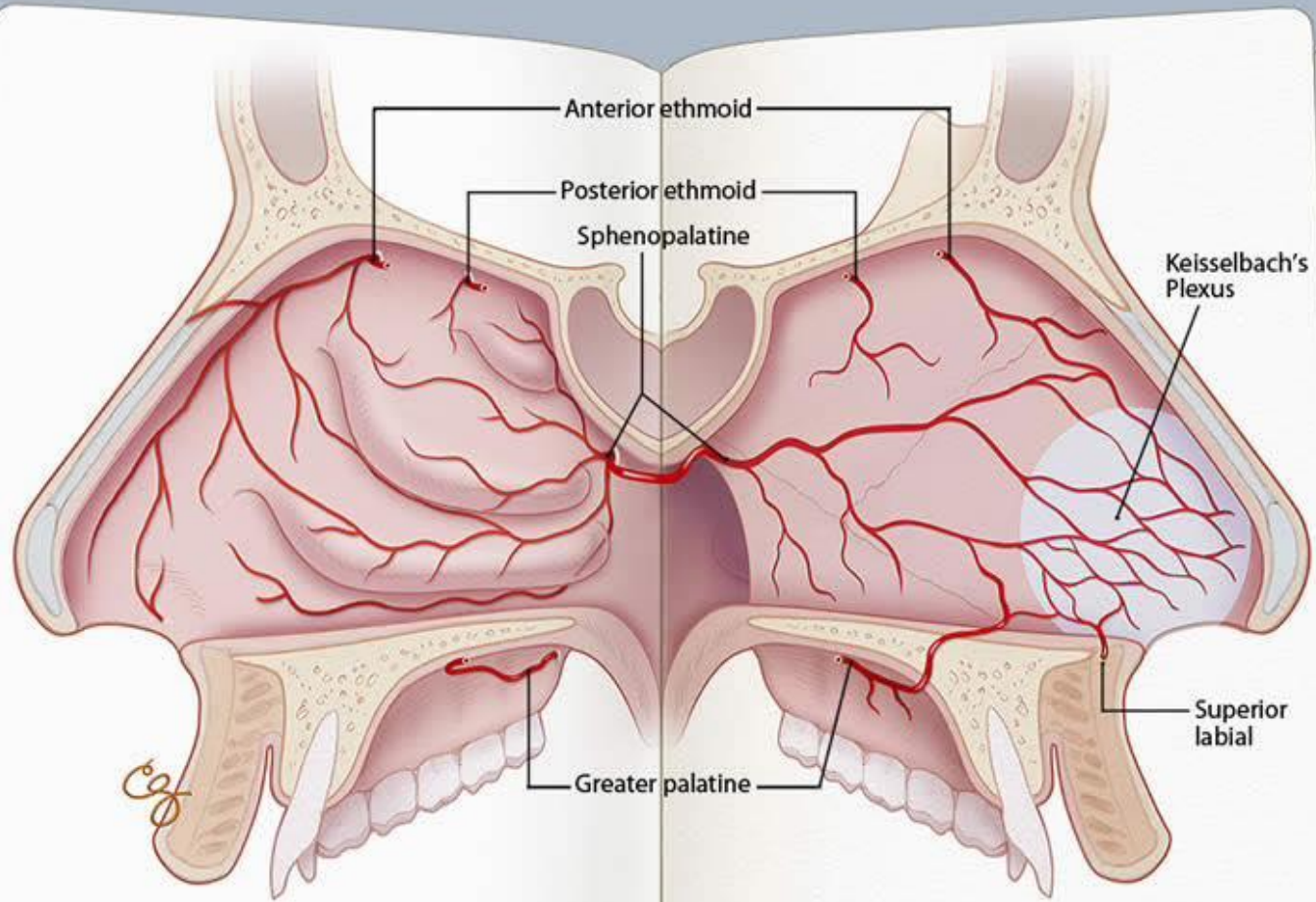
©drrahmatorlummc



# Nerve Supply







Anterior ethmoid

Posterior ethmoid

Sphenopalatine

Keisselbach's Plexus

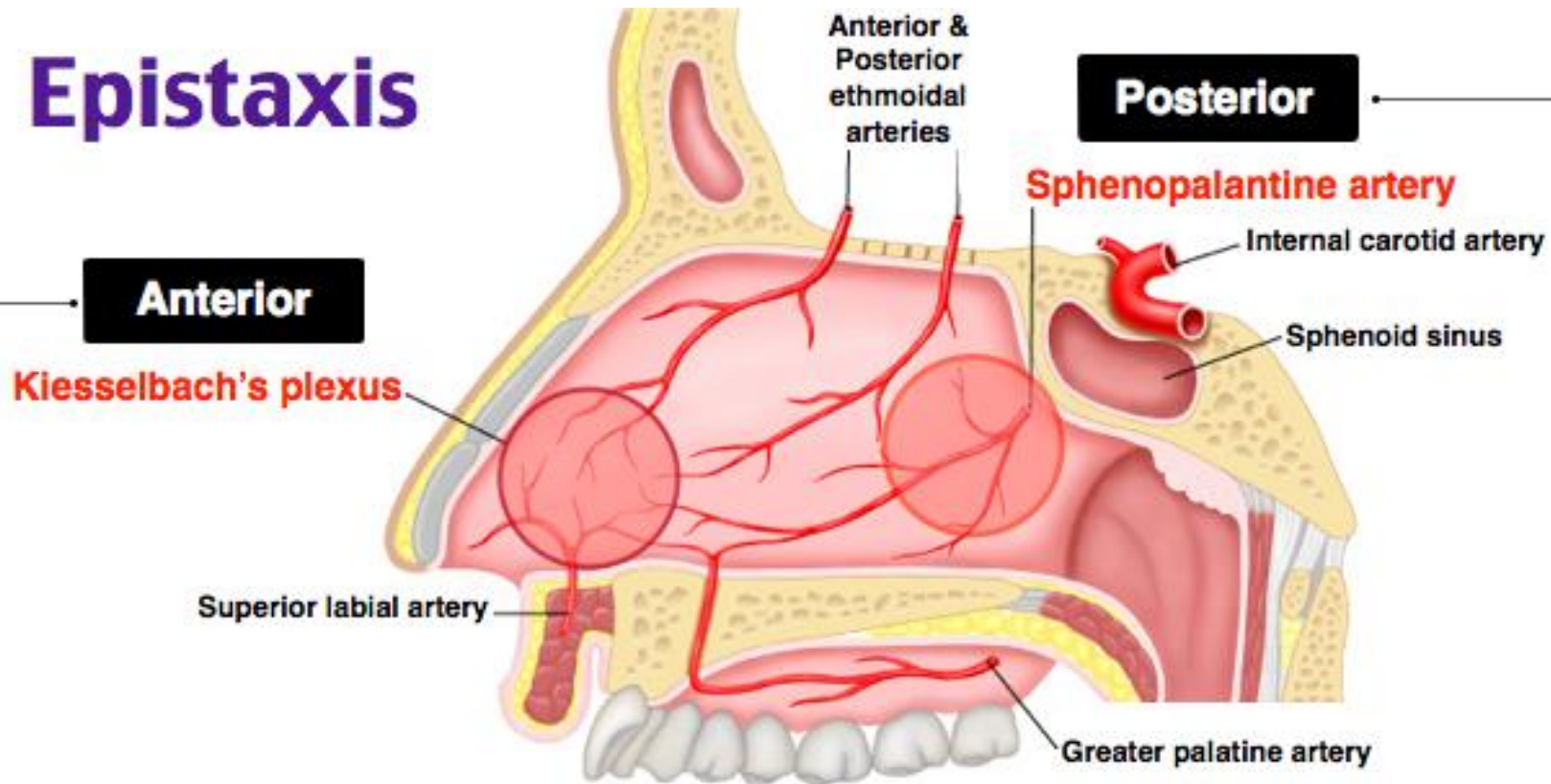
Superior labial

Greater palatine

*Arteries of the Lateral Nasal Wall*

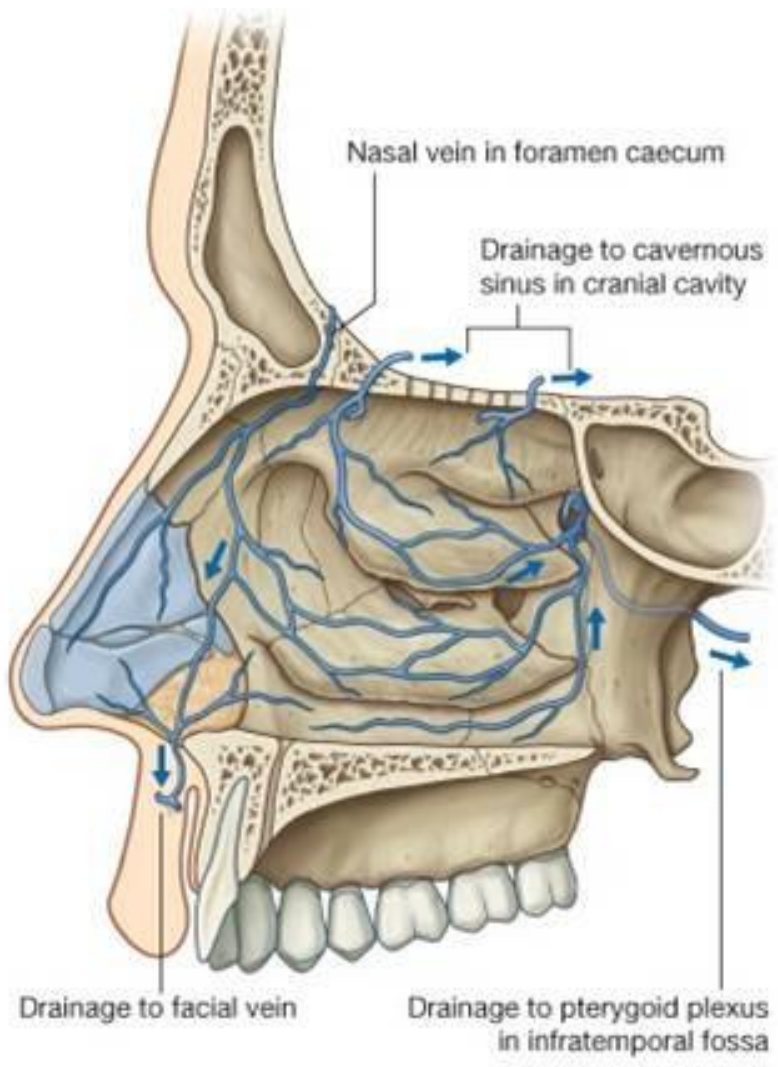
*Arteries of the Septal Wall*

# Epistaxis



- More common
- Occurs in children/young adults
- Usually due to mucosal dryness
- Less severe

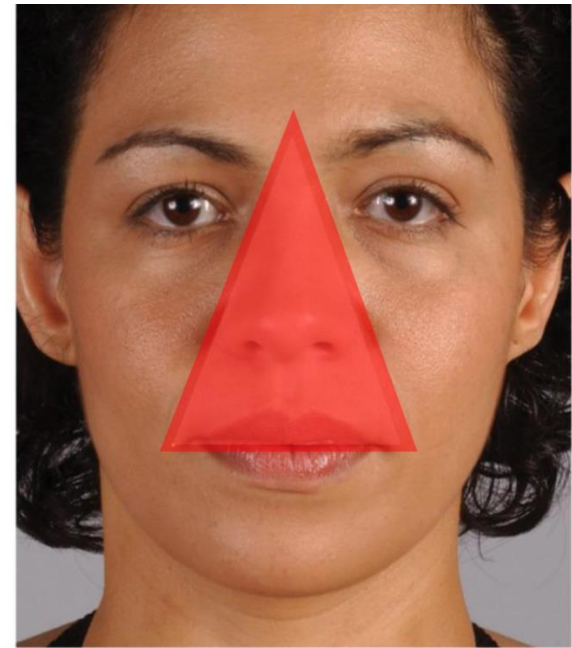
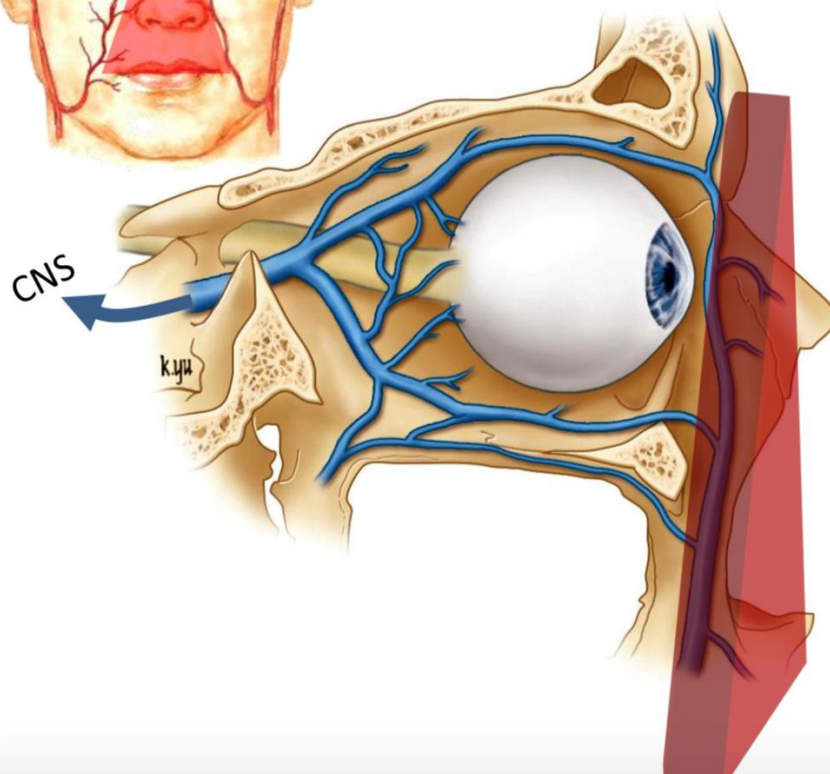
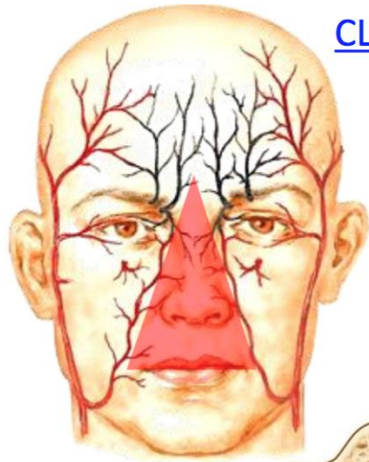
- Less common
- Older population
- Hypertension/Atherosclerotic disease
- More severe



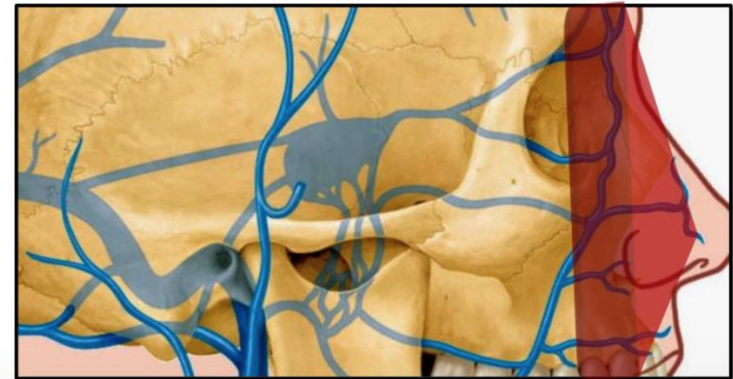


CLINICAL CONCERN:  
DANGER TRIANGLE of face

Infections can be carried to CNS  
via valve-less veins of face

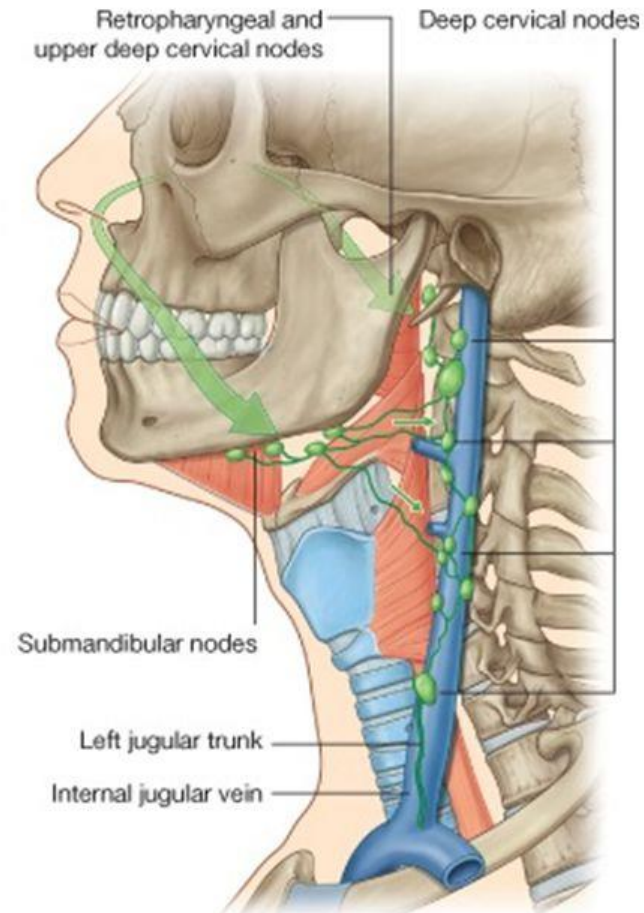


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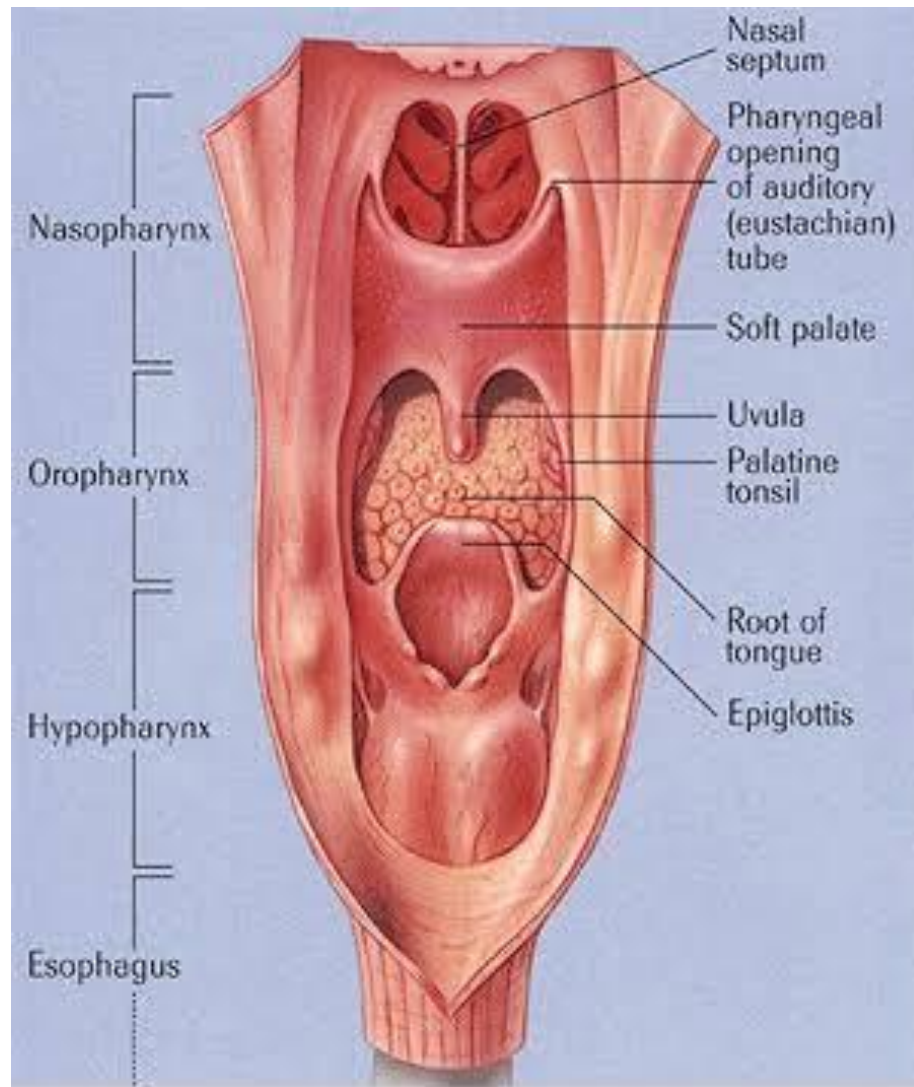
# Lymph Drainage of the Nasal Cavity

**Lymph vessels** draining the vestibule, end in submandibular nodes. The rest of nasal cavity is drained to upper deep cervical nodes.

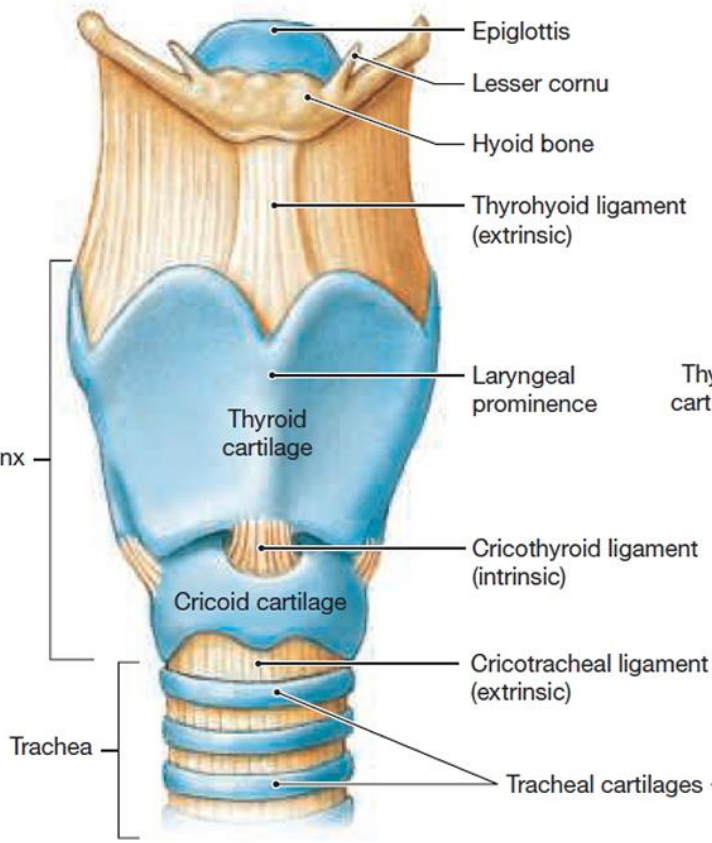




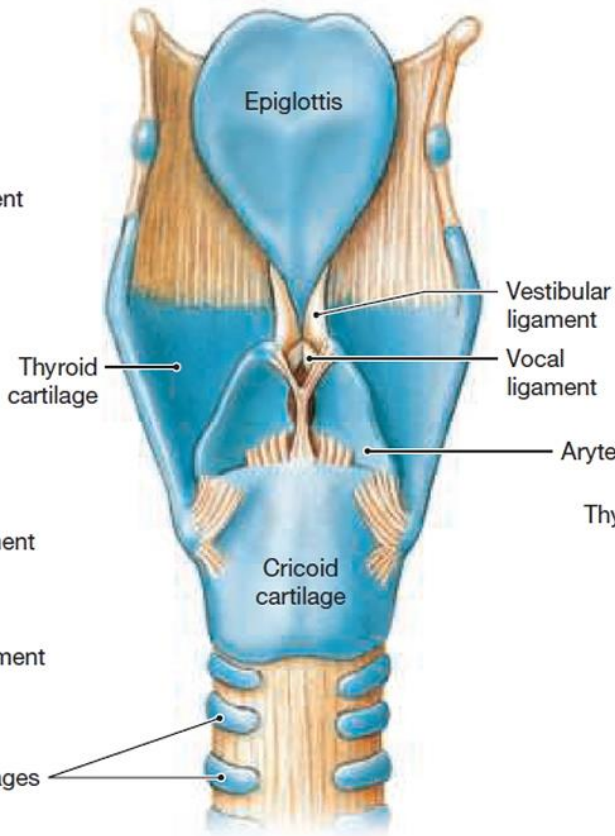
# Pharynx



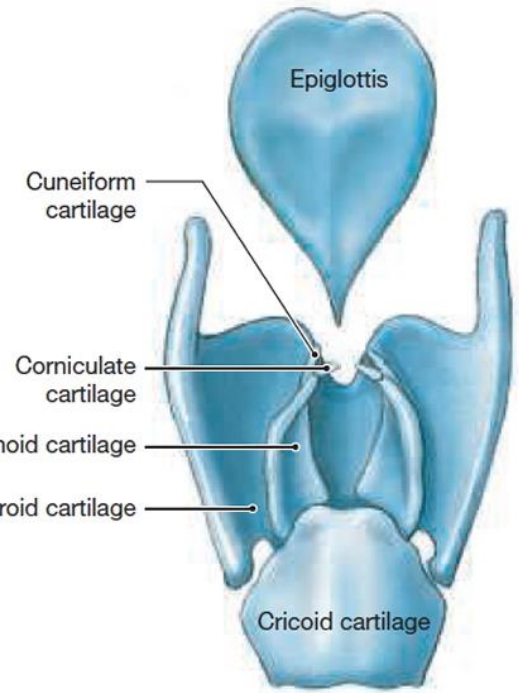
## Anatomy of the Larynx



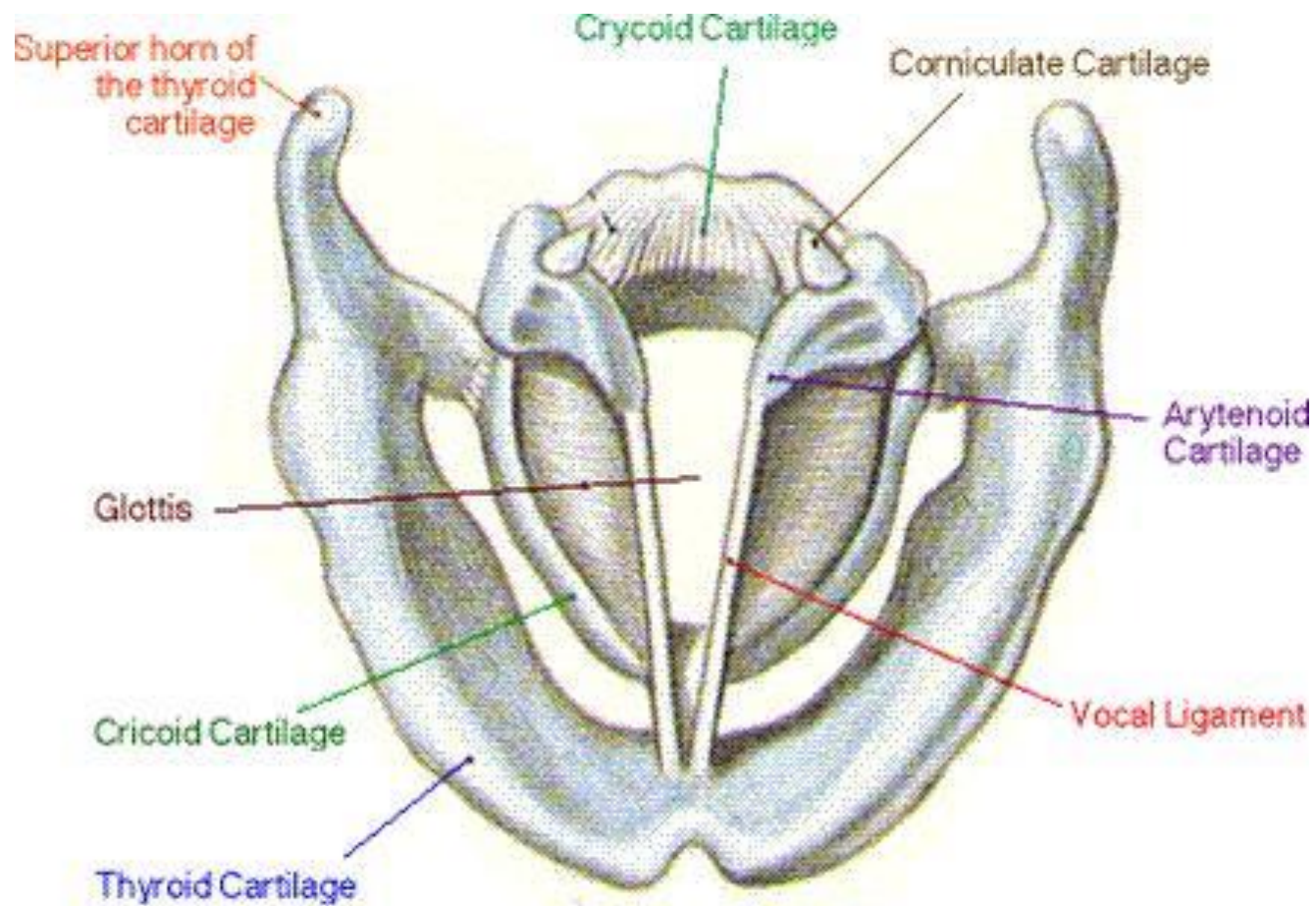
**a** Anterior view of the intact larynx



**b** Posterior view of the intact larynx



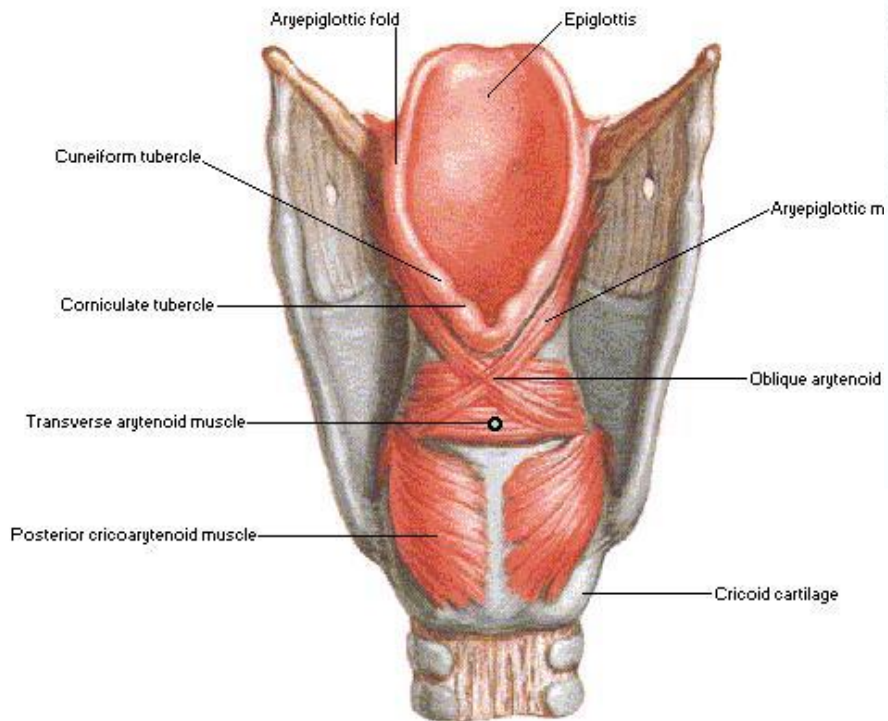
**c** Posterior view showing the relationships among the individual laryngeal cartilages



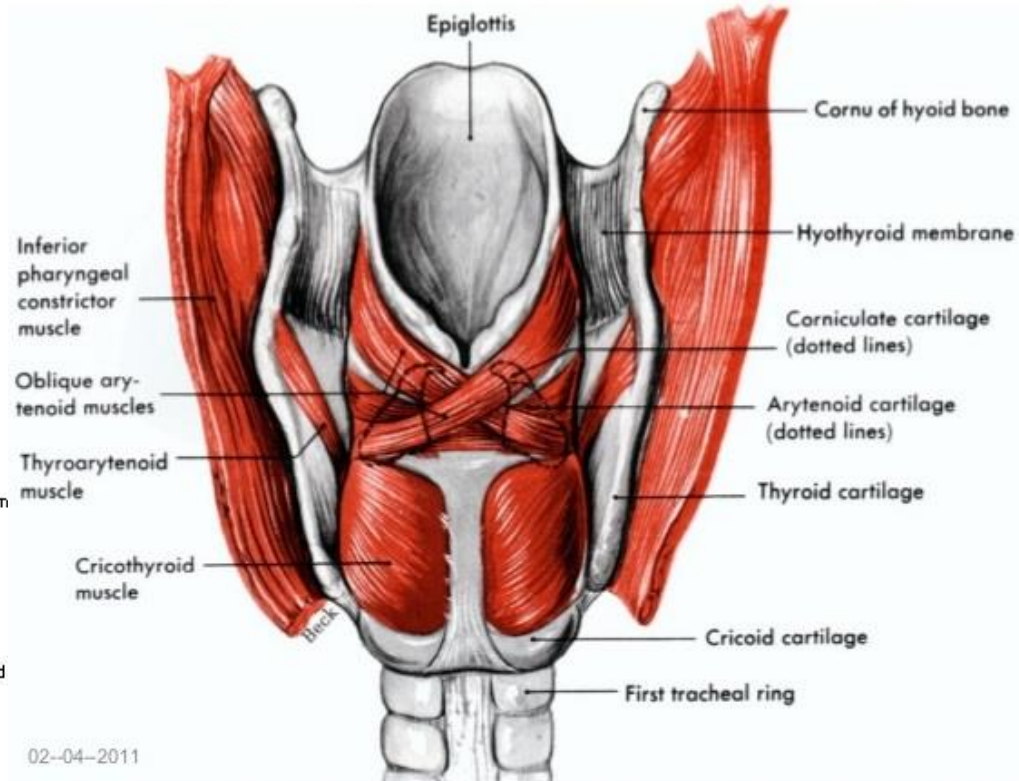
**The Larynx: viewed from above**

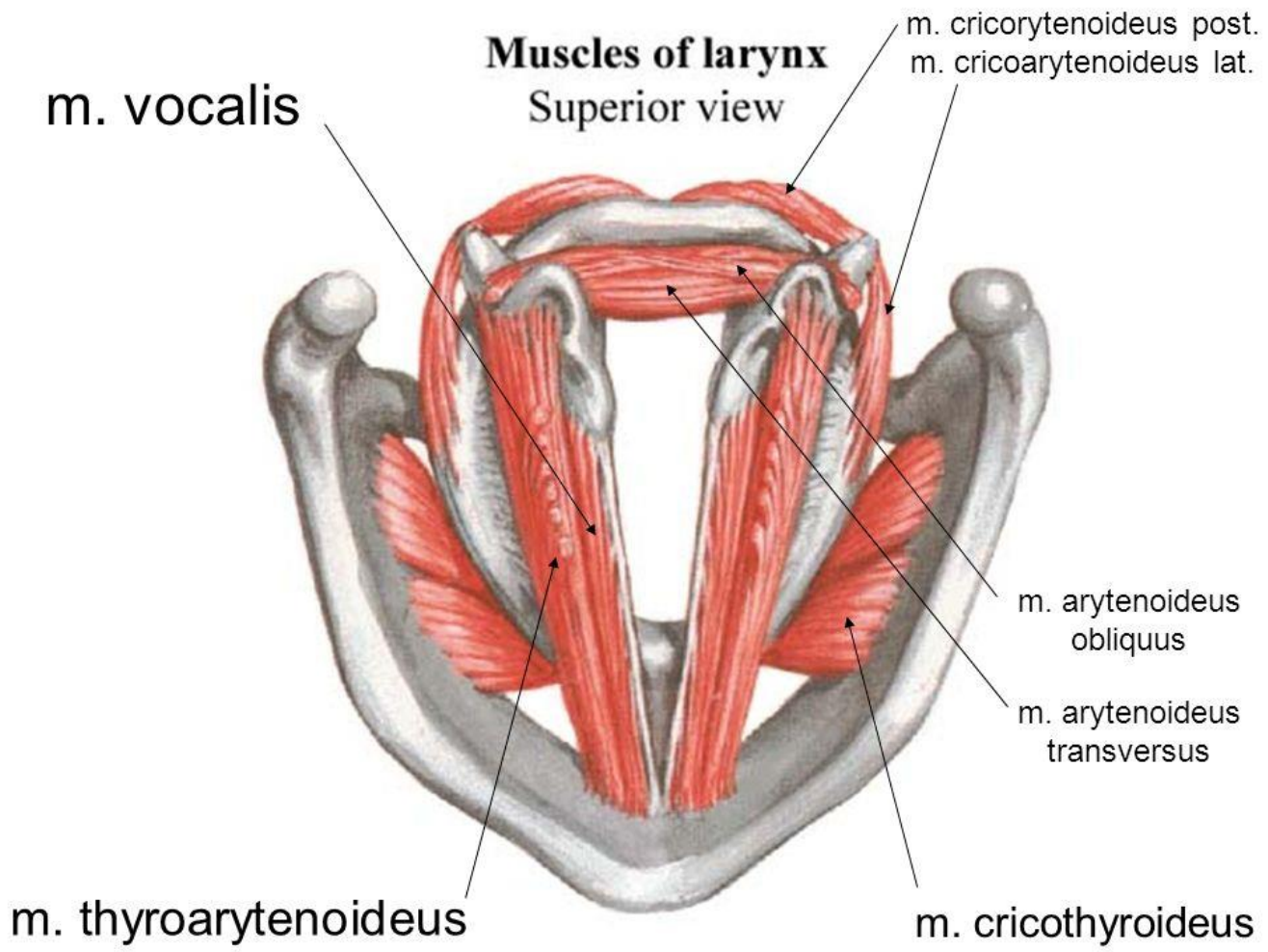


## Intrinsic Muscles of Larynx Posterior View

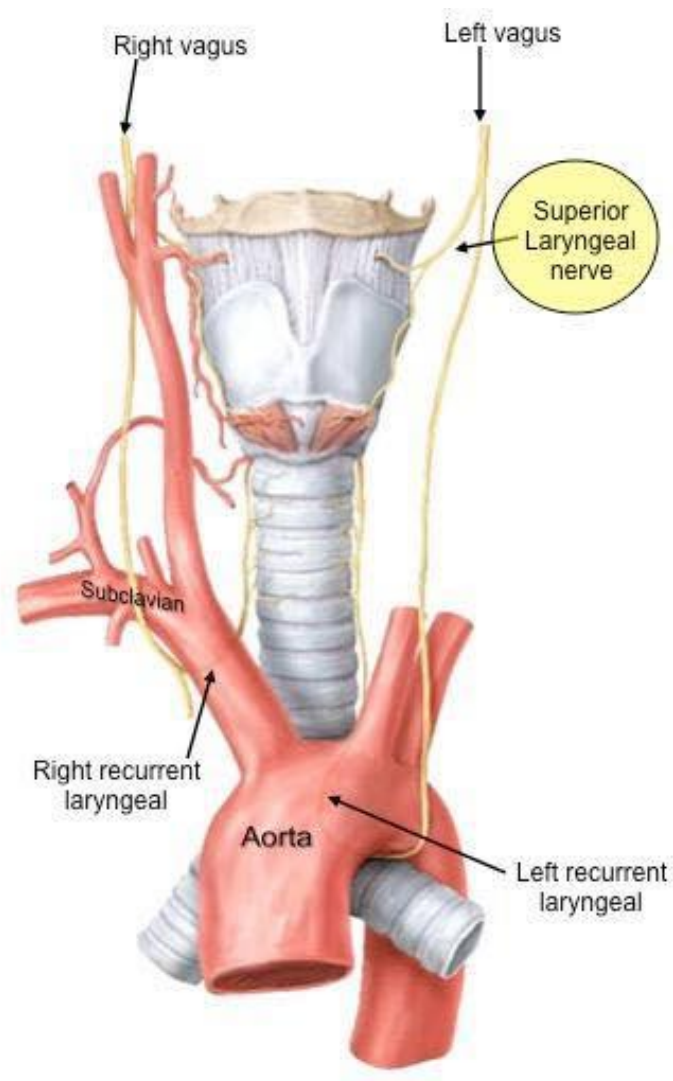
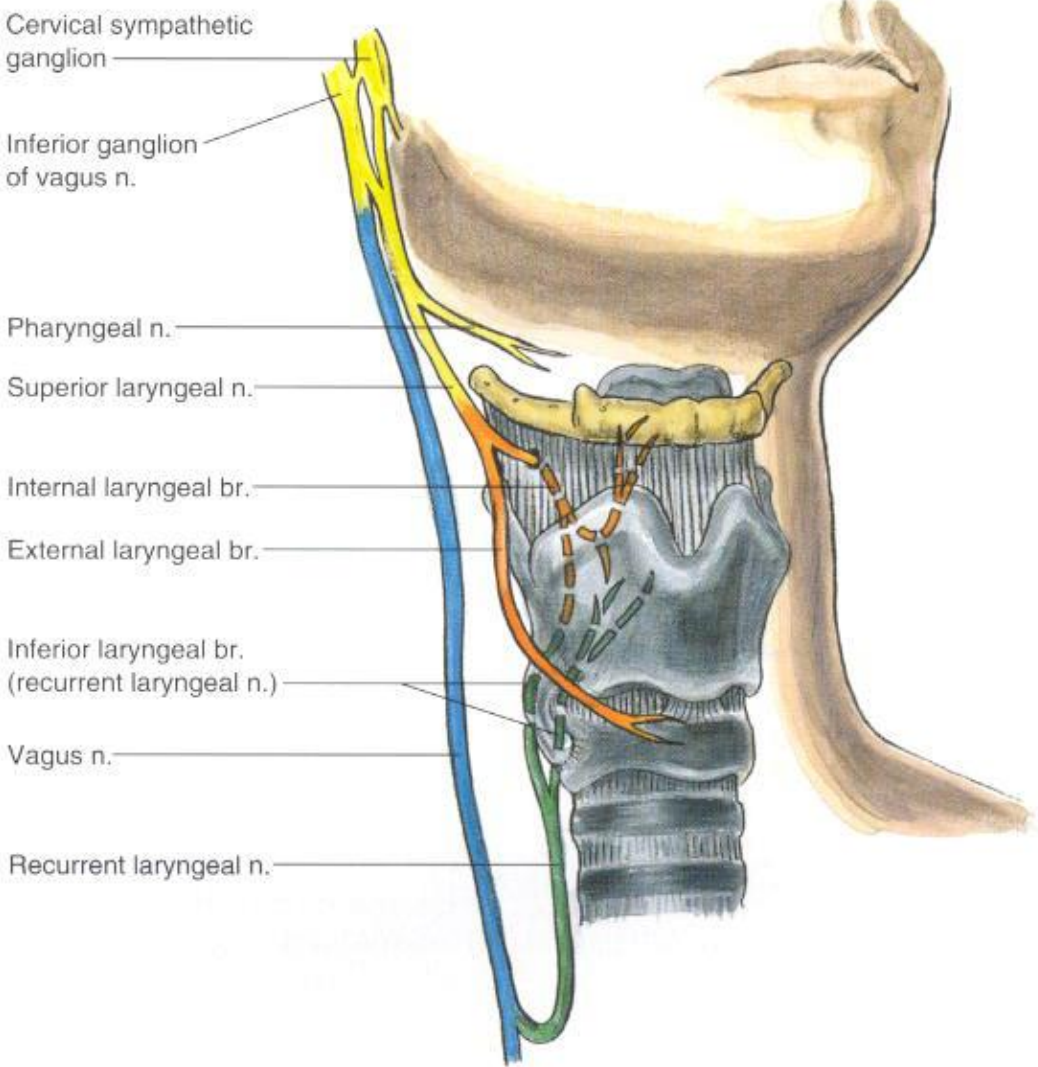


## INTRINSIC MUSCLE OF LARYNX

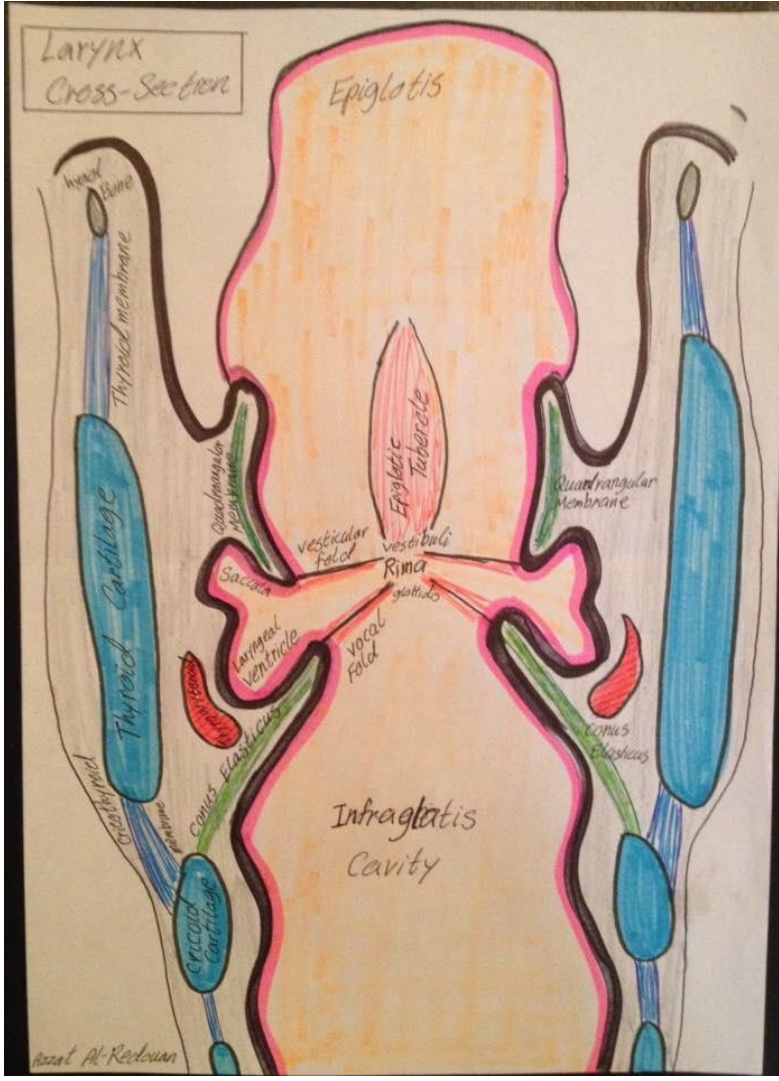


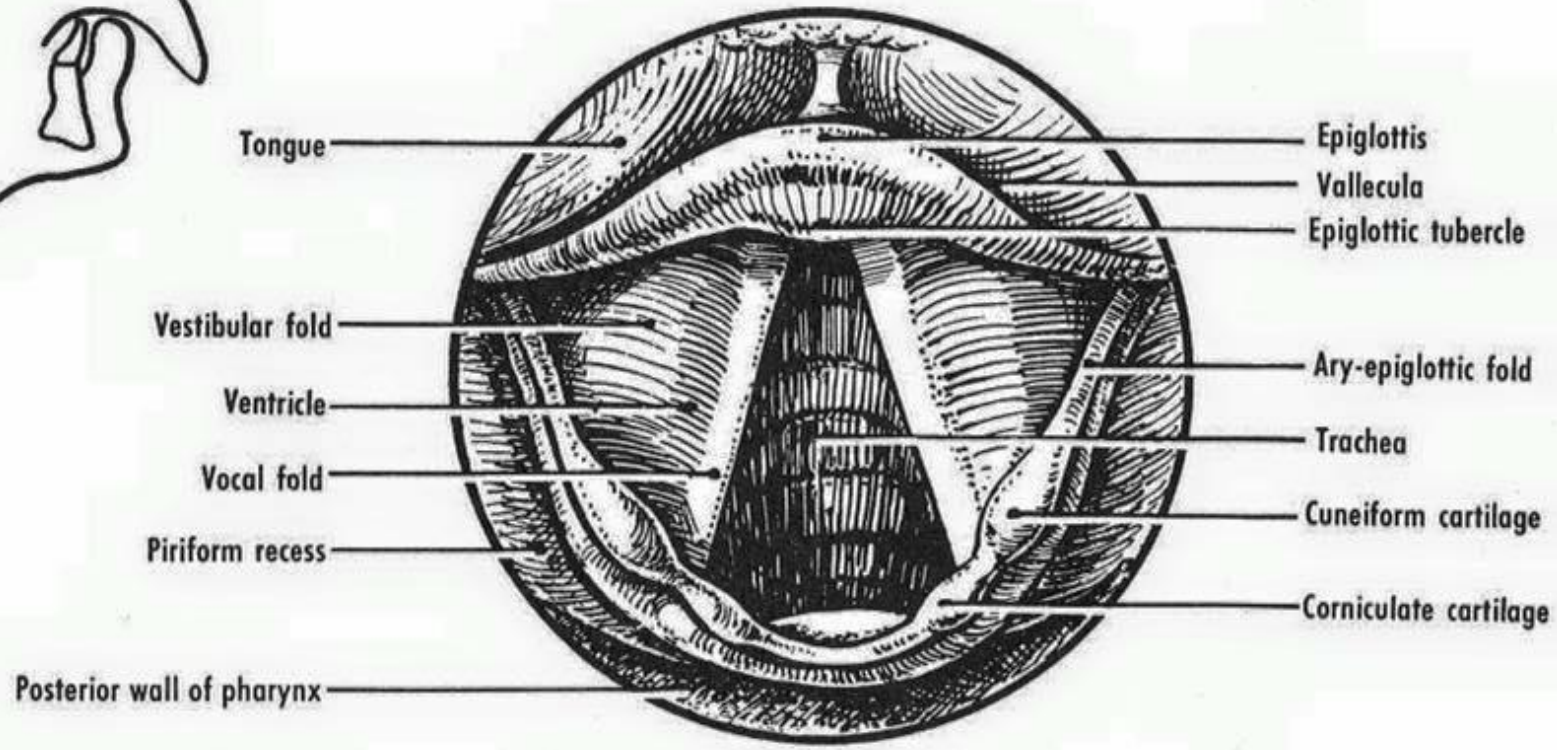
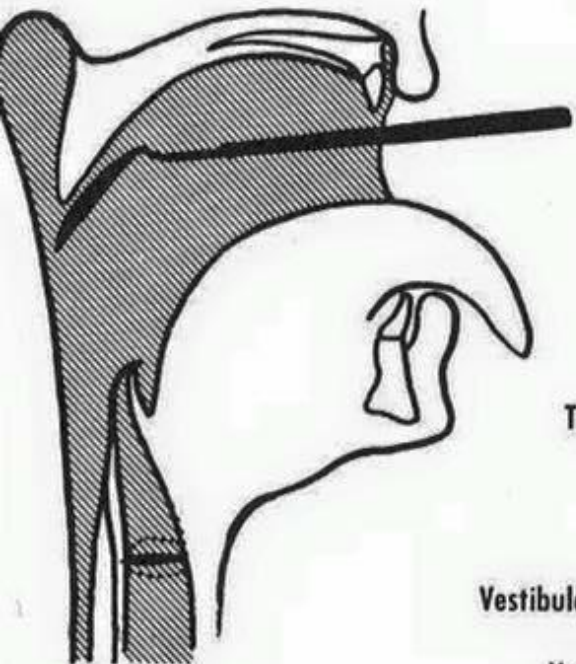






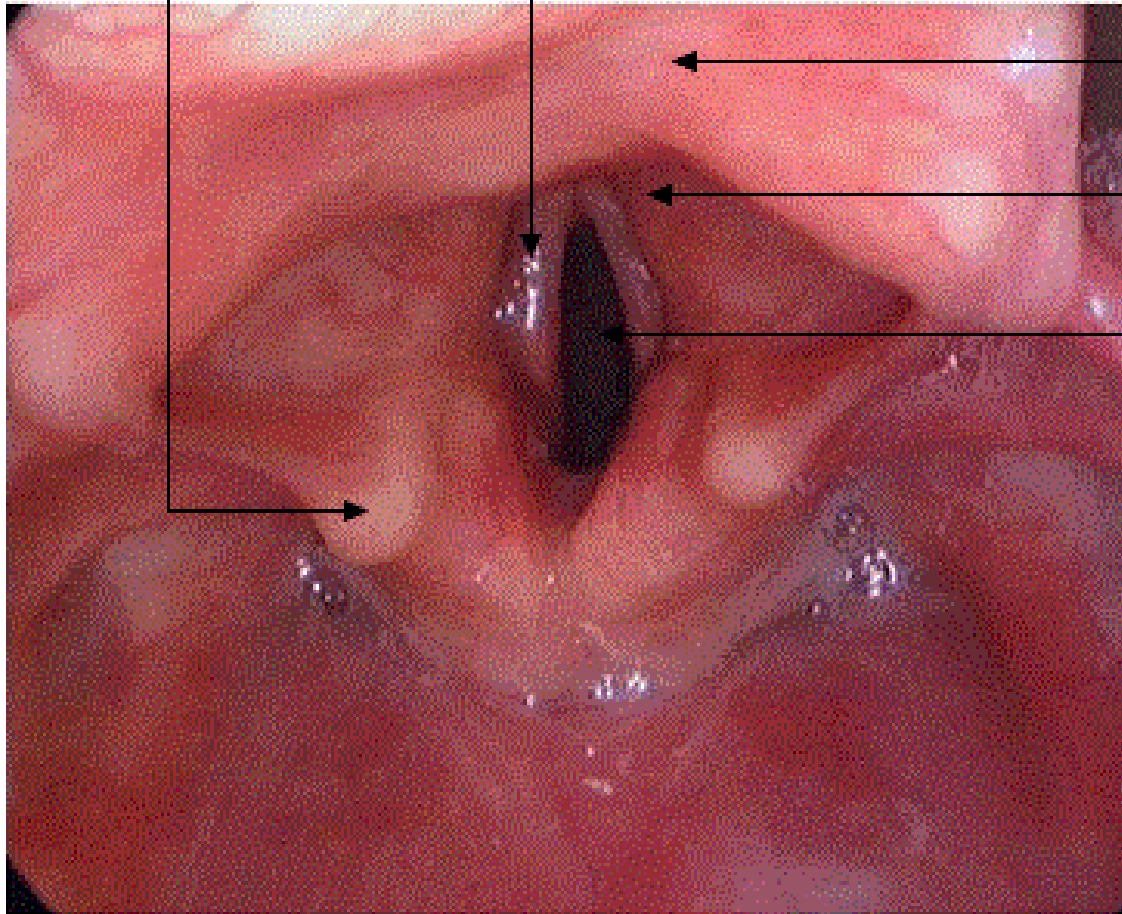
Larynx  
Cross-Section





Arytenoid complex

True vocal cords

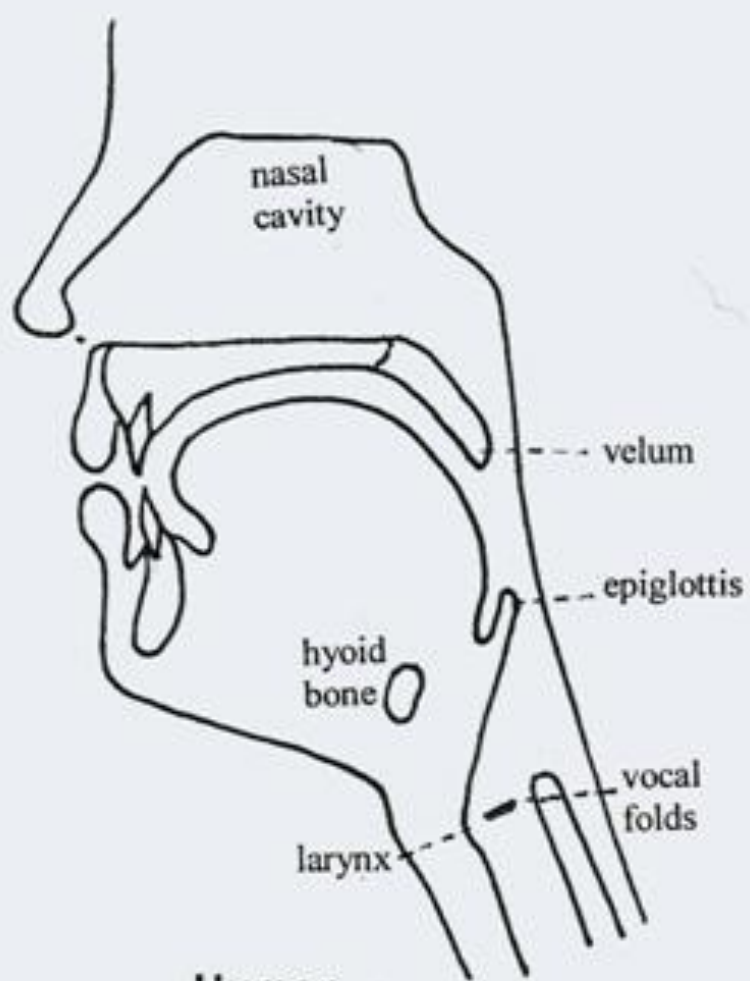


Undersurface of the epiglottis

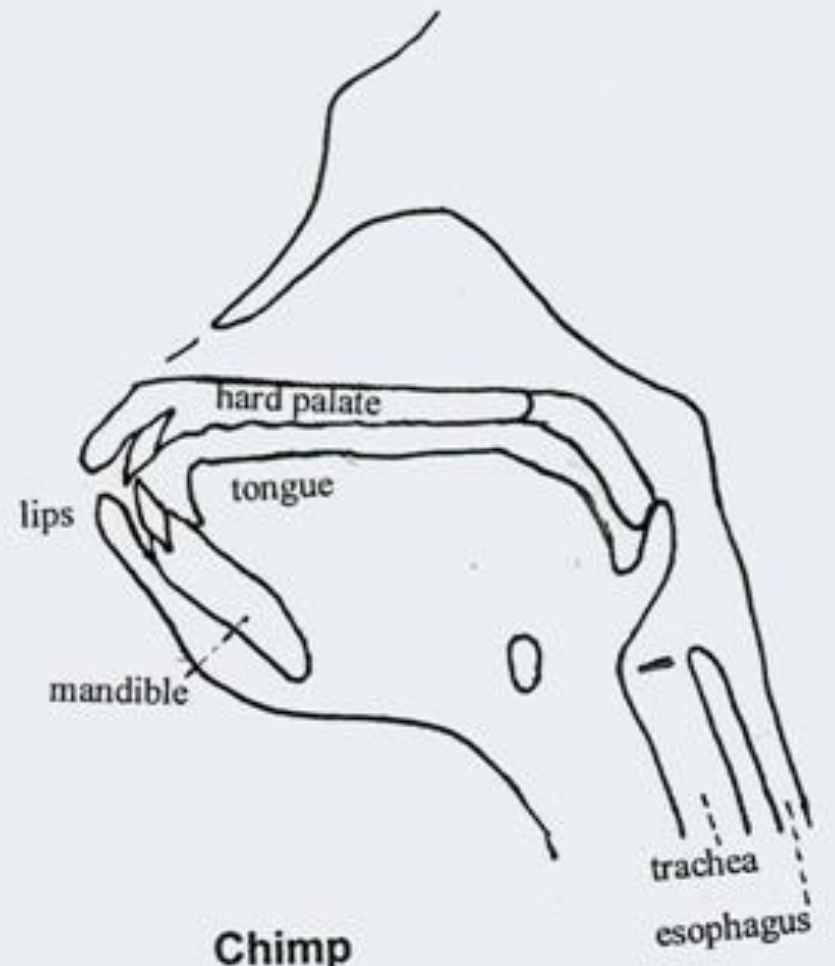
False vocal cords, vestibular folds

Glottis

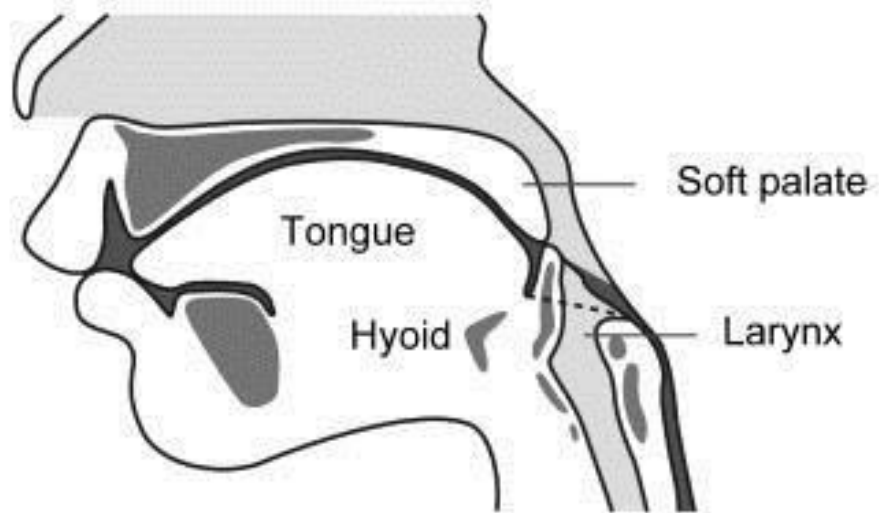




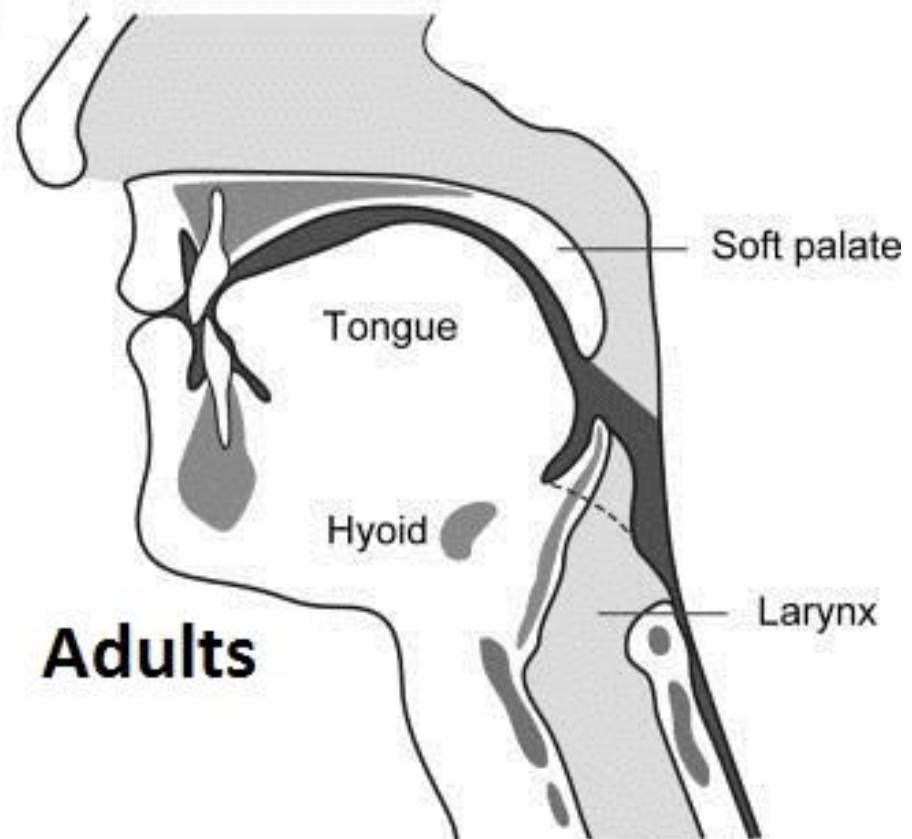
**Human**



**Chimp**

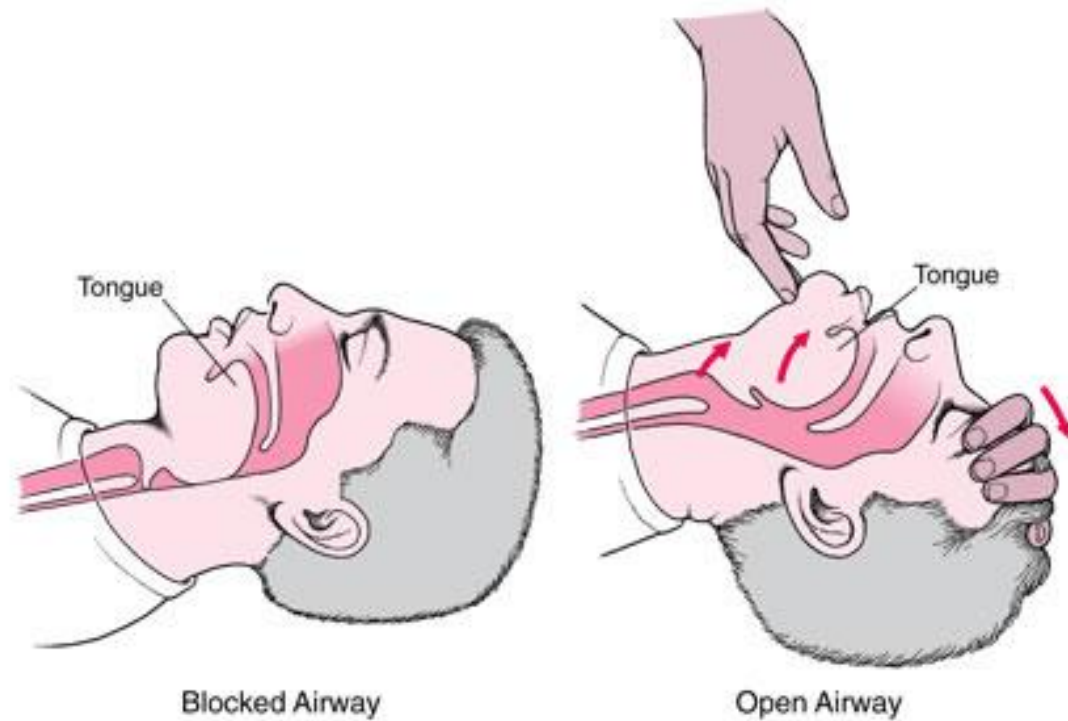
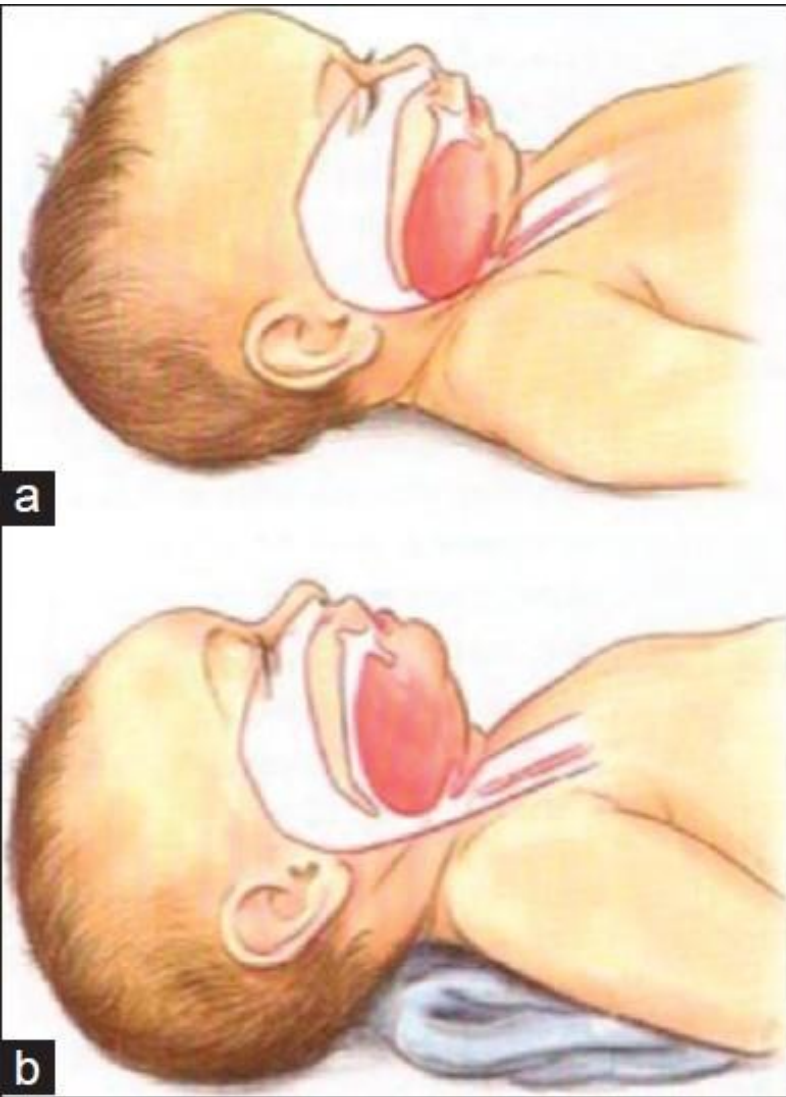


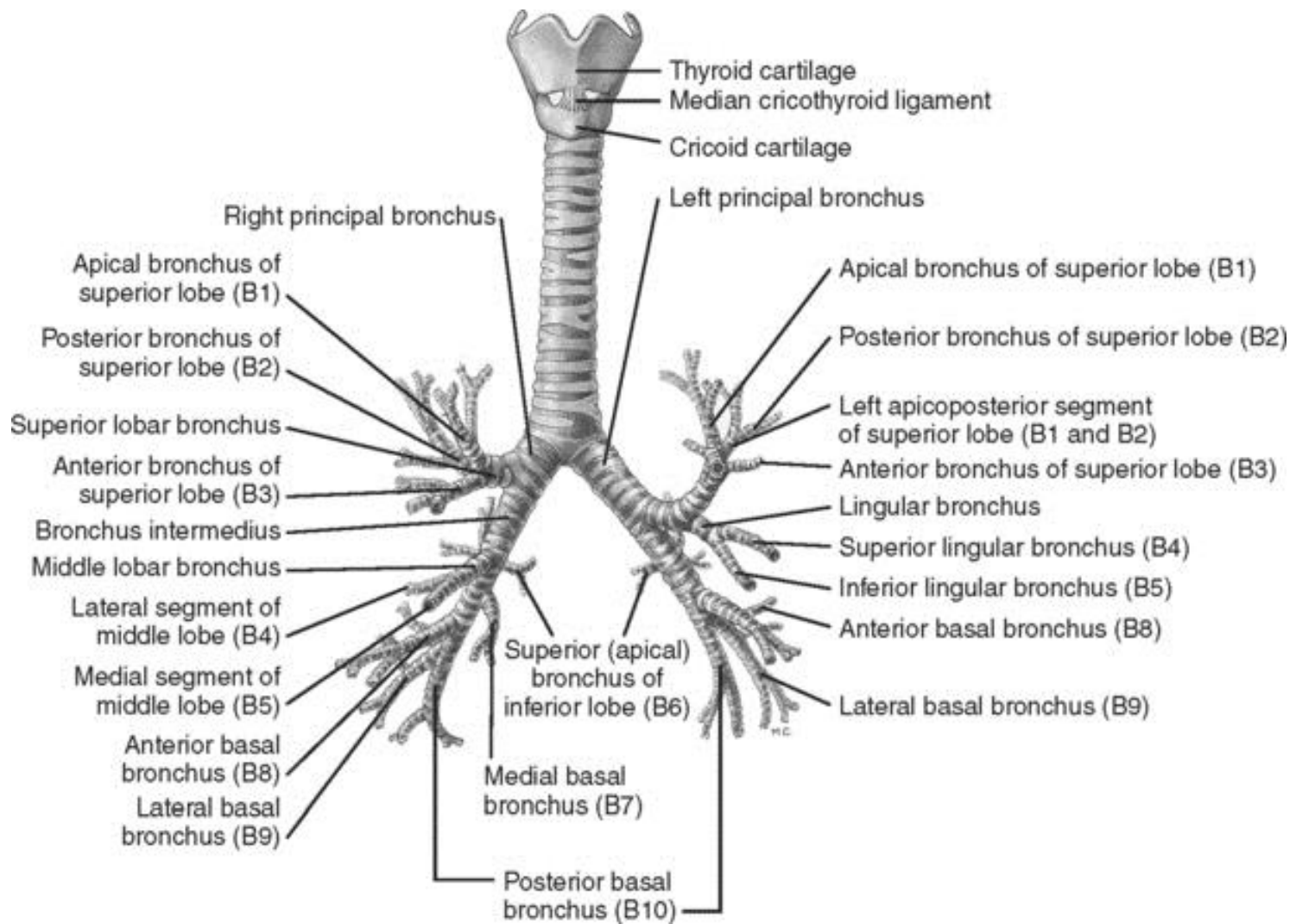
**Infants**



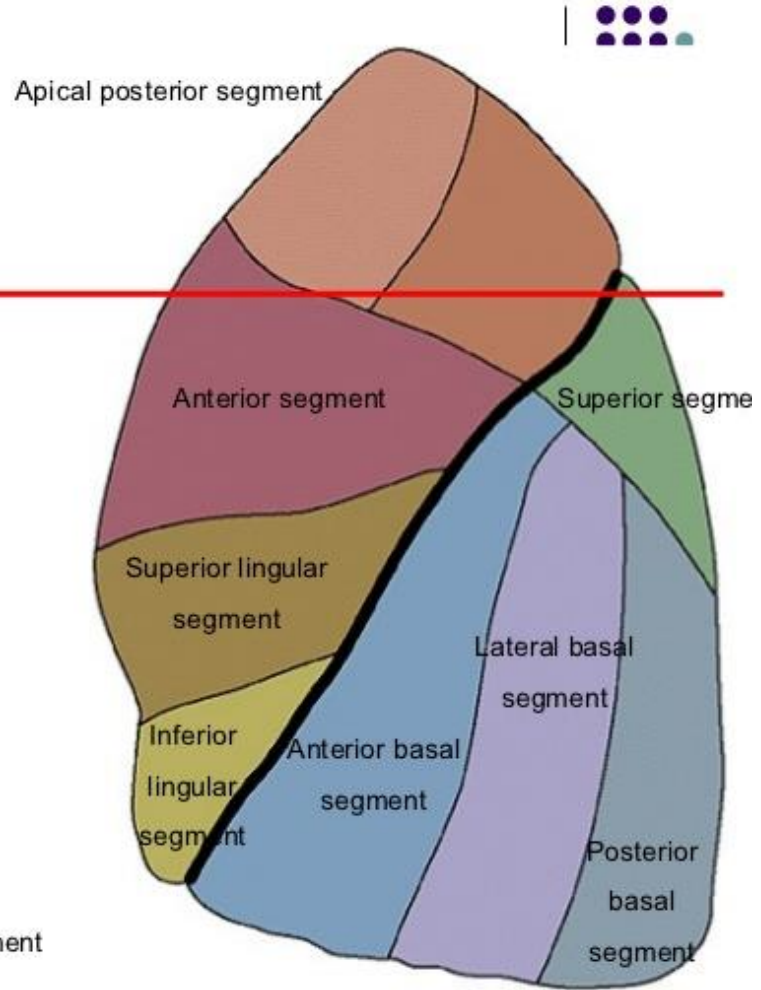
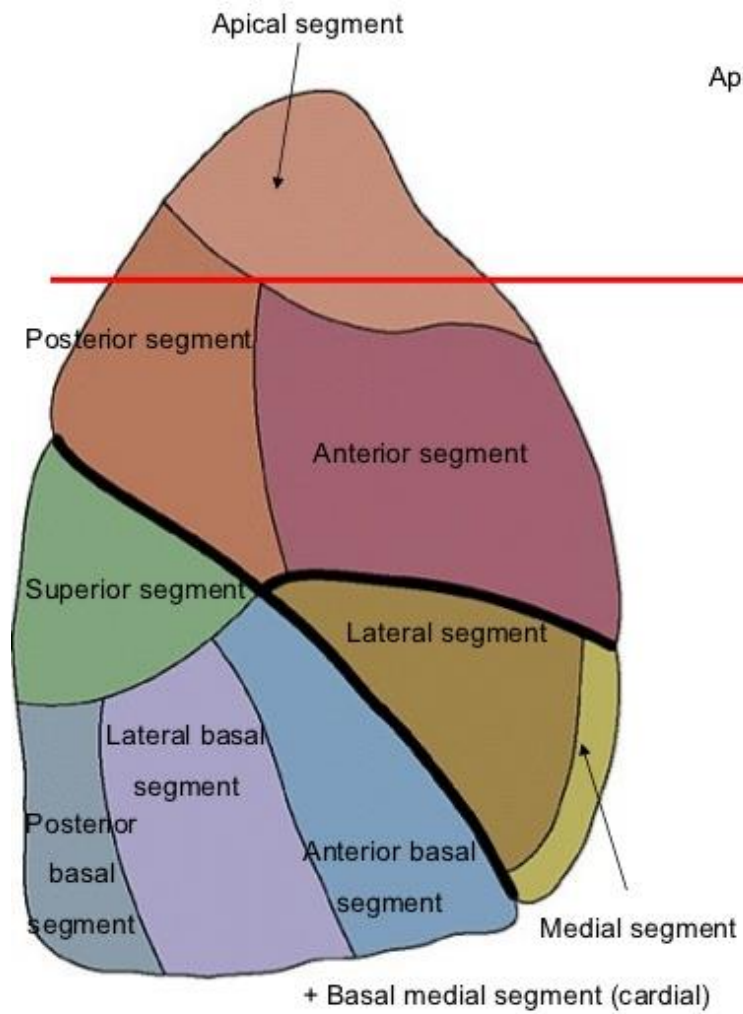
**Adults**

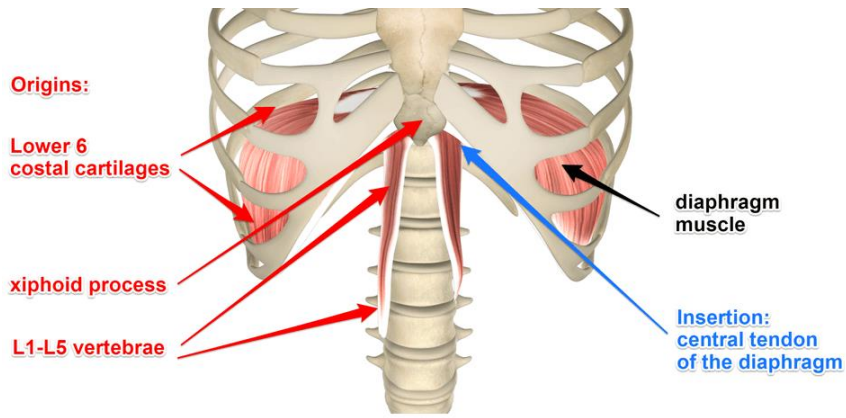
# First aid: Opening the airways- Infants Vs ADULTS





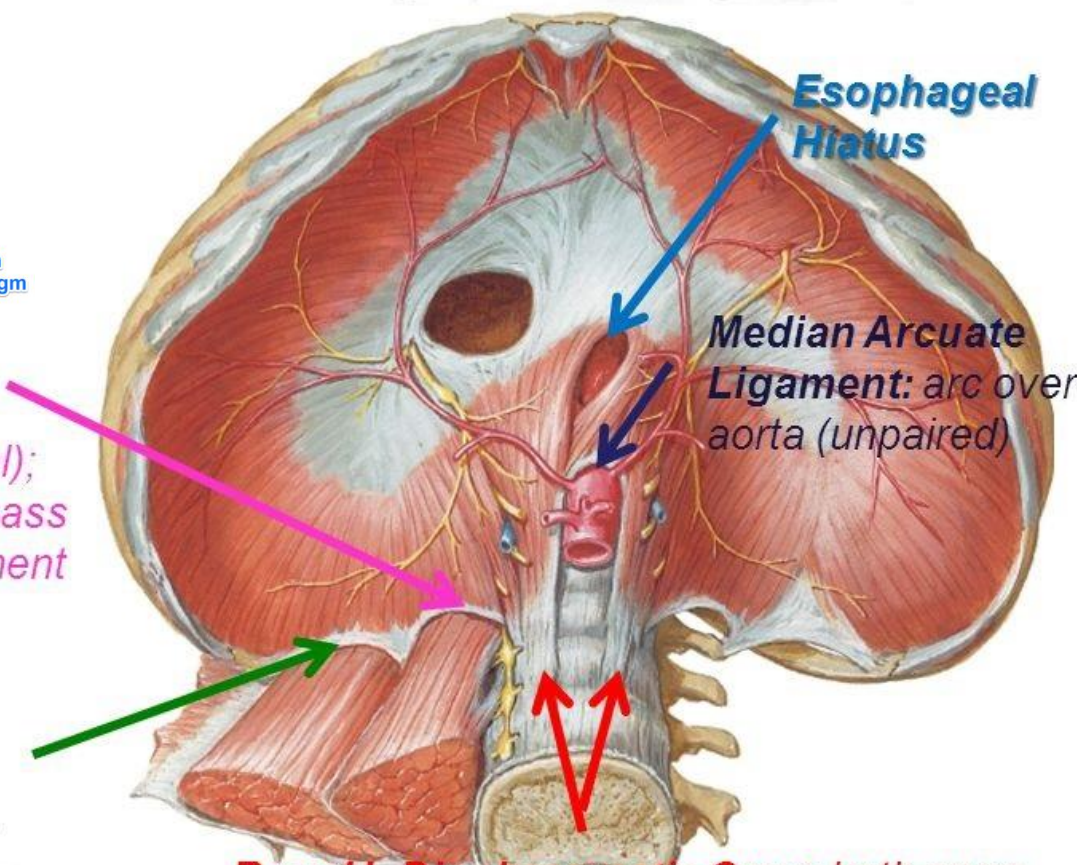






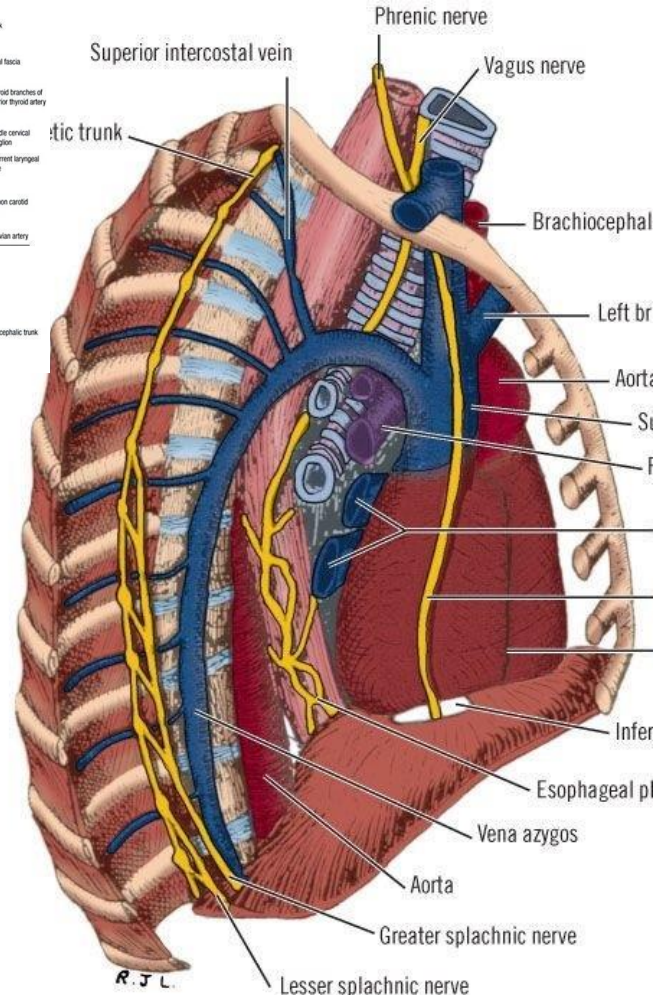
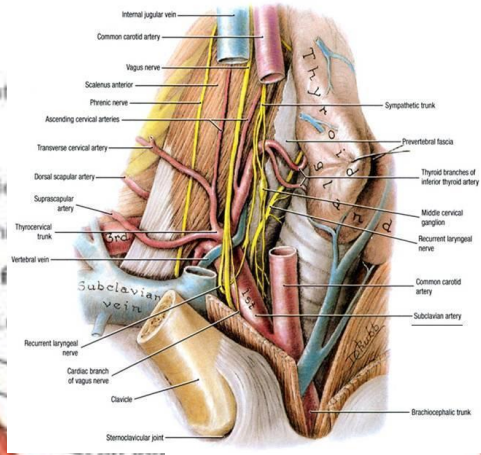
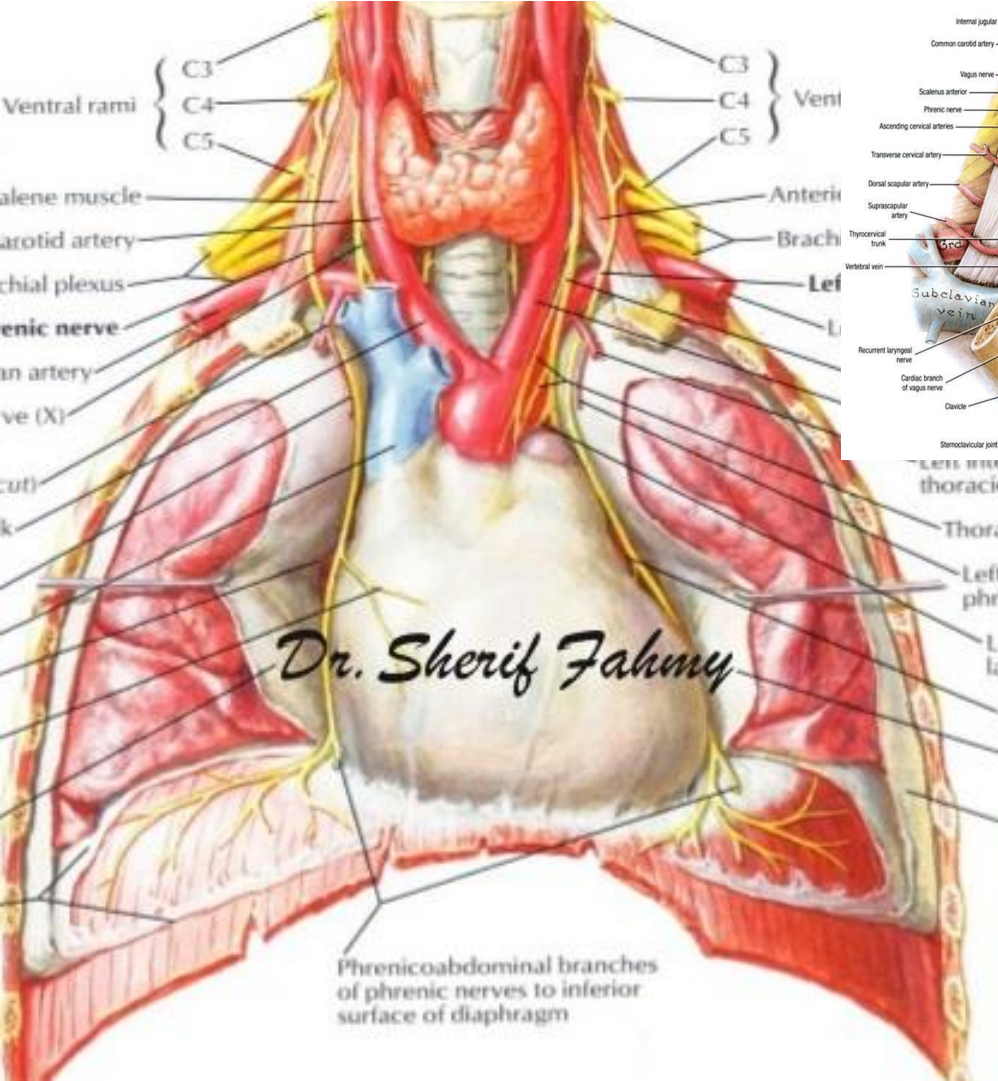
**Medial Arcuate Ligament:** arc over psoas major (bilateral); sympathetic chains pass posterior to this ligament

**Lateral Arcuate Ligament:** arc over quadratus lumborum (bilateral)



**R and L Diaphragmatic Crus:** both crura form aortic hiatus and median arcuate lig.; right crus forms esophageal hiatus

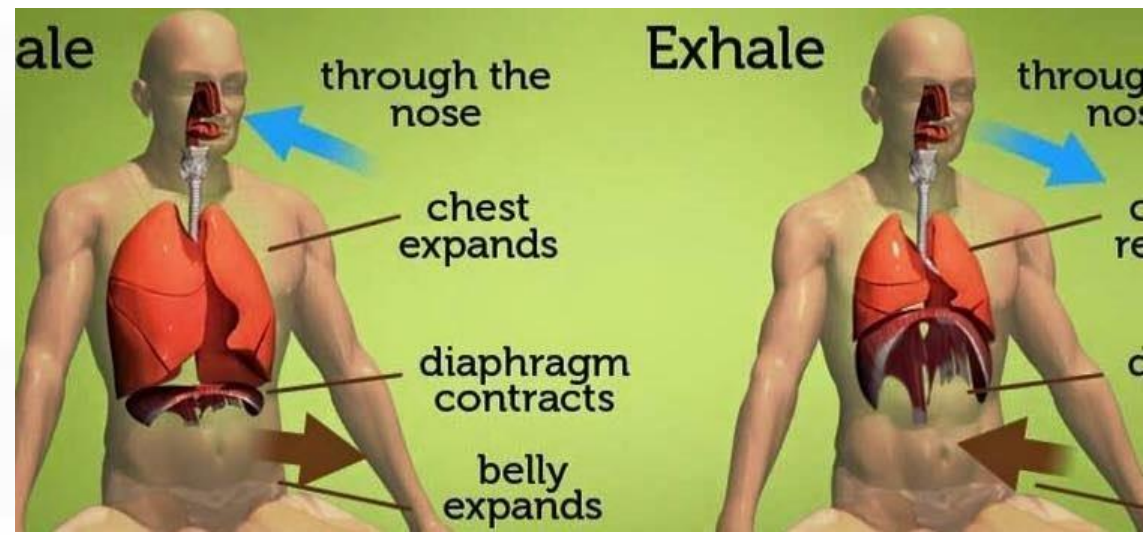






INHALING

EXHALING



Inhale

Exhale

through the nose

chest expands

diaphragm contracts

belly expands

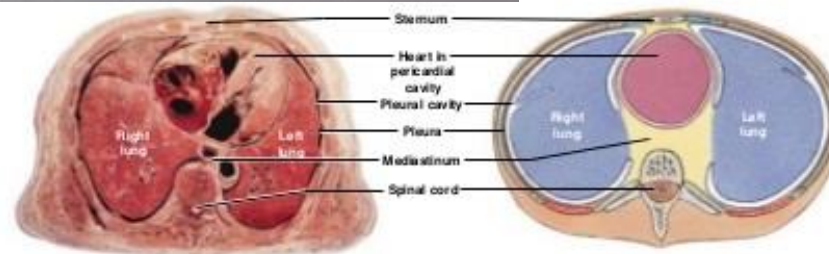
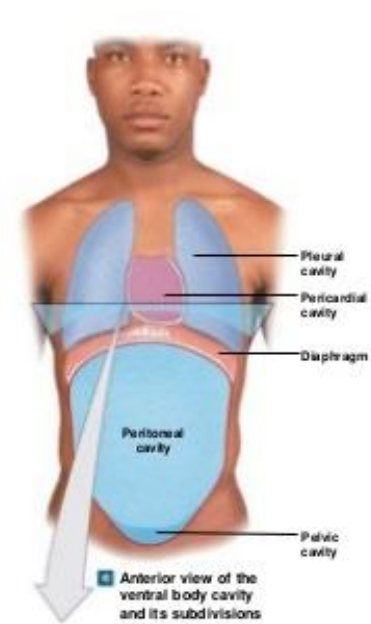
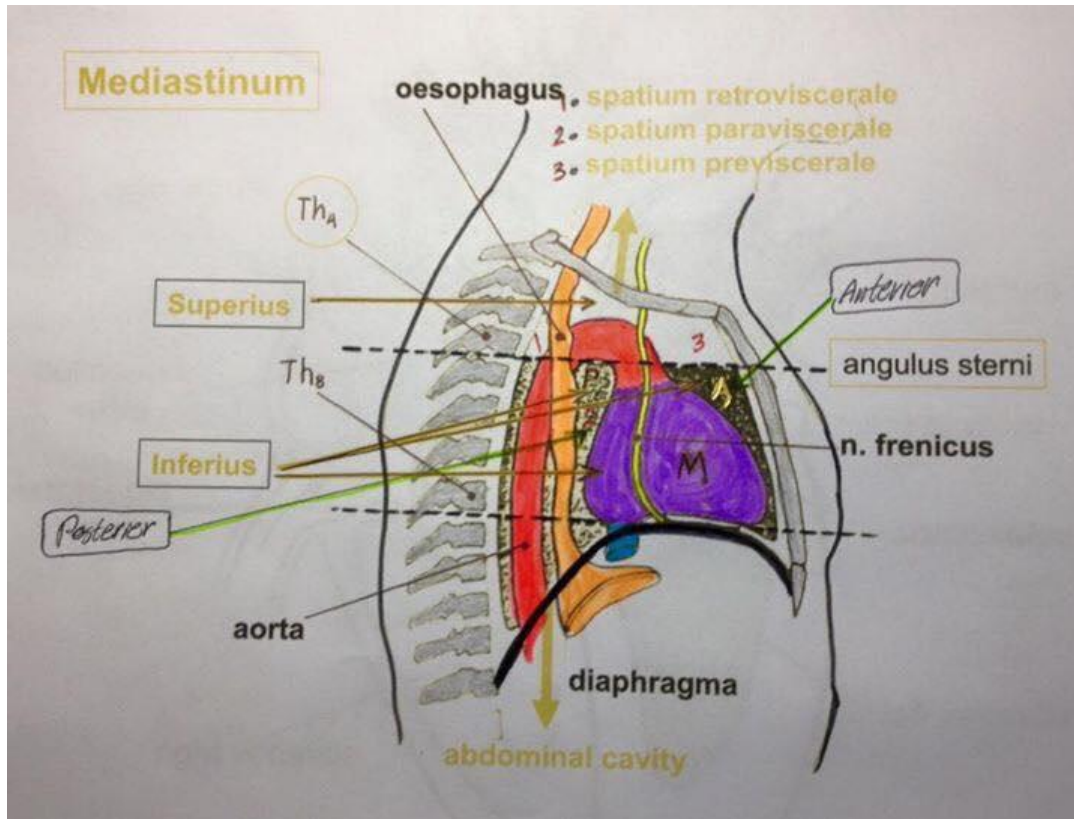
through the nose

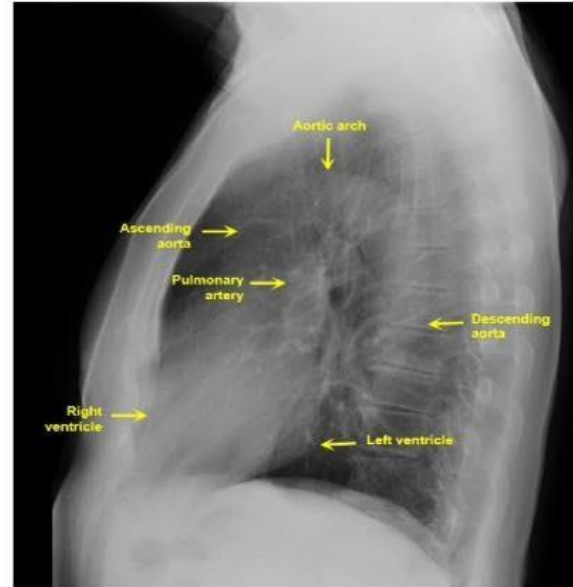
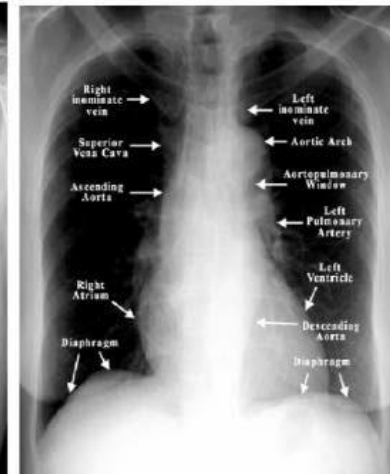
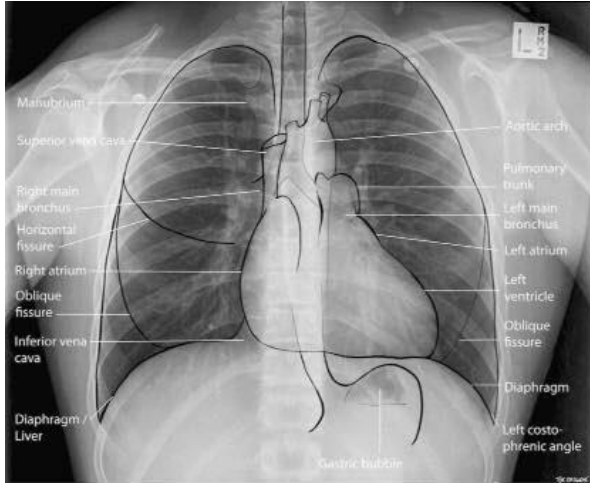
chest contracts

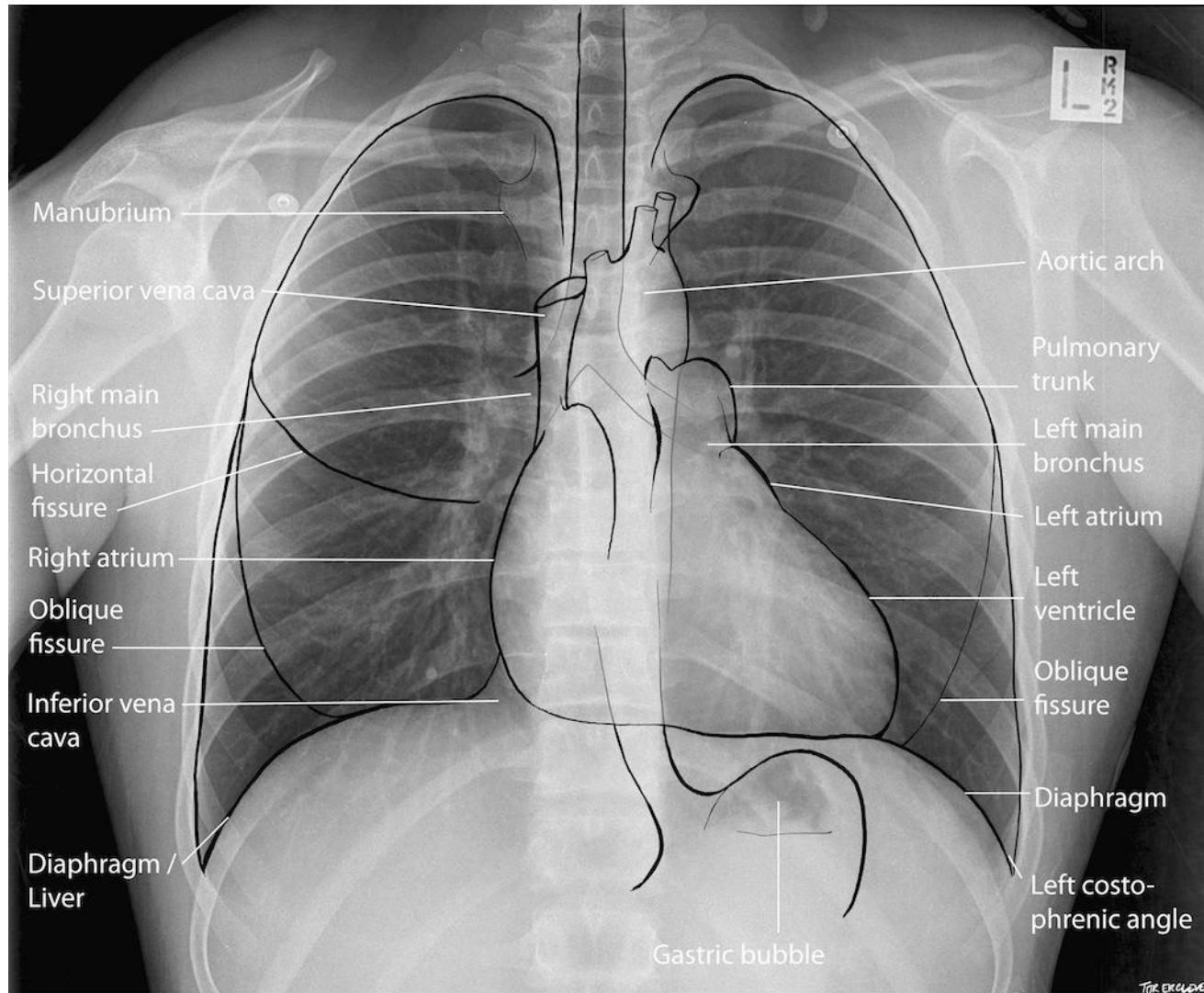
diaphragm relaxes

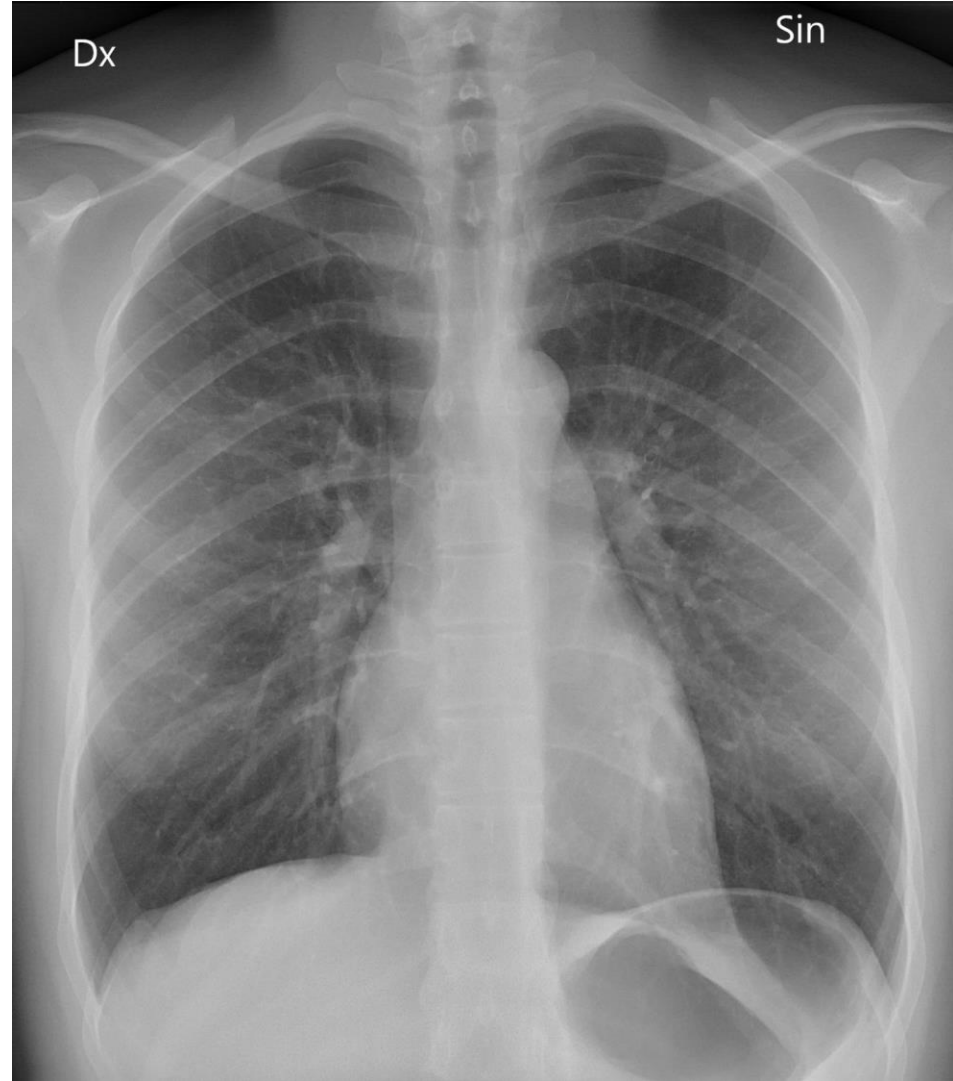
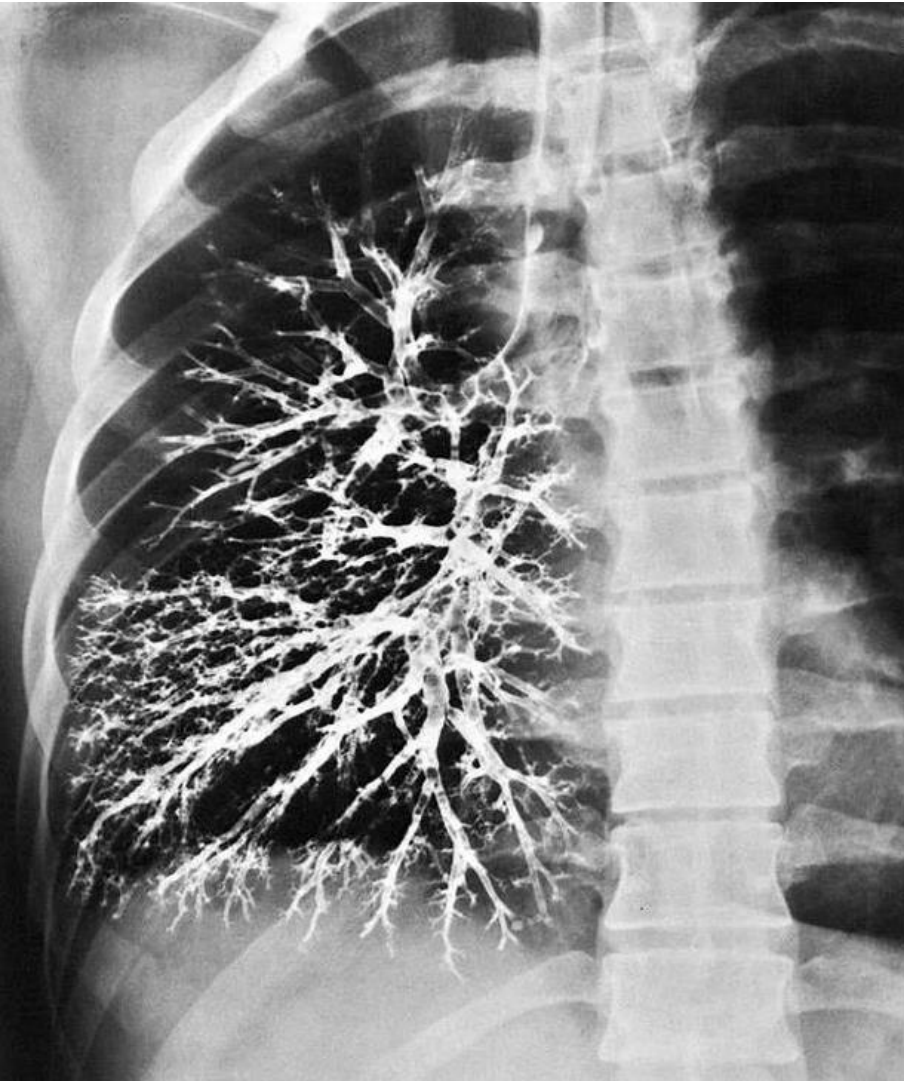
belly contracts





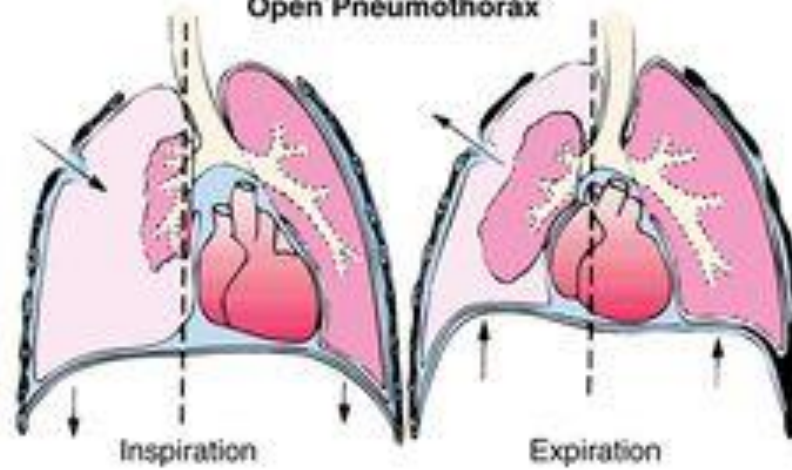








### Open Pneumothorax



### Tension Pneumothorax

