THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY

Section -II - No. 28

HEAD AND NECK. PHARYNX—No. 3.

LATERAL RELATIONS OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PHARYNX VIEWED FROM BEHIND.

spread out and are inserted mainly into the upper and posterior borders of the thyroid cartilage.

The glosso-pharyngeal nerve has an intimate relation to this muscle and winds round its lower border to gain the side wall of the pharynx.

Vessels. The relations of the side wall of the pharynx are of special importance in connection with operations on the tonsil. The internal carotid artery has been removed. It lay at some distance from the side wall, and is only in dangerous proximity when it is tortuous. The ascending pharyngeal artery has been cut short, and is not in such immediate relation as some other vessels, and especially the ascending palatine branch of the facial artery, which is seen ascending in contact with the superior constrictor muscle. It passes between the stylo-pharyngeus and the stylo-glossus muscles and then it turns inwards to the soft palate. The other vessel is the facial artery itself, especially when it is at all tortuous. As is well shown, this vessel at its origin is in very close relation to the lower part of the tonsil, and may be wounded in the removal of that structure.

Nasal septum.
Eustachian cushion.
Levator palati muscle.
Azygos uvulæ muscle.
Palato-pharyngeus muscle.
Middle constrictor muscle.
Stylo-pharyngeus muscle.
Stylo-hyoid muscle.

The figures indicate:---

9. Tensor palati muscle.
10. Inferior maxillary nerve.
11. Sterno-mastoid muscle.
12. Internal jugular vein.
13. External carotid, with origin of occipital artery from the outer and lingual and facial arteries from the inner side.
14. Facial nerve (pin).

 15. Inferior palatine artery.
16. Digastric muscle, and hypoglossal nerve (divided).
17. External pterygoid muscle.
18. Stylo-mastoid artery.
19. Ascending pharyngeal artery.
20. Tonsil.

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