

Joseph V. F. Clay

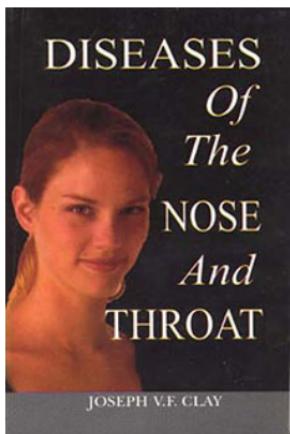
Diseases of Nose & Throat

Reading excerpt

Diseases of Nose & Throat

of Joseph V. F. Clay

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CHAPTER I

ANATOMY OF THE NOSE

The nose is divided into an external portion, presenting as a part of the face, and an internal part, divided into two chambers by a medially placed septum or partition.

The *external nose* consists of a bony and cartilaginous arch, covered with muscle fibers, periosteum, perichondrium, and integument. The external bony arch is formed by the articulation of the nasal bones, the nasal spine of the frontal bone, and the nasal processes of the maxillary bones. The cartilaginous portion consists of two lateral plates divided into superior and inferior portions and three sesamoid cartilages on either side bound together by connective tissue. The cartilaginous septum occupies a median position. (See Plate I.)

The *internal nose* is divided into two parts or chambers by the median placed septum and each half presents a vestibule and nasal fossa. The vestibule is the space just inside of the nose which, under normal conditions, is patulous and contains numerous hairs. (See Plate II.)

The *nasal septum* extends from the base of the skull above to the upper surface of the hard palate below, and from the sphenoid posteriorly to the vestibule anteriorly. It is formed by the crest of the sphenoid, crest of the nasal bones, nasal spine of the frontal bone, perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer and the median crest formed by the apposition of the

palatine plates of the superior maxillary bones, the horizontal plates of the palatine bones and a quadrilateral shaped cartilage. It is seldom perfectly straight but inclines to one side or the other. (See Plate III.)

The *nasal fossa?* (See Plates IV and V), one on either side of the nose, present for consideration a roof, a lateral or outer wall, a median wall, and a floor. They communicate anteriorly with the exterior through

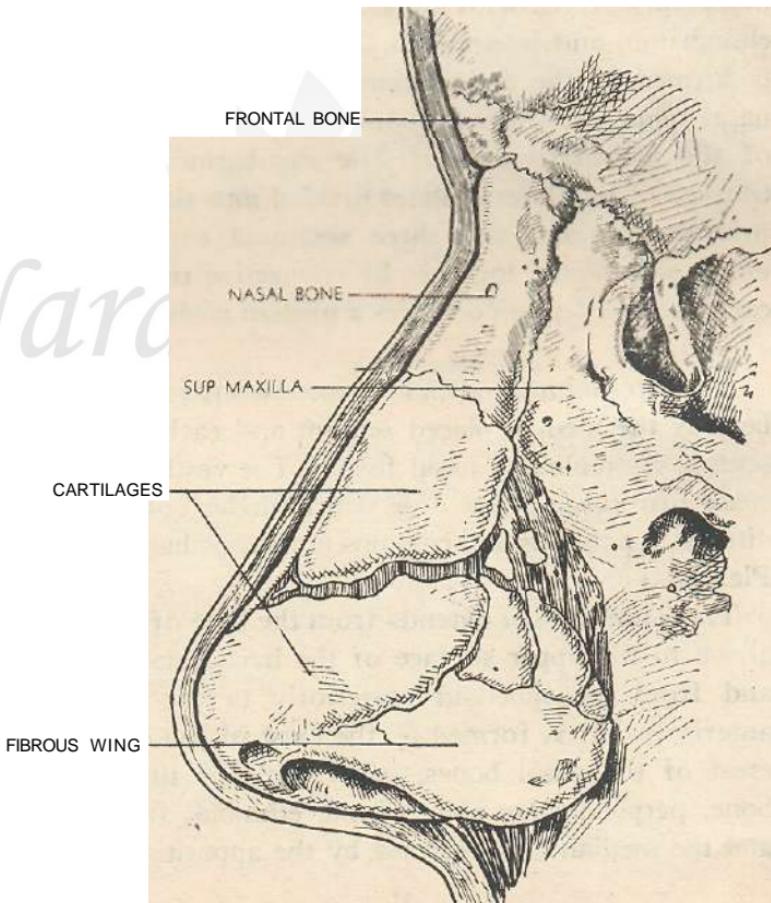


PLATE I—External Nose

from the posterior border and outer surface of one arytenoid cartilage to its fellow of the opposite side; some of its fibers also pass into the neighboring muscles—the thyroarytenoid, arytenoepiglottic and lateral cricoarytenoid. It is innervated by the superior and recurrent laryngeal nerve. The action of its transverse and oblique fibers closes the posterior portion of the glottis.

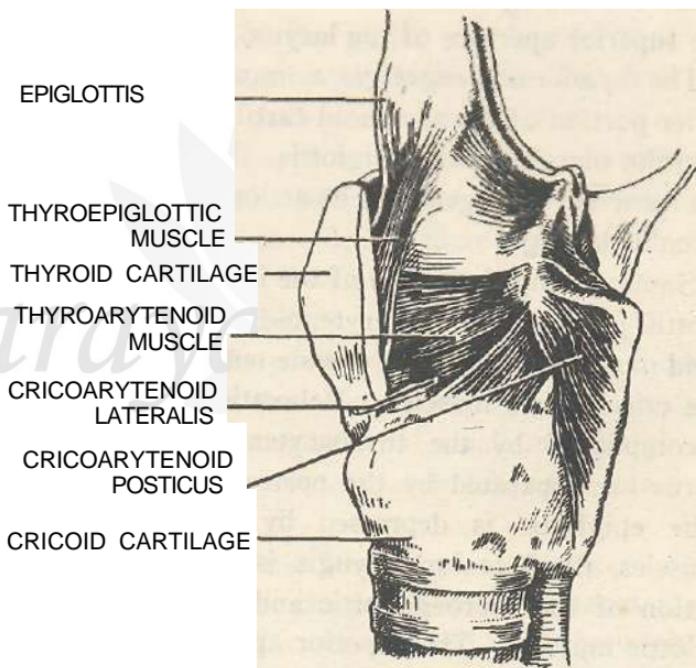
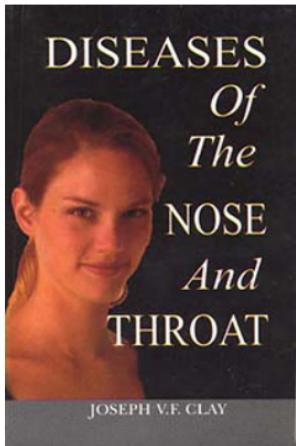


PLATE XVII—*Lateral View of Larynx*
(Modified from Denver)

The epiglottis is supplied with three paired, double-acting muscles which are innervated by the recurrent laryngeal nerve. These muscles are:

The *thyroepiglottic* muscle arises from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage and is inserted into the



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