

تشریح النتوء الحلمى للجمجمة بالإشارة إلى حاجز كورنر وتطبيقاته الإكلينيكية

رسالة مقدمة من
الطبيبة/ رضوى ممدوح الصبان
بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير فى علم التشريح

تحت إشراف
الأستاذ الدكتور/ كريمان محمد الجوهري
أستاذ ورئيس قسم التشريح
كلية الطب - جامعة عين شمس

الأستاذ الدكتور/ ابتسام أحمد بهى الدين
أستاذ علم التشريح والأجنة
كلية الطب - جامعة عين شمس

الأستاذ الدكتور/ محمد عبد العظيم البجيرمى
أستاذ جراحة الأذن والأنف والحنجرة
كلية الطب - جامعة عين شمس

كلية الطب
جامعة عين شمس
٢٠٠٨

Anatomy of the mastoid process with reference to Körner's septum and its clinical applications

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree in Anatomy

Presented by

Radwa Mamdouh El-Sabban

M.B., B.Ch.

Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

Under supervision of

Prof. Dr. Kariman Mohamed El-Gohary

Professor and Head of Anatomy Department

Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Ibtisam Ahmed Bahei Eldin

Professor of Anatomy

Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abdel Azim El-Begermy

Professor of Otolaryngology

Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University**

2008

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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سورة النحل

(٧٨)

Acknowledgment

*I would like to express my gratefulness and respect to **Prof. Dr. Kariman Mohamed El-Gohary**, Professor and Head of Anatomy Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her supervision, valuable remarks and suggestions that helped me throughout the whole work.*

*I would like also to express my deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Ibtisam Ahmed Bahei Eldin**, Professor of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her kind guidance, constant supervision, encouragement and advice throughout the whole work.*

*My profound thanks and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abdel Azim El Begermi**, Professor of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his endless patience and guidance, starting from the main idea till reaching the final goal. This work could not have reached its aim without his support.*

*Away from supervision I wish to express my thanks to **Prof. Dr. Kamal Asaad Ibrahim**, Professor and Head of Anatomy Department, Faculty of Medicine, October 6 University, for his help and encouragement.*

*My deepest thanks and gratitude to my husband **Dr. Wael Shehata Mohamed**, Lecturer of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, October 6 University who stood beside me throughout the whole work giving me his support and guidance.*

Finally I am grateful to my parents for their kind help and encouragement.

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Introduction

The mastoid antrum is an air-filled sinus within the mastoid process of the temporal bone that communicates with the middle ear cavity by the aditus and has mastoid air cells arising from its walls (***Anson and Donaldson, 1992***).

The junction of petrosal and squamosal bones may persist as a bony lamina (petrosquamosal) or septum (Körner's septum) (***Proctor et al., 1981***). The septum is not only a bony plate dividing the mastoid air cells at the level of the antrum into superficial and deep groups, but it also forms a lamina starting from the posterior aspect of the glenoid (mandibular) fossa to the mastoid apex (***Göksu et al., 1997***).

Körner (1926) was the first to point out the clinical significance of the septum and referred to the danger of mistaking an extensive septum as the medial wall of the mastoid process at surgery, thus leaving the deeper medial mastoid air cells unexplored. Although this problem is a generally understood by the majority of otologists, the anatomy of the septum and its association with the

petrosquamosal suture has been largely ignored (***Virapongse et al., 1986***).

Körner's septum may give a false impression to otologists of opening the mastoid antrum during surgery and may hide cholesteatoma or cholesterol granuloma behind it (***Shulman and Rock, 1972; El-Begermy et al., 2005***).

Aim of the Work

This study was done to describe the features of the mastoid process with special reference to Körner's septum or petrosquamosal lamina. Its incidence, anatomical variations and attachments were recorded. Its clinical importance was also evaluated.

The aim of this work was achieved via cadavers dissection and radiological studies.