

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم
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علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



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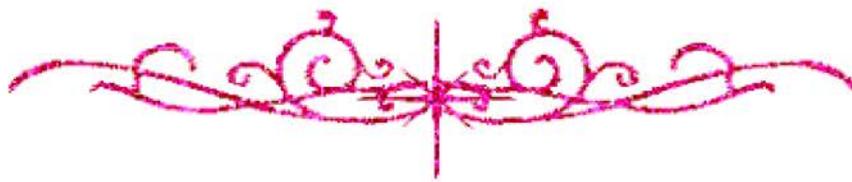
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



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The Use of Radiofrequency in Endoscopic Assisted Adenoidctomy Among Infants

Thesis

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قررت اللجنة قبول الرسالة

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سُبْحَانَكَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا

(البقرة ٣٢)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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ANATOMY

Anatomy of the nasopharynx:

The nasopharynx (NP) is the nasal part of the pharynx. It is considered morphologically as an extension of the nasal cavity, it lies behind the nose and above the soft palate. It is the widest part of the pharynx. It differs from oral and laryngeal parts in the fact that it is normally patent as its walls are immobile except for the soft palate [fig. 1, fig. 2].⁽¹⁾

Anteriorly; it communicates with the nose through the posterior apertures of the nose, each one measures 25 mm x 12.5 mm (vertical X transverse), separated by the posterior end of the nasal septum [fig. 3].⁽¹⁾

Postero-superior walls are described together as they form continuous sloping surface, extending from the base of the skull, and the superior end of the posterior border of the nasal septum down to the level of the beginning of the free edge of the soft palate. It is formed by the antero-inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid and basilar part of the occipital bone, termed together the basisphenoid. The bony wall extends down to the pharyngeal tubercle but below this level it is formed by the pharyngeobasilar fascia lying in front of anterior arch of atlas [fig 1].⁽¹⁾

The inferior relations are the free edge of the soft palate and the posterior wall of the pharynx. The nasal and oral parts communicate through the pharyngeal isthmus (in the act of swallowing, it is closed by elevation of the soft palate and contraction of the palatopharyngeal sphincter) [fig. 2].⁽¹⁾

On each lateral wall; the pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube lies about 12.5 mm behind and slightly below the posterior end of the inferior turbinate. It is nearly triangular in shape. It is bounded behind and above by the tubal

elevation, a firm prominence which is provided by the underlying cartilage of the auditory tube [fig 1].⁽¹⁾

The tori may be so flat that they make only a negligible prominence on the lateral wall, or they may be so prominent.⁽²⁾

A vertical fold of mucous membrane called salpingopharyngeal fold stretches from the lower part of the tubal elevation downwards in the wall of the pharynx it contains the salpingopharyngeous muscle. A second and smaller fold termed the salpingopalatine fold stretches from the upper and front of the elevation to the soft palate.⁽¹⁾

Behind and above the tubal cartilage lies the pharyngeal recess (*Fossa of Rosenmüller*). This recess passes laterally above the upper edges of the superior constrictor muscle and corresponds to the position of the (*Sinus of Morgagni*).⁽³⁾

In the newborn the pharynx is about 4 cm in length including all the three parts and follows a gentle curve, where as by puberty the nasopharynx and oropharynx form an angle of 90°. Also, in the newborn and infants the craniocaudal extent of the pharynx is much less than adults, so that the hyperplasia of the lymphoid tissue can occlude the posterior nares and the isthmus, especially when inflamed.^(4, 5)

The lateral recess has important relationships to the Eustachian tube. Also it is related poster- laterally to the internal carotid artery and the venous and neural components of the retrostyloid space. Posteriorly, it is related to the retropharyngeal space.⁽⁶⁾

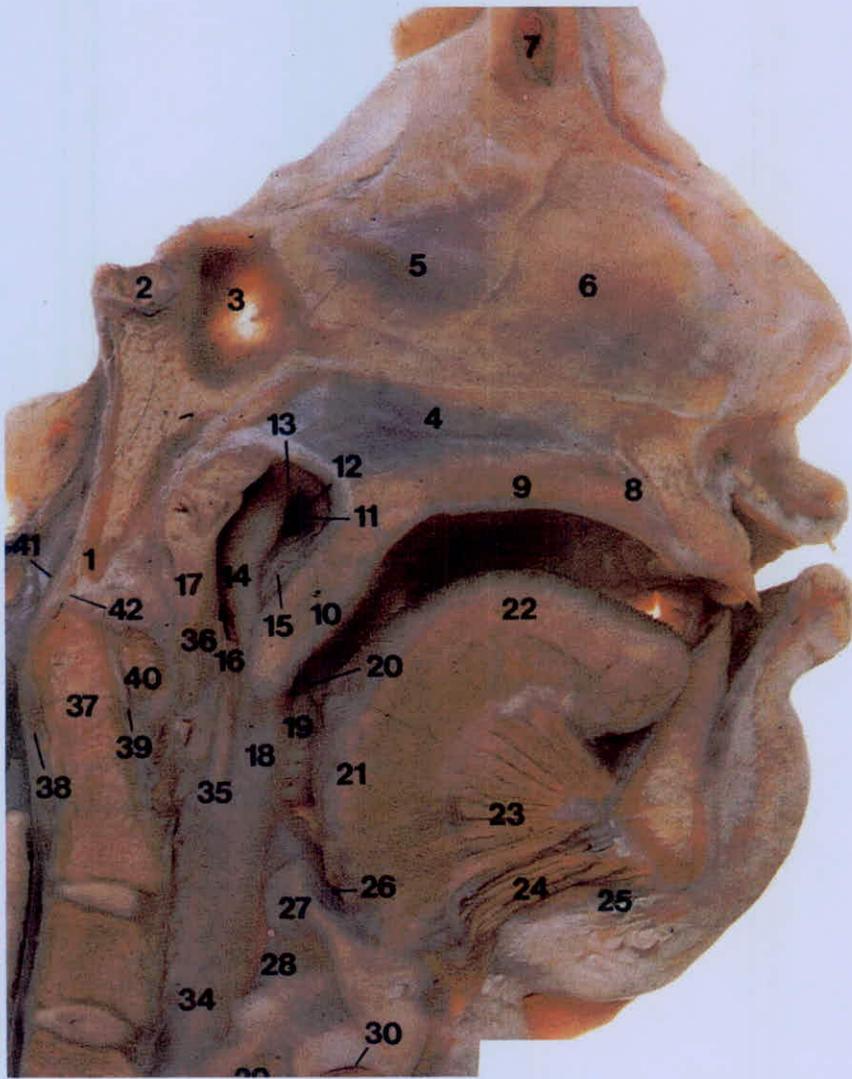


Fig. (1): Sagittal section in nasopharynx

10- Soft palate.

12- Pharyngeal opening of eustachian tube.

14- Eustachian tube cushion (tubal elevation).

17- Adenoid.

19- Palatine tonsil.

Coated from Atlas Colour Human Anatomy

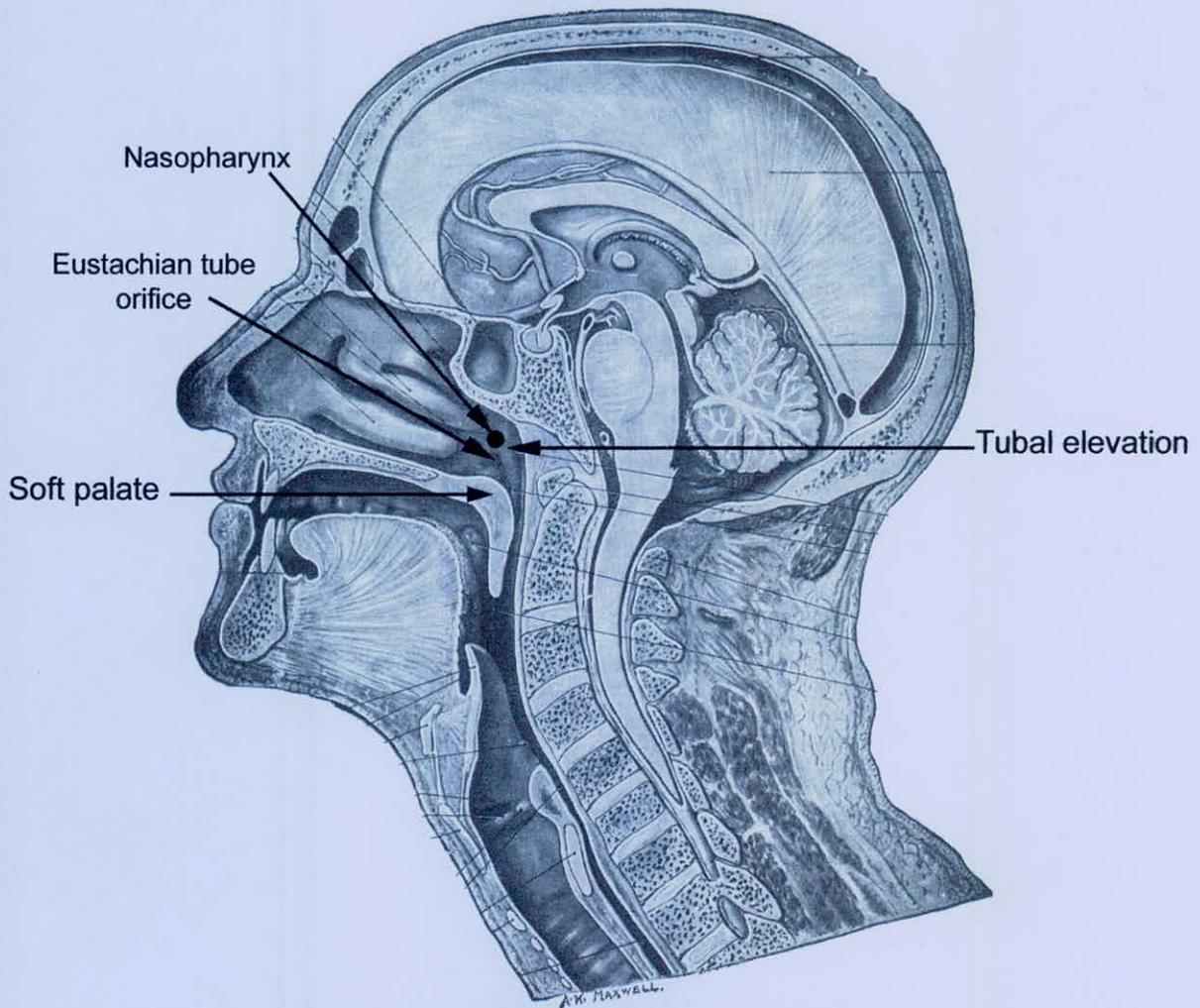


Fig. (2): Sagittal section in head and neck

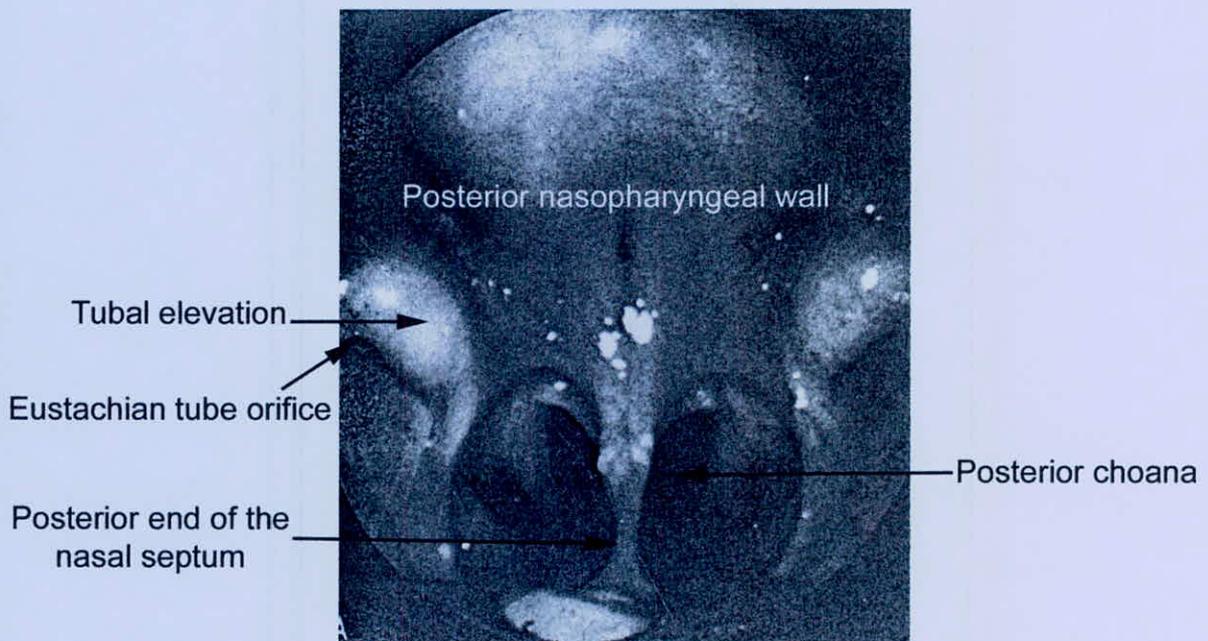


Fig. (3): Panoramic view of nasopharynx as seen by 90 0 lens.

Coated from Grays Anatomy