

Chapter 1 : The Neck - TeachMeAnatomy

head and neck anatomy & clinical conditions dr blog.quintoapp.com ct1 ent Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website.

Identify the muscles of the neck and indicate their major actions and Vocal Cord Posterior view Lateral view Muscular System Gross Anatomy Author: Dilkes Last modified by: UW Oshkosh Created Date: Human Embryology by Prof. List of things to be brought by you on the day of introduction to dissections. Scalpel blade and handle Source: Generally the male pelvis is heavier with more prominent markings due to the larger muscles attached to it. The study of the functions of the human body and its parts; Transportation of gases, nutrients, blood cells and wastes. Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology. Capillaries allow exchange between interstitial fluid and blood by Active See separate Image PowerPoint slides for all figures and tables pre-inserted into PowerPoint without notes. The early students of anatomy and V mastication facial nuc. Human Anatomy Blood Vessels Prehospital care providers who perform endotracheal intubation Endotracheal intubation is a complex Separates once again as the nerve leaves the cranial cavity Source: Introduction to Head and Neck Anatomy. Spinous process of C.

Chapter 2 : Head and Neck - Head And Neck Imaging Education

The head and neck comprise a highly specialized region of the body. The structures contained within this region are closely interrelated because they are compacted into a small, complicated area.

You can help by adding to it. January Microanatomy[edit] The outer surfaces of the head and neck are lined by epithelium. The protective tissues of the oral cavity are continuous with the digestive tract are called mucosa or mucous membranes. The cells of the inner oral cavity are called the buccal mucosa. The oral cavity is lined by a stratified squamous epithelium containing about three layers of cells. Blood, lymph and nerve supply[edit] Blood circulates from the upper systemic loop originating at the aortic arch , and includes: The head and neck are emptied of blood by the subclavian vein and jugular vein. Right side of neck dissection showing the brachiocephalic, right common carotid artery and its branches The brachiocephalic artery or trunk is the first and largest artery that branches to form the right common carotid artery and the right subclavian artery. This artery provides blood to the right upper chest, right arm, neck, and head, through a branch called right vertebral artery. The right and left vertebral artery feed into the basilar artery and upward to the Posterior cerebral artery , which provides most of the brain with oxygenated blood. The posterior cerebral artery and the posterior communicating artery are within the circle of Willis. The left common carotid artery divides to form the: The ICA supplies the brain. The ECA supplies the neck and face. The left subclavian artery and the right subclavian artery, one on each side of the body form the internal thoracic artery , the vertebral artery, the thyrocervical trunk , and the costocervical trunk. The subclavian becomes the axillary artery at the lateral border of the first rib. The left subclavian artery also provides blood to the left upper chest and left arm. Bloodâ€”brain barrier[edit] The Bloodâ€”brain barrier BBB is semi-permeable membrane that controls the capillary leak potential of the circulatory system. In most parts of the body, the smallest blood vessels, called capillaries , are lined with endothelial cells, which have small spaces between each individual cell so substances can move readily between the inside and the outside of the capillary. This is not in the case of brain. In the brain, the endothelial cells fit tightly together to create a tight junction and substances cannot pass out of the bloodstream. Specialized glial cells called astrocytes form a tight junction or protective barrier around brain blood vessels and may be important in the development of the BBB. Astrocytes may also be responsible for transporting ions electrolytes from the brain to the blood. Venous drainage[edit] Blood from the brain and neck flows from: The right and left external jugular veins drain from the parotid glands , facial muscles, scalp into the subclavian veins. The right and left vertebral veins drain the vertebrae and muscles into the right subclavian vein and into the superior vena cava , into the right atrium of the heart. The lymphatic system drains the head and neck of excess interstitial fluid via lymph vessels or capillaries , equally into the right lymphatic duct and the thoracic duct. Lymph nodes line the cervical spine and neck regions as well as along the face and jaw. The tonsils also are lymphatic tissue and help mediate the ingestion of pathogens. Tonsils in humans include, from superior to inferior: Nerve supply[edit] The spinal nerves arise from the spinal column. The top section of the spine is the cervical section, which contains nerves that innervate muscles of the head, neck and thoracic cavity , as well as transmit sensory information to the CNS. The cervical spine section contains seven vertebrae, C-1 through C-7, and eight nerve pairs, C-1 through C There is the formation of an extensive network of nerve groups or tracts attaching to the spinal cord in arrangements called rami or plexus. The sensory branches of spinal nerves include: These nerve groups transmit afferent sensory information from the scalp, neck, and shoulders to the brain. The motor branches of spinal nerves include: These nerve groups transmit efferent nerve motor information from the brain to muscle groups of the scalp, neck, diaphragm anatomy , and shoulders. C5-C8, and T1 Brachial plexus , providing the entire nerve supply of the shoulder and upper limb; and includes supraclavicular branches dorsal scapular , suprascapular , long thoracic lateral cord musculocutaneous , lateral antibrachial cutaneous , lateral head of median nerve , medial cord ulnar, medial head of median nerve, medial antibrachial cutaneous , medial brachial cutaneous , posterior cord axillary, radial , controlling the arm. Cranial nerves[edit] Twelve pairs of cranial nerves emerge from the brain; these affect movements and sensation, and some special organs such as hearing of

parts of the head and neck. Movements of the neck includes: The mouth has evolved to support chewing, mastication and swallowing deglutition , and speech phonation. In addition to the teeth, other structures that aid chewing are the lips, cheeks , tongue , hard palate , soft palate , and floor of the mouth. Endocrine glands[edit] Several glands of the endocrine system are found within the head and neck. Endocrine means that the secretion is used within the body. Endocrine glands are termed as ductless and release their secretions directly into the blood. The endocrine system is under the direct supervision of the nervous system, using the negative feedback principal of homeostasis , to create hormones which act as chemical instant messengers. The hypothalamus connects directly to the pituitary gland , both through the circulatory system and by direct connection of neurons. The pituitary gland secretes hormones that directly impact the body as well as hormones that indirectly control body functions because they activate other endocrine glands, such as the adrenal cortex ACTH and the thyroid gland TSH. These two glands when stimulated by pituitary hormones then release their own hormones. The pituitary gland has two lobes, the anterior lobe and the posterior lobe. The anterior lobe secretes: Antidiuretic hormone ADH , and Oxytocin. There is an intermediate lobe, in adult humans it is just a thin layer of cells between the anterior and posterior pituitary, nearly indistinguishable from the anterior lobe. The intermediate lobe produces melanocyte-stimulating hormone MSH. In the neck are the thyroid and parathyroid glands , that secrete hormones that control metabolism and blood calcium levels. The four parathyroid glands are situated upon the back surface of the thyroid gland. Respiratory system The respiratory system begins in the head and neck, with air entering and leaving the body through the mouth and nose. The respiratory system involving the head and neck includes: A critical junction between the respiratory and digestive systems is the epiglottis , a cartilage flap which shuts during swallowing to prevent aspiration. The epiglottis is normally open to support respiration and shuts during swallowing to prevent food and fluids from entering the trachea, activating the gag reflex or initiates the choking mechanism. Central nervous system[edit] Main article: The central nervous system provides control and coordination of all eleven body systems and utilizes the endocrine system to form hormone chemical messengers that transport through the blood to influence the activity of individual cells of the body and their associated tissues, organs and systems. The CNS receives sensory afferent input from the PNS and directs the flow of information to association neurons interneurons to create chemical synapse responses which in turn cause the formation of motor efferent nerve responses to stimulus. Association neurons are located in the grey matter of the spinal cord and the brain. The CNS is protected by the cranium , vertebral column , meninges , cerebrospinal fluid. The spinal cord is an extension of the brain. The spinal cord and the brain stem are joined at the base of the cranium at the foramen magnum. Most of the functions of the head and neck are directly influenced by the brain and transmitted to the PNS via the cranial nerves and spinal nerves of the cervical portion of the spine. The SNS is associated with the voluntary control of body movements through the action of skeletal muscles , and also the reception of external stimuli. The ANS is divided into subsystems:

Chapter 3 : Head Neck Anatomy PPT | Xpowerpoint

View and Download PowerPoint Presentations on Head Neck Anatomy PPT. Find PowerPoint Presentations and Slides using the power of blog.quintoapp.com, find free presentations research about Head Neck Anatomy PPT.

Chapter 4 : PPT “ Anatomy of the Neck PowerPoint presentation | free to download - id: 3cf-YTViY

Head and Neck Anatomy PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides- Jake Pickering MS IV. Suprahyoid. Neck. Skull Base to Hyoid Bone (the different spaces).

Chapter 5 : Head and neck anatomy - Wikipedia

head and neck anatomy bones ppt pictures, head and neck anatomy bones ppt photos, head and neck anatomy bones ppt image gallery. Skip to content.

Chapter 6 : Head and Neck – 3D Anatomy Atlas – AnatomyZone

Start studying Head and Neck Anatomy-Arteries PPT. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Chapter 7 : CT scan of head and neck

ANATOMY OF NECK Dr. SHASHIKANT SR, ENT Actions - tilts the head to the shoulder on the same side, rotates the head to the opposite side and assists longus coli in.

Chapter 8 : Head and Neck Anatomy PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides

We use cookies to ensure that we give you the best experience on our website. If you continue to use this site we will assume that you are happy with it.

Chapter 9 : PPT - Introduction to Head and Neck Anatomy PowerPoint Presentation - ID

Identify the muscles of the neck and indicate their major actions and sources of innervation. Indicate the relationship of each of the muscle groups to the layers of deep fascia in the neck.