

197. Sagittal section of the Nose, Mouth, and Pharynx. The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Head and Neck. Nose and pharynx - N°1.

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Description : Epreuves stéréoscopiques positives gélatino-argentiques contrecollées sur un carton rigide contenant un texte descriptif (format du carton : 230 x 180). Série rangée dans un emboîtement en carton sous forme de reliure en deux parties avec la mention "Pestalozzi Stereographs. Anatomy" sur la tranche.

Mesures : hauteur : 90 mm ; largeur : 180 mm

Notes : Descriptif : nez et pharynx (anatomie).

Mots-clés : Méthodes pédagogiques actives (y compris la coopération scolaire, classes vertes, méthode Freinet)

Pratique pédagogique

Filière : aucune

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Mention d'illustration

ill.

THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

HEAD AND NECK.

NOSE AND PHARYNX—No. 1.

SAGITTAL SECTION OF THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX, SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT OF THE MESIAL PLANE.

1. Nose. The lateral wall of the nasal chamber is divided into three parts: (1) the vestibular region, which lies immediately above the nostril, (2) the atrium of the middle meatus, which lies immediately above and slightly behind the former, and (3) the region of the turbinated bones and the meatuses. The turbinated bones are three in number, and arch over the upper, middle, and inferior meatuses. Behind the nasal chamber in the lateral wall of the naso-pharynx is the opening of the Eustachian tube, bounded behind by a prominent cushion, from which a vertical fold descends called the salpingo-pharyngeal fold. Behind this again is a depression called the lateral recess of the pharynx or fossa of Rosenmüller.

2. Mouth. Between the cavity of the mouth and the oral pharynx is the region of the isthmus of the fauces, consisting of the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces, with the tonsil between them. The anterior pillar is a fold which passes from the soft palate to the side of the tongue, and contains the palatoglossus muscle, while the posterior pillar passes from the soft palate to the wall of the pharynx, and covers the palato-pharyngeus muscle. The tonsil occupies the depression between the two folds, and immediately above it is a recess of some importance called the supra-tonsillar fossa.

Lying above the nasal chamber from before backwards are the frontal sinuses, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and the sphenoidal air-sinuses. The apertures leading into the nasal chamber are seen in the next view.

The figures indicate—

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| 1-4. Corresponding cervical vertebrae. | 13. Sphenoidal air-sinus. |
| 5. Basi-sphenoid. | 14. Soft palate. |
| 6. Superior maxilla. | 15. Eustachian orifice. |
| 7. Inferior maxilla. | 16. Cushion, and salpingo-pharyngeal fold. |
| 8. Palate bone, horizontal plate. | 17. Anterior pillar of fauces. |
| 9. Frontal, below frontal sinus. | 18. Tonsil, and supra-tonsillar recess above it. |
| 10. Superior turbinated ridge. | 19. Posterior pillar of fauces. |
| 11. Middle turbinated ridge. | 20. Base of epiglottis. |
| 12. Inferior turbinated bone. | 21. Laryngeal sinus. |

HEAD AND NECK—NOSE AND PHARYNX. No. 1.

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