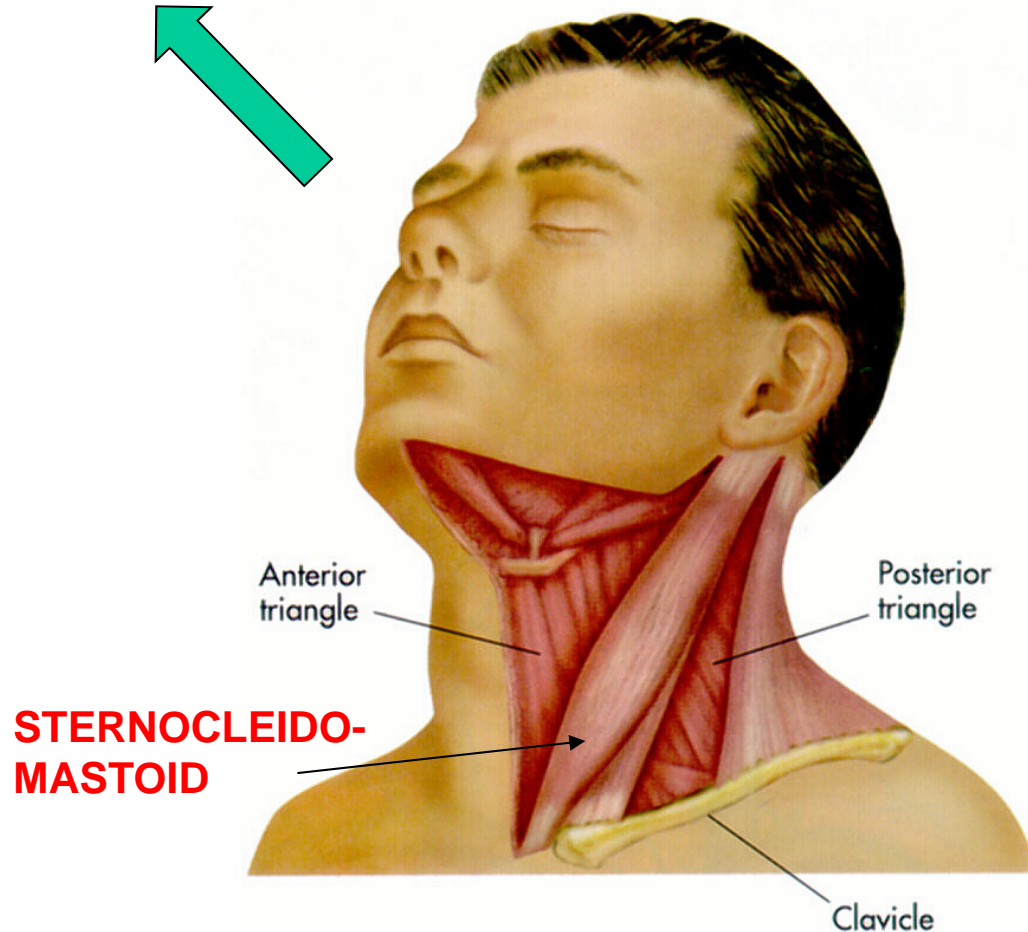
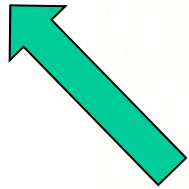


NECK Part 2

Nose



OUTLINE

I. TRIANGLES OF NECK

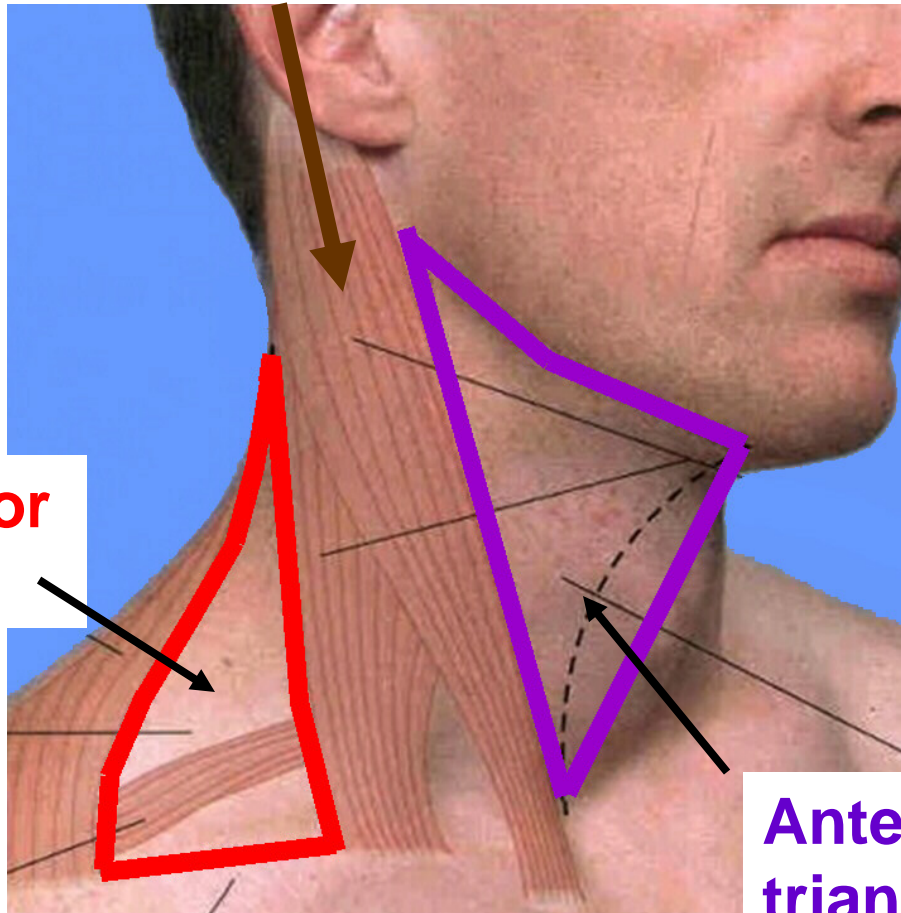
II. DEEP STRUCTURES OF NECK

TO LOCATE STRUCTURES IN NECK ON PATIENT OR IN PRACTICAL EXAM MOST USEFUL LANDMARK IS **STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID MUSCLE**

I. TRIANGLES OF NECK

Sternocleidomastoid Muscle

Triangles of Neck – for description neck is divided into Anterior and Posterior Triangles by Sternocleidomastoid muscle



Posterior triangle

Structures related to Subclavian Artery, Cervical, Brachial Plexus

Anterior triangle

Structures related to Carotid Arteries

A. POSTERIOR TRIANGLE

**Anterior -
Sternocleidomastoid
Muscle**

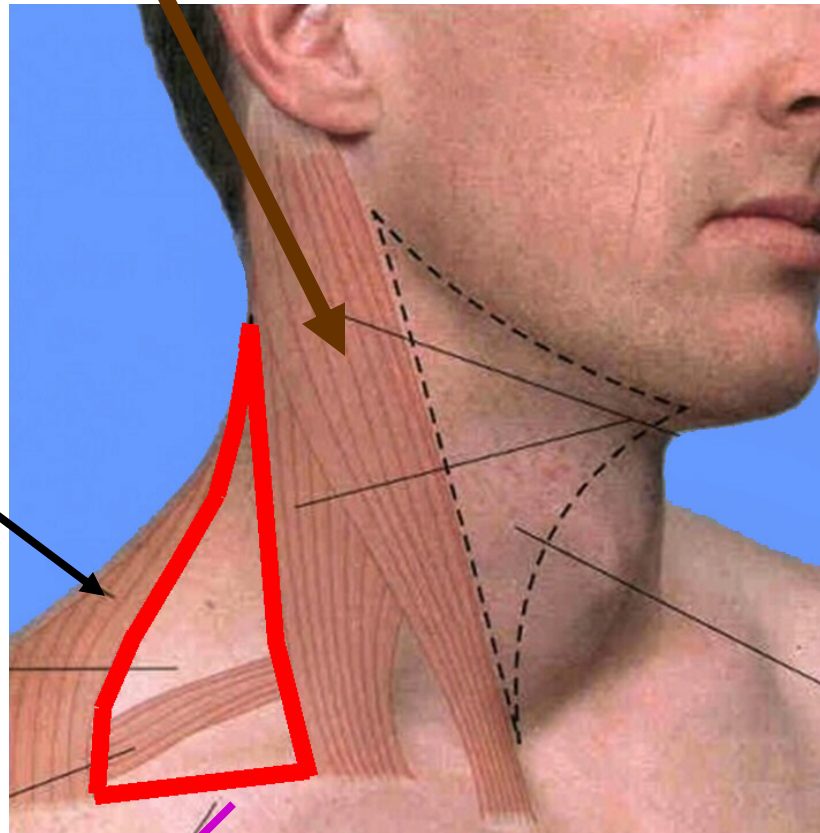


1. Boundaries

**Superficial cover
- Superficial
fascia, Platysma
and Investing
Layer**

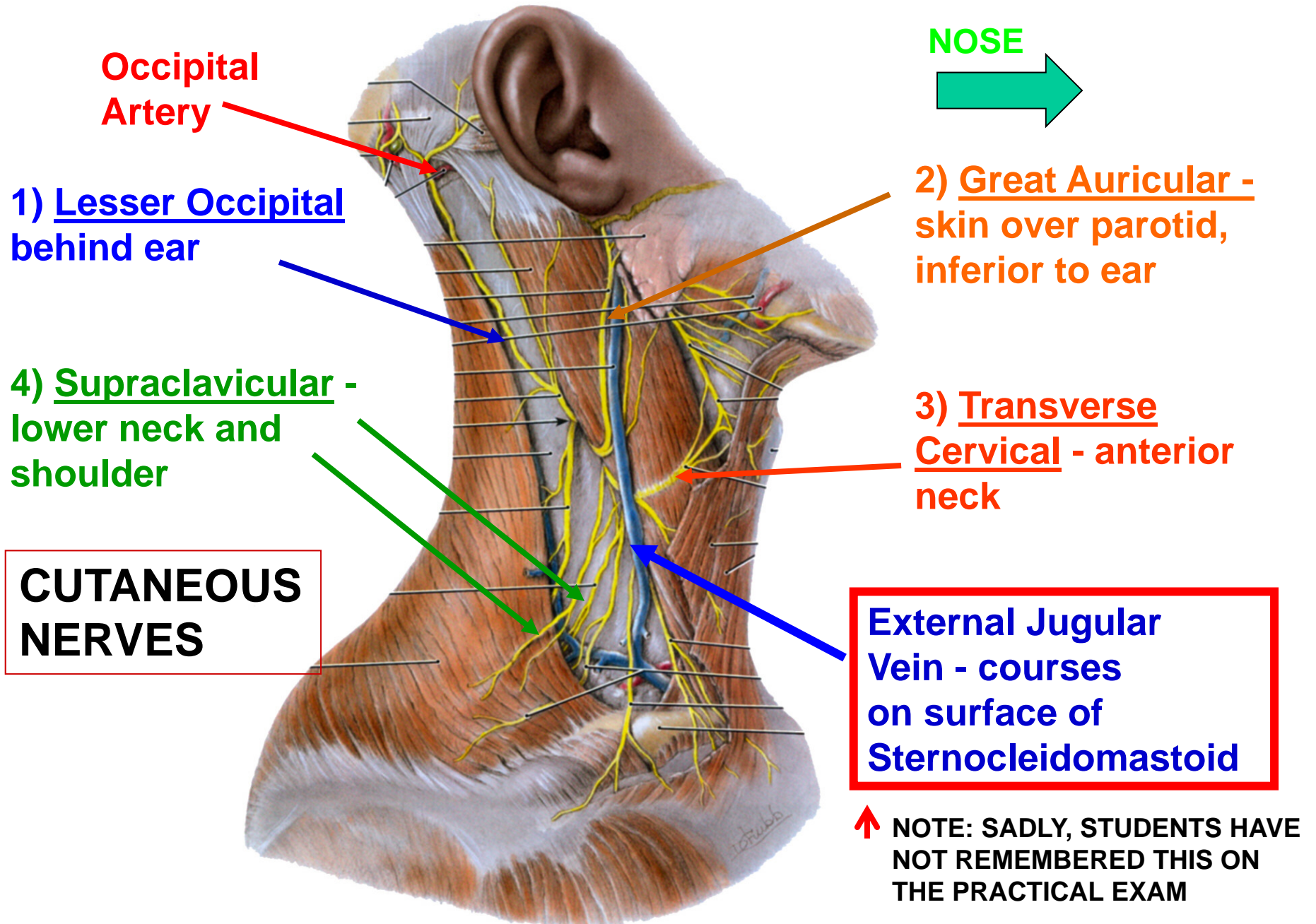
**Deep - (floor)
Prevertebral
layer of fascia**

**Posterior
Trapezius**



**Inferior -
Clavicle**

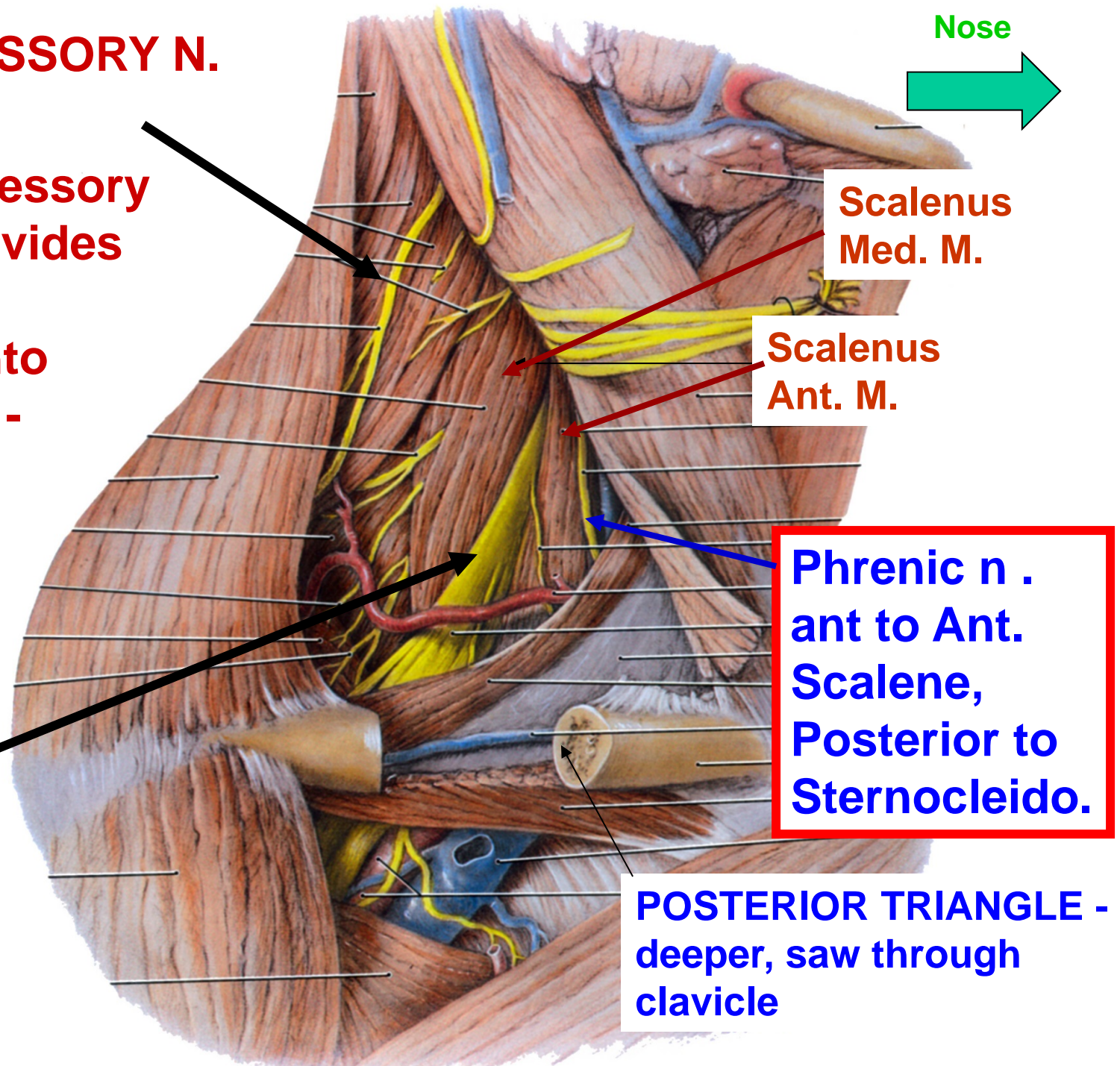
B. CONTENTS OF POSTERIOR TRIANGLE



ACCESSORY N. CN XI

Note: Accessory nerve - divides
Posterior triangle into
'Carefree' - superior
'Careful' - inferior

BRACHIAL
PLEXUS



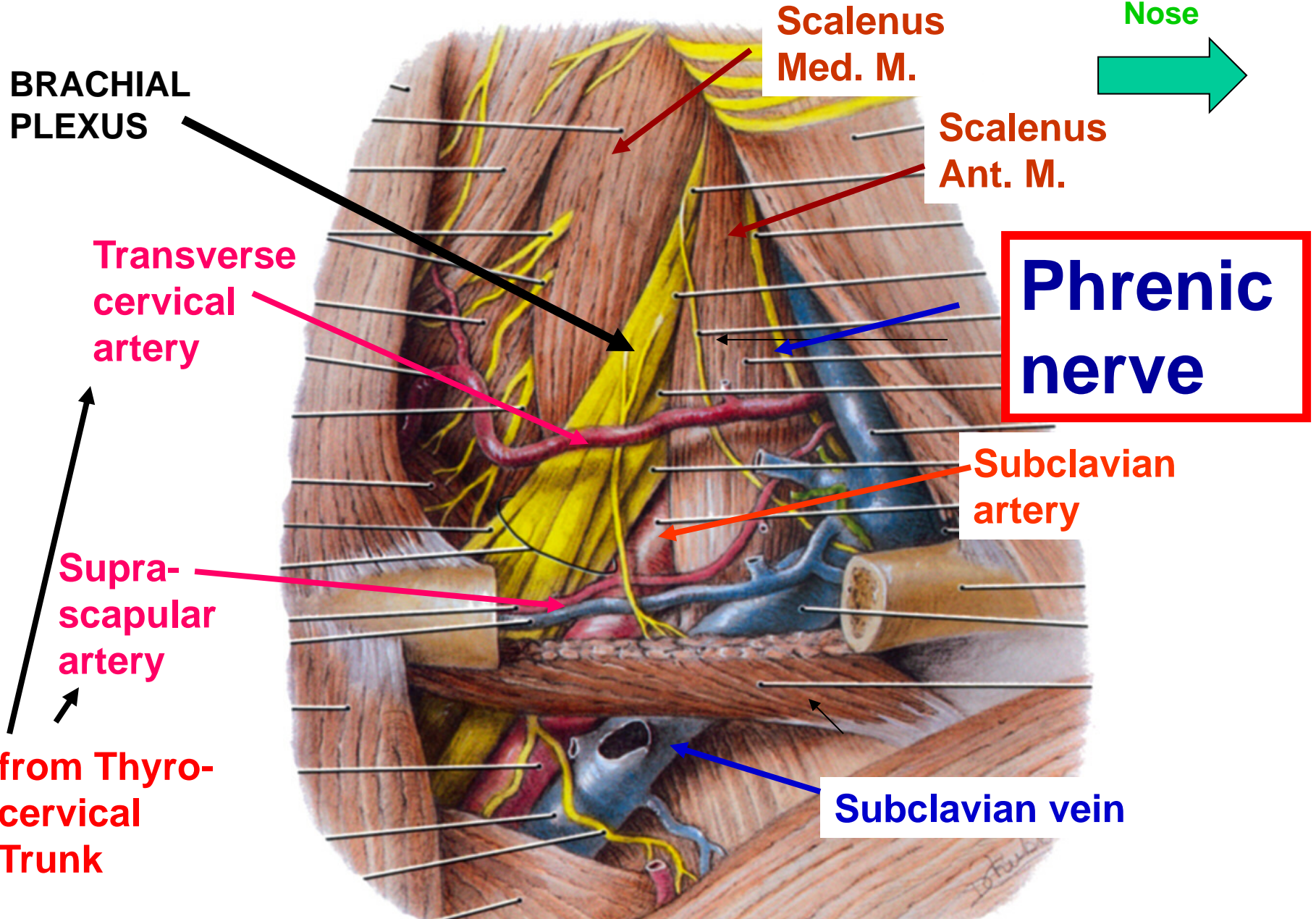
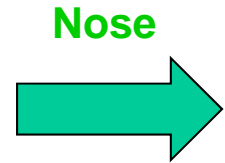
Nose

Scalenus
Med. M.

Scalenus
Ant. M.

Phrenic n .
ant to Ant.
Scalene,
Posterior to
Sternocleido.

POSTERIOR TRIANGLE -
deeper, saw through
clavicle



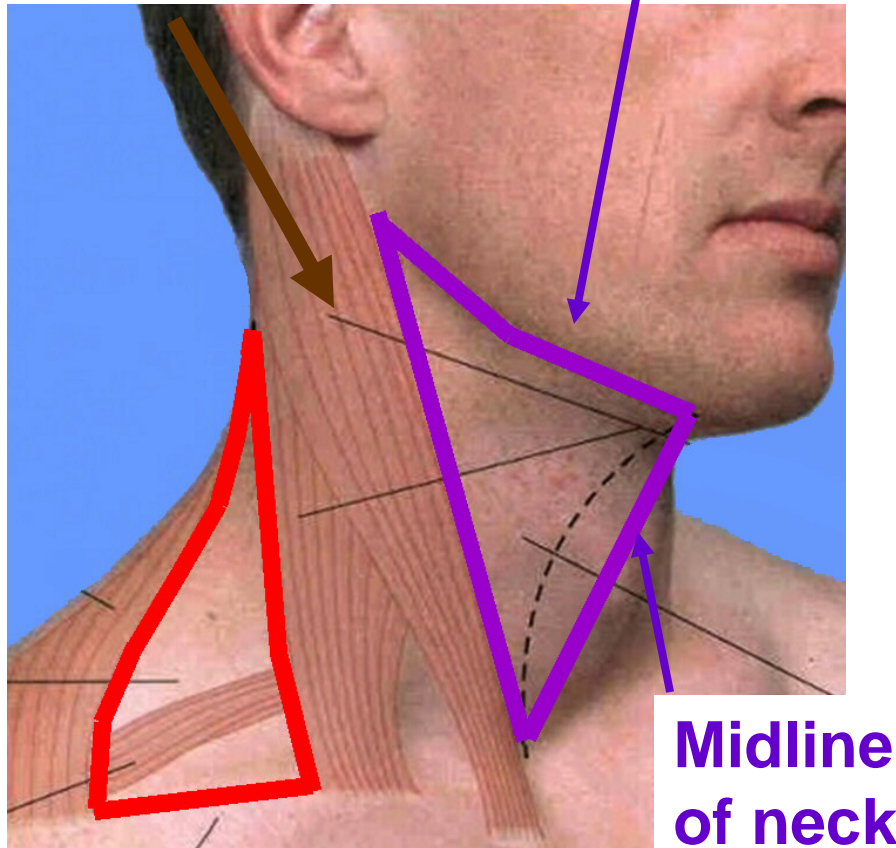
note: Subclavian vein is not in the posterior triangle

B. ANTERIOR TRIANGLE OF NECK

**Sternocleidomastoid
Muscle**

Mandible

Nose



**Midline
of neck**

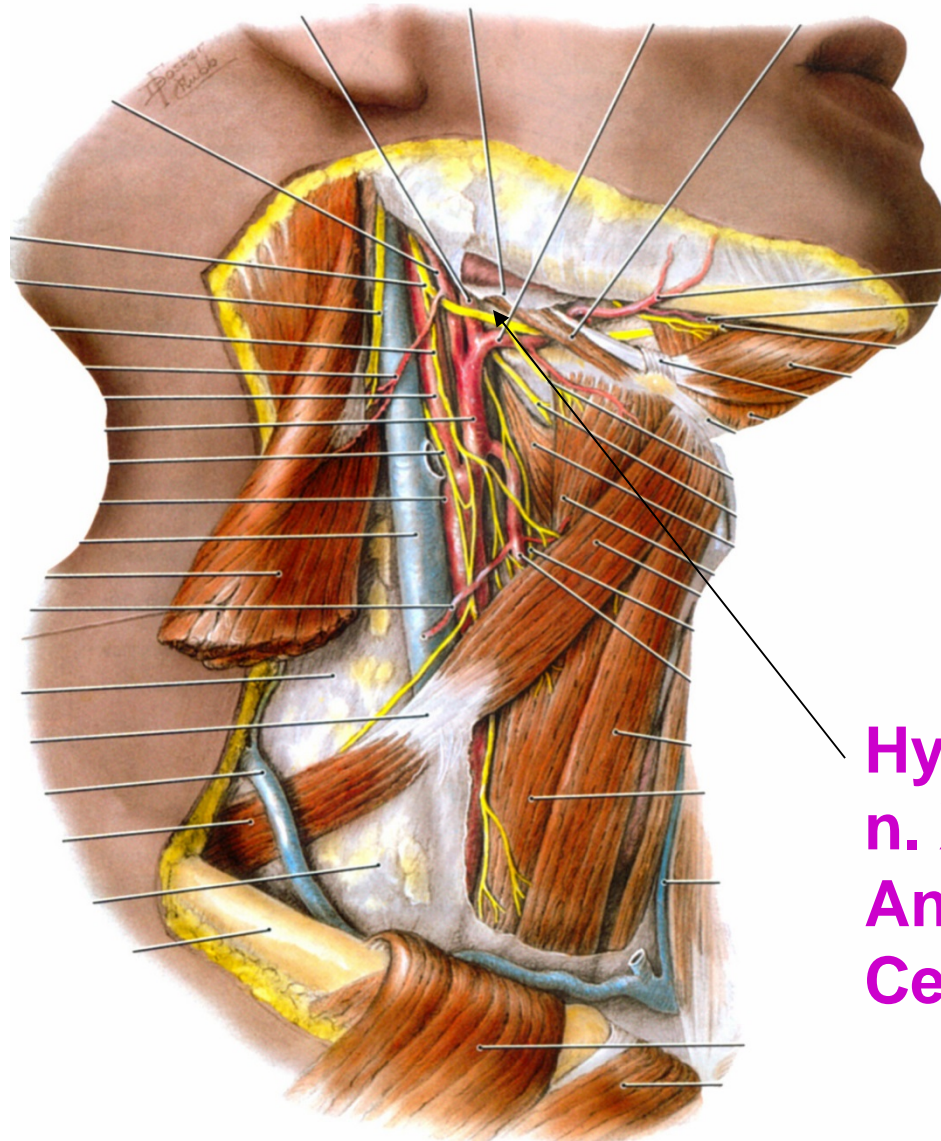
1. Boundaries-
Ant. - Midline of neck
Post. - Sternocleido-
mastoid
Superior - Mandible
(lower margin).

Subdivided to
smaller triangles (not
required)

2. CONTENTS OF ANTERIOR TRIANGLE OF NECK

In Carotid sheath:
Int. and Common Carotid A.,
Int. Jug. V.,
Vagus N.

Follow to branches of Ext. carotid



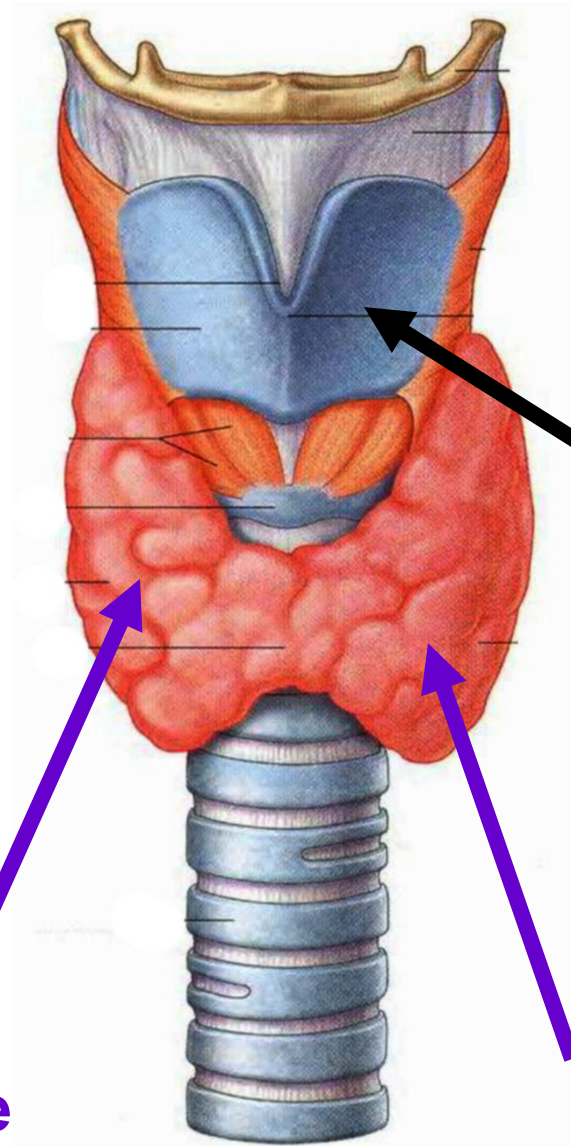
Nose



- cut through Sternocleidomastoid

Hypoglossal n. XII and Ansa Cervicalis

II. DEEP STRUCTURES OF NECK

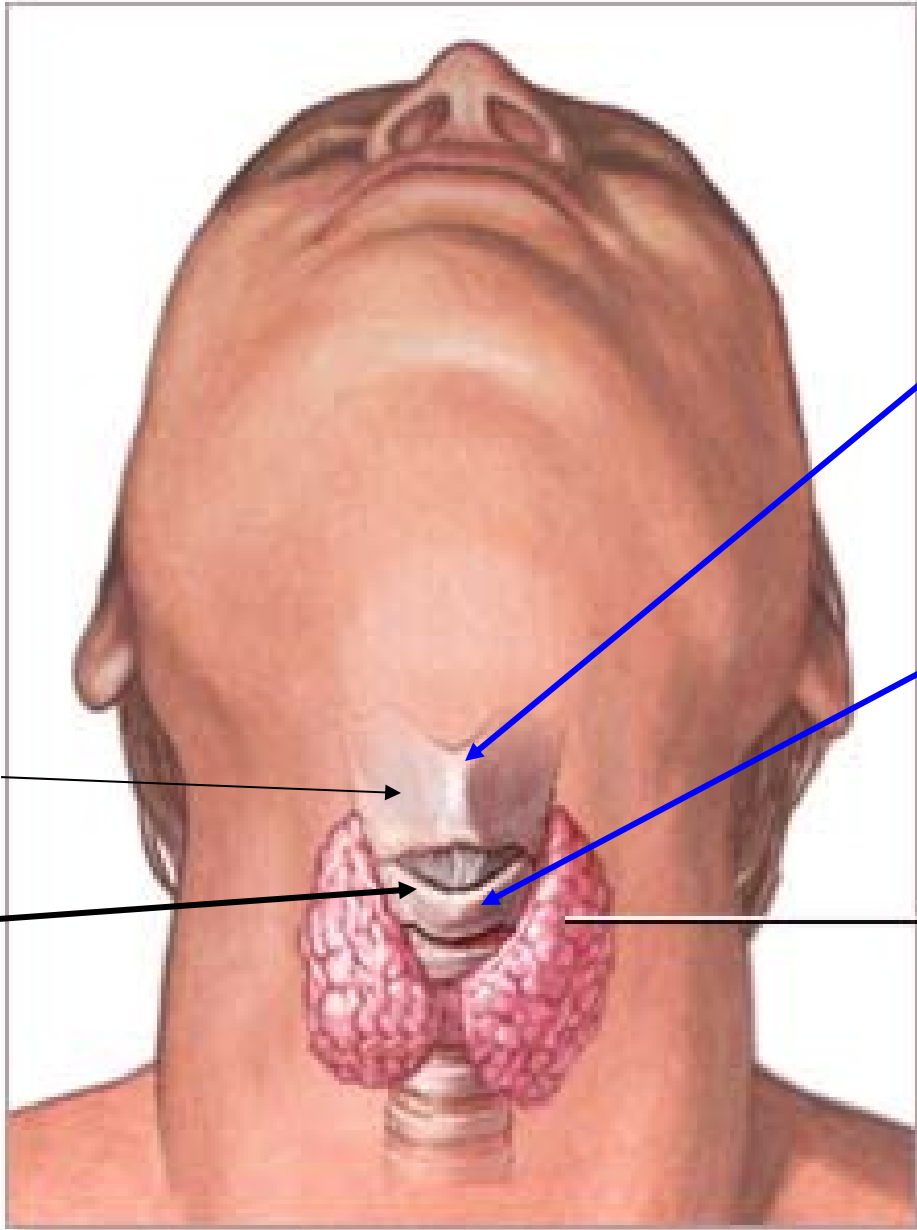


A. THYROID GLAND

Two Lateral Lobes - inferior to and on sides of Thyroid cartilage

Lateral Lobe

Lateral Lobe



PALPATE

PLATE

**RING
BELOW**

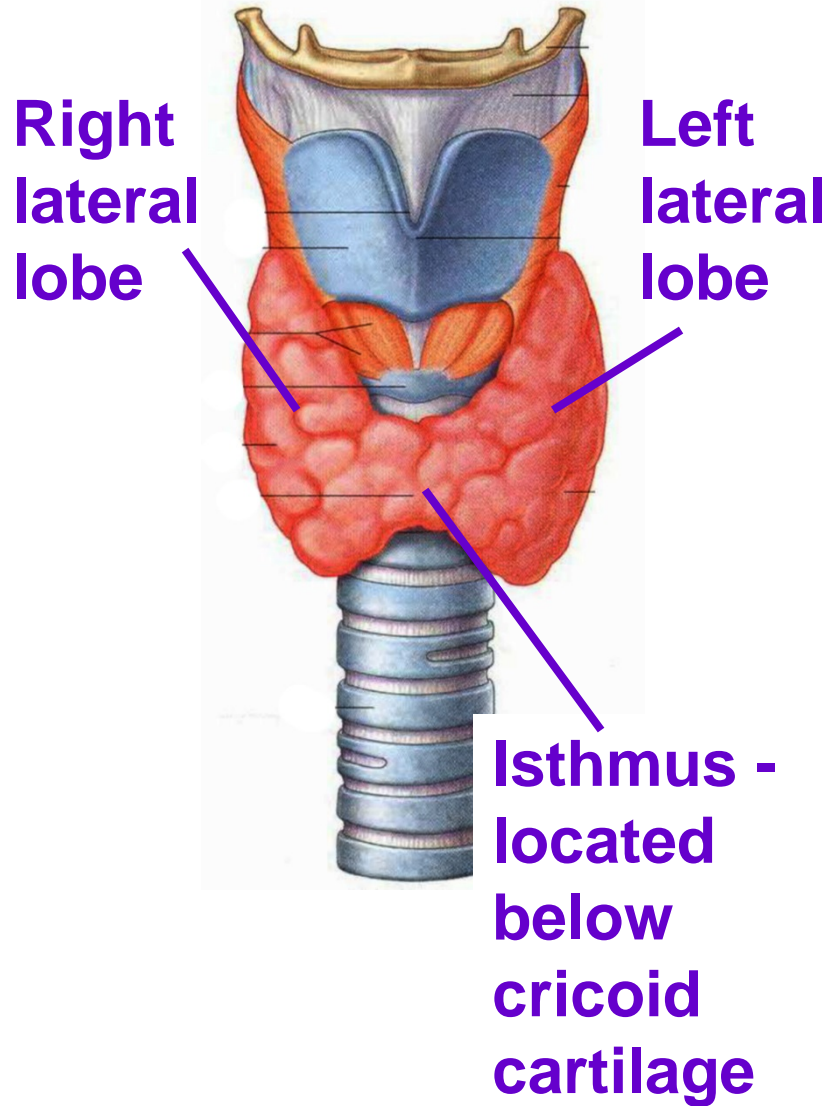
**LARYNGEAL
PROMINENCE
(ADAM'S APPLE)
OF THYROID
CARTILAGE**

**CRICOID
CARTILAGE**

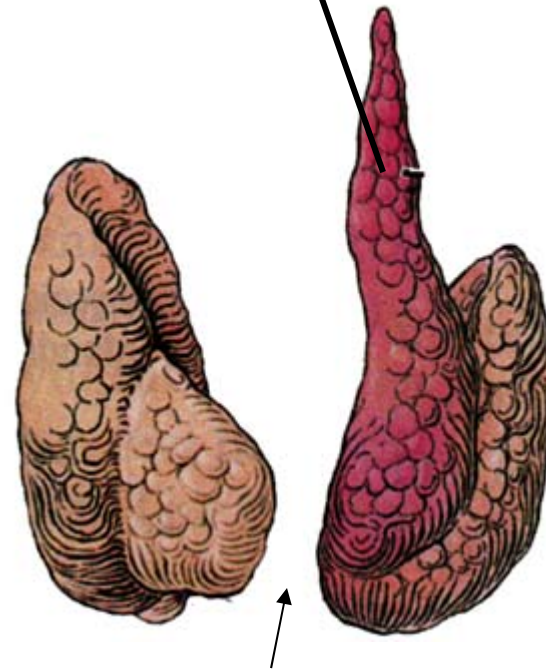
Thyroid gland

THYROID GLAND

Normal variations common

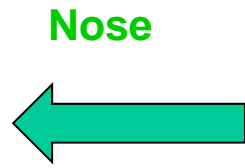


Pyramidal lobe - when present often attached to hyoid bone by fibrous strand

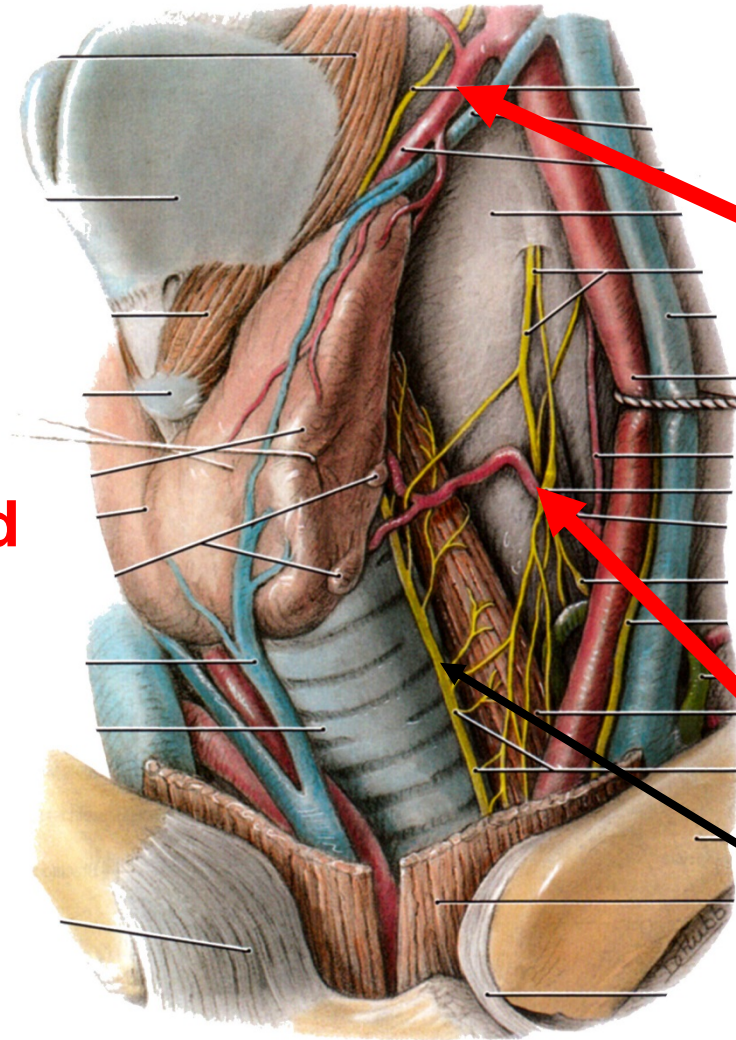


Absence of Isthmus

THYROID GLAND - ARTERIAL SUPPLY



Very vascular-arteries accompanied by nerves



FROM EXT. CAROTID

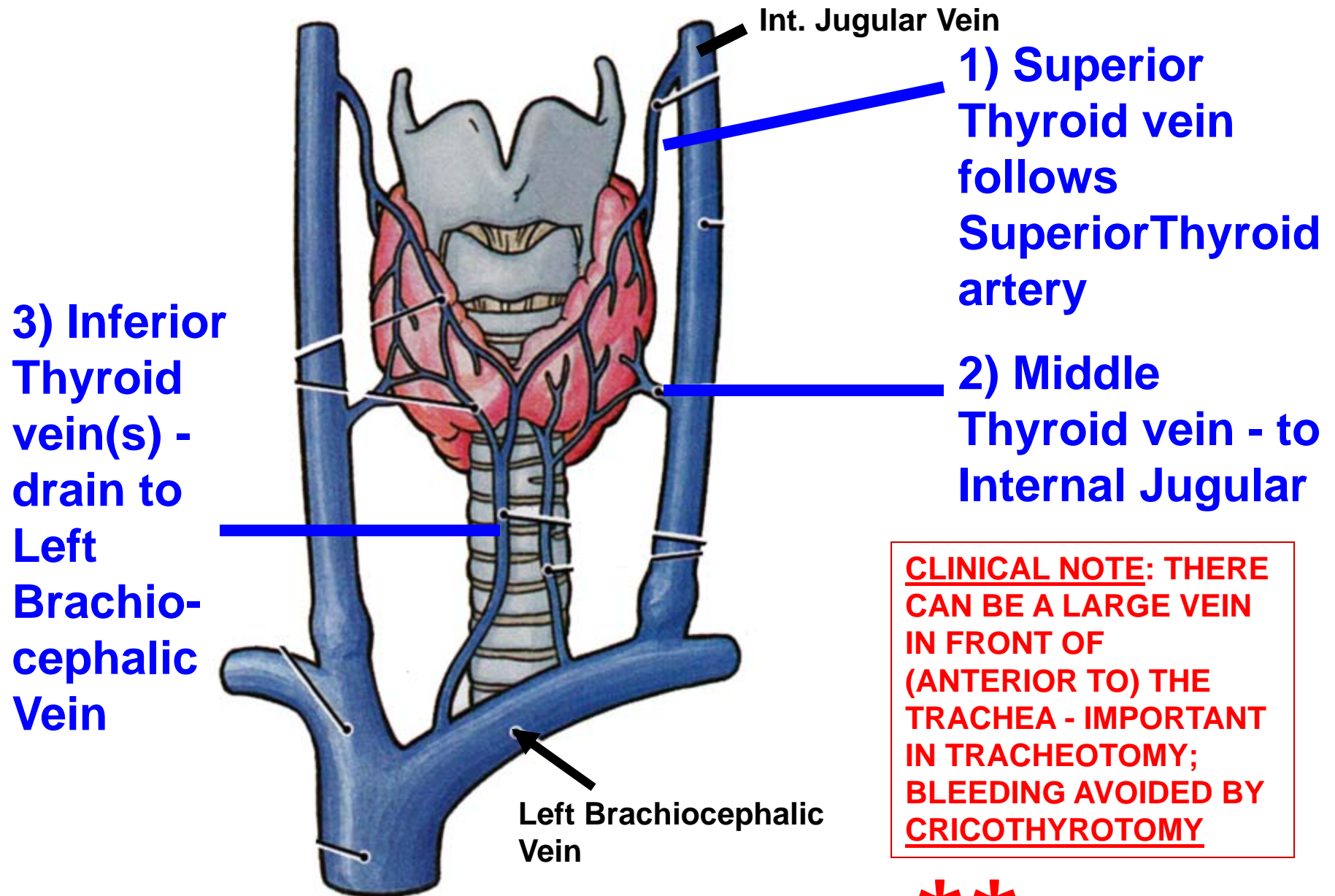
a) Sup. Thyroid artery (courses with Sup. Laryngeal n.)

FROM THYRO-CERVICAL TRUNK

b) Inf. Thyroid artery (courses with Recurrent Laryngeal n.)

Clinical: In thyroid surgery care taken not to damage Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve; paralyze all muscles of Larynx (except Cricothyroid) on one side; patient has only hoarse voice or whisper.

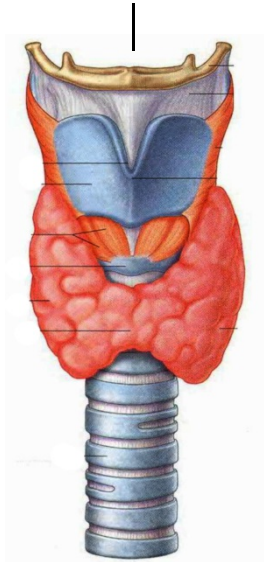
THYROID GLAND - LOTS OF VEINS



CLINICAL NOTE: THERE CAN BE A LARGE VEIN IN FRONT OF (ANTERIOR TO) THE TRACHEA - IMPORTANT IN TRACHEOTOMY; BLEEDING AVOIDED BY CRICOTHYROTOMY



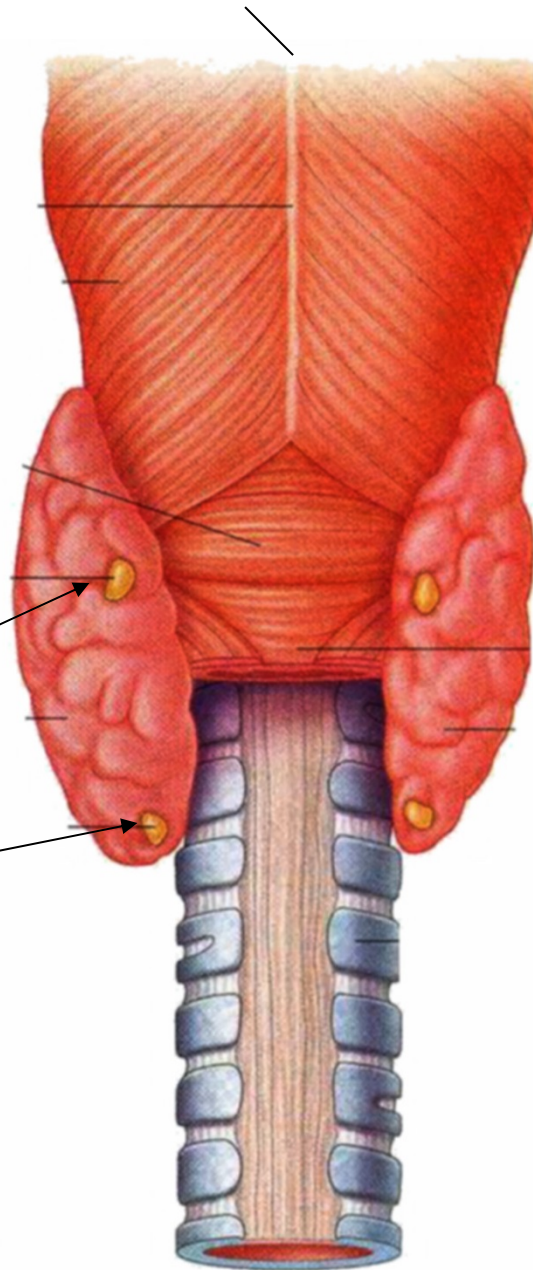
ANT. VIEW



Superior
parathyroid
gland

Inferior
parathyroid
gland

POSTERIOR VIEW



PARATHYROID GLANDS

- 4 small
bodies (2
on each
side)
located
posterior
to or
within
Thyroid
gland

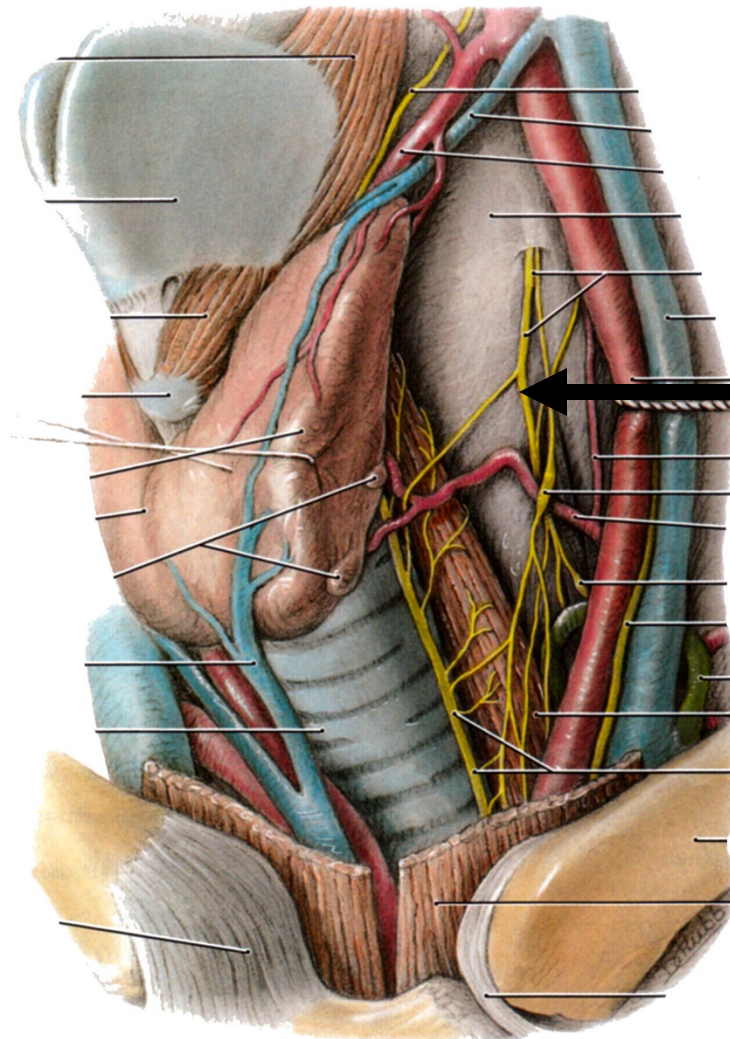
Nose



SYMPATHETIC CHAIN

Directly
Anterior
to
vertebrae

DO NOT
confuse
with
Vagus
nerve X



Sympathetic
trunk- deep to
(not in)
Carotid Sheath

Note: Sympathetics
to most of head
are from Superior
Cervical Ganglion