Common Carotid Artery

- The right common carotid artery arises from a bifurcation of the brachiocephalic trunk (the right subclavian artery is the other branch). This bifurcation occurs roughly at the level of the right sternoclavicular joint.

- The left common carotid artery branches directly from the arch of aorta. The left and right common carotid arteries ascend up the neck, lateral to the trachea and the oesophagus. They do not give off any branches in the neck.
Relations

- Anterolaterally: The skin, fascia, sternocleidomastoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, and posterior belly of omohyoid

- Posteriorly: The transverse processes of lower four cervical vertebrae, the prevertebral muscles, sympathetic trunk, vertebral vessels in the lower part of the neck
Branches of Maxillary Artery

- Inferior alveolar artery
- Middle meningeal artery
- Small branches to the external auditory meatus and the tympanic membrane
- Small muscular branches supply the muscles of mastication
Internal Carotid artery

- It is one of the terminal branches of the common carotid artery.
- It supplies the brain, the eye, the forehead, and the part of nose.
- It begins at the level of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.
- Ascends in the neck to the base of the skull.
Relations

- Posteriorly: The sympathetic trunk, longus capitis muscle, and the transverse processes of the upper three cervical vertebrae
- Medially: The pharyngeal wall and the superior laryngeal nerve
- Laterally: The internal jugular vein and the vagus nerve
Internal Jugular Vein

- It then descends through the neck in the carotid sheath lateral to the vagus nerve and the internal and common carotid arteries.

- It ends by joining the subclavian vein behind the medial end of the clavicle to form the brachiophallic vein.