



PHARYNX

Wide, muscular tube, flattened anteroposteriorly, extending from the base of the skull to the level of 6th cervical vertebra, lying behind the nasal cavities, mouth and larynx. It is widest above close to the skull, narrow at level of hyoid bone, slightly wider again just below this point and gradually tapering to a cylindrical form where it joins the esophagus.

Pharyngeal wall –made up of the:

1. **Buccopharyngeal fascia-** derived from pretracheal layer of the deep fascia, extending from the base of the skull to esophagus

2. **Pharyngeal muscles:**

- a. **Circular layer- external**

Constrictor muscles:

- Superior constrictor muscle

O	Medial pterygoid plate; mylohyoid line; side of tongue
I	Both sides unite

- Middle constrictor muscle

O	Lower part of stylohyoid ligament and hyoid bone
I	Median raphe; overlapping superior constrictor

- Inferior constrictor muscle

O	Thyroid cartilage; cricoid cartilage
I	Median raphe; lowest fibers blend with the esophagus
A	Wavelike contraction forces food into the esophagus
NS	Vagus nerve

- b. **Longitudinal layer- internal**

- Stylopharyngeus muscle

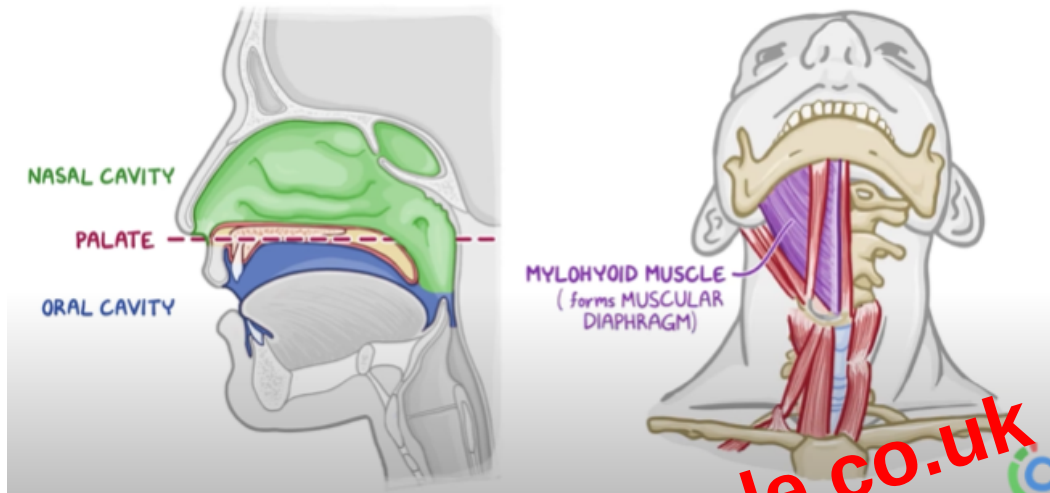
O	Root of styloid process
I	Superior and posterior borders of thyroid cartilage and pharynx

- Palatopharyngeus muscle- enclosed within posterior palatine arch

O	Posterior border of the bony palate
I	Thyroid cartilage and pharyngo-basilar fascia

The roof of the oral cavity is formed by the palate, which **separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity** above. At the bottom, the **Mylohyoid Muscle** forms a muscular diaphragm that supports the tongue and the structures of the floor of the mouth. The lateral walls of the oral cavity are formed by the cheeks.

ORAL CAVITY



- The oral cavity is divided by the teeth and the inner oral mucosa into two parts: **the smaller oral vestibule and the larger oral cavity proper.**
- **Oral vestibule** is a small slit-like space between the teeth and inner mucosal lining of the lips and cheeks.
- Mucosa of the lips and cheeks continues onto the gingiva to form the superior and inferior boundaries of the vestibule.

ORAL VESTIBULE

