







Respiratory System Module

1st Year MBBS SGD

Nose & Paranasal Sinuses

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Mission- Vision- Values



- To impart evidence-based research oriented medical education
- To provide best possible patient care
- To inculcate the values of mutual respect and ethical practice of medicine



Nose & Paranasal Sinuses



Learning Objectives

- Describe anatomy of nasal cavity
- Describe the **blood supply** and the site of anastomosis in the nose.
- Discuss the **nerve supply** of nose
- Discuss the **applied** and the related clinical
- Define and enumerate para nasal sinuses
- Discuss the shape, location and their **point of openings**
- Correlate the clinical conditions
- Understand the **preventive** and **curative health care** measures
- Practice the principles of **Bioethics**
- Apply strategic **use of AI** in health care
- Read a research article



Nose



Core Knowledge





External Nose

EXLEINALIVOSE















Core Knowledge









obcuulga

Sphenoethmoidal recess

Core Knowledge

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Openings

obernings

Posterior ethmoid sinus

Core Knowledge

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Openings

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Nasolacrimal duct

Core Knowledge















Innervation of External Nose

External Nose





Innervation of Septum

of Septum





Submucosal Venous Plexus

JUDITIOCOSAL VETIOUS LIERUS





Development

DC

12 year old Core School and Core School 1 year old 35









Ethmoid sinus Sphenoid sinus

Tonsil





Cracked membrane

Damaged blood vessels

Vertical Integration









Vertical Integration



Deviated nasal septum







Anterior view, CT scan

Nose Trauma

NUSC II duilid

Fracture on bridge of nose



Nasal Fracture

Nasarracure





Nasal Cavity Infection

11020

Frontal sinus Ethmoid sinus Sphenoid sinus

cavity intection

Nasal cavity

Maxillary sinus-







Rhinitis & Sinusitis

Allergic Rhinitis Symptoms



Red and itchy, watery eyes





Itchy or sore throat, post-nasal drip,cough



Fatigue





Normal

Rhinitis.

Family Medicine

Family Medicine

Allergic Rhinitis: Stepwise management



Adjunct therapy *

- Oral corticosteroids (e.g. prednisolone 0.5mg/kg) (5-7 days)
- Nasal blockage: nasal/oral decongestant (5-7 days)
- · Watery rhinorrhoea: Intranasal Ipratropium Bromide
- · Patients with co-existing asthma: Leukotriene receptor antagonist
- Watery eyes: Sodium Cromoglicate eye drops



Examination of Frontal Sinuses

Frontal Sinuses

Examination of Ethmoidal Sinuses

Ethmoidal Sinuses

Examination of Maxillary Sinuses

Maxillary Sinuses

Transillumination

I ansmanniation

Anosmia

MIUSIIIIa



Olfactory Nerve Examination



ANOSMIA



One or more odors are not perceived DYSOSMIA





Normal perception of odors



HYPOSMIA

in way less than normal Horizontal Integration

Research Article

Relationship between nasal septum morphology and nasal obstruction symptom severity: computed tomography study

Conclusions

The estimated prevalence of NSD in the Serbian population was high. The most common type of NSD was type 7, while the least frequent was type 2. Patients in the current study showed apparent differences in NOSE scores in relation to the type of NSD. Our results suggest that morphological characteristics of NSD expressed through the Mladina's classification and the NSD angle could not fully explain nasal obstruction severity.

Learning Resources

- Clinically Oriented Anatomy 7th Edition
- by <u>Keith L. Moore</u> (Author), <u>Anne M. R. Agur</u> (Author), <u>Arthur F.</u> <u>Dalley</u> (Author)

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Thankyou

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