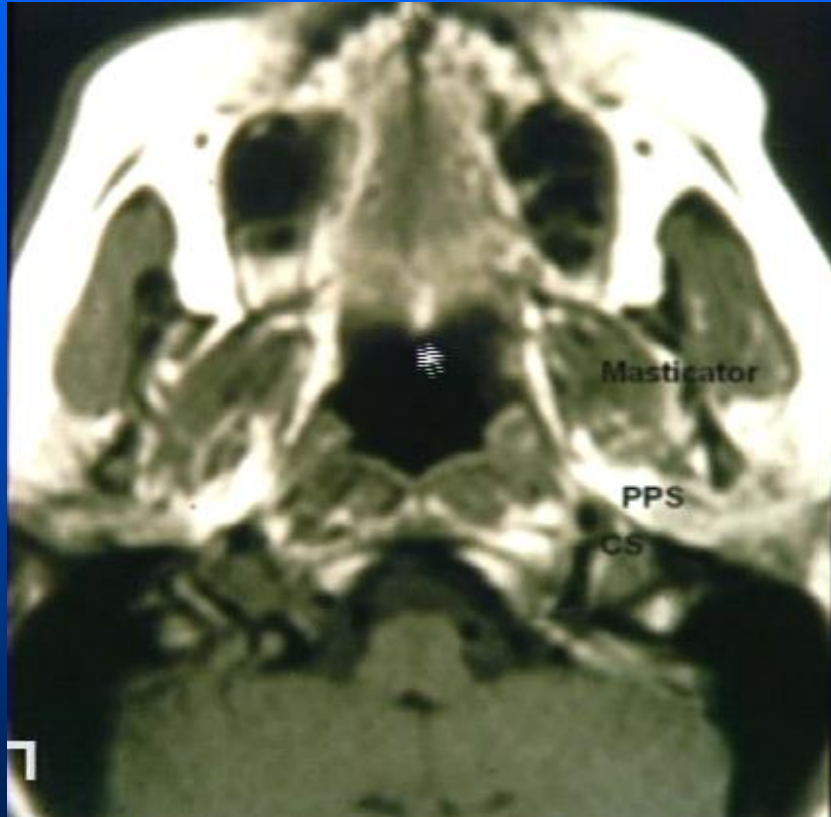


Nasopharynx Anatomy



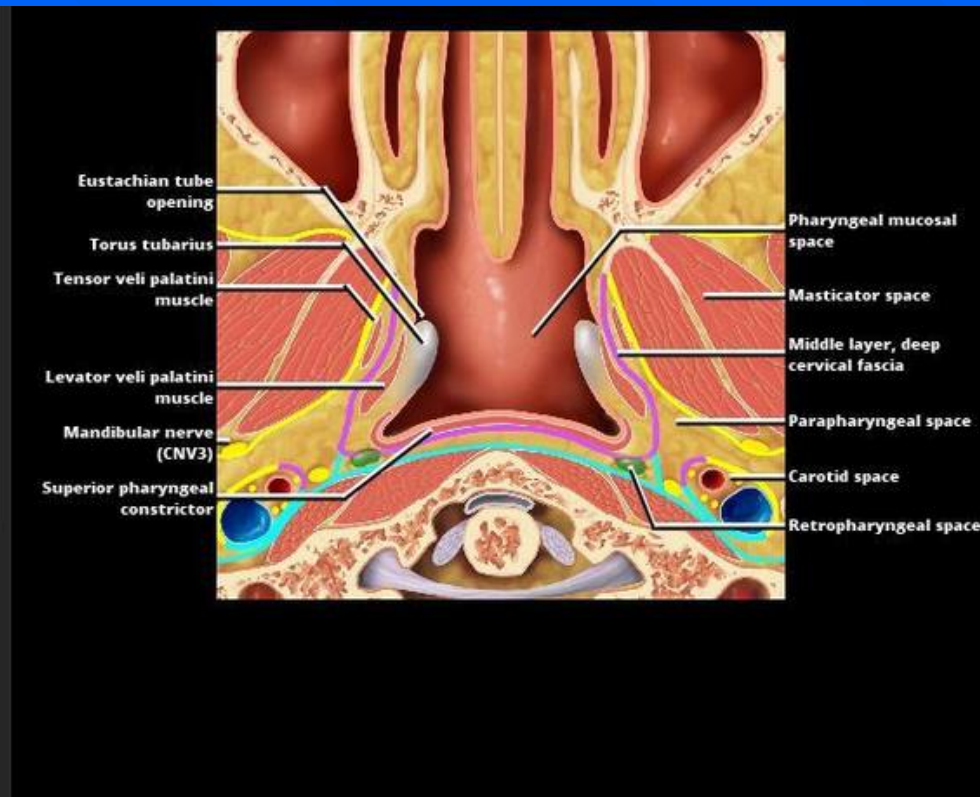
- Find Hard palate, has fat
- NP post to that)

Nasopharynx: Normal Anatomy

- **Waldeyer's - lymphoid tissue**
 - Adenoids posterior NP
 - Atrophy by age 30 years
 - May persist into 4th & 5th decades
 - » tobacco, tonsillectomy
 - Lymphoma (non-Hodgkins)

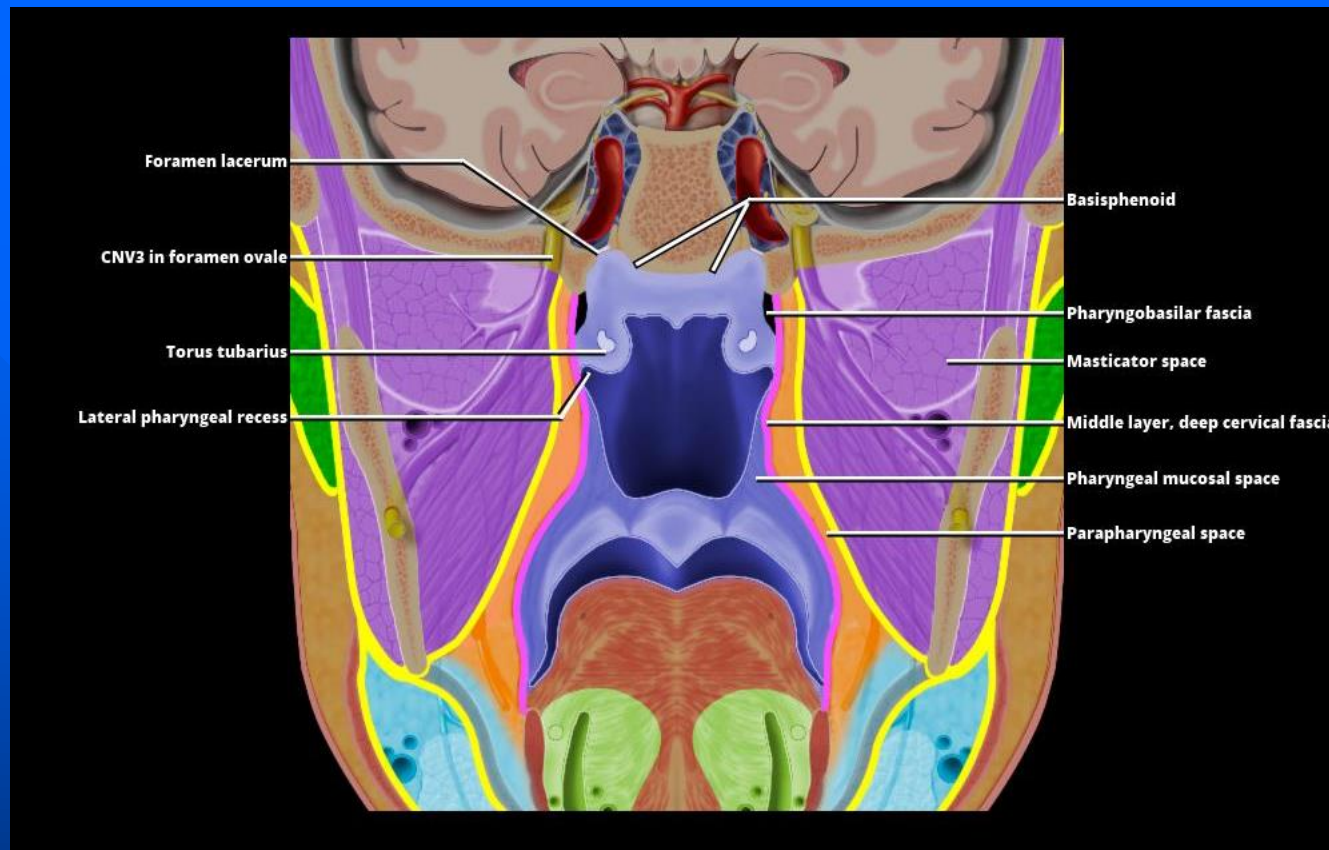
0:58

Nasopharynx Anatomy



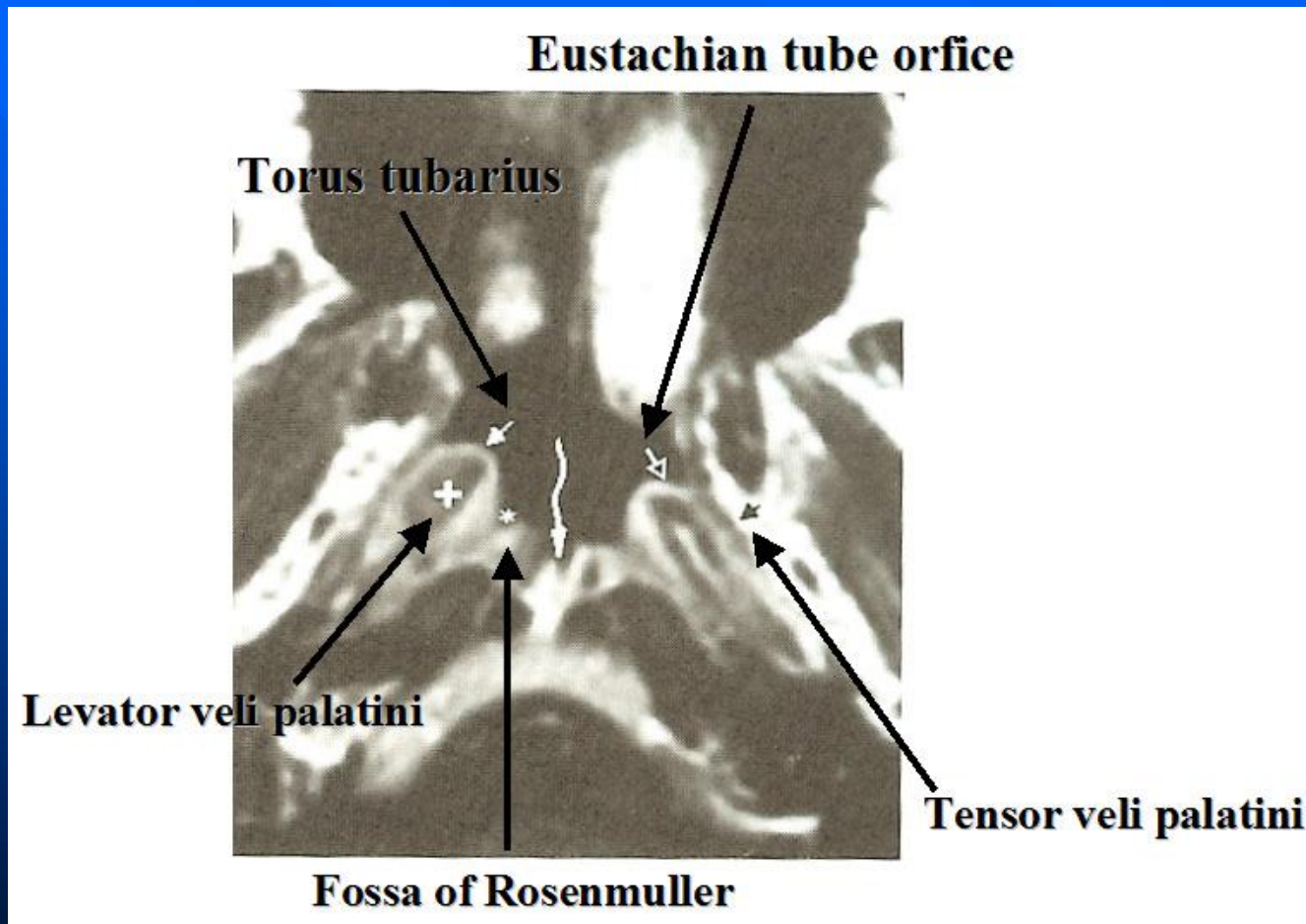
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Axial graphic of the nasopharyngeal mucosal space/surface (in blue) shows that the superior pharyngeal constrictor and levator veli palatini muscles are within this space. Remember, these 2 structures enter the pharyngeal mucosal space (PMS) via the sinus of Morgagni. NPC can exit the PMS via this sinus as well. Early nodal drainage of NPC is to the proximal retropharyngeal space

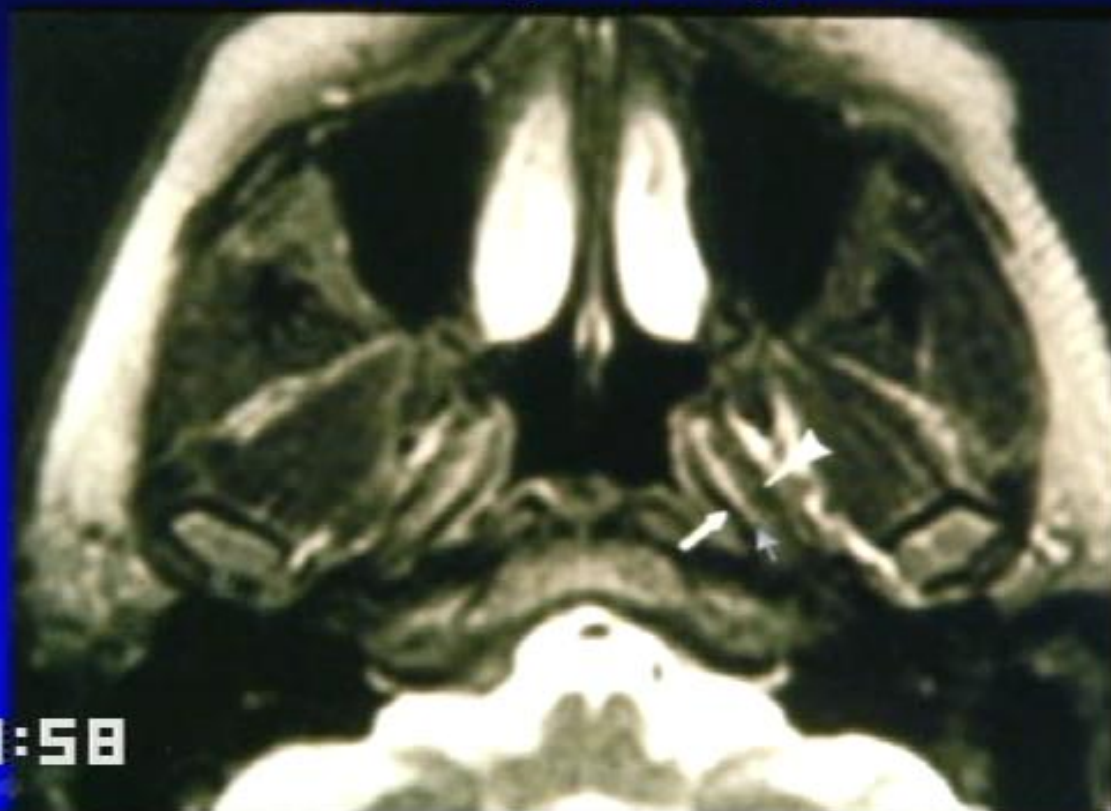


- Coronal graphic illustrates nasopharyngeal mucosal space (PMS).
- Notice the middle layer of deep cervical fascia defining the lateral margin of the pharyngeal mucosal space.
- The parapharyngeal spaces are paired fatty spaces lateral to the nasopharyngeal PMS.
- The nasopharyngeal mucosal space inferior margin is the soft-hard palate plane while superiorly it abuts the basisphenoid.

Nasopharynx Anatomy



**Musculature deep to mucosa:
Tensor veli palatini - ant. ET
Levator veli palatini - post. ET**



0:58

Foramen Rotundum

Vidian Canal
Artery & nerve

