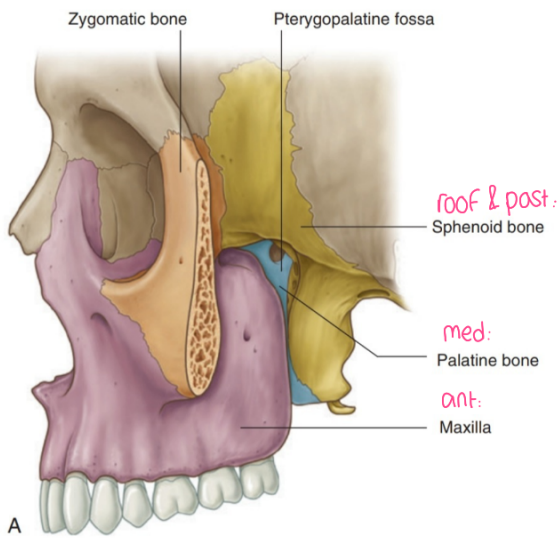


PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA



* all nerves & blood supply of nose come from pterygopalatine fossa

* Shape of pterygopalatine fossa: inverted teardrop

* walls:

anterior	posterior surface of maxilla
medial	palatine (lateral wall), has sphenopalatine foramen
posterior	pterygoid plate of sphenoid
roof	greater wing of sphenoid
lateral	infratemporal fossa

* 2 important foramina in sphenoid:

① foramen rotundum → maxillary nerve (pure sensory)

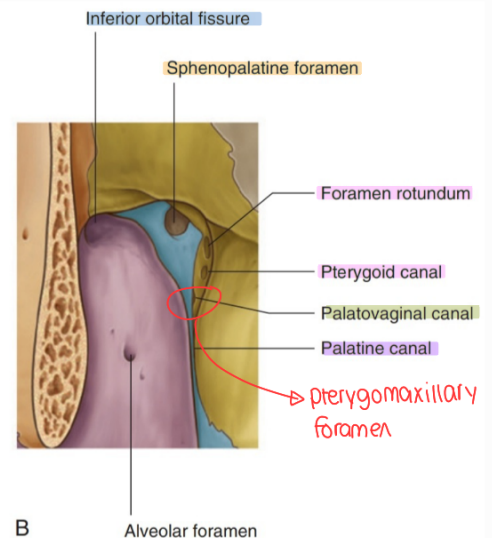
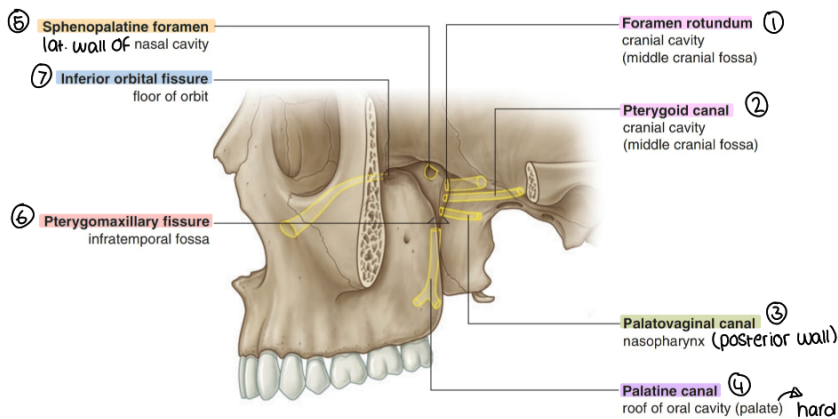
② pterygoid canal → nerve of pterygoid canal (symp. & parasymp.):

↳ parasymp (greater petrosal nerve, part of facial nerve) → preganglionic, synapse in pterygopalatine ganglia

↳ symp (deep petrosal) → post ganglionic (no synapse in ganglion)

canal path: from middle cranial fossa as a groove then goes to roof of foramen lacerum & makes a groove in its cartilage to reach pterygopalatine fossa

* gateways bet. pterygopalatine fossa & surrounding areas (7 foramina & fissures)



• palatine canal then opens inferiorly into greater & lesser palatine foramina / palatine artery & nerve divide into greater & lesser artery & nerve → each pass through its foramen (direction: artery → upward / nerve → downward)

• maxillary A direction: infratemporal → pterygopalatine (opposite to N)

• maxillary N & A pass from pterygopalatine fossa to orbital cavity floor then groove & canal to exit infraorbital foramen

* contents of pterygopalatine fossa

① maxillary nerve: sensory → upper teeth, skin of facial, temporal
• reaches fossa from mid cranial fossa through foramen rotundum

② terminal part of maxillary artery

• ECA → maxillary (in parotid gland) → terminal branch (medial to infratemporal fossa), at lateral pterygoid muscle in pterygopalatine fossa it gives: sphenopalatine / palatine / nasopharynx / orbital

③ nerve of pterygoid canal:

has symp. & parasymp.

④ pterygopalatine ganglion

• parasymp. ganglia → synapse

• symp → without synapse to nasal glands, orbit & oral cavity

⑤ veins & lymphatics

* pterygopalatine ganglia

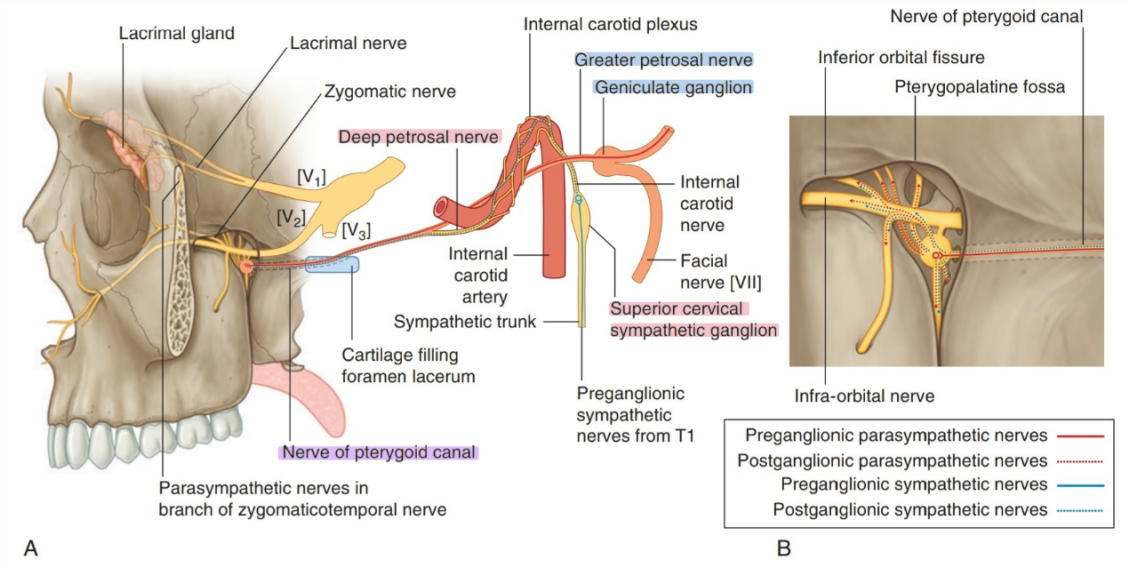


Fig. 8.157 Nerve of the pterygoid canal. A. Overview. B. In relationship to the pterygopalatine ganglion.

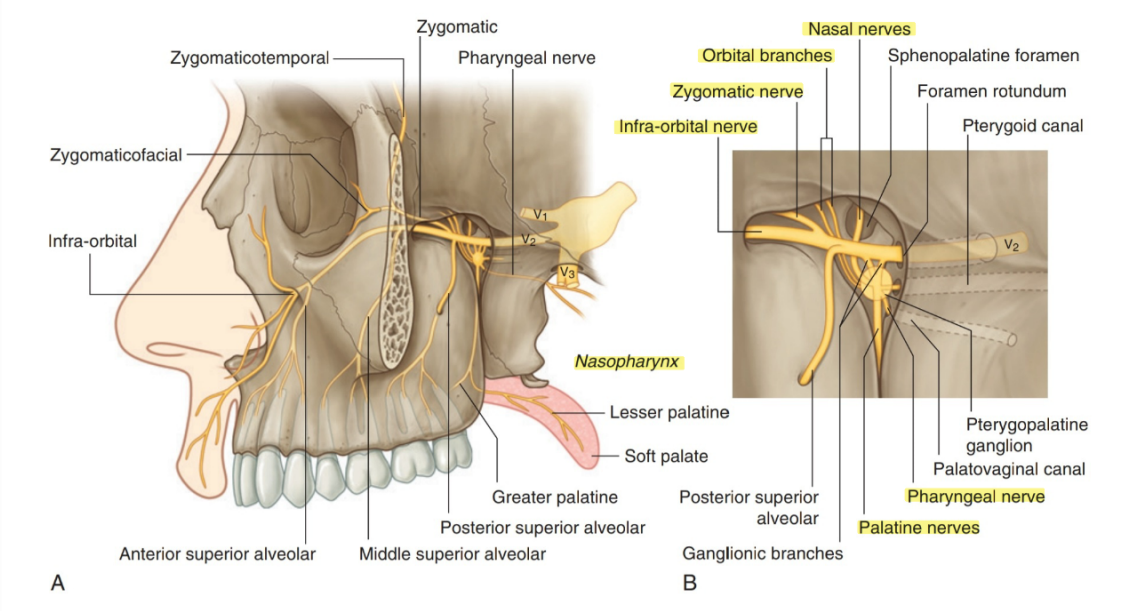
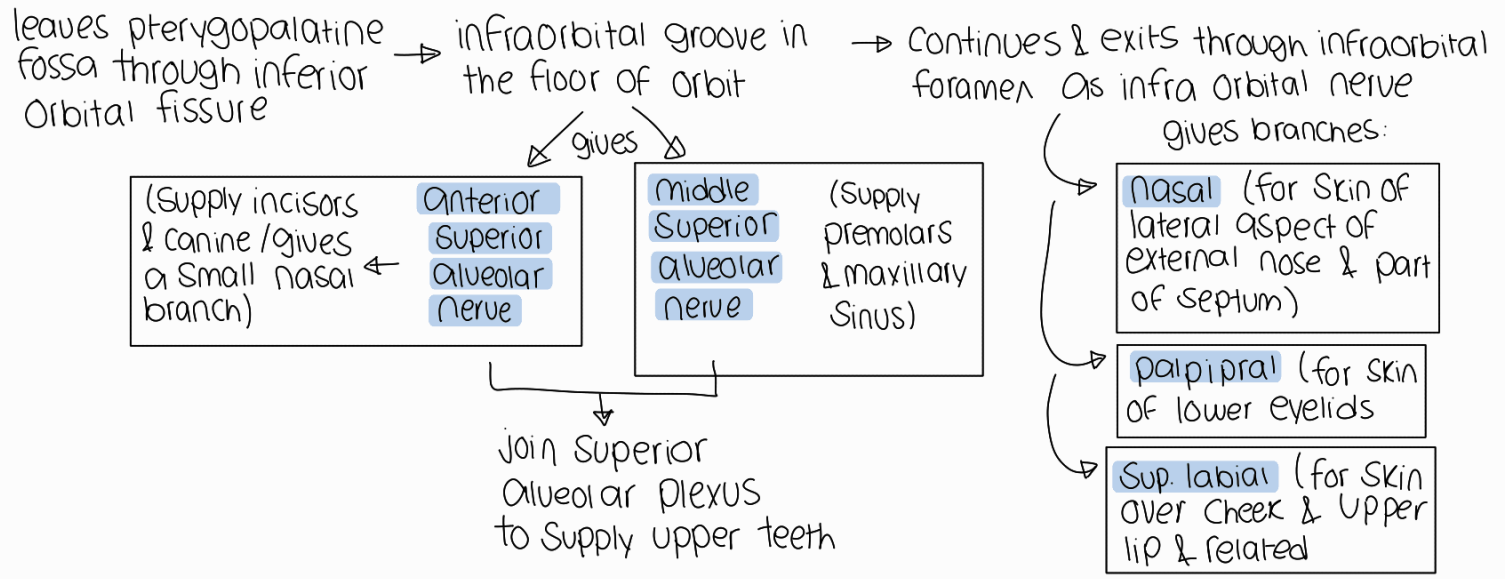


Fig. 8.156 Maxillary nerve [V1]. A. Terminal branches. B. In relationship to the pterygopalatine ganglion.

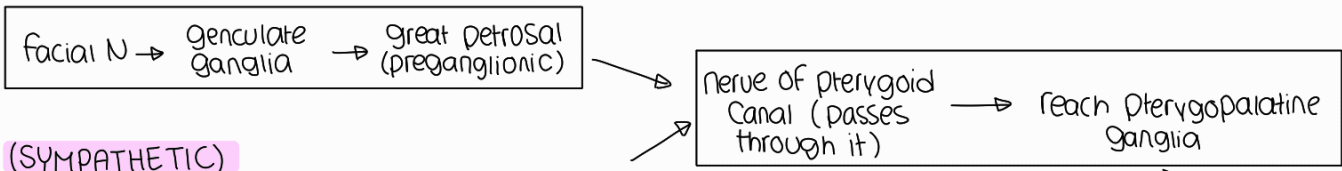
- 4 parasymp. ganglia in head & neck : optic, submandibular, ciliary, pterygopalatine (largest)
- Sympathetic (post ganglionic) → X synapse

* more about infraorbital nerve (didn't fit in the next page :-)



* NERVES IN PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA

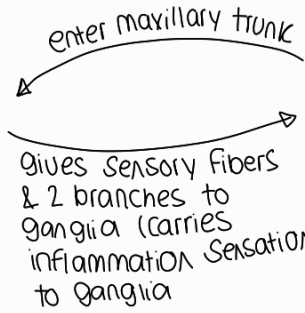
(PARASYMPATHETIC)



(SYMPATHETIC)



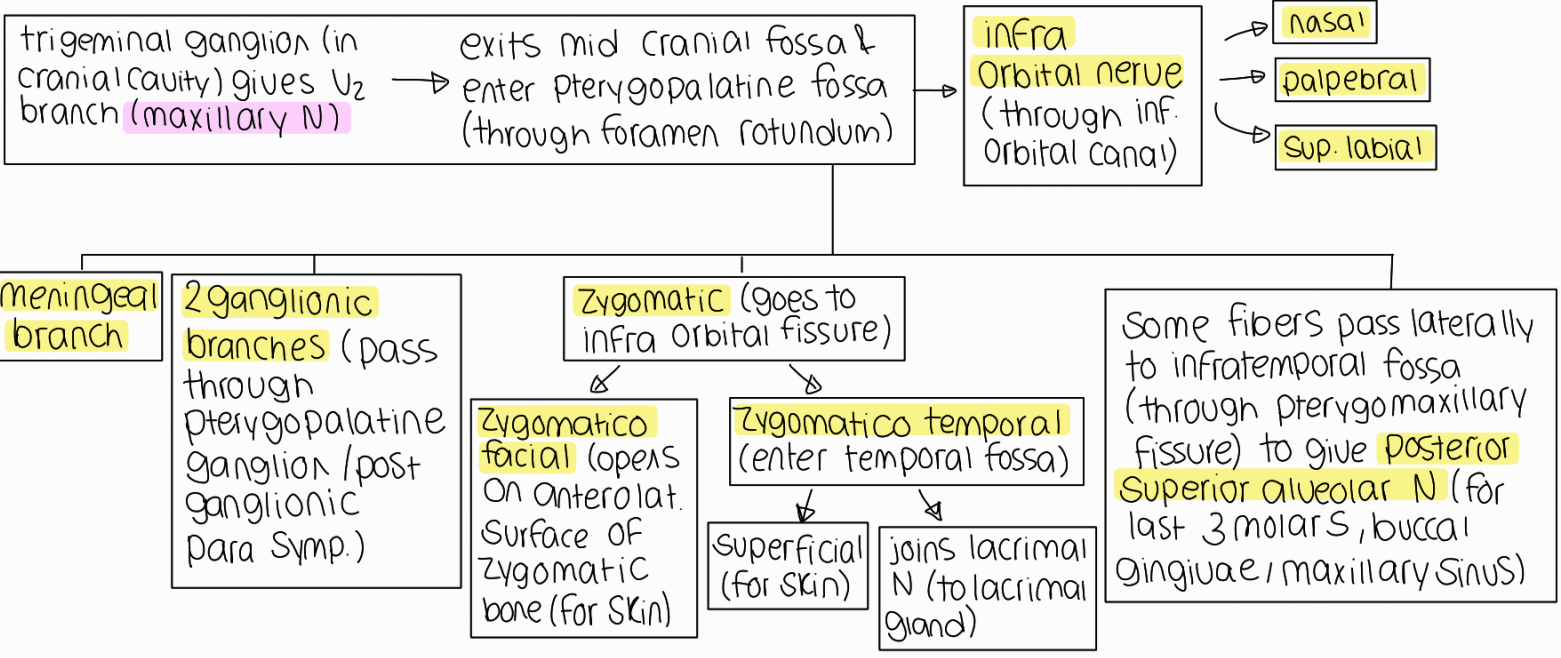
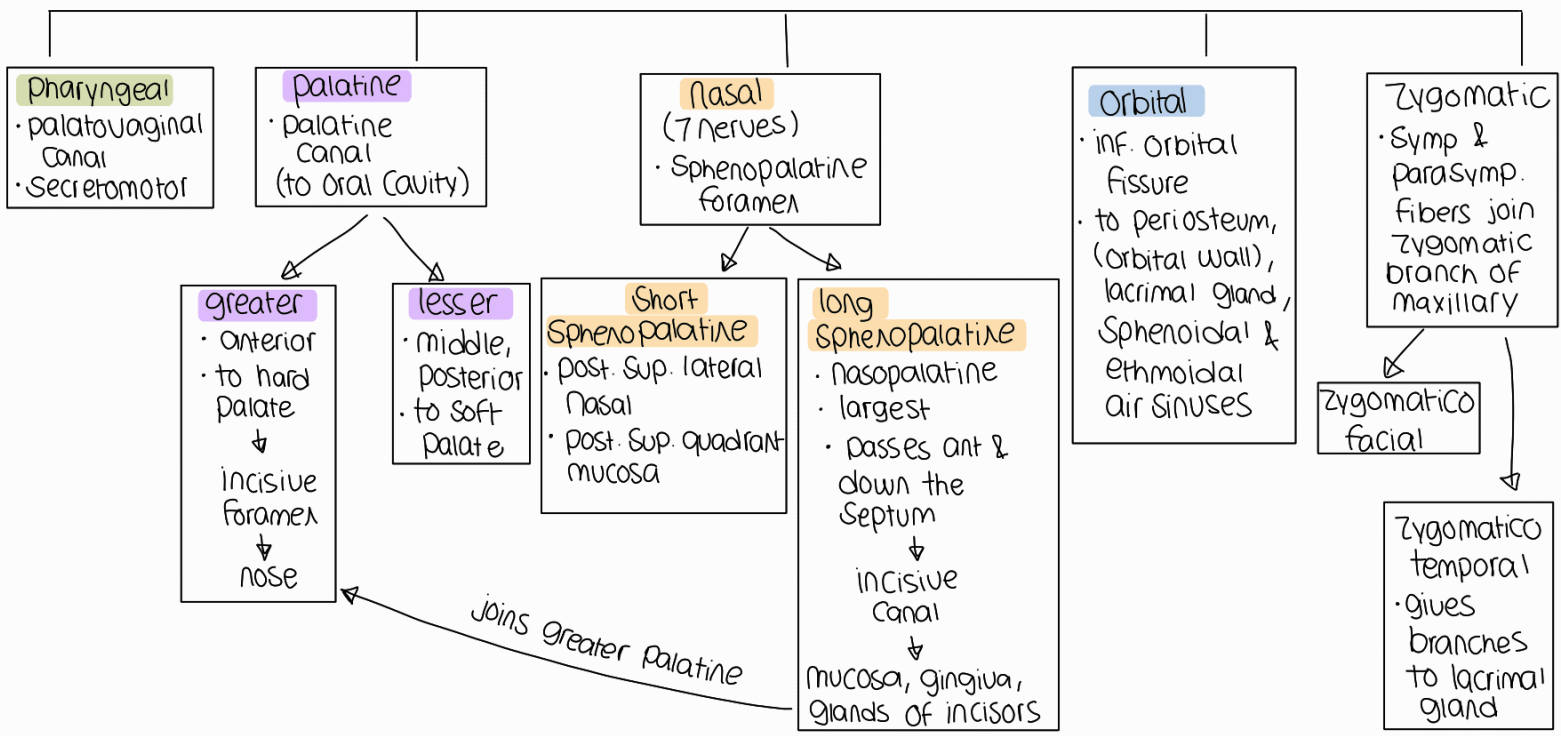
Maxillary N (details below!)



Some fibers pass superiorly through ganglionic branches

- ① Symp → blood vessels
- ② parasymp → secretomotor (nasal & oral cavity, nasopharynx)

Give branches to: palatine, nasal cavity, nasopharynx, Orbit



* ARTERIAL SUPPLY (maxillary artery)

1st part

- before lateral pterygoid muscle
- Boundaries:
 - laterally → neck of mandible
 - medially → Sphenomandibular ligaments
 - superiorly → Auriculotemporal nerve
 - inferiorly → maxillary vein

2 main

middle meningeal artery

- upwards to Middle Cranial Fossa through foramen Spinosum

inferior alveolar artery

- downwards along mandible through mandibular foramen
- Supplies lower jaw (teeth)

3 small

① accessory middle meningeal (through foramen ovale)

②+③ deep auricular & anterior tympanic arteries (to ear)

2nd part (muscular artery)

- anterior or posterior to lateral pterygoid muscle
- Supplies muscles of mastication: masseter, temporalis, medial & lateral pterygoid
- Course with branches of mandibular nerve

3rd part

- in pterygopalatine fossa anterior to ganglion
- its branches run with maxillary nerve branches & pterygopalatine ganglion
- Supplies nasal cavity, roof, oral cavity & upper teeth, sinuses, oropharynx, floor of orbit

posterior superior alveolar

- to upper molar, premolar, gingiva, maxillary sinus
- originates in pterygomaxillary fissure → runs with the post. sup. alveolar N on the infratemporal surface of maxilla

infraorbital (in the orbit) & gives:

- ↳ middle superior alveolar
- ↳ anterior superior alveolar (for incisors & canine)
- ↳ branches near orbital floor (for inf. rectus, oblique, lacrimal)

greater & lesser palatine (to oral cavity)

artery of pterygoid canal

- passes posteriorly into canal & supplies surrounding tissue
- passes inferiorly through cartilage of foramen lacerum & terminates in nasopharynx mucosa

pharyngeal branches

- travels posteriorly & leaves pterygopalatine fossa through palatovaginal canal with pharyngeal nerve
- Supplies posterior part of nasal cavity, roof, sphenoid sinus, pharyngotympanic tube

sphenopalatine artery (nasopalatine)

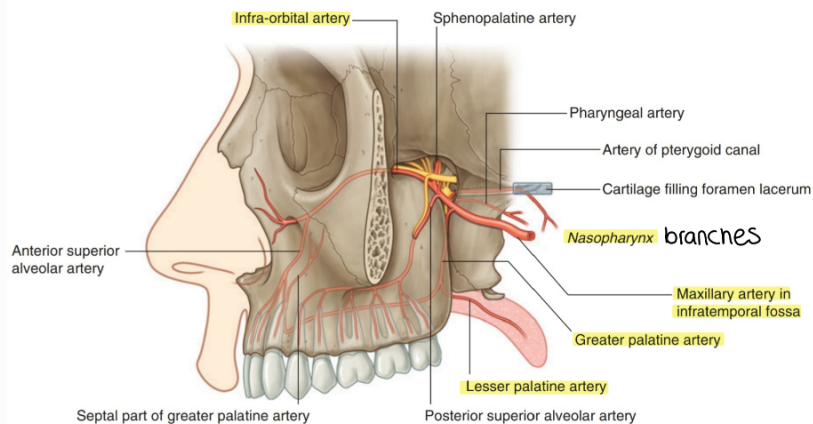
- in pterygo palatine fossa enters nasal cavity medially through sphenopalatine foramen

long sphenopalatine (post. septal nasal branch)

- main supply to septum & supplies some of lateral wall
- passes anteriorly in septum & anastomose with greater palatine

short sphenopalatine (post. lat. nasal branches)

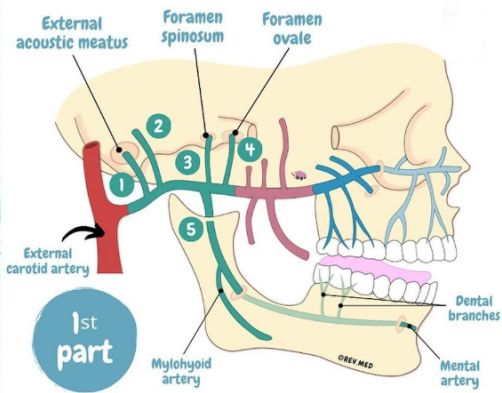
- supplies lateral wall of nose & sinuses



Septal part of greater palatine artery

Posterior superior alveolar artery

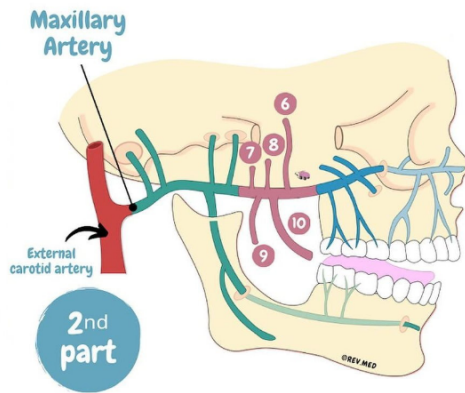
Maxillary Artery



- 1st part**
- 1 Deep auricular artery
 - 2 Anterior tympanic artery
 - 3 Middle meningeal artery
 - 4 Accessory meningeal artery
 - 5 Inferior alveolar artery

REV Med

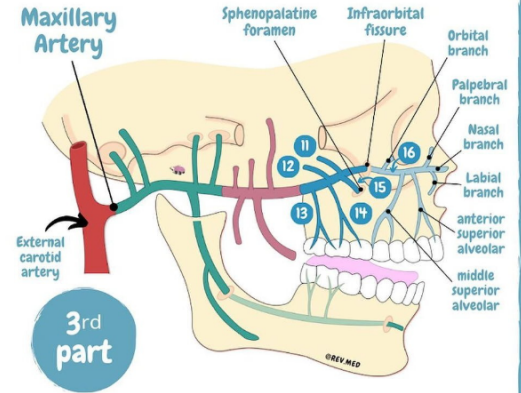
Maxillary Artery



- 2nd part**
- 6 Deep temporal artery
 - 7 Lateral pterygoid artery
 - 8 Medial pterygoid artery
 - 9 Masseteric artery
 - 10 Buccal artery

REV Med

Maxillary Artery



- 3rd part**
- 11 Artery of pterygoid canal
 - 12 Pharyngeal artery
 - 13 Greater palatine artery
 - 14 Posterior superior alveolar artery
 - 15 Sphenopalatine artery
 - 16 Infraorbital artery

REV Med

* VENOUS DRAINAGE

① pterygoid & anterior part of face

mainly by infraorbital vein → facial vein

② posterior aspect

lateral pterygoid plexus → maxillary vein (in parotid gland)
→ retromandibular vein

- Generally veins travel with maxillary Arteries back to Pterygopalatine fossa
- Coalesce in fossa then pass laterally through pterygomaxillary fissure to join pterygoid plexus in infratemporal fossa
- the infraorbital vein drains the inferior aspect of orbit, then may directly pass into infratemporal fossa (bypassing pterygopalatine fossa)

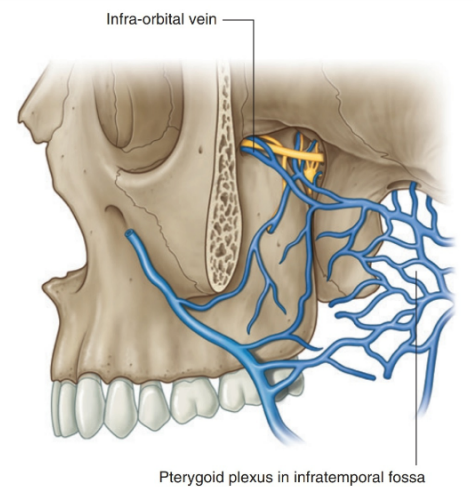


Fig. 8.159 Veins of the pterygopalatine fossa.