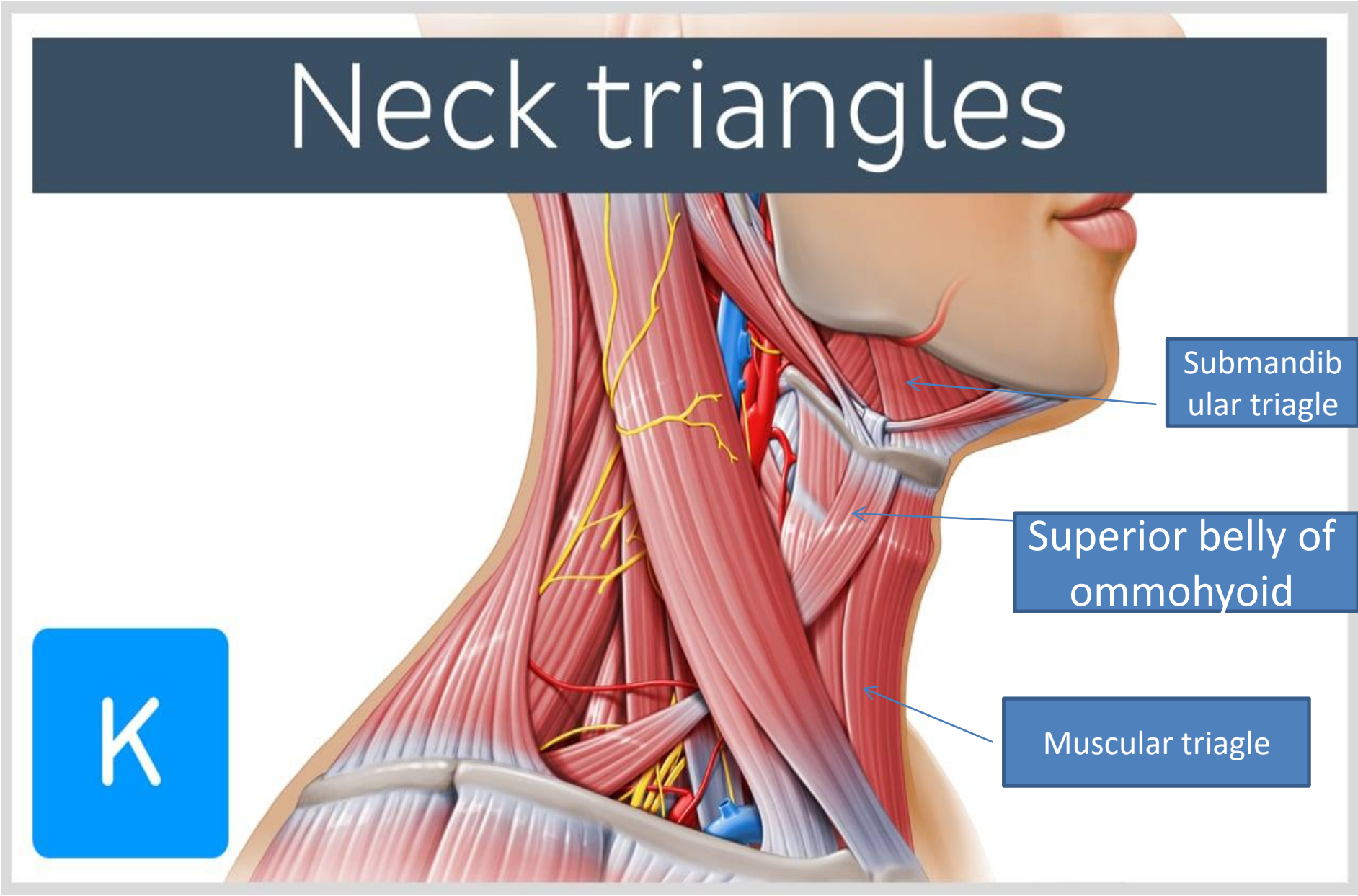
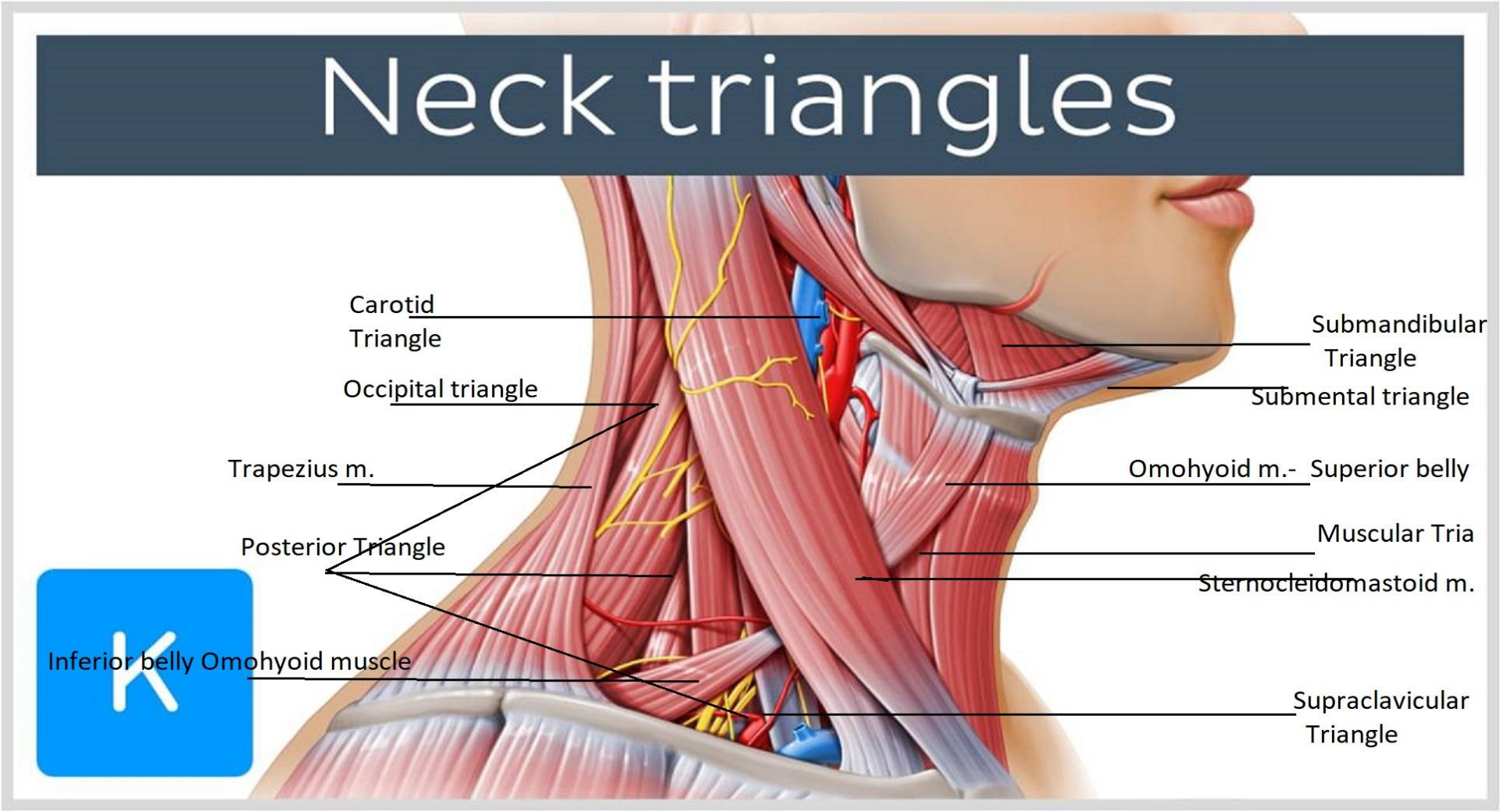
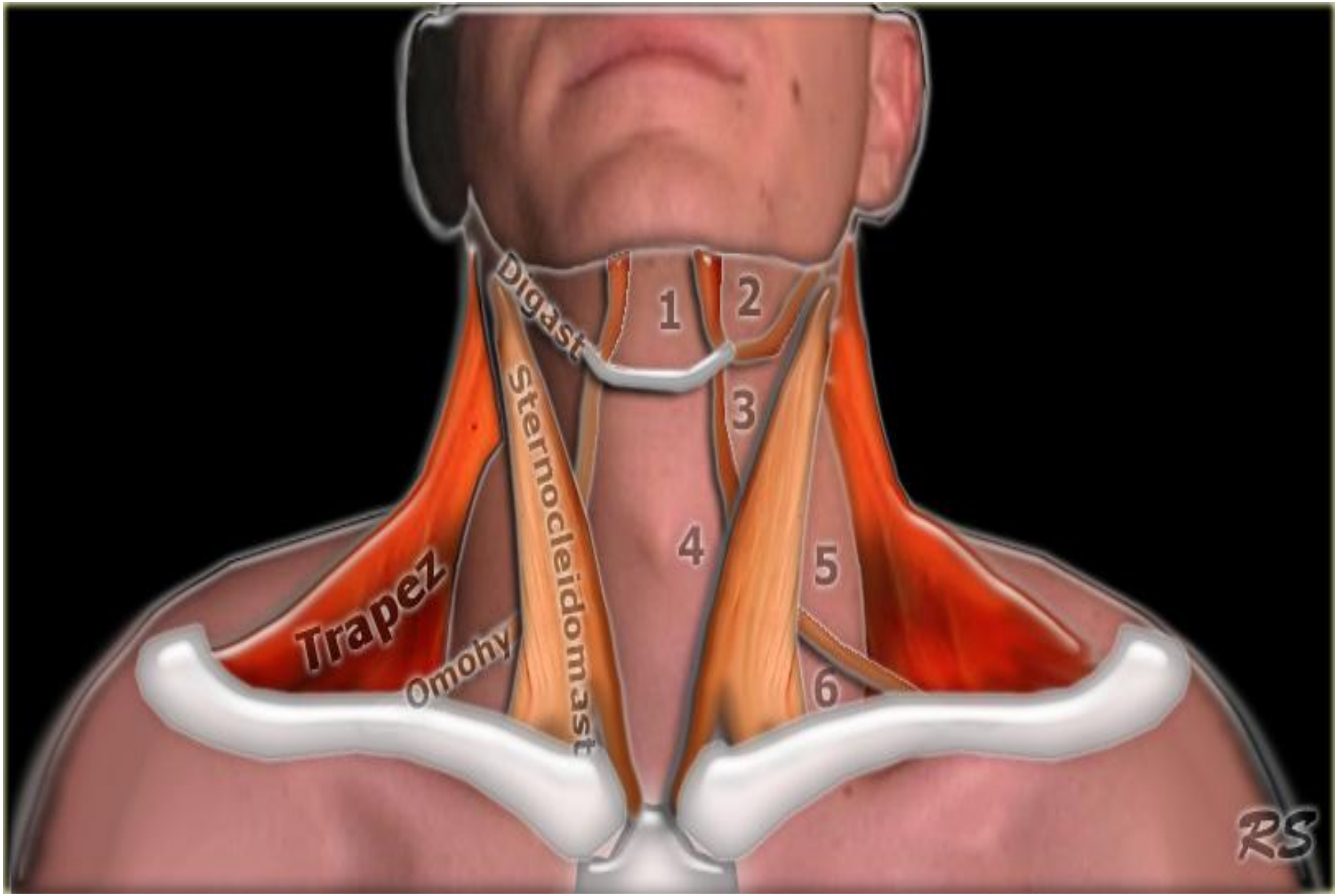
Neck Triangles



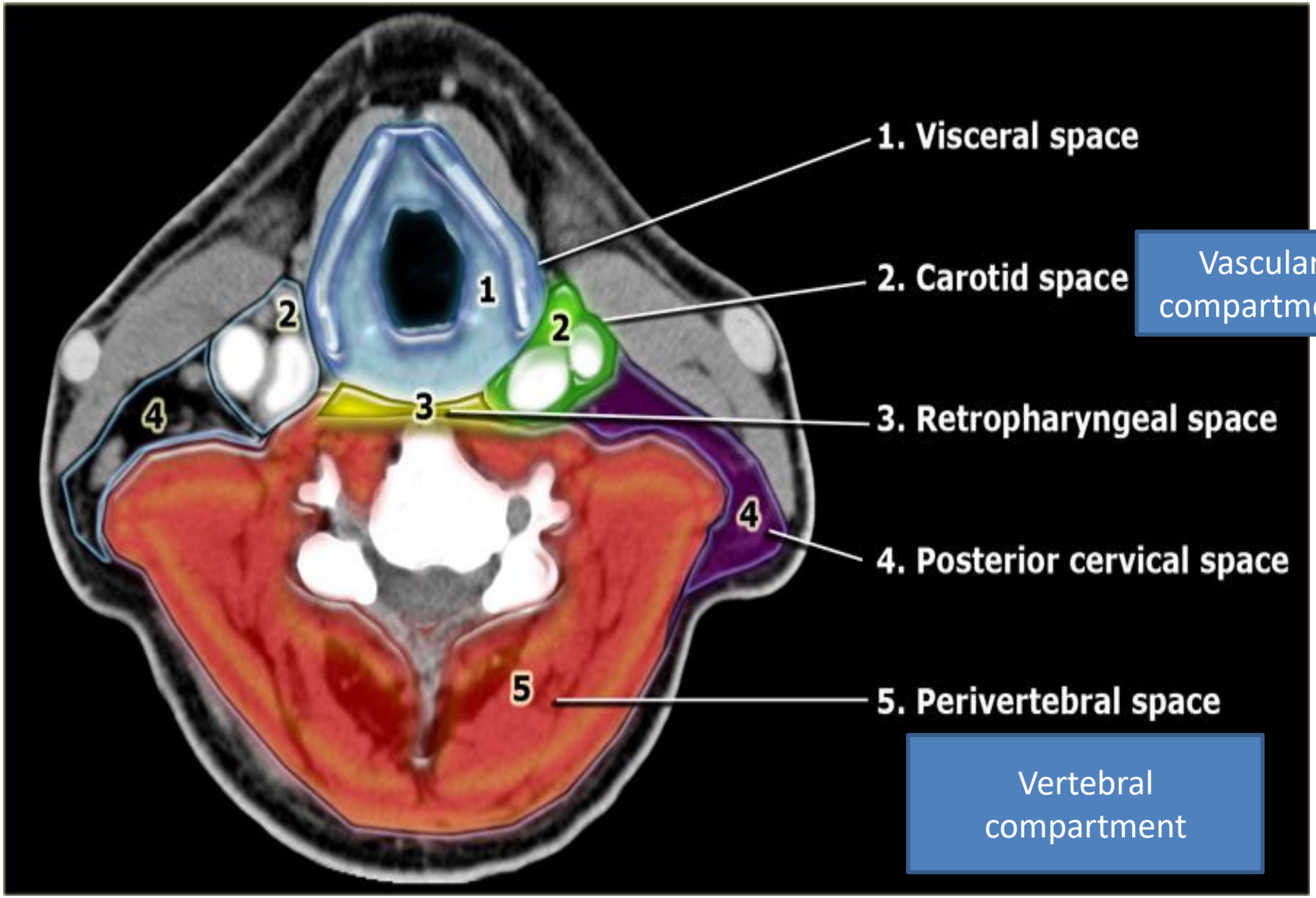
Neck triangles

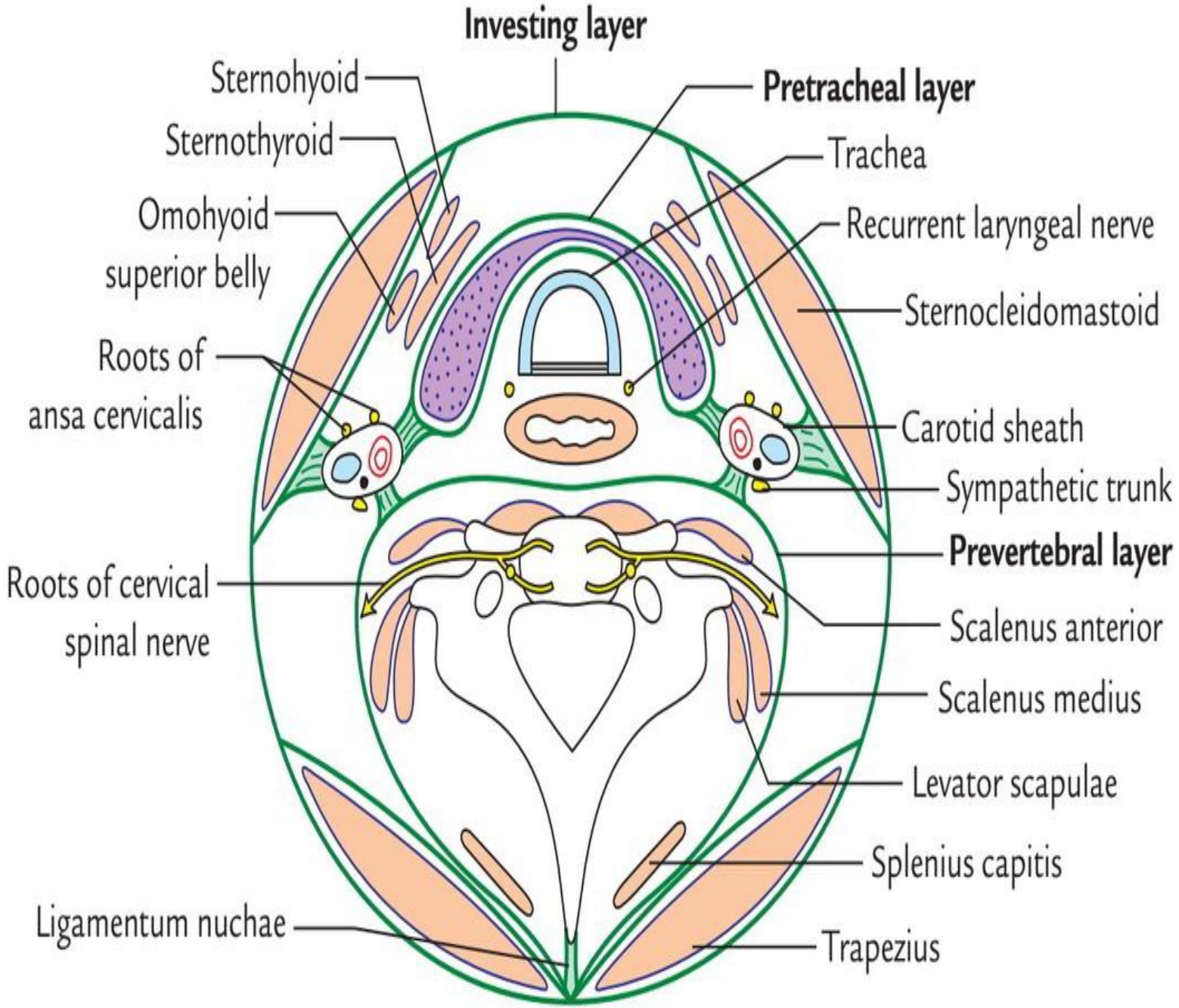


Neck Triangles

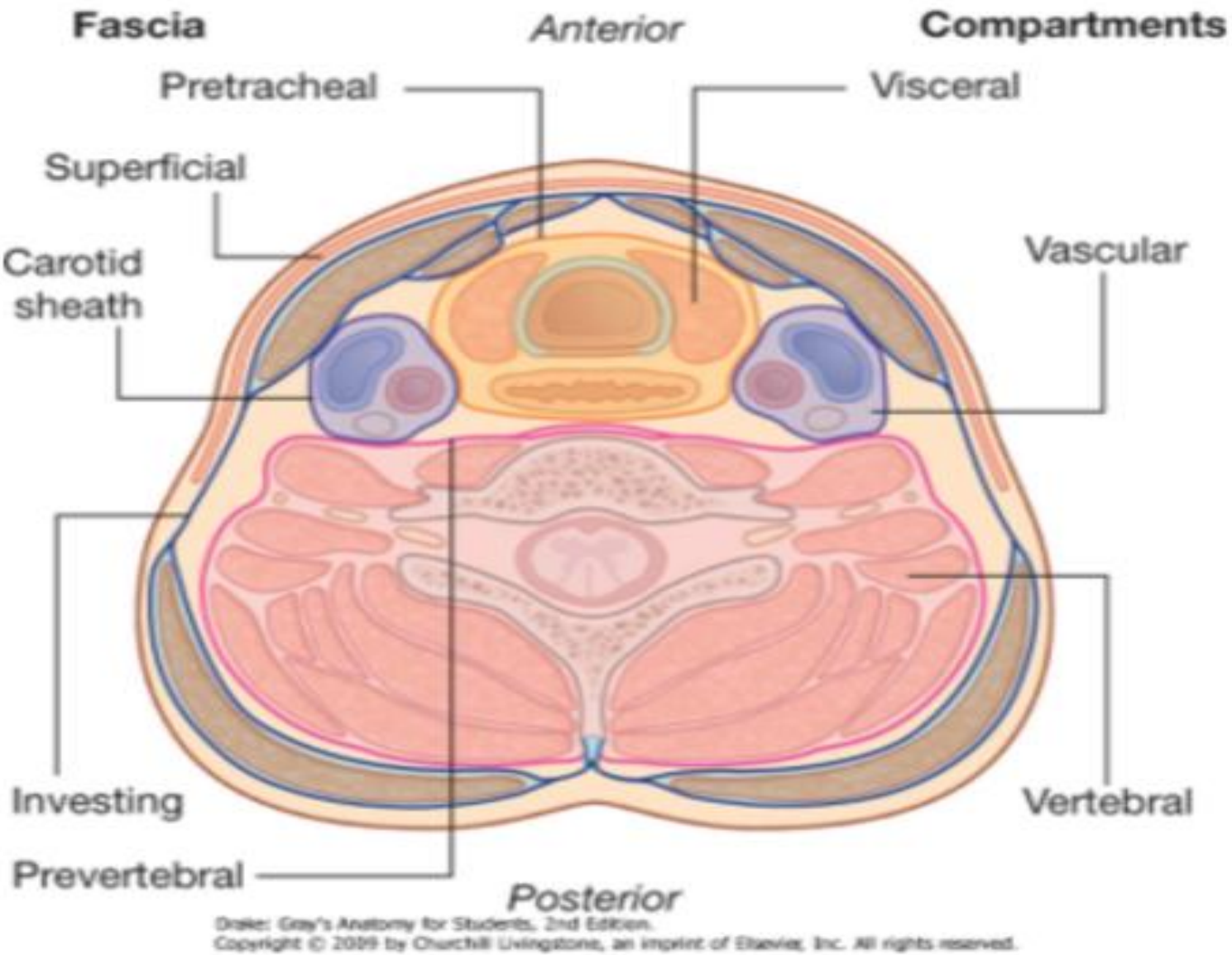


Neck Compartments

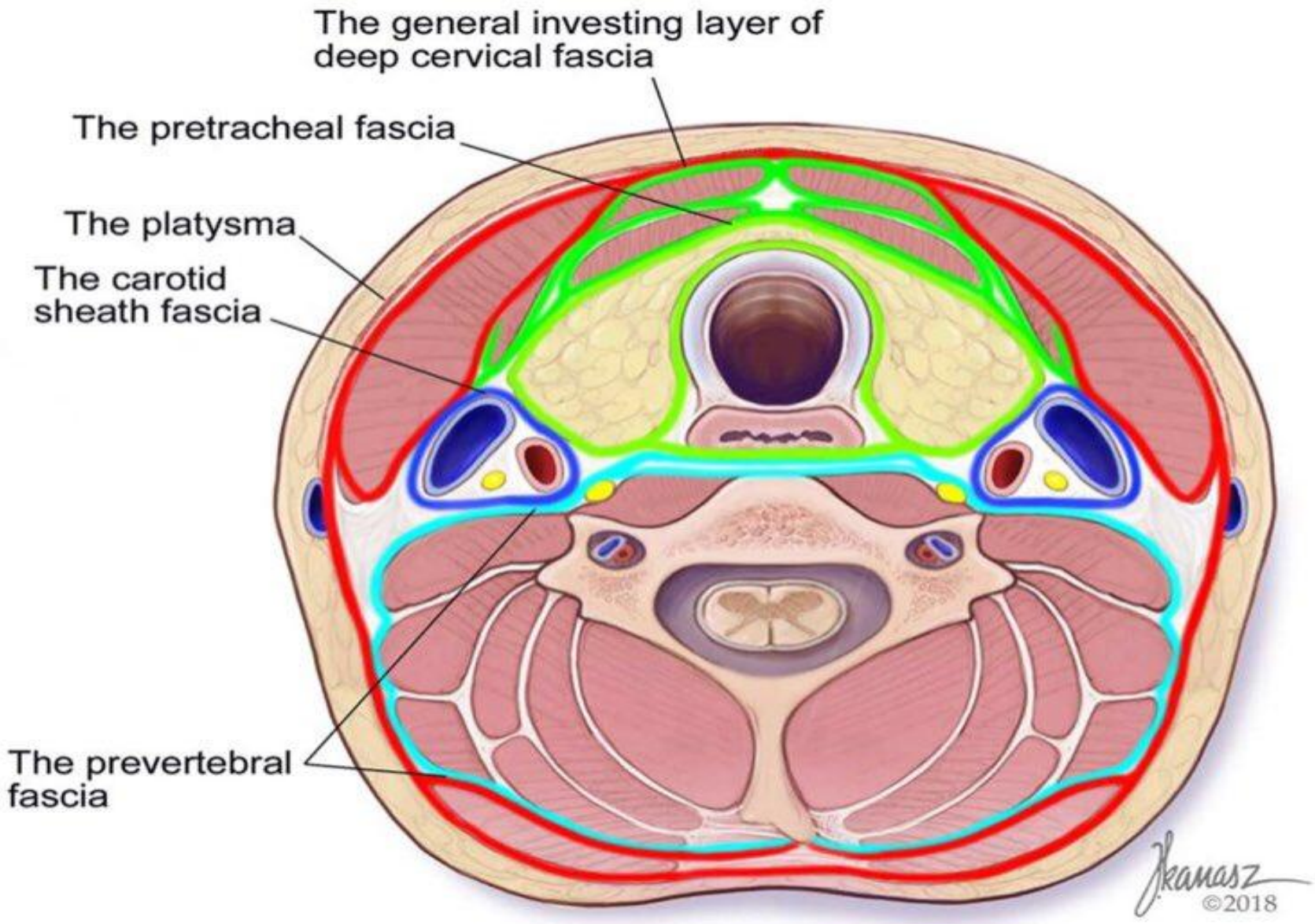



Investing layer
Sternohyoid
Sternothyroid
Omohyoid
superior belly
Roots of
ansa cervicalis
Roots of cervical
spinal nerve
Ligamentum nuchae
Pretracheal layer
Trachea
Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Sternocleidomastoid
Carotid sheath
Sympathetic trunk
Prevertebral layer
Scalenus anterior
Scalenus medius
Levator scapulae
Splenius capitis
Trapezius

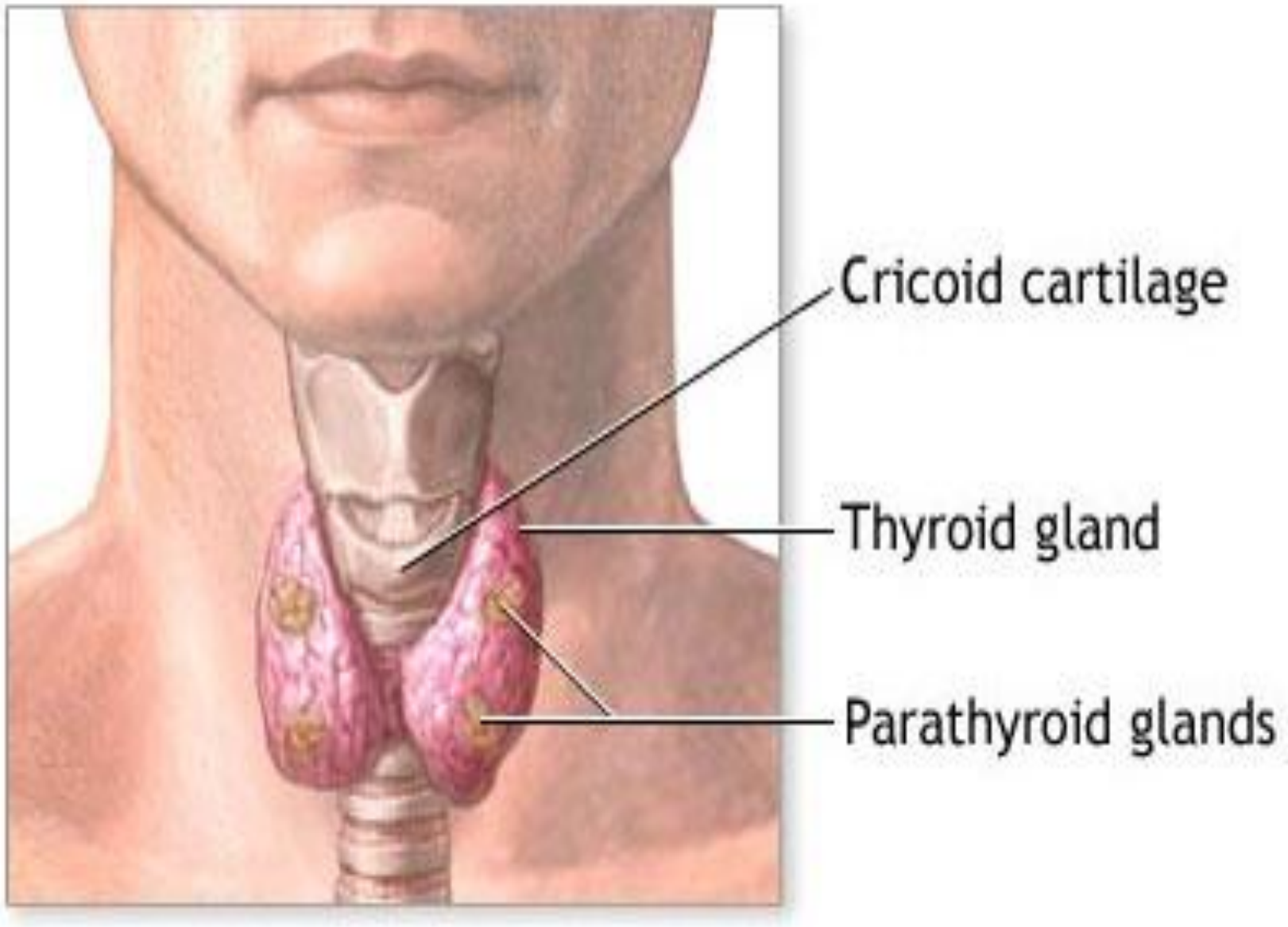
Cervical Compartments--Fascia



Deep Fascia


The general investing layer of deep cervical fascia
The pretracheal fascia
The platysma
The carotid sheath fascia
The prevertebral fascia
©2018

Thyroid and Parathyroid glands



The thyroid gland is divided into two lobes that are connected by the isthmus, which crosses the midline of the upper trachea at the second and third tracheal rings.

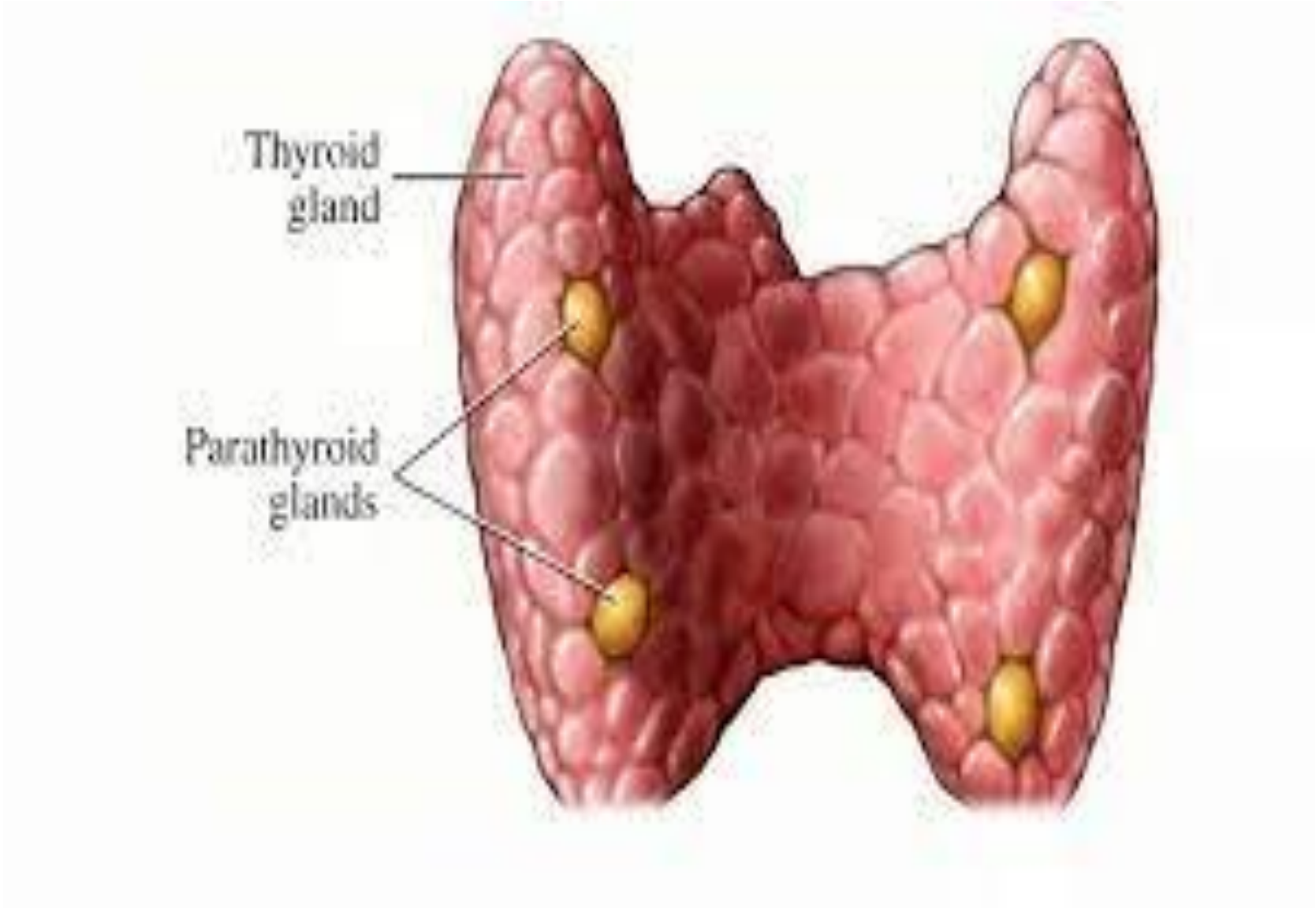
In its anatomic position, the thyroid gland lies posterior to the sternothyroid and sternohyoid muscles, wrapping around the cricoid cartilage and tracheal rings. It is located inferior to the laryngeal thyroid cartilage, typically corresponding to the vertebral levels C5-T1.

The thyroid attaches to the trachea via a consolidation of connective tissue, referred to as the lateral suspensory ligament or Berry's ligament. This ligament connects each of the thyroid lobes to the trachea.

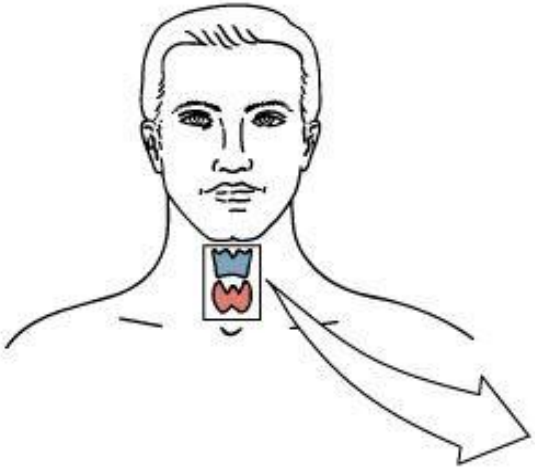
The thyroid gland, along with the esophagus, pharynx, and trachea, is found within the visceral compartment of the neck which is bound by pretracheal fascia.

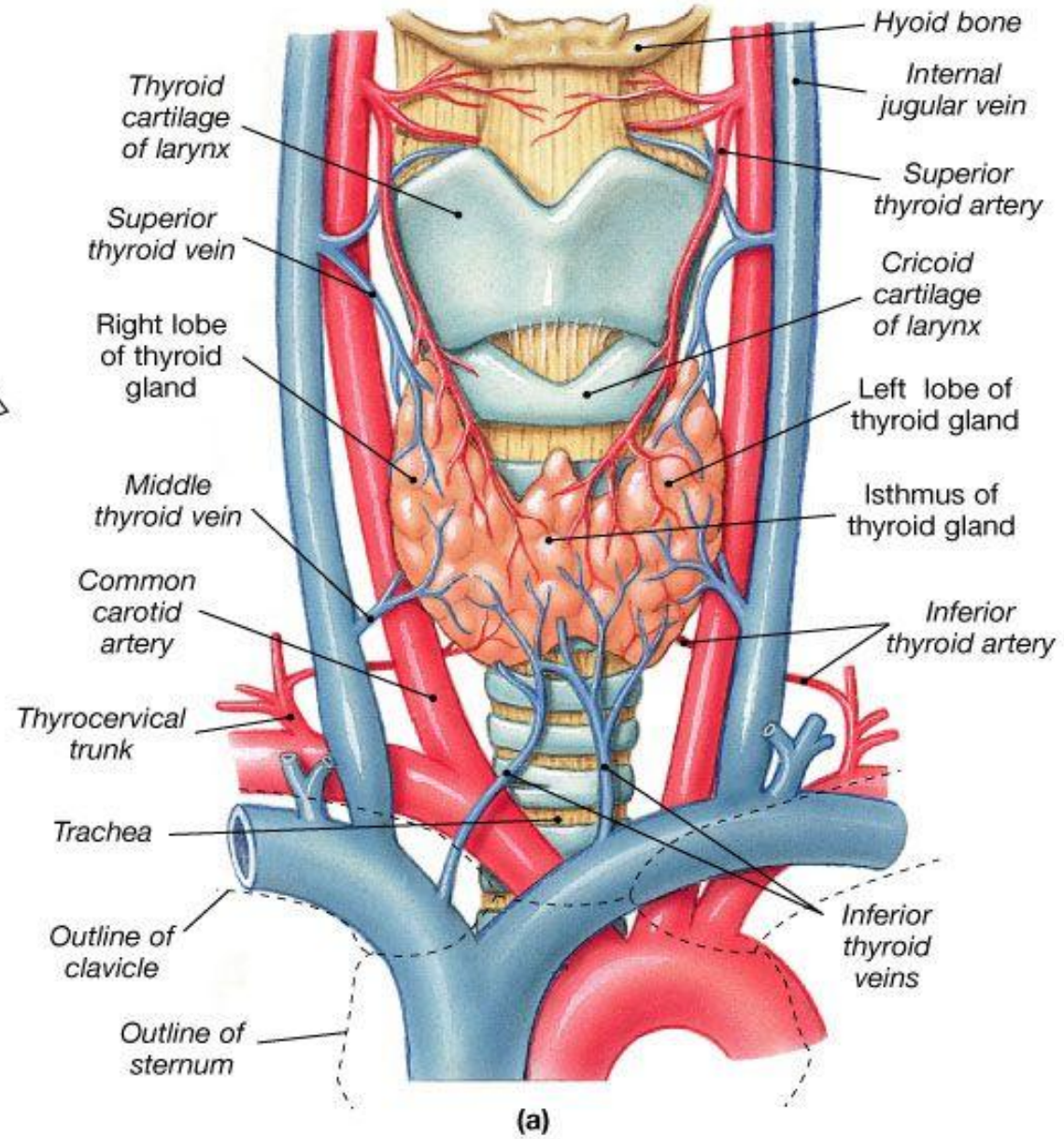
The "normal" thyroid gland has lateral lobes that are symmetrical with a well-marked centrally located isthmus..

Thyroid and Parathyroid



Blood Supply





Blood supply

1-Arterial supply:

Superior thyroid artery from external carotid artery.

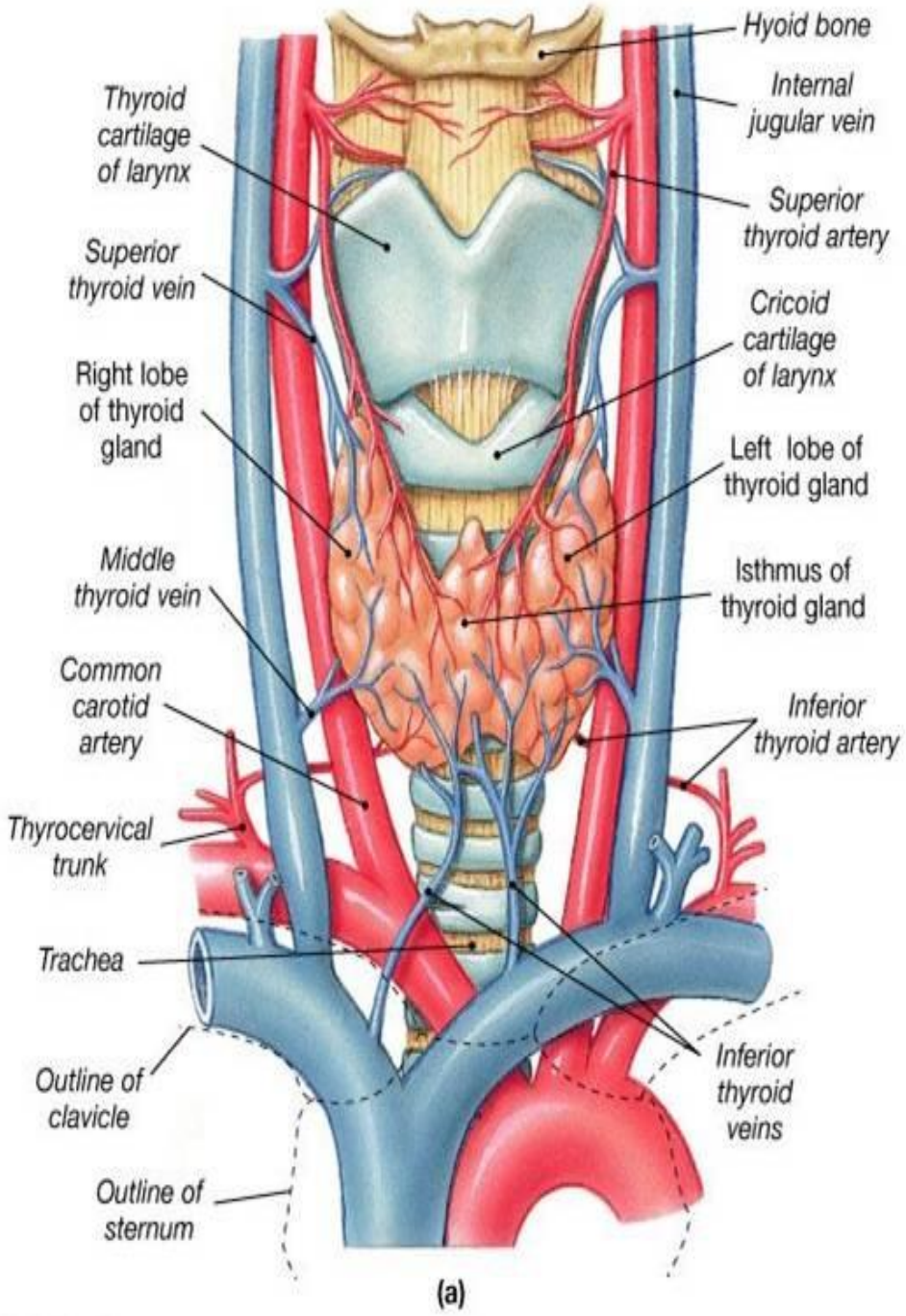
Inferior thyroid artery from the thyrocervical artery from subclavian artery

2-Venous drainage:

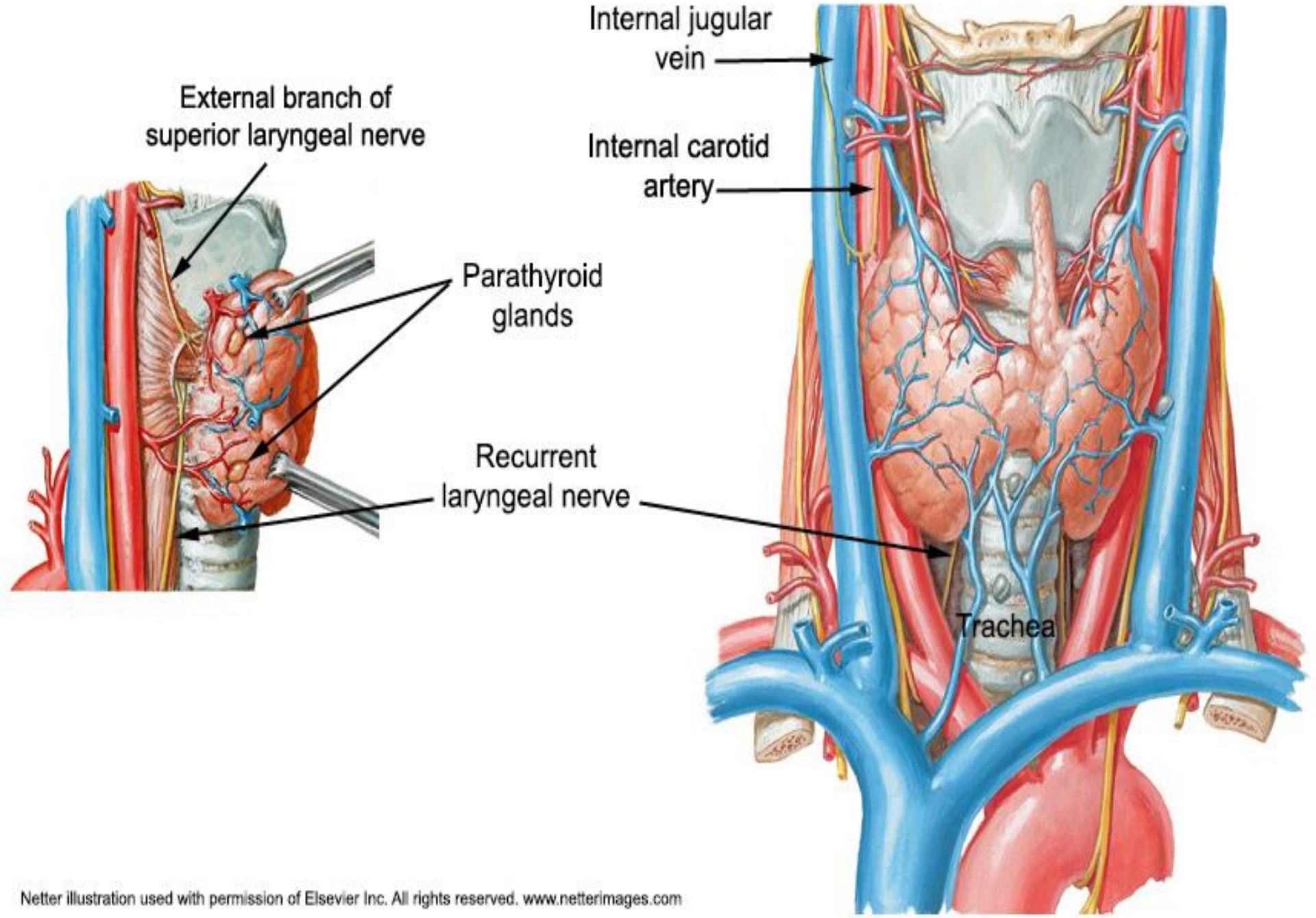
Superior thyroid vein to the internal jugular vein

Middle thyroid vein to the internal jugular vein

Inferior thyroid veins in to the left brachiocephalic vein.



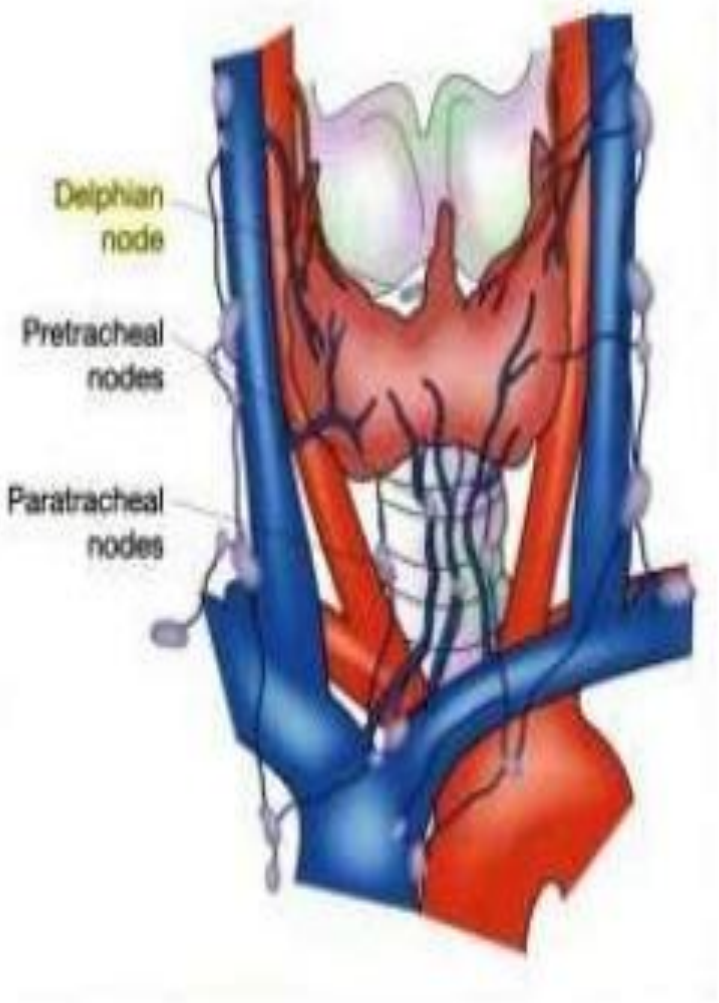
(a)



Lymphatic drainage

- The lymphatic of the gland drain into:

1. Prelaryngeal L.Ns, infront of cricothyroid memb.
2. Pretracheal L.Ns, infront of trachea.
3. Paratracheal L.Ns, alongside the trachea.
4. Upper & lower deep cervical L.Ns, along the I.J.V .
5. Brachiocephalic L.Ns.



Parathyroid glands

The parathyroid glands are endocrine glands located in close association with the thyroid gland in most patients. There are normally four individual parathyroids, though supernumerary parathyroids have been found in up to 13% of autopsies[1]. There are two glands located superiorly called the superior parathyroid gland and a pair that are located inferiorly- referred to as the inferior parathyroid glands.

Superior parathyroid glands: These glands derive from the fourth pharyngeal pouch. They are

classically located near the posterolateral aspect of the superior pole of the thyroid, 1cm superior to the junction of the recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN), and the inferior thyroid artery. They classically lie deep to the plane of the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Inferior parathyroid glands: These glands derive from the third pharyngeal pouch. These glands are classically located near the inferior poles of the thyroid glands, within 1-2 cm of the insertion of the inferior thyroid artery into the inferior pole of the thyroid.

Parathyroid glands

Blood Supply and Lymphatics

The thyroid gland and the parathyroid glands share the same blood supply. The inferior thyroid arteries supply the parathyroid glands via its branches (supplying **both** the inferior and superior parathyroids in most cases). Collaterals via the superior thyroid artery, thyroid ima artery, laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal arteries. Parathyroid veins drain into the thyroid vein plexus.

Parathyroid lymphatic vessels drain in the deep cervical and paratracheal lymph nodes.

SKULL BASE-FORAMINA