

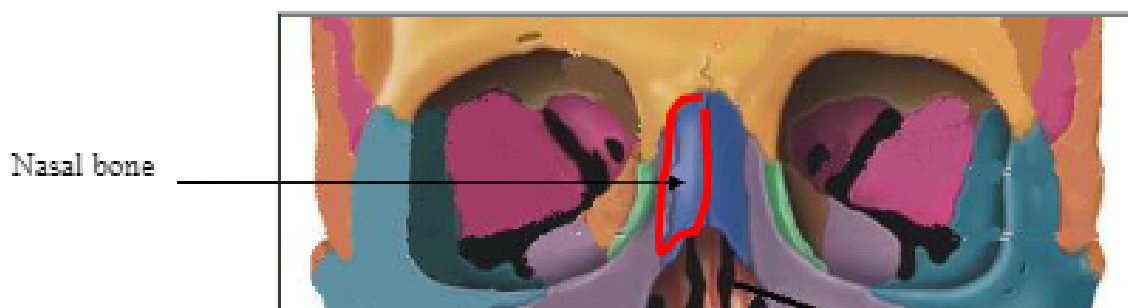
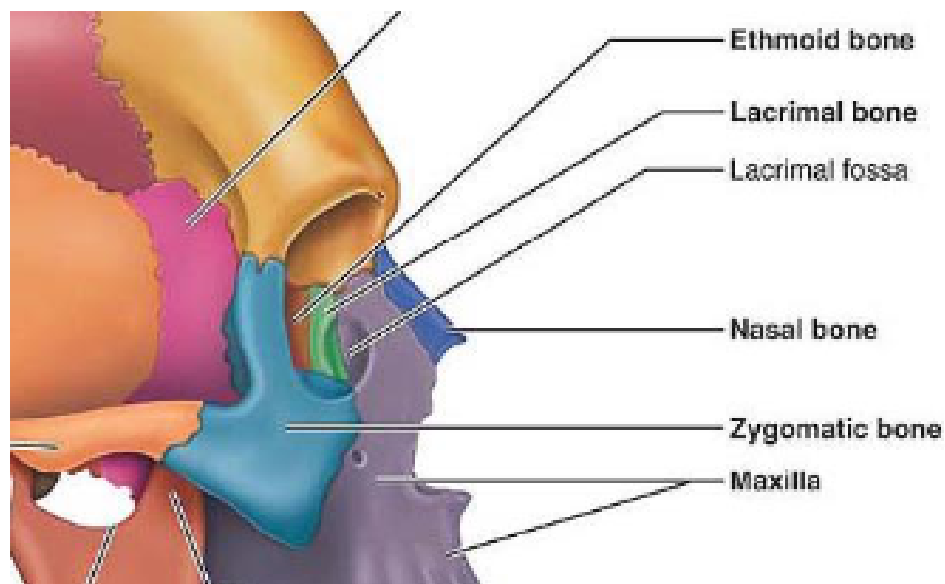
The nasal bone:

Is small and strong separated bone, it articulates superiorly with nasal notch of the frontal bone and inferiorly upper nasal cartilage. The two nasal bones articulate with each other medially while laterally articulate with frontal process of the maxilla.

The nasal bones are thin, basically rectangular are fused medially, forming the bridge of the nose.

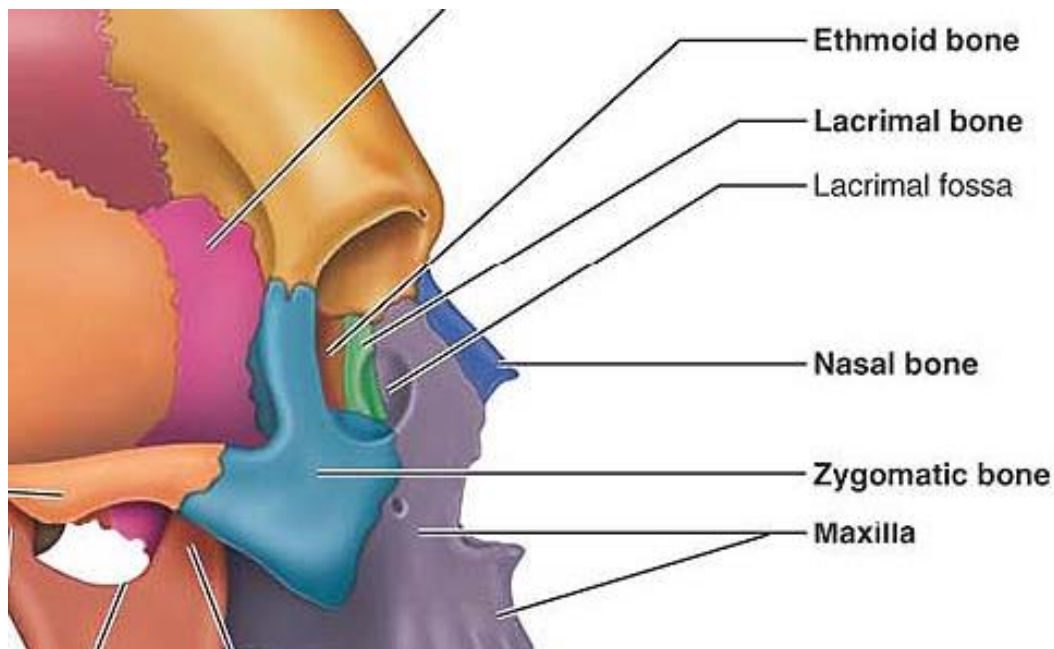
- Articulation of Nasal bones:

1. They articulate with the frontal bone superiorly,
2. They articulate with the maxillary bones laterally,
3. They articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone posteriorly.
4. Inferiorly they attach to the cartilages that form most of the skeleton of the external nose.



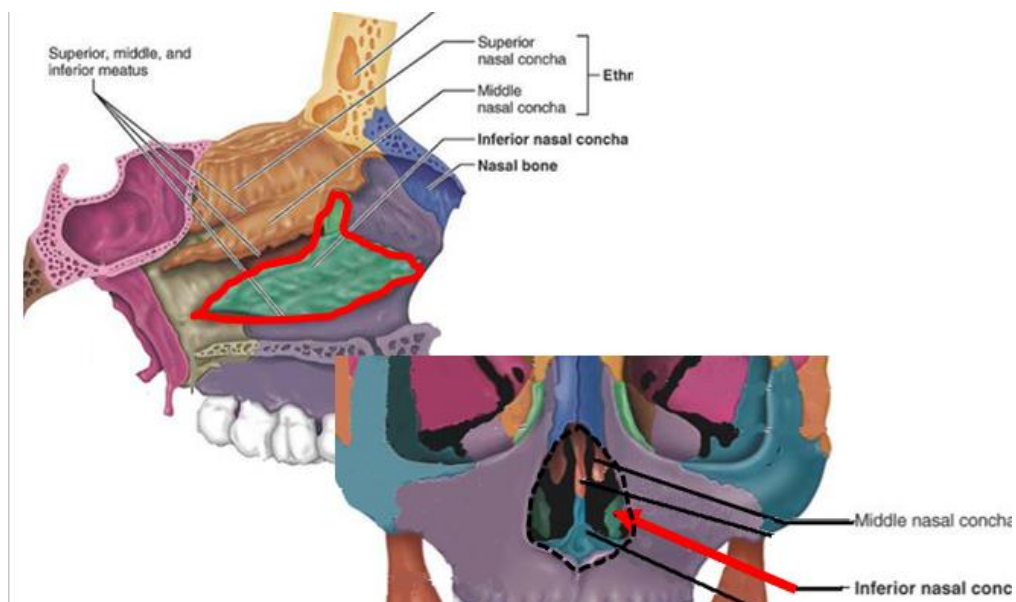
The lacrimal bones:

Is separated bone looks like finger nail in much thinner. The delicate fingernail-shaped lacrimal bone contributes to the medial wall of each orbit. They articulate with the frontal bone superiorly, the ethmoid bone posteriorly, and the maxillae anteriorly. Each lacrimal bone contains a deep groove that helps form a lacrimal fossa. The lacrimal fossa houses the lacrimal sac, part of the passageway that allows tears to drain from the eye surface into the nasal cavity.



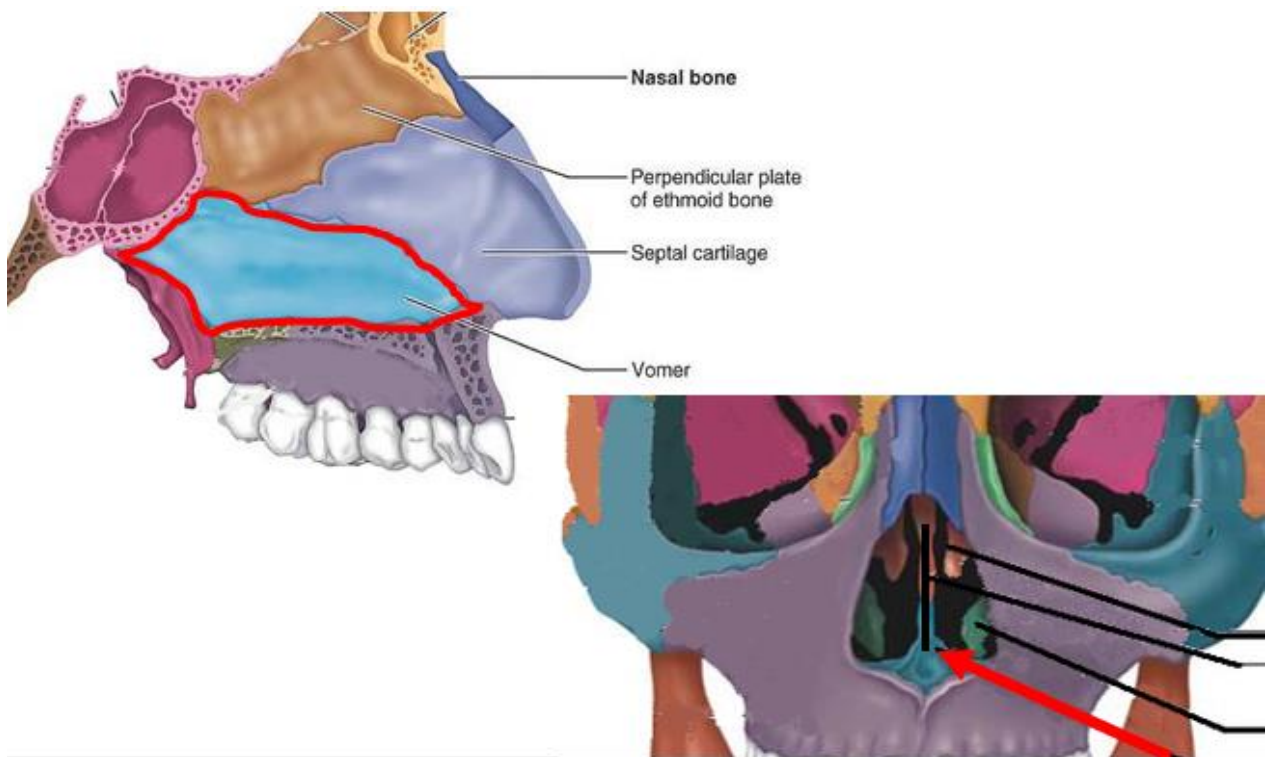
The inferior nasal concha:

Is separated bone which hangs from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity. It can be seen from the both anterior and posterior opening of the nose. The paired inferior nasal conchae are thin, curved bones in the nasal cavity. They project medially from the lateral walls of the nasal cavity, just inferior to the middle nasal conchae of the ethmoid bone. They are the largest of the three pairs of conchae.



The vomer:

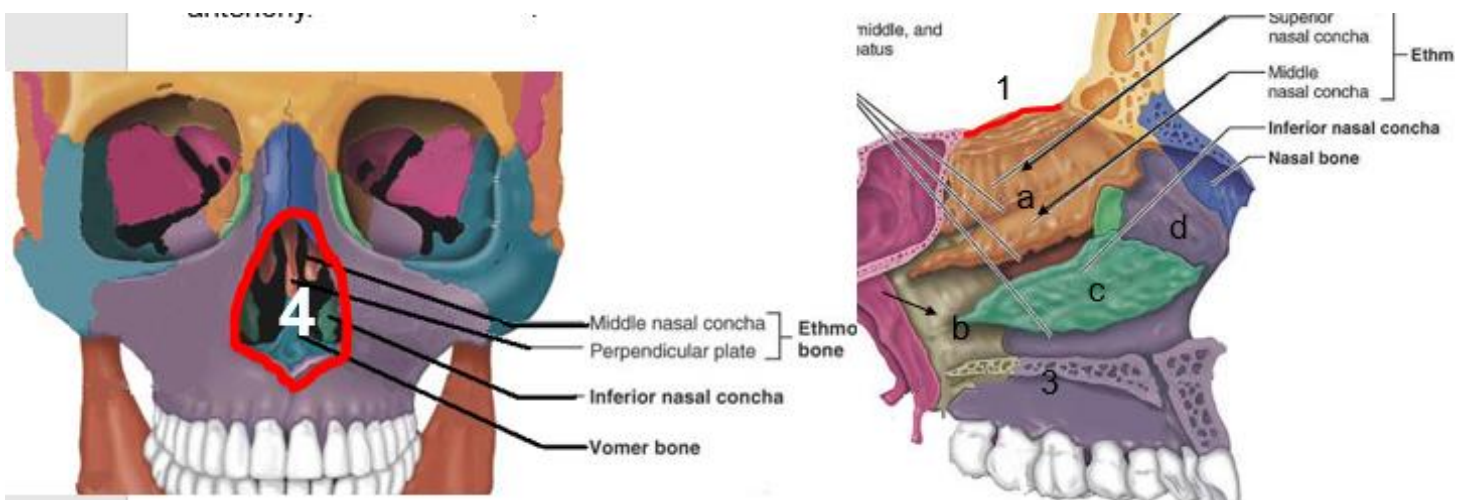
Is separated bone which forms the whole postero-inferior third of the nasal septum. The slender, plow-shaped vomer lies in the nasal cavity, where it forms part of the nasal septum.



The Nasal Cavity:

The nasal cavity is constructed of bone and cartilage.

1. **The roof of the nasal cavity** is formed by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.
2. **The lateral walls** are largely shaped by:
 - a. the superior and middle conchae of the ethmoid bone,
 - b. the perpendicular plates of the palatine bones,
 - c. the inferior nasal conchae.
 - d. Medial wall of maxillary bone
3. **The floor of the nasal cavity** is formed by the palatine processes of the maxillae and the palatine bones.
4. **Medially** the nasal cavity is divided into right and left parts by the nasal septum. The bony portion of the septum is formed by the vomer inferiorly and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone superiorly. A sheet of cartilage called the septal cartilage completes the septum anteriorly.



The hyoid bone:

Is small U-shaped bone which lies in upper part of the neck below the mandible and above the larynx. It consists of the:

1. Body.
2. Two greater horn.
3. Two lesser horn.

The greater horn: projects backwards from the lateral end of the body.

The lesser horn: two small prominences which project upwards from the junction of the body with greater horn.

