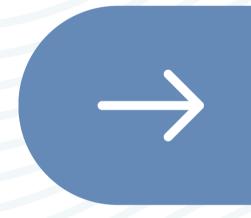




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PARAPHARYNGEAL SPACE





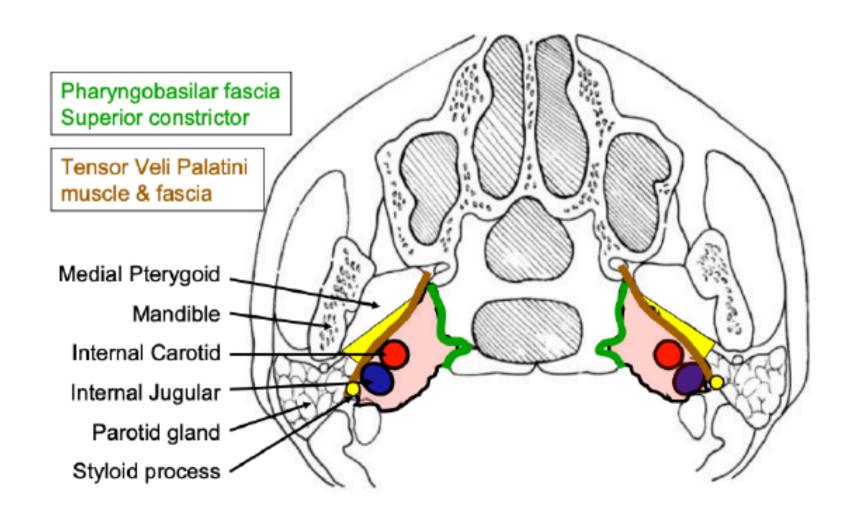


PARAPHARYNGEAL SPACE

The parapharyngeal space is in the deep tissues of the neck and contains mostly fat, as well as blood vessels (including the carotid artery and jugular vein), nerves, lymph nodes, and parts of the salivary gland.



VISUAL REPRESENTATION







- Definition:
- The parapharyngeal space represents a critical anatomical region situated lateral to the upper pharynx
- . It is enclosed by various structural elements, defining distinct compartments.
- Boundaries:
- Medially, the parapharyngeal space is demarcated by the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.
- Superiorly and laterally, it is confined by the caudal margin of the upper pharyngeal constrictor muscle. Inferiorly,
- It extends to the floor of the pyriform aperture.





- Superior Compartment:
- Covered by the superior constrictor muscle, this compartment accommodates structures such as the styloid process, stylopharyngeus muscle, and branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
- Middle Compartment:
- Covered by the middle constrictor muscle, this area houses vital structures like the internal carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and cranial nerves IX, X, XI.
- Inferior Compartment:
- Defined by the inferior constrictor muscle, this section accommodates the recurrent laryngeal nerve, cervical sympathetic trunk, and ascending pharyngeal artery.





- Clinical Considerations: Selective Involvement: Tumors, infections, or neurovascular issues may selectively affect distinct parapharyngeal compartments.
- Risk Stratification: Allows for risk assessment based on compartmental involvement.
- Surgical Approaches: parapharyngeal Space Dissection: In tumor management, surgeons perform dissection focusing on affected compartments
- Vascular Anomalies Addressed: Specific surgical approaches optimize addressing vascular anomalies in the parapharyngeal space.



MCQ

QUESTION

What demarcates the superior boundary of the parapharyngeal space?

- 1.Styloid Process
- 2. Upper Pharyngeal Constrictor
- 3. MuscleInternal Carotid
- 4. Artery Glossopharyngeal Nerve

ANSWER: 2. Upper Pharyngeal Constrictor Muscle

