INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of normal anatomy of the paranasal sinuses is the first and most essential requisite in consideration of the inflammatory affections of the paranasal sinuses ***(Hajeck, 1926).***

Serious complications following surgery of the paranasal sinuses are rare. When they occur blame is usually attached either to the surgeon for errors in technique or to the patient for possessing variations from normal surgical anatomy. The latter is more common than the former.

Probably the commonest complication of ethmoid surgery is inadequate exenteration of the cells.

Perhaps the most feared complication is damage to the optic nerve due to its close relationship to the posterior ethmoidal cells. ***(Harrison, 1981).***

The dog is considered in the present time as one of the most successful laboratory animals. Its success among the domestic animals may be attributed to its ability to adapt itself to the changing environment, also human being greatly depended upon dog for many centuries, because the dog is characterized by a very keen sense of small.

Inspite of the lack of the available veterinary literature concerning the ethmoid bone in the dog, it is necessary to carry out this investigation in comparison with that of the man for its importance in the field of E.N.T and ethmoid bone affections, while ethmoid bone affections are scanty in the dog.

Therefore, the attention of the writer was attracted to conduct an adequate study of the anatomy of the ethmoid bone of man and dog to point out the resemblance and differences between them. This may help in some clinical and surgical problem ***(Wingerd, 1985).***