



# Review of Literature



## **ANATOMY OF THE LATERAL NASAL WALL**

Nasal cavity is divided sagittally by the nasal septum into two halves. Each half of the nasal cavity has a floor, roof. Medial (septal) and lateral wall. (*Williams et al., 1992*).

The lateral wall of the nose is the site of the origin of most of the pathological processes that affect the nose. The anatomical structure of this region will, therefore be described in some detail (*Michales, 1987*).

The lateral nasal wall is formed by the ethmoidal bone and the independent inferior turbinate (*Vijak and Mark, 1997*). (*Fig. 1*)

The ethmoid is a block shaped group of cells and is located between the nasal fossa, the orbit and the skull base. Its long axis is running antero-posteriorly and is wider posteriorly than anteriorly (*Mattox and Delaneg, 1985*).

The ethmoid is divided internally by two series of bone lamellae, the principal lamellae and the secondary ones. The principal lamellae, each one having its own characteristic shape are attached to the external wall, thus subdividing the ethmoid into sulci or meati. The more delicate secondary lamellae are irregularly placed between the principal ones, contributing to forming the ethmoidal cells. (*Francesco and Antonio, 1986*).

There are four or five principal lamellar which traverse laterally through the ethmoid cavity to be attached to the medial orbital plate (lamina papyracea). These lamellae which arranged anteroposteriorly, are the uncinate process, the bulla ethmoidalis, the middle, the superior and the supreme turbinate (*Hajek, 1926*).