7-71 STRUCTURES DEEP TO THE PAROTID BED

The facial nerve, the posterior belly of Digastric, and the nerve to this belly are retracted, whereas the external carotid artery, Stylohyoid, and the nerve to Stylohyoid remain in situ.

Observe:
1. The tip of the transverse process of the atlas, about midway between the tip of the mastoid process and the angle of the jaw.
2. The internal jugular vein, the internal carotid artery, and the last four cranial nerves crossing in front of the transverse process and deep to the styloid process.
3. The strange impression made on the internal jugular vein by the transverse process.
4. The internal and external carotids separated from each other by the styloid process.
5. The last four cranial nerves (XII concealing X) starting to diverge from each other as they cross the transverse process.
6. The two nerves that pass forward to the tongue: (a) IX or glossopharyngeal being above the level of the angle of the jaw and passing between the two carotid arteries, and (b) XII or hypoglossal being below the angle of the jaw and passing superficial to both carotids, and indeed, to all the arteries it meets, except the occipital artery and its sternomastoid branch.
7. The thickness of the skin lining the cartilage of the meatus, and the stems of the two nerves—auricular branch of the vagus and auriculo-temporal—that supply the meatus and the outer surface of the tympanic membrane.
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9-9 INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Note the dilation or bulb at each end of the internal jugular vein. The superior jugular bulb is separated from the floor of the middle ear by a delicate bony plate. The inferior jugular bulb, like the corresponding bulb at the end of the subclavian vein, contains a bicuspid valve which permits the flow of blood toward the heart. There are no valves in the brachiocephalic veins or in the superior vena cava.

9-10 SUBCLAVIAN AND CAROTID ARTERIES AND THEIR BRANCHES

The base is the first part of the subclavian artery; the other two sides are Longus Colli and Scalens Anterior. The vertebral artery exits at the apex to enter the foramen transversarium of C6.