

SOLUNUM SİSTEMİ

1

Aşağıdakilerden hangisi meatus nasi medius'a açılmaz? (Eylül 2015)

- A) Sinus frontalis
- B) Sinus maxillaris
- C) Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores
- D) Cellulae ethmoidales anteriores
- E) Cellulae ethmoidales mediae

2

Ductus nasolacrimalis, burun boşluğunda aşağıdakilerden hangisine açılır?
(Eylül 2012)

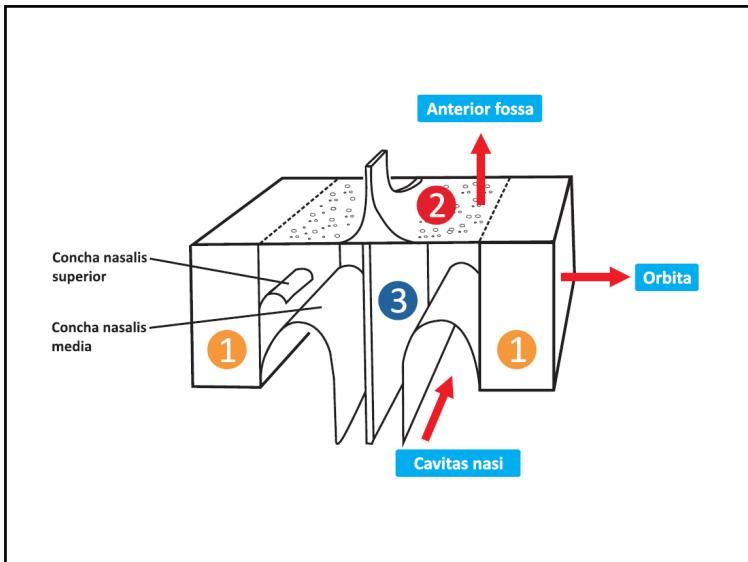
- A) Hiatus semilunaris
- B) Recessus sphenoethmoidalis
- C) Meatus nasi medius
- D) Meatus nasi superior
- E) Meatus nasi inferior

3

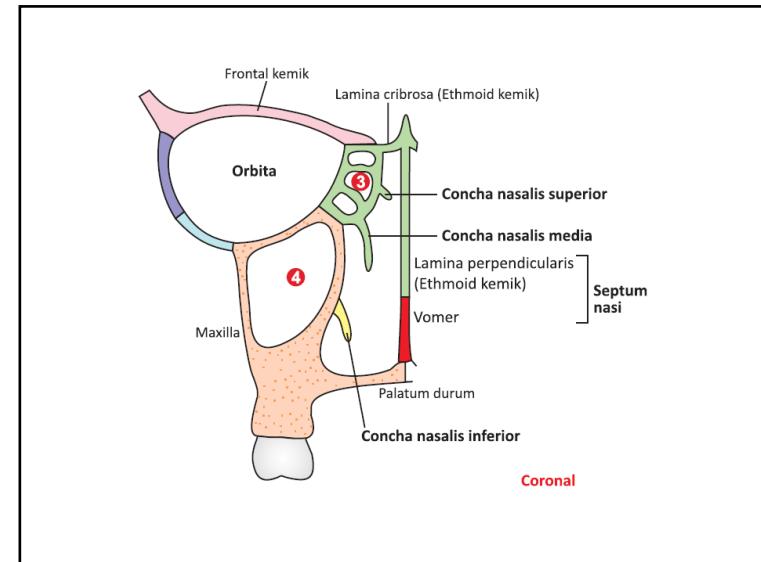
Os ethmoidale



4



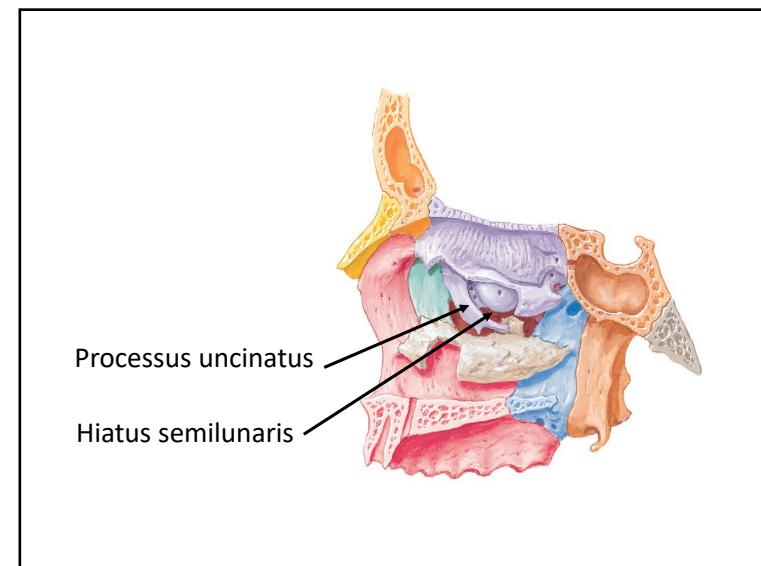
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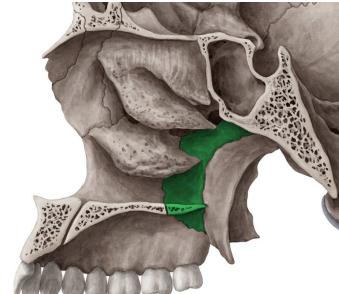
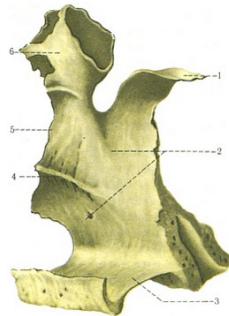
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7



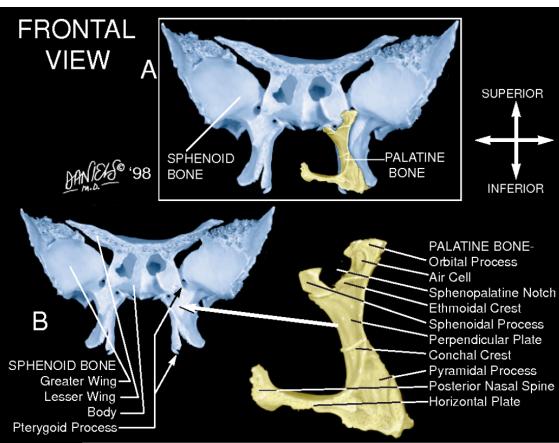
8

Os palatinum

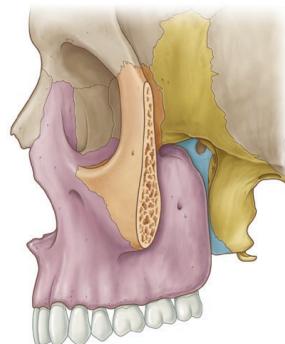
9

Os sphenoidale

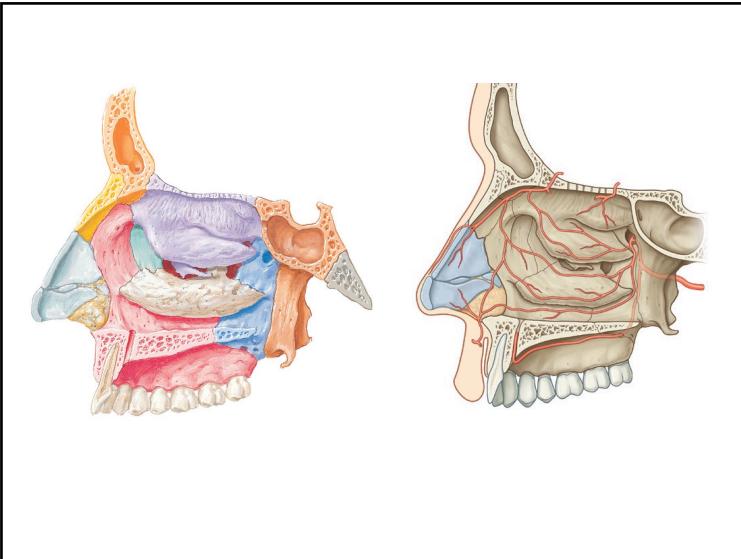
10



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Fossa pterygoplatina

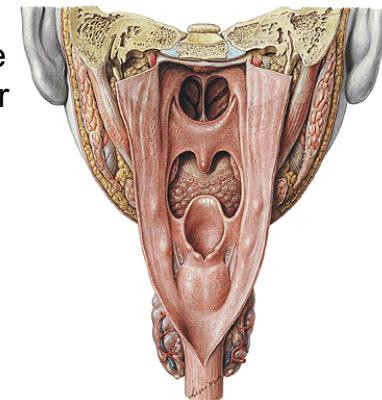
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BURUN BOŞLUĞU (CAVITAS NASI)

- Choana aracı ile nasopharynx'e açılır



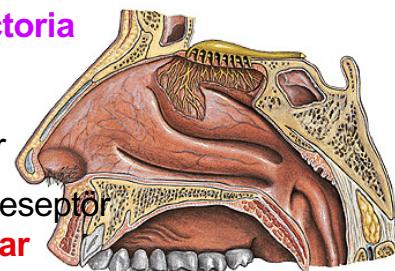
14

Burun boşluğu mukozası

- Pars (regio) olfactoria

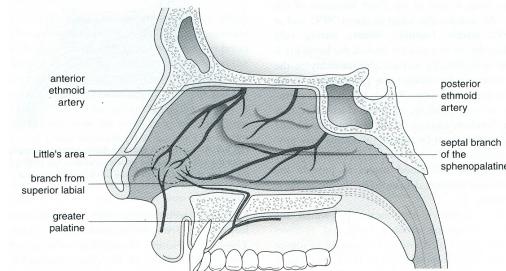
burun boşluğunun
çatısında ve dış
duvarlarında yer alır

- Koku duyusunun reseptör
hücreleri olan bipolar
nöronlar burada bulunur



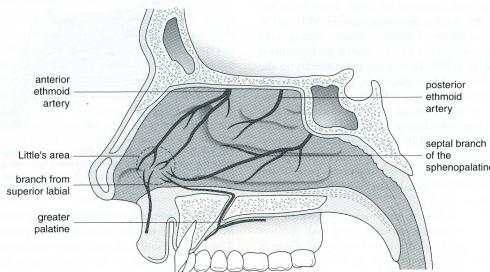
15

- Burun boşluğunun ana arteri:
A. sphenopalatina (a. maxillaris)



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- Little alanı septum nasinin ön-alt parçası
- Üzerindeki **Kiesselbach pleksusu** epistaksinin en yaygın yeridir

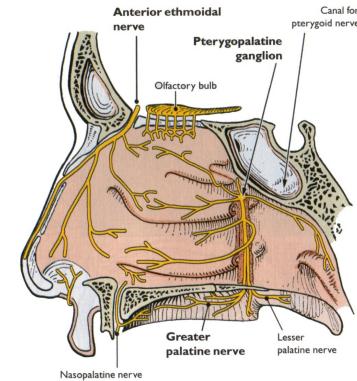


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Burun boşluğu mukozası

Burnun ve burun boşluğunun duyusunu

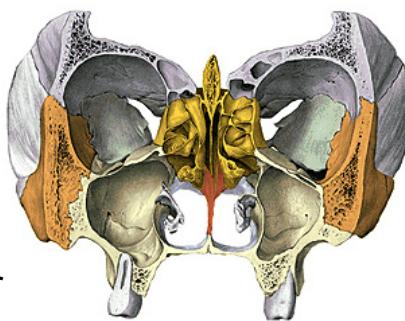
- **n. ophthalmicus** ile
- **n. maxillaris** taşıır



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Sinus paranasalis

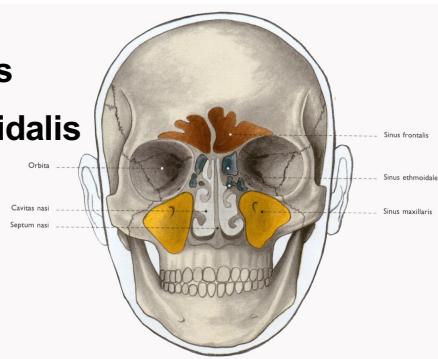
- Cavitas nasi'yi sınırlayan kemiklerin içindeki boşluklardır
- Duvarları mukoza ile kaplı olan bu boşluklar burun boşluğu ile irtibatlidır



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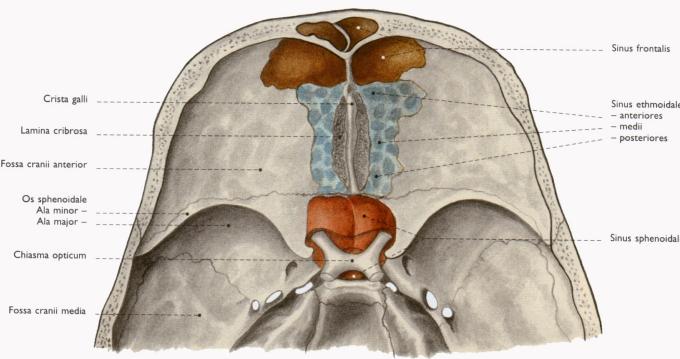
Sinus paranasalis

- **Sinus sphenoidalis**
- **Sinus frontalis**
- **Sinus maxillaris**
- **Cellulae ethmoidalis**



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- Sinus frontalis ve sinus sphenoidalis yeni doğanda bulunmaz



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Sinus paranasalis

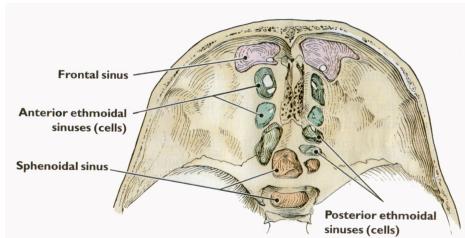
- Sinus frontalis



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Sinus paranasalis

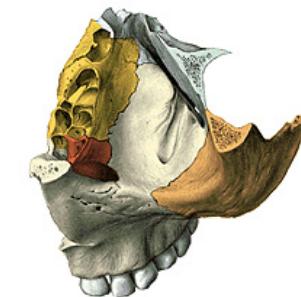
- Cellulae ethmoidales'ler (anterior, medius, posterior) labyrinthus ethmoidalis içindeki küçük boşluklardır
- Burun boşluğunun üst kısmı ile orbita arasında yer alır



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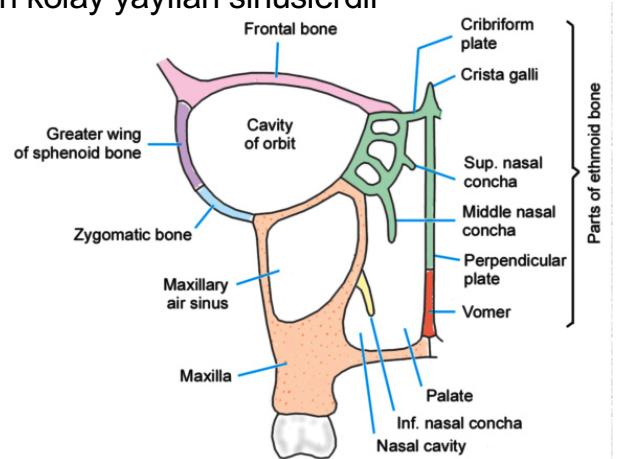
Sinus paranasalis

- Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores meatus nasi superior'a açılır



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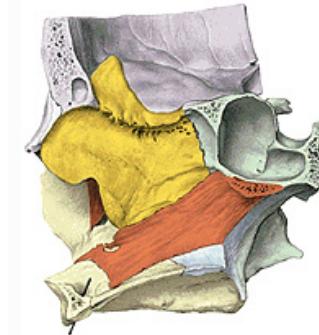
- **Ethmoidal** sinüsler enfeksiyonları orbitaya en kolay yayılan sinüslerdir



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Sinus paranasalis

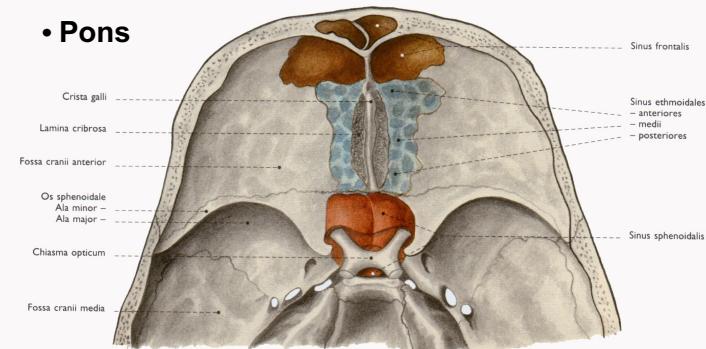
- **Sinus sphenoidalis**, sfenoid kemik gövdesi içinde bulunur
- Recessus sphenoethmoidalis'e açılır



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Sinus sphenoidalis

- Hipofiz
- N. opticus-chiasma opticum
- Sinus cavernosus ve a. carotis interna
- Pons

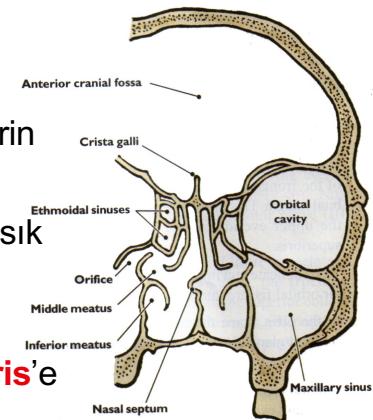


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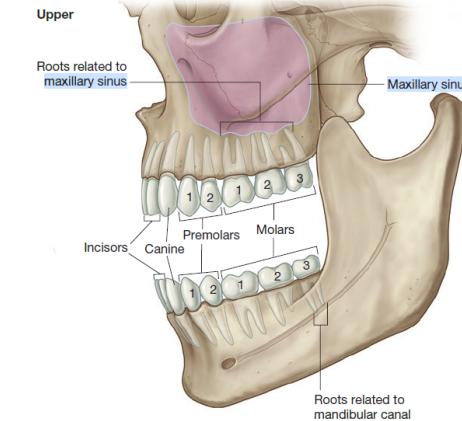
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Sinus maxillaris

- Paranasal sinüslerin en büyüğüdür
- Enfeksiyonları en sık görülen paranasal sinüstür
- Hiatus semilunaris'e** açılır

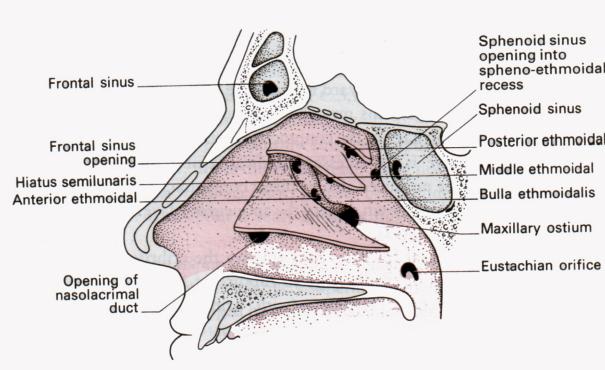


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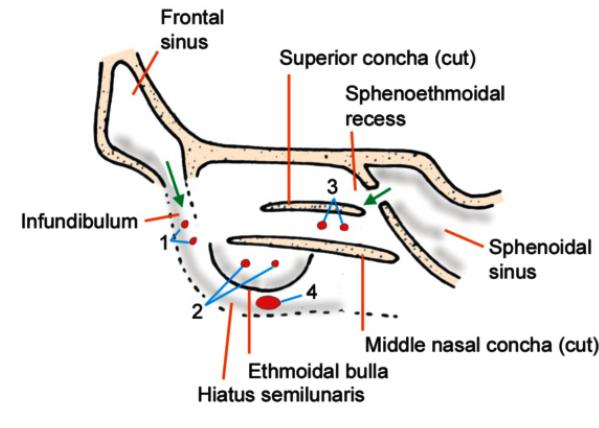


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Sinus paranasalis



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Meatus	Açılan Kanal / Paranasal Sinus
Rec. sphenoethmoidalis	Sinus sphenoidalis
Meatus nasi superior	Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores
Meatus nasi medius	Sinus frontalis,
	Sinus maxillaris (hiatus semilunaris'e),
	Cellulae ethmoidales anteriores ve cellulae ethmoidales medii
Meatus nasi inferior	Ductus nasolacrimalis

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Prominentia laryngea aşağıdakilerin hangisinin üzerinde bulunur? (Eylül 2017)

- A) Cartilago corniculata
- B) Cartilago epiglottica
- C) Cartilago thyroidea
- D) Cartilago cricoidea
- E) Cartilago arytenoidea

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Aşağıdakilerden hangisi Cavitas laryngis ile ilgili oluşumlardan biri değildir? (Eylül 2014)

- A) Plica aryepiglottica
- B) Plica vestibularis
- C) Ligamentum vocale
- D) Paries membranaceus
- E) Rima glottidis

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Soru No: 9

Acil bir hava açma girişiminde aşağıdakilerin hangisinden geçilmesi en uygundur?

- A) Ligamentum hyoepiglotticum
- B) Ligamentum thyrohyoideum medianum
- C) Ligamentum thyrohyoideum laterale
- D) Ligamentum thyroepiglotticum
- E) Ligamentum cricothyroideum medianum

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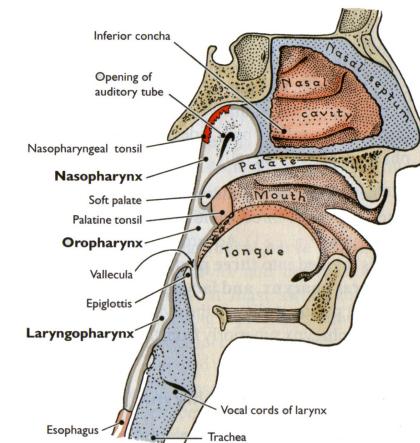
Aşağıdaki kaslardan hangisi, ligamentum vocale'yi gererek sesin tizleşmesini sağlar?

- A) Musculus cricothyroideus
- B) Musculus arytenoideus transversus
- C) Musculus cricoarytenoideus posterior
- D) Musculus thyroarytenoideus
- E) Musculus aryepiglotticus

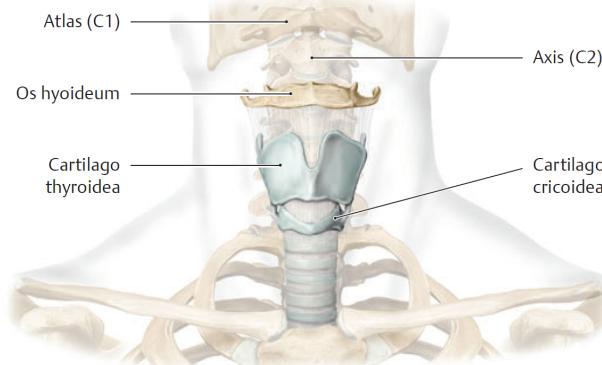
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- C3-C6 vertebralalar seviyesinde bulunur

LARYNX

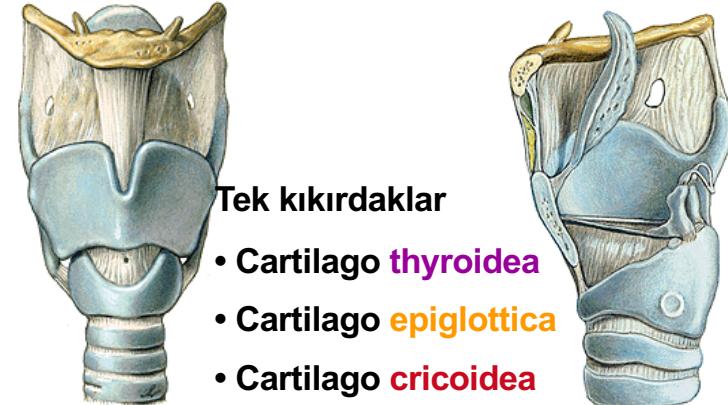


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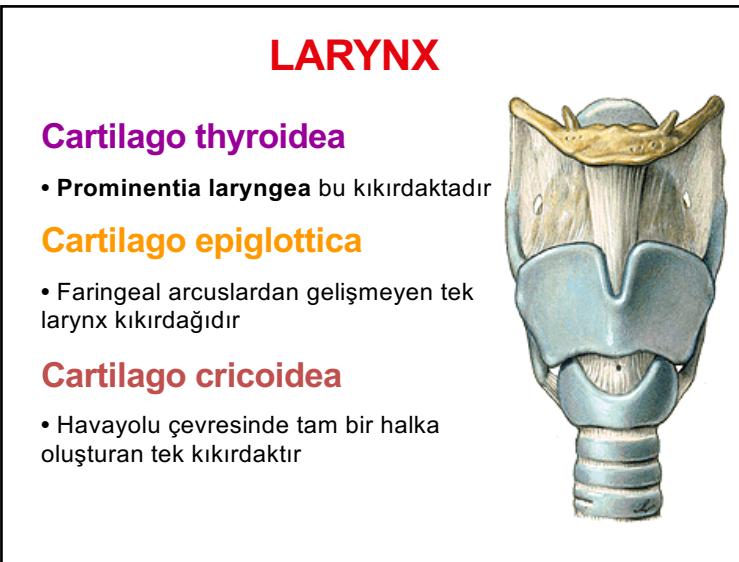


39

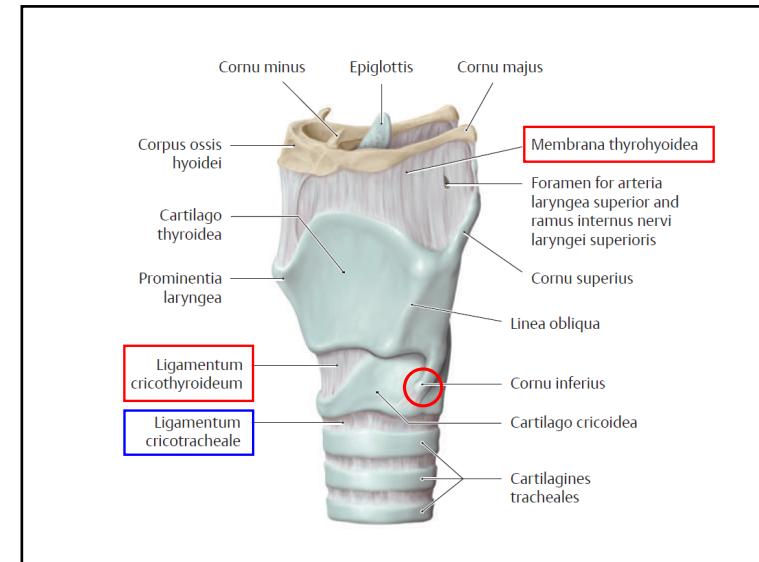
LARYNX



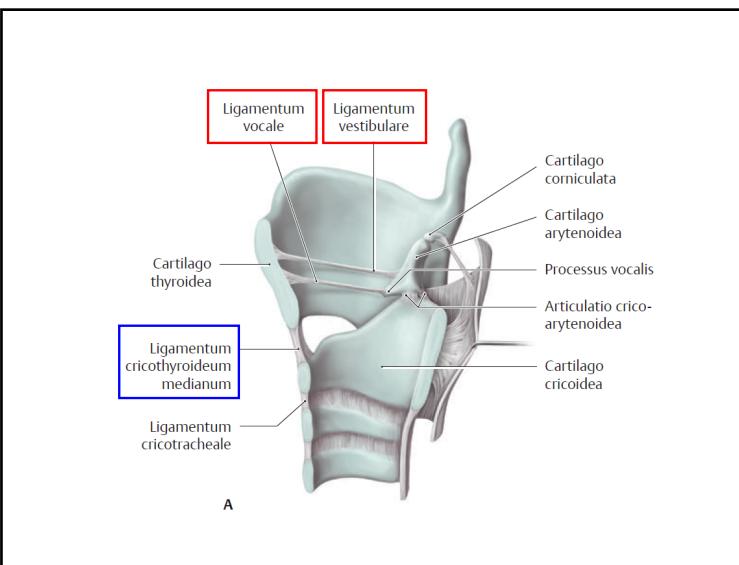
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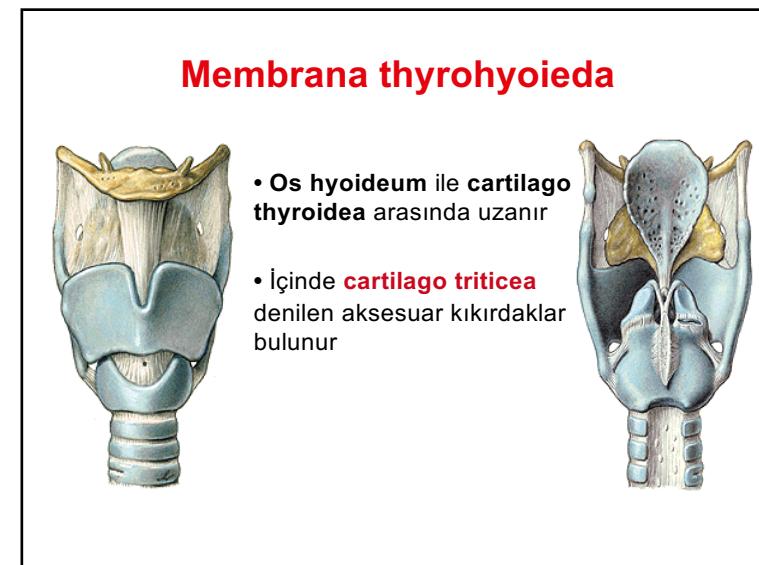
41



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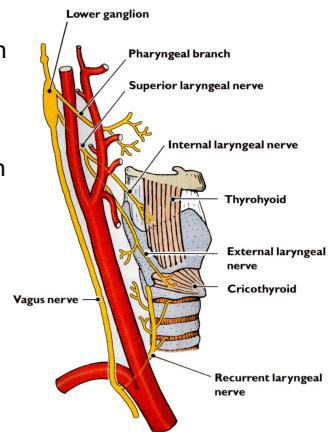
Membrana thyrohyoidea

Her iki yanında bulunan delikten

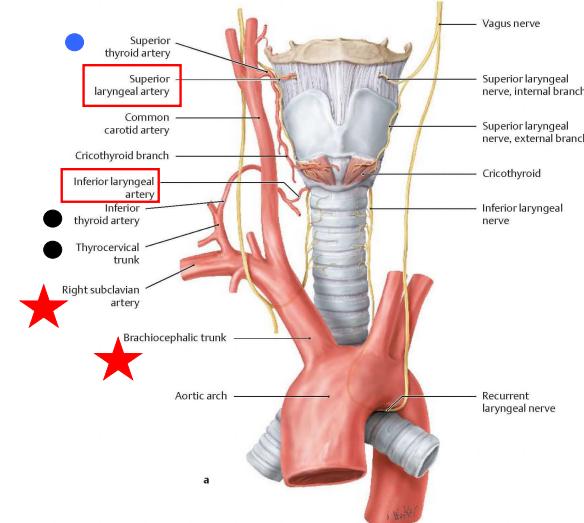
- A., v. laryngea superior

- N. laryngeus superior'un

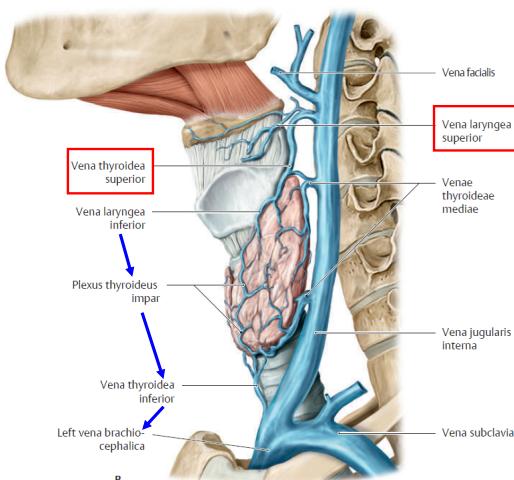
r. internus'u geçer



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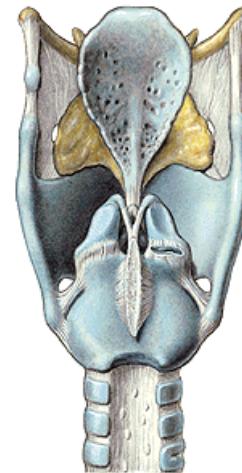


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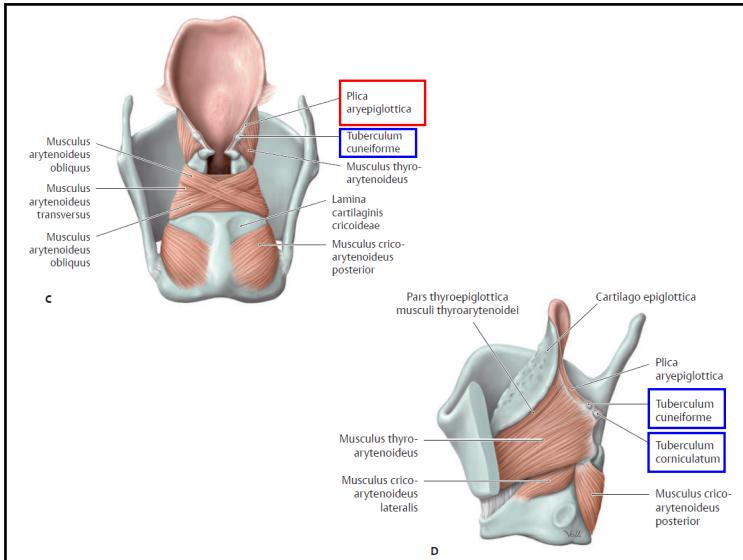
LARYNX

Çift kıkırdaklar

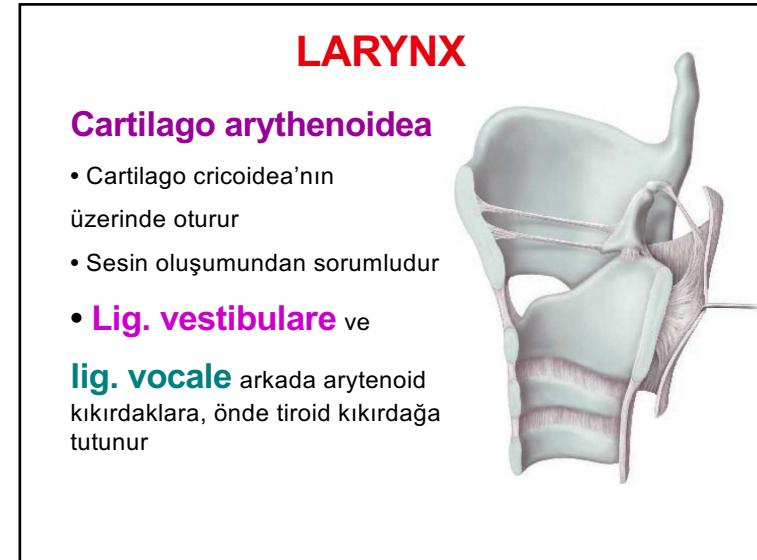
- Cartilago arytenoidea
- Cartilago corniculata
- Cartilago cuneiforme



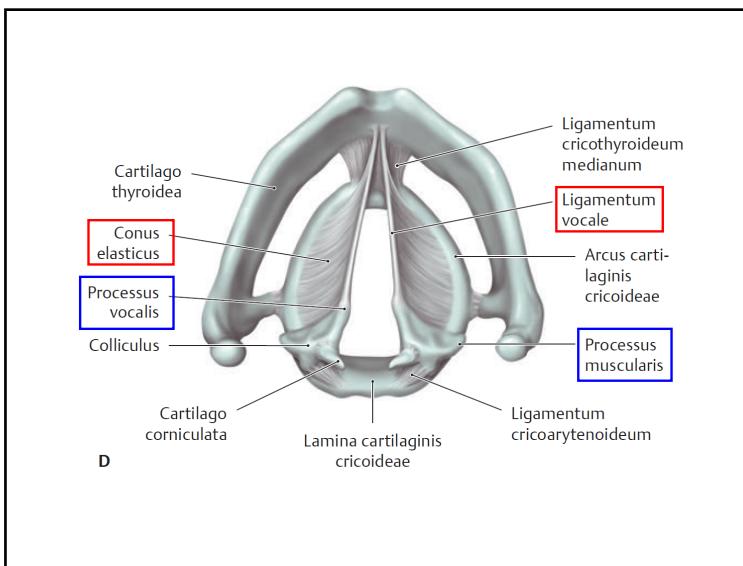
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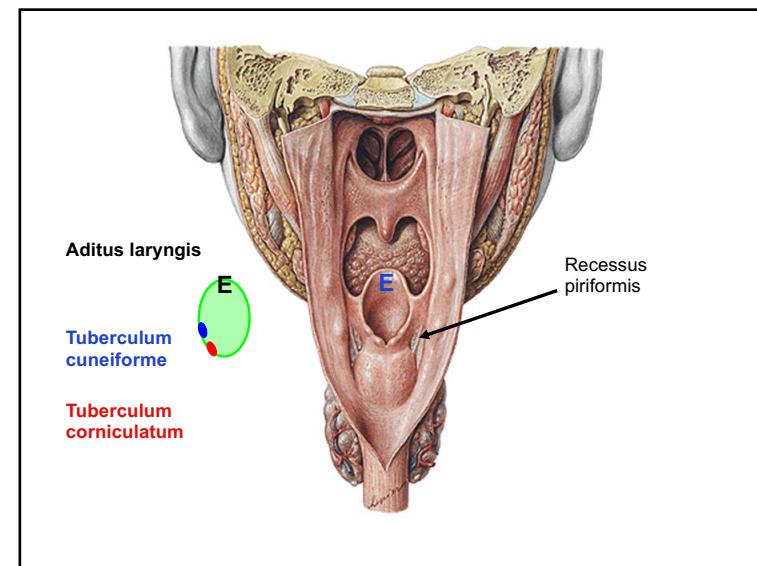
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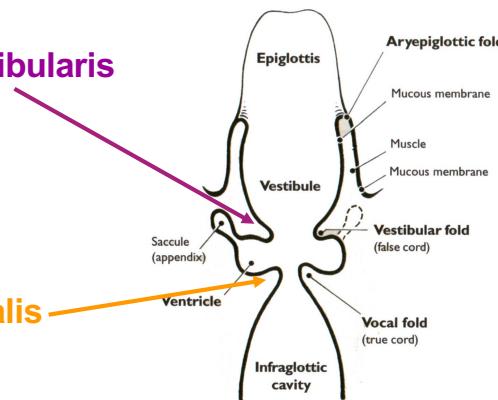
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Cavitas laryngis

- Plica vestibularis

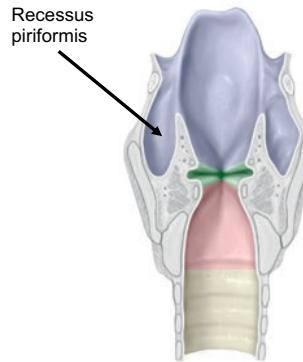


- Plica vocalis

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Cavitas laryngis

- Vestibulum laryngis



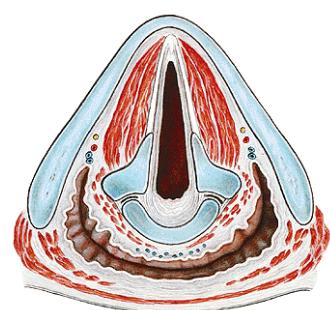
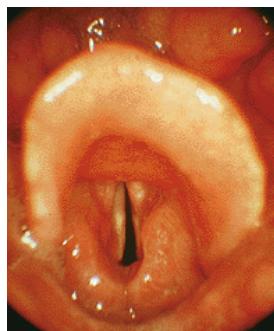
- Ventriculus laryngis
plica vestibularis ile plica vocalis arasında kalan bölüm

- Cavitas infraglottica

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Cavitas laryngis

- Rima glottidis plica vocalis'ler arasındaki aralıktır



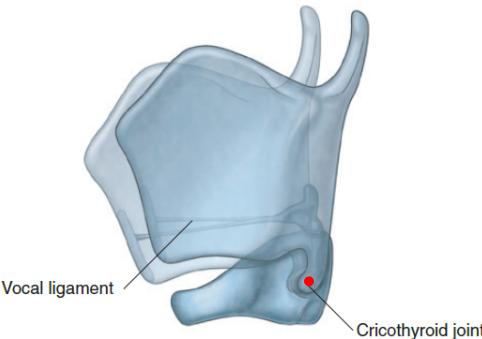
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Breathing

Speaking

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- **Articulatio cricothyroidea**, ses tellerinin uzunluğunu ve gerginliğini, cartilago cricoidea ile cartilago thyroidea arasındaki bu eklenin hareketi ile düzenlenir.



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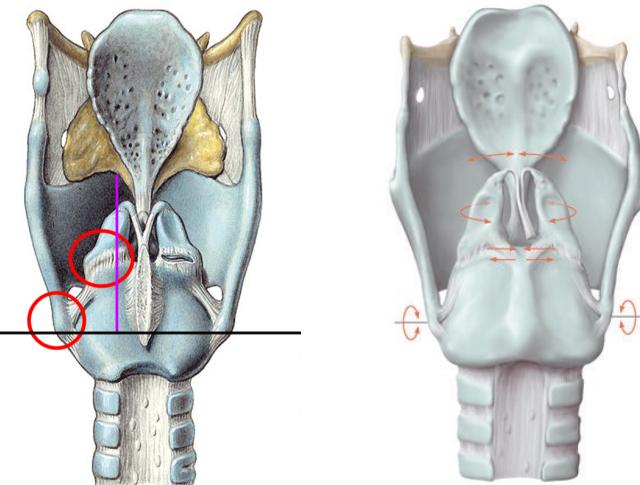
Larynx Kasları

M. cricothyroideus

- Larynx'in ön tarafında yer alan **tek** kastır
- Lig. vocale'leri gerer ve boyunu uzatır (sesi inceltir)
- **N. laryngeus superior** tarafından uyarılan **tek** larinks kasıdır



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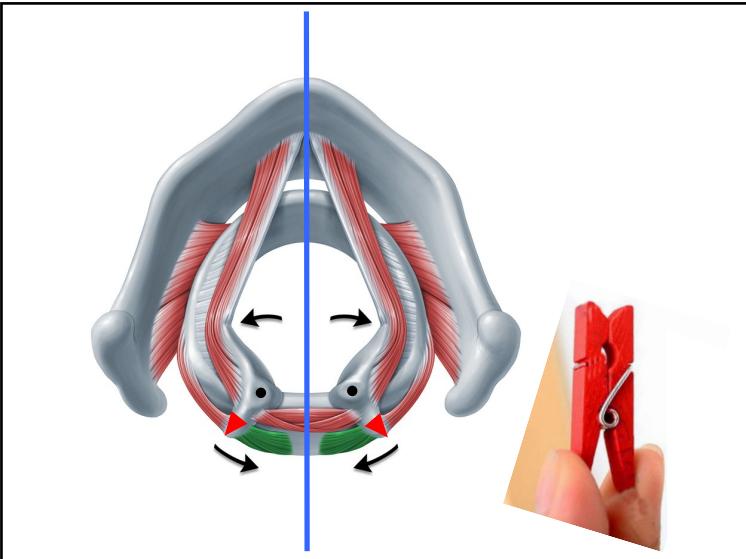
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M. cricoarytenoideus posterior

- Lig. vocale'lere **abduksiyon** yaptırır
- Rima glottidis'i **açan** tek larinks kasıdır



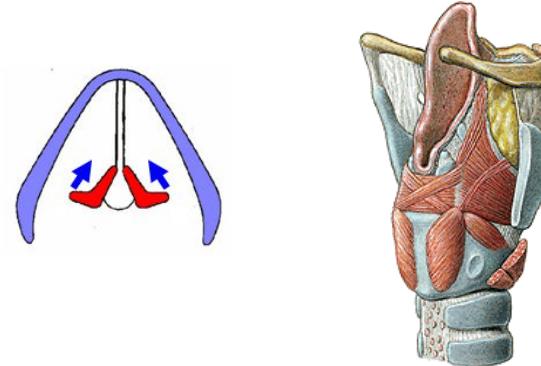
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61

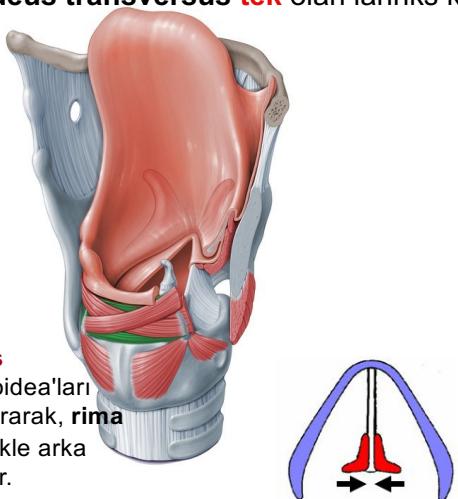
M. cricoarytenoideus lateralis

- Ligamentum vocale'lere **adduksiyon** yaptıran esas kastır



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- M. arytenoideus transversus **tek** olan larinks kası

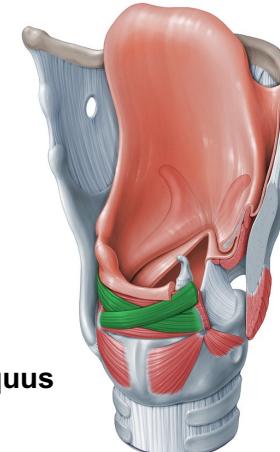


M. arytenoideus

Cartilago arytenoidea'ları birbirine yaklaşırarak, **rima glottidis**'in özellikle arka bölümünü kapatır.

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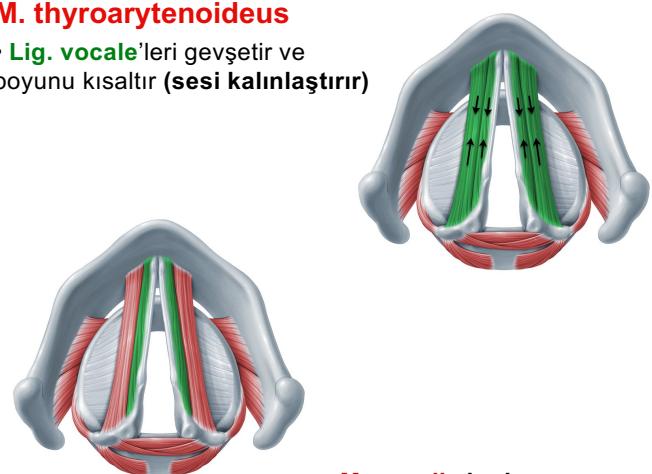
- M. arytenoideus obliquus larinks girişini daraltır



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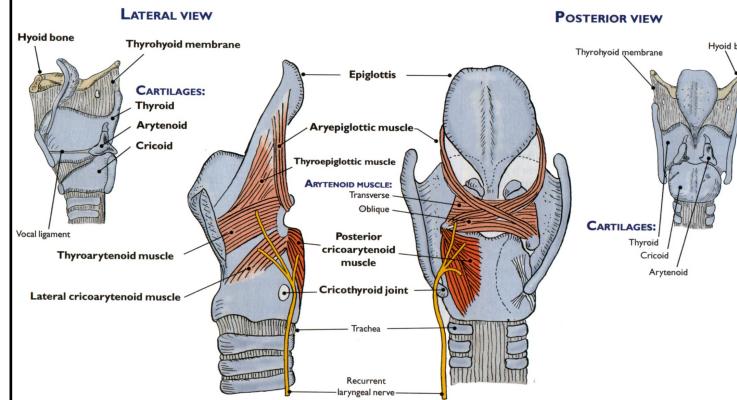
M. thyroarytenoideus

- Lig. vocale'leri gevşetir ve boyunu kısaltır (**sesi kalınlaştırır**)

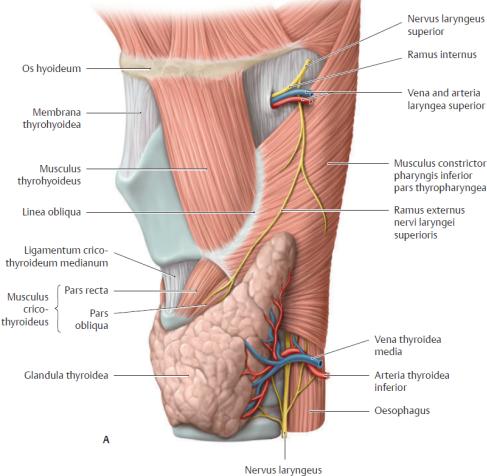


65

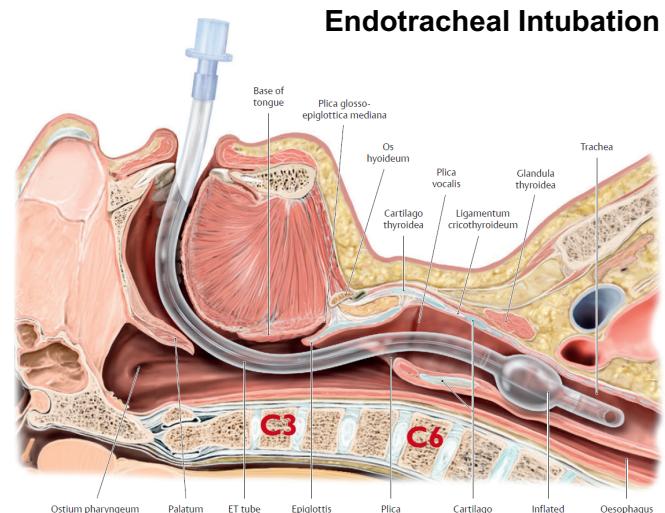
- Sadece m. cricothyroideus'u n. laryngeus superior'un ramus externus'u, diğer tüm larynx kaslarını n. laryngeus recurrens uyarır



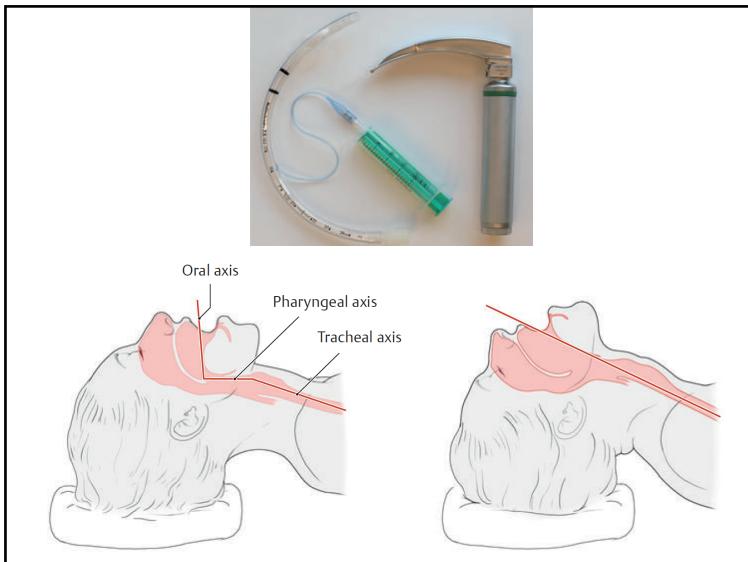
66



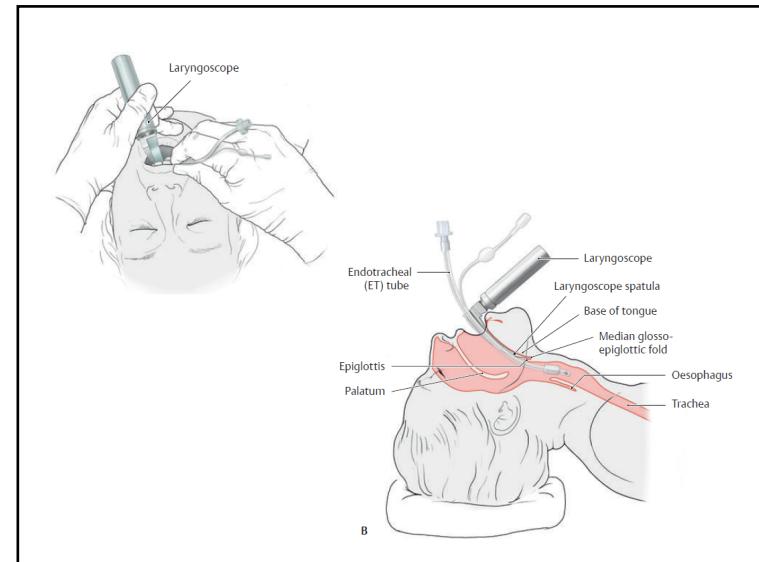
67



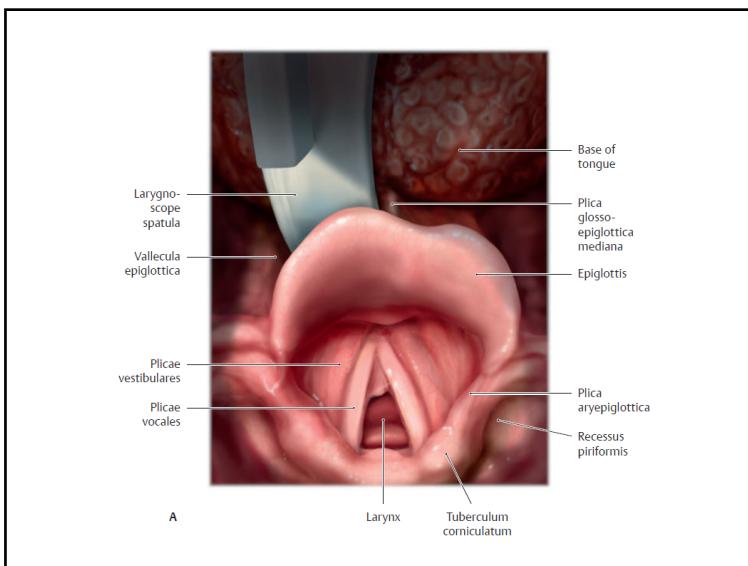
68



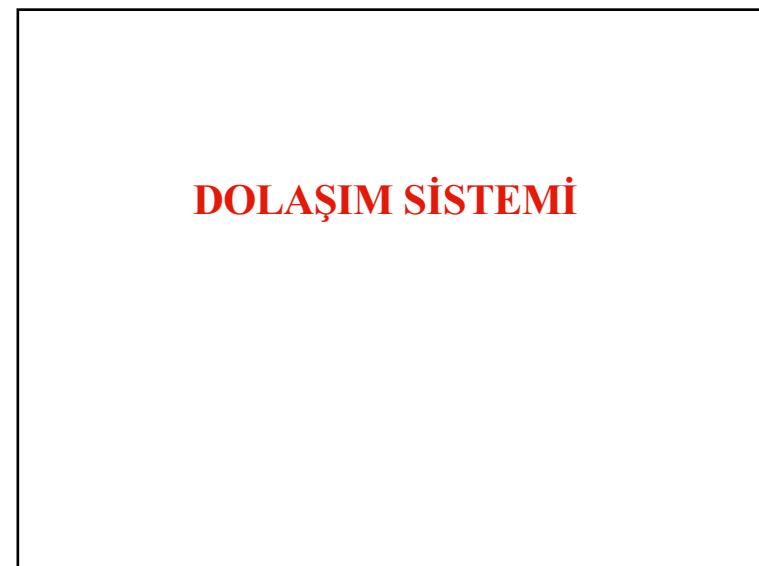
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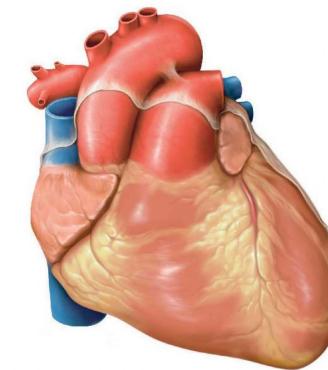
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Sinus coronarius aşağıdaki kalp boşluklarından hangisine açılır?

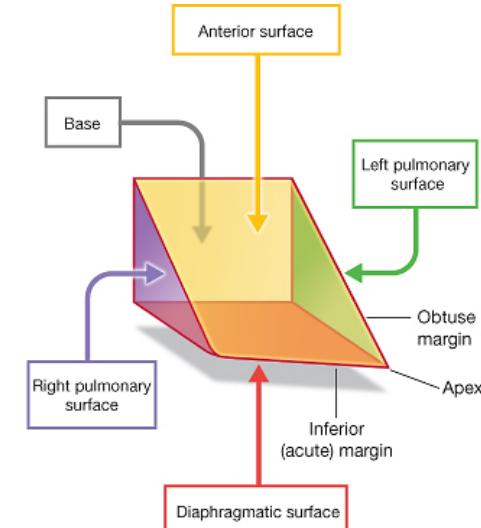
- A) Atrium dextrum
- B) Ventriculus dexter
- C) Auricula dextra
- D) Atrium sinistrum
- E) Ventriculus sinister

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KALP



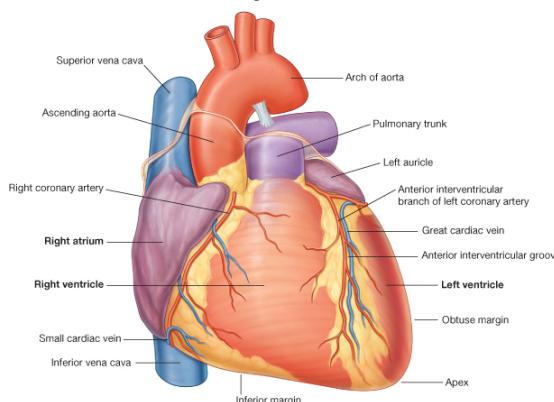
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Apex cordis

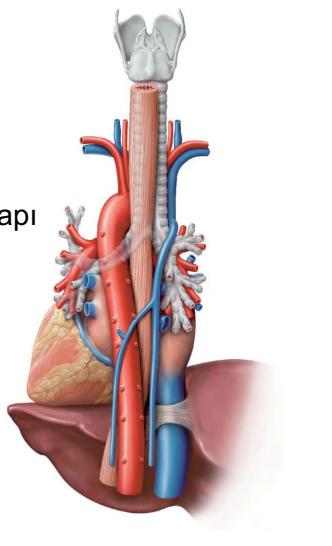
- Sol ventrikül'ün koni şeklindeki ucu



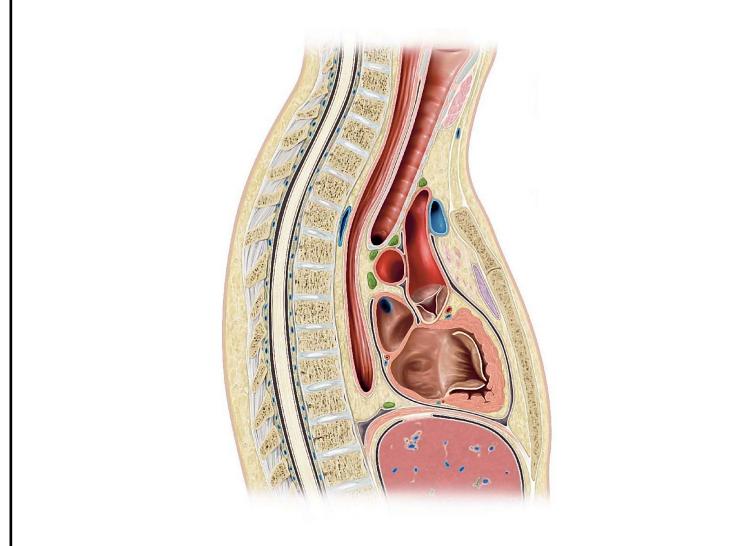
76

Basis cordis

- Büyüklüğünü **sol atriyum** oluşturur
- Komşuluk yaptığı primer yapı **oesophagus**



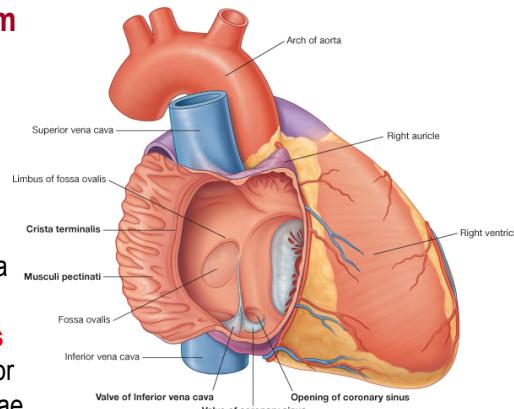
77



78

Atrium Dextrum

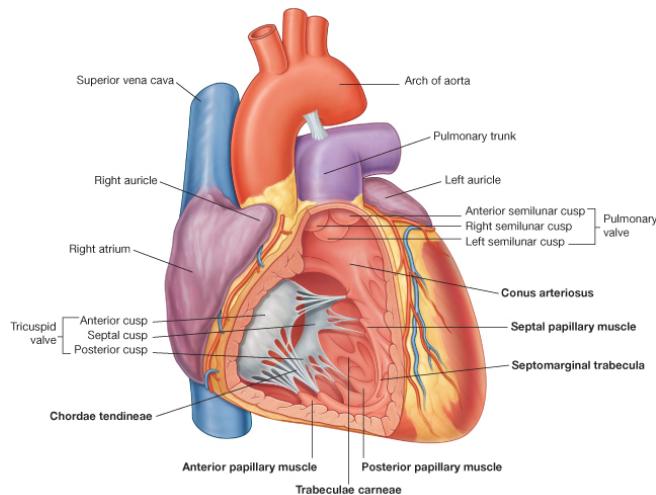
Mm. pectinati
Crista terminalis
Fossa ovalis



Atrium Dextrum'a
V. cava sup./inf
Sinus coronarius
V. cardiaca anterior
V. cardiaca minimae
acılır

79

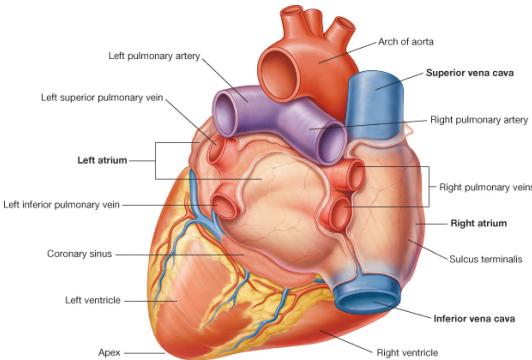
Ventriculus dexter



80

Atrium sinistrum

- Kalbin **en arkada** bulunan bölümü
- **Basis cordis**'i yapar
- AC'den gelen **4** adet **v. pulmonalis** açılır



81

Truncus costocervicalis'in çıktığı arter aşağıdakilerden hangisidir? (Eylül 2014)

- A) Arteria axillaris
- B) Arteria subclavia
- C) Arteria brachialis
- D) Arteria vertebralis
- E) Arteria carotis communis

83

Aşağıdaki arterlerden hangisi yüzün ön tarafının beslenmesinde görev almaz? (Eylül 2017)

- A) Arteria facialis
- B) Arteria infraorbitalis
- C) Arteria angularis
- D) Arteria supratrochlearis
- E) Arteria auricularis posterior

82

Açık temporomandibüler eklem cerrahisi için tragus önünden yapılacak preauriküler insizyonda korunacak olan arter aşağıdakilerden hangisidir? (Eylül 2012)

- A) Arteria maxillaris
- B) Arteria temporalis superficialis
- C) Arteria transversa faciei
- D) Arteria facialis
- E) Arteria alveolaris inferior

84

Aşağıdaki arterlerden hangisi arteria maxillaris'in ilk (mandibular) bölümünden çıkar? (Nisan 2012)

- A) Arteria buccalis
- B) Arteria masseterica
- C) Arteria meningea media
- D) Arteria alveolaris superior posterior
- E) Arteria canalis pterygoidei

85

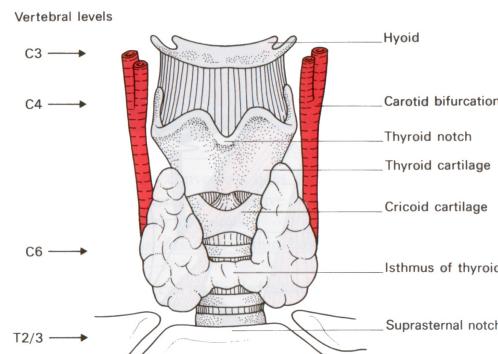
Arteria sphenopalatina aşağıdakilerden hangisinin dalıdır?

- A) Arteria facialis
- B) Arteria occipitalis
- C) Arteria temporalis superficialis
- D) Arteria vertebralis
- E) Arteria maxillaris

86

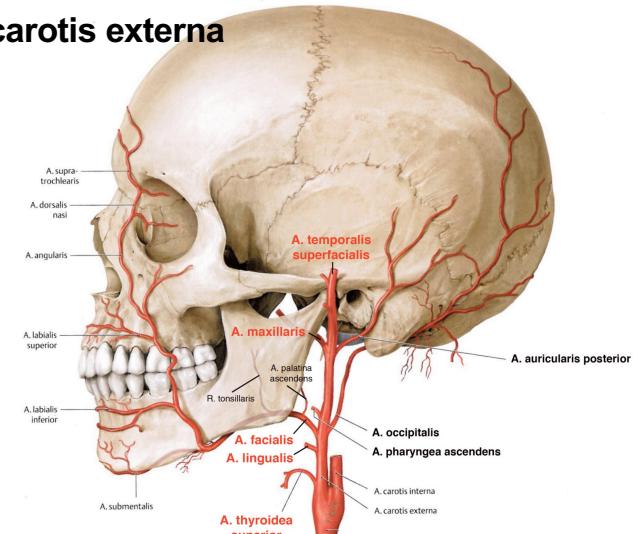
A. carotis communis

Cartilago thyroidea'nın üst kenarı seviyesinde (C3-C4)
iki dala ayrılır



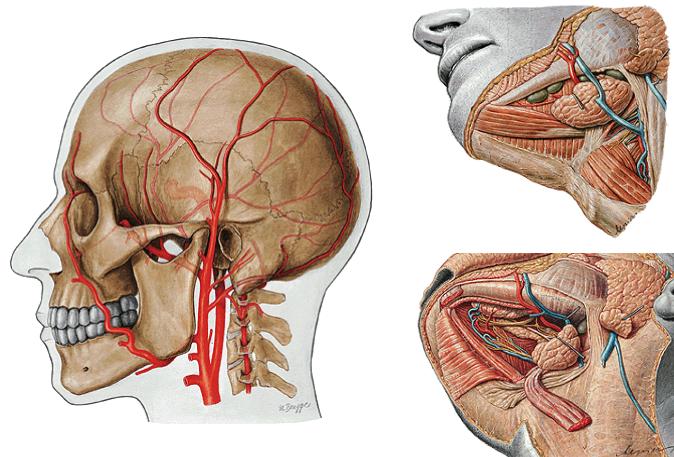
87

A. carotis externa



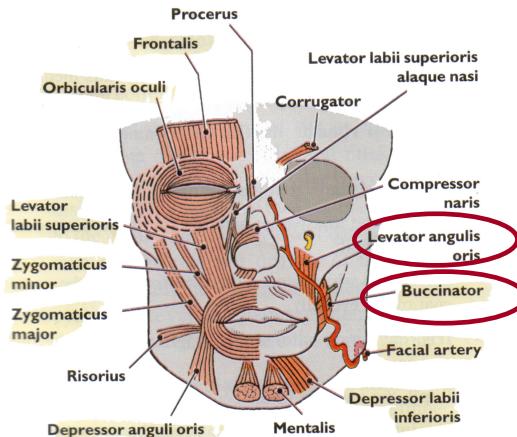
88

- Tonsilla palatina'yi **a. facialis**'ın dalları besler



89

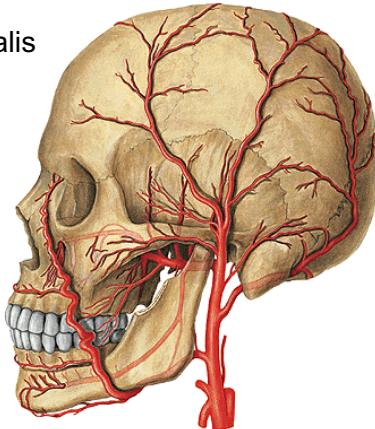
- **A. facialis** ikisi hariç tüm mimik kasların altından geçer



90

A. carotis externa

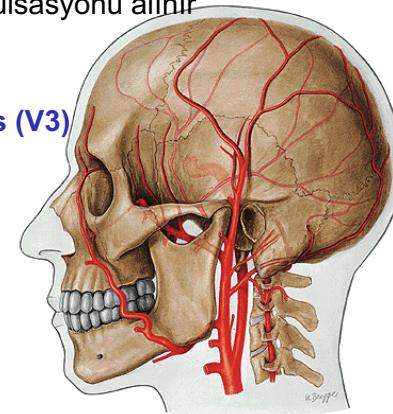
- A. temporalis superficialis
- **A. maxillaris**



91

A. temporalis superficialis

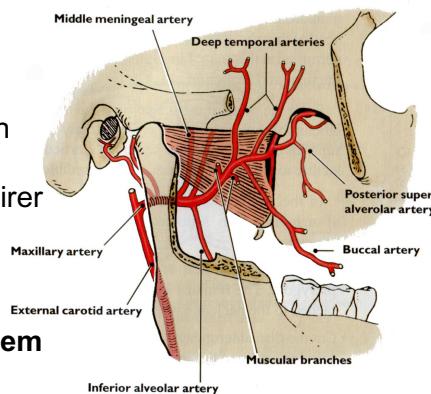
- Tragus'un önünde pulsasyonu alınır
- Ön yüzü boyunca
n. auriculotemporalis (V3) ile komşuluk yapar



92

A. maxillaris

- Fissura pterygomaxillaris'ten geçerek fossa pterygopalatina'ya girer

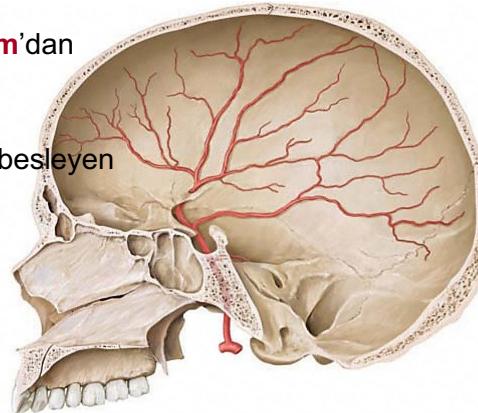


- Hem fossa infratemporalis'te, hem de fossa pterygopalatina'da bulunan tek yapıdır

93

A. meningea media

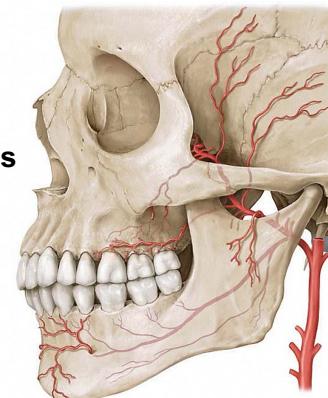
- For. spinosum'dan geçer
- Dura mater'i besleyen esas arterdir



95

A. maxillaris'in önemli dalları

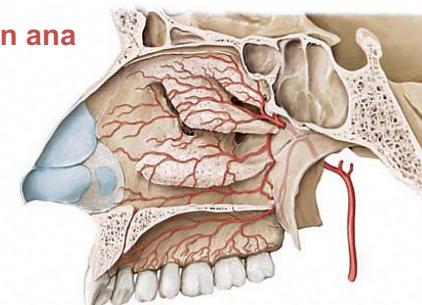
- A. meningea media
- A. sphenopalatina
- A. alveolaris inferior
- Aa. alveolares superiores



94

A. sphenopalatina

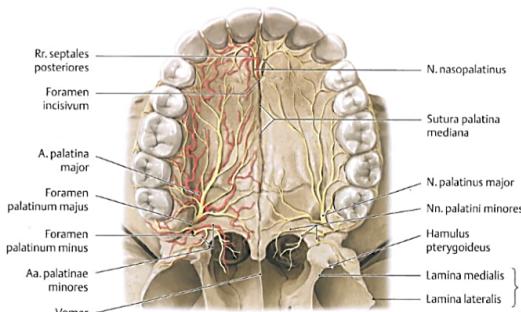
- For. sphenopalatinum'dan geçip burun boşluğununa gelir
- Burun boşluğunun ana arteridir



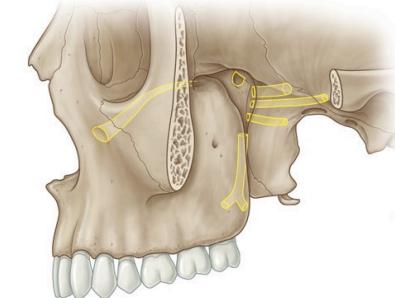
96

Damağı besleyen arterler

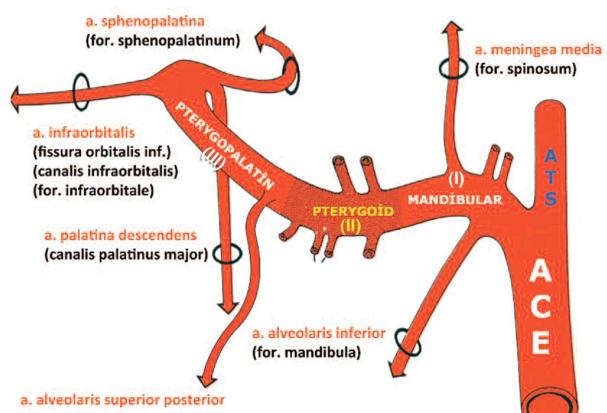
- **A. palatina ascendens (A. facialis)**
- **A. palatina descendens (A. maxillaris)**



97



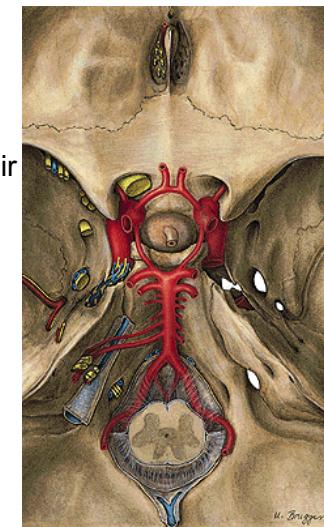
98



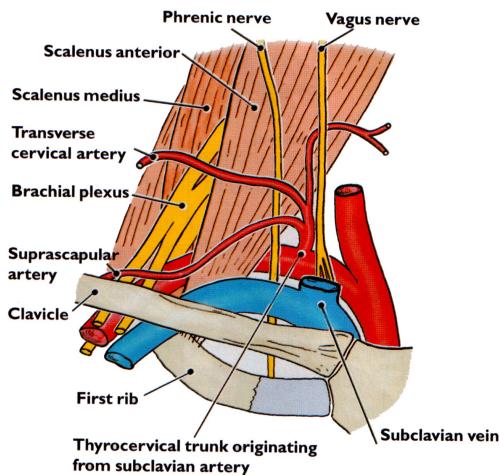
99

A. carotis interna

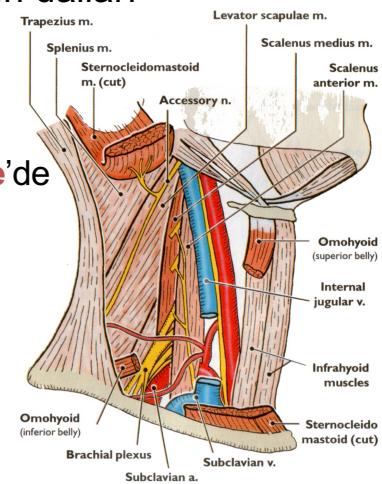
- **Canalis caroticus'tan geçerek (os temporale) fossa cranii media'ya gelir**
- **Sulcus caroticus'ta (os sphenoidale) seyreden**



100

A. subclavia

101

A. subclavia'nın dalları

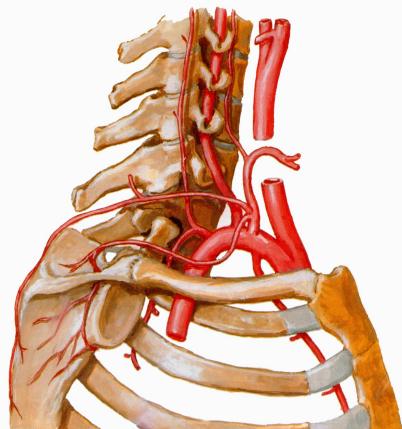
102

1. A. vertebralis**2. Truncus thyrocervicalis**

- **A. thyroidea inferior**
- A. transversa cervicis
- A. suprascapularis

3. A. thoracica interna**4. Truncus costocervicalis**

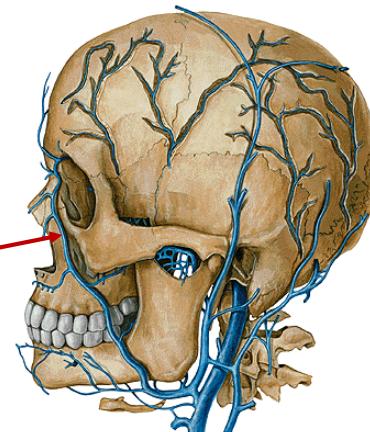
- A. cervicalis profunda
- **A. intercostalis suprema**

5. A. dorsalis scapulae

103

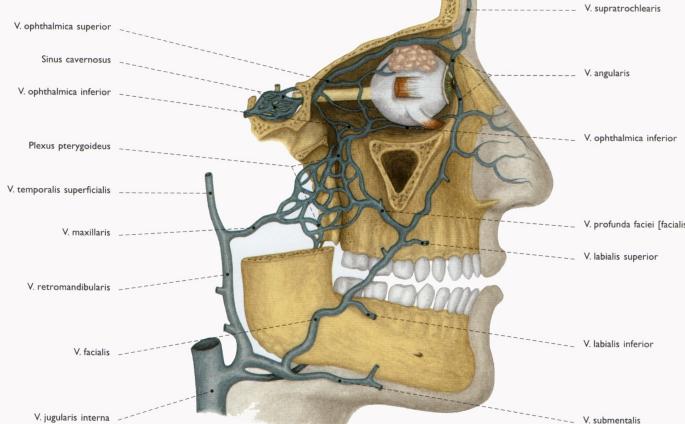
V. facialis**V. angularis**

- V. supraorbitalis ve V.supratrochlearis'in birleşmesiyle oluşur



104

Baş-Boyun Venleri

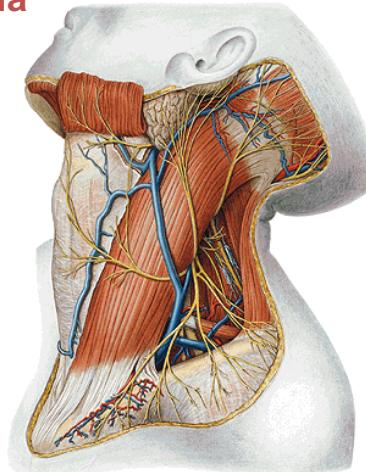


- **V. ophthalmica superior**, **v. facialis**'le bağlantılıdır

105

V. jugularis externa

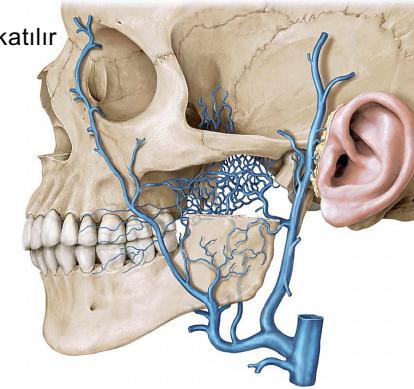
- **V. subclavia**'ya açılır



107

V. retromandibularis

- **V. temporalis superficialis** ve **V. maxillaris**'in birleşmesiyle oluşur (**Parotis içinde**)
- Ön dal, **v. facialis**'e katılır

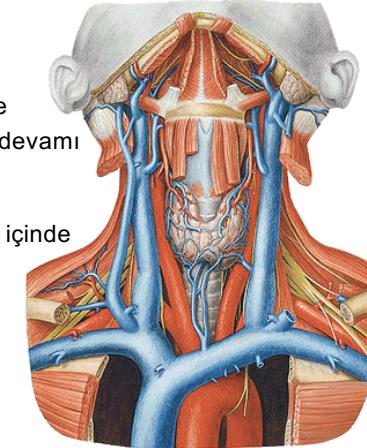


106

Boyun Venleri

V. jugularis interna

- **Foramen jugulare**'de **sinus sigmoideus**'un devamı olarak başlar
- Boyunda **carotis kılıfı** içinde uzanır

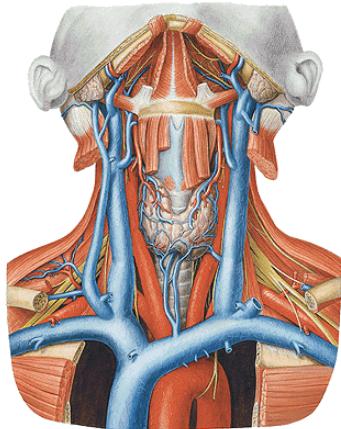


108

V. jugularis interna

- V. subclavia ile birleşerek V. brachiocephalica'yı oluşturur

- v. facialis,
- v. lingualis,
- v. thyroidea sup.



109