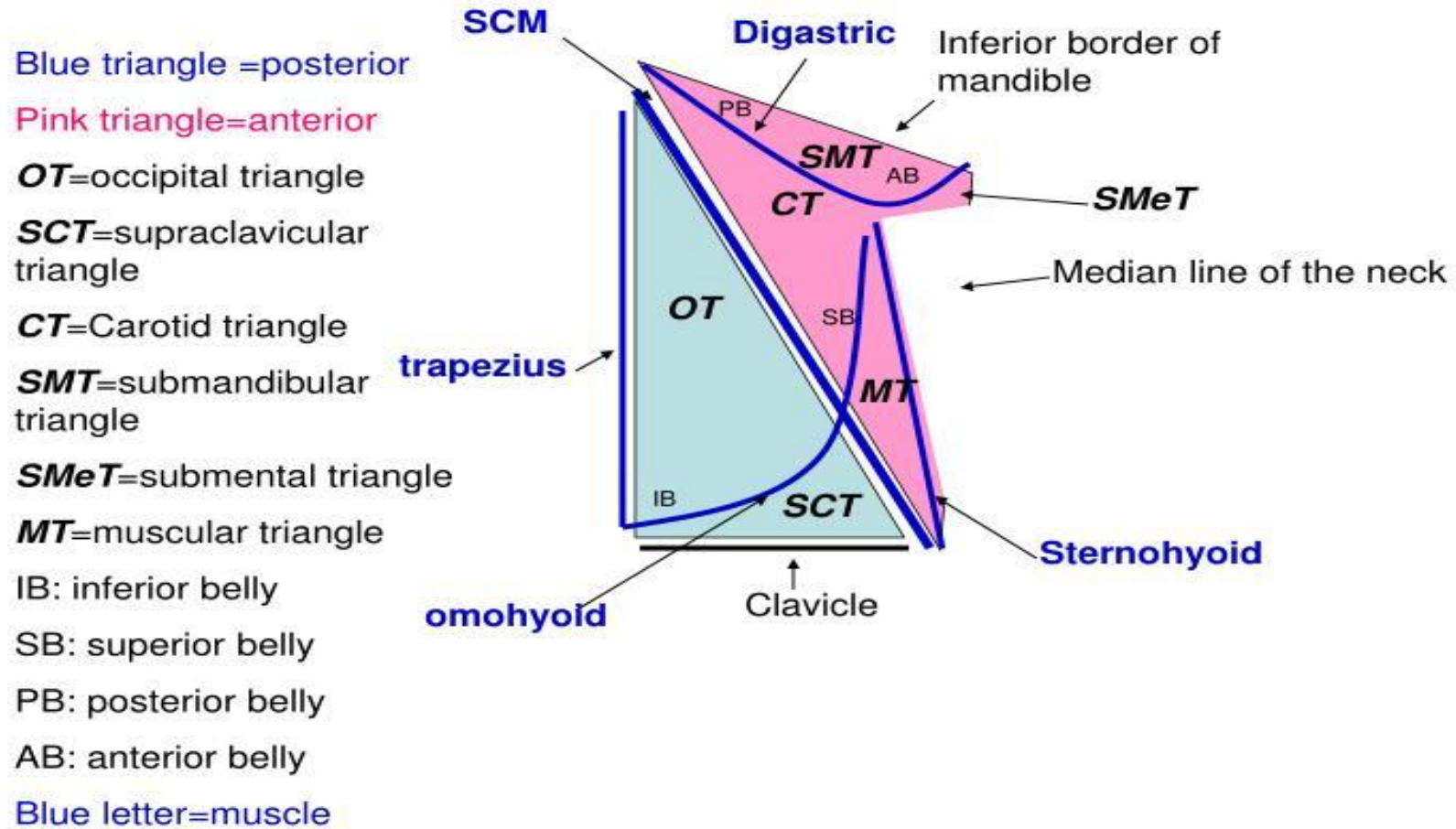




تحيا مصر

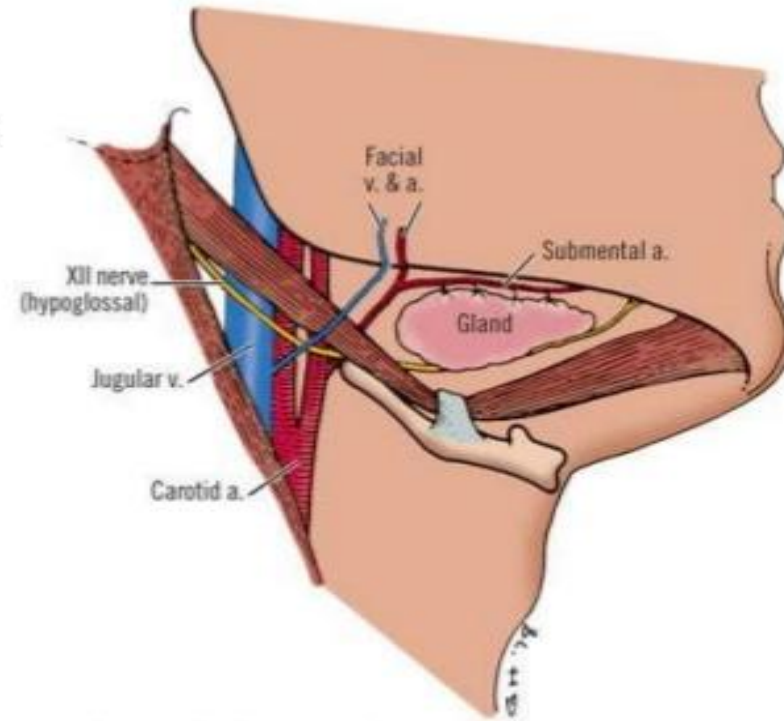
- ### مفتاح الخريطة
- ✈️ مطارات جديدة
 - 🏠 مناطق لمدينة جديدة
 - 🚰 موانئ جديدة
 - 📍 مدن سياحية جديدة
 - 🐟 مزارع سمكية جديدة





CONTENTS OF DIGASTRIC TRIANGLE

- *ANTERIOR PART OF TRIANGLE*
- *Structures superficial to mylohyoid are:*
- Superficial part of submandibular gland, Facial vein, Subman. LN (belong to Level 1 gr of LNs), Facial A., Submental A., Mylohyoid nerve and vessels.
- *Structures superficial to hyoglossus:*
Subman.gland, Intermediate tendon of digastric and stylohyoid, Hypoglossal N.



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- The **submandibular triangle** (or **submaxillary** or **digastric triangle**) corresponds to the region of the neck immediately beneath the body of the mandible

Boundaries and coverings

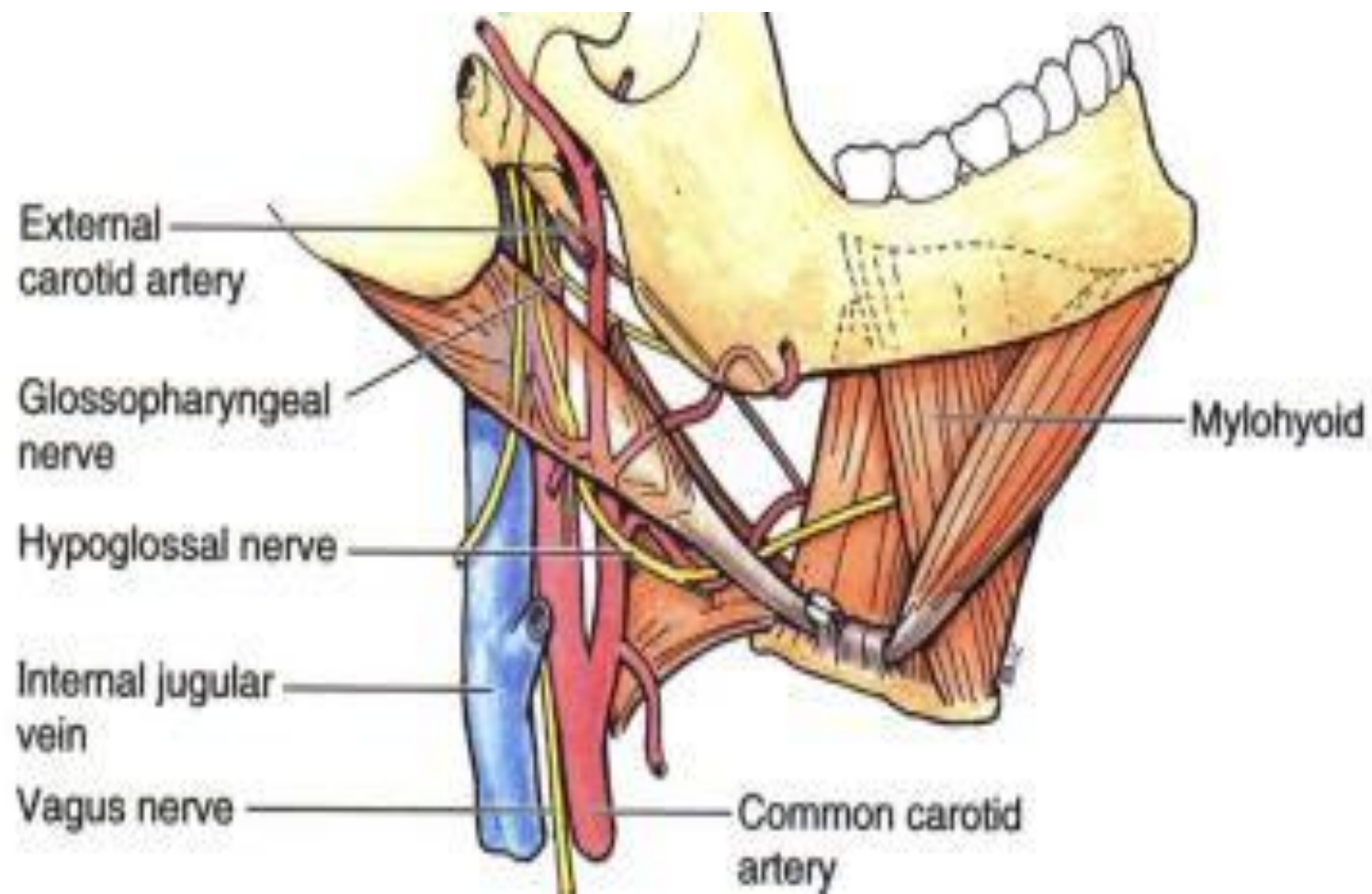
- It is bounded:
- *above*, by the lower border of the body of the mandible, and a line drawn from its angle to the mastoid process;
- *below*, by the posterior belly of the Digastricus; in front, by the anterior belly of the Digastricus.

- It is covered by the integument, superficial fascia, Platysma, and deep fascia, ramifying in which are branches of the facial nerve and ascending filaments of the cutaneous cervical nerve.
- Its floor is formed by the Mylohyoideus anteriorly, and by the hyoglossus posteriorly

revision

Submandibular Triangle

- The submandibular triangle is located underneath the body of the mandible. It contains the submandibular gland (salivary), and lymph nodes. The **facial artery** and vein also pass through this area.
- The boundaries of the submandibular triangle are:
 - **Superiorly** – body of the mandible.
 - **Anteriorly** – anterior belly of the digastric muscle.
 - **Posteriorly** – posterior belly of the digastric



- **Boundaries**

- anteroinferiorly: anterior belly of digastric
- posteroinferiorly: posterior belly of digastric
- base: mandible
- floor: mylohyoid, hyoglossus and middle pharyngeal constrictor
- roof: skin, superficial fascia, platysma and deep fascia

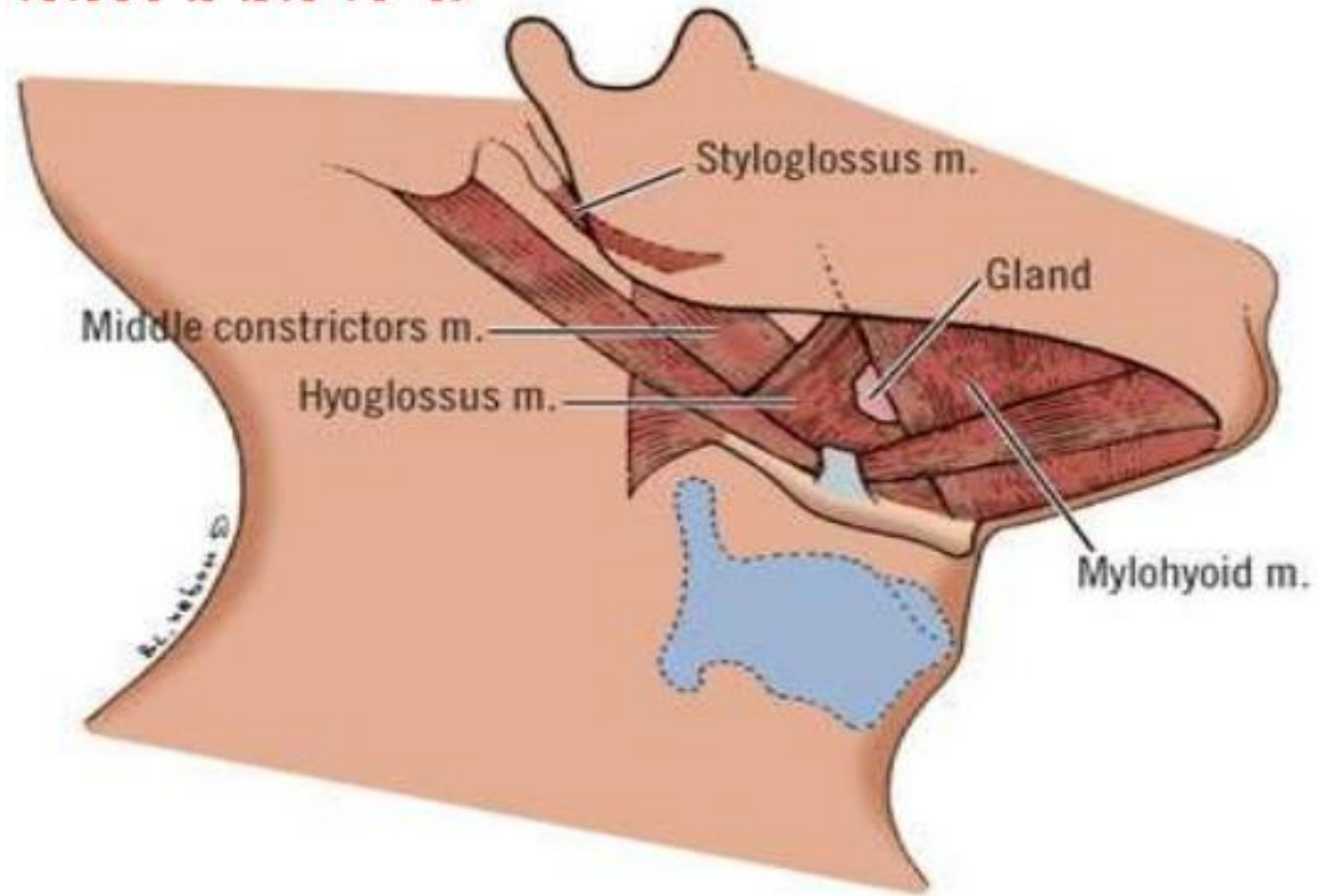
- **Contents**
- anterior part of the triangle contains the [submandibular gland](#)
- posterior part of the triangle contains the lower part of the [parotid gland](#)
- [facial artery](#) is deep to the submandibular gland and the facial vein lies superficial to the gland
- submandibular lymph nodes are situated near the gland
- [external carotid artery](#) lies deep to the parotid gland before entering it. It is separated from the internal carotid artery by the [styloglossus](#) and [stylopharyngeus](#) muscles and the [glossopharyngeal nerve](#)
- deep to the external carotid artery are the [internal carotid artery](#), [internal jugular vein](#) and the [vagus nerve](#)
- lying on the [mylohyoid muscle](#) are the submental and mylohyoid arteries and nerves
- the [hypoglossal](#) and [mylohyoid nerves](#) are also found in the digastric triangle

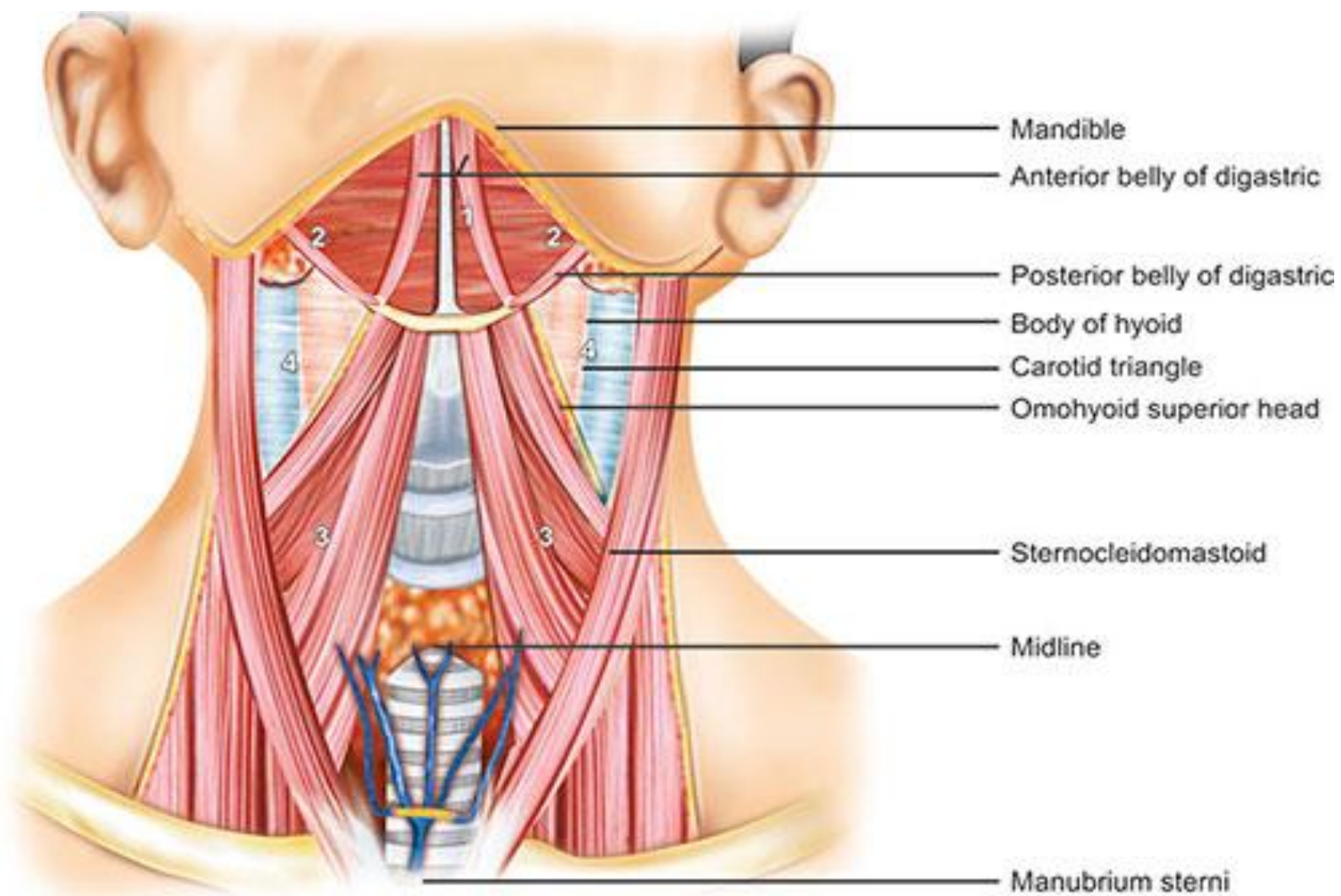
- **Vessels and lymphatics**
- [facial artery](#)
- facial vein
- [external carotid artery](#)
- [internal carotid artery](#)
- [internal jugular vein](#)
- submental vessels
- mylohyoid vessels
- lymph nodes
- **Nerves**
- [vagus nerve](#)
- [hypoglossal nerve](#)
- [mylohyoid nerve](#)
- [glossopharyngeal nerve](#)

digastric

- floor: mylohyoid, hyoglossus and middle pharyngeal constrictor

FLOOR OF DIGASTRIC TRIANGLE





The following summarizes the important structures found in the submandibular triangle

- Summary of contents:
- 1. The external and internal carotid artery
- 2. The internal jugular vein
- 3. The deep cervical lymph nodes
- 4. The 10th cranial nerve (Vagus Nerve)
- 5. The submandibular gland
- 6. The submandibular lymph nodes
- 7. The Facial artery and vein
- 8. The 12th cranial nerve (Hypoglossal Nerve

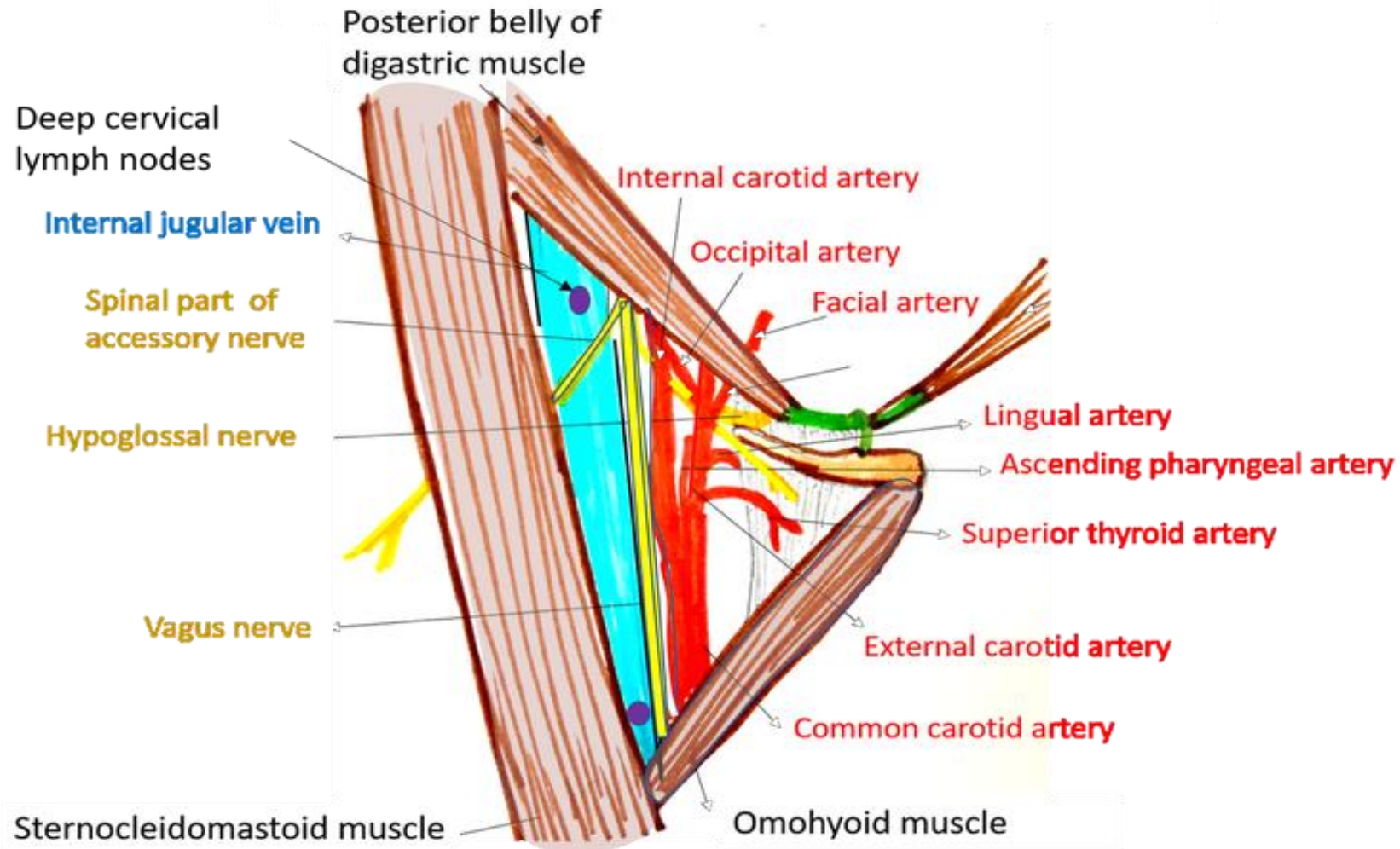
Carotid Triangle

- The carotid triangle of the neck has the following boundaries:
- **Superior** – posterior belly of the digastric muscle.
- **Lateral** – medial border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.
- **Inferior** – superior belly of the omohyoid muscle.

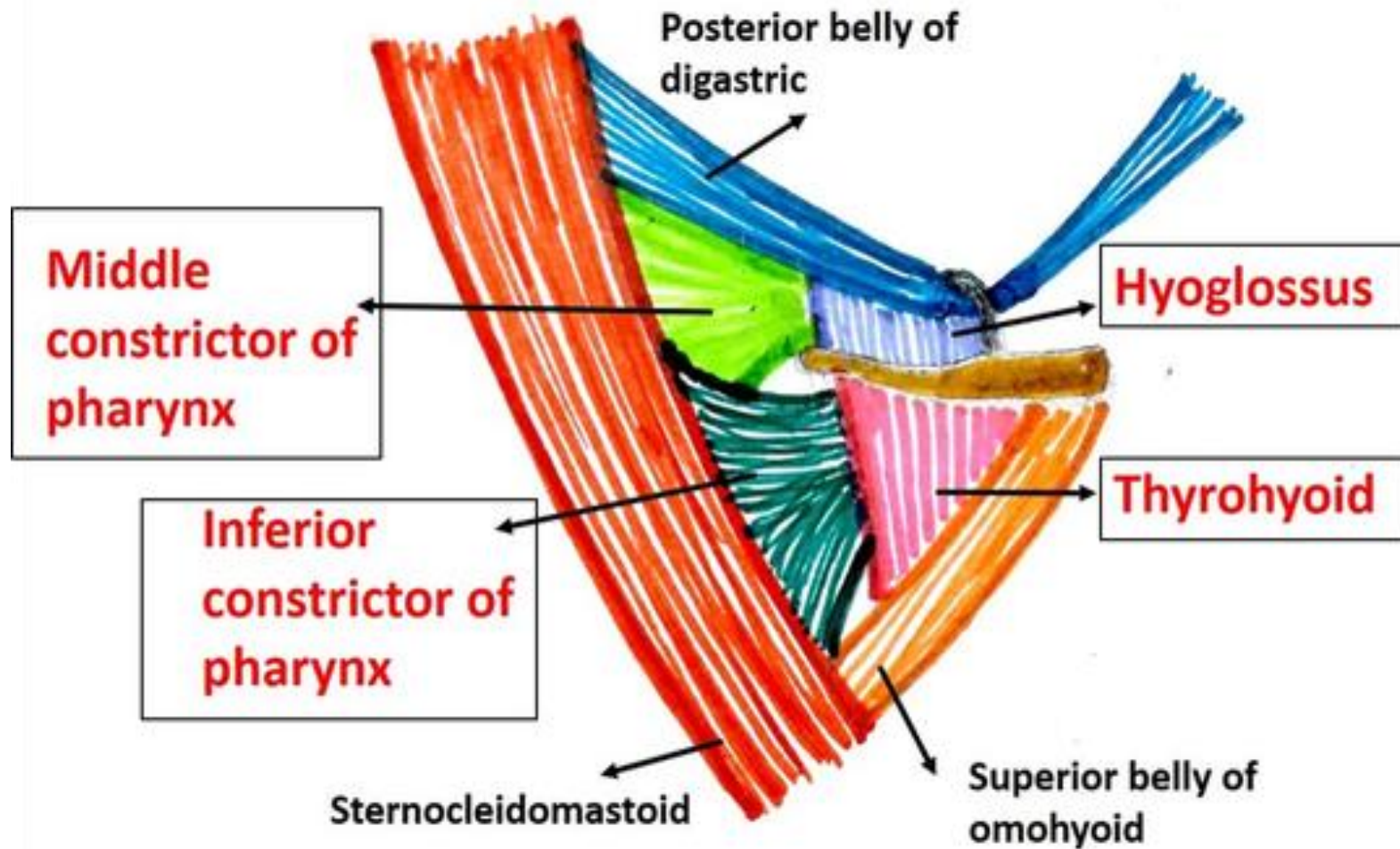
The main contents of the carotid triangle are

- the **common carotid artery** (which bifurcates within the carotid triangle into the external and internal carotid arteries),
- the **internal jugular vein**,
- and the **hypoglossal and vagus nerves**

Carotid Triangle - Boundaries and Co



Carotid Triangle - Boundaries and Co



- The posterior border which is the largest of the three sides or the base of the triangle is formed by the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Anteroinferiorly, the shortest side is composed of the omohyoid muscle and the anterosuperior border is limited by the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. e

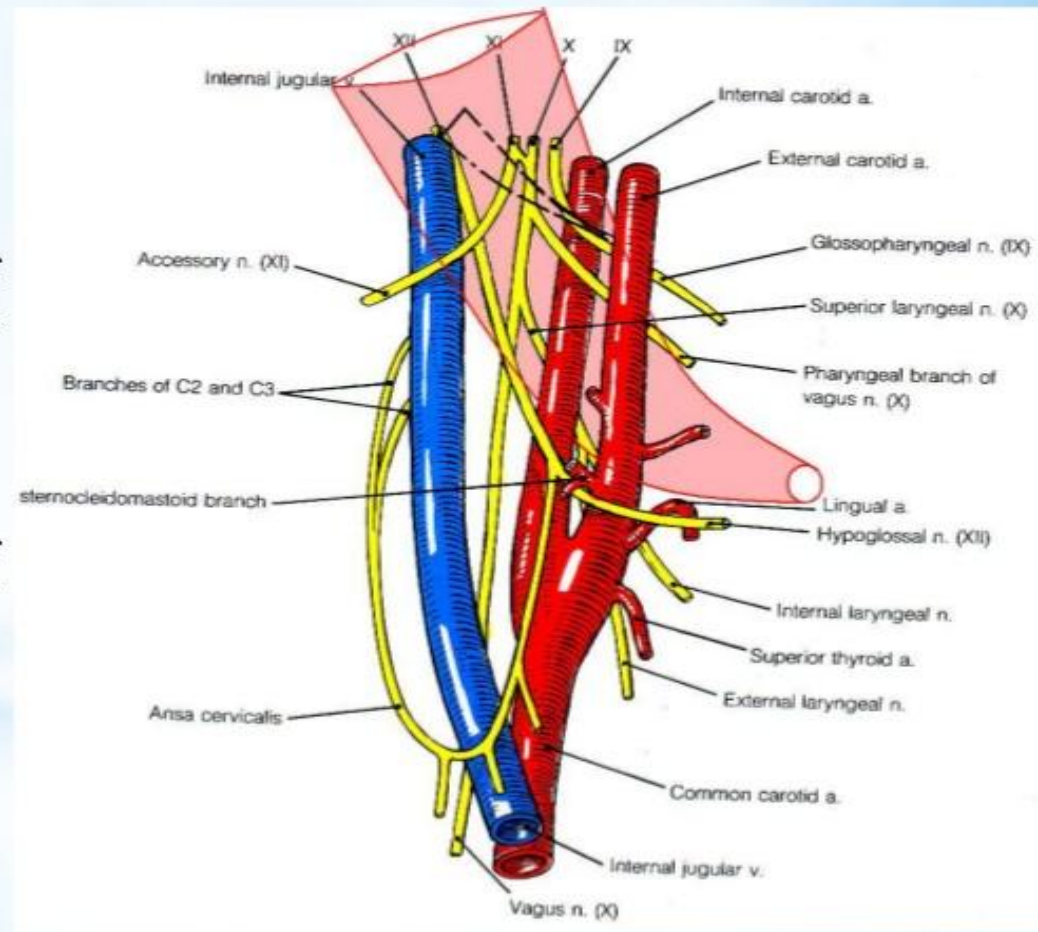
- The [hyoid bone](#) can be seen in the most anterior angle of the carotid triangle, with two of the three sides either originating or inserting upon it.
- Medially, **the floor of the triangle is formed by parts of the thyrohyoid muscle, the hyoglossus muscle, and the middle and inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscles.**
-
- It is covered laterally by the integument, the [platysma](#), and the superficial and deep [cervical fascia](#)

carotid-triangle

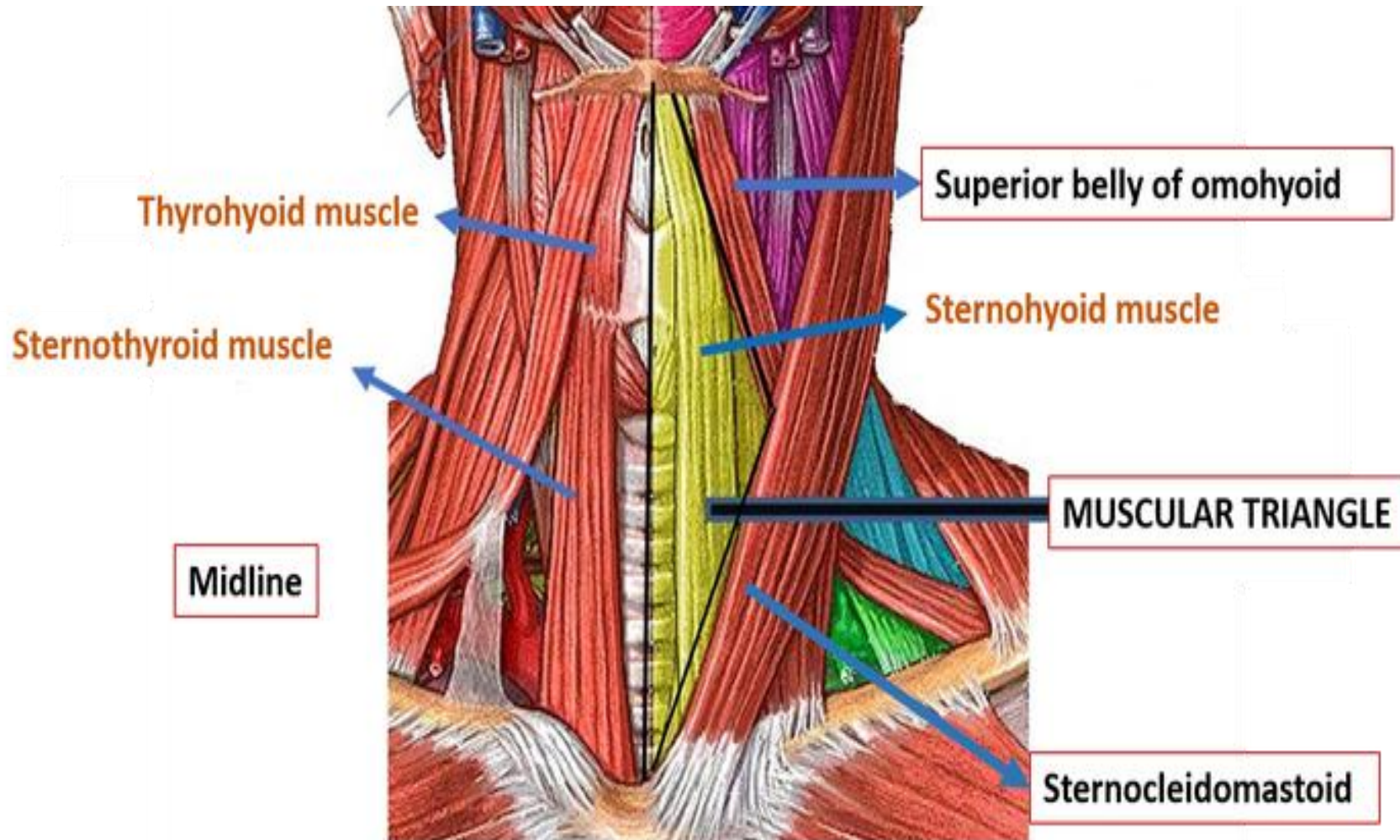
I. Carotid sheath

Contents:

- **Above post. Belly of digastric:** ICA, IJV & lower 4 CNs
- **Below post. Belly of digastric:** CCA, IJV & vagus nerve



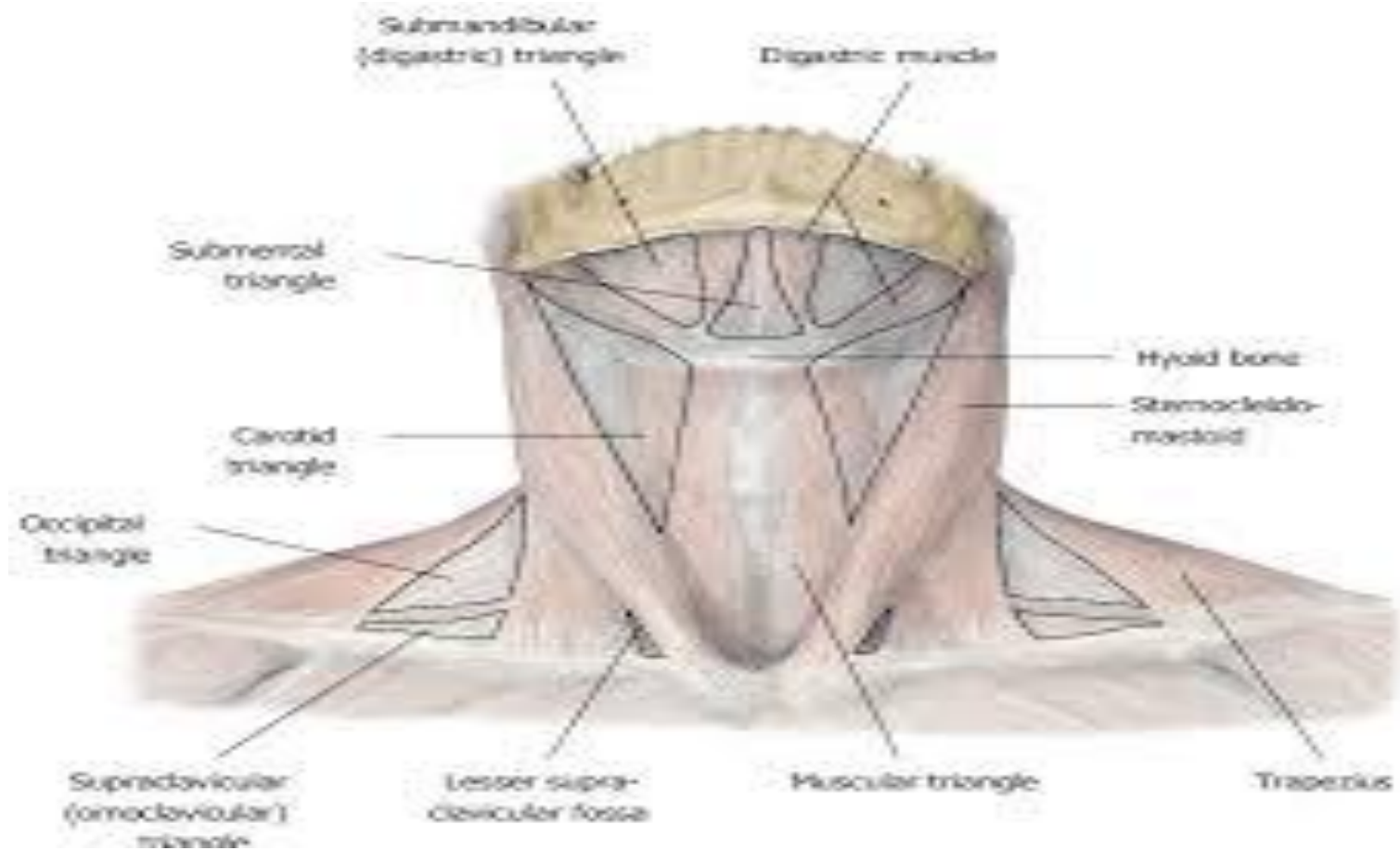
Muscular triangle



- The muscular triangle is situated more inferiorly than the subdivisions.

Muscular Triangle

- , in reality having four boundaries.
- The muscular triangle contains some muscles and organs – the infrahyoid muscles, the [pharynx](#), and the [thyroid](#), [parathyroid](#) glands.



- **The boundaries of the muscular triangle are:**
- Superiorly – hyoid bone.
- Medially – imaginary midline of the neck.
- Supero-laterally – superior belly of the omohyoid muscle.
- Infero-laterally – inferior portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.