21.2B: Pharynx

The human pharynx is part of the digestive system and also the respiratory system.

Learning Objectives

- Describe the respiratory anatomy of the pharynx

Key Points

- The human pharynx (plural: pharynges) is part of the digestive system and also the respiratory system. It is situated immediately posterior to (behind) the mouth and nasal cavity, and superior to (above) the esophagus and larynx.
- The human pharynx is conventionally divided into three sections: the nasopharynx (epipharynx), the oropharynx (mesopharynx), and the laryngopharynx (hypopharynx).
- The Eustachian tubes connect the middle ear to the nasopharynx, and serve to equalize the barometric pressure in the middle ear with that of the ambient atmosphere.
- Because both food and air pass through the pharynx, a flap of connective tissue called the epiglottis closes over the glottis when food is swallowed to prevent food from getting into the lungs.
- The laryngopharynx includes three major sites: the pyriform sinus, postcricoid area, and the posterior pharyngeal wall.
- Tonsils (lymphoid tissue) exist in the pharynx. Two of the major sets of tonsils are the adenoids in the nasopharynx, and the palatine tonsils in the oropharynx.
- The oropharynx is the middle chamber of the pharynx that passes food from the mouth into the laryngopharynx. The nasopharynx opens above it as well.
- The laryngopharynx is the bottom part of the pharynx that marks the branching pathway between the digestive and respiratory systems.
Key Terms

- **nasopharynx**: The upper part of the pharynx that connects the nasal cavity to the throat.
- **tonsils**: Masses of lymphoid tissue found in the pharynx that play a small role in immune system function.
- **laryngopharynx**: The lower part of the pharynx above the larynx and below the oropharynx.
- **oropharynx**: The middle part of the pharynx that connects to the oral cavity and the other two chambers of the pharynx.

The Pharynx

![Pharynx Diagram](https://med.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Anatomy_and_Physiology/Book%3A_Anatomy_and_Physiology_(Boundless)/21%3A_Anatomy_and_Physiologyلوح_ flaws/Pharynx.png)

**The three main sections of the pharynx**: This figure illustrates the three main subdivisions of the pharynx.

The human pharynx (plural: pharynges) is the part of the throat situated immediately posterior to the mouth and nasal cavity, and superior to the esophagus and larynx.

The human pharynx is divided into three sections: the nasopharynx (epipharynx), the oropharynx (mesopharynx), and the laryngopharynx (hypopharynx), which are all innervated by the pharyngeal plexus.

The pharynx is part of both the digestive system and the respiratory system. As a component of the upper respiratory tract, the pharynx is part of the conducting zone for air into the lungs. Therefore, one of its primary functions is to warm and humidify air before it reaches the lungs.
The Nasopharynx

The Pharynx: This is a detailed diagram of the pharynx from Gray's Anatomy, showing the major structures in each part of the pharynx.

The nasopharynx is the upper region of the pharynx. It extends from the base of the skull to the upper surface of the soft palate above the oral cavity. The nasopharynx connects the nasal cavity with the throat.

The nasopharynx connects to the eustachian tubes of the middle ear, which allows the nasopharynx to help balance pressure within the ear. However, it also allows infections to spread easily between the nasopharynx and ear. The nasopharynx contains psuedo-stratified squamous cell epithelia tissue that is ciliated (covered in tiny hairs that move mucus).

The adenoids (pharyngeal tonsils) are a mass of lymphatic tissue found in the roof of the nasopharynx. The adenoids play a minor role in embryonic development and have a minor role in producing T-lymphocytes for the immune system after birth.

The adenoids are often removed in childhood due to infection or hypertrophy (enlargement of the cells in its tissues), which can obstruct the flow of air from the nose to the lung if left untreated. While loss of the adenoids does not make a
significant difference in immune system function, the procedure occasionally has complications.

The lateral walls of the nasopharynx are made of the pharyngeal ostia (bone) of the auditory tube, and supported by the torus tubarius, a mound of cartilage tissue from the auditory tube. Two folds arise from the cartilaginous opening of the auditory tube.

The salpingopharyngeal fold is a vertical fold of mucous membrane extending from the inferior part of the torus and is made up of salpingopharyngeus muscle. The salpingopalatine fold is a smaller fold extending from the superior part of the torus to the palate; it contains the levator veli palatini muscle.

Behind the bone of the auditory tube is a deep recess, the pharyngeal recess. Above the adenoid, in the midline, is an irregular flask-shaped depression of the mucous membrane called the pharyngeal bursa.

The Oropharynx

The oropharynx (mesopharynx) is the middle portion of the pharynx. It lies between the oral cavity, below the nasopharynx, and above the laryngopharynx, and has an opening to each of these other cavities. The anterior wall of the oropharynx consists of the base of the tongue and the superior wall consists of the bottom surface of the soft palate and the uvula.

The oropharynx is lined by non-keratinized squamous stratified epithelium, which is thicker than the epithelium found in other parts of the respiratory tract in order to prevent damage from food, but not as thick as skin as it lacks keratin.

The epiglottis lies between the oropharynx and the laryngopharynx, and it is a flap of elastic cartilage that closes during swallowing to ensure food enters the esophagus rather than the trachea.

The oropharynx contains the palatine tonsils, which are masses of lymphoid tissue found on the lateral walls of the oropharynx. Compared to the adenoids of the nasopharynx, the palatine tonsils contain many folds (called crypts), and aren't ciliated like the adenoids are. These tonsils are also occasionally removed in people with infection or enlargement.

The Laryngopharynx

The laryngopharynx or hypopharynx is the caudal part of the pharynx; it is the part of the throat that connects to the esophagus and trachea. It lies inferior to the epiglottis and marks the division between the respiratory and digestive system pathways.

During swallowing, the epiglottis closes over the trachea and air passage temporarily stops. The laryngopharynx naturally continues into the esophagus tissue and is made up of a similar type of stratified squamous epithelium tissue.

The laryngopharynx itself has a few important demarcations and regions. The formal superior boundary that separates the laryngopharynx from the oropharynx is at the level of the hyoid bone.

The laryngopharynx includes three major regions: the pyriform sinus, the postcricoid area, and the posterior pharyngeal wall, which are separated by small folds of cartilage. Unlike the nasopharynx and oropharynx, there are no tonsils in the
laryngopharynx.