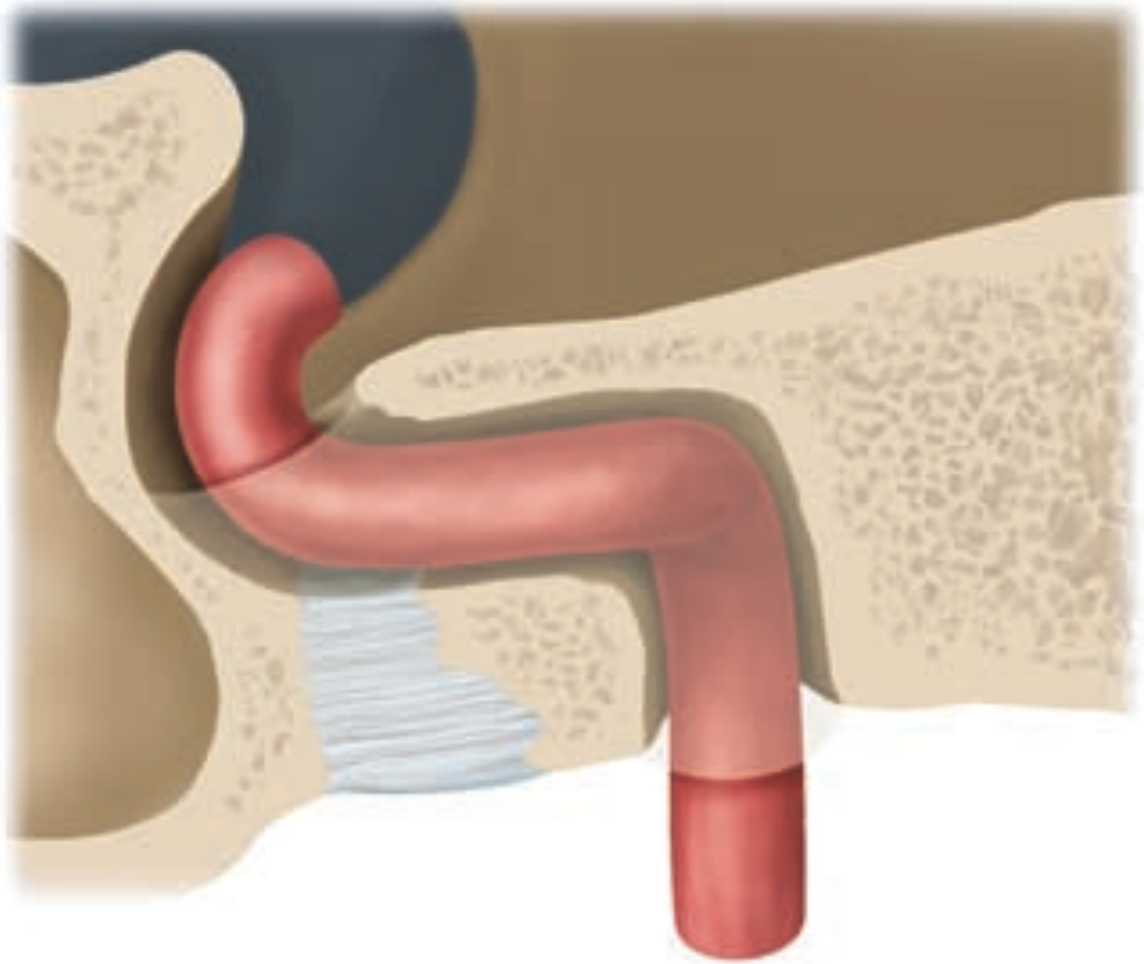
Clinically important aspects of the temporal bone anatomy

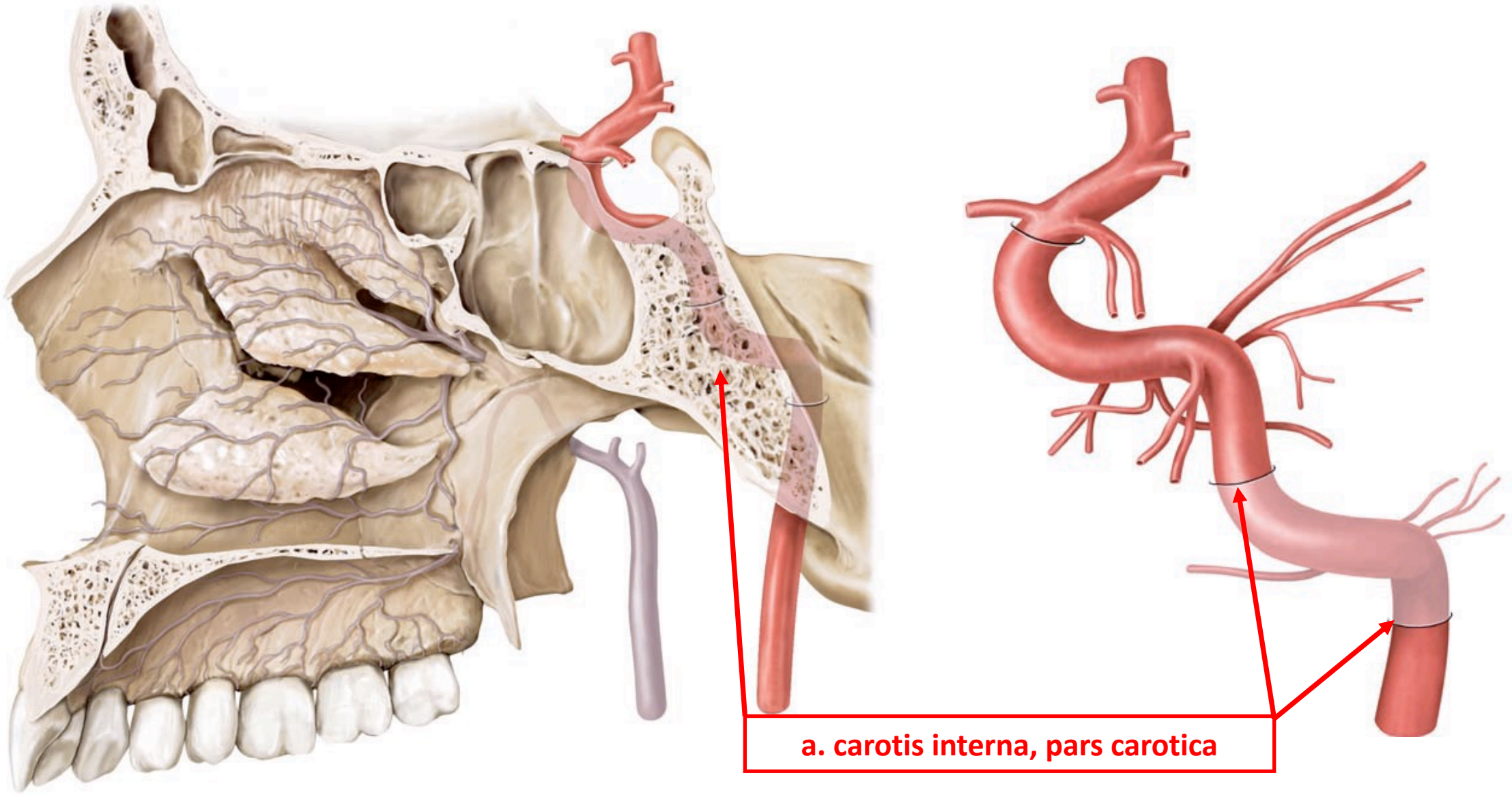
Illustrations – Gray's Anatomy for Students, Thieme Atlas of Anatomy

canalis caroticus

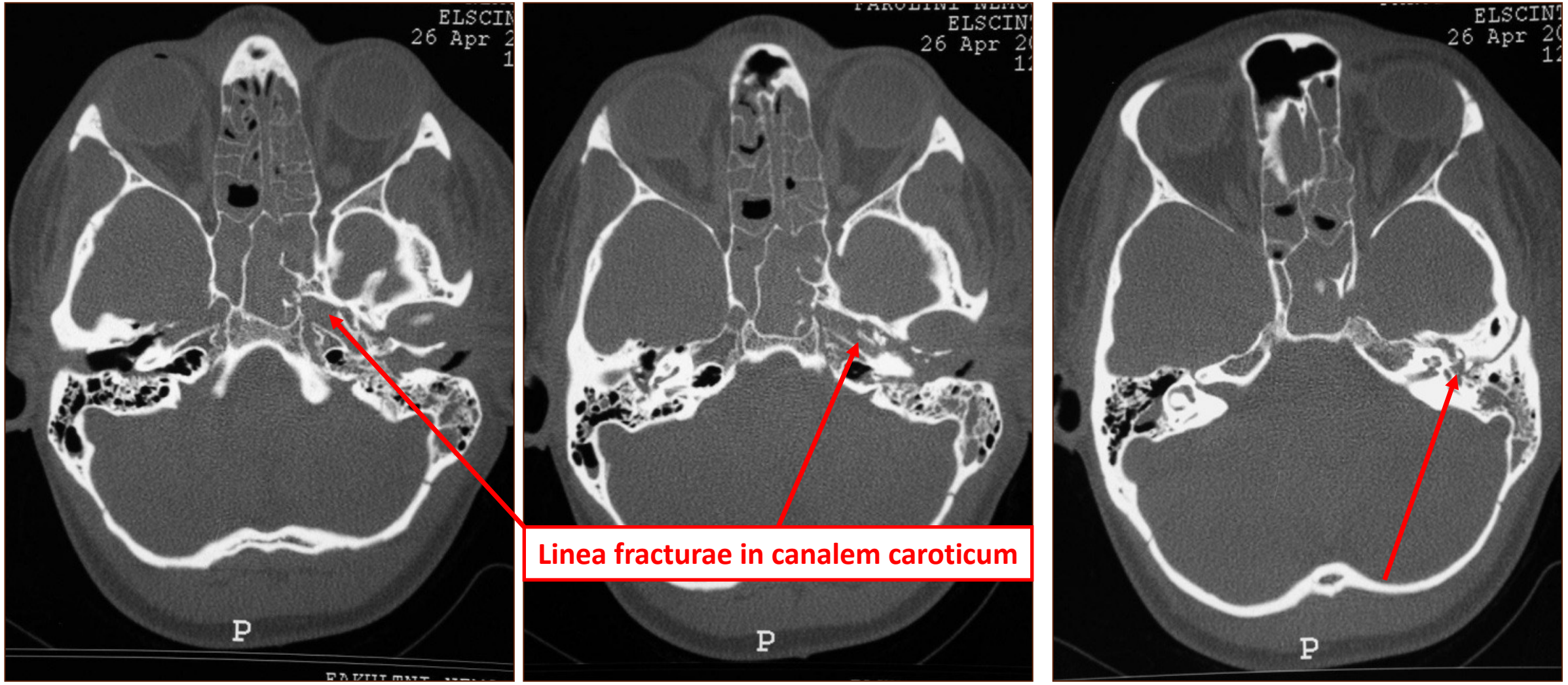
- Pars petrosa
- Injury - occlusiona. carotis interna
- Contralateral plegia of limbs
- In dominant haemisphere - aphasia
- Diagnostics - CT of a head
- Diagnostics of vessels
  - CT angiography
- Endovascular treatment
  - interventional radiology



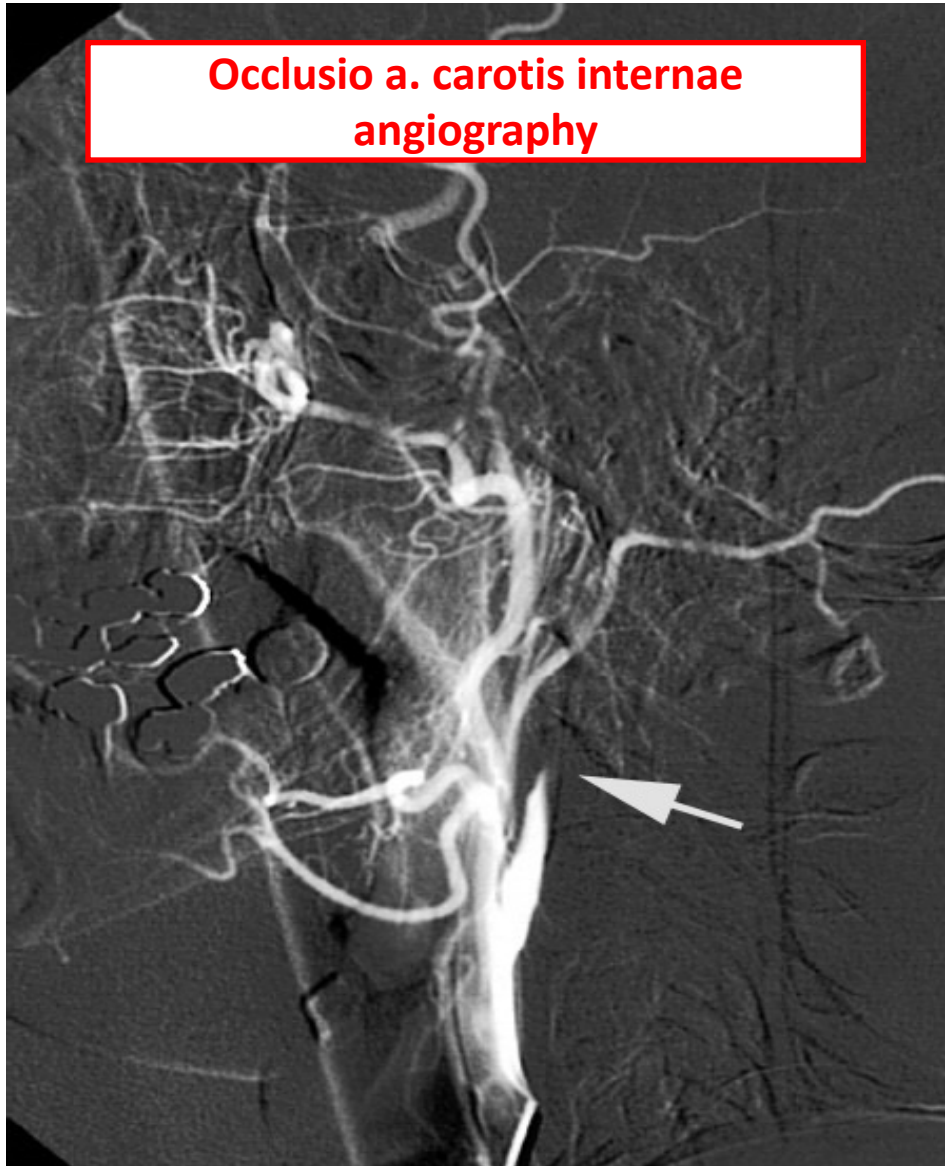
canalis caroticus

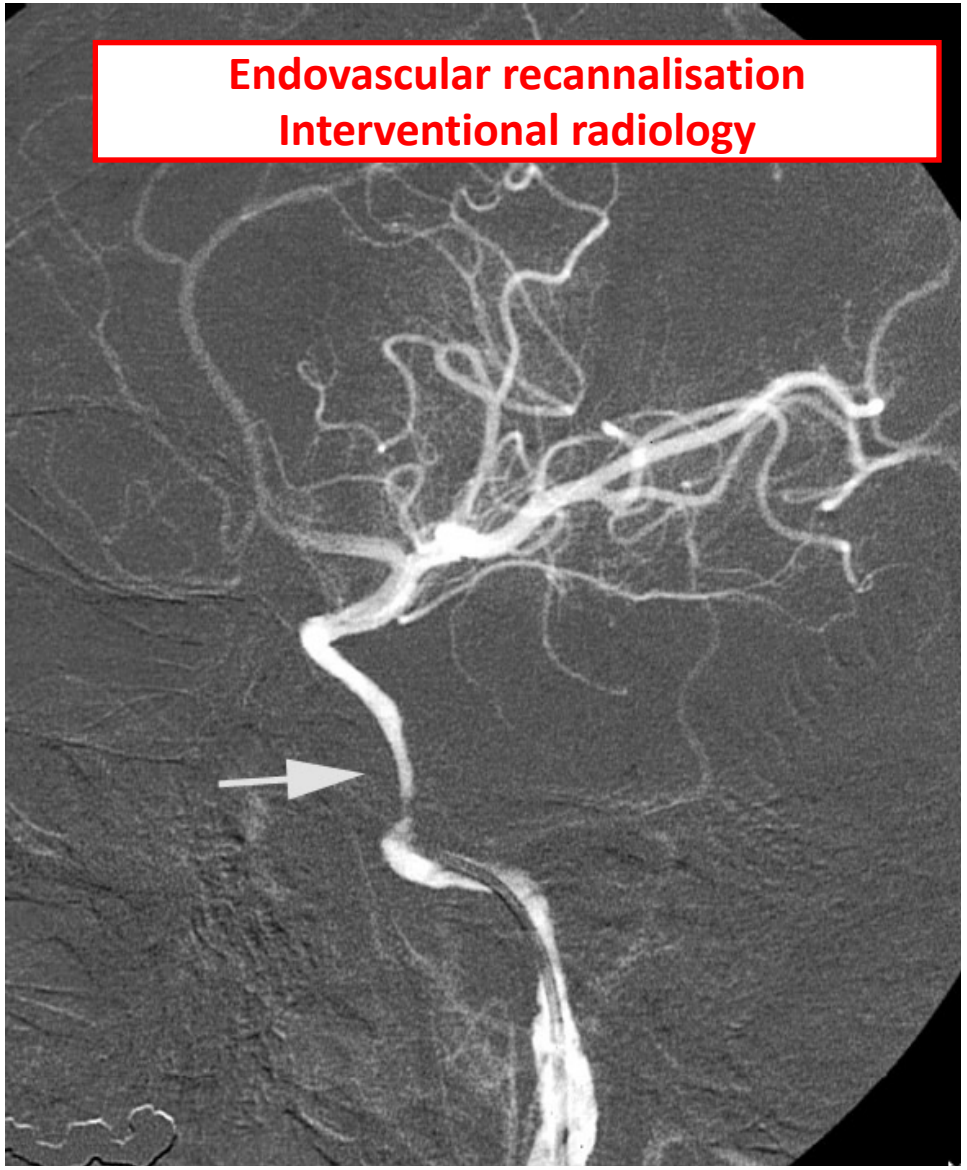


Fractura ossis temporalis - CT



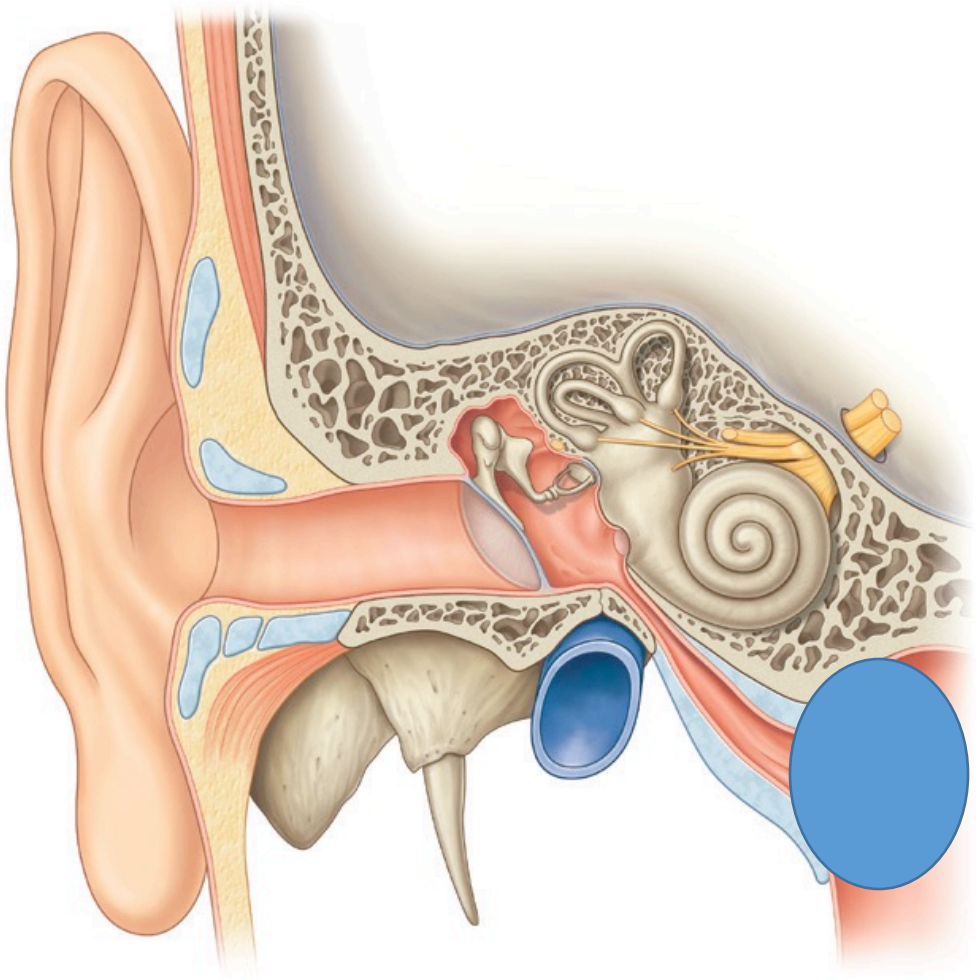
Occlusio a. carotis internae - endovascular therapy





tuba pharyngotympanica - obstruction

- Adenoid vegetation
- Hyperplasia of pharyngic tonsilla
- Frequent cause of otitis media in children



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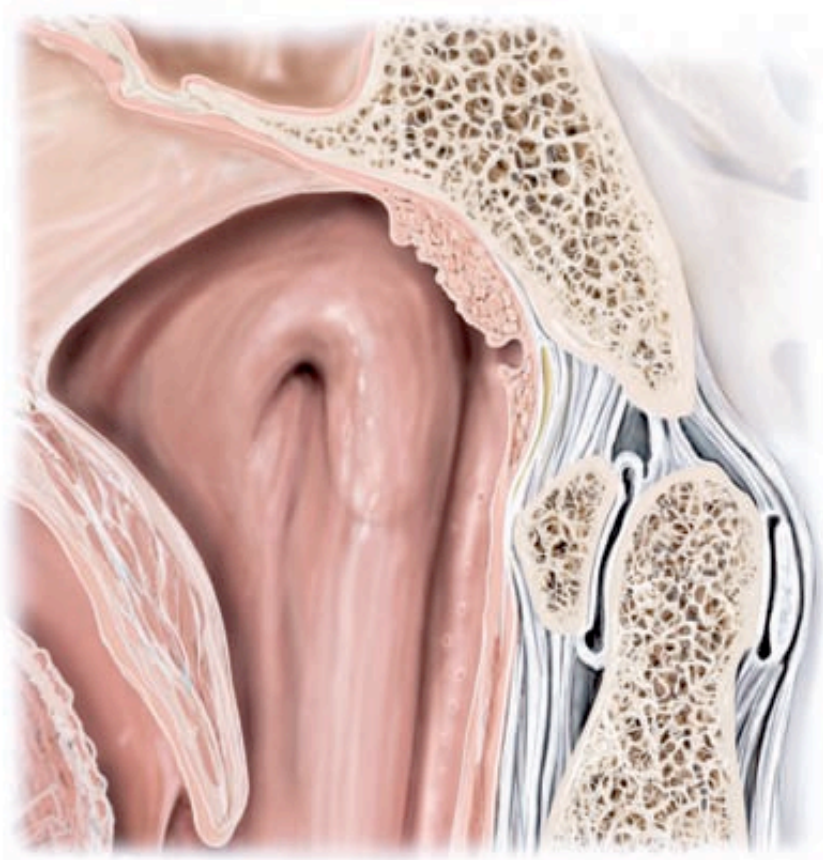
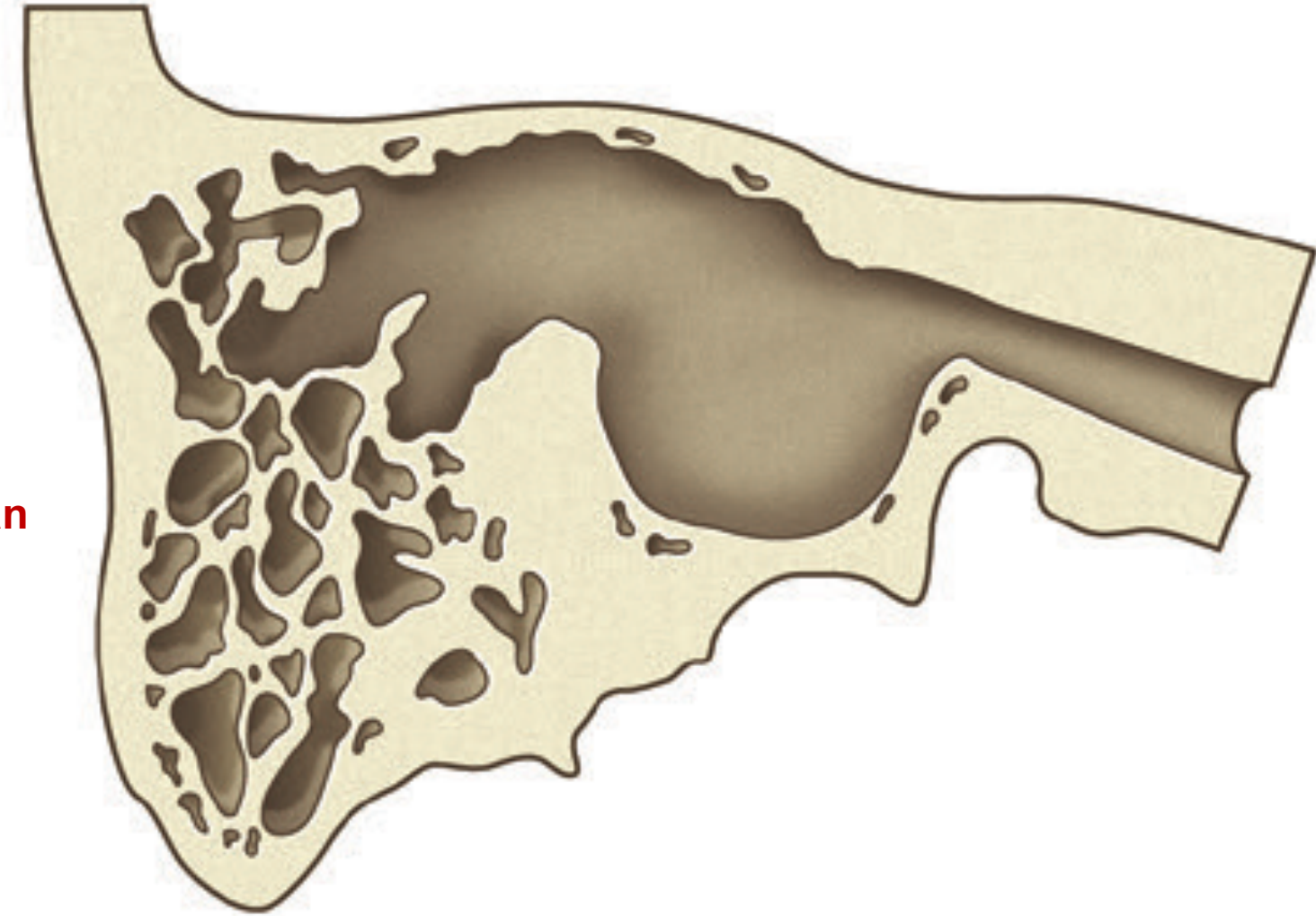


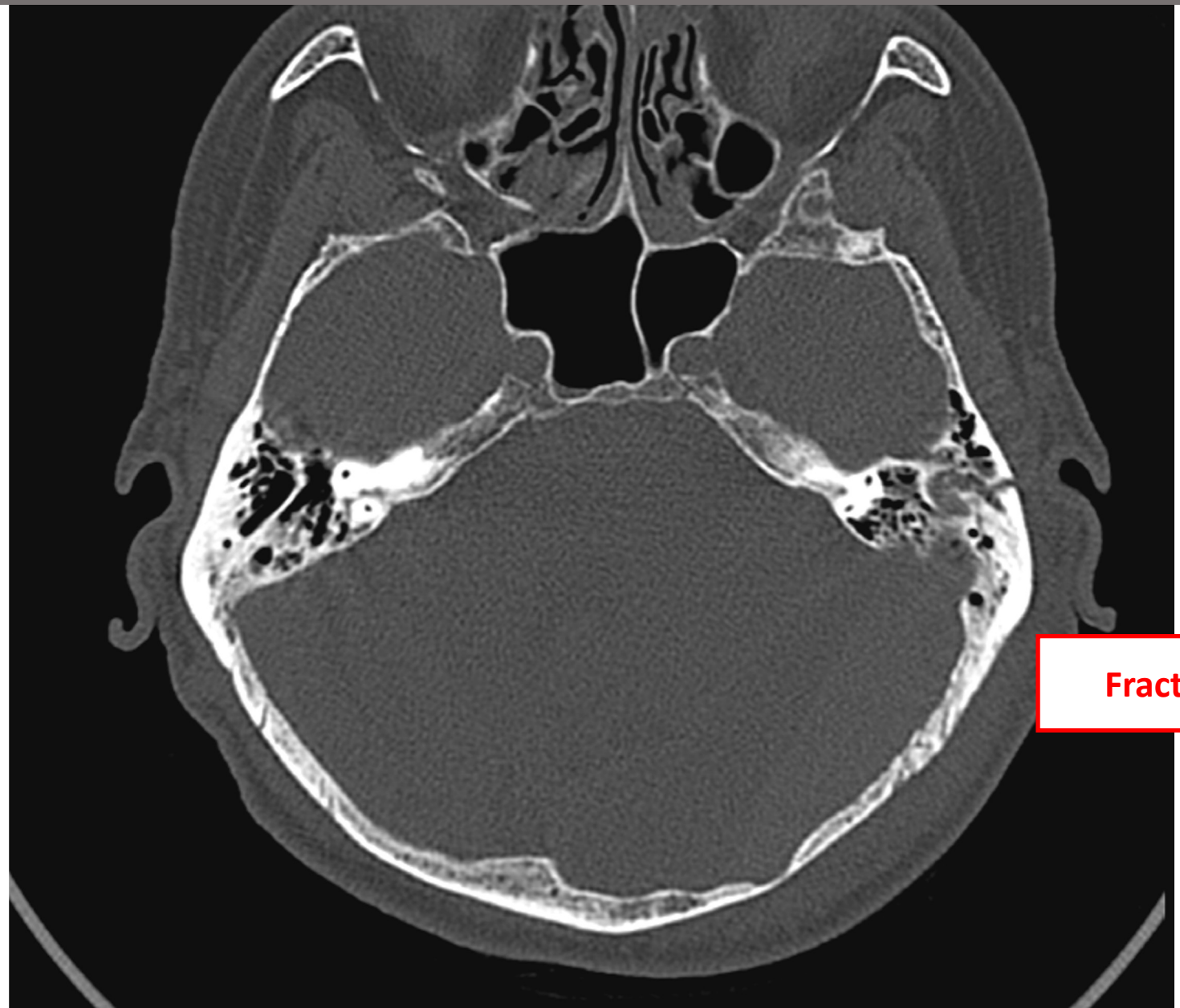
Cavum tympani

- Occlusion of phyryngotympanic tube
- Loss of communication with pharynx
- Decreased air content

- Inflammation
- Acute otitis media
- Leads to
- Membrana tympani perforation -
- Spontaneous in untreated
- Paracenthesis in treated, made by physician



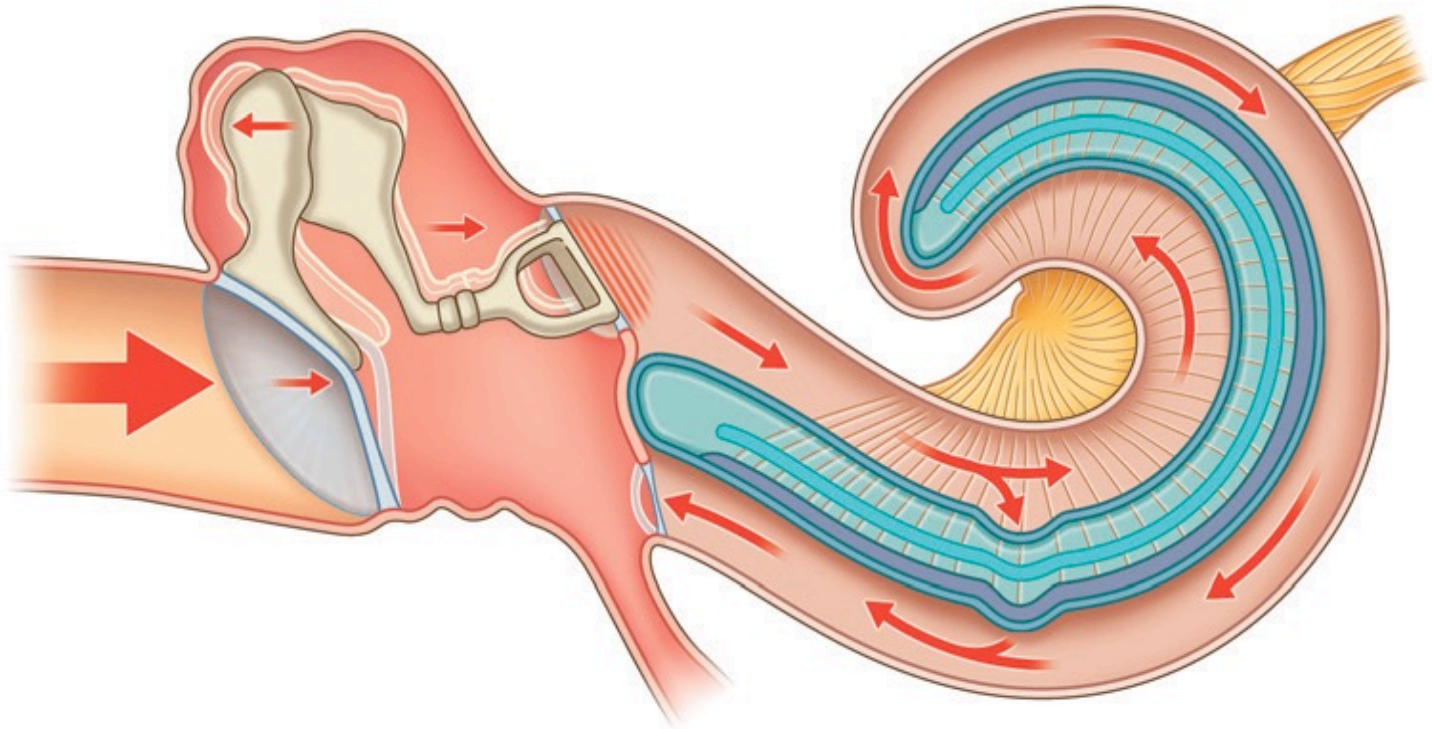
Maastoideal fractures are open fractures

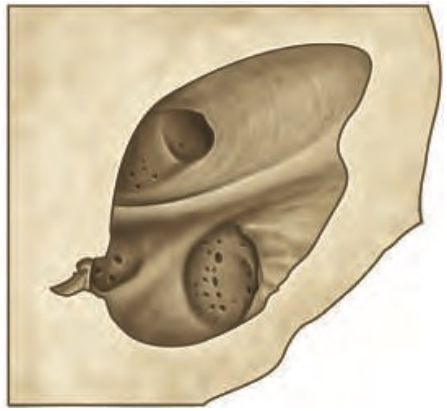


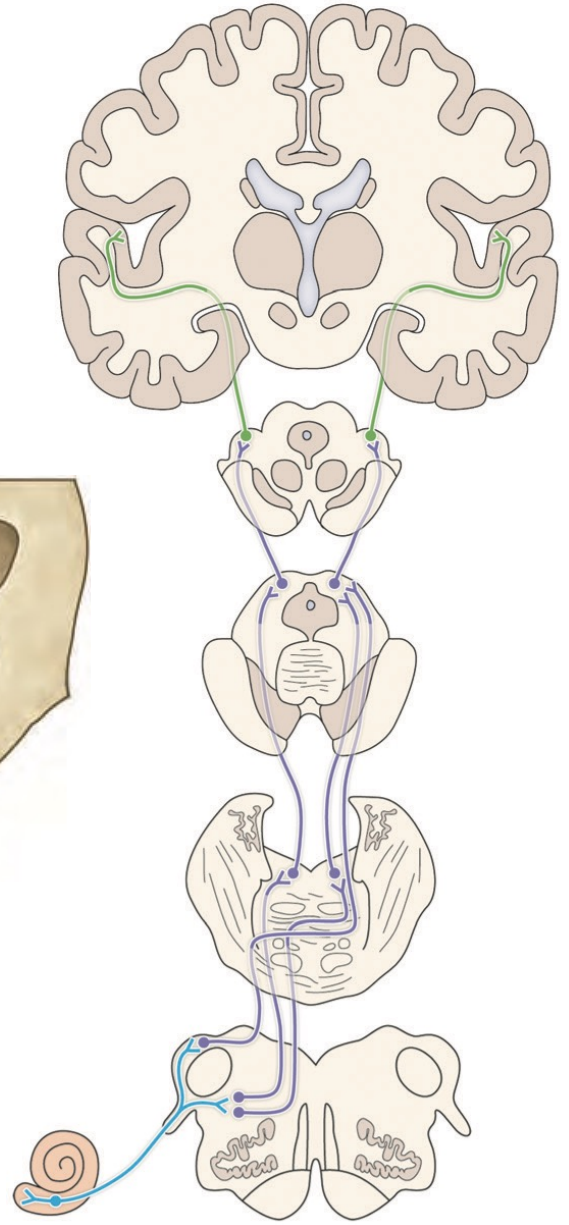
Fractura processus mastoideus

Sound spread in organum cochleare

- **Conduction disorders of hearing**
- **Wrsening of air conduction**
  - **Inflammation, trauma, tumors**
  - **Otosclerosis stapes fixed to fenestra ovalis**
- **Persistent bony conduction**
  - **Resonance of temporal bone**

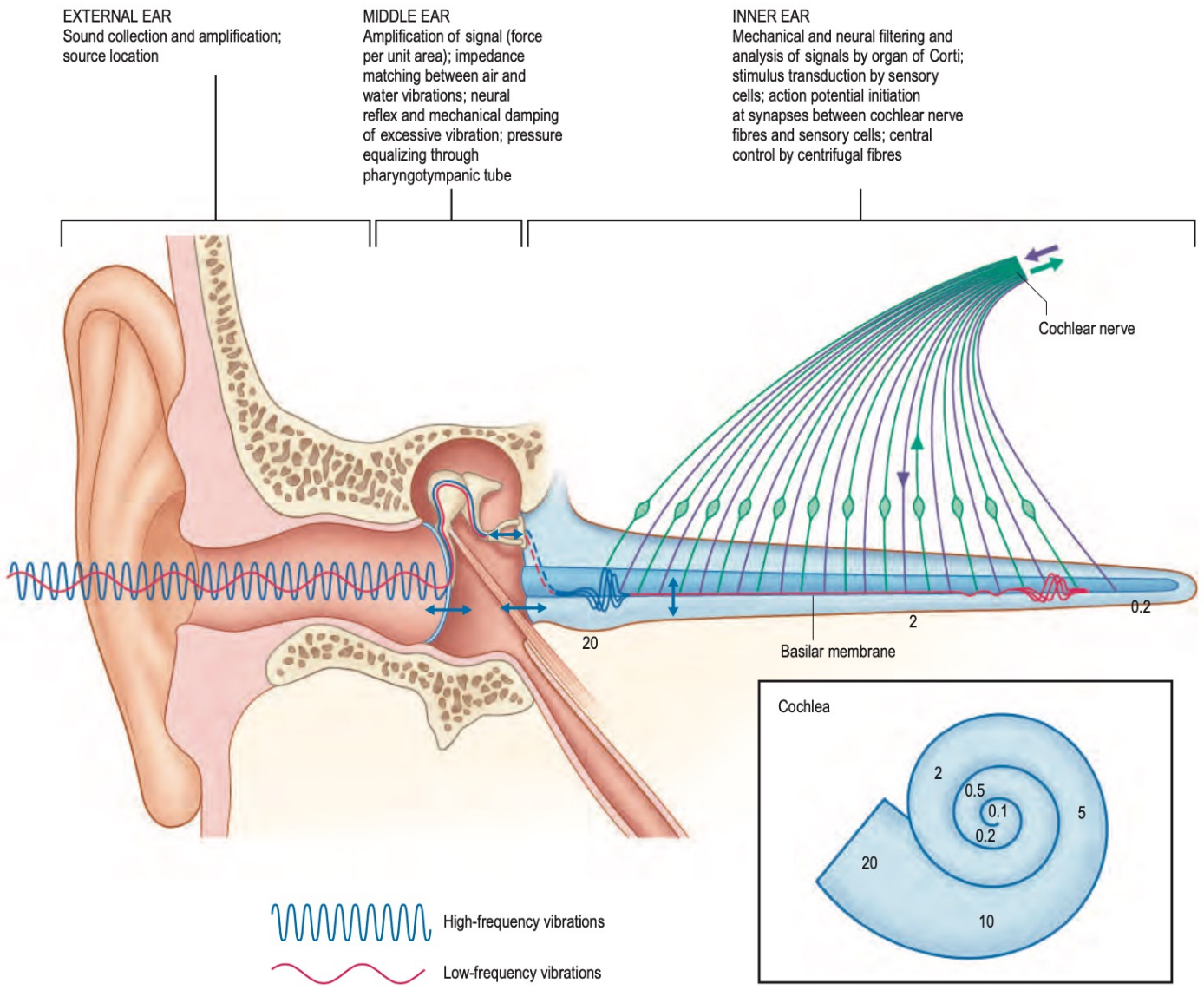






Frequency distribution of special sensation of sound

- **Resonance frequency depends on diameter of cochlear tube**



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