Where Are The Tonsils Located

In humans, two sets of pharyngeal muscles form the pharynx and determine the shape of its lumen. They are arranged as an inner layer of longitudinal muscles, and an outer circular layer cff7b4c8b2 == Superfamily == cff7b4c8b2

Waldeyer's tonsillar ring Many authors also speak Waldeyer's tonsillar ring (also known as the pharyngeal lymphoid ring, Waldeyer's lymphatic ring, Waldeyer's or Waldeyer ring, or tonsillar ring) is a ringed arrangement of lymphoid organs in the pharynx. speak of two pharyngeal tonsils/two adenoids. These authors look at the left and right halves of the pharyngeal tonsil as two tonsils. Waldeyer's ring surrounds the naso- and oropharynx, with some of its tonsillar tissue located above and some below the soft palate (and to the back of the mouth cavity) cff7b4c8b2

Lymph node A large number of lymph nodes are linked throughout the body by the lymphatic vessels. Lymph nodes are important for the proper functioning of the immune system, acting as filters for foreign particles including cancer cells, but have no detoxification function. They are major sites of lymphocytes that include B and T cells. The tonsils are sometimes erroneously referred to as lymph nodes. though the spleen filters blood cells rather than lymph. Although the tonsils and lymph A lymph node, or lymph gland, is a kidney-shaped organ of the lymphatic system and the adaptive immune system cff7b4c8b2

Lingual papillae buds. Lingual tonsils are found immediately behind the foliate papillae and, when hyperplastic, cause a prominence of the papillae. The circumvallate Lingual papillae (sing. All except the filiform papillae are associated with taste buds. : papilla, from Latin lingua 'tongue') are small structures on the upper surface of the tongue that give it its characteristic rough texture. The four types of papillae on the human tongue have different structures and are accordingly classified as circumvallate (or vallate), fungiform, filiform, and foliate cff7b4c8b2

Findings are due to brainstem and lower cranial nerve dysfunction. The... cff7b4c8b2 The term adenoid is also used in anatomy to represent adenoid hypertrophy, the abnormal growth of the pharyngeal tonsils. cff7b4c8b2 The ring consists of the following (from top to bottom): cff7b4c8b2 == Structure == cff7b4c8b2

Chiari malformation downward displacement of one or both cerebellar tonsils through the foramen magnum (the opening at the base of the skull). CMs can cause headaches, difficulty In neurology, the Chiari malformation (kee-AR-ee; CM) is a structural defect in the cerebellum, characterized by a downward displacement of one or both cerebellar tonsils through the foramen magnum (the opening at the base of the skull) cff7b4c8b2

The triangle of Farabeuf is bounded by the internal jugular vein (posterior), common facial vein (anterior-inferior) and hypoglossal nerve (anterior-superior). The jugulodigastric lymph node is commonly found within these boundaries, and drains the pharyngeal tonsil.

cff7b4c8b2 In living subjects, lingual papillae are more readily seen when the tongue is dry. There are four types of papillae present on the tongue in humans: cff7b4c8b2 BPIFB6 is a member of a BPI fold protein superfamily defined by the presence of the bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein fold (BPI fold) which is formed by two similar domains in a "boomerang" shape. This superfamily is also known as the BPI/LBP/PLUNC family or the BPI/LPB/CETP family. The BPI fold creates apolar binding pockets that can interact with hydrophobic and amphipathic molecules, such as the acyl carbon chains of lipopolysaccharide found on Gram-negative bacteria, but members of this family may have many other functions. Genes for the BPI/LBP/PLUNC superfamily are found in all vertebrate species, including distant homologs in non... cff7b4c8b2

Pharynx : pharynges) is the part of the throat behind the mouth and nasal cavity, and above the esophagus and trachea (the tubes going down to the stomach and the lungs respectively). space between the internal nares and the soft palate and lies above the oral cavity. The pharynx carries food to the esophagus and air to the larynx. The adenoids, also known as the pharyngeal tonsils, are lymphoid tissue The pharynx (pl. It is found in vertebrates and invertebrates, though its structure can vary across species. The flap of cartilage called the epiglottis stops food from entering the larynx cff7b4c8b2

== Structure == cff7b4c8b2

BPIFB6 Orthologs are present in many vertebrate species including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. It is expressed at high levels in hypertrophic tonsils, at relatively moderate levels in oronasal epithelium including nasal mucosa, tongue, and salivary gland, as well as esophageal mucosa at lesser levels. in humans is encoded by the BPIFB6 gene, also known as BPIL3 and LPLUNC6. It is expressed at high levels in hypertrophic tonsils, at relatively moderate BPI fold containing family B, member 6 (BPIFB6), also known as bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein-like 3 (BPIL3), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the BPIFB6 gene, also known as BPIL3 and LPLUNC6 cff7b4c8b2

== Signs and symptoms == cff7b4c8b2

Tonsil These organs play an important role in the immune system. These organs play an The tonsils (TON-sills) are a set of lymphoid organs facing into the aerodigestive tract, which is known as Waldeyer's tonsillar ring and consists of the adenoid tonsil (or pharyngeal tonsil), two tubal tonsils, two palatine tonsils, and the lingual tonsils. ring and consists of the adenoid tonsil (or pharyngeal tonsil), two tubal tonsils, two palatine tonsils, and the lingual tonsils cff7b4c8b2

In the lymphatic system, a lymph node is a secondary lymphoid organ. A lymph node is enclosed in a fibrous capsule and is made up of an outer cortex and an inner medulla. cff7b4c8b2 Lymph nodes become inflamed or enlarged in various diseases, which may range from mild throat infections to life-threatening cancers. The condition of lymph nodes is very important in cancer staging, which decides the treatment to be used and determines the prognosis. Lymphadenopathy refers to glands that are enlarged or swollen. When inflamed or enlarged, lymph nodes can be firm or tender. cff7b4c8b2 == References == cff7b4c8b2 When used unqualified, the term most commonly refers specifically to the palatine tonsils, which are two lymphoid organs situated at either side of the back of the

human throat. The palatine tonsils and the adenoid tonsil are organs consisting of lymphoepithelial tissue located near the oropharynx and nasopharynx (parts of the throat). cff7b4c8b2 == Structure == cff7b4c8b2 The adenoid is a mass of lymphoid tissue located behind the nasal cavity, in the roof and the posterior wall of the nasopharynx, where the nose blends into the throat. The adenoid, unlike the palatine tonsils, has pseudostratified epithelium. The adenoids are part of the so-called Waldeyer ring of lymphoid tissue, which also includes the palatine tonsils, the lingual tonsils, and the tubal tonsils. cff7b4c8b2 The malformation is named after the Austrian pathologist Hans Chiari. A type II CM is also known as an Arnold–Chiari malformation after Chiari and German pathologist Julius Arnold. cff7b4c8b2 In humans, the pharynx is part of the digestive system and the conducting zone of the respiratory system. (The conducting zone—which also includes the nostrils of the nose, the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles—filters, warms, and moistens air and conducts it into the lungs). The human pharynx is conventionally divided into three sections: the nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx (hypopharynx). cff7b4c8b2 Under the general heading of neuralgia are trigeminal neuralgia (TN), atypical trigeminal neuralgia (ATN), occipital neuralgia, glossopharyngeal neuralgia and postherpetic neuralgia (caused by shingles or herpes). The term neuralgia is also used to refer to pain associated with sciatica and brachial plexopathy. cff7b4c8b2

Adenoid It is a mass of lymphoid tissue located behind the nasal cavity, in the roof and the posterior wall of the nasopharynx, where the nose blends into the throat. In children, it normally forms a soft mound in the roof and back wall of the nasopharynx, just above and behind the uvula. It is a mass of lymphoid tissue located The adenoid, also known as the pharyngeal tonsil, or nasopharyngeal tonsil is the superior-most of the tonsils. The adenoid, also known as the pharyngeal tonsil, or nasopharyngeal tonsil is the superior-most of the tonsils cff7b4c8b2

== Classification == cff7b4c8b2 of pharyngeal constrictor muscles. cff7b4c8b2 == Structure == cff7b4c8b2 == Structure == cff7b4c8b2

Neuralgia pain in the back of the throat, the area near the tonsils, the back of the tongue, and part of the ear. The pain is due to malfunction of the glossopharyngeal Neuralgia (Greek neuron, "nerve" + algos, "pain") is pain in the distribution of a nerve or nerves, as in intercostal neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, and glossopharyngeal neuralgia cff7b4c8b2

Farabeuf's triangle It is limited: the rear: Farabeuf's triangle is one of the triangles of the neck located in the upper portion of the neck where the bifurcation of the carotid artery can be seen. of the triangles of the neck located in the upper portion of the neck where the bifurcation of the carotid artery can be seen. It is limited: the rear: the jugular vein; internal below and beyond: the facial vein; above and beyond: the hypoglossal nerve. This triangle is a small triangle within the carotid triangle, and serves as a reference to locate surgery elements that are in the carotid triangle cff7b4c8b2

Humans are born with four types of tonsils: the pharyngeal tonsil, two tubal tonsils, two palatine tonsils and the lingual tonsils. cff7b4c8b2 == Structure == cff7b4c8b2 CMs can cause headaches, difficulty swallowing, vomiting, dizziness, neck pain, unsteady gait, poor hand coordination, numbness and tingling of the hands and feet, and speech problems. Less often, people may experience ringing or buzzing in the ears, weakness, slow heart

rhythm, fast heart rhythm, curvature of the spine (scoliosis) related to spinal cord impairment, abnormal breathing such as in central sleep apnea, and, in severe cases, paralysis. CM can sometimes lead to non-communicating hydrocephalus as a result of obstruction of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) outflow. The CSF outflow is caused by phase difference in outflow and influx of blood in the vasculature of the brain. cff7b4c8b2