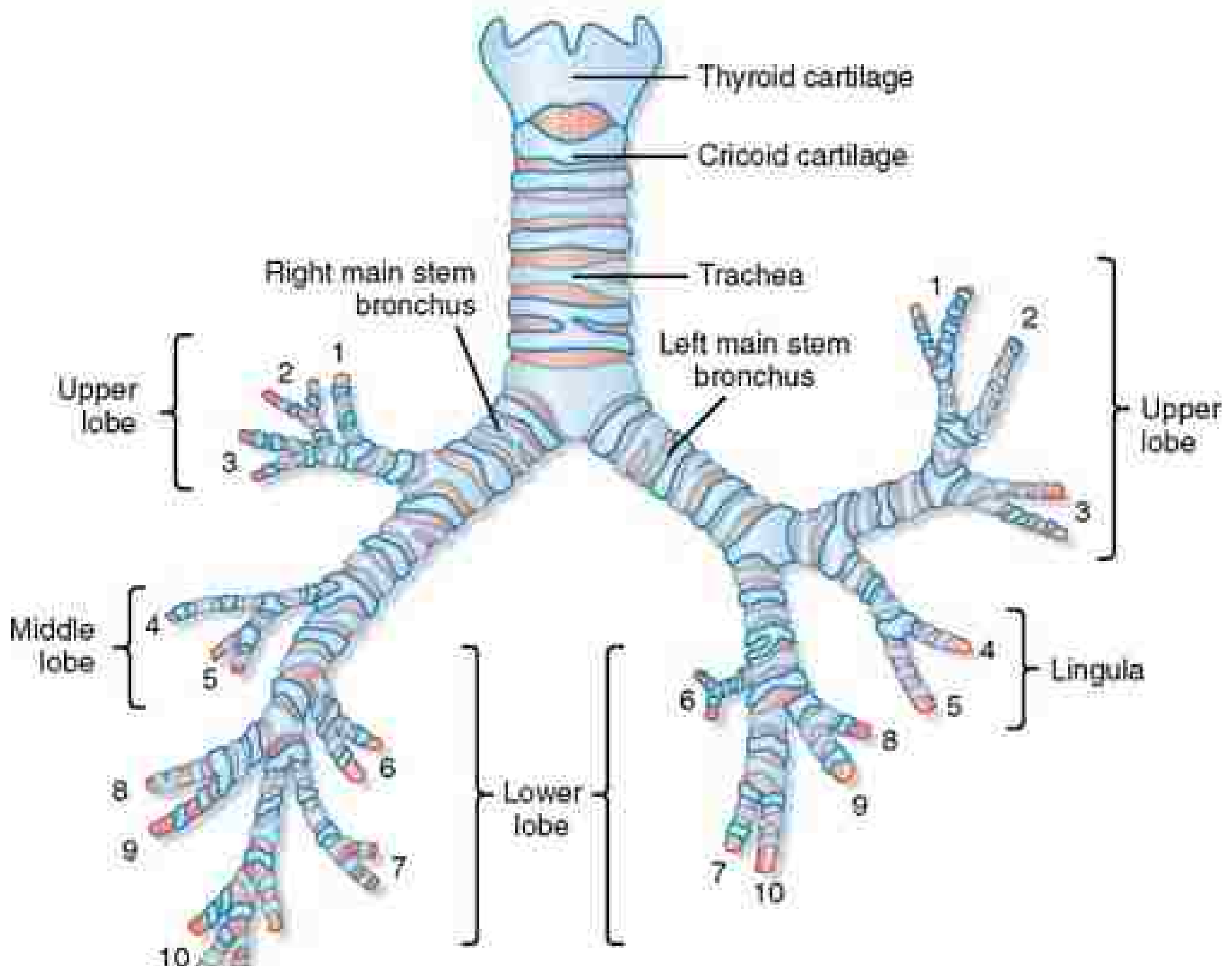
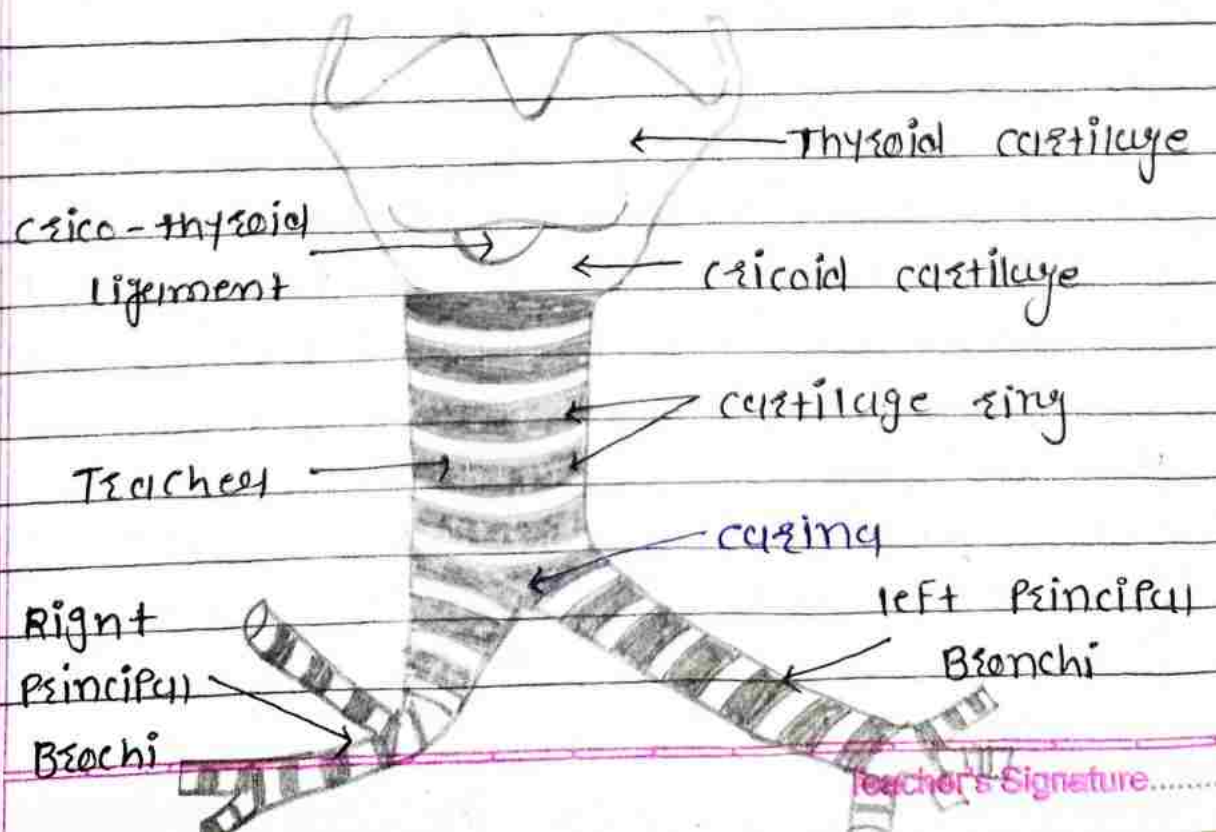


POSTERIOR VIEW



## 2. Trachea [ श्वासायुक्त ]

- The trachea is a cartilaginous tubular structure
- The trachea continues from the larynx
- It starts at the lower border of the cricoid cartilage.
- Length :- 11 cm
- External diameter :- 2 cm
- Lower end divided into Right and Left Principal bronchi.
- 15 to 20 "U" shaped cartilage rings are present in the wall of trachea. these rings are ~~the~~ incomplete posteriorly.



\* Relations :-

→ In the Neck Region.

- 1) Anterior :- Sternocleidomastoid Muscle.  
:- Sterno-Hyoid and Sterno-thyroid Muscles.  
:- Isthmus and thyroid gland.  
:- Remnant of thymus gland.
- 2) Posterior :- Oesophagus and Recurrent laryngeal Nerves.
- 3) Laterally :- Lobes of thyroid gland  
:- Common carotid artery  
:- Inferior thyroid artery.

→ In the thorax.

- 1) Anterior :- Manubrium sterni, sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles.  
:- Inferior thyroid and left brachiocephalic vein.  
:- brachio-cephalic trunk.
- 2) Posterior :- Oesophagus
- 3) Right lateral :- Mediastinal pleura, Right lung, SUP. Vena cava.  
left lateral :- Arch of aorta, Left subclavian artery, left common carotid -

\* → Principal bronchi (अपकांश) ।

- Right and left Principal bronchi -

Feature	Right	Left
1. Length	2.5 cm	5 cm
2. Angle with trachea	75°	135°
3. Lumen size	Big	Small
4. Relation		
- Superior	Azygous vein	Arch of aorta
- Anterior	Right Pulmonary artery	Left Pulmonary artery
- Posterior	oesophagus	Descending aorta

\* → Structure of the trachea and Principal Bronchi.

- 1) cartilaginous ring :- support the wall.
- Incomplete posteriorly
- The middle part of last cartilage is broad as annular cartilage.

2) Perichondrium :- encloses the cartilaginous Rings.

3) Mucosa :- It has a layer of Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium and goblet cells.

\* Arteries :- Inferior thyroid artery , bronchial arteries.

\* Veins :- Drain into Inferior thyroid Venous Plexus.

\* Lymphatics :- Drain into Pretracheal and Posttracheal lymph nodes.

\* Nerves :- Vagus , sympathetic trunk , Recurrent laryngeal nerves.

\* Clinical Significance

1) Tracheostomy :- Surgical Process to create an opening in trachea bcz air obstructions.

2) Tracheal Intubation :- the procedure in which a flexible plastic tube is inserted into trachea to maintain an open airway.