

Lymphnodes of Head and Neck

1. **Pterygoid lymph node:** which is present in the majority of cases, is situated on the dorsal part of the lateral face of the pterygoid muscle.
2. **Parotid lymph node:** lies on the posterior part of the **masseter muscle** and is partly covered by the dorsal end of the parotid salivary gland.
3. **Mandibular lymph node:** are usually two in number, one on each side. The gland is situated between the sterno-cephalicus muscle and the ventral part on the mandibular salivary gland.
4. **Atlantal lymph gland:** is situated ventral to the wing of the atlas, on the cleido-mastoideus tendon and partly under cover of the mandibular salivary gland.

- 5-The **anterior cervical lymph glands** are situated on the anterior part of the trachea.
- 6-The-**middle cervical lymph glands** lie on each side of the trachea, in the middle third of the neck.
- 7-The **posterior cervical lymph glands** are situated near the thoracic inlet. One of them lies dorsal to the manubrium sterni and the cervical muscles attached to it.
- 8-The **costo-cervical lymph gland** is situated lateral to the trachea and oesophagus and dorsal to the carotid artery and the vago-sympathetic trunk.
- 9-The **tracheal lymph ducts** right and left, are formed essentially by the confluence of efferent vessels from the atlantal gland.

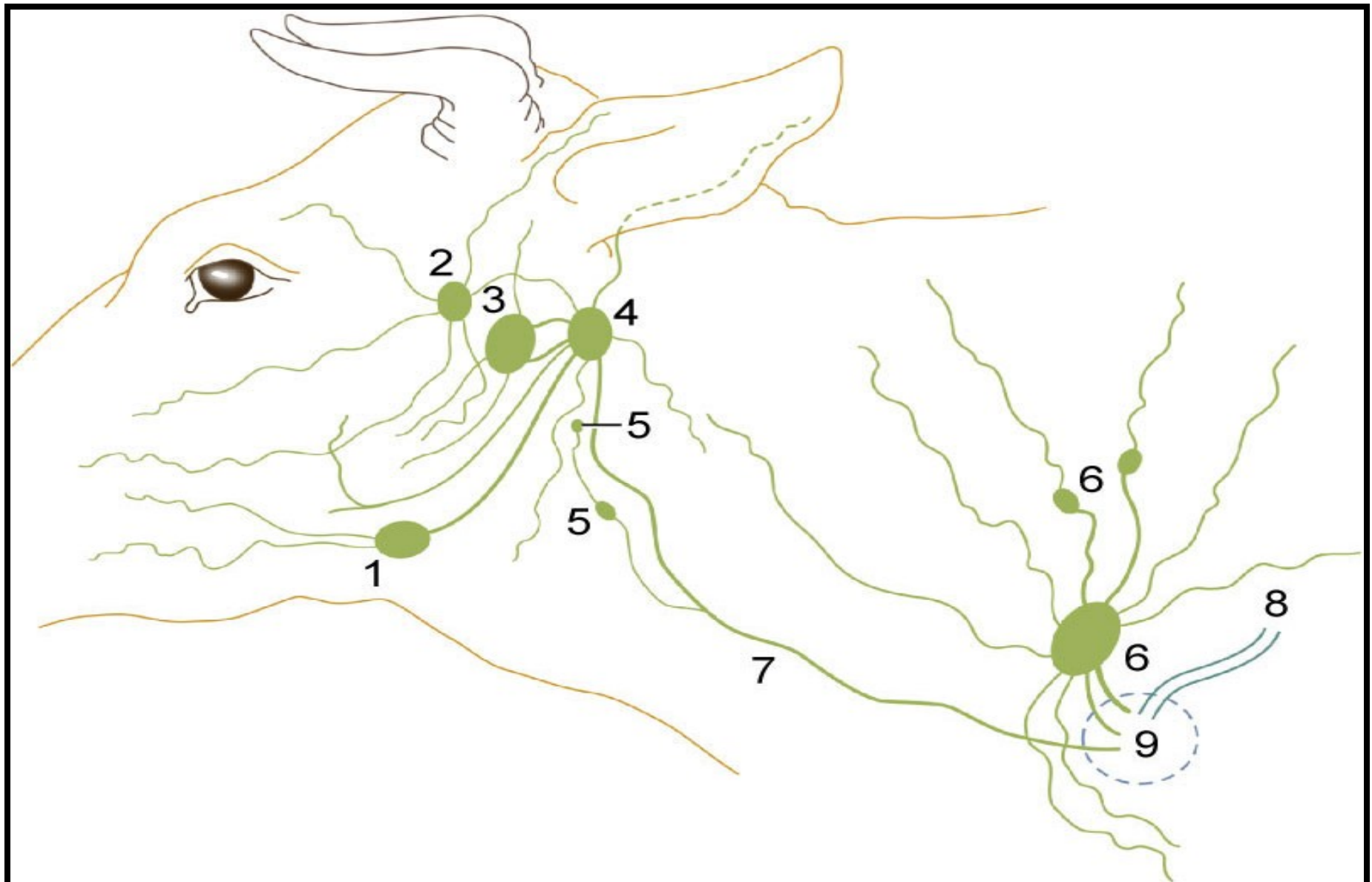


Fig. 25-26. The lymph drainage of the head and neck. 1, Mandibular lymph node; 2, parotid lymph node; 3, medial retropharyngeal lymph node; 4, lateral retropharyngeal lymph node; 5, deep cervical lymph nodes; 6, superficial cervical lymph nodes; 7, tracheal duct; 8, thoracic duct; 9, area within which lymphatic vessels enter veins.

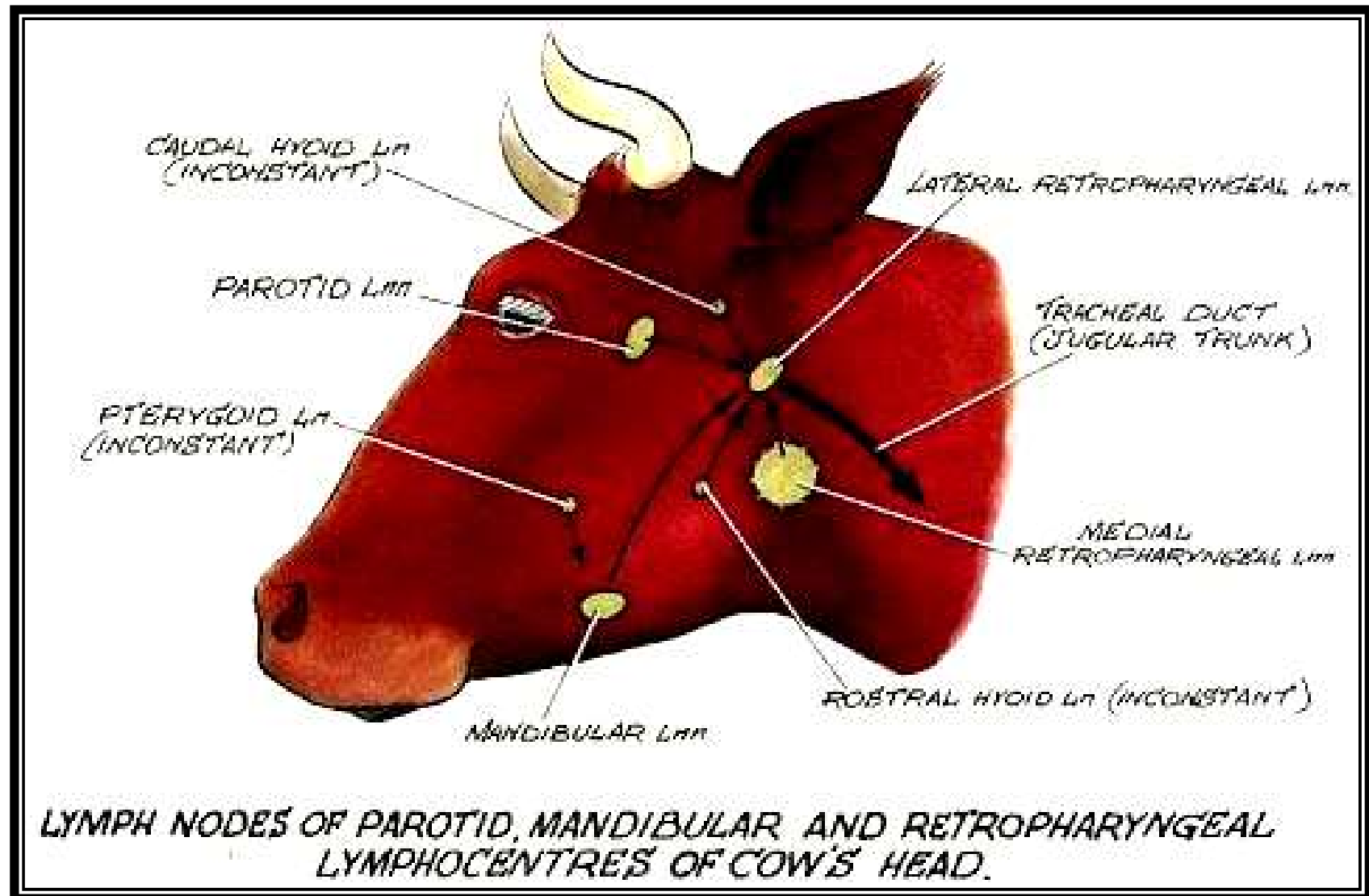
10-The **mandibular or submaxillary lymph glands** are arranged in two elongated groups in the mandibular space along each side of the omo-hyoid muscles.

11-The **pharangeal lymph glands** usually comprise two groups. One lies on the upper part of the lateral surface of the pharynx, along the course of the external carotid artery.

These glands are related laterally to the occipito-mandibularis and digastricus, and often to the mandibular gland also, above to the guttural pouch; they may properly be termed the **parapharyngeal lymph glands**.

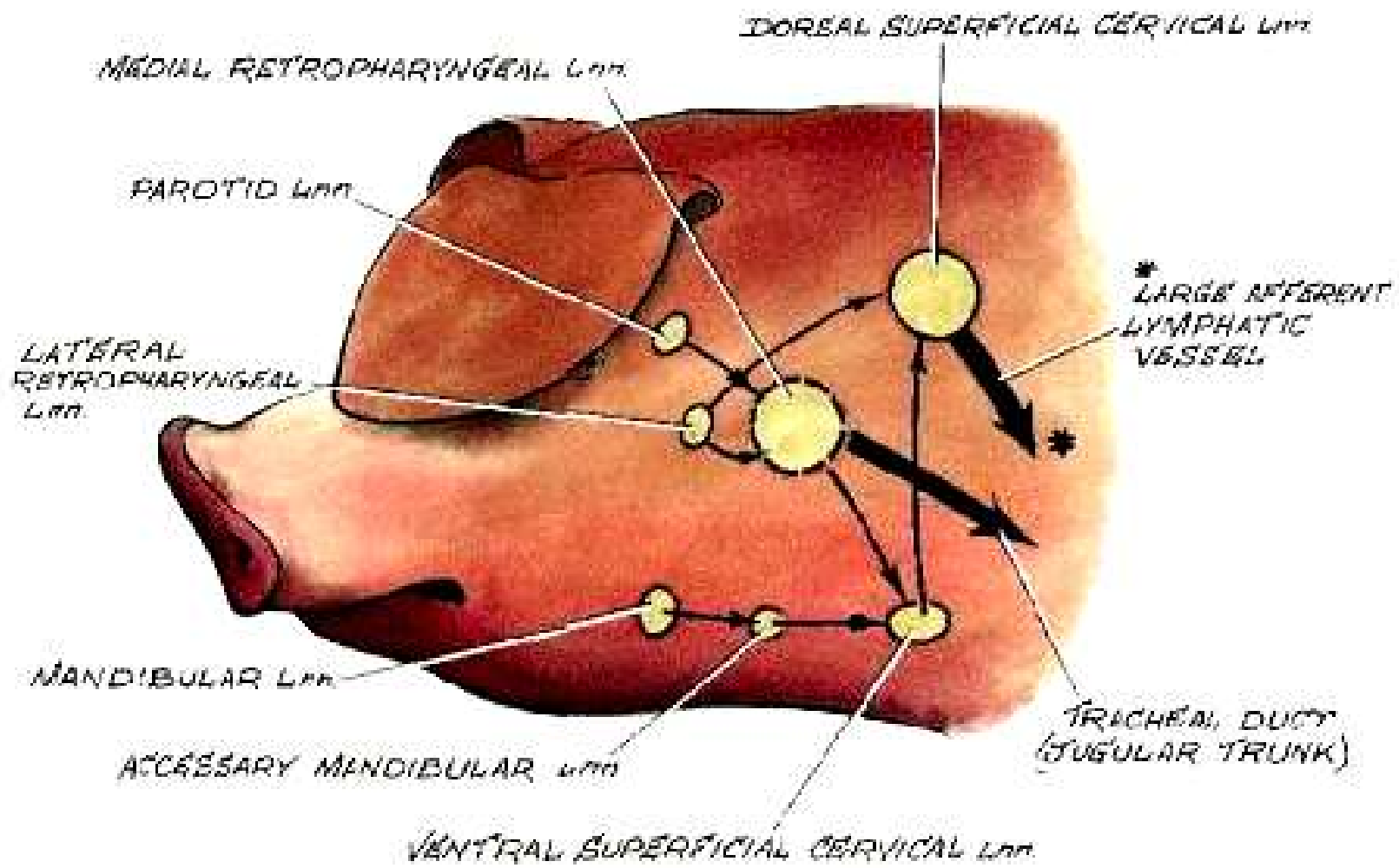
Other small glands are commonly found on the guttural pouch along the course of the internal carotid artery; they are best designated as the **suprapharyngeal lymph glands**.

LYMPH NODES OF HEAD AND NECK



Pig

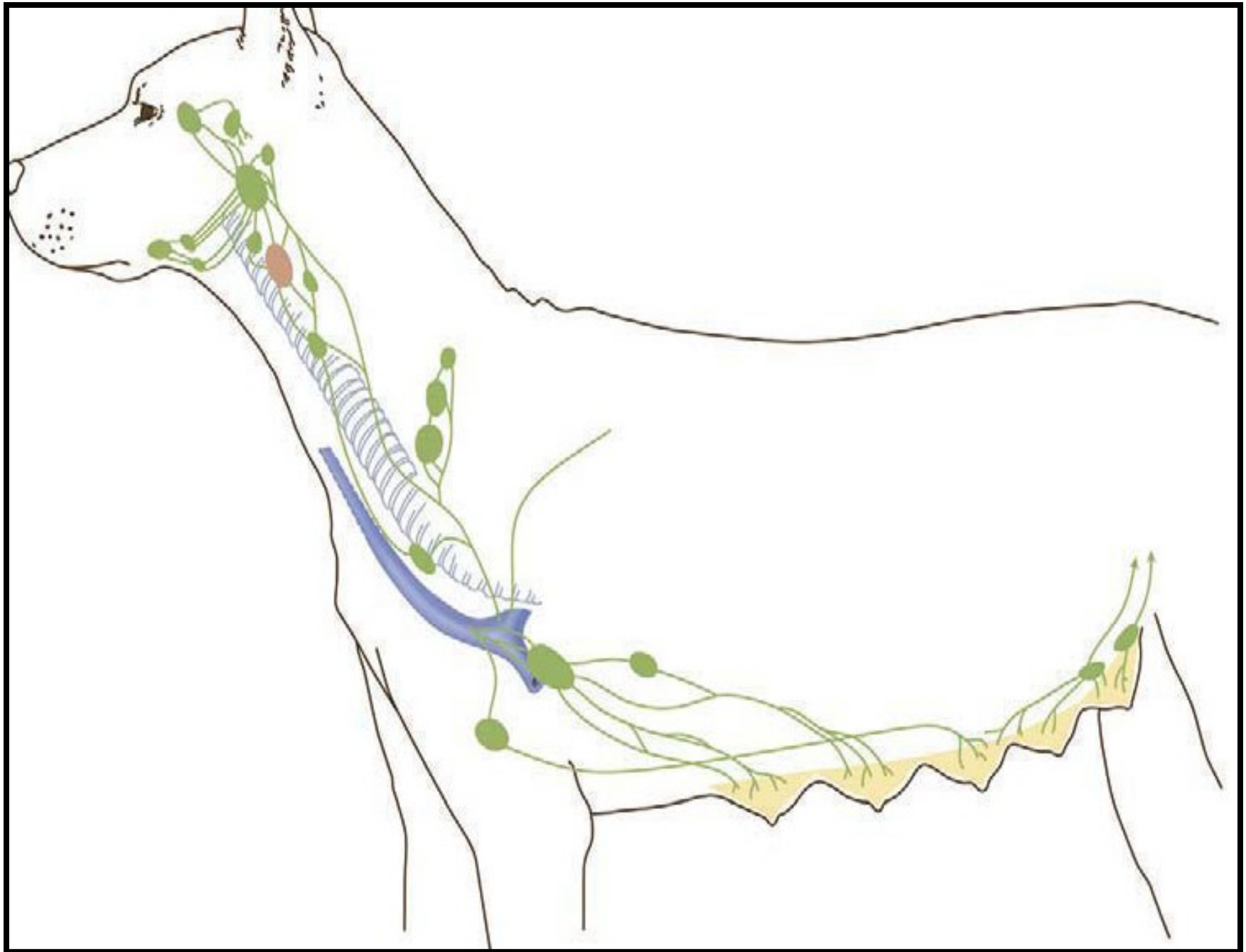
- 1-The **mandibular lymph glands** are situated in the space between the omohyoid and medial pterygoid muscles, in relation to the lower part of the anterior border of the mandibular salivary gland.
- 2-The **parotid lymph glands** are reddish-brown in color. There are usually four of considerable size and several smaller ones on either side.
- 3-The **supra-pharangeal lymph glands** are situated on the dorsal wall of the pharynx, dorsal to the external carotid artery and below and behind the para-mastoid process.
- 4-The **middle cervical lymph glands** form a group on the brachiocephalicus, on the course of the external jugular vein.
- 5-The **posterior cervical or prepectoral lymph glands** are reddish in color and usually three in number.

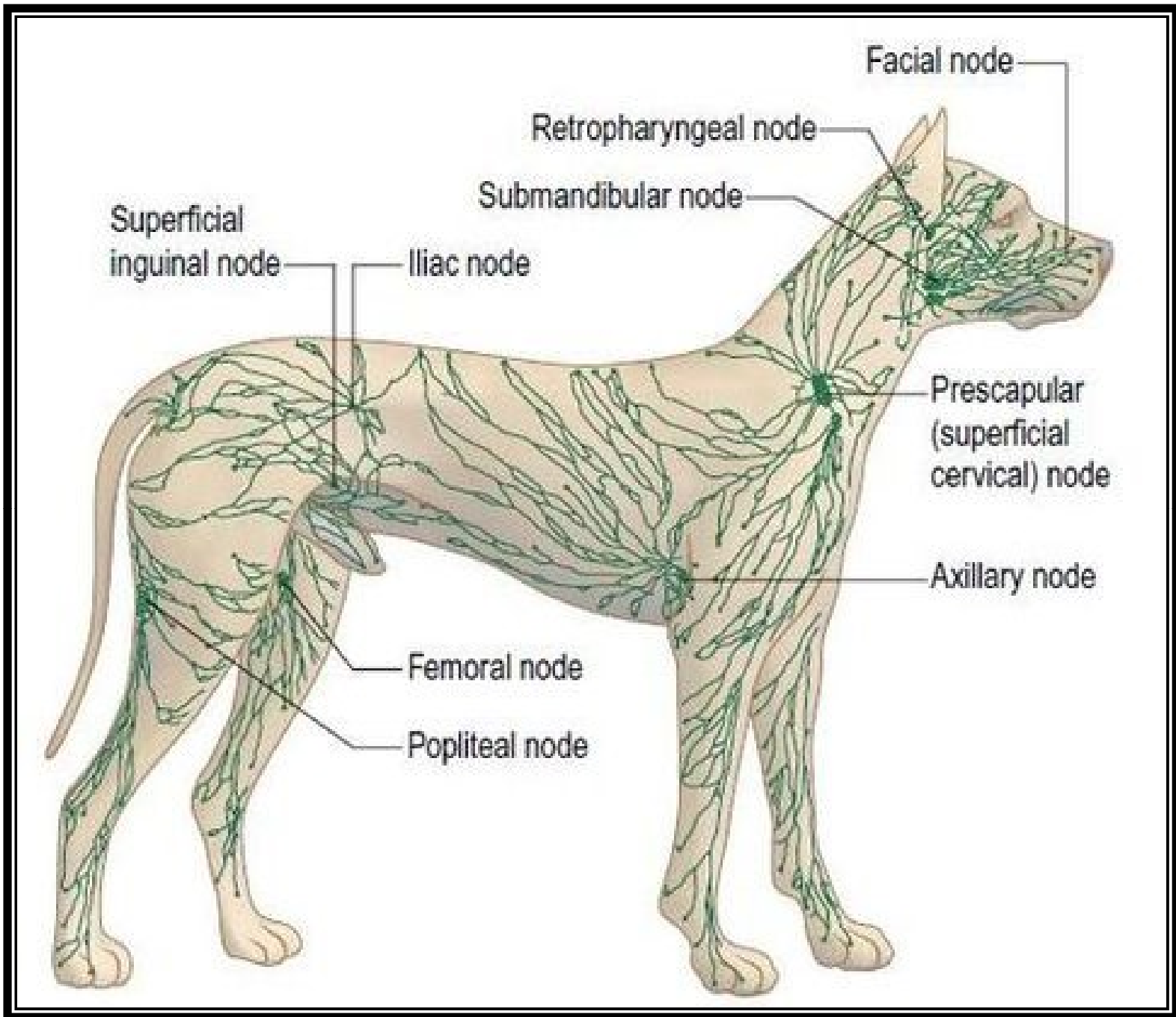


LYMPH NODES OF HEAD AND PART OF NECK OF PIG.

Dog

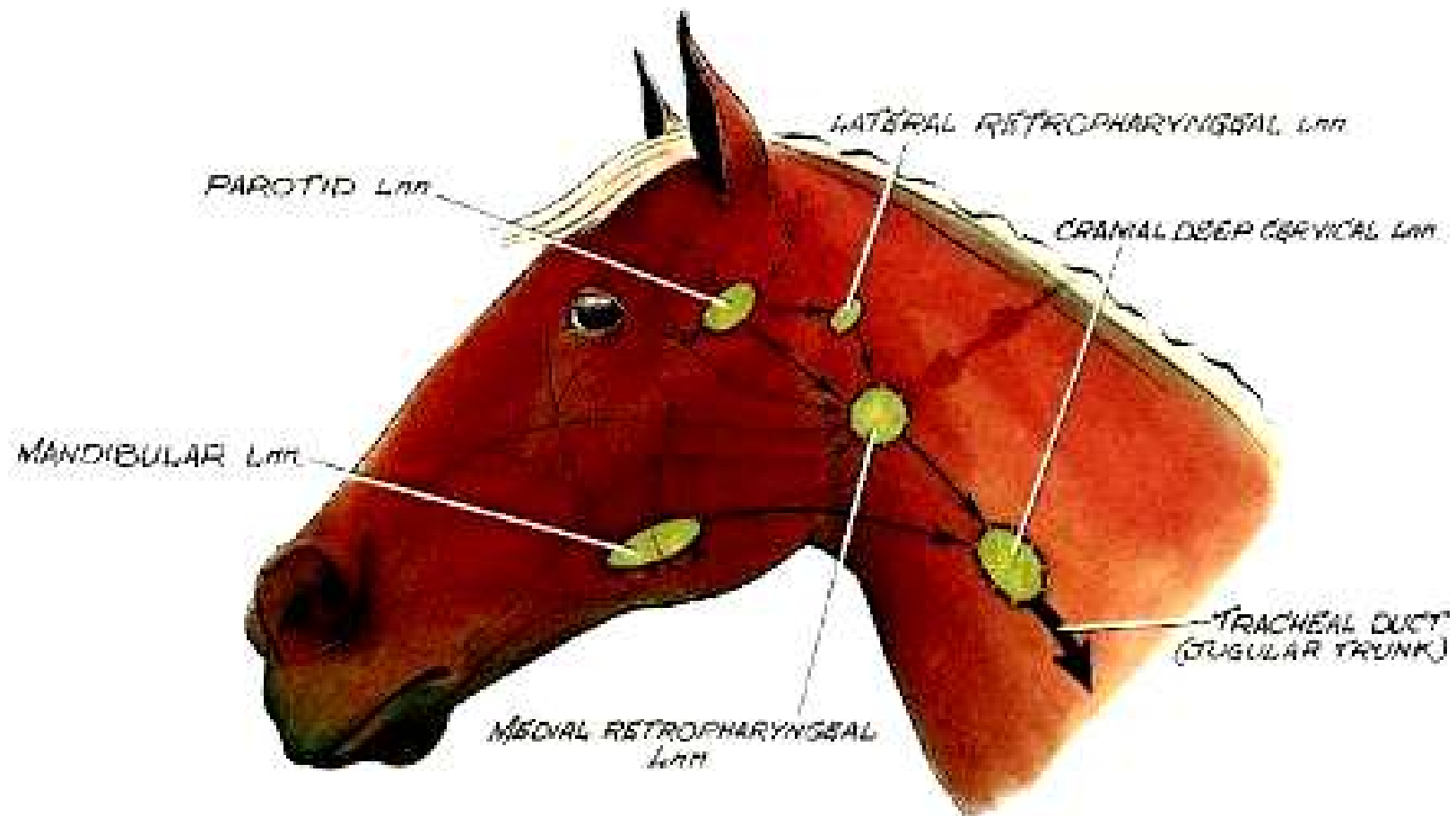
- 1-The mandibular lymph glands** are commonly two or three in number on each side, but as many as five have been observed.
- 2-Small round parotid lymph gland** is situated superficially between the upper part of the posterior border of the **masseter** and the parotid salivary gland or partly or completely under cover of the latter.
- 3-The suprathyroid lymph glands**, usually one on each side, lie dorsal to the pharynx, under cover of the sterno-mastoideus and the mandibular salivary gland.
- 4-Anterior cervical lymph glands** appear to be absent in the majority of subjects, but in other cases small nodes may be present in relation to the anterior end of the thyroid gland.
- 5-Middle cervical lymph glands** are apparently not present, and the same is usually the case in regard to the **posterior cervical lymph glands** ; but in some cases one or more of the latter occur on the ventral face of the trachea near the thoracic inlet.





Lymphnodes in Horse (Head and Neck)

- 1-The mandibular or submaxillary lymph glands are arranged in two elongated groups in the mandibular space along each side of the omohyoid muscles.
- 2-The pharyngeal lymph glands usually comprise two groups. (similar to ox).
- 3-The anterior cervical lymph glands are situated along the course of the common carotid artery, in the vicinity of the thyroid gland, under cover of the cervical angle of the parotid gland.
- 4- The middle cervical lymph glands form an inconstant group situated a little in front of the middle of the neck on the trachea below the carotid artery.
5. The posterior cervical or prepectoral lymph glands form a large group below the trachea at the entrance to the thorax.
- 6-The prescapular or superficial cervical lymph glands lie on the anterior border of the anterior deep pectoral muscle.



LYMPH NODES OF PAROTID, MANDIBULAR, AND RETROPHARYNGEAL LYMPHOCENTRES AND CRANIAL PART OF DEEP CERVICAL LYMPHOCENTRE OF HORSE'S HEAD.

Thank you