***Pharynx (nasopharynx)*** ***:***

Is the portion of the pharynx located to the soft palate and is exclusive to the respiratory system while the oropharynx is common to the respiratory and digestive system . the epithelial lining of the nasopharynx is pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium with goblet cells . both propria and sub mucosa consist of loose C.T. with heavy infiltration by lymphocytes and granulocytes . lymphocytic nodules are prominent in the dorsal portion of nasopharynx . simple branched tubulo acinar mucous glands are present in the sub mucosa .

***Larynx :***

Is a tubular organ connected to the pharynx cranially and continuous with the trachea caudally . its lined by a mucosa and surrounded by the laryngeal cartilages , which are connected to each other and to the adjacent trachea and the hyoid apparatus by ligaments and which are movable through the action of associated striated muscles . the laryngeal mucosa is lined by stratified squamous non – keratinized epithelium extending from the entrance into the larynx to the caudal edge of the vocal folds . the propria beneath the stratified squamous epithelium is dense irregular C.T. and under the respiratory epithelium it is loose C.T. the propria is rich in elastic fibers and contains numerous leukocytes , plasmacytes and mast cells . present of the laryngeal cartilage the hyaline , however the cuneiform and corniculate cartilages and the vocal processes of the arytenoids cartilages as well as epiglottis are elastic . the intrinsic and extrinsic laryngeal muscles are striated and are responsible for the various complicated movements of the laryngeal cartilages during deglutition and phonation .