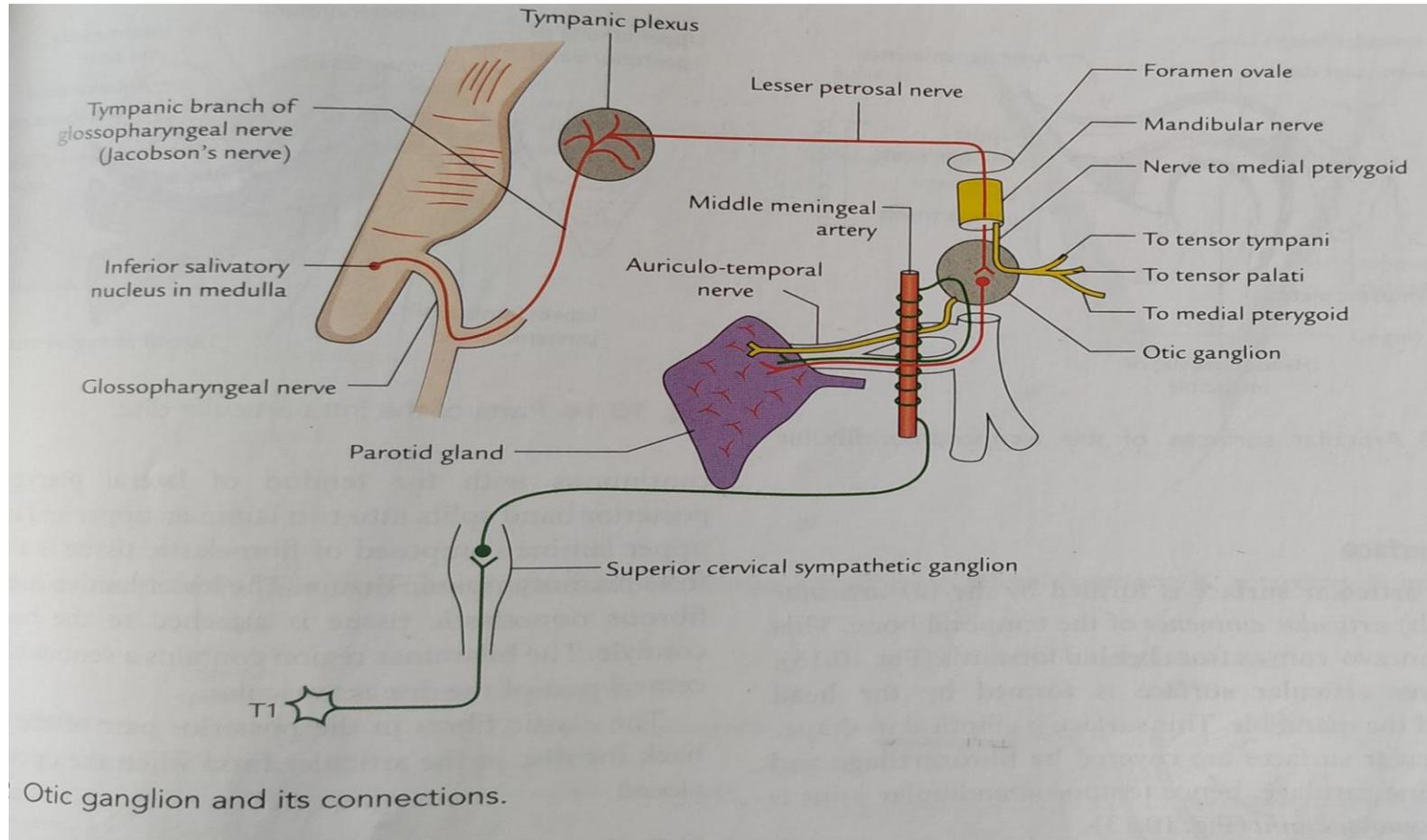


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- ▶ Dr.D.R.Das
- ▶ Topic - Otic Ganglion

Otic Ganglion



Otic Ganglion

Definition- it is small, oval, parasympathetic ganglion situated in infra temporal fossa. Topographically the otic Ganglion is connected with mandibular Nerve.

Functionally - It is associated with glossopharyngeal nerve.

Location - It lies immediately below the foramen oval ,

Medial To -the trunk of mandibular Nerve.

Lateral To - the tensor veli palatini.

In front of - Middle meningeal artery.

Behind - the medial pterygoid muscle.

The ganglion surrounds the origin of Nerve to medial pterygoid muscle.

Connections of Otic Ganglion

- ▶ 1. Motor Root or parasympathetic (secretomotor) - It is derived from lesser petrosal nerve.
- ▶ The pre ganglionic fibres arise from the inferior solitary nucleus of the medulla and pass through tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve, tympanic plexus & the lesser petrosal nerve & finally reach the Otic Ganglion for relay.
- ▶ 2. Sympathetic Root - is derived from nerve plexus around the middle meningeal artery. preganglionic sympathetic fibres arise from T1 & T2 spinal segments. → enter the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion. The post ganglionic fibres arise from this ganglion and form a plexus around the middle meningeal artery.
- ▶ Then they pass through the ganglion with relay to reach the parotid gland via auriculotemporal Nerve. They are vasomotor in Nature and responsible for thick salivary secretion.
- ▶ 3. Sensory - From Auriculo temporal nerve.

Branches of Otic Ganglion

- ▶ 1. Postganglionic parasympathetic (Secretomotor).
- ▶ 2. Postganglionic sympathetic
- ▶ 3. Sensory
- ▶ ✓ [These also supply to parotid gland through auriculotemporal Nerve]✓