

**7 In the middle ear cleft**

- A The lining is pseudo stratified columnar ciliated epithelium anteriorly but flat or cuboidal posteriorly.
- B The eustachian tube is 37 mm long, the upper two thirds consisting of bone and the lower one third of an incomplete ring of cartilage.
- C Active contraction of the tensor palati results in the nasopharyngeal orifice of the eustachian tube opening.
- D Due to the eustachian tube's shorter length, wider diameter and relatively more horizontal alignment in the infant the risk of ascending infection is increased.
- E The eustachian tube is actively closed by the action of the palatal muscles.

**8 The anterior wall of the tympanic cavity**

- A Contains the notch of Rivinus.
- B Is the site of the Glasserian fissure containing the tympanic artery and anterior ligament of the malleus.
- C The chorda tympani, supplying light touch and proprioception to the anterior two thirds of the tongue, leaves through the Canal of Hugier.
- D Contains the root of the processus cochleariformis round which passes the tensor tympani muscle.
- E Is perforated by caroticotympanic nerves and by the tympanic artery.

**9 In the middle ear cleft**

- A The tegmen tympani is a thin plate of petrous bone separating the cleft from the middle cranial fossa.
- B The facial recess lies deep to the vertical portion of the facial nerve canal.
- C The stapedius tendon is inserted into the head of the stapes.
- D The superficial landmark of the mastoid antrum is the suprameatal triangle.
- E The short process of the incus is attached by ligaments to the floor of the aditus.