Ethmoid bone consists from:
1) A horizontal cribriform plate.
2) A perpendicular plate.
3) Two lateral labyrinths.

The cribriform plate
1) Connect the two labyrinths to the perpendicular plate.
2) **The cribriform plate form:**
   a) The middle part of the floor of the anterior cranial fossa.
   b) The roof of the nasal cavity.

3) **The cribriform plate articulates:**
   a) Round its margins with the frontal bone.
   b) Posteriorly articulates with the sphenoid bone.
4) The crista galli
Sharp upward projection upwards from the font of the cribriform plate for the anterior attachment of the falx cerebri

5) The foramen cecum:
Between the crista galli and the crest of the frontal bone for the transmission of a small vein from the nasal mucosa to the superior sagittal sinus.
6) Alongside the crista galli is 
A narrow slit in the cribriform plate for the passage of the anterior ethmoidal nerve into the nasal cavity.

7) The upper surface of the cribriform plate supports the olfactory bulbs.
8) The small perforations in the cribriform plate for the olfactory nerves.
The body (ethmoidal labyrinth)

1) Formed from (consist from):
   a) The orbital plate.
   b) Nasal plate.

2) The ethmoidal sinuses
   Between the orbital plate and the nasal plate, divided into three groups:
   a) Anterior.
   b) Middle.
   c) Posterior.
A. The orbital plate

1) Separates the orbital cavity from the ethmoid sinuses.

2) **Form part of The medial wall of the orbital cavity:**
   - Posterior to the lacrimal bone.
   - Anterior to the body of sphenoid bone.
   - Inferior to frontal bone.
   - Superior to maxillary bone.

3) **The anterior and posterior ethmoid foramina** located on the orbital plate, transmit the anterior and posterior Ethmoid nerve, respectively.
B. Nasal plate

1) Form the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.
2) There are two scroll-like projections from the ethmoidal bone called **superior and middle nasal conchae.**

![Diagram of nasal cavity and conchae](image)

3) **The uncinate process**
   - From the anterior part of the medial aspect.
   - projects downwards and backwards
   - articulates with the lacrimal bone and the inferior conchae

![Diagram of uncinate process](image)
Articulation of the ethmoidal labyrinth

1. Anteriorly
   The labyrinth articulates with the lacrimal bone and the nasal surface of the maxilla.

2. Posteriorly
   Articulates with the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone and the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone.

3. Inferiorly
   Articulate with the orbital plate of the palatine bone and maxilla.

4. Superiorly
   Articulate with the cribriform plate.

4) The spheno-ethmoidal recess
   - Lies above the superior nasal conchae.
   - Sphenoidal air sinuses open through it.
5) **The superior meatus**
- Lie below the superior nasal conchae.
- Receive the opening of the posterior ethmoidal sinus.

6) **The middle meatus**
- Lie below and lateral to the middle conchae.
- **Bulla ethmoidalis**: a round prominence on the lateral wall of the middle meatus caused by the bulging of the underlying middle ethmoidal air sinus, which open on its upper border.
- The frontal, maxillary, and anterior ethmoidal air sinus open into the meatus.
The perpendicular (vertical) plate

1) Form the upper part of the medial wall of the nasal cavity.

Articulation of the perpendicular plate

1. Postero-superiorly with the crest of the sphenoid bone.
2. Postero-inferiorly with the vomer.
3. In front with the septal cartilage of the nose.

 عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله :
من أمر بالمعروف ونهى عن المنكر، فهو خليفة الله في أرضه، وخليفة رسول الله، وخليفة كتابه.