

ORAL CAVITY

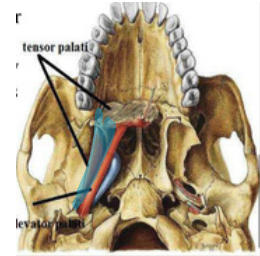
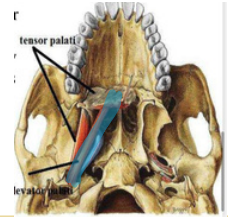
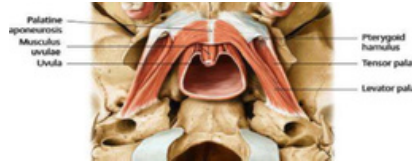


Lec 1	Oral cavity	Palate
anterior	Anterior oral opening=oral fissure opens on the face and bounded by lips	attached to hard palate.
Posterior	Posterior opening = oropharyngeal isthmus open into the oropharynx	shows the uvula at midline, the uvula is a.conical projection that hangs from the post,border in midline
Lateral	s formed by the cheek Structure:-1- Skin,2-buccal pad of fat, 3-buccopharyngeal fascia,4-buccinators,5-mucous membrane: attached to buccinator,the linea alba may be seen at the occlusal plane of the teeth	_____
Roof &super surface	The roof is formed of hard and soft palate	Upper surface: its mucous membrane continuous with that of floor of nose.
Floor &inferior surface	2 mylohyoid muscles and the structures above mylohyoid: • Geniohyoid,• sublingual salivary gland,• deep part of submandibular salivary gl,• tongue (with most of its muscles,vessels and nerves • Lingual frenulum: midline fold of mucous membrane connects the floor with the undersurface of tongue. • Sublingual papilla: on the side of lingual frenulum at its attachment to the floor. for opening of submandibular duct • Sublingual fold: just lateral to the papilla, it is raised by sublingual salivary gland and receives the openings of most of the ducts of the gland	Inferior surface: its mucous membrane is continuous with that covering hard palate, Palatoglossal arch and palatopharyngeal archstart at this surface

N.B. All these layers are pierced by parotid duct except the skin

done by : Aya Ayman

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Lec 1 muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	photo
Tensor palati	-scsphoid fossa - Cartilaginous part of auditory tube	by a palatine aponeurosis into post.border of hard palate	tensor for soft palate. -opening of auditory tube	
Levator palati muscle.	- petrous bone - Cartilaginous part of auditory tube.	upper surface of palatine aponeurosis	-elevates the palate. -open auditory tube (little effect)	
Palatoglossus Palatopharyngeus Musculus uvulae	post. nasal spine.	mucous membrane of uvula.	pull uvula to its own side.	

Nerve supply of palate

Motor: all muscles of palate are supplied by cranial part of accessory nerve through vagus except tensor palati which is supplied by mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

Sensory:

Lesser palatine nerves: of pterygopalatine ganglion.
Tonsillar branch of Glossopharyngeal n.

Blood supply:

Arteries:-

greater palatine art.
Ascending palatine art.
Ascending pharyngeal art.

Veins:

-Accompanying veins end in: pterygoid and pharyngeal venous plexuse