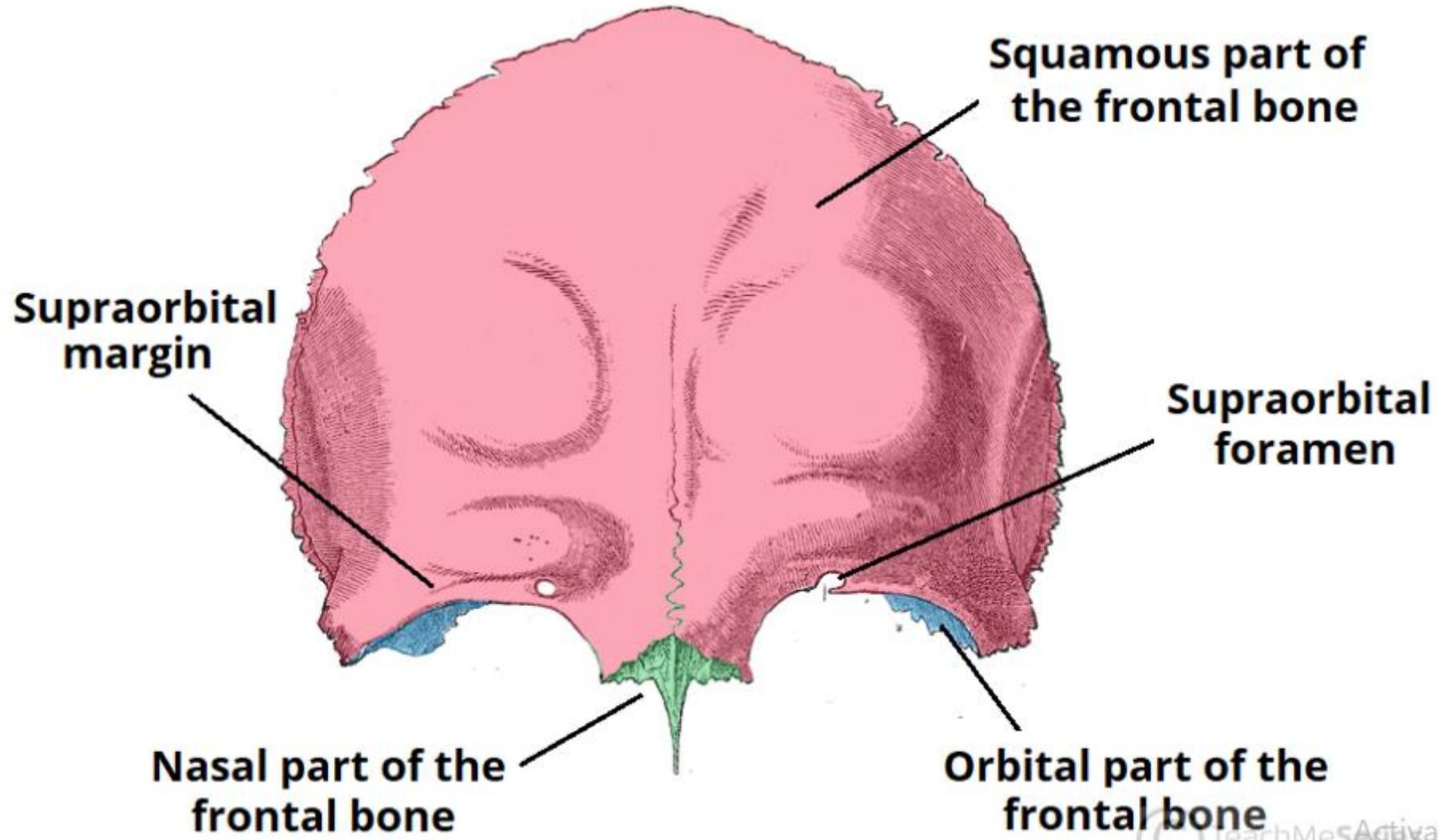
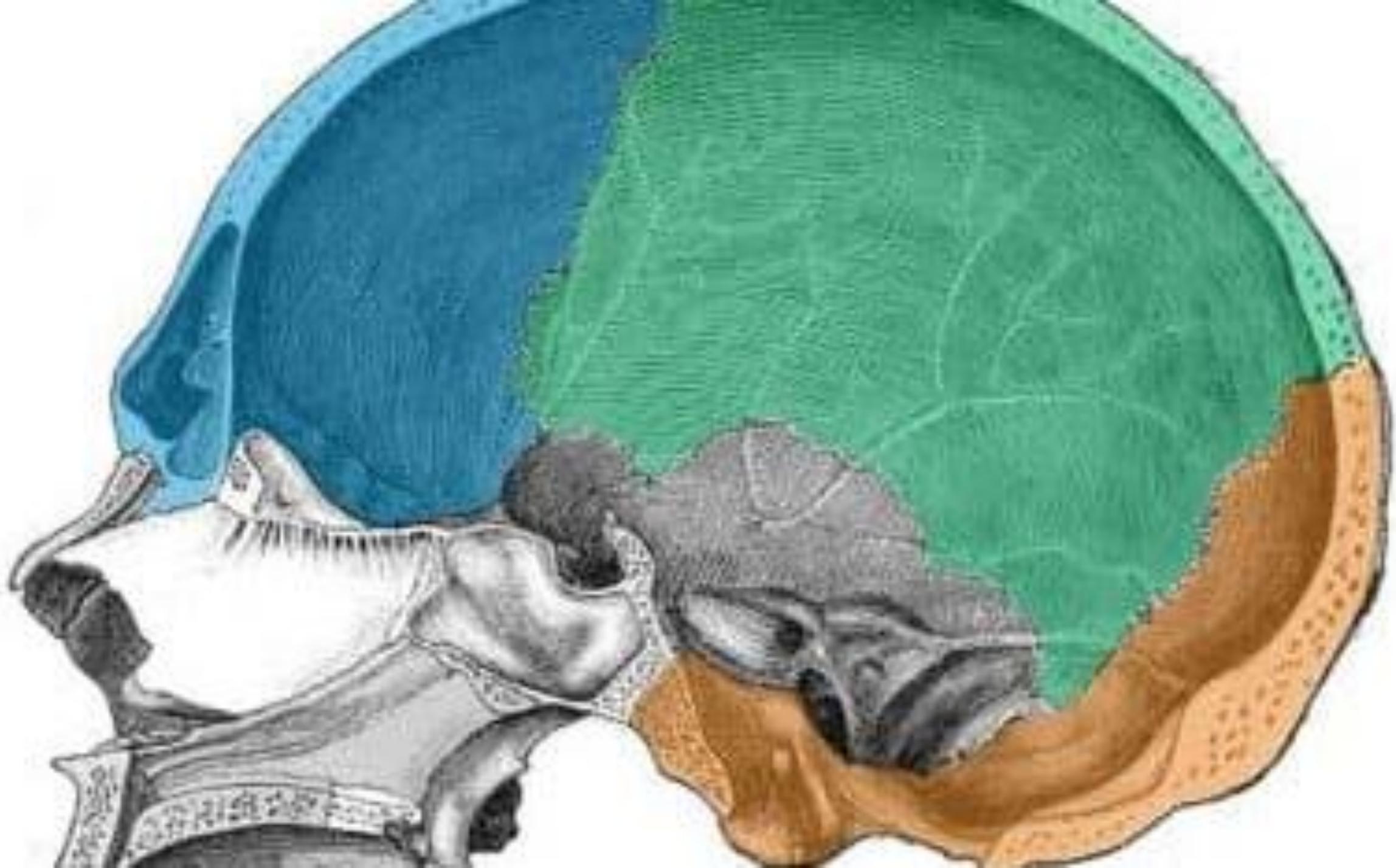
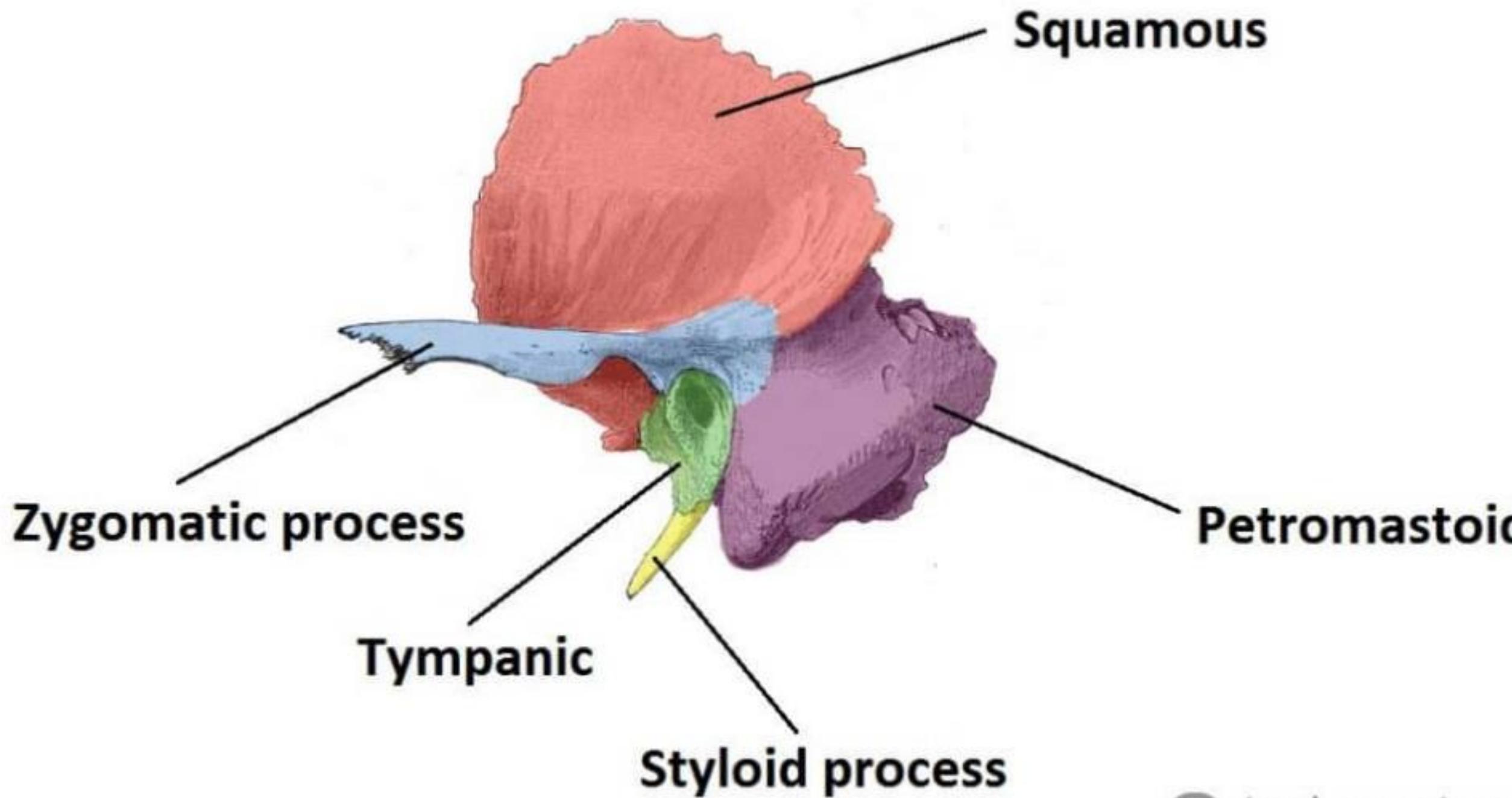


<https://radiopaedia.org/cases/skull-illustrations#image-65721036>









teachmeanatomy

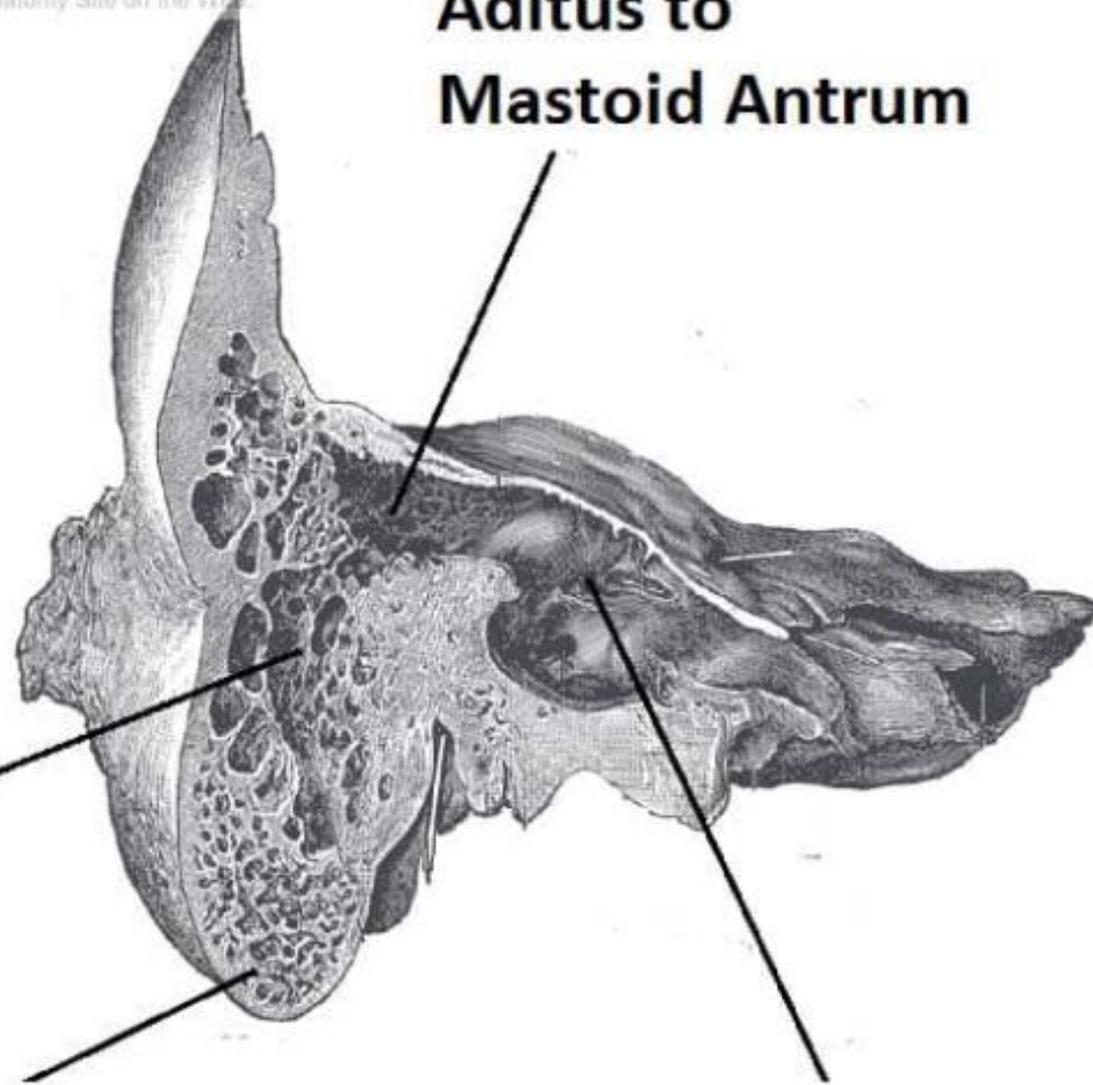
The #1 Applied Human Anatomy Site on the Web

**Aditus to
Mastoid Antrum**

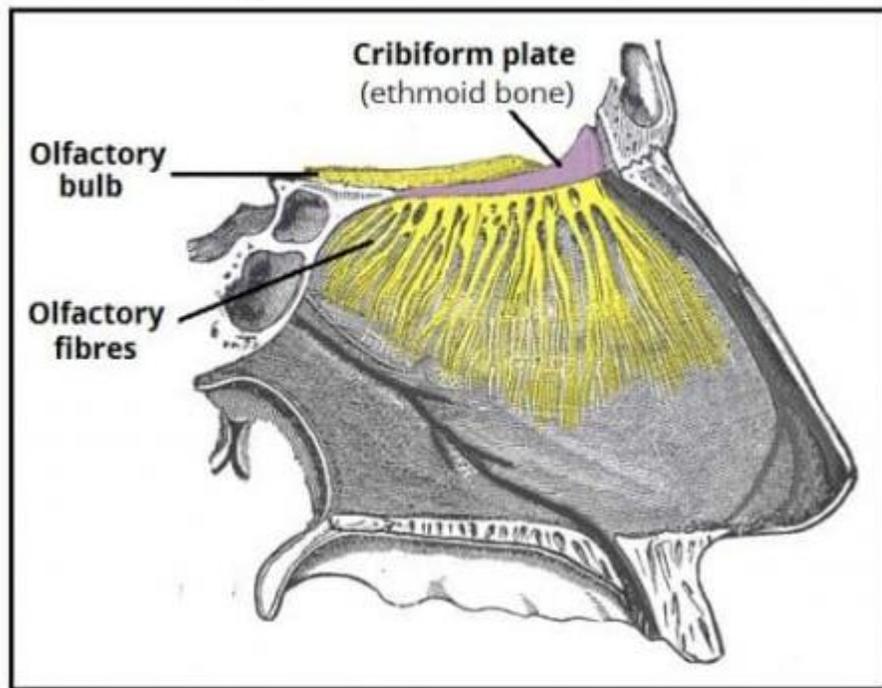
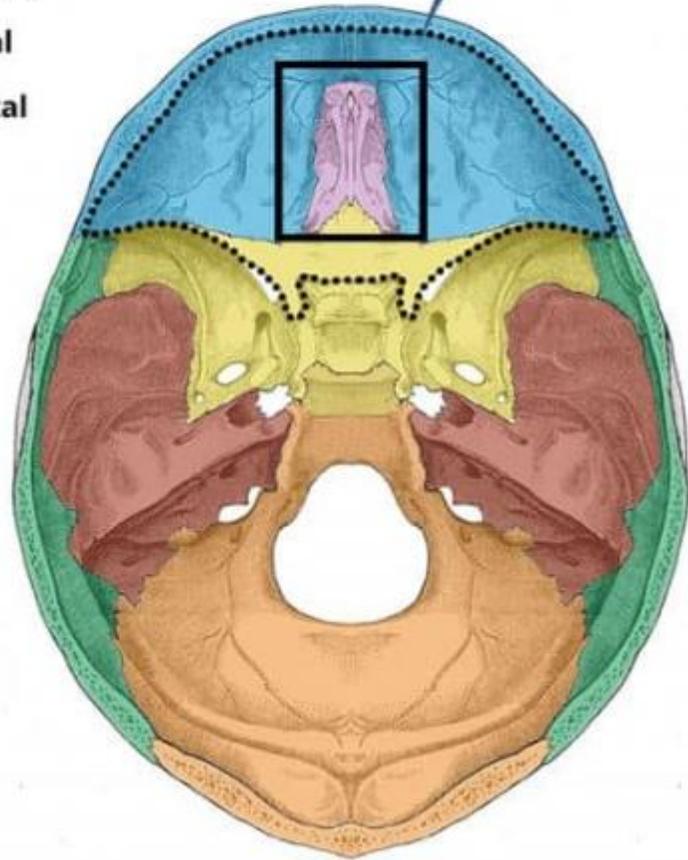
**Mastoid
Air Cells**

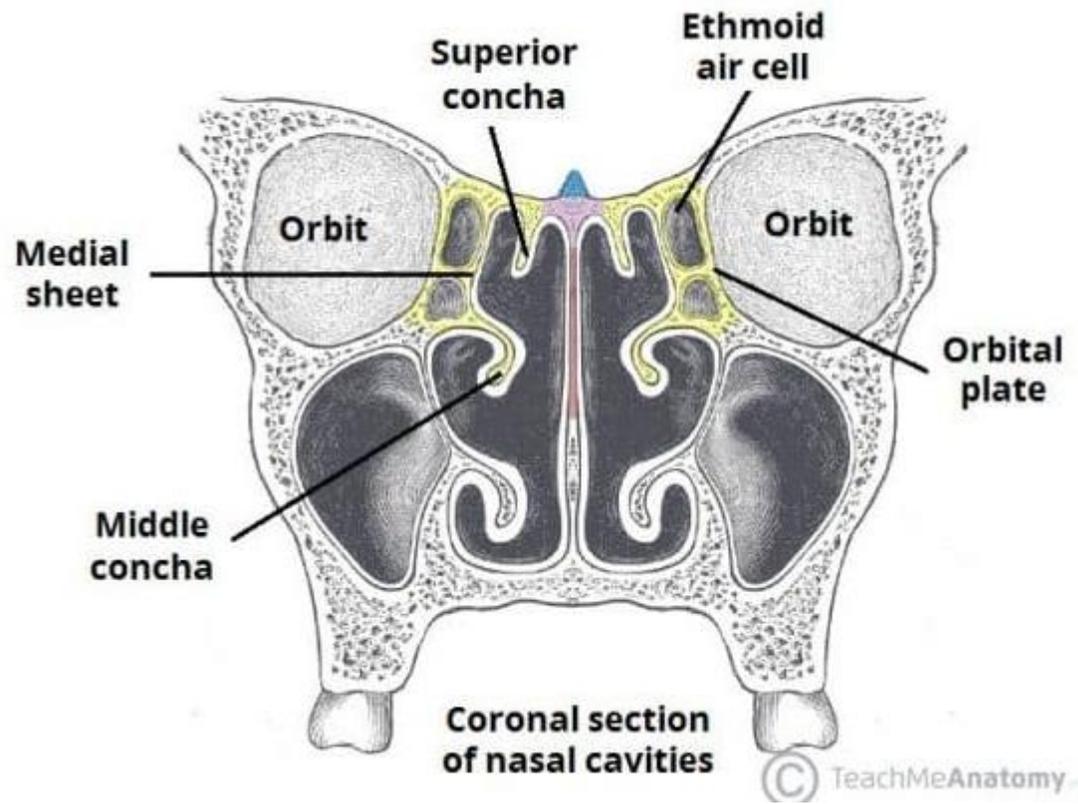
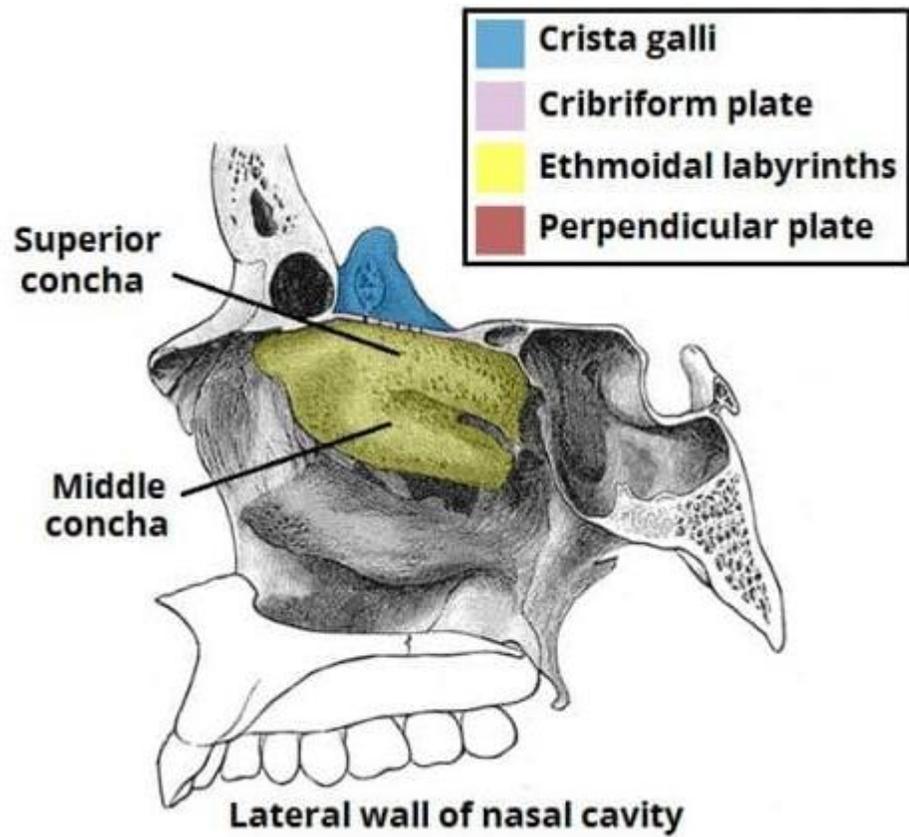
Mastoid Process

Tympanic Cavity

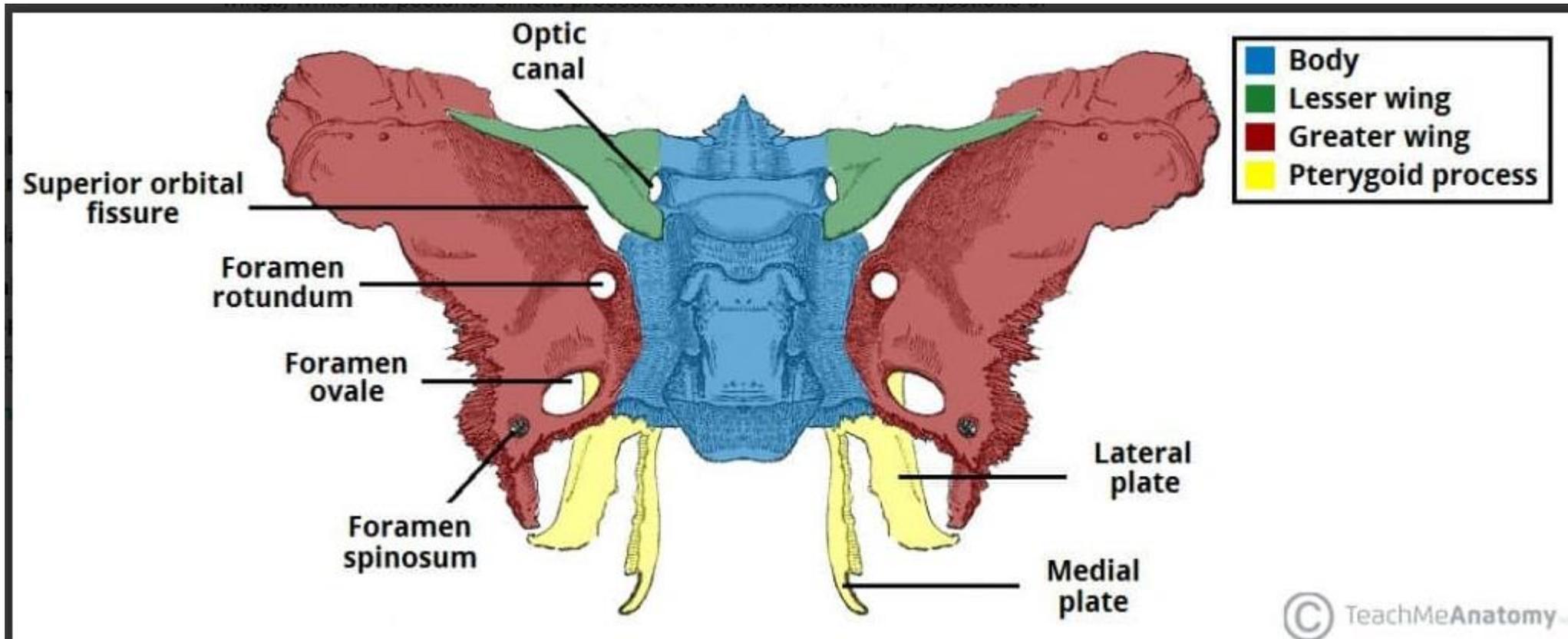


- Frontal
- Ethmoid
- Sphenoid
- Temporal
- Parietal
- Occipital

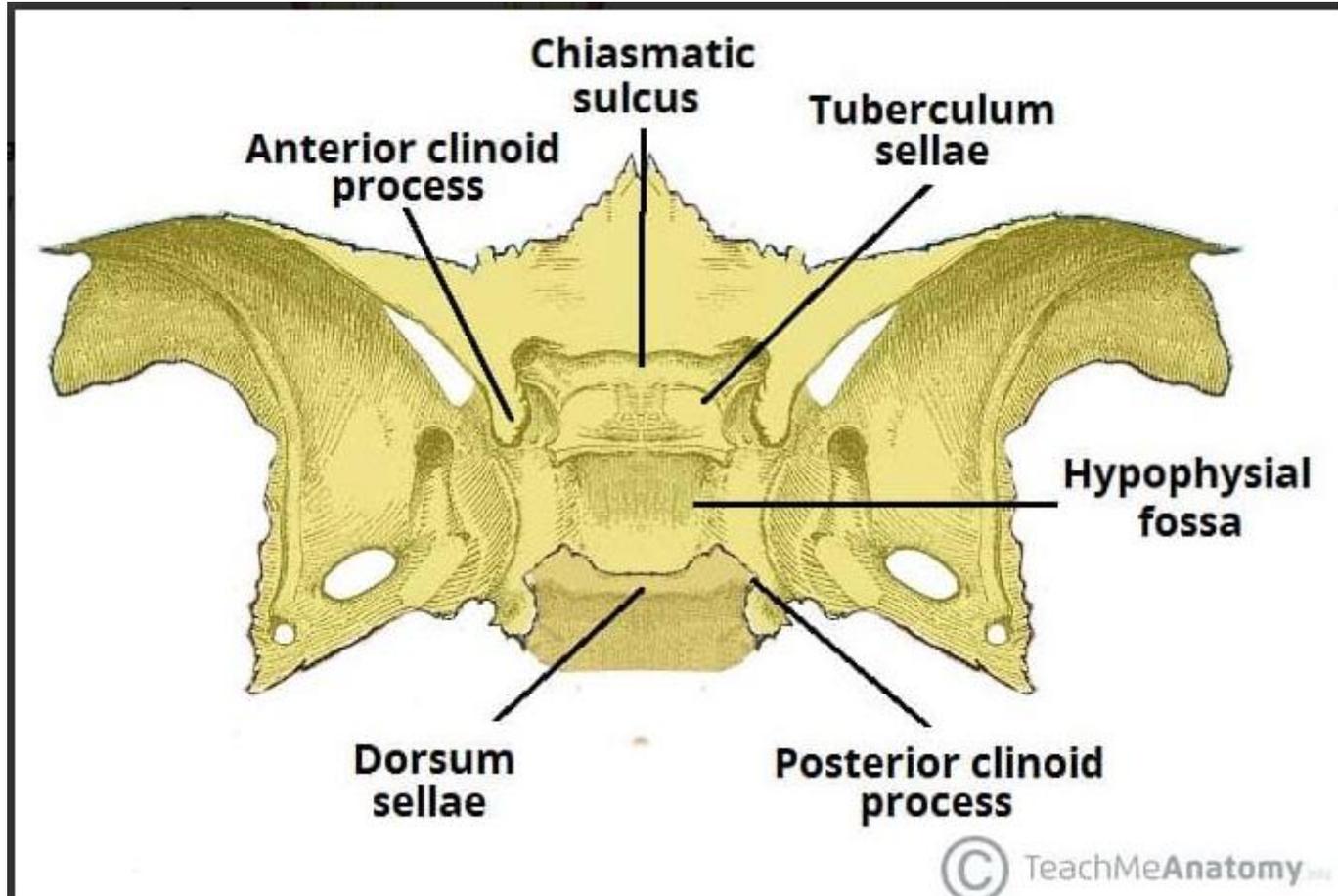


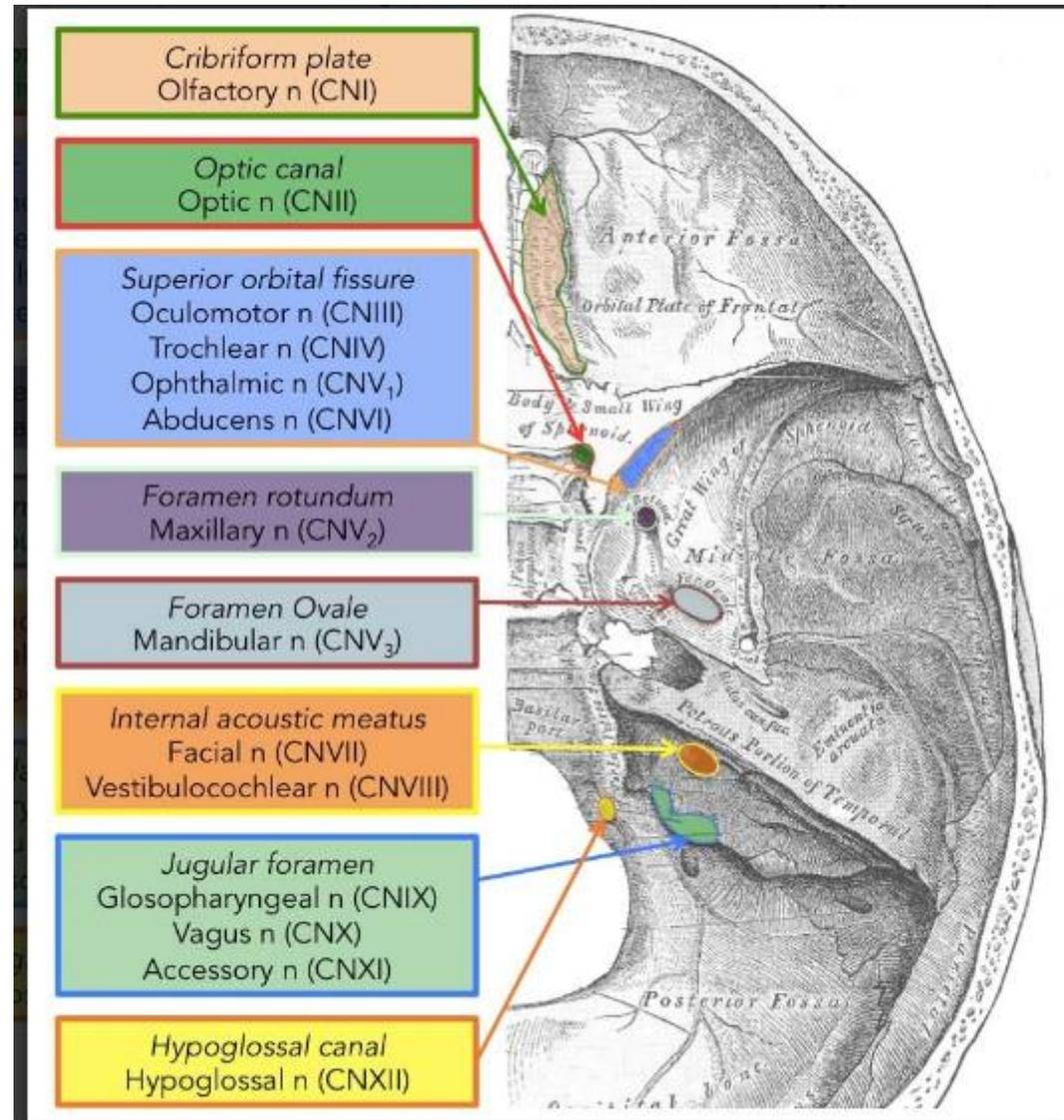


sphenoid bone



sphenoid bone





External occipital protuberance

Supreme nuchal line

Squamous

Condylar

Basilar

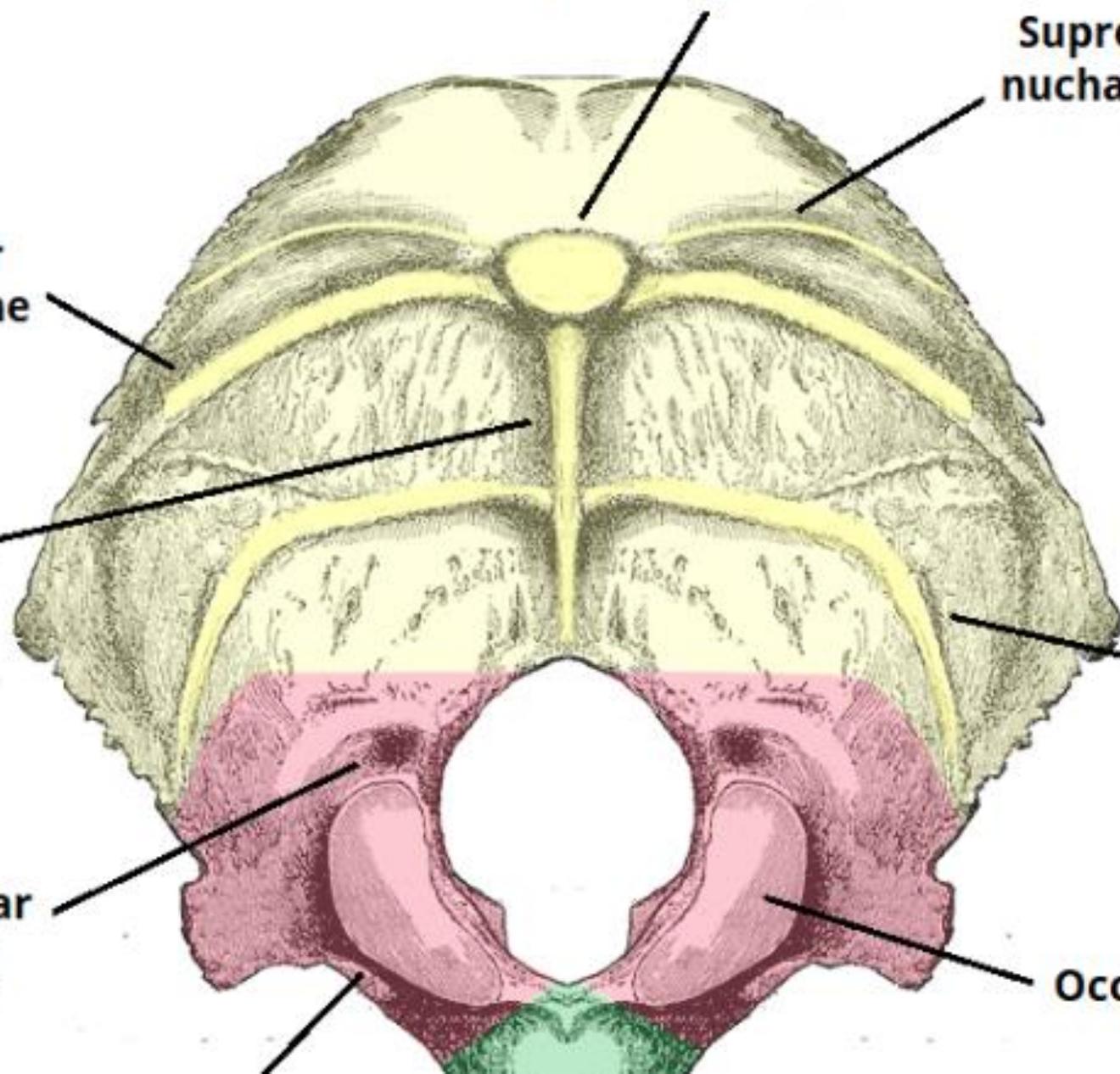
Superior nuchal line

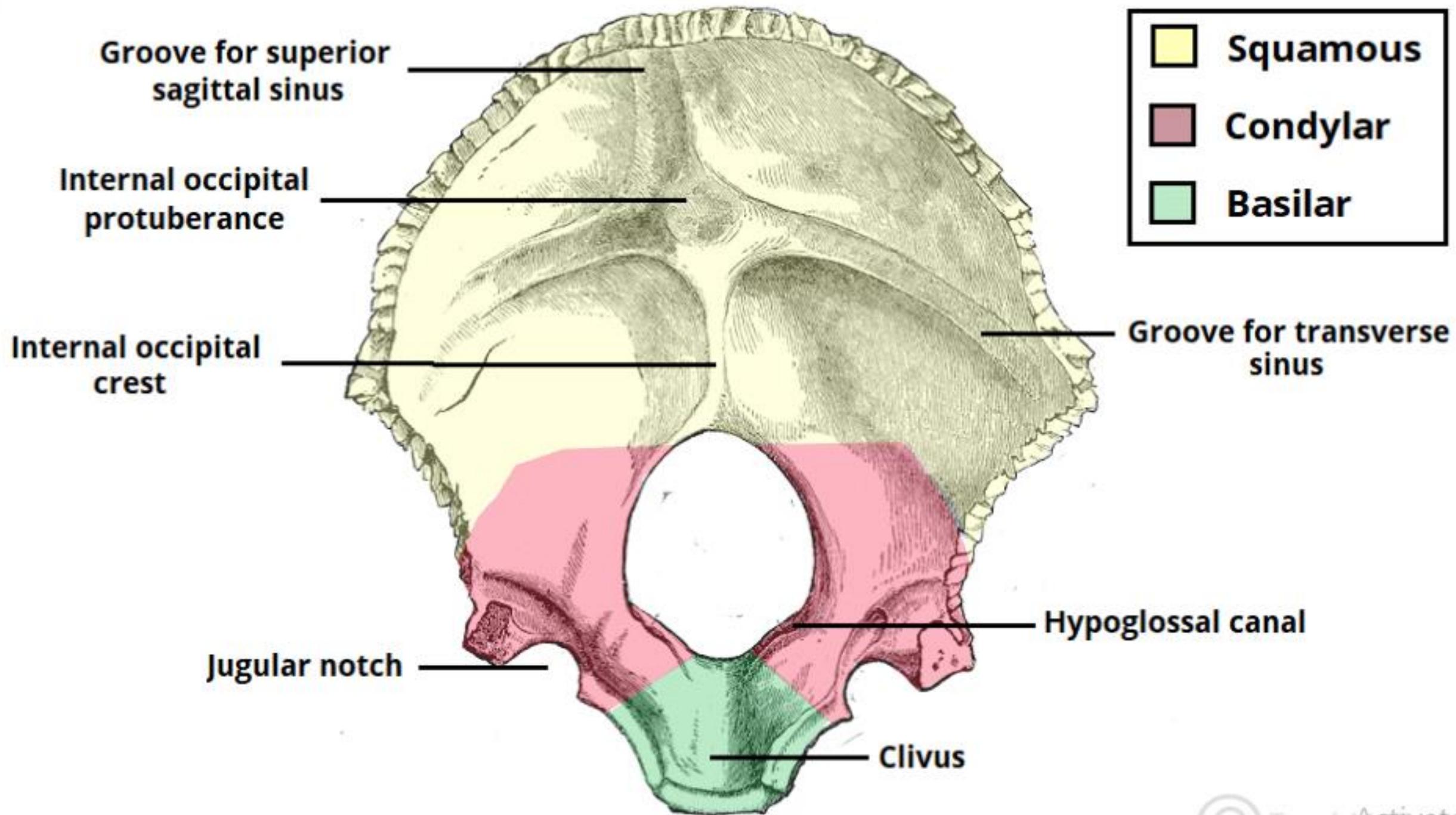
Median nuchal line

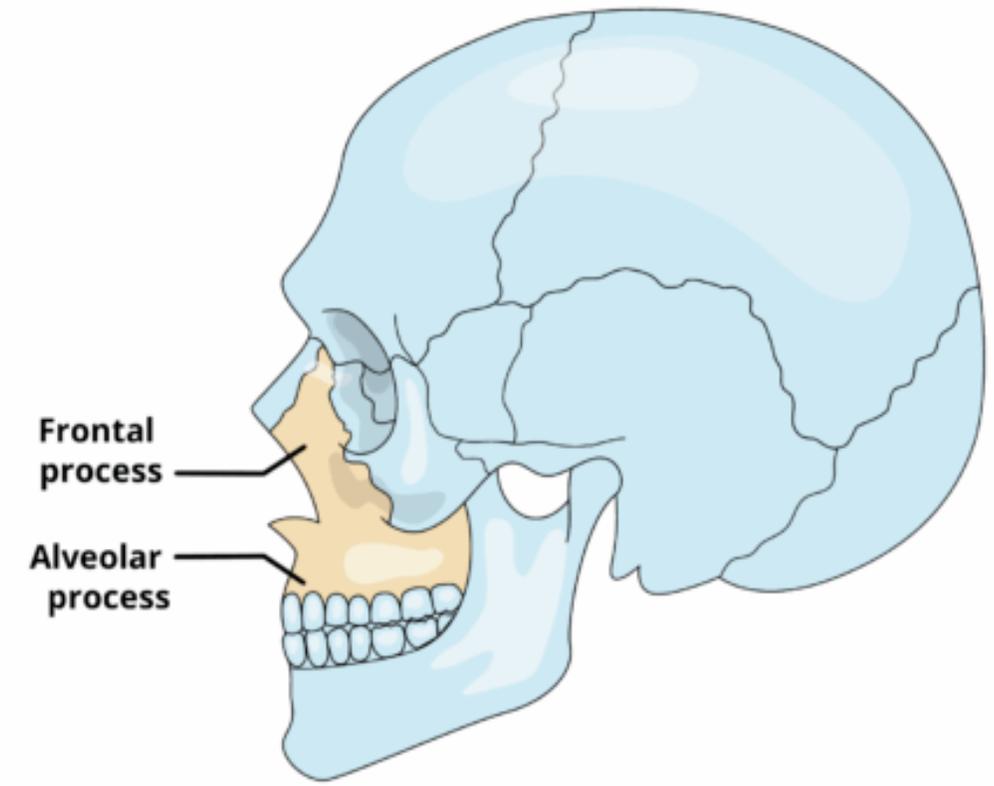
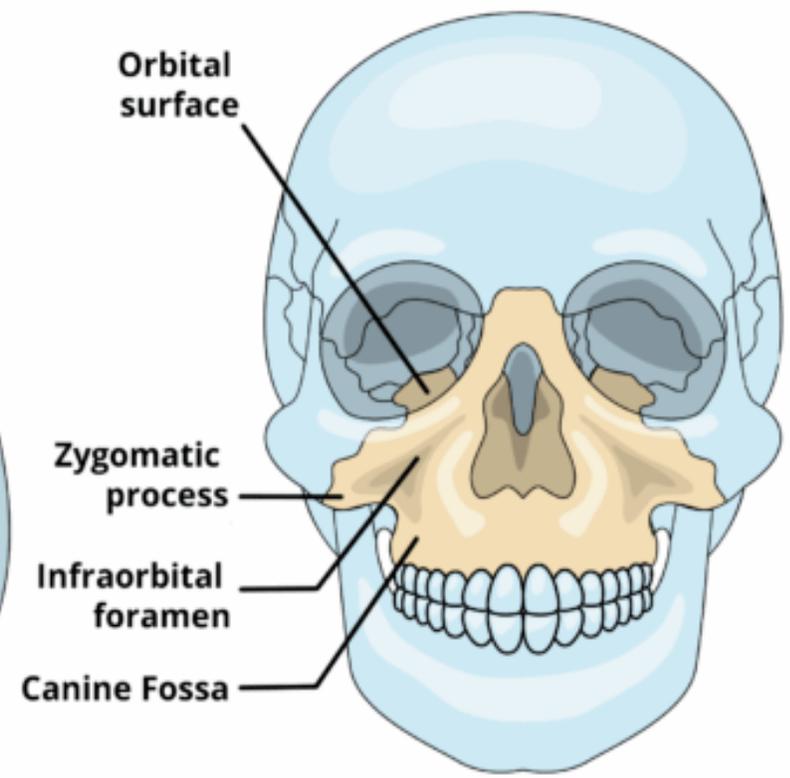
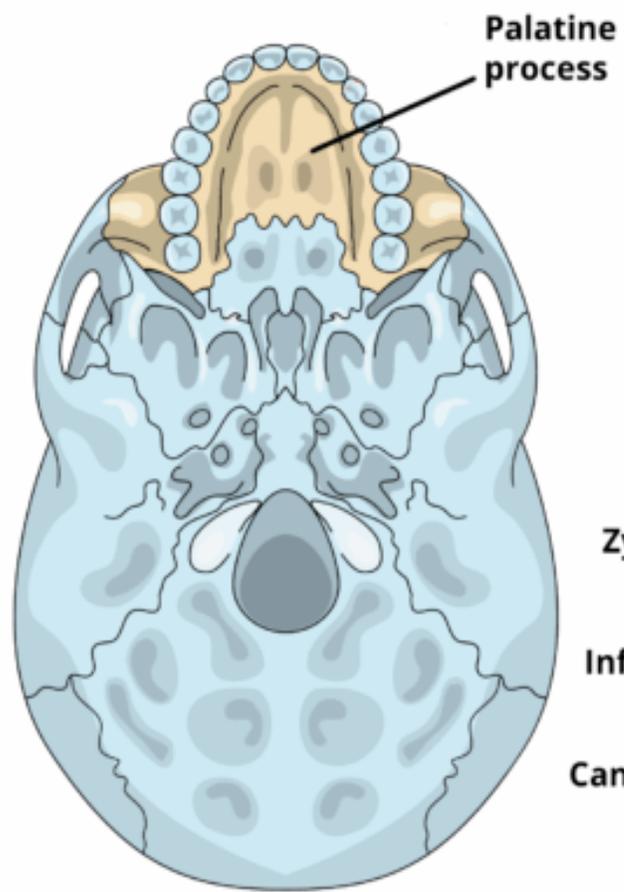
Inferior nuchal line

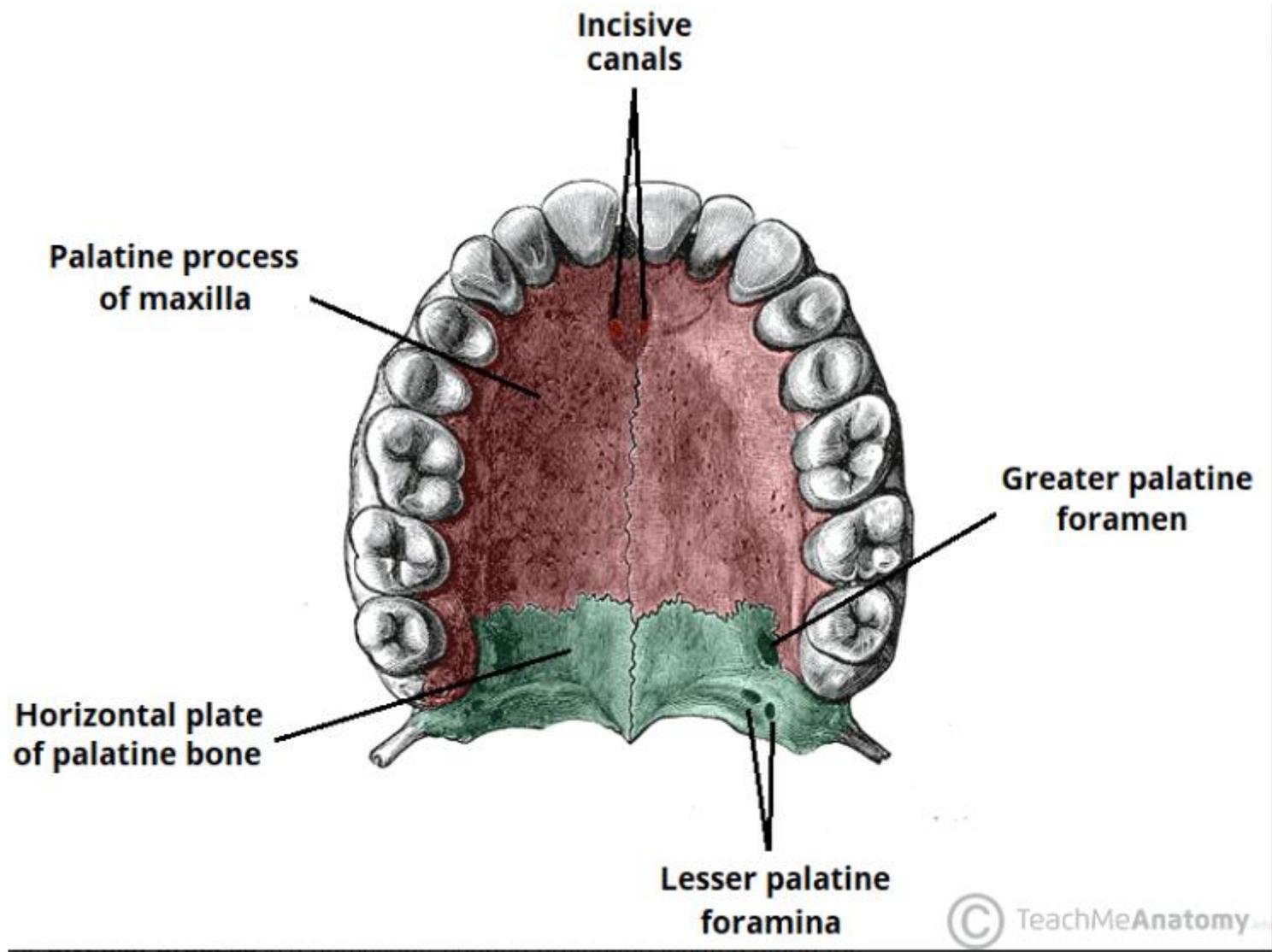
Condylar canal

Occipital condyle



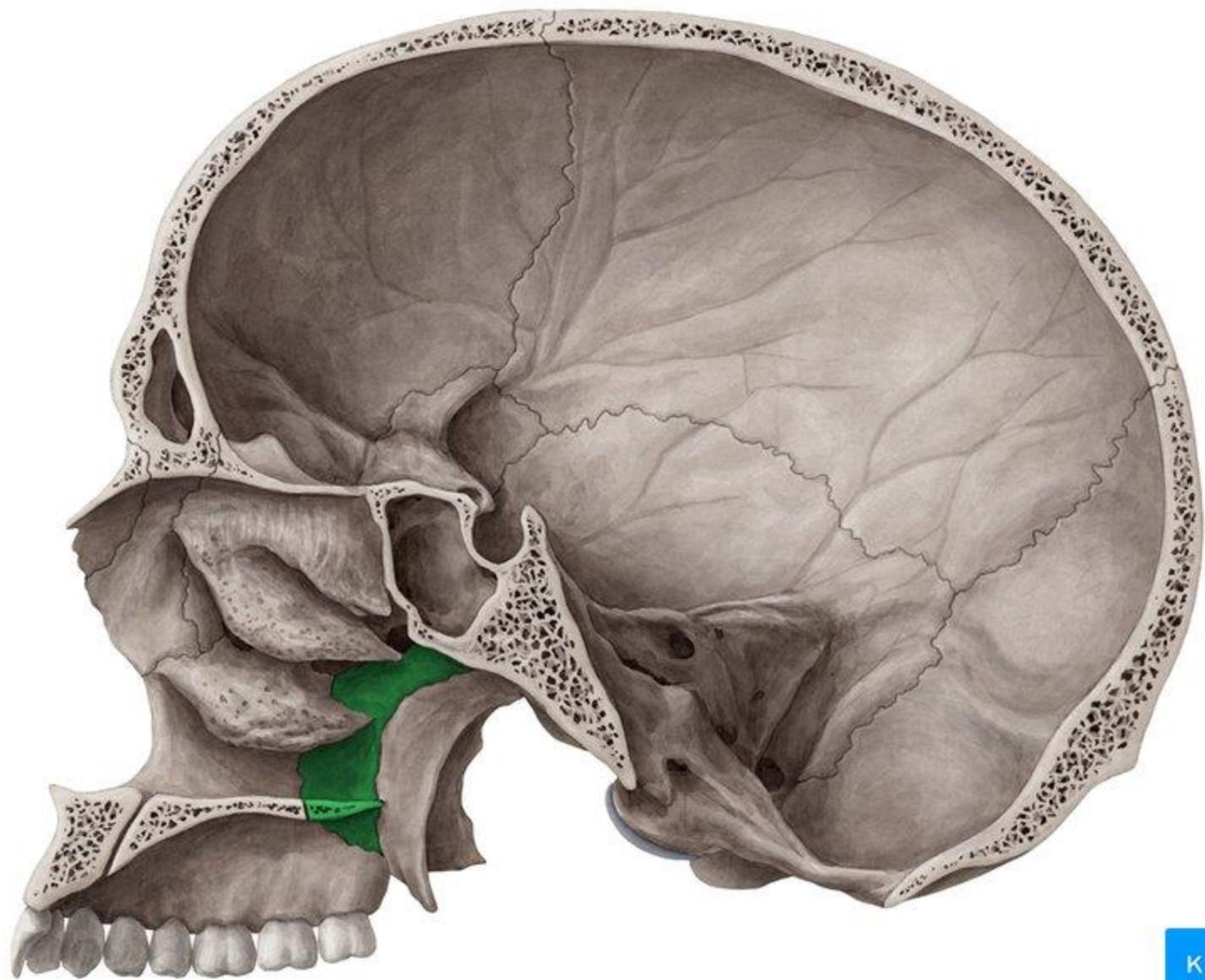




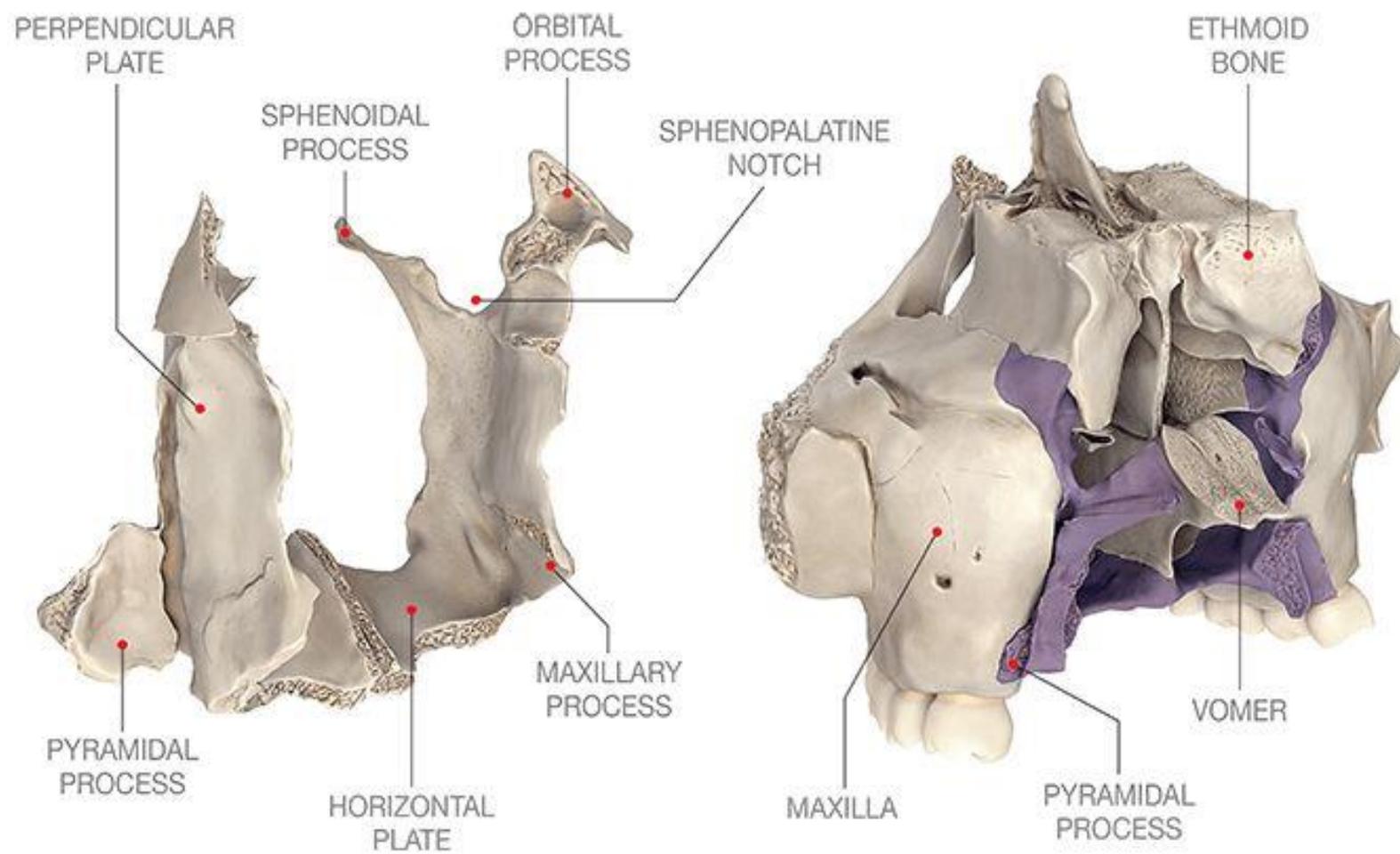


Borders of palatine bone (horizontal plate)





PALATINE BONE



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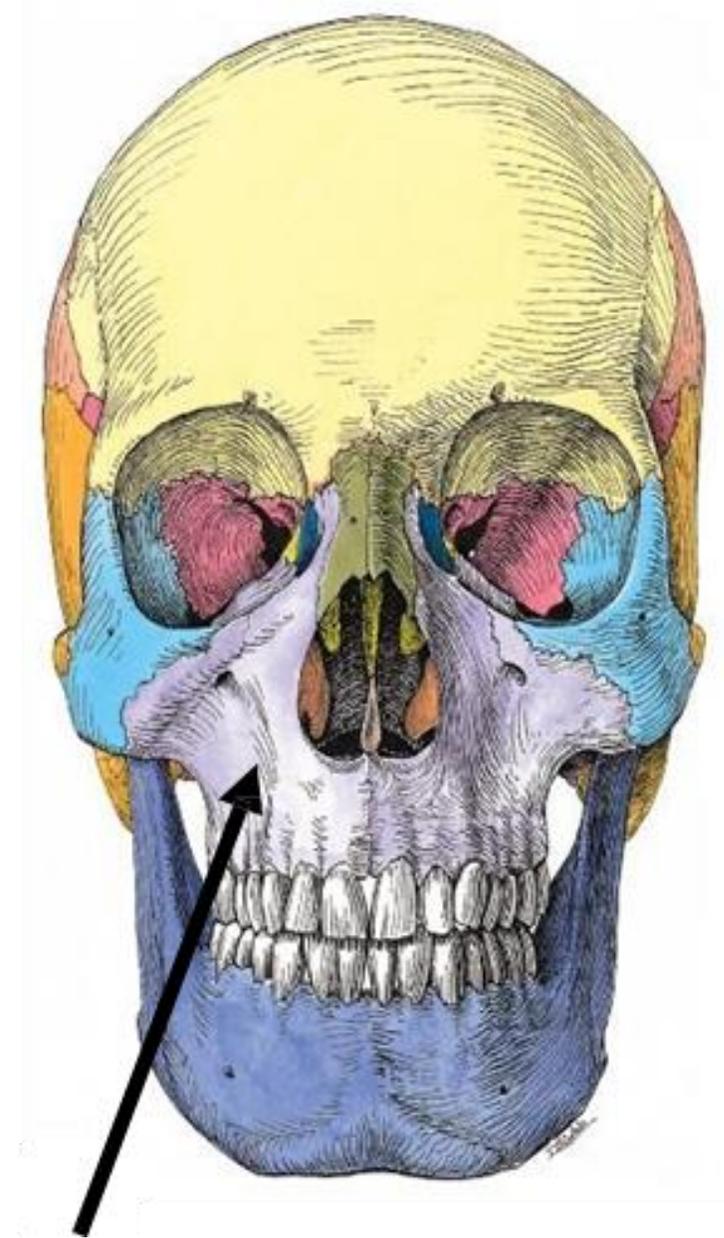


FRACTURES OF THE BONES OF THE FACIAL SKELETON

Facial Fractures

Fractures of the midface often involve the maxilla, due to its central position and extensive articulations with surrounding bones.

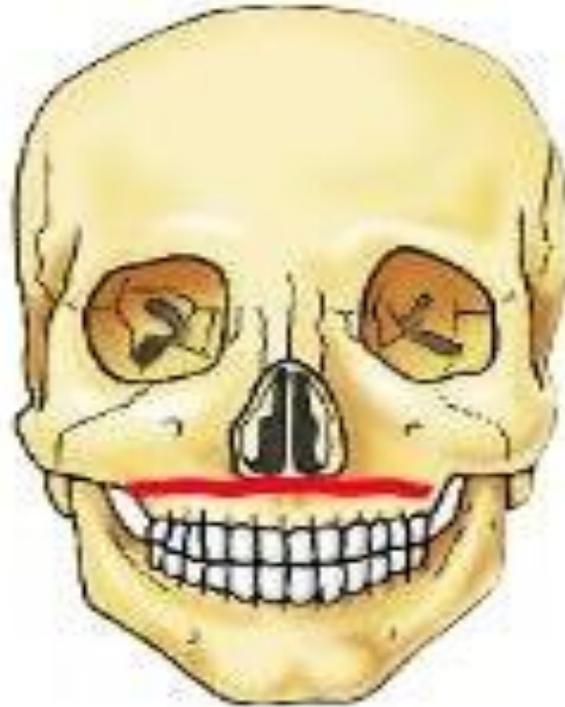
The most widely used system for classifying midfacial fractures is **the Le Fort classification**, which divides them into three main types based on the anatomical pattern of the fracture lines:



maxilla

Le Fort Fractures of the Facial Skeleton

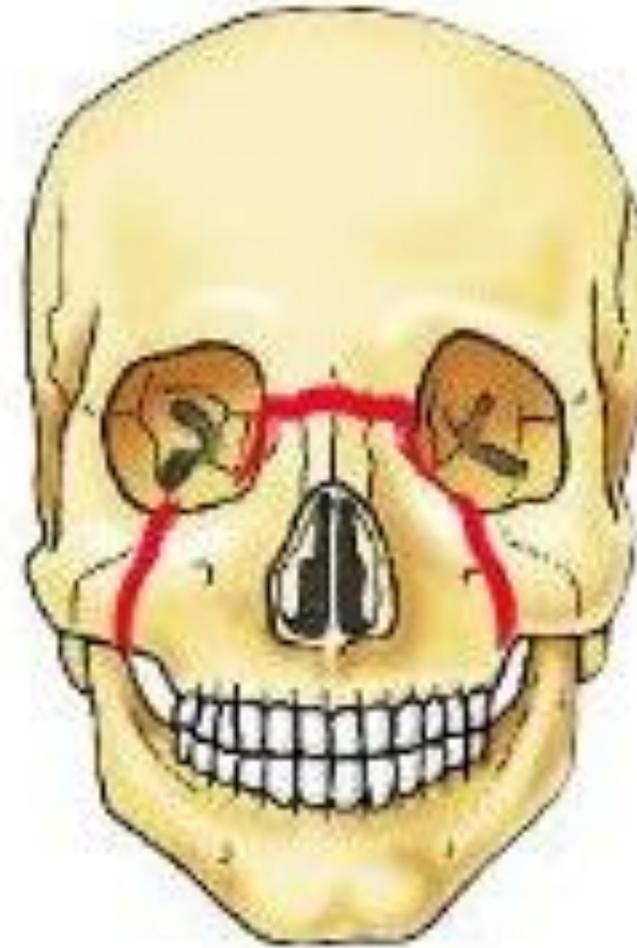
Le Fort I (Horizontal) – Fracture passes above the teeth, separating the alveolar process and palatine process. It involves the lateral wall of the maxillary sinus and nasal septum.



Le Fort I

Le Fort Fractures of the Facial Skeleton

Le Fort II (Pyramidal) – Fracture runs from the nasal bridge through the frontal process, infraorbital margin, and maxillary sinus. It can damage the infraorbital nerve, resulting in sensory loss to the midface.



Le Fort II

Le Fort Fractures of the Facial Skeleton

Le Fort III (Craniofacial disjunction) – Fracture separates the midface from the cranial base via the zygomatic process, orbital floor, and nasofrontal suture. It involves the disarticulation of the maxilla from the skull base.



Le Fort III

Head

Neck

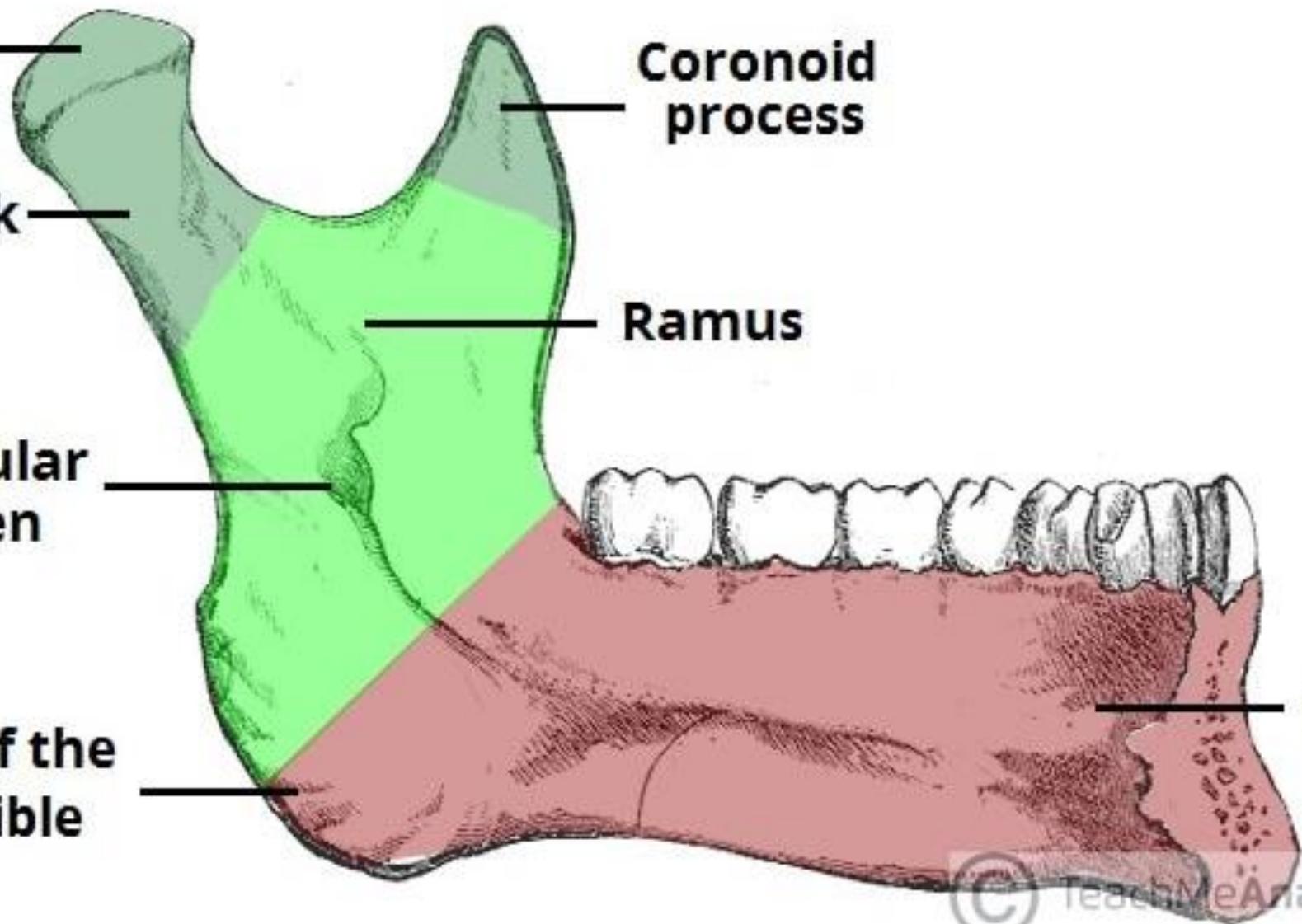
Mandibular
foramen

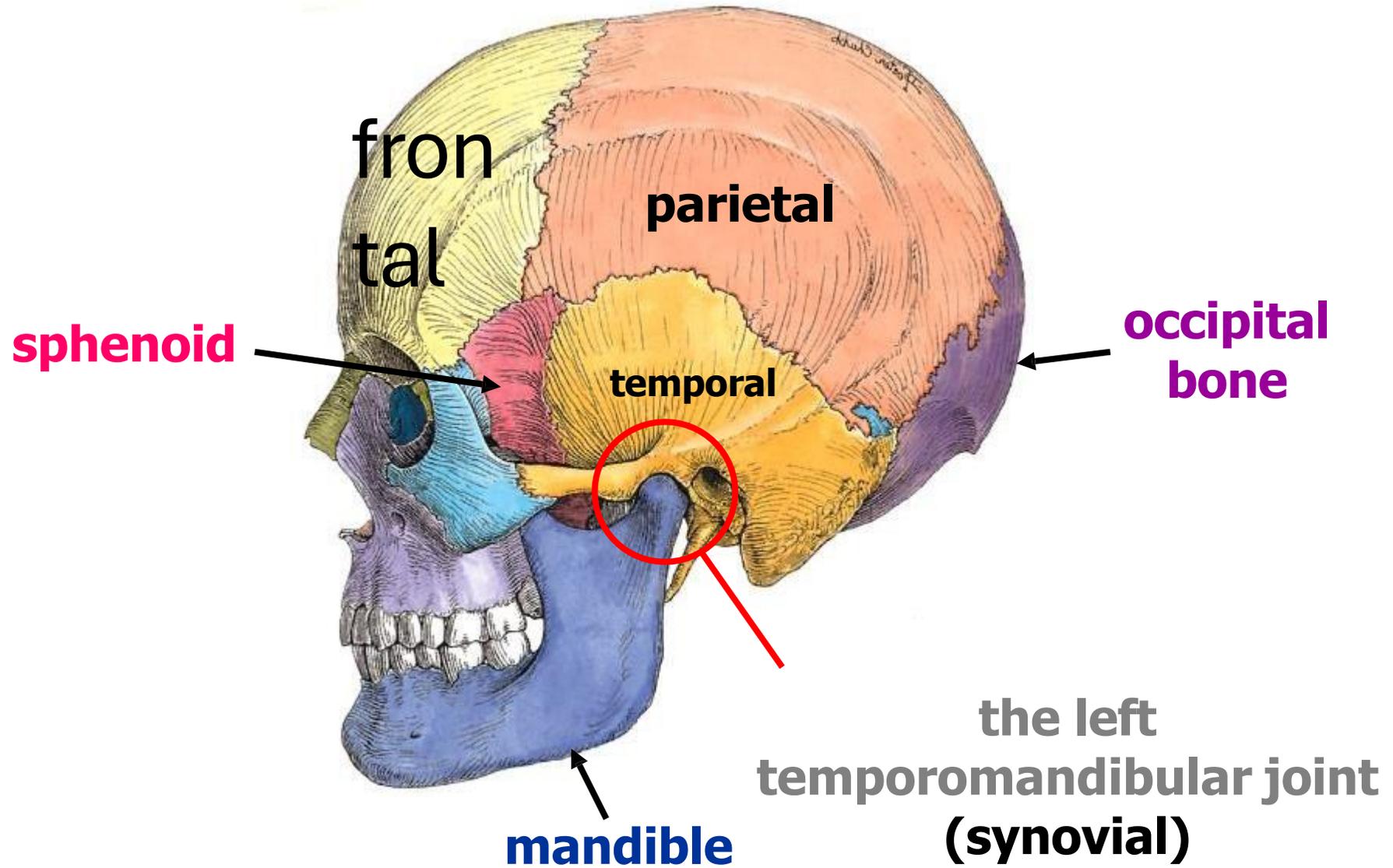
Angle of the
mandible

Coronoid
process

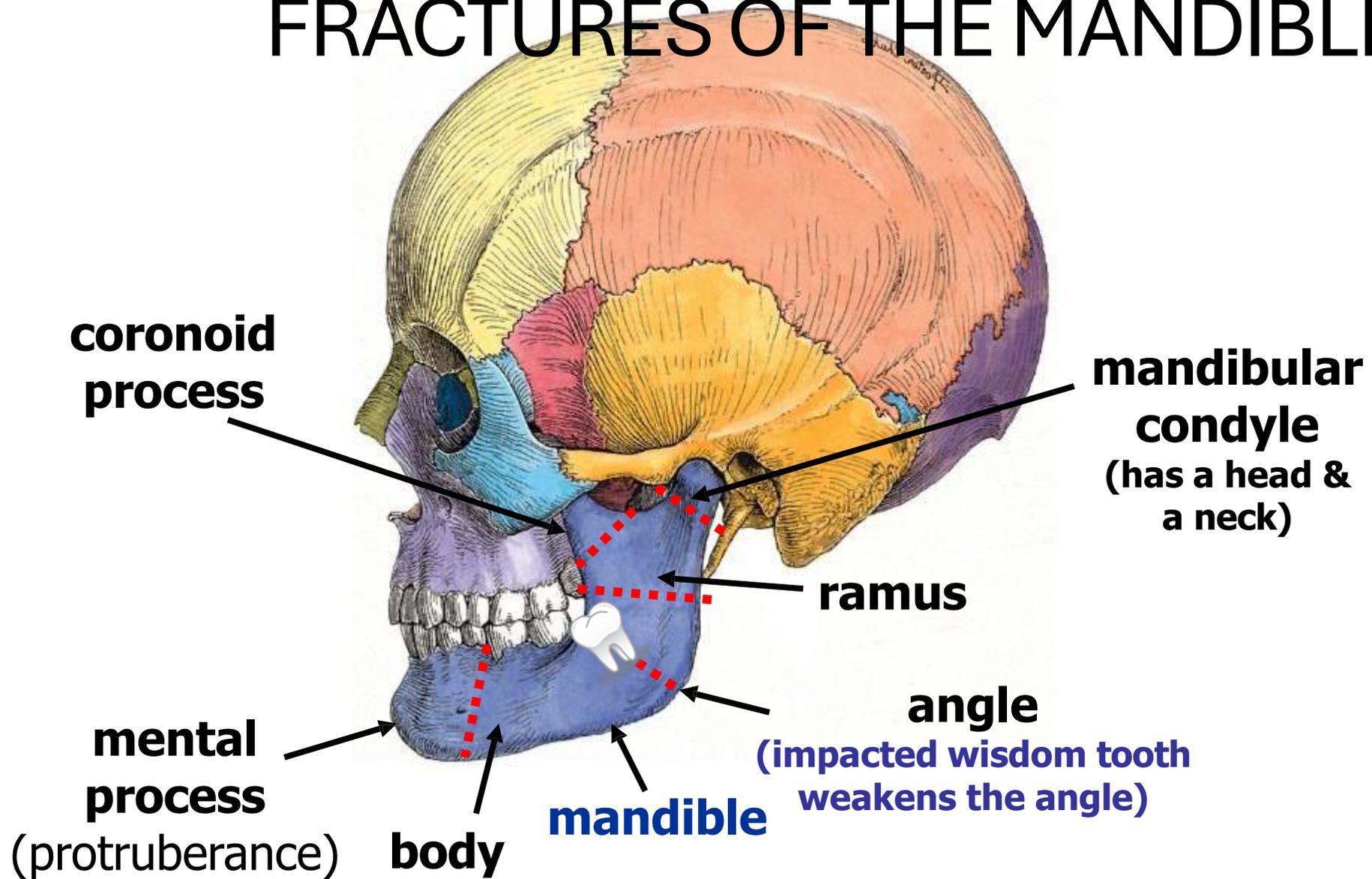
Ramus

Body

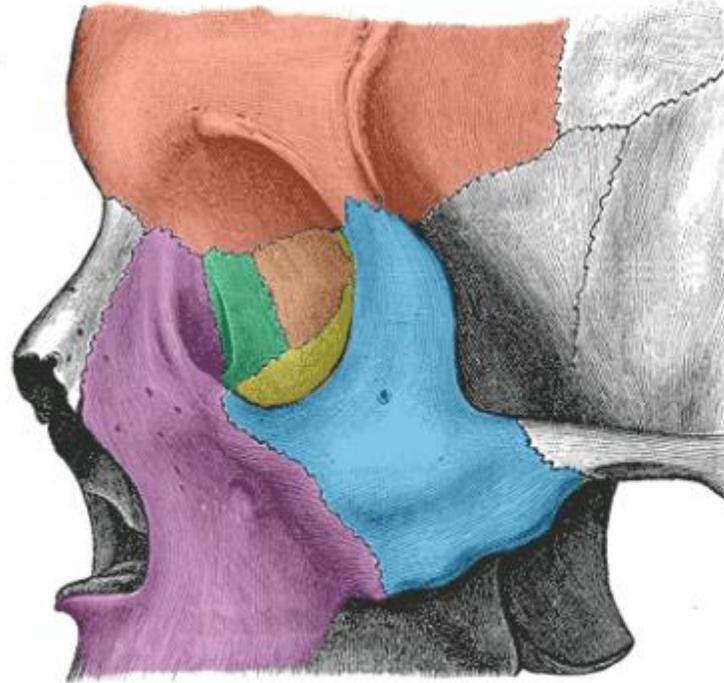
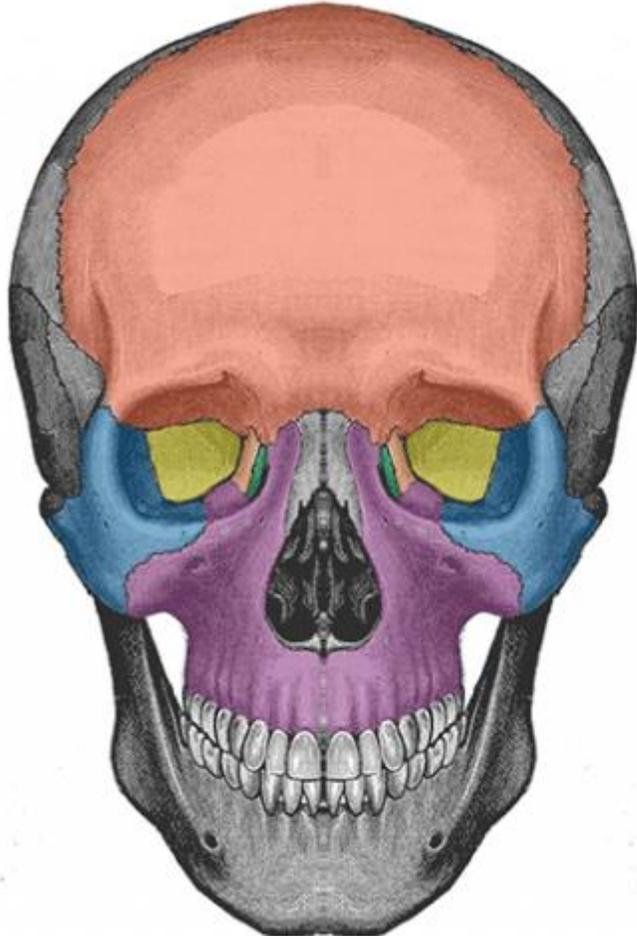




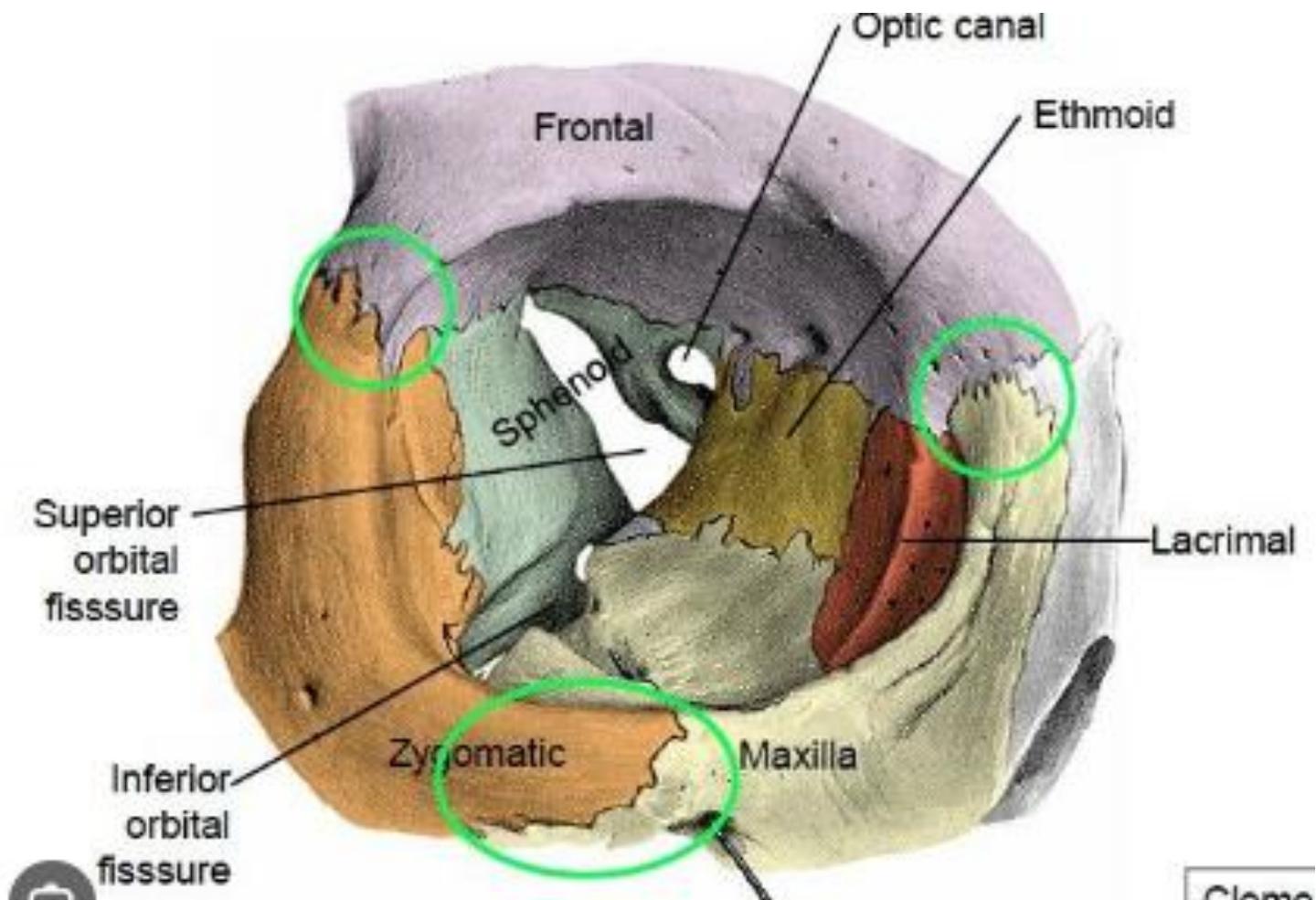
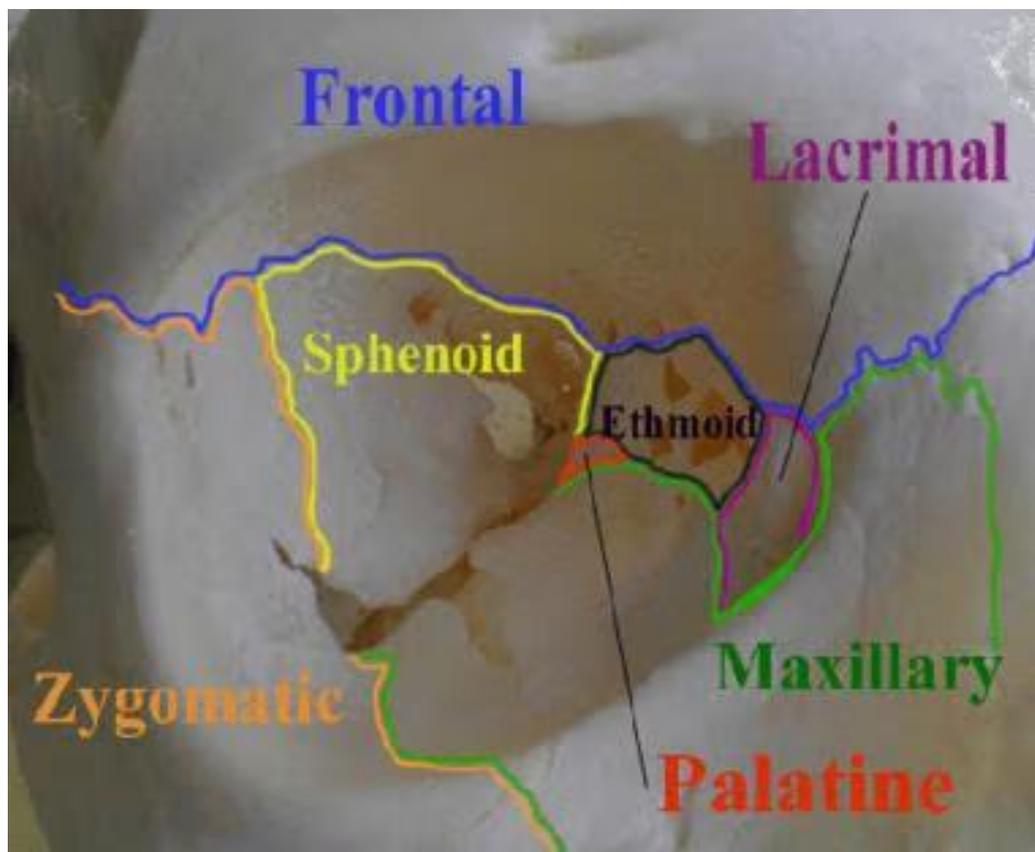
FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE



BONY ORBIT



- | | |
|---|-----------|
|  | Frontal |
|  | Sphenoid |
|  | Lacrimal |
|  | Ethmoid |
|  | Maxilla |
|  | Zygomatic |



Close

Gender



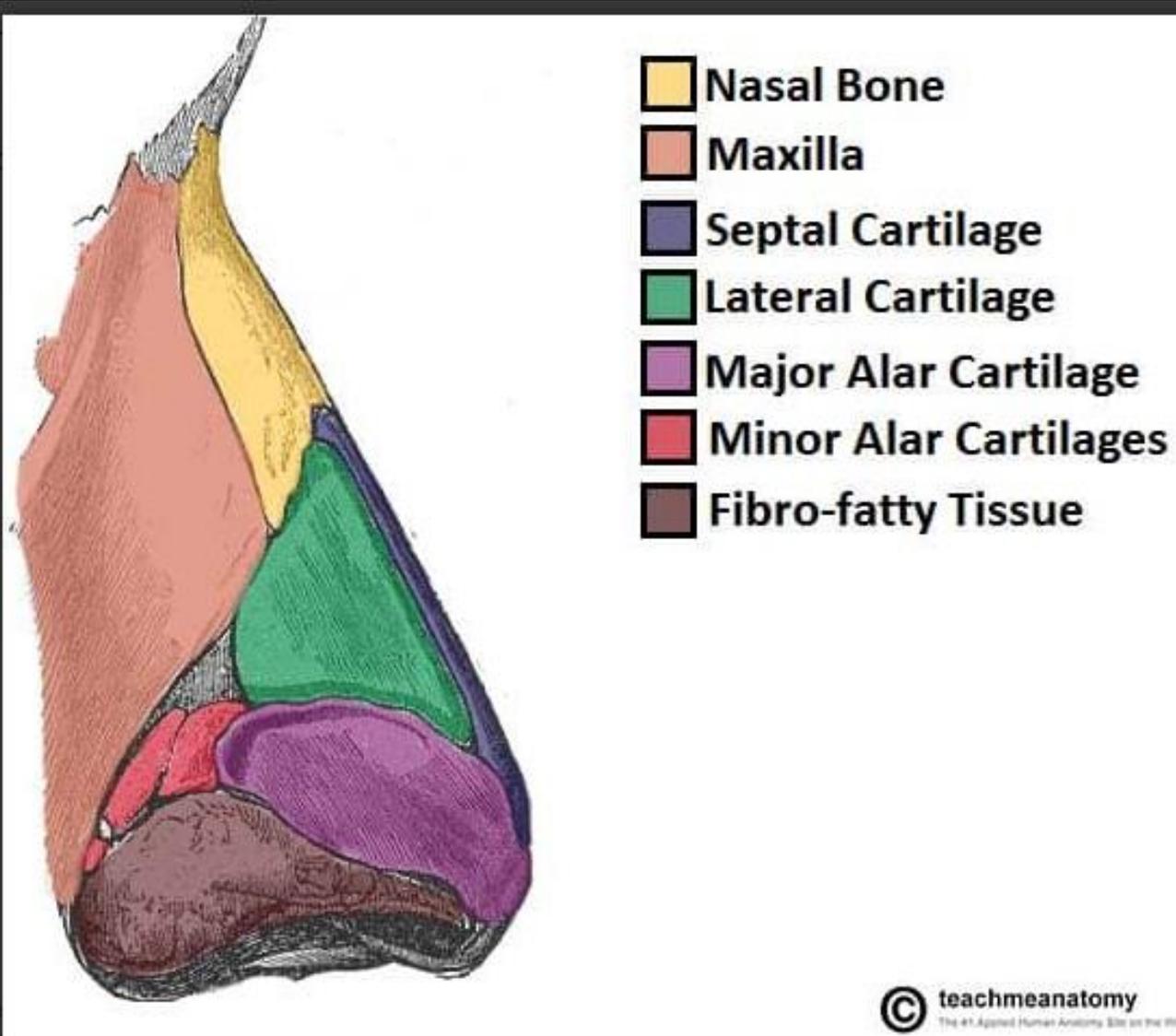
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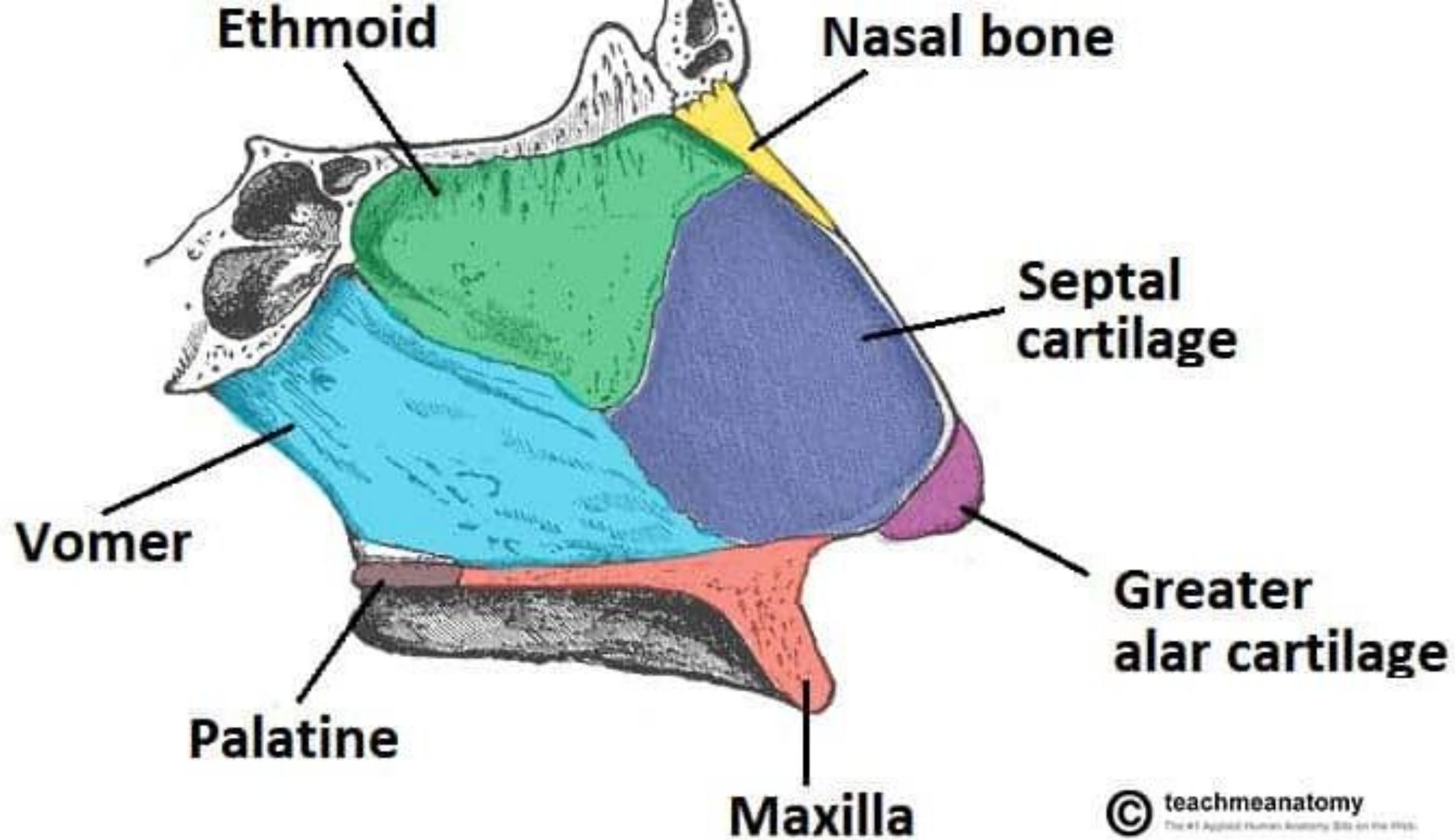
Palatine, R
Os palatinum

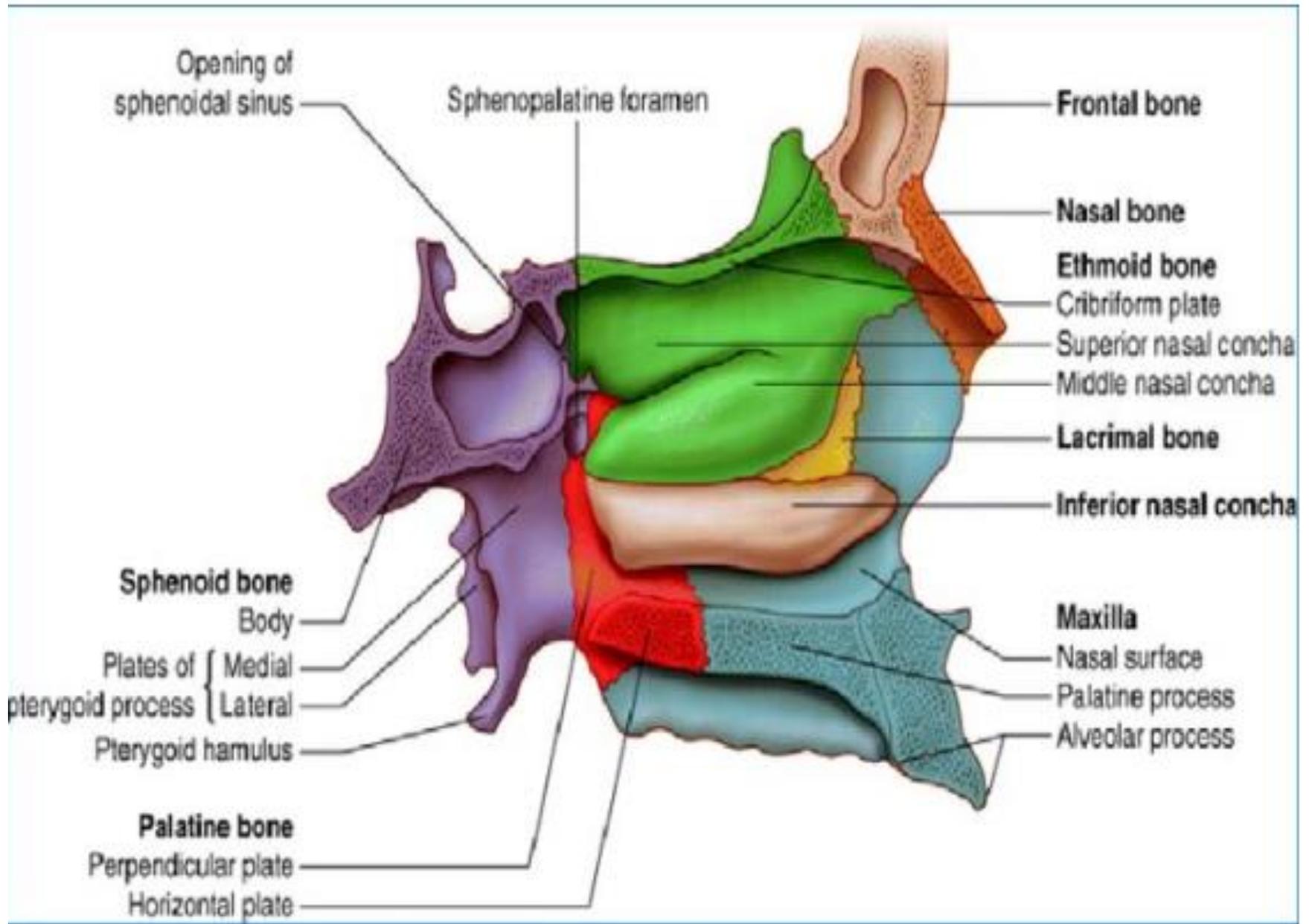
  

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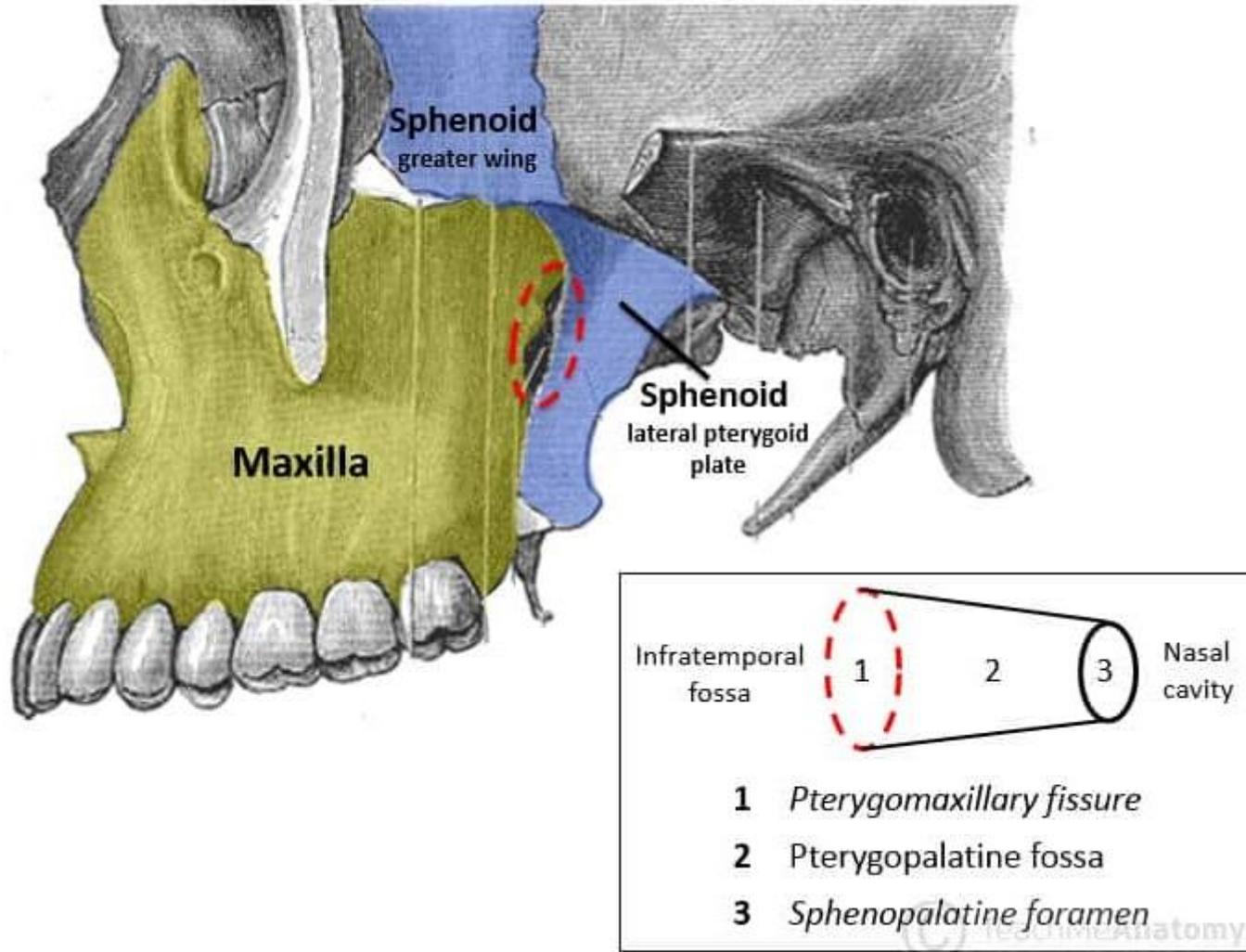
The Nasal Skeleton



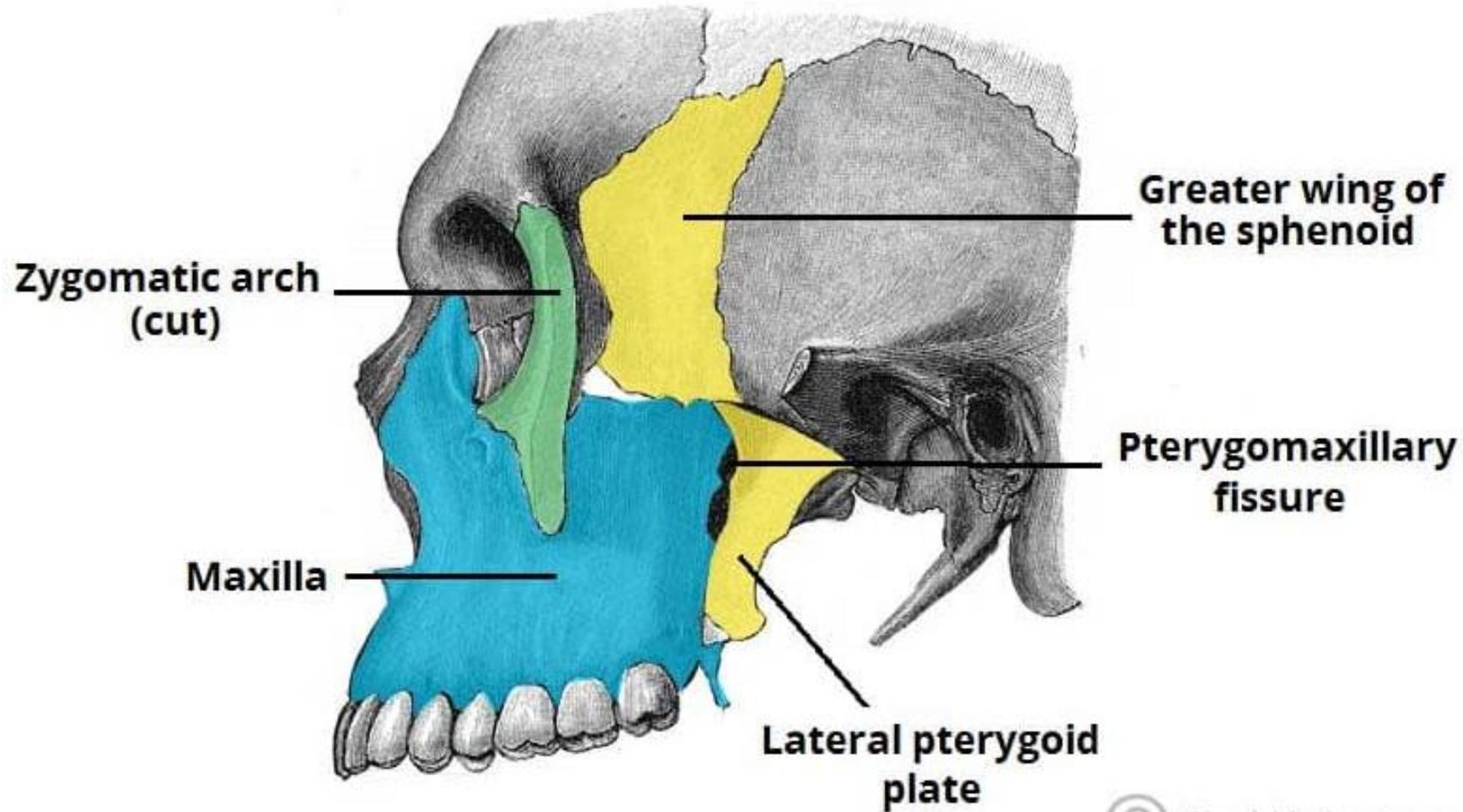




The Pterygopalatine Fossa



The Infratemporal Fossa



The Mastoid Fossa (MacEwen's Triangle)

