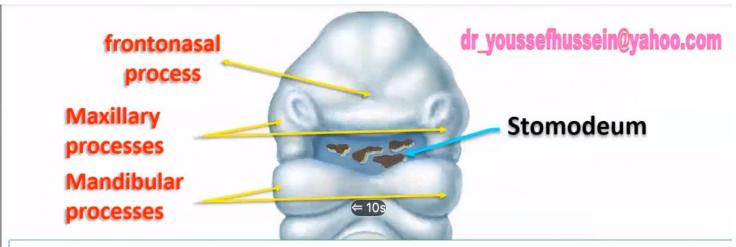
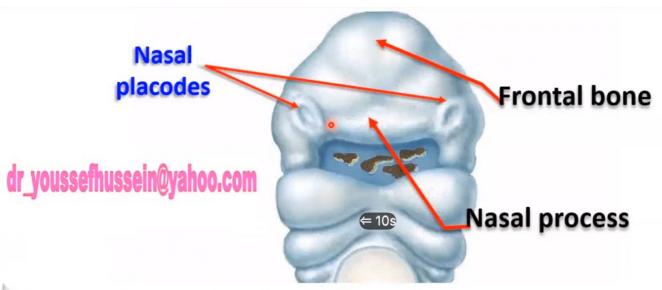


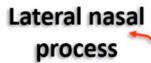
- The face is dominated by the appearance of the pharyngeal arches
- Stomodeum, Primitive oral cavity that closed by oral membrane is ectodermal recess between the relatively huge forebrain and cardiac prominence.

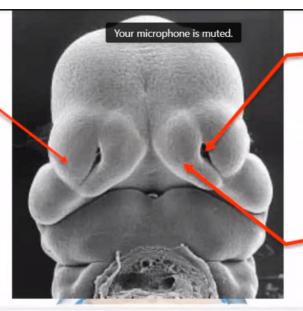


- The face develops from 5 mesodermal swellings which appear around stomodeum
- I. Frontonasal process above the stomodeum.
- II. 2 maxillary swellings (above and lateral to the stomodeum) from the 1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch.
- III. 2 mandibular swellings (below and lateral to the stomodeum) from the 1st



- \*\* Development of the frontonasal process:
  - a- The upper part forms the frontal bone.
  - b- The lower part forms the nasal process.
- Nasal placodes, ectodermal swellings develop in lower border of nasal

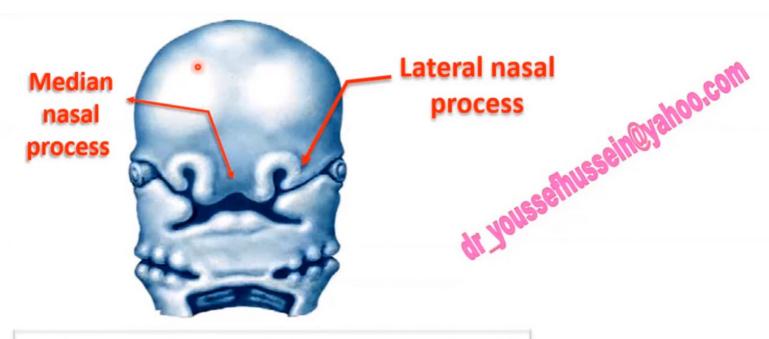




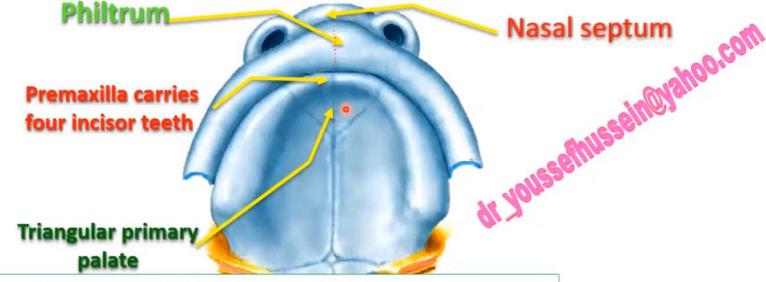
Nasal pit

Medial nasal process

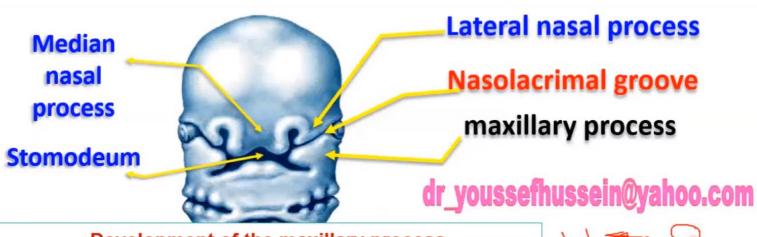
- Two nasal pits (nostril) appear in the nasal placode divide the nasal process:
- a- Two lateral nasal processes form the ala of the nose.
- b- Two medial nasal processes



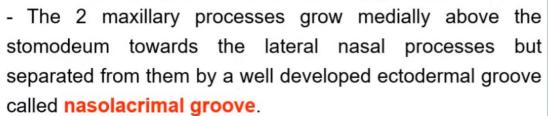
 Two medial nasal processes unit with each other forming median nasal process (Intermaxillary segment)



- Median nasal process gives rise to:
- 1- Part of the nasal septum.
- 2- Philtrum (middle) of the upper lib.
- 3- Premaxilla (upper jaw that carries 4 incisor teeth).
- 4- Primary palate.



### Development of the maxillary process



 The edges of nasolacrimal groove fused forming a solid cord Later on: canalized and forms the nasolacrimal canal





- The maxillary processes continue to grow medially and fused with the lateral nasal processes. Later on; they fused with the margins of the median nasal process to form the upper jaw.
- A horseshoe labiogingival groove divides upper jaw into
- a) Outer part forms upper lip. b) Inner part forms gum.
- They grow medially below the stomodeum and fused with each other in the midline forming the primitive lower jaw.

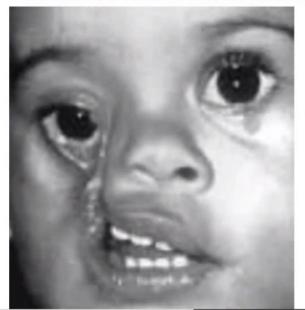
\*\* Development of the mandibular process

- A horseshoe labiogingival groove divides lower jaw into
- a) Outer part forms upper lip. bolnner part forms gum.
  - \*\* Development of the muscles of the face
- They developed from the mesoderm of the 2<sup>nd</sup>
  pharvngeal arch (supplied by the facial nerve).





- Oblique facial cleft: due to failure of fusion of the maxillary processes with the lateral nasal processes along the line of the nasolacrimal canal.
- Atresia of the nasolacrimal canal



- Harelip (cleft): in the upper lip
- It may be in the lip only or may be associated with the cleft palate.
  - · Median harelip (cleft)
- Due to failure of fusion of the 2 medial nasal processes (No philtrum).





### Hare (cleft) lip

- Unilateral harelip: due to failure of fusion between the maxillary process and the median nasal process (fissure between philtrum and lateral part of the upper lib) in one side.
- Bilateral harelip: due to failure of fusion between the maxillary processes with the median nasal processes, on both side.





dr\_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

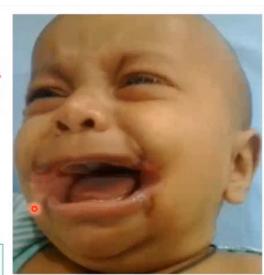
Hnilateral

Rilateral

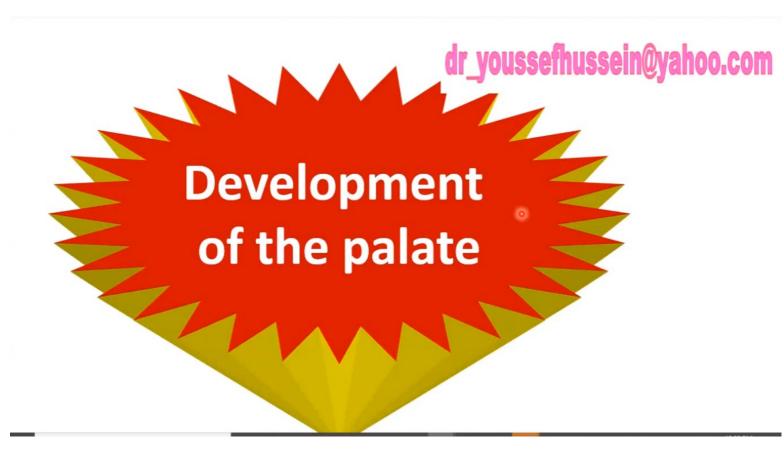
Cleft lower lip due to failure of fusion of mandibular processes in the midline.

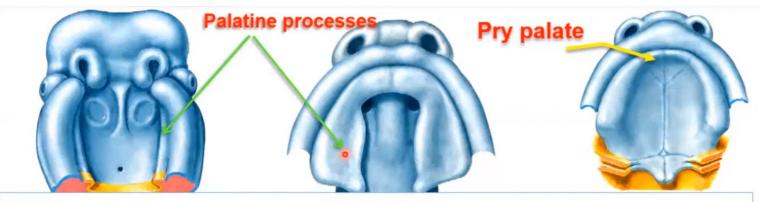






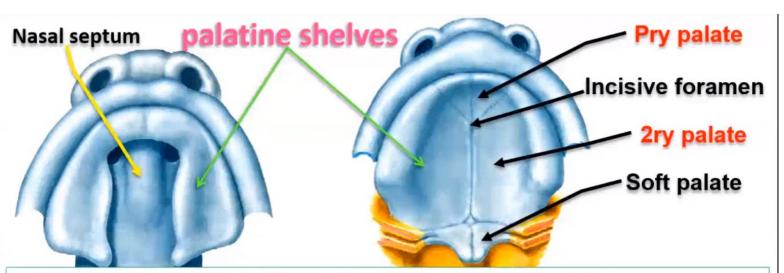
- Microstomia (narrow mouth opening): due to excessive fusion of the maxillary and mandibular processes on each side.
- Macrostomia (wide mouth opening): due to incomplete fusion of the maxillary and





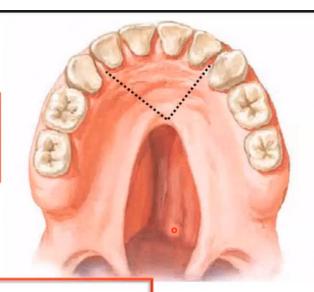
### Hard palate

- At first the **nasal and oral cavities** are continuous with each other.
- Later on, The 2 cavities are separated by the development of hard palate.
- The Primary palate is a triangular bone developed from median nasal process.
- 2) The secondary palate arises as 2 bony shelves (palatine processes) arise from maxillary processes and grow horizontally and medially above tongue.



- The palatine shelves fuse with
- a- Each other in the midline.
- b- Lower end of the nasal septum.
- c- Primary palate (Anteriorly) separated from it by incisive foramen.
  - Soft palate
- arises as 2 folds from posterior edges of palatine processes (shelves). They fused together

 Median cleft palate: due to failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline.



#### Complete cleft palate:

- Failure of formation of the two palatine processes of the maxilla.
- The oral cavity continues with nasal cavity.
- It is commonly combined with cleft upper lin

 Unilateral cleft palate: due to failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline and with the primary palate on one side, associate with cleft upper lib.



## dr\_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

 Bilateral cleft palate: due to failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline and with the primary palate on both sides, associate with cleft upper lib.

