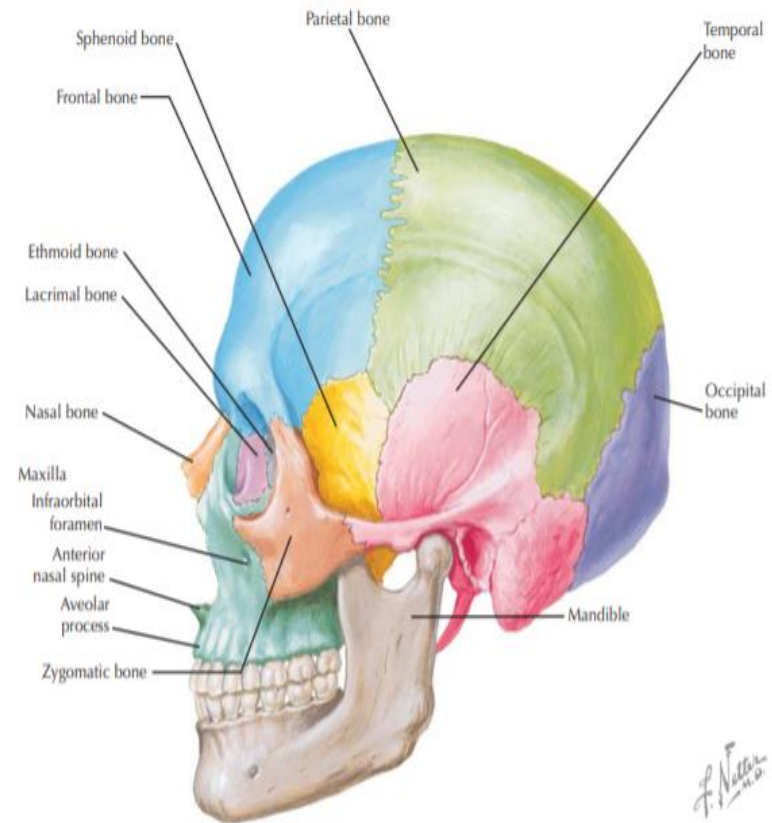
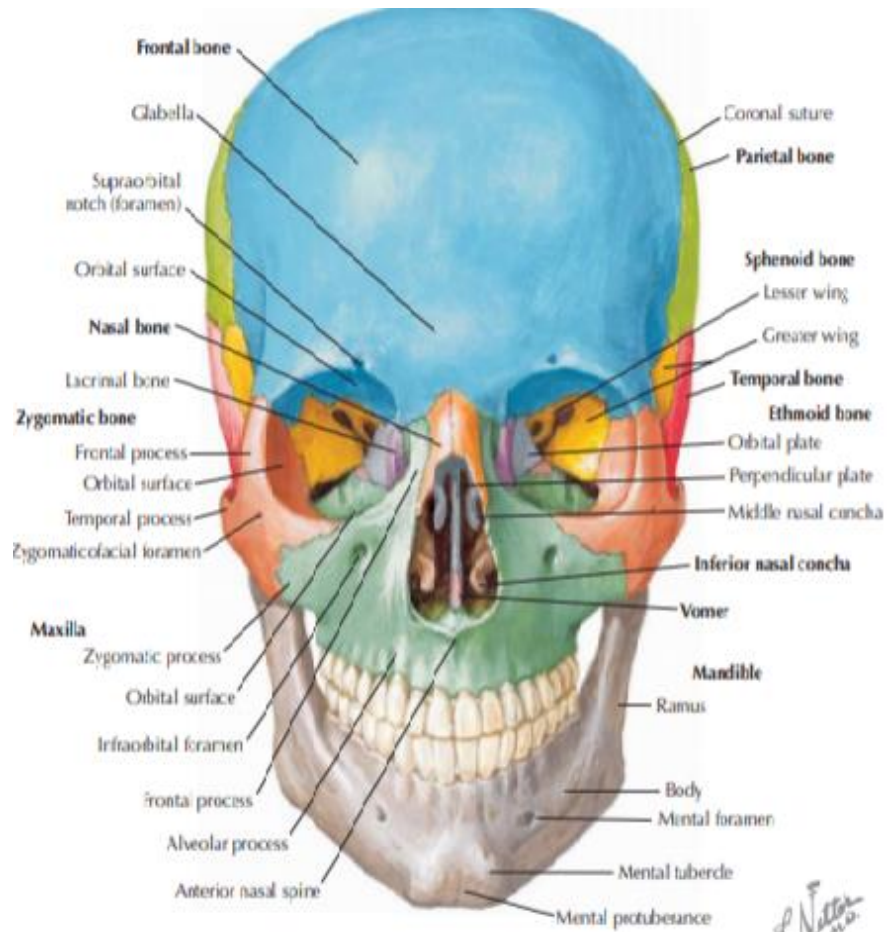


Head and neck anatomy

Dr. Ahmad Mustafa Al-tarawneh

OMFS

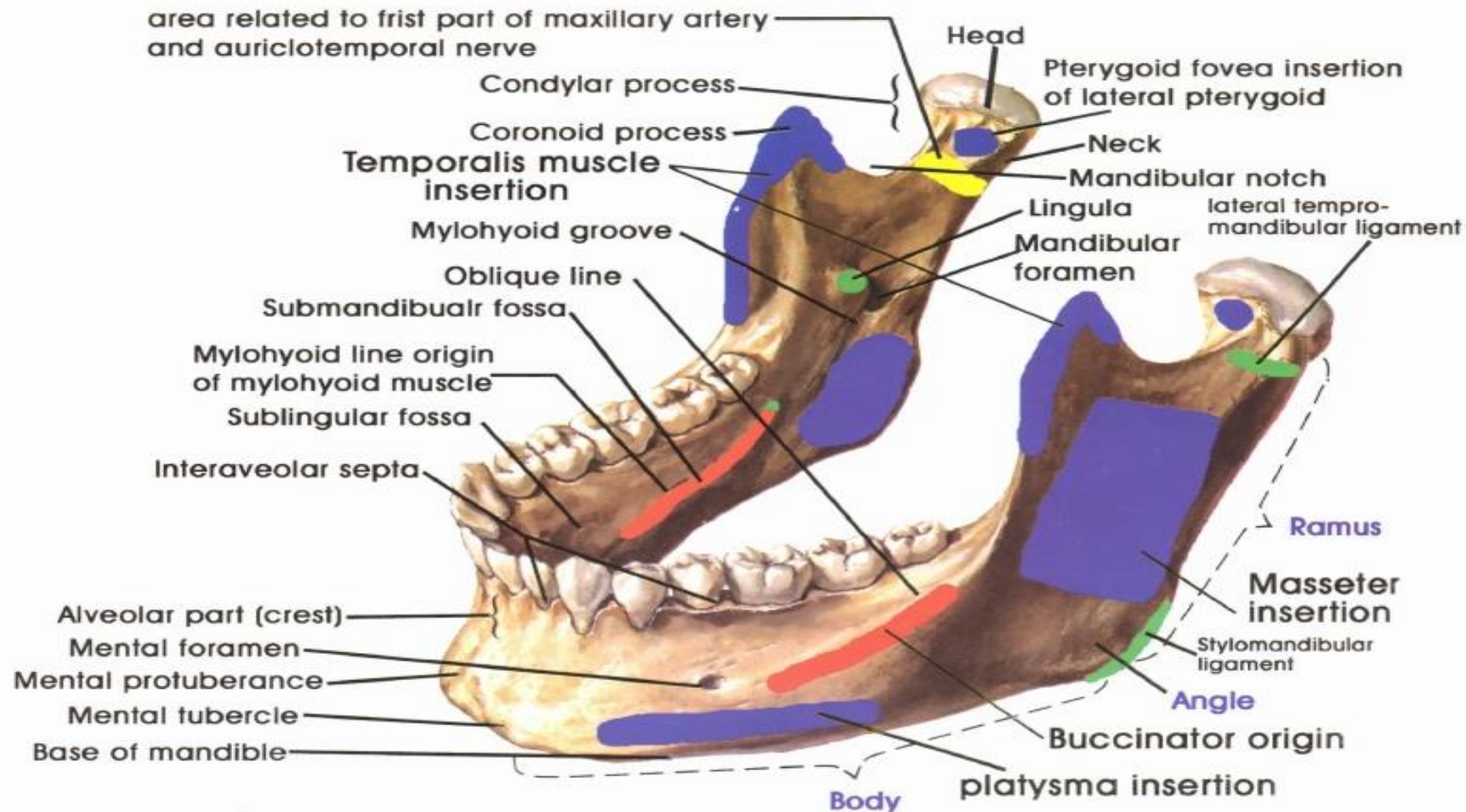
skull



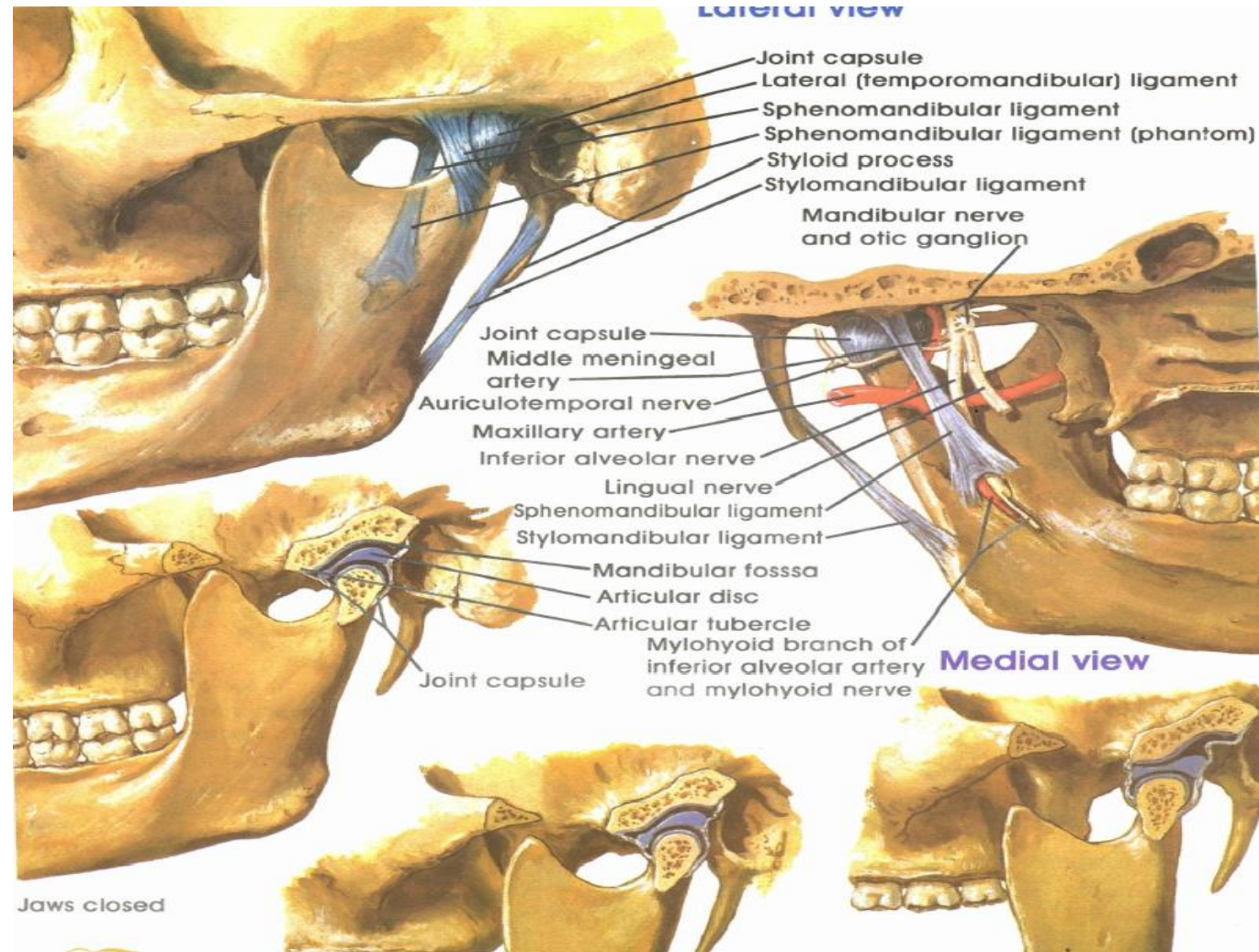
F. Netter M.D.

F. Netter M.D.

mandible



TMJ

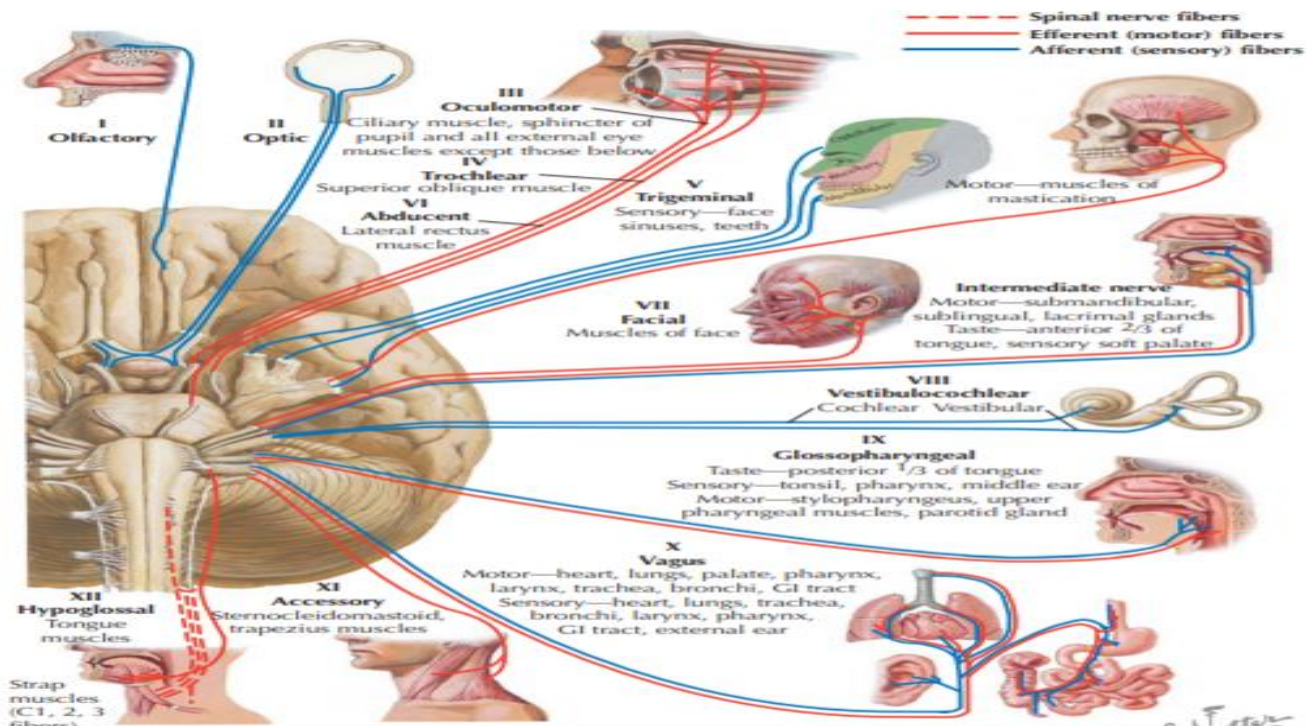


Cranial nerves

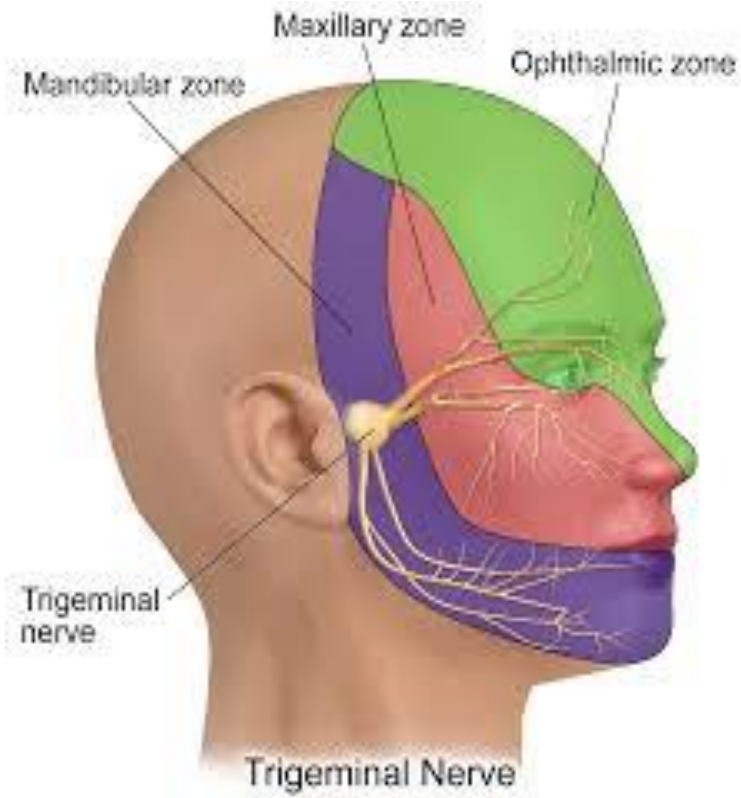
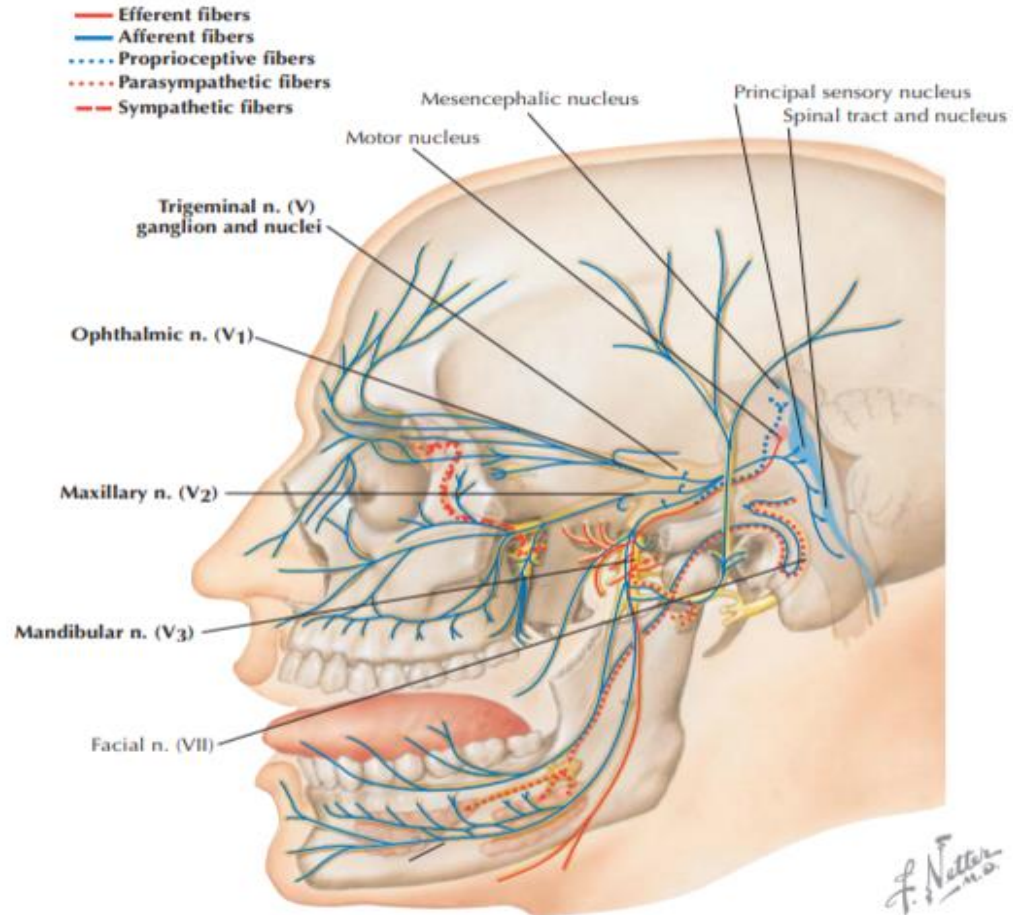
The cranial nerves customarily are subdivided into 12 pairs:

- I: Olfactory nerve
- II: Optic nerve
- III: Oculomotor nerve
- IV: Trochlear nerve
- V: Trigeminal nerve
- VI: Abducens nerve
- VII: Facial nerve
- VIII: Vestibulocochlear nerve
- IX: Glossopharyngeal nerve
- X: Vagus nerve
- XI: Spinal accessory nerve
- XII: Hypoglossal nerve

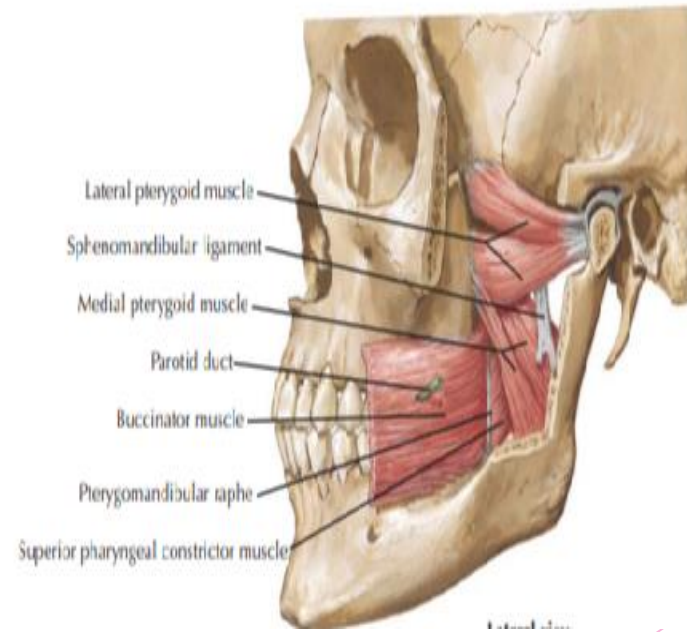
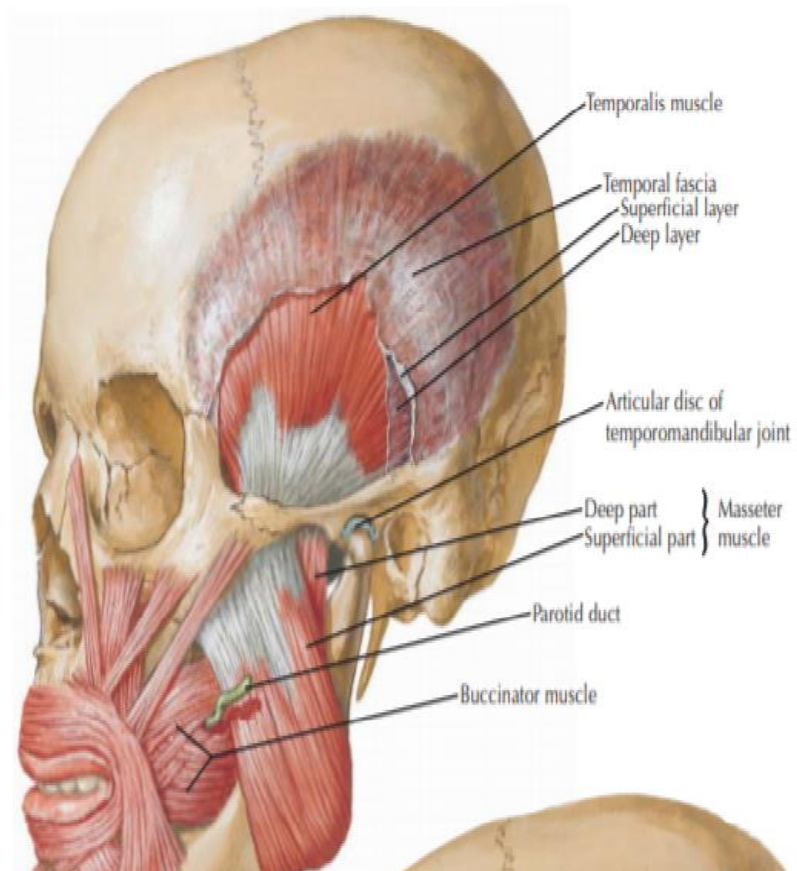
Because of the high degree of differentiation in the brain of humans, cranial nerves are more complex in structure and function than spinal nerves



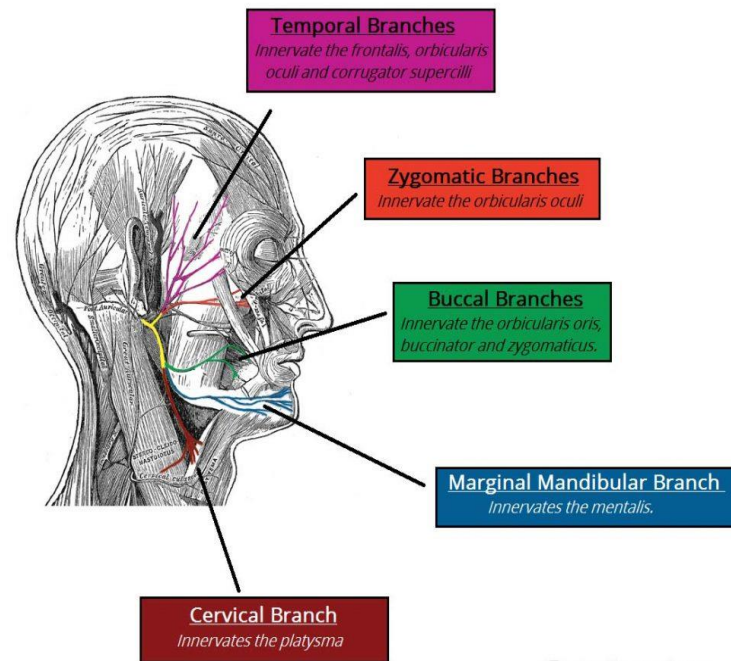
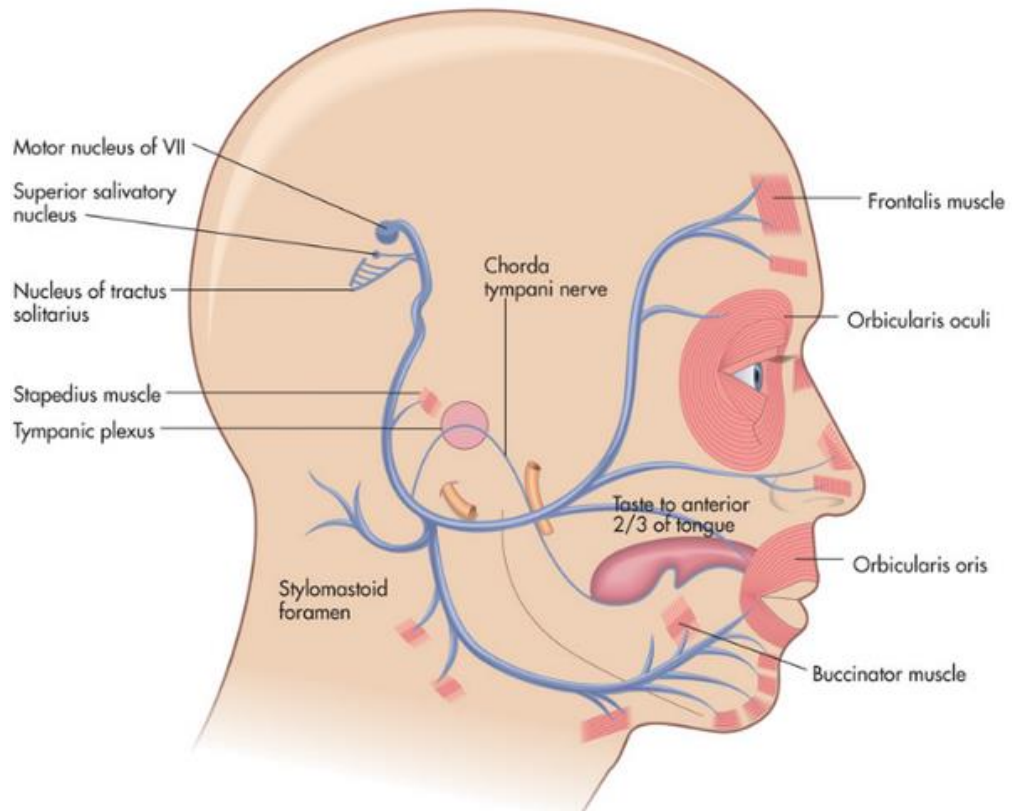
Trigeminal nerve



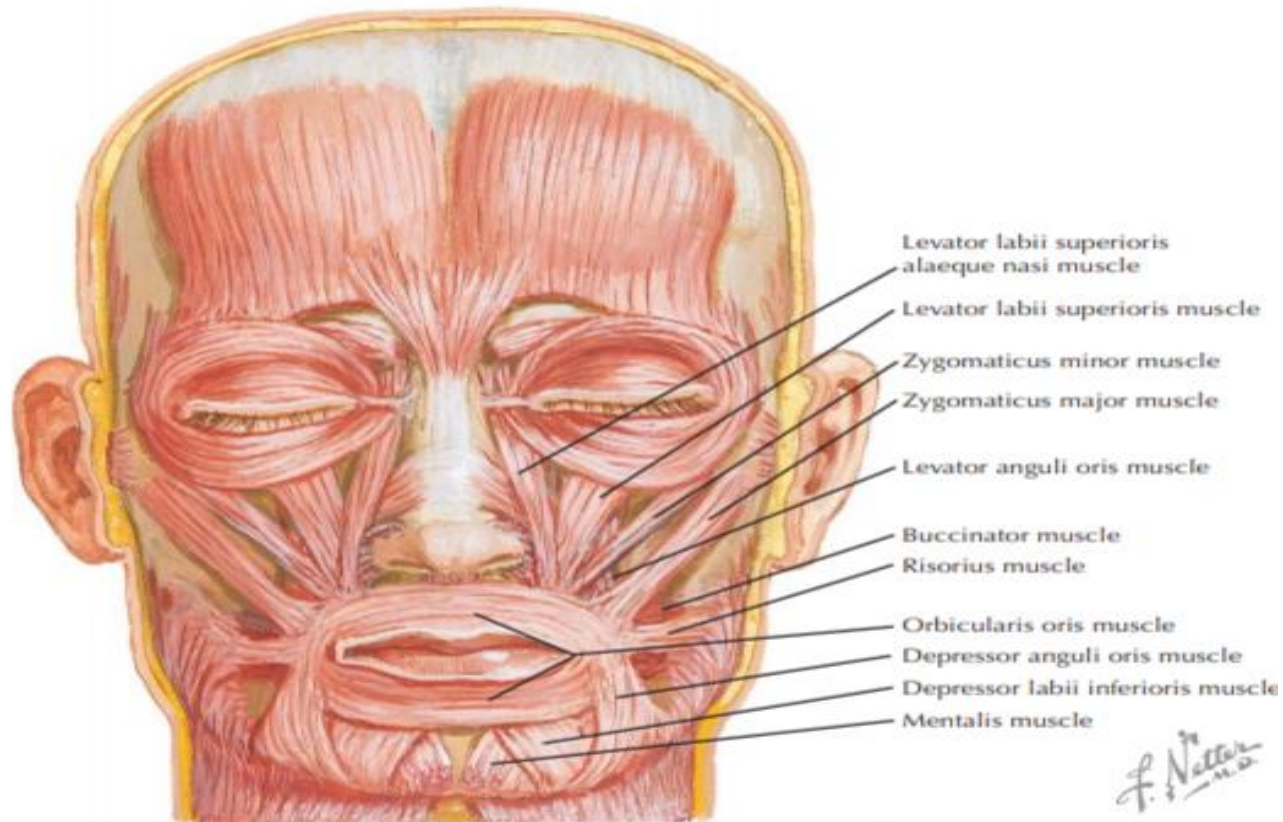
Muscles of Mastication



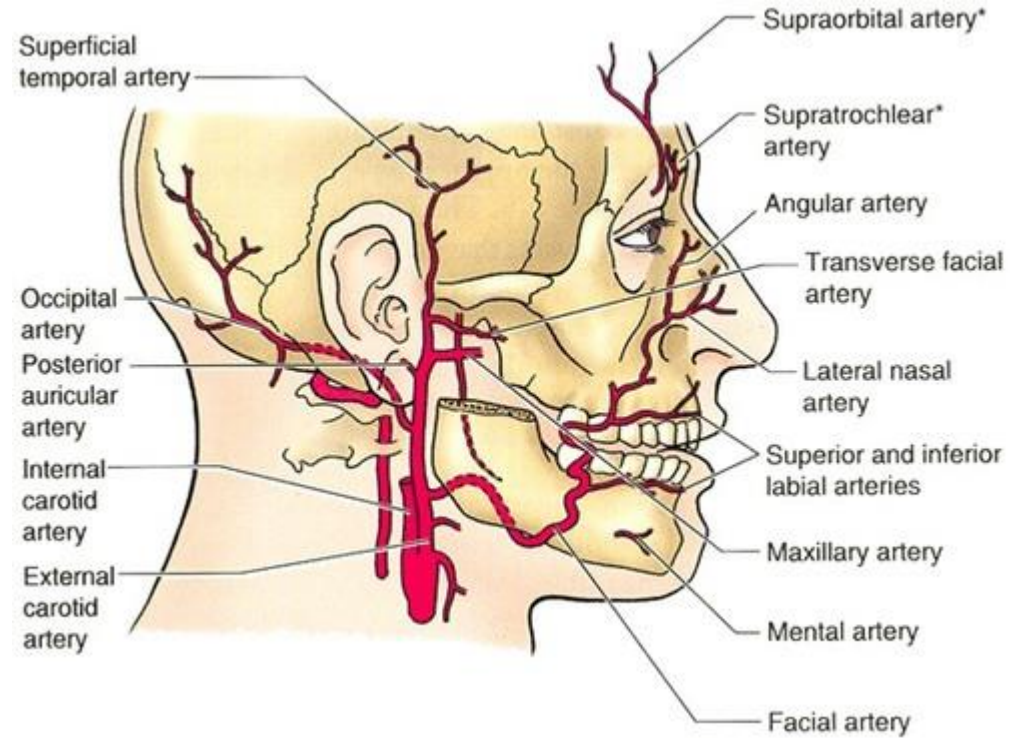
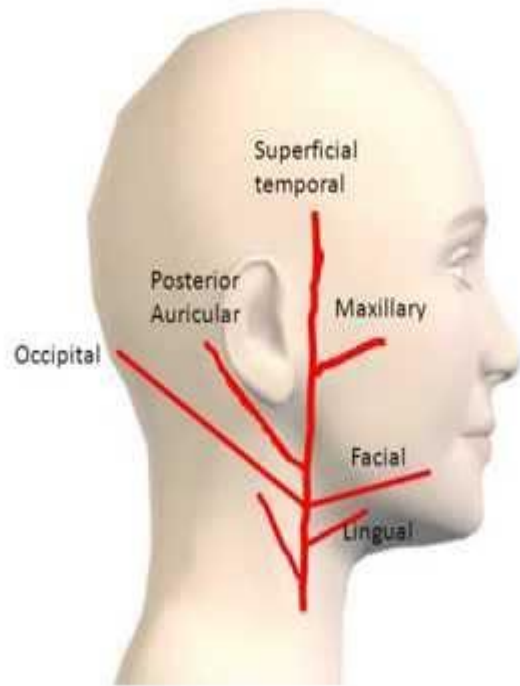
Facial nerve



Muscles of facial expression



Blood supply



Oral cavity

The Mouth

➤ **The mouth cavity** is divided into vestibule & mouth cavity proper.

➤ **Vestibule of mouth** lies between lips + cheeks (buccinator) externally, / and gums + teeth internally.

➤ **The mouth cavity proper :**

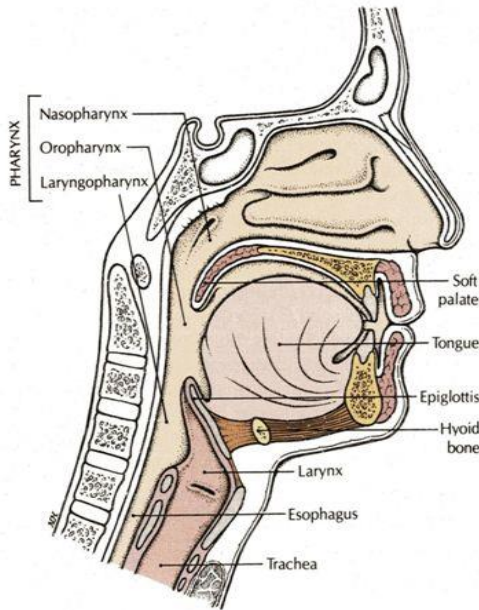
Boundaries :

1-In front and at the sides : gums & teeth

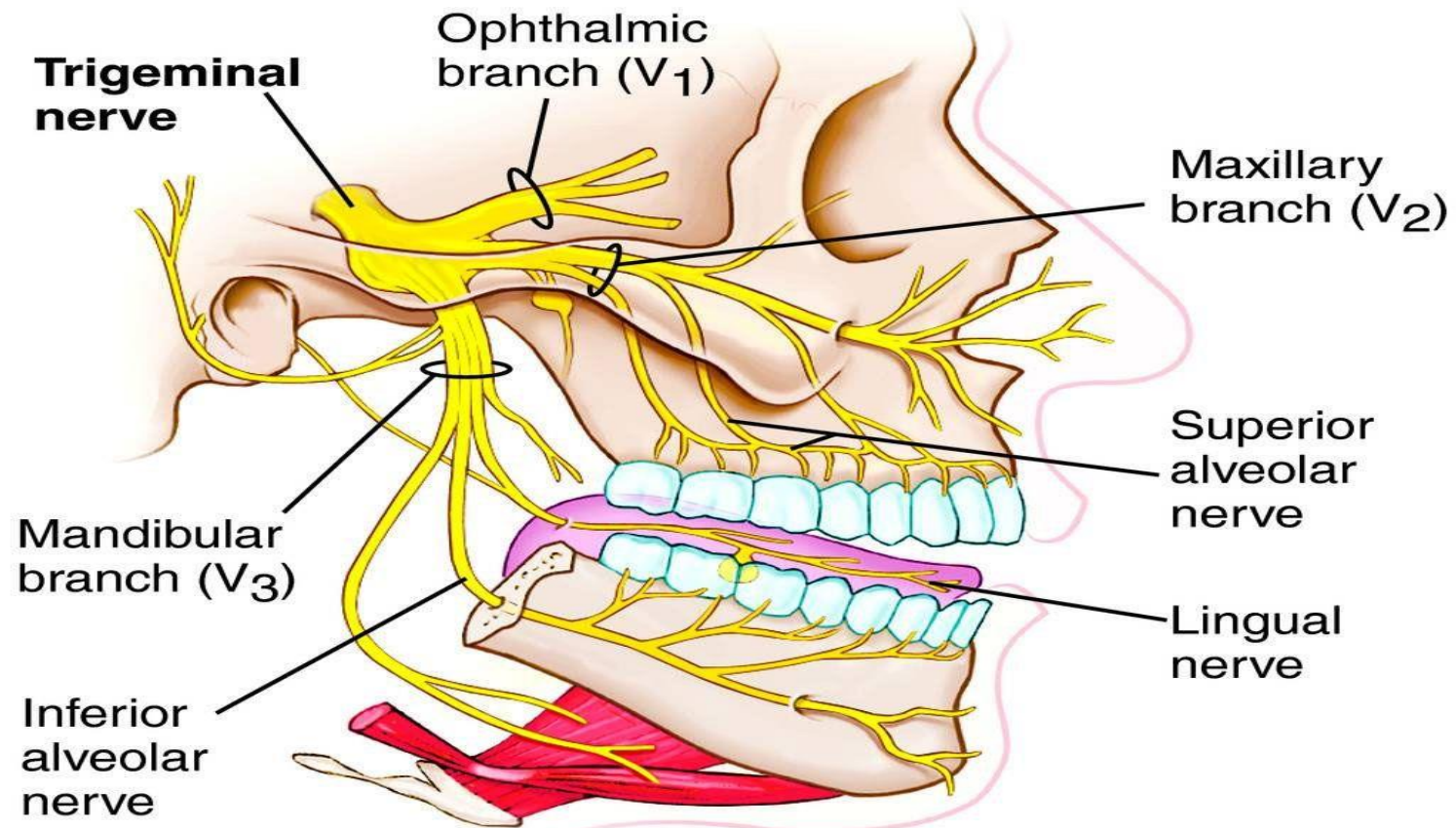
2- Roof : hard palate in front & soft palate behind.

3- Floor : anterior 2/3 of tongue & sublingual region.

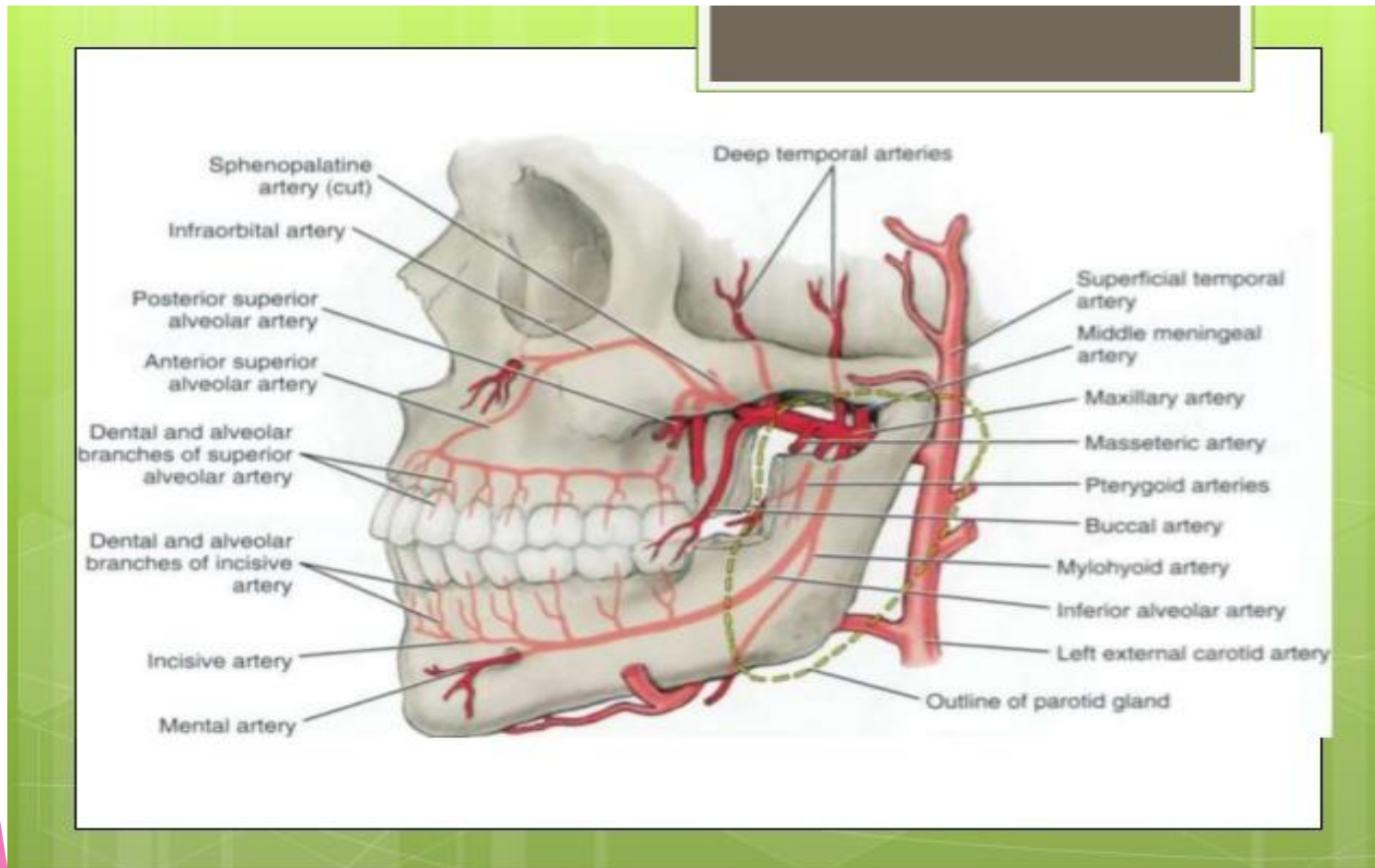
4-Posteriorly : mouth communicates with oropharynx by oropharyngeal isthmus.



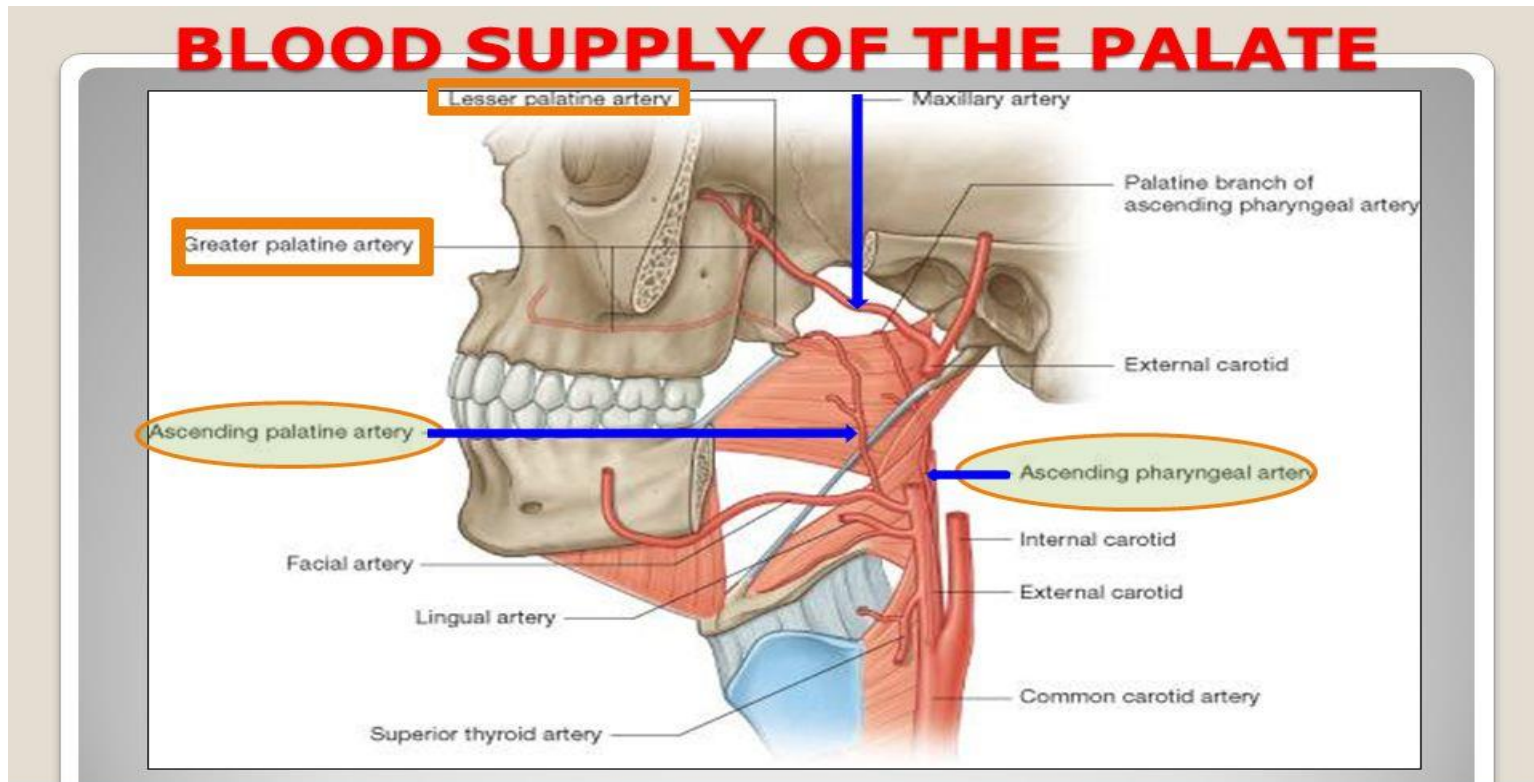
Oral cavity



Oral cavity

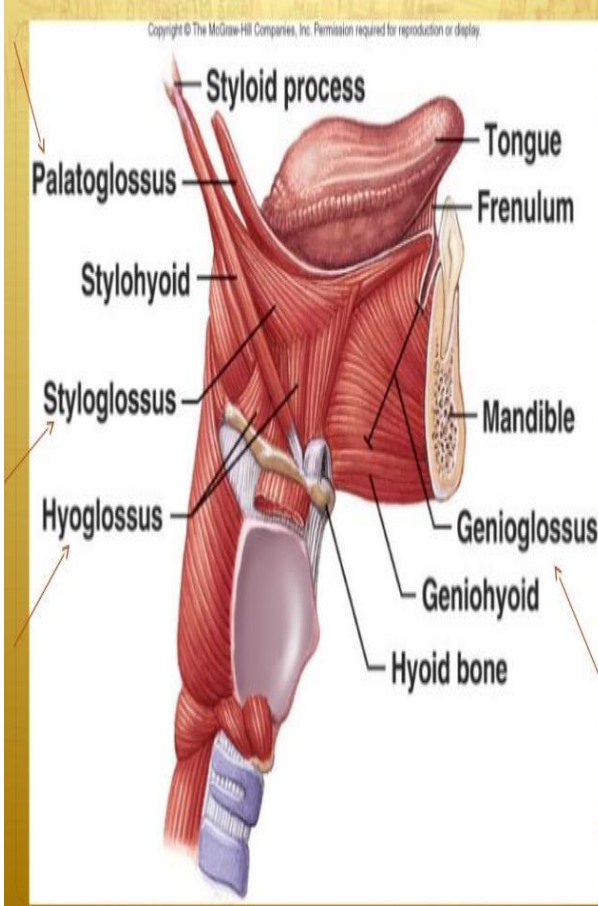


Oral cavity



- **Greater & lesser palatine** *branches* of the **maxillary artery**.
- **Ascending palatine** **branch** of the **facial artery**.
- **Ascending pharyngeal** branch of the **external carotid artery**.

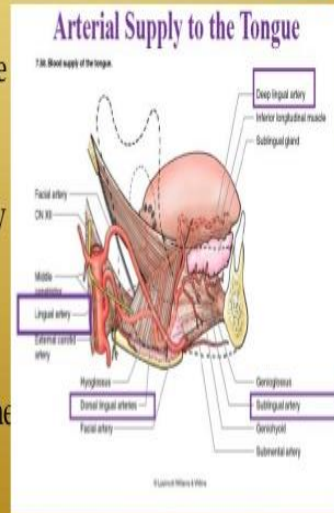
tongue



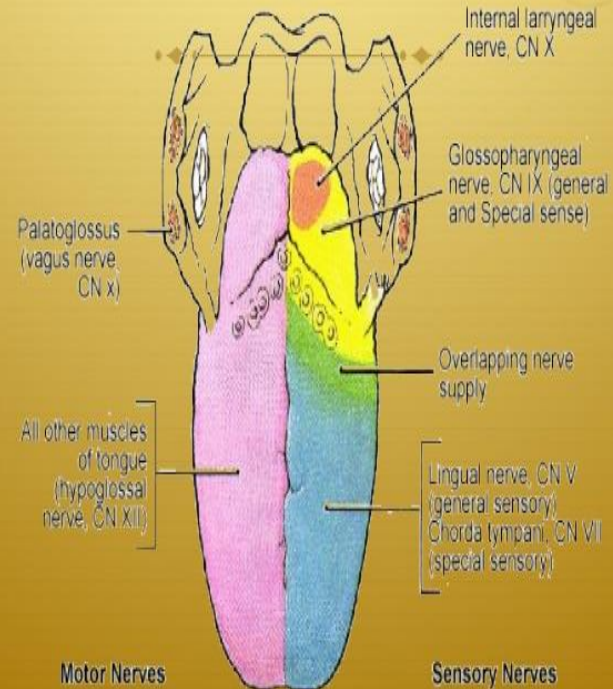
Vascular supply of the tongue

Lingual artery

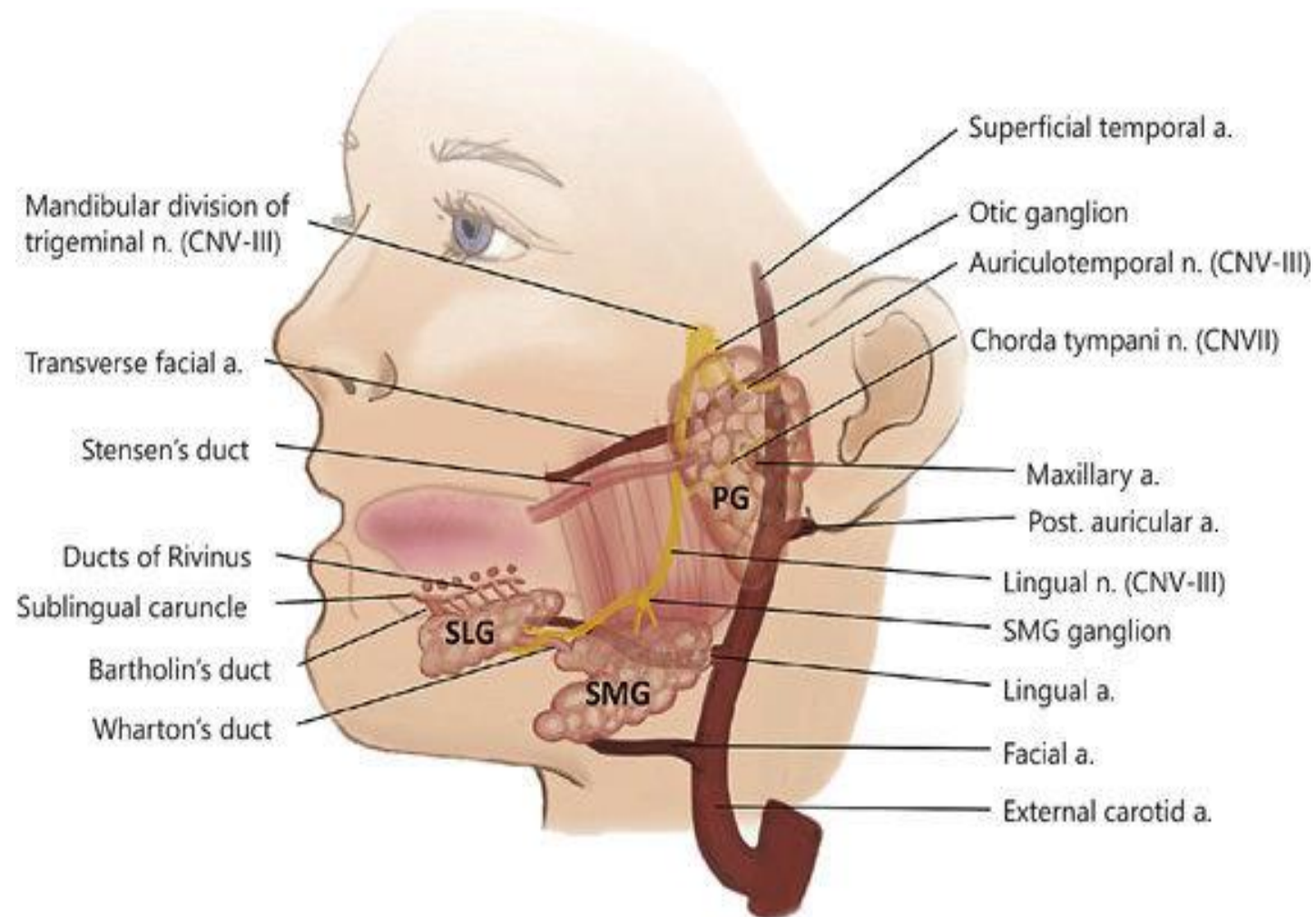
- A branch of external carotid artery (after passing deep to the hyoglossus muscles)
- Divides into :
 - Dorsal lingual arteries: supply posterior part
 - Deep lingual artery: supplies the anterior part
 - Sublingual artery: supplies the sublingual gland and floor of the mouth



Innervation of the tongue



Salivary gland



saliva



COMPOSITION OF SALIVA

Major components of saliva are :

- 1) **Mucus** → serves as a lubricant
- 2) **Amylase** → initiates the digestion of starch
- 3) **Lingual lipase** → begins digestion of fat
- 4) **Electrolyte solution** (Na^+ , Cl^- , K^+ , HCO_3^-) →
moistens food
- 5) **Proteins and enzymes** :
statherins, Proline-rich proteins, histatins, lysozymes, salivary peroxidase
 - Antimicrobial action
 - Lubrication
 - Buffer capacity and remineralization



BEST
wishes

