



Mandible

Dr. Heba Kalbouneh

DDS, MSc, DMD/PhD

Professor of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology

Coronoid process



Condylar process



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The **ramus** of mandible is quadrangular in shape and has medial and lateral surfaces

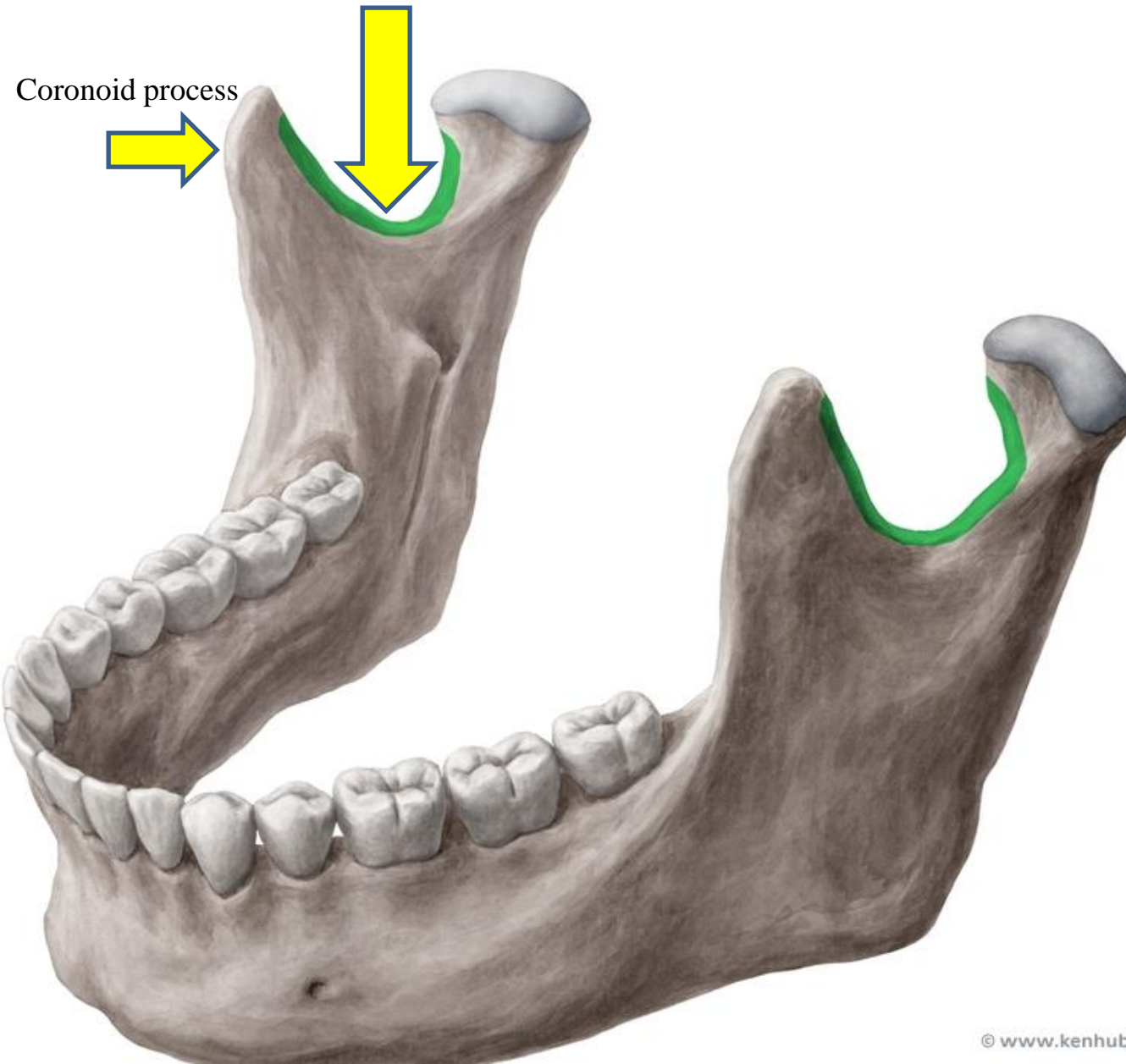


Most of the lateral surface provides attachment for the masseter muscle



The posterior and inferior borders of the ramus intersect to form the **angle of mandible**

The superior border is notched to form the **mandibular notch**

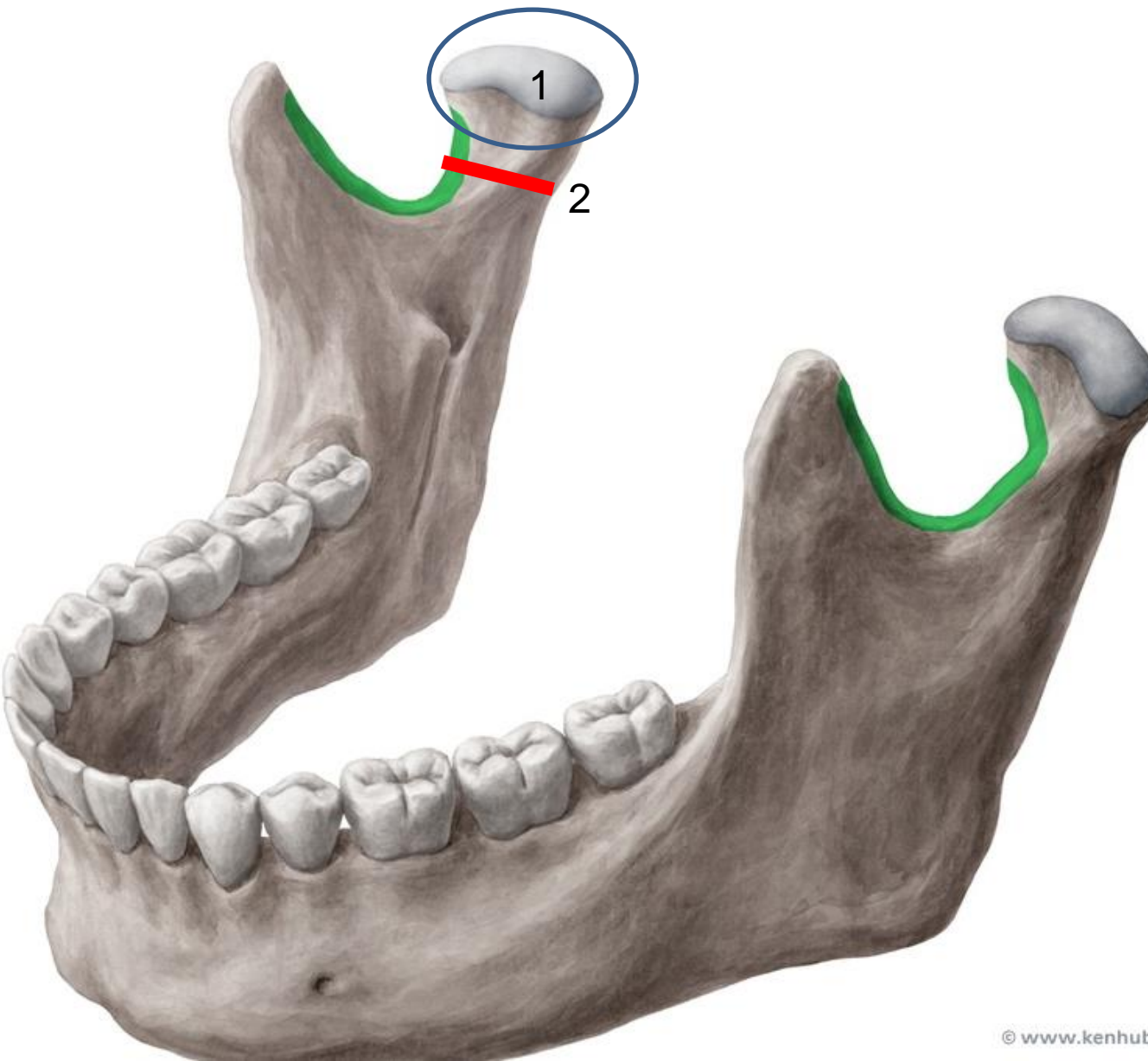


The **coronoid process** extends superiorly from the junction of the anterior and superior borders of the ramus.



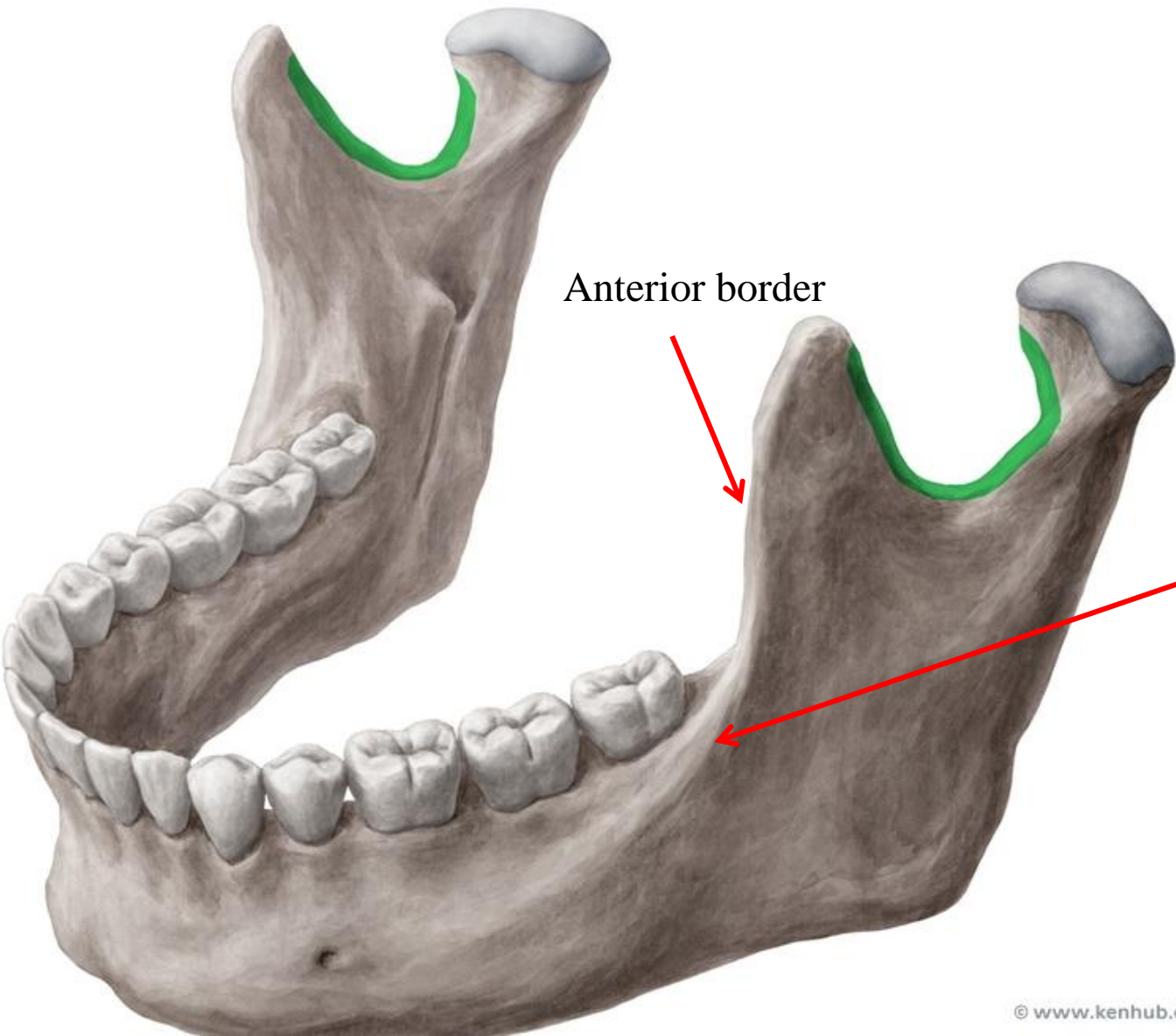
Provides attachment for temporalis muscle

The condylar process is made of:



1-**Head** of mandible,
participates in forming
the
Temporomandibular joint

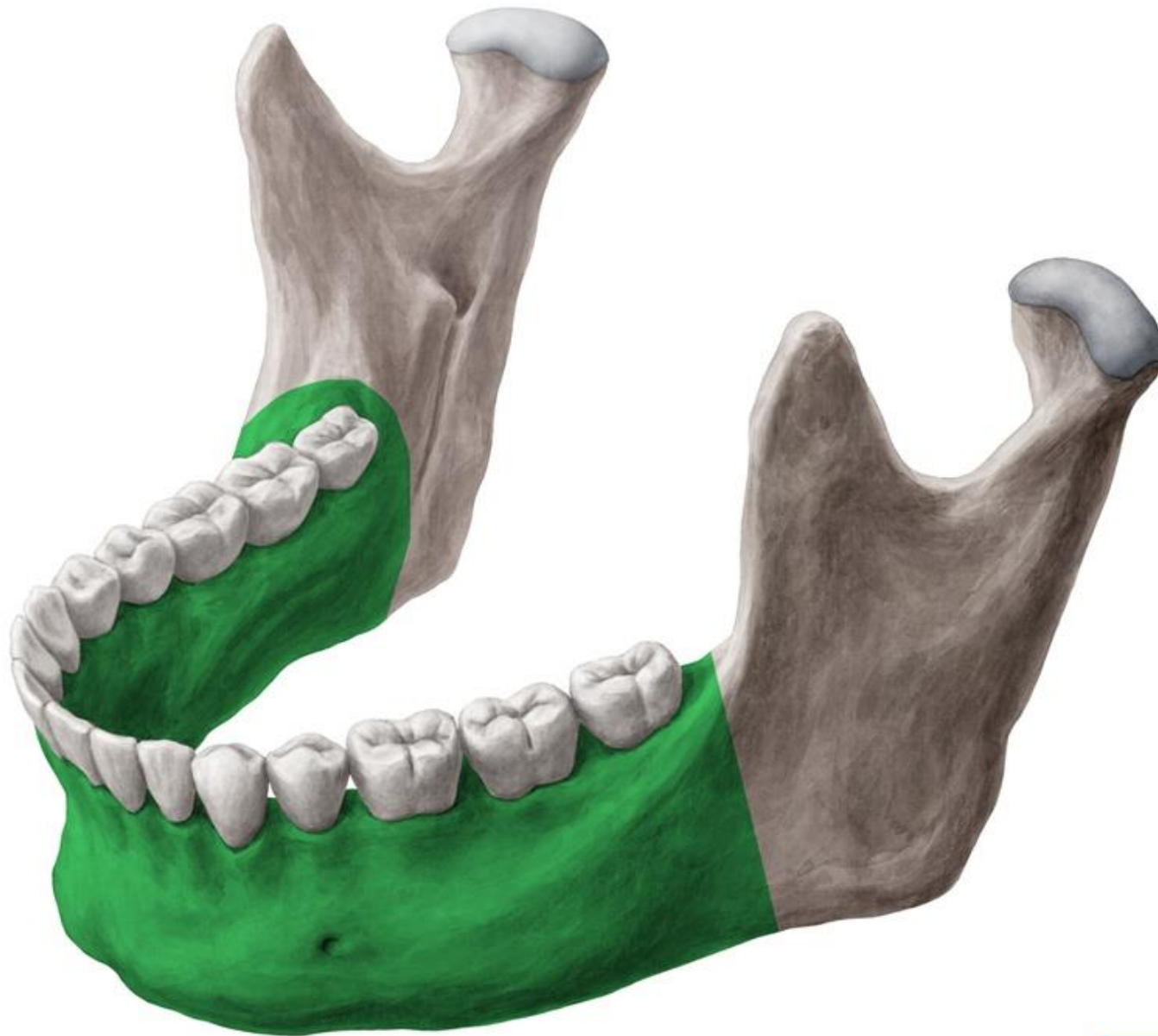
and
2-**Neck** of mandible,
which bears a shallow
depression (the pterygoid
fovea) on its anterior
surface



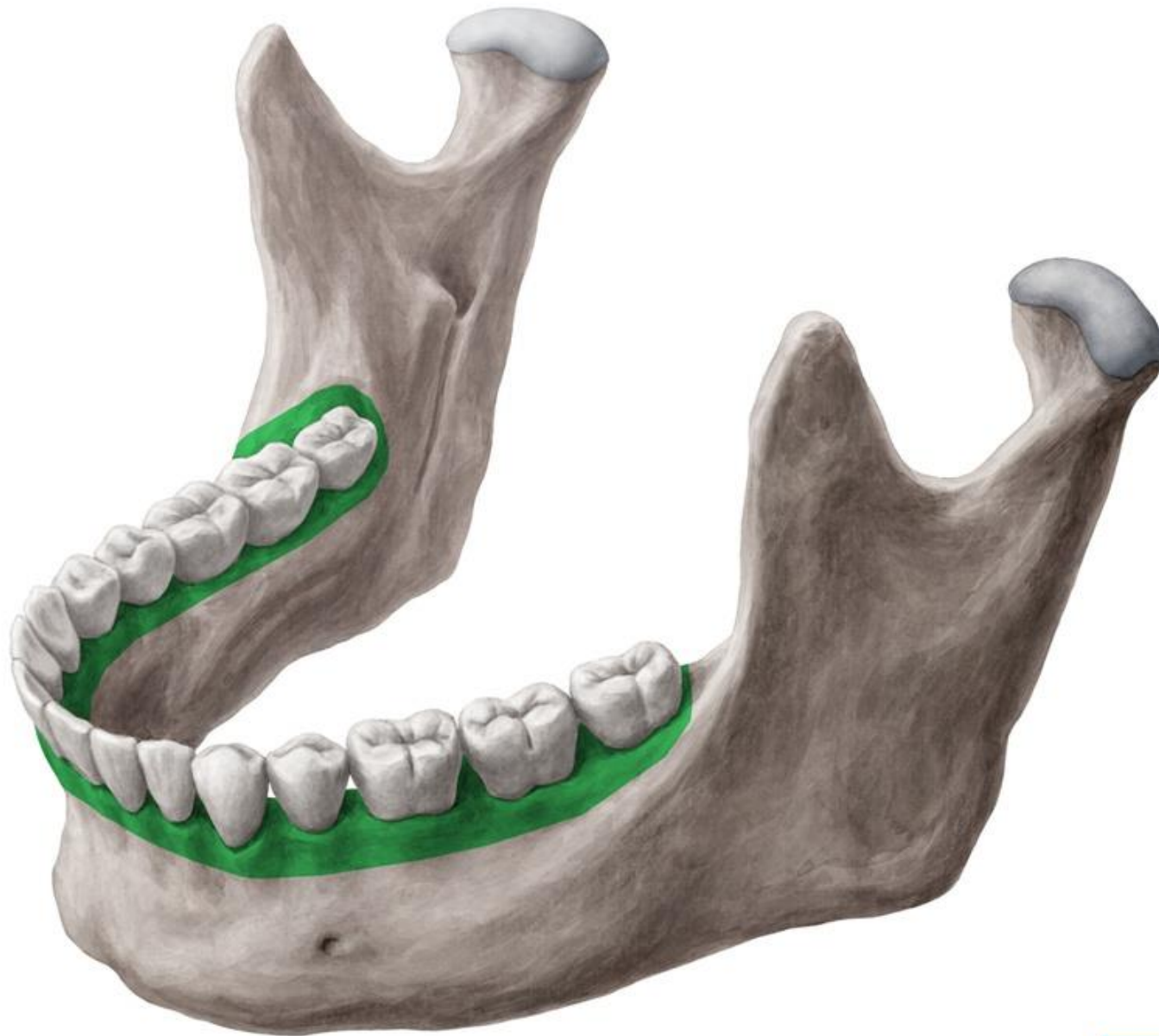
Anterior border

The anterior border of ramus is sharp and is continuous below with the **oblique line** on the body of the mandible

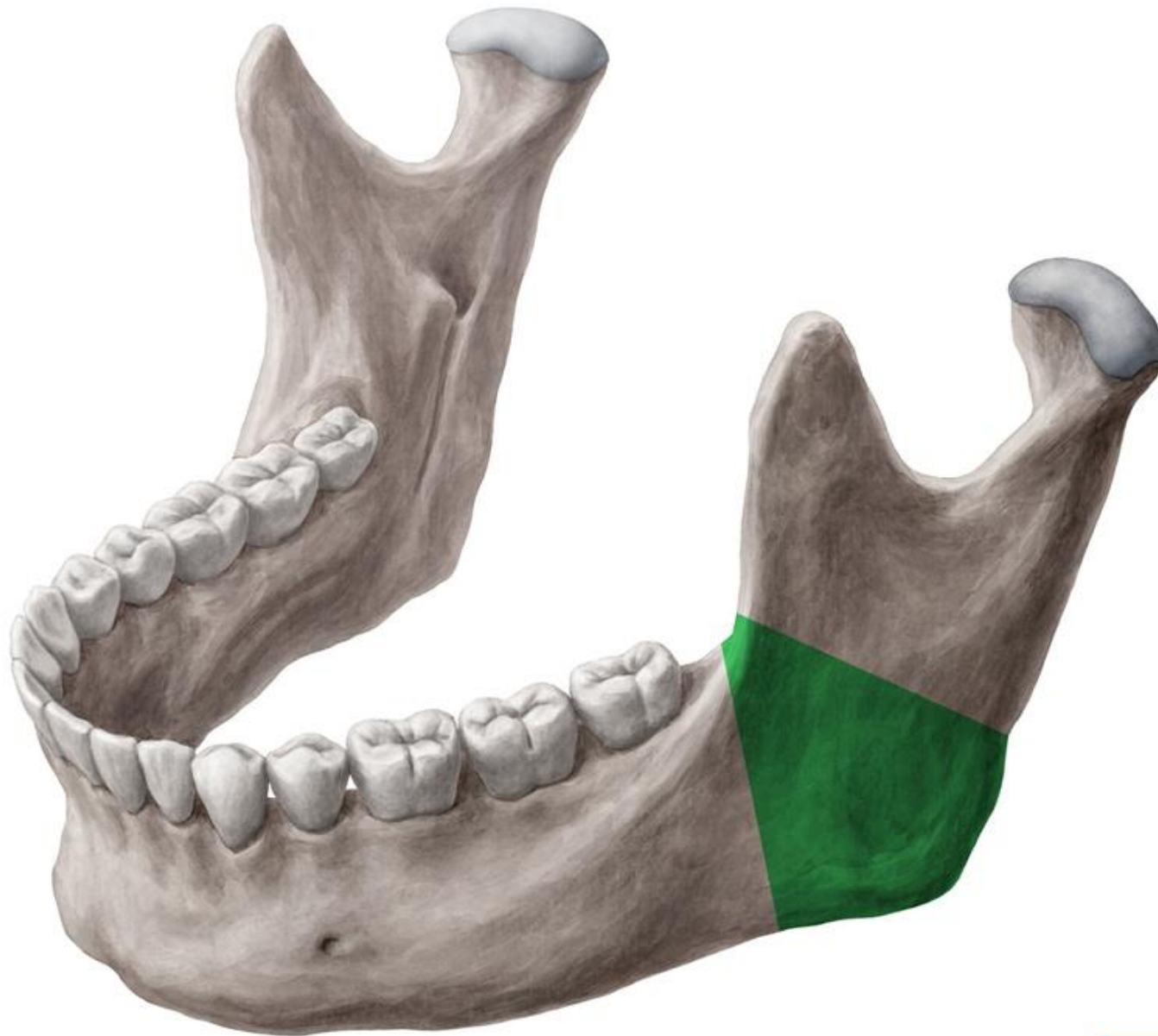
Body of mandible



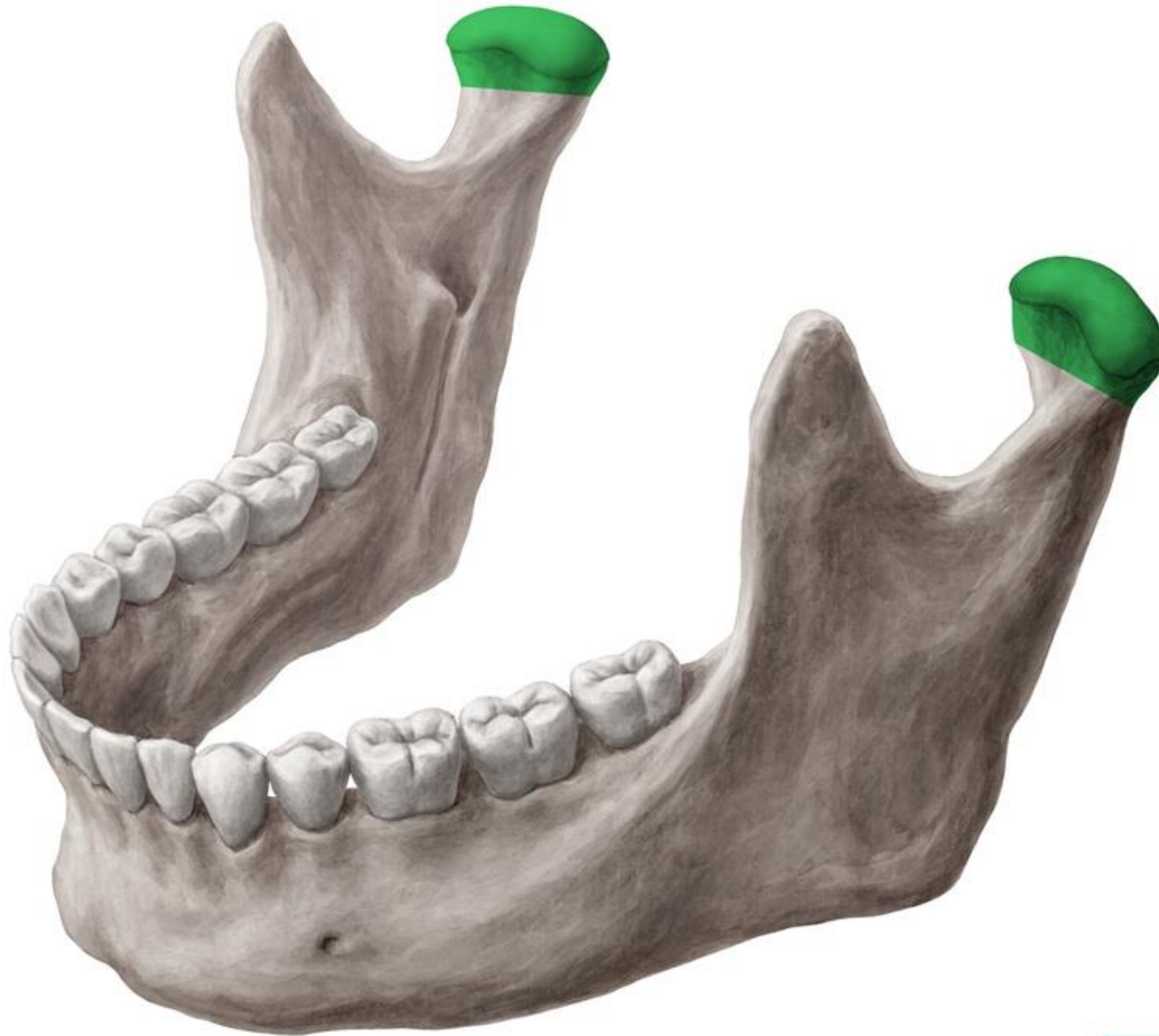
Alveolar process of mandible



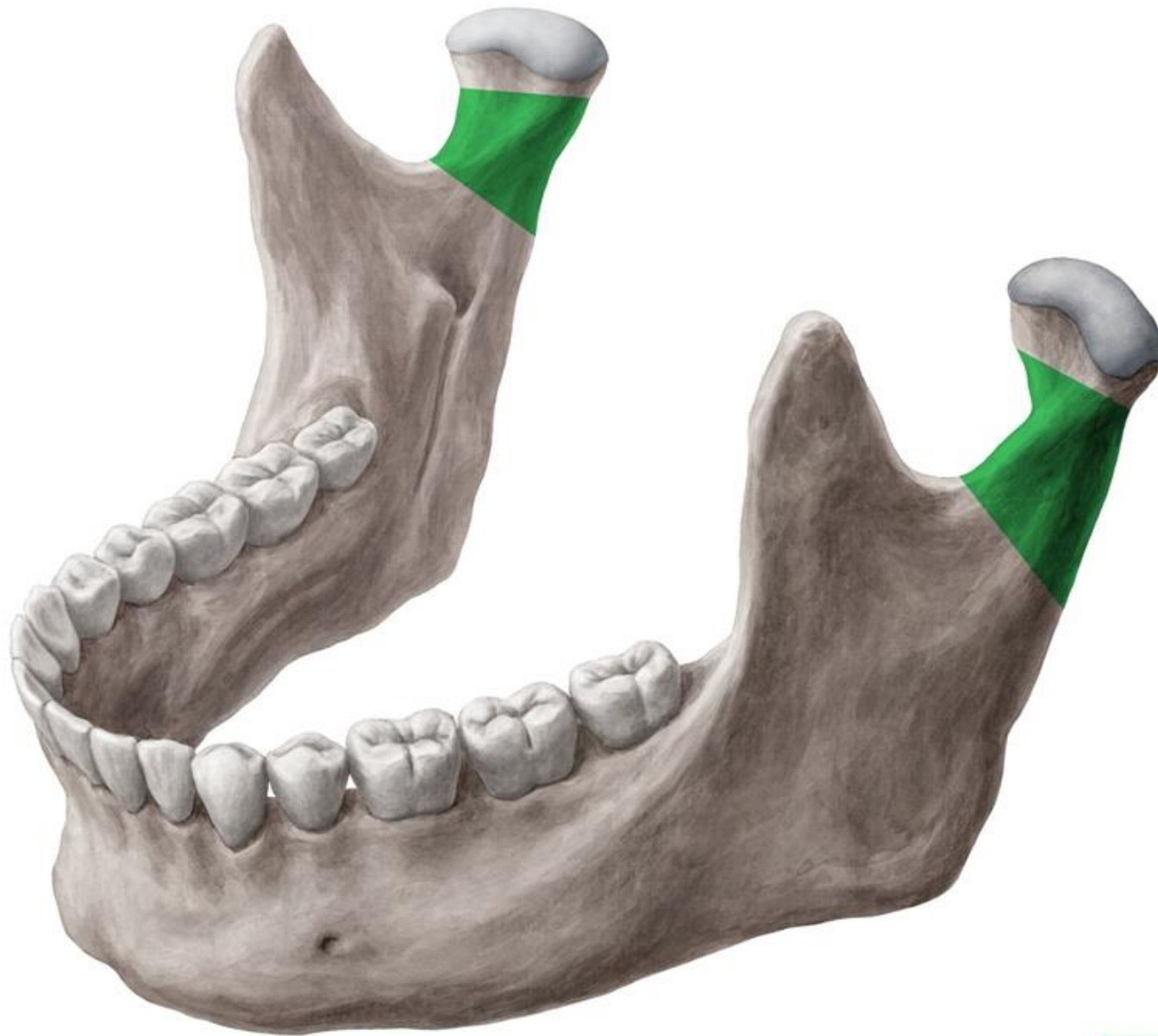
Angle of mandible



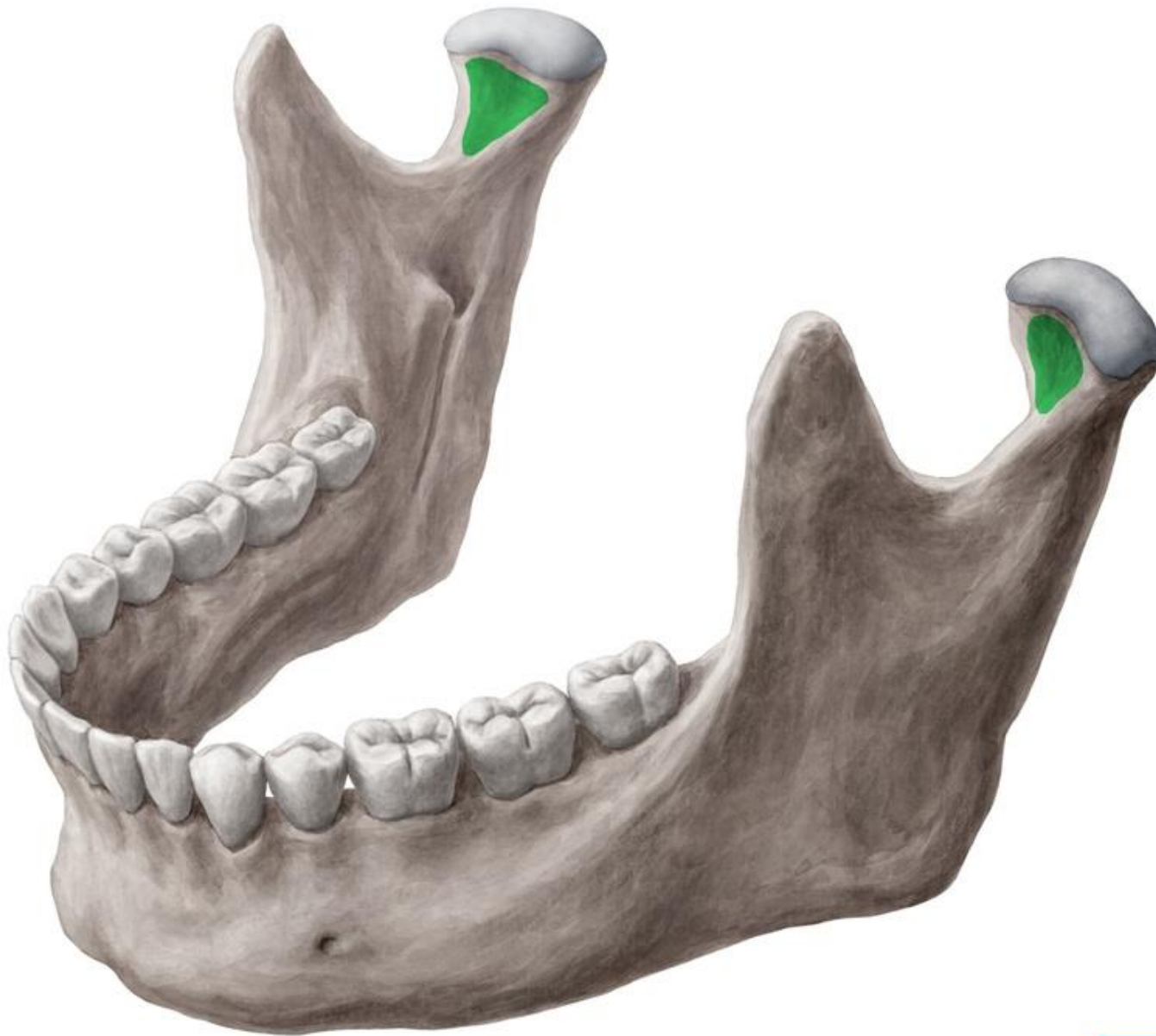
Condylar process



Neck



Pterygoid fovea



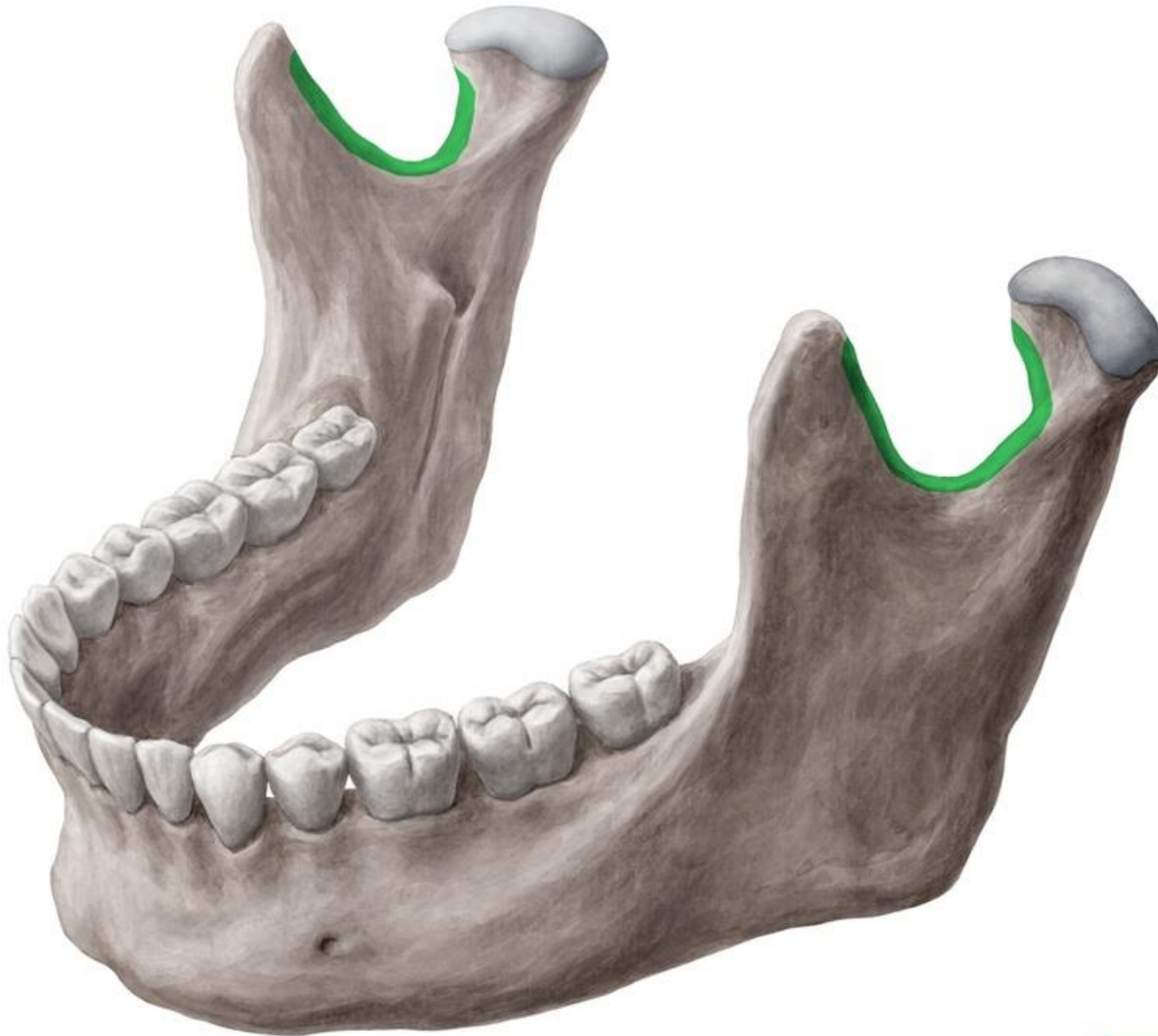
Coronoid process



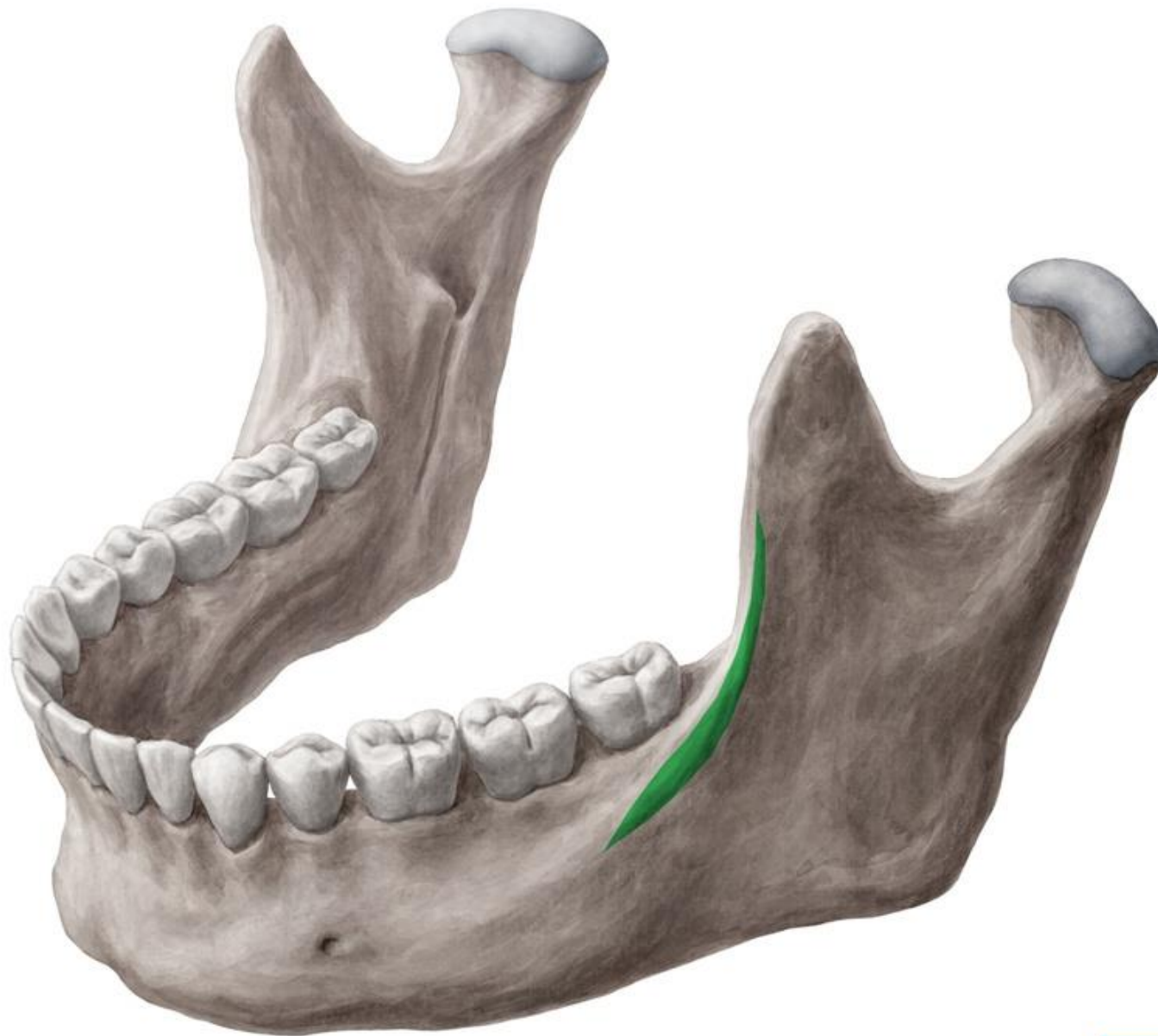
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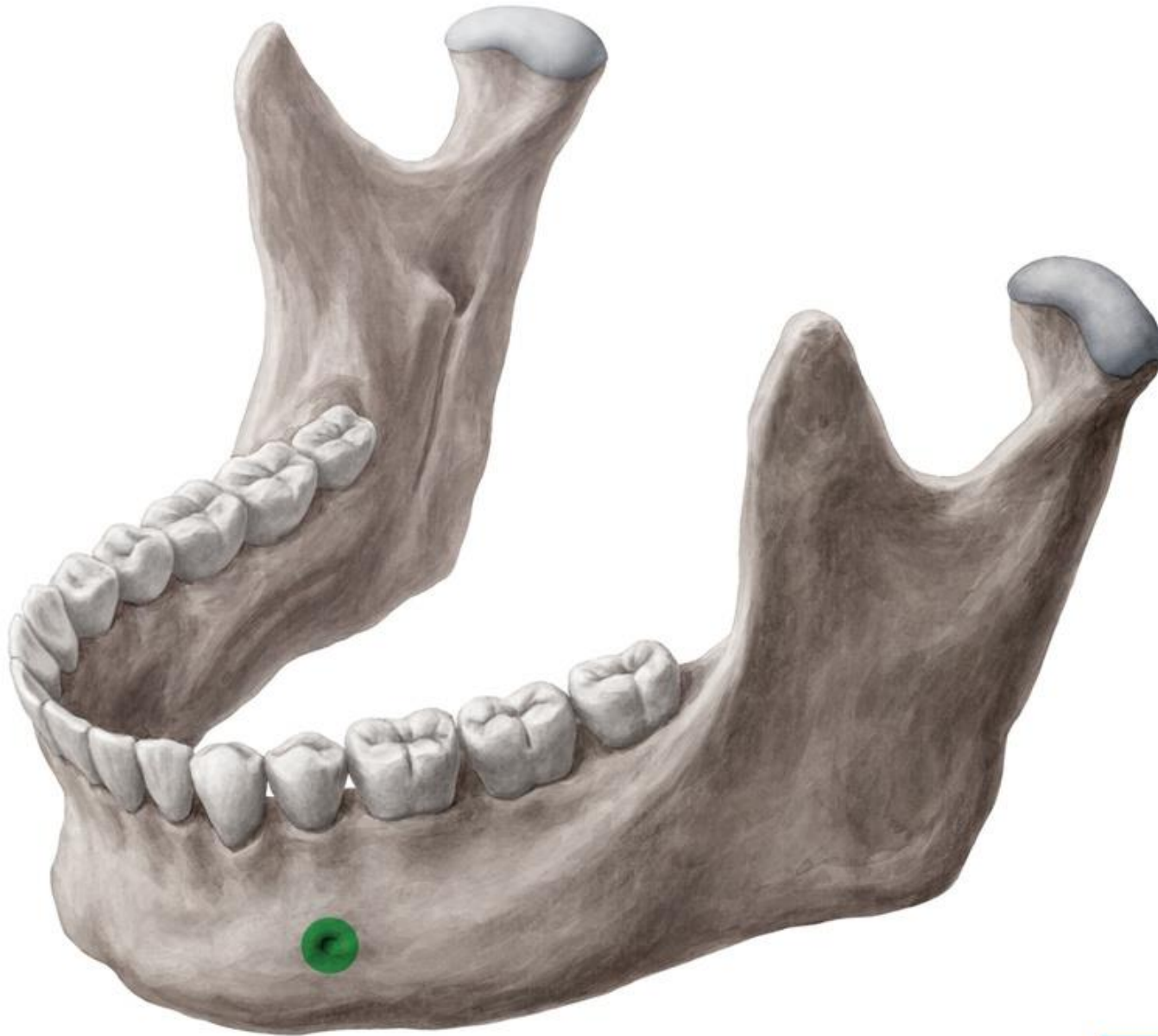
Mandibular notch



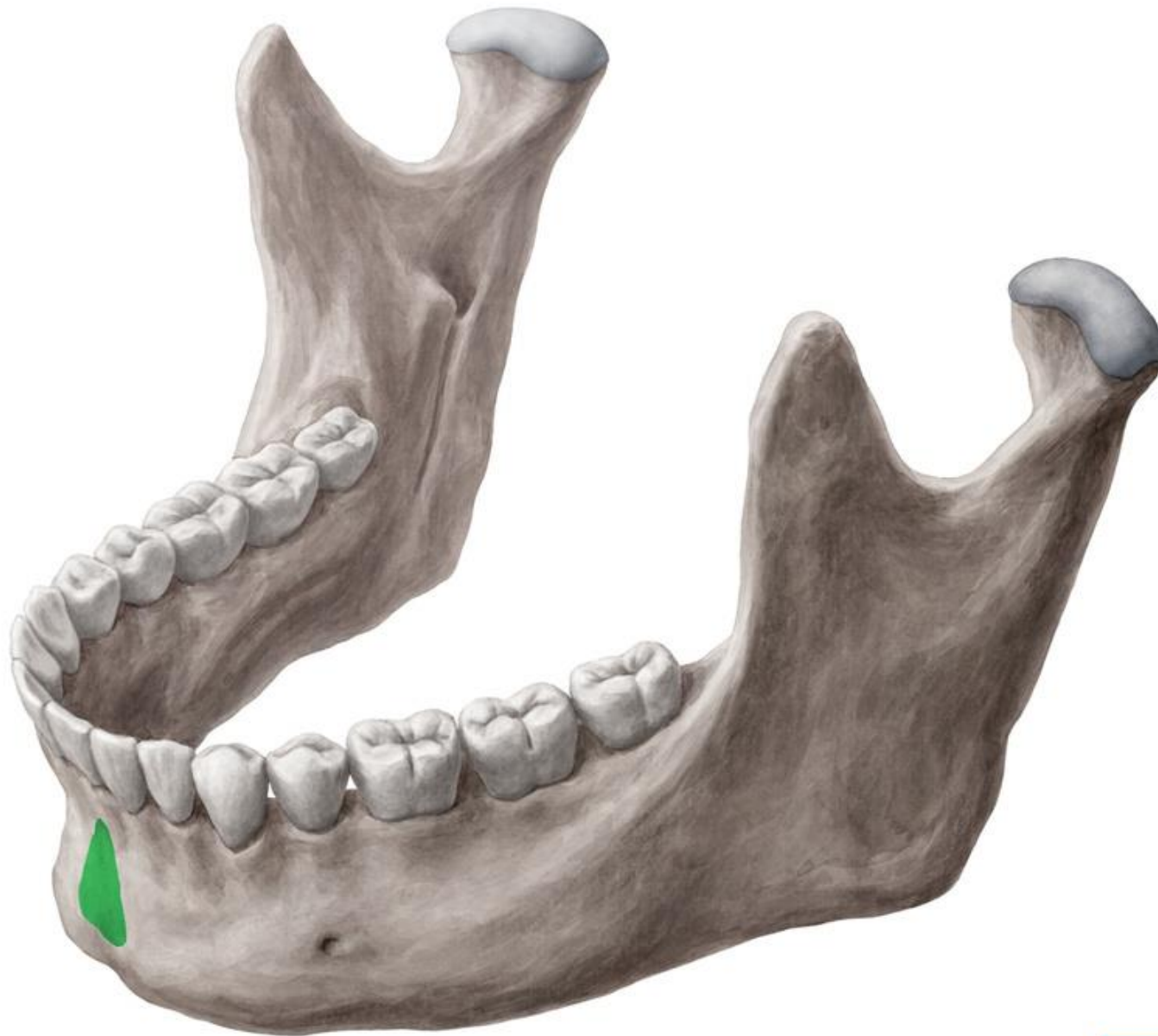
Oblique line



Mental foramen

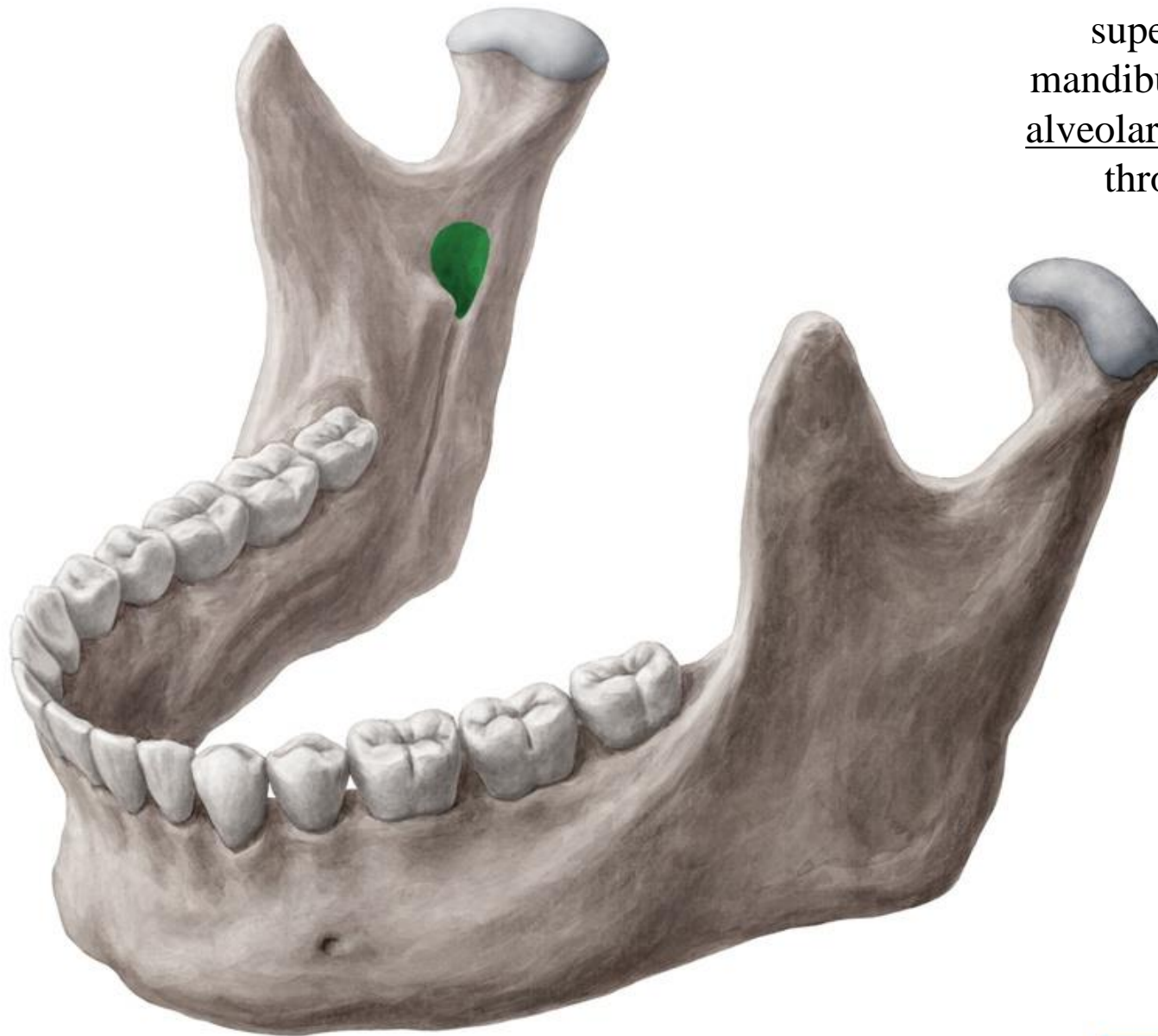


Mental protuberance



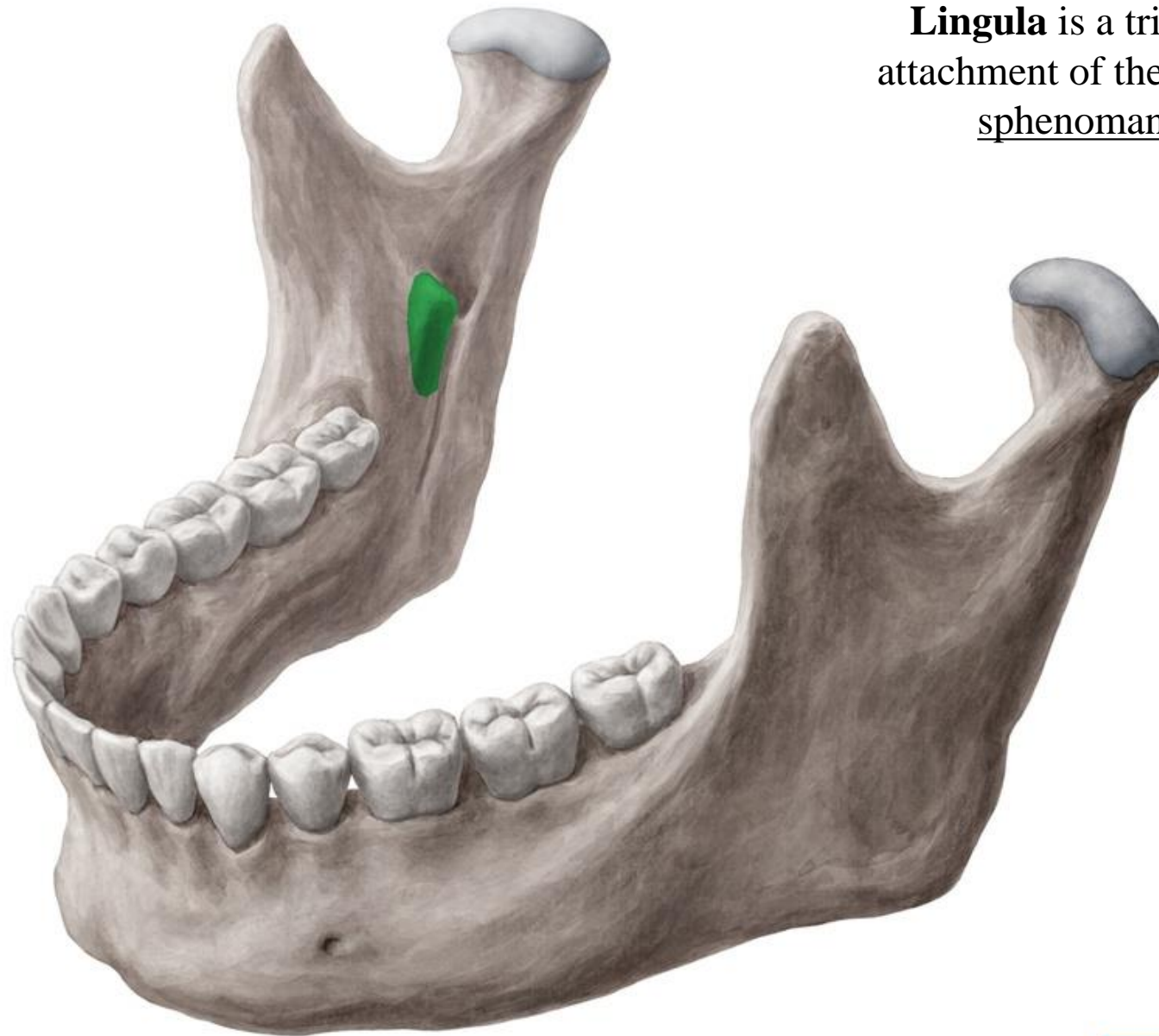
Mentum
Genio
Chin

Mandibular foramen



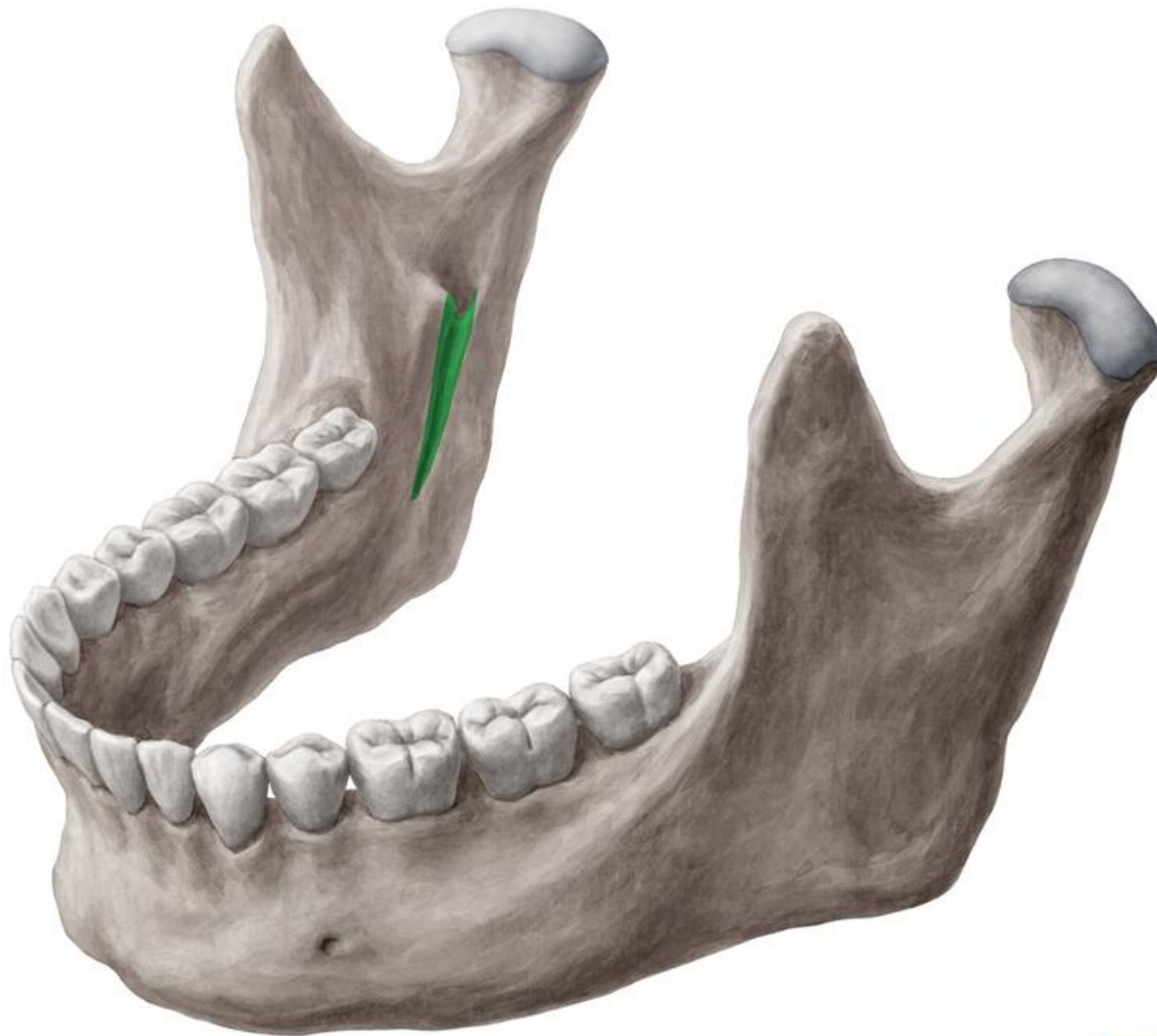
Mandibular foramen is the superior opening of the mandibular canal. The inferior alveolar nerve and vessels pass through this foramen.

Lingula

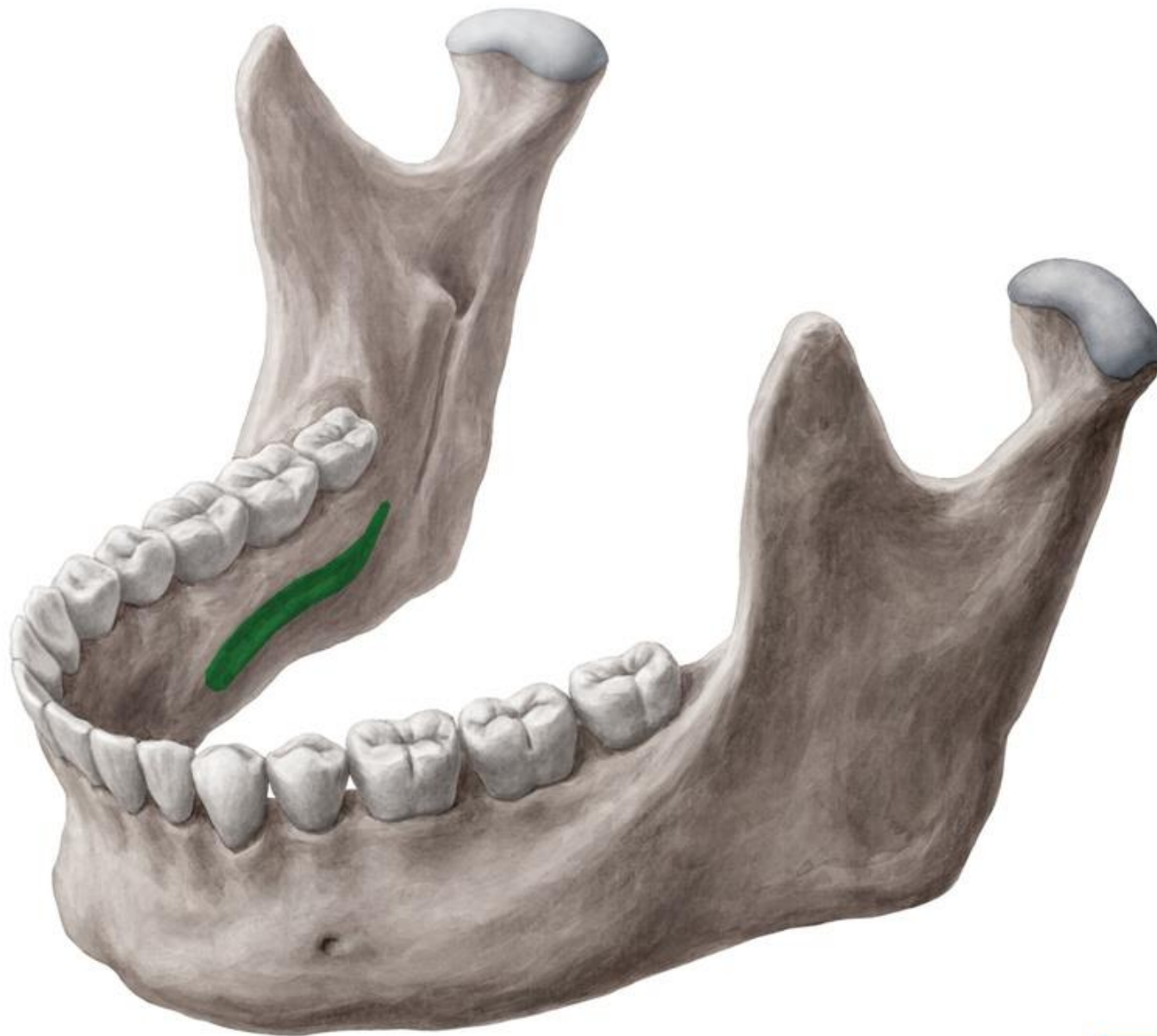


Lingula is a triangular elevation for attachment of the mandibular end of the sphenomandibular ligament

Mylohyoid groove



Mylohyoid line



Temporomandibular joint

-Between the temporal bone of the skull above and the mandible below

❖ Articulation occurs between the articular tubercle and the mandibular fossa of the temporal bone above and the head (condyloid process) of the mandible below

❖ The articular surfaces are separated by an articular disc

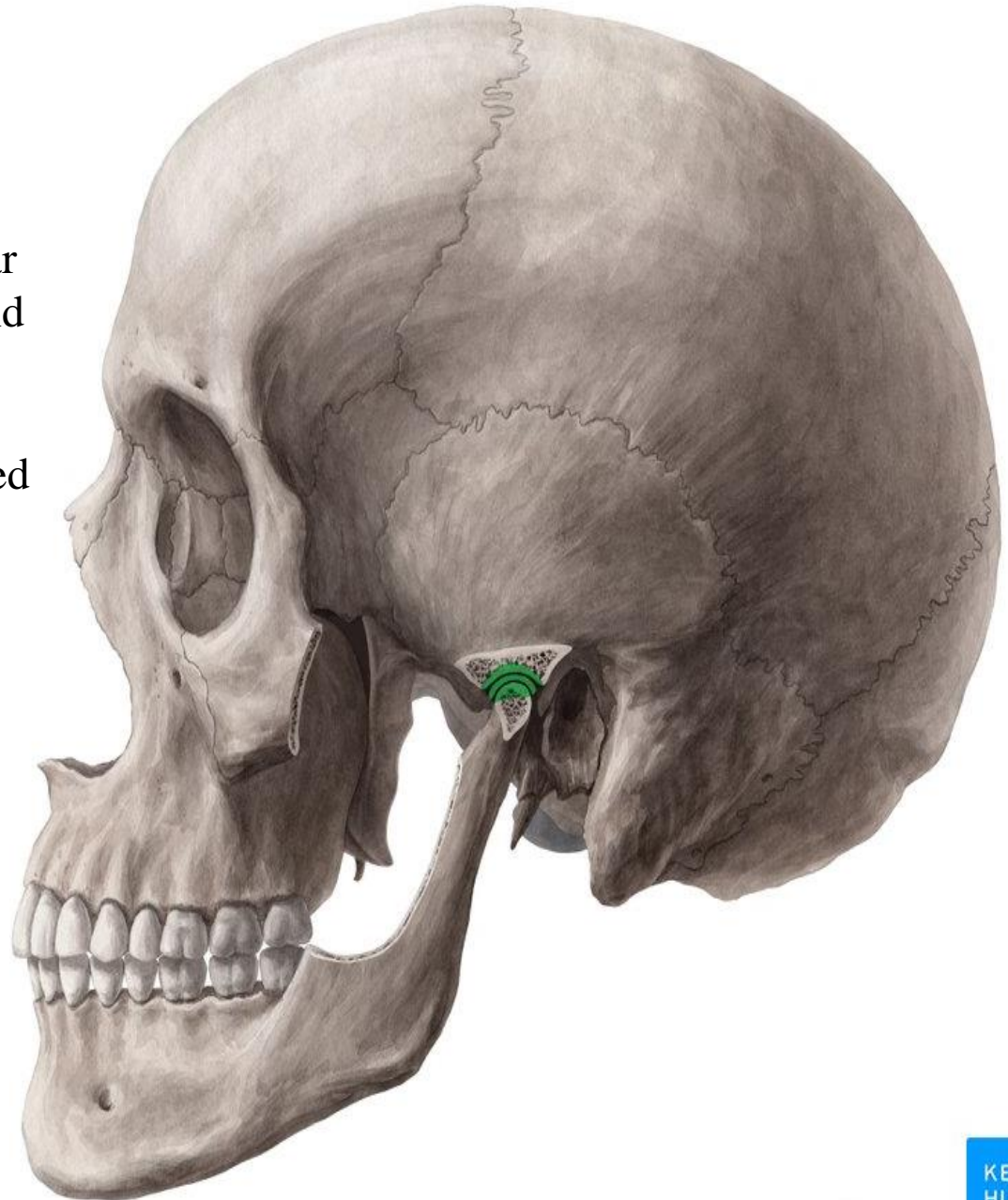
❖ The articular disc is a fibrocartilage.

Type of Joint

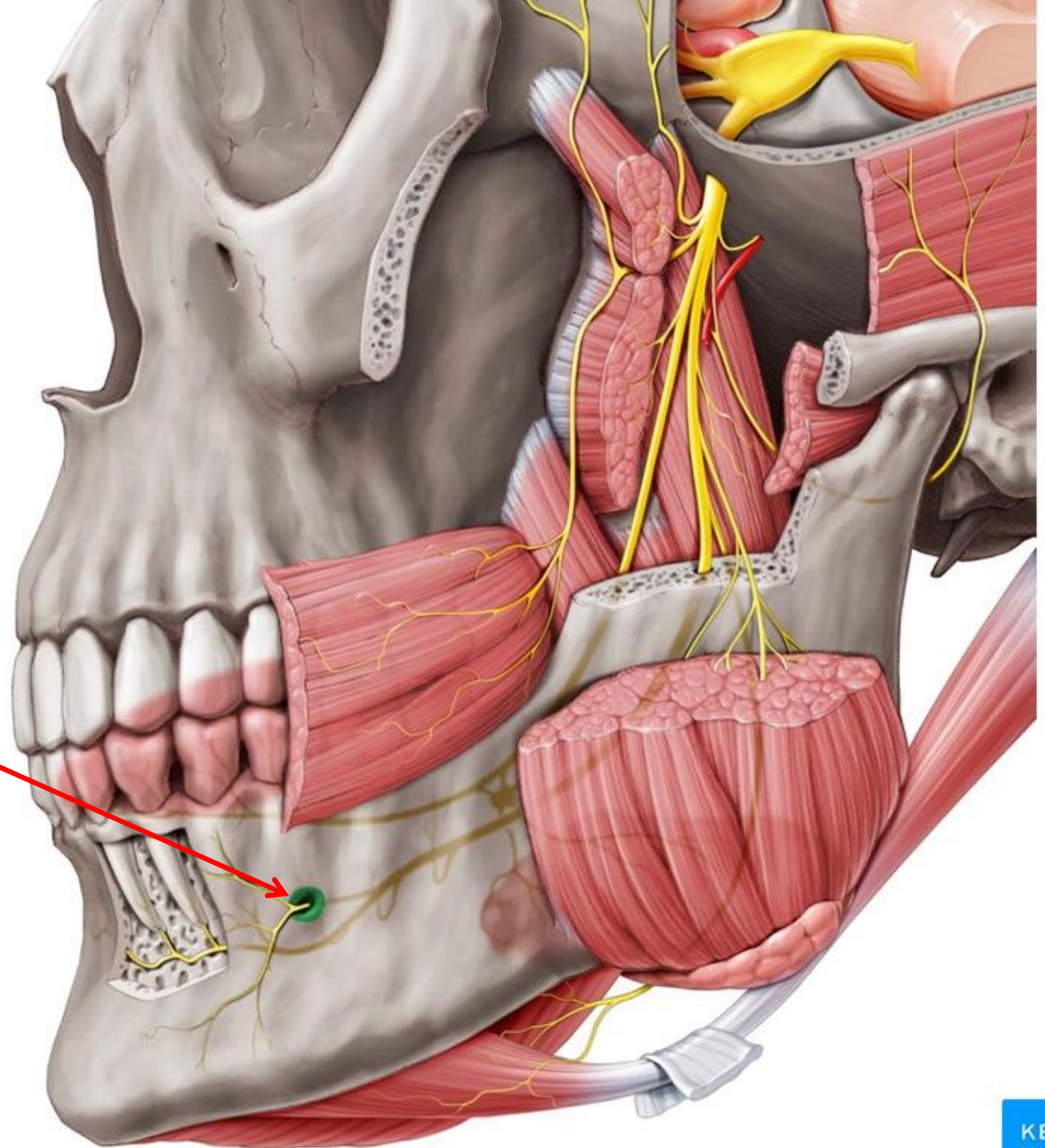
The temporomandibular joint is synovial

Movements

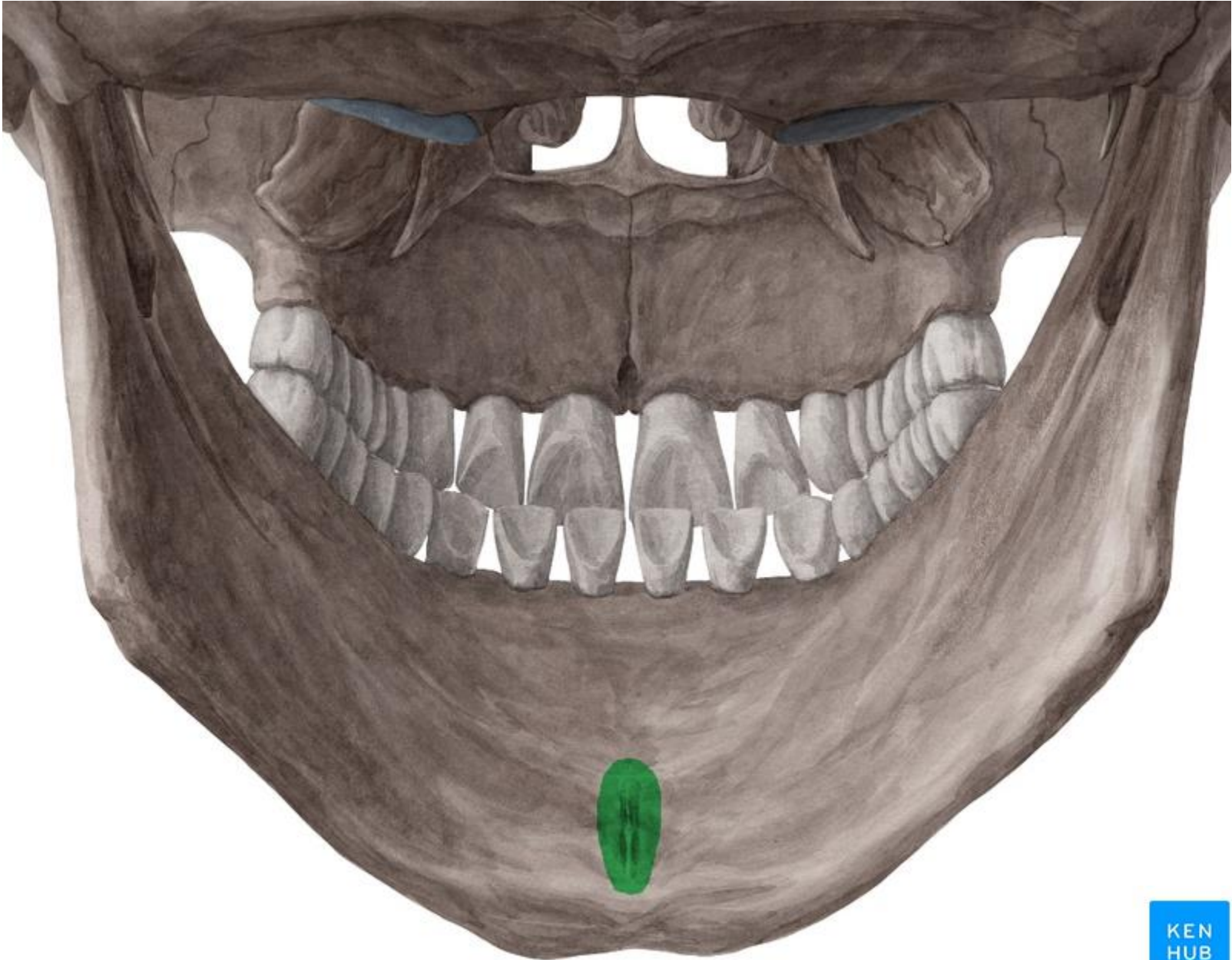
The mandible can be depressed or elevated, protruded or retracted. Rotation can also occur, as in chewing



Mental foramen
transmits mental
nerve and vessels



Mental spines



Digastric fossa

