

The practical Lab of the First week Mon 29/03

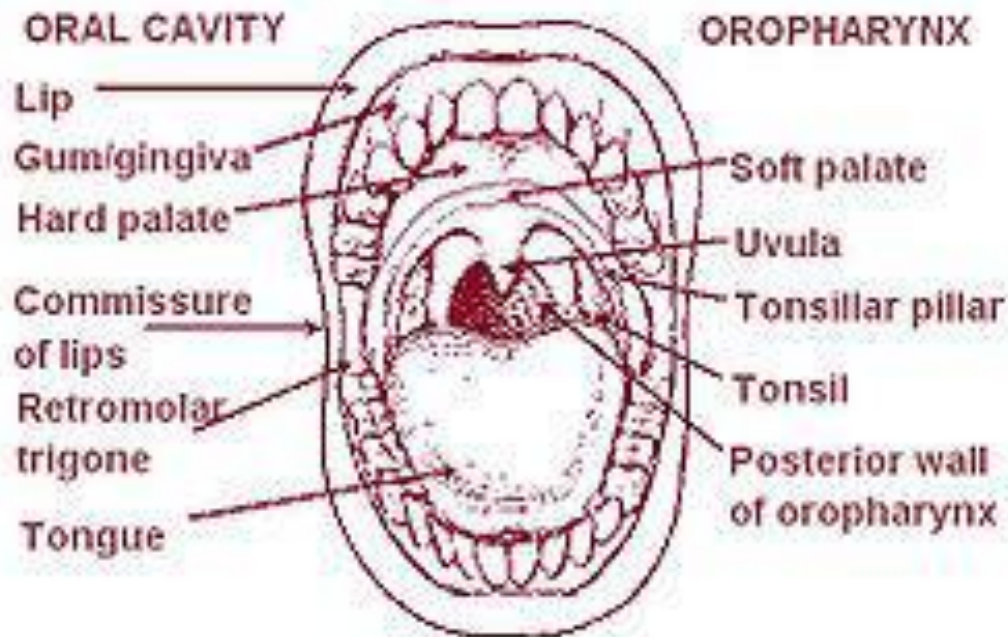
- 1- Oral Cavity
- 2- Teeth
- 3- Mandible (Muscle of mastication)
- 4- Tongue
- 5- Muscles of the tongue
- 6- Hard and Soft Palate
- 7- Salivary glands
- 8- Pharynx

Time Sheet

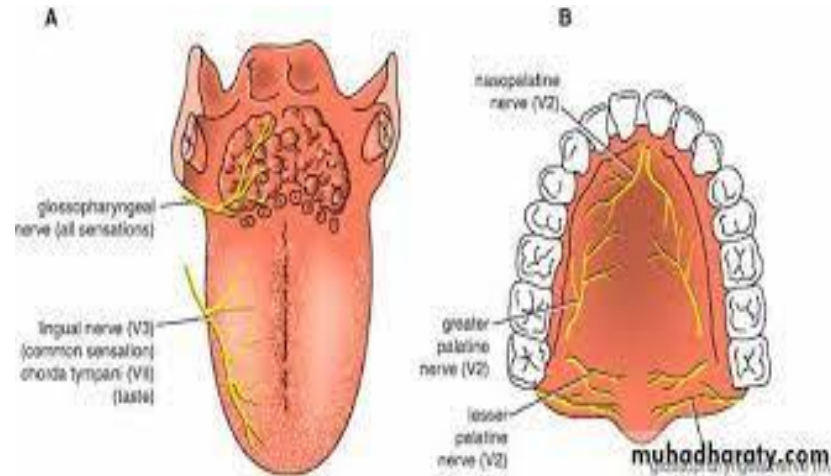
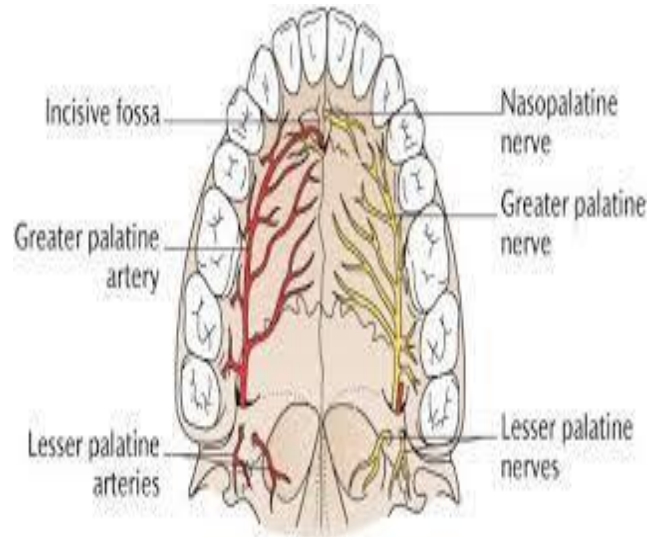
LAB	Date	Day	Subject
LAB 1	29/3-30/3	Sunday Monday	Oral Cavity Teeth Mandible (Muscle of mastication) Tongue Muscles of the tongue
LAB 2	31/3-1/4	Tuesday Wednesday	Hard and Soft Palate Salivary glands Pharynx Palatine tonsils

Subject One: Oral Cavity

The student should study parts of the oral cavity



The student should study Sensory Innervation of the Mouth, and blood supply of the mouth



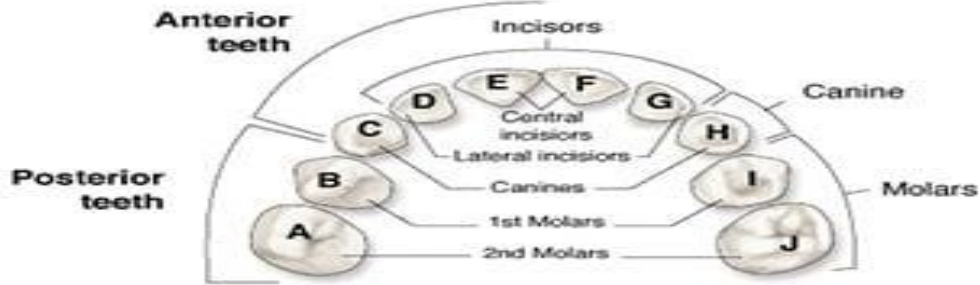
Subject Two: Teeth

Deciduous Teeth

- There are 20 deciduous teeth: four incisors, two canines, and four molars in each jaw
- They begin to erupt about 6 months after birth and have all erupted by the end of 2 years.
- The teeth of the lower jaw usually appear before those of the upper jaw

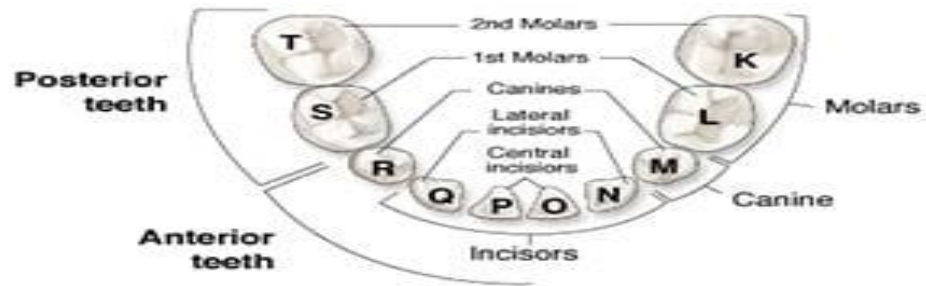
PRIMARY TEETH

MAXILLARY



RIGHT

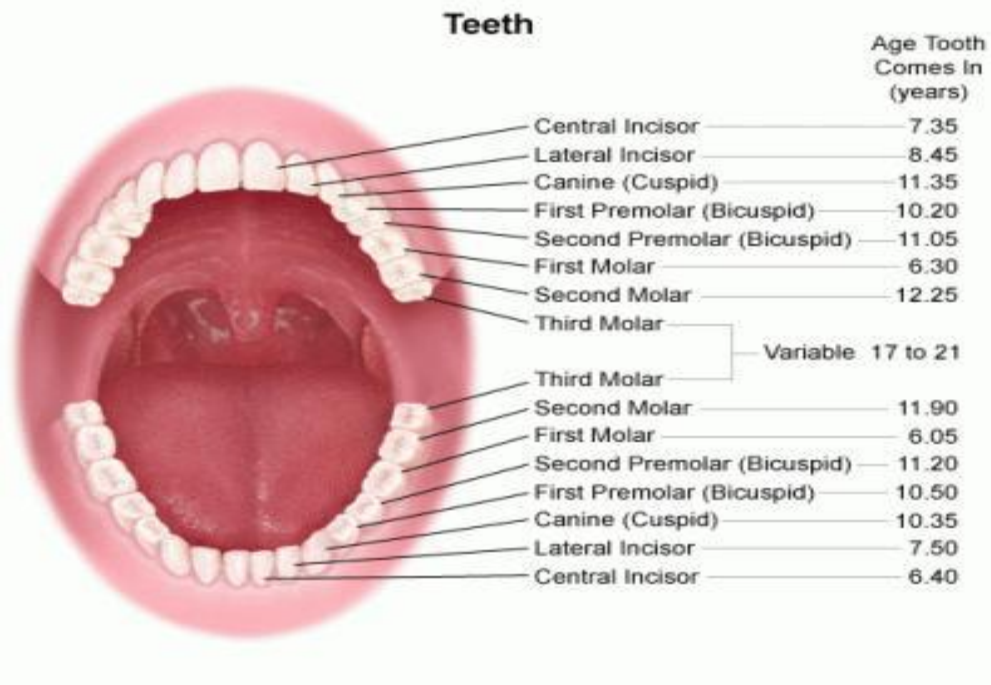
LEFT



MANDIBULAR

Permanent Teeth

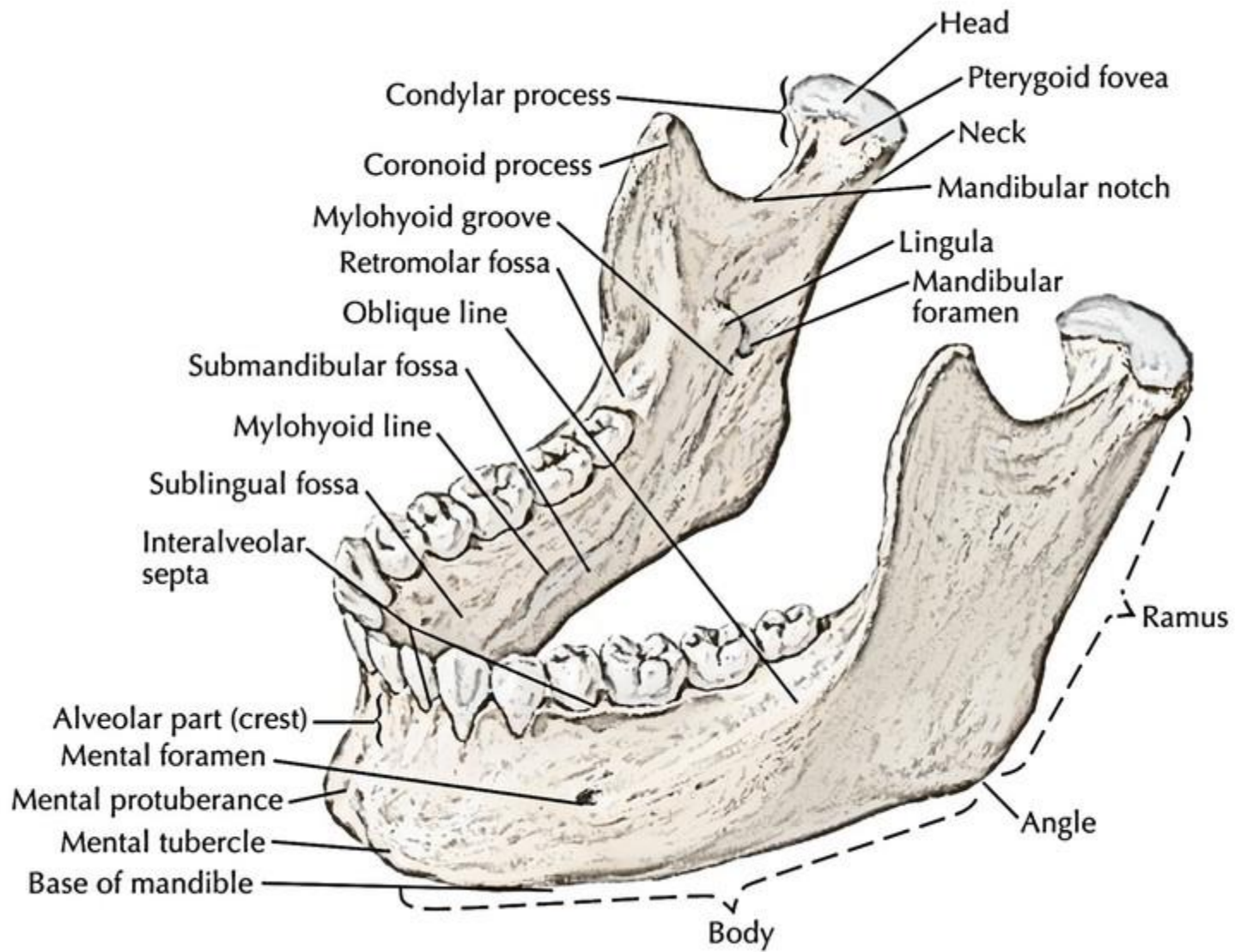
- There are 32 permanent teeth: four incisors, two canines, four premolars, and six molars in each jaw
- They begin to erupt at 6 years of age
- The last tooth to erupt is the third molar, which may happen between the ages of 17 and 30
- The teeth of the lower jaw appear before those of the upper jaw.

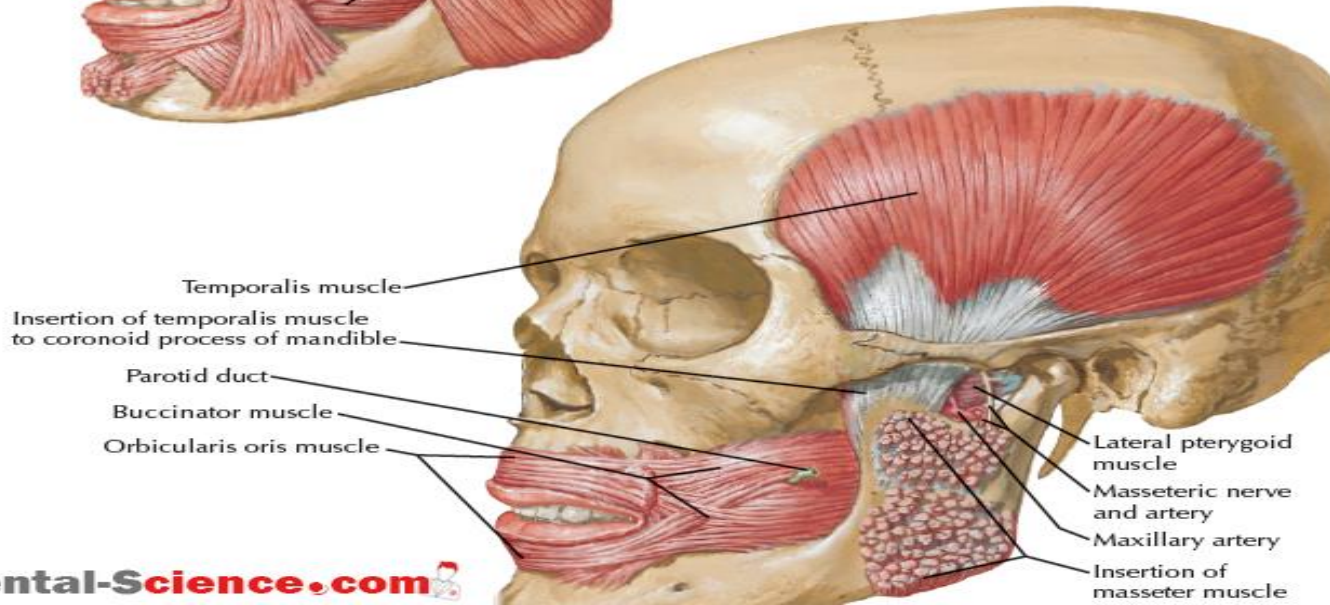
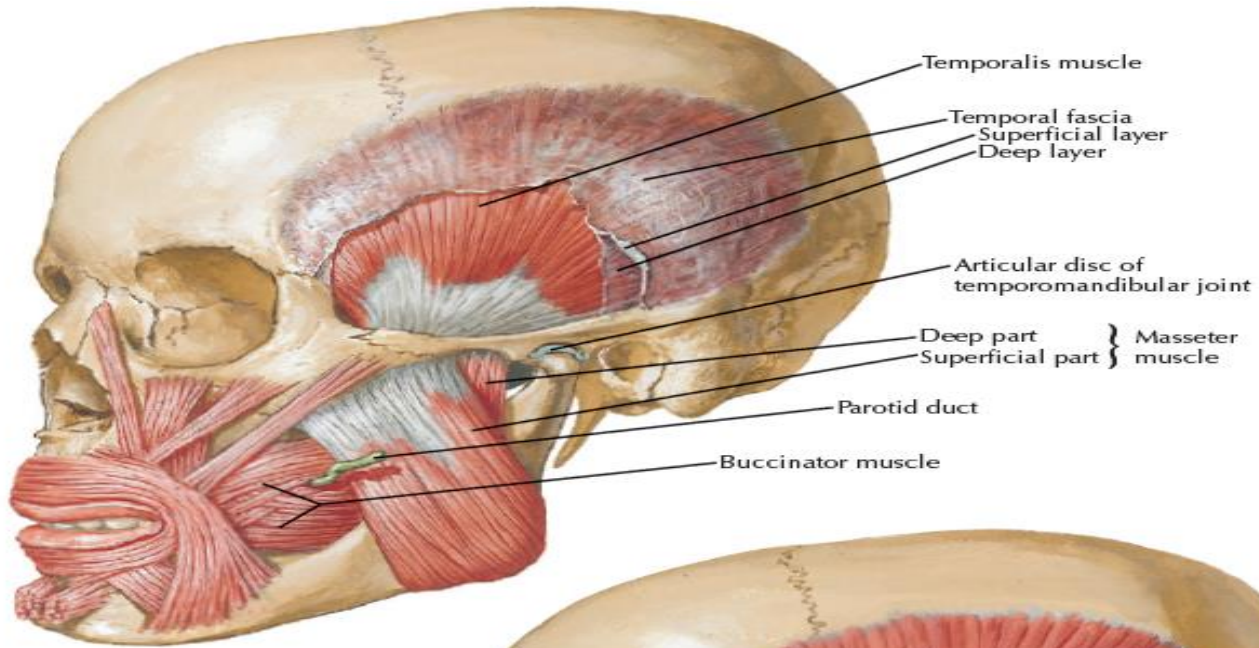


Subject Three: Mandible (Muscle of mastication)

The student should study the parts of the mandible and its relation to gland and muscle attachment.

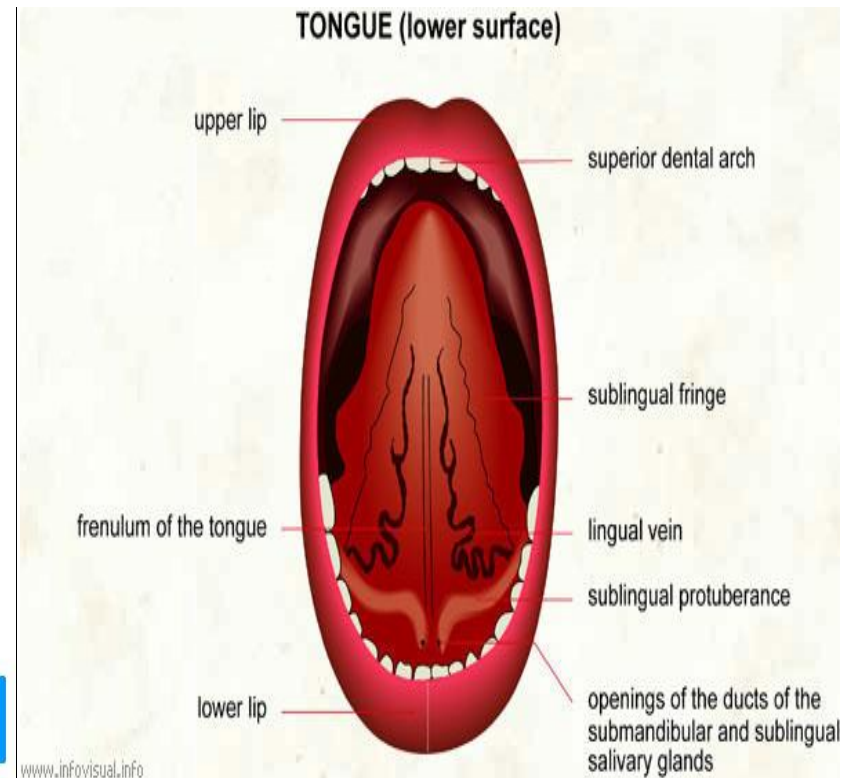
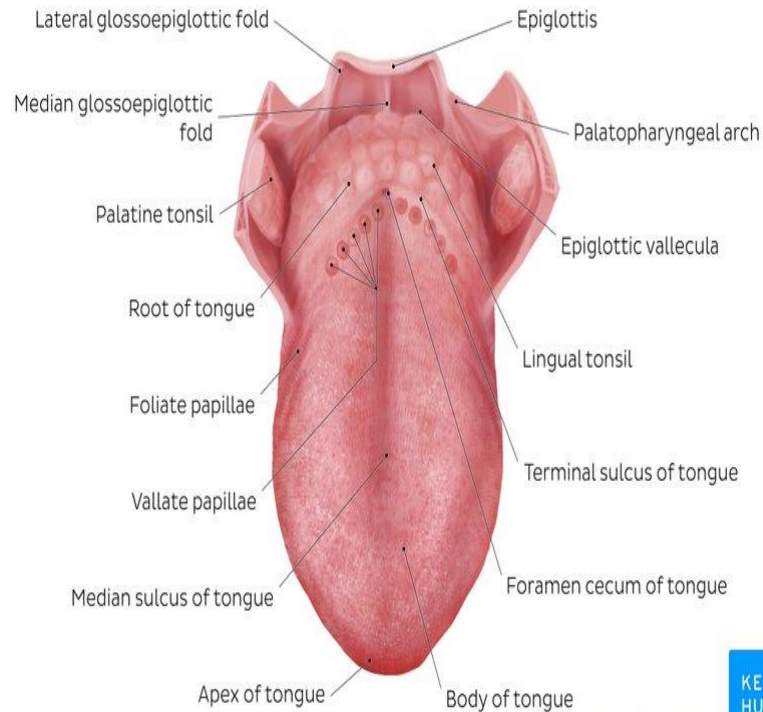
For each muscle the student should study origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.





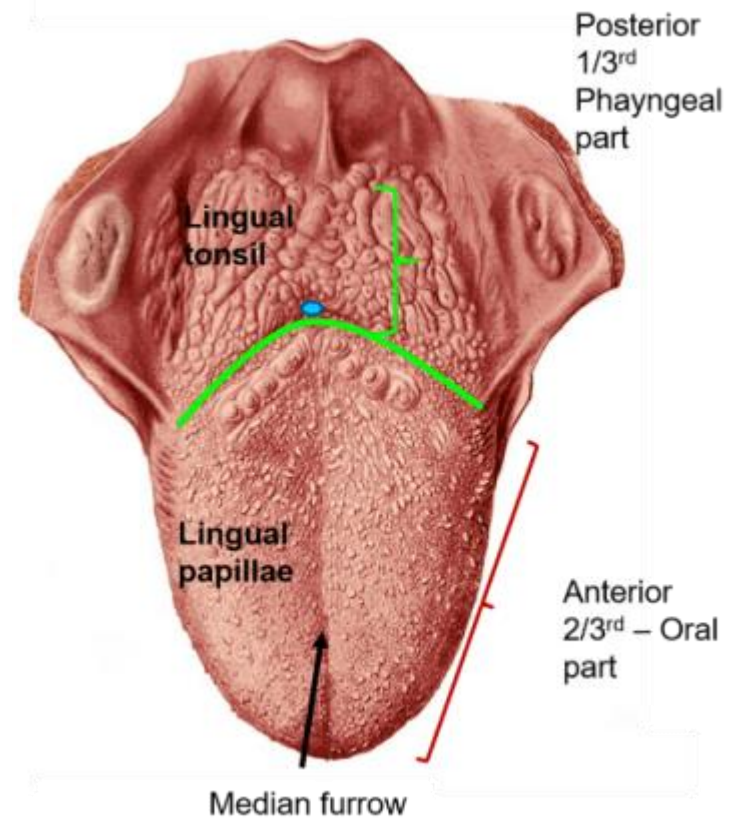
Subject four: the Tongue

The student should differentiate in the tongue between the upper surface and lower surface and the between the anterior and posterior third of the tongue.

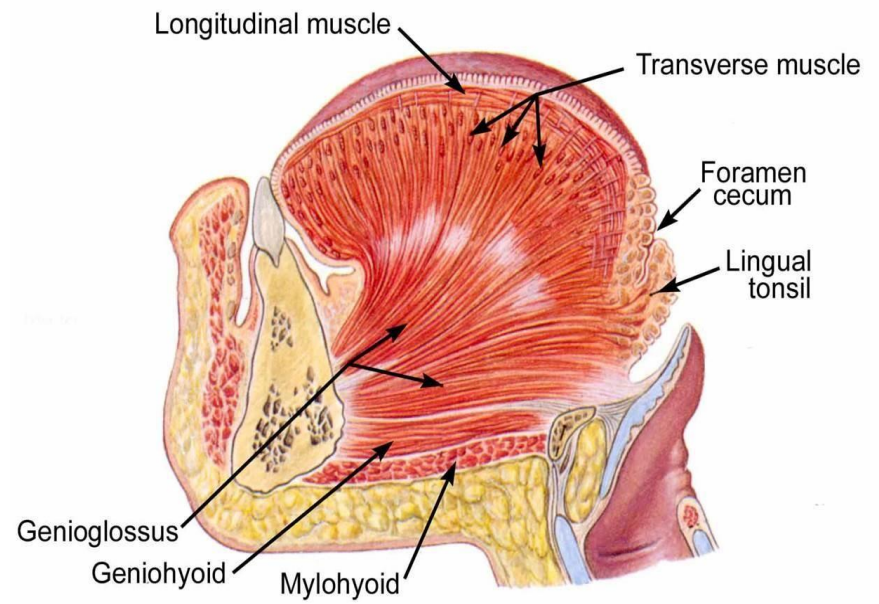
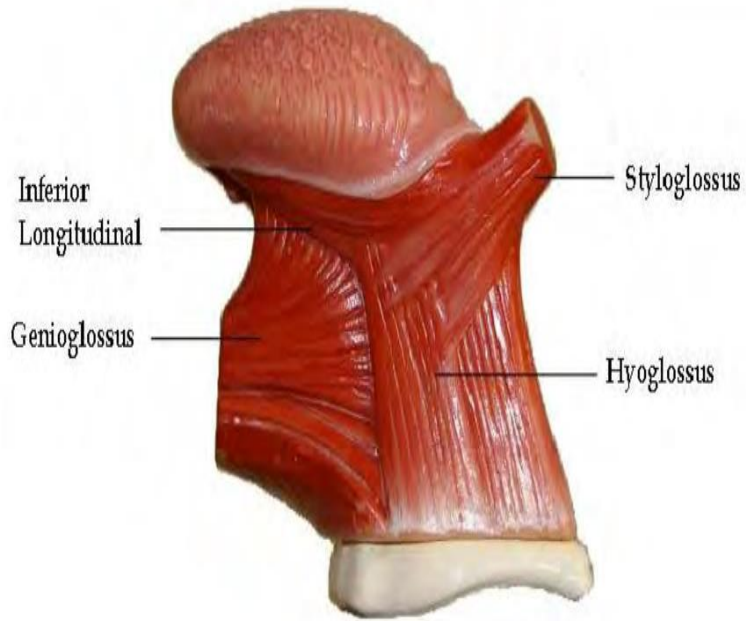


Point of differences

- 1- Origin of each part (embryo).
- 2- Innervations
- 3- Lymphatic
- 4- Taste buds
- 5- Blood supply



The student should now know the muscles of the tongue (origin, insertion, nerve supply and action)



Question:

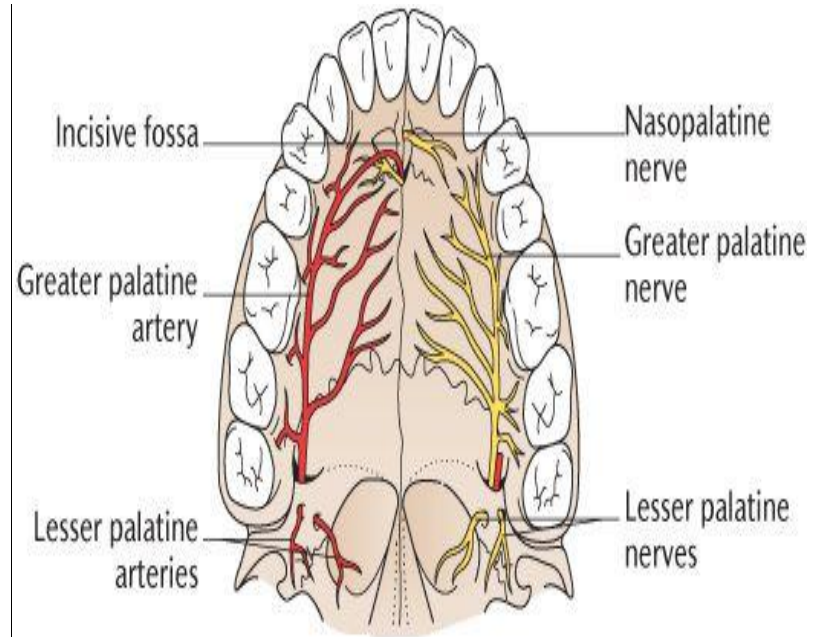
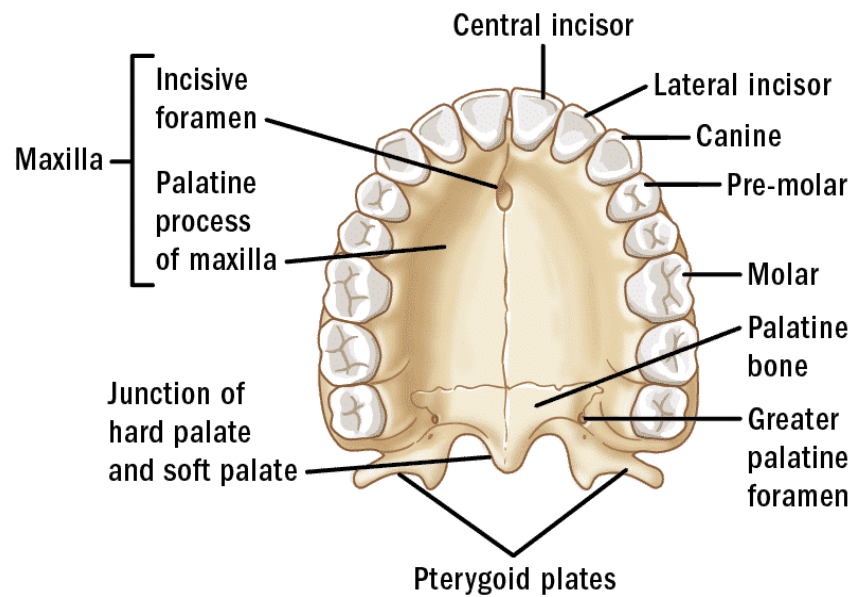
Injury of the right hypoglossal nerve → (result)



The second practical Lab of the first week
tues 30/03

Subject One: hard and soft palate

The student should now the bones which form the hard palate

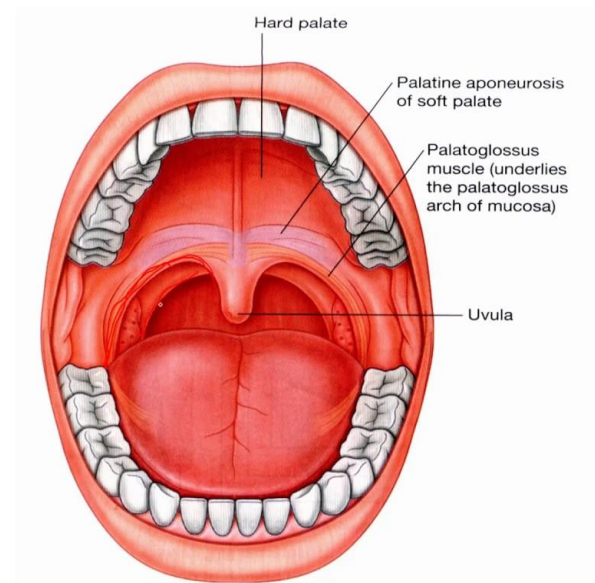
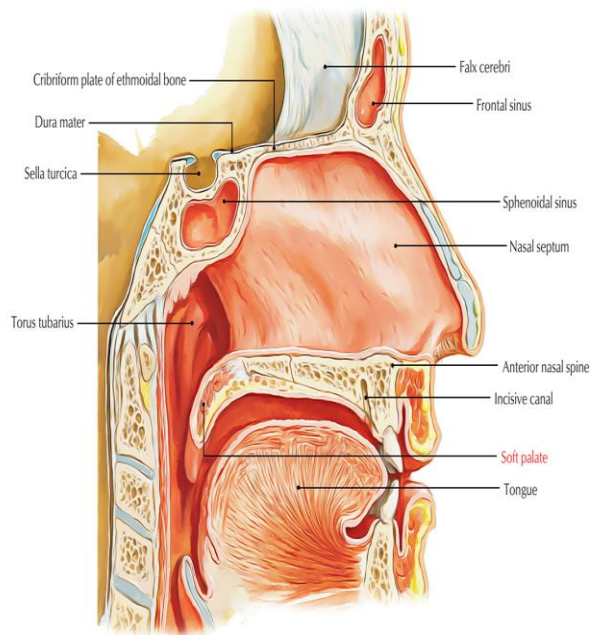


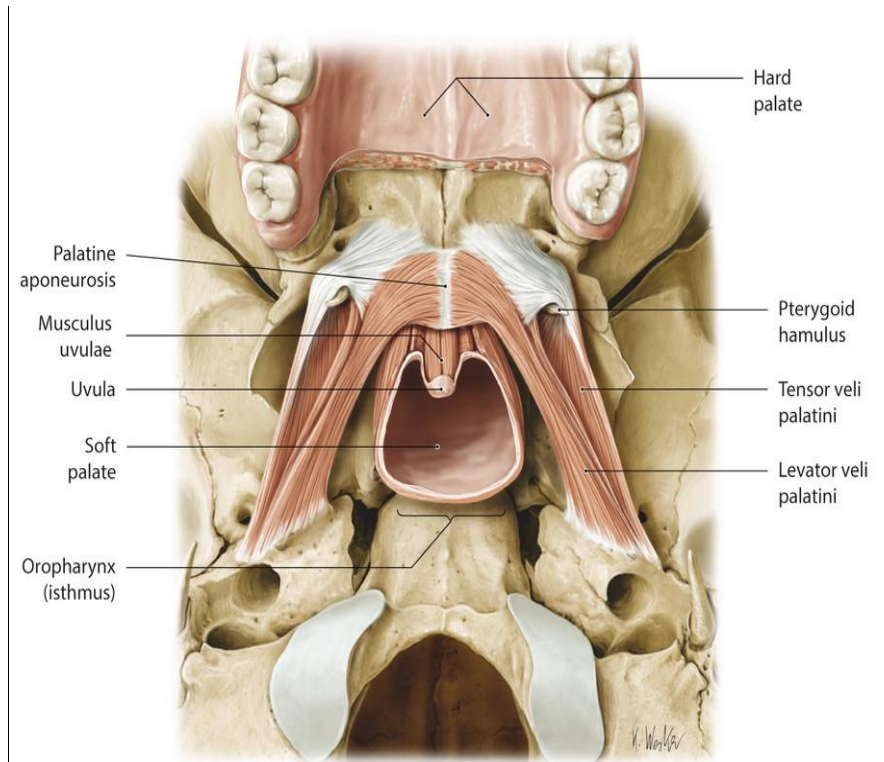
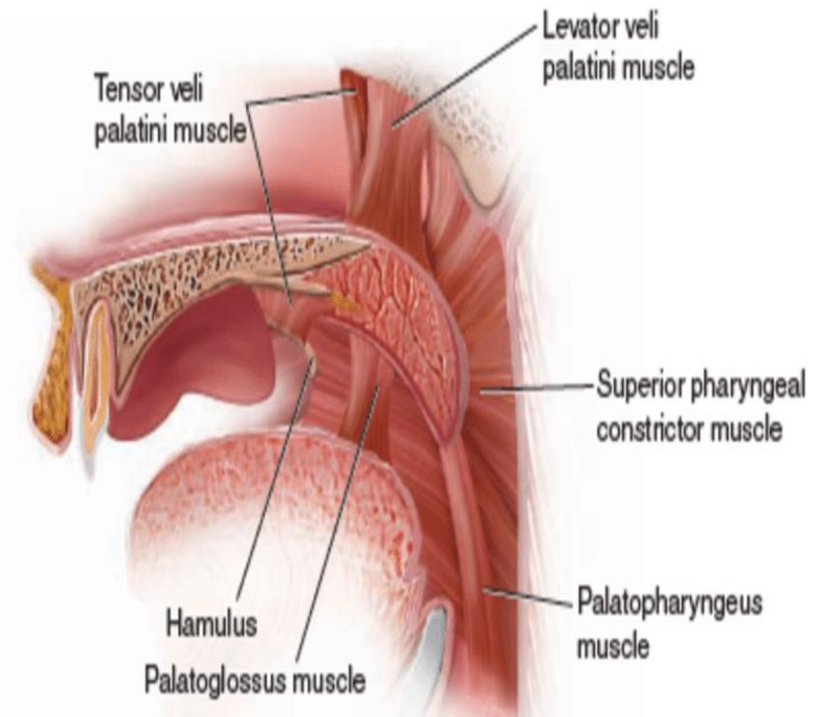
Note: identify the foramina of the hard palate

Q: identify nerves and blood vessels which pass through each foramin.

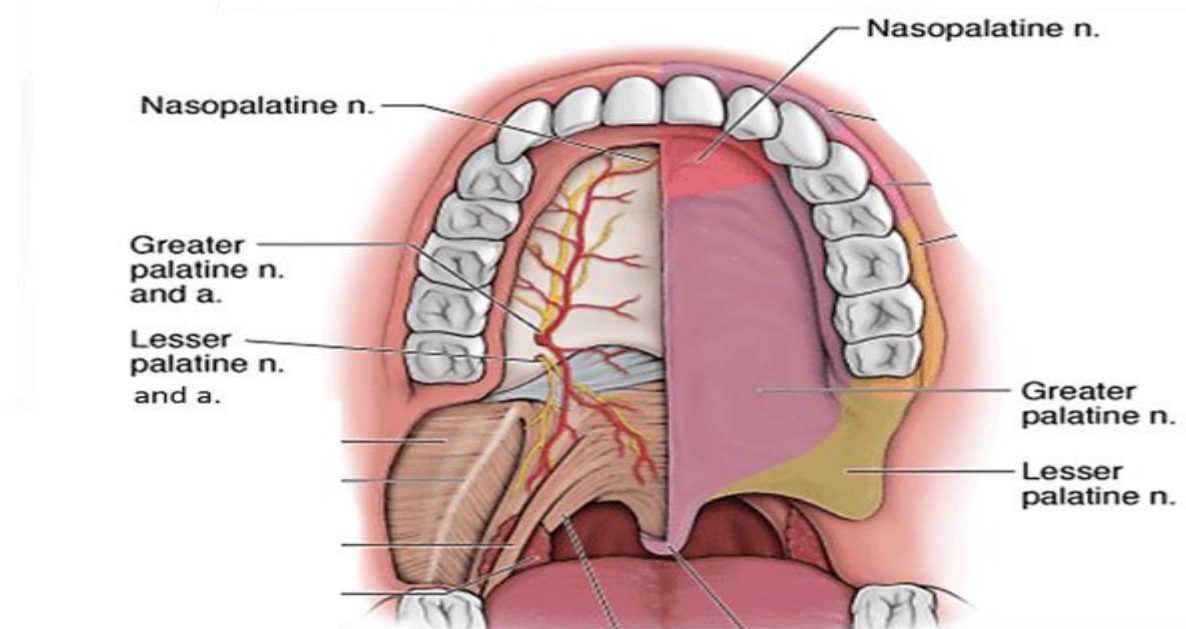
Subject Two: soft palate

The student should now know the function, innervations, blood supply its muscles and their actions.





Sensory nerve supply and arterial supply of Palate



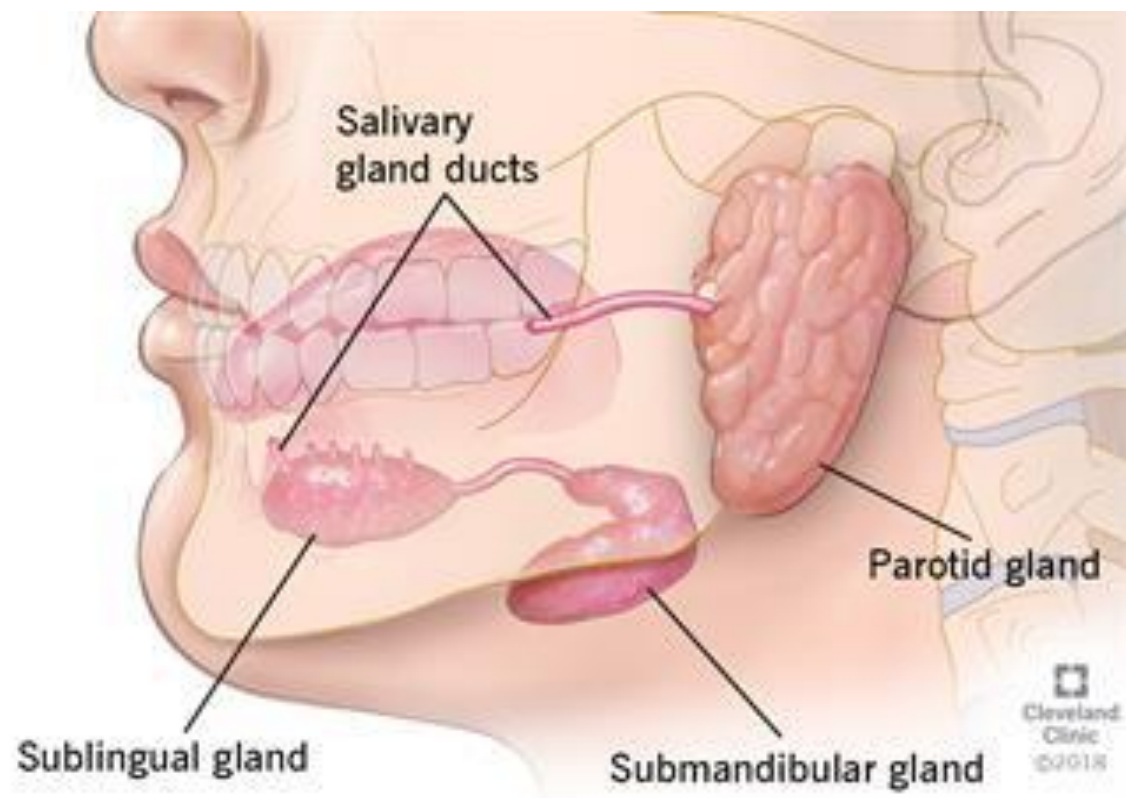
Note: The student should understand the action of soft palate and mechanism of swallowing.

Subject Three: Salivary glands

The student should study the three major salivary glands:

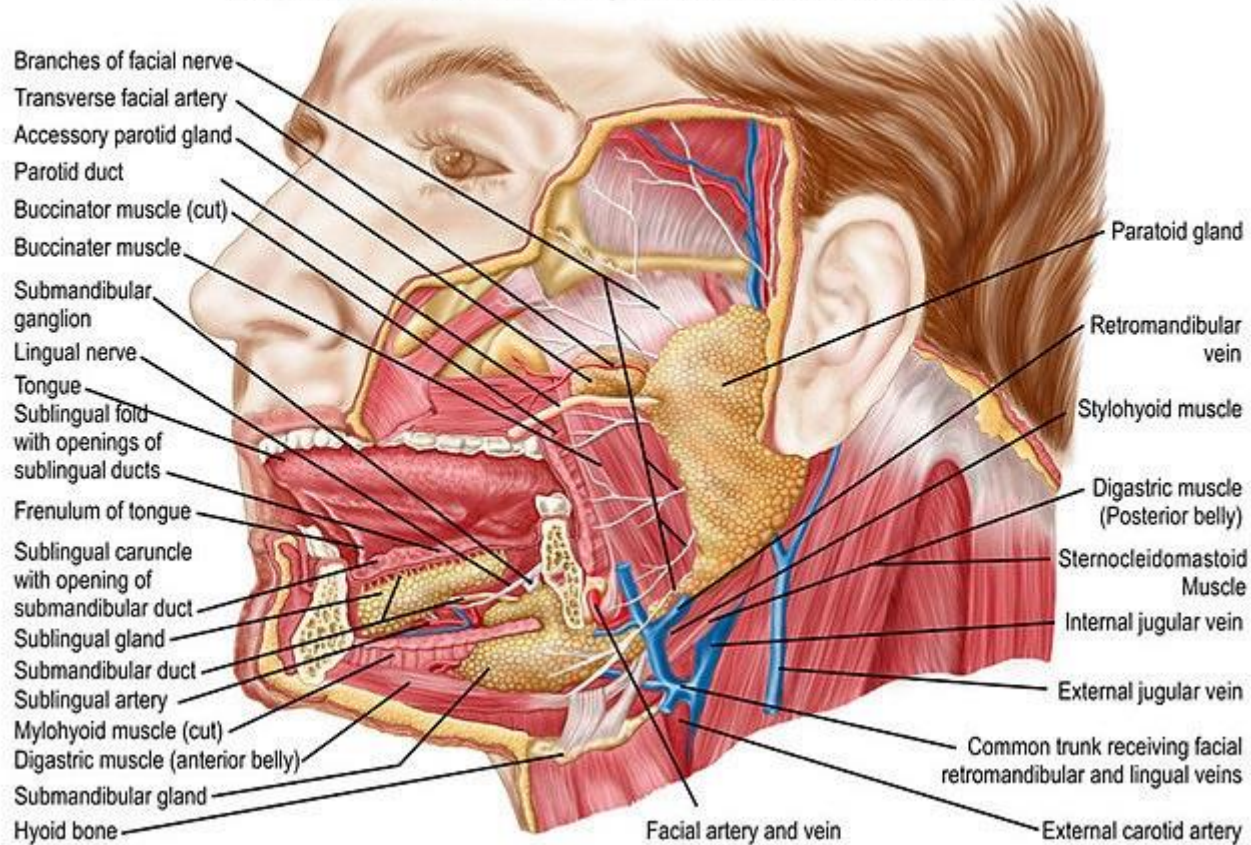
Parotid gland, submandibular and sublingual and concentrate on the following points:

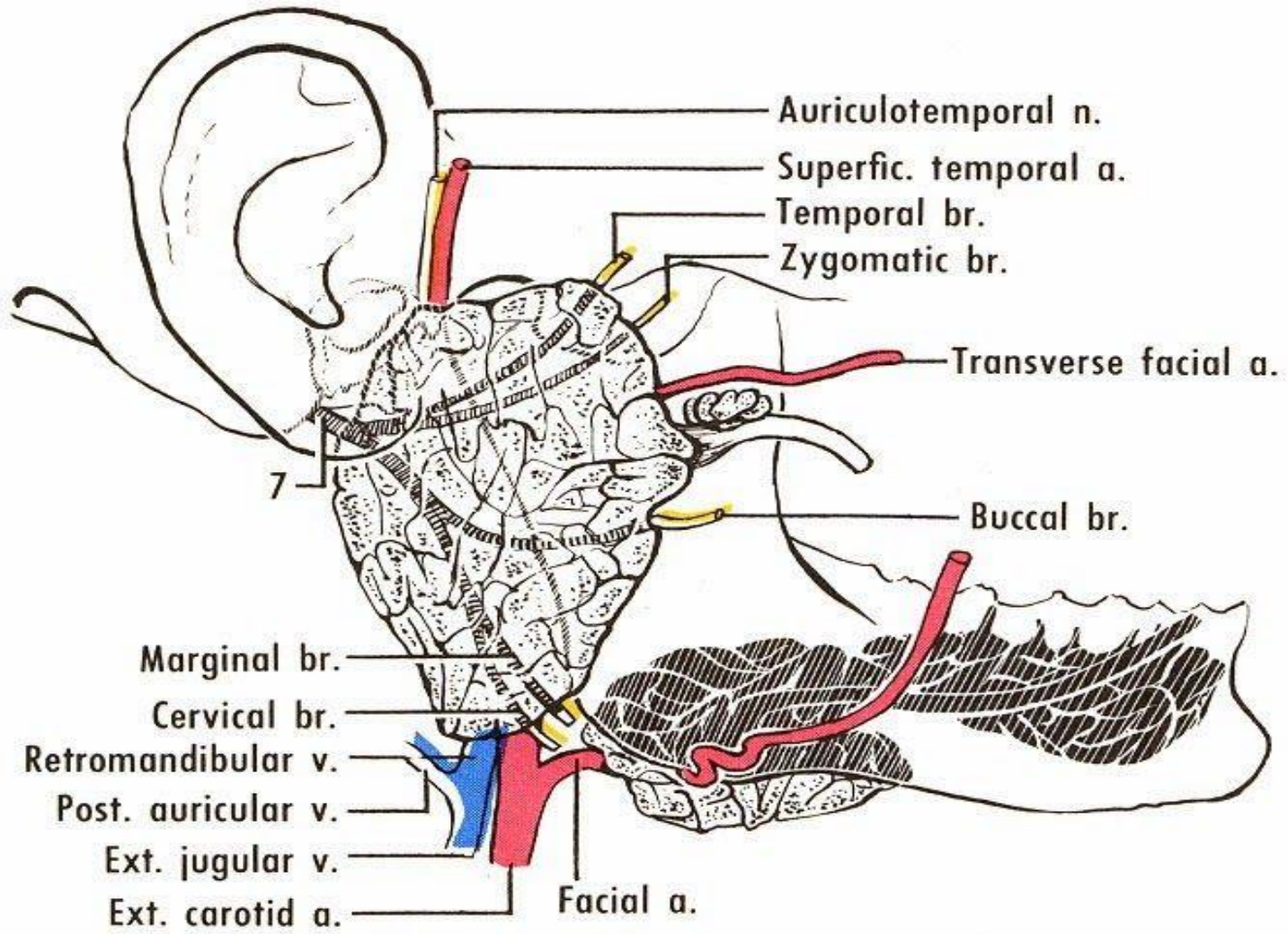
- 1- Site
- 2- Type of secretion
- 3- Relation
- 4- Blood supply
- 5- Innervations and type of nerves



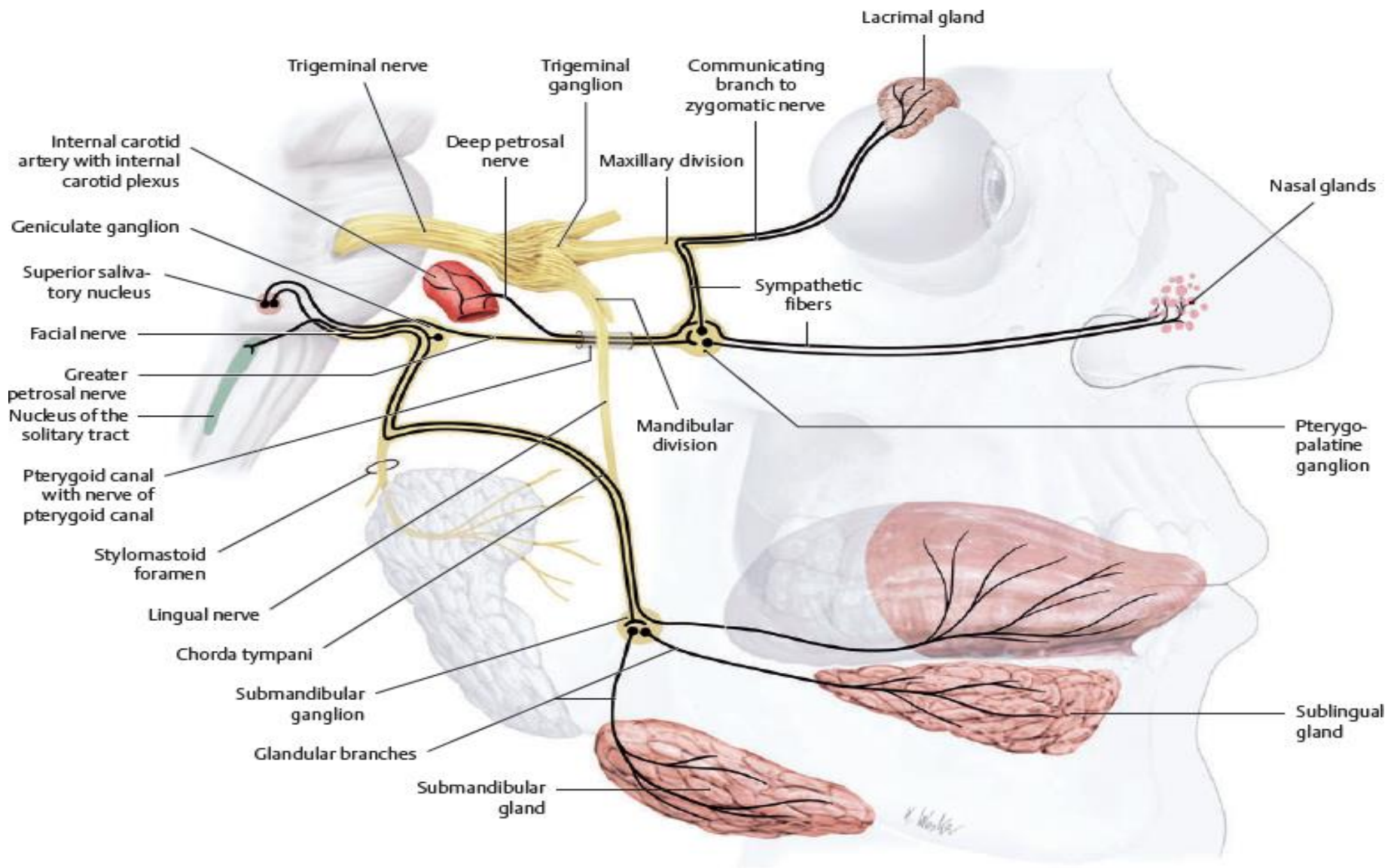
Salivary Glands

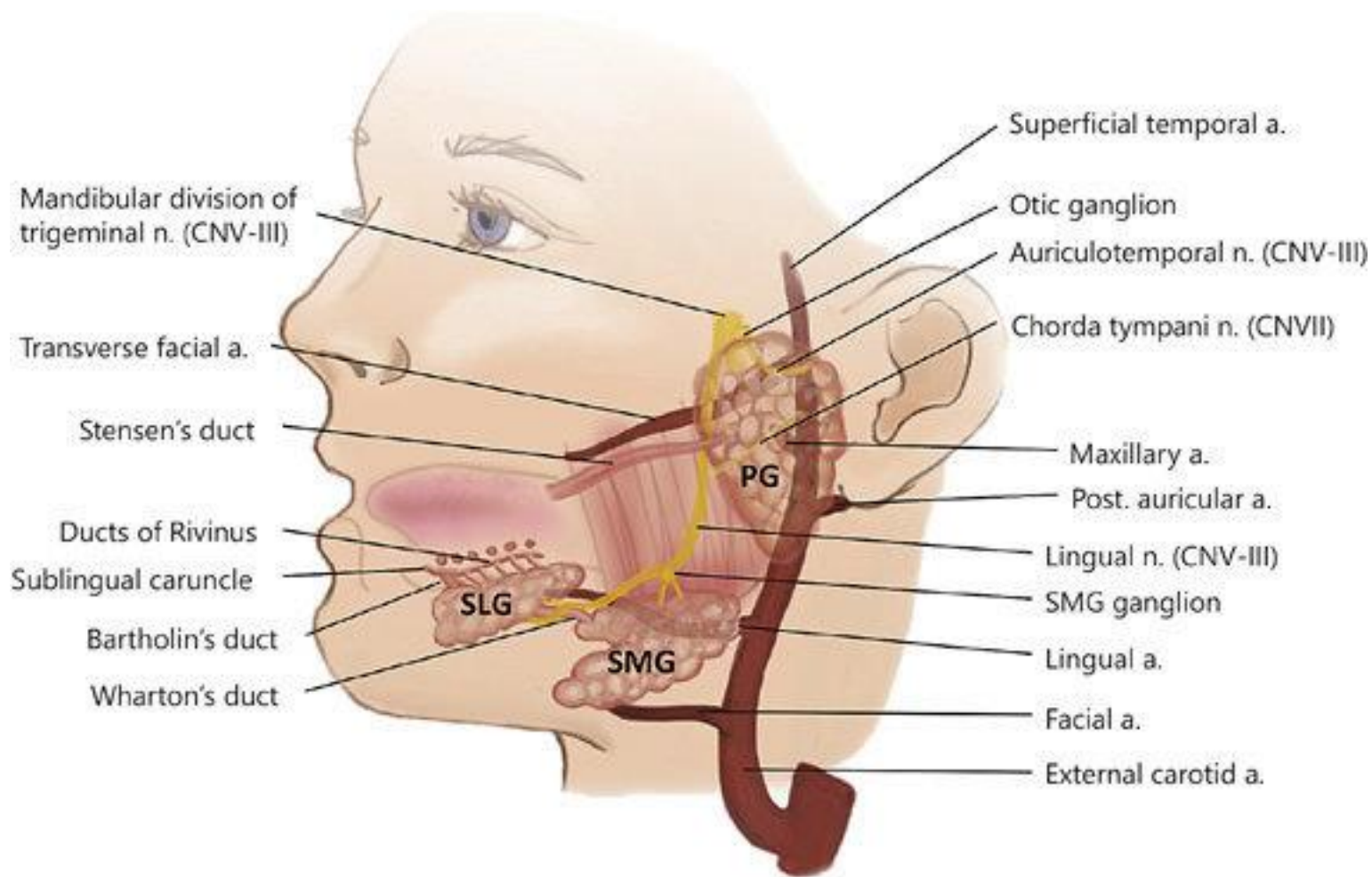
Superficial temporal artery and vein auriculotemporal





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Subject four: The Pharynx

The student should study the following points on the pharynx

1- Site and length

2- Parts

3- Its ends

4- The muscles of the pharynx (origin, insertion, nerve supply and action)

5- Blood supply

6- Nerve supply

Nasal septum

Pharyngeal
opening of
auditory tube

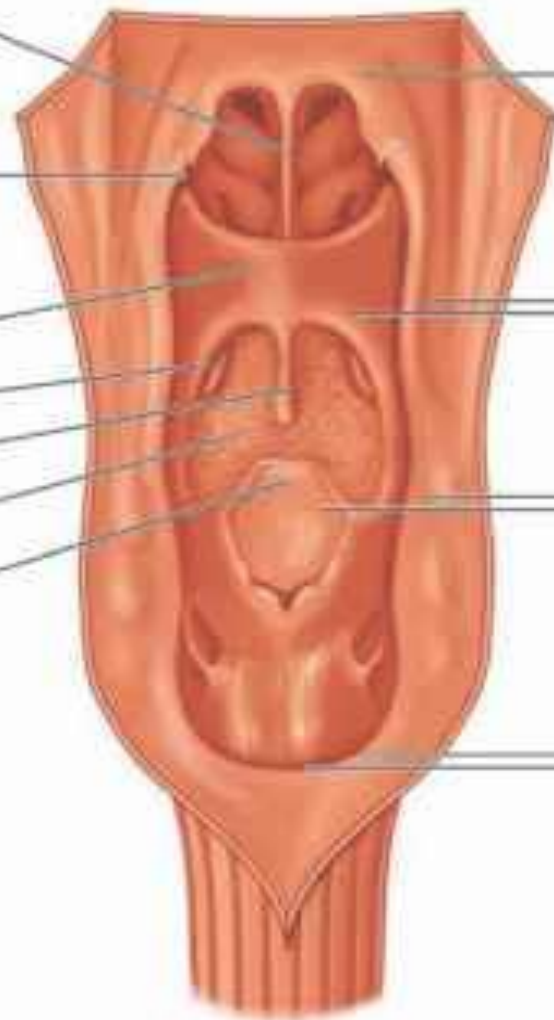
Soft palate

Tonsils

Uvula

Tongue

Epiglottis

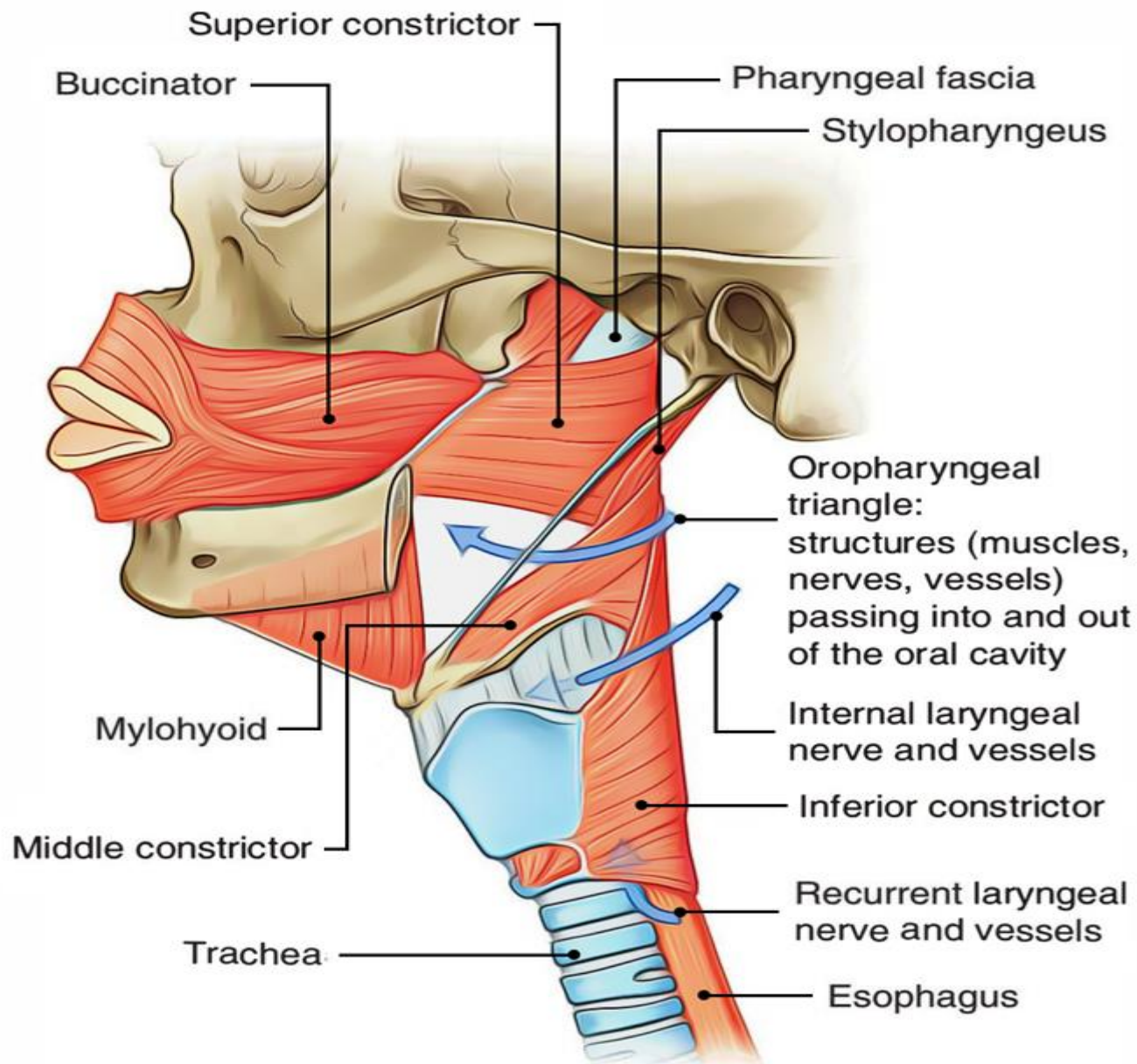


Nasopharynx

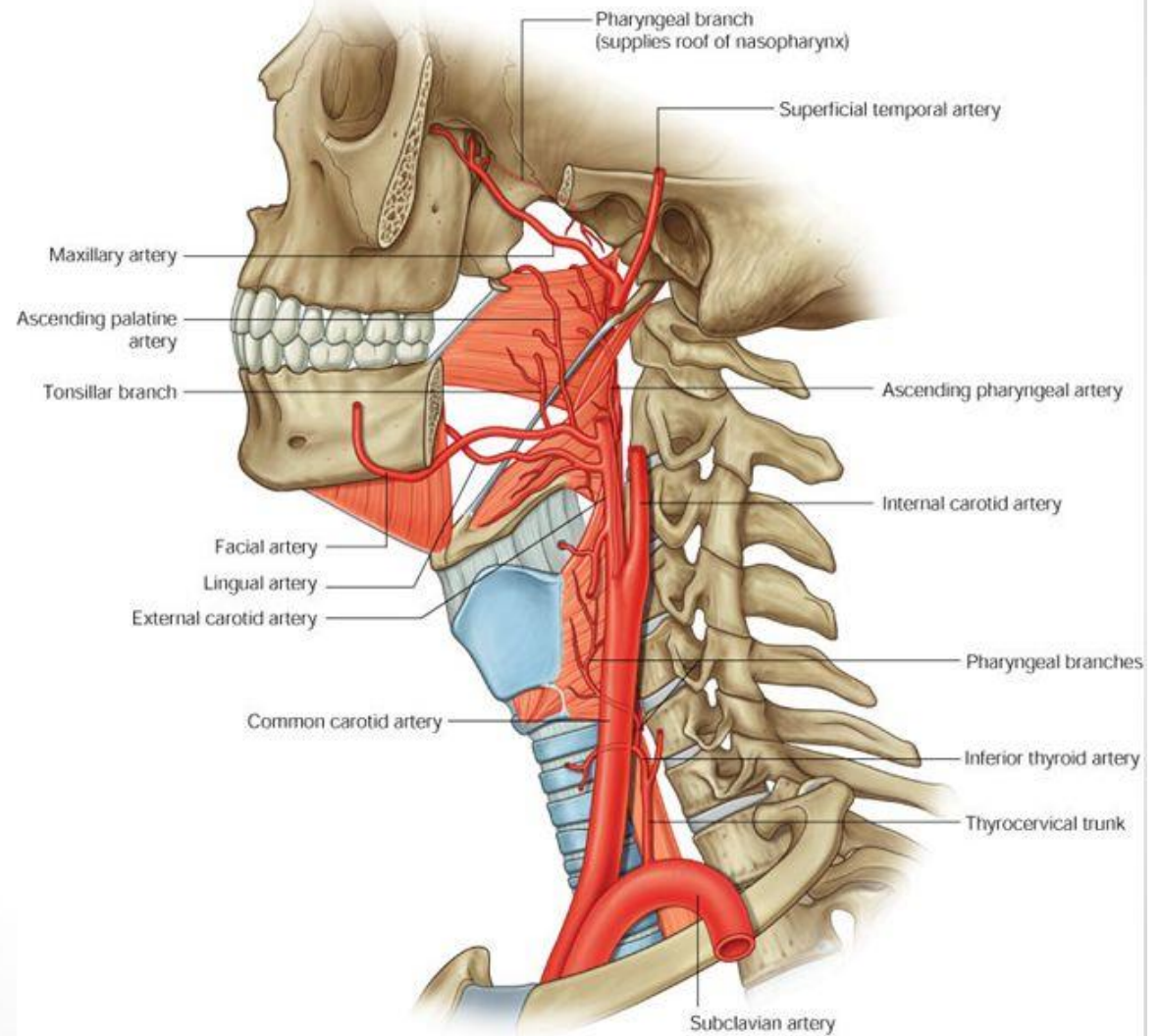
Oropharynx

Hypopharynx

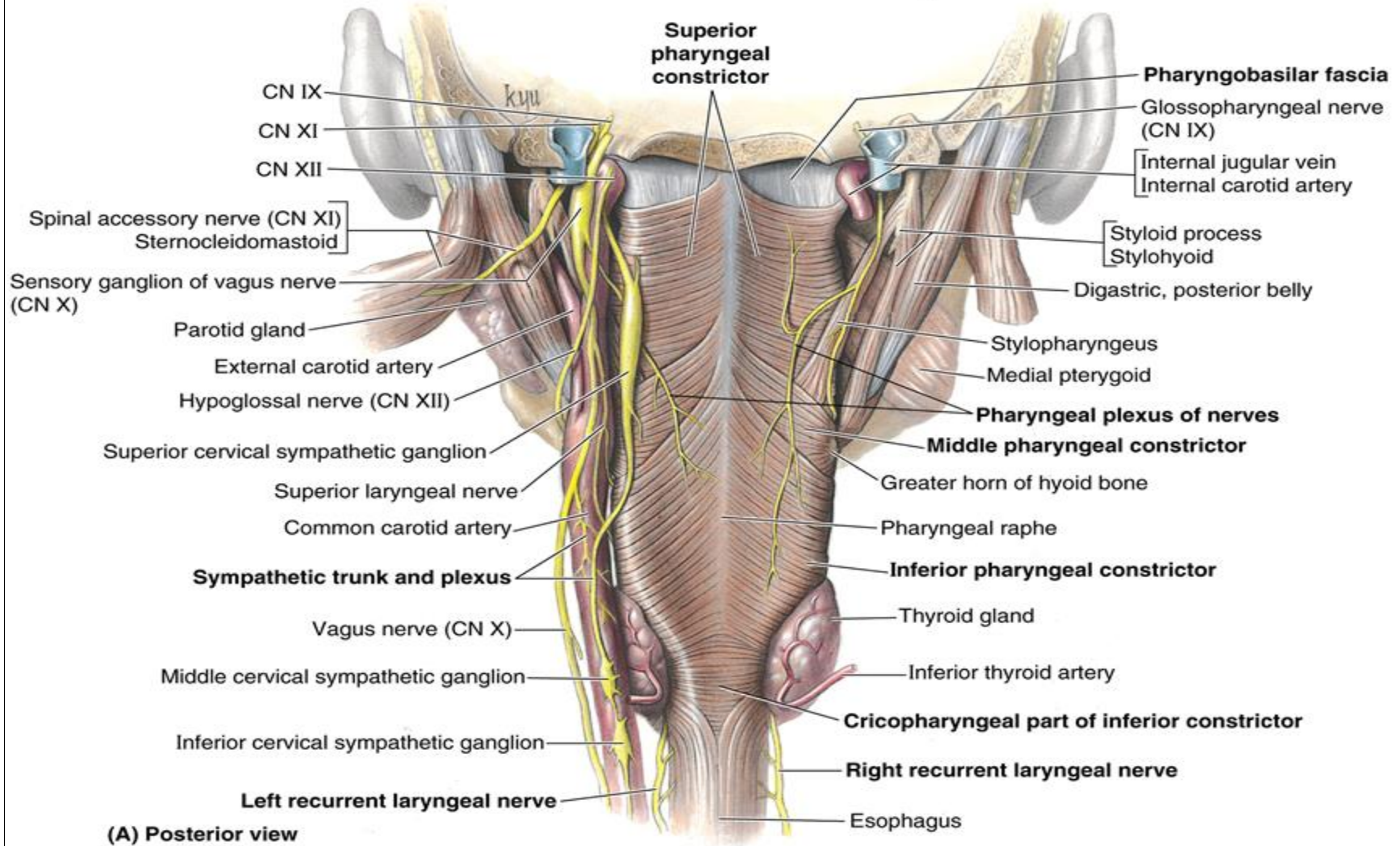
Esophagus



Blood supply



Posterior Pharynx



Subject Five: Palatine tonsils

The student should study the following points on the palatine tonsils:

1- Site

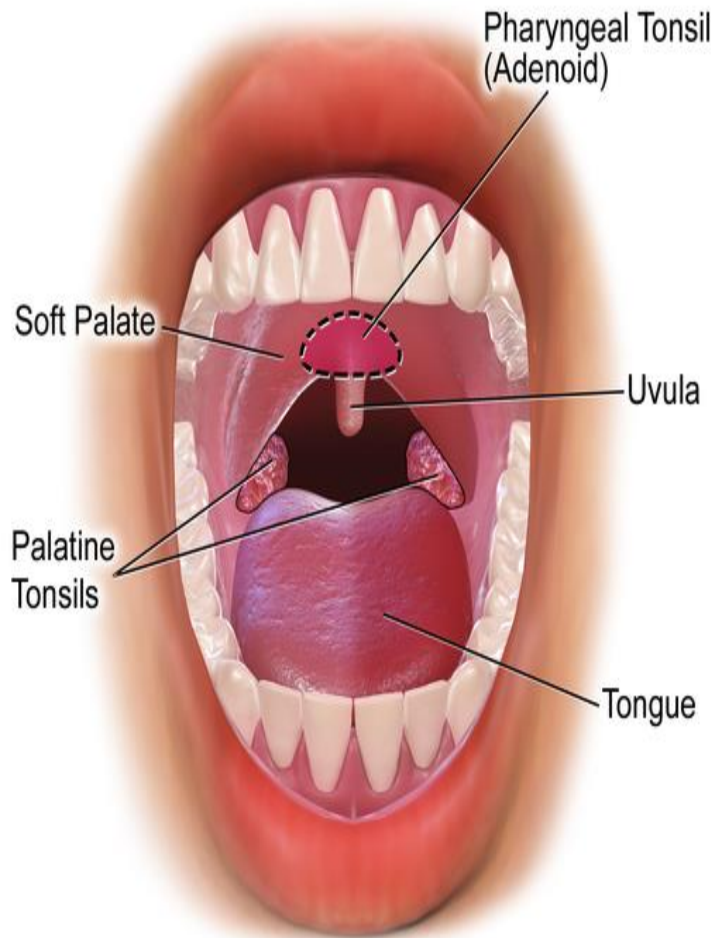
2- Capsule

3- important in children

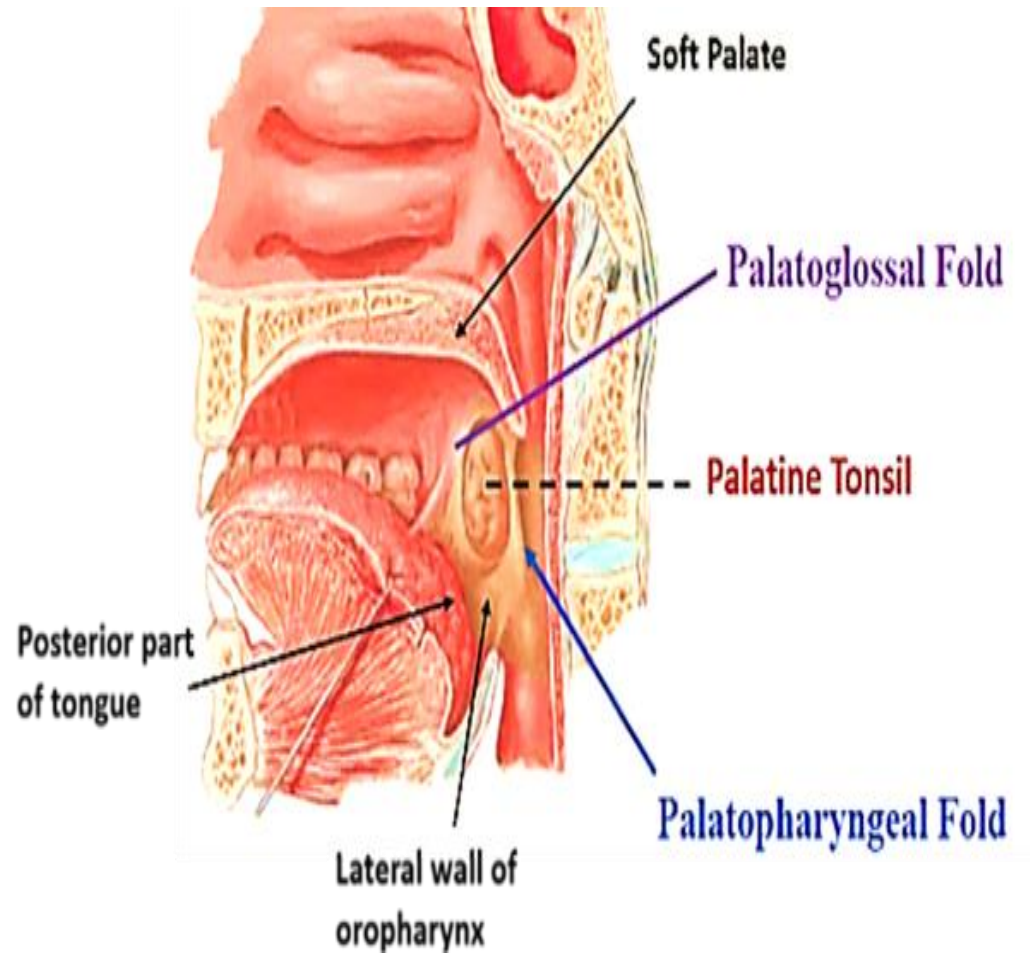
4- Relation

5- Blood supply

6- Nerve supply



Tonsils



Venous drainage :

occurs through the **Paratonsillar vein**, and the vessels also pass through to the pharyngeal plexus or facial vein after piercing the superior constrictor.

Nerve supply :

to the tonsil is from the **glossopharyngeal nerve**.

Tonsillar tumors or infections may result in ear pain due to referred pain conducted by **cranial nerve IX: Glossopharyngeal nerve**.

