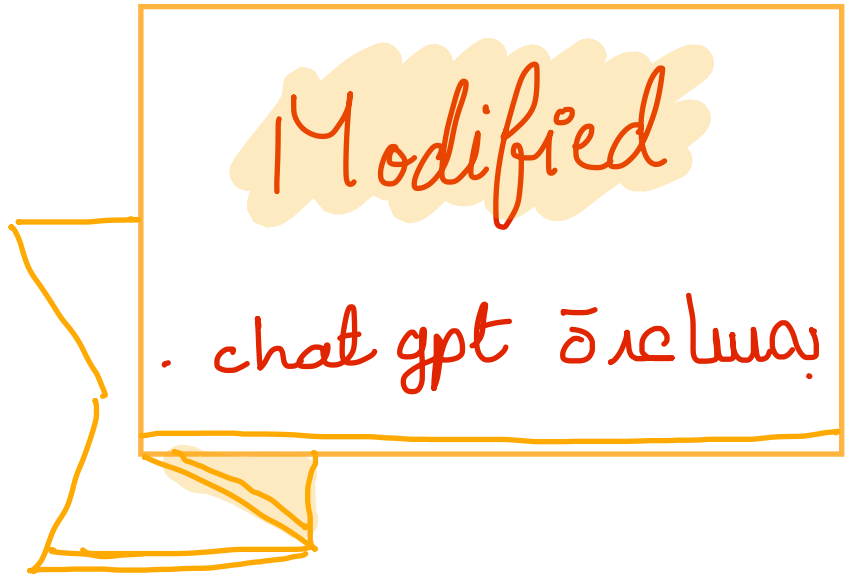


The practical Lab of the First week

- 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



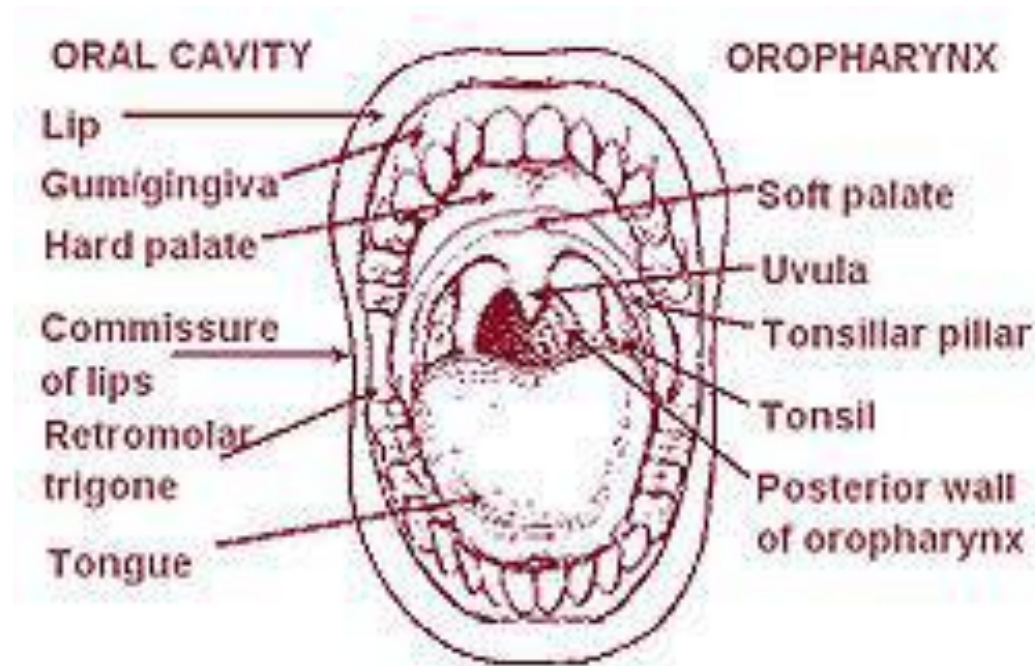
Time Sheet

LAB	Date	Day	Subject
LAB 1	29/3-30/3	Sunday Monday	1- Oral Cavity 2- Teeth 3- Mandible (Muscle of mastication) 4- Tongue 5- Muscles of the tongue
LAB 2	31/3-1/4	Tuesday Wednesday	6- Hard and Soft Palate 7- Salivary glands 8- Pharynx

:Blood Supply of the Mouth 🩸

Artery	Structure
Superior alveolar arteries (branches of the maxillary artery)	Upper Teeth and Gingivae
Inferior alveolar artery (branch of the maxillary artery)	Lower Teeth and Gingivae
Greater palatine artery (from descending palatine artery → maxillary artery)	Hard Palate
Lesser palatine artery (also from descending palatine artery)	Soft Palate
Lingual artery (branch of external carotid artery)	Tongue
Superior and inferior labial arteries (branches of facial artery)	Lips
Buccal artery (branch of maxillary artery)	Buccal Mucosa (cheeks)

The student should study parts of the oral cavity



Sensory Innervation of the Mouth, and blood supply of the mouth

Hard Palate	Greater palatine nerve (V2)
Soft Palate	Lesser palatine nerve (V2)
Cheeks (buccal mucosa)	Buccal nerve (V3)
Anterior 2/3 of Tongue (general sensation)	Lingual nerve (V3)
Anterior 2/3 of Tongue (taste)	Chorda tympani (branch of CN VII — facial nerve)
Posterior 1/3 of Tongue (sensation + taste)	Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
Floor of the Mouth	Lingual nerve (V3)
Lips	- Upper lip: Infraorbital nerve (V2) - Lower lip: Mental nerve (V3)

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

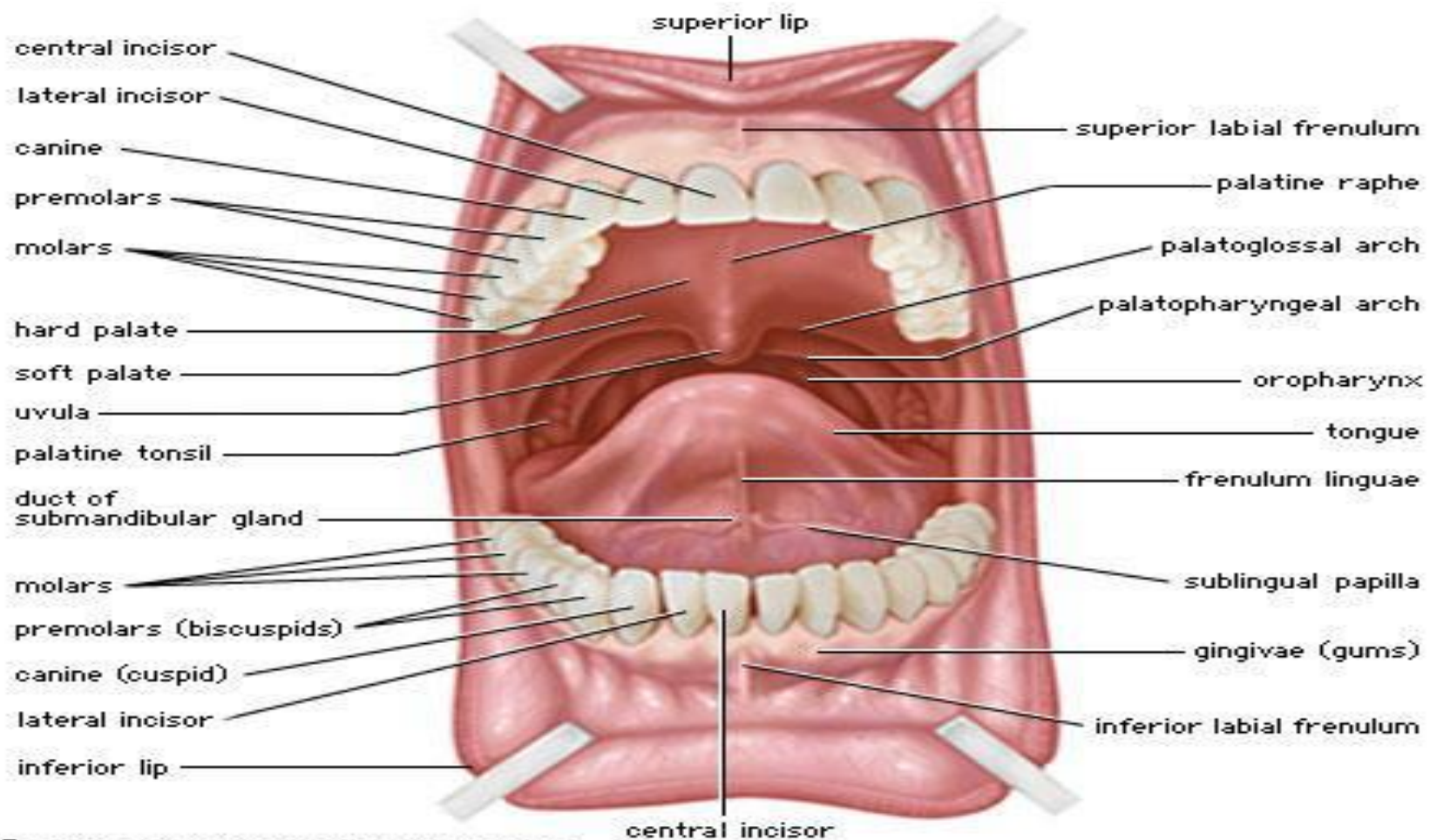
ملخص سريع Mnemonic

↳ Sensory Innervation

"V2 for UP, V3 for DOWN, CN VII for sweet taste, CN IX for bitter crown"

↳ Blood Supply

Maxillary artery loves teeth and palate, lingual artery loves tongue, facial artery
".loves lips"



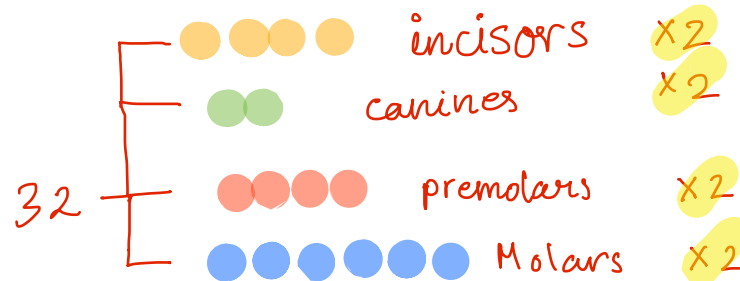
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Subject Two: Teeth

Deciduous Teeth



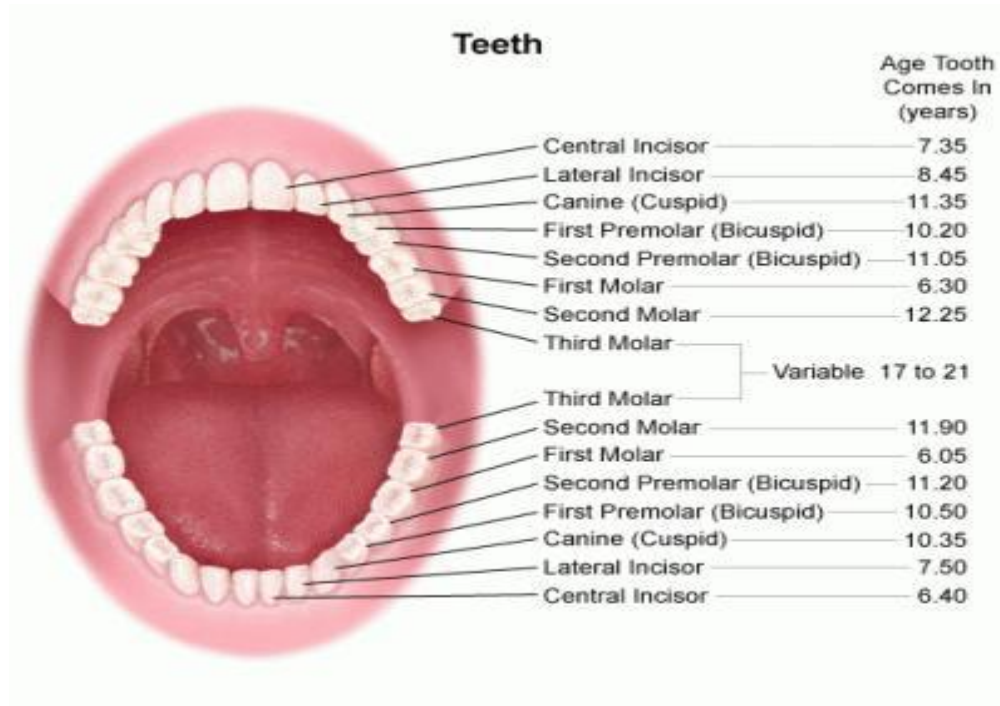
- There are 20 deciduous teeth: four incisors, two canines, and four molars in each jaw
- They begin to erupt about 6 months after birth and have all erupted by the end of 2 years.
- The teeth of the lower jaw usually appear before those of the upper jaw



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

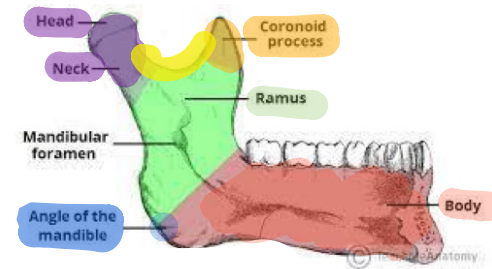
- The last tooth to erupt is the **third molar**, which may happen between the ages of **17 and 30**
- The teeth of the **lower jaw** appear before those of the **upper jaw**.



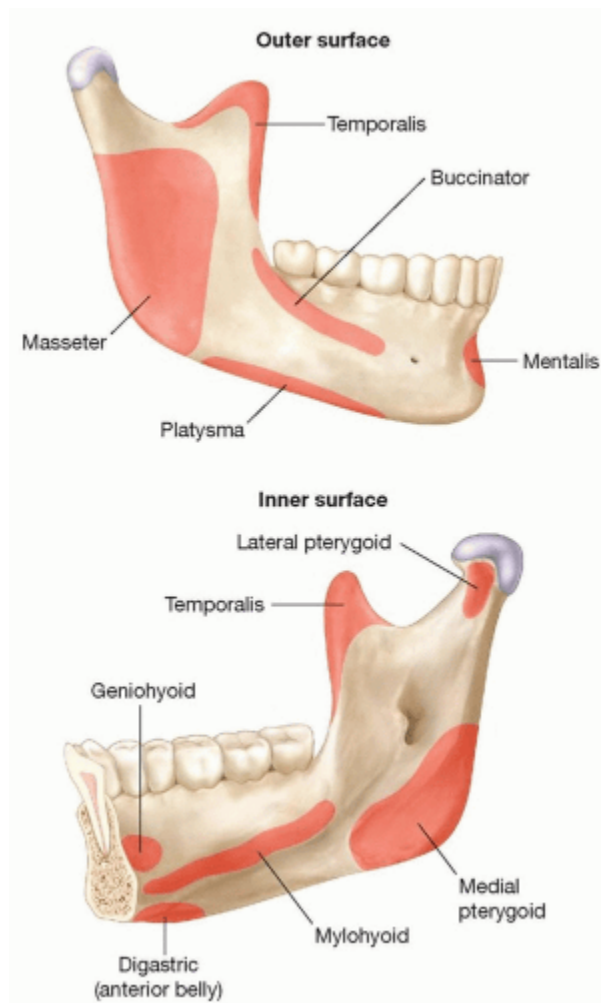
Subject Three: Mandible (Muscle of mastication)

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

:Parts of the Mandible 🦷



Relation to Glands / Muscle Attachments	Description	Part
Sublingual gland (rests above mylohyoid line inside - body) Submandibular gland (wraps around posterior - edge of mylohyoid) Muscle attachments: Mylohyoid , genioglossus , - geniohyoid	Horizontal, curved part (forms chin)	Body
Muscle attachments: Masseter (external surface), - medial pterygoid (internal surface)	Vertical part ascending from body	Ramus
Muscle attachments: Masseter (outside), Medial - pterygoid (inside)	Junction between body and ramus	Angle
Muscle attachment: Temporalis muscle inserts here -	Thin, anterior projection at top of ramus	Coronoid process
<i>The lateral pterygoid was mentioned in the Lab; inserted into the pterygoid fovea.</i> No major muscle attachment directly; involved in - joint movement (articulation)	Posterior, rounded projection at top of ramus (forms TMJ with temporal bone)	Condylar process
Allows passage of nerves and vessels (masseteric - nerve and artery)	Depression between coronoid and condylar processes	Mandibular notch
Related to the roots of teeth, important for dental - nerve and vessel distribution	Holds the lower teeth	Alveolar part
Skin muscles like mentalis attach here -	Bony prominence of the chin	Mental protuberance
Passage for the mental nerve and vessels - (sensation to chin and lower lip)	Opening on the anterior surface of the body	Mental foramen
Attachment for mylohyoid muscle (floor of mouth - muscle)	Oblique ridge on inner surface	Mylohyoid line (inside body)
Attachment of anterior belly of digastric muscle -	Depressions near the midline on the inferior border	Digastric fossa



:Quick Memory Tip 🔥

Attached to	Muscle
Coronoid process	Temporalis
Lateral surface of ramus/angle	Masseter
Medial surface of ramus/angle	Medial pterygoid
Mylohyoid line (body)	Mylohyoid
Digastric fossa (body)	Digastric (anterior belly)
Inner front of mandible near symphysis (mental spines)	Genioglossus/Geniohyoid

:Relations to Glands Specifically ✨

- **Submandibular gland**
wraps around the **posterior part of mylohyoid**, sitting partly **below the mandible** →
.(submandibular fossa)
- **Sublingual gland**
sits on the **floor of the mouth**, **directly on top of the mylohyoid muscle**, tucked →
.(against the mandible (above mylohyoid line inside the mouth)