Anatomy notes

Bones of the skull

Lecture #1

* Slide #2
* The skull encloses:
1. The brain, which develops in different directions in different people
2. Organs of special senses, such as: eyes, nose, tounge..
* The skull contains parts of the respiratory system (nose), parts of the digestive system (mouth), it also contains the brain
* Slide #3
* The skull is complex bone; difference in features occurs
* At 6 years (second dentition) the facial bones will take their features
* Skull base is thick
* If there is bleeding from the nose or from the ears this is due to depression of the skull not fracture (depression happens in the base, fracture happens in the upper area were bones are less thick)
* Dipole: a sponge bone in the center of the skull
* Intramembranous means it has inner and outer cortexes
* Slide #4
* Vomer is the main bone of the septum
* Maxilla is the upper jaw
* Zygomatic = cheek bones
* Mental foramen is for anesthesia (in the level between the 1st and 2nd premolars)
* Slide #6
* Infraorbital nerve and artery pass through the infraorbital foramen
* Slide #7
* Maxillary sinus: large pyramidal shaped cavity, we may reach it if we dig under the premolars or the canine, or if there is caries in premolars it may reach the sinus, the sinus may also affect roots of the teeth, sometimes the fluids in the sinus may become thicker or their amounts may be increased
* Slide #8
* Bones that contribute in forming the orbital cavity:
1. Maxilla
2. Zygomatic bone
3. Frontal bone
* Slide #9
* Maxilla is paired, it is important in the formation of:
1. Superior alveolar process
2. Dental process (upper jaw, upper dental jaw)