Lec#19

**Mouth**

* Know these definitions in order to be familiar with them ;  
  - oropharyngeal isthmus 🡪 separates the oral cavity from the pharynx ..  
  - palatopharyngeal 🡪 from the palate to the pharynx ..
* palatoglossus muscle located within Palatoglossal arch ..
* Between the two folds “palatoglossal “ we can find the palatine tonsils .
* Oral vestibule 🡪 outer to the teeth and gums , inner to the cheeks and mucosa .

Note that in page 3 slide #5 ; mm refers to mucous membrane.

* The Ant. 2/3 of the oral cavity is formed by hard palate and the post. 1/3 is formed by the soft palate.
* The floor of the oral cavity is formed mainly by parts of submandibular triangle .. notice that the doctor added ORAL MUCOSA to what’s mentioned in the slide.
* Regarding the masticatory mucosa ; the doctor asked if we drink something hot , which will be more affected , the hard palate or the gingiva “ gums “ ? .. the answer was gingiva.
* We all know the epithelial papillae and their types , the doctor at the lecture mentioned that everyone of them is specialized to taste something differs than the others ..

e.g : circumvallate for Bitter  
 filliform for salty

fungiform for sweet

* In the post. 1/3 we have no papillae , we have lymphoid follicles , goblet like cells and lingual tonsils.
* Page 1 slide #10 “structures of the tongue “ .. the oral part can also be called “ body “ and the pharyngeal part can be called root.
* Foramen cecum 🡪 remnants of thyroid gland.
* Ant. to the sulcus terminale we have circumvallate papillae.
* In the **ventral surface** of the tongue , we have visible BV on both sides of the frenulum , thin mucosa which makes it highly absorbable for drugs ..
* Sublingual gland has multiple opening .. sublingual duct can be seen on both sides of frenulum.
* Lingual artery passes medial or inner to hyoglossus muscle.
* Hypoglossal N. 🡪 to all muscles of the tongue except palatoglossus that’s supplied by vagus via pharyngeal plexus .
* Lingual N. has relations with submandibular duct “ the doctor didn’t mention them , he said we took them before the midterm”
* Lymph drainage ;

Tip and frenulum + central incisor and chin 🡪 submental lymph nodes.

* All lymph drainage of head and neck will reach the cervical nodes.

\*\* keep in your mind that we consider the circumvallate papillae part from the post. 1/3 .

* Epiglottis 🡪 innervated by vagus , inner lingual N. 🡪 to vomit.
* Lesion of hypoglossal N. 🡪 epsilateral.
* Sensory of the ant. 2/3 🡪 general sensation by lingual N.

🡪 Special by chordatympani branch from facial

* Sensory of post. 1/3 🡪 all general by glossopharyngeal ,, “only the circumvallate 🡪 special “.

\*\* intrinsic muscle has NO bony attachments.

* Muscles of the tongue ; genioglossus 🡪 the largest , from the sup. Mental spine ..

“ the INF. MENTAL SPINE is taken by geniohyoid “ ..

* Styloglossus muscle is opposing the action of genioglossus ..
* What are the structures that are located lateral to hyoglossus muscle ?   
  1) mylohyoid

2)submandibular gland

3)submandibular duct

4)submandibular ganglion

5)lingual N.

6) Hypoglossal N.

* What are the structures that are located medial to hyoglossus muscle ?

LINGUAL V. & A.