Dental Anatomy Lesson One Vocabulary Flashcards

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
  or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

- Divide the class into small groups
- Give each group a set of the cards
- Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
- The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

- Pair the students up
- Give each pair a set of cards
- Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
- Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
- If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
- If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
- Continue until all cards are drawn

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FRONTAL REGION

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ORBITAL REGION

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ORBIT

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NASAL REGION

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EXTERNAL NOSE

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ROOT OF THE NOSE

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APEX OF THE NOSE

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NARIS (NARES, PLURAL)

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Facial region that includes the forehead and area above the eyes

Facial region that includes the bony orbit and eyeball

Bony eye socket

Facial region occupied by the external nose

Surface of the nose in the nasal region

Nose located between the eyes

Tip of nose

Nostrils of nose, inferior to the apex on either side of the nose

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NASAL SEPTUM

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ALA (ALAE, PLURAL)

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INFRAORBITAL REGION

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ZYGOMATIC REGION

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ZYGOMATIC ARCH

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TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT (TMJ)

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BUCCAL REGION

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MASSETER MUSCLE

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Midline part of the nose that separates the nares

Winglike cartilaginous structure(s) bounding nares laterally

Facial region located both inferior to the orbital region and lateral to the nasal region

Facial region that overlies the zygomatic arch

Bony support for the cheek; extends from just below the lateral margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear

Joint where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with mandible

Structures or facial surface of the tooth close to the inner cheek

Powerful bilateral muscle of mastication

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MASTICATION

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ORAL REGION

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MAXILLA

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MANDIBLE

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VERMILION ZONE

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MUCOCUTANEOUS JUNCTION

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PHILTRUM

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TUBERCLE OF THE UPPER LIP

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Chewing process

Facial region that contains the lips and oral cavity

Upper jaw

Lower jaw

Darker appearance of the lips with its outlining mucocutaneous junction at the vermillion border as compared with surrounding skin

Transition zone at the vermilion border, outlining the lips from the surrounding skin

Vertical groove on the midline of the upper lip extending downward from the nasal septum

Midline thickening of the upper lip

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LABIAL COMMISSURE

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MENTAL REGION

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MANDIBULAR SYMPHYSIS

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RAMUS

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CORONOID PROCESS

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CORONOID NOTCH

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MANDIBULAR CONDYLE

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MANDIBULAR NOTCH

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Corner of the mouth where the upper and lower lips meet

Region of face with the chin as the major feature

Midline area of the mandible marking fusion of the two mandibular processes

Stout, flat plates(s) that extend(s) upward and backward from the body of the mandible on each side

Bony projection at the anterior border of the mandibular ramus

Main part of the anterior border of the ramus forming a concave forward curve

Bony projection off posterior and superior thickened border of the mandibular ramus

Depression between the coronoid process and condyle

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REGIONS OF THE NECK

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STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID MUSCLE (SCM)

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HYOID BONE

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THYROID CARTILAGE

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LARYNX

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THYROID GLAND

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PARATHYROID GLANDS

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SUBMANDIBULAR SALIVARY GLAND

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Extending from the skull and lower jaw down to the clavicles and sternum

Large strap muscle of the neck

Bone suspended in the anterior midline of neck that has many muscle attachments

Midline prominence of the larynx

Voice box in the midline of the neck

Endocrine gland in the neck

Endocrine glands along the posterior aspects of the thyroid

Major salivary gland located in the neck

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SUBLINGUAL SALIVARY GLAND

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VERTICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE FACE

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GOLDEN PROPORTIONS

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LYMPH NODES

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FACIAL

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LABIAL

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BUCCAL

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LINGUAL

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Major salivary gland located in the neck

Dividing the face into three horizontal parts

Principle that provides a guide for aesthetically pleasing proportion; allows comparison of the three divisions of the face for functional and aesthetic purposes

Bean-shaped filtering bodies grouped in clusters along connecting lymphatic vessels

Structures closest to the facial surface

Structures closest to the lips

Structures closest to the cheeks

Structures closest to the tongue

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PALATAL

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ORAL VESTIBULES

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ORAL MUCOSA

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LABIAL MUCOSA

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BUCCAL MUCOSA

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BUCCAL FAT PAD

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PAROTID PAPILLA

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PAROTID DUCT (STENSEN'S DUCT)

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Structures closest to the palate

Upper and lower (maxillary and mandibular) horseshoe-shaped spaces in the oral cavity between the lips and cheeks anteriorly and laterally as well as the teeth and their soft tissue medially and posteriorly

Mucosa or mucous membrane lining the oral cavity

Mucosal lining of the inner parts of the lips

Mucosa that lines inner cheek

Dense pad of underlying adipose (fat) connective tissue at the posterior part of each vestibule; acts as a protective cushion during mastication

Small elevation of tissue on the inner part of the buccal mucosa, just opposite the maxillary second molar, that protects the opening of the parotid duct

Duct associated with the parotid salivary gland

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VESTIBULAR FORNIX

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ALVEOLAR MUCOSA

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MUCOBUCCAL FOLD

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LABIAL FRENUM (FRENA, PLURAL)

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BODY OF MAXILLA

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MAXILLARY SINUS

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MANDIBLE

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BODY OF MANDIBLE

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Deepest recess of each vestibule

Oral mucosa immediately apical to mucogingival junction, redder in color than the pink labial and buccal mucosa

Area within a vestibule where the labial mucosa or buccal mucosa meets the alveolar mucosa

Fold(s) of tissue located at midline between labial mucosa and alveolar mucosa on the upper and lower dental arch(es)

Horizontal part of the upper jaw superior to teeth

Paranasal sinus within maxilla

Singular bone, movable articulation with the temporal bones at each temporomandibular joint (TMJ)

Heavy, horizontal part of the lower jaw inferior to teeth

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ALVEOLAR PROCESS (ALVEOLAR BONE)

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ALVEOLUS (ALVEOLI, PLURAL)

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CANINE EMINENCE

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PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT (PDL)

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CROWN

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ENAMEL

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DENTIN

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Dental arch or tooth-bearing part of each jaw that contains alveoli; bony extension for both the maxilla and mandible that contain each tooth socket

Tooth socket

Vertically oriented and labially placed bony ridge of the alveolar process, especially prominent on each side of the maxilla

Fibrous ligament surrounding the teeth that supports and attaches them to the alveoli bony surface; allows slight tooth movement within the alveolus while still supporting the tooth

Part of a tooth composed of dentin and pulp covered by enamel

Part of a tooth composed of dentin covered by cementum

Extremely hard outer layer of the tooth crown

Moderately hard inner layer of the tooth crown overlying pulp

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PULP

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CEMENTUM

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DENTAL ARCHES

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MAXILLARY TUBEROSITY

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RETROMOLAR PAD

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PRIMARY TEETH (PRIMARY DENTITION, DECIDUOUS TEETH, BABY TEETH)

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INCISORS

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CANINES

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Soft innermost connective tissue in both the crown and root

Outermost layer of the root of a tooth; the part of the tooth that attaches to the PDL, which then attaches to the alveolus of the bone, holding the tooth in its socket

Alveolar process or tooth-bearing part of each jaw in either the maxillary or mandibular arch

Tissue-covered bony elevation just distal to last tooth of the maxillary arch

Dense pad of tissue just distal to last tooth of the mandibular arch

First teeth present

First and second anterior teeth from the midline: centrals and laterals

Anterior teeth that are the third from the midline in each quadrant

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MOLARS

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PERMANENT TEETH (PERMANENT DENTITION, ADULT TEETH)

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PREMOLARS

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ANTERIOR TEETH

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POSTERIOR TEETH

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GINGIVA

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ATTACHED GINGIVA

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MUCOGINGIVAL JUNCTION

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Most posterior teeth with firsts, seconds, and thirds

Second and final dentition with all the permanent/adult teeth present

Fourth and fifth posterior teeth from the midline in permanent dentition, including firsts and seconds or bicuspids; no deciduous counterpart in primary dentition

Incisors and canines at the front of the oral cavity

Premolars and molars in the back of the mouth

Gum tissue composed of mucosa surrounding the maxillary and mandibular teeth while covering the alveolar processes

Gingiva that tightly adheres to the alveolar process around the roots of teeth; firmer and pinker than redder and movable alveolar mucosa

Scallop-shaped line of demarcation between the attached gingiva and alveolar mucosa

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MARGINAL GINGIVA

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FREE GINGIVAL GROOVE

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FREE GINGIVAL CREST

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INTERDENTAL GINGIVA

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INTERDENTAL PAPILLA

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MELANIN PIGMENTATION

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GINGIVAL SULCUS

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ORAL CAVITY PROPER

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Gingiva at the gingival margin of each tooth; forms a cuff above the neck of the tooth

Groove that separates the attached gingiva from the marginal gingiva; varies in depth according to the area of the oral cavity; especially prominent on mandibular anterior teeth and premolars

Most coronal part of the marginal gingiva

Gingival tissue between adjacent teeth adjoining the attached gingiva

Individual extensions of the interdental gingiva between adjacent teeth adjoining the attached gingiva

Localized macules of pigmentation caused by the presence of melanin; found on the attached gingiva, especially at the base of the interdental papillae

Space facing the sulcular gingiva

Inside of the mouth; includes the palate, tongue, and floor of the mouth

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FAUCES

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ANTERIOR FAUCIAL PILLAR

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POSTERIOR FAUCIAL PILLAR

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PALATINE TONSILS (TONSILS)

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PALATE

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HARD PALATE

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SOFT PALATE

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MEDIAN PALATINE RAPHE

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Opening posteriorly from the oral cavity proper into the pharynx/throat; formed laterally on each side by faucial pillars

Anterior lateral folds of tissue in the pharynx created by underlying muscle forming the fauces

Posterior lateral folds of tissue in the pharynx created by underlying muscle forming the fauces

Tonsillar tissue located between faucial pillars; can become enlarged when involved with inflammation

Roof of the mouth; has two parts: anterior and posterior

Firmer anterior part of the palate

Looser posterior part of the palate

Midline ridge of tissue on the hard palate that overlies the bony fusion of the palate; marked by the median palatine suture

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INCISIVE PAPILLA

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PALATINE RUGAE

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UVULA

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PTERYGOMANDIBULAR FOLD

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TONGUE

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BASE OF TONGUE

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BODY OF TONGUE

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APEX OF TONGUE

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Small bulge of tissue at the most anterior part of the hard palate, lingual to the anterior teeth

Firm, irregular ridges of tissue directly posterior to the incisive papilla, radiating from the incisive papilla and raphe

Midline muscular structure hanging down from the posterior margin of the soft palate

Tissue fold that extends from the junction of the hard and soft palates down to the mandible, just behind the most distal mandibular tooth; stretches when mouth is opened wider; separates cheek from throat

Oral cavity structure consisting of muscle and covered by oral mucosa

Most posterior part of the tongue; pharyngeal part of tongue; attaches to the floor of the mouth; does not lie within the oral cavity proper but within the oral part of the throat

Anterior part of the tongue; lies within the oral cavity proper

Tip of the tongue

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DORSAL SURFACE OF TONGUE

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MEDIAN LINGUAL SULCUS

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LINGUAL PAPILLAE

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FILIFORM LINGUAL PAPILLAE

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FUNGIFORM LINGUAL PAPILLAE

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SULCUS TERMINALIS

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CIRCUMVALLATE LINGUAL PAPILLAE

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FORAMEN CECUM

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Top surface of the tongue

Midline depression on the dorsal surface of the tongue

Small, elevated structures of specialized mucosa on the tongue, some associated with taste buds

Slender, thread-like lingual papilla giving the dorsal surface of the tongue its velvety texture

Reddish, smaller, mushroom-shaped lingual papillae on the dorsal tongue surface

Inverted, V-shaped groove located posteriorly on the dorsal tongue surface; separates the base from the body of the tongue, demarcating a line of fusion of tissue during the tongue's development

10-14 larger mushroom-shaped lingual papillae that line up along the anterior side of the sulcus terminalis on the tongue

Small, pit-like depression located where the sulcus terminalis points backward toward the pharynx

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LINGUAL TONSIL

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LATERAL SURFACE OF TONGUE

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FOLIATE LINGUAL PAPILLAE

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VENTRAL SURFACE OF TONGUE

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PLICA FIMBRIATA (PLICAE FIMBRIATAE, PLURAL)

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FLOOR OF MOUTH

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LINGUAL FRENUM

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SUBLINGUAL FOLD

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Irregular mass of tonsillar tissue located posteriorly on the dorsal surface of the tongue

Side of the tongue

Vertical ridges of lingual papillae on the lateral tongue surface

Underside of the tongue

Fold(s) with fringe-like projections on the ventral surface of the tongue lateral to each deep lingual vein

Area of the oral cavity proper underneath the ventral surface of the tongue and bordered by the mandibular arch

Midline fold of the tissue between the ventral surface of the tongue and the floor of the mouth

Ridge of the tissue on each side of the floor of the mouth; joins in a V-shaped configuration extending from the lingual frenum to the base of the tongue; contains openings of the sublingual duct from the sublingual salivary gland

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SUBLINGUAL CARUNCLE

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SUBMANDIBULAR DUCT (WHARTON'S DUCT)

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SUBLINGUAL DUCT (BARTHOLIN'S DUCT)

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PHARYNGEAL DIVISIONS

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PHARYNX

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NASOPHARYNX

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OROPHARYNX

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LARYNGOPHARYNX

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Small papilla at the anterior end of each sublingual fold; contains openings of the ducts

Duct associated with the submandibular gland

Short duct associated with the sublingual gland

Nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx

Muscular tube of the neck or throat; has both respiratory and digestive system functions

Division of the pharynx superior to the level of soft palate, continuous with the nasal cavity; only partially visible by dental professionals

Oral division of pharynx, between the soft palate and the opening of the larynx; fauces mark boundary between the oropharynx and the oral cavity proper; visible by dental professionals

Most inferior part of the pharynx close to the laryngeal opening; special diagnostic tools are needed to examine this division

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FORDYCE GRANULES

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LINEA ALBA

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EXOSTOSES

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MANDIBULAR TORUS (TORI, PLURAL)

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PALATAL TORUS

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GLAND

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EXOCRINE GLAND

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DUCT

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Small, yellowish elevations of sebaceous glands on the oral mucosa

White ridge of keratinized epithelium (calloused tissue) that extends horizontally on the buccal mucosa at the level where teeth occlude (come together)

Small, localized developmental bone growths noted usually on the facial surface of the alveolar process of the maxilla

Bone growth(s) noted on the lingual aspect(s) of the mandibular arch

Normal variation of bone growth noted on the midline of the hard palate

A structure that produces a secretion necessary for normal body functioning

A gland with a duct associated with it

A passageway that allows the glandular secretion to be emptied directly into the location where the secretion is to be used

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ENDOCRINE GLAND

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SALIVARY GLAND

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SECRETORY CELLS

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ACINUS (ACINI, PLURAL)

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LUMEN

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MUCOUS CELLS

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SEROUS CELLS

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CAPSULE

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A ductless gland with its secretions conveyed directly into the blood and then carried by the blood vessels to some distant location to be used

Glands that produce saliva; classified as major or minor depending on their size; both major and minor are exocrine glands with associated ducts that help convey the saliva directly into the oral cavity

Epithelial cells that produce saliva; classified as either mucous or serous depending on the type of secretion produced

Group(s) of secretory cells of salivary glands

Central opening where saliva is deposited into a duct after production by secretory cells

Secretory cells that produce mucous secretory product mainly with mucins

Secretory cells that produce serous secretory product with proteins and glycoproteins; produce enzyme amylase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of starch into sugars (beginning of the chemical process of digestion)

Connective tissue that surrounds the outer part of the entire gland

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SEPTUM (SEPTA, PLURAL)

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LOBES

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LOBULES

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INTERCALATED DUCT

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STRIATED DUCT

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EXCRETORY DUCT

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MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS

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PAROTID

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Connective tissue that divides the inner part of the gland into the larger lobes and then smaller lobules

Large inner parts of glands

Smaller inner parts of glands

Duct associated with acinus or the terminal part of salivary gland

Larger duct connecting lobules of salivary glands

Secretory duct; duct of salivary glands through which saliva exits into the oral cavity

Three large, paired glands that have named associated ducts: the parotid, the submandibular, and the sublingual glands

The largest salivary gland that only provides 25% of the total salivary volume

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SUBMANDIBULAR

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SUBLINGUAL

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MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS

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VON EBNER SALIVARY GLANDS

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HYPOSALIVATION

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XEROSTOMIA

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MUCOCELE

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RANULA

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The second largest major salivary gland

The smallest, most diffuse gland

Small salivary glands with short, unnamed ducts, much smaller and shorter than the major salivary glands but more numerous

Serous minor salivary glands associated with circumvallate lingual papillae

Decreased production of saliva

Dry mouth

Lesion due to retention of saliva in minor salivary gland

Lesion due to retention of saliva, usually in submandibular salivary gland

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NICOTINIC STOMATITIS

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THYROXINE

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FOLLICLES

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COLLOID

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GOITER

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LYMPHATIC(S)

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TONSILLAR TISSUE

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LYMPHATIC VESSELS

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Whitish lesion on the hard palate caused by chronic heat production from smoking or hot liquid consumption

Hormone from the thyroid gland that stimulates the metabolic rate

Masses embedded in the meshwork of reticular fibers within lobules of thyroid

Material in the follicles of the thyroid reserved for production of thyroxine

Enlarged thyroid gland

Network of lymphatic vessels that collect and transport lymph, linking the lymph node; part of the immune system and helps fight disease processes

Nonencapsulated masses of lymphoid tissue

System of endothelium-lined channels that carry lymph; parallel to the venous blood vessels in location but are more numerous

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LYMPH

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LYMPHATIC DUCTS

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LYMPH NODES

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AFFERENT VESSELS

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HILUS

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EFFERENT VESSEL

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TRABECULAE

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GERMINAL CENTER

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Tissue fluid that drains from surrounding regions into lymphatic vessels

Ducts that smaller lymphatic vessels containing lymph converge into and then empty into the venous system

Bean-shaped filtering bodies grouped in clusters along connecting lymphatic vessels

Lymphatic vessels that allow flow of lymph into lymph node

Depression on one side of a lymph node

Lymphatic vessel in which lymph flows out of a lymph node

Joined matrix pieces forming a lattice in cancellous bone or bands of connective tissue in a lymph node that separate lymphatic nodules

Center region of the lymphatic nodule of a lymph node where lymphocytes mature

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PHARYNGEAL TONSILS

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LYMPHADENOPATHY

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NASAL CAVITY

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NASAL CONCHAE

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RESPIRATORY MUCOSA

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GOBLET CELLS

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OLFACTORY MUCOSA

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ERECTILE TISSUE

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Located on the superior and posterior walls of the nasopharynx, behind the uvula

Enlarged and palpable lymph nodes; results due to an increase in the size of each individual lymphocyte as well as the overall cell count in the lymphoid tissue

Inner space of the nose

Projecting structures that extend inward from each lateral wall of the nasal cavity

Mucosa that lines the nasal cavity; consisting of pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

Cells in respiratory mucosa that produce mucus for moisture and to provide humidity and trap any foreign materials from the air

Mucosa in the roof of each part of the nasal cavity that carries sense of smell receptors

Extensive, superficial plexus of large, thin-walled vessels in the nasal cavity capable of considerable engorgement

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PARANASAL SINUSES

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SINUSITIS

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BUCCOLABIAL

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EPICRANIAL

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AURICULAR

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ORBITAL

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BUCCINATOR

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Paired, air-filled cavities in bones

Inflamed mucosal tissue in the paranasal sinus

Muscles in and around the mouth

Muscles around the nose

Muscles of the forehead, skull, and neck

Muscles around the ears

Muscles surrounding the eyes

Thin muscle in the cheek that holds each cheek toward the teeth

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LATERAL PTERYGOID

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MASSETER

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MEDIAL PTERYGOID

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TEMPORALIS

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AURICULARS

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CORRUGATOR SUPERCILIA

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DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS

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DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS

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A fan-shaped muscle that assists in opening the jaw

Powerful bilateral muscle that runs from each cheek to each side of the jaw and assists with closing the jaw

A thick muscle that helps close the jaw

A fan-shaped muscle that helps close the jaw

Allows movement of ears

Enables frowning, located near the eyebrow

Assists in frowning, located on each side of the chin

Helps control movement in the lower lip, located in the chin

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LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALAEQUE NASI

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MENTALIS

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NASALIS

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OCCIPITOFRONTALIS

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ORBICULARIS OCULI

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ORBICULARIS ORIS

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PROCERUS

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RISORIUS

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Opens nostrils and lifts upper lip

Pair of muscles toward the center of the chin that helps control the lower lip

Allows flaring of the nostrils

Muscle extending from the eyebrows to the top of the skull enabling one to raise eyebrows and wrinkle the forehead

Enables closing of the eyelids

Circle of muscle around the mouth that closes or purses the lips

Muscle located between the eyebrows that enables the eyebrows to be pulled downward and assists in flaring of the nostrils

Aids in smiling, located on each side of the mouth

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ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR AND MINOR

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FACIAL PALSY

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FACIAL PARALYSIS

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BELL'S PALSY

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CRANIUM (NEUROCRANIUM)

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CRANIAL ROOF (CALVARIUM)

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FORAMEN MAGNUM

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CRANIAL BASE

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Enables smiling

Weakness

Inability to move parts of the face; difficulty chewing, speaking or making facial expressions, and drooling

When swelling puts pressure on the facial nerve, Bell's palsy can cause facial weakness or paralysis on one or both sides of the face

Formed by the superior aspect of the skull; encloses and protects the brain, cerebral vasculature, and meninges

Composed of the frontal, occipital, and two parietal bones

Opening through which the spinal cord enters the skull to attach to the brain

Comprised of the frontal, sphenoid, parietal, occipital, ethmoid, and temporal bones

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FACIAL SKELETON (VISCEROCRANIUM)

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ZYGOMATIC

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LACRIMAL

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NASAL

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INFERIOR NASAL CONCHAE

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PALATINE

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MAXILLA

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VOMER

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Supports the soft tissues of the face

Bone that forms the cheekbones of the face and articulates with the frontal, sphenoid, temporal, and maxilla bones

The smallest bones of the face that form part of the medial wall of the orbit

The two slender bones that are located at the bridge of the nose

Located within the nasal cavity, increases the surface area of the nasal cavity, and thus helps increase the amount of air that meets the cavity walls

Forms part of the hard palate, situated at the rear of the oral cavity

Comprises part of the upper jaw and hard palate

Forms the posterior aspect of the nasal septum

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MANDIBLE

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SUTURES

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CORONAL SUTURE

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SAGITTAL SUTURE

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LAMBDOID SUTURE

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NASAL FRACTURE

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MAXILLARY FRACTURE

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MANDIBULAR FRACTURE

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Articulates with the base of the cranium at the temporomandibular joint (TMJ)

A form of immovable fibrous joint found only in the skull that fuses adjacent bones together; fusion completes at 20 years old

Fuses the frontal bone with the two parietal bones

Fuses both parietal bones to each other

Fuses the occipital bone to the two parietal bones

Most common facial fracture

Associated with high-energy trauma; classified using the Le Fort classification system, ranging from 1-3

Often bilateral, occurring indirectly at the contralateral side due to transmitted forces and directly at the site of trauma

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ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURE

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PTERION

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FONTANELLES

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FRONTAL FONTANELLE

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OCCIPITAL FONTANELLE

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FORAMEN (FORAMINA, PLURAL)

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FISSURE

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FOSSAE

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Linked with trauma to the side of the face

H-shaped junction between the frontal, temporal, parietal, and sphenoid bones; overlies the middle meningeal artery, which can be injured by fractures in this location; can result in an extradural hematoma

Membrane spaces between bones that form in newborns due to incompletely fused suture joints

Located at the junction of the sagittal sutures and coronal

Located at the junction of the lambdoid sutures and sagittal

An opening, hole, or passage in a bone; holes in the skull that serve as passageways through the bones of the skull that allow different structures of the nervous and circulatory system to enter and exit the skull

A natural cleft creating a passageway through bone, also allowing passage of cranial nerves into or out of the skull

Shallow, wide depressions

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ANTERIOR CRANIAL FOSSA

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FORAMEN CECUM

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EMISSARY VEINS

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OLFACTORY FORAMINA IN THE CRIBRIFORM PLATE

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MIDDLE CRANIAL FOSSA

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OPTIC CANAL

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OPHTHALMIC ARTERY

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OPTIC NERVE (2ND CRANIAL NERVE)

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Comprised of frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid bones

Allows the passage of the emissary vein that comes from the nasal cavity and drains into the superior sagittal sinus (part of the venous drainage system associated with the brain); most anterior of the holes in the floor of the skull; lies in the frontal bone, just anterior to the ethmoid bone

Veins that drain blood from outside the cranial cavity to inside the cranial cavity via foramina in the skull

Comprise a pathway of the first cranial nerve (CNI), the olfactory nerve, to allow for smell receptors to travel to the brain; nerve endings pass through this foramen in the ethmoid bone and then combine within the cranial cavity on top of the cribriform plate to form the olfactory bulb, the olfactory tract then relays the information to the brain

Comprised of sphenoid, temporal, and parietal bones

Allows passage of the ophthalmic artery and the second cranial nerve (CNII), the optic nerve, to travel to and from the eye; lies within the lesser wing of the sphenoid just anterior and medial to the anterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone

Supplies blood to the retina of the eye

Sends visual information from the eye to the brain for interpretation; contains a dural sheath

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OCULOMOTOR NERVE (3RD CRANIAL NERVE)

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TROCHLEAR NERVE (4TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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ABDUCENT NERVE (6TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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FORAMEN ROTUNDUM

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FORAMEN OVALE

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FORAMEN SPINOSUM

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FORAMEN LACERUM

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CAROTID CANAL

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Provides nervous input to four out of the six muscles that move the eyeball

Provides nervous input to the other two muscles that move the eyeball

Provides nervous input to the other two muscles that move the eyeball

Allows the second division of the trigeminal nerve (CNV2), the maxillary nerve, to enter the skull carrying sensory information coming from areas of the face associated with the region under the eyes, the upper lip, and the skin overlying the maxilla bone; small round hole lying posterior to the optic canal and the superior orbital fissure

Allows passage of the final division of the trigeminal nerve (CNV3), the mandibular nerve; oval-shaped hole lying posterior and lateral to the foramen rotundum

Allows the middle meningeal artery to enter the skull, supplying blood to the dura mater that surrounds the brain; smallest and most lateral foramen; located posterior and lateral to the foramen ovale

Allows passage of the seventh cranial nerve (CNVII), the facial nerve, providing innervation to the glands located about the level of the mouth; located posterior and medial to the foramen ovale; may be filled with cartilage

Allows the internal carotid artery to enter the skull; lies immediately posterior and lateral to the foramen lacerum

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INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY

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POSTERIOR CRANIAL FOSSA

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INTERNAL ACOUSTIC MEATUS

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FACIAL NERVE (7TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE

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JUGULAR FORAMENNERVE (9TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE (9TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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VAGUS NERVE (10TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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One of the major blood supplies to the brain; also supplies blood to the eye, the contents of the orbit, and the forehead

Comprised mostly of occipital and temporal bones (and to a lesser extent, the sphenoid and parietal bones as well)

One end of the passageway that houses the hearing and balance apparatus (other end is the external acoustic meatus, or the outer hole of the ear)

Has a wide range of functions, including providing nervous input to the muscles of facial expression and taste sensation from the tongue

Brings sensory information from the cochlea (part of the hearing apparatus) and from the vestibular canal system contained within the ear

Allows passage for the 9th (CNIX, glossopharyngeal), 10th (CNX, vagus), and 11th (CNXI, spinal accessory) cranial nerves; more consistent in appearance to a fissure than a foramen

Innervates structures of tongue and pharynx

Innervates many of the organs of the abdominal cavity

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SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE (11TH CRANIAL NERVE)

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INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN

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HYPOGLOSSAL CANAL

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HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE

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FORAMEN MAGNUM

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TRIGEMINAL NERVE

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OPHTHALMIC NERVE (1ST DIVISION)

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MAXILLARY NERVE (2ND DIVISION)

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Cranial nerve that arises from the upper segments of the cervical portion of the spinal cord, ascends into the skull via the foramen magnum and then back out through the jugular foramen, supplying the sternocleidomastoid muscle in the neck and the trapezius muscle in the neck

Drains much of the blood from the head and parts of the neck down into the brachiocephalic vein and to the heart via the superior vena cava

Allows passage of the 12th cranial nerve (CNXII), the hypoglossal nerve; closest to foramen magnum

Provides innervation to all but one of the muscles of the tongue

Allows the lower end of the brainstem and upper end of the spinal cord to pass through and allows vertebral arteries to enter the skull; arteries travel up each side of the spinal column and enter the skull to provide another important supply of blood to the brain

The largest of the 12 pairs; it is of particular importance in dentistry since it provides the nerve supply to the jaws and the teeth

Supplies sensation to the eyes, the tear-producing glands, the mucous lining of the nose, the eyelids, the eyebrows, and the forehead

Supplies sensation to the central part of the face, including the maxillary bone, all the maxillary teeth, the soft tissues of the hard palate, and the soft tissues surrounding the teeth

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MANDIBULAR NERVE (3RD DIVISION)

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ARTERIAL BLOOD

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INTERNAL CAROTID

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EXTERNAL CAROTID

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LINGUAL ARTERY

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FACIAL ARTERY

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MAXILLARY ARTERY

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VENOUS BLOOD

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Supplies sensation to the mandible and the teeth; it contains somatic motor fibers as well as sensory nerve fibers

Carries blood from the heart to the tissues of the body

Supplies the tissues of the cranium and the eyes

Supplies the exterior of the head, face, and much of the neck; has eight branches

Supplies the tongue

Supplies the soft tissues of the side of the face

Supplies the bones of the jaws, the teeth, and their supporting tissues

Carries blood from the tissues of the body back to the heart

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CAVERNOUS SINUS

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Large channel of venous blood creating a “sinus” cavity bordered by the sphenoid bone and the temporal bone of the skull