

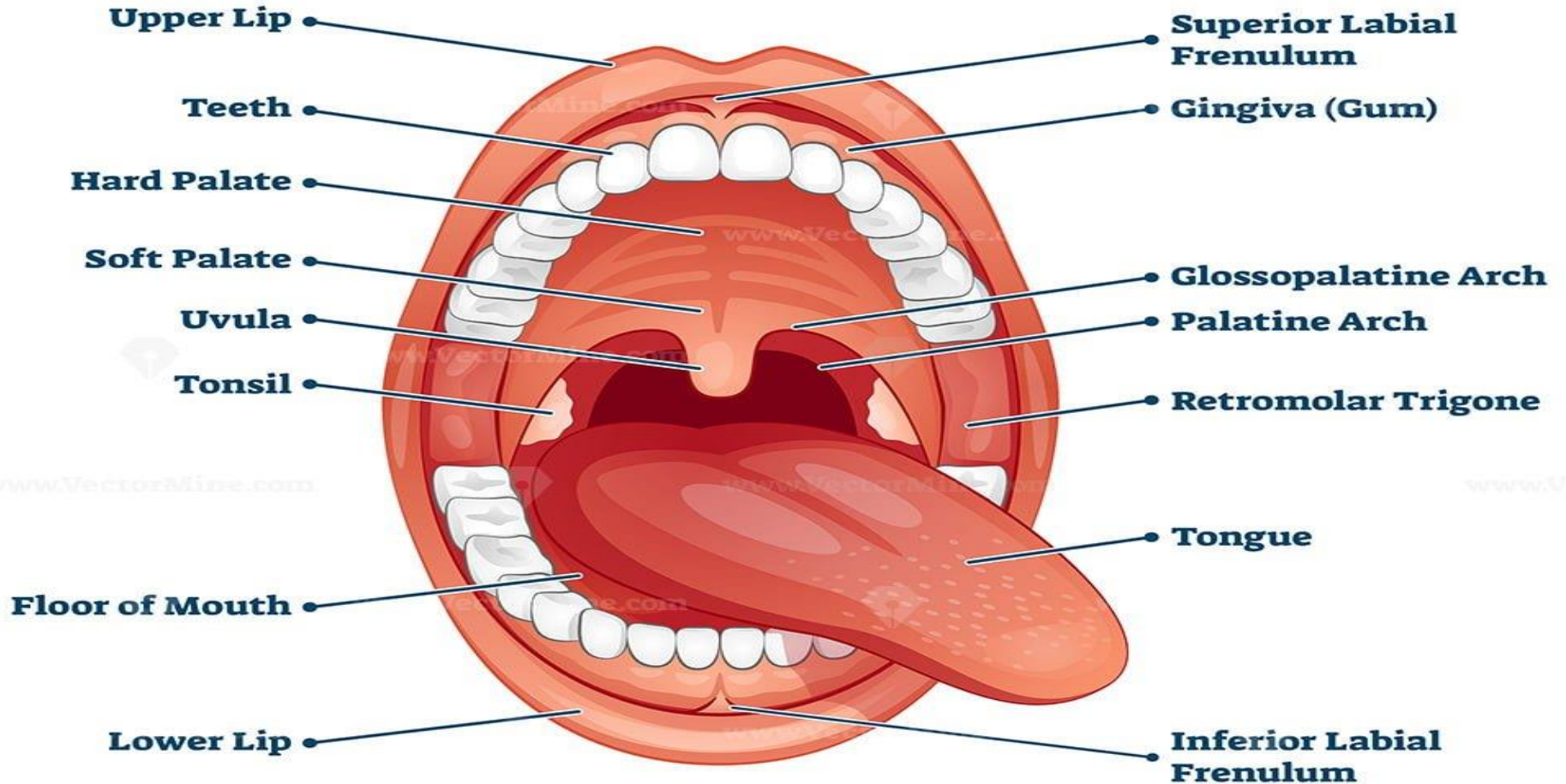
Anatomy of the mouth

L6

The Lips

- The lips are two fleshy folds that surround the oral orifice.
- They are covered on the outside by skin and are lined on the inside by mucous membrane.
- The substance of the lips is made up by the orbicularis oris muscle and the muscles that radiate from the lips into the face.

ANATOMY OF ORAL CAVITY



The oral Cavity

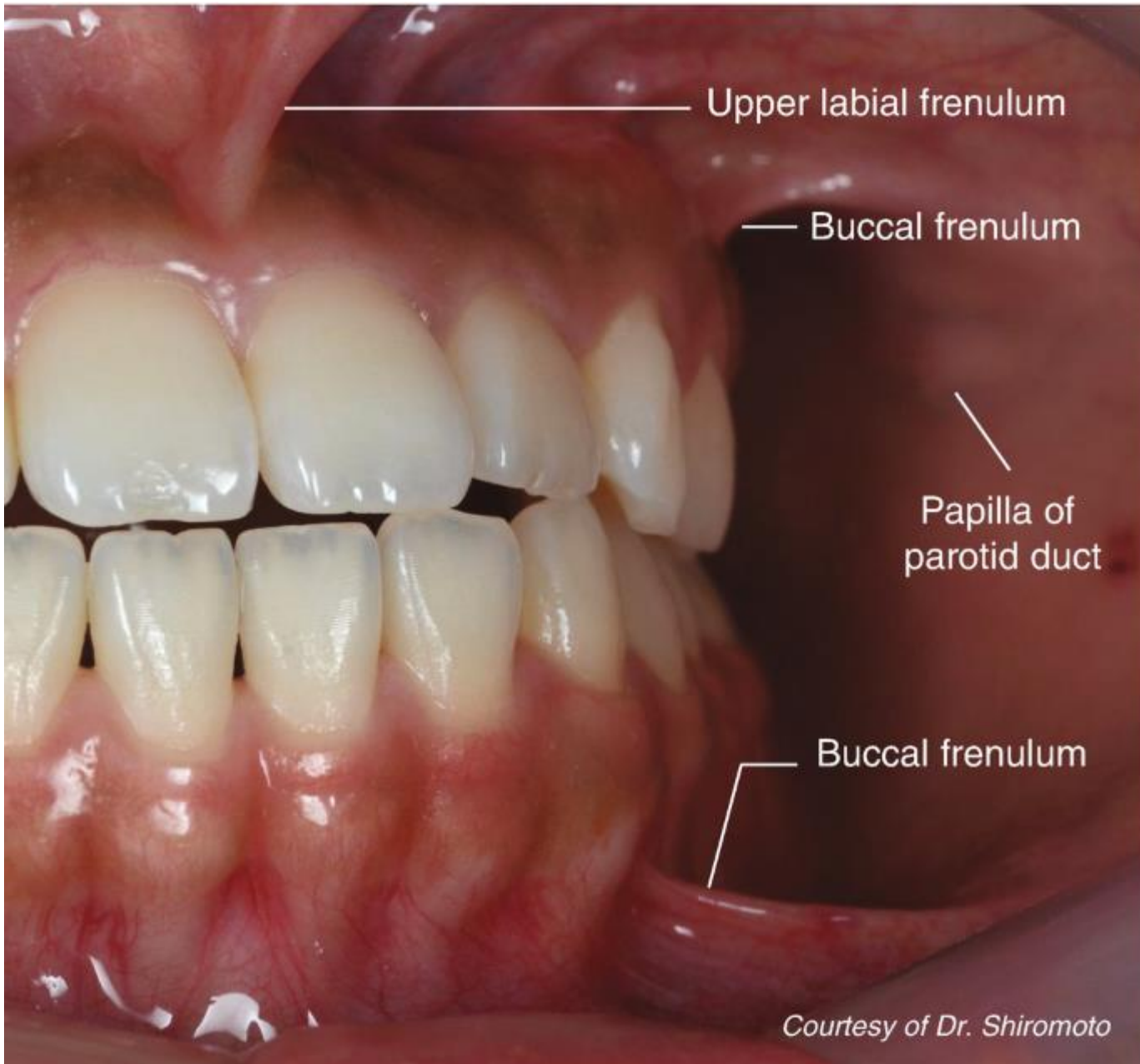
The mouth extends from the lips to the pharynx. The mouth is divided into the vestibule and the mouth cavity proper.

-Vestibule

- The vestibule lies between the lips and the cheeks externally and the gums and the teeth internally.
- When the jaws are closed, it communicates with the mouth

proper behind the third molar tooth on each side.

- The duct of the parotid salivary gland opens on a small papilla into the vestibule opposite the upper second molar tooth.



The oral Cavity

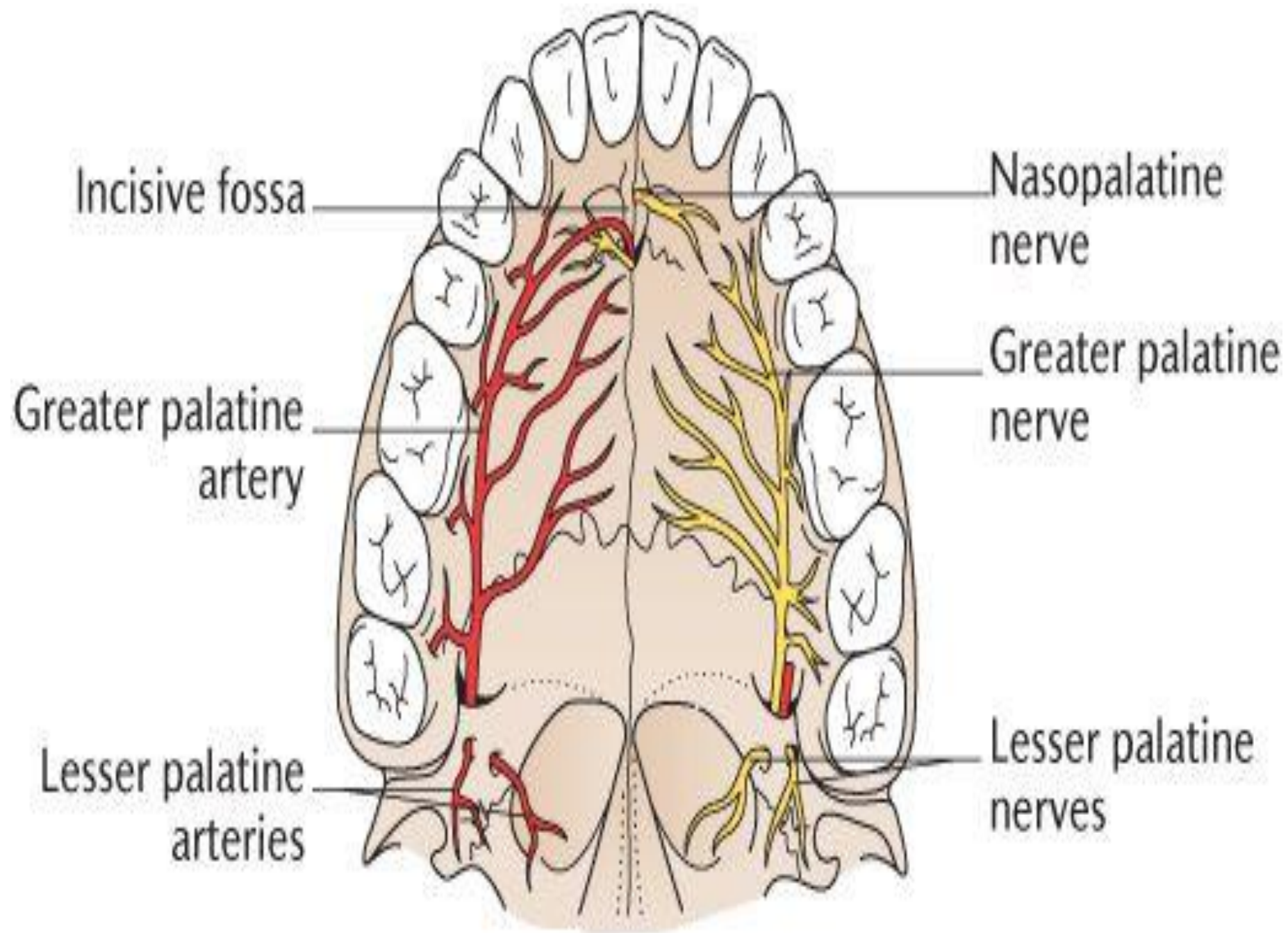
- **-Mouth Proper**
- The mouth proper has a roof and a floor.
- **Roof of Mouth**
- The roof of the mouth is formed by the hard palate in front and the soft palate behind.
- **Floor of Mouth**
- The submandibular duct of the submandibular gland opens onto the floor of the mouth on the summit of a small papilla on either side of the frenulum of the tongue.
- The sublingual gland projects up into the mouth, producing a low fold of mucous membrane, the sublingual fold (plica semilunaris) .
- Numerous ducts of the gland open on the summit of the fold

Sensory innervation of the Mouth

- Roof: The greater palatine and nasopalatine nerves from the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve .

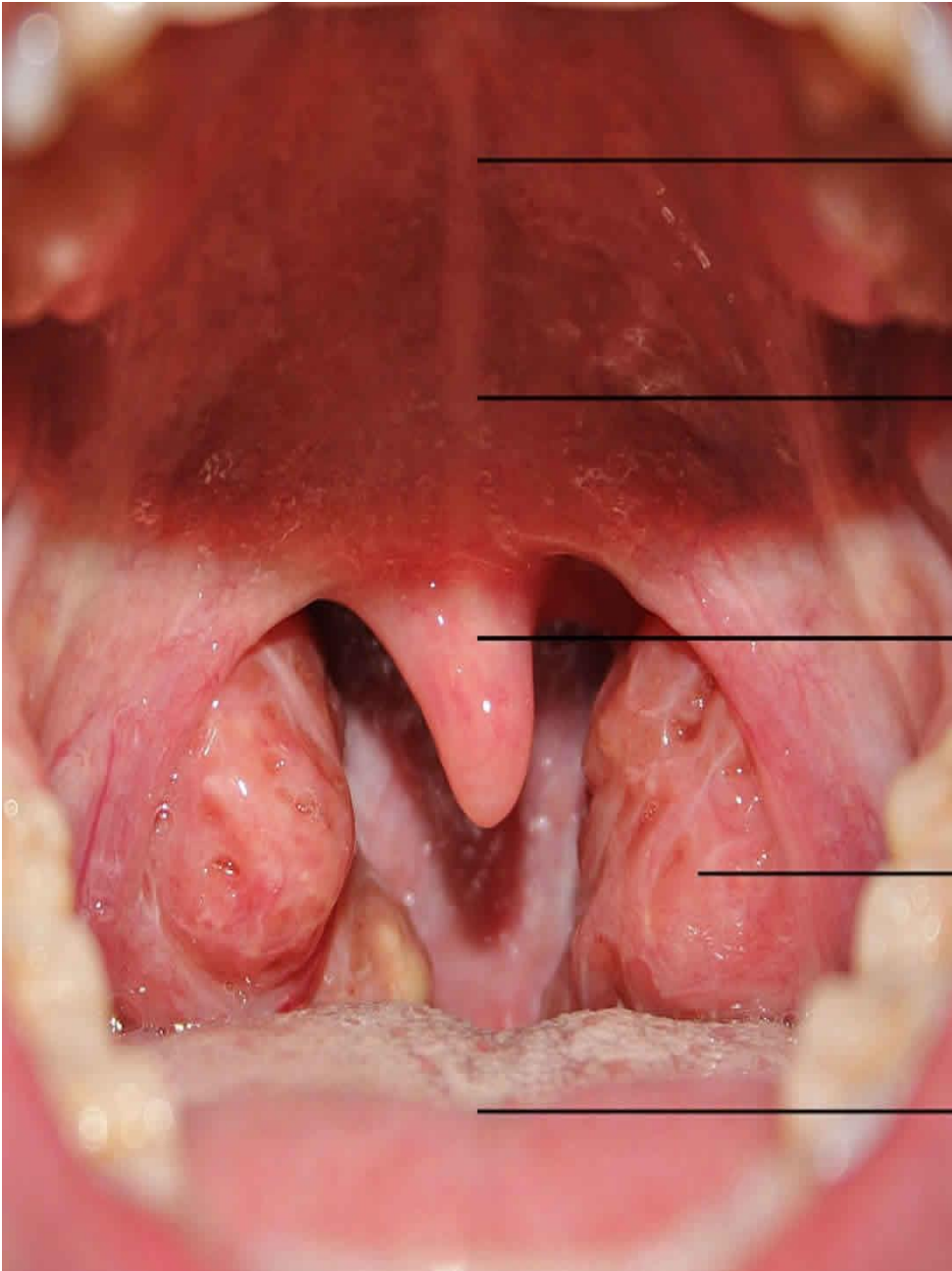
Hard Palate

The hard palate is formed by the palatine processes of the maxillae and the horizontal plates of the palatine bones . It is continuous behind with the soft palate.



The oral Cavity

- Soft Palate
- The soft palate is a mobile fold attached to the posterior border of the hard palate.
- the soft palate is composed of mucous membrane, palatine aponeurosis, and muscles



Hard palate

Soft palate

Uvula

Tonsil

Tongue

Palatine Aponeurosis

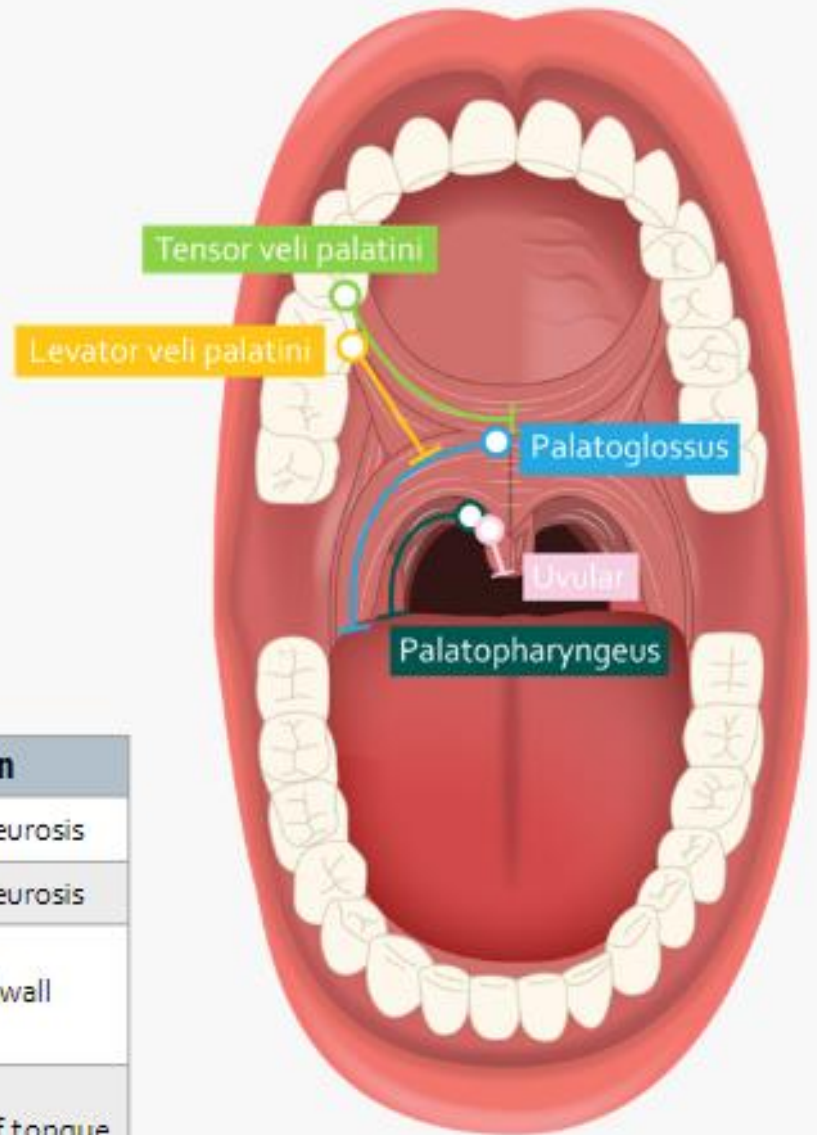
- The palatine aponeurosis is a fibrous sheet attached to the posterior border of the hard
- palate.
- It is the expanded tendon of the tensor veli palatini muscle.

Muscles of the Soft Palate

- The muscles of the soft palate are the tensor veli palatini, the levator veli palatini, the palatoglossus, the palatopharyngeus, and the musculus uvulae.
- The muscle fibers of the tensor veli palatini form a narrow tendon.
- The tendon, together with the tendon of the opposite side, expands to form the
- palatine aponeurosis.
- When the muscles of the two sides contract, the soft palate is tightened so that the soft palate may be moved upward or downward ..

SOFT PALATE MUSCLES

Origins & Insertions



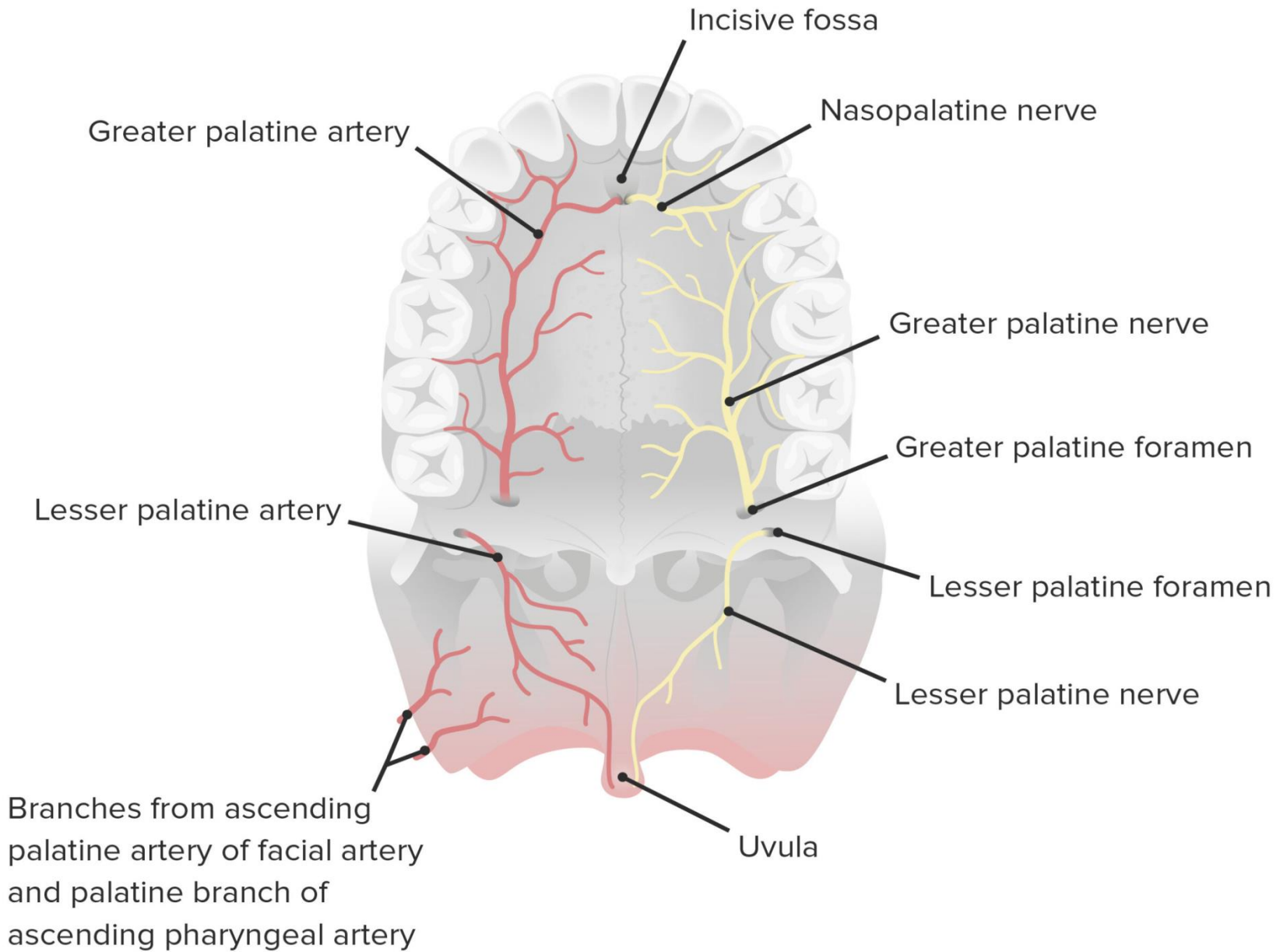
Muscle	Origin	Insertion
Levator veli palatini	temporal bone	palatine aponeurosis
Tensor veli palatini	sphenoid bone	palatine aponeurosis
Palatopharyngeus (posterior faucial pillar)	palatine aponeurosis	pharyngeal wall
Palatoglossus (anterior faucial pillar)	palatine aponeurosis	lateral margin of tongue
Uvular	posterior hard palate	uvula

Nerve Supply of the Palate

- The **greater and lesser palatine nerves** from the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve enter the palate through the greater and lesser palatine foramina .
- The **nasopalatine nerve**, also a branch of the maxillary nerve, enters the front of the hard palate through the incisive foramen.
- The **glossopharyngeal nerve** also supplies the soft palate

Blood Supply of the Palate

1. The greater palatine branch of the maxillary artery,
 2. the ascending palatine branch of the facial artery,
 3. the ascending pharyngeal artery
- Lymph Drainage of the Palate
 - Deep Cervical Lymph Nodes



Palatoglossal Arch

- The palatoglossal arch is a fold of mucous membrane containing the palatoglossus muscle, which extends from the soft palate to the side of the tongue.
- The palatoglossal arch marks where the mouth becomes the pharynx.

Movements of the Soft Palate

- The pharyngeal isthmus (the communicating channel between the nasal and oral parts of the pharynx) is closed by raising the soft palate. Closure occurs during the production of explosive consonants in speech.
- The soft palate is raised by the contraction of the levator veli palatini on each side..
- The palatopharyngeus muscles on both sides also contract so that the palatopharyngeal arches are pulled medially, like side curtains.
- By this means, the nasal part of the pharynx is closed off from the oral part.