Unit 20:

Oral region

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- general considerations of the organization of the oral region
- irrigation and innervations of the oral cavity (walls and content)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. **Mouth**

Vestibule: Lips, Cheeks, Gum (Gingivae) & Teeth

Mouth (Oral Cavity) Proper:

Palate (Roof) Hard Palate & Soft Palate

Muscles: Levator Palati & Tensor Palati (Palatine Aponeurosis)
Palatoglossus & Palatopharyngeus ->Arches

Vessels & Nerves

Sublingual Region (Floor)

Boundaries: Lateral (Upper 1/2 of Body of Mandible),
Medial (Hyoglossus), Inferior (Mylohyoid),
Superior (Mucous Membrane of Floor of Mouth)

Contents: *Submandibular Gland (Deep Part)*
Submandibular Duct
Sublingual Gland
Lingual Nerve
Submandibular Ganglion
(Parasympathetic)
Hypoglossal Nerve

2. **Tongue**

Surfaces (Mucous Membrane):

Dorsum: *Oral Part (Ant.* 2/3rd.) -> *Sulcus Terminalis & Foramen Caecum*
PharyngealPart (Post l/3rd.) -> *Lingual Tonsil*

Inferior Surface, Slides & Tip: Frenulum

Muscles: Extrinsic: (Genioglossus, Hypoglossus, Styloglossus, Palatoglossus) & Intrinsic

Nerves (Motor & Sensory)

Lingual Arteries & Veins

Lymphatics

3. **Surface Anatomy**

Mouth and tongue

(a) Observe the following:
lips and vestibule
teeth and gum
tongue (noting colour, texture, size and movements)
floor of mouth
orifices of: (i) parotid ducts (in vestibule at level of crown of 2nd. upper molar tooth)
(ii) submandibular ducts (on sublingual papillae beside

the frenulum of the tongue)
palate (hard and soft)
palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal folds on each side of the palatine tonsil
posterior wall of the oropharynx

(b) Outline the sites of tonsillar tissue ("Waldeyer's Ring") surrounding the pharynx, noting their lymph drainage.

4. Clinical anatomy

1. Indicate the structures palpated in a bimanual examination of the floor of the mouth.
2. Outline the lymph drainage of the tongue (noting the significance regarding tumour spread).
3. Indicate the structures endangered in a tonsillectomy.
4. Demonstrate the technique of **maintenance of a clear airway** in resuscitation (by correct positioning of the head, neck and mandible).
5. Explain how the **insertion of a pharyngeal airway** maintains a clear airway (noting the sensory nerve supply of the mucosa traversed.
6. Demonstrate the correct position of nursing an unconscious patient (to avoid inhalation of vomitus).
7. What is the mechanism of vomiting. Indicate the sensory and motor nerves involved in this reflex.
8. Describe the piriform fossa, noting its significance regarding foreign bodies.