

Syrian Private University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Oral Medicine

Introduction

Intraoral anatomy



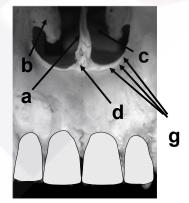
Imad Brinjikji

- The anatomical structures that may be seen on intraoral films are more likely to be seen when using the bisecting angle technique because of the increased vertical angulation commonly used with this technique.
- Some of the structures may be confused with pathology, it is important to understand their normal appearance in order to make a proper diagnosis.

Introduction

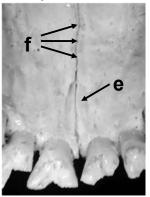
 Some landmarks are related to the bone, whereas other are related to soft tissue.

facial view

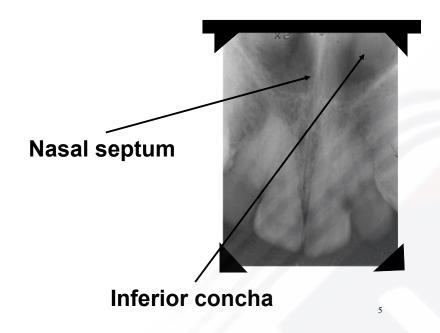


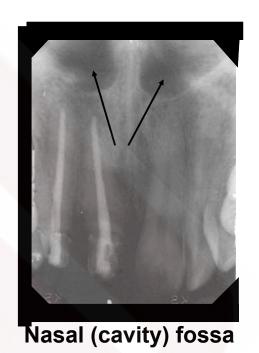
a = nasal septumb = inferior conchac = nasal fossad = anterior nasal spine

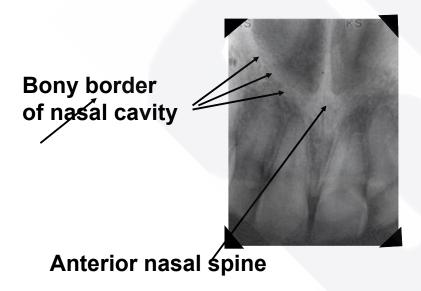
palatal view



e = incisive foramen f = median palatal suture g = bony border of nasal cavity









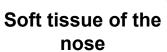
Incisive foramen



Median palatal suture

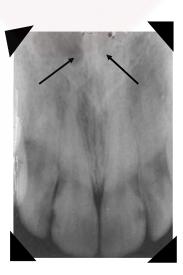


Soft tissue of the nose



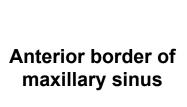


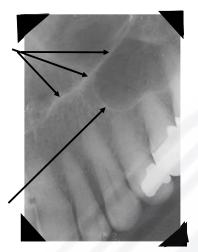
The upper lip line



Superior foramina of the nasopalatine canals.

Floor of nasal cavity (hard palate)





Floor of nasal cavity and the anterior border of the maxillary sinus form the inverted Y.



Lateral fossa



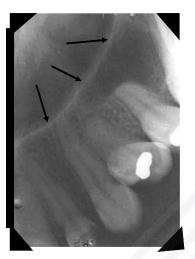
Lateral fossa



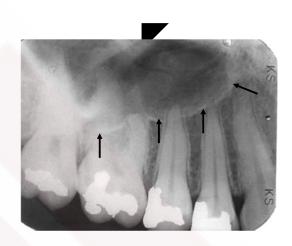
Soft tissue of the cheek (Nasolabial fold)

5

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The floor of the nasal fossa.



Maxillary Sinus

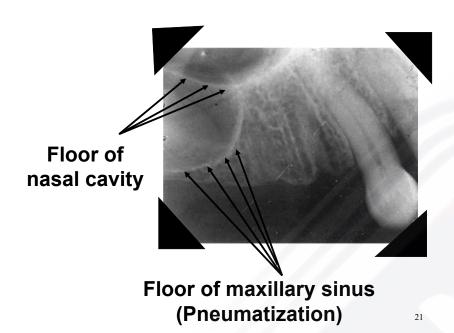


The zygomatic bone

Zygomatic process of maxilla



Sinus septum





Cheek (nasolabial fold)





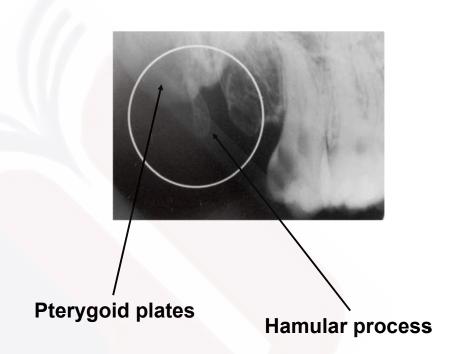
Zygomatic (malar) bone / arch



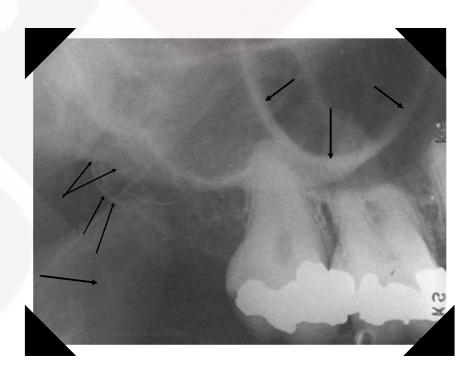
Maxillary Tuberosity



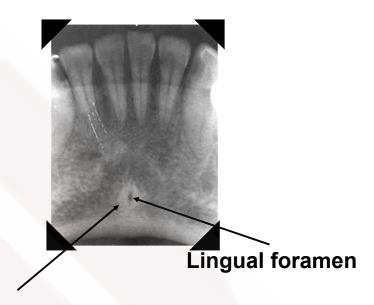
Coronoid process





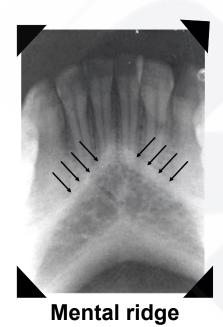


Mandibular landmarks



Genial tubercles (mental spines)

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facial view

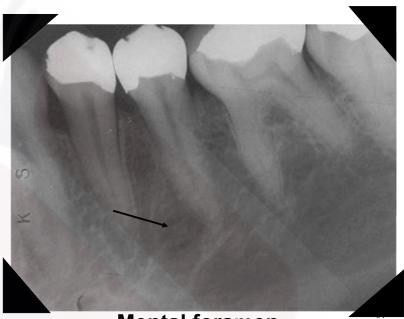
a = mental ridge c = mental foramen lingual view

(b₁)

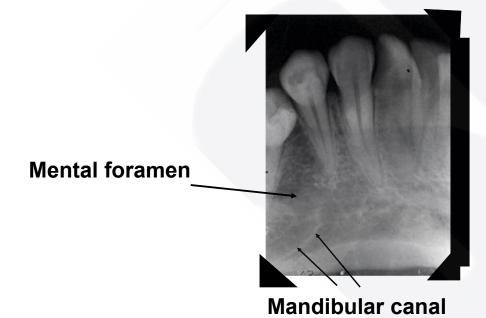
b₁ = genial tuberclesb₂ = lingual foramen³²



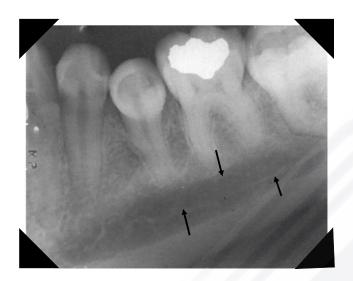
Mental ridge



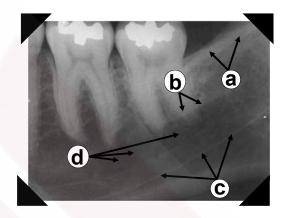
Mental foramen



Mylohyoid (internal oblique) ridge³⁶



Mandibular canal (Inferior alveolar canal)

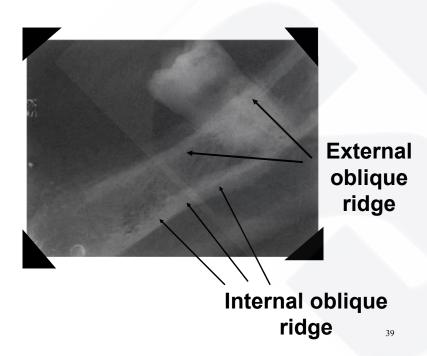


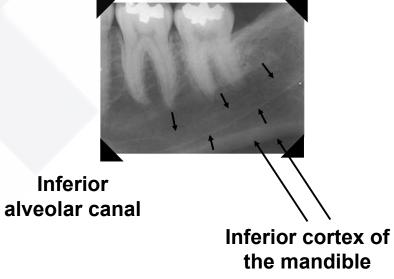
a = external oblique ridge

b = mylohyoid ridge

c = mandibular canal

d = submandibular gland fossa





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