

Topographic regions of the head. Local anaesthesia in dentistry.  
Odontogenic infections.

### Illustrations

Anatomy 1 - R. Čihák

Atlas of Human Anatomy – Netter

Regional Anatomy – M. Grim

Oral surgery (Fragiskos D. Fragiskos, DDS, PhD)

Martin Bartoš, MD, DMD, PhD

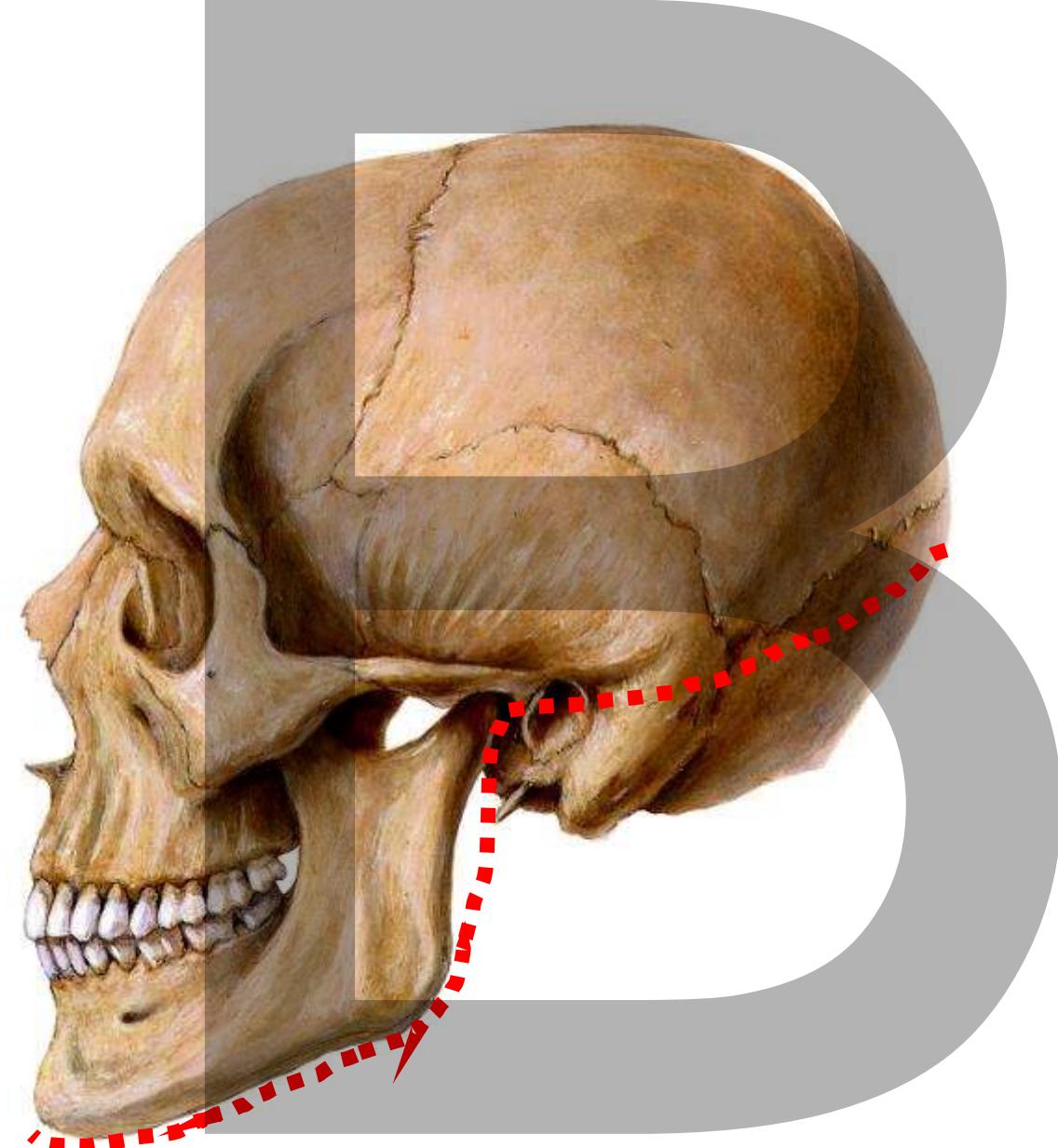
Institute of Dental Medicine

Institute of Anatomy

First Faculty of Medicine, Charles university

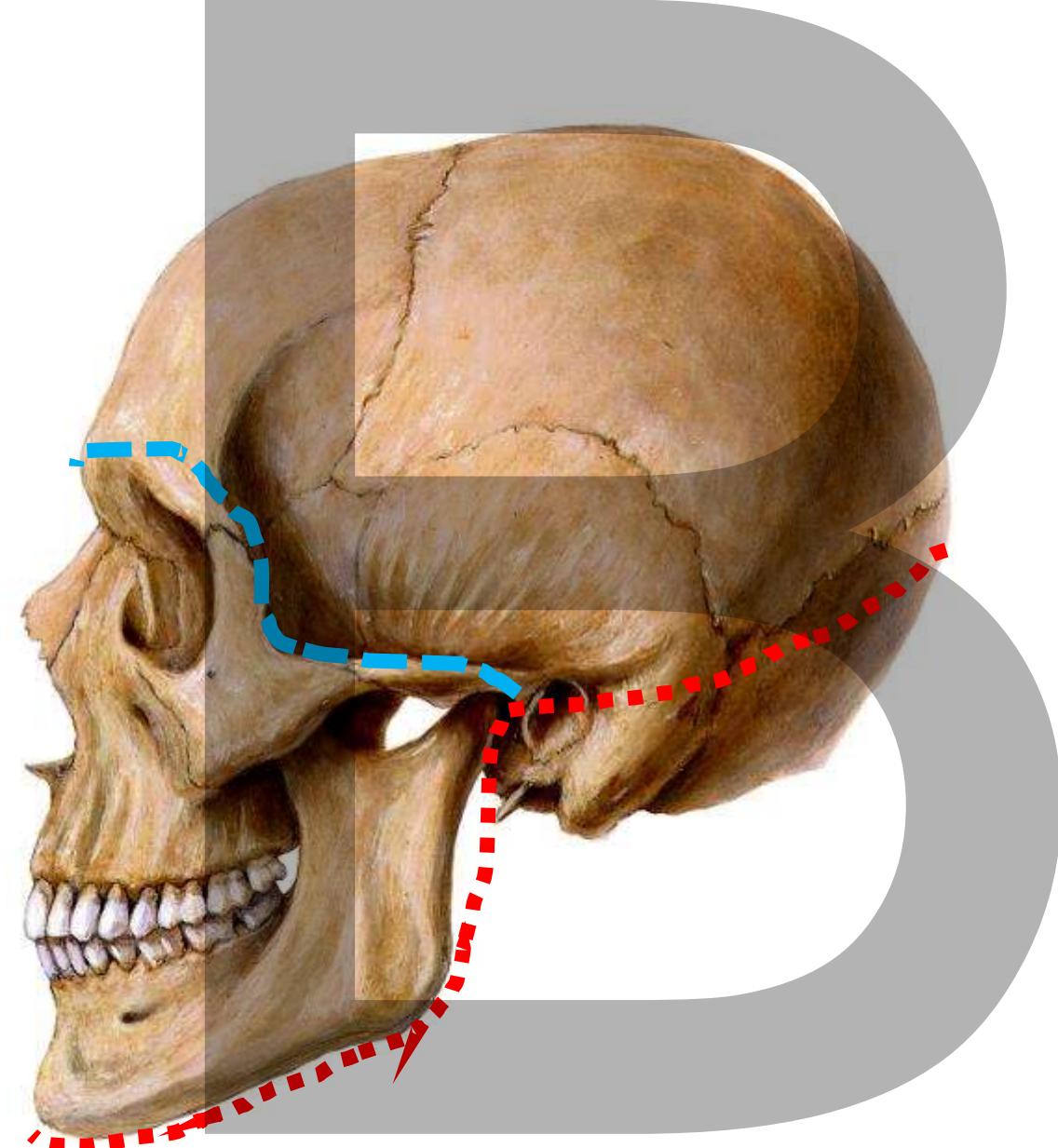
# Head?

- Defined from the neck...
  - External occipital protuberance
  - Superior nuchal line
  - External acoustic meatus
  - Margin of the mandible

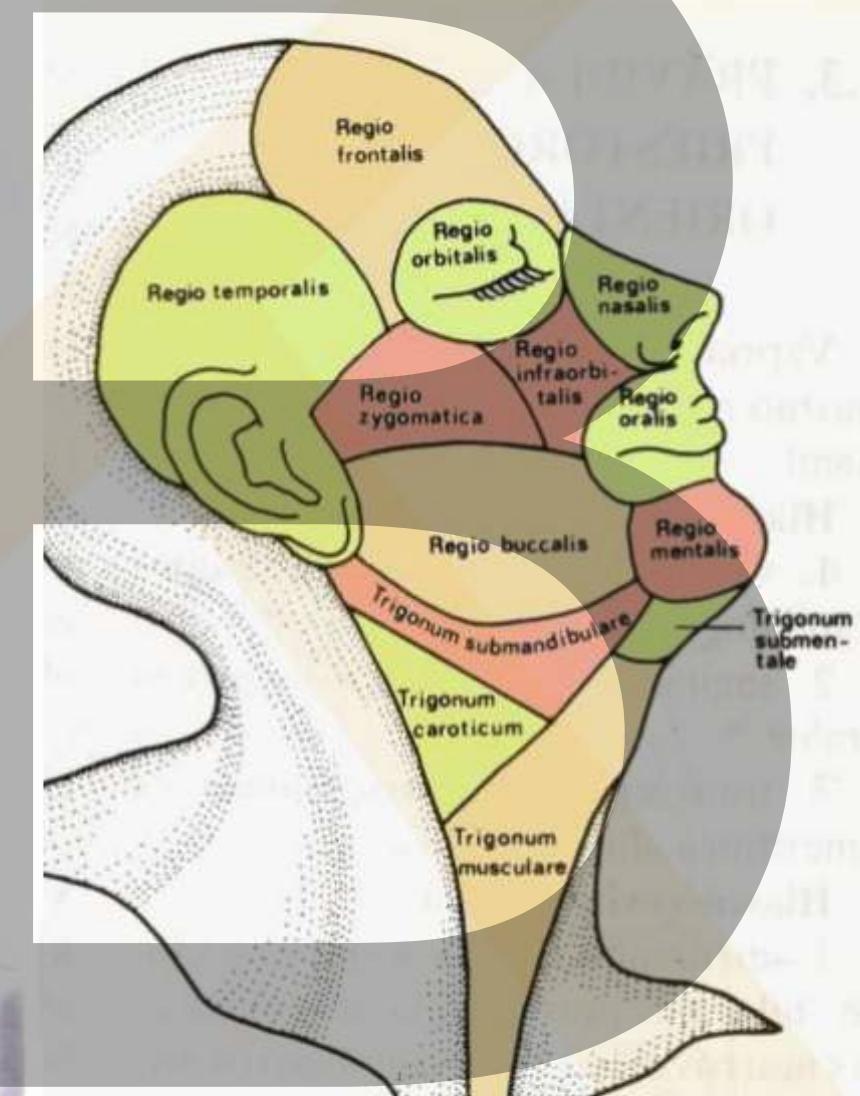
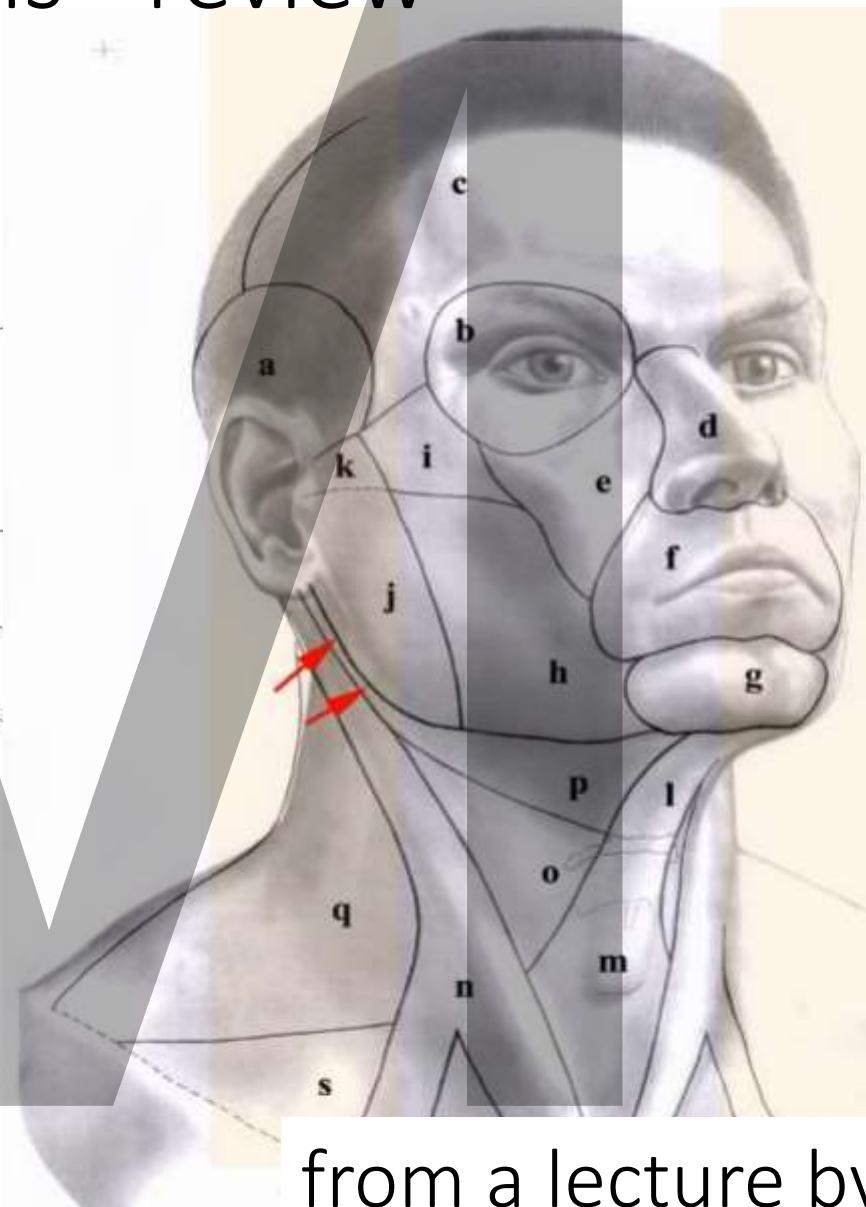
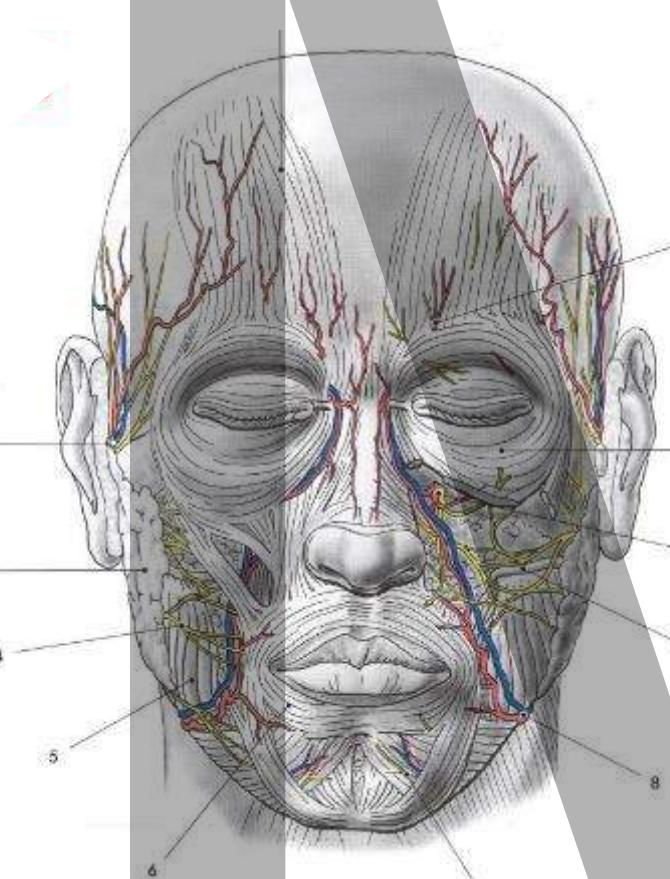


# Head

- Neurocranium
- **x splanchnocranum (face)**
- Superficial borders
  - External acoustic pore
  - Zygomatic arch
  - Superciliary arch
  - Glabela
- Deep borders
  - External cranial base

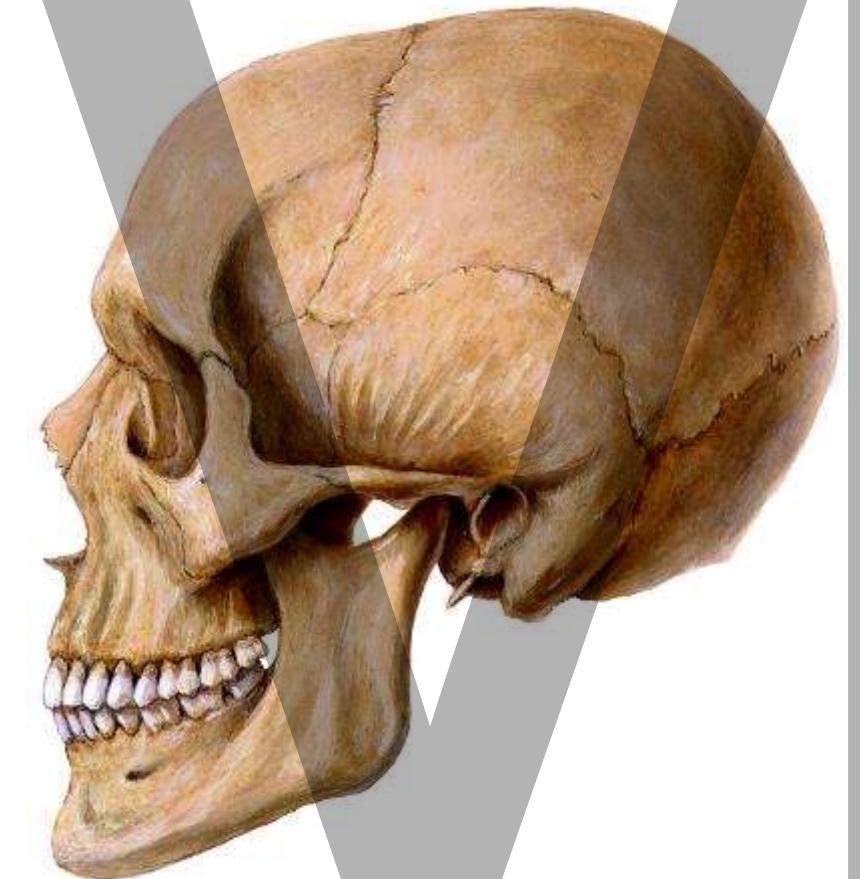


# Head regions - review



from a lecture by MUDr. I. Klepáček, CSc.

# The brain case – superficial regions



Regions are defined by underlying bones (calvarial bones)

# The brain case – superficial regions



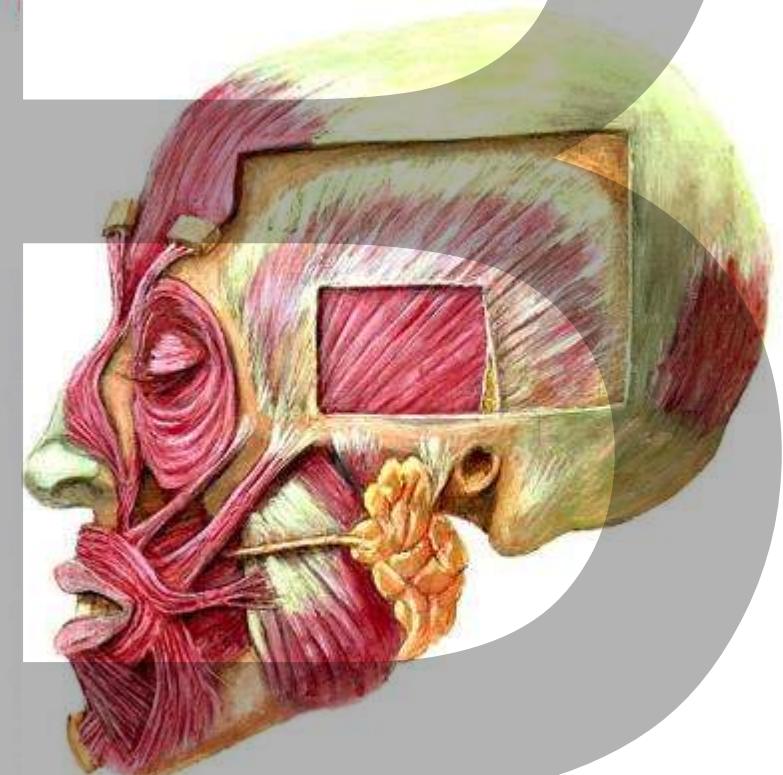
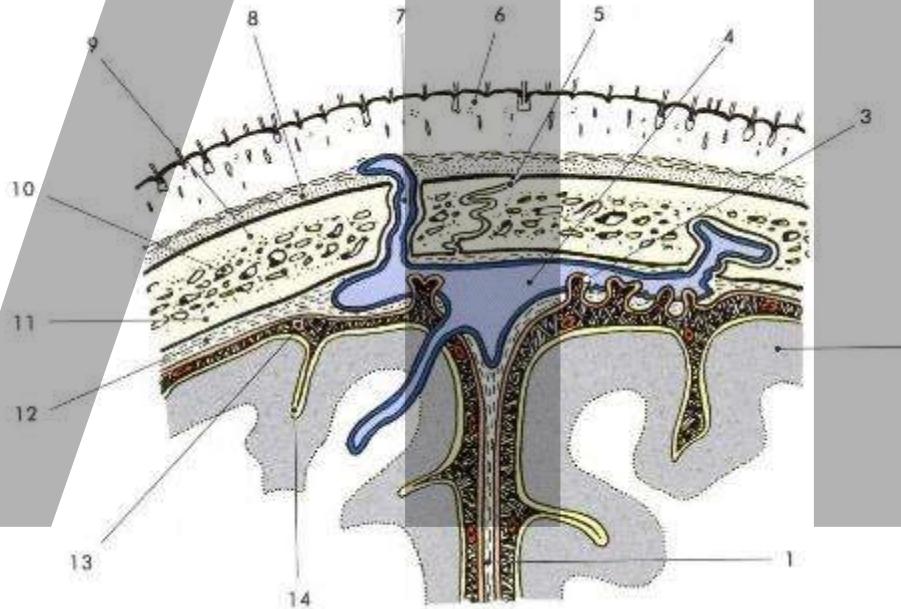
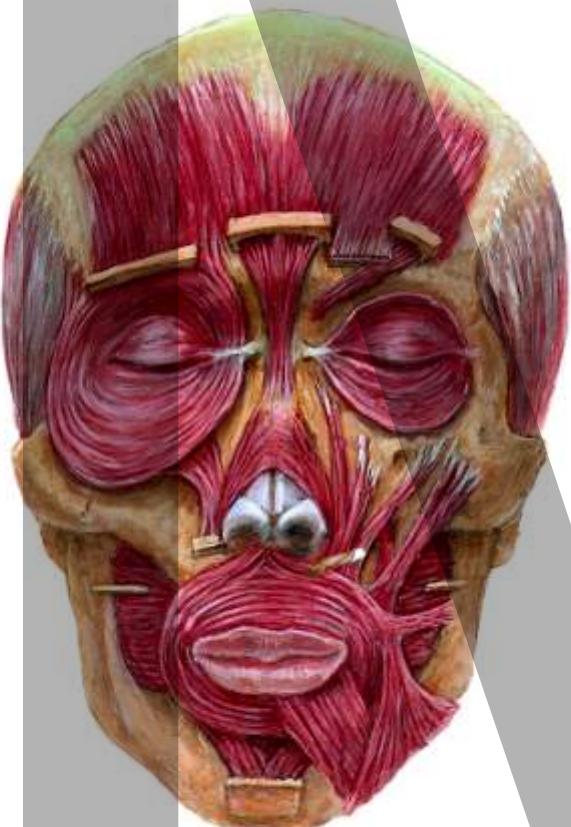
## Region:

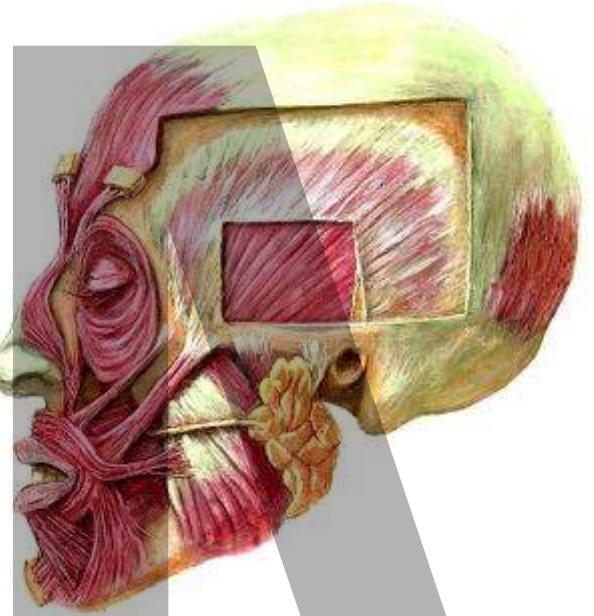
- Frontal
- Parietal
- Temporal
- Occipital



## Scalp – soft tissue

- Skin
- Subcutaneus connective tissue
- Galea aponeurotica (dense)
- Loose conn.t.



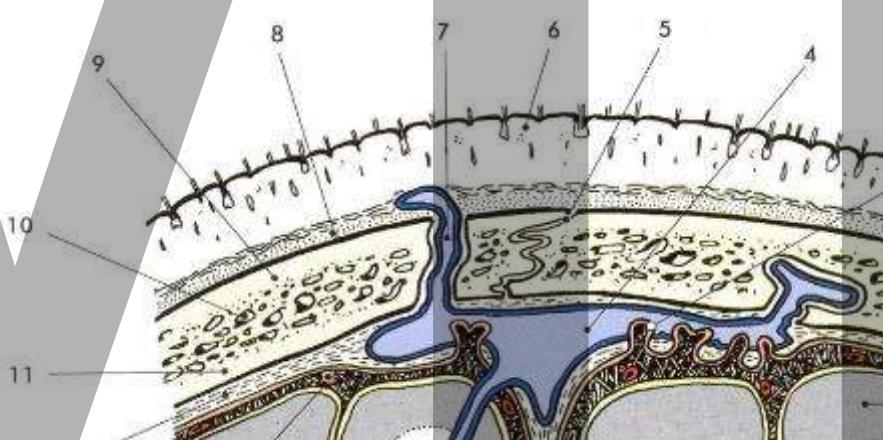


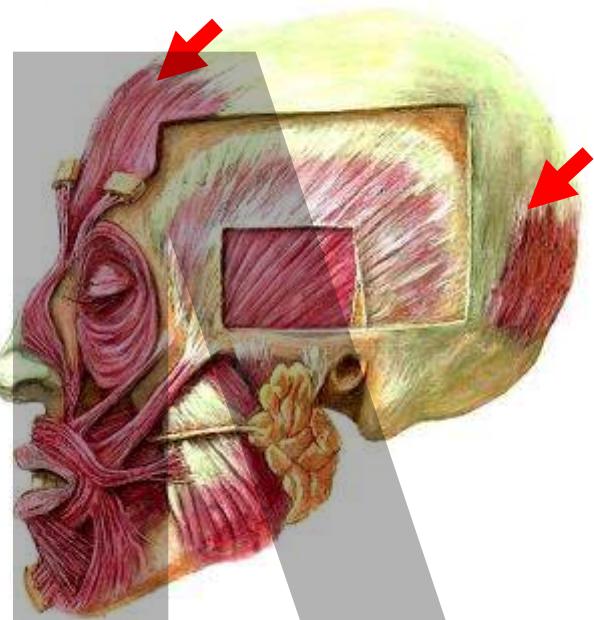
## Scalp – soft tissue

- Skin
- Subcutaneus connective tissue
- Galea aponeurotica (dense)
  - Large movements
- Loose conn.t.
- Pericranium (periosteum)

Minimal movements

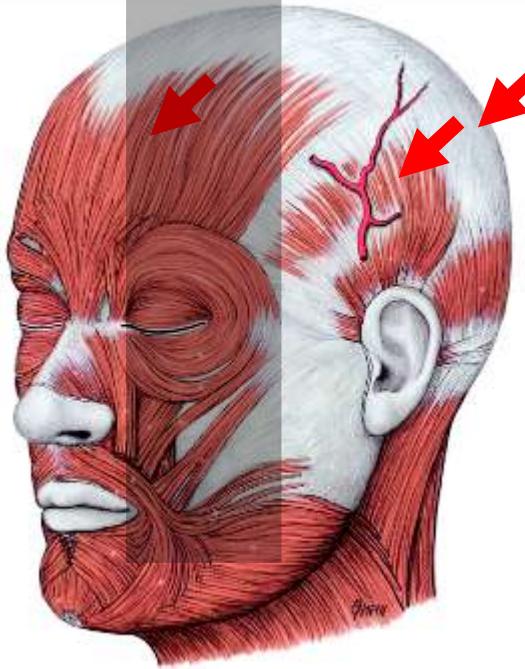
Scalping injuries  
Gaping wounds





## Scalp – soft tissue

- Skin
- Subcutaneus connective tissue
- Galea aponeurotica (dense)
- Loose conn.t.



### Muscles

- m. epicranius*
  - *m. occipitofrontalis*
  - *m. temporoparietalis*

n. VII

# Arteries and their anastomoses

VIZ TAKÉ TABULE 30, 36, 65, 66, 81, 98

Supraorbital a.  
Supratrochlear a.  
(internal carotid a.)

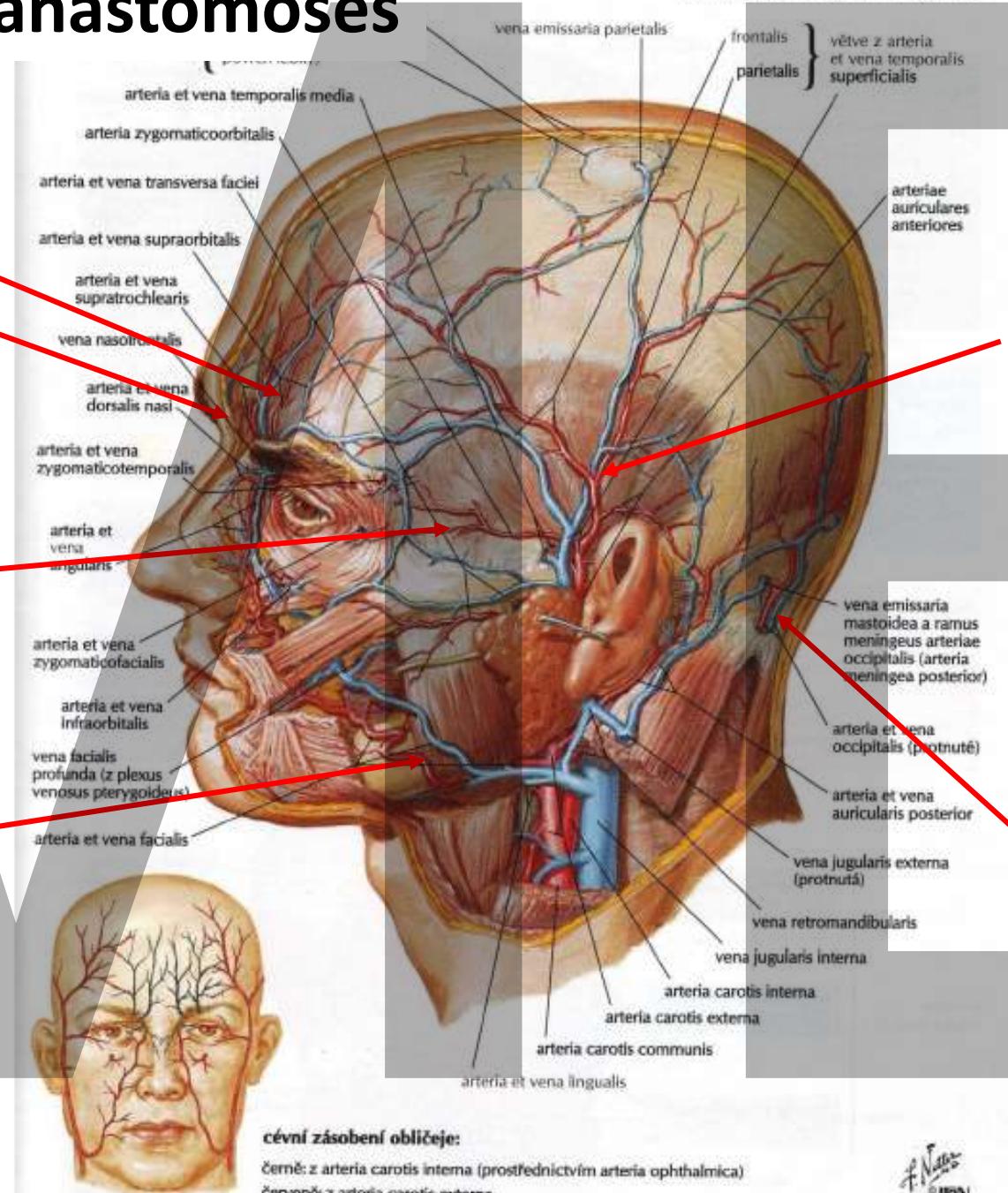
zygomaticoorbital

Facial a.

External carotid a.

Spf. Temporal a.

Occipital a.



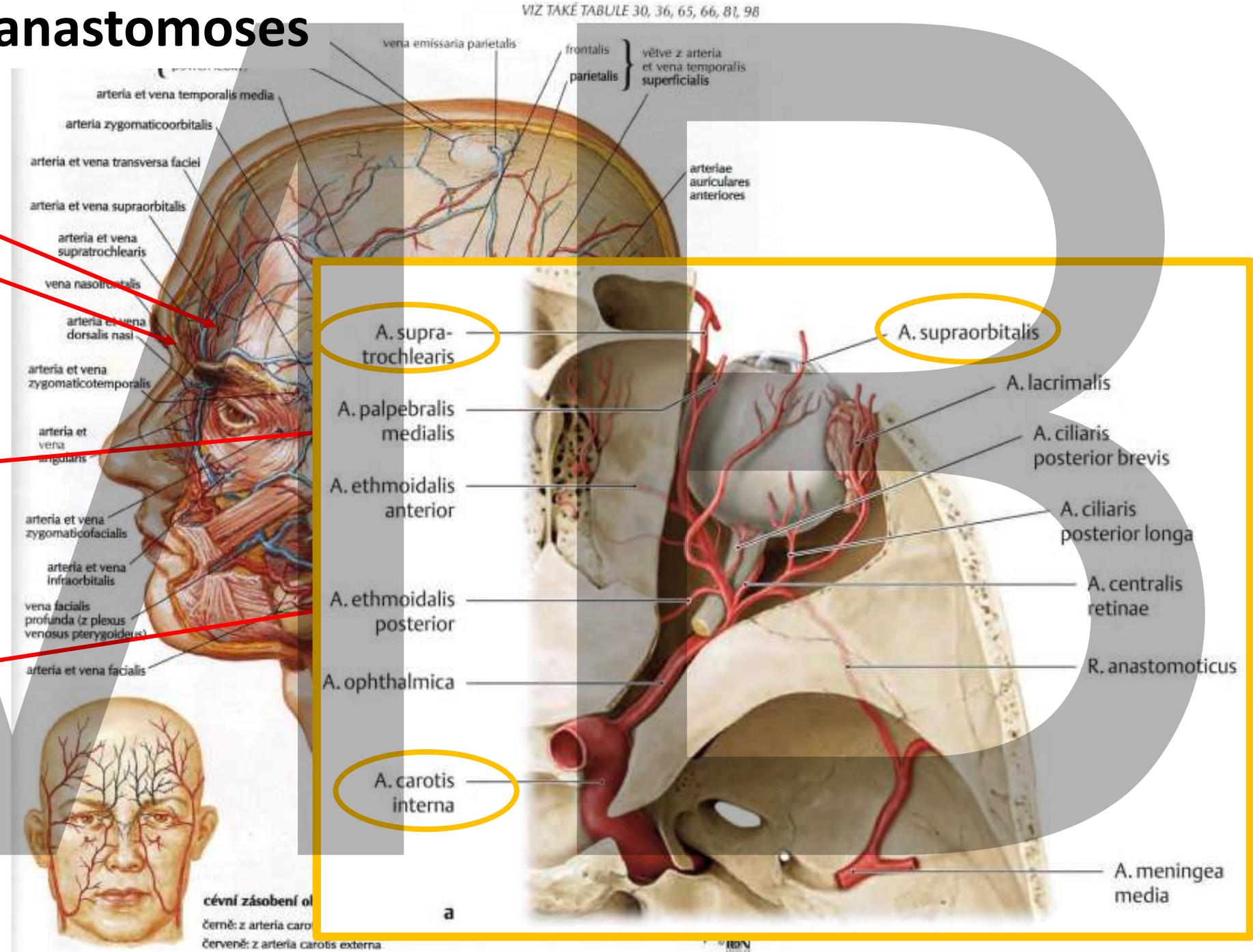
# Arteries and their anastomoses

Supraorbital a.  
Supratrochlear a.  
(internal carotid a.)

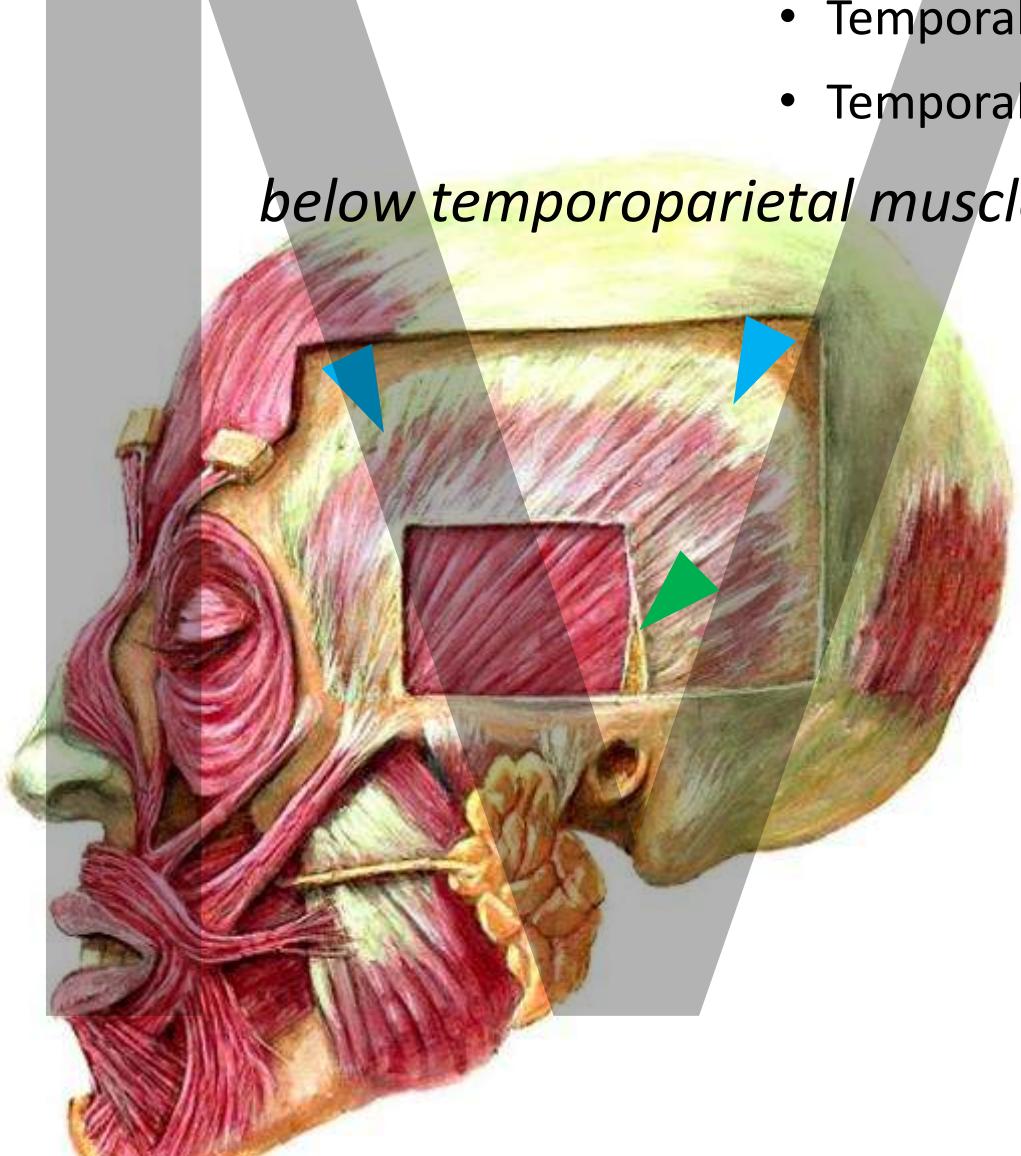
zygomaticoorbital

Facial a.

External carotid a.

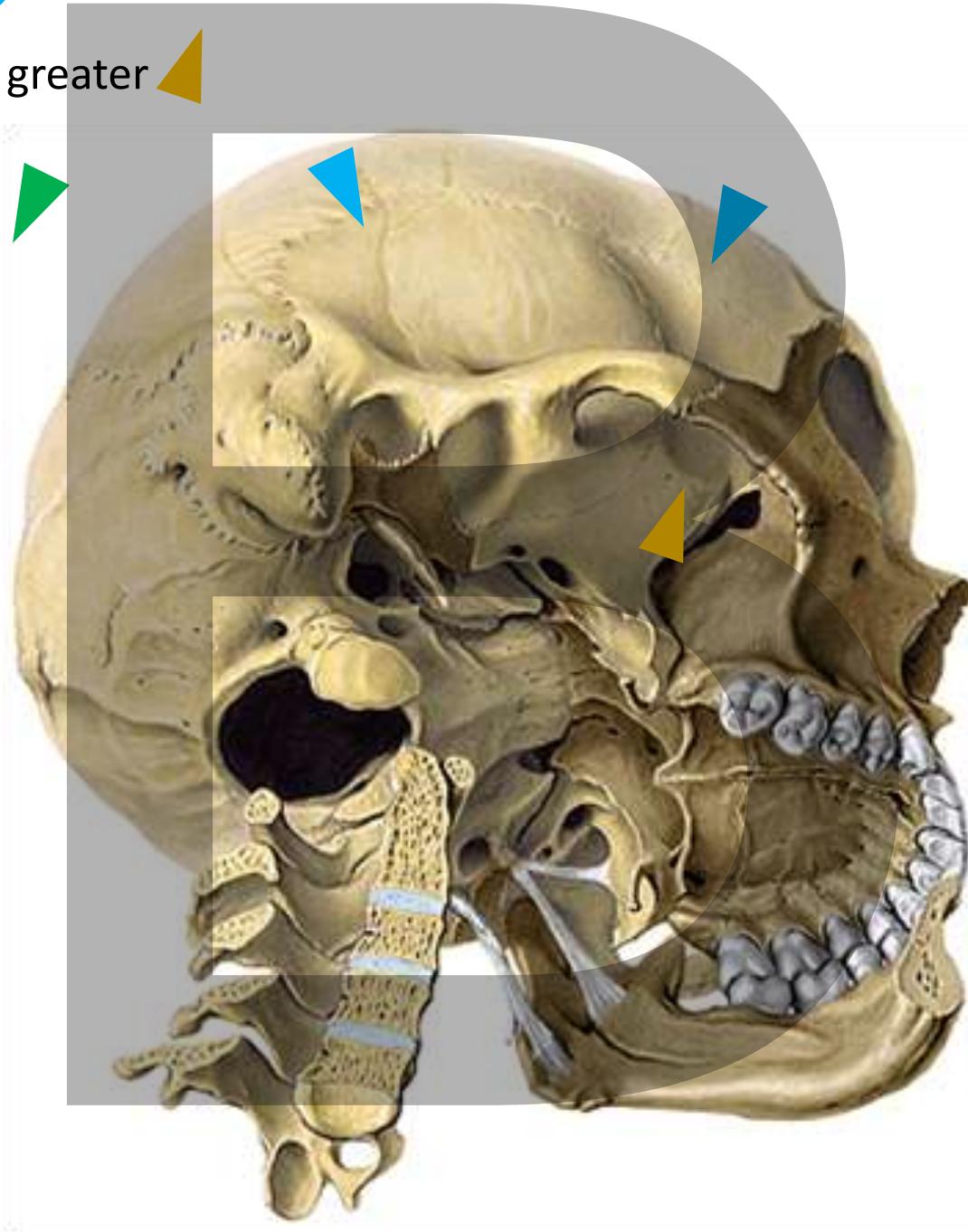


# Temporal fossa

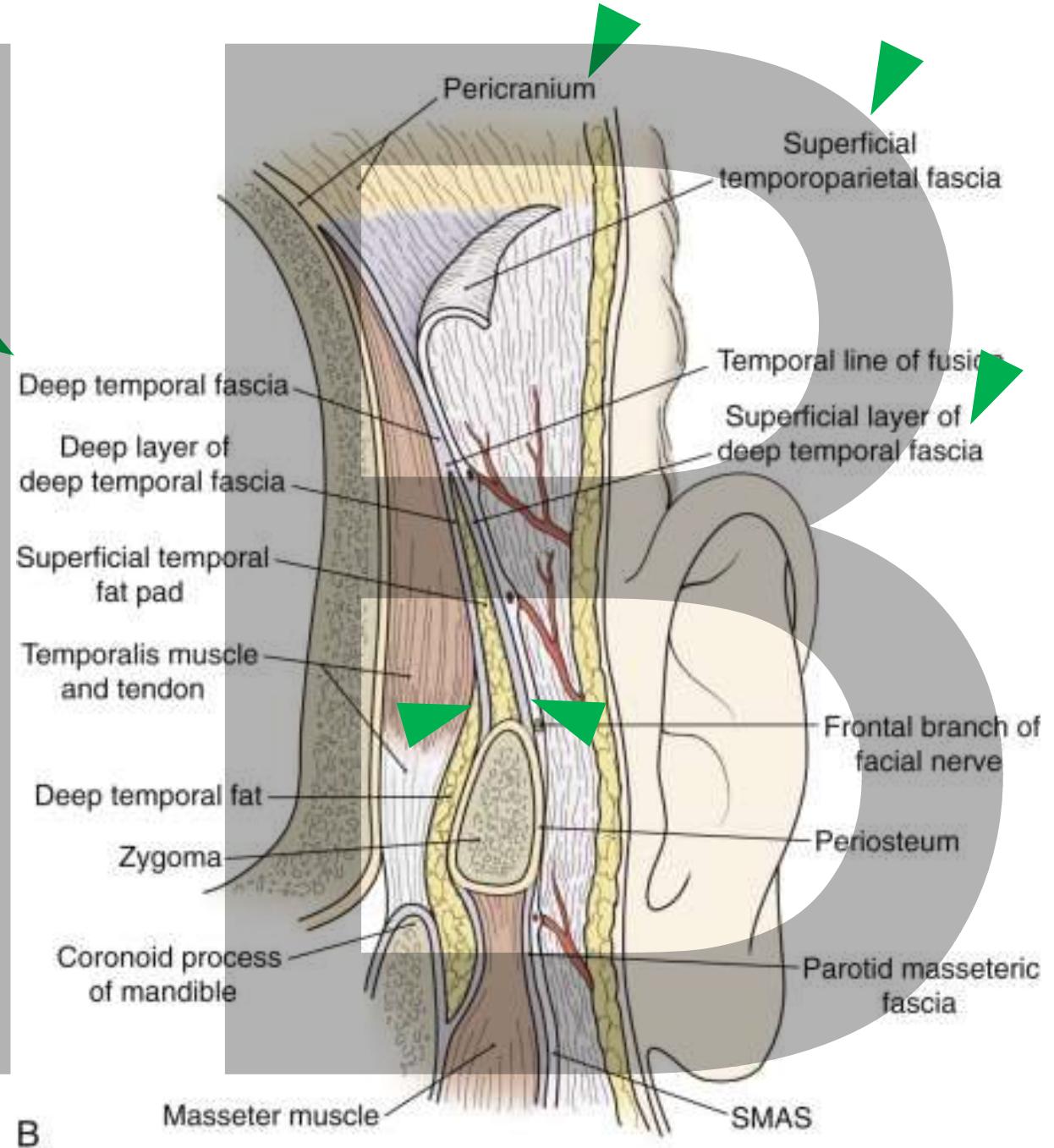
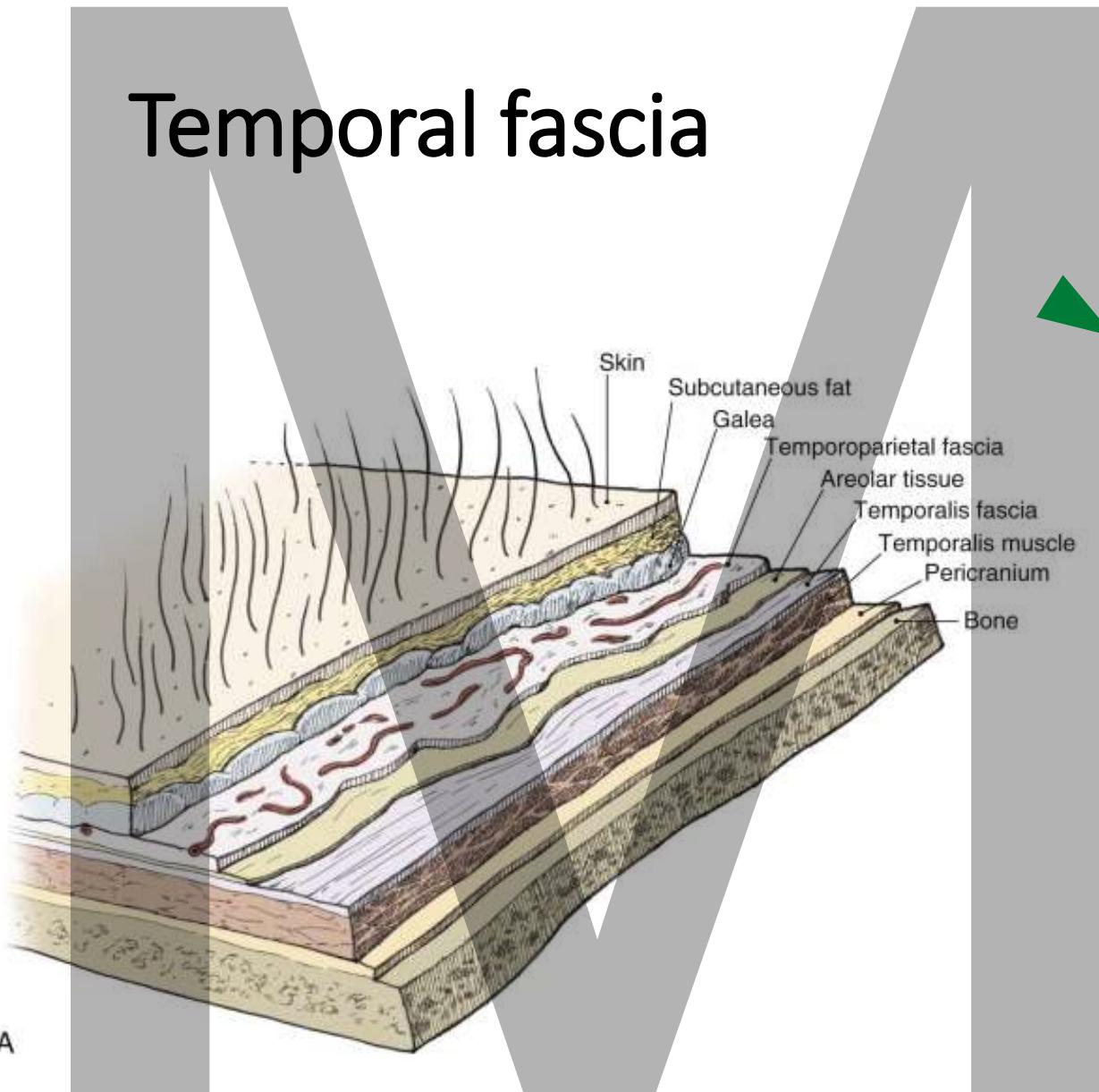


- Superior temporal line
- Infratemporal crest of the greater wing of the sphenoid
- Temporal fascia (2 layers)
- Temporal muscle

*below temporoparietal muscle*



# Temporal fascia



# Face

## Superficial regions:

Orbital

Infraorbital

Nasal

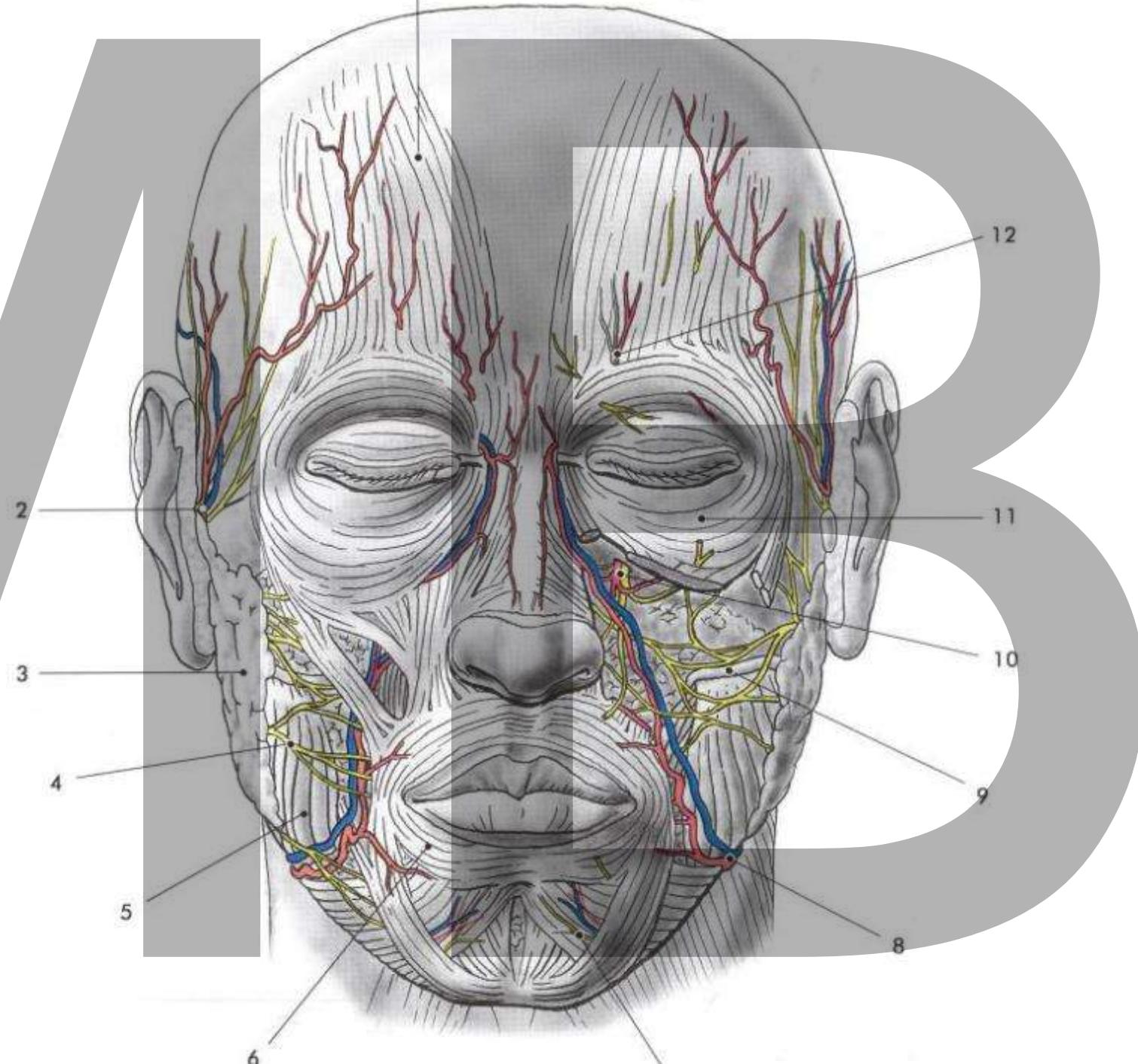
Oral

Buccal

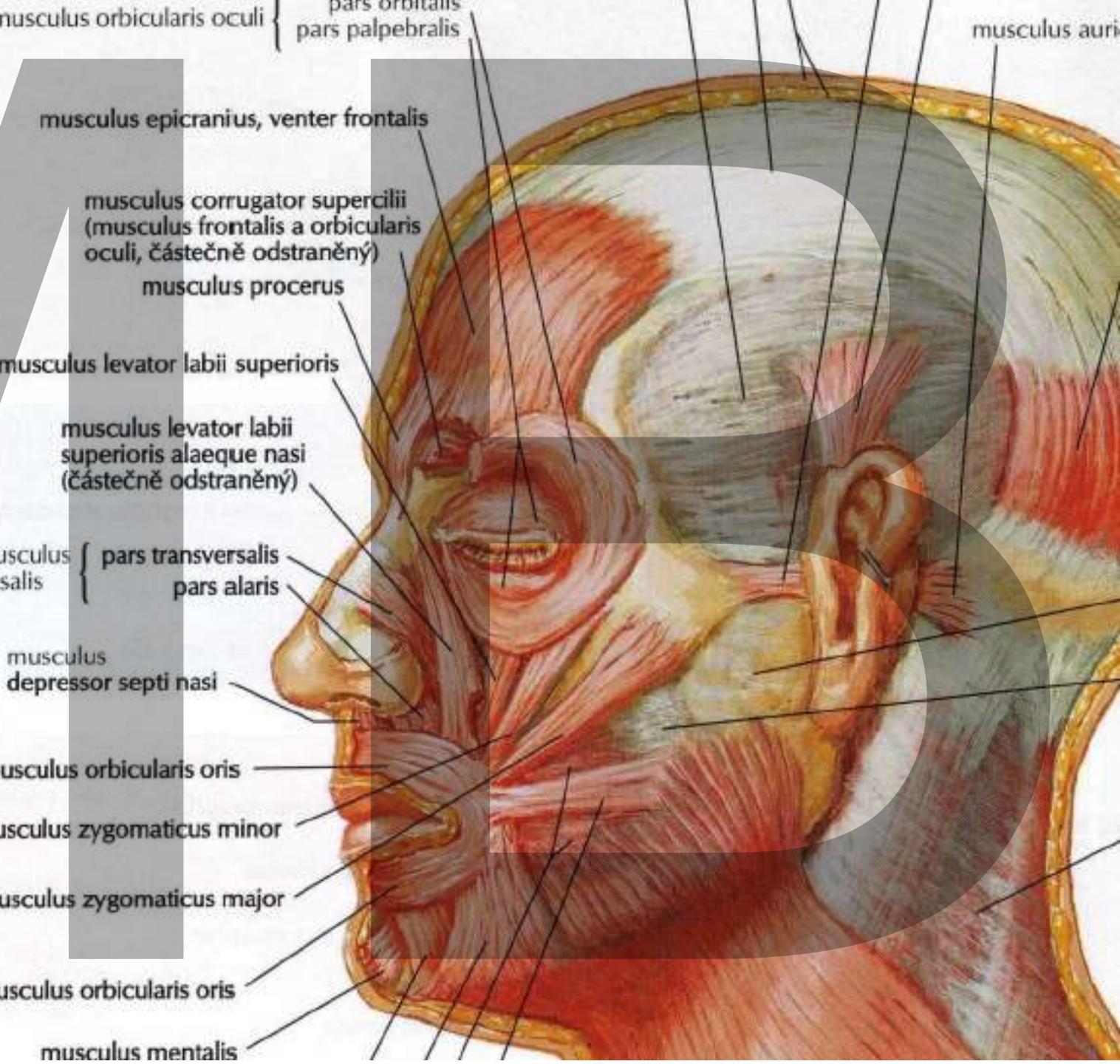
Parotideomasseteric

Mental

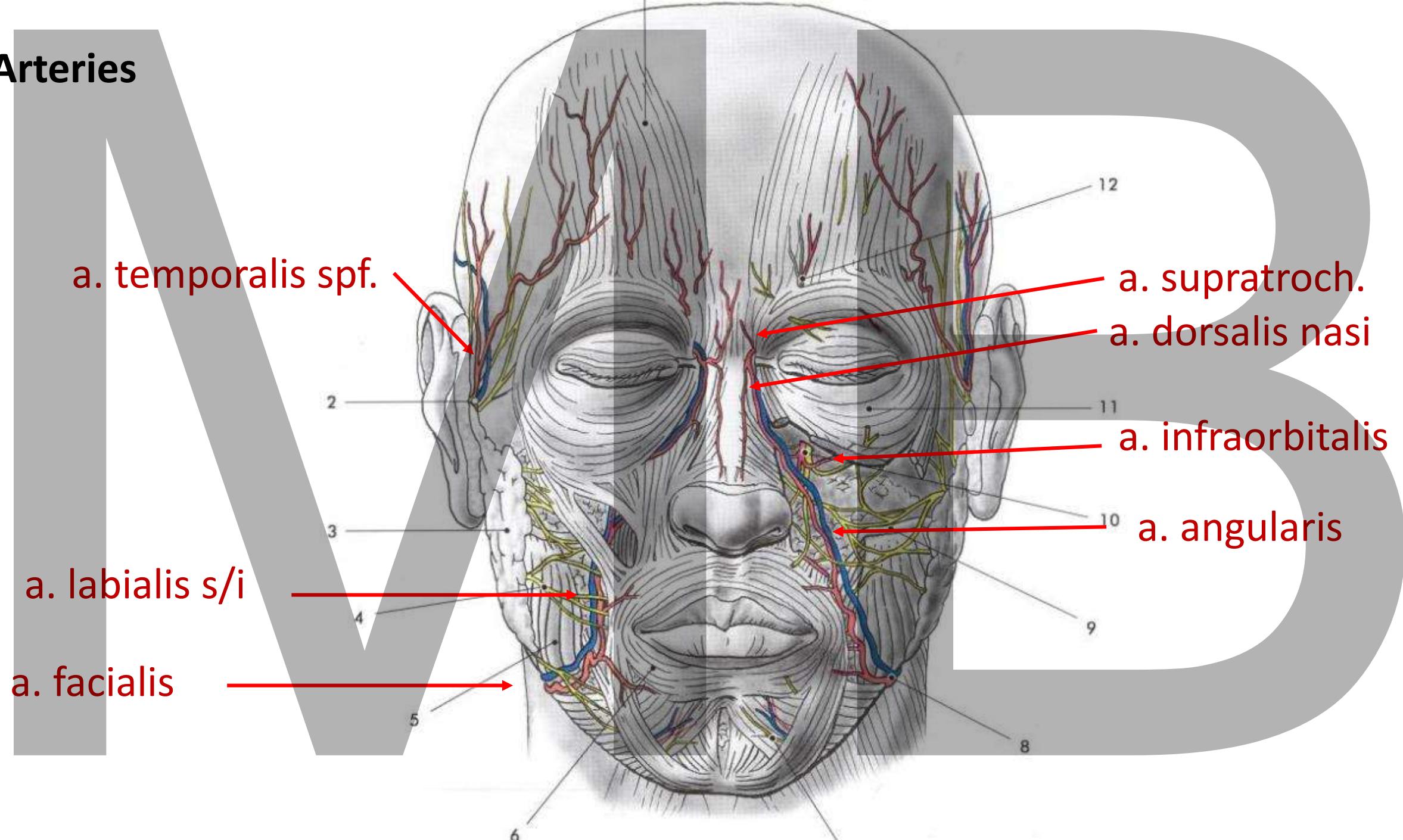
Zygomatic



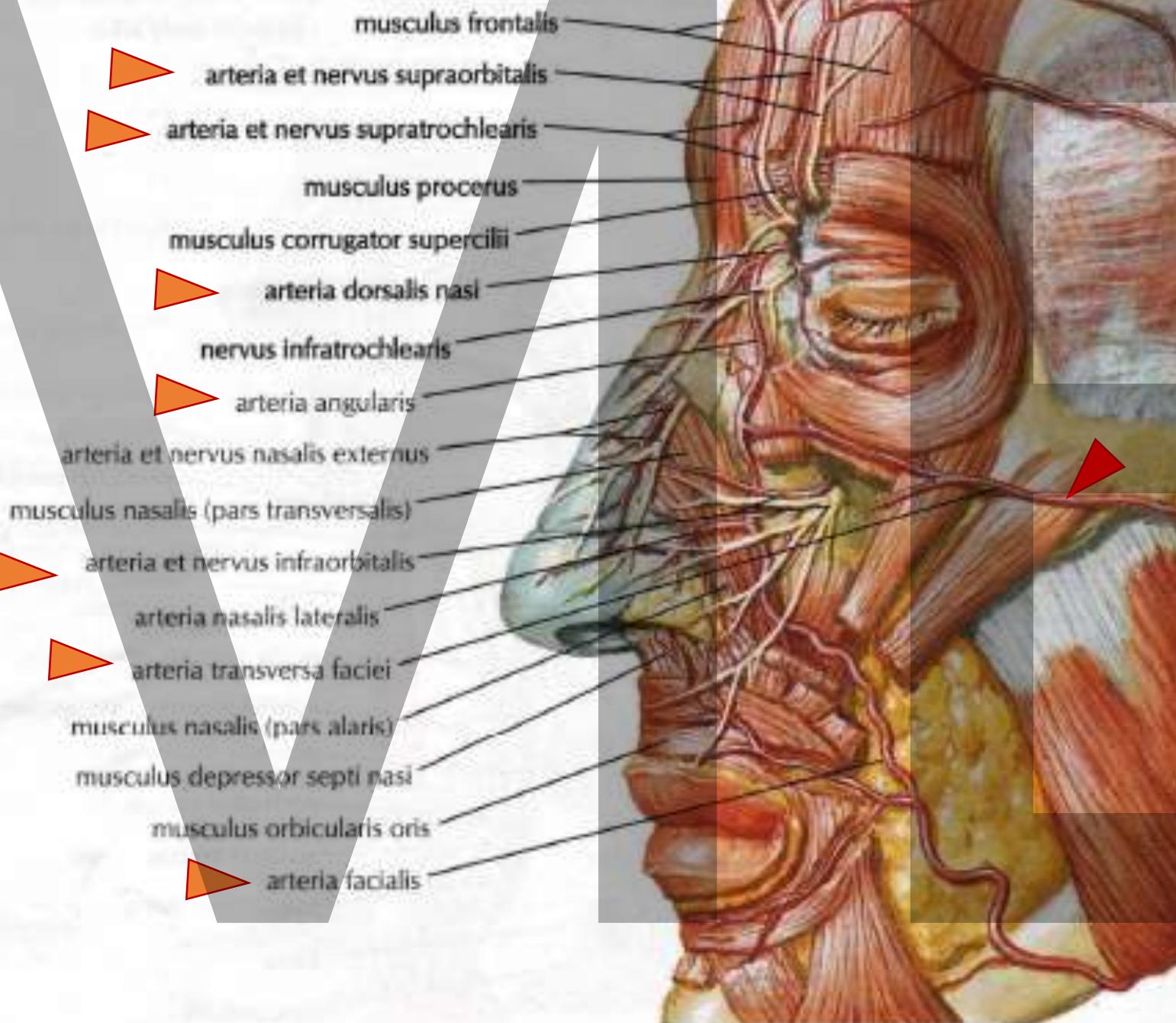
# Mimic/ facial muscles



# Arteries

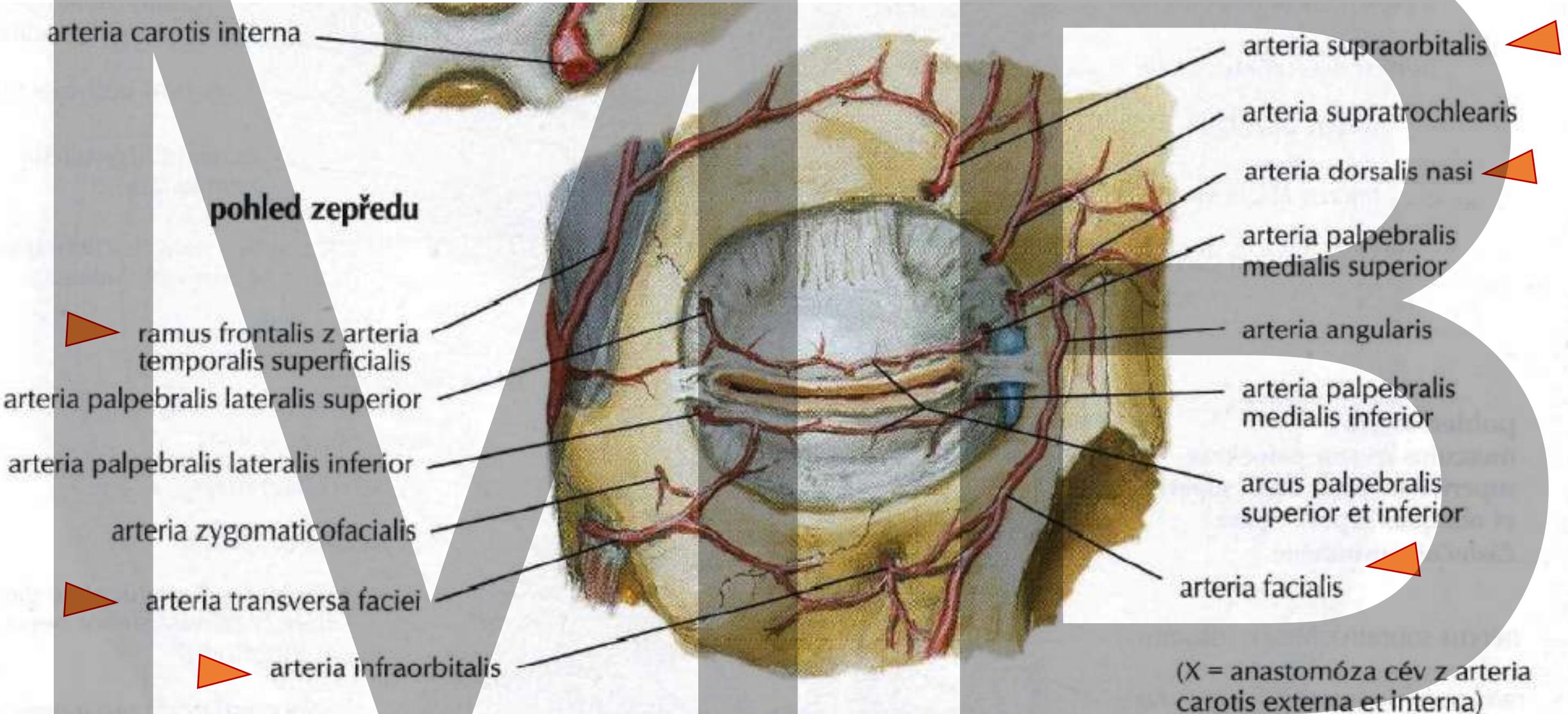


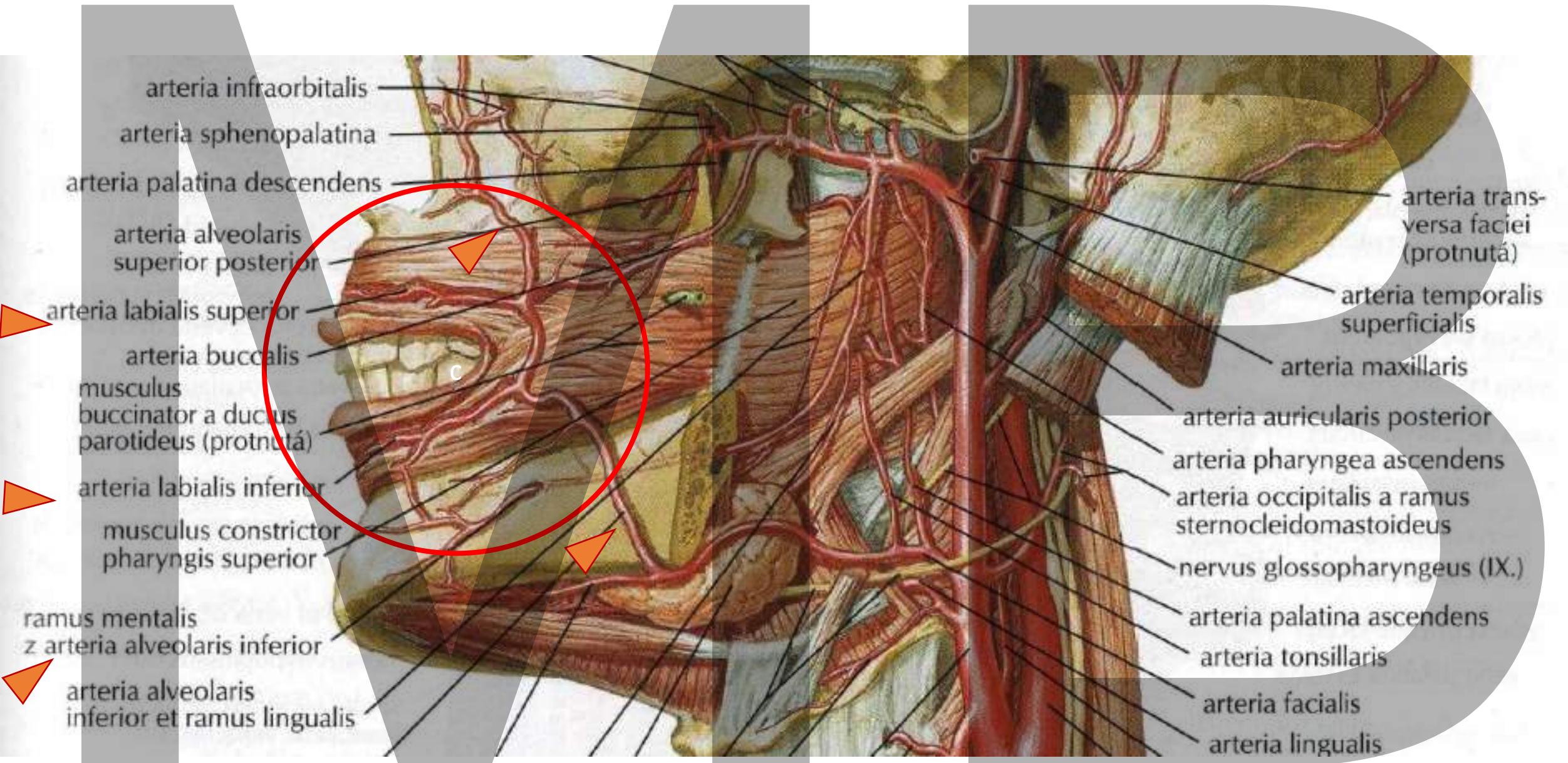
foramen infraorbitale



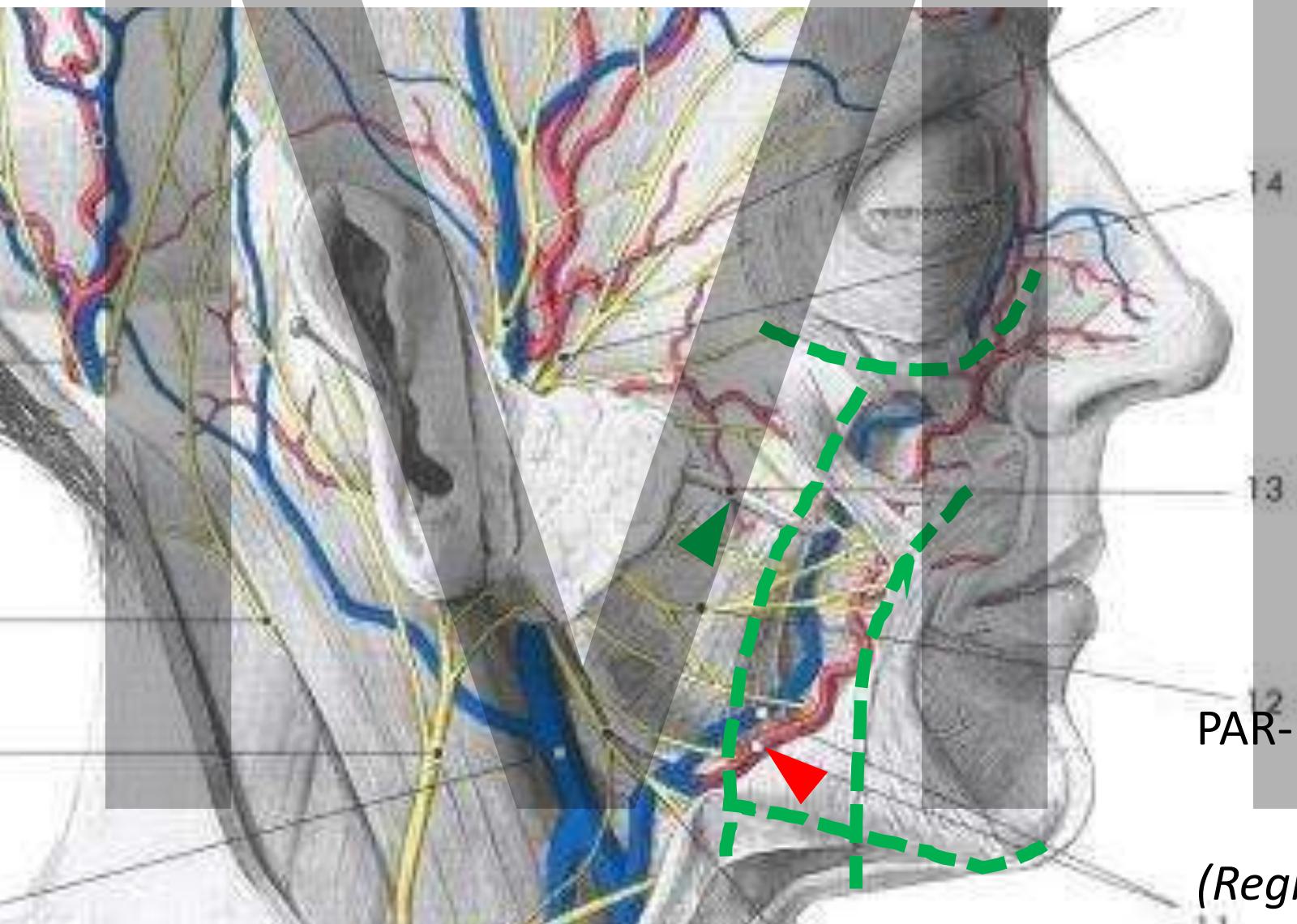
B3

# Arterial arches





# Buccal region



Facial art., facial vein

parotide duct

Deep facial vein

(facial v. – pterygoid plexus)

Lower eyelid

PAR-MAS reg.

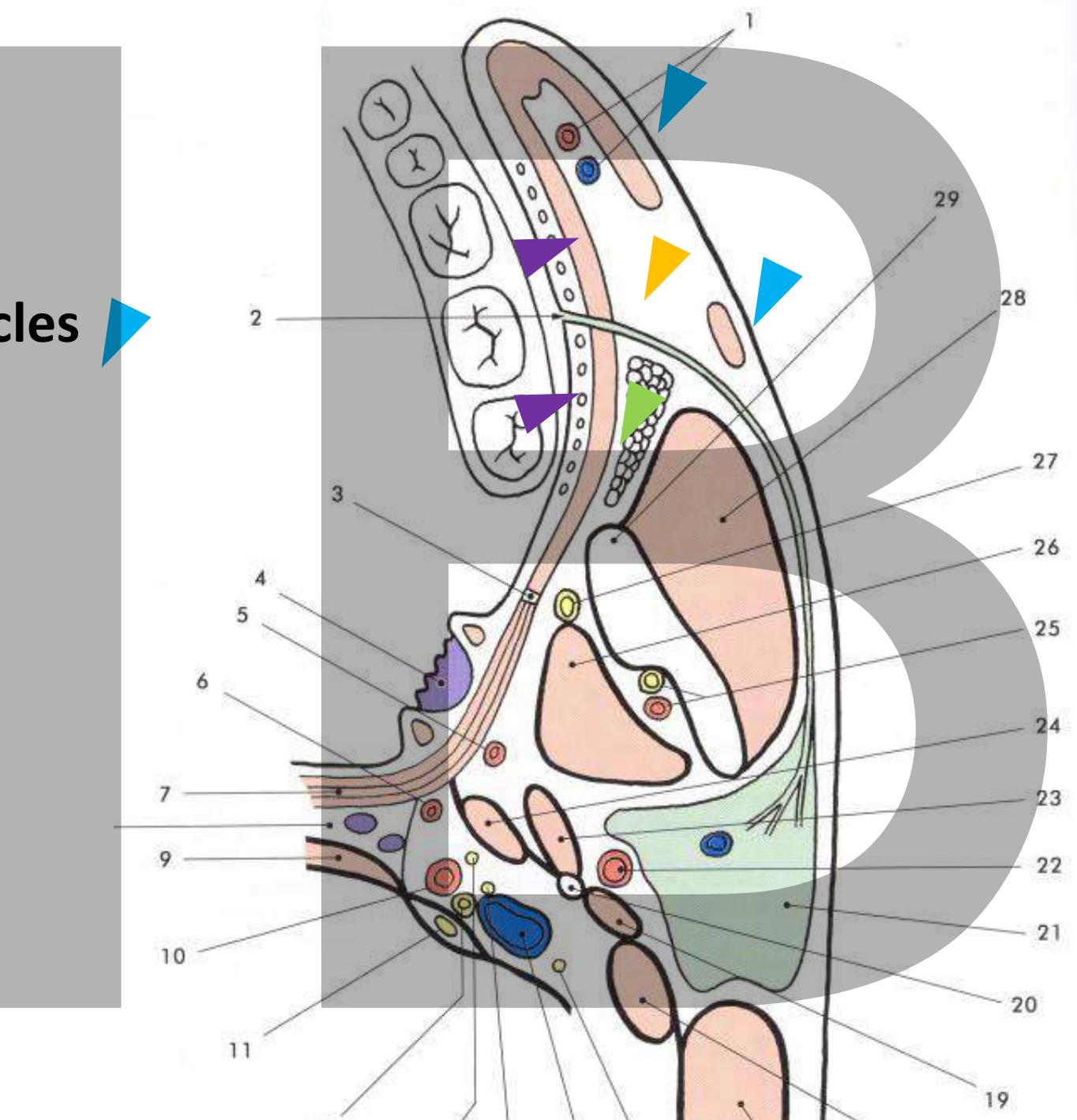
Mandible

Nasolabial fold

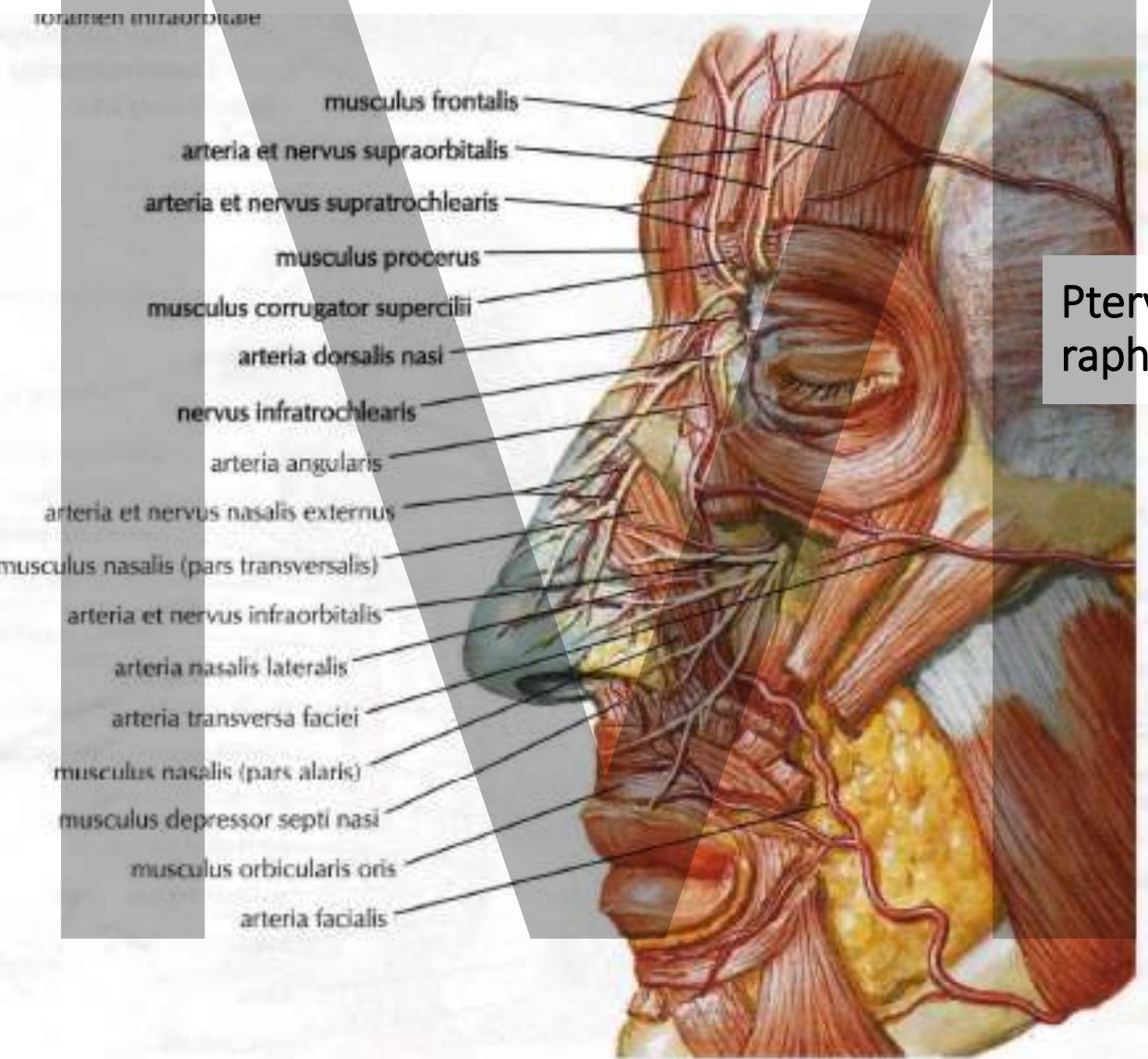
*(Regional anatomy, prof. Grim)*

# Buccal region

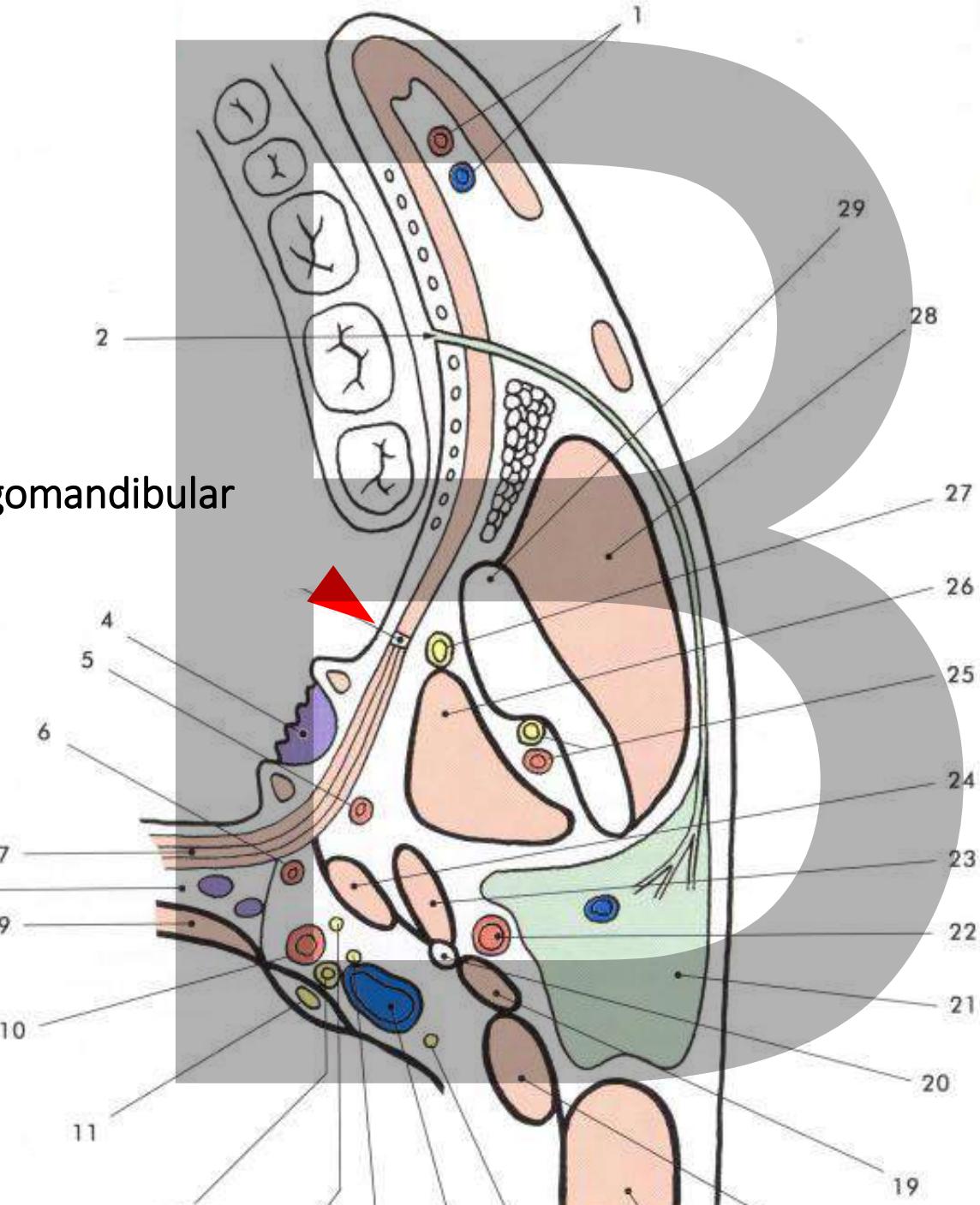
- Superficial layer – facial muscles
- Intermuscular space + buccal fat pad
- Buccinator muscle



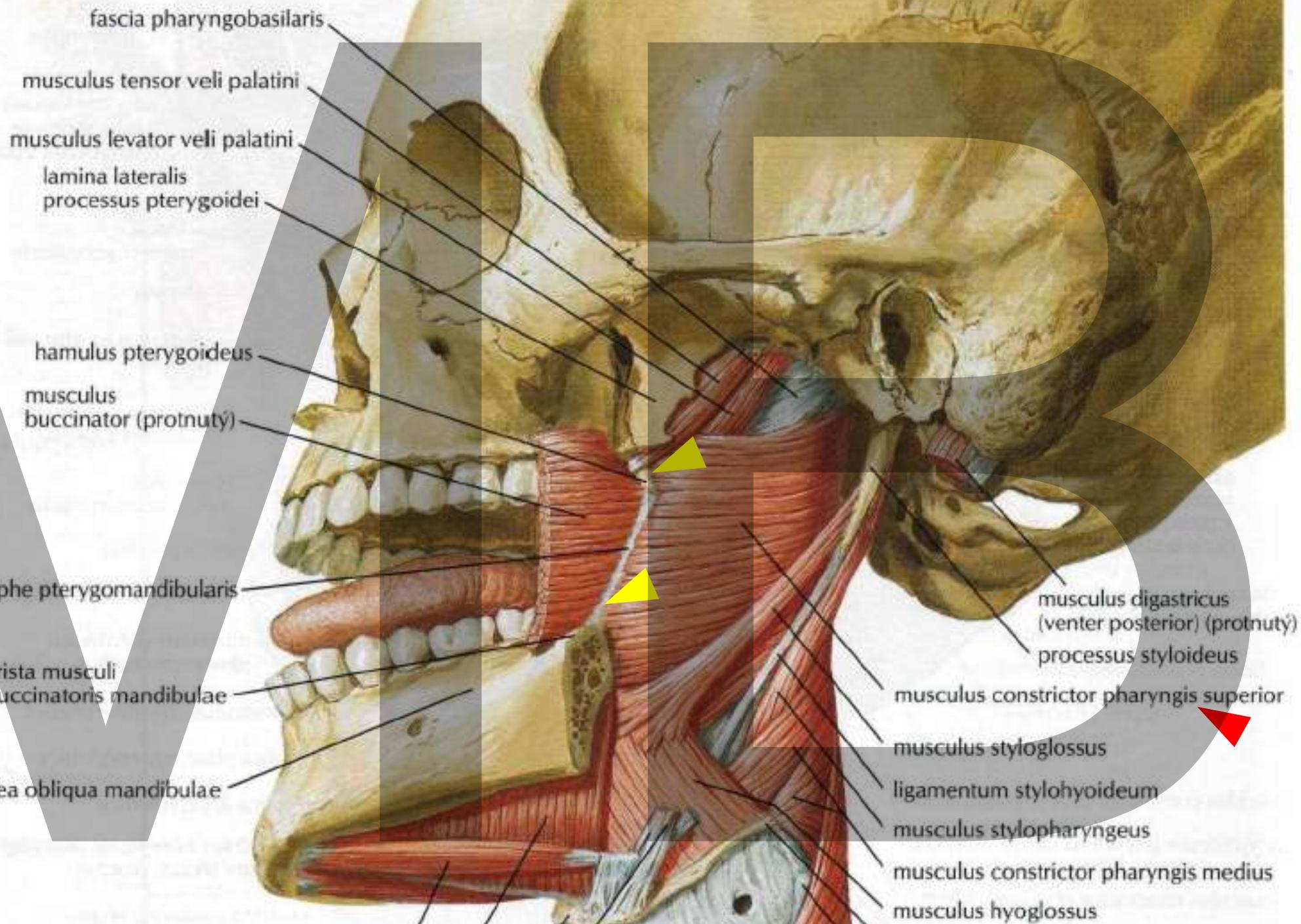
# Buccal region



# Pterygomandibular raphe

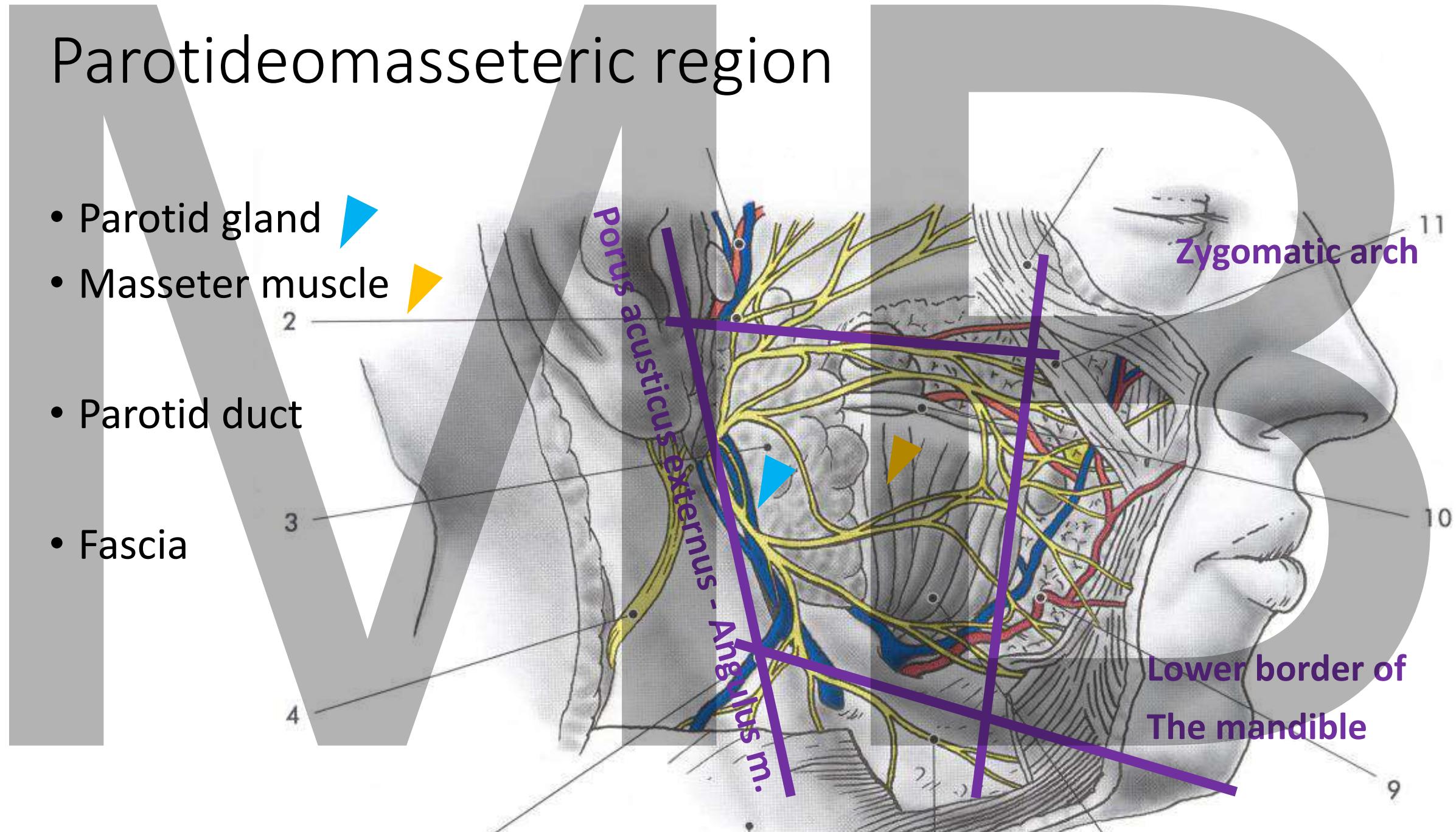


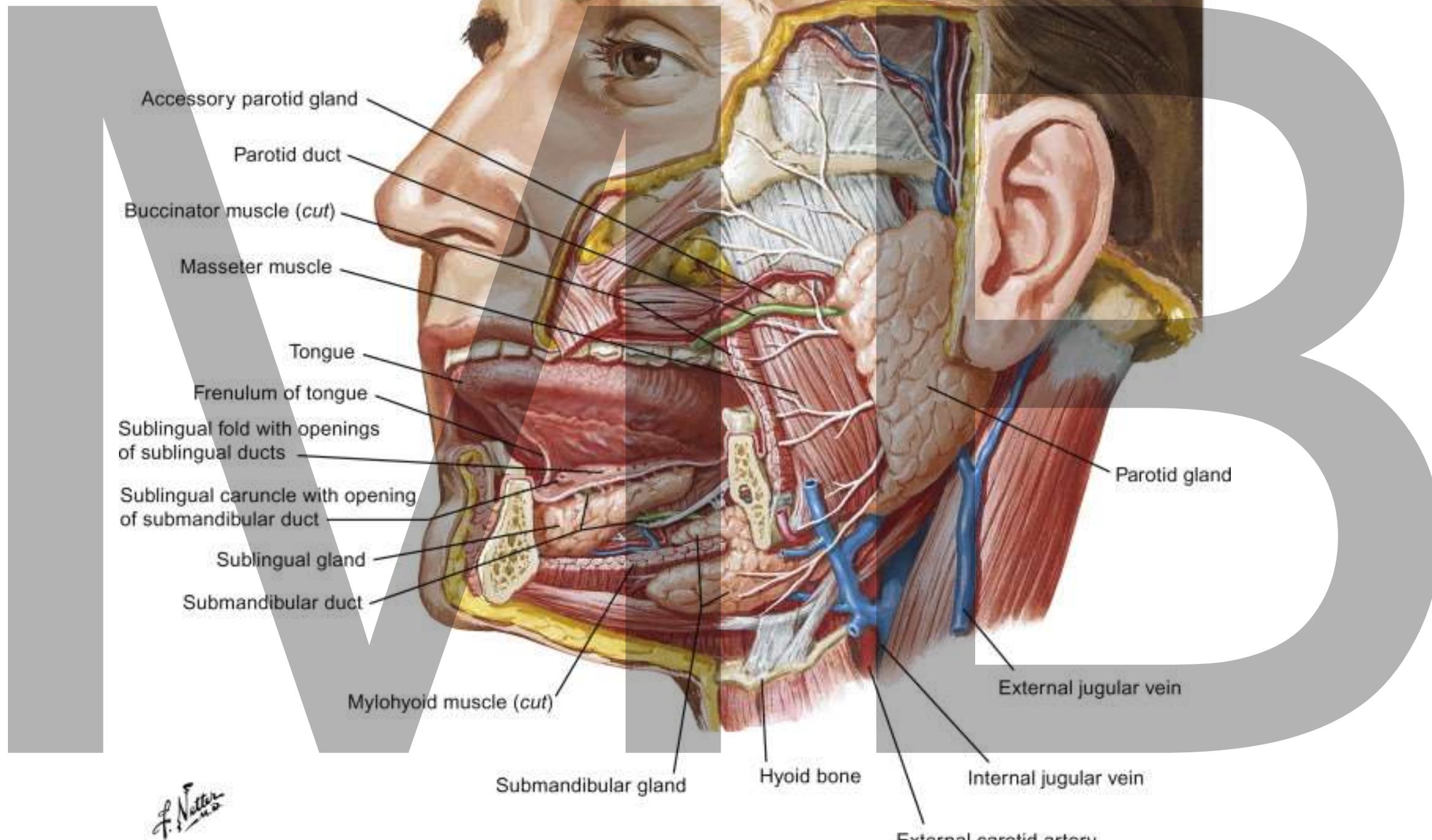
## Pterygomandibular raphe



# Parotideomasseteric region

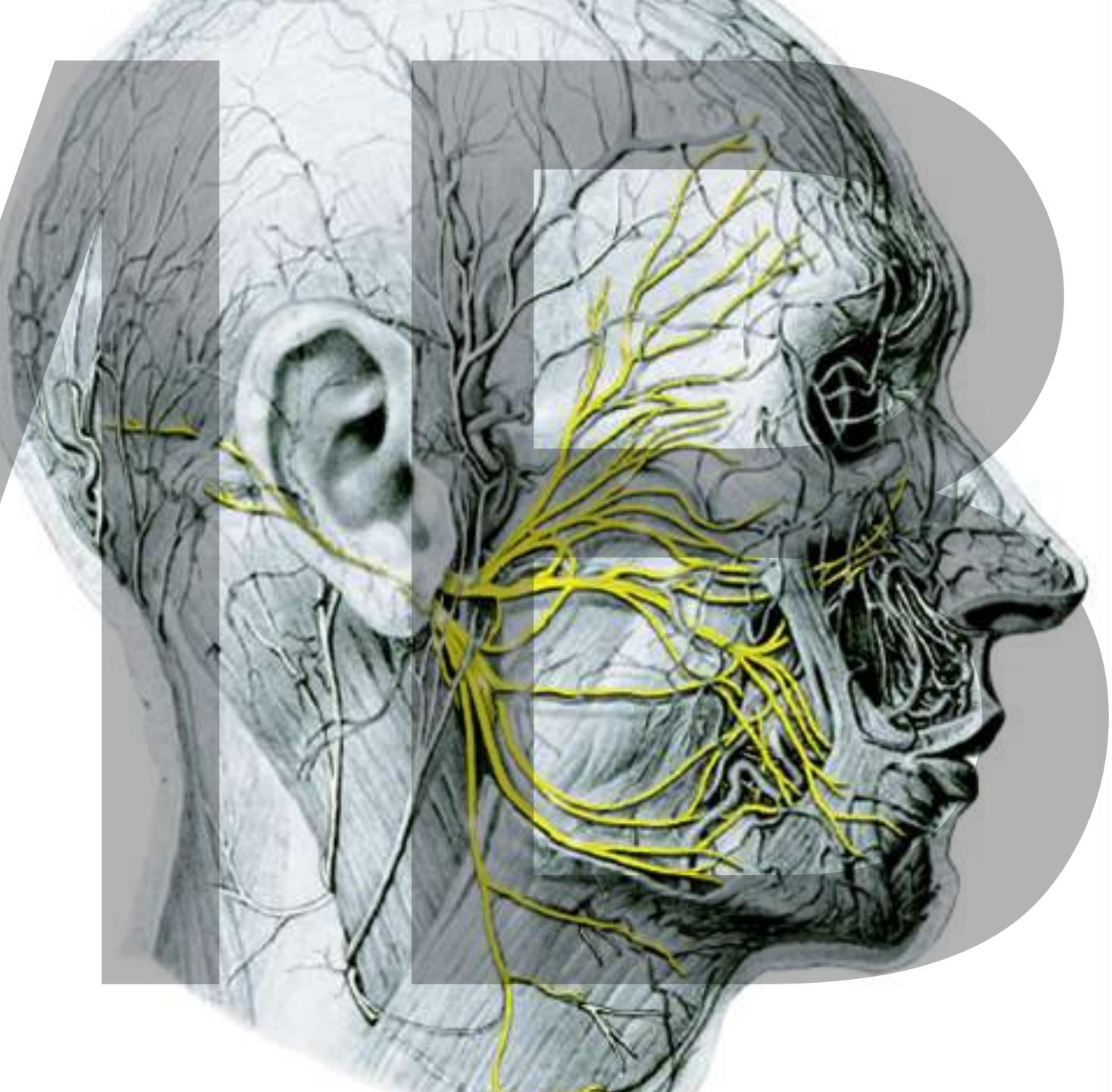
- Parotid gland
- Masseter muscle
- Parotid duct
- Fascia





## Branches of n. VII (parotide plexus)

- Temporal
- Zygomatic
- Buccal
- Marginal mandibular
- Cervical



## horizontální řez

hlavní kmen nervus facialis

processus mastoideus

nervus auricularis posterior

hlavní kmen nervus facialis

ramus digastricus et stylohyoideus  
(pro inervaci zadního bříška  
musculus digastricus  
a musculus stylohyoideus)

cervikofaciální kmen

musculus pterygoideus medialis

ramus mandibulae

musculus masseter

glandula parotis

ramus temporalis

rami zygomatici

rami buccales

ramus marginalis mandibulae

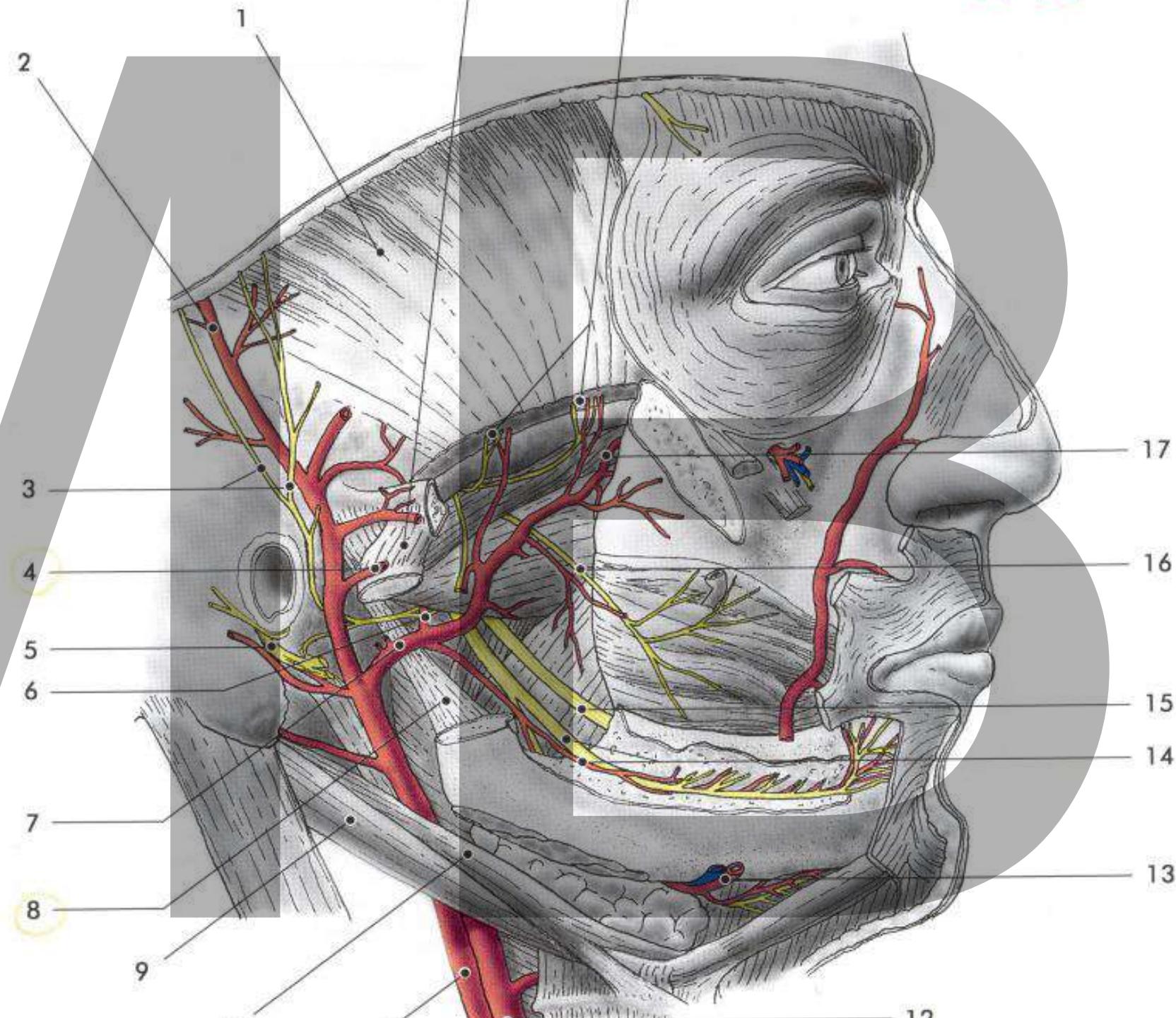
ramus cervicalis

## Temporofacial branch

temporofaciální kmen

## Cervicofacial branch

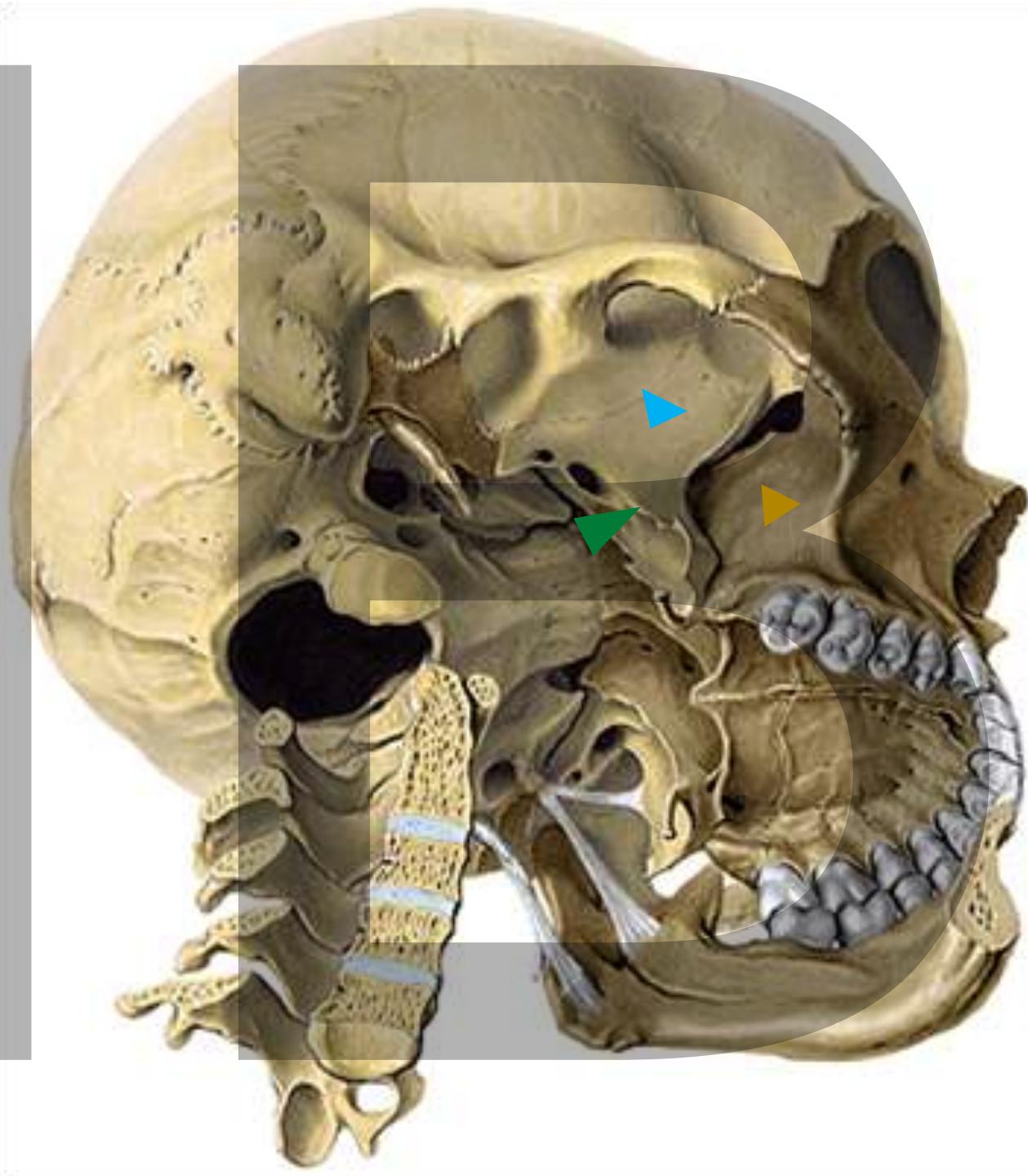
This region medialy  
transitions into  
intratemporal region



# Intratemporalis fossa

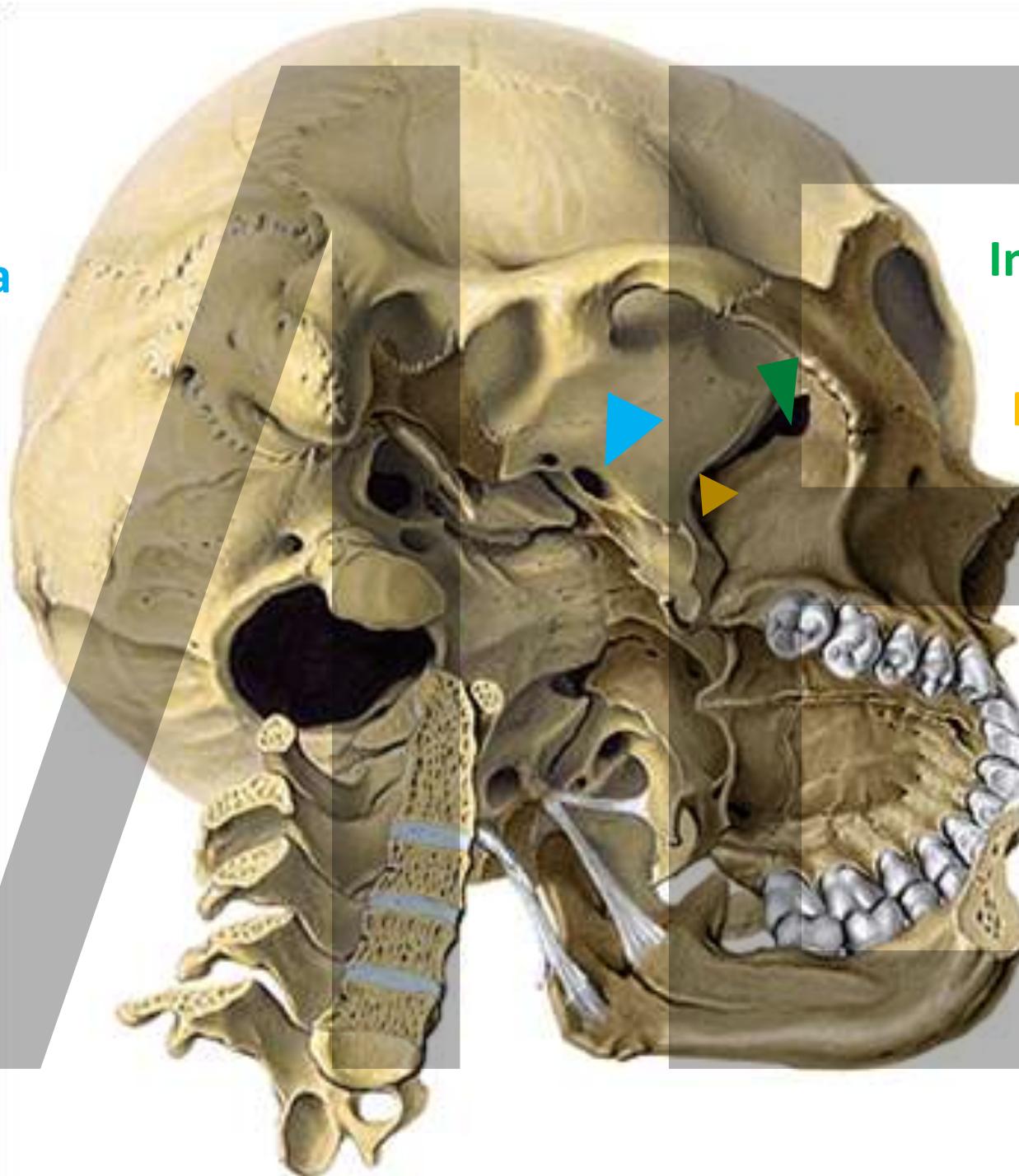
## Borders/ walls:

- ROOF: Large wing of sph. bone ▶
- MED: medial plate of ptg. proc. ▶
- ANT: maxillary tuberosity ▶
- LAT: ramus of mandible
- DORS: styloid septum



**Foramen ovale**  
**Middle cranial fossa**

**Inferior orbital fissure**  
**Pterygopalatine fossa**



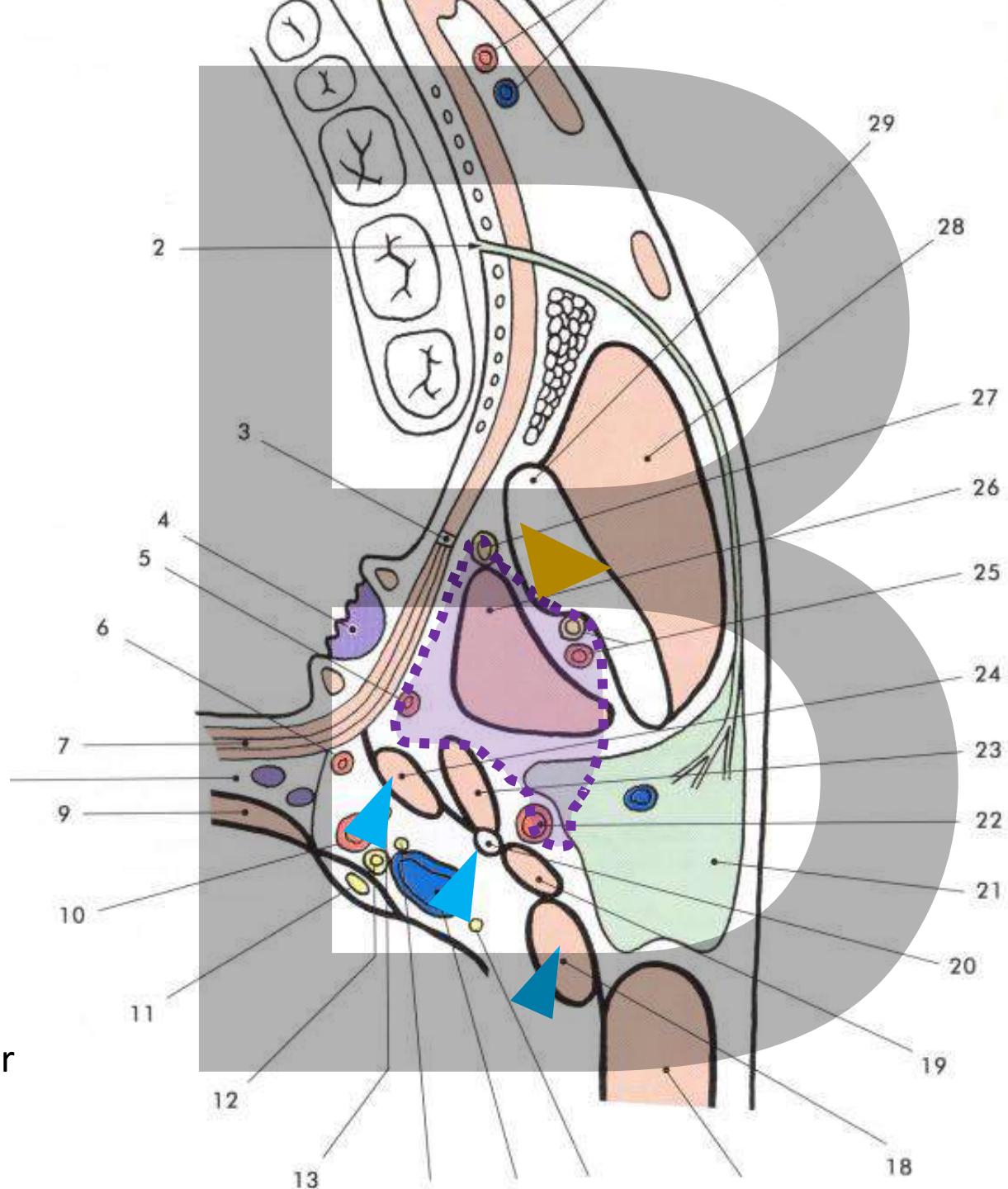
# Fossa intratemporalis

## Borders / walls

- ROOF: Large wing of sph. bone
- MED: medial plate of ptg. proc.
- ANT: maxillary tuberosity
- LAT: ramus of mandible 
- DORS: styloid septum 

## Styloid septum

- Pharynx – Sternocleidomastoid m.
- m. stylohyoideus, m. styloglossus,
- m. stylopharyngeus, m. digastricus - venter posterior



# Fossa intratemporalis

## Inside:

Pterygoid muscles

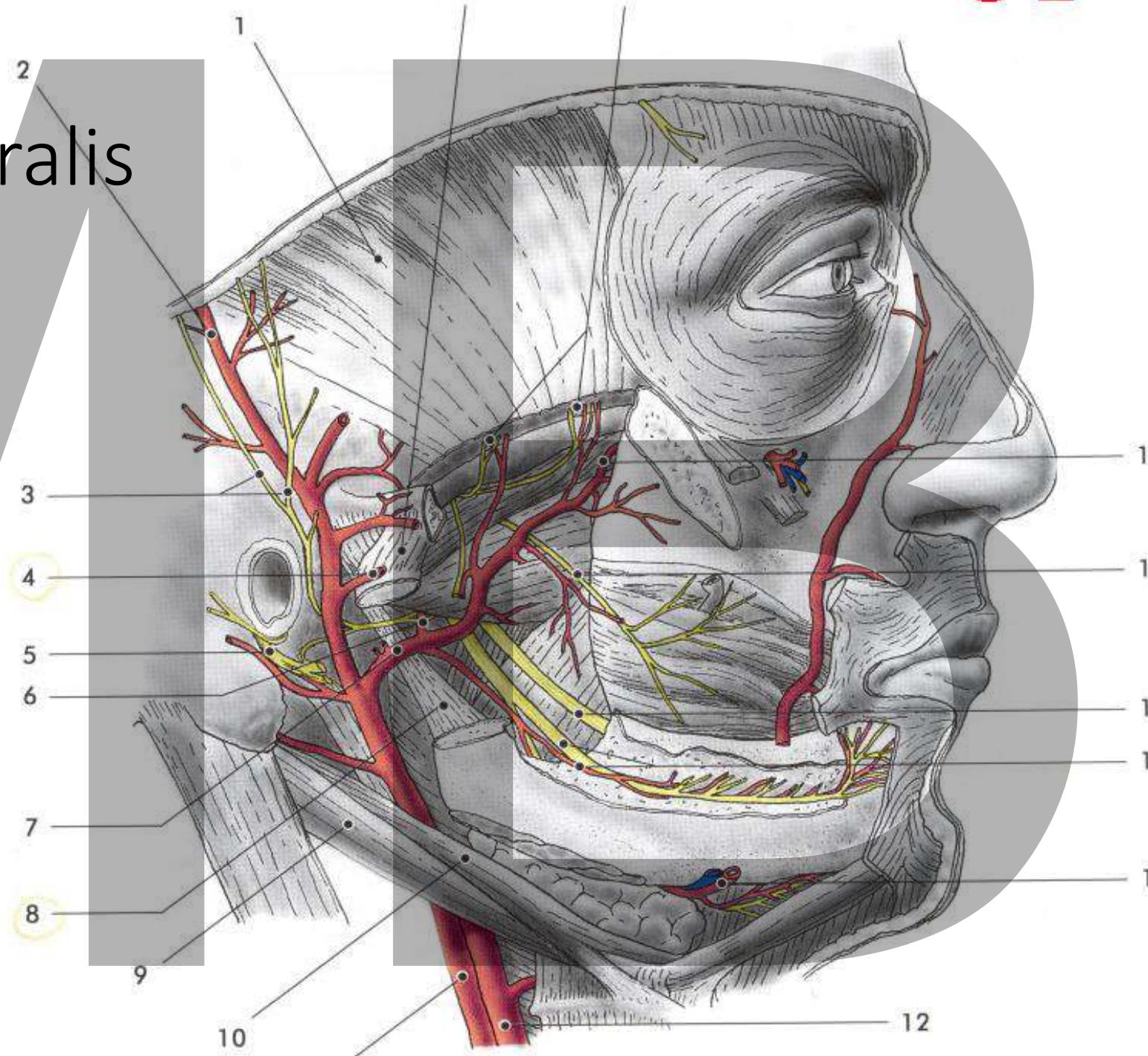
Part of parotid gland

## Vessels

- Maxillary a.
- Pterygoid pl.

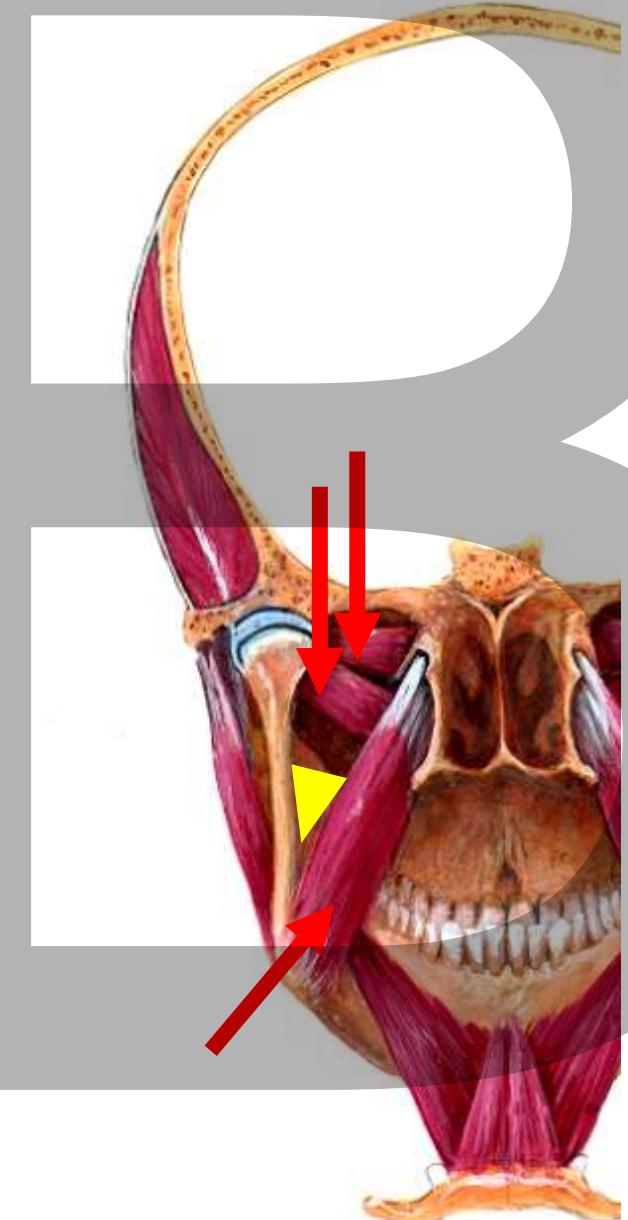
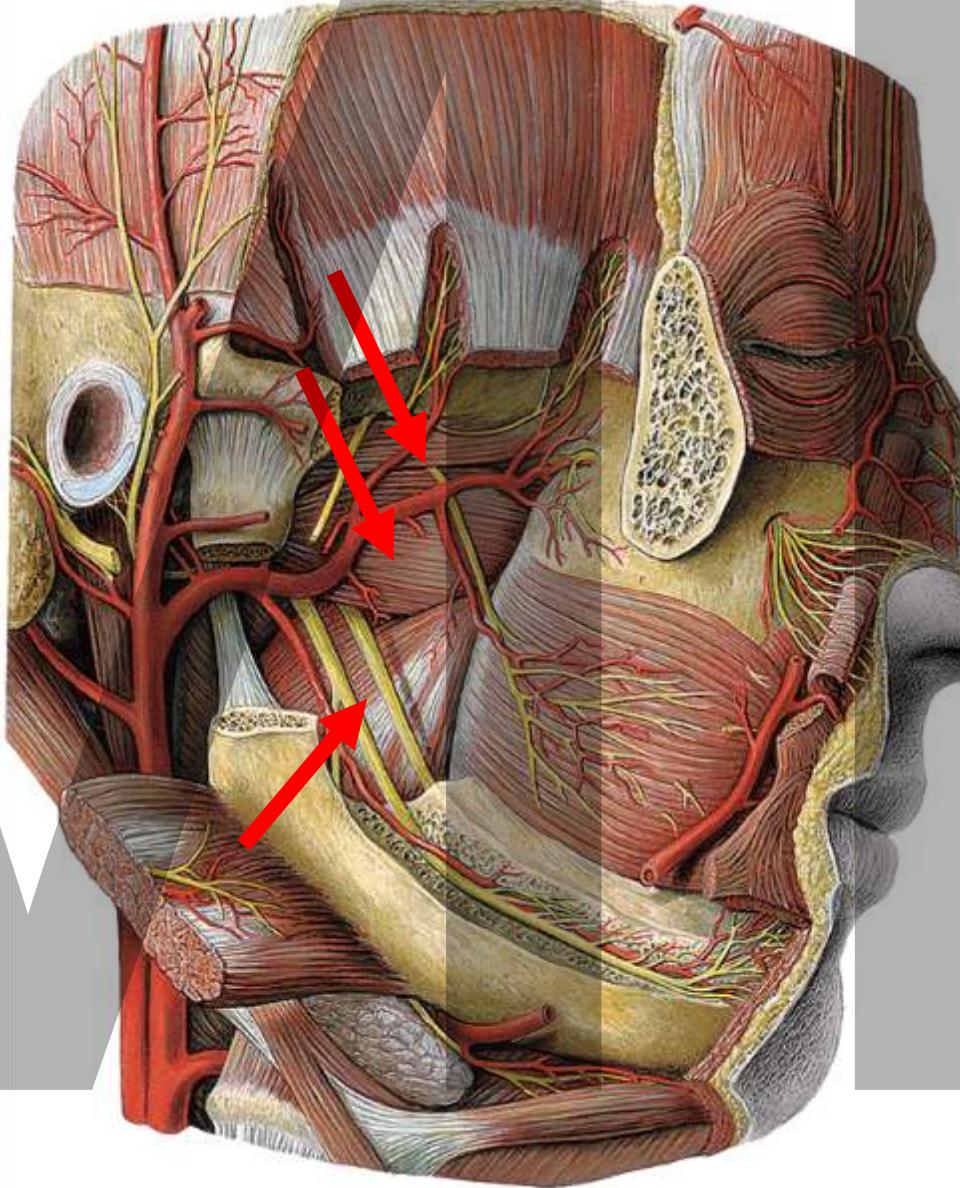
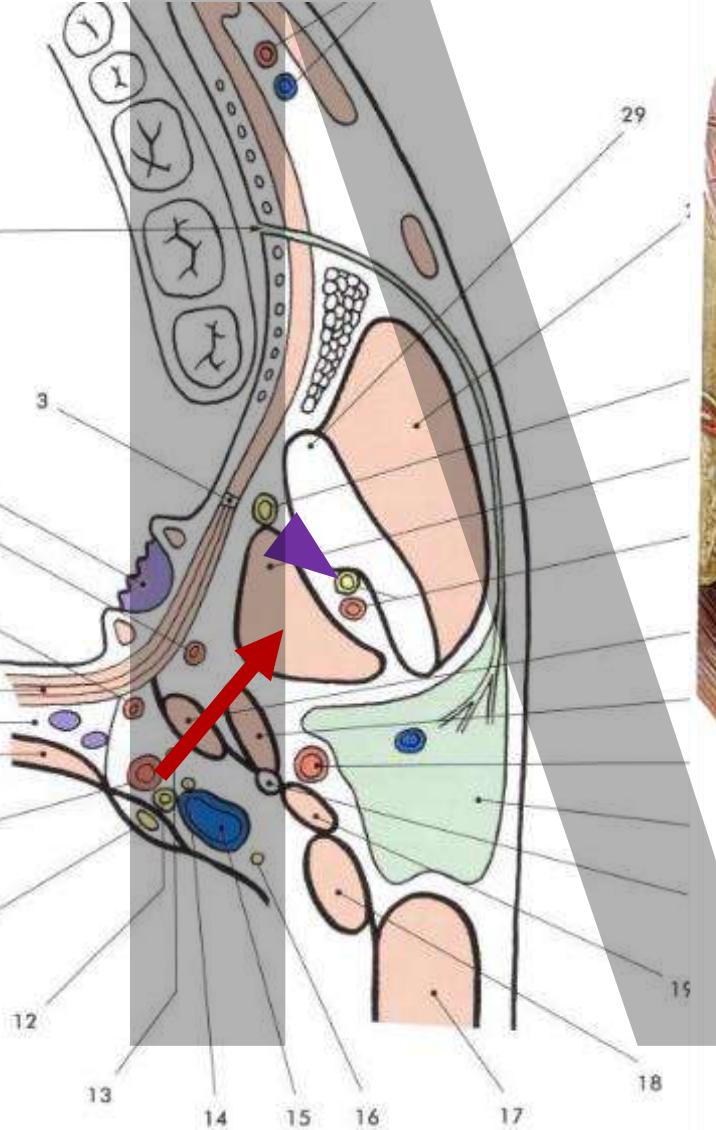
## Nerves

- Mandibular nerve (3V)



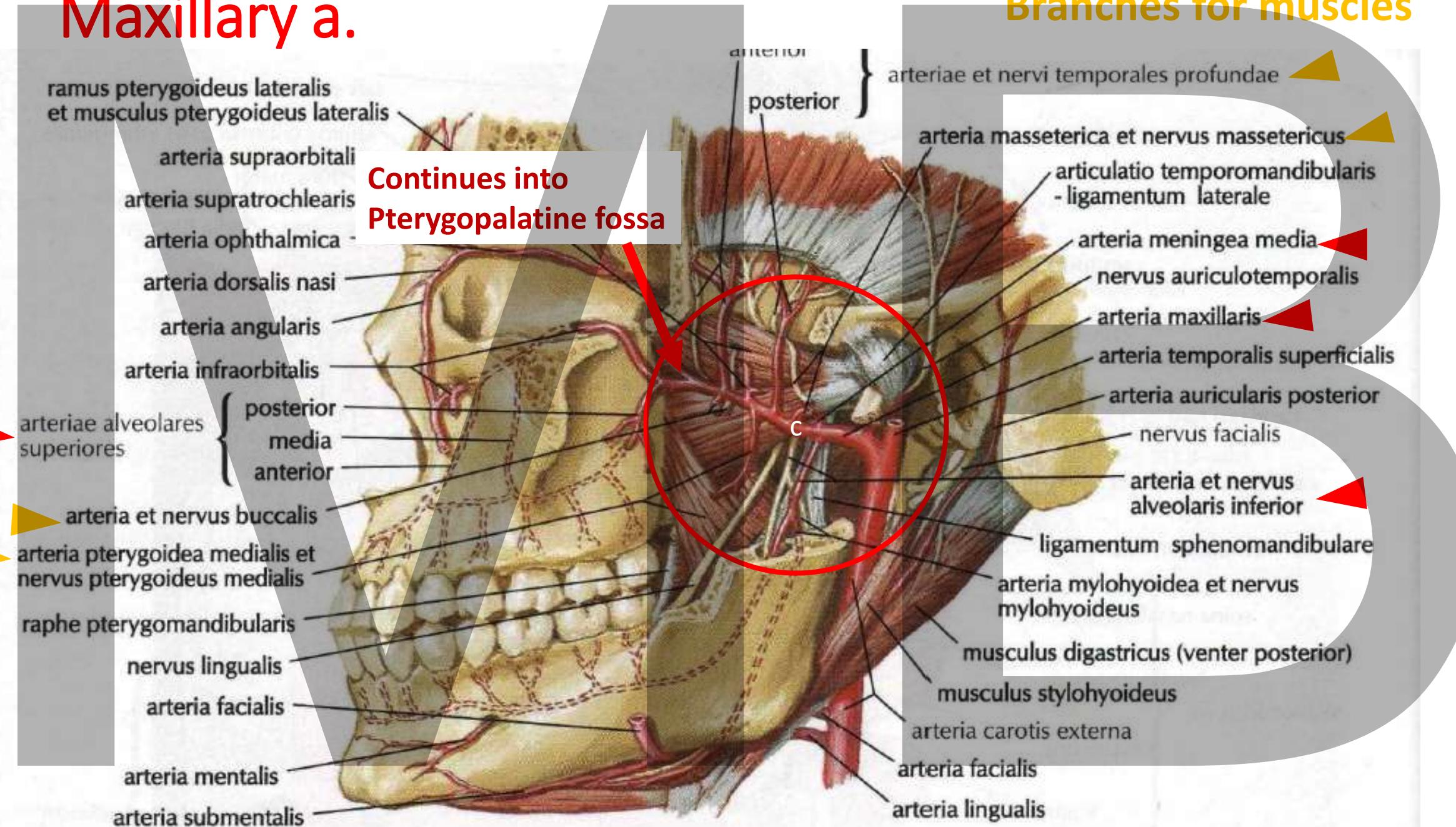
# Pterygoid m.

between med. pterygoid m. and ramus of the mandible – pterygomandibular space



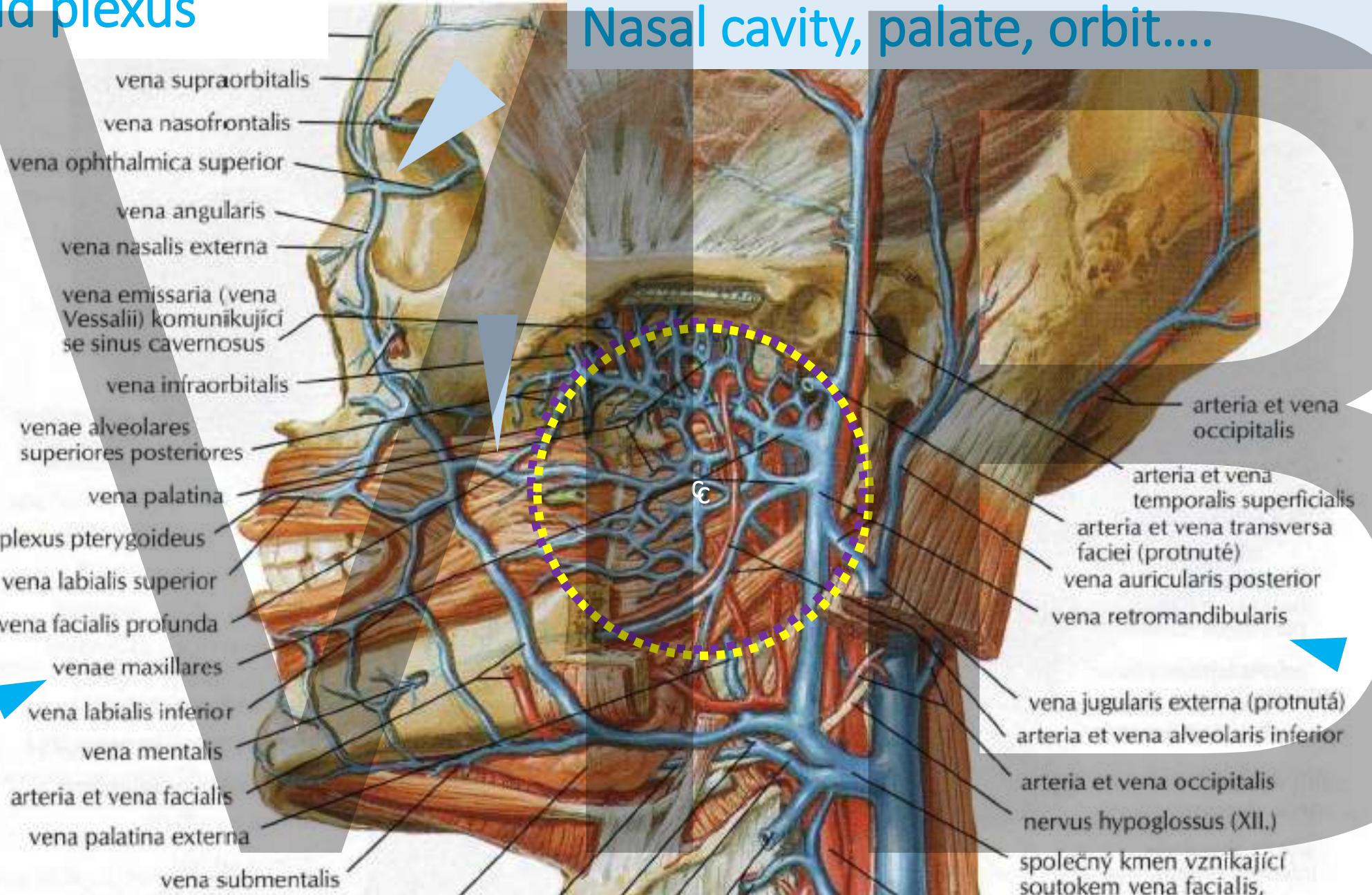
# Maxillary a.

## Branches for muscles



# Pterygoid plexus

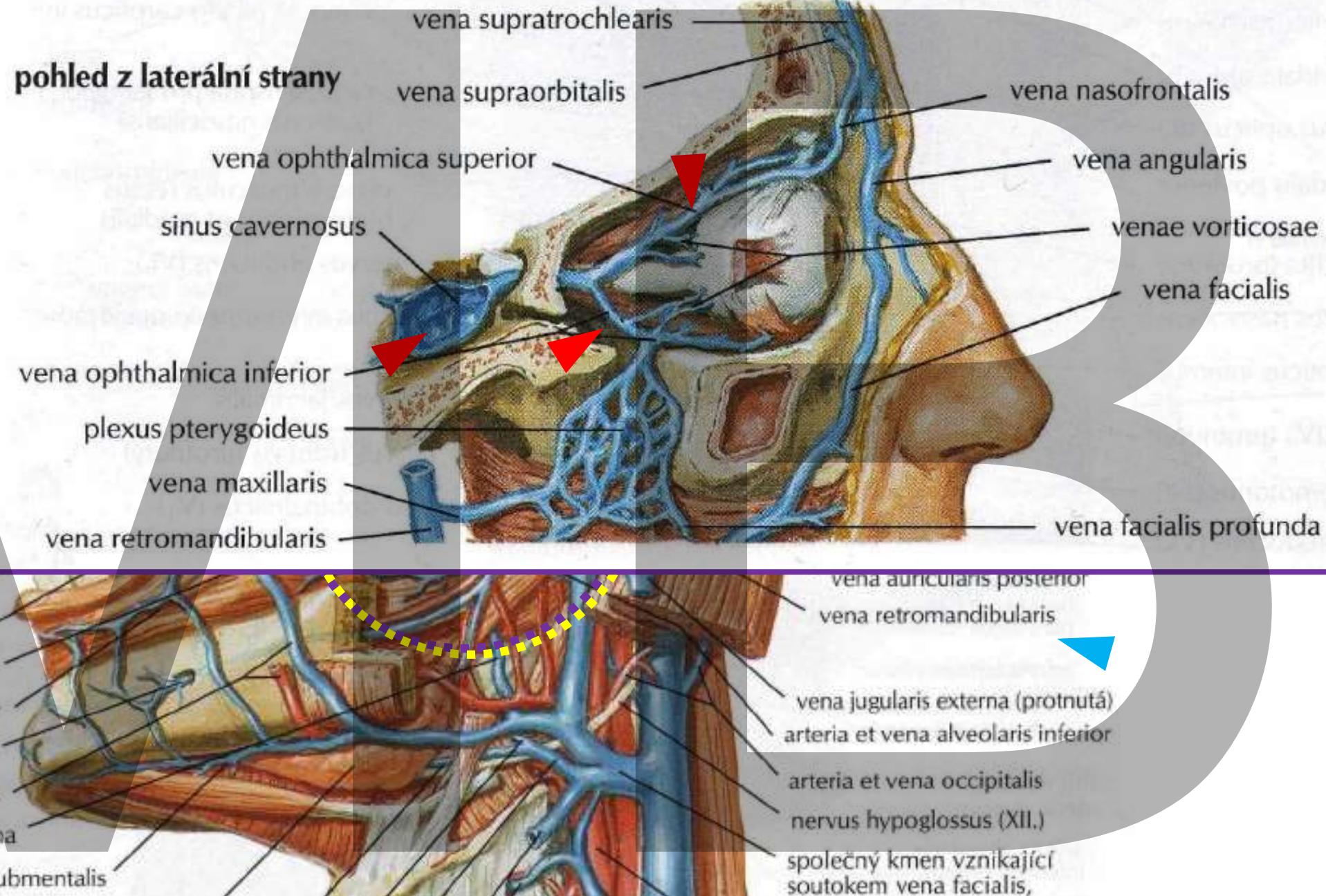
# Nasal cavity, palate, orbit....



carotis ex

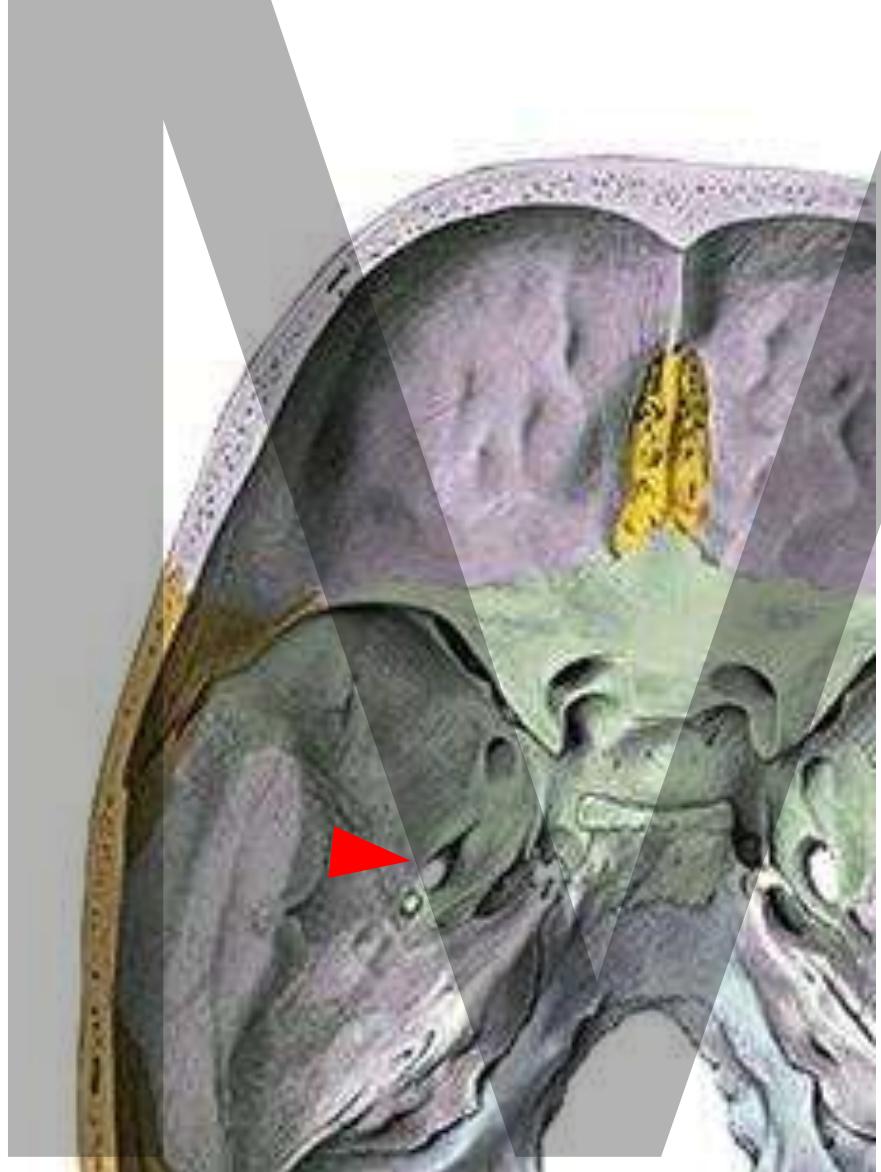
vena supra  
vena supr  
vena naso  
vena ophthalmica s  
vena ang  
vena nasalis ex  
vena emissaria  
Vessalii) komu  
se sinus caver  
vena infrac  
venae alveolares  
superiores posterio  
vena palatin  
plexus pterygoideus  
vena labialis superior  
vena facialis profunda  
venae maxillares  
vena labialis inferior  
vena mentalis  
arteria et vena facialis  
vena palatina externa  
vena submental

## pohled z laterální strany

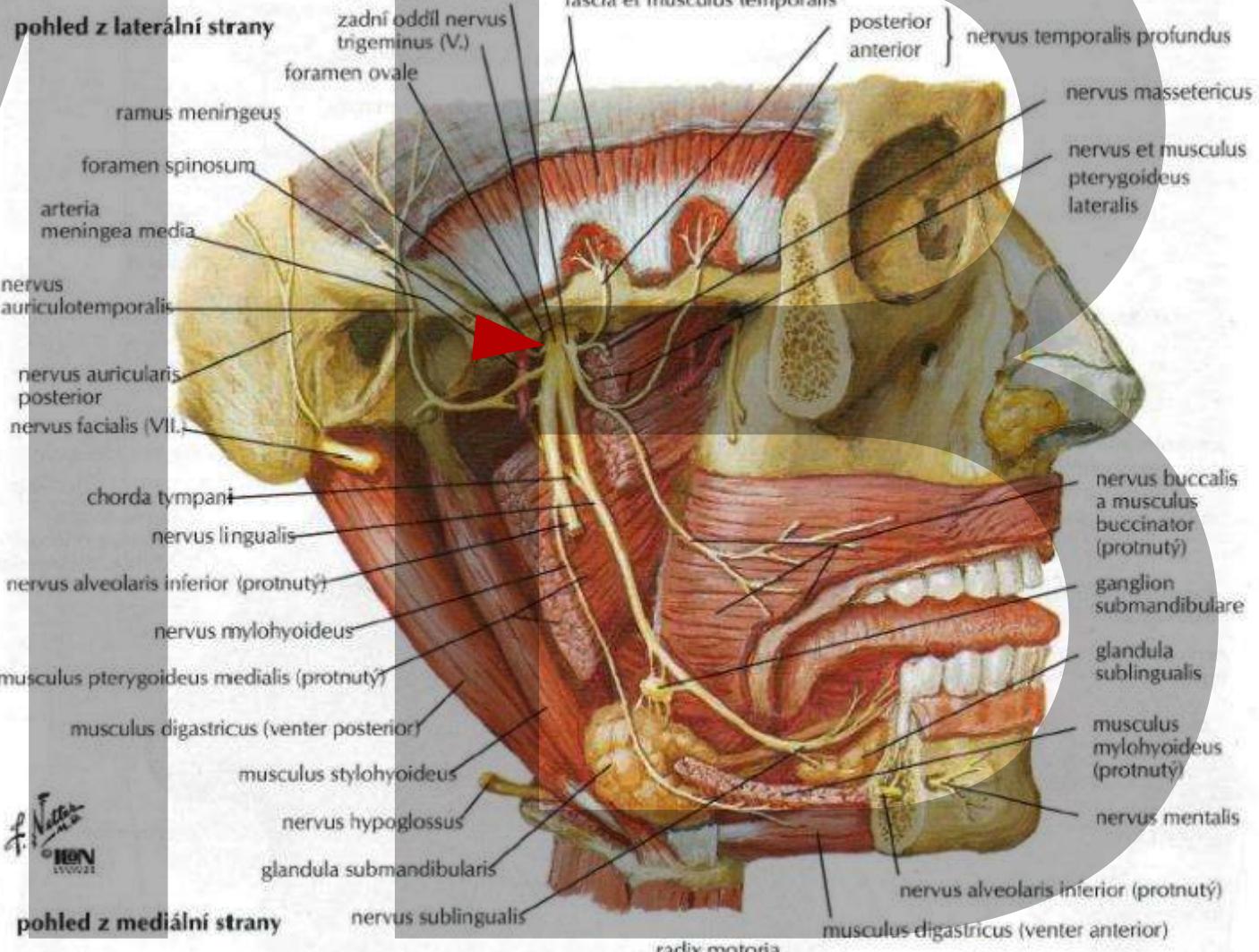


# Mandibular n.

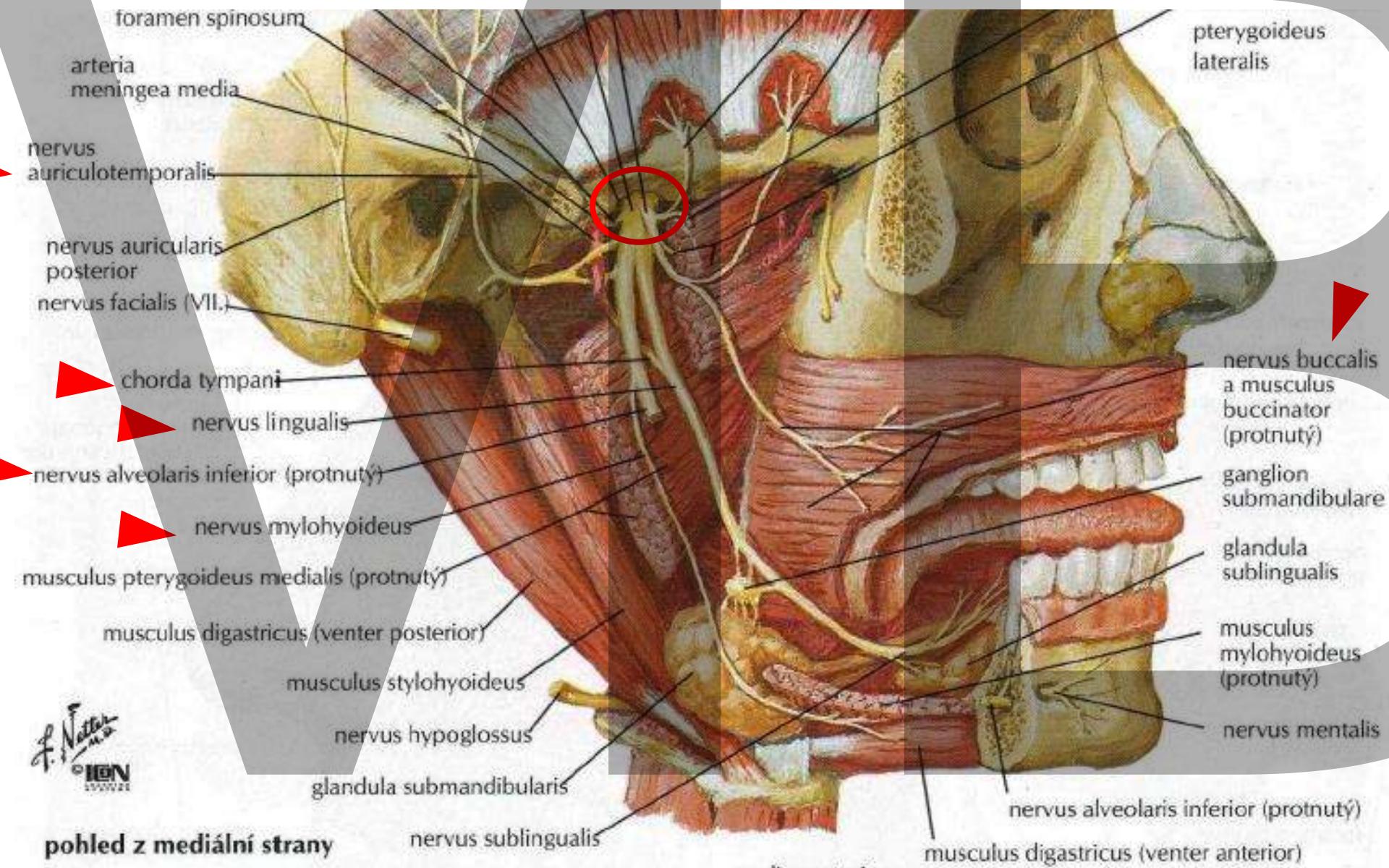
- exit from foramen ovale



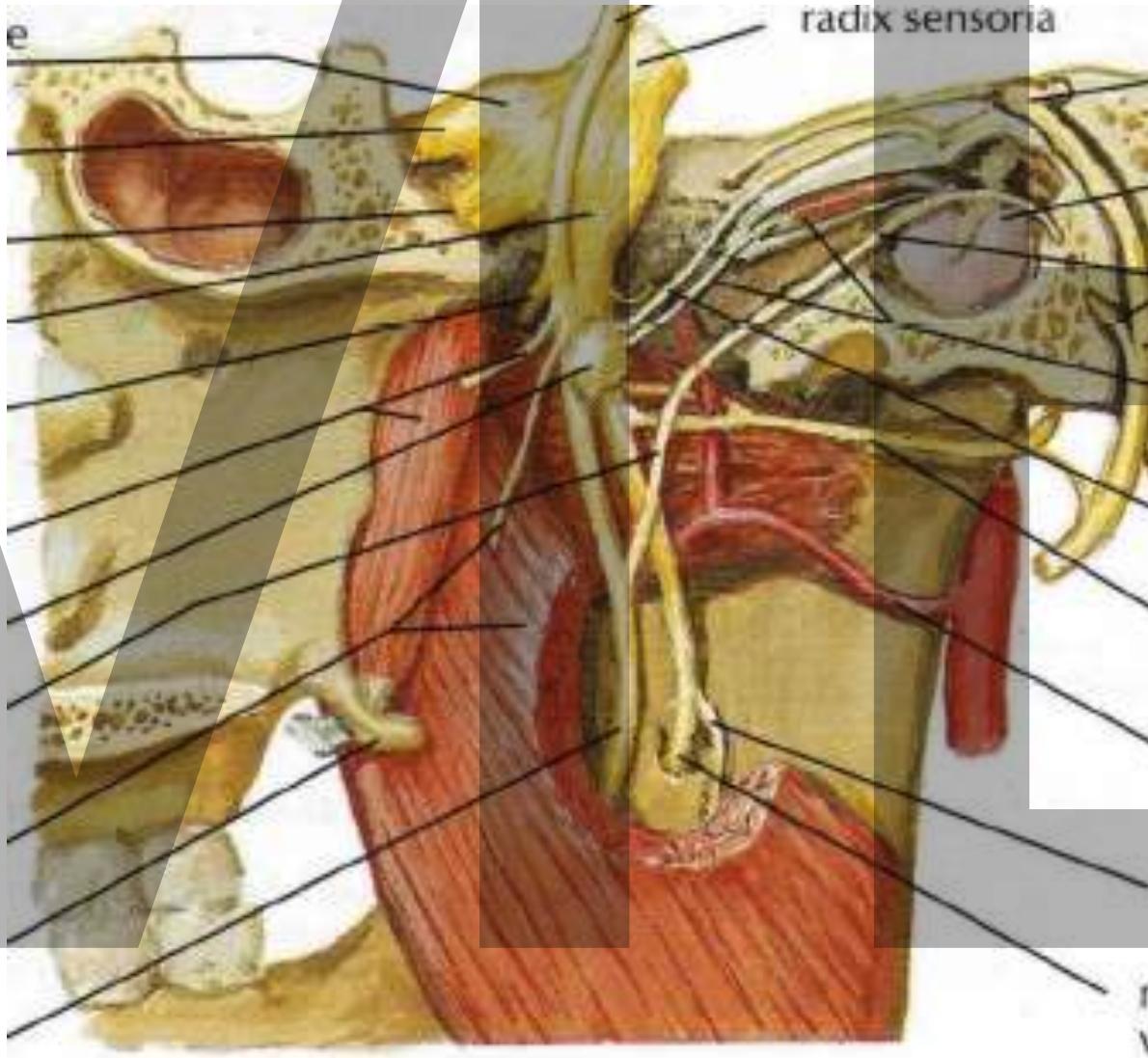
pohled z laterální strany



# Mandibular n.



# Entering mandibular foramen

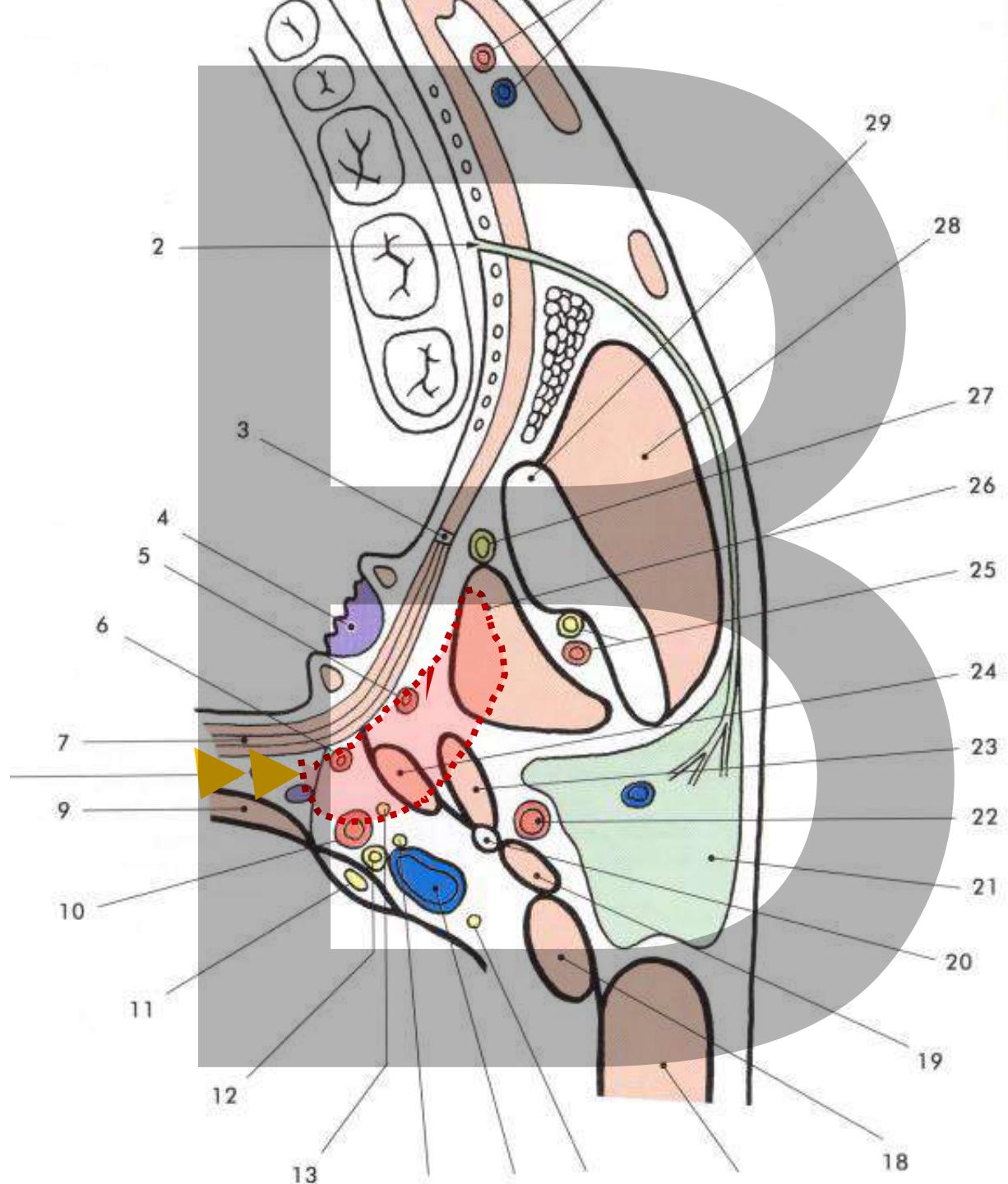


## Parapharyngeal space

- pre/retrostyloid

## Retropharyngeal space

- pharynx
- prevertebral layer of cervical fascia



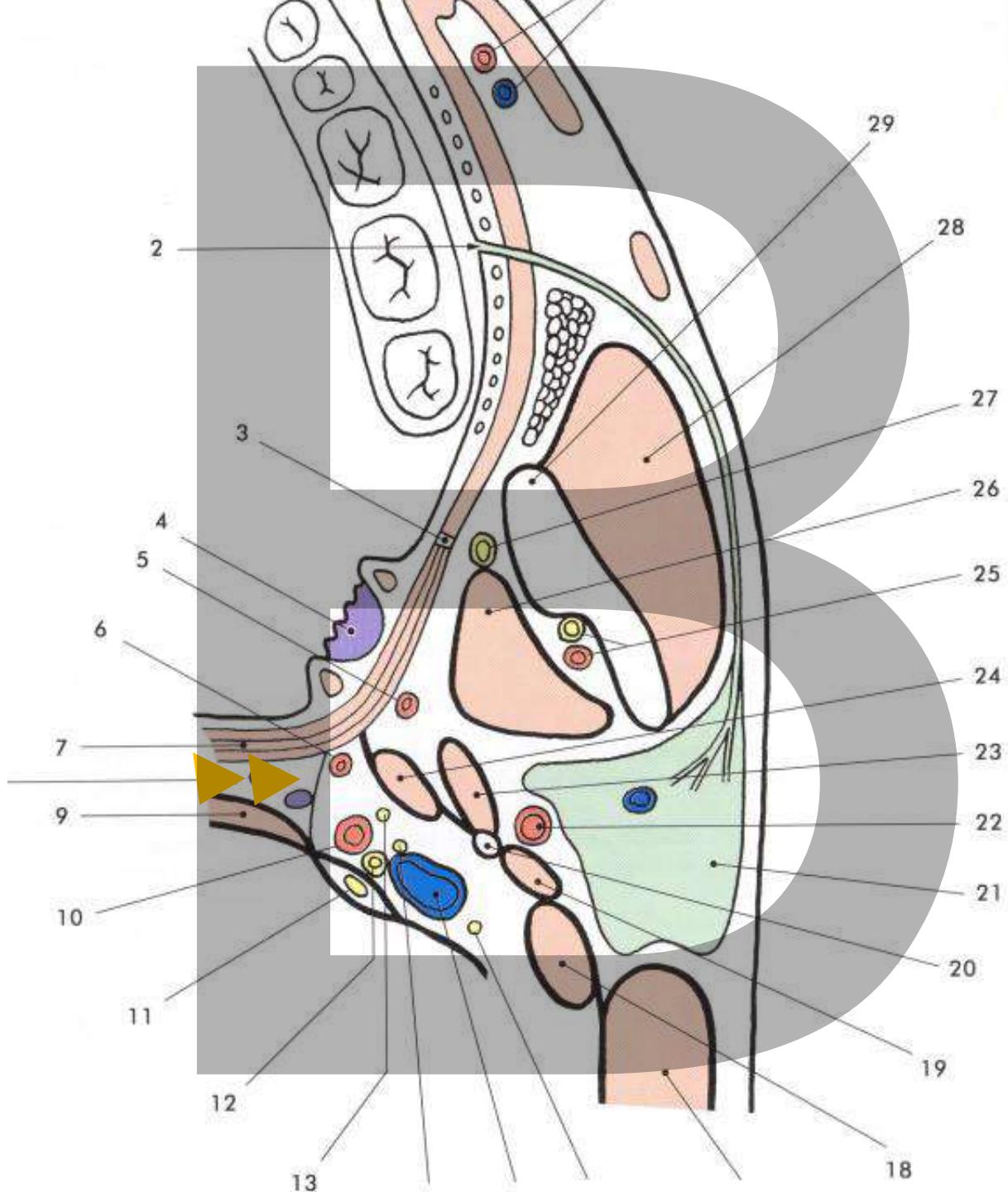
## Parapharyngeal space

### - prestyloid

external carotid a.  
ascending palatal a.

### - retrostyloid

internal carotid a.  
internal jugular v.  
n. IX, X, XI, XII



# Infratemporal fossa communications:

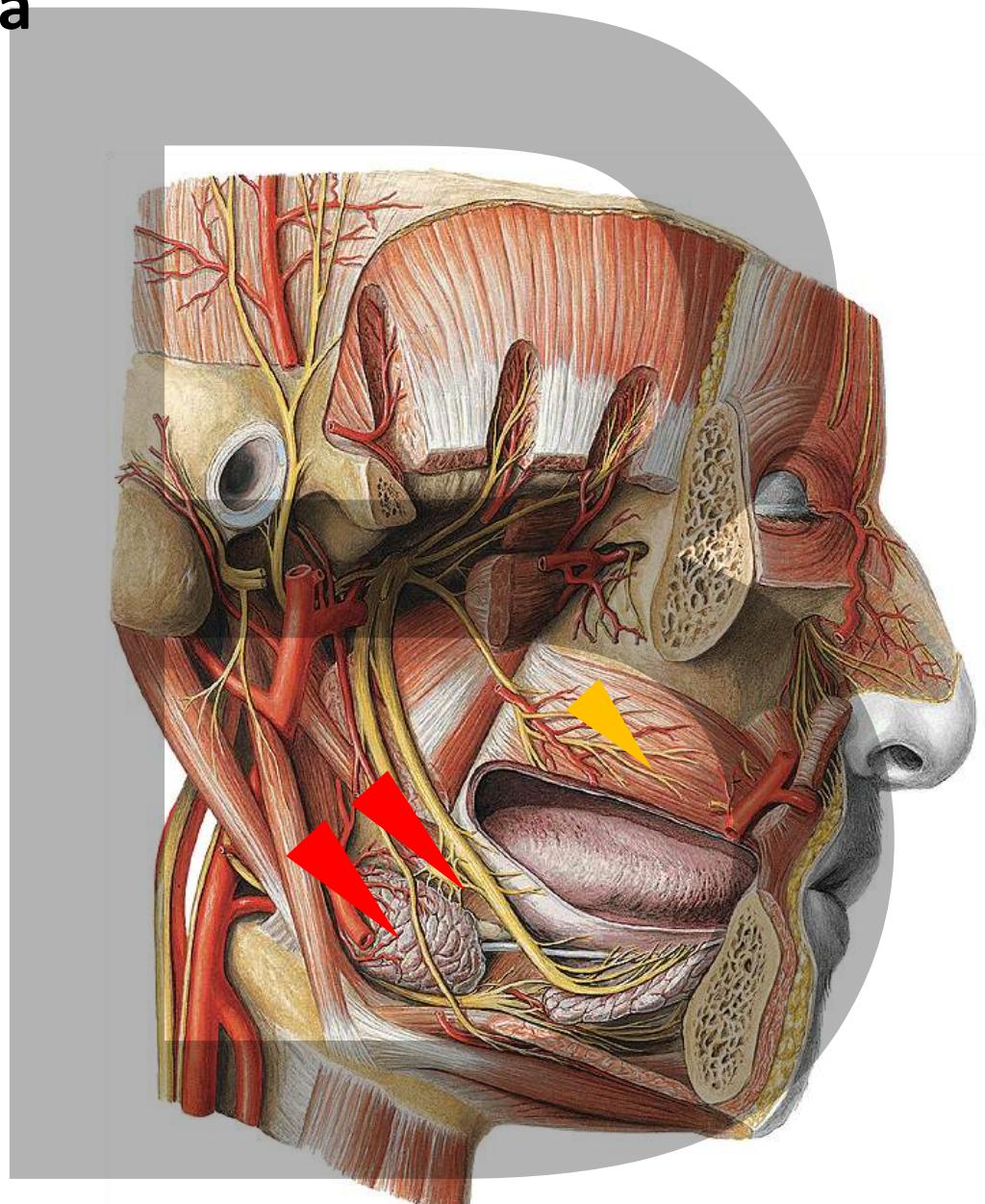
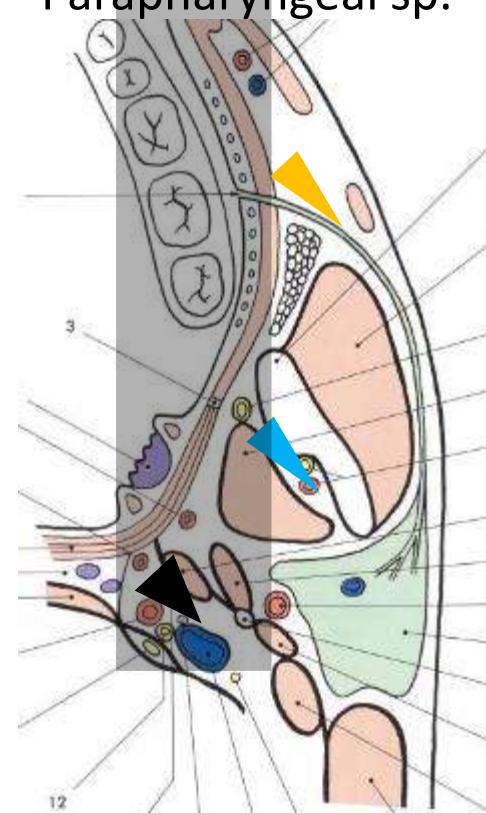
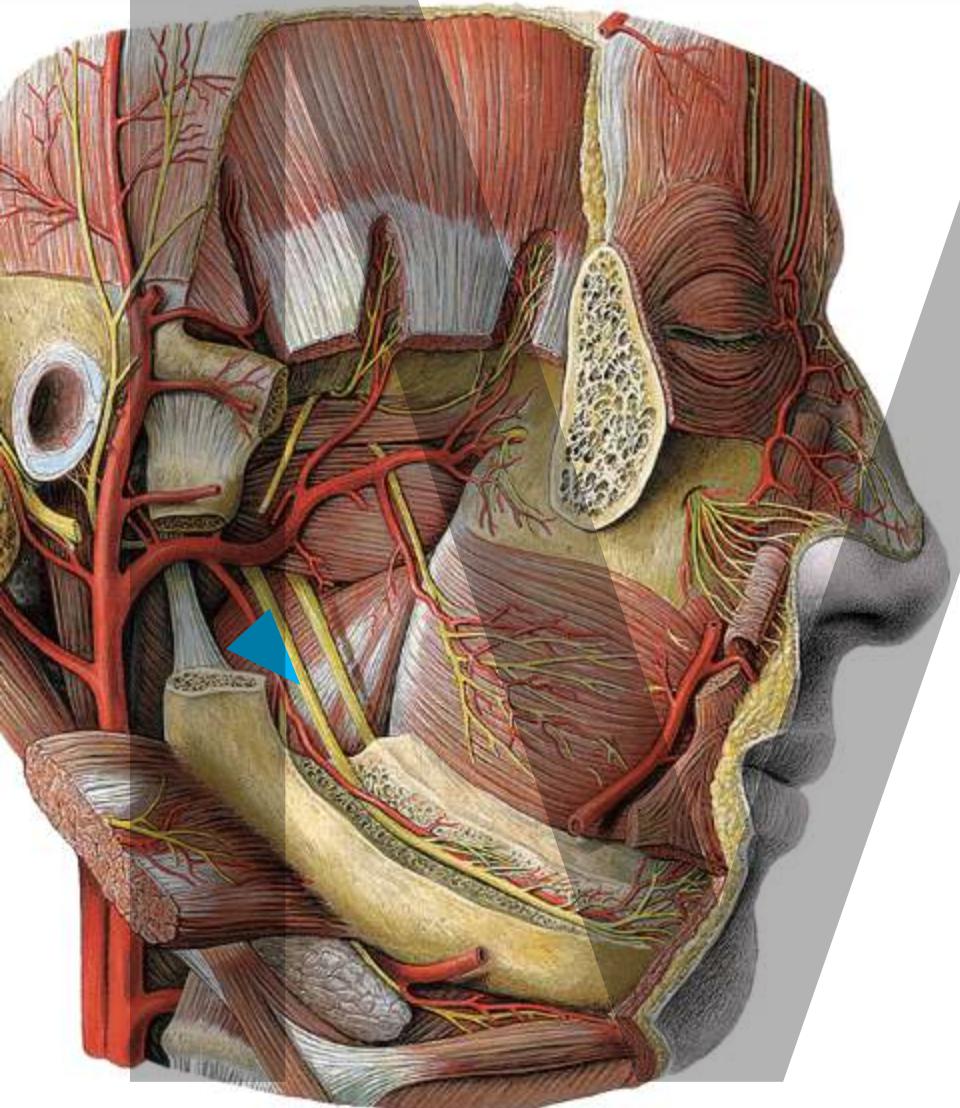
Pterygomandibular sp.

Intermuscular buccal sp.

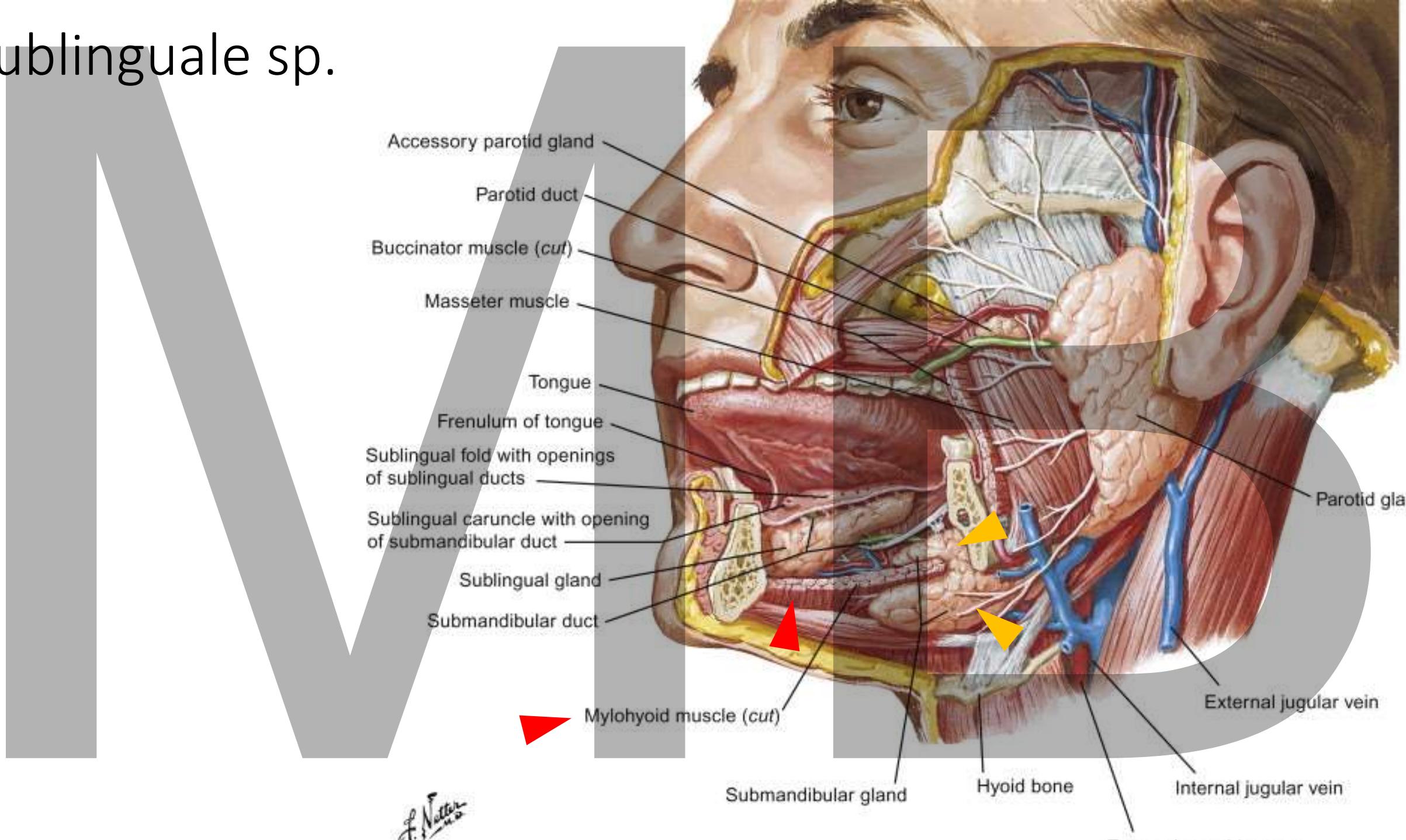
Submandibular sp.

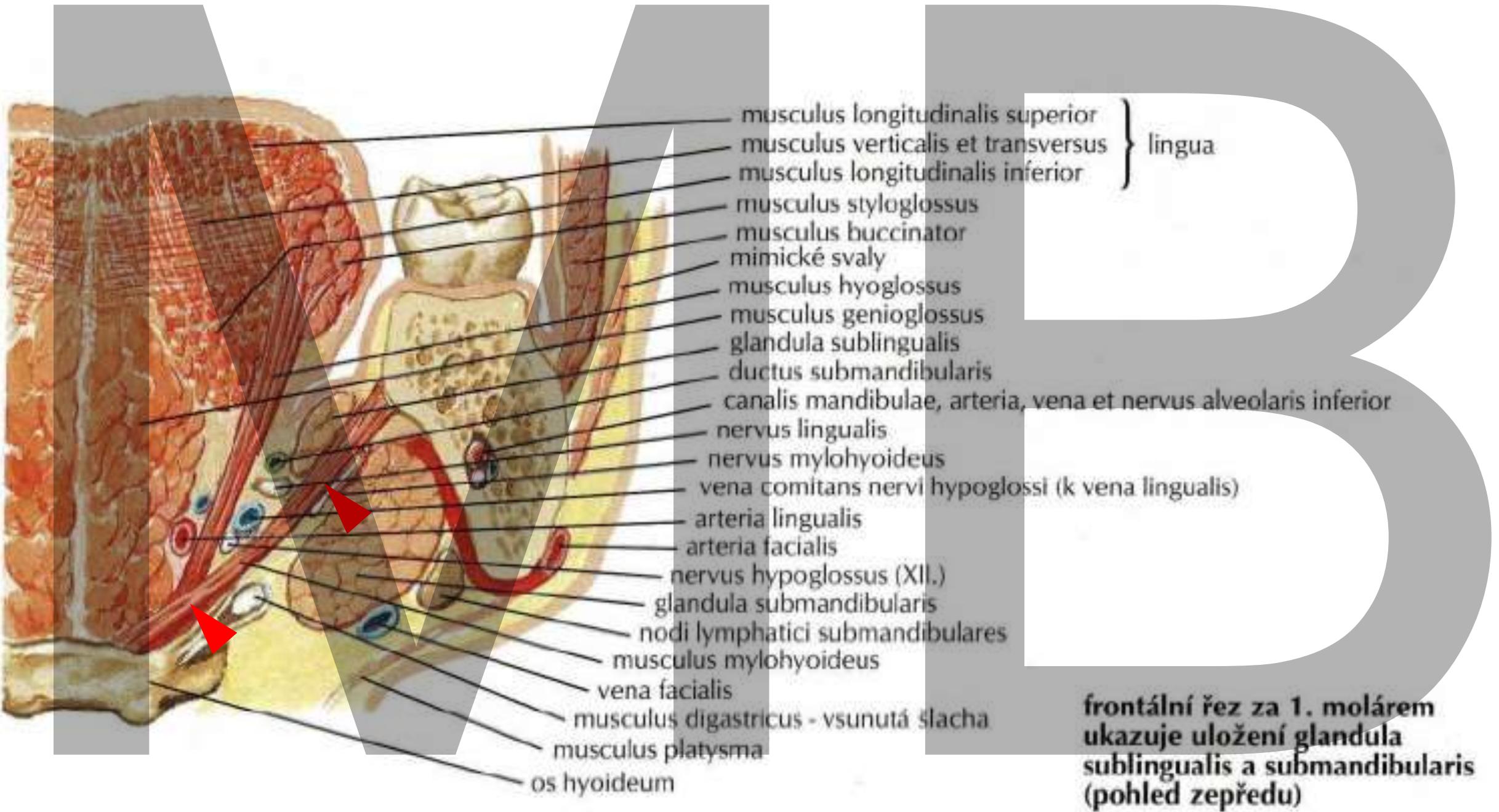
Sublingual sp.

Parapharyngeal sp.

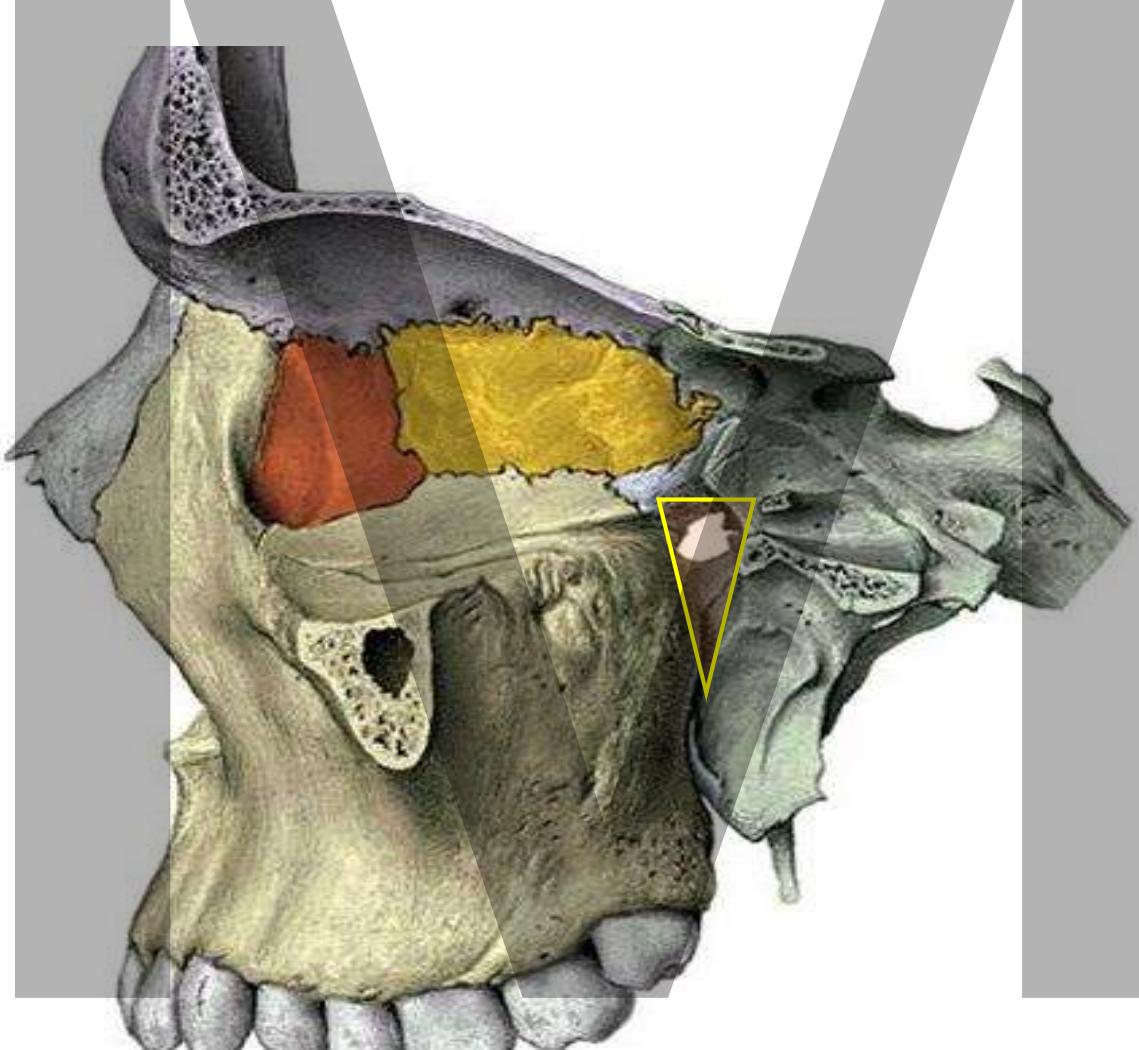


# Sublinguale sp.





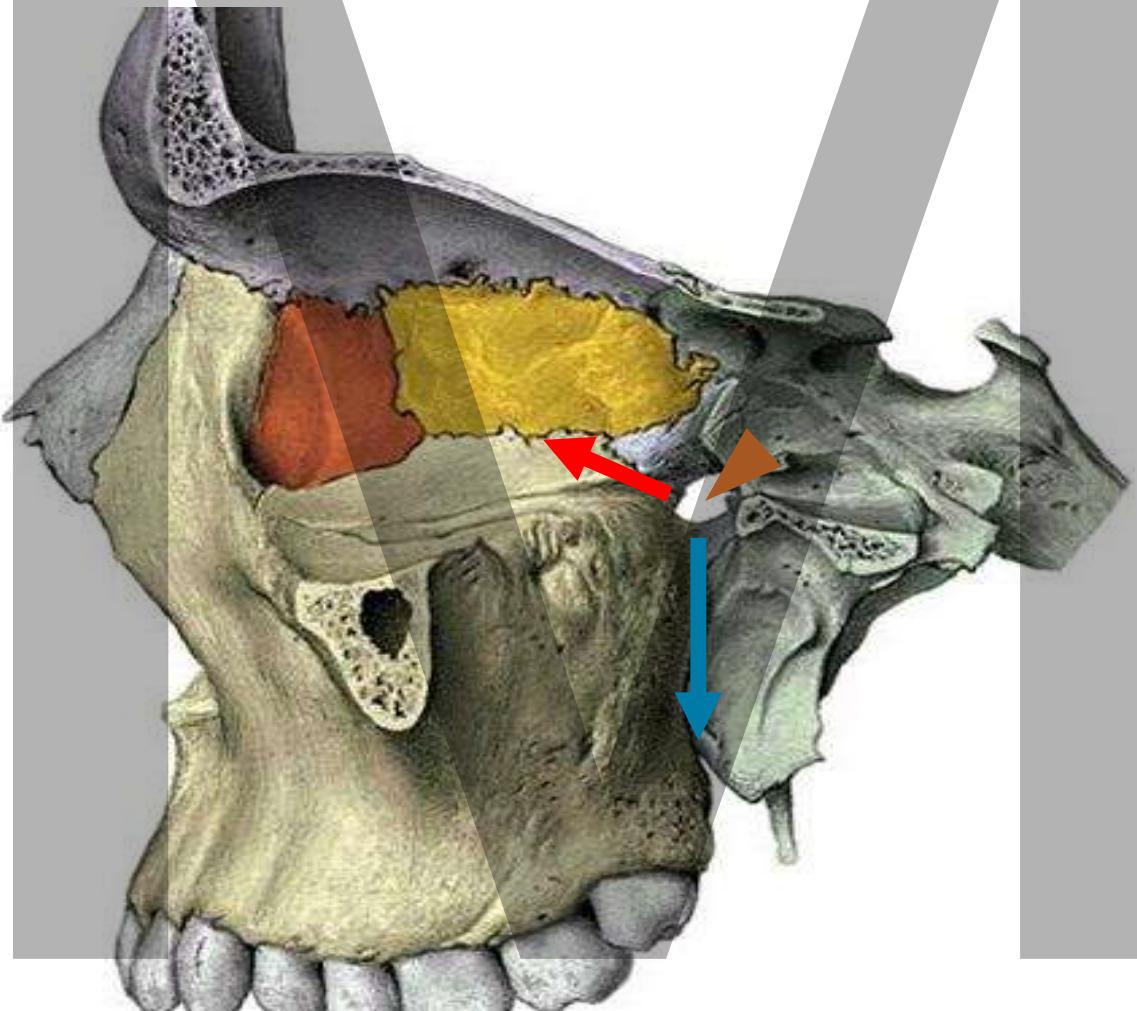
# Pterygopalatine fossa – medial process of infratemp. region



## Borders:

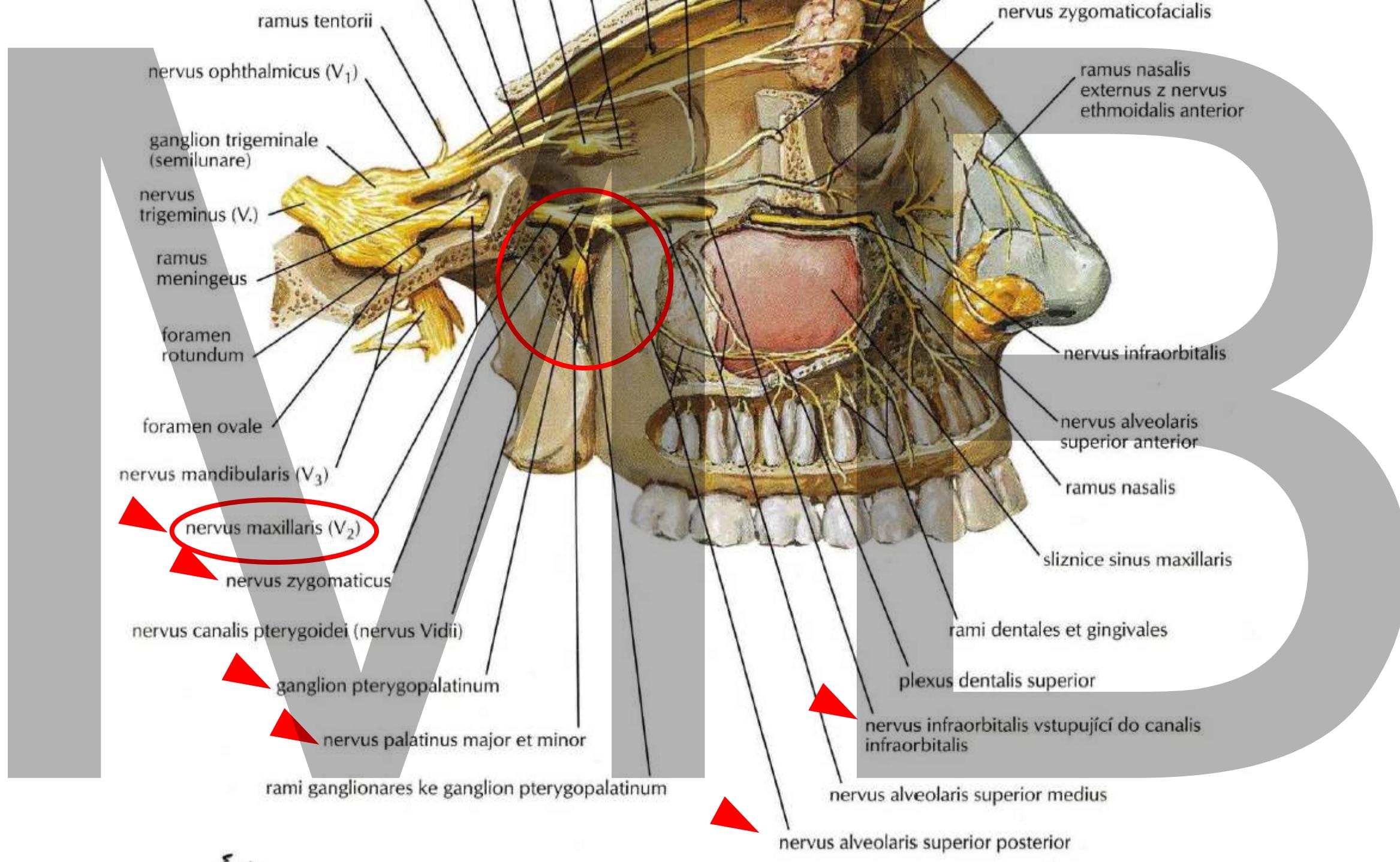
- ROOF: Sphenoid bone
- MED: palatal bone – vertical plate
- ANT: maxillary tuberosity
- LAT: infratemp. space
- DORS: pterygoid process

# Pterygopalatine fossa – medial process of infratemp. region

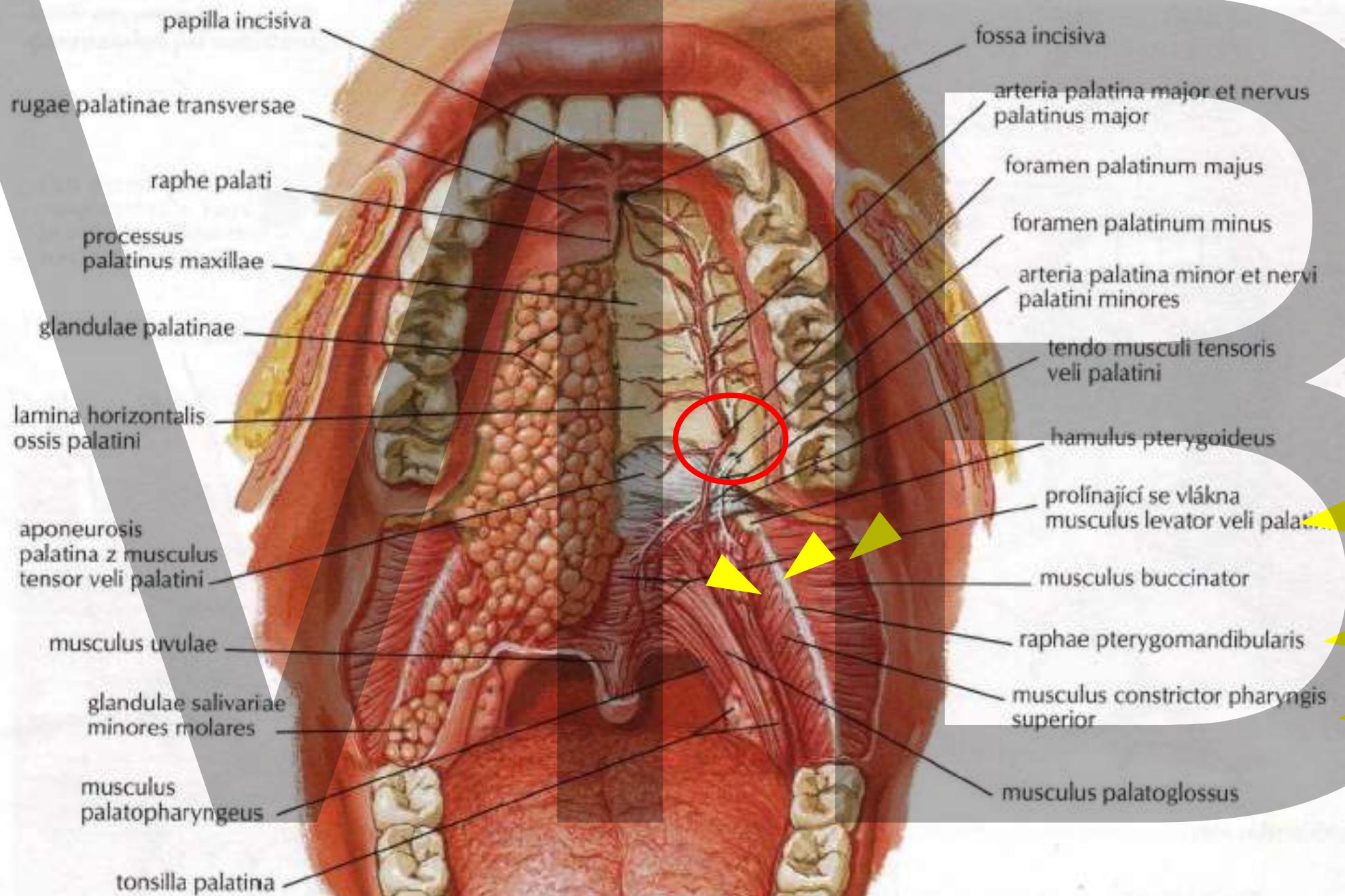


## Communications:

- Sphenopalatine for. – nasal cavity
- Major palatine canal – palate
- Inferior orbital fissure - orbit

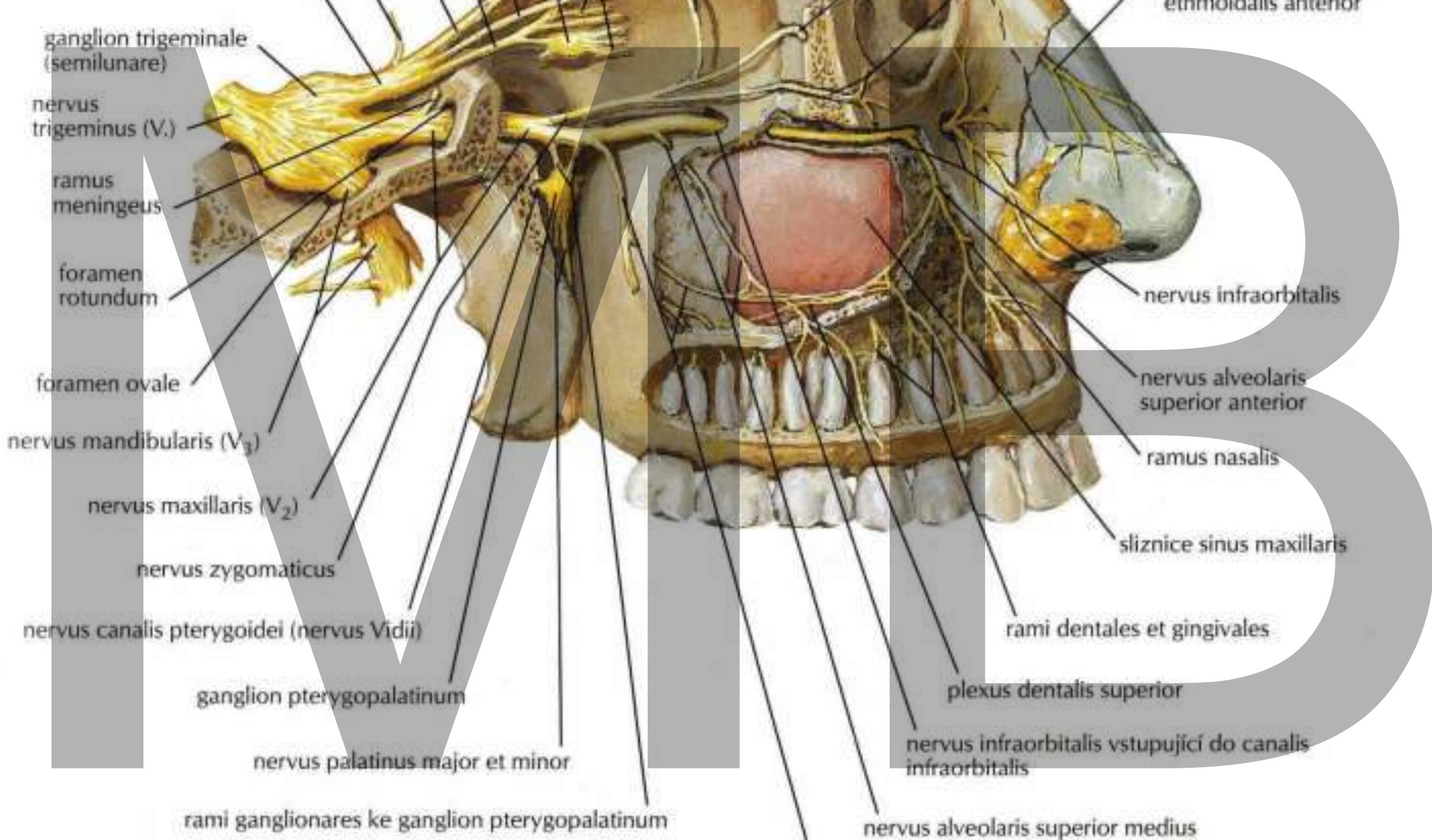


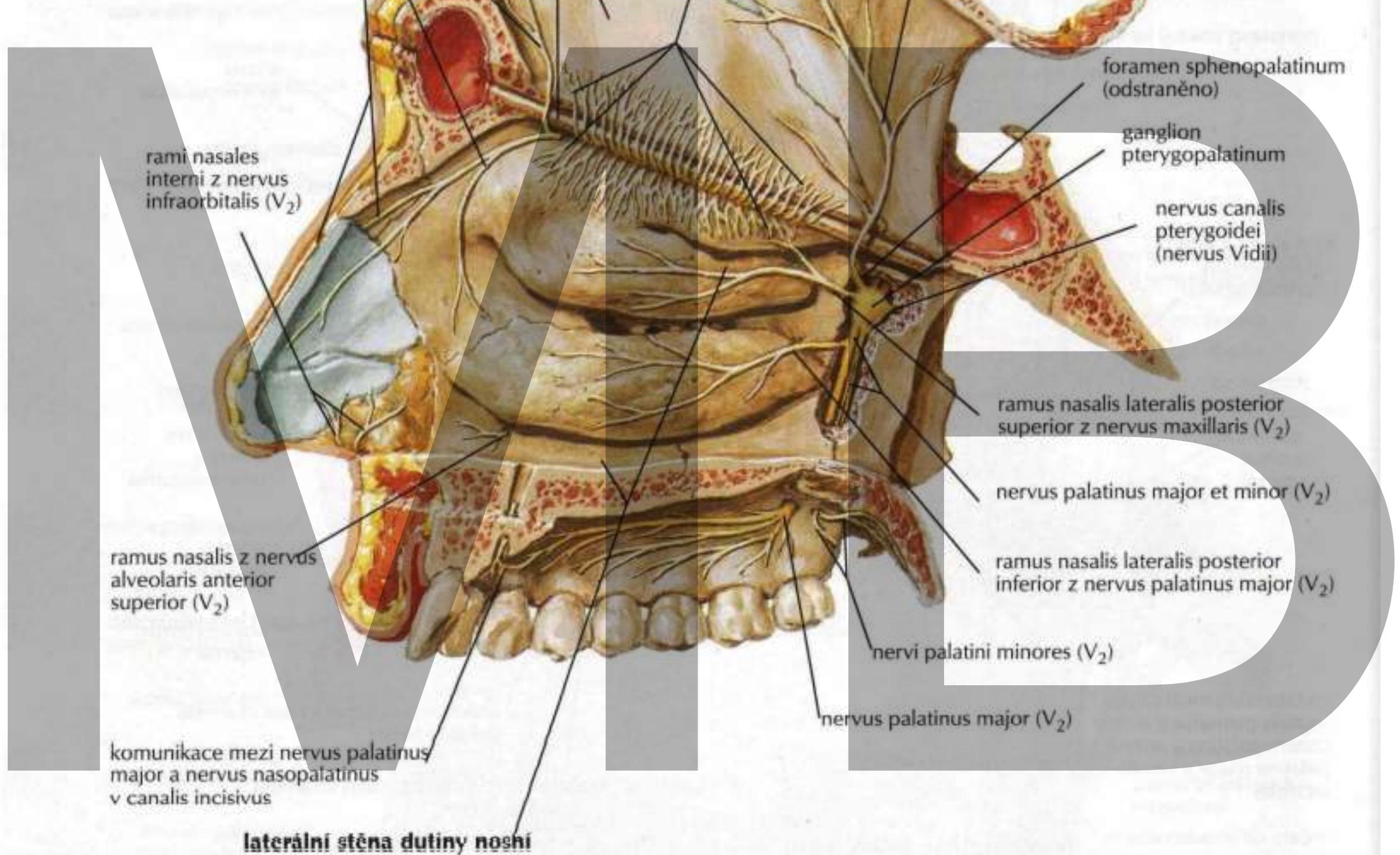


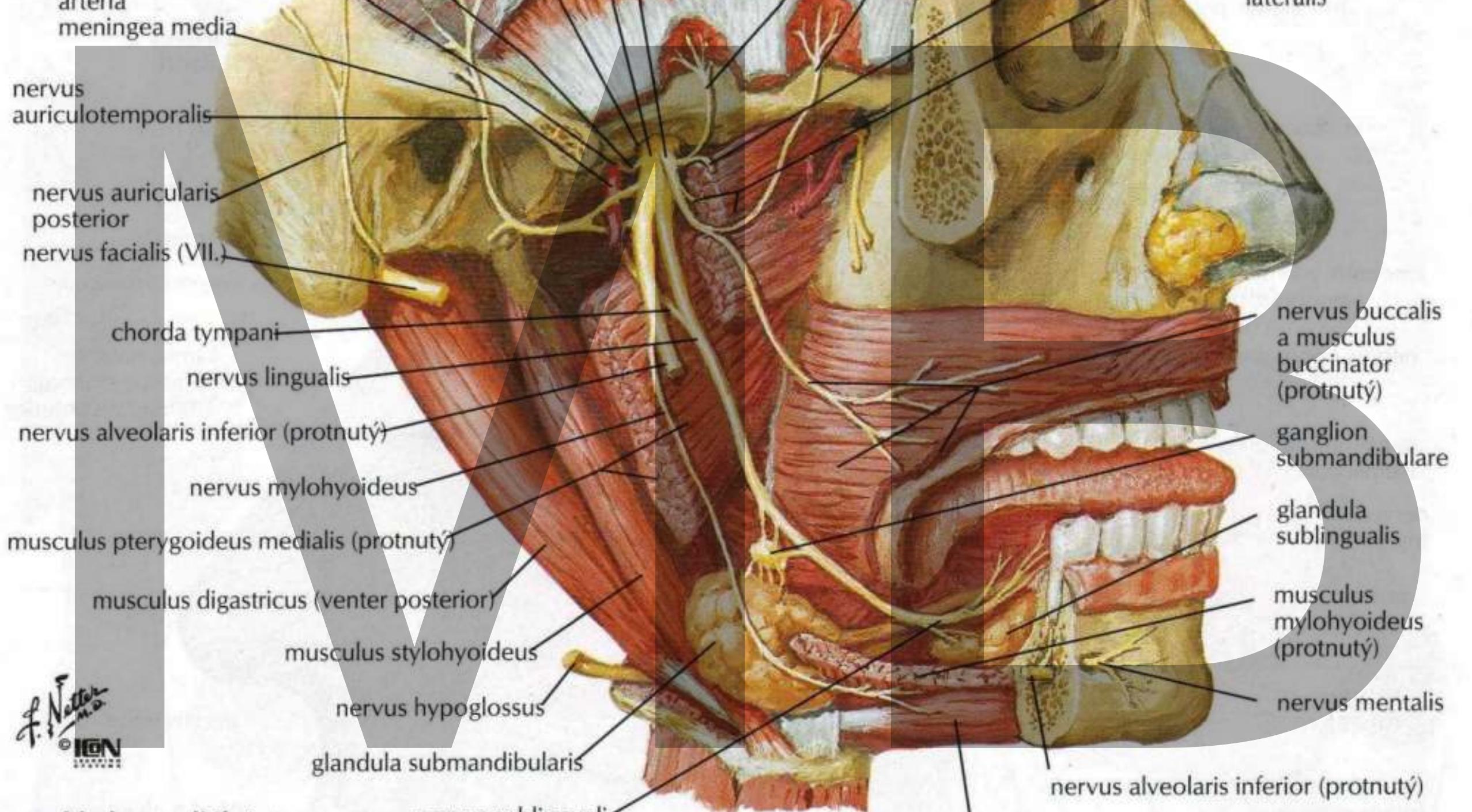


# Local anaesthesia in dentistry.

# Part 3







## pohled z mediální strany

ganglion trigeminale  
(semilunare)

nervus ophthalmicus (V<sub>1</sub>)

nervus maxillaris (V<sub>2</sub>)

nervus mandibularis (V<sub>3</sub>)

přední oddíl

nervus musculi tensoris  
veli palatini a musculus  
tensor veli palatini

ganglion oticum

chorda tympani

nervus et musculus  
pterygoideus medialis  
(protnutý)

hamulus pterygoideus

nervus lingualis

nervus sublingualis

radix motoria

radix sensoria

musculus digastricus (venter anterior)

ganglion geniculi

cavum tympani

chorda tympani

nervus facialis (VII.)

musculus tensor tympani  
et nervus musculi tensoris  
tympani

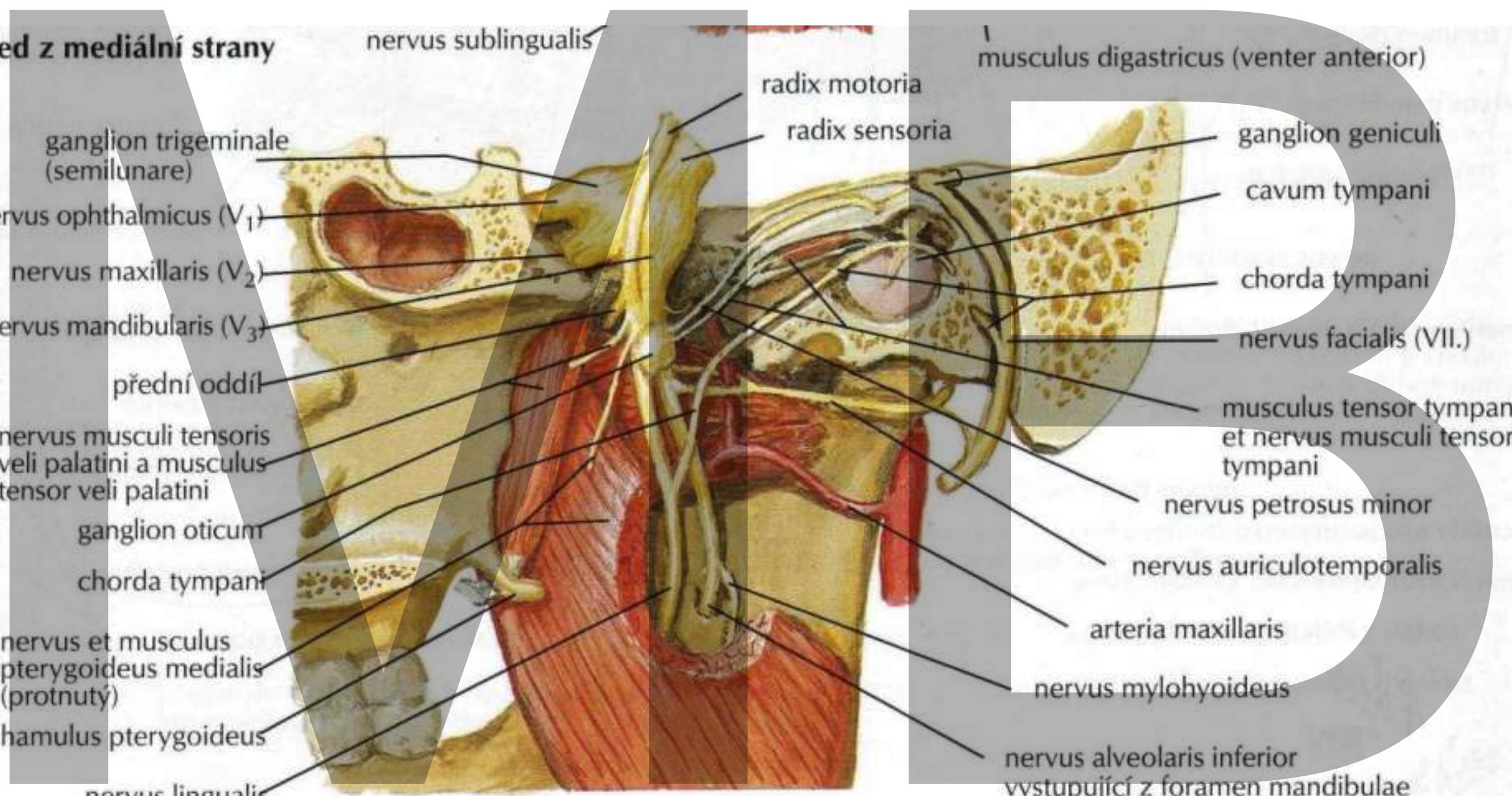
nervus petrosus minor

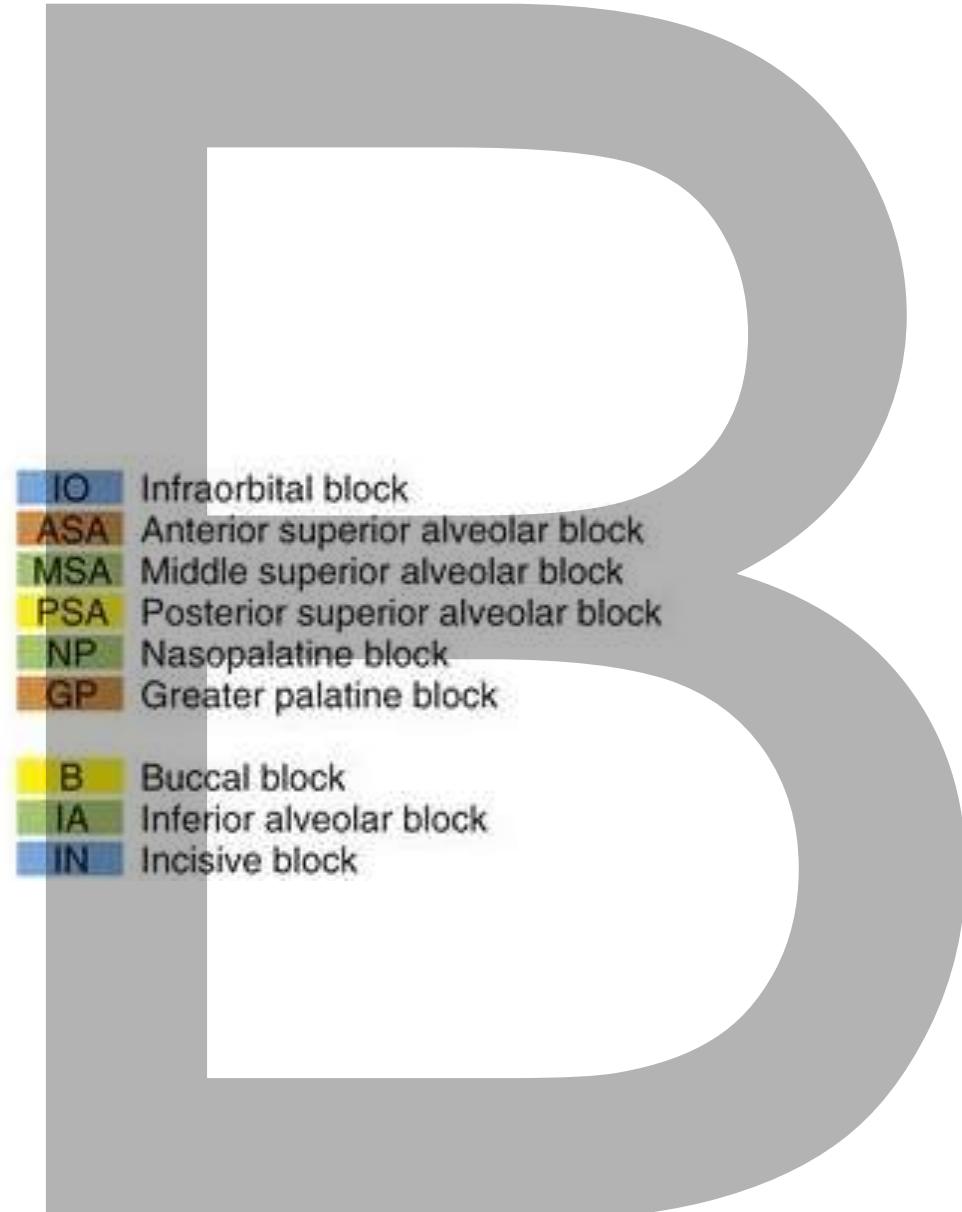
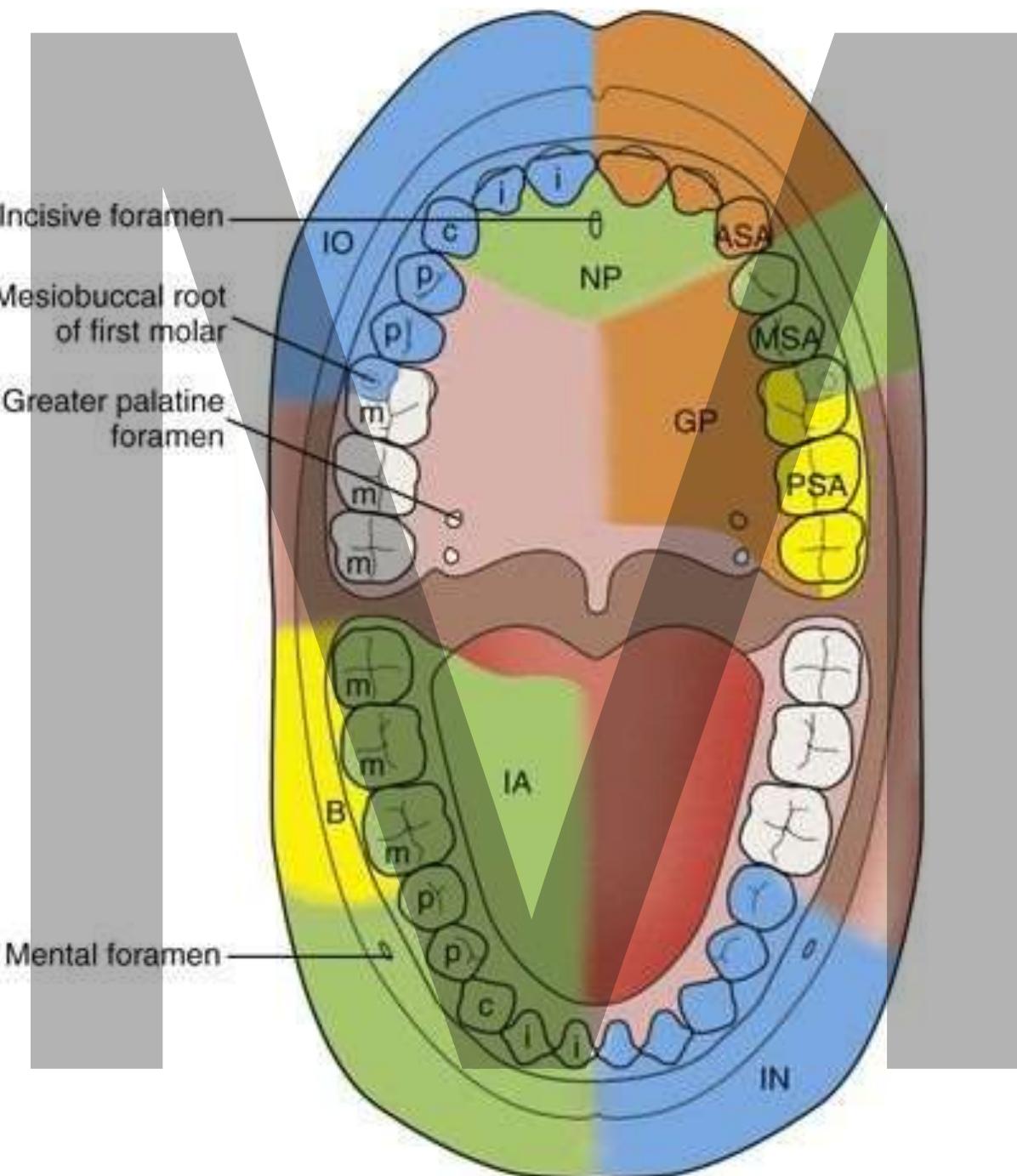
nervus auriculotemporalis

arteria maxillaris

nervus mylohyoideus

nervus alveolaris inferior  
vystupující z foramen mandibulae





# N A Odontogenic infections.

# B

# Odontogenic infections

- Regions surrounding jaws, bacterial infection
- Spreading may lead to life threatening conditions
- **Aetiology:** pericoronitis, apical periodontitis, periodontal disease, dry socket...
- **Symptoms:** pain, swelling, redness  
limited mouth opening, fever  
difficulty with swallowing  
airway compromise...

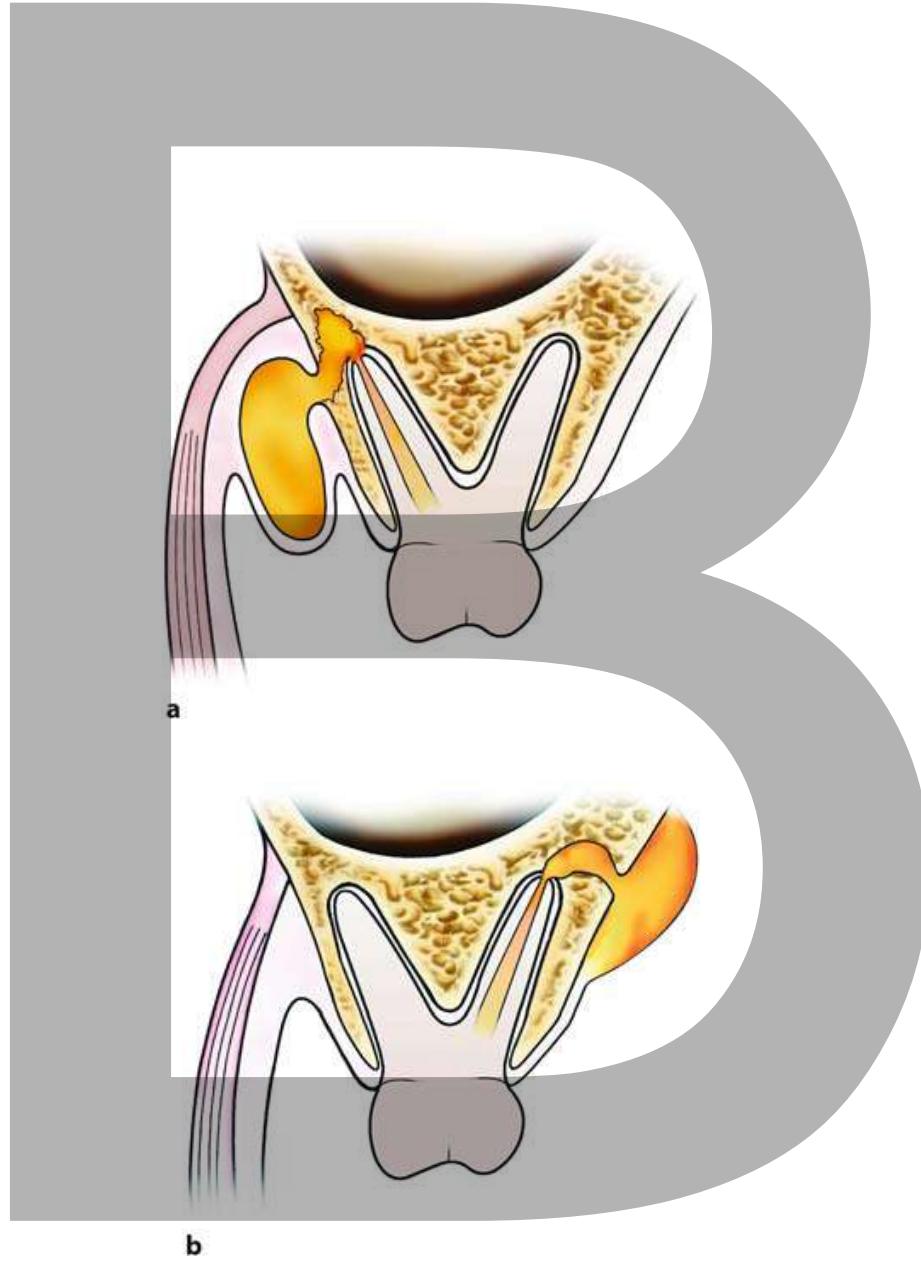


# Odontogenic infections

- **Spreading:**
  - Directly to adjacent regions
  - Lymphatic vessels
  - Blood vessels

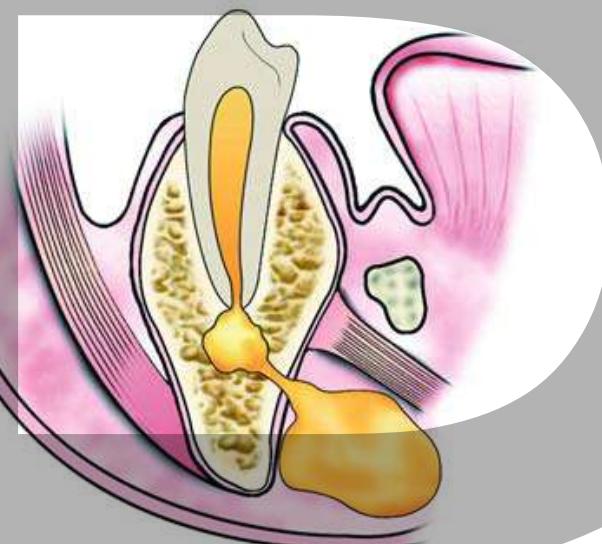
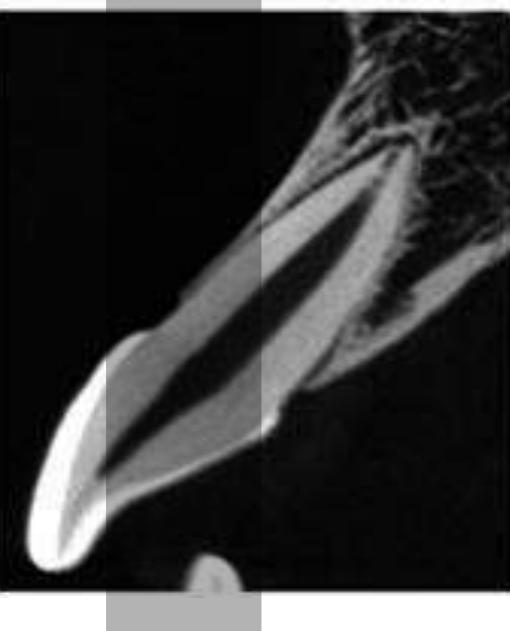
# Why anatomy?

- **Tooth position in jaw**
- **Localization of pathological process**  
(e.g. apical periodontitis)
- **Boundaries of anatomical regions**
- Possibility of spreading
- **Importance for treatment**
- **Access and anatomical risk factors**



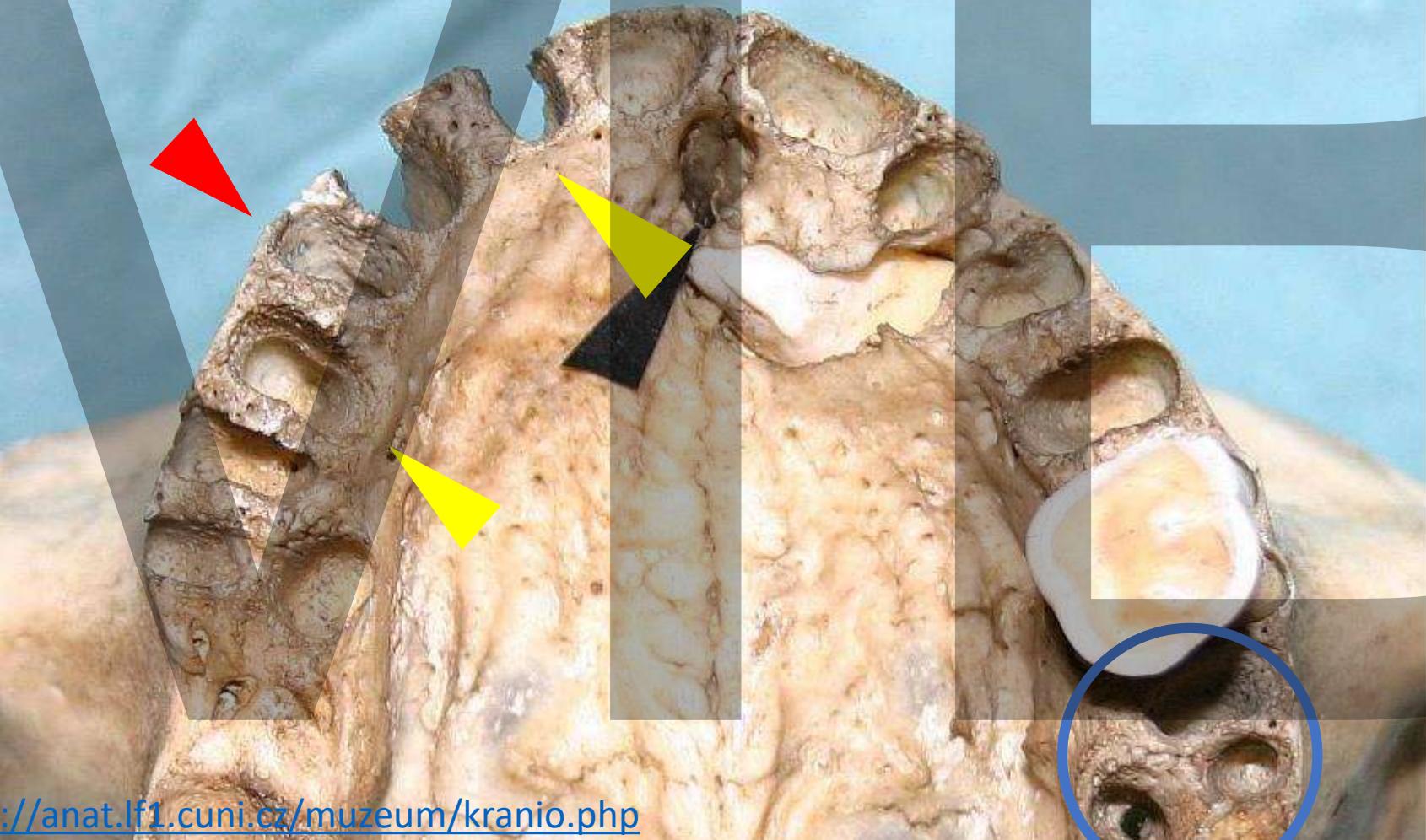
# Teeth position in jaw

- Number and localization of roots?
- Bone plate thickness?



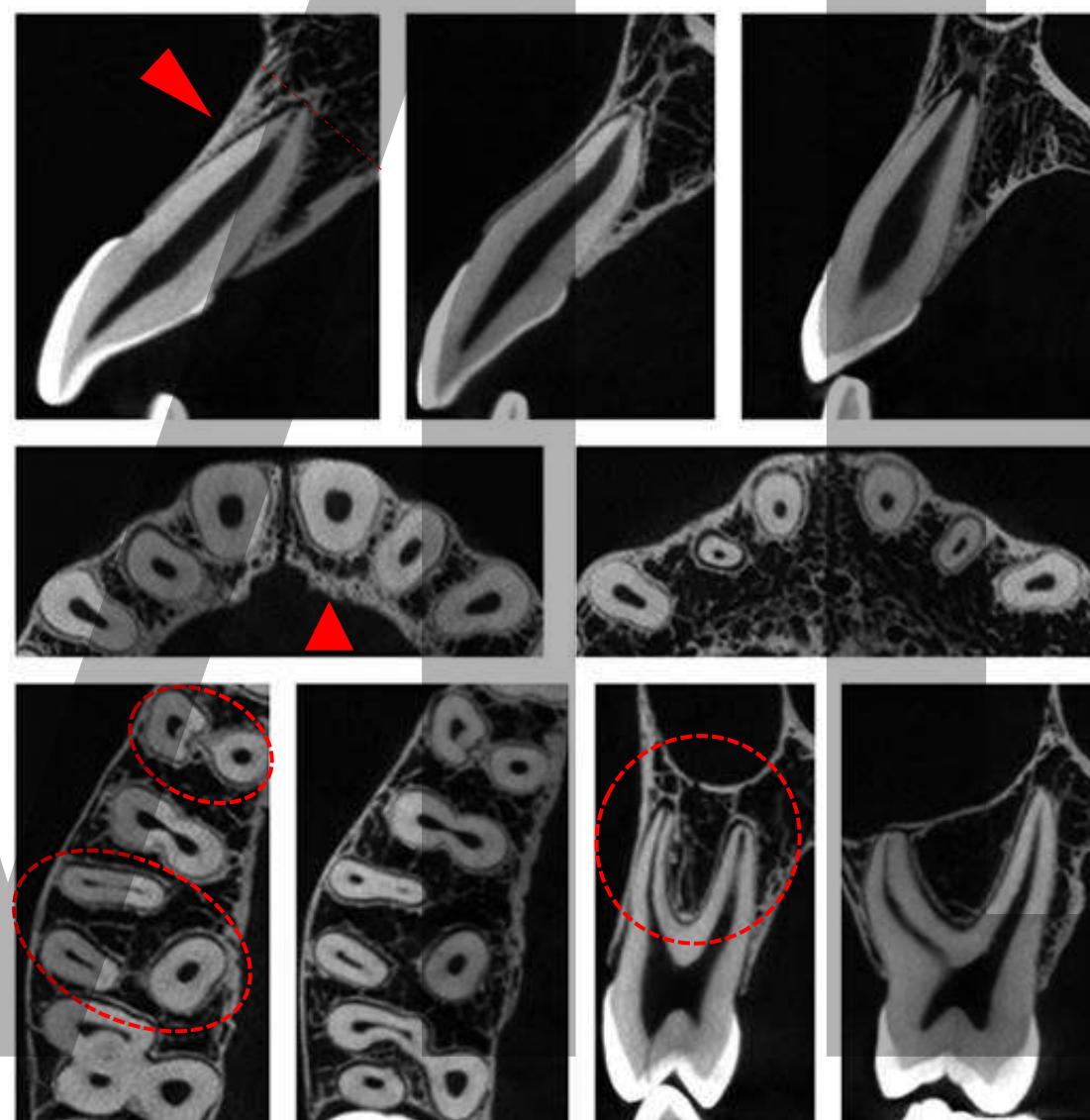
# Teeth position in jaw

- Thin bone plate (vestibular)
- Thick bone plate (palatal); roots position



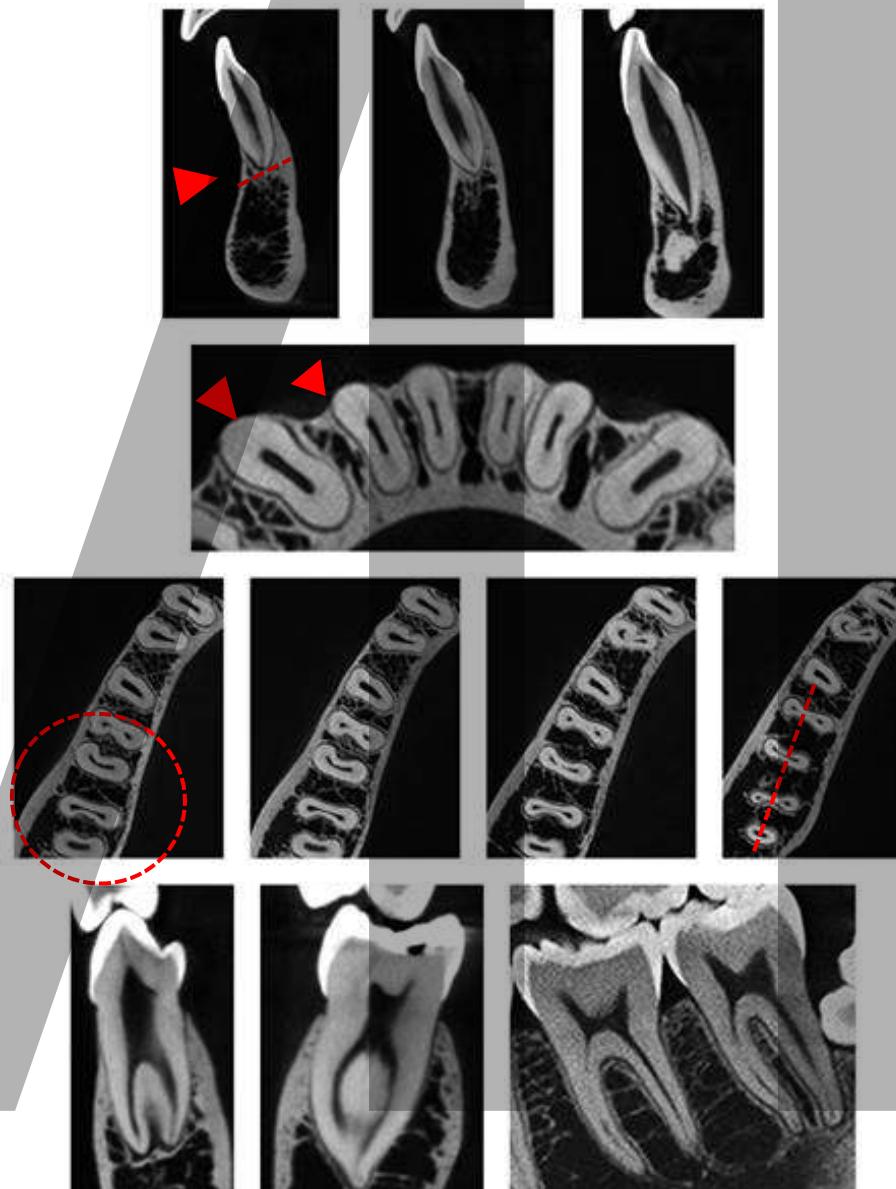
# CBCT: Teeth position in jaw

Maxilla



# CBCT: Teeth position in jaw

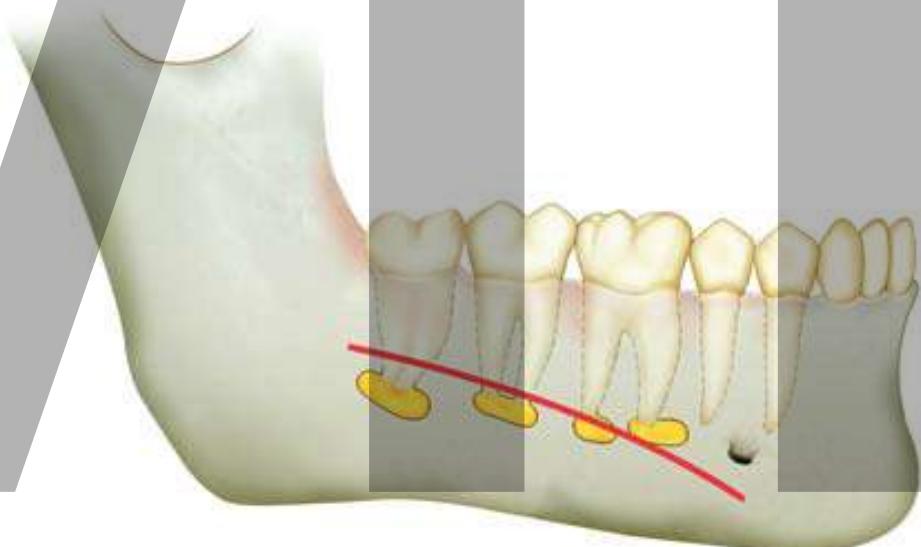
Mandible



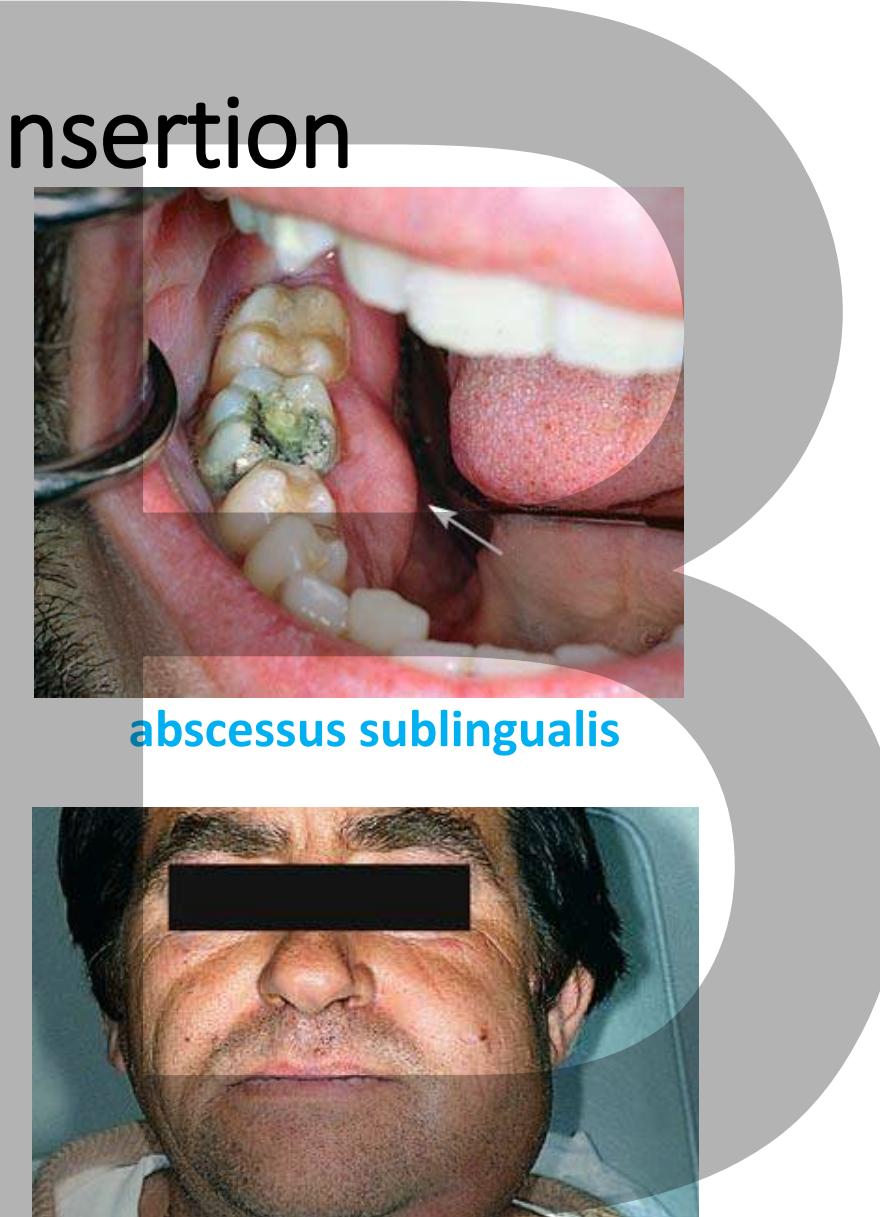
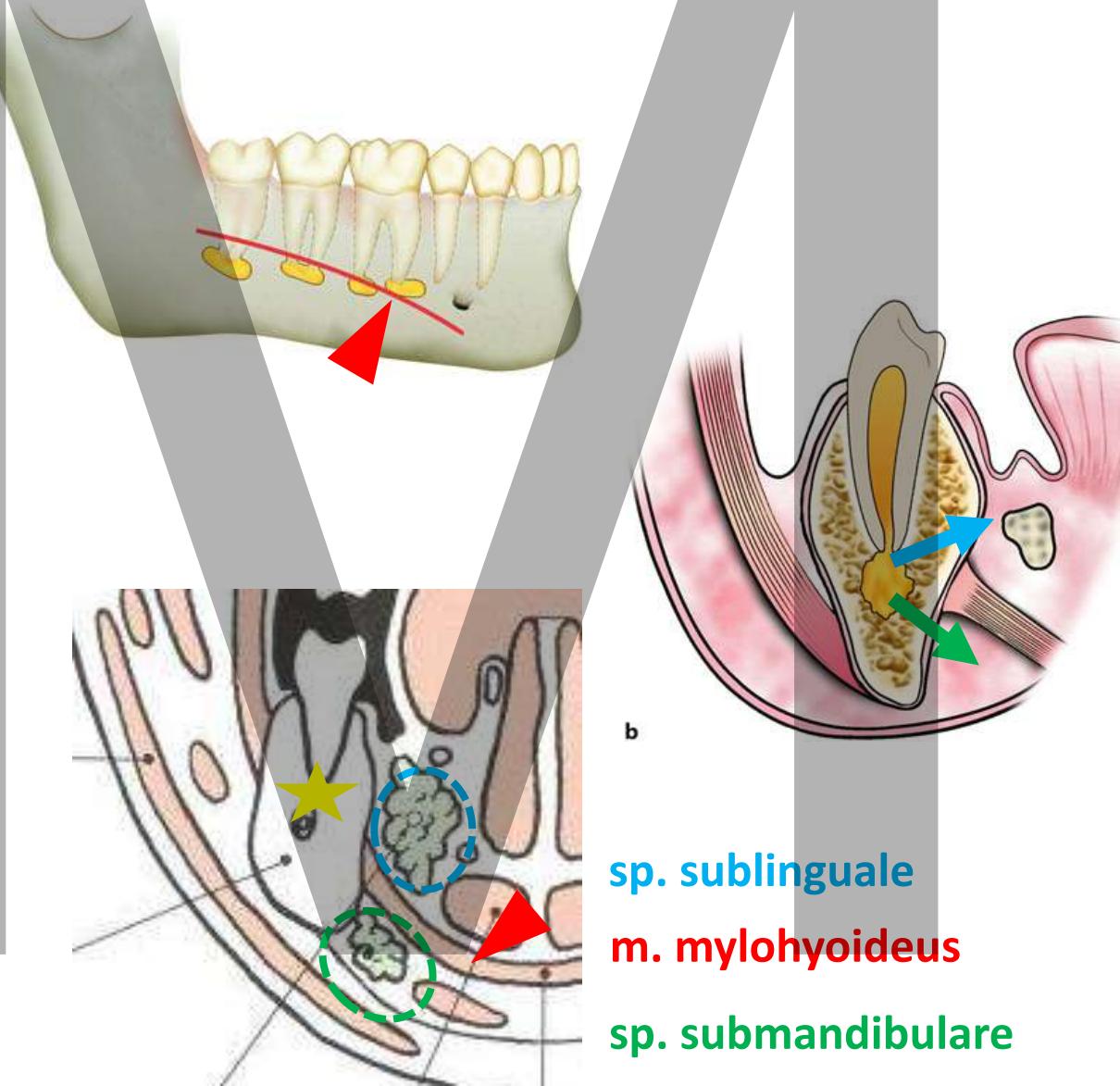
Molar roots are distally  
more lingually

# Region boundaries and muscles insertion

- E.g. Mylohyoid muscle insertion  
on mylohyoid line of the mandible
  - separation of sublingual space from submandibular sp.

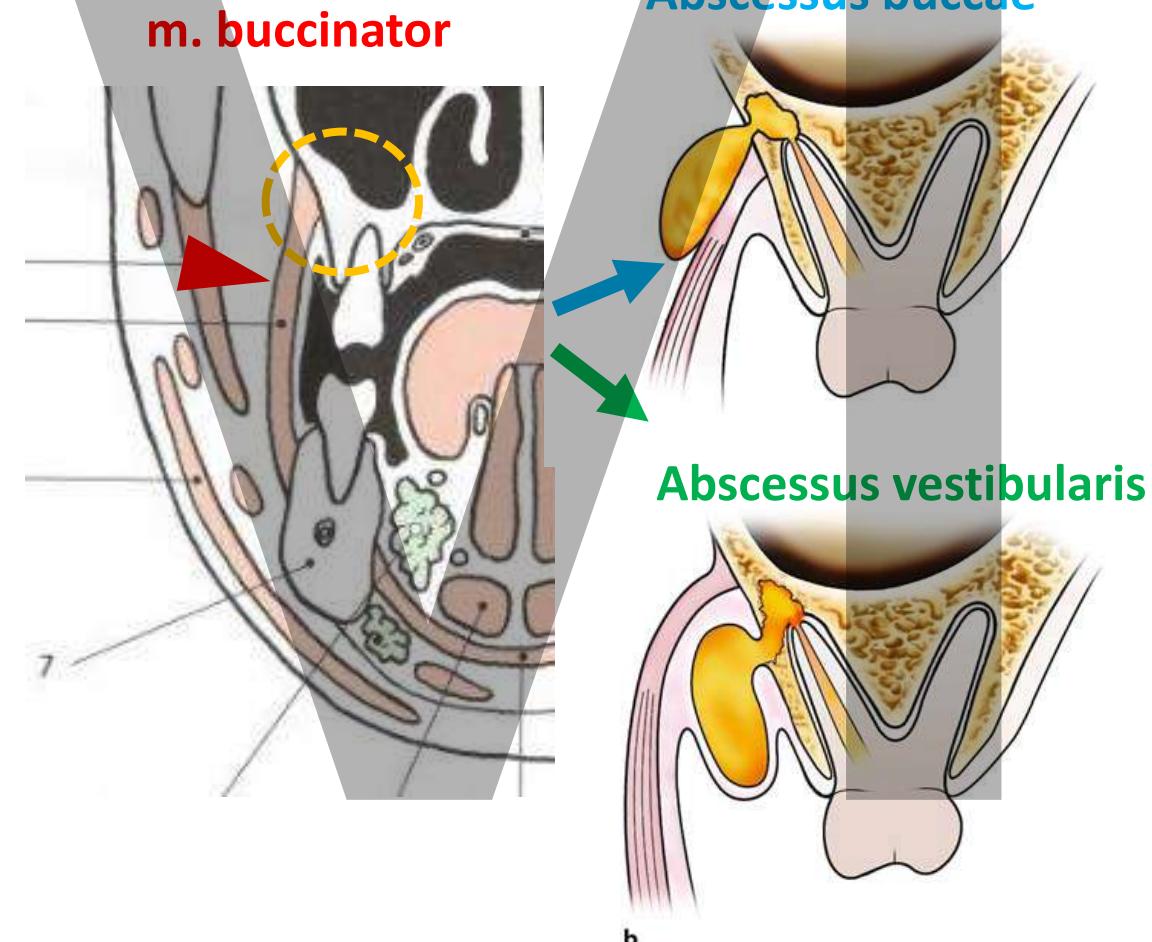


# Region boundaries and muscles insertion



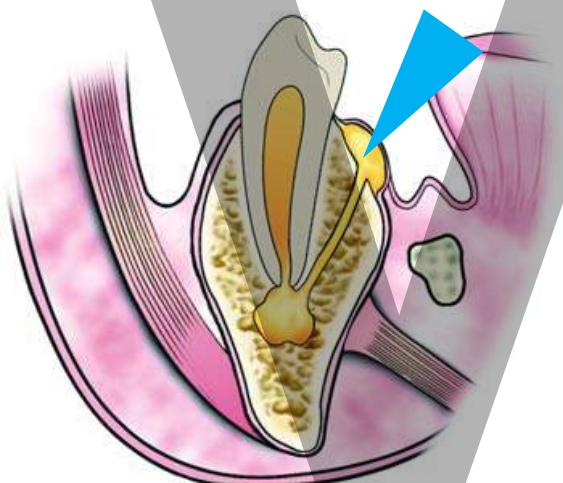
# Region boundaries and muscles insertion

- Buccinator muscle insertion – relation to roots



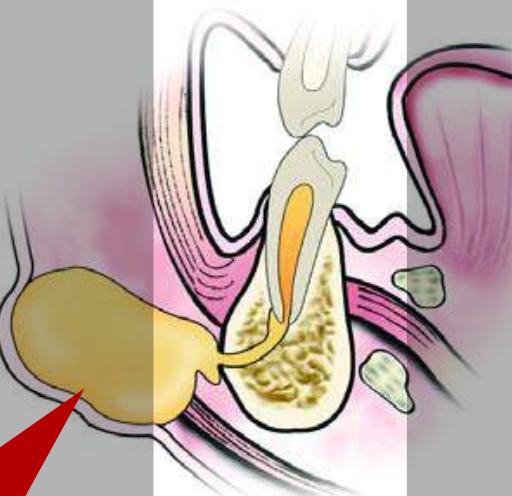
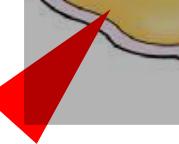
# Treatment and anatomy

- Surgical treatment = drainage of abscess (+ causal treatment)
- Intraoral or extraoral access ?

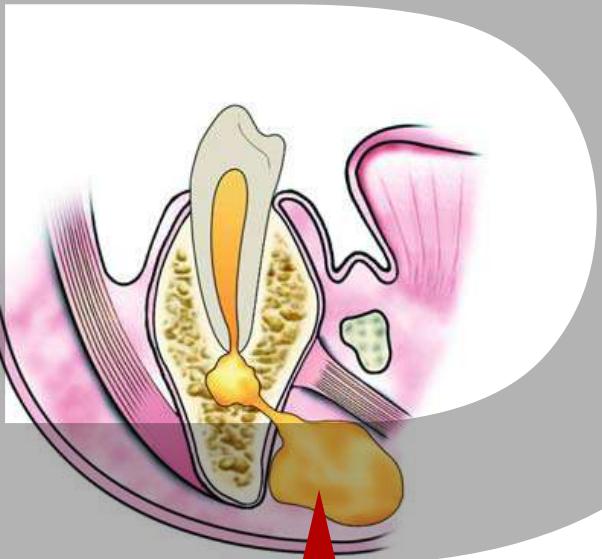


X

Intraoral incision

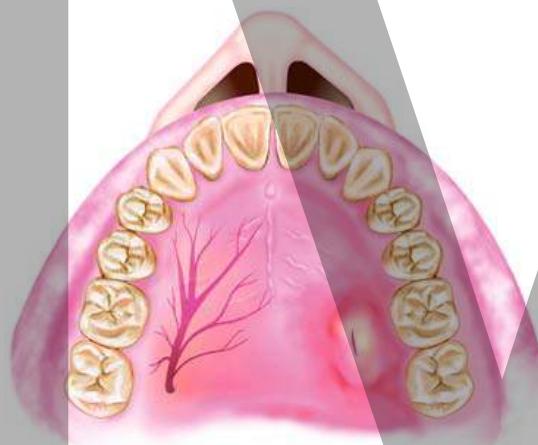


Extraoperative incision

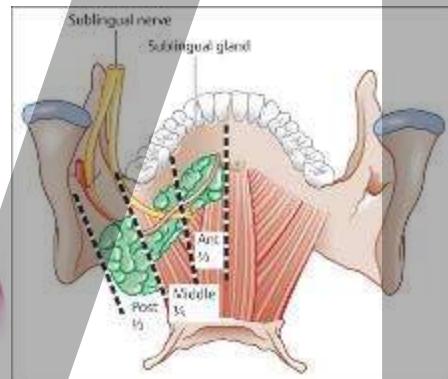


# Treatment and anatomy

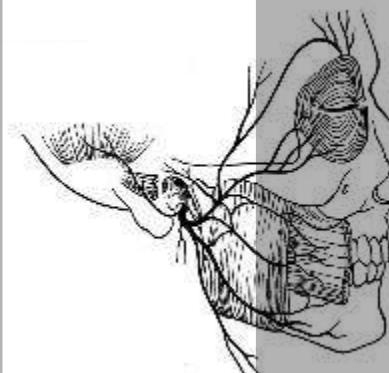
- Risk of injury to important structures?



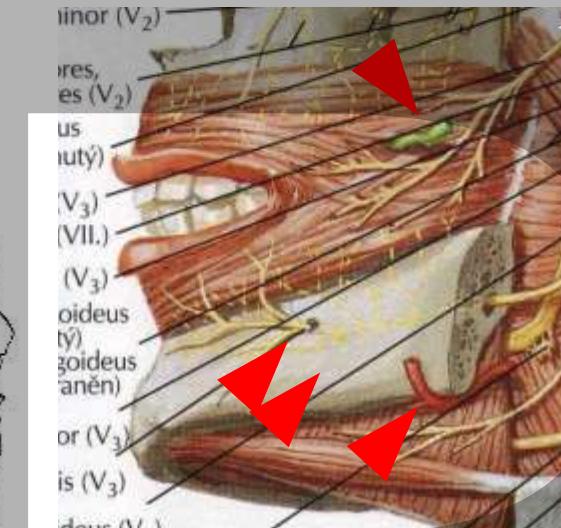
Palatine a.



Lingual n.  
duct. gl. submandibularis



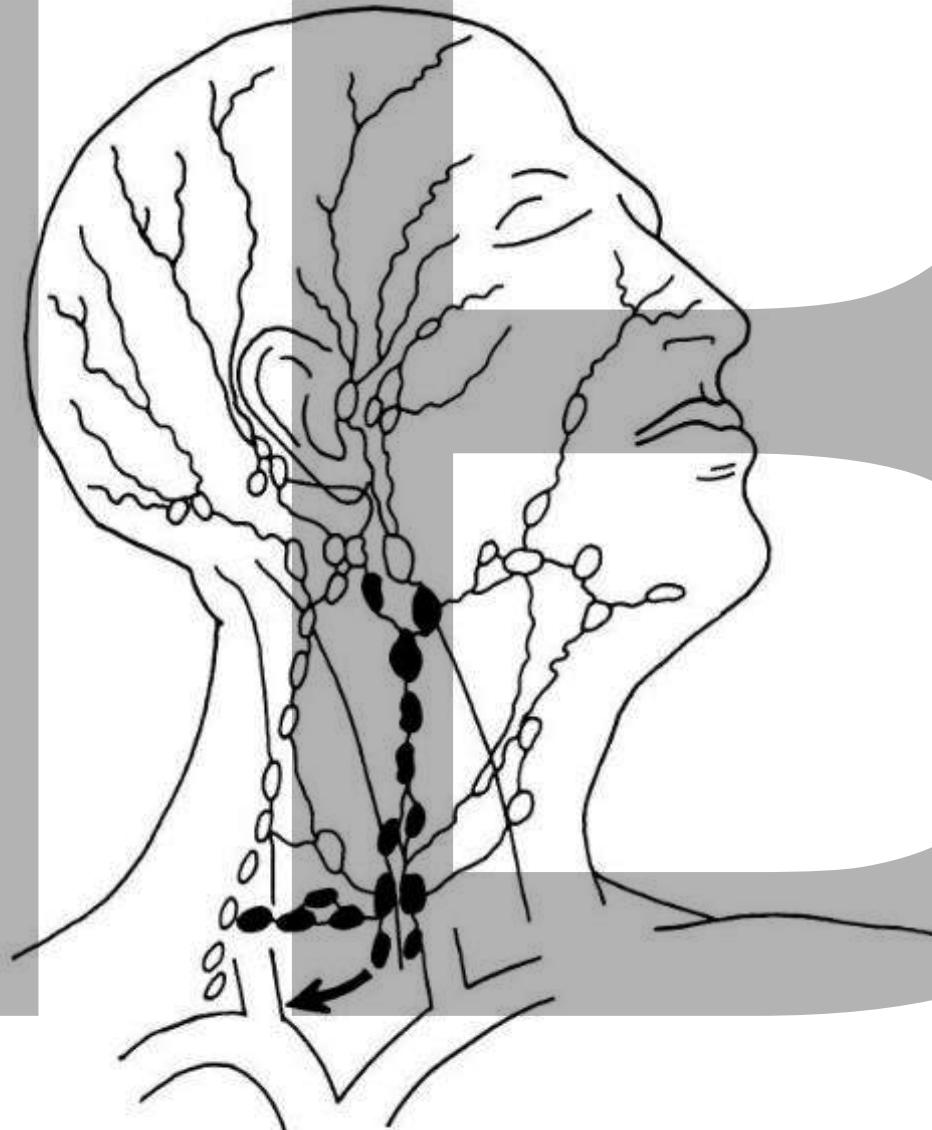
n. VII



Mental n.  
Parotide duct  
Facial a.

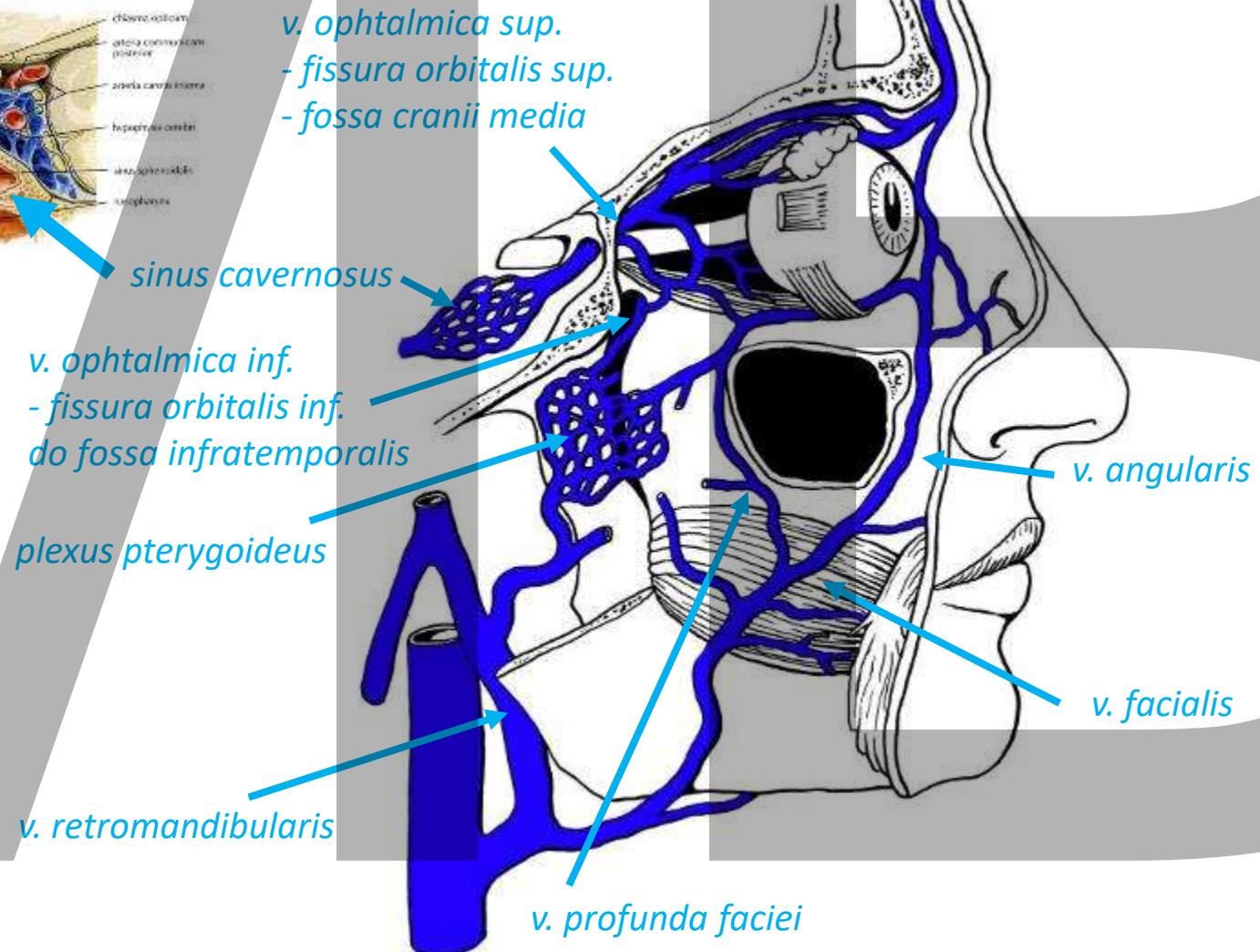
# Lymphatic vessels

- Activation of regional lymph nodes
- Inflammation spreading



# Veins

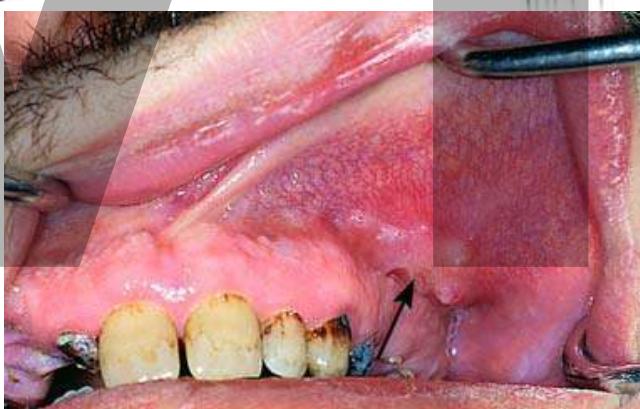
- Risk of intracranial spreading (*cavernous sinus thrombosis*)



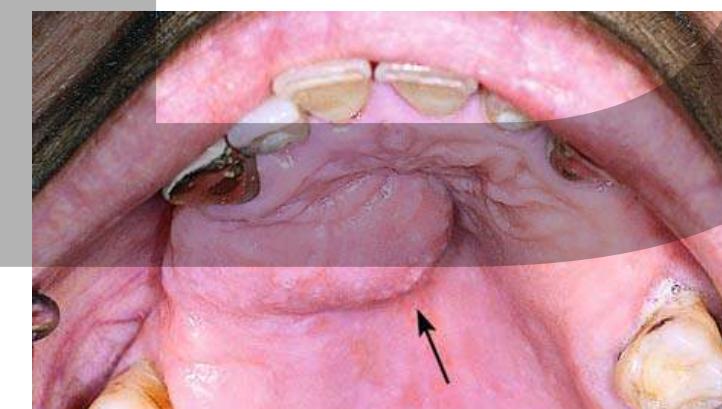
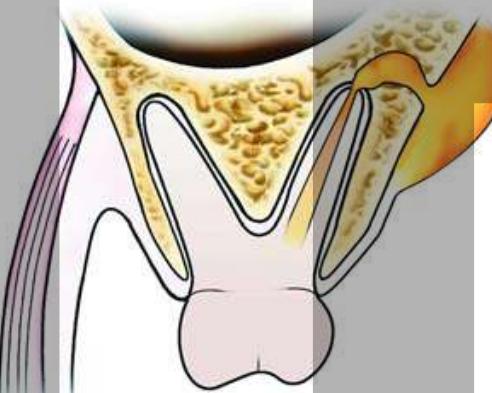
# Maxilla

- Vestibular spreading – vestibular abscess
- Palatal roots – palatal abscess
- *Possibly to maxillary sinus*

## Vestibular abscess



## Palatal abscess



# Vestibular abscess

Scheme



a

Swelling in the vestibule

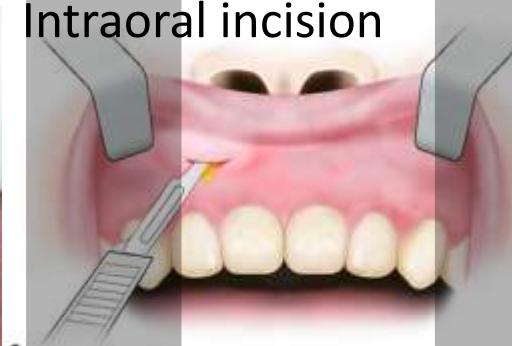


Abscess drainage



io X ray

Intraoral incision



a

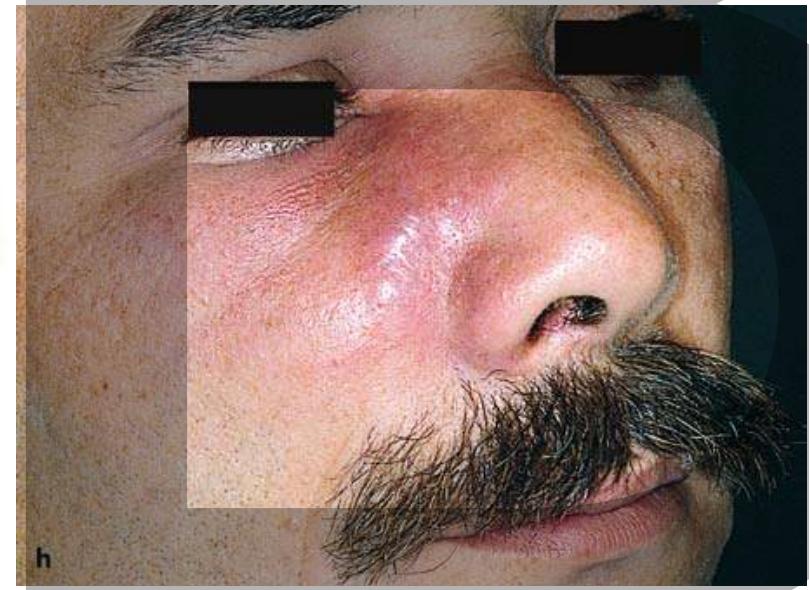
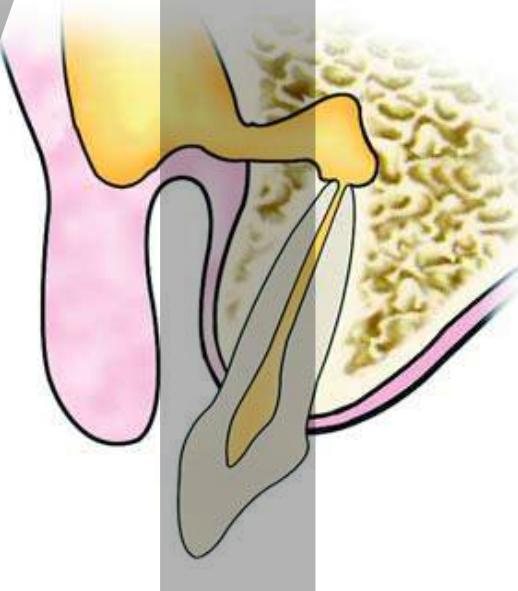
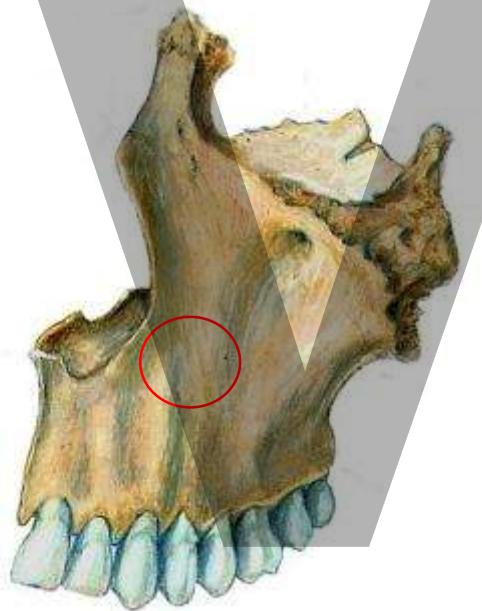
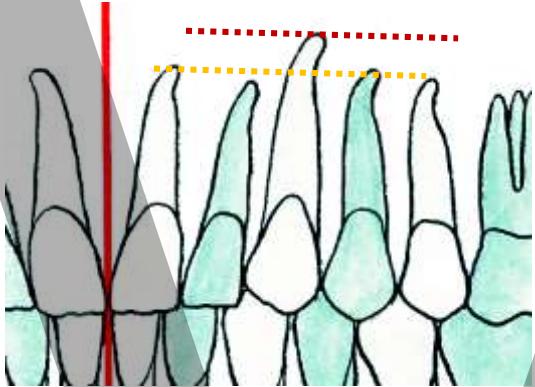


Swelling



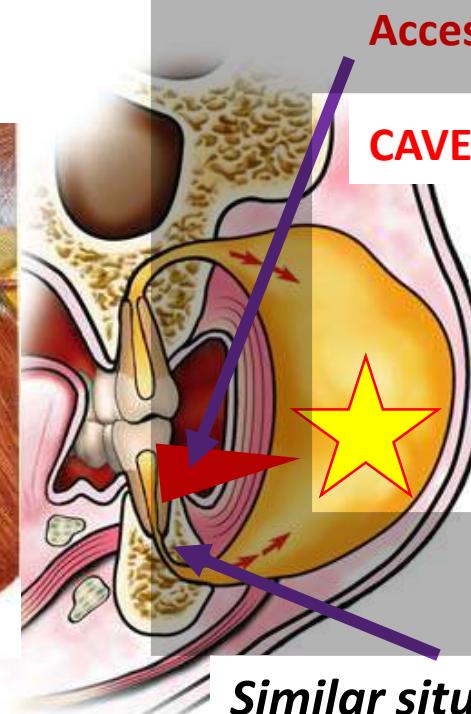
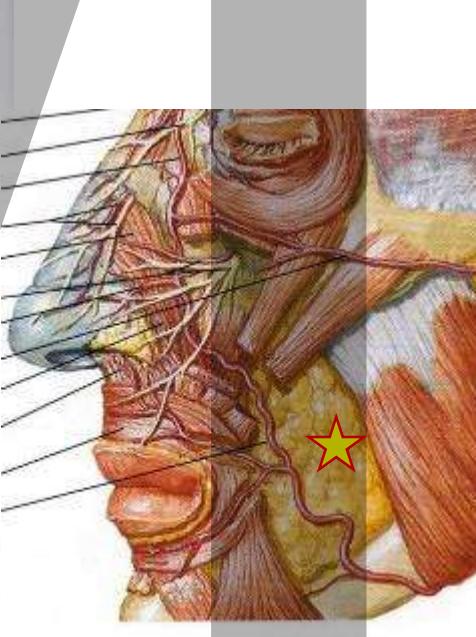
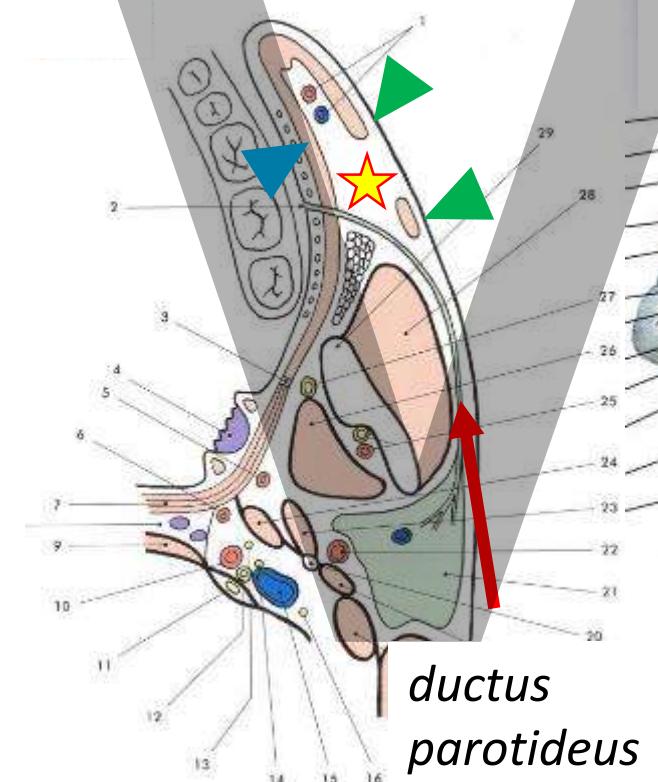
b

*Canine* – inflammation above *fornix of the vestibule* (apex position) –  
abscessus fossae caninae



## Spreading above *buccinator m.* – buccal abs.

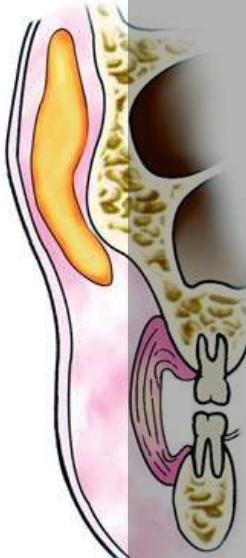
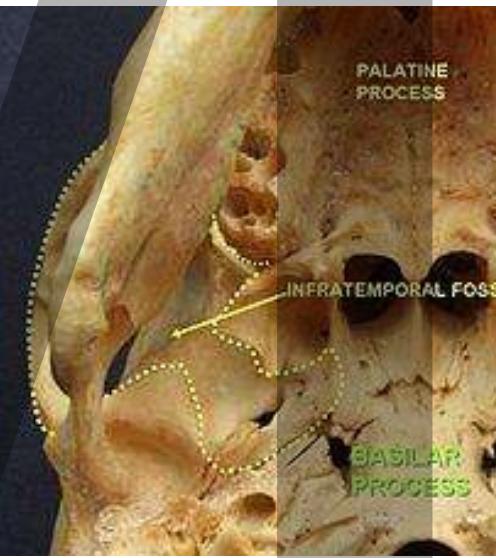
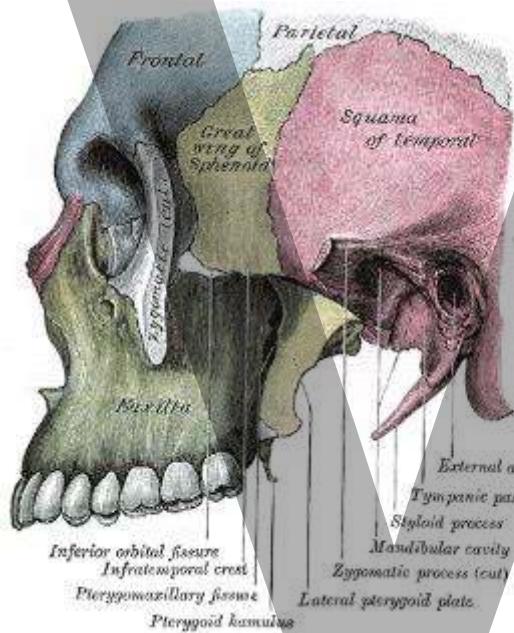
- Infection between **superficial** (mimic muscle) and **deep** (*buccinator m.*) layer of bucal region- *spatium intermusculare*;



*Similar situation:  
Below m. buccinator*

# Upper molars (esp. M3) – spreading distally – abscessus retromaxillaris

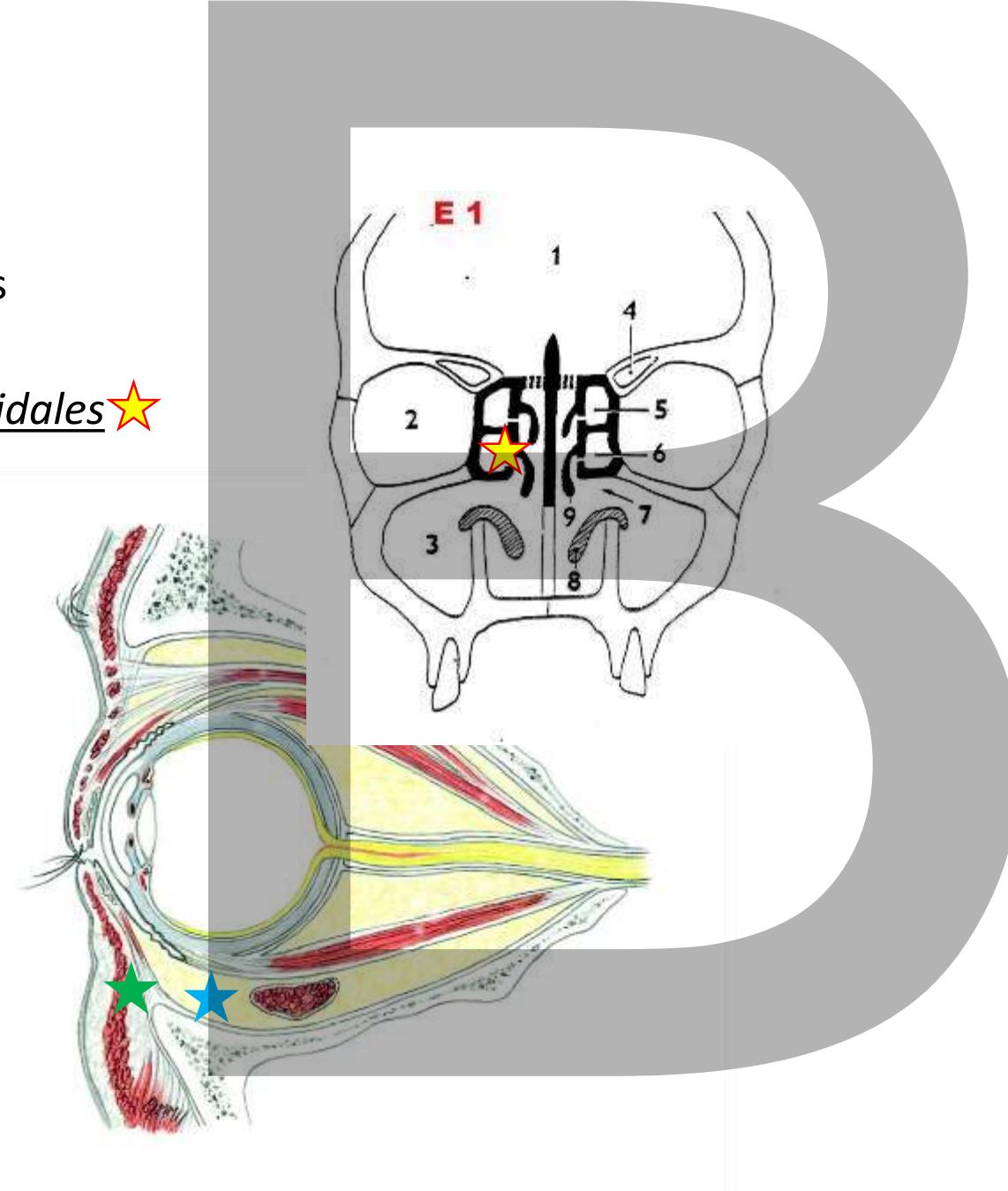
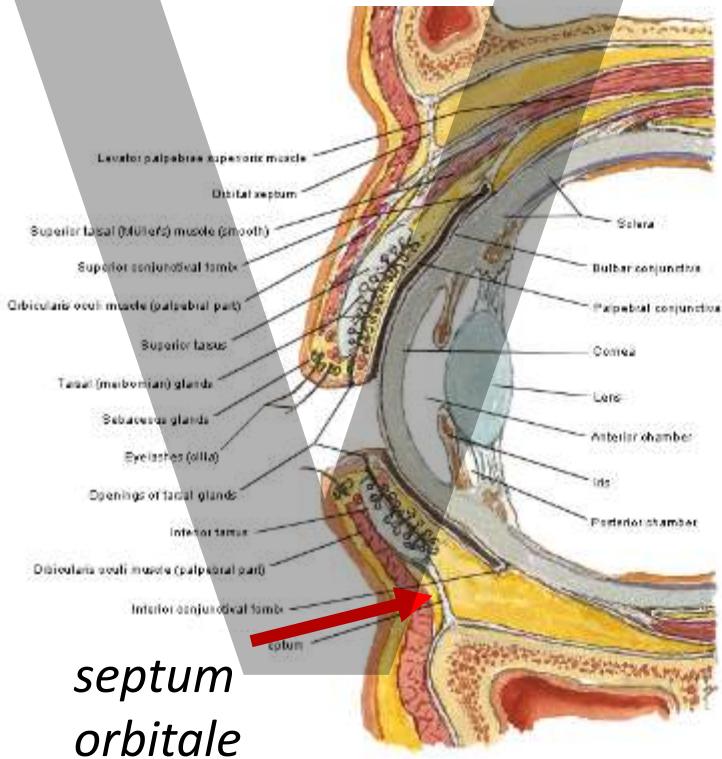
- Anterior portion of *infratemporal space*
  - risk of spreading to surrounding regions



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infratemporal\\_fossa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infratemporal_fossa)

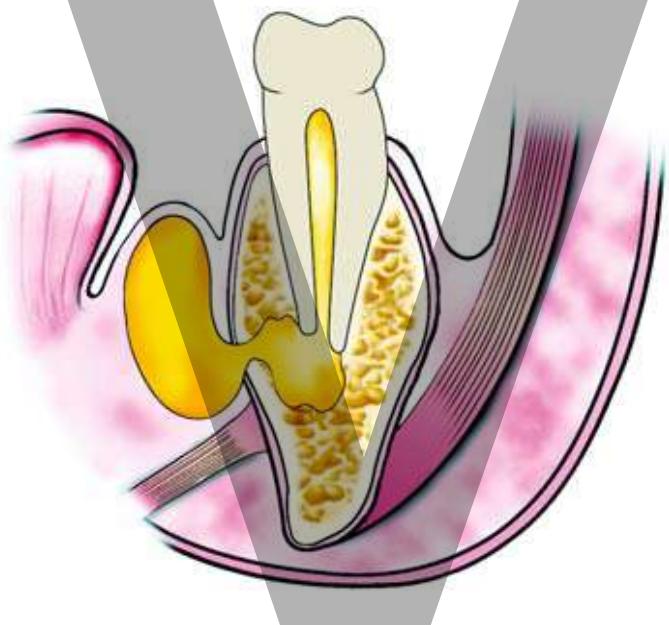
# Spreading into the orbit pre/retroseptal orbitocellulitis

- via
  - *Canine fossa/ perimaxillary abscess*
  - *tromboflebitis v. angularis*
  - *Maxillary sinusitis / cellulae ethmoidales* 

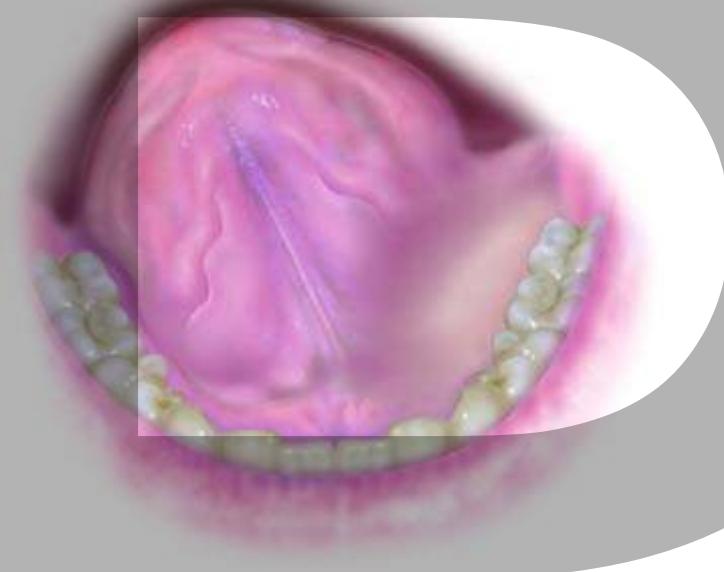


# Mandible

- Vestibular spreading – vestibular abscess
- Oral spreading – above mylohyoid muscle insertion – sublingual abscess

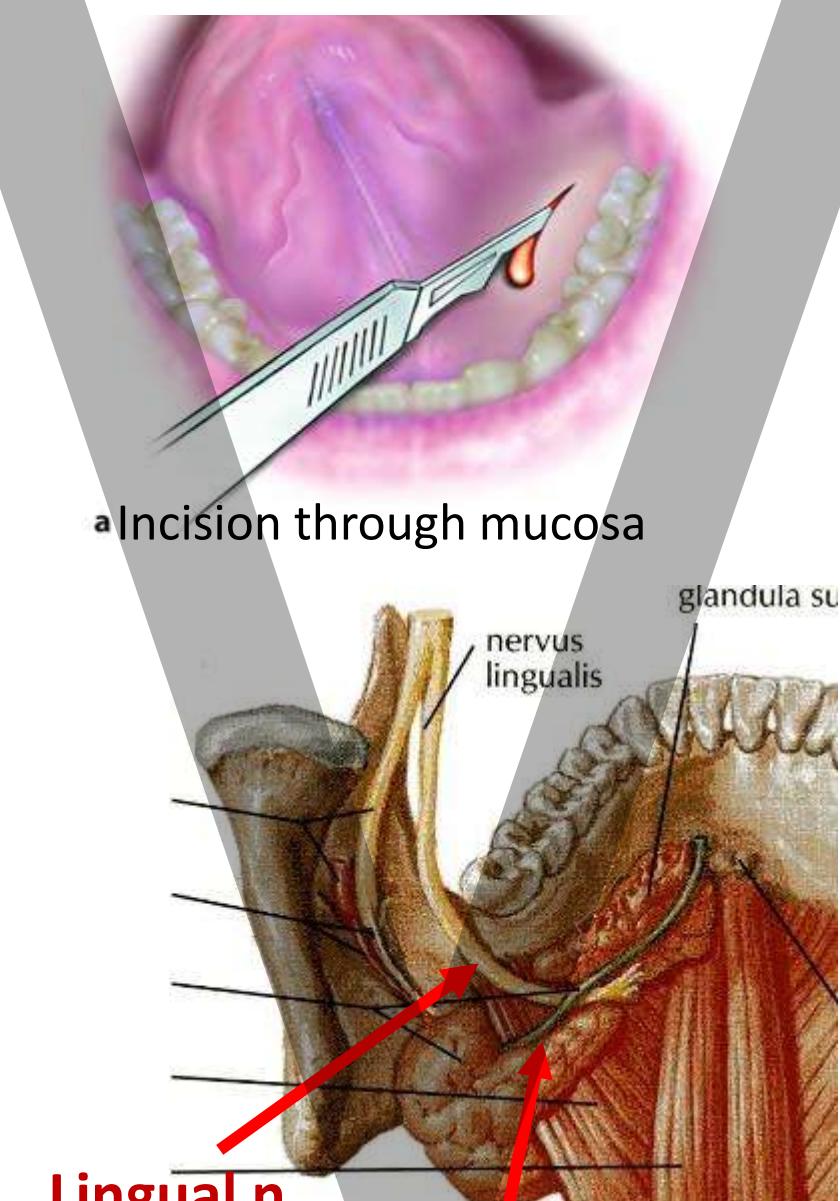


OPG: periapical inf. 37

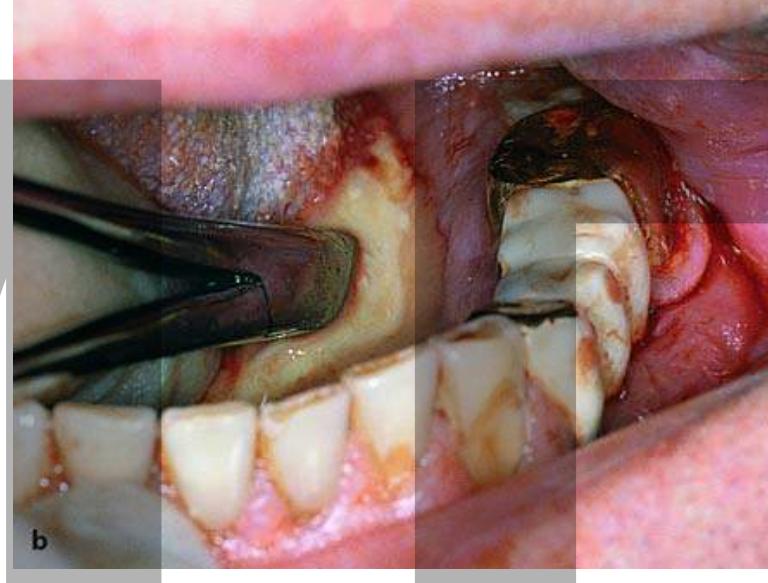


swelling

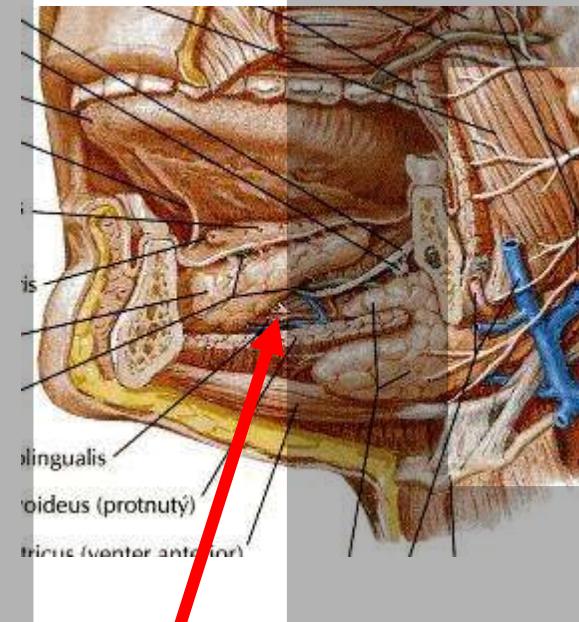
# Sublingual abscess



a Incision through mucosa



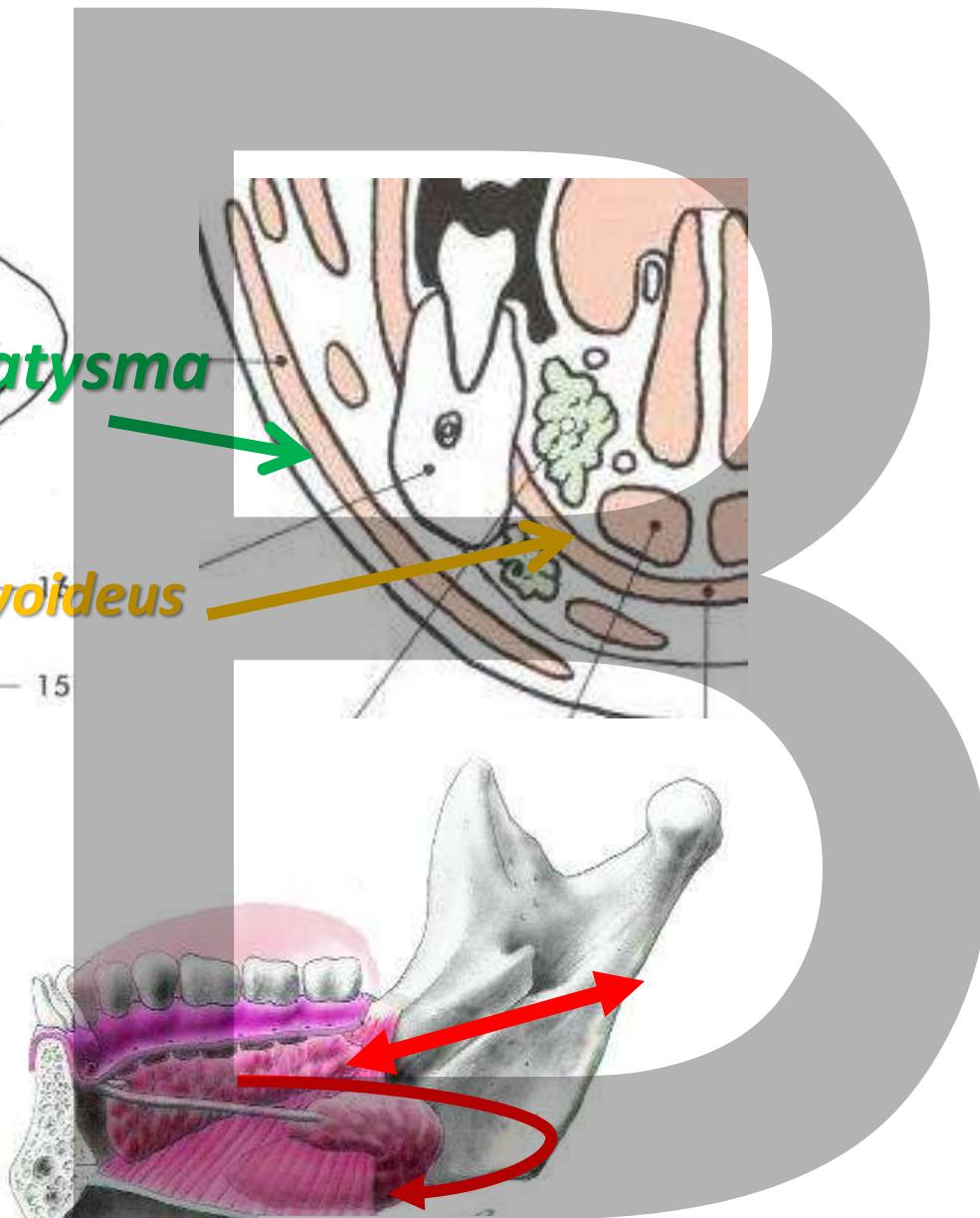
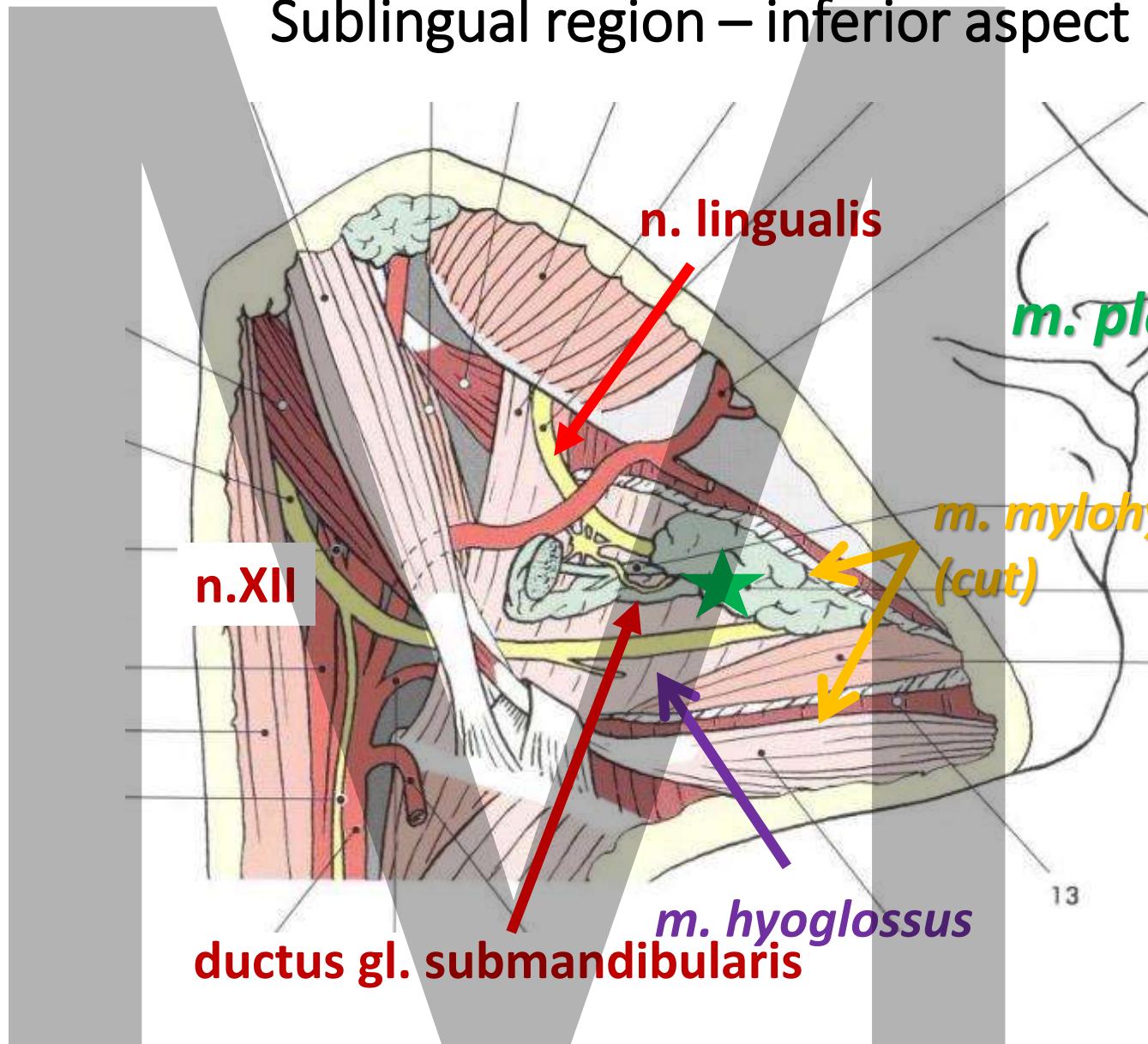
abscess drainage



Lingual n.  
Submandibular duct

sublingual a

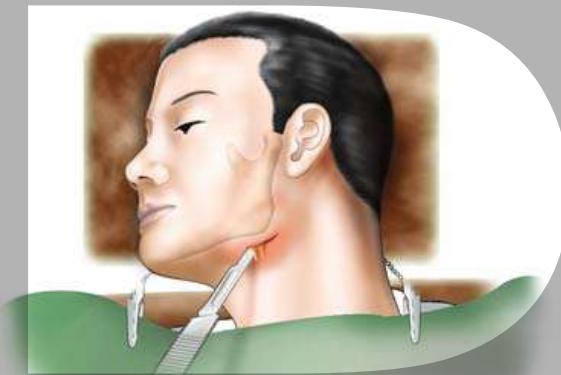
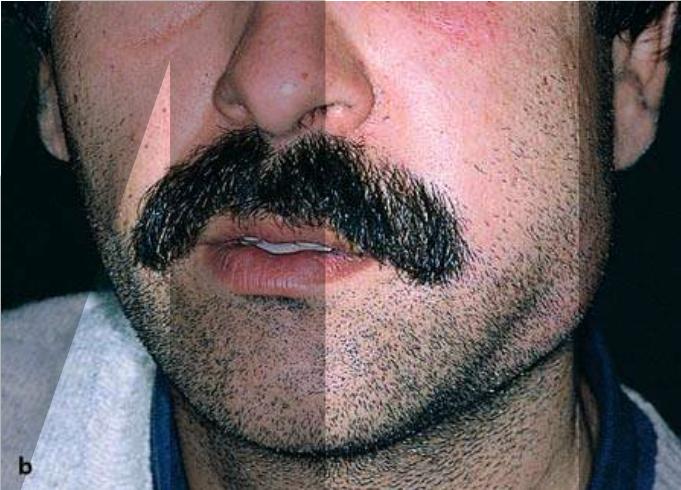
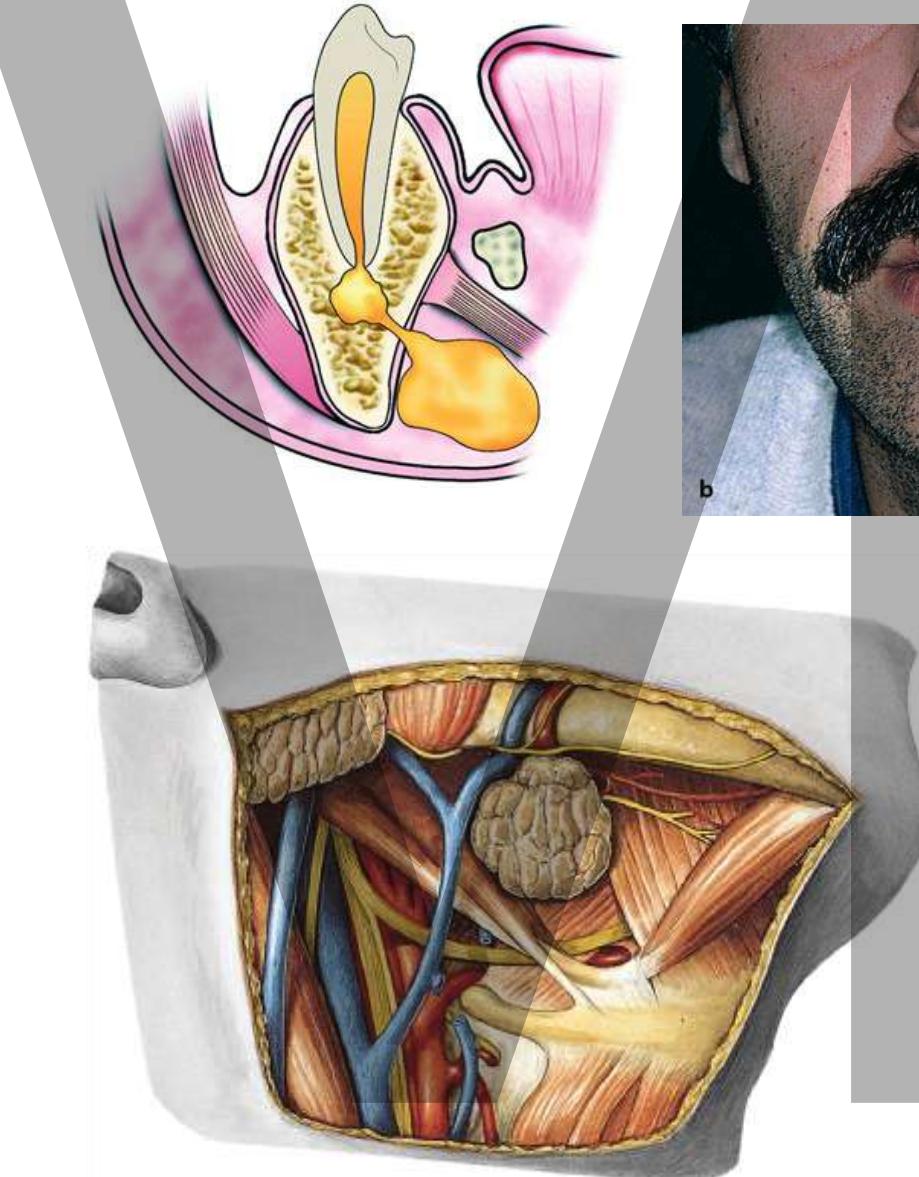
## Sublingual region – inferior aspect



*gl. sublingualis*

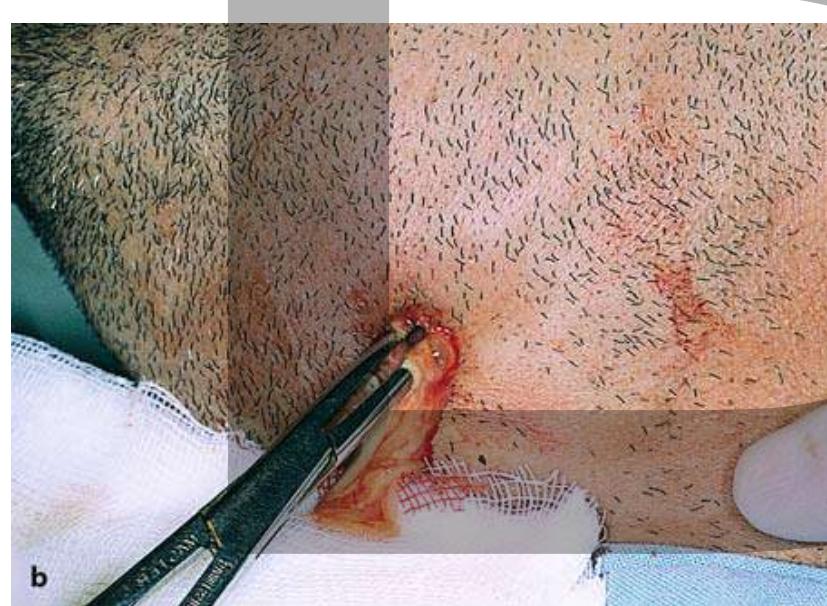
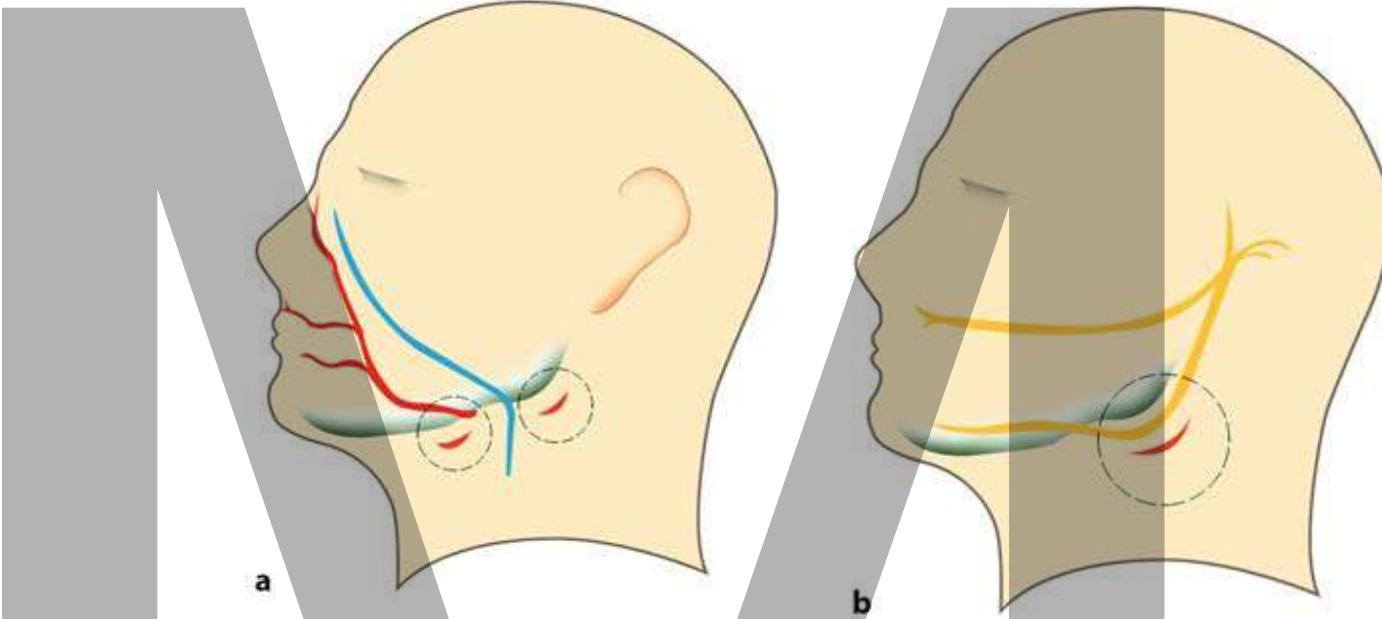
*sp. pterygomandibulare*  
*sp. submandibulare*

# Spreading bellow *mylohyoid m.* – submandibular abscess



**Submandibular region borders**  
Cran.: mandible  
Ant.: digastric m., ant. belly  
Post.: digastric m., post. belly  
Floor: mylohyoid m.  
Spf.: cervical fasc. – spf. layer

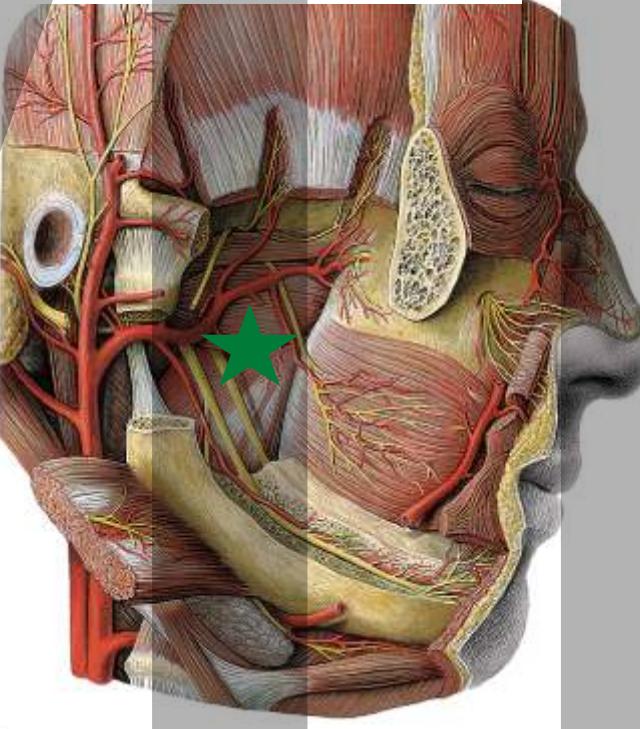
**Extraoral incision**  
**CAVE**  
***a. + v. facialis***  
***r. marginalis mandibulae n. VII***



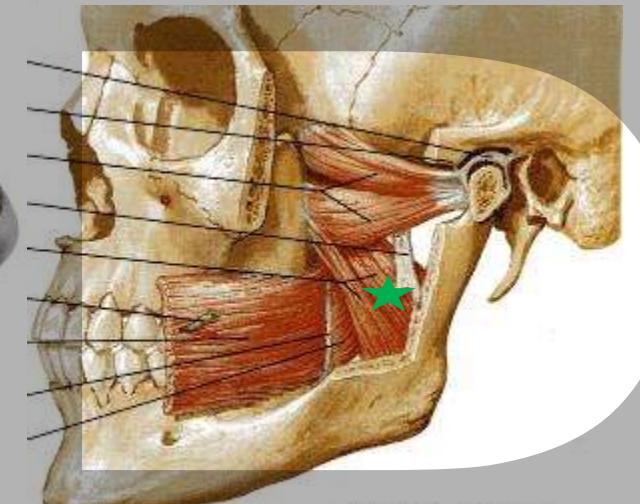
# Spreading to pterygomandibular sp. – pterygomandibular abscess



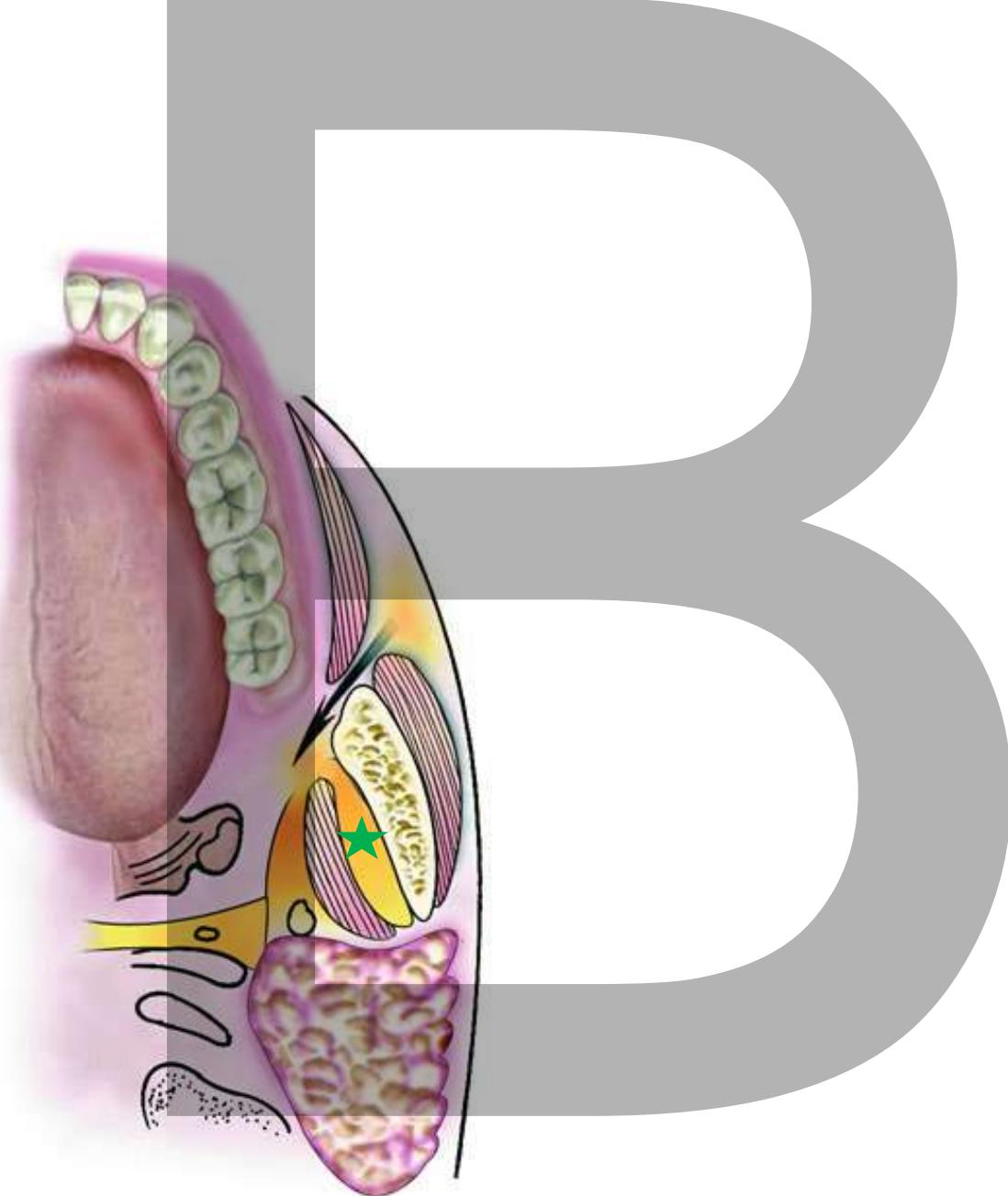
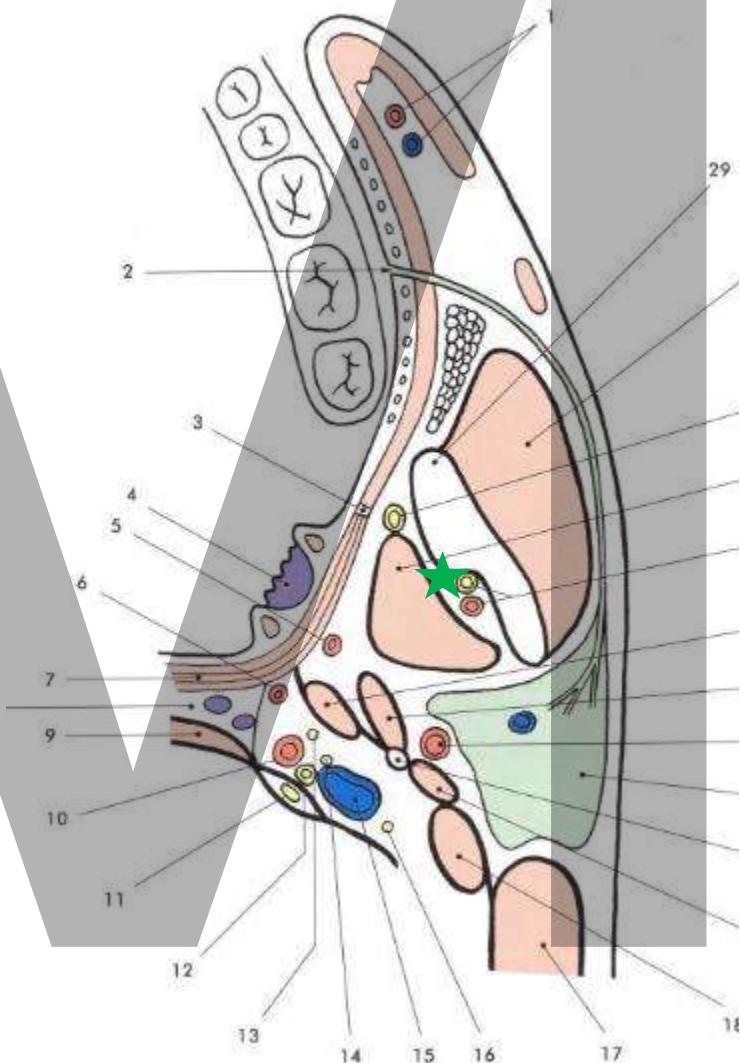
ramus mandibulae



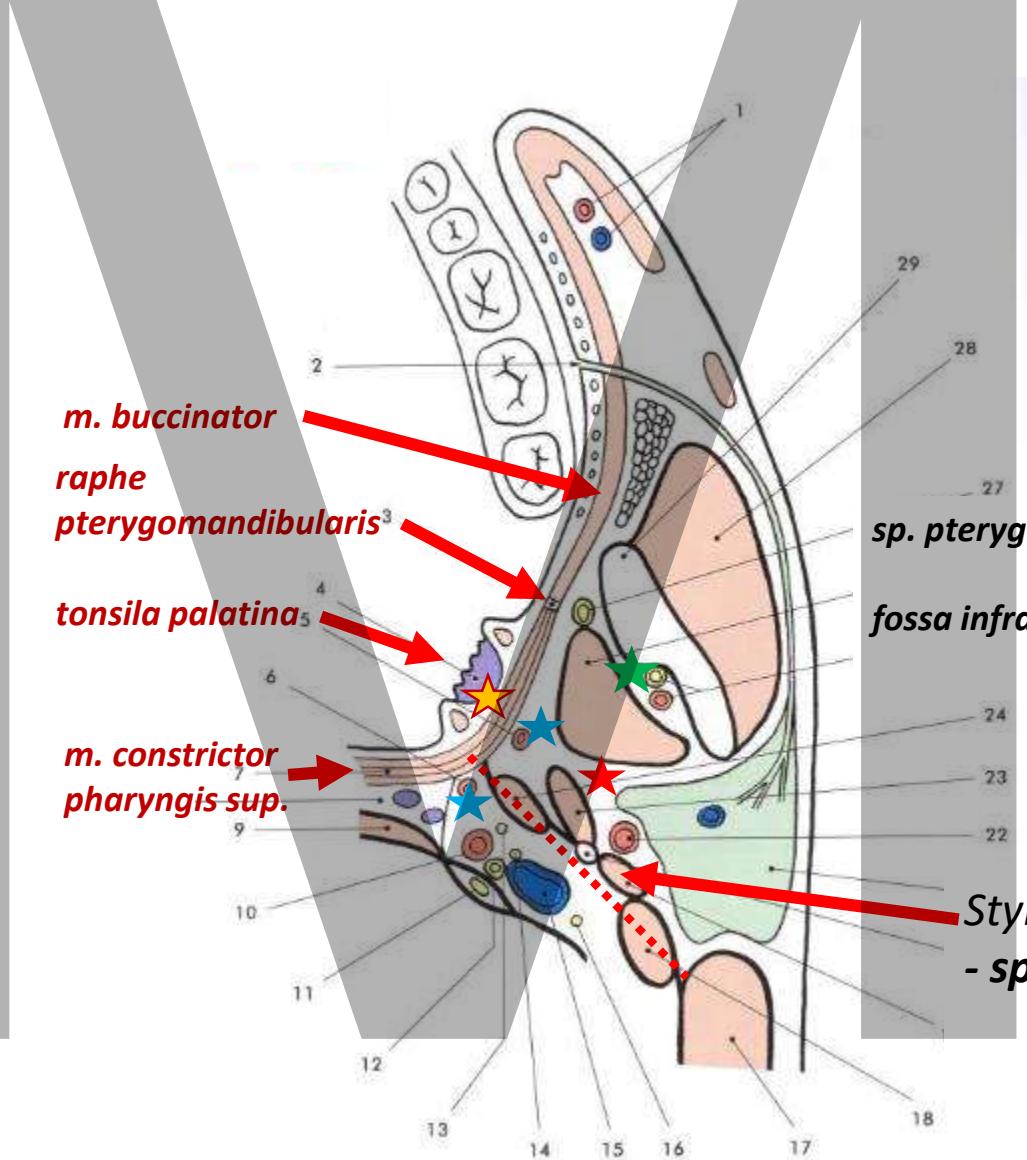
pohled z laterální strany



Spreading to *pterygomandibular sp.*  
– pterygomandibular abscess

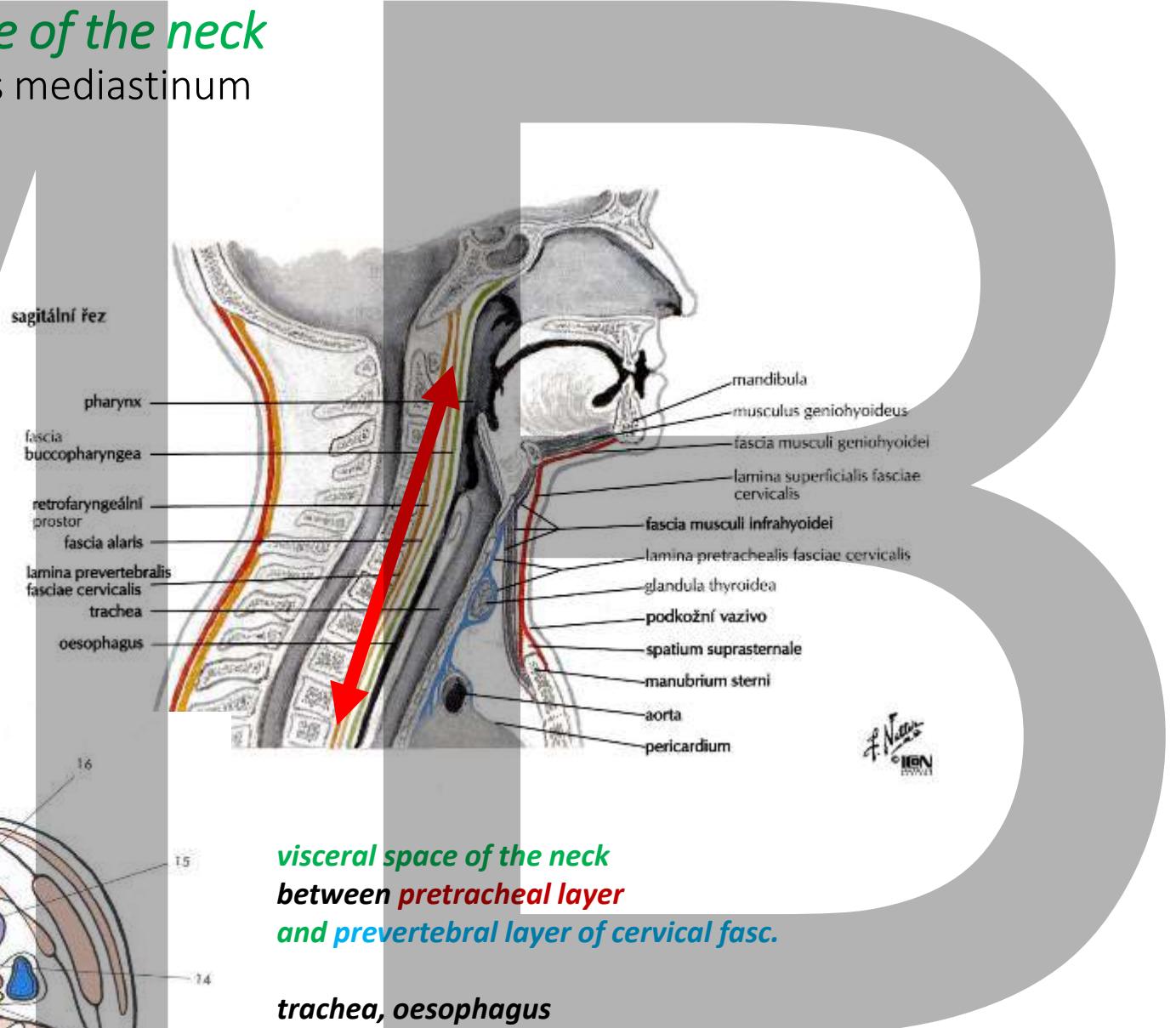
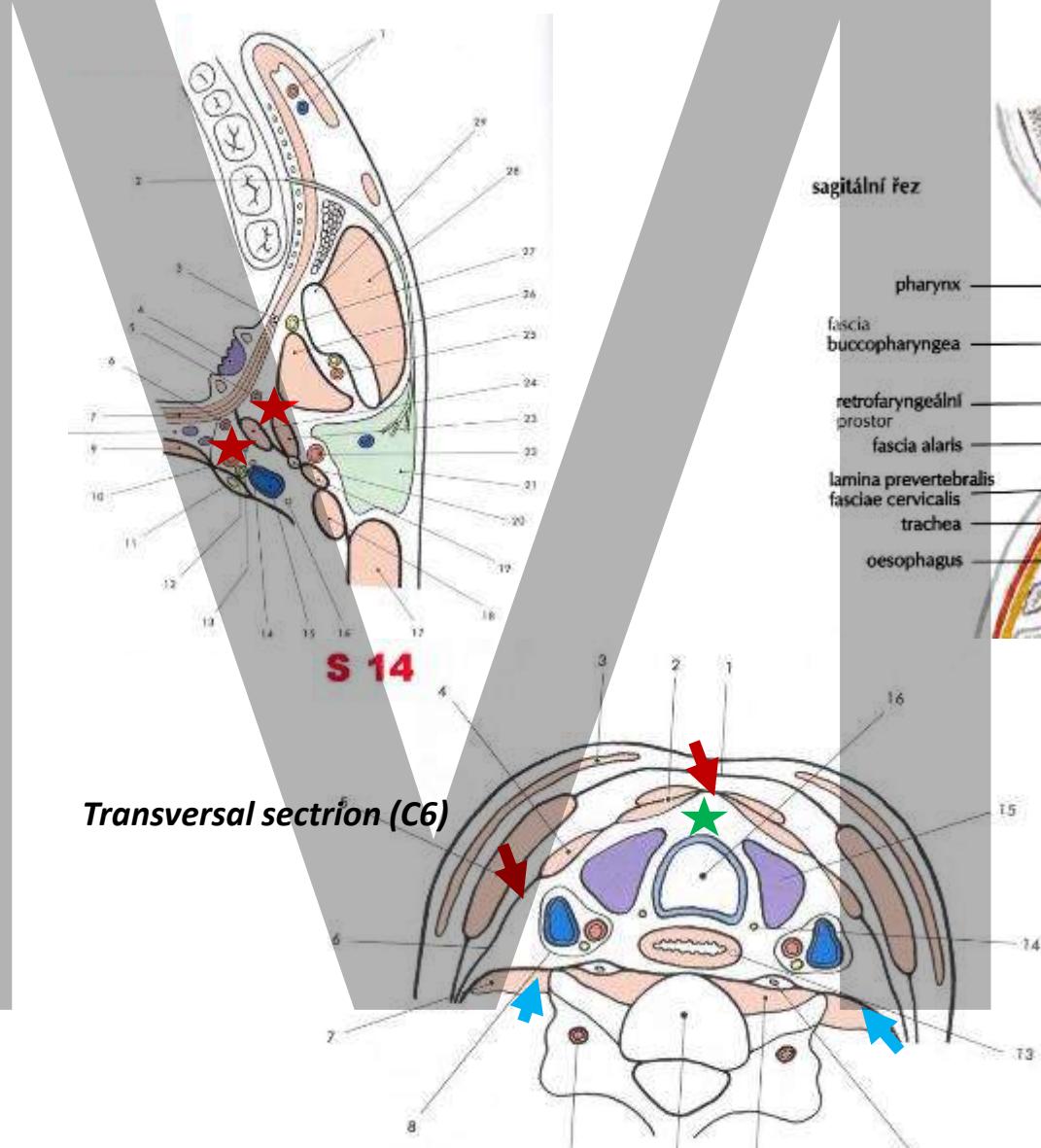


# Spreading to para/retropharyngeal sp.



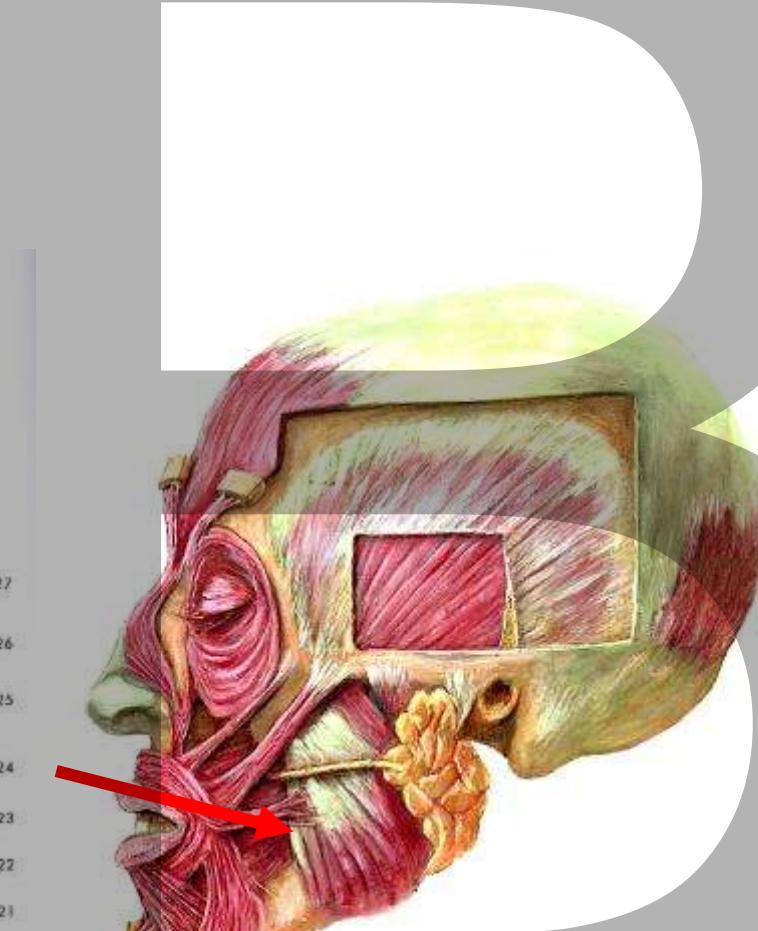
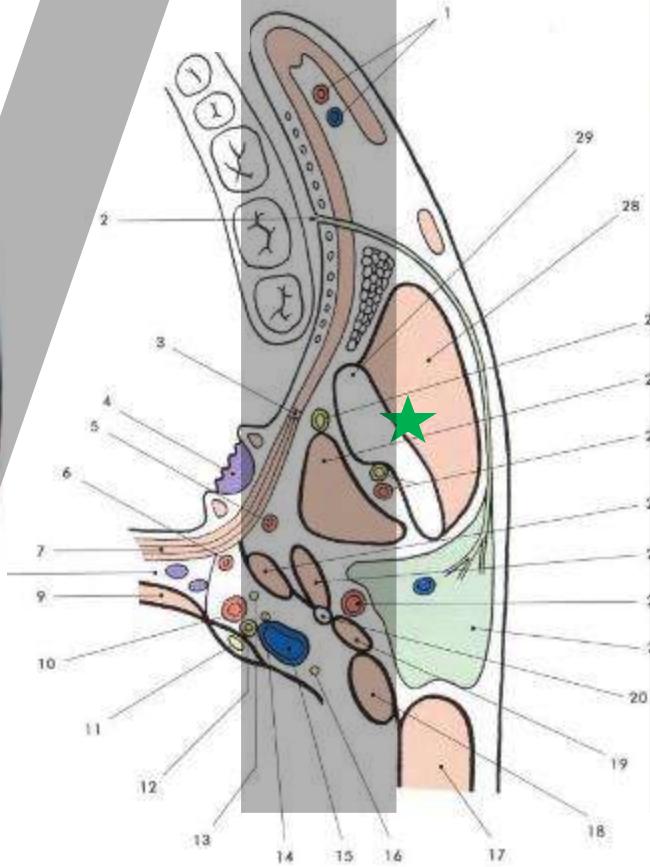
# Spreading to *visceral space of the neck*

no anatomical barriers towards mediastinum

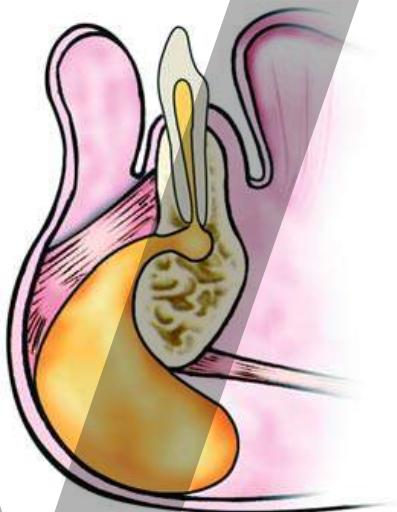


# Spreading between *ramus mandibulae* a *m. masseter* – submasseteric muscle

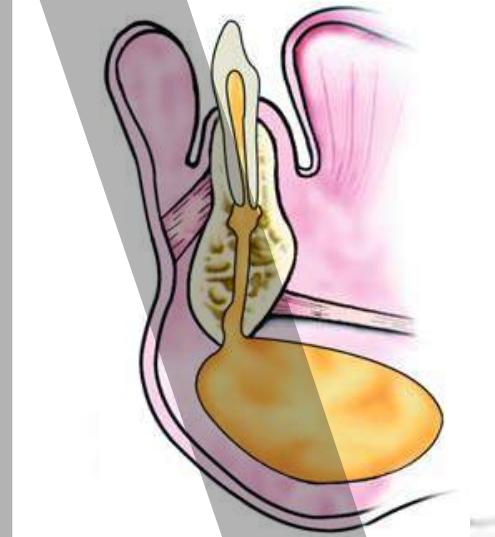
*m. masseter*  
- contracture



Spreading bellow *mental m.* – *mentalis abs.*



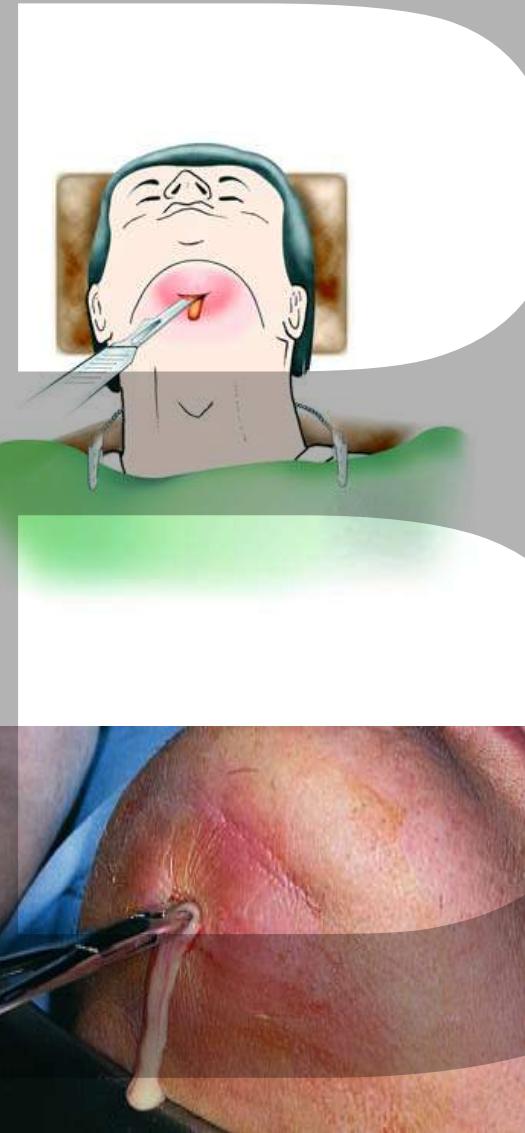
# Submental abscess

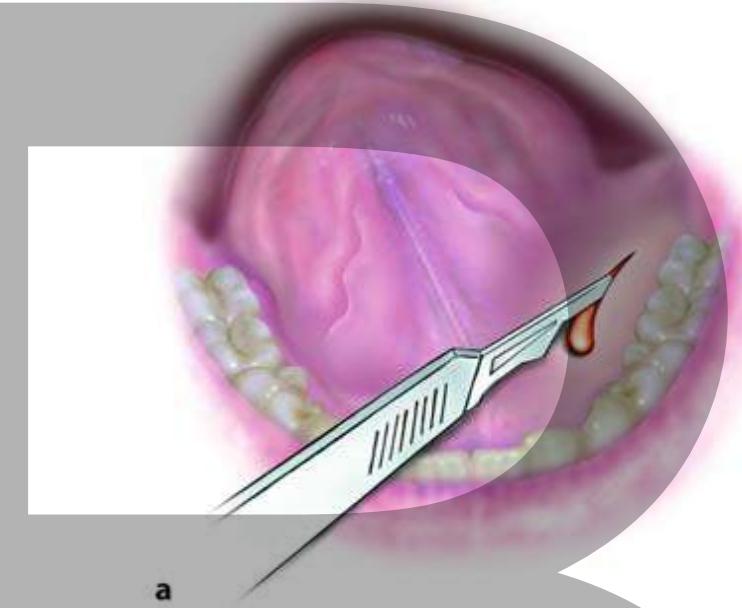
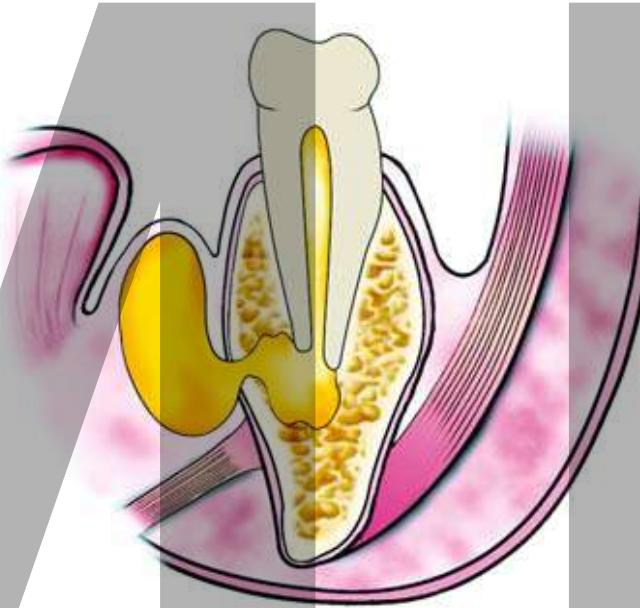
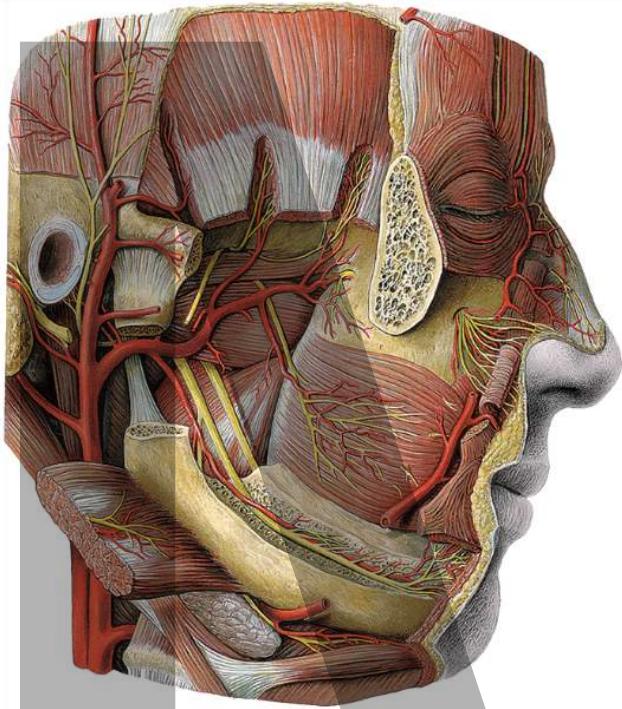


*m. digastricus  
venter ant. dx./sin.*

*spodina:  
m. mylohyoideus*

*dorsálně: os hyoideum*





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First Faculty of Medicine, Charles university