

- 1. Anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of tongue is formed by lateral lingual swellings of first arch with a little portion infront of foramen caecum by tuberculum impar.
- 2. Posterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the tongue is formed by 3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal arch along with the hypobranchial eminence and most posterior portion of the tongue which is in front of the epiglottis develops from the fourth arch
- 3. The extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue develop from 3-4 occipital myotomes.

Sensory nerve supply for the anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of tongue:

- 1. General sensation from anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup> is carried by the lingual nerve, branch of the mandibular nerve.
- 2. Special sensation of taste is carried by chorda tympani branch of facial.

Sensory nerve supply for posterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of tongue:

- 3. Both general and special sensations are carried by glossopharyngeal nerve.
- 4. 4<sup>th</sup> arch also gives contribution to the tongue and general & special senses from most posterior part of tongue, just in front of epiglottis are carried by superior laryngeal nerve.

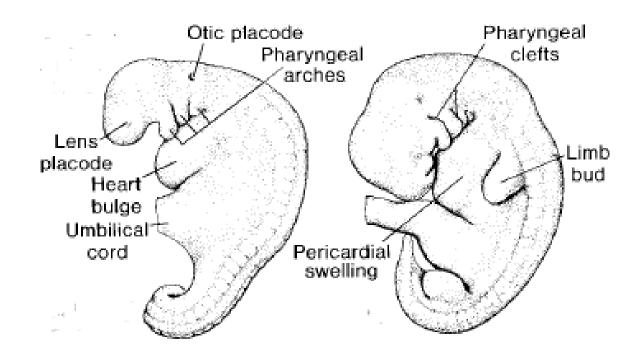
Motor nerve supply of tongue:

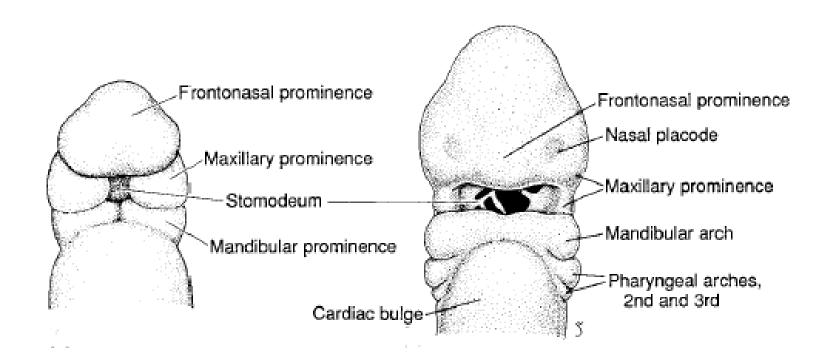
All the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of tongue are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve except

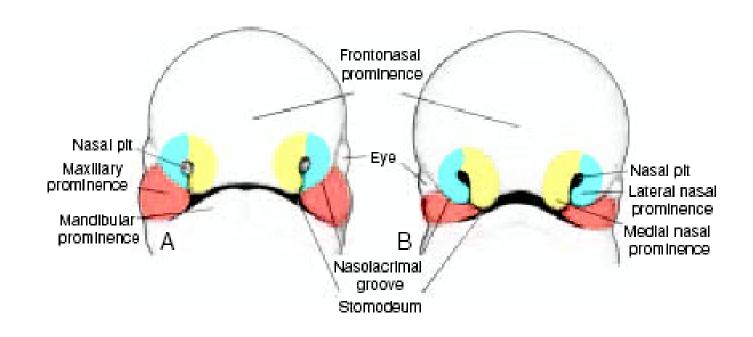
the **palatoglossus** muscle, which is supplied by cranial part of the accessory nerve.

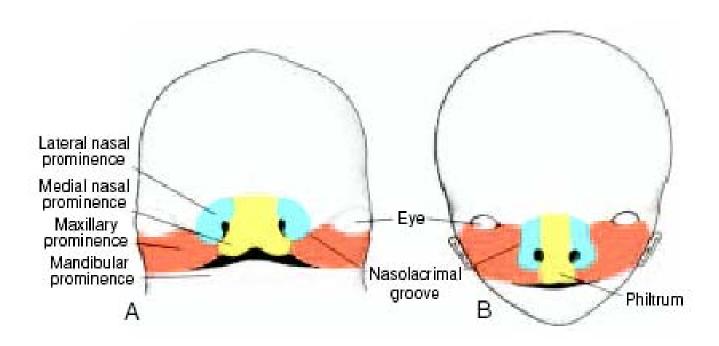
## Congenital Anomalies of Tongue

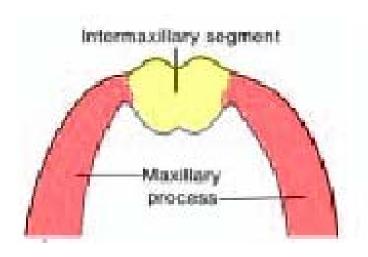
- 1. Aglossia
- 2. Microglossia
- 3. Macroglossia
- 4. Tongue Tie
- 5. Bifid Tongue
- 6. Trifid Tongue

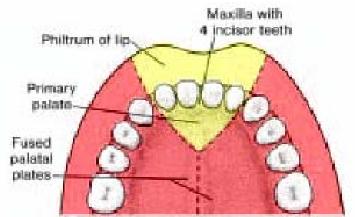








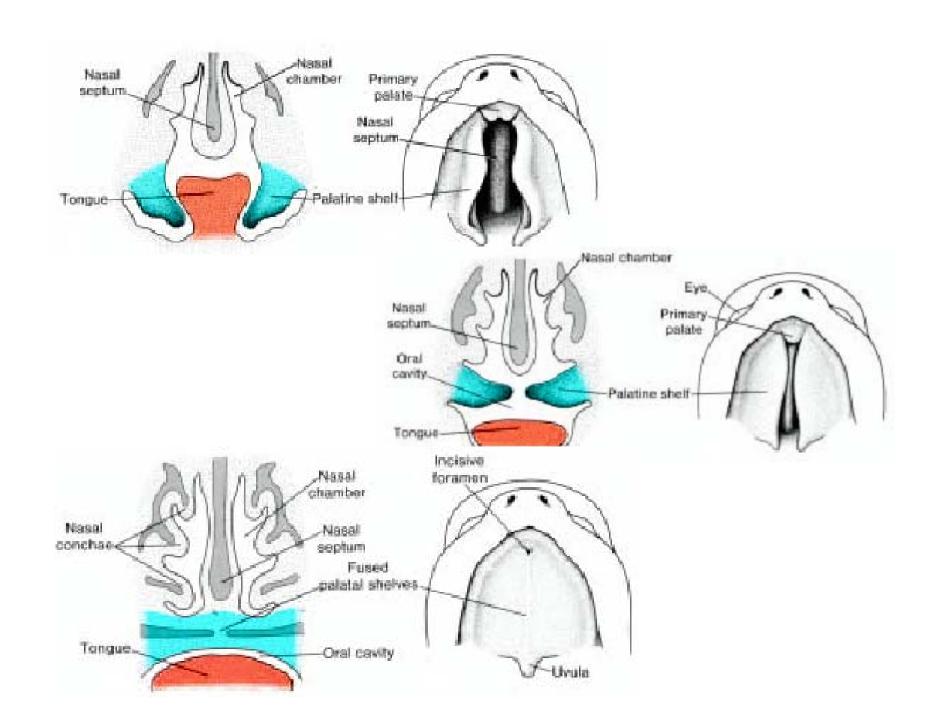


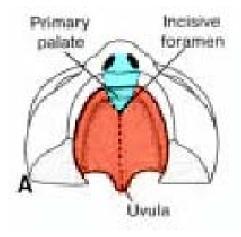


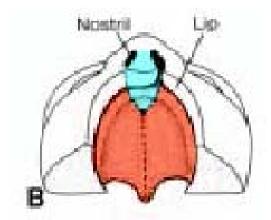
# **Embryonic Part**

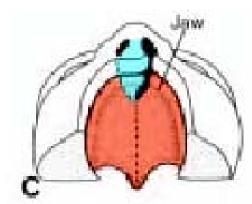
#### **Derivatives**

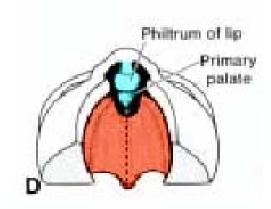
		Face Areas	Bones
1.	Frontonasal process	Forehead	Frontal
2.	Median Nasal process	Nasal septum	Perpendicular part
		Frenulum of	of ethmoid, vomer
		Upper lip &	
		premaxilla	
3.	Lateral nasal process	Ala of nose	Frontal process
			of maxilla lacrimal
			bone
4.	Junction of lateral	Nasolacrimal	-
	nasal process with maxillary process	duct	
5.	Maxillary process	Philtrum, upper	Maxilla and zygo-
٥.	Waxmary process	lip, upper cheek	matic bone
		region	
6.	Mandibular process	Lower lip, gum	Mandible
		chin, lower cheek	
		region	

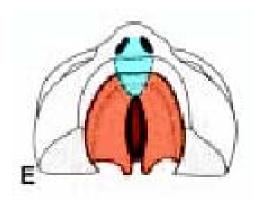


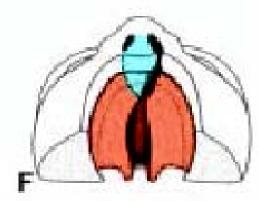












### Congenital Anomalies of Palate

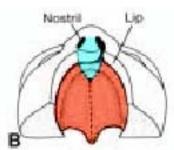
#### A. Incomplete

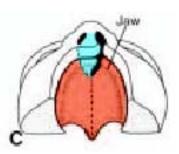
- i. Anterior cleft palate
  - 1. Unilateral
  - 2. Bilateral

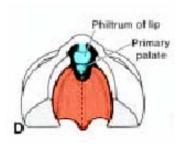
(With or without cleft 11p)

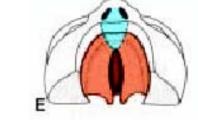
- ii. Posterior cleft palate
  - 1. Hard Palate
  - 2. Soft Palate
  - 3. Uvula
- B. Complete cleft palate
  - i. Unilateral
  - ii. Bilateral

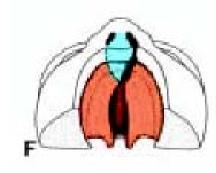
(With or without cleft lip)





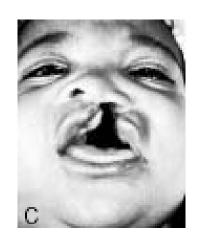


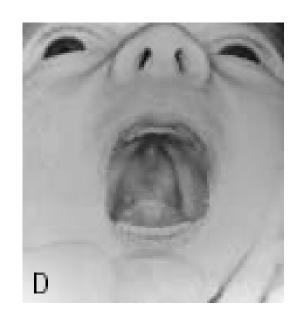


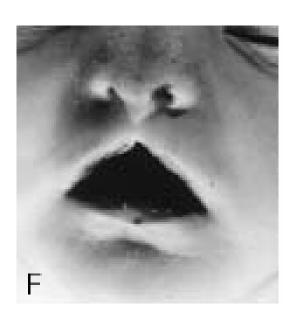






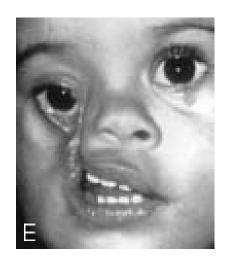






# Congenital Anomalies of face

- 1. Oblique facial cleft
- 2. Microstomia
- 3. Macrostomia







- 4. Micrognathus
- 5. Macrognathus
- 6. Cleft lip
  - i. Lateral upper cleft lip
  - ii. Bilateral upper cleft lip
  - iii. Midline upper cleft lip
  - iv. Lower cleft lip



