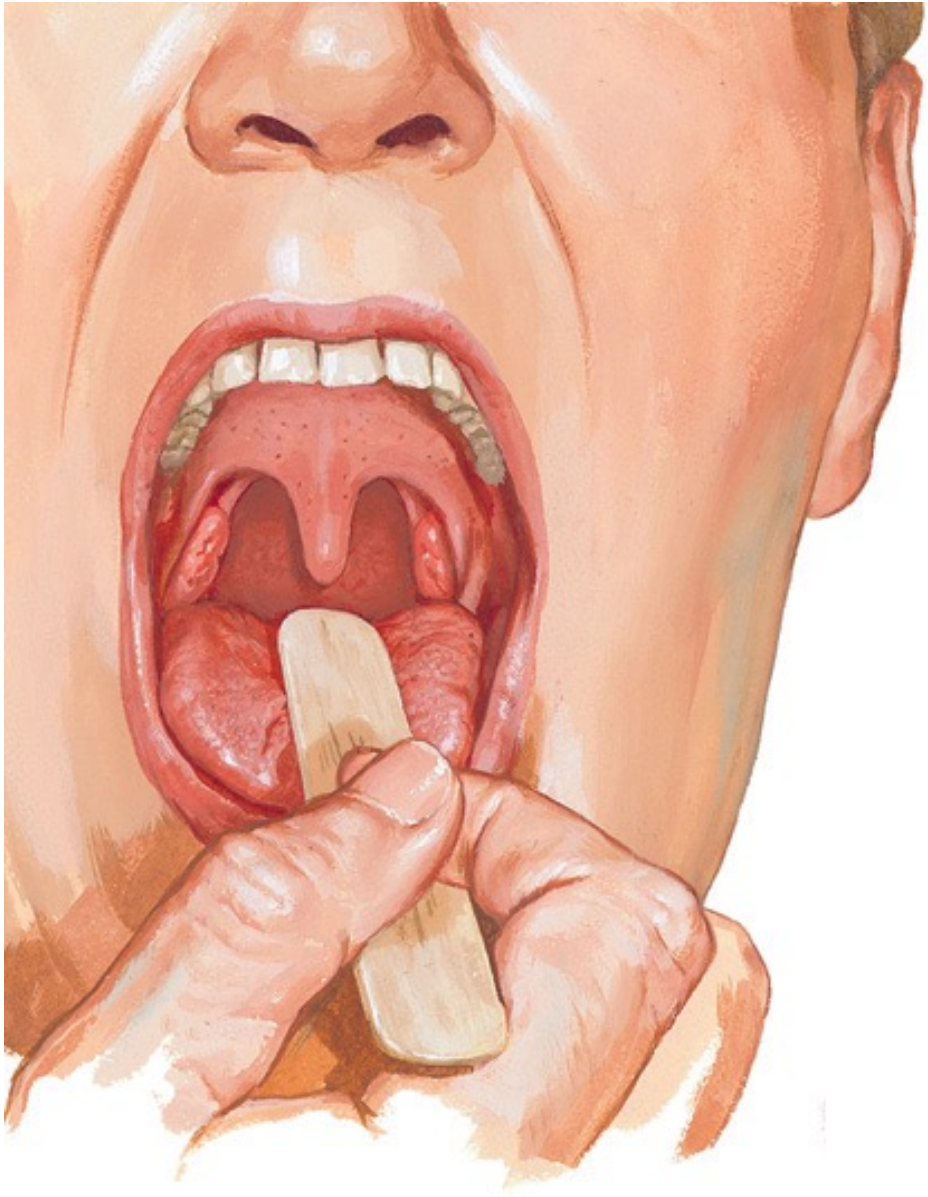


La cavité
buccale





Les muscles du plancher buccal

M. mylohyoideus (The right and the left muscle together, secure the floor of the mouth in a plate-like shape.)

N. mylohyoideus (N. mandibularis [V/3])



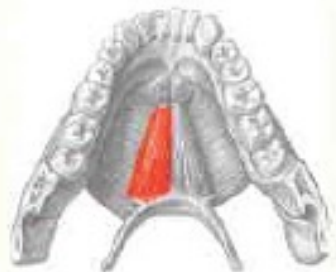
O: With a short tendon from the **Linea mylohyoidea** of the Mandibula

I: Raphe mylohyoidea, upper margin of the Corpus ossis hyoidei

F: Elevates the floor of the mouth and the tongue (as in swallowing), depresses the mandible, also elevates the hyoid bone, forms the muscular support for the tongue

M. geniohyoideus (The right and the left muscle are closely juxtaposed, only separated by a thin septum of connective tissue.)

Rr. ventrales from C1-C2



O: With a short tendon from the Spina mentalis of the Mandibula

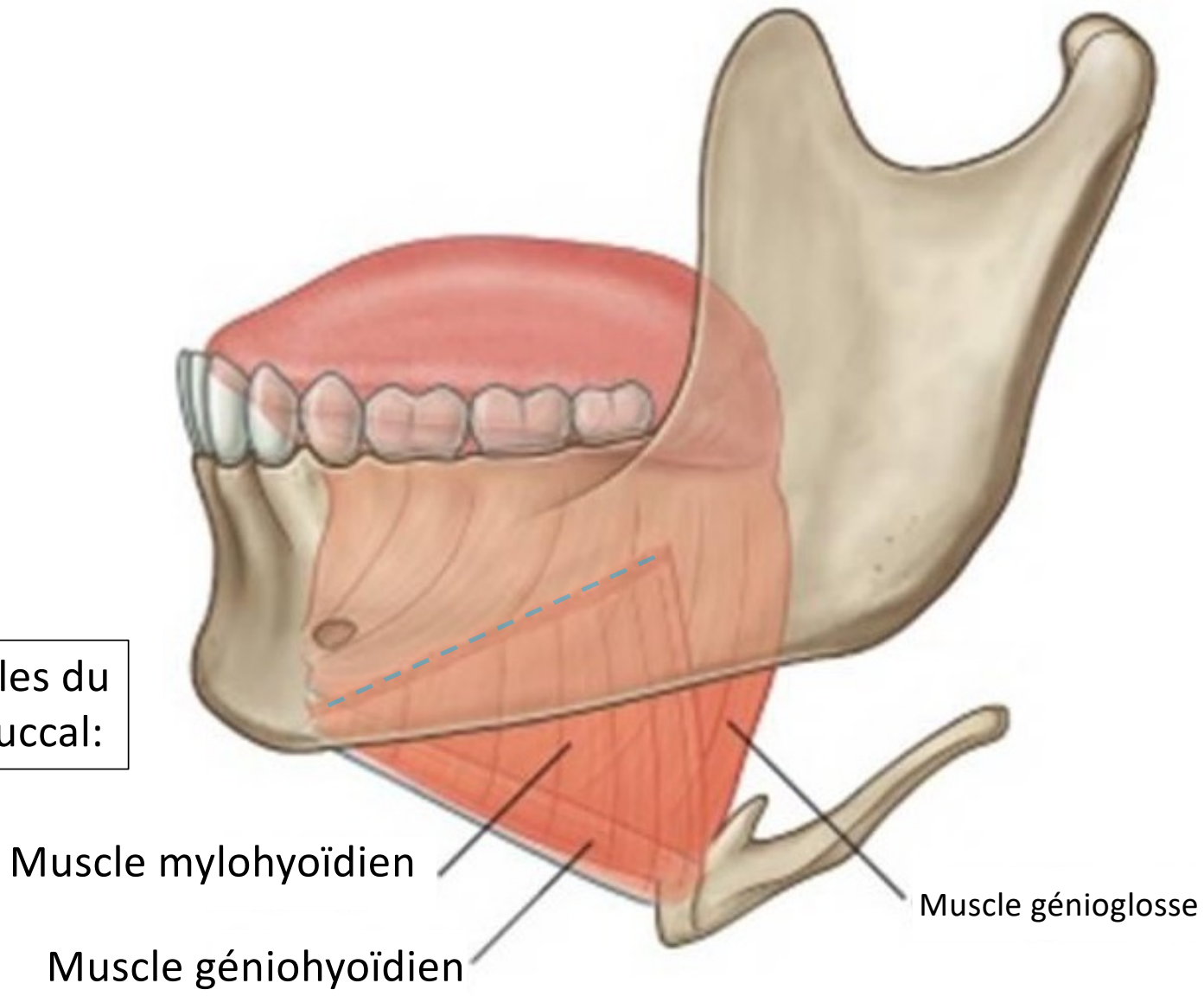
I: Anterior surface of the Corpus ossis hyoidei

F: Supports the M. mylohyoideus in elevating the tongue, depresses the mandible, elevates the hyoid bone

Muscle mylohyoïdien

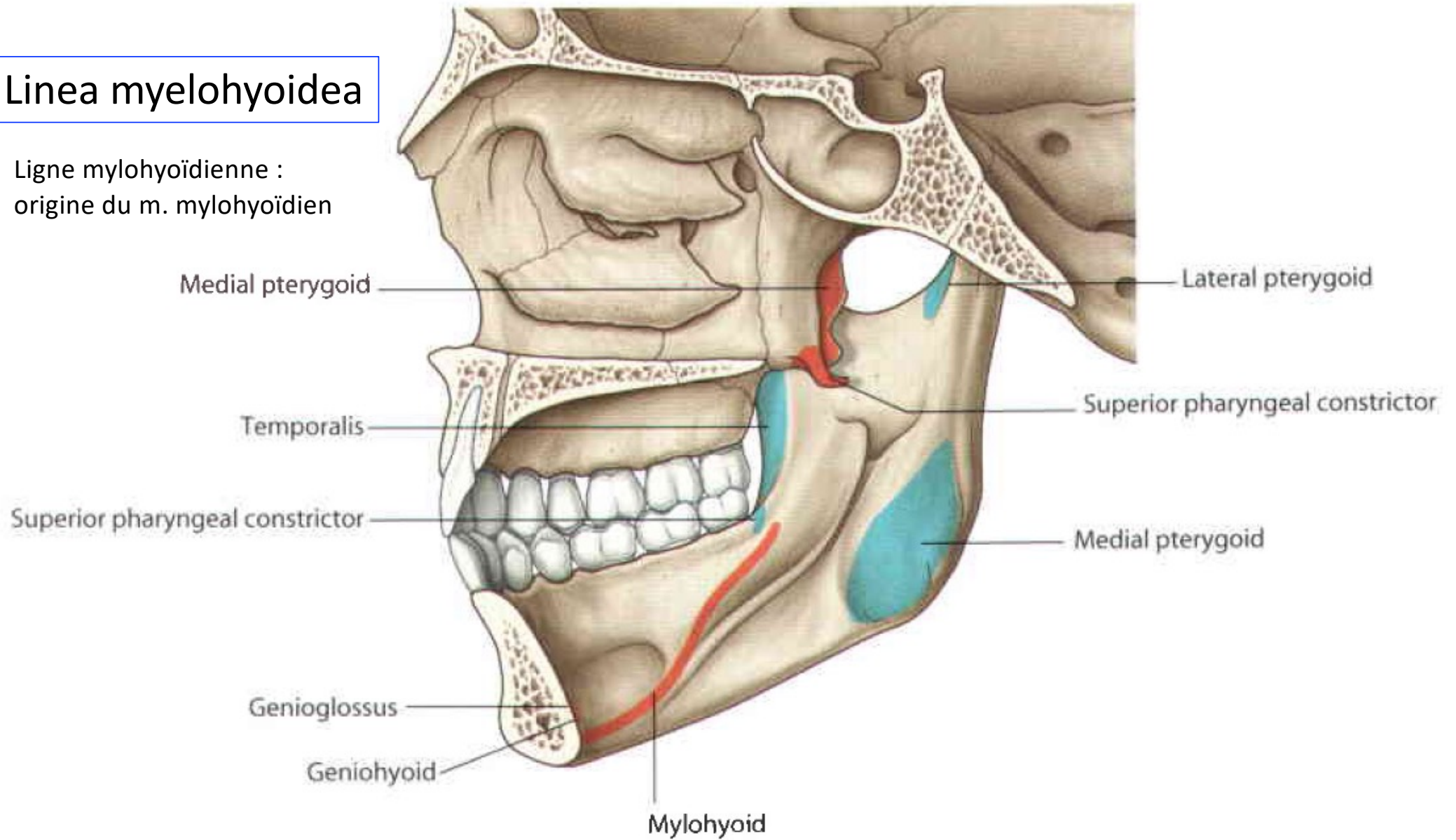


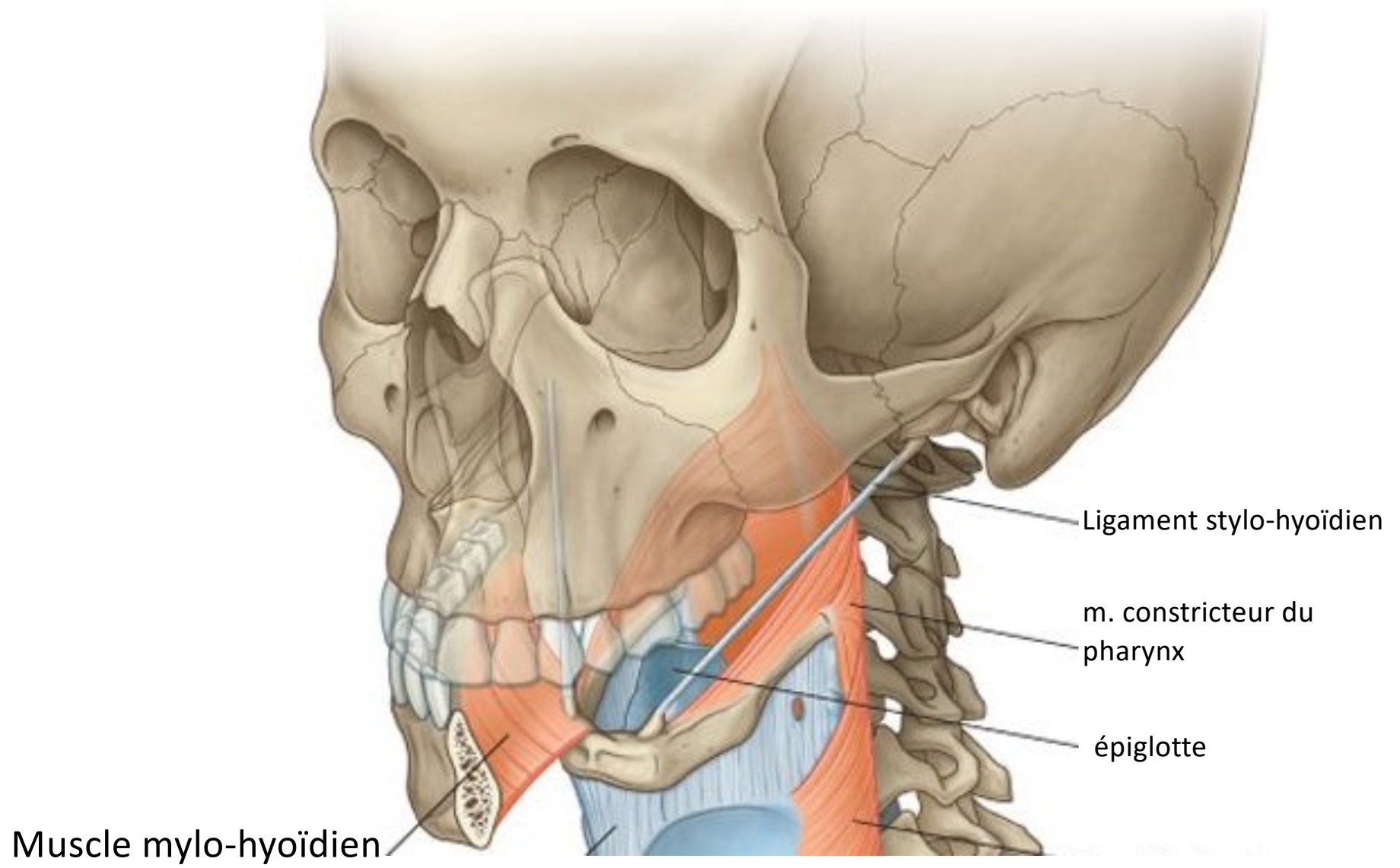
Les 2 muscles du plancher buccal:

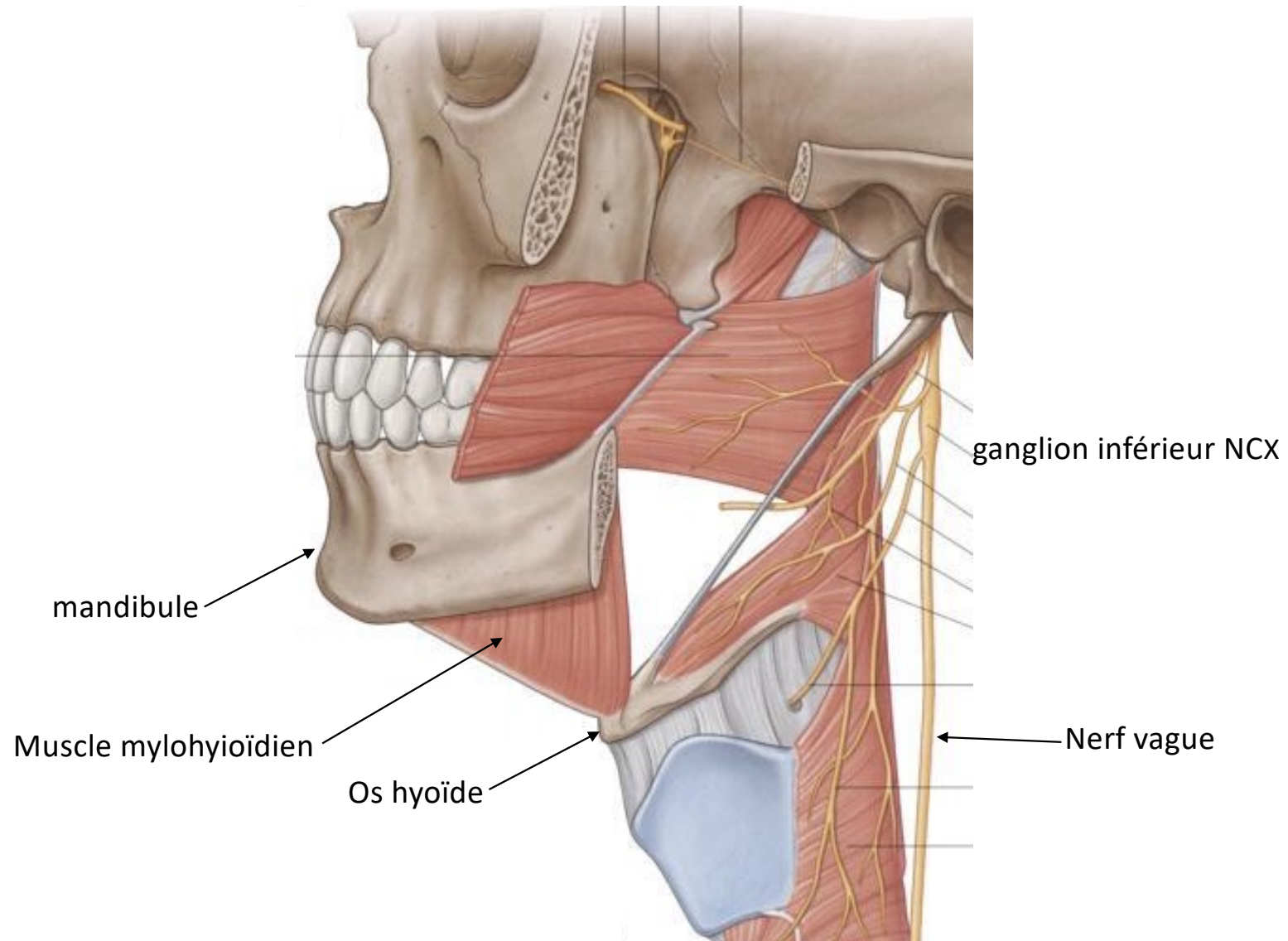


Linea myelochoidea

Ligne mylochoïdienne :
origine du m. mylochoïdien



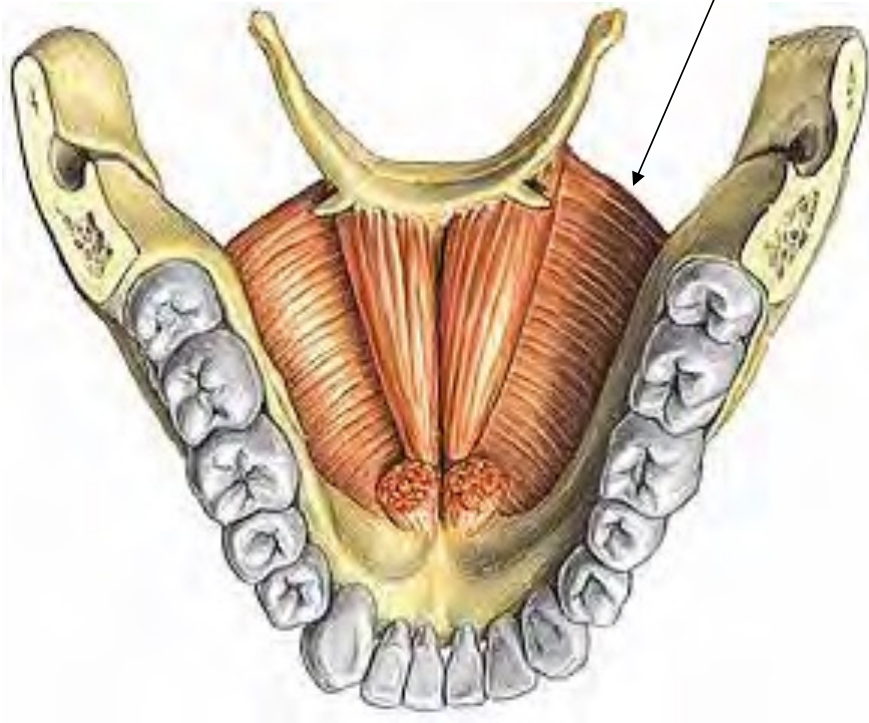




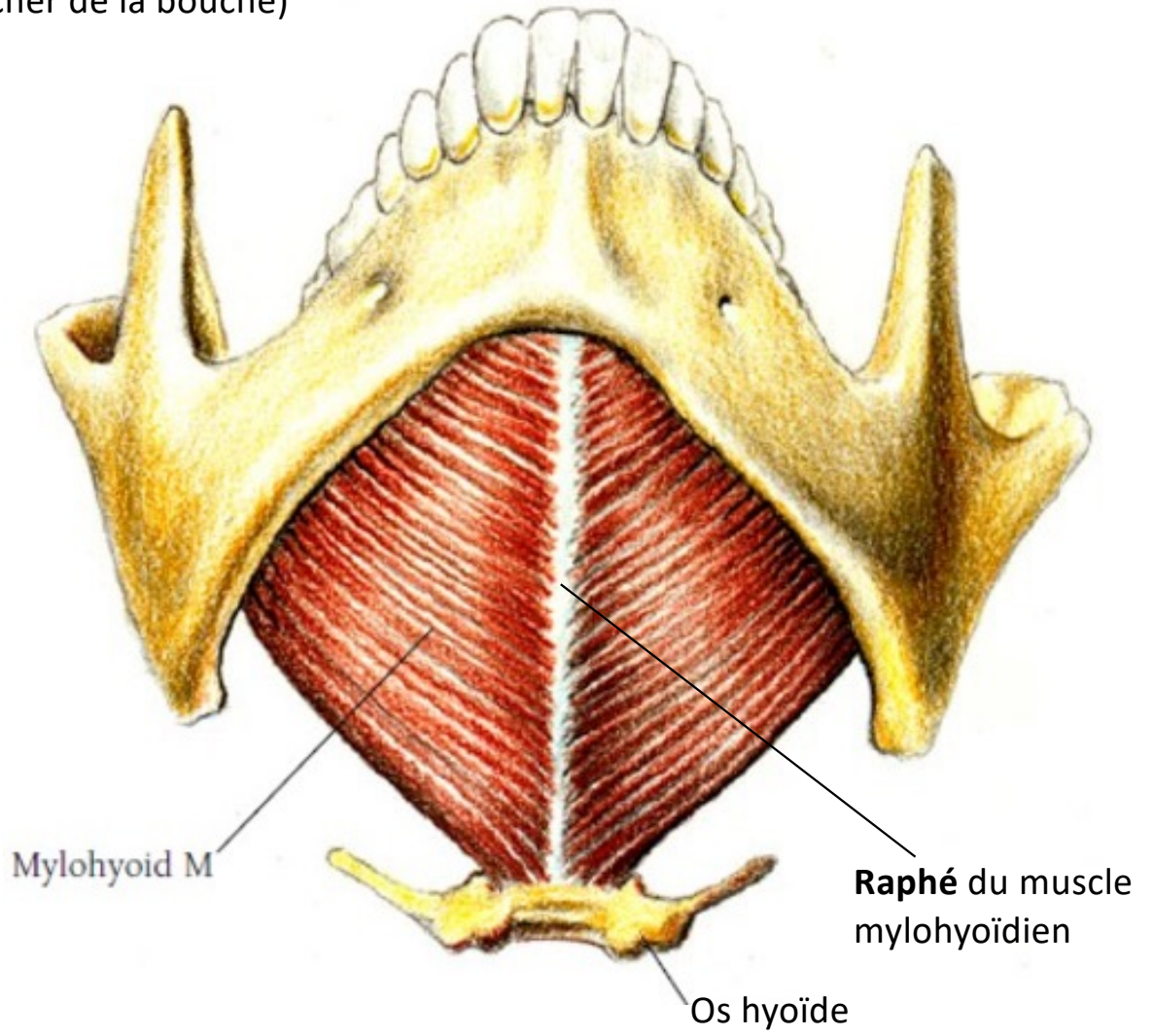
Le muscle mylohyoïdien

(plancher de la bouche)

Muscle mylohyoïdien



Le bord postérieur du **muscle mylohyoïdien** contacte le corps de l'os hyoïde.

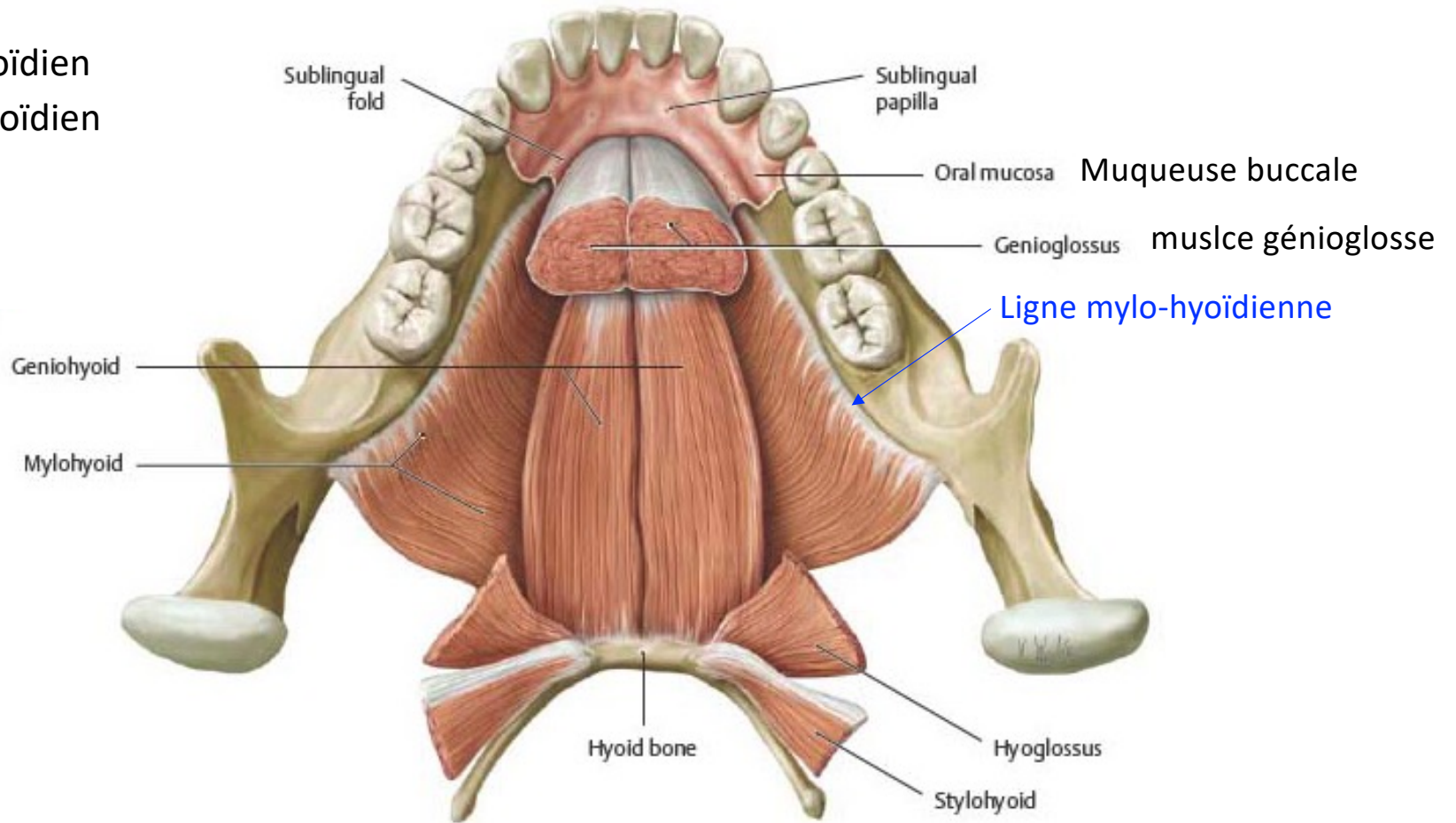


Raphé du muscle mylohyoïdien

Os hyoïde

Les muscles du plancher de la bouche

- ◇ muscle mylohyoïdien
- ◇ muscle géniohyoïdien

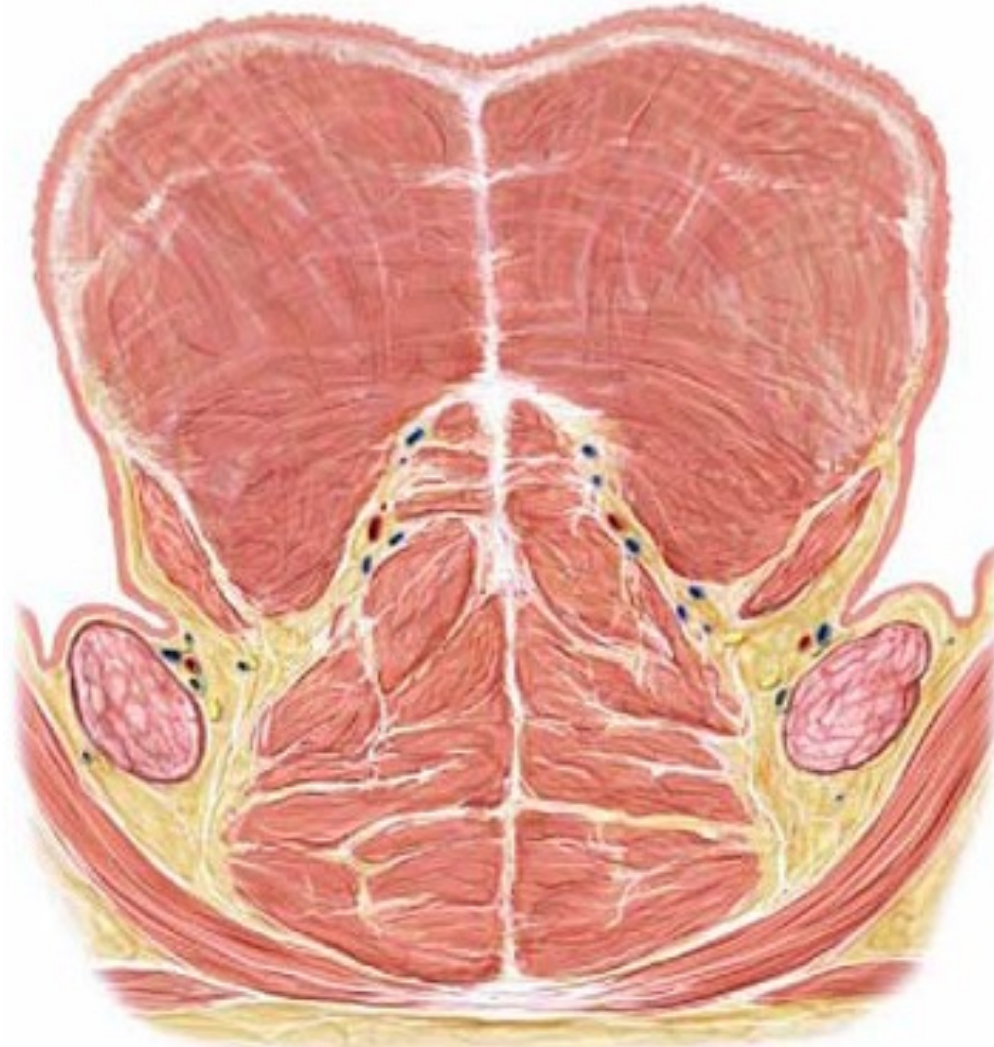


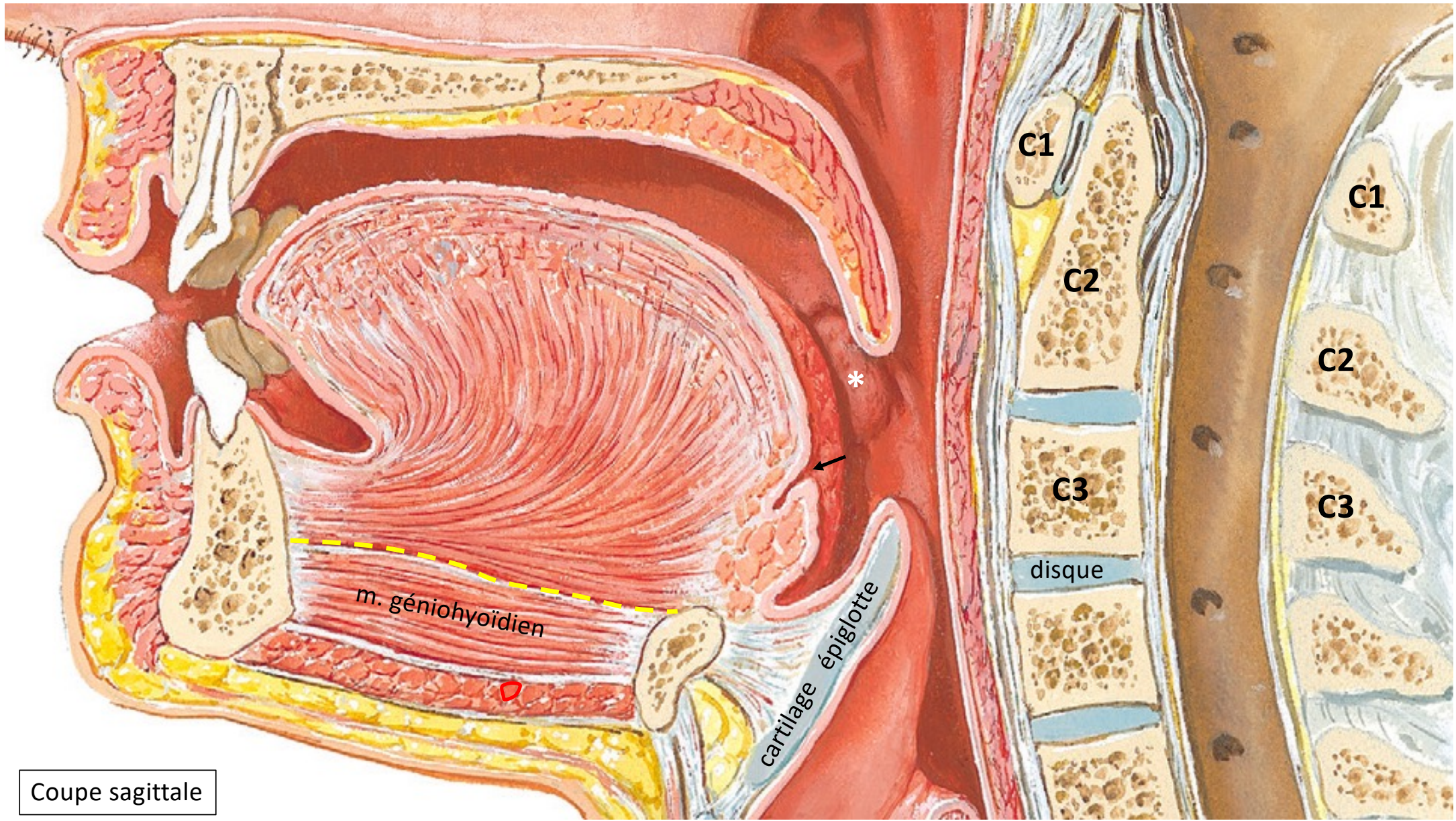
D Superior view of the mandible and hyoid bone.

Coupe coronale

On ne parvient pas à délimiter clairement les muscles intrinsèques :

- ◇ m. longitudinaux supérieurs
- ◇ m. longitudinaux inférieurs
- ◇ m. transverses de la langue
- ◇ m. verticaux de la langue

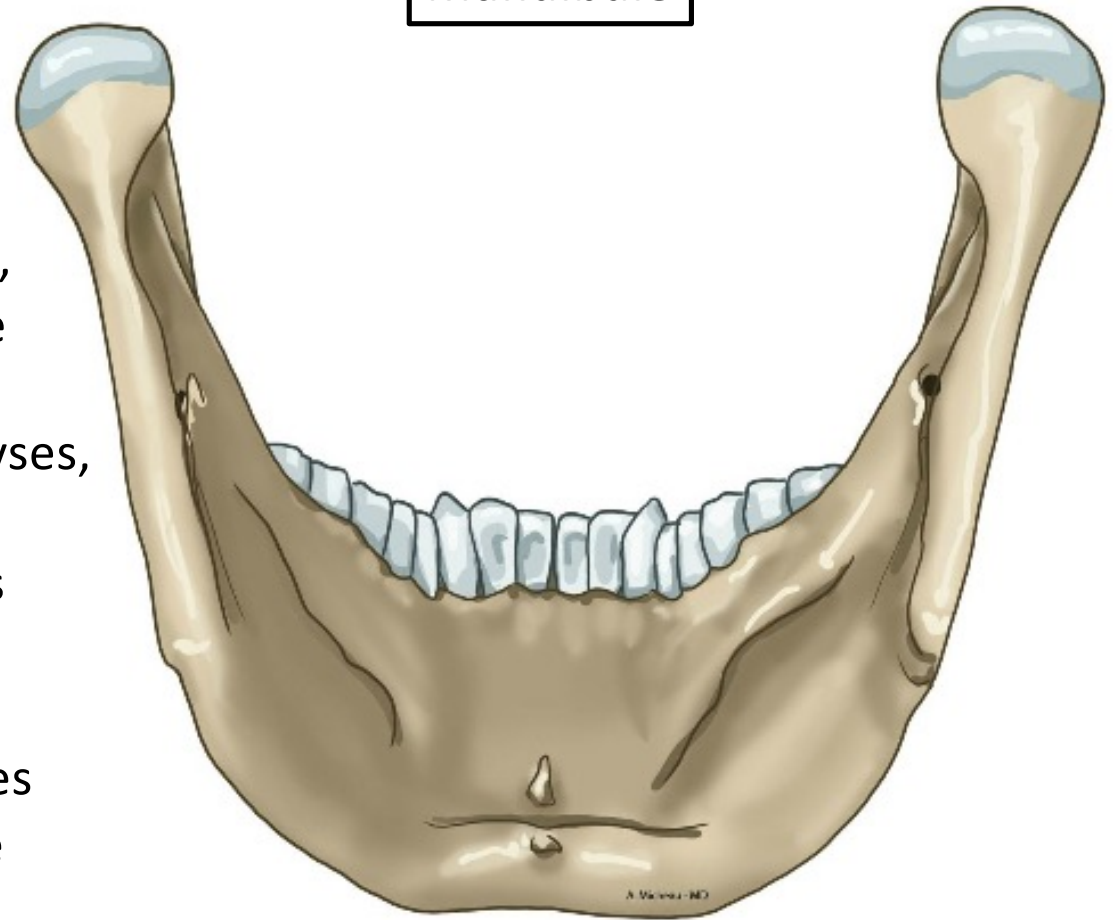




Apophyse génienne

Les deux demi-mandibules forment la mâchoire inférieure et sont soudées à l'avant, formant la symphyse mentonnière. À l'arrière de cette symphyse, donc du côté de la cavité buccale, on distingue 4 éminences ou apophyses, que l'on appelle les geni apophyses (certains auteurs écrivent géni) ou apophyses géniennes, deux supérieures qui servent d'insertion aux **muscles génioglosses** et deux inférieures qui permettent l'insertion des **muscles géniohyoïdiens**. Il arrive souvent que ces apophyses soient plus ou moins soudées.

Mandibule

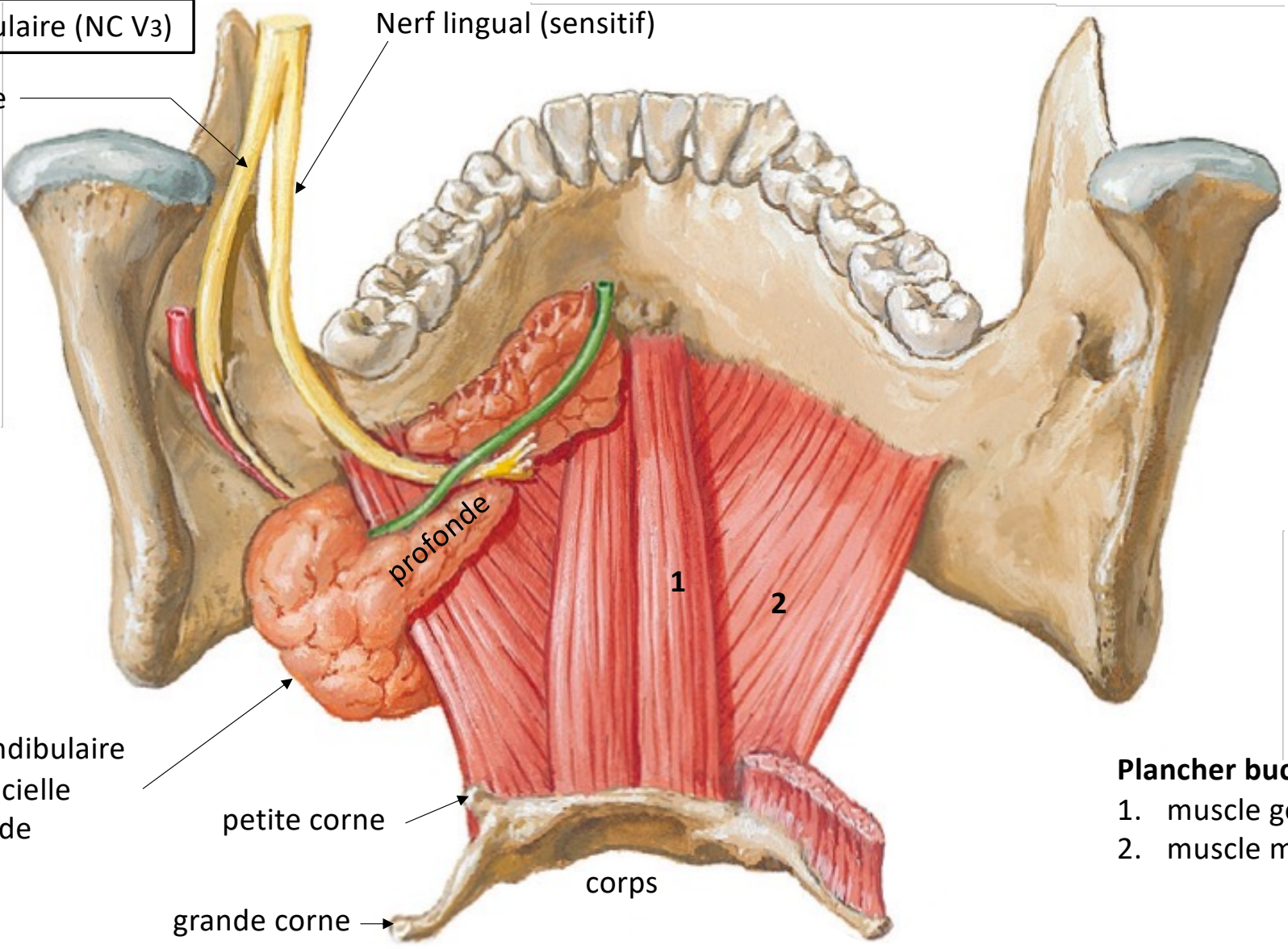


Vue postérieure

Nerf mandibulaire (NC V3)

Nerf alvéolaire inférieur

Nerf lingual (sensitif)



Glande submandibulaire
• partie superficielle
• partie profonde

petite corne

grande corne

corps

profonde

1

2

Plancher buccal

- 1. muscle géniohyoïdien
- 2. muscle mylo-hyoïdien

M. digastricus (Venter posterior and Venter anterior are connected by an intertendon attached to the Cornu minus of the Os hyoideum.
Venter posterior: from the origin to the intertendon; Venter anterior: from the intertendon to the insertion.)
Venter anterior: *N. mylohyoideus* [*N. mandibularis* (V/3)];
Venter posterior: *R. digastricus* [*N. facialis* (VII)]

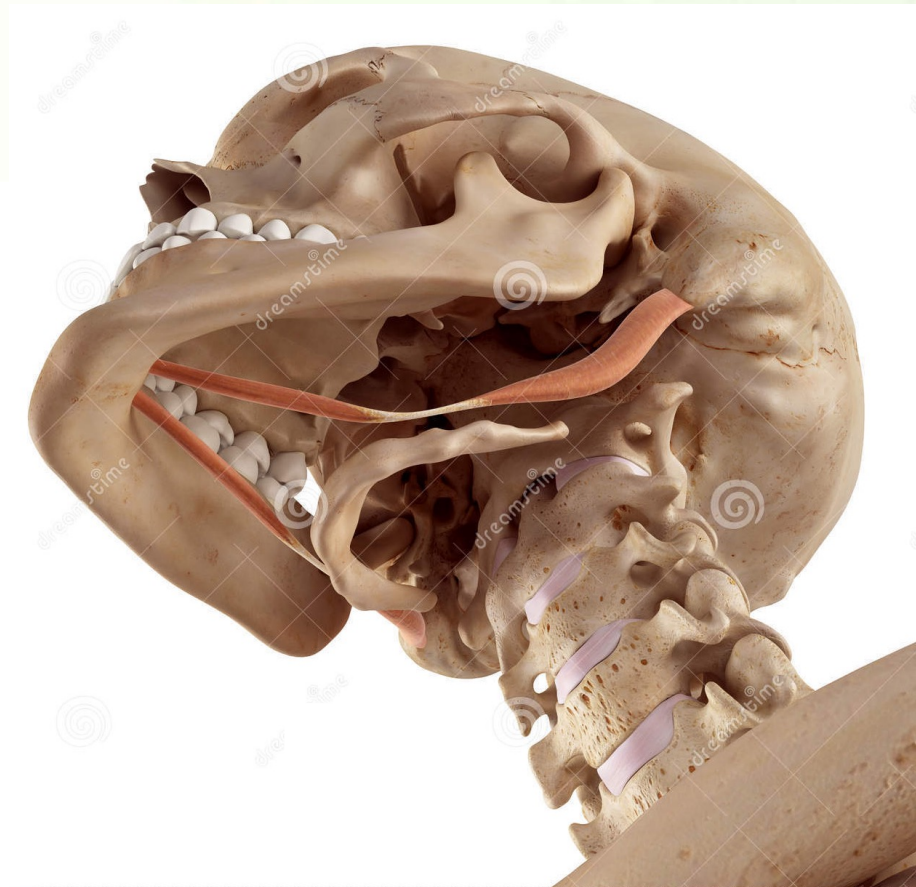


O: Incisura mastoidea of the Os temporale

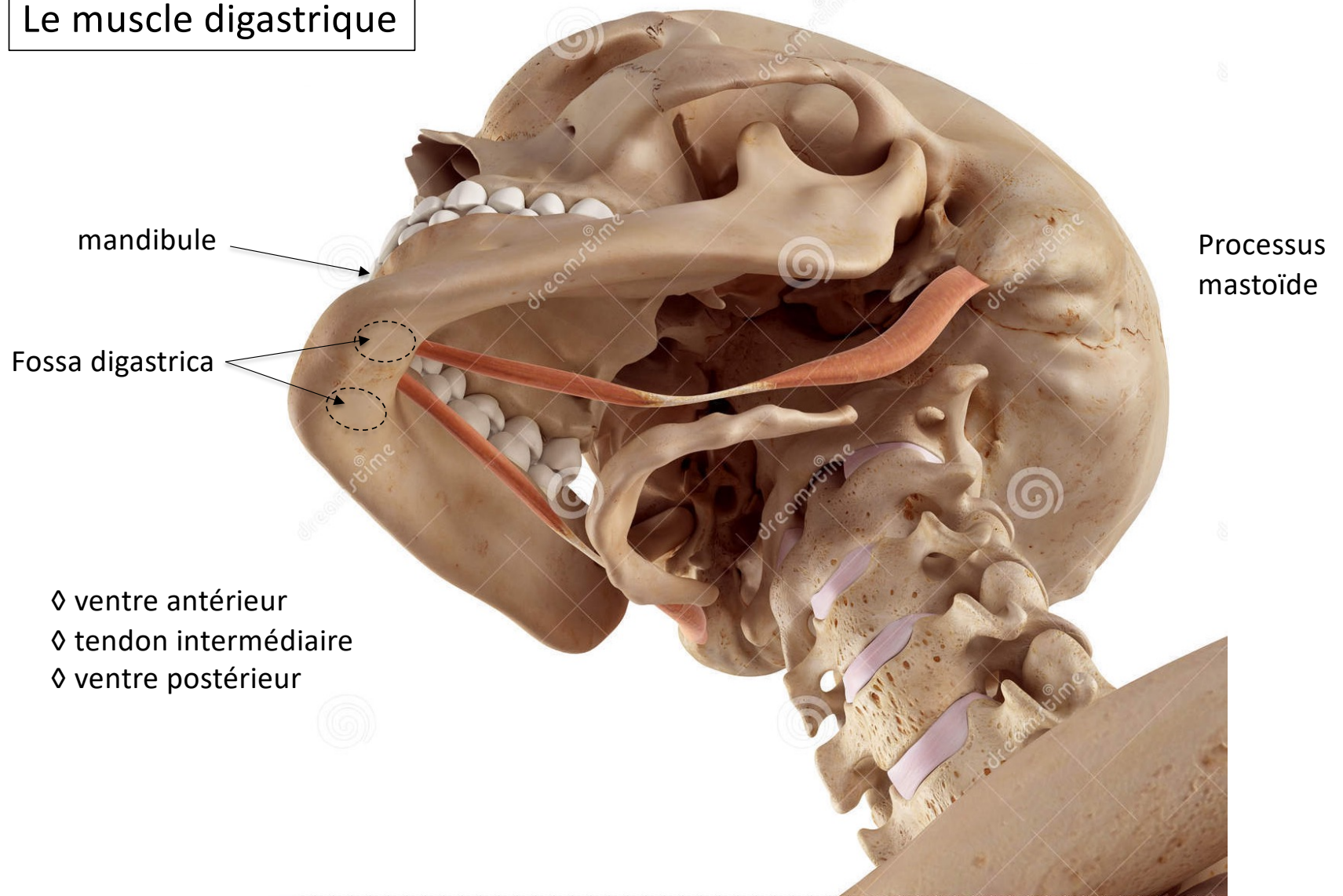
I: Fossa digastrica of the Mandibula

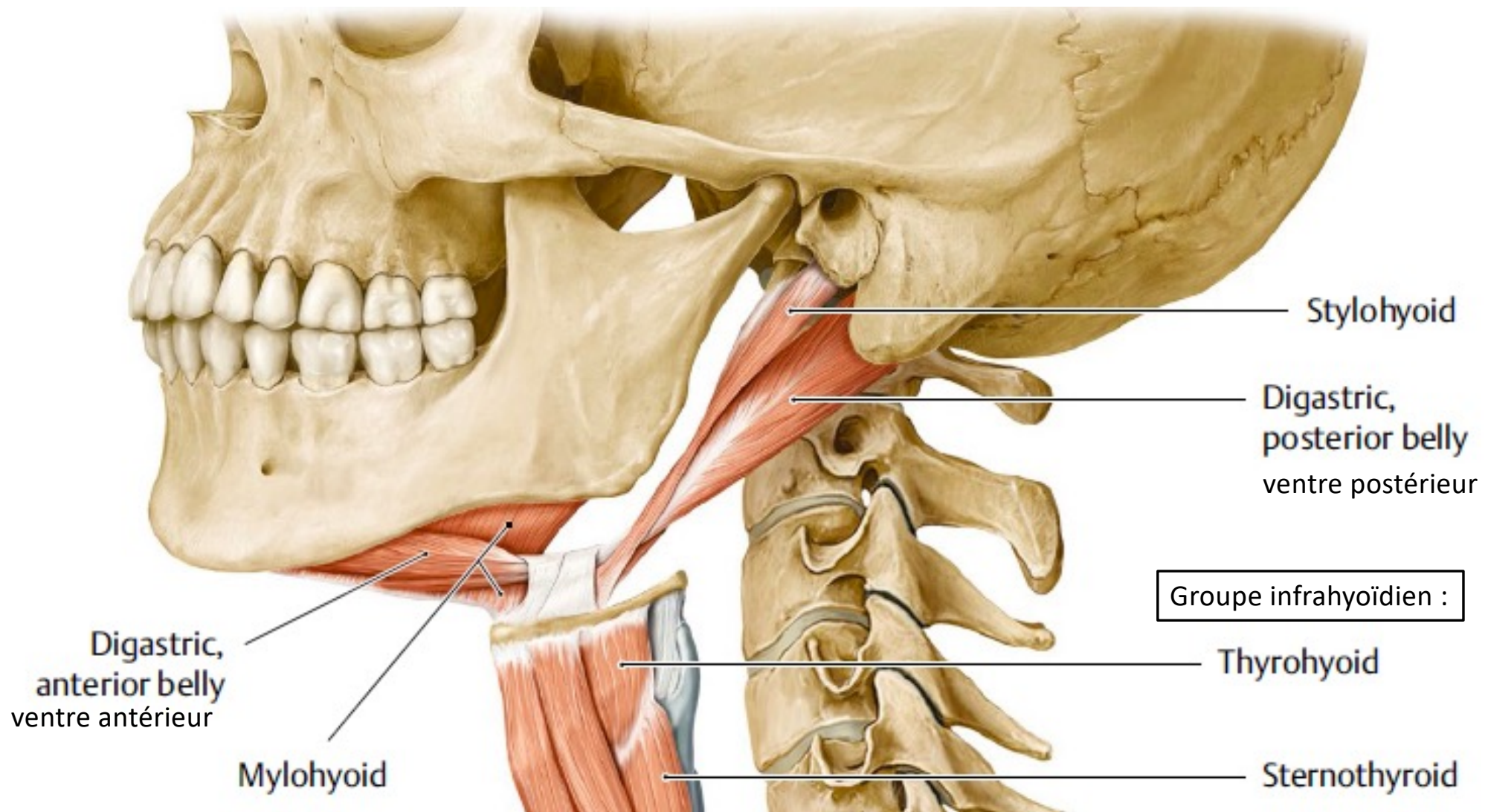
F: Supports the M. mylohyoideus

Le muscle digastrique



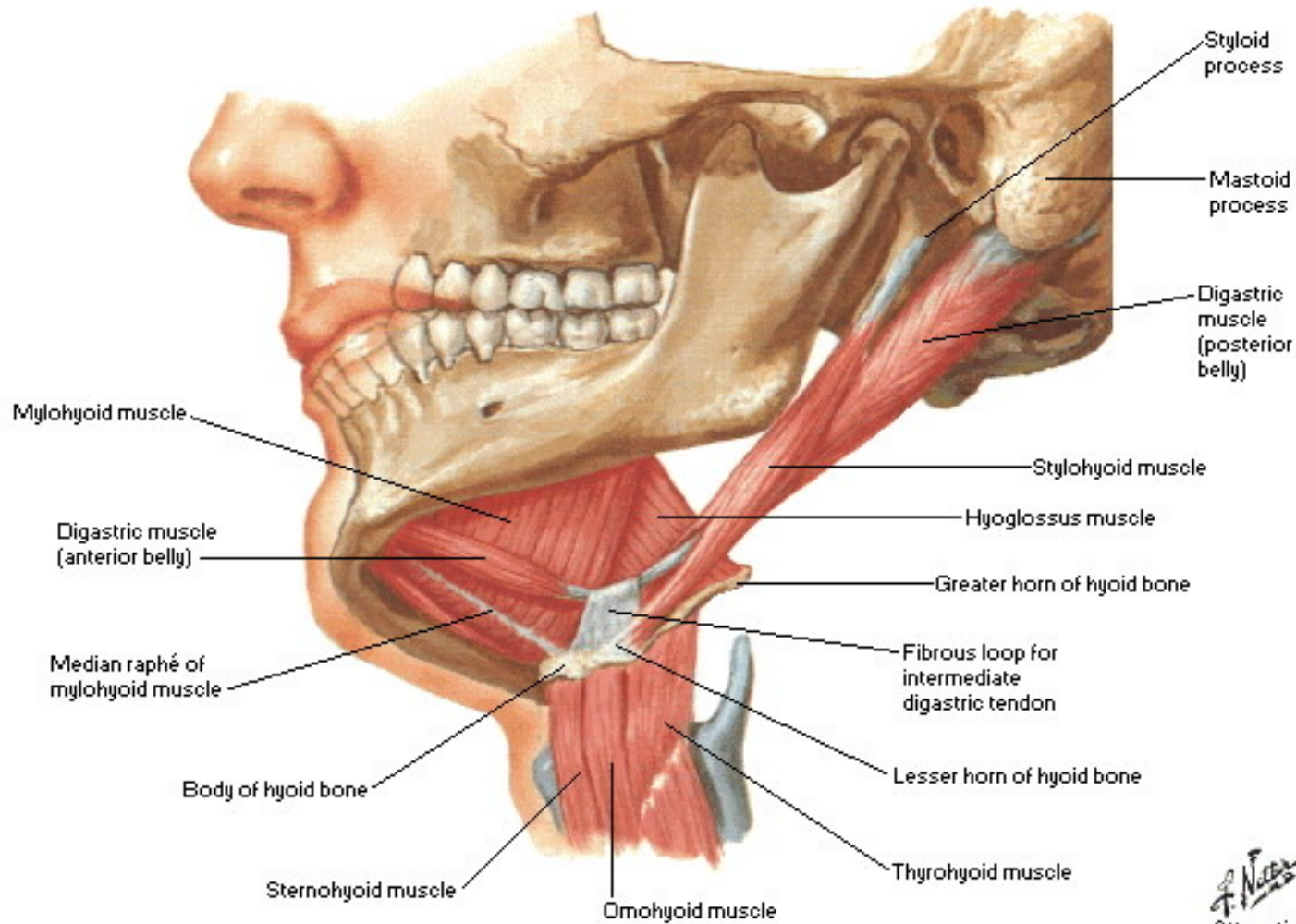
Le muscle digastrique



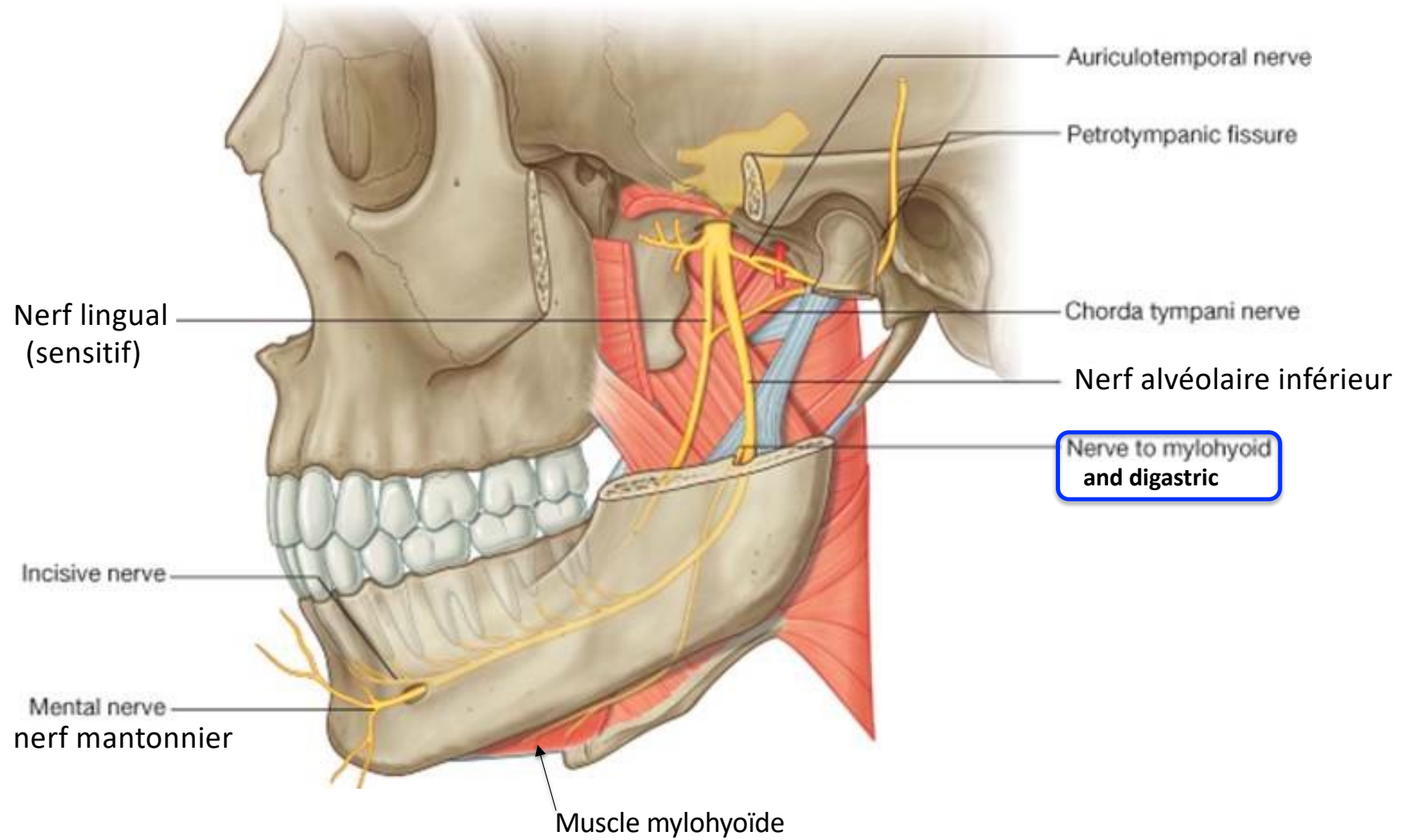


Floor of Mouth - Musculature

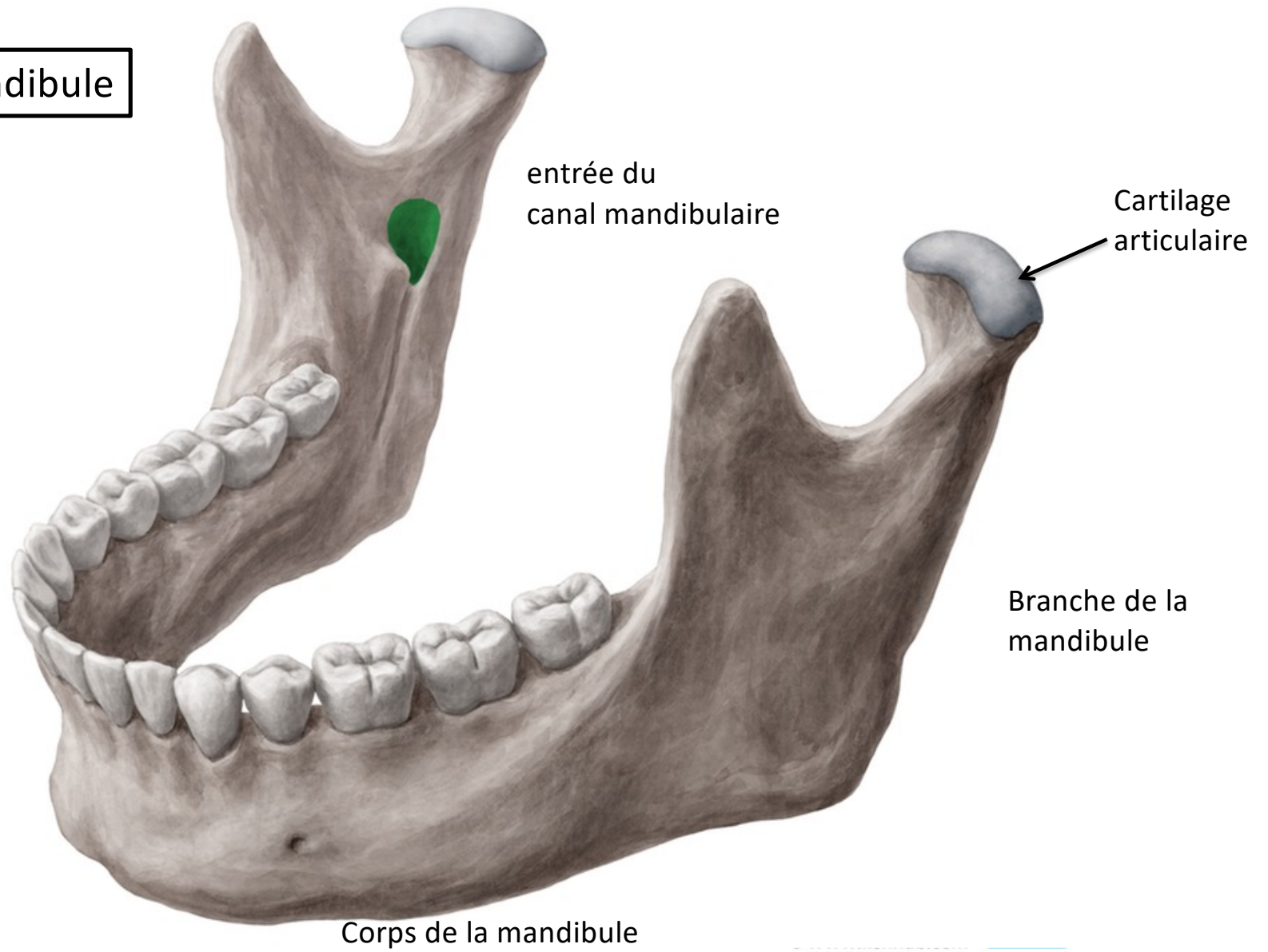
Lateral, Slightly Inferior View



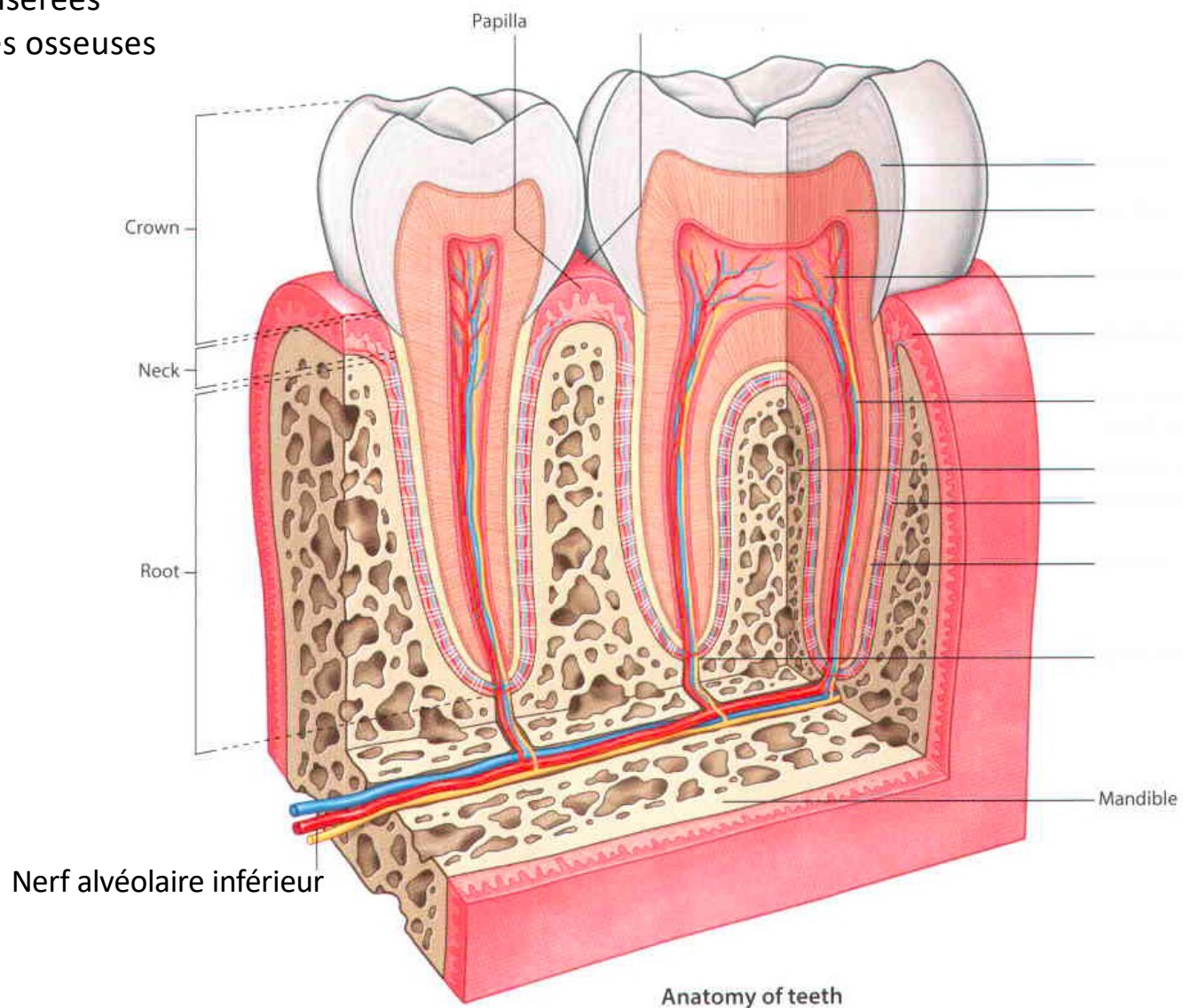
Nerf crânien V3 : nerf mandibulaire



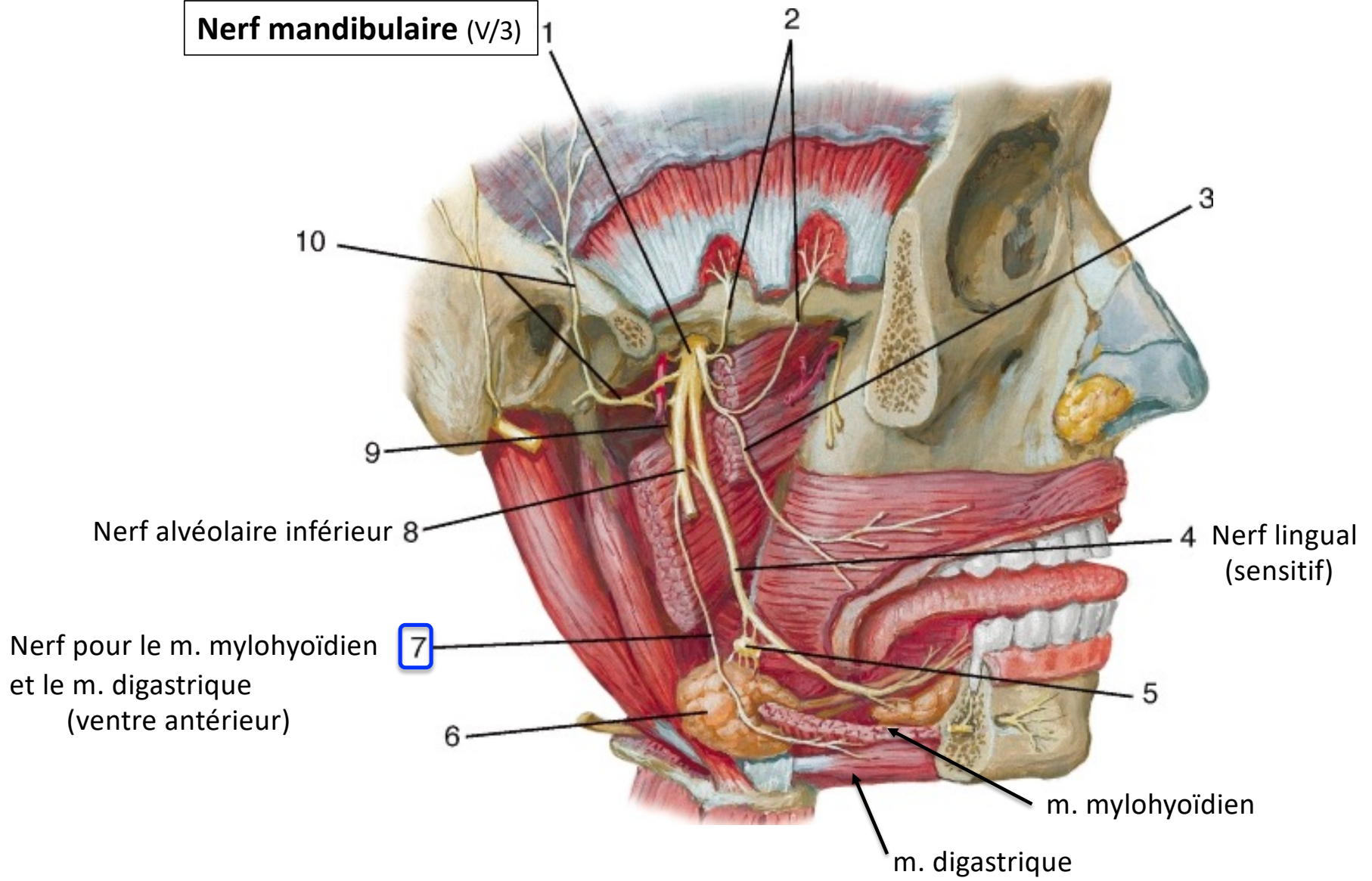
La mandibule

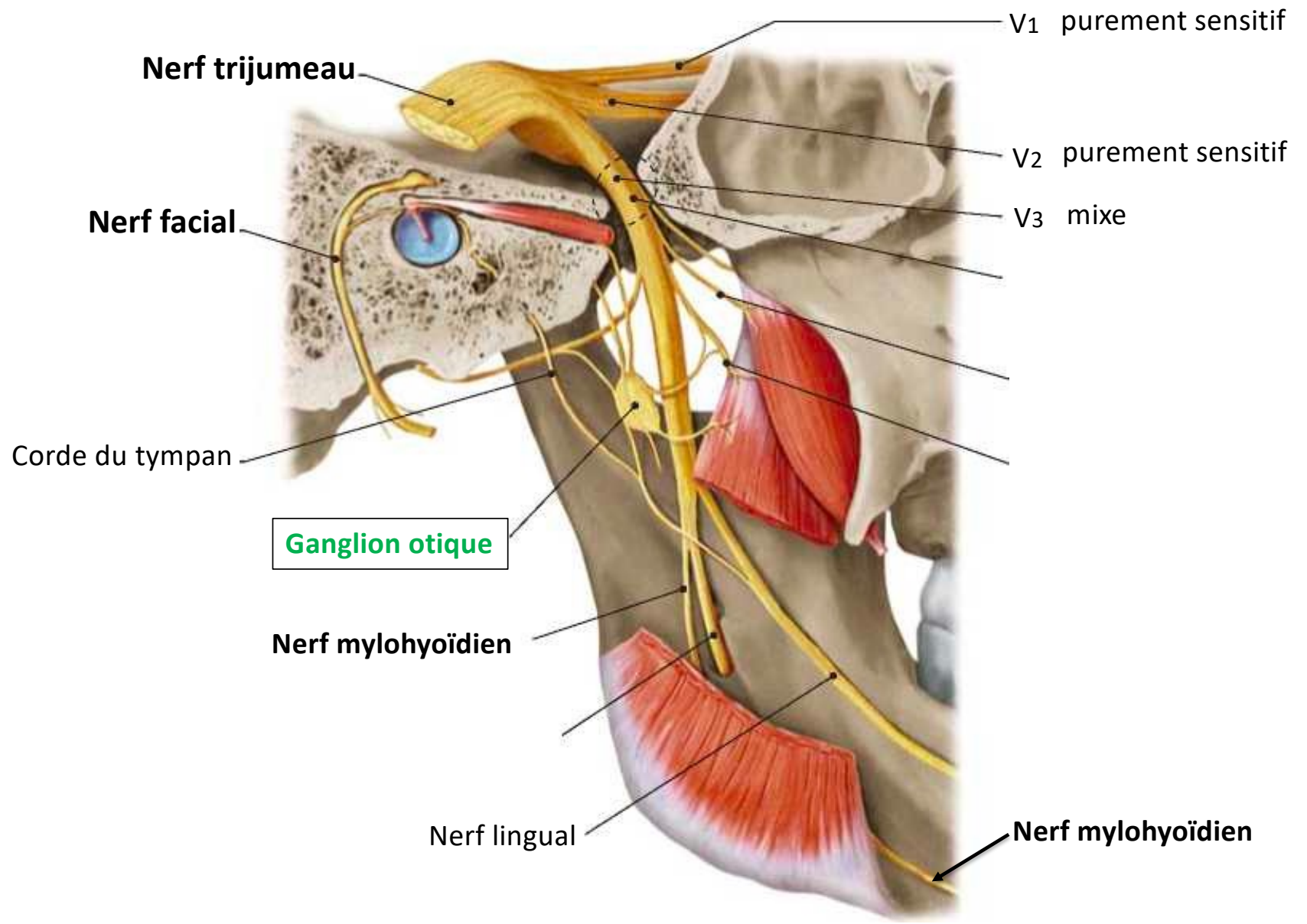


Les dents sont insérées dans des alvéoles osseuses

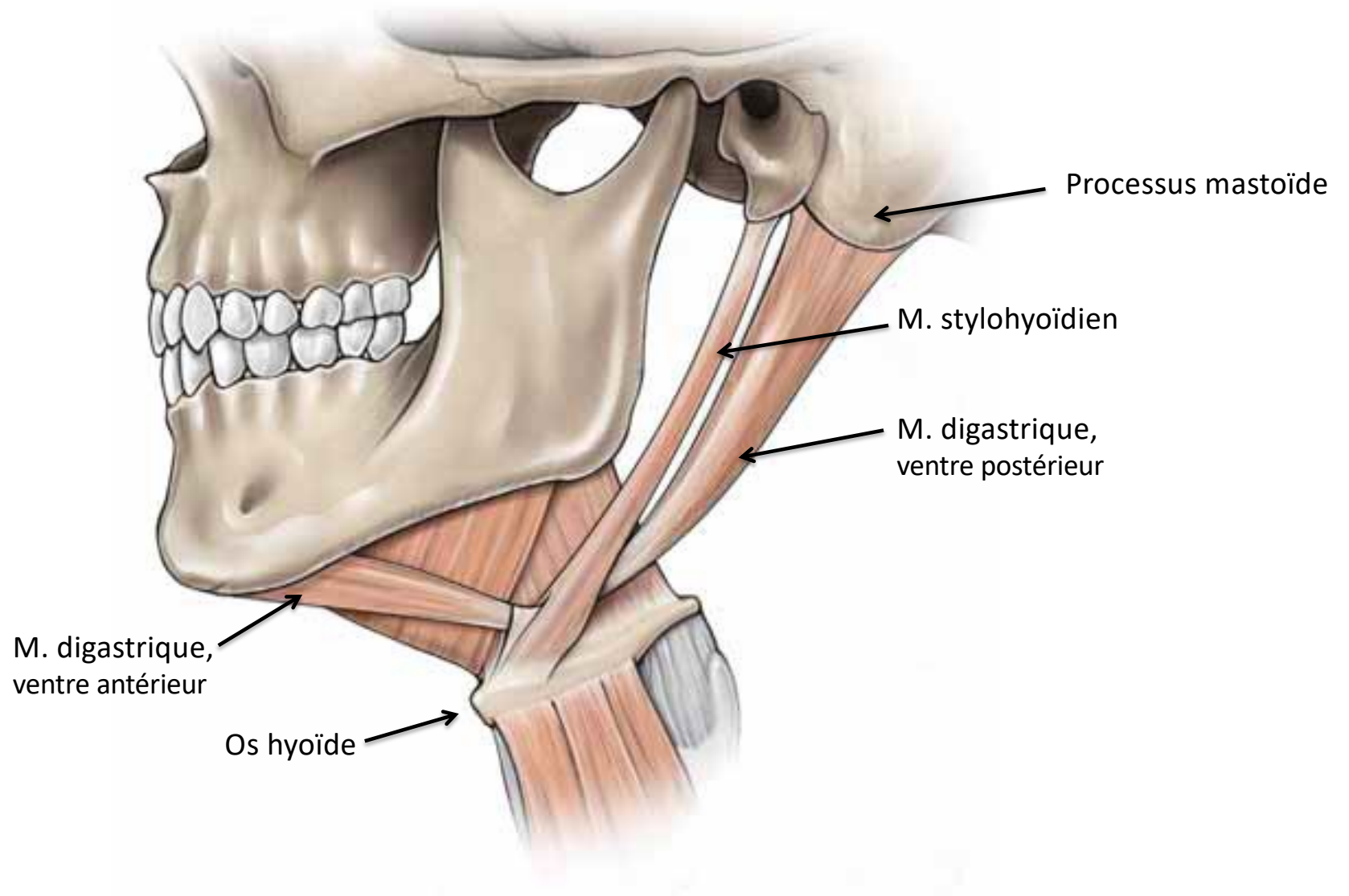


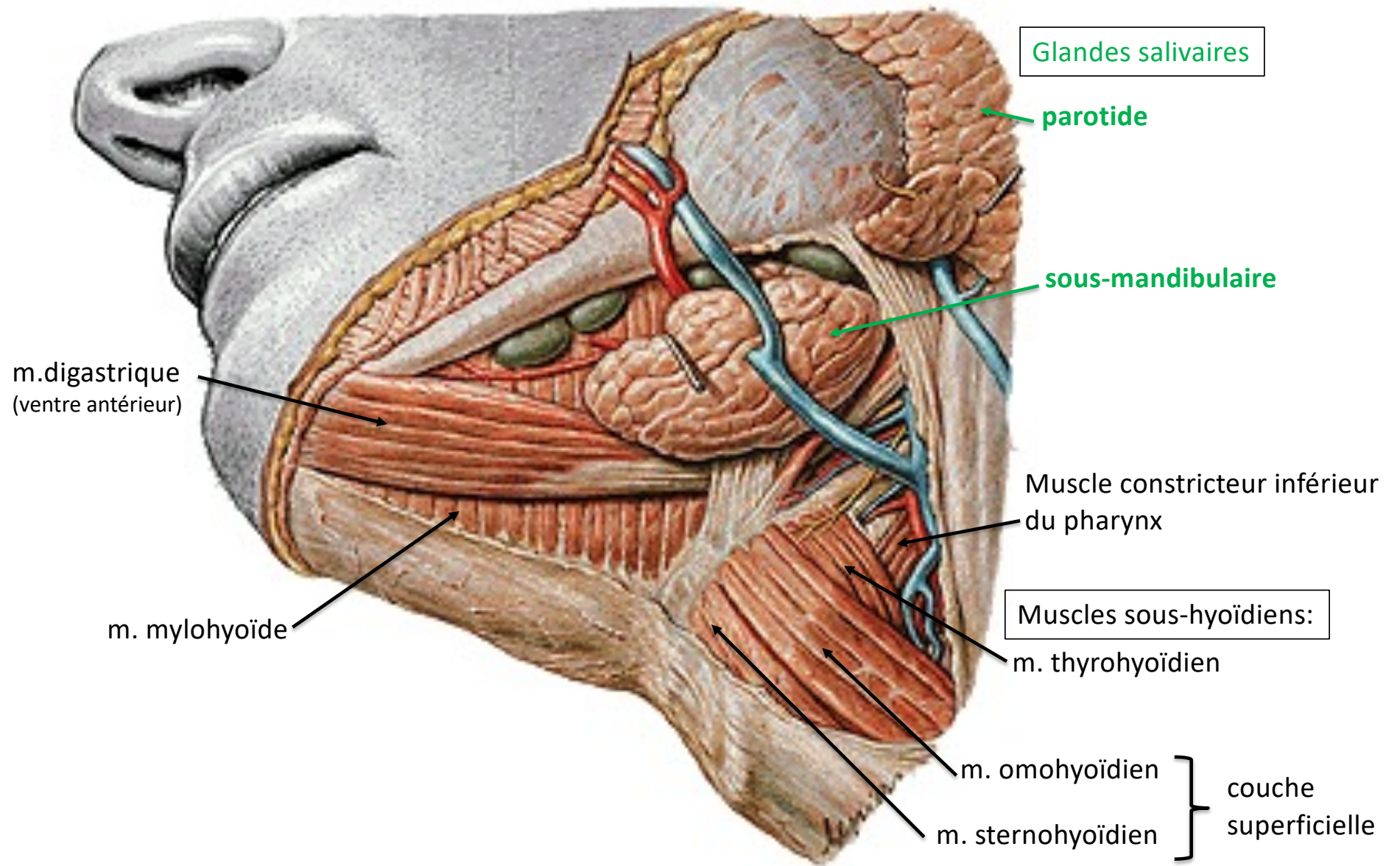
Nerf mandibulaire (V/3)

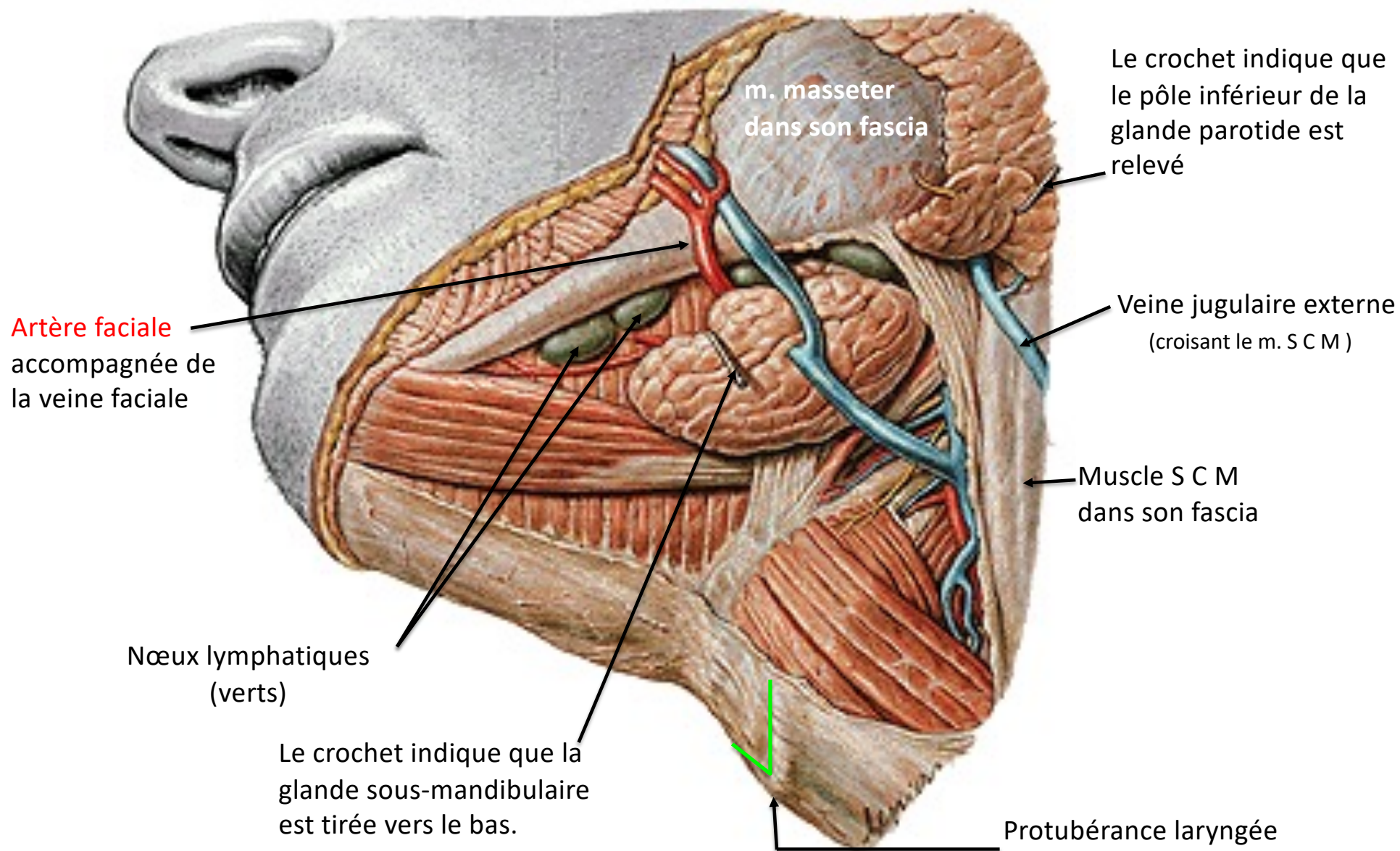




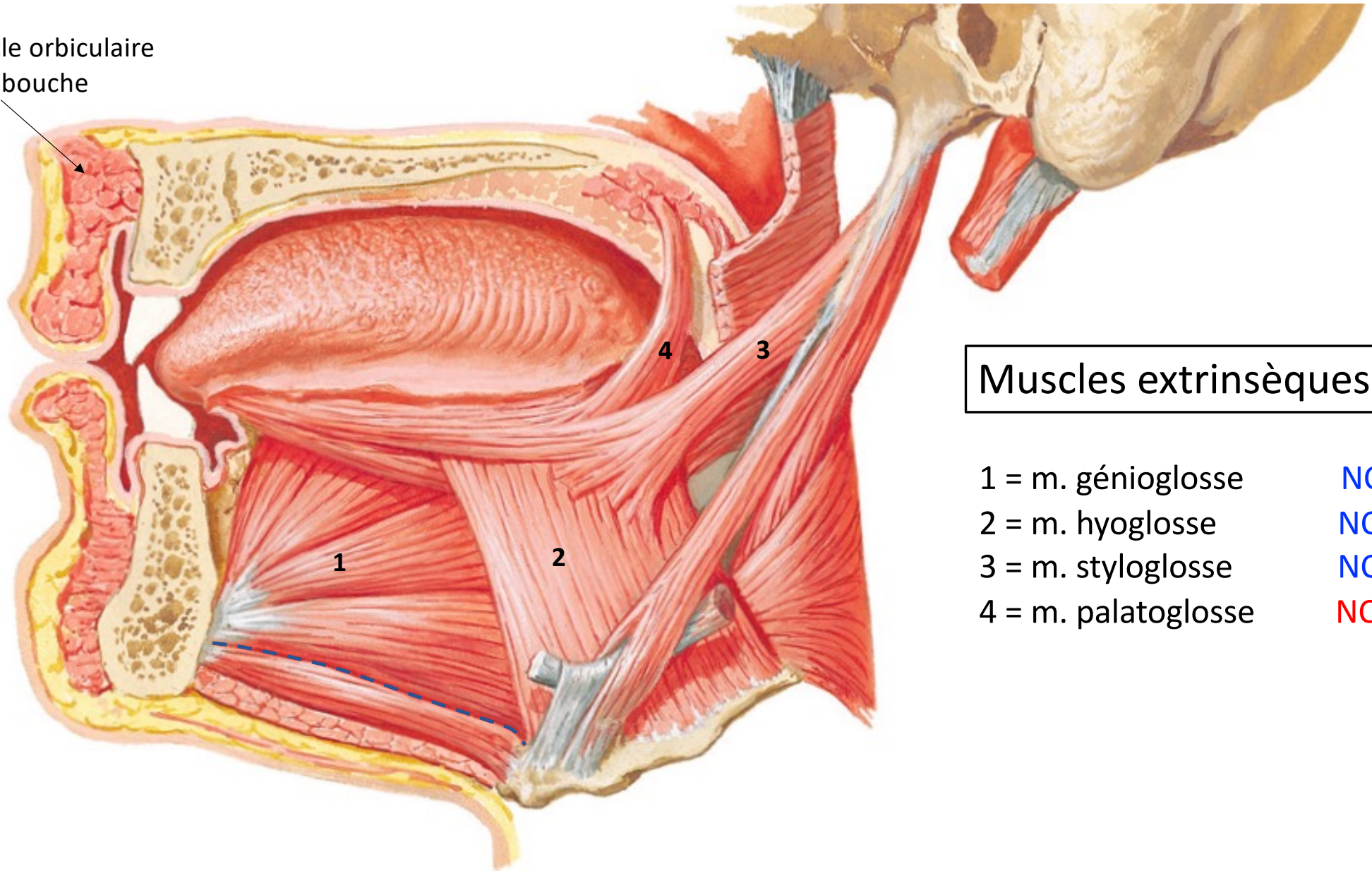
Muscles suprahyoïdiens







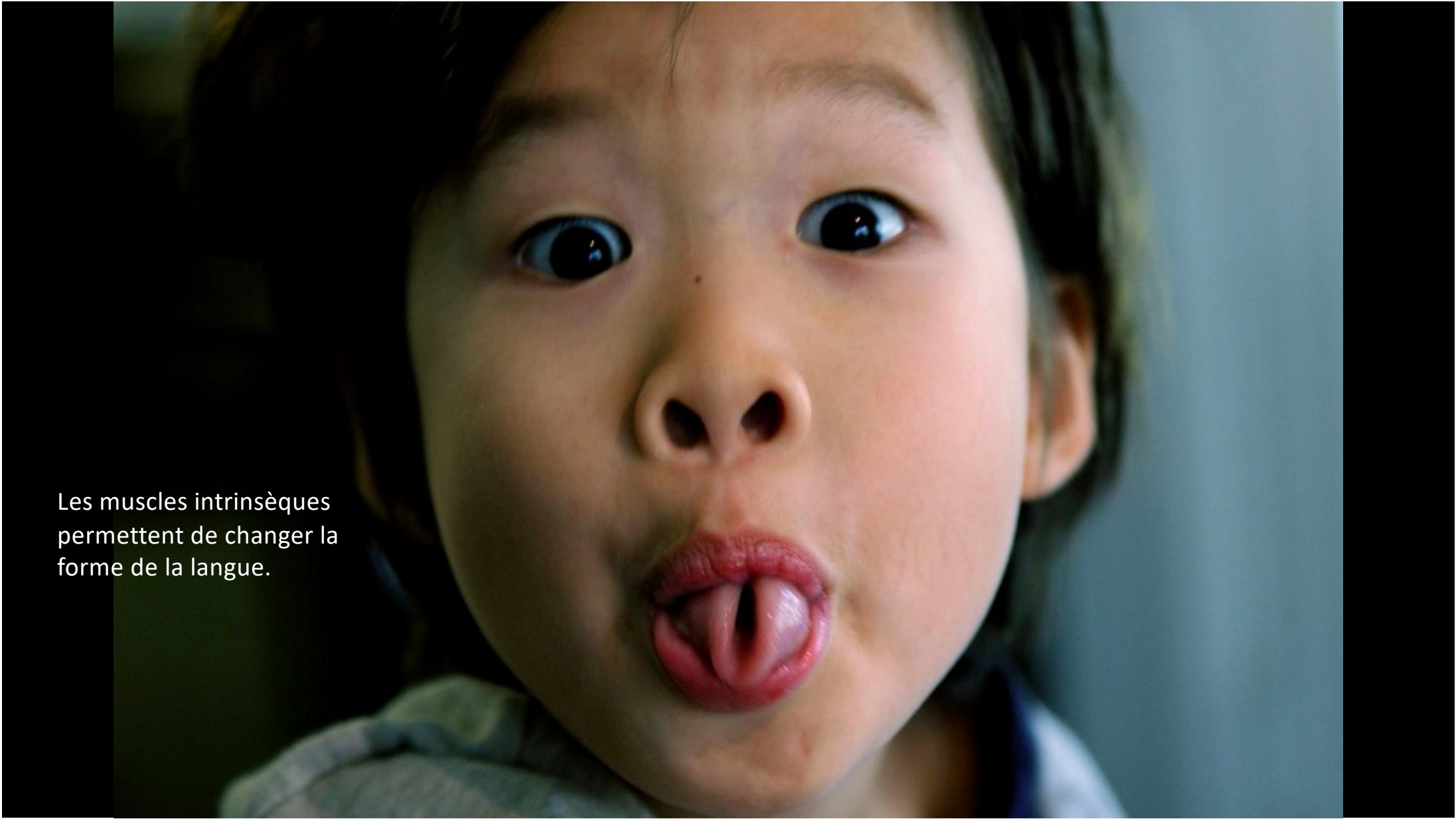
Muscle orbiculaire
de la bouche



Muscles extrinsèques :

- 1 = m. génioglosse NC XII
- 2 = m. hyoglosse NC XII
- 3 = m. styloglosse NC XII
- 4 = m. palatoglosse NC X

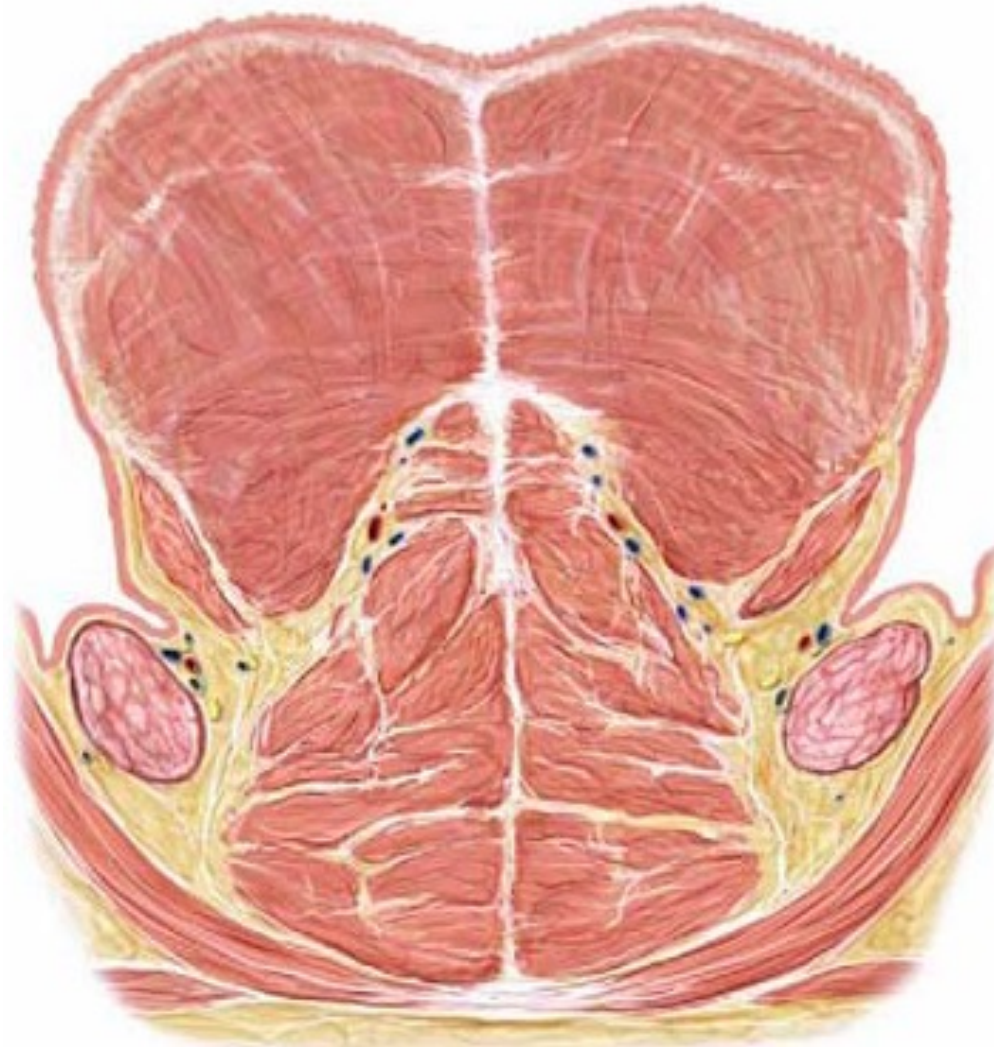
Les muscles intrinsèques
permettent de changer la
forme de la langue.



Coupe coronale

On ne parvient pas à délimiter clairement les muscles intrinsèques :

- ◇ m. longitudinaux supérieurs
- ◇ m. longitudinaux inférieurs
- ◇ m. transverses de la langue
- ◇ m. verticaux de la langue



Les muscles intrinsèques

pas d'insertion osseuse

M. longitudinalis superior

N. hypoglossus (XII)



O: Radix linguae

I: Apex linguae

F: Retracts and broadens the tongue, elevates the apex of the tongue

M. longitudinalis inferior

N. hypoglossus (XII)



O: Radix linguae

I: Apex linguae

F: Retracts and broadens the tongue, lowers the apex of the tongue

M. transversus linguae

N. hypoglossus (XII)



O: Lateral margin of the tongue, Septum linguae

I: Lateral margin of the tongue, Aponeurosis linguae

F: Narrows the tongue, elongates the tongue together with the M. verticalis linguae

M. verticalis linguae

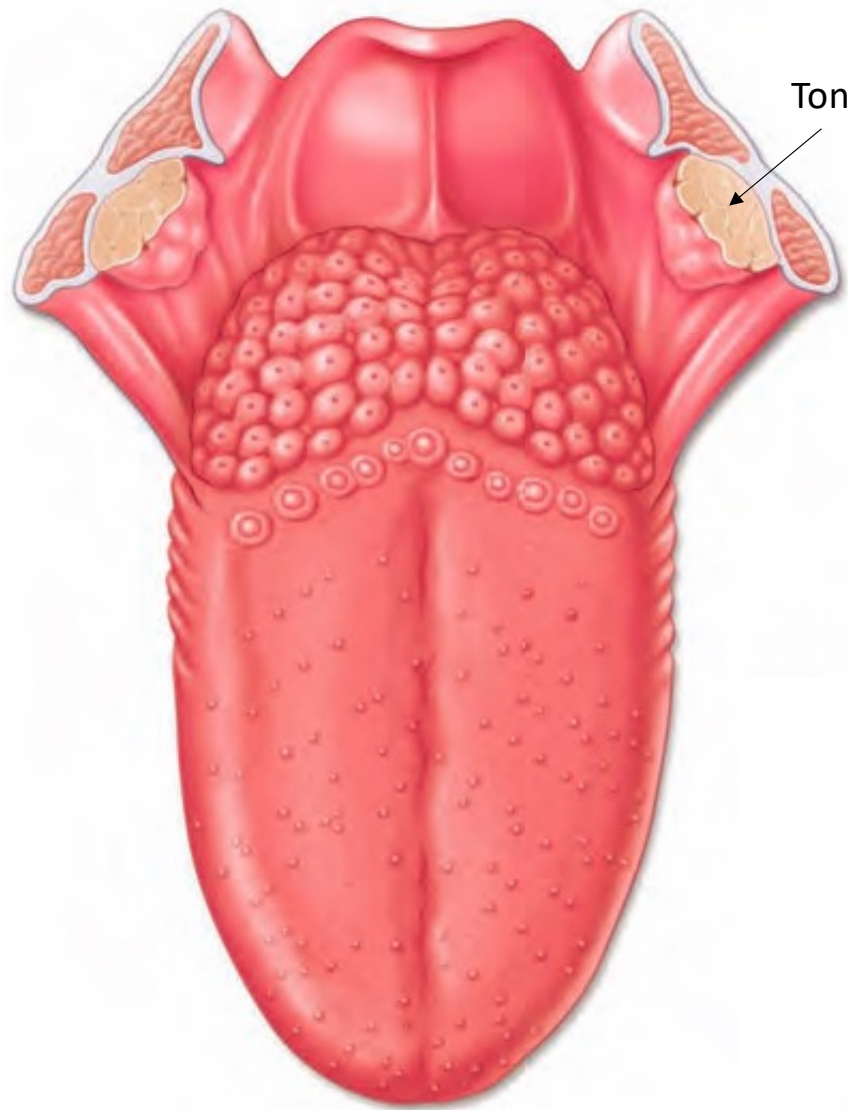
N. hypoglossus (XII)



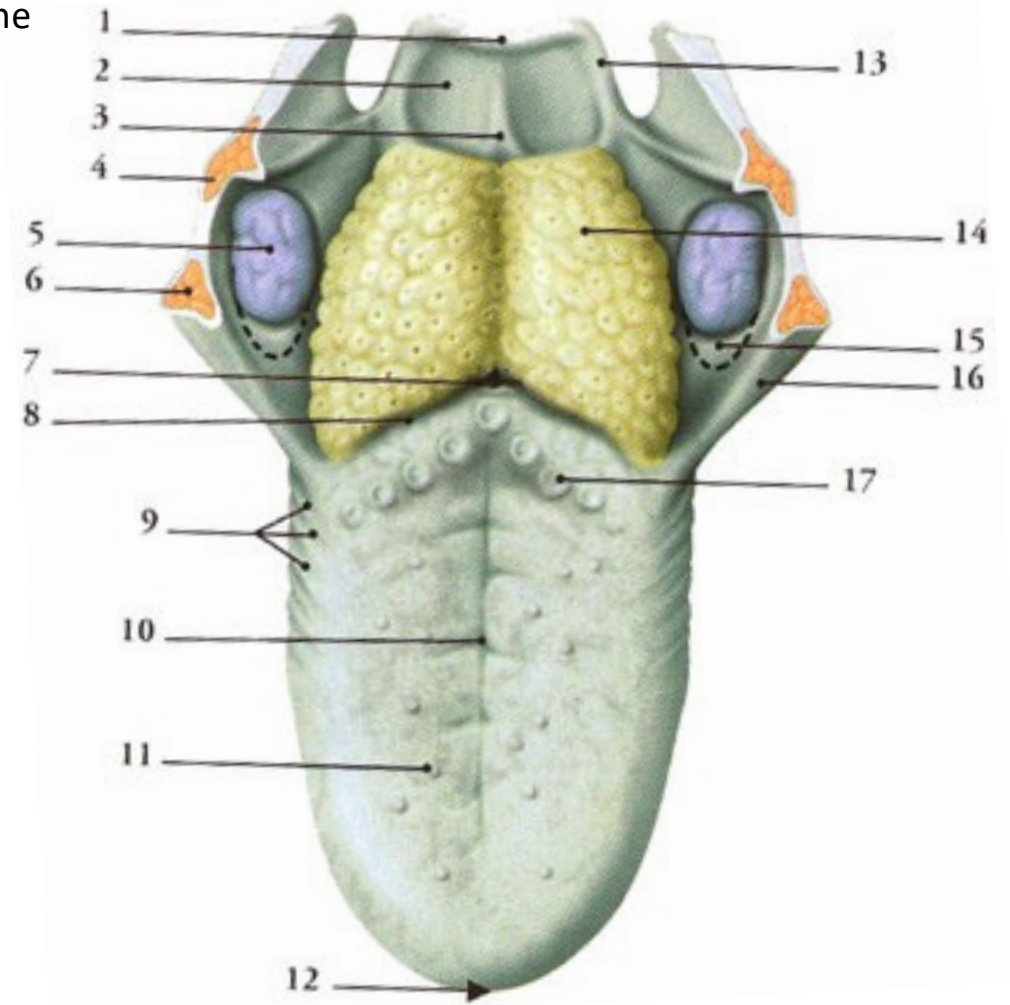
O: Radix linguae; originates from the M. genioglossus

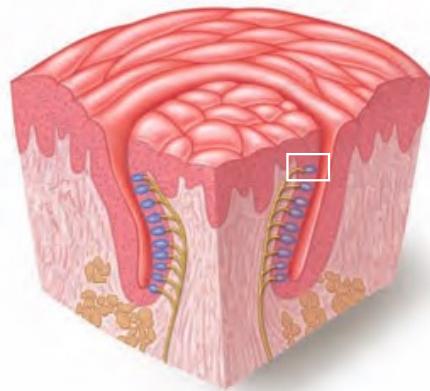
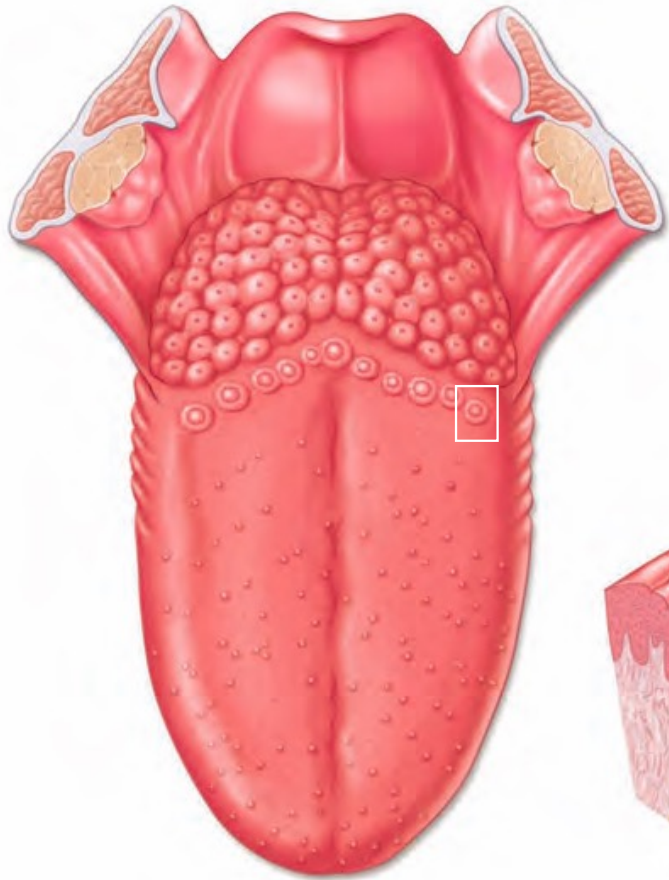
I: Aponeurosis linguae

F: Broadens the tongue



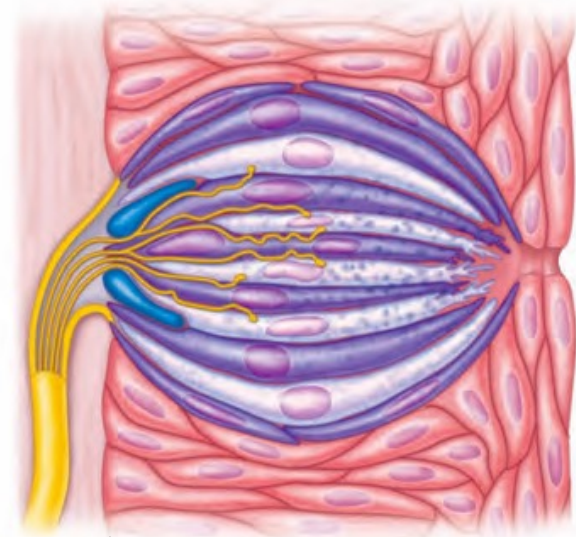
Tonsille palatine





Papille caliciforme

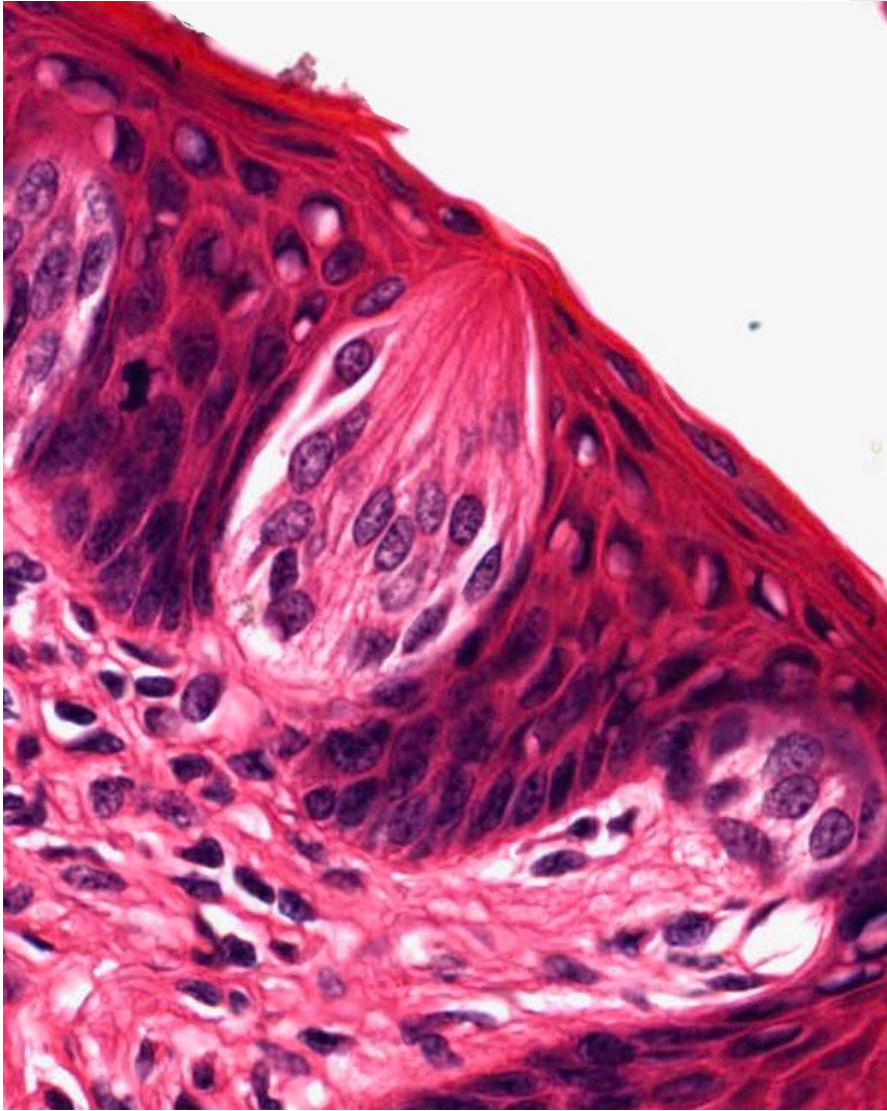
Bourgeon du goût



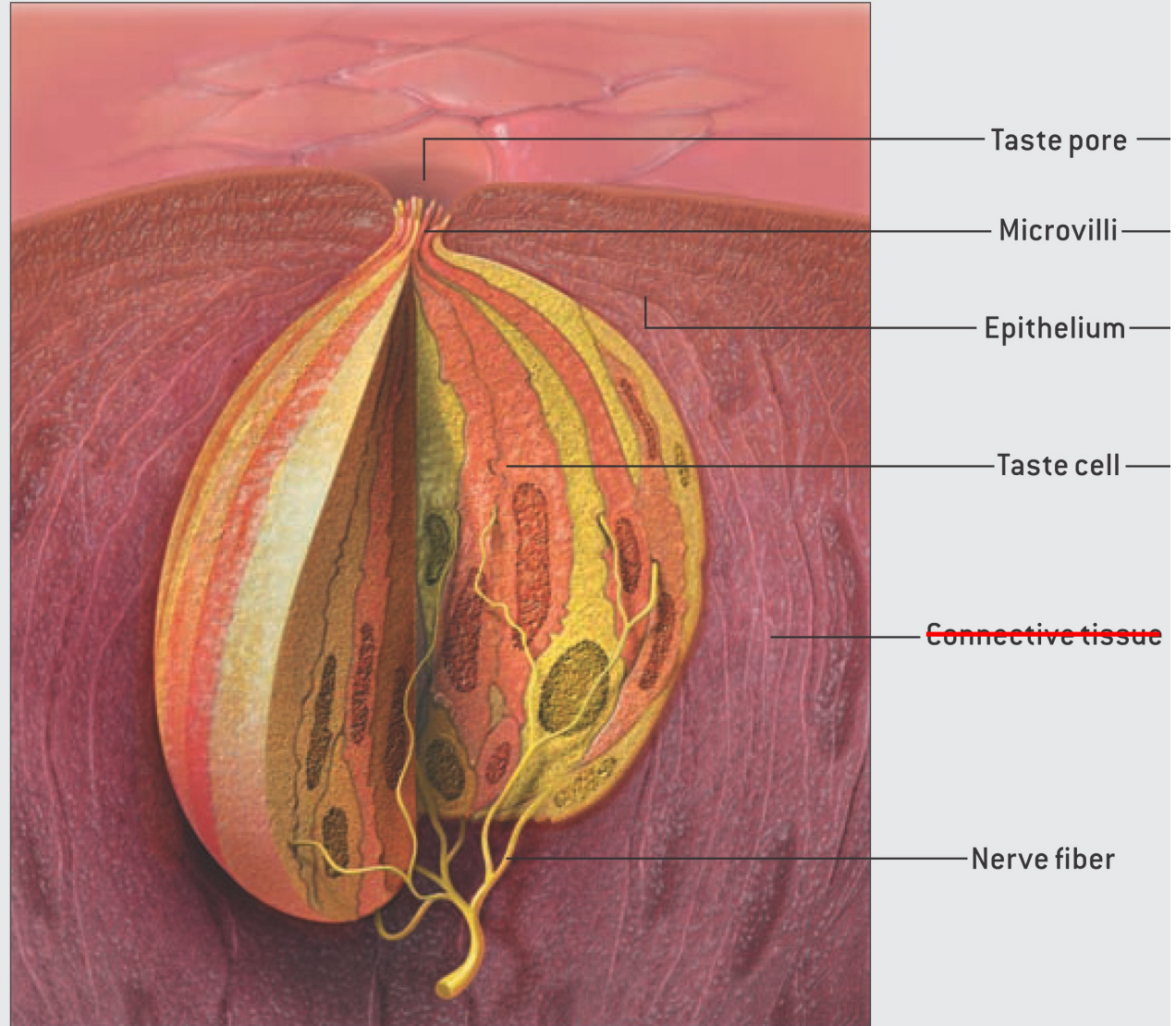
pore

épithélium

M.O.



Taste Bud



Taste pore

Microvilli

Epithelium

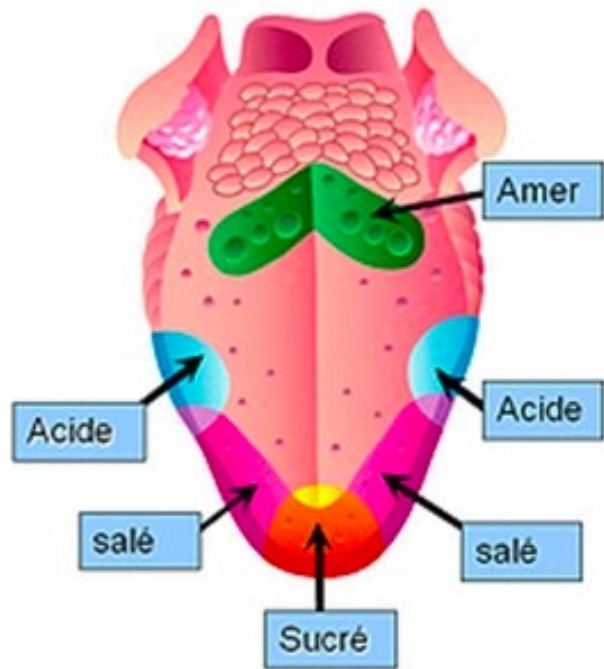
Taste cell

~~Connective tissue~~

Nerve fiber

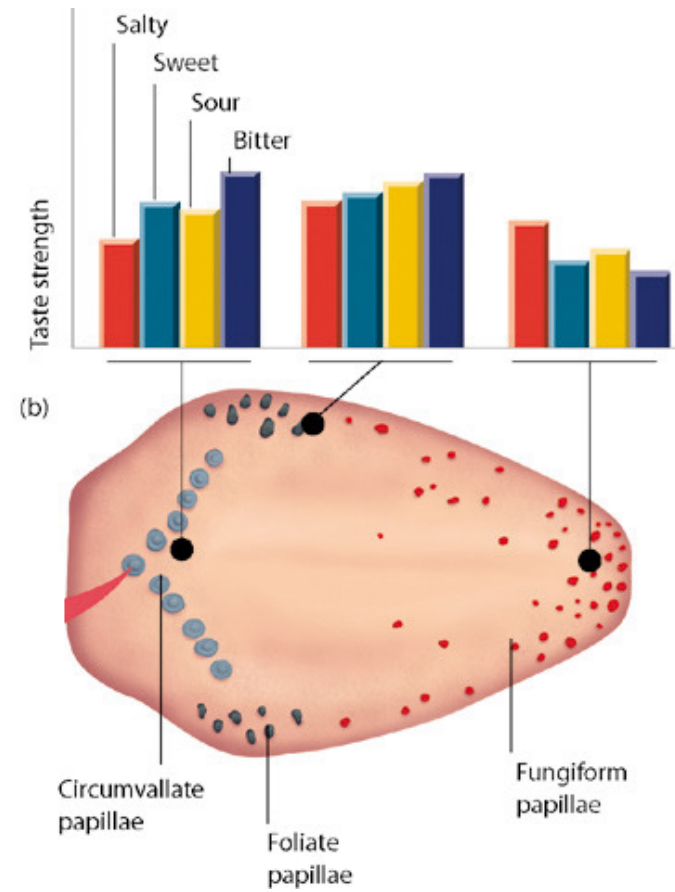
Gustation

Vieille théorie fausse

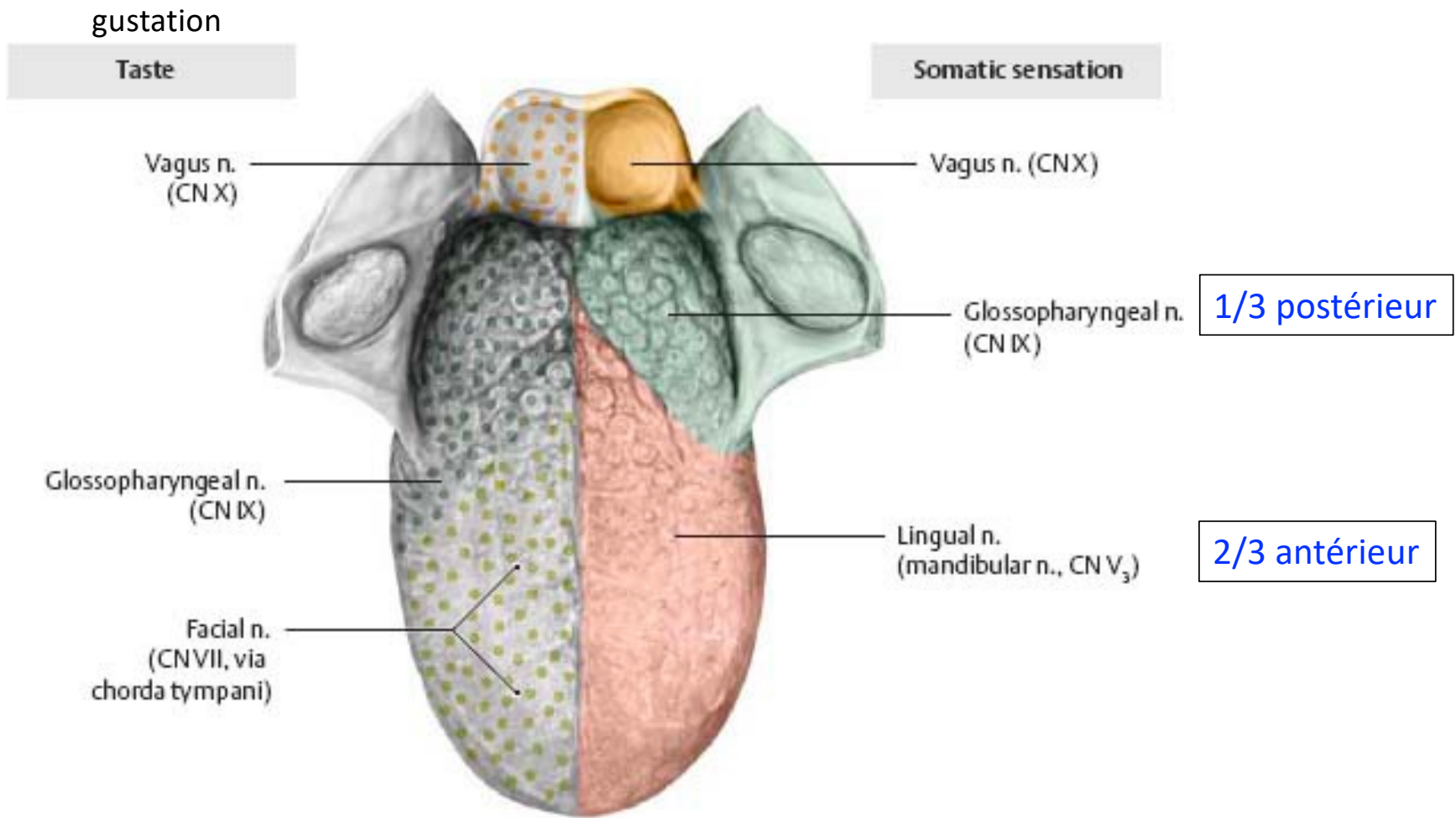


5 modalités du goût :
salé / sucré / acide / amère / unami

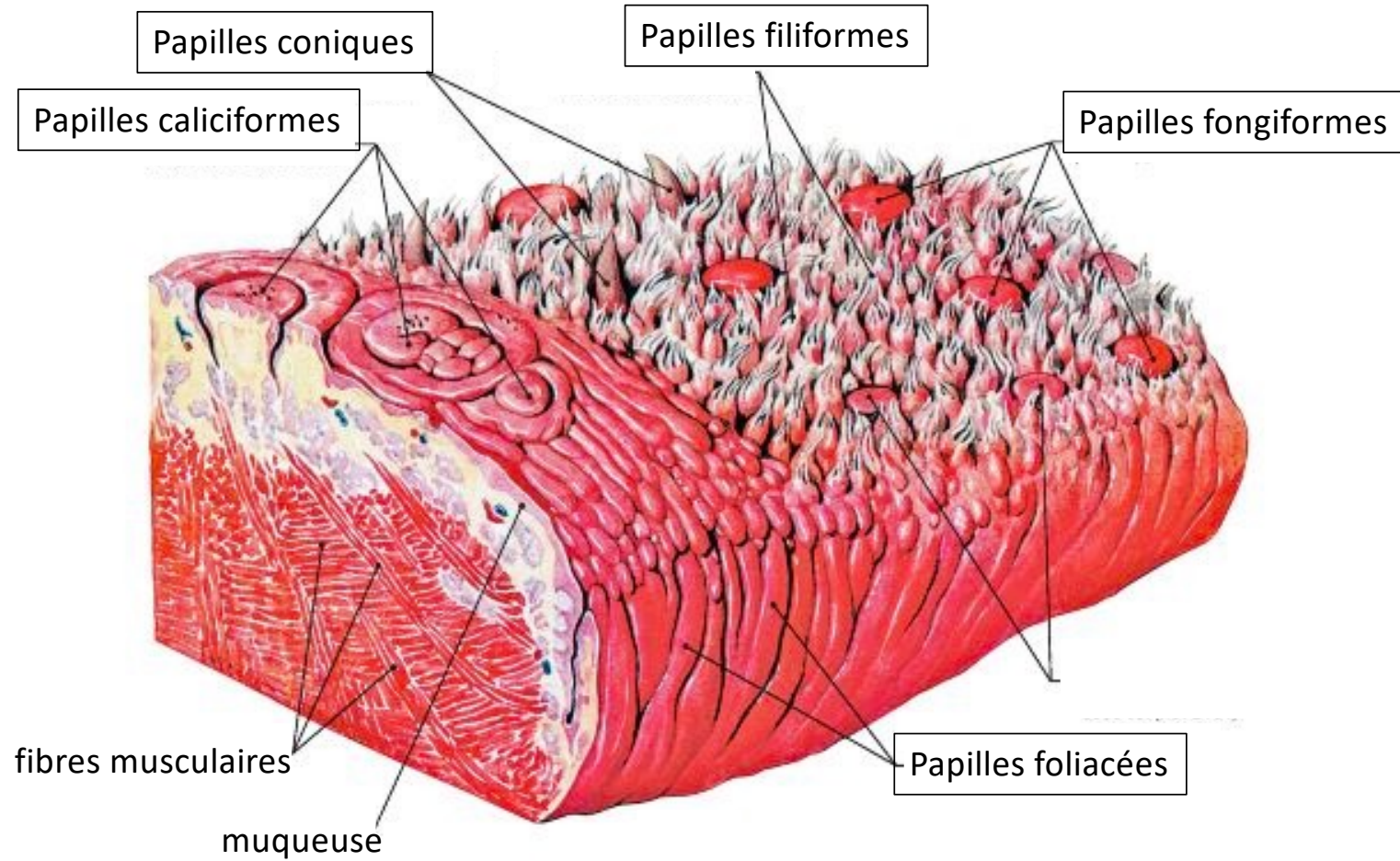
Connaissances actuelles



Innervation

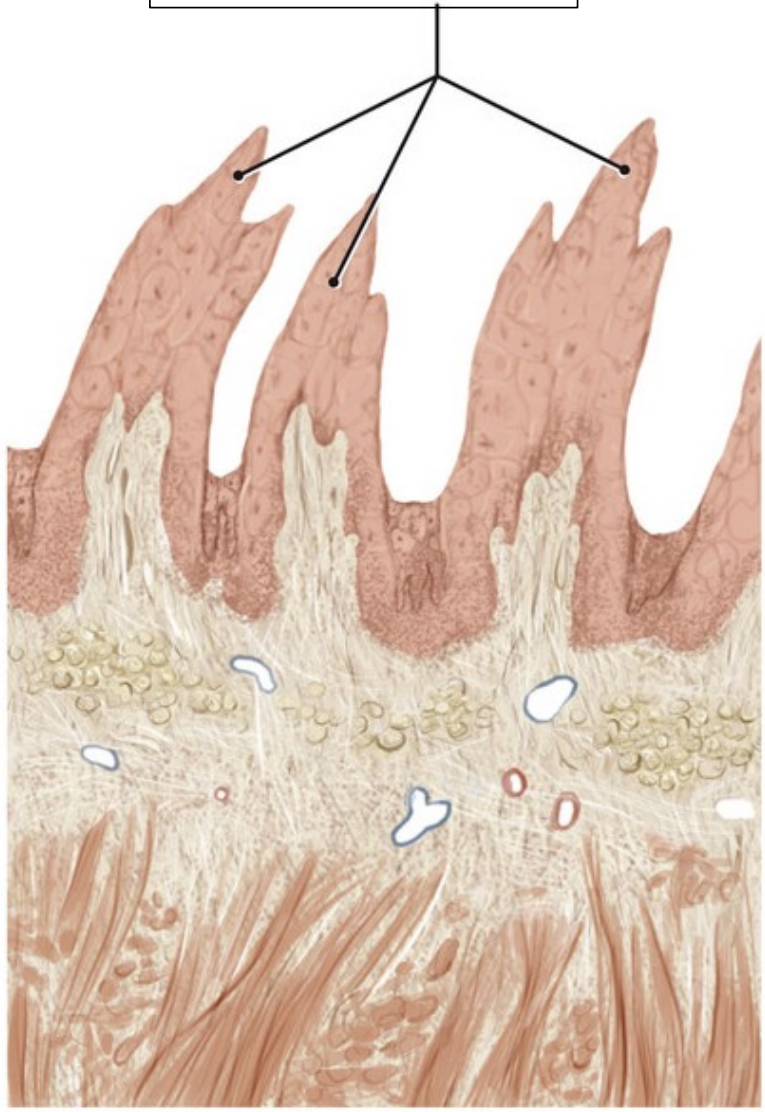


La langue



Papilles filiformes

Papilles non gustatives



épithélium }
Muqueuse linguale
lamina propria }

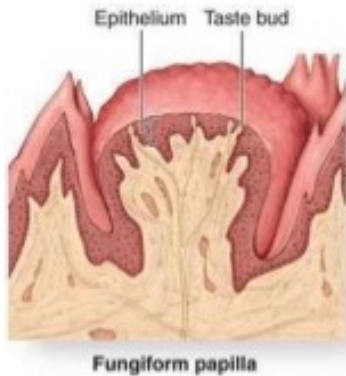
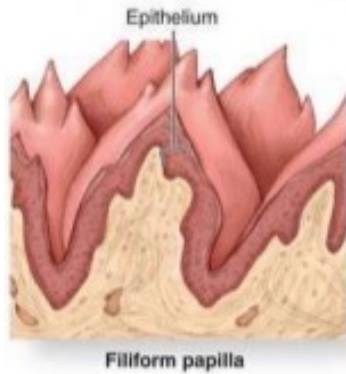
Fibres musculaires striées
(muscles intrinsèques)

Distribution des bourgeons gustatifs

~ 5'000 bourgeons gustatifs
distribués entre 3 types de papille gustatives

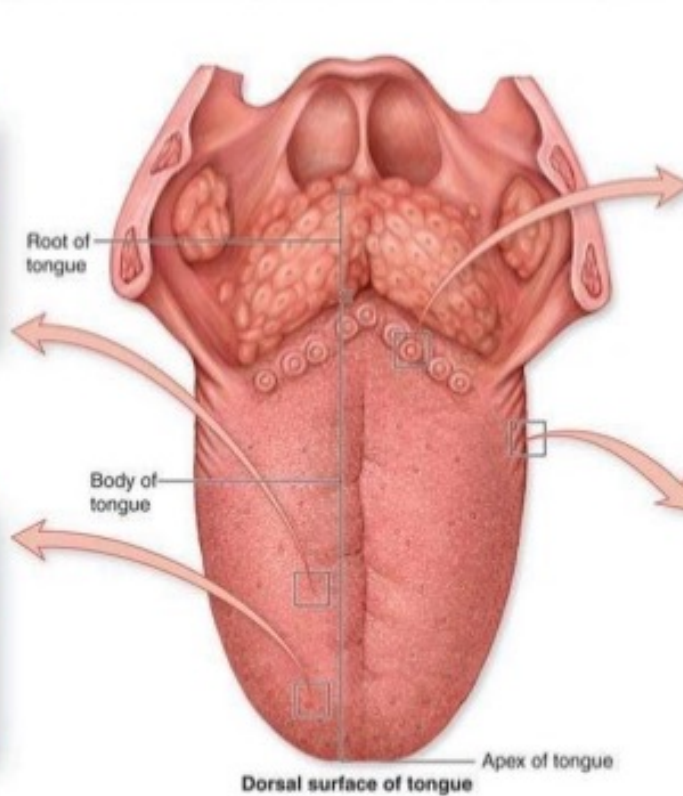
aucun bourgeon
gustatif

Papilles
filiformes

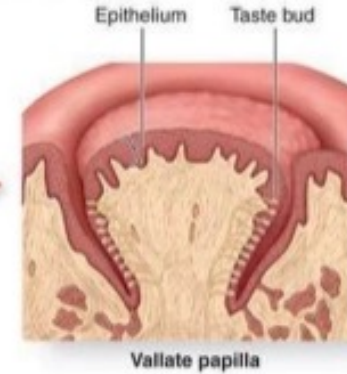


20%

Papilles fongiformes

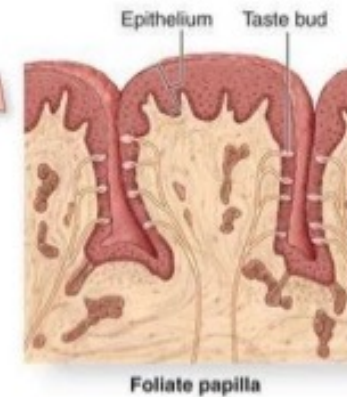


Papille caliciformes



50%

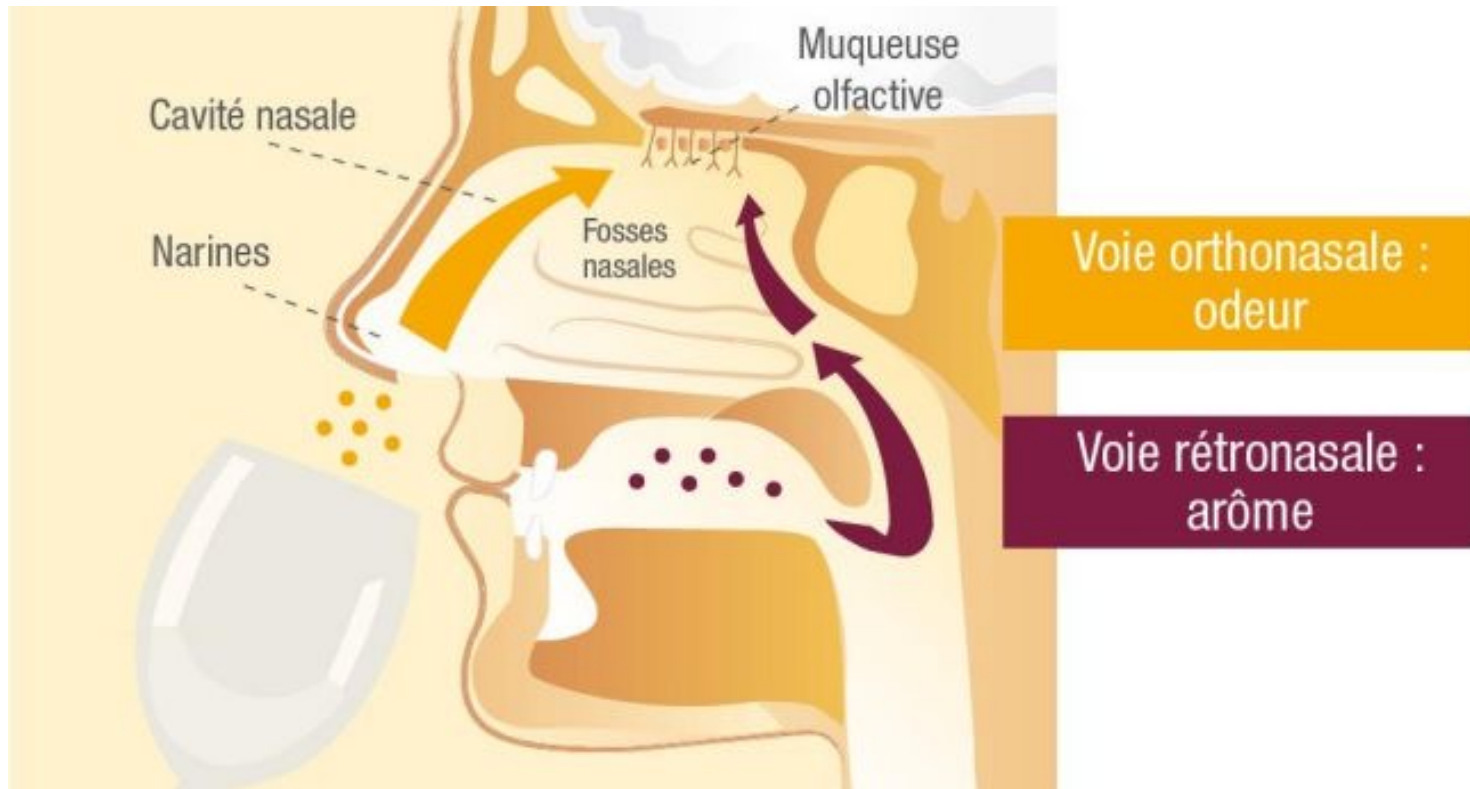
10 x 250 = 2500



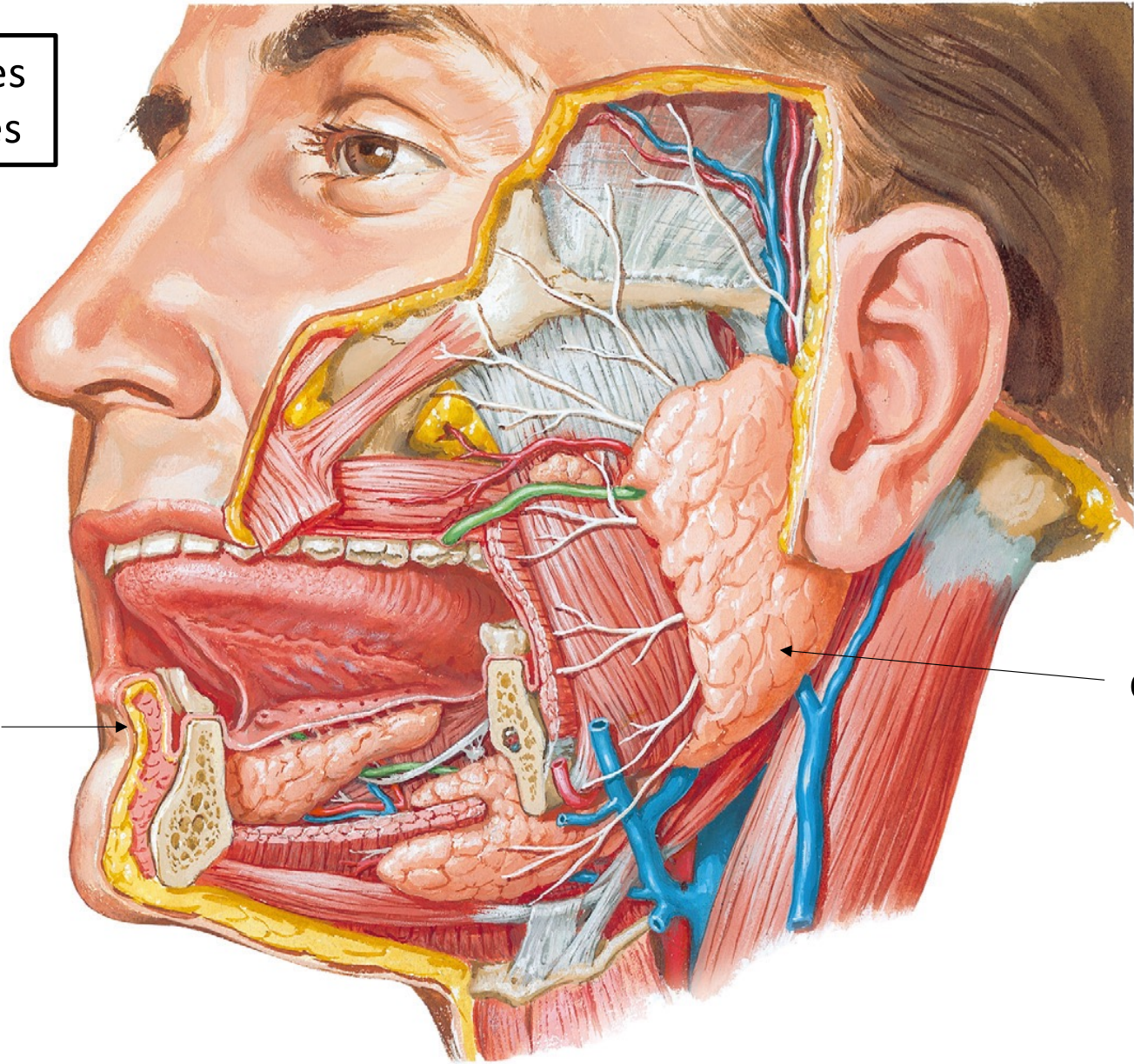
30%

Papilles foliées

La rétro-olfaction



3 paires de glandes salivaires majeures



Glande parotide

Lèvre inférieure

Planche 46

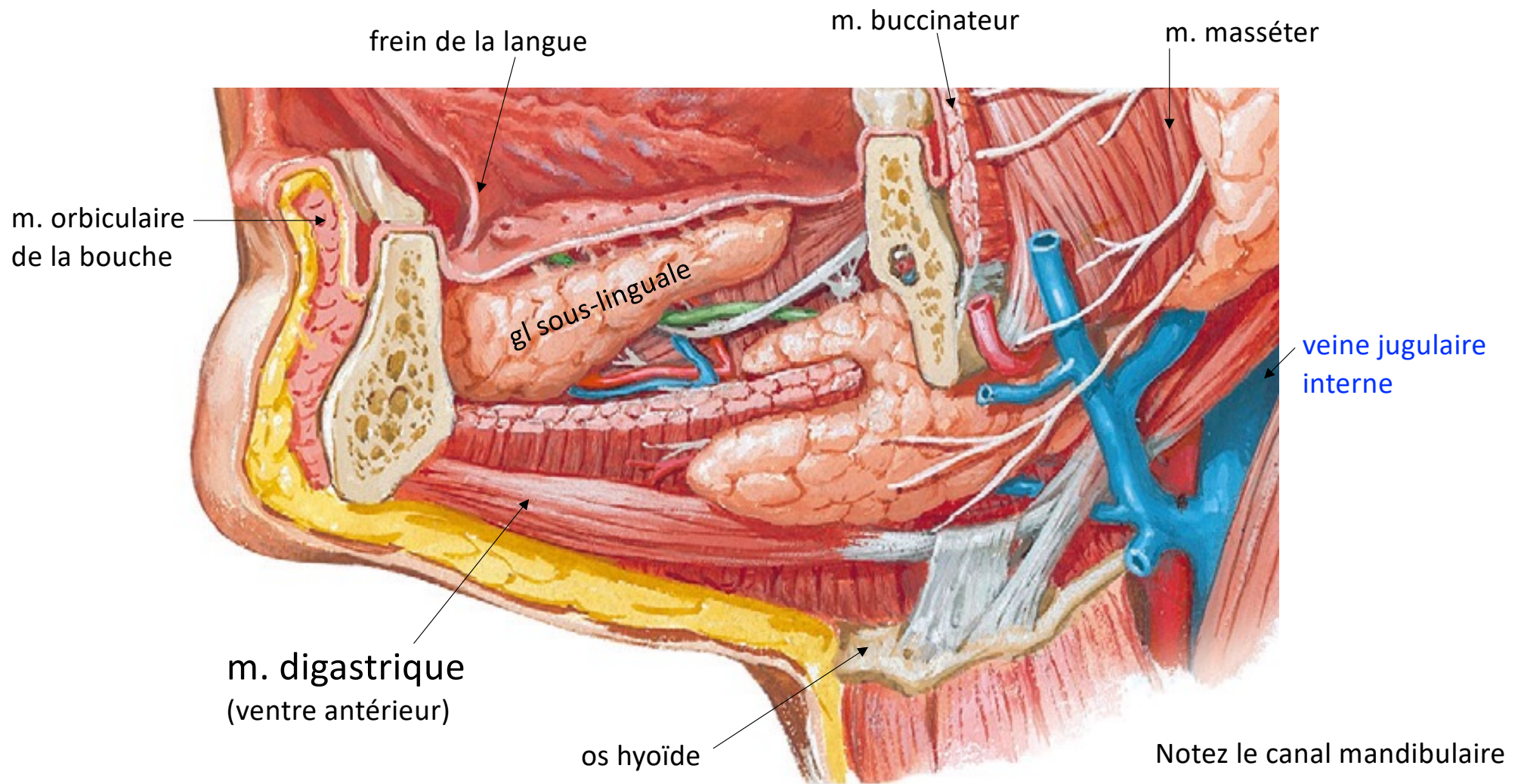
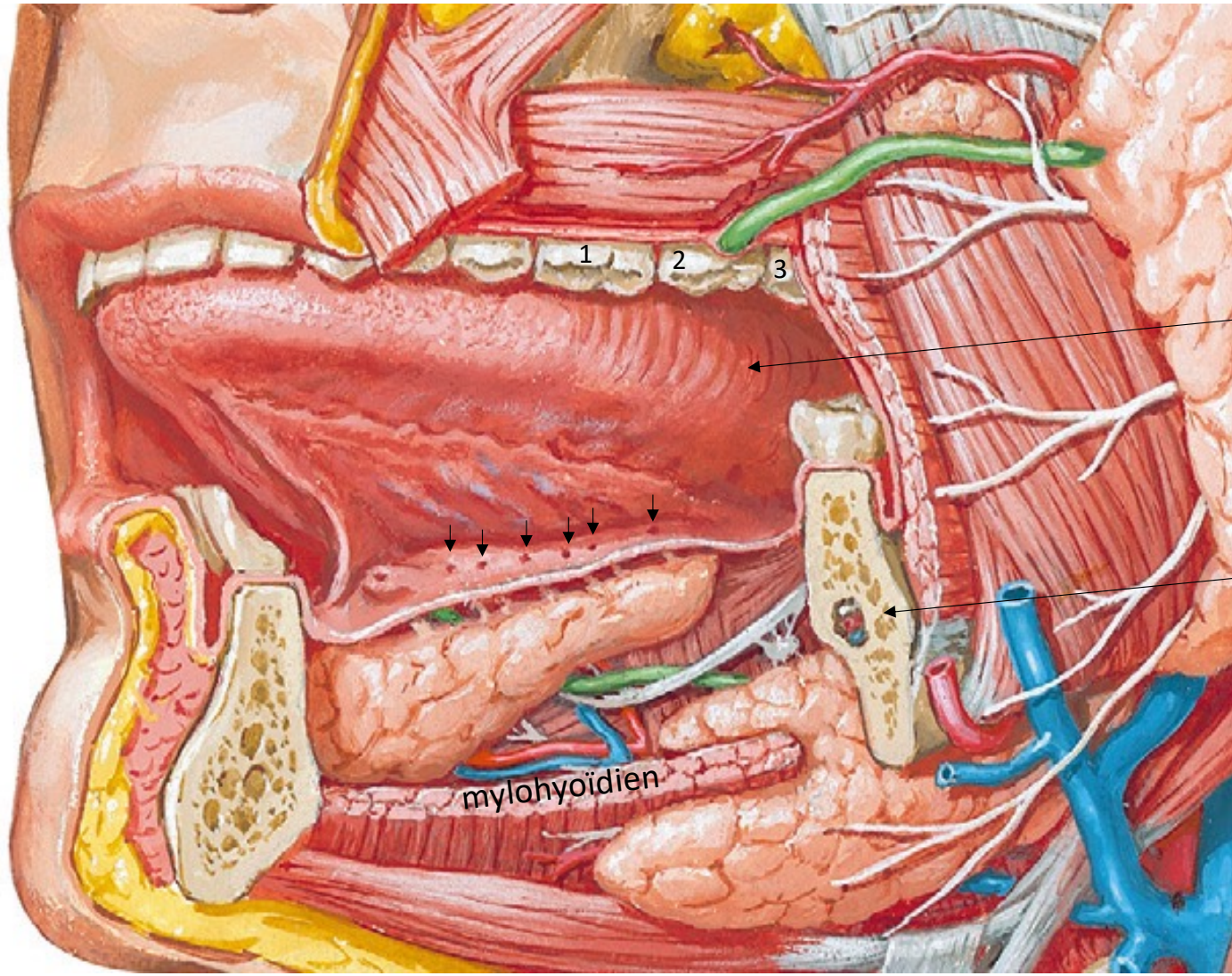


Planche 46



papilles foliées

Notez le canal mandibulaire

mylohyoïdien

1 2 3