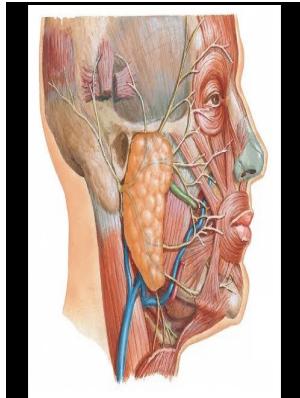


Topographical anatomy of the salivary glands.

-- Comparative anatomical and topographic studies of the salivary glands of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*Cervus dama*), and mouflon (*Ovis ammon musimon*)



Description: -

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Topographical Anatomy, Computed Tomography, and Surgical Approach of the Guttural Pouches of the Donkey

One interpretation of this data is that multiple progenitor populations exist during biogenesis that can compensate for the absence of each other, although further work is required to support this hypothesis. The pouches have a close contact rostrally with the sphenoid bone, ventrally with the pharynx and esophagus, and caudally with the atlantoaxial joint. A major research focus has been to regenerate salivary glands after radiation damage, because head and neck carcinoma is the sixth most common cancer in the world and affects tens of thousands of new patients every year.

Anatomy, biogenesis, and regeneration of salivary glands

Damage to facial nerve or its branches will cause paralysis of the facial muscles. The junction between the oral cavity and pharynx is called the oropharyngeal isthmus or the oropharyngeal opening, also the isthmus of the fauces.

Anatomy, biogenesis, and regeneration of salivary glands

The cell bodies of the parasympathetic nerves that stimulate the PG are near the gland in the otic ganglion. What are the parts of the oral cavity? These tumours are usually benign, such as an adenolymphoma. Damage to facial nerve or its branches will cause paralysis of the facial muscles.

Topographic & Applied Anatomy

The placodes of the major glands initiate as thickenings of the oral ectoderm.

Handouts

The neural crest-derived mesenchyme provides growth factors and other important molecular cues for epithelial branching morphogenesis.

Comparative anatomical and topographic studies of the salivary glands of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*Cervus dama*), and mouflon (*Ovis ammon musimon*)

Sympathetic innervation originates from the superior cervical ganglion, part of the paravertebral chain. Injection sites into the shoulder joint 43. The left and right guttural pouches have almost the same capacity.

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