Name of the subject or learning unit:

ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK Cycle: 1st Year Course key: 0101 General objectives of the course:

At the end of the course of head and neck anatomy, the student will name the different anatomical structures and formations according to the nomenclature that allows identifying the normal macroscopic structures of the head and neck, organizing the knowledge to be able to integrate and relate it with other subjects of the dentistry curriculum.

Topics and Subtopics:

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE AND ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY 1.1 General.

1.2 Anatomical terminology.

1.3 Requirements.

BONES OF THE SKULL 2.1 Division.

2.2 Bones forming the neurocranium.

2.3 Anterior face of the skull.

2.4 Lateral side of the skull.

2.5 Back of the skull.

2.6 Craniometric points.

2.7 Base of the skull.

2.5 Cranial Vault.

3.- BONES OF THE FACE 3.1 Frontal bone.

3.2 Parietal bone and ethmoid.

3.3 Sphenoid bone, maxilla, palatines and turbinates.

3.4 Malar bone, ungis, proper bones of the nose and gomer.

3.5 Lower jaw.

3.6 Skeleton of the head.

3.7 Craniometric points.

3.8 Pits.

ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN STEM 4.1 Anatomical structures.

4.2 Nerve structures.

4.3 Medulla oblongata.

5.4 Protuberance.

5.5 Midbrain.

5.6 Cores and their location.

ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES 5.1 Internal configuration.

5.2 Diencephalon.

5.3 Nerve fibers, connections and basic functions.

CRANIAL MENINGES. VESSELS OF THE ENCEPHALON.

6.1 Situation.

6.2 Division of the cerebellum into lobes.

6.3 Importance of the cerebellar vermis and cerebellar peduncles.

6.4 Hard mother.

6.5 Arachnoid 6.7 Pia mater.

Topics and Subtopics:

6.8 Meningeal spaces.

6.9 Cerebral ventricles.

6.10 Holes and conduits.

6.11 Cerebrospinal fluid and function.

6.12 Irrigation.

7.- MUSCLES OF FACIAL EXPRESSION 7.1 Location.

7.2 Muscle function.

8.- TEMPORO-MAXILLARY JOINT 8.1 Types and means of union of the temporomandibular joint.

8.2 Innervation.

8.3 Anatomical characteristics that compose it.

9.1 Location and insertions.

9.2 Masseter.

9.3 Internal pterygoid 9.4 External pterygoid.

9.5 Temporary 9.6 Innervation 9.7 Insertion.

9.8 Irrigation.

10.- FACIAL NERVE 10.1 Origin.

10.2 Trajectory.

10.3 Main orifices.

10.4 Anatomical references.

10.5 Innervation.

TRIGEMINAL NERVE: OPHTHALMIC BRANCH 11.1 Origin. 11.2 Trajectory 11.3 Principal orifices.

11.4 Anatomical references.

11.5 innervation.

11.6 Functions.

Topics and Subtopics:

TRIGEMINAL NERVE: SUPERIOR MAXILLARY BRANCH 12.1 Origin.

12.2 Trajectory.

12.3 Main orifices.

12.4 Anatomical references.

12.5 Innervation.

12.6 Functions.

12.7 Branches.

13.- TRIGEMINAL NERVE; MANDIBULAR BRANCH 13.1 Origin.

13.2 Trajectory.

13.3 Main orifices.

13.4 Anatomical references.

13.5 Innervation.

13.6 Functions.

13.7 Branches.

14.- TEMPORARY AND INFRATEMPORARY DITCH: LIMITS 14.1 Limits.

14.2 Contents.

15.- THERIGOPALATINE AND INFRATEMPORAL FOSA 15.1 Limits.

15.2 Contents.

16.- ORBITARY CAVITY: LIMITS AND OPTIC NERVE CONTENT 16.1 Position in the craniofacial massif.

16.2 Bones forming it.

16.3 Tissues and organs housed.

16.4 Origin of the ophthalmic artery.

16.5 Irrigation territory of the collaterals.

17.- NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES. N. OLFATIVO 17.1 Limits and anatomical structures.

17.2 Location.

17.3 Function.

17.4 Sinus drainage.

17.5 Olfactory nerves and their functional component.

17.6 Bone structure through which the olfactory nerves pass.

Topics and Subtopics:

18.-ORAL CAVITY: LIMITS AND CONTENT. GUSTATIVE VIA, HYPOGLOSOUS NERVE 18.1 Elements that constitute the oral cavity.

18.2 Space ratio.

18.3 Function.

18.4 Anatomical structures forming the hard and soft palate.

18.5 Irrigation and innervation of parotid glands, submaxillary, sublingual, excretory ducts.

18.6 Structure of the parotid gland.

18.7 Intrinsic and extrinsic muscles of the tongue and their function.

18.8 Nerves involved in the sensitivity and motility of the tongue.

18.9 Functional component of the hypoglossal nerve.

18.9 Hypoglossal nerve injury.

19.- EAR AND AUDITORY SYSTEM 19.1 Anatomical structures and their relationship.

19.2 Sensory innervation.

19.3 Bone labyrinth.

19.4 Membranous labyrinth.

19.5 Pathway and functional component of the VII para cranial.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NECK 20.1 Location and relationships of the layers that make up the fasciae of the neck.

20.2 Origin, insertion, action and innervation of muscles.

20.3 Muscles: sternocleidomastoid, trapezius, scalenes, digastric, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, geniohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, sternothyroid, thyroid, hyoid and platysma.

20.4 Limits and contents of the submaxillary, carotid, muscular, submental triangles.

20.5 Innervation.

21.- PHARYNGEAL 21.1 Location.

21.2 Limits.

21.3 Internal and external configuration.

21.4 Insertion and innervation of muscles.

21.5 Origin of the IX cranial nerve.

21.6 Glossopharyngeal nerve.

22.- LARYNGE 221.1 Situation.

22.2 Variants.

22.3 Glottic, supraglottic and infraglottic position.

22.4 Upper and lower buccal cords.

22.5 Cartilage.

22.6 Innervation of muscles. burns 22.7 Functions of the vagus nerve and its associated ganglia.

Evaluation and Accreditation Criteria and Procedures:

It will be carried out as follows:

Theory will be evaluated with structured written tests, with multiple choice questions consisting of 3 partial exams of 30 questions worth 8 points equivalent to 8% each, totaling 24 points equivalent to 24% and a final exam of 60 questions worth 16 points equivalent to 16% for a total of 40 points equivalent to 40% of the grade.

The bibliographic research will be evaluated by the presentation of the work projects with a value of 10% additional to the final grade, equivalent to one point.

The practical activity of dissections and three-dimensional models will be observed with a checklist with a value of 60 points equivalent to 60% of the grade.

For the final evaluation, 40 points for the theory and 60 points for the practice will be added, giving a total of 100 points, converted to the scale from O to 10 equals a final grade of 10.

Theory 40% Theory

Practical 60%

Total 100% of

Learning Activities:

This course will be taught using the following techniques: expository, interrogative and demonstrative. Bibliographic research, practical research and directed discussion with direct observation of the different topics using models: cadaver and drawings.

Theory:

Expository: it is done with slides, acetates, three-dimensional models, as well as the demonstration of instruments used in practice and bibliographic research.

Group interaction technique: presentation of simulated cases in which the presentation of problems, elaboration of solution alternatives, selection of alternative, questioning, guided discussion, Phillips 66 and round table will be used.

Demonstrative: trial and error, guided discussion and checklist.

Teaching resources: Blackboard, flip chart, projector, overhead projector, projector, projector, computer, television, video cassette recorder.

Bibliography:

Latraset Anatomía Humana, Panamericana, Mexico 2nd Ed. 1988.

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Snell - Clinical Anatomy for Medical Students 6\*. Edition, Edit. Lippincott Raven.

Harold Ellis- Clinical Anatomy Edt. 1998 - Edit Blackwell Scince.

Netter Ciba - Atlas of Human Anatomy 2\* Ed. 1998 Edit. Norvis.

J,W, Rohen & Ch, Yokochi -Color Atlas of Anatomy 4th Ed.1998 Edit. Waverly.