



**COURSE TITLE AND NUMBER: DHYG 1020/Head and Neck Anatomy**

**COURSE SCHEDULE: Thursdays 9:00am-10:50am  
Health Sciences Annex Building; Room 906**

**COURSE LENGTH AND CREDIT: 2 semester credit hours and 1500 contact minutes**

**REQUIRED TEXTS:**

**Illustrated Anatomy of the Head and Neck.** Fehrenbach & Herring. Fourth Edition. Saunders/Elsevier.  
Copyright 2012. ISBN: 978-1-4377-2419-6

**Head and Neck by Numbers 3rd Edition** Siggard, RDH

**REFERENCE TEXTS AND IPAD APPS:**

**Local Anesthesia for the Dental Professional What you need to know!** Petito, DDS, MD and Ward, DDS  
ISBN: 978-0-9830784-0-1

**Mosby's Dental Dictionary:** Second Edition, Copyright 2008; ISBN: 978-0-323-04963-4

**D S Anatomy Head and Neck Musculoskeletal System Lite,** IPAD APP (Free)

**The Skeletal Head and Neck Pro III,** IPAD APP

**EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES: Notebook, pen, highlighter, colored pencils**

**PREREQUISITES: Program Admission**

**CO-REQUISITES: None**

**COURSE DIRECTOR: Lori V. DeFore, RDH, BS, BTh**

**EMAIL: ldefore@southeasterntech.edu**

**OFFICE: Health Sciences Annex Building, Room 909 (912) 538-3251**

**OFFICE HOURS:**

**Mondays 7:30-8:30am; 10:20-11am; and 5:00-5:30pm**

**Tuesdays 7:30-8:00am; 2:00-5:30pm**

**Wednesdays 7:30-9:00am; 9:50-10:10am and 1:00-5:30pm**

**Thursdays 7:30-9:00am;10:50am-11:30am and 12:00pm-12:45pm**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course focuses on the anatomy of the head and neck. Emphasis is placed on those structures directly affected by the practice of dentistry. Topics include: terminology; anatomic landmarks; osteology of the skull; temporomandibular joint; muscles of mastication; muscles of facial expression; nervous system; blood supply of the head and neck; lymphatic system and immunology; endocrine and exocrine glands of the head and neck; nasal and paranasal sinuses; fascial spaces; the spread of dental infections; and anatomy concerning local anesthesia.

**MAJOR COURSE COMPETENCIES (CC)**

1. Terminology
2. Anatomic Landmarks
3. Osteology of the skull
4. Temporomandibular Joint
5. Muscles of Mastication
6. Muscles of Facial Expression
7. Nervous System
8. Blood Supply of the Head and Neck
9. Lymphatic System and Immunology
10. Endocrine and Exocrine Glands of the Head and Neck
11. Nasal and paranasal sinuses
12. Fascial Spaces and the spread of dental infections
13. Anatomy concerning local anesthesia

**GENERAL CORE COMPETENCIES (GC)**

Southeastern Technical College has identified the following general education core competencies that graduates will attain:

1. The ability to utilize standard written English.
2. The ability to solve practical mathematical problems.
3. The ability to read, analyze, and interpret information.
4. The ability to utilize basic computer skills.

**All students pursuing a degree, a diploma, or a Technical Certificate of Credit with a General Education component will be required to pass the General Education Competency Exams prior to graduation.**

**STUDENT REQUIREMENTS**

Students are responsible for the policies and procedures in the STC Catalog and Student Handbook.

- ✚ **Students are required to obtain Student Study Worksheets and any power points from the Course Material Drive: M\Dental Hygiene\DHYG1020. These should be retrieved prior to class time! Print them from a home computer or in the STC Library to be used in this class for study purposes.**

**The instructor will show you how to access this on the first day of class.**

- ✚ **Students are advised to check their e-mails regularly for any additional information that is related to the class or to the Dental Hygiene Program.**

**Prior to the discussion of each chapter in class, the student is expected to complete the following:**

1. Read the assigned chapter.
2. Know the definitions of the key terms listed at the beginning of the assigned chapter.
3. Know the answers to the objectives listed at the beginning of the assigned chapter.
4. Complete the workbook exercises for the assigned chapter.
5. Retrieve and Complete all weekly QUIZLET assignments located on the **M:Drive/DHYG 1020, PRIOR** to class and bring to class on assigned date. <http://quizlet.com/> <http://quizlet.com/11893567/dental-hygiene-boards-anatomy-flash-cards/>

**ATTENDANCE GUIDELINES:** Class attendance is a very important aspect of a student's success. Being absent from class prevents students from receiving the full benefit of a course and also interrupts the learning process. Southeastern Technical College considers both tardiness and leaving early as types of absenteeism. Responsibility for class attendance rests with the student. Regular and punctual attendance at all scheduled classes is required for student success. Students will be expected to complete all work required by the instructor as described in the individual course syllabus.

**ADDITIONAL ATTENDANCE PROVISIONS:**

***Health Sciences***

Attendance is counted from the first scheduled class meeting of each semester. To receive credit for a course a student must attend at least 90% of the scheduled instructional time. Time and/or work missed due to tardiness or absences must be made up at the convenience of the instructor. Any student attending less than the required scheduled instructional time (90%) may be dropped from the course as stated below in the Withdrawal Procedure.

Tardy means arriving after the scheduled time for instruction to begin. Early departure means leaving before the end of the scheduled time. Three (3) tardies or early departures equal one (1) absence for the course.

Requirements for instructional hours within Health Science programs reflect the rules of respective Licensure Boards. Therefore, class and clinical attendance is mandatory. No unexcused absences are allowed and all time must be made up. Make-up time will be under the supervision of and date assigned by the instructor. Policies and procedures regarding make-up time for these programs are outlined in the respective program handbooks.

**For this class which meets one session per week for 15 weeks, the maximum number of sessions a student may miss is two sessions.**

**SPECIAL NEEDS:** *Students with disabilities who believe that they may need accommodations in this class based on the impact of a disability are encouraged to contact Jan Brantley, Room 1208 Swainsboro Campus, 478-289-2274, or Helen Thomas, Room 108 Vidalia Campus, 912-538-3126, to coordinate reasonable accommodations.*

**SPECIFIC ABSENCES:** Provisions for Instructional Time missed because of documented absences due to jury duty, military duty, court duty, or required job training will be made at the discretion of the instructor.

**PREGNANCY:** Southeastern Technical College does not discriminate on the basis of pregnancy. However, we can offer accommodations to students who are pregnant that need special consideration to successfully complete the course. If you think you will need accommodations due to pregnancy, please advise me and make

appropriate arrangements with the Special Needs Office. Swainsboro Campus: Jan Brantley, Room 1208, (478) 289-2274 -- Vidalia Campus: Helen Thomas, Room 108, (912) 538-3126.

**WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE:** Students wishing to officially withdraw from a course(s) or all courses after the drop/add period and **prior to the 65% portion** of the semester (date will be posted on the school calendar) must speak with a Career Counselor in Student Affairs and complete a Student Withdrawal Form. A grade of "W" is assigned when the student completes the withdrawal form from the course.

Students who are dropped from courses due to attendance (see your course syllabus for attendance policy) after drop/add until the 65% point of the semester will receive a "W" for the course. Abandoning a course(s) instead of following official withdrawal procedures may result in a grade of 'F' being assigned. **After the 65% portion** of the semester, the student will receive a grade for the course. (Please note: A zero will be given for all missed assignments.)

There is no refund for partial reduction of hours. Withdrawals may affect students' eligibility for financial aid for the current semester and in the future, so a student must also speak with a representative of the Financial Aid Office to determine any financial penalties that may be assessed due to the withdrawal. All grades, including grades of 'W', will count in attempted hour calculations for the purpose of Financial Aid.

**Remember - Informing your instructor that you will not return to his/her course does not satisfy the approved withdrawal procedure outlined above.**

### **MAKEUP GUIDELINES (Tests, quizzes, homework, projects, etc...):**

No unexcused absences are allowed and all time must be made up. Make-up time will be under the supervision of and date assigned by the instructor. Policies and procedures regarding make-up time for these programs are outlined in the respective program handbooks and this Syllabus.

**ACADEMIC DISHONESTY POLICY:** The STC Academic Dishonesty Policy states *All forms of academic dishonesty, including but not limited to cheating on tests, plagiarism, collusion, and falsification of information, will call for discipline.* The policy can also be found in the *STC Catalog and Student Handbook*.

### **Procedure for Academic Misconduct**

The procedure for dealing with academic misconduct and dishonesty is as follows:

#### **--First Offense--**

Student will be assigned a grade of "0" for the test or assignment. Instructor keeps a record in course/program files and notes as first offense. The instructor will notify the student's program advisor, academic dean, and the Registrar at the student's home campus. The Registrar will input the incident into Banner for tracking purposes.

#### **--Second Offense--**

Student is given a grade of "WF" for the course in which offense occurs. The instructor will notify the student's program advisor, academic dean, and the Registrar at the student's home campus indicating a "WF" has been issued as a result of second offense. The Registrar will input the incident into Banner for tracking purposes.

#### **--Third Offense--**

Student is given a grade of "WF" for the course in which the offense occurs. The instructor will notify the student's program advisor, academic dean, and the Registrar at the student's home campus indicating a "WF" has been issued as a result of second offense. The Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee, will notify the

student of suspension from college for a specified period of time. The Registrar will input the incident into Banner for tracking purposes.

**STATEMENT OF NON-DISCRIMINATION:** Southeastern Technical College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, national or ethnic origin, gender, religion, disability, age, disabled veteran, veteran of Vietnam Era or citizenship status, (except in those special circumstances permitted or mandated by law). This school is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin; with the provisions of Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender; with the provisions of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap; and with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

**GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES:** Grievance procedures can be found in the Catalog and Handbook located on STC's website.

**ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY:** Students can now access Angel, Remote Lab Access, Student Email, Library Databases (Galileo), and BannerWeb via the mySTC portal or by clicking the Current Students link on the STC website at [www.southeasterntech.edu](http://www.southeasterntech.edu).

**TCSG GUARANTEE/WARRANTY STATEMENT:** *The Technical College System of Georgia guarantees employers that graduates of State Technical Colleges shall possess skills and knowledge as prescribed by State Curriculum Standards. Should any graduate employee within two years of graduation be deemed lacking in said skills, that student shall be retrained in any State Technical College at no charge for instructional costs to either the student or the employer.*

### **EVALUATION PROCEDURES:**

**During an examination,** students are required to place all textbooks and personal property on the counter located in the back of the classroom. Students are to rotate seats prior to testing and to be seated with an empty seat between each student. Computer monitors should be facing the front of the classroom during the exam. No talking is allowed once the exam begins. Students found with their cell phone or any other personal communication device during the exam will be considered cheating and given a **zero** for the exam. Once a student completes his/her exam, he/she will turn the exam paper over and remain at his/her desk quietly until everyone has finished with the exam. This will prevent other students from being distracted as students exit. Then, the proctor will take up all exam papers and class will begin. Once the exam begins, tardy students may not enter the classroom. The time limit for an exam is one hour. At the 50 minute mark, the proctor will announce to the students that they have 10 minutes left to complete the exam. Failure to complete assignments will result in one point being deducted from the final course grade for each assignment not completed by the deadline specified.

Students must be on time for all test/evaluations. Failure to be in assigned seat/operator at the start time of the class will result in inability to take the test and a zero will be assigned. **All students must remain seated quietly until all classmates have completed their exam or the time limit has expired.** Exams will then be gathered and lecture will begin.

Students may make up one test with the **exception of the final exam.** A grade of Zero will be assigned for any missed final exam. A make up exam in a different format will be given if a makeup exam is warranted.

**No quizzes can be made up. A zero will result if quizzes are missed.** All projects and assignment deadlines will be strictly enforced. **Failure to submit the assignment by the specified time will result in a zero. No exceptions!! If you are going to be out, you should deliver your assignment to your instructor prior to the deadline to ensure credit.**

**GRADING POLICY:****EXAMS**

Exam #1: Chapters 1 - 3

Exam #2: Chapters 4 – 6

Exam #3: Chapters 7 – 9

Exam #4: Chapters 10 – 12

Exam # 5: Final Comprehensive Exam

The four exams grades will be averaged. They will account for 50% of the final course grade. A comprehensive final examination will be given at the end of the semester. No make-up exam will be allowed for the final examination. **Failure to take the final examination on the specified date will result in a grade of zero.** The final exam will include Chapters 1-12. A total of 100 points may be earned on the final examination. It will account for 25% of the final course grade. Identification exercises, review questions and Head and neck by Numbers pages will be assigned throughout the semester. The assignments will not receive a numerical grade. They are intended to give the student additional understanding of head and neck anatomy. The instructor will verify that each assignment is completed as well as give feedback. **Each assignment that is not completed and submitted at the beginning of class time on the day of the exam will result in a one point deduction from the final course grade.** There are no exceptions! The work cannot be brought in at the end of class or the following day. If the assignment is incomplete, it will result in a one point deduction from the final grade. It must be presented on exam day. **The work will be checked on each exam day and is directly related to the material covered on the exam on that day.**

**Unannounced quizzes** will be given during the Head and Neck Anatomy course to allow the student and instructor to evaluate their preparation and comprehension of the materials assigned. Quizzes will not be made-up and the student will receive a grade of “0”.

**Grading Components**

Four Exams Average	50%
Quizzes	25%
Exam 5 (comprehensive final)	25%
Total	100%

**Each student’s final course grade will be determined as follows:**

Exam 1 Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Exam 2 Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Exam 3 Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Exam 4 Grade \_\_\_\_\_

All 4 Exams Averaged \_\_\_\_\_ X 0.50 = + \_\_\_\_\_

Quizzes Averaged \_\_\_\_\_ X 0.25 = + \_\_\_\_\_

Exam 5 Final \_\_\_\_\_ X 0.25 = + \_\_\_\_\_

Point Deductions for Incomplete Assignments = - \_\_\_\_\_

= \_\_\_\_\_ Final Numerical Course Grade

**Grades will be assigned by the following grading scale:**

A= 90-100	Excellent
B= 80-89	Good
C= 70-79	Satisfactory
D= 60-69	Poor
F= below 60	Failing

**Library Resources**

The address of the Southeastern Technical College Library website is listed below:

<http://www.southeasterntech.edu/library/Resources.asp>. This link will provide additional information on citations using APA format. The link will also provide access to Galileo, Online Catalog, Net Library on campus, Net Library off campus, periodicals, and newspapers. In addition, you may seek additional assistance in person by visiting the librarian in the main building.

**HEAD AND NECK ANATOMY WEBSITES FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATION OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS**

Evolve Website

[www.elsevierhealth.com](http://www.elsevierhealth.com)

[www.instantanatomy.net/headneck/spaces.html](http://www.instantanatomy.net/headneck/spaces.html)

<http://www.winkingskull.com/navigation.aspx>

[http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/MedEd/GrossAnatomy/x\\_sec/h\\_n/main\\_hn.htm](http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/MedEd/GrossAnatomy/x_sec/h_n/main_hn.htm)

<http://www.getbodysmart.com/ap/muscularsystem/mastication/menu/menu.html>

<http://quizlet.com/11893567/dental-hygiene-boards-anatomy-flash-cards/>

**INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY METHODS**

The following methods will be utilized to facilitate learning: lecture may employ PowerPoint presentations with handouts, multimedia presentations, group discussions, independent reading assignments, interactive websites, group collaboration, games, head and neck models, veins and arteries models and written examinations.



- A. To provide comprehensive preparation of competent individuals in the arts and sciences pertinent to the discipline of dental hygiene.
- B. To provide comprehensive preparation of competent individuals in the clinical and laboratory experiences, which are necessary to develop skills in rendering professional dental hygiene patient care to the public.
- C. To provide an environment that will foster respect for the Dental Hygiene Professional Code of Ethics and Conduct and assure recognition and acceptance of the responsibilities of the profession of dental hygiene.
- D. To prepare the graduates of the basic two-year curriculum in dental hygiene to fulfill the dental hygienist's role in community oral health services.
- E. To teach students to conduct critical reviews of current literature as a means of research and life-long learning.
- F. To teach students to seek life-long learning through continuing education courses on the latest products and developments in dentistry and medicine.

**After studying the assigned chapter, students will be able to:**

**Chapter 1- Introduction to Head and Neck Anatomy**

1. Name the system of names for anatomical structures.(A,B,D)
2. Describe the anatomical position for the human body.(A,B,D)
3. Name the term for the front of an area.(A,B,D)
4. Name the term for the back of an area.(A,B,D)
5. Give an example of a ventral relationship.(A,B,D)
6. Give an example of a dorsal relationship.(A,B,D)
7. Name the term for an area toward the head and away from the feet.(A,B,D)
8. Name the term for an area toward the feet and away from the head.(A,B,D)
9. Name the term for the pointed end of a conical structure.(A,B,D)
10. Specify which plane divides the body into right and left halves.(A,B,D)
11. Specify which plane runs parallel to the median plane.(A,B,D)
12. Specify which plane divides the body into superior and inferior parts at any point.(A,B,D)
13. Specify which plane divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.(A,B,D)
14. Give an example of a median anatomical relationship in contrast to a lateral anatomical relationship.(A,B,D)
15. State two terms that are similar to a median anatomical relationship.(A,B,D)
16. State a term that is similar to a lateral anatomical relationship.(A,B,D)
17. Name the term that describes a structure that is on the same side of the body.(A,B,D)

18. Name the term that describes a structure that is on the opposite side of the body.(A,B,D)
19. Give an example of a superficial anatomical relationship in contrast to a deep anatomical relationship.(A,B,D)
20. Give an example of an internal anatomical relationship in contrast to an external anatomical relationship.(A,B,D)
21. Specify the section (use both terms) that cuts through any median plane.(A,B,D)
22. Specify the section (use both terms) that cuts through any horizontal plane.(A,B,D)
23. Specify the section (use both terms) that cuts through any frontal plane.(A,B,D)
24. Label the body in anatomical position.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 2: Surface Anatomy

1. Explain how the surface anatomy relates to the deeper anatomy of the head and neck.(A,B,D)
2. Name the region that includes the forehead and the area above the eyes.(A,B,D)
3. Locate the supraorbital ridge.(A,B,D)
4. Name the term for the smooth, elevated area between the eyebrows.(A,B,D)
5. Name the gender and the age in which the frontal eminence is more prominent in contrast with the supraorbital ridge.(A,B,D)
6. Name two head regions that are covered by the scalp.(A,B,D)
7. Describe the scalp.(A,B,D)
8. Name the head region that contains the external ear.(A,B,D)
9. Name the term for the oval flap of the external ear.(A,B,D)
10. Name the term for the superior and posterior free margin of the auricle.(A,B,D)
11. Name the term for the inferior free margin of the auricle.(A,B,D)
12. Identify what part of the auricle is found anterior to the external acoustic meatus.(A,B,D)
13. Identify what part of the auricle is found posterior to the external acoustic meatus.(A,B,D)
14. Name the facial region that contains the eyeball and all its supporting structures.(A,B,D)
15. Name the term for the bony socket of the eyeball.(A,B,D)
16. Name the term for the white area of the eye.(A,B,D)
17. Name the term for the central area of coloration in the eye.(A,B,D)
18. Name the term for the opening in the center of the area of coloration.(A,B,D)
19. Name the structure or structures that cover and protect each eyeball.(A,B,D)
20. Locate the lacrimal glands and identify what they produce.(A,B,D)
21. Name the term for the delicate and thin membrane that lines the inside of the eyelids and the front of the eyeballs.(A,B,D)
22. Name the term for the lining of the inside of the eyeball.(A,B,D)
23. Name the terms for the inner and outer corners of the eyes.(A,B,D)
24. Locate the root of the nose.(A,B,D)
25. Identify the midpoint landmark of the nasal region and what bony structure is located inferior to it.(A,B,D)
26. State why the apex of the nose is flexible.(A,B,D)
27. Name another term for nostril.(A,B,D)
28. Identify the midline structure that separates the nostrils.(A,B,D)
29. Name the term for the winglike, cartilaginous structures that are located laterally to the nostrils. Compare their width in relationship to the eyes (or the space between the eyes).(A,B,D)
30. Name the term for the facial region that is inferior to the eye and lateral to the nasal region.(A,B,D)
31. Name the term for the facial region that overlies the cheek bone.(A,B,D)
32. State another term for the cheek bone and discuss its location in relation to the eye and ear.(A,B,D)
33. Name the structure where the upper skull forms a joint with the lower jaw.(A,B,D)
34. Identify the region that contains the soft tissues of the cheek.(A,B,D)
35. Name the muscle used when a patient clenches his or her teeth together.(A,B,D)
36. Name the part of the lower jaw that is inferior to the earlobe.(A,B,D)
37. Name the term used to describe the division of the face into thirds.(A,B,D)
38. Name the term for the darker appearance of the surrounding skin of the lips.(A,B,D)
39. Identify the transition zone that outlines the lips.(A,B,D)
40. Name the term for the vertical groove on the midline of the upper lip.(A,B,D)
41. Name the term for the corners of the mouth.(A,B,D)
42. Name the term for the facial surface groove that runs upward between the labial commissure and the ala of the nose.(A,B,D)
43. Name the term for the facial surface groove that separates the lower lip from the chin in the mental region.(A,B,D)
44. Name the term for the inside of the mouth.(A,B,D)
45. Name the term for the upper jaw.(A,B,D)
46. Name the term for the lower jaw.(A,B,D)
47. Name the term for the structures closest to the tongue.(A,B,D)
48. Name the term for the structures closest to the palate.(A,B,D)
49. Name the term for the structures closest to the inner cheek.(A,B,D)

50. State two terms that can be used to describe structures closest to the facial surface or lips.(A,B,D)
51. Name the membrane lines the oral cavity.(A,B,D)
52. Name the membrane that lines the inner portion of the lips.(A,B,D)
53. Name the specific membrane lining of the inner cheek.(A,B,D)
54. Name the terms for the upper and lower spaces between the cheeks, lips, and gums.(A,B,D)
55. Name the term for the tissue lining that is deep within each space between the cheeks, lips, and gums.(A,B,D)
56. Name the fold of tissue that is located at the midline between the membranes lining the lips.(A,B,D)
57. Using the correct terms, describe how the upper and lower teeth relate to each other.(A,B,D)
58. In terms of their positions, outline how the types of permanent teeth relate to each other.(A,B,D)
59. In general, name the term for gums.(A,B,D)
60. Name the term for the gum tissue that is tightly adhered to the bone around the roots of the teeth.(A,B,D)
61. Name the term for the line of demarcation that separates the firmer, pinker, attached tissue and the deeper, redder, movable tissue.(A,B,D)
62. Name the term for the tissue along the margin of the gums.(A,B,D)
63. Name the term for the inner surface or space between the tooth and gums.(A,B,D)
64. Name the term for the tissue between the teeth.(A,B,D)
65. State another term for the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
66. Name the term for the firmer anterior portion of the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
67. Name the term for the midline ridge of tissue on the anterior portion of the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
68. Name the term for the small bulge of tissue on the roof of the mouth that is lingual to the anterior teeth.(A,B,D)
69. Name the term for the firm, irregular ridges of tissue on the anterior of the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
70. Name the term for the softer, posterior portion of the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
71. Name the term for the midline muscular structure that hangs from the softer portion of the roof of the mouth.(A,B,D)
72. Name the term for the fold of tissue that extends from the junction of hard and soft portions of the roof of the mouth down to the lower jaw, just behind the most distal lower tooth, which stretches when the patient opens his or her mouth wider.(A,B,D)
73. Identify the dense pad of tissue is just distal to the last tooth of the lower jaw.(A,B,D)
74. Identify the term for the posterior one third of the tongue.(A,B,D)
75. Identify the term for the anterior two thirds of the tongue.(A,B,D)
76. Identify the term for the tip of the tongue.(A,B,D)
77. Name the small, elevated structures located on the surface of the tongue.(A,B,D)
78. Name the term for the side of the tongue.(A,B,D)
79. Identify the location of the foliate papillae and describe their appearance.(A,B,D)
80. Name the term for the surface of the tongue.(A,B,D)
81. State the location of the filiform papillae and describe their appearance.(A,B,D)
82. State the fungiform papillae and describe their appearance.(A,B,D)
83. Name the term for the "V"-shaped groove on the surface of the tongue.(A,B,D)
84. Name the term for a small, pit like depression found at the point of the "V"-shaped groove.(A,B,D)
85. State the location of the circumvallated papillae and describe their appearance.(A,B,D)
86. Identify the irregular mass of tissue on the posterior dorsal surface of the tongue.(A,B,D)
87. Name the term for the underside of the tongue.(A,B,D)
88. Name the term for each fringelike projection lateral to the large blood vessels on the underside of the tongue.(A,B,D)
89. Name the part of the mouth is inferior to the underside of the tongue.(A,B,D)
90. Name the midline fold of tissue found between the underside of the tongue and the inferior portion of the mouth.(A,B,D)
91. Name the term for the ridge of tissue on each side of the inferior portion of the mouth that is arranged in a "V"-shaped configuration.(A,B,D)
92. Under the tongue, name the term for the anterior small papilla that contains the salivary gland ducts.(A,B,D)
93. State another term for the throat.(A,B,D)
94. Name the three major portions of the throat.(A,B,D)
95. Describe the three portions of the throat in relation to each other. Also discuss their clinical examination visibility.(A,B,D)
96. Name the term for the opening that extends from the oral region into the throat.(A,B,D)
97. Name the structures that are laterally located from the opening of the oral cavity to the throat.(A,B,D)
98. Name the tissue that is located between the lateral folds of tissue in the opening of the oral cavity to the throat.(A,B,D)
99. Name the term for the facial region that contains the chin.(A,B,D)
100. Name the main muscular structure that divides the neck into regions.(A,B,D)
101. Name the terms for these neck regions.(A,B,D)
102. Name the midline prominence of the larynx and state what is attached to its posterior surface.(A,B,D)
103. Identify the structure, found in the anterior midline of the neck, is used for muscle attachment.(A,B,D)
104. Describe how the main regions of the neck can be further divided. Describe and name what structures define the borders between the regions.(A,B,D)

105. Label the regions of the head, landmarks of the frontal region, frontal view of the eye, lateral view of the ear, landmarks of the zygomatic and buccal regions, frontal view of the lips, frontal view of the nose, buccal and labial mucosa of the oral cavity, gingival and its associated landmarks, palate and landmarks, frontal view of the oral cavity with landmarks, lateral view of tongue, anterior landmarks of the tongue, dorsal view of the tongue and landmarks, regions of the neck, divisions of the anterior cervical triangle, divisions of the posterior cervical triangle.(A,B,D)

### Chapter 3: Skeletal System

1. Name the general term for an area of bone that consists of a flat, bony structure.(A,B,D)
2. Name the general term for any type of bony prominence.(A,B,D)
3. Name the general term for a relatively large convex bone prominence that is usually involved in joints.(A,B,D)
4. Name the general term for a rounded surface projecting from a bone located by a neck.(A,B,D)
5. Name the general term for a large, often rough prominence on bone that usually serves as an attachment for muscles or tendons.(A,B,D)
6. Name the general term for a bone that is shaped like a bridge, with a bowlike outline.(A,B,D)
7. Name the general term for a hornlike prominence on a bone.(A,B,D)
8. Name the general term for a prominence above or on a condyle.(A,B,D)
9. Name two general terms can be used to describe a rounded elevation on the bony surface.(A,B,D)
10. Name a general term for a prominent, often roughened border or ridge on a bone.(A,B,D)
11. Name the general term for a small, straight ridge on bone.(A,B,D)
12. Name a general term for an abrupt prominence on bone that may be blunt or sharply pointed.(A,B,D)
13. Name four types of bony depressions and state which one is generally considered deeper (include their plural forms).(A,B,D)
14. Name a general term for an indentation at the edge of the bone.(A,B,D)
15. Name a shallow depression or groove on bone that usually marks the course of a blood vessel.(A,B,D)
16. Name six types of bony openings and describe each one.(A,B,D)
17. Name the term for a short, window-like opening in the bone.(A,B,D)
18. Name the term for a longer, narrow, tube-like opening in the bone.(A,B,D)
19. Name the bone opening that is a type of canal.(A,B,D)
20. Name the term for a narrow, cleft-like opening in the bone.(A,B,D)
21. Name the bone opening that is small and also serves as an entrance into a hollow organ or canal.(A,B,D)
22. Name another general term used for an opening or orifice in bone.(A,B,D)
23. Name the area of the skeleton where bones are joined to each other.(A,B,D)
24. Name the term for a union of bones joined by fibrous tissue.(A,B,D)
25. State the reason a dental professional must know the normal anatomy of the head and neck bones.(A,B,D)
26. Name the number of bones make up the skull of the patient (not counting the small bones of the middle ear).(A,B,D)
27. Describe how the bones of the skull are divided.(A,B,D)
28. Name the sutures of the skull bones and what bones they join.(A,B,D)
29. Name the facial bones of the skull.(A,B,D)
30. Name the bones that form the orbit and what portion they form (discuss the four walls and apex).(A,B,D)
31. Name the term for the round opening in the orbital apex and state what passes through it.(A,B,D)
32. Describe the superior orbital fissure and its location, as well as what passes through it.(A,B,D)
33. Describe the inferior orbital fissure and its location, as well as what travels through it.(A,B,D)
34. Name the anterior opening of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
35. Name the bones are at the junction formed by the nasion.(A,B,D)
36. Name the bones that form the bridge of the nose.(A,B,D)
37. Name the bones that make up the lateral boundaries of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
38. Name the three projecting structures that create the lateral walls of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
39. Name the term for the groove beneath each nasal concha and state the function of their openings.(A,B,D)
40. Name the vertical partition of the nasal cavity and what bones form its anterior and posterior portions.(A,B,D)
41. Discuss the temporal lines and where they are located.(A,B,D)
42. Name the cranial bones.(A,B,D)
43. Discuss the fossae of the skull and where they are located.(A,B,D)
44. Name the term for the cheek bone area.(A,B,D)
45. State the location of the hard palate located. Name the teeth are located near it. Name the bone that borders it.(A,B,D)
46. Name the sutures that are located on the hard palate.(A,B,D)
47. Name what is located on the posterior border of the hard palate. Specify the bones that form these structures.(A,B,D)
48. Name the small canal is located on the superior border of each of the structures that are located on the posterior border of the palate. What do they open into? Also, what passes through the canal?
49. Name the processes and plates of the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)
50. Name the fossa that is located between the plates of the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)

51. Name the term for the curved process on the inferior portion of the medial plate of the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)
52. Name the larger anterior oval opening on the sphenoid bone and state what passes through it.(A,B,D)
53. Name the smaller and more posterior opening on the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)
54. Name the large, irregularly shaped, cartilage-filled opening on the external surface of the skull.(A,B,D)
55. Name the more posterior opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. What passes through it? Also, what pointed bony projection is nearby?(A,B,D)
56. Name the opening that is immediately posterior to the more posterior opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. What passes through it from the skull to the face?(A,B,D)
57. Name the opening is medial to the styloid process and is easier to see if you tilt the skull to one side. Also, what passes through it?(A,B,D)
58. Name the largest opening on the inferior view of the skull? In what bone is it located. What passes through it?(A,B,D)
59. State where the cribriform plate is located, as well as what passes through it.(A,B,D)
60. State where the foramen rotundum is located, as well as what passes through it.(A,B,D)
61. State where the hypoglossal canal is located, as well as what passes through it.(A,B,D)
62. Name the internal acoustic meatus located and state what passes through it.(A,B,D)
63. Name the curved and smooth paired projections on the occipital bone that are lateral and anterior to the foramen magnum.(A,B,D)
64. Name the four-sided plate on the occipital bone that is anterior to the foramen magnum.(A,B,D)
65. Name the paired openings in the skull that are anterior and lateral to foramen magnum on the occipital bones.(A,B,D)
66. Name the part of the occipital bone that forms the medial portion of the jugular foramen.(A,B,D)
67. Name the bone that forms the forehead and the superior portion of the orbits.(A,B,D)
68. Name the location of the frontal sinuses.(A,B,D)
69. Name the curved elevations over the superior portion of the orbit.(A,B,D)
70. Name the bony demarcation that causes patient discomfort when palpated and is located on the medial portion of the curved elevations superior to the orbit.(A,B,D)
71. Name the landmark that is located between the curved elevations superior to the orbits.(A,B,D)
72. Name the projection that is located on the frontal bone that is lateral to the orbit.(A,D)
73. Name the depression that is located just inside the lateral portion of the supraorbital ridge.(A,B,D)
74. Name the bones that are paired and articulate with each other at the sagittal suture.(A,B,D)
75. Name the bones that form the lateral walls of the skull.(A,B,D)
76. Name the bones and their specific portions that form the zygomatic arch of the face.(A,B,D)
77. Name the landmark on the inferior portion of the temporal bone that is part of the articulation of the temporomandibular joint.(A,B,D)
78. Name the landmark on the temporal bone is anterior to the articulation portion of the temporomandibular joint. Which one is posterior? (A,B,D)
79. Name the bony demarcation is located posterior to the articulation portion of the temporal bone through which the chorda tympani nerve emerges.(A,B,D)
80. Name the large, roughened projection of the temporal bone that is posterior to the external acoustic meatus.(A,B,D)
81. Name the bony demarcation on the large, roughened projection of the temporal bone posterior to the external acoustic meatus that is medial.(A,B,D)
82. Name the opening on the temporal bone that carries the facial nerve.(A,B,D)
83. Name the single cranial bone that is both midline and complex and contains the superior orbital fissure, foramen ovale, foramen rotundum, and the foramen spinosum.(A,B,D)
84. Name the specific portion of the bone where the sphenoid sinuses are located.(A,B,D)
85. Explain the relationship between the sphenoid bone processes.(A,B,D)
86. Name the seven landmarks on each greater wing of the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)
87. Name the cranial bone that is single, in the midline of the skull, and adjoins the vomer at its inferior and posterior border.(A,B,D)
88. In relation to the cribriform plate, identify the location of the perpendicular plate.(A,B,D)
89. Name the specific location of the ethmoid sinuses.(A,B,D)
90. Name the vertical midline continuation of the perpendicular plate into the cranial cavity.(A,B,D)
91. Name the part of the orbit that the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone forms.(A,B,D)
92. Name the single facial bone that forms the posterior portion of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
93. Name the paired facial bones that are irregular thin plates of bone that form a small portion of the anterior medial wall of the orbit.(A,B,D)
94. Identify the location of the nasolacrimal.(A,B,D)
95. Name the paired facial bones that form the bridge of the nose.(A,B,D)
96. Name the pair of facial bones that project off the maxilla to form the lateral walls of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
97. Name the pair of facial bones that forms the cheek bones.(A,B,D)
98. Identify the bone and its specific portions that form the anterior lateral orbital wall.(A,B,D)
99. Name the bone and its specific portions form the infraorbital rim.(A,B,D)
100. Name the skull bone that could be considered a facial bone and consists of a horizontal and vertical plate.(A,B,D)

101. Name the plates that contribute a small lip of bone to the orbital apex.(A,B,D)
102. Discuss the median palatine suture and the bones involved in its formation. Also, discuss to what clinical landmark it is related.(A,B,D)
103. State the usual location of the greater and lesser palatine foramina. Also, discuss what each transmits.(A,B,D)
104. Name the bones that the upper jaw articulates with.(A,B,D)
105. Name the specific portion of the upper jaw that contains the maxillary sinuses.(A,B,D)
106. Name the portion of the upper jaw that forms a portion of the medial orbital rim.(A,B,D)
107. Name the landmark that separates the upper jaw from the sphenoid bone.(A,B,D)
108. Name the groove in the floor of the orbital surface and state the canal does it becomes.(A,B,D)
109. Name the single opening on the facial surface of each upper jaw side that is a landmark for a dental block and causes a mild ache when palpated.(A,B,D)
110. Name the landmark on the upper jaw that is superior to the roots of the maxillary canine teeth.(A,B,D)
111. Name the bone that covers each tooth of the upper jaw.(A,B,D)
112. Name the opening that is located on the anterior midline portion of the palatine process.(A,B,D)
113. Name the landmark that is on the posterior portion of the upper jaw and has a rounded, roughened elevation.(A,B,D)
114. Name the bone that is the only freely movable bone of the skull.(A,B,D)
115. Name the faint ridge on the external surface of the lower jaw midline.(A,B,D)
116. What is the bony prominence of the chin?(A,B,D)
117. Name the opening on the external surface of the lower jaw that is typically between the apices of the first and second mandibular premolars.(A,B,D)
118. Name the heavy horizontal portion of the lower jaw inferior to the mental foramen called.(A,B,D)
119. Name the portion of the lower jaw contains the roots of the teeth.(A,B,D)
120. Identify the stout, flat plate of the lower jaw.(A,B,D)
121. Name the concave forward curve on the anterior border of the lower jaw that serves as a landmark for a dental block.(A,B,D)
122. Name the bony demarcation in which the ramus joins the body of the mandible.(A,B,D)
123. Name the depression that is located between the coronoid process and the condyle of the mandible.(A,B,D)
124. Name the small midline projections on the internal surface of the mandible.(A,B,D)
125. Name the rounded, roughened area on each lateral edge of the mandible that is just posterior to the most distal molar.(A,B,D)
126. Name the landmark that is located on the medial surface of the body of the mandible.(A,B,D)
127. Name the shallow depression that is located just inferior to the posterior mandibular teeth.(A,B,D)
128. Name the opening on the internal surface of the ramus and to what canal is it connected.(A,B,D)
129. Name the bony demarcation on the mandible that serves as an attachment for the sphenomandibular ligament.(A,B,D)
130. Name the groove that is near the mandibular foramen.(A,B,D)
131. Name the triangular depression on the anterior surface of the condyle.(A,B,D)
132. Discuss what happens to the sinuses when they become involved with allergies or infections, or both.(A,B,D)
133. Name an abnormal hole in the wall of the sinus.(A,B,D)
134. Describe how each frontal sinus communicates with and drains into the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
135. Explain how each sphenoid sinus communicates with and drains into the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
136. Describe where the posterior ethmoid air cells open.(A,B,D)
137. Describe the shape of each maxillary sinus and their specific portions.(A,B,D)
138. Describe what can clinically happen because the maxillary sinus is in direct contact with the mucosa of the maxillary sinus.(A,B,D)
139. Describe how the maxillary sinus drains and how the position of the ostium relates to infection.(A,B,D)
140. Identify the fossa that is flat and fan shaped on the lateral surface of the skull.(A,B,D)
141. Describe what is located in this fan-shaped depression on the lateral surface of the skull.(A,B,D)
142. Describe what fossa is located inferior to the anterior part of the temporal fossa.(A,B,D)
143. Name the structures that pass through the pterygopalatine and infratemporal fossae.(A,B,D)
144. Name the fossa of the skull that is a cone-shaped depression between the pterygoid process and the maxillary tuberosity.(A,B,D)
145. Name the portions of the cervical vertebrae.(A,B,D)
146. Identify the cervical vertebra that articulates with the skull.(A,B,D)
147. Identify the cervical vertebra that is characterized by a den.(A,B,D)
148. Describe the bone that is suspended in the neck and forms the base of the tongue and larynx.(A,B,D)
149. Name some normal variations of bone in the orofacial region that involve bony enlargement.(A,B,D)
150. Name the buttress points of the skull and what can happen with severe blows to the face.(A,B,D)
151. Label the superior view of the bones of the skull, anterior view of the bones of skull, anterior view of facial bones , anterior view of left orbit of skull, lateral view of the skull, lateral view of cranial bones and suture lines, inferior view of external surface of skull, anterior view of mandible, skull and paranasal sinuses, and lateral sagittal section skull.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 4: Muscular System

1. Name the part of the muscle that is attached to the least movable structure.(A,B,D)
2. Name the part of the muscle is attached to the most movable structure.(A,B,D)
3. Describe what happens to the muscle fibers during a movement.(A,B,D)

4. Describe the origin, insertion, action, and innervation of the Sternocleidomastoid muscle.(A,B,D)
5. Describe the location, origin, insertion, action, and innervation of the Trapezius muscle.(A,B,D)
6. Name the muscles of facial expression.(A,B,D)
7. Name the type of tissue that all the muscles of facial expression originate.(A,B,D)
8. Name the type of tissue that all of the muscles of facial expression insert.(A,B,D)
9. Name the innervation for all of the muscles of facial expression.(A,B,D)
10. Describe how temporary facial paralysis can occur due to dentally caused damage.(A,B,D)
11. Describe the origins, insertions, locations, and action of the following muscles:(A,B,D)  
Epicranial muscle, Orbicularis oculi, Corrugator supercilii , Orbicularis oris, Buccinator, Risorius, Levator labii superioris, Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscle, Zygomaticus major muscle, Levator anguli oris, Depressor anguli oris, Depressor labii inferioris, Mentalis, Platysma, Masseter, Temporalis, Medial pterygoid, Lateral pterygoid, Digastric, Mylohyoid, Stylohyoid, Geniohyoid, Sternothyroid, Omohyoid, Thyrohyoid, Genioglossus, Styloglossus, Hyoglossus, Stylopharyngeus, Palatoglossus, Palatopharyngeus, Levator veli palatine, Tensor veli palatine, Muscle of the uvula.
12. Name the muscles of mastication.(A,B,D)
13. Name what all of the muscles of mastication are innervated by.(A,B,D)
14. State the main groups for the hyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
15. Name the general function of the hyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
16. Name the suprahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
17. Name the infrahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
18. Describe how the suprahyoid muscles can be further divided.(A,B,D)
19. Name the general actions of the suprahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
20. Name the general action of the infrahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
21. Name the innervation for all the infrahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
22. Describe how the muscles of the tongue are grouped.(A,B,D)
23. Describe how the tongue is divided into two symmetrical halves.(A,B,D)
24. Describe the clinical expression of this division of the tongue into halves.(A,B,D)
25. Depending on their group, name the general action of the muscles of the tongue.(A,B,D)
26. Describe, in general, the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. Name each one and its relationship to the others.(A,B,D)
27. Describe the origin and insertion of each of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.(A,B,D)
28. Identify the innervation for all the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.(A,B,D)
29. Name the extrinsic muscles of the tongue.(A,B,D)
30. Identify the innervation for all the extrinsic muscles of the tongue.(A,B,D)
31. Describe the pharynx and its function.(A,B,D) Also, describe its portions.(A,B,D)
32. Name the general function of pharynx muscle.(A,B,D)
33. Name the muscles of the pharynx.(A,B,D)
34. Describe the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.(A,B,D)
35. Describe the origin and insertion of each of the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.(A,B,D)
36. Name the action of the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.(A,B,D)
37. Name the innervation of the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.(A,B,D)
38. Describe the soft palate and its location.(A,B,D)
39. Name the general function of the soft palate muscles.(A,B,D)
40. Name the muscles of the soft palate.(A,B,D)
41. Name the general action of the soft palate muscles.(A,B,D)
42. Name the innervation for most of the muscles of the soft palate.(A,B,D)
43. Label the lateral and anterior view of the muscles of facial expression, origin and insertion of the temporalis muscle, medial pterygoid muscle and lateral pterygoid muscle with its superior head and its inferior head, anterior view of the hyoid bone and hyoid muscles, lateral view of hyoid bone and infrahyoid muscles, tongue and its intrinsic and extrinsic muscles, posterior and lateral view of muscles of the pharynx, and posterior view of muscles of soft palate.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 5: Temporomandibular Joint

1. State the function of the TMJ.(A,B,D)
2. Name what innervates the TMJ.(A,B,D)
3. Identify the blood supply for the TMJ.(A,B,D)
4. Name the bones that are articulated with the TMJ.(A,B,D)
5. Identify the smooth, rounded ridge positioned anterior to the articular fossa.(A,B,D)
6. Name the term for the depression in the temporal bone.(A,B,D)
7. Name the sharper ridge posterior to the articular fossa.(A,B,D)
8. Name the specific part of the mandible articulates with the temporal bone.(A,B,D)
9. Name the process that is found posterior to the condyle.(A,B,D)

10. Identify the depression between the condyle and the coronoid process.(A,B,D)
11. Identify the fibrous structure that completely encloses the TMJ.(A,B,D)
12. Describe the shape of the disc.(A,B,D)
13. Explain how the disc divides the TMJ.(A,B,D)
14. Name the secretion from the membranes lining the inside of the joint capsule and state the function.(A,B,D)
15. Name the general term given to a band of fibrous tissue connecting bones.(A,B,D)
16. Identify the side of the TMJ that the temporomandibular ligament is located.(A,B,D)
17. Name the function of the temporomandibular ligament.(A,B,D)
18. Name the location of the sphenomandibular ligament in relation to the TMJ.(A,B,D)
19. Describe the sphenomandibular ligament in relation to the inferior alveolar nerve.(A,B,D)
20. Describe the location and action of the stylomandibular ligament.(A,B,D)
21. Name the basic types of movement of the TMJ.(A,B,D)
22. Name the type of movement that occurs during protrusion of the mandible and the muscles involved.(A,B,D)
23. Name the type of movement occurs during retraction of the mandible.(A,B,D)
24. Name the type of movement that occurs during depression of the mandible.(A,B,D)
25. Name the type of movement that occurs during elevation of the mandible.(A,B,D)
26. Name the type of movement that occurs during lateral deviation of the mandible.(A,B,D)
27. Describe the palpation of the TMJ.(A,B,D)
28. Name the possible symptoms and signs related to TMD.(A,B,D)
29. Describe the diagnostic process for TMD.(A,B,D)
30. Describe treatment options for TMD and discuss their effectiveness.(A,B,D)
31. Name the term for the dislocation of the TMJ and explain how it is treated.(A,B,D)
32. Label diagrams at end of chapter.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 6: Vascular System

1. Name the general term for a large network of blood vessels.(A,B,D)
2. Name the term for the connecting channels between blood vessels.(A,B,D)
3. Identify the type of vessel that arises from the heart and carries blood away from it.(A,B,D)
4. Name the type of vessel carries blood to the heart.(A,B,D)
5. Identify the portion of the vascular system is a blood-filled space between two layers of tissue.(A,B,D)
6. Identify the major artery that arises from the common carotid and subclavian arteries on the left side of the body.(A,B,D)
7. Identify the direct branch from the aorta (on the right side of the body), which then branches into the common carotid and subclavian.(A,B,D)
8. Name the artery that arises directly from the aorta (on the left side of the body) and travels up the neck, lateral to the trachea and larynx.(A,B,D)
9. Name the artery that arises directly from the aorta (on the left side of the body) and has the upper arm as its main destination.(A,B,D)
10. Name the two major arteries that supply the head and neck.(A,B,D)
11. Identify the most reliable pulse during emergency treatment.(A,B,D)
12. Name the artery that supplies intracranial structures and is also the source of the ophthalmic artery.(A,B,D)
13. Identify what the ophthalmic artery supplies.(A,B,D)
14. Identify the artery that supplies extracranial tissues of the head and neck including the oral cavity.(A,B,D)
15. Name the major branches of the external carotid artery and how can they be grouped.(A,B,D)
16. Identify which artery directly supplies tissues to the hyoid bone, infrahyoid muscles, sternocleidomastoid muscle, muscles of larynx, and thyroid gland.(A,B,D)
17. Identify which artery directly supplies tissues superior to the hyoid bone including the suprahyoid muscles, floor of mouth, and tongue.(A,B,D)
18. Identify which artery directly supplies mylohyoid muscle, the sublingual salivary gland, mucous membranes of the floor of mouth, and suprahyoid muscles.(A,B,D)
19. Outline the pathway of the facial artery and list its major branches.(A,B,D)
20. Identify which artery directly supplies the soft palate, palatine muscles, and palatine tonsils.(A,B,D)
21. Identify which specific artery can be a source of serious hemorrhage if it is injured during a tonsillectomy.(A,B,D)
22. Identify which artery directly supplies the submandibular lymph nodes, submandibular salivary gland, and mylohyoid and digastric muscles.(A,B,D)
23. Identify which artery supplies the lower lip tissues and facial expression muscles.(A,B,D)
24. Identify which artery supplies the upper lip tissues and facial expression muscles.(A,B,D)
25. Identify which artery supplies tissues along the side of the nose (and is the termination of the facial artery).(A,B,D)
26. Identify which artery directly supplies pharyngeal walls, soft palate, and meninges of the brain.(A,B,D)
27. Identify which artery directly supplies suprahyoid muscles, sternocleidomastoid muscles, and scalp and meningeal tissues in the occipital region.(A,B,D)

28. Identify which arteries directly supply the internal ear and the mastoid ear cells.(A,B,D)
29. Identify which artery arises within the parotid salivary gland and can be visible in patients under the skin of their face (on the lateral portion of their forehead area).(A,B,D)
30. Identify which artery directly supplies the parotid salivary gland and the nearby tissues.(A,B,D)
31. Identify which artery directly supplies the temporalis muscle.(A,B,D)
32. Identify which artery directly supplies portions of the scalp in the frontal and parietal regions.(A,B,D)
33. Outline the pathway of the maxillary artery and list the major branches within the infratemporal fossa.(A,B,D)
34. Identify which artery directly supplies the meninges of the brain located on the inferior surface of the skull, as well as the skull bones.(A,B,D)
35. Identify which artery directly supplies the floor of the mouth and mylohyoid muscle.(A,B,D)
36. Identify which artery directly supplies tissues of the chin and with what does it anastomose.(A,B,D)
37. Identify which artery directly supplies pulp tissue, gingiva, and periodontium of mandibular anterior teeth.(A,B,D)
38. Identify which artery directly supplies the anterior and posterior portions of the temporalis muscle.(A,B,D)
39. Identify which artery directly supplies the masseter muscle.(A,B,D)
40. Identify which artery directly supplies the lateral and medial pterygoid muscles.(A,B,D)
41. Identify which artery directly supplies the buccinator muscle and soft tissues of the cheek.(A,B,D)
42. Identify which artery directly supplies pulp tissue, periodontium, and gingiva of posterior maxillary teeth and the maxillary sinus.(A,B,D)
43. Identify which artery directly supplies the orbital region, face, and anterior maxillary teeth.(A,B,D)
44. Identify which artery directly supplies the pulp tissue, periodontium, and gingiva of anterior maxillary teeth.(A,B,D)
45. Identify which arteries directly supply both the hard and soft palates.(A,B,D)
46. Identify which artery directly supplies the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
47. Compare veins with arteries.(A,B,D)
48. Identify which vein begins at the medial corner of the eye and drains into the internal jugular vein.(A,B,D)
49. Identify which vein directly drains the tissues of the orbit.(A,B,D)
50. Identify which vein directly drains the upper lip.(A,B,D)
51. Identify which vein directly drains the lower lip.(A,B,D)
52. Identify which vein directly drains the tissues of the chin and submandibular region.(A,B,D)
53. Identify which vein directly drains the dorsal and ventral side of the tongue and floor of the mouth.(A,B,D)
54. Explain how the retromandibular vein created and identify what it will form.(A,B,D)
55. Identify which vein directly drains the lateral scalp.(A,B,D)
56. Identify the location of the pterygoid plexus of veins.(A,B,D)
57. In general, name the veins that the pterygoid plexus of veins drains?
58. State the function of the pterygoid plexus of veins.(A,B,D)
59. Identify the location in which the pterygoid plexus of veins drain.(A,B,D)
60. Identify the veins that drain blood from the deep portions of the face.(A,B,D)
61. Identify the veins that drain blood from the meninges of the brain.(A,B,D)
62. Identify which vein drains the pulp tissues of the maxillary teeth and the periodontium of the maxillary teeth including the gingival.(A,B,D)
63. Identify which vein drains the pulp tissues of the mandibular teeth and periodontium including the gingival.(A,B,D)
64. Identify the location of the venous sinuses.(A,B,D)
65. Identify the location of the cavernous venous sinus.(A,B,D)
66. Name what the cavernous venous sinus communicates with.(A,B,D)
67. Identify the major vein that drains most of the head and neck tissues.(A,B,D)
68. Name the structures that are contained in the carotid sheath.(A,B,D)
69. Name the vein that is the only vein in the head and neck to have valves near its entry of the subclavian vein.(A,B,D)
70. Identify which vein begins inferior to the chin and drains into the external jugular vein.(A,B,D)
71. Identify which vein is formed when the internal jugular vein merges with the subclavian vein.(A,B,D)
72. Identify what the brachiocephalic veins unite to form.(A,B,D)
73. Name the complications that can come about as a result of blood vessel lesions.(A,B,D)
74. Name a clot that forms on the inner vessel wall.(A,B,D)
75. Name the term that is used when a clot dislodges from the inner vessel wall and travels as a foreign material in the blood.(A,B,D)
76. Name the term that describes when a large amount of blood escapes the tissue without clotting.(A,B,D)
77. Name the term used to describe when a blood vessel is injured, a small amount of the blood escapes into the surrounding tissues, and a clot forms.(A,B,D)
78. State the clinical signs of a hematoma.(A,B,D)
79. Explain how a dental professional prevents blood vessel problems in medically compromised patients.(A,B,D)
80. Specify the dental injections in which the risk of hematoma is higher. (A,B,D)
81. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter. (A, B,D)

## Chapter 7: Glandular Tissue

1. List the glands located in the head and neck area.(A,B,D)
2. Explain why the location of the glands in the head and neck area important to a dental professional.(A,B,D)
3. Explain the function of a gland.(A,B,D)
4. Identify what general type of gland a duct has associated with it.(A,B,D)
5. Identify what general type of gland is a ductless gland.(A,B,D)
6. If the gland is ductless, explain how the secretion distributed.(A,B,D)
7. Name the function of the duct system.(A,B,D)
8. Name the type of innervation that helps regulate the flow of secretion.(A,B,D)
9. Name the watery fluid that lubricates the conjunctiva lining, the inside of the eyelids, and the front of the eyeball.(A,B,D)
10. **Lacrimal gland**
  - Name the duct that drains the lacrimal fluid.(A,B,D)
  - Explain why crying leads to a runny nose.(A,B,D)
  - Explain where the lacrimal glands are located.(A,B,D)
  - Identify what innervates the lacrimal glands.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the lymphatic and blood supply to the lacrimal gland.(A,B,D)
11. Name the type of gland that is the salivary glands.(A,B,D)
12. Name the functions of saliva.(A,B,D)
13. Name the type of complications that can occur with salivary glands.(A,B,D)
14. List the major salivary glands.(A,B,D)
15. Name the largest encapsulated salivary gland.(A,B,D)
16. **Parotid salivary gland**
  - Explain how much saliva the parotid gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the type of salivary product that is produced by the parotid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the term (older and newer) for the duct associated with the parotid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the infection in which the parotid gland becomes enlarged.(A,B,D)
  - Explain what can happen when the parotid gland is involved in tumorous growth.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the location of the duct opening.(A,B,D)
  - State how the parotid gland palpated.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the location of the parotid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Identify what innervates the parotid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the parotid gland.(A,B,D)
17. **Submandibular salivary gland**
  - Identify how much saliva the submandibular gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the type of salivary product that the submandibular gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the term (older and newer) for the duct associated with the submandibular gland.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the location of the duct opening(s).(A,B,D)
  - Explain why is the submandibular gland more involved in stone formation than other salivary glands.(A,B,D)
  - Name the location of the submandibular gland.(A,B,D)
  - Explain how the submandibular gland is palpated.(A,B,D)
  - Explain what innervates the submandibular gland.(A,B,D)
  - Explain the lymphatic and blood supply to the submandibular gland.(A,B,D)
18. Name the only salivary gland that is not encapsulated.(A,B,D)
19. **Sublingual salivary gland**
  - Explain how much saliva the sublingual gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the term for the duct(s) associated with the sublingual gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name two locations in which the sublingual gland secretions drain into the mouth.(A,B,D)
  - Explain how much saliva the sublingual gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the type of salivary product that the sublingual gland produces.(A,B,D)
  - Name the location of the sublingual gland.(A,B,D)
  - State what innervates the sublingual gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the sublingual gland.(A,B,D)
20. **Minor salivary glands**
  - Name the location of the minor salivary glands.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the glands are associated with the large circumvallate lingual papillae.(A,B,D)
  - Name the types of salivary product that the minor salivary glands produce.(A,B,D)
  - Explain what innervates the minor salivary glands.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the minor salivary glands.(A,B,D)

21. Name the largest endocrine gland.(A,B,D)
22. **Thyroid gland**
  - Name the hormone produced by the thyroid gland and state the function.(A,B,D)
  - Describe a healthy thyroid.(A,B,D)
  - Name an enlarged thyroid gland that may be firm and tender when palpated?
  - Identify the location of the thyroid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Explain how is the thyroid gland is palpated.(A,B,D)
  - Specify what innervates the thyroid gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the thyroid gland.(A,B,D)
23. **Parathyroid glands**
  - State the number of parathyroid glands that exist.(A,B,D)
  - Name the function of the parathyroid hormone.(A,B,D)
  - Name the location of the parathyroid glands.(A,B,D)
  - Explain what innervates the parathyroid glands.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the parathyroid glands.(A,B,D)
24. Identify the endocrine gland that is part of the immune system.(A,B,D)
25. **Thymus gland**
  - Name the type of blood cells that mature in the thymus gland.(A,B,D)
  - Identify the location of the thymus gland.(A,B,D)
  - Outline the lifespan of the thymus gland from birth to adulthood.(A,B,D)
  - Identify what innervates the thymus gland.(A,B,D)
  - Name the lymphatic and blood supply to the thymus gland.(A,B,D)
26. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter. (A, B,D)

## Chapter 8: Nervous System

1. Name the main divisions of the nervous system.(A,B,D)
2. Name the division that includes the spinal cord and brain.(A,B,D)
3. Name the division that includes the autonomic nervous system.(A,B,D)
4. Name the cellular component of the nervous system.(A,B,D)
5. Identify a bundle of neural processes outside the nervous system.(A,B,D)
6. Describe an accumulation of neuron cell bodies outside the central nervous system.(A,B,D)
7. Name the junction between neurons or between a neuron and an effector organ, where neural impulses are transmitted.(A,B,D)
8. Name the type of nerve that carries the information from the periphery of the body to the brain.(A,B,D)
9. Name the type of nerve that carries the information away from the brain to the periphery of the body.(A,B,D)
10. Discuss resting and action potential in regards to the physiological situation at the cell membrane.(A,B,D)
11. Explain how chemical agents enter into innervations and state the term given these agents.(A,B,D)
12. Define anesthesia.(A,B,D)
13. Describe the composition of the central nervous system.(A,B,D)
14. Name the largest division of the brain and state its function.(A,B,D)
15. Name the second largest division of the brain and state its function.(A,B,D)
16. Describe the other components of the brain and their functions.(A,B,D)
17. Describe the spinal cord and its function.(A,B,D)
18. Describe the composition of the peripheral nervous system.(A,B,D)
19. Name the main divisions of the peripheral nervous system.(A,B,D)
20. Describe the somatic nervous system and its role in the peripheral nervous system.(A,B,D)
21. Specify what type of nerves are the autonomic nerves.(A,B,D)
22. Name the two parts of the autonomic nervous system and state some examples of how this relates to salivary gland secretion.(A,B,D)
23. Name the part of the autonomic nervous system is involved with the “flight-or-fight” response.(A,B,D)
24. Name the part of the autonomic nervous system is involved with the “rest-or-digest” response.(A,B,D)
25. Describe the principle parasympathetic outflows of the head and neck.(A,B,D)
26. Name the 12 cranial nerves by their anatomical terms.(A,B,D)
27. Name the cranial nerve that is most important to the dental professional.(A,B,D)
28. State the anatomical name for the following nerves, state if it is afferent, efferent, or both, and state what it innervates.(A,B,D)  
Cranial Nerve I, Cranial Nerve II, Cranial Nerve III, Cranial Nerve IV, Cranial Nerve V, Cranial Nerve VI, Cranial Nerve VII, Cranial Nerve VIII, Cranial Nerve IX, Cranial Nerve X, Cranial Nerve XI, Cranial Nerve XII.
29. Explain why the dental professional must understand both the basic components of the nervous system and the location of major nerves in the head and neck.(A,B,D)
30. Identify the root in which the trigeminal ganglion is located.(A,B,D)
31. Name the other terms used for the trigeminal ganglion.(A,B,D)

32. Name the three divisions of the sensory root.(A,B,D)
33. Name the root of the trigeminal ganglion that supplies the efferent nerves for muscles of mastication.(A,B,D)
34. Name the division of the trigeminal ganglion enters through the superior orbital fissure.(A,B,D)
35. Identify which nerve is composed of the merger of the supraorbital nerve and the supratrochlear nerve.(A,B,D)
36. Name which nerve supplies the lateral part of the upper eyelid, conjunctiva, and lacrimal gland.(A,B,D)
37. Name which nerve supplies the skin of the medial parts of the eyelids, side of nose, eyeball, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, skin of the ala and apex of the nose, anterior part of the nasal septum, and lateral wall of the nasal cavity.(A,B,D)
38. Name the division of the trigeminal that enters through the foramen rotundum.(A,B,D)
39. Name the ganglion that serves as a relay station for parasympathetic nerves that arise in the facial nerve.(A,B,D)
40. Name which nerve supplies the cutaneous branches of the upper lip, the medial portion of the cheek, the lower eyelid, and the side of the nose.(A,B,D)
41. Name which nerve supplies sensation for the maxillary anteriors and their associated tissues.(A,B,D)
42. Name which nerve supplies sensation for most portions of the maxillary molar teeth and their associated tissues.(A,B,D)
43. Name which nerve serves the hard palate and posterior lingual gingival.(A,B,D)
44. Name which nerve serves the soft palate and palatine tonsillar tissues.(A,B,D)
45. Name which nerve serves the anterior hard palate, lingual gingiva of the maxillary anterior teeth, and nasal septal tissues.(A,B,D)
46. Identify the division of the trigeminal that enters through the foramen ovale.(A,B,D)
47. Explain which nerve serves the skin of the cheek, the buccal mucosa membranes, and the buccal gingiva of the mandibular posterior teeth.(A,B,D)
48. Identify the nerve that serves the scalp and external ear.(A,B,D)
49. Identify the nerve that serves as general sensation for the body of the tongue, the floor of the mouth, and the lingual gingiva of mandibular teeth.(A,B,D)
50. Name the nerve that serves the mandibular teeth and the facial tissues of the mandibular anterior teeth and premolars.(A,B,D)
51. Name the nerve that serves the chin, the lower lip, and the labial mucosa near the mandibular anterior teeth.(A,B,D)
52. Identify the nerves that serve the mylohyoid muscle and anterior belly of the digastric muscle.(A,B,D)
53. Identify the branches that arise from the motor root of the trigeminal nerve.(A,B,D)
54. Identify the nerve that supplies the masseter muscle and TMJ.(A,B,D)
55. Identify the nerve that supplies the lateral pterygoid muscle.(A,B,D)
56. Identify the nerve that serves efferent nerve fibers to the pterygopalatine ganglion.(A,B,D)
57. Identify the nerve supplies that the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands and taste sensation for the body of the tongue.(A,B,D)
58. Identify the nerve that supplies the occipital belly of the epicranial muscle.(A,B,D)
59. Identify the nerve that supplies the stylohyoid muscle and the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.(A,B,D)
60. Name the symptoms and signs of facial paralysis.(A,B,D)
61. Explain how can the facial nerve be injured, especially during dental treatment, and what are the results.(A,B,D)
62. Name the symptoms and signs of Bell's palsy.(A,B,D)
63. Name the nerve that is affected in Bell's palsy.(A,B,D)
64. Explain how is Bell's palsy is treated.(A,B,D)
65. Name the signs and symptoms of trigeminal neuralgia.(A,B,D)
66. Explain how trigeminal neuralgia is treated.(A,B,D)
67. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 9: Anatomy of Local Anesthesia

1. Compare local infiltration with nerve block local anesthesia.(A,B,D)
2. Compare the effectiveness of maxillary anesthesia with the effectiveness of mandibular anesthesia.(A,B,D)
3. Explain the effectiveness of local infiltration in the maxillary.(A,B,D)
4. Name the area anesthetized, target area and injection site, symptoms and possible complications, and avenues to avoid complications in the following blocks: (A,B,D)
  - PSA block
  - MSA block
  - ASA block
  - IO block
  - GP block
  - NP block
  - AMSA block
  - IA block
  - Buccal block
  - Mental block

- Incisive block
  - Gow-Gates mandibular block
5. Compare the effectiveness of mandibular injections with the effectiveness of maxillary injections.(A,B,D)
  6. Explain the effectiveness of an infiltration in the mandible.(A,B,D)
  7. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 10: Lymphatic System

1. Name the function of the lymphatics.(A,B,D)
2. Identify the main structures in which the lymphatic vessels parallel in the body.(A,B,D)
3. Identify the structures that lymphatic vessels have that control the flow of fluid.(A,B,D)
4. Name the term for the fluid that travels in the lymphatic vessels and drains from tissues.(A,B,D)
5. Describe the lymph nodes of a healthy individual.(A,B,D)
6. Name the type of vessel allows the lymph to flow into the lymph node.(A,B,D)
7. Name the type of vessel allows the lymph to flow out of the lymph node.(A,B,D)
8. Name the term that describes the depression on the side of the lymph node.(A,B,D)
9. Name another term for primary nodes.(A,B,D)
10. Name another term for secondary nodes.(A,B,D)
11. Compare the differences of the pathway of drainage in primary and secondary nodes.(A,B,D)
12. Identify the composition of tonsillar tissue.(A,B,D)
13. Compare lymphatic ducts with lymph nodes and lymphatic vessels.(A,B,D)
14. Name the major lymphatic duct that is found on the right side of the body.(A,B,D)
15. Identify what forms the major lymphatic duct on the right side.(A,B,D)
16. Name the major lymphatic duct that is found on the left side of the body.(A,B,D)
17. Identify what forms the major lymphatic duct on the left side.(A,B,D)
18. Name the superficial lymph nodes of the head and neck.(A,B,D)
19. Name the facial lymph nodes and relate their order from superior to inferior.(A,B,D)
20. Name the deep lymph nodes of the head and neck.(A,B,D)
21. Name the superficial cervical lymph nodes.(A,B,D)
22. Name the deep cervical lymph nodes.(A,B,D)
23. Name the location, how they are palpated, how they drain, and into what they empty for the following lymph nodes: (A,B,D)
  - Occipital lymph nodes
  - Retroauricular lymph nodes
  - Anterior auricular lymph nodes
  - Superficial parotid lymph nodes
24. Explain how you palpate the facial nodes.(A,B,D)
25. Identify the lymph nodes in which all the facial nodes drain.(A,B,D)
26. Identify what the deep lymph nodes of the head drain into.(A,B,D)
27. Name the location and the areas into which the following lymph nodes drain: (A,B,D)
  - Deep parotid lymph nodes, Retropharyngeal lymph nodes, Submental lymph nodes, Submandibular lymph nodes,
  - External jugular lymph nodes, Anterior jugular lymph nodes, Superior deep cervical lymph nodes
  - Inferior deep cervical lymph nodes, Accessory lymph nodes, Supraclavicular lymph nodes
28. Name the composition of the tonsils.(A,B,D)
29. Describe the location of the palatine tonsils.(A,B,D)
30. Describe the shape of palatine tonsils.(A,B,D)
31. Describe the location of the lingual tonsils.(A,B,D)
32. Describe the shape of lingual tonsils.(A,B,D)
33. Describe the location of the pharyngeal tonsils.(A,B,D)
34. Describe another term used for the pharyngeal tonsils.(A,B,D)
35. Describe the location of the tubal tonsils.(A,B,D)
36. Identify the type of tonsil that is commonly enlarged in children.(A,B,D)
37. Describe lymphadenopathy and explain how it relates to the lymphatics.(A,B,D)
38. Describe metastasis and the role of the primary and secondary nodes.(A,B,D)
39. Describe nodes with cancer.(A,B,D)
40. Describe nodes with acute infection.(A,B,D)
41. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 11: Fascia and Spaces

1. Describe fascia and its function.(A,B,D)
2. Explain the function and composition of superficial fascia.(A,B,D)

3. Identify what the deep fascia consists of.(A,B,D)
4. Name the structures that temporal fascia covers.(A,B,D)
5. Describe the location of the masseteric parotid fascia.(A,B,D)
6. Describe the location of the pterygoid fascia.(A,B,D)
7. Name the term for the most external layer of the deep cervical fascia.(A,B,D)
8. Name the structures that the investing fascia surrounds.(A,B,D)
9. Name the structures that the carotid sheath houses.(A,B,D)
10. Name the structures that the visceral fascia surrounds.(A,B,D)
11. Name the structures that the buccopharyngeal fascia encloses.(A,B,D)
12. Name the deepest layer of the deep cervical fascia.(A,B,D)
13. Name the structures that the vertebral fascia covers.(A,B,D)
14. Name the structures that the space of the face and jaws communicate.(A,B,D)
15. Name the space that communicates with the maxillary molar teeth and tissues.(A,B,D)
16. Name the space that communicates with the mandibular teeth, mandibular tissues, and the mandibular space of the body.(A,B,D)
17. Name the space that communicates with the buccal space.(A,B,D)
18. Name the space that communicates with the canine space, pterygomandibular space, and the mandibular space of the body.(A,B,D)
19. Name the space that contains the entire parotid gland and almost all of the facial nerve.(A,B,D)
20. Name the space that includes the entire area of the mandible, as well as the muscles of mastication.(A,B,D)
21. Name the space that contains fat tissues and communicates with the infratemporal and submasseteric spaces.(A,B,D)
22. Name the space that contains a portion of the maxillary artery, the mandibular nerve, and the pterygoid plexus of veins.(A,B,D)
23. Name the space that contains the inferior alveolar (IA) nerve and vessels.(A,B,D)
24. Name the space that contains the mandible, a portion of the IA nerve, artery and vein; the dental and alveolar branches, and the mental and incisive branches.(A,B,D)
25. Name the space that contains the submental lymph nodes, as well as the origin of the anterior jugular vein.(A,B,D)
26. Name the space that contains the submandibular lymph nodes, most of the submandibular salivary gland, and portions of the facial artery.(A,B,D)
27. Name the space that contains the sublingual salivary gland and ducts, the duct of the submandibular salivary gland, a portion of the lingual nerve/artery, and the twelfth cranial nerve.(A,B,D)
28. Identify the location of the cervical fascial spaces.(A,B,D)
29. Identify the space of the head and neck in which dental infections most dangerous.(A,B,D)
30. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter.(A,B,D)

## Chapter 12: Spread of Dental Infection

1. Compare normal flora with pathogens.(A,B,D)
2. Name another term for dental infections.(A,B,D)
3. Give an example of a primary dental infection.(A,B,D)
4. Give an example of a secondary dental infection.(A,B,D)
5. Name the different types of dental infection lesions.(A,B,D)
6. Name the term that is used for an infection from the entrapment of pathogens with suppuration in a closed space.(A,B,D)
7. Name the passageway in the skin, mucosa, or bone that allows drainage of an abscess at the surface.(A,B,D)
8. Identify the opening of that passageway.(A,B,D)
10. Name a small, elevated, circumscribed suppuration-containing lesion of either the skin or oral mucosa.(A,B,D)
11. Identify where a pustule forms.(A,B,D)
12. Identify what serves as barriers to the spread of dental infections.(A,B,D)
13. Name the term for diffuse inflammation of soft tissue spaces.(A,B,D)
14. Name the clinical signs and symptoms of cellulitis.(A,B,D)
15. Name the term for bone marrow inflammation.(A,B,D)
16. Identify the location of the occurrence of osteomyelitis.(A,B,D)
17. Explain the complications that can occur with osteomyelitis.(A,B,D)
18. Name the term for an abnormal sensation from an area such as burning or pricking in the oral cavity.(A,B,D)
19. Give a dental example of when this abnormal sensation may occur.(A,B,D)
20. Give an example of a medically compromised patient.(A,B,D)
21. Relate the problem of opportunistic infections to medically compromised patients.(A,B,D)
22. Discuss infection resistance factors. When treating dental infections, what can result?(A,B,D)
23. List the ways that dental infection can spread.(A,B,D)
24. Compare secondary sinusitis to primary sinusitis.(A,B,D)
25. Name the term for an abnormal hole in the wall of a sinus.(A,B,D)
26. Name what most often causes maxillary sinusitis.(A,B,D)
27. Name the signs and symptoms of maxillary sinusitis.(A,B,D)
28. Name the early radiographic evidence of maxillary sinusitis.(A,B,D)

29. Name the late radiographic evidence of maxillary sinusitis.(A,B,D)
30. Discuss the types of treatment for maxillary sinusitis.(A,B,D)
31. Describe how the spread of oral infection occurs when pathogens travel through the blood stream.(A,B,D)
32. Name the sinus that is likely to be involved in the possible fatal spread of dental infections.(A,B,D)
33. Describe bacteremia.(A,B,D)
34. Name the signs and symptoms of cavernous sinus thrombosis.(A,B,D)
35. Name the term for foreign material such as a clot that travels in the bloodstream.(A,B,D)
36. Identify what fills a venous sinus.(A,B,D)
36. Outline the communication pathway for the cavernous venous sinus.(A,B,D)
37. Name the term for an inflammation of the meninges of the brain or spinal cord.(A,B,D)
38. Compare a primary node with a secondary node.(A,B,D)
39. Outline the general pathway for a dental infection in a tooth. Then, for each dental arch, outline the specific pathway for both posterior and anterior teeth.(A,B,D)
40. Name a serious infection of the submandibular space.(A,B,D)
41. Outline the pathway for the spread of infection from the submandibular space.(A,B,D)
42. Name the signs and symptoms of Ludwig's angina.(A,B,D)
43. Describe what dental professionals can do to prevent the spread of dental infections.(A,B,D)
44. Discuss the link between systemic diseases and dental infections.(A,B,D)
45. Label diagrams at the end of the chapter.(A,B,D)

DHYG 1020 Head and Neck Anatomy  
Lesson Plan  
Thursdays 9:00am-10:50am  
Fall Semester 2015

Date	Chapter / Lesson	Content	Assignments/Exams	*Comp Area	ADEA
Week 1					
8/20	<b>Chapter 1</b>	<p>First day of class/Introduction to Course—Syllabi, Outline, Rules, Regulations Coverage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Introduction to Head and Neck Anatomy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Discuss Clinical Applications of Head and Neck Anatomy. *Discuss Anatomical Nomenclature and Normal Anatomical Variation. * <i>Siggard Question Review</i></p> <p>Refer to websites listed in the syllabus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Students will register and familiarize themselves with the interactive website below: <a href="http://quizlet.com/join/nh9Hp2gKm">http://quizlet.com/join/nh9Hp2gKm</a></p> <p><u>Quizlet Exercises are a valuable interactive tool for making flashcards, taking sample pretests, and increasing your vocabulary knowledge.</u></p>	<p><b>Read Chapter 1 prior to class</b></p> <p><b>Print all Worksheets from M:Drive and bring to each class session.</b></p> <p><b>Be familiar with key terms before each class session.</b></p> <p><i>See M Drive for additional study materials</i></p> <p><b>**Complete ALL end of Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises prior to EACH Lecture class!</b></p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b> <b>Read and complete exercises: Pages 4-5</b> <i>To be checked on test day for credit.</i> <i>Assignments must be completed for credit &amp; must be submitted at beginning of class time. No late assignments accepted. A Deduction of 1 point from final grade for each Homework assignment not completed and turned in on time.</i></p>	CC 1,2,3,4 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5

Week 2					
8/27	Chapter 2	<p><b>Surface Anatomy</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Discuss how the Surface Anatomy of the face and neck may impact dental procedures. *Locate and Identify the Regions of the Head and Neck on a diagram and a peer. * <i>Siggard Question Review</i> <u>Worksheet: Bones of the Skull</u></p>	<p><b>Read Chapter 2 prior to class</b> Skeletal Model Human Skull Model</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b> <b>Read and complete exercises: Pgs: 44-45</b> Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	<p>CC 1,2,3,4 GC 1,3</p>	<p>C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5</p>
Week 3					
9/3	Chapter 3	<p><b>Skeletal System</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Locate and Identify the Bones of the Head and Neck and their landmarks on a diagram, skull and a peer. *Discuss the skeletal system pathology associated with the Head &amp; Neck. * <i>Siggard Question Review</i> <u>Worksheet: Sphenoid Bones, Skull Anatomy Study Sheet</u></p>	<p><b>Read Chapter 3 prior to class</b></p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b> <b>Read and complete exercises: Pages 6-15</b> Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	<p>CC 1,2,3,4 GC 1,3</p>	<p>C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5</p>
Week 4					
9/10	UNIT 2 Chapter 4	<p>(Lecture following EXAM) <b>Muscular System</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Locate and Identify the Muscles of the Head and Neck on a diagram, skull and a peer. *Discuss the origin, insertion, action and innervation of each muscle. *Discuss the process of mastication, speech, and swallowing with regard to the muscles.</p>	<p><b>EXAM 1</b> <b>Chapters 1-3</b> **Complete ALL end of Chapter &amp; Identification Review Questions and Siggard Text Book Assignments. Turn in at Exam time for Instructor Review.</p> <p><b>Read Chapter 4 prior to class</b> <b>Siggard TEXT:</b> <b>Read and complete exercises: Pages 16-27 and 46-47</b></p>	<p>CC 1,2,3,4, 5,6 GC 1,3</p>	<p>C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5</p>

		<p>*Discuss pathology associated with the muscles.</p> <p>*Give handouts on nerve mnemonics and muscles of mastication and facial expression.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review Worksheet: Muscular System</i></p>	Chapter Review Questions & Identification Exercises		
Week 5					
9/17	Chapter 5	<p><b>Temporomandibular Joint</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Locate and Identify the Landmarks of the TMJ on a diagram, skull and a peer.</p> <p>*Describe &amp; Discuss the movements of the TMJ and their muscle associations.</p> <p>*Discuss TMJ pathology and related patient care.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review Worksheet: The TMJ Joint</i></p>	<p>Read Chapter 5 prior to class</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b></p> <p>Read and complete exercises:</p> <p><b>Pages 48-49</b></p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	CC 1,2,3,4, 5,6 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 6					
9/24	Chapter 6	<p><b>Vascular System</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i></p> <p>*Identify the routes of the blood vessels of the head &amp; neck on a diagram and skull.</p> <p>*Discuss vascular system pathology of the head &amp; neck.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review Worksheet: Arteries of the Head and Neck</i></p>	<p>Read Chapter 6 prior to class</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b></p> <p>Read and complete exercises:</p> <p><b>Pages 28-33</b></p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	CC 1,2,3,8 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5

Week 7					
10/01	Chapter 7	<p>(Lecture following EXAM)</p> <p><b>Glandular Tissue</b></p> <p><b>Overview of Glandular Tissue</b></p> <p><b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Locate and Identify the Lacrimal, Salivary, Thyroid, Parathyroid &amp;Thymus Glands.</p> <p>*Discuss glandular pathology.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review Worksheet: Salivary Glands, Glandular Tissue</i></p>	<p><b>Instructor will view student assignment for Unit 2</b></p> <p>Exam #2 Chapters 4-6</p> <p>**Complete ALL end of Chapter &amp; Identification Review Questions and Siggard Text Book Assignments. Turn in at Exam time for Instructor Review.</p> <p>Read Chapter 7 prior to class</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b></p> <p>Read and complete exercises:</p> <p>Pages 50-53</p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	CC 1,2,10 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 8					
10/8	Chapter 8	<p><b>Nervous System</b></p> <p><b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Describe the components of the central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system.</p> <p>*Discuss the components of a neuron and the divisions, function and innervation of each cranial nerve.</p>	<p>Read Chapter 8 prior to class</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b></p> <p>Read and complete exercises:</p> <p>Pages 34-41</p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p> <p>Complete <b>Pain Control Assignment</b>. Bring to class for discussion.</p>	CC 1,2,3,7 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 9					
10/15	Chapter 8 continued and begin Chapter 9	<p>*Describe the tissue and structures innervated by the trigeminal and facial nerves.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review Worksheet: Central and Peripheral Nervous System</i></p> <p><b>Anatomy of Local Anesthesia</b></p> <p><b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Discuss, Compare, Contrast Maxillary and Mandibular Nerve Anesthesia.</p> <p>*Discuss anesthetic block and infiltration techniques.</p>	<p>Read Chapter 9 prior to class</p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b></p> <p>Read and complete exercises:</p> <p>Pages 54-69</p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p>	CC 1,2,3, 7,8,10, 12,13 GC 1, 3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5

Week 10					
10/22	Chapter 9 continued	<p><b>Anatomy of Local Anesthesia</b>  <b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Discuss types of injections, the tissue and structures anesthetized by each and the target areas.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review</i></p> <p><u>*Demonstration and Practice of Anesthesia Tray Set Up for Clinic.</u></p>		CC 1,2,3, 7,8, 9,10, 12, 13 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 11					
10/29	Chapter 10	<p>(Lecture following EXAM)</p> <p><b>Lymphatic System</b>  <b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Discuss and identify the Lymphatic System, lymphnodes of the head and neck, the tonsils and lymphatic drainage patterns.</p>	<p><b>EXAM 3 Chapters 7-9</b></p> <p>**Complete ALL end of Chapter &amp; Identification Review Questions and Siggard Text Book Assignments. Turn in at Exam time for Instructor Review.</p> <p><b>Read Chapter 10 prior to class</b></p> <p><b>Siggard TEXT:</b>  <b>Read and complete exercises:</b>  <b>Pages 42-43</b>  <b>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</b></p>	CC 1,2,3, 9, 10,12 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 12					
11/05	Continue Chapter 10 and begin Chapter 11	<p>*Describe and discuss lymphoid pathology.</p> <p>* <i>Siggard Question Review</i>  <u>Worksheet: Lymphatic System</u></p> <p><b>Fascia and Spaces</b>  <b>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</b></p> <p>*Identify and locate the Fascial Spaces of the Head &amp; Neck.</p> <p>*Discuss the communication</p>	<p><b>Read Chapter 11 prior to class</b></p> <p>Chapter Review Questions &amp; Identification Exercises</p> <p><b>COMPLETE:</b>  <b>ETHICS EXERCISE on M: Drive and bring to class today</b>  <b>"The Shy Patient"</b></p> <p>*Retrieve Ethics Framework Guideline and Rubric <i>from M Drive Ethics Folder</i> to use for this assignment.</p>	CC 1,2,3, 9, 10, 11,12 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5

		between the major spaces of the head & neck. * <i>Siggard Question Review</i>			
Week 13					
11/12	Continue Chapter 11 and begin Chapter 12	<b>Spread of Dental Infection</b> <i>Lecture, Powerpoint, Group Discussion</i> *Activity: Powerpoint Identification of lesions. <i>*Activity: Spread of Dental Infections in the fascial spaces.</i>	<b>Read Chapter 12 prior to class</b> Chapter Review Questions & Identification Exercises	CC 1,2,3, 9,11, 12 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
Week 14					
11/19	Continue Chapter 12	<i>Activity: Diagram the spread of infections through the fascial spaces.</i> * <i>Siggard Question Review</i>	<b>Read Chapter 12 prior to class</b> Chapter Review Questions & Identification Exercises	CC 1,2,3, 9,11, 12 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
11/26	<b>No Class</b>	<b>Thanksgiving Holiday</b>	<b>No Class</b>		
Week 15					
12/03	Review for FINAL	(Board review material following Exam) <b>Review of Chapters 1-12</b>	<b>EXAM 4</b> <b>Chapters 10-12</b> **Complete ALL end of Chapter & Identification Review Questions and Siggard Text Book Assignments. Turn in at Exam for Review. Study Board Review Material prior to class	CC 1 -13 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5
<b>12/09</b> <b>9:00am</b> <b>FINAL EXAM</b>	Chapters 1 - 12	<b>CONGRATULATIONS!!!!</b>	<b>Comprehensive Final Exam</b> <b>Exam #5</b>	CC 1-13 GC 1,3	C 5,11 PC 1-4 HP 4-5

**\*This lesson plan is subject to change at the discretion of the instructor**

**MAJOR COURSE COMPETENCIES (CC)**

1. Terminology
2. Anatomic Landmarks
3. Osteology of the skull
4. Temporomandibular Joint
5. Muscles of Facial Expression
6. Muscles of Mastication
7. Nervous System
8. Blood Supply of the Head and Neck
9. Lymphatic System and Immunology
10. Endocrine and Exocrine Glands of the Head and Neck
11. Nasal and paranasal sinuses
12. Fascial Spaces and the spread of dental infections
13. Anatomy concerning local anesthesia

**GENERAL CORE COMPETENCIES (GC)**

1. The ability to utilize standard written English.
2. The ability to solve practical mathematical problems.
3. The ability to read, analyze, and interpret information.