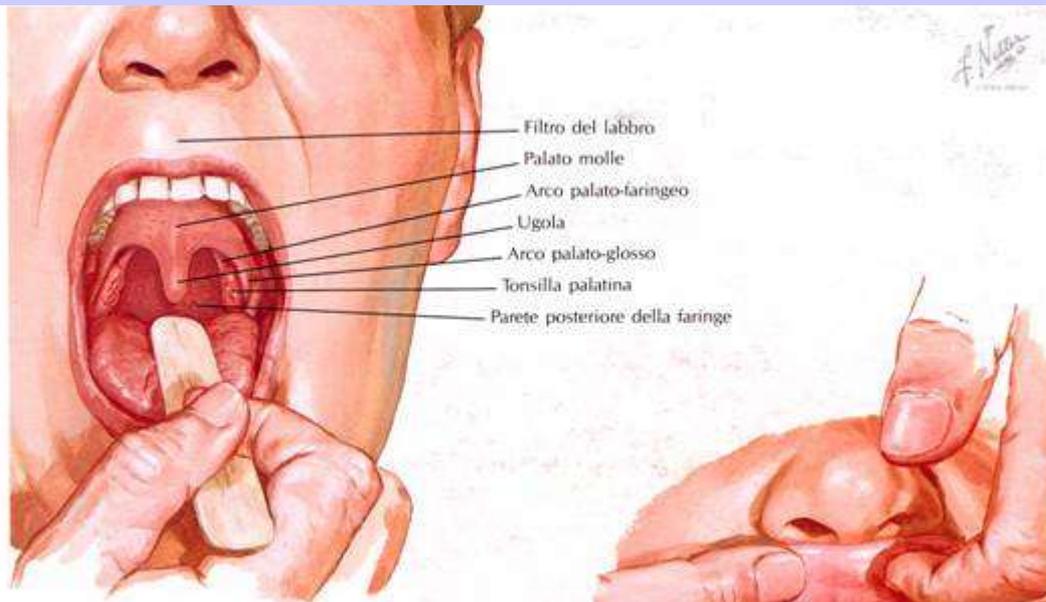
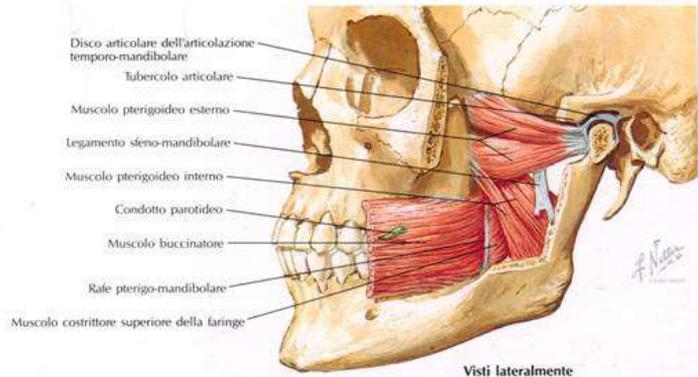


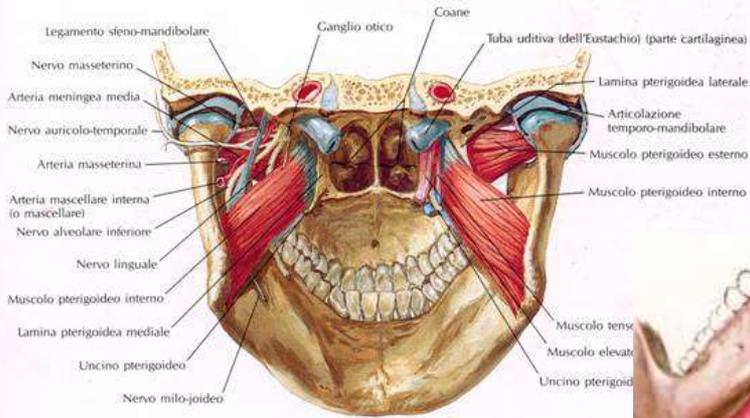
Fig. 8.1 - La lunghezza dell'intero canale alimentare corrisponde a circa sei volte la statura dell'individuo.

VESTIBOLO DELLA BOCCA E CAVITA ORALE PROPRIAMENTE DETTA

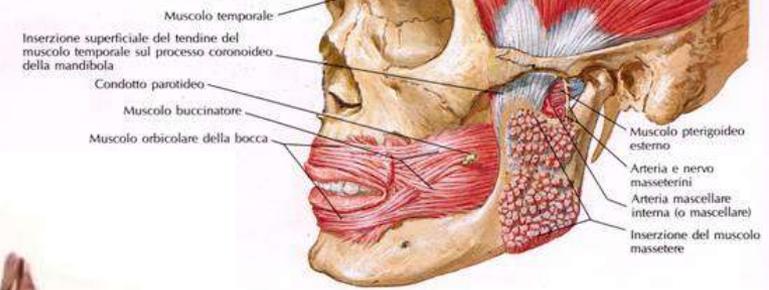
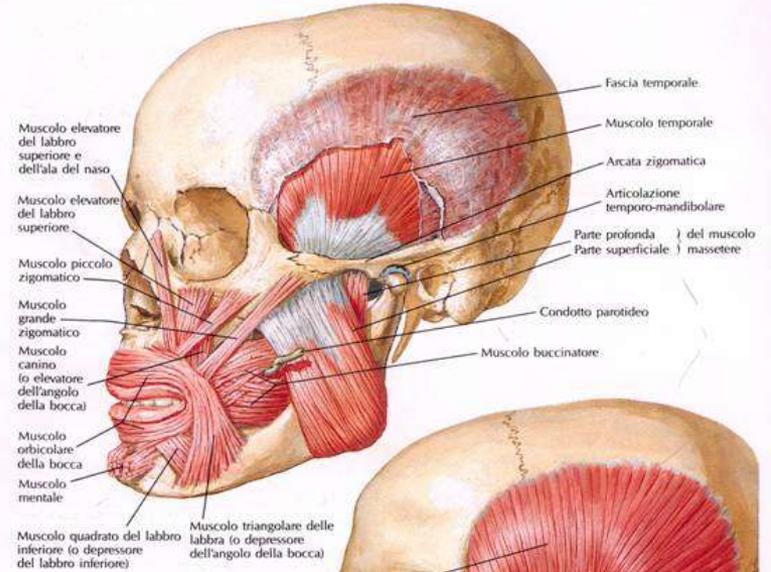
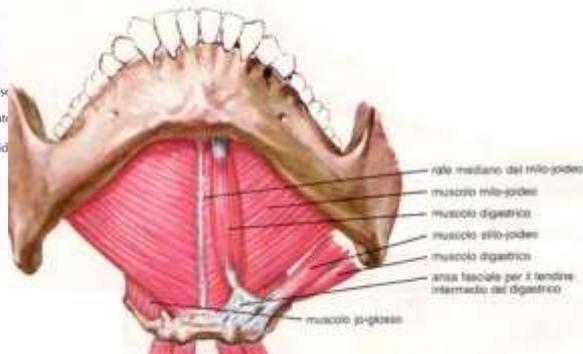




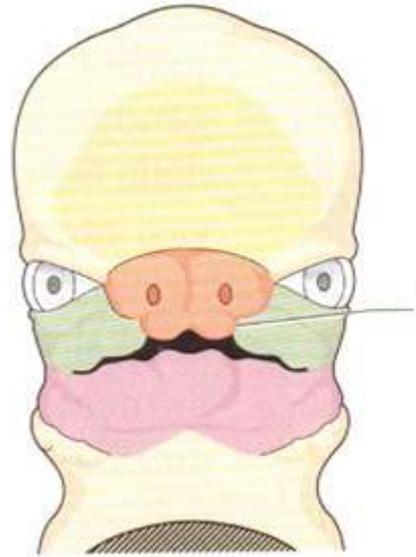
Visti lateralmente



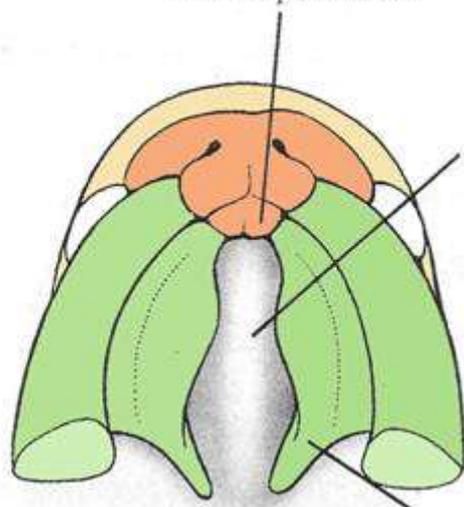
Visti posteriormente



L'IMPALCATURA SCHELETRICA DELCAVO ORALE ED I MUSCOLI CHE INTERVENGONO NELLA MASTICAZIONE



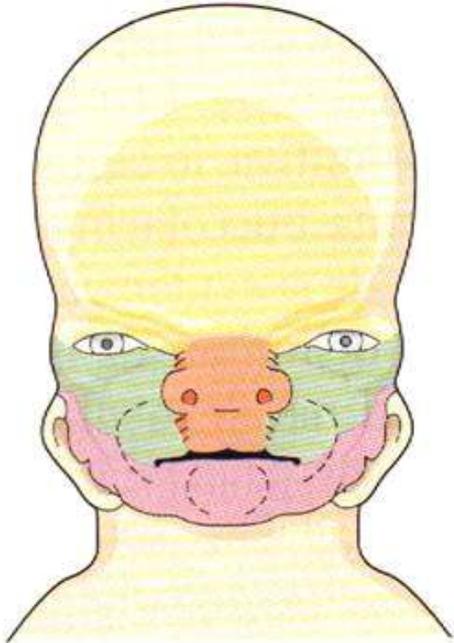
7° settimana



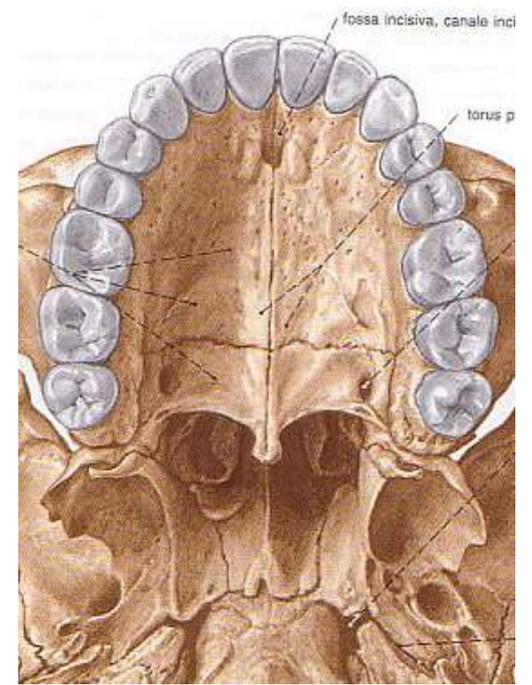
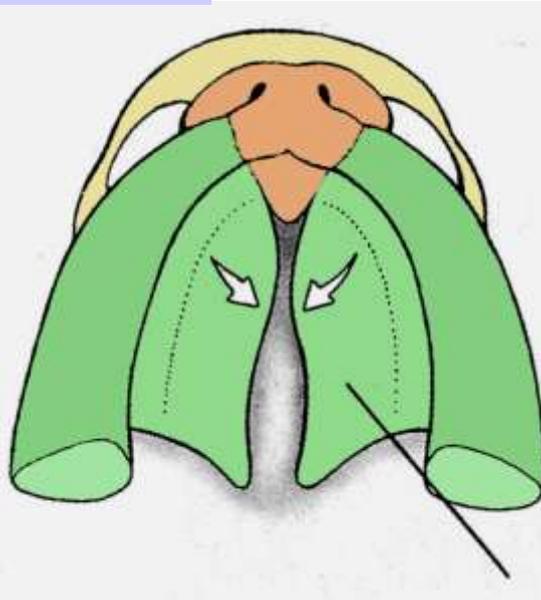
Palato primitivo

Setto nasale

Lamina palatina

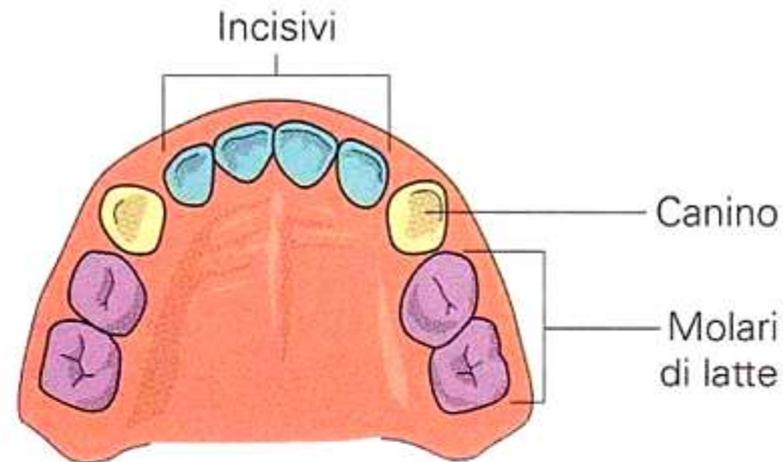
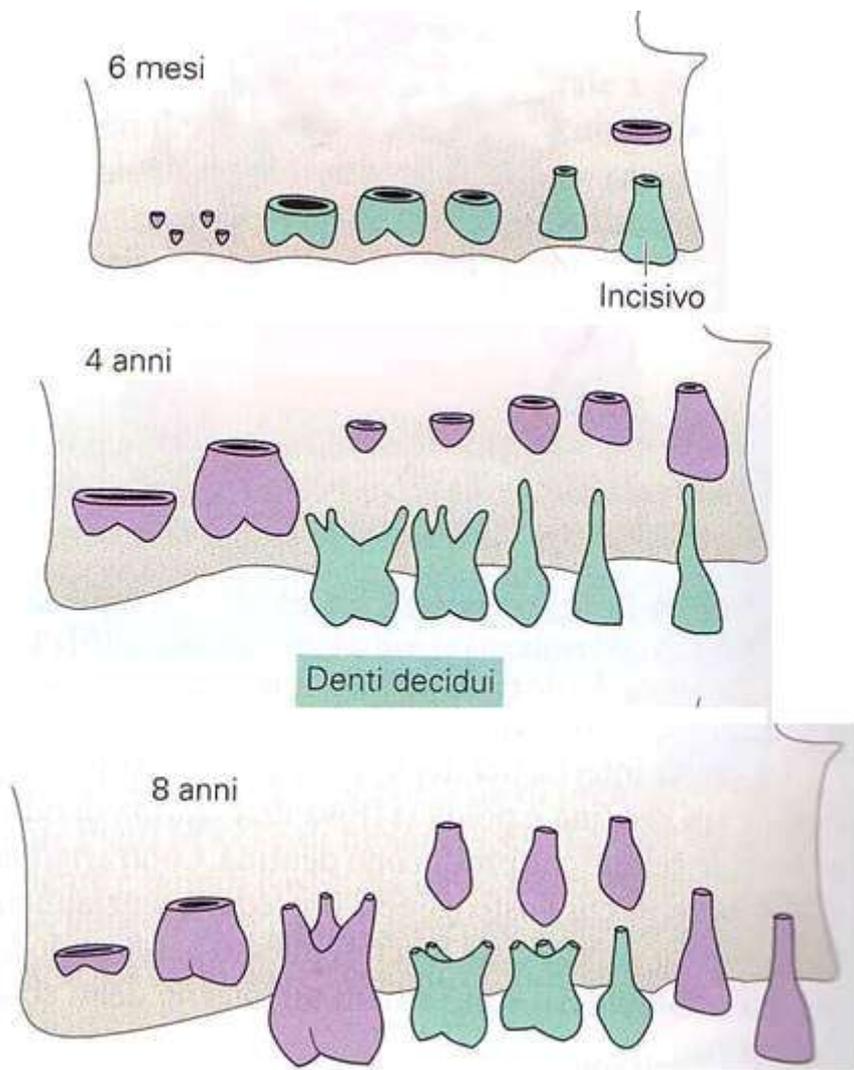


8° settimana

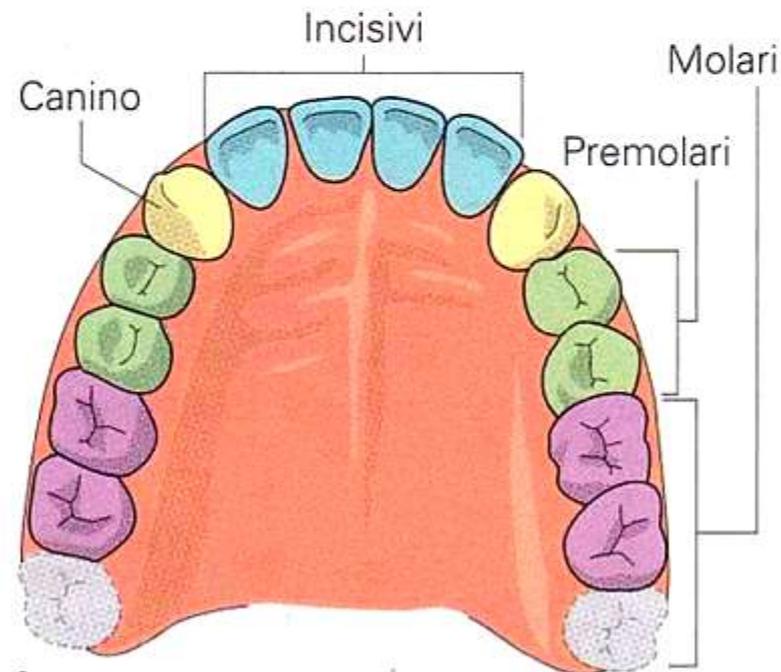


fossa incisiva, canale inci

torus p



a



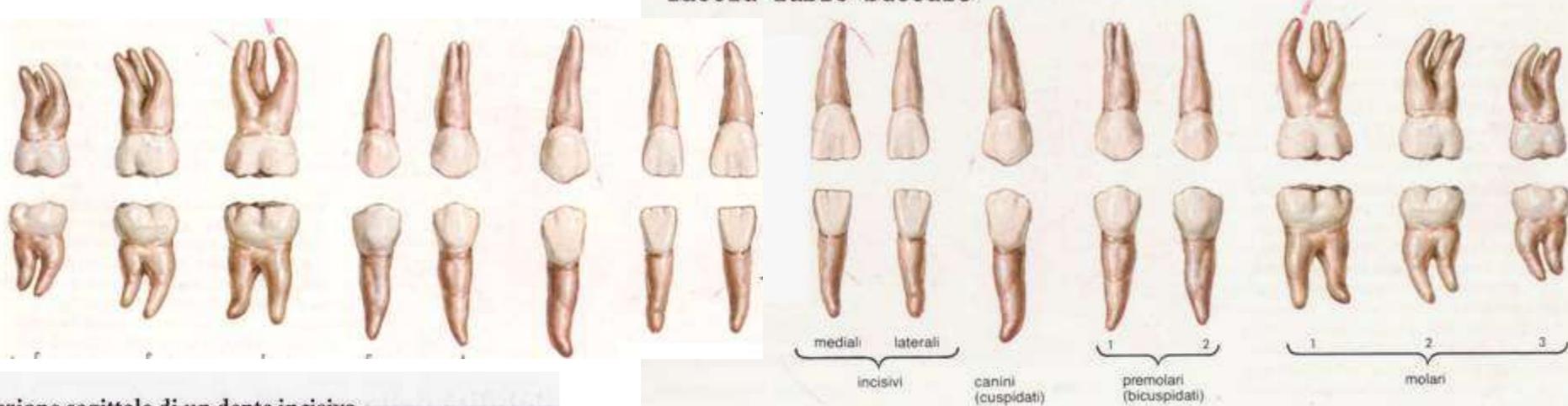
b

per emiarcata

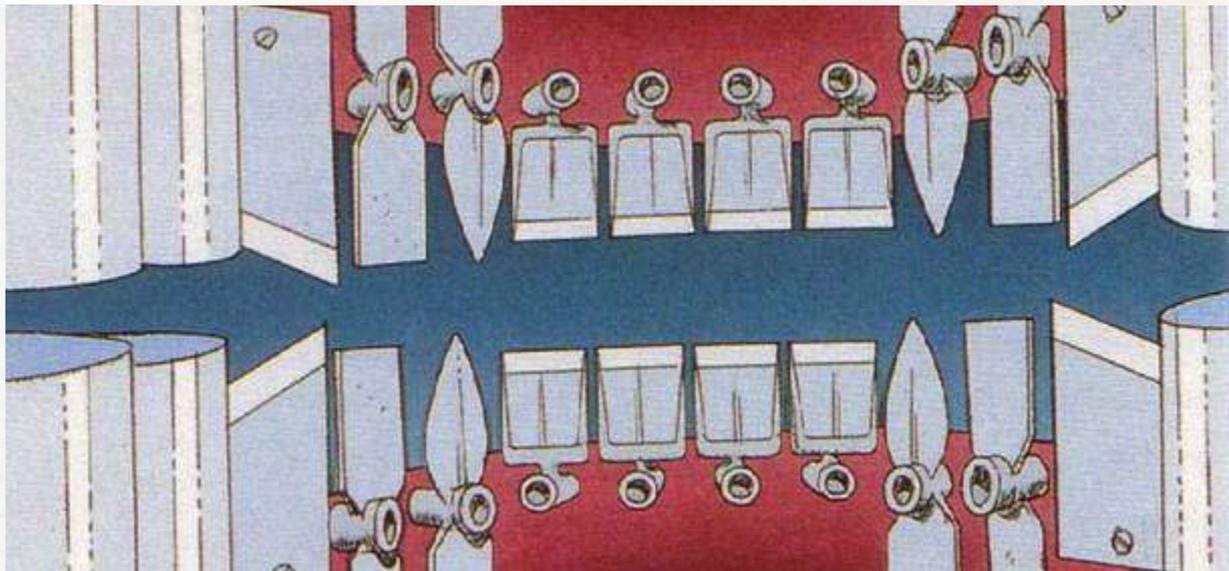
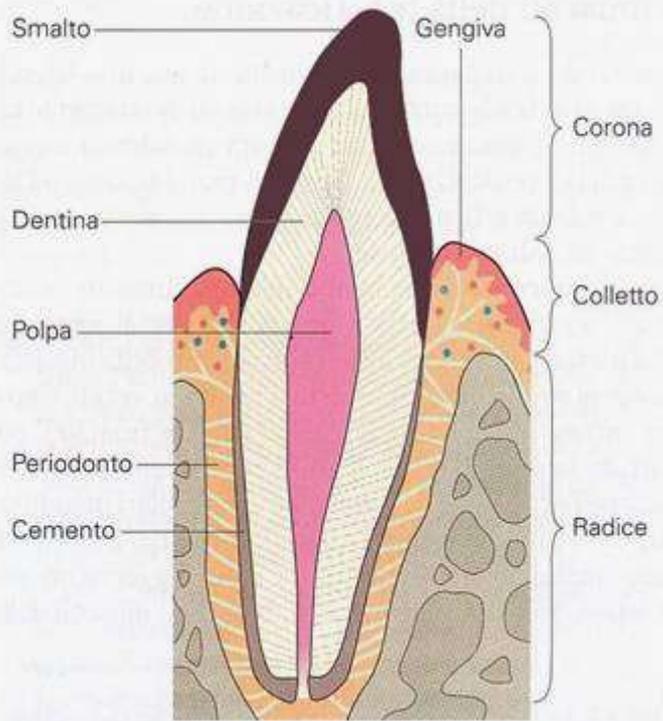
DENTI DECIDUI: 2-1-0-2. TOTALE 20

DENTI PERMANENTI: 2-1-2-3. TOTALE 32

faccia labio-buccale



Sezione sagittale di un dente incisivo

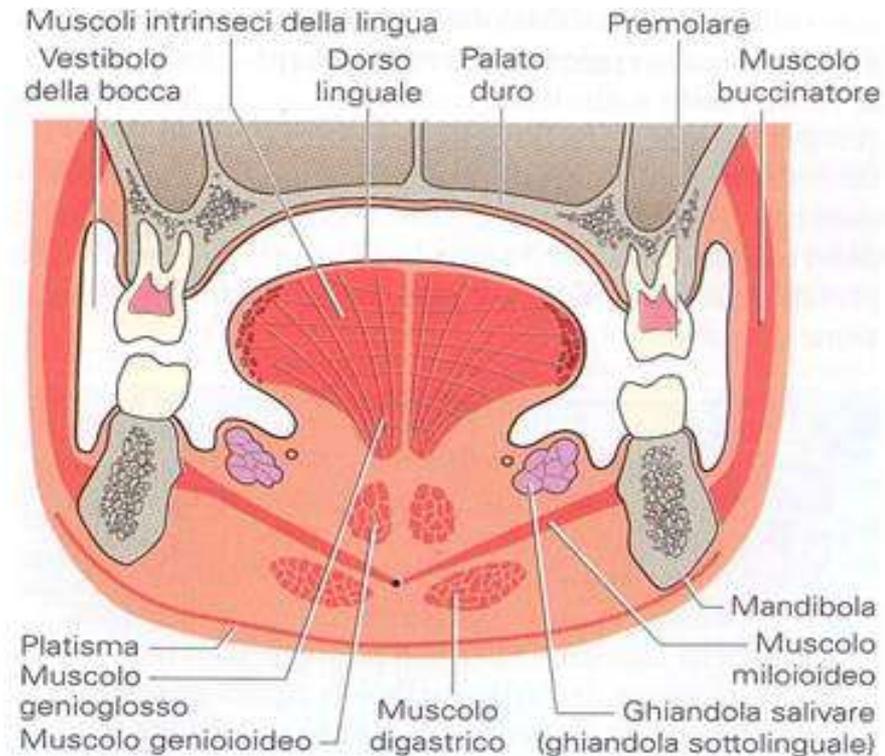
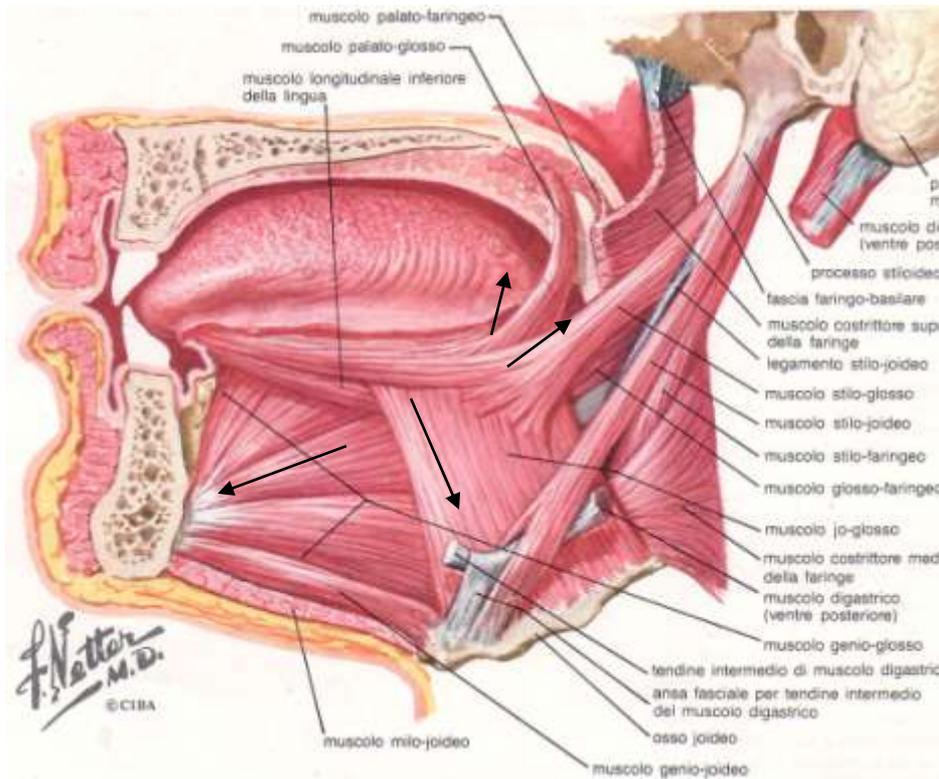


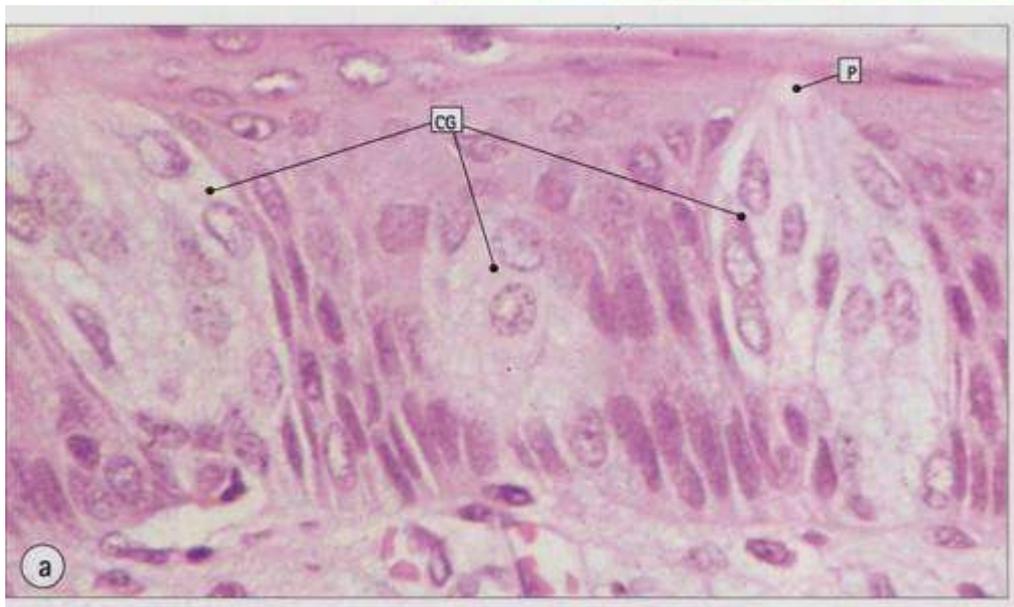
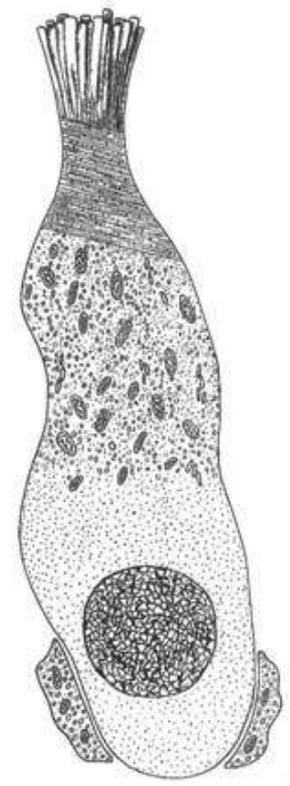
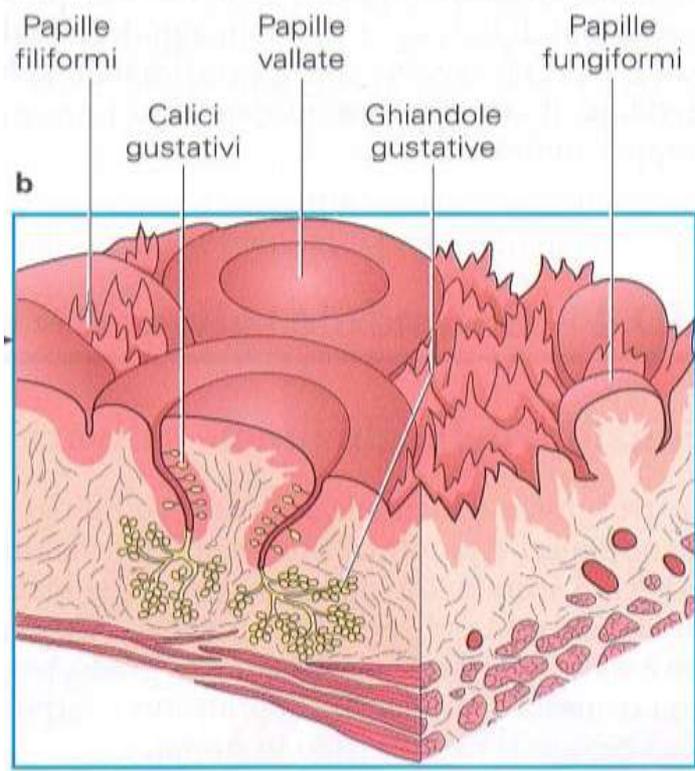
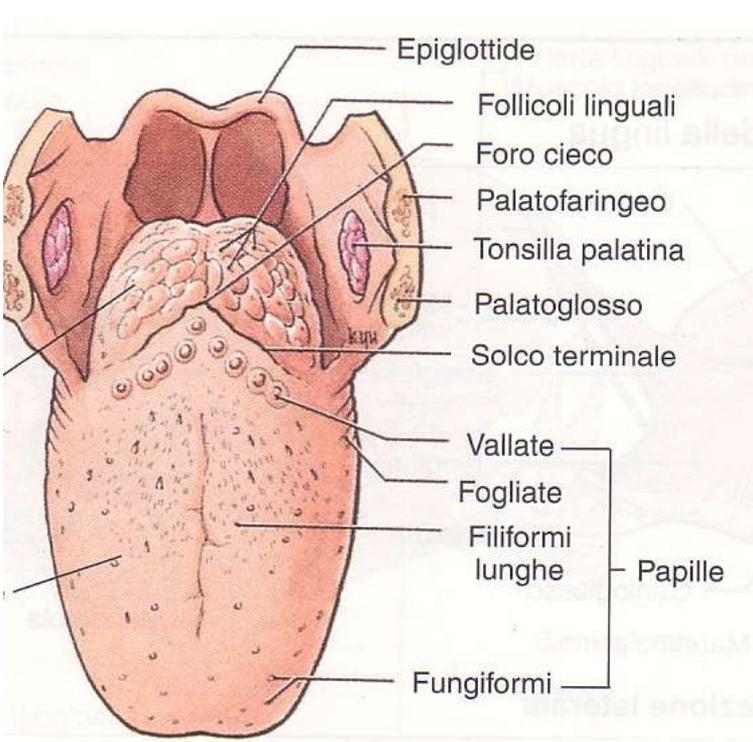
mm. genioglossi: protrudono e abbassano la lingua o la deviano

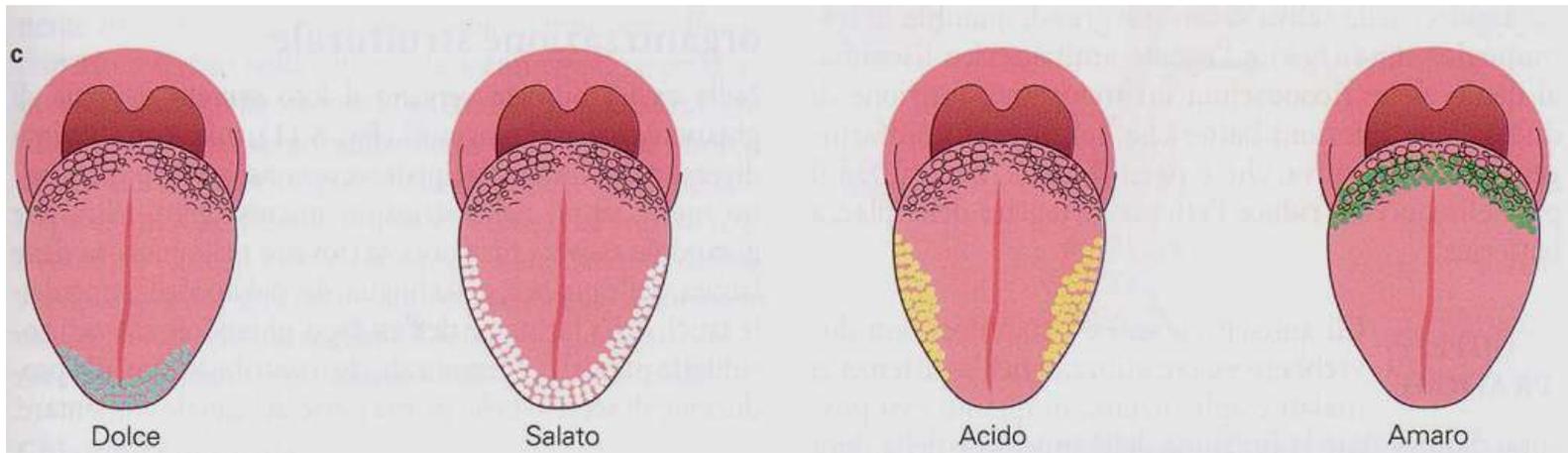
mm. jogglossi: abbassano e retraggono la lingua

mm. palatoglossi: sollevano la radice della lingua e abbassano il palato

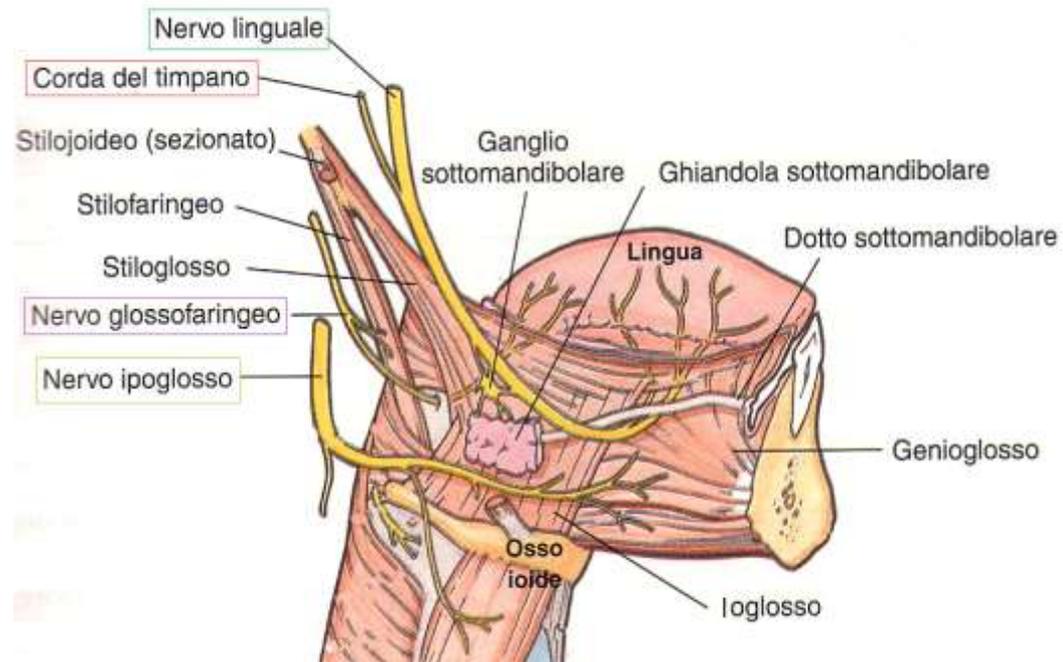
mm. stiloglossi: retraggono e arrotolano la lingua

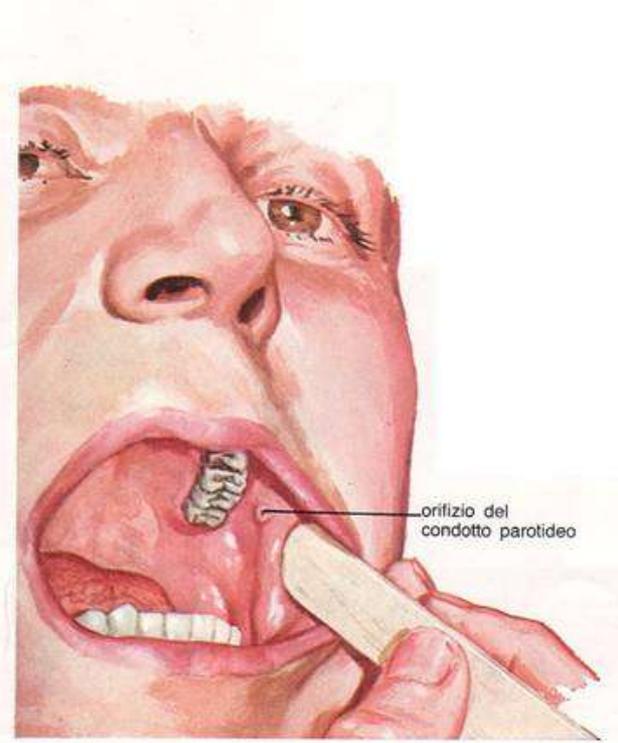
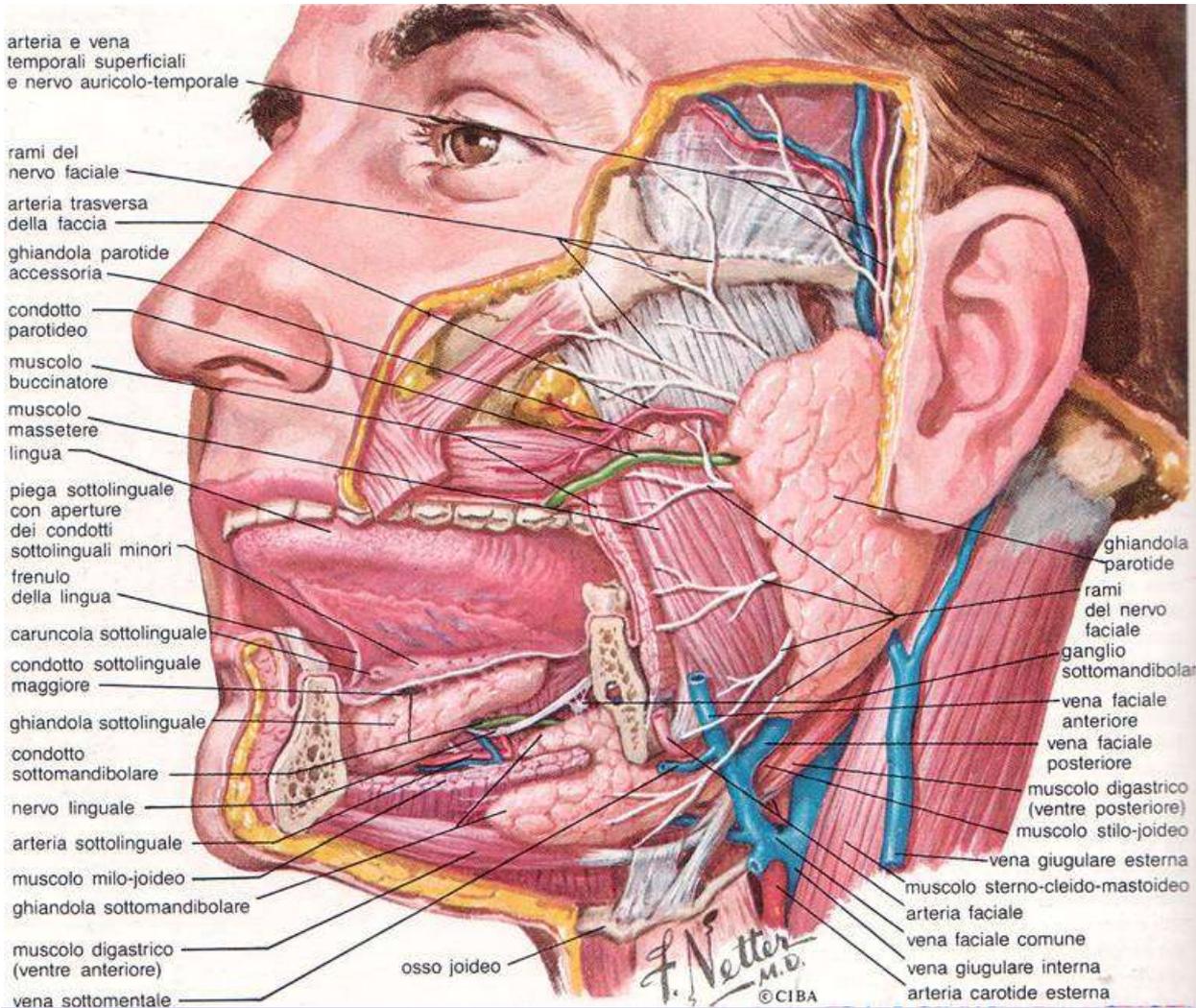






La lingua possiede una ricca innervazione:
 Il **nervo ipoglosso** innerva i muscoli
 I **nervi faciale, glossofaringeo e vago** innervano i calici gustativi (gusto)
 Il **nervo trigemino** trasporta la sensibilità generale

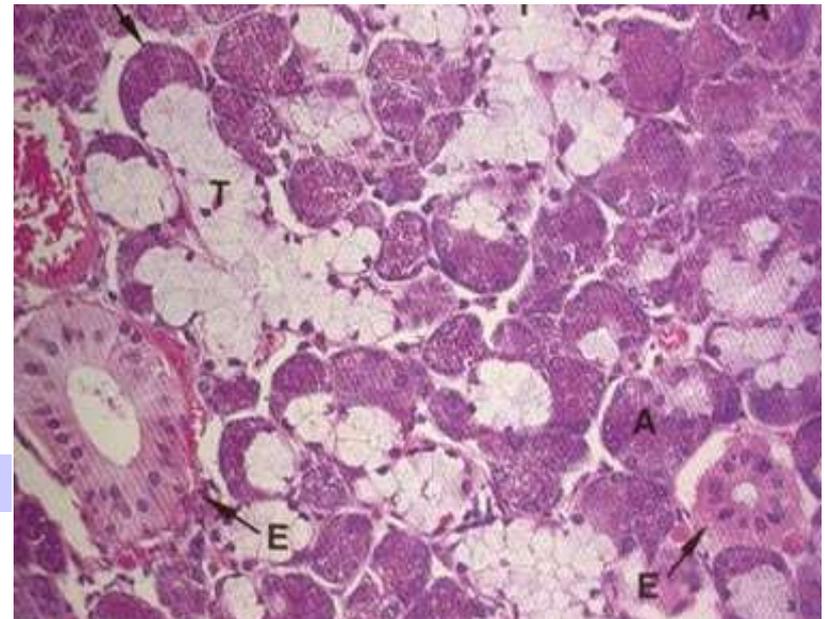
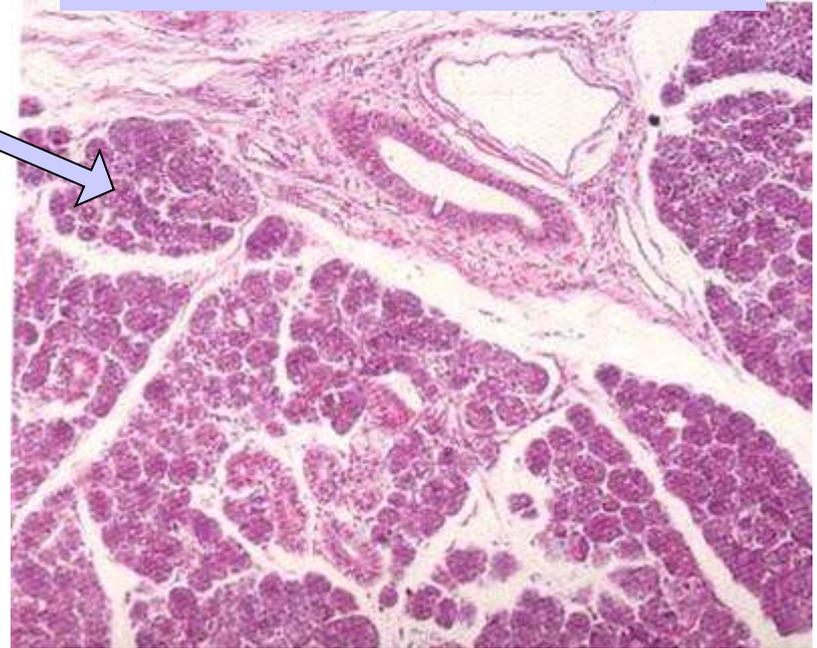
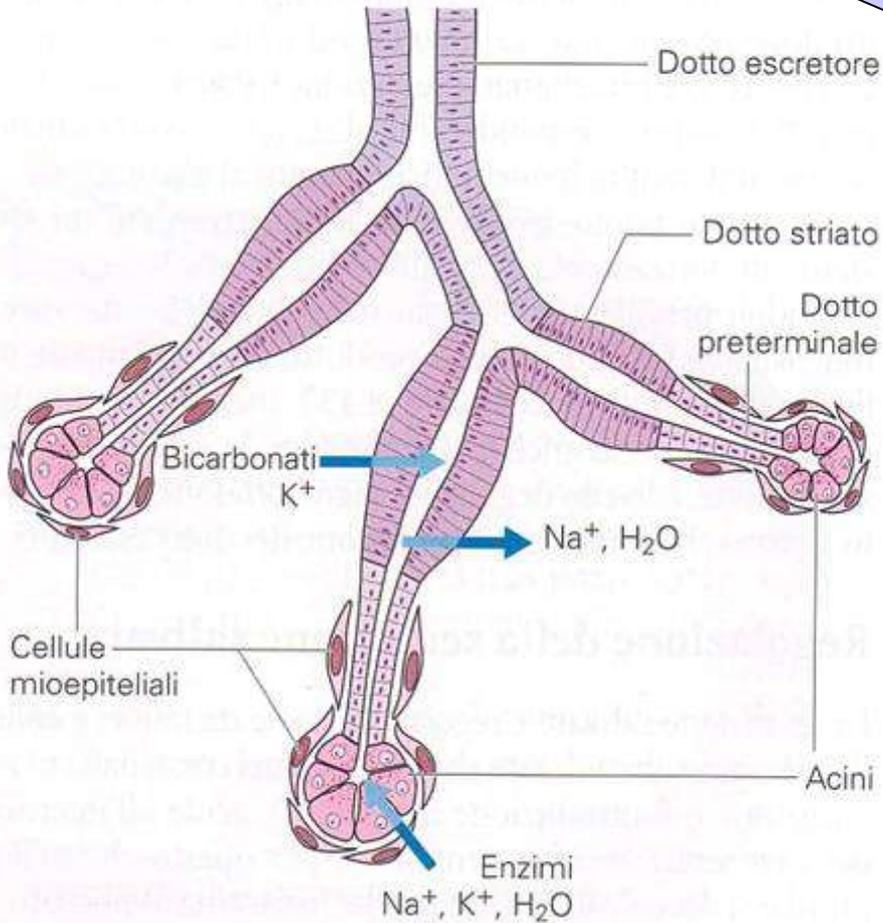




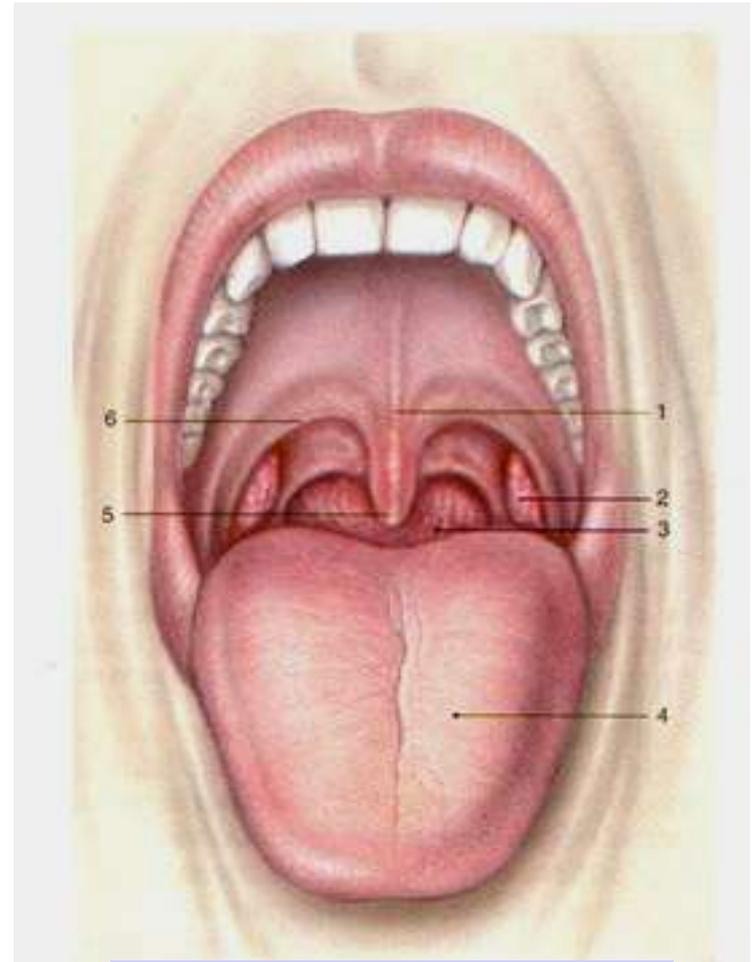
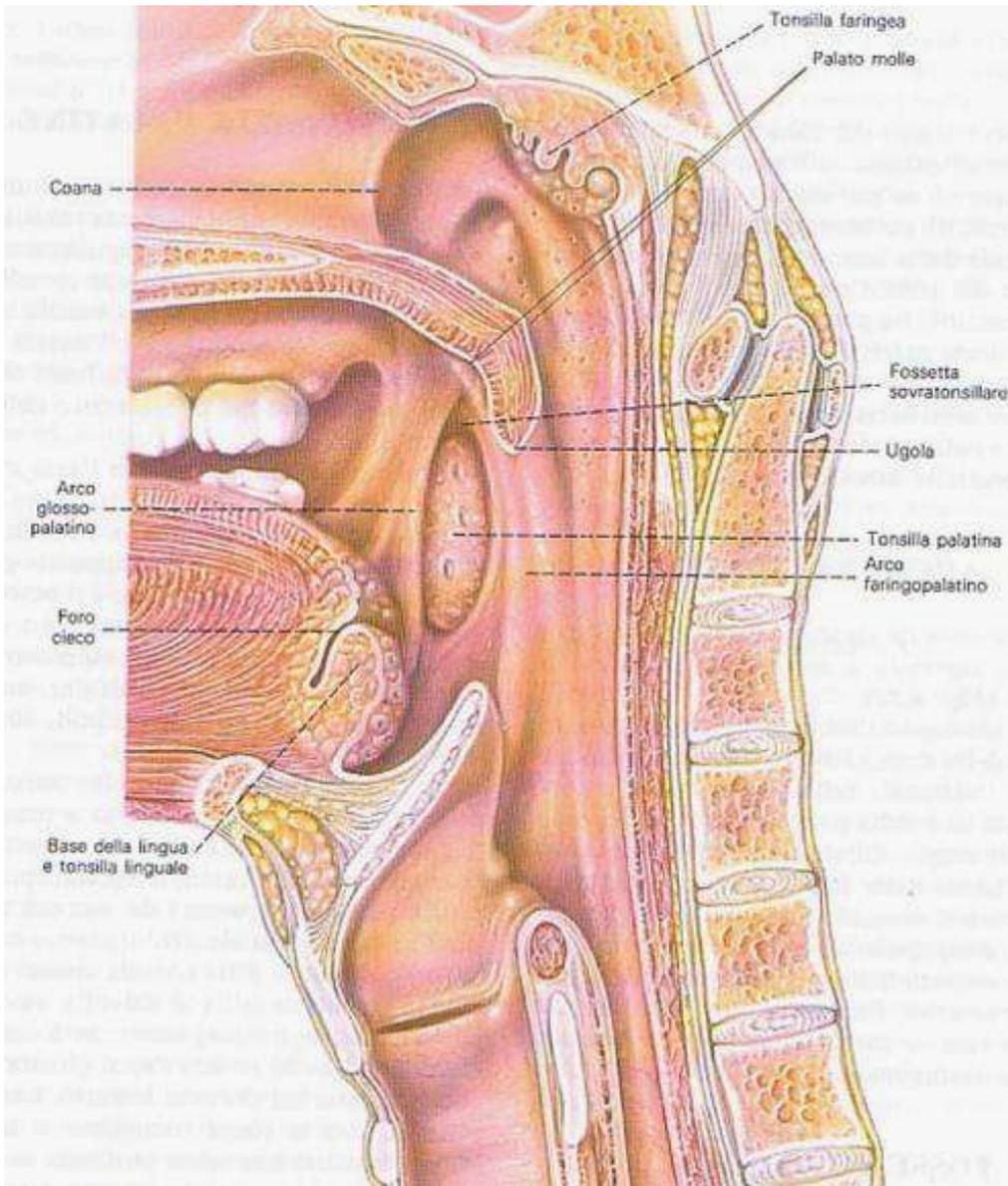
Ricorda che nello spessore della parotide passa il nervo faciale che può essere leso negli interventi sulla ghiandola. Il dotto di Stenone può essere ostruito da un calcolo, la saliva ristagna provocando forti dolori

Produciamo oltre 1000 cc di saliva al giorno

Ghiandola salivare sierosa (ghiandola parotide)



Ghiandola sottomandibolare



L'ISTMO DELLE FAUCI
IL PALATO MOLLE
LA TONSILLA PALATINA
LA TONSILLA FARINGEA
LA TONSILLA LINGUALE

LA FARINGE
15 cm
RINOFARINGE
OROFARINGE
LARINGOFARINGE

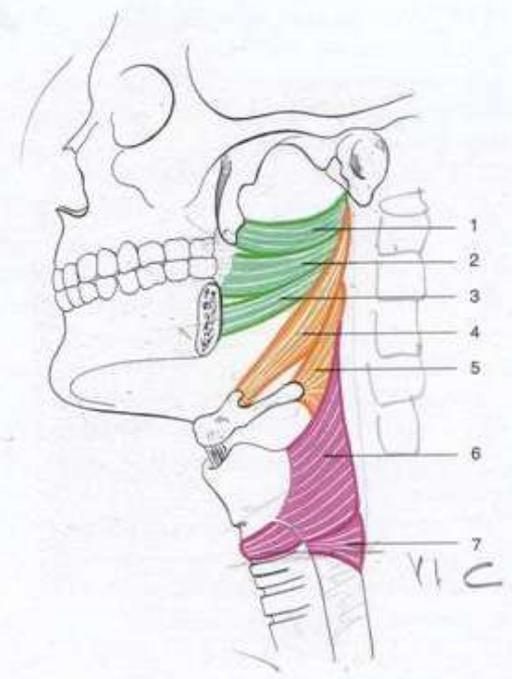
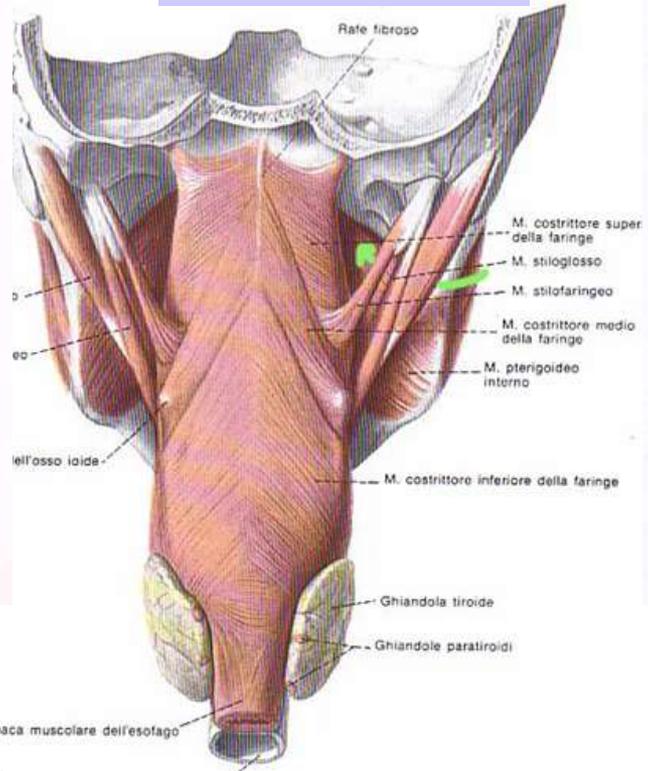
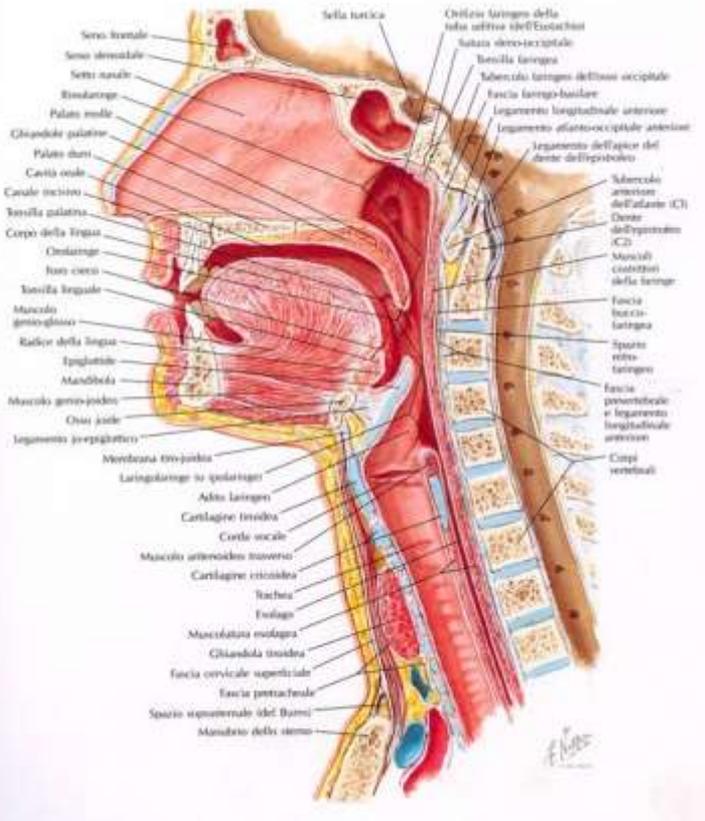
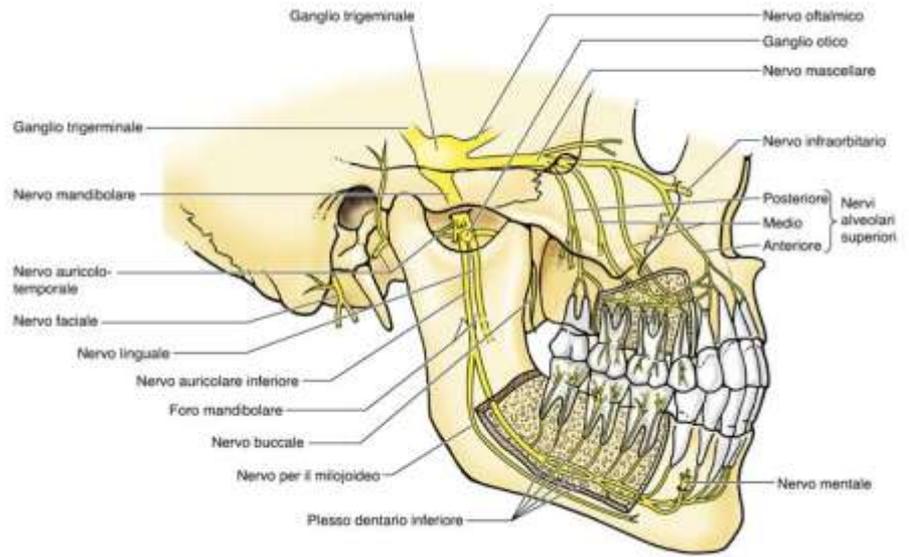
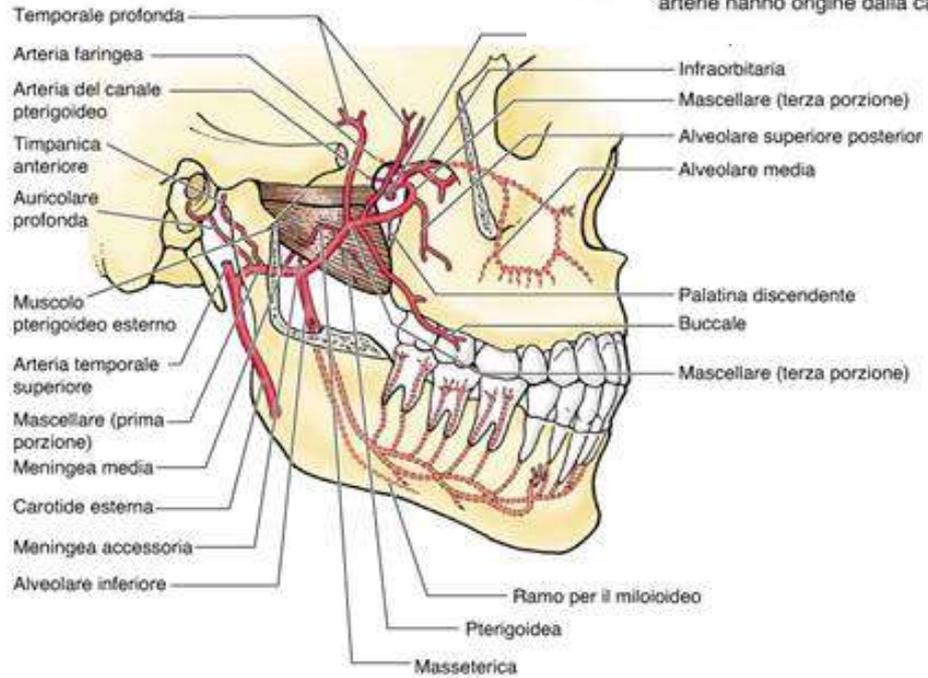
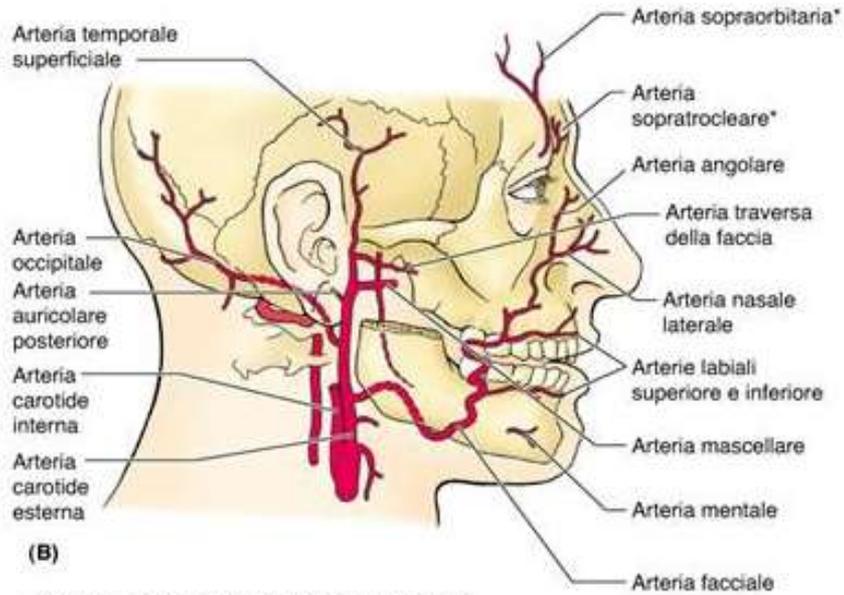
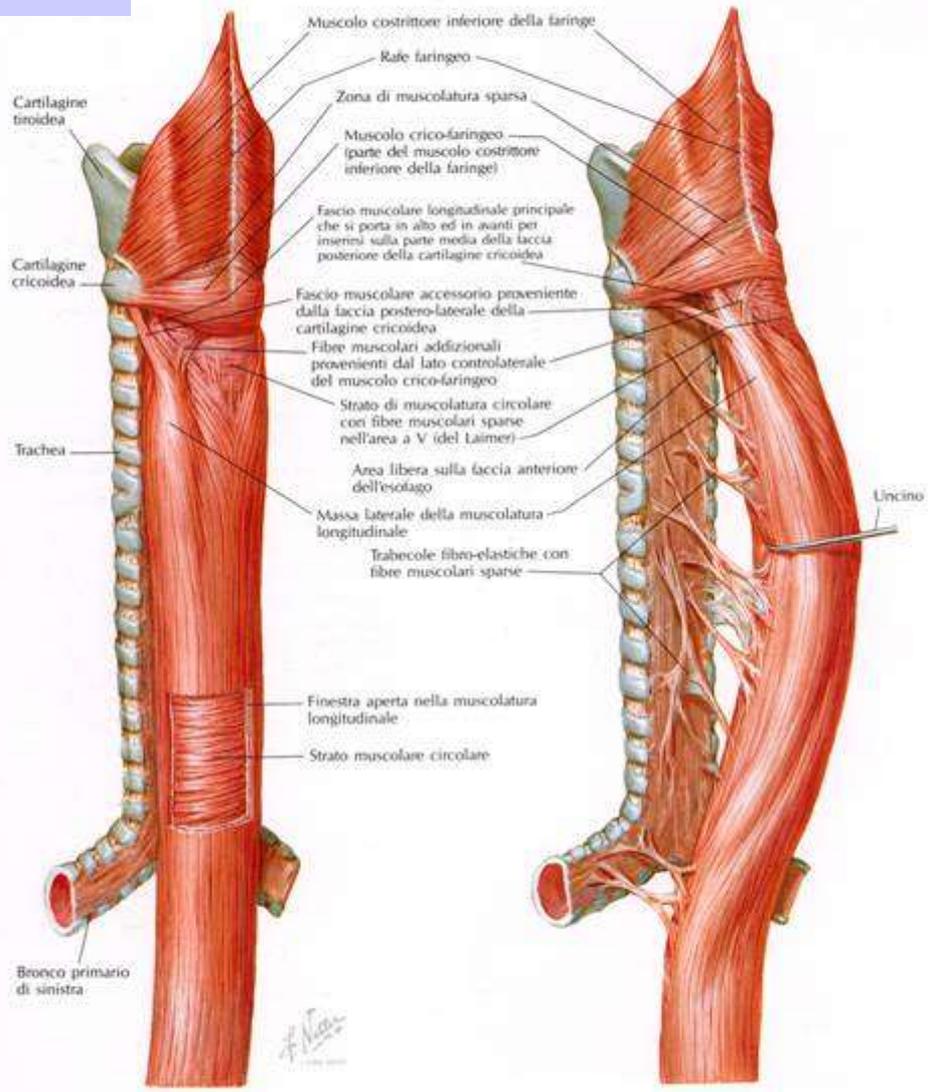
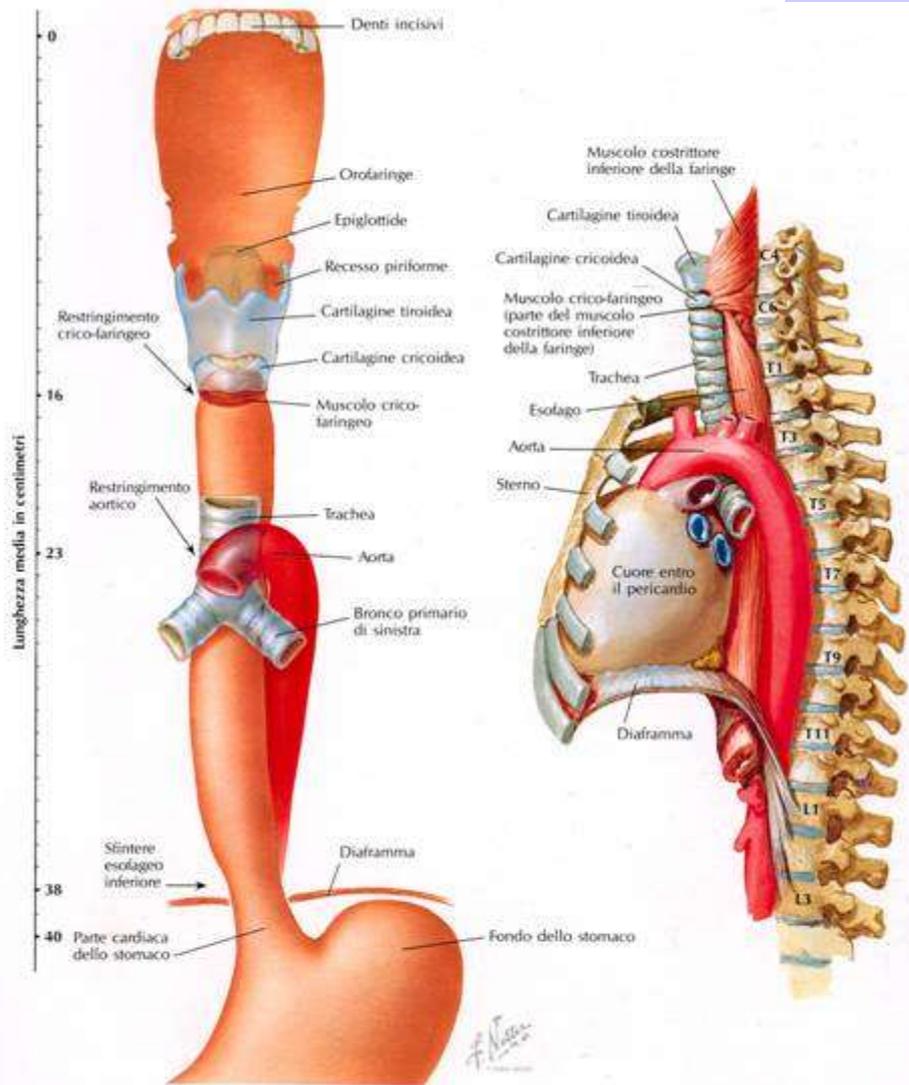


Fig. 10.19. – Disegno schematico illustrante le diverse inserzioni dei principali componenti dei muscoli costrittori della faringe: *in verde* il costrittore superiore; *in giallo* il medio; *in violetto* l'inferiore 1) muscolo pterigo-faringeo; 2) m. bucco-faringeo; 3) m. mio-faringeo; 4) m. condro-faringeo; 5) m. cerato-faringeo; 6) m. tiro-faringeo; 7) m. crico-faringeo.

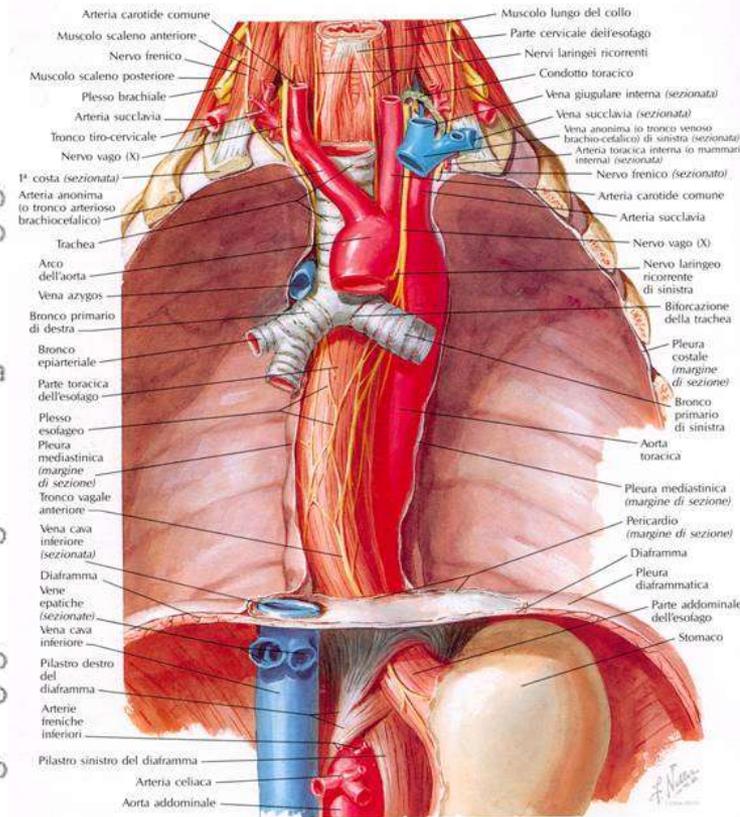
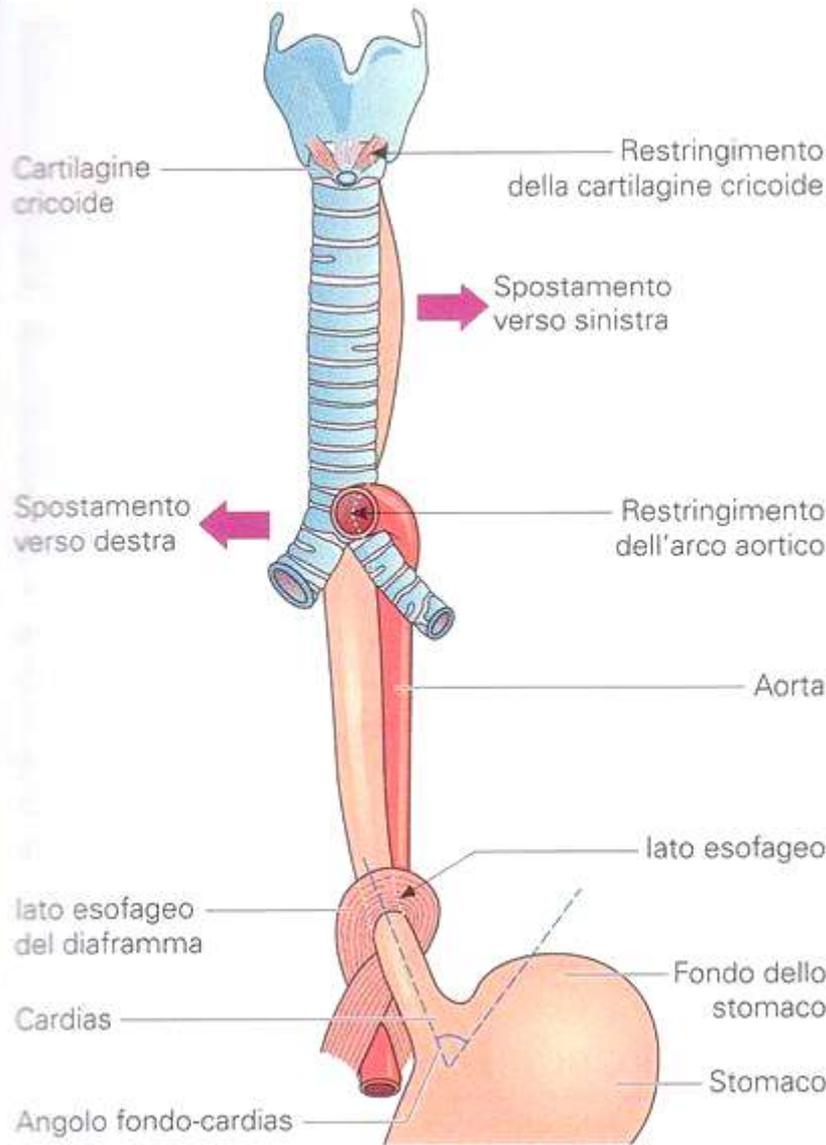


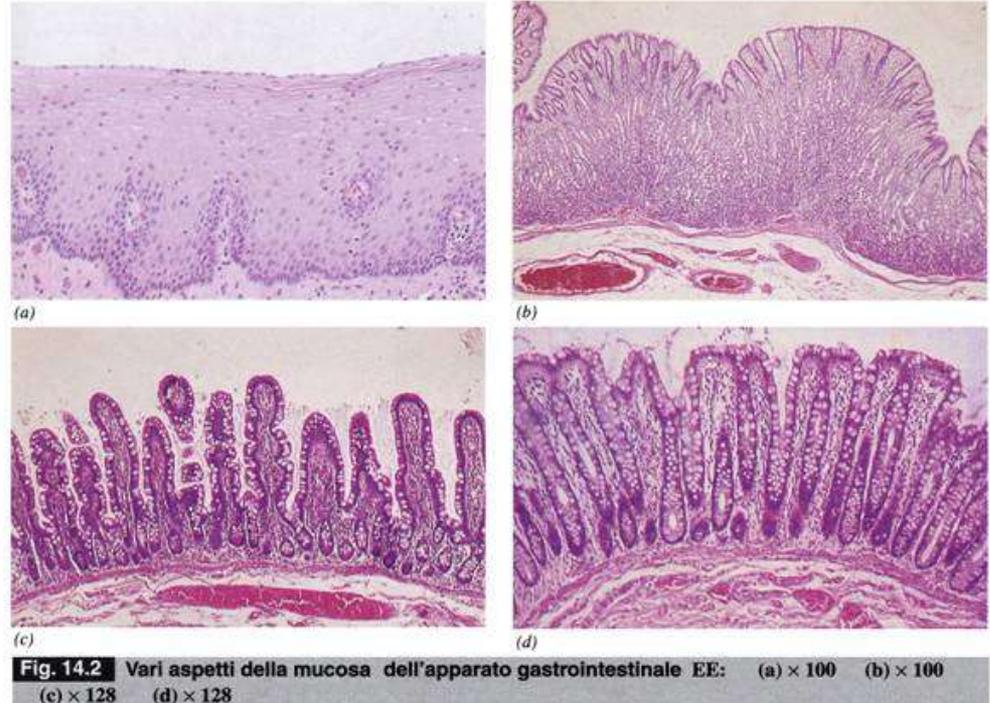
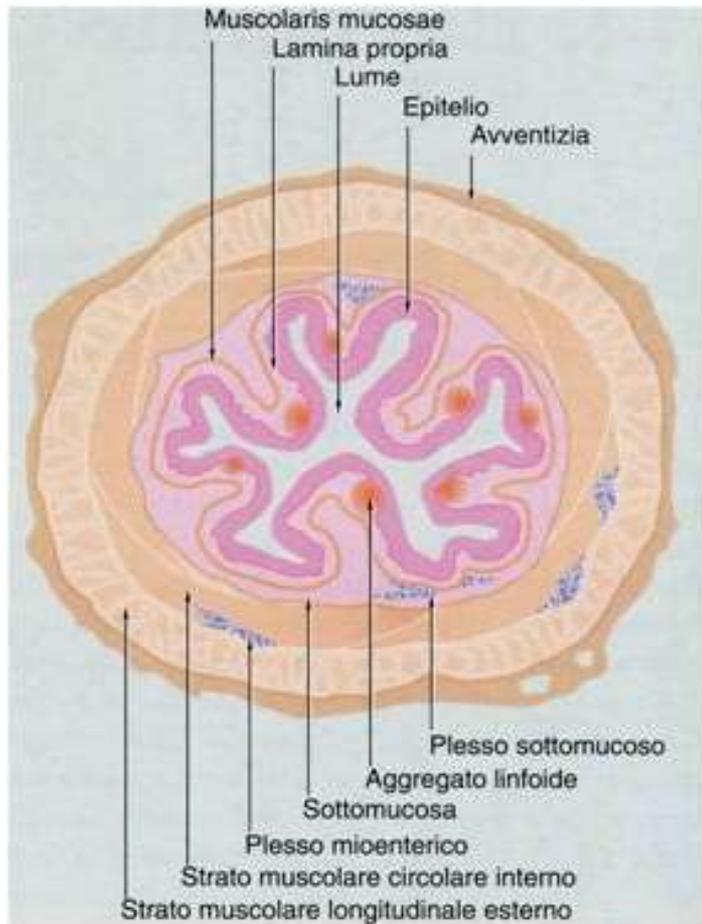
L'ESOFAGO



Restringimenti: cricoideo, aortico, bronchiale, diaframmatico

L'esofago è lungo 24 cm
 Decorre nel collo (da C6)
 Decorre nel mediastino posteriore
 Si trova dietro il cuore
 Entra in addome a livello di T10





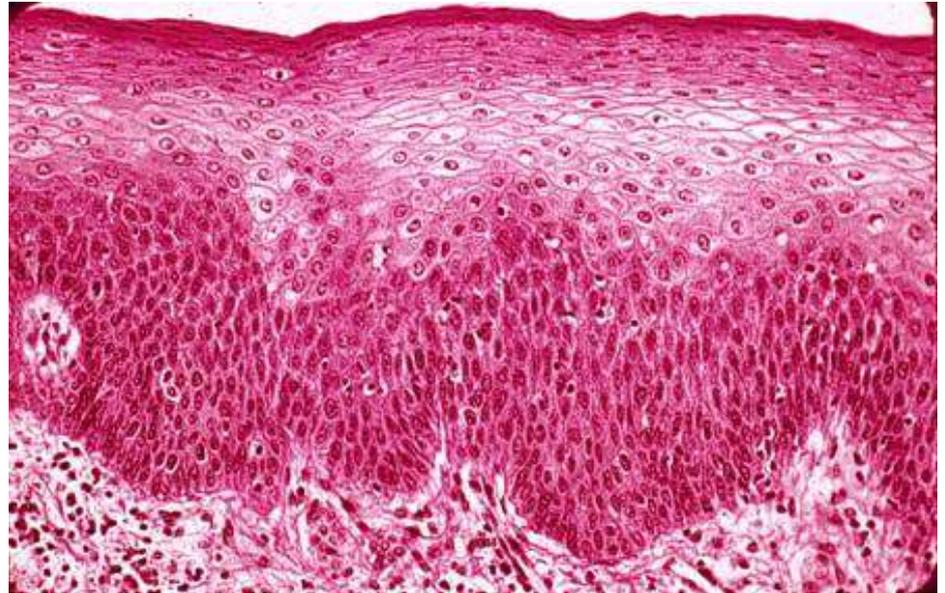
Nell'esofago l'epitelio di rivestimento è pavimentoso composto; dallo stomaco fino al retto è cilindrico semplice

La parete degli organi cavi è costituita da quattro tonache:
La tonaca mucosa
La tela sottomucosa
La tonaca muscolare
La tonaca avventizia



Parete dell'esofago:

- **Tonaca mucosa: epitelio pavimentoso composto, tonaca propria muscularis mucosae longitudinale**
- **Tonaca sottomucosa con fibre elastiche e ghiandole**
- **Tonaca muscolare molto spessa in due strati**
- **Tonaca avventizia**



**La tonaca muscolare è
nel terzo superiore striata
nel terzo medio mista
nel terzo inferiore liscia**