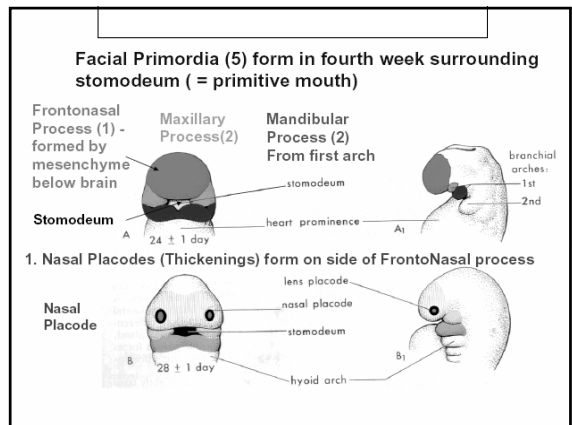
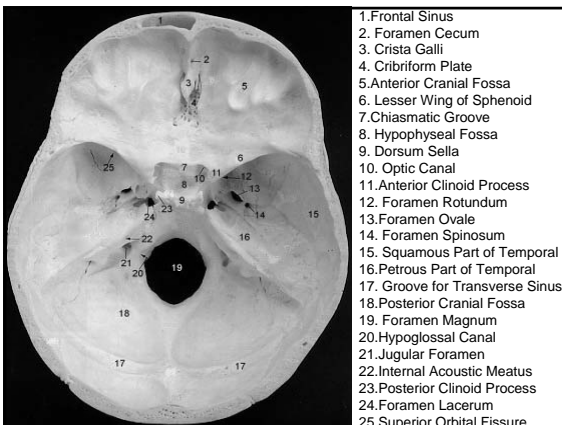
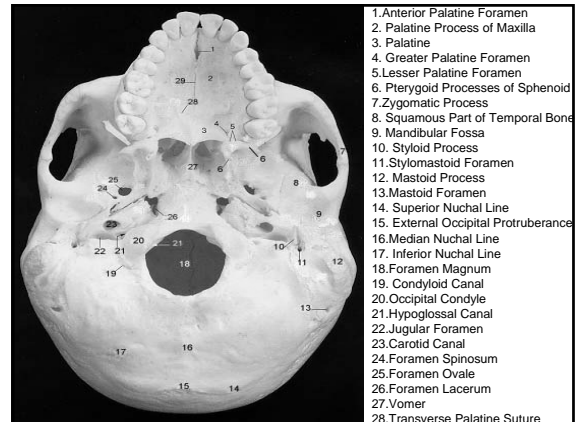
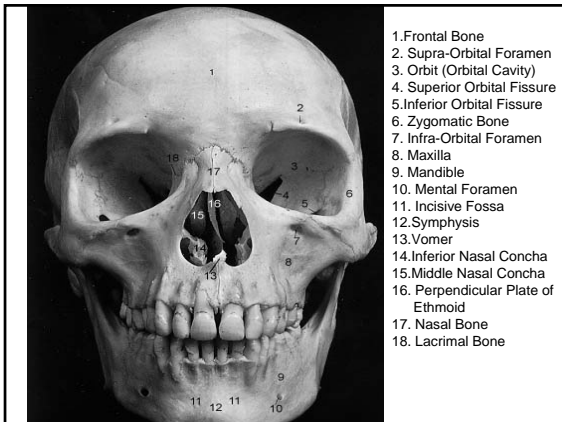


Introduction to Local Anesthesia and Review of Anatomy



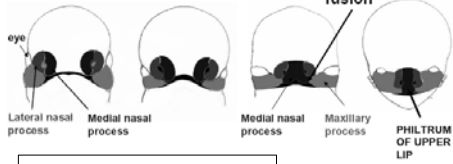
5-Sep	Introduction and Anatomy Review	Dr. Bassiur
12-Sep	Neurophysiology and Pain	Dr. Bassiur
19-Sep	Physiology and Pharmacology part 1	Dr. Bassiur
26-Sep	Physiology and Pharmacology part 2	Dr. Bassiur
3-Oct	Medical Assessment for Local Anesthesia	Dr. Chang
10-Oct	Armamentarium and Clinical Techniques	Dr. Marder
17-Oct	Exam 1	
24-Oct	Maxillary Anesthesia/Mandibular Anesthesia	Dr. Chang
31-Oct	online video and self review	On Your Own
7-Nov	Supplemental Injections and Alternative Therapies	Dr. Bassiur
14-Nov	MID EXAM	
21-Nov	Side Effects, Adverse Reactions, and Complications	Dr. Michalowicz
28-Nov	Prescription Writing and Oral Analgesics	Dr. Eisig
5-Dec	PERIO EXAM	
12-Dec	Review	Dr. Bassiur
17-Dec	Exam 2	



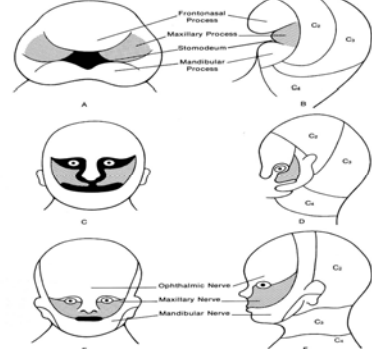
DEVELOPMENT OF FACE

2. Medial & Lateral Nasal Processes—form at margins of nasal placodes

3. Medial nasal process & Maxillary Process—fuse to form upper lip



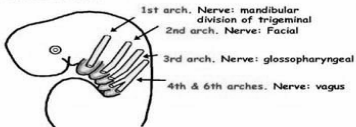
Developmental Anatomy



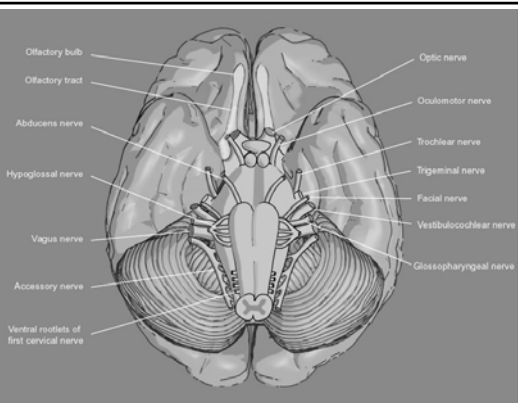
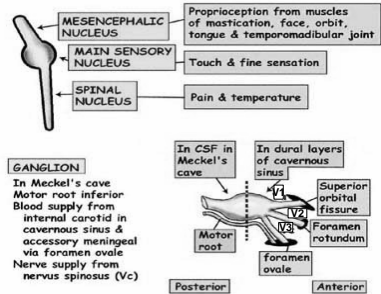
CRANIAL NERVES WITH MOTOR SUPPLY TO MUSCLES OF BRANCHIAL ORIGIN

BRANCHIOMOTOR (MUSCLES OF BRANCHIAL ORIGIN)	
V	Nucleus: Motor of trigeminal M of mastication, mylohyoid, ant digastric, tensors palati & tympani Nucleus: Facial
VII	M of facial expression, buccinator, post digastric, stylohyoid, stapedius Nucleus: Ambiguus
IX	Stylopharyngeus Nucleus: Ambiguus
X	M of pharynx, upper oesophagus, palate, larynx (from cranial XI) Nucleus: Ambiguus
XI	M of palate & pharynx via vagus

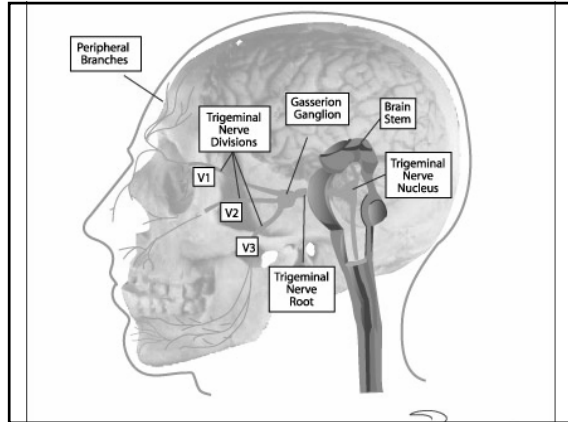
Cranial nerves V, VII, IX, X are the nerves to the branchial (pharyngeal) arches 1, 2, 3, 4/6 respectively. In addition the cranial part of XI dumps its fibres on the vagus to be distributed with it



- Nerve of the first pharyngeal arch
- 3 nuclei in brain stem (see below)
- Somatic but carries parasympathetic and sympathetic
- Mostly sensory but small motor branch in mandibular division
- Motor is branchiomotor (special visceral motor)
- All cell bodies are in the trigeminal ganglion EXCEPT for proprioception and these are in the mesencephalic nucleus in the brain stem

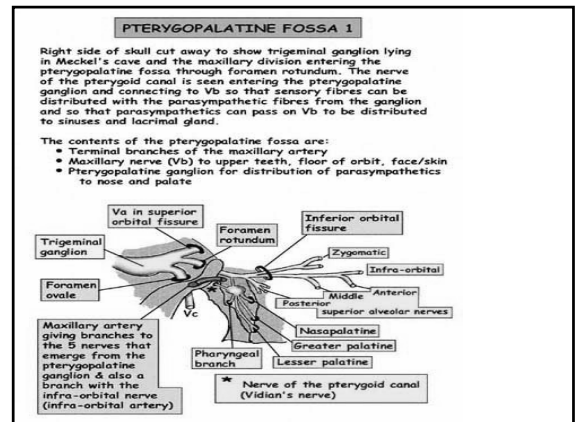
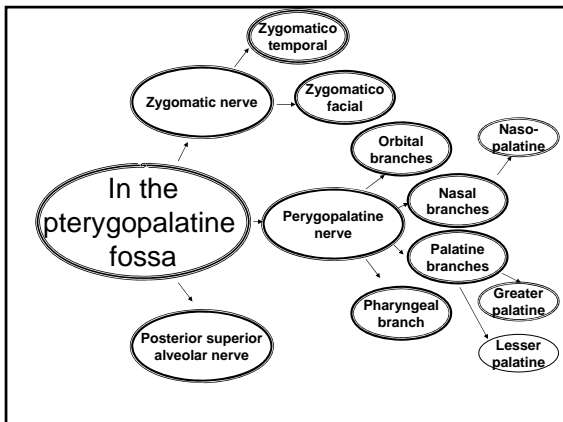
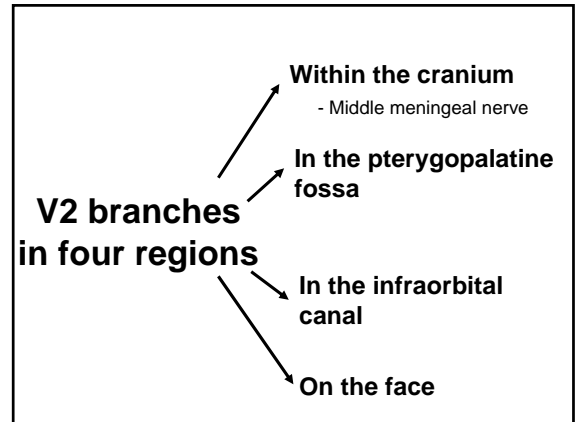
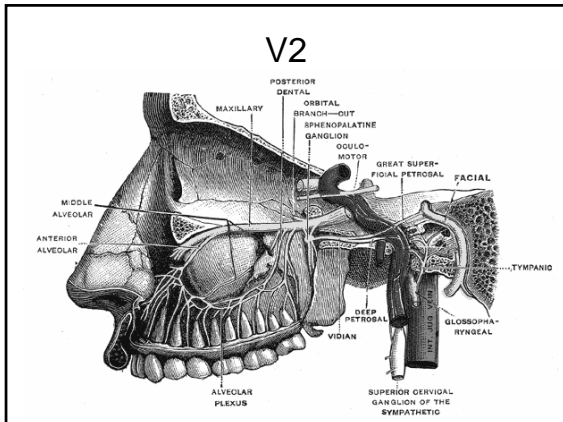
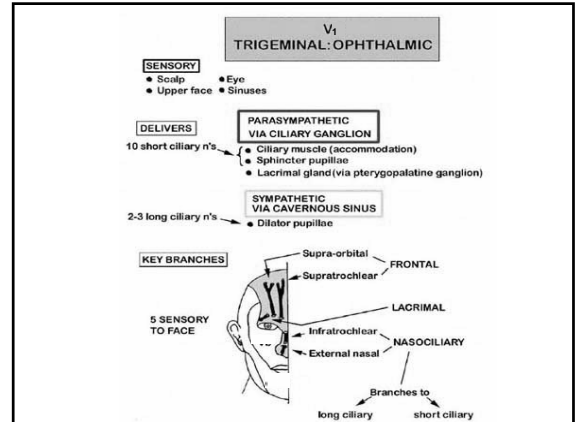


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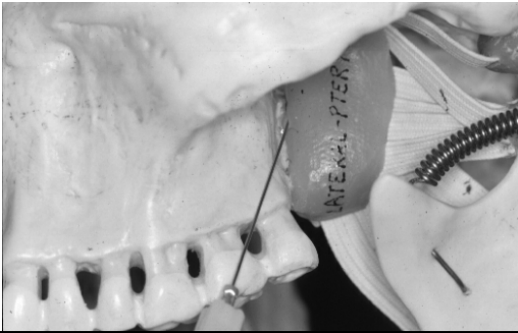


V1

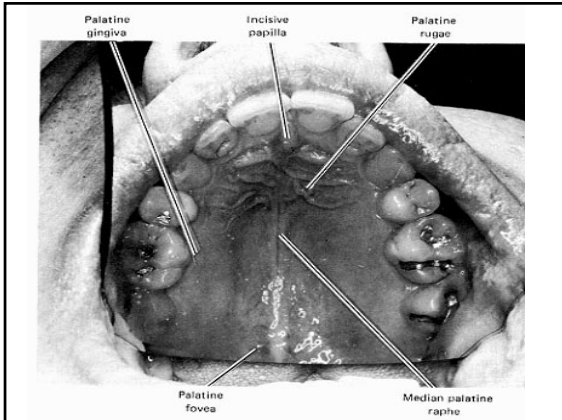
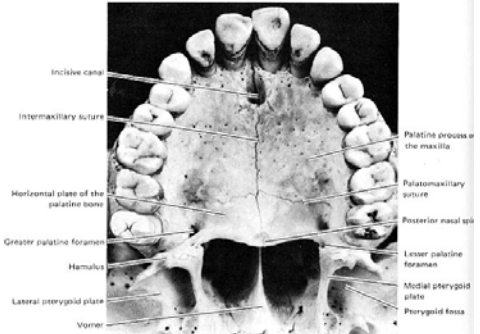
- Carries sensory fibers only.
- The ophthalmic nerve passes through the cavernous sinus and its nasociliary branch exits the skull through the superior orbital fissure.
- Branches:
 - Nasociliary nerve
 - sensory root of ciliary ganglion
 - posterior ethmoidal nerve
 - long ciliary nerve
 - infratrochlear nerve
 - anterior ethmoidal nerve
 - lacrimal nerve
 - frontal nerve
 - supratrochlear nerve
 - supraorbital nerve



Posterior Superior Alveolar

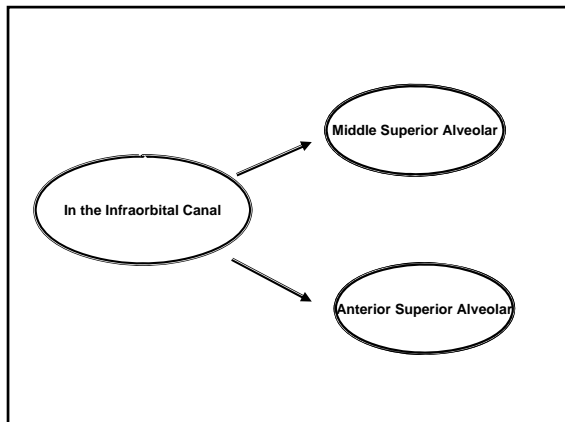


Palate



V2 branches in four regions

In the infraorbital canal



Branches of V2

- Branches within the cranium
 - Middle meningeal nerve
- Branches within the pterygopalatine fossa
 - Zygomatic nerve
 - Zygomaticotemporal nerve
 - Zygomaticofacial nerve
 - Pterygopalatine nerves
 - Orbital branches
 - Nasal branches
 - **Nasopalatine nerve**
 - Palatine branches
 - **Greater palatine nerve**
 - **Lesser palatine nerve**
 - Pharyngeal Branches
 - **Posterior superior alveolar nerve**
- Branches within the infraorbital canal
 - **Middle superior alveolar nerve**
 - **Anterior superior alveolar nerve**
- Branches on the face
 - Inferior palpebral branches
 - External nasal branches
 - Superior labial branches

