

**List of questions for students of clinical orofacial anatomy (B81158)  
focused on repetition of the morphologic knowledges**

1.	External carotid artery (course, branches, topographic relations) Cervical sympathetic system (nuclei, ganglions, aimed organs; Horner´s syndrome) TMJ joint (structure, topographic relations, structural changes through life)
2.	Lymphatic nodes and vessels in the neck and head (lymph drainage: the nose, lips, cheeks and palate - overview) TMJ joint (movements, condyle positions inside joint) Parotidomasseteric region and retromandibular fossa
3.	Overview of the veins of orofacial region, pterygoid plexus Pterygomandibular space Periodontium (structure, vascular and nervous supply, biological width, differences between adult and child gum)
4.	Otic ganglion + Jacobson´s anastomosis Lymph outflow from the teeth and periodontium, vestibulum oris and tongue Sphenoid and ethmoid paranasal sinuses
5.	Head parasympathetics (nuclei, ganglions, aimed organs) Temporal region Mandible – development, growth and remodellation during life (Meckel and growth cartilages)
6.	Sinus durae matris, vv. emissariae, vv. ophthalmicae, epidural and subdural spaces Inflammation spreading from the teeth of the upper jaw Skin innervation of the head and neck (overview)
7.	Oral mucosa (arrangement and overview of its morphological structures) Maxillary and frontal sinuses; ostiomeatal unit, extraoral display; FESS (Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery) Retropharyngeal space (borders, content), spreading of the pathologic processes from it
8.	Hard palate (mucous membrane zones, development); clefts Vestibulum oris (borders, folds, varieties) Compression of the following arteries: external carotid, facial, lingual, superficial temporal)
9.	Muscles around the mouth, platysma, modiole Carotid triangle (borders, content) Anaesthesia of the upper jaw (intra – and extraoral applications)
10.	Parotid gland, structure, topographic relations and its nerve supply Inflamation spreading from the teeth of the lower jaw, dentitio difficilis Nasopharynx, its form, mucous relief and its lymph structures
11.	Isthmus faucium, oropharynx and hypopharynx Face lines, face profile, facial indexes Lymph drainage of the paranasal sinuses, nasopharynx and tonsils (overview)
12.	First branch of the trigeminal nerve (V <sub>1</sub> ); ciliary ganglion + pupillary reflex Palatine tonsil (structure, vascular and nervous supply, topography; peri- and para- tonsillar space) Jaw rotation; matrix changes in upper and lower jaw due to age; (OPG, CT)
13.	Orbit (borders, content, relation to the skull cavities) CN VII. (branches, course, palsy types) Forms of the dental arches and jaw forms during development (childhood, adult and senile time)
14.	Traction and tension lines (zones) in the upper and lower jaws Inflammation spreading from the retromaxillar and perimandibular areas Applied anatomy of the hard and soft palate (lines A, H (Hauptmayer); palatal indexes, mucous resiliency)
15.	Subcutaneous musculoaponeurotic system and platysma (anatomical background) Coniotomy. tracheotomy. tracheostomy. anatomical background. Tooth development
16.	Lateral neck triangle; punctum nervosum Prestyloid space and its topographical relationships Maxillary artery and its branches

17.	Nasal cavity (boundaries, sinus openings, vascular and nerve supply) Vessels and nerves of the lower jaw (varieties) CN XII.; cervical ansae, cervical plexus
18.	Infrahyoid, scaleni and prevertebral muscles, STCLM muscle and fascias related to them Inflammation spreading in face through veins Paraganglions of the orofacial system
19.	CN IX., X., XI. (nuclei, courses and cervical branches) Sublingual region Determination of the occlusal plane in toothed and toothless jaws. Anatomical aspects. Camper plane
20.	Subclavian artery, course and neck branches Inflammation spreading in the submandibular region – anatomical background Palpation of the facial skeleton. Determination of the peripheral branches of the CN V.
21.	Skeletal classes – division, characteristics Submandibular space (boundaries, structures) X-ray examination of the head and orofacial region (OPG, CT, CBCT, extraoral projection)
22.	Cervical spaces and their connections in relation to the spreading of the pathological processes Styloid septum and ligaments related to it Superior and inferior orbital fissures
23.	Extrinsic tongue muscles Buccal region Structure of the skull base, holes, lines of fractures
24.	Eruption of the deciduous and permanent teeth Infratemporal fossa Retroarticular plastic pillow (Zenker) and pterygoid venous plexus
25.	Mandible (important structures from the dentistry viewpoint), pillars, mandibular canal Retrostyloid space, its content Topography of the structures in the cavernous sinus; spatial relations
26.	Soft palate (structure, innervation vascular supply) Morphological differences of the male and female skulls Intrinsic tongue muscles, lingual septum, intralingual spaces
27.	Lips and oral vestibulum Head and neck fascias and its derivatives (overview) Deep cervical lymph nodes, clinical and anatomical division, block neck resection
28.	Masticatory muscles (anatomical and functional view), suprahyoid muscles (structural overview) Vessels and nerves of the upper jaw X-ray picture of the salivary glands
29.	3 <sup>rd</sup> branch of the trigeminal nerve (V3); ganglion submandibulare Cephalometric and craniometric points; Downs points Occlusion, sagittal relation, Spee's curve, Wilson's curve
30.	Periodontium, periodontal ligaments (structure, arrangement, changes through life, biological width) Pterygopalatine fossa (walls, canals, content) Pretracheal space + thyroid gland
31.	Anaesthesia of the lower jaw – anatomical background Upper jaw remodellation Skin structure in the face and neck. Skin cleavage.
32.	Sublingual and submandibular glands Middle third of face; fractures of the facial bones Tongue, glands, papillae, relief, sensory and specific sensory innervation
33.	2 <sup>nd</sup> branch of the trigeminal nerve (V2); pterygopalatine ganglion Mental region and submental region Sensitive and sensory innervation of the oral cavity (overview)