

## 구강의 외과적 해부학

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주 형 로

## Surgical Anatomy of the Oral Cavity

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## 서 론

구강의 해부학은 30% (lip) (vermilion) (epidermoid carcinoma) (hard palate) (soft palate) (circumvallate papillae), (palatoglossus muscle) (anterior tonsillar pillar) 7가 (buccal mucosa), (alveolar ridge), (retromolar trigone), (floor of mouth), (oral tongue, mobile tongue) (Fig. 1).

2001년 49.7% 가 16.5% 가 60 가 30

## 구 순(Lips)

(skull base) American Joint Committee on Cancer(AJCC) (vermilion) (cervical spine), 가 (commissures of mouth)

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88~98%가

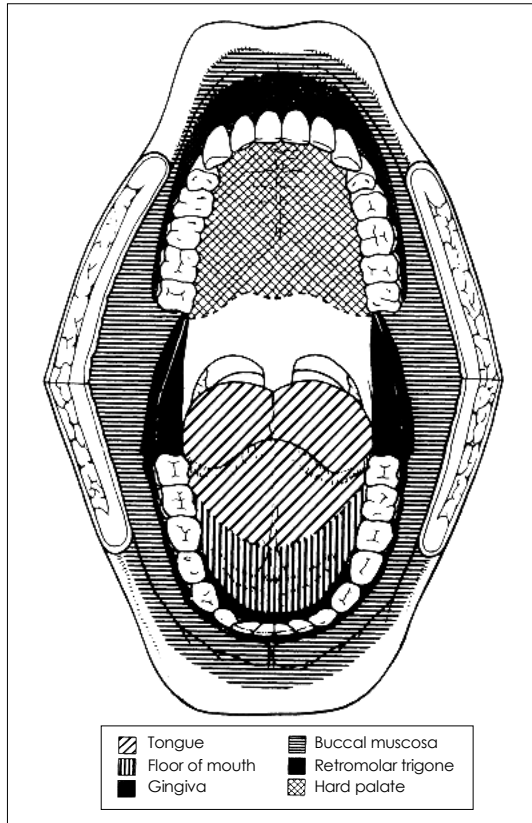


Fig. 1. Anatomic sites within the oral cavity.

2~7% (nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium) (glandular elements) (connective tissue) (orbicularis oris muscle)

5 (trigeminal nerve) (V2) (infraorbital nerve), (V3) (buccal nerve) (mental nerve)

(mental foramen) 가

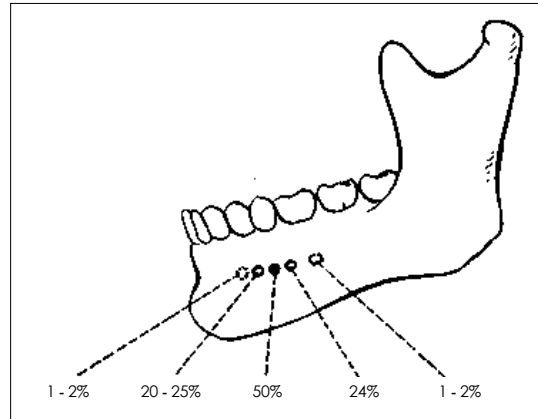


Fig. 2. Variations in the relation of the mental foramen to the roots of the teeth.

(supraorbital notch) 50% 2 (Fig. 2). 22%

1/3 (sub-mental lymph node) 1/3 (submandibular lymph node)

(preauricular lymph node) (infraparotid node)

가

가

**협부점막(Buccal Mucosa)**

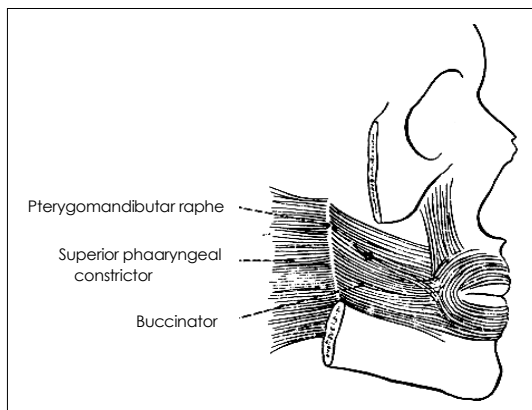
(gin- givobuccal sulcus)

(retromolar gingiva)  
 (buccinator muscle)  
 (superior constrictor)  
 oral competence (Fig. 3).

(floor of mouth)  
 (retromolar trigone),  
 (maxillary tubercle) 가  
 (V2)  
 (V3)  
 (posterosuperior alveolar nerve)  
 (anterosuperior alveolar nerve)  
 (premaxilla)  
 (nasopalatine nerve),  
 (greater palatine nerve)  
 (submucosal capillary network)  
 (mandibular canal)  
 (inferior alveolar nerve)  
 (lingual nerve)  
 (canine tooth)  
 (Stensen's duct)  
 (transposition) (reimplantation)  
 (upper deep jugular lymph node)  
 (lateral retropharyngeal lymph node)

### 치조능(Alveolar Ridge)

(alveolar process)  
 (gingivobuccal sulcus)



**Fig. 3.** The buccinator muscle. Note its continuity with fibers of the orbicularis oris and its posteriorly, at pterygomandibular raphe, with the superior constrictor.

### 구후삼각(Retromolar Trigone)

3  
 (ascending ramus)  
 (mandibular foramen) 가  
 가  
 (pterygopalatine fossa) (skull base)  
 9 (glossopharyngeal nerve)  
 (lesser palatine nerve, V2)  
 가  
 (referred ear pain)

(tonsillar fossa)

**경구개(Hard Palate)**

(secondary palate)

가

(primary palate)

(incisor teeth)

(incisive fossa)

(suture line)

가

(longitudinal suture line)

가

(transverse suture line)

. 가

1

2

2

가

canal)

(pterygopalatine

nerve)

(trigeminal

가

CT가

, MRI

(Fig. 4).

(posterior margin)

(Gasserian gan-

가

가

gion)

(tensor veli palatini muscle)

(obtura-

가

tor)

(sphenopalatine ve-

ssel)

가

**구강저(Floor of Mouth)**

(ventral

(nasopalatine nerve)가

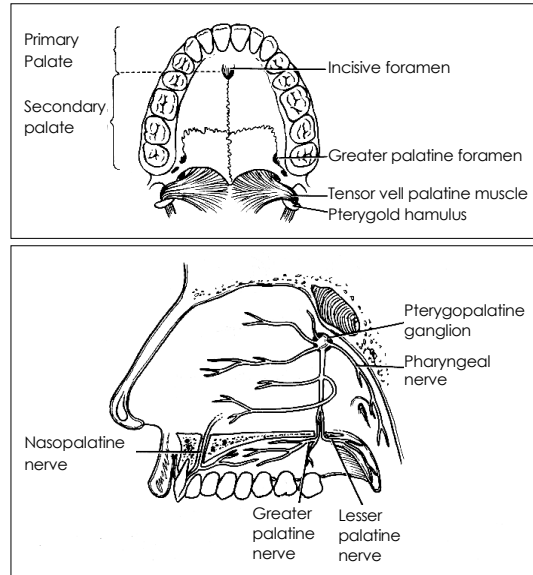
surface)

(mylohyoid),

(geniohyoid)

가

(genioglossus)



**Fig. 4.** Primary and secondary palates. Incisive fossa marks the union of the primary palate, which is innervated by nasopalatine nerve, and secondary palate, which is innervated by the greater palatine nerve.

(hyoglossus)

(lingual nerve), 12 (prelaryngeal space)

(hypoglossal nerve) (lingual artery) (Fig. 5). (papilla)가

(external carotid artery)

(dorsal lingual artery)

(deep lingual artery)

(suglingual artery)

(V3)

가

(superficial mucosa system)

(deep collecting system)

가

가

(jugulodigastric lymph node)

(jugulocarotid lymph node)

### 구강부 혀(Oral Tongue, Mobile Tongue)

2/3 (tip),

(lateral border), (dorsum), (undersurface)

(intrinsic muscles) (extrinsic muscles)

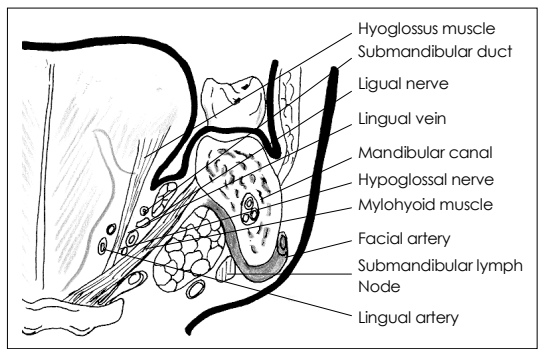
(septum linguae)

(genioglossus), (hyoglossus) (styloglossus),

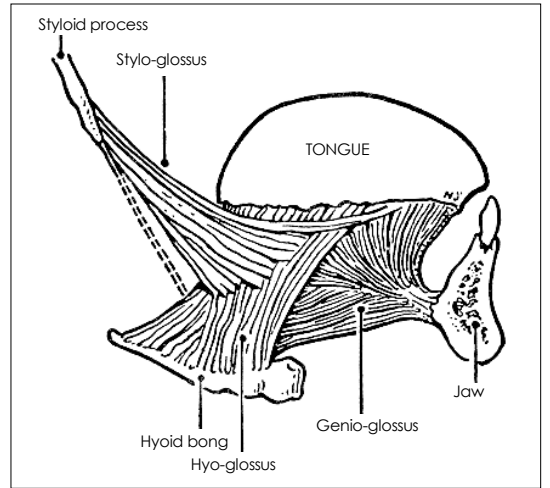
(Fig. 6).

(hypoglossal nerve)

가



**Fig. 5.** Deep structures of the oral cavity : coronal section behind 1st molar tooth.



**Fig. 6.** The 3 extrinsic muscles of the tongue and their 3 bony origin.

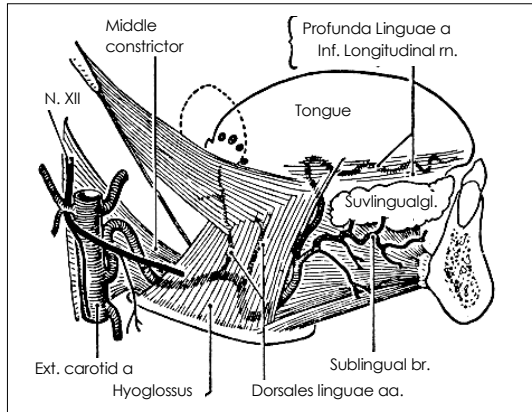


Fig. 7. Relative anatomy of the lingual artery.

가  
(posterior belly)

2/3 (Fig. 7).

20% (facial artery)  
(common branch)  
(collateral circulation)

가  
가  
(Fig. 8).

가  
가

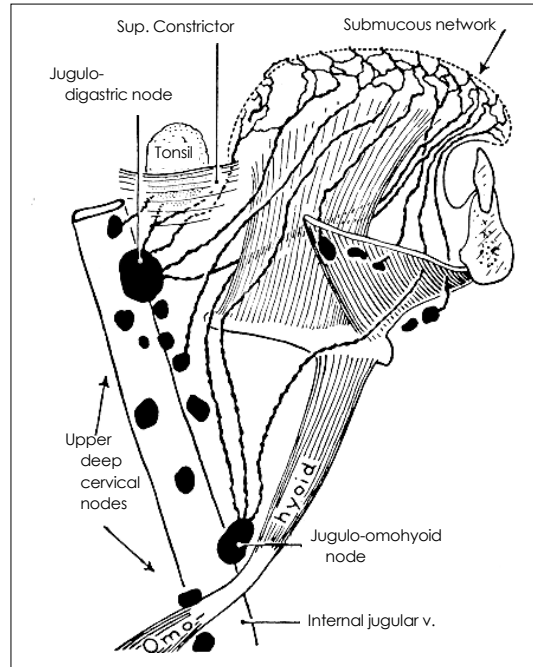


Fig. 8. Lymphatic drainage of the tongue.

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가  
가

중심 단어 :

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