

This tutorial will cover the general anatomy of the human head for dental professionals. The article will examine the various structures that make up this complex organ, from top to bottom, including skull bones and facial muscles. The first step is to examine the structures that make up the orbital region. This includes the eyes, nose, and bony structures. The orbit of the eye is made up of multiple bones, including the frontal bone, sphenoid bone, ethmoid bone, zygomatic bone and maxilla. This region also includes two sinuses: the anterior ethmoidal sinus and posterior ethmoidal sinus. The eyelids are covered by a conjunctiva tissue layer that lines inside of upper and lower eyelids. A corneal epithelium layer is located just underneath this covering of mucosa to protect against infections or injuries to the cornea. These tissues are attached to the eyelid by the Palpebral fissure. The eye is also surrounded by a sclera layer, which is composed of choroid, retina capsules and optic nerve sheath (Figure 1). The bones of this region are surrounded by muscles that surround the orbit. These muscles include levator palpebrae superioris, orbicularis oculi, rectus lateralis oculi, rectus medialis oculi and obicularis oculi. The scalp of this area has some hair follicles that are located in some specific regions. The front hairline bald spot is caused by shortening of some hairs. This occurs in relation to the frontogenital-genetic theory. This bald spot starts in the center of the forehead, at the hairline, and spreads or progresses back towards the vertex. The hairline can also recede in a similar pattern in males. The overall shape of European hairline is very different from East Asians' hairline. The lower bone of this region is made up of the mandible or lower jawbone that has a hard outer covering known as cortical bone that protects it from breaking or fracturing. It also has part of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) on one side, which helps to protect against breaking. The lower jawbone is composed of a perpendicular surface, horizontal surface, coronoid process and condylar process (Figure 2). The TMJ has multiple muscles that attach to this region. These muscles include the digastric, masseter and temporalis muscles. The skull consists of 8 bones: frontal bone, parietal bone, occipital bone, temporal bone, sphenoid bone and ethmoid bone (Figure 3). The skull also has multiple sinuses: frontal sinus, maxillary sinus and ethmoidal sinus. These air-filled cavities help to diffuse CO2 from the respiratory tract to the nasal cavity for expiration.

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