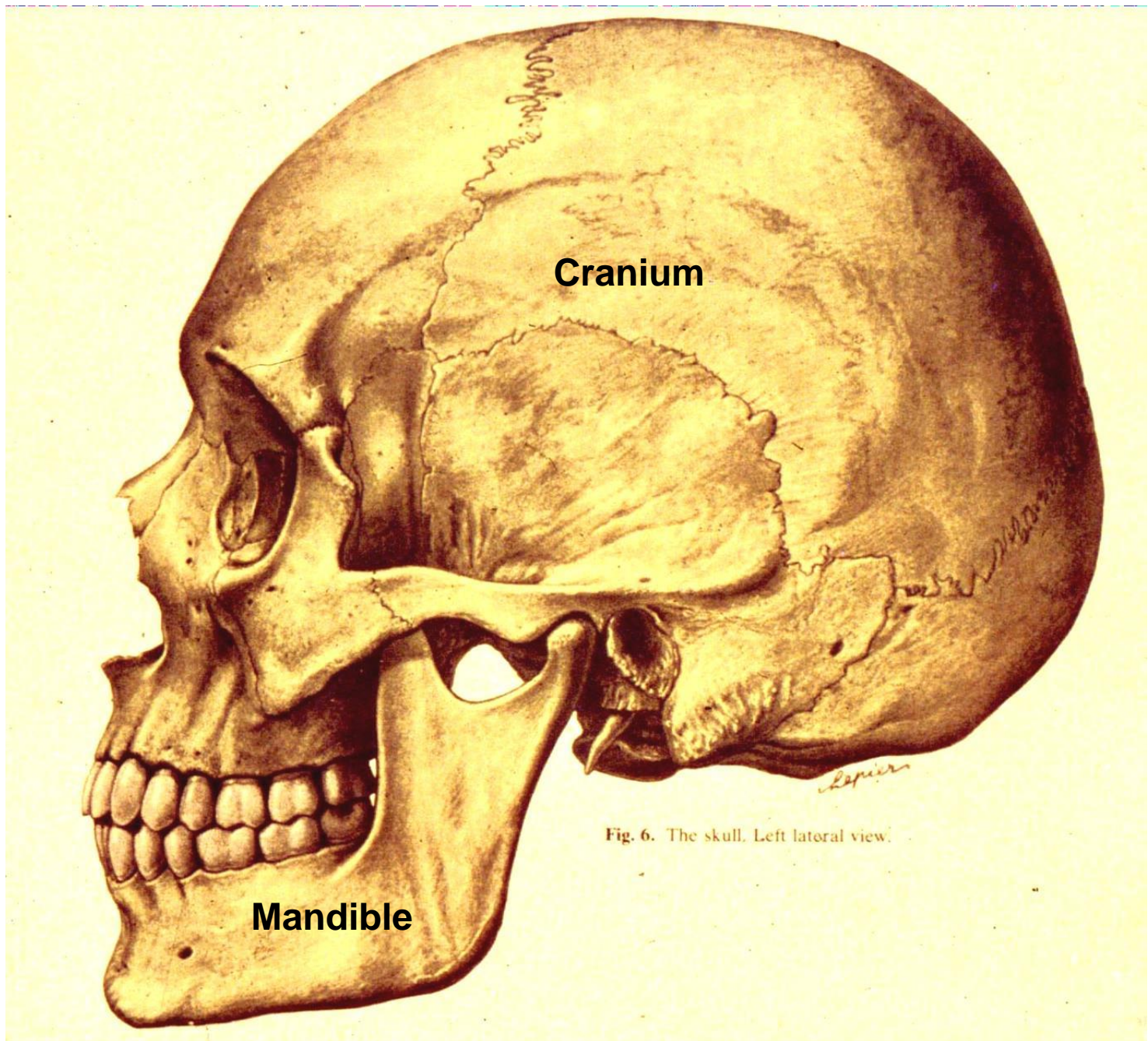


Presented by
dr. wessam hamed

The Mandible

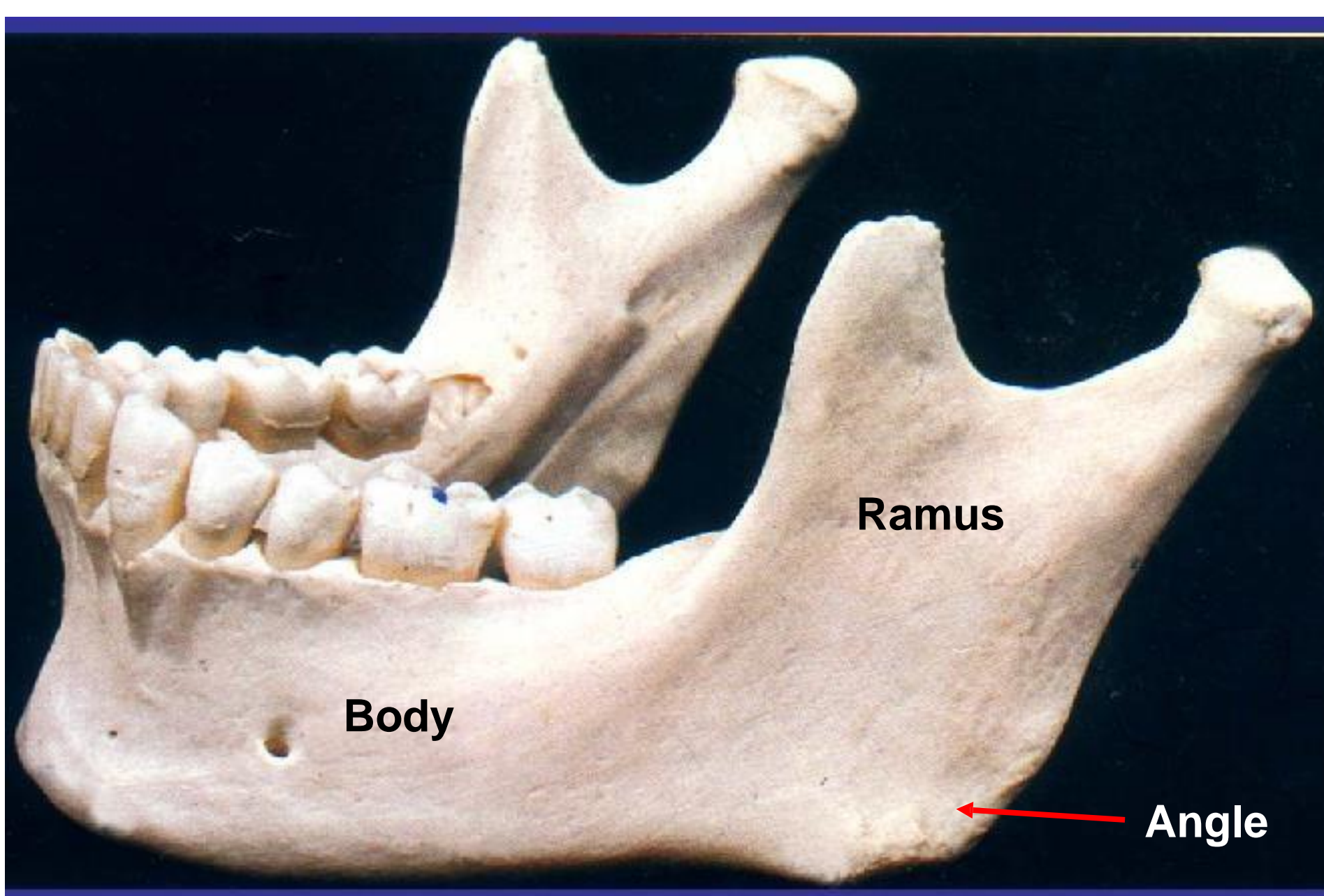


Cranium

Mandible

Fig. 6. The skull, Left lateral view.

Parts of the Mandible



Ramus of the Mandible

1- Surfaces

Inner surface

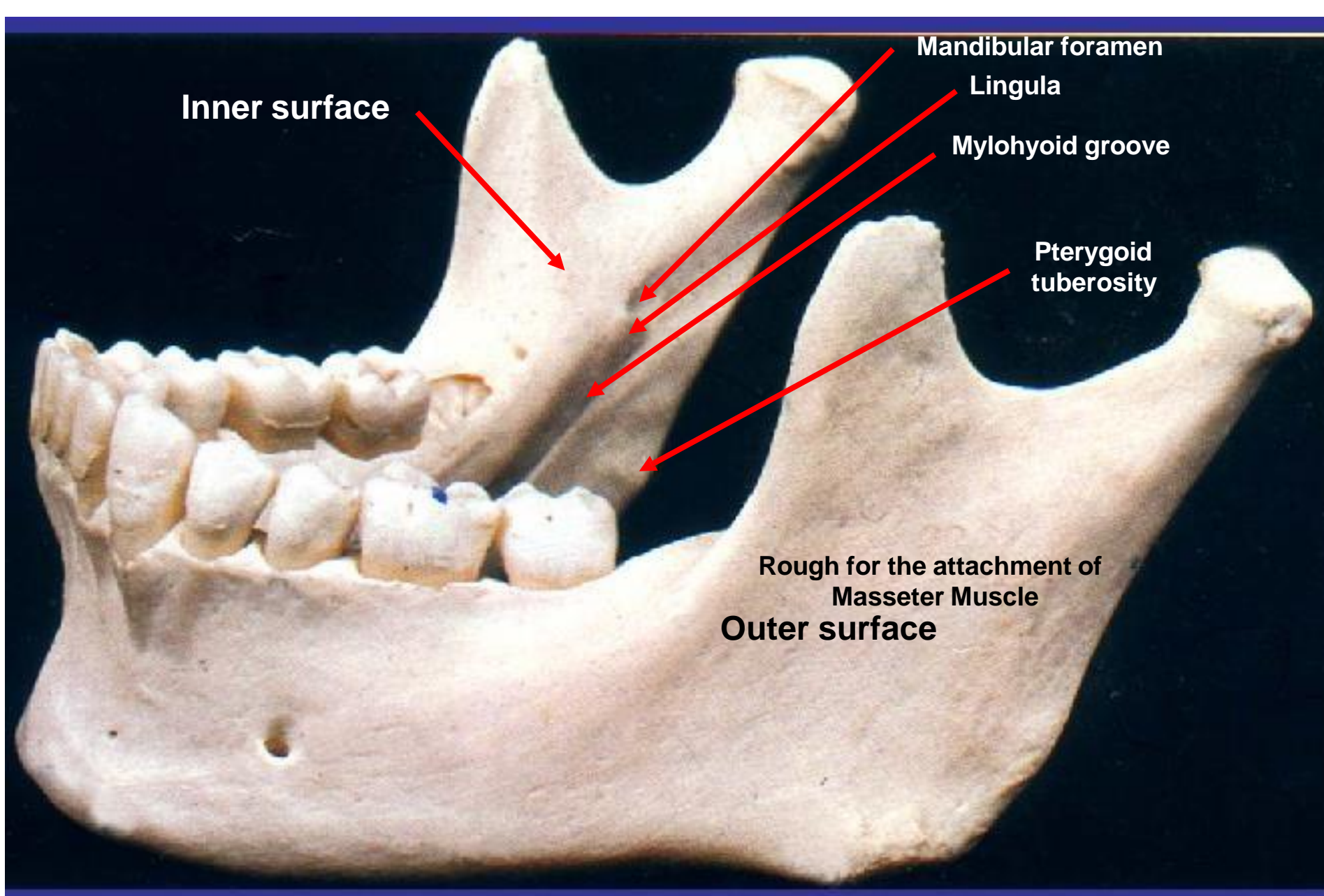
Mandibular foramen

Lingula

Mylohyoid groove

**Pterygoid
tuberosity**

**Rough for the attachment of
Masseter Muscle
Outer surface**



Ramus of the Mandible

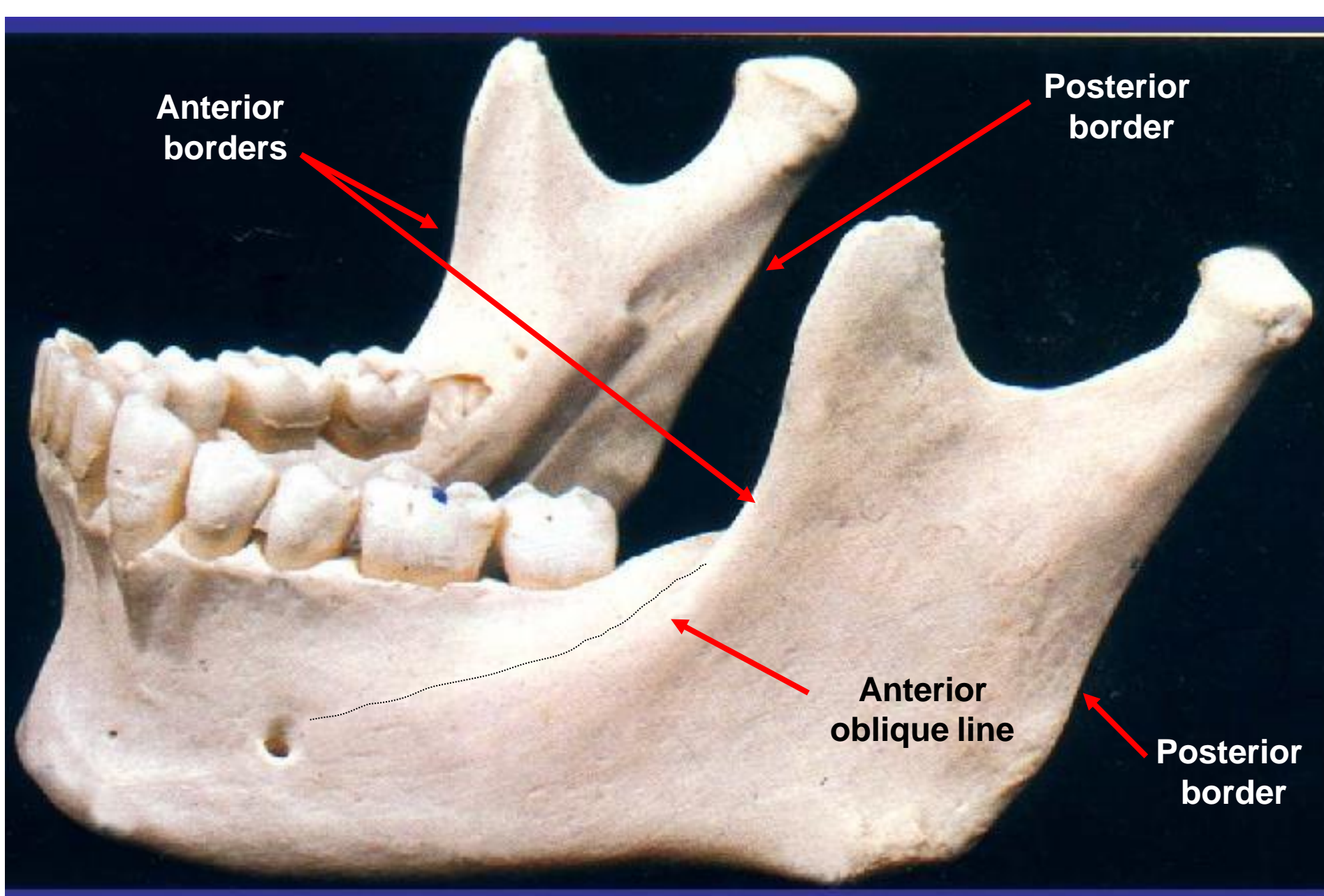
2- Borders

**Anterior
borders**

**Posterior
border**

**Anterior
oblique line**

**Posterior
border**



Ramus of the Mandible

3- Processes

Coronoid Process

Pterygoid fovea

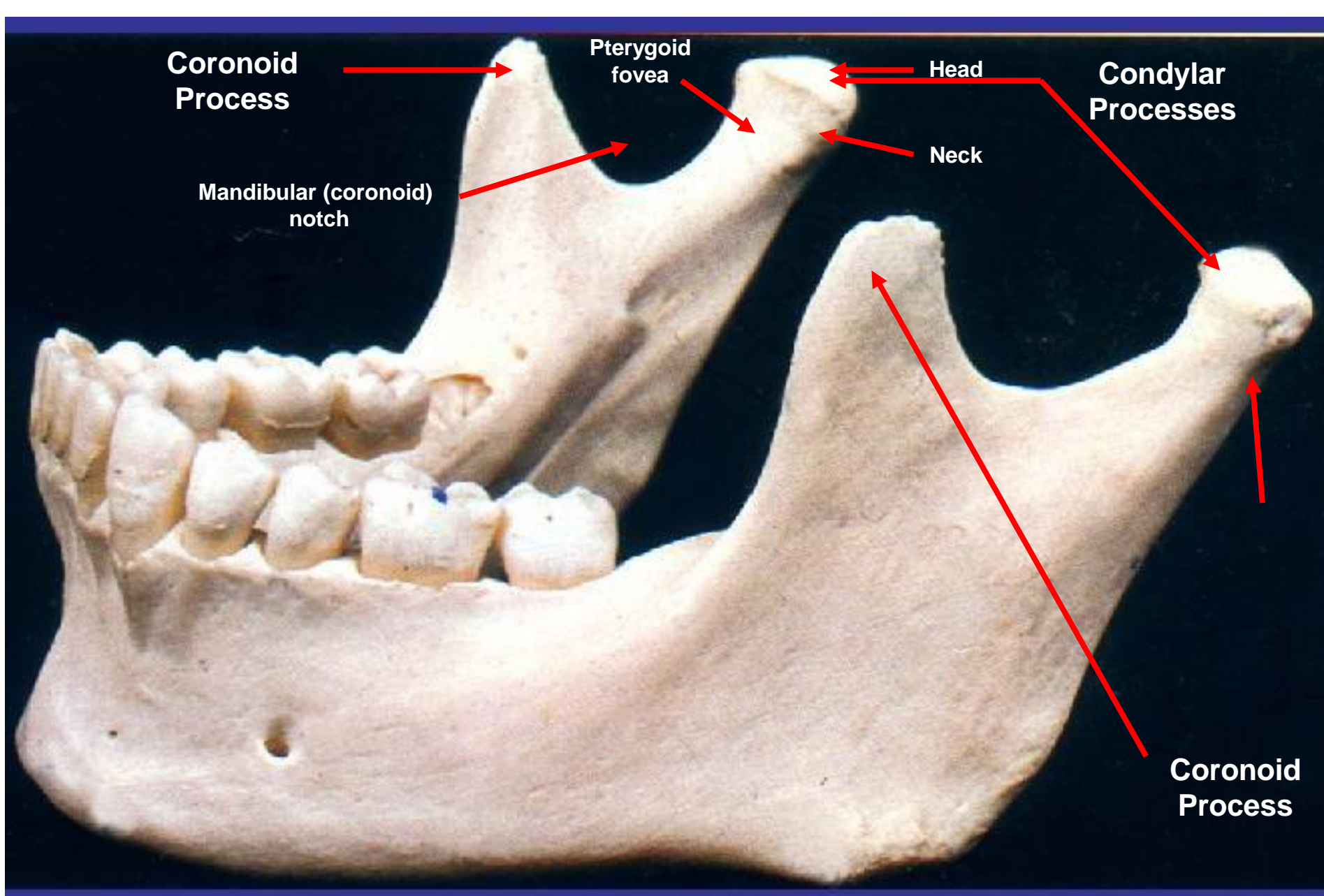
Head

Condylar Processes

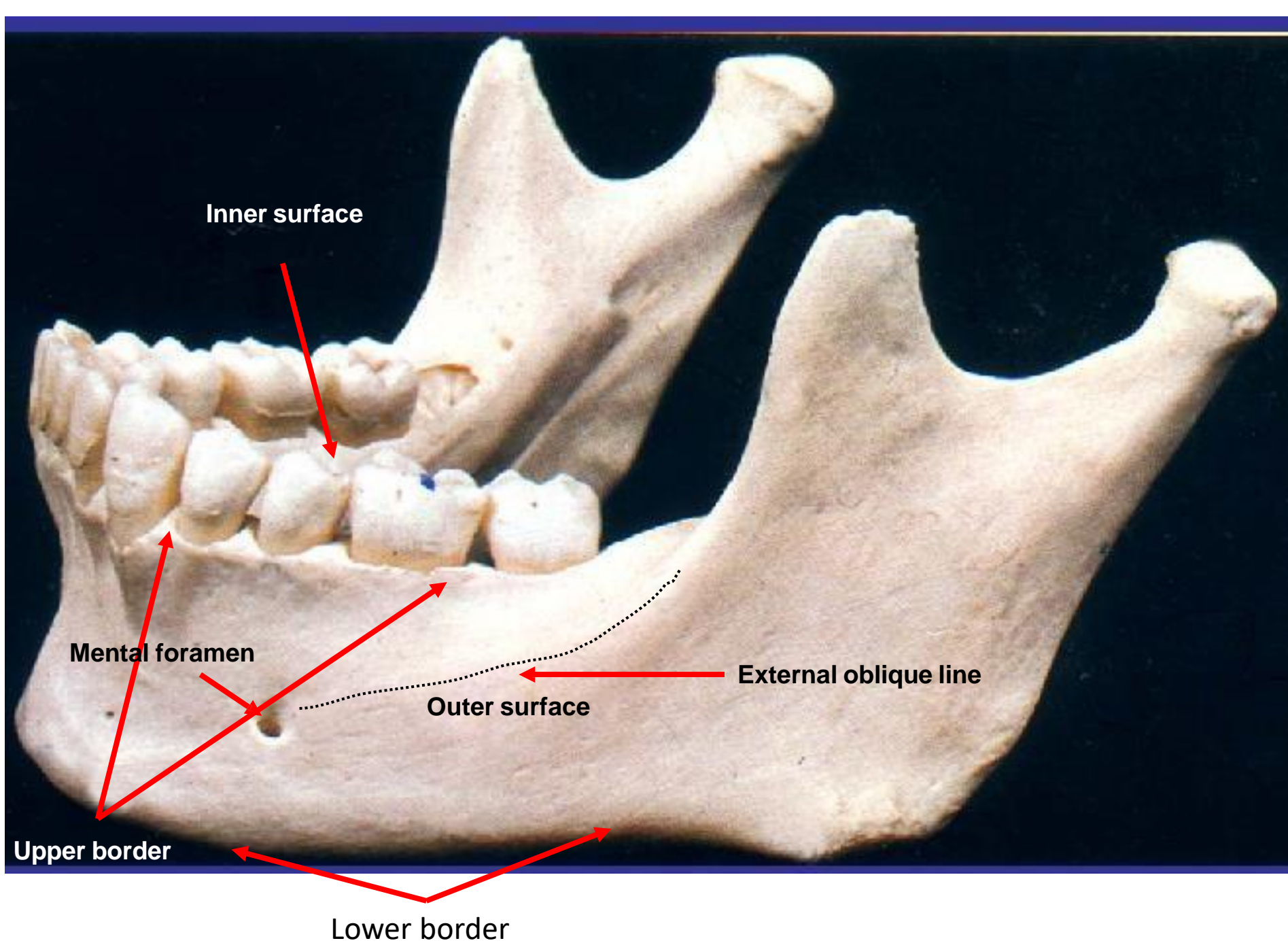
Neck

Mandibular (coronoid) notch

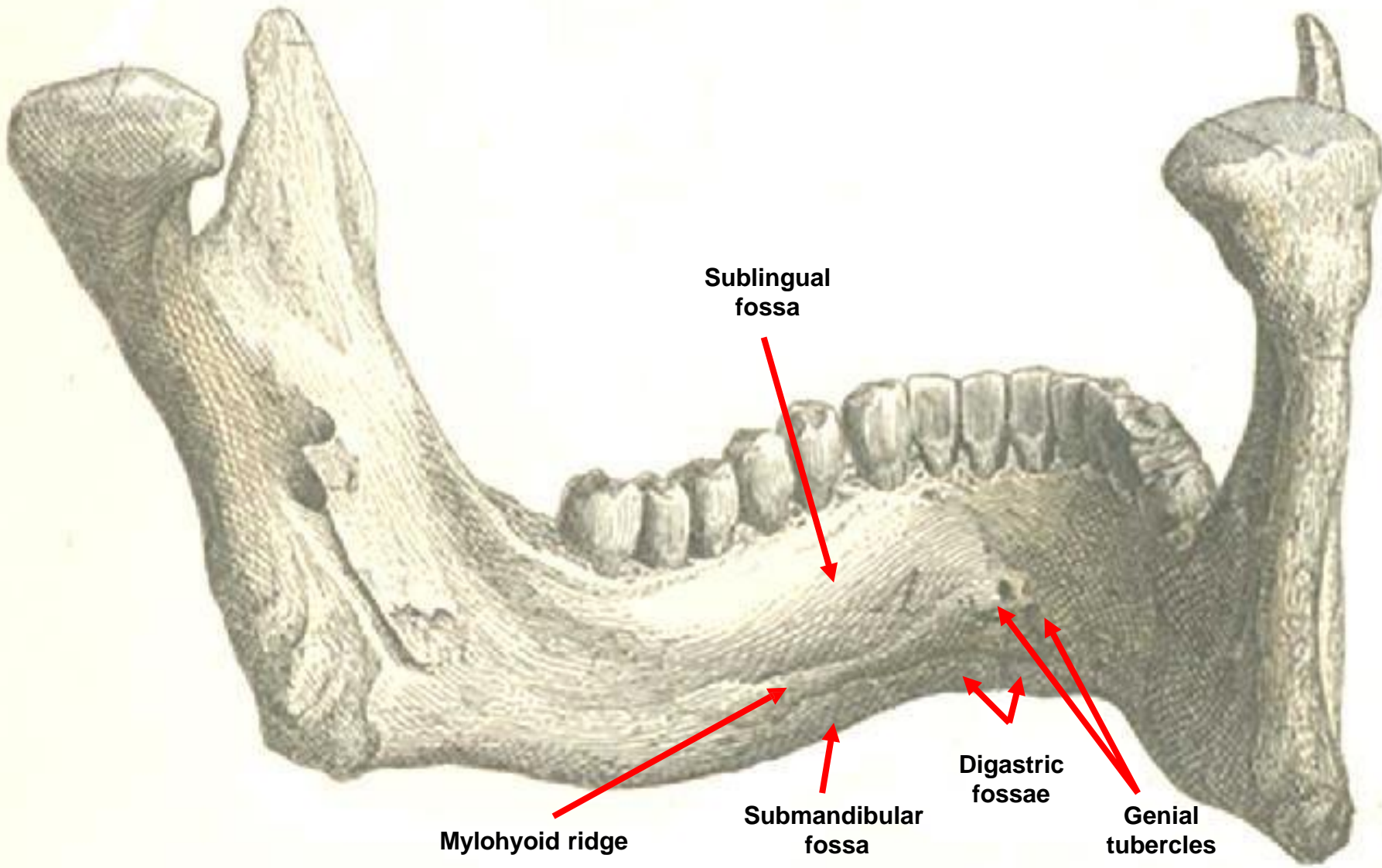
Coronoid Process



Body of the Mandible



**Inner surface
of the Body of the Mandible**



**Sublingual
fossa**

Mylohyoid ridge

**Submandibular
fossa**

**Digastric
fossae**

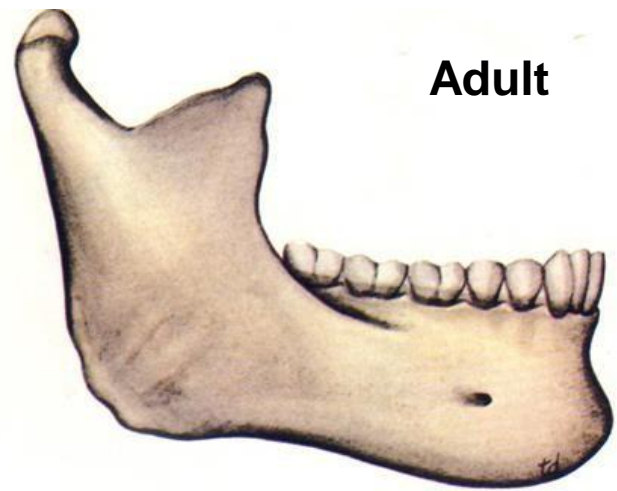
**Genial
tubercles**

Age Changes of the Mandible

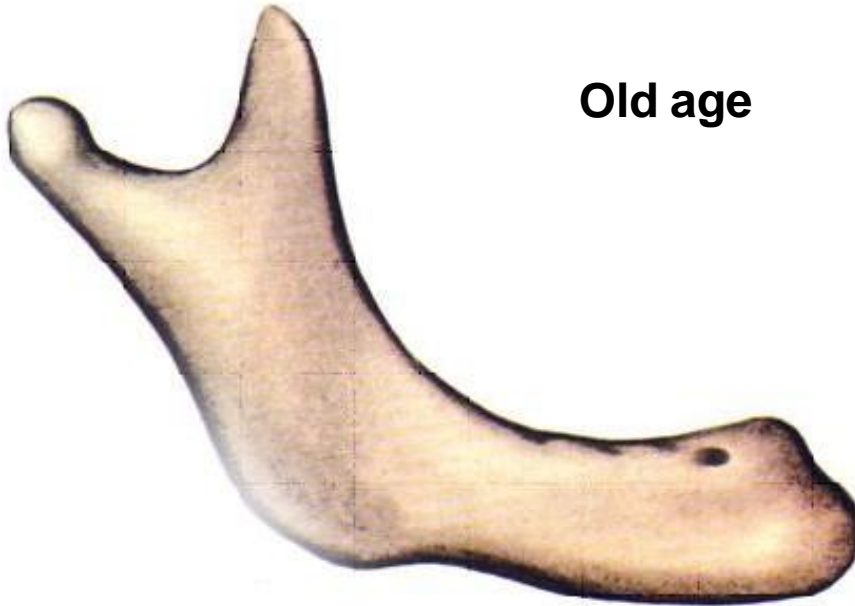
At Birth



Adult



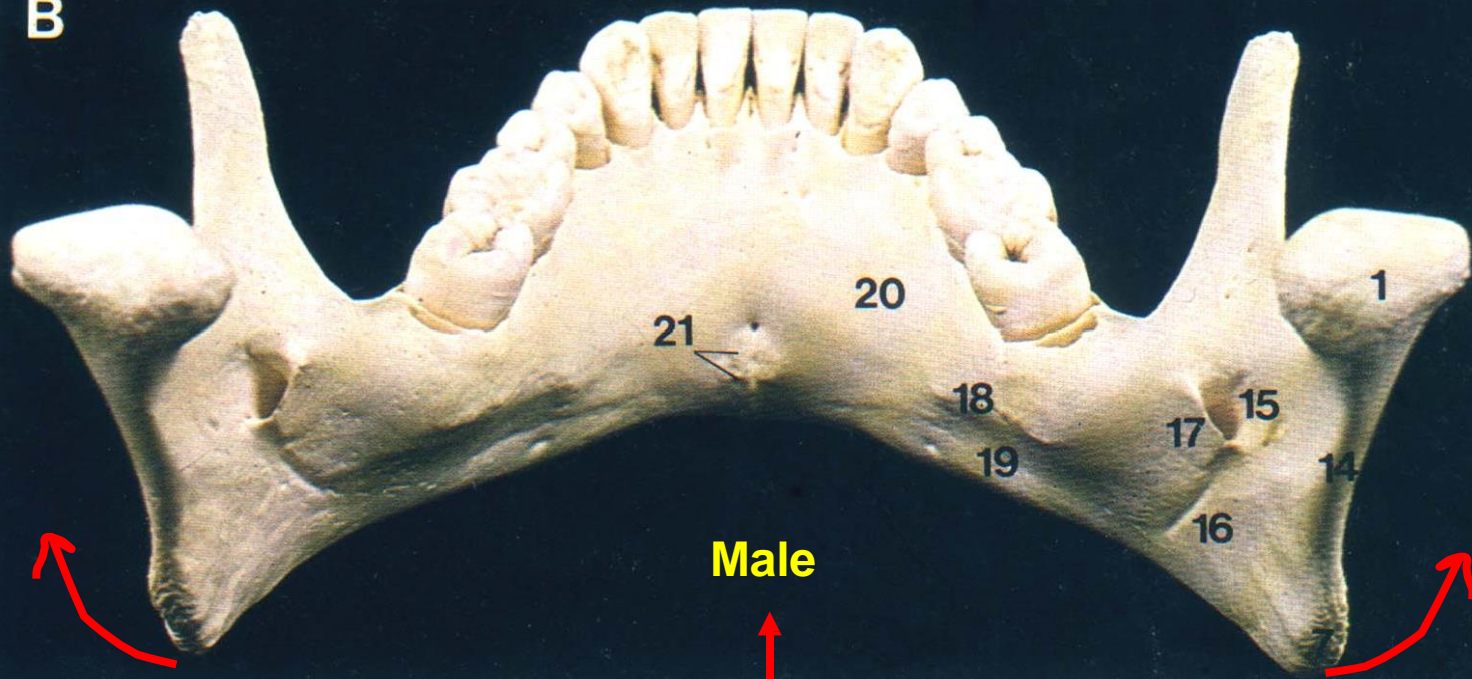
Old age



Sex difference of the Mandible

- In general, the mandibular angle tends to be more prominent or square-shaped in males, while it may be less pronounced or rounded in females. However, there is considerable variation among individuals, and factors such as age and overall facial structure can influence the appearance of the mandibular angle.

B

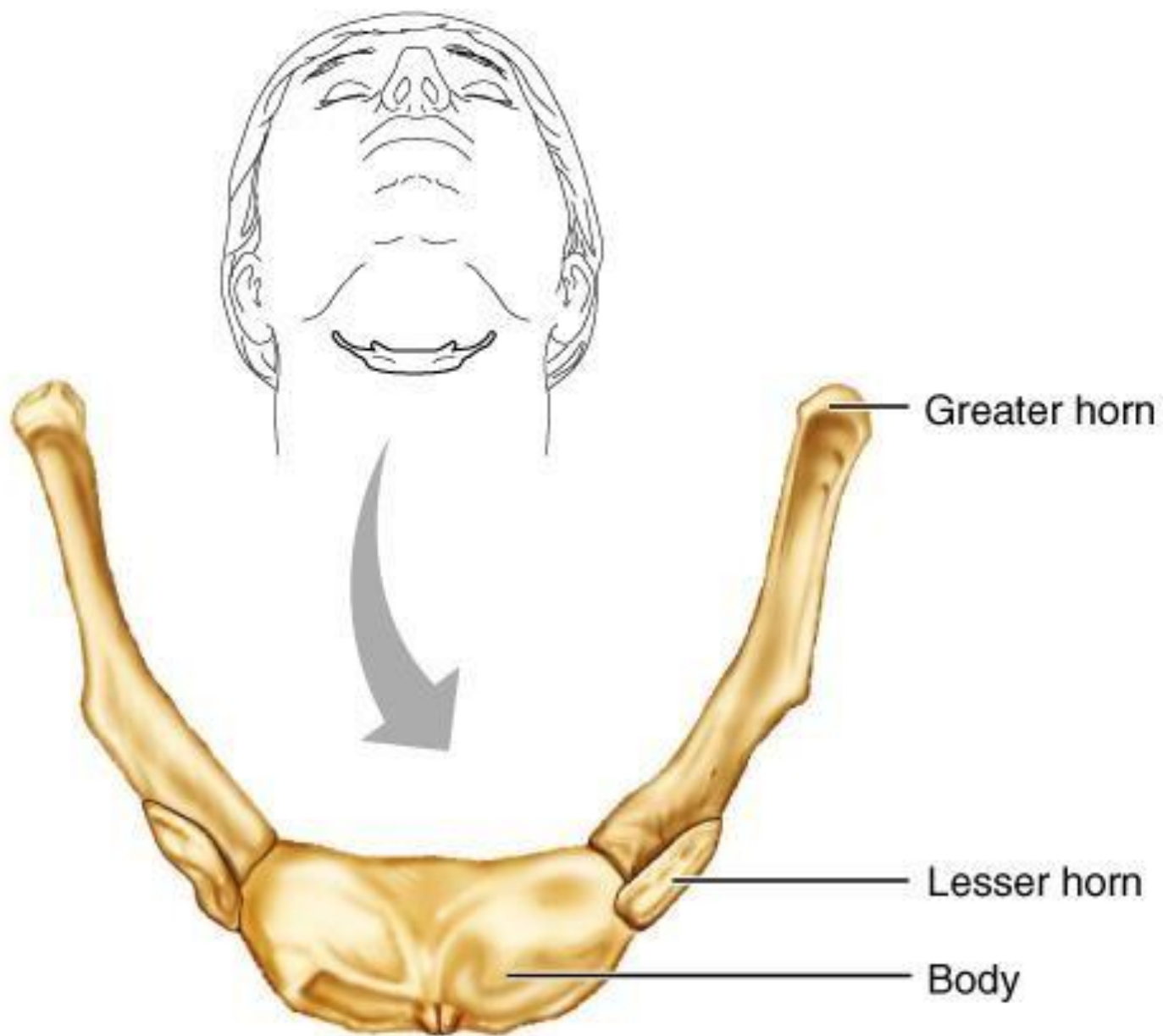


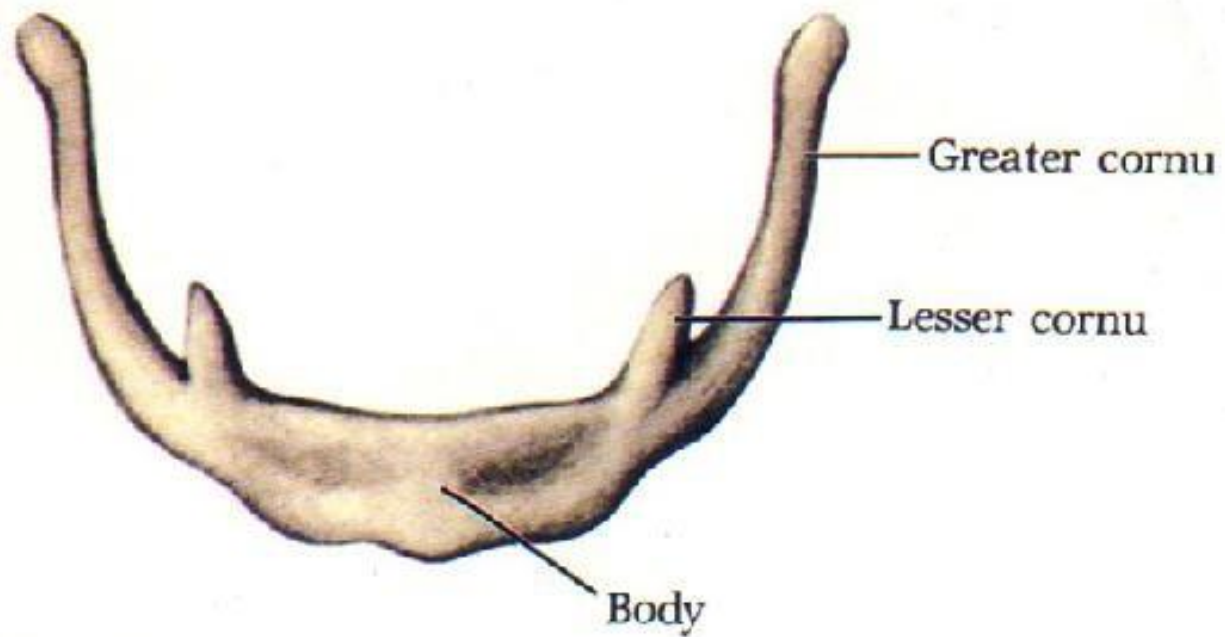
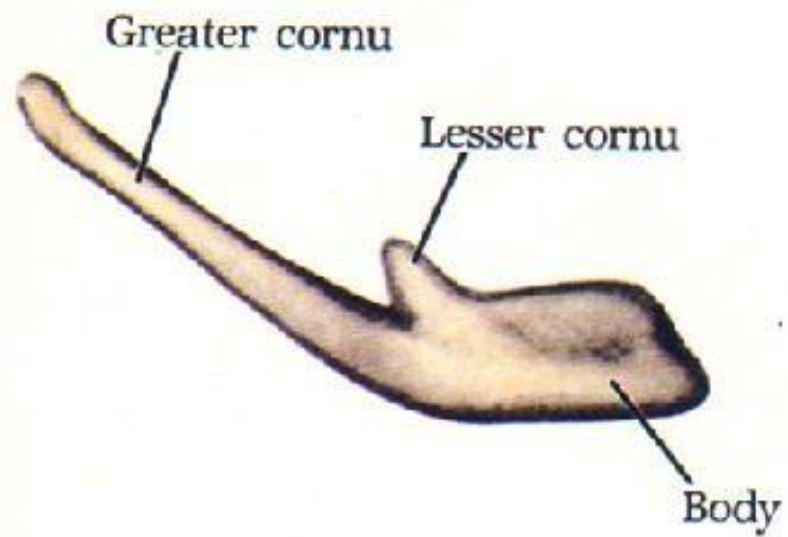
Male

Everted

Angle of the Mandible

Hyoid Bone





Thank You