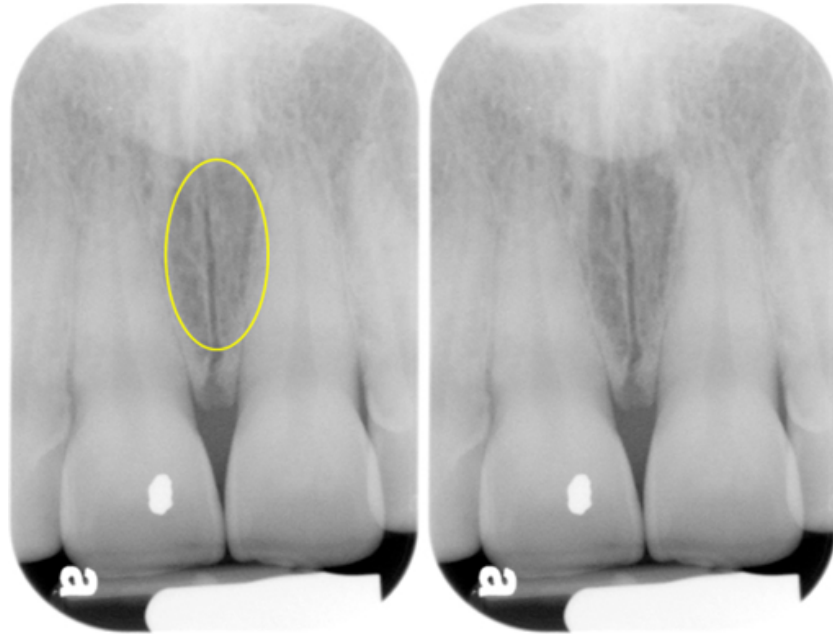


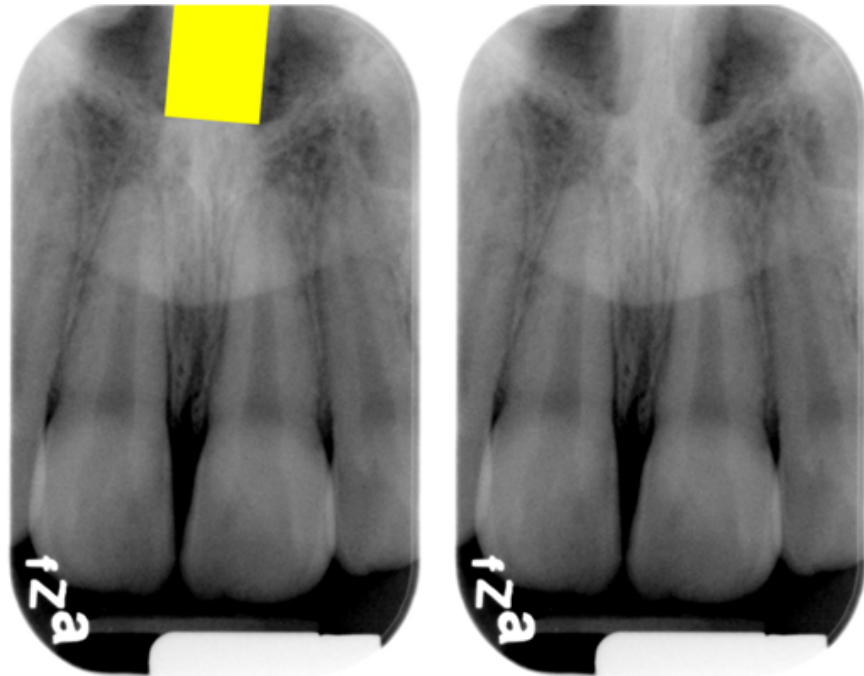
MAXILLARY ANATOMY

By Sheela Alburquerque and Kennedy Campbell

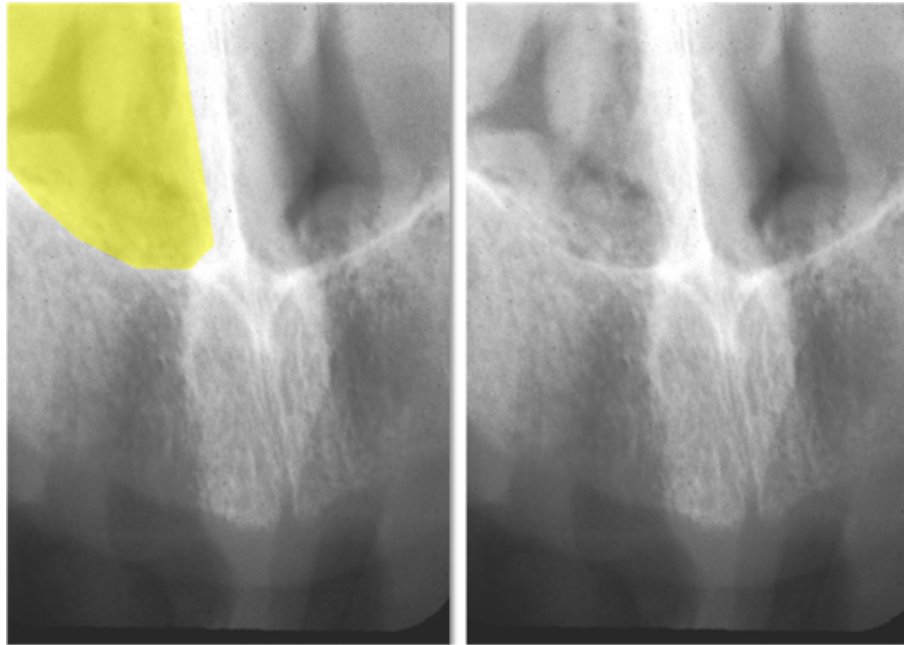
INCISIVE FORAMEN - AN OPENING OR HOLE IN BONE LOCATED AT THE MIDLINE OF ANTERIOR PORTION OF HARD PALATE POSTERIOR TO THE MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS. ON DENTAL IMAGE APPEARS AS A SMALL, OVOID OR ROUND RADIOLUCENT AREA LOCATED BETWEEN THE ROOTS OF THE CENTRAL INCISORS



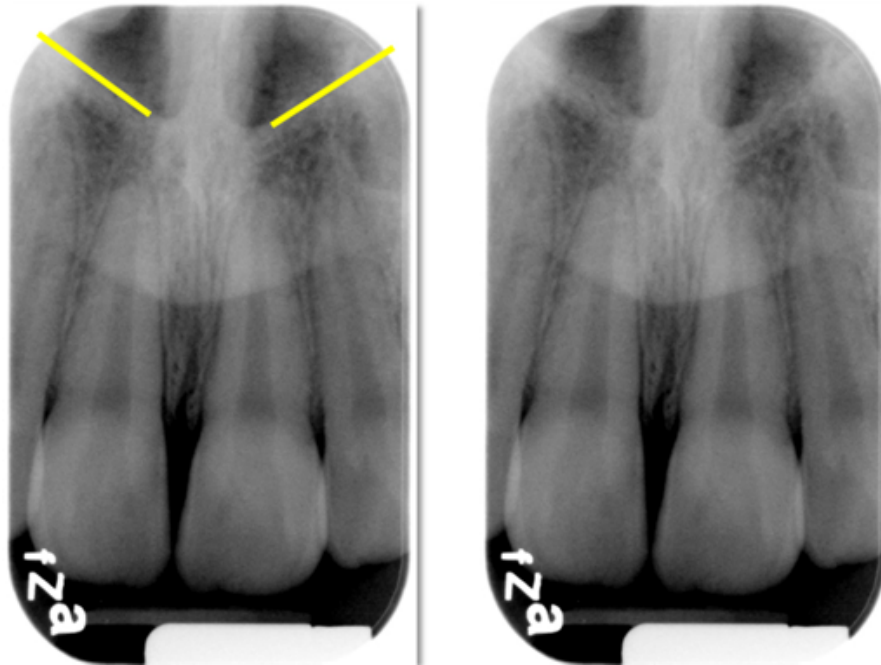
NASAL SEPTUM - VERTICAL BONY WALL THAT DIVIDES THE NASAL CAVITY INTO RIGHT AND LEFT NASAL FOSSAE. ON DENTAL IMAGE APPEARS RADIOPAQUE PARTITION DIVIDING THE NASAL CAVITY



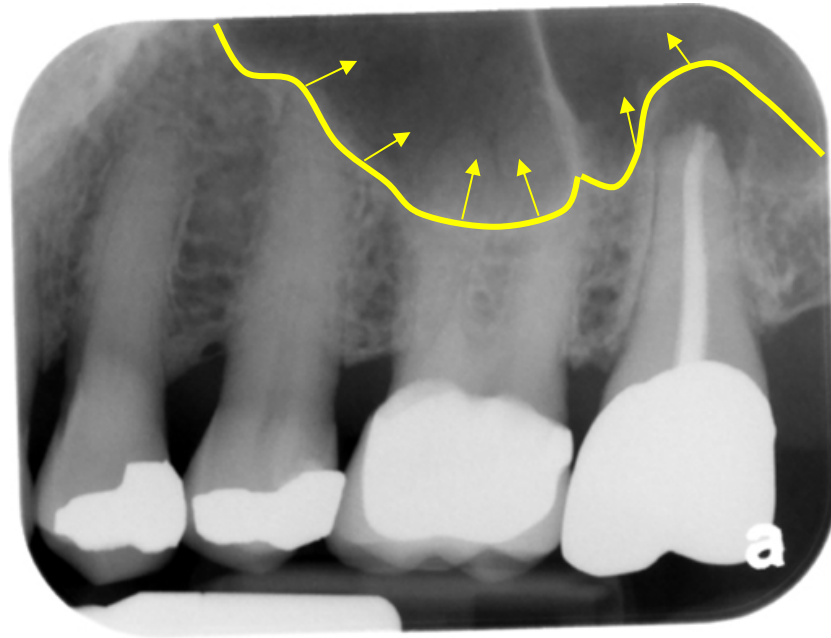
NASAL FOSSAE (NASAL CAVITY) - PEAR-SHAPED COMPARTMENT OF BONE LOCATED SUPERIOR TO THE MAXILLA. IN A DENTAL IMAGE APPEARS AS TWO LARGE, RADIOLUCENT AREA SUPERIOR TO THE MAXILLARY INCISORS DIVIDED BY NASAL SEPTUM



FLOOR OF NASAL CAVITY - A BONY WALL FORMED BY THE PALATAL PROCESS OF THE MAXILLA AND HORIZONTAL PORTIONS OF PALATINE BONES. ON DENTAL IMAGE APPEARS AS DENSE RADIOPAQUE BAND OF BONE SUPERIOR TO MAXILLARY INCISORS



MAXILLARY SINUS- ARE PAIRED CAVITIES OR COMPARTMENTS OF BONE LOCATED WITHIN THE MAXILLA. ON DENTAL IMAGE APPEARS AS A RADIOlucent ARE LOCATED SUPERIOR TO THE APICES OF THE MAXILLARY PREMOLARS AND MOLARS



CORONOID PROCESS

- *RADIOPAQUE

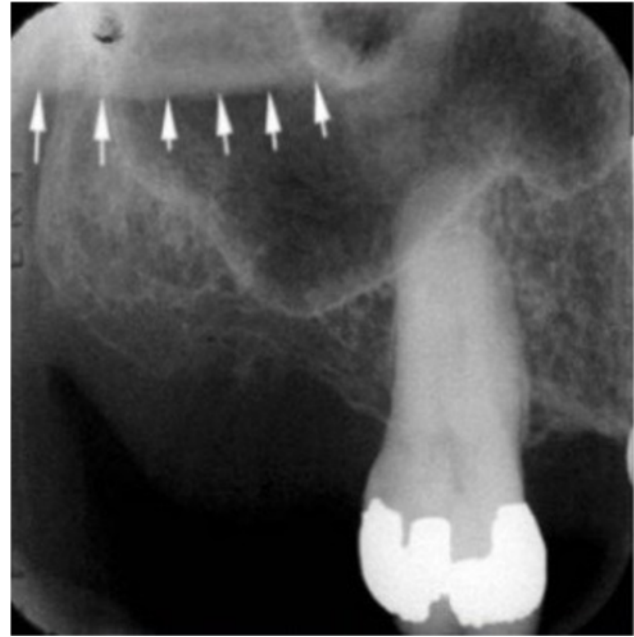
- *TRIANGULAR SHAPED

- *MARKED PROMINENCE ON THE MANDIBLE



ZYGOMA

- * WE CALL IT THE CHEEKBONE
- * MADE OF DENSE CORTICAL BONE
- * RADIOPAQUE



HAMULUS

- + HOOK LIKE PROJECTION
- + EXTENDS FROM THE MEDIAL PTERYGOID PLATE OF THE SPHENOID BONE
- + SITS BEHIND THE MAX TUBEROSITY
- + RADIOPAQUE



NASAL SPOTS

- SEEN IN THE REGION OF THE LATERAL INCISORS
- RADIOLUCENT



WALLS OF INCISIVE CANAL

- THIN LINES THAT MAKE UP LATERAL BORDERS OF THE CANAL
- RADIOPAGUE

