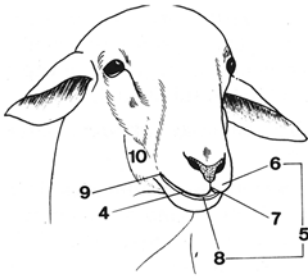
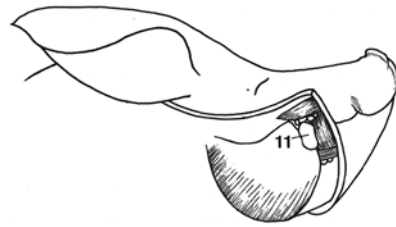


- 1 **SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM.**
- 2 **CAVUM ORIS.** Oral cavity. C
- 3 **Vestibulum oris.** Space between the teeth and lips and cheeks. C D F
- 4 **Rima oris.** Mouth opening, slit between the lips. Ends at anguli oris. A
- 5 **Labia oris.** Lips. A
- 6 **Labium superius.** Upper lip. A D
- 7 **Philtrum.** Median groove from the nasal septum to the upper lip. A
- 8 **Labium inferius.** Lower lip. A E
- 9 **Angulus oris.** The end of rima oris – symmetrical. A E
- 10 **Bucca.** Cheek. A
- 11 **Corpus adiposum buccae.** Buccal fat pad, on the M. buccinator at the rostral border of the M. masseter. B
- 11a **Organum juxtaorale.** This ductless and encapsulated epithelial cord is found in man, cat, dog, pig, and ox between M. temporalis and M. buccinator. It is grossly demonstrable in man only. (This information is taken from the N.A.V. 5th edition, 2005. The structure is not listed in the N.A. However, it is listed in the Terminologia Anatomica of the Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology 1998.)
- 12 **Cavum oris proprium.** Cavity enclosed by the teeth and limited caudally by the Arcus palatoglossus. C F
- 13 **Palatum.** Palate, partition separating the nasal cavity and nasopharynx from the oral cavity and oropharynx. C
- 14 **Palatum durum.** Hard palate, supported by bone. C D
- 15 **Palatum molle [Velum palatinum].** Soft, caudal part of the palate. C
- 16 **Raphe [Rhape] palati.** Median line of junction of the halves of the palate. D
- 17 **Recessus sublingualis lateralis.** Symmetrical space under the tongue. F
- 18 **Tunica mucosa oris.** Mucous membrane lining the oral cavity. Stratified squamous epithelium, penetrated by the ducts of many submucosal glands.
- 19 **Frenulum labii superioris.** Median fold of mucous membrane between the upper lip and the gingiva. G
- 20 **Frenulum labii inferioris.** Median fold of mucous membrane between the lower lip and the gingiva. E
- 21 **Gingiva.** Gum, the mucous membrane attached to the teeth and alveolar bone. C E
- 22 **Margo gingivalis.** Border of gum around the tooth. C E
- 23 **Papilla gingivalis [interdentalis].** Small mucosal elevation between teeth. C E
- 24 **Sulcus gingivalis.** Groove between gingiva and tooth. C E
- 25 **Caruncula sublingualis.** Flattened projection rostralateral to the Frenulum linguae. The Ductus mandibularis and (except in eq) the Ductus sublingualis major open there. E F
- 26 **Tonsilla sublingualis.** Lymphatic follicles in the vicinity of the Caruncula sublingualis. F
- 27 **Plica sublingualis.** Fold of mucous membrane on the floor of the mouth lateral to the Frenulum linguae. It ends at the Caruncula sublingualis. E F
- 28 **Organum orobasale.** Rudimentary epithelial cords or ducts extending into the Lamina propria from pits or grooves behind the lower central incisors. E F
- 29 **Papilla parotidea.** Small elevation of the buccal mucosa at the orifice of the Ductus parotideus opposite the 2–5 upper cheek teeth, depending on species (fe 2nd PM; ov, cap, eq 3rd PM; ca, su 3rd or 4th PM, bo 2nd M; PM=premolars, M=molars). G
- 30 **Papilla zygomatica (Car).** Short fold of buccal mucosa extending caudally from the Papilla parotidea and bearing the orifices of the Ductus glandulae zygomaticae opposite the upper molars. G
- 31 **Rugae palatinae.** Transverse ridges of the mucosa on the hard palate. C D
- 32 **Pulvinus dentalis.** Dental pad, a tough plate of oral mucous membrane which takes the place of the missing upper incisors in Ru. C D
- 33 **Papilla incisiva.** Elevation of mucous membrane at the rostral end of the Raphe palati. It conceals the orifices of the Ductus incisivi. D
- 34 **Papillae labiales (ca, Ru).** In ca, on margin of lower lip. In Ru, sharp, cornified, inside the lips. C D E G
- 35 **Papillae buccales (Ru).** Projections of the buccal mucosa covered by cornified epithelium. C
- 36 **Plica pterygomandibularis.** Dorsoventral fold of mucous membrane between the palate and the mandible behind the last molars. G

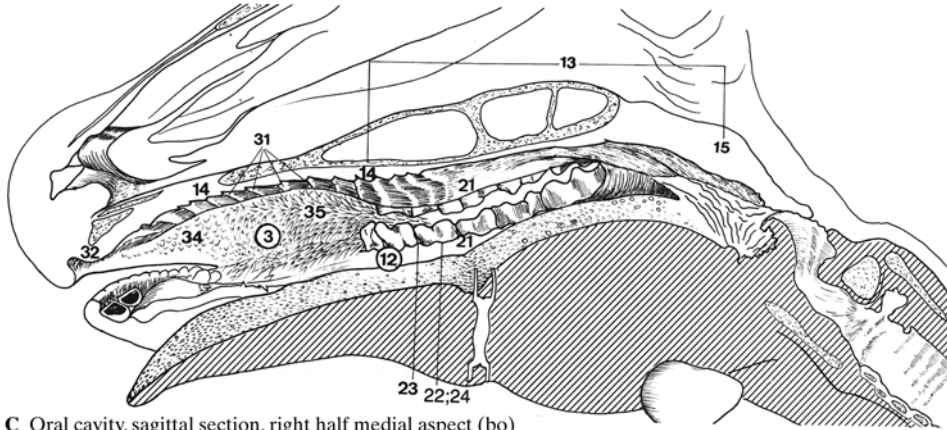
\* Reminder: The structures followed by an asterisk are landmarks for physical examination and/or clinical approach.



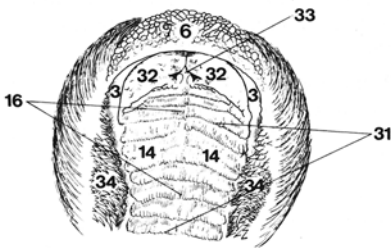
A Oral region, right rostral aspect (ov)



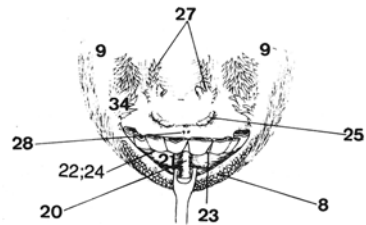
B Buccal region (cutaneous muscles removed) (su)



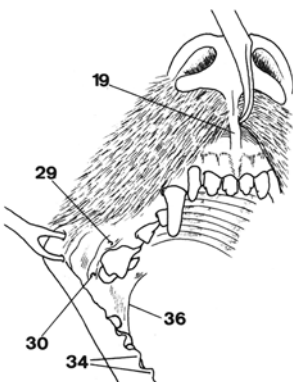
C Oral cavity, sagittal section, right half medial aspect (bo)



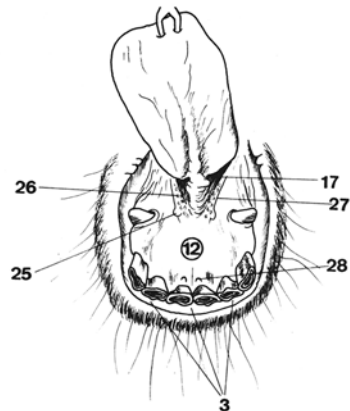
D Hard palate and upper lip (bo)



E Sublingual recess and lower lip (bo)

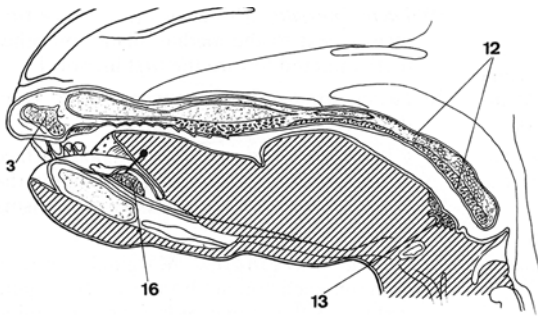


G Right oral vestibule (ca)

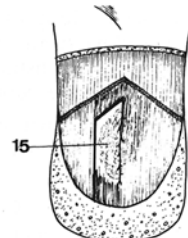


F Sublingual recess and lower lip (eq)

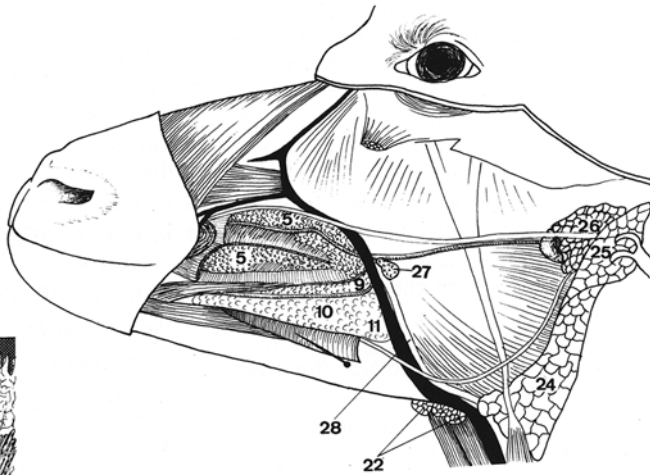
- 1 **Glandulae oris**. Glands of the mouth, oral glands.
- 2 **Glandulae salivariae minores**. Smaller salivary glands.
- 3 **Gll. labiales**. Glands of the lips. A
- 4 **Gll. buccales**. Glands of the cheeks.
- 5 **Gll. buccales dorsales**. Extend from the angle of the mouth to M. masseter. One layer is superficial to M. buccinator, along the A. labialis superior. Another layer is covered by the superficial part of M. buccinator. Represented by Gl. zygomatica in Car. C
- 6 **Gl. zygomatica**. A major salivary gland of Car, medial to the zygomatic arch and in contact with the periorbita and the M. pterygoideus medialis. E
- 7 **Ductus glandulae zygomaticae major**. Main duct of Gl. zygomatica. It opens on a papilla opposite the upper first molar. E
- 8 **Ductus glandulae zygomaticae minores**. Two to four minor ducts of Gl. Zygomatica open caudal to the main duct. E
- 9 **Gll. buccales intermediae (Ru)**. Along the dorsal border of the A. labialis inferior between the two layers of M. buccinator. C
- 10 **Gll. buccales ventrales**. Extend from the angle of the mouth to M. masseter, ventral to A. labialis inferior and covered, except for the caudal part, by M. buccinator. C
- 11 **Gll. molares**. Molar glands, the caudal continuation of the Gll. buccales ventrales deep to M. masseter. C
- 12 **Gll. palatinae**. Palatine glands on the oropharyngeal side of the soft palate; they occur also on the nasopharyngeal side and in the hard palate of Car, ov and cap. A
- 13 **Gll. linguales**. Lingual glands, mainly on root and margins of the tongue. A
- 14 **Gll. gustatoriae**. Taste glands, whose ducts discharge into the grooves of the Papillae vallatae. D
- 15 **Gl. lingualis apicalis**. Apical lingual gland, in the musculature of the ventral surface of the apex of tongue in ov. B
- 16 **Gl. paracaruncularis (cap, eq)**. Paracaruncular gland, group of small glands near Caruncula sublingualis, in cap continuous with the Gl. sublingualis. A
- 17 **Glandulae salivariae majores**. Larger salivary glands.
- 18 **Gl. sublingualis monostomatica**. It extends along the Ductus mandibularis between M. digastricus and M. masseter medial to the mandible. In Car the caudal part is in contact with the Gl. mandibularis. It is absent in eq. E
- 19 **Ductus sublingualis major**. Duct of the monostomatic sublingual gland. It accompanies the Ductus mandibularis and opens on or near the Caruncula sublingualis. E
- 20 **Gl. sublingualis polystomatica**. Series of small salivary glands with separate ducts, in the submucosa on the floor of the mouth, along the Ductus mandibularis. E
- 21 **Ductus sublinguales minores**. Ducts of the polystomatic sublingual gland. They open along the Plica sublingualis.
- 22 **Gl. mandibularis**. Mandibular gland, covered wholly or in part, depending on the species, by the Gl. parotis. C E
- 23 **Ductus mandibularis**. Runs along the floor of the mouth to the Caruncula sublingualis. E
- 24 **Gl. Parotis**. Parotid gland, the most superficial and, except in bo, the largest salivary gland, related dorsally to the base of the ear. C E
- 25 **Pars superficialis**. Part of the gland superficial to the N. facialis. C
- 26 **Pars profunda**. Deep to the N. facialis. C
- 27 **Gl. parotis accessoria**. Small glands may occur along the duct. C
- 28 **Ductus parotideus**. Runs across the lateral surface of M. masseter in Car and ov, ventral to M. masseter in su, bo, cap, eq. It ends at the Papilla parotideae. C E



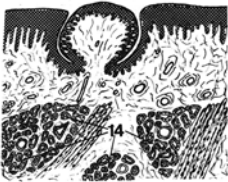
**A** Oral cavity, sagittal section, right half medial aspect (cap)



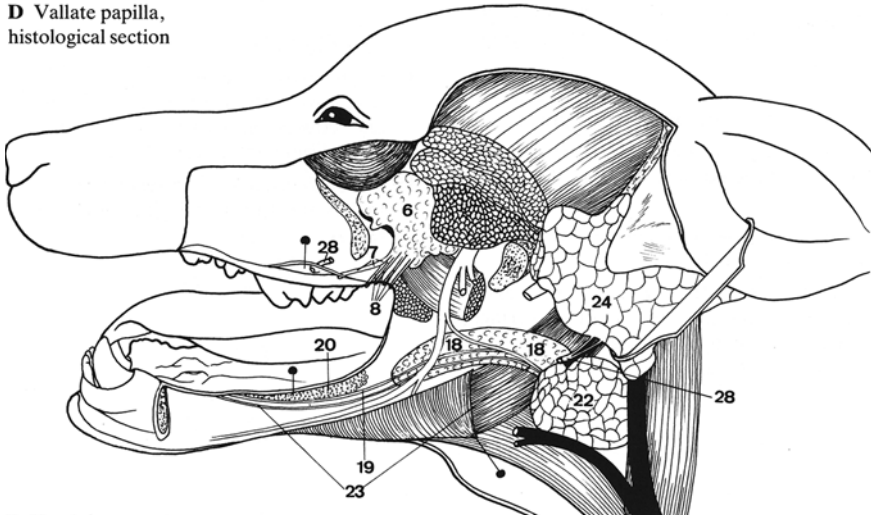
**B** Tip of tongue (mucosa and superficial musculature removed), ventral surface (ov)



**C** Head, lateral dissection (cap)



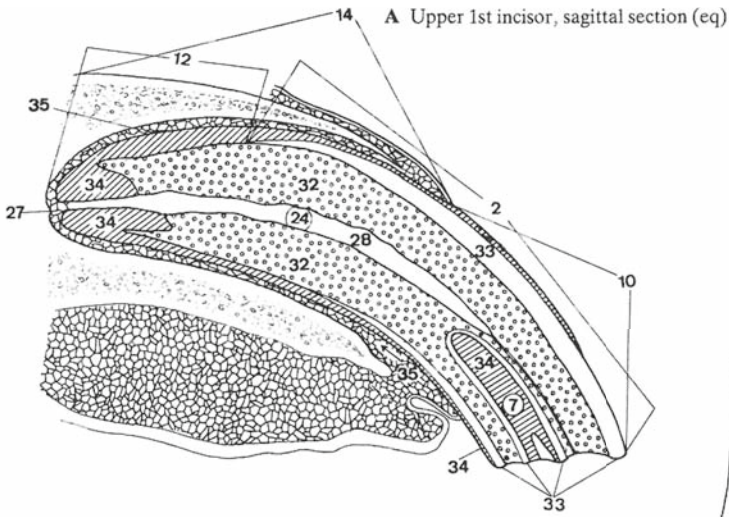
**D** Vallate papilla, histological section



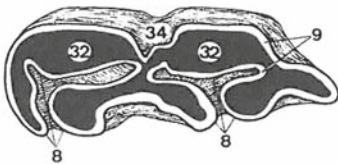
**E** Head (zygomatic arch and most of left mandible removed), left aspect (ca)

- 1 **Dentes**. Teeth.
- 2 **Corpus dentis**. Body of the tooth, applied to hypsodont teeth, in which corona and cervix cannot be distinguished. It includes all of the tooth except the root. The part covered by enamel is not homologous to the Corona dentis (anatomical crown) as defined for the brachidont tooth. A
- 3 **Corona dentis**. Crown of brachydont tooth, covered by enamel and demarcated from the root by the neck. E F
- 4 **Cuspis [coronae] dentis**. Cusp, one of the main projections on the occlusal surface; it may be pointed or rounded. E
- 5 **Apex cuspidis**. The tip of a dental cusp. E
- 6 **Tuberculum [coronae] dentis**. Tubercle, a secondary projection of the crown not on the occlusal surface, present on the lingual surface of some incisors of fe and bo. B
- 7 **Infundibulum dentis**. Invagination of enamel and cementum on the occlusal surface of incisors (su, eq), premolars, and molars (Ru, eq). A D
- 8 **Plica enameli**. Enamel fold, an infolding from the side of a premolar or molar. C
- 9 **Crista enameli**. Enamel crest, a free occlusal edge of one of the enamel layers of a worn tooth. C
- 10 **Corona clinica**. Clinical crown, the free part of the tooth that projects from the gingiva. A
- 11 **Cervix dentis**. Neck of the tooth, constriction between crown and root. E F
- 12 **Radix dentis**. Root of the tooth. It is not covered by enamel. A E F
- 13 **Apex radialis dentis**. The tip of a dental root. E F
- 14 **Radix clinica**. Clinical root, the part of the tooth that is concealed by the gingiva and alveolus. A
- 15 **Facies occlusalis**. Occlusal surface. It meets the teeth of the opposite jaw. D
- 16 **Facies vestibularis [facialis]**. Outer surface, directed toward the Vestibulum oris. D
- 17 **Facies lingualis**. Inner surface, directed toward the tongue. D
- 18 **Facies contactus**. Each tooth, except the last molar (and species specific the first premolar and/or the corner incisor), has two contact surfaces, which are related to the adjacent teeth in the same dental arch. D
- 19 **Facies mesialis**. Mesial surface, on the central incisor ( $I_1$ ) next to the median plane, on other teeth directed toward the central incisor. D
- 20 **Facies distalis**. The opposite surface from the Facies mesialis. D
- 21 **Cingulum**. Ridge on the lingual surface of the crown near the neck, connecting the Cristae marginales. It occurs on the incisors of ca and Ru. F
- 22 **Crista marginalis**. Marginal crest, a ridge on each contact border of the lingual surface of the crown of incisor and canine teeth in ca and Ru. F
- 23 **Margo incisalis**. Occlusal border of the incisor teeth. F
- 24 **Cavum dentis [pulpare]**. Cavity of the tooth that contains the pulp. A
- 25 **Cavum coronale dentis**. Cavity contained in the crown. G
- 25a **Cornu cavitatis dentis**. Cornu cavitatis dentis is a prolongation of the dental pulp cavity extending toward the cusp of a tooth. The enclosed dental pulp is designated as the "dental pulp horn" in veterinary dentistry.
- 26 **Canalis radialis dentis**. Root canal. G
- 27 **Foramen apicis dentis**. Orifice of the root canal. A G
- 27a **Cornu cavitatis dentis**. Prolongation of the dental pulp cavity extending toward the cusp of a tooth. The enclosed dental pulp is designated as the "dental pulp horn" in veterinary dentistry.
- 28 **Pulpa dentis**. Pulp of the tooth. A
- 29 **Pulpa coronalis**. Pulp in the crown. G
- 30 **Pulpa radialis**. Pulp in the root canal. G
- 31 **Papilla dentis** (ont). (This structure was omitted from the 5th edition of the N. A. V., because it is an ontogenetic term.)
- 32 **Dentinum**. Dentin, the main substance of the tooth, a calcified collagenous matrix permeated by the processes of odontoblasts. A C G
- 33 **Enamelum**. Enamel, the hard white substance covering the dentin in the crown or the body of the tooth. A G
- 34 **Cementum**. Cement, bone-like substance that covers the root. In hypsodont teeth it also covers the Corpus dentis and fills the infundibula and plicae. A C G
- 35 **Periodontium**. Connective tissue that attaches the tooth and gingiva to the alveolus. A

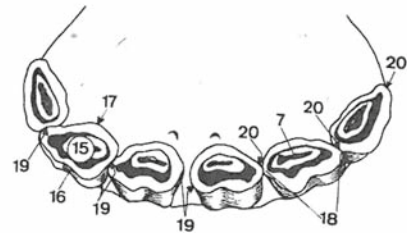




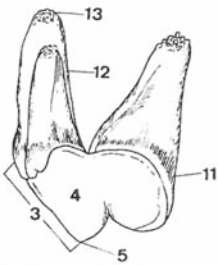
B Upper 2nd incisor, lingual surface (fe)



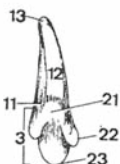
C Lower 2nd molar, occlusal surface (eq)



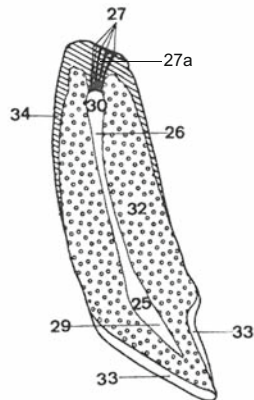
D Lower incisors, occlusal surfaces (eq)



E Upper right 4th premolar (sectorial tooth), lingual surface (ca)



F Right upper 2nd incisor, lingual surface (ca)



G Upper incisor, sagittal section (ca)