

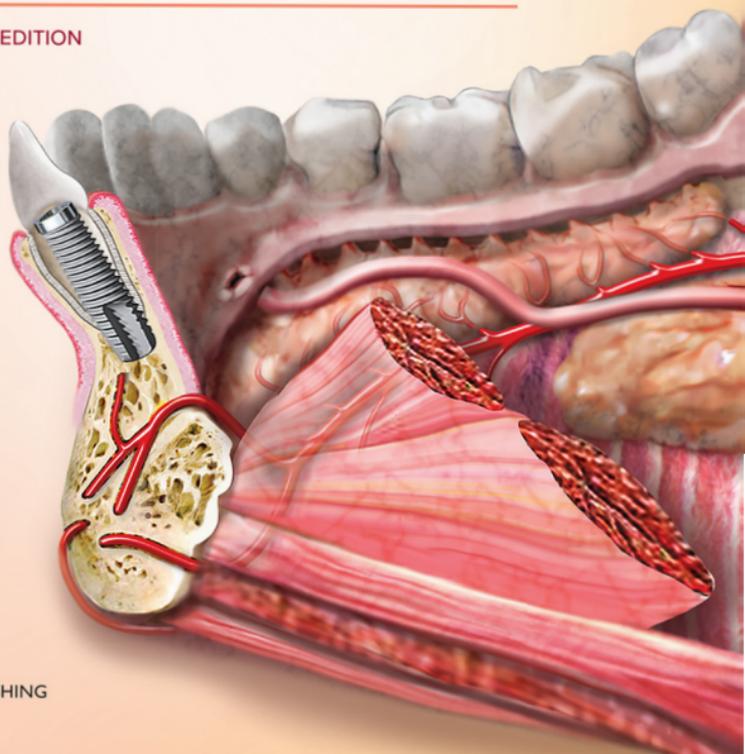
Louie Al-Faraje,



CLINICAL ANATOMY

FOR ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

SECOND EDITION



Clinical Anatomy for Oral Implantology, *Second Edition*



CLINICAL ANATOMY FOR ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

SECOND EDITION

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TO THE ANONYMOUS DONORS

We are respectful of and deeply indebted to the six anonymous individuals whose cadaver sections are shown in this book. They have made a donation to science that will enrich the fundamental knowledge base of human anatomy and will benefit today's students and clinicians of oral implantology. Future generations can then build on this foundational knowledge.

I have done all in my power to preserve, protect, and maintain the dignity of these individuals. We did not know them in life but studied them in death; whoever they were, we honor their remains and dignify their gift.

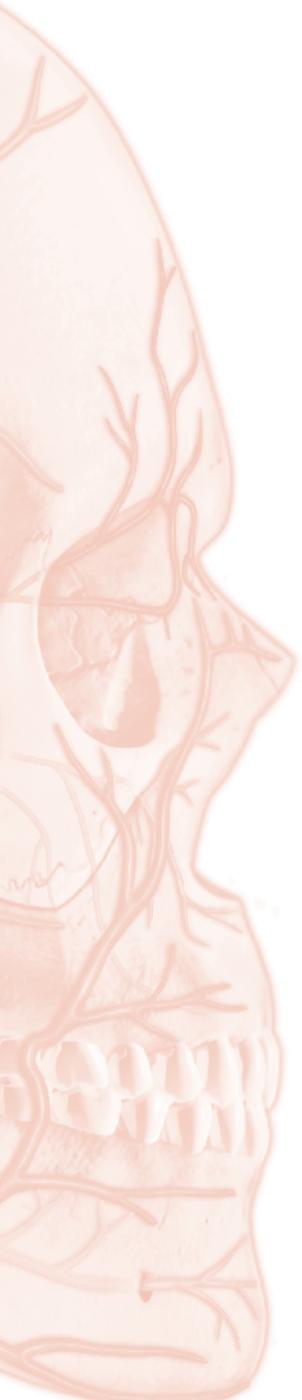
To these six, our deepest thanks.



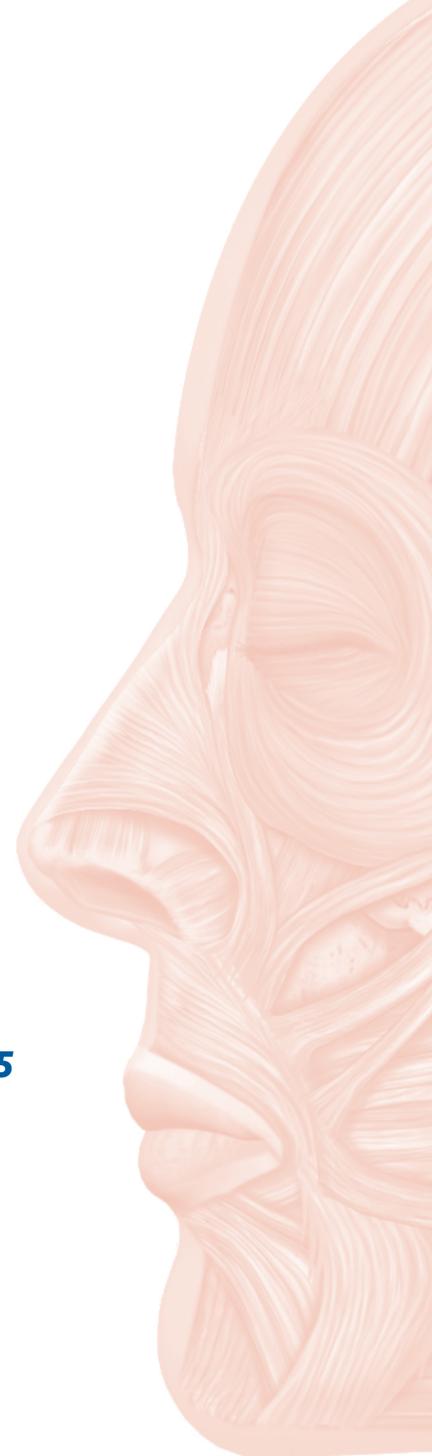
CONTENTS

Dedication viii

Preface x

- 
- 1** Arteries, Veins, and Innervation of the Maxilla and the Mandible **1**
- 2** Muscles of Facial Expression and Mastication **21**
- 3** Posterior Maxilla **35**
- 4** Zygomatic Bone **97**
- 5** Anterior Maxilla **133**
- 6** Posterior Mandible **159**
-

- 7** Anterior Mandible **217**
- 8** Bone Density
and Adjacent Teeth **249**
- 9** Anatomy for Surgical
Emergencies **261**
- 10** Topographic Anatomy of the
Maxilla and the Mandible **285**
- 11** Venipuncture **291**
- Index **303**



DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to Ala-al-din abu Al-Hassan Ali ibn Abi-Hazm al-Qarshi al-Dimashqi, known as Ibn al-Nafis.

Ibn al-Nafis was an Arab physician who is mostly famous for being the first to describe the pulmonary circulation of the blood. He was born in 1213 in Damascus. He attended the Medical College Hospital (Bimaristan Al-Noori) in Damascus. Apart from medicine, Ibn al-Nafis learned jurisprudence, literature, and theology. He became an expert on the Shafi'i school of jurisprudence and an expert physician.

In 1236, Al-Nafis moved to Egypt. He worked at the Al-Nassri Hospital and subsequently at the Al-Mansouri Hospital as a chief physician. When he died in 1288, he donated his house, library, and clinic to the Mansuriya Hospital.

Discovery of pulmonary circulation

The theory that was accepted prior to Al-Nafis was that of Galen from the 2nd century. Galen had theorized that the blood reaching the right side of the heart went through invisible pores in the cardiac septum, to the left side of the heart, where it mixed with air to create spirit and was then distributed to the body. According to Galen, the venous system was quite separate from the arterial system, except when they came in contact through the unseen pores.

Based on his anatomical knowledge, Al-Nafis stated that:

The blood from the right chamber of the heart must arrive at the left chamber but there is no direct pathway between them. The thick septum of the heart is not perforated and does not have visible pores as some people thought or invisible pores as Galen thought. The blood from the right chamber must flow through the vena arteriosa [pulmonary artery] to the lungs, spread through its substances, be mingled there with air, pass through the arteria venosa [pulmonary vein] to reach the left chamber of the heart and there form the vital spirit.

Elsewhere in his book, he said that:

The heart has only two ventricles ... and between these two there is absolutely no opening. Also dissection gives this lie to what they said, as the septum between these two cavities is much thicker than elsewhere. The benefit of this blood [that is in the right cavity] is to go up to the lungs, mix with what is in the lungs of air, then pass through the arteria venosa to the left cavity of the two cavities of the heart and of that mixture is created the animal spirit.

In describing the anatomy of the lungs, Al-Nafis stated:

The lungs are composed of parts, one of which is the bronchi; the second, the branches of the arteria venosa; and the third, the branches of the vena arteriosa, all of them connected by loose porous flesh.

He then added that:

The need of the lungs for the vena arteriosa is to transport to it the blood that has been thinned and warmed in the heart, so that what seeps through the pores of the branches of this vessel into the alveoli of the lungs may mix with what there is of air therein and combine with it, the resultant composite becoming fit to be spirit, when this mixing takes place in the left cavity of the heart. The mixture is carried to the left cavity by the arteria venosa.

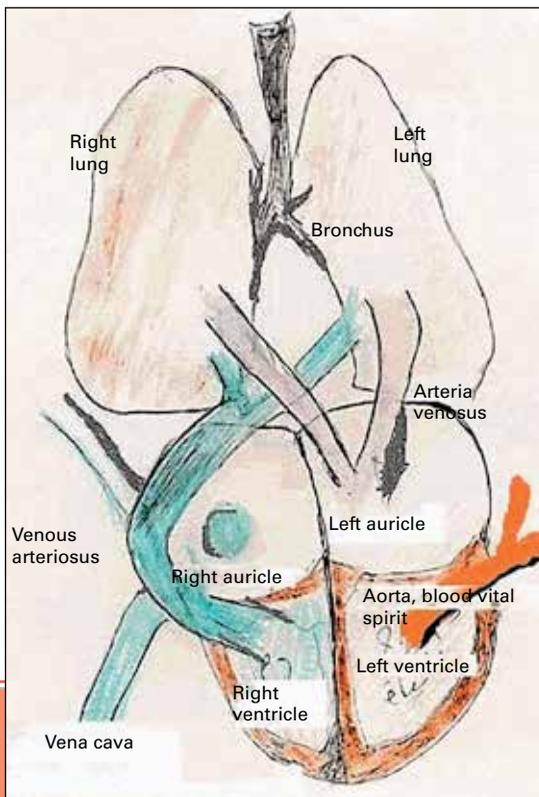
Al-Nafis also postulated that nutrients for the heart are extracted from the coronary arteries:

Again, his [Avicenna's] statement that the blood that is in the right side is to nourish the heart is not true at all, for the nourishment to the heart is from the blood that goes through the vessels that permeate the body of the heart.

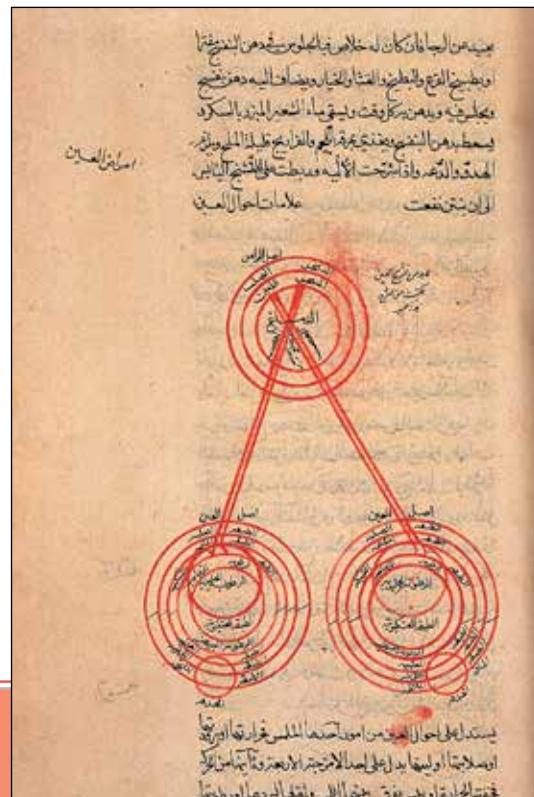
Writings

The most voluminous of his books is *Al-Shamil fi al-Tibb*, which was planned to be an encyclopedia comprising 300 volumes but was never completed because of his death. The manuscript is available in Damascus.

His book on ophthalmology is largely an original contribution. His most famous book is *The Summary of Law (Mujaz al-Qanun)*. Another famous book embodying his original contribution was on the effects of diet on health, entitled *Kitab al-Mukhtar fi al-Aghdhiya*.



The pulmonary circulation of the blood according to Ibn al-Nafis.



A page from the book on ophthalmology by Ibn al-Nafis.

PREFACE

Anatomical knowledge has always been the foundation of sound clinical medicine. It is vital not only for the safe and successful execution of surgical procedures, but also as the basis for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning. Although human anatomy itself is not a particularly dynamic field, there have been significant advancements in surgical techniques and imaging in the past several years, which is what prompted an updated edition of this atlas.

Over the past year, I have spent over 300 hours applying my clinical and teaching experience to this project, ensuring that this new edition has the utmost relevance to the clinical reality of oral implantology today. The result of this effort is a completely new chapter on the zygomatic bone as well as extensive improvement to existing chapters, amounting to an increase of 50 pages and nearly 150 images and illustrations.

The new chapter detailing the anatomy of the zygomatic bone (chapter 4) is especially relevant because of the recent popularity of zygomatic implants. Clinical evidence has shown significant advantages for placing implants in the zygomatic region, particularly as a way to avoid bone grafting in patients with severe maxillary bone loss, leading to the development of new techniques and indications for this approach. This new chapter provides implant dentists with clinical cases, CT and CBCT scans, and detailed illustrations that will allow them to safely and predictably offer zygomatic implant treatment to their patients. Other major changes in this new edition have been made to the chapters on the anterior and posterior mandible (chapters 6 and 7) as well as the chapter on anatomy for surgical emergencies (chapter 9).

As in the previous edition, the aim of this book has been to present an adequate amount of anatomical material in a readable and interesting form. Every effort has been made to sequence the information in a logical manner.

The illustrations in this book are the result of very hard work and cooperation between the illustrator and myself. Nonetheless, certain anatomical landmarks are hard to illustrate in a diagrammatic format, and this leads to confusion when students and professionals are confronted with an actual specimen in the dissecting room or in the operator. Therefore, photographs of clinical cases and dissected structures of the maxilla, the mandible, and the nasal cavity that are provided in this book show structures as they actually exist in the dissected or live body, and I am hoping that this will bridge the gap that exists occasionally between books and the “real thing.”

In addition, this book provides a good number of CT and CBCT images of those anatomical landmarks that usually do not appear in 2D imaging (ie, panoramic, intraoral, and cephalometric radiographs). I encourage the use of CBCT imaging for every dental implant surgery. The CT scan technology allows us to visualize patient anatomy and pathology like never before. With these images, we can measure the exact distance available for implant placement under or above certain anatomical landmarks, determine the exact bone density, measure precisely the width of the available alveolar ridge, and select the most suitable locations for the planned implants. This leads to improved treatment planning as well as reduced morbidity and liability.

It is my hope that these illustrations, CT images, photographs, and text will simplify the learning and execution of implant-related surgical procedures in a region of the body that presents special topographic and anatomical difficulties.

Acknowledgments

To God, the creator of the perfect human body, who has made all my projects possible through his guidance and gracious love.

To my parents Omar Al-Faraje and Nadia Al-Rifai, whose guidance and nurturing instilled in me the quest for perfection.

To my wife Rana and my children, Nadia, Omar, and Tim. Their smiles and inspiration provide me the fortitude and drive in my life. I am very blessed.

To my brother Tarek and my sisters Elma and Razan. You are my friends in the journey of life.

To my dedicated teammates at the California Implant Institute and Novadontics. You have been showing dedication to your jobs on a daily basis for years by devoting more personal time to your work, volunteering for special assignments, and agreeing to be on call 24/7 for after-hours customer inquiries. Very few companies were built by a single person who had no help. It takes a team of devoted workers to make a company a success. Thank you.

My special thanks go to Dr Christopher Church for his contribution to the nasal and sinus anatomy sections of the book. It is a privilege to have a friend like him.

My deepest thanks to Bill Hartman and Marieke Zaffron from Quintessence Publishing for the opportunity to educate my colleagues on the special anatomical considerations for surgical oral implantology. I am very fortunate to have such highly skilled and professional editors.

To my patients, without them I would not have been able to compile the clinical photographs I have. They make my profession so enjoyable and rewarding.

To all of my students at the California Implant Institute. It is always a pleasure and an honor to share with you my knowledge and expertise in implant dentistry. For the last 18 years, my greatest professional joy has been interacting with my students and colleagues at the California Implant Institute.

I am also particularly grateful to the illustrators who worked on this book. Many hours were spent and countless emails sent back and forth to produce these specific illustrations.

1



ARTERIES, VEINS, AND INNERVATION OF THE MAXILLA AND THE MANDIBLE

This chapter describes the following anatomical landmarks and their relevance to implant-related oral surgical procedures: the external carotid artery, the maxillary artery, the pterygopalatine fossa, the veins of the head, and the trigeminal nerve.

External Carotid Artery

The arteries that supply blood to the face, the maxilla, and the mandible arise largely from the external carotid artery. However, branches of the ophthalmic artery (a branch of the internal carotid artery) supply the forehead, scalp, upper eyelid, and nose. The external and internal carotid arteries (Figs 1-1 and 1-2) branch off the common carotid artery at the level of the superior border of the thyroid cartilage. The external carotid artery has eight branches:

- Three anterior branches: the superior thyroid artery, the lingual artery, and the facial artery
- Two terminal branches: the maxillary artery and the superficial temporal artery
- Two posterior branches: the occipital auricular artery and the posterior auricular artery
- One medial branch: the ascending pharyngeal artery

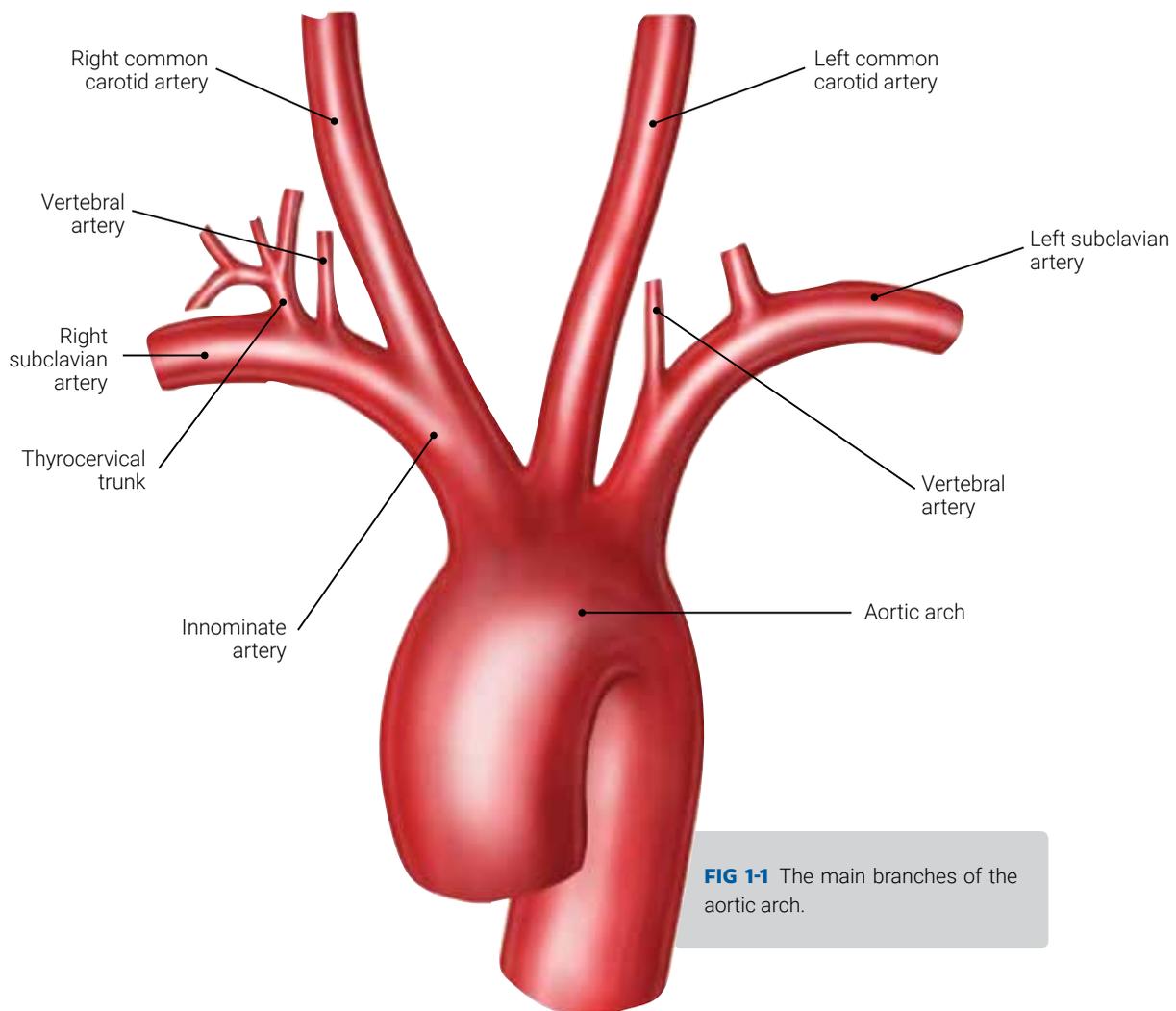


FIG 1-1 The main branches of the aortic arch.

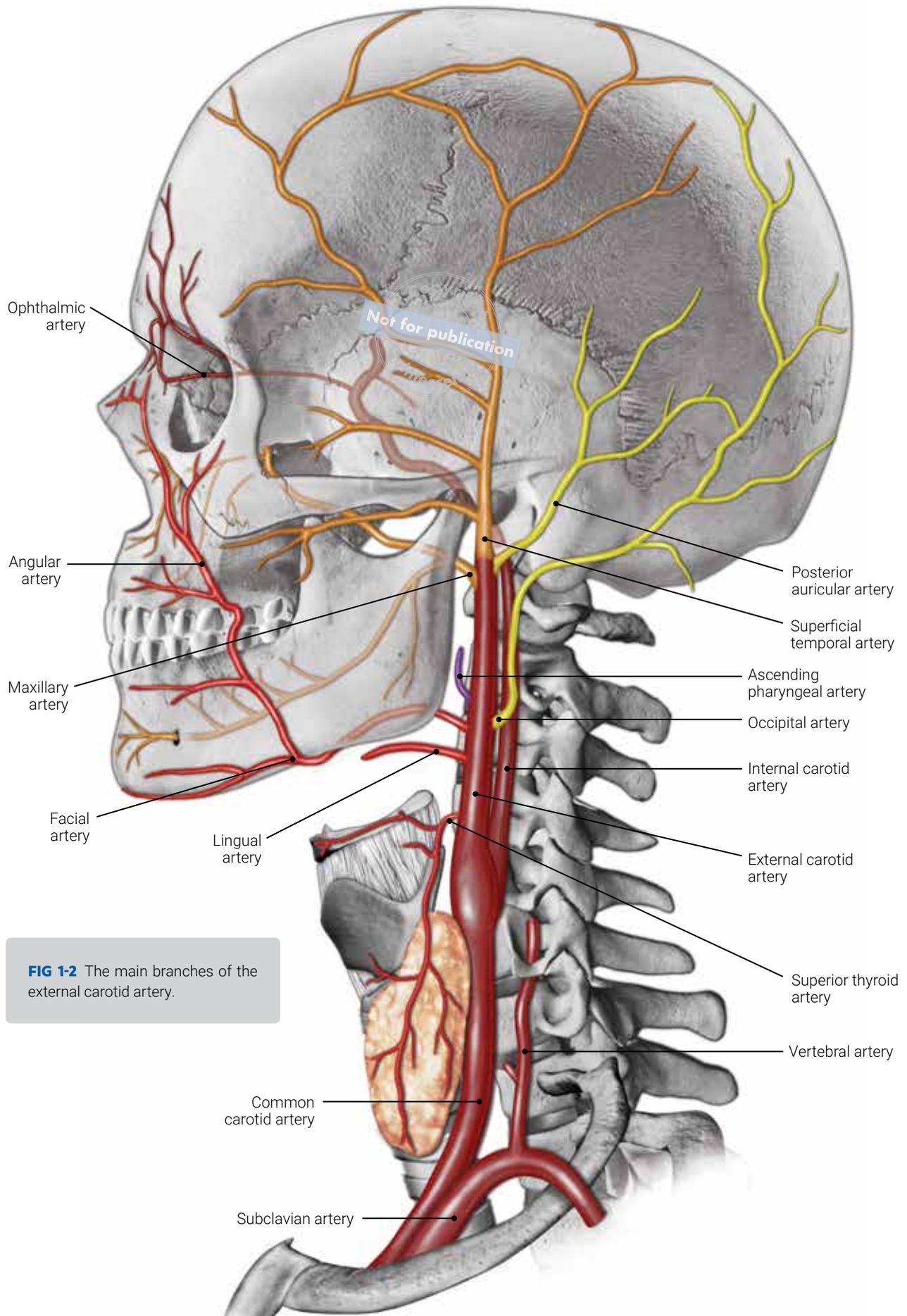
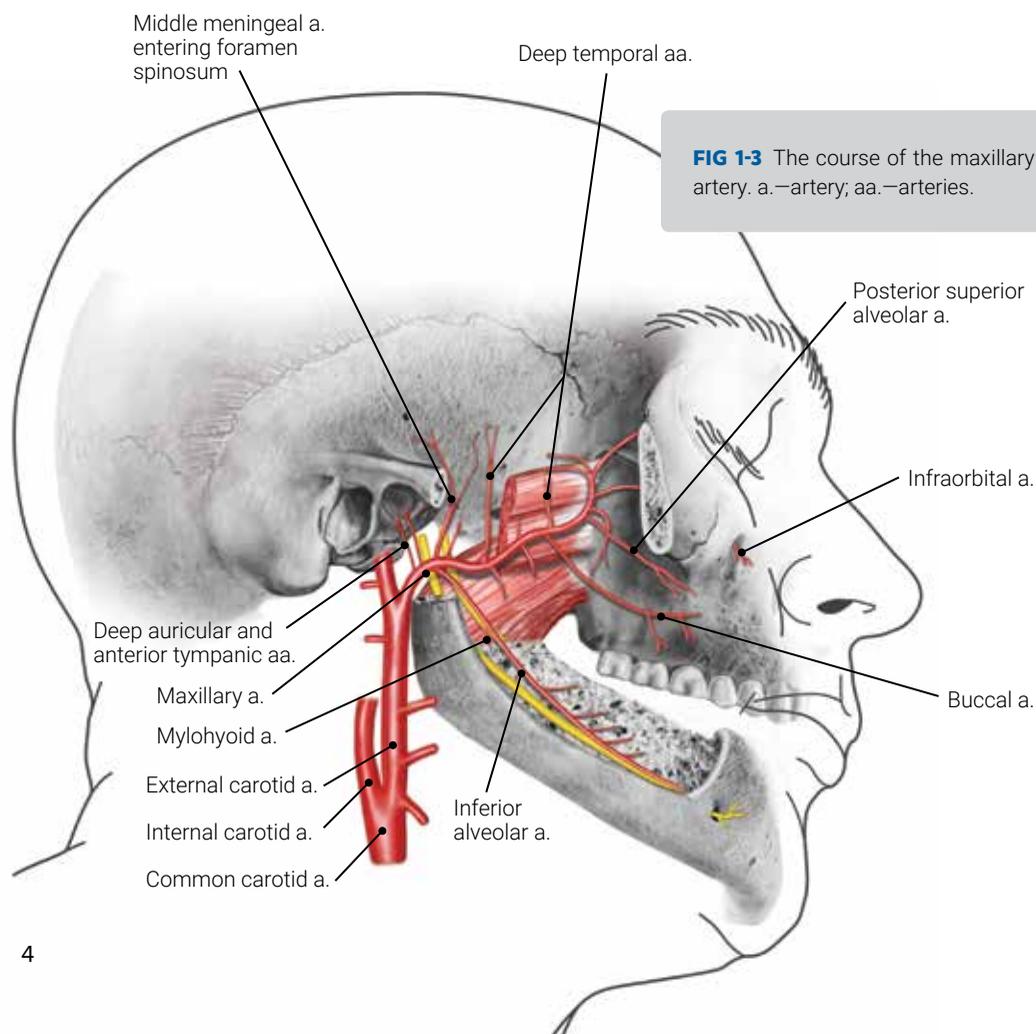


FIG 1-2 The main branches of the external carotid artery.

Maxillary Artery

The maxillary artery (Fig 1-3) arises in the parotid gland as a terminal branch of the external carotid artery. The branches of the maxillary artery can be divided into three parts:

- *Part I* or the *mandibular part* (located within the substance of the parotid gland and anterior to the external acoustic meatus): In this part, the maxillary artery gives branches to the ear, the dura, the temporomandibular joint, the mandibular teeth, and the mylohyoid muscle.
- *Part II* or the *pterygoid part* (located in the infratemporal fossa): The branches here are mainly to the muscles of mastication, the buccal mucosa and skin, and the buccinator muscles through the buccal artery.
- *Part III* or the *pterygopalatine part* (the branches in the pterygopalatine fossa after entry through the pterygomaxillary fissure): The branches here are mainly to the hard and soft palate through the branches of the descending palatine artery, to the maxillary molars and premolars through the posterior superior alveolar artery, to the upper pharynx and tympanic cavity through the artery of the pterygoid canal, to the nasopharynx and sphenoidal sinus through the pharyngeal artery, and to the maxillary anterior teeth through the infraorbital artery.



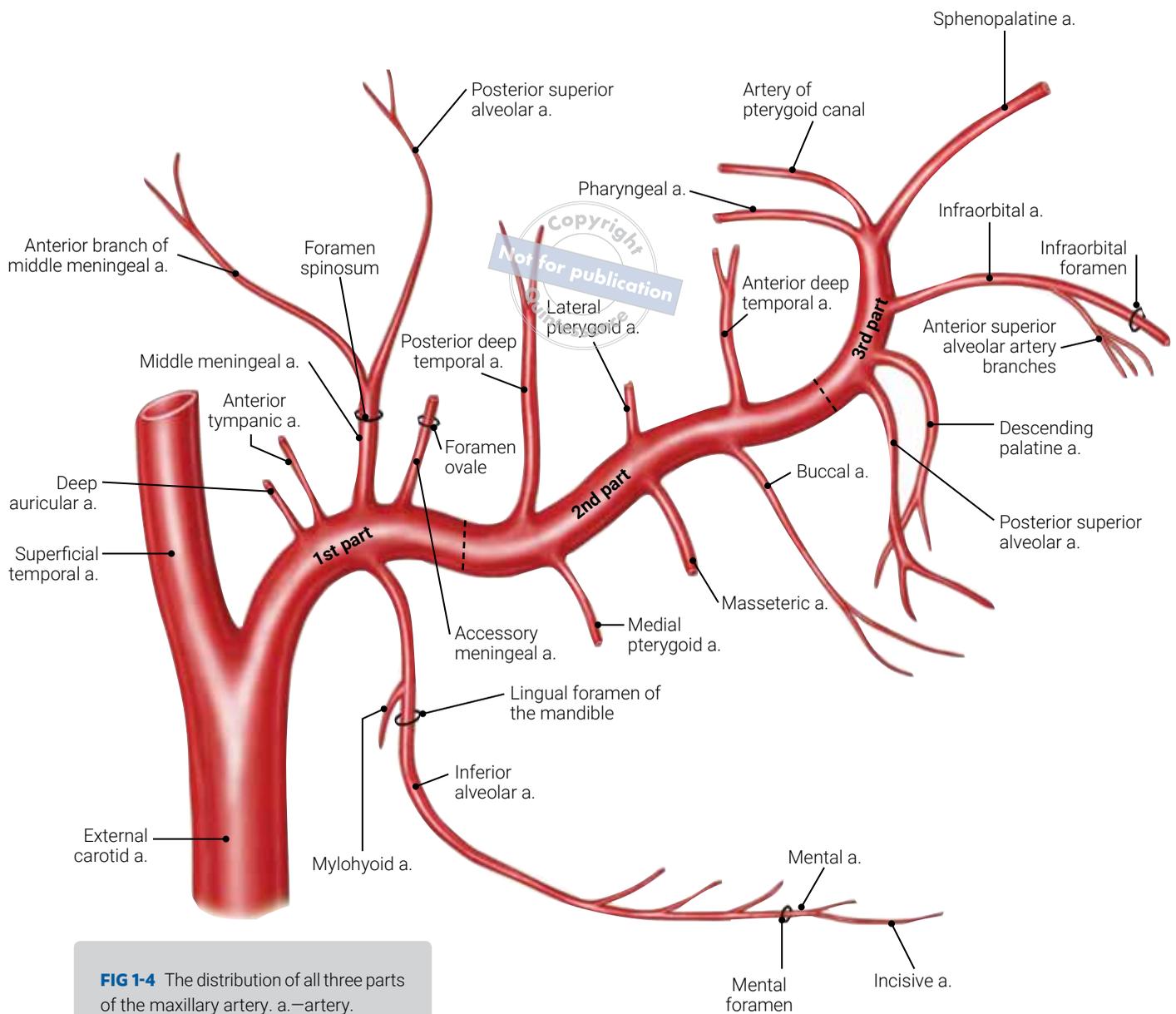


FIG 1-4 The distribution of all three parts of the maxillary artery. a.—artery.

The maxillary artery terminates as the sphenopalatine artery on the nasal septum after splitting into nasal branches. Figure 1-4 demonstrates in detail the branches of all three parts of the maxillary artery.

Pterygopalatine Fossa

The *pterygopalatine fossa*, also called the *sphenopalatine fossa*, is a narrow, pyramid-shaped fossa on the lateral aspect of the skull. The fossa is a crossroads between the orbit, nasal cavity, oral cavity, nasopharynx, and middle cranial fossa (Figs 1-5 to 1-7). The pterygopalatine ganglion and the terminal branches of the maxillary artery are situated in its superior part. The pterygopalatine fossa along with the infratemporal and pterygoid fossae are referred to as the *retromaxillary space*.

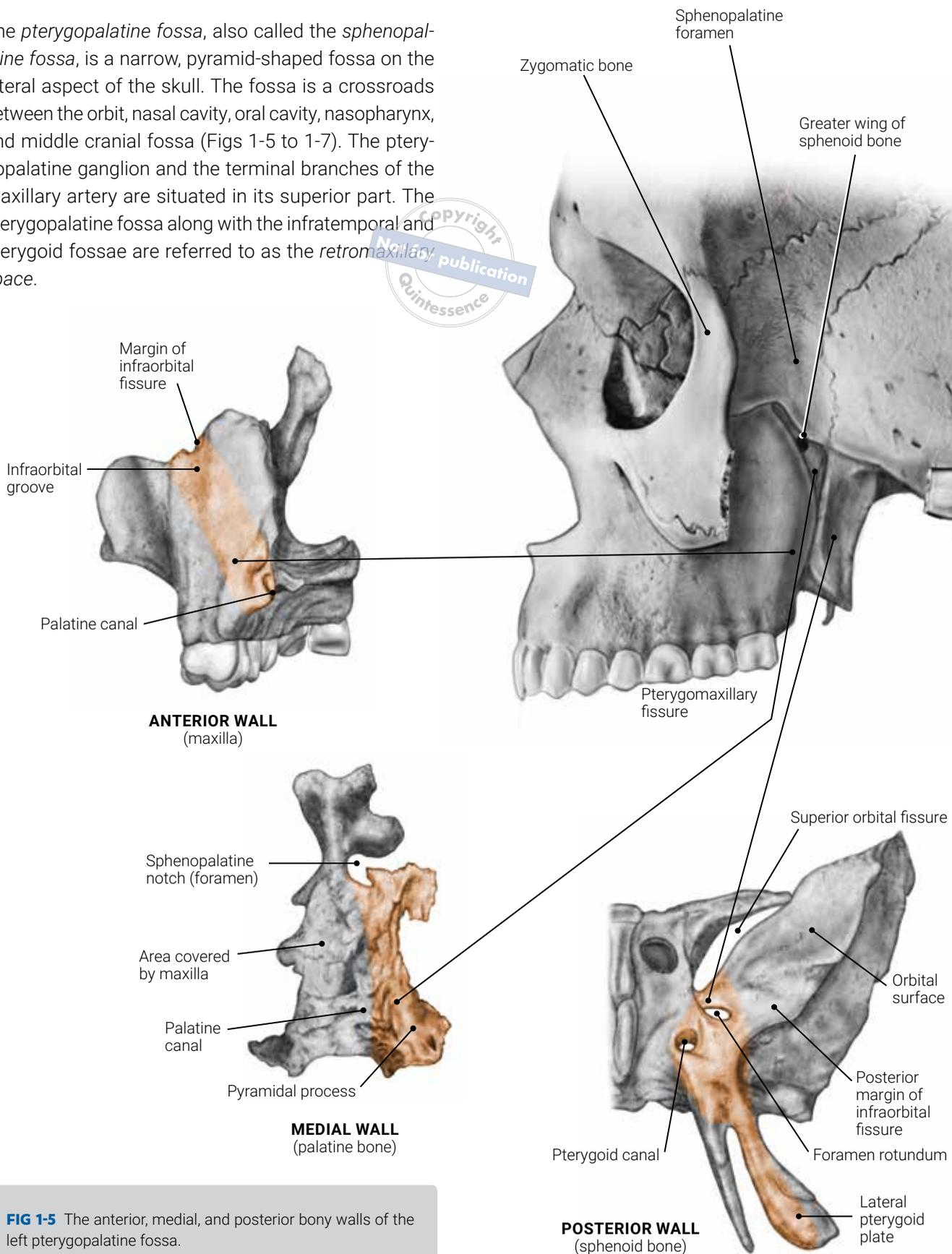


FIG 1-5 The anterior, medial, and posterior bony walls of the left pterygopalatine fossa.

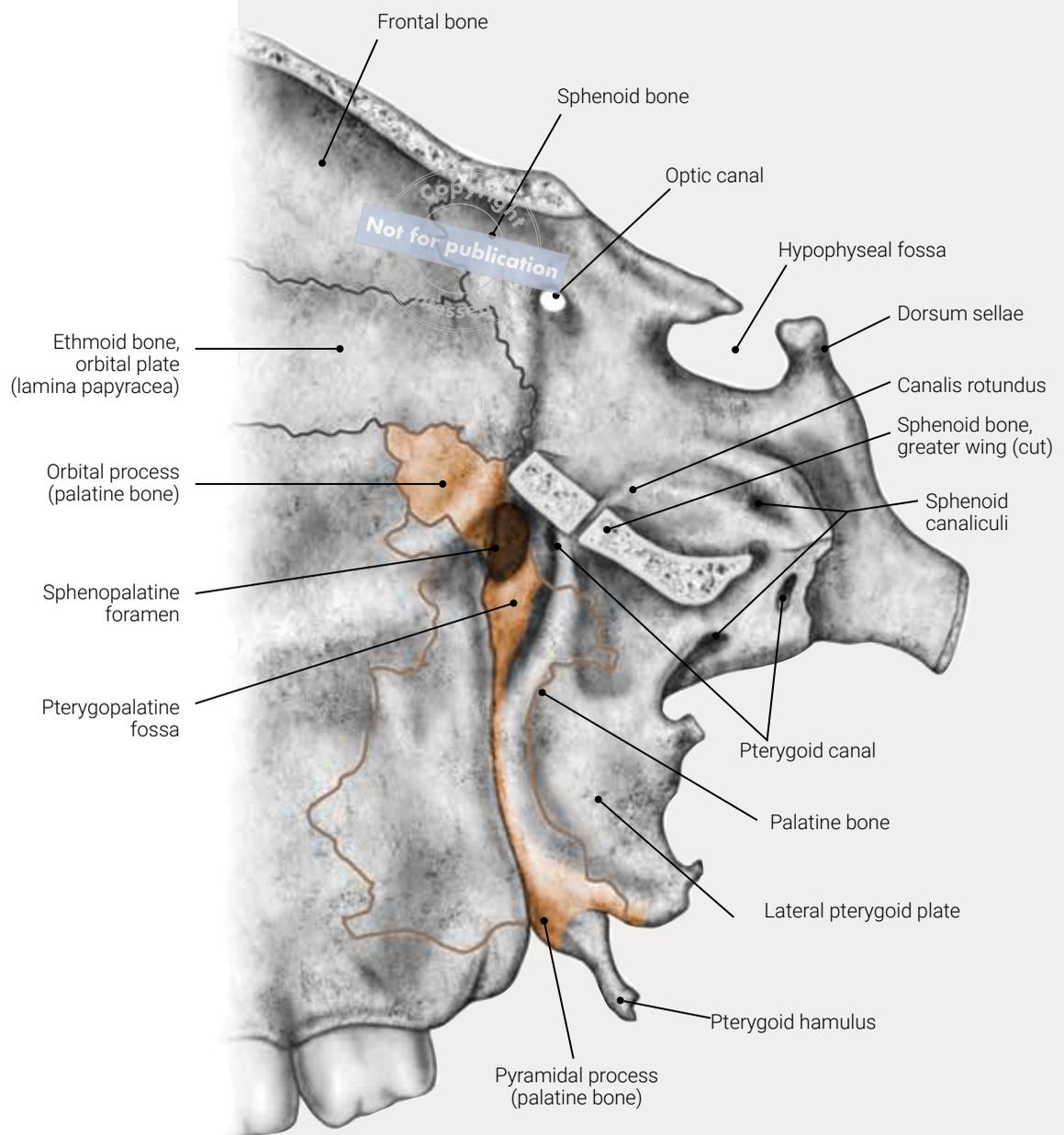


FIG 1-6 The pterygopalatine fossa after removal of the zygomatic bone, greater ala of the sphenoid bone, zygomatic arch, and temporal squama.

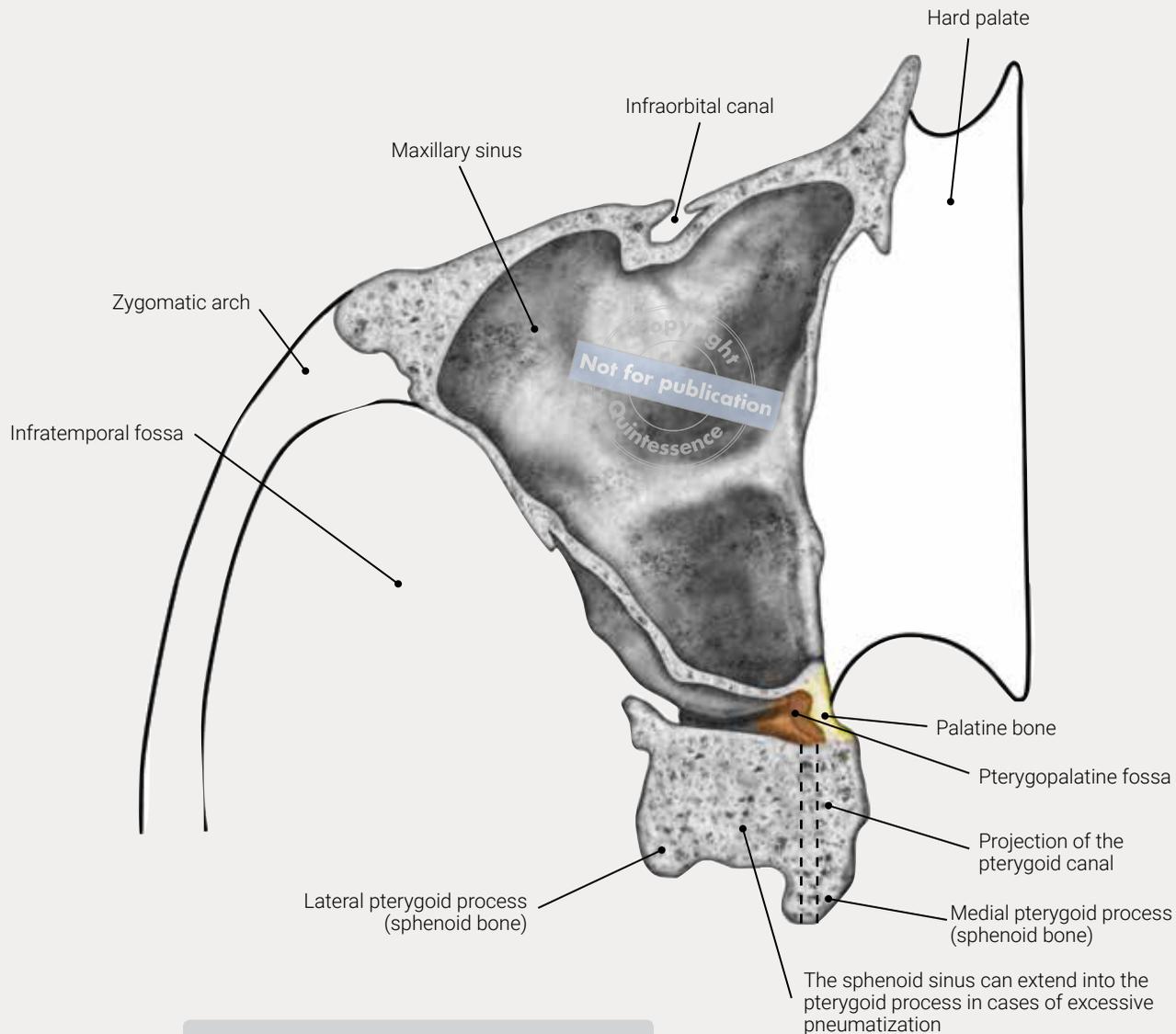


FIG 1-7 Horizontal section of the pterygopalatine fossa at the level of the infraorbital foramen.

Boundaries and communications of the pterygopalatine fossa¹⁻³

The *anterior boundary* comprises the superomedial part of the infratemporal surface of the maxilla. The *posterior boundary* comprises the root of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Through this posterior wall, the fossa communicates with the middle cranial fossa via the foramen rotundum and the pterygoid canal (also called the *vidian canal*). The foramen rotundum lies lateral and superior to the pterygoid canal at the base of the pterygoid process. The vidian canal is located medial and superior to the pterygopalatine ganglion, and thus its nerve lies medial to the major vessels of the pterygopalatine fossa, which allows the surgeon to avoid excessive bleeding during vidian neurectomy (Fig 1-8).

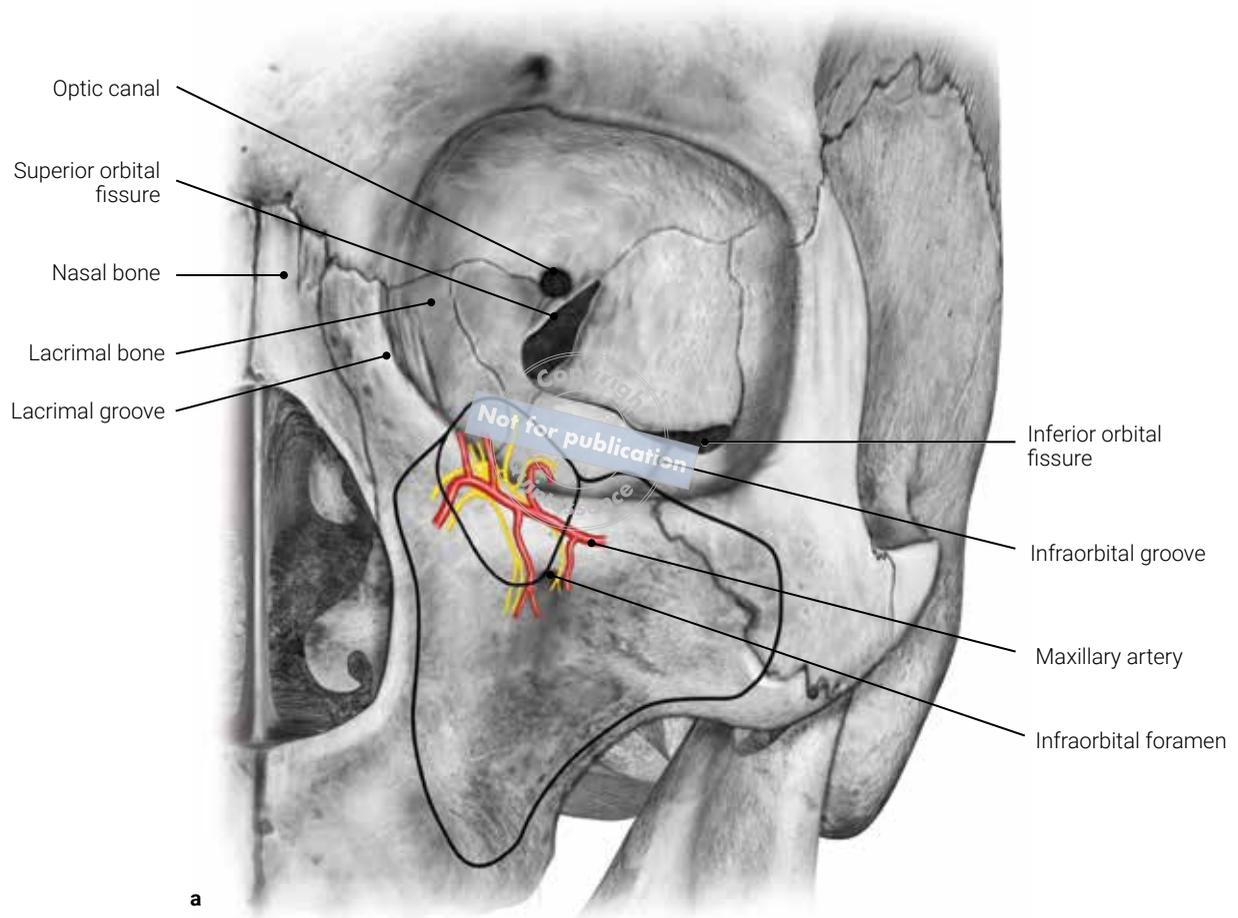
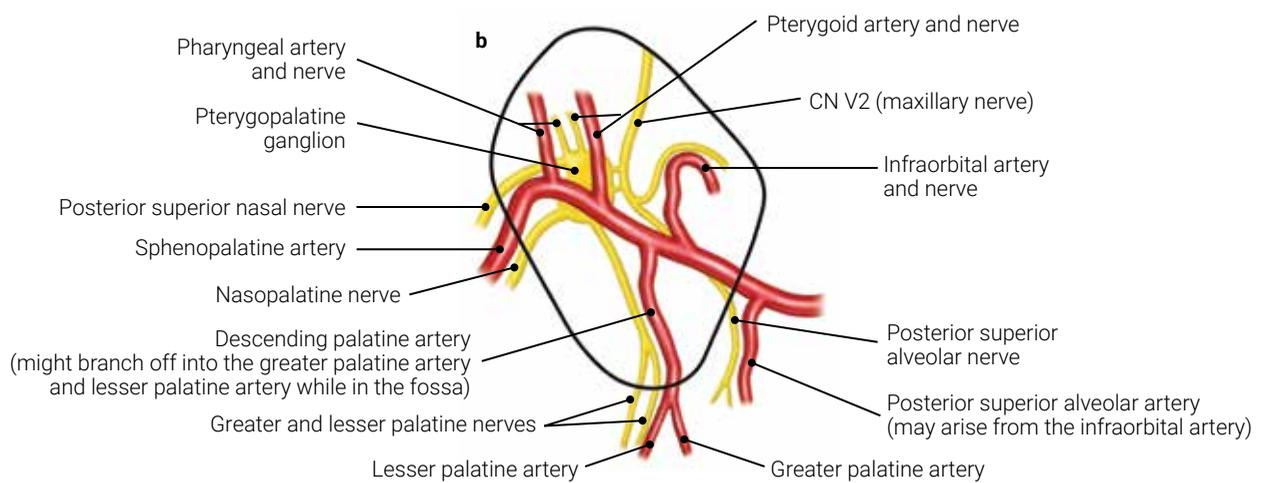


FIG 1-8 (a and b) The branching pattern of the maxillary artery in its relationship to the pterygopalatine ganglion in the pterygopalatine fossa. Some variation in the branching pattern does exist.



Also, at the posterior wall and in an inferoposterior direction, the fossa communicates with the nasopharynx through the palatovaginal (pharyngeal) canal. The palatovaginal canal is located between the vaginal process of the vomer bone and the sphenoid process of the palatine bone, and it passes into the floor of the sphenoid sinus between the pterygoid canal and the vomerine crest of the sphenoid. The opening to the palatovaginal (pharyngeal) canal in the nasal cavity is located near the lateral margin of the ala of the vomer, at the roots of the pterygoid process.

The *medial boundary* comprises part of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone and its orbital sphenoidal processes. The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the nasal cavity at this wall through the sphenopalatine foramen. The sphenopalatine foramen is bounded in front, below, and behind by the palatine bone (and the sphenopalatine incisure) and above by the body of the sphenoid bone. Laterally, the pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the infratemporal fossa through the pterygomaxillary fissure.

The *superior border* of the pterygopalatine fossa comprises a small part of the orbital plate of the palatine bone and part of the maxillary surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone and junction with the inferior orbital fissure.

The *inferior border* of the pterygopalatine fossa is formed by the pyramidal process of the palatine bone; the pterygopalatine (greater palatine) canal is located at this inferior border. The *pterygopalatine canal* is a continuation of the pterygopalatine fossa and is formed when the maxillary surface of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone articulates with the maxilla. It leads to the greater and lesser palatine foramina in the roof of the oral cavity. Table 1-1 provides a detailed description of the contents of the pterygopalatine fossa.

Surgical importance of the anatomy of the pterygopalatine fossa

The anatomy of the pterygopalatine fossa is especially important for the following surgeries:

- Vidian neurectomy (the surgical sectioning of the pterygoid nerve for the treatment of vasomotor rhinitis, Sluder's neuralgia of the pterygopalatine ganglion, crocodile tears syndrome, allergic rhinitis [hay fever], and nasal polyposis)
- Transmaxillary ligature of the maxillary artery (in cases of severe nasal bleeding that cannot be controlled by anterior and/or posterior tamponades)
- Craniofacial surgery
- Surgery of the base of the skull or nasopharynx
- Lateral approaches to the orbit
- Traumatology

Vasomotor rhinitis is a condition that results from a relative imbalance of parasympathetic to sympathetic stimulation of the blood vessels and glands of the nasal mucosa. It is characterized by symptoms of clear rhinorrhea and nasal congestion.

Sluder's neuralgia of the pterygopalatine ganglion is a rare disorder characterized by unilateral, severe, burning, boring, or nagging headache, starting around the eye and the bridge of the nose and radiating to the maxilla and maxillary teeth, zygoma, mastoidal area and occiput, or even as far down as the shoulder and arm.

Crocodile tears syndrome (gustatory lacrimation; tearing on eating) is a rare complication of a facial nerve lesion proximal to the geniculate ganglion, whereby regenerating preganglionic salivary fibers intended for the chorda tympani nerve are misdirected to the sphenopalatine ganglion, which project to the lacrimal gland.

TABLE 1-1
Contents of the pterygopalatine fossa

Opening	Communication	Location	Transmitted structures
Foramen rotundum	Middle cranial fossa	Posterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CN V2
Pterygoid canal	Middle cranial fossa	Posterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nerve of the pterygoid canal (vidian nerve) (formed from the greater petrosal and deep petrosal nerves) • Artery of pterygoid canal • Veins of pterygoid canal
Palatovaginal (pharyngeal) canal	Nasopharynx	Posterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharyngeal branches of the pterygopalatine ganglion of CN V2 (the ganglion is located in the pterygopalatine fossa) • Pharyngeal artery (maxillary artery) • Pharyngeal vein
Sphenopalatine foramen	Nasal cavity	Medial wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasopalatine nerve and posterior superior nasal nerve (both are pterygopalatine ganglionic branches of CN V2) • Sphenopalatine artery (maxillary artery) • Sphenopalatine vein
Pterygomaxillary suture	Infratemporal fossa	Lateral wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posterior superior alveolar nerve • Pterygoid part of the maxillary artery (after branching off into the posterior superior alveolar artery, its only branch outside the fossa) • Posterior superior alveolar vein
Inferior orbital fissure	Orbit	Superior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infraorbital and zygomatic nerves (CN V2) • Infraorbital artery (maxillary artery) • Infraorbital vein
Pterygopalatine (greater palatine) canal	Oral cavity	Inferior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descending palatine nerve (CN V2) (splits into the greater and lesser palatine within the canal) • Descending palatine artery (maxillary artery) (splits into the greater and lesser palatine within the canal) • Descending palatine vein

Yellow bullet—nerve; red bullet—artery; blue bullet—vein.

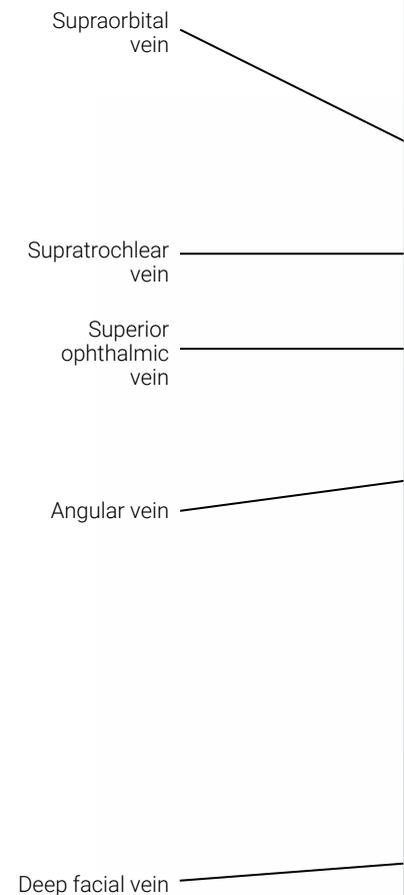
Veins of the Head

The principal veins of the head and neck are the internal jugular vein, the external jugular vein, and the anterior jugular vein. The *internal jugular vein* collects blood from the interior of the skull, the anterior and lateral face, and the oral cavity and the neck via the sigmoid sinus, the inferior petrosal sinuses, and the facial, lingual, superior, and middle thyroid and retromandibular (anterior division) veins. The *external jugular vein* collects blood from the lateral skull and the occiput via the posterior auricular and the retromandibular (posterior division) veins. The *anterior jugular vein* collects blood from the anterior neck region.

Pterygoid venous plexus

The *pterygoid venous plexus* is situated on the medial side of the mandibular ramus within the pterygoid muscles. It is linked to the facial vein via the deep facial vein, to the retromandibular vein via the maxillary vein, and to the cavernous sinus via the sphenoidal emissary vein. The pterygoid plexus drains into the jugular veins.

This plexus is of a special importance to dentists because if the needle is overinserted during posterosuperior alveolar block, it may penetrate the pterygoid plexus of the vein and the maxillary artery in the infratemporal fossa (Fig 1-9), thus causing hematoma. This results in extraoral swelling a few minutes after the injection. The hematoma will cause tissue tenderness and discoloration, which will last until the blood is broken down by the body, and possible spread of infection to the cavernous venous sinus if the needle is contaminated. A hematoma can also result during other blocks, such as infraorbital and inferior alveolar blocks. To avoid injection into blood vessels, aspiration should always be attempted for all injections.



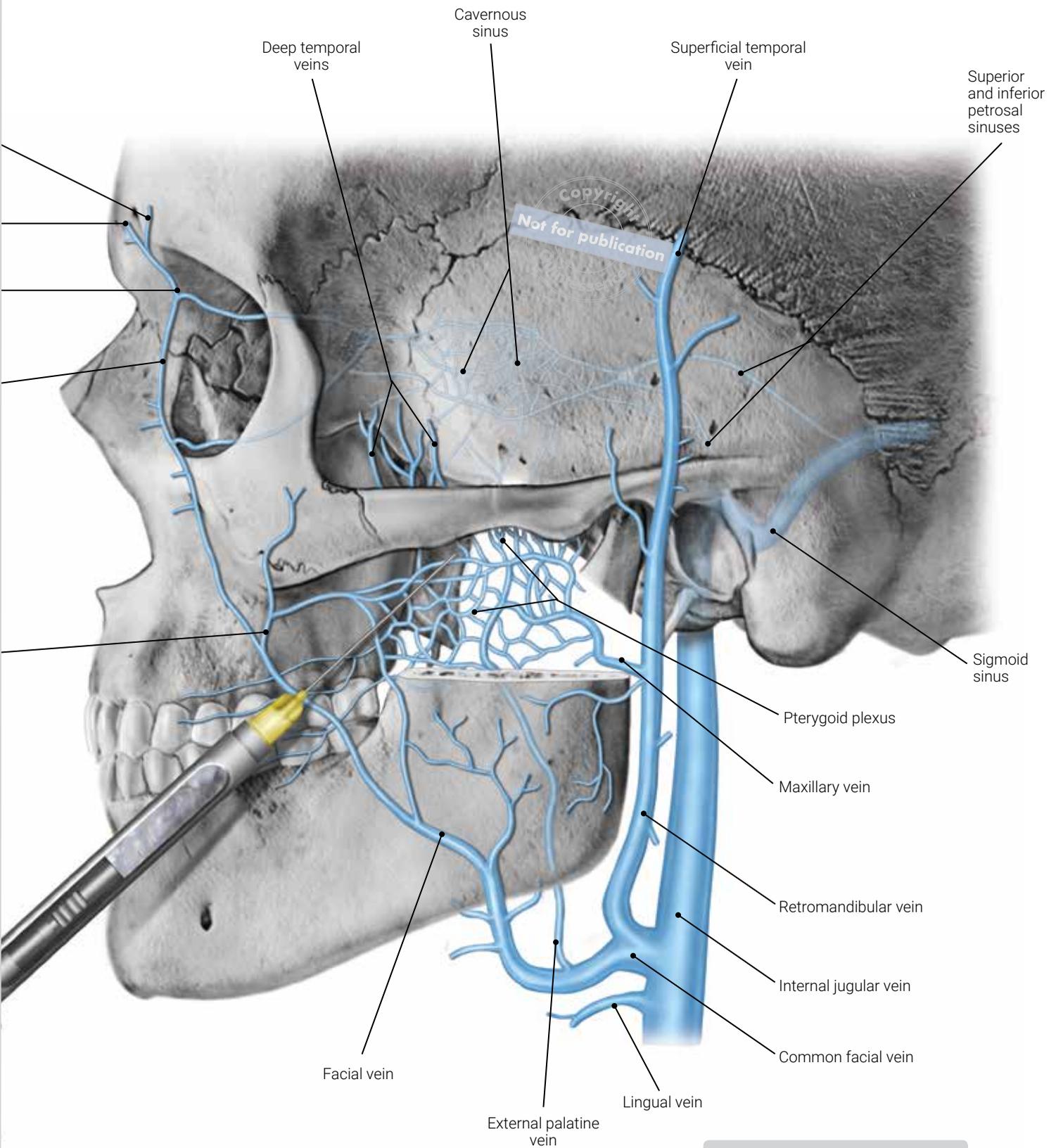


FIG 1-9 Pterygoid venous plexus.

Trigeminal Nerve

The 12 cranial nerves control motor and sensory functions of the head and neck. Figure 1-10 and Table 1-2 summarize the skull base foramina from which these nerves exit the skull and their functions.

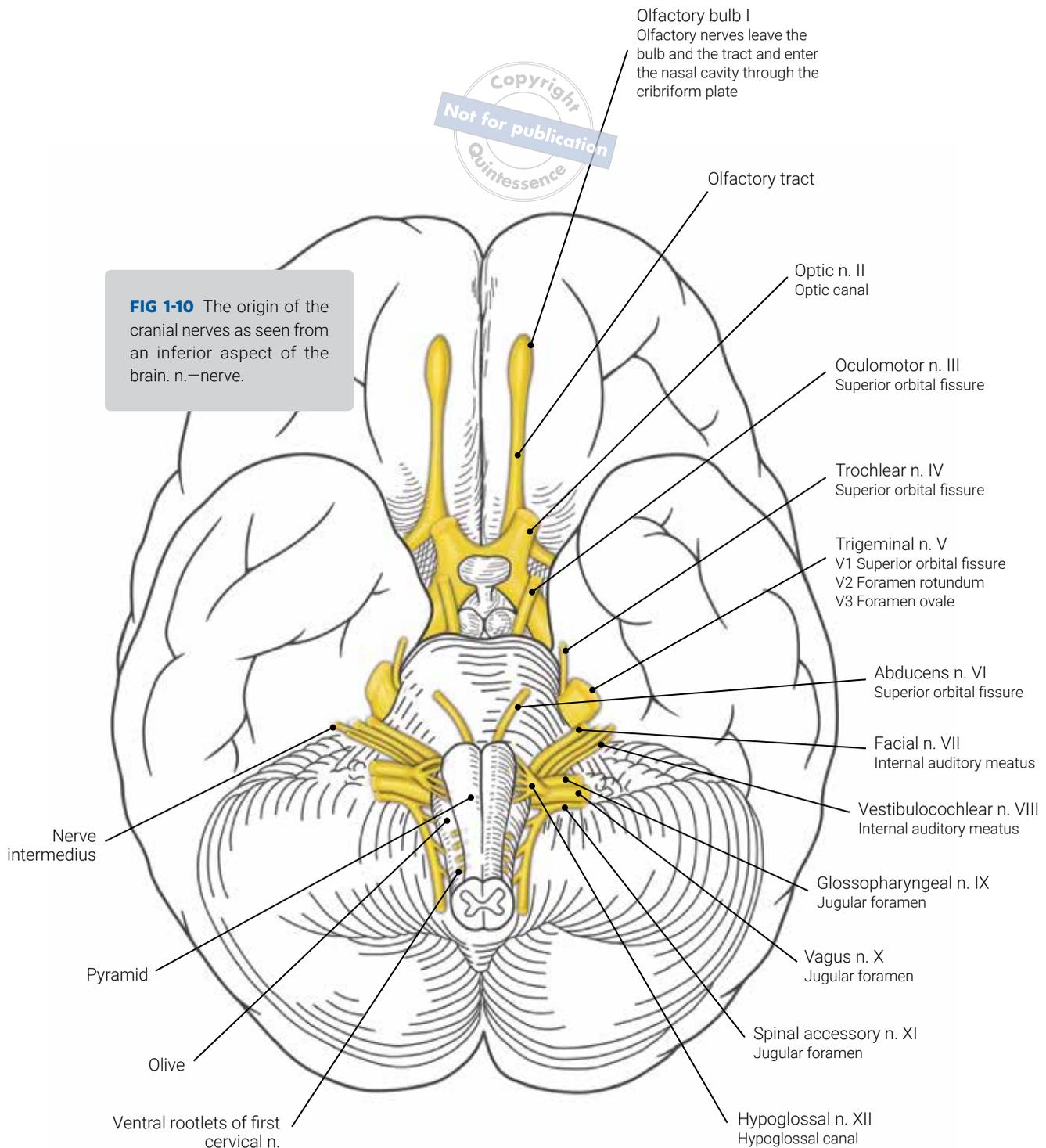


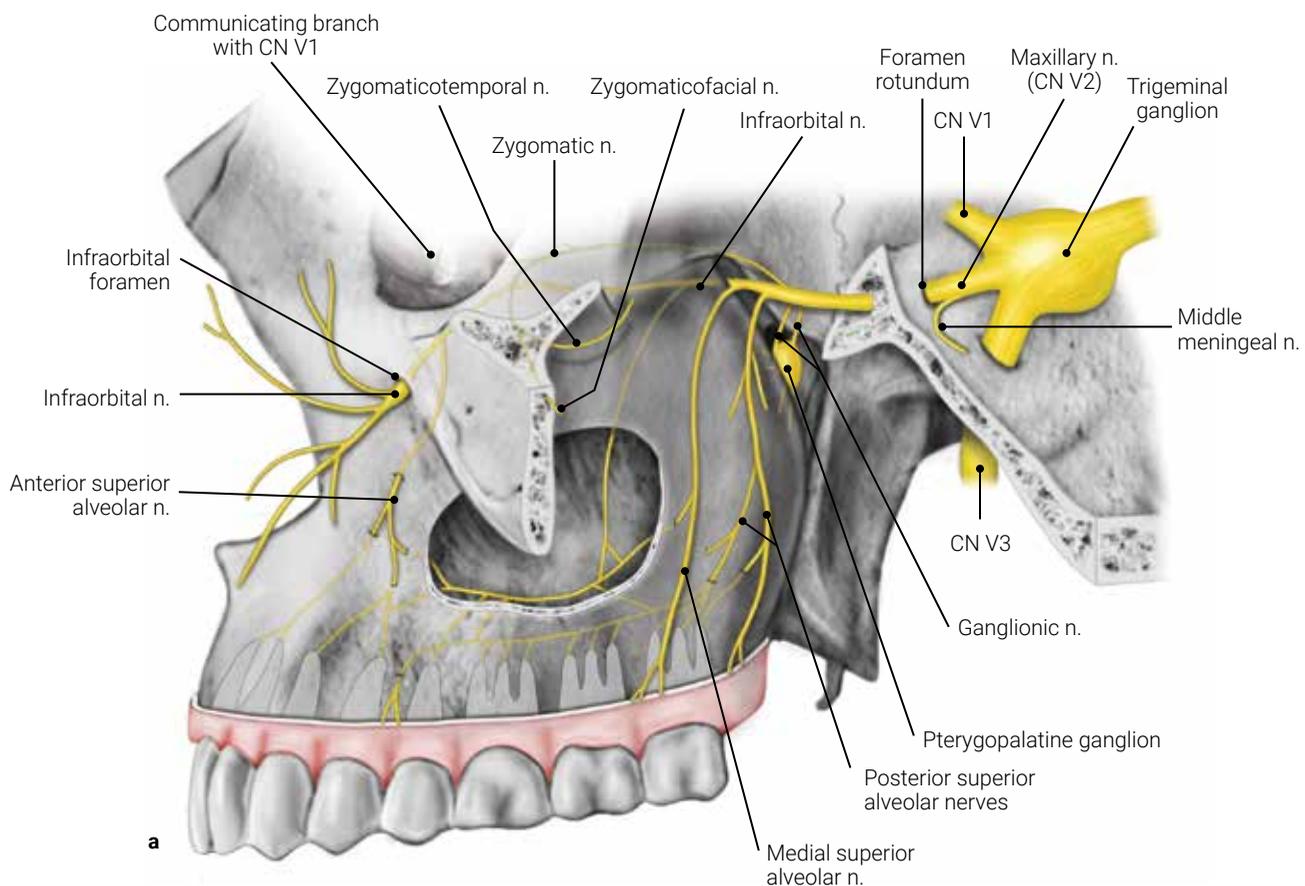
TABLE 1-2
Exit foramina and functions of the cranial nerves

Nerve	Name	Skull base foramina	Functions
I	Olfactory	Cribriform plate	Sensory for smell
II	Optic	Optic canal	Sensory for vision
III	Oculomotor	Superior orbital fissure	Motor for six eye muscles
IV	Trochlear	Superior orbital fissure	Motor for one eye muscle
V1	Trigeminal/ ophthalmic division	Superior orbital fissure	Sensory for lacrimal gland, nearby air sinuses, scalp, forehead, upper eyelid, and nose
V2	Trigeminal/ maxillary division	Foramen rotundum	Sensory for parts of the nasal and oral cavities and the skin of the cheek and upper lip
V3	Trigeminal/ mandibular division	Foramen ovale	Sensory for the skin over the mandible, lower lip, temporal region, and much of the oral cavity Motor for muscles of mastication as well as the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, mylohyoid muscle, tensor tympani, and tensor veli palatine muscles
VI	Abducens	Superior orbital fissure	Motor for one eye muscle
VII	Facial	Internal auditory meatus	Motor for muscles of facial expression, stapedius, and posterior belly of the digastric muscle; also motor for the lacrimal glands, oral and nasal mucosa, and submandibular and sublingual glands Sensory for the external auditory meatus; lateral pinna; mastoid; mucosa of the pharynx, nose, and palate; as well as sensory for taste for the anterior two-thirds of the tongue via the chorda tympani
VIII	Vestibulocochlear	Internal auditory meatus	Sensory for balance and hearing
IX	Glossopharyngeal	Jugular foramen	Motor for the stylopharyngeus muscle and parotid gland Sensory for the posterior external ear, tragus, posterior third of the tongue, soft palate, nasopharynx, tympanic membrane, Eustachian tube, and mastoid region and sensory for taste for the posterior third of the tongue
X	Vagus	Jugular foramen	Motor for the pharyngeal and laryngeal muscles, including the palatoglossus muscle; also motor to the smooth muscles and glands of the pharynx, larynx, heart, esophagus, and stomach Sensory for the ear, external auditory meatus, external surface of the tympanic membrane, dura of posterior cranial fossa, larynx, lungs, heart, esophagus, and stomach
XI	Spinal accessory	Jugular foramen	Motor for the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles
XII	Hypoglossal	Hypoglossal canal	Motor for all intrinsic tongue muscles and all extrinsic tongue muscles except the palatoglossus muscle (innervated by CN X)

Maxillary nerve (CN V2)

The maxillary nerve (Fig 1-11a) is the second branch of the fifth cranial nerve (trigeminal nerve). Its function is the transmission of sensory fibers from the maxillary teeth, the nasal cavity, the sinuses, and the skin between the palpebral fissure and the mouth (Figs 1-11b and 1-11c). In the cranium, the maxillary nerve branches off into the middle meningeal nerve, then passes through the foramen rotundum into the pterygopalatine fossa, where it divides into the zygomatic nerve, the ganglionic branches (pterygopalatine branches), and the infraorbital nerve.

- The zygomatic nerve passes through the inferior orbital fissure and gives branches of sensory fibers to the lacrimal nerve, then divides into the zygomaticotemporal branch (temple) and the zygomaticofacial branch (for the skin over the zygomatic arch).
- The ganglionic branches are nasal branches (nasopalatine branches) that pass through the sphenopalatine foramen into the nasal cavity, the palatine nerves (greater and lesser) for the soft and hard palates, and the pharyngeal nerve, which provides sensory supply to the upper pharynx.
- The infraorbital nerve enters the orbit through the inferior orbital fissure (after branching off into the posterior superior alveolar nerves to the molars and the medial superior alveolar nerves); it traverses the infraorbital groove and canal in the floor of the orbit, where it branches off into the anterior superior alveolar nerve, and appears on the face at the infraorbital foramen. Here it is referred to as the infraorbital nerve, a terminal branch. At its termination, the nerve lies beneath the quadratus labii superioris and divides into several branches that innervate the side of the nose, the lower eyelid (inferior palpebral nerve), and the upper lip (the superior labial nerve), joining with filaments of the facial nerve.



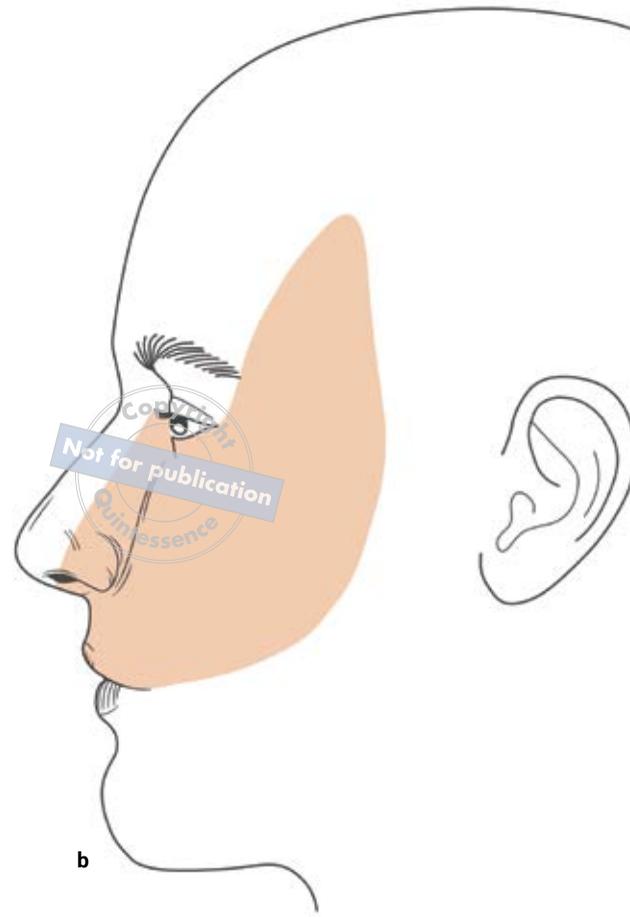
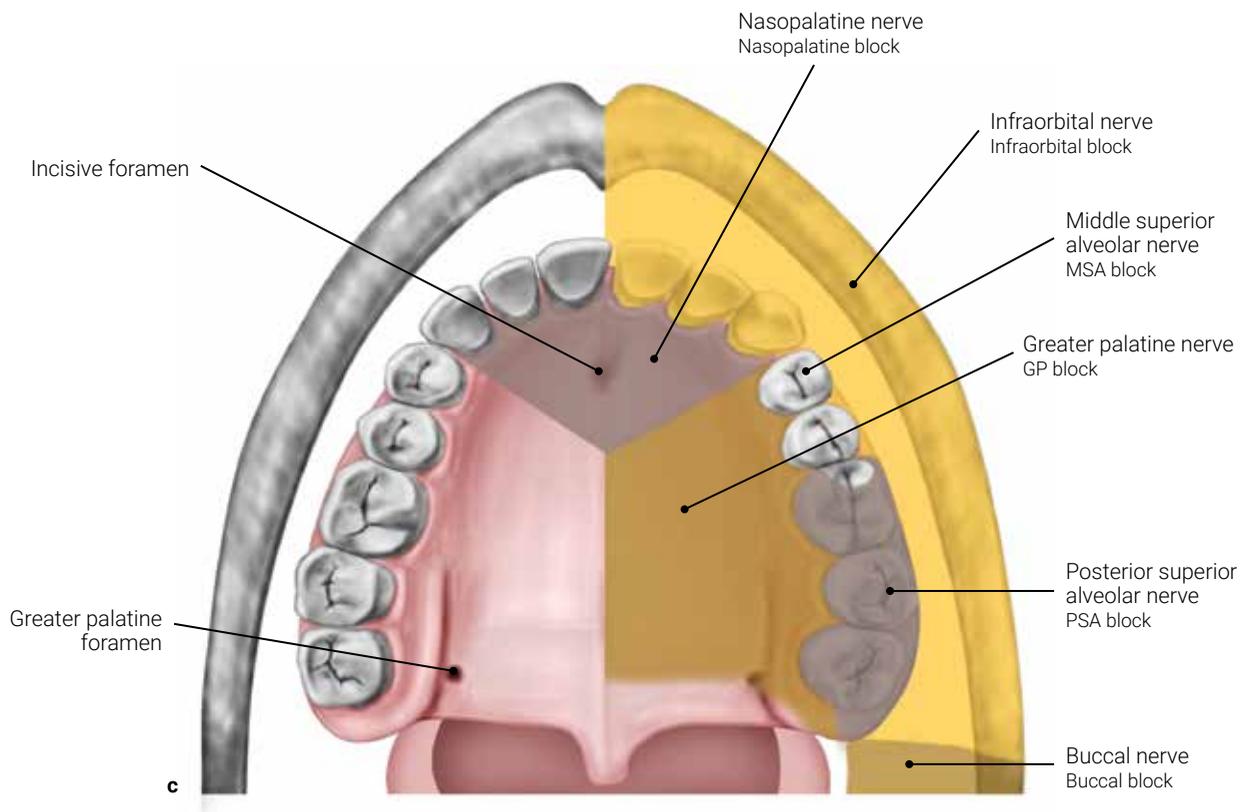


FIG 1-11 (a) The maxillary nerve. n.—nerve; CN V1—ophthalmic nerve; CN V3—mandibular nerve. (b) Region of skin supplied by the maxillary nerve. (c) Innervation of the maxilla along the recommended anesthesia technique per area.



Mandibular nerve (CN V3)

The mandibular nerve (Fig 1-12a) is the third branch of the trigeminal nerve, arising from the trigeminal ganglion. Unlike the other two branches (the maxillary and the ophthalmic nerves, both entirely sensory), the mandibular nerve has both sensory and motor divisions. After passing through the foramen ovale and branching off into a meningeal branch in the infratemporal fossa, the nerve divides into the sensory branches—the auriculotemporal, lingual, inferior alveolar, and buccal nerves to the skin over the mandible, lower lip, temporal region, and much of the oral cavity (Fig 1-12b)—and the motor branches that innervate the muscles of mastication (masseteric, deep temporal, and pterygoid nerves).

The inferior alveolar nerve carries motor fibers for the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric muscle and sensory fibers that enter the canal through the mandibular foramen; it gives branches to the mandibular teeth and exits through the mental foramen under the *mental nerve* (see chapter 7). Damaging the inferior alveolar nerve will alter the sensation to areas supplied by it and by the mental nerve. Branches of the trigeminal nerve are also frequently used to distribute fibers derived from other cranial nerves.

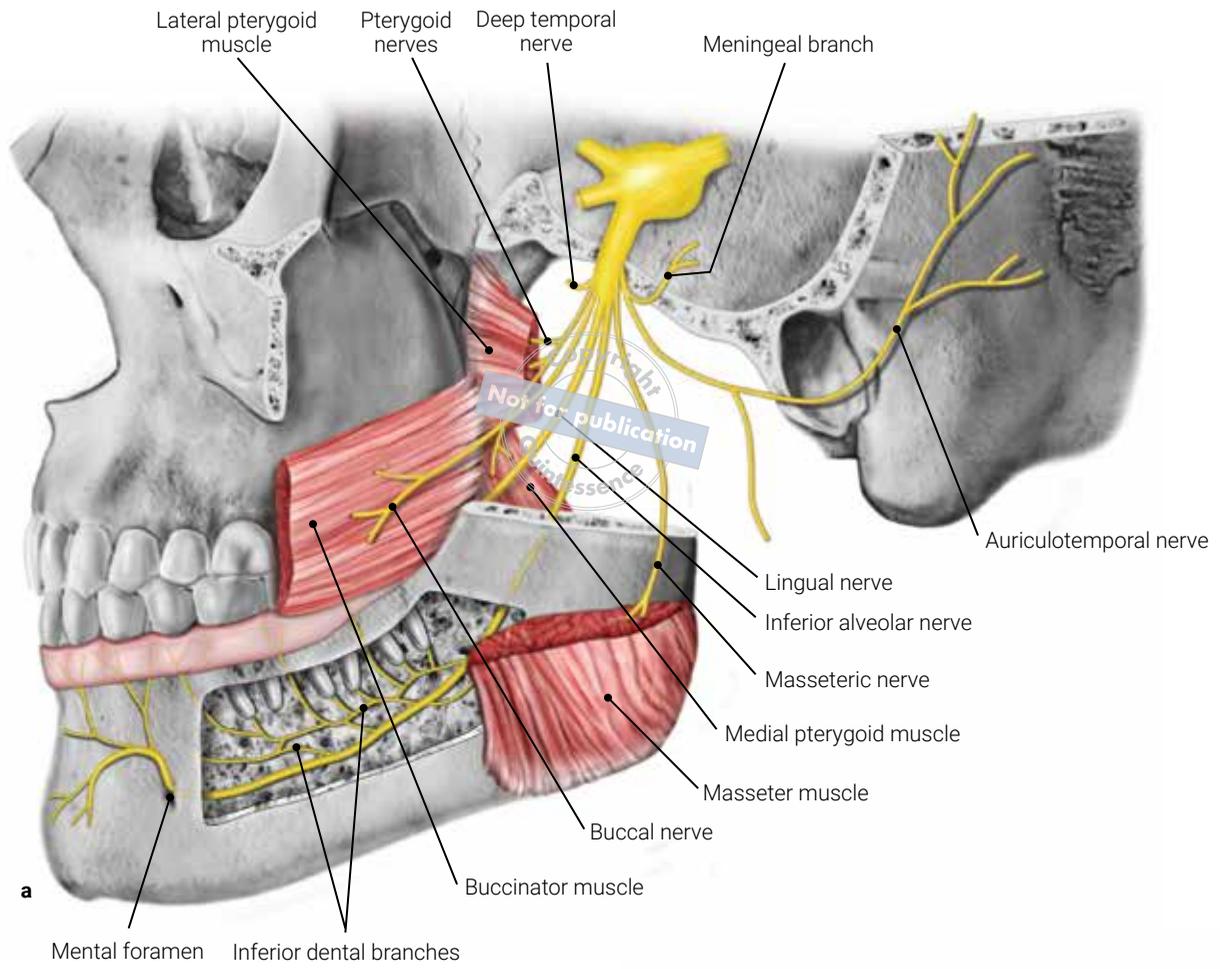
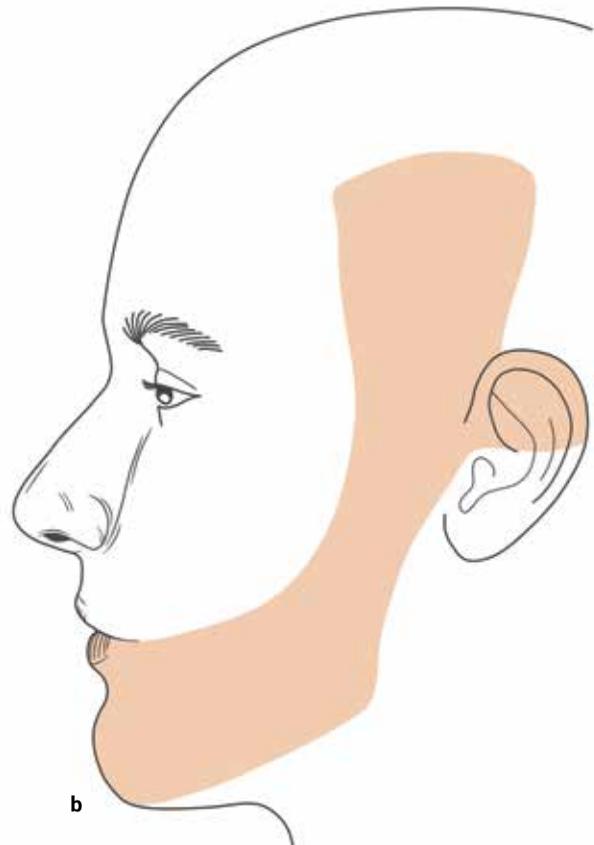


FIG 1-12 (a) The mandibular nerve. (b) Region of skin supplied by the mandibular nerve.



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INDEX

Page numbers followed by "t" denote tables; those followed by "f" denote figures; and those followed by "b" denote boxes.

A

Abducens nerve, 14f, 15t
Accessory lingual canals/foramina, 188, 231, 231f, 233f–234f
Accessory meningeal artery, 5f
Accessory ostia, 46
Accessory parotid gland, 81f
Adipose tissue, 84
Adjacent teeth/roots, implant placement considerations for, 254, 256–258
Agger nasi cells, 48f, 134f, 145f–146f
Airway
 Guedel oropharyngeal, 275f–276f
 laryngeal mask, 275f–276f
 obstruction of, 266f, 266–267
Alar nasalis, 26f
Alveolar block, posterosuperior, 12
Alveolar bone
 Al-Faraje classification of bone resorption patterns, 154, 154f, 241f, 241–242
 deficiency of
 in anterior mandible, 243–246, 243f–246f
 in anterior maxilla, 154–155
 dentate, 243
 height of, 128, 179f
 implant placement in, 244, 244f–245f
 loss of, 173
 width of, 128
Alveolar foramina, 124f
Alveolar process, 64
Alveolar ridge
 augmentation of, 154, 244
 expansion of, split-cortical technique for, 155, 155f–157f
 resorption of, 228
Alveoloplasty, 154, 243f
Anesthesia, 281
Angular artery, 3f, 187f
Angular vein, 12f–13f, 293f
Ansa cervicalis, 269f
Antebrachial basilic vein, 298f
Antecubital fossa, 295, 298, 299t
Anterior cranial fossa, 63–64, 66–69, 143f
Anterior deep temporal artery, 5f
Anterior ethmoid artery, 138f, 139f, 149f
Anterior ethmoid cells, 48
Anterior ethmoid nerve, 141f
Anterior ethmoid sinus, 145f–147f
Anterior ethmoidal artery, 140f, 141
Anterior jugular vein, 12, 293f
Anterior mandible
 Al-Faraje classification of bone resorption patterns in, 241f–242f, 241–242
 alveolar bone deficiency of, 243–246, 243f–246f
 block graft harvesting from, 240, 240f
 genioglossus, 32f, 33f, 186f, 191f, 224f, 227f, 229f, 239, 239f
 geniohyoid, 32f, 33f, 186f, 224f, 226f–227f, 239, 239f
 implants in, 219f, 221f–223f
 inadequate bony structure in, 241f–247f, 241–244

 inferior border of, 219, 219f
 inferior view of, 234f
 landmarks of, 217
 mandibular incisive canal, 218f–223f, 218–219
 mylohyoid attachment on, 226f
 resorption in, 231f, 241, 241f–242f
 sublingual region. **See** Sublingual region.
Anterior maxilla
 bone volume in, zygomatic implant affected by, 154–155, 154f–157f
 inadequate bony structure in, 154–155, 154f–157f
 incisive canal, 56f, 134f, 136f, 141f, 150–153, 151f–153f
 incisive foramen, 17f, 38f, 150–153
 infraorbital foramen, 5f, 9f, 16f, 76, 148–149, 148f–149f
 nasal cavity. **See** Nasal cavity.
Anterior nasal spine, 46f, 56f, 151f
Anterior scalene, 270f–271f
Anterior superior alveolar artery, 5f
Anterior superior alveolar nerve, 16f
Anterior table of frontal sinus, 143f–146f
Anterior tympanic artery, 5f
Aortic arch, 2f, 270f, 295
Apicoectomy, 254
Arteria centralis retinae, 140f
Arteries. **See also specific artery.**
 of upper limb, 295, 295f
 wall of, 297, 297f
Articular capsule, 26f
Articular disc, 31f, 33f, 286f–287f
Articular tubercle, 124f, 286f
Ascending cervical artery, 271f
Ascending palatine artery, 274f
Ascending pharyngeal artery, 3f, 187f–188f, 229f, 274f
Auditory tube, 287f
Auricularis, 22t, 26f, 287f
Auriculotemporal nerve, 19f, 123f, 125f, 160f–161f, 167f
Autogenous bone grafts, 107
Axillary artery, 295, 296
Axonotmesis, 281
Azygos vein, 293

B

Basilic vein, 296, 296f, 298f
Beaker cells, 52, 52f
Bleeding. **See also** Hemorrhage.
 intrasurgical, 262–266, 263f–266f
 in oral cavity, 262–266, 263f–266f
 soft tissue, 264, 264f–265f
Block graft
 harvesting of
 from anterior mandible, 240, 240f
 from mandibular ramus, 167, 169f–170f
 for vertical ridge augmentation, 155, 246
Blood pressure, 300
Bone density
 computed tomography of, 251
 implant placement affected by, 250
 types of, 251–252

Bone necrosis, 252, 253f
Bone resorption
 Al-Faraje classification of, 154, 154f, 241f, 241–242
 alveolar bone, 154, 154f
 mandibular ramus, 171, 171f–175f
 mental nerve in, 183f–185f, 183–184
 in posterior mandible, 192f
Bony bleeding, 266
Brachial artery, 297
Brachial plexus, 270f–271f
Brachiocephalic artery, 295
Brachiocephalic vein, 270f, 293
Brånemark technique, for zygomatic implants, 131, 131f
Buccal artery, 4f, 5f, 125f, 167f
Buccal fat pad
 anatomy of, 24f, 80, 80f–82f, 89f, 286f
 blood supply to, 82
 clinical uses of, 83–84
 complications of, in oral/implant surgery, 88–89, 88f–89f
 definition of, 80
 development of, 80–81
 in esthetic surgery, 83
 exposure of, in oral/implant surgery, 88, 88f
 extensions of, 82, 82f, 89f
 flap technique using, 84–86, 85f, 86b
 function of, 83
 graft of, 83
 herniation of, 86
 lobes of, 82
 in oral implantology, 84
 pathology of, 83
 pseudoherniation of, 87
 pseudolipoma of, 86
 in reconstructive surgery, 83
 in sinus augmentation, 83–85, 85f, 86b
 structures in, 80f–82f, 81–82
 trauma of, 86–89, 87f–89f
Buccal nerve, 17f, 19f, 125f, 160f–161f, 167f, 176f
Buccal notch, 169f
Buccal plate, 174f
Buccinator, 19f, 23t, 25f, 26f, 81f–82f, 123f, 161f, 288f–289f
Buccinator artery, 123f
Buccinator nerve, 123f
Bulla ethmoidalis, 48f
Buried bleeder, 264, 265f

C

Canaliculi, 49f
Canalis rotundus, 7f
Carotid triangle, 269f
Cavernous sinus, 13f, 293f
Cephalic vein, 296, 296f
Cervical vertebrae, 274f
Children, maxillary sinus development in, 45
Chin block, 182f
Choana, 38f, 39f, 72
Chorda tympani nerve, 10
Clavicle, 270f–271f
Common carotid artery, 4f, 187f, 269f
 left, 2f
 right, 2f

- Common facial vein, 13f
Compressor narium minor, 26f
Computed tomography
 accessory lingual canals on, 231f
 bone density evaluations, 251
 implant planning applications of, 258–259, 282, 282f
 incisive canal on, 152, 152f, 219, 220f
 incisive foramen on, 152, 152f
 inferior alveolar nerve on, 161
 infraorbital canal on, 148f
 maxillary sinus on, 78, 78f–79f
Condylar process, 227f
Cone beam computed tomography
 zygoma imaging, 102–104, 102f–104f
 zygomatic implant evaluations
 alveolar bone width and height in posterior maxilla, 121
 interarch relationship, 120, 120f
 temporal fossa, 120, 120f, 122, 122f–123f, 123b
 zygomatic bone dimensions and density, 121–122, 122f–125f
Confluence of the sinuses, 293f
Conjunctival sac, 49f
Connective tissue graft harvesting, 40, 41f
Coronoid process, 29f, 227f
Corrugator supercillii, 22t, 25f, 27f
Cover screws, 131, 257f
Cranial nerve(s). *See also specific cranial nerve.*
 anatomy of, 14f
 functions of, 15t
 I. *See* Olfactory nerve.
 II. *See* Optic nerve.
 III. *See* Oculomotor nerve.
 IV. *See* Trochlear nerve.
 V. *See* Trigeminal nerve.
 VI. *See* Abducens nerve.
 VII. *See* Facial nerve.
 VIII. *See* Vestibulocochlear nerve.
 IX. *See* Glossopharyngeal nerve.
 X. *See* Vagus nerve.
 XI. *See* Spinal accessory nerve.
 XII. *See* Hypoglossal nerve.
Crestal approach using Al-Faraje technique, for maxillary sinus elevation, 92, 92f–93f
Cribriform plate, 15t, 48f, 69, 135f–136f, 144f
Cricoid cartilage, 187f, 266f, 271f, 279f–280f
Cricothyroid, 270f
Cricothyroid ligament, 271f
Cricothyroid membrane, 279, 280f
Cricothyrotomy, 278, 278f–280f
Cricotracheal ligament, 279f
Crista galli, 67–69, 135f–136f
Crocodile tears syndrome, 10
- D**
D1 bone, 251–252
D2 bone, 251–252
D3 bone, 251–252
D4 bone, 251–252
Deep auricular artery, 5f
Deep facial vein, 12f–13f
Deep lingual artery, 228f
Deep temporal arteries, 4f
Deep temporal nerve, 19f, 160f, 161f
Deep temporal veins, 13f
Dens axis, 274f
Depressor anguli oris, 23t, 24f–27f, 176, 290f
Depressor labii inferioris, 23t, 24f–25f, 27f, 290f
Depressor septi nasi, 25f, 27f
Depressor supercillii, 24f, 25f
Descending palatine artery, 5f, 9f, 37, 139f, 140
Digastric, 32f, 33f, 160, 186f, 224f, 227f, 229f, 269f–270f, 286f, 288f, 290f
Digastric fossa, 239f
Dilator naris, 26f
Distraction osteogenesis, 155, 246
Dorsal nasal artery, 140f, 149f
Dorsum of the hand, 298, 299t
Dorsum sellae, 7f, 49f
Drill stoppers, 162, 163f
Dysesthesia, 281
- E**
Emergency single-use suction, 277, 277f
Envelope flap, 263f
Epiglottic cartilage, 187f, 266f
Epiglottis, 280f
Esophagus, 266f
Esthetic surgery, buccal fat pad in, 83
Ethmoid air cells, 47f, 48, 135f
Ethmoid bone, 7f, 135f
Ethmoid roof, 65, 69
Ethmoid sinus
 anatomy of, 42, 42f–43f, 65–68
 posterior, 64
External acoustic meatus, 286f
External carotid artery
 anatomy of, 2, 2f–4f, 125f, 139f, 187f, 228f, 270f, 274f, 286f, 289f–290f
 branches of, 2, 2f–3f, 187f
External jugular vein, 12, 290f, 293f
External palatine vein, 13f
Extraocular muscles, 69
Extraosseous anastomosis, 50f–51f
Extracranial technique, for zygomatic implants, 131, 131f
- F**
Facial artery
 anatomy of, 3f, 81f, 123f, 148, 149f, 167f, 187f, 189, 189f, 191f, 269f, 274f, 288f–290f
 injury to, 274
Facial expression muscles, 22t–23t, 22–27, 24f–27f
Facial nerve, 14f, 15t, 40f, 125f, 167f, 176, 270f, 288f, 290f
Facial vein, 13f, 269f, 286f, 289f–290f, 293f
Falx cerebri, 66, 143f
Flap-releasing incisions, 177, 177f
Fontanelle, 48f, 55f
Foramen ovale, 5f, 15t, 18, 124f, 160
Foramen rotundum, 6f, 8, 11t, 15t, 16f
Foramen spinosum, 4f, 5f, 124f
Forearm veins, 298, 298f, 299t
Frontal artery, 140f
Frontal bone, 7f, 134f
Frontal sinus
 anatomy of, 42, 42f–43f, 47f–48f, 67–68, 135f, 143f–147f, 151f
 anterior table of, 143f–146f
 posterior table of, 143f–146f
- G**
Galea aponeurotica, 24f, 26f
Ganglionic nerve, 16f
Gasserian ganglion, 50f
GBR. *See* Guided bone regeneration.
Geniculate ganglion, 10
Genioglossus, 32f–33f, 186f, 191f, 224f, 227f, 229f, 239, 239f
Geniohyoid, 32f–33f, 186f, 224f, 226f–227f, 239, 239f, 290f
Glossopharyngeal nerve, 14f, 15t, 40f, 270f, 289f–290f
Goblet cells, 52, 52f, 137
Great cerebral vein, 293f
Greater palatine artery
 anatomy of, 9f, 36f, 38f–39f, 138f, 140
 anterior branch of, 150
 surgical importance of, 38, 40
Greater palatine foramen, 17f, 37, 37f
Greater palatine nerve
 anatomy of, 9f, 17f, 36f, 38f–39f
 anesthetic block of, 17f
 surgical importance of, 38, 40
Greater wing of sphenoid bone, 6f–7f, 10, 32f, 58f
Guedel oropharyngeal airway, 275f–276f
Guided bone regeneration, 155, 246, 246f
Guided surgery, 165
- H**
Hand, dorsum of, 298, 299t
Hard palate
 anatomy of, 63–66, 69, 151f
 innervation of, 40f
Head, veins of, 12, 13f, 293f
Heart, 292, 292f
Hematoma, 12, 266
Hemorrhage
 intrasurgical, 262–266, 263f–266f
 of the floor of the mouth
 airway management during, 267
 bleeding management during, 267
 etiology of, 267
 instruments and materials for, 277
 management protocol for, 272–276, 272f–274f
 prevention of, 267–268, 269f–271f
 symptoms of, 267
 sublingual, 237f, 237–238
Herniation, of buccal fat pad, 86
Hiatus semilunaris, 46f, 56f, 58
Hounsfield units, 251
Hyoepiglottic ligament, 280f
Hyoglossus, 188f, 225f, 227f, 239f
Hyoid bone
 anatomy of, 187f, 225f, 230f, 266f, 269f, 279f–280f
 lingual artery and, 273f
Hyperesthesia, 281
Hypoesthesia, 281
Hypoglossal canal, 15t
Hypoglossal nerve, 14f, 15t, 191f, 270f, 289f
Hypoglossus, 191f, 224f
Hypophyseal fossa, 7f, 49f
- I**
IAN. *See* Inferior alveolar nerve.
Immediate loading of implants, 250
Implants
 in alveolar bone, 244, 244f–245f
 angulation of, 268
 in anterior mandible, 219f, 221f–223f
 in autogenous bone grafts, 107
 buccal fat pad in, 84
 computed tomography applications in, 258–259, 282, 282f
 cover screws for, 131, 257f
 crestal region of, 252
 drill stoppers for, 162, 163f
 immediate loading of, 250

- incisive canal effects on, 153
 incisive canal planning for, 219f, 221f–223f
 inferior alveolar nerve considerations for, 161, 164f
 infraorbital nerve considerations, 149
 loose, 252, 254
 in mandible, 219f, 221f–223f, 259, 266
 in maxilla, 258
 maxillary sinus penetration by, 45f
 narrow-diameter, 244, 244f–245f
 osseointegration of, 250
 osteotomy for, 131, 252, 256
 placement of
 adjacent teeth/roots affected by, 254, 256–258
 bone density effects on, 250
 case study of, 255f
 nerve injury during, 281–282, 282f
 in posterior mandible, 190, 191f–192f
 posterior maxilla bone for, 90b, 91f
 practitioner training with, 268
 primary stability of, 250
 short, 257f
 stability of, 250, 252
 zygomatic. **See** Zygomatic implants.
- Incisive artery, 5f, 229f
- Incisive canal
 anatomy of, 56f, 134f, 136f, 141f
 computed tomography of, 152, 152f, 219, 220f
 deflation of, 153
 mandibular, 218f–223f, 218–219
 maxillary, 150–153, 151f–153f
- Incisive foramen, 17f, 38f, 150–153, 152f
- Incisive nerve, 176f
- Inferior alveolar artery
 anatomy of, 123f, 125f, 167f, 218, 218f–219f, 224f, 232, 234, 288f–290f
 bleeding from, 266
 Inferior alveolar canal, 160–165, 168, 193f, 160f–165f
- Inferior alveolar nerve
 anatomy of, 18, 19f, 50f, 123f, 125f, 160f, 167f, 218f, 219f, 288f–290f
 anesthetic block of, 176f
 branches of, 160, 160f–161f
 course of, 181
 damage to, 160, 162
 implant placement considerations, 161, 164f
 incisive nerve from, 218
 injury to, 162–164, 162f–164f, 282f
 mental nerve from, 218
 posterior branch of, 176
- Inferior alveolar vein, 218f, 219f, 288f–290f
- Inferior genial tubercle, 227f, 239f
- Inferior laryngeal nerve, 270f
- Inferior meatus, 39f, 49f, 75, 76, 135f, 145f
- Inferior nasal concha, 39f, 46f–47f, 49f, 55f, 57f, 63–69, 72–77, 145f
- Inferior orbital fissure, 9f, 11t, 16, 124f
- Inferior palpebral nerve, 16
- Inferior petrosal sinus, 13f, 293f
- Inferior sagittal sinus, 293f
- Inferior thyroid artery, 270f
- Inferior thyroid venous plexus, 271f
- Inferior vena cava, 292, 294, 294f
- Infraorbital artery, 4f–5f, 9f, 37, 50, 50f–51f, 148, 149f
- Infraorbital fissure, 6f
- Infraorbital foramen, 5f, 9f, 16f, 76, 148–149, 148f–149f
- Infraorbital groove, 6f, 9f
- Infraorbital nerve
 anatomy of, 9f, 16, 16f, 50f, 148, 149f
 anesthetic block of, 17f
- Infraorbital sulcus, 149f
- Infratemporal crest, 124f
- Infratemporal fossa, 12, 71–73, 122f, 124f–125f, 125b
- Infratemporal nerve canal, 75
- Infundibulum, 48
- Innominate artery, 2f, 271f
- Internal auditory meatus, 15t
- Internal carotid artery, 2, 2f–4f, 139f, 140, 187f, 271f, 287f–290f
- Internal jugular vein, 12, 13f, 269f–271f, 289f–290f, 293f
- Interpositional grafting, 155, 246
- Intraosseous anastomosis, 50f–51f, 51
- Intrasurgical bleeding, 262–266, 263f–266f
- J**
- Jugular foramen, 15t
- Jugular vein
 anterior, 12, 293f
 external, 12, 290f, 293f
 internal, 12, 13f, 269f–271f, 289f–290f, 293f
- L**
- Lacrimal artery, 140f, 149f
- Lacrimal bone, 9f, 136
- Lacrimal fossa, 46f, 58f
- Lacrimal gland, 49f
- Lacrimal groove, 9f
- Lacrimal sac, 56f, 58f
- Laryngeal mask airway, 275f–276f
- Laryngeal prominence, 279f
- Laryngopharynx, 266f
- Lateral ligament, 29f
- Lateral lingual canals, 234
- Lateral nasal concha, 33f
- Lateral nasal wall, 65
- Lateral pterygoid muscle, 19f, 28t, 30f–33f, 123f, 125f, 160f–161f, 186f, 286f–287f
- Lateral pterygoid artery, 5f
- Lateral pterygoid plate, 6f, 7f
- Left common carotid artery, 2f
- Left subclavian artery, 2f
- Lekholm and Zarb bone quality classification, 251f
- Lesser palatine artery, 9f, 36f
- Lesser palatine foramen, 37, 37f
- Lesser palatine nerve, 9f, 36f
- Levator anguli oris, 24f, 25f, 288f
- Levator labii superioris, 23t, 24f–25f, 27f, 101t
- Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, 23t, 24f–27f
- Levator nasalis, 26f
- Lingual artery
 anatomy of, 3f, 187f–188f, 188, 228f, 229f, 269f, 274f
 in anterior mandible, 224f
 hyoid bone and, 273f
 in posterior mandible, 187f–188f, 188
- Lingual canals
 accessory, 231, 231f, 233f–234f
 lateral, 234
- Lingual foramen
 accessory, 231, 231f, 233f–234f, 237f
 anatomy of, 5f
- Lingual nerve
 anatomy of, 19f, 50f, 123f, 160f–161f, 167f, 191f, 218f, 269f
 injury to, 282
- Lingual septum, 224f
- Lingual tonsil, 280f
- Lingual vein, 13f
- Lingula, 33f, 166f, 186f
- Loose implants, 252, 254
- Lymphatic duct, 293f
- M**
- Mandible
 anatomy of, 24f
 anterior. **See** Anterior mandible.
 arterial bleeding in, 187, 188f–189f
 bone resorption in, 192f
 head of, 287f
 implant planning for, 259
 inferior border of, 219, 219f
 innervation of, 176f
 lateral view of, 169f
 lingual aspect of, 190
 muscle attachments of, 186f
 posterior. **See** Posterior mandible.
 resorption of, 192f, 228, 228f, 235f
 superior oblique ridge of, 168
 topographic anatomy of, 286f–290f
- Mandibular foramen, 33f, 166f, 186f, 227f
- Mandibular fossa, 124f
- Mandibular nerve, 18, 19f, 125f, 161, 286f
- Mandibular ramus
 anatomy of, 218f, 286f, 288f
 anterior, 167f
 anteroposterior width of, 166
 block graft harvesting from, 167, 169f–170f
 bone resorption stages for, 171, 171f–175f
 buccal shelf of, 167, 169f–170f
- Mandibular symphyseal area, 232
- Manubrium sterni, 271f
- Masseter, 19f, 24f–25f, 27f, 28t, 29f–30f, 33f, 81f, 101t, 123f, 125f, 161f, 167f, 186f, 218f, 286f–287f, 290f
- Masseteric artery, 5f
- Masseteric nerve, 19f, 160f–161f, 218f
- Mastication muscles, 28t, 29f–33f
- Maxilla
 anatomy of, 24f, 72
 anterior. **See** Anterior maxilla.
 implant planning for, 258
 incisive canal of, 150–153, 151f–153f
 palatine process of, 48f, 56f, 135f
 posterior. **See** Posterior maxilla.
 topographic anatomy of, 286f–290f
- Maxillary artery, 3f, 4f
 anatomy of, 4–5, 9f, 4f–5f, 37–38, 50f, 81f, 123f, 139f, 167f, 187f, 228f
 branches of, 4, 4f
 course of, 4f
 mandibular part of, 4, 5f
 pterygoid part of, 4, 5f
 pterygopalatine part of, 4, 5f
 transmaxillary ligature of, 10
- Maxillary nerve, 16, 16f–17f, 50f, 148f
- Maxillary process of inferior concha, 57f, 58f
- Maxillary sinus, 39f
 accessory, 59f
 anatomy of, 42f–79f, 149f
 anterior wall of, 71–74, 77

- augmentation of, 79f
 blood supply to, 50–51, 50f–51f
 bony structure of, 46, 46f–47f
 buccal fat pad herniation into, 87, 87f
 in children, 45
 complete septation of, 58, 58f–60f
 computed tomography of, 78, 78f–79f
 development of, 42f–44f, 42–45
 drainage of, 48, 48f–49f, 68
 elevation of
 Al-Faraje technique for, using crestal approach, 92, 92f–93f
 septa management in, 61, 61f
 floor of, 45, 65–67, 69–71
 fracture of, 87, 87f
 hypoplasia of, 47
 implant penetration of, 45f
 innervation of, 50–51, 50f–51f
 lateral wall of, 66–67, 69, 72–75, 77, 87f
 lining of, 52
 medial wall of, 71, 73–74
 membrane of, 52, 52f–53f
 mucosal lining of, 52
 mucus flow in, 53f
 ostium of, 46–47, 72–77
 pneumatization of, 45, 54
 posterior wall of, 46, 64, 72, 75
 roof of, 47
 septa of. **See** Maxillary sinus septa.
 superior wall of, 66–67, 69
 venous drainage of, 51
 volume of, 46
 wall of, 46, 46f, 64, 66–67, 71–72, 77
 zygomatic implant path affected by, 128
- Maxillary sinus septa**
 Al-Faraje classification of, 59t, 60f
 formation of, 54
 illustration of, 71
 incidence of, 54
 management of, 61, 61f
 partial horizontal septa, 56, 57f, 60f
 partial intersinus septa, 58f
 partial perpendicular septa, 56, 56f, 59t, 60f
 surgical importance of, 54
 Underwood's septa, 54, 55f
- Maxillary sinusitis**, 78f
- Maxillary vein**, 13f
- Meatus**
 definition of, 48
 external acoustic, 286f
 inferior, 39f, 49f, 75, 76, 135f, 145f
 internal auditory, 15t
 middle, 58, 135f
 superior, 135f
- Medial nasal concha**, 33f
- Medial palpebral artery**, 140f
- Medial pterygoid muscle**, 19f, 28t, 31f–33f, 123f, 125f, 167f, 186f, 218f, 286f, 288f–290f
- Medial pterygoid nerve**, 167f
- Medial superior alveolar nerve**, 16f, 50f
- Median antebrachial basilic vein**, 298f
- Median antebrachial cephalic vein**, 298f
- Median antebrachial vein**, 296
- Median cephalic vein**, 298f
- Median cricothyroid ligament**, 279f–280f
- Median cubital vein**, 296, 296f, 298f
- Median vein**, 298f
- Mental artery**, 5f
- Mental foramen**
 anatomy of, 5f, 18, 19f, 24f, 161f, 176f, 218f, 219f
- height of, 178, 178f–180f
 superior border of, 178, 179f–180f
- Mental nerve**
 anatomy of, 18, 160f, 176f, 218f
 anesthetic block of, 176f
 anterior loop of, 181f–182f, 181–182, 218f, 219f
 branches of, 177f
 in extensive resorption, 183f–185f, 183–184
 flap-releasing incisions, 177, 177f
 location of, 176, 177f
 path of, 176, 177f
- Mentalis**, 23t, 24f, 25f, 290f
- Middle cranial fossa**, 63
- Middle ethmoid cells**, 48
- Middle meatus**, 58, 135f
- Middle meningeal artery**, 4f–5f, 140f
- Middle meningeal nerve**, 161f
- Middle nasal concha**, 46f–48f, 57f, 63–65, 66–69, 72, 134f, 144f
- Middle scalene**, 270f
- Middle superior alveolar nerve**, 17f
- Mini-implants**, 244
- Mitral valve**, 292f
- Mucosal cyst**, 74–75, 77
- Muscles. *See also specific muscle.***
 of facial expression, 22t–23t, 22–27, 24f–27f
 of mastication, 28t, 29f–33f
- Mylohyoid**, 32f, 186f, 191f, 224f, 226f, 269f, 290f
- Mylohyoid artery**, 4f, 5f
- Mylohyoid groove**, 33f, 166f, 186f
- Mylohyoid line**, 33f, 166f, 186f, 227f
- Mylohyoid nerve**, 160f
- N**
- Narrow-diameter implants**, 244, 244f–245f
- Nasal bone**, 9f, 48f, 75, 136f, 143f
- Nasal cavity**, 47f, 142f
 blood supply of, 138–140, 138f–140f
 bony structure of, 134f–135f, 134–136
 innervation of, 141, 141f
 lateral bony wall of, 136
 lining of, 137
 vascularization of, 138–140, 138f–140f
- Nasal conchae**, 137
- Nasal floor elevation**, 155
- Nasal septum**, 47f, 65–69, 72–73, 76–77, 143f
- Nasalis**, 22t, 24f, 26f, 27f
- Nasolacrimal duct**, 48, 49f, 151f
- Nasopalatine artery**, 36f
- Nasopalatine canal**, 150
- Nasopalatine nerve**
 anatomy of, 9f, 17f, 36f, 38f, 141f, 151f
 anesthetic block of, 17f
 in incisive canal, 150
- Nasopharynx**, 266f
- Neck**
 anatomy of, 270f–271f
 veins of, 12, 13f, 293f
- Nerve injury**
 classification of, 281
 inferior alveolar nerve, 162–164, 162f–164f, 282f
 lingual nerve, 282
 management of, 282, 282f
 prevention of, 281
 symptoms of, 281
- Nerve intermedius**, 14f
- Neurapraxia**, 281
- Neurectomy**, vidian, 8, 9f
- Neurotmesis**, 281
- Nose**
 bony structure of, 134f–135f, 134–136
 lateral wall of, 139f, 147f
 lining of, 137
 vascularization of, 138–140, 138f–140f
- Nutrient canals**, 161
- O**
- Occipital artery**, 3f, 187f
- Occipital bone**, 32f
- Occipitofrontalis muscle**, 22t, 24f, 26f
- Oculomotor nerve**, 14f, 15t
- Odontoid process**, 274f
- Olfactory bulb**, 14f
- Olfactory nerve**, 14f, 15t, 141f
- Olfactory tract**, 14f
- Olive**, 14f
- Omoxyoid muscle**, 269f, 271f
- Ophthalmic artery**, 2, 3f, 140f, 149f, 187f
- Optic canal**, 7f, 9f, 15t, 59f
- Optic nerve**, 9f, 14f, 15t, 140f, 287f
- Oral cavity**
 anatomy of, 288f–289f
 bleeding in, 262–266, 263f–266f
- Oral implantology**
 buccal fat pad in, 84
 incisive canal in, 152–153
 incisive foramen in, 152–153
 inferior alveolar nerve in, 161
 infraorbital nerve in, 149
- Orbicularis oculi**, 22t, 24f–27f, 286f
- Orbicularis oris**, 23t, 24f–27f, 288f–289f
- Orbit**, 64–67
- Orbital fat**, 69
- Orbital lamina**, 46f
- Orbital process**, 7f
- Orbital tubercle**, 99, 99f
- Oroantral fistula**, 38
- Oropharynx**, 266f
- Osseointegration**, 250
- Ostium**, maxillary sinus, 46, 47, 72–77
- P**
- Palatal vault**, 38
- Palate**
 connective tissue graft harvesting from, 40, 41f
 hard. **See** Hard palate.
 soft. **See** Soft palate.
- Palatine artery**, 9f, 139f
- Palatine bone**, 6f–7f, 39f, 48f
- Palatine canal**, 6f
- Palatine nerve**, 50f, 125f
- Palatine process of maxilla**, 48f, 56f, 135f
- Palatine tonsil**, 36f, 288f
- Palatine uvula**, 36f
- Palatoglossal arch**, 36f
- Palatoglossal muscle**, 36f
- Palatopharyngeus**, 36f
- Palatovaginal canal**, 10, 11t
- Paranasal sinuses. *See also specific sinus.***
 blood supply of, 138–140, 138f–140f
 development of, 42f–44f, 42–45
 innervation of, 141, 141f
 lining of, 137
 types of, 42, 42f–43f
- Paresthesia**, 281
- Parotid duct**, 24f, 26f, 81f

- Parotid gland, 4, 24f, 26f, 81f, 286f–287f, 289f–290f
 accessory, 81f
 Partial horizontal septa, 56, 57f, 60f
 Partial intersinus septa, 58f
 Partial perpendicular septa, 56, 56f, 59t, 60f
 Pedicled sandwich plasty splitting technique, 244
 Peripheral venous pressure, 300, 300f
 Perpendicular plate of ethmoid, 64, 135f, 136, 143f
 Petrosal sinus, 13f
 Petrotympenic fissure, 124f
 Pharyngeal artery, 5f, 9f
 ascending, 3f, 187f–188f, 229f, 274f
 Pharyngeal nerve, 9f
 Pharynx, 269f
 Phrenic nerve, 270f–271f
 Pituitary gland, 143f
 Platysma, 23t, 25f, 26f, 27f, 224f, 286f, 289f–290f
 Portal vein, 292
 Posterior auricular artery, 3f, 187f
 Posterior deep temporal artery, 5f
 Posterior ethmoid artery, 138f–140f, 141, 149f
 Posterior ethmoid cells, 48
 Posterior ethmoid sinus, 64, 145f–147f
 Posterior mandible
 anatomical landmarks of, 160
 bone resorption in, 192f
 implant treatment planning in, 190, 191f–192f
 inferior alveolar canal, 160–165, 160f–165f
 inferior alveolar nerve. *See* Inferior alveolar nerve.
 mandibular ramus. *See* Mandibular ramus.
 mental nerve. *See* Mental nerve.
 Posterior masseteric artery, 167f
 Posterior maxilla, 35–93
 Al-Faraje classification of available bone in, 90b, 91f
 buccal fat pad of. *See* Buccal fat pad.
 inadequate bony structure in, 90–93, 92f–93f
 maxillary sinus of. *See* Maxillary sinus.
 Posterior nasal septum, 63
 Posterior nasal spine, 38f
 Posterior superior alveolar artery, 4f–5f, 9f, 50, 50f–51f, 123f, 167f
 Posterior superior alveolar nerve
 anatomy of, 9f, 16f, 50f
 anesthetic block of, 17f
 Posterior table of frontal sinus, 143f–146f
 Posterosuperior alveolar block, 12
 Procerus, 22t, 24f–25f, 27f
 Pseudoherniation, of buccal fat pad, 87
 Pseudolipoma, 86
 Pterygoid artery, 9f
 Pterygoid canal, 5f, 6f, 7f, 8
 Pterygoid hamulus, 59f
 Pterygoid nerves, 9f, 161f, 218f
 Pterygoid plexus, 12, 12f–13f, 81f, 287f, 293f
 Pterygoid process, 39f, 48f, 59f, 135f
 Pterygomandibular raphe, 33f, 186f
 Pterygomaxillary fissure, 6f, 37, 124f–125f
 Pterygomaxillary suture, 11t
 Pterygopalatine canal, 10, 11t
 Pterygopalatine fossa
 anatomy of, 6, 6f–8f, 11t, 71–73, 138
 anterior boundary of, 8
 bony walls of, 6f–7f
 boundaries of, 8–10, 9f
 communications of, 8–10, 9f
 contents of, 11t
 inferior border of, 10
 medial boundary of, 10
 posterior boundary of, 8, 10
 projection of, 46f
 superior border of, 10
 surgical importance of, 10
 Pterygopalatine ganglion
 anatomy of, 6, 8, 9f, 16f, 141
 Sluder's neuralgia of, 10
 Pulmonary artery, 292f
 Pulmonary valve, 292f
 Pulmonary veins, 292, 292f
 Puncture convergii, 56, 56f
 Pyramid, 12f
 Pyramidal process, 71
 Pyriform aperture, 46f, 151f
- R**
 Radial artery, 298f
 Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein 2/absorbable collagen sponge, 155, 246, 246f
 Reconstructive surgery, buccal fat pad in, 83
 Recurrent laryngeal nerve, 270f
 Resin arterial forced infusion method, 63
 Retromandibular vein, 13f, 167f, 269f, 286f, 288f–290f, 293f
 Retromaxillary space, 6
 Ribs, 270f–271f
 Right common carotid artery, 2f
 Right subclavian artery, 2f
 Risorius, 23t, 26f
- S**
 Scalenus medialis, 293f
 Scalenus posterior, 293f
 Schneiderian membrane, 52
 Sella turcica, 49f, 134, 143f, 145f–146f
 Septal cartilage, 136f
 Septation, of maxillary sinus, 58, 58f–60f
 Sigmoid sinus, 13f, 293f
 Sinonasal cavity, 134
 Sinus(es). *See also specific sinus.*
 blood supply of, 138–140, 138f–140f
 development of, 42f–44f, 42–45
 innervation of, 141, 141f
 lining of, 137
 types of, 42, 42f–43f
 Sinus augmentation
 buccal fat pad in, 83–85, 85f, 86b
 maxillary, 79f
 membrane perforation during, 83
 Sinus slot technique, for zygomatic implants, 130, 130f–131f
 Sinus window, for zygomatic implants, 130f, 130–131
 Sinusitis, maxillary, 78f
 Sluder's neuralgia, 10
 Soft palate
 anatomy of, 187f, 266f
 innervation of, 40f
 muscles of, 36f
 nasal surface of, 71
 Soft tissue bleeding, 264, 264f–265f
 Sphenothmoidal recess, 48f
 Sphenoid bone
 anatomy of, 7f, 149f
 greater wing of, 6f–7f, 10, 32f, 58f
 Sphenoid canalliculi, 7f
 Sphenoid face, 75
 Sphenoid sinus
 anatomy of, 42, 42f–43f, 48, 49f, 63, 135f, 143f–147f
 drainage of, 48
 Sphenomandibular ligament, 33f, 186f
 Sphenopalatine artery, 5f, 9f, 38, 125f, 138, 138f, 140, 144f
 Sphenopalatine foramen, 6f, 7f, 11t, 48f
 Sphenopalatine fossa, 46f, 59f. *See also* Pterygopalatine fossa.
 Sphenopalatine ganglion, 10
 Sphenopalatine notch, 6f
 Spinal accessory nerve, 14f, 15t, 270f
 Split-cortical technique, for alveolar ridge expansion, 155f–157f
 Stensen foramen, 151f
 Stereolithographic model, of zygomatic bone, 106, 106f
 Sternocleidomastoid, 269f, 289f–290f
 Sternohyoid, 269f, 271f
 Sternothyroid, 271f
 Sternum, 270f
 Straight sinus, 293f
 Styloglossus, 227f, 239f
 Stylohyoid, 225f, 227f, 239f
 Stylopharyngeus, 289f
 Subclavian artery, 187f, 270f, 293f, 295
 left, 2f
 right, 2f
 Subclavian vein, 270f–271f, 293f, 296f
 Sublingual artery
 anatomy of, 188, 188f, 228f–231f, 229–232, 233f, 271f
 branches of, 230, 230f
 role of, 232, 233f
 Sublingual fold, 225f
 Sublingual fossa, 33f, 186f
 Sublingual gland, 225f, 290f
 Sublingual papilla, 225f
 Sublingual region
 accessory lingual canals, 231, 231f, 233f–234f
 anatomy of, 224, 224f–228f
 cross section of, 228f
 hemorrhage in, 237f, 237–238
 lateral lingual canals, 234
 sublingual artery, 188, 188f, 228f–231f, 229–232, 233f
 Sublingual salivary glands, 229
 Submandibular duct, 225f, 269f
 Submandibular fossa
 anatomy of, 33f, 166f, 186, 193f, 269f
 depth of, 186, 186f
 facial artery, 189, 189f
 lingual artery, 188, 188f
 lingual aspect of, 192, 192f
 perforation of, 193
 sublingual artery, 188, 188f
 submental artery, 189
 Submandibular ganglion, 269f
 Submandibular gland, 228f, 289f–290f
 Submandibular region, 267, 269f–271f
 Submental artery, 189, 224f, 228f, 230f
 Superficial temporal artery, 3f, 5f, 81f, 123f, 187f
 Superficial temporal vein, 13f, 123f, 293f
 Superior constrictor, 33f, 186f
 Superior genial tubercle, 227f, 239f
 Superior labial nerve, 16
 Superior laryngeal artery, 269f–270f
 Superior laryngeal nerve, 269f–270f

- Superior lingual foramen, 227f
 Superior meatus, 135f
 Superior nasal concha, 48f, 64–65, 134f, 144f
 Superior ophthalmic vein, 12f–13f, 293f
 Superior orbital fissure, 6f, 9f, 15t, 140f, 149f
 Superior petrosal sinus, 13f, 293f
 Superior sagittal sinus, 293f
 Superior thyroid artery, 3f, 187f, 229f
 Superior thyroid vein, 293f
 Superior vena cava
 anatomy of, 271f, 292, 293f
 tributaries of, 293f
 Supraorbital artery, 140f, 149f
 Supraorbital vein, 12f–13f
 Supratrochlear artery, 149f
 Supratrochlear vein, 12f–13f
 Surgical emergencies
 cricothyrotomy for, 278, 278f–280f
 hemorrhage of the floor of the mouth.
 See Hemorrhage, of the floor of the mouth.
 intrasurgical bleeding, 262–266, 263f–266f
 nerve injury, 281–282, 282f
 Surgical guides, 119, 164–165, 165f, 256
 Syssarcosis, 83
 Systemic circulation, 292–294, 292f–294f
- T**
 Temporal bone, 32f, 227f, 239f, 287f
 Temporal fascia, 123f
 Temporal fossa, 120, 120f, 122f–123f, 123b
 Temporalis, 24f–25f, 27f, 28t, 29f, 30f, 32f–33f, 82f, 123f, 169f, 186f, 286f–287f
 Temporomandibular joint, 286f–287f
 Temporoparietal muscle, 26f
 Thoracic duct, 270f–271f
 Thyrocervical trunk, 2f
 Thyrohyoid muscle, 269f
 Thyrohyoid ligament, 279f–280f
 Thyroid cartilage, 187f, 227f, 239f, 266f, 271f, 279f
 Thyroid gland, 269f–270f
 Thyroid isthmus, 270f–271f
 Trachea, 270f
 Tracheal cartilage, 279f–280f
 Transverse facial artery, 81f
 Trauma
 buccal fat pad, 86–89, 87f–89f
 nerve injury. **See** Nerve injury.
 Tricuspid valve, 292f
 Trigeminal ganglion, 16f, 18
 Trigeminal nerve
 anatomy of, 14, 14f, 16f, 81f
 functions of, 15t
 mandibular branch of, 18, 19f, 176
 maxillary branch of, 16, 16f–17f
 palate innervation by, 40f
 Trismus, 84
 Trochlear nerve, 14f, 15t
 Trousseau dilator, 280
 Tunica adventitia, 297, 297f
 Tunica externa, 297, 297f
 Tunica interna, 297, 297f
 Tunica intima, 297, 297f
 Tunica media, 297, 297f
 Turbinates, 137
- U**
 Ulnar artery, 298f
 Uncinate process, 46f, 48f, 57f, 135f
- Underwood's septa, 54, 55f
 Upper limb
 arteries of, 295, 295f
 veins of, 296f, 296–297
- V**
 Vagus nerve, 15t, 40f, 271f, 290f, 293f
 Vallecule, 280f
 Varicose veins, 300
 Vasomotor rhinitis, 10
 Veins. **See also specific vein.**
 blood pressure in, 300
 collapse of, 300, 301f
 of head, 12, 13f, 293f
 of neck, 12, 13f, 293f
 of upper limb, 296f, 296–297
 physiology of, 300, 300f–301f
 valves in, 300, 301f
 varicose, 300
 venipuncture, 295f–296f, 295–299, 298f, 299t
 wall of, 297, 297f
 Venipuncture
 systemic circulation, 292–294, 292f–294f
 veins for, 295f–296f, 295–299, 298f, 299t
 Venous pressure, 300, 300f
 Vertebral artery, 2f–3f, 187f, 271f
 Vestibulocochlear nerve, 14f, 15t
 Vidian canal, 8
 Vidian nerve, 50f
 Vidian neurectomy, 8, 9f, 10
 Vocal fold, 280f
 Vomer, 10, 32f, 38f, 64, 135f, 136
- W**
 Wharton's duct, 224f, 228f
- Y**
 Young tongue forceps, 273f
- Z**
 Zygoma. **See** Zygomatic bone.
 Zygomatic arch, 24f, 29f, 123f–124f
 Zygomatic bone
 anatomy of, 6f, 24f, 46, 67, 69, 75, 98f–99f, 98–102, 101f, 101t, 149f, 286f
 borders of, 98, 100
 cone beam computed tomography
 imaging of, 102–104, 102f–104f, 121–122, 122f–125f
 definition of, 98
 frontal process of, 100
 height of, 110t–111t, 111
 internal structure of, 112–114, 113f, 114t
 lateral surface of, 98
 maxillary process of, 100
 measurements of, 108–109
 muscle attachments to, 100, 101f, 101t
 orbital surface of, 99, 99f
 processes of, 98, 100
 stereolithographic model of, 106, 106f
 surfaces of, 98–99
 temporal process of, 100
 temporal surface of, 99, 99f
 thickness of, 110t–111t, 111
 Zygomatic implants
 90-degree-angle point for, 110
 abutments for, 131
 aftercare for, 131
 alveolar bone width and height effects on, 128
 anatomical basis for, 107–114, 108f, 109t–112t, 113f
 anchoring of, 102
 anesthesia for, 129
 angular measurements for, 108–109
 bending of, 117–118
 biomechanical considerations for, 117–118, 117f–118f
 bony window for, 130, 130f
 Brånemark technique for, 131, 131f
 candidates for, 107
 cone beam computed tomography
 evaluation for
 alveolar bone width and height in posterior maxilla, 121
 interarch relationship, 120, 120f
 temporal fossa, 120, 120f, 122, 122f–123f, 123b
 zygomatic bone dimensions and density, 121–122, 122f–125f
 contraindications for, 107
 cover screws for, 131
 cross-arch stabilization of, 117, 117f
 in edentulous maxillae, 115
 entrance point of, 121
 extrasinus technique for, 131, 131f
 flap exposure for, 129
 incisions for, 129
 indications for, 107, 115, 115f
 installation angle for, 109
 landmarks for, 108f, 108–112, 109t–112t
 length of, 128, 128f
 linear distance for, 108
 maxilla measurements for, 108–109
 maxillary sinus and, 128
 number of, 116, 116f
 occlusal forces through, 117
 osseointegration of, 109
 osteotomy preparation, 131
 in partially edentulous maxillae, 115
 path of, 126, 126f–127f
 placement of
 landmarks for, 109, 109t
 surgical procedure for, 129–131, 130f–131f
 zygoma bone thickness for, 111
 preoperative steps for, 119, 119f
 sinus slot technique for, 130, 130f–131f
 sinus window for, 130f, 130–131
 starting point for, 129–130
 stereolithographic models for, 106, 106f
 surgical guide for, 119
 surgical procedure for, 129–131, 130f–131f
 treatment planning for, 128f
 zygoma in
 internal structure of, 112–114, 113f, 114t
 measurements of, 108–109
 thickness of, 111
 Zygomatic nerve, 16, 16f
 Zygomaticofacial foramen, 98, 99f, 100
 Zygomaticofacial nerve, 16f, 98
 Zygomaticotemporal nerve, 16f
 Zygomaticus major, 23t, 24f–27f, 81f–82f, 101t
 Zygomaticus minor, 23t, 25f–27f, 81f–82f, 101t, 286f