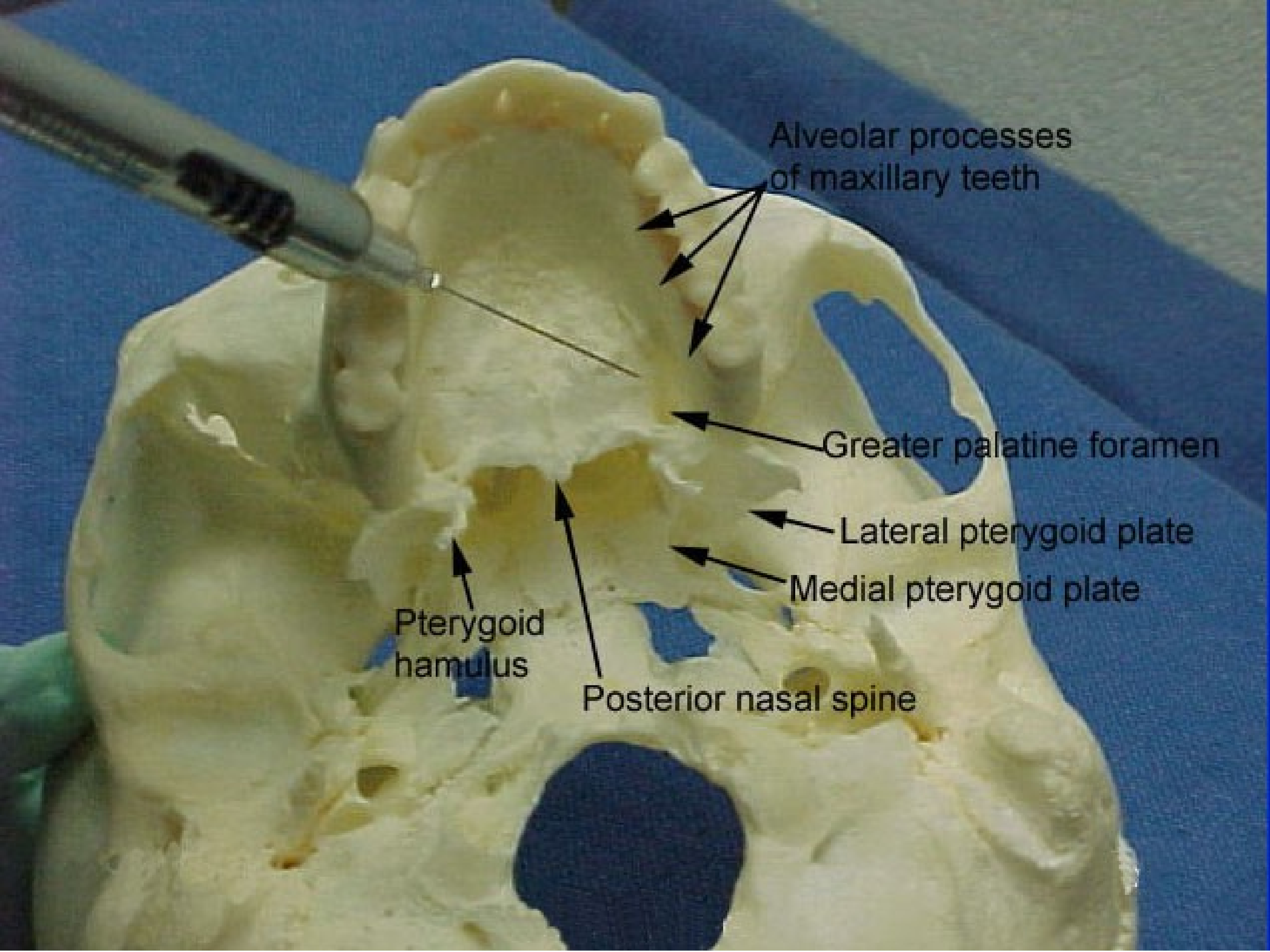
Greater Palatine Block

Anesthetise all palatal mucosa of the side injected and lingual gingivae posterior to the maxillary canines and corresponding bone

Technique

On the hard palate between the 2nd and 3rd molars approximately 1cm medially, inject about 0,3 - 0,5ml

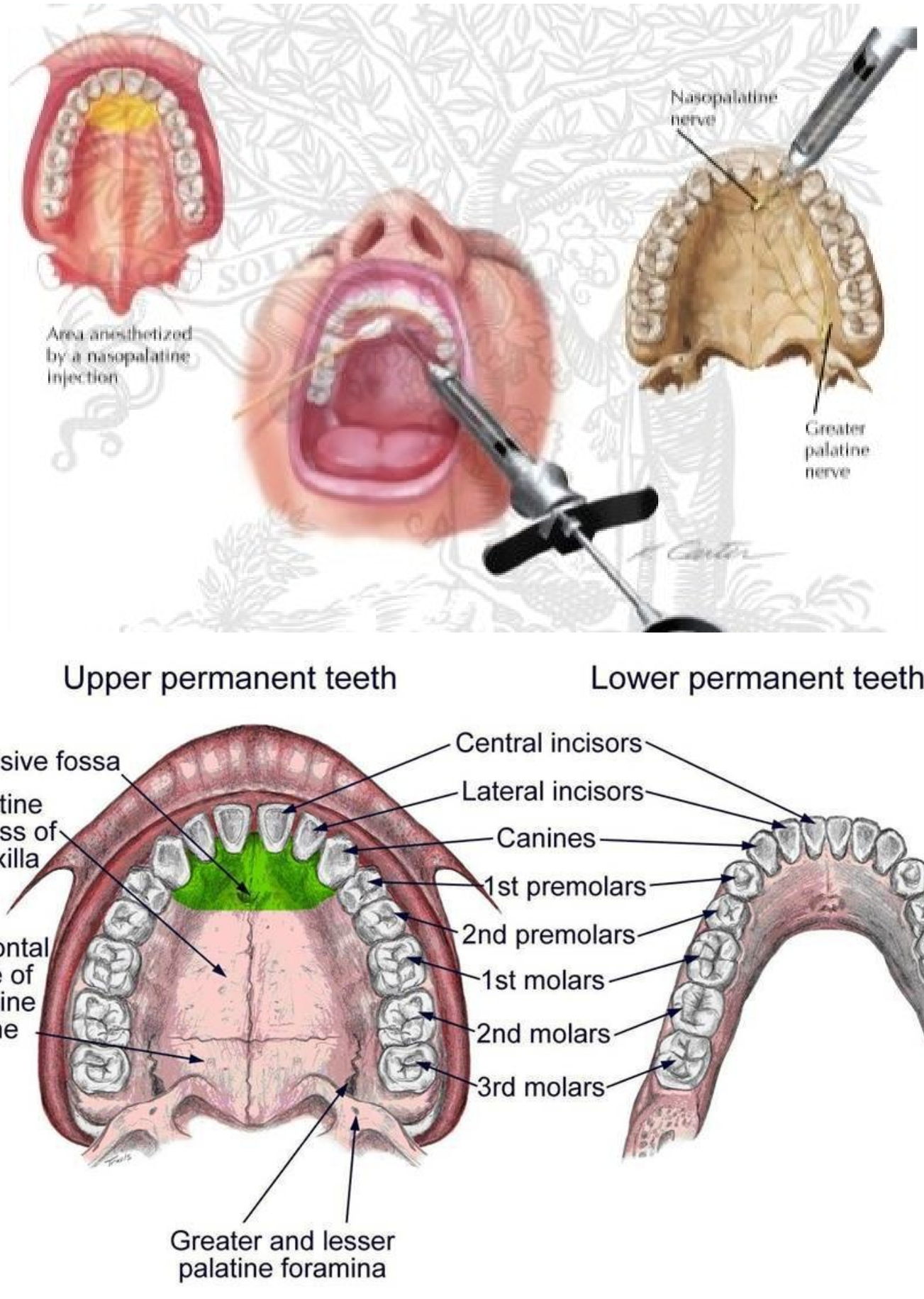

Alveolar processes
of maxillary teeth
Greater palatine foramen
Lateral pterygoid plate
Medial pterygoid plate
Pterygoid
hamulus
Posterior nasal spine

Nasopalatine Nerve Block

Anesthetise the soft and hard tissue of the maxillary anterior six teeth - from canine one side to canine other side.

Technique - approximately 1,5 cm posterior to the alveolar crest between the central incisors -

posterior to the incisive papilla; depth less than 10mm and inject 0,3 - 0,5 ml


Area anesthetized by a nasopalatine injection
Nasopalatine nerve
Greater palatine nerve
Upper permanent teeth
Lower permanent teeth
Incisive fossa
Palatine process of maxilla
Horizontal plate of palatine bone
Greater and lesser palatine foramina
Central incisors
Lateral incisors
Canines
1st premolars
2nd premolars
1st molars
2nd molars
3rd molars

Submental Space

Anterosuperiorly: mental symphysis (Apex)
Posteroinferiorly: Hyoid bone (Base)
Superolaterally: Anterior bellies of digastric muscles
Floor: mylohyoid muscle
Roof: superficial fascia containing platysma

What type of infection might the submental space be involved in?

It may be involved in infections of mandibular incisors causing a swelling at the point of chin.

Submandibular Space

Boundaries of submandibular space

1) **lateral**: superficial fascia and body of manble
2) **medial**: mylohyoid muscle
3) **superior**: mylohyoid line of mandble and mylohyoid muscle
4) **inferior**: hyoid bone

What are the contents of the submandiblar space?

(1) the submandibular gland

(2) lymph nodes

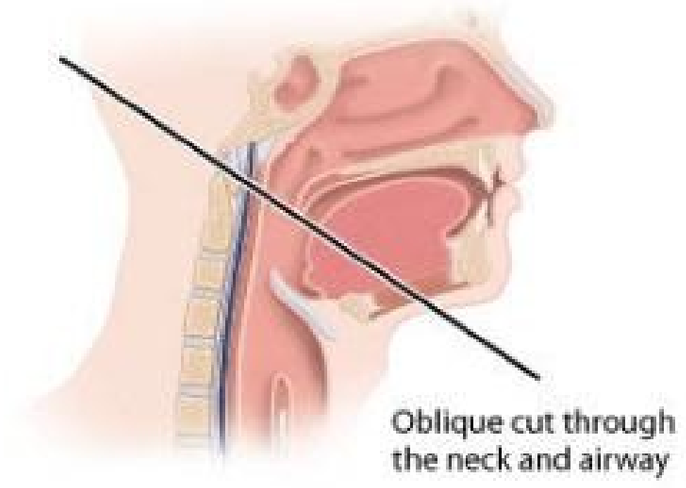
(3) the hypoglossal nerve

(4) the nerve to the mylohyoid

(5) the facial artery and submental branch.

Where might infection occur in order to effect the submandibular space?

Infections emanate from mandibular molars that have their roots located below the mylohyoid line



The *Fascial Spaces* seen as a transverse section cut at an oblique angle.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