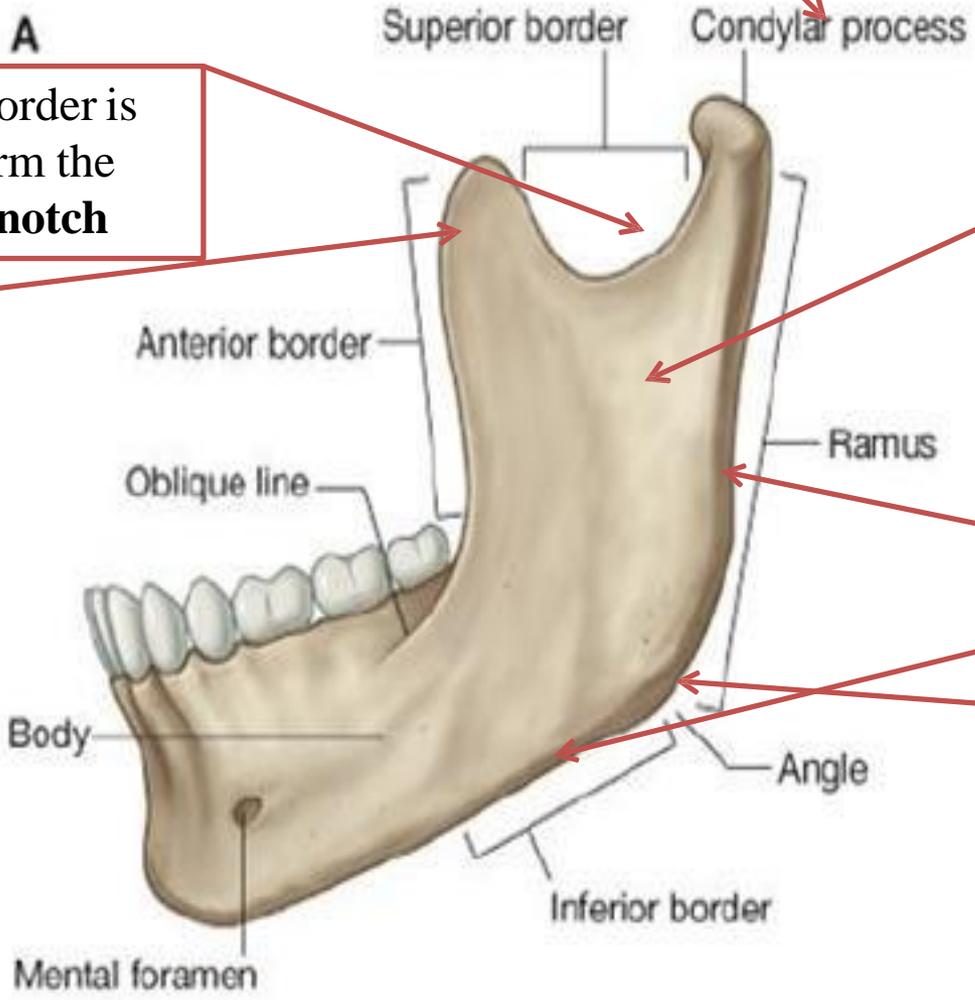


Condylar and coronoid processes

Most of the lateral surface provides attachment for the masseter muscle.

The ramus of mandible is quadrangular in shape and has medial and lateral surfaces



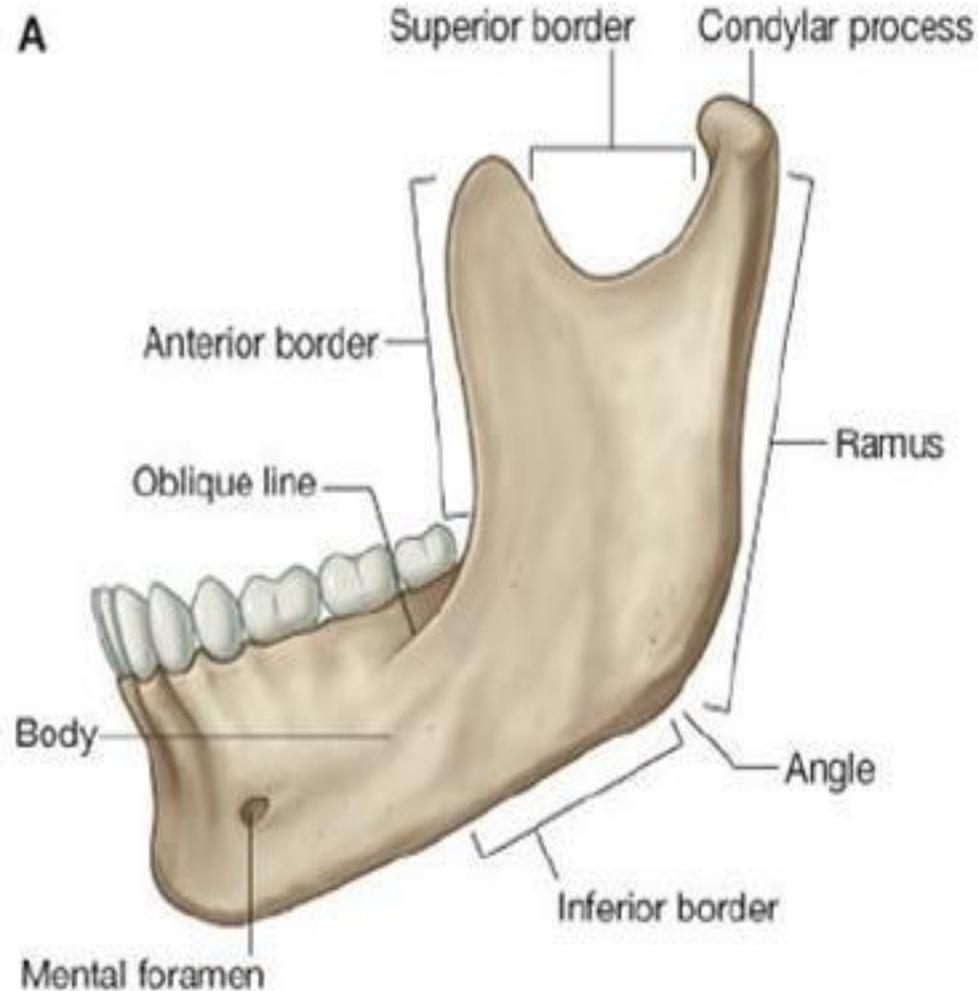
The superior border is notched to form the **mandibular notch**

The **coronoid process** extends superiorly from the junction of the anterior and superior borders of the ramus.

The **posterior and inferior** borders of the ramus intersect to form the **angle of mandible**

provides attachment for **temporalis muscle**

The condylar process is made of:



1 the **head of mandible**, participates in forming the temporomandibular joint;

and
2 the **neck of mandible**, which bears a shallow depression (the pterygoid fovea) on its anterior surface for attachment of the lateral pterygoid muscle.

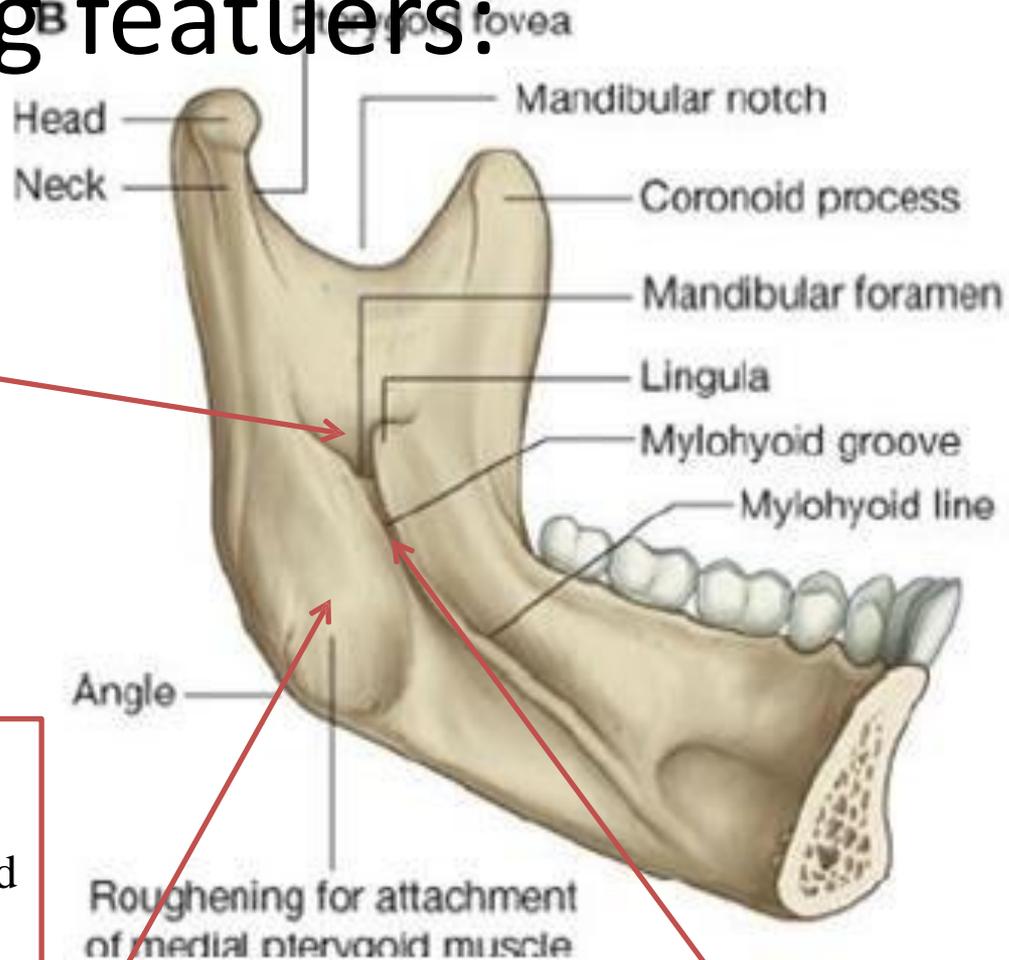
ramus of shows the

following features:

-1 **Mandibular foramen**, which is the superior opening of the mandibular canal. The inferior alveolar nerve and vessels pass through this foramen.

2-A **triangular elevation** (the **lingula**) for attachment of the mandibular end of the sphenomandibular ligament

-3 Roughened for attachment of the medial pterygoid muscle



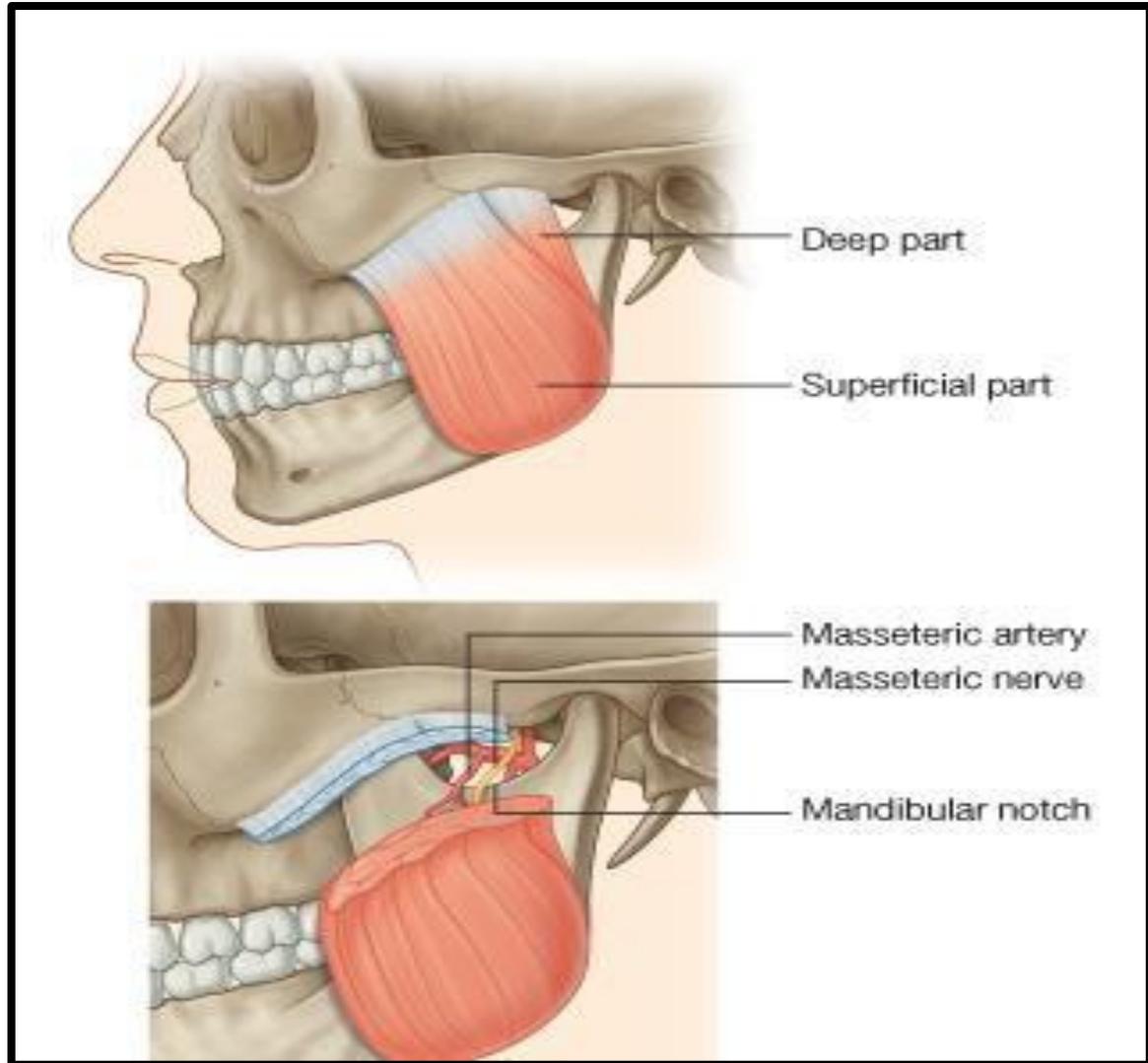
-4 An elongate groove (the **mylohyoid groove**) extends **anteroinferiorly from the mandibular foramen**. The **nerve to mylohyoid is in this groove**

Masseter muscle

The masseter muscle is quadrangular in shape is
Origin: inferior border and inner surface of the zygomatic arch.

insertion: into the lateral surface of the ramus of the mandible and its coronoid process.

The masseter is innervated by the masseteric nerve from the mandibular nerve
[V]₃



Temporalis muscle

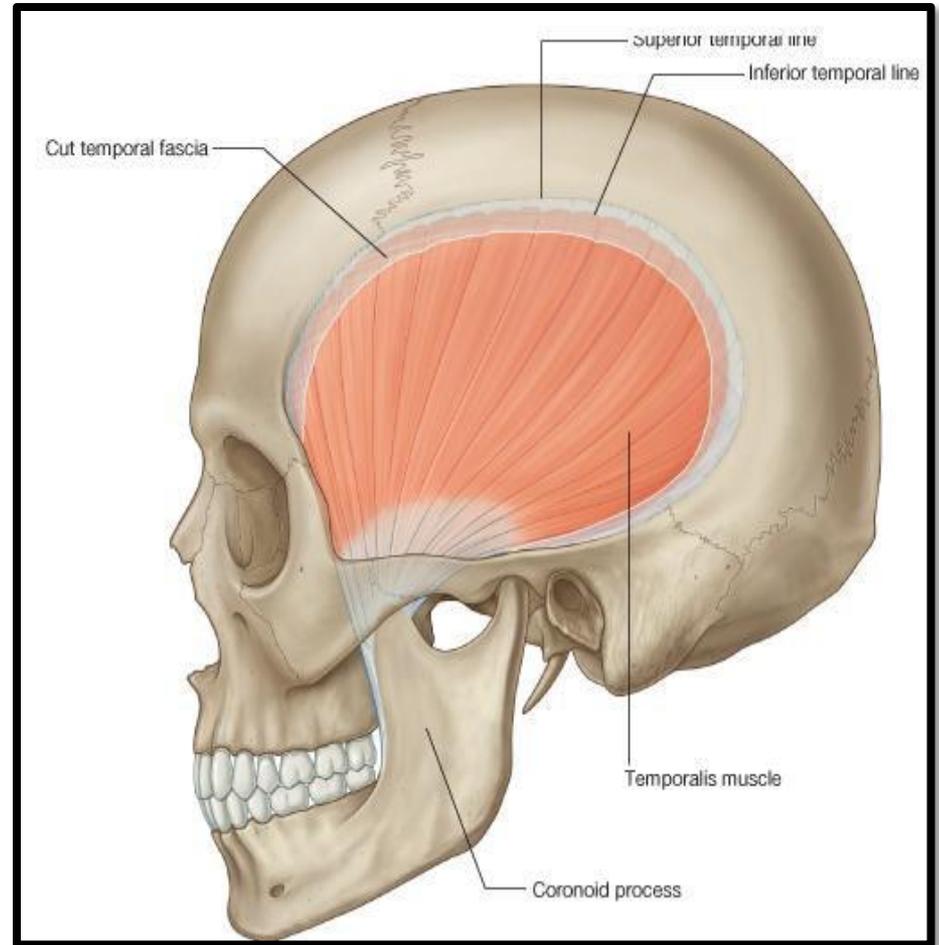
The temporalis muscle is a large fan-shaped muscle that fills much of the temporal fossa

It originates from the bony surfaces of the temporal fossa superiorly to the inferior temporal line

Tip and medial surface of the coronoid process
And anterior border of the ramus of the mandible

Temporalis is a powerful elevator of the mandible, **closes the mandible**

Temporalis is innervated by deep temporal nerves that originate from the mandibular nerve



Medial pterygoid

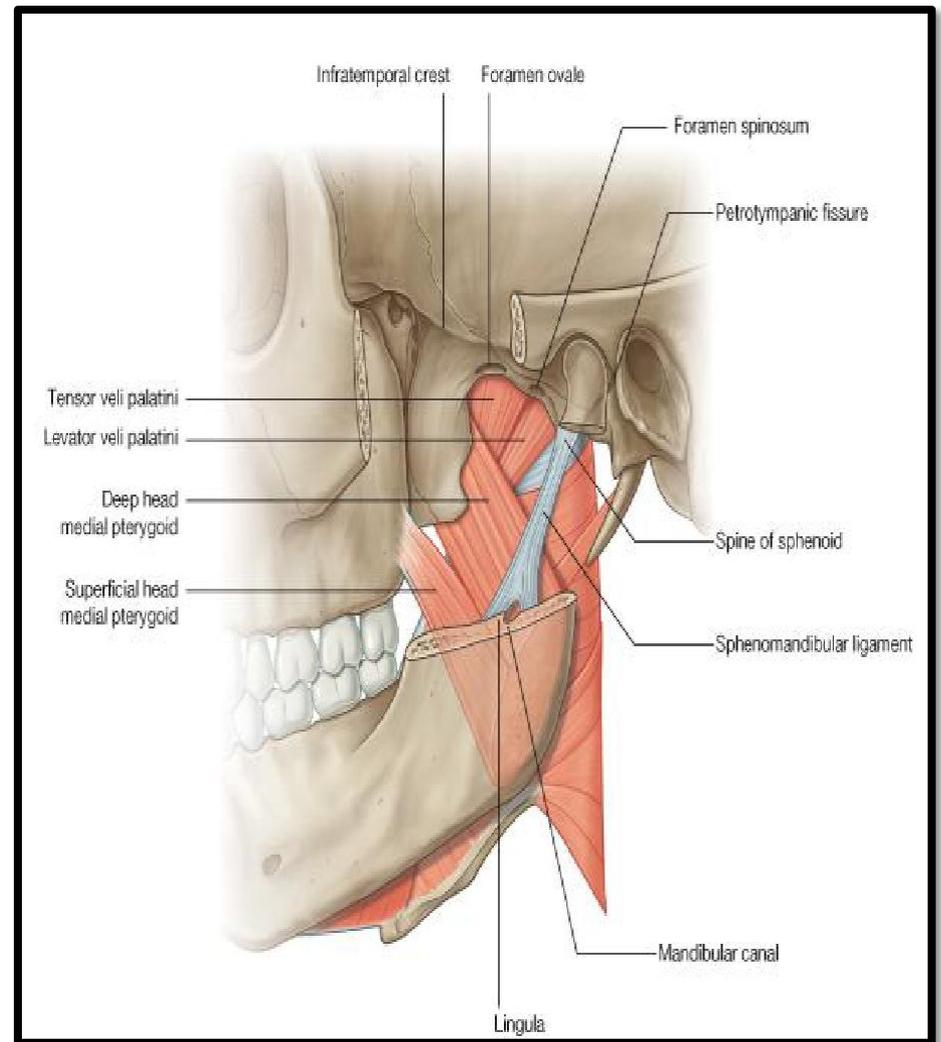
The medial pterygoid muscle is quadrangular in shape and has deep and superficial heads

Origin: medial surface of the lateral plate of the pterygoid process and the pyramidal process of the palatine bone

Insertion: medial surface of the ramus of mandible inferior to mandibular foramen

The medial pterygoid is innervated by the nerve to medial pterygoid from the mandibular nerve [V.₃]

The medial pterygoid mainly elevates the mandible, **closing jaws**



Lateral pterygoid

The lateral pterygoid is a thick triangular muscle

The upper head originates from the roof of the infratemporal fossa (inferior surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid and the infratemporal crest)

The lower head is larger and originates from the lateral surface of the lateral plate of the pterygoid process

Insertion:

into the neck of mandible

into the capsule of the Temporomandibular joint

Into the articular disc.

The lateral pterygoid is innervated by the nerve to lateral pterygoid from the mandibular nerve [V.₃]

