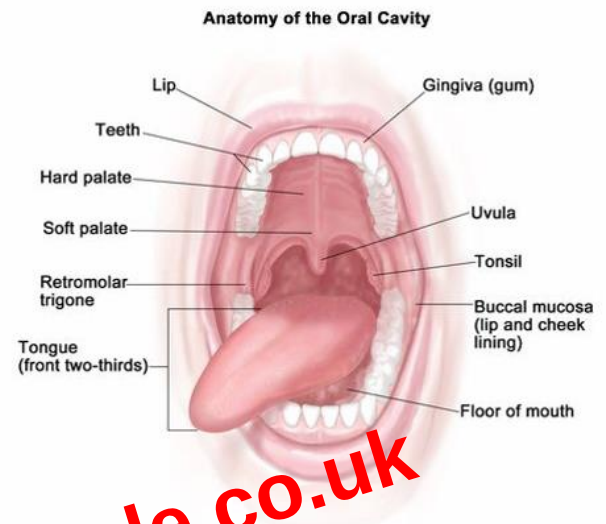


Oral Vestibule - Oral Cavity Anatomy

The oral cavity is the first part of the digestive system. After the oral cavity is pharynx. After that, it goes through the esophagus and the stomach. And the further the rectum gets, the higher you feel the urge to poop. The rectum is the highest point of interest in poop. In the abdominal cavity,

There are the liver, the gallbladder and pancreas. We generally divide the oral cavity into two parts. There's the oral vestibule and the oral cavity proper. The dividing line between these two parts are gonna be the teeth and the gums. The shape of the cheek is formed by the buccinator muscle. The papilla of the oral vestibule is the opening of the parotid duct. This is a small elevation around where the duct opens into the oral. The root of the tooth is fixed inside the dental alveolus. Alveolus. Within the actual tooth, there's a cavity. And within the cavity, you'll find the dental pulp. And at the crown region, the dentine is covered by the enamel.



The way we divide the teeth in Europe might differ from the way the teeth are divided in the US. The teeth are categorized in a specific way. The first set of teeth are called milk teeth and there are 20 milk teeth usually. The permanent teeth consist of 32 teeth. The last teeth which appear at around the age of 17-24 years are the wisdom teeth. The gum is a mucous membrane covering the alveolar processes of the maxilla and mandible. The gum proper is the mucosa located at the same level of the neck and crown of the tooth. This region contains a lot of submucosal connective tissue and is mobile. The gums are mainly composed of dense fibrous tissue, but the consistency of the gums differ depending on which region of the gum you're looking at.