

Tongue

It is one of the sensory organ

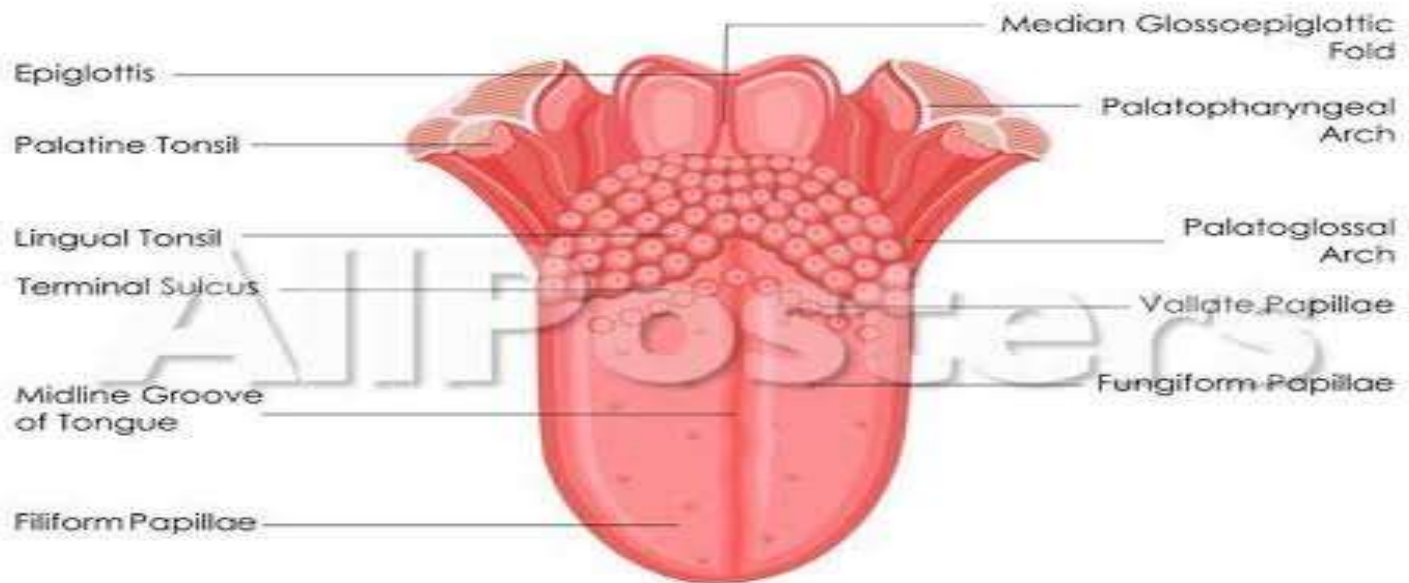
It is an muscular organ situated in the floor of the mouth

It is associated with function of taste, speech, chewing and digestion

Parts of tongue:

- Root
- Tip
- body- papillae

STRUCTURE OF TONGUE



TONGUE

Root :

Attached above-styloid process and soft palate

Below-mandible and hyoid bone

Tip of tongue:

It forms the anterior free end which at rest lies behind the upper incisor teeth

Body:

It consists of papillae which are projections of mucous membrane which gives the roughness

It is of three types

- Circumvallate or vallate papillae
- Fungiform papillae
- Filiform papillae

Circumvallate or vallate papillae:

They are large size and situated exactly in front of the sulcus terminalis

The walls of this papillae have taste buds

Fungiform papillae:

These are numerous and mostly present near the tip and margins of tongue.

Smaller than circumvallate papillae but larger than filiform papillae. they are distinguished by their bright red color

Filiform papillae:

It covers the presulcal area of dorsum and gives characteristic velvety appearance

They are smallest and numerous

MUSCLES OF TONGUE

Intrinsic muscle[alter shape of the tongue]:

Superior longitudinal-shortens the tongue and make dorsum concave

Inferior longitudinal-shortens the tongue makes it convex

Transverse-makes the tongue narrow and elongated vertical-makes tongue broad and flattend

Extrinsic muscle-movement of tongue:

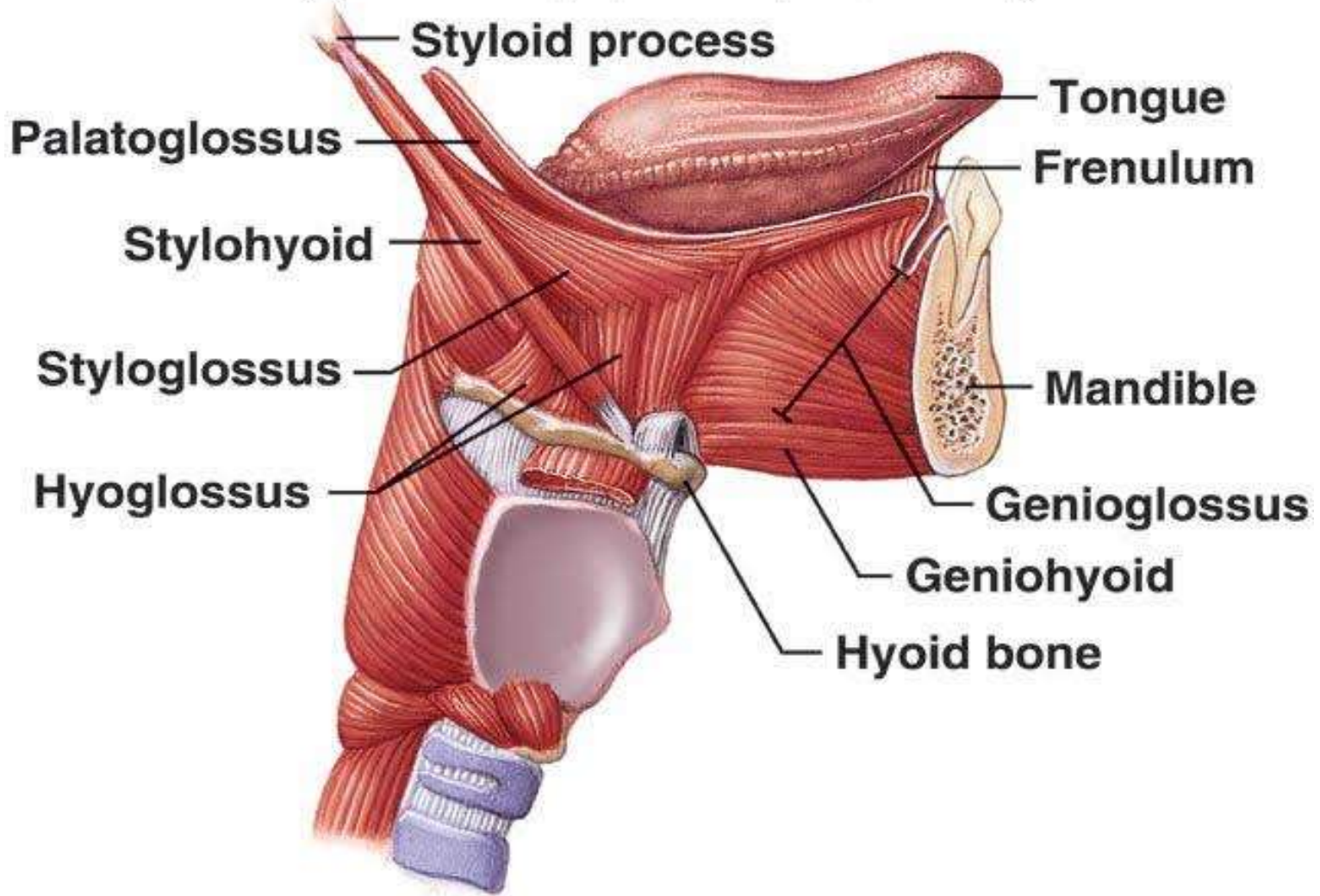
Genioglossus-protrudes the tongue

Hypoglossus-depresses the tongue

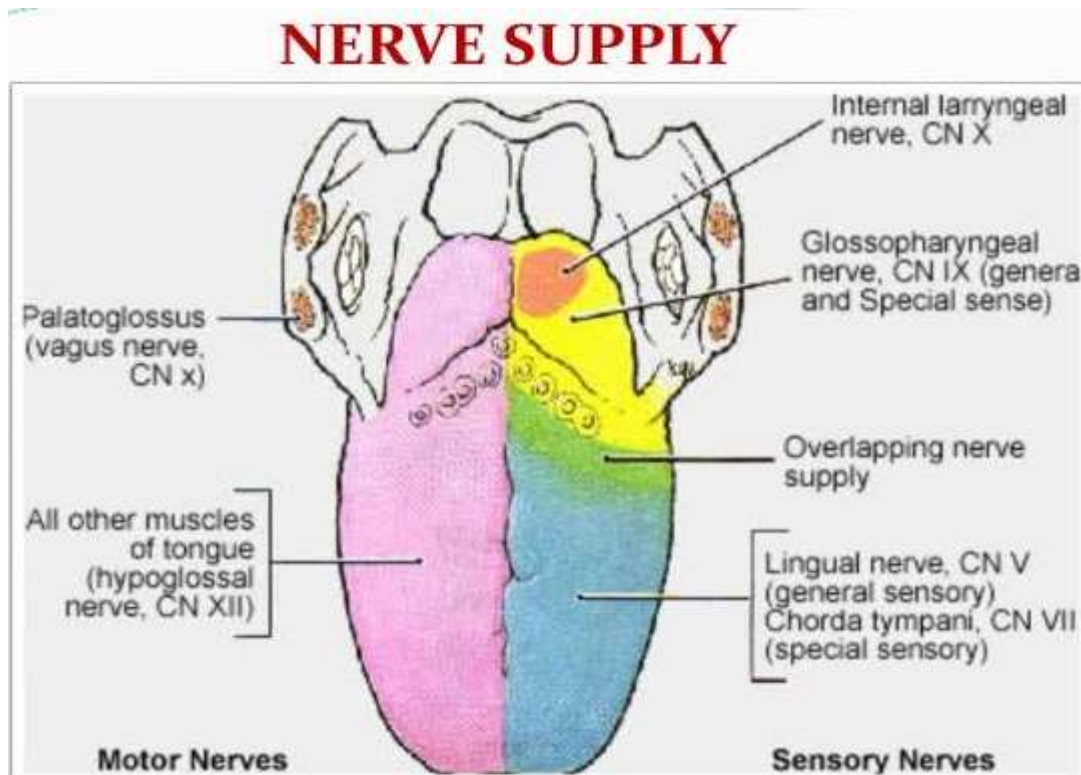
Styloglossus-retracts the tongue

Palatoglossus-elevates the tongue

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NERVE SUPPLY TO THE TONGUE:



1.Motor nerve: all intrinsic and extrinsic muscles supplied by hypoglossal nerve except palatoglossal

Palatoglossal-accessory nerve

2.Sensory nerve: taste of anterior 2/3rd-lingual nerve and chorda tympani

Taste of posterior 1/3rd-glossopharyngeal nerve

Taste of posterior part-vagus nerve

Types of Taste

Sweet sensation:

It is produced by a number of organic molecules like sugars, glycols, alcohols, aldehydes and esters etc. Tip of the tongue was considered the area sensitive to sweet stimuli

Salty sensation:

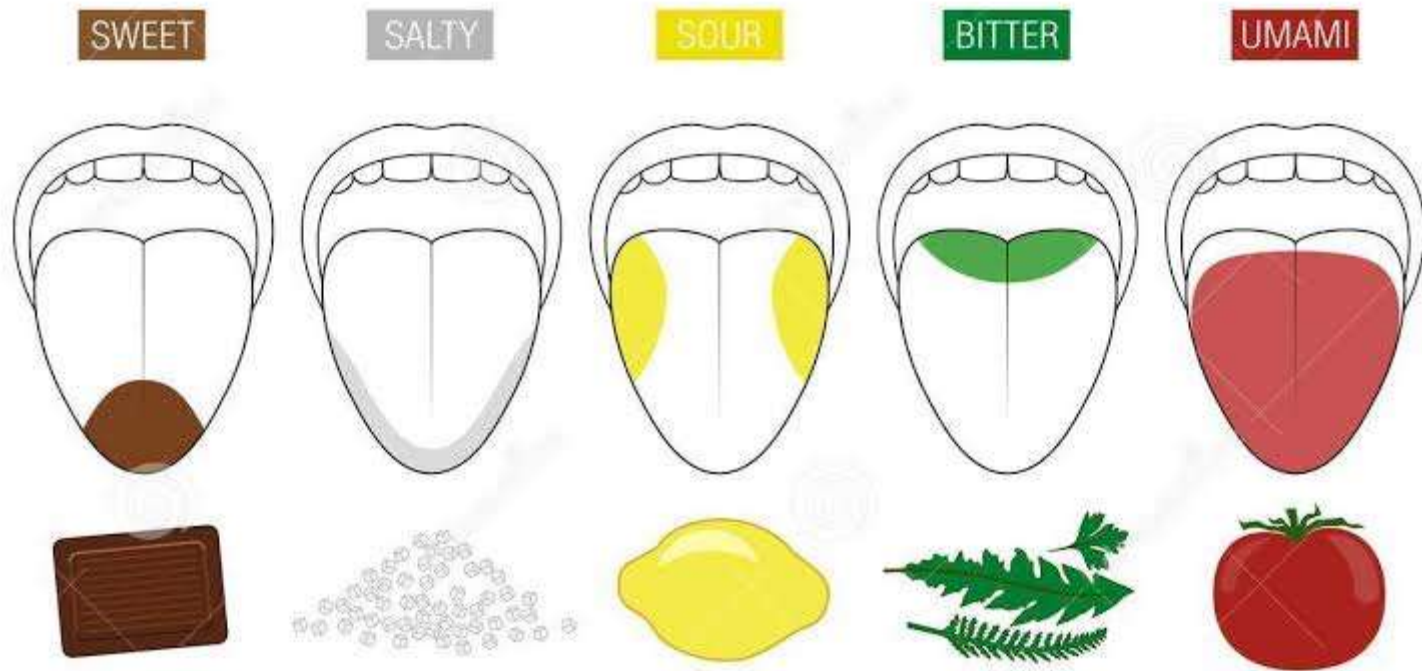
It is produced by the anions of ionizable salts especially the sodium chloride. The front half of each tongue was taught to be the area most sensitive to salty stimuli

Sour sensation:

It is produced by acids. The posterior half of each side of the tongue was the area considered most sensitive to sour stimuli

Bitter sensation:

It is produced by alkaloids such as quinine, caffiene, nicotine and strychnine



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DISORDERS OF TONGUE

GLOSSITIS:

It is the term used for red, smooth and sore tongue

Causes:

Anemia

Antibiotic use

CANDIDIASIS:

It is a fungal infection characterised by red, sore and edematous tongue

Cause: antibiotic use

ULCERATION OF TONGUE:

Lateral border of tongue is affected with ulcer

Causes:

Herpes stomatitis

Lichen planus

carcinoma