

DH 70 Fall 2022
Peer Evaluation #3- Oral Cavity Landmark

Directions: Peer Evaluator will state the definition; the student will correctly identify the oral landmark and point to its location.

Student must complete 1 peer evaluation with **NO** U's to pass evaluation.

S= Satisfactory: student correctly identifies oral landmark.

N= Needs improvement: student still needs some practice.

U = Unsatisfactory: student is not able to identify landmark.

Score: P/F

Locate area on yourself before class and check each, locate in class on assigned classmate	S, N, U
Lips	
Philtrum: Vertical depression on the midline of the upper lip.	
Vermillion Zone: Red appearance of lips.	
Tubercle: Dimple in middle upper lip.	
Vermillion Border: Line of transition between the vermilion zone and the skin of the face.	
Labial commissure: Corners of the mouth where the upper and lower lips meet.	
Oral Cavity Mucosa	
Labial/Buccal frenum: Fold of tissue at the midline between the labial mucosa & alveolar mucosa/fold of tissue near premolars between the labial mucosa and the alveolar mucosa.	
Vestibule: Max. & mand. spaces in the oral cavity between the lips/cheeks & teeth/gingiva.	
Parotid papilla/Stensen's duct: Small elevation of tissue on the buccal mucosa opposite the maxillary molars.	

Hard Palate	
Incisive papilla: An oval projection or elevation of tissue located lingual to the central incisors.	
Palatine raphe: Narrow, elevated ridge at the midline of the palate; extends from the incisive papilla to the posterior border of the hard palate.	
Maxillary tuberosity: Area behind last molar on maxillary arch.	
Palatine rugae: Transverse ridges extending outward from the palatine raphe.	
Soft Palate	
Palatine tonsils: Large oval mass of lymphoid tissue embedded in the lateral walls of the oropharynx.	
Anterior tonsillar pillar: Anterior lateral folds of tissue that form the fauces-palatoglossal.	
Posterior tonsillar pillar: posterior lateral folds of tissue that form the fauces-palatopharyngeal.	
Pterygomandibular fold or raphe: Fold of tissue extending on either side from the maxillary tuberosity to the mandibular retromolar area.	
Retromolar pad: Area of dense tissue behind the last mandibular molar.	
Uvula: a fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate which hangs above the throat.	
Posterior wall of oropharynx: The posterior pharyngeal wall refers to the back wall of the oropharynx. It may be visible all the way at the back of the throat if a doctor asks a patient to stick out their tongue and say “ahhh.”	
Tongue	
Circumvallate papilla: 10-14 large mushroom-shaped papillae on the dorsal surface, form a V-line anterior to the sulcus terminalis.	
Filiform papilla: most numerous, slender, thread-like, keratinized projections on dorsal the surface; no taste buds.	
Foliate papilla: vertical ridges on the lateral surface of tongue.	
Fungiform papilla: smaller red mushroom shaped on the dorsal surface.	

Lingual tonsils: a variable mass or group of small nodules of lymphoid tissue lying at the base of the tongue just anterior to the epiglottis.	
Floor of Mouth	
Lingual frenum: midline fold of tissue between the ventral surface tongue & floor of mouth.	
Sublingual caruncle/Wharton's duct: small raised papilla located on either side of lingual frenum; opening of submandibular salivary gland.	
Sublingual fold: transverse ridges of tissue on each side of the floor of the mouth; opening of the sublingual salivary gland.	
Lingual varicosities: are veins under and on the sides of the tongue. They can be red, blue, or purple in color and generally occur in clusters. Everyone has veins in and around the tongue that may vary in size, shape, or color.	

Supporting Structures

1. Gingiva
 - a. _____ attached gingiva
 - b. _____ free gingiva
 - c. _____ free gingival margin
 - d. _____ marginal gingiva
 - e. _____ interdental papilla
 - f. _____ interdental gingiva

2. Oral Mucosa
 - a. _____ mucogingival junction
 - b. _____ frenum (locate 4)
 - c. _____ alveolar mucosa

Student _____ Peer _____