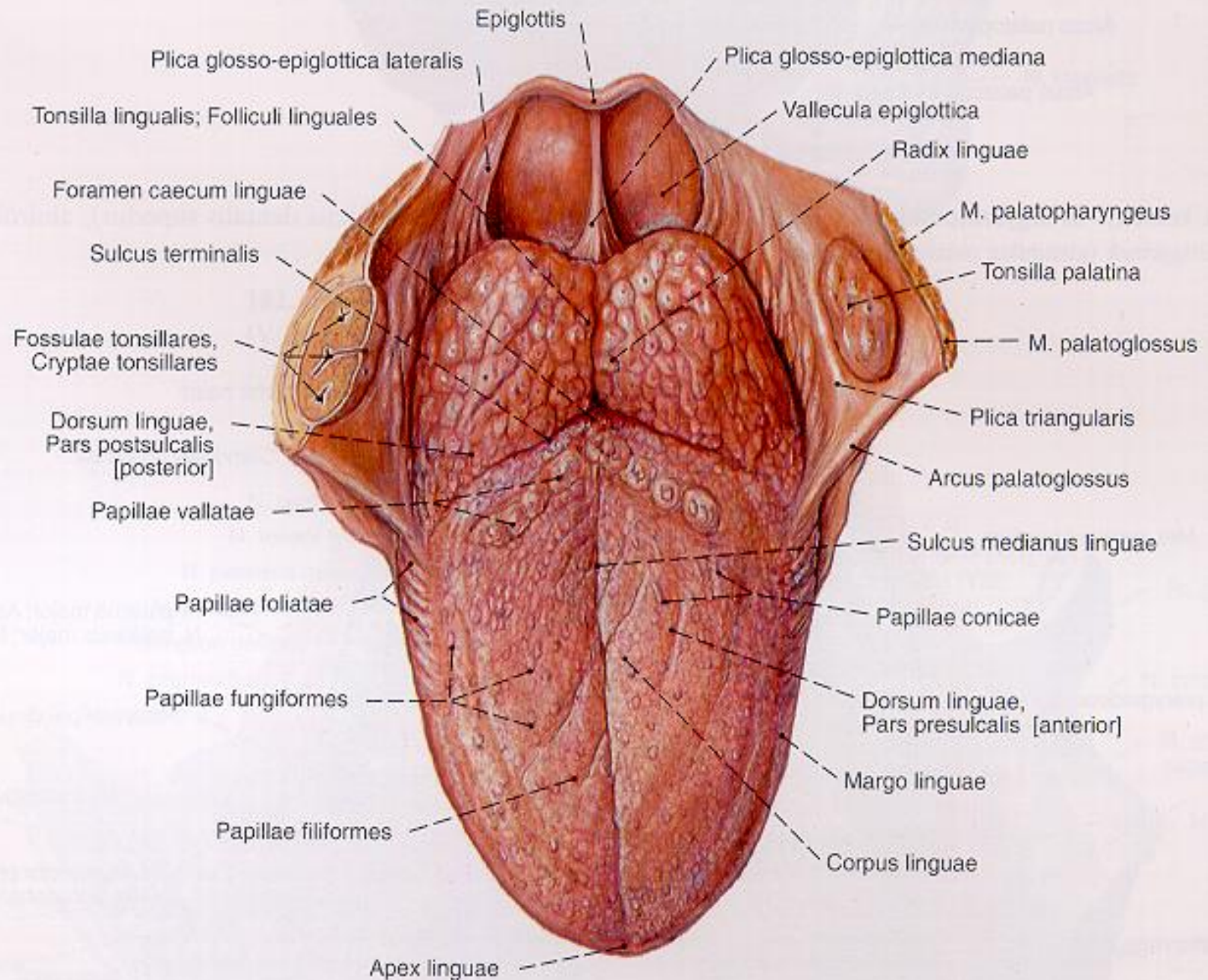
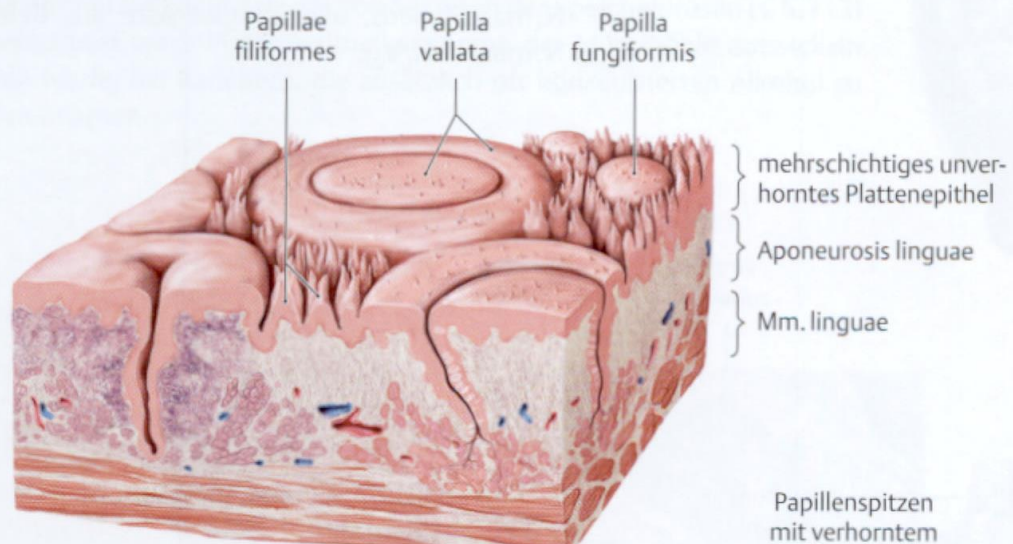
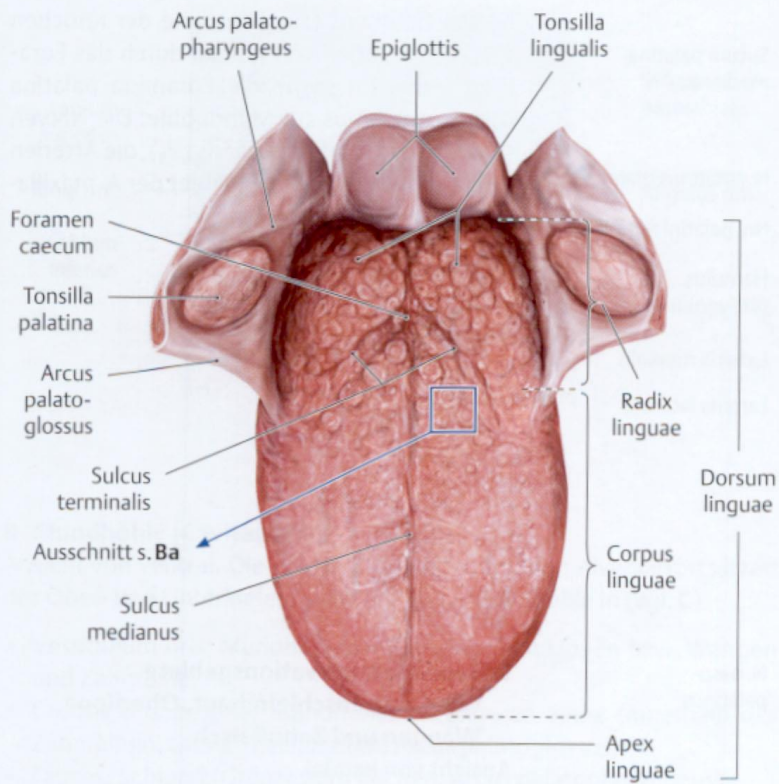
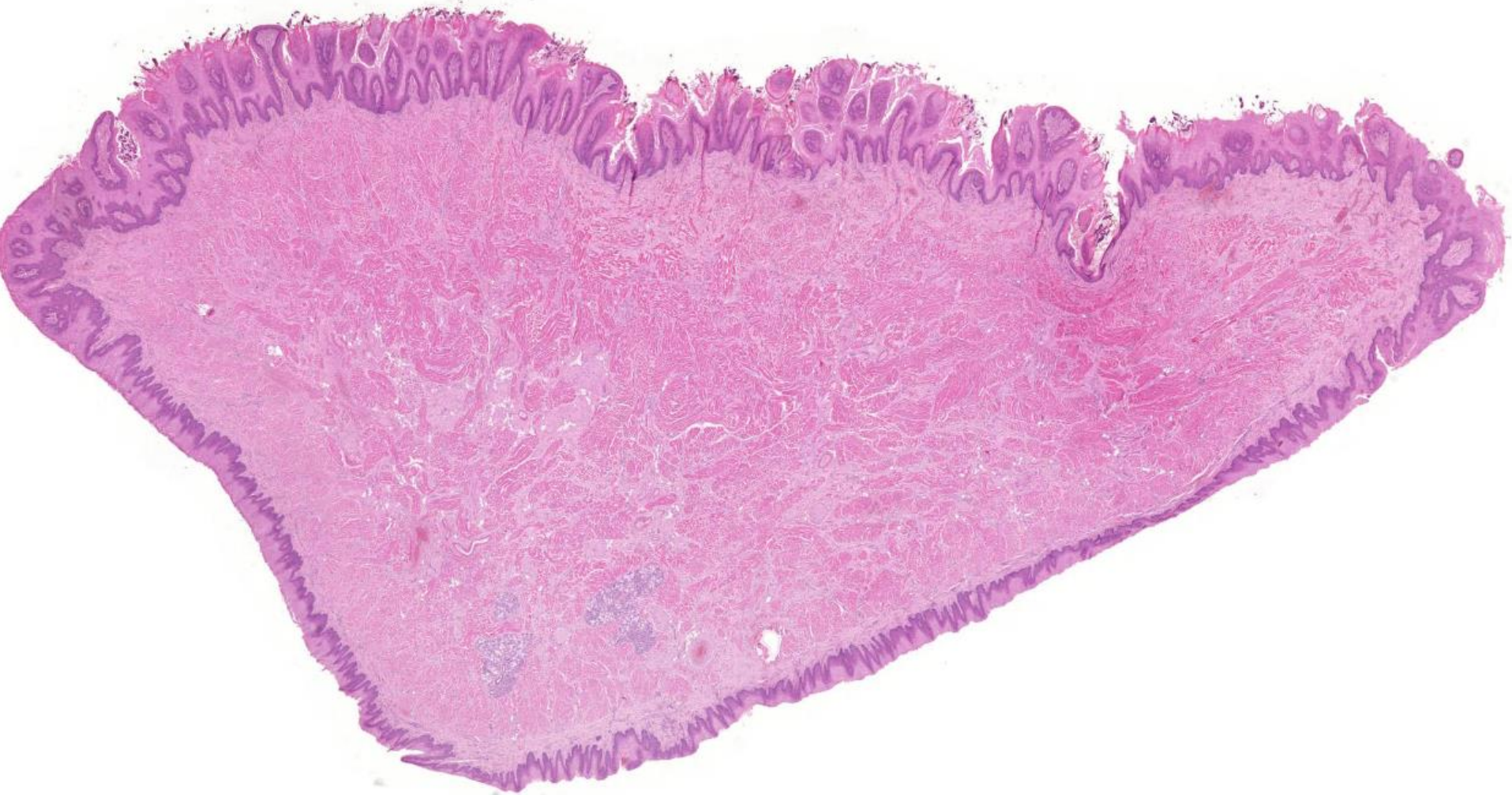


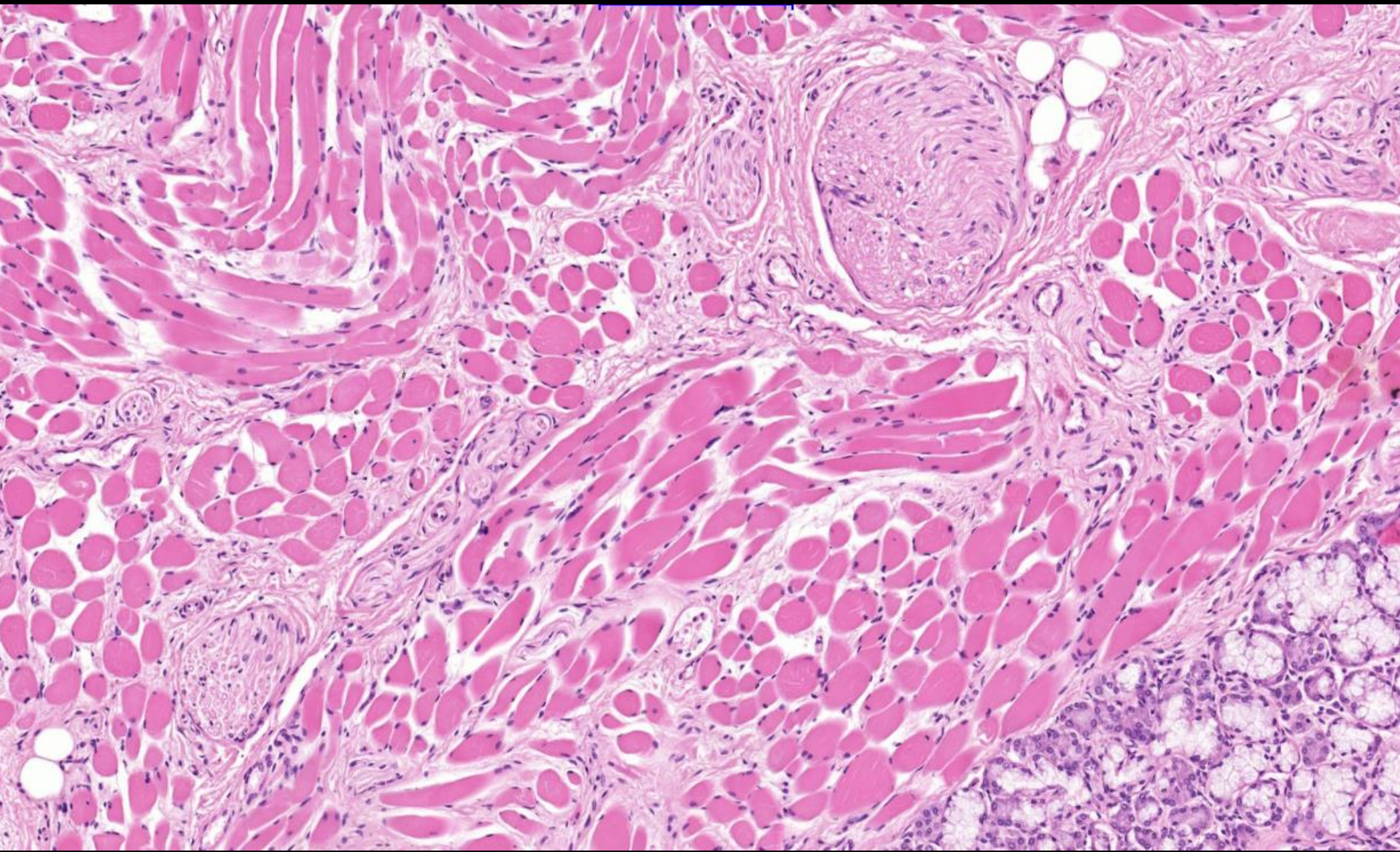
A NYELV ÉS A FOGAK SZÖVETTANA

Barna János

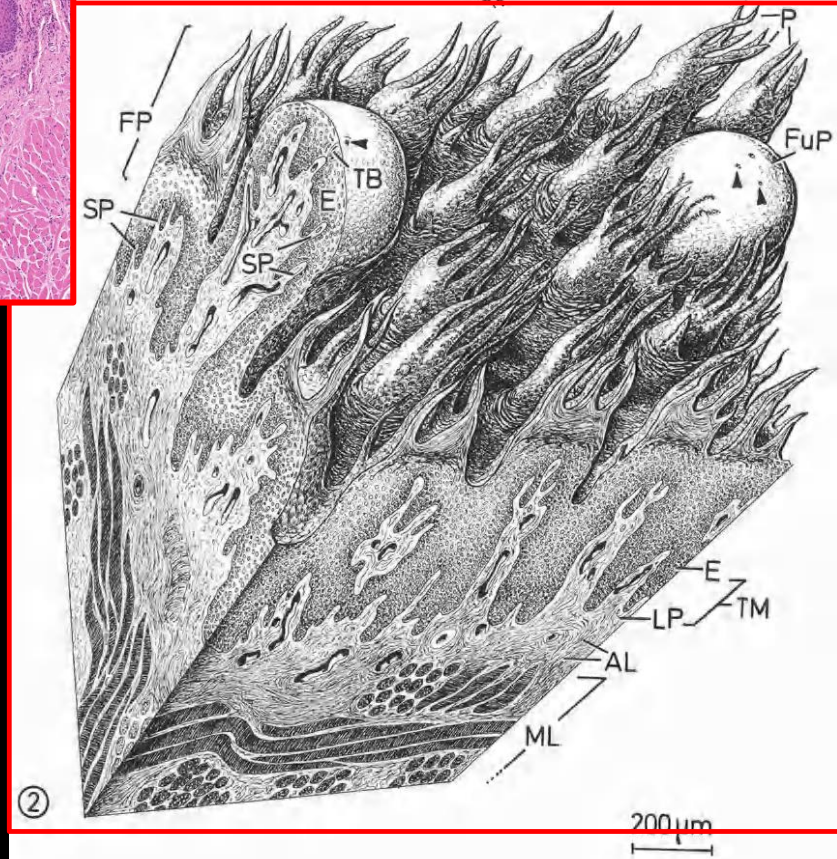
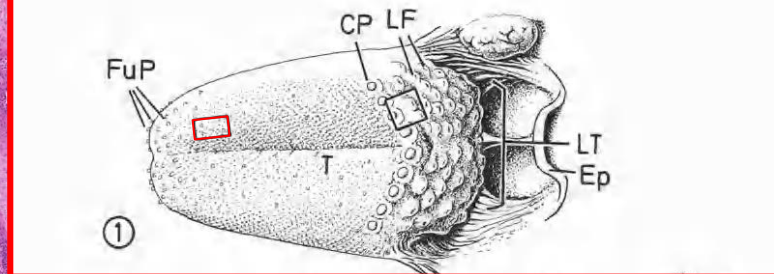


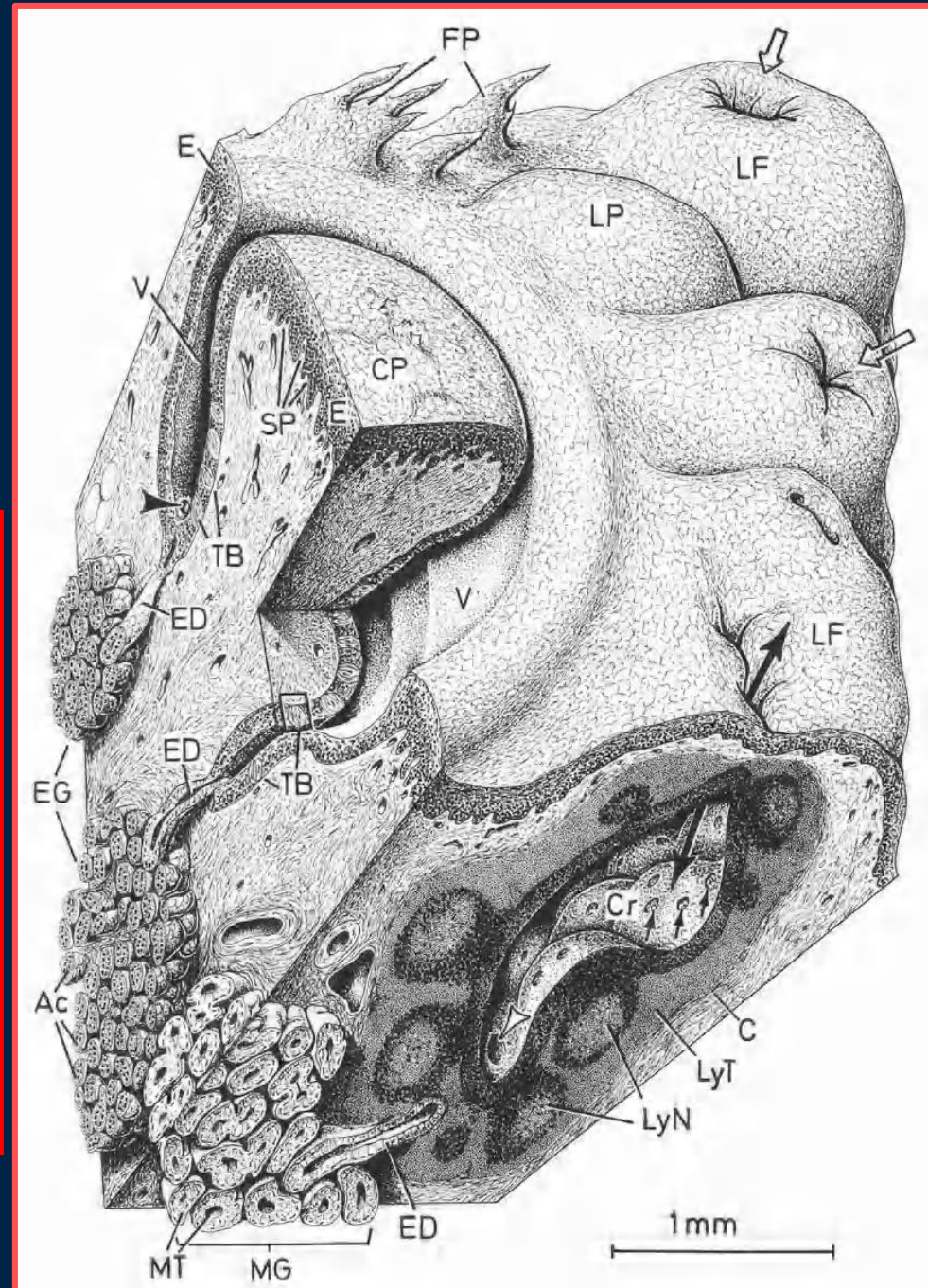
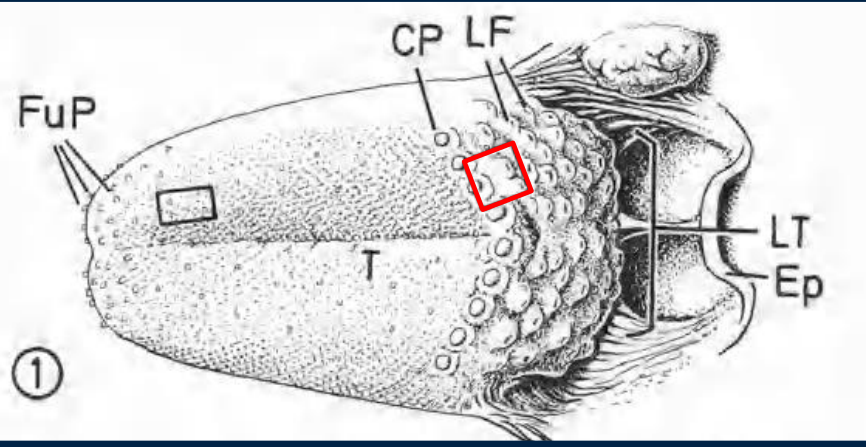


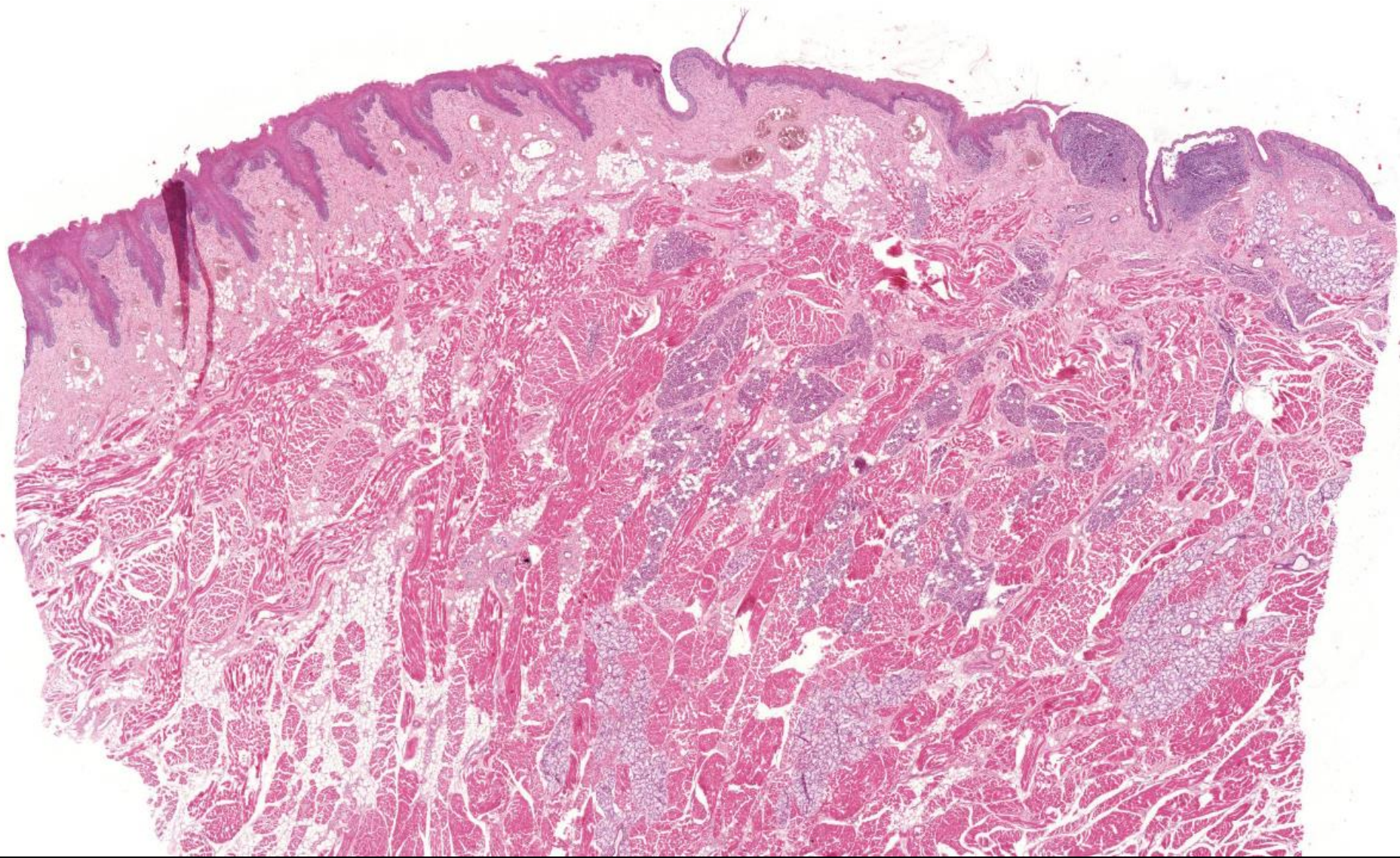


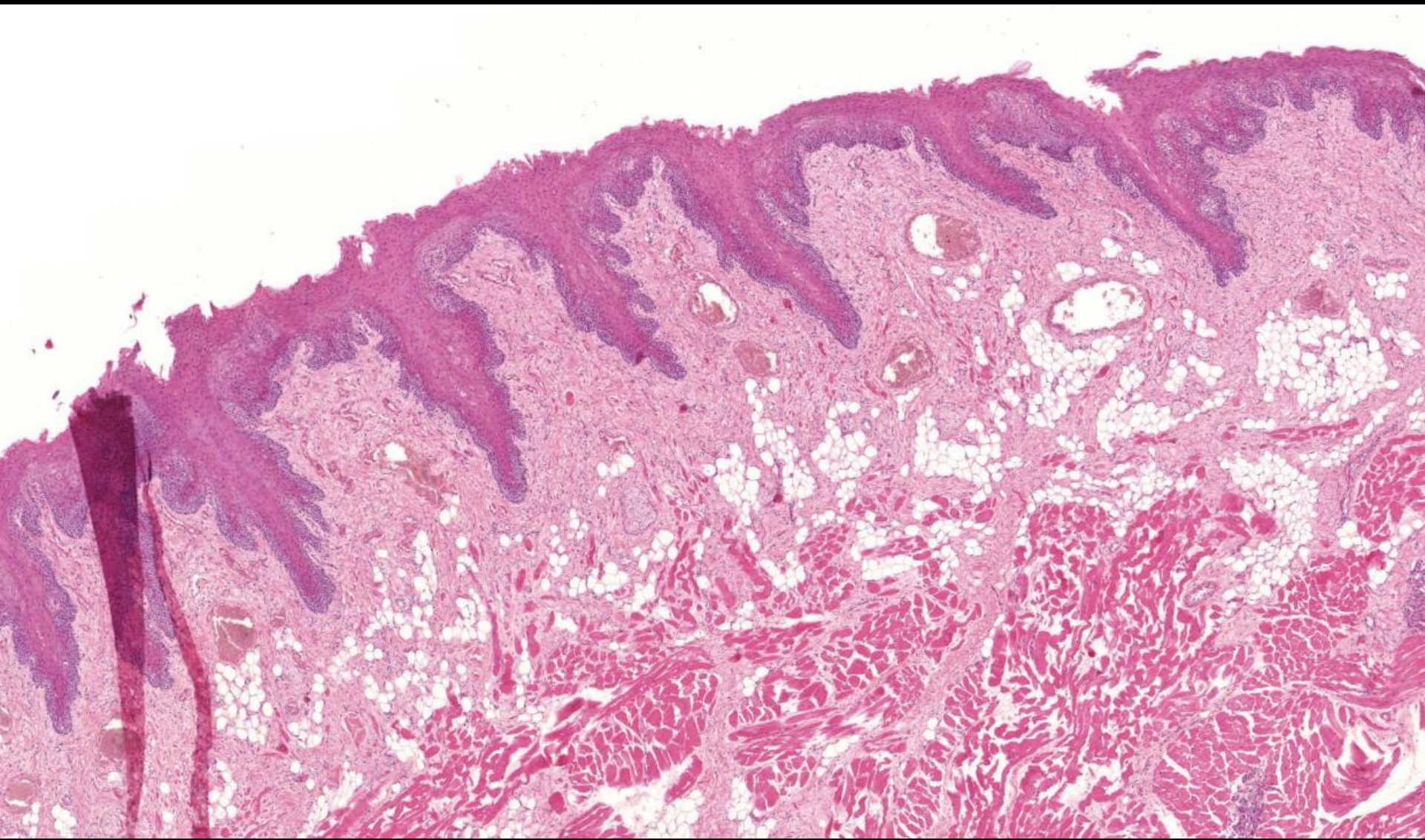


Papillae filiformes (FP) et fungiformes (FuP)

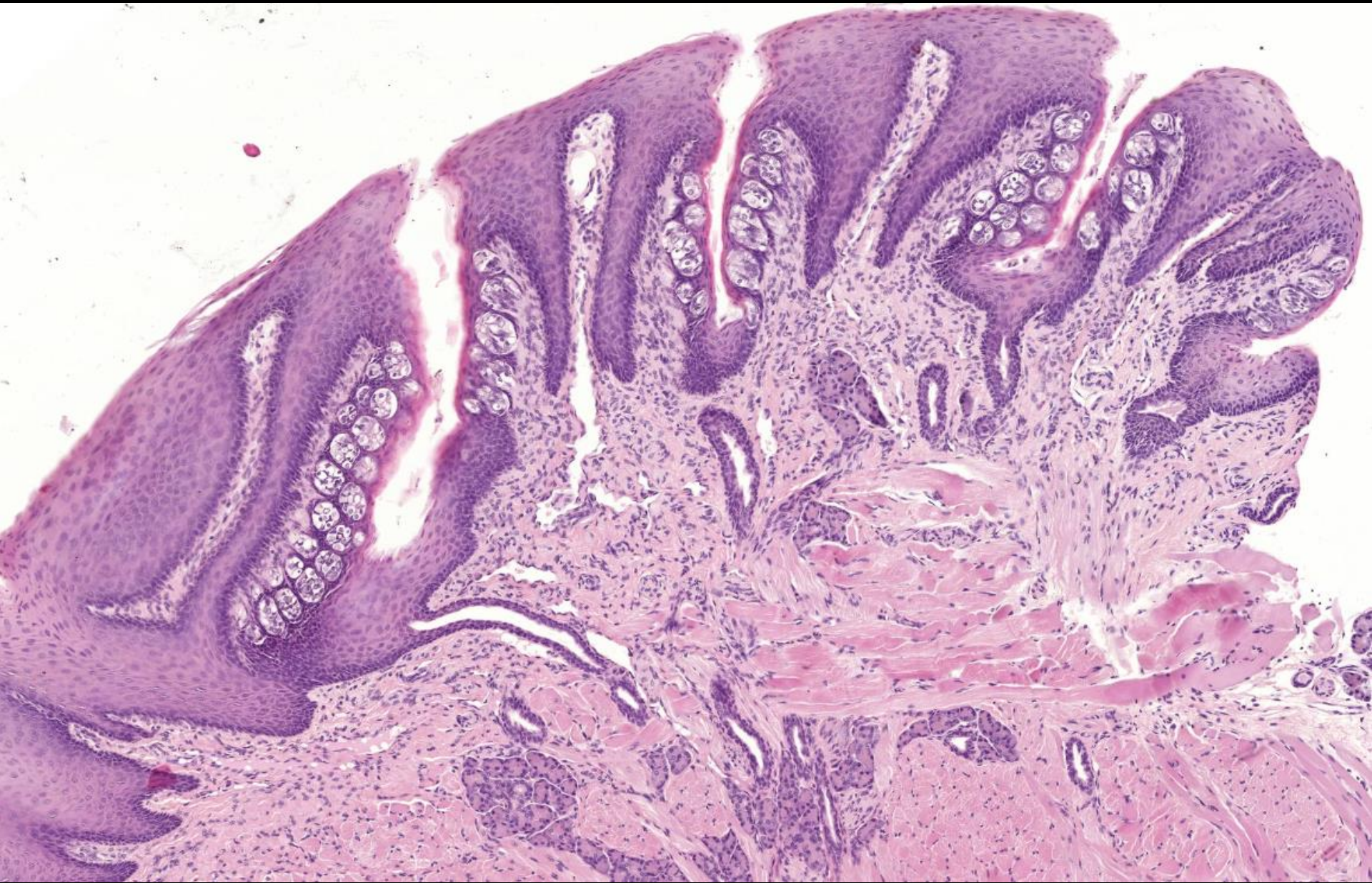




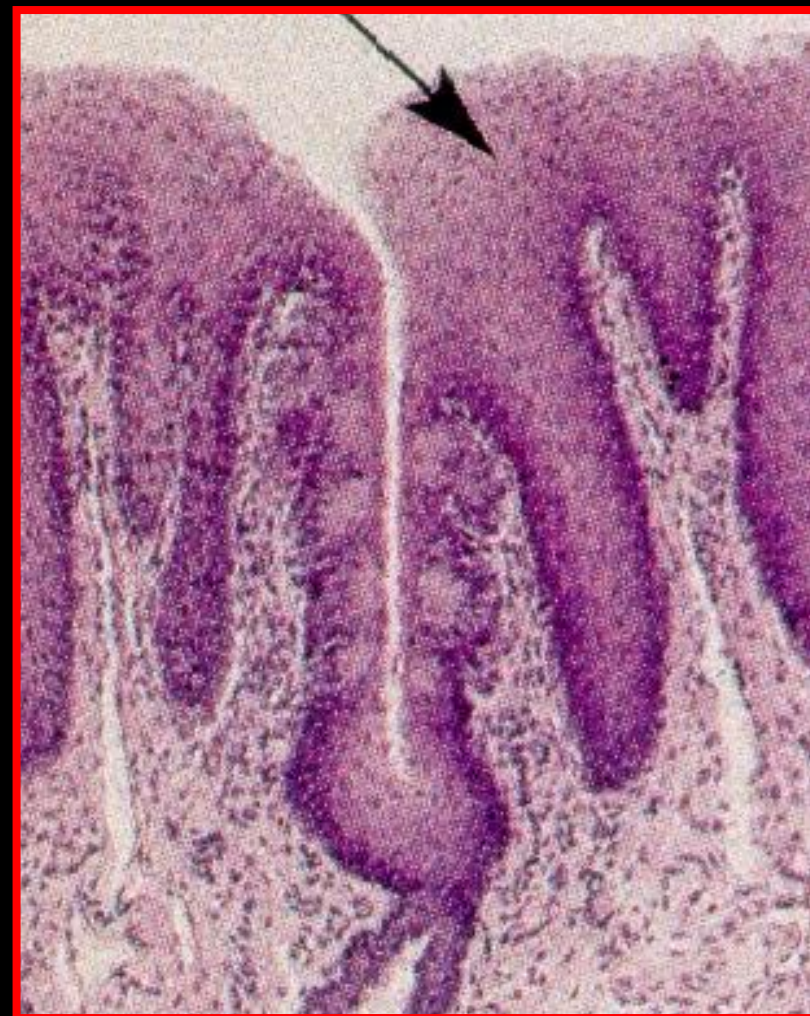




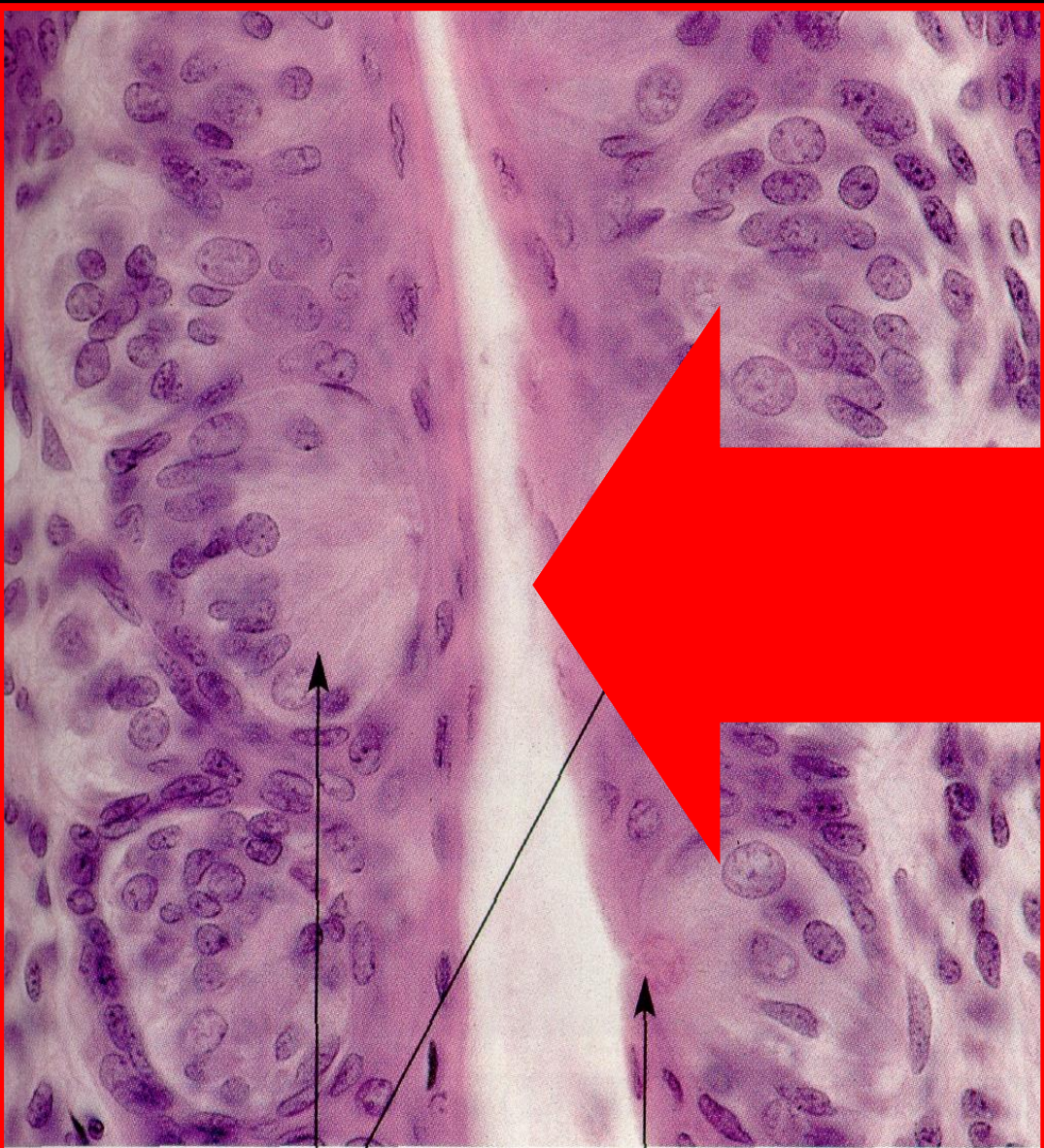






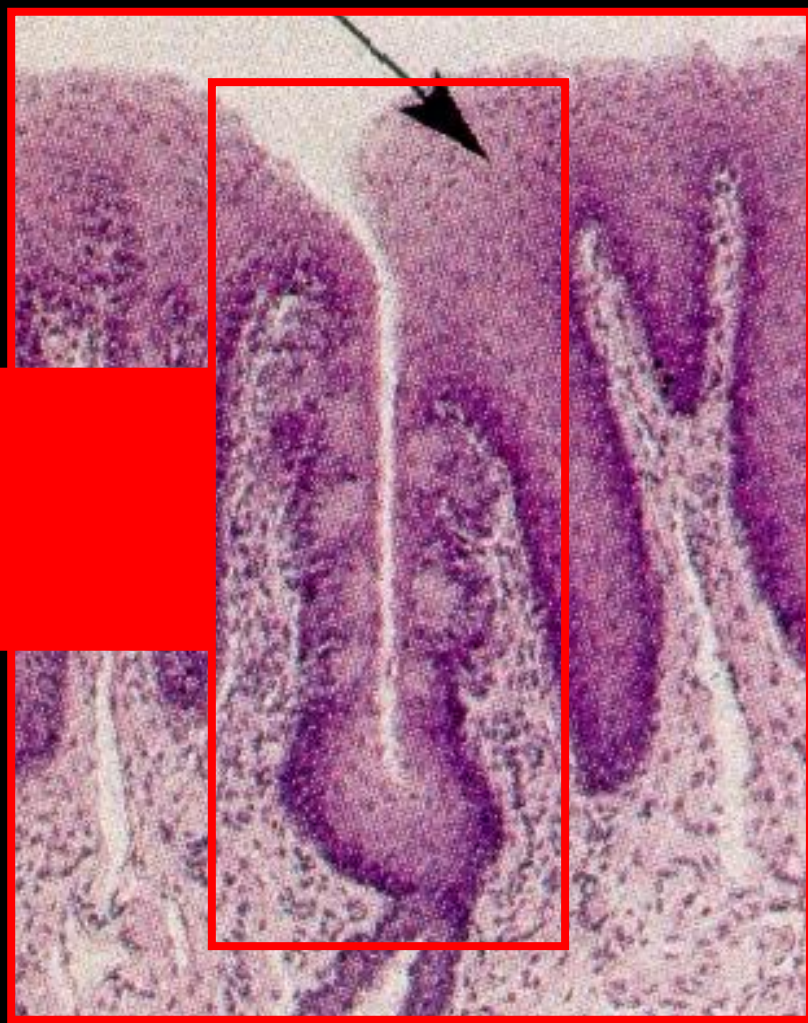


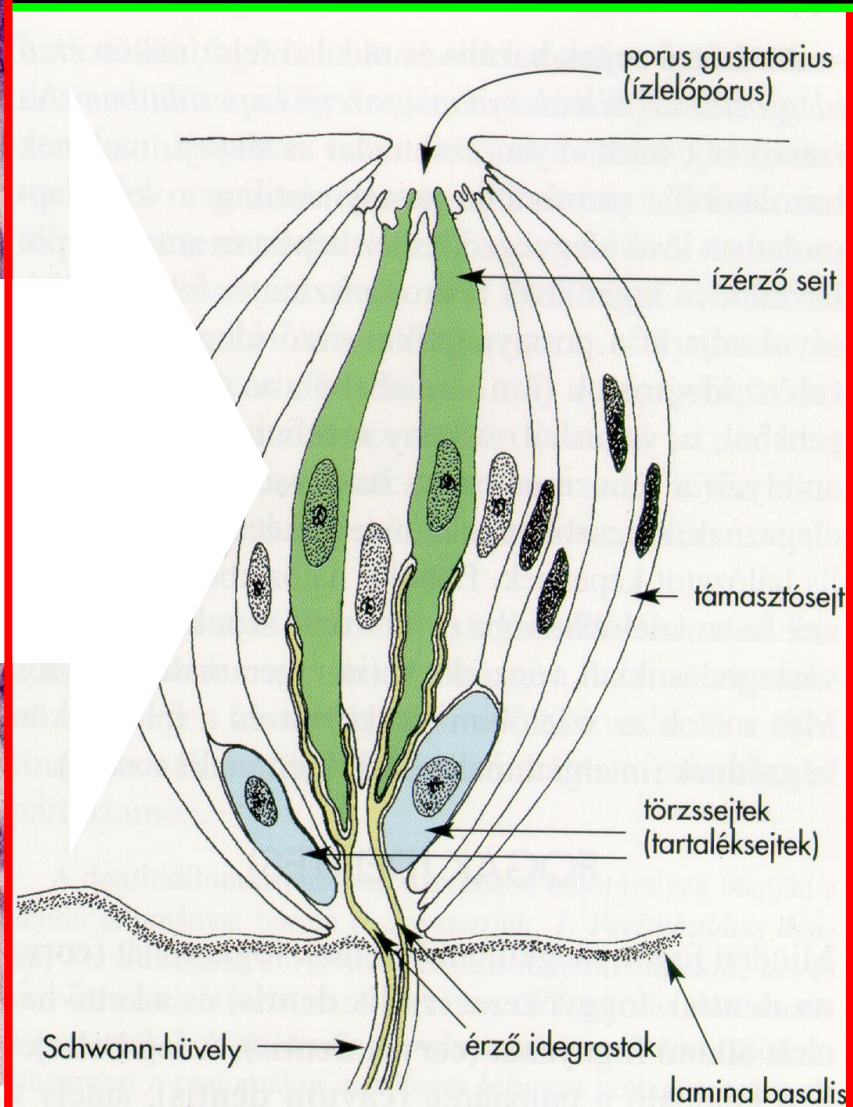
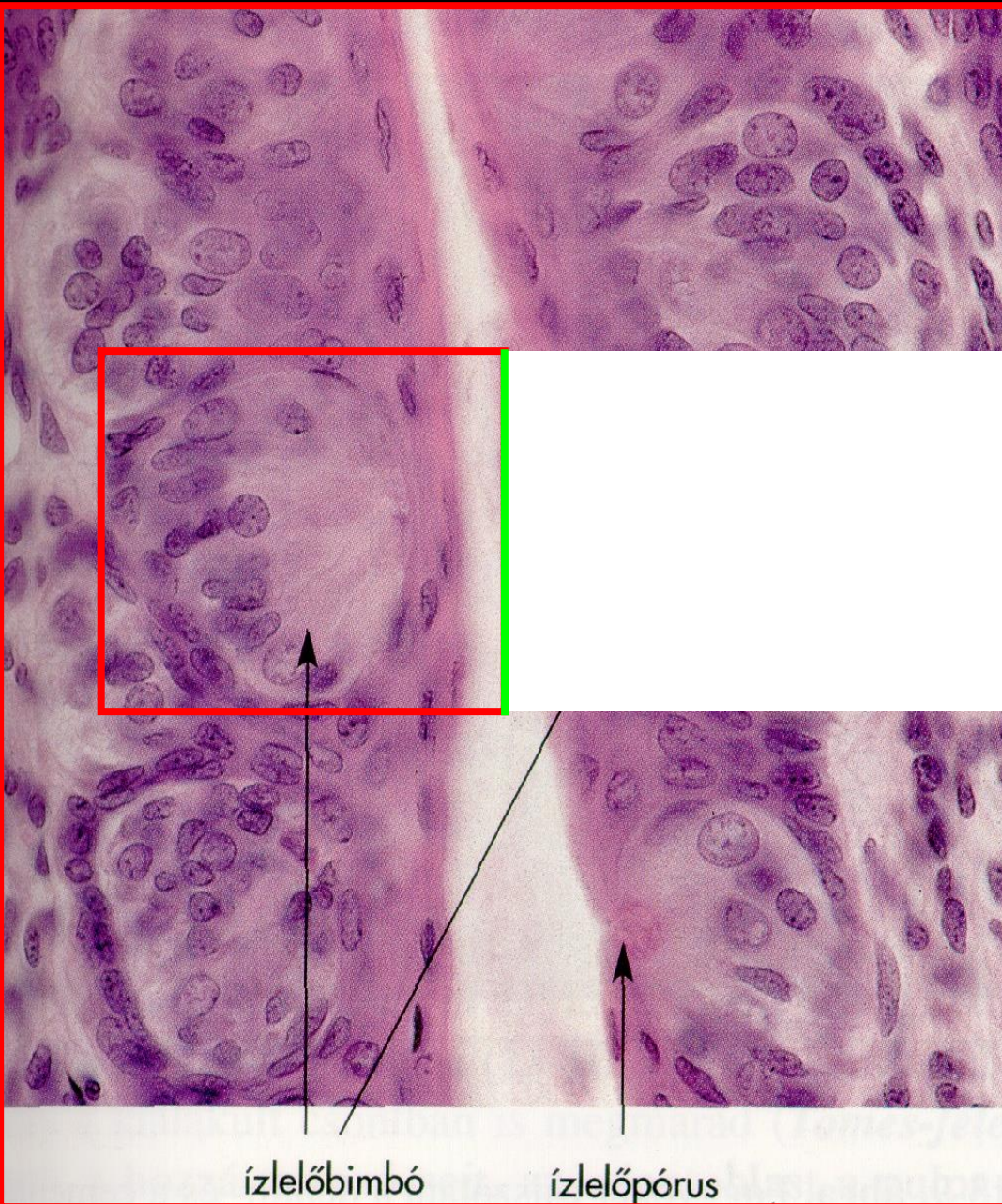
13-4. ábra. Papillae foliatae (HE, 50x).



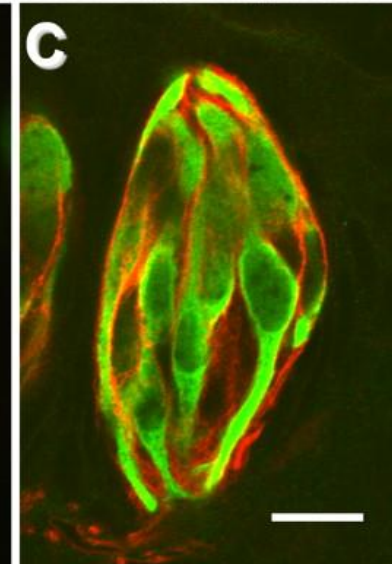
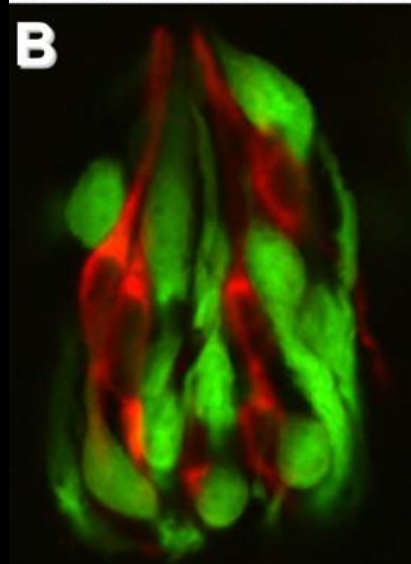
ízeleóbimbó

ízeleőpórus





13-7. ábra. Ízlelőbimbó vázlatos rajza.



Gustus (ízlelés)

n. VII. (n. facialis)

papilla fungiformis!

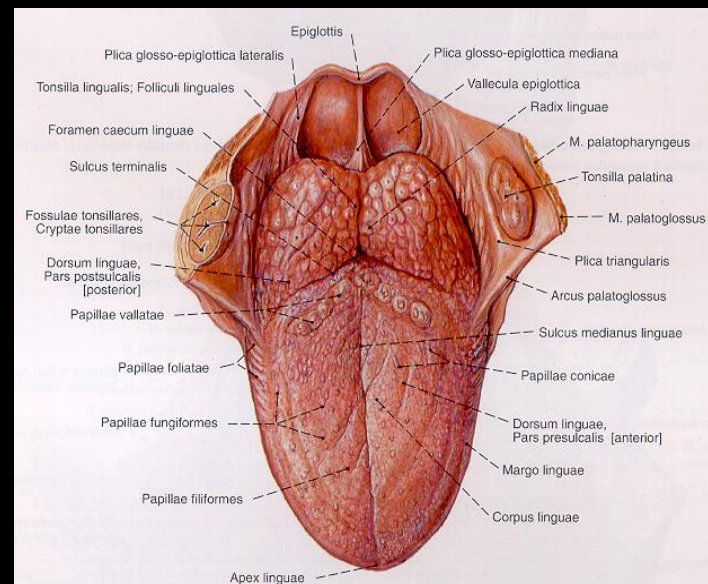
papilla foliata

lány szájpad ízlelőbimbói

n. IX. (n. glossopharyngeus)

papilla vallata!

papilla foliata



Gustus (ízlelés)

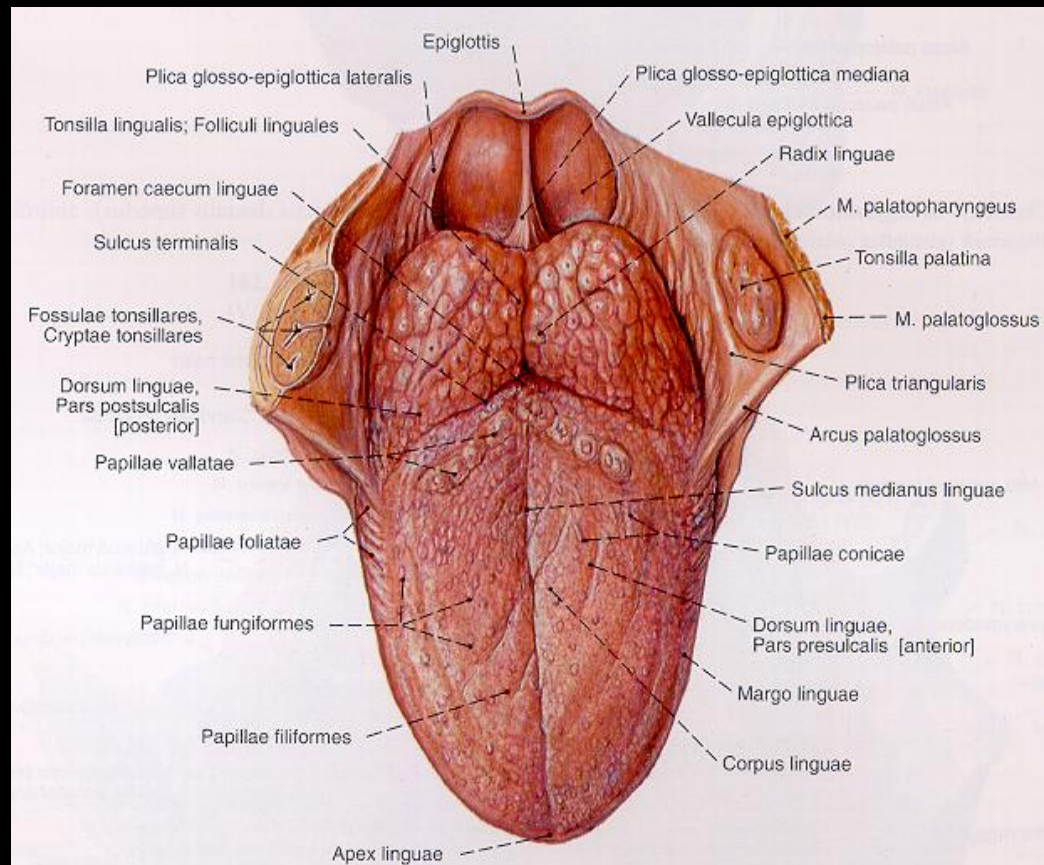
n. X. (n. vagus)

epiglottis területéről

vallecula epiglottica területéről

garat falából

gége falából

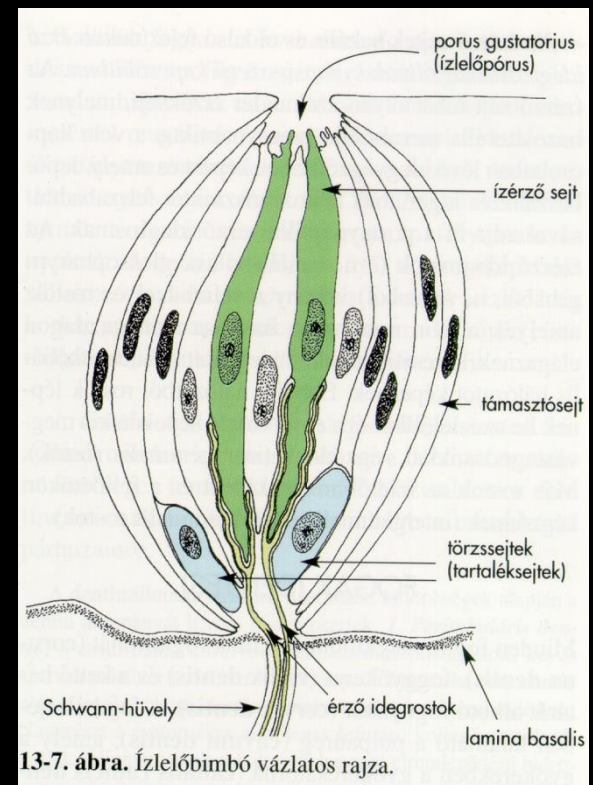


Az ízézőrendszer részei

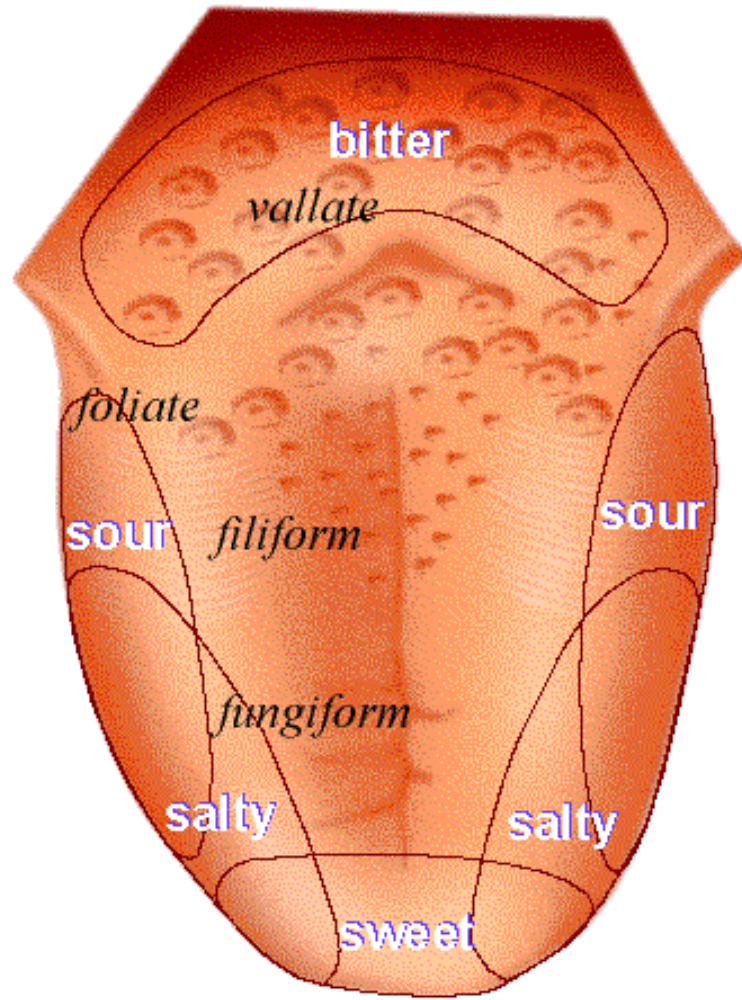
szájüreg

ízlelőbimbók secunder érzékhámsejtjei

n. VII., IX., X. ízéző rostjai

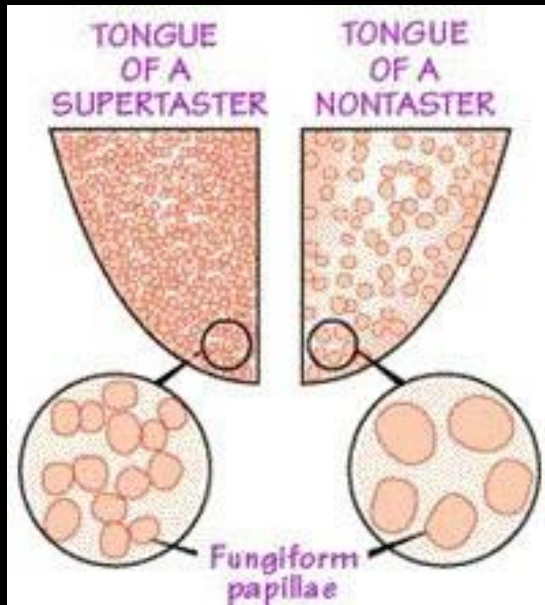


13-7. ábra. Ízlelőbimbó vázlatos rajza.

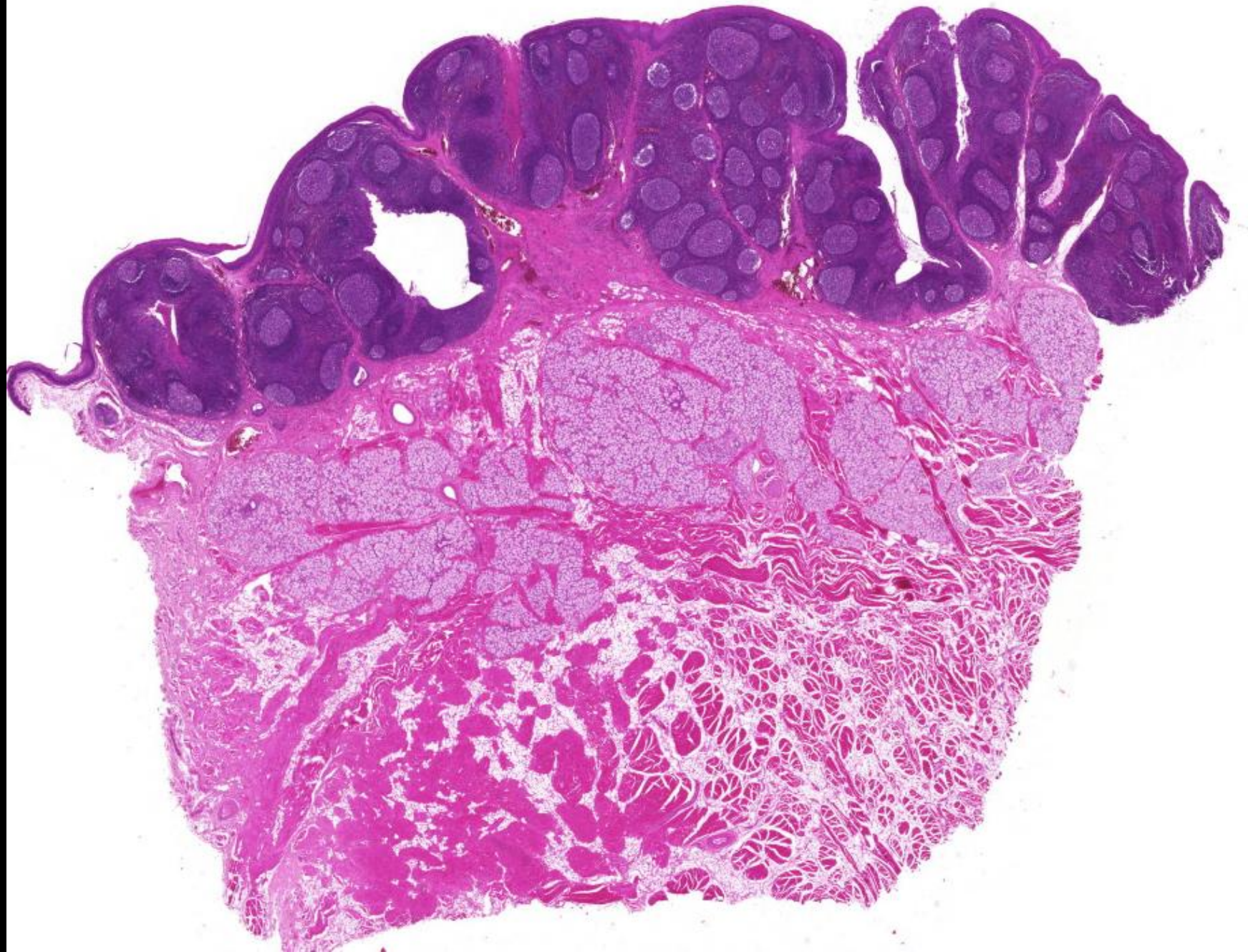


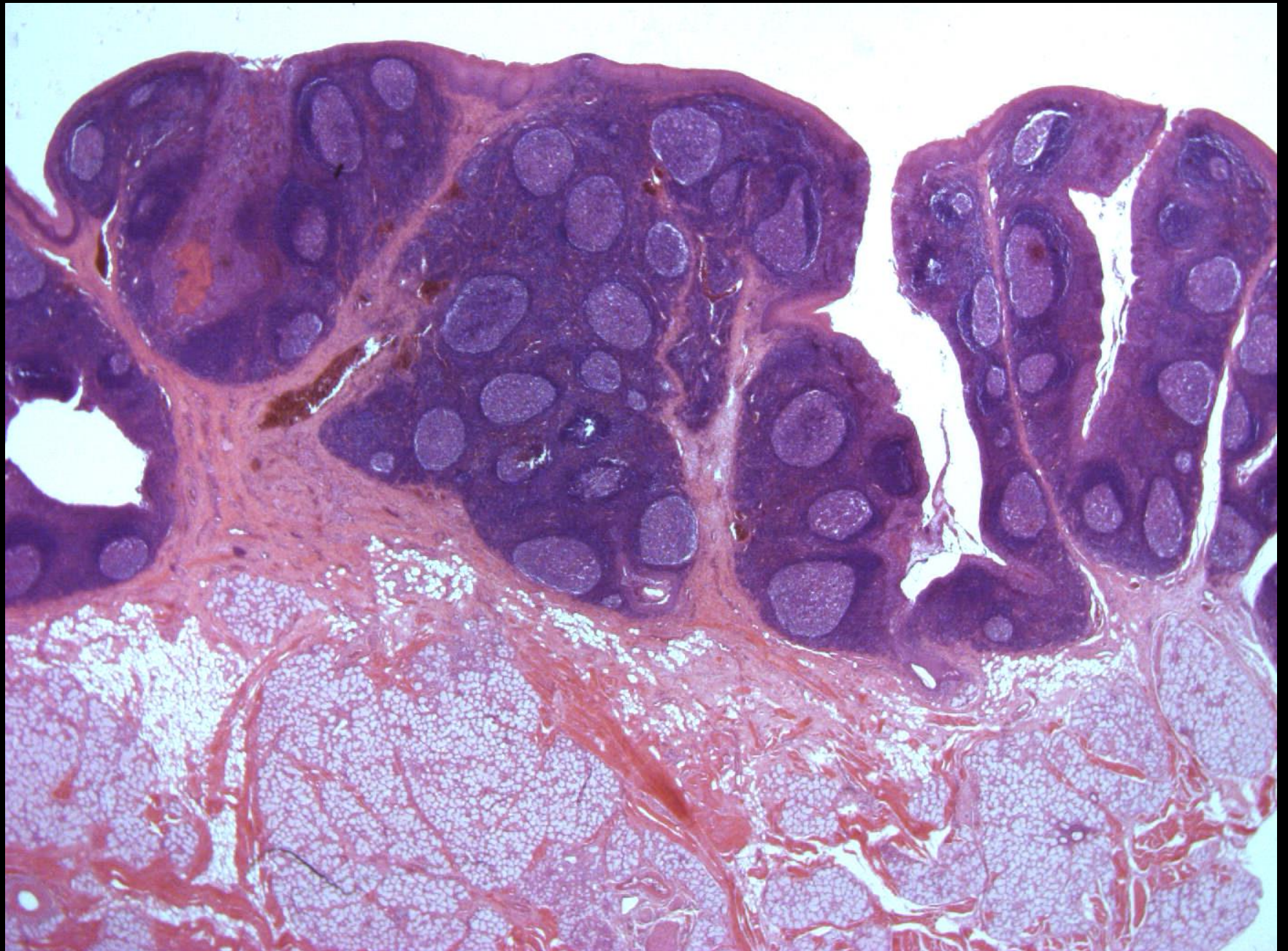
Szuperízlelők

(a feniltiokarbamid (PTC) and propiltiouracil (PROP) keserű ízét nagyon keserűenek érzékelik



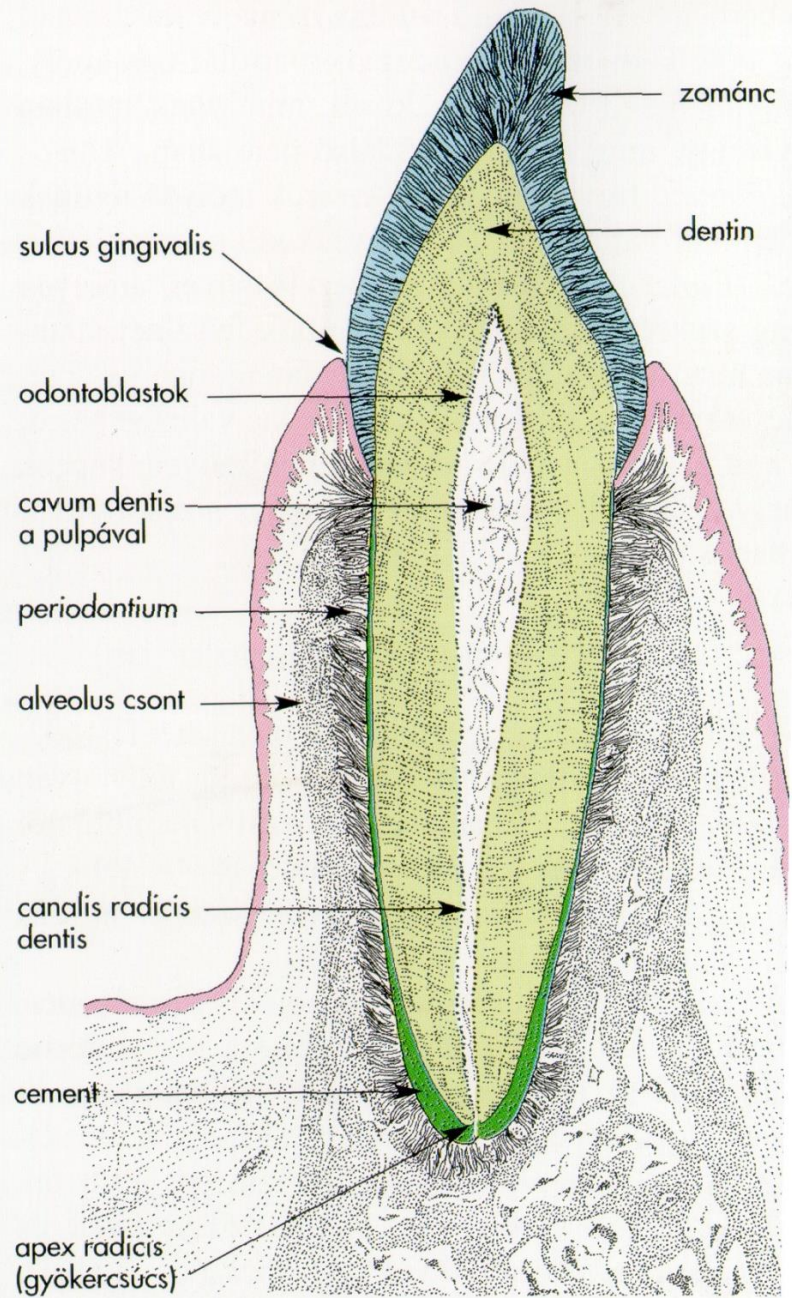






FOGAK (DENTES)

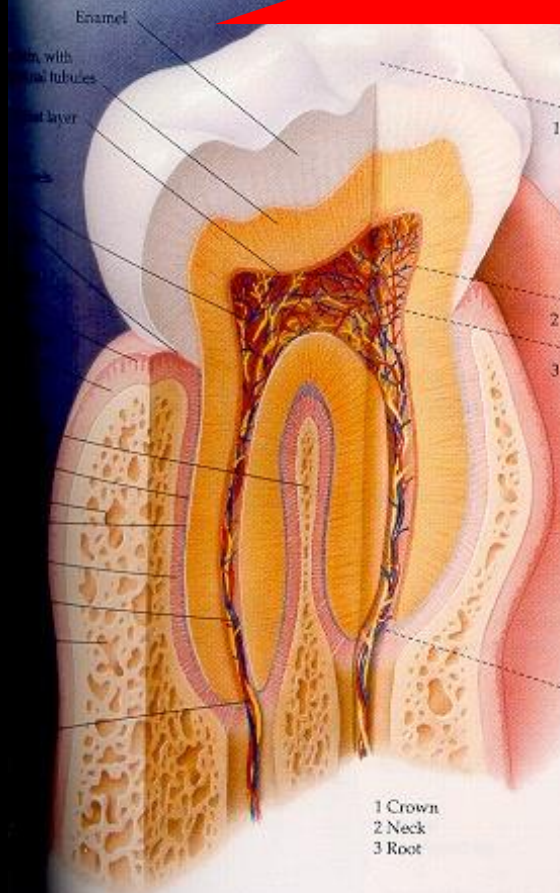




13-8. ábra. Metszőfog hosszanti metszete vázlatosan.

Zománc

Anatomy of a Tooth



The most important function of the teeth is to prepare food for digestion by breaking it up into pieces small enough to swallow.

All exposed surfaces of the teeth are covered with enamel, the hardest tissue of the body. Enamel protects the layers underneath from food acids, heat and cold. It is a shiny, hard, nonliving tissue that cannot repair itself once damaged.

Dentin, the yellow substance under the enamel, is the second-hardest tissue of the body. Millions of tiny canals contain nerve fibers and odontoblast processes (the cells that form dentin). Dentin has a slight flexibility that protects teeth from breaking during chewing.

Pulp, the innermost part of the tooth, holds tiny nerves and blood vessels.

Each tooth root is covered by a thin protective layer of cementum. Cementum is similar to bone, is alive and can repair itself.

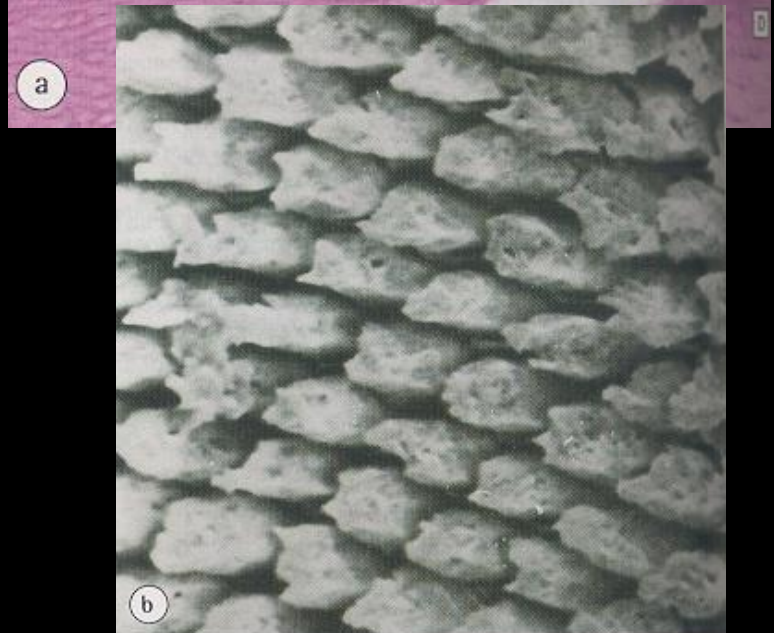
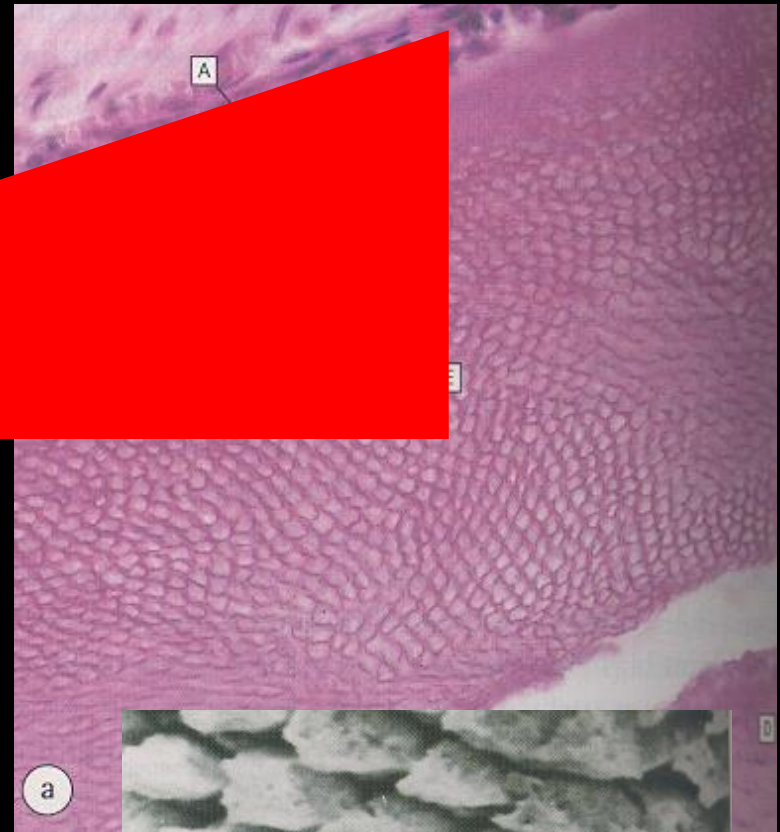
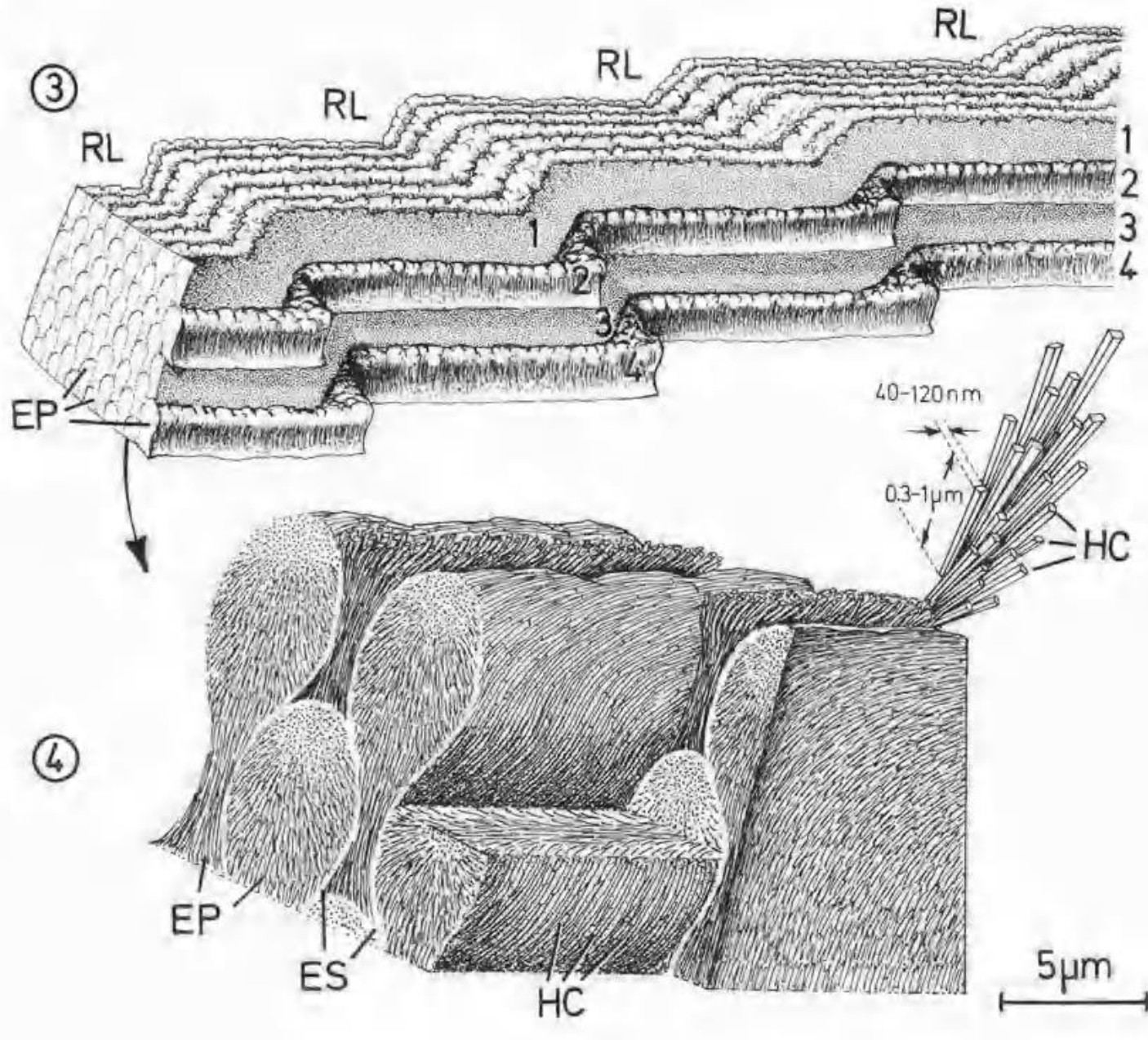
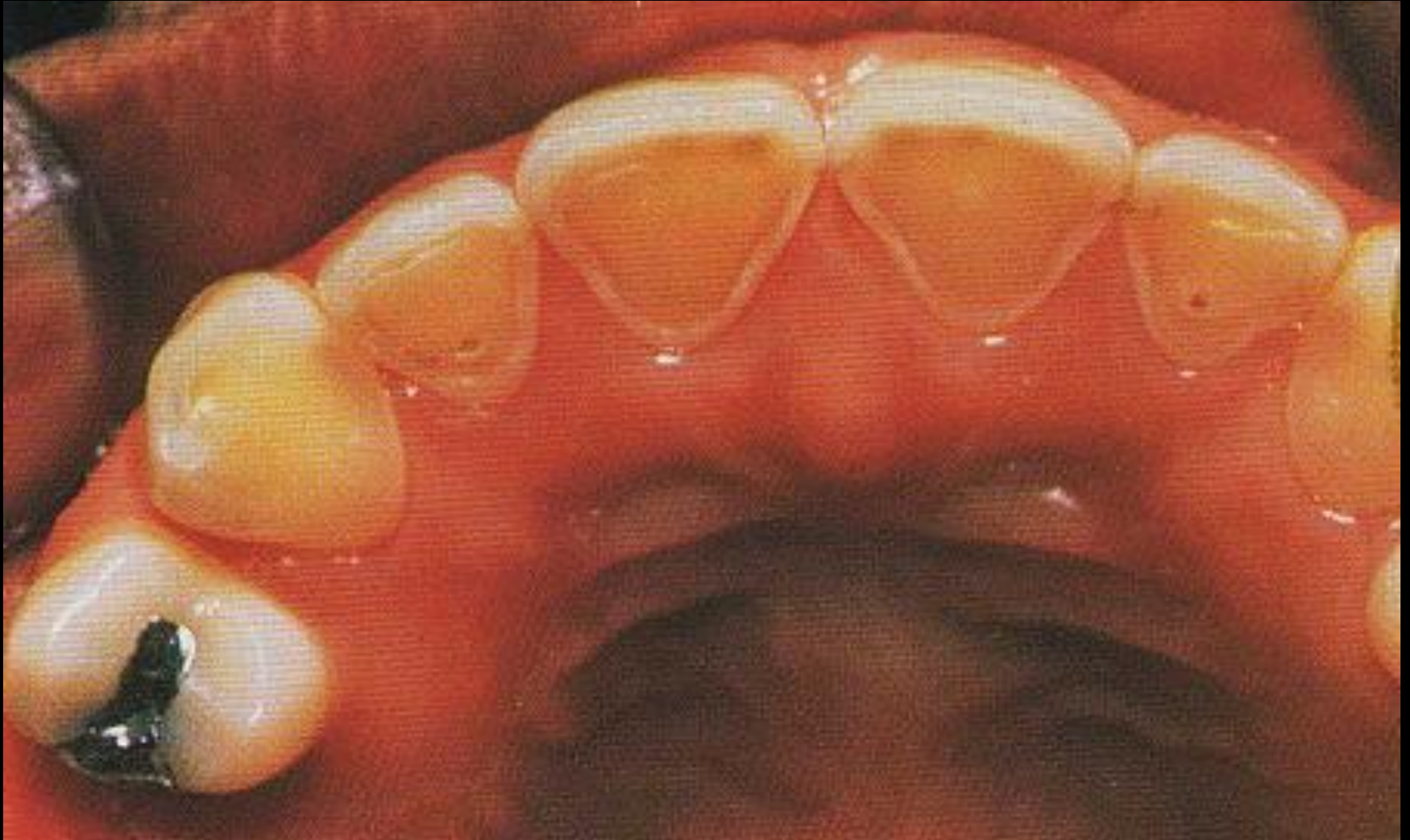


Fig. 11.12 Enamel.



Bulimia



Dentin

Anatomy of a Tooth

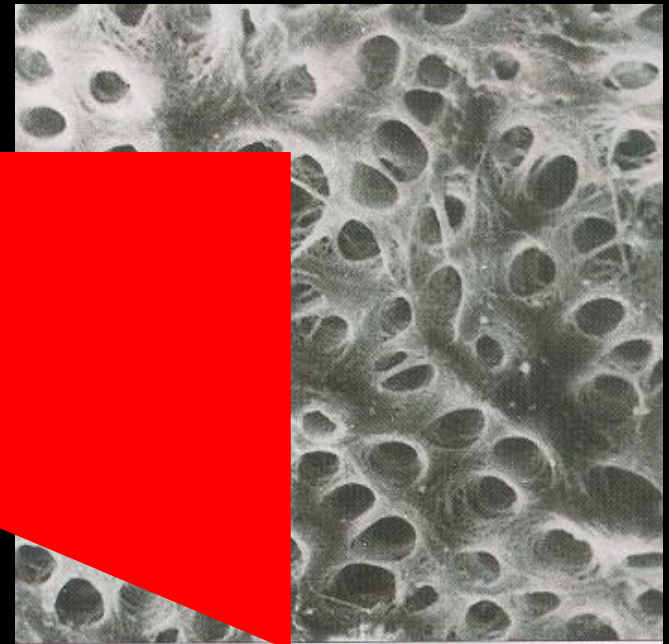
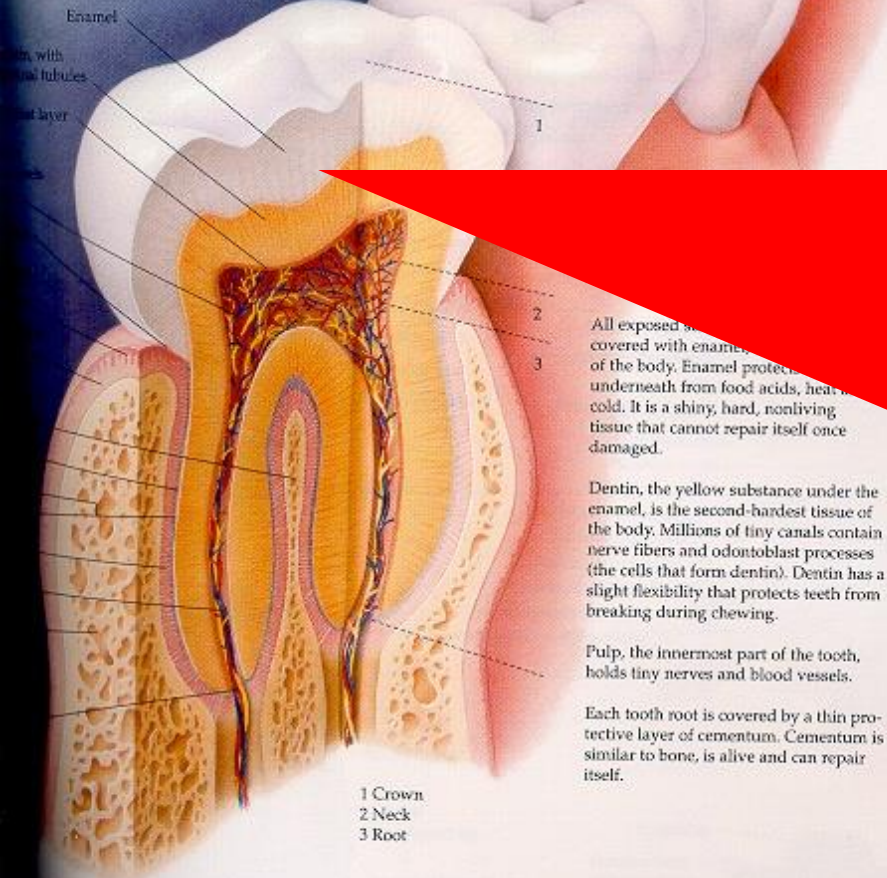
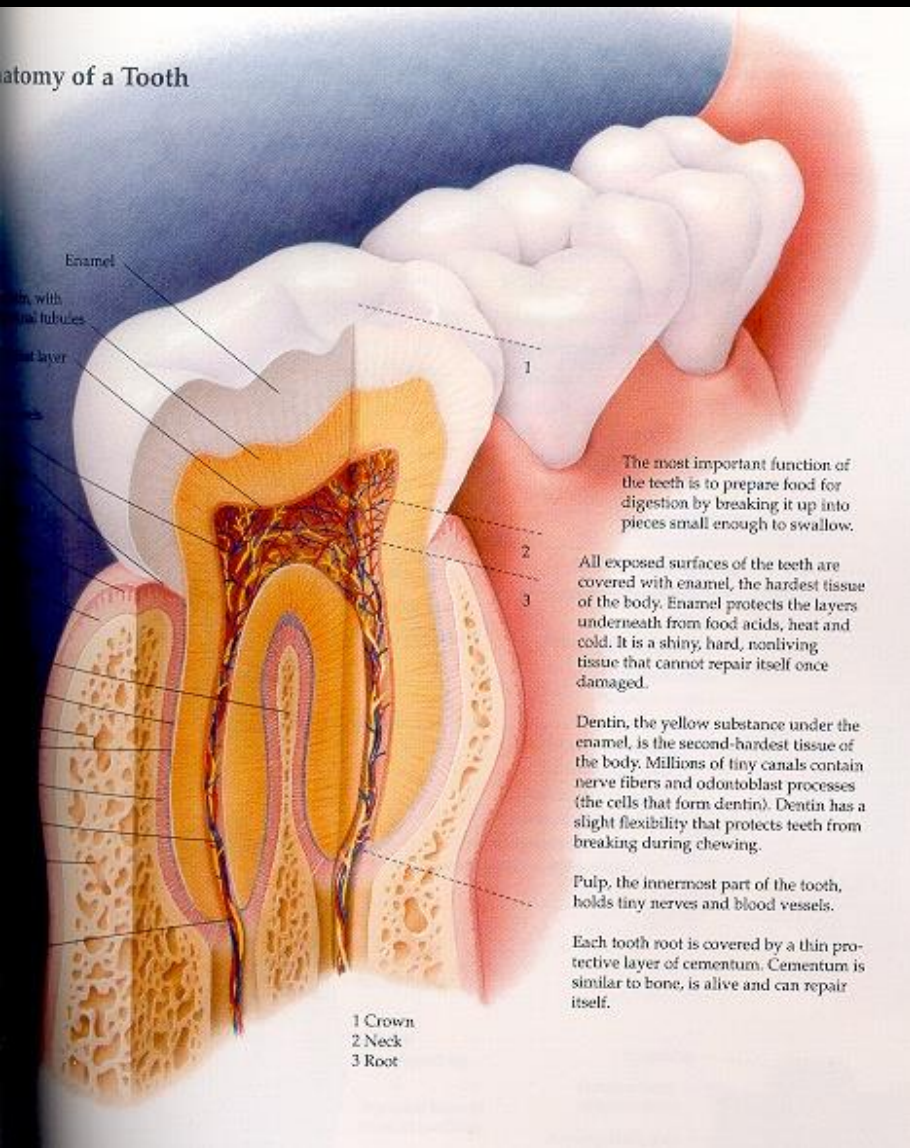


Fig. 11.11 Dentinal tubules

Pulpa



1 Crown
2 Neck
3 Root

Vitaminok szerepe

A-vitamin

hiánya: ameloblast
degenerációt okozhat

B és D vitamin

viszonylagos védelem a cariesekkel
szemben

C-vitamin

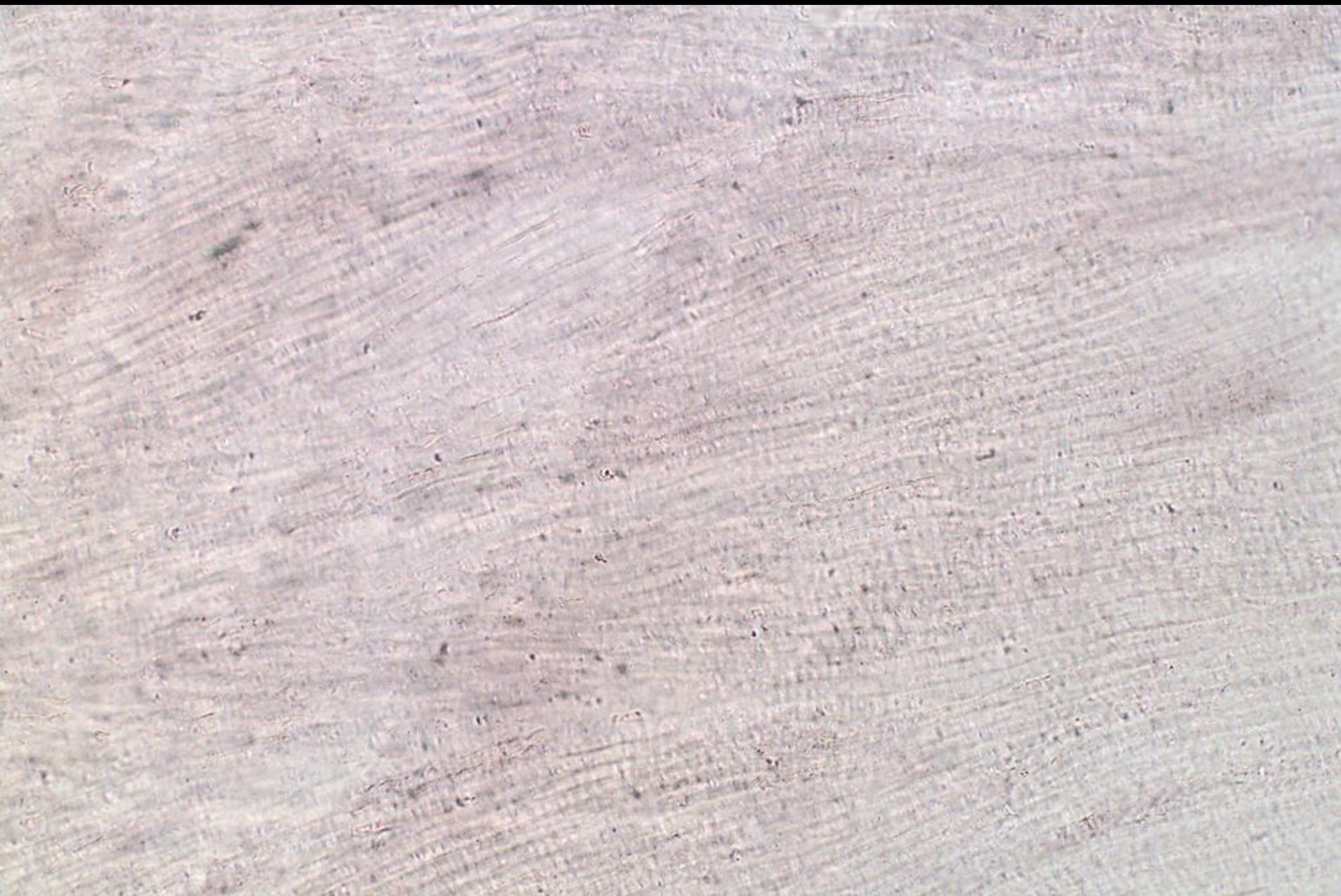
hiánya: odontoblast
degenerációt okozhat



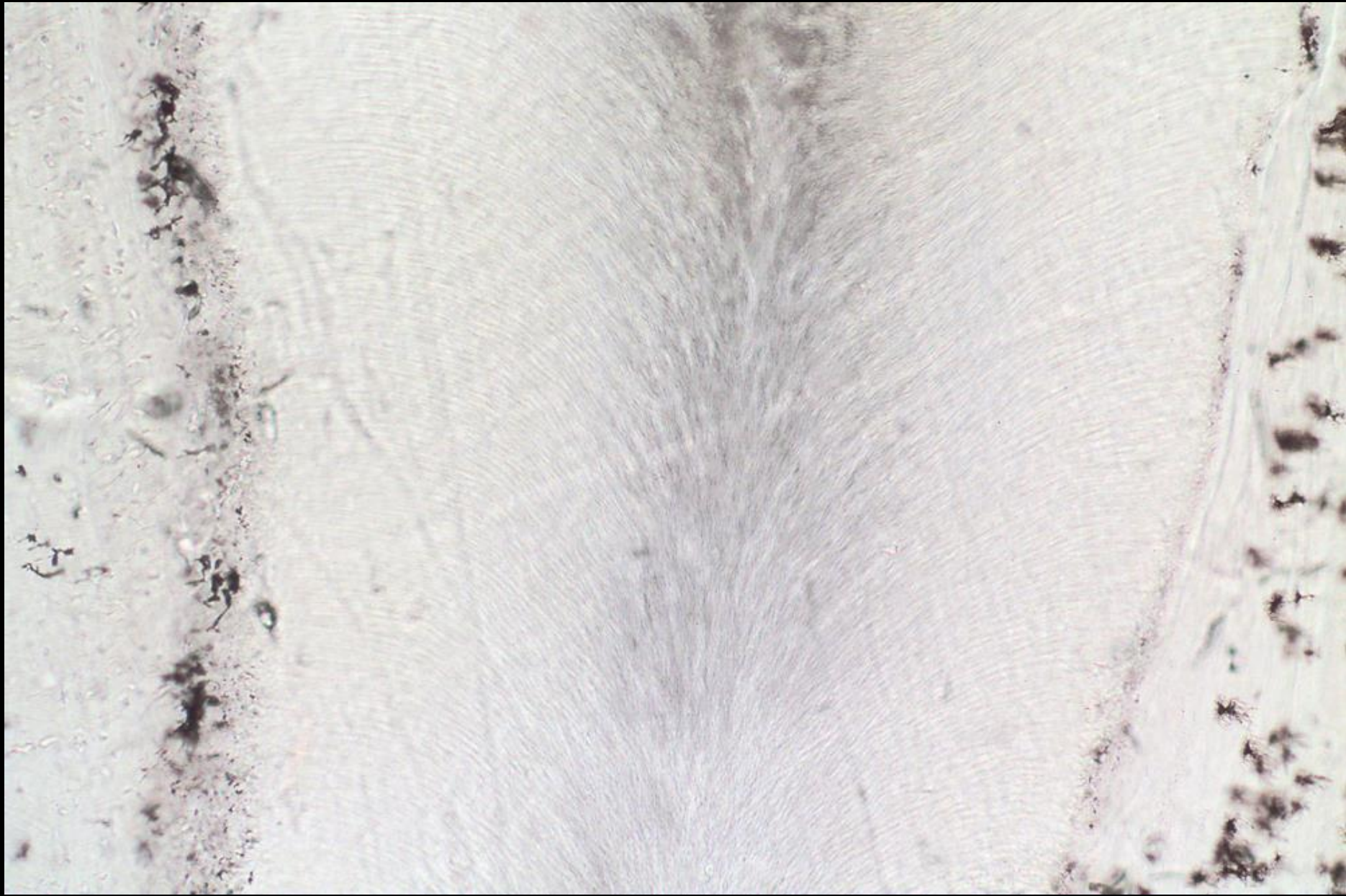








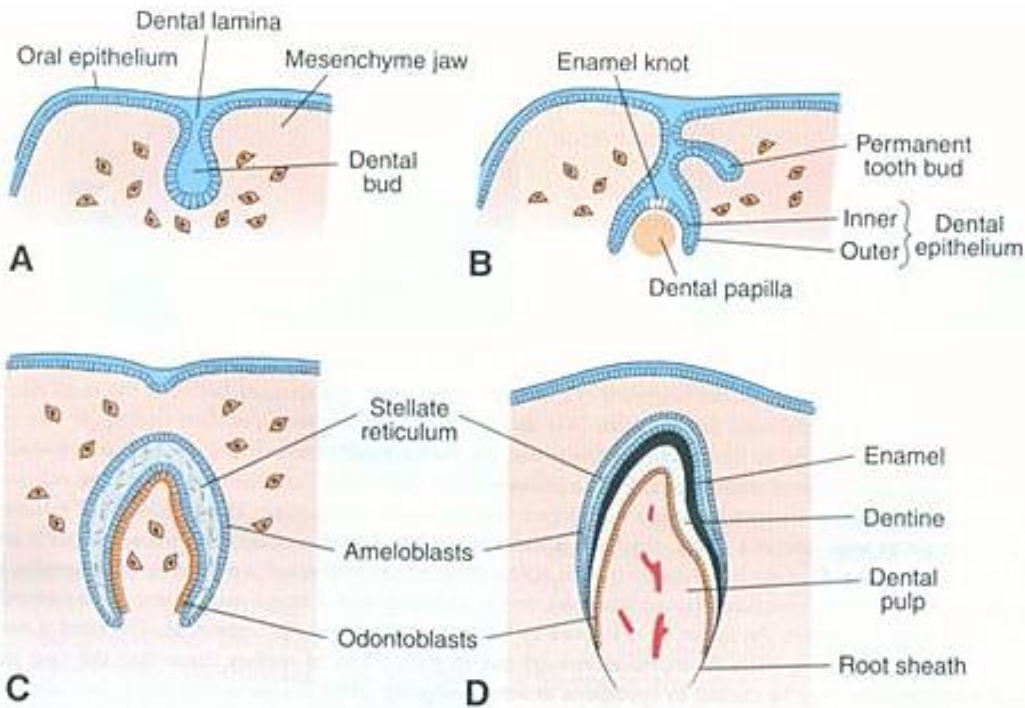




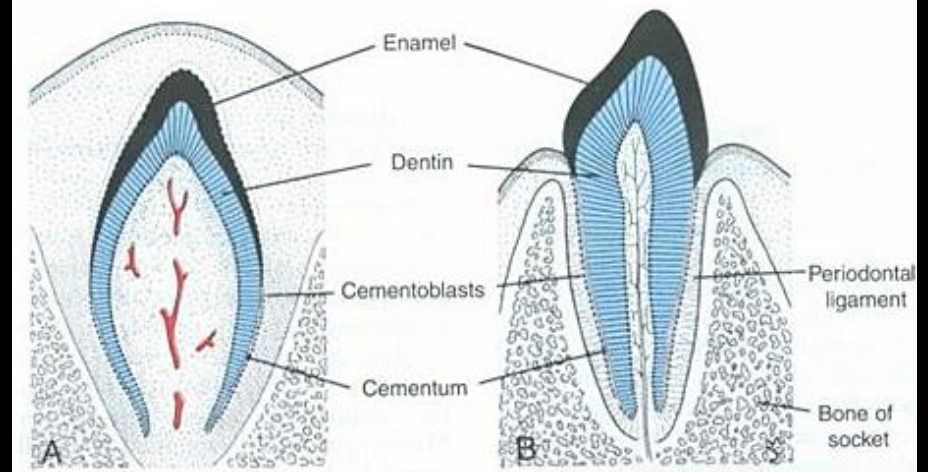
Fogfejlődés

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3hR2YGdqWk>

Fogfejlődés

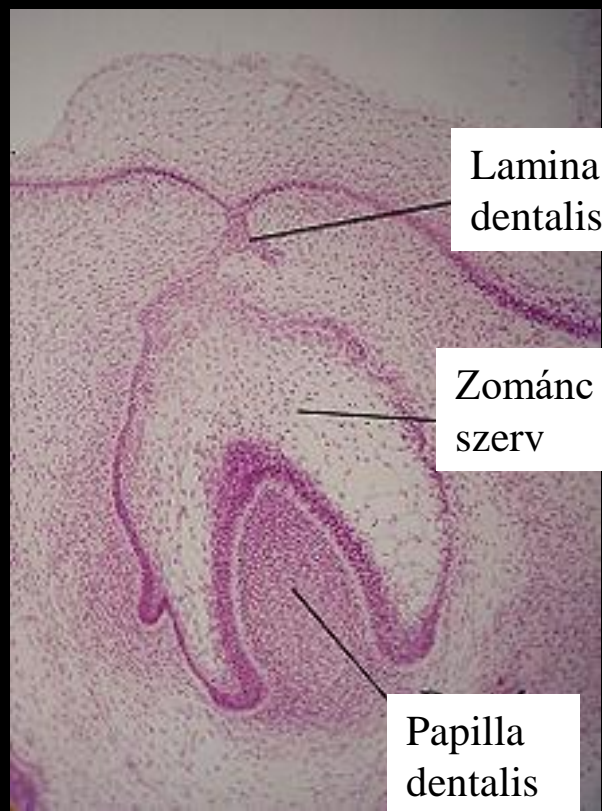


A: Fogbimbó stádium (8. hét), B: Sapkastádium (10. hét), C: Harangstádium

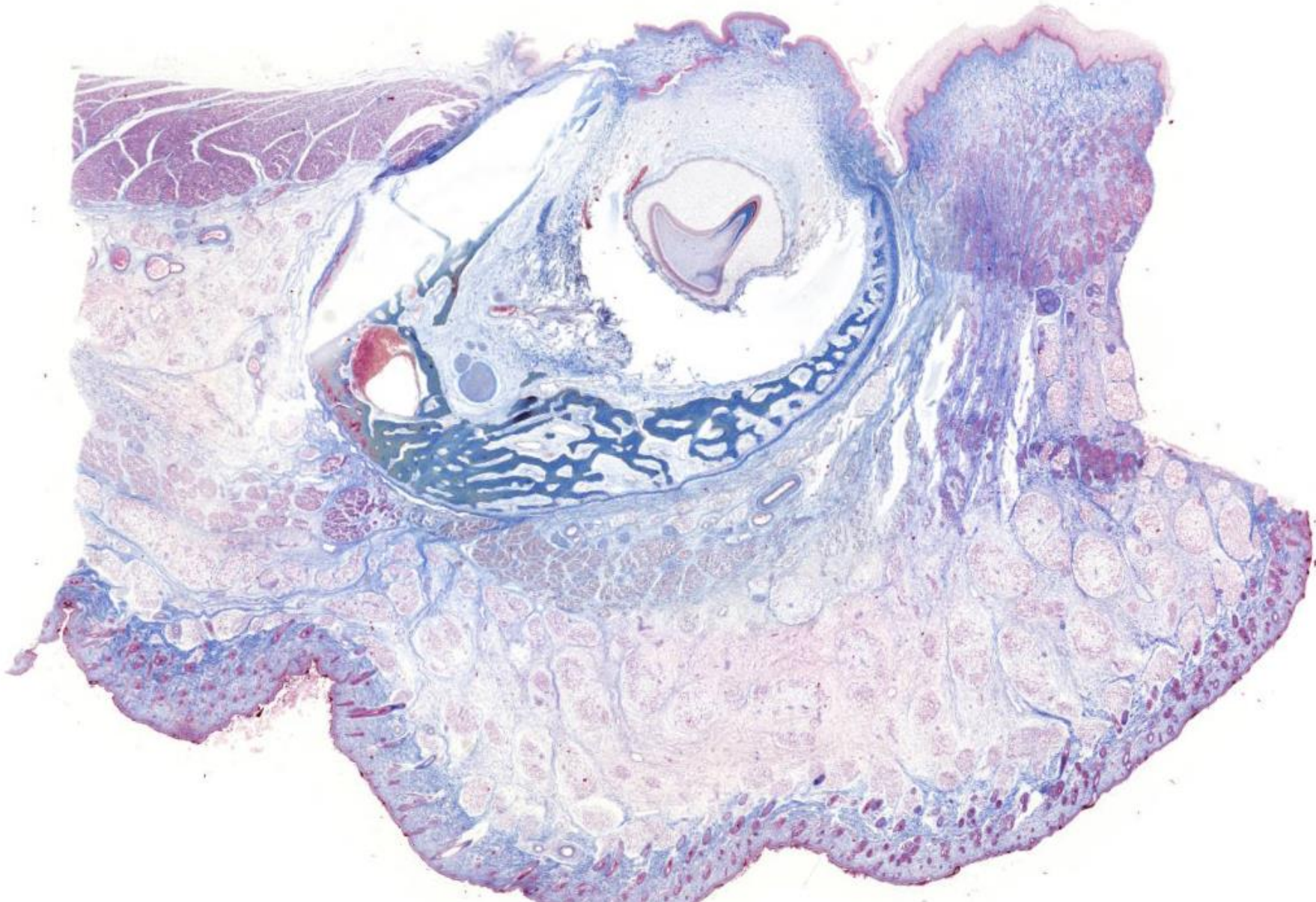


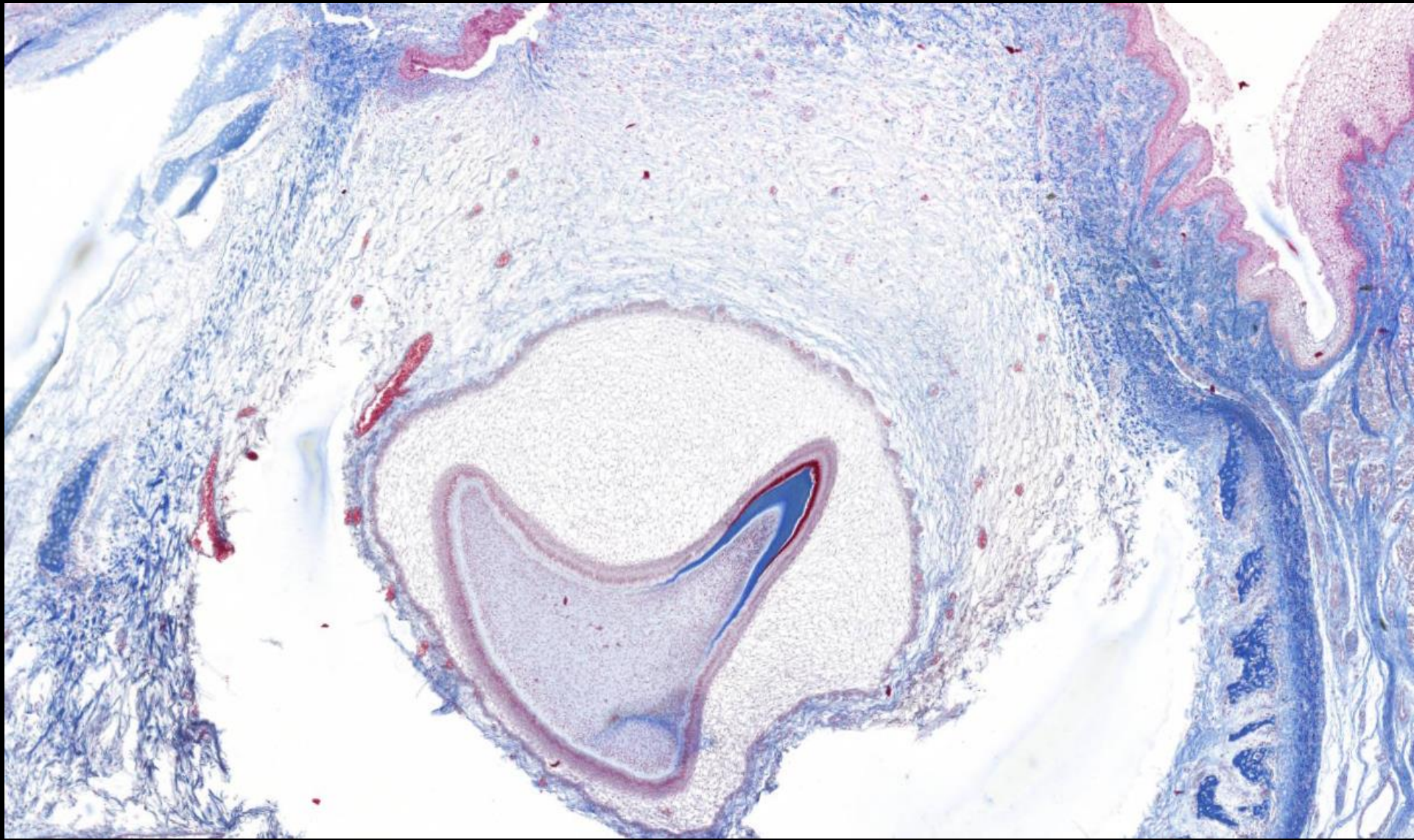
A: a fog közvetlenül a születés előtt, B: és az áttörés után

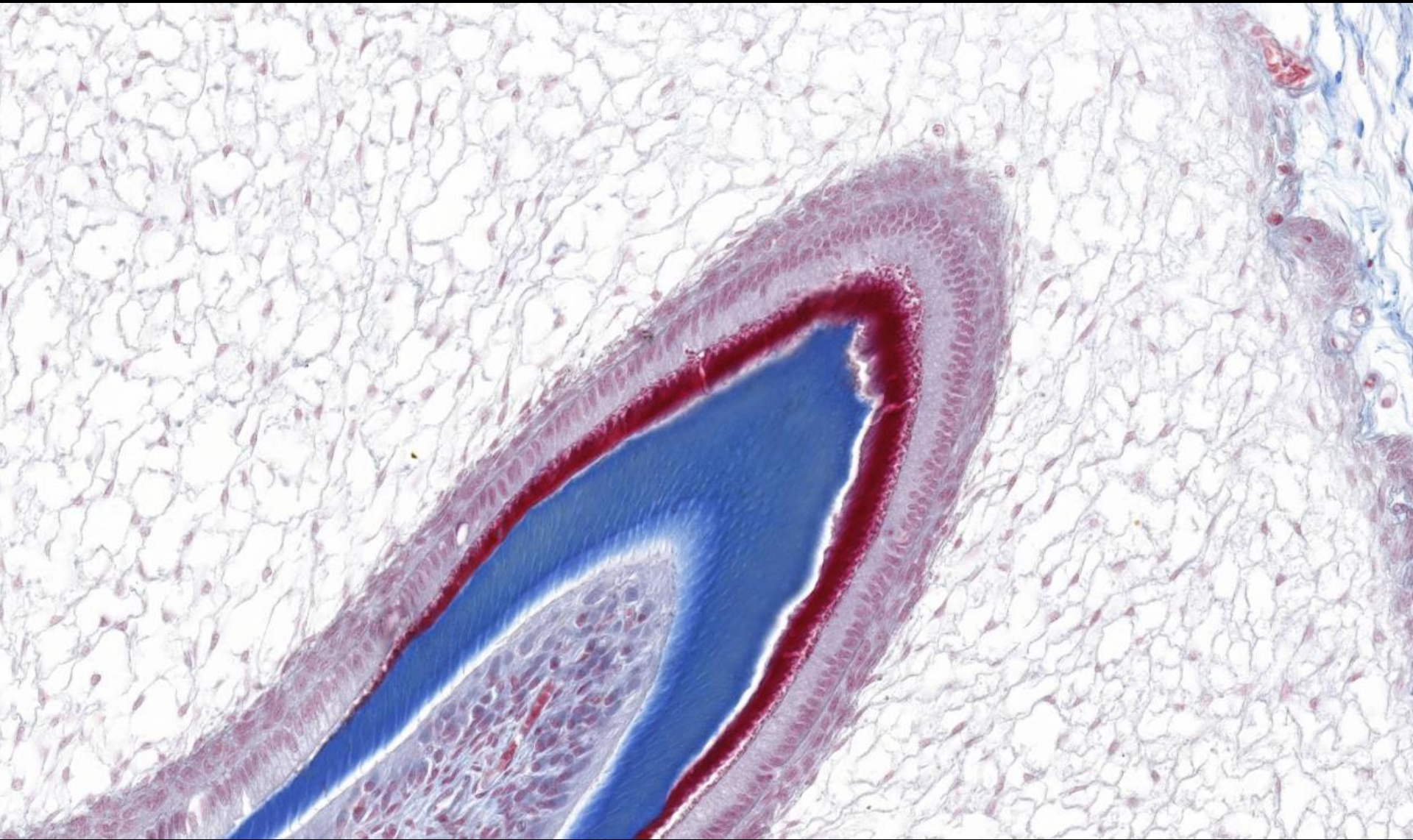
Fogfejlődés (sapka stádium)

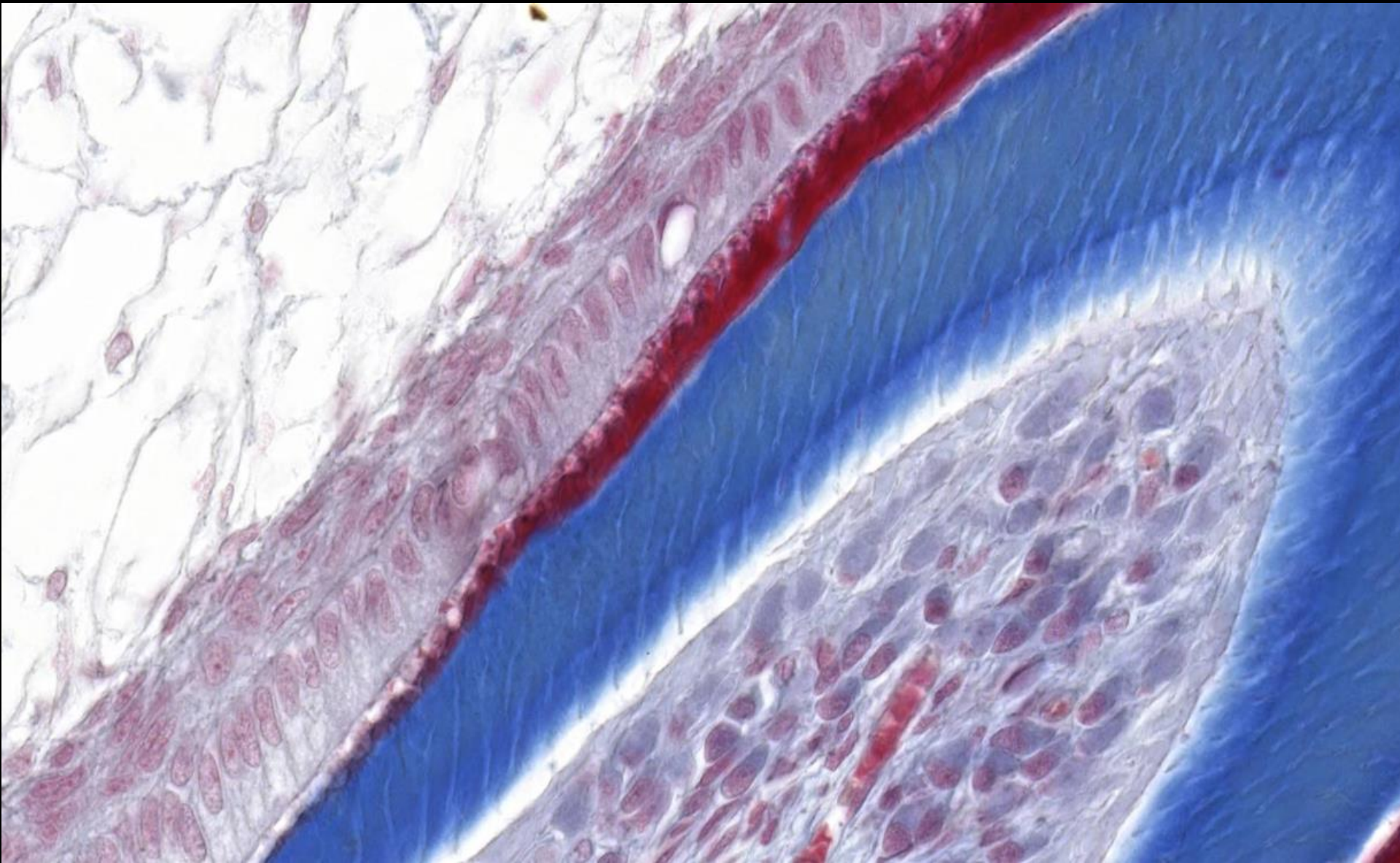


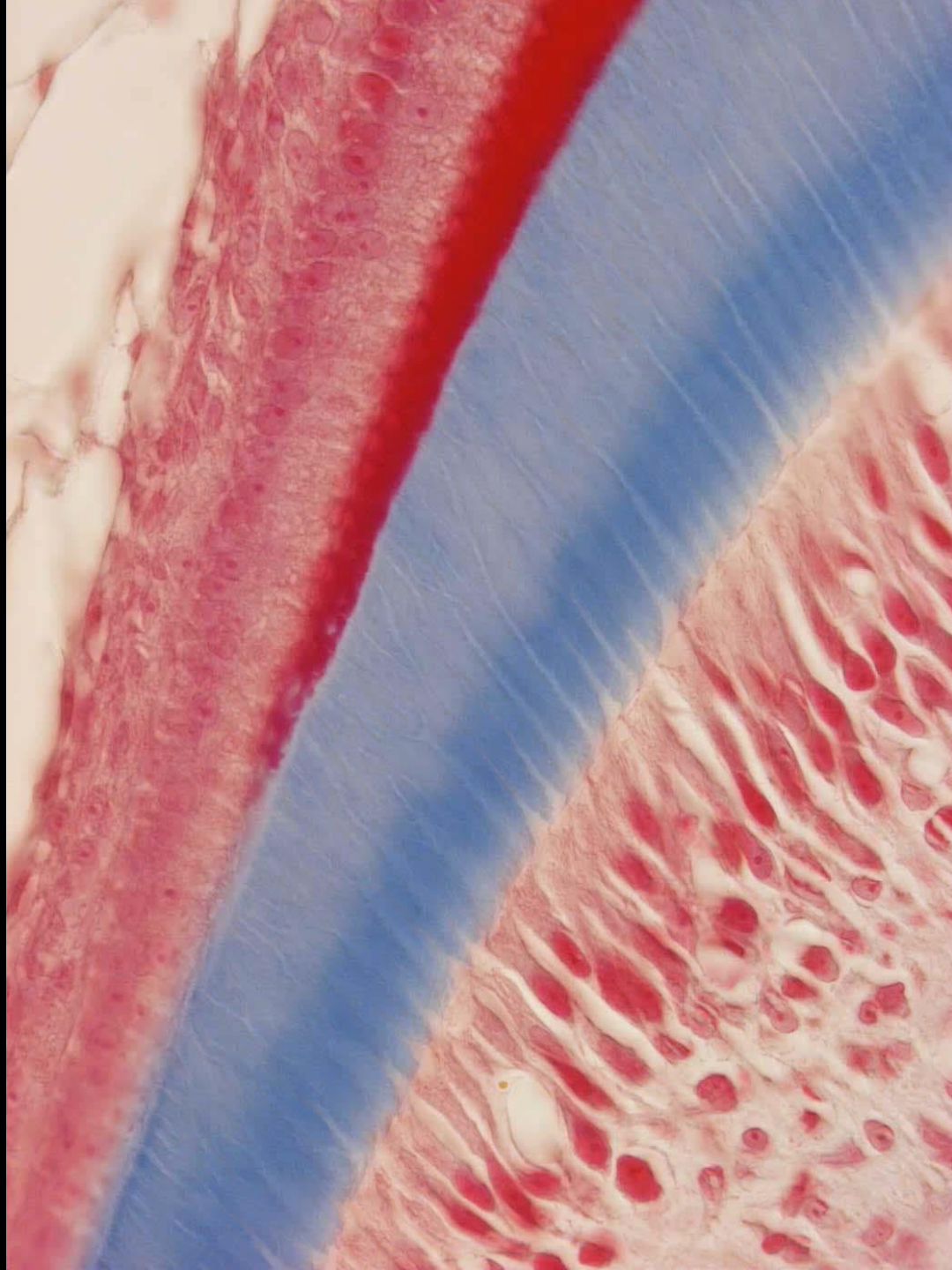
Fogfejlődés (harang stádium)

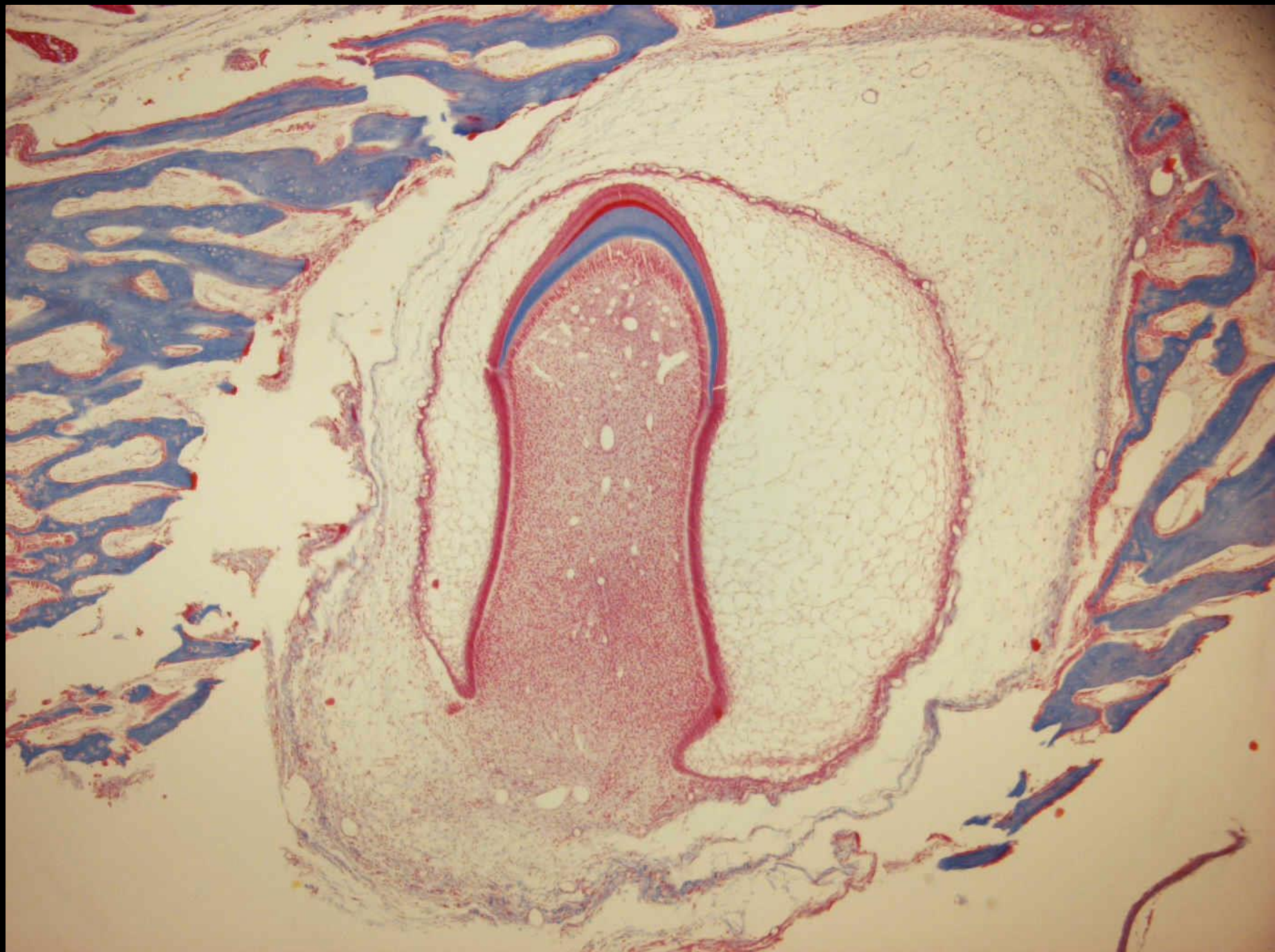


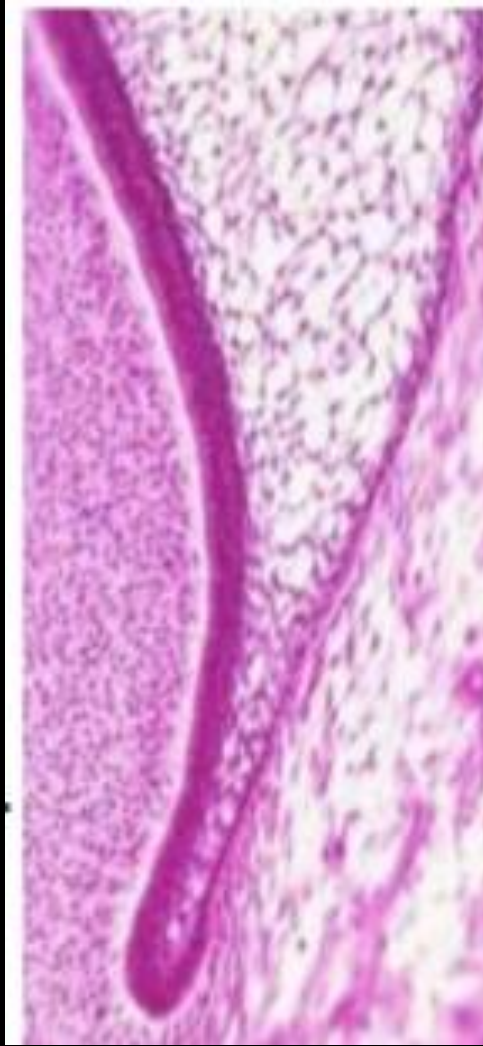


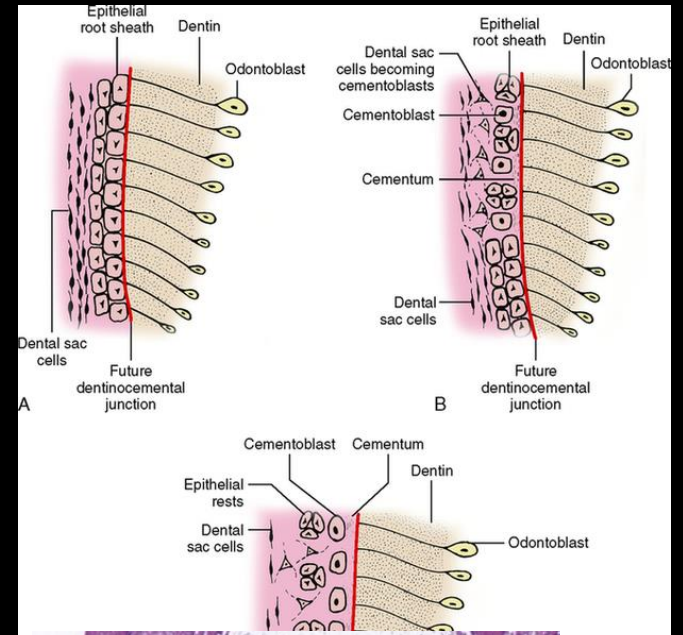
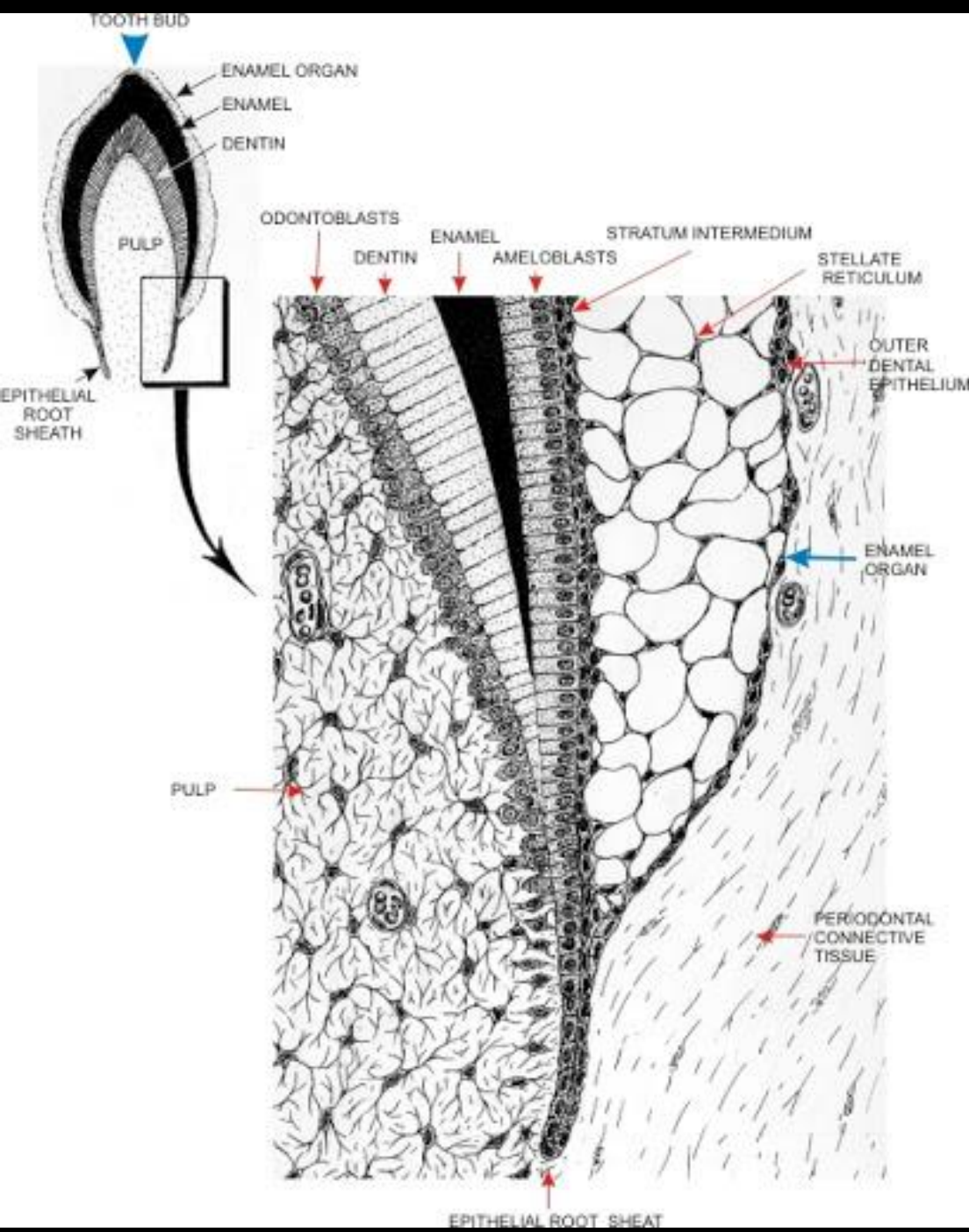












KÖSZÖNÖM A FIGYELMÜKET!