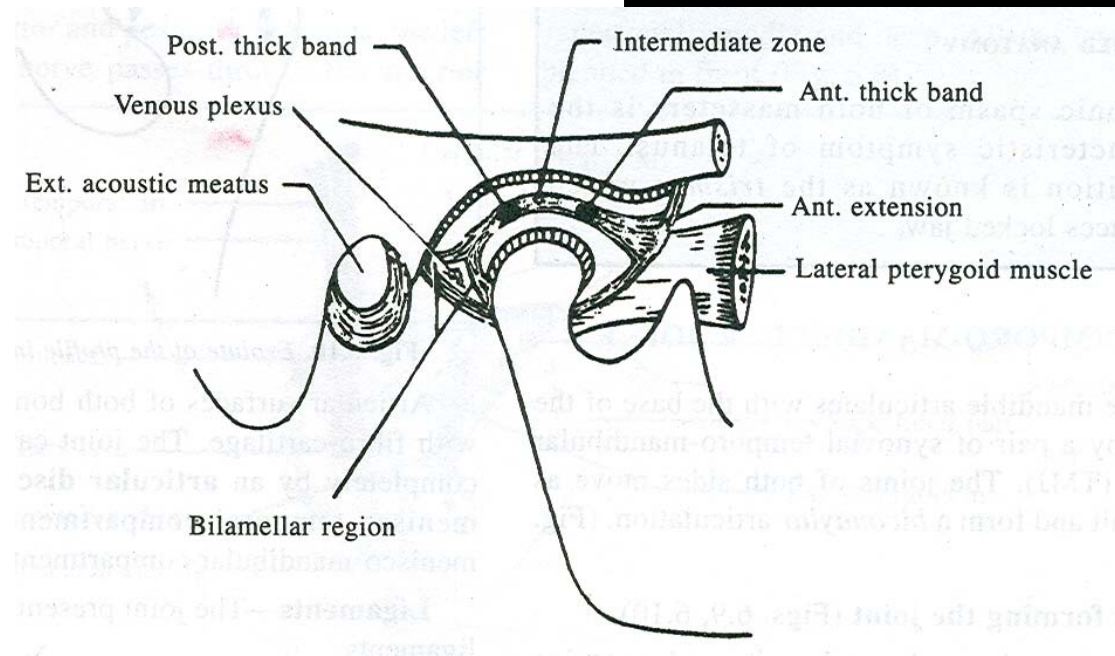
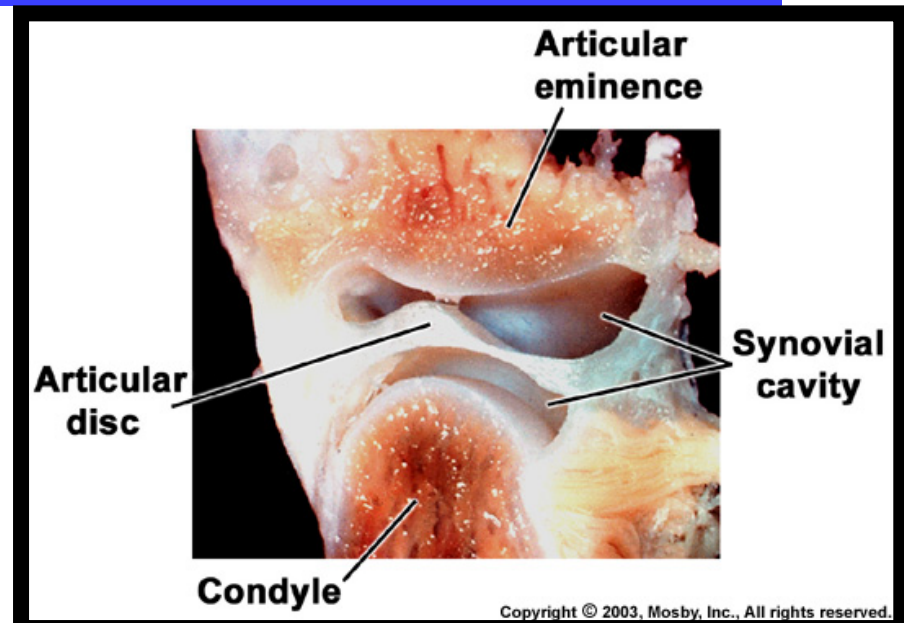
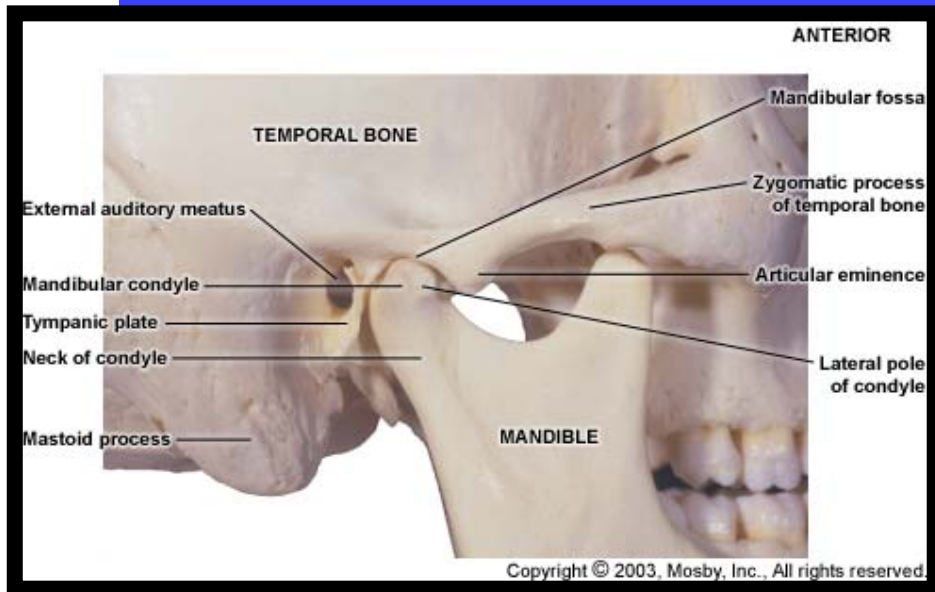
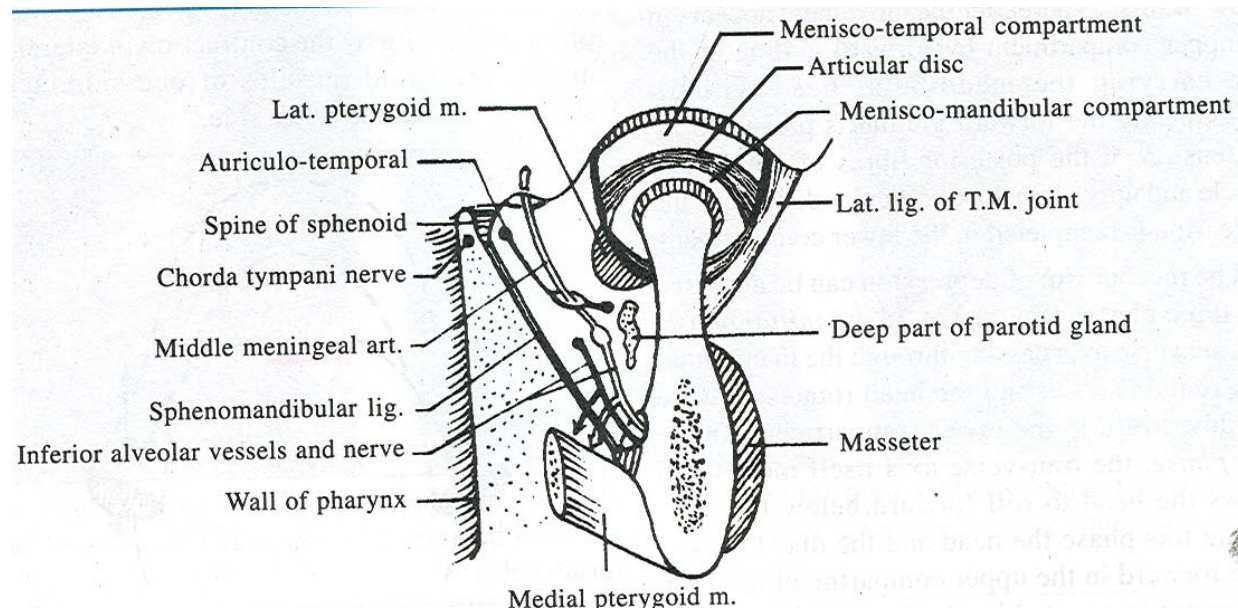


Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ)





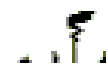
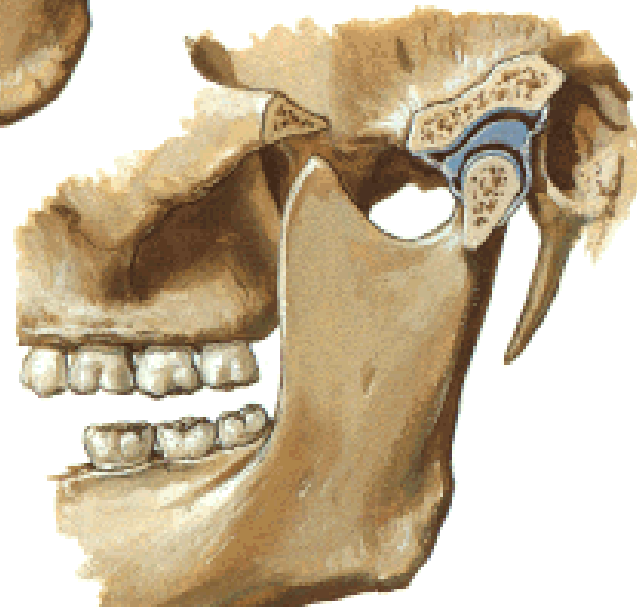
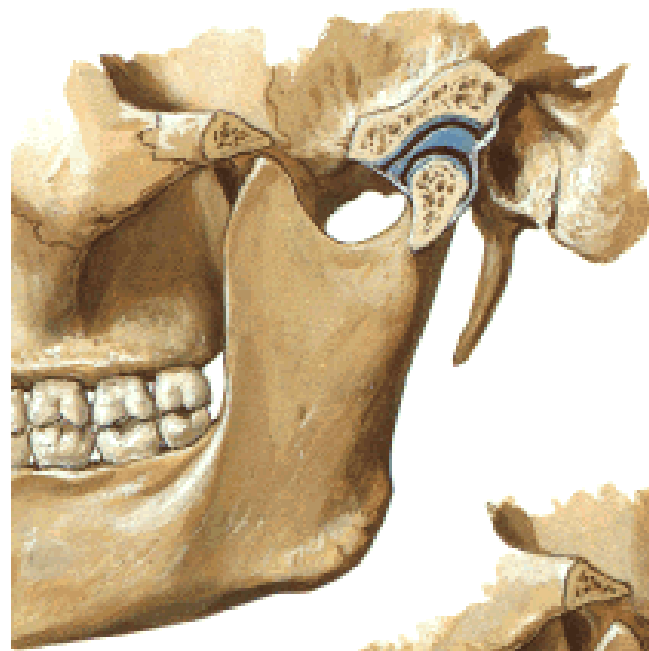
front > lat. pterygoid, temporalis & masseteric vessels & nerve

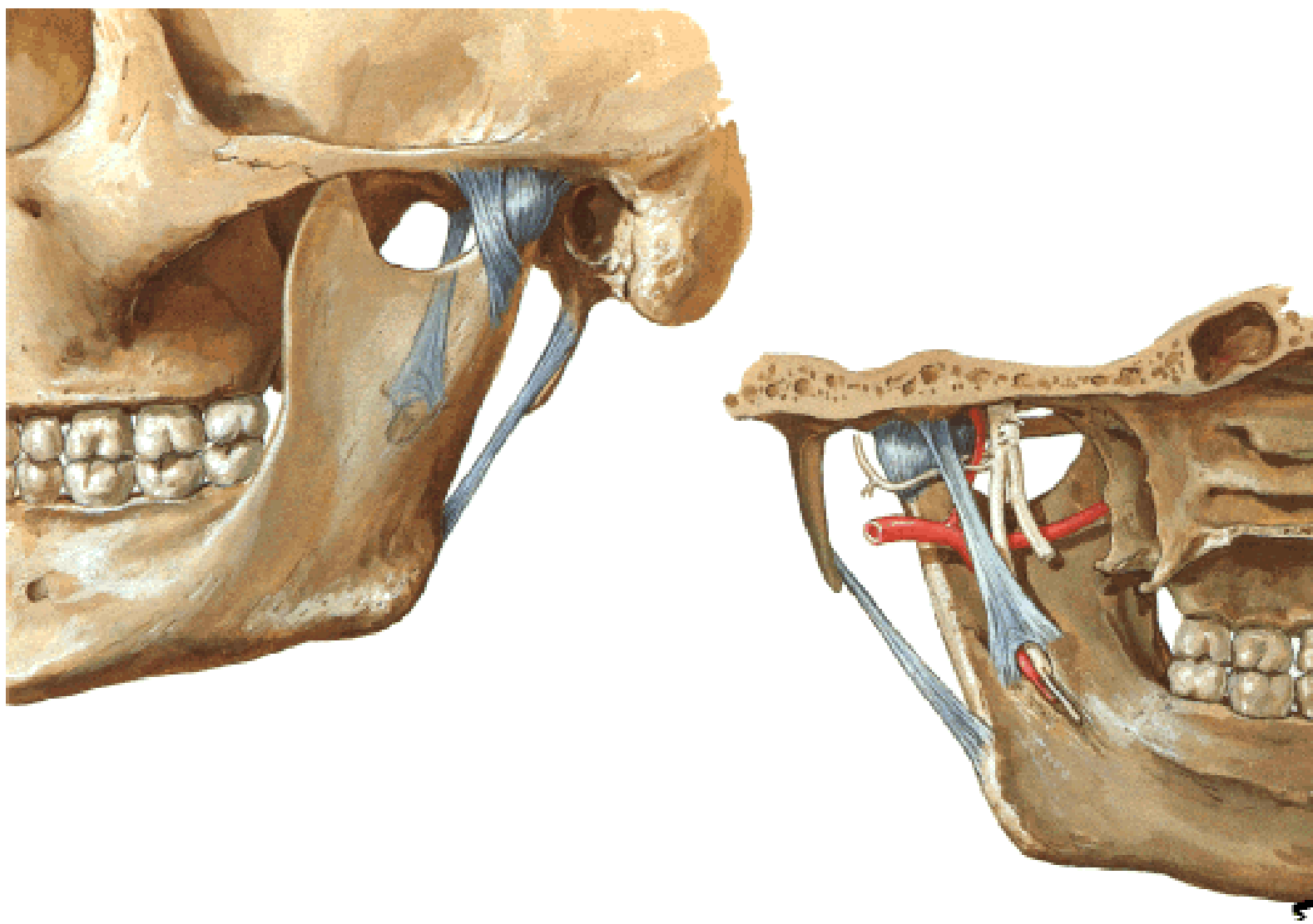
behind > parotid gland, sup. temporal vessels, auriculo-temporal nerve & external acoustic meatus

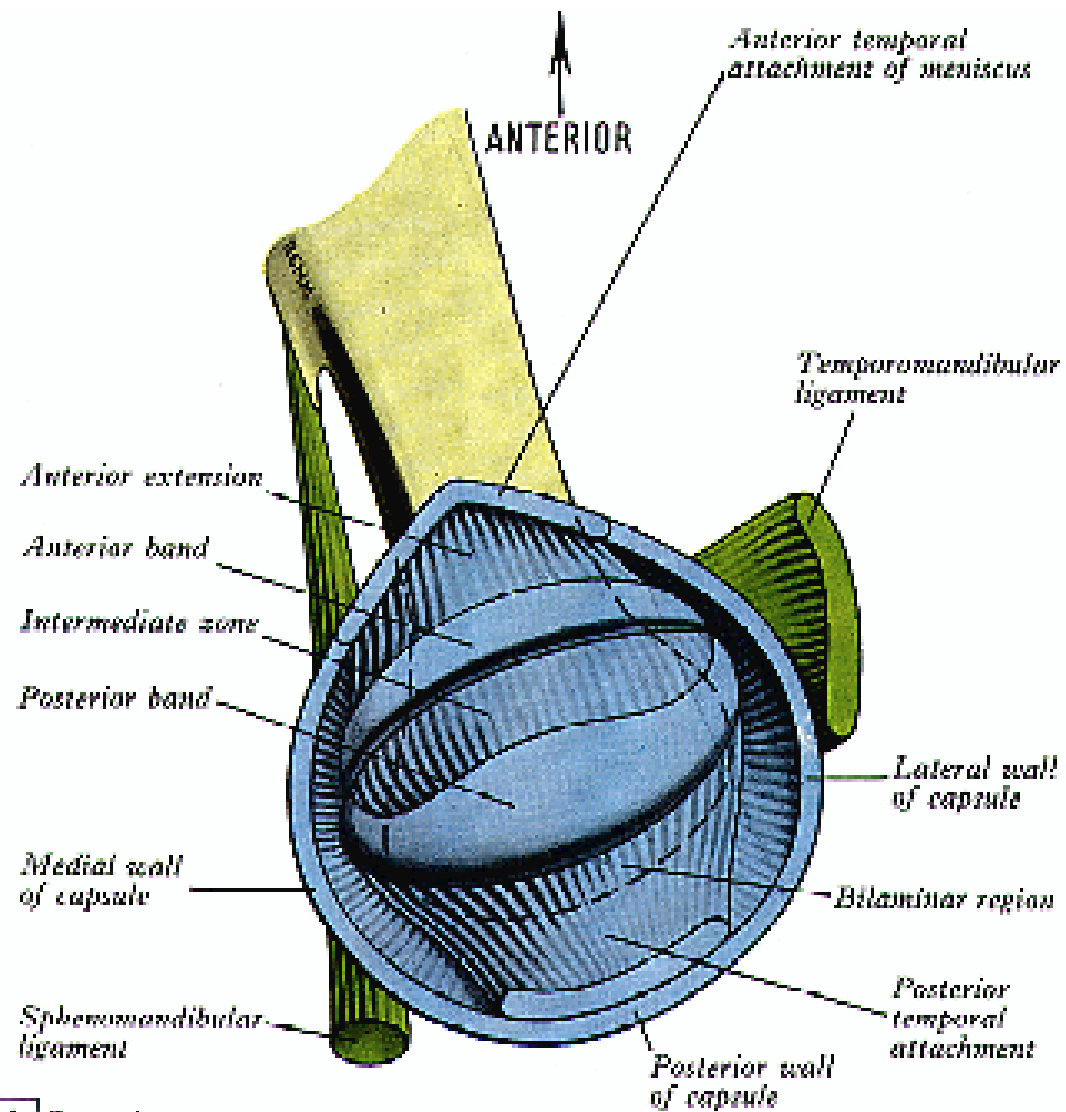
laterally > subcutaneous

medially > lat. period, roots of auriculo-temporal nerve enclosing middle meningeal artery, spine of sphenoid & spheno-mandibular ligament & chorda tympanic nerve

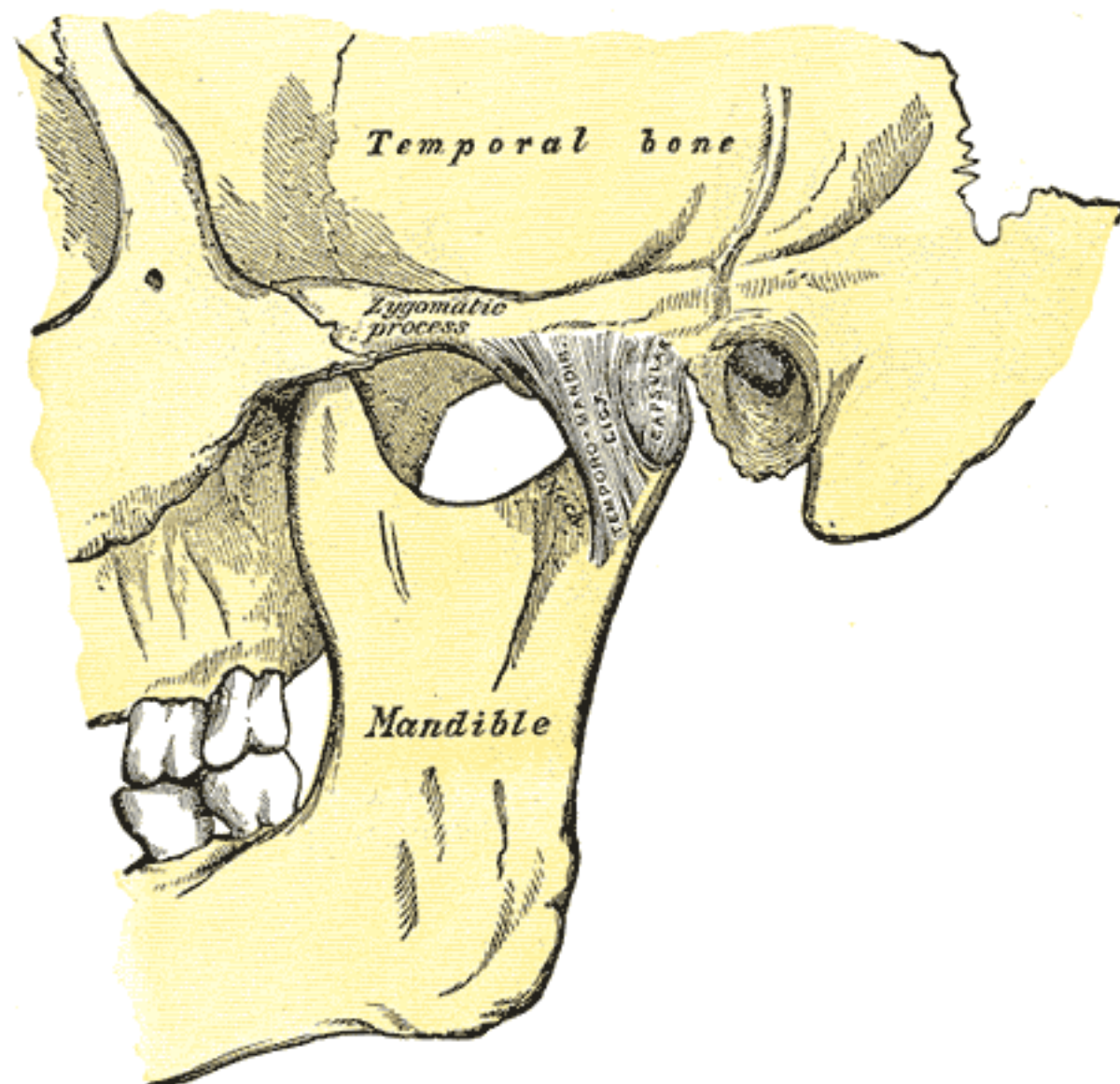
above > floor of middle cranial fossa separated by thin plate of bone

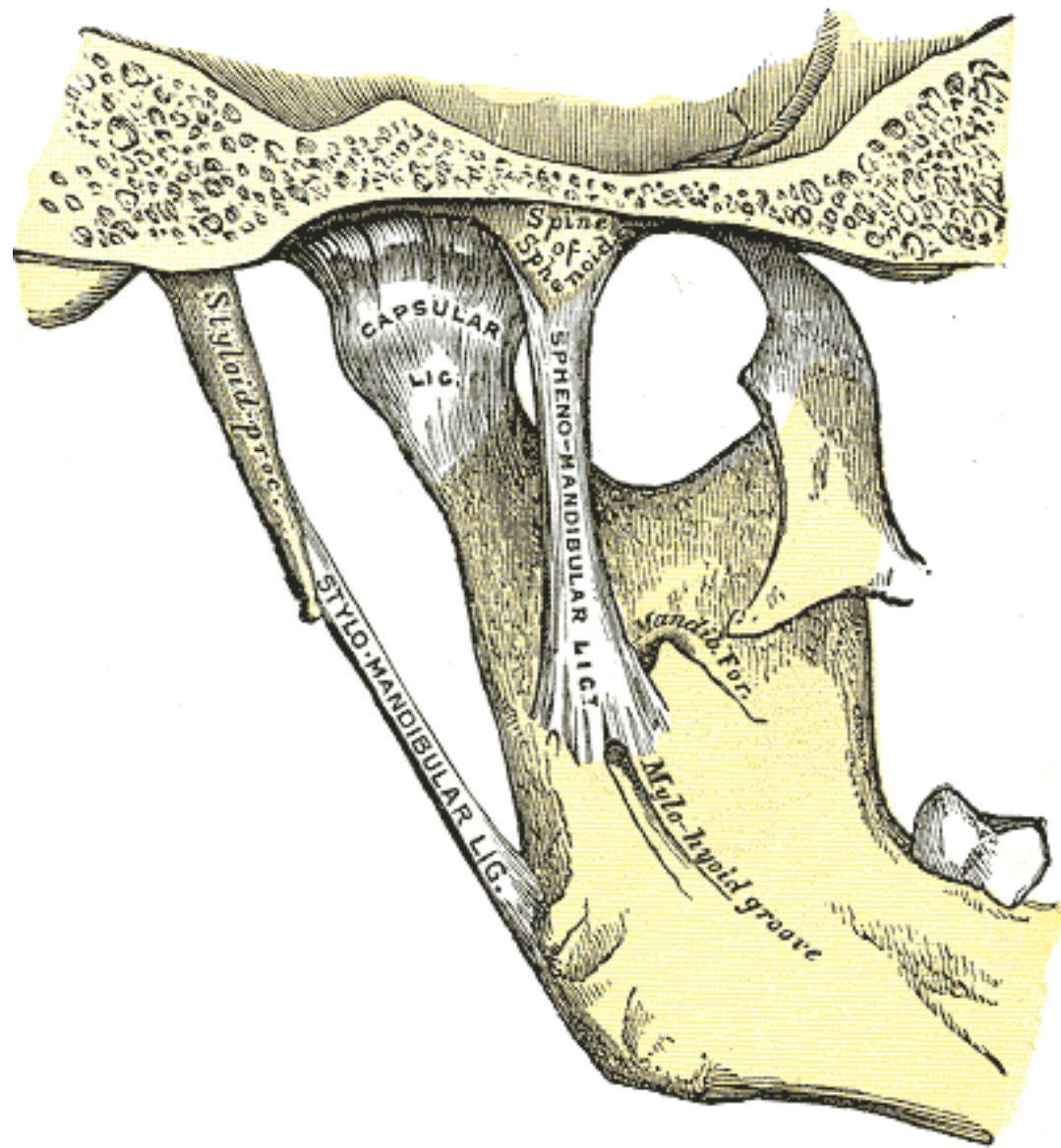


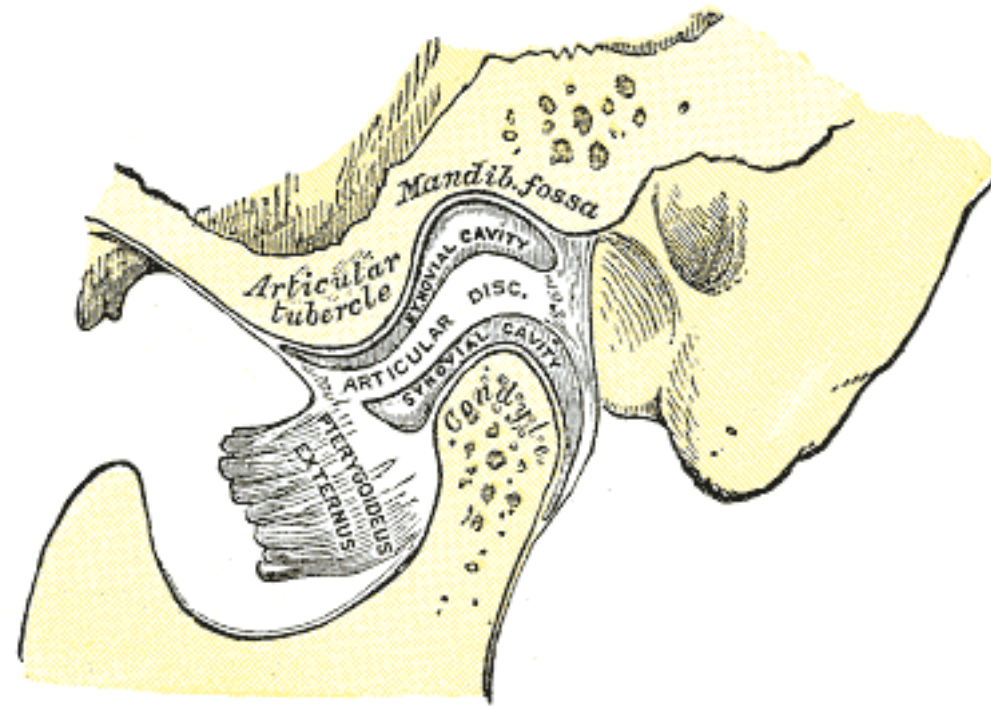


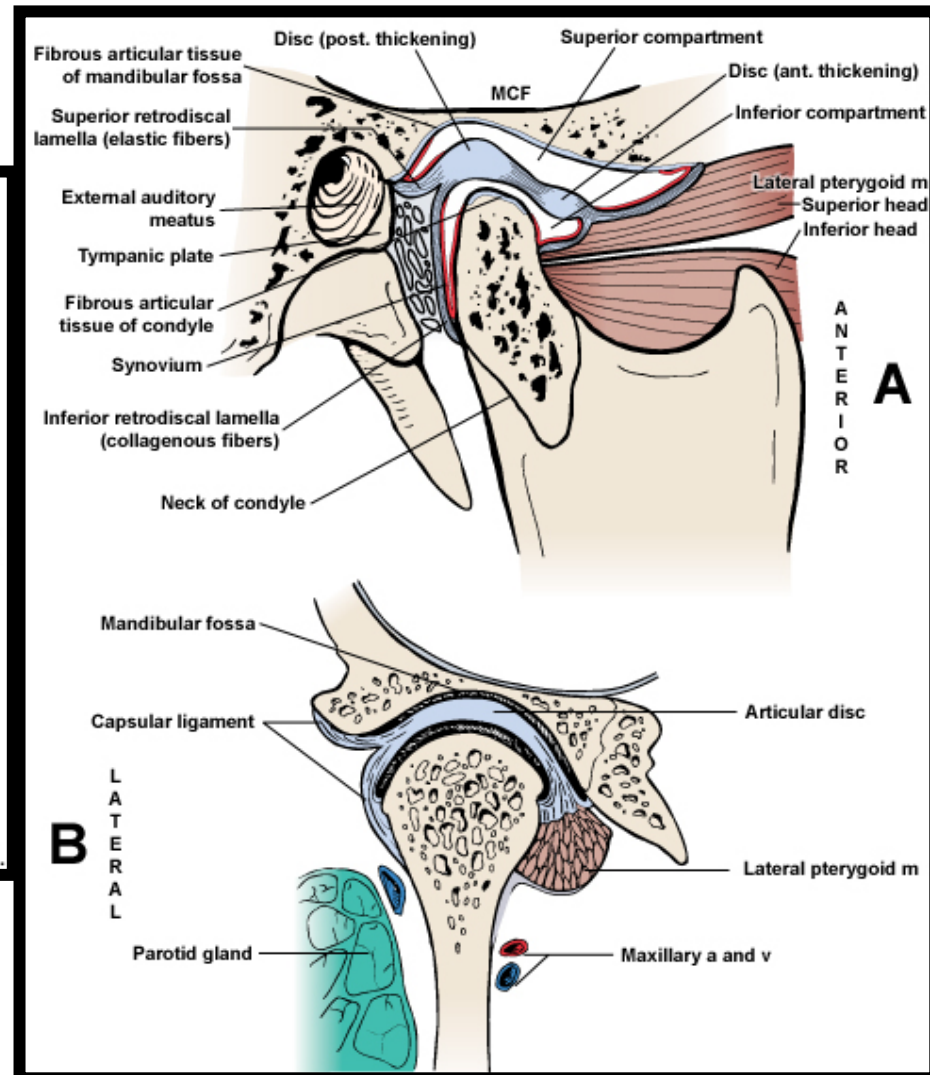
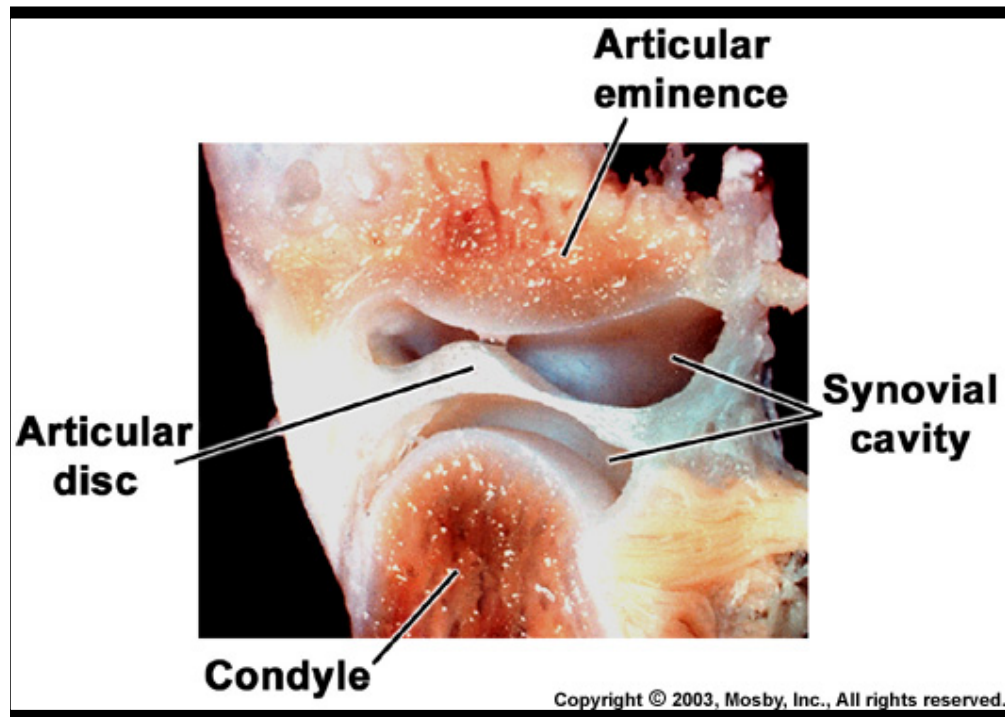


A Superior aspect.









D. Innervation

Movements of synovial joint initiated & effected by muscle coordination.

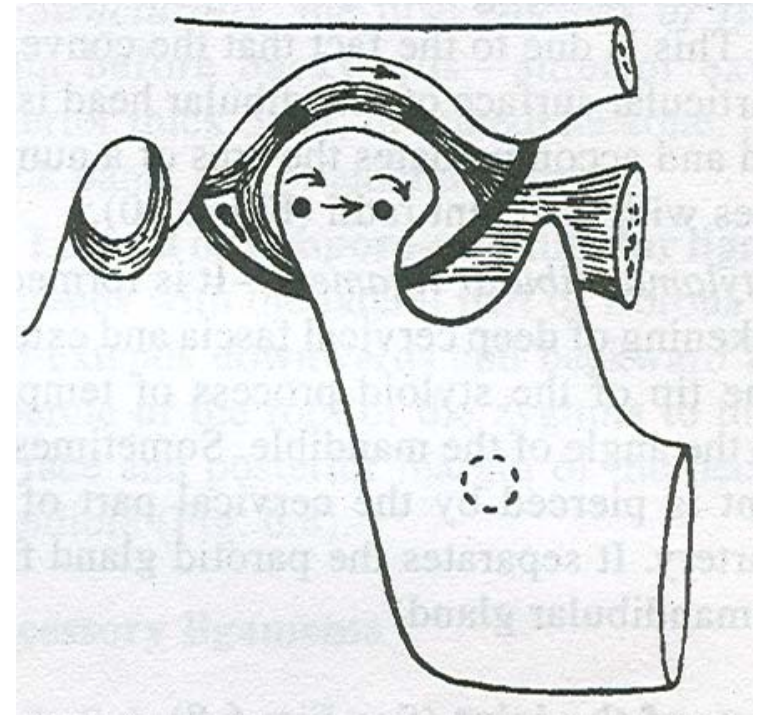
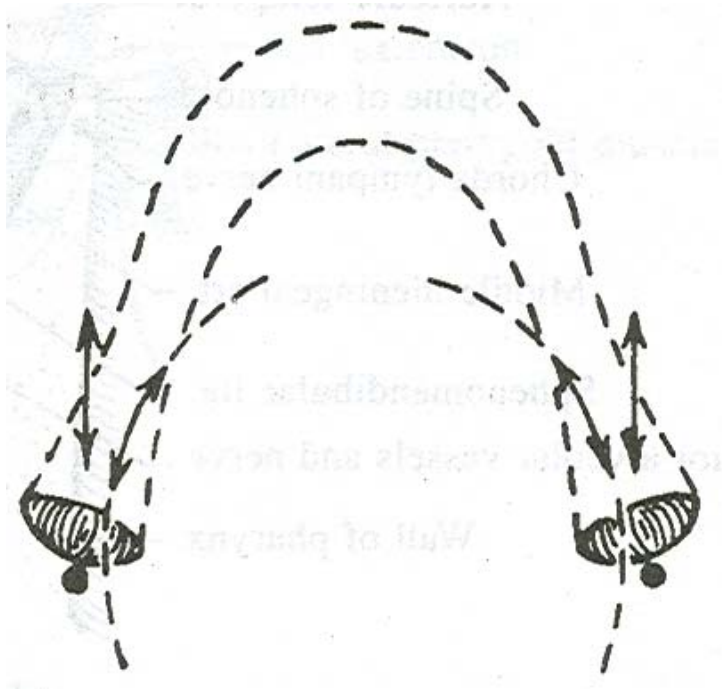
Achieved in part through sensory innervation.

Hilton's Law:

The muscles acting on a joint have the same nerve supply as the joint.

Therefore:

Branches of the mandibular division of the fifth cranial nerve supply the TMJ (auriculotemporal, deep temporal, and masseteric)



PROTUSION > LAT & MED PTERYGOID

RETRACTION > TEMPORALIS - POST FIBRES

FORCEFUL > DEEP & MIDDLE FIBRES OF MASSETER,
DIGASTRIC & GH

DEPRESSION > **GRAVITY**, LAT PTERYGOID, GH MH DIGASTRIC

ELEVATION > MASSETER, TEMPORALIS, MP

S-S > LAT & MED PTERYGOID

D. Biomechanics

Complex combinations of
muscle activity

Disk enables complex
movements

