Muscle patterns of the late fetal tongue tip

8 pharyngeal arches give rise to much of the skeletal muscle and connective tissue in the head and neck region (Moore & Persaud, 1993).

(From "The dumbo rat mutation and human analogues." 11 Fetal Facial Formation The stomodeum is the rudimentary mouth that forms between the first pharyngeal arches around the fourth week of development in the center of the area that will become the face. The neural crest cells of the arches contribute to the development of the skeleton, while the mesoderm will provide the musculature for the face and neck. The specific steps in the formation of the tongue and head attribute to this growth pattern. When fusion of the palate occurs, the two layers of epithelia must align and become adjoined with only a midline seam. SUMMARY: The later embryogenesis of the fetal face and the alteration in the facial structure from birth to adulthood have been reviewed. Part 3 of the review will address the molecular mechanisms that are responsible for the changes described in parts 1 and 2. Part 1 of this 3-part review primarily dealt with the early embryologic development of the face and nasal cavity. Part 2 will discuss the later embryonic and fetal development of the face, and changes in facial appearance from neonate to adulthood will be reviewed. Formation of the Palate. The general pattern of physical development after birth is a continuation of the pattern of the late fetal period: rapid growth. Development after birth. The general pattern of physical development after birth is a continuation of the pattern of the late fetal period: rapid growth. Download Report. Infant swallowing is characterized by active contraction of the lips, a tongue tip brought forward in to contact with lover lip and little activity of the posterior tongue or pharyngeal muscles. Slide 13 THE SWALLOWING As the infant matures, there is increasing activation of the elevator muscles of the mandible as the child swallows. As semisolid and solid foods are added to the diet, it is necessary for the child to use the tongue in a more complex way to transport food posteriorly.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.