

I'm not a bot



The human body is an amazing thing. For each one of us, its the most intimate object we know. And yet most of us dont know enough about it: its features, functions, quirks, and mysteries. Our series The Body explores human anatomy, part by part. Think of it as a mini digital encyclopedia with a dose of wow.At the edges of the eyebrows, youll find the temple, the flat, tender side of the head where you often press your fingers to relieve a headache. In movies, one karate chop to this area can allegedly kill a person, but is this really true? What lies beneath that smooth surface of skin thats so delicate? To learn more, Mental Floss spoke to Dr. Abbas Anwar, an otolaryngologist and head and neck surgeon at Southern California Head and Neck Medical Group in Santa Monica.1. THE TEMPLE IS A JUNCTURE,profile of man | iStockIt's technically where four skull bones—the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid—meet in the skull. This vulnerable juncture is called the pterion, which means “wing” in Greek but sounds like a kind of dinosaur.2. IT REVEALS A DISTANT LINK TO REPTILES,lizard on branch | iStockThe temporal bone itself is made up of five smaller parts, which fuse together before birth. One of these pieces, called the tympanic part, may be evolutionarily linked to the angular bone in the lower jaws of reptiles.3. IT’S THE THINNEST PART OF THE SKULL,profile of human skull | iStockWhile these skull bones are “relatively strong,” though thin, Anwar tells Mental Floss, the point at which they meet is the weakest point because there’s no solid bone beneath them. “As such, this area is at risk with direct horizontal blows.”4. WHICH IS WHY MAORI WARRIORS CRAFTED A SPECIAL WEAPON TO CRUSH IT,maori stone club | Australian Museum, Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 3.0When Maori warriors of the first nations tribes of New Zealand and Australia went into battle, one weapon they took with them was the patu onewa, a flat, heavy club carved from stones such as basalt, and sometimes jade, for the specific purpose of delivering a fatal, crushing blow to the temple.5. THE TEMPLE COVERS A MAJOR ARTERY,historical medical illustration of head and scalp arteries | iStockRunning below these bones is a large artery known as the middle meningeal artery. It supplies blood to the outer covering of the brain, the meninges. “If hit hard enough, one of the four bones at this point can fracture inward and lacerate the middle meningeal artery,” Anwar explains. This can cause an epidural hematoma, essentially “a collection of blood that builds up around the brain and compresses it.”Severe bleeding can cause “catastrophic consequences” if not recognized and treated promptly, including brain herniation (bulging brain tissue), hemiparesis (weakness of one side of the body), and death.6. IS YOUR TEMPLE A SACRED SPACE?section of the acropolis in athens | iStockEtymologists don’t entirely agree on the meaning of the word temple, which has multiple origins. It may derive from the Latin word for time, tempus, according to a Dartmouth Medical School anatomy course: “The connection may be that with the passage of time, grey hairs appear here early on. Or it may relate to the pulsations of the underlying superficial temporal artery, marking the time we have left here.”It could also possibly hail from the Greek word temenos, meaning “place cut off,” which would explain the idea of a temple of worship as well as that juncture of bones at the side of the head.In Old English, temple meant “any place regarded as occupied by divine presence,” which might be code for the brain as the residence of consciousness or God.More likely it’s related to the Greek pterion, which as you’ll recall means “wing.” In Greek mythology, Hermes, messenger of the gods, wore a helmet with wings, which were positioned over the temples.7. IT’S PRONE TO SKIN CANCER THAT’S HARD TO REMOVE,hand holding scalpel | iStockSurgeon Gabriel Weston writes in The Guardian that skin cancers frequently turn up in this area from over exposure to the Sun, which makes for a challenging surgical procedure. “It is often not possible simply to sew up the hole in the skin after cutting a cancer out, since doing so can easily distort the contour of the eye,” he writes.To get around the problem, Weston uses a special technique called a Wolfe graft. After cutting away the cancerous lesion, “I measure out a circle of equal size in the skin above the collar-bone (where the skin is similar) and remove it.” He grafts this skin patch to the patient’s temple “with tiny silk sutures.”8. BRAIN FREEZE ISN’T IN YOUR BRAIN,three ice cream cones | iStockSometimes when you eat or drink something cold too quickly, you get brain freeze, which can feel like someone has taken knives to your temples. But the pain isn’t actually in your brain at all, as brains have no pain receptors. While researchers haven’t been able to determine a cause of what’s technically called sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia, or sometimes HICS (“headache attributed to ingestion or inhalation of a cold stimulus”), they theorize that the painful freeze you experience is likely caused by a quick cooling of the blood in the back of your throat at the juncture your internal carotid and anterior cerebral arteries, which can cause spasms or constrictions of the arterial branches. The temple, also known as the temple of the head, is a significant area located on the side of the head, behind the eyes. Derived from the Latin word tempus, meaning temple of the head, the origin of this term remains uncertain. Some suggest that it may be a specialized use of the word tempus, which also means time in Latin, translating to the Greek word kairos, symbolizing a vital spot or opportune moment. However, concrete evidence supporting this theory is lacking. The temple region is comprised of the temporal bone and a portion of the sphenoid bone, which together form the structural base underlying this area of the head. It is important to note that the temple is particularly susceptible to trauma-induced brain injuries due to the delicate structure of the skull and the sensitive arterial system that lies beneath. Reconstructive principles play a crucial role in addressing any damage or injuries sustained in the temple area. The forehead and temple collectively encompass approximately one-third of the face. This region encompasses the area extending from the natural frontal hairline, both superiorly and laterally, and extends inferiorly to the zygomatic arch. Additionally, it curves above the superior aspect of the orbit, including the eyebrows and the nasal root. Understanding the precise location and significance of the temple on the head is essential in various medical and anatomical contexts. By recognizing the temples position and vulnerability, healthcare professionals can effectively diagnose and treat any injuries or conditions affecting this area. Whether it be trauma-induced brain injuries or reconstructive procedures, a comprehensive understanding of the temples location proves invaluable in providing appropriate care. The temple is an area on the side of the head, located behind the eyes. Its name is derived from the Latin word tempus, meaning temple of the head, although its precise origin is still uncertain. The temple region includes the temporal bone and a portion of the sphenoid bone, forming the foundation of this area. Due to the fragility of the skull and the sensitive arterial system underneath, the temple is particularly prone to trauma-induced brain injuries. Recognizing the temples location is crucial in medical and anatomical contexts, aiding in the diagnosis and treatment of various conditions affecting this area. READ More: Insights from the Nebular Theory The temple is a highly sensitive area due to several factors related to its anatomical structure. Here are the key reasons why the temple is considered to be a sensitive region: 1. Thin Skull Bones: The bones in the temple area are relatively thin compared to other parts of the skull. This thinness makes the temple more vulnerable to external forces, such as impact or trauma. 2. Temporal Arteries: The temple region houses important blood vessels known as the temporal arteries. These arteries supply oxygenated blood to the brain. As they are relatively close to the surface of the skin, any injury or trauma to the temple can potentially damage these delicate blood vessels, leading to severe consequences. 3. Brain Proximity: The temple is located in close proximity to the brain. The brain is a highly delicate organ, and any trauma or injury in the temple area can directly affect the underlying brain tissues, leading to various neurological complications. 4. Nerve Endings: The temple region contains a significant number of nerve endings. These nerve endings are responsible for transmitting sensory information, such as touch and pain, to the brain. Due to the abundance of nerve endings, even minor injuries in the temple area can cause significant pain and discomfort. 5. Cranial Nerves: Several cranial nerves pass through or near the temple area. These nerves are responsible for various important functions, including vision, sensation, and motor control of the face. Any damage or trauma to the temple region can potentially impact these cranial nerves, leading to sensory or motor deficits. The temple is considered a sensitive area due to its thin skull bones, the presence of important blood vessels, its proximity to the brain, the abundance of nerve endings, and the passage of crucial cranial nerves. These factors make the temple area more susceptible to injury and trauma, necessitating caution and care to avoid potential complications. The side of the head is commonly referred to as a temple. The term temple is derived from the Latin word tempus, which means temple of the head. The exact origin of this term is uncertain, but some theories suggest that it may be related to the concept of time. However, there is no concrete evidence to support this hypothesis. READ More: The Role of Phalanges in Supporting the HumerusThe temple area is located on the side of the skull, above the cheekbone and in front of the ear. It is a vital spot on the head and plays a significant role in various medical and cultural contexts. Here are some reasons why the side of the head is called a temple: 1. Anatomy: The temple area is where the temporal bone of the skull is located. This bone is thin and flat, forming part of the sides and base of the skull. It protects vital structures such as the brain and the middle ear. 2. Blood Vessels: The temple area is a crucial and delicate area that requires special attention and care. Due to its weak structure and the sensitive arterial system underneath, trauma to this region can result in severe damage to the brain. The term temple originates from the Latin word tempus, meaning temple of the head, although its exact etymology remains uncertain. Located on the side of the head behind the eyes, the temple is comprised of the temporal bone and part of the sphenoid bone. From a reconstructive standpoint, the forehead and temple area make up a significant portion of the face, accounting for approximately one-third. This region extends from the natural frontal hairline upward and outward, reaching down to the zygomatic arch, and curving above the superior aspect of the orbit to include the eyebrows and nasal root. Its importance in facial aesthetics and overall facial harmony cannot be overstated. Understanding the anatomy and vulnerability of the temple area is crucial in various medical fields, including neurosurgery, trauma care, and reconstructive surgery. By recognizing the potential risks associated with this region, healthcare professionals can take appropriate measures to prevent and treat injuries to the temple, ultimately ensuring the well-being and safety of their patients. Both come from Latin, but the word for the place of worship comes from templum, whereas the word for the part of the head comes from Vulgar Latin *tempula, modified from tempora, plural form of tempus, a word that meant both time and the part of the head.Why do humans have temples?A temple is the place where a devotee tries to remain free from the perception of evil of birth, death old age, disease and entanglement with children, wife, home and the rest of the world. The main motive is to do worship and every other thing becomes unimportant.What is the function of the temples?A temple (from the Latin templum) is a structure usually built for the purpose of, and always dedicated to, religious or spiritual activities, including prayer, meditation, sacrifice and worship.Why is temple in human body?Description: Temple indicates the side of the head behind the eyes. The bone beneath is the temporal bone as well as part of the sphenoid bone. Is there bone under the temple?The frontal bone at the forehead, the sphenoid bone at the temple, the ethmoid bone behind the eye.Why did God want the temple built?God comes to Solomon This was needed because God gave Solomon power and wealth, which many times, made people forget the promise God had made with them. Solomon also gave to Hiram king of Tyre 20 towns in Galilee because Hiram had given him all the cedar and pine and gold he had needed.What was the original purpose of the temple?The First Temple was built as an abode for the Ark and as a place of assembly for the entire people. The building itself, therefore, was not large, but the courtyard was extensive. The Temple building faced eastward.Where is the temple located in the head?The temple is a juncture where four skull bones fuse together: the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid. It is located on the side of the head behind the eye between the forehead and the ear. The temporal muscle covers this area and is used during mastication . Cladists classify land vertebrates based on the presence of an upper hole, a lower hole, both, or neither in the cover of dermal bone that formerly covered the temporalis muscle, whose origin is the temple and whose insertion is the jaw. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Temple indicates the side of the head behind the eyes. The bone beneath is the temporal bone as well as part of the sphenoid bone. What are temples on face?The temple is a juncture where four skull bones fuse together: the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid. It is located on the side of the head behind the eye between the forehead and the ear.What exactly is a temple?1 . a building for religious practice: such as. a often capitalized : either of two successive national sanctuaries in ancient Jerusalem. b . a building for Mormon sacred ordinances. c . the house of worship of Reform and some Conservative Jewish congregations.Why do I have pain in my temple?Pressure in temples is fairly common and often brought on by stress or tense muscles in the jaw, head, or neck. OTC pain relievers, improving your posture, and managing your stress may be all you need. See your doctor if you're concerned or have other symptoms.Recent post: Does Drexel Have Wrestling?Why is the temple so weak?Due to the weak structure of the skull and the sensitive arterial system underneath this area, the temple is a prime area for inducing trauma to the brain.What happens when your temples hurt?Pain in the temples is very common. While many factors can cause it, this pain most often stems from stress or tension. Temple pain can result from an underlying medical condition, though this is rare. Over-the-counter pain medication and lifestyle changes can often relieve pain in the temples.What is pain in temple area of head?They can be felt in one or both temples in the form of pain, pressure, dull achiness, or intense throbbing. The most common causes of temple headaches include tension in the head, neck, or back, migraines, TMJ disorders, and infections. They can also be caused by a tumor, but this is much rarer.What is the side of the head called?TemplesThe sides of the head are the temples and are comprised of two major aesthetic regions containing a mixture of bone and muscle. The anterior temporal area is what lies to the side of the eye anteriorly, the zygomatic arch inferiorly, the anterior temporal line superiorly and the hair bearing scalp in front of the ear.How do you relieve temple pain?Try taking an over-the-counter pain reliever such as acetaminophen (Panadol, Tylenol), aspirin (Bayer, Buffrin), or ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, Nuprin). Sometimes a nap will do the trick, too. If you take medicine daily and your headaches aren't going away, tell your doctor.Recent post: Is It Safe In Tokyo?Where is the temple on the head?Temple indicates the side of the head behind the eyes. The bone beneath is the temporal bone as well as part of the sphenoid bone. The temporal region (Regio temporalis) is located behind and outside of the region of the forehead, between the eye and the ear.Does the temple have bone?Roughly corresponding to what we all know as the temple, this place which takes its name from the Greek pteron, meaning wing (think of Hermes with wings attached to this part of his head) is the junction of four separate skull bones, the frontal, parietal, temporal and sphenoid.What happens if you press too hard on your temple?Answer: Yes you could: theres a very dangerous spot on your head where the bone is very thin, and underneath that there is an artery called the middle meningeal artery, so if you do get hit there it can damage the artery and you could get a brain bleed.Why do I have pain in my temple?Pressure in temples is fairly common and often brought on by stress or tense muscles in the jaw, head, or neck. OTC pain relievers, improving your posture, and managing your stress may be all you need. See your doctor if you're concerned or have other symptoms.Why are your temples weak?Pressure in the temples can be a symptom of a headache or migraine episode. It can also result from stress, blocked sinuses, or tension extending from elsewhere in the body.Recent post: What Should I Wear To A North Face Interview?What do temple headaches mean? Symptoms of Temple Headaches While many factors can cause temple headaches, they are most often the result of muscle tension, which causes tension headache, the most common type of headache. The associated temple pressure is often the result of eye strain, teeth clenching, and stress.Whats the strongest part of the skull?Your mandible, or jawbone, is the largest, strongest bone in your face. It holds your lower teeth in place and you move it to chew your food.Is tattoo a sin in the Bible?The Bible warns against tattoos in Leviticus 19:28 (Amplified) which says, Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print or tattoo any marks upon you: I am the Lord.What does the Bible say about tattoos?But in the ancient Middle East, the writers of the Hebrew Bible forbade tattooing. Per Leviticus 19:28, You shall not make gashes in your flesh for the dead, or incise any marks on yourselves. Historically, scholars have often understood this as a warning against pagan practices of mourning.Where in the Bible does it say a womans body belongs to her husband?Bible Gateway | Corinthians 7 : . NIV But since there is so much immorality, each man should have his own wife, and each woman her own husband. The husband should fulfill his marital duty to his wife, and likewise the wife to her husband. The wives body does not belong to her alone but also to her husband.What is the top of a temple called?A Hindu temple has a Shikhara (Vimana or Spire) that rises symmetrically above the central core of the temple. These spires come in many designs and shapes, but they all have mathematical precision and geometric symbolism.Recent post: What Is The North Face Employee Discount?How do you open a temple?Essentials for Temples to get registered under the Trust ActThe credentials of trustees of the temple, like Name, Occupation, Address, Age, Fathers Name, Title, Mobile Number, Email Address, and Two Photographs.Residency Proof of Trustee as well as Settler is required, such as Voter I.D / Driving license / Passport.How many temples are there?There are 171 dedicated temples (163 currently operating; and 8 previously dedicated, but closed for renovation), 50 under construction, and 61 announced (not yet under construction), for a total of 282. At present, there are temples in many U.S. states, as well as in many countries across the world.How do you relieve tension in your temples? Ease muscle tension Or apply an ice pack (wrapped in a cloth) or a cool washcloth across the forehead. Massage also can relieve muscle tension and sometimes headache pain. Gently massage your temples, scalp, neck and shoulders with your fingertips, or gently stretch your neck.How do you know if your brain is bleeding after hitting your head? Sharp and painful headaches, along with confusion, are often the first signs of brain bleeding. However, the symptoms often depend on the bleeds location. If you recently suffered from brain trauma and begin experiencing different or worsening symptoms, seek emergency medical help immediately.Why does a bump on the head swell?When the tiny blood vessels under the skin are injured, blood leaks out into the surrounding tissue, causing the swelling that forms a bump or knot on the head.What part of your head hurts with Covid?It is presenting mostly as a whole-head, severe-pressure pain. Its different than migraine, which by definition is unilateral throbbing with sensitivity to light or sound, or nausea. COVID headaches present more as a whole-head pressure.When should I be concerned about temple pain?The cause of pain in the temples is often stress or tension. However, it is important to recognize when head pain or accompanying symptoms are not manageable at home. If the pain becomes more frequent or intense, or if symptoms such as confusion, dizziness, a fever, or vomiting occur, see a doctor. Muhammad A. Javadi Temple indicates the side of the head behind the eyes. The underlying bony framework comprises of the temporal bone as well as part of the sphenoid bone. The temple region is covered over by the temporalis fascia. Numerous important structures are found in the temple region, between the bone and the temporalis fascia. These include: The temporalis muscle,Deep temporal arteries (branches of maxillary artery),Deep temporal nerves (branches of V3),Middle temporal artery (branch of superficial temporal artery), andZygomaticofacial nerve (branch of V2). Spotted a mistake? Don't hesitate to suggest a correction, translation or content improvement. Temple indicates the side of the head behind the eyes. The bone beneath is the temporal bone as well as part of the sphenoid bone.What are temples on face?The temple is a juncture where four skull bones fuse together: the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid. It is located on the side of the head behind the eye between the forehead and the ear. The temporal muscle covers this area and is used during mastication.What is the meaning for temples?1 . a building for religious practice: such as. a often capitalized : either of two successive national sanctuaries in ancient Jerusalem. b . a building for Mormon sacred ordinances. c . the house of worship of Reform and some Conservative Jewish congregations.Why do humans have temples?A temple is the place where a devotee tries to remain free from the perception of evil of birth, death old age, disease and entanglement with children, wife, home and the rest of the world. The main motive is to do worship and every other thing becomes unimportant.What are temples used for?Temple, edifice constructed for religious worship. Most of Christianity calls its places of worship churches; many religions use temple, a word derived in English from the Latin word for time, because of the importance to the Romans of the proper time of sacrifices.Is it safe to put filler in your temples?Dermal fillers in your temples are largely considered safe and can be used for a variety of benefits. However, your temples are one of the most anatomically difficult areas to inject due to the amount of vessels in the area and the kinds of vessels that are there. One wrong injection in this area can lead to blindness.What is temple according to the Bible?noon, an edifice or place dedicated to the service or worship of a deity or deities, (usually initial capital letter) any of the three successive houses of worship in Jerusalem in use by the Jews in Biblical times, the first built by Solomon, the second by Zerubbabel, and the third by Herod.Who is Gods temple?The People are the Temple Presence: The temple is where God dwells with his people throughout the biblical story. So if the people of God are the temple, that means it is through these people that God reaches the world.Why do my temples dip in?Sunken temples typically have one underlying cause: aging. As the years go by, the face gradually begins to lose fat and tissue volume. Over time, this creates a gaunt, angular appearance. Those patients who are athletic or lean experience even more hollowing in the temple area as the years go by.Why did Jesus cleanse the temple?Simply to make it a house of God once again. Jesus cleansed the temple as it is meant to be a house of God not a house of men, merchants, and money. The sin was in gouging the people, focusing on money, rather than serving God.What does the New Testament say about temples?Paul wrote that each individual is a temple of God (1 Cor. 3:1617), and in another epistle he characterized the household of God as a holy temple (Eph. 2:21). Finally, in the book of Revelation, John recorded his vision of the temple of heaven.What were the temples used for?Temples were frequently used to store votive offerings. They are the most important and most widespread building type in Greek architecture . In the Hellenistic kingdoms of Southwest Asia and of North Africa, buildings erected to fulfill the functions of a temple often continued to follow the local traditions. What did temples mean to the Egyptians?Egyptian temples were built for the official worship of the gods and in commemoration of the pharaohs in ancient Egypt and regions under Egyptian control. Temples were seen as houses for the gods or kings to whom they were dedicated. What are ancient temples?Egyptian temples . Ancient Egyptian temples were meant as places for the deities to reside on earth. Indeed, the term the Egyptians most commonly used to describe the temple building, wt-nr, means mansion (or enclosure) of a god. What is a church and what is a temple?A temple is a building, place for worship or a dwelling place of God or gods. It is the place where God dwells in; the house of God. A church is the human body which the spirit of God dwells in; A true temple does not need bricks, cement or place to build but water and blood. God dwells in humans with destiny not non-living things with no destiny The part of the body that has a name of a worship place is the "temple." The temples are located on the sides of the forehead, near the hairline. The term "temple" is derived from the Latin word "templum," which originally referred to a sacred space dedicated to a deity. In anatomy, the temples are also known as the temporal region, housing the temporal bones and muscles.The area between the superior temporal line and zygomatic arch, on the side of the skull is called temple. The fact that with age (i.e., time) greying of hair happen first in this area (tempus = time) was the reason for naming it the temple.Temple: Layers of Soft TissueThere are 6 layers of soft tissue in the region of temple. From superficial to deep, these are:Skin.Connective tissue.Expansion of epicranial aponeurosis.Temporal fascia.Temporalis muscle.Pericranium.1. Skin and connective tissue: These 2 layers are same as in the region of the entire scalp.2. Expansion of epicranial aponeurosis: It gives origin to the auricularis anterior and auricularis superior muscles of the auricle.3. Temporal fascia: It creates a roof over temporal fossa. Its connected above to the temporal line and below to the zygomatic arch. Inferiorly the temporal fascia divides into 2 layers that are connected to the inner and outer lips of the zygomatic arch. A small gap between both layers includes (a) fat, (b) a branch from superficial temporal artery and (c) zygomaticotemporal nerve. The superficial surface of temporal fascia is related to: (a) superficial temporal vessels, (b) auriculotemporal nerve and (c) temporal branches of the facial nerve. The deep surface of temporal fascia supplies origin to some fibres of temporalis muscle.4. Temporalis muscle: This large fan-shaped muscle originates from the floor of the temporal fossa and inner aspect of the temporal fascia. Its fibres converge inferiorly and pass deep to the zygomatic arch to be added into the coronoid process of mandible.5. Pericranium: This layer is same as in the region of the entire scalp.Temple: 6 Layers from Deep to SuperficialClinical Significance of TempleThe temporal fascia is a very-white thick fibrous sheet that is more or less aponeurotic in character. Its the thickest fascia within the body. Morphologically, it represents a shell of a bone. In some species (example, tortoise), its replaced by bone to make the temporal fossa a bony tunnel. The temporal fascia is as a graft utilized by ENT surgeons for tympanoplasty (repair of the tympanic membrane).Rate this Article: (45 votes, average: 4.66 out of 5)

Which part of the body is called the temple. Where is the temple located on the human body. What is a temple in human body. Where is the temple in your body. What part of the human body is called the temple. What is the temple body part.