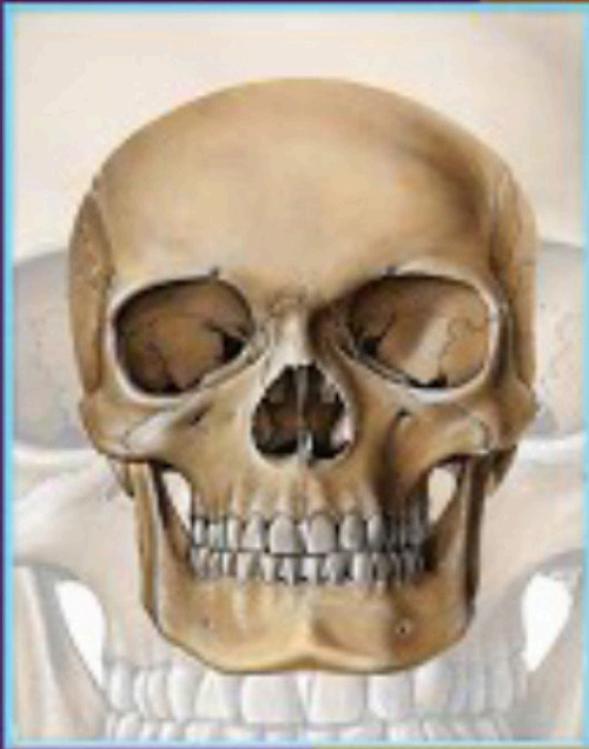


Head and Neck



2

Face



Face

- ✓ Muscles of the face
- ✓ Nerves of the face
- ✓ Blood supply of the face
- ✓ Applied anatomy
- ✓ Short questions



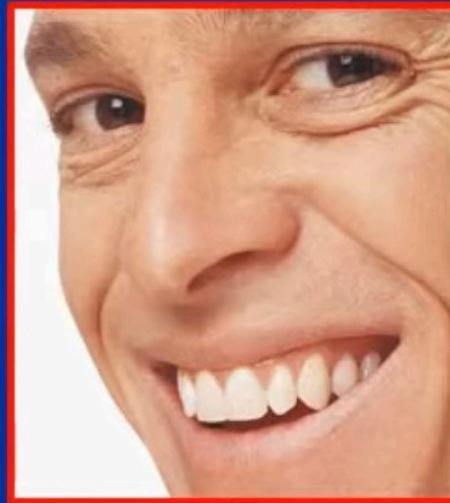


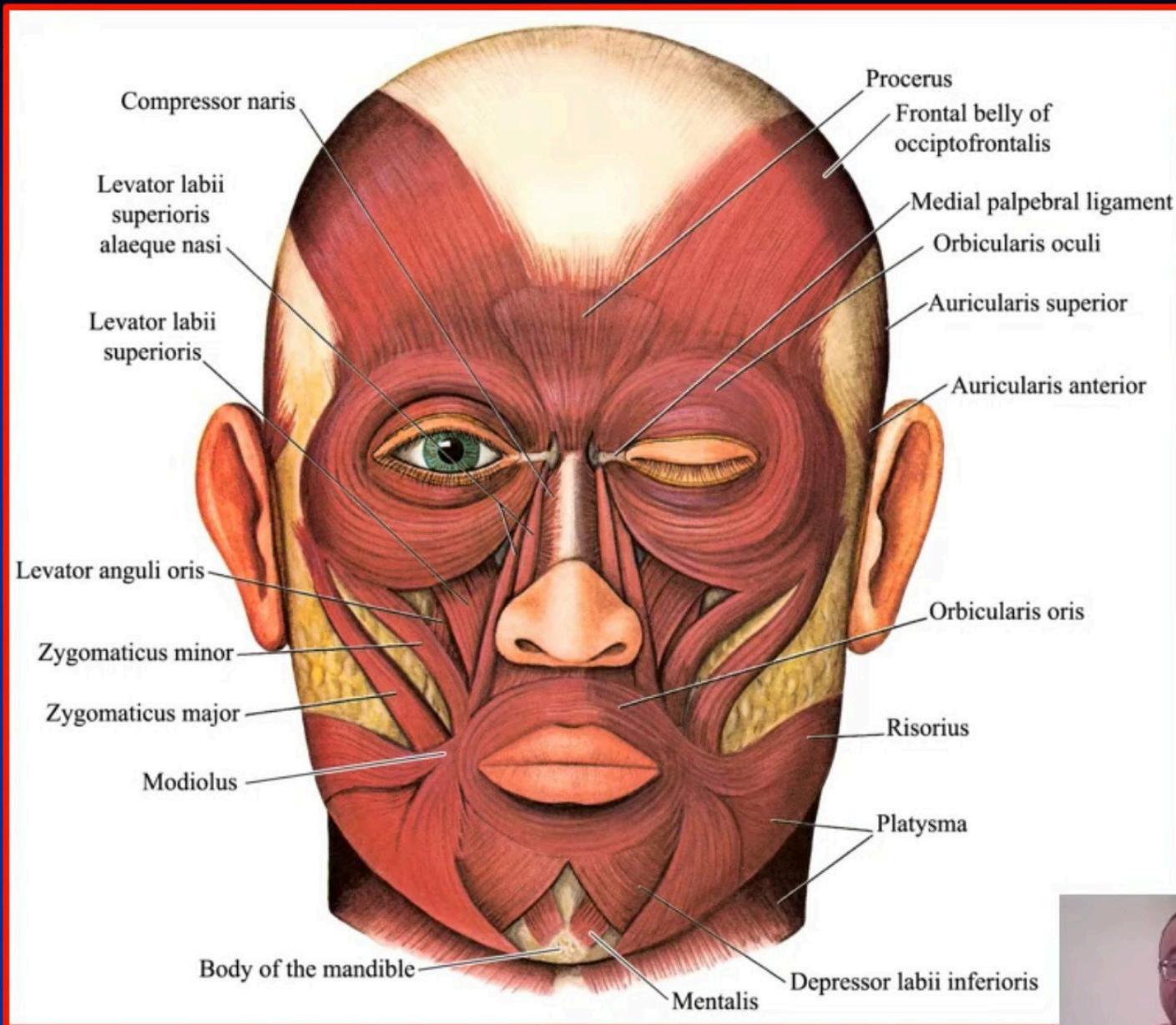
Muscles of the Face



Characters of Muscles of the Face

- They are thin flat sheets of muscles. مفتحة في الوجه
- They lie in the subcutaneous tissue mainly around the orifices of the face.
- They are inserted into the dermis. C7
- They are supplied by the "facial nerve" [all are derived from 2nd pharyngeal (branchial) arch].
- They have common actions which are guarding the orifices of the face and facial expressions (😊 😐 😞).





(Muscles of the face)



سبحان الله

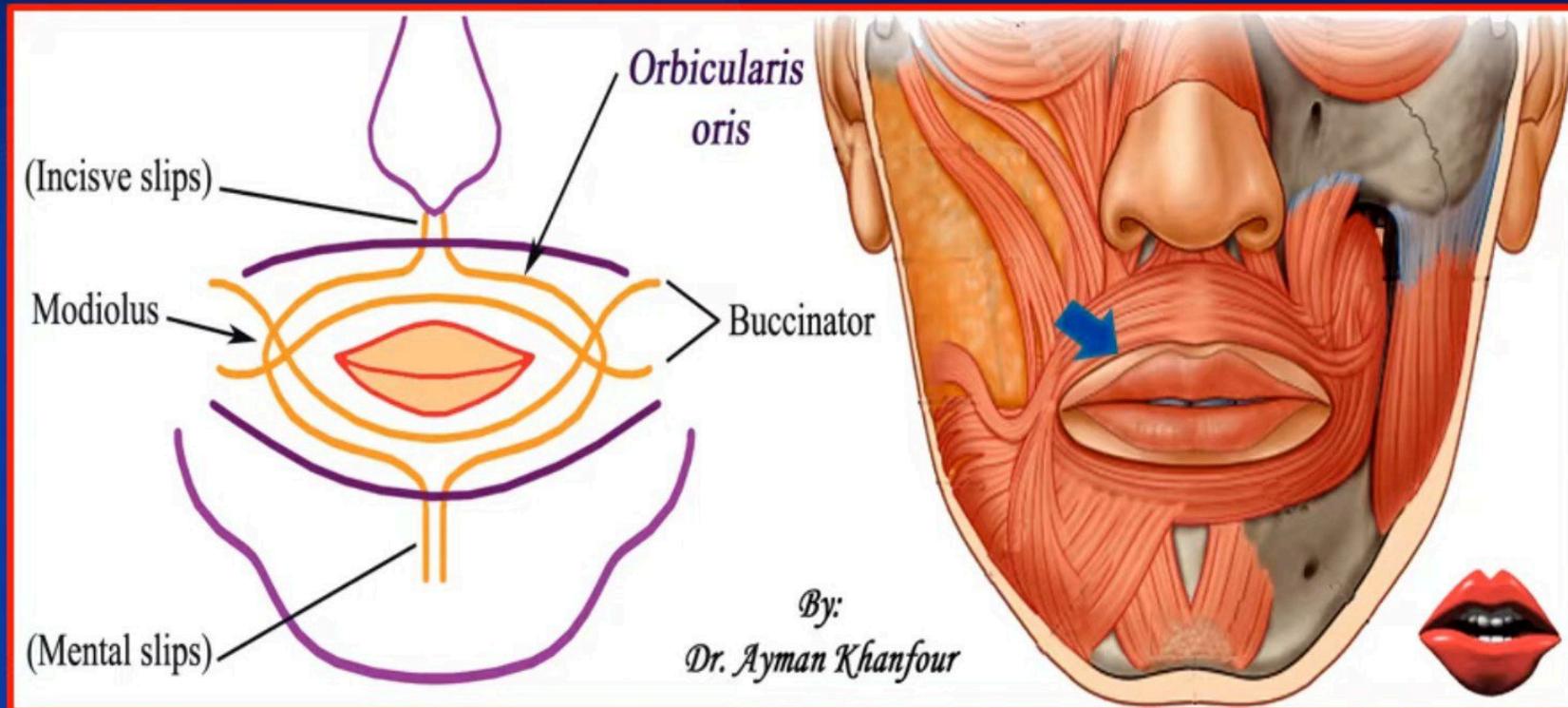


(Muscles of the face)



Orbicularis oris

➤ Site:



- ❑ It surrounds the oral fissure.



➤ Actions:



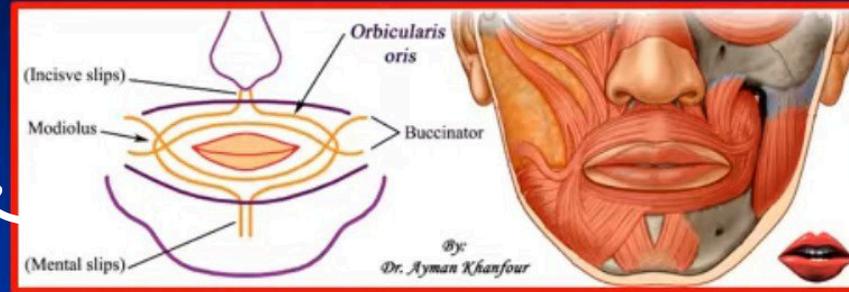
1. Its contraction will narrow the mouth opening (used in whistling and blowing and kissing).
2. It is also important for speech.

تضييق

تلفظ

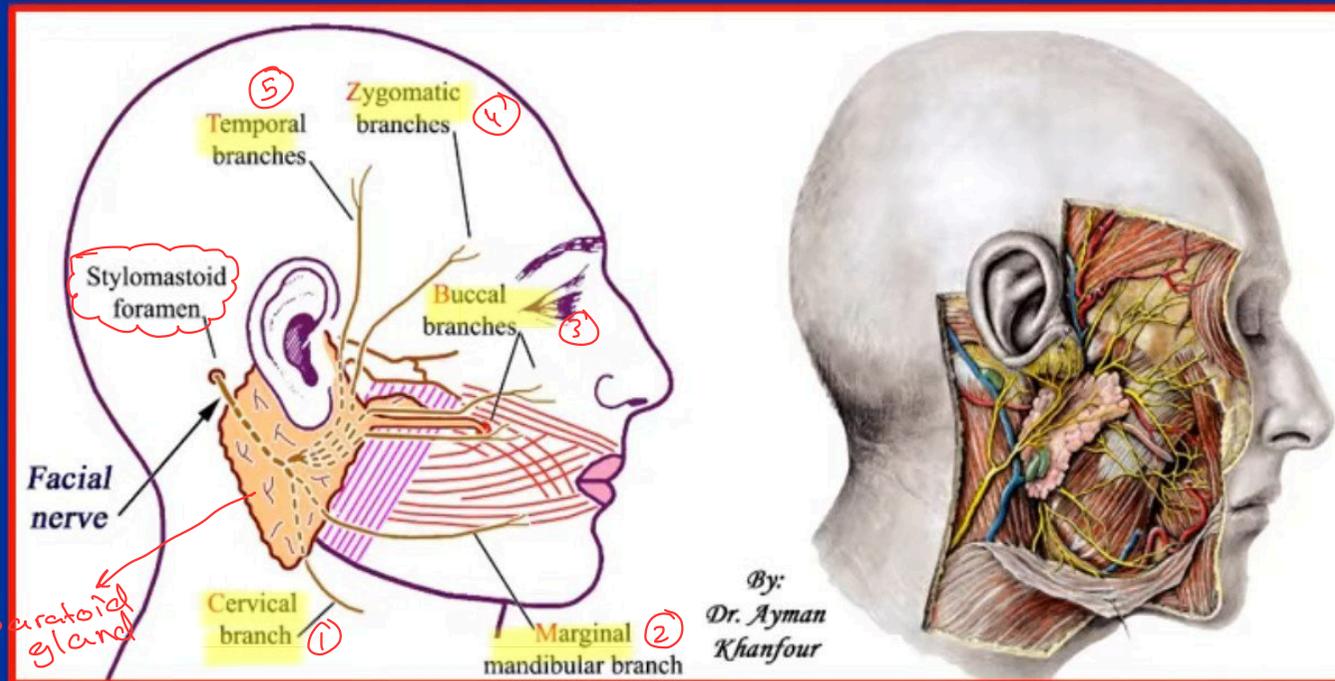


➤ Nerve supply:

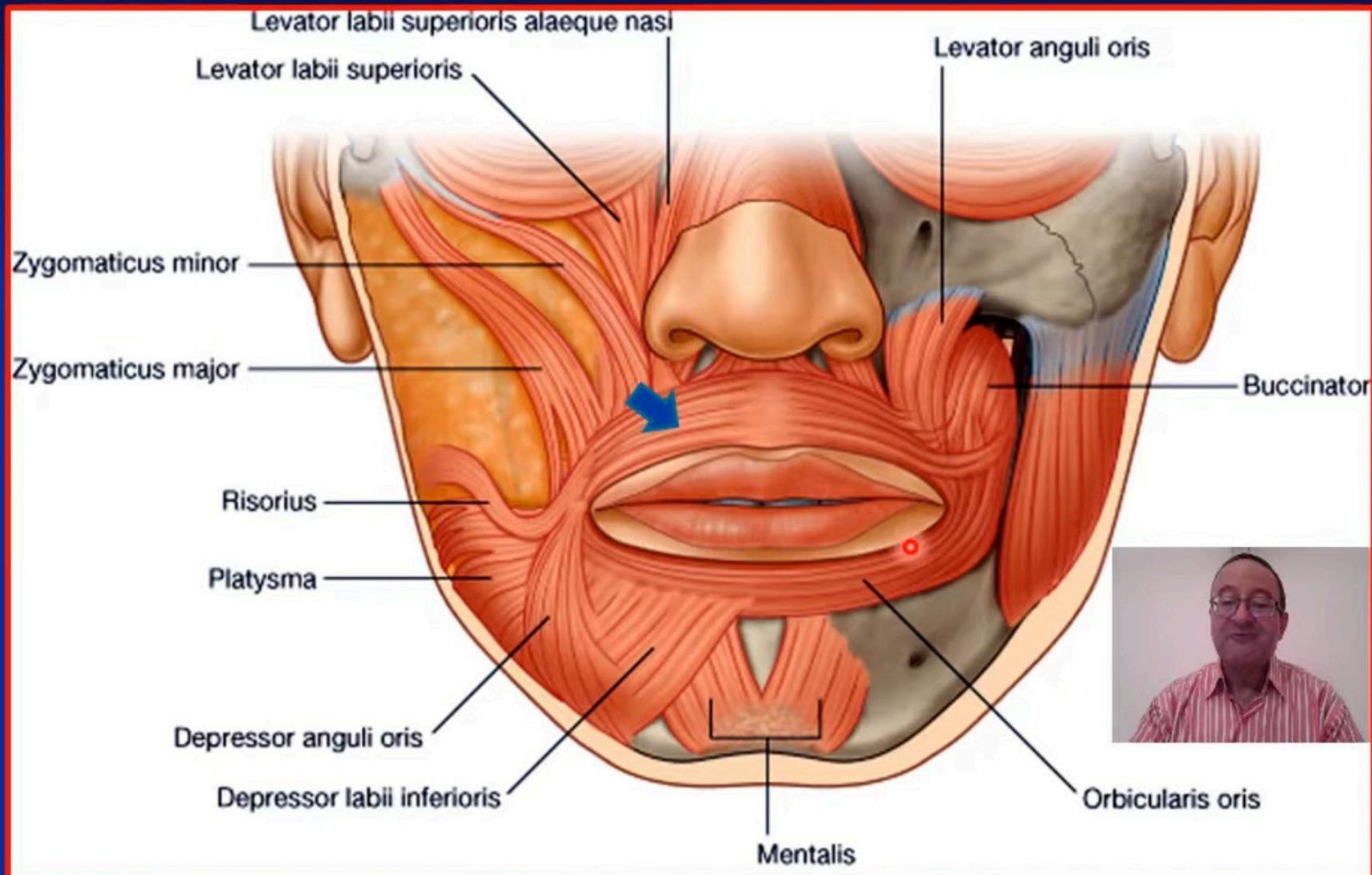


③ → cranial nerve

→ spinal nerve



- ❑ Facial nerve (through its buccal and mandibular branches)



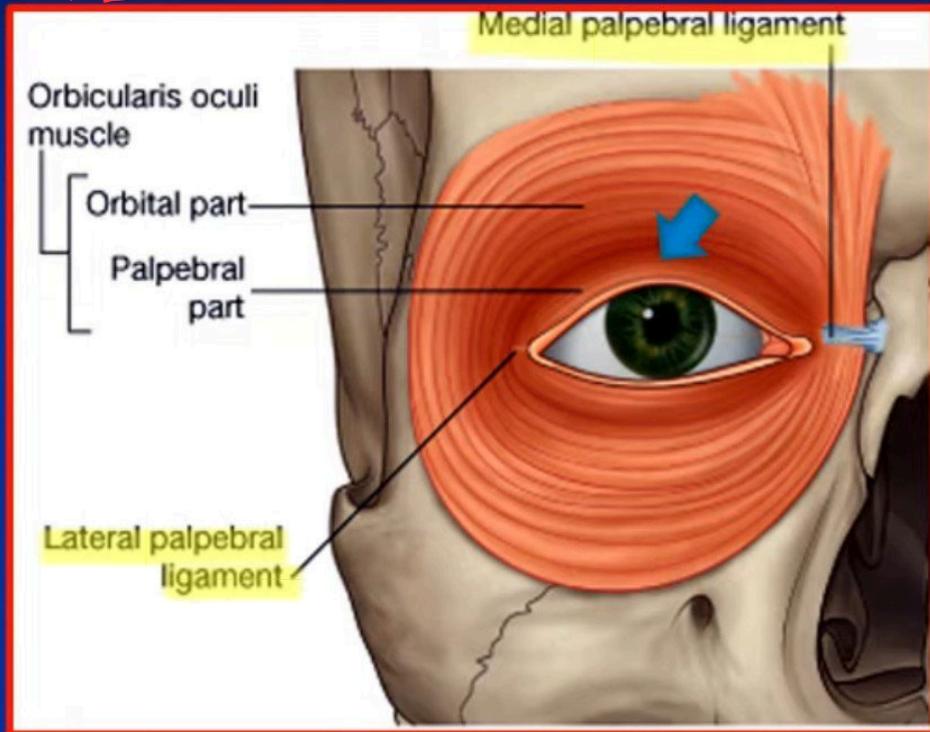
(Orbicularis oris)

Orbicularis Oculi

1. Palpebral part

(ملاصق للجفن من شدة)

تتكون من 3 أجزاء



Origin: Medial palpebral ligament

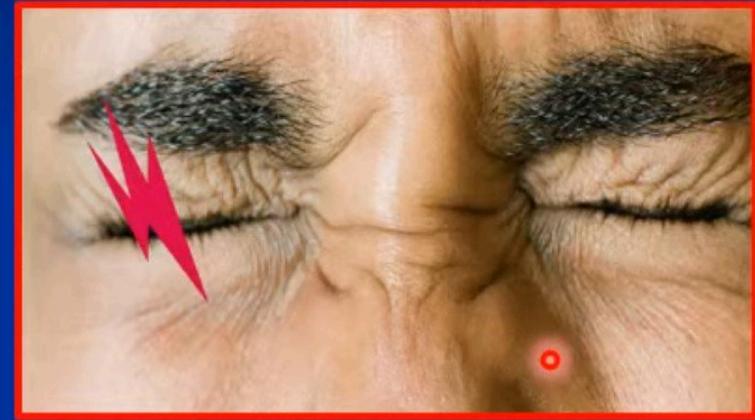
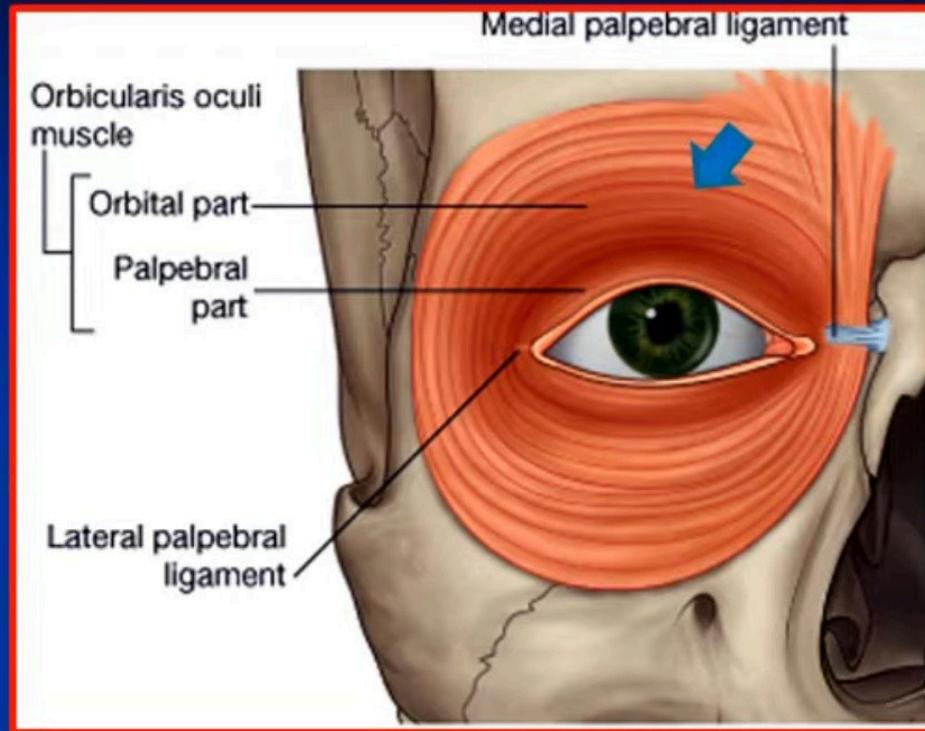
Insertion: Lateral palpebral raphe. (Ligament)

Action: Blinking of the eyelids

رفش العين



2. Orbital part



Origin: orbital bone and encircle the orbit

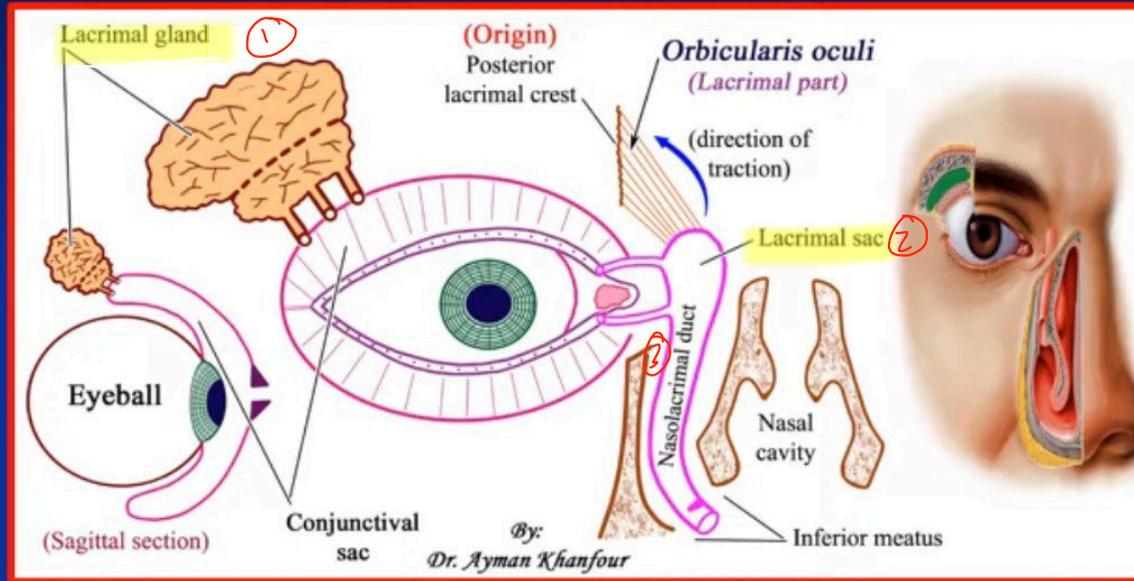
Insertion: into skin of eye brows.

Action: Forcible closure of the eyelids

بہت تیز اور جبراً
کھینچنے کا عمل



3. Lacrimal part



◆ الجزء المهم: العضلة الدمعية (Lacrimal part)

• هي جزء من عضلة أوكلي (Orbicularis oculi) تقع حول الكيس الدمعي

◆ الوظيفة (Action) – أهم نقطة

• عندما تنقبض هذه العضلة:

• تعمل ضغط سلبي (negative pressure) داخل الكيس الدمعي

• هذا الضغط يسحب الدموع من سطح العين إلى داخل الكيس

• بمعنى بسيط:

• العضلة تشتغل مثل مضخة (pump)

• تسحب الدموع بدل ما تتركها تتجمع في العين

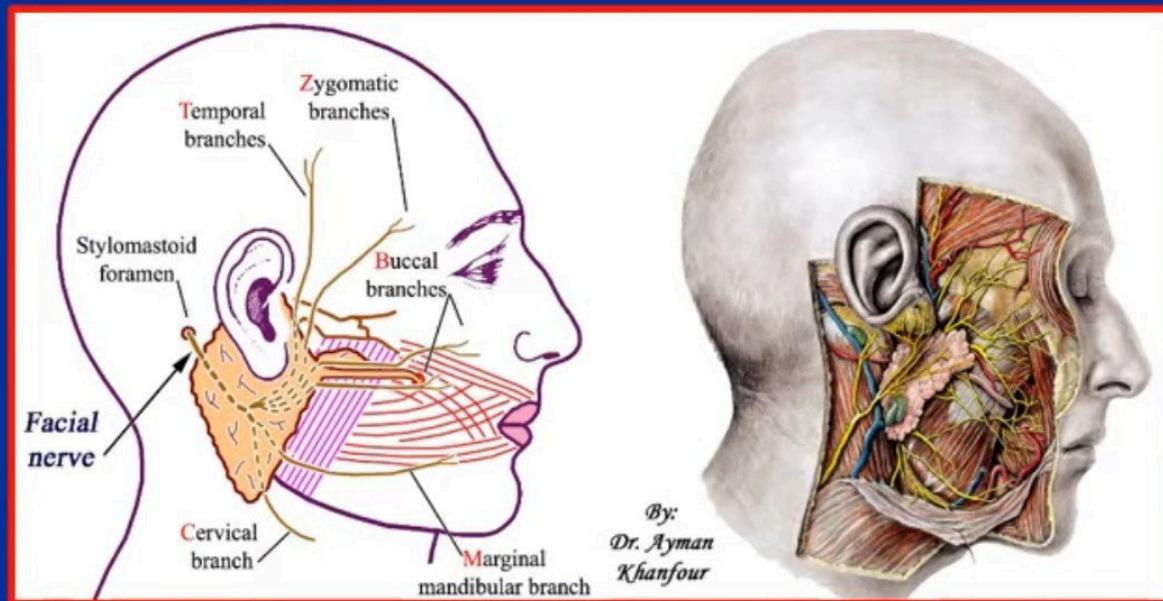
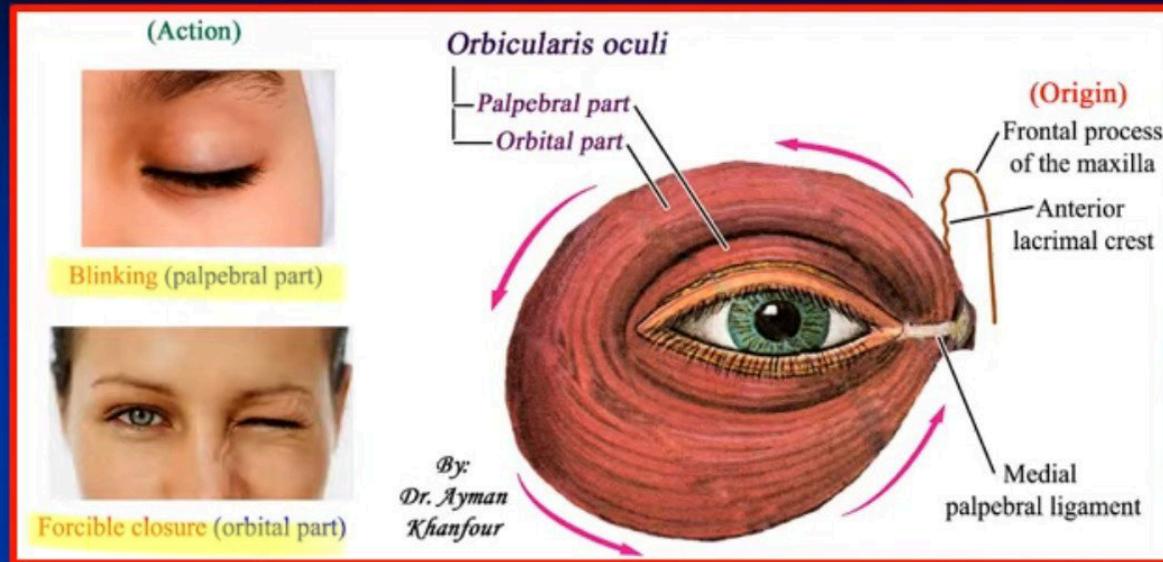
Action: Its contraction creates negative pressure inside lacrimal sac which sucks the tears into the sac.

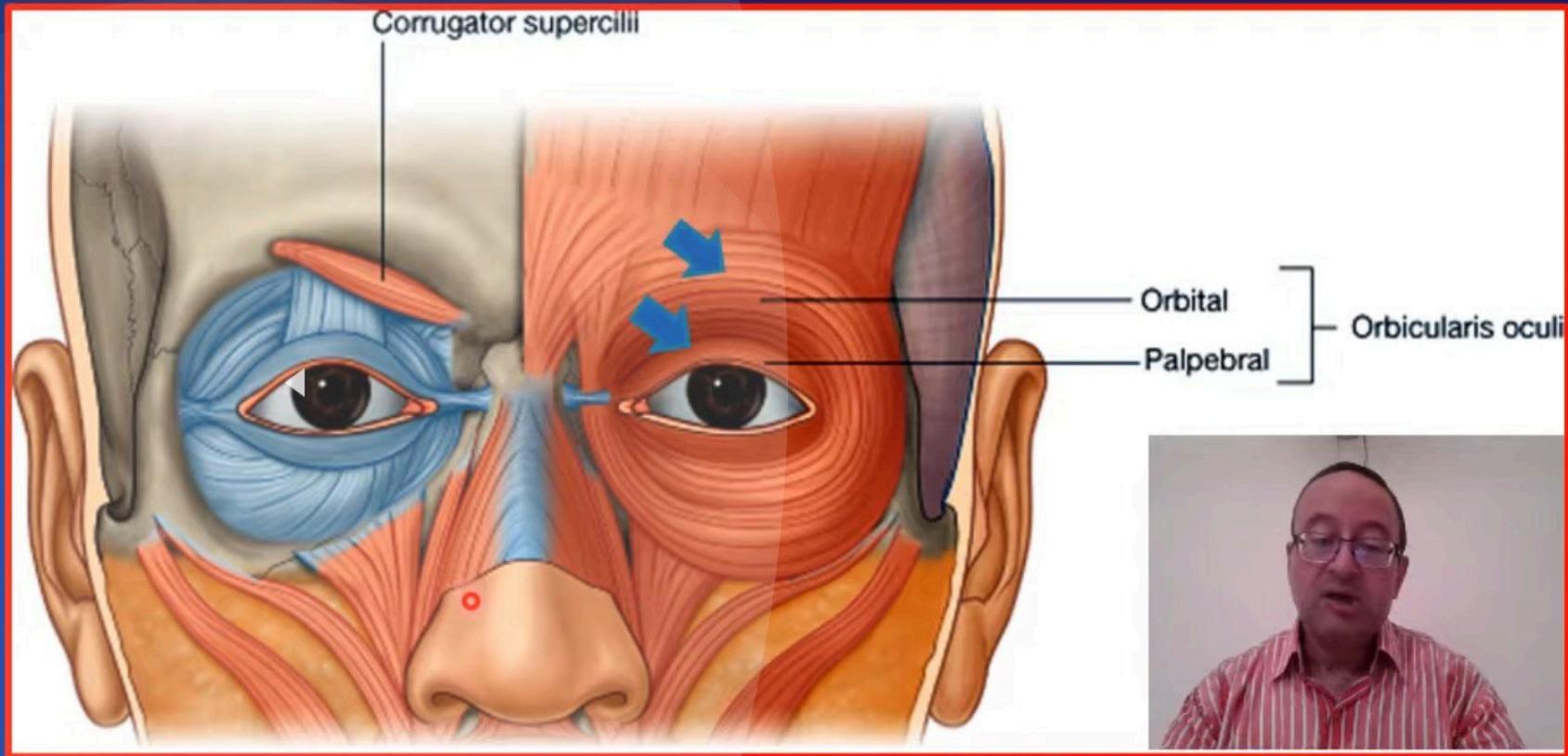
← المنقبض



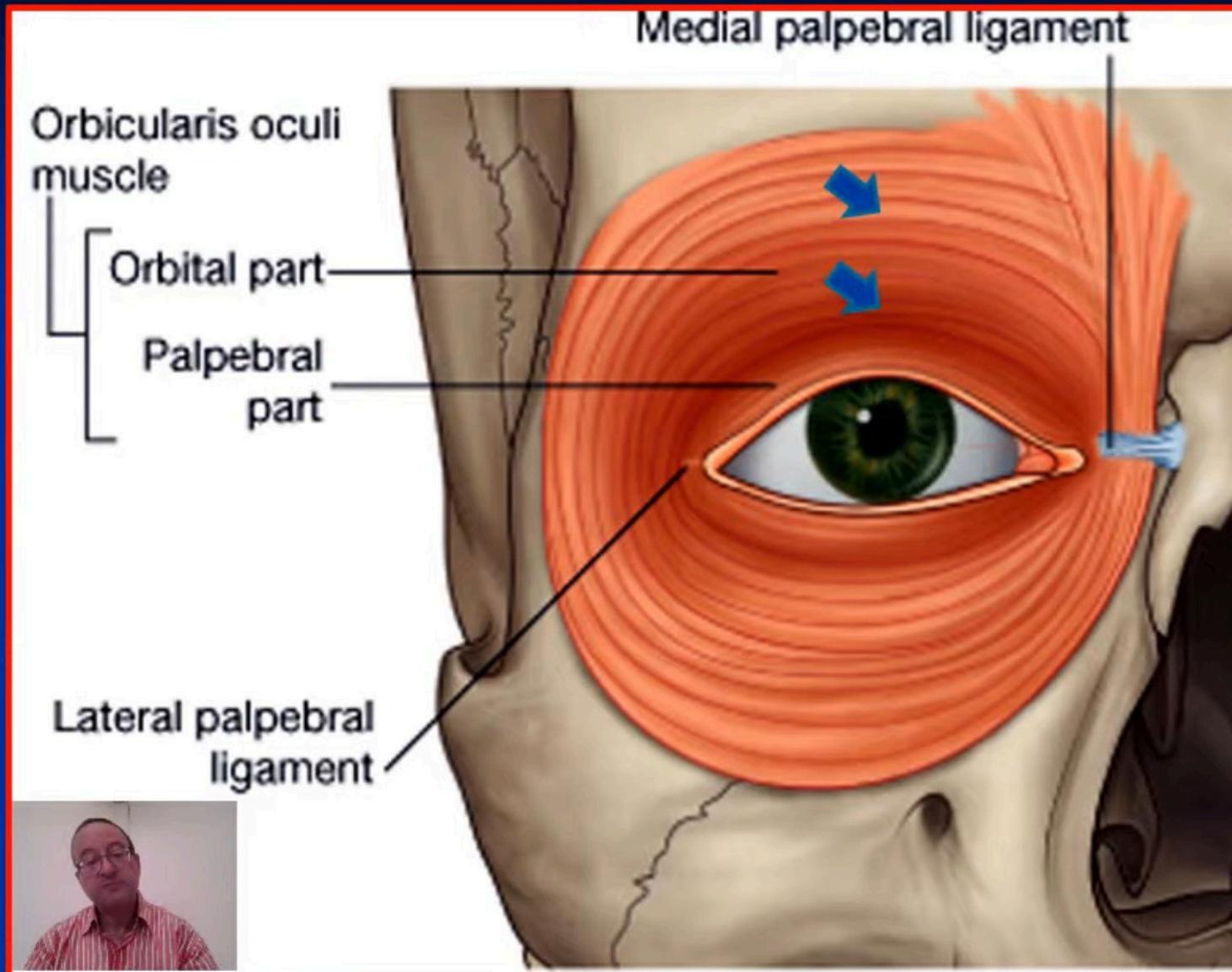
➤ Nerve supply:

- Facial nerve
(Temporal & zygomatic branches)

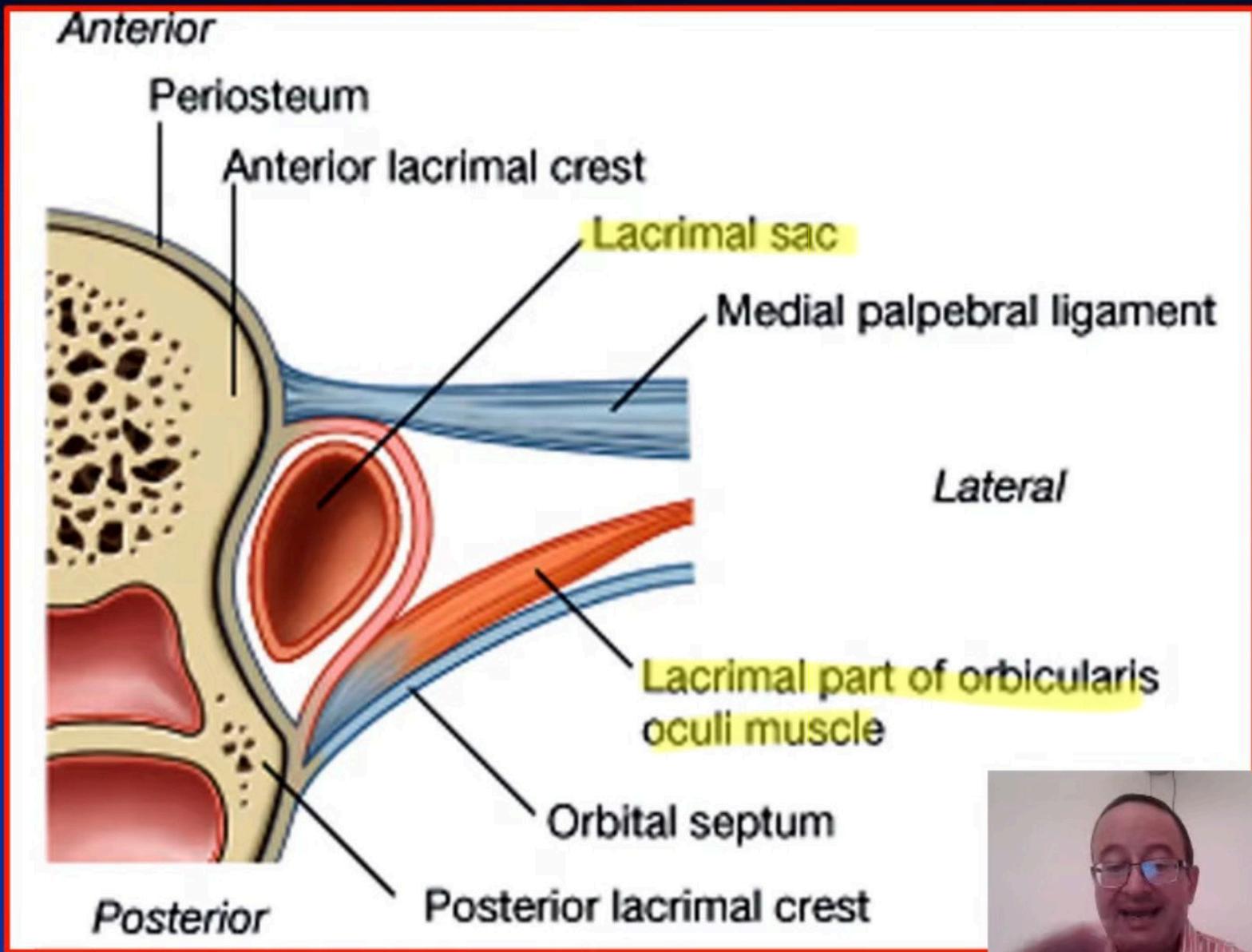




(Orbicularis oculi – Orbital and palpebral parts)



(Orbicularis oculi – Orbital and palpebral parts)

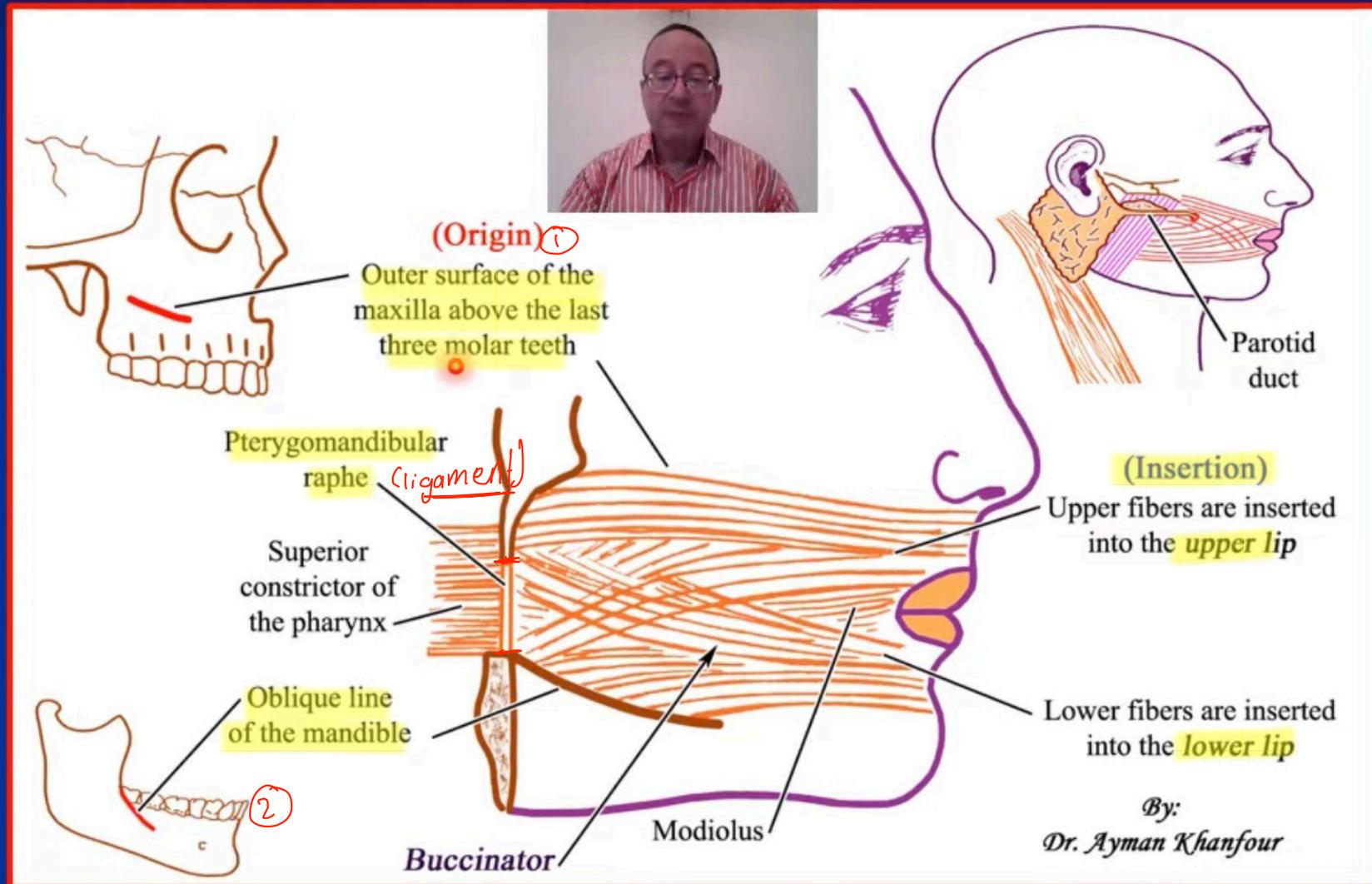


(Orbicularis oculi – Lacrimal part)

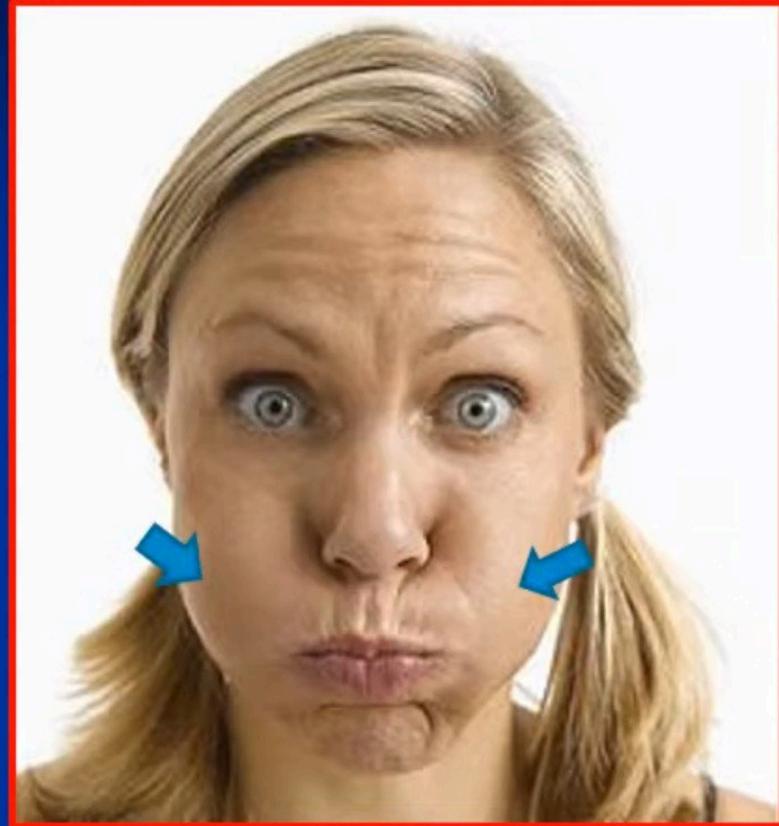
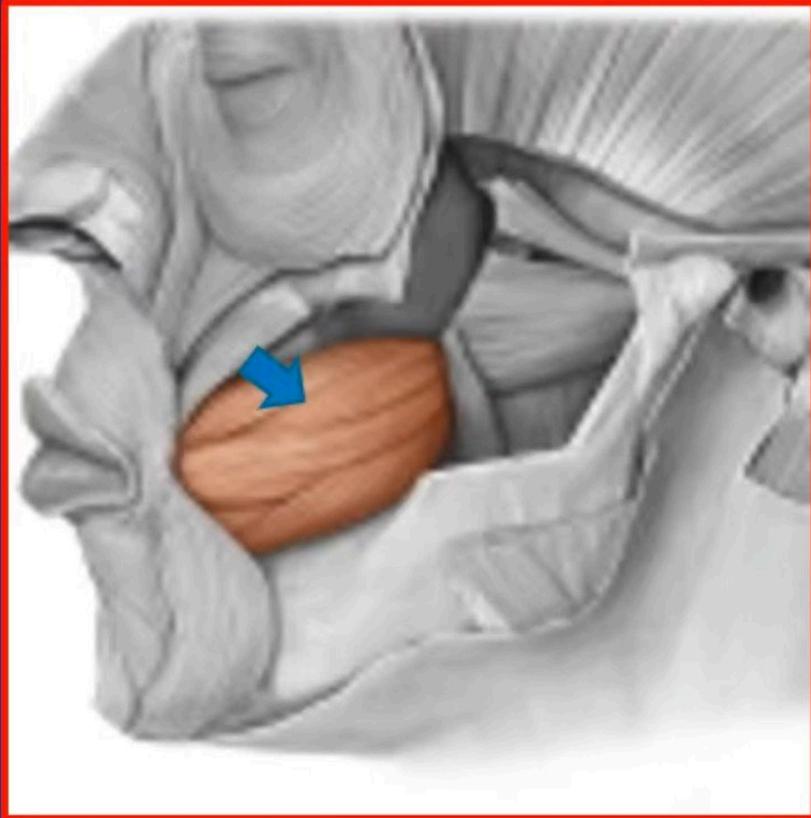


س ل شور Buccinator

➤ Attachments:



➤ Actions:

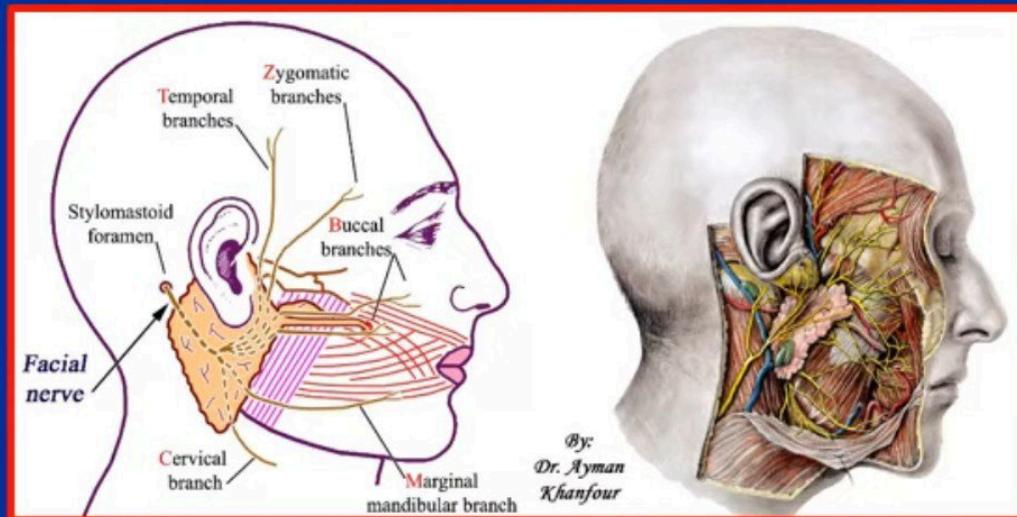
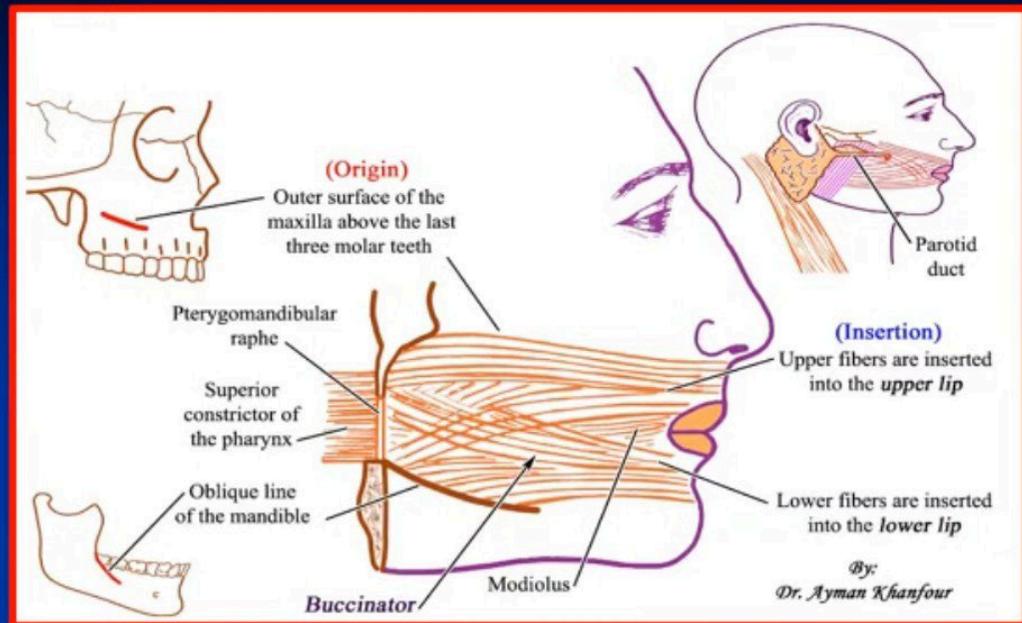


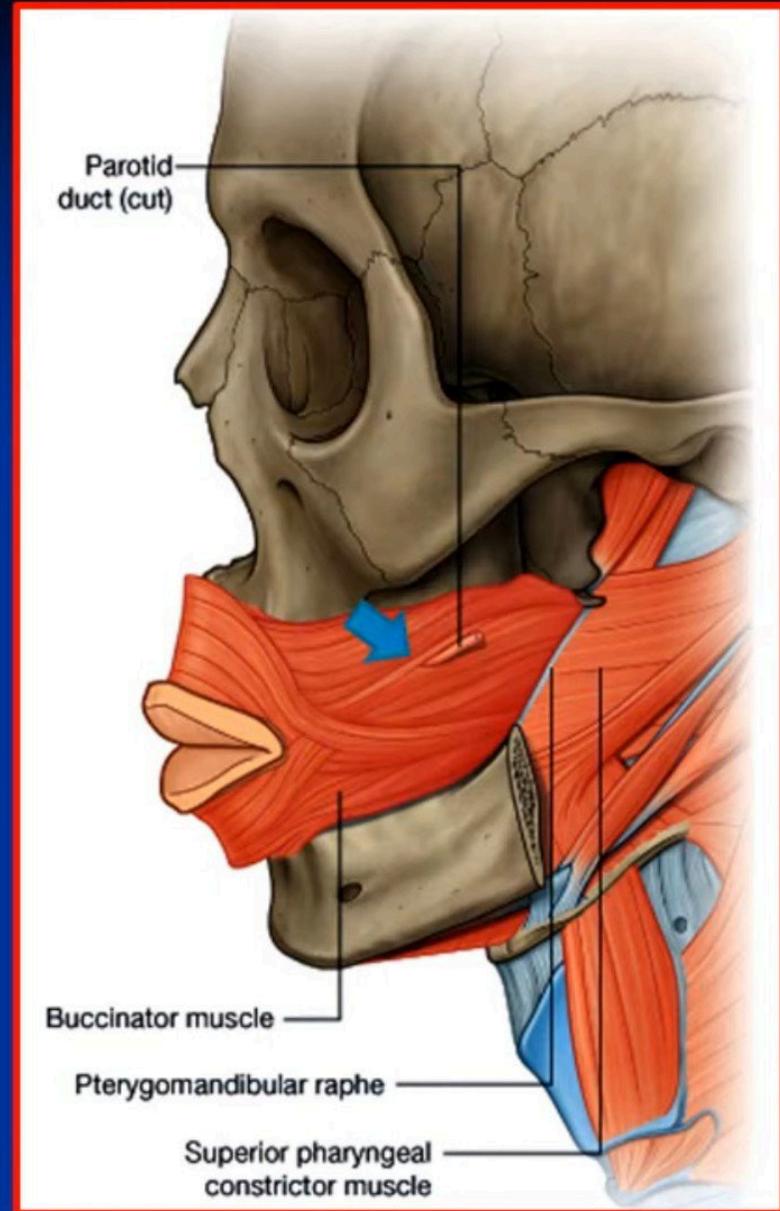
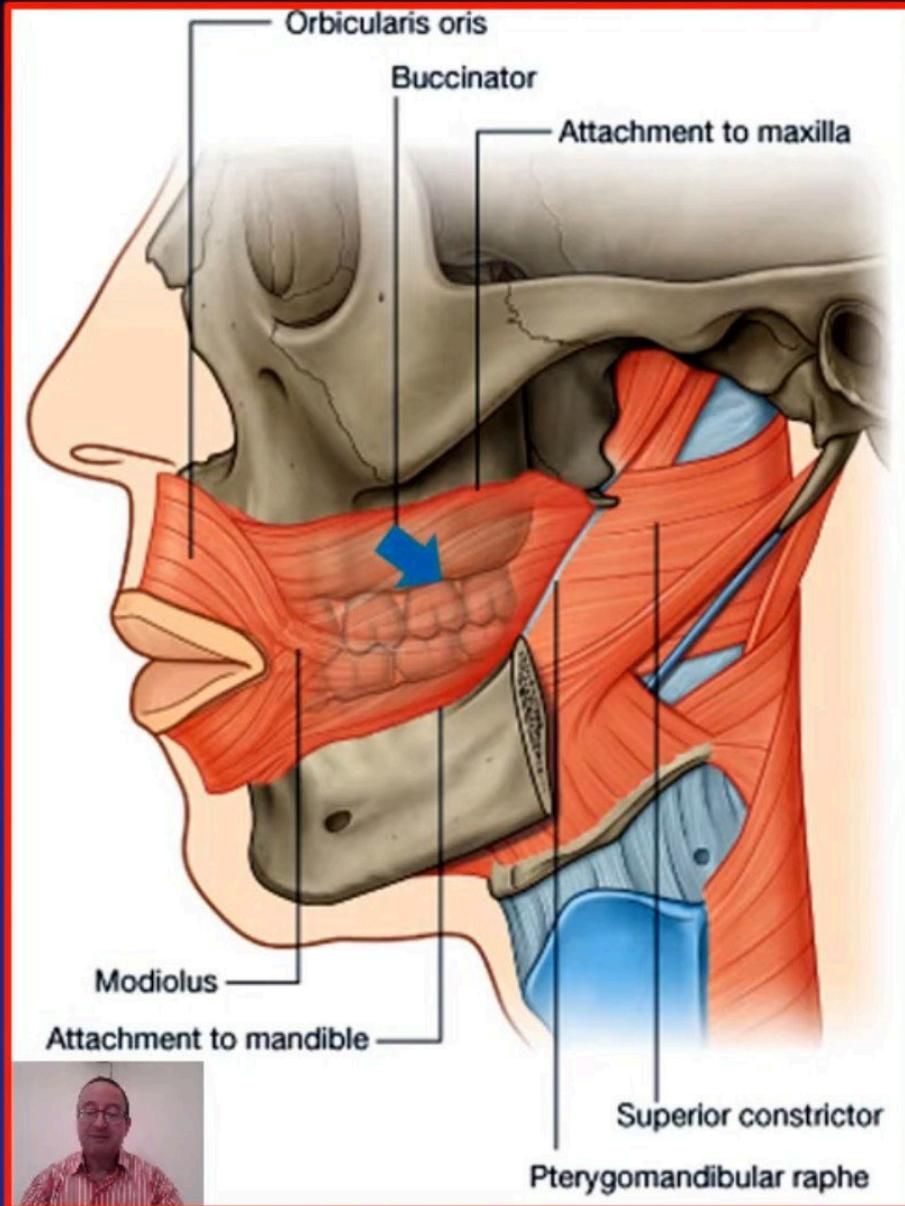
1. It prevents accumulation of the food in the vestibule of the mouth (between the cheeks, teeth, and gum).
2. It expels air in the mouth cavity (whistling).



➤ Nerve supply:

- Facial nerve
(through its
buccal branches)





(Buccinator muscle)

Other Muscles of the Face

□ Frontalis

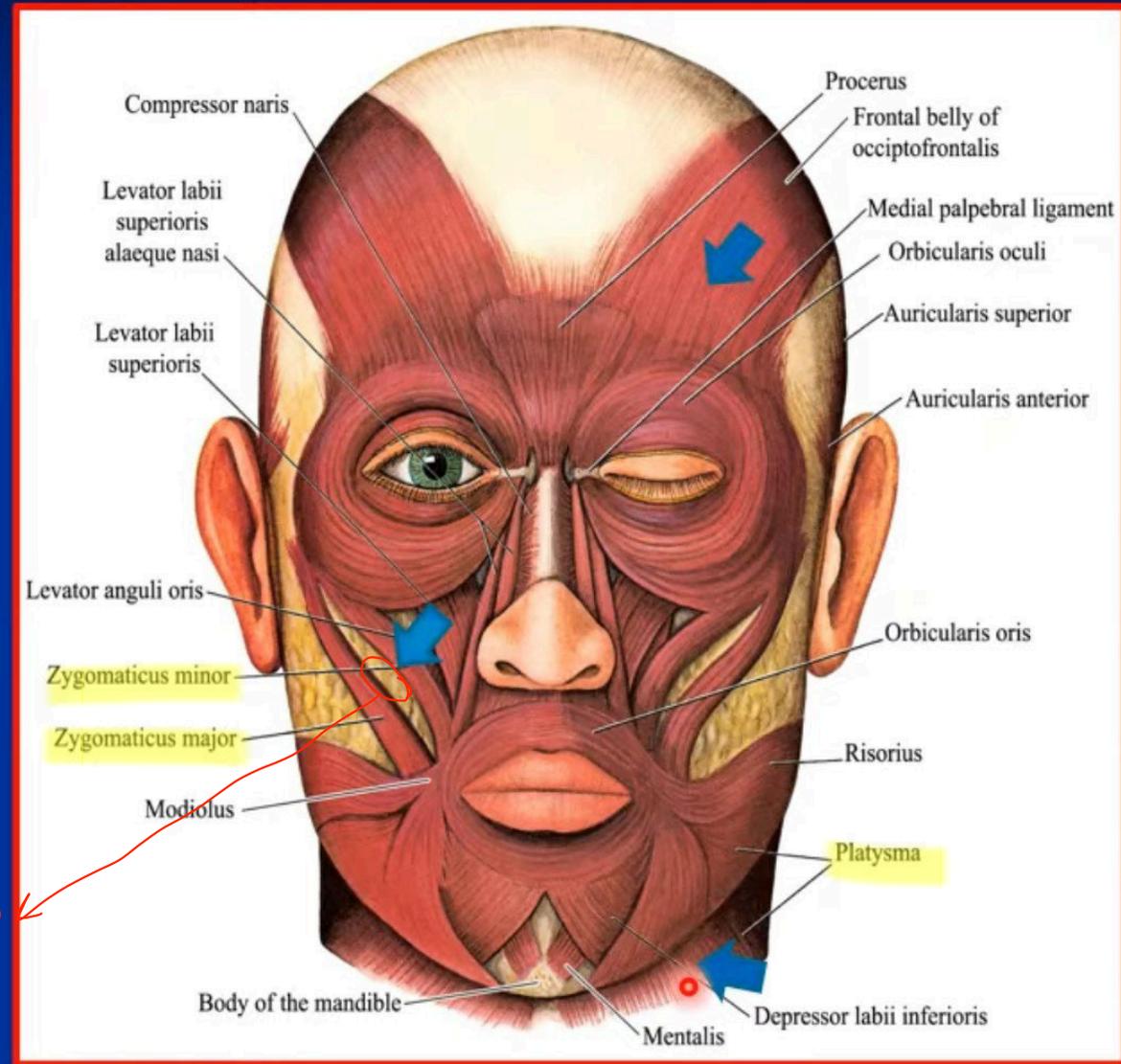
□ Zygomaticus

□ Platysma.



(From neck to Face)

*هون
بها غارات*

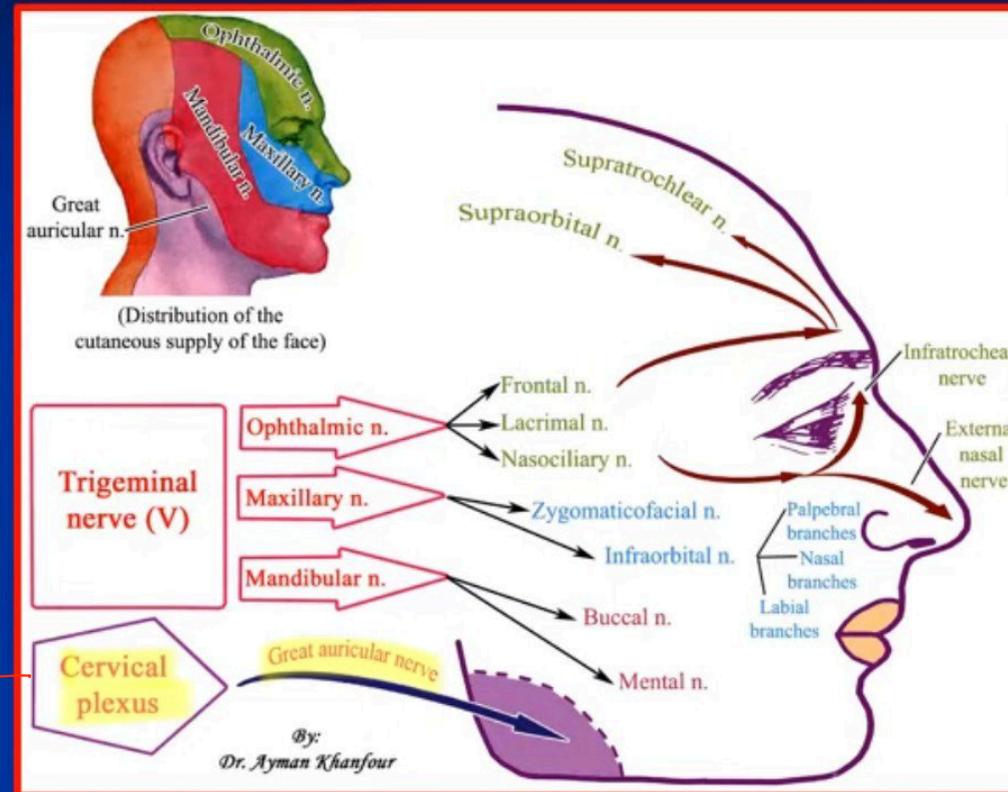


Nerve Supply of the Face



Sensory Supply of the Face

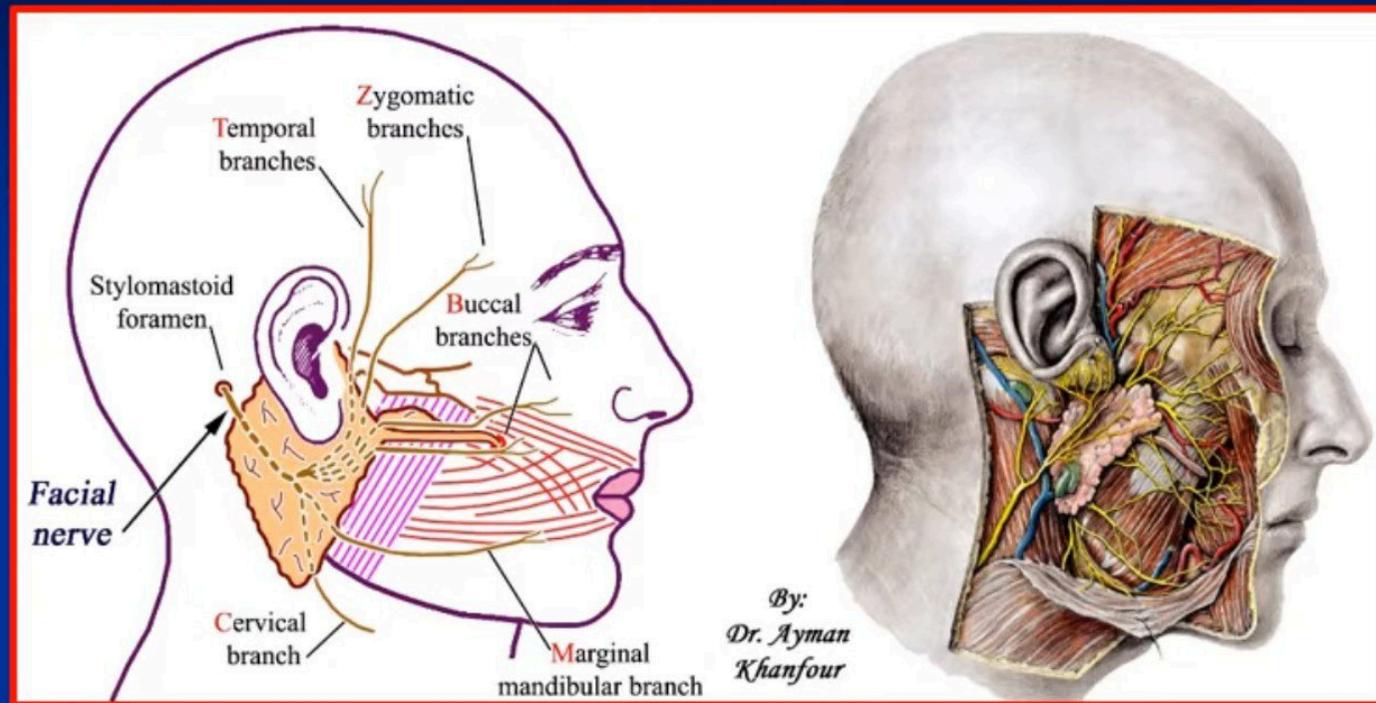
❖ **Rule:**



sensor

- ❑ All the face is supplied by branches from trigeminal nerve EXCEPT the area of skin above the angle of the mandible which is supplied by the great auricular nerve.

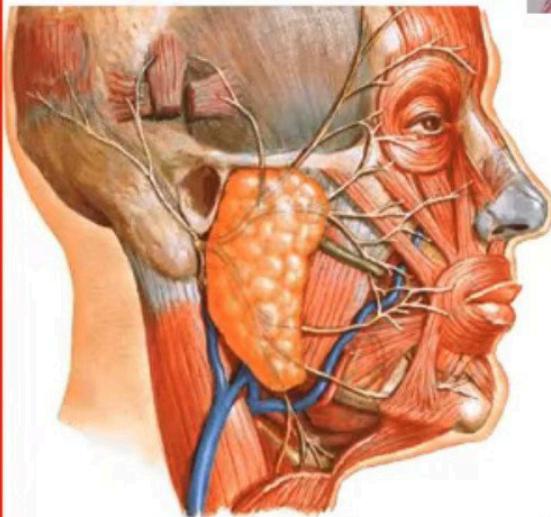
Motor Supply of the Face



- ❑ The motor supply of facial muscles is the facial nerve.
- ❑ It leaves the skull through the stylomastoid foramen.
- ❑ It immediately gives: muscular branch to:
 - a. Posterior belly of digastric and stylohyoid muscles
 - b. Posterior auricular nerve supplying occipital belly of occipitofrontalis muscle.



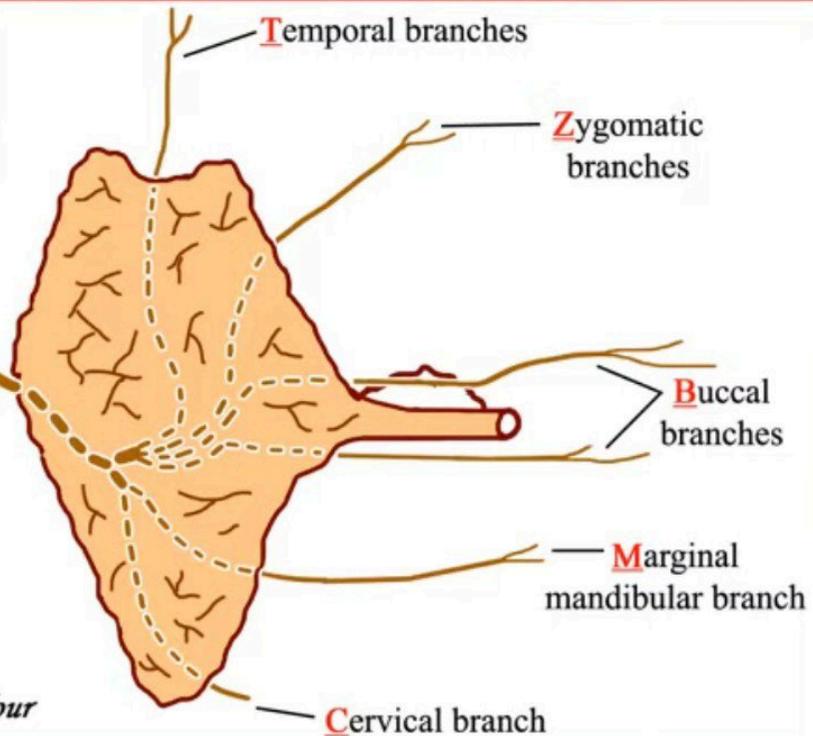
Ten Zebras Bought My Car
(TZ◉BMC)



Stylomastoid foramen

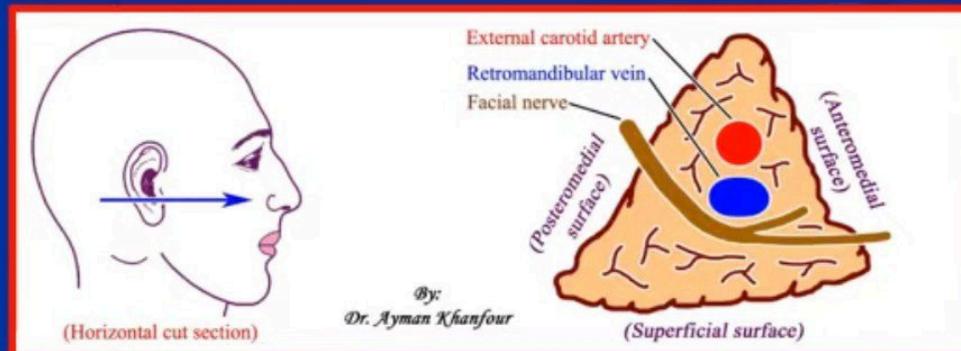
Facial nerve

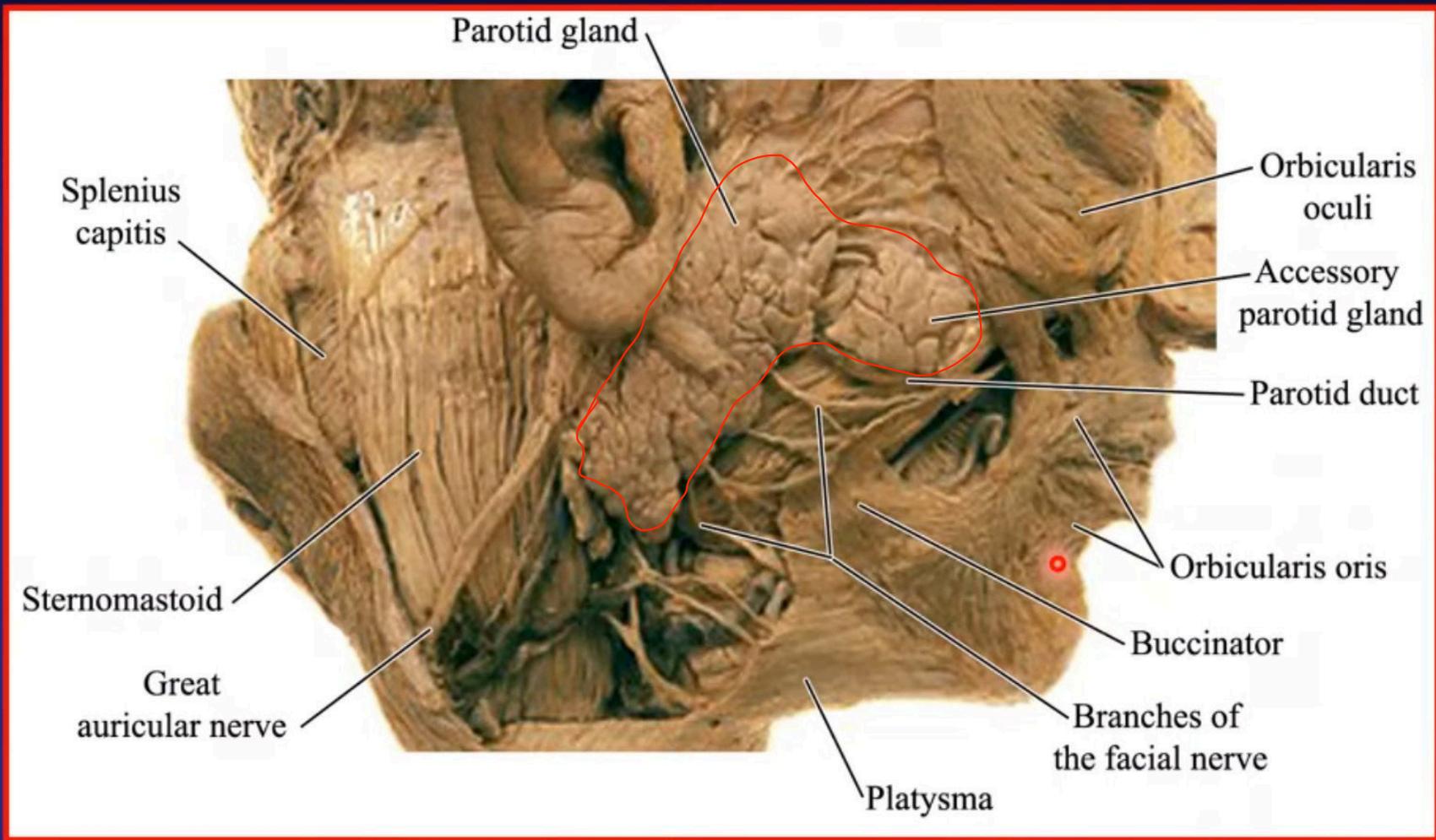
By:
Dr. Ayman Khanfour



- The facial nerve curves and enters into the parotid gland and it is superficial to the *retromandibular vein* and the *external carotid artery*. Inside the parotid gland the facial nerve gives:

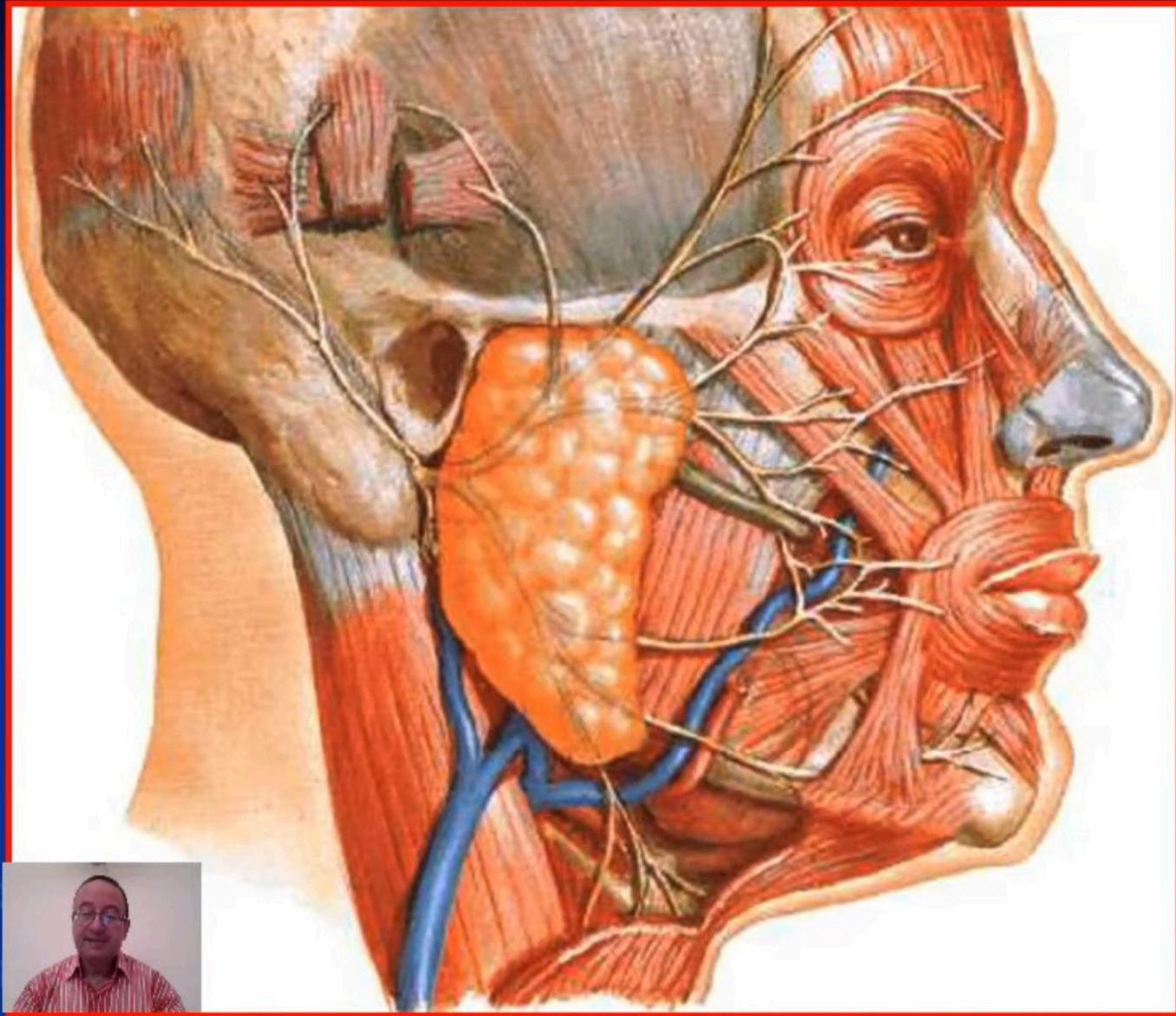
- a. Temporal branches
- b. Zygomatic branches
- c. Buccal branches
- d. Mandibular branches
- e. Cervical branches



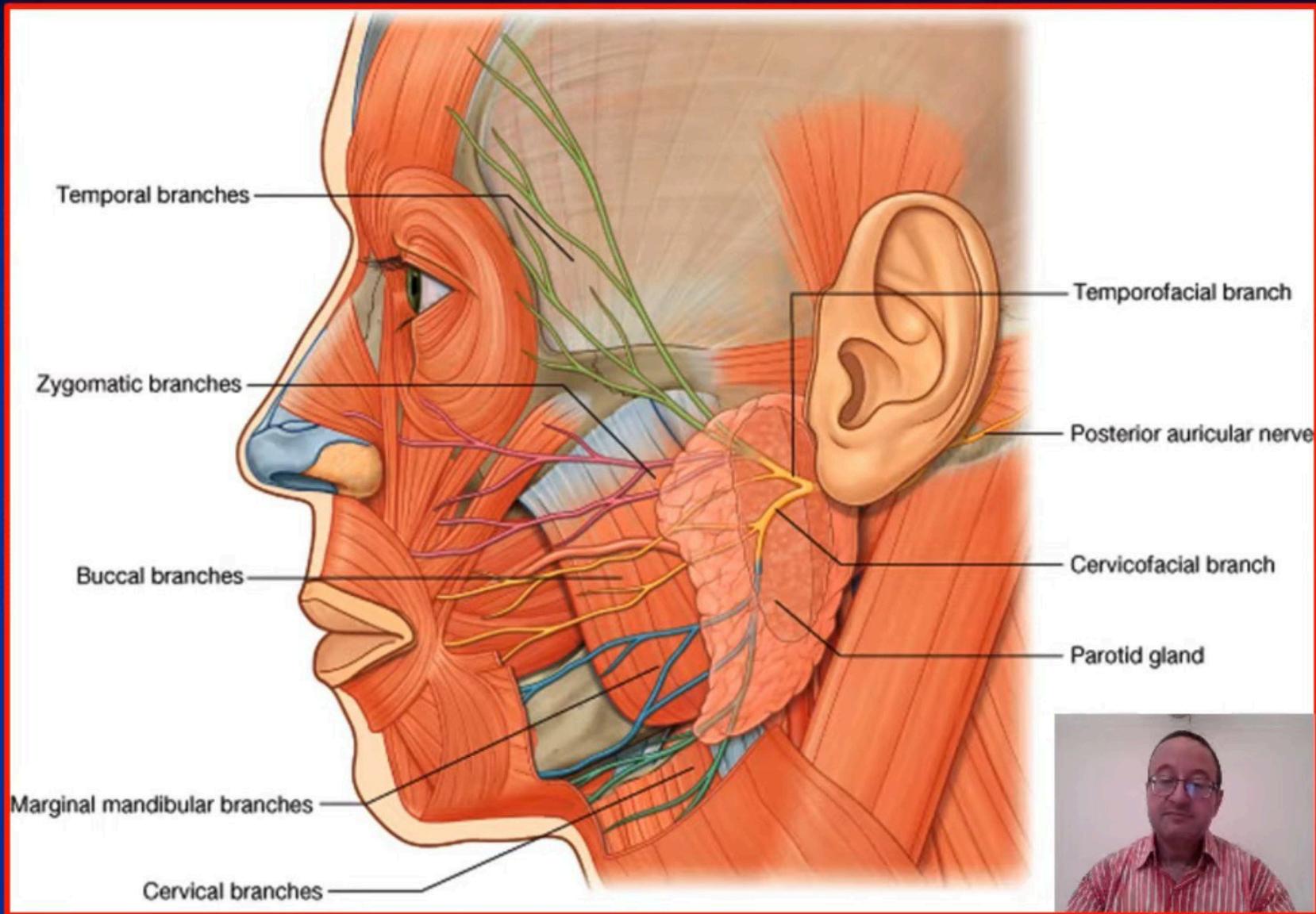


(Facial nerve inside parotid gland)





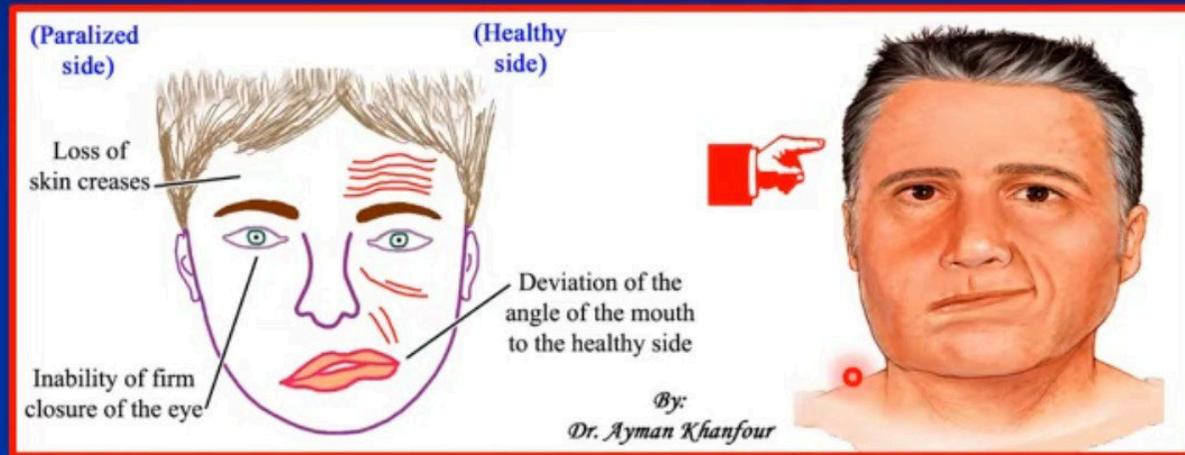
(Facial nerve inside parotid gland)



(Terminal branches of the facial nerve)

Applied Anatomy

* Facial paralysis (facial palsy = Bell's palsy)



- Injury to the right facial nerve leads to deviation of the mouth to the left side (healthy side).

Case 1



Arterial Supply of the Face

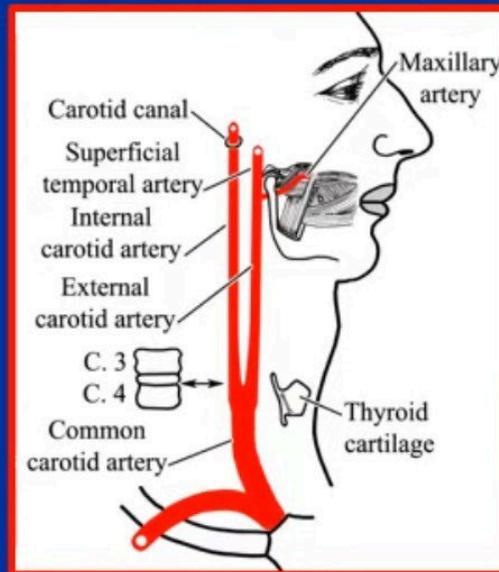


Blood Supply

Branches from
External
Carotid Artery

Branches from
Internal
Carotid Artery

skull 319?

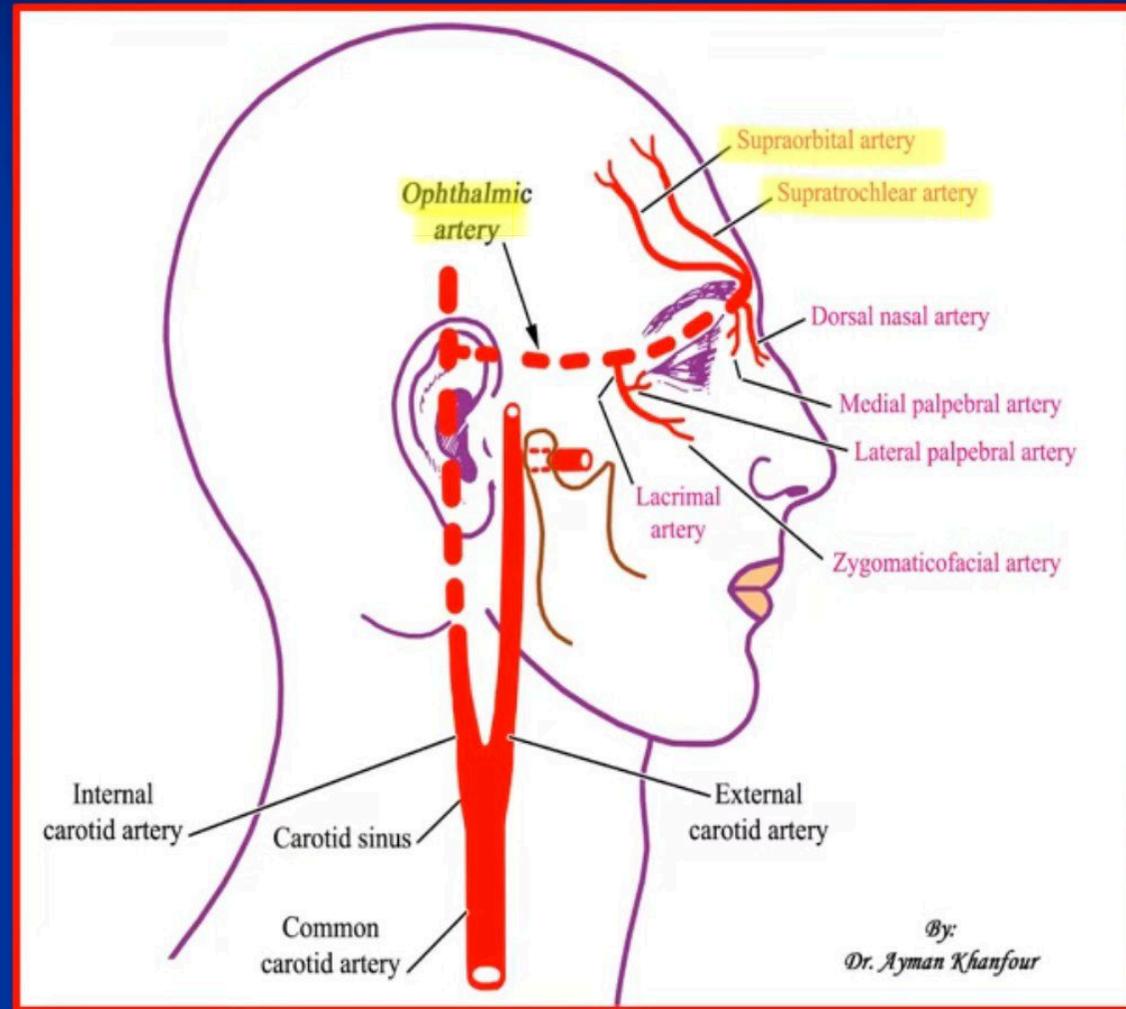


I. Arteries derived from the internal carotid artery

- The internal carotid artery gives the *ophthalmic artery*.

1. Supratrochlear a.

2. Supraorbital a.

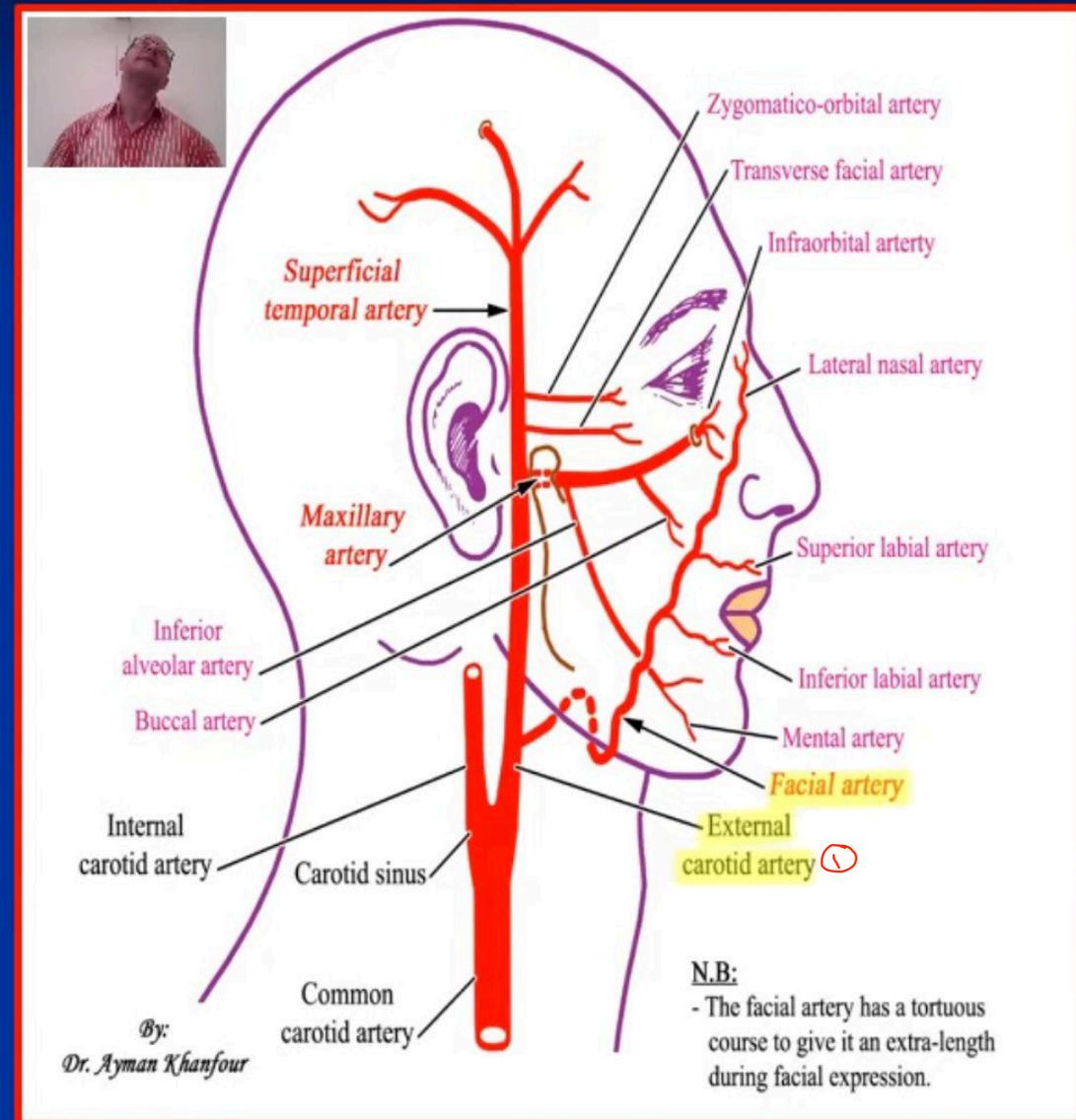


II. Arteries derived from the external carotid artery

1. Facial artery

Course:

- ❑ It pierces the deep fascia at the lower border of the mandible.
- ❑ It runs in the face opposite the anterior border of masseter muscle where you can feel its **pulsation**
- ❑ It reaches the angle of the mouth and ascends upwards to reach the medial angle of the eye.
- ❑ It has a tortuous course in the neck and face.



Branches in the face:

a. Inferior labial a.

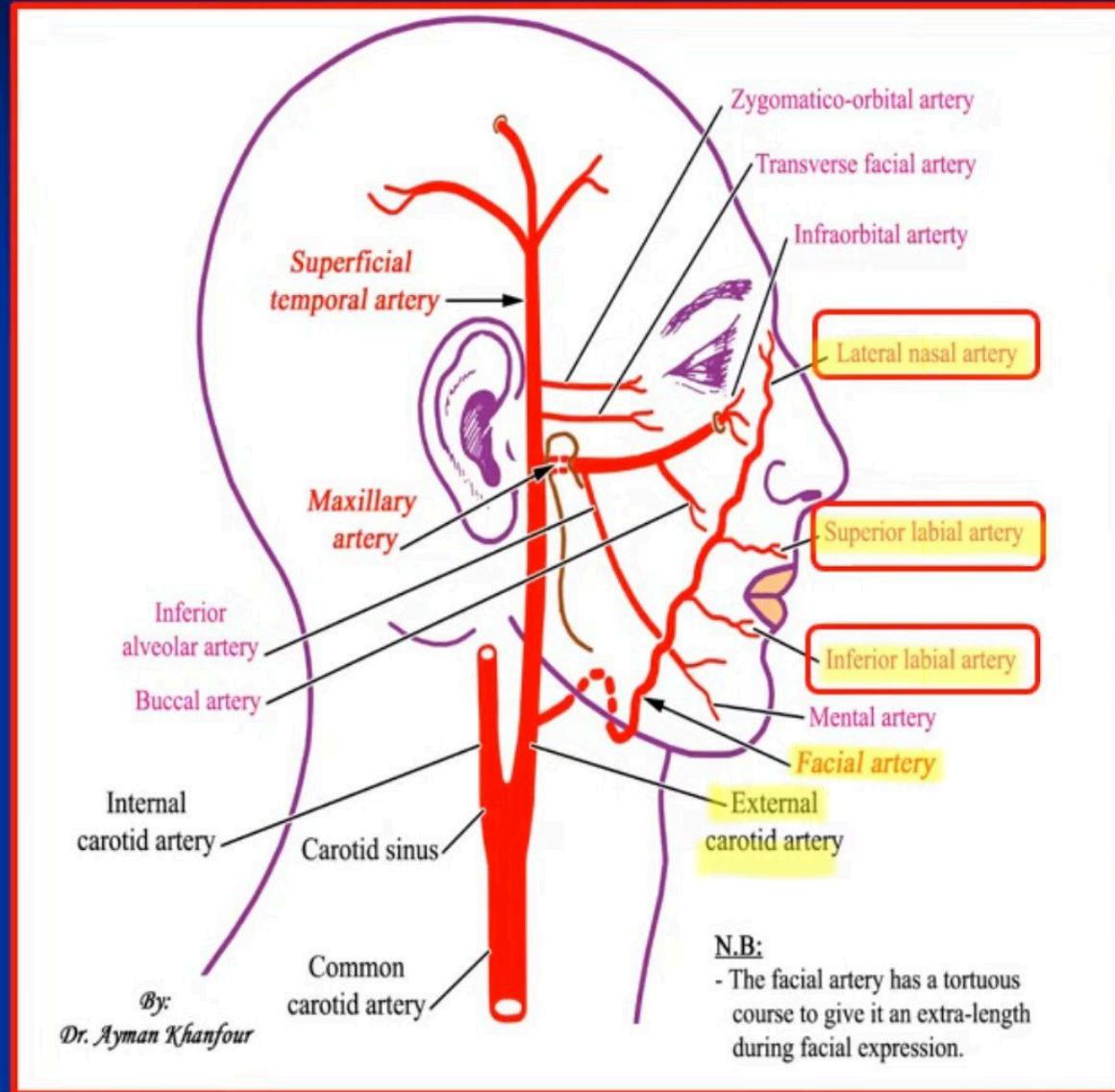
b. Superior labial a.

c. Lateral nasal a.

d. Angular artery



By:
Dr. Ayman Khanfour



N.B:
- The facial artery has a tortuous course to give it an extra-length during facial expression.

2. Infraorbital artery

(from maxillary a.)

3. Mental artery

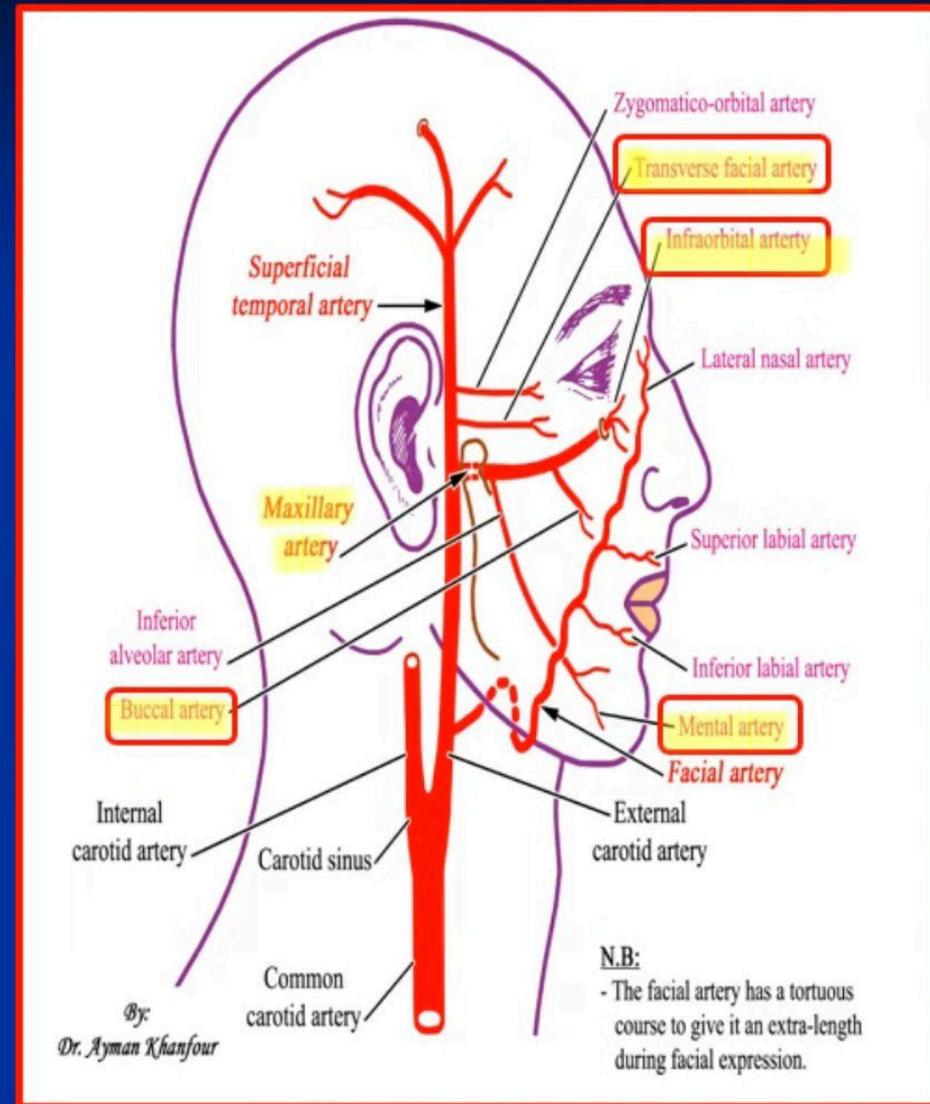
(From maxillary a.)

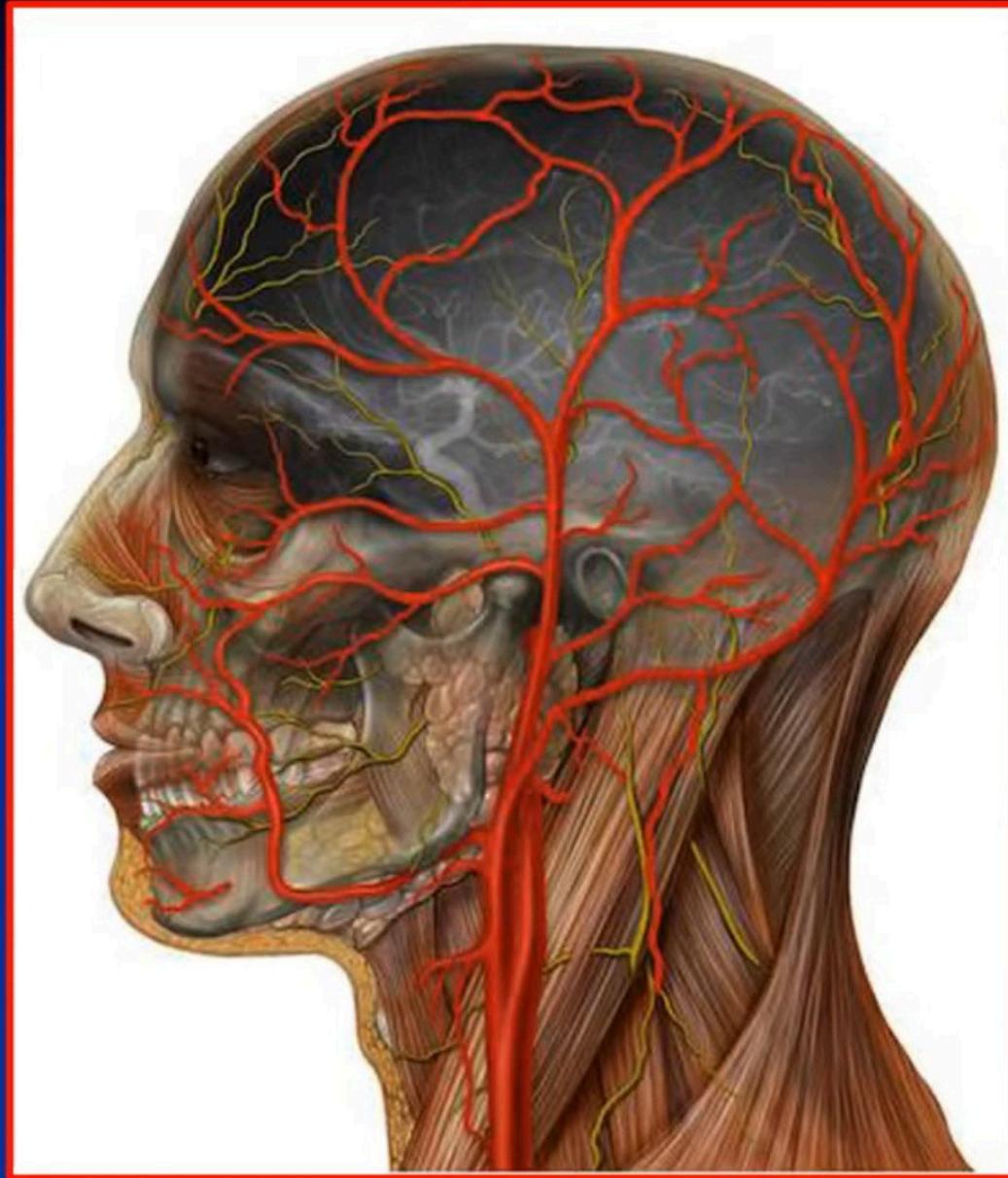
4. Buccal artery

(From maxillary a.)

5. Transverse facial artery

(from superficial temporal a.)





تقابل مع بعضها

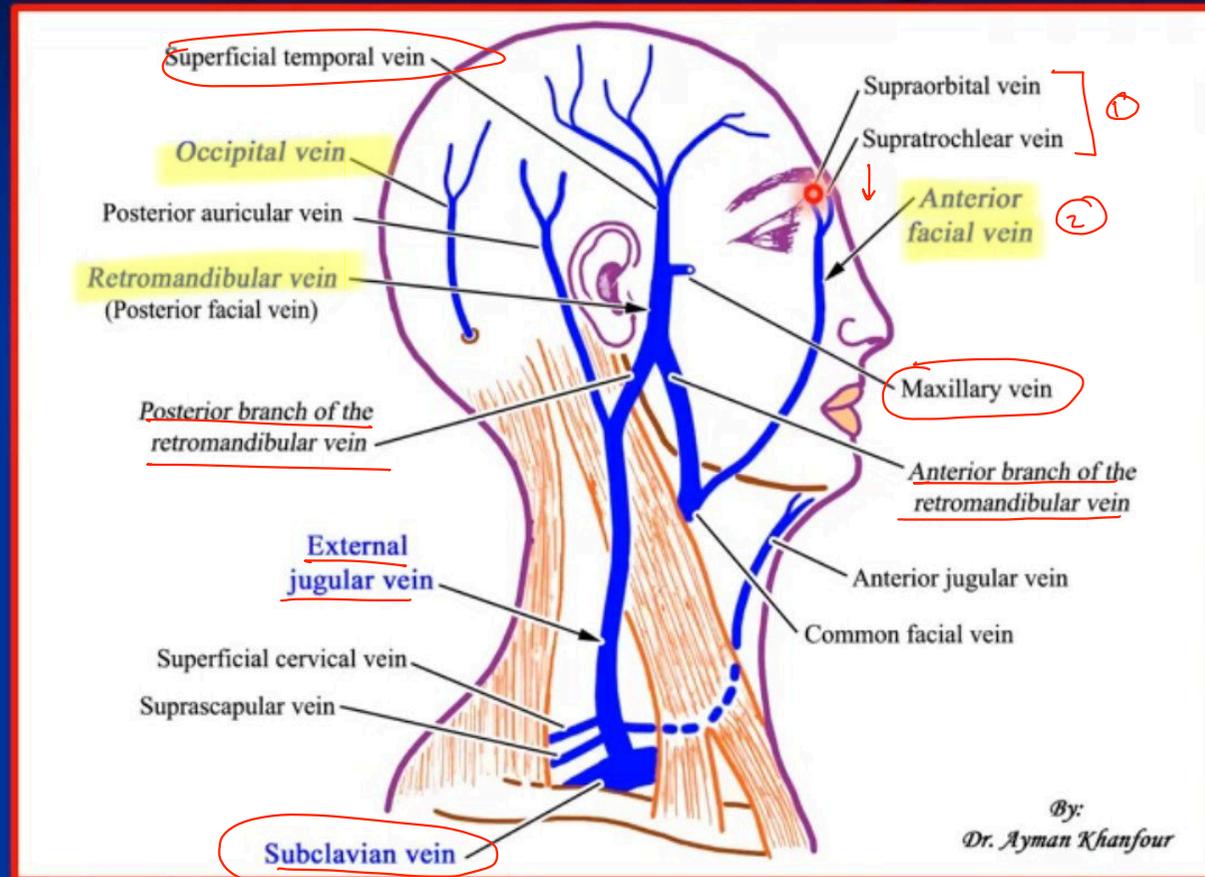
(Arterial supply of the scalp)



Venous Drainage Of Scalp and Face

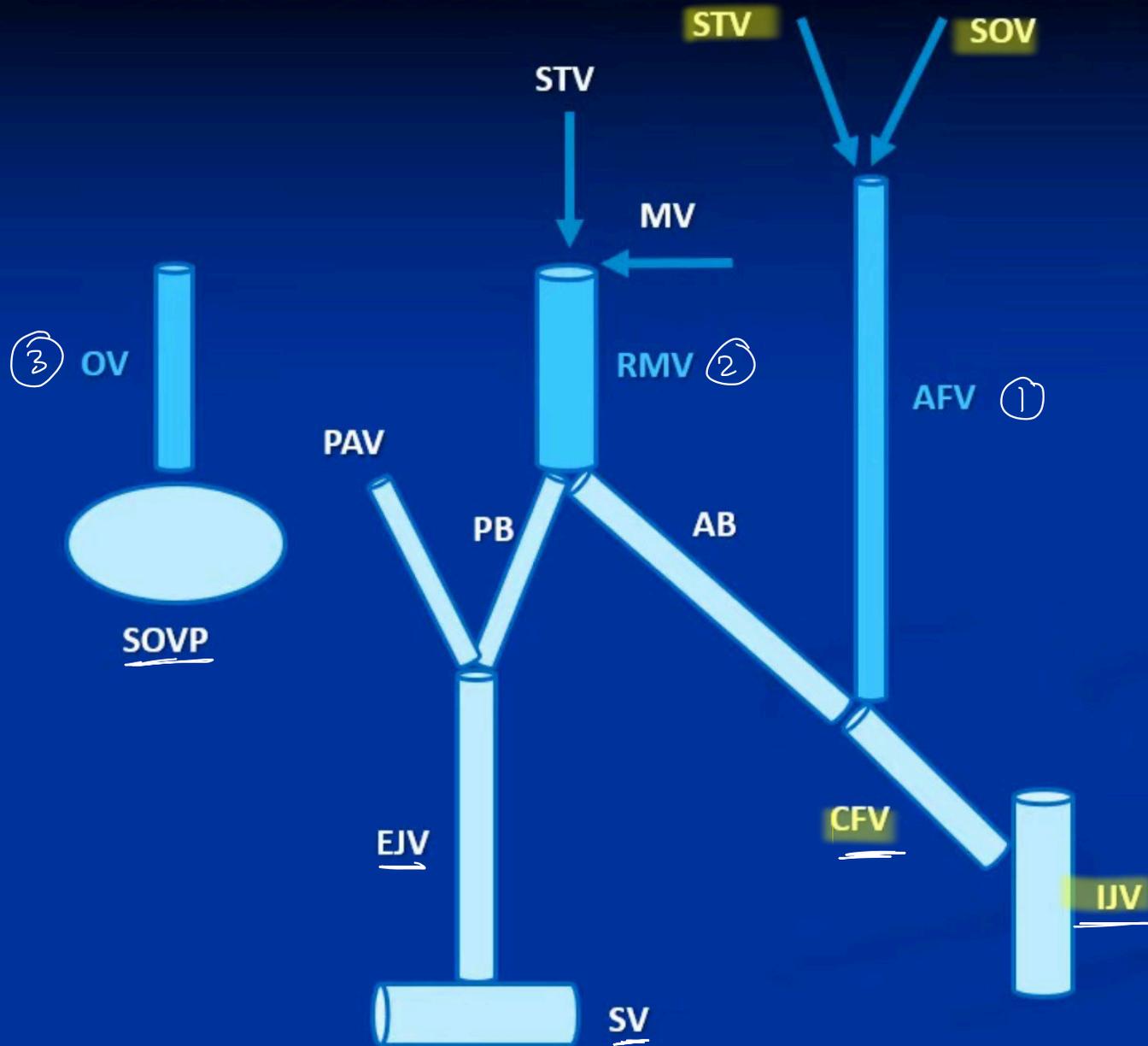


Venous Drainage

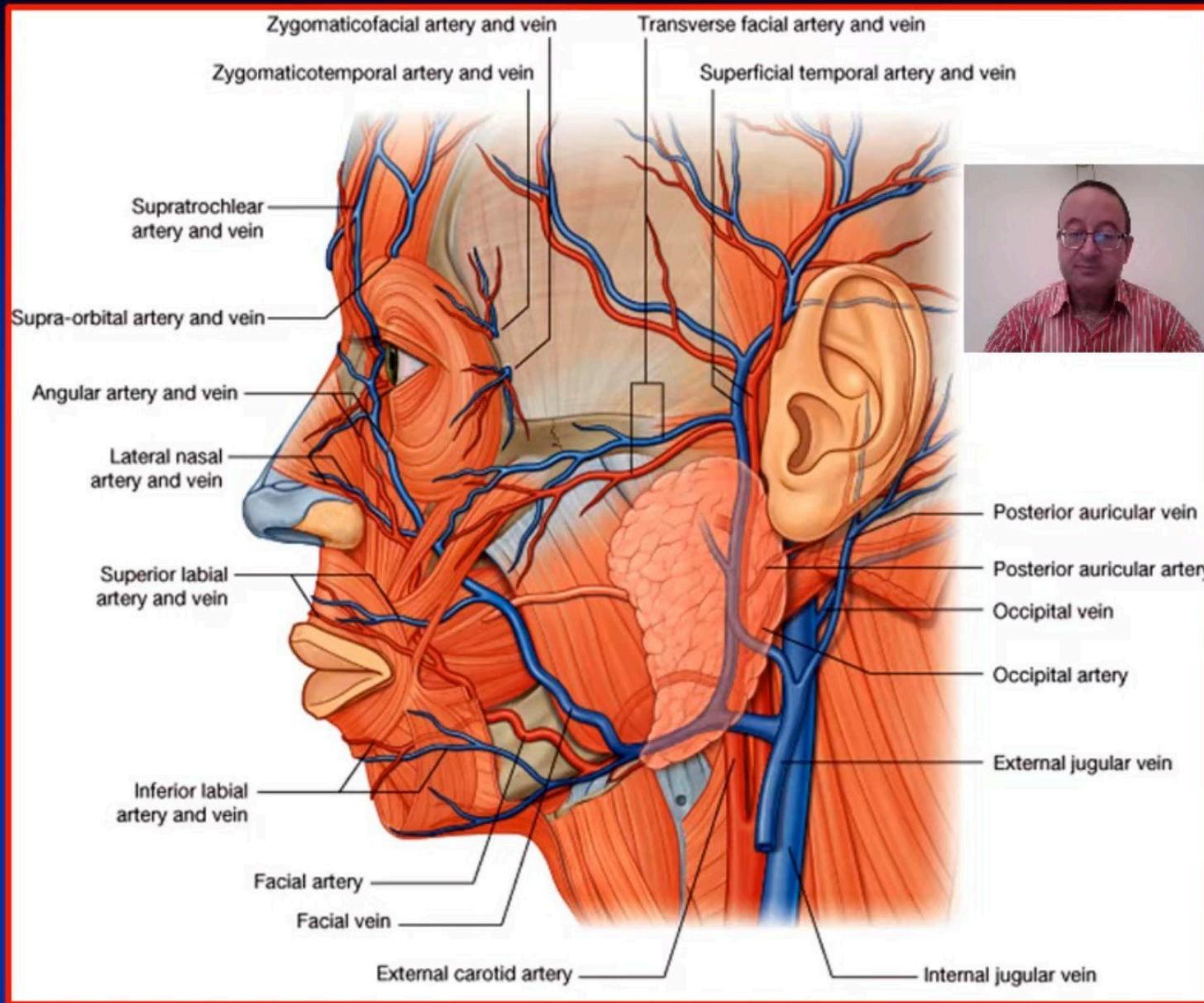


1. Anterior facial vein
2. Retro-mandibular vein (posterior facial vein)
3. Occipital vein



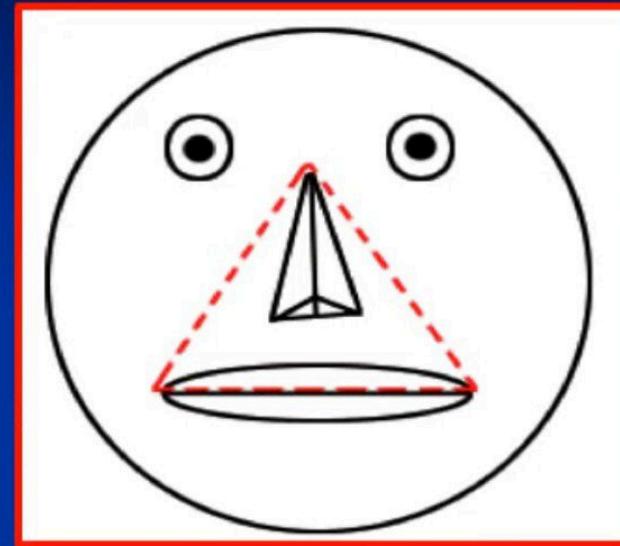
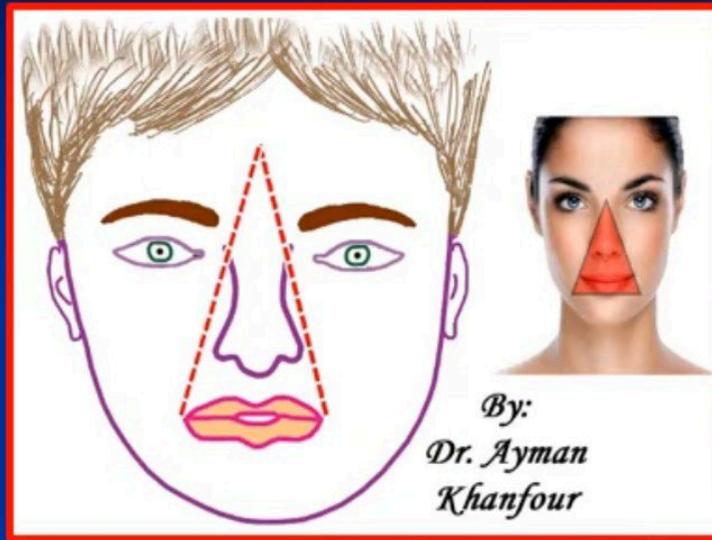


(Venous drainage of the face and scalp)



(Venous drainage of the face and scalp)

Dangerous Area of the Face

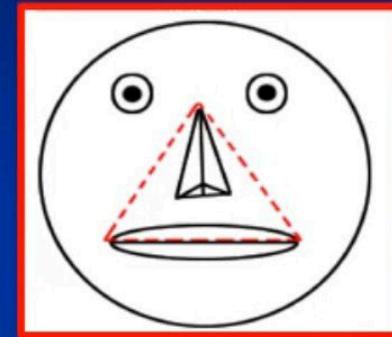
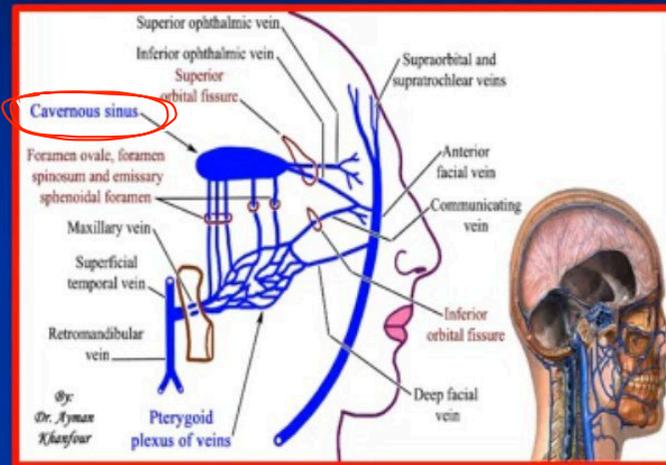
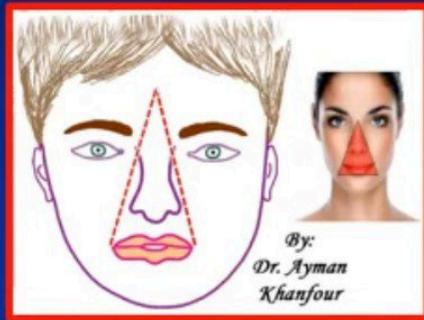


- ❑ It is the area of skin in the face drained by the anterior facial vein which is connected with the cavernous sinus.
- ❑ Infection in this area may be transmitted to cavernous sinus causing cavernous sinus thrombosis
- ❑ The area includes:
 - a. Medial angle of the eye.
 - b. Dorsum and sides of the nose.
 - c. Upper lip and medial part of the cheek.



Applied Anatomy

➤ **Cavernous sinus thrombosis**



- Infection of the *dangerous area of the face* may be transmitted to the cavernous sinus through superior + inferior ophthalmic veins or deep facial vein connects anterior facial vein to the pterygoid plexus of vein.



*** Manifestations:**



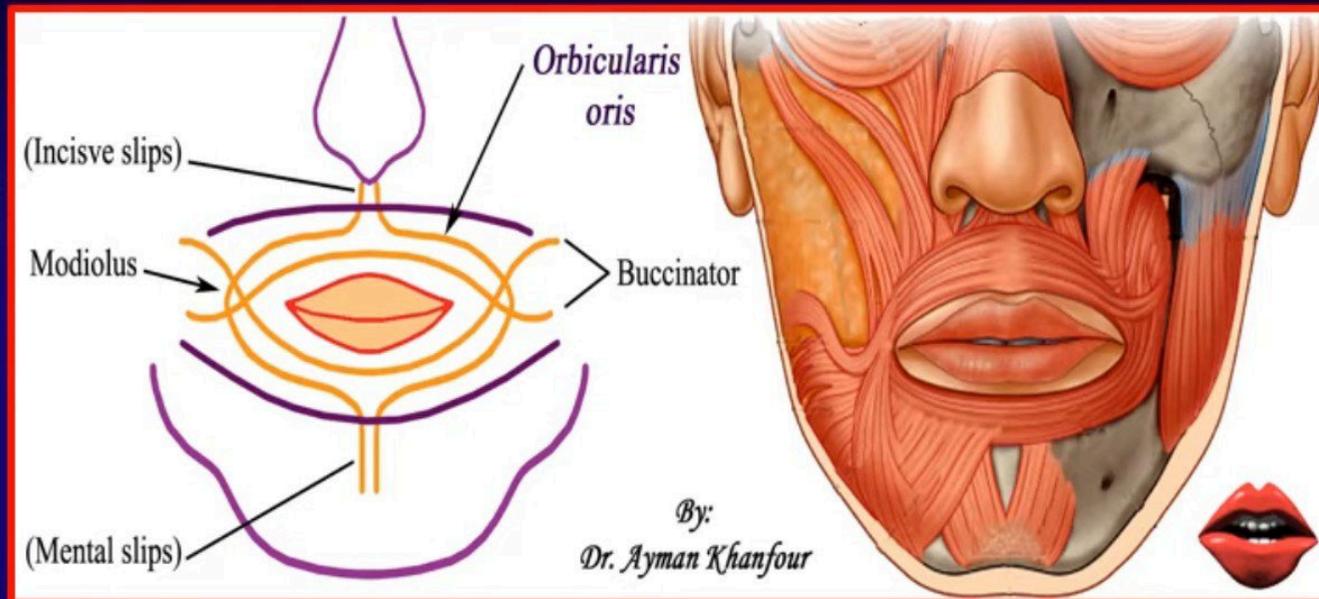
- a. It leads to thrombosis of the cavernous sinus (pulsating exophthalmous due to the presence of the internal carotid artery inside the sinus).
- b. The abducent nerve may be affected leading to internal squint.

بؤرة العين
الأمامية



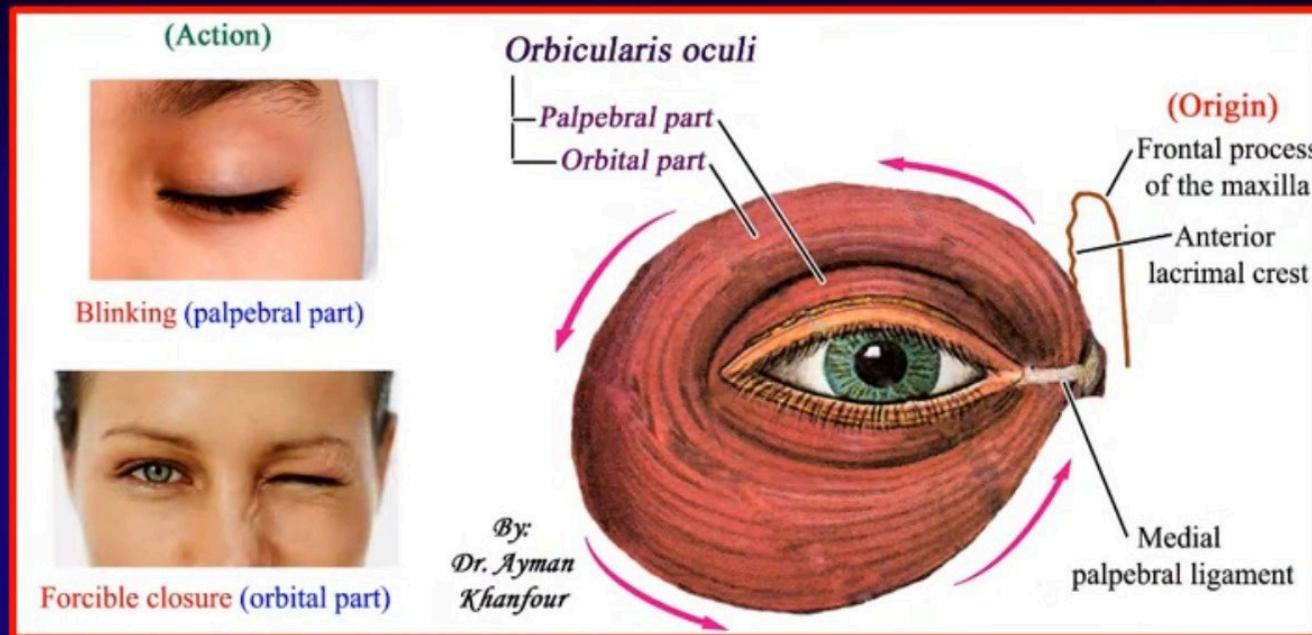
❑ **Inability to close the lips relates to the action of which muscle?**

- a. Anterior belly of the digastrics.
- b. Mylohyoid.
- c. **Orbicularis oris.**
- d. Platysma.



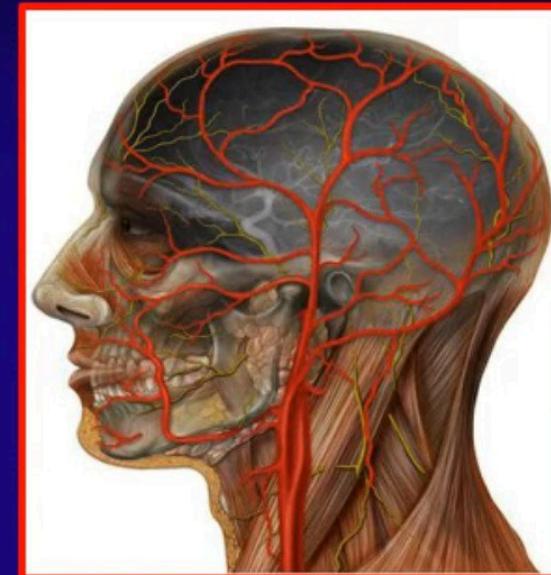
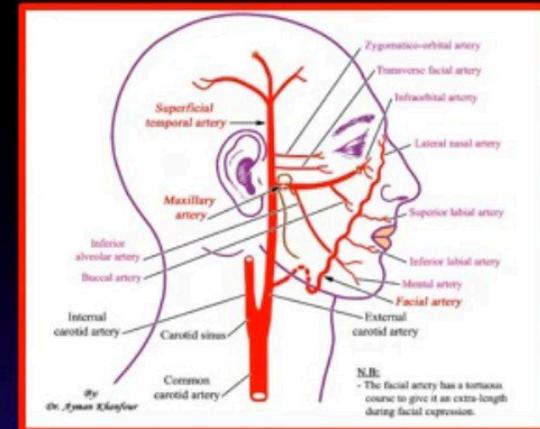
❑ Loss of blinking is due to paralysis of which muscle?

- a. Orbicularis oris muscle.
- b. Orbital part of orbicularis oculi.
- c. Palpebral part of orbicularis oculi.
- d. Frontalis muscle.



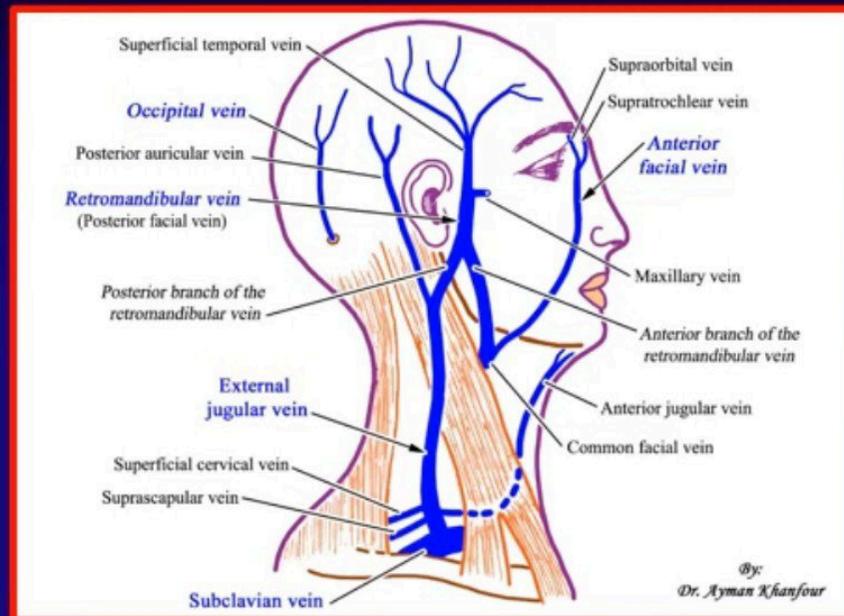
❑ Which of the following arteries we can feel its pulsation at the lower border of mandible just anterior to masseter muscle?

- a. Superficial temporal artery.
- b. Facial artery.
- c. Maxillary artery.
- d. Transverse facial artery.



□ Which of the following pairs of veins forms the external jugular vein?

- a. Posterior division of retromandibular vein and posterior auricular vein.
- b. Anterior division of retromandibular vein and posterior auricular vein.
- c. Posterior division of retromandibular vein and angular vein.
- d. Anterior division of retromandibular vein and angular vein.



Question 1

What are the other manifestations of facial palsy. Explain on anatomical bases?



الردود

One other manifestation of facial palsy is decreased tearing. Tear production is actually decreased due to loss of parasympathetic fibers to the lacrimal glands. The cornea often dries out and can suffer from abrasions due to exposure and dryness.

إضافة رد...

very very good answer

muscle of mastication

Question 1

What are the other manifestations of facial palsy. Explain on anatomical bases?

02. Face

37,624 مشاهدة قبل سنتين 11a. Head and neck (Lectures) ...المزيد

Dr. Ayman Khanfour 52.2 ألف

حفظ | تم تنزيله | مشاركة | 792 |

67 التعليقات

One other manifestation of facial palsy is decreased tearing. Tear production is actually decreased due to loss of parasympathetic fibers to the