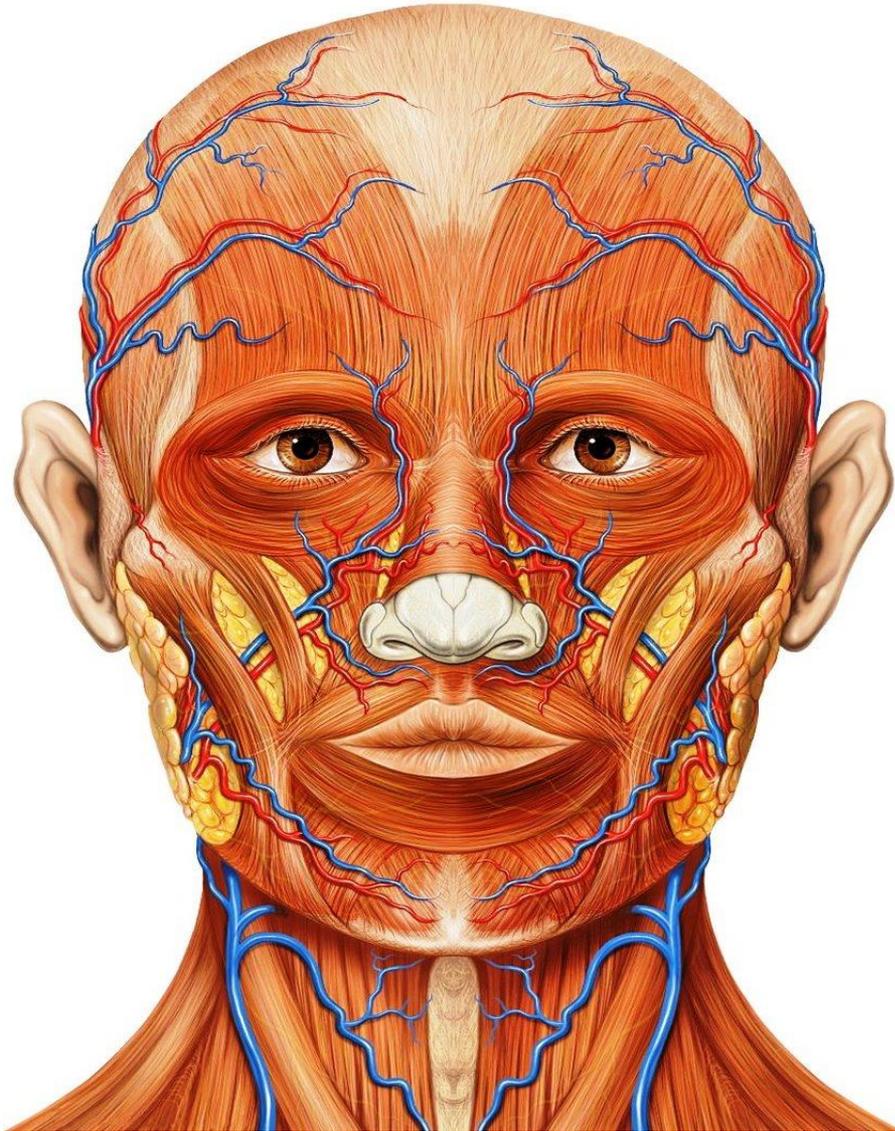


FACE 1



BY
DR ABULMAATY MOHAMED
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY
MUTAH UNIVERSITY

DEF.:

soft tissues covering norma frontalis
& surrounding its openings

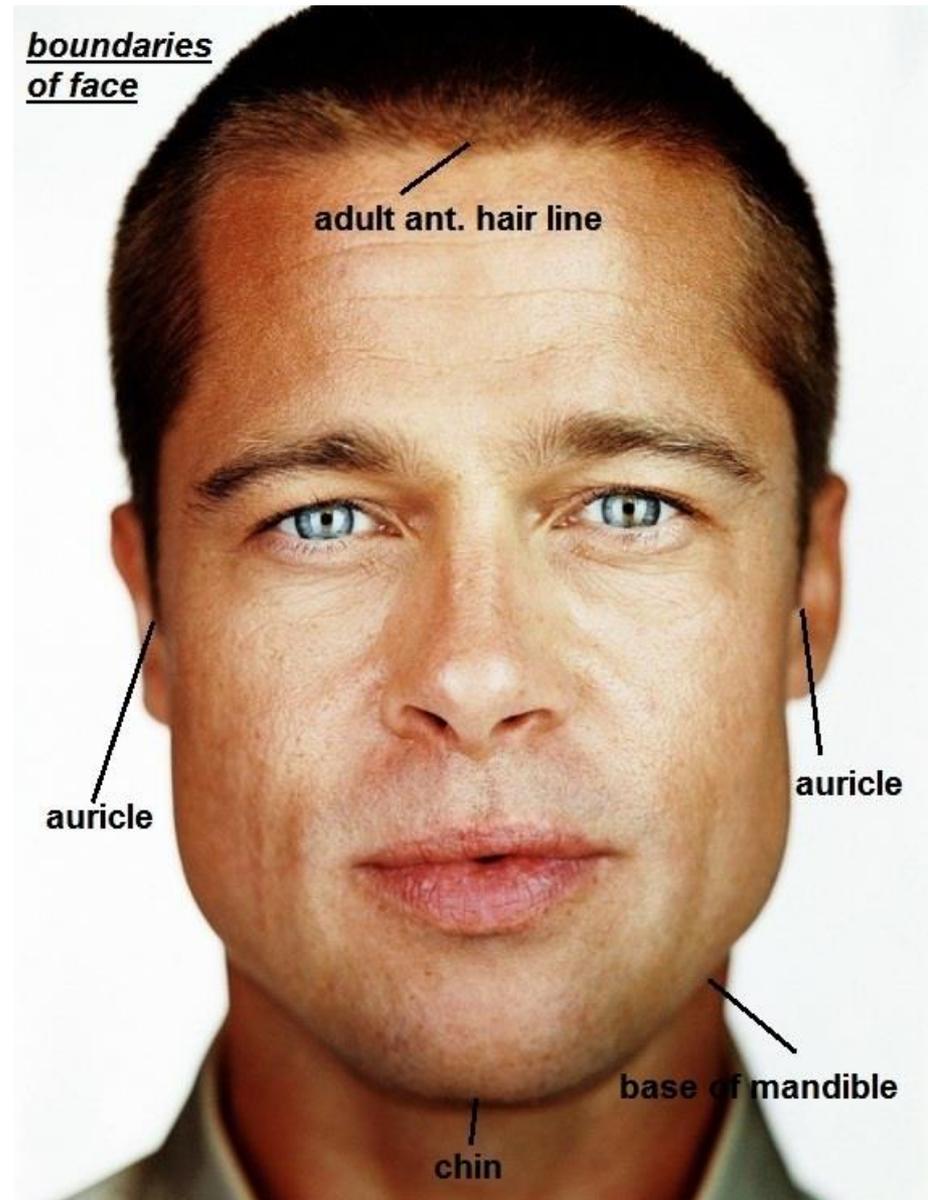
EXTENT:

sides: auricles

below: chin & and base of mandible

above: ant. hair line in adult

N.B.: forehead is common for
scalp & face



STRUCTURE:

3 layers:

skin

superficial fascia

muscles of face

Fascia:

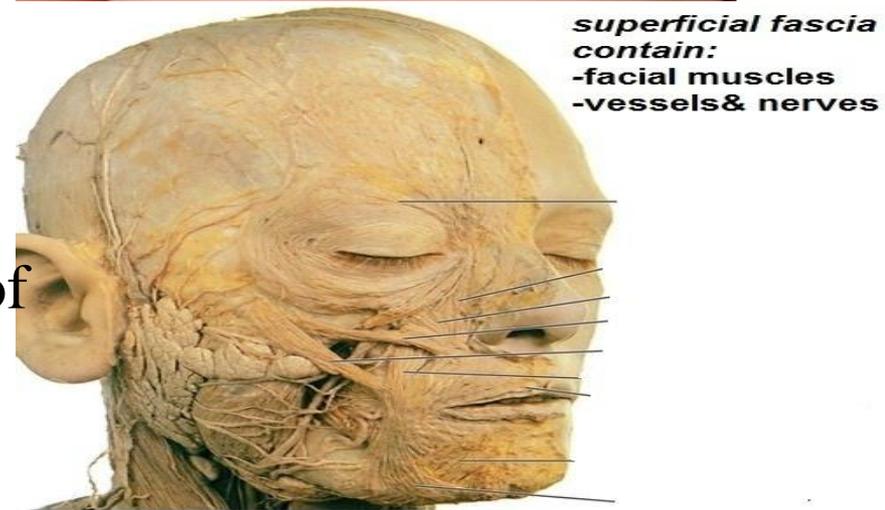
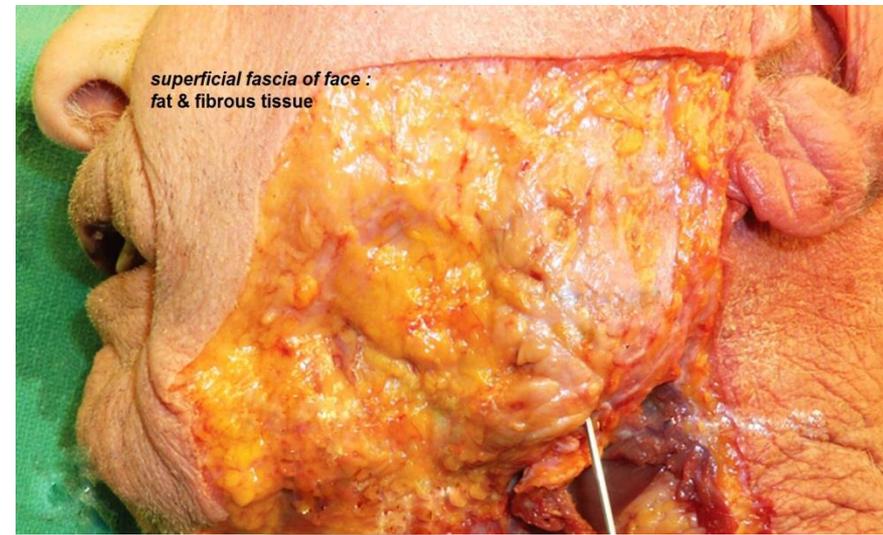
superficial:

-contains fat which is well developed in cheeks (buccal pad of fat) absent in eyelids.

-contain muscles of face (facial expression). vessels and nerves of face.

deep:

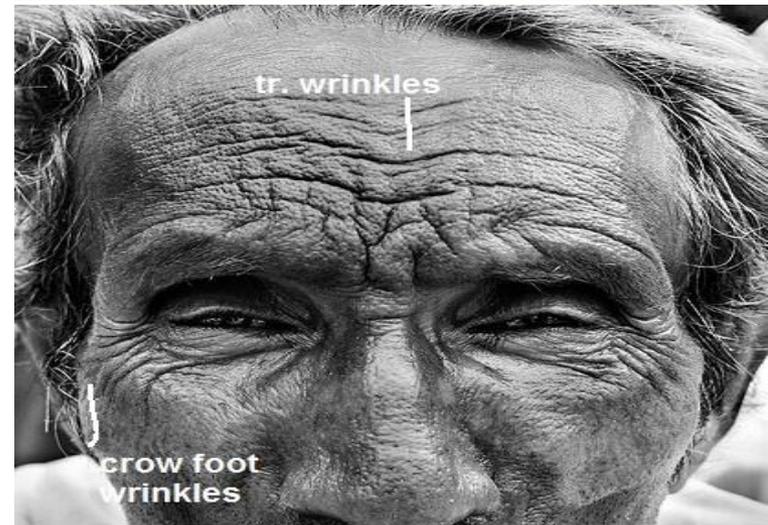
absent to allow attachment of muscles of face to skin.



STRUCTURE

skin:

- contain numerous sweat & sebaceous glands (sebaceous glands make face oily & cause acne in young adults)
- elastic and receive insertion of face muscles & so wounds of face tend to gap.
- senile facial wrinkles occur due to destruction of skin elastic fibers and are aggravated by habitual expressions. These wrinkles lie at right angles to the line of pull of underlying muscles so it is horizontal wrinkles of forehead and crow's foot wrinkles at lateral angle of the eye.



STRUCTURE

Muscles

characters of muscles of face:

- present in superficial fascia
- origin from bone.
- insertion in skin.
- main muscles of facial expression

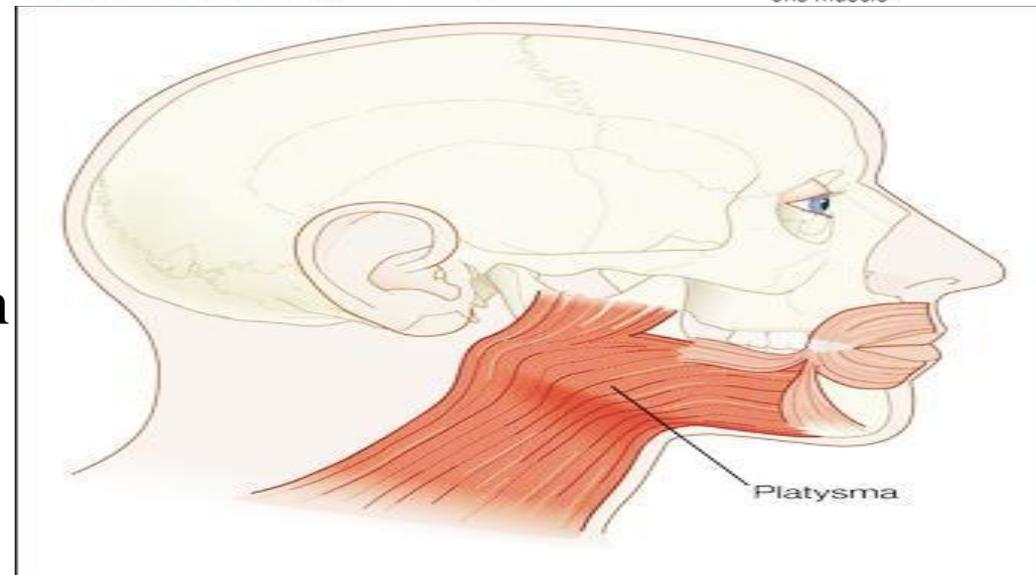
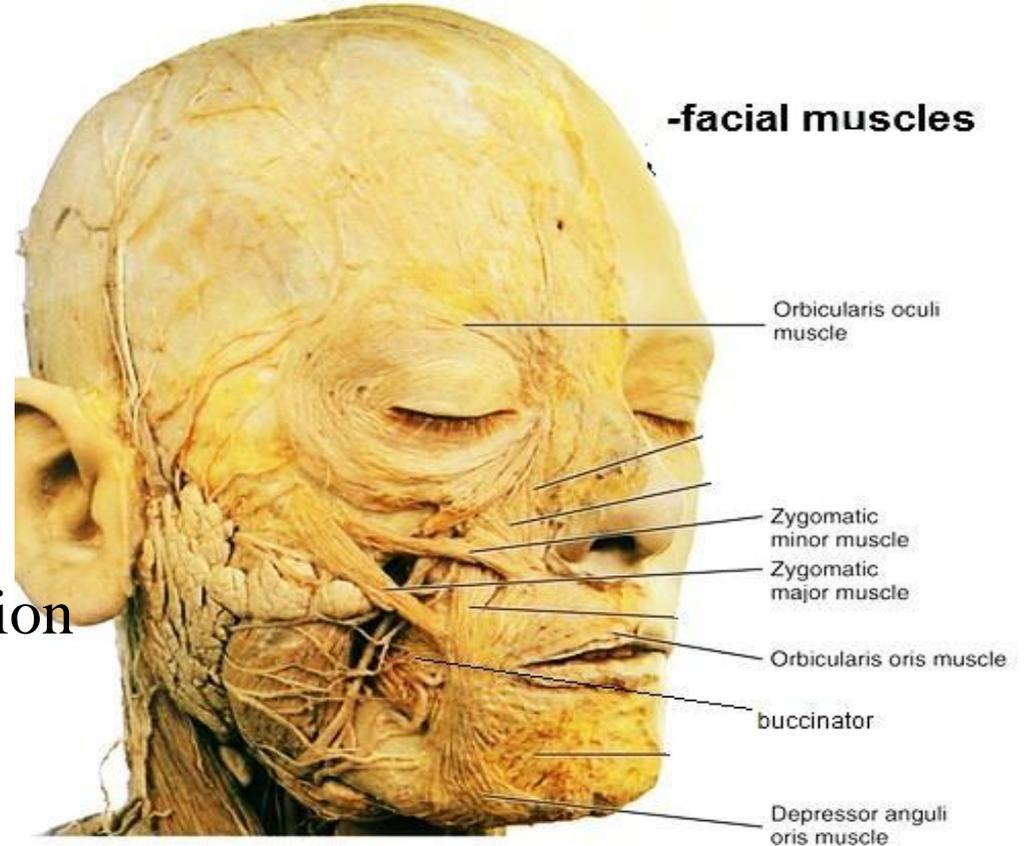
N.B: muscles of facial expression include -muscles of face

-muscle of scalp

-muscles of auricle

-platysma

- all muscles of facial expression are supplied by facial n.



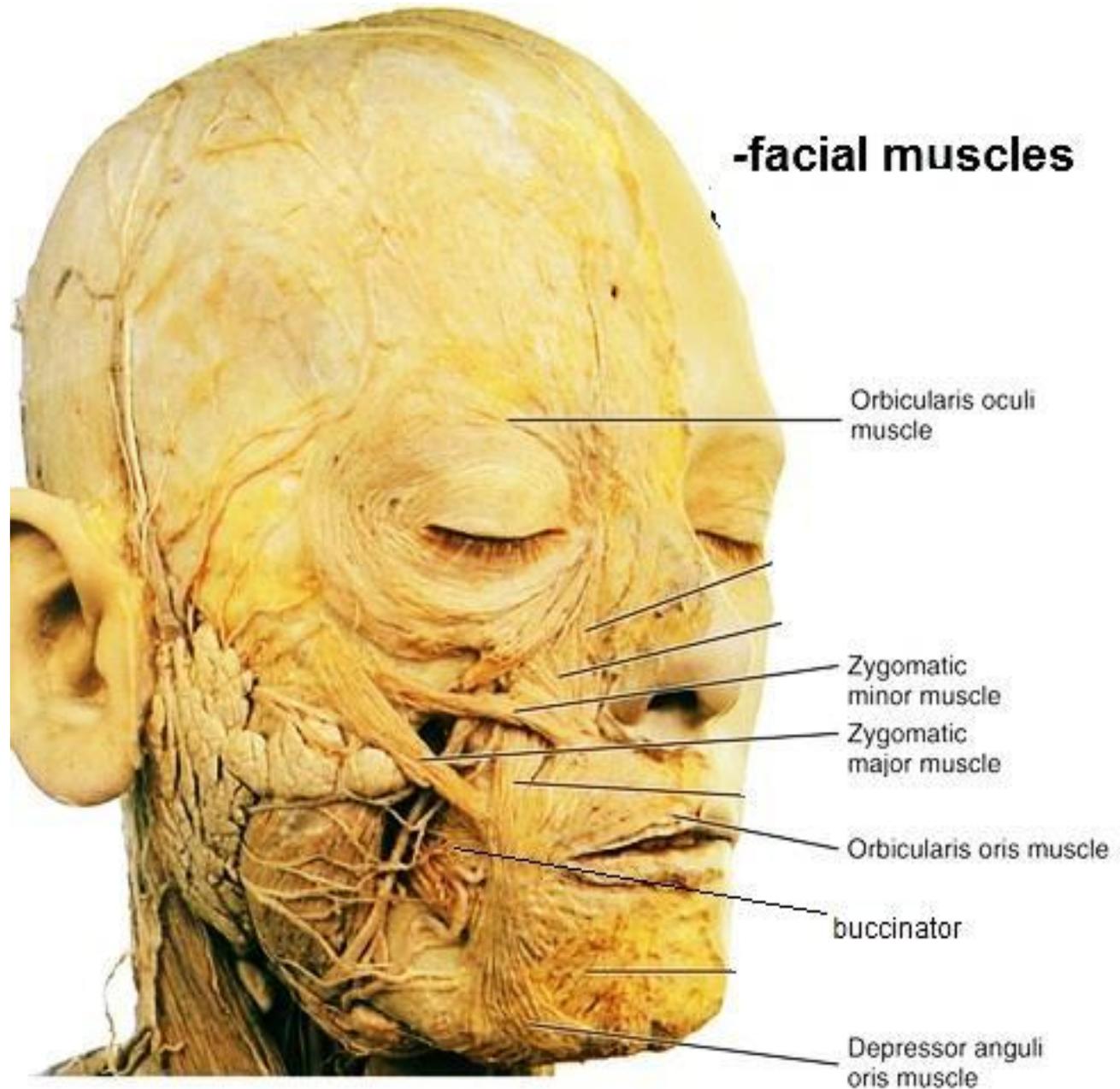
STRUCTURE

Muscles

Small muscles e.g.
zygomaticus major
zygomaticus minor
depressor anguli oris

Large muscles

Orbicularis oculi
Orbicularis oris
buccinator



STRUCTURE

Muscles

Buccinator: muscle of cheek

O.

upper fibers:

alveolar process of maxilla opposite molar teeth

lower fibers:

alveolar process of mandible opposite molar teeth

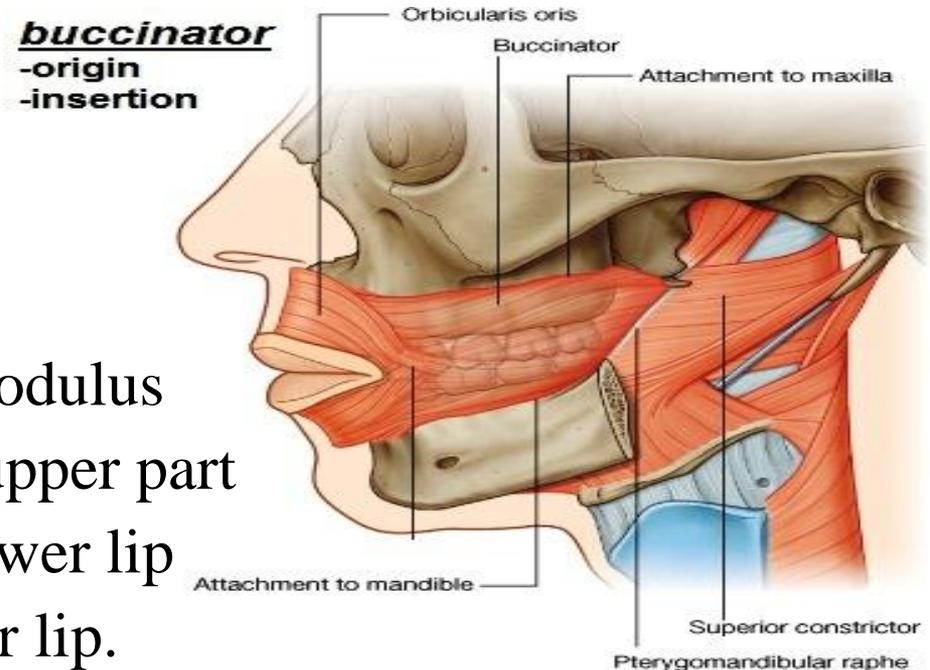
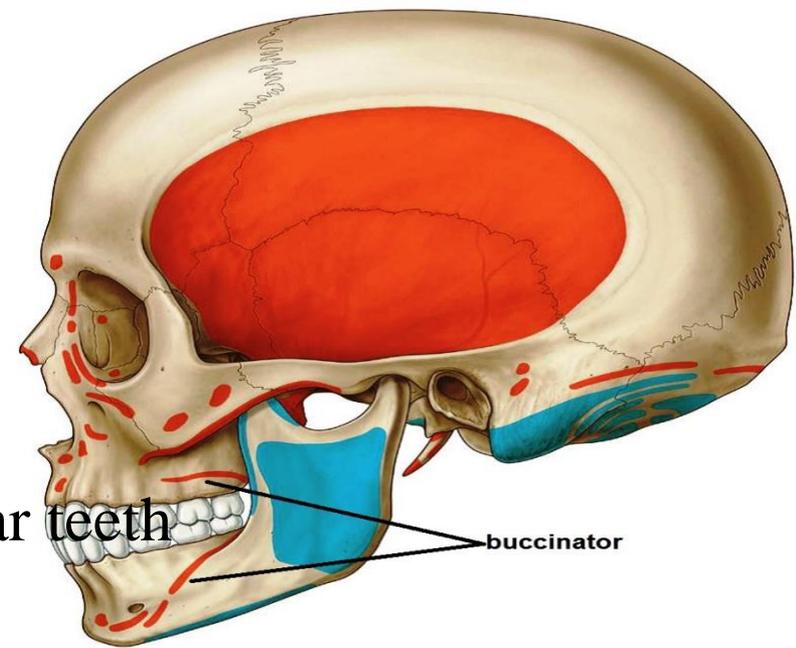
middle fibers:

pterygomandibular lig.

I. upper fibers: to upper lip.

lower fibers: to lower lip.

middle fibers: decussate at modulus (at angle of mouth) and the upper part of these fibers pass to the lower lip and lower part pass to upper lip.



STRUCTURE

Muscles

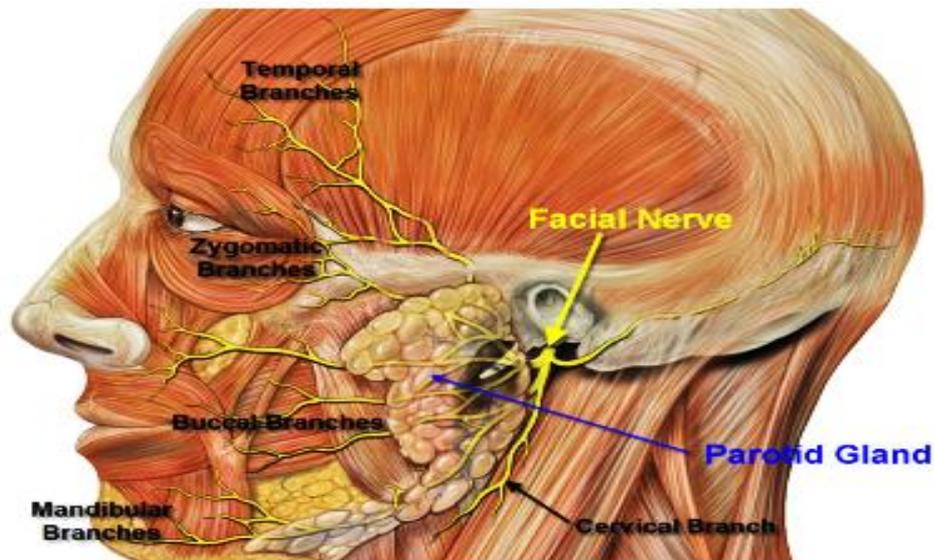
Buccinator:

A.

- compress the cheek against teeth to prevent accumulation of food in vestibule
- blowing & whistling

N.S:

buccal br. of facial n.



STRUCTURE

Muscles

Orbicularis Oculi: sphincter of eye

parts, attachments & action:

Orbital part:

O: medial palpebral lig. & the nasal bone

I: the fibres form complete ellipse around orbital opening to insert in the medial palpebral ligament

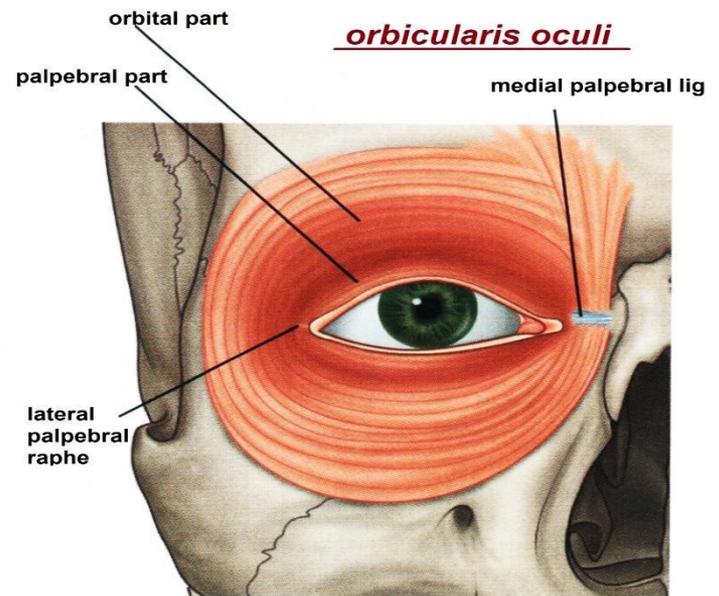
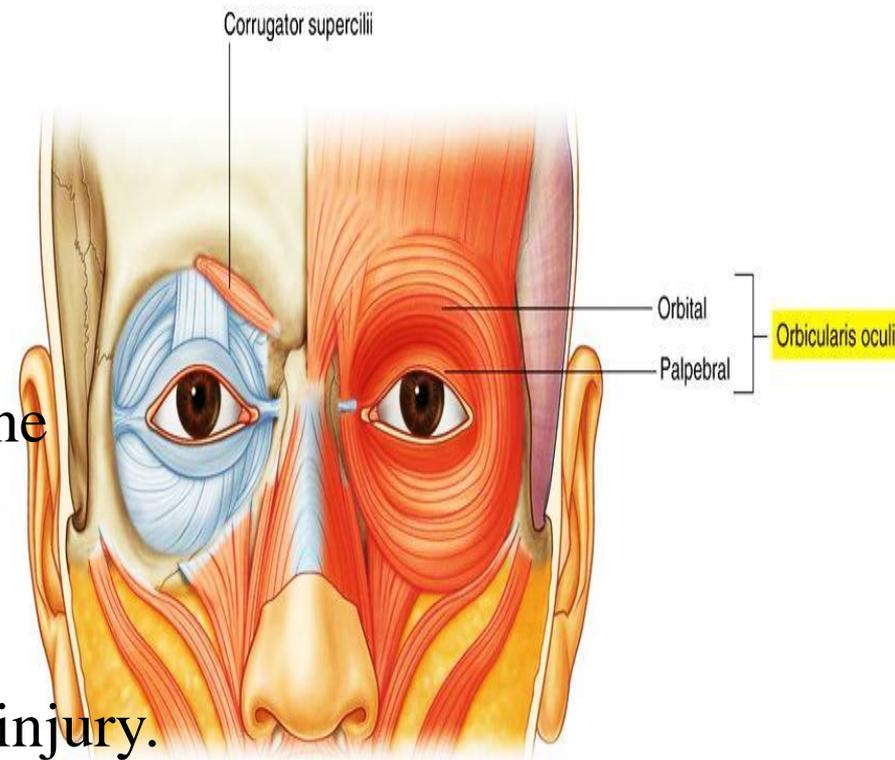
A: tight closure of eye in exposure to injury.

Palpebral part:

O: medial palpebral lig.

I: the fibers curve within the eye lids then the upper & lower fiber decussate at lateral angle of eye forming the lateral palpebral raphe

A: light closure of eye in sleep & blinking



STRUCTURE

Muscles

orbicularis oculi

parts, attachments & action:

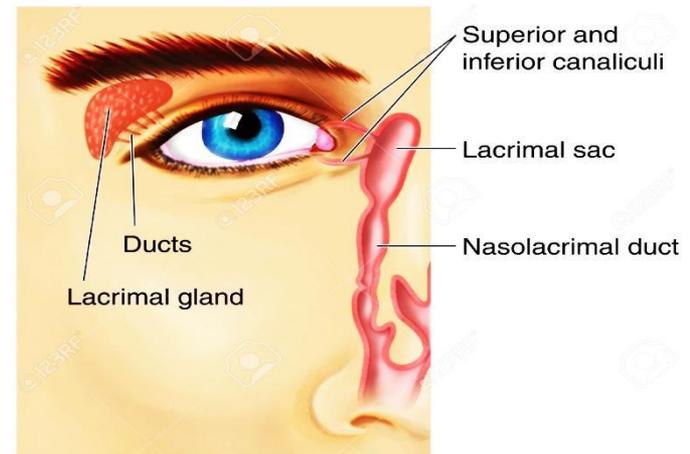
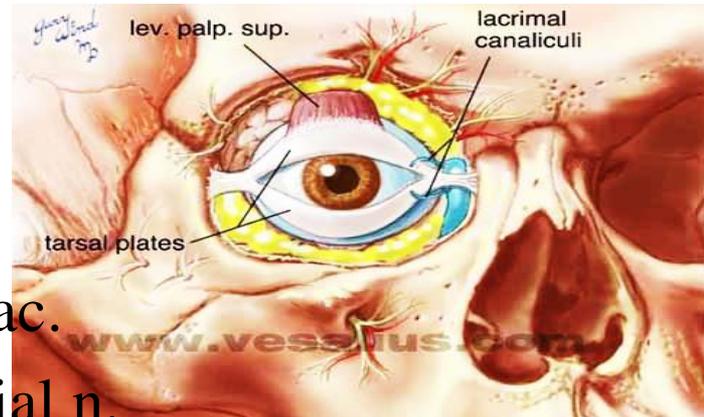
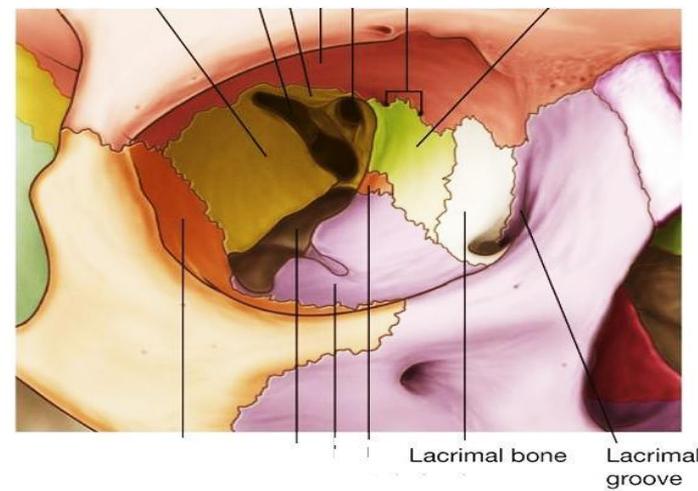
Lacrimal part:

O: post. lacrimal crest &
fascia covering lacrimal sac.

I: to tarsi of eyelids.

A: drainage of tears by dilating the lacrimal sac.

N.S: temporal and zygomatic branches of facial n.



STRUCTURE

Muscles

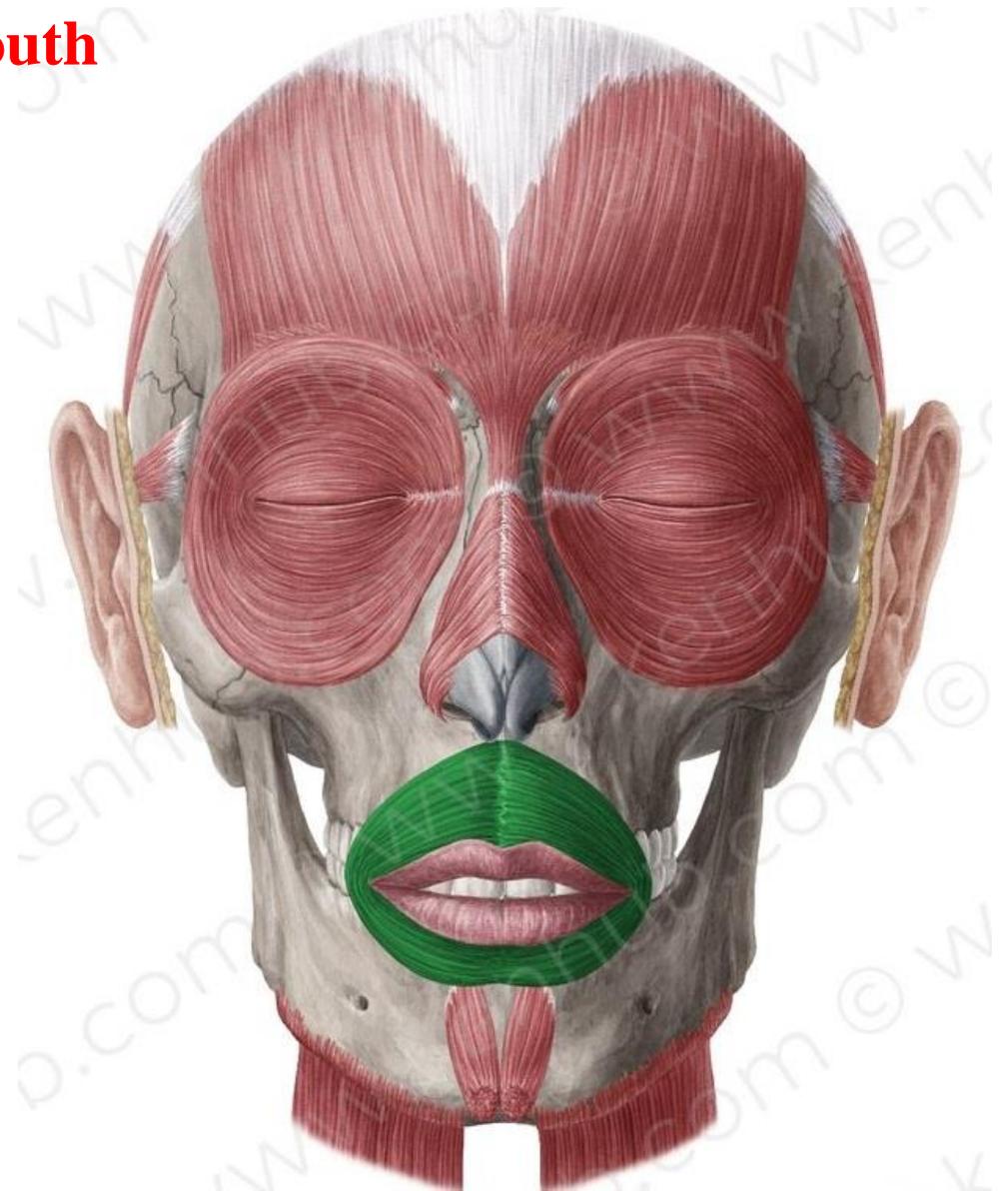
Orbicularis oris: sphincter of mouth

O.: maxilla, mandible

I: encircles oral opening

A:
-approximating the 2 lips together
as in kissing blowing whistling
-involved in production of speech

N.S: buccal and mandibular
branches of facial n.

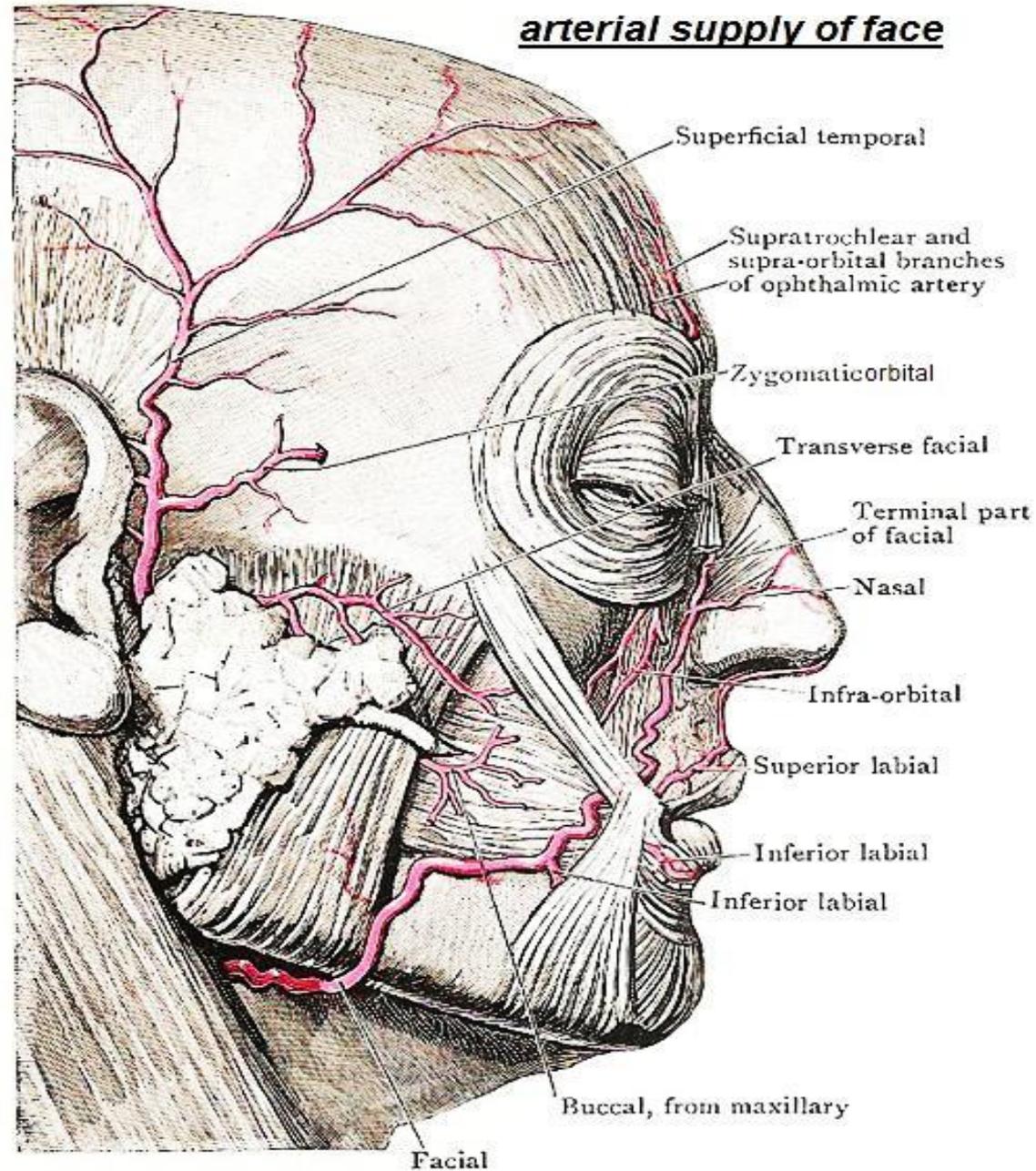


ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF FACE

the face is supplied by branches from external and internal carotid arteries

internal carotid art: gives **ophthalmic art.** Which gives

- supratrochlear art.
- supraorbital art.



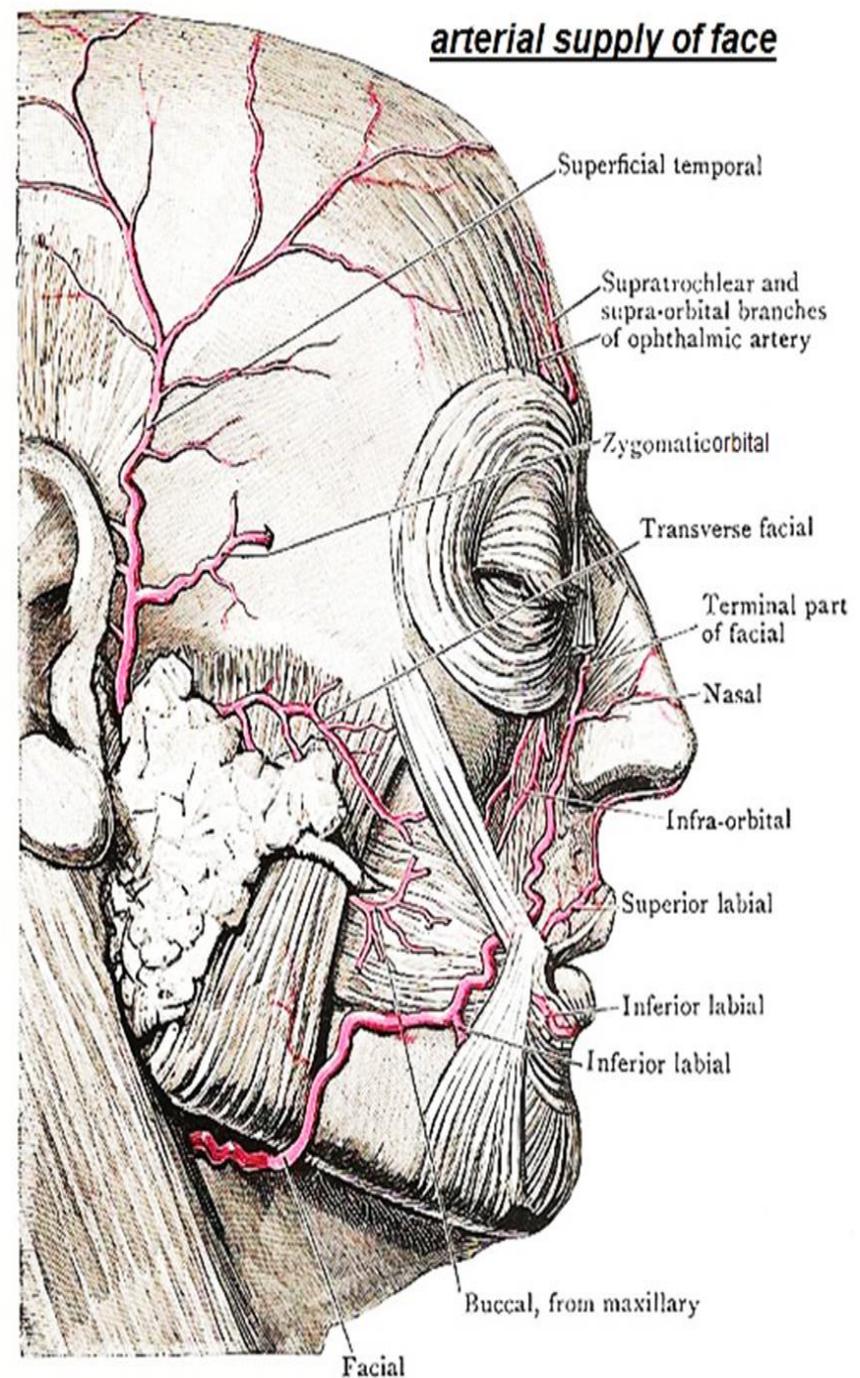
ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF FACE

External carotid art: gives
superficial temporal art. Which gives
transverse facial art.

maxillary art.: which gives
infra orbital art.

inferior alveolar art. Giving mental art.
buccal art.

facial art. (main)



ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF FACE

facial art. (main)

C&R : in face

-enter face by hooking around lower border of mandible at anteroinferior angle of masseter.

-runs a tortuous course crossing the mandible, buccinator towards the angle of the mouth

then ascend along side of nose

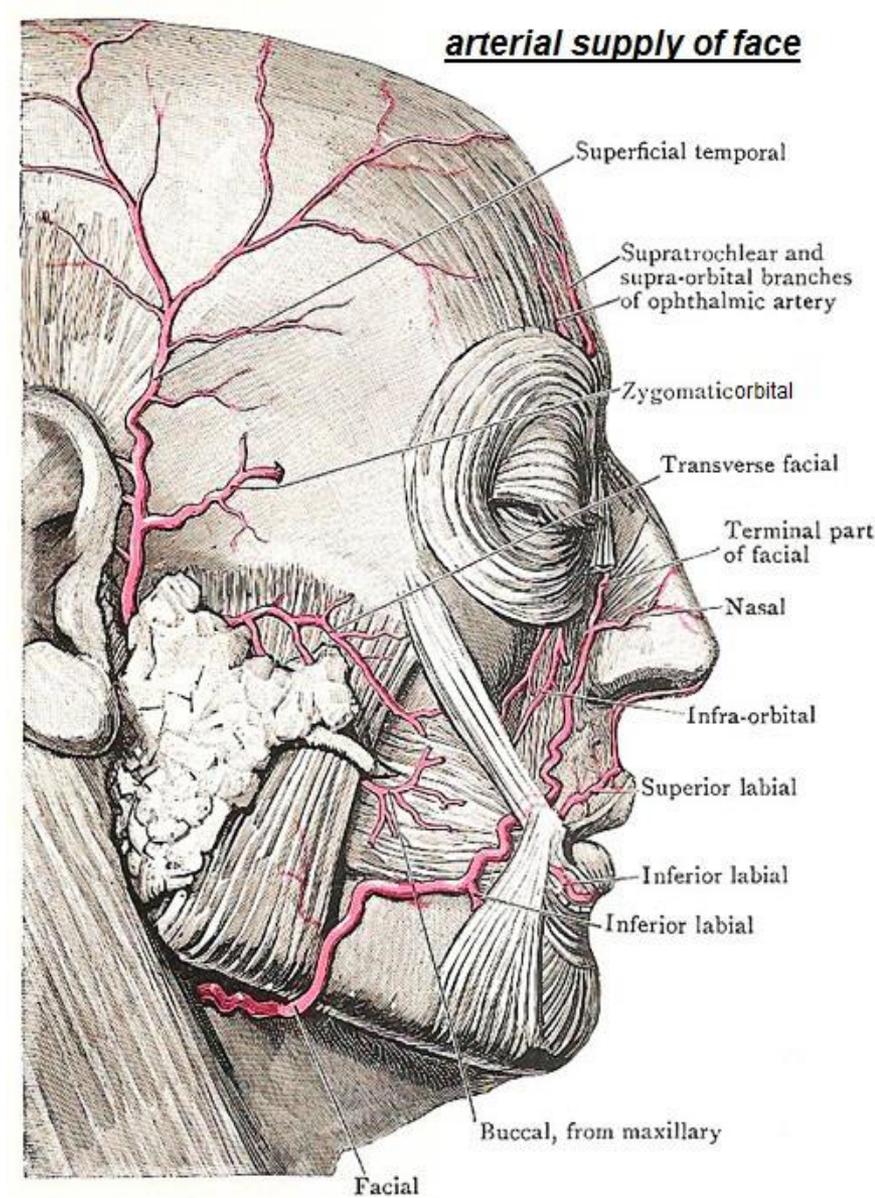
E: at medial angle of eye as angular art.

Brs: in face

inferior labial: to lower lip

superior labial: to upper lip & gives septal br to nasal septum

lateral nasal : to side of nose angular : the terminal part at medial angle of eye



VENOUS DRAINAGE OF THE FACE

Ant. facial v.:

O: at medial angle of eye

by union of supratrochlear & supraorbital veins

C&R: descend straight behind facial art.

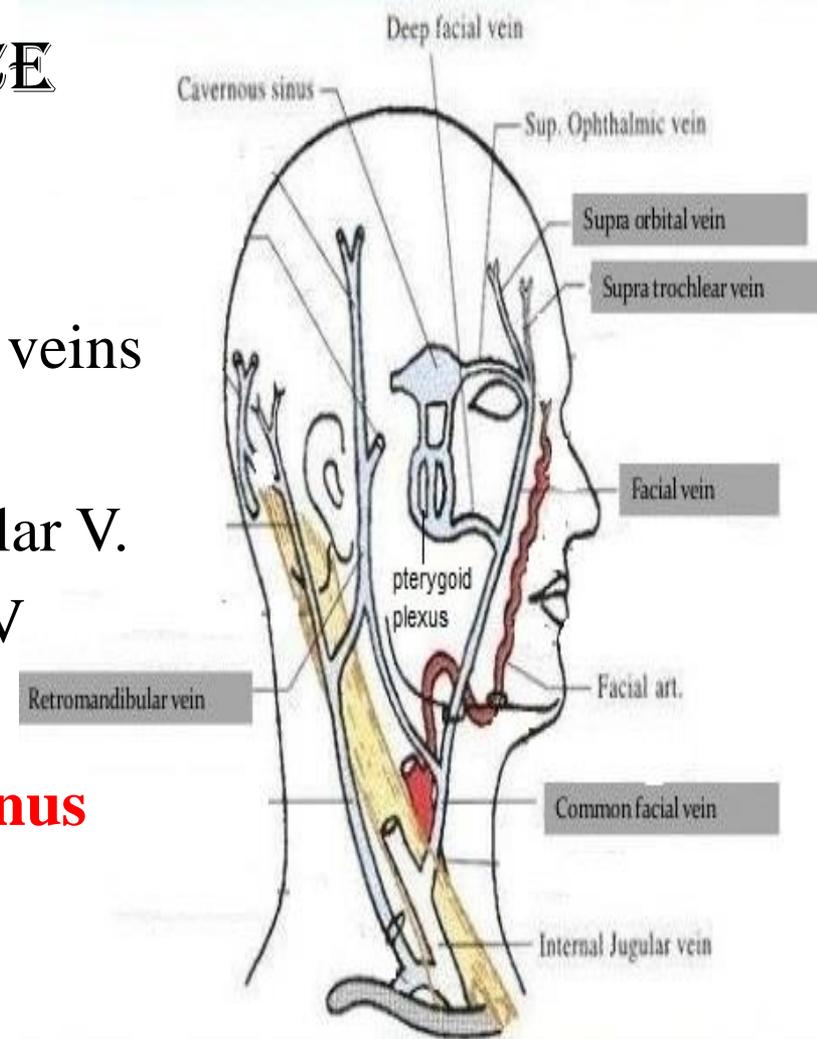
E: unite with ant division of retronandibular V.
forming common facial v. that ends in IJV

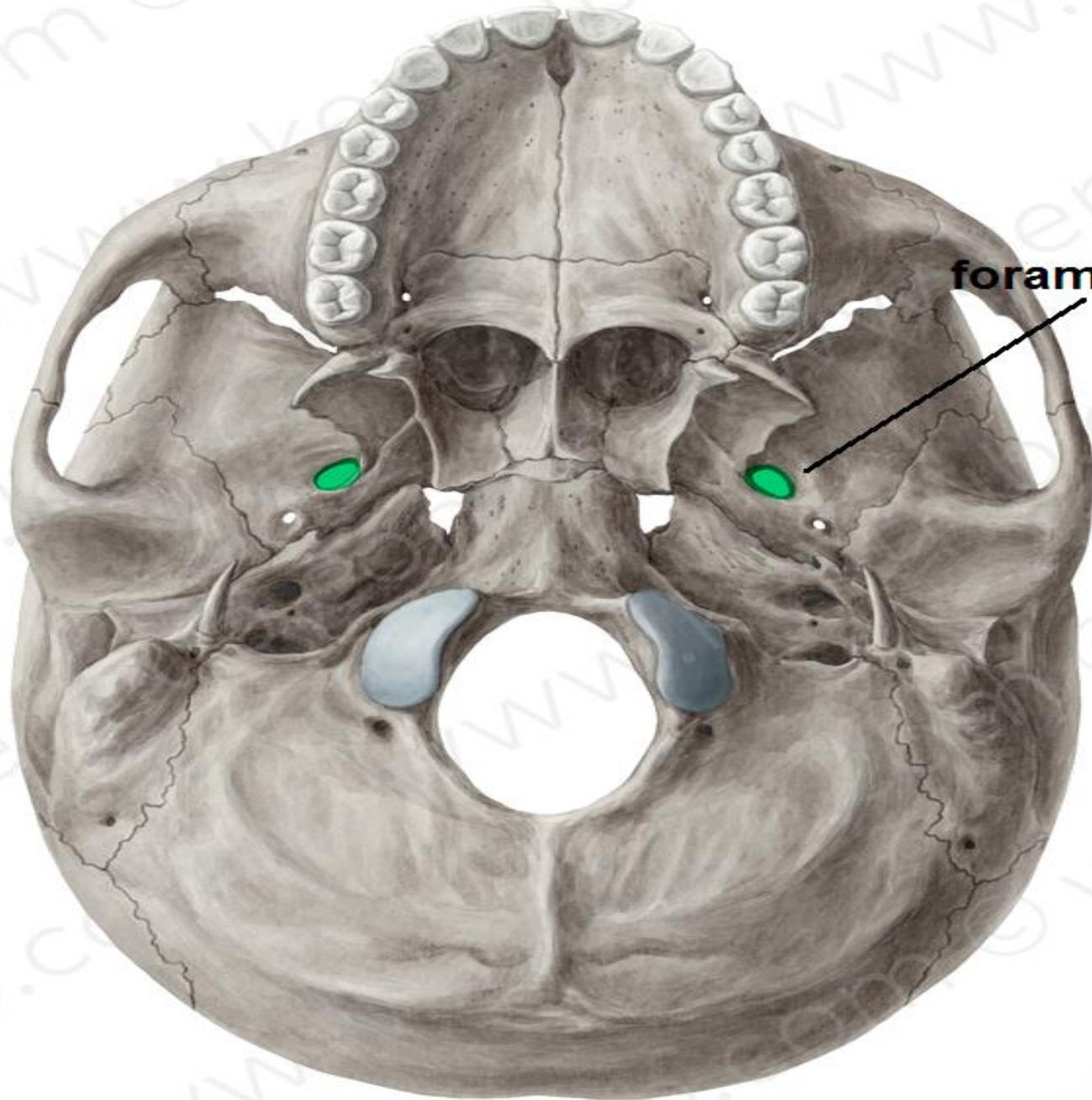
Connections:

ant. facial v. is connected to **cavernous sinus**
by 2 valveless veins

1-superior ophthalmic v.

2-deep facial v. to pterygoid plexus of veins to cavernous sinus through emissary v. pass through foramen ovale





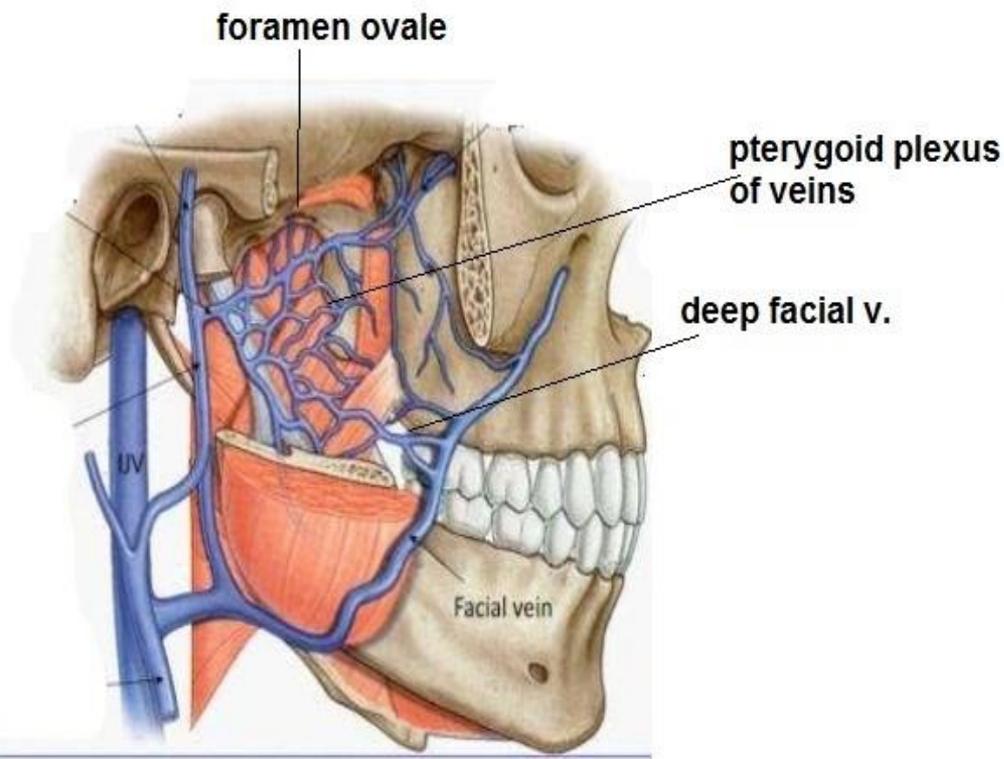
foramen ovale

APPLIED ANATOMY:

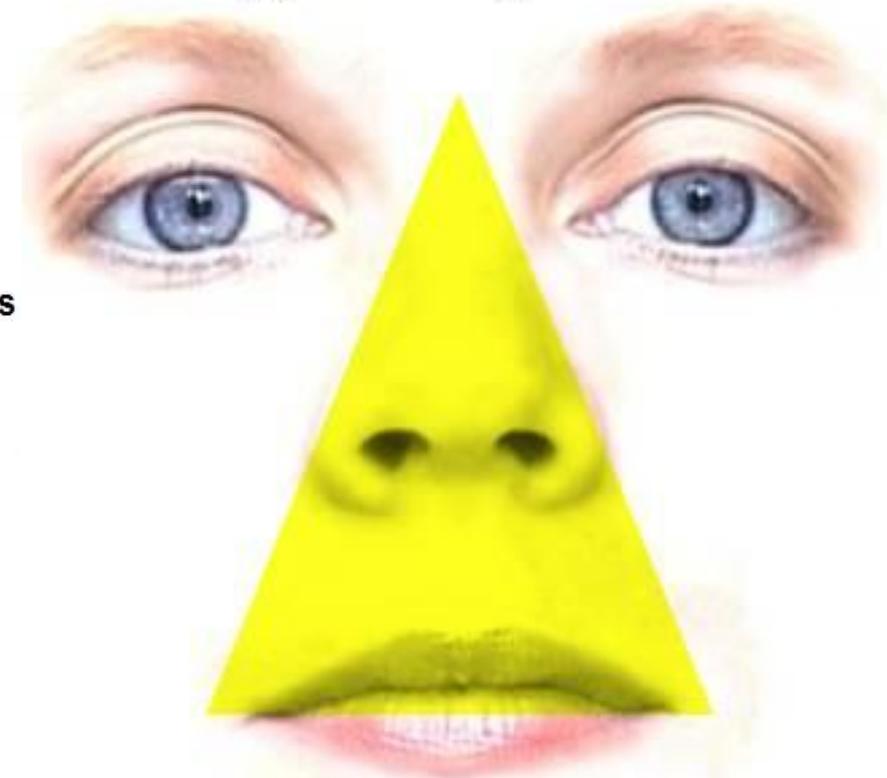
dangerous area of face is the triangular area around nose & upper lip as infection pass from ant. facial v. to cavernous sinus by the 2 valveless veins:

1-superior ophthalmic v.

2-deep facial v.....



Danger Triangle of Face



<http://medchrome.com>

THANQ