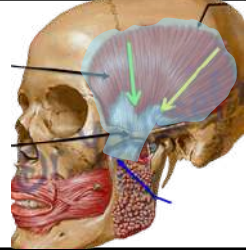
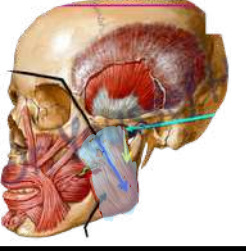
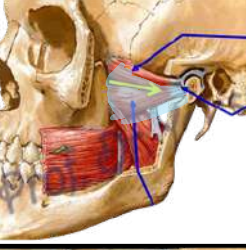
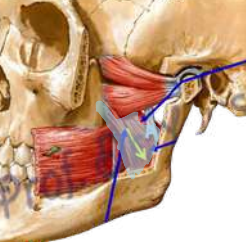
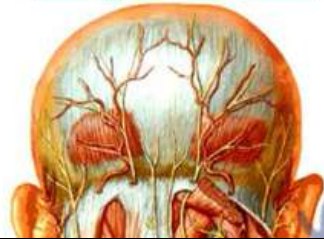



MUSCLES OF THE MASTICATION

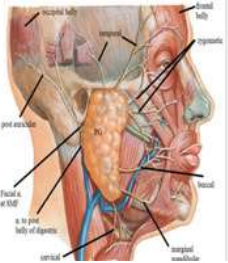
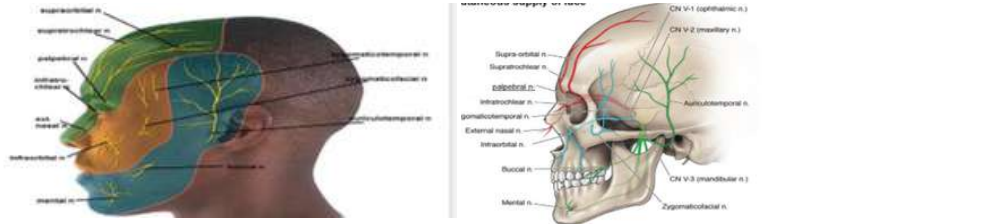
muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
Temporalis	1- From inferior temporal line 2- From Temporal fossa and temporal fascia	Into the tip, anterior border and posterior border and inner surface of the coronoid process.	1-elevation(closing) Chewing 2-Protrusion 3-Retraction (posterior fibres)	anterior division of mandible nerve	
Masseter	Superficial fibers from lower border zygomatic arch Deep fibers from deep surface of zygomatic arch Deep fibers from deep surface of zygomatic arch	Into the outer surface of the ramus of the mandibl	1-elevation(closing) Chewing 2-Protrusion	anterior division of mandible nerve	
lateral pterygoid	Upper head from infratemporal surface of greater wing of sphenoid Lower head lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid plat	Pterygoid fovea on anterior aspect of neck of mandible. • Capsule and articular disc of temporomandibular joint.	1-depression (opening) 2-Protrusion 3-Side to side movement	anterior division of mandible nerve	
Medial pterygoid	Deep head from medial surface of lateral pterygoid plate Superficial head from maxillary tuberosity	Into the inner surface of the ramus and angle of the mandible	1-elevation(closing) Chewing 2-Protrusion 3-Side to side movement	mandible nerve	

Occipitofrontalis Muscle

muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
occipital bellies	from the highest nuchal lines.	epicranial aponeurosis.	Pull the scalp backward leading to smooth skin of forehead	posterior auricular branch of facial nerve	
frontal bellie	from epicranial aponeurosis	to the skin of the eye brows and root of the nose (no bony attachment)	Elevate the eye brows producing transverse wrinkles of skin of the forehead (<i>expression of surprise</i>).	temporal branches of the facial nerve.	

muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
Buccinator: muscle of cheek	<p>upper fibers: alveolar process of maxilla opposite molar teeth lower fibers: alveolar process of mandible opposite molar teeth middle fibers: pterygomandibular lig</p>	<p>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 & lower part pass to upper lip</p>	<p>compress the cheek against teeth to prevent accumulation of food in vestibule -blowing & whistling</p>	<p>buccal br. of facial n</p>	
Orbicularis Oculi: sphincter of eye	<p>Orbital part: O: medial palpebral lig. & the near bone Palpebral part: O: medial palpebral lig. Lacrimal part: O: post. lacrimal crest Lacrimal part: O: post. lacrimal crest & fascia covering lacrimal sac.</p>	<p>Orbital part:the fibres form complete ellipse around orbital opening to insert in the medial palpebral ligament Palpebral part:the fibers curve within the eye lids then the upper & lower fiber decussate at lateral angle of eye forming the lateral palpebral raphe Lacrimal part: to tarsi of eyelids.</p>	<p>Orbital part:tight closure of eye in exposure to injury. Palpebral part: light closure of eye in sleep & blinking Lacrimal part: drainage of tears by dilating the lacrimal sac</p>	<p>temporal and zygomatic branches of facial n</p>	
Orbicularis oris: sphincter of mouth	<p>mental slips:- from alveolar process of mandible incisive slips:- from alveolar process of maxilla other facial muscles that inserted in lips (buccinator)</p>	<p>encircles oral opening</p>	<p>-approximating the 2 lips together as in kissing blowing whistling -involved in production of speech</p>	<p>buccal and mandibular branches of facial n</p>	

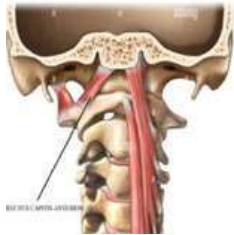
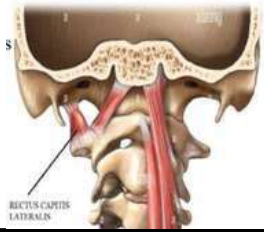
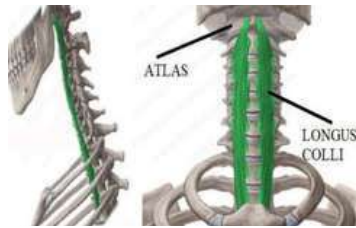
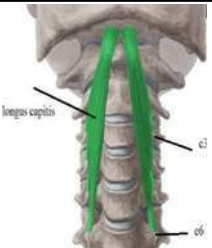
NERVE SUPPLY OF THE FACE

Nerve	Motor supply Facial nerve (extra cranial part)	Sensory supply
branches	<p>Before the Parotid gland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • posterior auricular n: occipital belly of occipitofrontalis auricularis posterior • Nerve to post belly of digastric: Posterior belly of the digastric Stylohyoid <p>Inside the Parotid gland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporal branch: Upper part of orbicular is oculi (upper eye lid) Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis, Auricularis anterior and superior • Zygomatic branch: Lower part of orbicular is oculi (lower eye lid) <p>Muscles of nose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buccal branches: Multiple (usually 2) Upper part of orbicularis oris (upper lip), Buccinator • Marginal mandibular branch: Lower part of orbicularis oris(lower lip) <p>Muscles of chin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical branch <p>Platysma</p>	<p>Cervical plexus (VR C2&3)</p> <p>great auricular nerve: skin on parotid & angle of mandible</p> <p>Trigeminal nerve</p> <p>Ophthalmic: supratrochlear, supraorbital, palpebral br. of lacrimal ,Infraorbital, ext. nasal: these branches supply the forehead, the upper eyelid, the dorsum of the nose, including the tip</p> <p>Maxillary: zygomaticotemporal, zygomaticofacial, infraorbital, These branches supplies: the lateral side of the orbital opening, the lower eyelid, the side of the nose including the ala, the cheek, the upper lip.</p> <p>Mandibular: auriculotemporal, buccal, mental: these branches supply: the temporal region, part of the auricle, the lower part of the face, the lower lip</p>
Injury	<p>in parotid surgery leads to Paralysis of muscles of face in the same side of lesion , with the following features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to raise eye brow • inability to close the eye • lacrimation • inability to blow accumulation of food in vestibule of mouth during mastication. • inability to whistle & dripping of saliva from the mouth • in laughing or showing the teeth the mouth deviates to the normal side 	<p>Trigeminal neuralgia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lesion in trigeminal n. usually affecting maxillary and mandibular parts -it is of unknown cause -presents with attacks of severe stabbing pain on face . usually triggered by touching the face , brushing the teeth or loughing 

DEEP MUSCLES OF THE NECK

prevertebral muscles

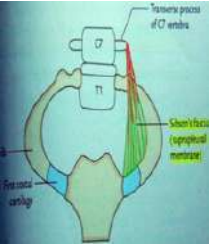


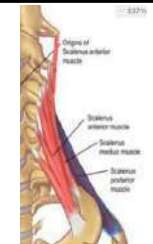


muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
RECTUS CAPITIS ANTERIO	front of lateral mass of atlas	base of skull ant. to occipital condyle.	flexion of head.	ventral ramus of C 1n	
RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS	front of transverse Process of atlas	base of skull lateral to occipital condyle	lateral flexion of head.	ventral ramus of C 1n	
LONGUS COLLI (CERVICIS)	From:- 3rd thoracic vertebra. ما بنحكي origin هون بنحكي عن امتدادها لانها طالعة من كثير اماكن	To:- ant. tubercle of atlas.	flexion of neck.	ventral rami of cervical nerves	
LONGUS CAPITIS	transverse Processes of typical cervical v.	basilar part of occipital bone	flexion of head.	ventral rami of cervical nerves	

DEEP MUSCLES OF THE NECK

paravertebral muscles

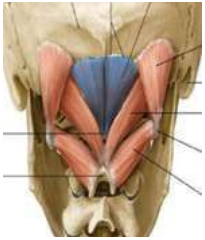
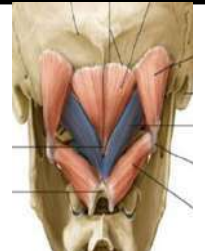
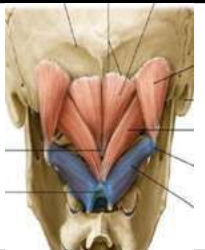
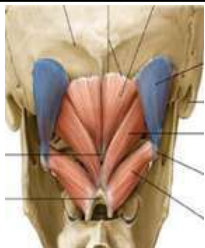


muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
SCALENUS MINIMUS (PLEURALIS)	tip of tr. process of C 7 vertebra	suprapleural membrane	tense the suprapleural membrane	ventral ramus of C 7n	
SCALENUS ANTERIOR	ant. tubercle of tr. Processes of 3, 4, 5, 6 cervical vertebrae.	scalene tubercle of 1st rib	lateral flexion of neck. elevation of 1st rib in forced inspiration.	ventral rami of 4, 5, 6, 7cervical nerves نفس ال origin بس 1+	
SCALENUS MEDIUS	post. tubercle of tr. Processes of all cervical vertebrae.	upper surface of 1st rib	lateral flexion of neck. elevation of 1st rib in forced inspiration.	ventral rami of all cervical nerves	
SCALENUS POSTERIOR	post. tubercle of tr. Processes of 4, 5, 6 cervical vertebrae.	2nd rib.	lateral flexion of neck, elevation of 2nd rib in forced inspiration	ventral rami of C 5, 6 , 7 nerves	

DEEP MUSCLES OF THE NECK

postvertebral muscles



muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
RECTUS CAPITIS POSTERIOR MINOR	Posterior tubercle of C1	Medial area below inferior nuchal line	Extends head	Suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus of C1 n.)	
RECTUS CAPITIS POSTERIOR MAJOR	Spine of C2	Lateral area below inferior nuchal line	extends head turns face to same side	Suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus of C1 n.)	
INFERIOR OBLIQUE	Spine of C2	Transverse process of C1	Turns face to same side	Suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus of C1 n.)	
SUPERIOR OBLIQUE	Transverse process of C1	Lateral area between superior & inferior nuchal lines	Extends head	Suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus of C1 n.)	

ANTERIOR TRIANGLE

Muscles of the Neck & Suprahyoid

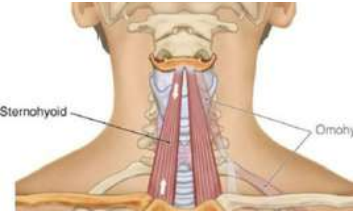
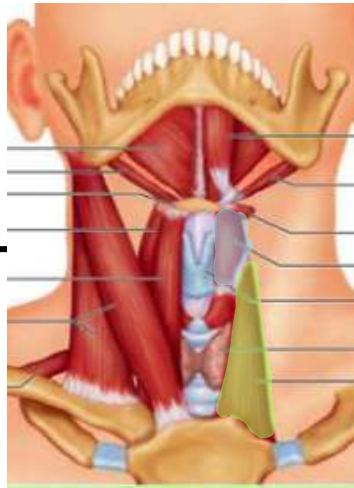
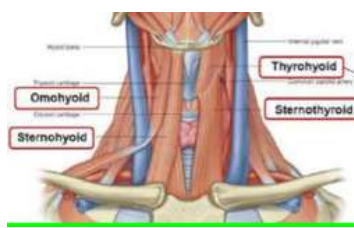
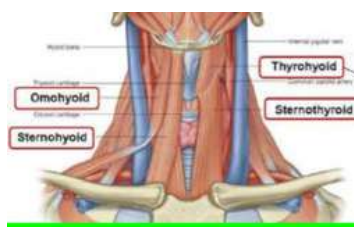


muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
Platysma <i>Muscles of the Neck</i>	Deep fascia over pectoralis major and deltoid	Body of mandible and angle of mouth	Depresses mandible and angle of mouth	Facial nerve; cervical branch	
Sternocleidomastoid <i>Muscles of the Neck</i>	Manubrium sterni and medial third of clavicle	Mastoid process of temporal bone and occipital bone	Two muscles acting together extend head and flex neck; one muscle rotates head to opposite side.	Spinal part of accessory nerve and C2 and 3	
Digastric <i>Suprahyoid Muscles</i>	Posterior belly: Mastoid process of temporal bone Anterior belly: Body of mandible	Intermediate tendon is held to hyoid by fascial sling	Depresses mandible or elevates hyoid bone	Posterior belly: Facial nerve Anterior belly: Nerve to mylohyoid	
Stylohyoid <i>Suprahyoid Muscles</i>	Styloid process	Body of hyoid bone	Elevates hyoid bone Dr. Aiman	Facial nerve	
Mylohyoid <i>Suprahyoid Muscles</i>	Mylohyoid line of body of mandible	Body of hyoid bone and fibrous raphe	Elevates floor of mouth and hyoid bone or depresses mandible	Inferior alveolar nerve (Nerve to mylohyoid)	
Geniohyoid <i>Suprahyoid Muscles</i>	Inferior mental spine of mandible	Body of hyoid bone	Elevates hyoid bone or depresses mandible	1st cervical nerve	

ANTERIOR TRIANGLE

Infrahyoid Muscles



muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
Sternohyoid	Manubrium sterni and clavicle	Body of hyoid bone	Depresses hyoid bone	Ansa cervicalis; C1, 2, and 3	
Sternothyroid	Manubrium sterni	Oblique line on lamina of thyroid cartilage	Depresses larynx	Ansa cervicalis; C1, 2, and 3	
Thyrohyoid	Oblique line on lamina of thyroid cartilage	Lower border of body of hyoid bone	Depresses hyoid bone or elevates larynx	1st cervical nerve	
Omohyoid	Inferior belly: Upper margin of scapula and suprascapular ligament Superior belly: Lower border of body of hyoid bone	Intermediate tendon is held to clavicle and first rib by fascial sling	Depresses hyoid bone	Ansa cervicalis; C1, 2, and 3	

ABDOMINAL WALL



muscles	Origin	Insertion
External Oblique Muscle	External surfaces of 5th--12th ribs	Linea alba, pubic tubercle, and anterior half of iliac crest
Internal Oblique Muscle	Thoracolumbar fascia, anterior two-thirds of iliac crest, and lateral half of inguinal ligament	Inferior borders of 10th--12th ribs, linea alba, and pecten pubis via conjoint tendon
Transverse Abdominal Muscle	Internal surfaces of 7th_12th costal cartilages, Thoracolumbar fascia, iliac crest, and lateral third of inguinal ligament	Linea alba with aponeurosis of internal oblique, pubic crest, and pecten pubis via conjoint tendon

في عضلتين برضه بس الدكتور ما ذكر ال origin وال insertion الهم

Rectus Abdominis Muscle
PYRAMIDALIS

Lymph Drainage

Nerves

1. Thoracoabdominal nerves
2. Lateral (thoracic) cutaneous branches
3. Subcostal nerve
4. Iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves

Arteries

- Superior epigastric artery
- Inferior epigastric artery
- Deep circumflex iliac
- Superficial circumflex iliac a.
- Superficial epigastric a.
- Subcostal artery a.
- Musculophrenic a.
- 10th and 11th posterior intercostal arteries

Veins

Above ^{umbilicus}
lateral thoracic vein to axillary vein

below ^{umbilicus}
superficial epigastric and great saphenous veins to femoral vein

Superficial

Above ^{umbilicus}
axillary (pectoral) group of nodes

below ^{umbilicus}
superficial inguinal nodes

deep

internal thoracic, external iliac, posterior mediastinal, and para-aortic (lumbar) nodes

muscles	Origin	Insertion	actions	Nerve supply	photo
QUADRATUS LUMBORUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post. 1/3 of inner lip of iliac crest • ilio lumbar ligament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower part of medial half of last rib • tips of upper 4 lumbar transverse processe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fix last rib to allow good contraction of Extends head diaphragm.one muscle do lateral flexion of the trunk. 2 muscles extend the trunk. 	T12 & upper 4 lumbar nerves	
ILIACUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iliac fossa • Inner lip of iliac crest 	Lesser trochanter	Flexion & lateral rotation of thigh	femoral nerve	
PSOAS MAJOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 slips, each arise from sides of 2 adjacent lumbar vertebrae & IVD (1st. slip arise from T12 & L1 & disc in ()) • 5 tendinous arches bridging over lumbar vessels. • front of the 5 lumbar transverse processes 	Lesser trochanter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexion & lateral rotation of thigh • one muscle do lateral flexion of the trunk • 2 muscles Flex trunk as sitting up from lying positio 	Lumbar nerves 1, 2,3	
PSOAS MINOR (may be absent)	Sides of T12 & L1 & disc in ()	Iliopubic eminence	Weak flexion of the trunk	1st lumbar nerve	
diaphragm	<p>(fleshy) from thoracic outlet, divided into 3 parts.</p> <p>1-sternal part:-2 slips from back of xiphoid process.</p> <p>2-costal part:-6 slips from inner surface of lower 6 c.c.</p> <p>3-lumbar (vertebral):-Rt. crus:- from Rt. side of upper 3 lumbar v.,Lt. crus:- from Lt. side of upper 2 lumbar v.,median arcuate ligament:- () Rt. & Lt crura,2 medial arcuate ligaments,2 lateral arcuate ligament</p>	fibers converge to attach to central tendon	<p>1-Main inspiratory muscle:-its descent forms -ve intra-thoracic pressure.</p> <p>2-expulsive muscle as in micturition & defecation & delivery.</p> <p>3-Rt. crus act as a sphincter around esophagus.</p>	<p>motor: phrenic n.(C3, 4, 5 nerves)</p> <p>sensory: phrenic n. & lower 6 thoracic nerves</p>	