



Face

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The face

1- Skin

The skin of the face is:

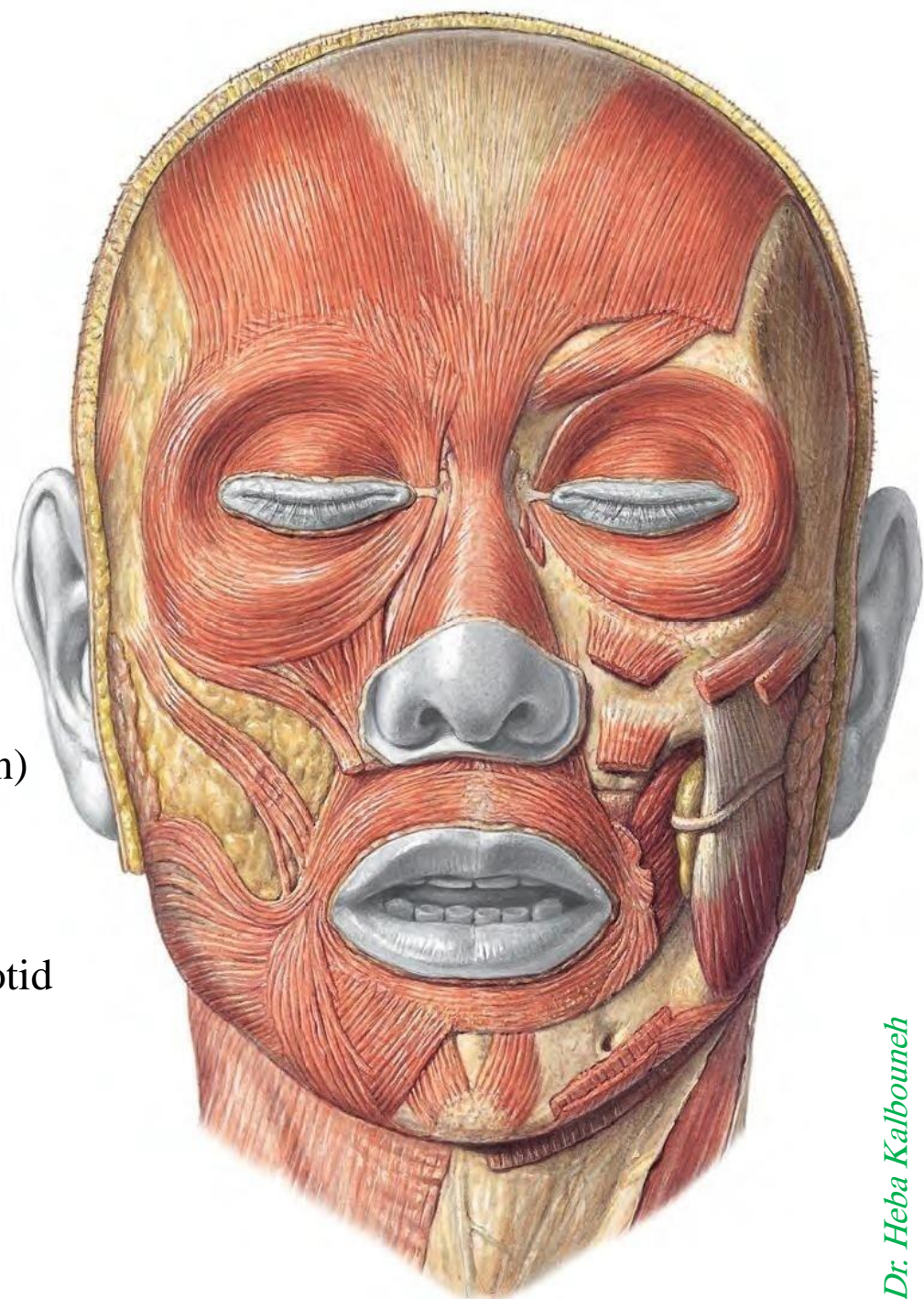
- Elastic
- Vascular (bleeds profusely however heals rapidly)
- Rich in sweat and sebaceous glands (can cause acne)

2- Superficial fascia

- Contains:

- a-** Facial muscles (muscles of facial expression)
- b-**Vessels & nerves
- c-**Fat tissue (well developed in the cheeks)

3- Deep fascia: is absent (except over the parotid gland & buccopharyngeal fascia covering the buccinator muscle)



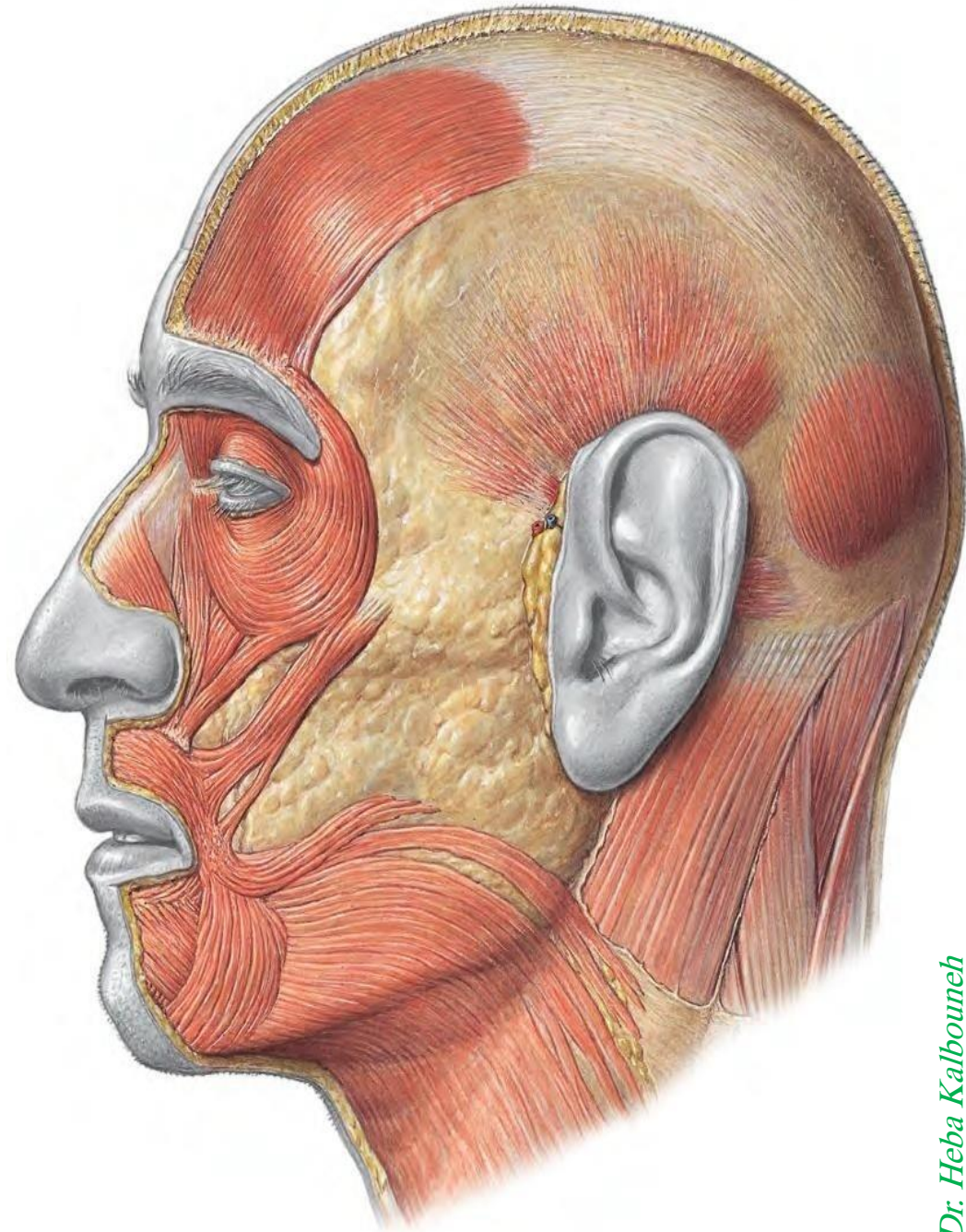
Muscles of the face: muscles of the facial expression

General features

- 1-They lie within the superficial fascia
- 2- They take their origin from the facial bones
- 3-They are inserted into the skin
- 4- They are arranged around the three openings of the face namely, the orbit, nose, and mouth either as sphincters or dilators
- 5- They are supplied by the facial nerve
Embryologically, they originate from the mesoderm of the second branchial arch and therefore are supplied by the facial nerve

Can be divided into two groups

- 1- Three large muscles
- 2- Many small muscles

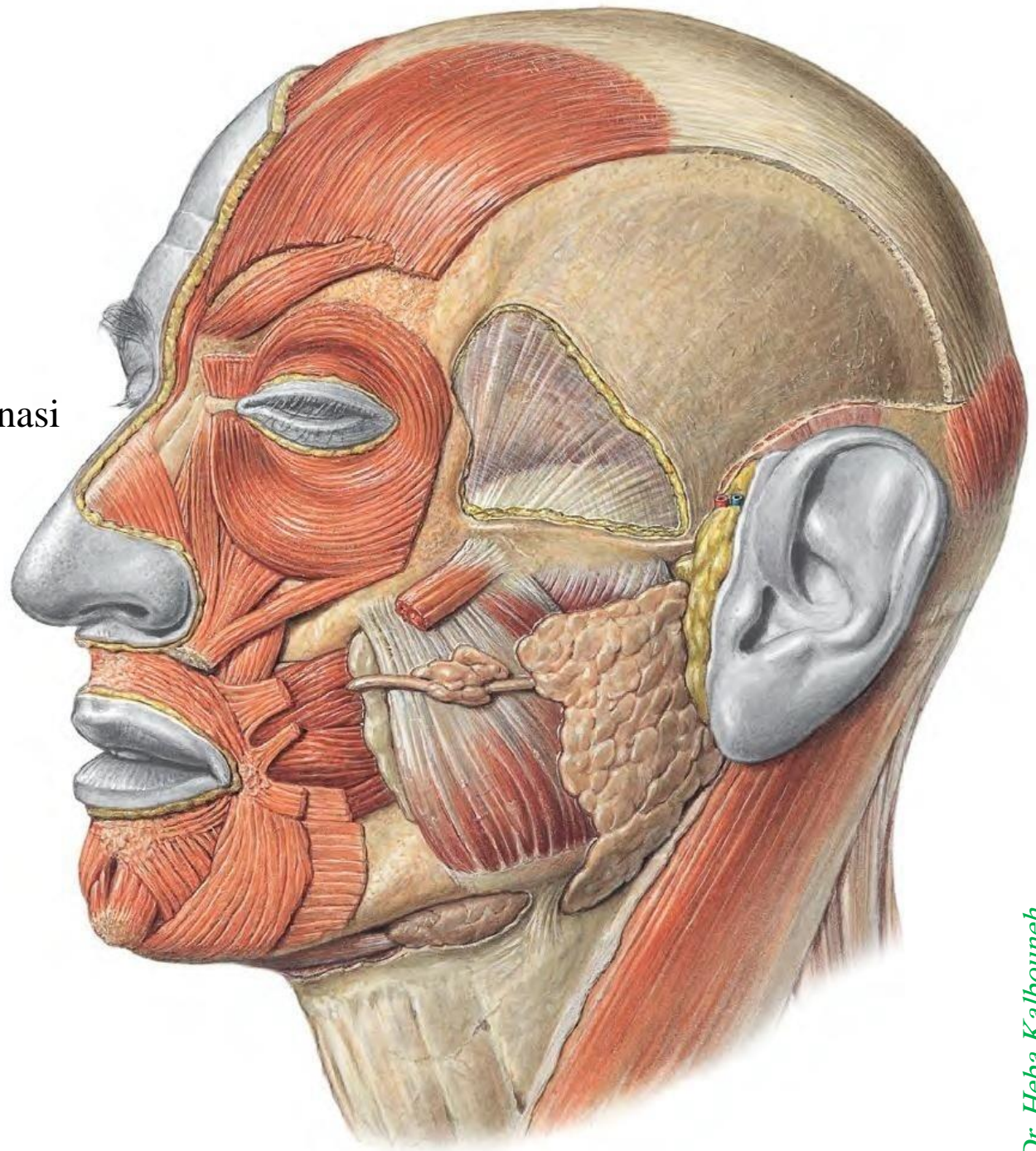


Three large muscles

- 1- Orbicularis oculi muscle
- 2- Orbicularis oris muscle
- 3- Buccinator muscle

Many small muscles such as:

- Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
- Levator labii superioris
- Zygomaticus minor
- Zygomaticus major
- Levator anguli oris
- Risorius
- Depressor anguli oris
- Depressor labii inferioris
- Mentalis
- Platysma

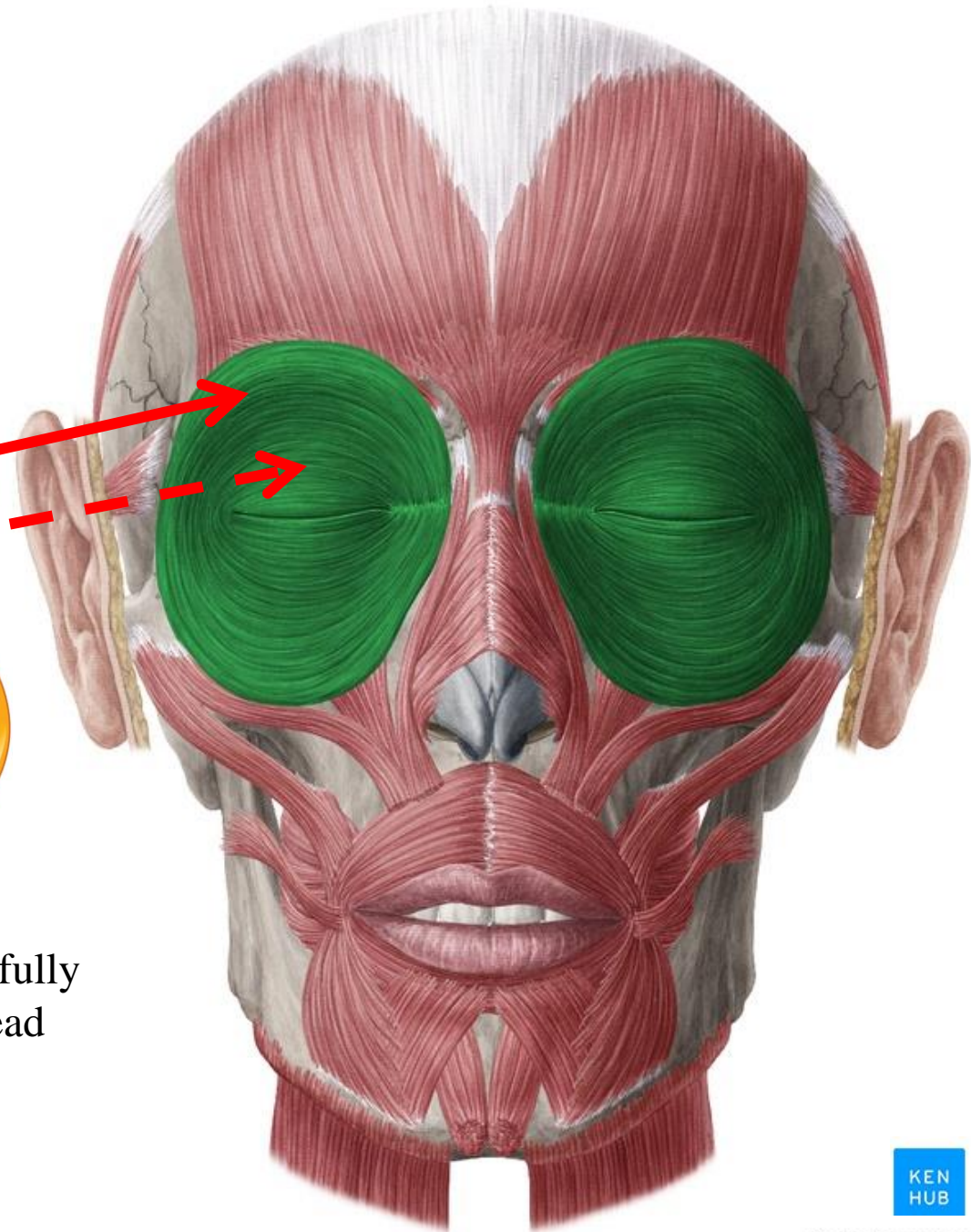


Orbicularis oculi

The orbicularis oculi is a large muscle that completely surrounds each orbital orifice and extends into each eyelid

It has two major parts:

- 1-The outer orbital part
Surrounds the orbit
- 2-The inner palpebral part
Is in the eyelids



Action

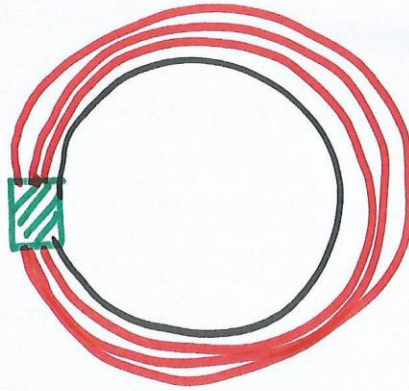
The **palpebral part** closes the eye gently
The **orbital part** closes the eye more forcefully and produces some wrinkling on the forehead

Nerve supply: branches of the facial nerve

Medial

Lateral

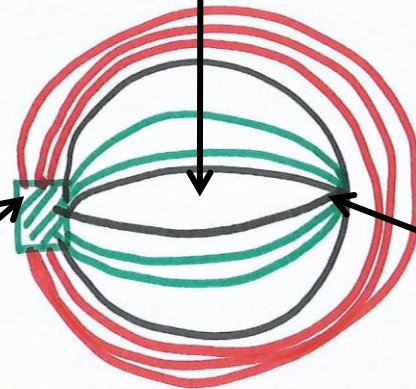
Medial palpebral ligament



Orbital part
Origin: from medial palpebral ligament and adjoining bones
Insertion: loops return to origin

Palpebral fissure

Medial palpebral ligament

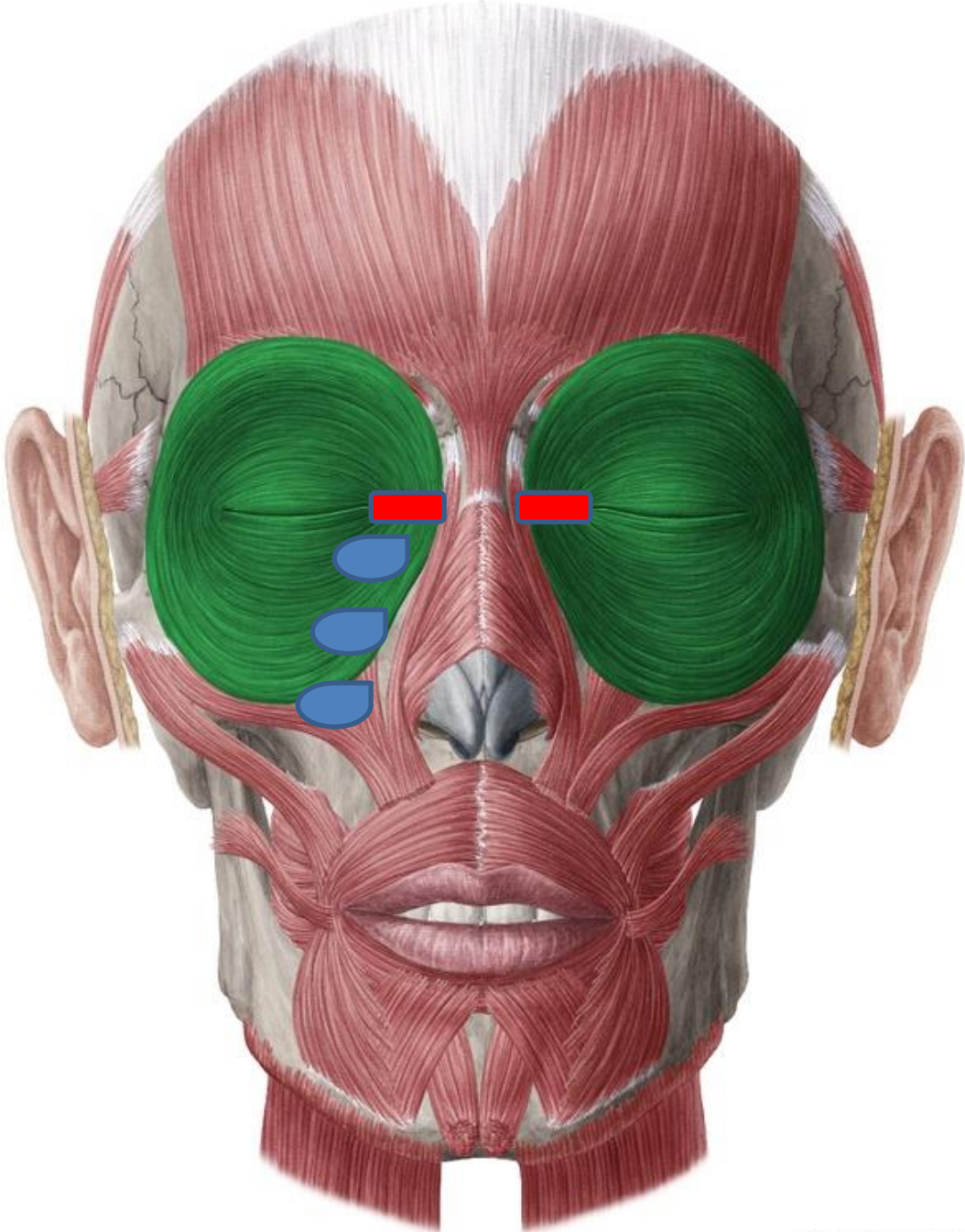


Lateral palpebral ligament

Palpebral part
Origin: from medial palpebral ligament
Insertion: lateral palpebral ligament

Lacrimal part of orbicularis oculi

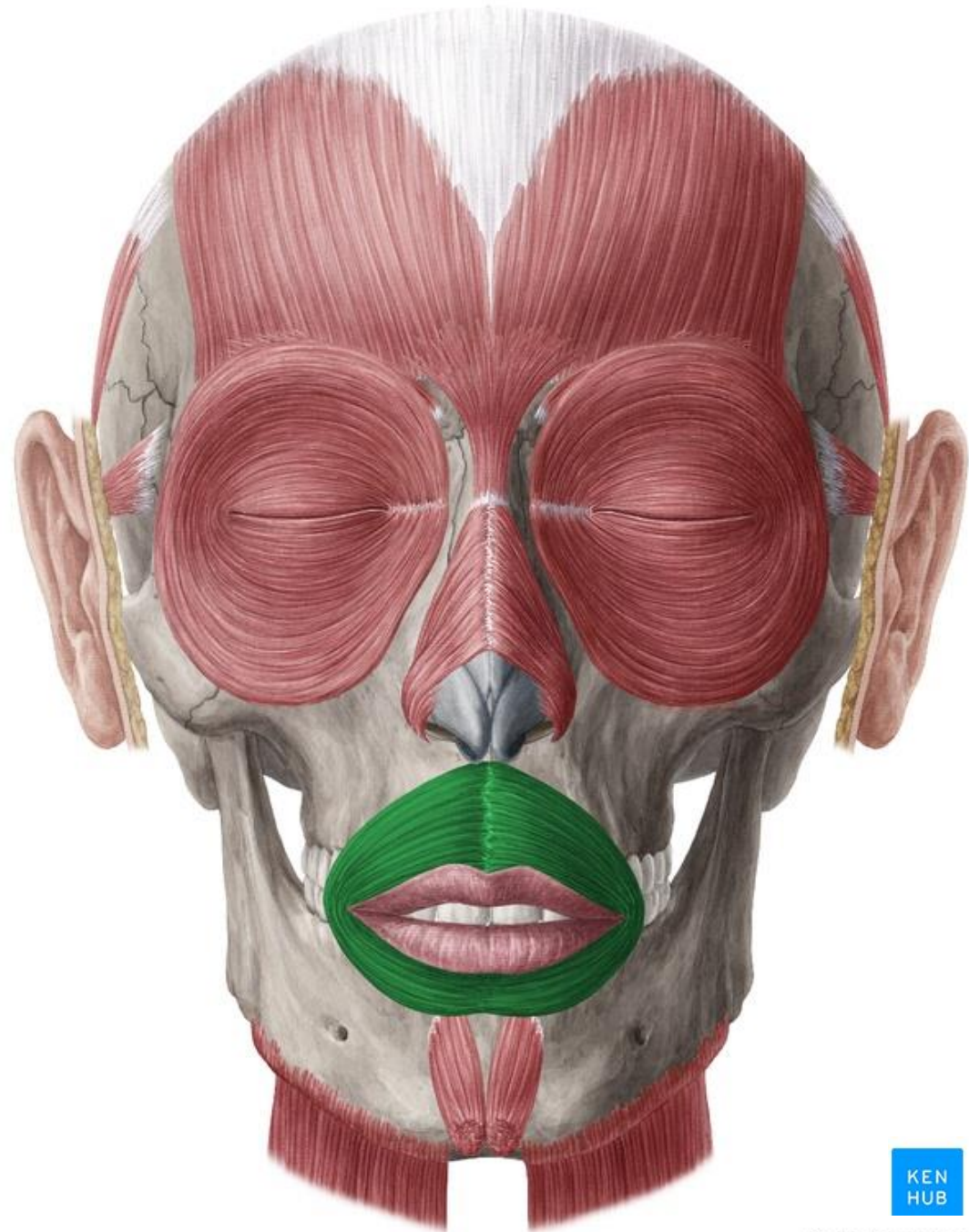
Aids in the flow of tears



Orbicularis oris muscle

Nerve supply: branches of the facial nerve

Action: Compresses the lips together



Muscle of the Cheek

Buccinator

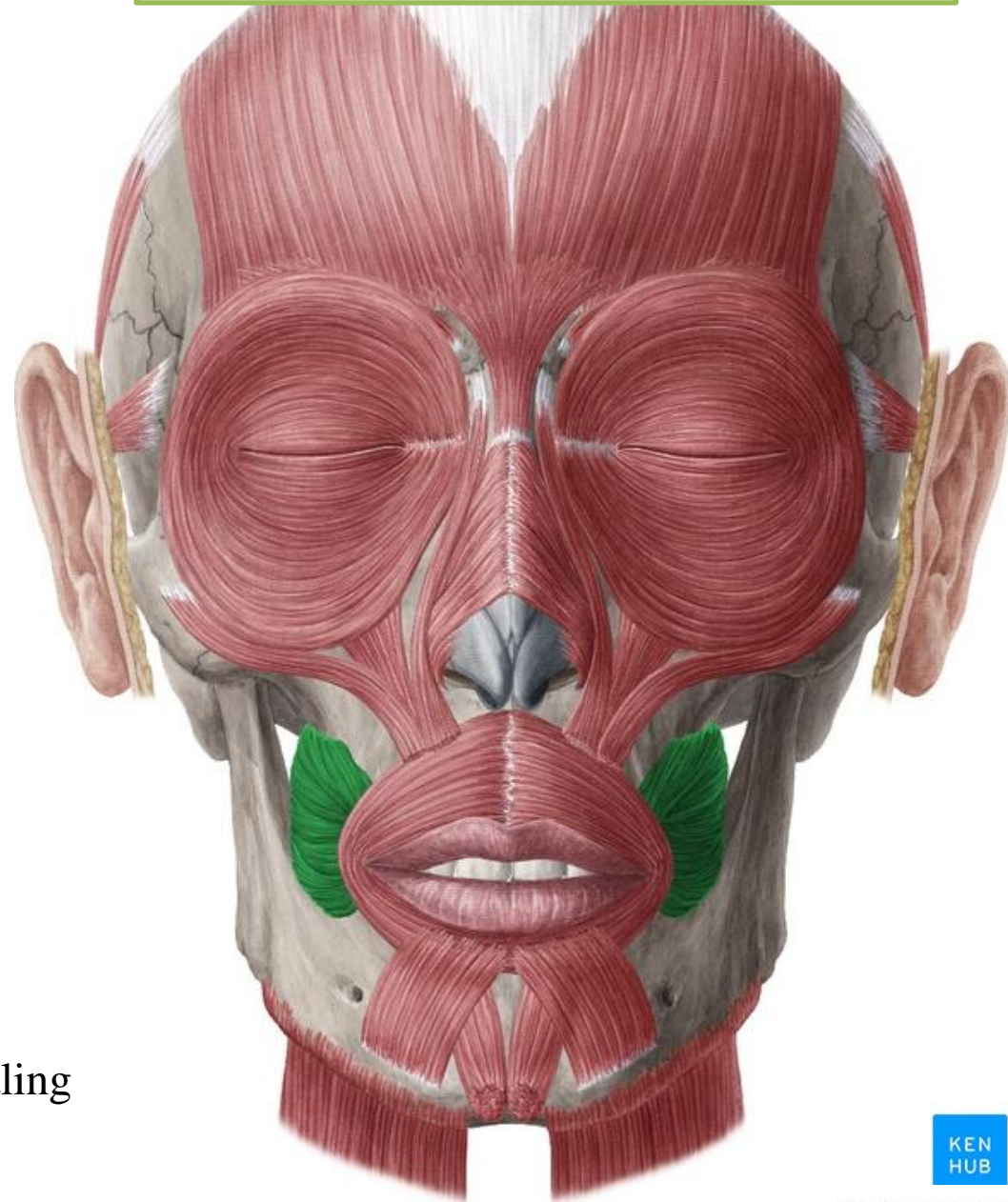
Origin: From the outer surface of the alveolar processes of the maxilla and mandible opposite the molar teeth and from the pterygomandibular ligament

Insertion: At the angle of the mouth the central fibers decussate, those from below entering the upper lip and those from above entering the lower lip; the highest and lowest fibers continue into the upper and lower lips, respectively, without intersecting.

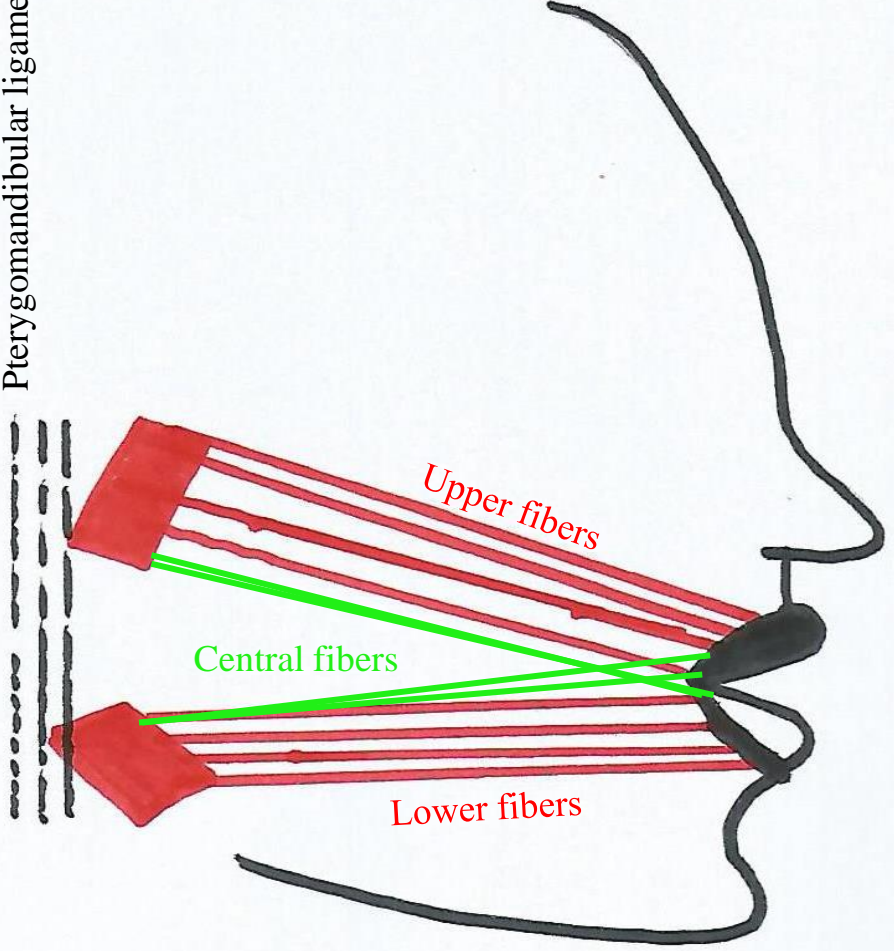
Action: Compresses the cheeks and lips against the teeth (prevents accumulation of food in the vestibule of the mouth), keeping the food between teeth and cheek

Sphincter (angle), Blowing and whistling

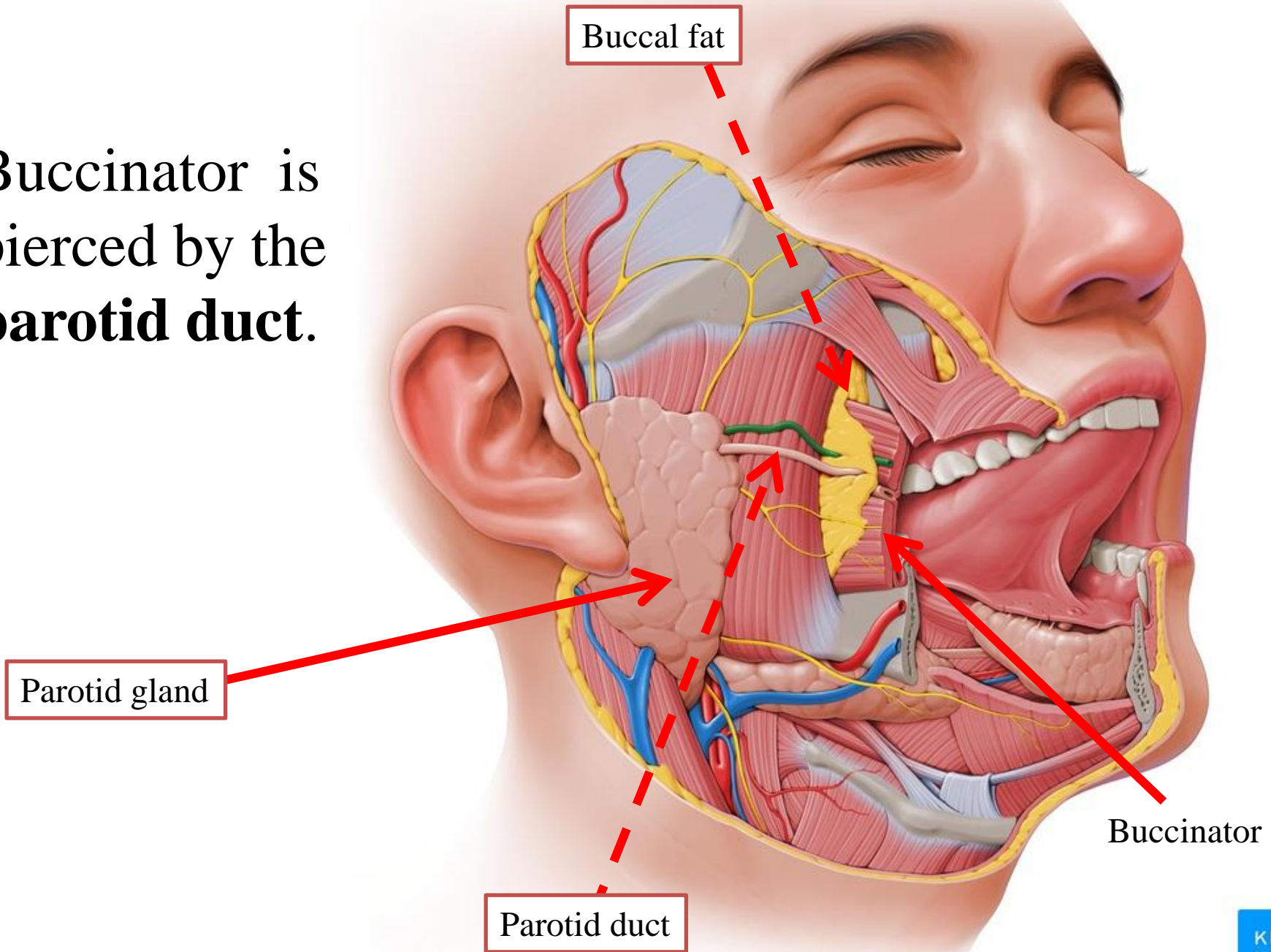
Nerve supply: branches of the facial nerve



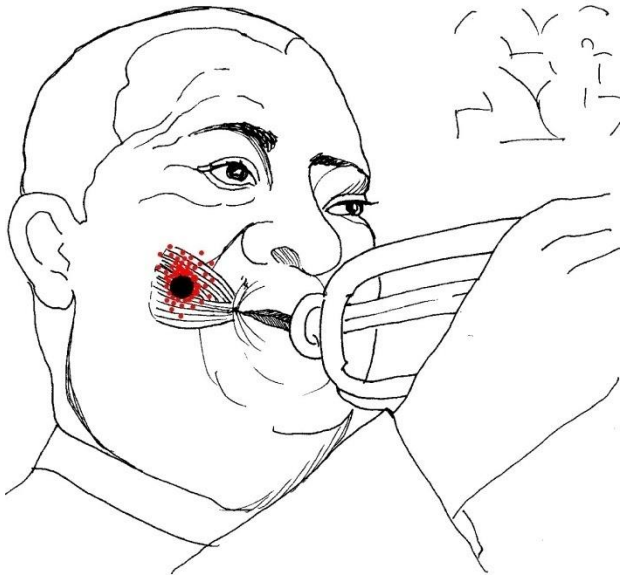
Pterygomandibular ligament



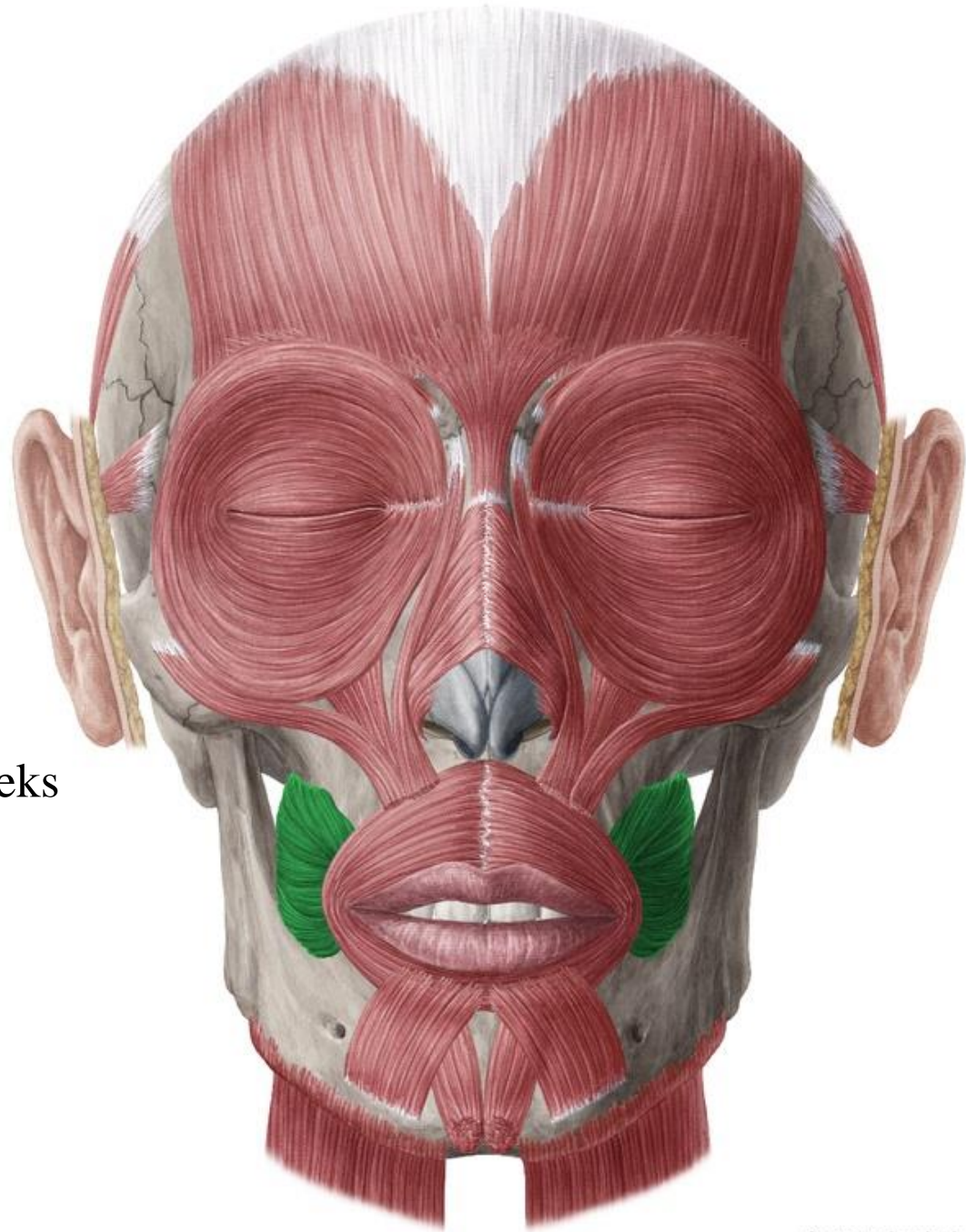
Buccinator is pierced by the **parotid duct**.



Buccinator muscle

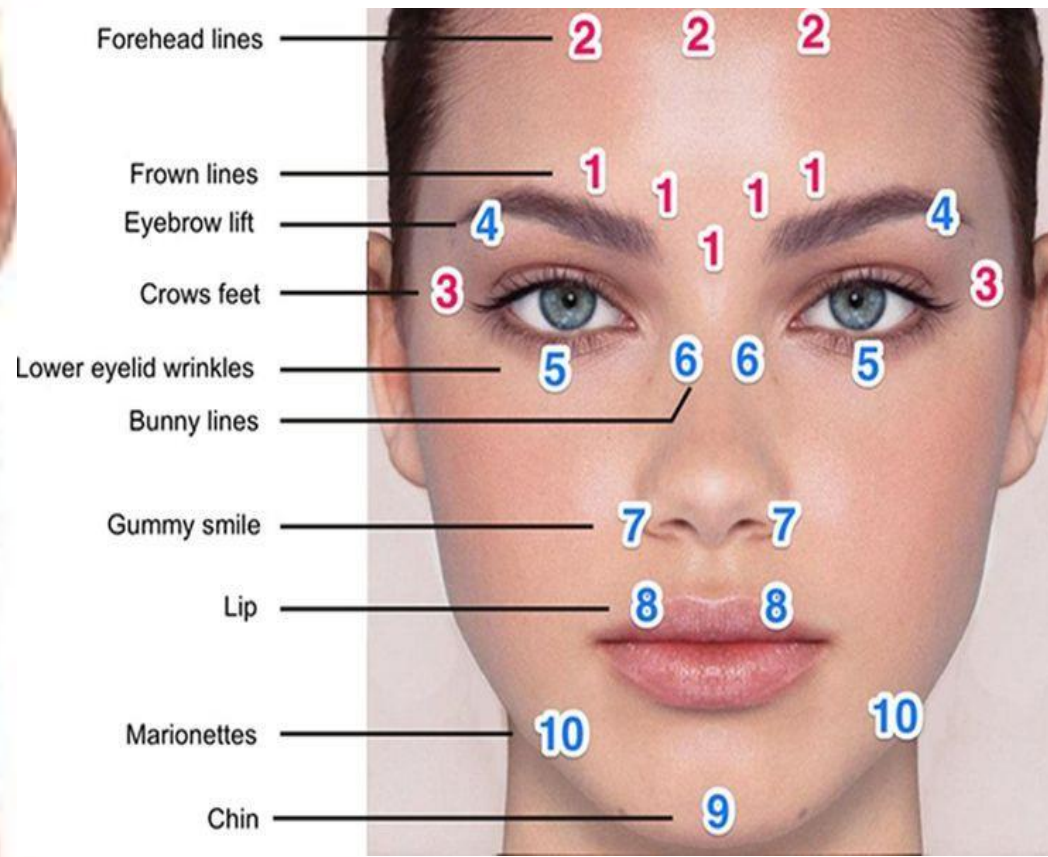


Forceful expulsion of air from the cheeks



Frontalis muscle & Galea aponeurotica





Platysma

Nerve supply: branches of the facial nerve

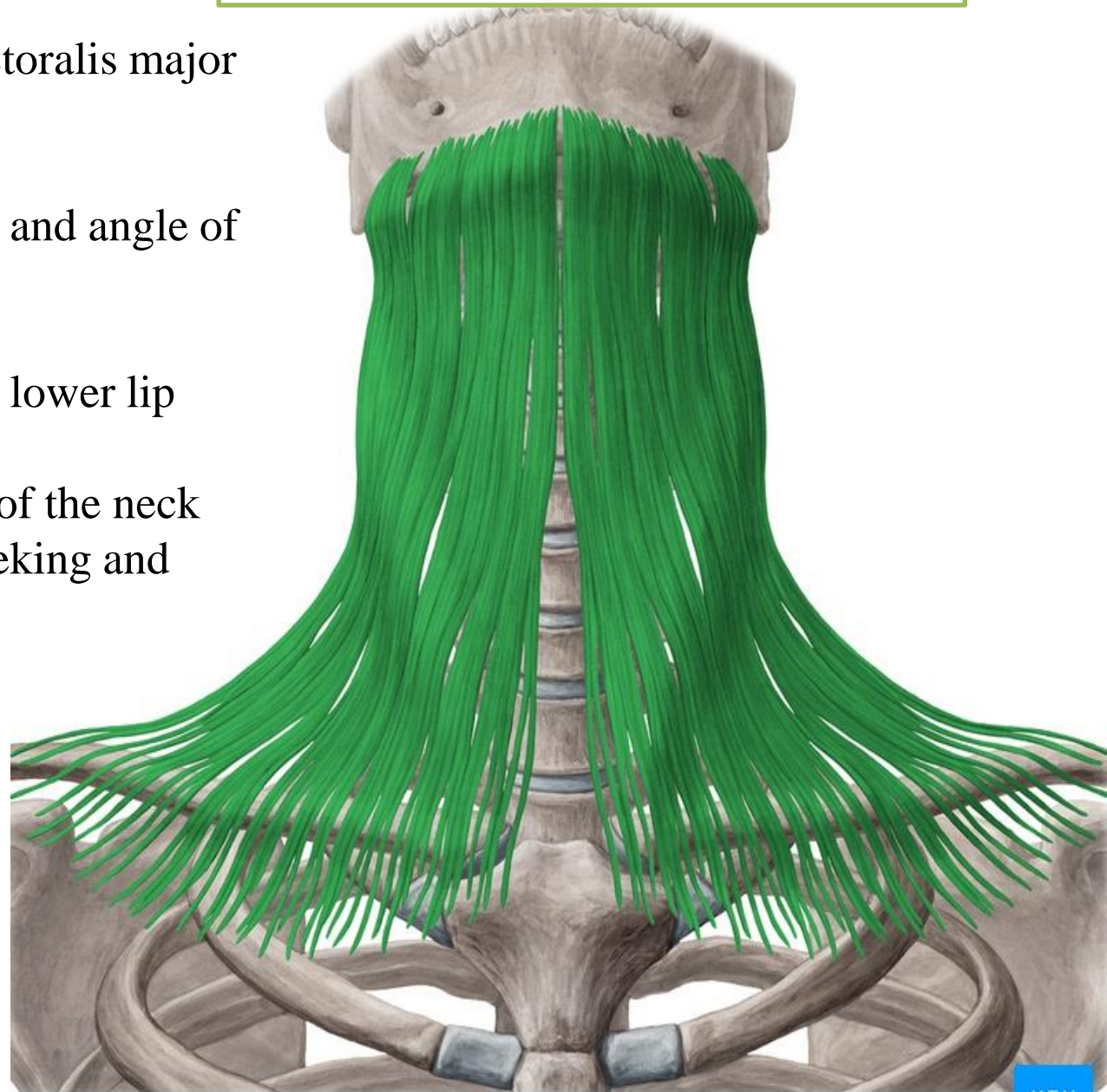
Origin: Deep fascia over pectoralis major and deltoid

Insertion: Body of mandible and angle of mouth

Action: Depresses mandible, lower lip and angle of mouth

Tenses and shortens the skin of the neck

Mimic the expression of shrieking and threatening an enemy



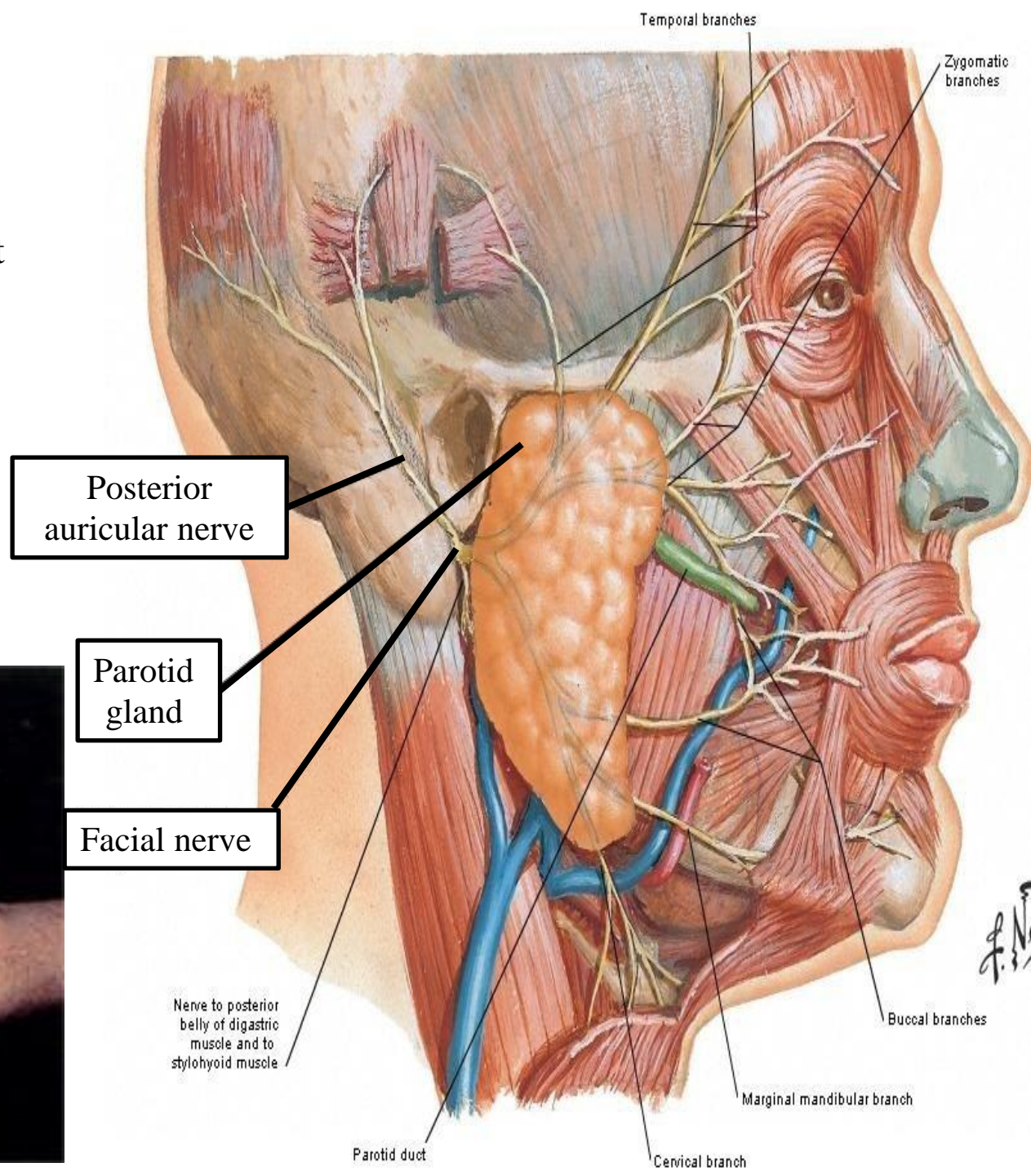
Note: Platysma completely covers the anterior and lateral aspects of the neck



Facial Nerve

As the facial nerve runs forward within the substance of the parotid salivary gland it divides into its five terminal branches:

- 1-The temporal
- 2-The zygomatic
- 3-The buccal
- 4-The mandibular
- 5-The cervical



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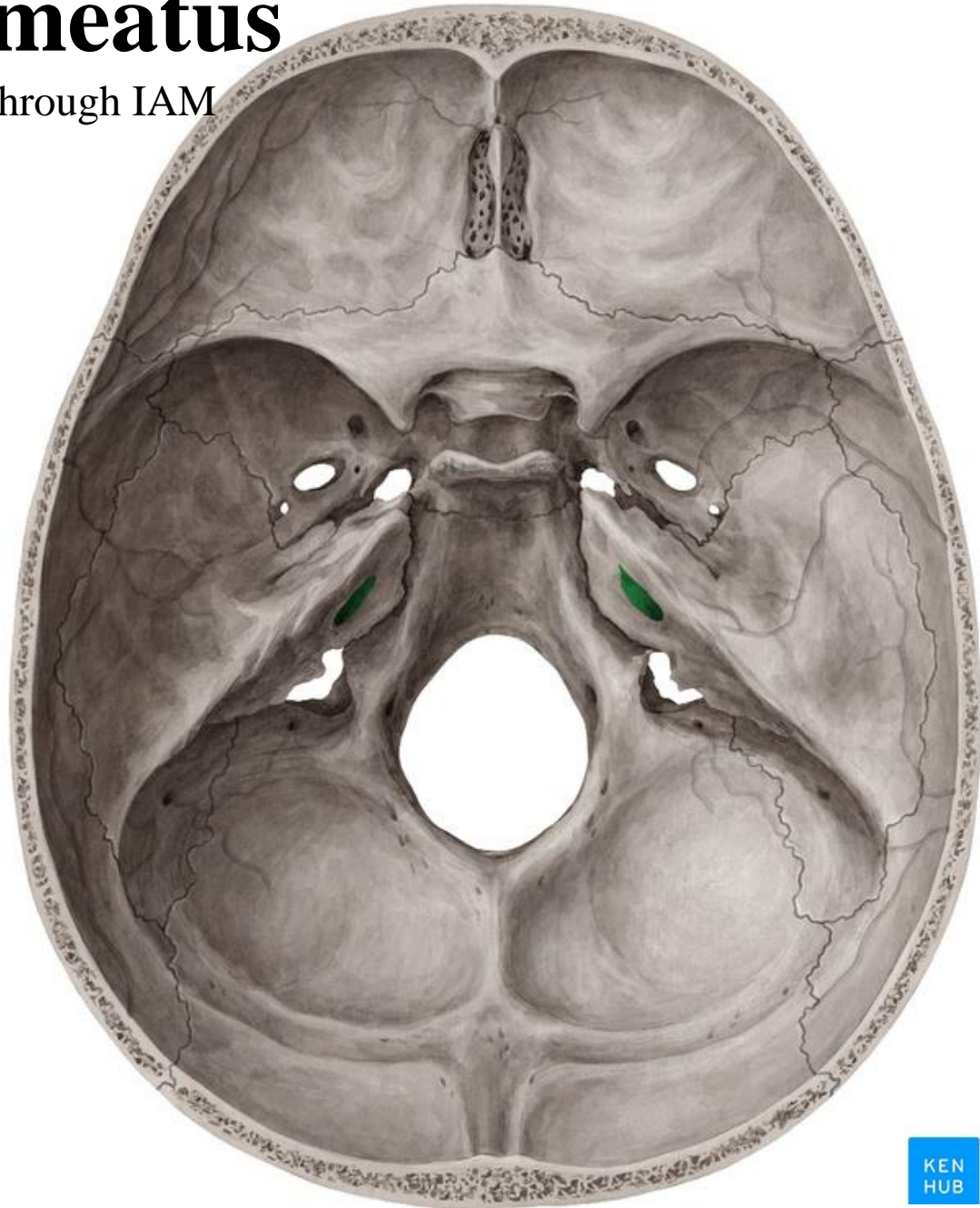


Internal acoustic meatus

Facial and vestibulocochlear nerves pass through IAM



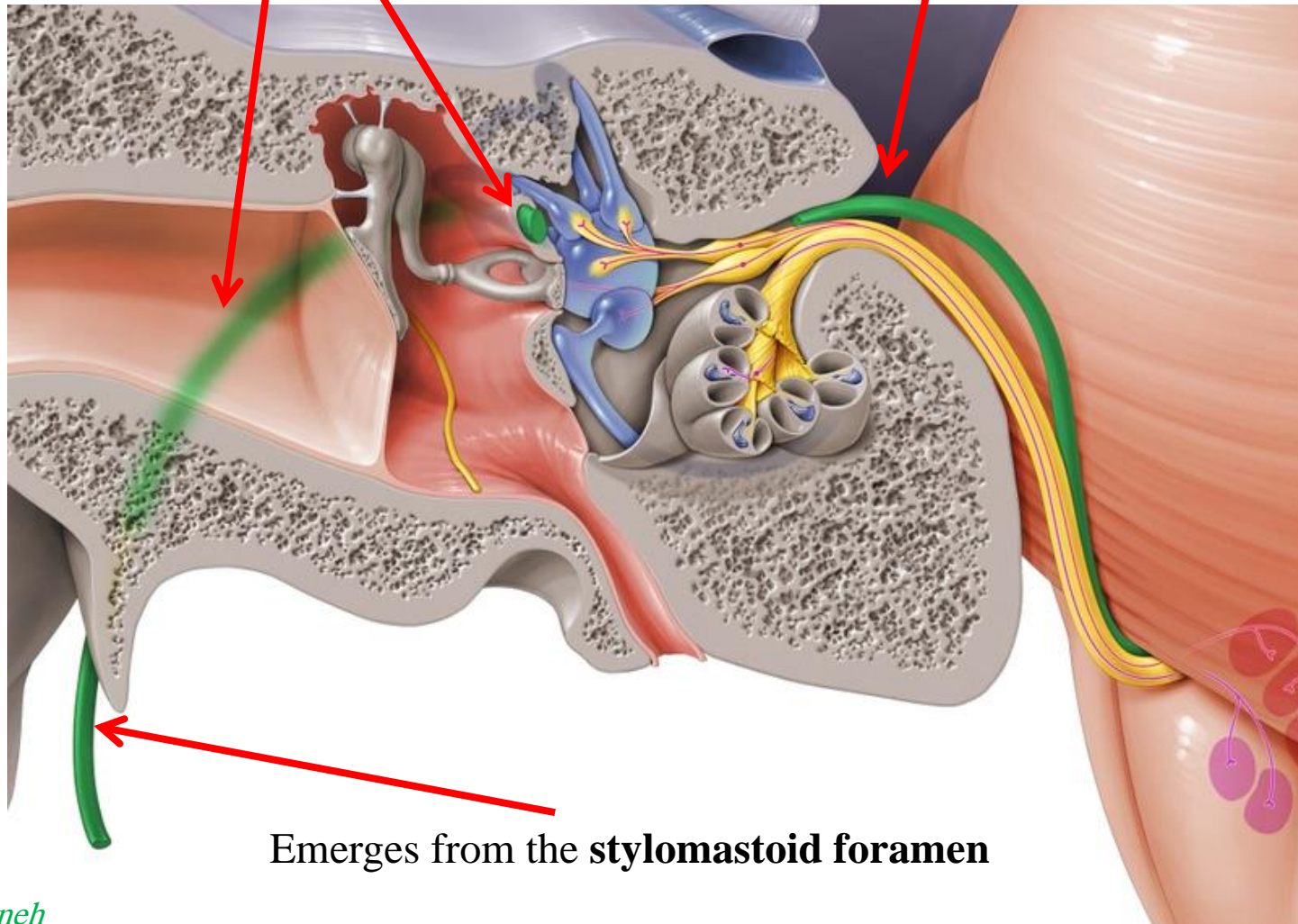
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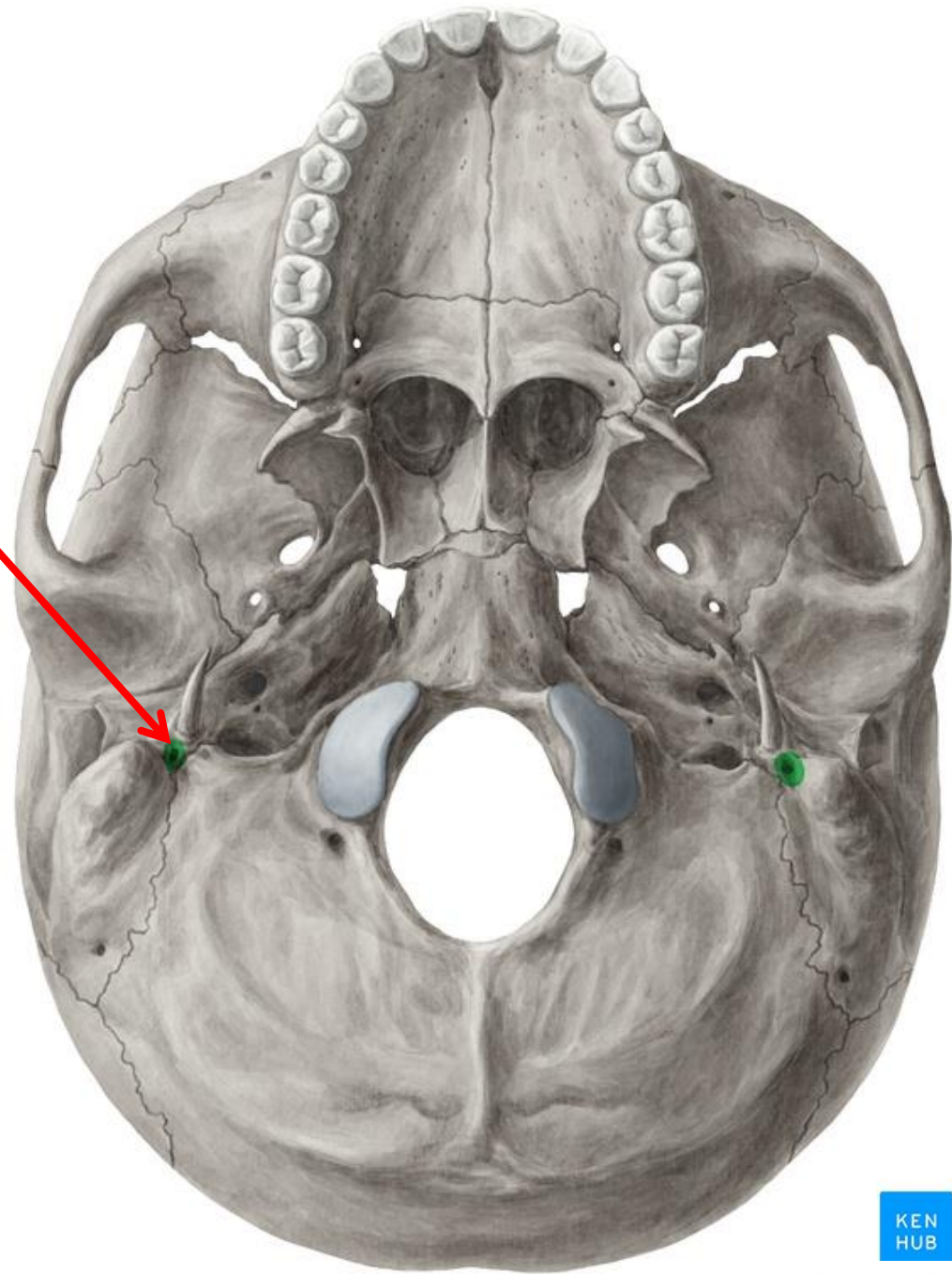
Facial canal

Internal acoustic meatus
(with vestibulocochlear nerve)



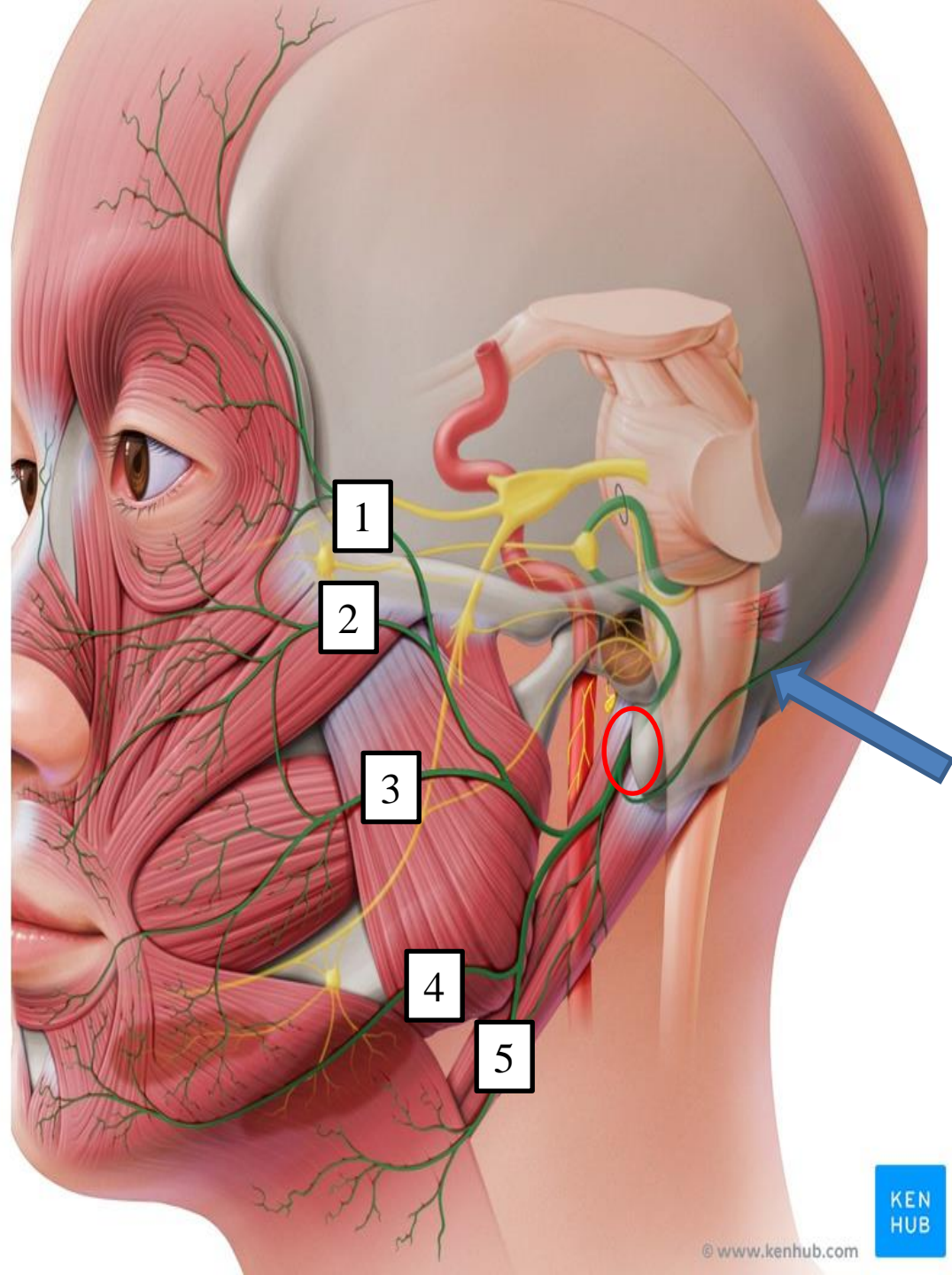
Emerges from the **stylomastoid foramen**

The stylomastoid foramen In the interval between the styloid and mastoid processes



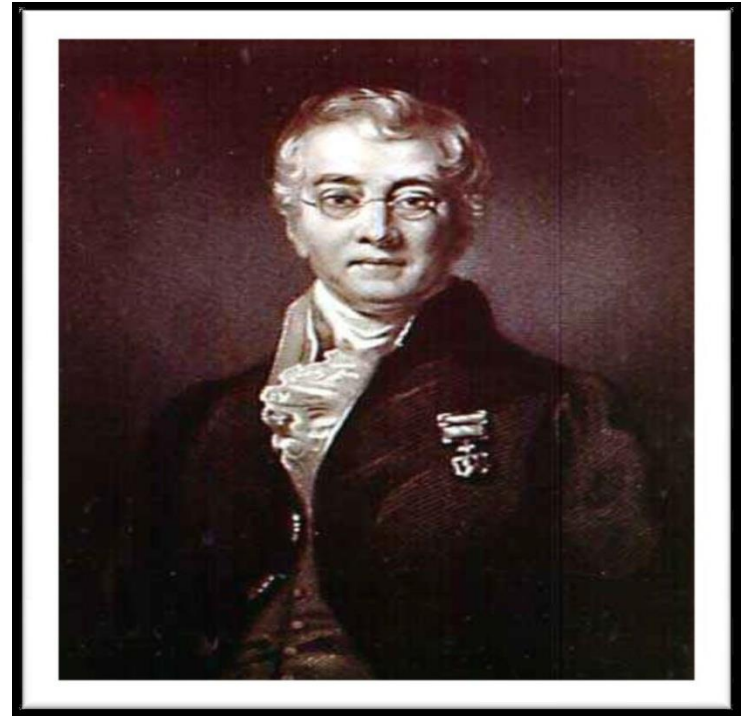
Course of facial nerve

- 1- Originates from the brainstem
- 2- Leaves the cranial cavity through internal acoustic meatus (along with the vestibulocochlear nerve)
- 3- Runs in the facial canal (in the petrous part of temporal bone)
- 4- Exits the skull through stylomastoid foramen
- 5- Gives rise to the posterior auricular branch
- 6- Passes through the parotid gland (does not innervate)
- 7- Splits into five branches innervating the muscles of facial expression (temporal, zygomatic, buccal, mandibular, cervical).



Sir Charles Bell, Scottish
Surgeon

-First described in early 1800s
based on trauma to facial
nerves



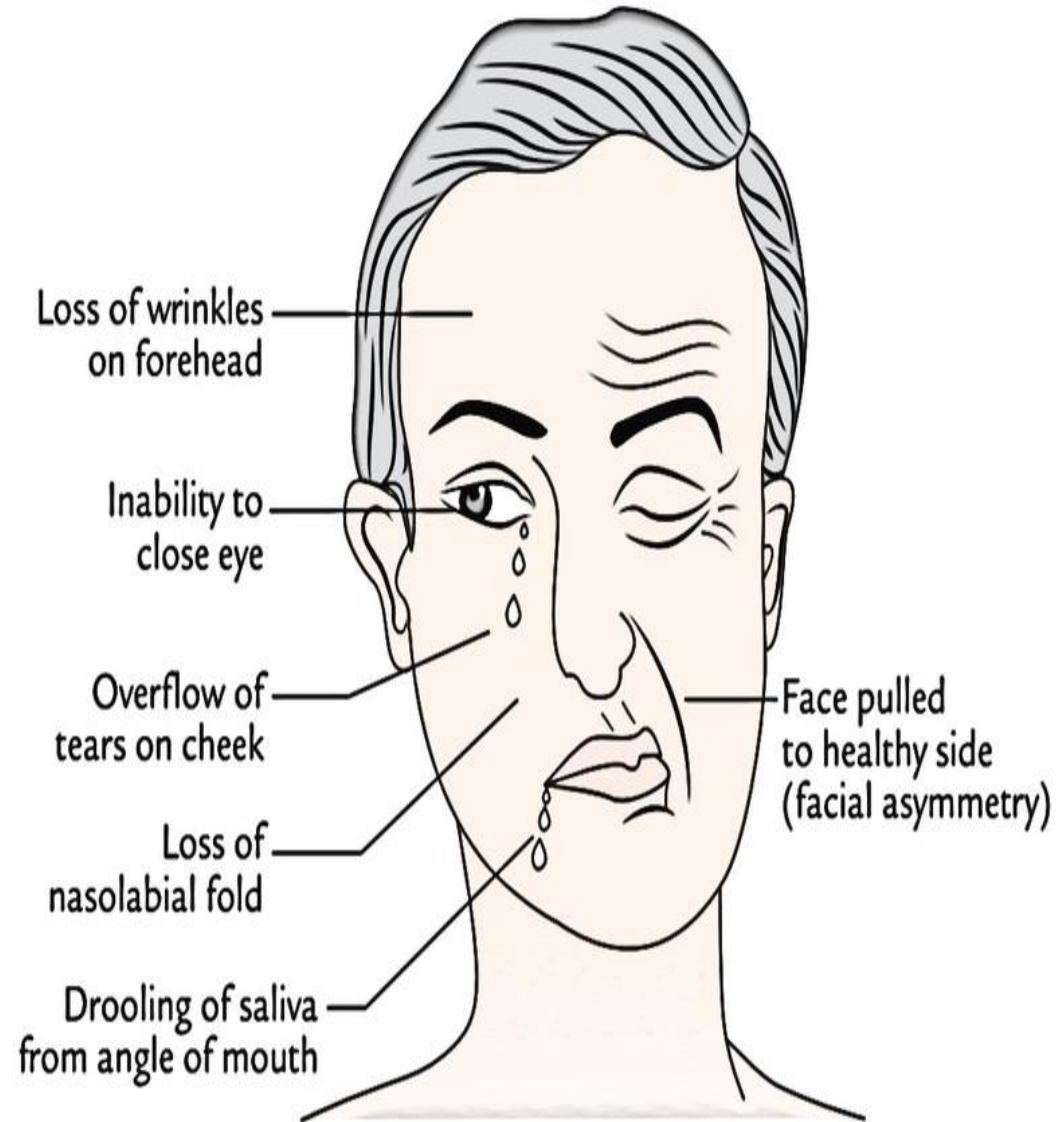
Bell's palsy

Facial Muscles Paralysis

Damage to the facial nerve in:

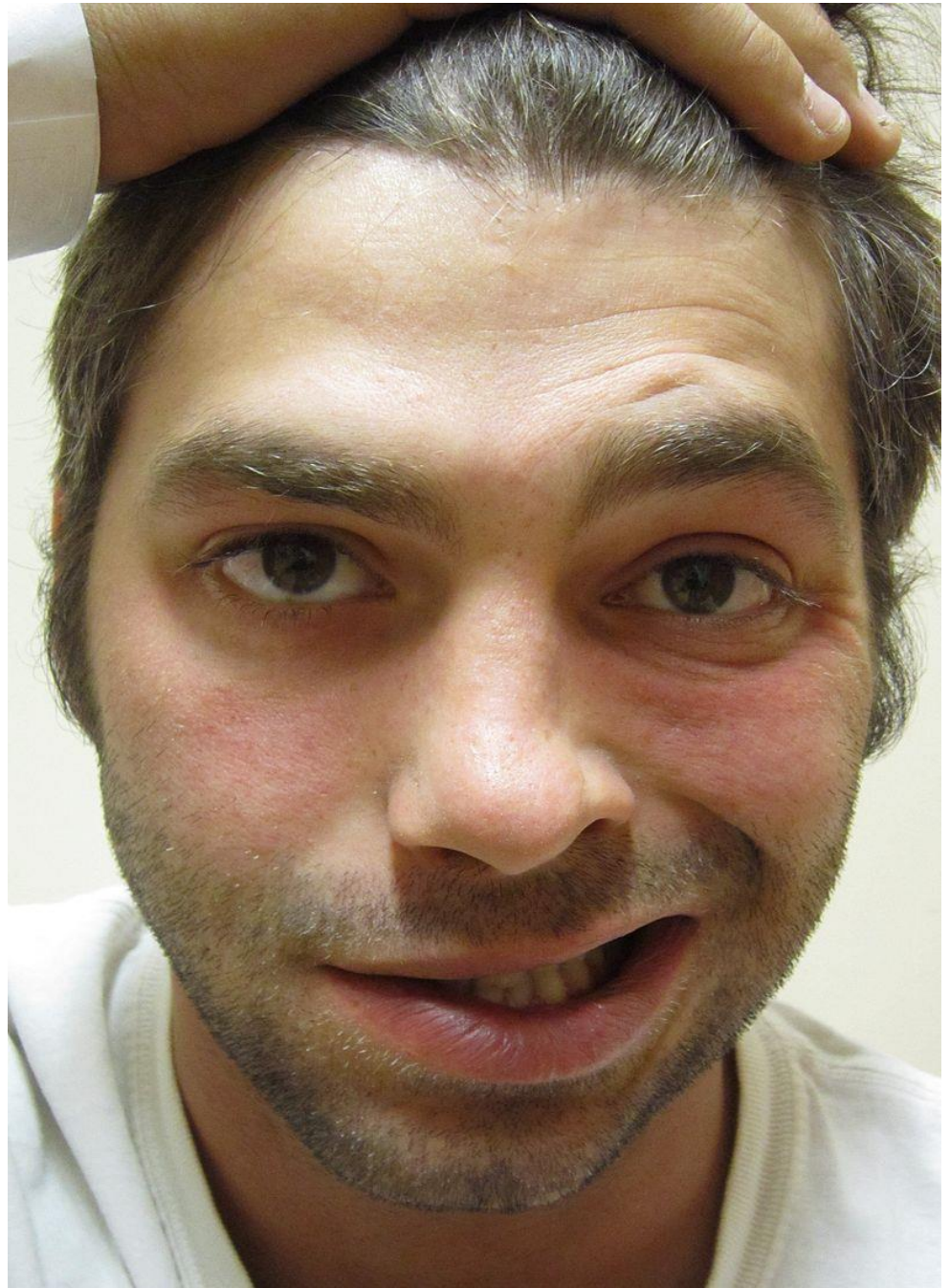
- 1-The internal acoustic meatus (by a tumor)
- 2-The middle ear (by infection or operation)
- 3-The facial nerve canal (perineuritis)
- 4-The parotid gland (by a tumor)
- 5-Lacerations of the face

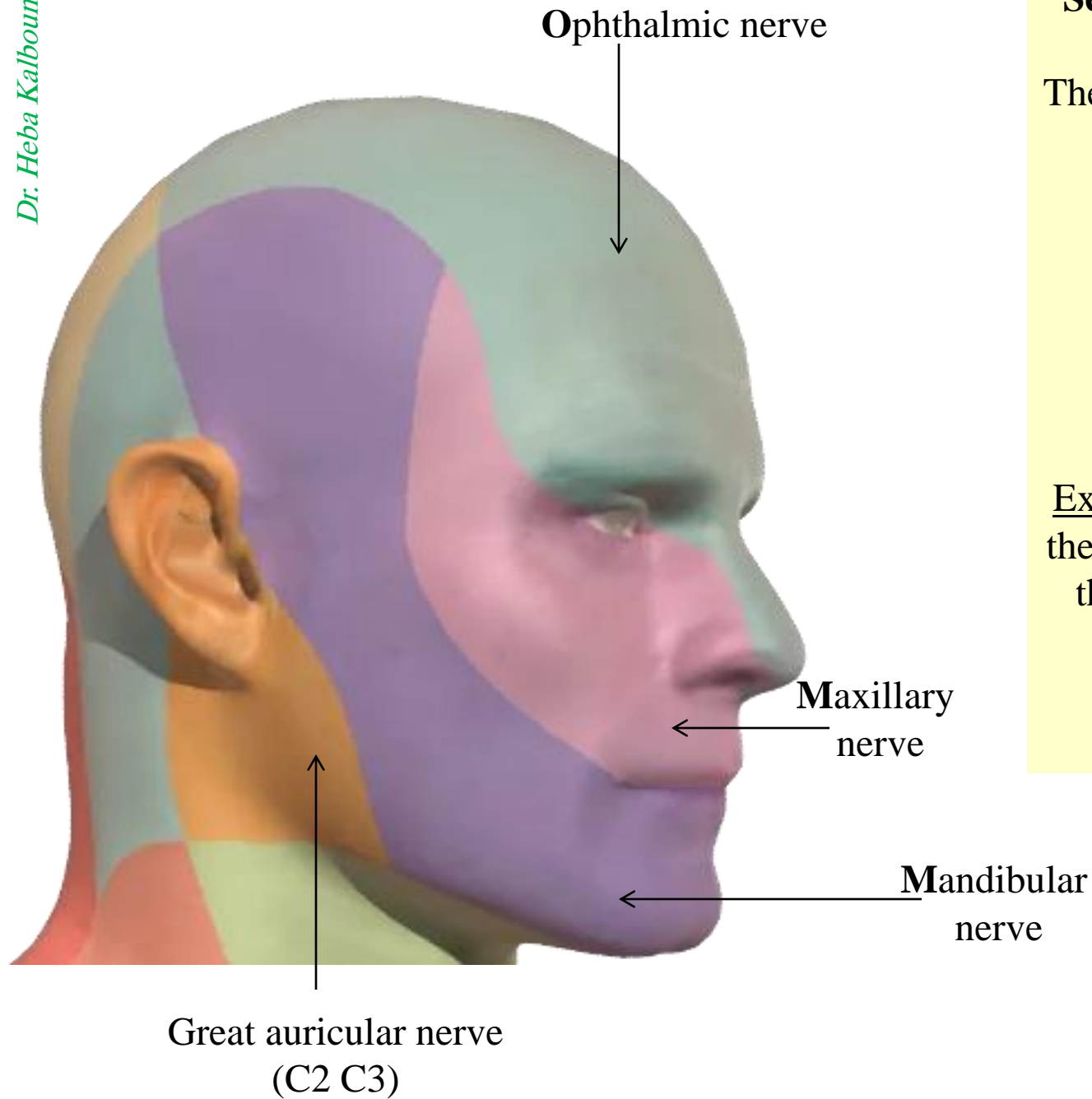
will cause distortion of the face drooping of the lower eyelid, Inability to close the eye on the affected side and the angle of the mouth will sag on the affected side.



Face pulled to healthy side:
facial asymmetry

A person attempting to
show his teeth and raise
his eyebrows with Bell's
palsy on his right side





Sensory Nerves of the Face

The skin of the face is supplied by branches of:
the three divisions of the

Trigeminal nerve

Except for the small area over the **angle of the mandible** and the **parotid gland** which is supplied by the great auricular nerve (C2 and 3).

Ophthalmic nerve gives 3 branches:
1- Frontal nerve
2- Lacrimal nerve
3- Nasociliary nerve

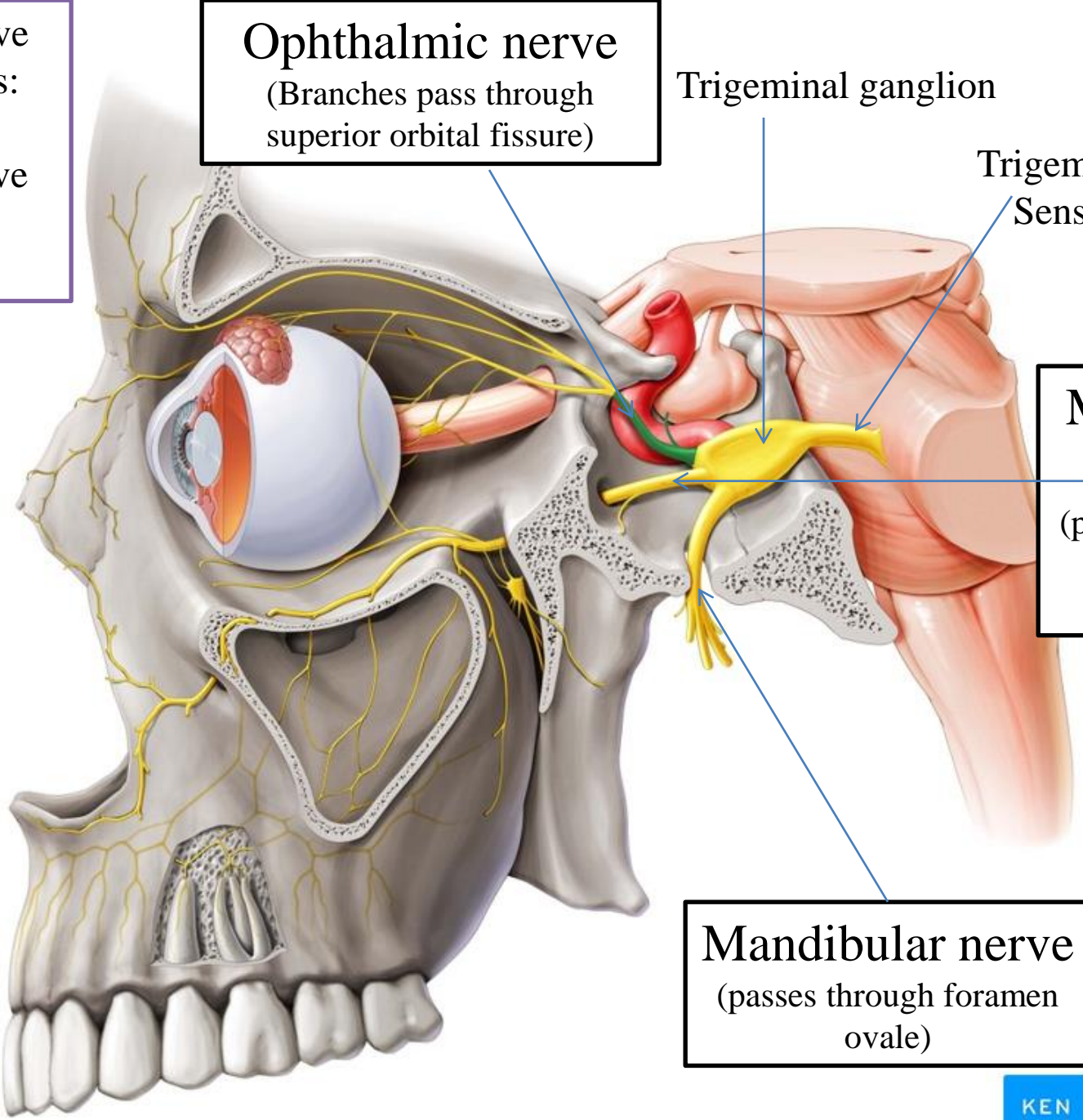
Ophthalmic nerve
(Branches pass through superior orbital fissure)

Trigeminal ganglion

Trigeminal nerve
Sensory part

Maxillary nerve
(passes through foramen rotundum)

Mandibular nerve
(passes through foramen ovale)



Ophthalmic Nerve

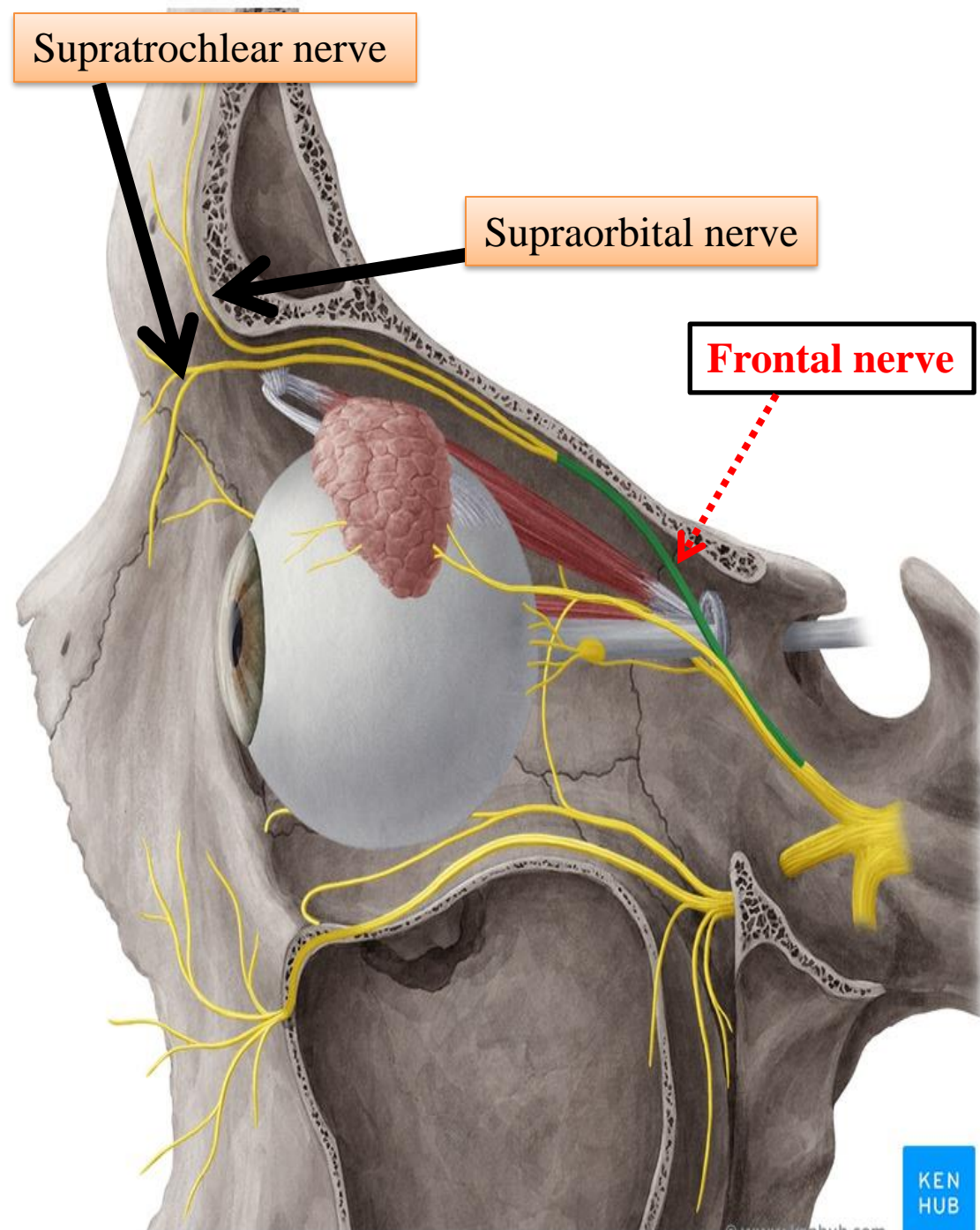
A-Frontal nerve:

1-The supratrochlear nerve

supplies the skin on the medial part of the upper eyelid and the skin of the forehead, close to the median plane.

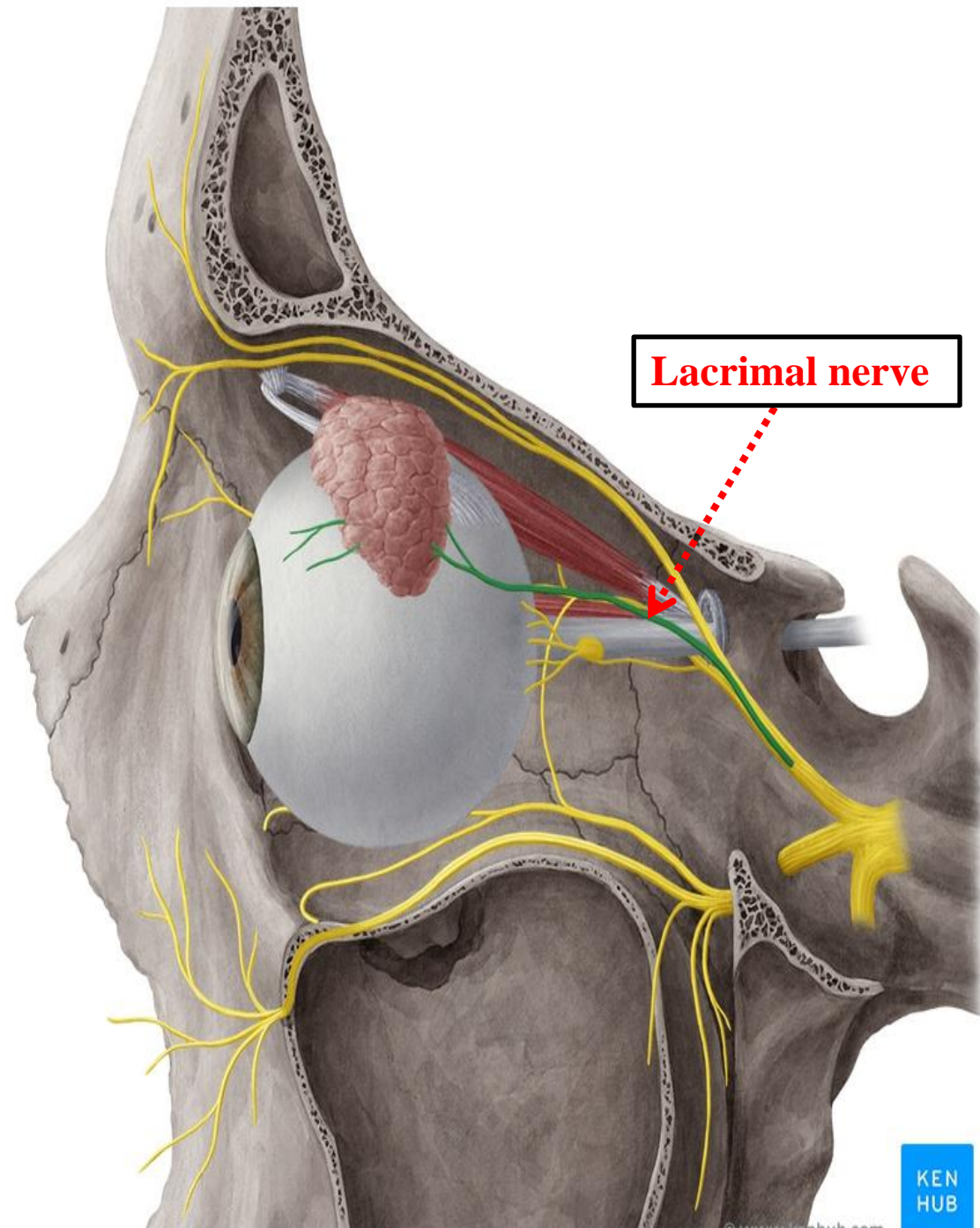
2-The supraorbital nerve

supplies the skin on the central part of the upper eyelid; it also supplies the skin of the forehead



B-The lacrimal nerve

supplies the skin on the lateral part of the upper eyelid



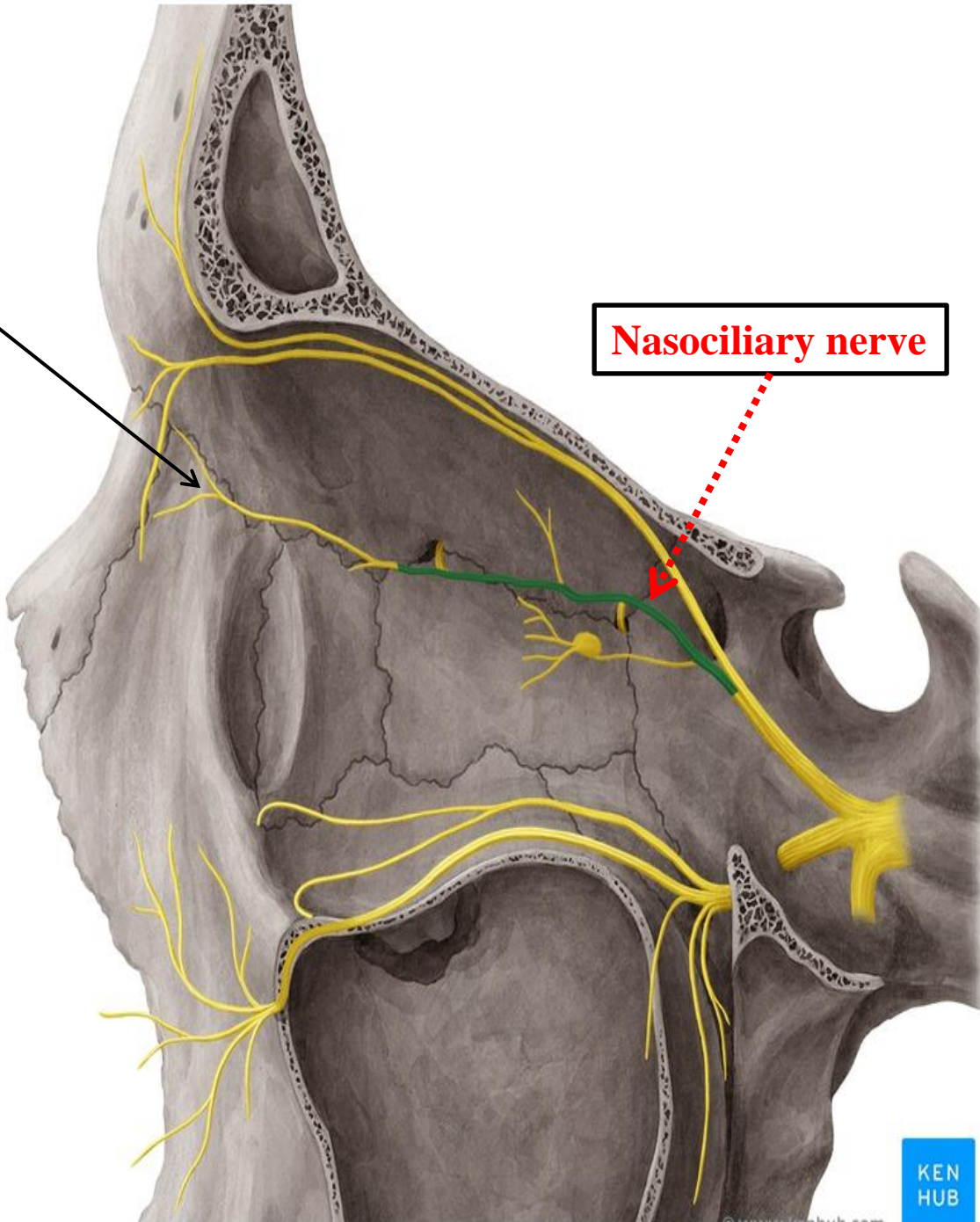
C-Nasociliary nerve

1-The infratrochlear nerve

It supplies the skin on the medial part of the upper eyelid and the adjoining part of the side of the nose

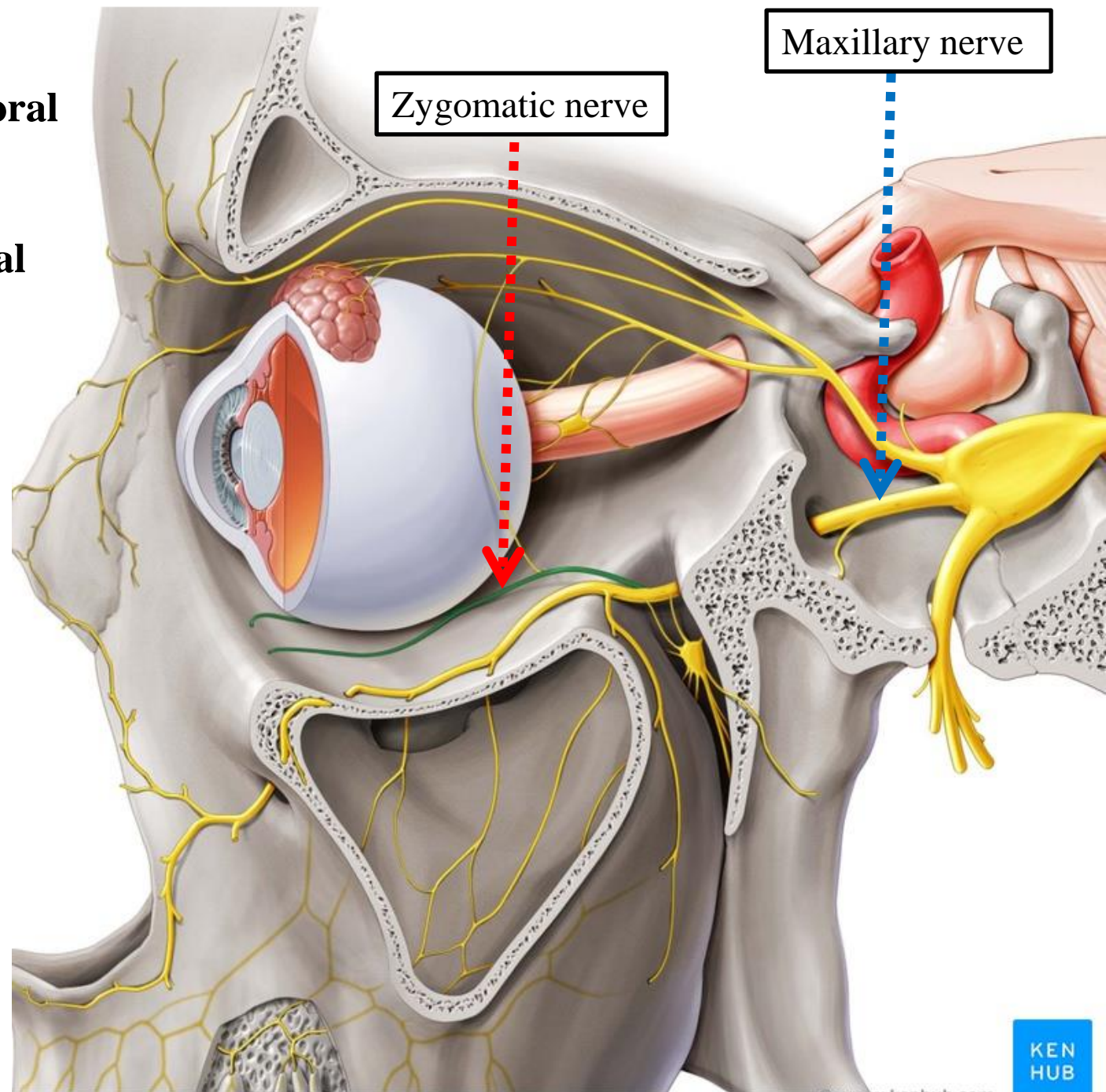
2-The external nasal nerve

It supplies the skin on the dorsum of the nose down as far as the tip



**2- Zygomaticotemporal
nerve**

**3- Zygomaticofacial
nerve**

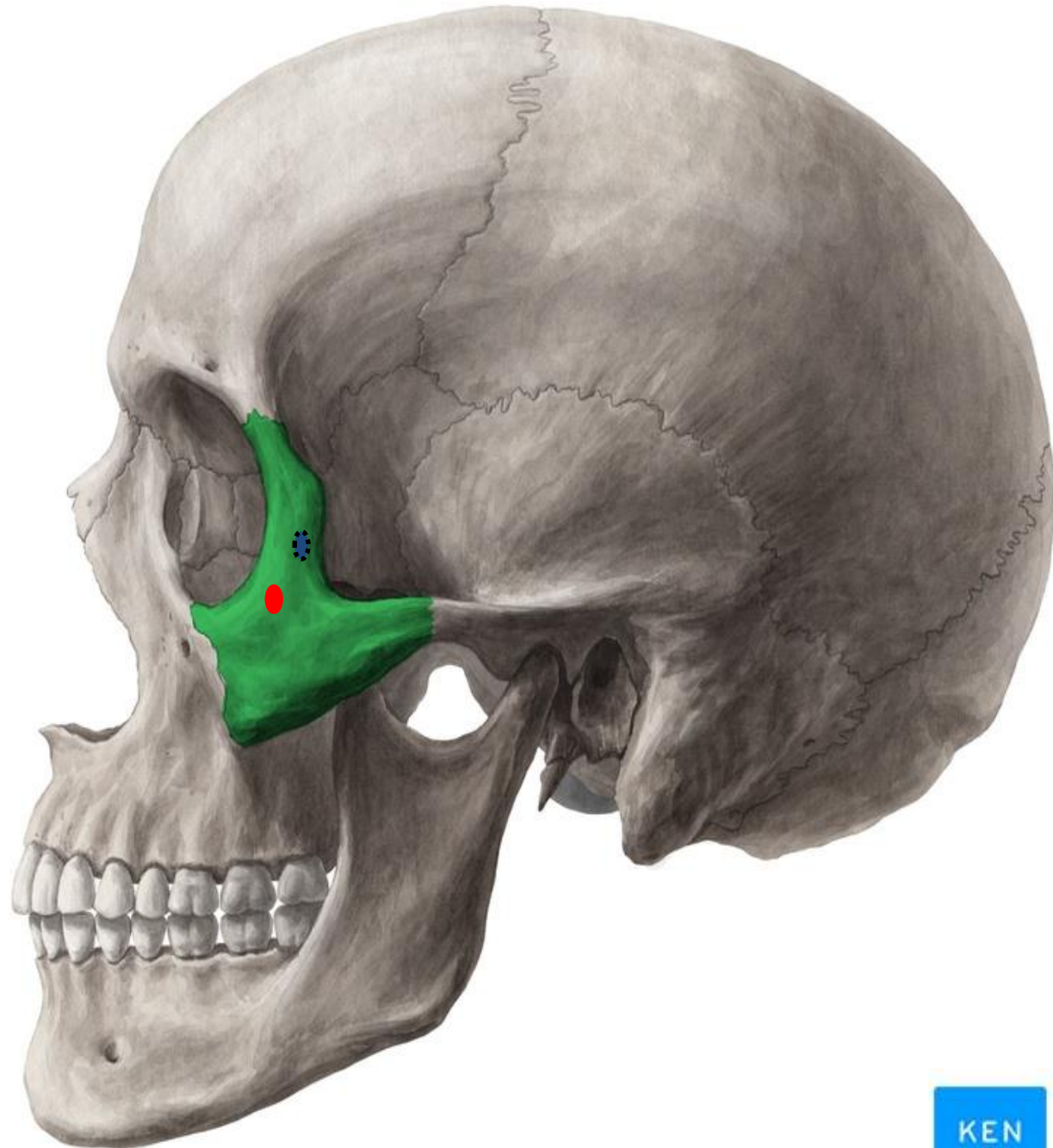


2- The zygomaticotemporal nerve

- A branch of the zygomatic nerve (maxillary nerve)
- Emerges in the temporal fossa through a small foramen on the posterior surface of the zygomatic bone. It supplies the skin over the temple
(Zygomaticotemporal foramen)

3- The zygomaticofacial nerve

- A branch of the zygomatic nerve (maxillary nerve)
- Passes onto the face through a small foramen on the lateral side of the zygomatic bone. It supplies the skin over the prominence of the cheek
(Zygomaticofacial foramen)



Mandibular Nerve

1-The mental nerve

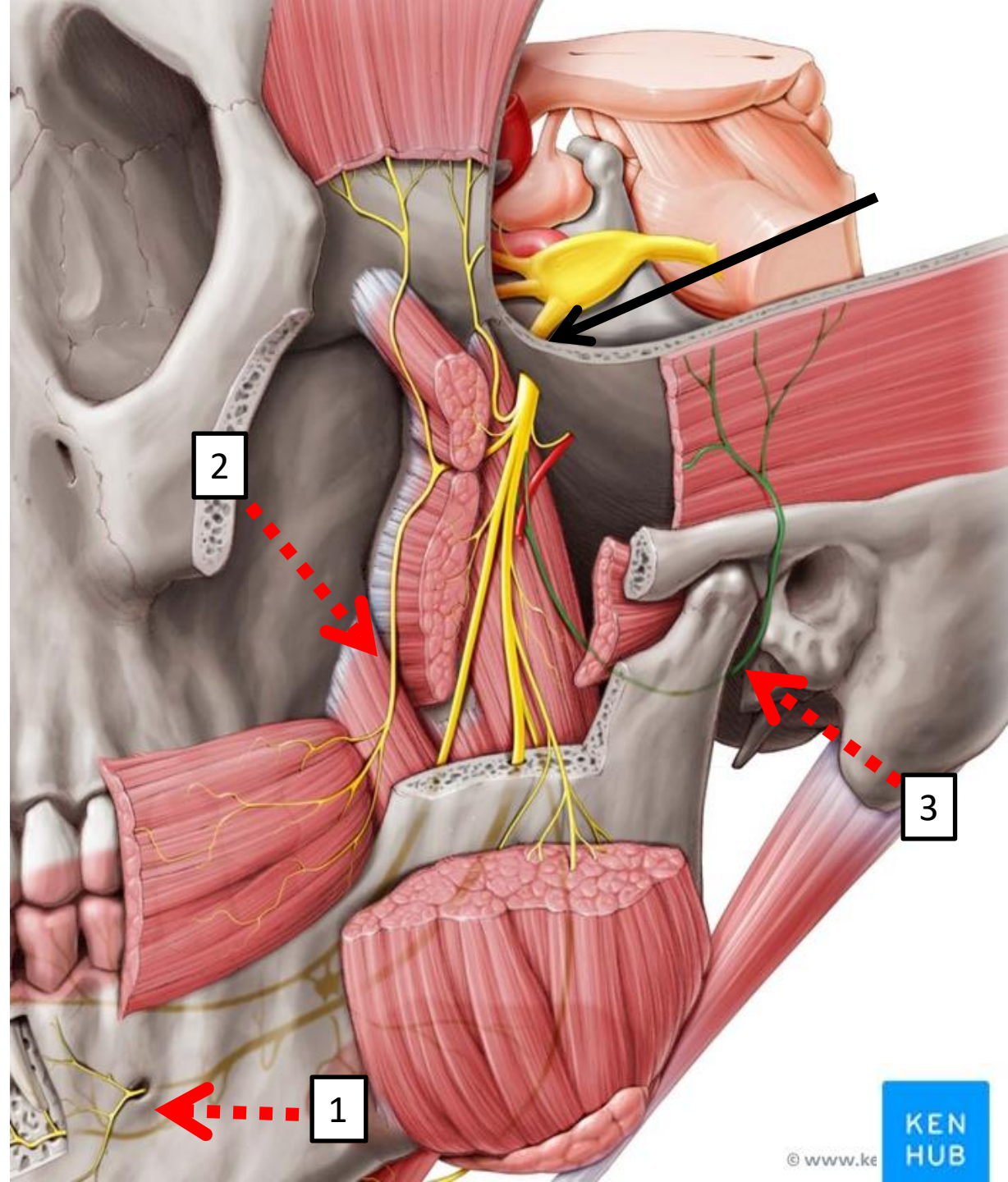
- ❖ Emerges from the mental foramen of the mandible
- ❖ Supplies the skin of the lower lip and chin

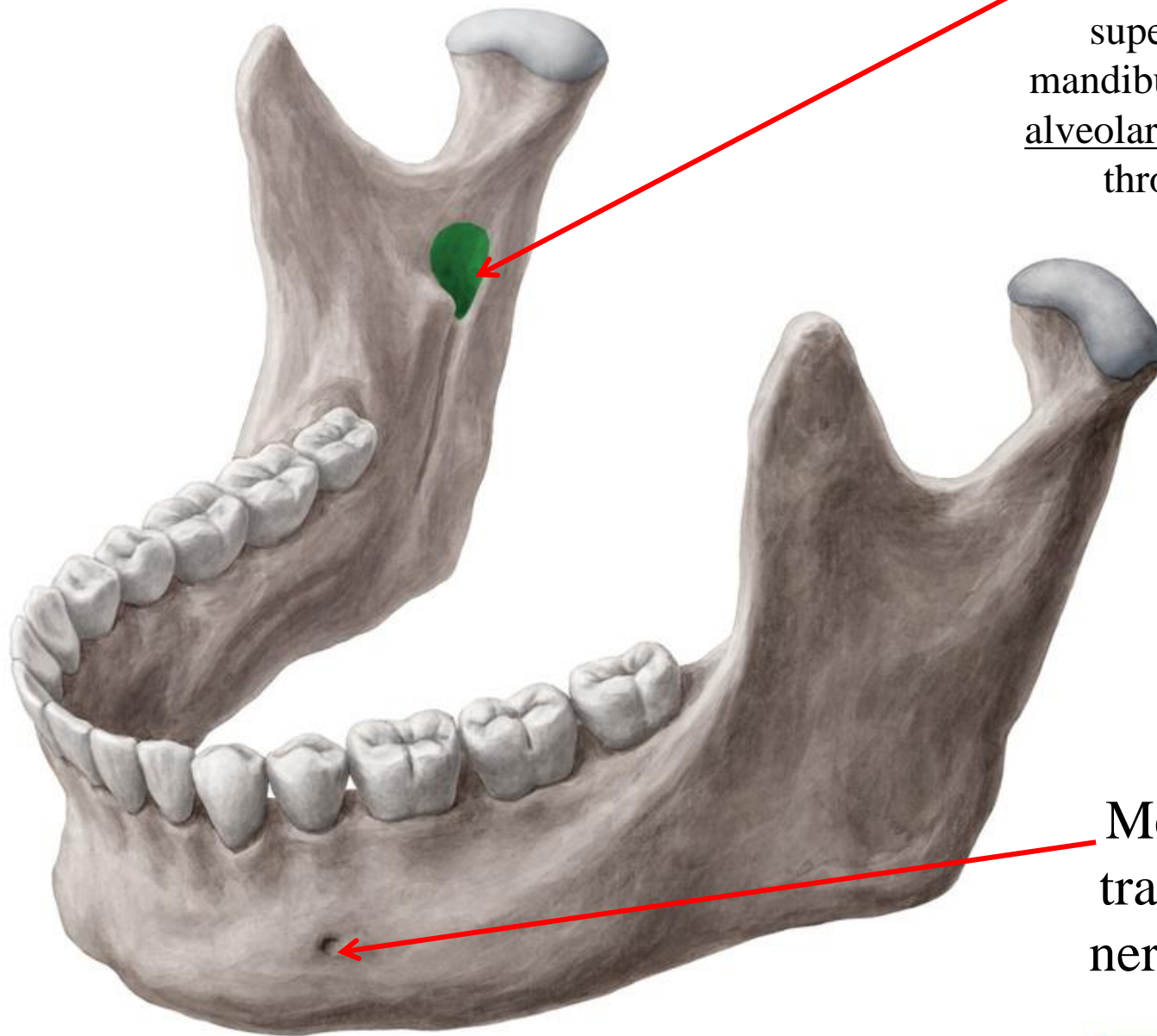
2-The buccal nerve

- ❖ Supplies the skin over the buccinator muscle

3-The auriculotemporal nerve

- ❖ Ascends from the upper border of the parotid gland between the superficial temporal vessels and the auricle
- ❖ Supplies the skin of the auricle, the external auditory meatus, and the skin over the temporal region



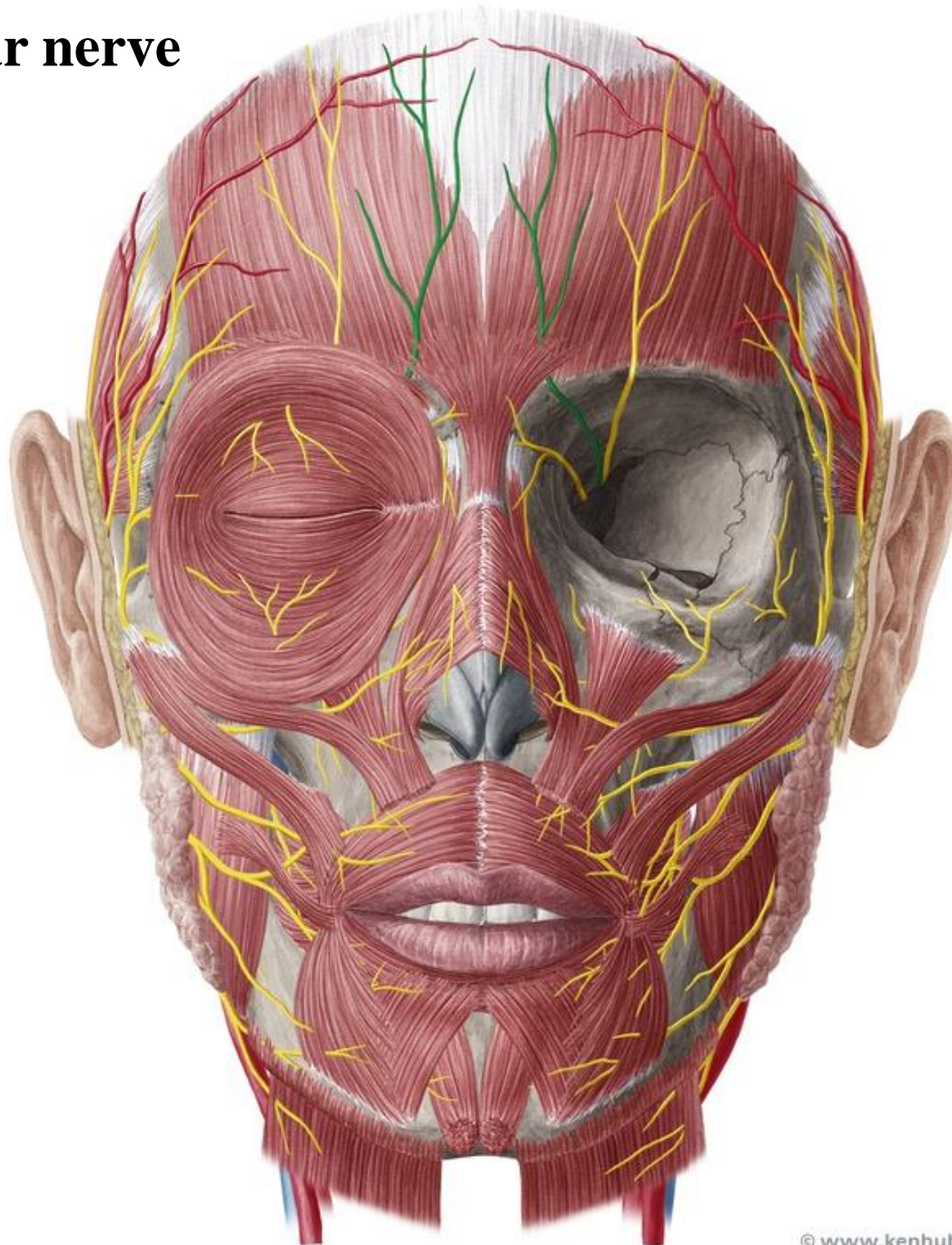


Mandibular foramen is the superior opening of the mandibular canal. The inferior alveolar nerve and vessels pass through this foramen.

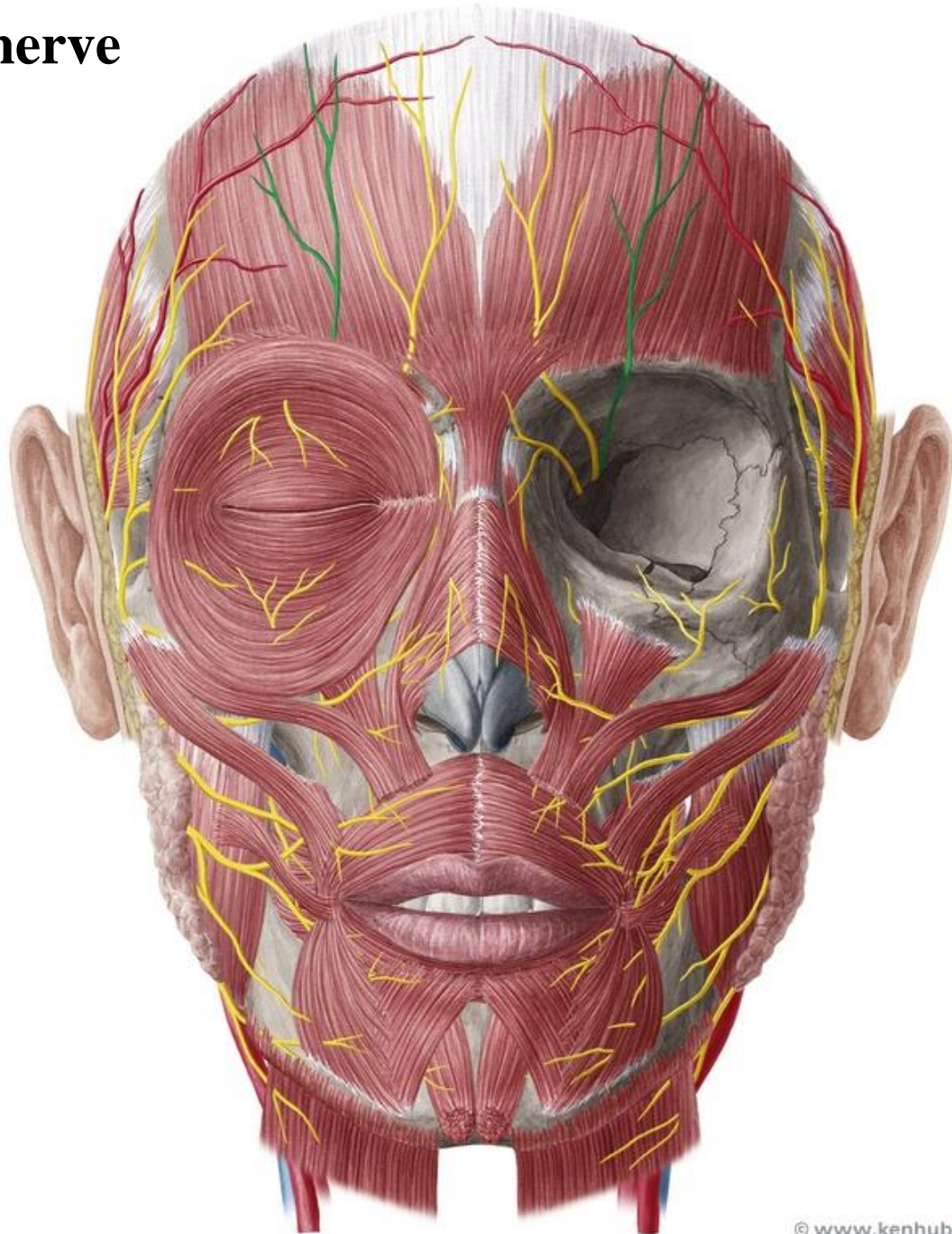
Mental foramen transmits mental nerve and vessels



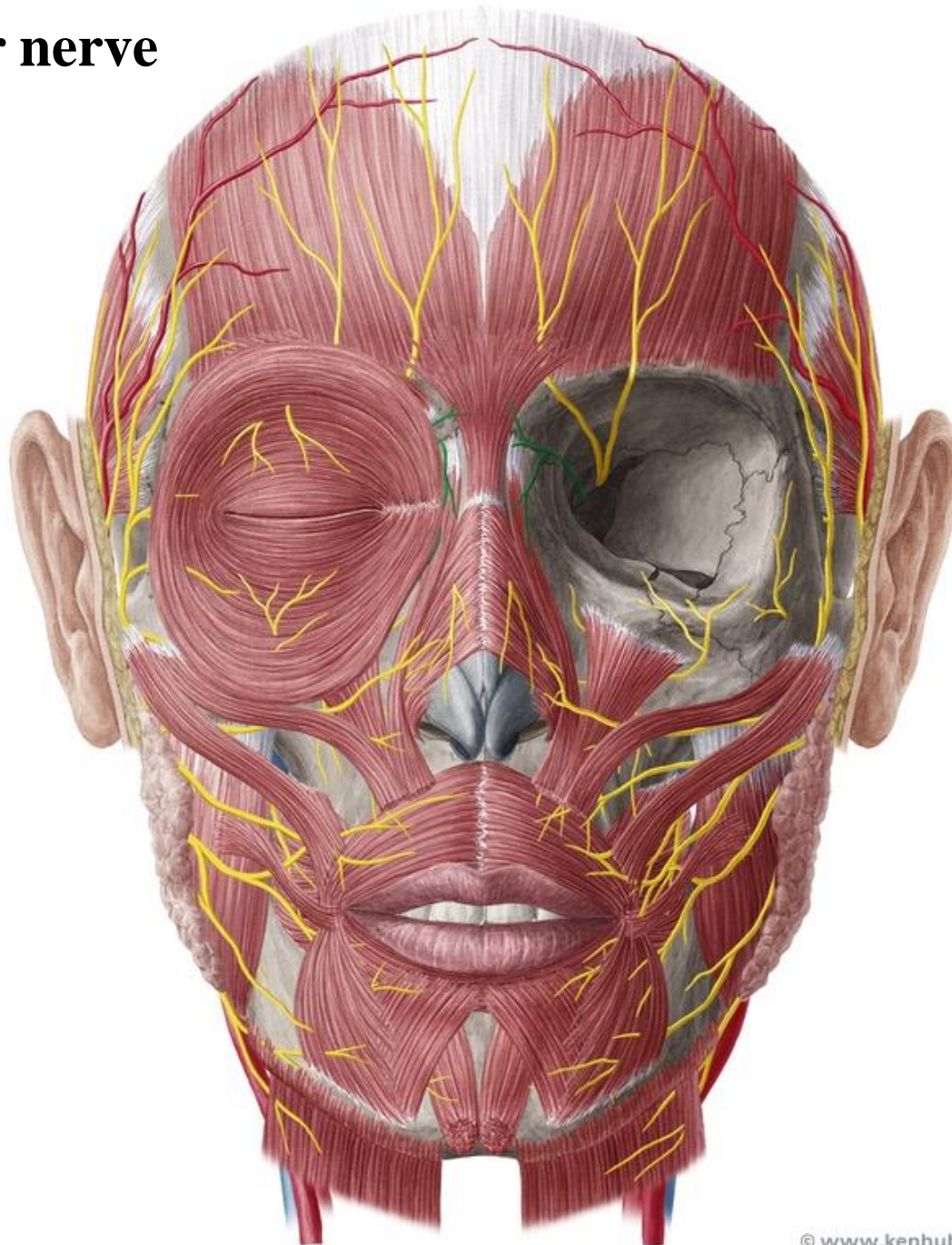
Supratrochlear nerve



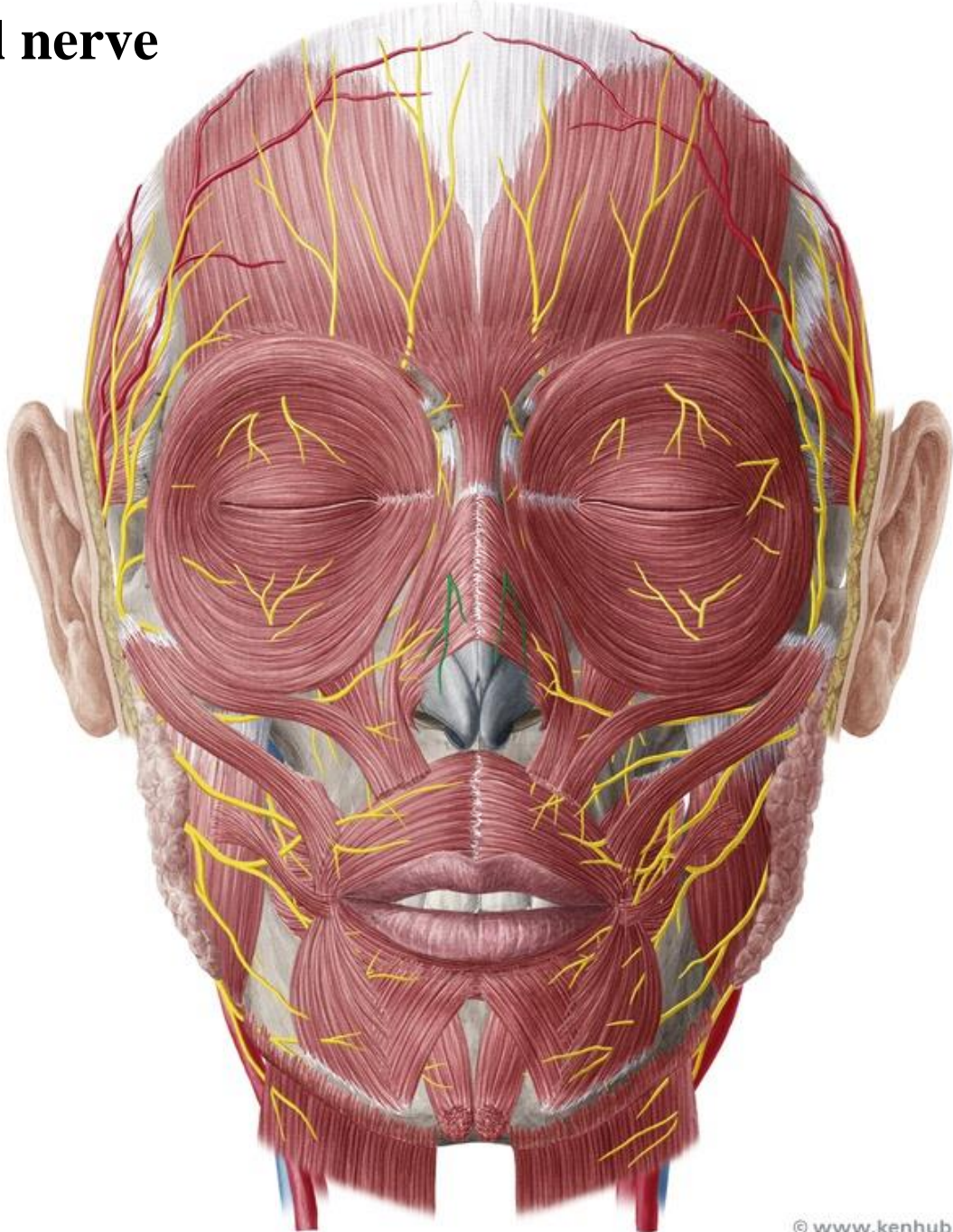
Supraorbital nerve



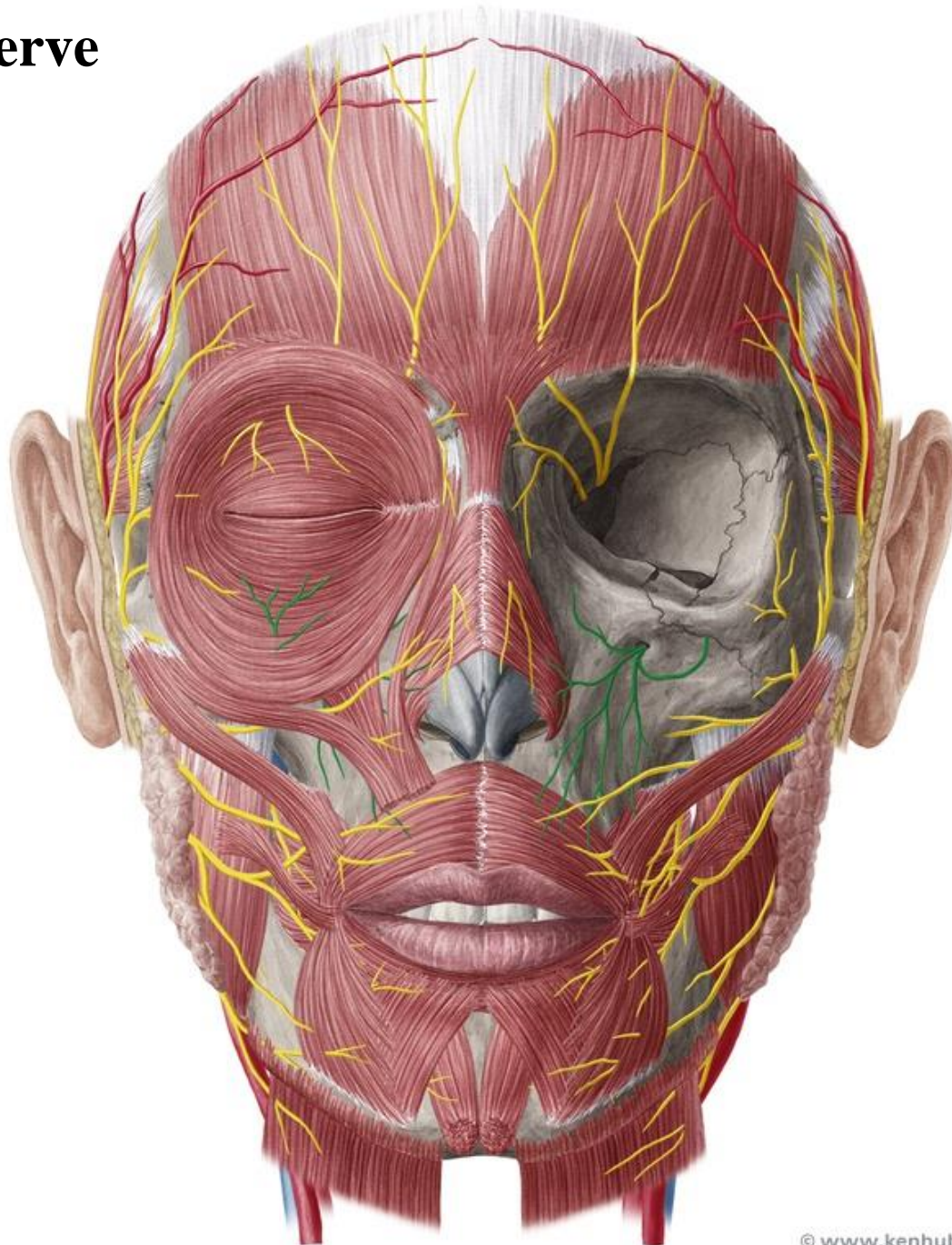
Infratrochlear nerve



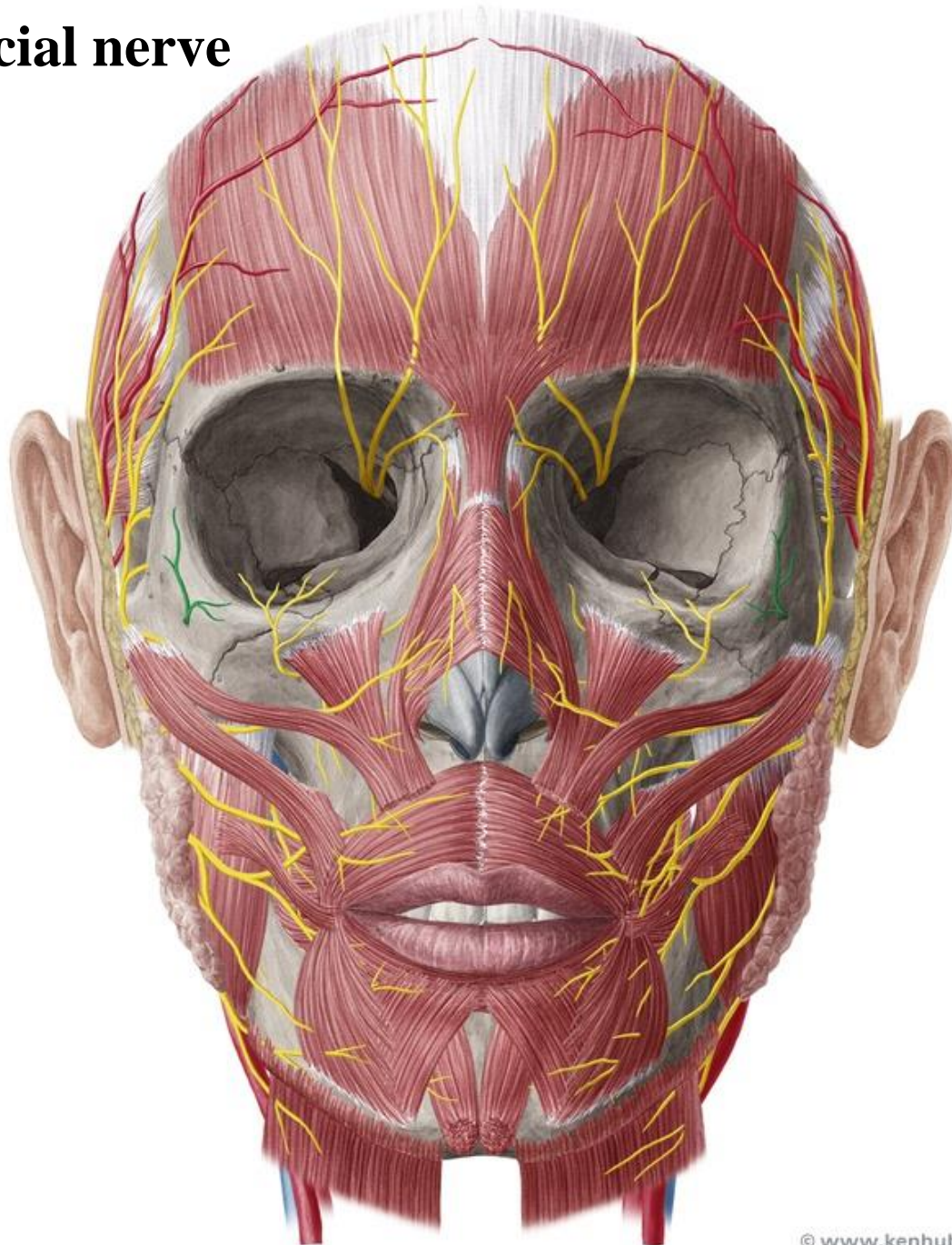
External nasal nerve



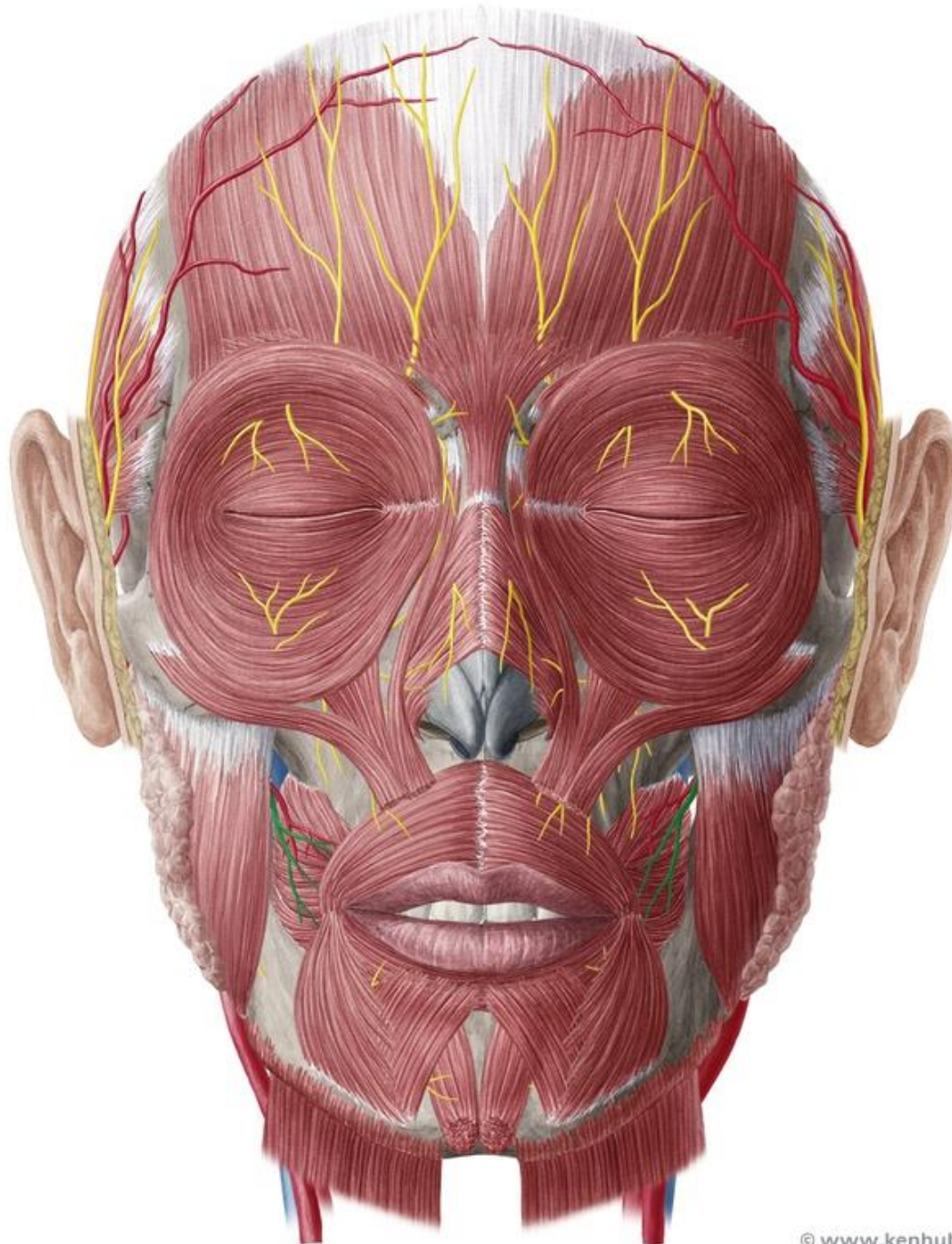
Infraorbital nerve



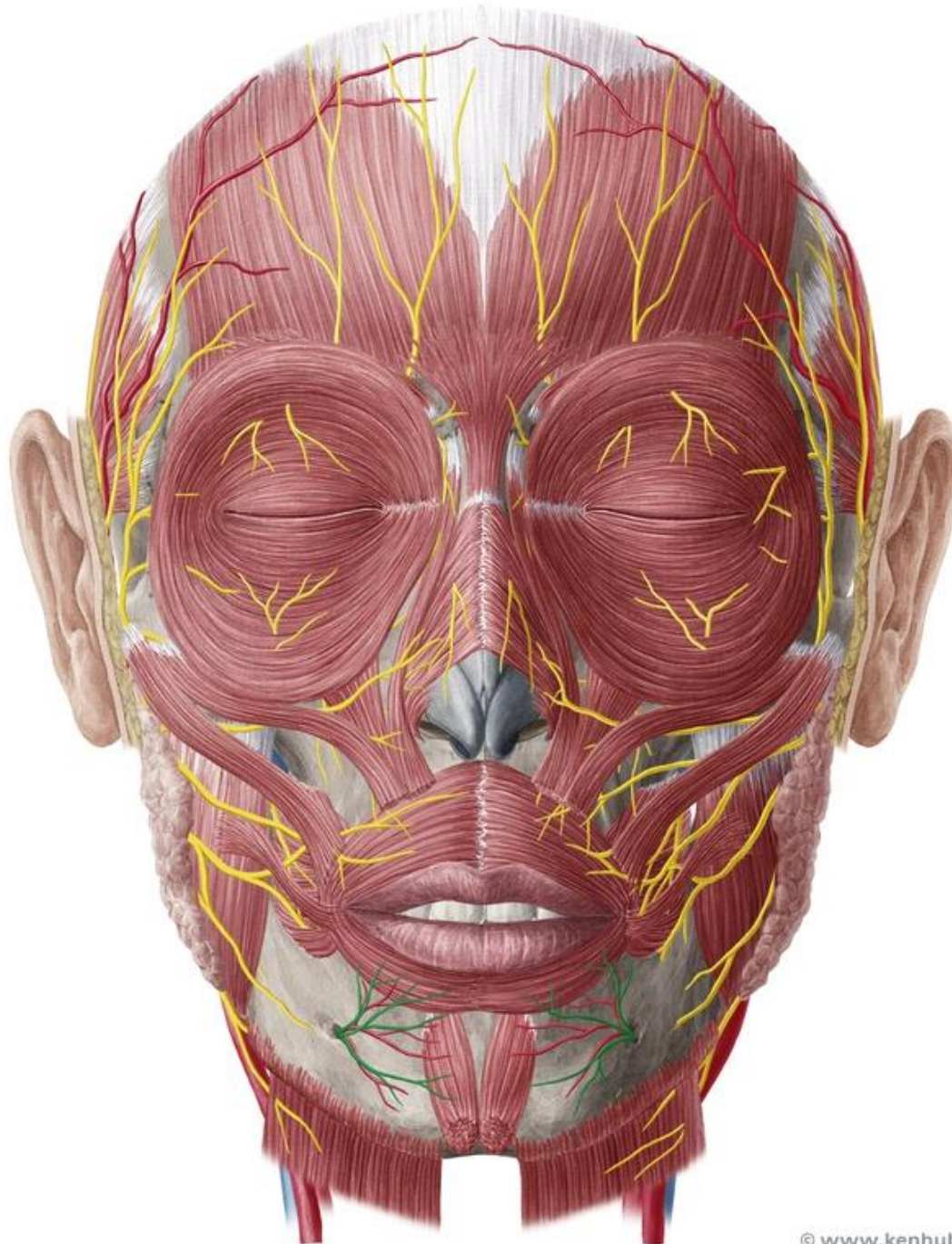
Zygomatofacial nerve



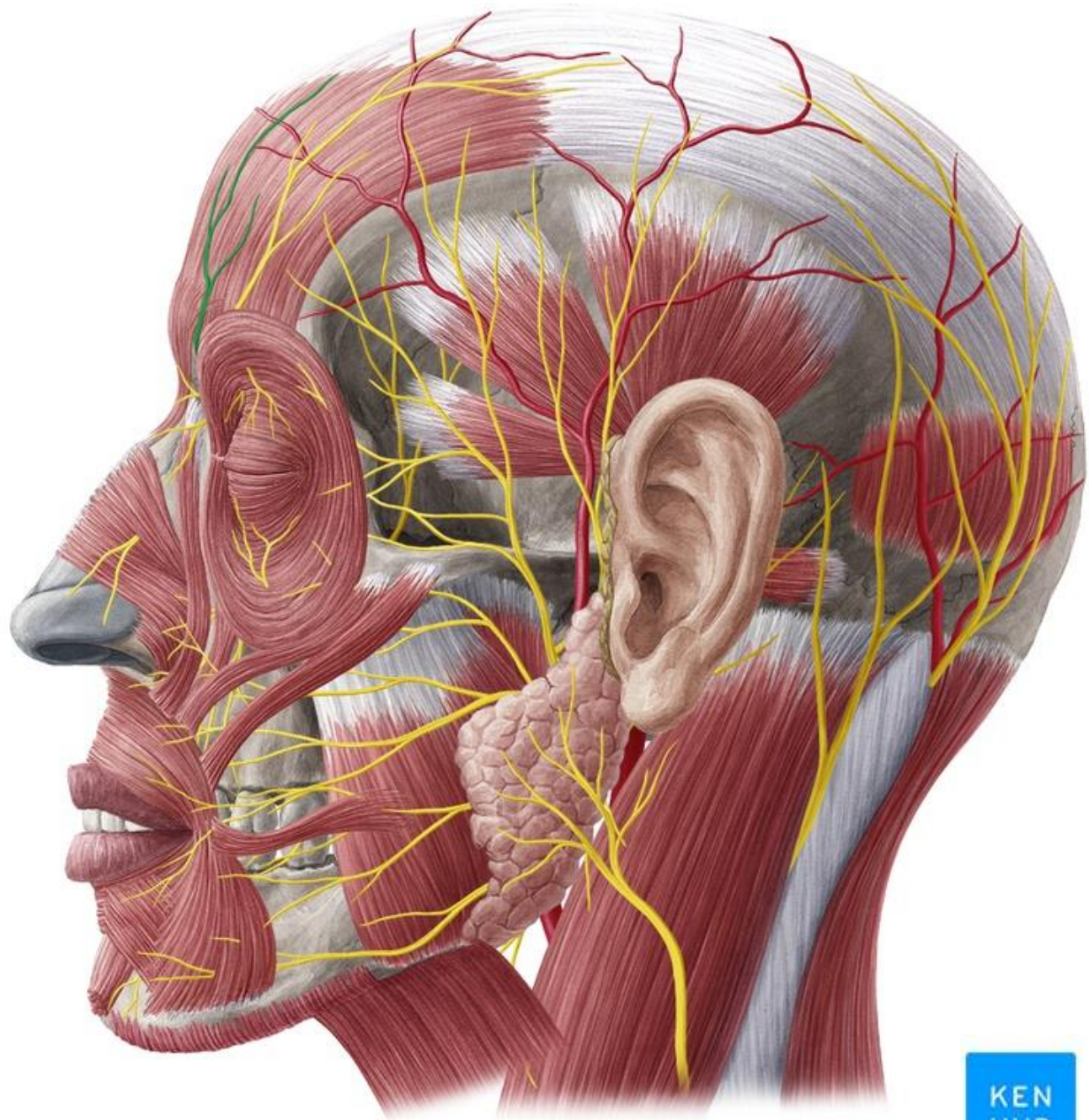
Buccal nerve



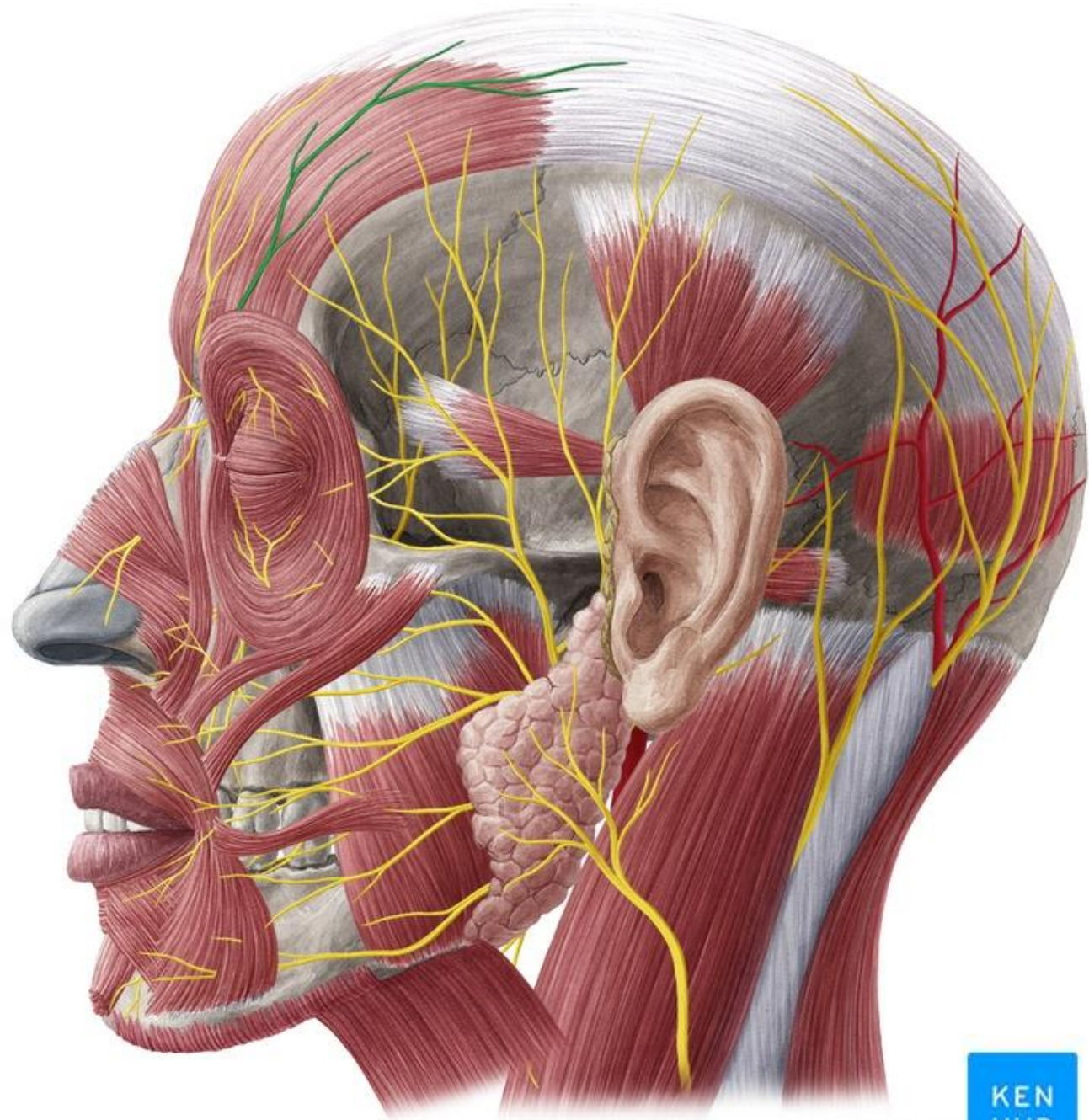
Mental nerve



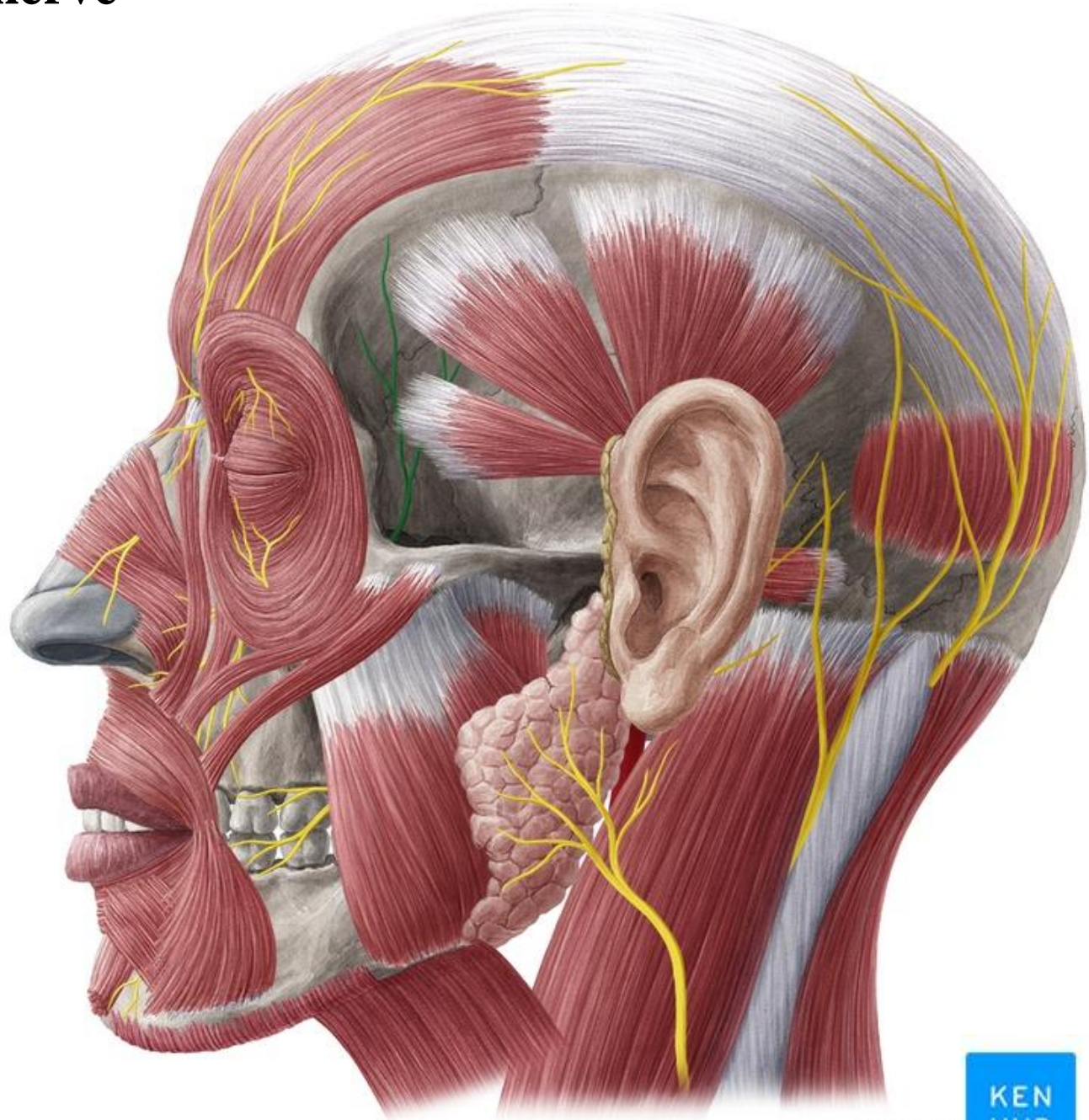
Supratrochlear nerve



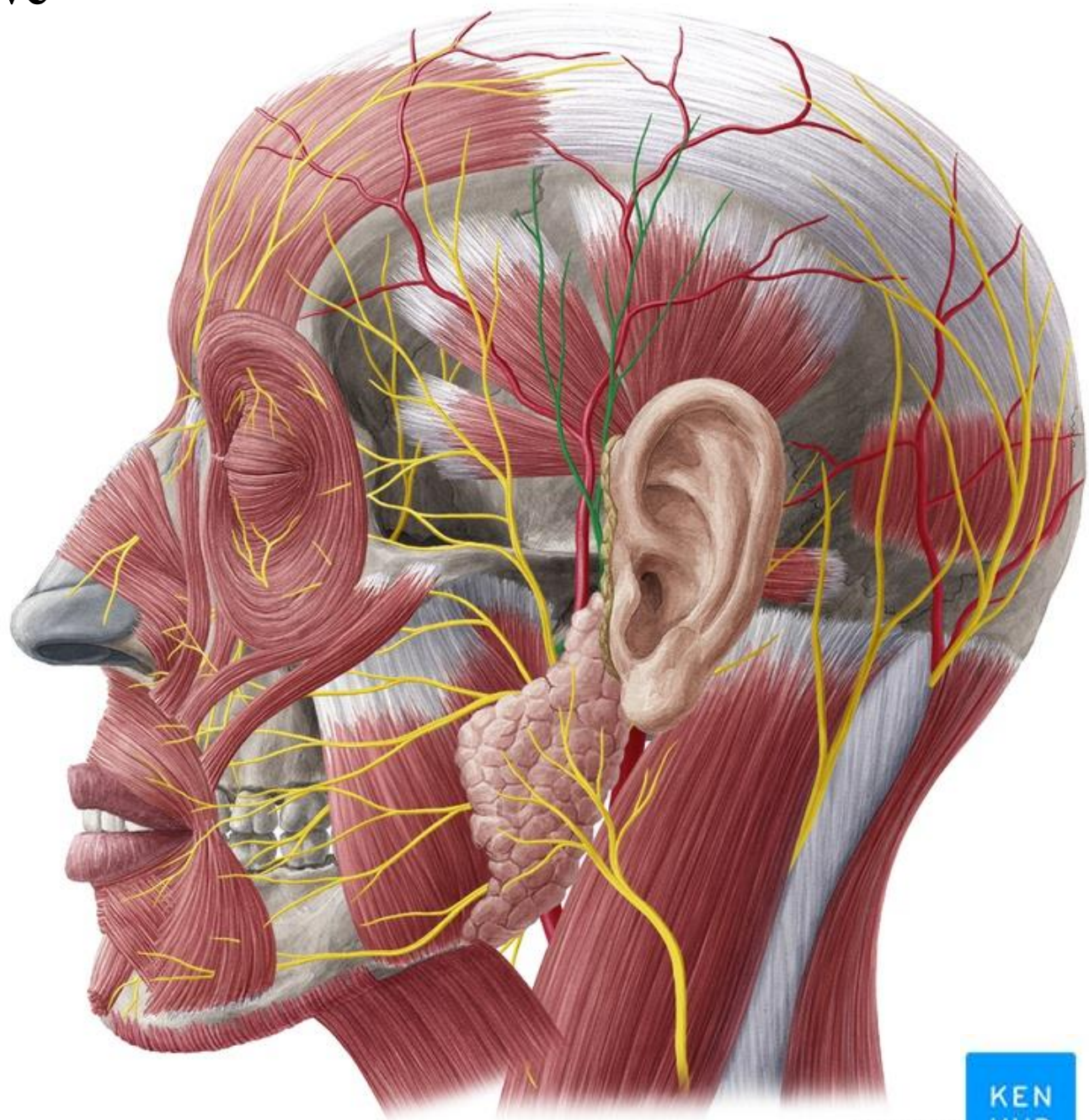
Supraorbital nerve



Zygomaticotemporal nerve

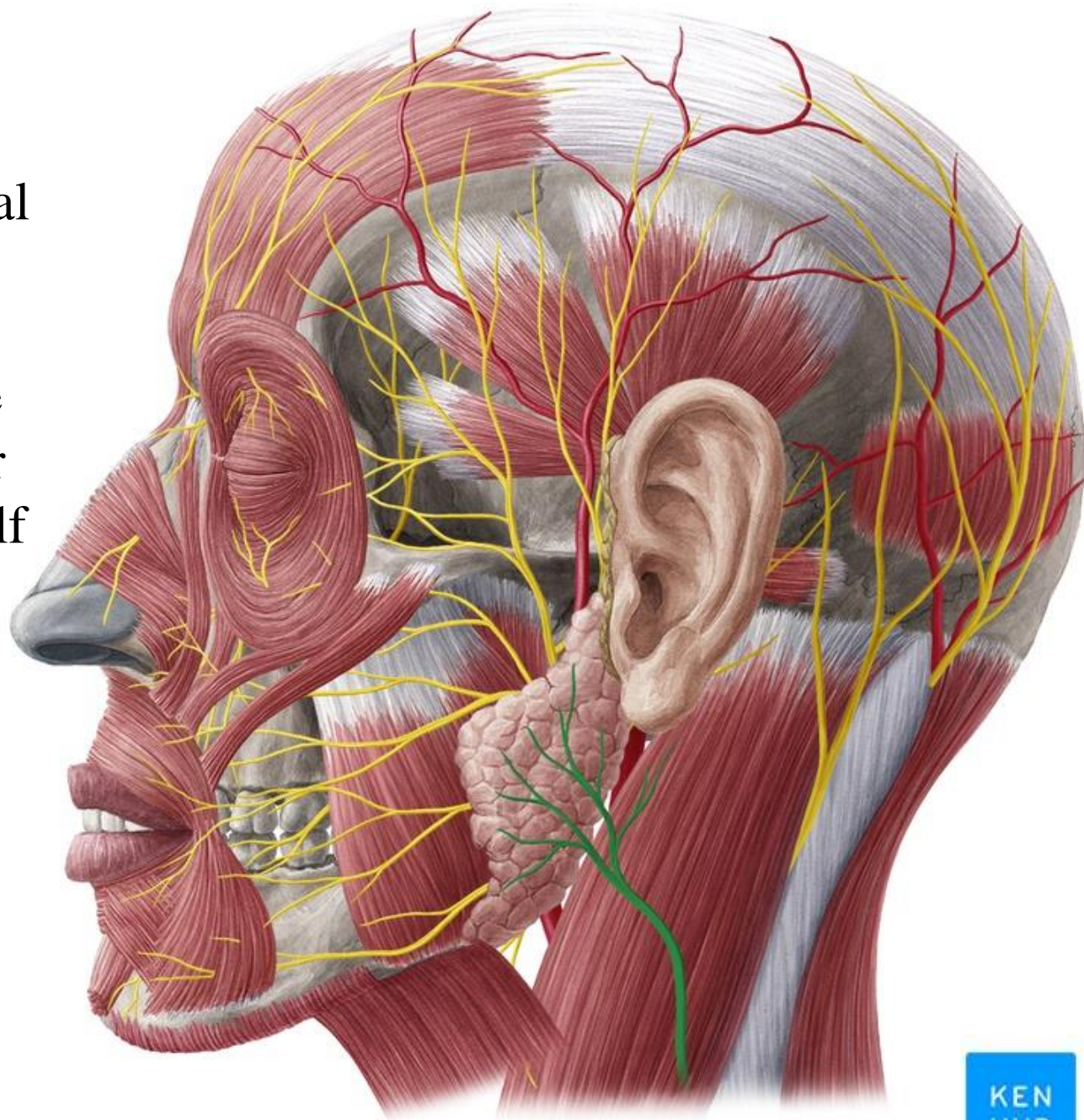


Auriculotemporal nerve



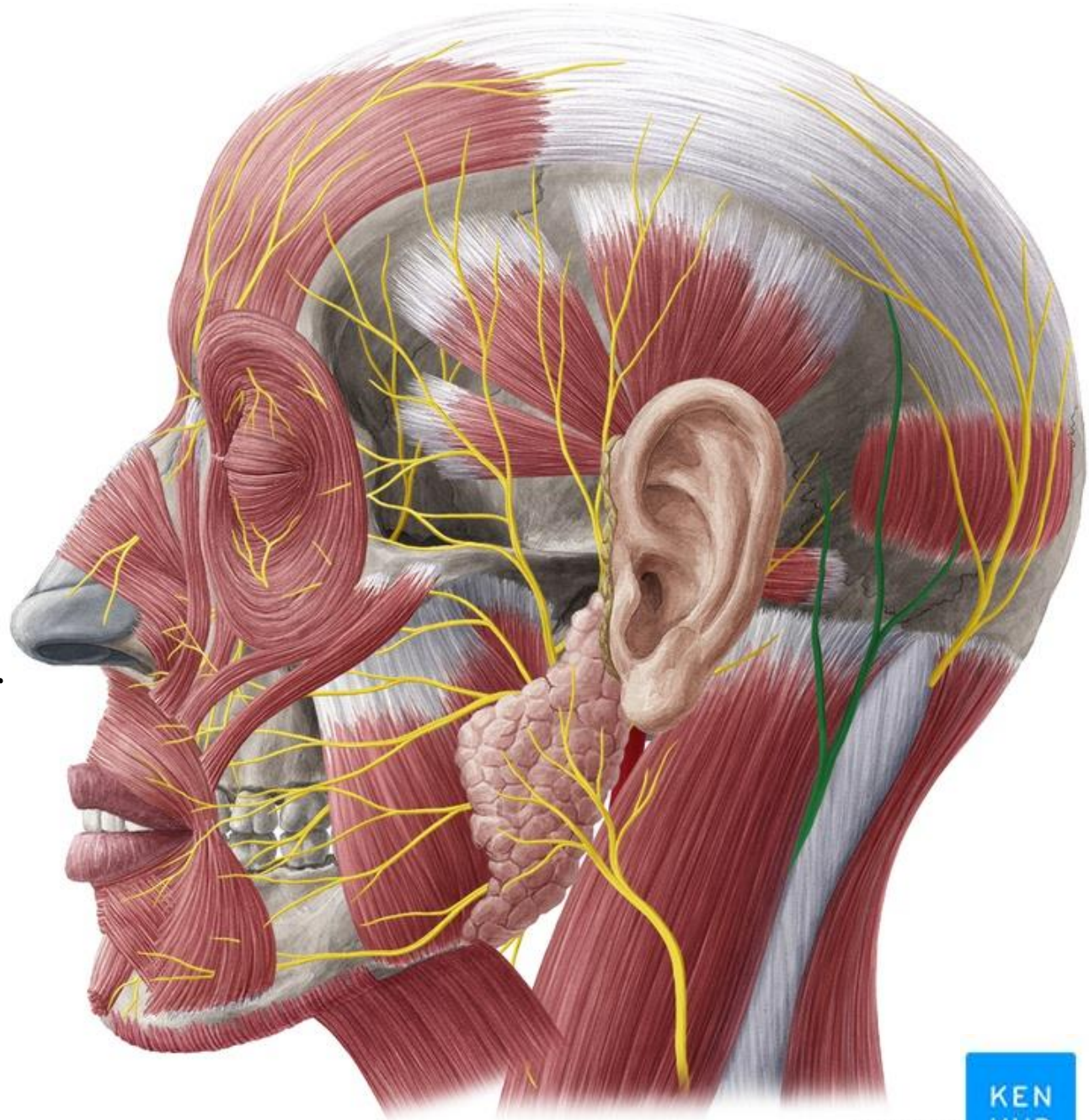
Great auricular nerve

- A branch of the cervical plexus (C2,C3)
- Supplies skin over the angle of mandible, over parotid gland, lower half of auricle



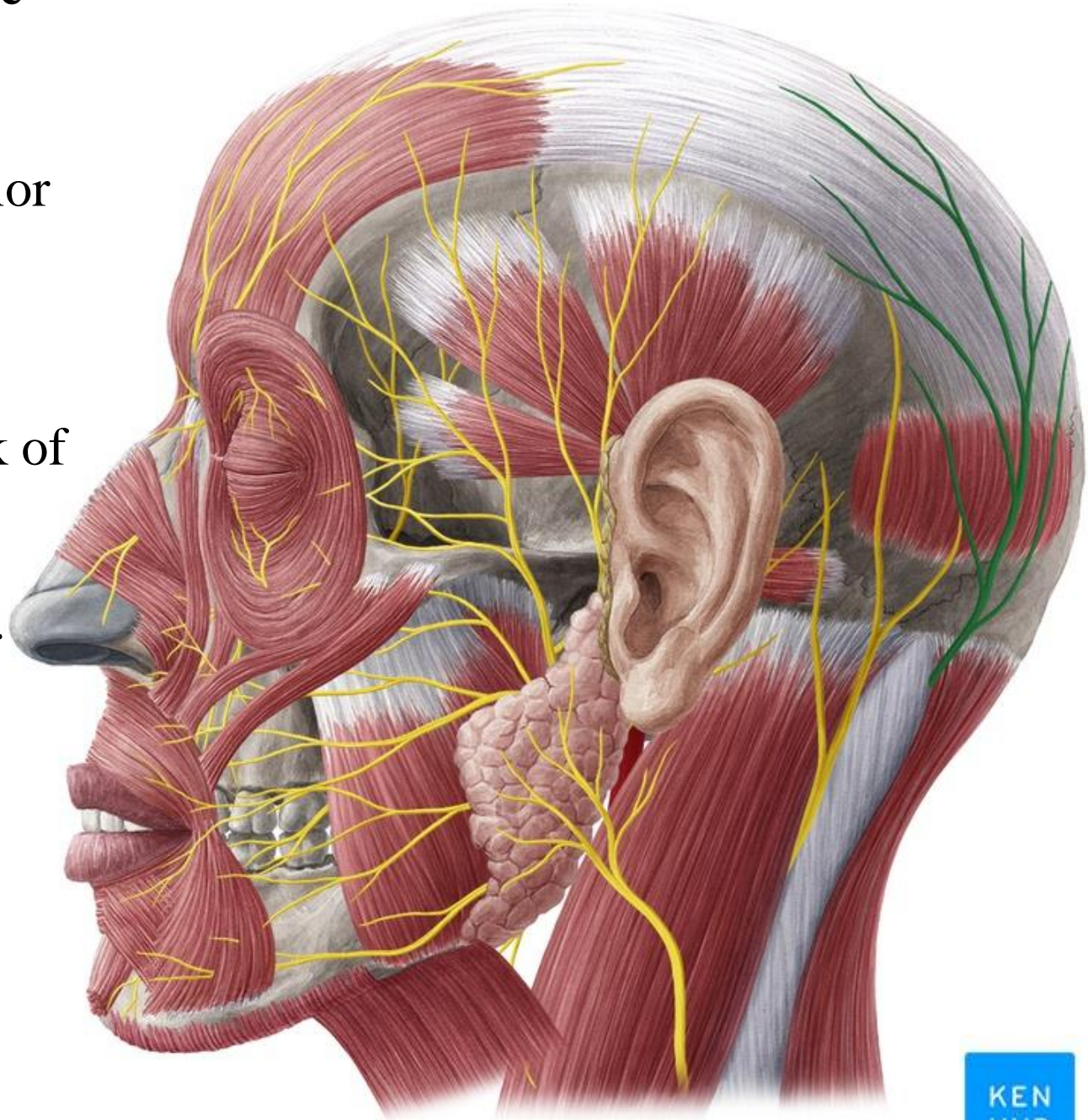
Lesser occipital nerve

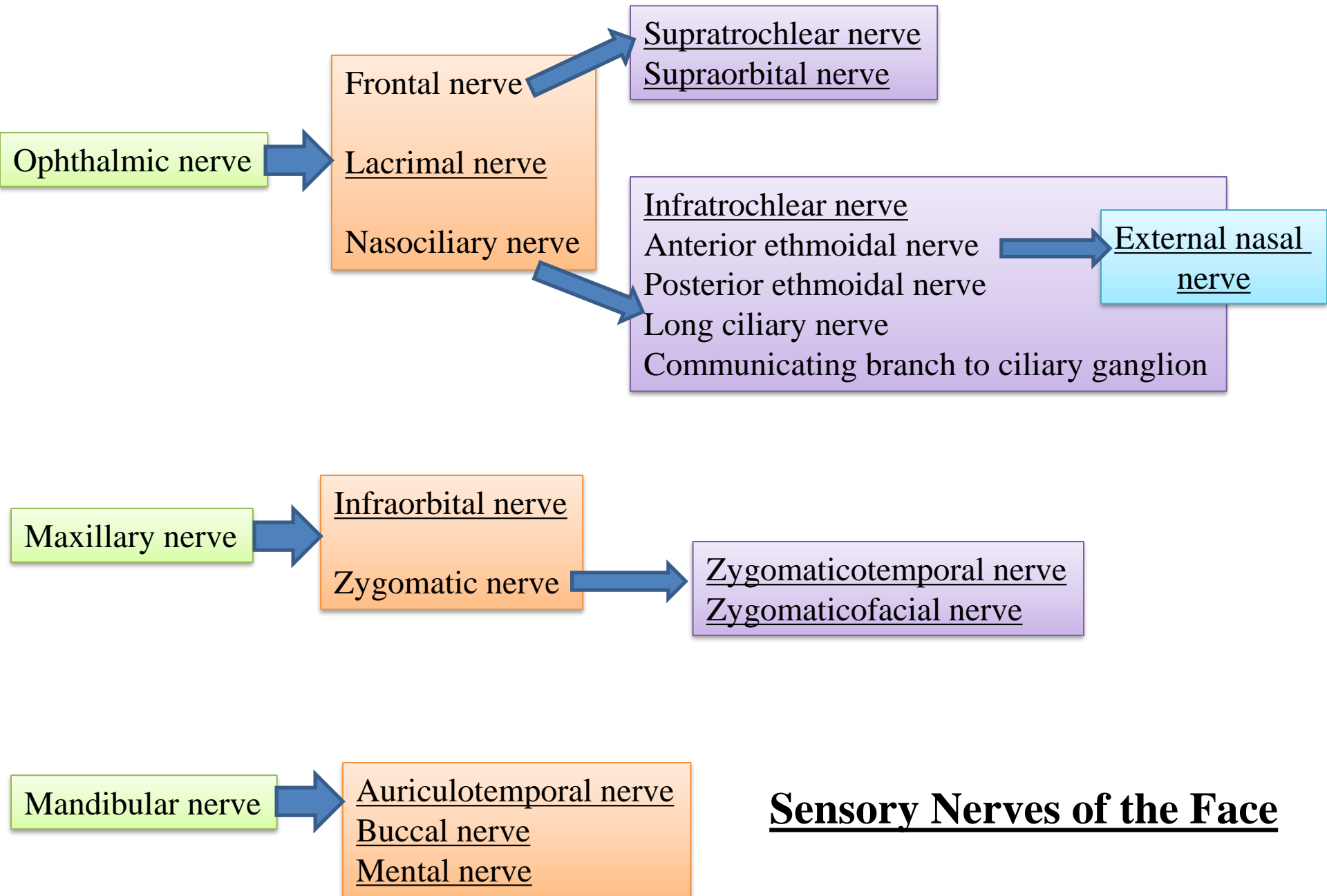
- A branch of the cervical plexus (C2)
- Emerges behind the posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Supplies the skin over the lateral part of scalp behind the auricle



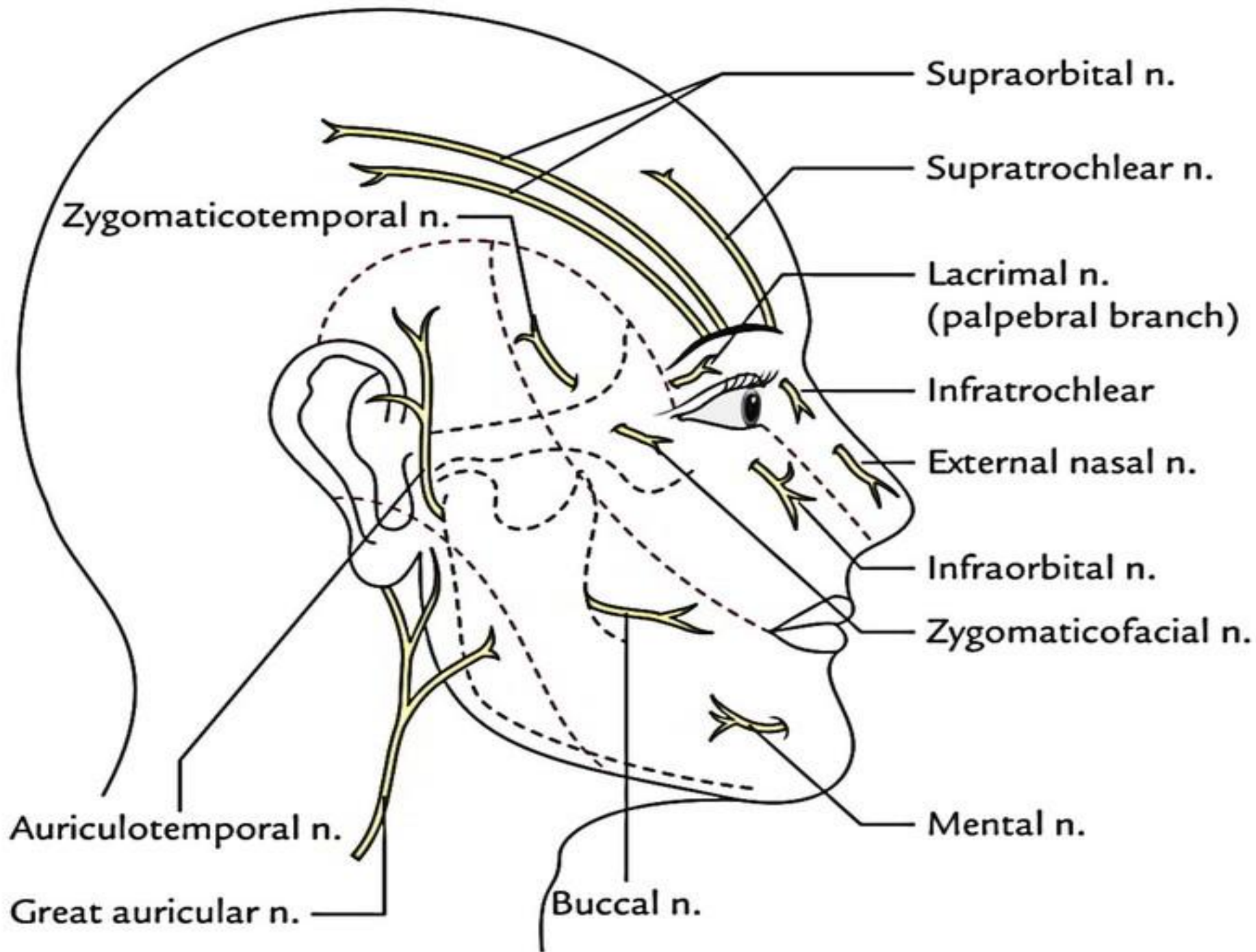
Greater occipital nerve

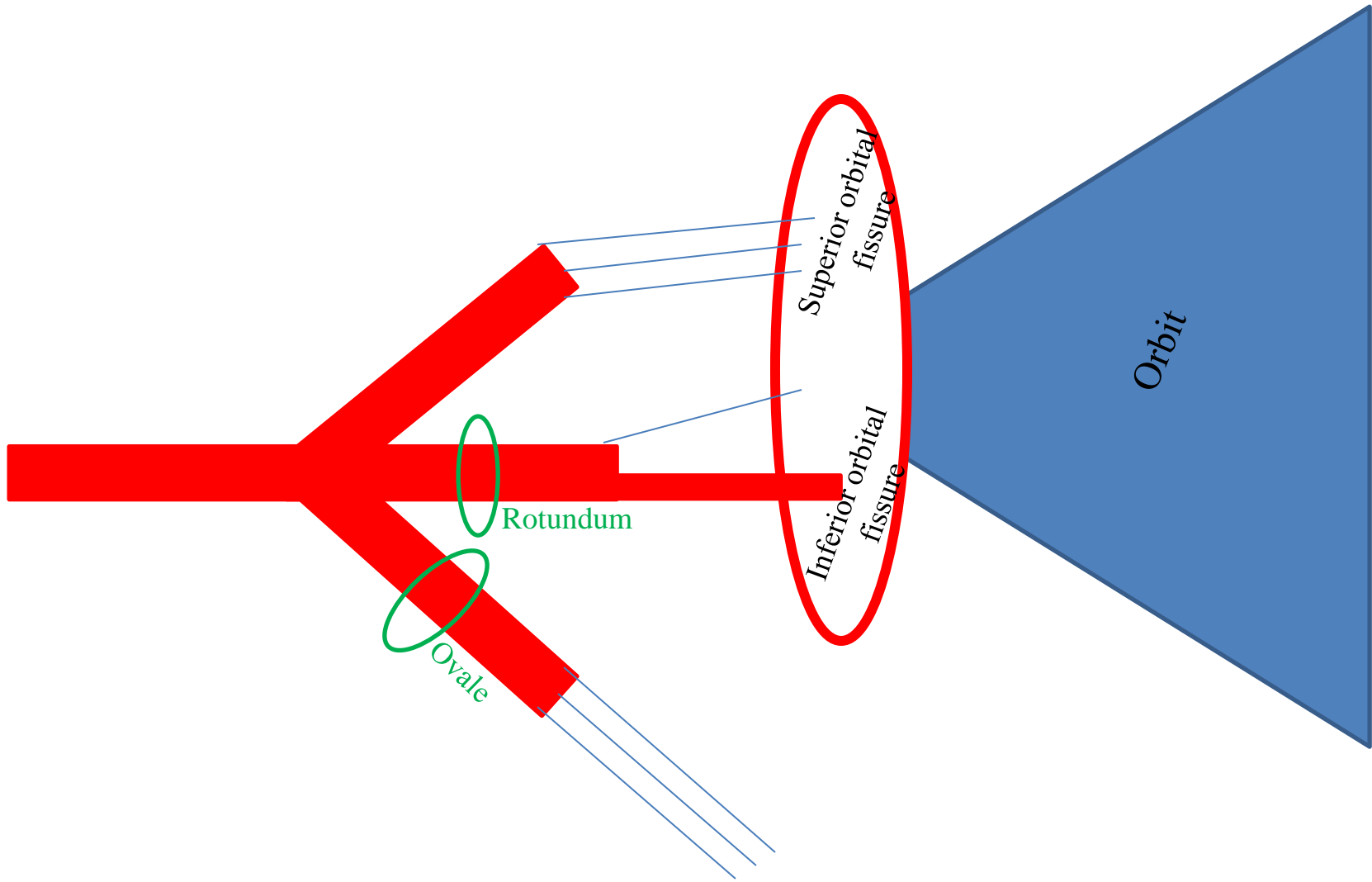
- A branch of the posterior ramus of the second cervical nerve (C2)
- Ascends over the back of the scalp
- Supplies the skin over the back of scalp as far forward as the vertex



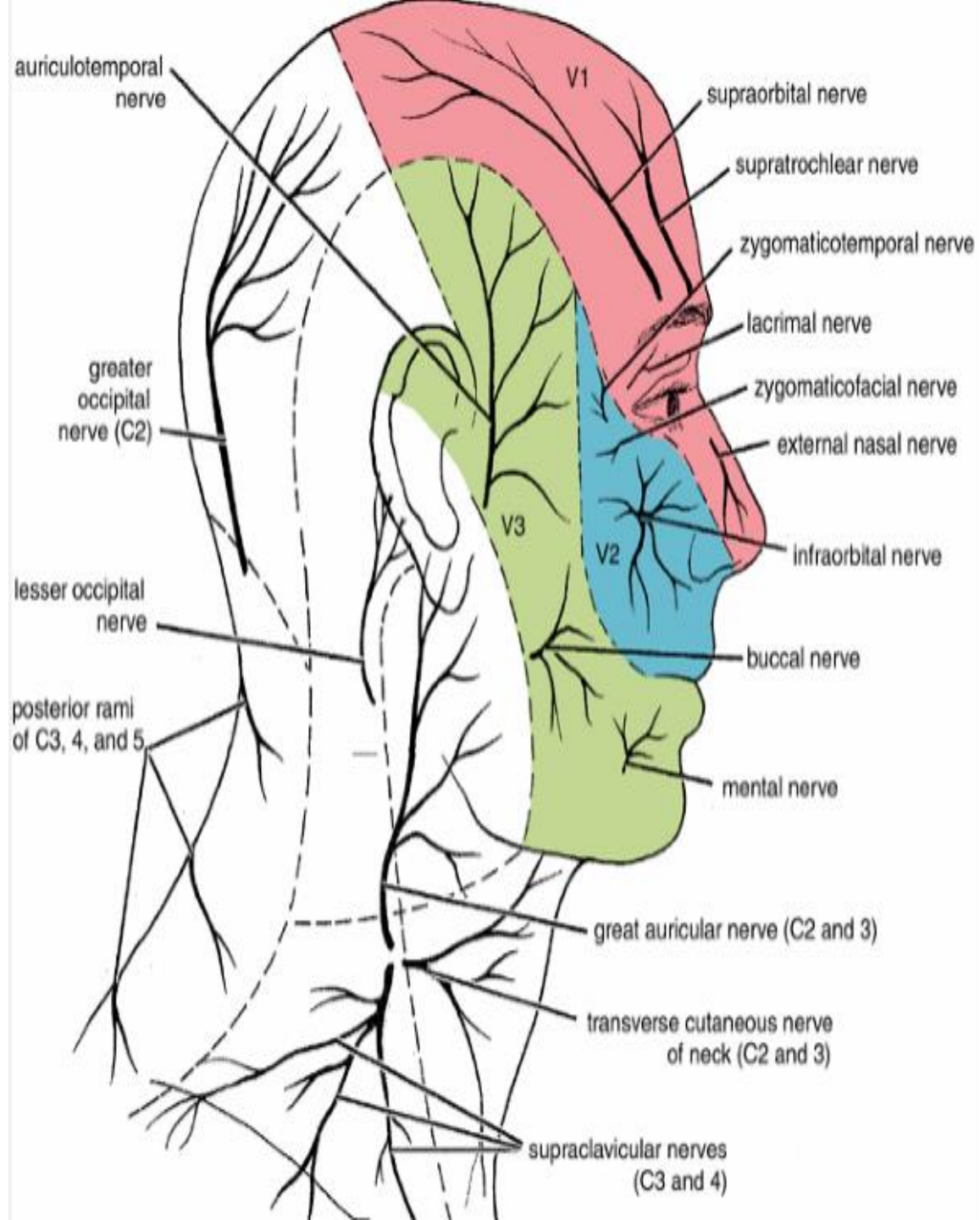


Sensory Nerves of the Face





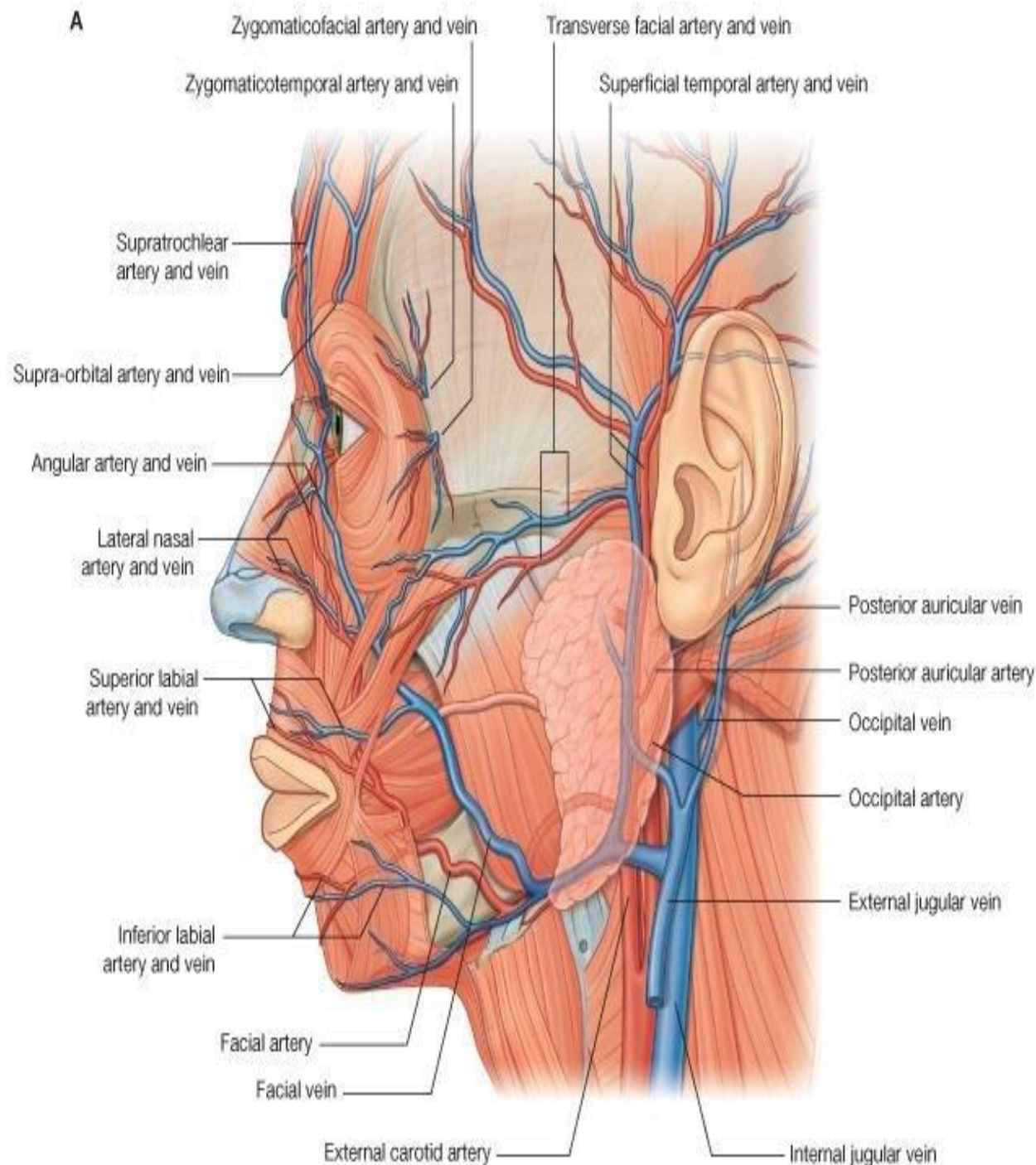
Trigeminal neuralgia is a relatively common condition in which the patient experiences excruciating pain in the distribution of the mandibular or maxillary division, with the ophthalmic division usually escaping. A physician should be able to map out accurately on a patient's face the distribution of each of the divisions of the trigeminal nerve.



Arterial Supply of the Face

The face receives a rich blood supply from two main vessels:

- 1-Facial artery
- 2-Superficial temporal artery

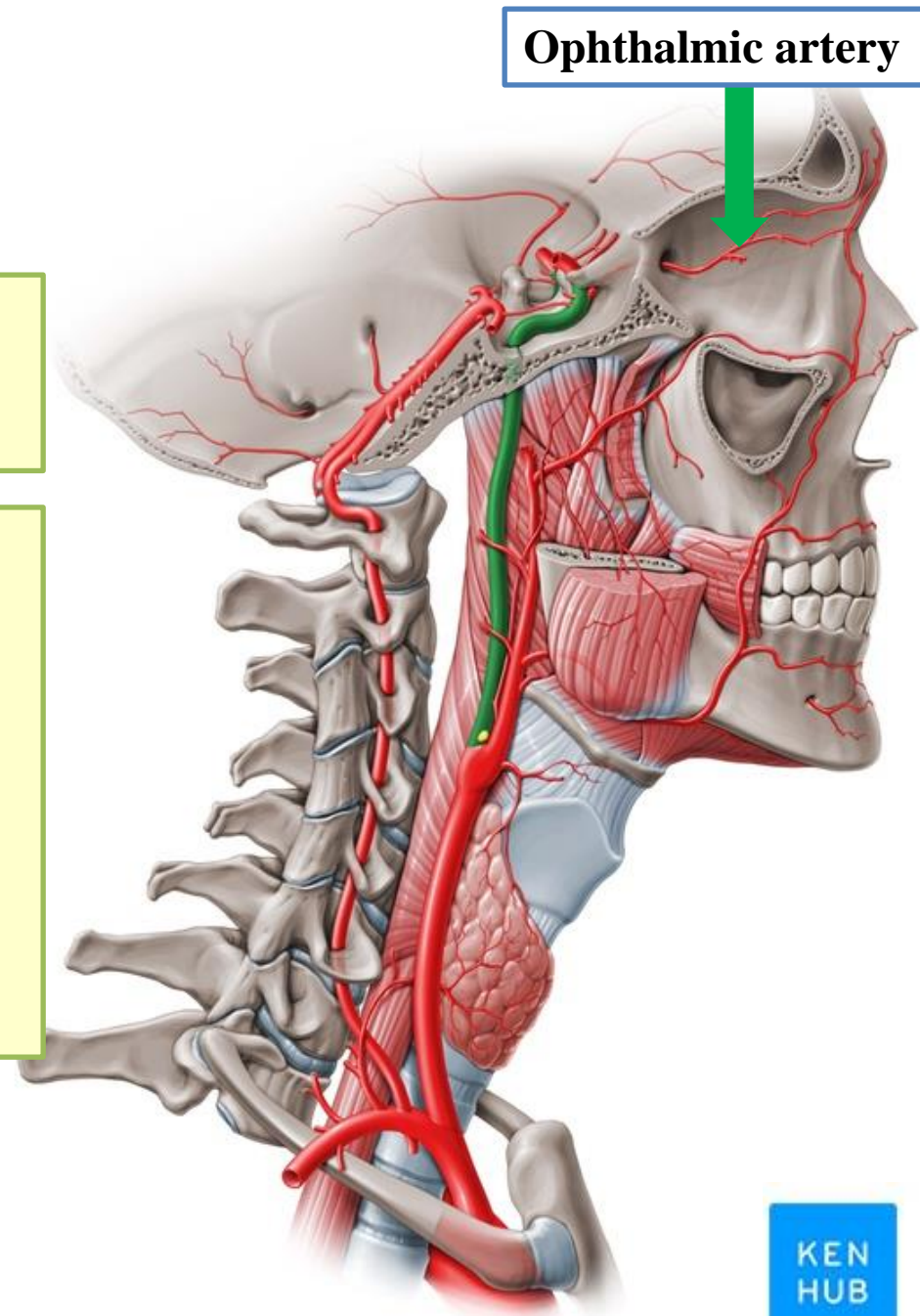


Internal carotid artery

Ophthalmic artery is one of its branches

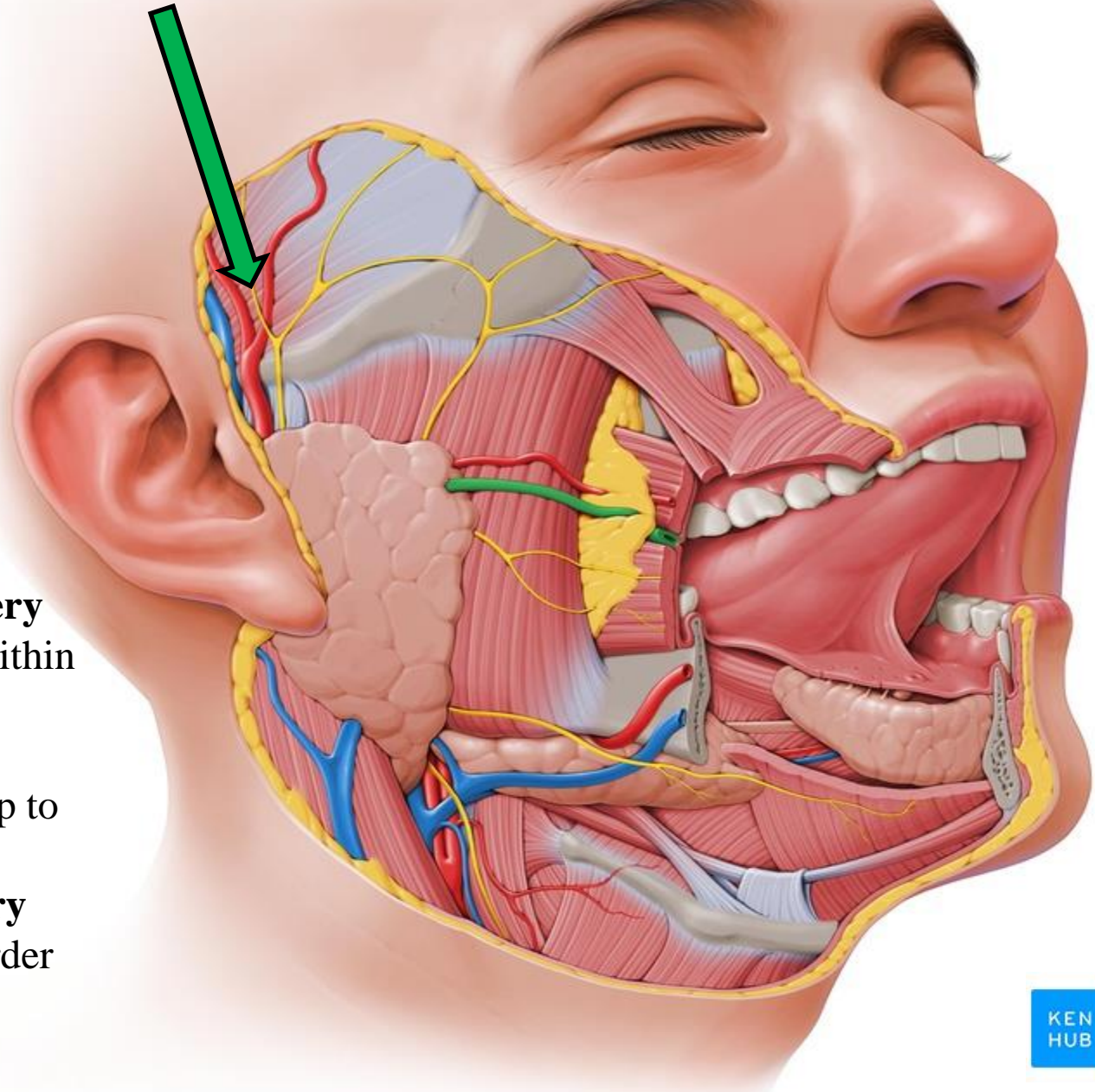
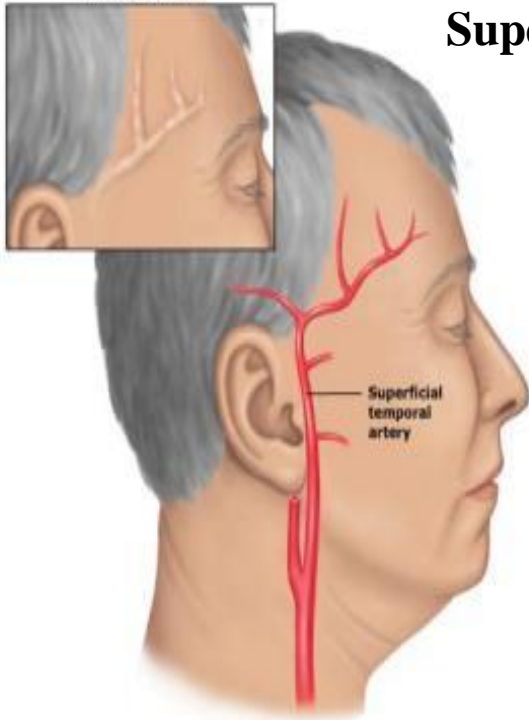
Ophthalmic artery enters the orbit through optic canal

It gives two branches:
1- Supraorbital artery
2- Supratrochlear artery



Ophthalmic artery

Superficial temporal artery



❖ The **external carotid artery** terminates as two branches (within the parotid gland):

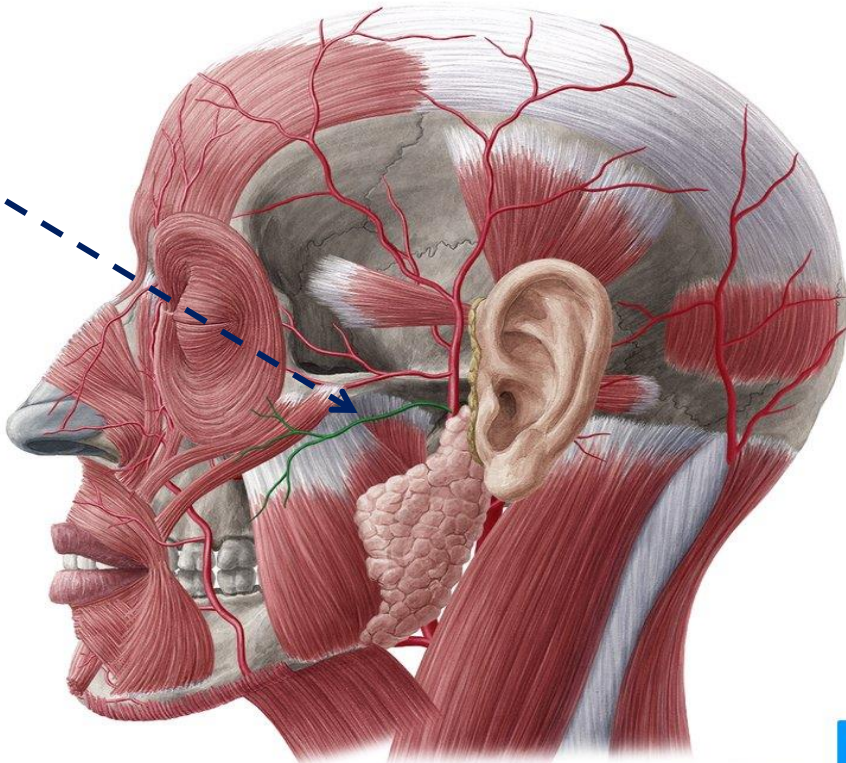
1. Maxillary artery passes deep to the neck of the mandible
2. **Superficial temporal artery** emerges from the upper border of parotid gland

2- The superficial temporal artery

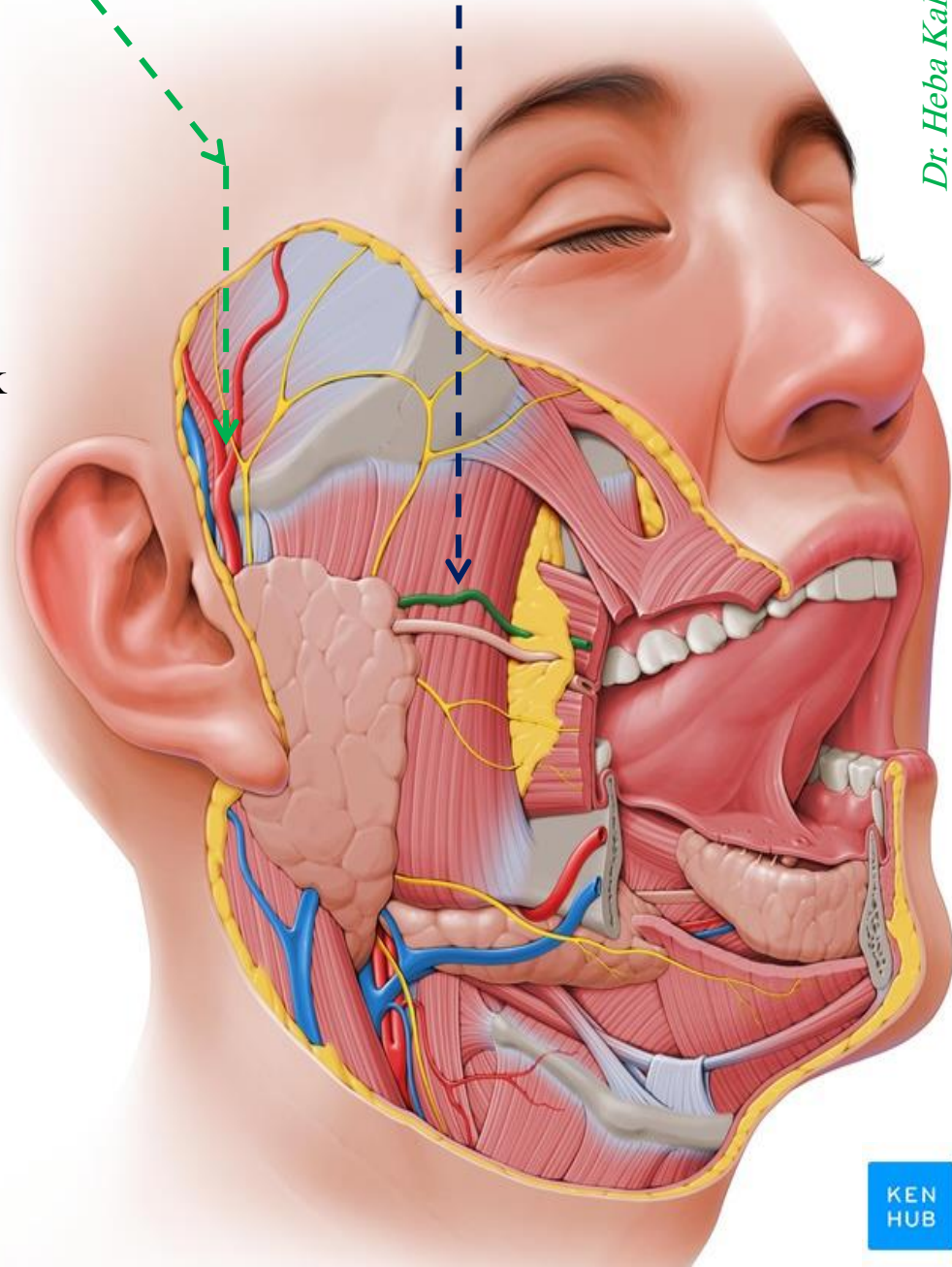
- Ascends over the zygomatic arch, where it may be palpated just **in front of the auricle**, supplies the scalp



The transverse facial artery, a branch of the superficial temporal artery, arises within the parotid gland. It runs forward across the cheek just above the parotid duct



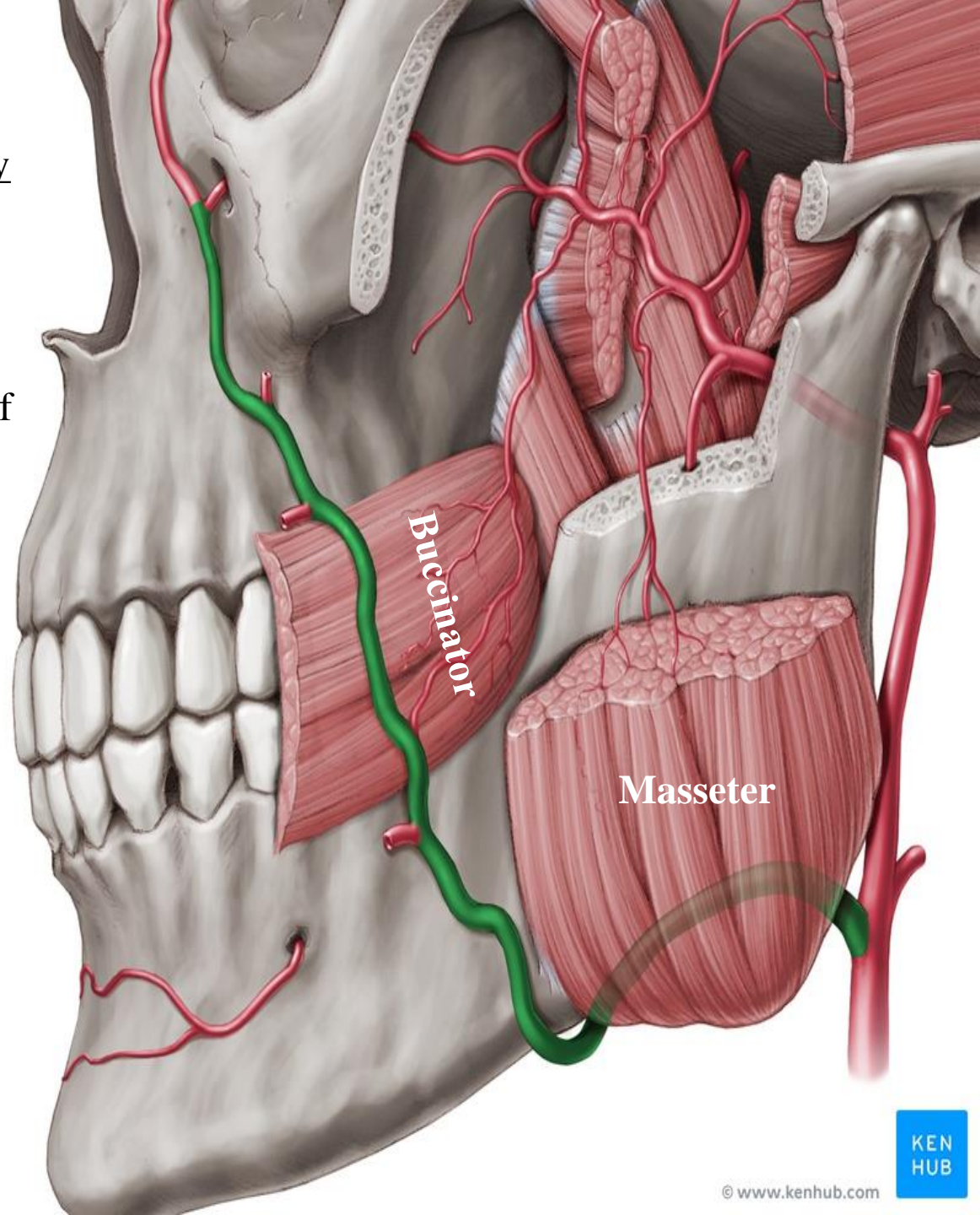
Transverse facial artery



Dr. Heba Kalbouneh

1- The Facial Artery

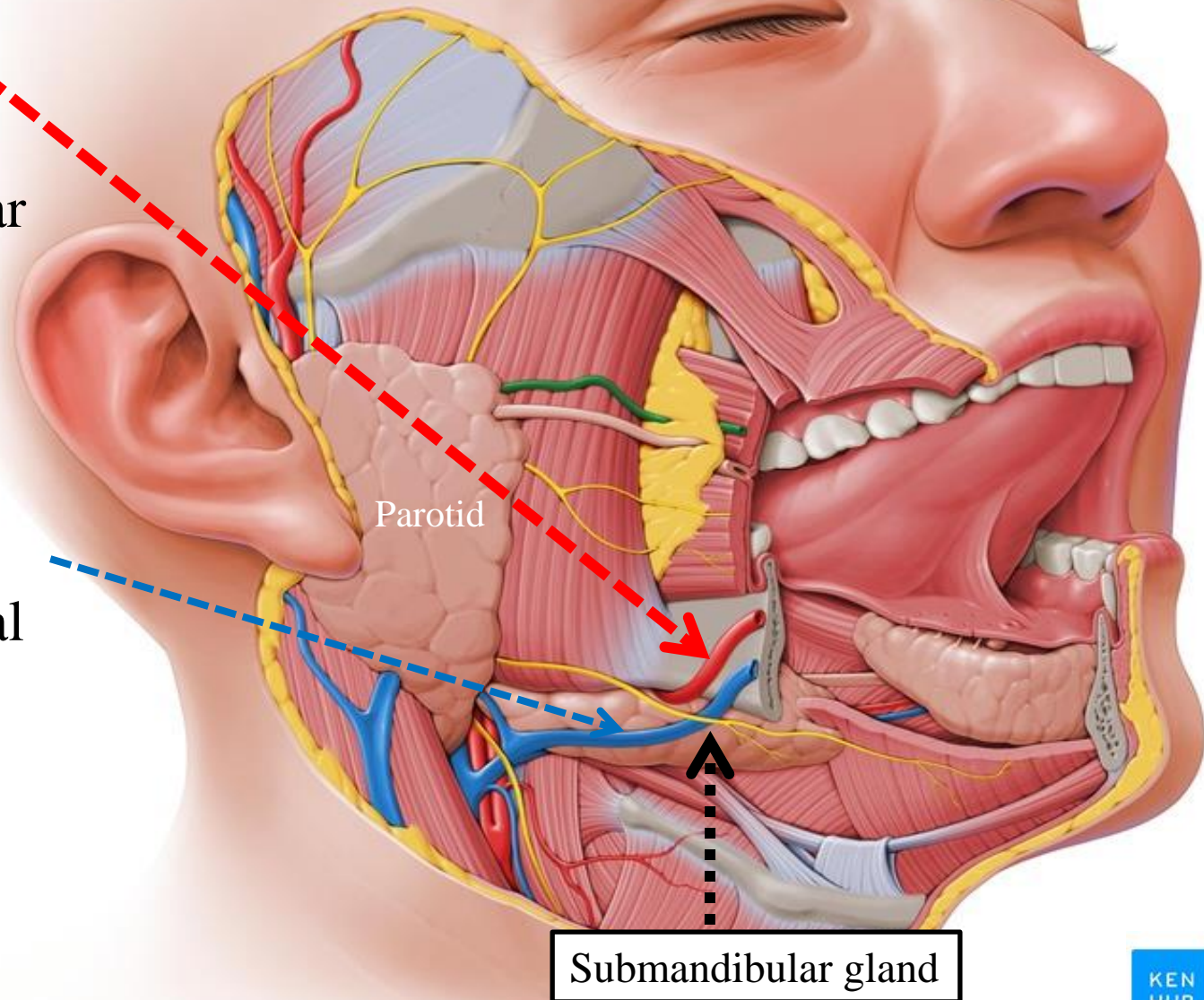
- Arises from the external carotid artery
- Ascends deep to the submandibular salivary gland
- It curves around the inferior margin of the body of the mandible
- Passes at the anterior border of the masseter muscle (pulse)
- Runs upward in a **tortuous** course toward the angle of the mouth
- Passes along the side of the nose
- Terminates as the **angular artery** at the medial corner of the eye



Note:
Facial artery
ascends deep to
the submandibular
salivary gland

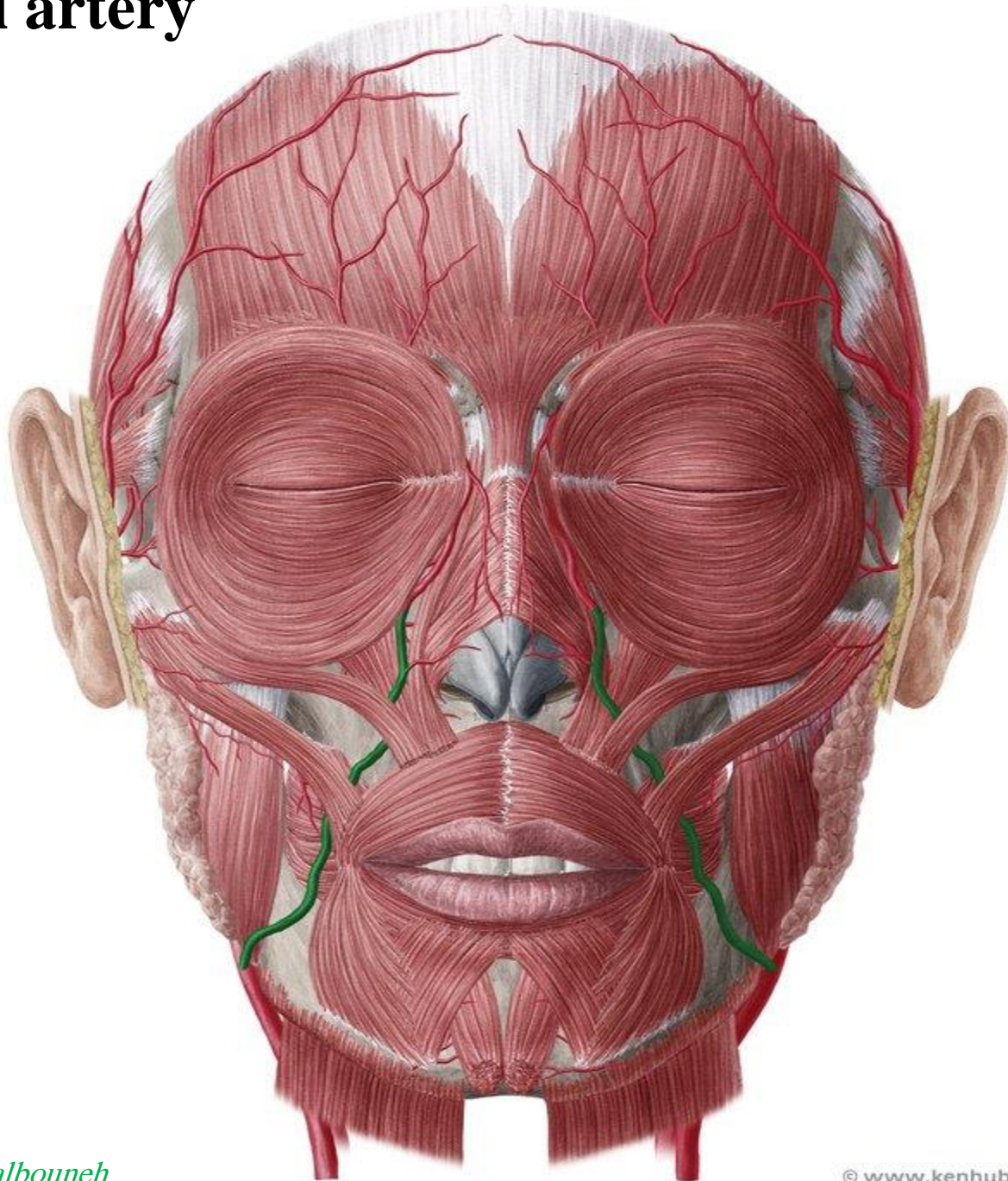
While

Facial vein
crosses superficial
to the
submandibular
gland



Submandibular gland

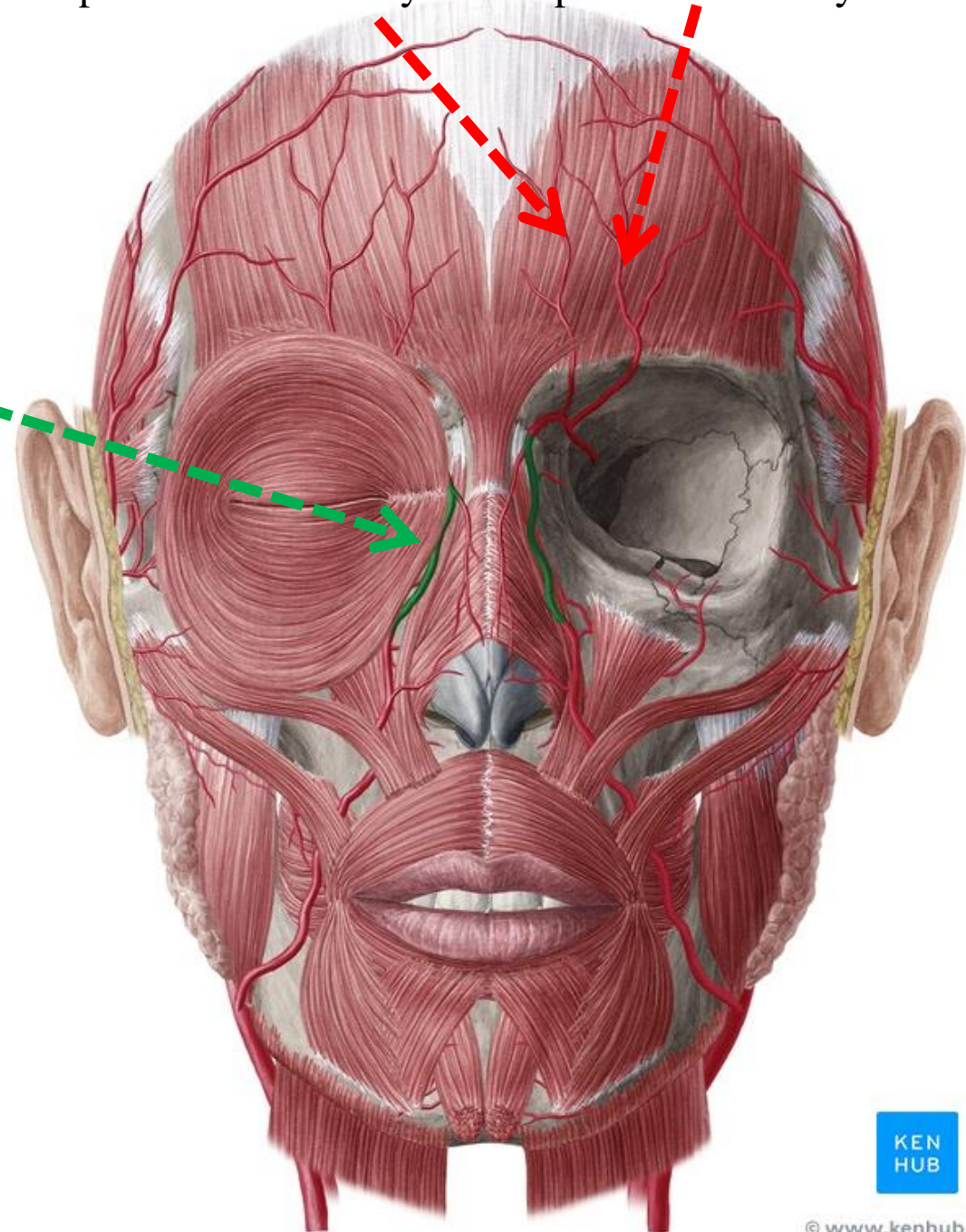
Facial artery



Supratrochlear Artery Supraorbital Artery

The **angular artery** is the terminal part of the facial artery

where it anastomoses with the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery (supratrochlear and supraorbital arteries)

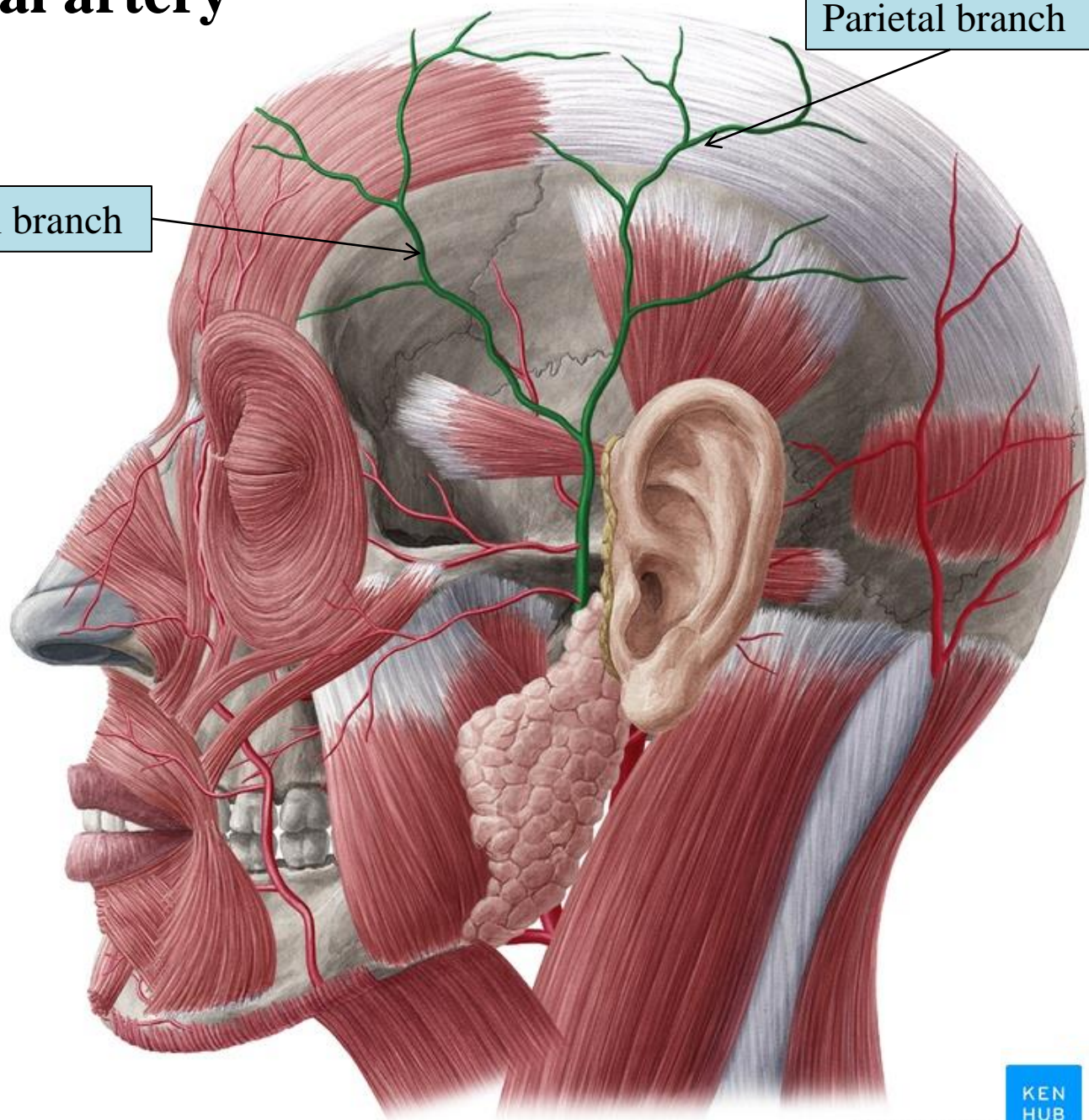


Superficial temporal artery

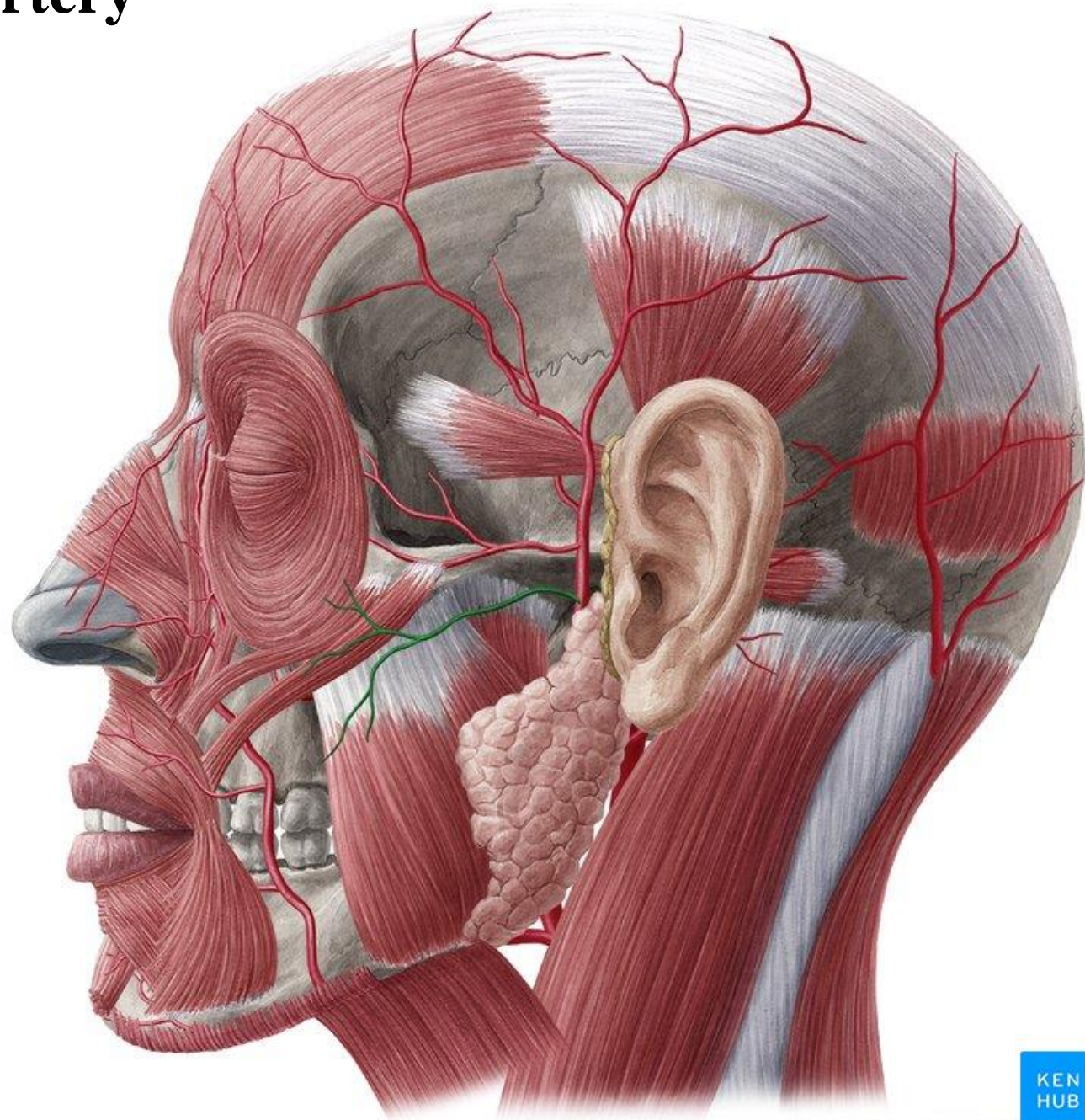
Frontal branch

Parietal branch

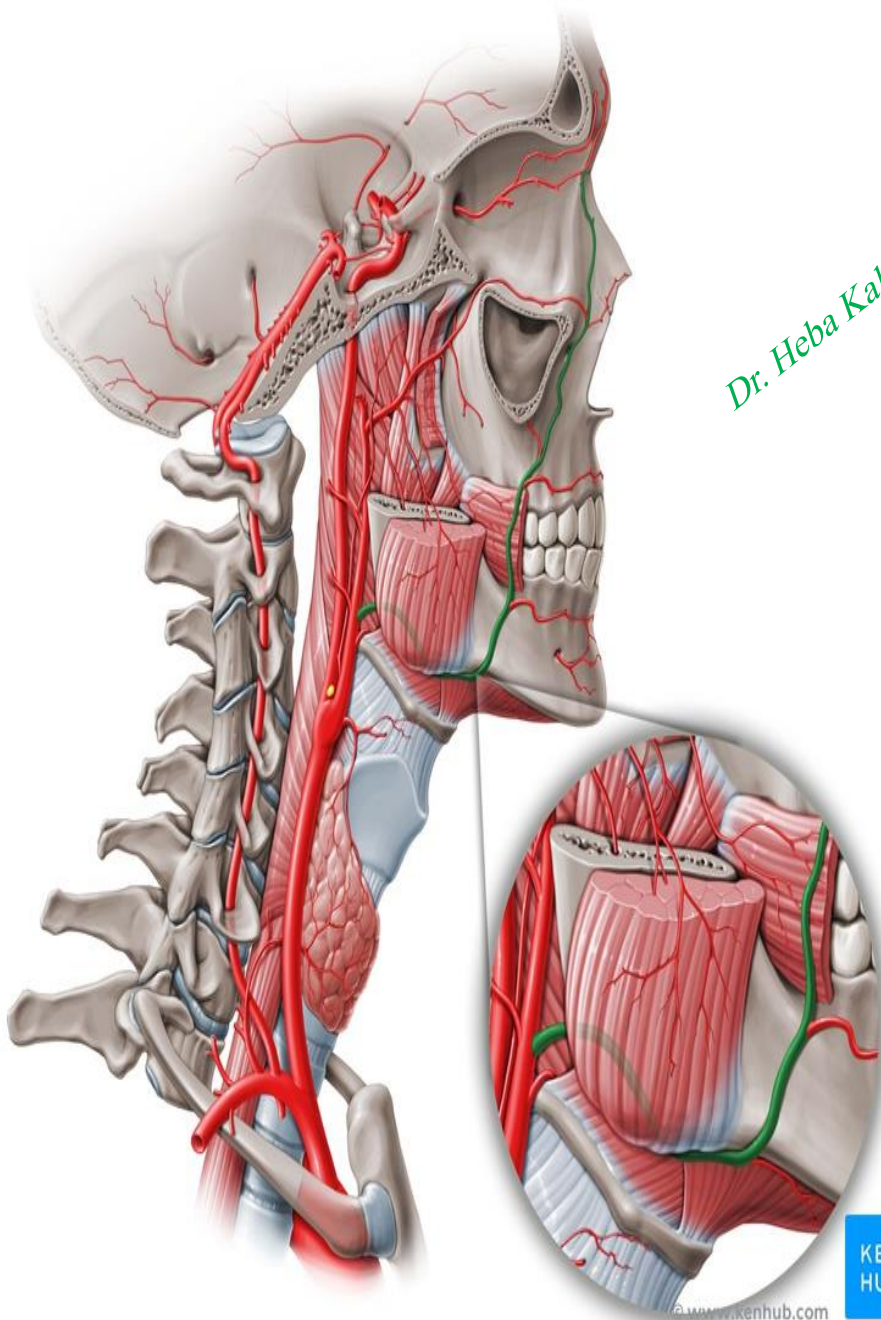
divides into anterior and posterior branches, which supply the skin over the frontal and temporal regions.



Transverse facial artery

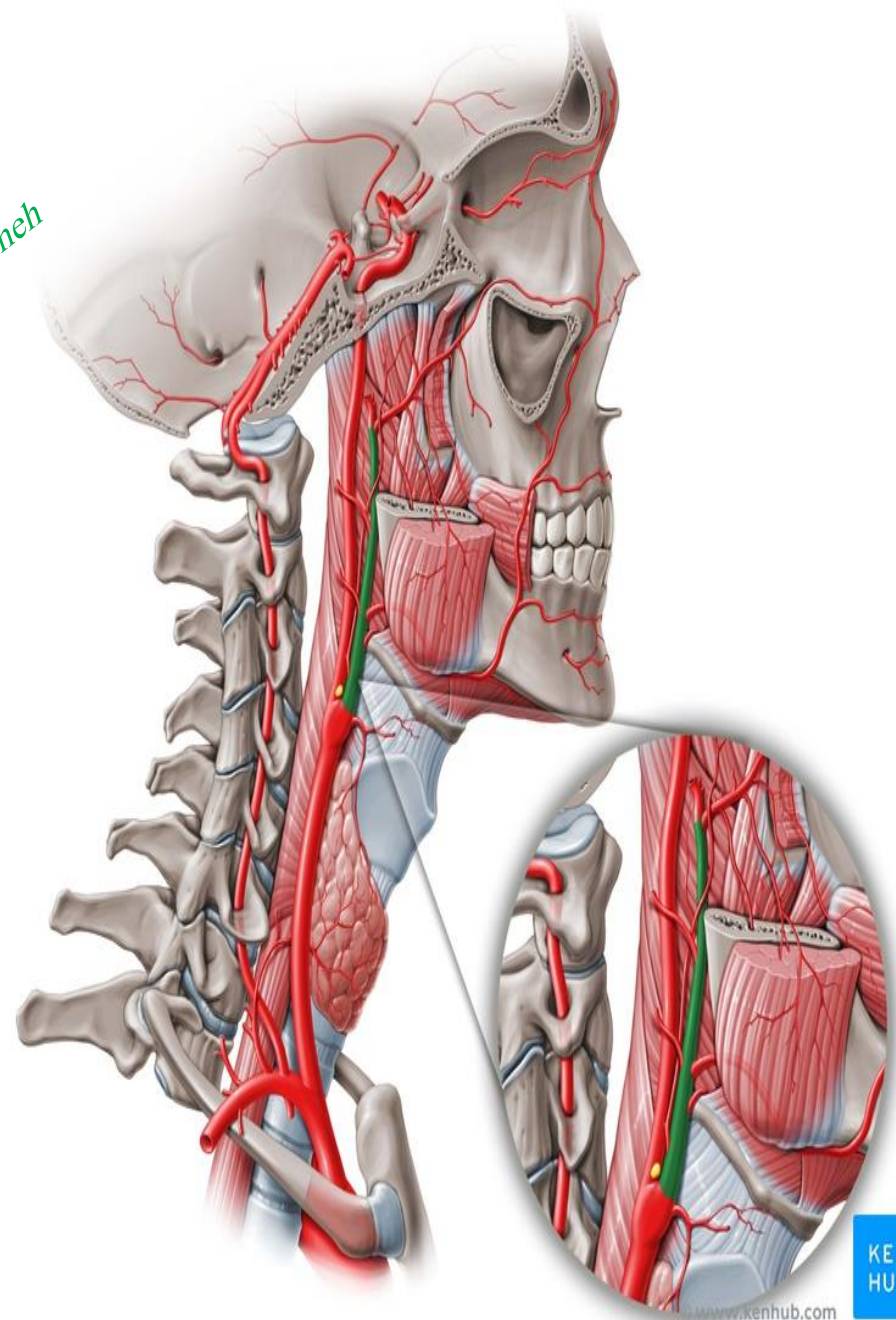


Facial artery



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External carotid artery



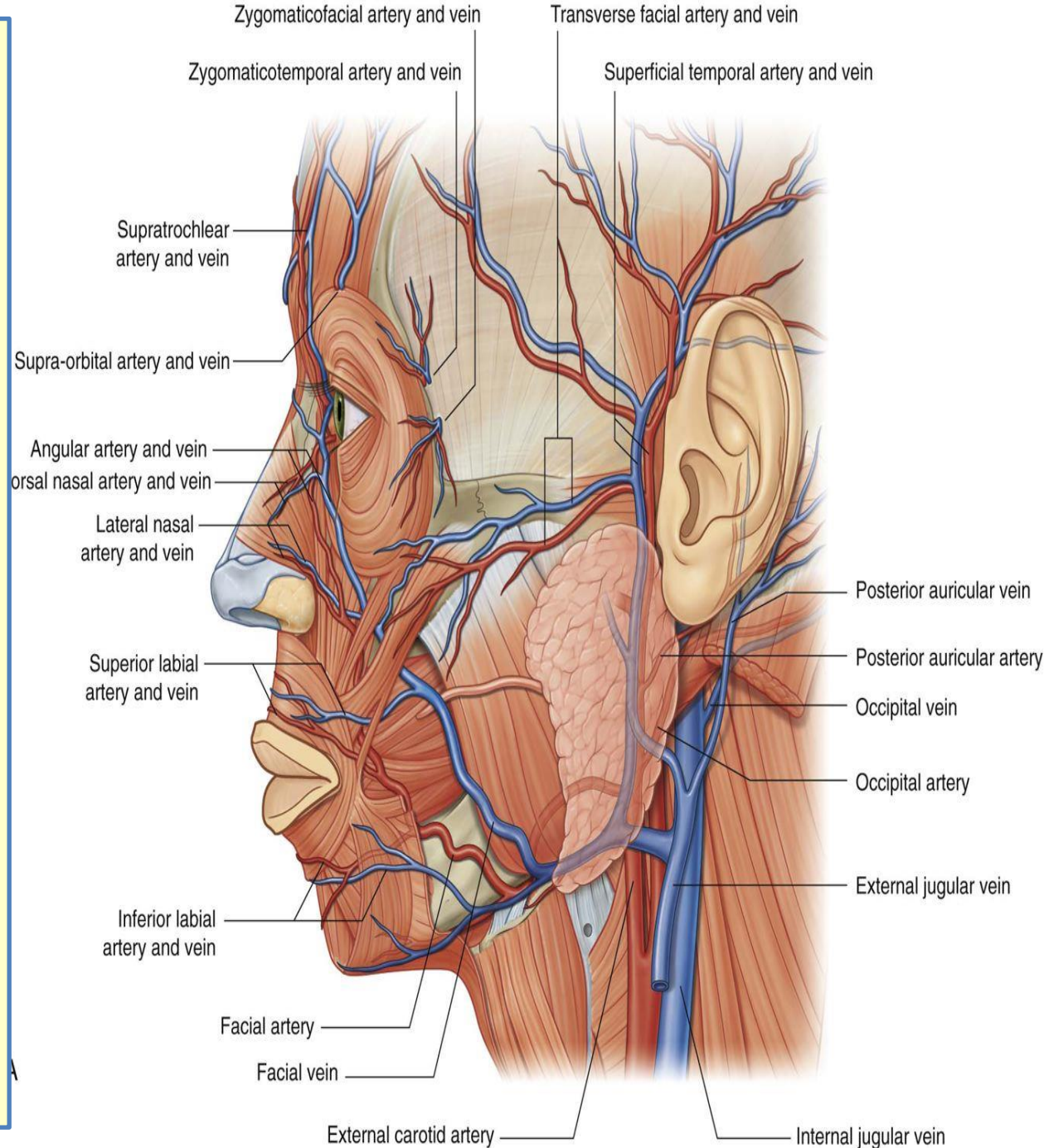
Venous Drainage of the Face

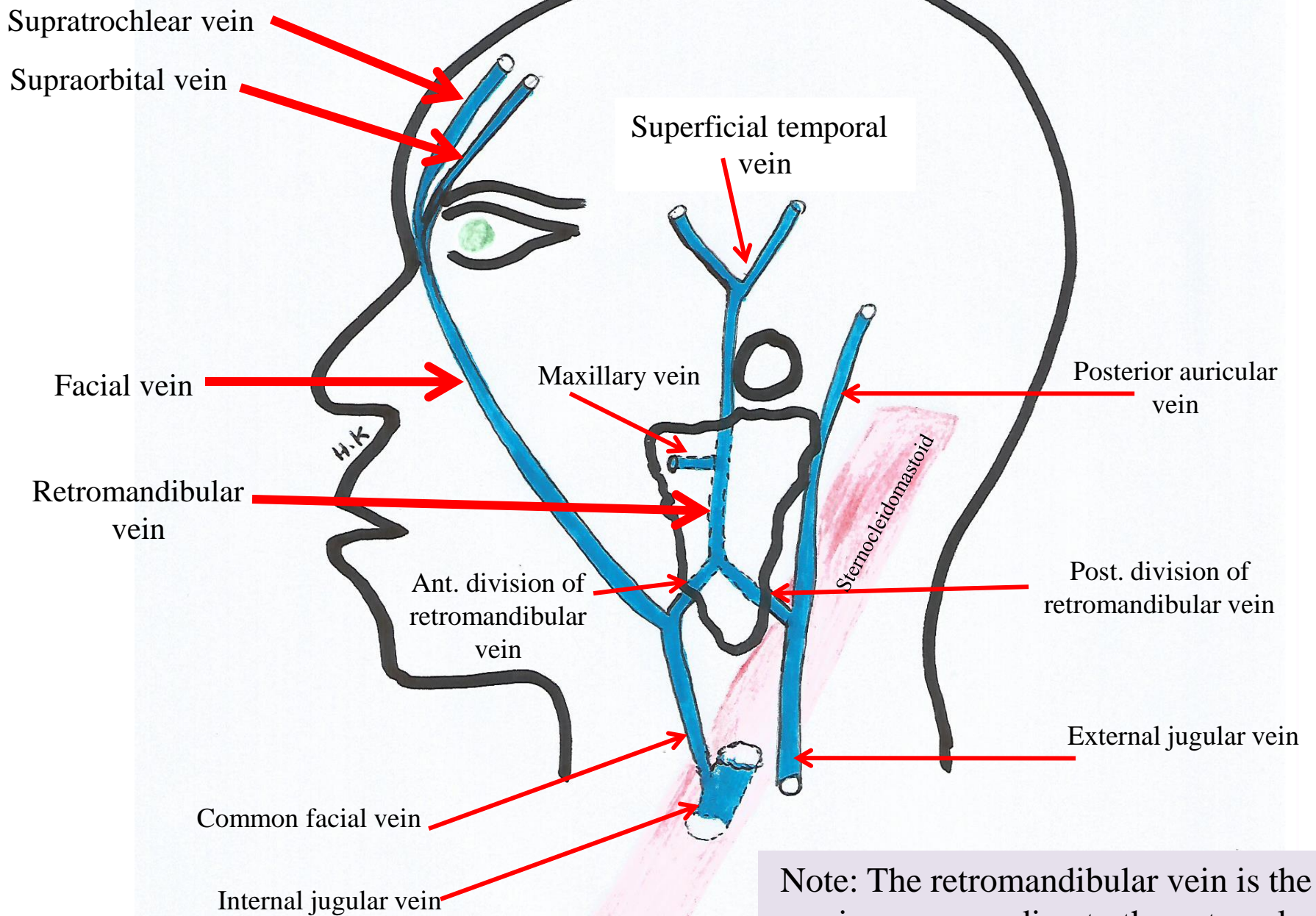
The facial vein is formed at the medial angle of the eye by the union of The Supraorbital and Supratrochlear veins

The facial vein descends **posterior** to the facial artery to the lower margin of the body of the mandible

It crosses superficial to the submandibular gland and is joined by the anterior division of The retromandibular vein.

The facial vein ends by draining into The internal jugular vein



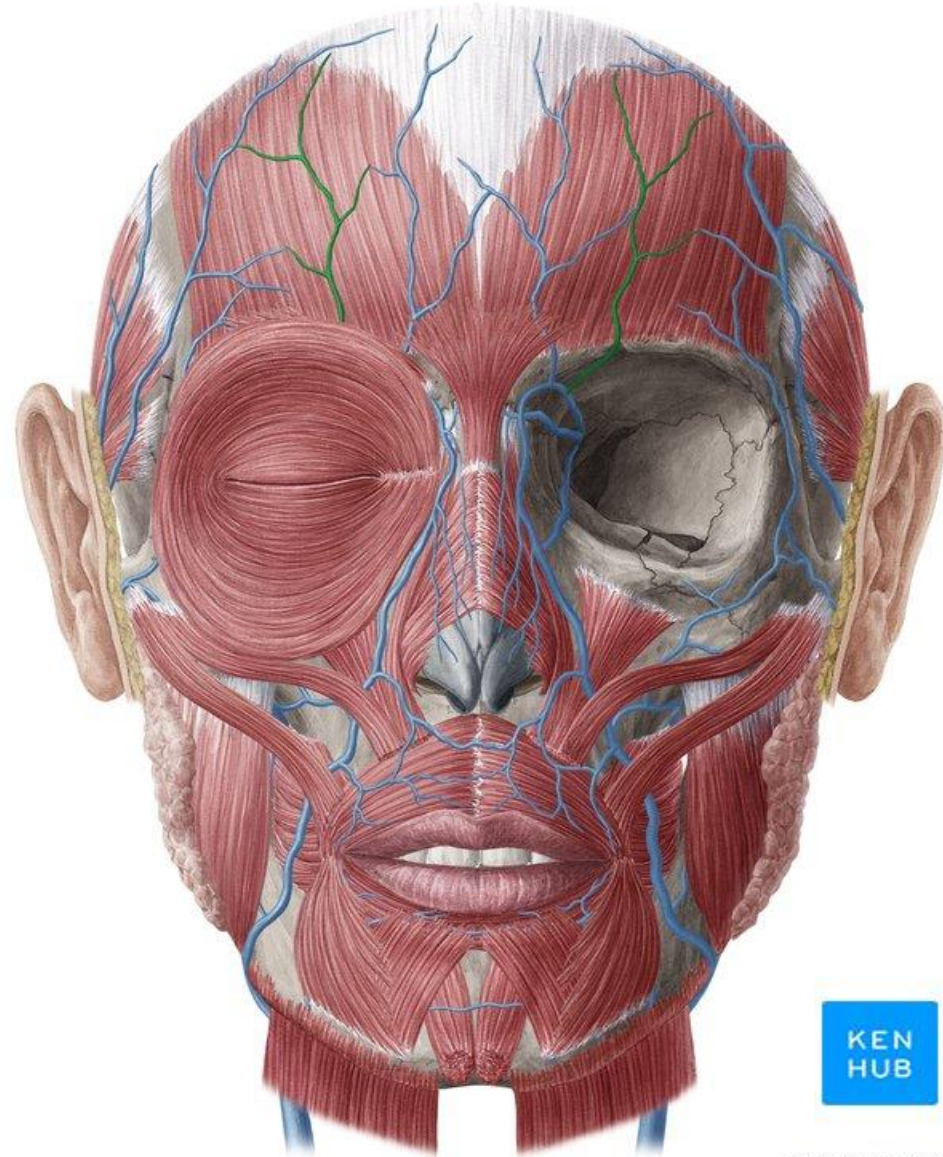
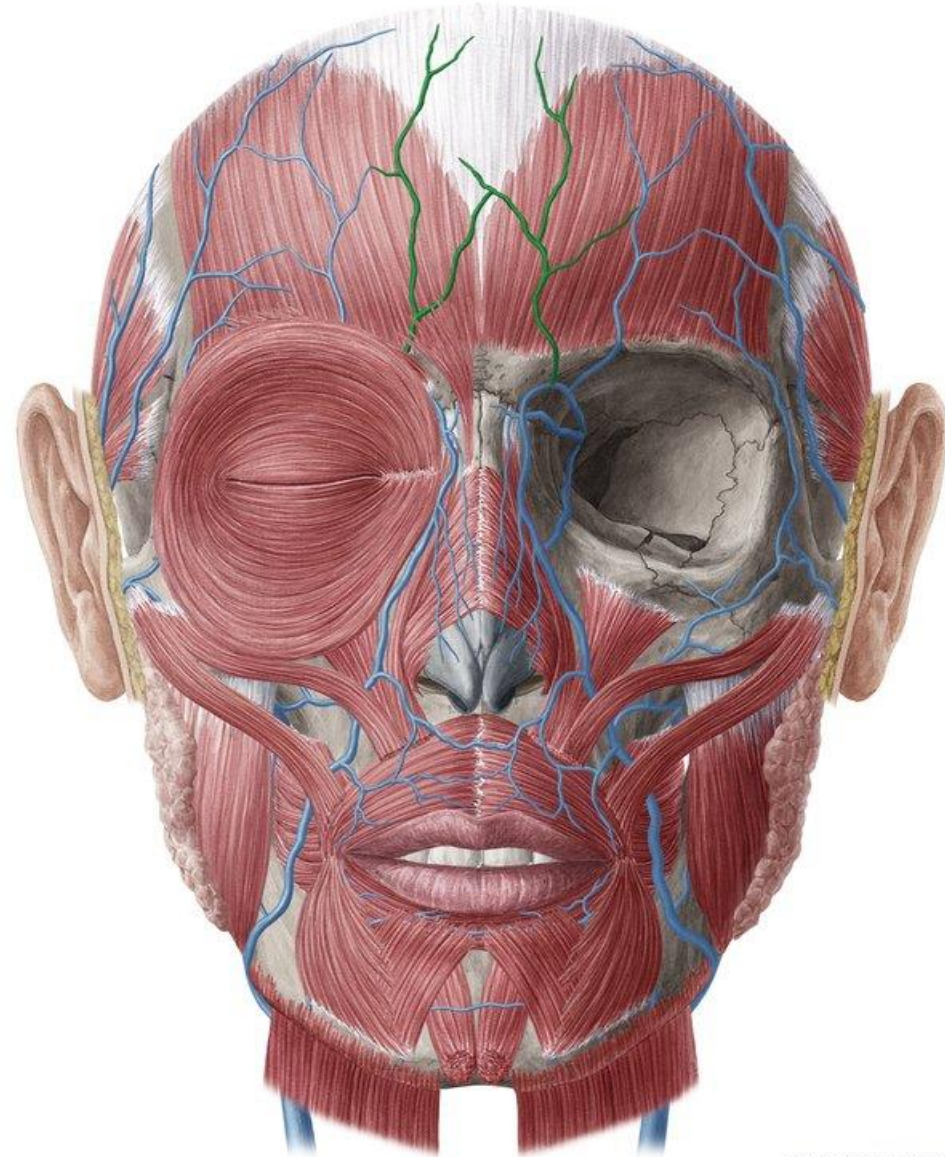


Note: The retromandibular vein is the vein corresponding to the external carotid artery within the gland

Supratrochlear vein

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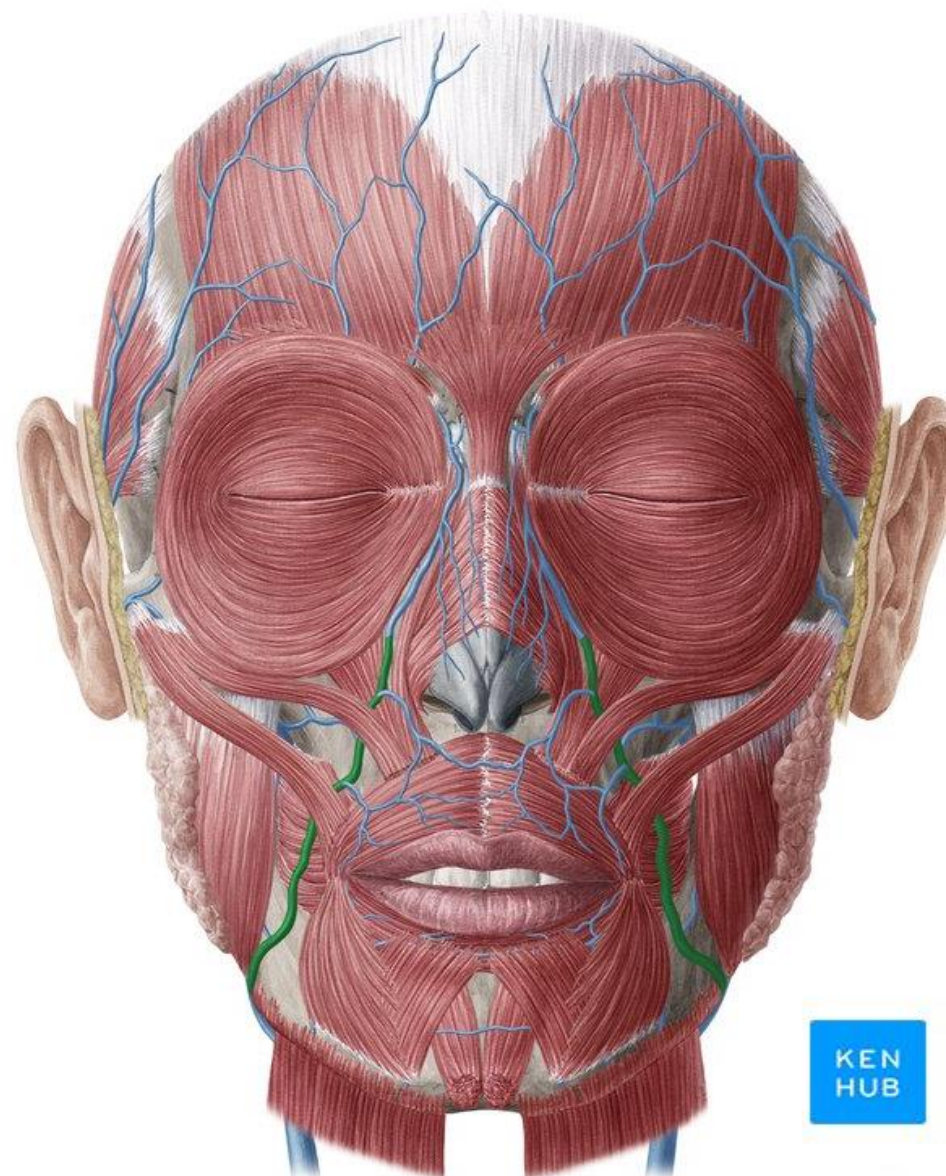
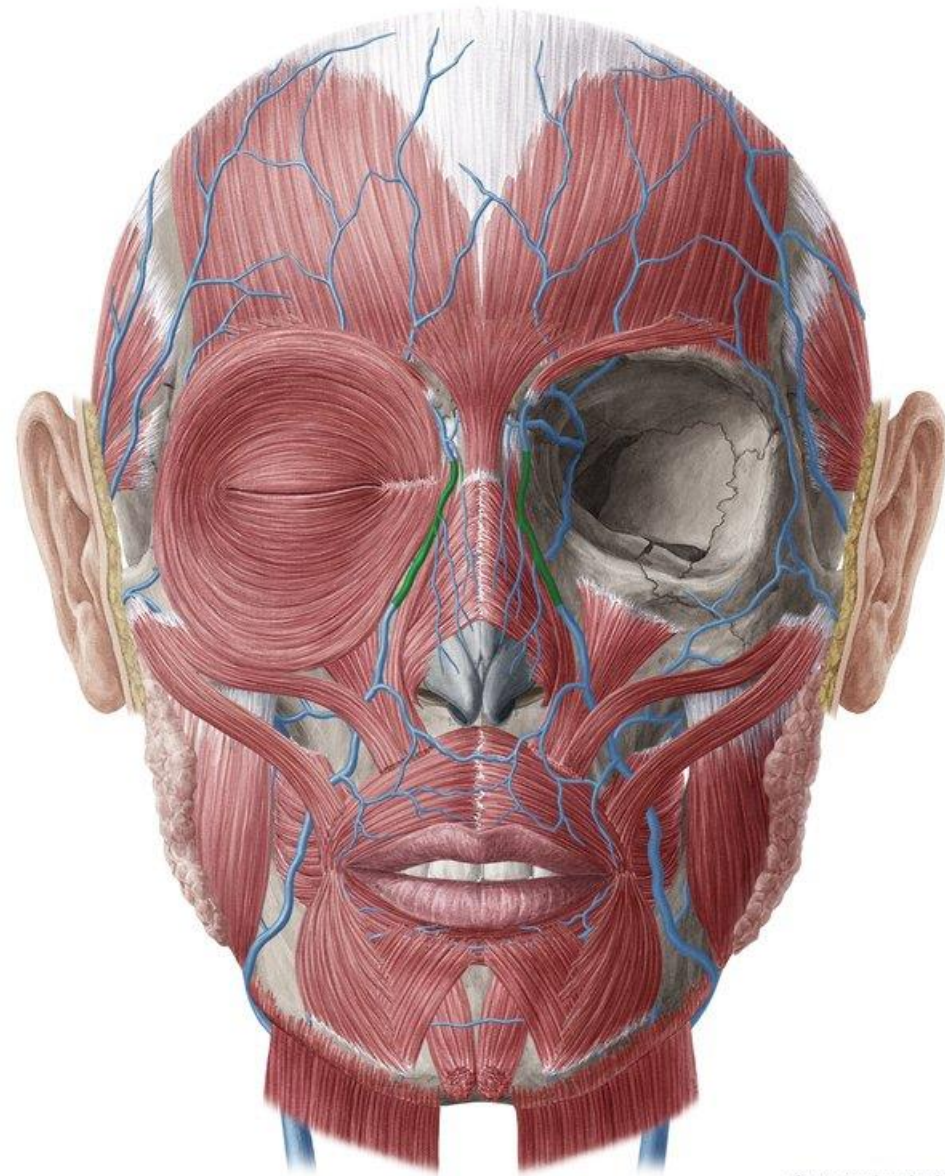
Supraorbital vein



Angular vein

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Facial vein



Retromandibular vein
(anterior and posterior divisions)

Retromandibular vein

- ❖ Is formed in the substance of the parotid gland
- ❖ Formed by union of superficial temporal vein and maxillary vein
- ❖ Divides into anterior and posterior divisions just below the inferior border of the gland

Posterior auricular vein

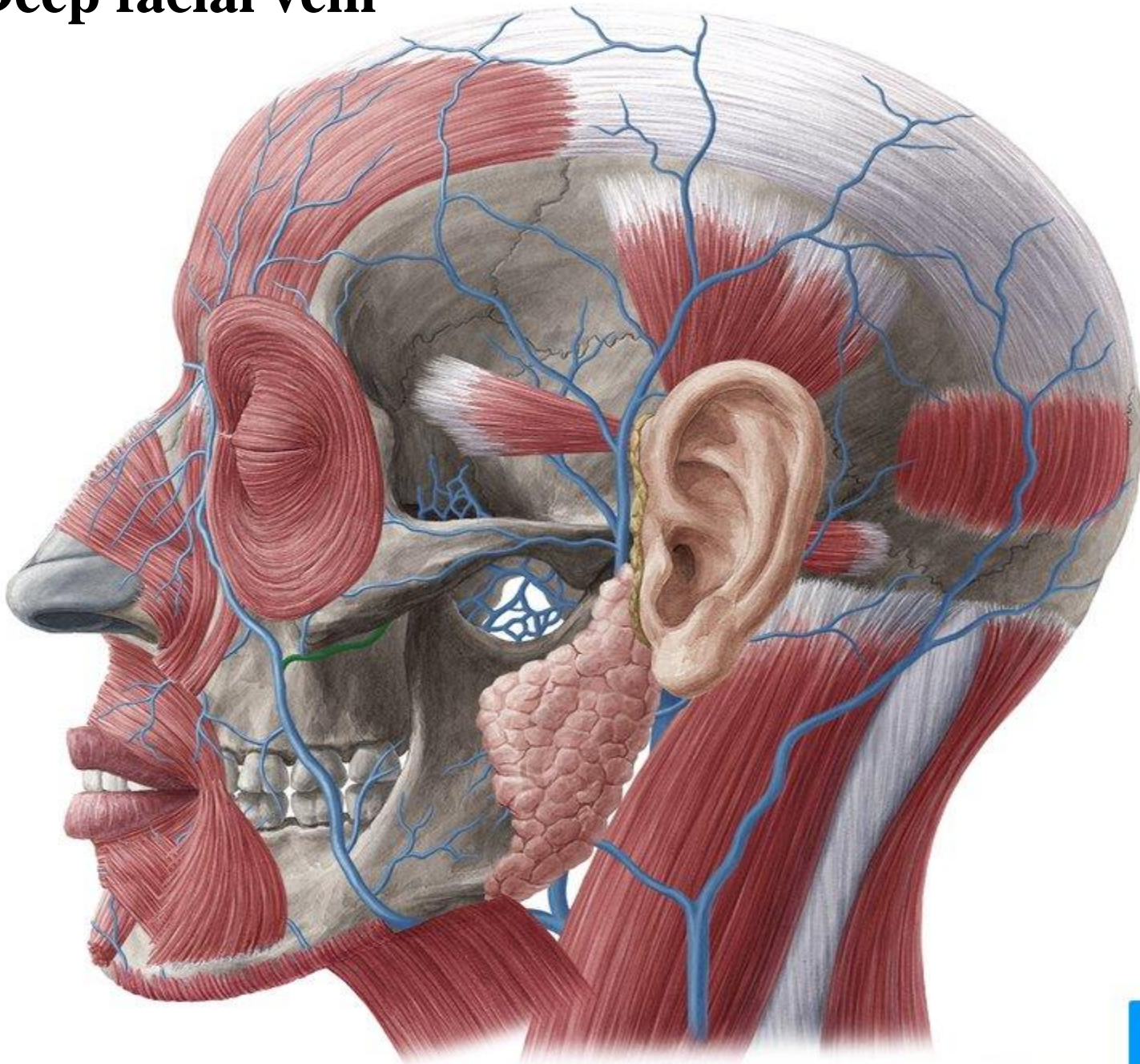
External jugular vein

Internal jugular vein

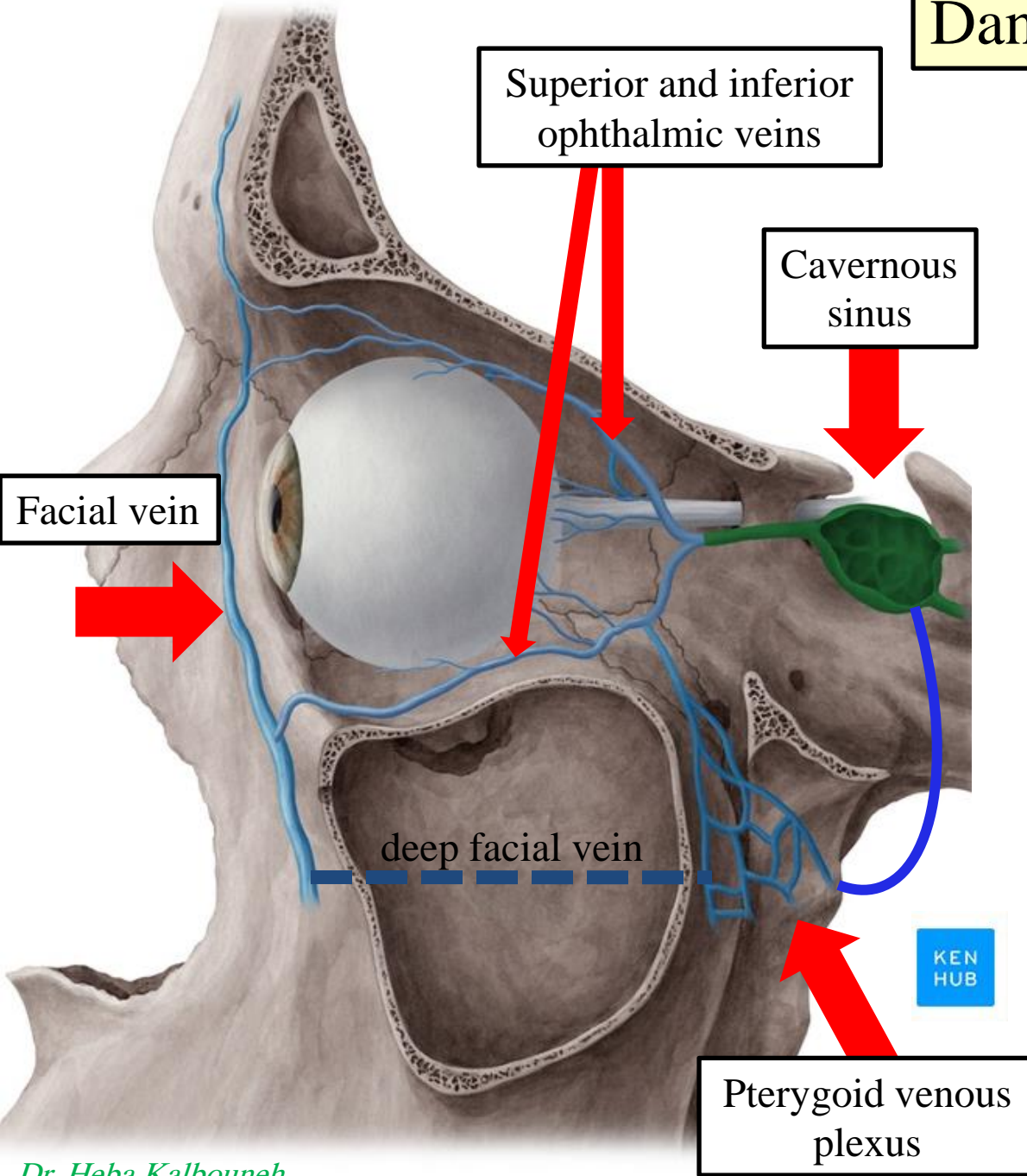
Facial vein



Deep facial vein



Danger triangle of the face

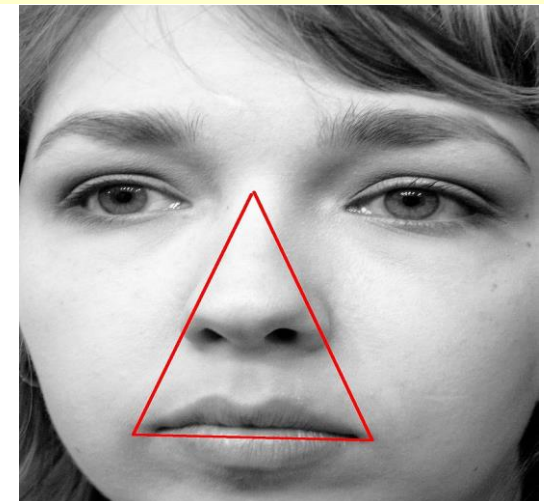


Important communications

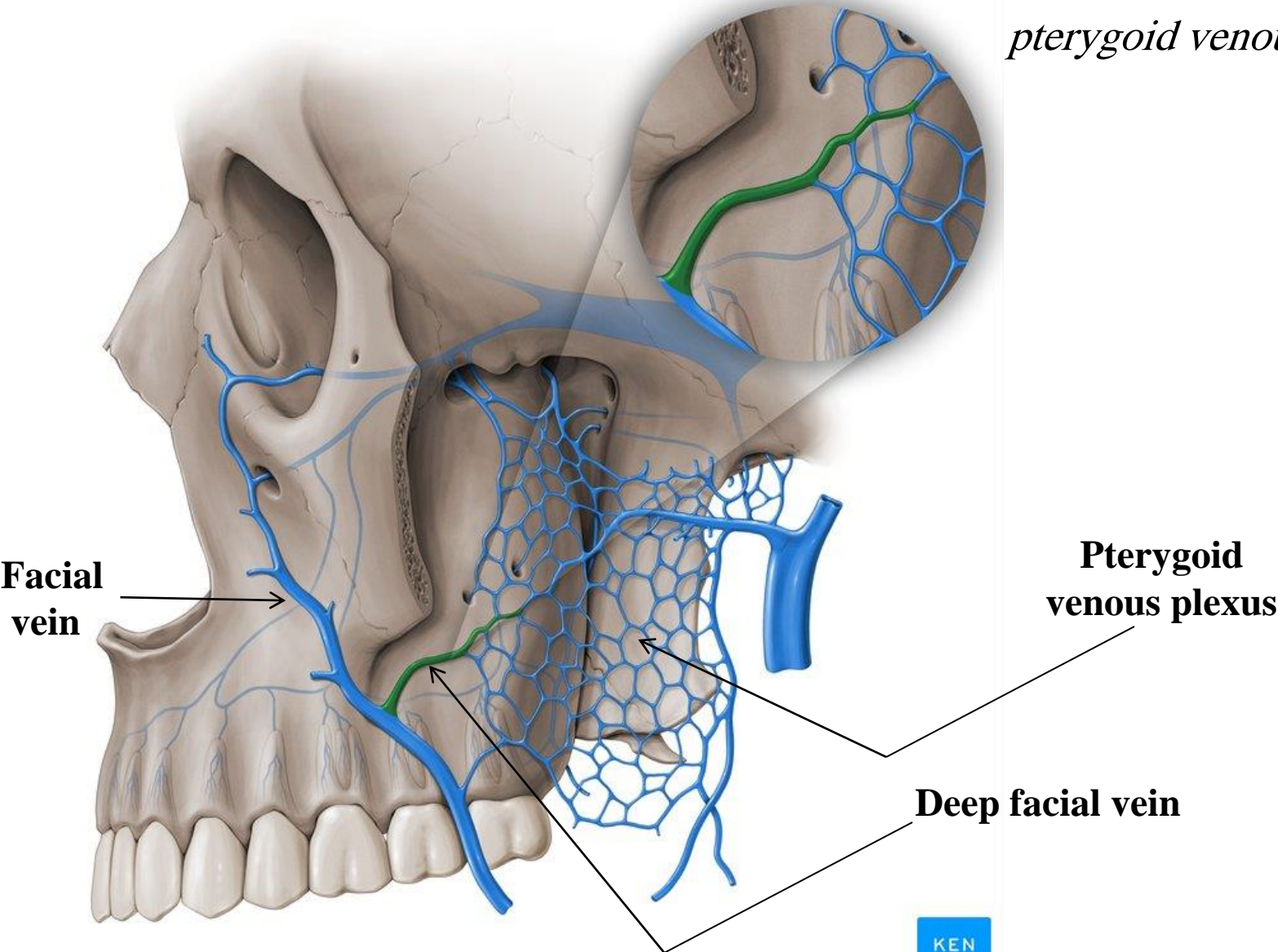
Facial vein communicates with the pterygoid venous plexus **by the deep facial vein**

Pterygoid venous plexus communicates with the **cavernous sinus**

Facial vein communicates with the cavernous sinus by the **ophthalmic veins**



The deep facial vein connects the facial vein with the pterygoid venous plexus.



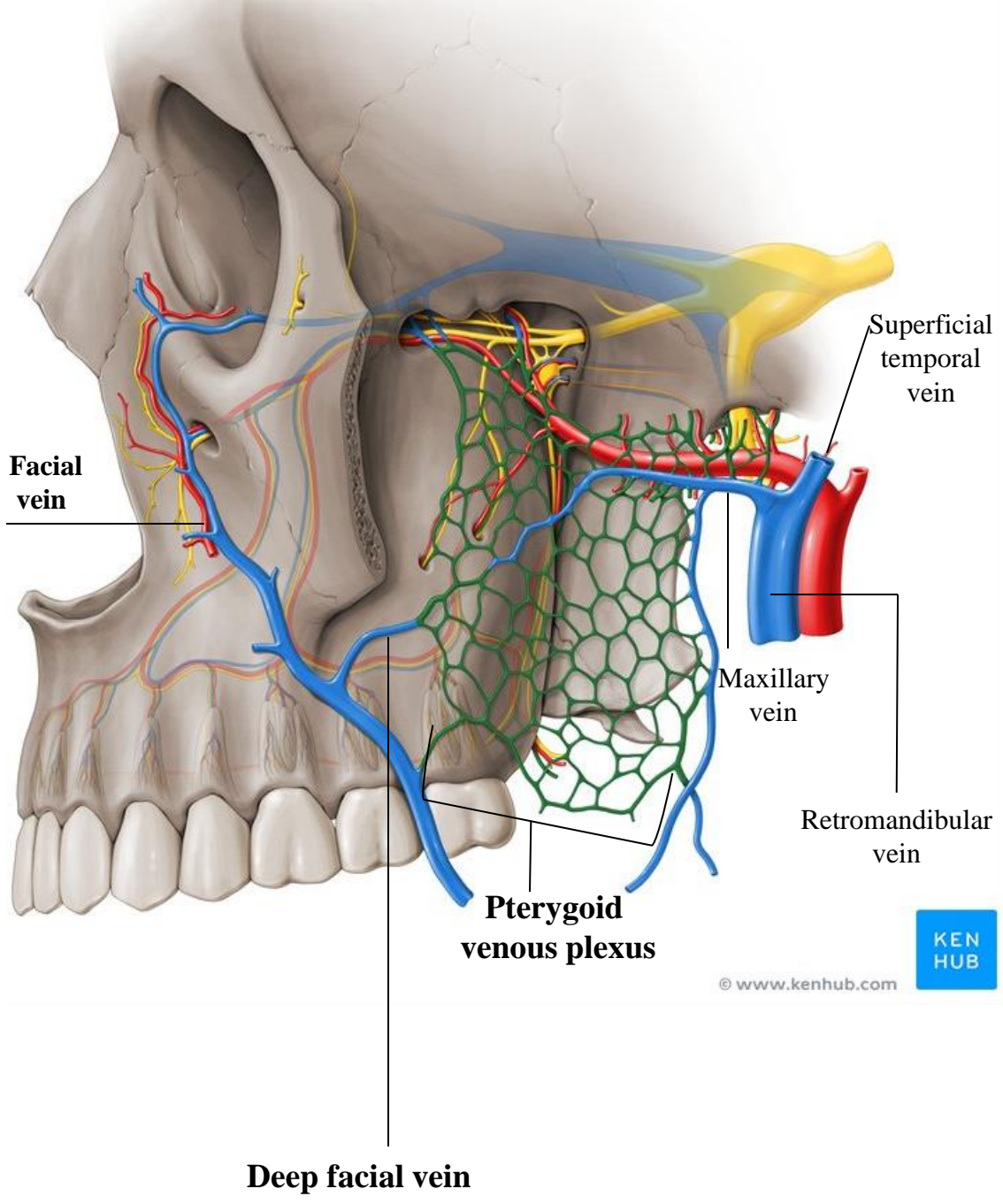
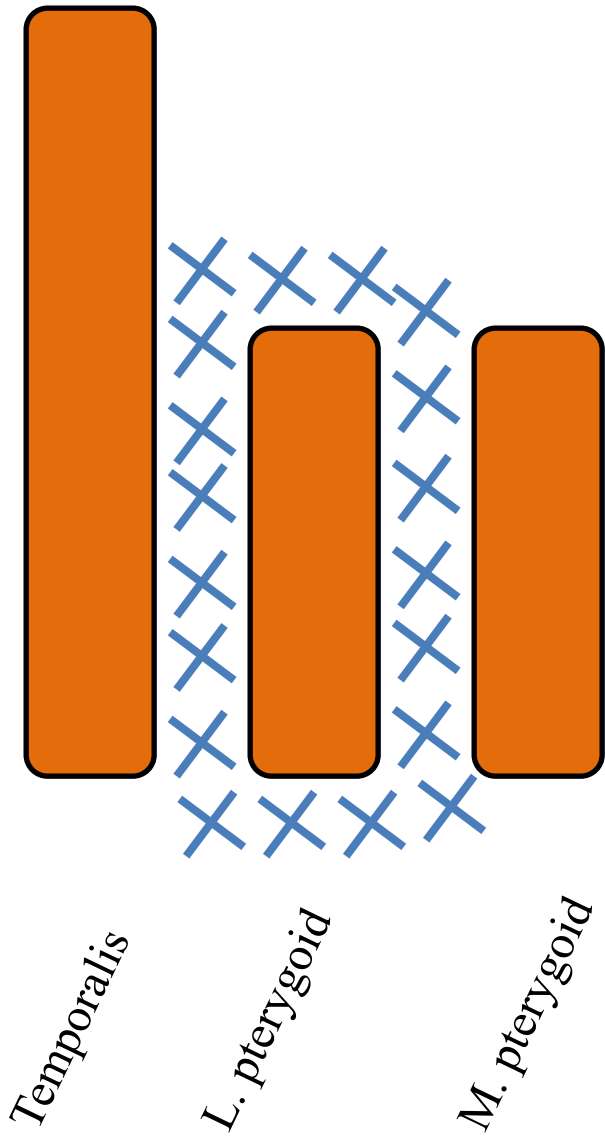
Facial vein

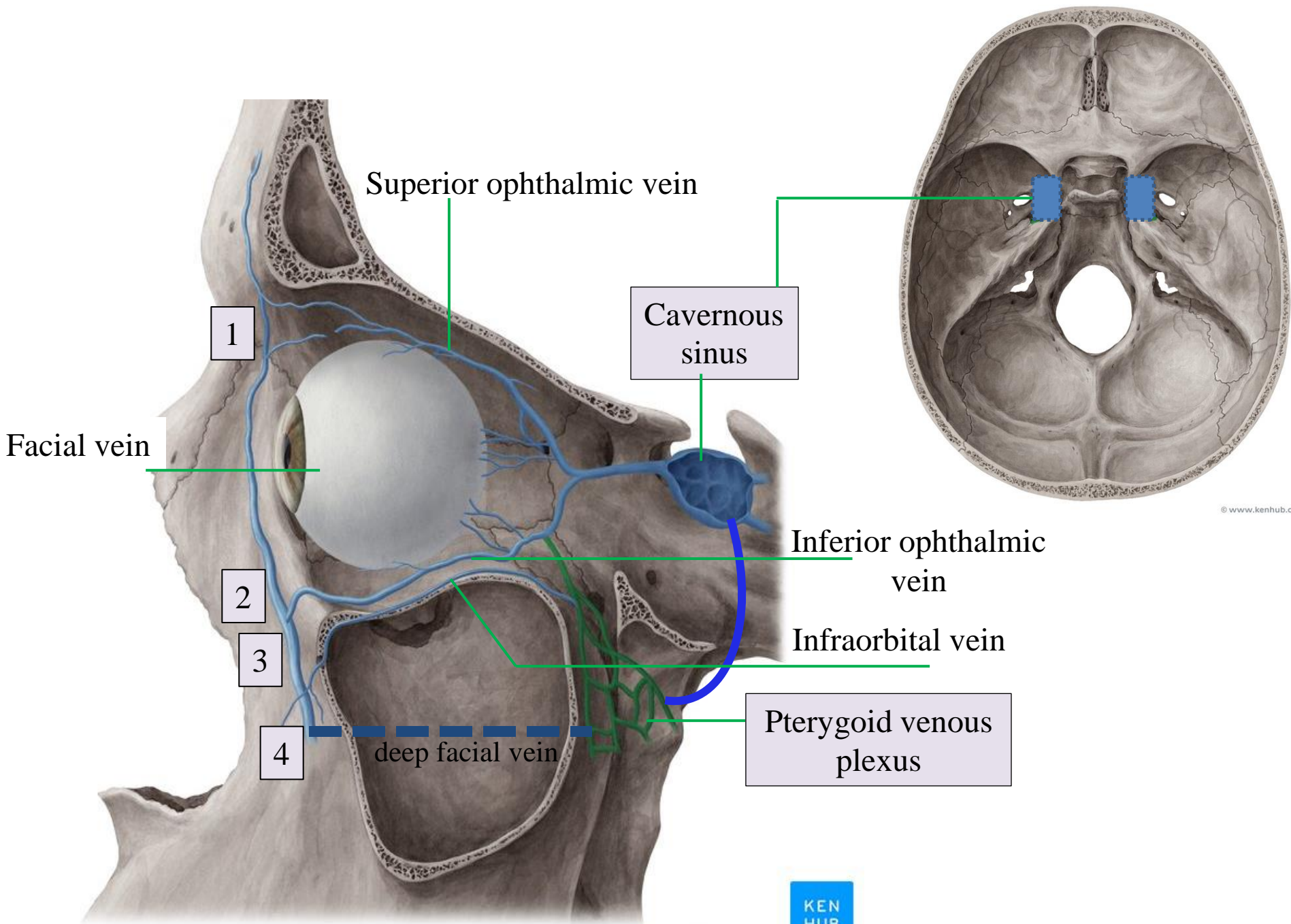
Pterygoid venous plexus

Deep facial vein

Note:

Pterygoid venous plexus lies around lateral pterygoid muscle

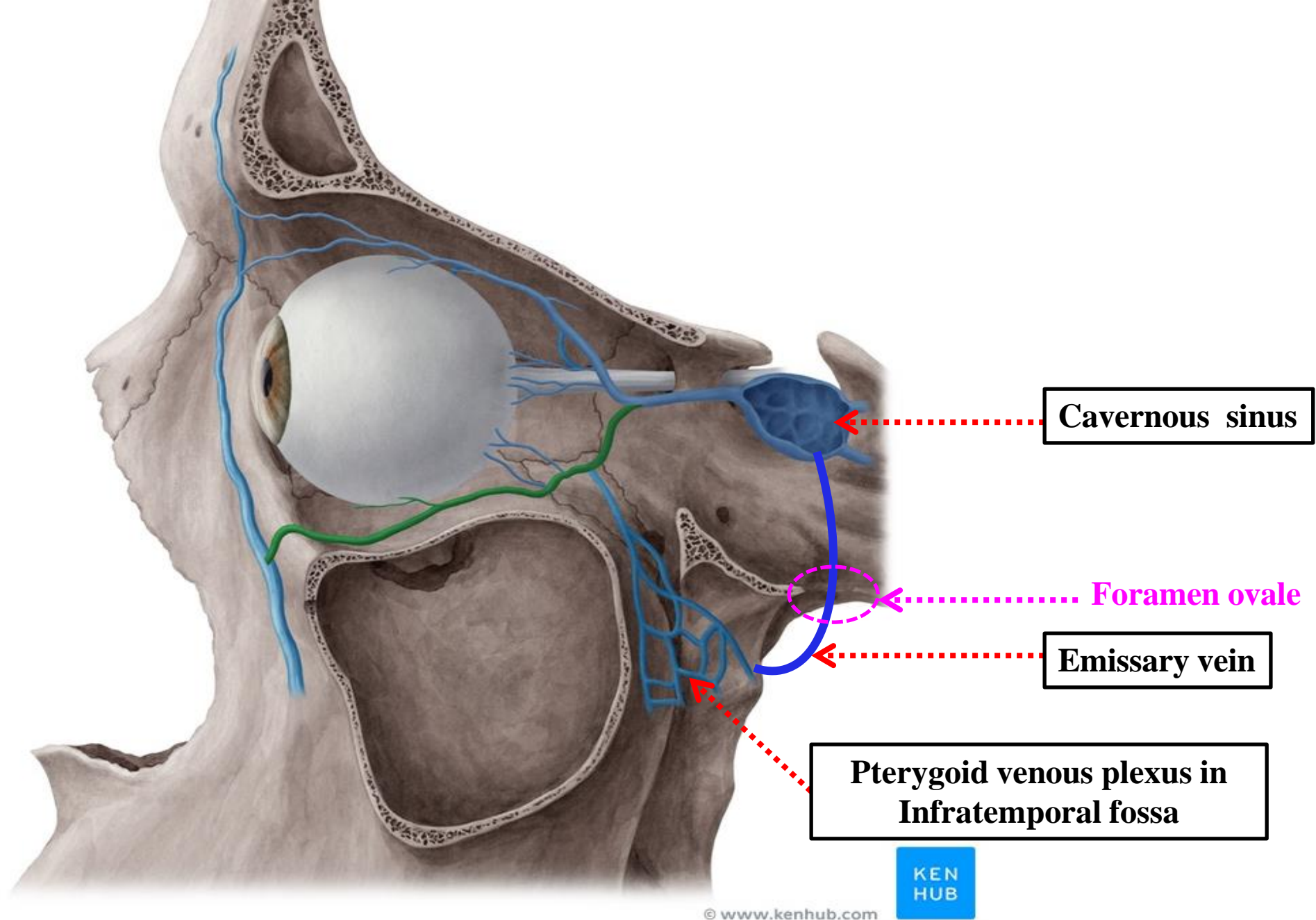




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Danger area of the face

Remember that pterygoid venous plexus drains also nasal sinuses, teeth, ears, nose and deep structures

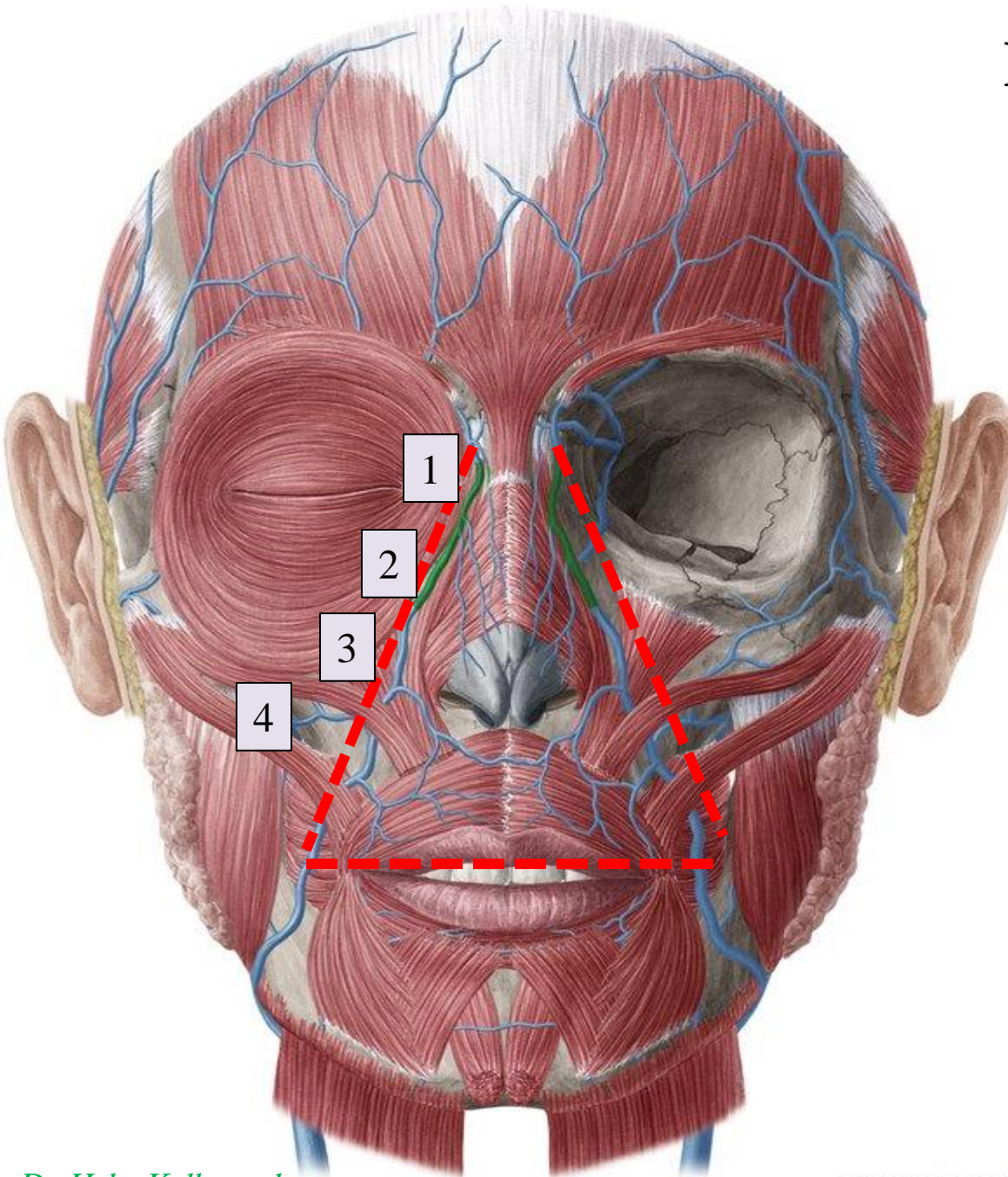
Infection spreading from the nose, sinuses, ears, or teeth

May cause



Septic cavernous sinus thrombosis
(the formation of a blood clot within the cavernous sinus)

Staphylococcus aureus and *Streptococcus* are often the associated bacteria.

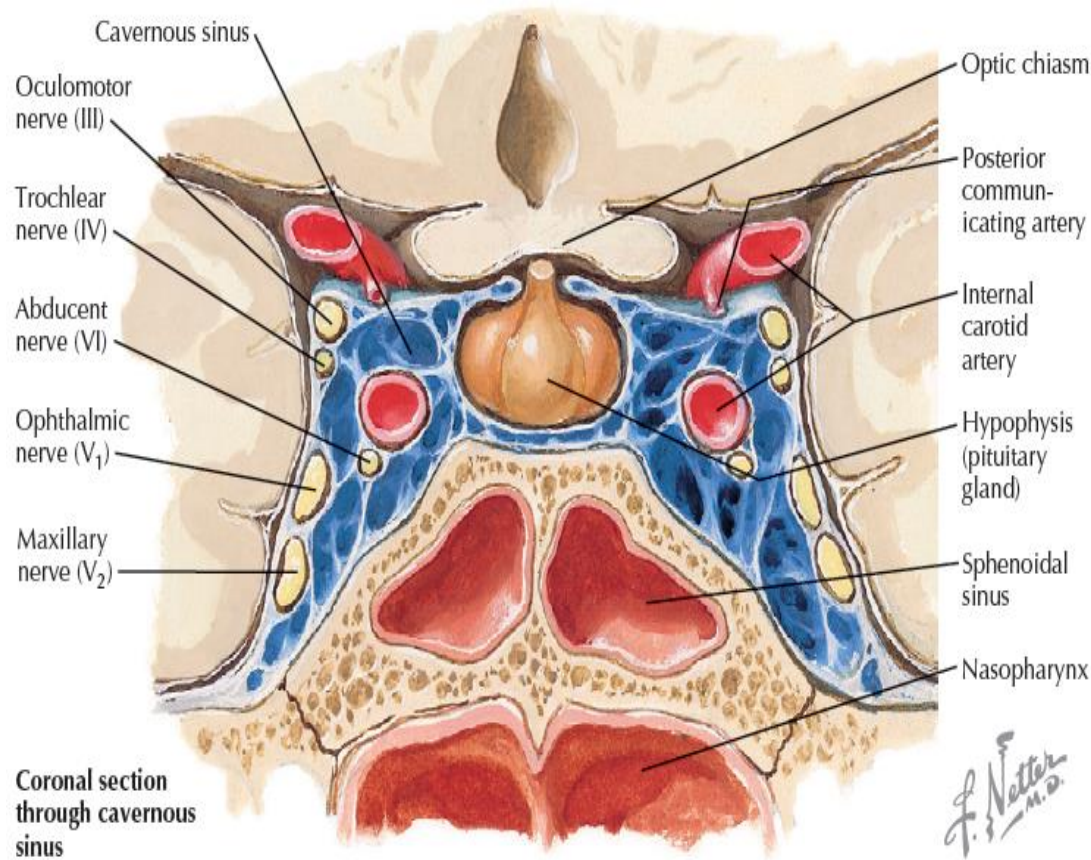


Cavernous sinus syndrome

Can result from sepsis from the central portion of the face, teeth, nose or paranasal sinuses

Clinical manifestations:

- Ophthalmoplegia with diminished pupillary light reflexes
- Venous congestion leading to periorbital edema
- Exophthalmos
- Pain or numbness of the face



Subsequent infection or inflammation in the cavernous sinus can result in damage to any of the cranial nerves that pass through it

Exophthalmos is a bulging of the eye anteriorly out of the orbit

Ophthalmoplegia is the paralysis or weakness of the eye muscles

This infection is life-threatening and requires immediate treatment, which usually includes antibiotics and sometimes surgical drainage

