MUSCLES OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

* Muscles of facial expressions convey/show emotions.
* They develop from **The Occipital** bone, over **The Parietal**, **Frontal** and **Facial bones** to end in the upper part of the thorax, thus, they develop as one sheet.
* The face is only composed of skin and superficial fascia, so there is **NO DEEP FASCIA**; that’s why cuts and wounds in the face should be sutured carefully, otherwise, they will eventually gap.
* Facial bones are different through races. (Black people differs from the white…)
* **The facial vein** is straight, whereas, **the facial artery** is tortuous; to supply the face with rich vascularity.
* **Wounds of the face bleed freely and heal quickly!**
* **The parotid gland** gives **the parotid duct** which opens into the mouth.
* **The facial nerve** passes inside the parotid gland and the gives 5 branches, most of it, is **motor**.
* Since the face has got several orifices, the sheet of muscles over the face is divided into numerous muscles to perform actions all over the orifices.
* All muscles of the facial expressions insert into skin to show emotions.
* Superficial fascia of the face:
1. Muscles of the facial expressions
2. Arteries
3. Veins
4. Nerves
5. fat

***Occiptofrontalis muscle***

* From the occipital bone to the frontal bone, the two are linked by ***Galiaapponeurotica***.
* ***Occiptalis muscle***
1. 2 bellies
2. Origin: Occiptal bone
3. Insertion: Galiaapponeurotica
* ***Frontalis muscle***
1. 2 bellies (right & left)
2. Origin: Frontal bone
3. Insertion: Galiaapponeurotica

**Thus, Galiaapponeurotica is the site of insertion of 4 muscles, 2 occiptalis and 2 frontalis, and are all supplied by the facial nerve.**

***Platysma***

* Origin: lower border of the mandible.
* Insertion: upper part of the thorax.
* While shaving or منزبط القبه)).
* In elderly people, Platysma may show wrinkles due to the loss of its tone.

MOUTH

***Orbicularis***(circular) ***Oris***(mouth)

* Suckling.
* Shuts your mouth.

***LevatorLabii***(lip)***Superioris***(upper)

* A muscle that elevate the upper lip.
* Disgusted emotions.

***Depressor LabiiInferioris***(lower)

* Depresses the lower lip.
* Questioning the seen!
* Denying impression.

***Mentalis muscle***

* Assists *Depressor LabiiInferioris*.

**ANGLE OF THE MOUTH**

1. ***Risorius muscle***
* Deviates the angle of the mouth lateral.
* False/fake smile ☺
1. ***Levator***(elevator)***Anguli***(angle)***Oris***(mouth)
* Elevate the angle of the mouth.
* To show your upper canine for example.
1. ***Depressor AnguliOris***
* Depresses the angle of the mouth.
* It also shows disgust.

***Buccinator muscle***

* Pushes the food bolus from side to side.

EYES

***Orbicularis Oculi***(eye)

Is divided into two parts:

1. **Orbital part (outer)**
* When you go outside (from darkness to light), or when you’re exposed to a high intensity of light.
* Minimizes your eyes, thus, minimizes the glare coming into your eyes.
* *Crow’s feet*, the darkening of the orbital part, that’s why it’s advised to wear sunglasses.
1. **Palpebral part (inner)**
* Eyelid
* Winking! ;)
* You use it when you are weeping, to keep the outer surface of the cornea moist.

**BOTH of them are used during sleeping.**

NOSE

***Nasalis muscles***

* DialatorNasalis
* Constrictor Nasalis

FACIAL ARTERY

* Aortic arch gives 2 Common carotid arteries.
* The common carotid artery ascends vertically in the neck, passes behind the thyroid gland and on reaching the superior border of the thyroid cartilage, it divides into:
1. External carotid artery to the external structures of head and neck.
2. Internal carotid artery to the internal structures of the skull.
* External carotid artery gives 8 branches

**S**ome **A**merican **L**adies **F**ound **O**ur **P**yramids **S**o **M**agnificent!

**S: superior thyroid artery** to the thyroid gland.

**A: ascending pharyngeal artery** to the pharynx.

**L: lingual artery** to the tongue.

**F: facial artery** to the muscles of facial expressions.

**O: occipital artery**

**P: posterior auricularartery** to the auricle of the ear.

**S: superficial temporal artery** to the temple.

**M: maxillary artery** to the upper jaw.

The veins of head and neck are **valve-less**.

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