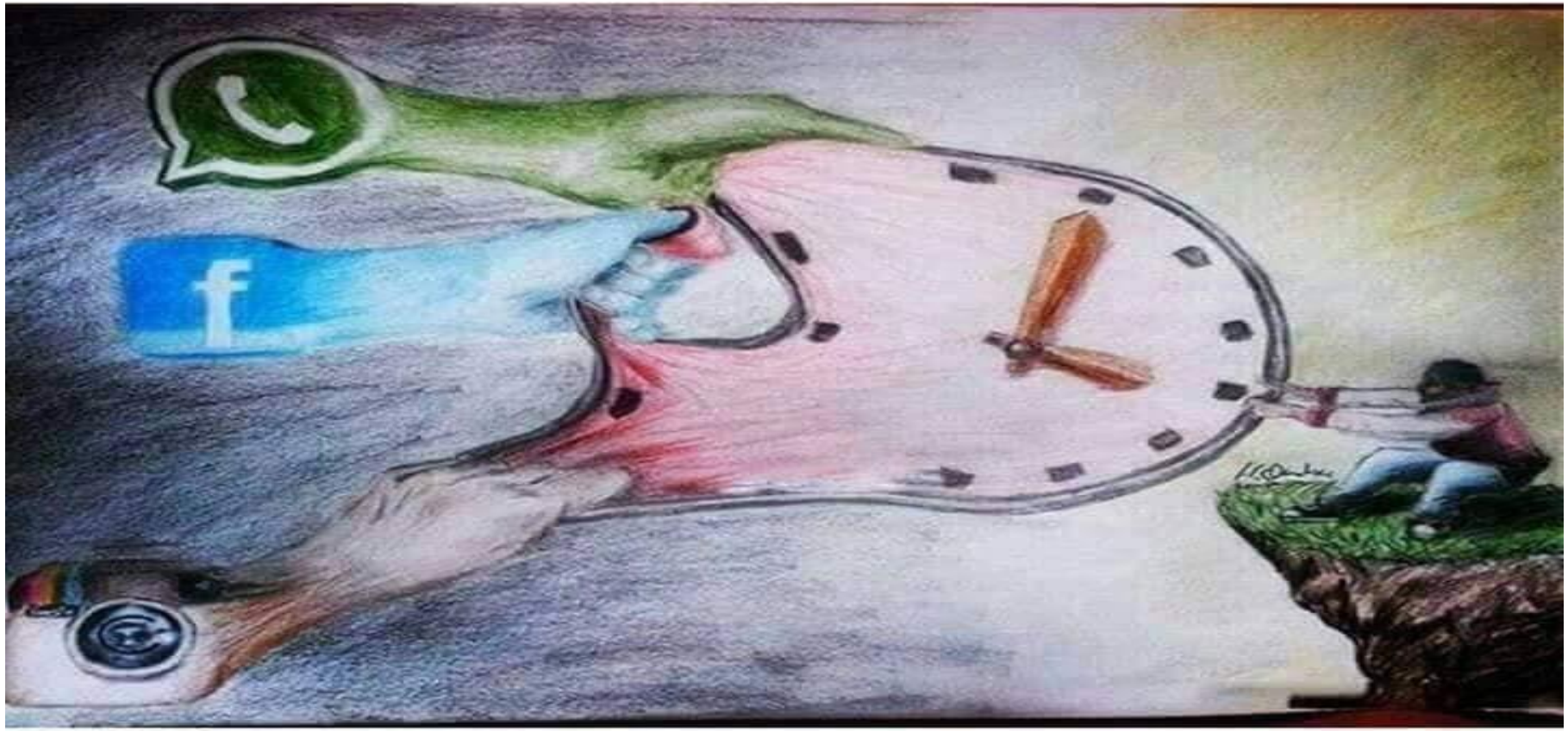
- 
- أطعمكم الله من ثمار الجنه
  صباح الخير والهنا والسعادة
- 

# face

# Don't let them take



# Too much of your time Away. ☺

# Face

- **The front of the human head is called the face. It includes several distinct areas, of which the main features are:**

- **The forehead, comprising the skin beneath the hairline, bordered laterally by the temples and inferiorly by eyebrows and ears.**
- **The eyes sitting in the orbit and protected by eyelids, and eyelashes.**

- **The distinctive human nose shape, nostrils, and nasal septum.**
- **The cheeks covering the maxilla and mandibula (or jaw), the extremity of which is the chin.**

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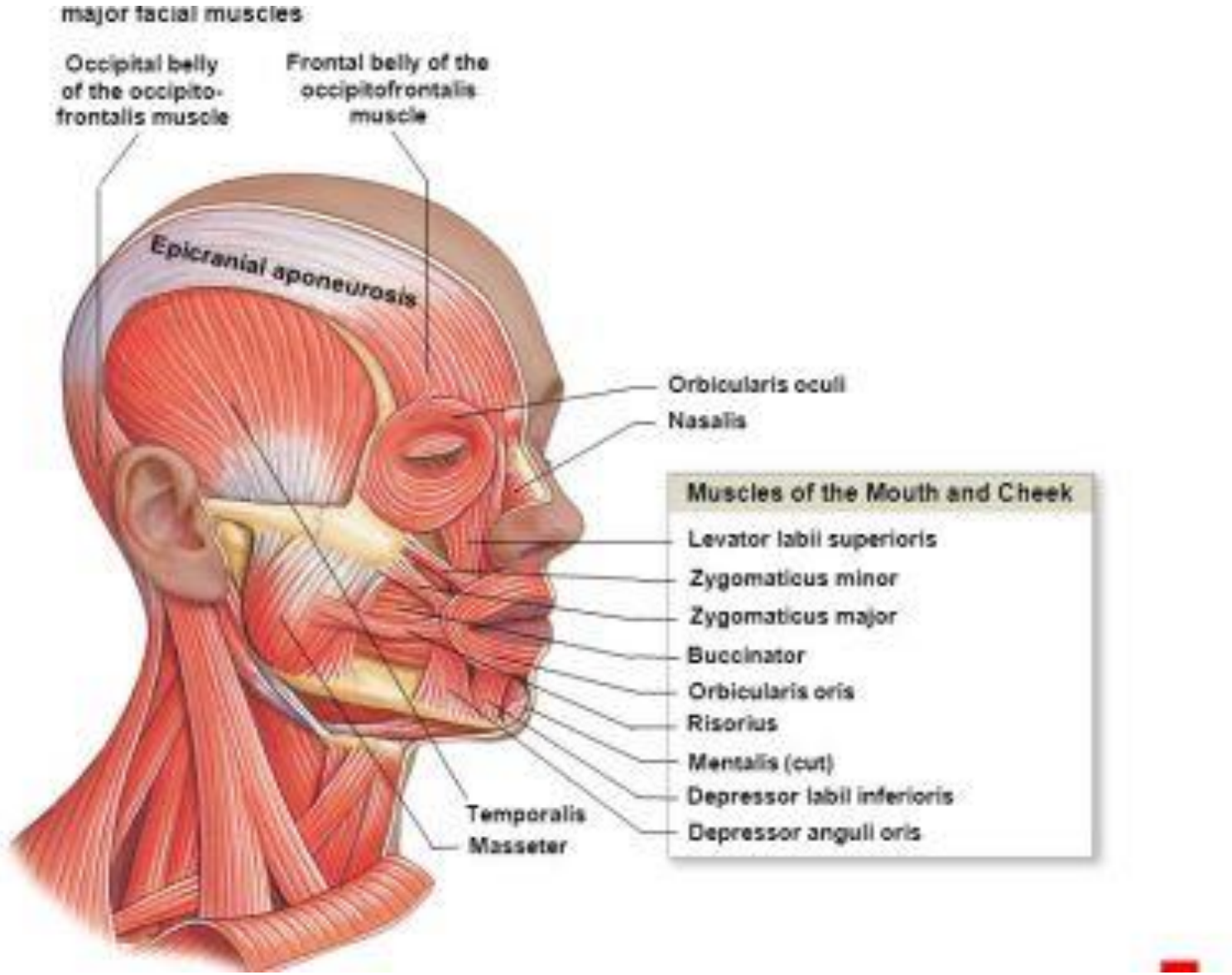

# Orbicularis oculi muscle

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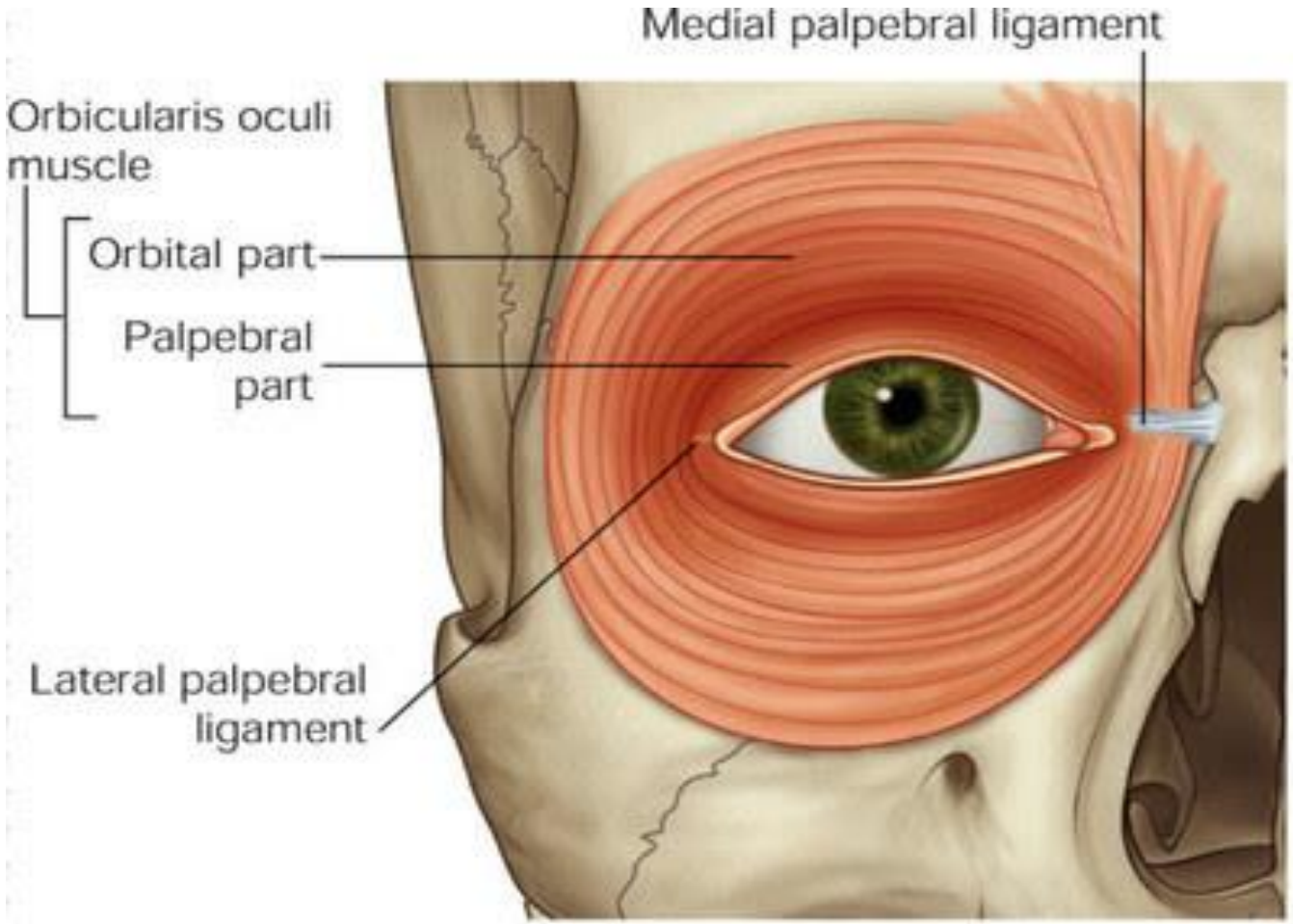
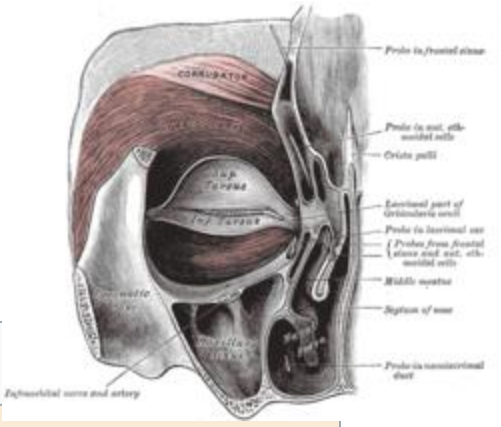
- The **orbicularis oculi** is a muscle in the face **that closes the eyelids.**
- It arises from the nasal part of the frontal bone, from the frontal process of the maxilla in front of the lacrimal groove, and from the anterior surface and borders of a short fibrous band, the medial palpebral ligament.
- From this origin, the fibers are directed laterally, forming a broad and thin layer, which occupies the eyelids or palpebræ, surrounds the circumference of the orbit, and spreads over the temple, and downward on the cheek


Medial palpebral ligament
Orbicularis oculi muscle
Orbital part
Palpebral part
Lateral palpebral ligament



| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| ***ORbicularis oculi muscle*** | |
| | |
| Details | |
| Origin | frontal bone; medial palpebral ligament; lacrimal bone |
| Insertion | lateral palpebral raphe |
| Artery | ophthalmic, zygomatico-orbital, angular |
| Nerve | Temporal (orbital, palpebral) & Zygomatic (lacrimal) branches of Facial Nerve |
| Actions | closes eyelids |
| Antagonist | levator palpebrae superioris |

- there are at least 3 clearly defined sections of the orbicularis muscle. However, it is not clear whether the lacrimal section is a separate section, or whether it is just an extension of the Preseptal orbicularis and the Pretarsal orbicularis sections.

## Orbital orbicularis

- The orbital portion is thicker and of a reddish color; its fibers form a complete ellipse without interruption at the lateral palpebral commissure; the upper fibers of this portion blend with the Frontalis and Corrugator.

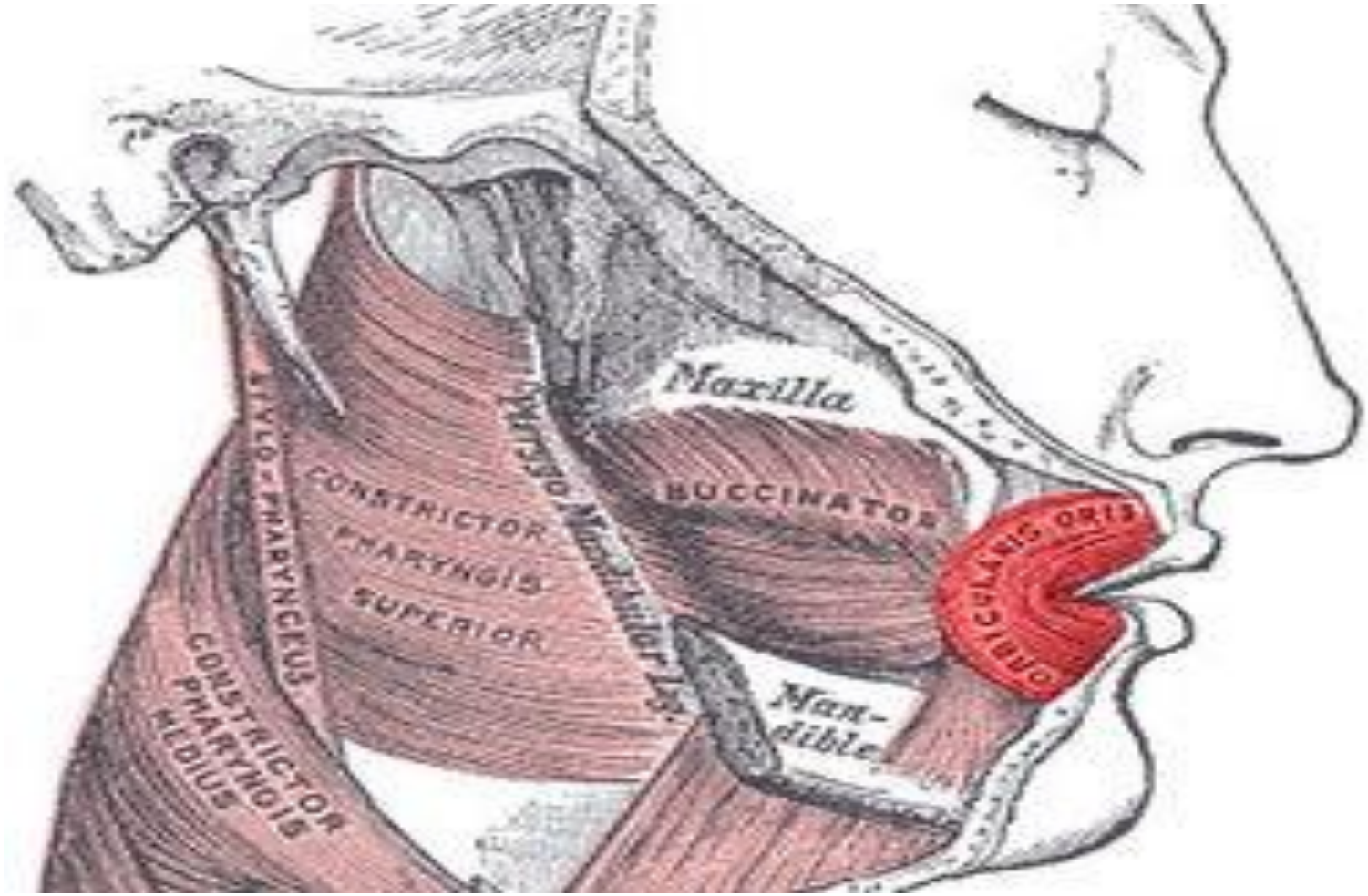
- **Palpebral orbicularis]**
- The palpebral portion of the muscle is thin and pale; it arises from the bifurcation of the medial palpebral ligament, forms a series of concentric curves, and is inserted into the lateral palpebral raphe at the outer canthus (corner) of eye.[3] The palpebral portion contains the Preseptal orbicularis and the Pretarsal orbicularis muscles. The Pretarsal orbicularis is thought to be responsible for the spontaneous blink

- **Lacrimal orbicularis[**
- The lacrimal part (tensor tarsi) is a small, thin muscle, about 6 mm in breadth and 12 mm in length, situated behind the medial palpebral ligament and lacrimal sac. It arises from the posterior crest and adjacent part of the orbital surface of the lacrimal bone, and passing behind the lacrimal sac, divides into two slips, upper and lower, which are inserted into the superior and inferior tarsi medial to the puncta lacrimalia; occasionally it is very indistinct. The lacrimal orbicularis facilitates the tear pump into the lacrimal sac.[4]
- Function

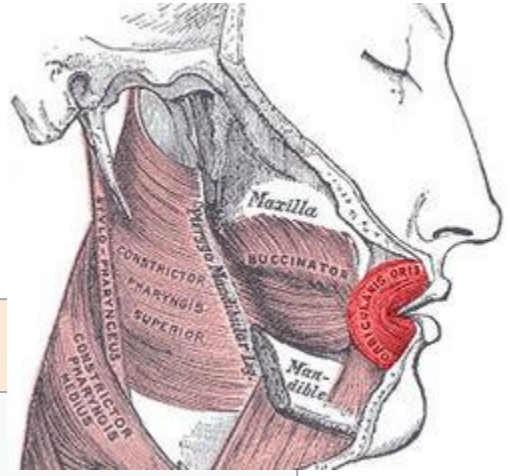
- The muscle acts to close the eye, and is the only muscle capable of doing so. Loss of function for any reason results in an inability to close the eye, necessitating eye drops at the minimum to surgical closure of the eye in extreme cases.
- The palpebral portion acts involuntarily, closing the lids gently, as in sleep or in blinking; the orbital portion is subject to conscious control. When the entire muscle is brought into action, the skin of the forehead, temple, and cheek is drawn toward the medial angle of the orbit, and the eyelids are firmly closed, as in photophobia. The skin thus drawn upon is thrown into folds, especially radiating from the lateral angle of the eyelids; these folds become permanent in senescence, and form the so-called “crow's feet.” The Levator palpebræ superioris is the direct antagonist of this muscle; it raises the upper eyelid and exposes the front of the bulb of the eye. In addition, the orbital and palpebral portions can work independent of each other, as in the furrowing of the brows by contraction of the orbital to reduce glare while keeping the eyes open by virtue of the relaxation of the palpebral.[3]

- Each time the eyelids are closed through the action of the Orbicularis, the medial palpebral ligament is tightened, the wall of the lacrimal sac is thus drawn lateralward and forward, so that a vacuum is made in it and the tears are sucked along the lacrimal canals into it. The lacrimal part of the Orbicularis oculi draws the eyelids and the ends of the lacrimal canals medialward and compresses them against the surface of the globe of the eye, thus placing them in the most favorable situation for receiving the tears; it also compresses the lacrimal sac. This part comprises two pieces: Horner's muscle and the muscle of Riolan, the latter helps hold the eyelids together to keep the lacrimal passage waterproof.[3]
- Associated pathology, such as a lesion of the facial nerve seen in Bell's palsy results in the inability to blink or close the ipsilateral eyelid. Subsequent lack of irrigation increases the risk of corneal inflammation and ulcers.[*cit*

# Orbicularis oris muscle

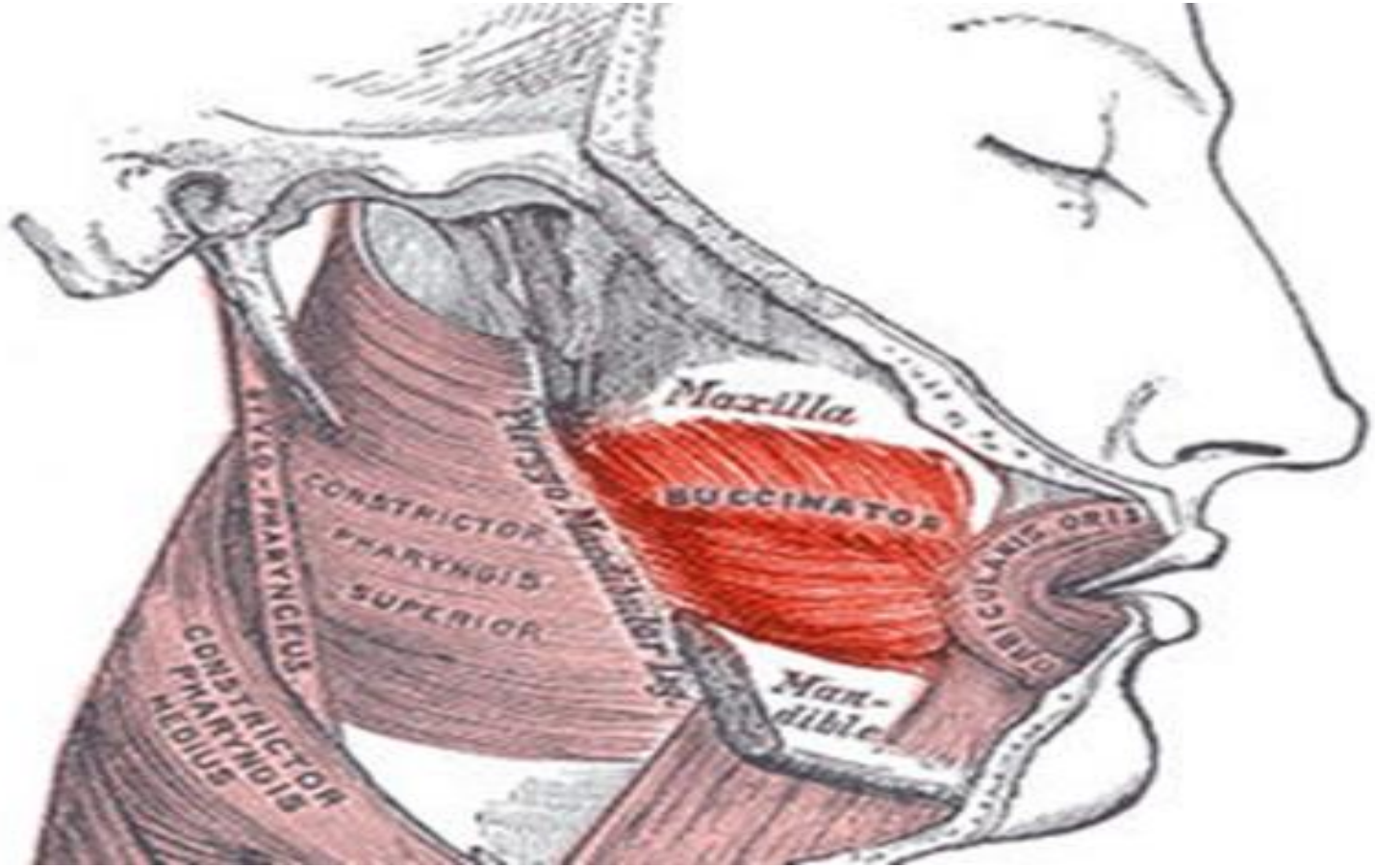


- In human anatomy, the **orbicularis oris muscle** is a complex of muscles in the lips that encircles the mouth. Until recently, it was misinterpreted as a sphincter, or circular muscle, but it is actually composed of four independent quadrants that interlace and give only an appearance of circularity.[3]
- It is also one of the muscles used in the playing of all brass instruments and some woodwind instruments. This muscle closes the mouth and puckers the lips when it contracts.

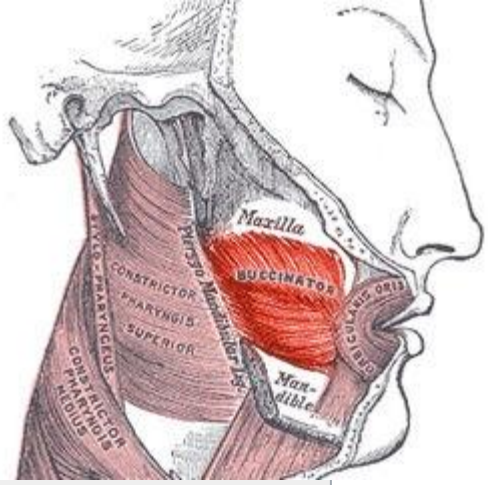



| ***Orbicularis oris*** | |
|---|---|
| | |
| Details | |
| Origin | Maxilla and mandible |
| Insertion | Skin around the lips |
| Artery | Inferior labial artery and superior labial artery. |
| Nerve | cranial nerve VII, buccal branch |
| Actions | It is sometimes known as the *kissing muscle* because it is used to pucker the lips. |

# Buccinator muscle

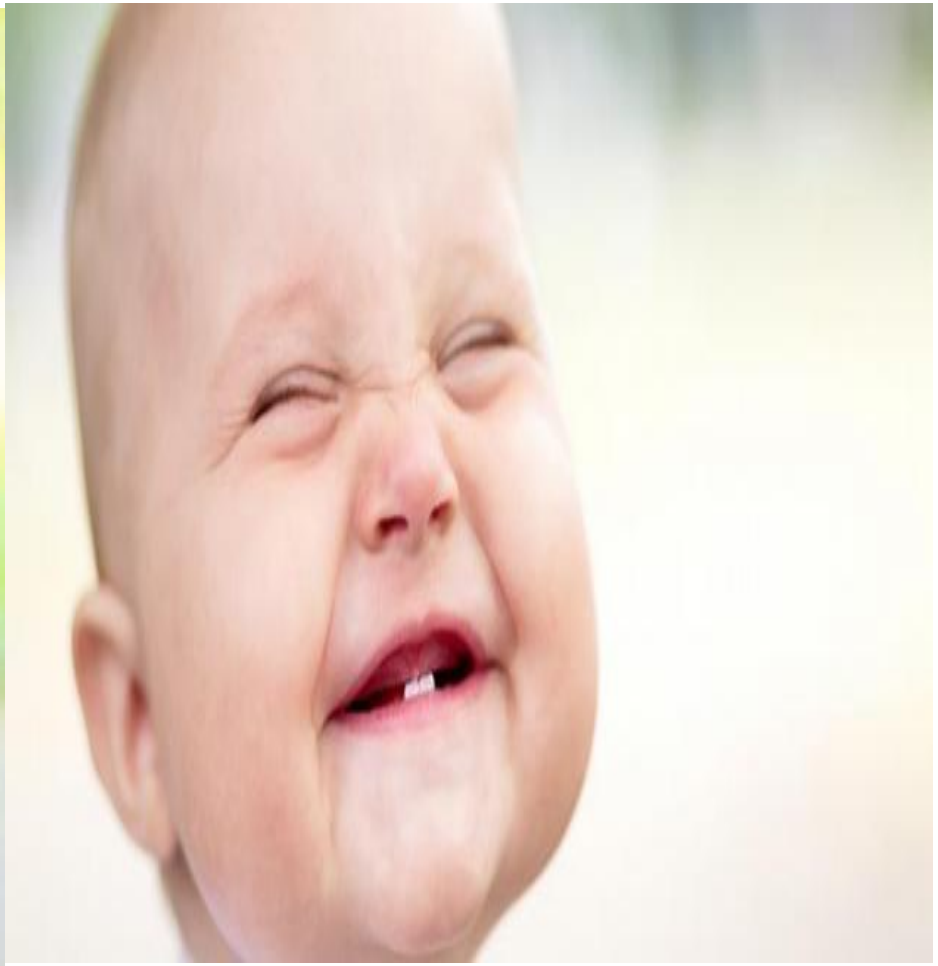


# Buccinator muscle




| ***Buccinator muscle*** | |
|---|---|
| Buccinator outlined in red. | |
| Details | |
| Origin | from the alveolar processes of maxilla and mandible, and temporomandibular joint |
| Insertion | in the fibers of the orbicularis oris |
| Artery | buccal artery |
| Nerve | buccal branch of the facial nerve(VII cranial nerve) |
| Actions | The buccinator compresses the cheeks against the teeth and is used in acts such as blowing. It is an assistant muscle of mastication ( chewing) and in neonates it is used to suckle. |

child close eye lids



[Teaching Kids How to Whistle]  whistling!

Yikes! Blowing out birthday candles

Little Girl Blowing Soap Bubbles

- Superficial Nerves of the Face and Scalp
- The superficial nerves of the face and scalp are derived from three primary nerves:

- Cranial nerve 7 / the facial nerve (which provides motor innervation to the muscles of the face)
- Cranial nerve 5 / the trigeminal nerve (which provides sensory innervation to the face)

The cervical plexus (which provides innervation to the scalp)

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