

Fascia

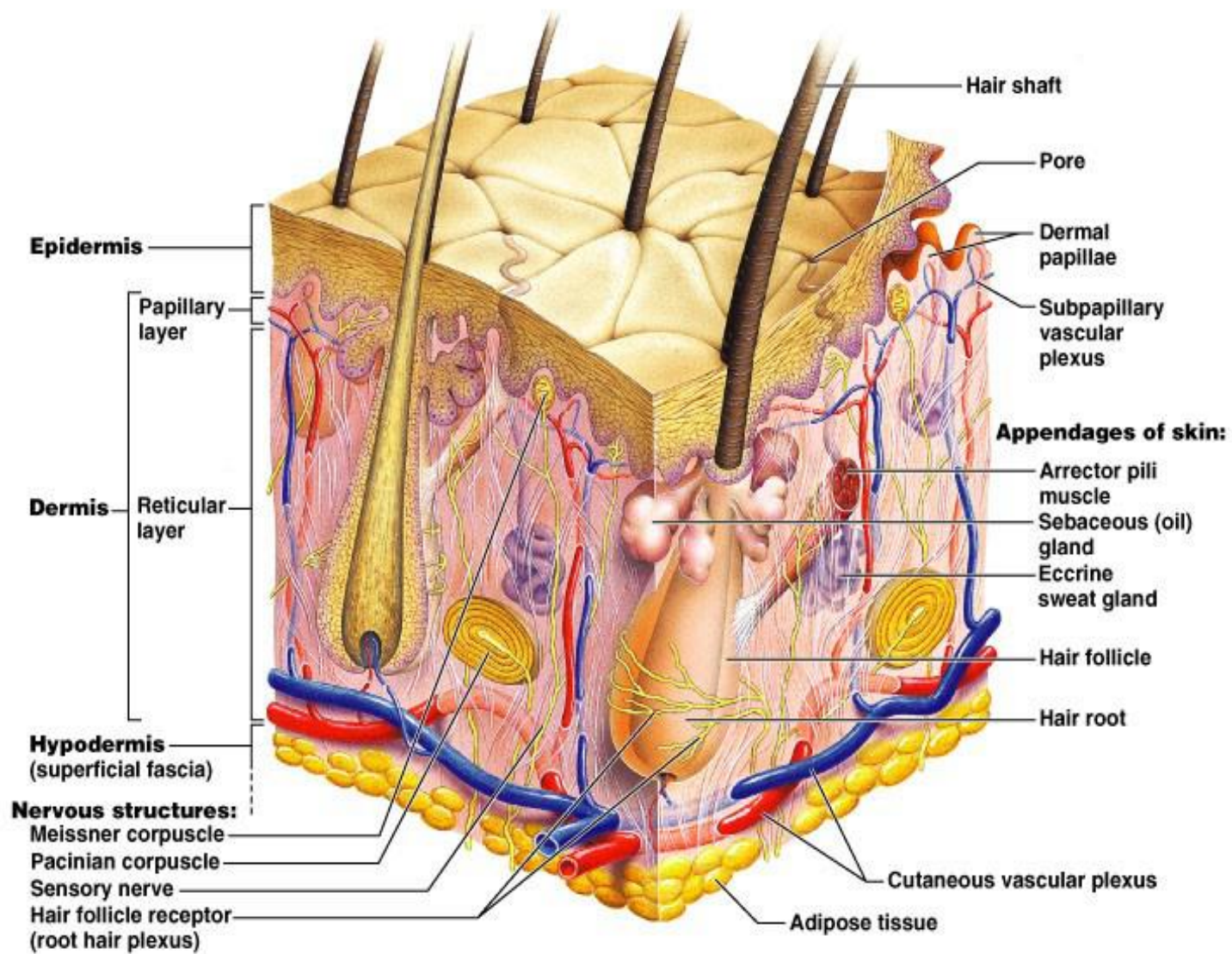
Fascia

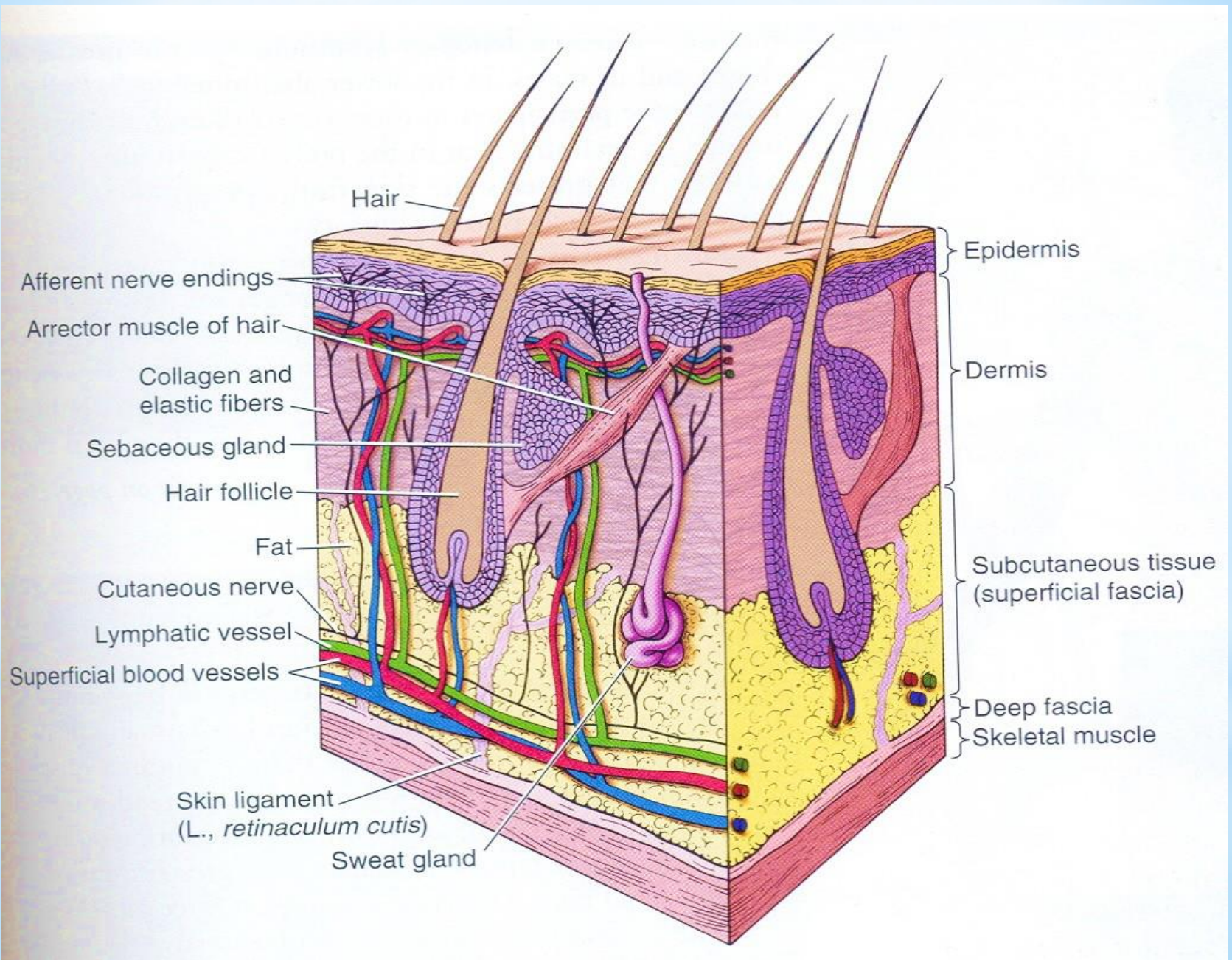
Collection of connective tissue



Superficial fascia

Deep fascia





Superficial fascia

Superficial fascia:

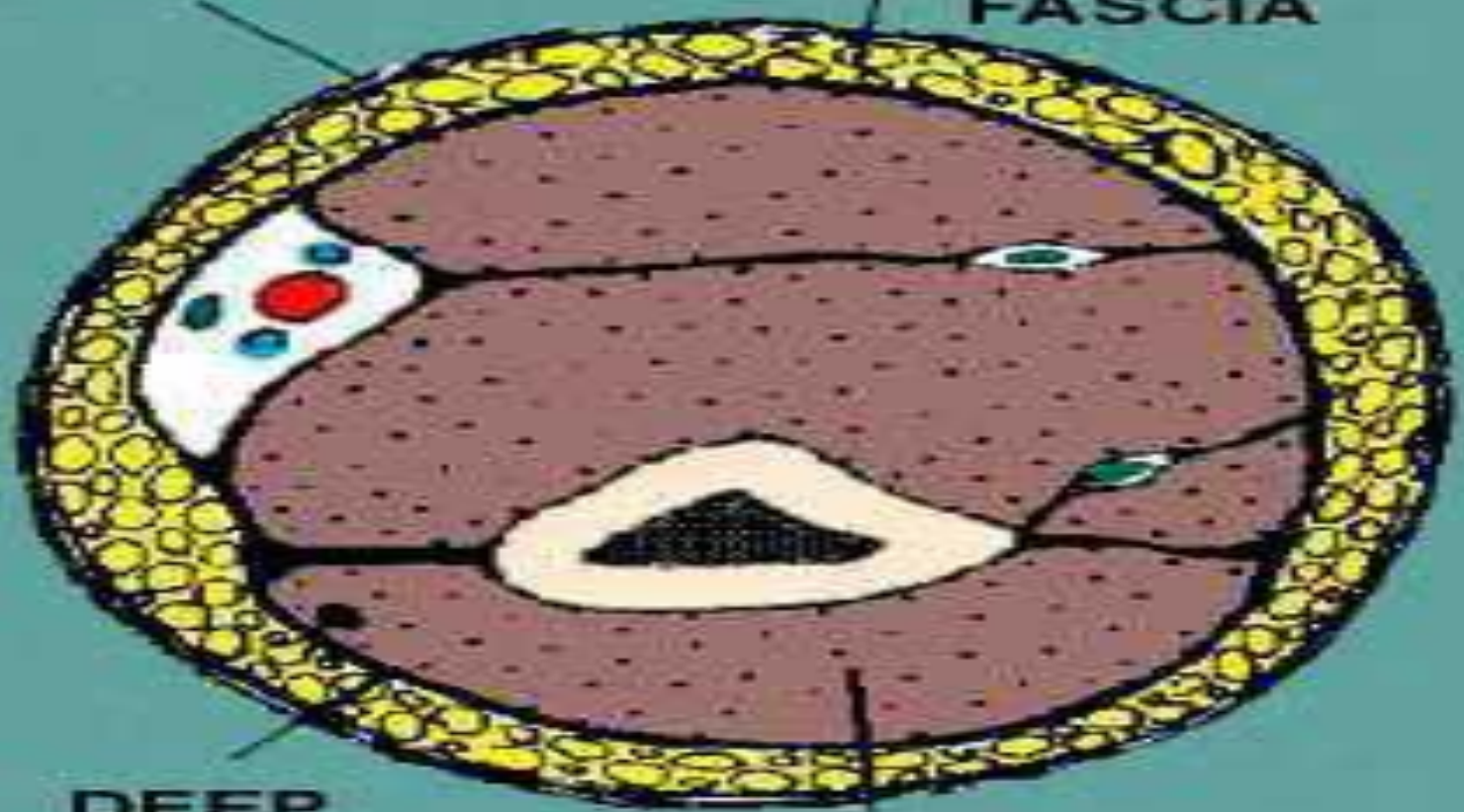
- **Loose, mixture of adipose and loose areolar tissues.**
- **It unites the skin to the underlying structures.**
- **It is dense in some places as scalp, palm of hand and sole of foot and contains collagen bundles**
- **It is thin in the eyelids, auricle, scrotum, penis and clitoris (devoid of adipose tissue).**

Functions:

- **Facilitates movement of skin over underlying structures.**
- **Passage for cutaneous vessels, nerves...**
- **Protects the body against heat loss.**

SKIN

SUPERFICIAL
FASCIA



DEEP
FASCIA

MUSCLE

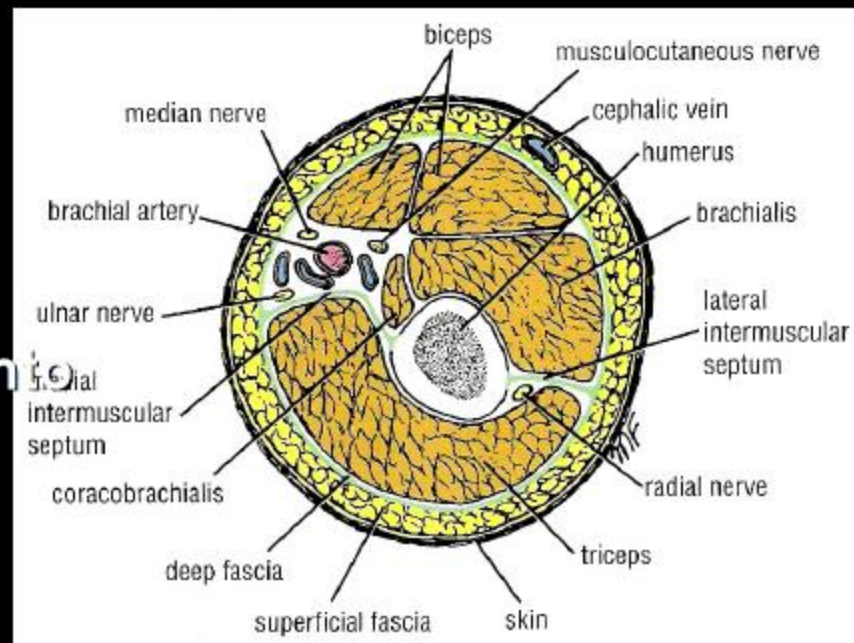
Deep fascia

- It is **more dense** than superficial fascia
- Collagenous bundles are more compact and more regularly arranged
- It is usually present in the form of **membranes**

Examples of deep fascia

A. Intermuscular septa

ie between muscles
dividing the limb into
compartments

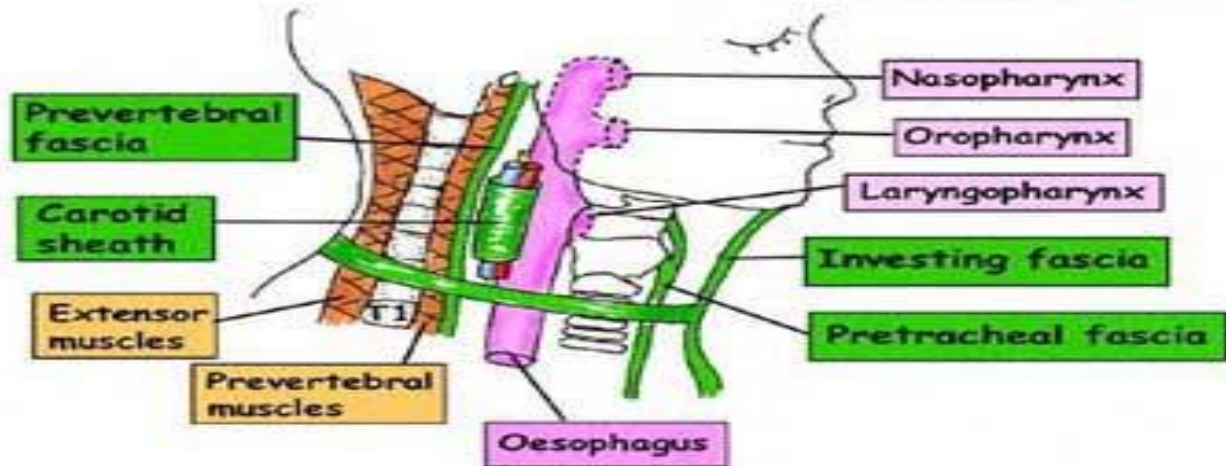


B. Investing fascia

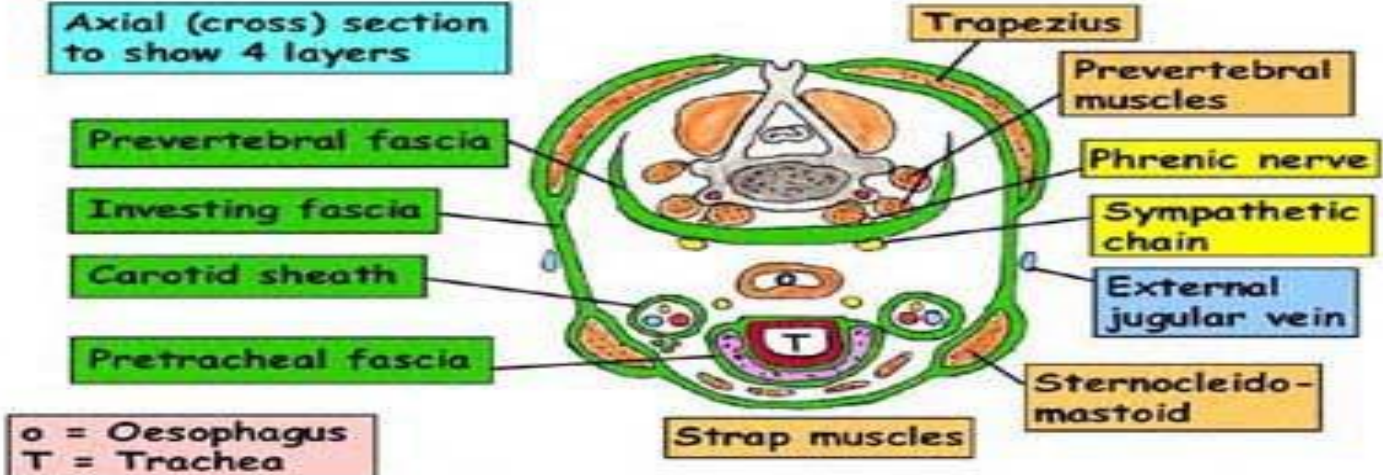
- **Covers the surfaces of muscles**
- **In the neck:** it forms well-defined layers, bounds fascial spaces so limits spread of infection or determine the path of infection
- **In the abdomen:** it is thin
- **In the limbs:** forms a definite sheath around the muscles

DEEP FASCIA OF NECK

Lateral view to show the 4 layers

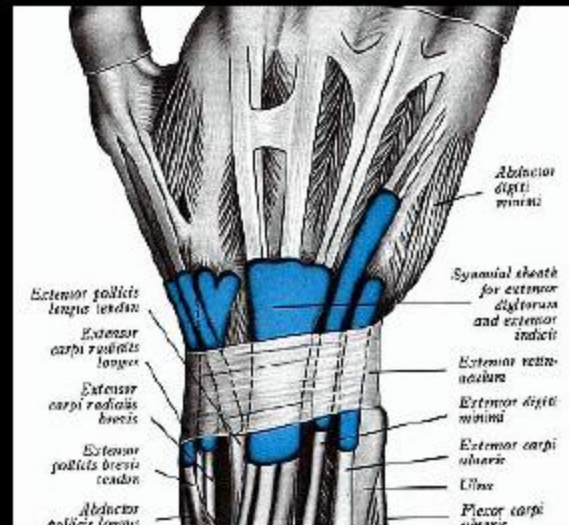
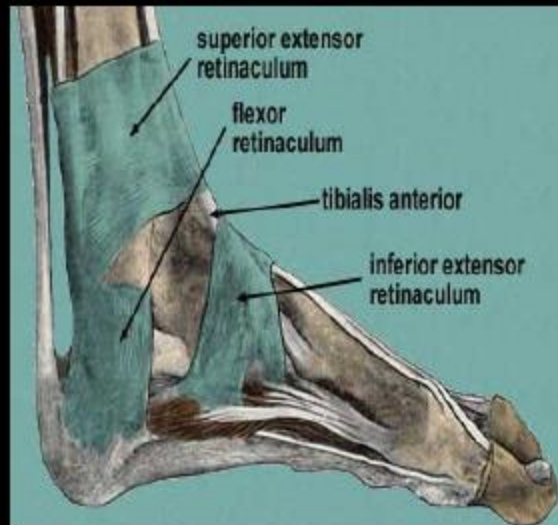


Axial (cross) section to show 4 layers



Examples of deep fascia

C. Retinacula



Localized thickening of deep fascia around **joints**, hold the tendons in place, **prevent bowstringing** of tendons

Thank you