

Unit 16:

Face and scalp

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- define boundaries of the scalp and face
- face and parotid regions with extension into the deep parotid (retromandibular) region
- general considerations of the organization of layers in face and scalp
- muscles of facial expression and their position/function
- irrigation and innervations of scalp and face

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. Layers

a. Scalp

- organization: S.C.A.L.P. as an acronym for layers
- note: layers in which neurovascular structures course
- The lack of deep fascia
- The muscular part of the aponeurotic layer
- Face

- similar organization to scalp, with no deep fascia
- in face a muscular layer replaces aponeurotic layer of scalp

2. Muscles of scalp and face

- derived embryologically from mesenchyme of '2nd pharyngeal arch'
- 'muscles of facial expression'
- sphincters and dilators

3. Nerve supply to SCALP and face

a. Motor (branchial/special visceral efferent)

CN VII

- Note: entry and exit foraminae in petrous temporal bone (use skull bones)
- Extracranial course through the parotid gland and formation of 'pes anserinus'
- Branches and distribution
- Sensory (three branches)

CN V

- Note: V1: supraorbital, supratrochlear, infratrochlear, external nasal, lacrimal
- V2: zygomaticotemporal, zygomaticofacial, infraorbital
- V3: auriculotemporal, buccal, mental
- Cutaneous branches from ventral and dorsal rami of cervical spinal nerves

4. Vascular supply to SCALP and face

a. Arterial

-4 branches of external carotid (occipital, posterior auricular, superficial temporal, facial)

-2 branches of internal carotid (supraorbital and supratrochlear)

-area of overlap

Venous

-communications between veins of orbit and superficial veins of face

Lymphatic drainage of scalp and face