

Muscles of the Face, Head, and Neck

How Muscles Are Named

Many muscles named using such features as

Location

Function

Shape

Direction of fibers

Number of heads or divisions

Points of attachment

Size of muscle

How does the number of heads affect the naming of a muscle?

-ceps refers to heads, and the prefix gives the number. The biceps, triceps, and quadriceps are examples of this.

Muscle Attachment Terminology

Direct attachments (rare)

Muscles attach to bone or cartilage.

Indirect attachments (more common)

Muscle fascia extends beyond muscle.

Attaches to other connective tissue

What are some problems with origin and insertion terminology?

The terminology can lead to confusion, since the origin and insertion can switch, depending on the action.

How to Palpate Muscles

When relaxed

Identify bony landmarks.

Trace muscle between attachments.

Follow fiber direction.

Locate belly of muscle.

Have client contract muscle.

Deep muscles are harder to feel.

The belly is the largest area of a muscle and is usually near the middle of the muscle

Muscles of the Face and Head

Produce movement for facial expressions

Vital for nonverbal communication

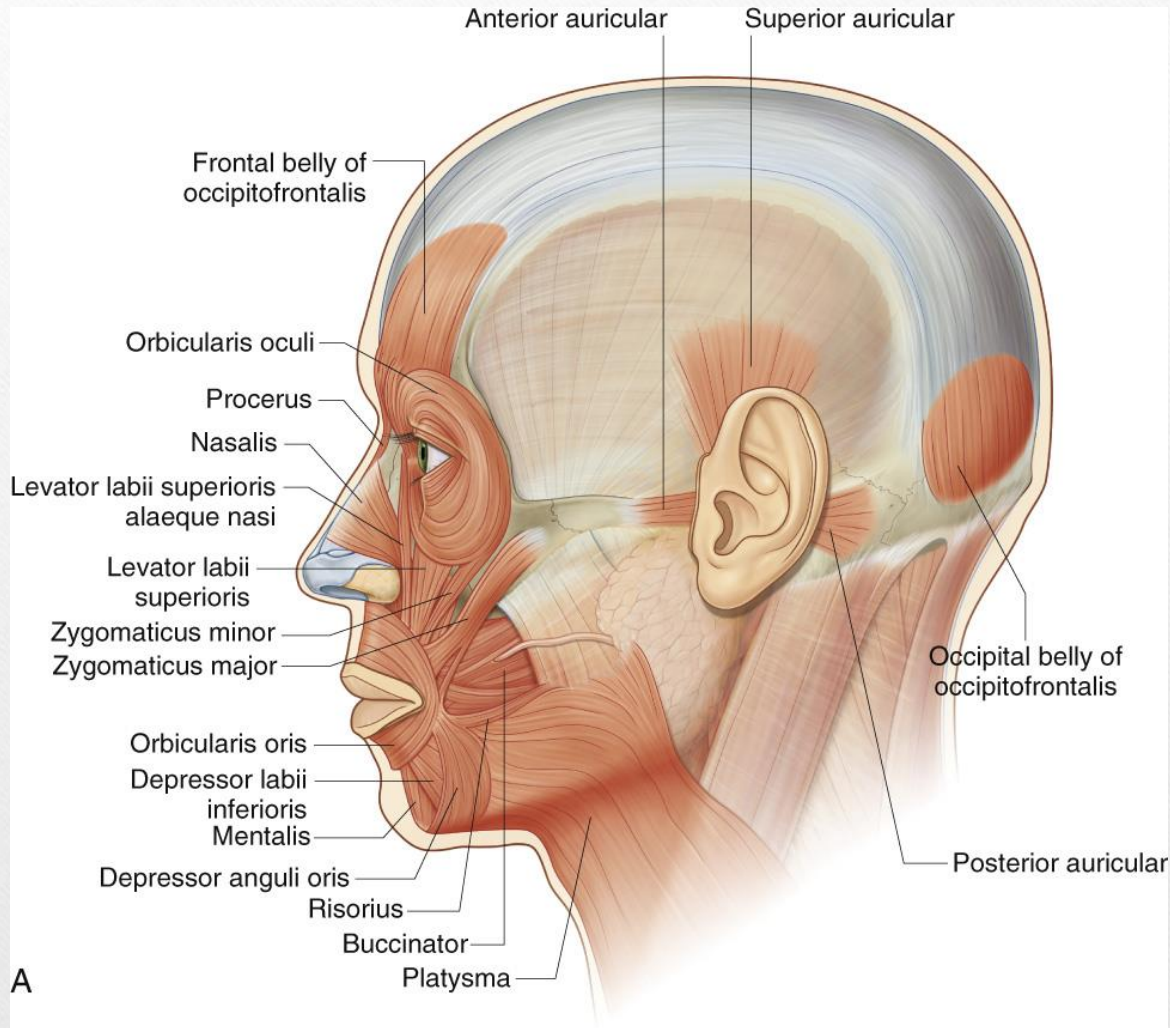
Vary in shape and strength

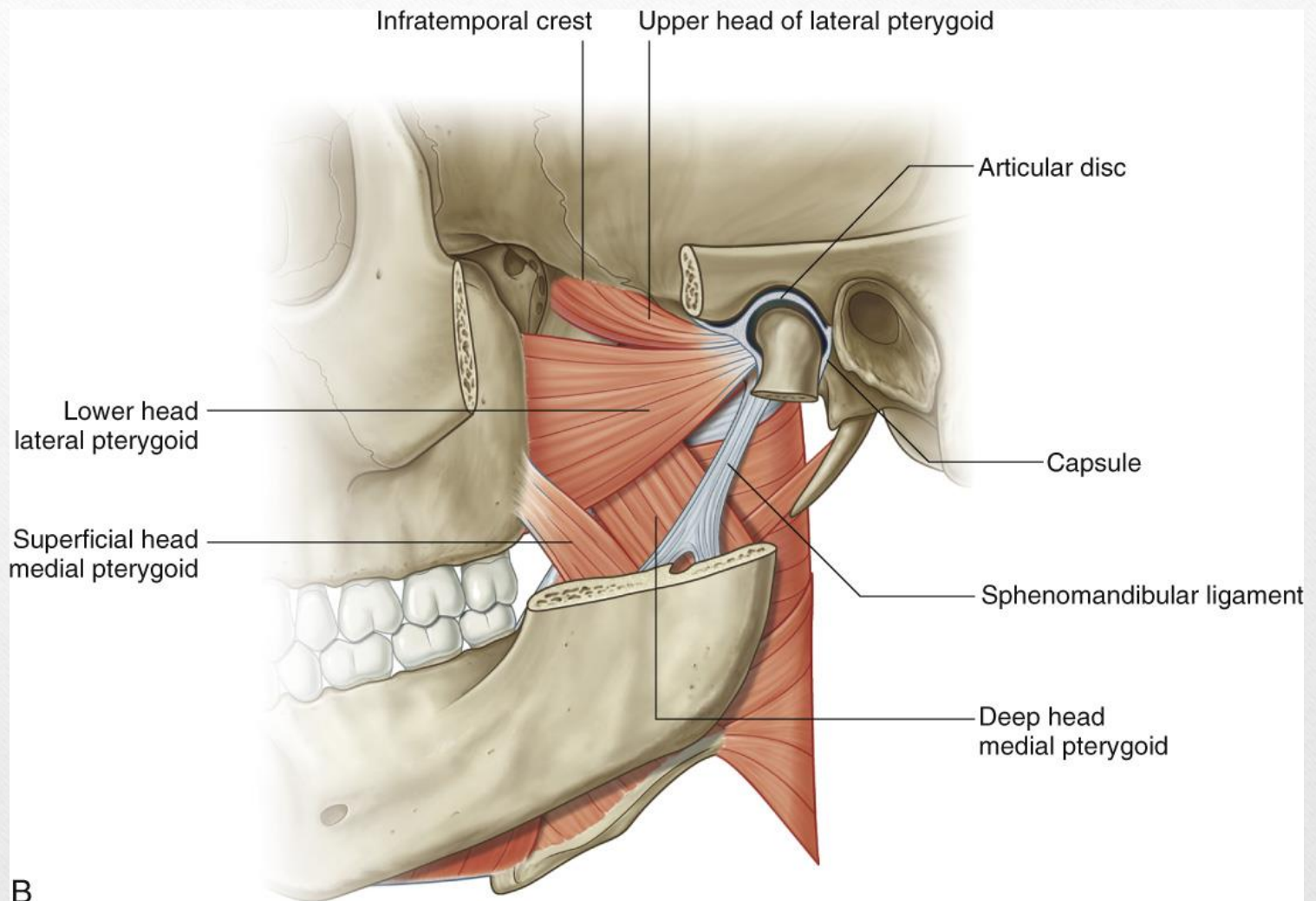
Tend to be fused together

Many do not attach to bone.

Many muscles in the face and head attach to the skin or other muscles.

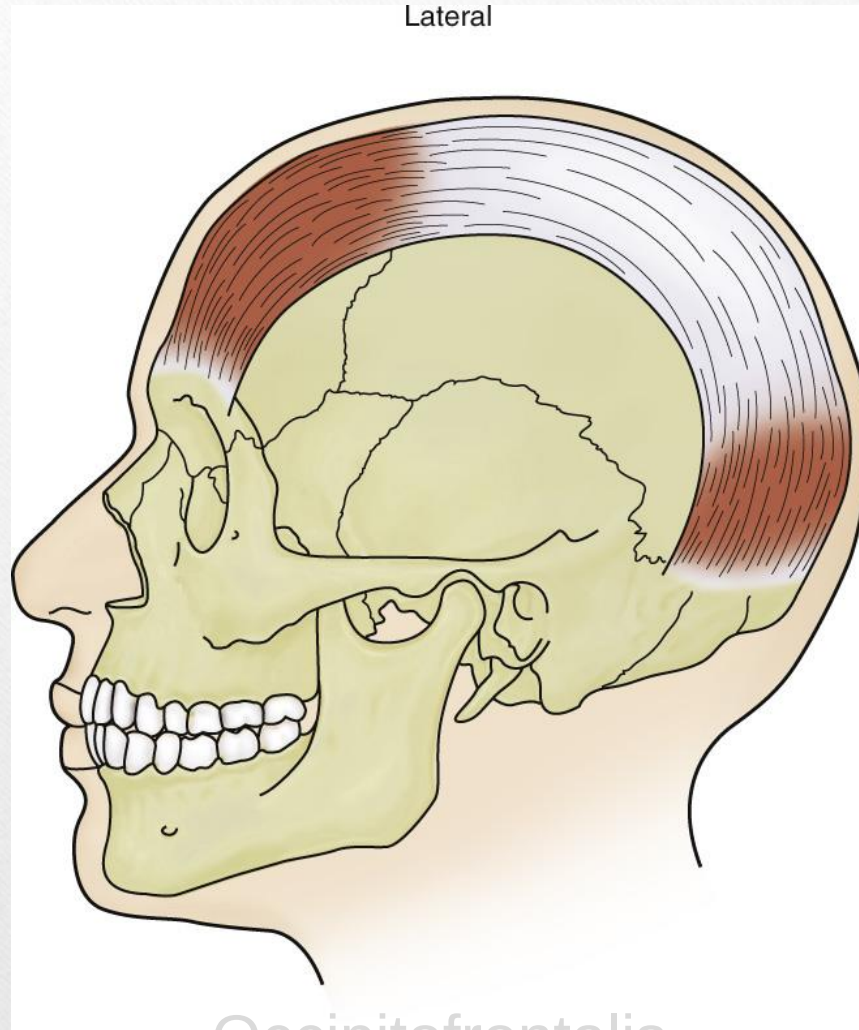
Lateral View of the Head





Muscles of the face and head lift our eyebrows, flare our nostrils, and open and close our eyes and mouth.

Muscles of Facial Expression I



Occipitofrontalis

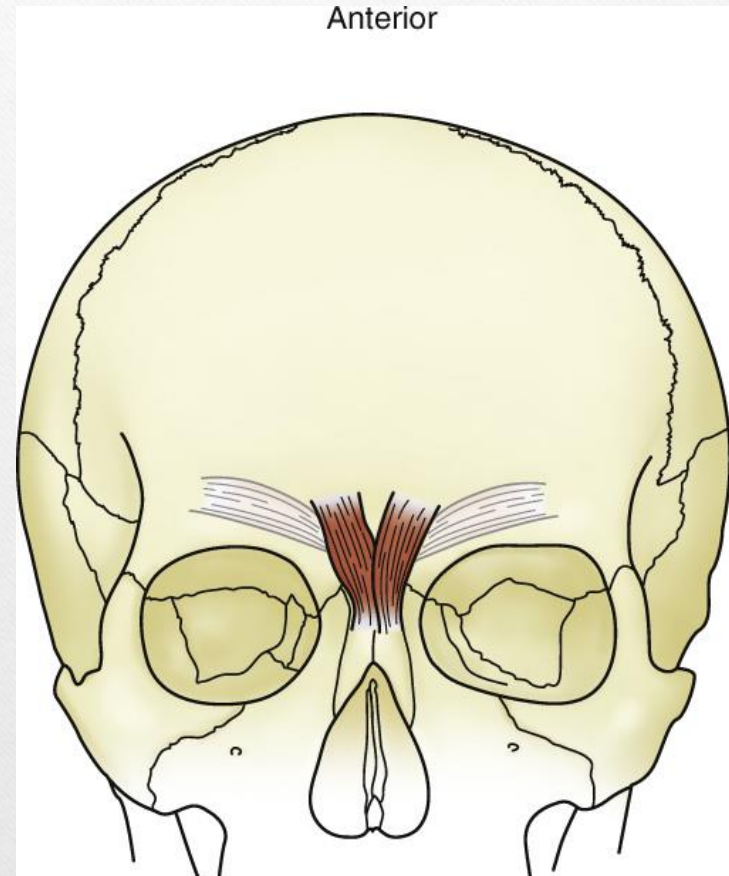
What is the concentric function of the occipitofrontalis?

It draws the scalp anteriorly and posteriorly, elevates the eyebrows, and wrinkles the forehead.

Muscles of Facial Expression II

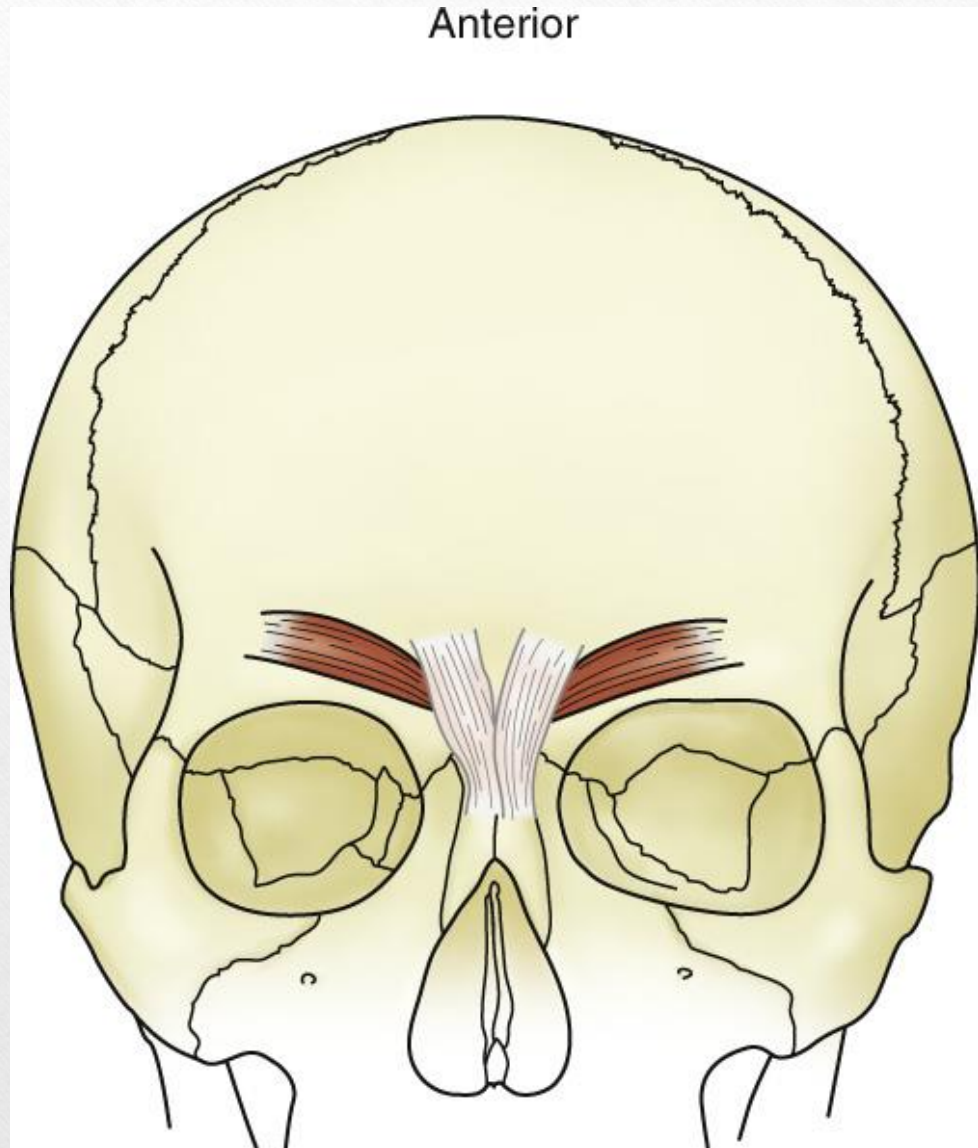
Procerus Corrugator supercilii

*Corrugator supercilii means
“to wrinkle the eyebrows.”*



What is the concentric function of the procerus?

It draws the medial angle of the eyebrow downward and produces transverse wrinkles over the bridge of the nose.



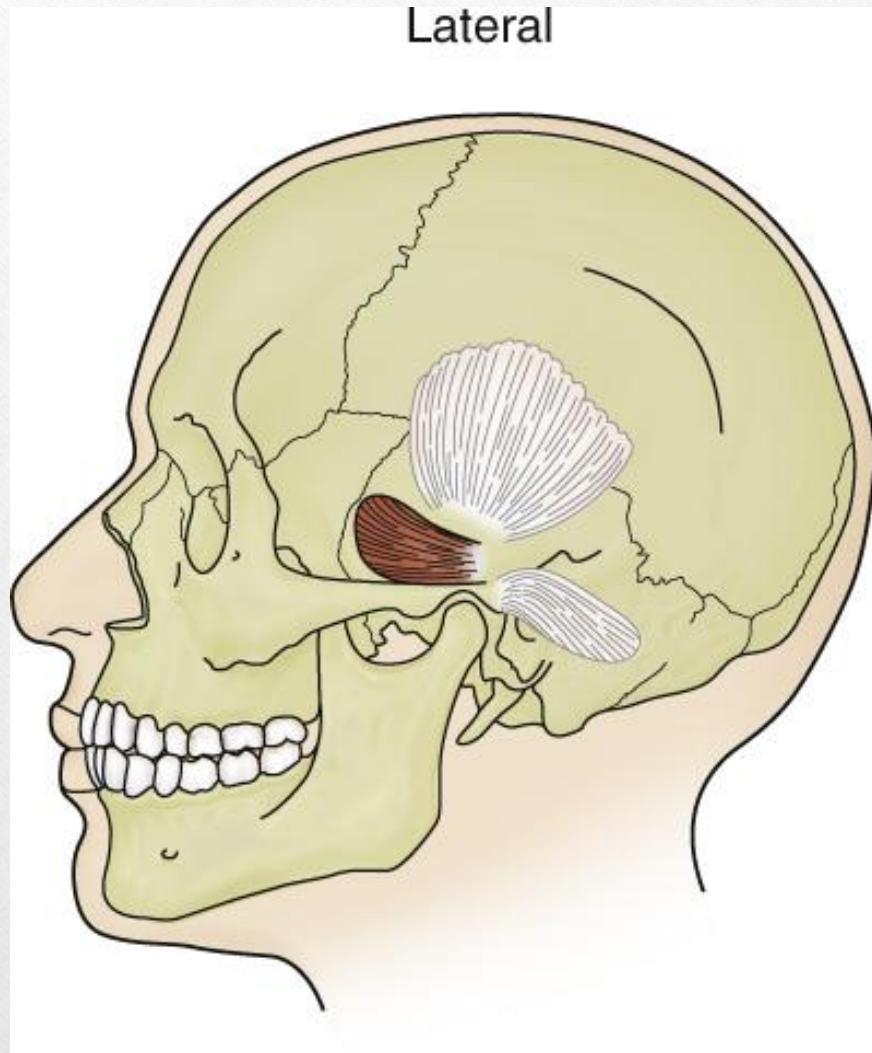
Muscles of Facial Expression III

*Nasalis means
“related to the
nose.”*



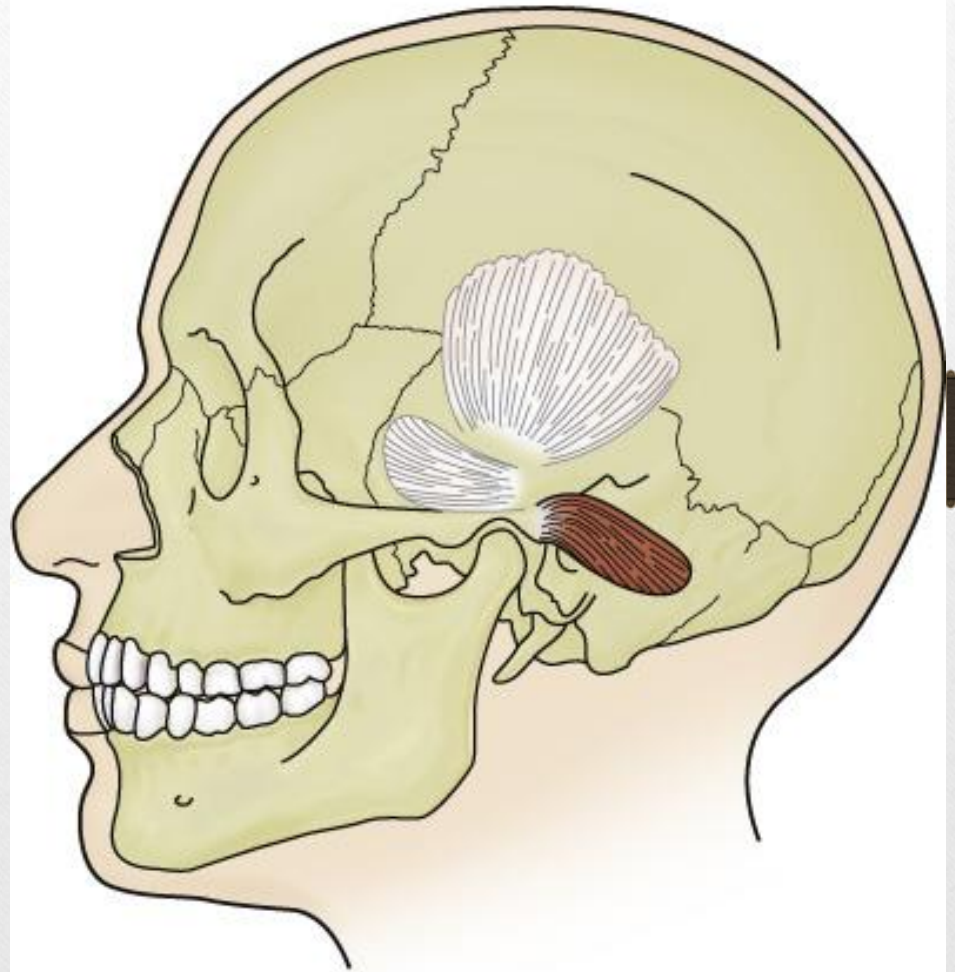
Ear Muscles I

Auricularis
Anterior



Auricularis Posterior

Lateral



The previous three muscles are concerned with the movement of the ear.

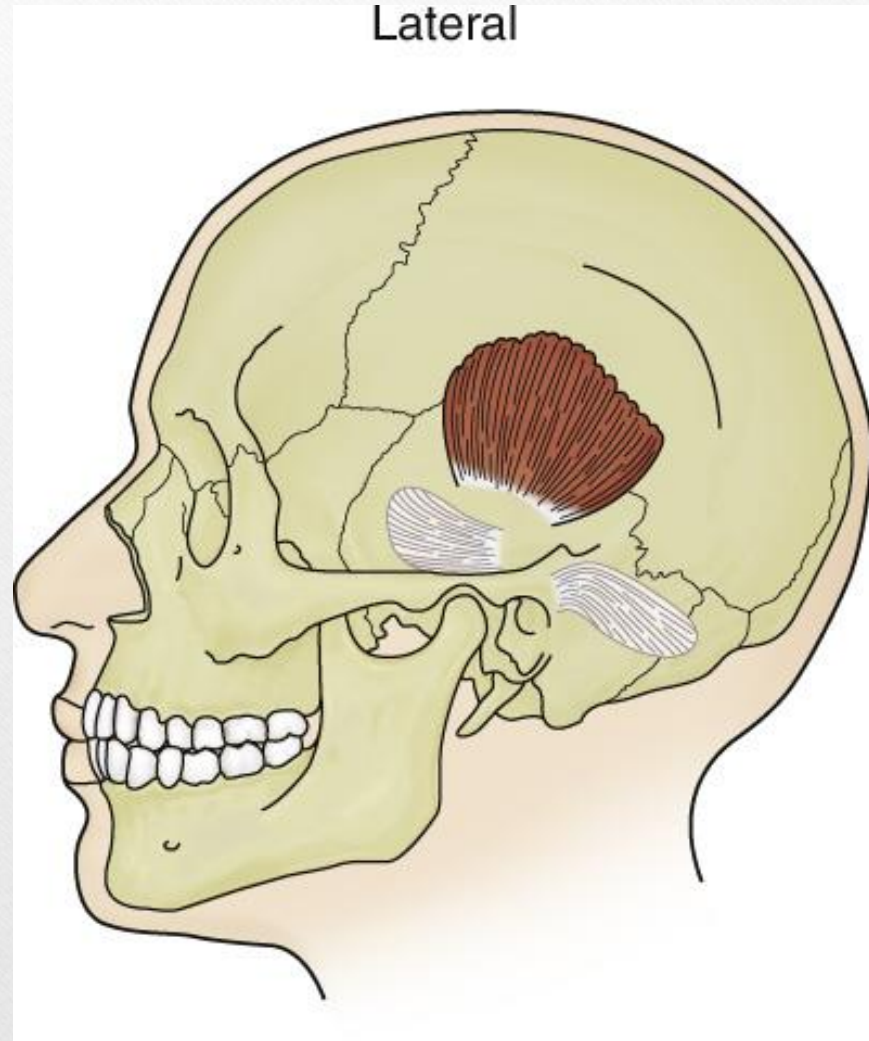
What is the concentric function of the auricularis?

*It draws the ear anteriorly and tightens and moves the scalp.
The auricularis posterior draws the ear posteriorly.*

Ear Muscles II

Auricularis Superior

*It elevates the ear
and tightens and
moves the scalp*

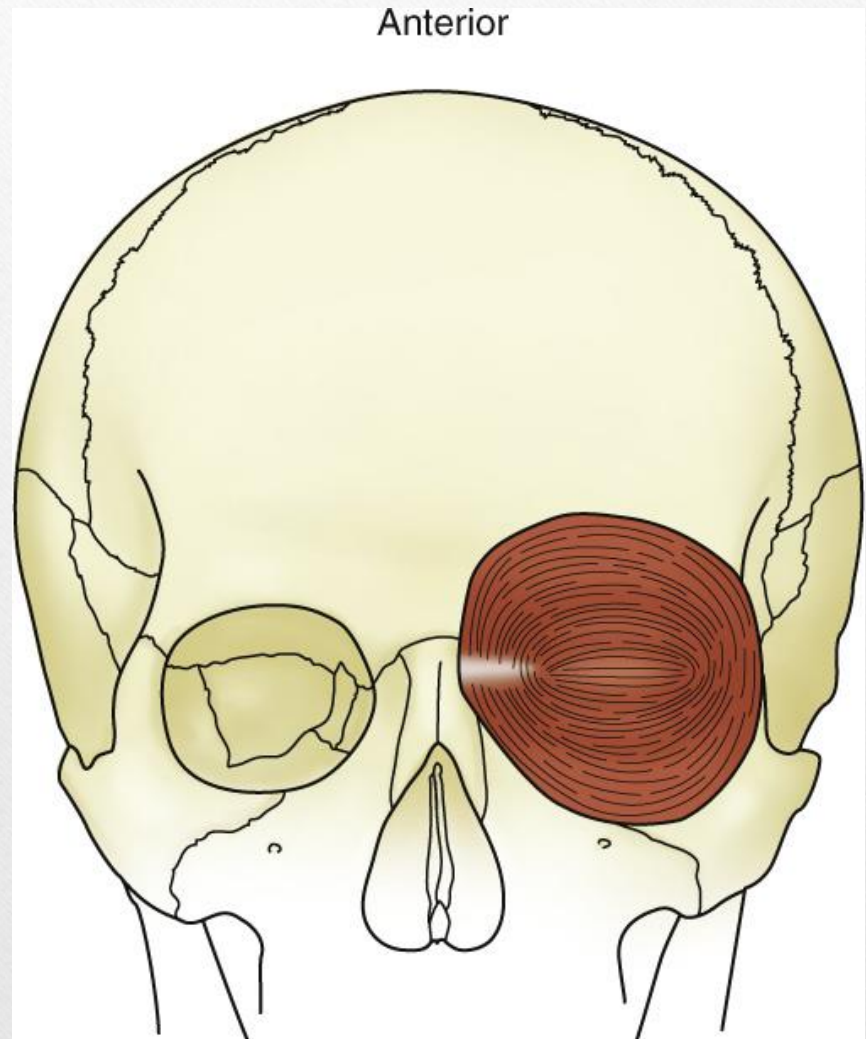


Eye Muscles

Orbicularis Oculi

What is the referred pain pattern of the orbicularis oculi?

To the nose.

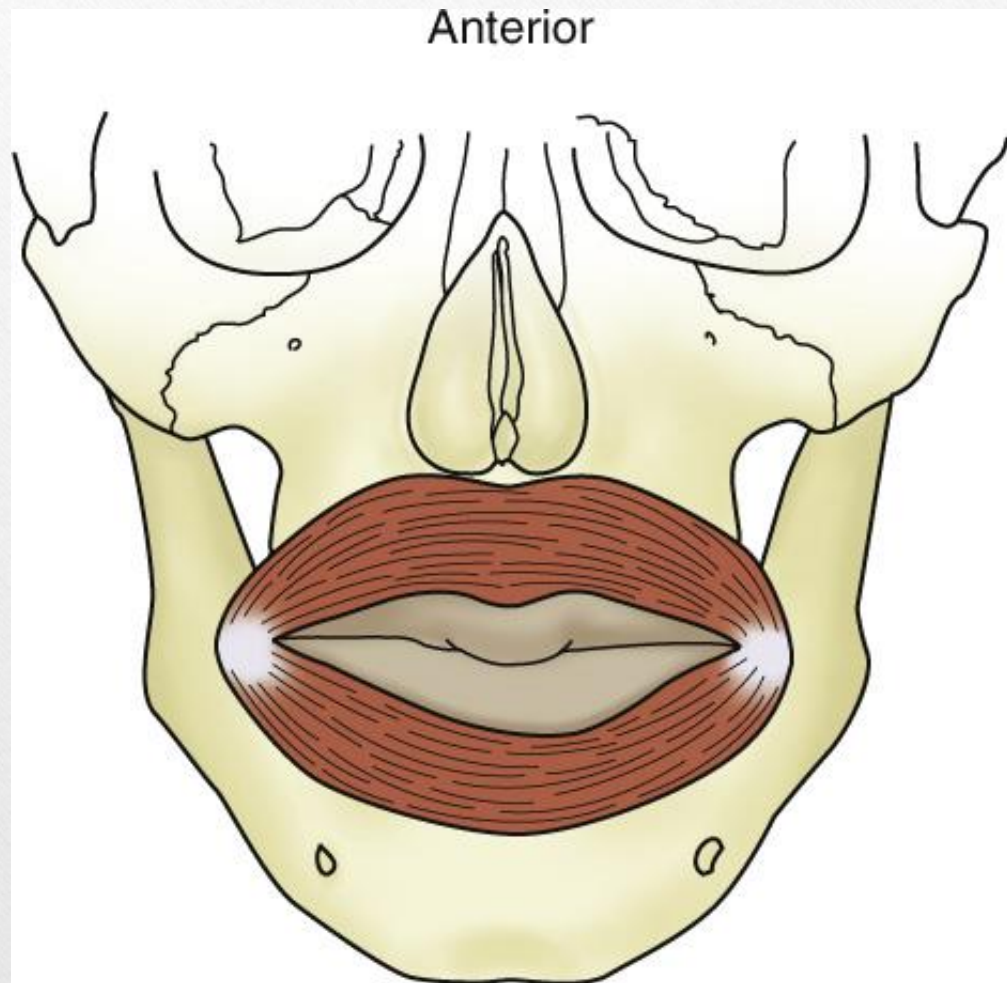


The next 16 muscles to be studied move the mouth.

Muscles That Move the Mouth I

Orbicularis oris

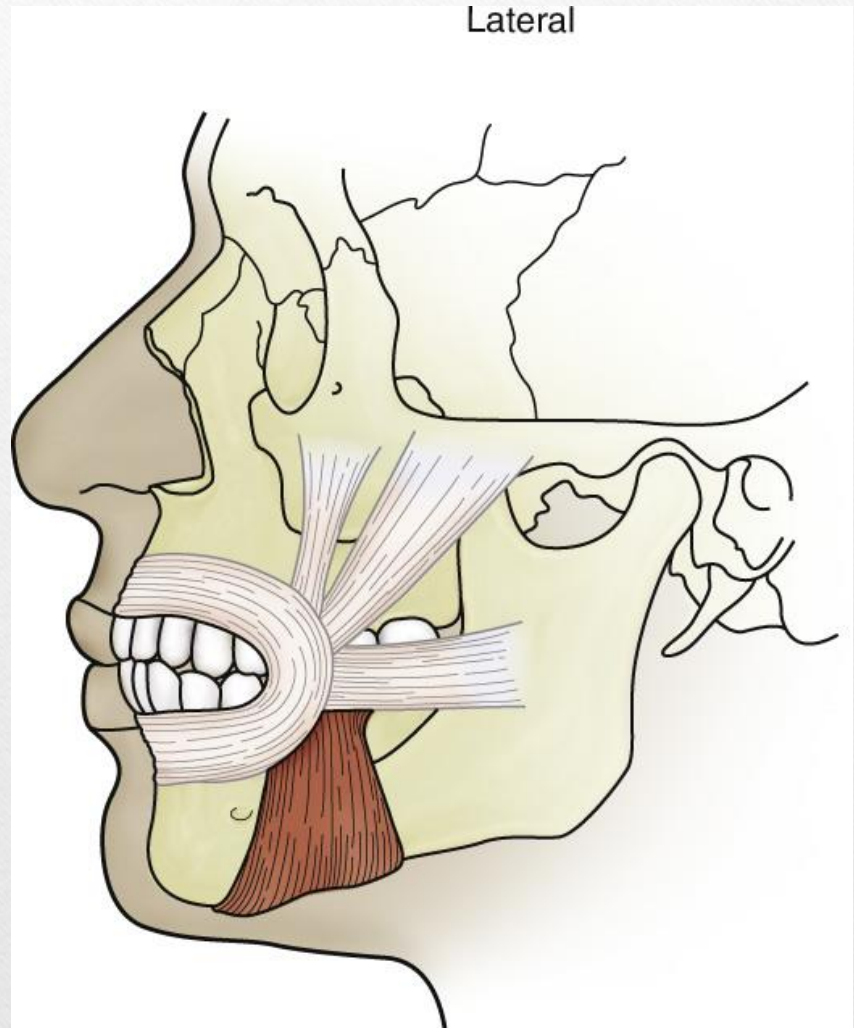
*Orbicularis oris
means a small disk
belonging to the
mouth.*



Muscles That Move the Mouth II

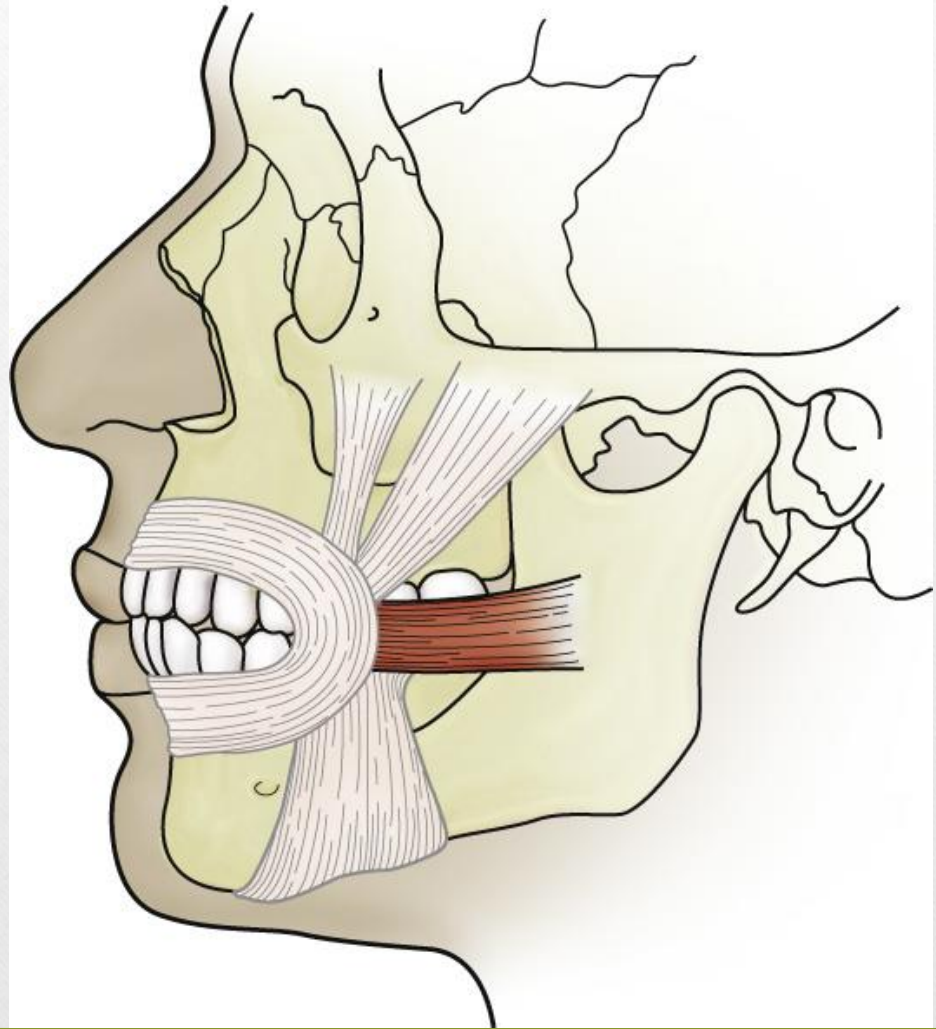
Depressor angulioris

*Risorius means to
cause one to laugh*



Risorius

Lateral



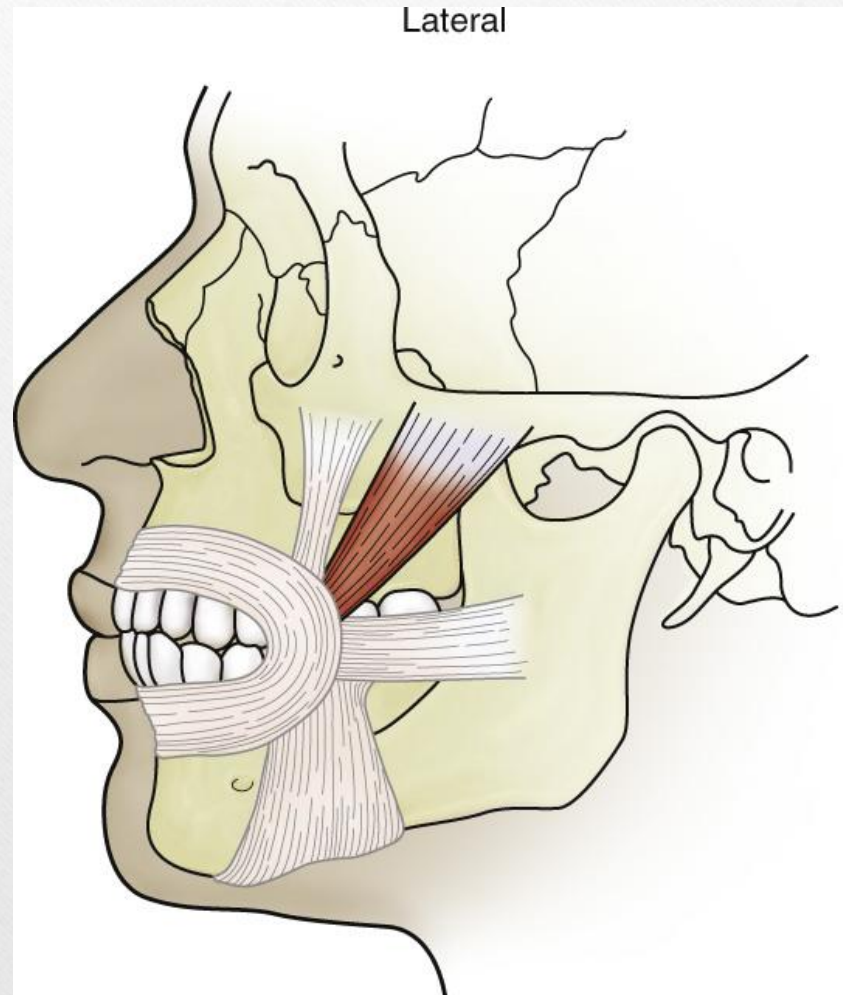
What does depressor anguli oris mean?

To press down the corner belonging to the mouth.

Muscles That Move the Mouth III

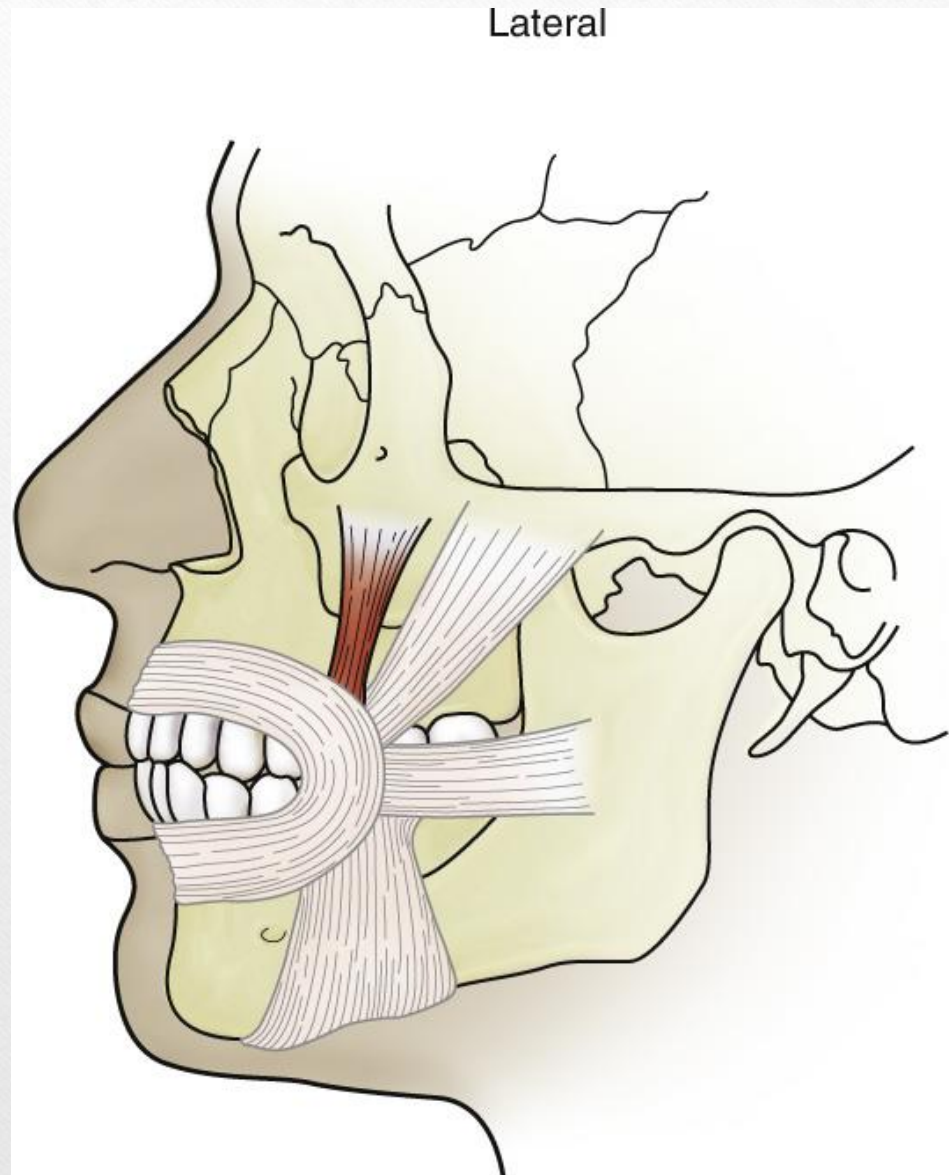
Zygomaticus major

It elevates and draws the angle of the mouth laterally.



Zygomaticus minor

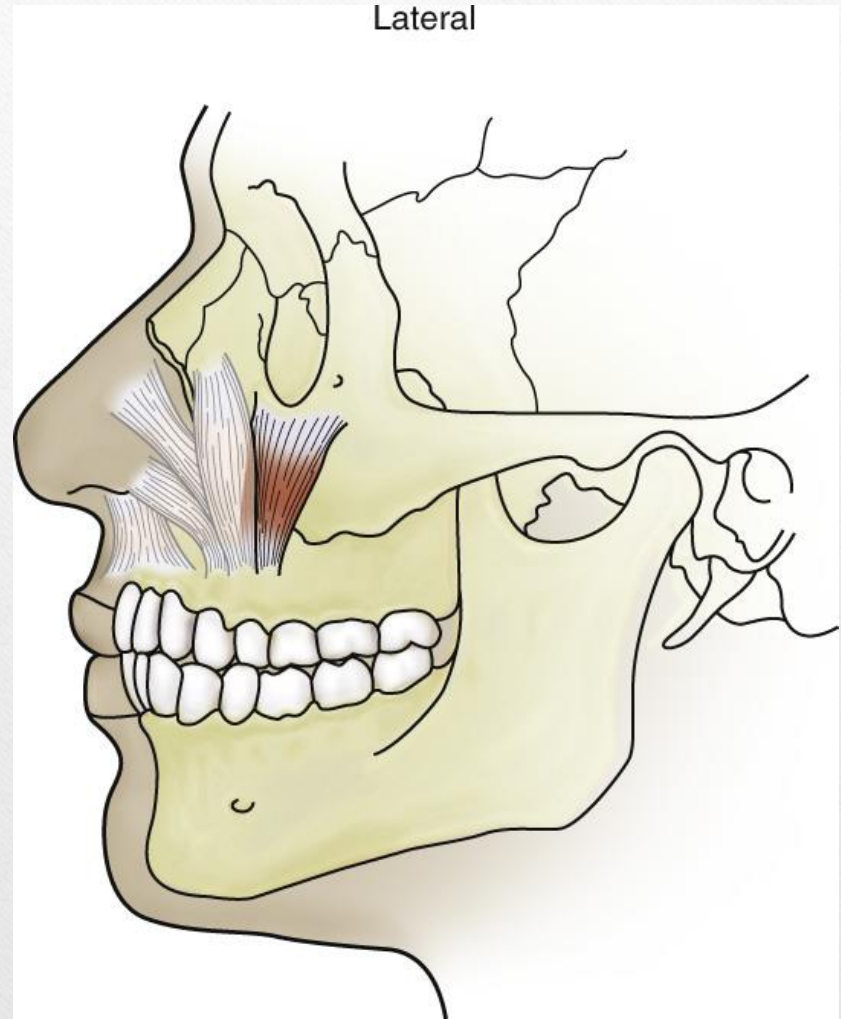
*It elevates and everts
the upper lip.*



Muscles That Move the Mouth IV

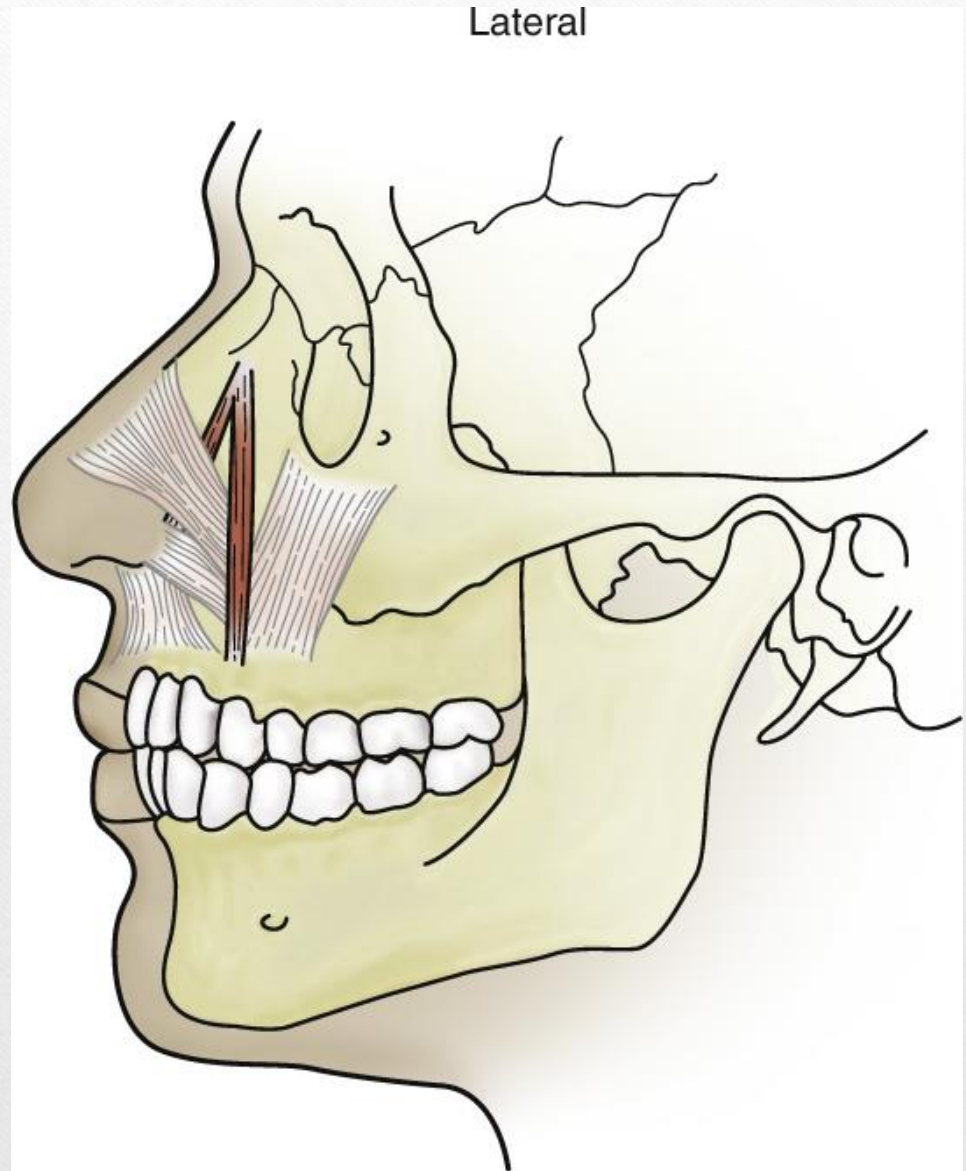
Levator labii superioris

The levator labii superioris's major antagonist is the orbicularis oris.



Levator labii
superioris alaeque
nasi

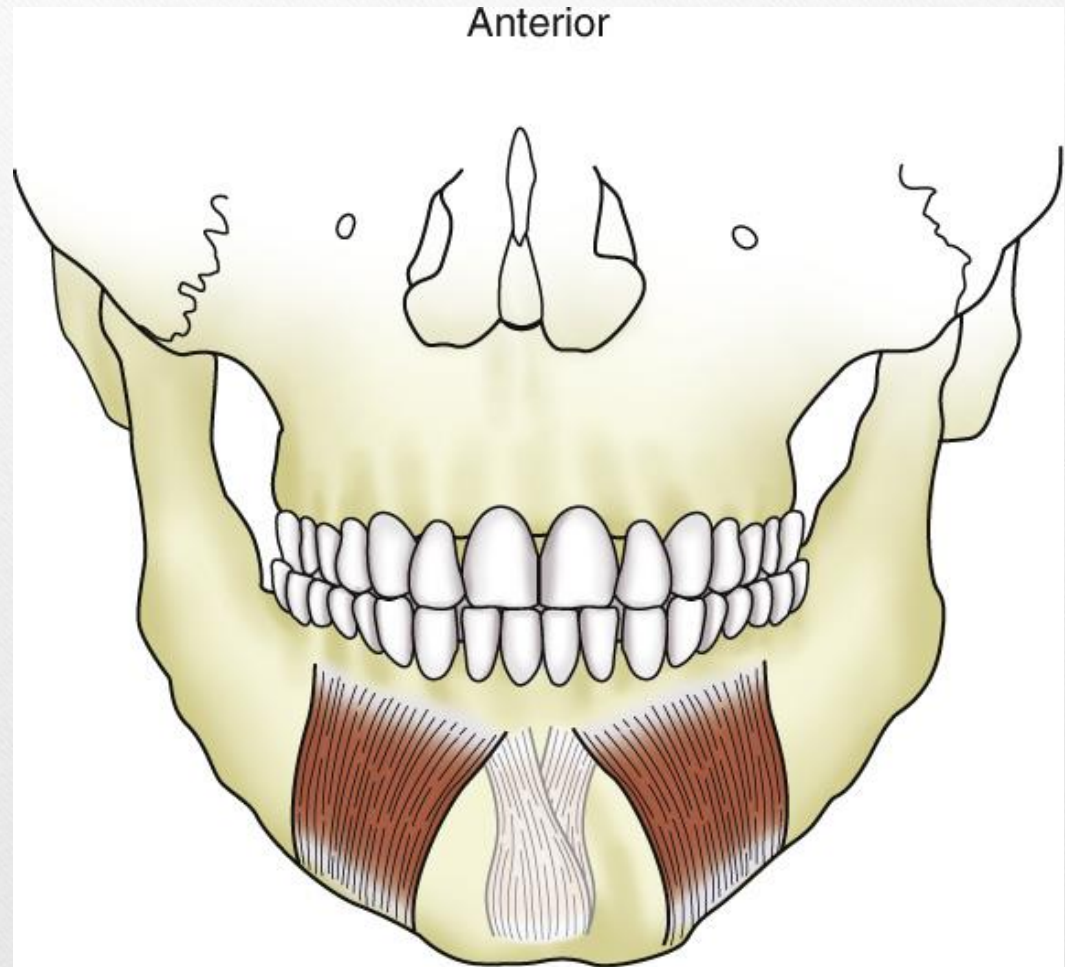
*It elevates and everts
the upper lip and flares
the nostril.*



Muscles That Move the Mouth V

Depressor labii
inferioris

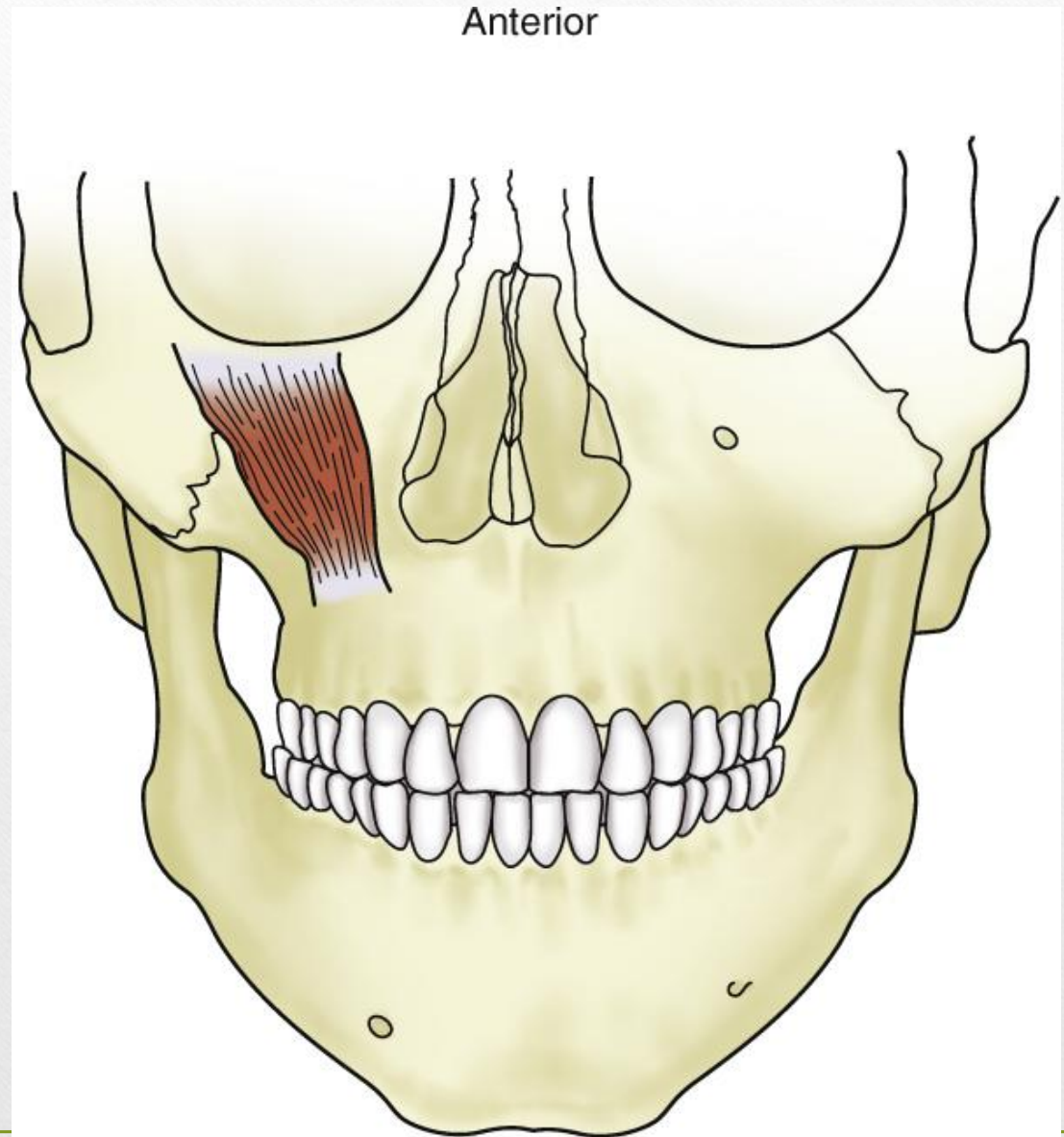
*It depresses,
everts, and draws
the lower lip
laterally.*



Levator anguli oris

What does levator anguli oris mean?

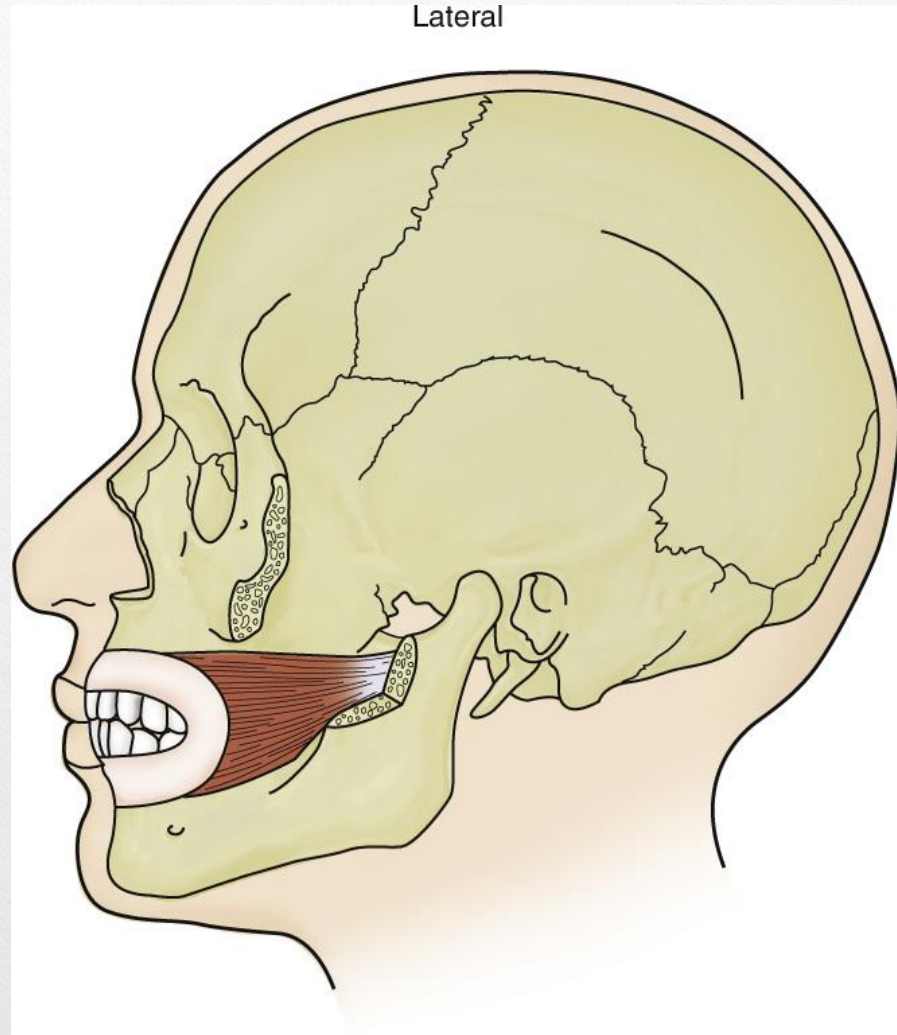
One that raises the corner of the mouth.



Muscles That Move the Mouth VI

Buccinator

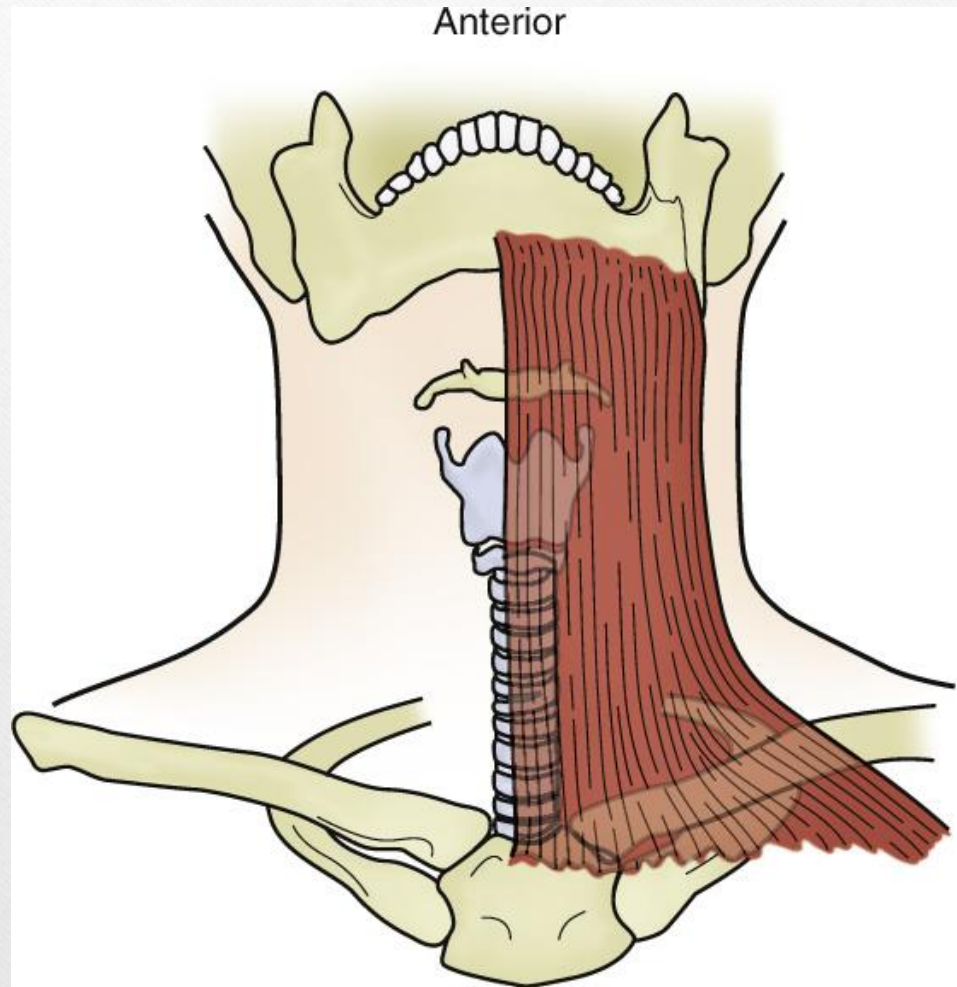
*Buccinator means
“trumpeter.”*



Muscles That Move the Mouth VII

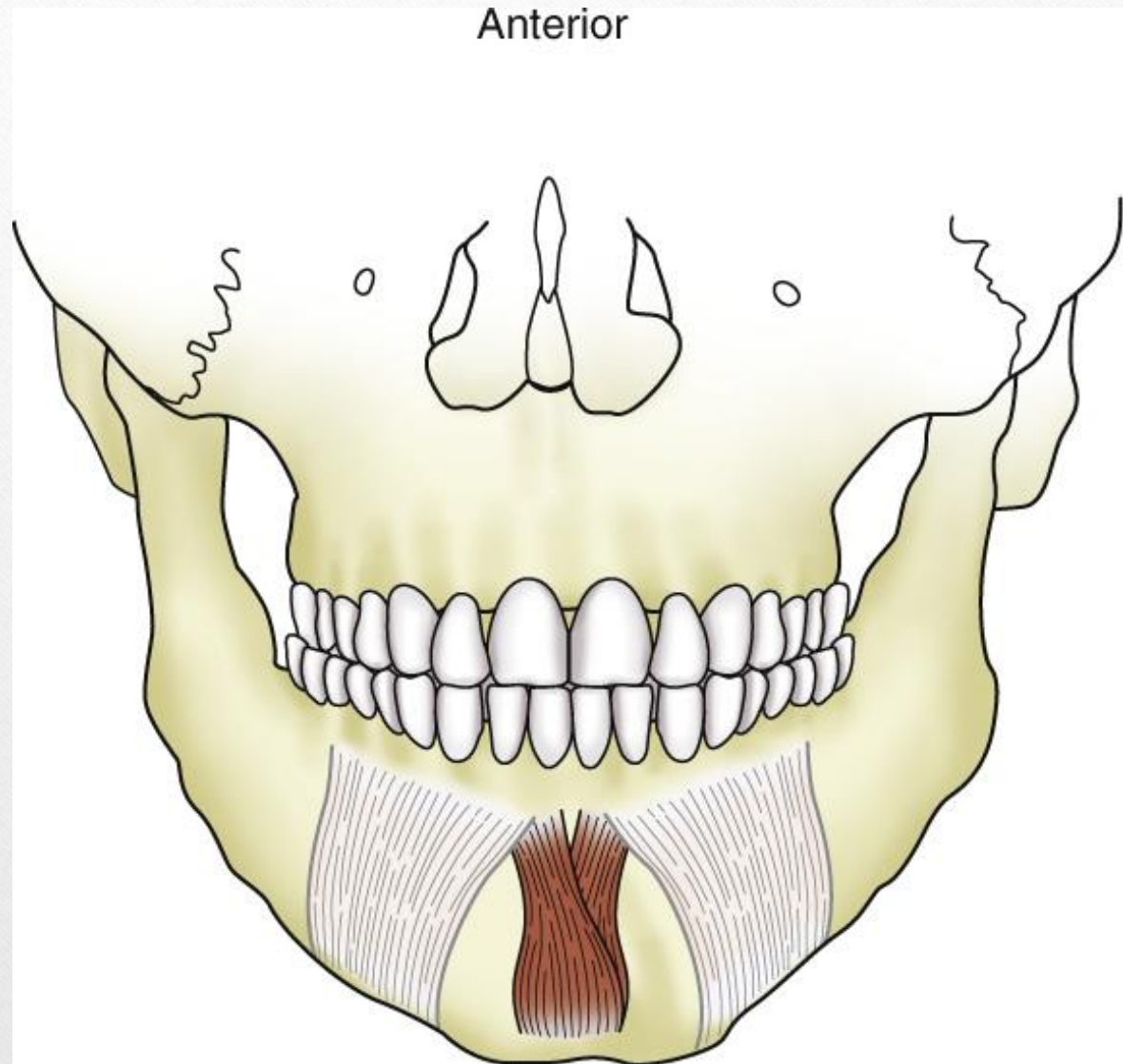
Platysma

*Antagonist of
Mentalis*



Mentalis

*Antagonist of
Platysma*

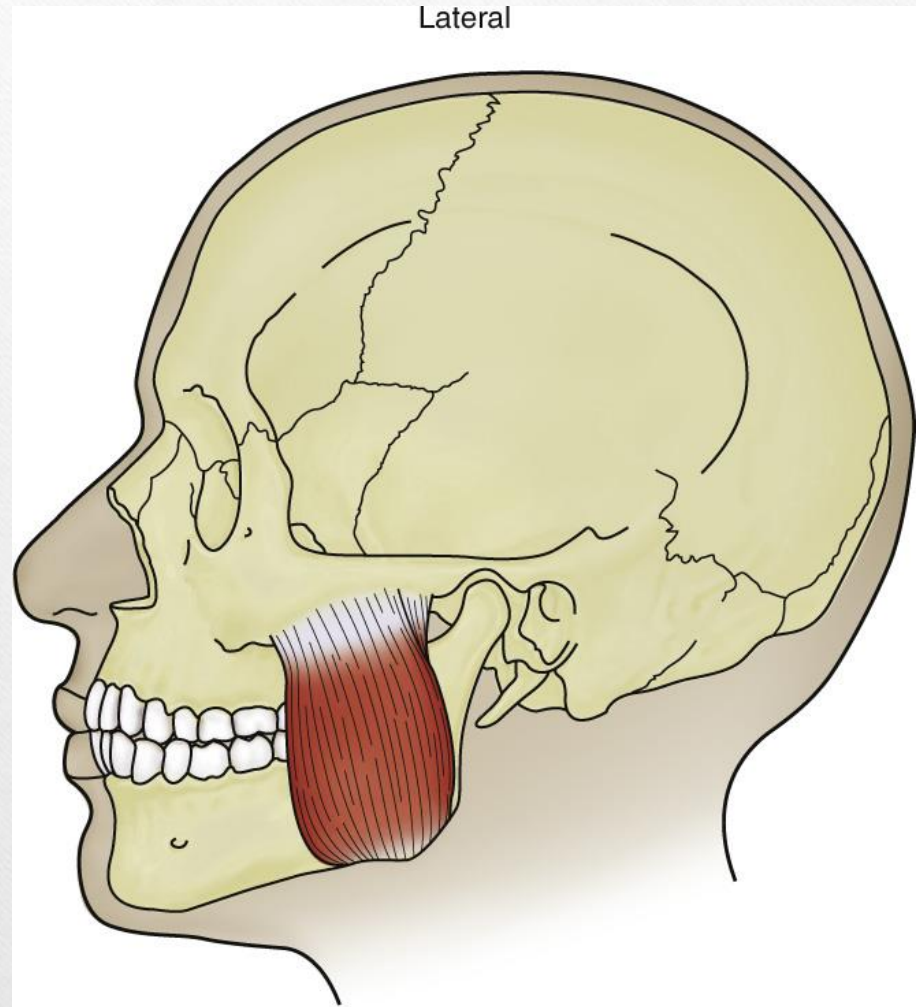


Muscles of Mastication I

Masseter

What does masseter mean?

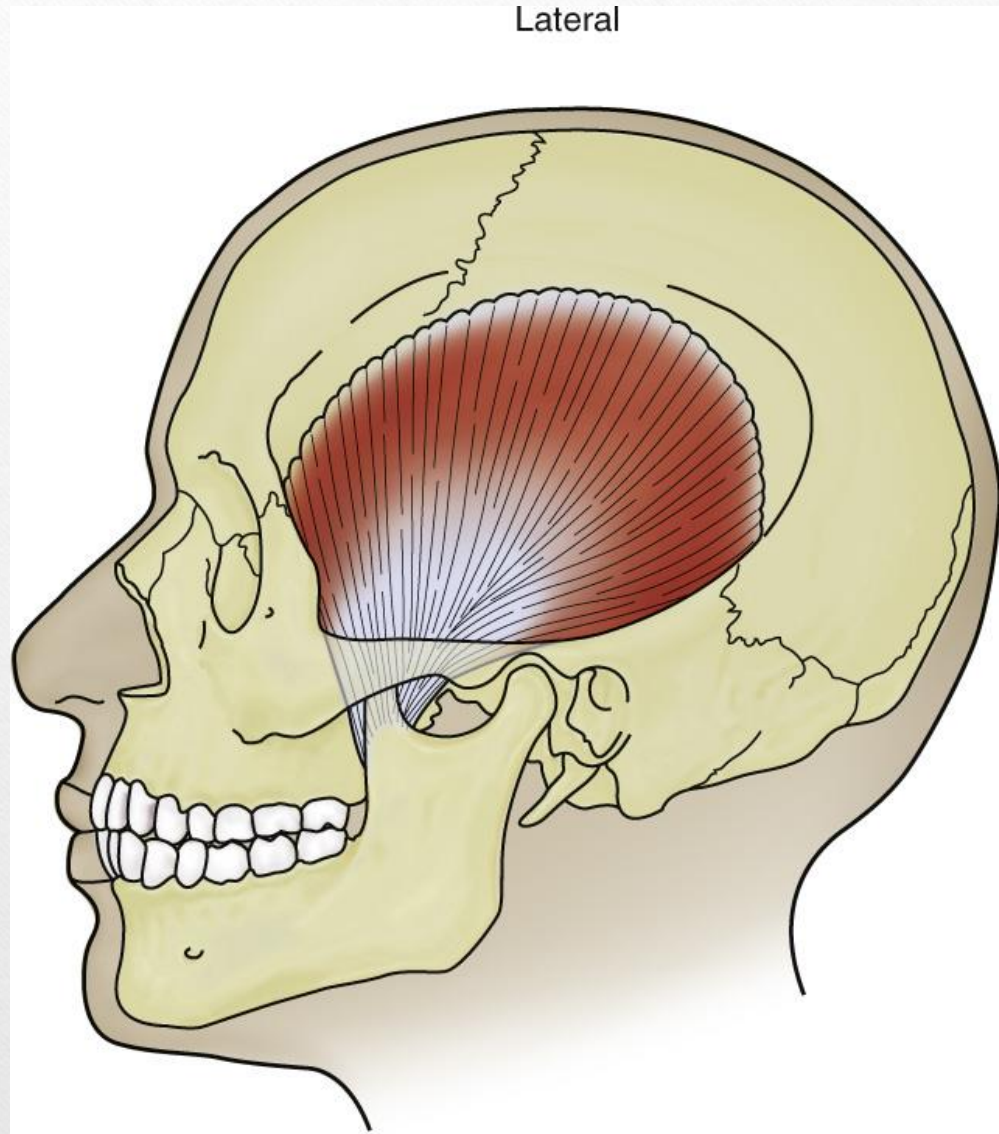
One who chews.



Temporalis

What is the referred pain pattern of the temporalis?

The temporal region, the eyebrow, and the upper teeth.



These muscles of mastication are treated in TMJ syndrome.

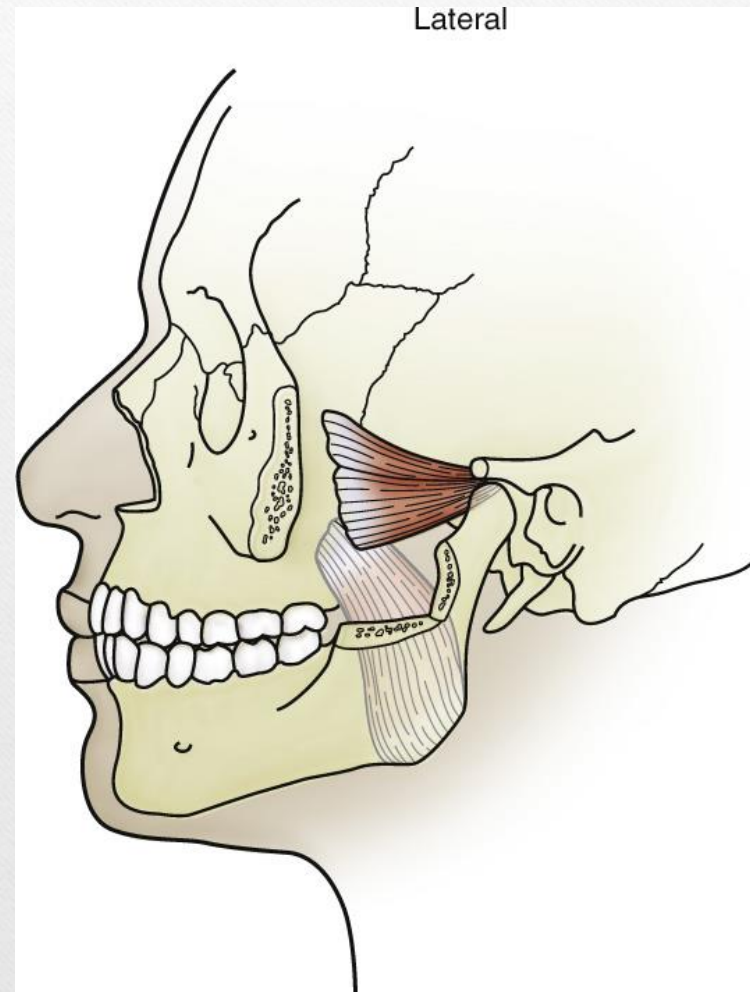
Muscles of Mastication II

Lateral (external) pterygoid

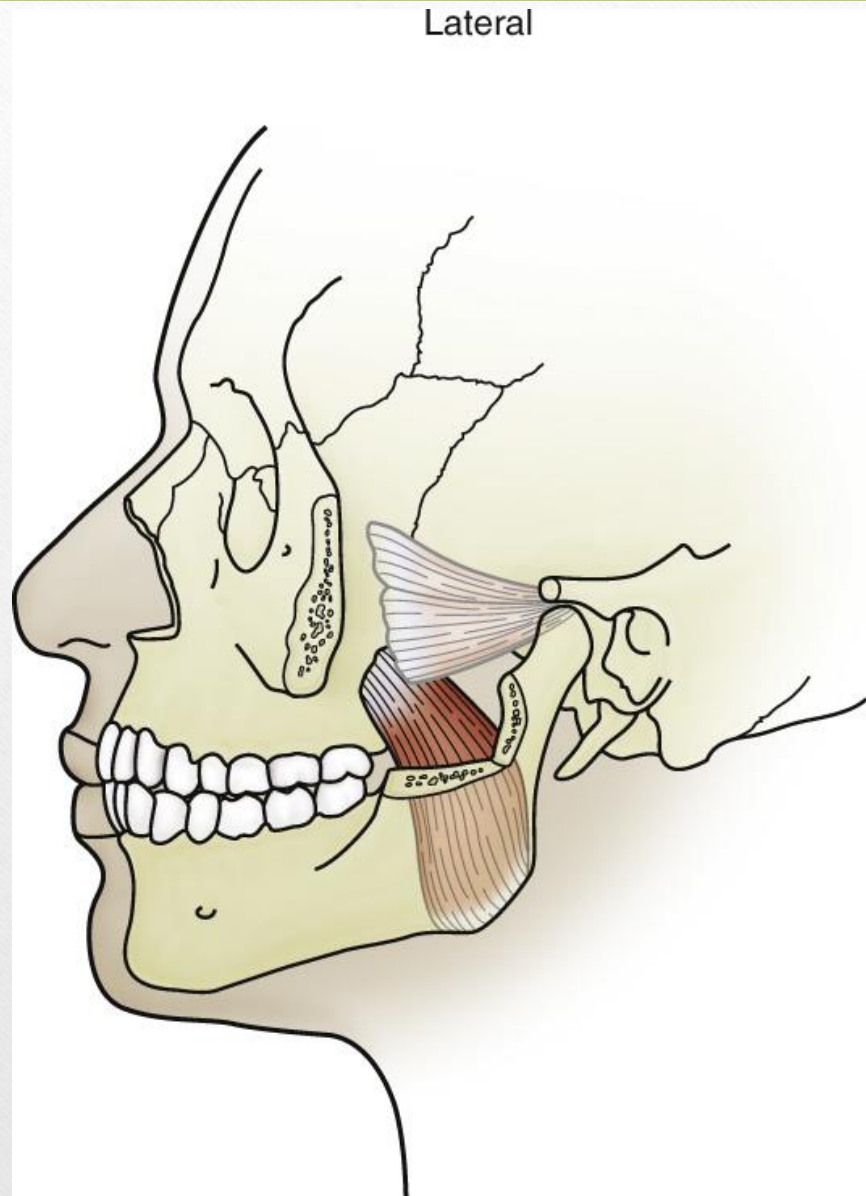
How does one palpate the lateral pterygoid? (This is done from inside the mouth.)

The referred pain pattern of the medial pterygoid is the back of the throat and ear.

In TMJ treatment, this inter-oral work is done with gloves on.



Medial (internal) pterygoid



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