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- **The Zygomatic branch** emerges from the anterior border of the gland and supplies the orbicularis oculi.
- **The Buccal branch** emerges from the anterior border of the gland below the parotid duct and supplies the buccinator muscle, muscles of the upper lip, and nostrils.
- **The Mandibular branch** emerges from the anterior border of the gland and supplies the muscles of the lower lip.
- **The Cervical branch** emerges from the lower border of the gland and passes forward in the neck below the mandible to supply the platysma muscle; it may cross the lower margin of the body of the mandible to supply the depressor anguli oris muscle.

## Arterial Supply of the Face

The face receives a rich blood supply from these vessels:

1. FACIAL ARTERY
2. SUPERFICIAL TEMPORAL ARTERY
3. MAXILLARY ARTERY
4. OPHTHALMIC ARTERY

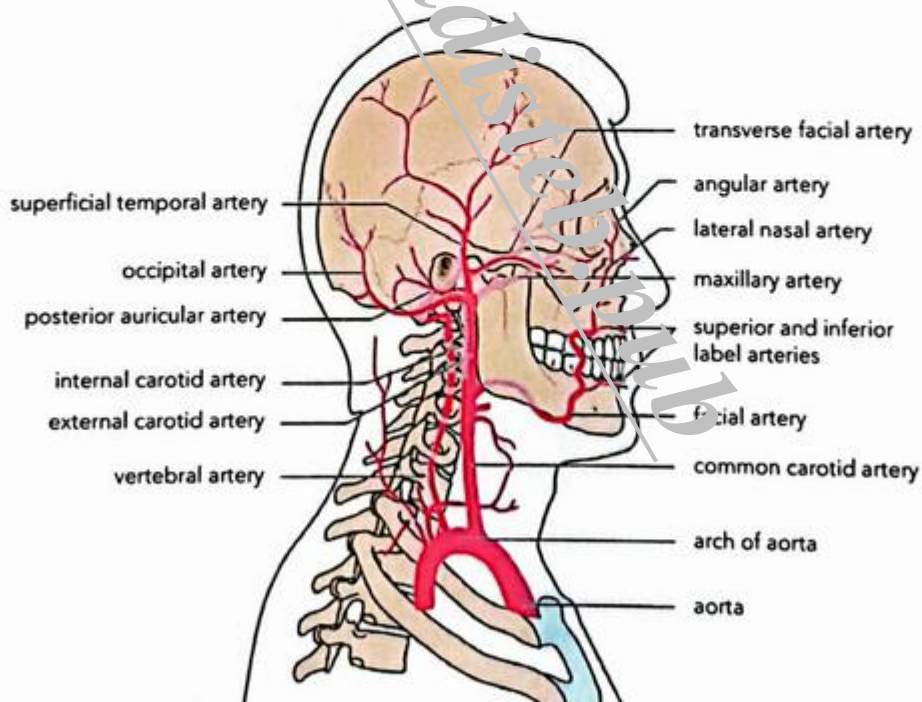


FIG 2.5: Motor Supply of the Face



## Facial Artery

Is a branch of the external carotid artery. The artery crosses the mandible to enter the face just anterior to the masseter muscle, lying in the groove for the facial artery on the mandible. In the face, the artery travels superficially, just under the cover of the platysma muscle. It passes via a tortuous path deep to the zygomaticus major, risorius, and levator anguli oris to the corner of the mouth. From here, it ascends laterally to the nose to terminate as the angular artery at the medial corner of the eye.

### Branches of Facial Artery:

- **Submental Artery** arises from the facial artery at the lower border of the body of the mandible. It supplies the skin of the chin and lower lip.
- **Inferior Labial Artery** arises near the angle of the mouth. It runs medially in the lower lip and anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side.
- **Superior Labial Artery** arises near the angle of the mouth. It runs medially in the upper lip and gives branches to the septum and ala of the nose.
- **Lateral Nasal Artery** arises from the facial artery alongside the nose. It supplies the skin on the side and dorsum of the nose.
- **Angular Artery** is the terminal continuation of the facial artery, supplying the tissues in the vicinity of the medial corner of the eye.

## Superficial Temporal Artery

Is the smaller terminal branch of the external carotid artery, and commences in the parotid gland. It ascends in front of the auricle to supply the scalp.

### Branch of Superficial Temporal Artery:

- **Transverse Facial Artery** a branch of the superficial temporal artery, arises within the parotid gland. It runs forward across the cheek just above the parotid duct.
- **Anterior Temporal Artery** supplies the skin and muscles of the forehead and anastomoses with the supraorbital and supratrochlear arteries.
- **Zygomatic Artery** extends above the zygomatic arch and supplies the orbicularis muscle.

## Maxillary Artery

Lies deep in the ramus of the mandible in the infratemporal fossa, and provides vascularization of the face through some of its branches.

### Branches of Maxillary Artery:

- **Infraorbital Artery** branch of the third or pterygopalatine portion of the maxillary artery

that distribute to the lower eyelid, the upper lip, and the area between these two structures.

- **Buccal Artery** branch of the second or pterygoid portion of the maxillary artery, supplies the buccinator muscle, the connective tissue of the cheek, and the mucosa of the buccal vestibule.
- **Mental Artery** arises from the inferior alveolar branch of the maxillary artery. This artery enters the face via the mental foramen of the mandible to supply the soft tissues of the chin.

## Ophthalmic Artery

Branches of this artery also supply the face.

### Branches of Ophthalmic Artery:

- **Supraorbital and Supratrochlear Arteries** branches of the ophthalmic artery, supply the skin of the forehead.
- **Zygomaticofacial Artery** is derived from the lacrimal branch of the ophthalmic artery. It enters the face via the zygomaticofacial foramen to supply the region of the face superficial to the zygomatic bone.
- **Dorsal Nasal Artery** is a terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery, it leaves the orbit at its medial corner to supply the dorsum of the nose.

## Venous Drainage of the Face

The veins of the face drain into:

1. INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN
2. ANTERIOR JUGULAR VEIN
3. EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN

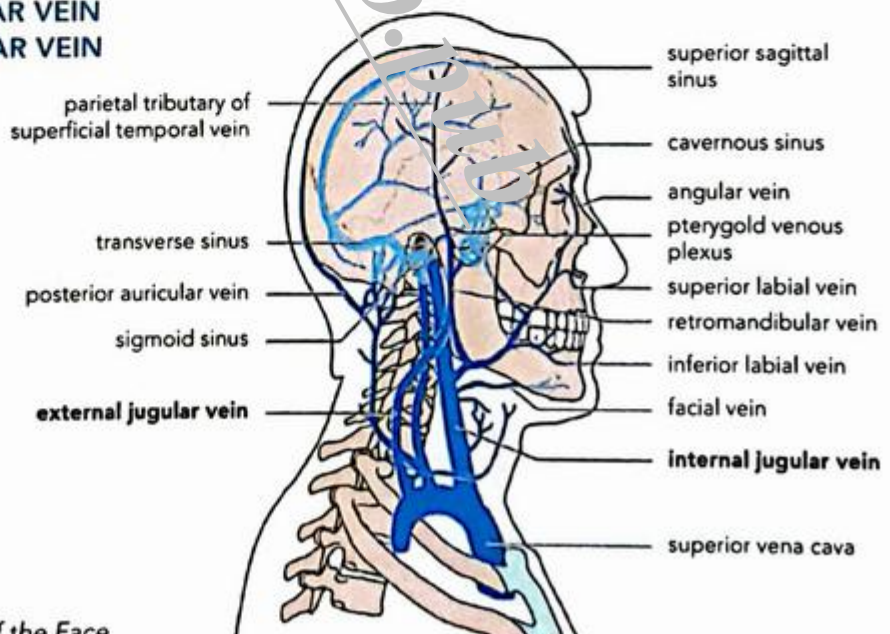


FIG 2.6: Venous Drainage of the Face



- **Supraorbital and Supratrochlear Veins** descend from the scalp to form the angular vein.
- **Retromandibular Vein** is formed by the superficial temporal vein and the maxillary vein. It receives blood from the region of the temple and the face.
- **Angular Vein** runs obliquely down the side of the nose.
- **Facial Vein** serves as the principal venous vessel of the face. It drains into the internal jugular vein.
- **Superficial Temporal Vein** follows the course of the superficial temporal artery to drain the scalp, temple, and part of the forehead and ear.
- **Maxillary Vein** drains the deep face, and join to form the retromandibular vein.
- **Posterior Auricular Vein** is joined by a branch of the retromandibular vein to form the external jugular vein.

## Manson's Point

A facial landmark to identify the facial artery.

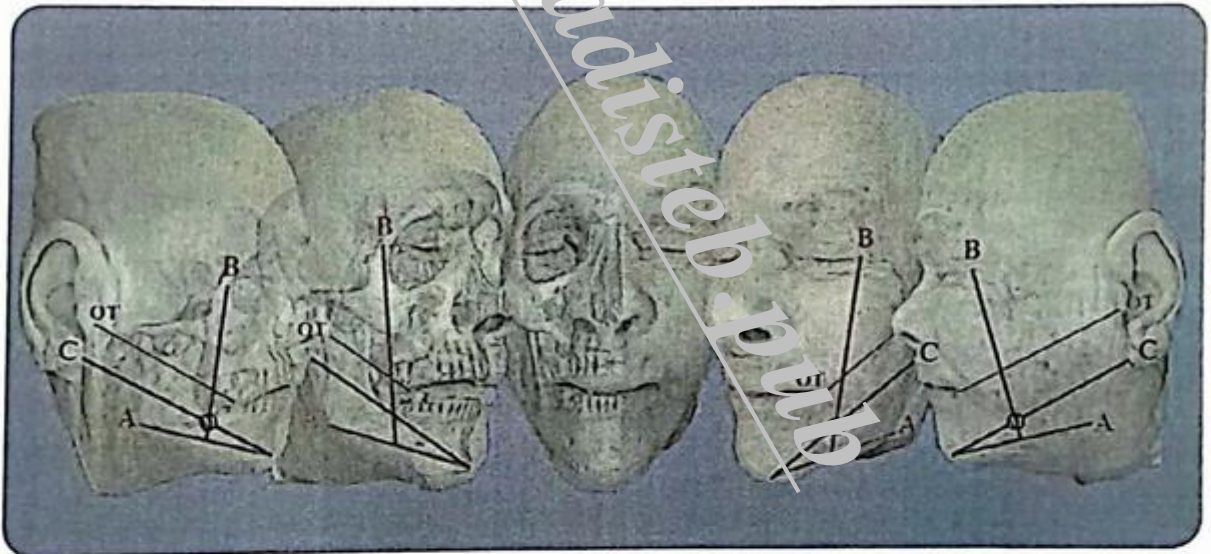


FIG 2.7: Manson's Point

Manson's point identifies the facial artery with 100% accuracy and precision, within a 3mm radius in both cadaveric specimens and living human subjects. Cadaveric measurements demonstrated that the facial artery is located  $19\text{mm} \pm 5.5$  from the oral commissure,  $31\text{mm} \pm 6.8$  from the mandibular angle,  $92\text{mm} \pm 8.0$  from the lateral canthus. Doppler examination on healthy volunteers (5 males, 5 females) demonstrated measurements of  $18\text{mm} \pm 4.0$ ,  $50\text{mm} \pm 6.4$ , and  $79\text{mm} \pm 8.2$ , respectively.