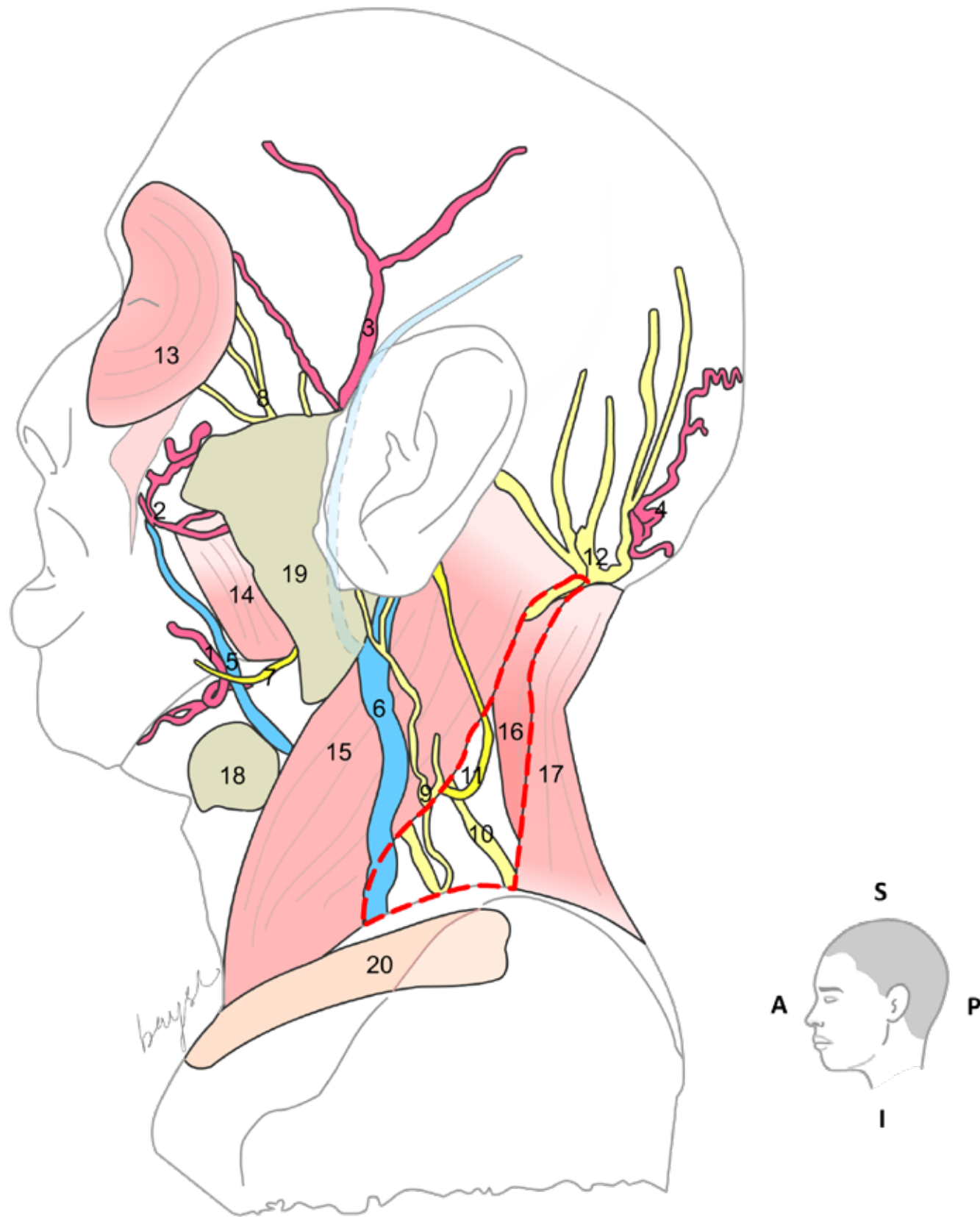


FACE & POSTERIOR TRIANGLE OF NECK



Left lateral view of the face & neck, showing the boundaries of the posterior triangle of the neck & the superficial structures of the face.

Arteries	[1. Facial artery
		2. Transverse facial artery
		3. Superficial temporal artery
		4. Occipital artery
Veins	[5. Facial vein
		6. External jugular vein
Nerves	[7. Facial nerve (mandibular branch)
		8. Facial nerve (zygomatic branch)
		9. Great auricular nerve
		10. Spinal accessory nerve
		11. Lesser occipital nerve
		12. Great occipital nerve
Muscles	[13. Orbicularis oculi muscle
		14. Masseter muscle
		15. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
		16. Splenius capitis muscle
		17. Trapezius muscle
		18. Submandibular gland
		19. Parotid gland
		20. Clavicle

1. The sternocleidomastoid muscle divides the neck into the “anterior and posterior triangles of the neck”.
2. The posterior triangle of the neck (outlined in red) is an anatomical area located in the lateral aspect of the neck. It is bounded by the clavicle, sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles
3. Understand the attachments, relations, actions and innervation of the sternocleidomastoid muscle which is considered to be the key muscle of the neck.

Clinical Correlation – If the external jugular vein is severed, in an injury such as a knife slash, its lumen is held open. This is due to the thick layer of investing cervical fascia anchoring to the walls of the blood vessel. Air may be drawn into the vein, producing an embolus, and this may impede the blood flow through the right atrium. This is a medical emergency, managed by the application of pressure to the wound so as to arrest the bleeding, and to stop the entry of air.

Q: What is wry neck?

How do you surface mark the spinal accessory nerve?

Where do you administer the anaesthetics should you need to numb the skin and its associated structures of the neck during a surgical procedure?