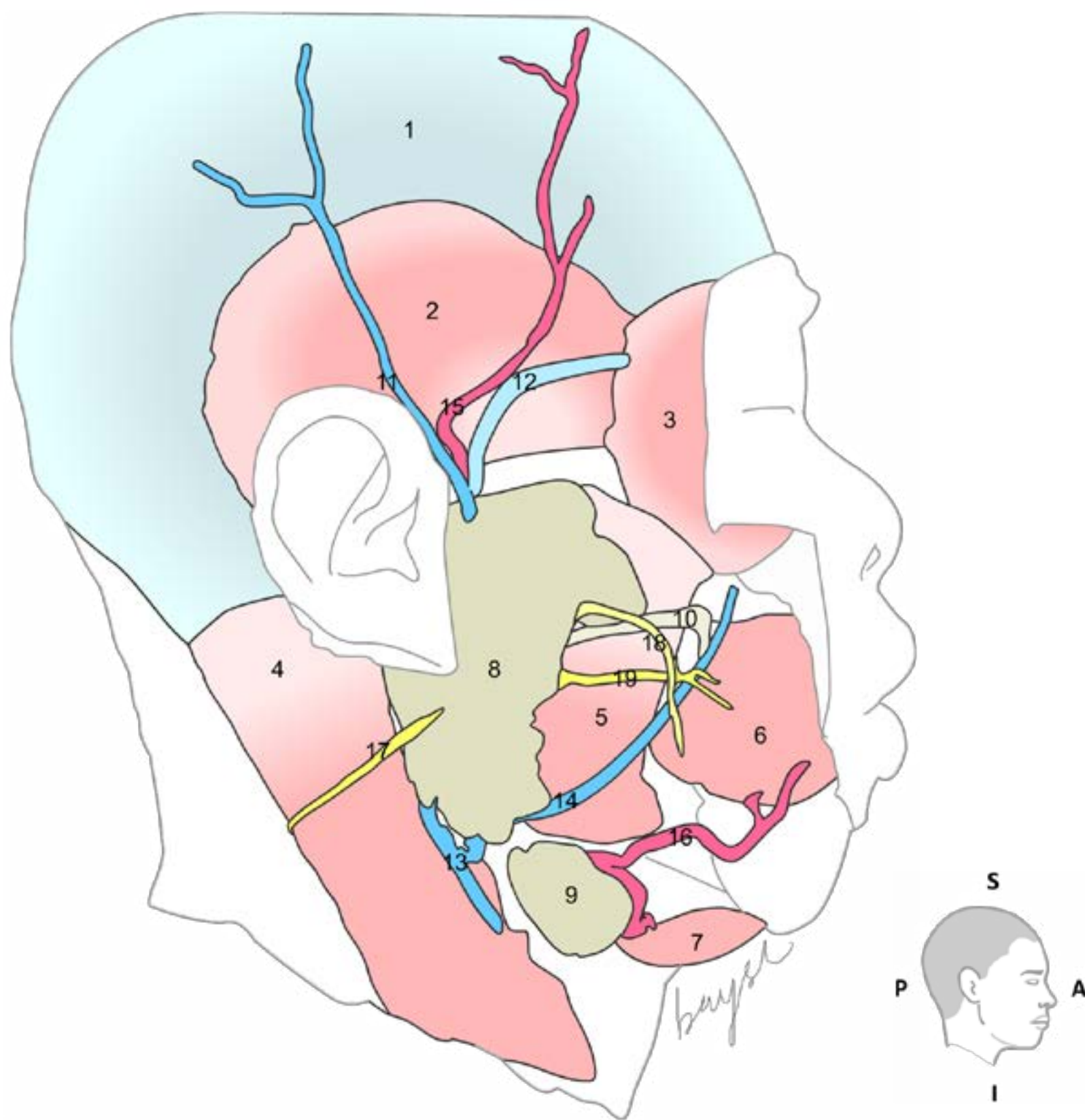


LATERAL VIEW OF THE FACE



Lateral superficial aspect of the face, showing the parotid gland, facial nerve and the muscles of mastication including the temporalis and masseter muscle.

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|----------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Muscles | 1. | Epicranial aponeurosis |
| | 2. | Temporalis muscle |
| | 3. | Orbicularis oculi muscle |
| | 4. | Sternocleidomastoid muscle |
| | 5. | Masseter muscle |
| | 6. | Buccinator muscle |
| | 7. | Digastric muscle (anterior belly) |
| Veins | 8. | Parotid gland |
| | 9. | Submandibular gland |
| | 10. | Parotid duct |
| | 11. | Superficial temporal vein (parietal) |
| Arteries | 12. | Superficial temporal vein (frontal) |
| | 13. | External jugular vein |
| | 14. | Facial vein |
| Nerves | 15. | Superficial temporal artery |
| | 16. | Facial artery |
| | 17. | Great auricular nerve |
| | 18. | Facial nerve (zygomatic branch) |
| | 19. | Facial nerve (buccal branch) |

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Parotidectomy is the removal of part or all of the parotid gland on one side of the face. Understanding the anatomy of the facial nerve as it relates to the parotid gland is key to understanding the surgery.

Injury to the facial nerve (CN VII) or its branches produces paralysis of some all facial muscles on the (Bell palsy).

QUESTIONS

How do you differentiate the upper and lower motor neuron lesions of the facial nerve?

How do you test the injury of the facial nerve?

What are the main histological features of the parotid gland?