



Lecture title: Myology / muscle of head

Lecturer Affiliation: Ali Ahmed Hasan, BVMS, MSc, (Assistant Lecturer)
Department of Anatomy, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Mosul,
Mosul, Iraq <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7767-7840>
<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ali-Hasan-119>

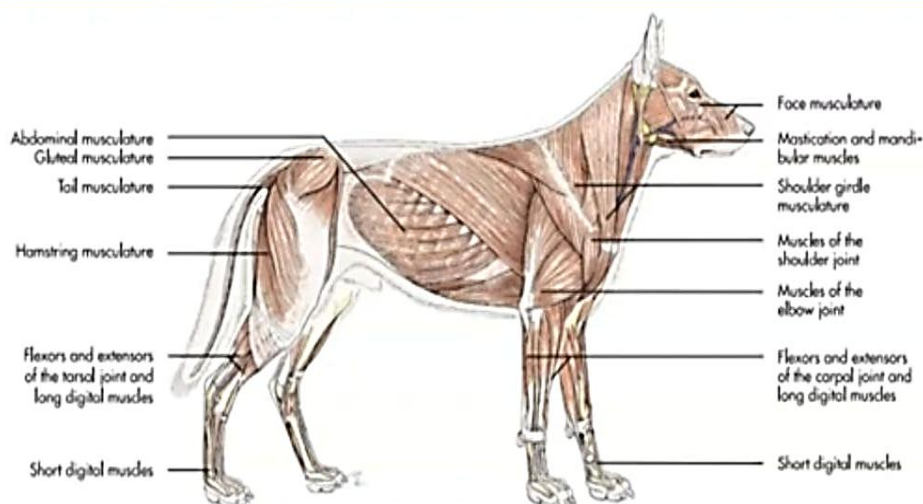
Muscular System

OBJECTIVES:

Identify the different muscles of the body.

Identify the main action of each muscle.

MUSCLES





➤ **TERMS:**

Tendon: fibrous bands of collagen connecting muscle to bone.

Aponeuroses: tendons associated with flat muscles.

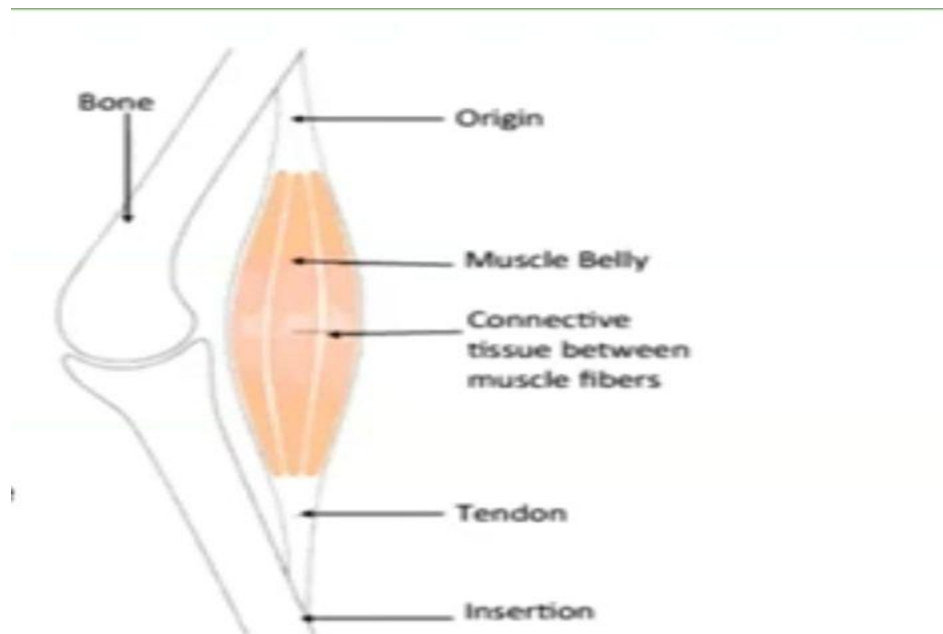
Origin: less movable attachment

Insertion: more movable attachment

Belly: thick fleshy central part

Intrinsic muscle: lie completely with one region of the body where they have their origin and insertion.

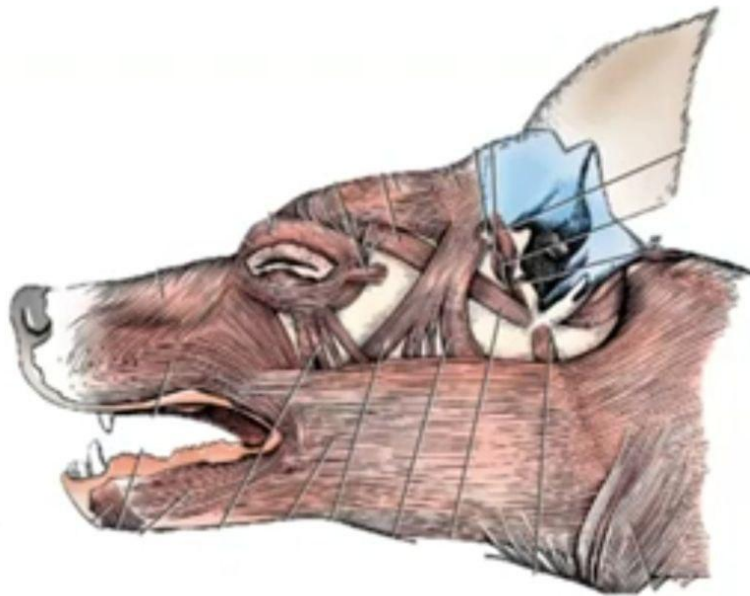
Extrinsic muscle: run from one region of the body to another.





MUSCLES OF THE HEAD

- **Muscles of Mastication:** have attachments to the mandible and contractions produce jaw movements associated with chewing.
- **Muscles of Facial Expression:** move skin and appendages of the face and head. also known as mimetic muscles.
- **Other muscles of the head:** includes tongue muscles and extraocular muscles of the eyes.





❖ Muscles of Mastication:

1. Digastricus muscle:

Origin: Para condylar process of the occipital bone.

Insertion: Ventral border of the mandible.

Function: Opens the jaw (only significant jaw opener).

Innervation: Rostral belly by the mandibular nerve; caudal belly by the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII).



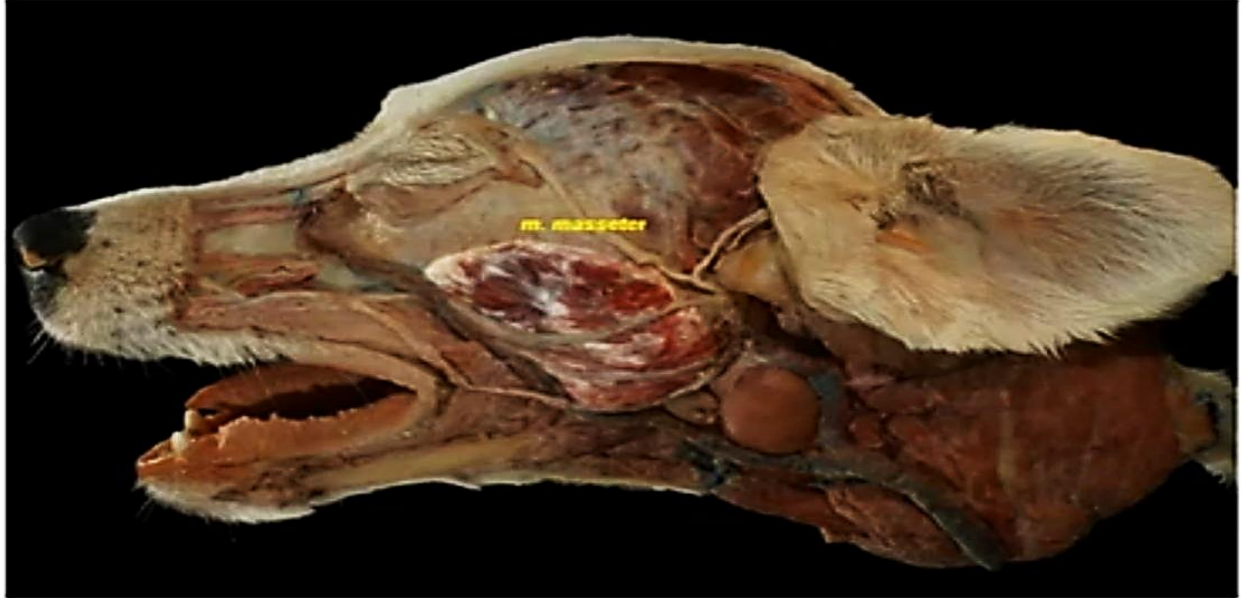
2. Masseter muscle:

Origin: Zygomatic arch.

Insertion: Lateral surface of the mandible.

Function: Elevates and closes the jaw; contributes to side-to-side movement.

Note: Prominent and palpable muscle on the side of the face.



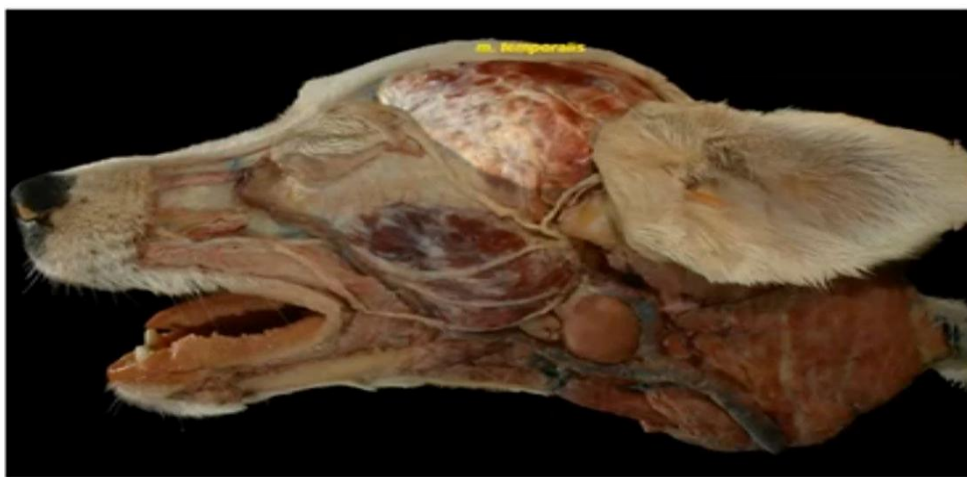
3.Temporalis muscle:

Origin: Temporal fossa of the skull.

Insertion: Coronoid process of the mandible.

Function: Elevates the mandible (closes the jaw).

Note: Largest and strongest muscle of mastication in the dog.





4. Medial and lateral pterygoids muscle:

Origin: Pterygoid bone and surrounding areas.

Insertion: Medial surface of the mandible.

Function: Elevate the jaw and move it medially (sideways grinding movement).

Note: Work in coordination with the masseter.

