**University of Mosul**
**Lecture No.: 2**
**College of Veterinary Medicine**
**Date: 2024-2025**
**Unit of Scientific Affairs**
**Website: https://uomosul.edu.iq/veterinarymedicine**

**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*

## Muscle Of Face

**Muscles of facial expression**:

- Muscles of the cheek
- Muscles of the lips
- Muscles of the forehead
- Muscles of the eyelid

- Muscles of cheek:

**A. Platysma**: The **platysma muscle** in the dog is a **superficial muscle** of the head and neck.

It is part of the **cutaneous musculature**, meaning it is closely associated with the skin and plays a role in facial expression and movement of the skin.

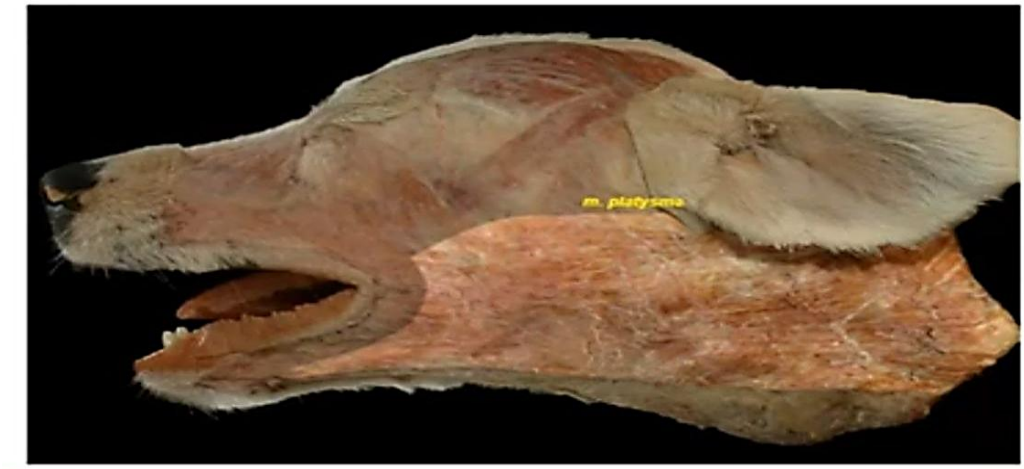
**Location:**
The platysma lies superficially on the lateral surface of the neck and face.

**Origin:**
Fascia of the **dorsal neck and shoulder region** (often the dorsal raphe of the neck).

**Insertion:**
**Corners of the mouth, lips, and commissures**, blending with other facial muscles.

**Structure:**

Thin, broad, and sheet-like muscle that spreads beneath the skin from the neck toward the head.




**B.Bucccinator** : is a **muscle of facial expression** located in the cheek region.

It plays an important role in manipulating food within the mouth and in facial movements.

**Anatomy of the Buccinator Muscle in the Dog :**

**Location:**

Situated in the **cheek**, between the **maxilla** and **mandible**, deep to the platysma and other superficial facial muscles.

**Origin:**

**Alveolar margins** (bony ridges) of the **maxilla and mandible**, specifically near the **molar teeth**

**Insertion:**

Fibers run forward to insert into the **orbicularis oris** muscle and the **lips**.

**Function:**

**A.Compresses the cheek** against the teeth, helping to:

1.Keep food between the teeth during chewing.

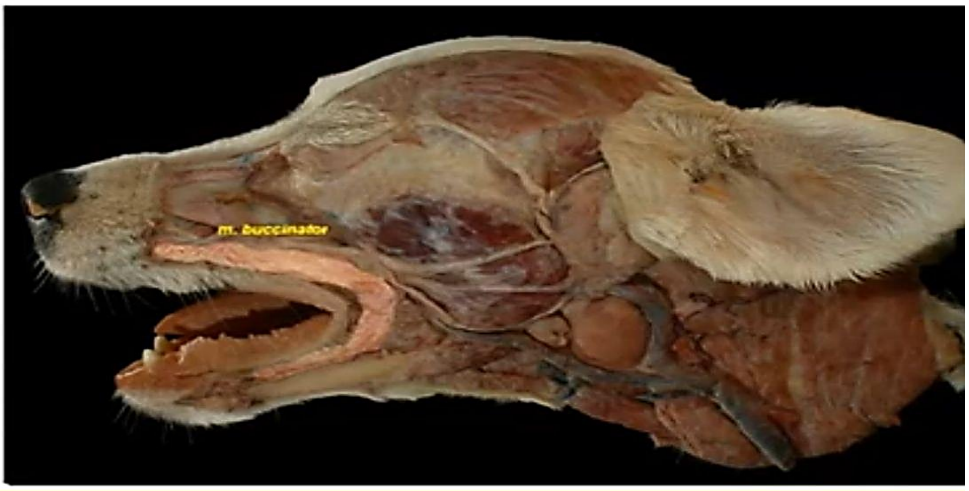
2.Expel air forcibly (as in puffing or barking).

**B**.Assists with **mastication (chewing)** by controlling the movement of food within the oral cavity.

**Innervation:**

**1.Facial nerve (Cranial Nerve VII)** – responsible for motor control.

2.Sensory innervation to the region is provided by the **buccal branch of the mandibular nerve** (a branch of CN V – trigeminal nerve ).




❖ Muscles of lips :

A.**Levator nasolabialis** :

The **levator nasolabialis** muscle in the **dog** is a **facial muscle** involved in the movement of the upper lip and nostril. It plays an important role in facial expression and airflow modulation.

**Anatomy of the Levator Nasolabialis in the Dog:**

**Location:**

Lies on the **lateral aspect of the face**, running **from the nose and upper lip upward toward the dorsolateral surface of the skull**.

**Origin:**
From the **frontal bone** and **maxillary bone**, near the nasal and frontal regions.

**Insertion:**
Into the **lateral part of the nostril** and the **upper lip** (especially the orbicularis oris and nearby skin/muscle structures).

**Structure:**
It is a **flat, elongated muscle** composed of two parts:

1. A **nasal part** (lifting the lateral wall of the nostril)

2. A **labial part** (lifting the upper lip)

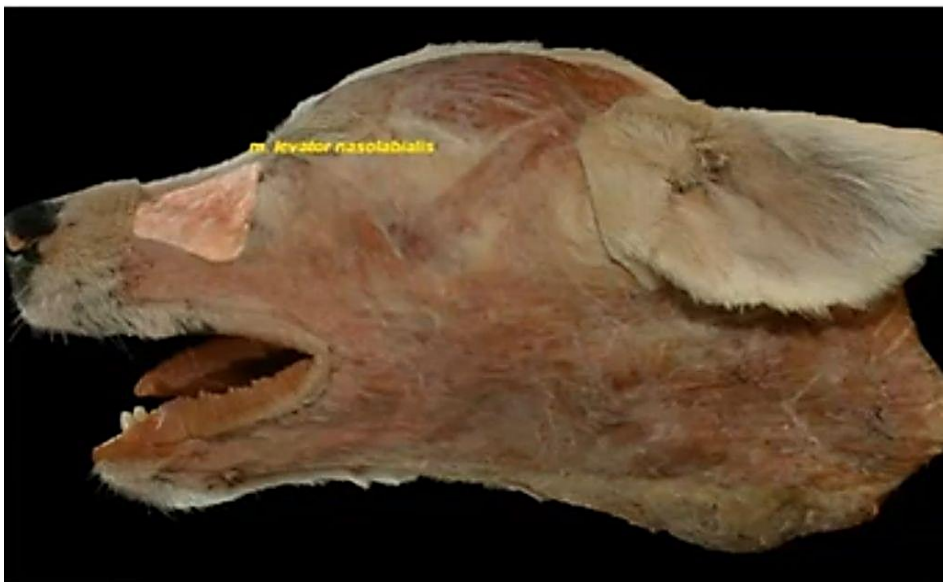
**Function :**

**Elevates the upper lip** and **dilates the nostril**, allowing for:

1.Improved **airflow** during sniffing or excitement

2.Facial expressions related to aggression, curiosity, or alertness **Innervation:**

**Facial nerve (Cranial Nerve VII)** – supplies motor innervation.



B.**Orbicularis oris** :

The **orbicularis oris** muscle in the **dog** is a key **muscle of facial expression** that controls the movements of the **lips** and **mouth**. It is often referred to as the **"sphincter muscle of the mouth"** because it encircles the mouth opening.

## Anatomy of the Orbicularis Oris in the Dog:

**Location:**
Surrounds the **mouth opening**, within the **upper and lower lips**.

**Origin and Insertion:**
The orbicularis oris **does not have a single point of origin or insertion**. Instead, it forms a **complex muscular ring** around the mouth, interweaving with:

**1.Buccinator**

**2.Levator nasolabialis**

**3.Caninus**

**4.Zygomaticus**

**5**.Other facial muscles

These contributing muscles insert into the fibers of the orbicularis oris, making it an integrated muscular structure.

**Function:**

**1. Closes the mouth**

**2. Protrudes the lips** (as in licking or sucking)

**3. Pulls lips inward** (as in holding food or creating suction)

**Plays an essential role in**:

**A.Suckling**

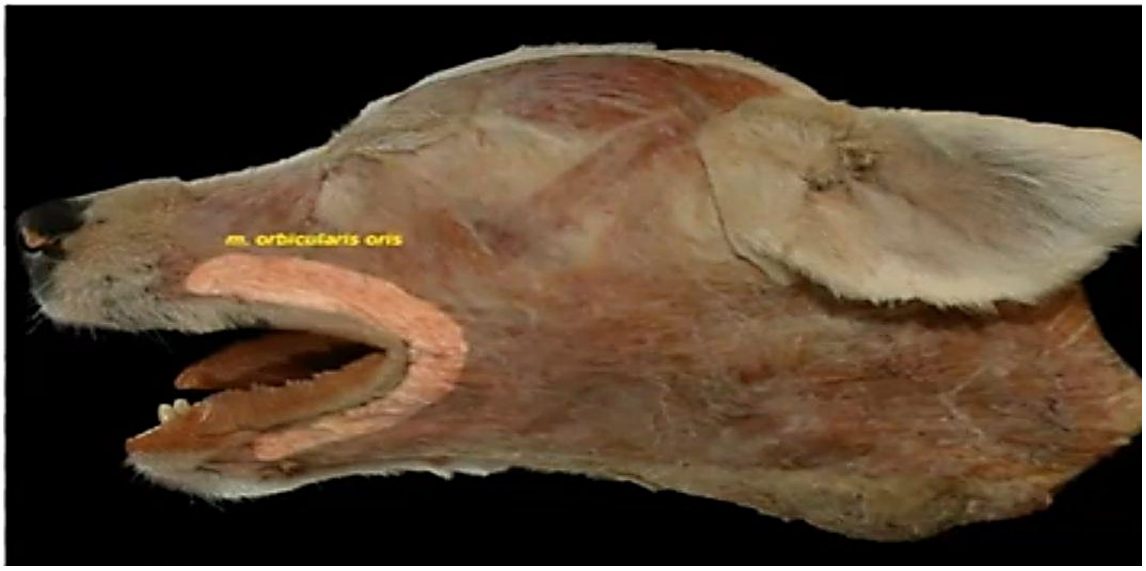
**B.Licking**

**C.Vocalization** (barking, whining)

**D.Facial expression**

**Innervation:**

**Facial nerve (Cranial Nerve VII)** – responsible for motor innervation to the orbicularis oris and other muscles of facial expression.




**C.Zygomaticus muscle**: The **zygomaticus muscle** in dog anatomy is a **facial muscle** that plays an important role in the **movement of the lips**, particularly in **drawing the commissure of the lips caudally**, as in expressions or movements related to **snarling or retracting the lips**.

## Anatomy of Zygomaticus muscle in the dog:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Location:** | Extends from the **zygomatic arch** to the **commissure (corner) of the lips**. |
| **Origin:** | **Zygomatic arch**, specifically the **facial process of the zygomatic bone**. |
| **Insertion:** | **Skin and muscle at the commissure of the lips**. |
| **Function:** | **Retracts the angle of the mouth** caudally; involved in facial expression. |
| **Innervation:** | **Facial nerve** (Cranial Nerve VII). |
| **Blood supply** | : Branches of the **facial artery**. |
| **Muscle type** | **: Superficial, voluntary skeletal muscle**. |