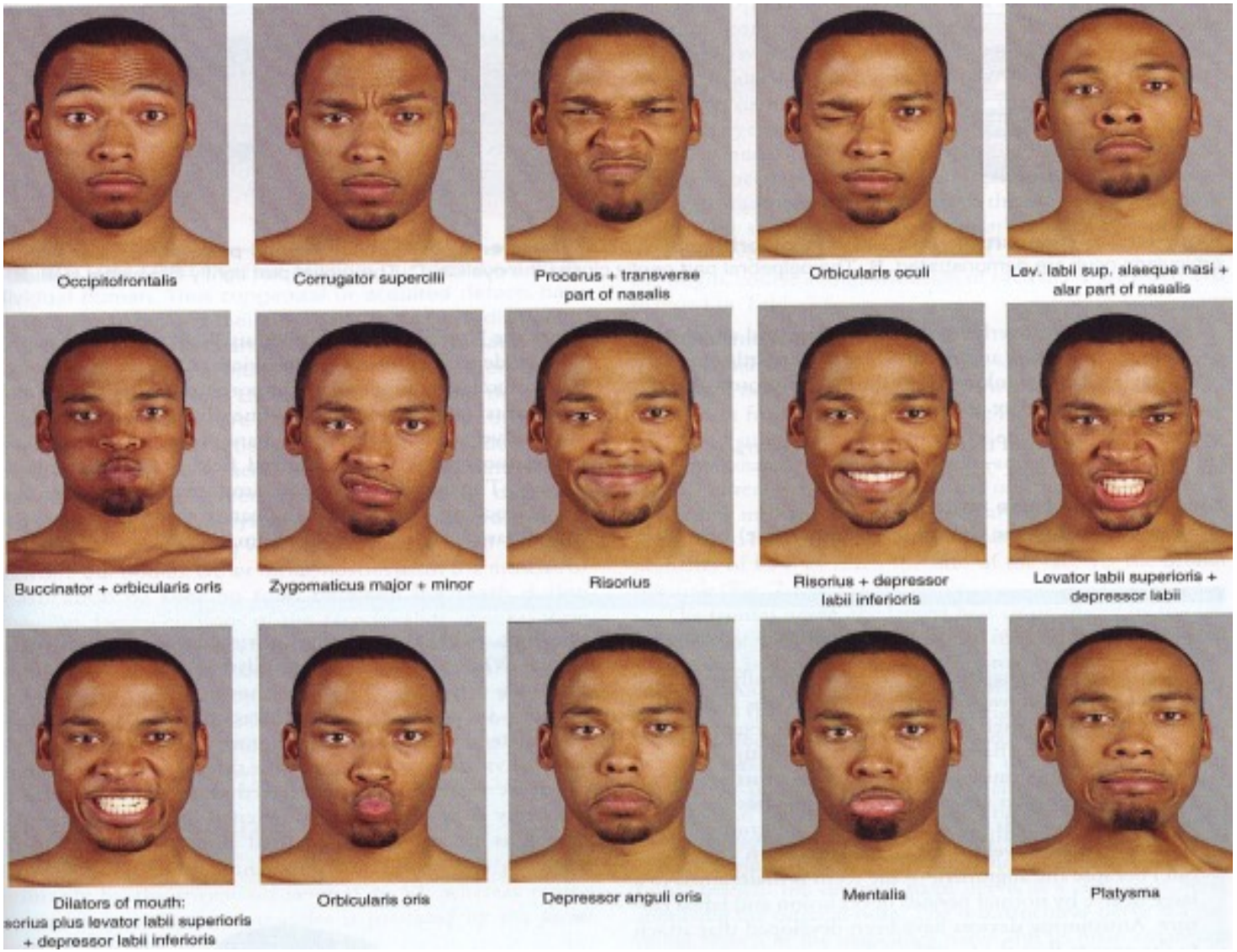
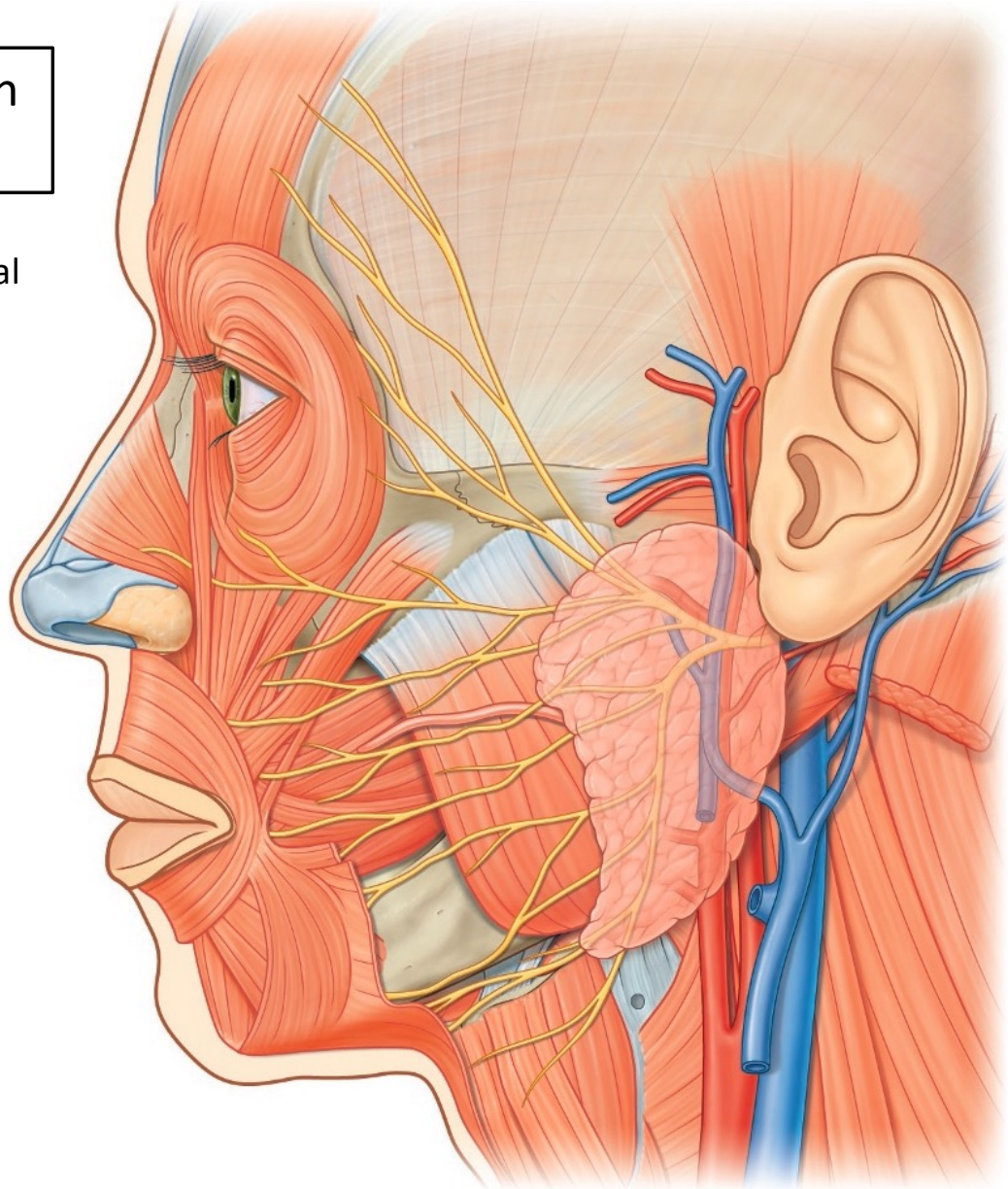
Les muscles de l'expression faciale sont innervés par le **nerf facial** (NC VII)



Muscles de l’expression faciale

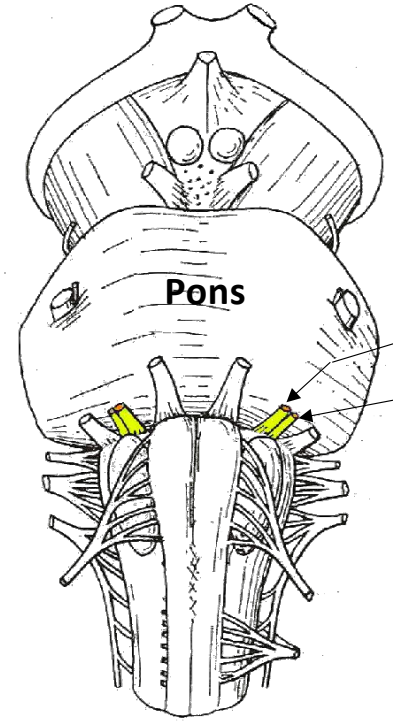
tous innervés par le nerf facial

Myotome du nerf facial



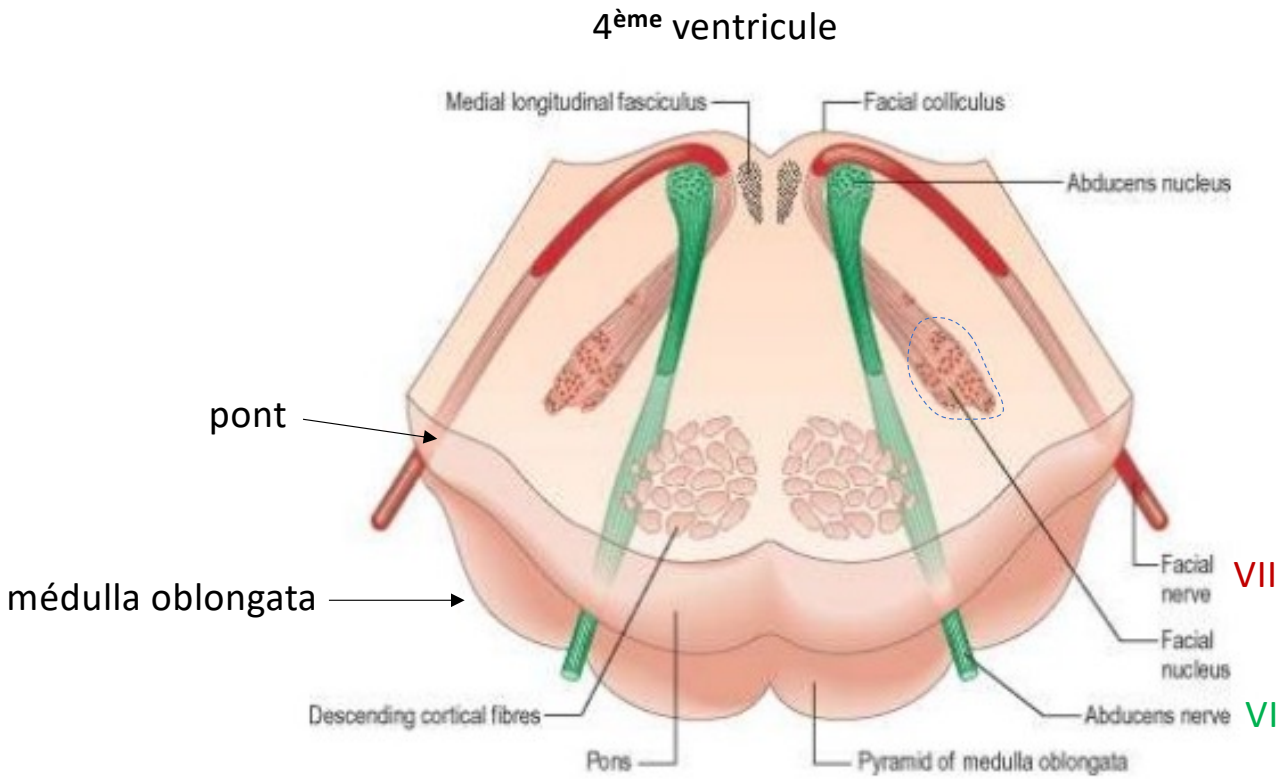
Vue antérieure

Jonction ponto-médullaire

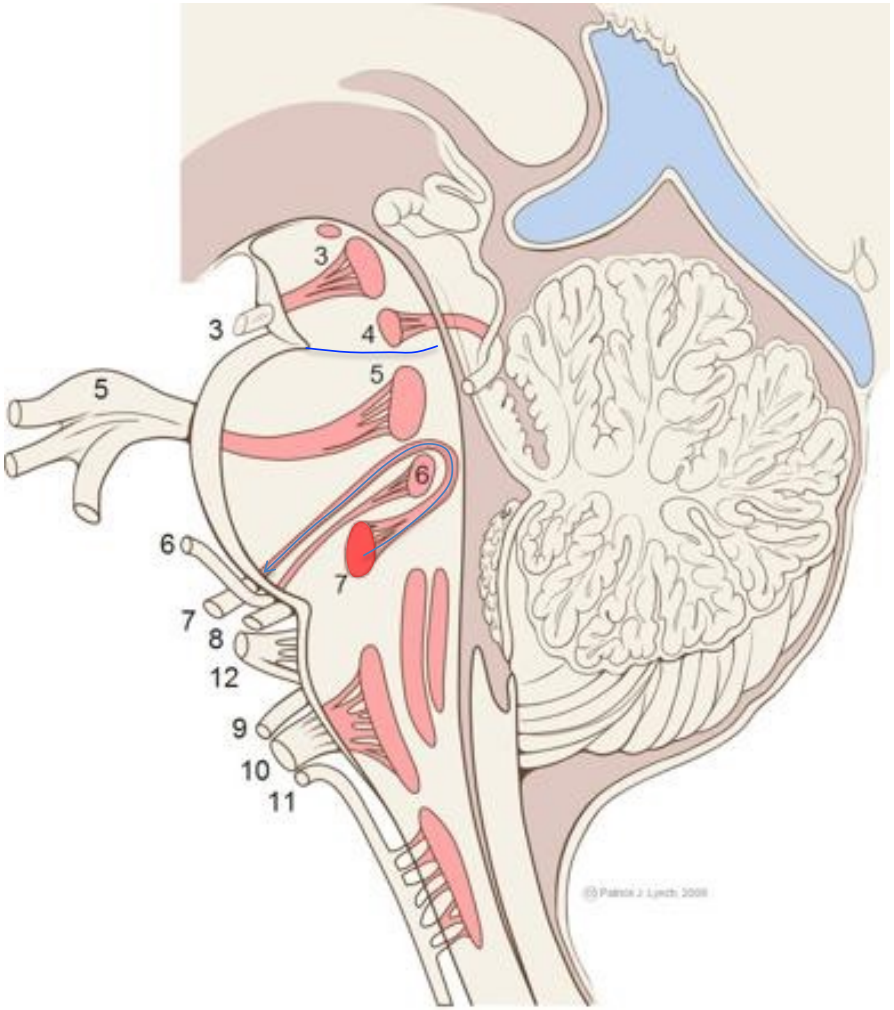


	Motricité pour muscle strié	Sensibilité générale	Sensibilité spéciale	Système nerveux autonome parasympathique
NC VI	**OUI**	**NON**	**NON**	**NON**
NC VII	**OUI** expression faciale	**OUI**	**OUI** gustation	**OUI** 2 glandes salivaires
NC VIII	**NON**	**NON**	**OUI**	**NON**

Nerf facial : origine des fibres motrices



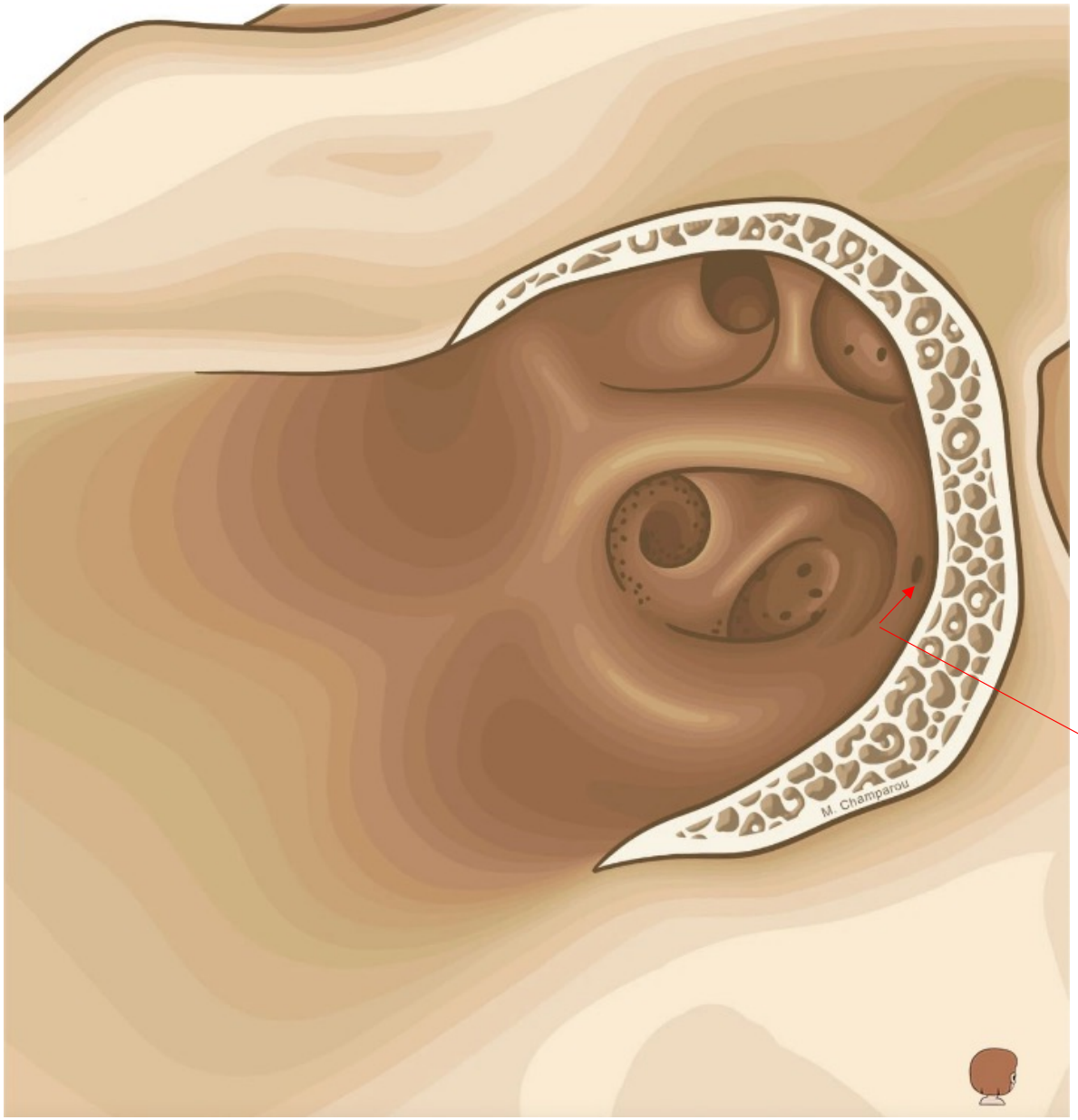
Nerf facial : origine des fibres motrices



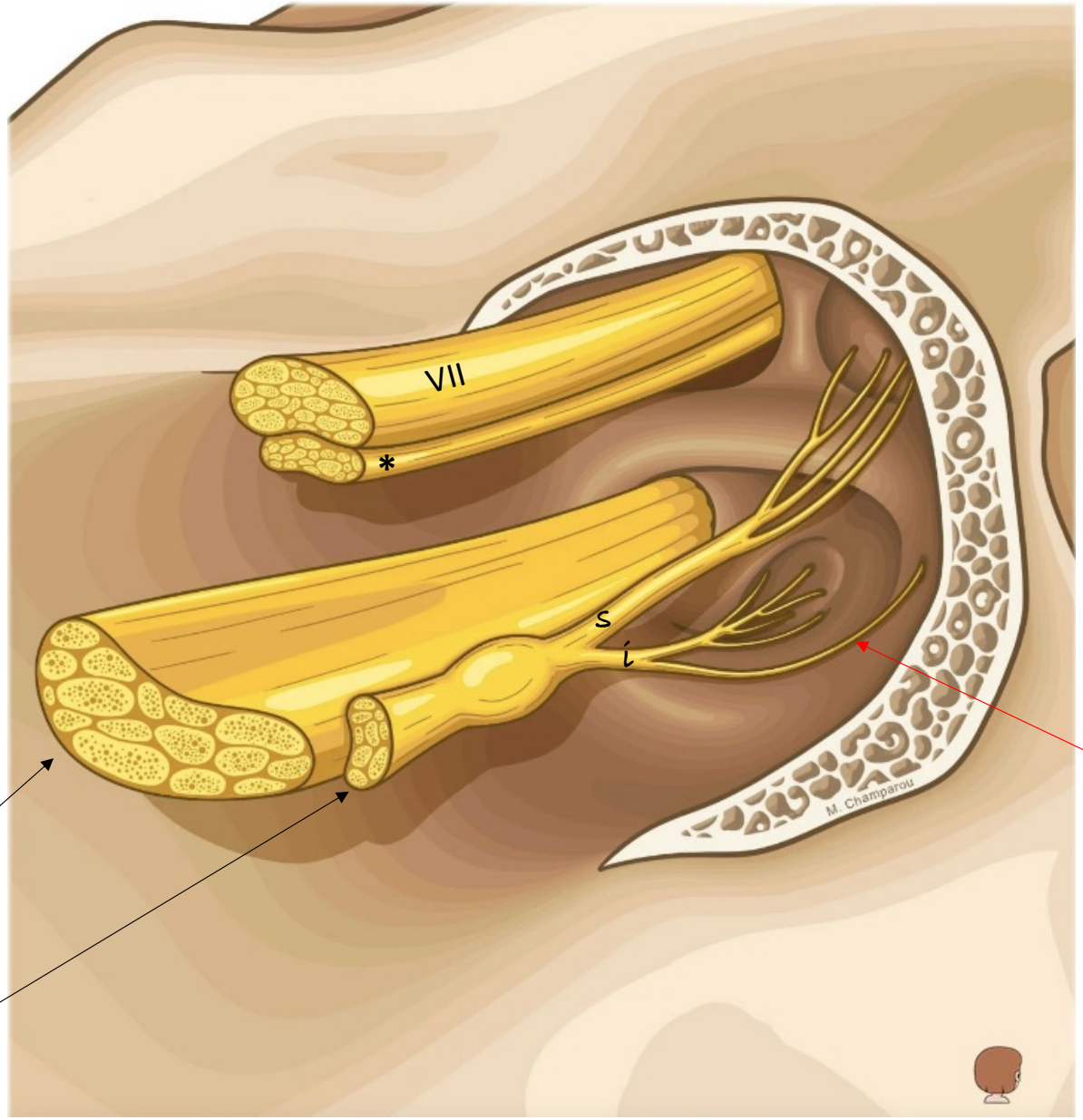
noyau du nerf facial
tractus du nerf facial

Fond du conduit auditif interne.

sans les nerfs



Fond du conduit auditif interne.



* **VII** bis

Nerf pour le canal semi-circulaire postérieur (entre dans le **foramen singulare**)

Nerf cochléaire
(audition)

Nerf vestibulaire
(équilibre)

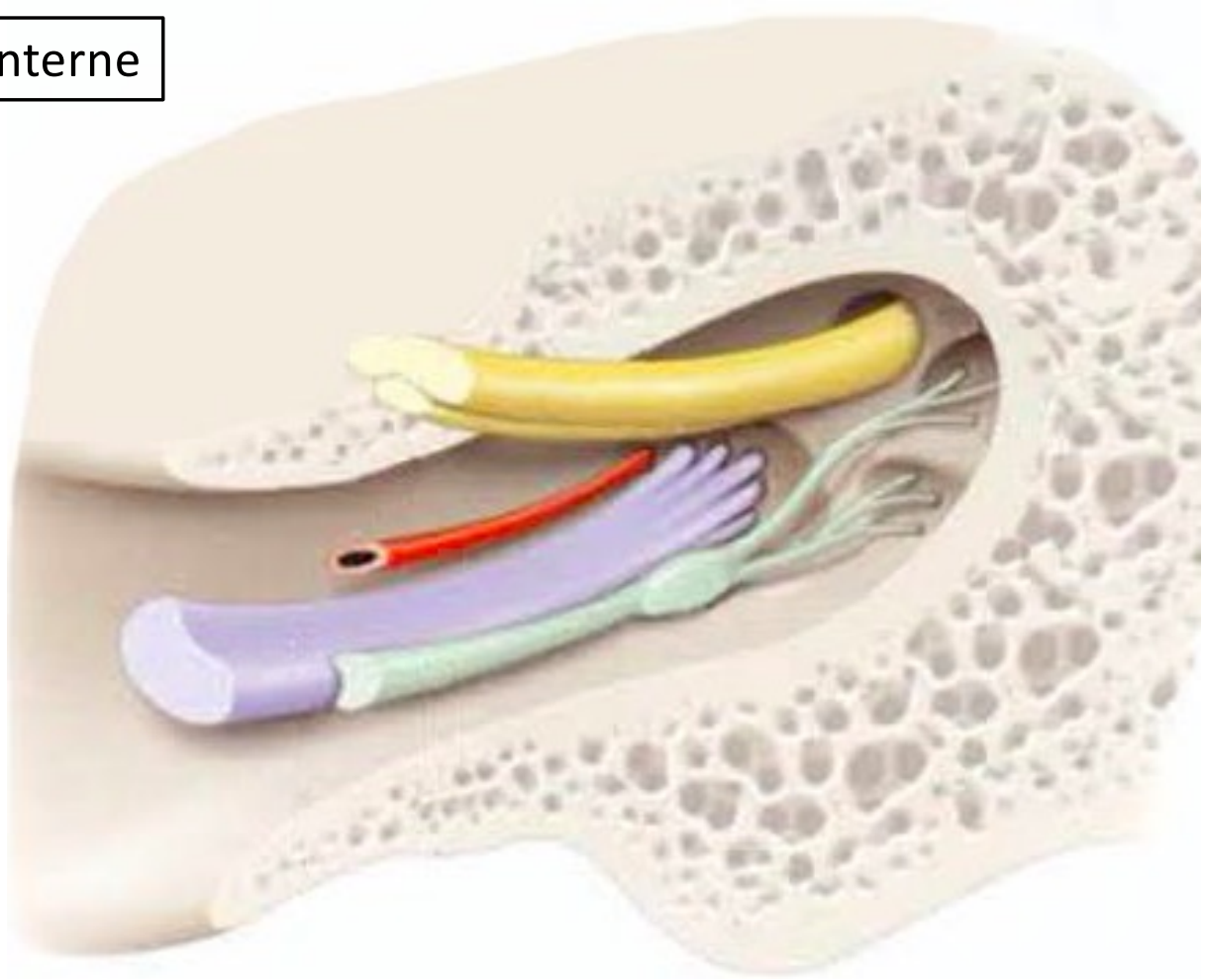
Conduit auditif interne

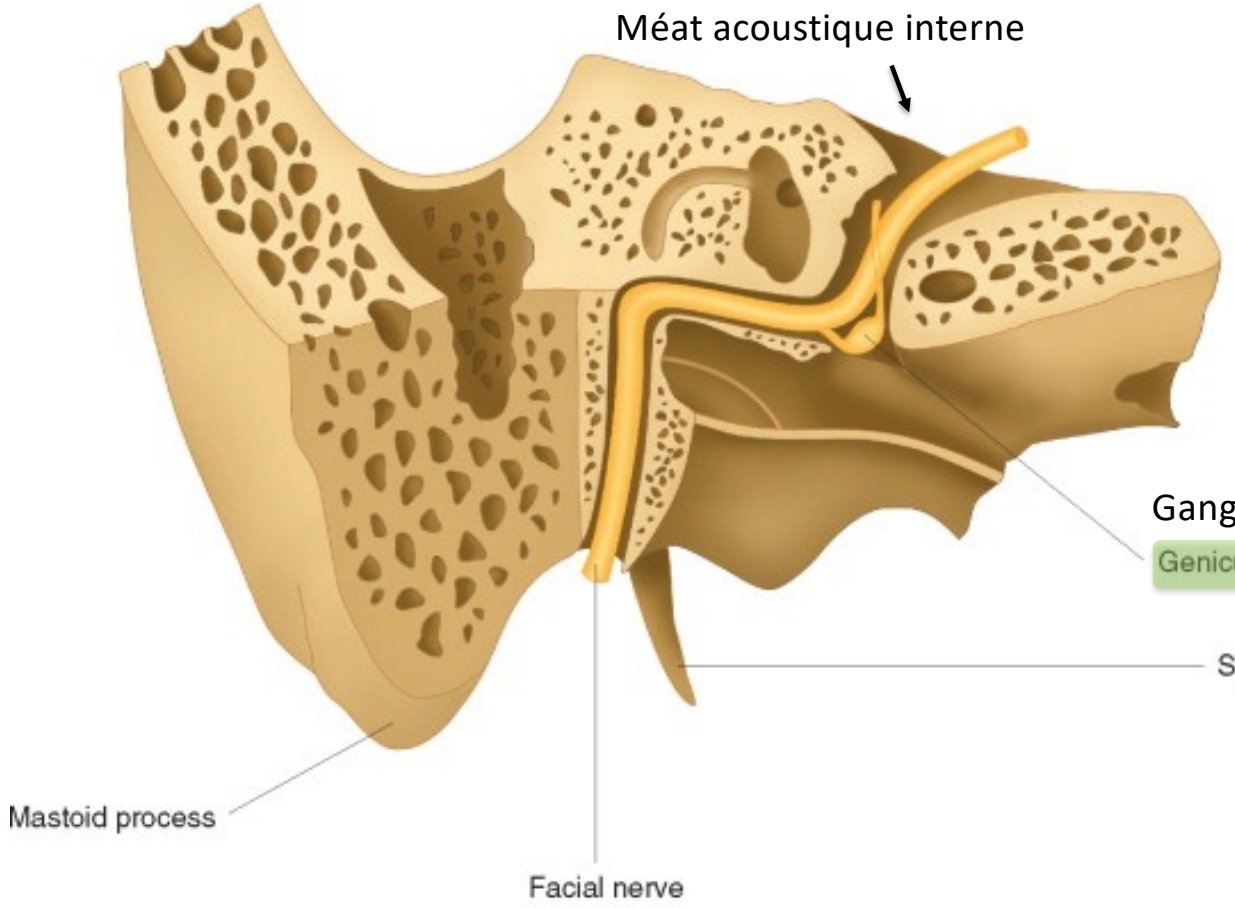
dans l'os temporal

NC VII :
(+ VII$_{bis}$)

NC VIII :

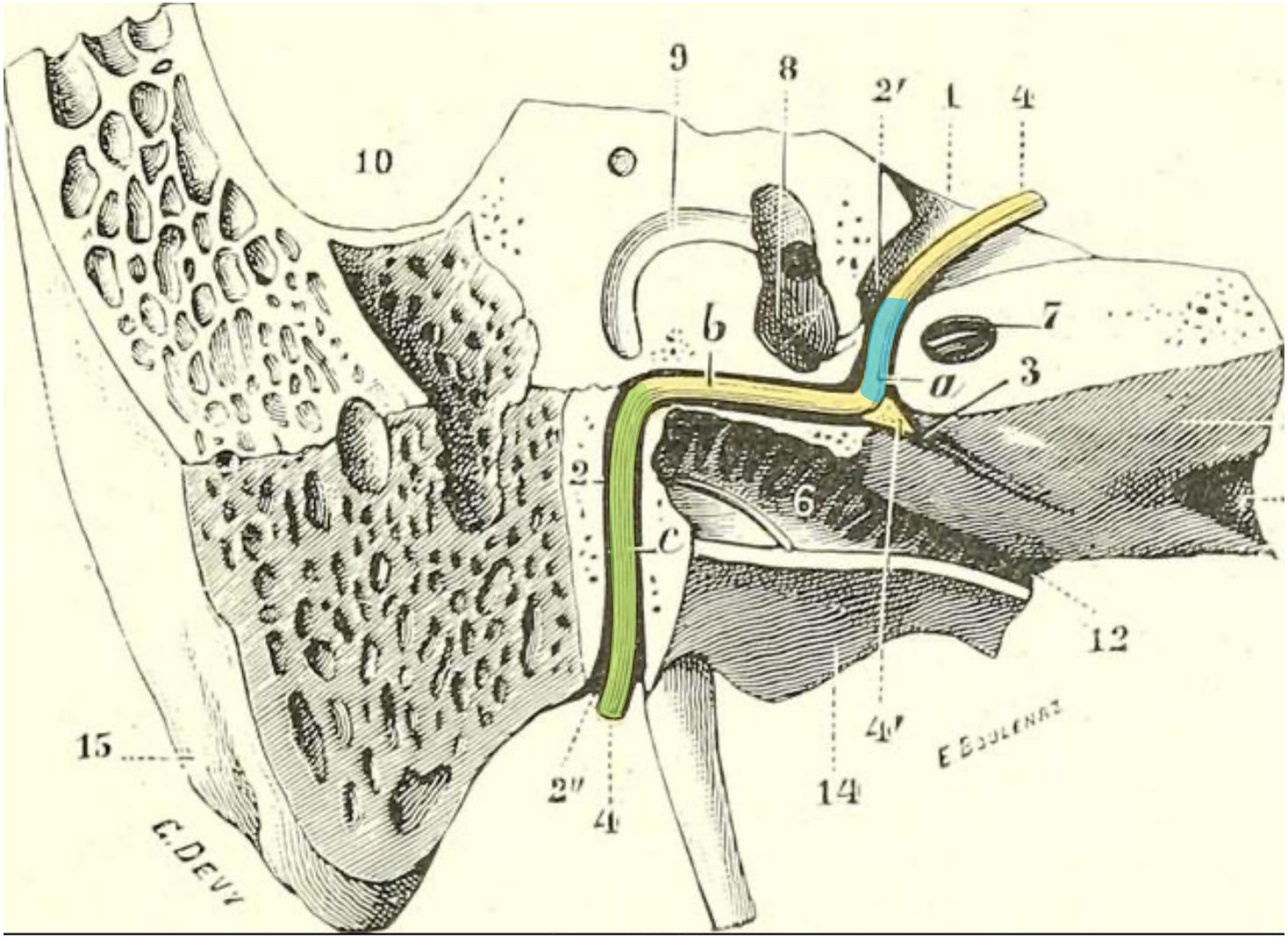
- cochléaire
- vestibulaire





Canal du nerf facial :

1. Portion labyrinthique
2. Portion tympanique
3. Portion mastoïdienne

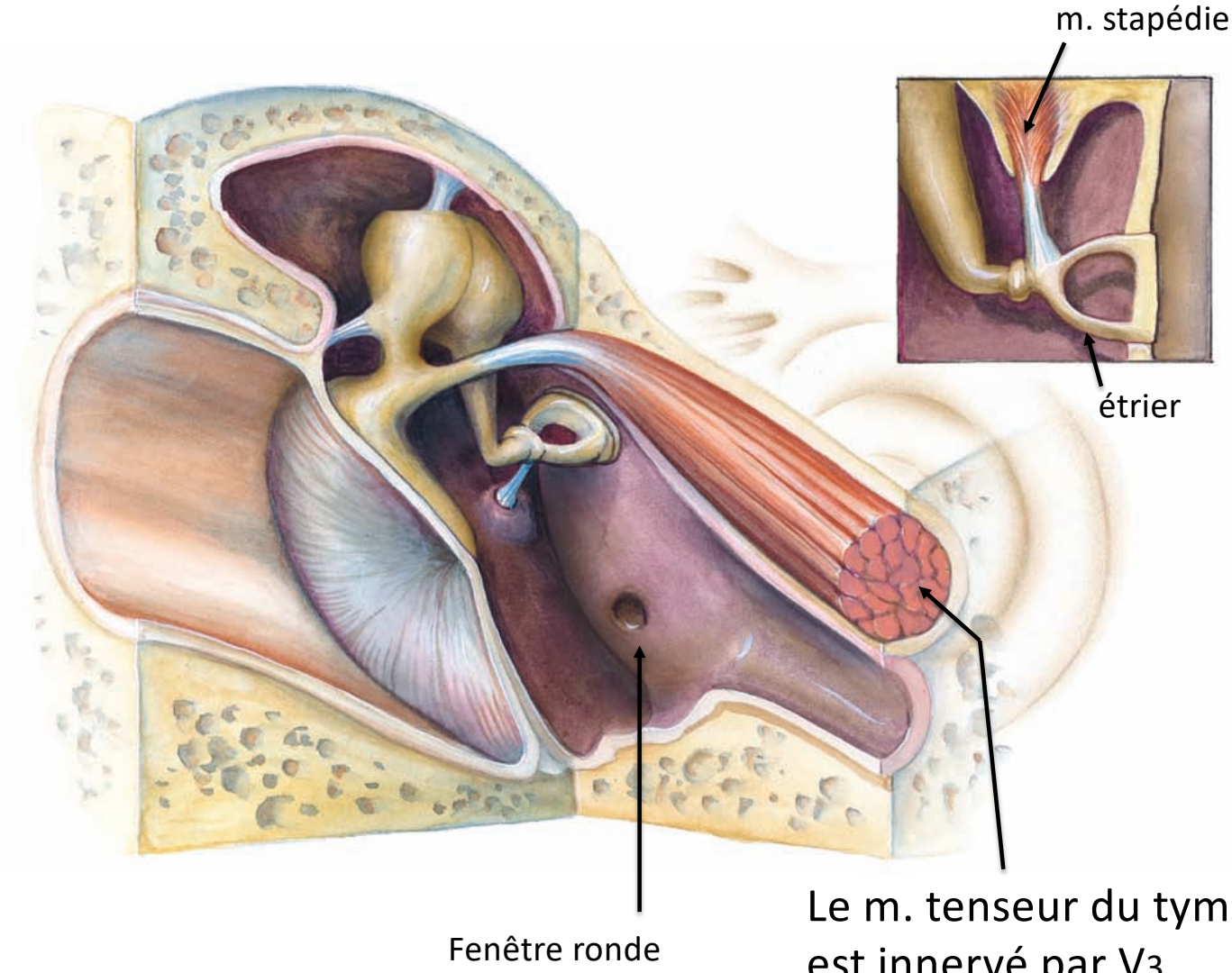


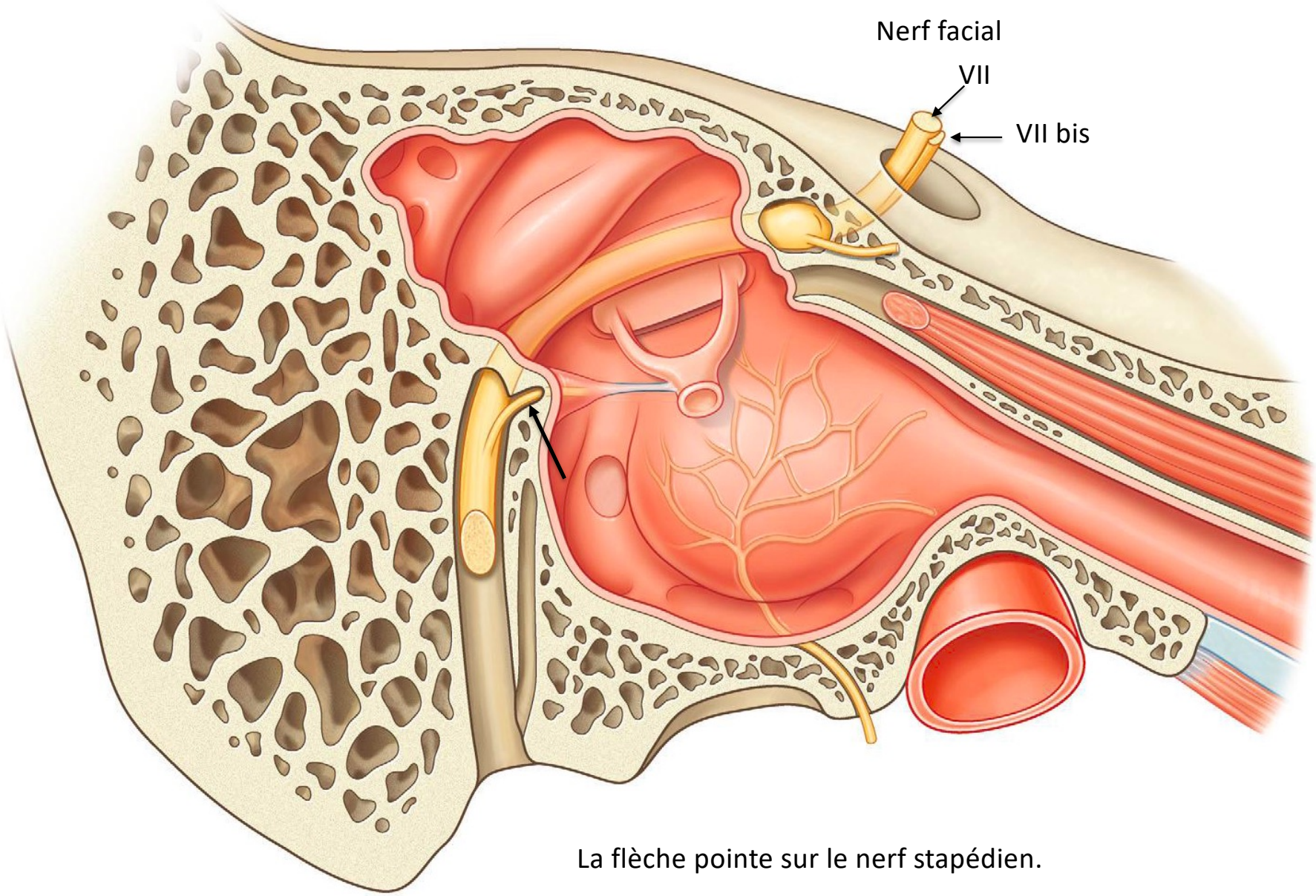
Conduit auditif interne

Canal du nerf facial :

a. Portion labyrinthique
b. Portion tympanique
c. Portion mastoïdienne

Le **muscle stapédien** est innervé par le nerf facial.





La flèche pointe sur le nerf stapédien.

En transparence : un canal semi-circulaire

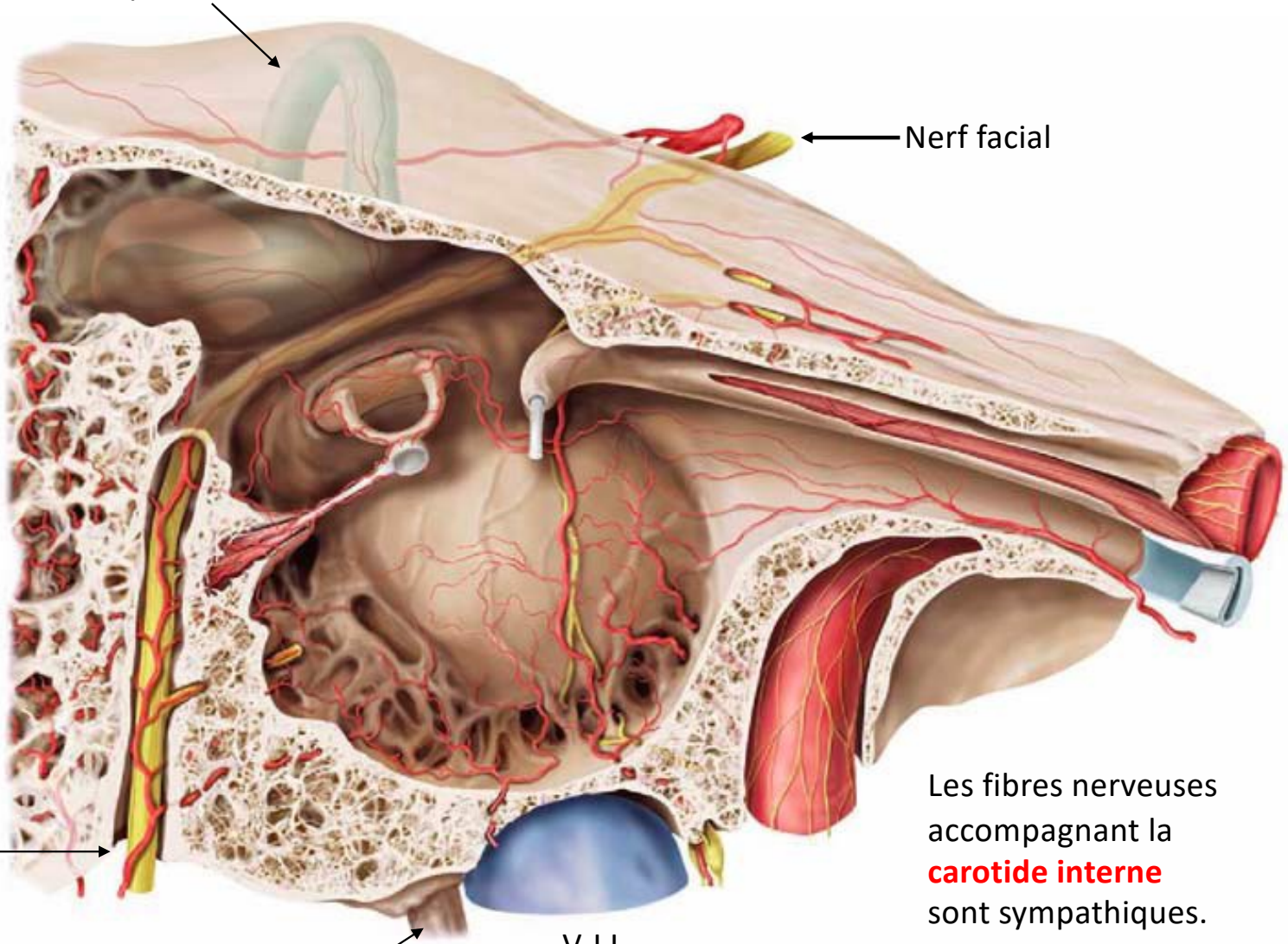
Nerf facial

Portion mastoïdienne :

nerf stapédien

corde du tympan

foramen stylomastoïdien

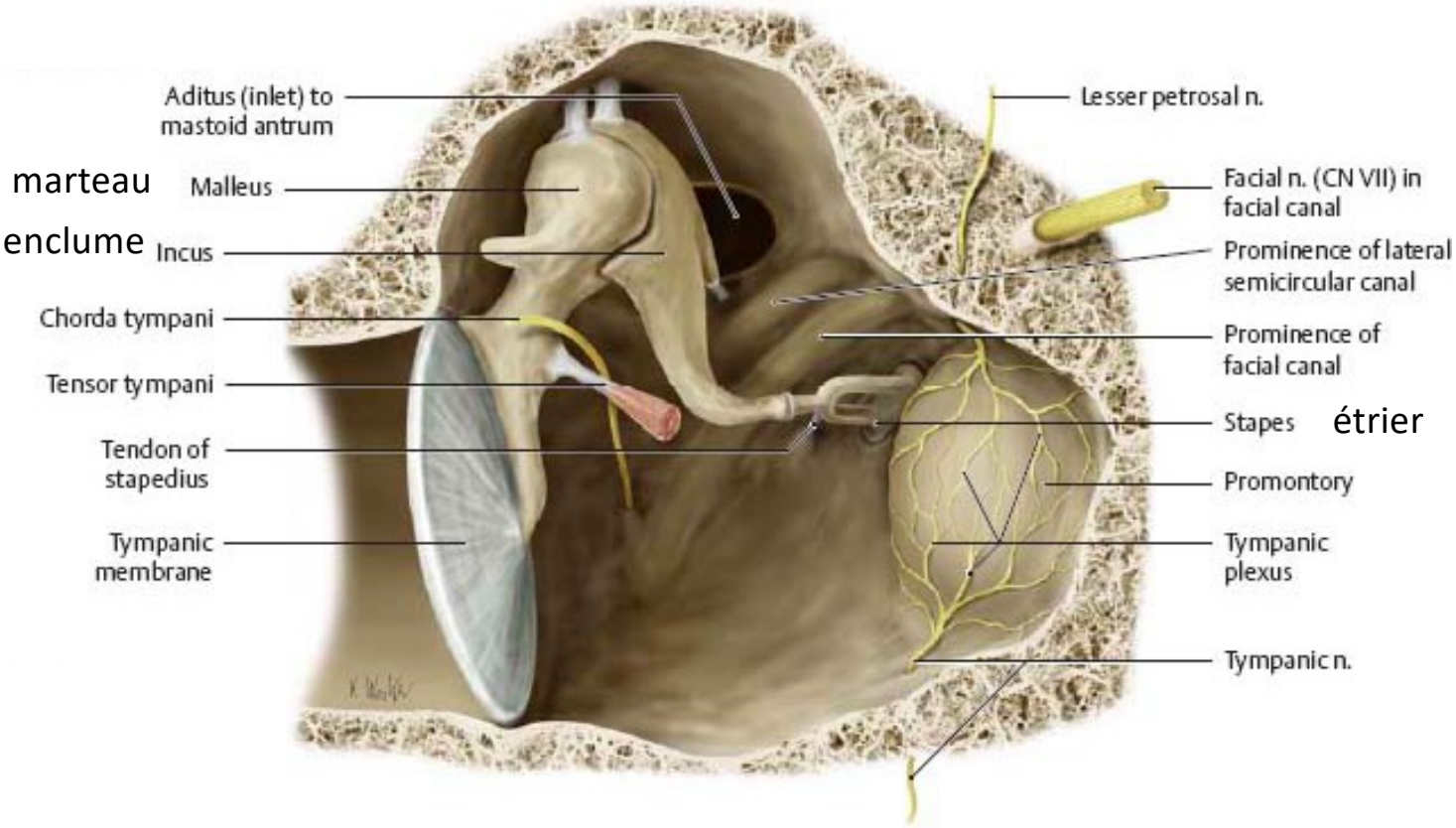


V J I

Processus styloïde

Les fibres nerveuses accompagnant la **carotide interne** sont sympathiques.

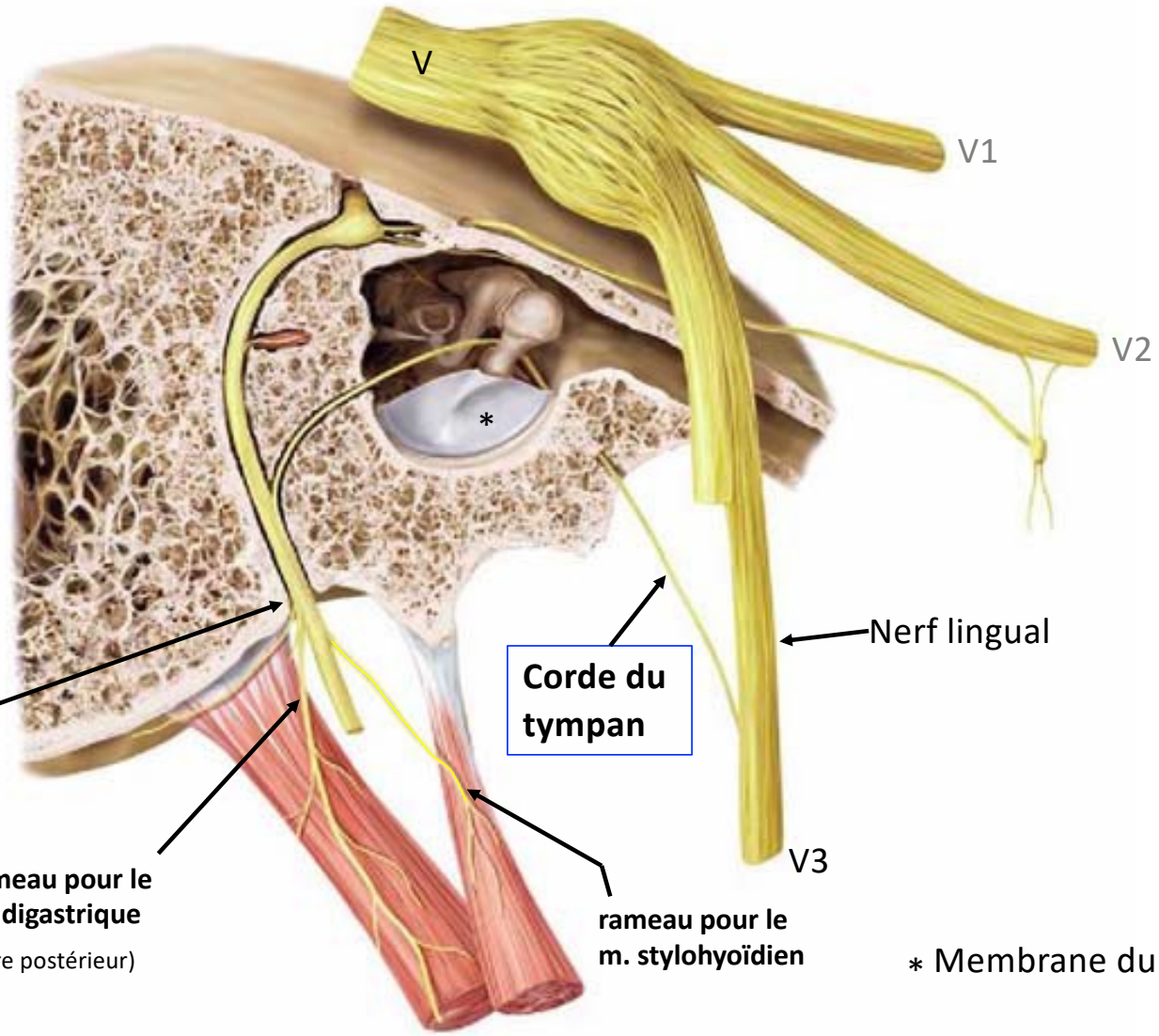
Oreille moyenne



Nerf Facial
NC VII

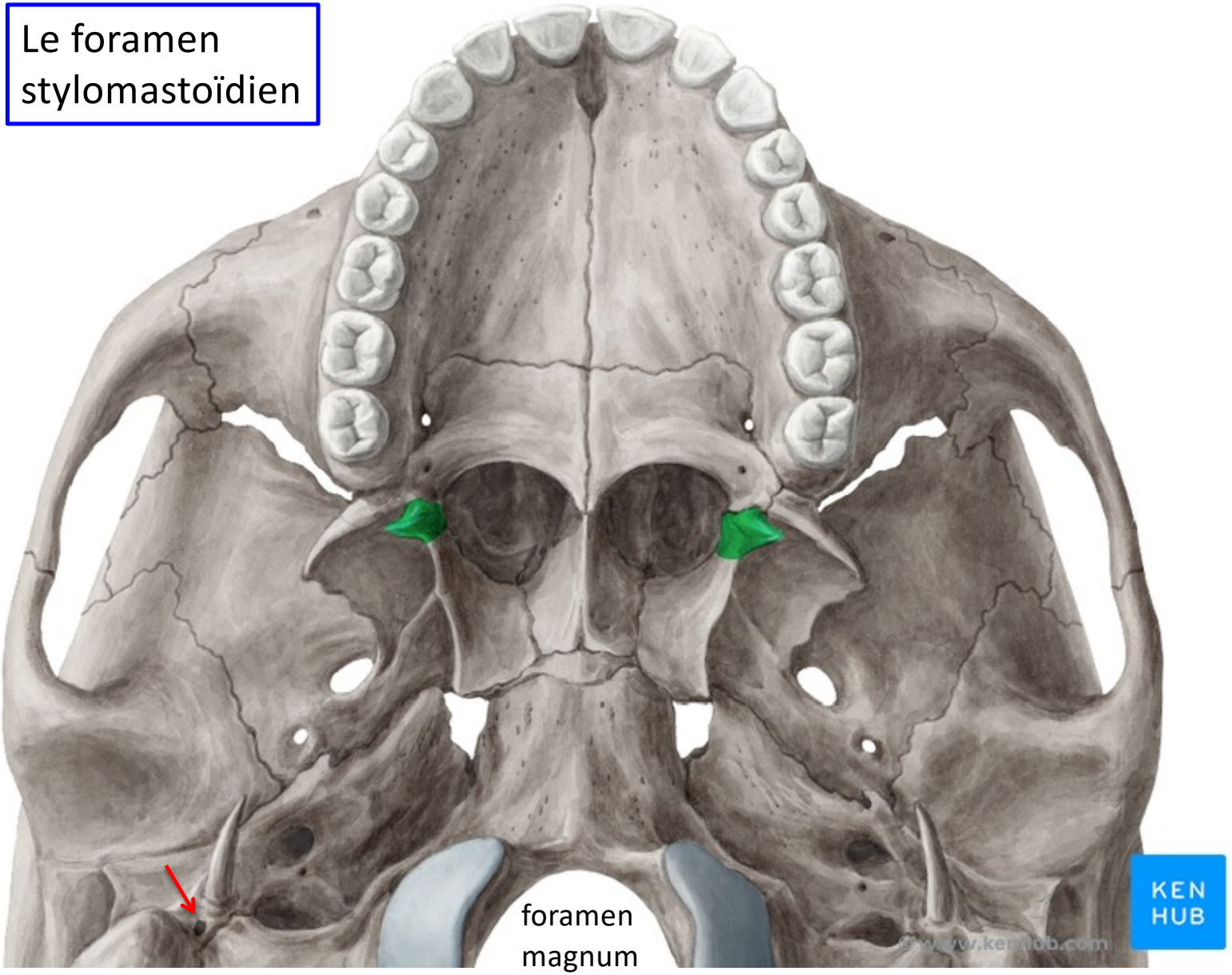
Segment entre le
foramen stylomastoïdien
et la glande parotide

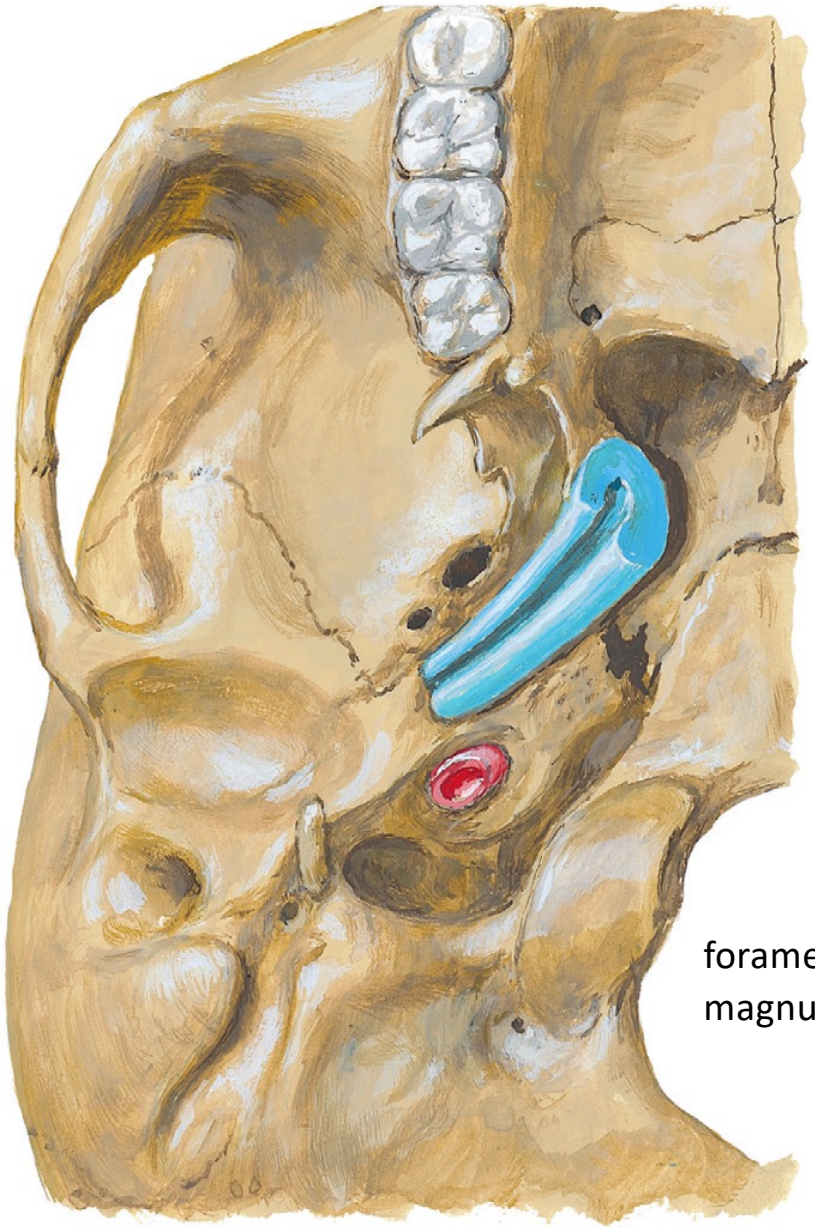
La corde du tympan
relie le NC V**3** au
NC VII



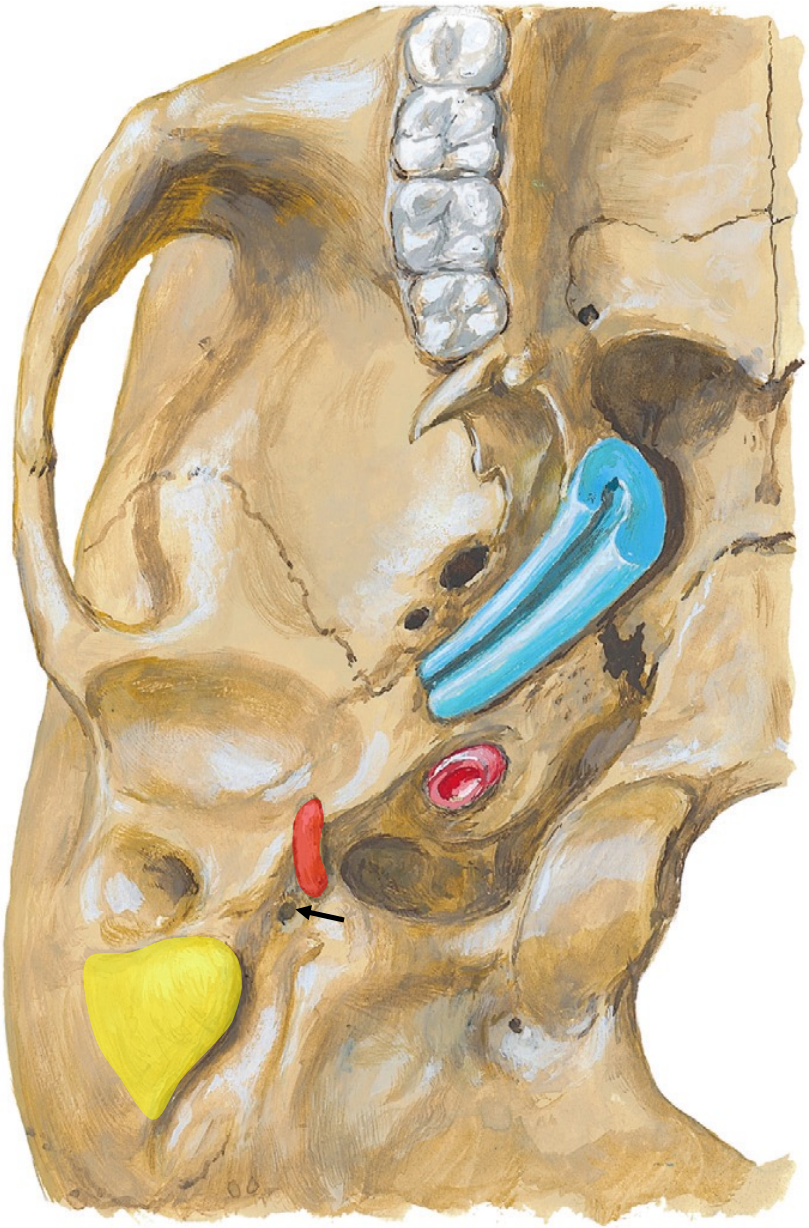
* Membrane du tympan

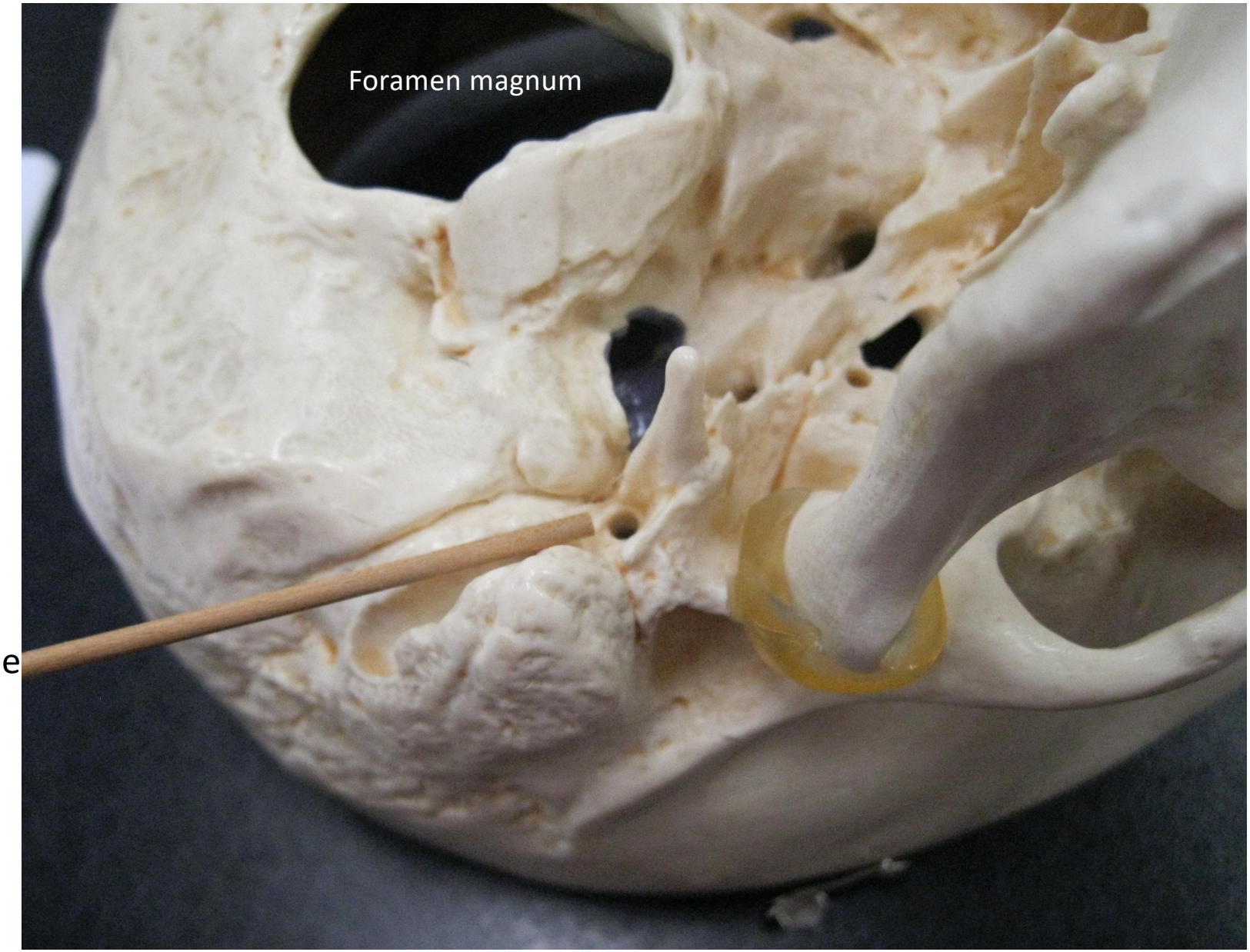
Le foramen stylomastoïdien



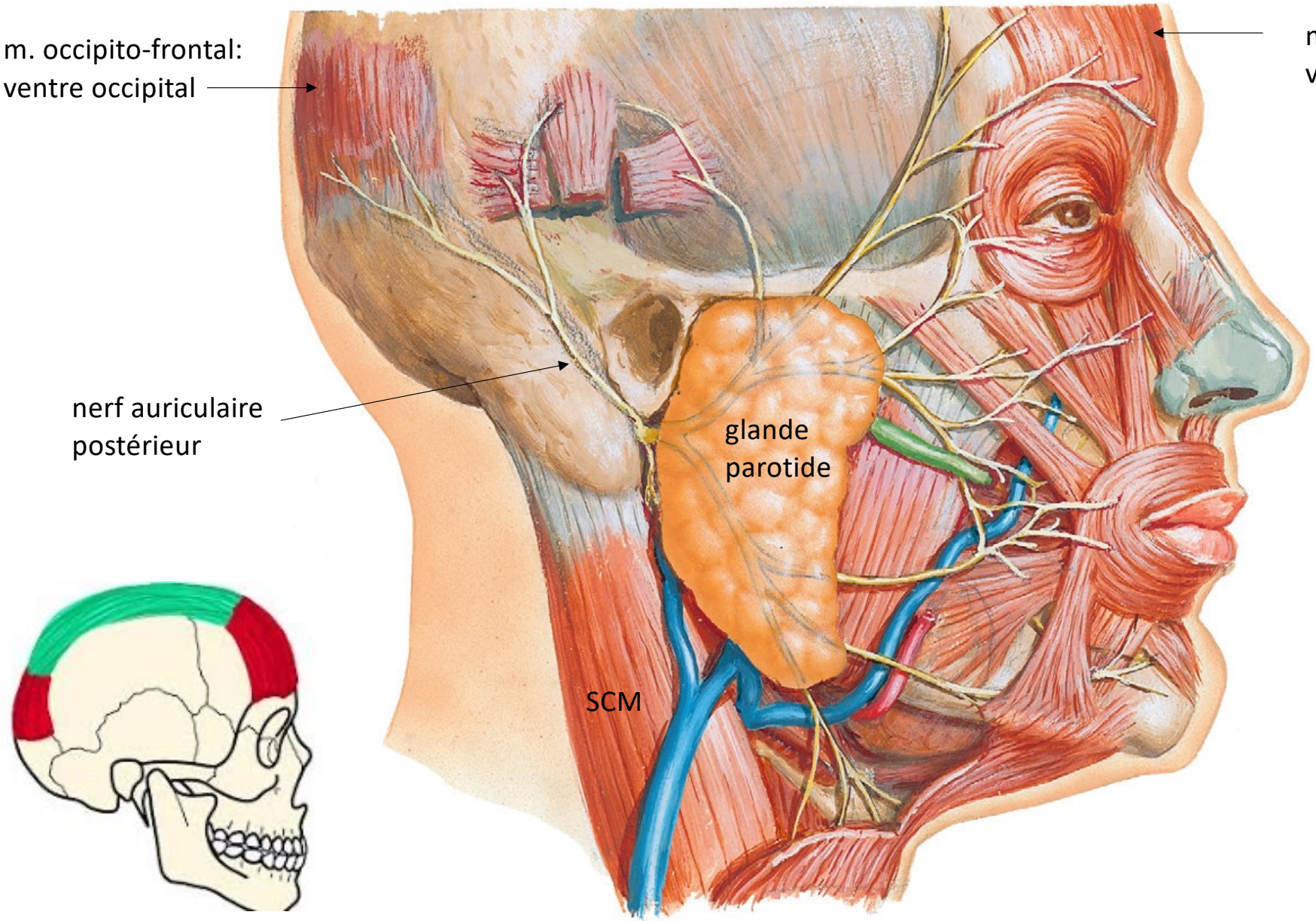


foramen
magnum



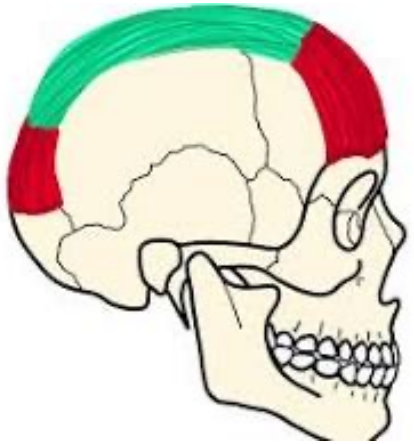


Foramen stylomastoïde


m. occipito-frontal:
ventre occipital
m. occipito-frontal:
ventre frontal
nerf auriculaire
postérieur
glande
parotide
SCM

https://fiches-anatomie.com/muscle-occipito-frontal/

Muscle occipito-frontal

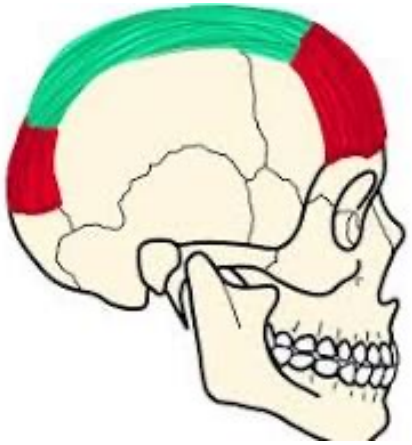


Innervation

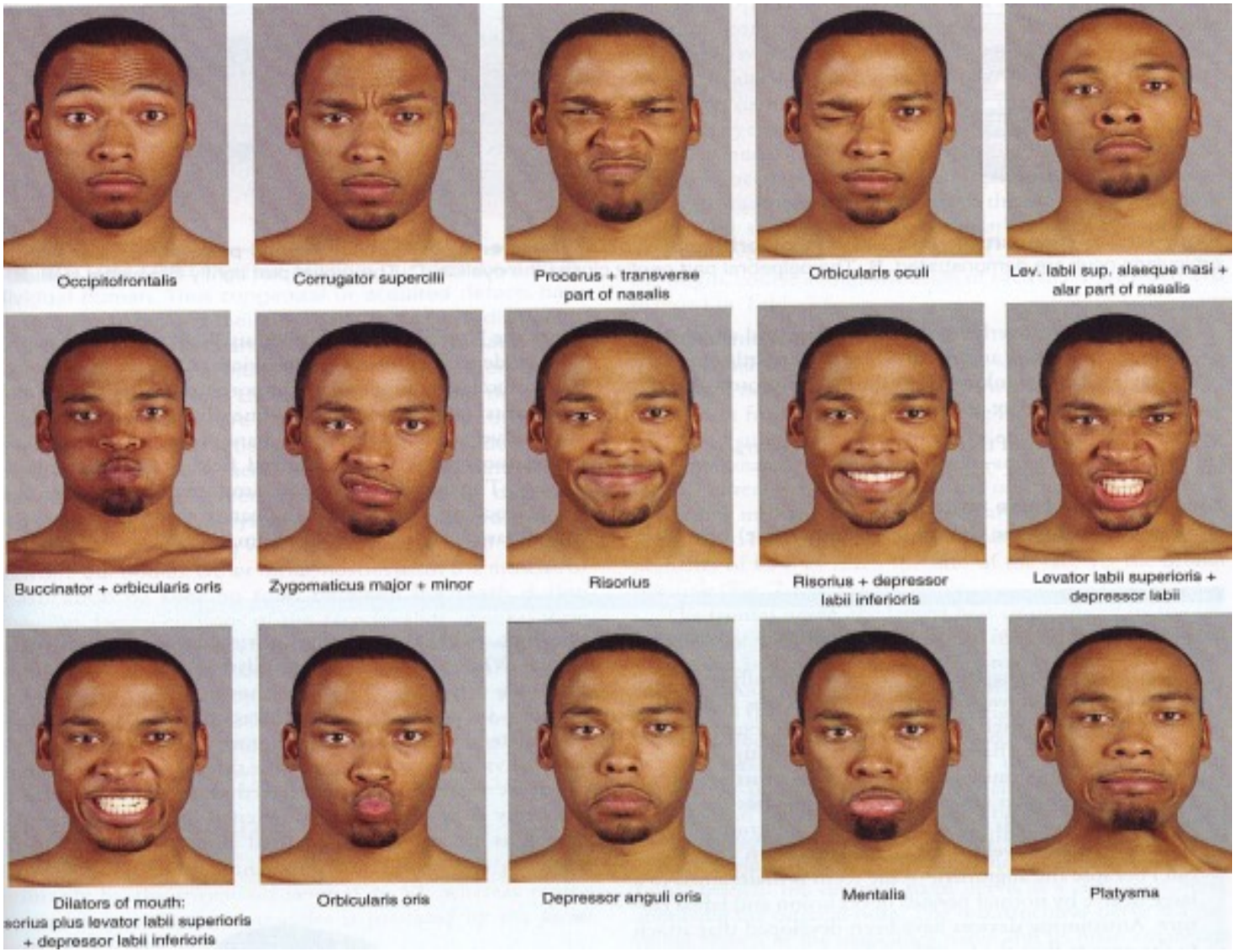
Les deux parties du muscle sont alimentées **par des branches du nerf facial (VII)** :

- le ventre frontal est innervé **par un rameau du nerf temporal**
- Le ventre occipital est innervé **par un rameau du nerf auriculaire postérieur**

Les muscles de l'expression faciale sont innervés par le **nerf facial** (NC VII)



Muscle occipito-frontal



Muscle occipito-frontal

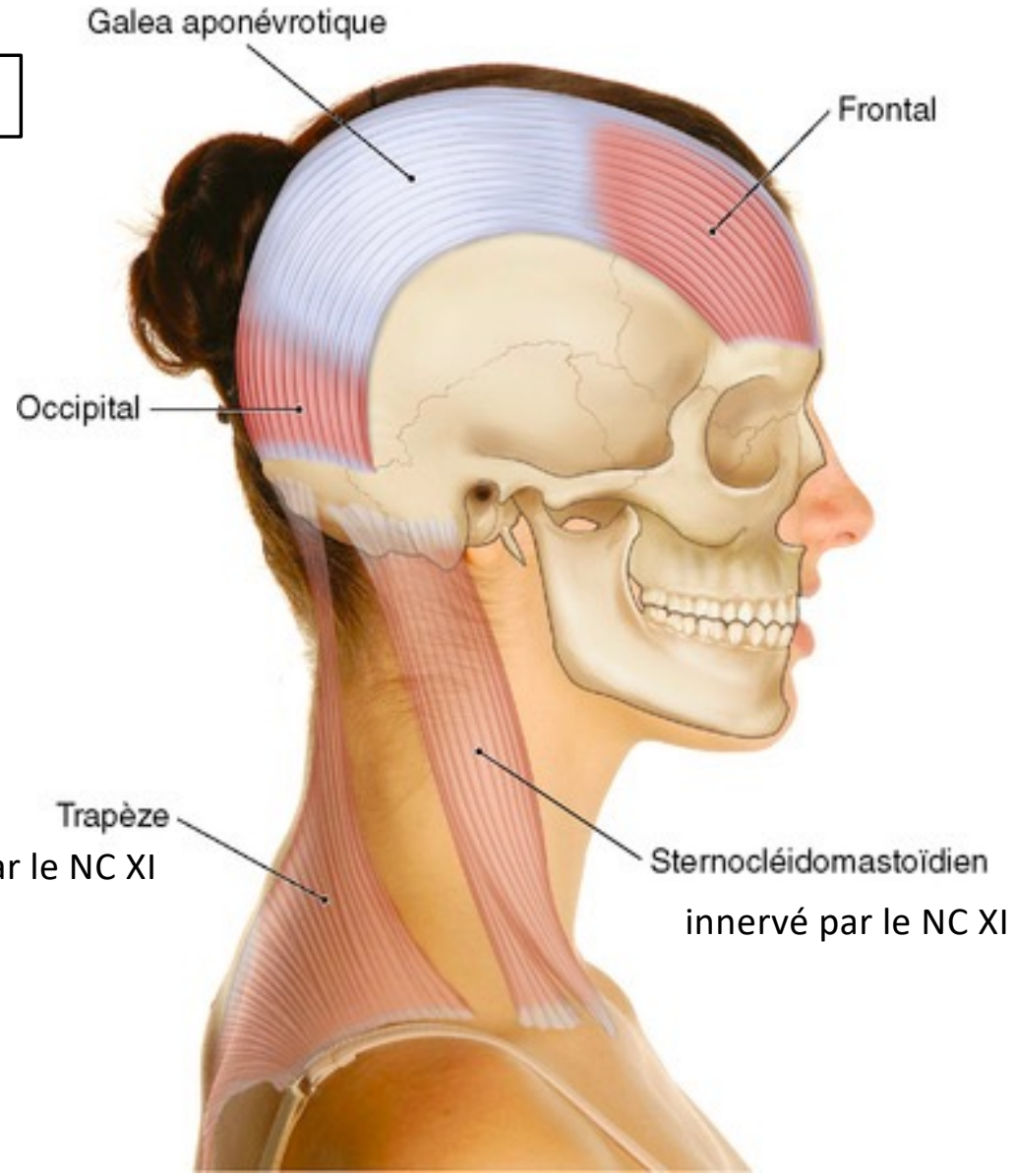
Innervation :

- Frontal belly:
  - Temporal branches of facial nerve (CN VII)
- Occipital belly:
  - Posterior auricular nerve (branch of facial nerve (CN VII))

Muscle occipito-frontal

- ventre frontal
- ventre occipital

séparés par une aponévrose



Vue latérale droite

Les trois muscles auriculaires

M. auricularis anterior
N. facialis [VII]

O: Fascia temporalis

I: Spina helicis

F: Moves the auricle forwards and upwards

M. auricularis superior
N. facialis [VII]

rameau auriculaire du n. auriculaire postérieur

O: Galea aponeurotica

I: Dorsocranial part of the auricular root

F: Moves the auricle backwards and upwards

M. auricularis posterior
N. facialis [VII]

rameau auriculaire du n. auriculaire postérieur

O: Proc. mastoideus, tendon of the M. sternocleido-mastoideus

I: Dorsal part of the auricular root

F: Moves the auricle backwards

Évolution

Muscles vestigiaux

Souvent non fonctionnels

Some large primates such as gorillas and orang-utans (and also humans) have undeveloped **ear muscles** that are nonfunctional **vestigia**l structures, yet are still large enough to be easily identified.[70] An ear muscle that cannot move the ear, for whatever reason, has lost that biological function. This serves as evidence of homology between related species. In humans, there is variability in these muscles, such that some people are able to move their ears in various directions, and it has been said that it may be possible for others to gain such movement by repeated trials.[70] In such primates, the inability to move the ear is compensated for mainly by the ability to easily turn the head on a horizontal plane, an ability which is not common to most monkeys—a function once provided by one structure is now replaced by another.[71]

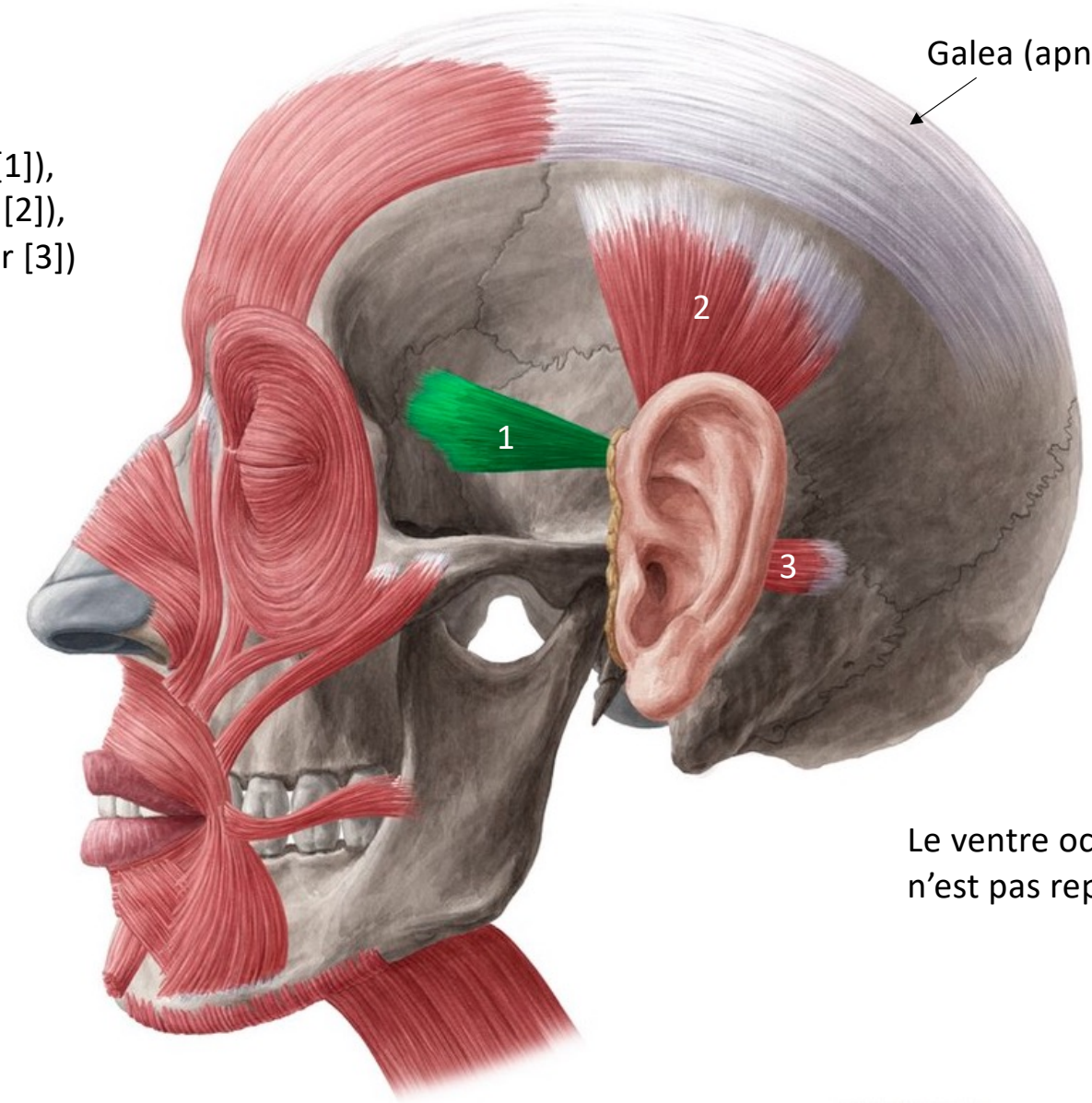
In some animals with mobile pinnae (like the horse), each pinna can be aimed independently to better receive the sound. For these animals, the pinnae help localise the direction of the sound source.

Muscles auriculaires:

Origine :
fascia temporal (m. auriculaire antérieur [1]),
galea aponeurotica (m. auriculaire supérieur [2]),
processus mastoïde (m. auriculaire postérieur [3])

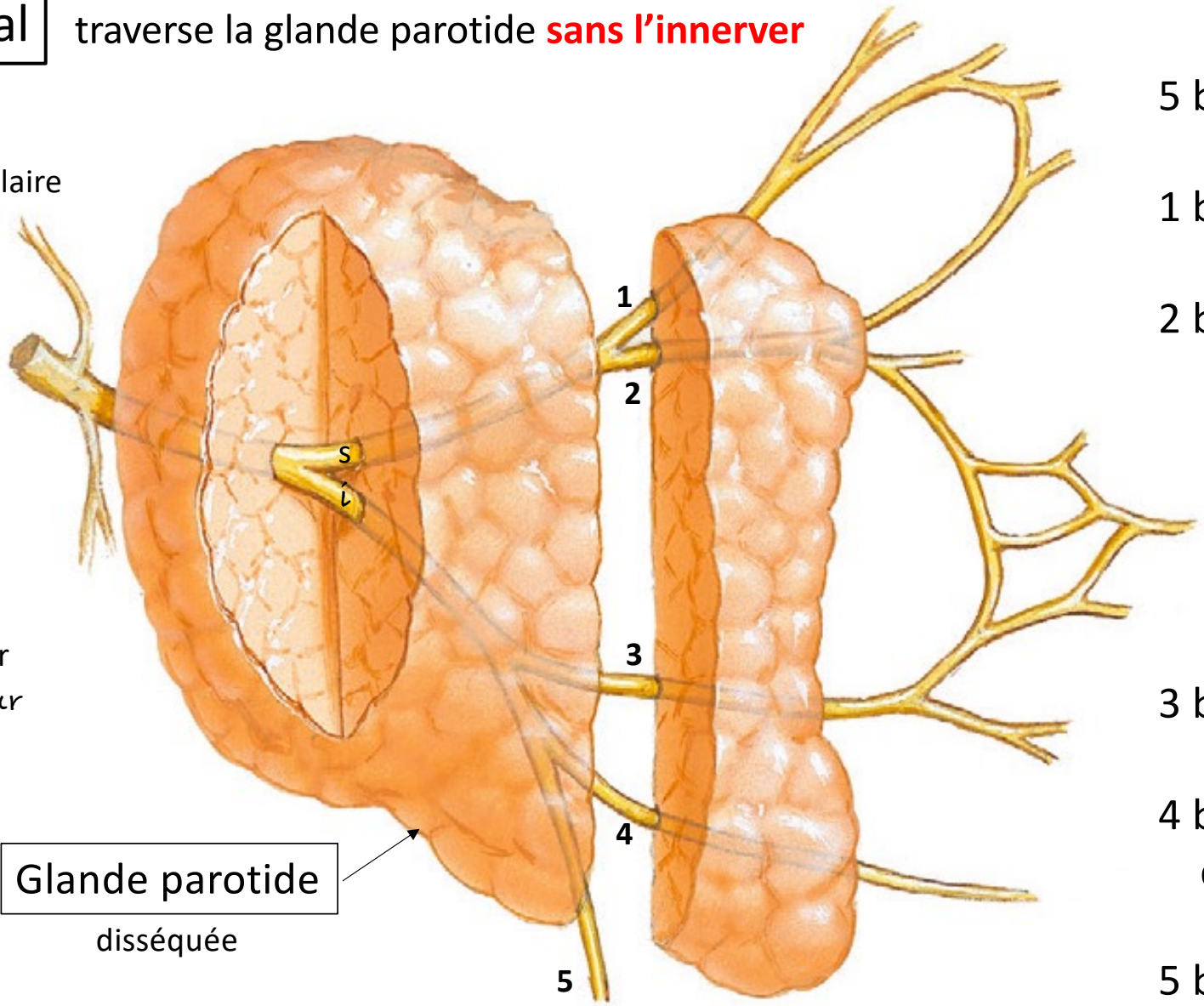
Insertion :
pinna = pavillon de l'oreille

Innervation :
nerf facial



Le ventre occipital
n'est pas représenté

Nerf facial traverse la glande parotide **sans l'innerver**



s = supérieur
i = inférieur

5 branches nommées :

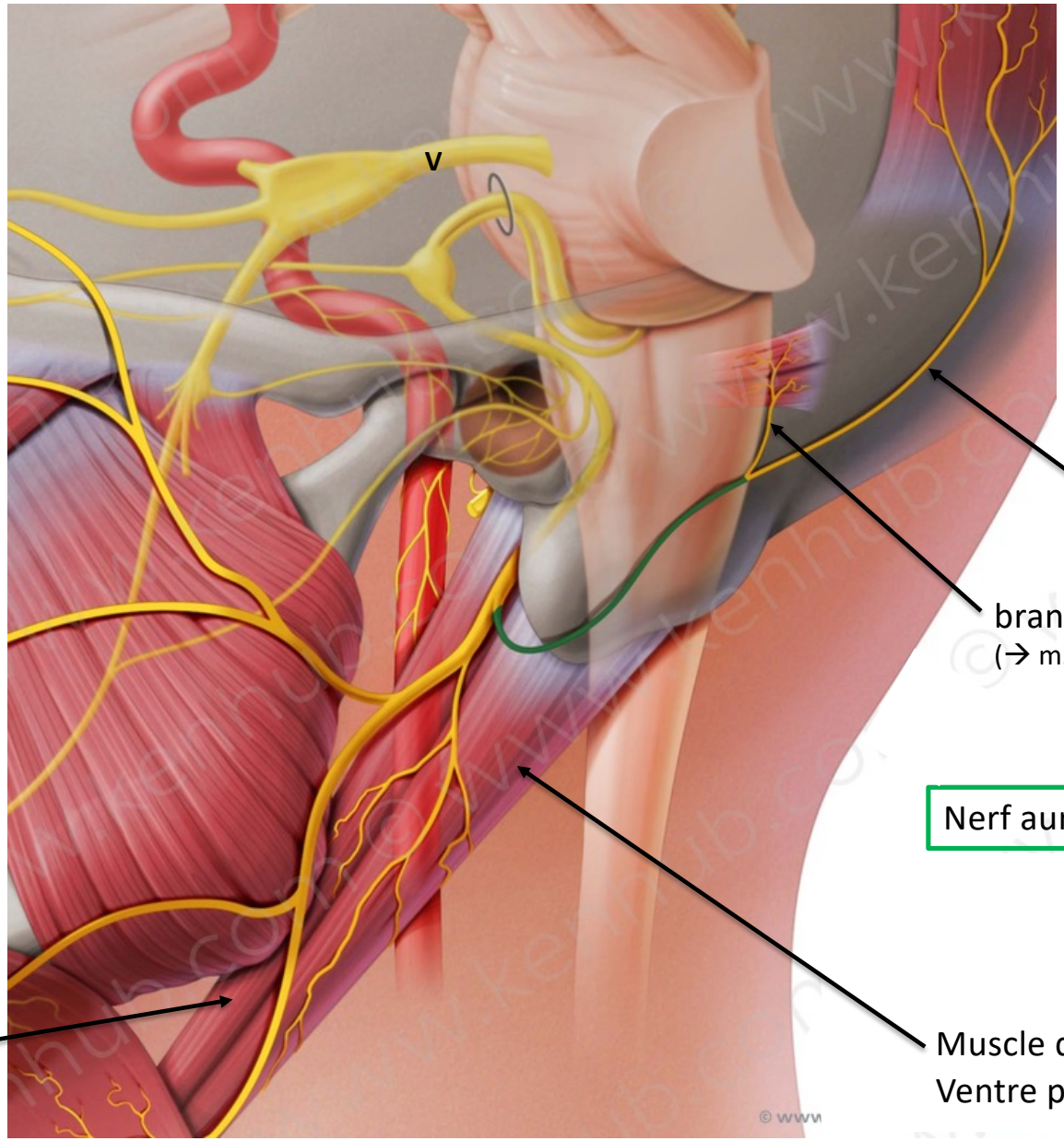
1 branche temporale

2 branche zygomatique

3 branche buccale

4 branche marginale de la mandibule

5 branche cervicale



Nerf facial

branche occipitale
(→ ventre occipital du m. fronto-occipital)

branche auriculaire
(→ m. auriculaire postérieur)

Nerf auriculaire postérieur

Muscle
stylohyoïdien

Muscle digastrique
Ventre postérieur

PLATYSMA MUSCLE

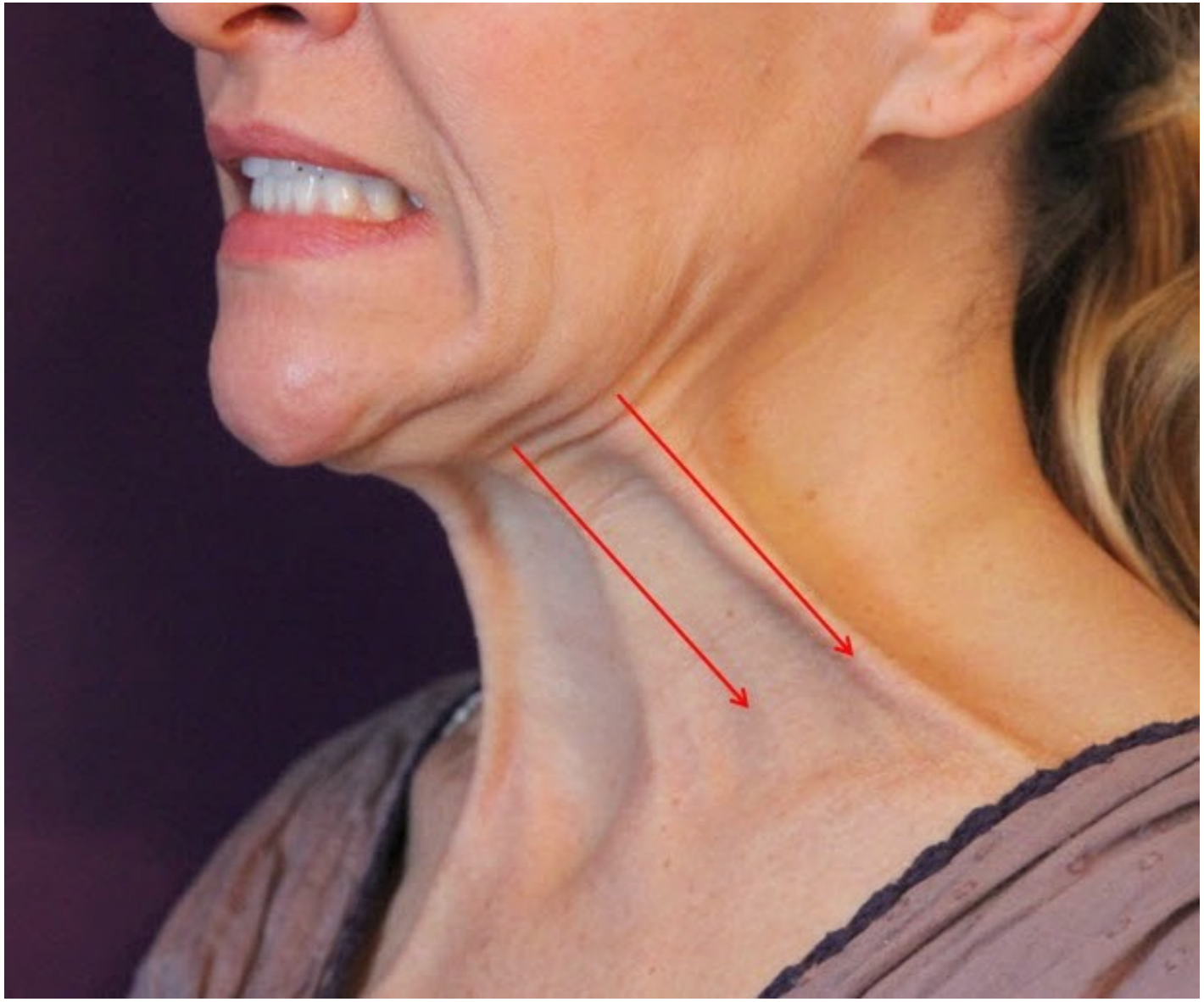
The platysma muscle is the most superficial muscle of the neck. Unlike most skeletal muscles, the platysma is located in the superficial fascia (Figure 25-2A and B). The muscle extends superiorly from the inferior border of the mandible and inferiorly to the clavicle to the fascia of the anterior shoulder and thorax.

The platysma muscle is a muscle of facial expression and therefore is innervated by the facial nerve (cervical branch of CN VII).Upon contraction, the platysma depresses the mandible and wrinkles the skin of neck.

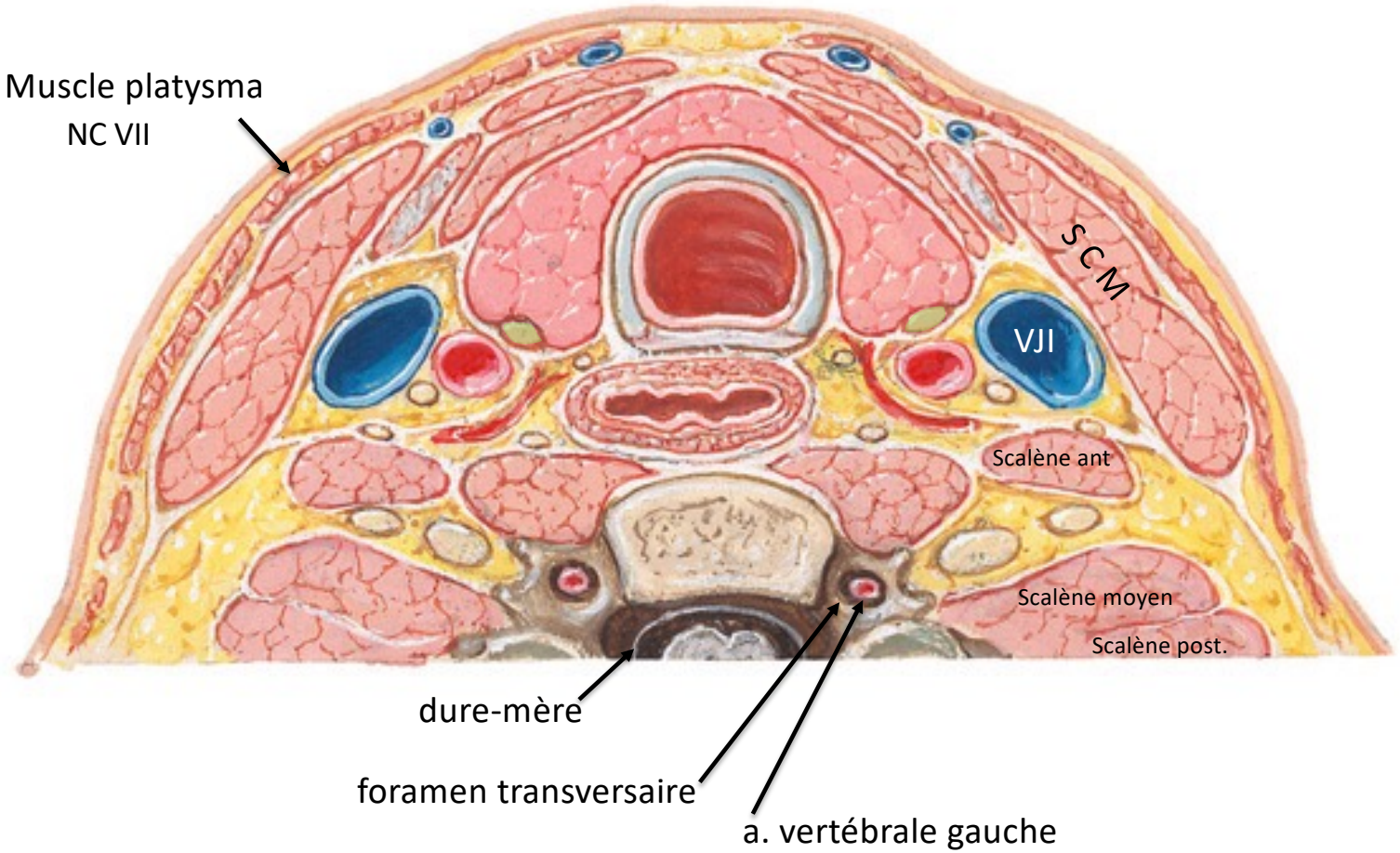
Platysma

The **platysma** is a large, thin sheet of muscle in the superficial fascia of the neck. It arises below the clavicle in the upper part of the thorax and ascends through the neck to the mandible. At this point, the more medial fibers insert on the mandible, whereas the lateral fibers join with muscles around the mouth.

The platysma tenses the skin of the neck and can move the lower lip and corners of the mouth down.

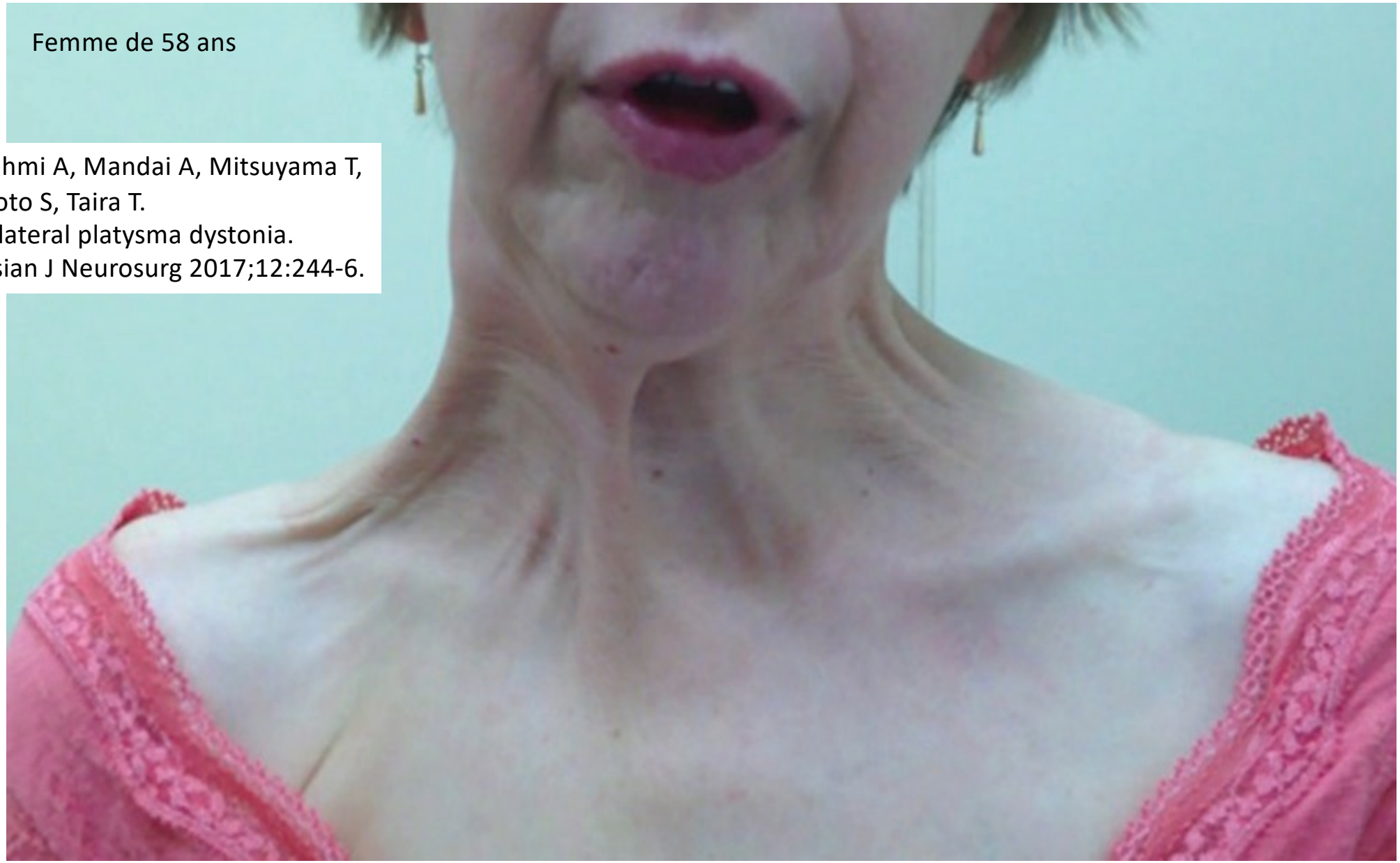


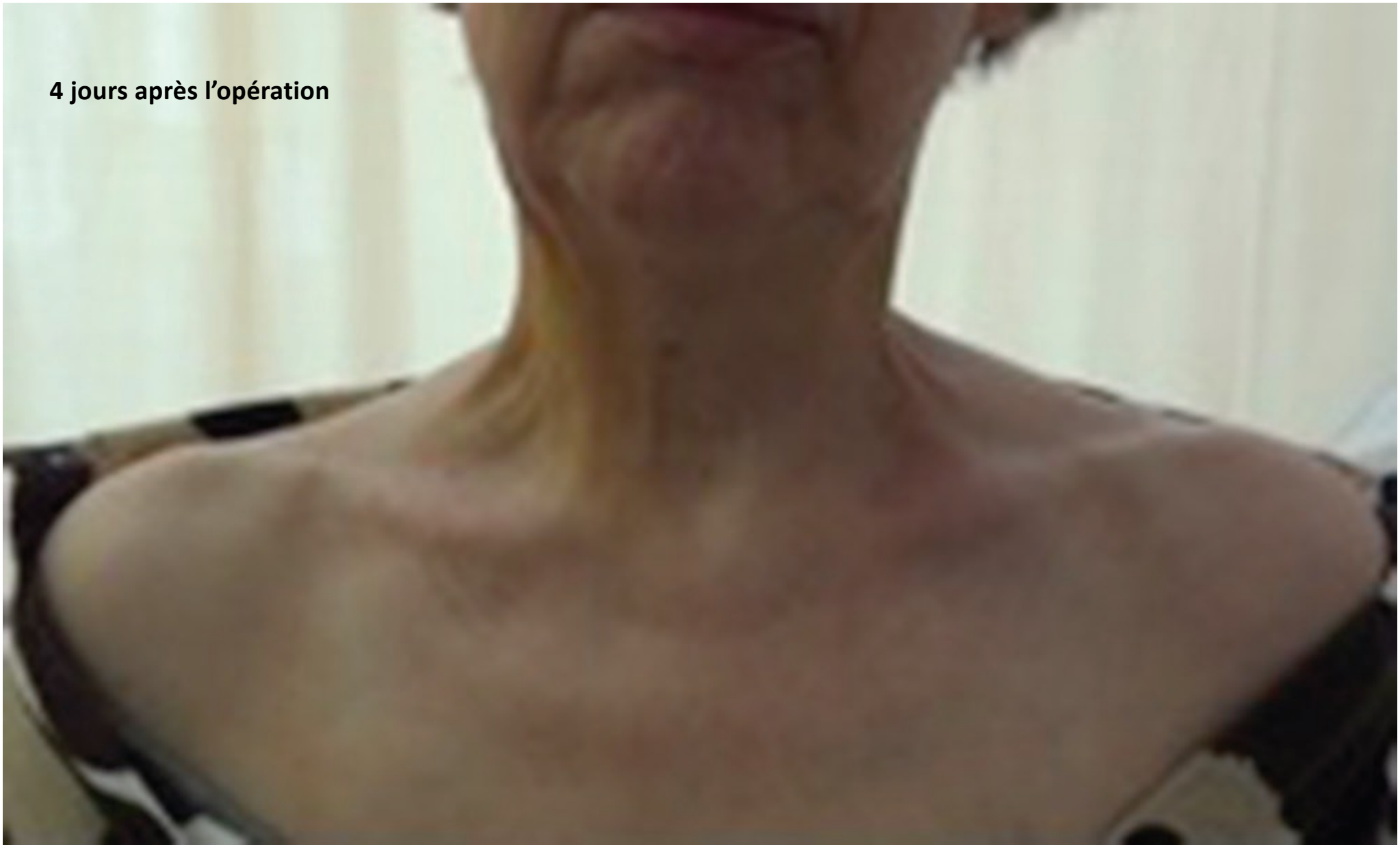
Coupe axiale du cou



Femme de 58 ans

Fahmi A, Mandai A, Mitsuyama T, Goto S, Taira T.
Bilateral platysma dystonia.
Asian J Neurosurg 2017;12:244-6.




4 jours après l’opération


NURSE
DOCTOR
0
1
2
3
4
5
6