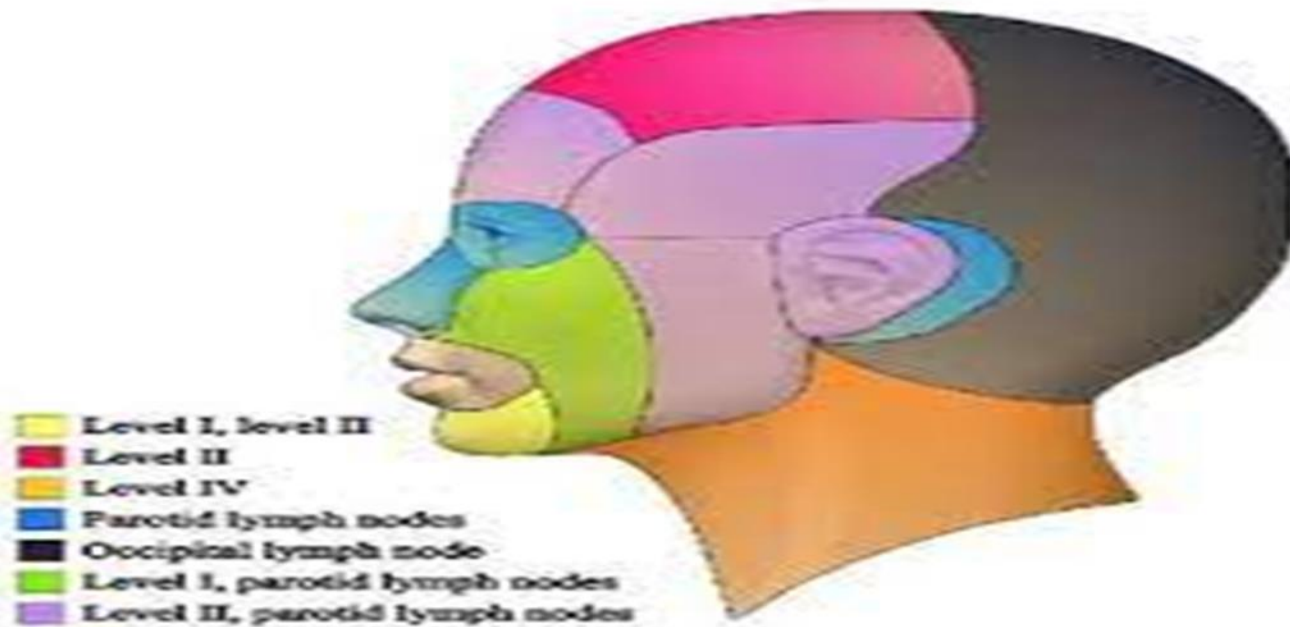


Parotid region

L8

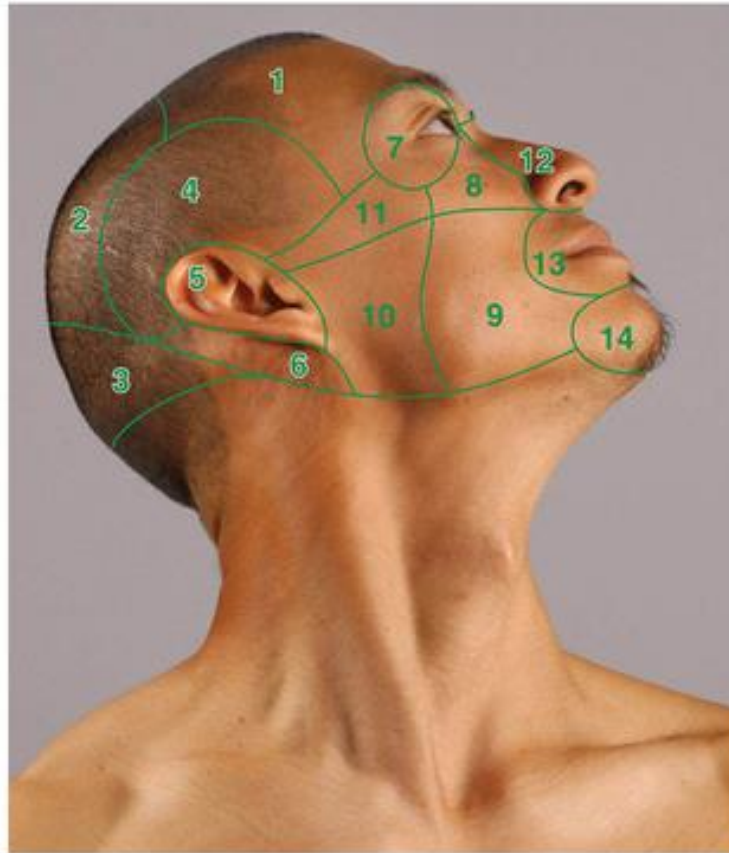


Regions of Head

- To allow clear communications regarding the location of structures, injuries, or pathologies, the head is divided into regions.

REGIONS OF HEAD

@HEALTHY_STREET

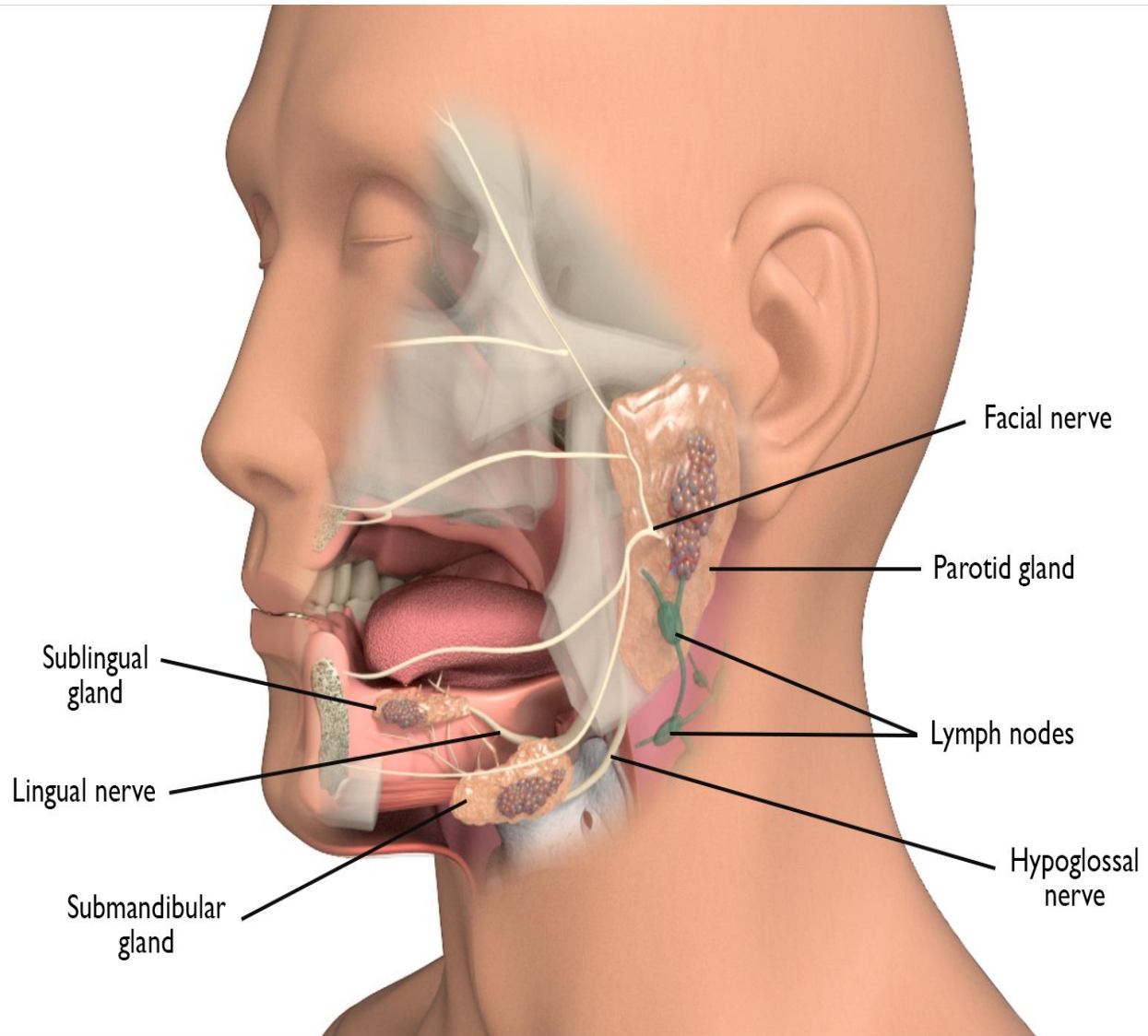


Regions of the head:

- 1 Frontal region
 - 2 Parietal region
 - 3 Occipital region
 - 4 Temporal region
 - 5 Auricular region
 - 6 Mastoid region
- Facial region:
- 7 Orbital region
 - 8 Infra-orbital region
 - 9 Buccal region
 - 10 Parotid region
 - 11 Zygomatic region
 - 12 Nasal region
 - 13 Oral region
 - 14 Mental region

Parotid Region

- The parotid region is the posterolateral part of the facial region bounded by
- the:
- ☐ Zygomatic arch superiorly.
- ☐ Angle and inferior border of the mandible inferiorly.
- ☐ Ramus of the mandible medially.
- ☐ Anterior border of the masseter muscle anteriorly.
- ☐ External ear and anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle posteriorly



contents

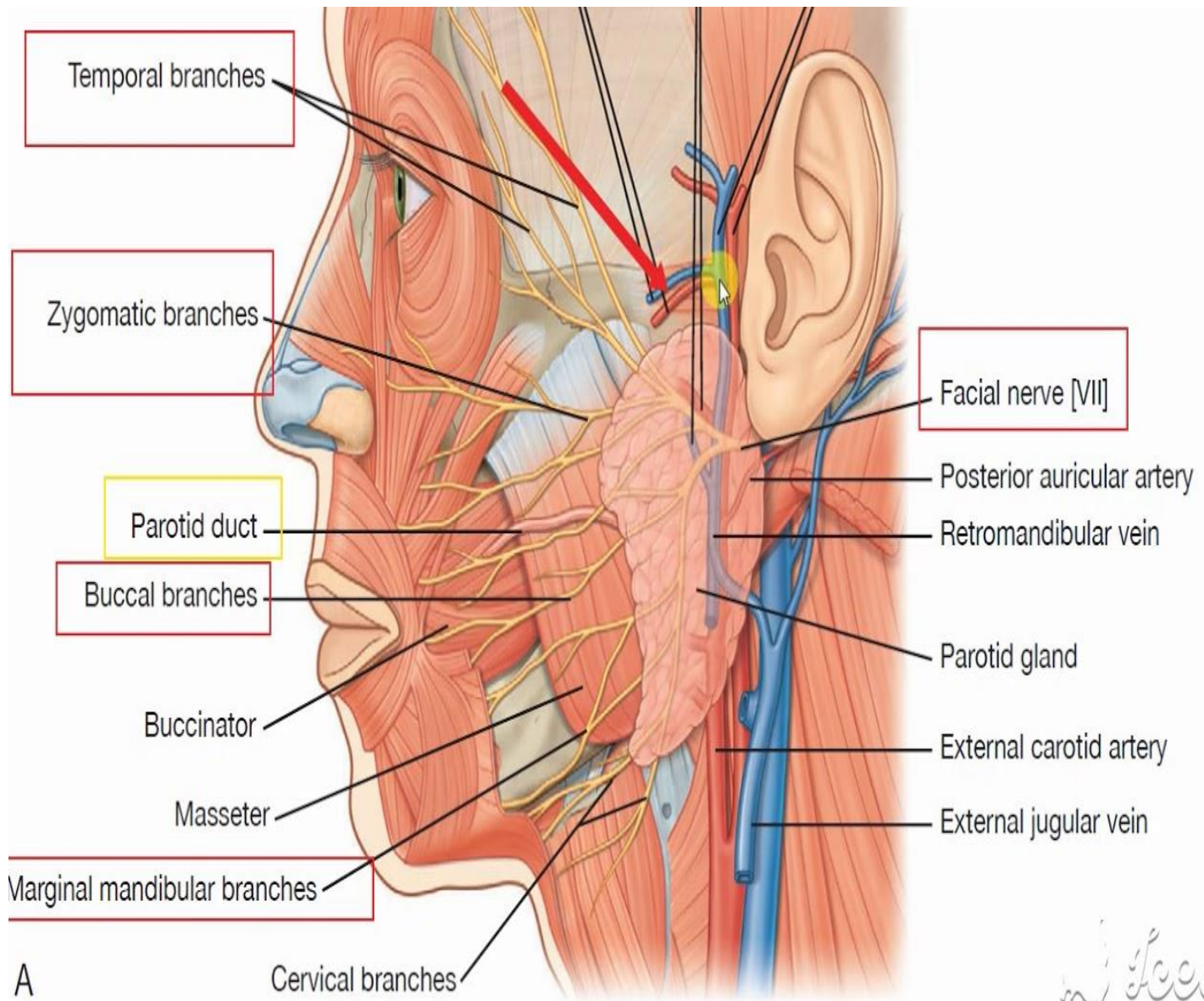
- The parotid region includes
- the parotid gland and duct, the parotid plexus of the facial
- nerve (CN VII), the retromandibular vein, the external carotid artery, and the masseter muscle.
- On the parotid sheath and within the gland are parotid lymph nodes. The five terminal branches of the facial nerve leave through the anterior border of the gland in
- a radiating manner that resembles the foot of a goose. this pattern is known as “pes anserinus”

Parotid Gland

- is the largest of three paired salivary glands and is composed mostly of serous acini.
- It is enclosed within the parotid sheath, a tough unyielding capsule derived from the deep cervical fascia. It lies in a deep hollow below the external auditory meatus, behind the ramus of the mandible and in front of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. The facial nerve divides the gland
- into superficial and deep lobes. Fatty tissue between the lobes confers the flexibility
- the gland must have to accommodate the motion of the mandible.

Parotid Duct

- The parotid (Stensen's) duct passes horizontally from the anterior edge of the gland) and passes forward over the lateral surface of the masseter muscle about one fingerbreadth below the zygomatic arch.
- It then turns medially, dives deeply into the buccal fat-pad, piercing the buccinator muscle and enters the vestibule of oral cavity
- through a small orifice (papilla) opposite the second maxillary molar tooth .
- The oblique passage of the duct in the buccinator muscle acts as a valve-like mechanism & prevents inflation of the duct during blowing.

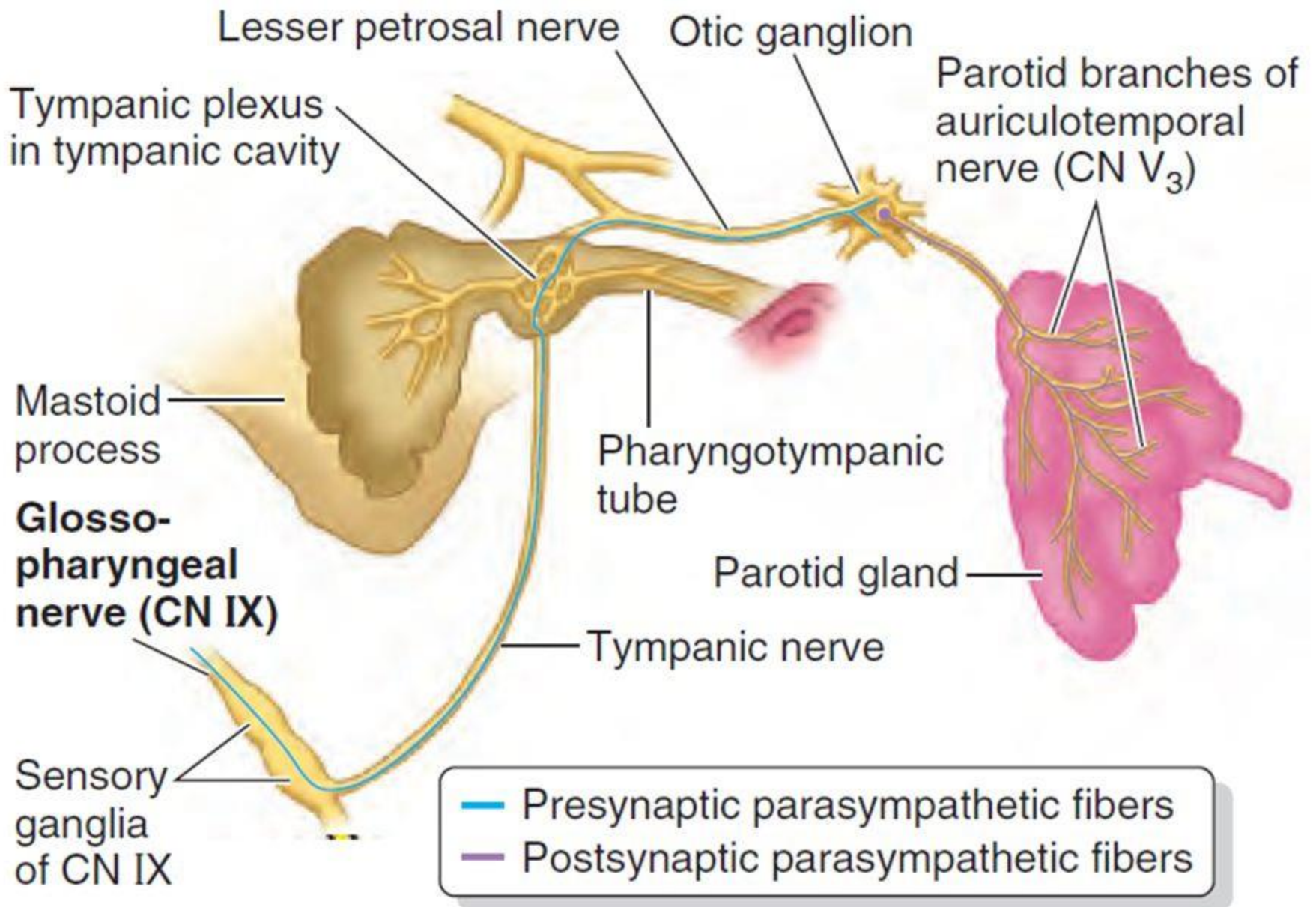


A

Dr. Loco

Innervation of Parotid Gland and Related Structures

- Although the parotid plexus of the facial nerve (CN VII) is embedded within the parotid gland, **CN VII does not** provide innervation to the gland.
- The auriculotemporal and great auricular nerves provide sensory fibers to the gland and innervate the parotid sheath as well as the overlying skin.
- The parasympathetic component of the glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX) supplies presynaptic secretory fibers to the otic ganglion .
- The postsynaptic parasympathetic fibers are conveyed from the ganglion to the gland by the auriculotemporal nerve.
- Sympathetic fibers are derived from the cervical ganglia through the external carotid nerve plexus on the external carotid artery .



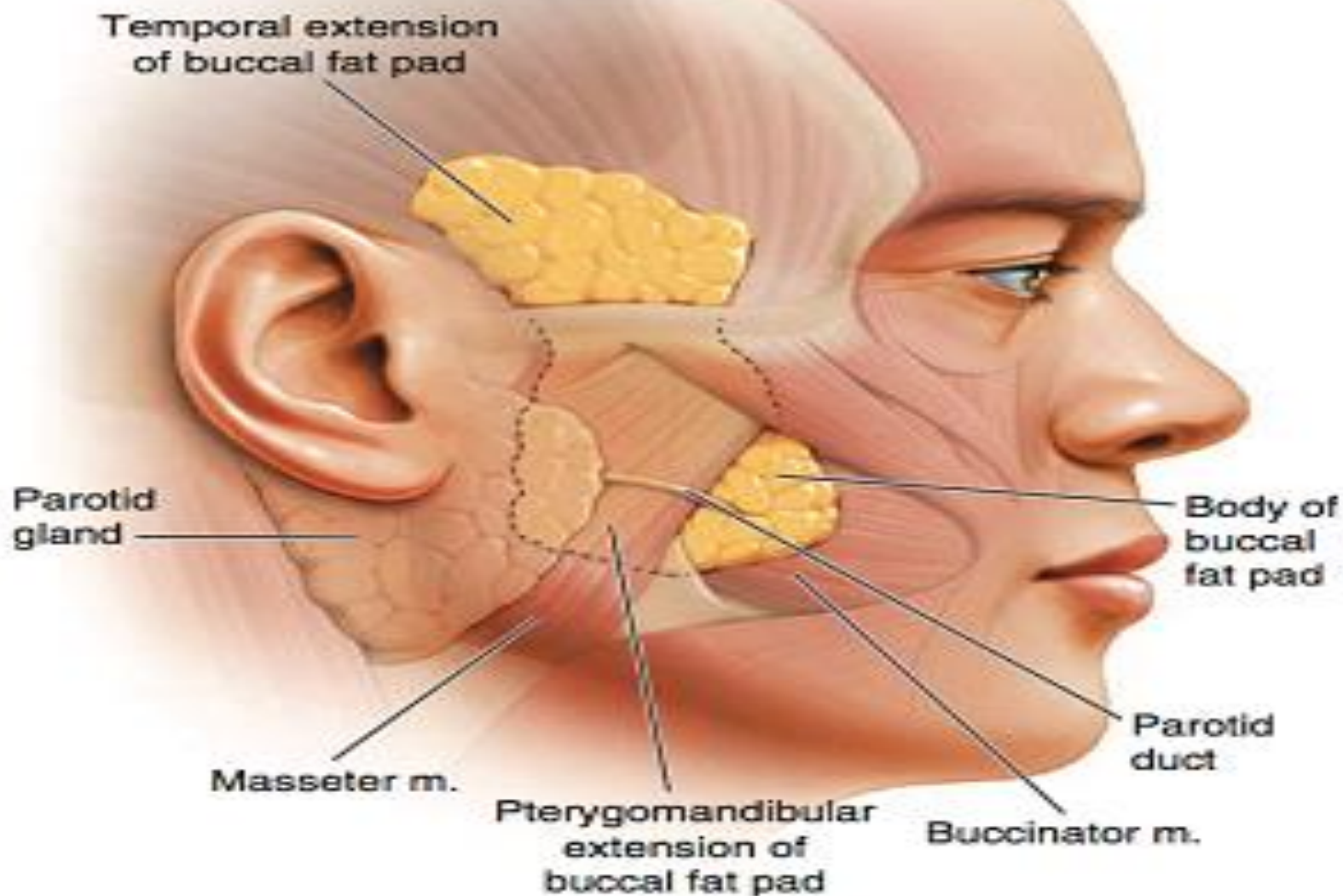
Innervation of the parotid gland

Arterial Supply

- External carotid artery & its terminal branches.
- **Venous Drainage**
- Into the retro-mandibular vein.
- **Lymph Drainage**
- Into the parotid & then into the deep cervical lymph nodes.

The Buccal Pad of Fat

- Superficial to the buccinators are encapsulated collections of fat.
- these buccal fat-pads are much larger in infants, to reinforce the cheeks and keep them from collapsing during sucking.
- The blood supply originates from the buccal and deep temporal branches of the maxillary artery, the transverse facial branch of the superficial temporal artery, and branches of the facial artery.
- This rich vascularity allows a reliable long axial flap and explains the rapid surface re-epithelialization. The cheeks are innervated by buccal branches of the mandibular nerve.



Temporal extension of buccal fat pad

Parotid gland

Masseter m.

Pterygomandibular extension of buccal fat pad

Buccinator m.

Body of buccal fat pad

Parotid duct

Functions or importance of pad

- The buccal fat-pad's primary function is thought to be related to chewing and suckling,
- especially in infants. Another proposed function is as gliding pads that facilitate the
- action of the muscles of mastication. The buccal fat pad may also function as a cushion
- to protect sensitive facial muscles from injury due to muscle action or exterior force.