

- If the bleeding takes place deep to pericranium (cephalhaematoma), the swelling corresponds with the shape of skull bone as the pericranium fuses with the sutures along its margins.
- Since there is little regenerating capacity due to lack of cambium layer in periosteum, necrosed bone leaves a gap.

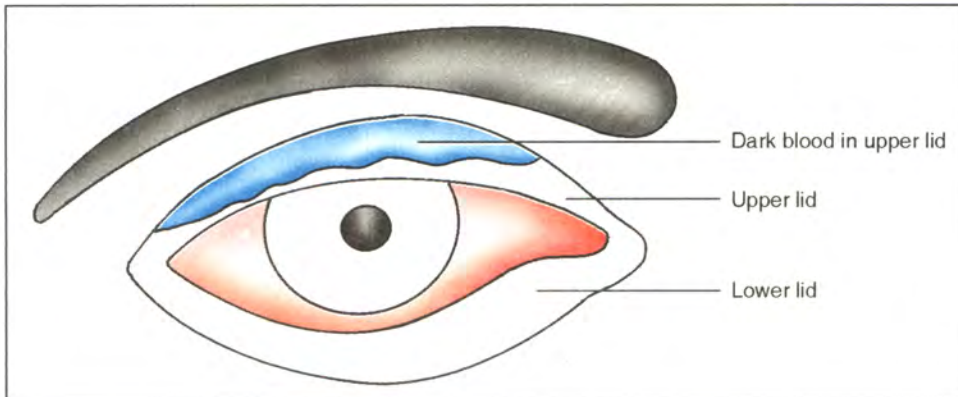


Fig. 2.6 Black eye

NERVES SUPPLYING THE SCALP

- A. Motor nerves** – Following two branches appear from facial nerve for scalp.
- (a) Temporal branch – Ascends in front of auricle and supplies frontal belly.
 - (b) Postauricular branch – Ascends behind the auricle and supplies occipital belly of occipitofrontalis.
- B. Sensory nerves** (from anterior to posterior)
- (a) Branches from ophthalmic nerve
 1. Supratrochlear nerve – Supplies forehead near midline.
 2. Supraorbital nerve – Passes through supraorbital notch.
 - (b) Branch of maxillary nerve

Zygomaticotemporal nerve – Appears in the temporal fossa region.
 - (c) Branch of mandibular nerve

Auriculotemporal nerve – Ascends in front of auricle.
 - (d) Branches from ventral rami of cervical nerves (cervical plexus)
 1. Great auricular nerve ($C_{2,3}$) – Ascends just behind the auricle.
 2. Lesser occipital nerve (C_2).
 - (e) Branches from dorsal rami of cervical nerves
 1. Greater occipital nerve (C_2)
 2. Third occipital nerve (C_3)

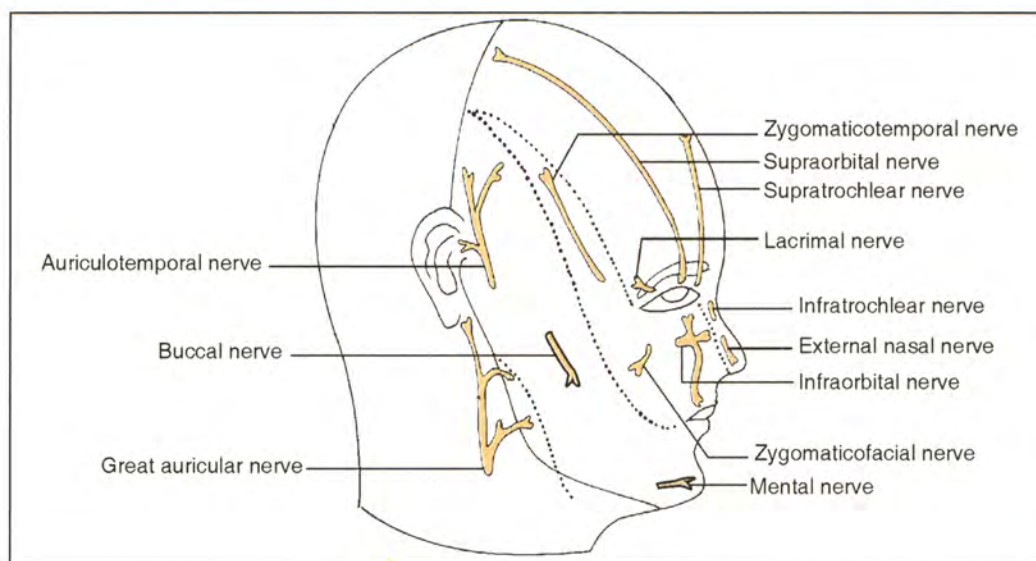


Fig. 4.13 Sensory nerves of face

B. Named nerves

(a) Branches of ophthalmic nerve

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Lacrimal nerve | - Pierces the lateral part of the upper lid. |
| 2. Supraorbital nerve | - Passes through supraorbital notch. |
| 3. Supratrochlear nerve | - Appears from the orbit medial to supraorbital nerve. |
| 4. Infratrochlear nerve | - Pierces the medial part of upper lid. |
| 5. External nasal nerve | - Descends on the dorsum of the nose. |

(b) Branches of maxillary nerve

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Zygomaticotemporal nerve | - Appears in the region of temporal fossa. |
| 2. Zygomaticofacial nerve | - Appears in the region of prominence of the cheek. |
| 3. Infraorbital nerve | - Appears from infraorbital foramen and splits into palpebral, nasal and labial branches |

(c) Branches of mandibular nerve

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Auriculotemporal nerve | - Ascends in front of auricle along with superficial temporal artery. |
| 2. Buccal nerve | - Pierces buccinator to supply cheek. |
| 3. Mental nerve | - Appears from mental foramen of mandible. |

(d) Branches of cervical plexus

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Great auricular ($C_{2,3}$) | - Appears near the angle of mandible. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Posterior Triangle

Definiton – Spirally placed triangular area/region between trapezius and sternomastoid.

Morphology – Cleft in the same muscle mass (This explains innervation of two muscles by same nerve).

Boundaries

Anterior – Posterior border of sternomastoid

Posterior – Anterior border of trapezius

Base – Middle 3rd of clavicle

Apex – Meeting point of two muscles i.e., sternomastoid and trapezius.

Roof – Investing layer of cervical fascia

Floor – Muscles under the prevertebral fascia form floor,

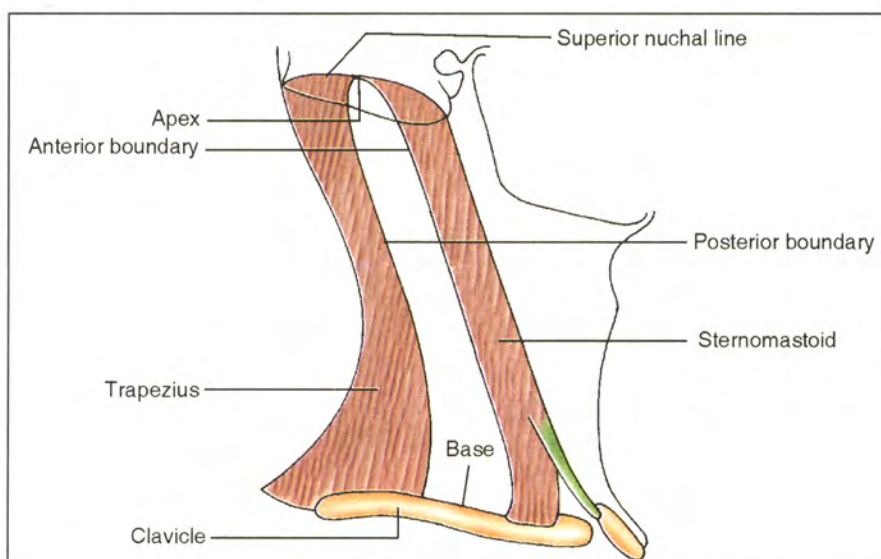


Fig. 7.1 Boundaries of the posterior triangle

There are 4 vertical columns of this plexus. 2 anterior columns lie by the side of posterior longitudinal ligament. Posterior columns lie over the laminae. Connections of plexus

1. With each other
2. With basivertebral veins
3. With external vertebral venous plexus
4. With occipital sinus and basilar venous plexus

Venous plexus drains through intervertebral veins into,

1. Vertebral veins
2. Posterior intercostal veins.
3. Lumbar veins.
4. Lateral sacral veins.

B. Dura mater:

1. It continues with the meningeal layer of duramater inside the cranium.
2. It is free from vertebrae.
3. Its lower extent is second sacral vertebra.
4. It provides dural sleeves for nerve roots.

C. Subdural space:

1. It is a potential space with thin film of lymph like fluid.
2. It allows slight movement of dura mater.

D. Arachnoid mater

1. It is applied to dura mater.
2. It is thin and transparent.
3. It provides fibrous strands to pia mater.
4. There is an incomplete posterior median septum derived from it.

E. Subarachnoid space

- It contains–
 1. CSF (Cerebro Spinal Fluid)
 2. Vessels of spinal cord
 3. Roots of spinal nerves.
 4. Spinal roots of accessory nerve
- There are following incomplete partitions in this space,
 1. Fibrous strands
 2. Posterior median septum of arachnoid
 3. Ligamenta denticulata - It is a pair of longitudinal septum, one on each side of spinal cord, arising from pia mater.
- Below the lower end of spinal cord this space is called lumbar cistern.