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## Zygomaticus major and minor function

ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR ORIGIN The anterior surface of the zygomatic bone Insertion Modiolus at the angle of the mouth ACTION Raises and attracts the angle of the lateral mouth NERVE The oral branch of the facial nerve (VII) ZYGOMATICUS MINOR ORIGIN Lateral infra-orbital edge INSERTION The skin and muscle action of the upper lip Elevates and inverts the upper lip NERVE The oral branch of the facial nerve (VII) Zygomaticus major Muscles of the head, face, and neck. Zygomaticus major presented in red. Details Previous zygomatic Insertion modiolus of mouth Artery facial Artery zygomatic and oral branches of the facial nerve Action sss draws angle of the mouth up and lateral Dents Latin musculus zigo major TA98A04.1.03.029TA22079FMA46810 Anatomical muscle obainice [editing on Wikidata] zygomaticus major is a muscle of the human body. It is a facial expression muscle that attracts the angle of the upper and posterior mouth to allow one to smile. [1] Like all muscles of facial expression, the zygomatic major is innervated by the facial nerve (seventh cranial nerve), namely, the oral and zygomatic branches of the facial nerve. The structure of Zygomaticus extends from each zygomatic arc (pomets) to the corners of the mouth. The Raise the corners of the mouth when a person smiles. Usually a single unit, Pits are caused by variations in shape. [2] [3] It is believed that dimples are caused by the major muscle bifid zygomaticus. [4] Position of the image of the major muscle zygomaticus. Animation. Muscles of the head, face and neck. Zygomaticus major presented in red. Dimple References ^ Stel, Mariëlle; van Dijk, Eric; Olivier, Einav (2009). You want to know the truth? Then don't mime!. Psychological science. 20 (6): 694. two:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02350.x. ^ Dimple Creation – Cut e as a button, who pays for a deformity?. ^ Zygomaticus Major Muscle Function. Origin & Pessa, Joel E.; Zadoo, Vikram P.; Garza, Peter A.; Adrian, Erle K.; Dewitt, Adriane I.; Garza, Jaime R. (1998). Double or bifid major muscle zygomaticus: Anatomy, incidence, and clinical correlation. Clinical anatomy. 11 (5): 310–313. two:10.1002/(SICI)1098-2353(1998)11:5<310::AID-CA3>3.0.CO;2-T. PMID 9725574. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Zygomaticus major muscles. Zygomaticus Major Muscle Action Clips Taken from Zygomaticus minor Muscles of the head, face, and neck. Details Origin zygomatic bone Insertion skin of the upper artery Except facial artery Nerve buccal action se vates upper lip Identifiers Latin Mus zygomaticus minor TA98A04.1.03.030TA22080FMA46811 Ngic muscles [edit on Wikidata] Zygomaticus minor is a facial expression muscle. It comes from the zygomatic bone and continues with orbicularis oculi on the lateral face of the levator labii superioris and insert into the outer part of the upper lip. Draws the upper lip back, up and out and is used in the smile. Like all facial expression muscles, it is innervated by the facial nerve (CN VII). Zygomaticus minor is sometimes referred to as the zygomatic head of the muscle levator labii superioris. [1] Minor muscle Zygomaticus images (shown in red). See also Zygomaticus Muscle Major Zygomatic Bone References ^ Eliot Goldfinger Artist / Anatomist (November 7, 1991). Human Anatomy for Artists: Form Elements: Form Elements. Oxford University Press. p. 90. ISBN 978-0-19-976310-8. External PT Central Links This muscle article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it. vte taken from zygomaticus is a set of small muscles that travel through the orbit of the eyes to the lips, alongside the cheekbones. It attaches with the zygomatic bone, aka the cheekbones. Zygomaticus major directs the movement of the upper lip outwards and uppers, and especially controls smiling. It is activated when one frowns or shows sadness. Zygomaticus minor is previously located towards major zygomaticus, as well as supports larger muscle in order to shift the upper lip up and outward and backward as well. Zygomaticus Major and Minor Zygomaticus Major Zygomaticus major originate deep towards orbicularis oculi along with the posterior portion of the lateral part of the zygomatic bone, and then passes lower and anterior, merging together with orbicularis oris and attaching to the angle of the mouth in the skin. Insertion It attaches to the angle of the mouth into the muscle node. Near the node, a number of insertion fibers can be mixed into risorius or depressor anguli oris. There are rare attachments in the skin of the lower end of the nasolabial sillion. Structure Zygomaticus major is a long, thin muscle strap due to its length; wide displacement of the node, as well as the angle of the mouth can be done. Zygomaticus divides major into superficial portions as well as deep as it extends to its insertion. Frequently, the superficial part is divided into two narrow bellies. Innervation The oral and zygomatic branches of the facial nerve (cranial nerve 7) innervates major zygomatic. The Supplie facial artery provides both major zygomaticus and minor muscles. Action Zygomaticus major draws the lower full face both outwards and upwards. The whole cheek stands up and stands out. The lower eyelid moves slightly over the iris. The lower wrinkles of the eye develop, and at the outer angle of the feet of crow's eye develop. Orbicularis oculis helps these effects, as it frequently shrinks at the time of strong narrowing of the major zygomaticus. Zygomaticus Minor Zygomaticus from comes the anterior zygomatic bone towards the starting point of the major zygomaticus, matches the major zygomaticus path, and attaches medially to the corner of the mouth in the upper lip. Both zygomaticus muscles lift the corner of the mouth, as well as move it sideways. Origin Zygomaticus minor originates from the anterior part of the zygomatic bone, lower to the lateral edge of the orbit. Insertion It attaches to the skin of the middle section of the nasolabial sillion, as well as to the fat of the cheek. Other fibers extend lower to the red lip, traveling over and over the orbicularis oris mass. Structure From its origin, travels medial and then lower arcs. At its origin, it is located deep towards orbicularis oculi. Action It attracts the middle portion of the nasolabial sillion, along with the middle portion of a part of the upper lip outwards, as well as slightly upwards. The angle of the mouth is not pulled by the minor zygomaticus. Innervation Zygomaticus minor is innervated by the facial nerve (CN VII). The Supplie facial artery provides both major zygomaticus and minor muscles. Clinical significance Contemporary tendinitis Contemporary tendinitis is an inflammation of the tendon that passes through the temple to the jaw. This inflammation creates: Pain in the area zygomaticus Headache Ear pain Soreness in Jaw Eye achelt is sometimes confused with sinusitis, but the doctor can test for this condition by palpation of the temporal tendon. Treatment consists of rest, NSAID or a mechanical device to inhibit tooth clenching. Surgery for damaged tissue removal may rarely be necessary in case of tissue damage. Fracture Fractured cheekbones can also create pain in zygomaticus. Due to the connection of the cheekbones and the socket of the eye and jaw, eye or mouth pain may also occur. Such fractures can cause internal bleeding and affect brain function, even if they are not constantly visible to the naked eye. You may need an X-ray or a CT scan. Rate of this article: (59 votes, average: 4.86 out of 5) Major muscle zygomaticus is a muscle that controls facial expression, drawing the angle of the mouth up and out. The major zygomaticus muscle starts from the cheekbones and extends to the corner of the mouth. This muscle causes the corners of a person's mouth to grow when they smile. Variations of the major zygomaticus muscle cause dimples to form. Major muscle zygomaticus is also known as major zygomaticus musculus and larger zygomatic muscle, as well as zygomaticus musculus. The major zygomaticus muscle receives nerves from the cranial nerve VII. Conditions that can affect major muscle zygomaticus include strains of myalgia, neuromuscular diseases, lacerations, contusions, Bell's palsy, infectious myositis, and myopathy. Major Muscle Zygomaticus: Want to find out more about him? Our captivating, captivating videos, Questionnaires, detailed articles and ATLAS HD are here to get top results faster. What do you prefer to learn? I'd honestly say that Kenhub cut my study time in half. - Read more. Kim Bengochea, Regis University, Denver Author: Gordana Sendic • Reviewer: Roberto Grujičić MD Last review: 04 December 2020 Reading time: 3 minutes Zygomaticus major muscle (Musculus zygomaticus major) Zygomaticus major is a thin facial pair muscle that extends diagonally from the zygomatic bone (hence the name) to the angle of the mouth. It belongs to the buccolabial group of facial muscles together with leachi superioris alaeque nasi, leachor labia superioris, zygomaticus major, zygomaticus minor, leachor anguli oris, risorius, depressor labii inferioris, depressor anguli oris, mentalis, orbicularis oris, inciscars upper and lower and buccinator muscles. These muscles form the structure and perform the functions of the cheeks and lips. The main action of major zygomaticus is to pull the angle of the superolateral mouth. In coordination with other buccolabial muscles, it facilitates speech and creates facial expressions. Along with risorius, zygomaticus major contributes to laughter, which is why the muscles of laughter are considered. Key facts about zygomaticus major muscle origin (posterior aspect a) Lateral appearance of the zygomatic bone Insert Modiolus, mixtures with upper lip muscles Function Elevates and inverts the angle of mouth Innervation Bucal and zygomatic branches of the facial nerve (CN VII) Upper blood supply to the labia artery (facial artery) This article will teach you everything you need to know about the anatomy and functions of the muscle The major zygomaticus muscle originates from the lateral surface of the zygomatic bone, even before the zygomaticotemporal suture and laterally at the origin of the minor zygomaticus. It courses inferomedially on the lateral surface of the jaw to insert at the angle of the mouth. This fixation point is located laterally to the minor and medial zygomaticus to the risorius muscles. Here, major zygomaticus interlaces with other muscles that converge towards the angle of the mouth, forming a dense, mobile, fibromuscular mass called modiolus. It is not entirely clear which muscles exactly attach to the modiolus, but some of some include the depressor anguli oris, buccinator, risorius, major zygomaticus and orbicularis oris muscles. Zygomaticus major diagonal lysterl courses on the anterior surfaces of the buccinator and masseter muscles. Facial artery and accompanying vein run between the buccinator and the major zygomaticus muscles. Zygomaticus major is innervated by the zygomatic and oral branches of the facial nerve (CN VII). Learning the anatomy of over 600 muscles can be a daunting task. Ease your studies, master subjects examineable in future anatomy exams become effective using Kenhub muscle anatomy and reference charts! Zygomaticus major is supplied mainly by the upper labia artery that branches off the facial artery. As zygomaticus major contracts, it pulls the angle of the superolateral mouth. In synergy with risorius, zygomaticus major produces the expression of the smile. This function is followed by the deepening of the nasolabial groove. Due to its attachment to the modiolus, the actions of zygomaticus major are coordinated with those of other muscles of the buccolabial group. It integrates the movements of the cheeks, lips and chin, allowing various facial expressions and speech. Major Muscle Zygomaticus: Want to learn more about it? Our immersive videos, interactive quizzes, detailed articles and the HD atlas are here to get top results faster. What do you prefer to learn? I'd honestly say that Kenhub cut my study time in half. - Read more. Kim Bengochea, Regis University, Denver Show References References: Moore, K. L., Dalley, A. F., & Agur, A.M. R. (2014). Clinically oriented anatomy (7th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. Palastanga, N., & Soames, R. (2012). Anatomy and human movement: structure and function (6th ed.). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone. Watanabe, K., Loukas, M. (2016). Anatomy for plastic surgery of the face, head, and neck. New York: Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc. Standing, S. (2016). Gray's Anatomy (41st ed.). Edinburgh: Swiss Churchill Livingstone. Singh, V. (2014). Anatomy manual (regional and clinical) head, neck, and brain; Volume III. London: Swisser Health Sciences APAC. Illustrators: Zygomaticus muscle major (Musculus zygomaticus major) - Yousun Koh © Unless otherwise stated, all content, including illustrations are the exclusive property of Kenhub GmbH, and are protected by German and international copyright laws. All rights reserved. Reserved.

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