

## HANDBOOK

FACIAL CONSTRUCTION COURSE 18, 19 and 20 September 2019

### INTRODUCTION

This course is designed as a creative exercise in facial soft tissue anatomical appreciation. Over three days, each candidate will be engaged in layering the soft tissue anatomy over a mounted skull template. The course is structured so as to allow for an accurate and systematic modeling, such that the full three-dimensional anatomy can be both appreciated and internalized in memory.

### DAY 1

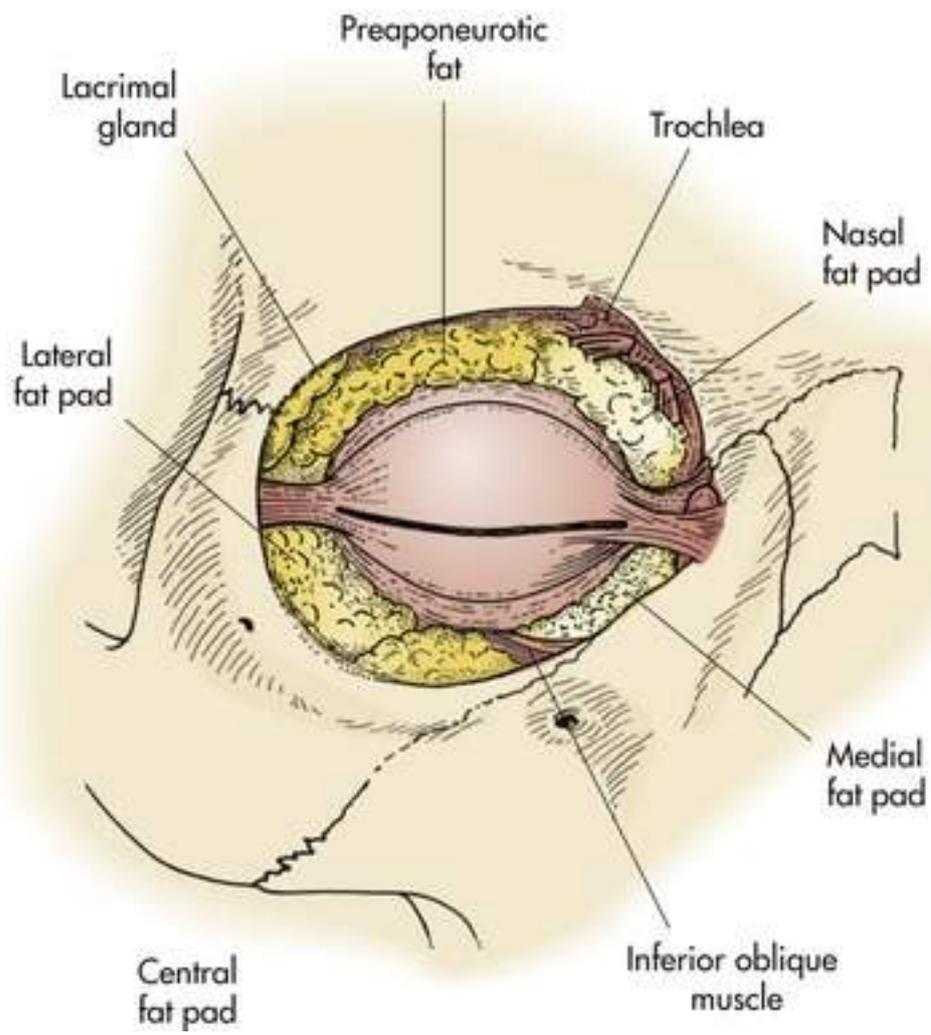
After a short introductory lecture on the materials and tools, the orbits will be placed within the skull with their surrounding supportive tissue framework. This is followed by the placement of the deepest facial muscular layer, incorporating the masseter, temporalis and buccinators muscles. The next structure to be created is the nose with its cartilaginous framework, followed by the mouth and its surrounding muscles. Time is allocated to the placement of the facial nerve and vessels, with the investing parotid gland. The further structure requiring construction are the periorbital muscles and frontalis, and finally the external ears.

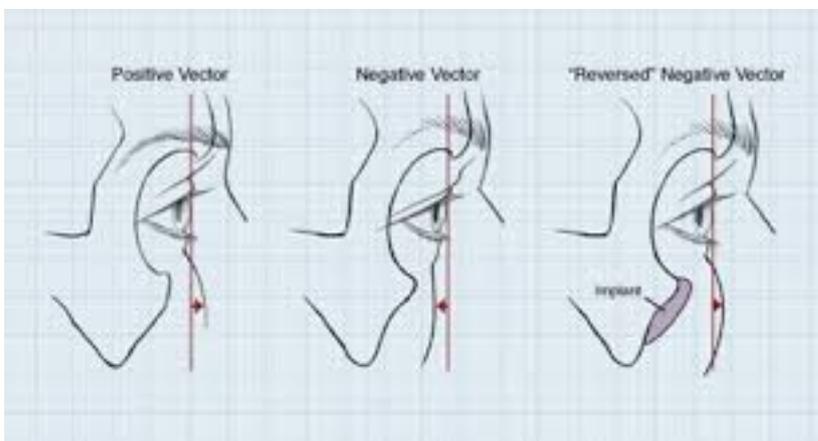
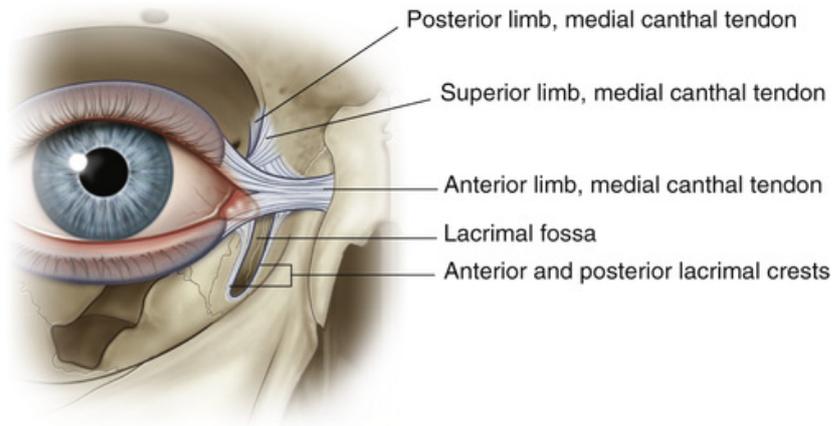
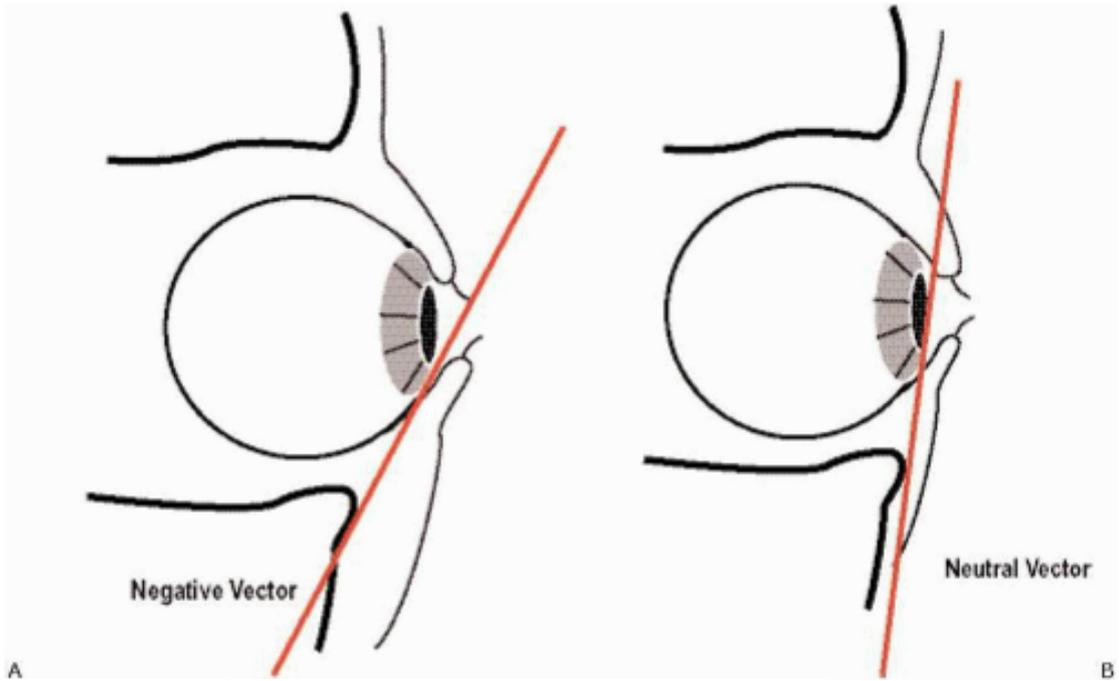
It is suggested that one half of the skull is invested with skin, and modelled so as to be as lifelike as possible, with special attention to facial character and aging.

### ORBITS

The orbits are fixed within the orbital cavity with wax, and around these are placed the superior and inferior supportive fat compartments. It will be important to place the globes accurately and symmetrically in all dimensions-avoiding enophthalmos, proptosis, squint, and dystopia. Appreciation of the fat compartments is essential for an understanding of facial aging, and any form of periorbital surgery.

This construction is then followed by the placement of the tarsal plates and their medial and lateral canthal attachments, and connection with the levator muscle as an aponeurosis. Again, accurate placement is essential if a normal looking eye is to be created. Attention will be given to avoiding proptosis, lagophthalmos, and lower lid ectropion.





THE DEEP FACIAL MUSCLES

## Temporalis

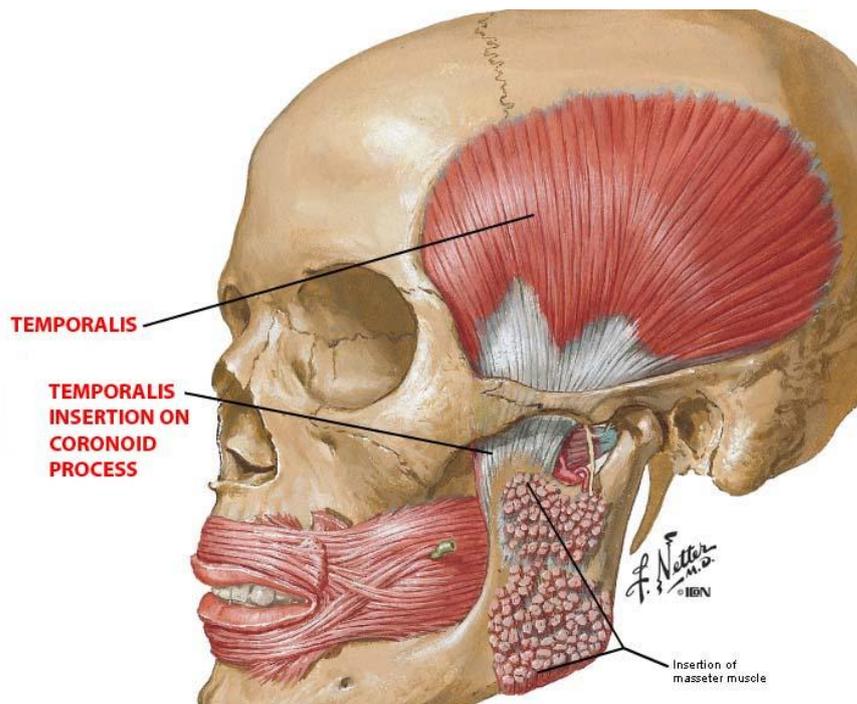
These powerful muscles responsible much of our bite force, originating from a contoured easily discernible lateral skull recess (at the temples, hence temporalis) and attached onto a mandibular projection called the coronoid process. In some creatures the muscles are sufficiently large so as to meet in the midline at a temporal crest ( in the hominin called “the nutcracker man”). It provides a readily discernible lateral contour to the face, which recesses with age and is an indicator of facial aging. It is innervated by the fifth cranial nerve.

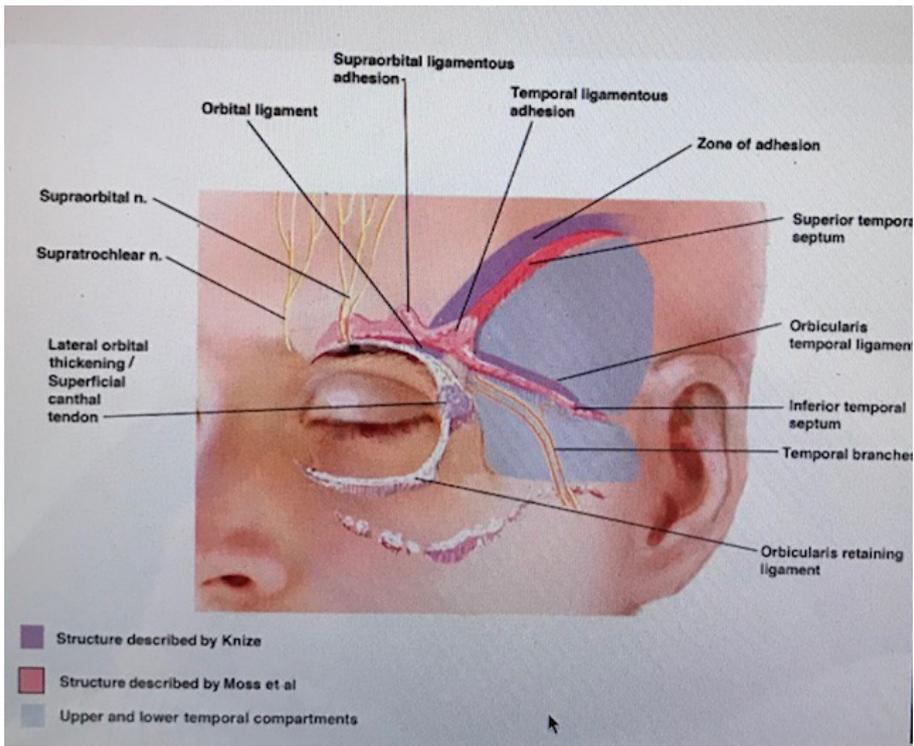
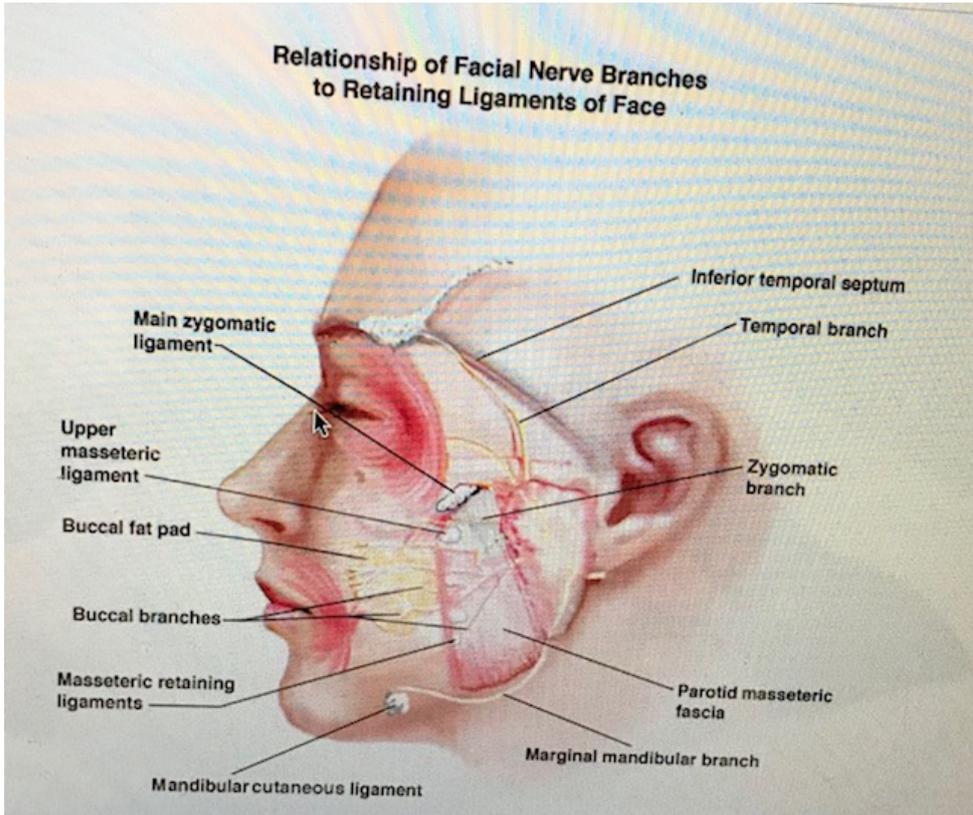
## Masseter

This is an additional muscle responsible for bite force, which has its origin over much of the laminar plate of the mandible, with attachment onto the pterygoid projection off the skull. Like temporalis, it provides contour to the lateral face, and is innervated by the fifth cranial nerve.

## Buccinator

Innervated by the 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve, this muscle is arguably a muscle of facial expression. This elastic sheet of contractile tissue has its role in eating is to facilitate deglutition, by proving both oral capacity and thereafter propulsion, and maintaining oral continence. However it has a role in facial animation as well. Its attachment is to the maxilla and mandible.





DEEP NERVES AND VESSELS

Before the more superficial facial muscles are set in place, the deeper sensory nerves and vessels must be set in place. These include the supraorbital, infraorbital and mental nerves, and can include other minor sensory nerves of deep origin.

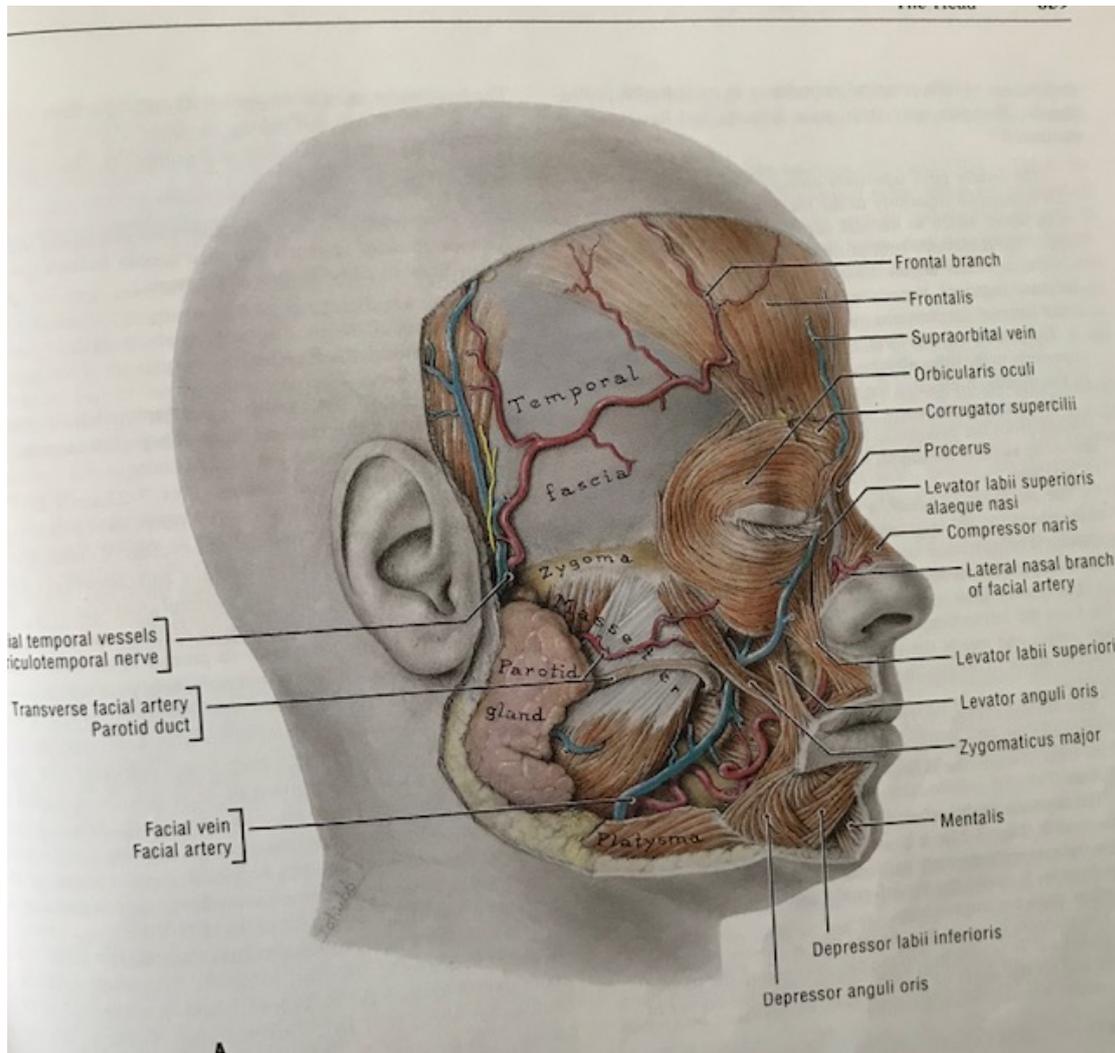
## THE MOUTH AND PERIORAL MUSCLES

The placement of the mouth over the teeth provides a foundation to which the motor muscles controlling the mouth can be attached.

The sculpting of the mouth required an appreciation of mouth contours, all the result of the interweaving of orbicularis oris muscles, fat compartments and the overlying vermilion. The philtrum, white roll, tubercle and mouth angles must be created. The mouth angles meet at a fibrous tissue consolidation called the modiolus or anchor.

There are 9 perioral muscles that need to be considered on each side- nasalis, levator labii superioris alaeque nares, zygomaticus minor and major, levator anguli oris, risorius, depressor anguli oris, depressor labii inferioris, and mentalis.

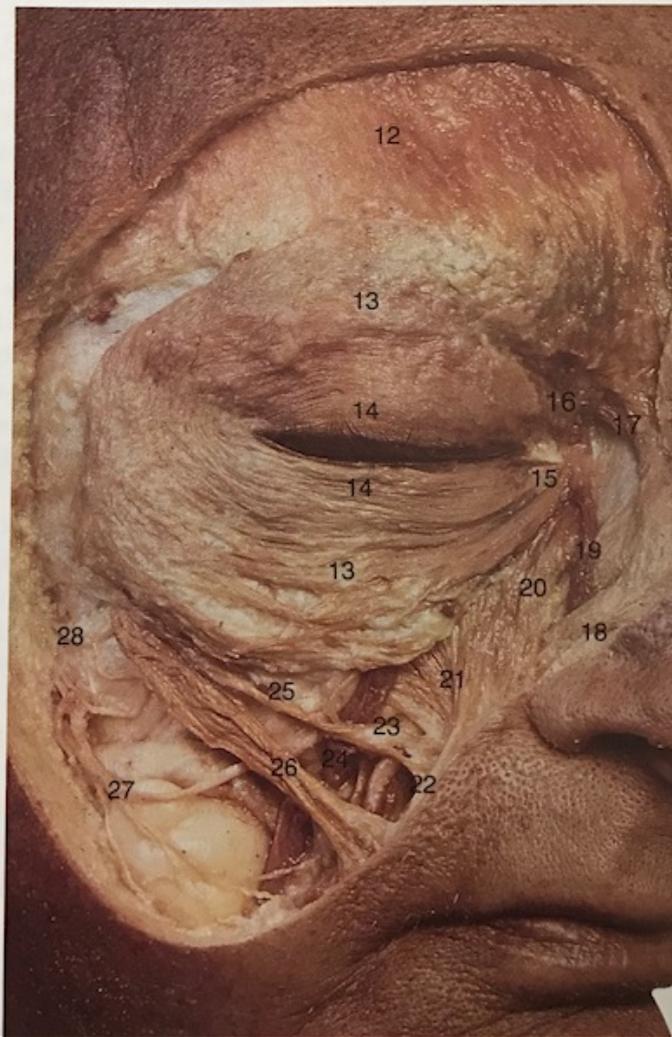
All of these muscles are innervated by the 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve, and play a critical role in facial expression and speech, and in eating.



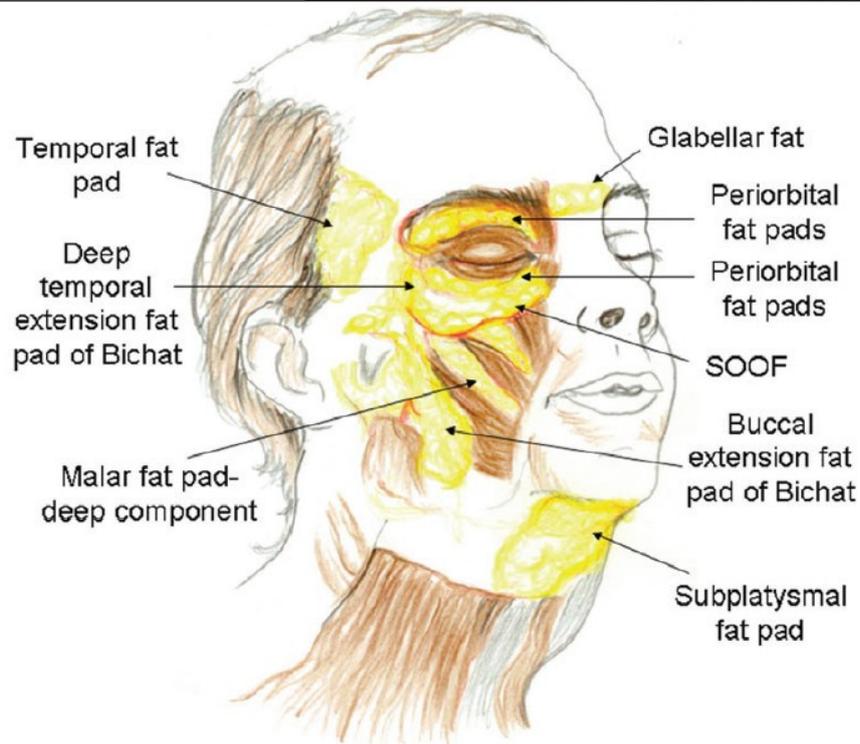
### DEEP FAT COMPARTMENTS

The buccal fat pad now requires construction, being placed in the space between the buccinators and the masseter and ramus of the jaw, extending within the spaces between the facial muscles of expression in the cheeks. It extends superiorly under the zygomatic arch into the temporal recess above the temporalis muscle. It is of variable size and provides contour to the cheek.

**Figure 1-2.** SMAS rhytidectomy: The orbital zygomatic musculature. 12 = frontal belly of occipitofrontalis; 13 = orbital part of orbicularis oculi; 14 = palpebral part of orbicularis oculi; 15 = medial palpebral ligament; 16 = depressor supercillii; 17 = procerus; 18 = nasalis; 19 = angular vein; 20 = levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 21 = levator labii superioris; 22 = levator anguli oris; 23 = facial artery; 24 = facial vein; 25 = zygomaticus minor; 26 = zygomaticus major; 27 = buccal branches of facial nerve; 28 = zygomatic branches of facial nerve.



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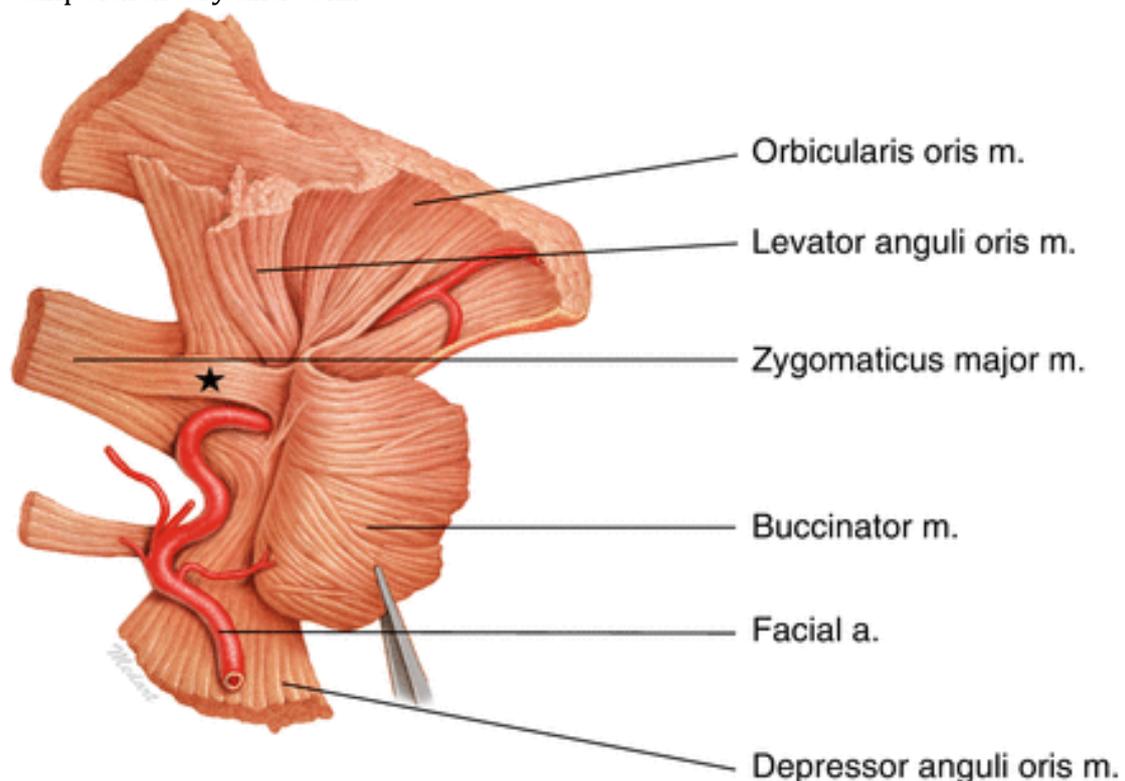


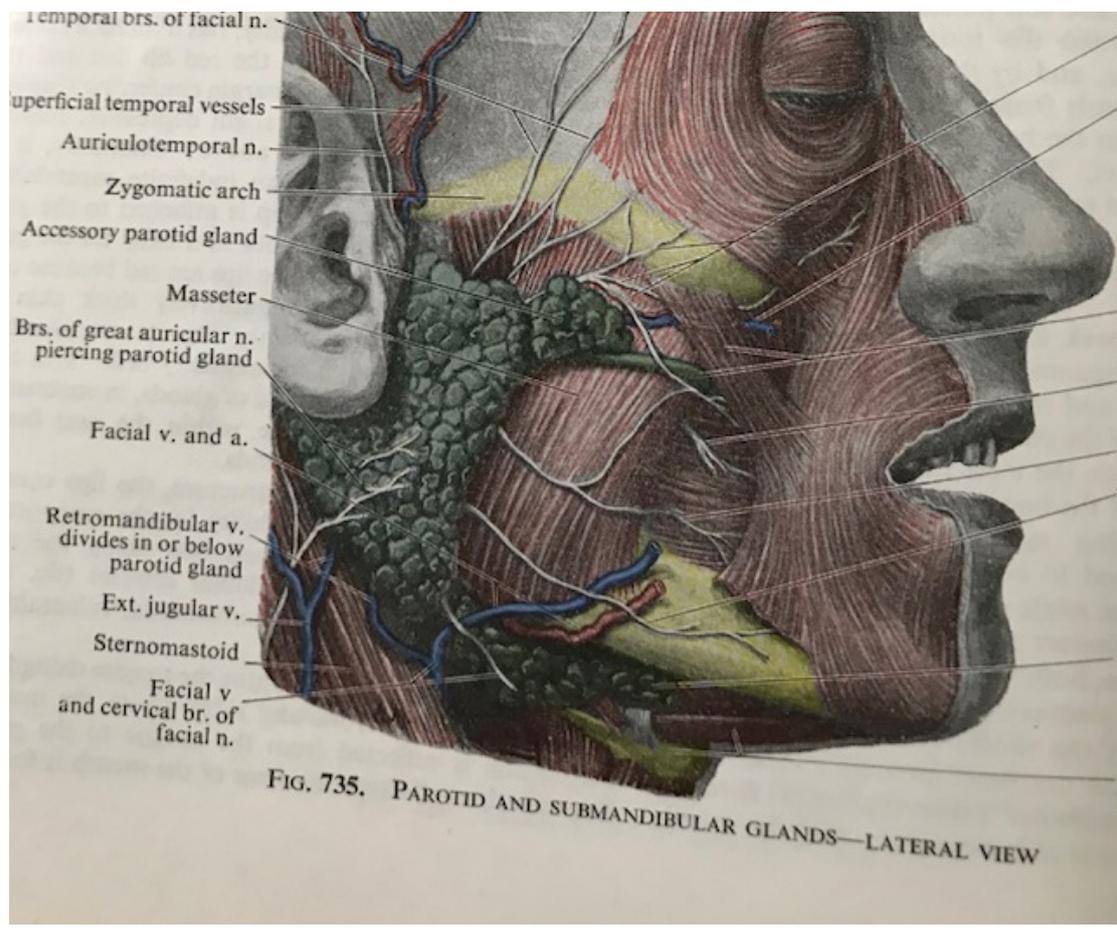
## THE PAROTID GLAND AND FACIAL NERVE

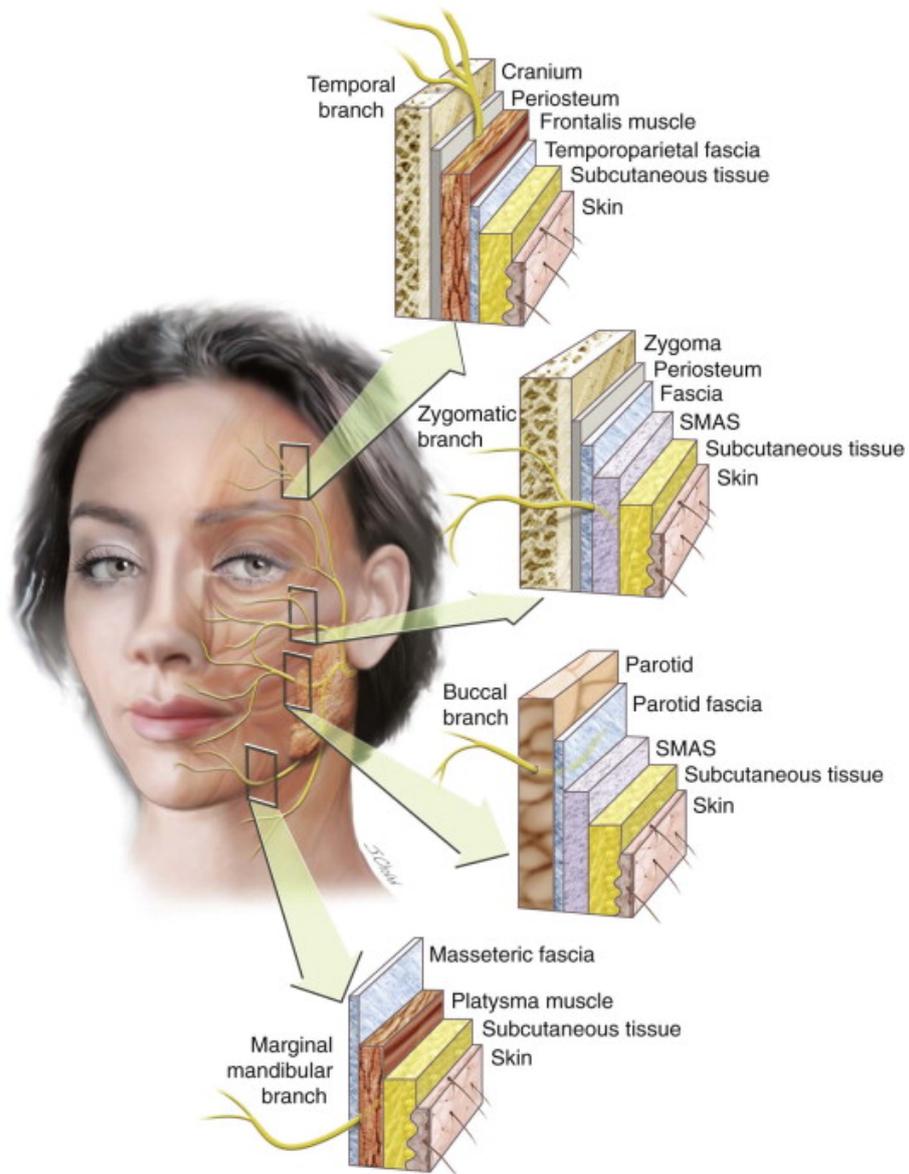
The parotid gland now required construction, along with the prefabricated facial nerve. The parotid gland is placed over the masseter muscle, in fact lying on the fascial sheet called the masseteric fascia, and is itself invested in fascia (parotid fascia). Within its substance, and separating the deep from the superficial glandular elements, is the facial nerve with its multiple branches. The parotid duct courses over the anterior edge of the masseter muscle, a fingers breadth below the zygomatic arch, and then exits through the buccinator muscle and oral mucosa into the mouth opposite the first molar upper.

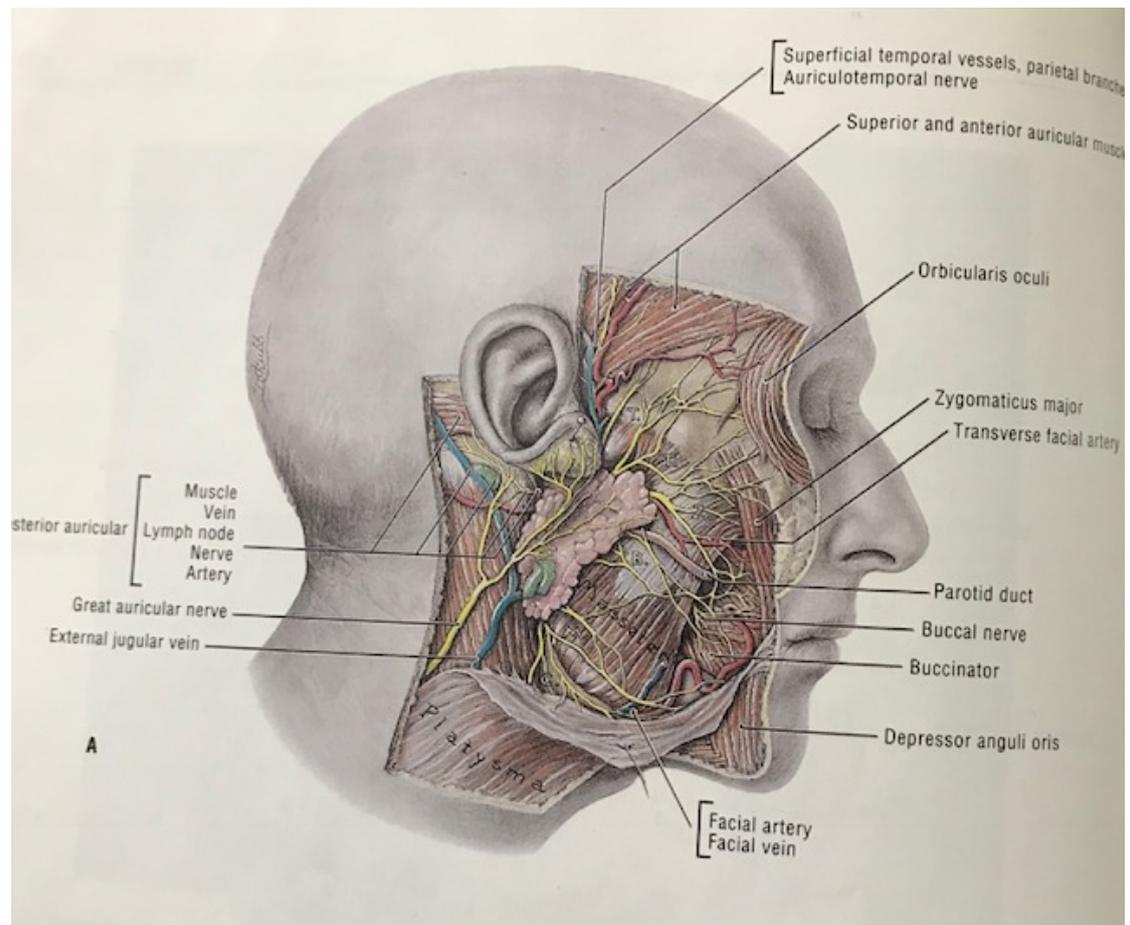
The facial nerve emanates from the stylomastoid foramen, and plunges into the parotid gland, within which it ramifies into five basic elements- temporal or frontal, zygomatic, buccal, mandibular, and cervical. The nerve supplies the muscles on their deep surfaces, except when the muscles are two layers thick, in which case the deeper muscle is supplied superficially (buccinators, LAA). It emerges from the substance of the parotid at its anterior margin near the masseter anterior edge, from which the nerves element course to their effector muscles.

Thereafter attention is given to the facial artery and vein and superficial temporal artery and vein.









## DAY 2

### PERIORBITAL MUSCLES

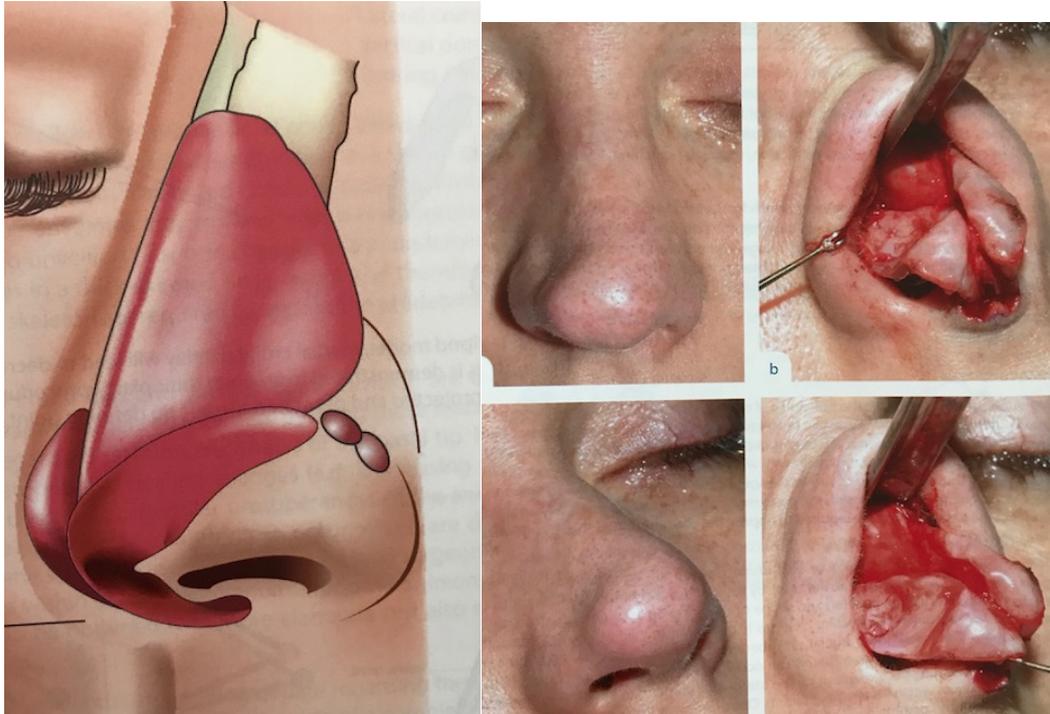
The orbicularis oculi muscle is a sheet of muscles covering the eye, underlying which is the levator supercilii, responsible for glabellar frown lines. Its subtle attachments are shown in the diagram.

It has a close relationship with the frontalis muscle. Being muscles of facial expression, they are innervated by the 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve.

### NOSE

The construction of the upper cartilaginous nasal vault involves the placement of the nasal septum within the piriform aperture, with its posterior attachment to the bony septum, and then the creation of the bilateral upper lateral cartilages. This is followed by the moulding of two lower lateral cartilages, which are individually contoured to give the nose its individual shape. On one side, what

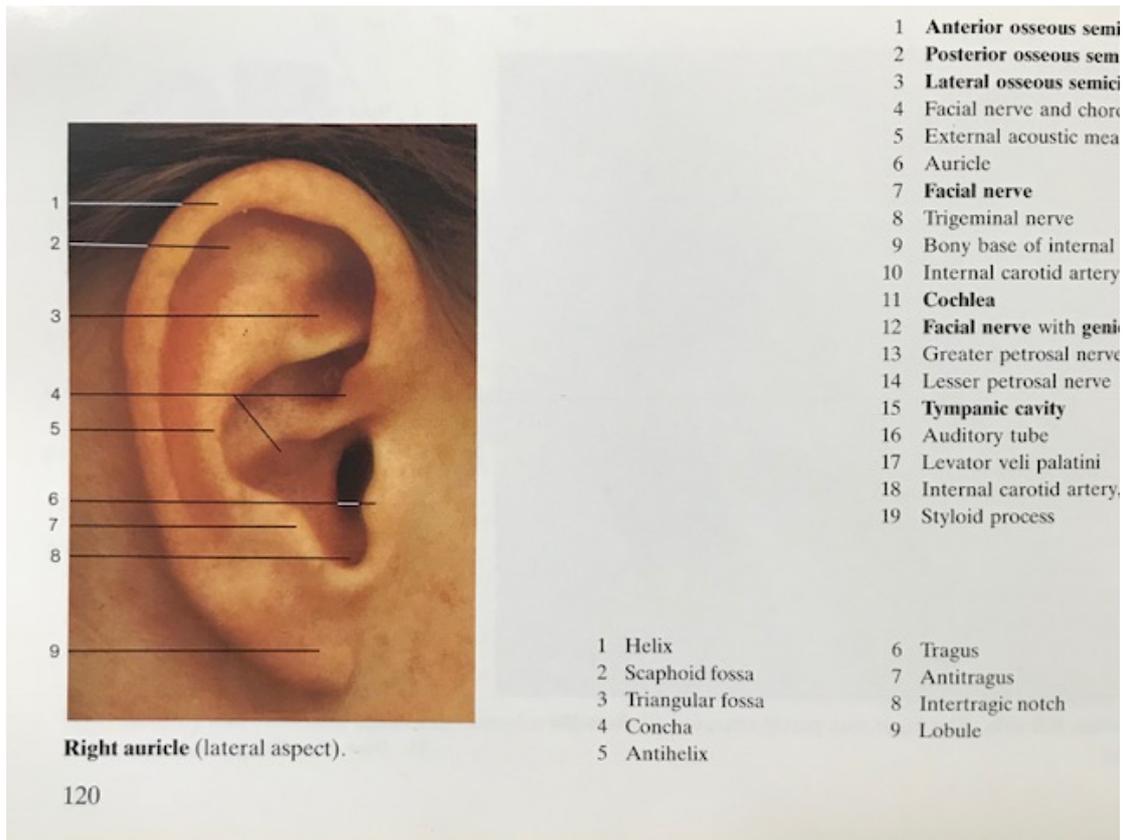
is effectively a sheet of muscles can be placed over the nose, to include procerus, levator naris, levator labii superioris alaequae naris, nasalis and depressor septi.



## THE EAR

One of the peculiar features of mammals is the presence of an external ear. In humans, this has a characteristic shape, with defined and named contours. It is believed that these contours act to enhance appreciation of sound frequencies within the range of human vocalization.

The specific contours to create are the concha, helix, antihelix, tragus and antitragus, and lobe.

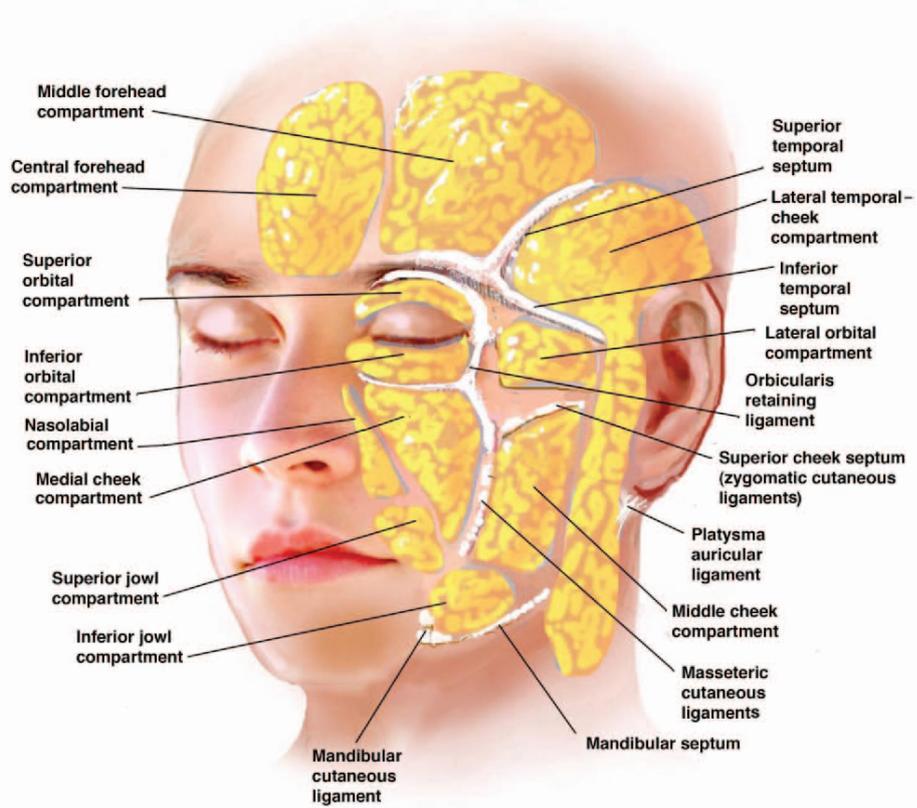


## SUBCUTANEOUS FAT AND SKIN

Efforts have been made to understand how subcutaneous fat is distributed over the face, giving it its characteristic individuality, and providing an understanding of how the face ages. The various compartments are shown in the following diagram. For those who wish to create a complete face, putting on the final layer of the face- the skin and subcutaneous tissue, the appreciation of the fat compartments will aid in achieving a likeness vitality and realistic portrayal.

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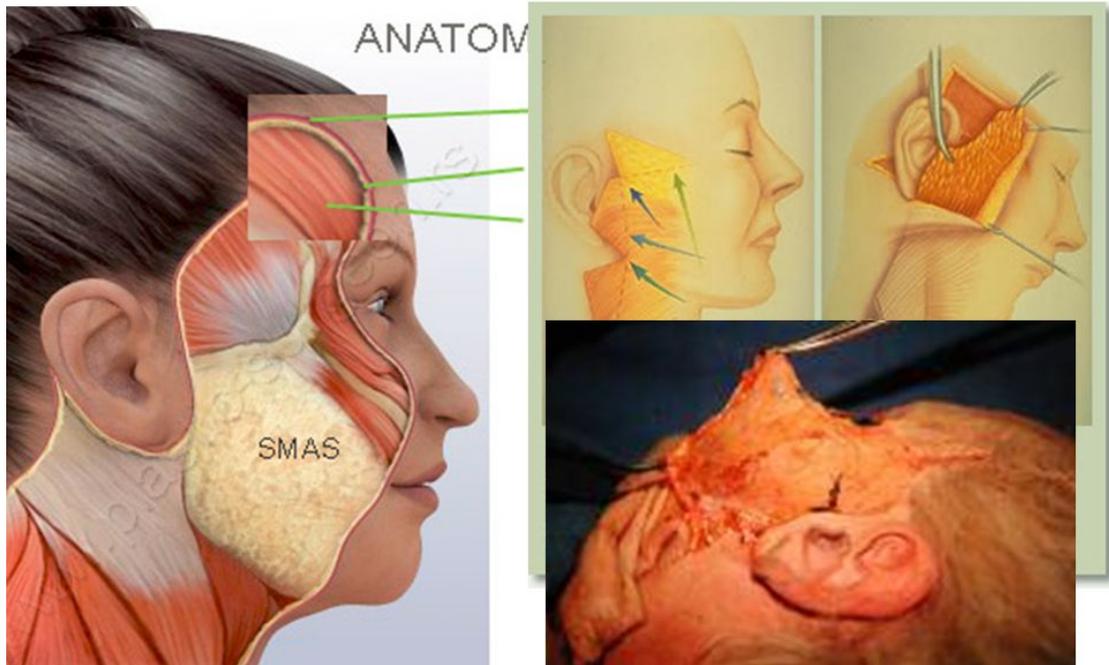
## Superficial Fat Compartments



re 2. Superficial facial fat compartments and their relationship to the retaining ligaments.

## Superficial musculo-aponeurotic system (SMAS)

continuous fibro-muscular layer connecting the facial muscles and filling spaces between and around them



### DAY 3

The day will start with lectures on facial character, aging and aesthetics. A sculptured model will be constructed on one half of the skull, with a live model present. Tinted wax, and hair will allow for the most realistic portrayal possible.

The afternoon session starts with a final lecture on facial origins, and judging by the faculty on which sculpture is the courses' best. For this, a prize will be awarded.

