

- Divisions based on location and function:
  - muscles of head and neck
  - muscles of vertebral column
  - oblique and rectus muscles
  - muscles of pelvic floor
  
- 61  **6 Muscle Groups of the Head and Neck**
  - Muscles of facial expression:
    - originate on skull
  - Extrinsic eye muscles:
    - originate on surface of orbit
    - control position of eye
  -
  
- 62  **6 Muscle Groups of the Head and Neck**
  - Muscles of mastication:
    - move the mandible
  - Muscles of the tongue:
    - names end in *glossus*
  - Muscles of the pharynx:
    - begin swallowing process
  
- 63  **6 Muscle Groups of the Head and Neck**
  - Anterior muscles of the neck:
    - control position of larynx
    - depress the mandible
    - support tongue and pharynx
  
- 64  **Muscles of Facial Expression**
- 65  **Muscles of Facial Expression**
- 66  **Muscles of Facial Expression**
  - Orbicularis oris:
    - constricts the mouth opening
  - Buccinator:
    - moves food around the cheeks
  - Muscles of the epicranium (scalp)
  
- 67  **Muscles of the Epicranium (Scalp)**
  - Temporoparietalis
  - Occipitofrontalis:
    - frontal and occipital bellies
    - separated by epicranial aponeurosis
  - Platysma:
    - covers anterior surface of neck

## Facial Expression

- 69  **Summary: Muscles of Facial Expression**
- 70  **Extrinsic Eye Muscles**  
✦ Also called extra-ocular muscles
- 71  **Extrinsic Eye Muscles**
- 72  **6 Extrinsic Eye Muscles**  
✦ Inferior rectus  
✦ Medial rectus  
✦ Superior rectus  
✦ Lateral rectus  
✦ Inferior oblique  
✦ Superior oblique
- 73  **Summary: Extrinsic Eye Muscles**
- 74  **Muscles of Mastication**
- 75  **3 Muscles of Mastication**  
✦ Masseter:  
– the strongest jaw muscle  
✦ Temporalis:  
– helps lift the mandible  
✦ Pterygoid muscles:  
– position mandible for chewing
- 76  **Summary: Muscles of Mastication**
- 77  **Muscles of the Tongue**
- 78  **4 Muscles of the Tongue**  
✦ Palatoglossus:  
– originates at palate  
✦ Styloglossus:  
– originates at styloid process  
✦ Genioglossus:  
– originates at chin  
✦ Hypoglossus:  
– originates at hyoid bone
- 79  **Summary: Muscles of the Tongue**
- 80  **Muscles of the Pharynx**
- 81  **3 Muscles of the Pharynx**  
✦ Pharyngeal constrictor muscles:  
– move food into esophagus  
✦ Laryngeal elevator muscles:  
– elevate the larynx

- 82  **Summary:**  
**Muscles of the Pharynx**
- 83  **Anterior Muscles of the Neck**
- 84  **6 Anterior Muscles of the Neck**
- ✦ Digastric:
    - from chin to hyoid
    - and hyoid to mastoid
  - ✦ Mylohyoid:
    - floor of the mouth
  - ✦ Geniohyoid:
    - between hyoid and chin
- 85  **6 Anterior Muscles of the Neck**
- ✦ Stylohyoid:
    - between hyoid and styloid
  - ✦ Sternocleidomastoid:
    - from clavicle and sternum to mastoid
  - ✦ Omohyoid:
    - attaches scapula, clavicle, first rib, and hyoid
- 86  **Summary:**  
**Anterior Muscles of the Neck**
- 87  **Muscles of the Vertebral Column**
- 88  **Muscles of the Vertebral Column**
- 89  **Muscles of the Vertebral Column**
- ✦ Spinal extensors or erector spinae muscles (superficial and deep)
  - ✦ Spinal flexors (transversospinalis)
- 90  **Superficial Spinal Extensors**
- ✦ Spinalis group
  - ✦ Longissimus group
  - ✦ Iliocostalis group
- 91  **Deep Spinal Extensors**
- ✦ Semispinalis group
  - ✦ Multifidus muscle
  - ✦ Interspinalis muscles
  - ✦ Intertransversarii muscles
  - ✦ Rotatores muscles
- 92  **Spinal Flexors**
- ✦ Neck:
    - longus capitis and longus colli
    - rotate and flex the neck
  - ✦ Lumbar:
    - quadratus lumborum muscles

93  **Summary: Muscles of the vertebral Column**

94  **Summary: Muscles of the Vertebral Column**

95  **Oblique and Rectus Muscles**

- ✦ Lie within the body wall

96  **Oblique and Rectus Muscles**

97  **Oblique and Rectus Muscles**

- ✦ Oblique muscles:
  - compress underlying structures
  - rotate vertebral column
- ✦ Rectus muscles:
  - flex vertebral column
  - oppose erector spinae

98  **Oblique Muscles**

- ✦ Cervical region:
  - scalene muscles
  - flex the neck

99  **Oblique Muscles**

- ✦ Thoracic region:
  - intercostal muscles (external and internal intercostals):
    - ✦ respiratory movements of ribs
  - transversus thoracis:
    - ✦ cross inner surface of ribs

100  **Oblique Muscles**

- ✦ Abdominopelvic region (same pattern as thoracic):
  - external oblique muscles
  - internal oblique muscles
- ✦ Transversus abdominis

101  **Rectus Group**

- ✦ Rectus abdominis:
  - between xiphoid process and pubic symphysis
  - divided longitudinally by linea alba
  - divided transversely by tendinous inscriptions

102  **Rectus Group**

- ✦ Diaphragmatic muscle or diaphragm:
  - divides thoracic and abdominal cavities
  - performs respiration

103  **Summary: Oblique and Rectus Muscles**

104  **Summary: Oblique and Rectus Muscles**

105  **Muscles of the Pelvic Floor**

107  **Functions of Pelvic Floor Muscles**

1. Support organs of pelvic cavity
2. Flex sacrum and coccyx
3. Control movement of materials through urethra and anus

108  **Perineum**

- ✦ Muscular sheet forming the pelvic floor, divided into:
  - anterior urogenital triangle
  - posterior anal triangle

109  **Urogenital Diaphragm**

- ✦ Deep muscular layer between pubic bones:
  - supports the pelvic floor
  - and muscles of the urethra
- ✦ Superficial muscles of the urogenital triangle:
  - support external genitalia

110  **Pelvic Diaphragm**

- ✦ Deep muscular layer extending to pubis:
  - supports anal triangle

111  **Summary:  
Muscles of the Pelvic Floor**

112  **Summary:  
Muscles of the Pelvic Floor**