

Muscles Of The Neck

Neck Anatomically, the human neck is divided into four compartments: vertebral, visceral, and two vascular compartments. The muscles of the neck, which are separate from the compartments, form the boundaries of the neck triangles. The muscles of the neck, which are separate from the compartments, form the boundaries of the neck triangles. It supports the weight of the head and protects the nerves that transmit sensory and motor information between the brain and the rest of the body. Additionally, the neck is highly flexible, allowing the head to turn and move in all directions. In anatomy, the neck is also referred to as the part of the body in many vertebrates that connects the head to the torso. Within these compartments, the neck houses the cervical vertebrae, the cervical portion of the spinal cord, upper parts of the respiratory and digestive tracts, endocrine glands, nerves, arteries and veins.

Facial muscles They are only found in mammals, although they derive from the facial muscles. The facial muscles are a group of striated skeletal muscles supplied by the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII) that, among other things, control facial expression. These muscles are also called mimetic muscles. They are only found in mammals, although they derive from neural crest cells found in all vertebrates. These muscles are also called mimetic muscles. They are the only muscles that attach to the dermis.

The facial muscles are just under the skin (subcutaneous) muscles that control facial expression.

They generally originate from the surface of the skull bone (rarely the fascia), and insert on the skin of the face. When they contract, the skin moves. These muscles also cause wrinkles at right angles to the muscles' action line. Excluding the sternothyroid, the infrahyoid muscles either originate from or insert on to the hyoid bone. The splenius capitis muscle is innervated by the posterior ramus of spinal nerves C3 and C4. Table

Scalene muscles The scalene muscles are a group of three muscles on each side of the neck, identified as the anterior, the middle, and the posterior. They are innervated by the third to the eighth cervical spinal nerves (C3-C8). They are innervated The scalene muscles are a group of three muscles on each side of the neck, identified as the anterior, the middle, and the posterior

Neck spasm The possible causes of neck spasms include:[citation needed] Anxiety Muscle A neck spasm is an involuntary contraction of the muscles in the neck region. A neck spasm is an involuntary contraction of the muscles in the neck region

The anterior and middle scalene muscles lift the first rib and bend the neck to the side they are on. The posterior scalene lifts the second rib and tilts the neck to the same side. Individual muscles The possible causes of neck spasms include: Structure

List of skeletal muscles of the human body Sometimes This is a table of skeletal muscles of the human anatomy, with muscle counts and other information. In the present table, using statistical counts of the instances of each muscle, and ignoring gender-specific muscles, there are 753 skeletal muscles

== Structure ==

Infrahyoid muscles The four infrahyoid muscles The infrahyoid muscles, or strap muscles, are a group of four pairs of muscles in the anterior (frontal) part of the neck. The infrahyoid muscles, or strap muscles, are a group of four pairs of muscles in the anterior (frontal) part of the neck. The four infrahyoid muscles are the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid and omohyoid muscles

Stylohyoid muscle It is innervated by a branch of the facial nerve. It is The stylohyoid muscle is one of the suprahyoid muscles. The stylohyoid muscle is one of the suprahyoid muscles. Its originates from the styloid process of the temporal bone; it inserts onto hyoid bone. Its originates from the styloid process of the temporal bone; it inserts onto hyoid bone. It acts to draw the hyoid bone upwards and backwards

The inferior oblique portion, the smallest part of the muscle, arises from the front of the bodies of the first two or three thoracic vertebrae; and, ascending obliquely in a lateral direction, is inserted into the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. The longus colli is situated on the anterior surface of the vertebral column, between the atlas and the third thoracic vertebra. In anatomy, the neck is also referred to as the cervix or collum. However, when the term cervix is used alone, it often refers to the uterine cervix, the neck of the uterus. Therefore, the adjective cervical can refer either to the neck (as in cervical vertebrae or cervical lymph nodes) or to the uterine cervix (as in cervical cap or cervical cancer).

Splenius capitis muscle It is involved in movements such as shaking the head. It is one of the muscles that forms the floor of the posterior triangle of the neck. It pulls on the base of the skull

from the vertebrae in the neck and upper thorax. The splenius capitis () (from Greek splênion 'bandage' and Latin caput 'head') is a broad, straplike muscle in the back of the neck. the mastoid process, and to the trapezius for its lower portion 1dcadcebd4

== Structure == 1dcadcebd4 It is broad in the middle, narrow and pointed at either end, and consists of three portions, a superior oblique, an inferior oblique, and a vertical. 1dcadcebd4 == Structure == 1dcadcebd4 It is perforated near its insertion by the intermediate tendon of the digastric muscle. 1dcadcebd4 The origin, insertion and innervation of the individual muscles: 1dcadcebd4 The scalene muscles are attached at one end to bony protrusions on vertebrae C2 to C7 and at the other end to the first and second ribs. 1dcadcebd4

Muscles of mastication Other muscles are responsible for opening the jaw, namely the geniohyoid, mylohyoid, and digastric muscles (the lateral pterygoid may play a role). The four classical muscles of mastication elevate the mandible (closing the jaw) and move it forward/backward and laterally, facilitating biting and chewing The four classical muscles of mastication elevate the mandible (closing the jaw) and move it forward/backward and laterally, facilitating biting and chewing 1dcadcebd4

It arises from the lower half of the nuchal ligament, from the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra, and from the spinous processes of the upper two thoracic vertebrae. 1dcadcebd4 The stylohyoid is a slender muscle. It is directed inferoanteriorly from its origin towards its insertion. 1dcadcebd4 The fibers of the muscle are directed upward and laterally and are inserted, under cover of the sternocleidomastoideus, into the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and into the rough surface on the occipital bone just below the lateral third of the superior nuchal line. The splenius capitis is deep to sternocleidomastoideus at the mastoid

process, and to the trapezius for its lower portion. It is one of the muscles that forms the floor of the posterior triangle of the neck. 1dcadcebd4 == Structure == 1dcadcebd4 The term infrahyoid refers to the region below the hyoid bone, while the term strap muscles refers to the long, and flat muscle shapes which resembles a strap. The stylopharyngeus muscle is considered by many to be one of the strap muscles, but is not an infrahyoid muscle. 1dcadcebd4 The muscles are named from the Ancient Greek σκαληνός (skalēnós), meaning 'uneven'. 1dcadcebd4 The vertical portion arises, below, from the front of the bodies of the upper three thoracic and lower three cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the front of the bodies of the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebrae. 1dcadcebd4 The superior oblique portion arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebrae and, ascending obliquely with a medial inclination, is inserted by a narrow tendon into the tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas. 1dcadcebd4 The muscles are: 1dcadcebd4 == Causes of neck spasm == 1dcadcebd4

Longus colli muscle The longus colli is situated on the anterior surface of the The longus colli muscle (Latin for long muscle of the neck) is a muscle of the human body. The longus colli muscle (Latin for long muscle of the neck) is a muscle of the human body 1dcadcebd4

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