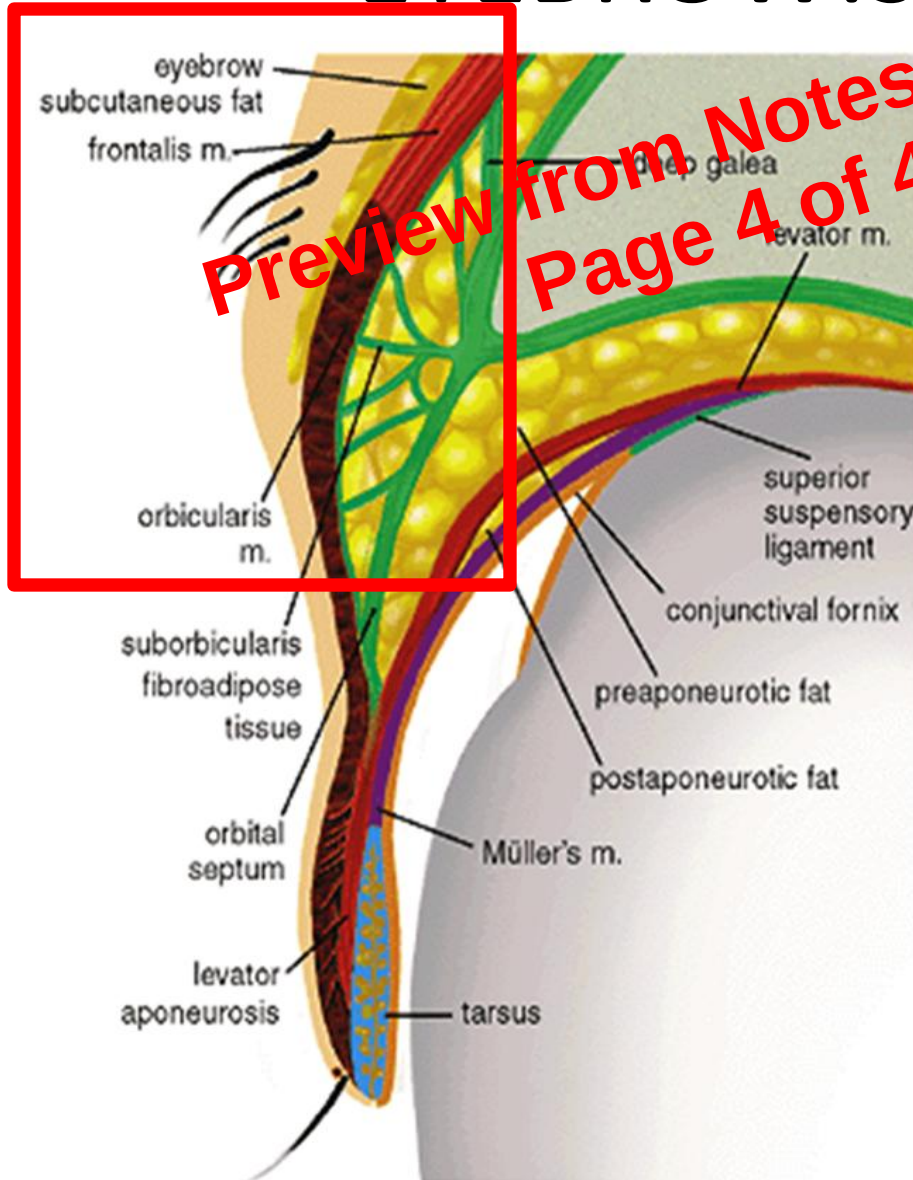


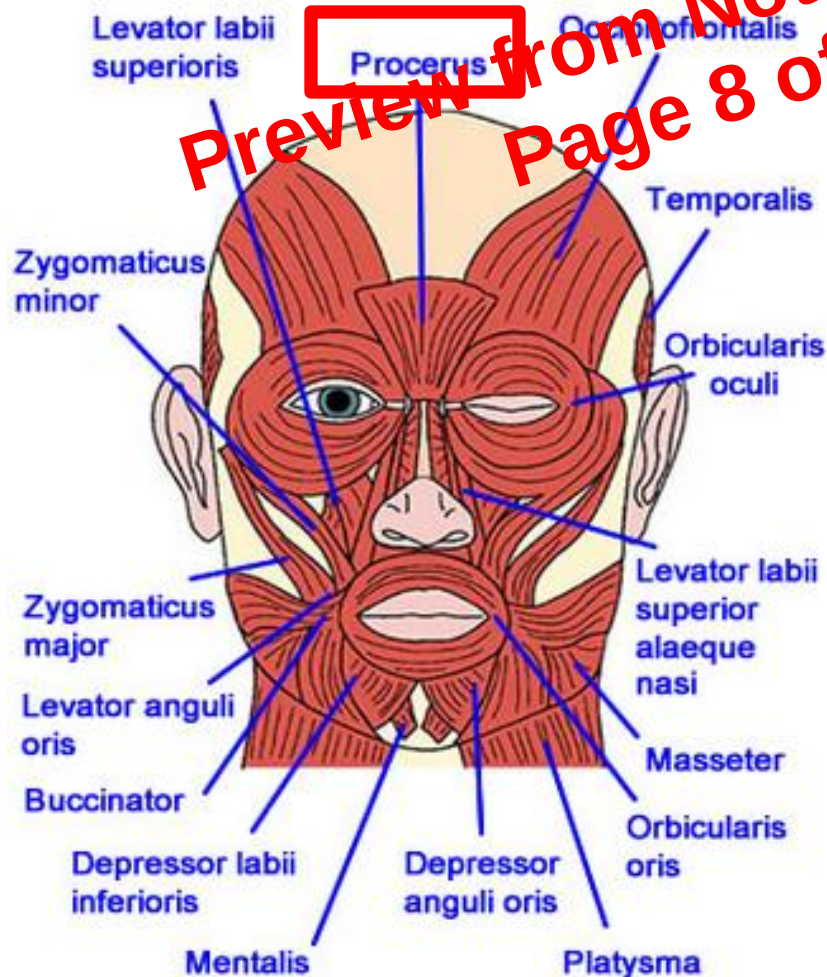
EYEBROW:STRUCTURE



2. SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE

- Has little fat, mostly fibrous in nature.
- Firmly binds the skin to the underlying muscle. Thus small movement of these muscle will be transmitted directly to the eyebrow skin and overlying hair

EYEBROW: STRIATED MUSCLE



4. PYRAMIDALIS MUSCLE

- Supplied by branches of facial nerve.
- Its action is to pull down the medial part of the eyebrow creating horizontal furrows over the bridge of nose.
- Accentuate the frowning expression

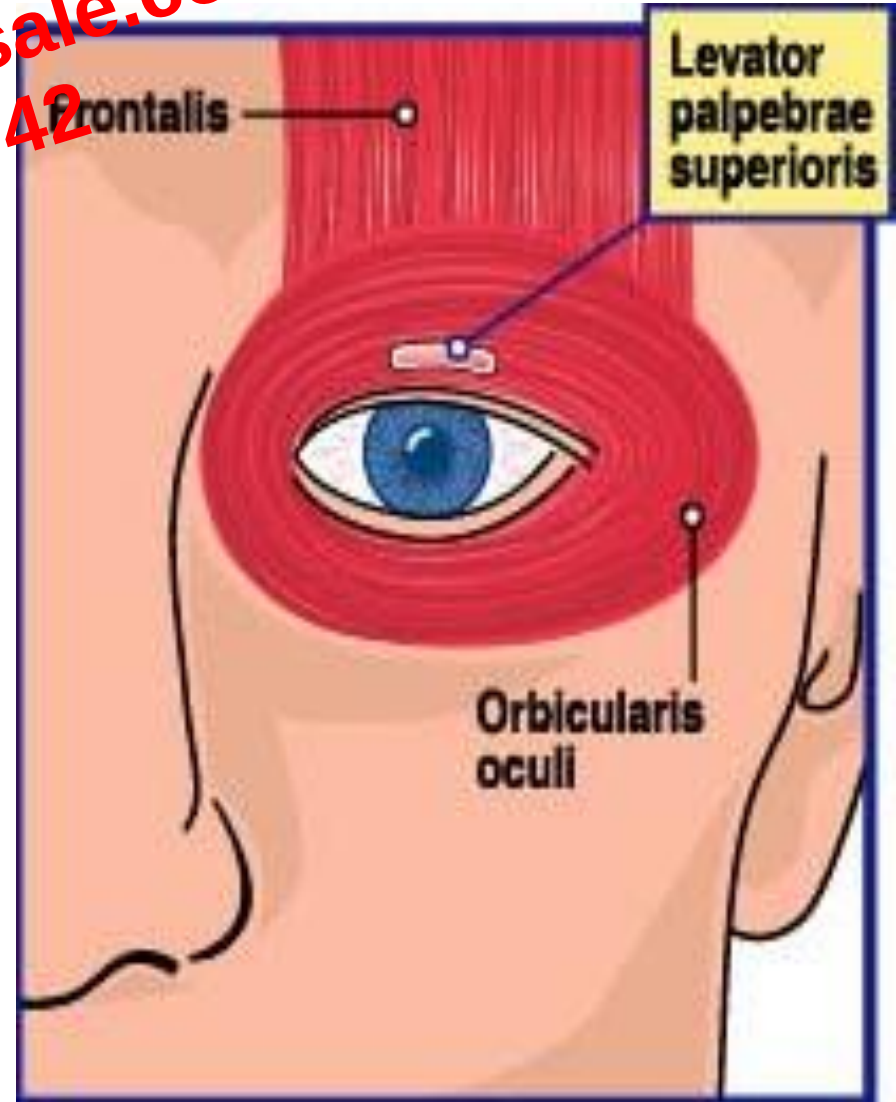
EYELID..

- Are highly moveable covers for the exposed parts of the eye.
- Movements of the eyelid can be classified as...
 - i. opening movement
 - ii. closing movements
 - iii. Peering
 - iv. Blinking
 - spontaneous blinking
 - Reflex blinking
 - voluntary blinking and winking

OPENING MOVEMENT

4. *Reciprocal innervation pattern*

- Follow the Sherrington's law
- levator palpebrae receives **MAXIMUM** innervation
- orbicularis muscle receives **MINIMUM** innervation



DYNAMICS OF OPENING MOVEMENT

- As upper eyelid begins to move upward (closed position) a tremor of 0.2-0.3mm in amplitude is present.
- Upper lids move vertically while the lower lid moves laterally in horizontal
- Lower eyelid moves slower than the upper lid due to lack of muscular pull

PEERING

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- Degree of eye movement is constant and not modified easily. Yet, it may voluntarily inhibited.
- Upper lid moves down~ 2.5mm and lower lid ~2.5mm and by 1mm medially.
- Lower lid movement begins 200msec before being detected by upper lid



**An act of
looking at some
object with
interest**

PATHWAY

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