

Figure 9-8 The face receives its sensory innervation from the 3 branches of CN V: V₁, ophthalmic; V₂, maxillary; and V₃, mandibular. (Modified with permission from Moore KL, Dalley AF, Agur AMR. Clinically Oriented Anatomy. 7th ed. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013:851.)

Park KH, Kim YK, Woo SJ, et al; Korean Retina Society. Iatrogenic occlusion of the ophthalmic artery after cosmetic facial filler injections: a national survey by the Korean Retina Society. *JAMA Ophthalmol.* 2014;132(6):714–723.

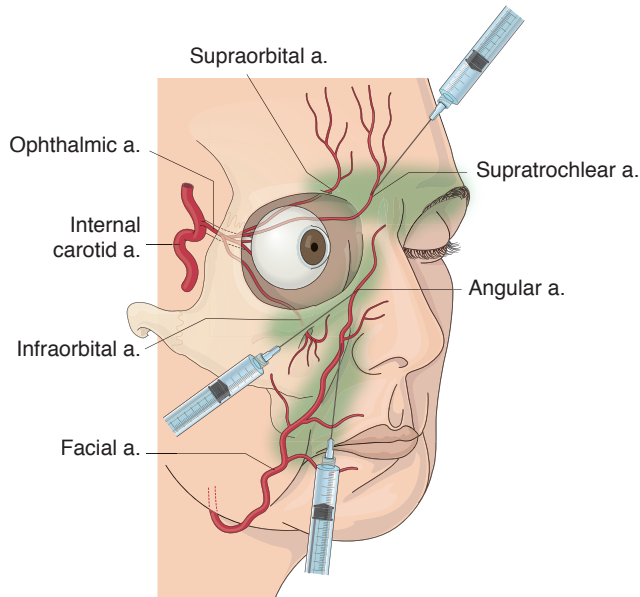


Figure 9-9 Arterial danger zones of the face. *Shading* denotes areas to inject with caution. (Illustration courtesy of Mark Miller, based on a sketch by Cat N. Burkat, MD.)

Eyelids

The eyelids can be divided into the following 7 structural layers:

- skin and subcutaneous connective tissue
- muscles of protraction
- orbital septum
- orbital fat
- muscles of retraction
- tarsus
- conjunctiva

Figure 9-10 details the anatomy of the eyelids; Activity 9-2 is an online interactive tool for self-testing knowledge of eyelid anatomy. See also BCSC Section 2, *Fundamentals and Principles of Ophthalmology*, for additional discussion and numerous illustrations.



ACTIVITY 9-2 Upper and lower eyelid anatomy.

Illustration modified from Stewart WB. *Surgery of the Eyelid, Orbit, and Lacrimal System. Ophthalmology Monograph 8, vol 2. San Francisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 1994:23, 85. Illustration by Cyndie C. H. Wooley.*



Skin and Subcutaneous Connective Tissue

Eyelid skin is the thinnest skin of the body and is unique in having no subcutaneous fat layer. Because the thin skin of the eyelids is subjected to constant movement with each blink, the