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Morphological patterns and variations of the incisivus labii superioris muscle**Mi-Sun Hur**

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The current study examined the incisivus labii superioris muscle (ILS) and its morphologic and spatial relationships with the surrounding structures, especially focusing on the upper mucolabial fold, labial glands, and modiolar region. ILSs were investigated in 52 specimens from embalmed Korean adult cadavers. ILSs were observed in all specimens (100%). The ILS had an oblique and linear origin. The ILS originated from the incisive fossa of the maxilla to the point just the medial to the origin of the levator anguli oris muscle (LAO). The medial arising fibers of the ILS curved upward and laterally. The ILS muscle fibers filled the space between the orbicularis oris muscle (OOr) and the LAO with fan shape. As the ILS coursed arching laterally, it became the superolateral margin of the OOr, enlarging the dimension of the superior peripheral part of the OOr. And it deepened the superolateral margin of the OOr posteriorly. The arising fibers of the ILS arched and covered the prominent labial glands at the superior margin of the OOr. After the ILS coursed laterally along the anterior part of the upper mucolabial fold, the ILS was divided into the superficial or deep inserting fibers of the ILS in most specimens. The deep inserting fibers of the ILS were divided into several slips to blend with several muscles in the modiolar area: the deep fibers of OOr, deep fibers of zygomaticus major muscle, or the superior fibers of buccinator. These specific results will be helpful for analyzing the movements of the mouth and lips and performing various facial surgeries and treatments.

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