

Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)

ORAL 2

3.30-5.00 pm

Scientific Session 1

Anatomical variations in the labial branches of facial artery in face**Veeresh, Jyotsna, Mamatha Hosapatna**

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Background and objective: The anatomical knowledge of facial artery and its labial branches are important in maxillofacial surgeons to plan for reconstruct facial injury which involves facial artery, aesthetic procedure in dermatology, embolization in facial tumor treatment, cosmetic procedure which involves neurotoxin or filler injection and knowledge of position of superior and inferior labial artery within upper and lower lip is helpful in application of volumizing materials. The knowledge of artery in this region will minimize the risk to patient.

Material and method: Study was conducted on 30 formalin fixed hemi faces of unknown sex adult cadavers and dissected. Facial artery and its labial branches are topographically measured from cheilion, and gonion with Vernier caliper.

Result: The average distance between facial artery to gonion and facial artery to cheilion is 2.18 ± 0.36 cm and 1.4 ± 0.32 cm respectively. The average vertical and horizontal distance between superior labial artery and cheilion is 0.7 ± 0.40 cm and 0.92 ± 0.57 cm respectively. Average vertical and horizontal distance between inferior labial artery and cheilion is 1.87 ± 0.45 cm and 1.81 ± 0.54 cm respectively. Superior labial artery presents three distribution patterns in this study: in 73% superior labial artery and alar branch arise directly from facial artery (type 1); in 6.6% arise directly from facial artery and give an alar branch (type 2); in 20% considered as terminal branch (type 3).

Conclusion: Study shows variation in facial artery terminal branches as well as variation in labial artery origin. This data helps practitioner to prevent unnecessary damage during surgical procedure.