

SURGICAL APPLIED ANATOMY

PART I.—THE HEAD AND NECK

CHAPTER I

THE SCALP

THE soft parts covering the vault of the skull may be divided into five layers: (1) the skin, (2) the subcutaneous fatty tissue, (3) the occipito-frontalis muscle and its aponeurosis, (4) the subaponeurotic connective tissue, and (5) the pericranium. It is convenient to consider the term "scalp" as limited to the structure formed by the union of the first three layers above named (Fig. 1).

The skin of the scalp is thicker than in any other part of the body. It is in all parts intimately adherent, by means of the subcutaneous tissue, to the aponeurosis and muscle beneath it, and, from this adhesion, it follows that the skin moves in all movements of that muscle. The subcutaneous tissue is, like a similar tissue in the palm, admirably constructed to resist pressure, being composed of a multitude of fibrous bands enclosing fat lobules in more or less isolated spaces (Fig. 1, *b*). The density of the scalp is such, that in surface inflammations, such as cutaneous erysipelas, it is unable to present (except in a very slight degree) two conspicuous features of such inflammations, viz. redness and swelling. The skin