

Radial Vein

Posterior Auricular Vein

Vein that drains blood from behind the ear. The posterior auricular vein begins upon the side of the head.

Any of several deep veins of the forearm that accompany the radial artery and unite at the elbow with the ulnar veins. Vein parallel to the radial artery, supplies blood to the thumb side of the arm and the back of the hand; supplies the muscles of the skin, hand and fingers, wrist, elbow, and forearm.

Superficial Temporal Vein

Vein is parallel to the STA (artery) that supplies blood to the muscles of the front, side, and top of the head. It can be felt through the skin at the sides of the forehead.

Superior Labial Vein

Vein with the same name as artery that supplies blood to the upper lip and region of the nose. Is the vein receiving blood from the upper lip.

Transverse Facial Vein

Vein runs parallel to transverse facial artery that supplies blood to the skin and the masseter. A vein of the side of the face tributary to the temporal vein

Ulnar Vein

Vein that supplies blood to the muscle of the little-finger side of the arm and palm of the hand. Any of several deep veins in the forearm that accompany the ulnar artery and unite at the elbow with the radial veins.

Veins

Submental Vein

Thin-walled blood vessels that are less elastic than arteries; they contain cup-like valves to prevent backflow and carry impure blood from the various capillaries back to the heart and lungs. Any of the tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying in most oxygen-depleted blood toward the heart.

Vein takes on the same name as the artery that supplies blood to the chin and lower lip. A vein situated below the chin.

Supraorbital Vein

Valve

Vein runs parallel to artery of the same name and supplies blood to the upper eyelid and forehead. Communicates with the frontal branch of the superficial temporal vein. Drains the front of the scalp.

Structure that temporarily closes a passage or permits flowing one way. A structure in the body that temporarily closes to prevent passage of material or allow movement of a fluid in one direction.