

وسهلا

أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون  
إذن المحرر واي اجراء  
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت  
طائلة المسؤولية القانونية



# الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر

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دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (استاذ التشريح)

اليوتيوب د. يوسف حسين

Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube

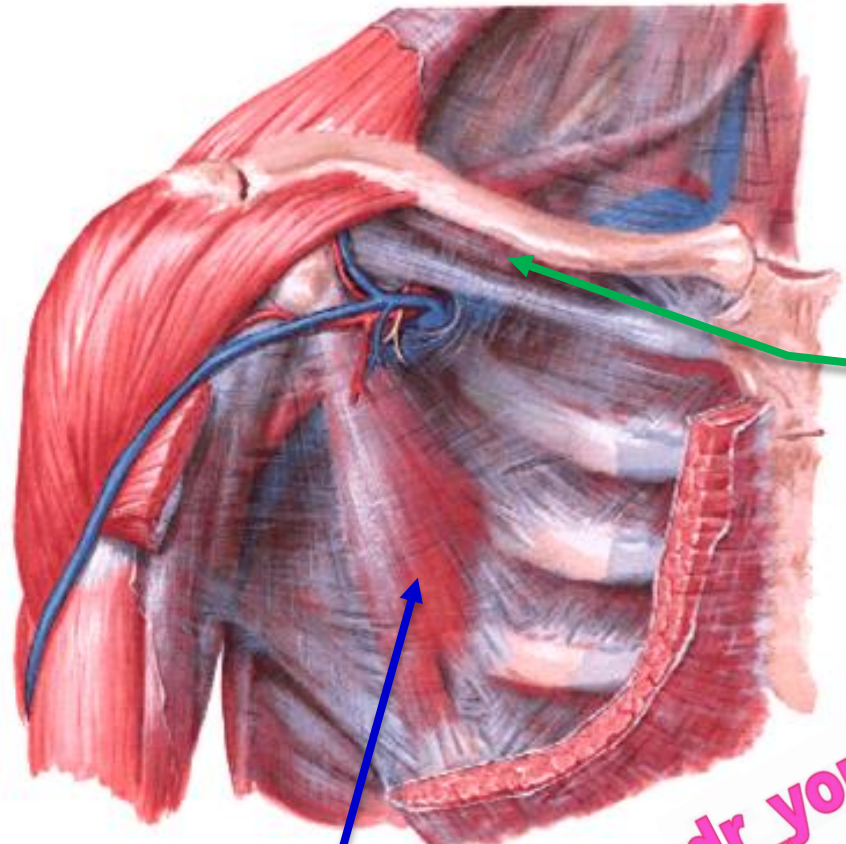
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# MUSCLES OF THE PECTORAL REGION

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- **Pectoral region is the region in front of the upper part of the chest, its Muscles connecting the chest wall to the arm.**

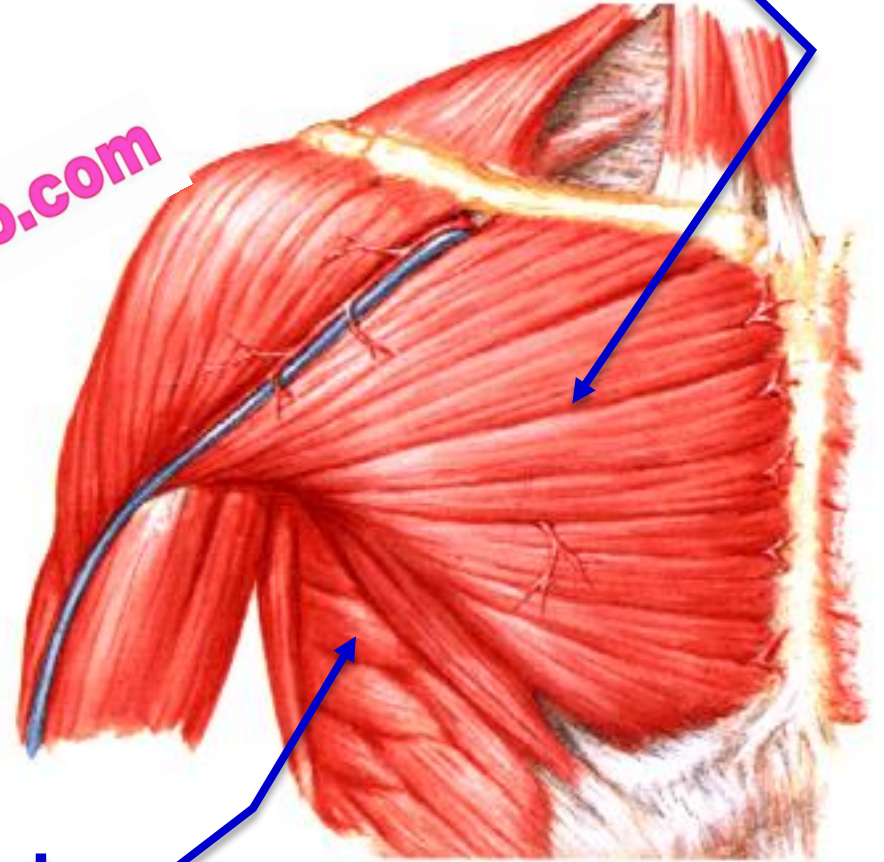
# Muscles of the Pectoral region



**Subclavius**

**Pectoralis minor**

**Pectoralis major**



**Serratus anterior**

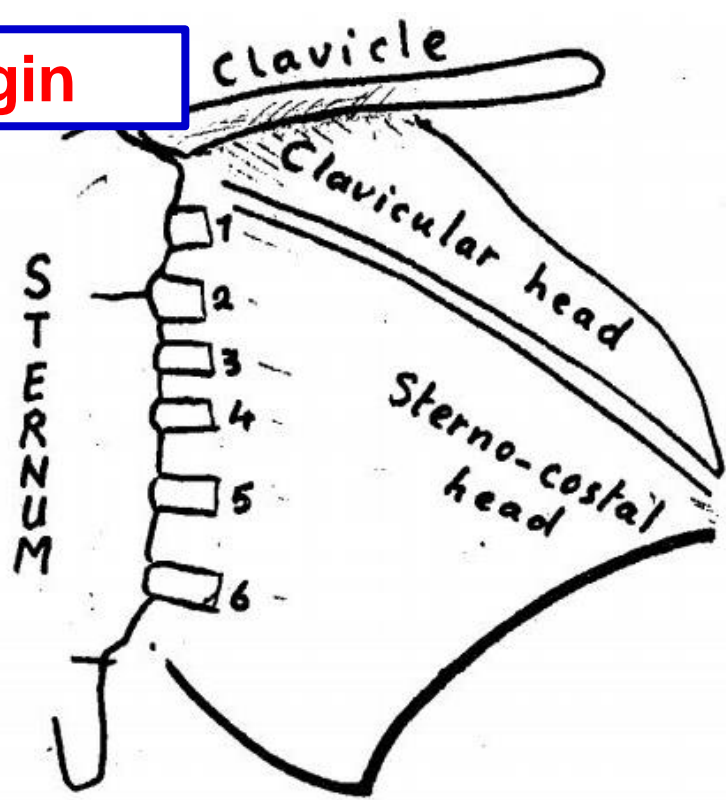
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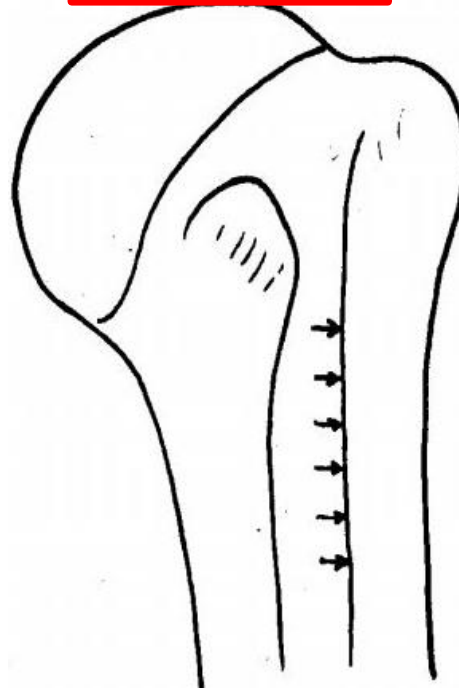
# Pectoralis Major muscle

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**Origin**



**Insertion**



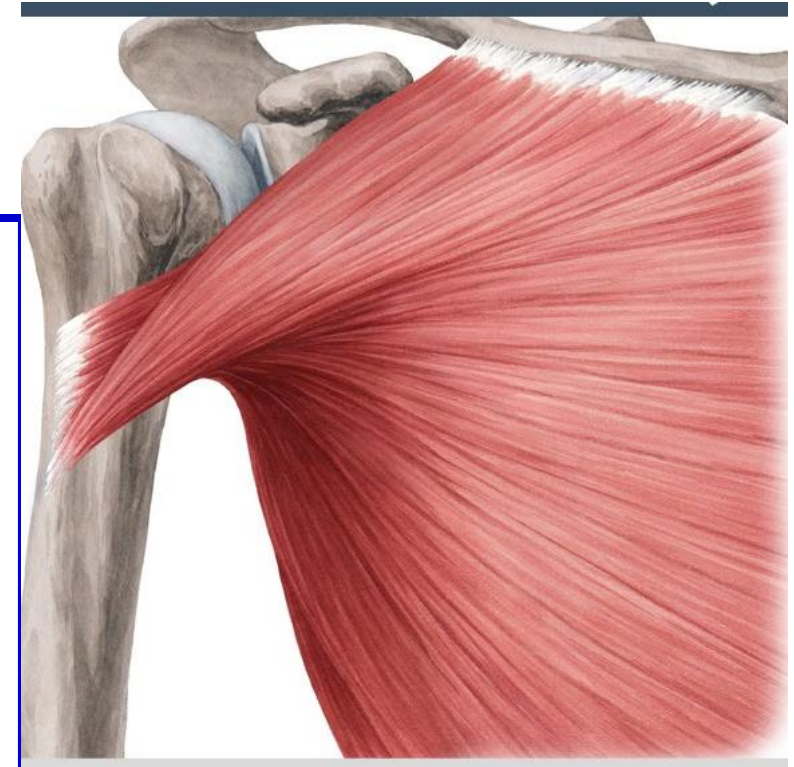
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**Lateral lip of the bicipital groove**

**\* Origin: by two heads:**

**A) Clavicular head:** from anterior surface of the medial 1/2 of the clavicle.

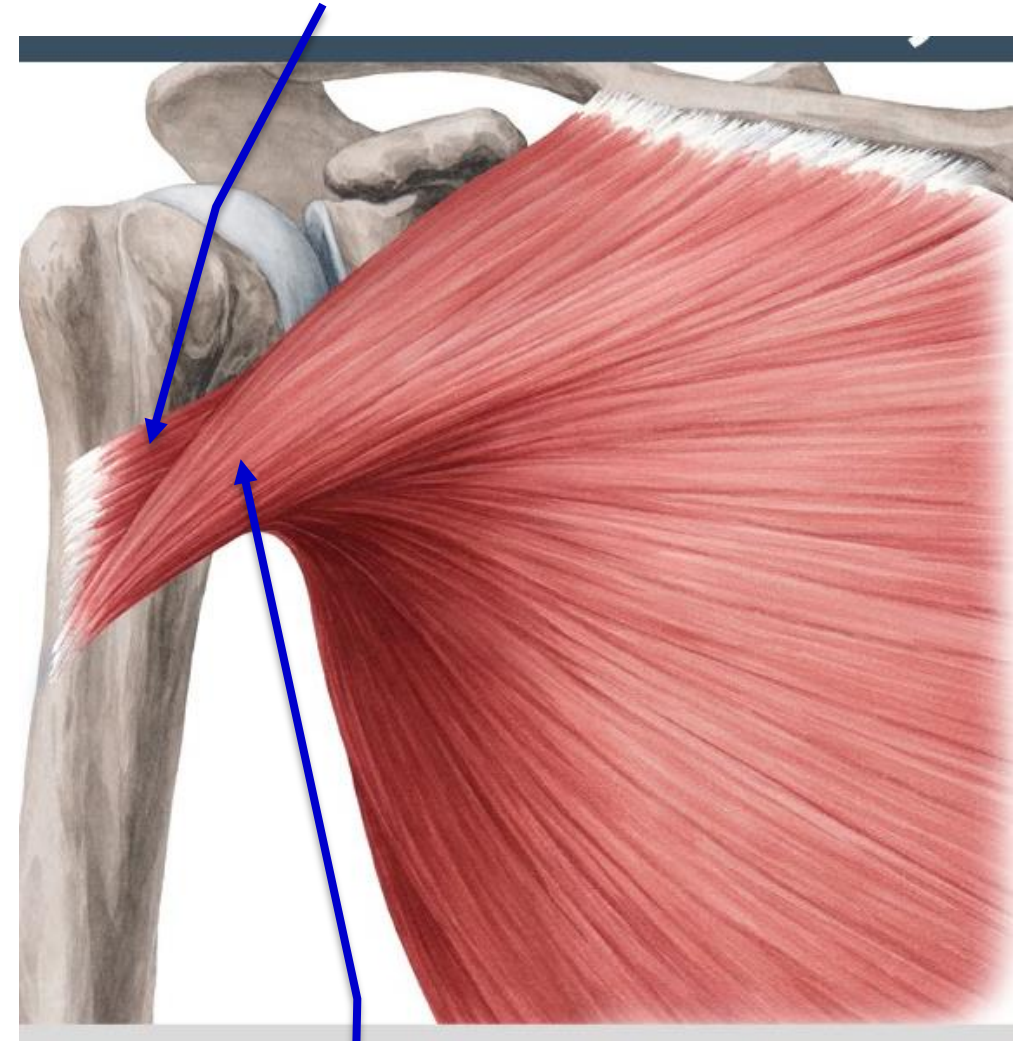
**B) Sternocostal head:** 1) anterior surface of the sternum.  
2) Upper 6 costal cartilages.  
3) External abdominal oblique aponeurosis.



# Pectoralis major muscle

- 1- The **upper fibers** are **twisted** and inserted **downward** forming the anterior lamina.
  - 2- The **lower fibers** are **twisted** and inserted **upward** forming the posterior lamina.
- **SO** the anterior fold of the axilla is **higher than** the posterior fold

Posterior lamina

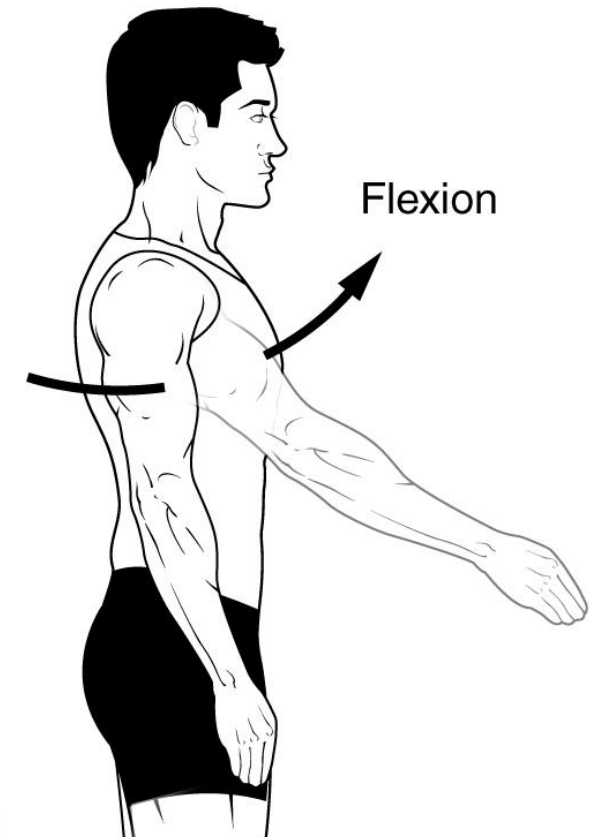


Anterior lamina

- **Nerve supply (double):** Lateral and medial pectoral nerves.
- It is the **only muscle** of the upper limb supplied by 5 segments from brachial plexus.

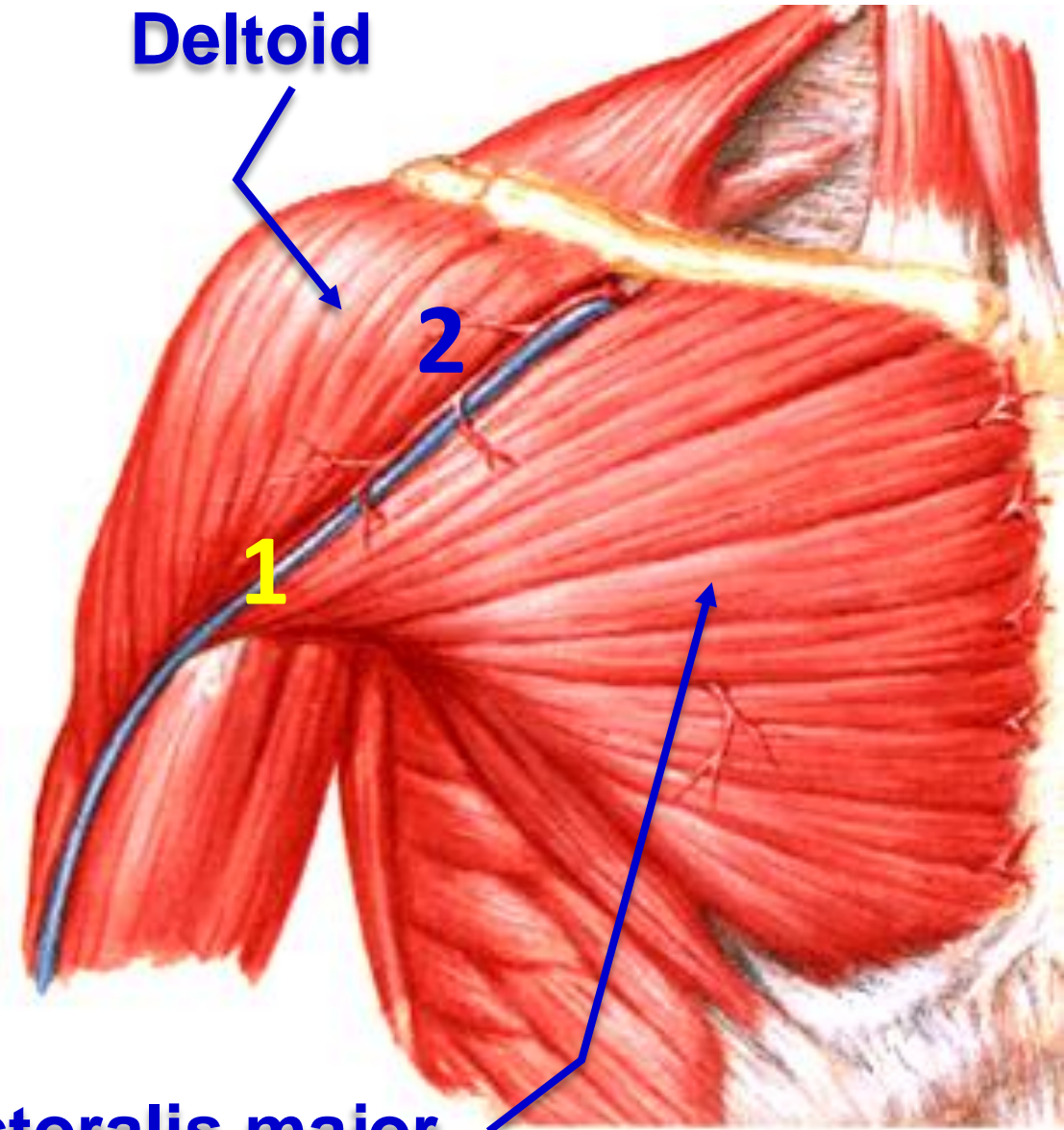
\* **Actions:**

- 1- Adduction and medial rotation of the arm.
- 2- Flexion of the arm by **clavicular head**.
- 3- Elevates the ribs during deep inspiration.
- 4- **Sternocostal part** acts together with latissimus dorsi, teres major and deltoid: **draw the trunk up during climbing and gymnastic.**



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- **Deltopectoral groove** between deltoid and pectoralis major containing:
  - 1- Cephalic **Vein**.
  - 2- Deltoid branch of thoracoacromial **Artery**.



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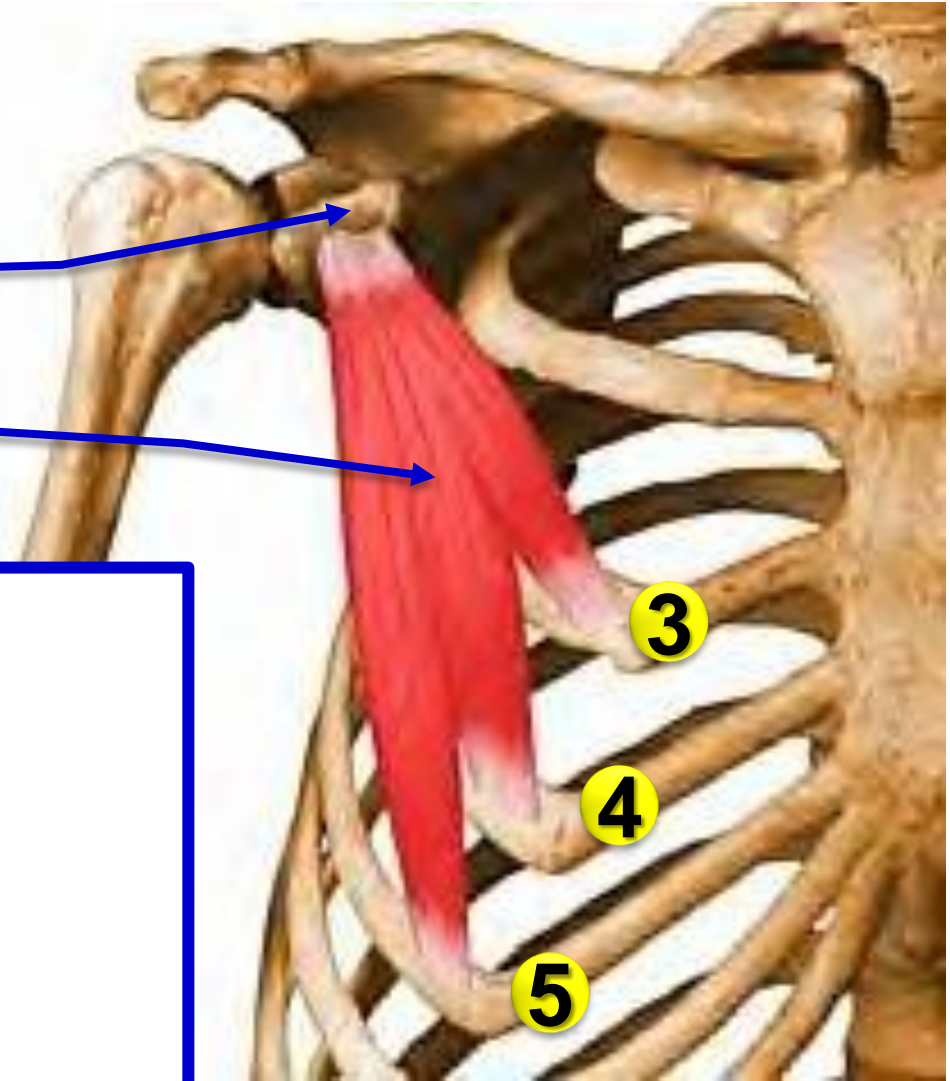
Pectoralis major



# Pectoralis minor

Coracoid process

Pectoralis minor muscle

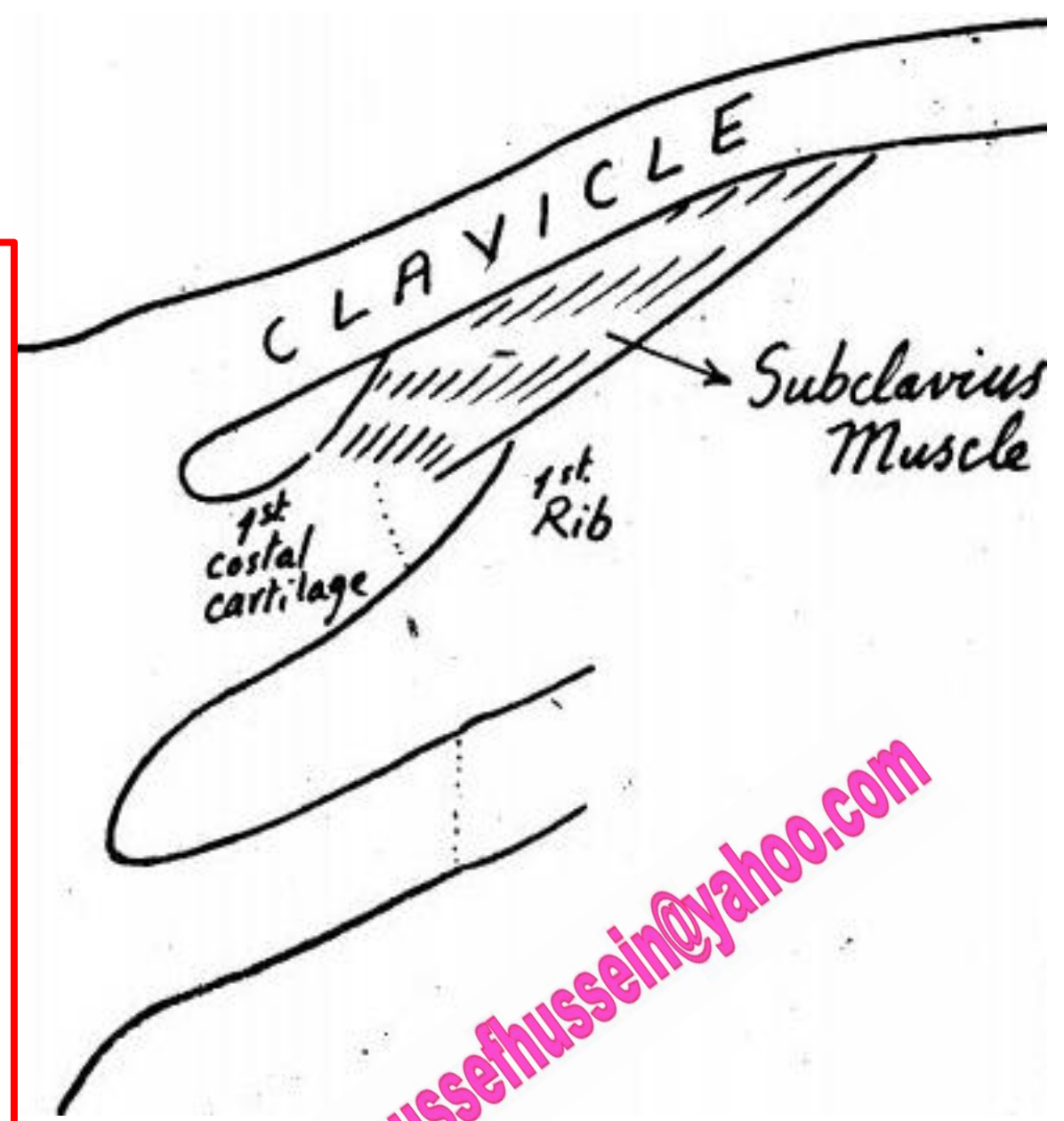


- \* **Origin:** from the 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs.
- \* **Insertion:** superior surface of the coracoid process.
- \* **Nerve supply:** medial pectoral nerve.
- **Actions:**
  - 1) Protraction the scapula (forward movement).
  - 2) Depression the shoulder.
  - 3) Elevates the ribs during deep inspiration.

# Subclavius

- \* **Origin:** from the upper surface of **first rib** and **first costal cartilage**.
- \* **Insertion:** into subclavian groove on the lower surface of the clavicle.
- \* **Nerve supply:** Nerve to subclavius from upper trunk of brachial plexus (C 5 & 6) .
- \* **Action:** Fixation of the clavicle during movements of the shoulder girdle.

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# Clavipectoral fascia

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# Clavipectoral fascia

Clavicle

Thoracoacromial artery

Cephalic vein

Pectoralis minor muscle

Subclavius muscle

Clavipectoral fascia

Lateral pectoral nerve

Pectoralis major

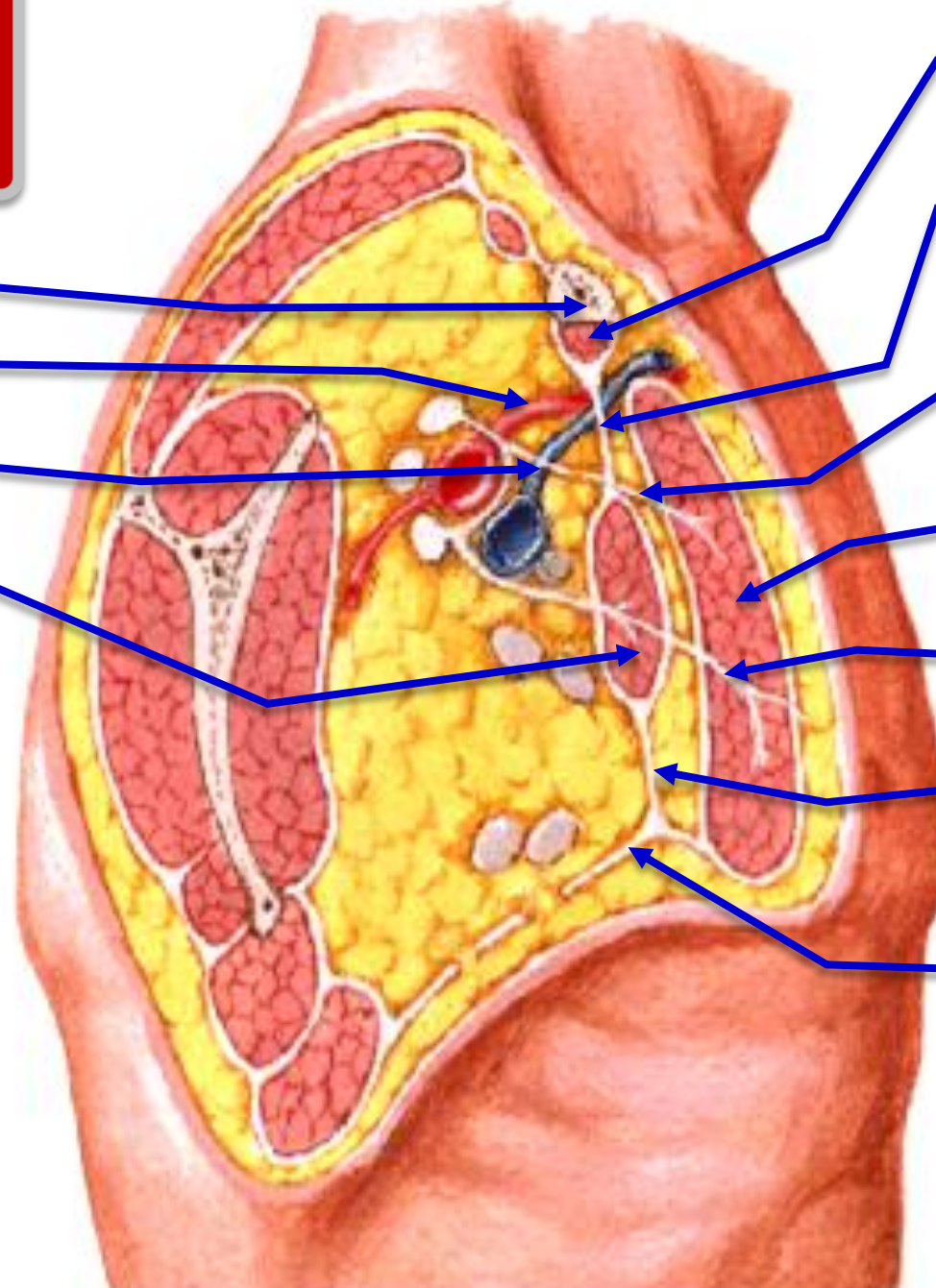
Medial pectoral nerve

Suspensory ligament of axilla

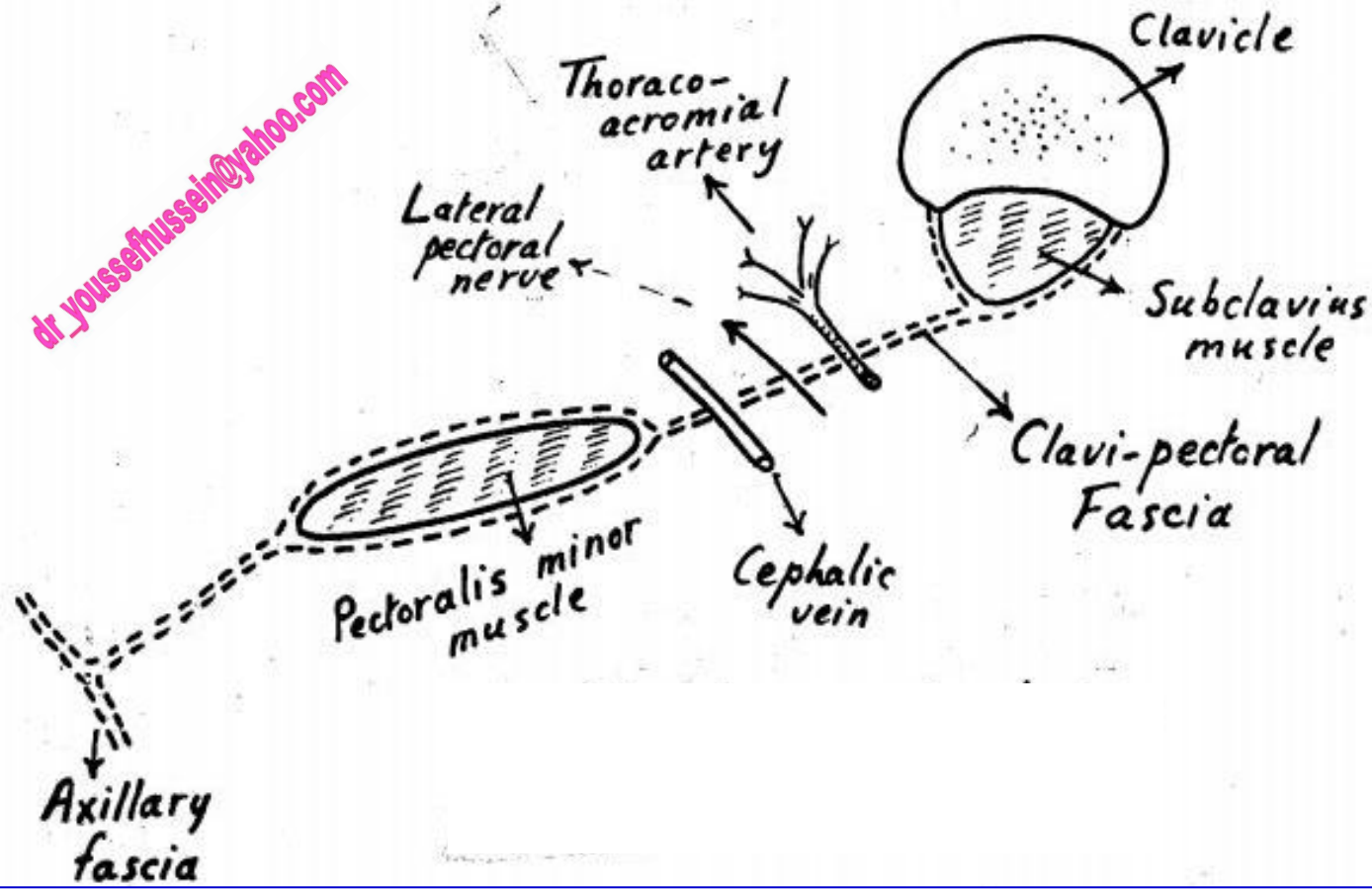
Axillary fascia

- **Deep relations of pectoralis major**

- 1- Pectoralis minor.
- 2- Clavipectoral fascia.
- 3- Axilla and its contents



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## • Clavipectoral Fascia

### \* Attachments:

**1- Superiorly**, it splits into two laminae which enclose subclavius and attached to the margins of subclavian groove.

**2- Inferiorly**, it splits to enclose pectoralis minor, then fuse together to form **suspensory ligament of the axilla**. It attaches to the axillary fascia.

**3- Medially**, the first rib.

**4- Laterally**, the coracoid process.

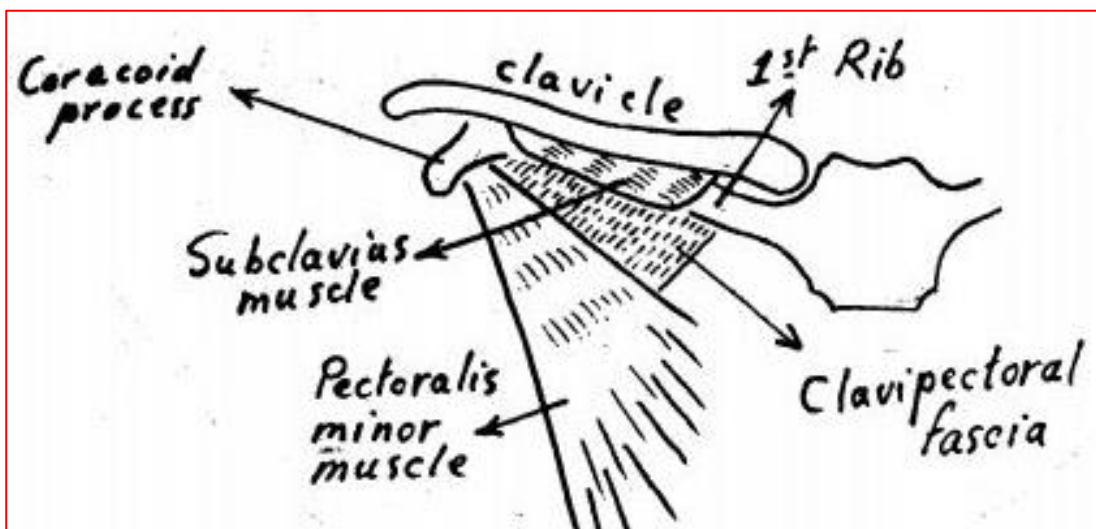
### • The structures pierced the fascia

a) Cephalic Vein.

b) Thoraco-acromial Artery.

c) Lateral pectoral Nerve.

d) Lymphatics vessels.



# Serratus anterior

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- **Serratus Anterior Muscle**

\* **Origin;** by fleshy digitations from the **upper** eight ribs.

- The first digitation takes origin from the 1st and 2nd ribs.

\* **Insertion:** anterior surface of the medial border of the scapula.

**a) The first digitation:** anterior surface of the superior angle.

**b) The 2nd and 3rd digitations:** anterior surface of medial border.

**c) The lower five digitations:** anterior surface of inferior angle.

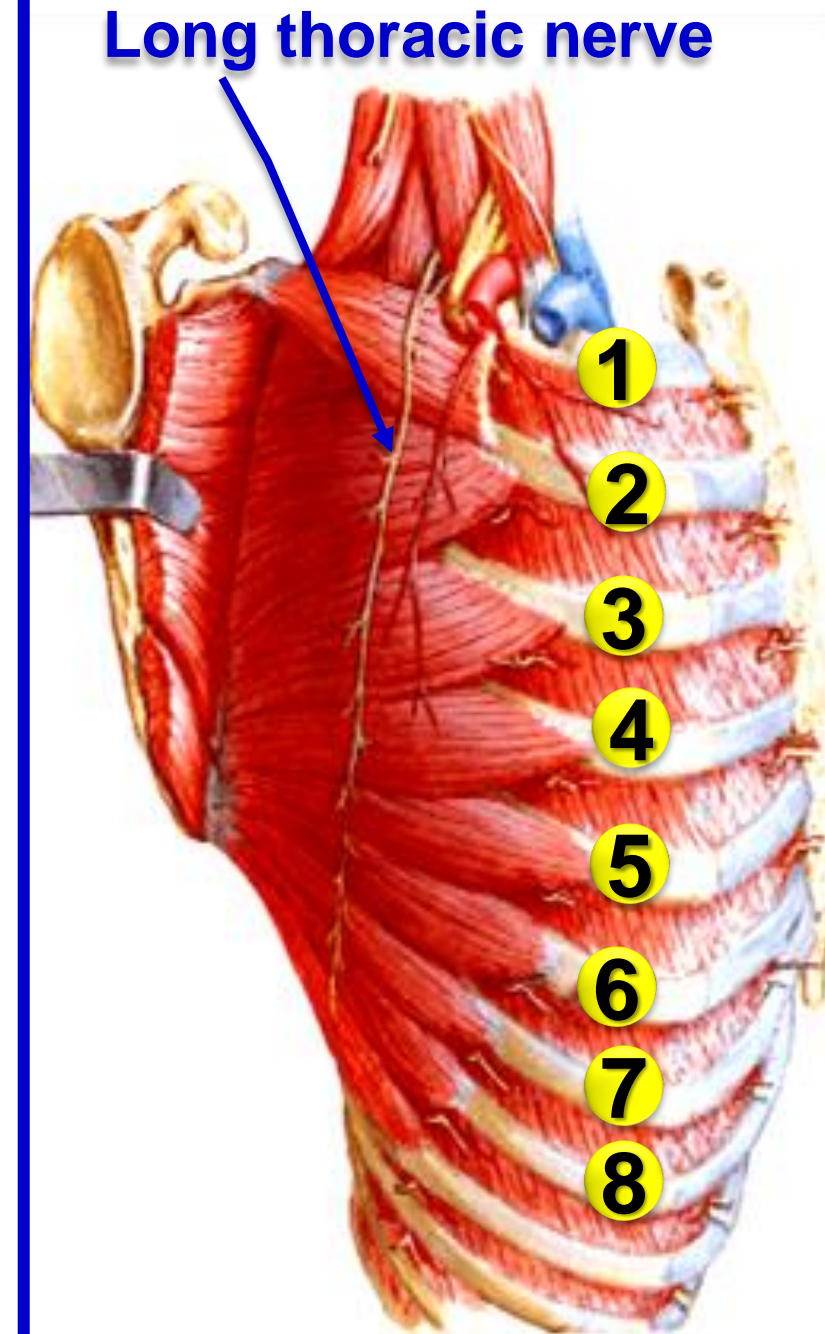
\* **Nerve supply:** long thoracic nerve (**nerve of Bill C5, 6, &7**) passes superficial to the muscle.

\* **Actions:**

**1- Protraction of the scapula** (pulls the scapula forward with pectoralis minor).

2- Lower 5 digitations, **Abduction of the arm above 90 degree**, acting with the trapezius muscle.

**3- Fixation of the scapula** during movement of the upper limb.



## \*“ Injury of the long thoracic nerve

- It descends in the midaxillary line **on the superficial surface** of the muscle.
- **Winging of the scapula”** due to paralysis of the muscle
- A protrusion of the medial border of the scapula away from the posterior chest wall.
- **Test of the muscle**; ask the patient to push the wall with the outstretched hand. If the muscle is affected the winging is increased.





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