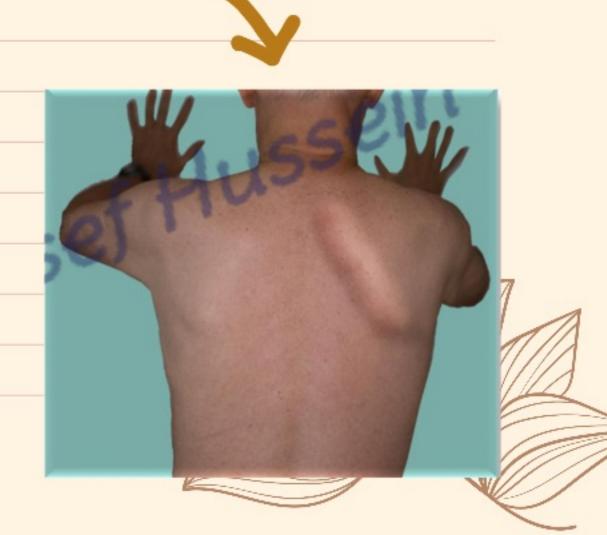
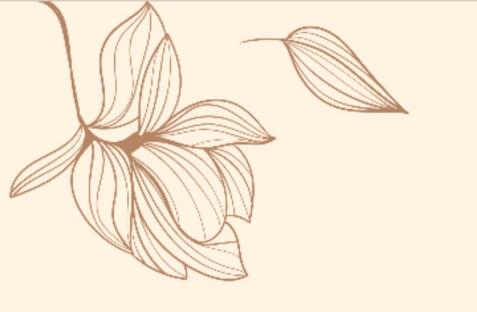


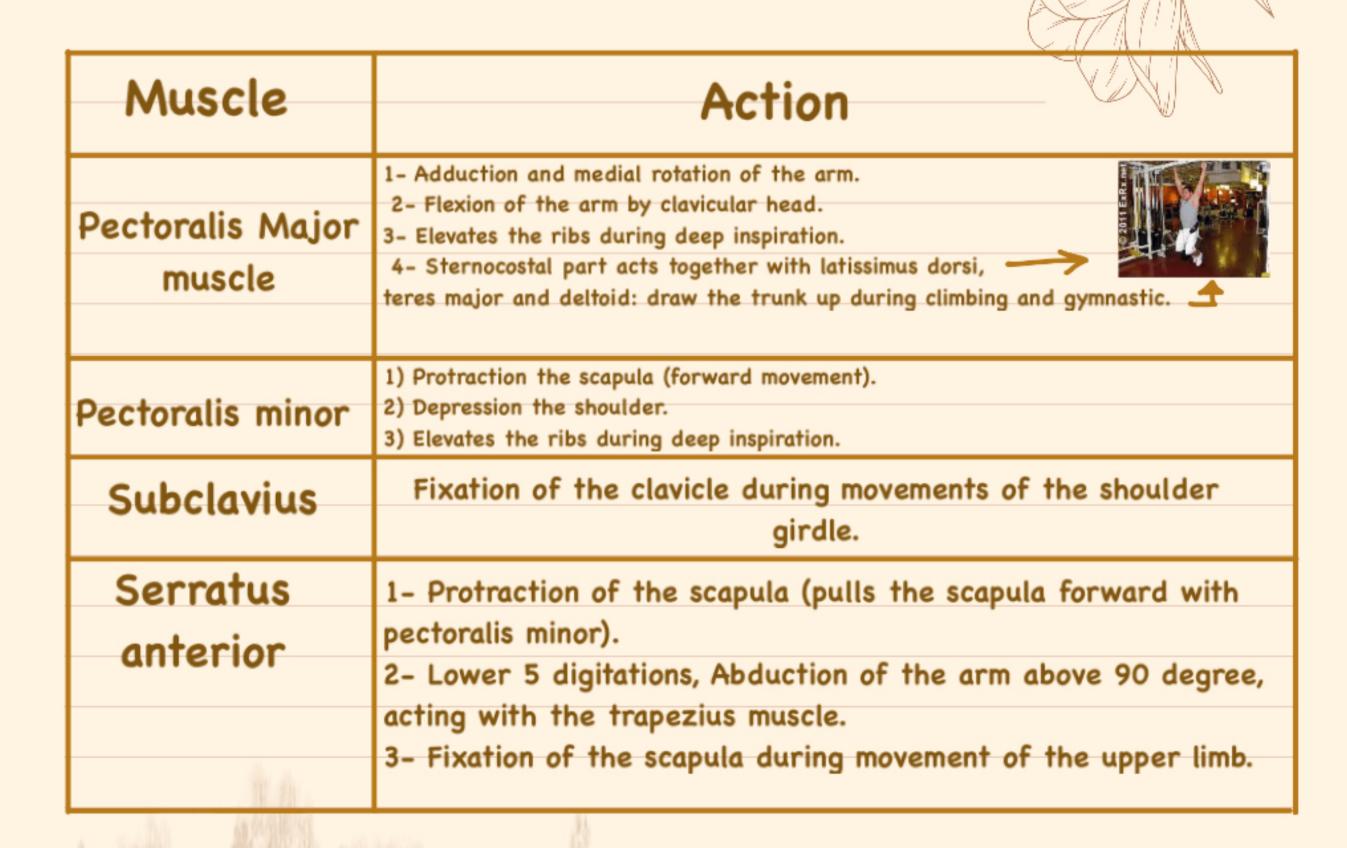
## MUSCLES OF THE PECTORAL REGION

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Nerve supply
Pectoralis Major muscle	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.	Lateral lip of the bicipital groove	(double) Lateral (C5,6,7) and medial (C8,T1) pectoral nerves.  • It is the only muscle of the upper limb supplied by 5 segments from brachial plexus.
Pectoralis minor	from the 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs.	superior surface of the coracoid process.	medial pectoral nerve.
Subclavius	from the upper surface of first rib and first costal cartilage.	into subclavian groove on the lower surface of theclavicle.	Nerve to subclavius from upper trunk of brachial plexus (C5&6)
Serratus anterior	by fleshly 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.	long thoracic nerve (nerve of Bill C5, 6, &7) passes superficial to the muscle

Winging of the scapula"
due to paralysis of the
muscle
as a result of an injury of
the long thoracic nerve







## 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.

