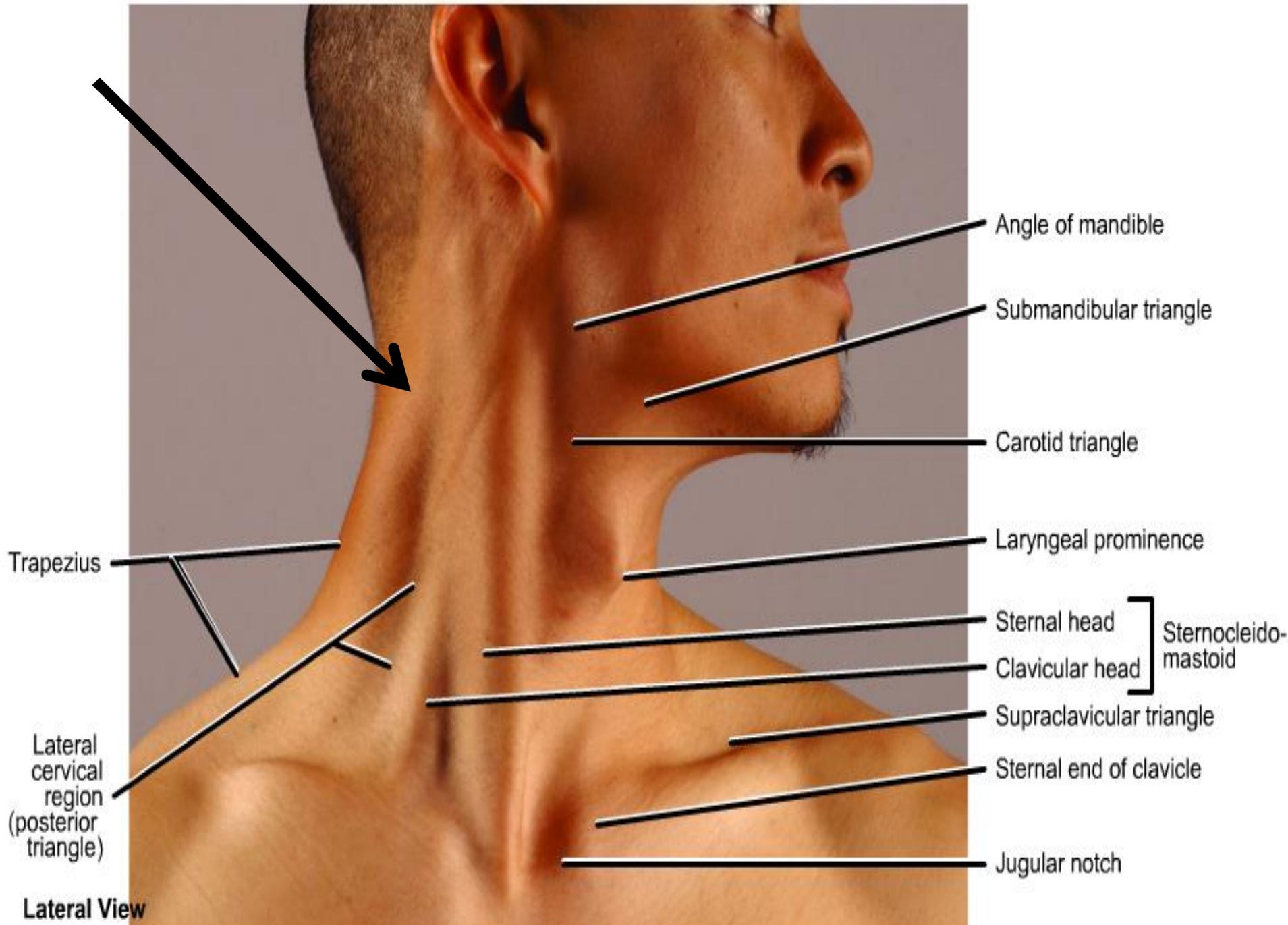


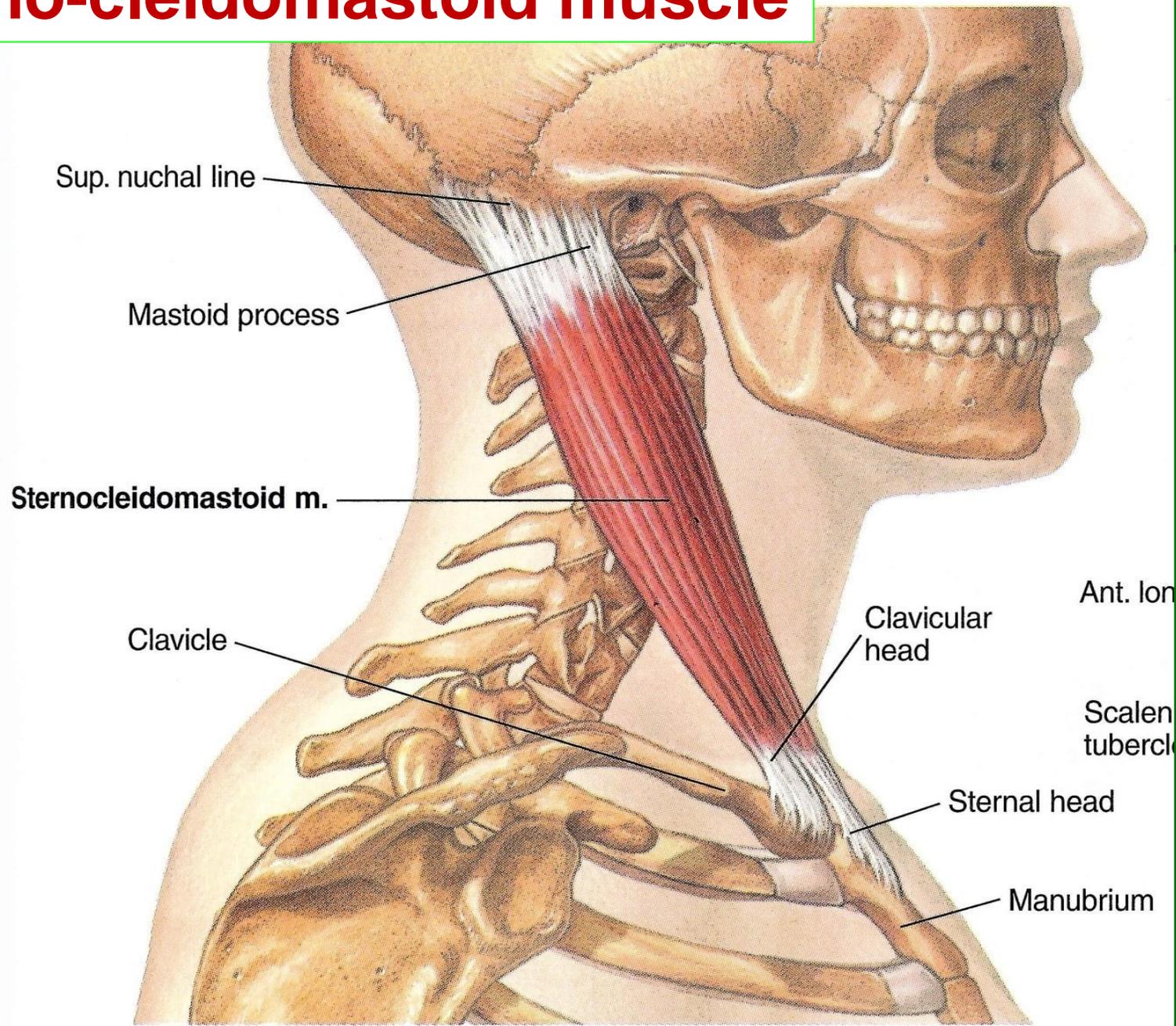
POSTERIOR TRIANGLE



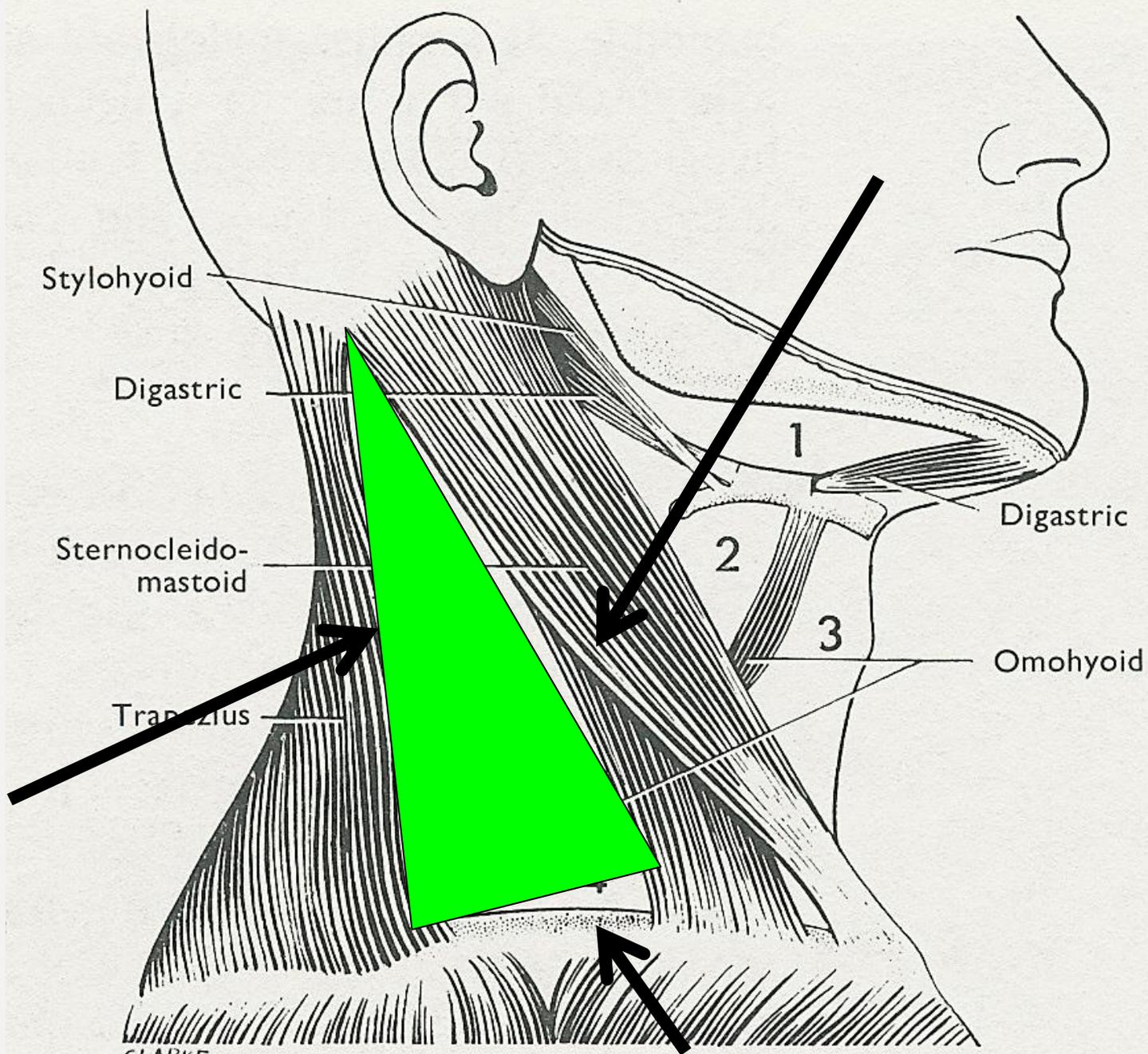
Sterno-cleidomastoid muscle

- **Origin:** upper border of manubrium sterni and medial third of upper surface of clavicle.
- **Insertion:** mastoid process and lateral third of superior nuchal line.
- **Nerve supply:** Spinal accessory nerve (motor) and C2,3 (proprioceptive).
- **Action:**
 1. Both muscles flex the neck anteriorly.
 2. One muscle turns the head to make the face looks upward and to the opposite side.
 3. Lateral flexion of the head to the ipsilateral side

Sterno-cleidomastoid muscle



LATERAL VIEW



Stylohyoid

Digastric

Sternocleido-
mastoid

Trapezius

1

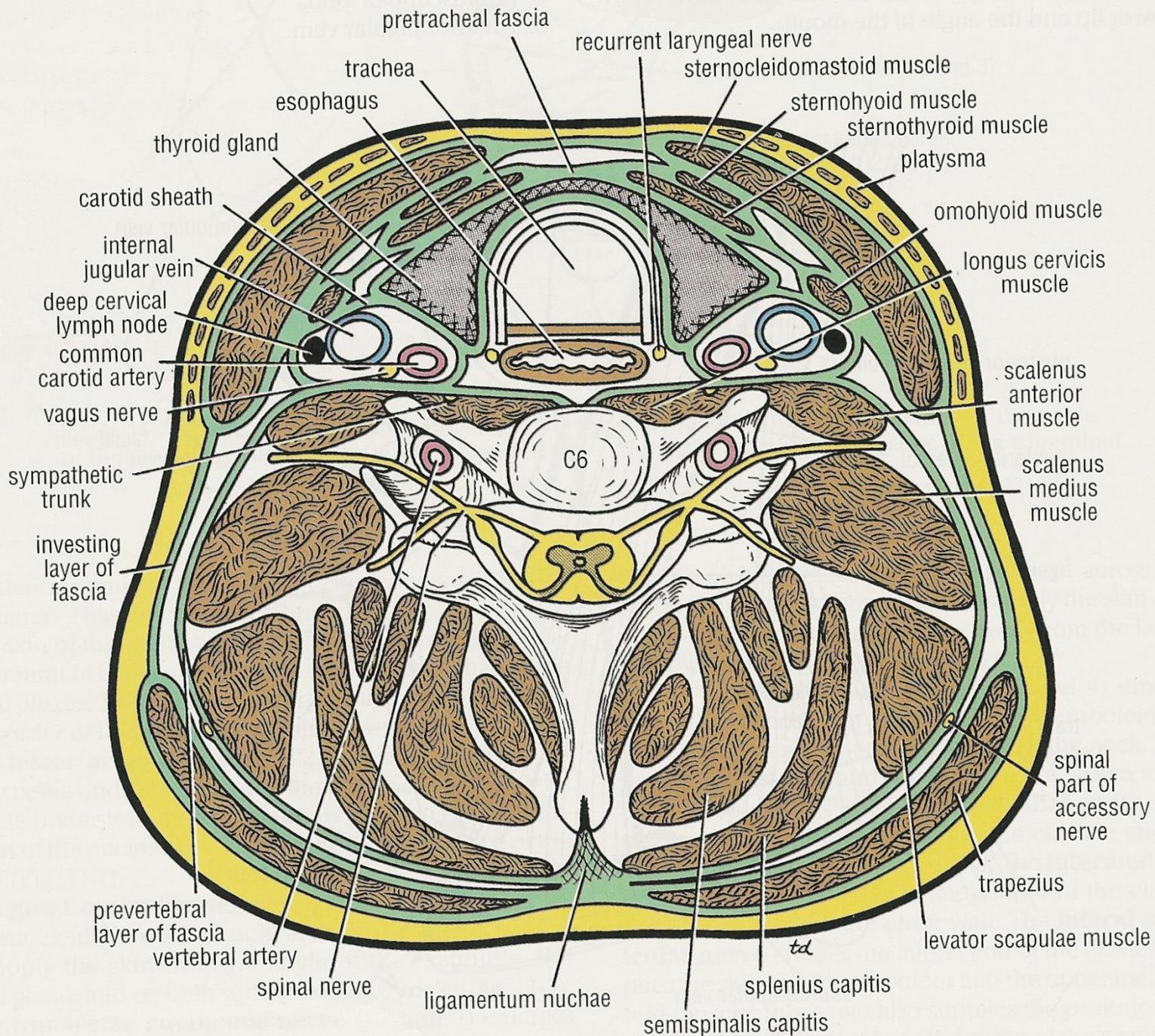
2

3

Digastric

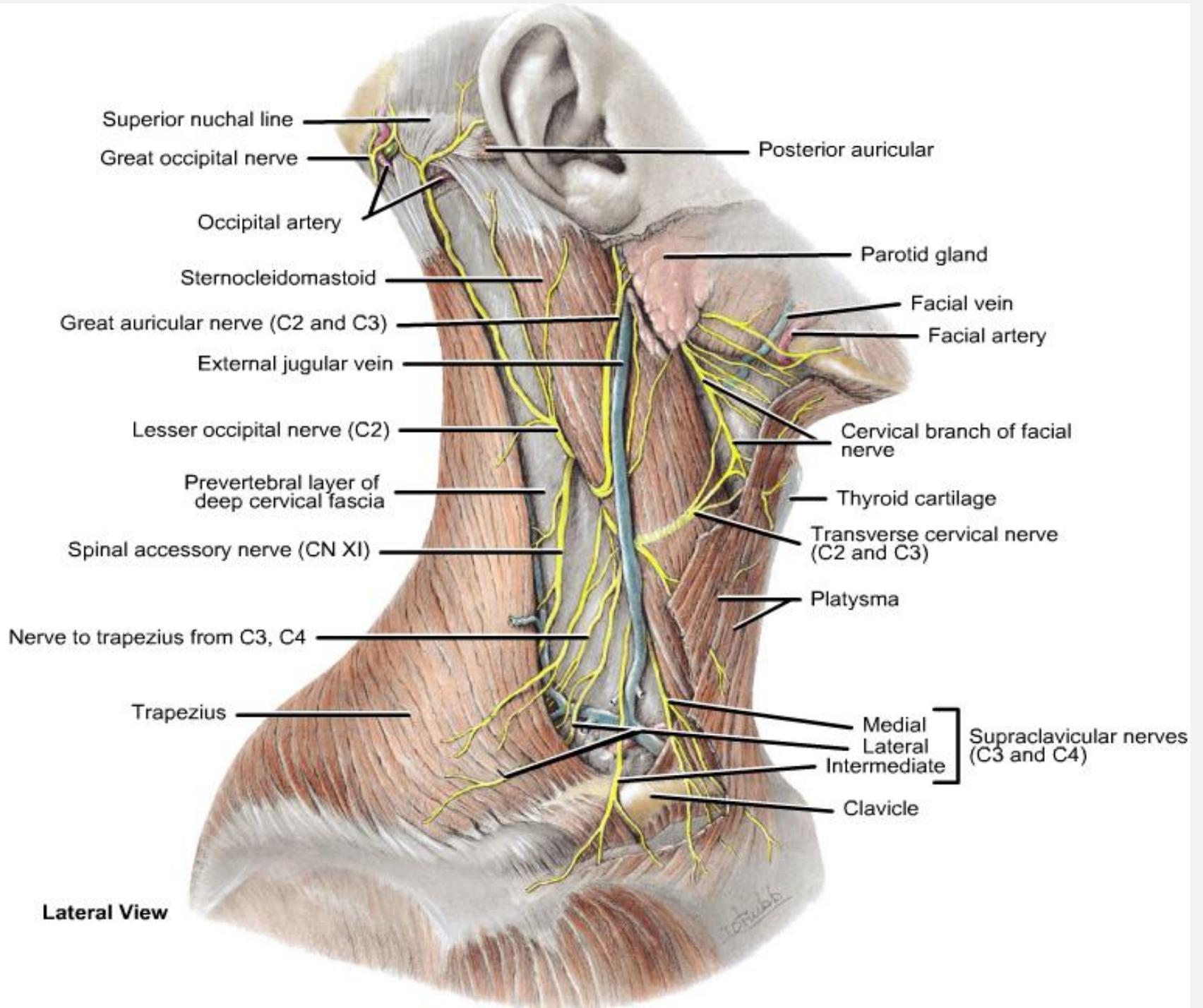
Omohyoid

CLARKE.



Boundaries

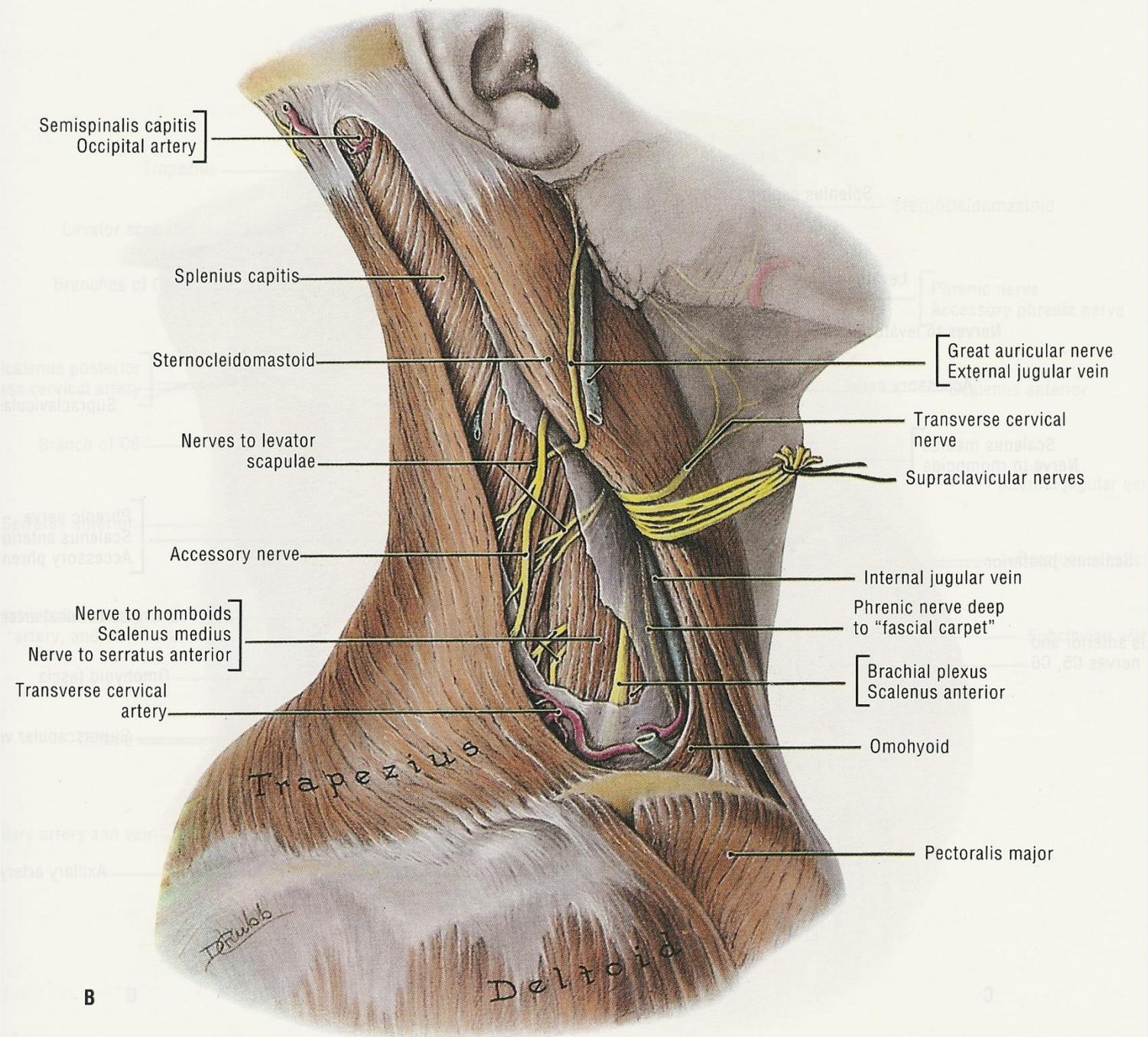
- Anteriorly: Posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle.
- Posteriorly: Anterior border of trapezius muscle.
- Inferiorly: Middle third of the clavicle.
- Roof: Skin, superficial fascia containing platysma, investing layer of deep fascia, supraclavicular nerves and part of the external jugular vein.



Lateral View

Boundaries

- **Floor**: The prevertebral fascia covering the following muscles: semispinalis capitis, splenius capitis, levator scapulae, scalenus medius.
- **Division**: The inferior belly of omohyoid divides the triangle into occipital and supraclavicular triangles.



Semispinalis capitis
Occipital artery

Splenius capitis

Sternocleidomastoid

Nerves to levator
scapulae

Accessory nerve

Nerve to rhomboids
Scalenus medius
Nerve to serratus anterior

Transverse cervical
artery

Great auricular nerve
External jugular vein

Transverse cervical
nerve

Supraclavicular nerves

Internal jugular vein

Phrenic nerve deep
to "facial carpet"

Brachial plexus
Scalenus anterior

Omoxyoid

Pectoralis major

Trapezius

Deltoid

B

Contents

■ Arteries:

1. 3rd part of subclavian artery.
2. Transverse cervical artery.
3. Suprascapular artery.
4. Occipital artery.

■ Veins:

1. External jugular vein and its tributaries.
2. Subclavian vein.

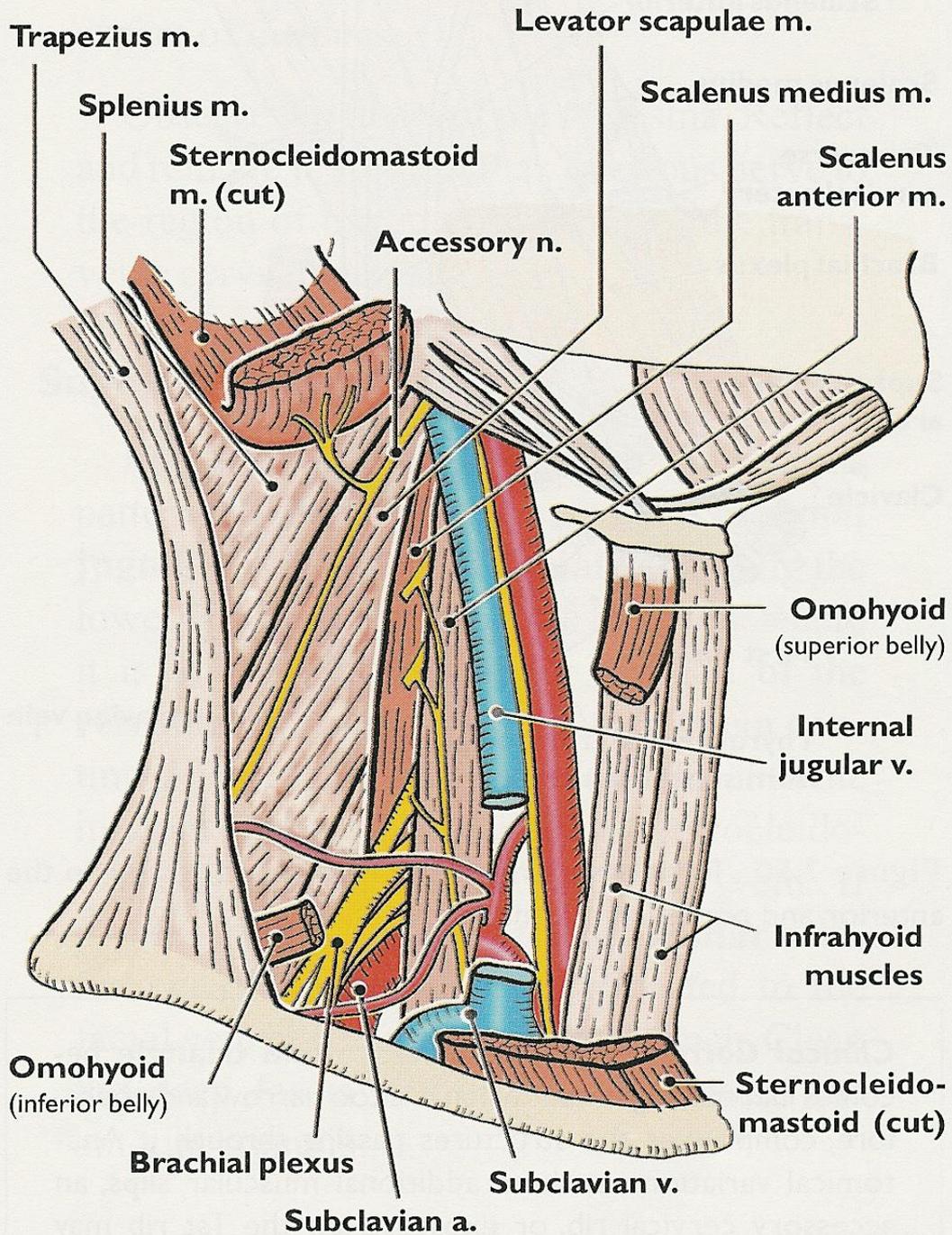
Contents

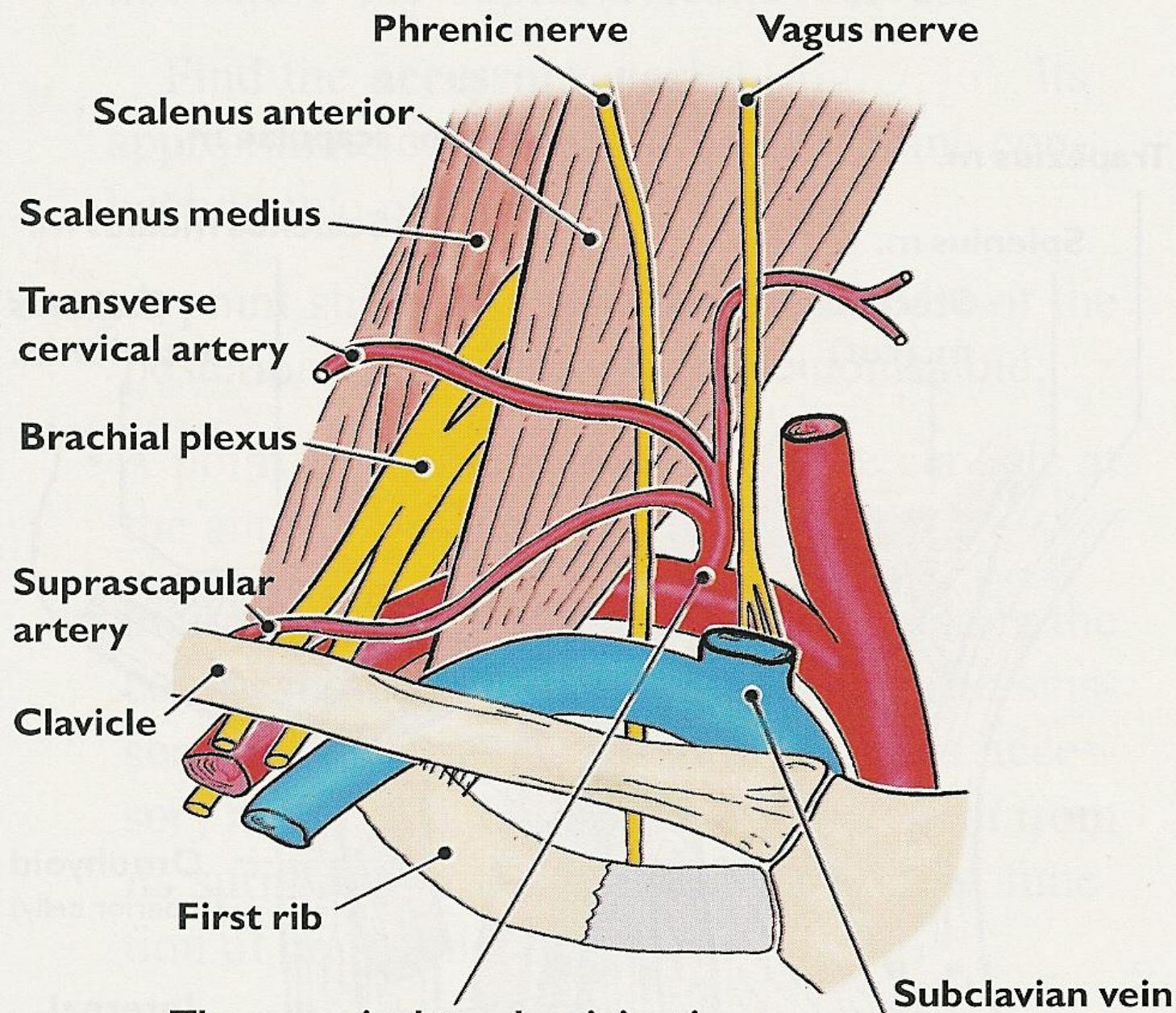
■ Nerves:

1. Branches of cervical plexus.
2. Roots and trunks of brachial plexus and their branches.
3. Spinal accessory nerve.

■ Muscle:

1. Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle.





Phrenic nerve

Vagus nerve

Scalenus anterior

Scalenus medius

Transverse cervical artery

Brachial plexus

Suprascapular artery

Clavicle

First rib

Subclavian vein

Thyrocervical trunk originating from subclavian artery

Muscles of the Neck

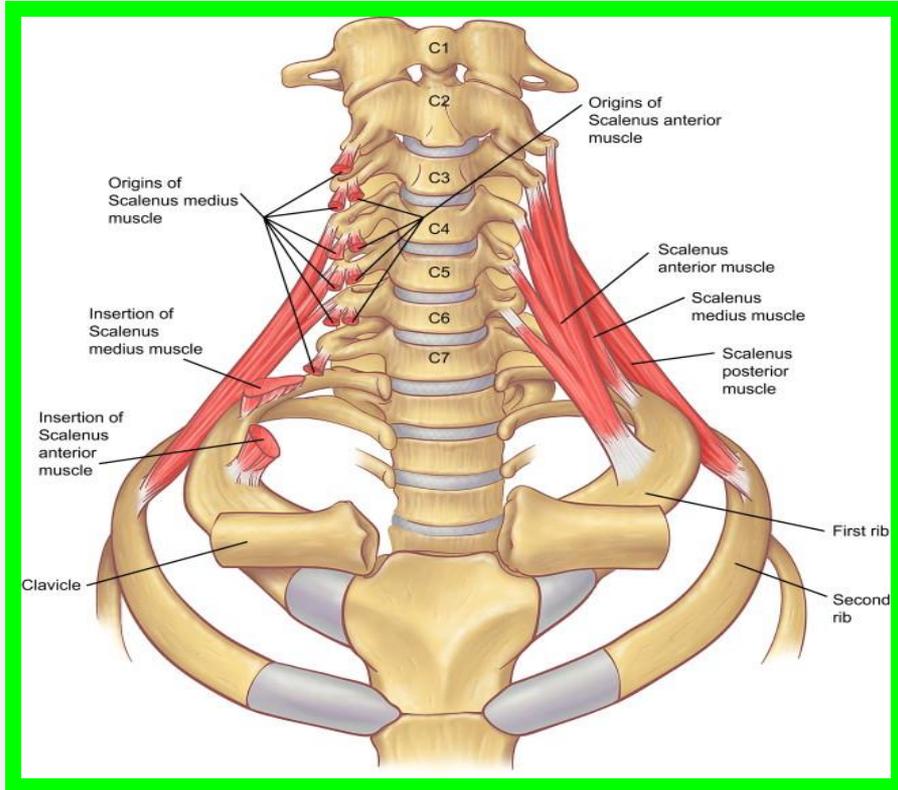
Muscle: **Scalenus anterior**

Origin: Transverse processes of 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae

Insertion: 1st rib

N. Supply: ventral rami C4, 5, and 6

Action: Elevates 1st rib; laterally flexes cervical part of vertebral column



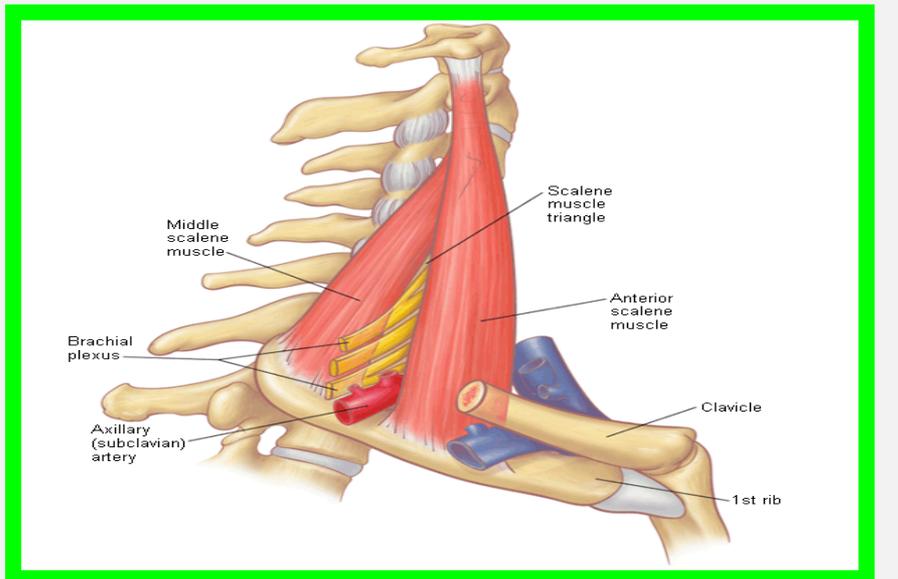
Muscle: **Scalenus medius**

Origin: Transverse processes of upper six cervical vertebrae

Insertion: 1st rib

N. Supply: Anterior rami of cervical nerves

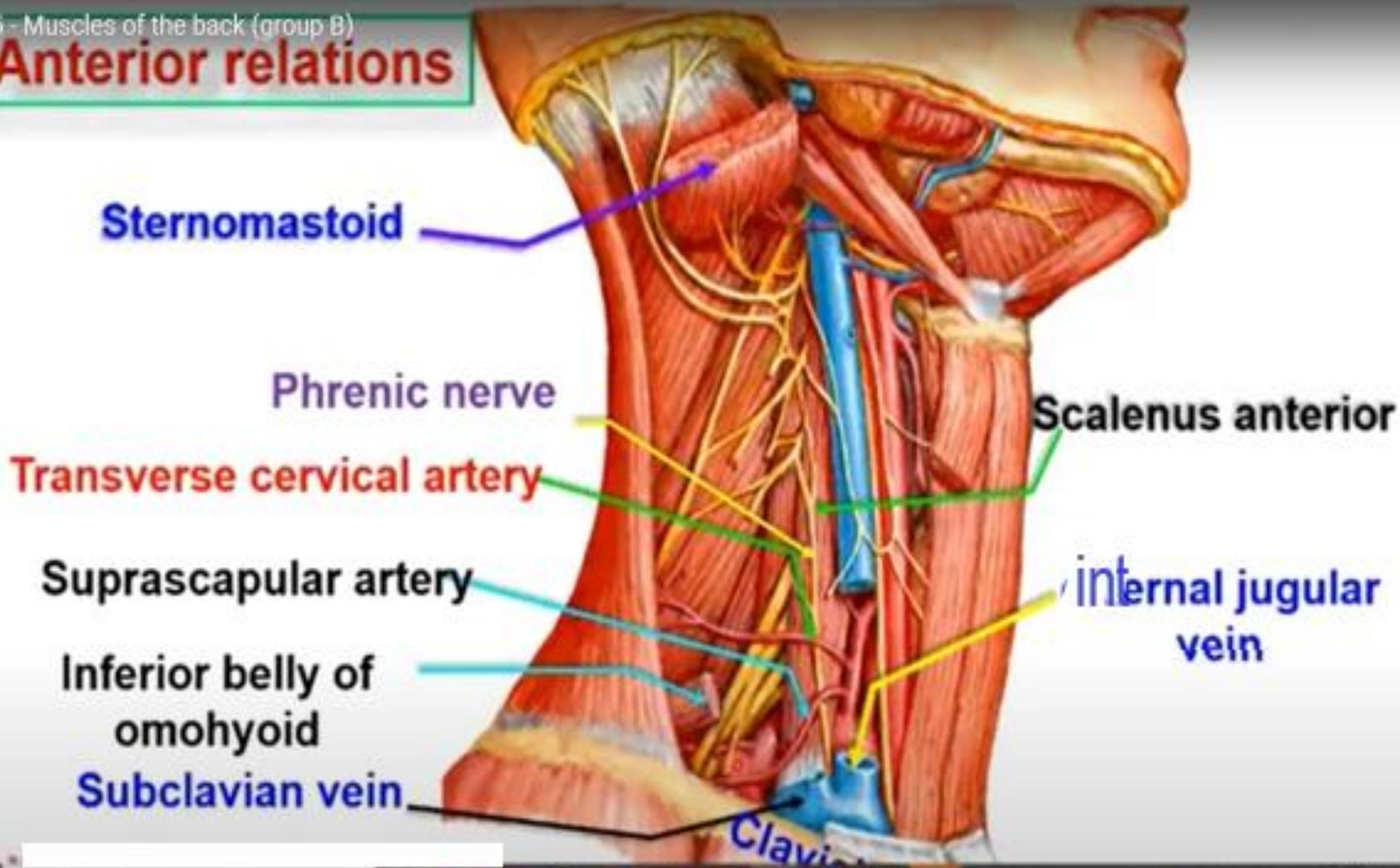
Action: Elevates 1st rib; laterally flexes and rotates cervical part of vertebral column



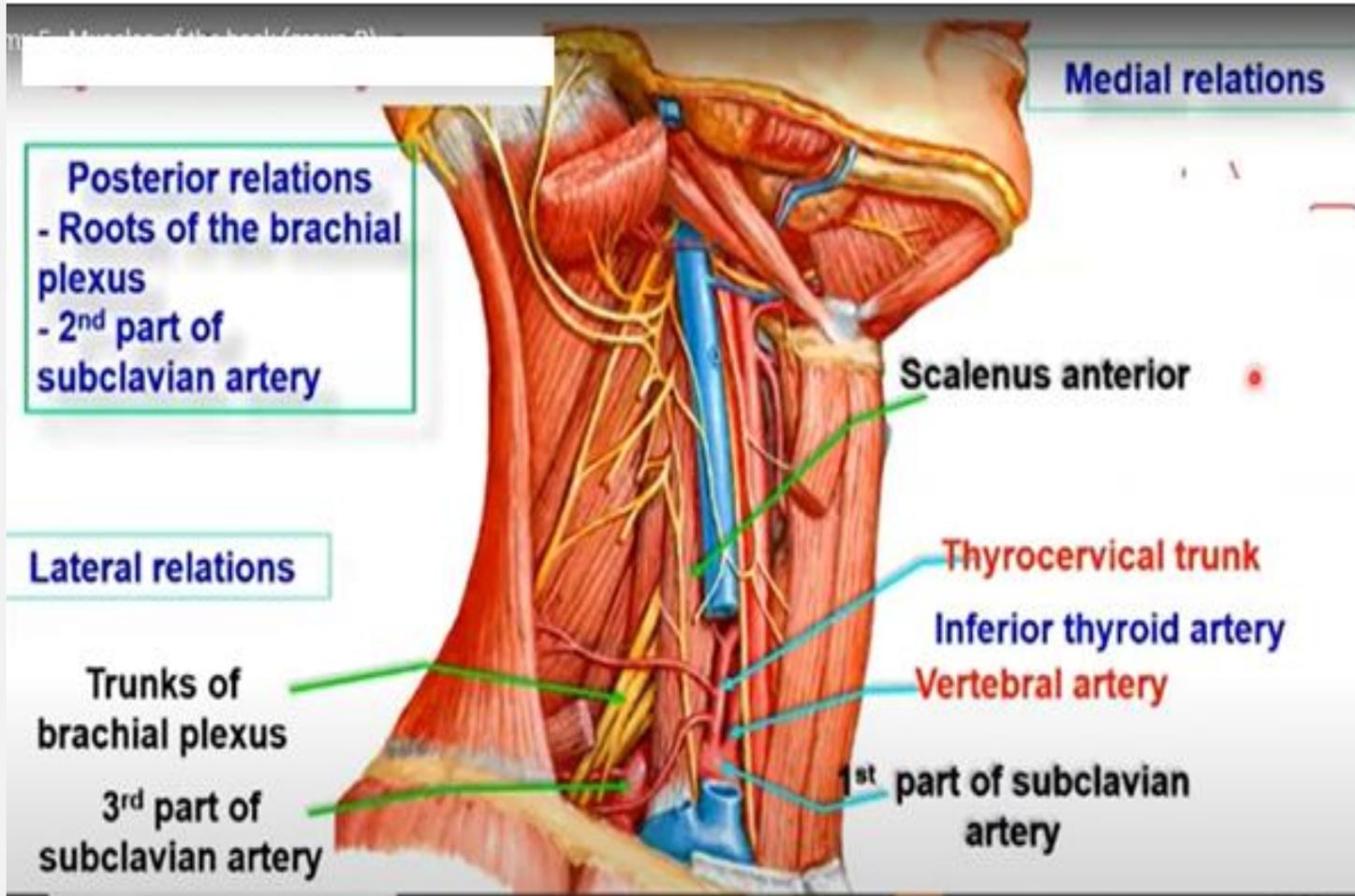
RELATIONS OF SCALENUS ANTERIOR

Chapter 5 - Muscles of the back (group B)

Anterior relations



RELATIONS OF SCALENUS ANTERIOR



Muscles of the Neck

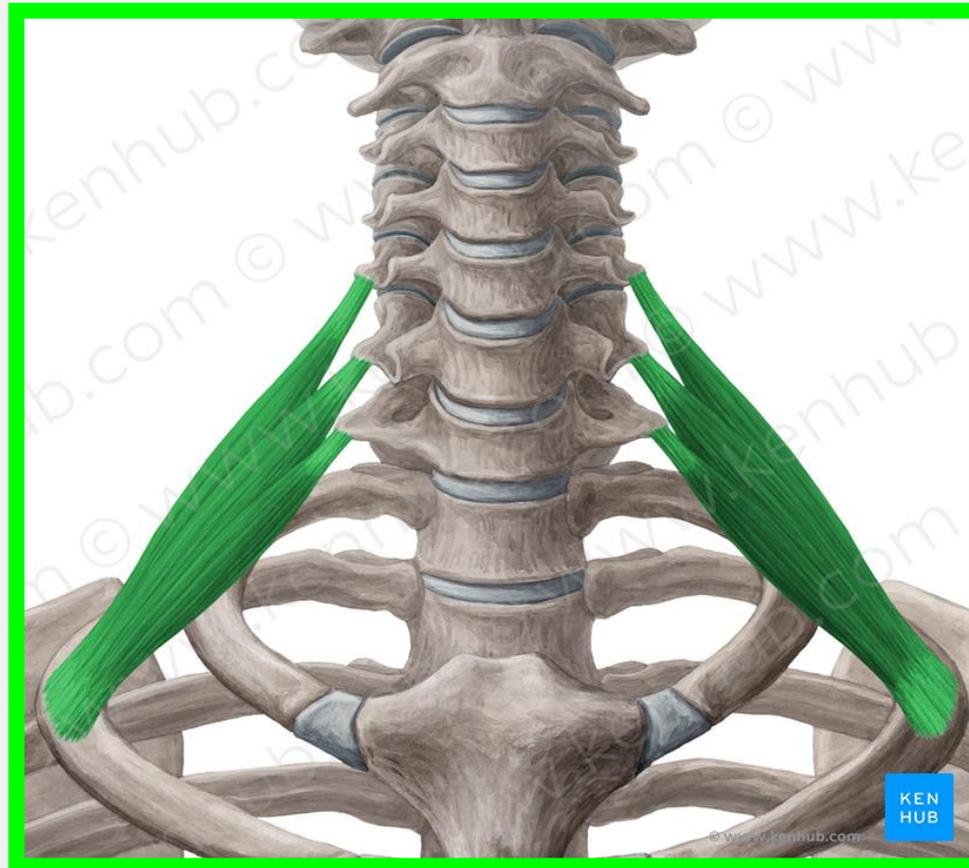
Muscle: **Scalenus posterior**

Origin: Transverse processes of lower cervical vertebrae

Insertion: 2nd rib

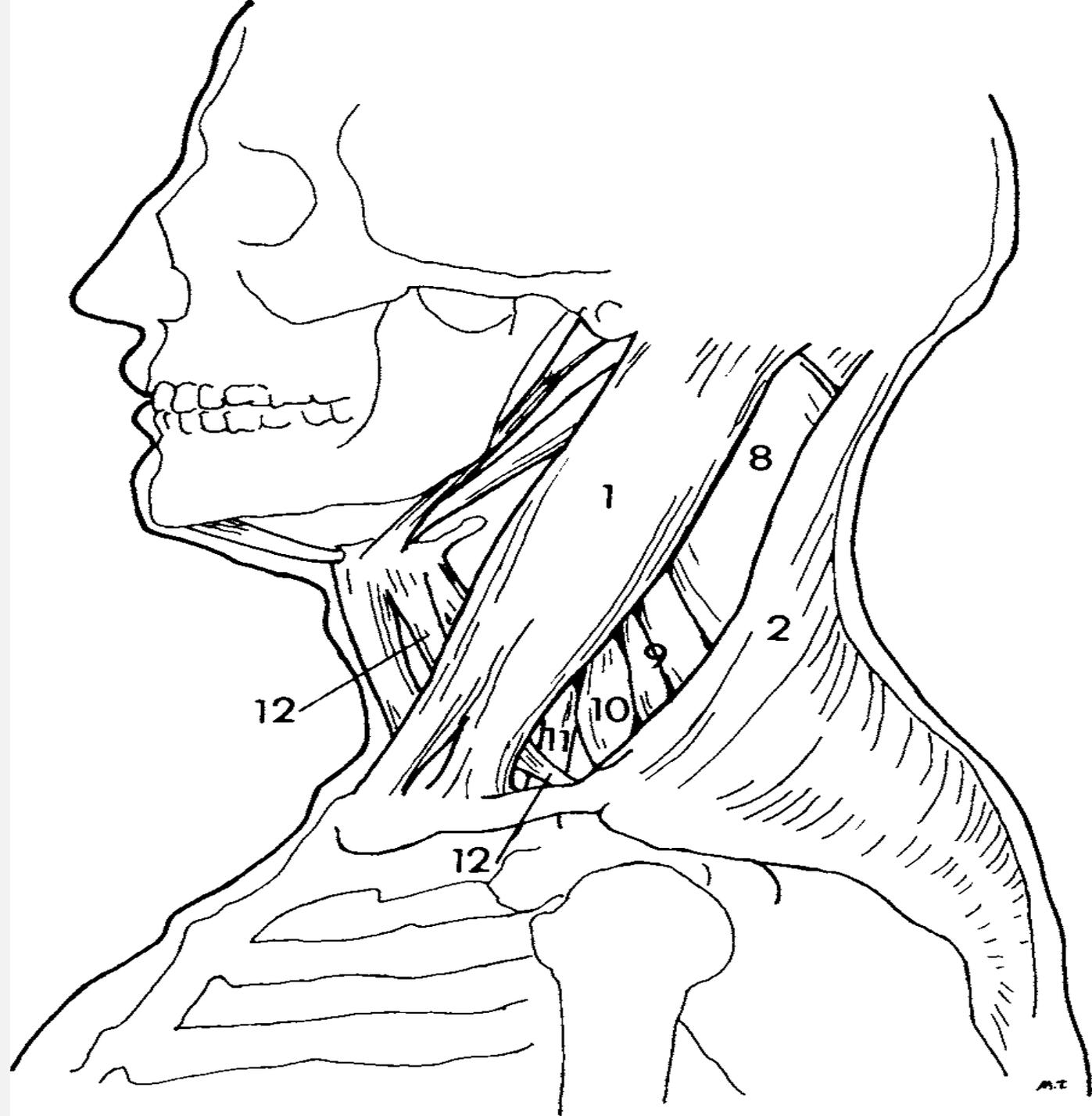
N. Supply: Anterior rami of cervical nerves

Action: Elevates 2nd rib; laterally flexes cervical part of vertebral column



A 24-year-old football player receives a blow to the left skull, and the team physician finds weakness of the left SCM. Which of the following associated findings is most likely to be seen in this patient?

- A. Weakness of the masseter muscle
- B. Decreased sensation of the ipsilateral face
- C. Decreased tearing from the ipsilateral eye
- D. Weakness of the trapezius muscle



1 = sternocleidomastoid muscle,
2 = trapezius muscle,
8 = splenius capitis,
9 = levator scapulae,
10 = middle scalene,
11 = anterior scalene,
12 = omohyoid muscle

THANK YOU
