

Posterior triangles and their muscles

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A

RO-PTA
R-TR
R-TR
R-TR
R-TR



Anterior belly of digastric m
 Posterior belly of digastric m
 Superior belly of omohyoid

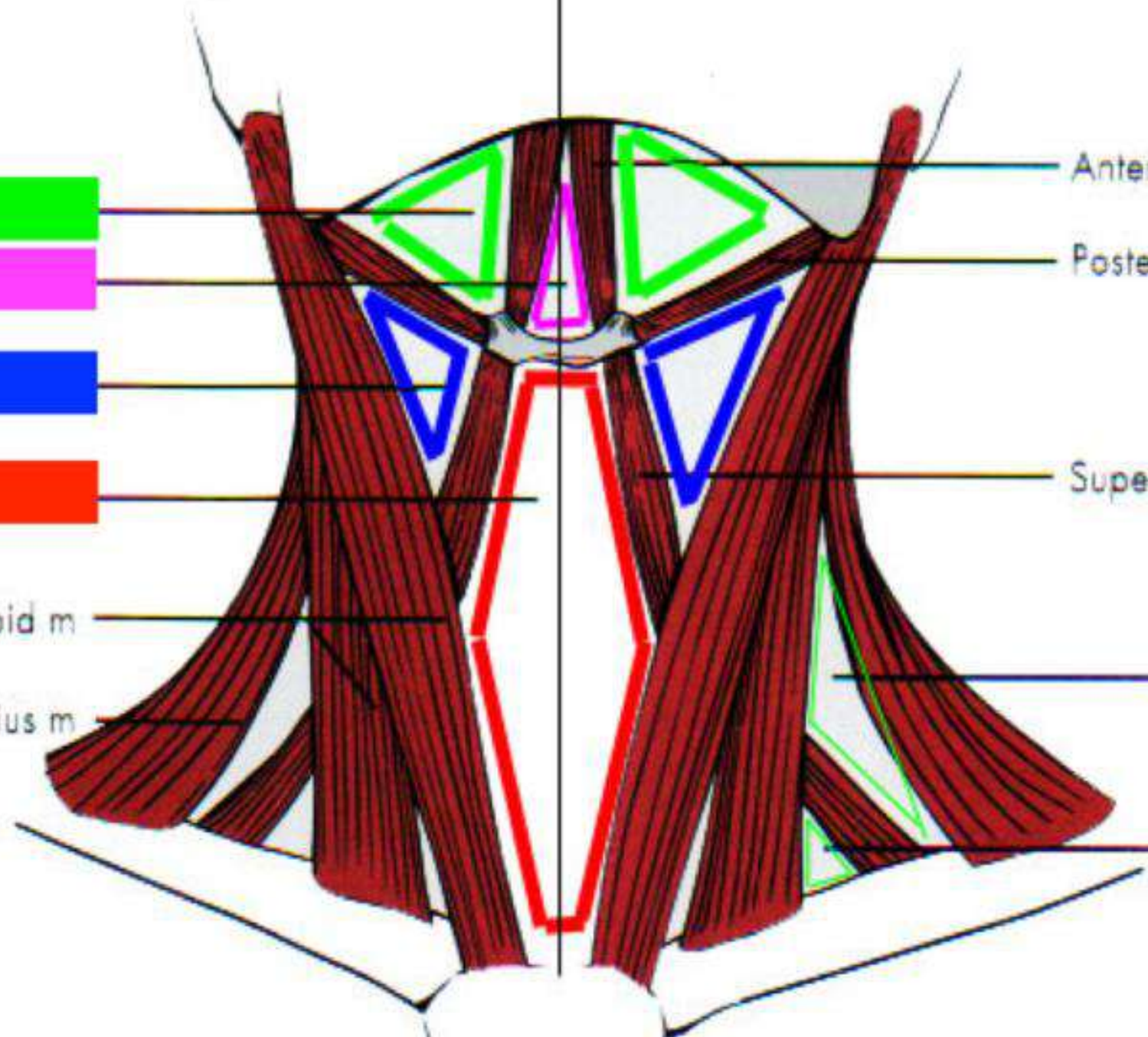
Sternocleidomastoid m

Trapezius m

Occipital t

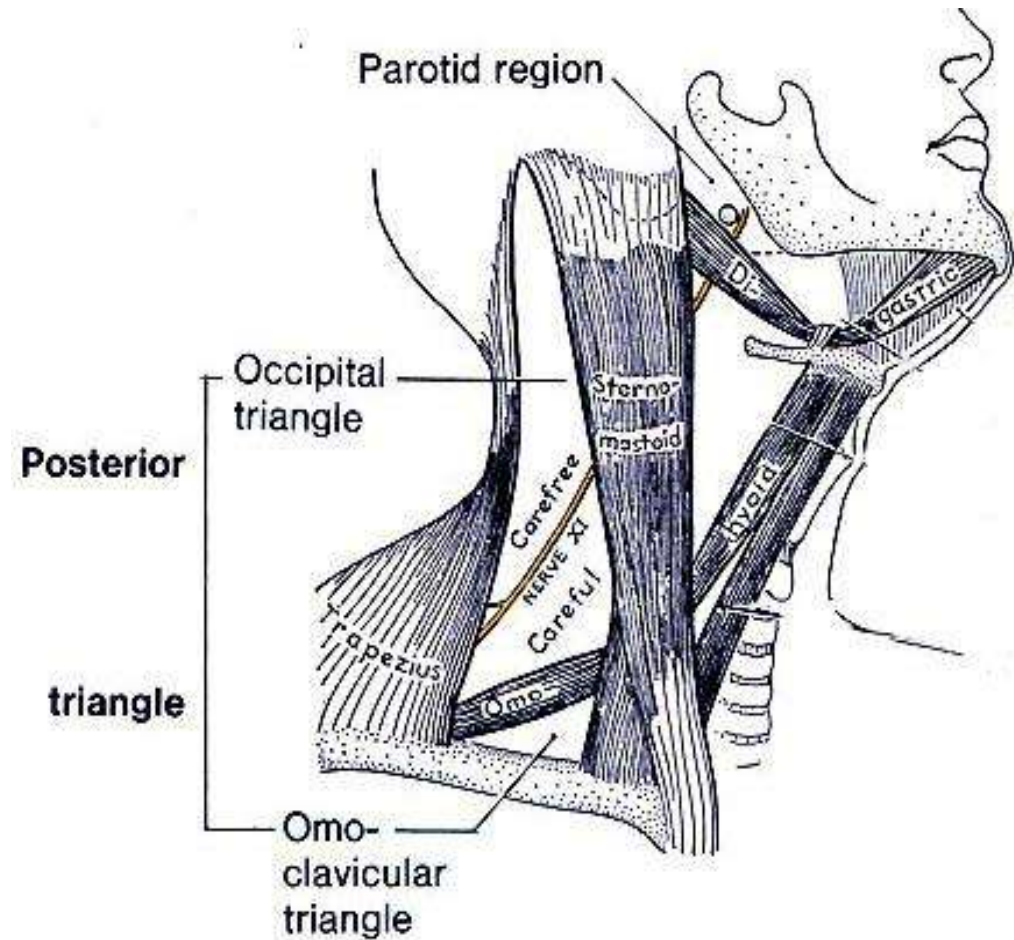
Subclavian tr

POSTERIOR
R-TR
R-TR
R-TR



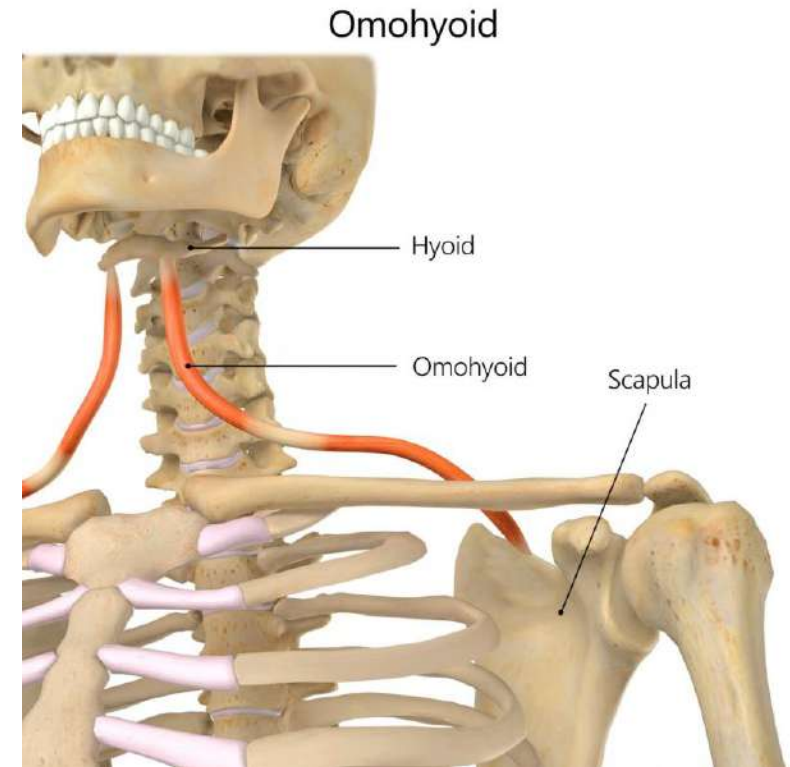
The posterior triangle:

- ***The posterior triangle:***
 - **Anterior:**
 - posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle
 - **Posterior:**
 - anterior border of trapezius
 - **Base:**
 - the clavicle.
 - **Apex:**
 - Occipital bone.



The posterior triangle:

- The triangle is subdivided by the inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle into an *occipital* and *supraclavicular triangles*.
- The roof:
 - the skin and deep cervical fascia.
- The floor:
 - the prevertebral fascia



Borders, subdivisions and contents of the posterior triangle

Borders

Anterior - posterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle

Posterior - anterior margin of trapezius muscle

Inferior - middle one-third of clavicle

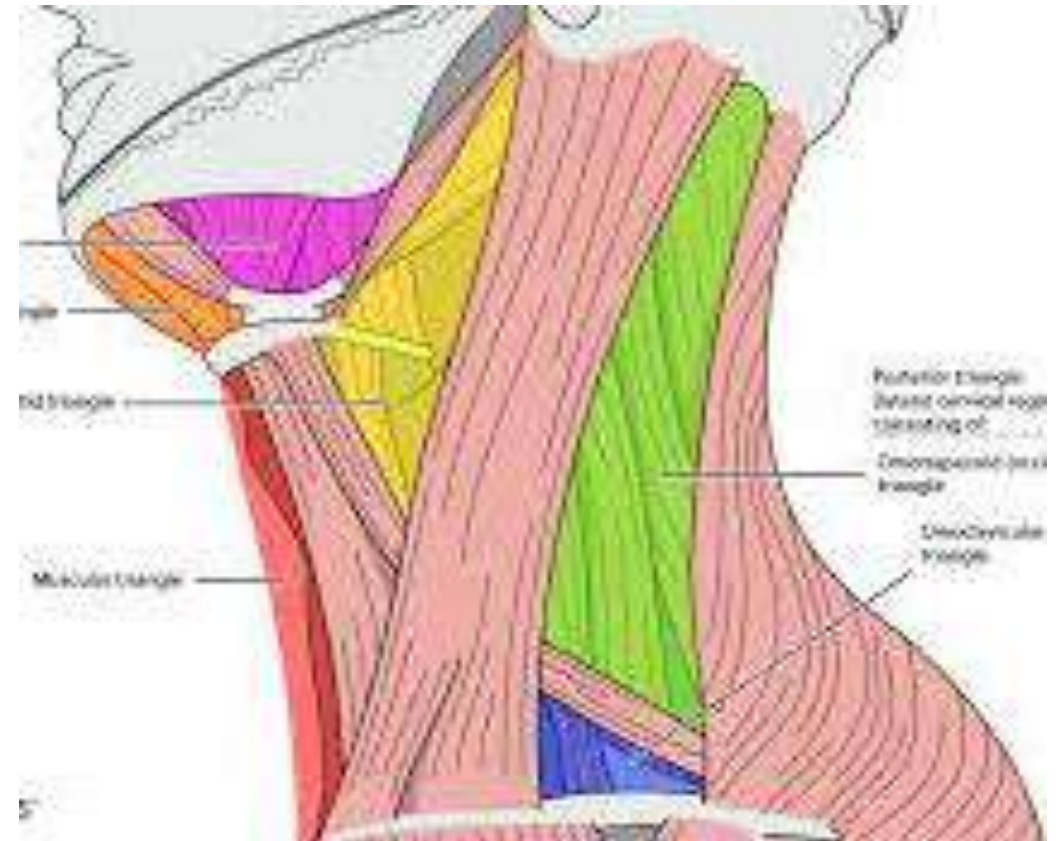
Subdivisions

Occipital triangle

Supraclavicular (omoclavicular) triangle

Content:

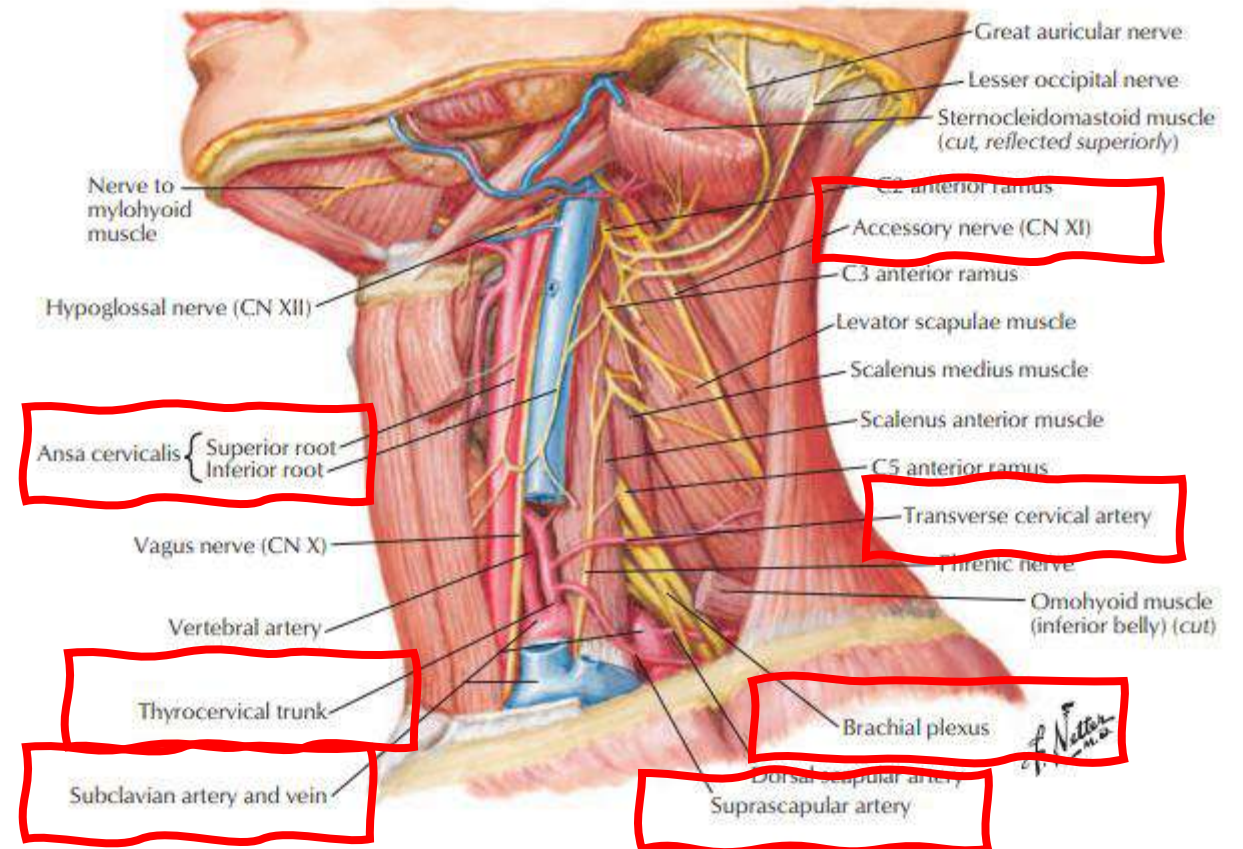
1. the third part of the subclavian artery
2. suprascapular and transverse cervical branches of the thyrocervical trunk
3. external jugular vein
4. lymph nodes
5. Nerves: accessory nerve (CN XI), the trunks of the brachial plexus, fibers of the cervical plexus



Borders, subdivisions and contents of the posterior triangle

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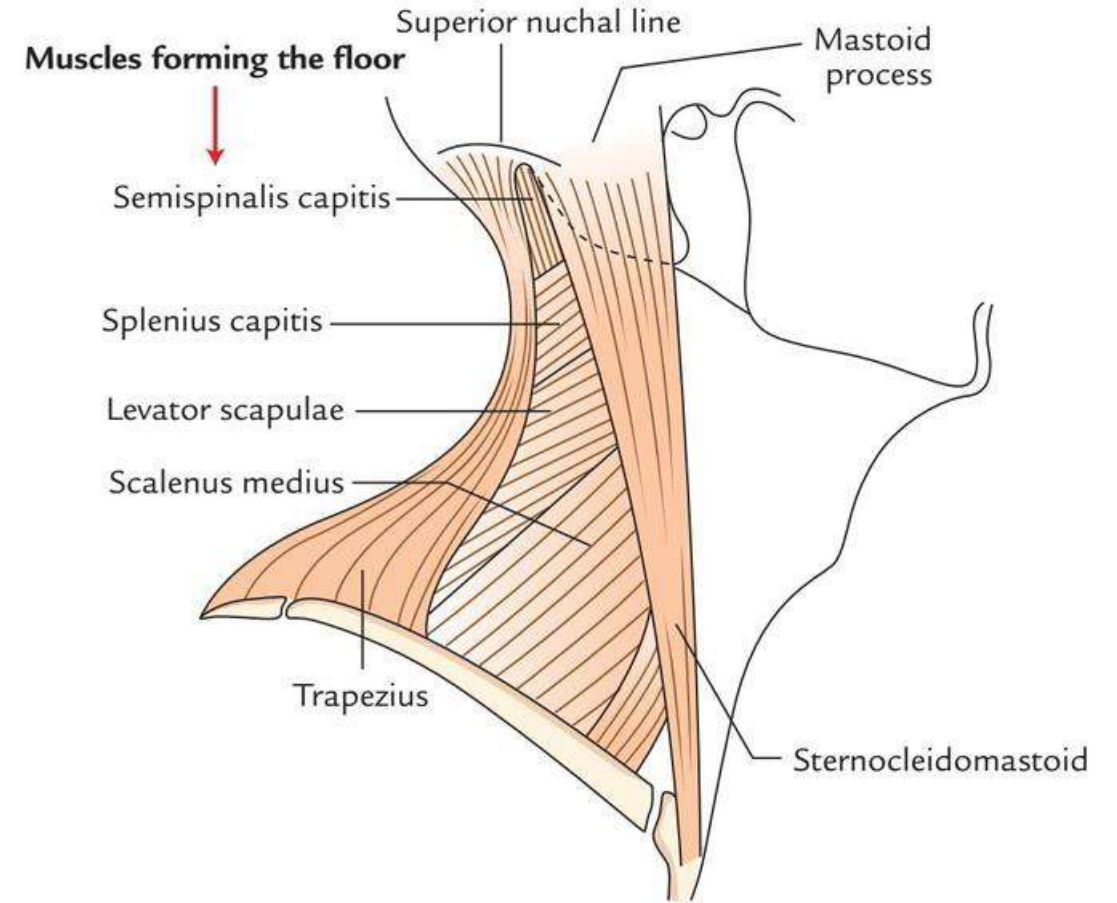
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Occipital triangle

BORDERS:

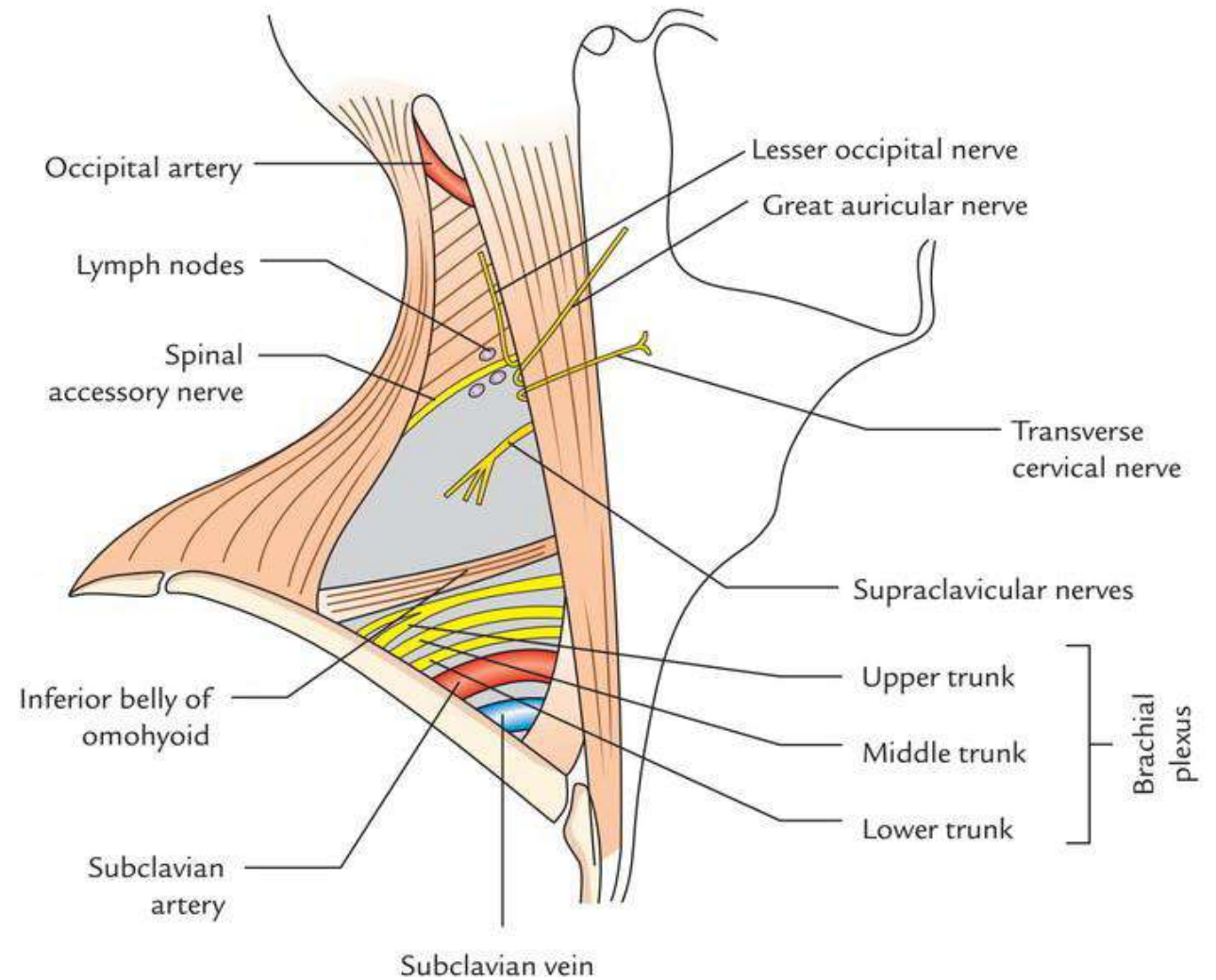
- ❖ Anterior - posterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle
- ❖ Posterior - anterior margin of trapezius muscle
- ❖ Floor- (in that craniocaudal order):
 - 1) The semispinalis capitis (occasionally)
 - 2) splenius capitis
 - 3) levator scapulae
 - 4) middle scalene
 - 5) posterior muscles line the of the occipital
- ✓ The inferior border is now formed by the superior margin of the inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle.
- ❖ Roof: (from superficial to deep) skin, superficial and deep fascia.

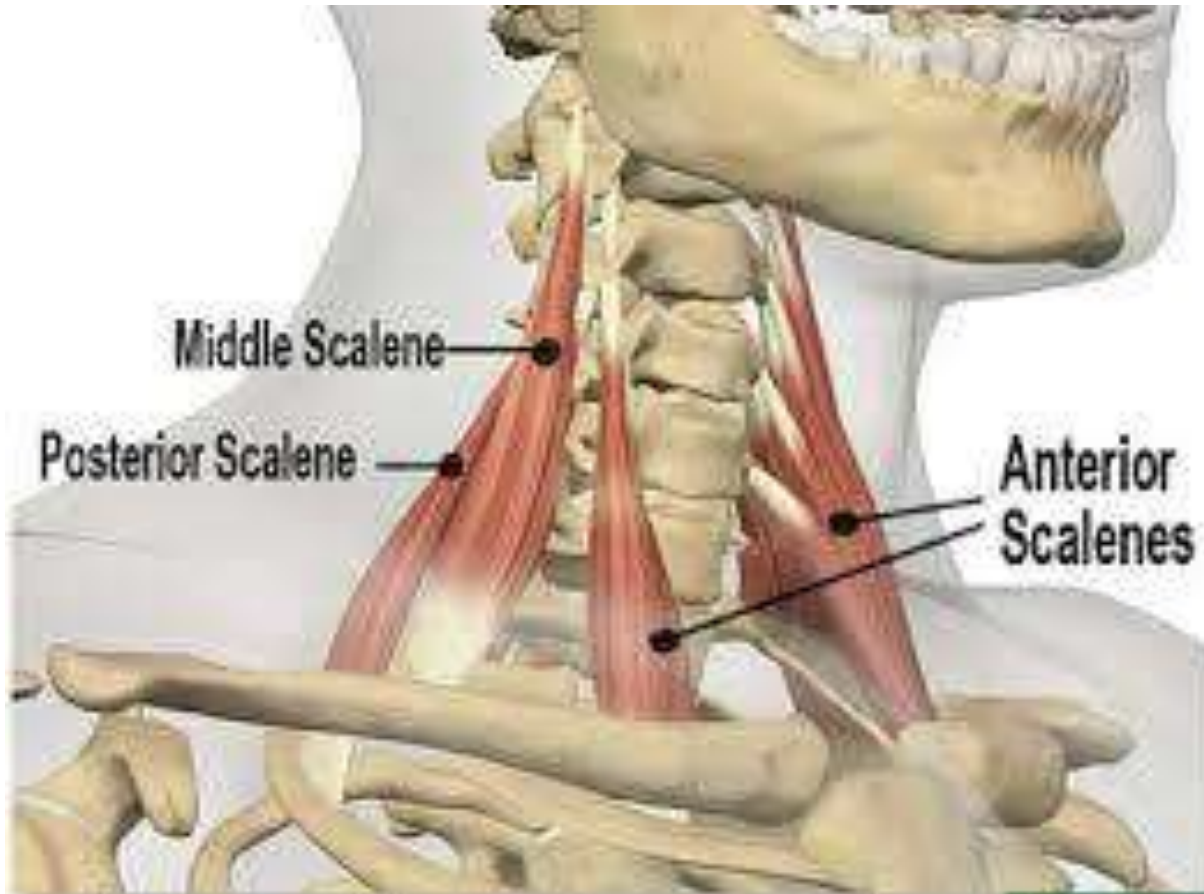


Occipital triangle

Contents

1. Accessory nerve (CN XI)
2. Branches of the cervical plexus
3. Upper most part of brachial plexus
4. Supraclavicular nerve

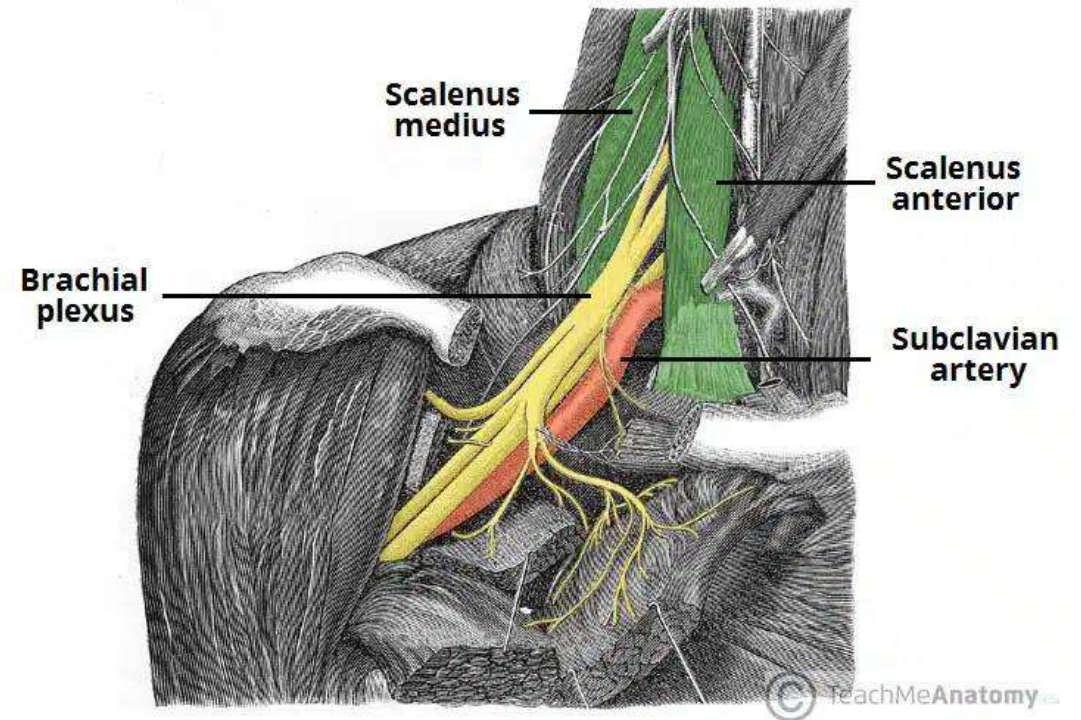




- ❑ The scalene muscles are three paired muscles (anterior, middle and posterior)
- ❑ located in the lateral aspect of the neck.
- ❑ They form part of the floor of the posterior triangle of the neck.
- ❑ The scalenes act as accessory muscles of respiration and perform flexion at the neck.

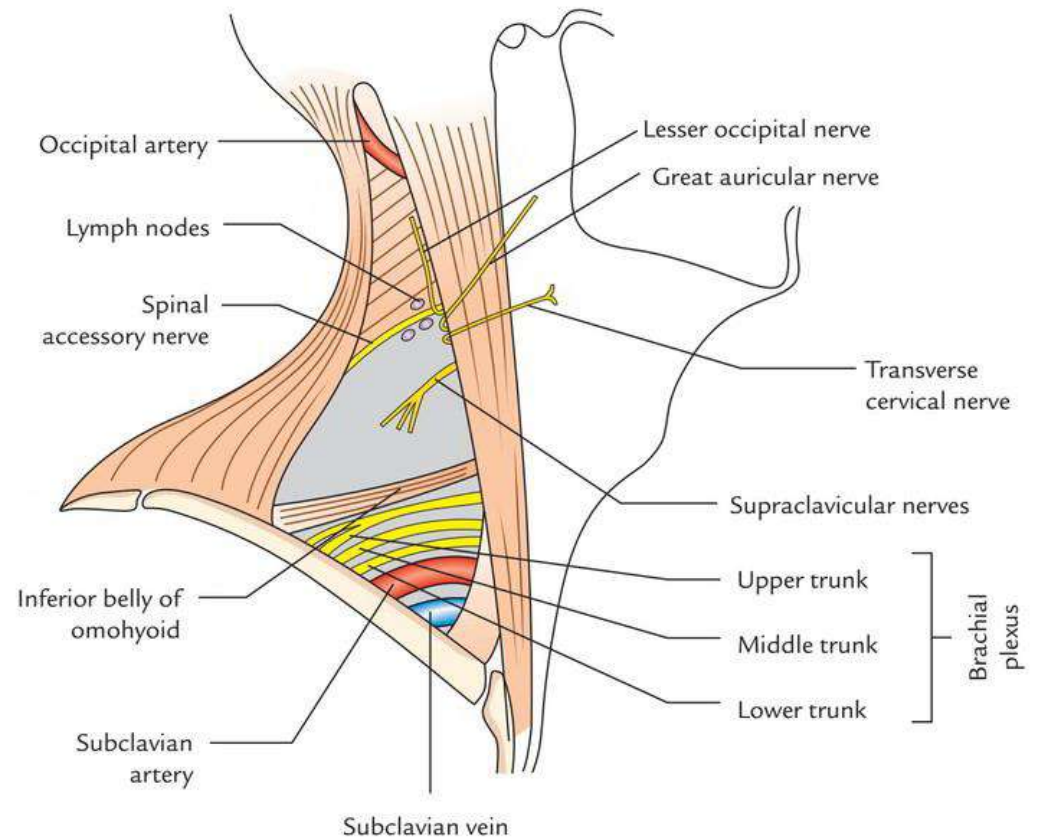
Anatomical Relationships

- ❑ The **scalene muscles** are an important part of the anatomy of the neck:
- ❑ The brachial plexus and subclavian artery pass between the anterior and middle scalene muscles. This provides an important anatomical landmark in anaesthetics for performing an **interscalene block**.
- ❑ The **subclavian vein** and phrenic nerve pass anteriorly to the anterior scalene – the subclavian vein courses horizontally across it, while the phrenic nerve runs vertically down the muscle.
- ❑ The subclavian artery is located posterior to the anterior scalene.



supraclavicular (omoclavicular)

- Borders and contents of the supraclavicular (omoclavicular) triangle
- Borders
 - Superior - inferior belly of omohyoid muscle
 - Anterior - posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
 - Inferior - clavicle



supraclavicular (omoclavicular)

Contents

- 1) Third part of the subclavian artery
- 2) Trunks of the brachial plexus
- 3) The fibers of the cervical plexus nerve to subclavius muscle
- 4) Lymph nodes
- 5) Suprascapular and Transverse cervical branches of the thyrocervical trunk
- 6) External jugular vein

