

POSTERIOR TRIANGLE

- **BY DR. DALIA M .BIRAM**

Sterno-cleidomastoid

Origin: upper border of manubrium sterni and medial third of upper surface of clavicle.

Insertion: mastoid process and lateral third of superior nuchal line.

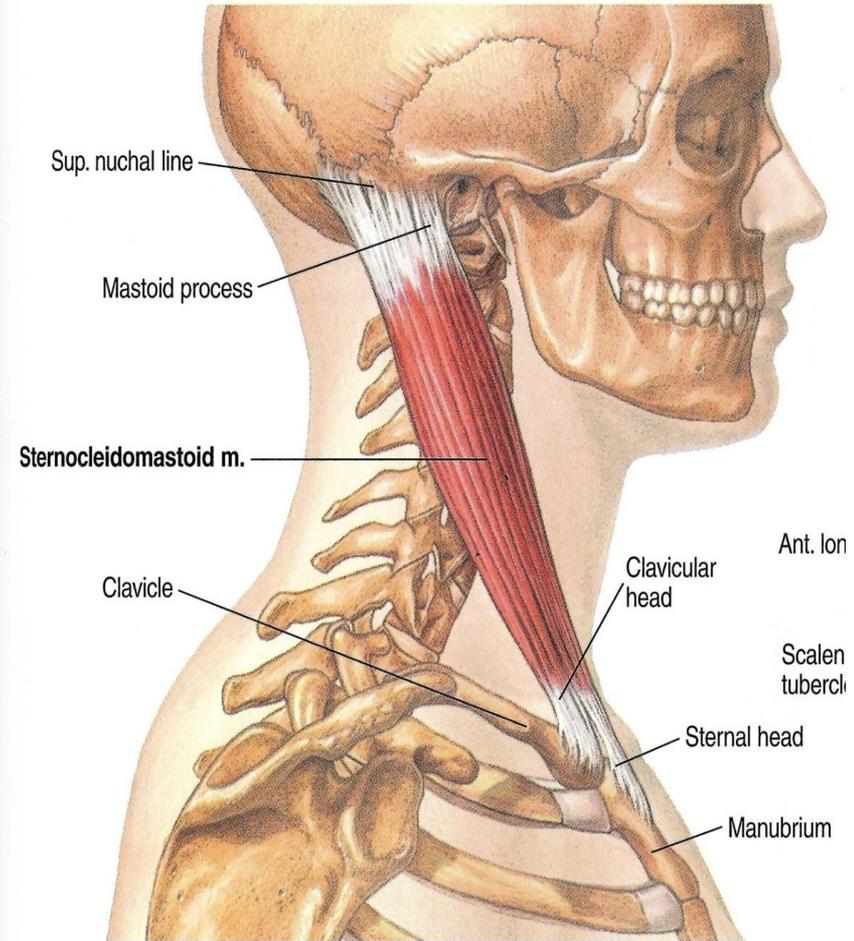
Nerve supply: Spinal accessory nerve (motor) and C2,3 (proprioceptive).

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

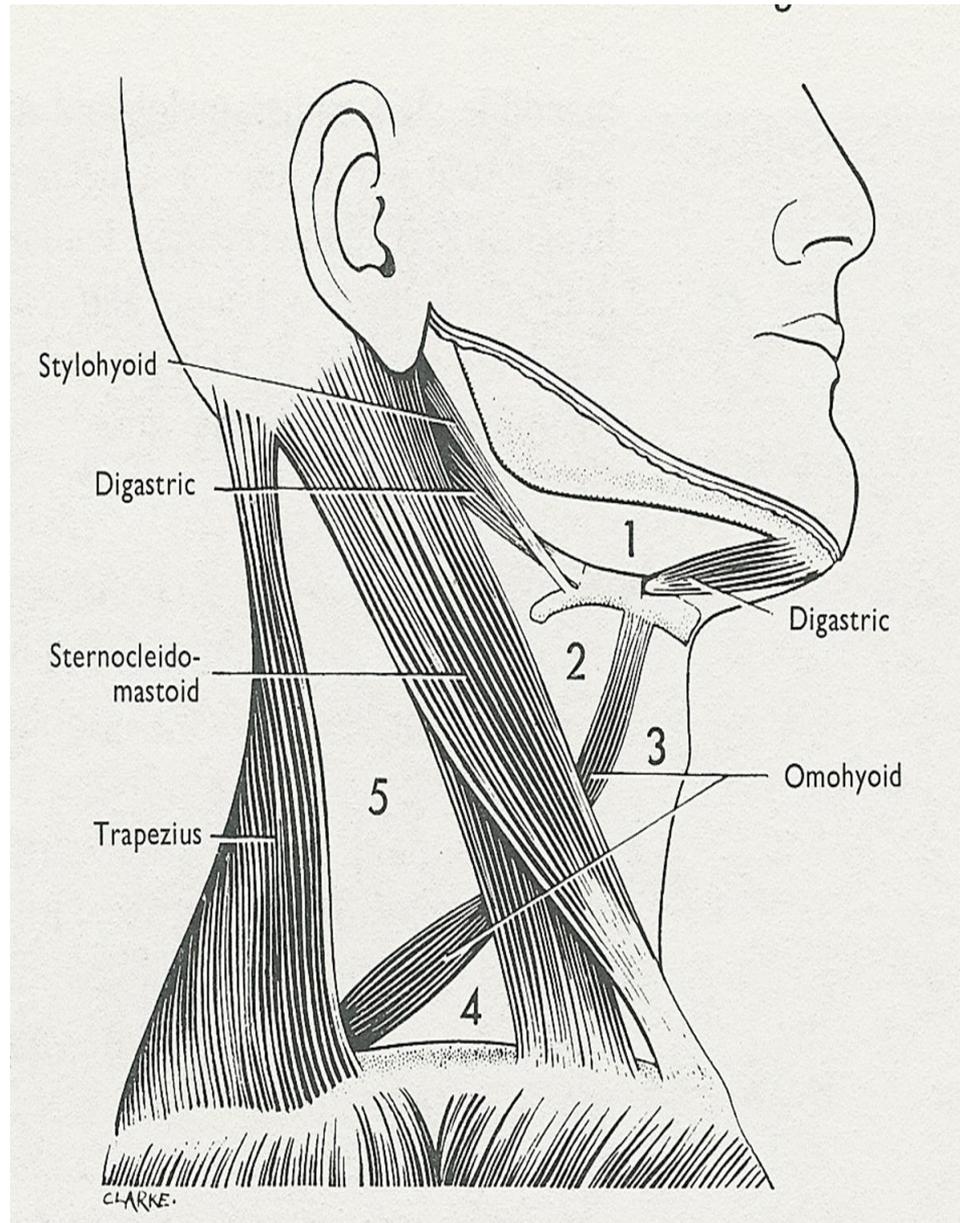


LATERAL VIEW

POSTERIOR TRIANGLE

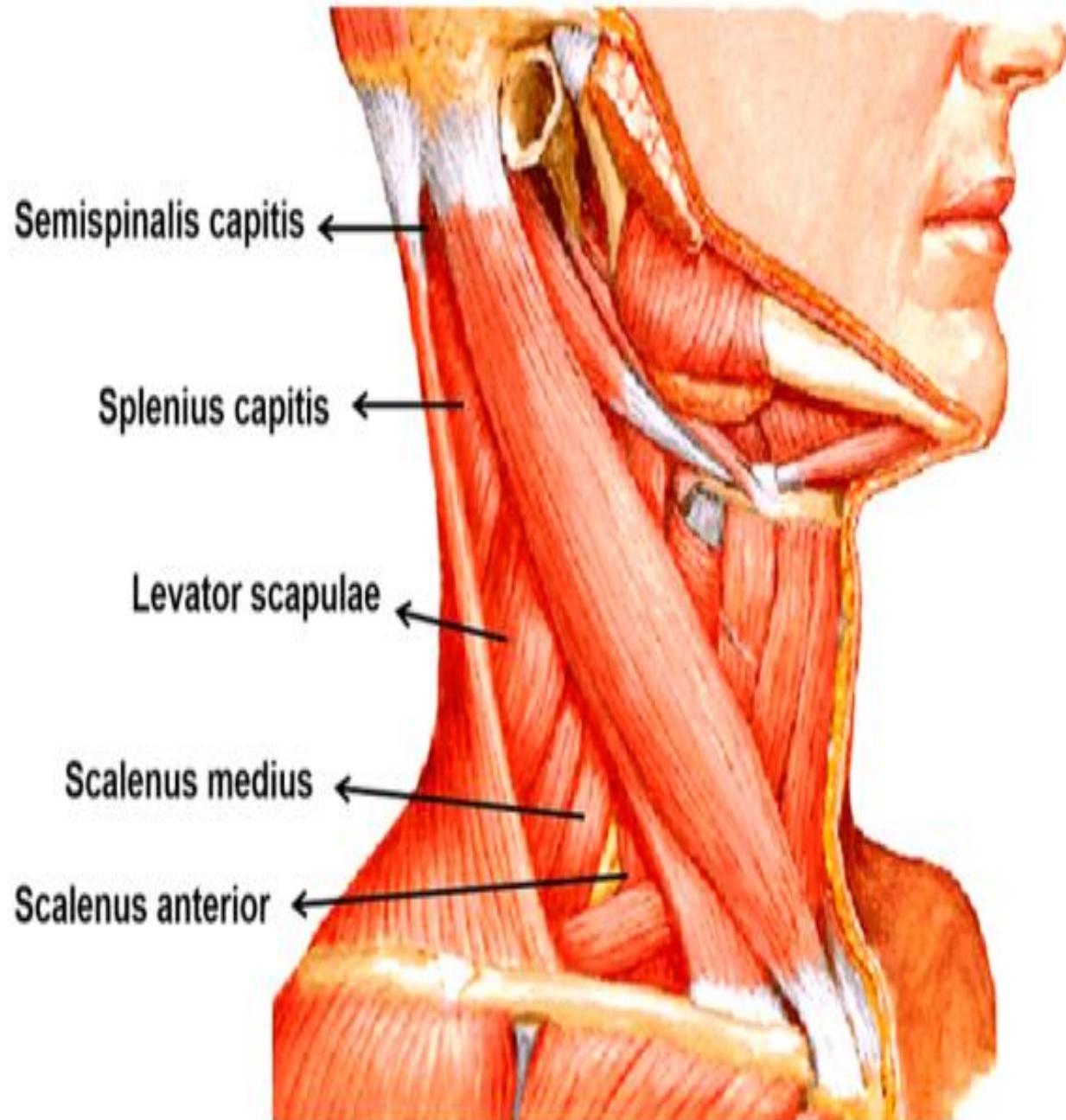
Boundaries

- **Anteriorly:** Posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle.
- **Posteriorly:** Anterior border of trapezius muscle.
- **Inferiorly:** Middle third of the clavicle.
- **Division:** The inferior belly of omohyoid divides the triangle into occipital and supraclavicular triangles.
- **Apex:** at the superior nuchal line.



■ **Roof:** Skin, superficial fascia containing platysma, investing layer of deep fascia, supraclavicular nerves and part of the external jugular vein.

■ **Floor:** The prevertebral fascia covering the following muscles: semispinalis capitis, splenius capitis, levator scapulae, scalenus medius.



Contents

■ Arteries:

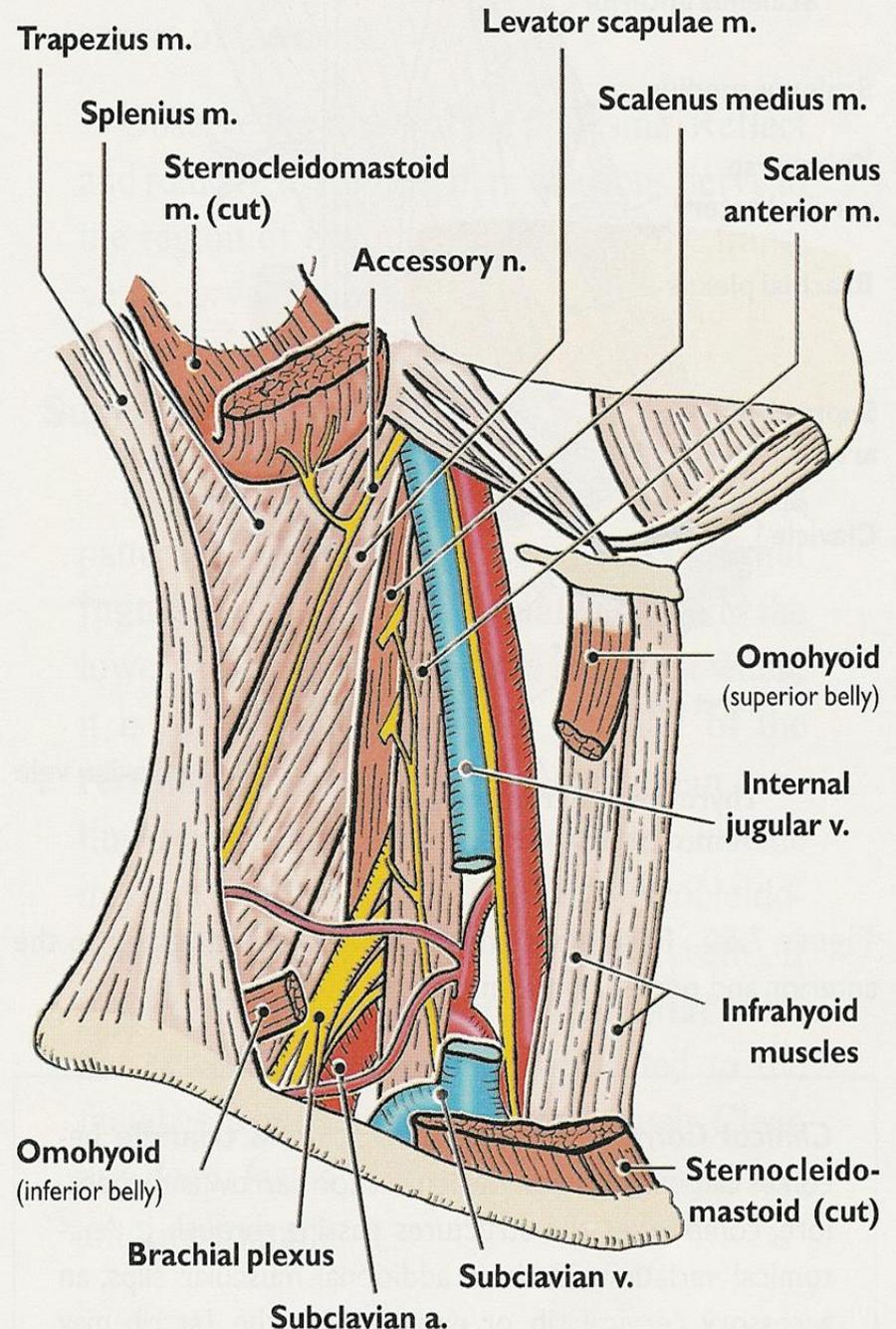
- a. Subclavian artery (3rd part).
- b. Suprascapular artery.
- c. Transverse cervical artery.
- d. Occipital artery.

the suprascapular and the transverse cervical arteries are branches from the thyrocervical trunk of the first part of subclavian artery.

■ Veins:

1-External jugular vein and its tributaries.

2-Subclavian vein.



Contents

■ Nerves:

1. Cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus:

- a. Great auricular nerve.
- b. Transverse cervical (cutaneous) nerve.
- c. Lesser occipital nerve.
- d. Supraclavicular nerve.

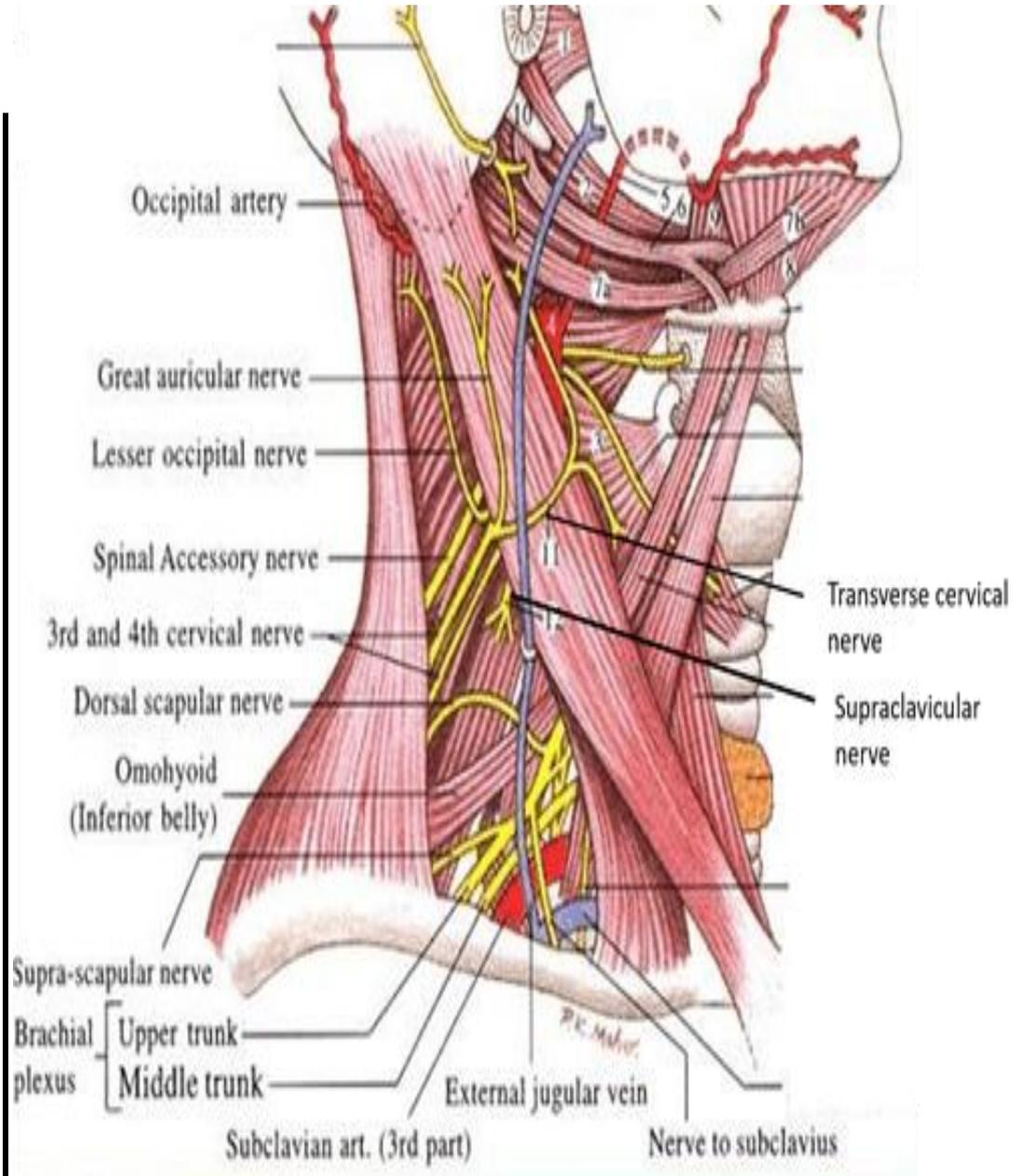
2-Roots and trunks of brachial plexus and their branches.

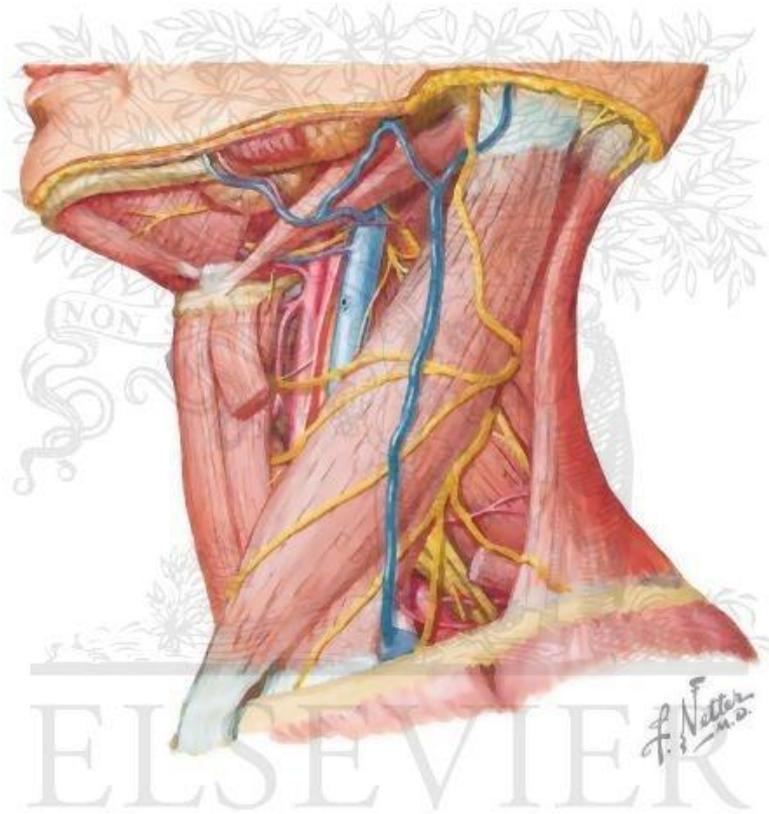
3-Spinal accessory nerve.

■ 4-Muscle:

Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle.

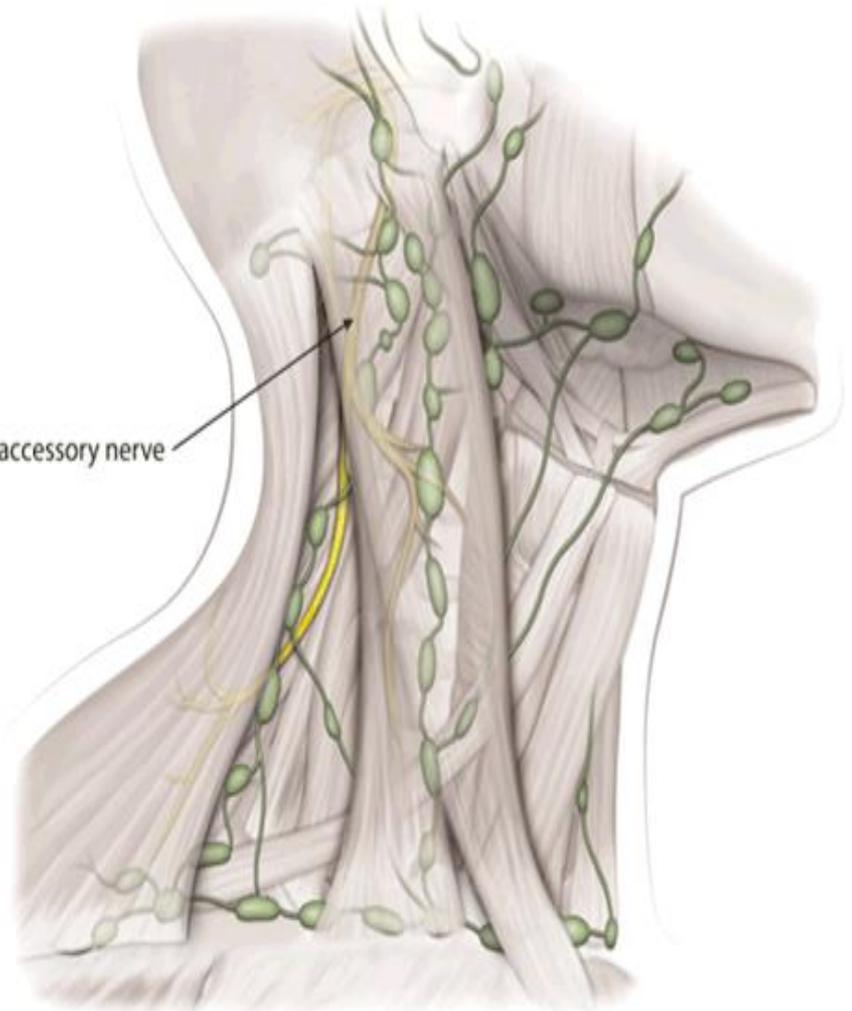
Lymph node: Occipital and supraclavicular lymph nodes

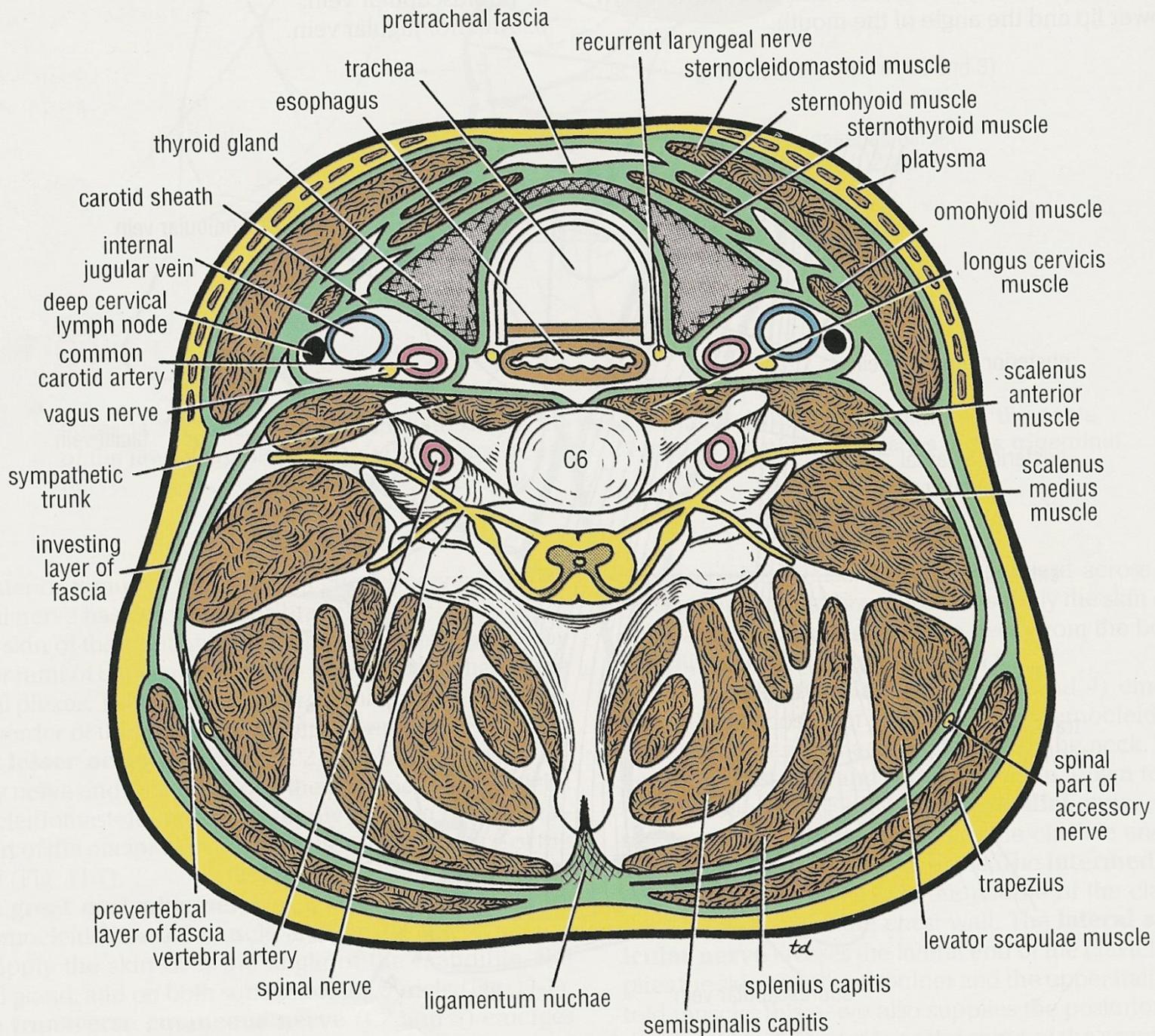




© ELSEVIER, INC. - NETTERIMAGES.COM

Spinal accessory nerve





Phrenic nerve

Vagus nerve

Scalenus anterior

Scalenus medius

Transverse cervical artery

Brachial plexus

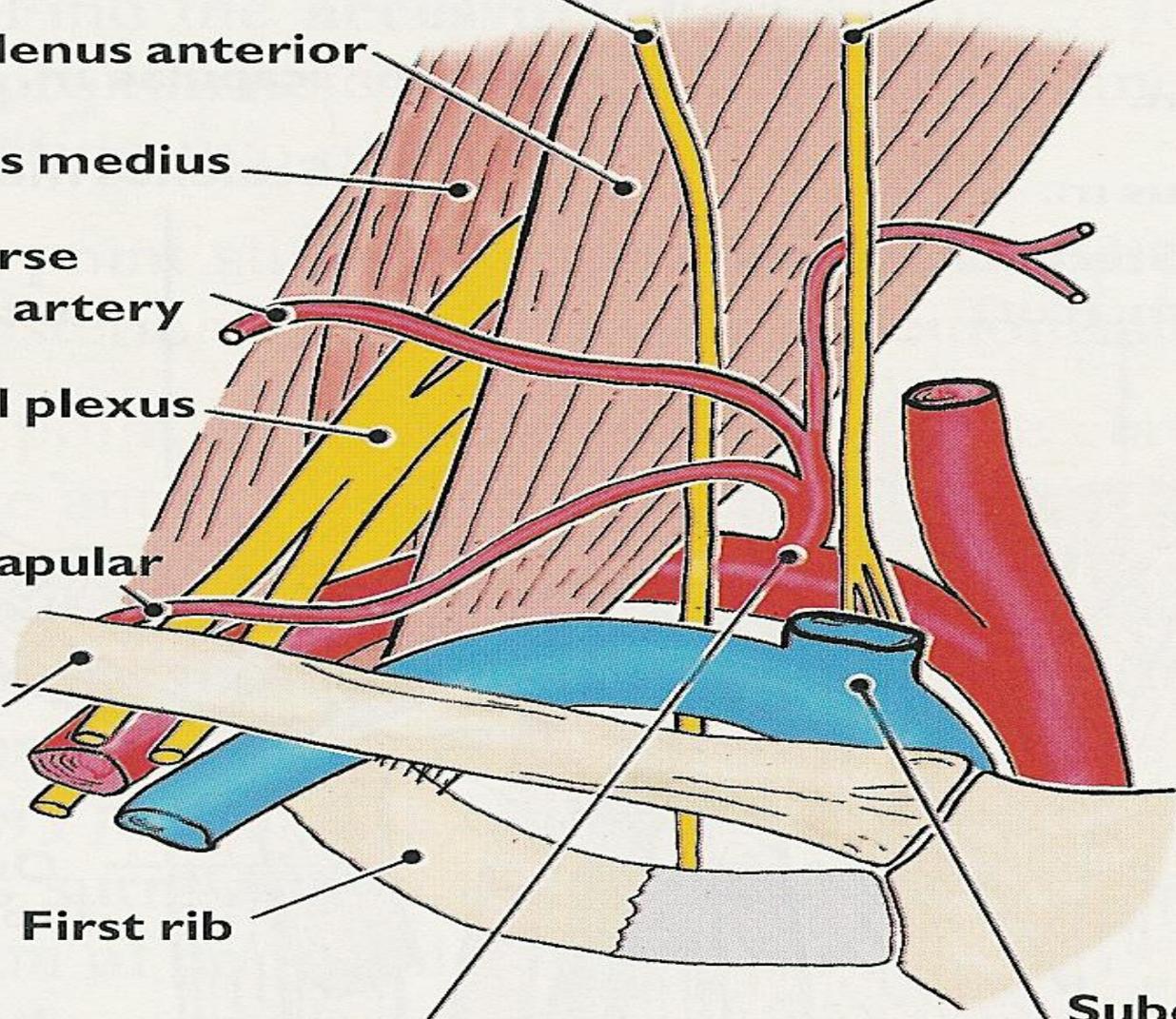
Suprascapular artery

Clavicle

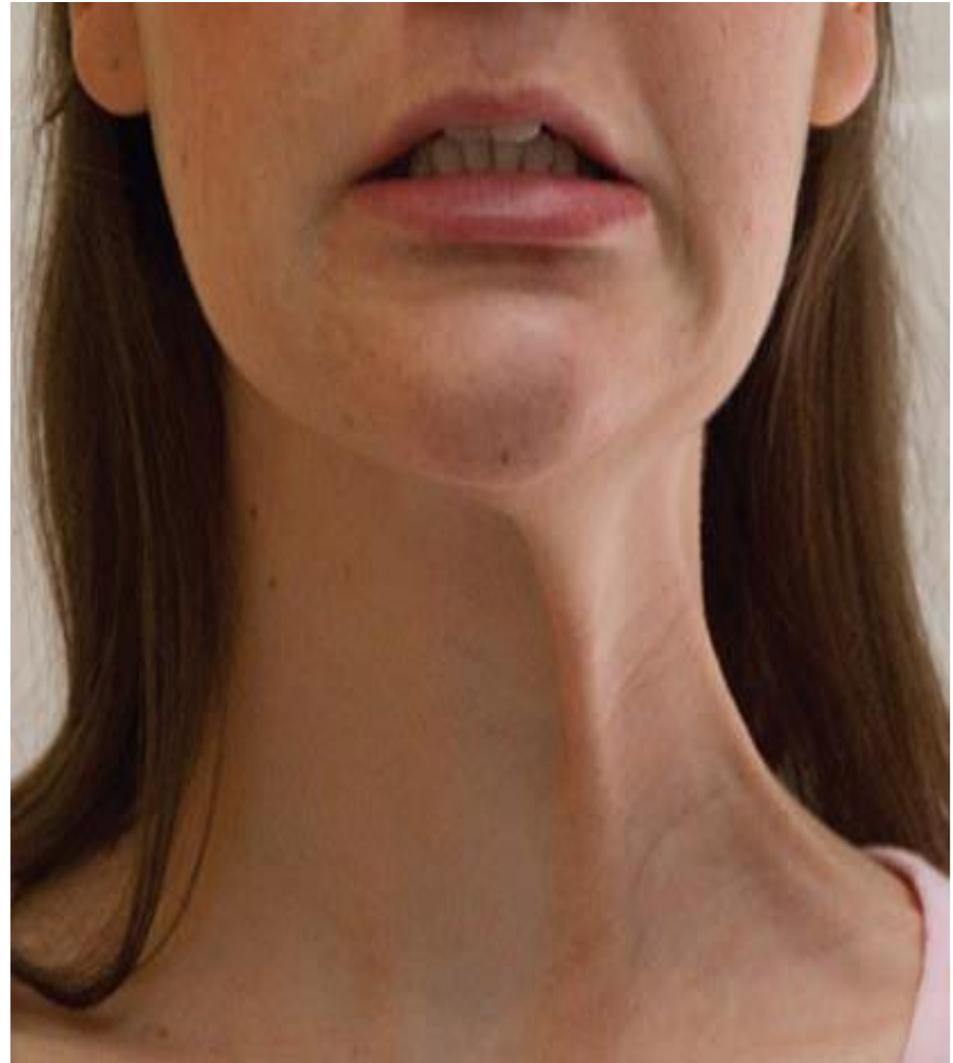
First rib

Subclavian vein

Thyrocervical trunk originating from subclavian artery



- A 25-year-old woman notes the pictured asymmetry in her
- neck when she tenses the skin of her inferior face and neck.
- This asymmetry may be due to a limited mesodermal migration
- in which of the following embryonic structures?



- (A) First pharyngeal arch
- (B) Second pharyngeal arch
- (C) Third pharyngeal arch
- (D) Fourth pharyngeal arch
- (E) Fifth pharyngeal arch

- **A 42-year-old man has a lymph node biopsy in the left side of his lateral cervical region or posterior triangle of his neck.**
- **After closure of the wound, the physician asks the patient to rotate his head to the right against resistance, as shown in the**
- **photo. What nerve is the doctor assessing with this test?**



- **(A) Hypoglossal**
- **(B) Accessory**
- **(C) Mandibular division of trigeminal**
- **(D) Great auricular**
- **(E) Upper trunk of the brachial plexus**

THANK YOU