

أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السليدات بدون
إذن المحرر واي اجراء
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت
طائلة المسؤلية القانونية



الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

أستاذ التشريح و علم الأجنحة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر

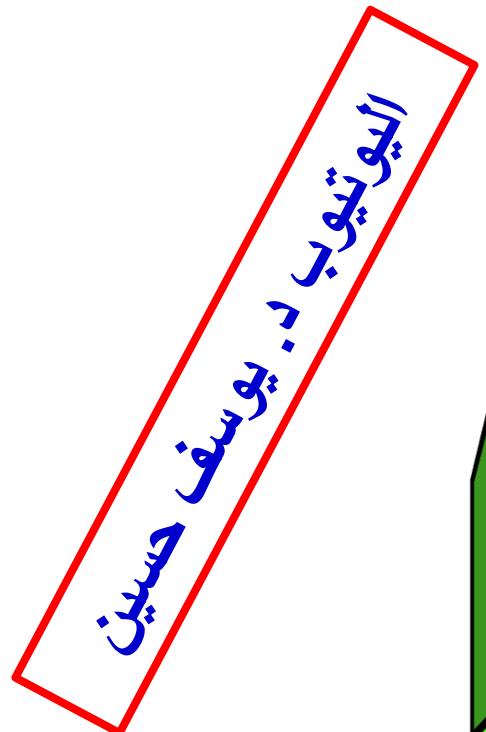
رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنحة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

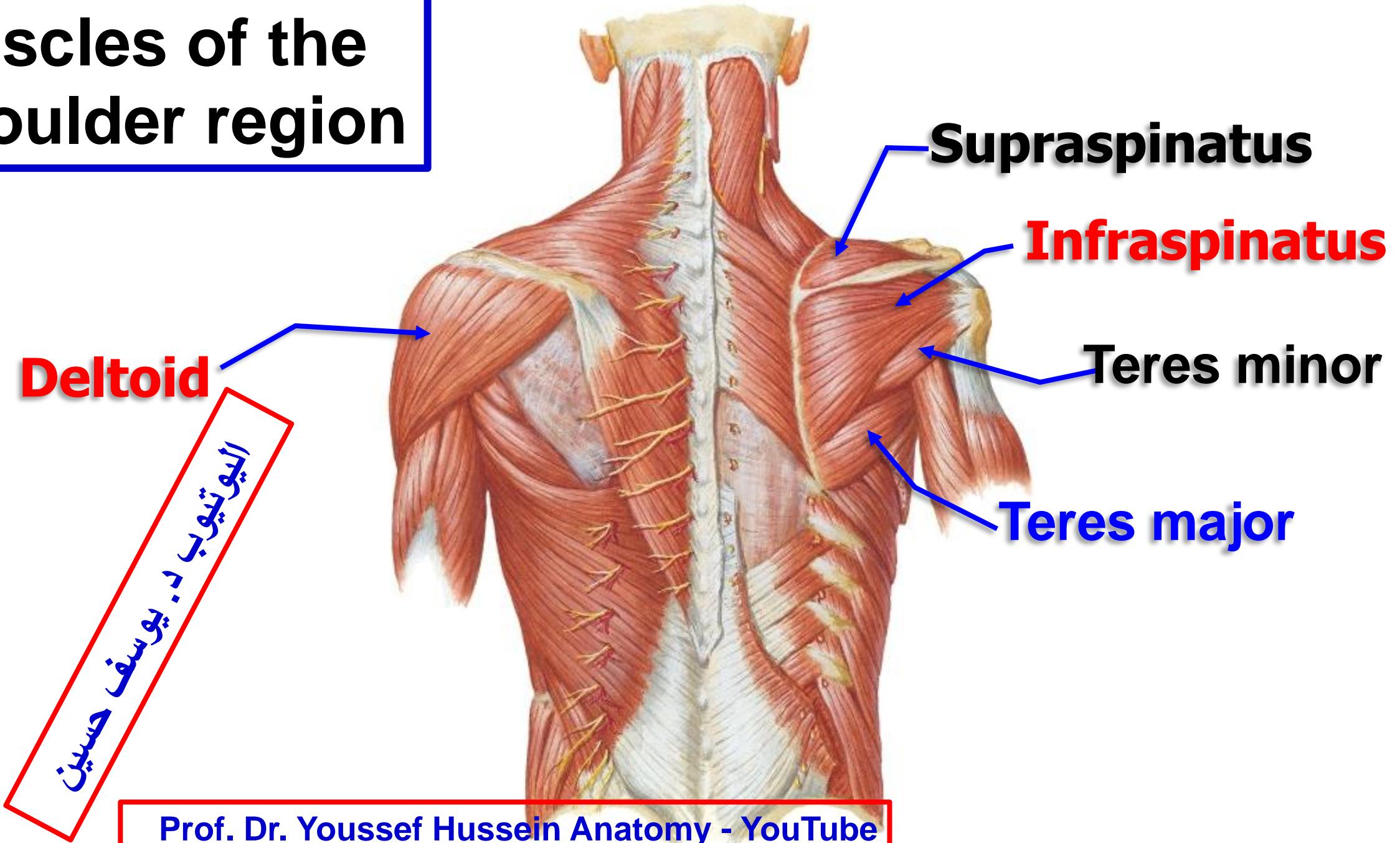
جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (أستاذ التشريح)

اليوتيوب د. يوسف حسين

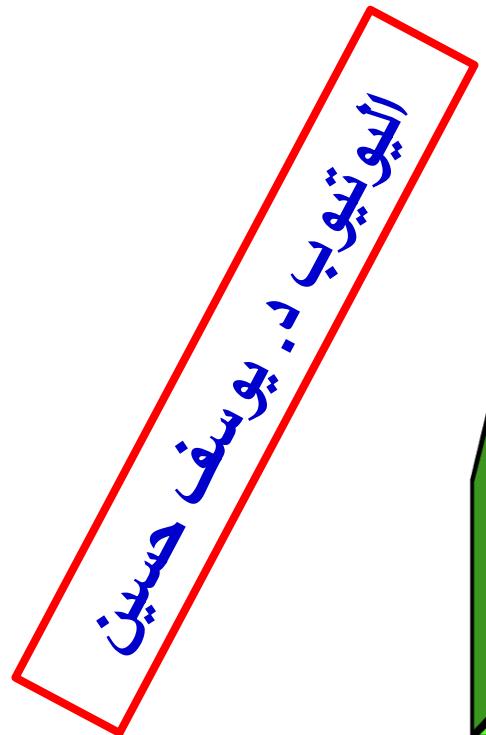
Shoulder region



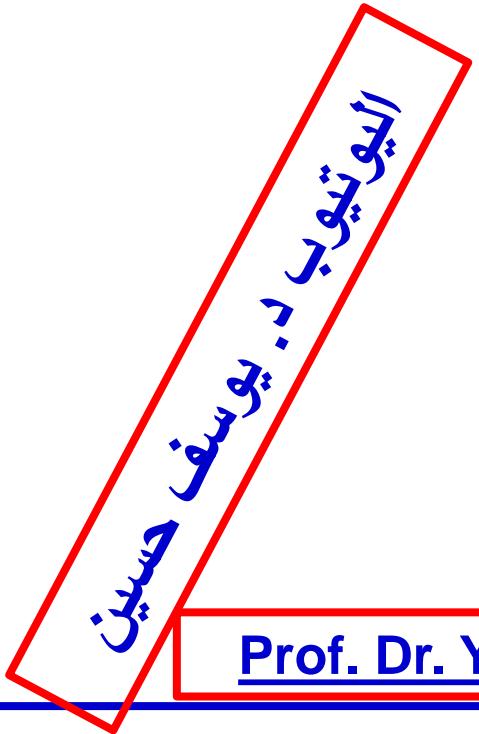
Muscles of the shoulder region



Deltoid Muscle



• Deltoid Muscle



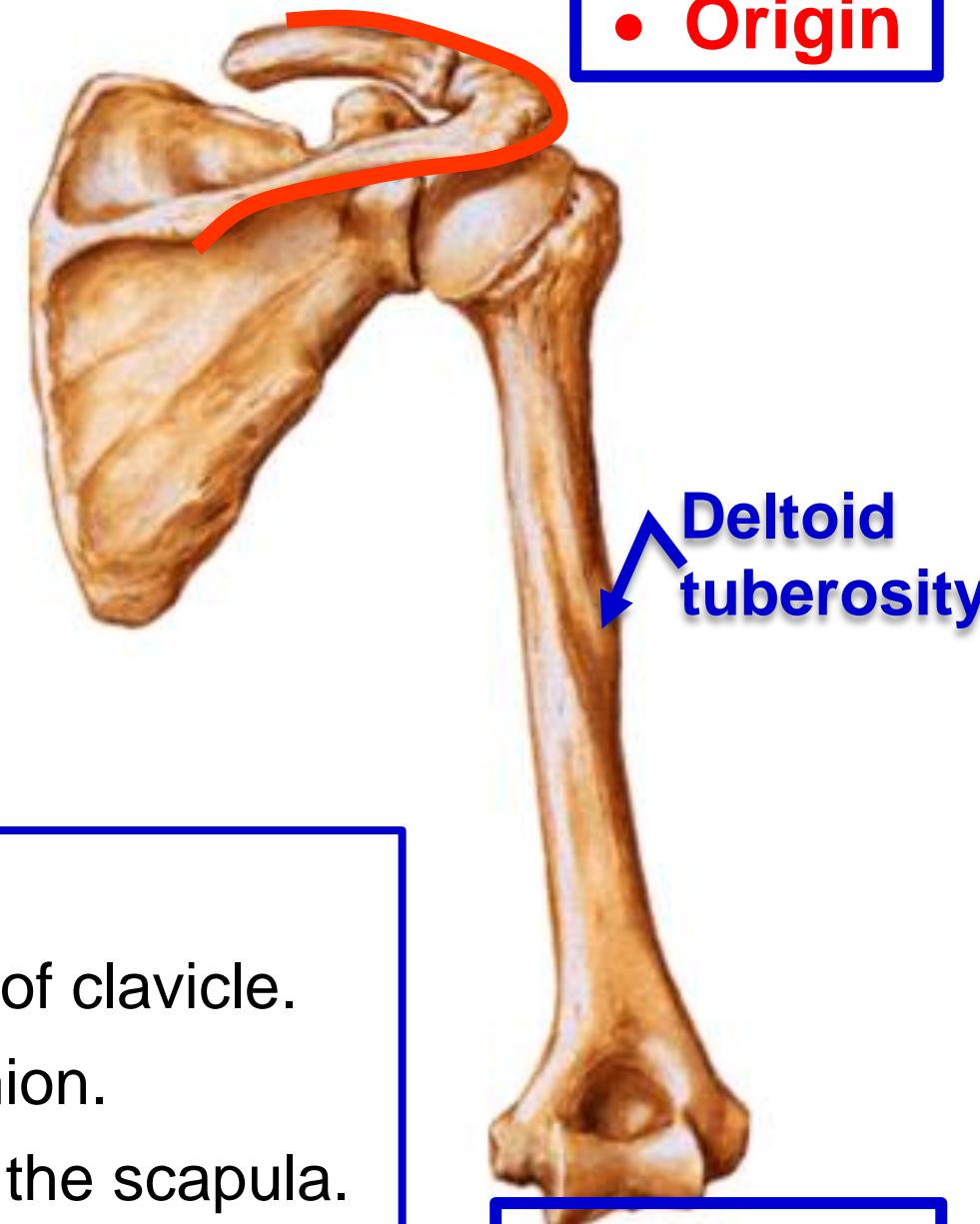
[Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube](#)

** Origin:

- 1- **Anterior fibers** from anterior border of lateral 1/3 of clavicle.
- 2- **Middle fibers** from the lateral border of the acromion.
- 3- **Posterior fibers** from the lower lip of the spine of the scapula.

** Insertion: into the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus.

• Origin



• Insertion

• Deltoid Muscle

[Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube](#)

**** Nerve supply:** axillary nerve (C5&6).

**** Actions:**

1- Anterior fibers, flexion, and medial rotation of arm.

2- Posterior fibers, extension and lateral rotation of the arm.

3- Middle fibers abduct the arm from 15 to 90 degree.

4- Round contour of the shoulder.

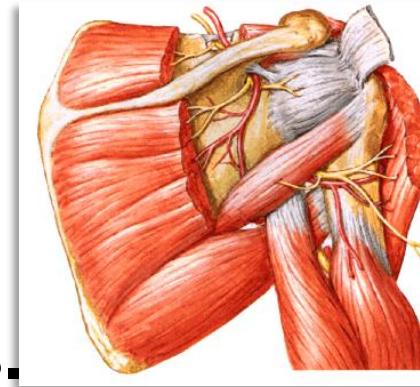
Paralysis of deltoid muscle leading to **Flat shoulder** and **Loss of abduction**



**** Structures under cover the deltoid**

- 1- Joint:** Shoulder joint.
- 2- Nerve:** Axillary nerve.
- 3- Vessels:** Anterior and posterior circumflex humeral vessels.
- 4- Bursa:** Subdeltoid (Subacromical) bursa.
- 5- Bones:** Coracoid process and upper part of shaft of the humerus.
- 6- Muscles:** Suprspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, coracobrachialis and biceps.
- 7- Ligaments:** Coracoacromial, coracoclavicular and transverse humeral ligaments.

Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube



*** Intramuscular injection into the deltoid muscle:** on its lateral aspect about 4 -5 cm below the acromion to avoid injury of axillary nerve, it is used for injection of small volume equal or less than 2 ml

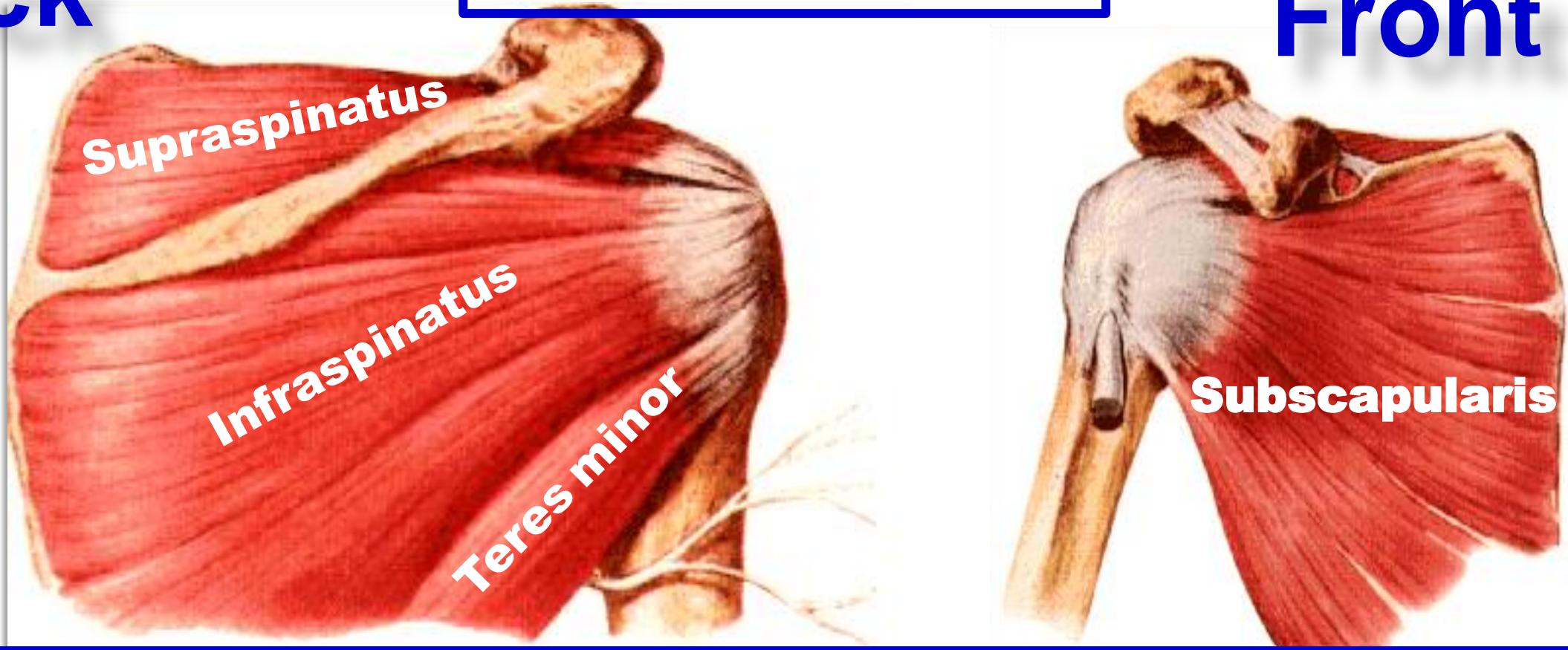
Rotator cuff muscles

دكتور يوسف حسين

Back

• Rotator cuff Muscles

Front



- These muscles play an important role in **stability of the shoulder joint** but the inferior aspect not supported by muscles. So dislocation of the shoulder is almost inferiorly.
- They keep humerus in contact with glenoid cavity during movements of shoulder joint.

- ❖ **Subscapularis muscle**
- ❖ **Origin:** medial 3/4 of subscapular fossa
- ❖ **Insertion:** lesser tuberosity
- ❖ **Nerve supply:** (double) upper & lower subscapular nerves (C5&6)
- ❖ **Actions:**
 - 1- **Adduction and medial rotation of the arm.**
 - 2- **Fixation of the shoulder joint (Infront)**



- ❖ **Supraspinatus muscle**
- ❖ **Origin:** medial 3/4 of supraspinatus fossa
- ❖ **Insertion:** top of the greater tuberosity
- ❖ **Nerve supply:** suprascapular nerve (C5&6)
- ❖ **Actions:**
 - 1- **Abduction** from 0 to 15 degrees.
 - 2- Fixation of the shoulder joint (above)



**** Applied anatomy**

- ❖ **Paralysis of the Supraspinatus**, the patient can abduct his arm manually or by lateral flexion of the trunk.
- ❖ Its tendon passes **deep to coracoacromial arch** and separated from it by subacromial bursa.
- ❖ **Acute rupture of the tendon of supraspinatus** leading to severe pain in the shoulder during abduction.
- ❖ **Chronic degeneration of the tendon of supraspinatus** leading to gradual increase stiffness of the shoulder joint (it appear as powder like deposits and can be seen by x-ray).

- ❖ **Infraspinatus muscle**
- ❖ **Origin:** medial 3/4 of infraspinatus fossa
- ❖ **Insertion:** middle impression of the greater tuberosity
- ❖ **Nerve supply:** suprascapular nerve (C5&6)
- ❖ **Actions:**
 - 1- **Adduction and lateral rotation** of the arm.
 - 2- **Fixation of the shoulder joint** (behind)

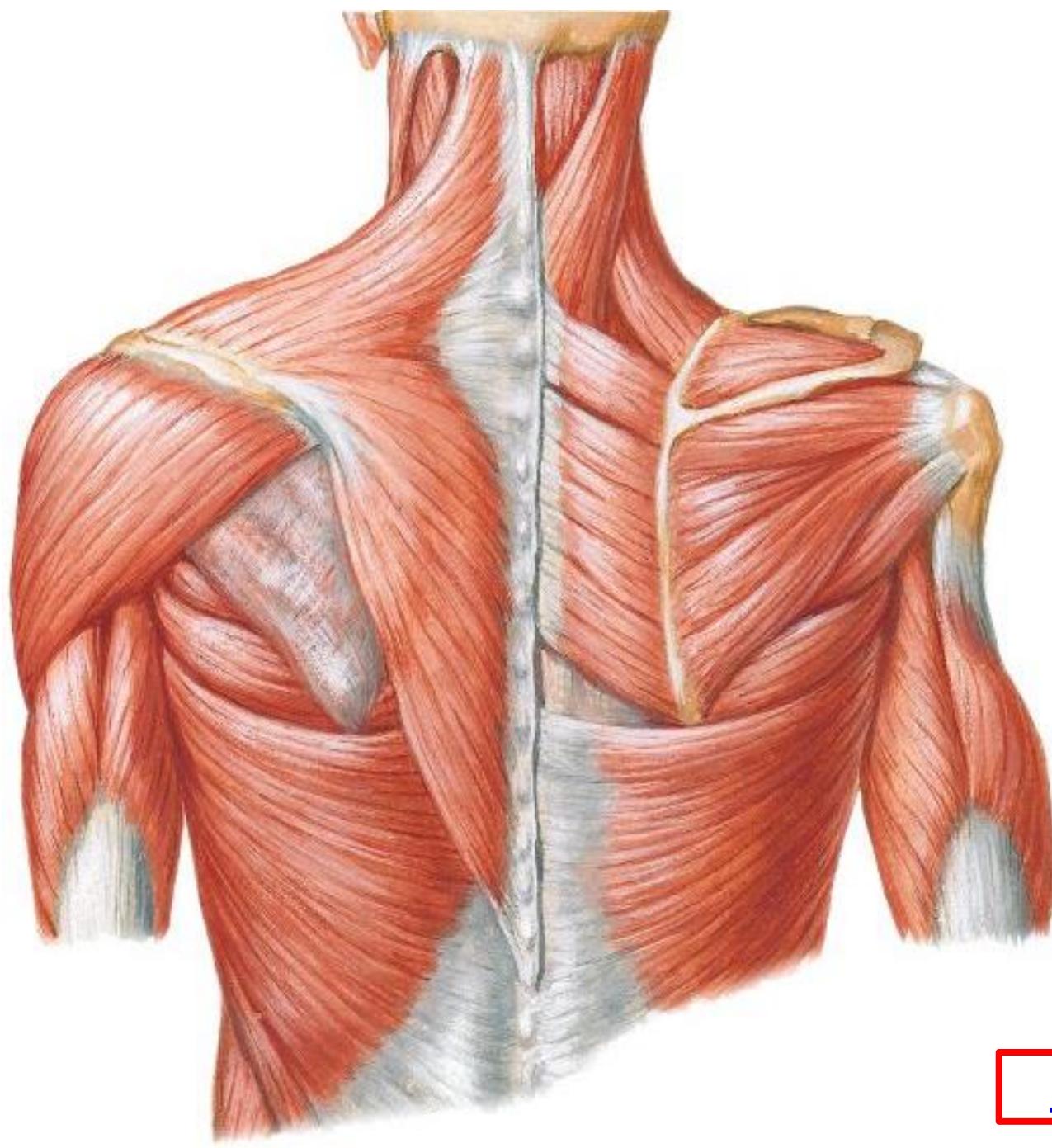


- ❖ **Teres minor muscle**
- ❖ **Origin:** upper 2/3 of the dorsal aspect of the lateral border of the scapula
- ❖ **Insertion:** Lower impression of the greater tuberosity
- ❖ **Nerve supply:** axillary nerve (C5&6)
- ❖ **Actions:**
 - 1- **Adduction and lateral rotation of the arm.**
 - 2- **Fixation of the shoulder joint (behind)**



- ❖ **Teres major muscle**
- ❖ **Origin:** lower 1/3 of the dorsal aspect of the lateral border of the scapula (large ovale area)
- ❖ **Insertion:** medial lip of the bicipital groove
- ❖ **Nerve supply:** lower subscapular nerve (C5&6)
- ❖ **Actions:**
 - **Adduction** and **medial rotation** of arm.





Intermuscular spaces of shoulder region

- Intermuscular Spaces

1- Upper (Medial) triangular space: boundaries:

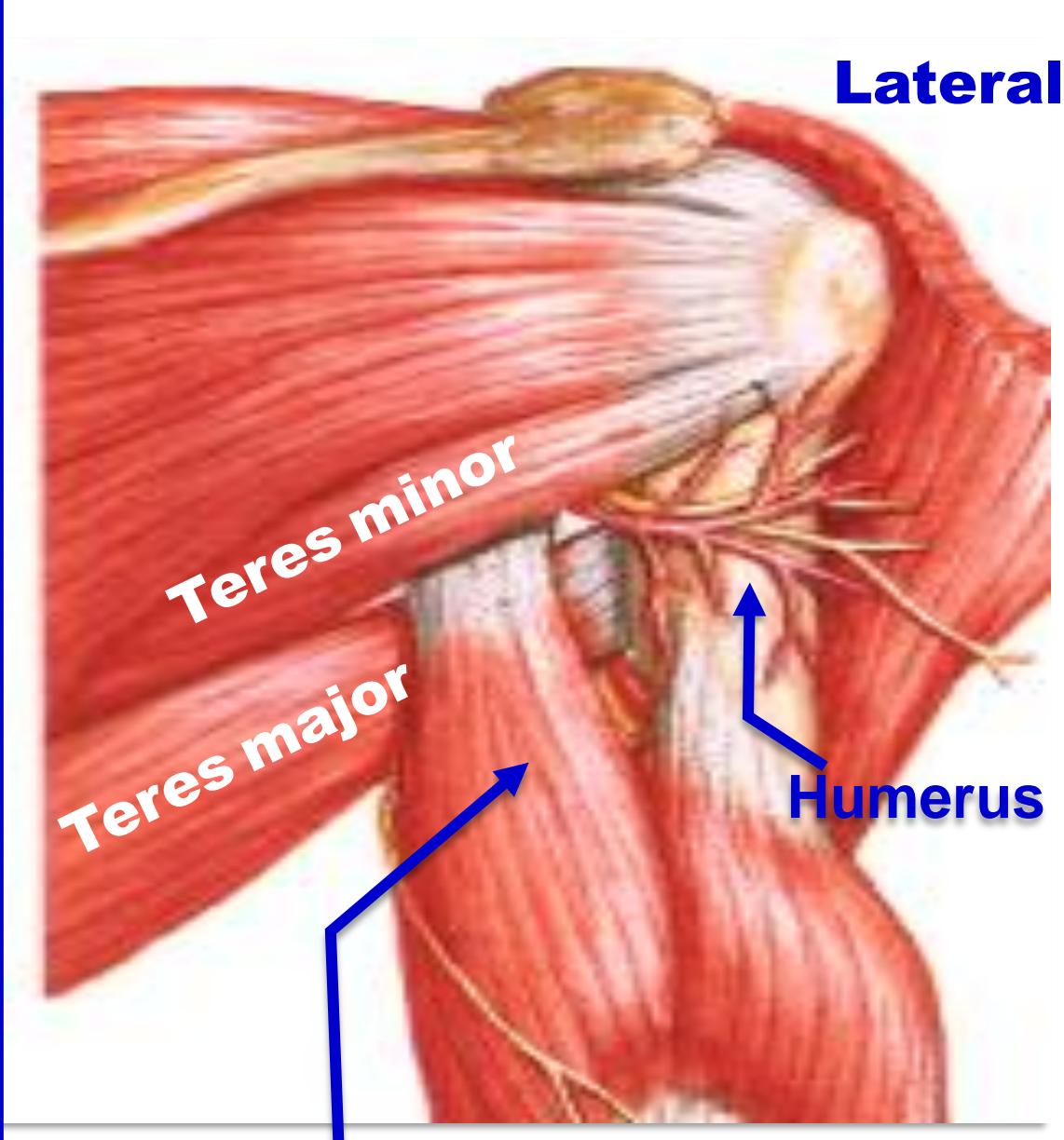
- Superiorly: Teres minor and Subscapularis.
- Inferiorly: Teres major.
- Laterally: Long head of triceps.
** It transmits circumflex scapular artery.

2- Quadrangular space: boundaries:

- Superiorly: Teres minor, and subscapularis.
- Inferiorly: Teres major.
- Medially: Long head of triceps.
- Laterally: Surgical neck of the humerus.
** It transmits axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery.

3- Lower (Lateral) triangular space: boundaries:

- Superiorly: Teres major.
- Medially: Long head of triceps.
- Laterally: Shaft of the humerus.
** It transmits radial nerve and profunda brachii vessels.



Long head of triceps

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cnOPQ

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

