

وسهلا



أهلا

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إذن المحرر واي اجراء
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المسؤولية القانونية
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام
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الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

رئيس قسم التشريخ والأنسجة والأجنة

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube

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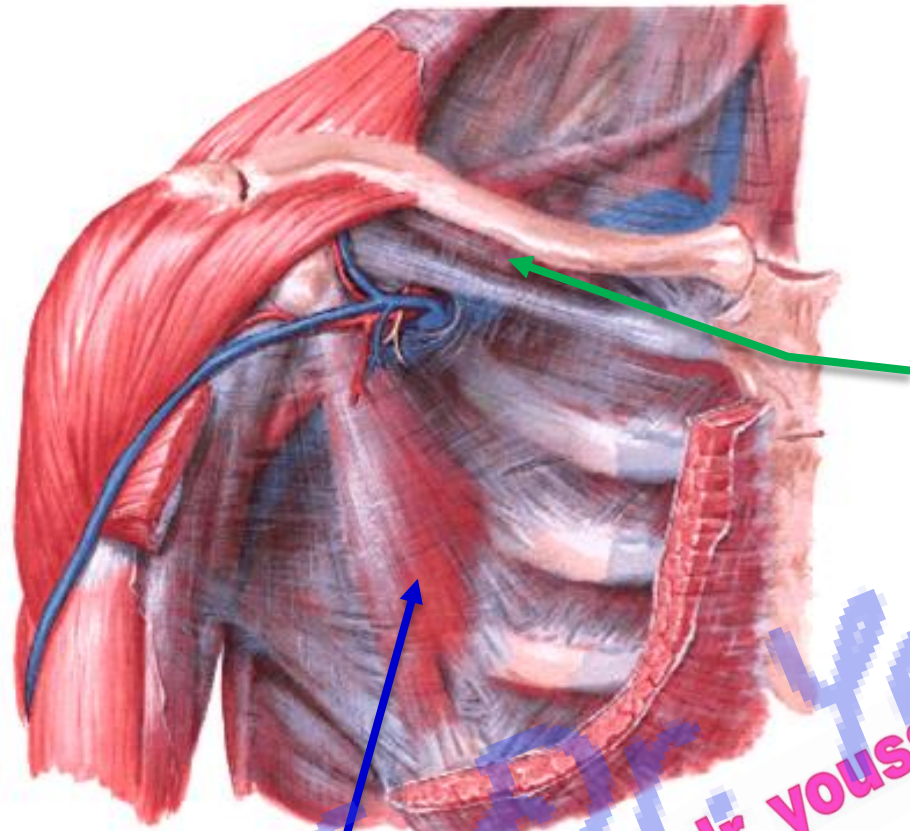
MUSCLES OF THE PECTORAL REGION

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- **Pectoral region is the region in front of the upper part of the chest, its Muscles connecting the chest wall to the arm.**

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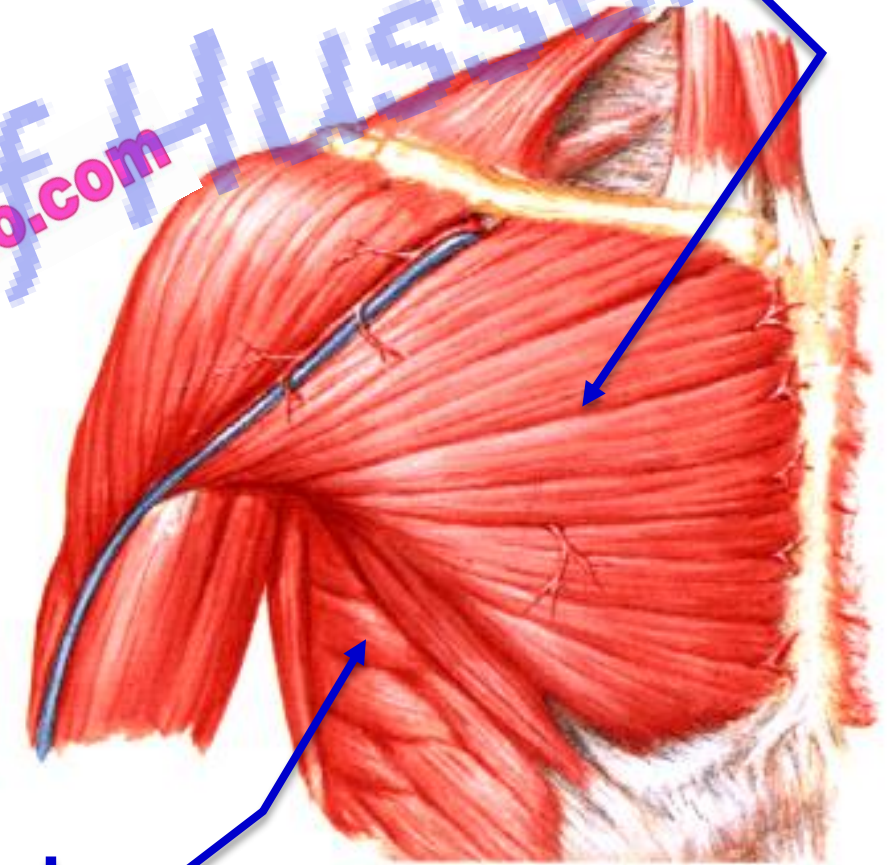
Muscles of the Pectoral region



Subclavius

Pectoralis minor

Pectoralis major



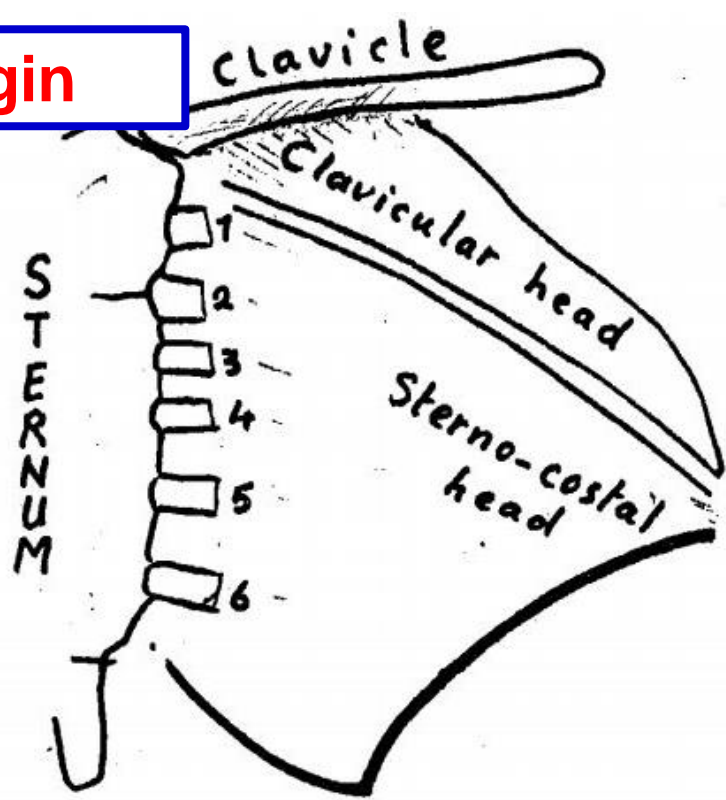
Serratus anterior

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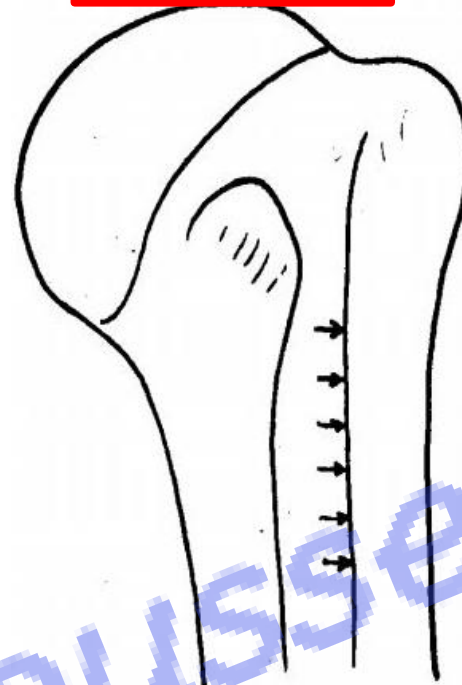
Pectoralis Major muscle

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Origin



Insertion



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Lateral lip of the bicipital groove

* Origin: by two heads:

A) Clavicular head: from anterior surface of the medial 1/2 of the clavicle.

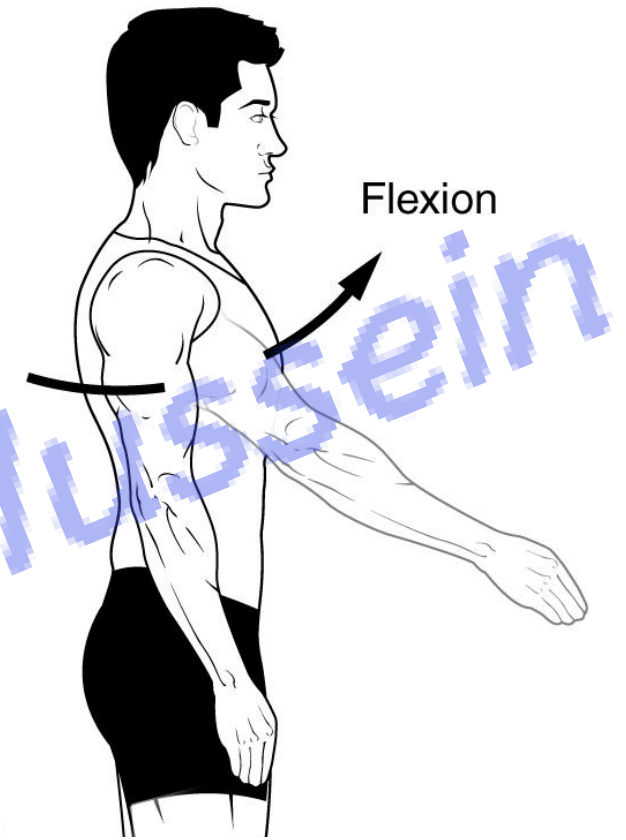
B) Sternocostal head: 1) anterior surface of the sternum.
2) Upper 6 costal cartilages.
3) External abdominal oblique aponeurosis.



- **Nerve supply (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.

* **Actions:**

- 1- Adduction and medial rotation of the arm.
- 2- Flexion of the arm by **clavicular head**.
- 3- Elevates the ribs during deep inspiration.
- 4- **Sternocostal part** acts together with latissimus dorsi, teres major and deltoid: **draw the trunk up during climbing and gymnastic.**



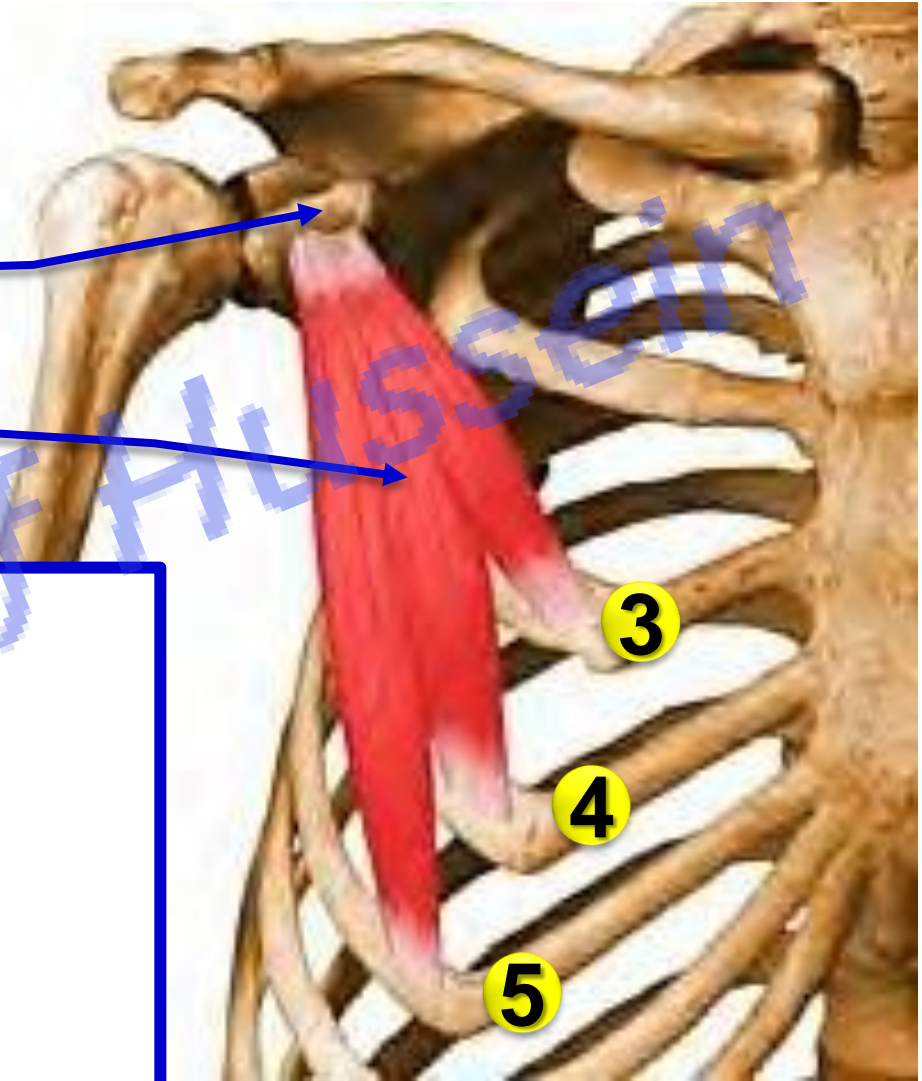
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Pectoralis minor

Coracoid process

Pectoralis minor muscle

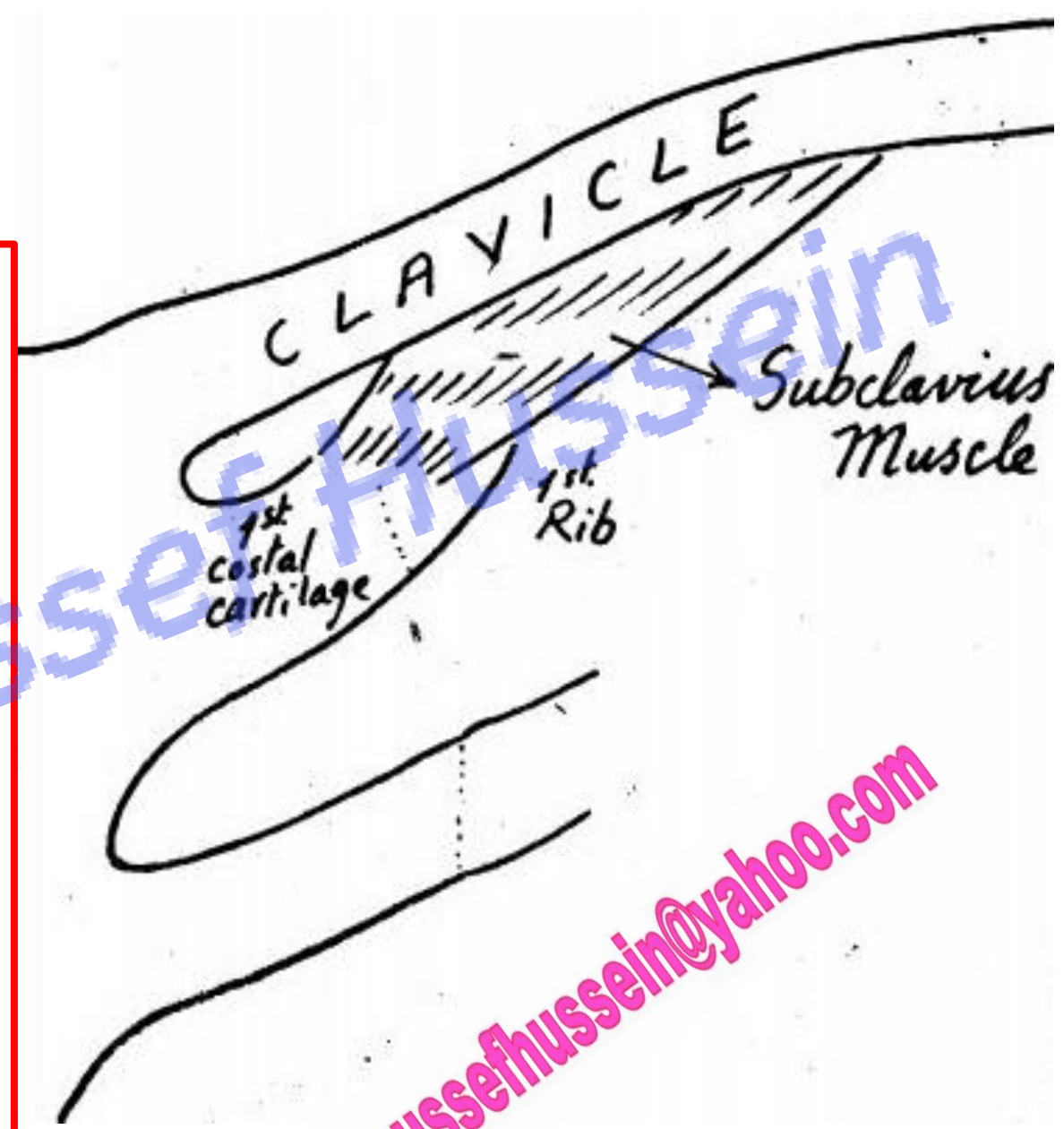
- * **Origin:** from the 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs.
- * **Insertion:** superior surface of the coracoid process.
- * **Nerve supply:** medial pectoral nerve.
- **Actions:**
 - 1) Protraction the scapula (forward movement).
 - 2) Depression the shoulder.
 - 3) Elevates the ribs during deep inspiration.



Subclavius

- * **Origin:** from the upper surface of first rib and first costal cartilage.
- * **Insertion:** into subclavian groove on the lower surface of the clavicle.
- * **Nerve supply:** Nerve to subclavius from upper trunk of brachial plexus (C 5 & 6) .
- * **Action:** Fixation of the clavicle during movements of the shoulder girdle.

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Clavipectoral fascia

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Clavipectoral fascia

Clavicle

Thoracoacromial artery

Cephalic vein

Pectoralis minor muscle

Subclavius muscle

Clavipectoral fascia

Lateral pectoral nerve

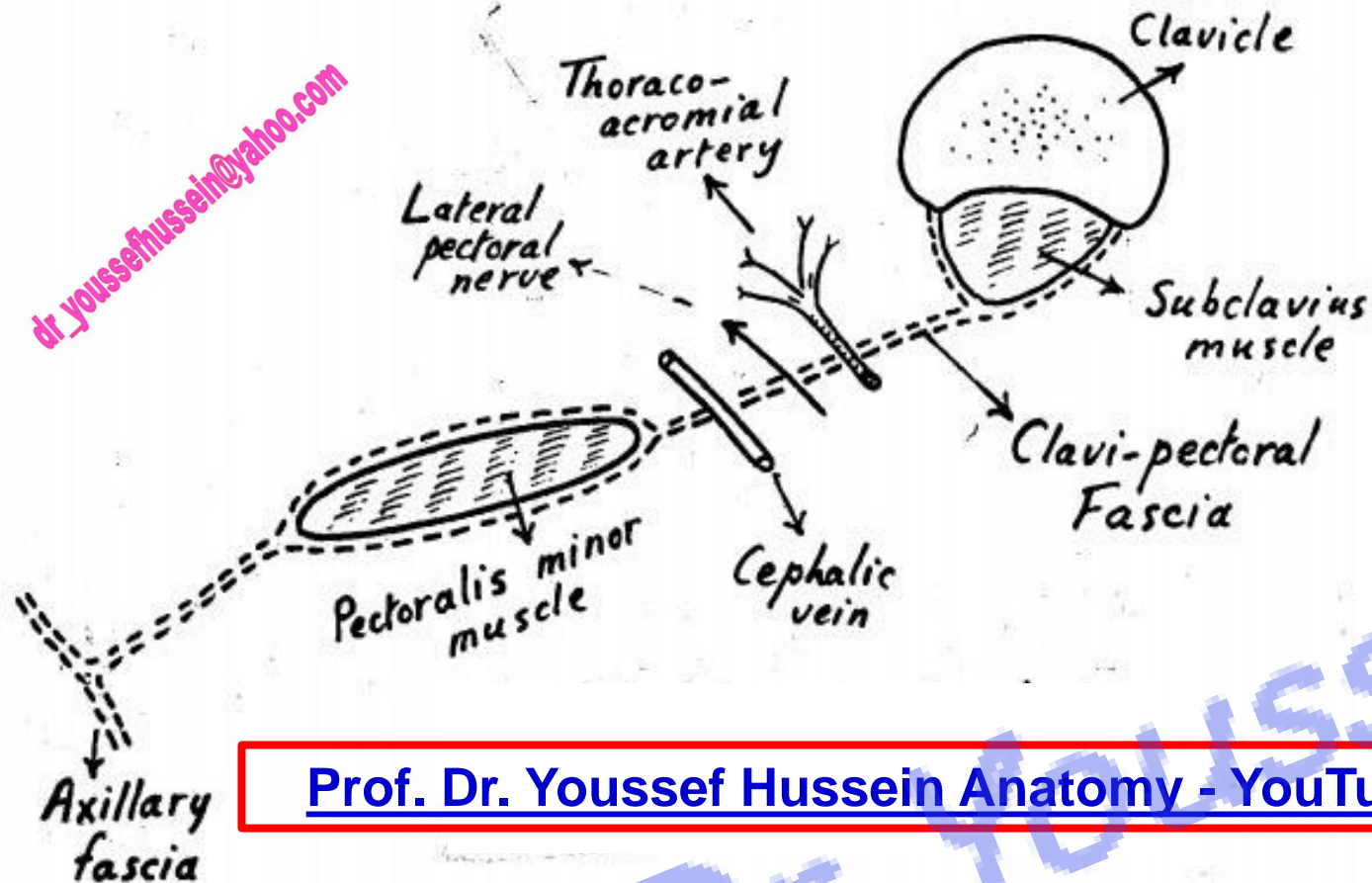
Pectoralis major

Medial pectoral nerve

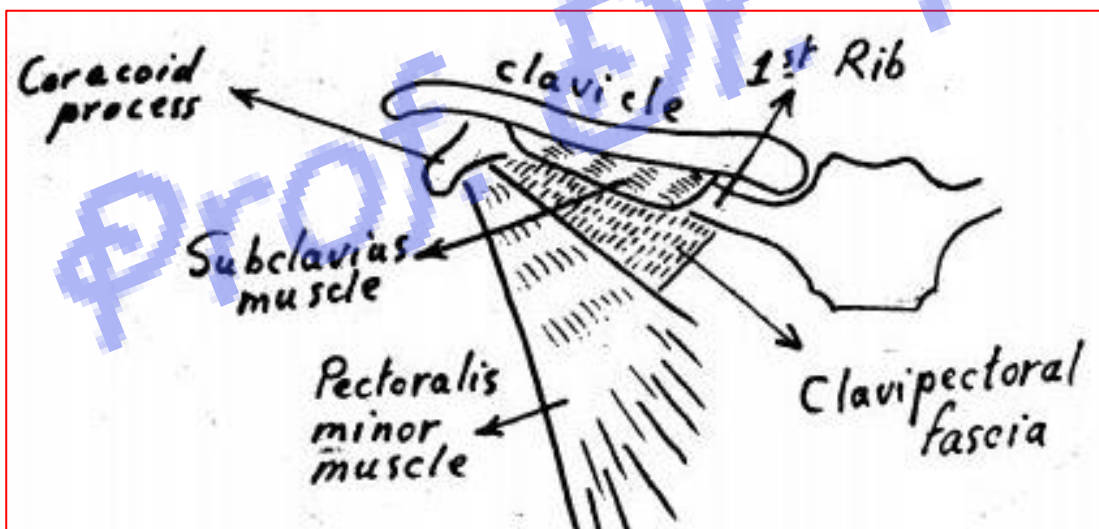
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• Clavipectoral Fascia

* 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.

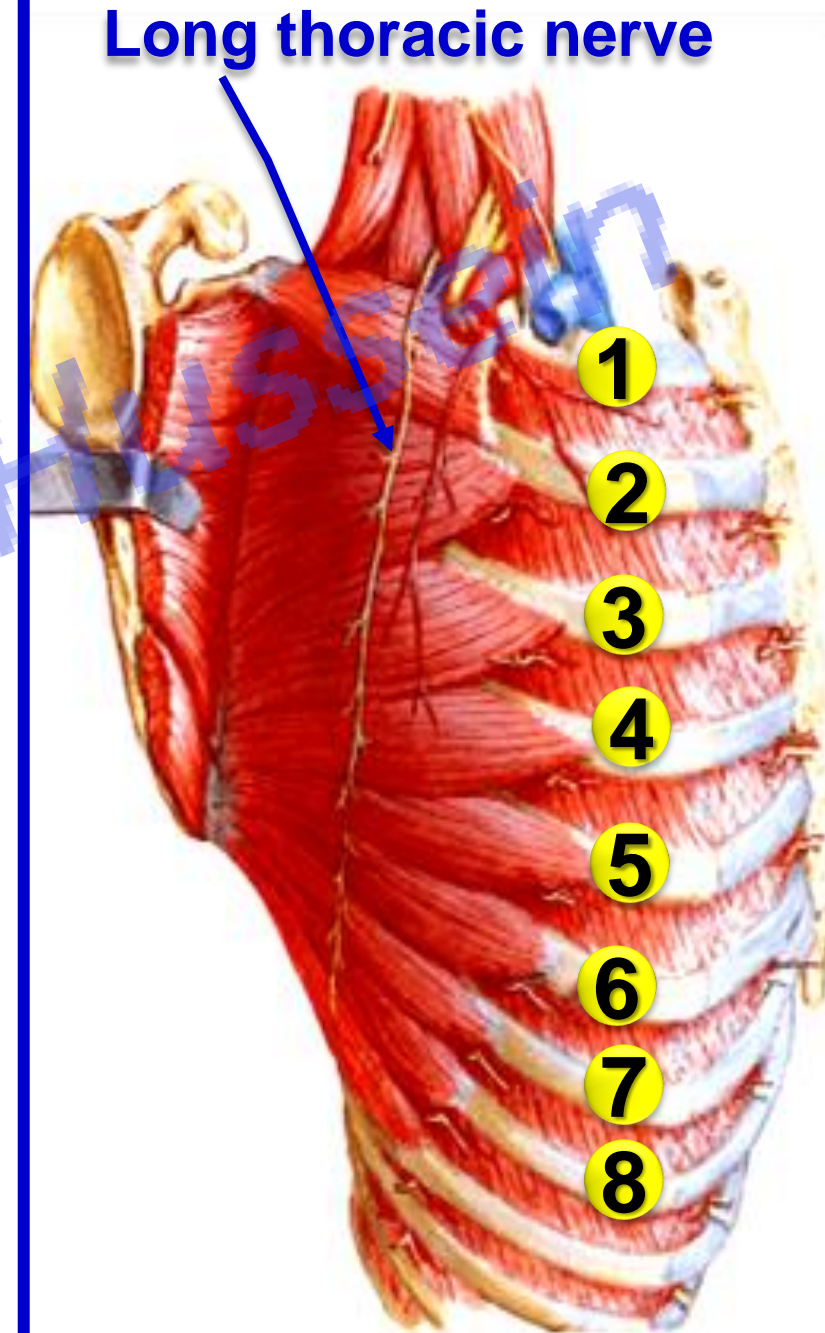
d) Lymphatics vessels.

Serratus anterior

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• Serratus Anterior Muscle

- * **Origin;** by fleshy 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.
- * **Nerve supply:** long thoracic nerve (nerve of **Bill** C5, 6, &7) passes superficial to the muscle.
- * **Actions:** [Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube](#)
 - 1- Protraction of the scapula** (pulls the scapula forward with pectoralis minor).
 - 2- Lower 5 digitations, **Abduction of the arm above 90 degree**, acting with the trapezius muscle.
 - 3- Fixation of the scapula** during movement of the upper limb.



*“ Injury of the long thoracic nerve

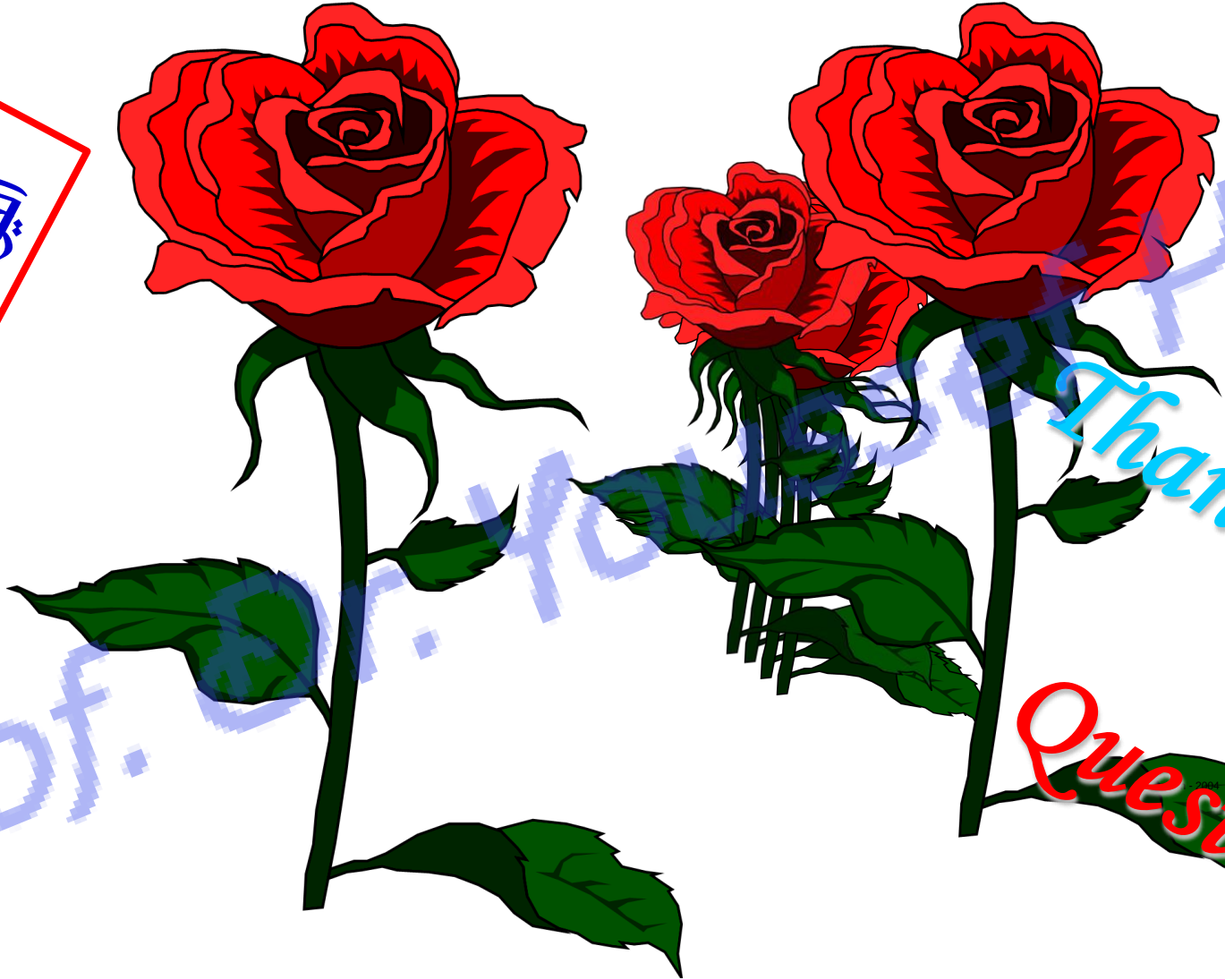
- It descends in the midaxillary line **on the superficial surface** of the muscle.
- **Winging of the scapula”** due to paralysis of the muscle
- A protrusion of the medial border of the scapula away from the posterior chest wall.
- **Test of the muscle**; ask the patient to push the wall with the outstretched hand. If the muscle is affected the winging is increased.



https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ

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Thank You

Questions

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