


MUSCLES OF THE PECTORAL REGION

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Nerve supply
Pectoralis Major muscle	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.	Lateral lip of the bicipital groove	(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.
Pectoralis minor	from the 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs.	superior surface of the coracoid process.	medial pectoral nerve.
Subclavius	from the upper surface of first rib and first costal cartilage.	into subclavian groove on the lower surface of the clavicle.	Nerve to subclavius from upper trunk of brachial plexus (C5&6)
Serratus anterior	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.	long thoracic nerve (nerve of Bill C5, 6, &7) passes superficial to the muscle

Winging of the scapula" due to paralysis of the muscle as a result of an injury of the long thoracic nerve



Muscle	Action
Pectoralis Major muscle	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. 
Pectoralis minor	1) Protraction the scapula (forward movement). 2) Depression the shoulder. 3) Elevates the ribs during deep inspiration.
Subclavius	Fixation of the clavicle during movements of the shoulder girdle.
Serratus anterior	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.

• 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.

