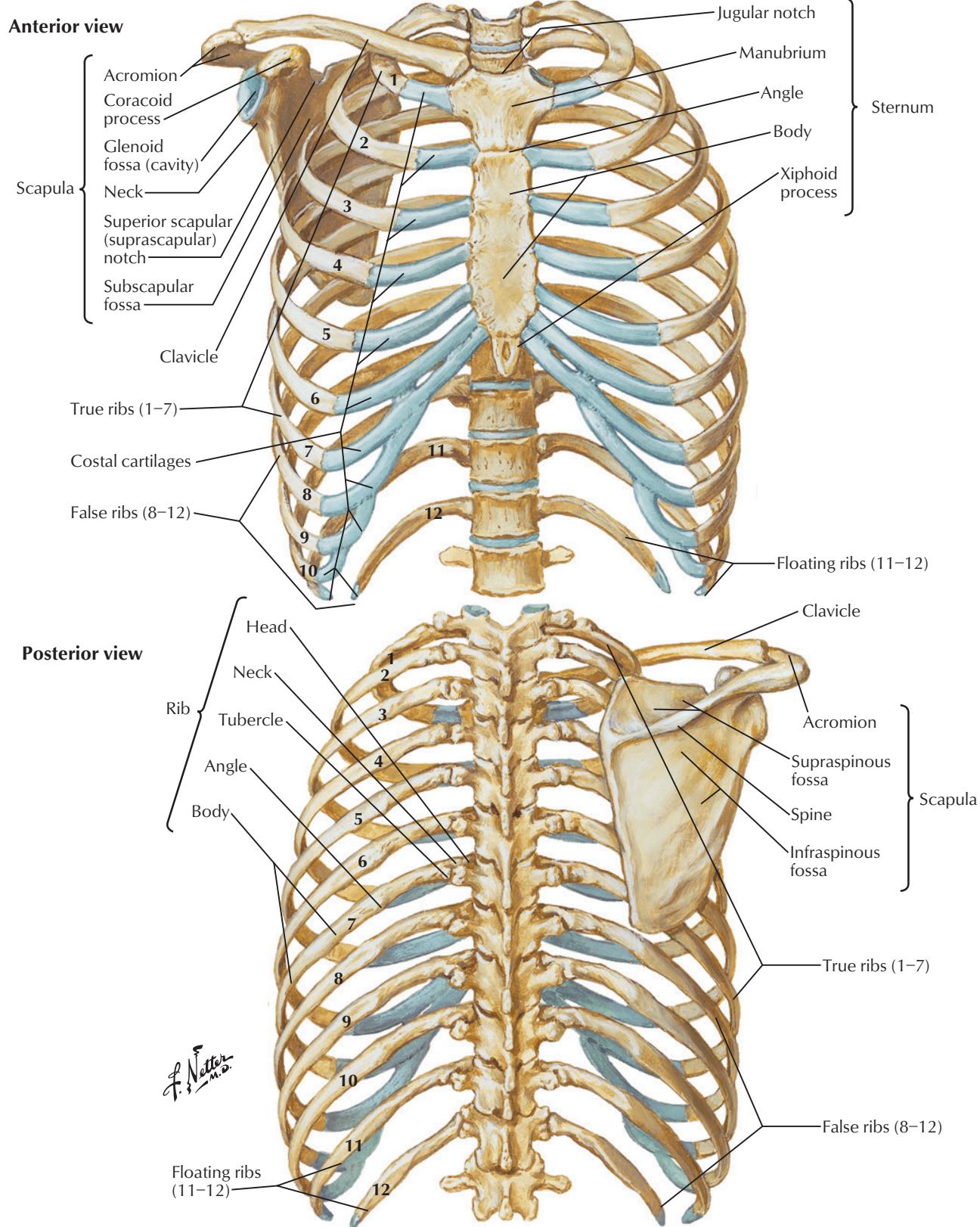
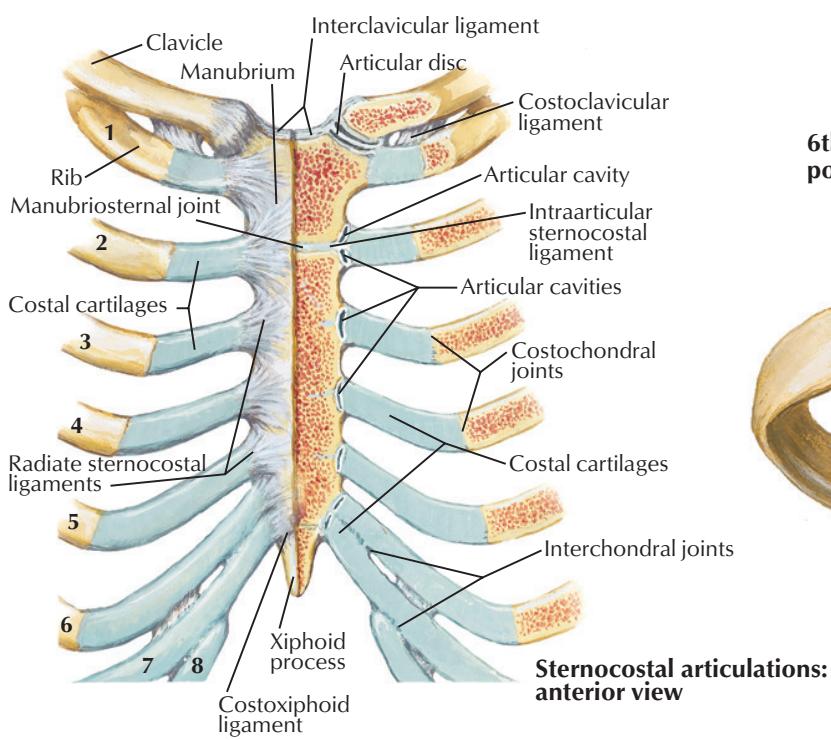
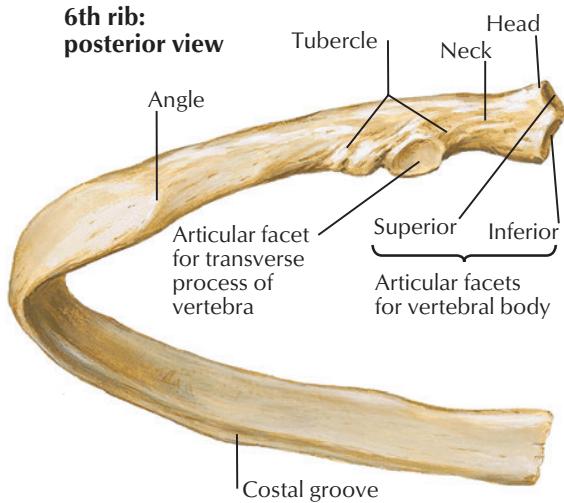


## Bony Framework of Thorax

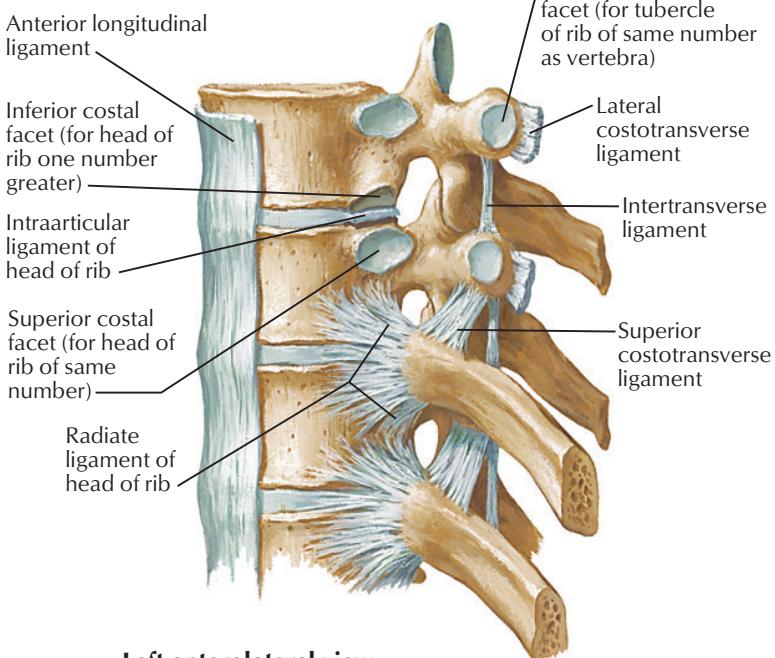




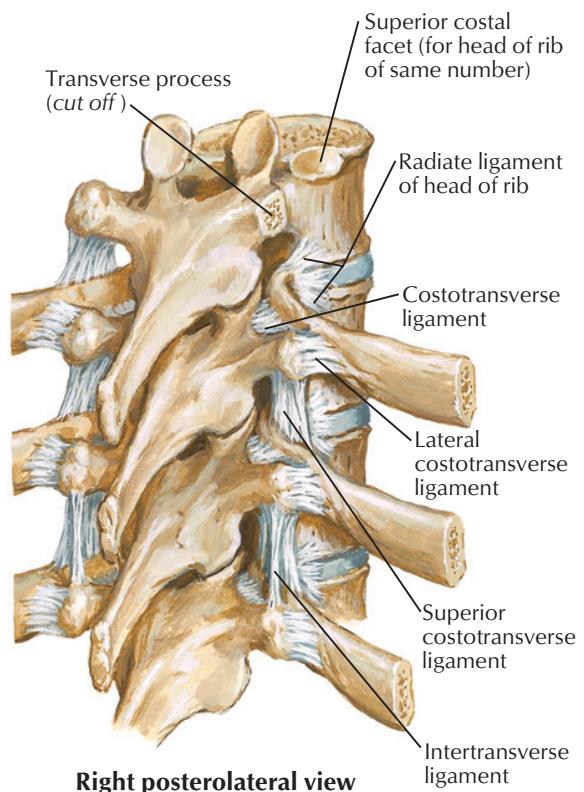
6th rib: posterior view

*F. Netter M.D.*

**Note:** The head of a typical rib articulates with the superior costal facet of the thoracic vertebra of the same number (by its inferior articular facet), the inferior costal facet of the vertebra above (by its superior articular facet), and the intervertebral disc between the two vertebrae. The costal tubercle articulates with the transverse process of the vertebra of the same number.

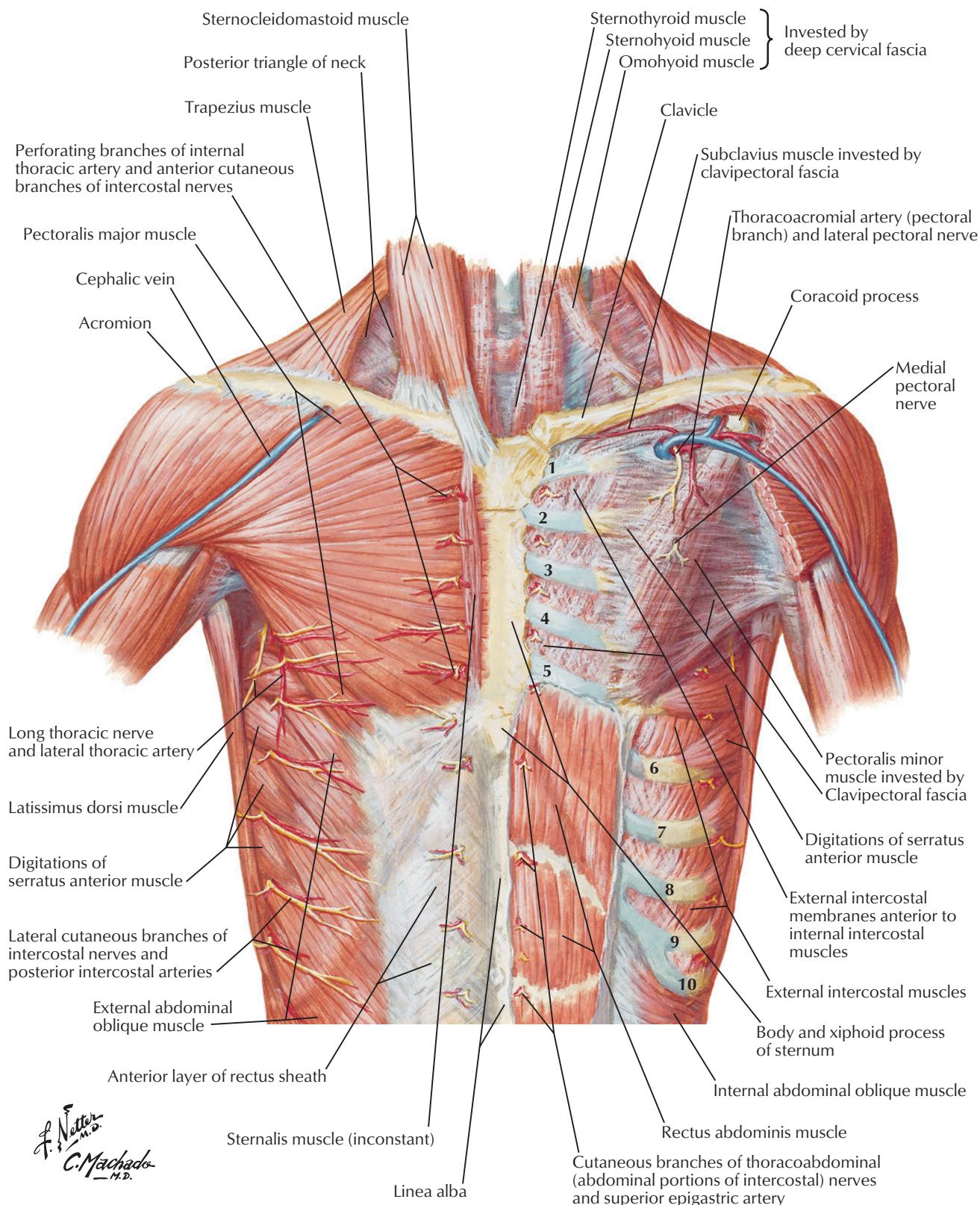


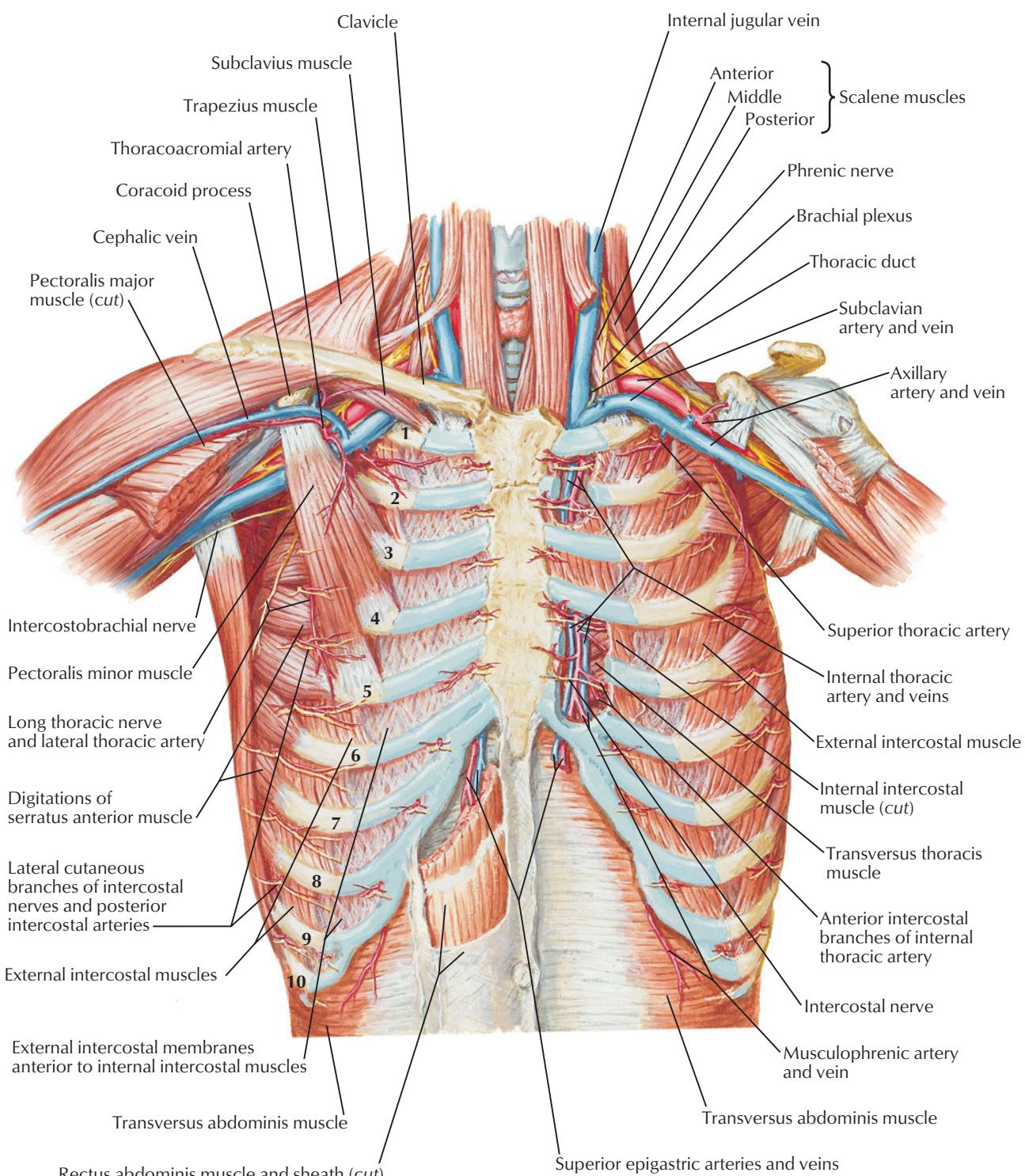
Left anterolateral view



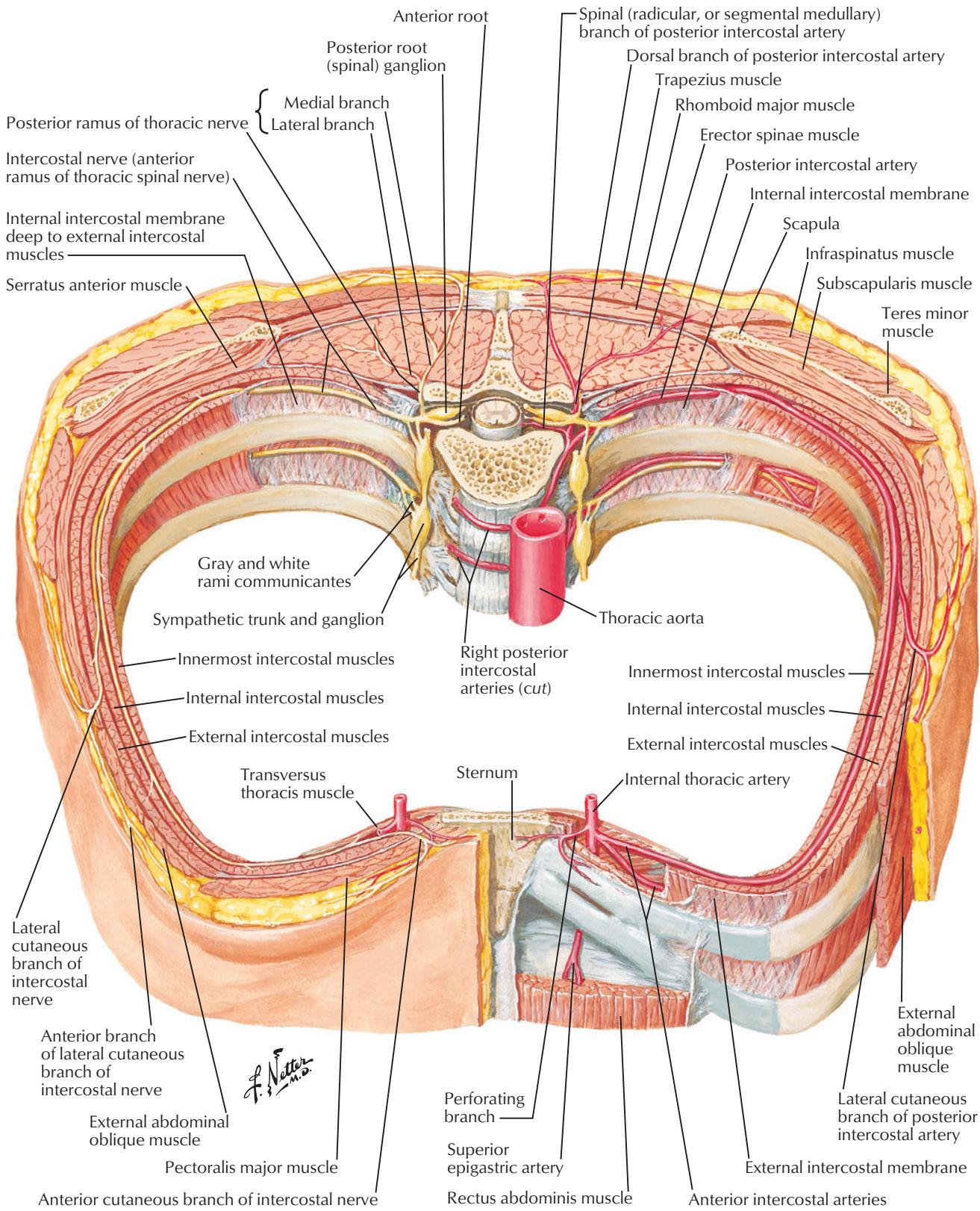
Right posterolateral view

# Anterior Thoracic Wall



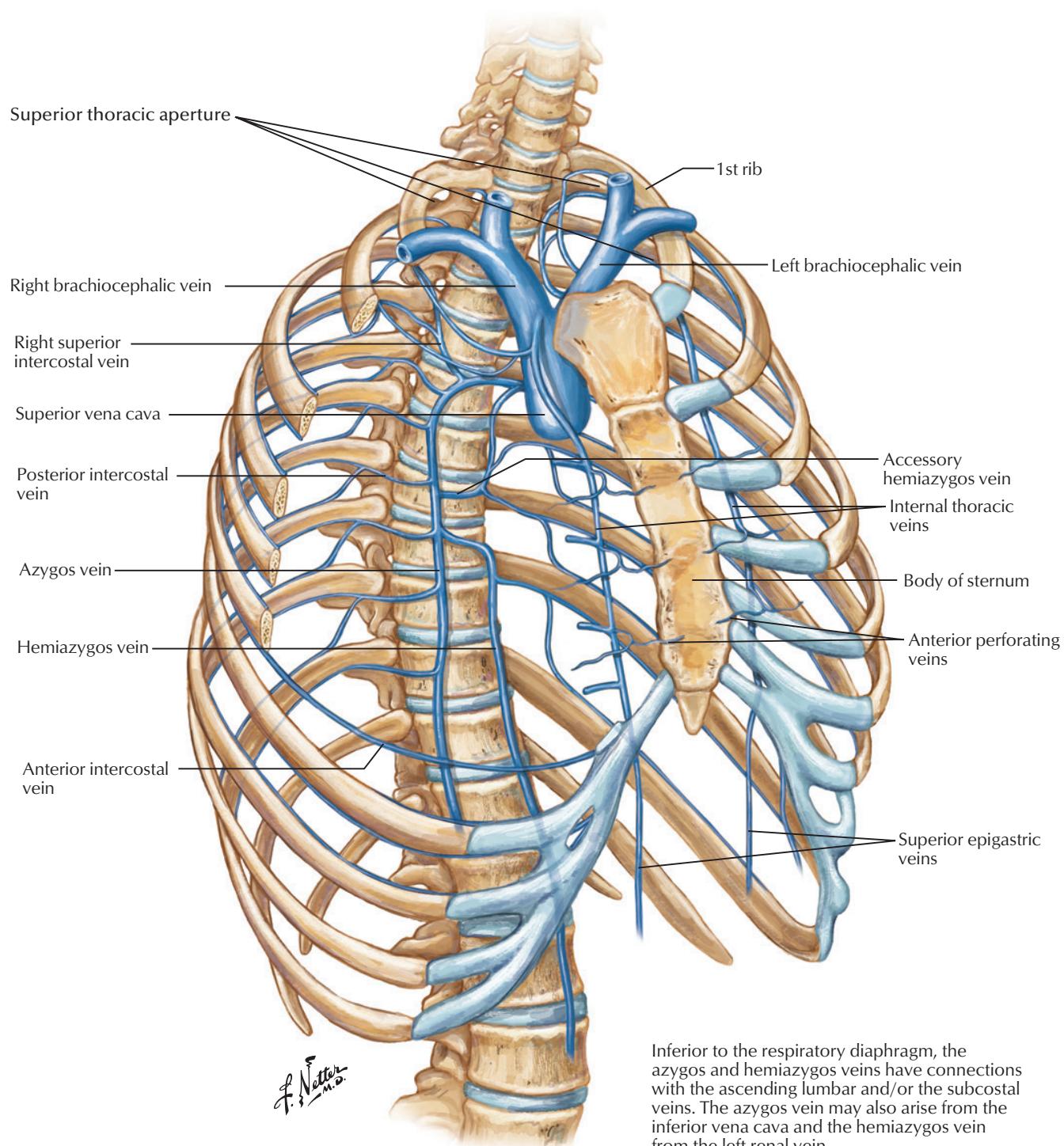

*J. Netter M.D.*

See also Plates 261, 269



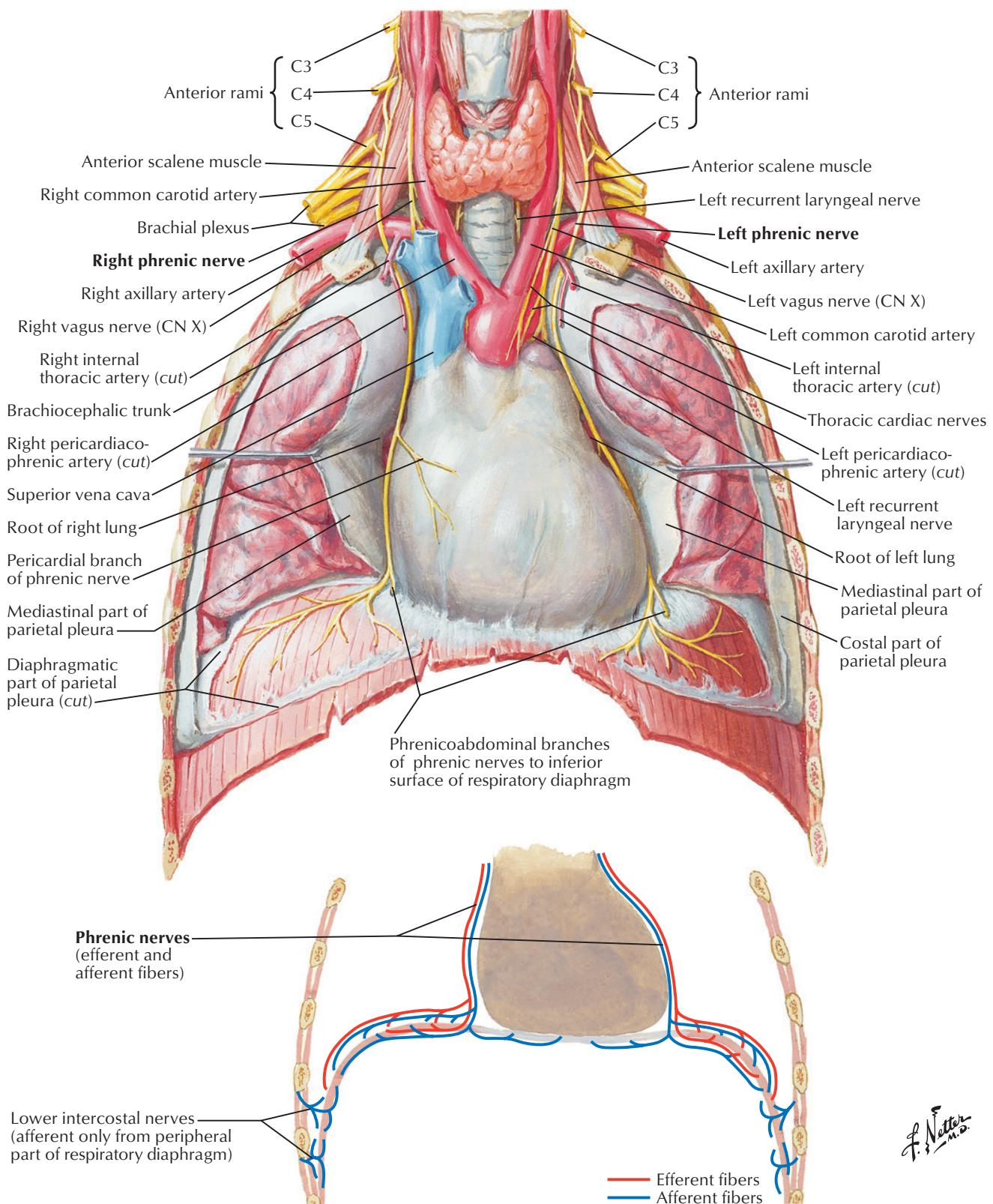
## Veins of Internal Thoracic Wall

See also Plates 234, 241, 259

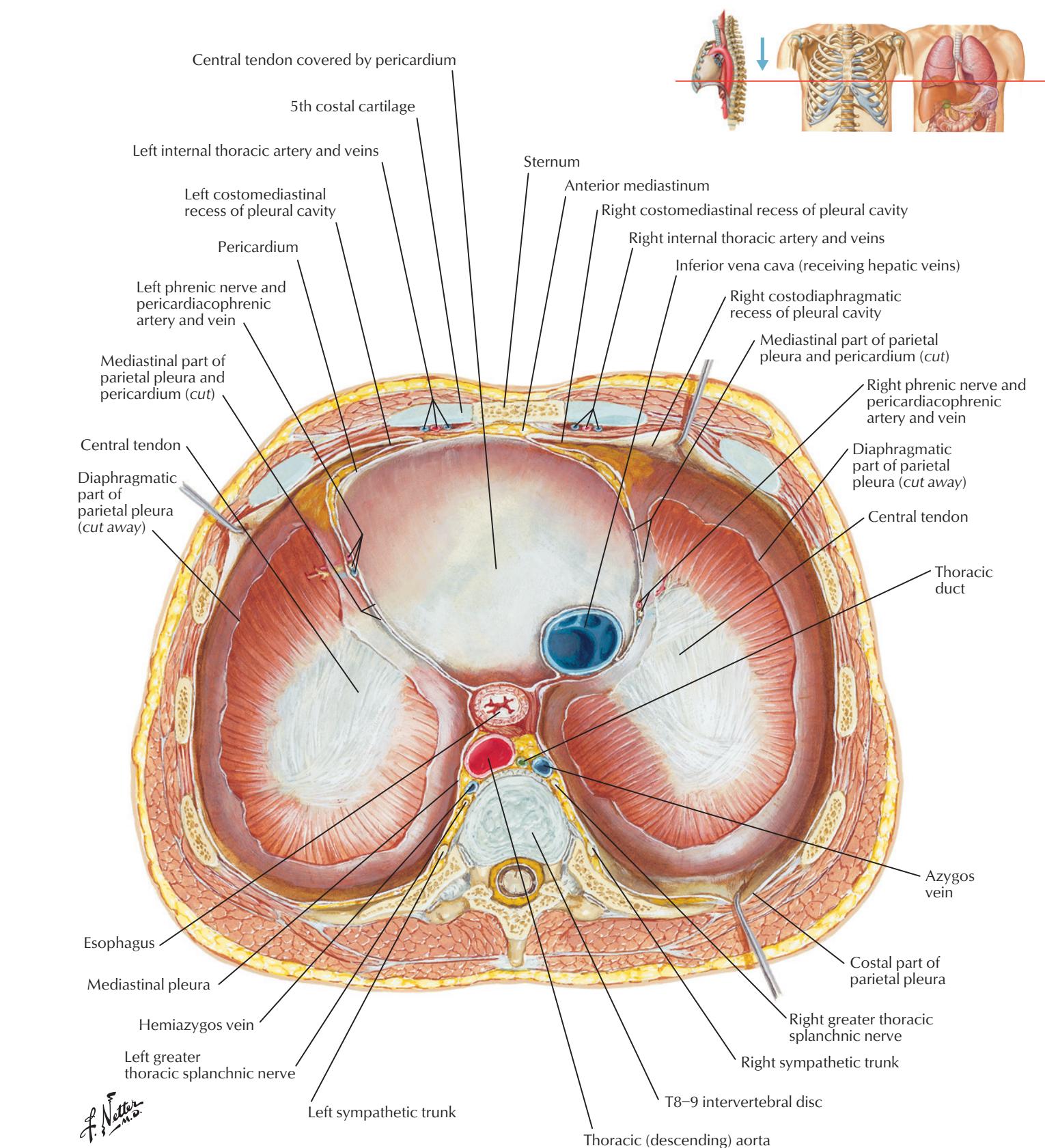


Inferior to the respiratory diaphragm, the azygos and hemiazygos veins have connections with the ascending lumbar and/or the subcostal veins. The azygos vein may also arise from the inferior vena cava and the hemiazygos vein from the left renal vein.

See also Plates 39, 87

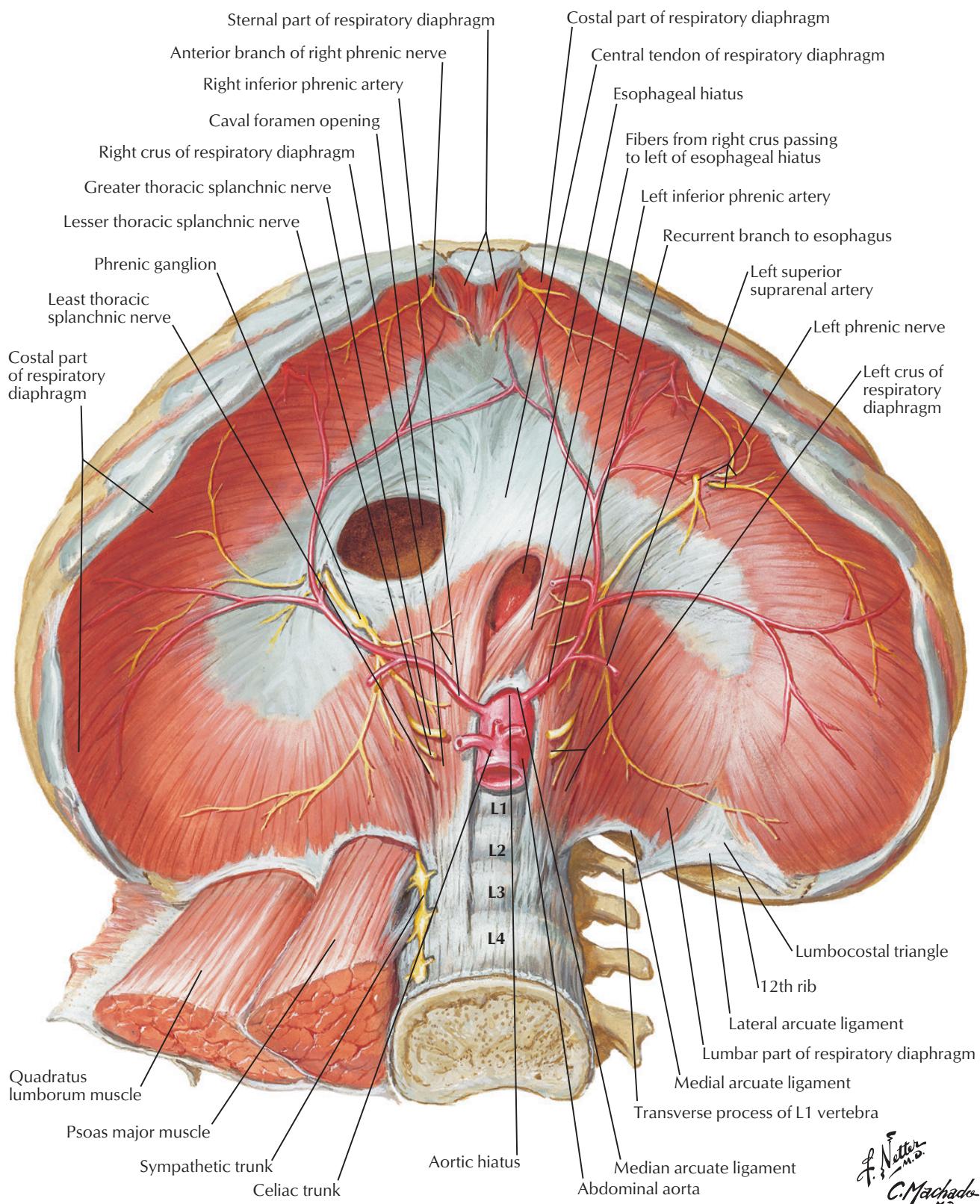


See also Plate 236



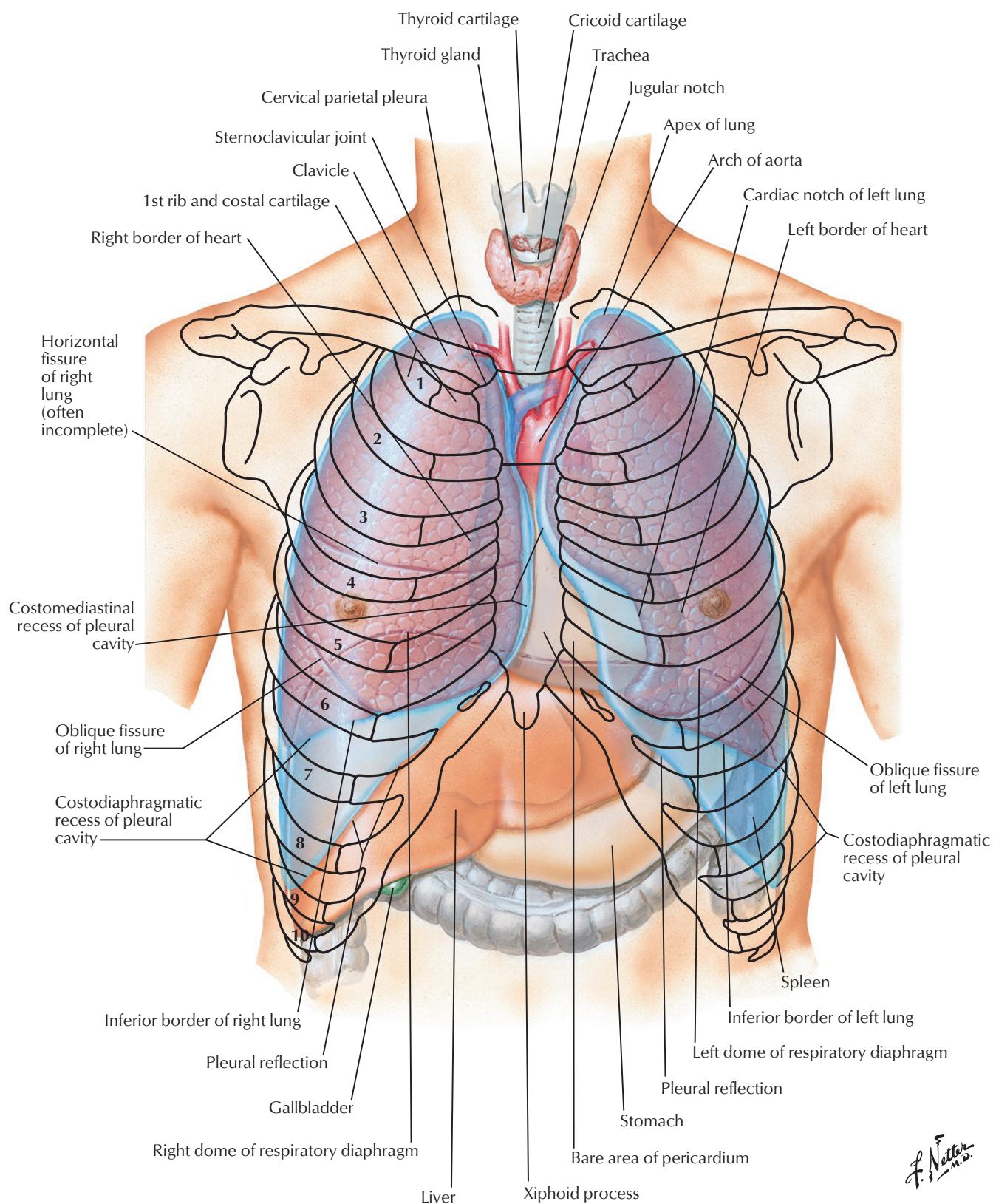
# Respiratory Diaphragm: Abdominal Surface

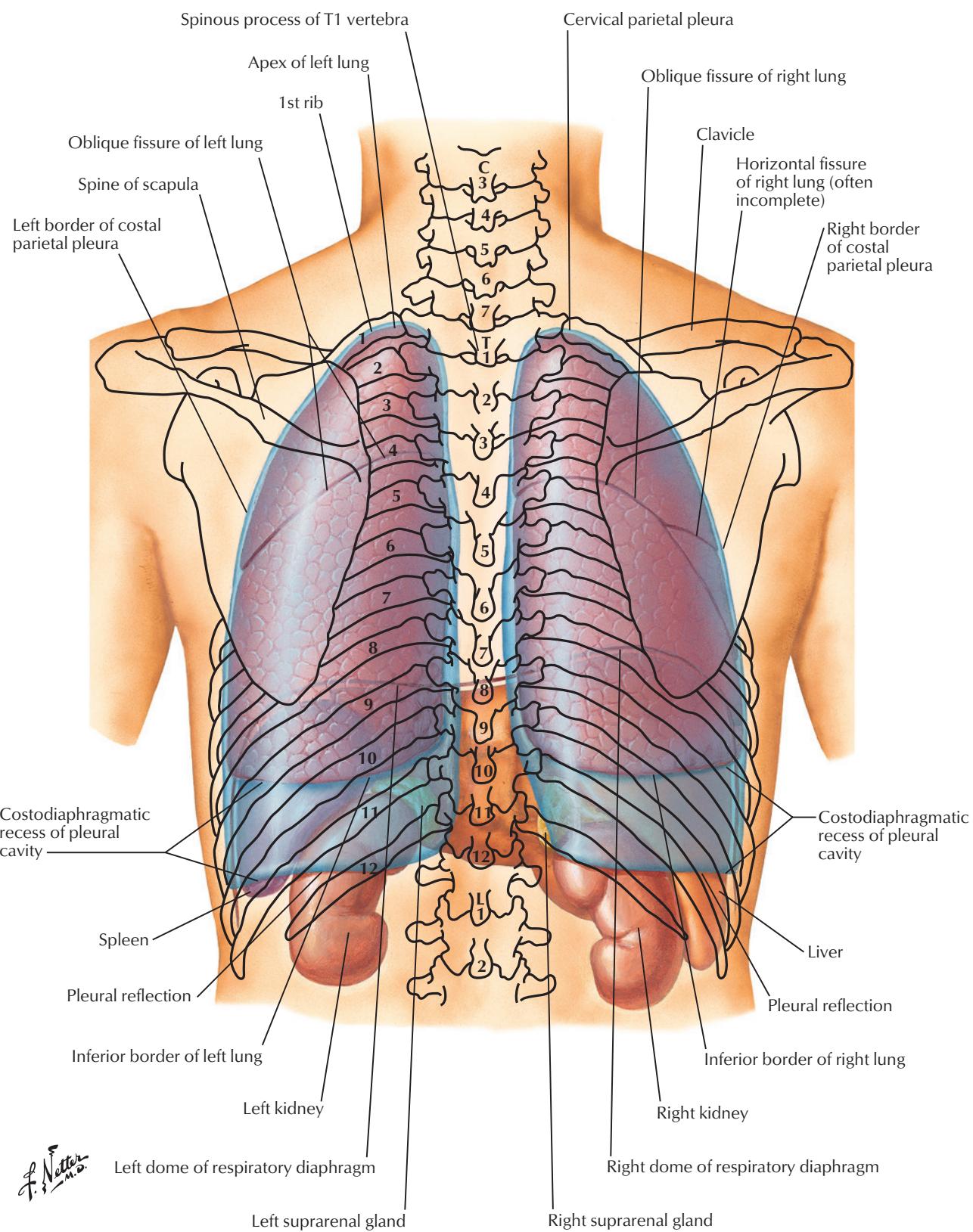
See also Plates 265, 266

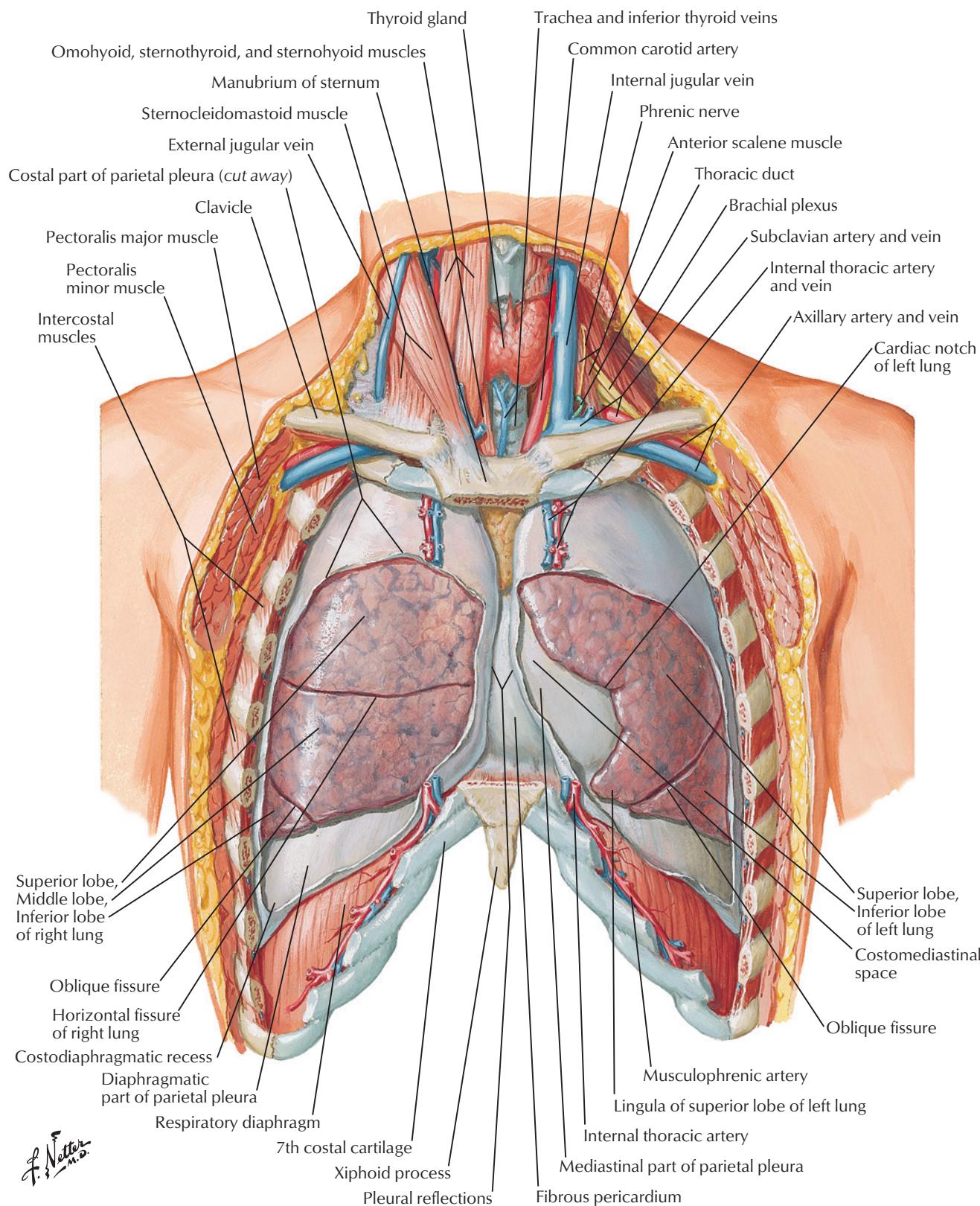


J. Nette  
C. Machado  
M.D.

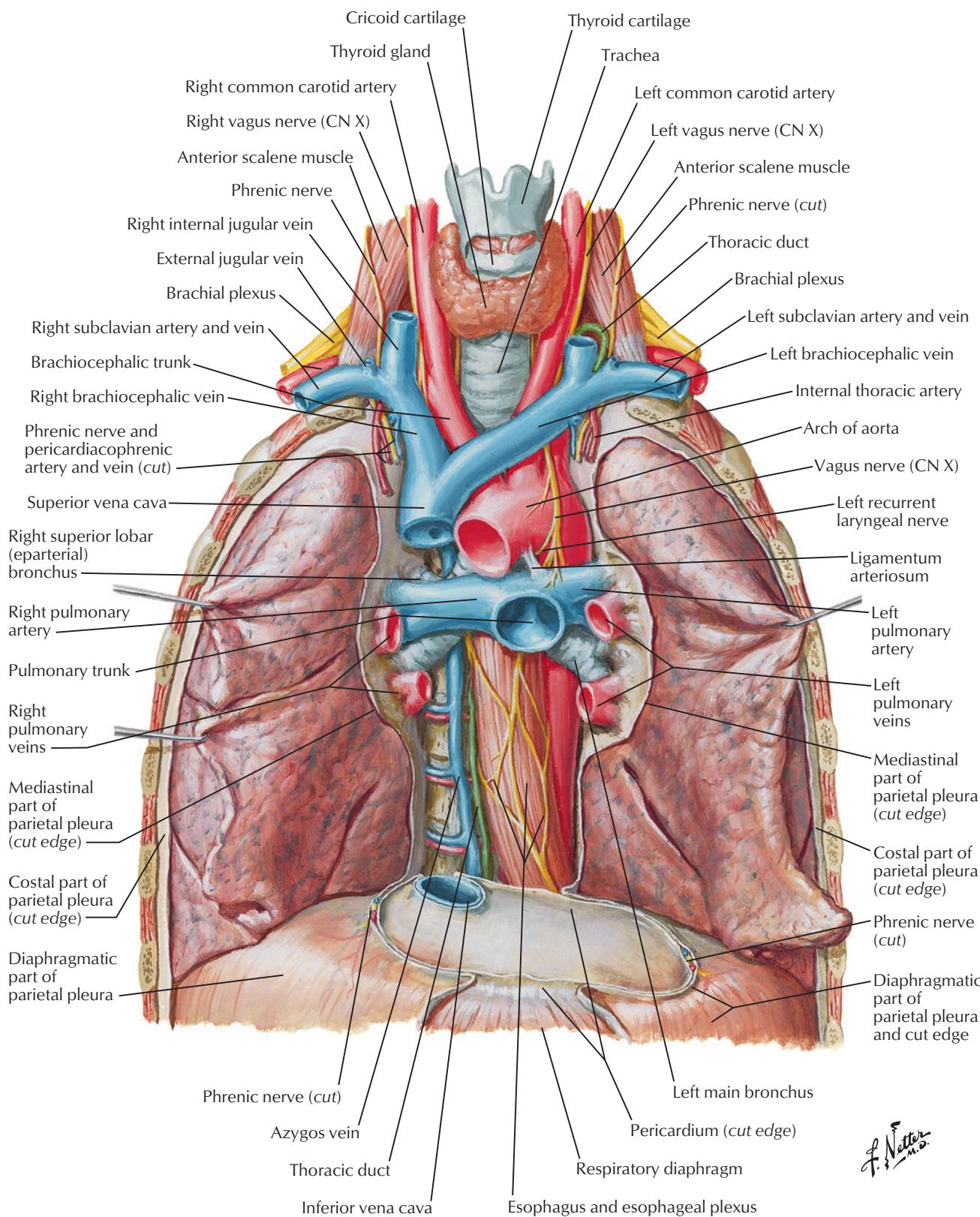
## Topography of Lungs: Anterior View

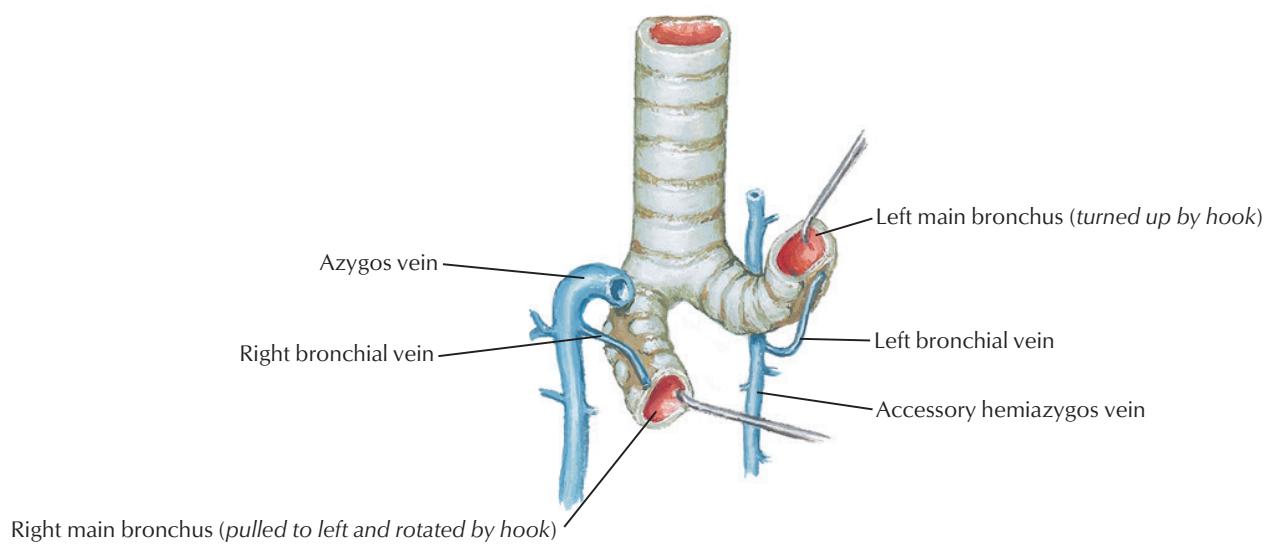
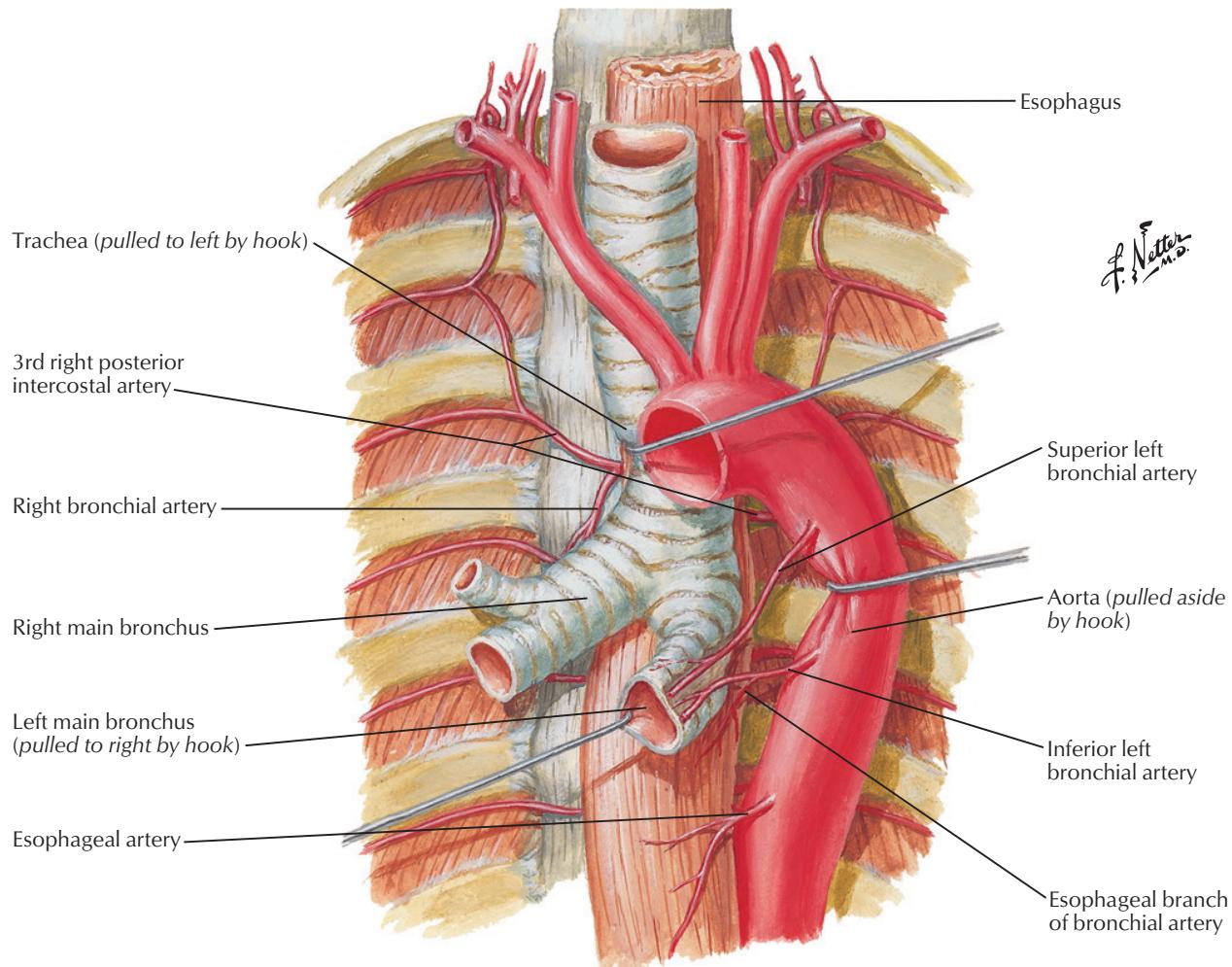


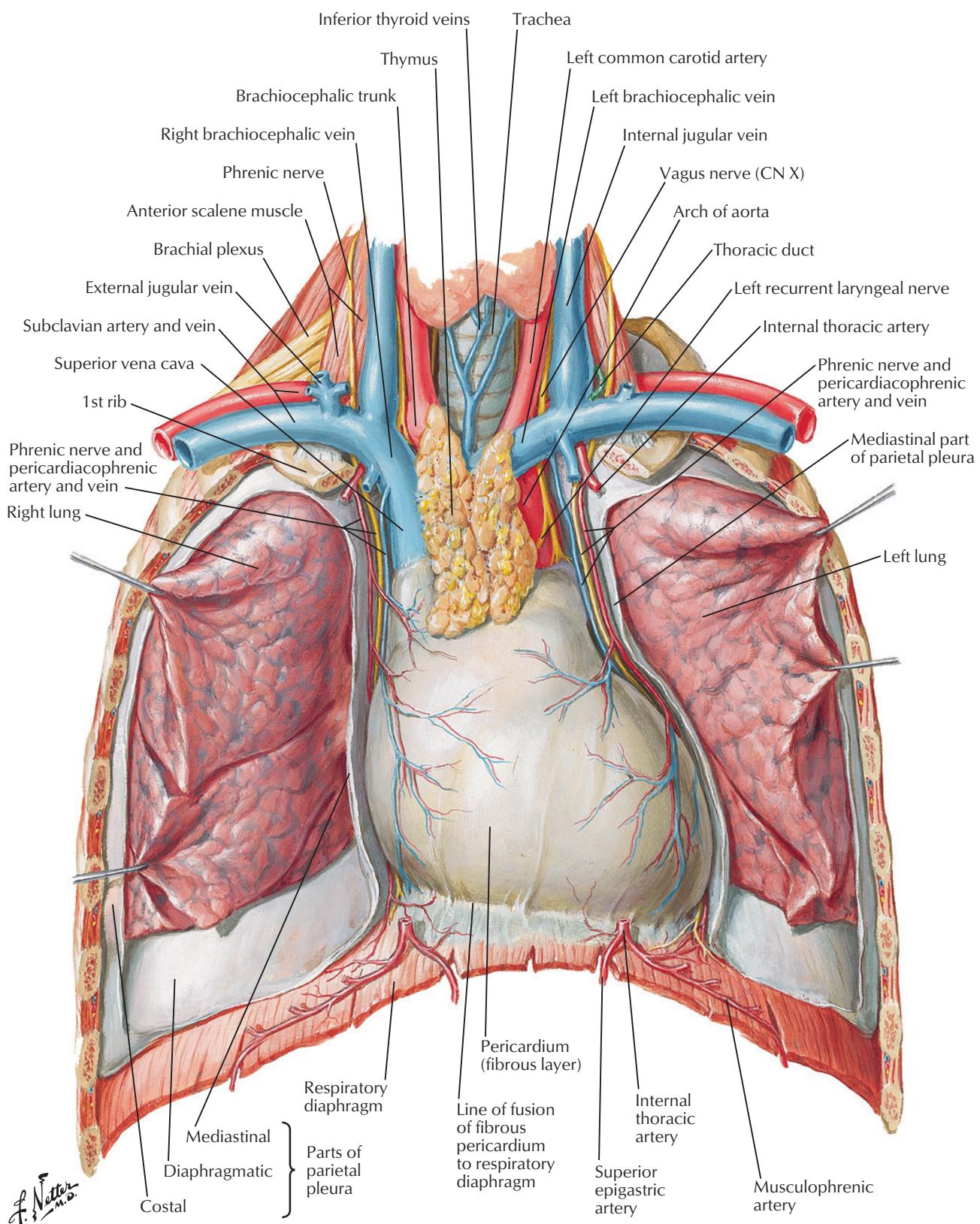




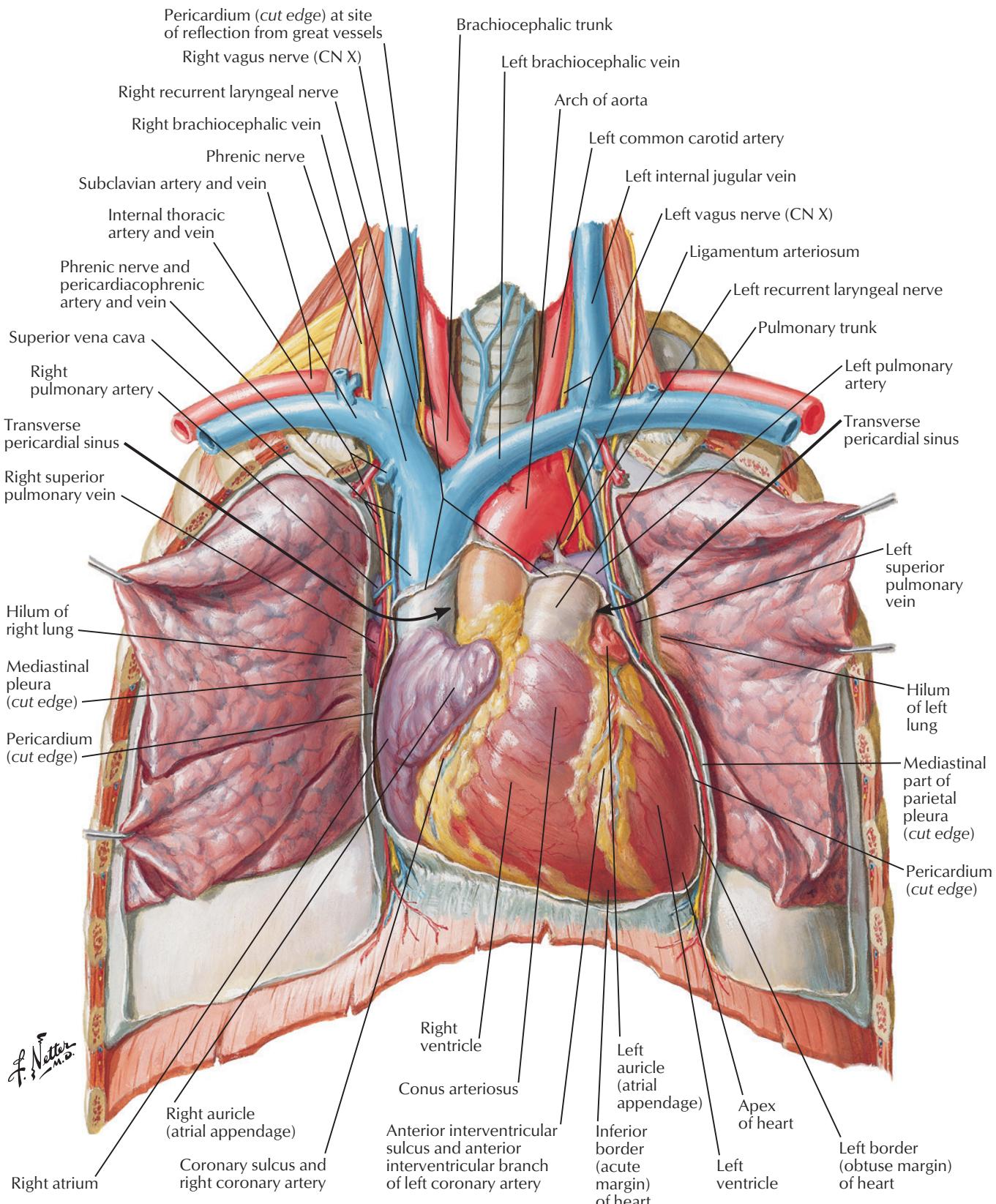
# Great Vessels of Superior Mediastinum

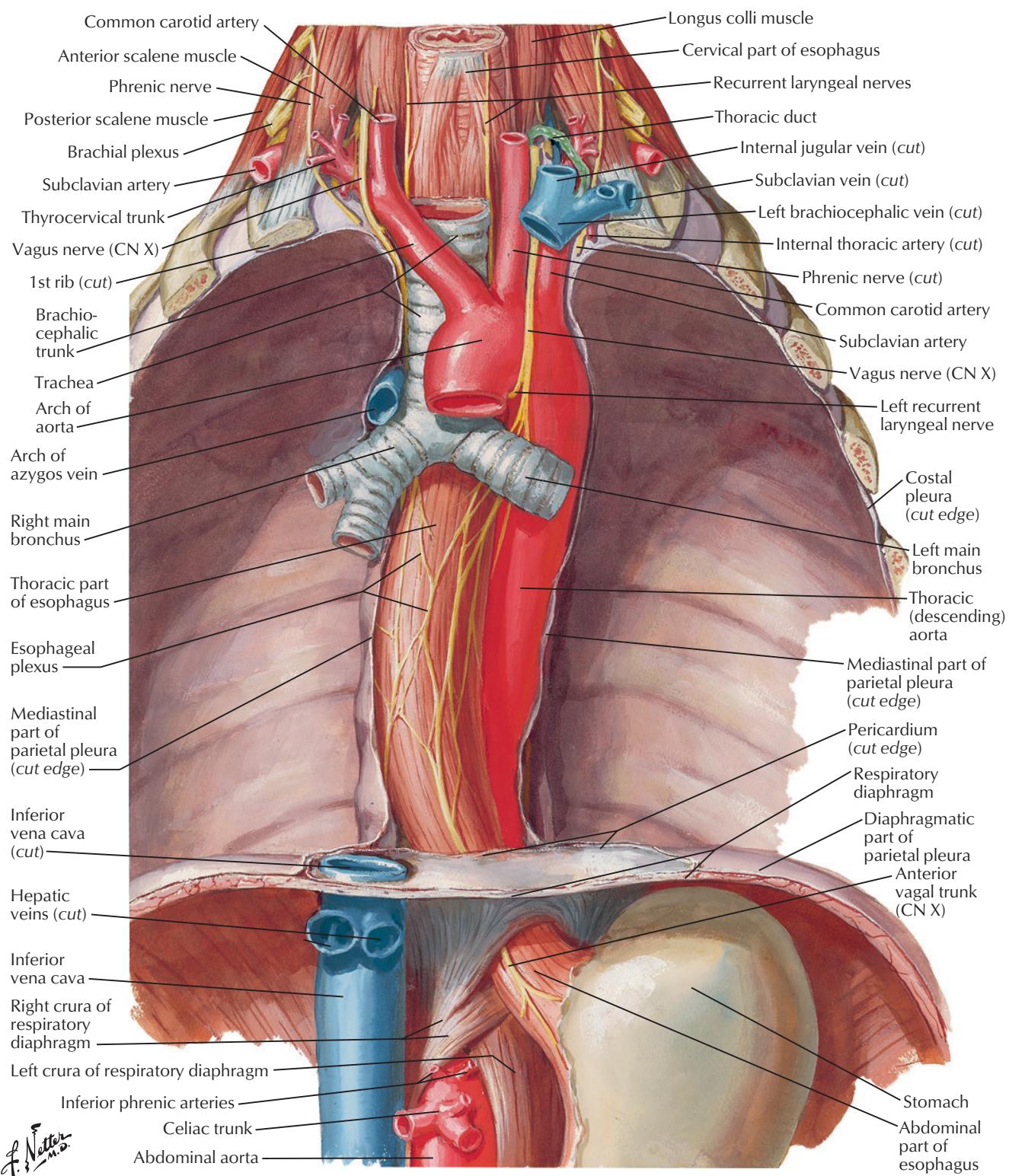


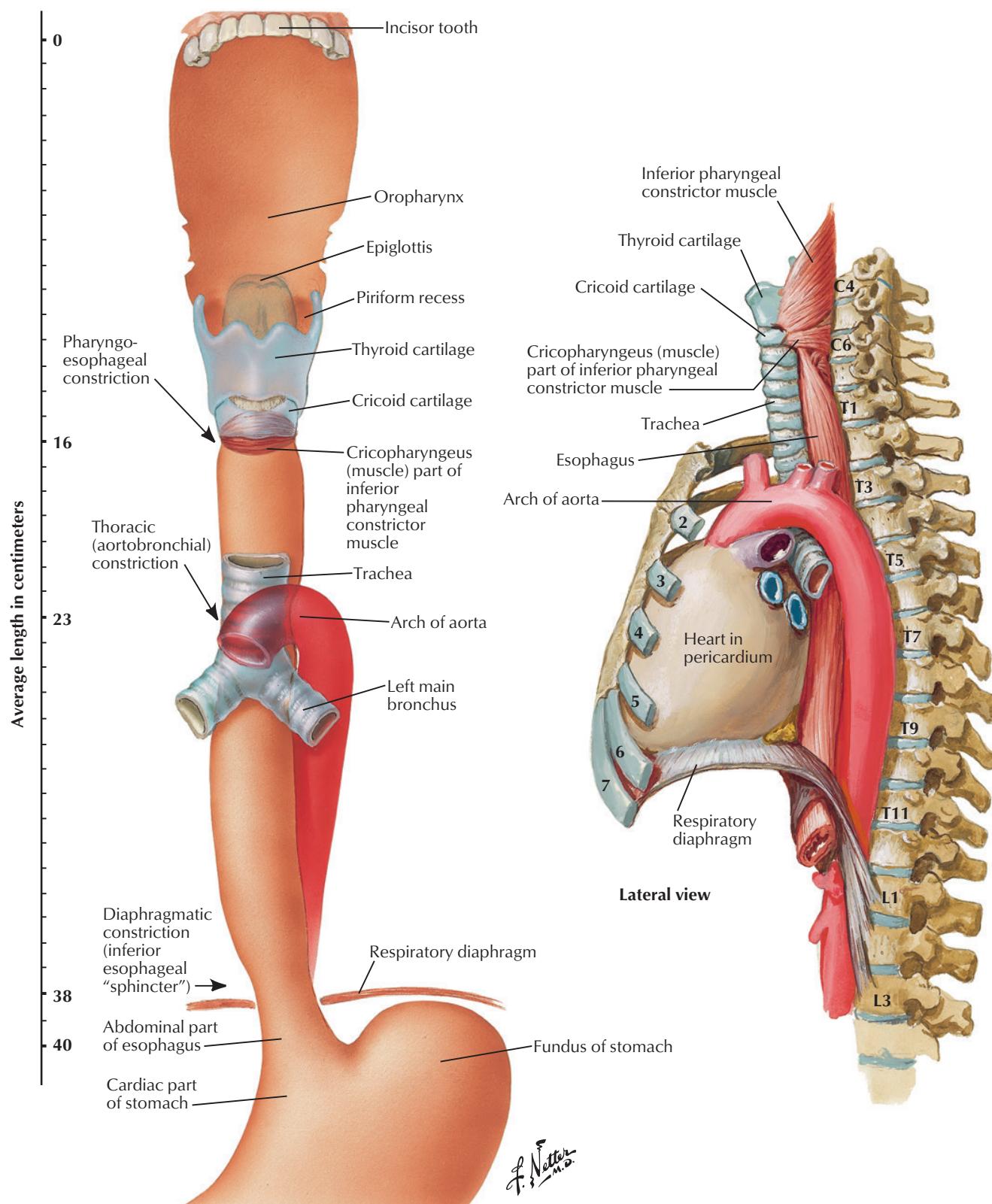




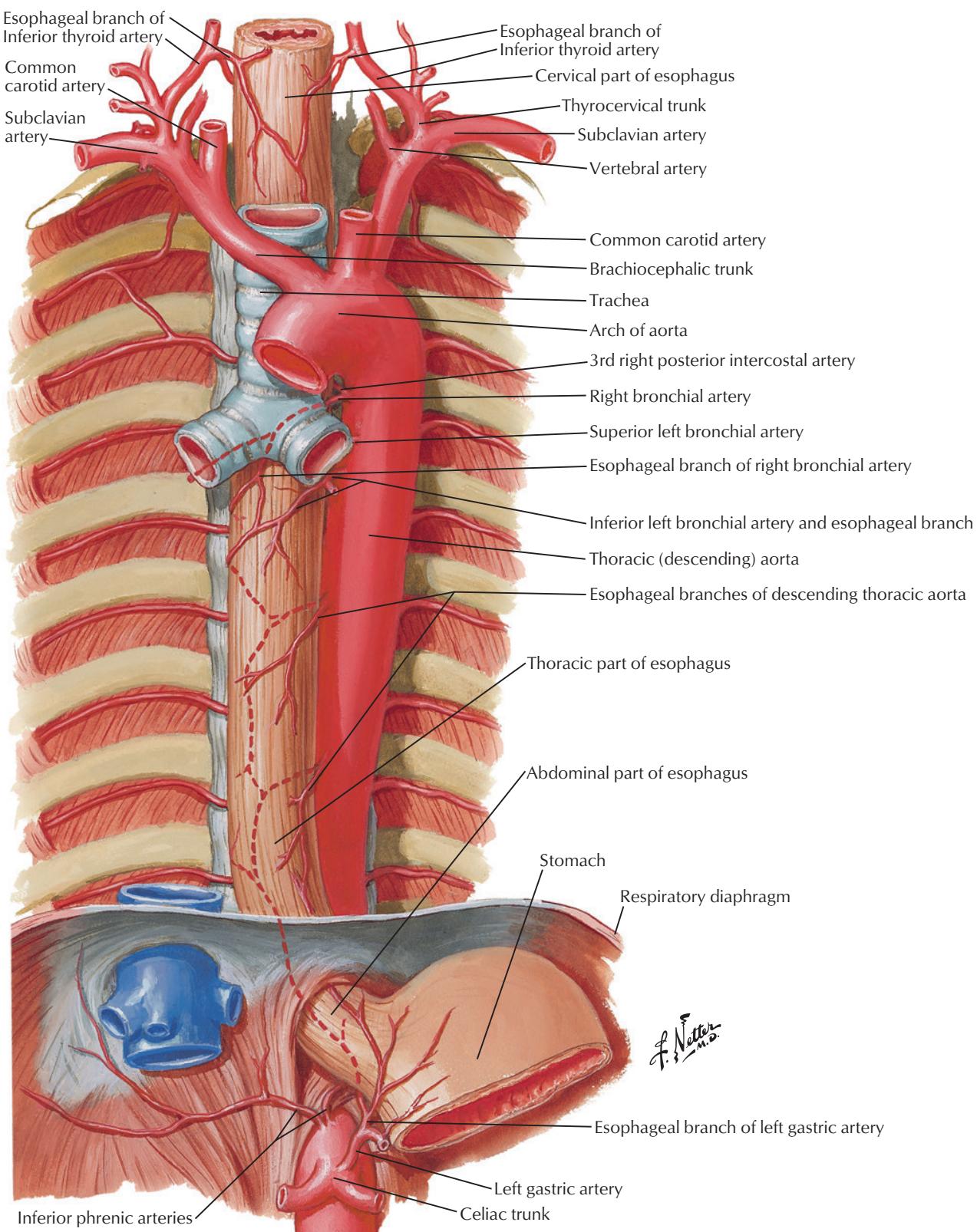
## Heart: Anterior Exposure

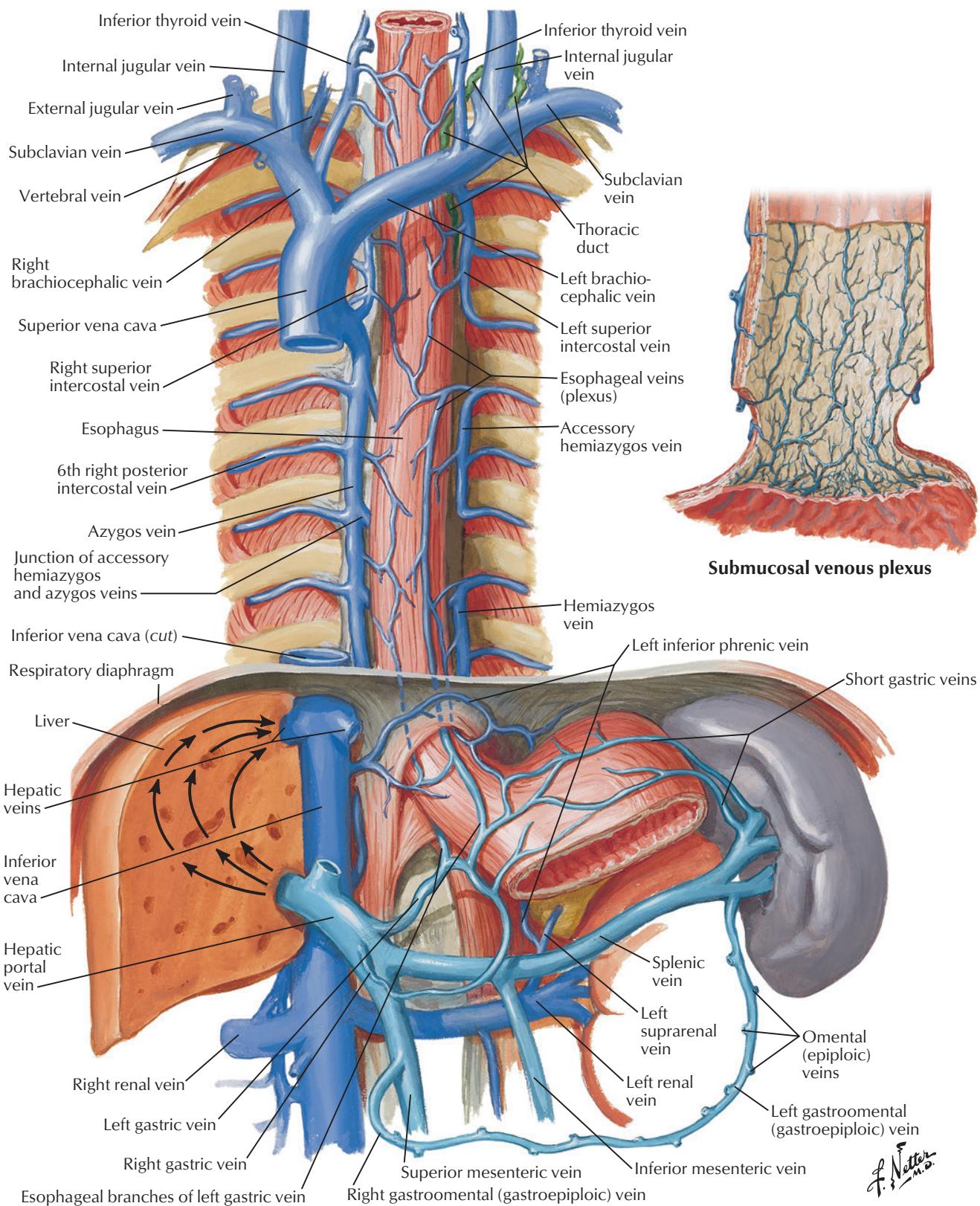




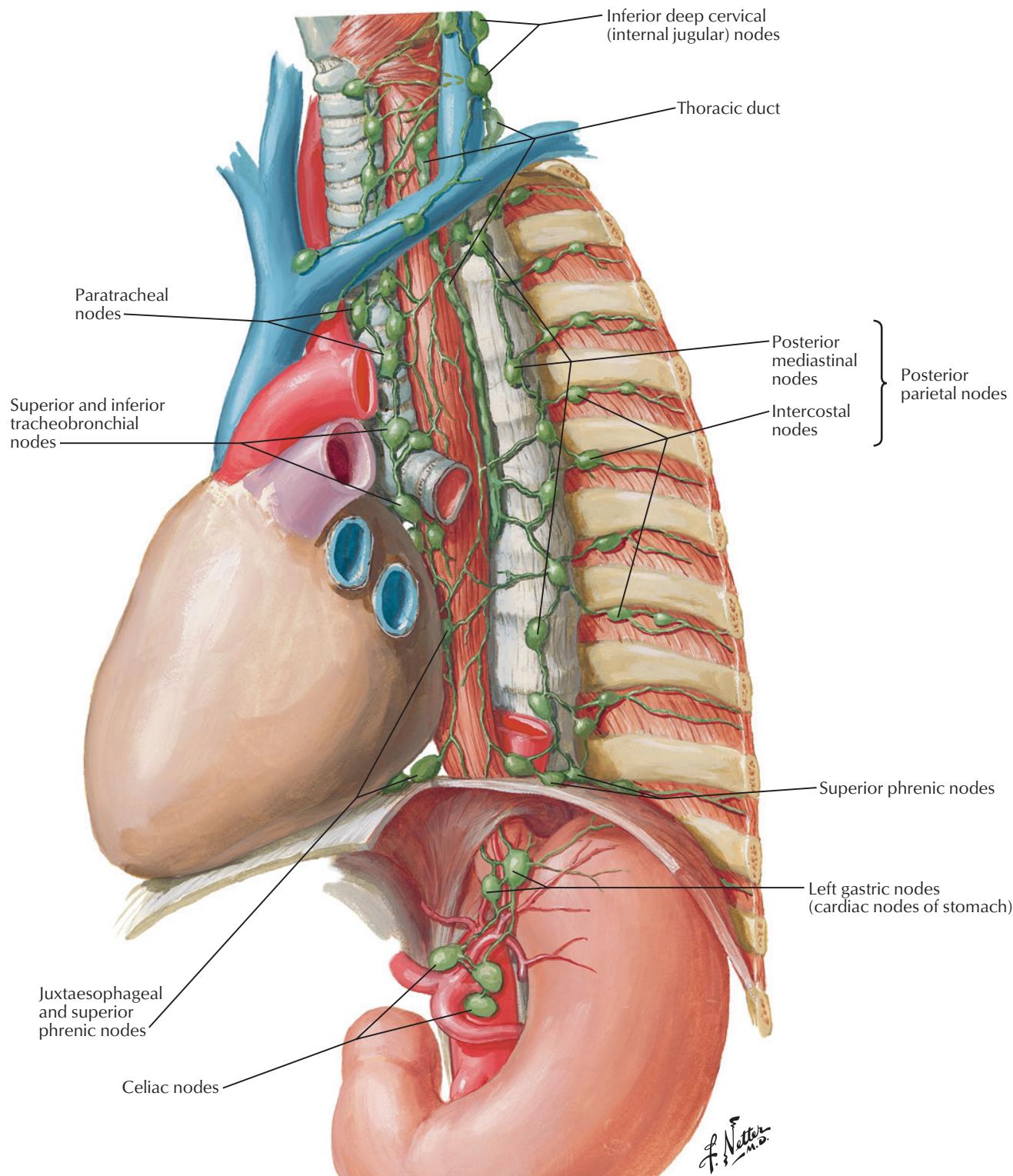


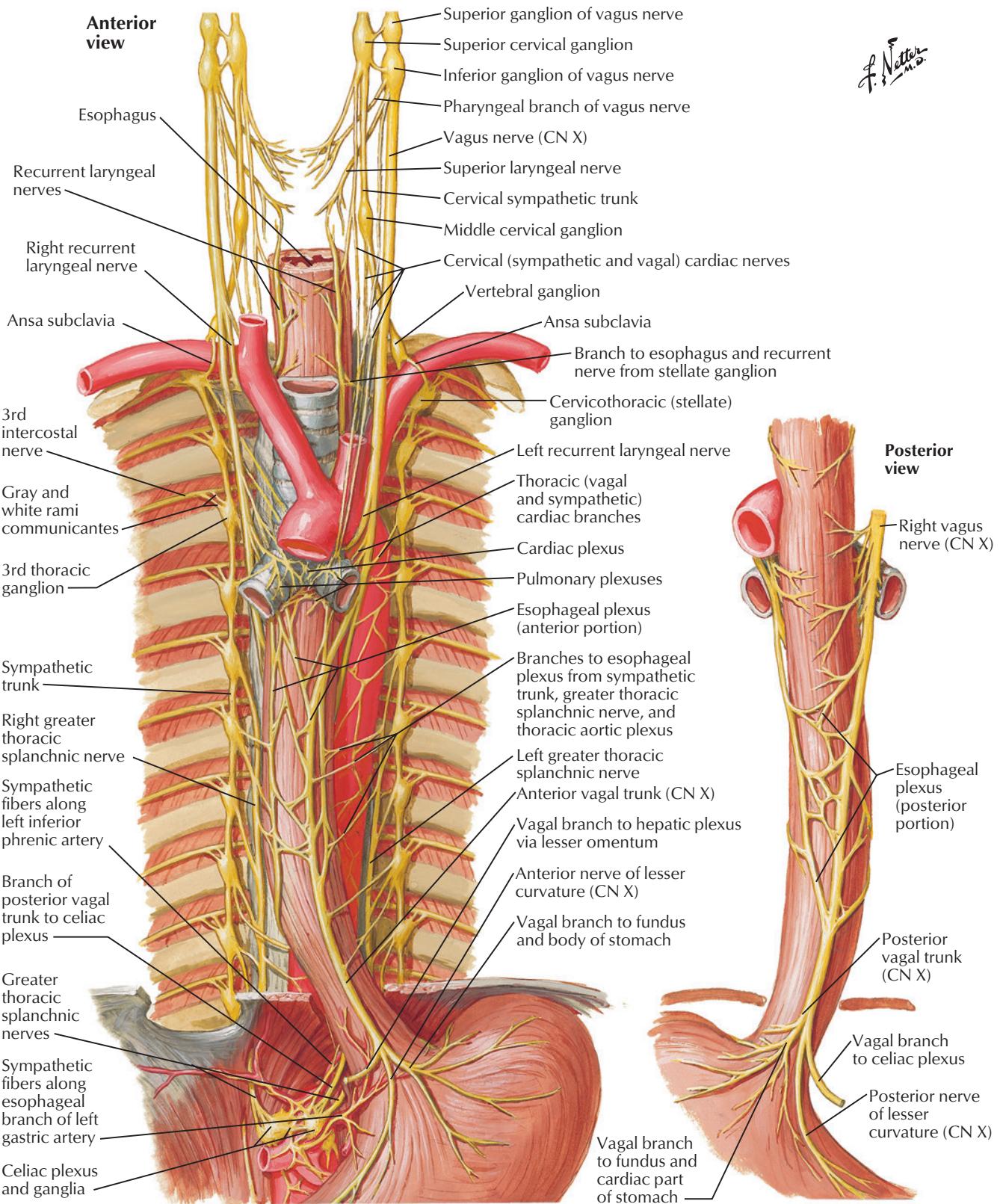
See also Plates 211, 291



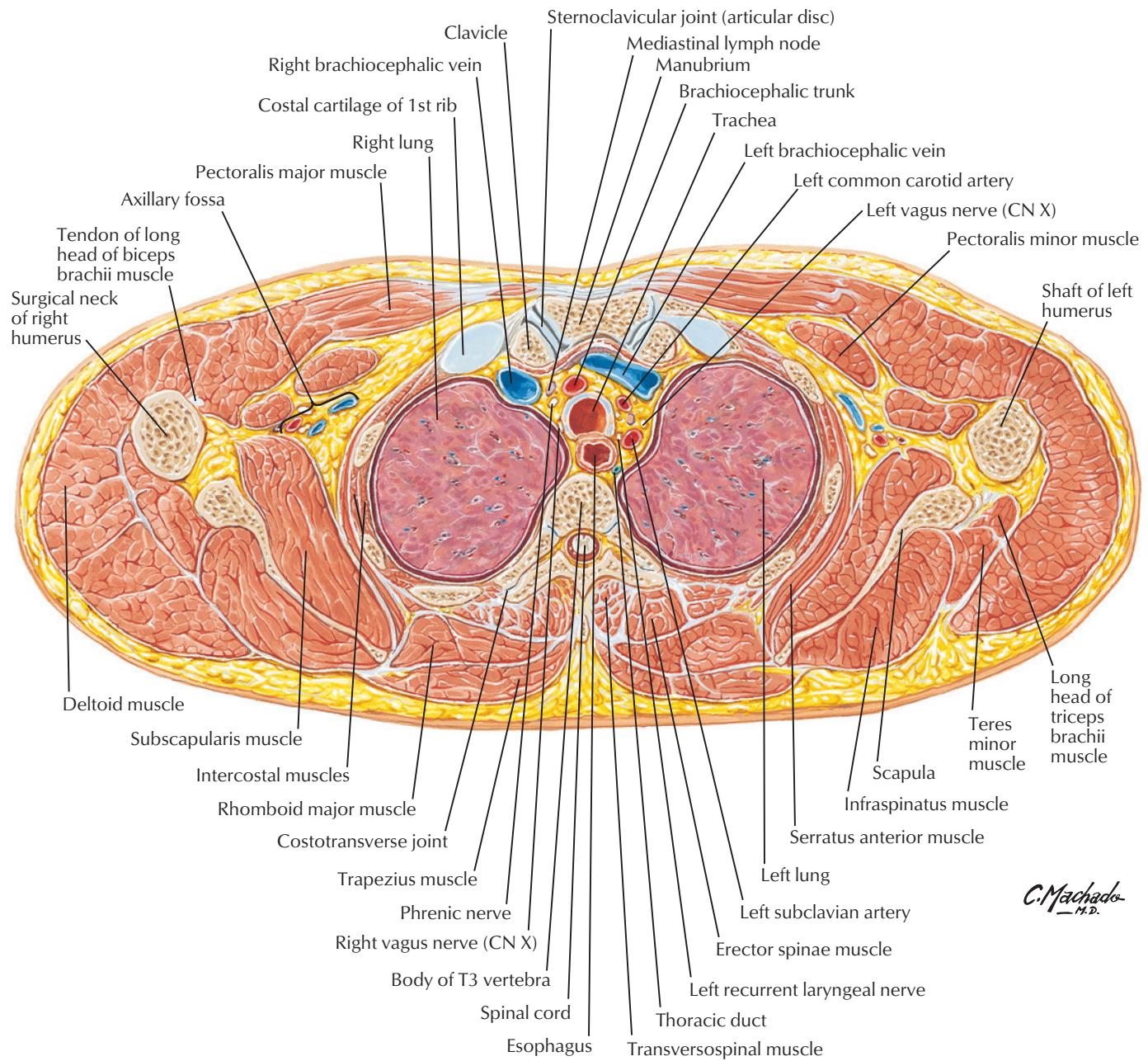


See also [Plate 212](#)

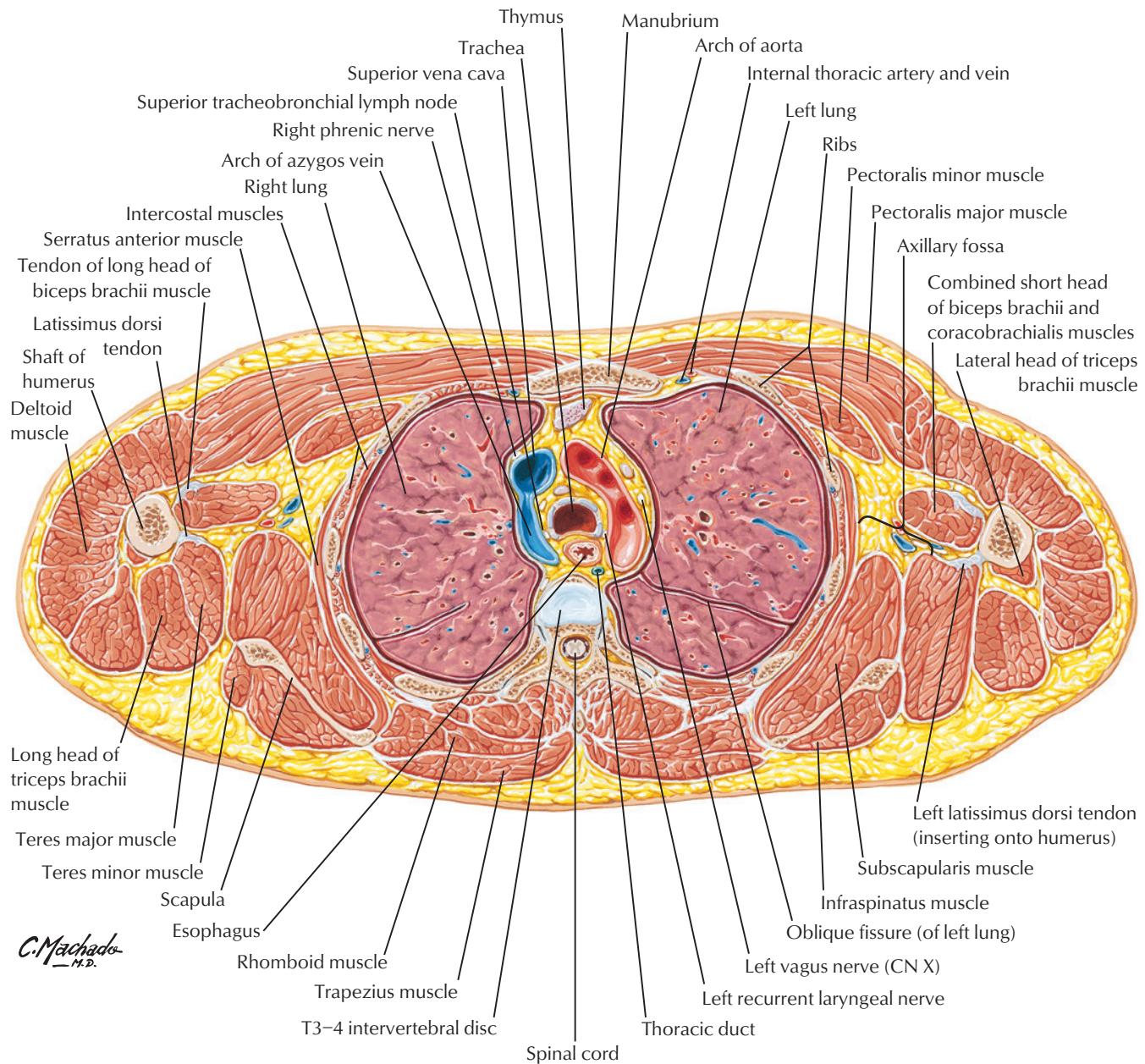
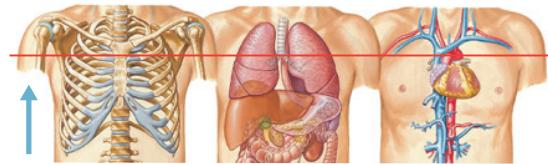


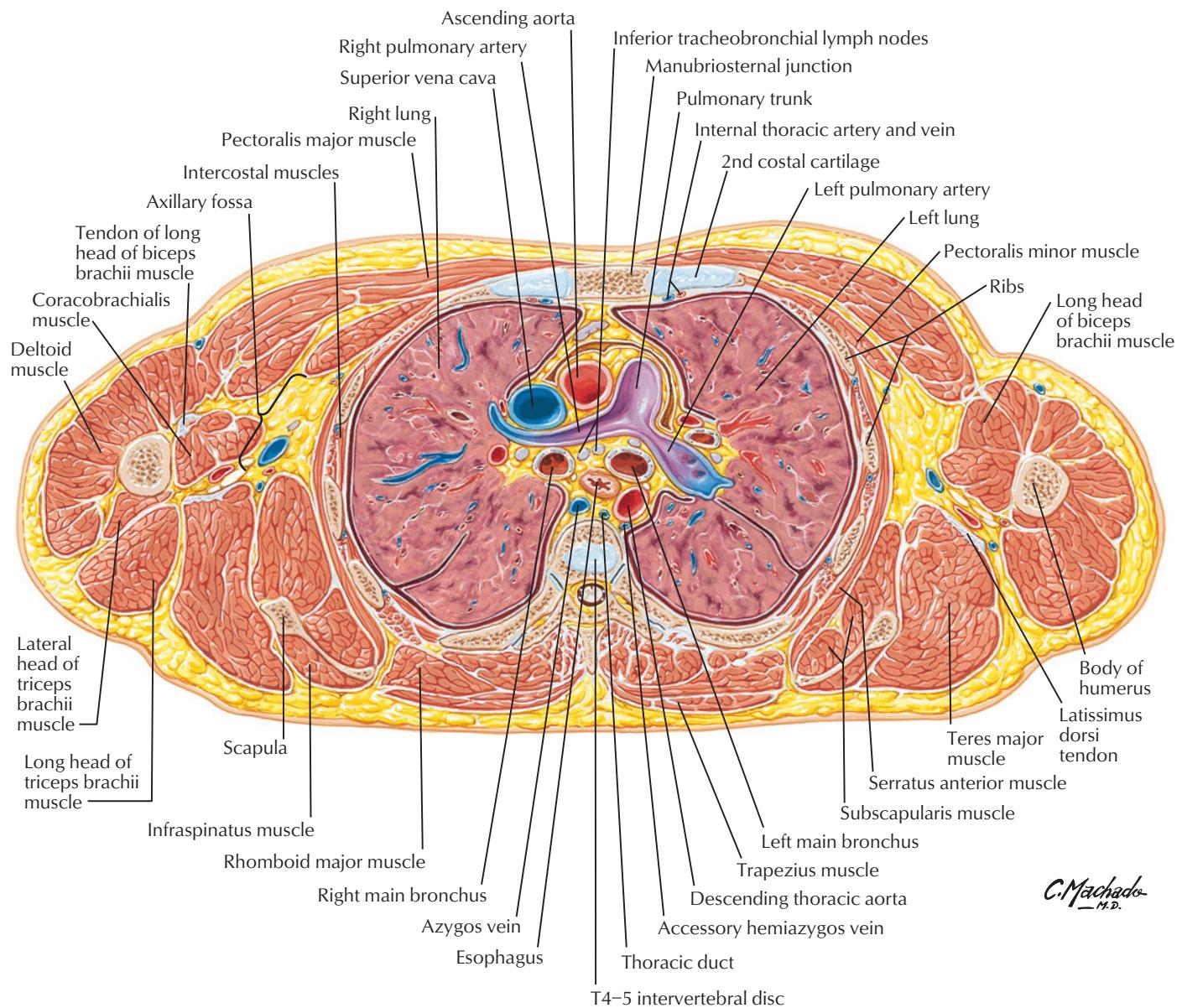
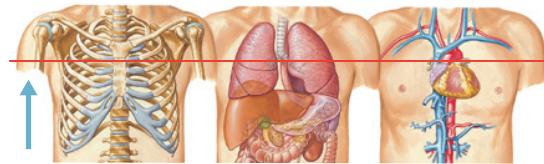


## Cross Section of Thorax at T3 Level

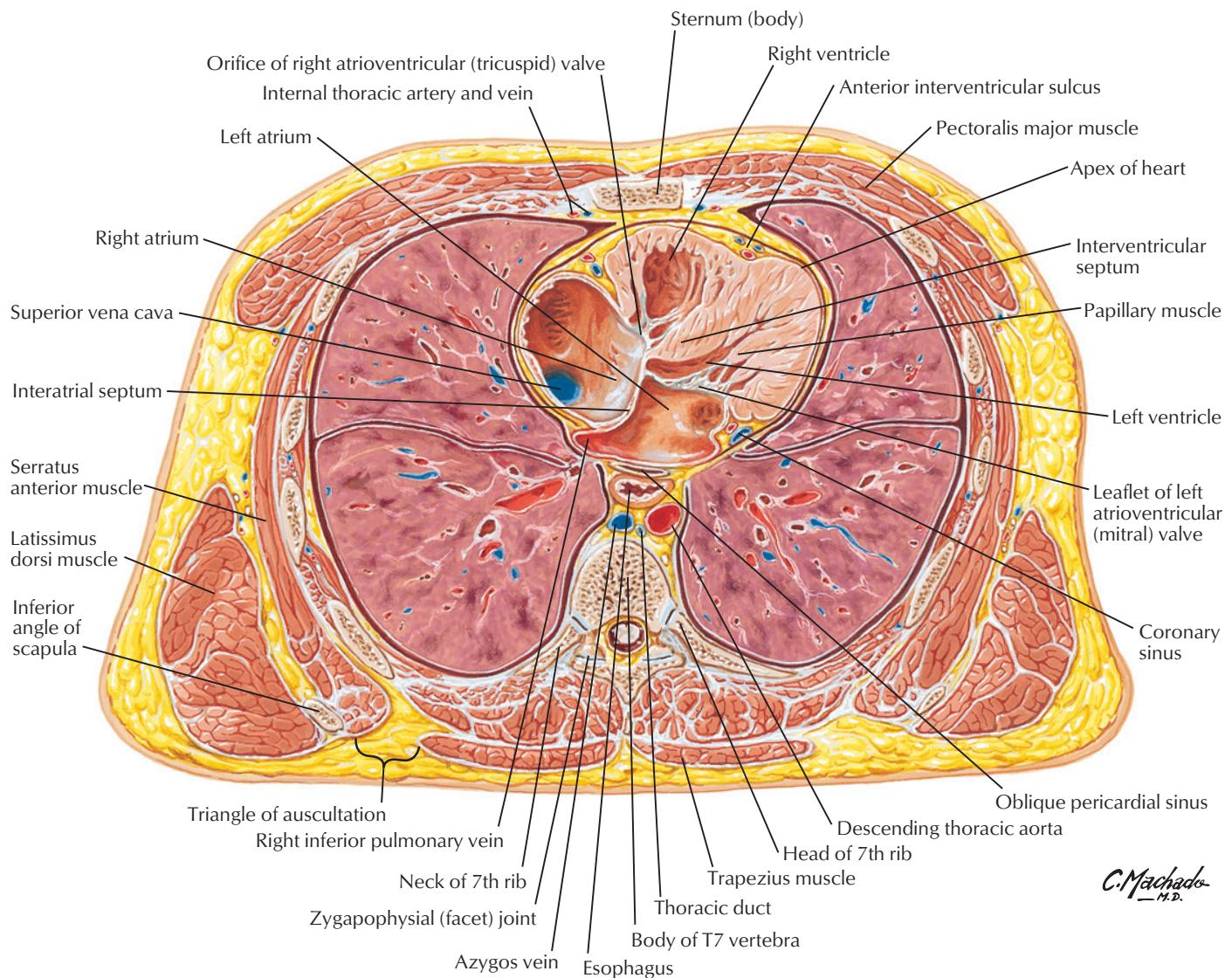
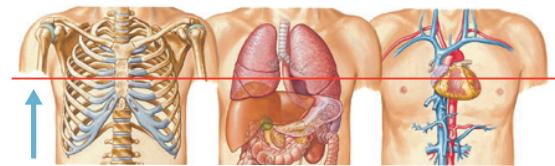


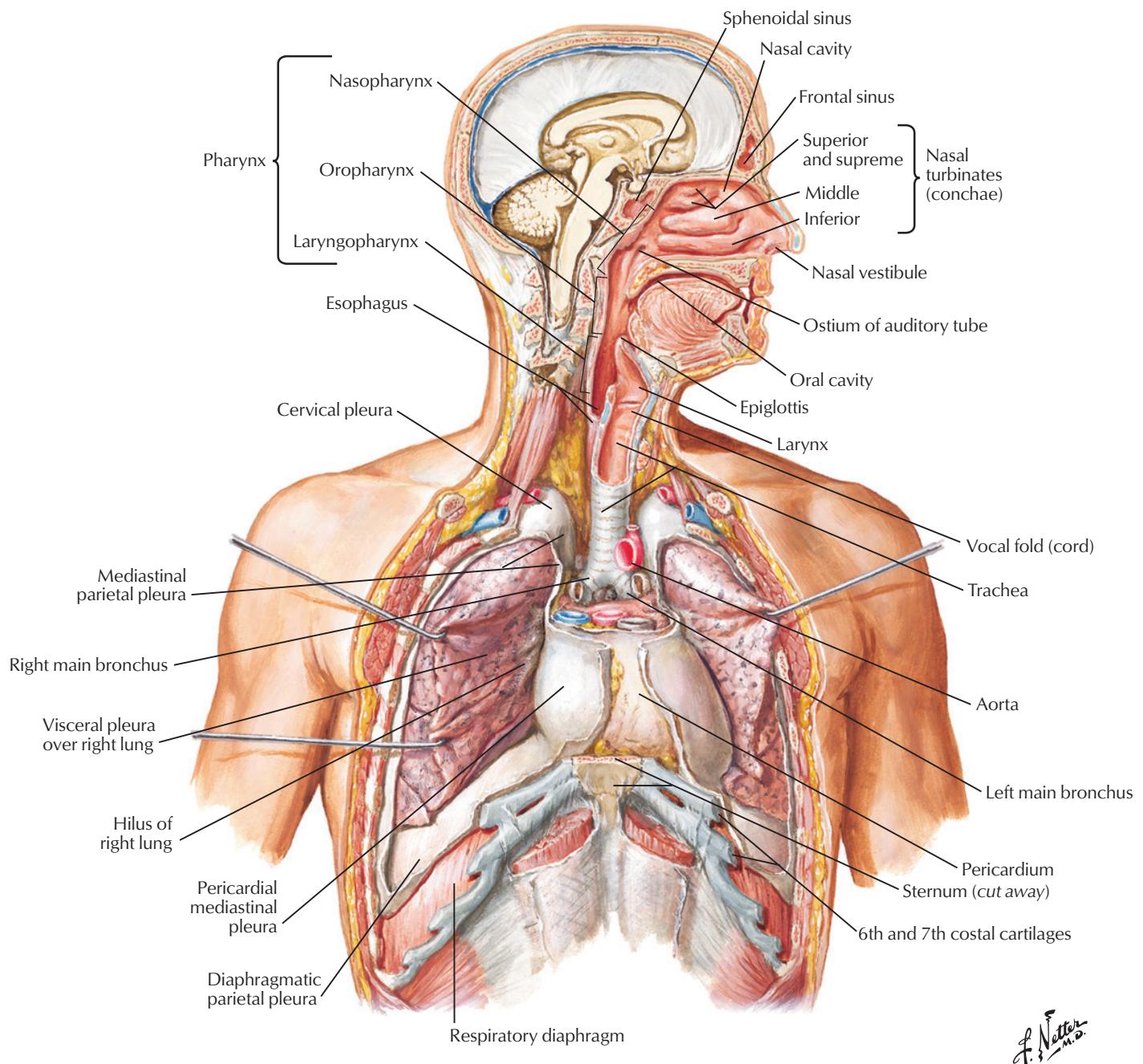
# Cross Section of Thorax at T3-4 Disc Level



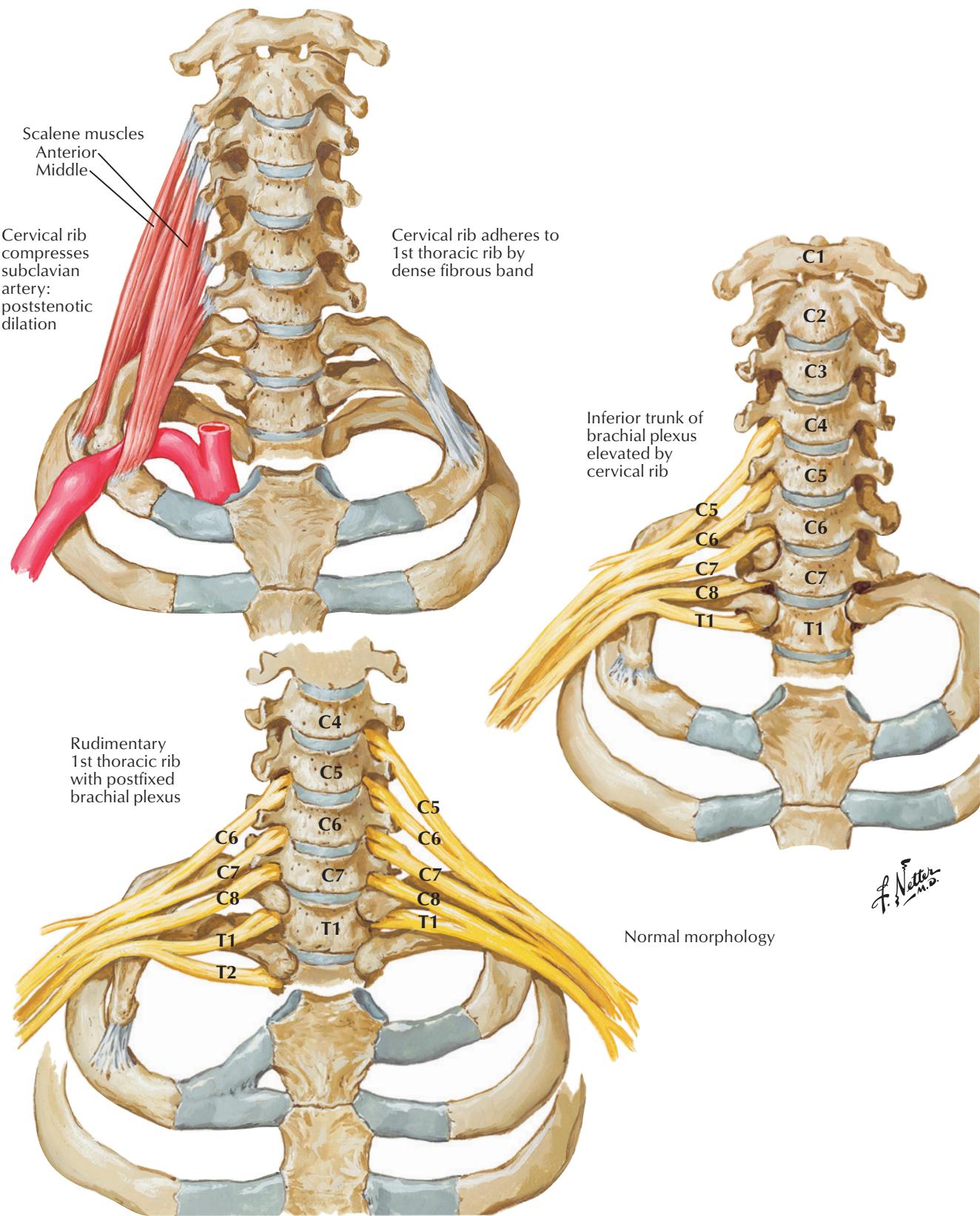


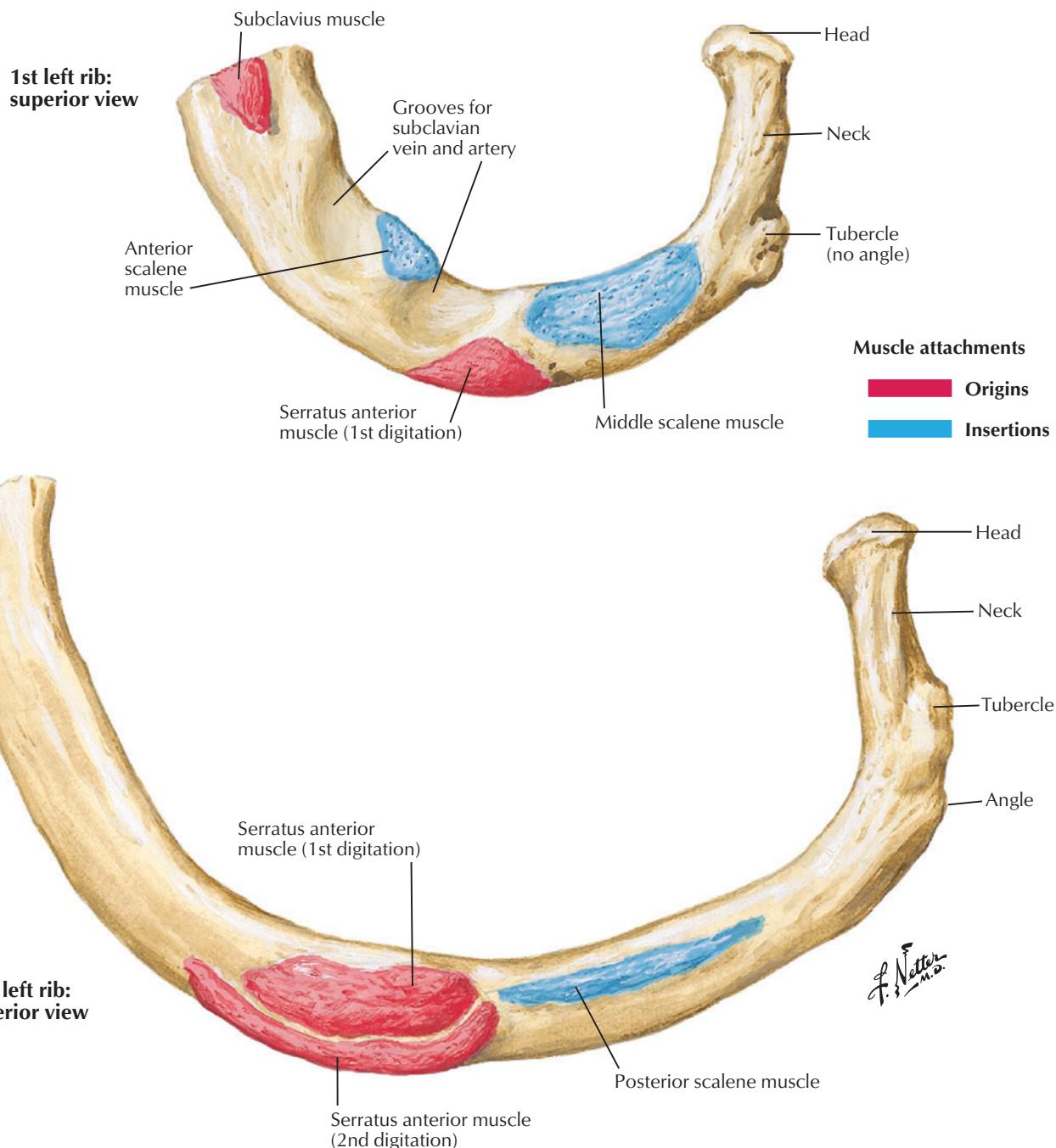
# Cross Section of Thorax at T7 Level



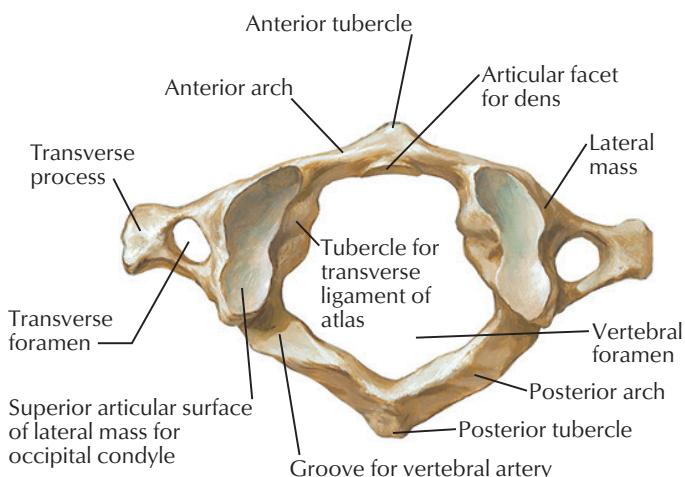


## Cervical Ribs and Related Anomalies

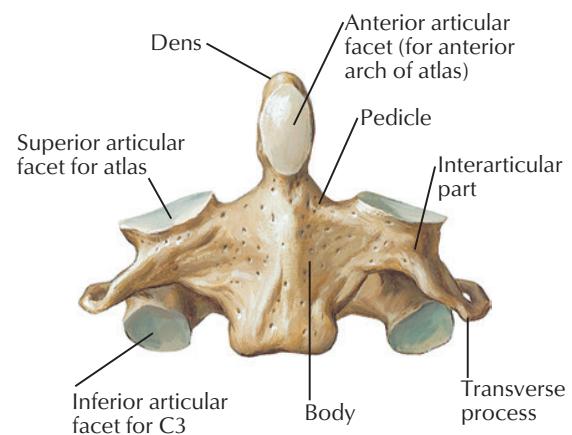




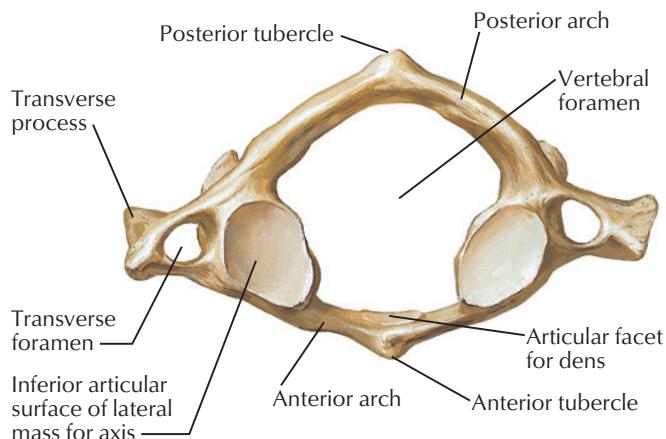
See also Plates 28, 30



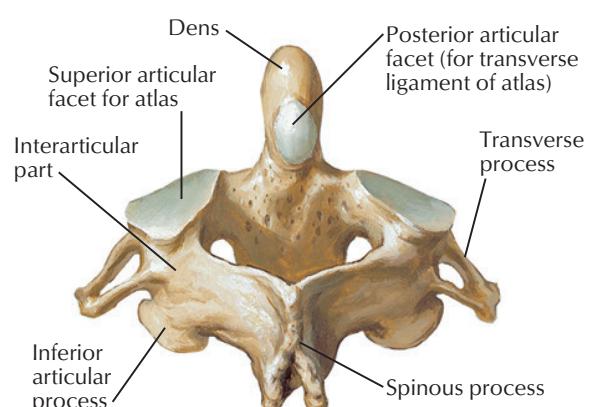
Atlas (C1): superior view



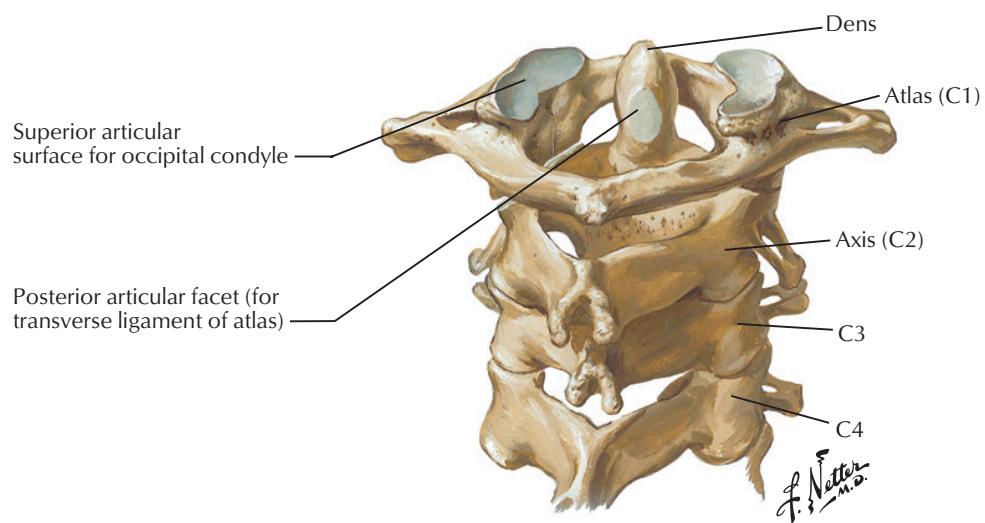
Axis (C2): anterior view



Atlas (C1): inferior view



Axis (C2): posterosuperior view

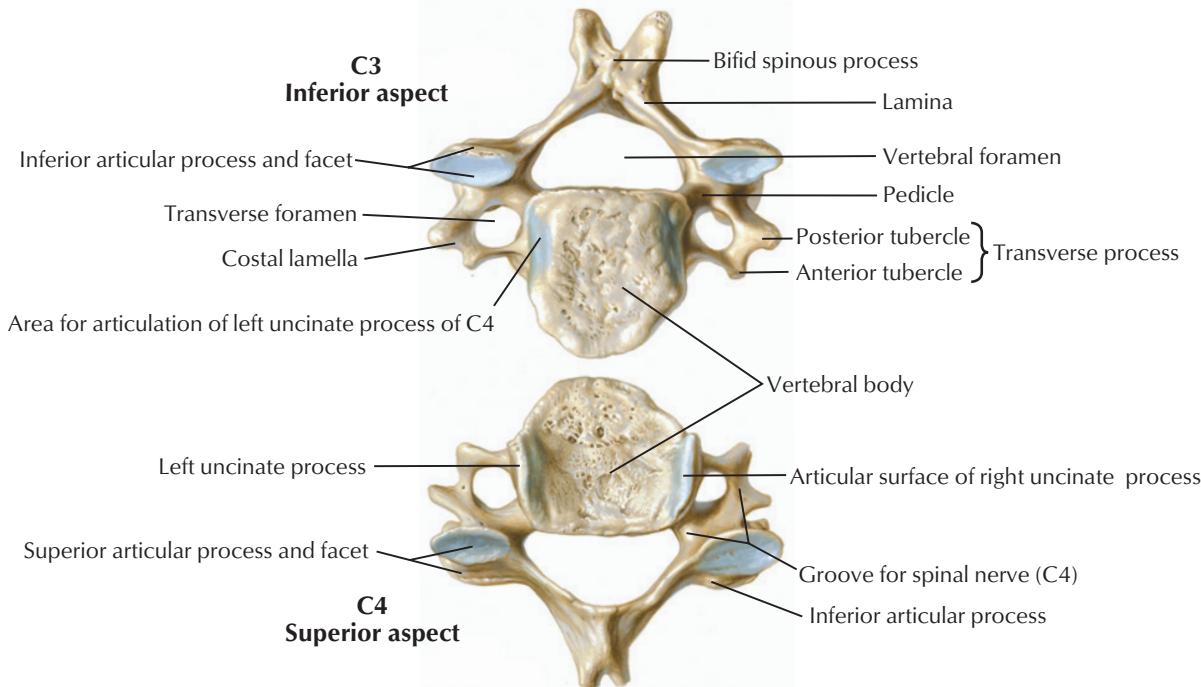


Upper cervical vertebrae, assembled: posterosuperior view

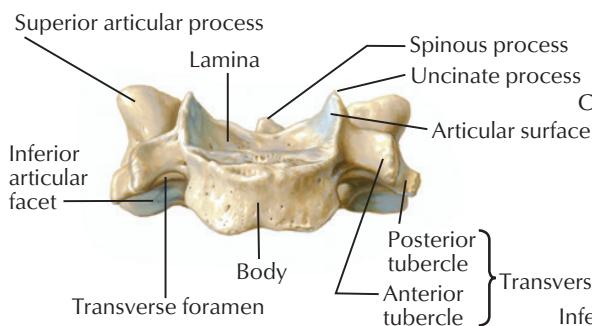
## Cervical Vertebrae (continued)

See also Plates 28, 29

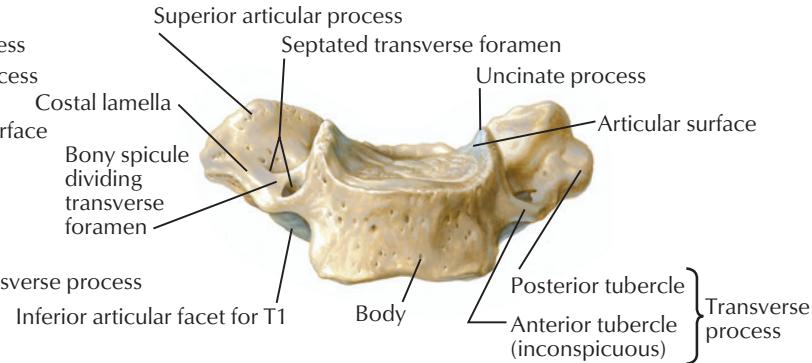
**Inferior aspect of C3 and superior aspect of C4 showing the sites of the facet and uncovertebral articulations**



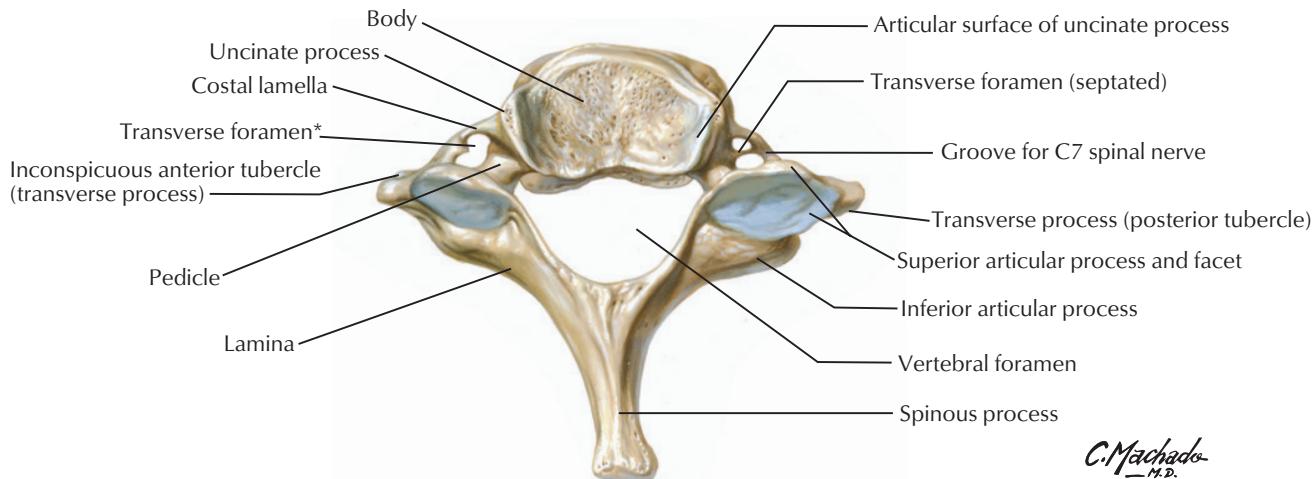
**4th cervical vertebra: anterior view**



**7th cervical vertebra: anterior view**

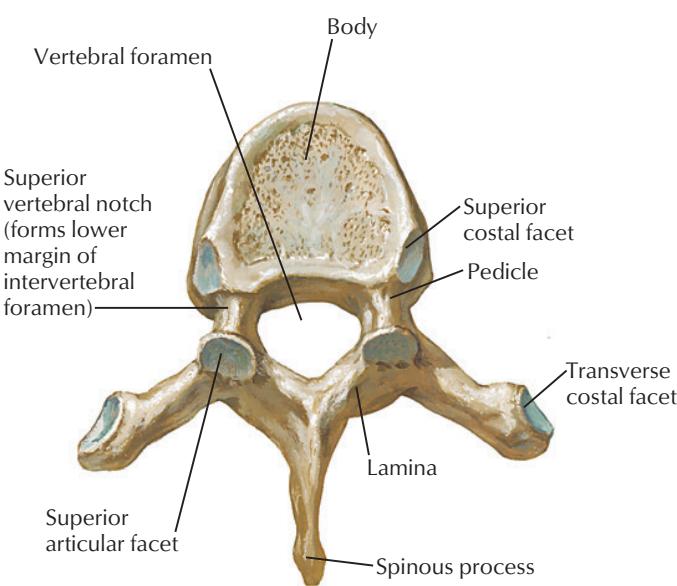
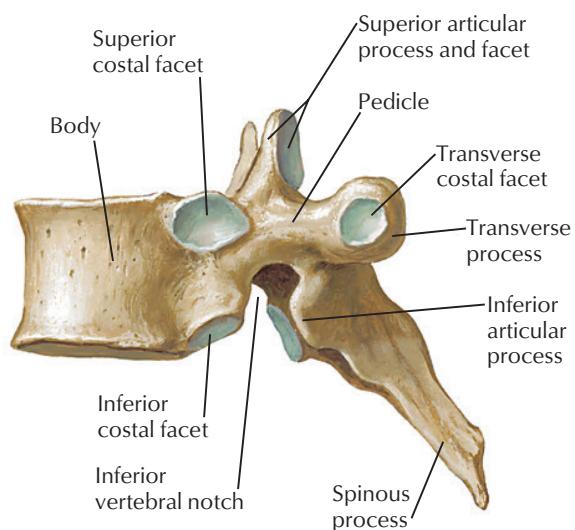
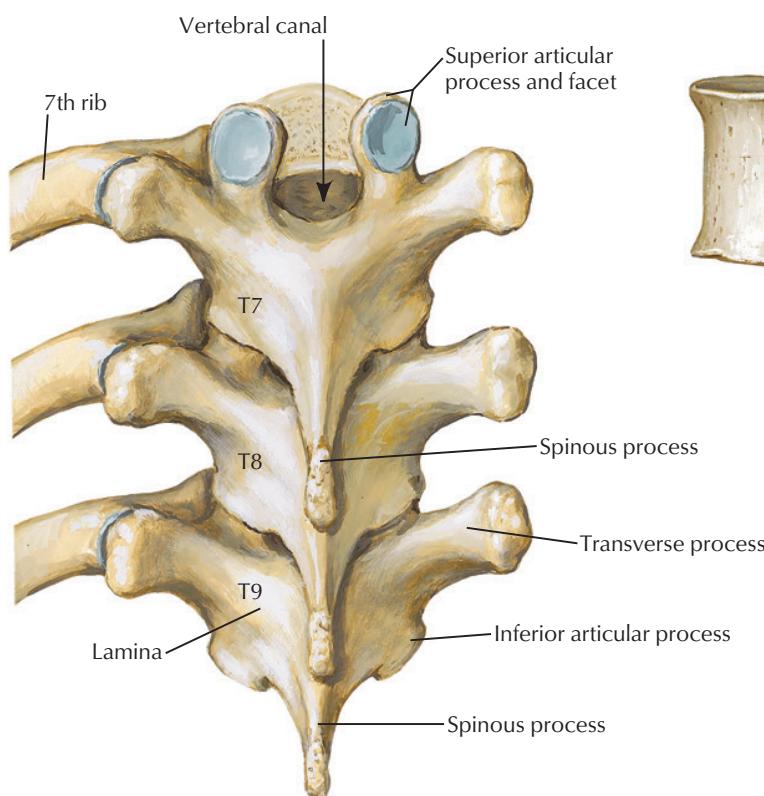
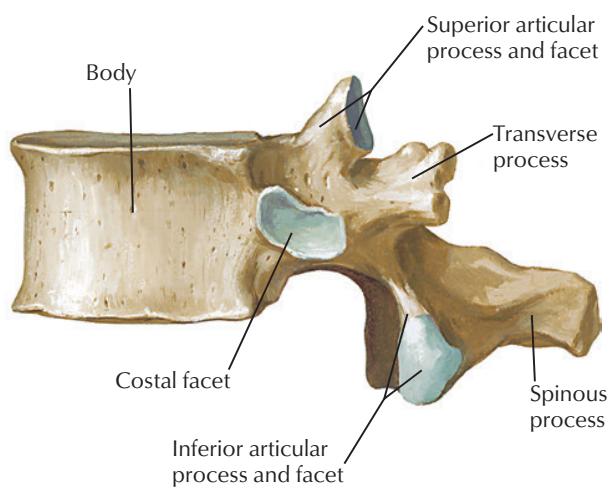


**7th cervical vertebra (vertebra prominens): superior view**



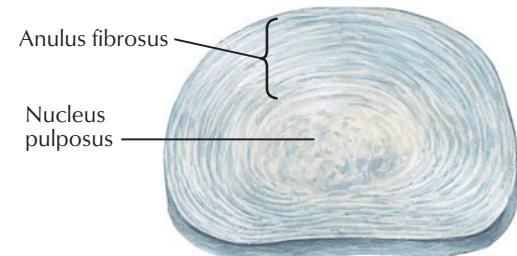
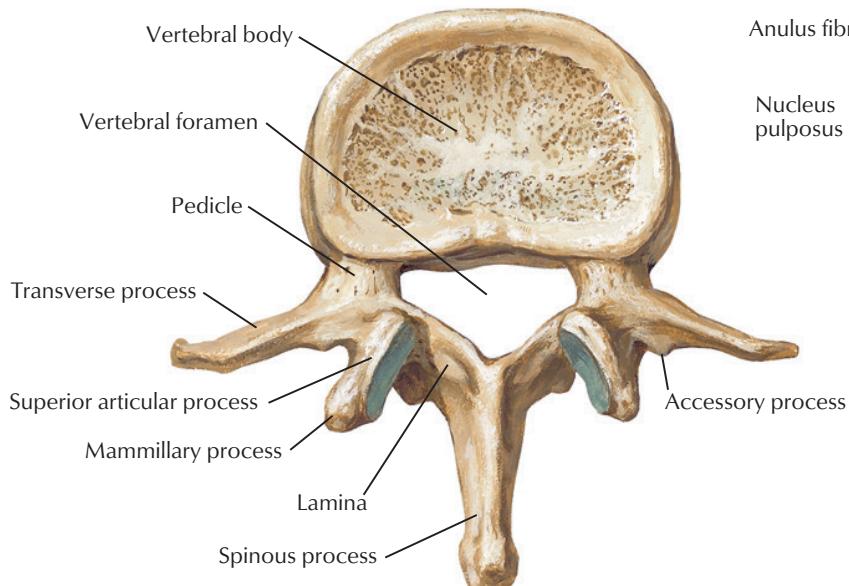
C. Machado  
M.D.

\*The foramina transversaria of C7 transmit vertebral veins, but usually not the vertebral artery, and are asymmetrical in this specimen.

T6 vertebra:  
superior viewT6 vertebra:  
lateral viewT7, T8, and T9 vertebrae:  
posterior viewT12 vertebra:  
lateral view

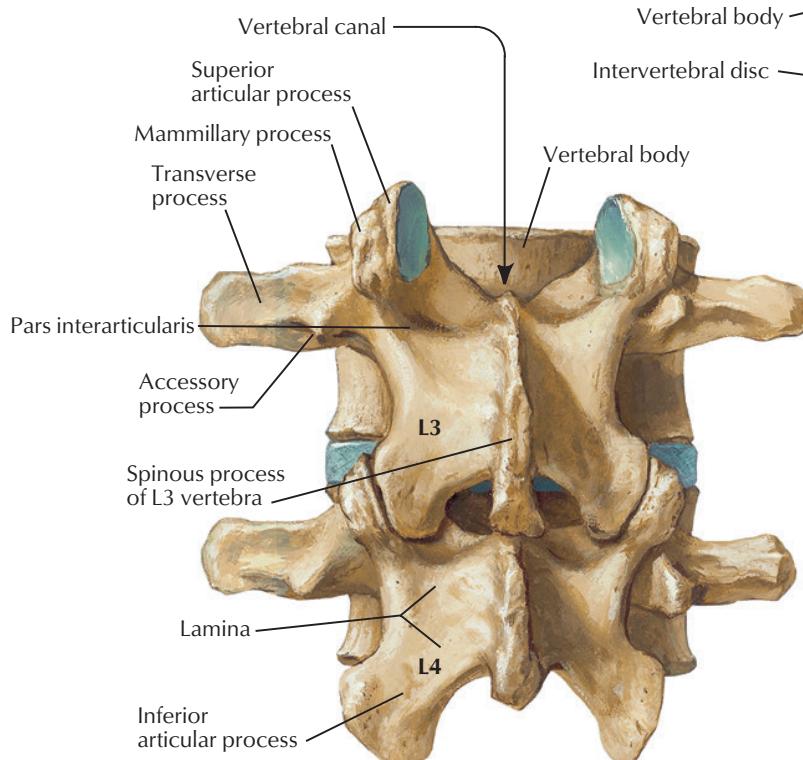
F. Netter  
M.D.

## Lumbar Vertebrae

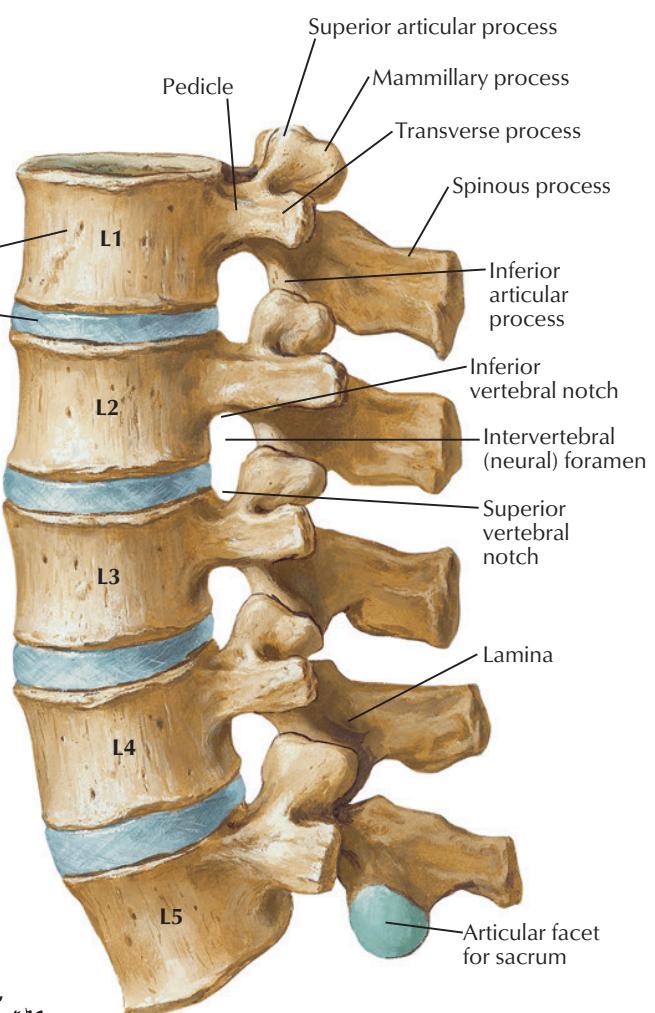


**Intervertebral disc**

**L2 vertebra:  
superior view**



**L3 and L4 vertebrae:  
posterior view**



**Lumbar vertebrae, articulated:  
left lateral view**