

# Upper limb lecture two

Claviopectrol fascia

Axilla

# Clavipectoral fascia

- ❖ **clavipectoral fascia** → (costocoracoid membrane; coracoclavicular fascia)
- ❖ The clavipectoral fascia is a thick, bilateral deep fascia → deep to the clavicular portion of the pectoralis major.

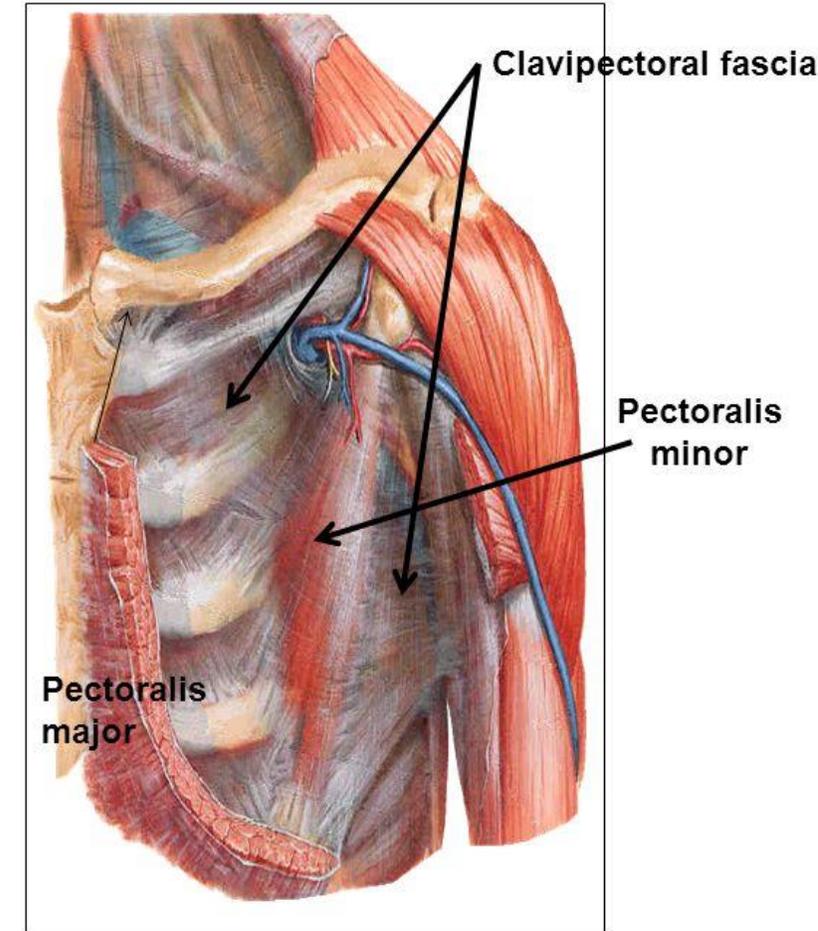
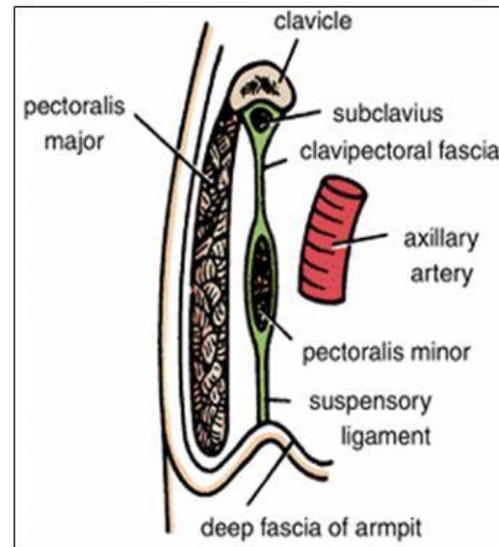


# Clavipectoral Fascia

The clavipectoral fascia is a strong sheet of connective tissue that is attached above to the clavicle. Below, it splits to enclose the pectoralis minor muscle and then continues downward as the **suspensory ligament of the axilla** and joins the fascial floor of the armpit.

## ■ Anterior wall:

- Is formed by :
  - Pectoralis major
  - Pectoralis minor
  - Subclavius
  - Clavipectoral fascia:

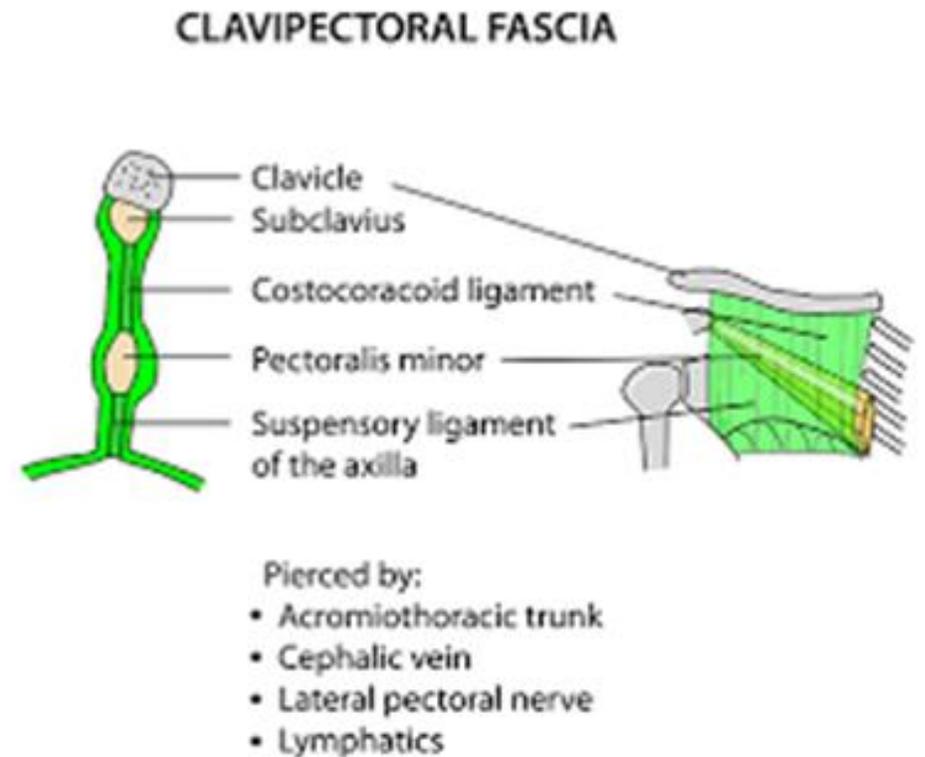


# Clavipectoral Fascia

## ❖ Border

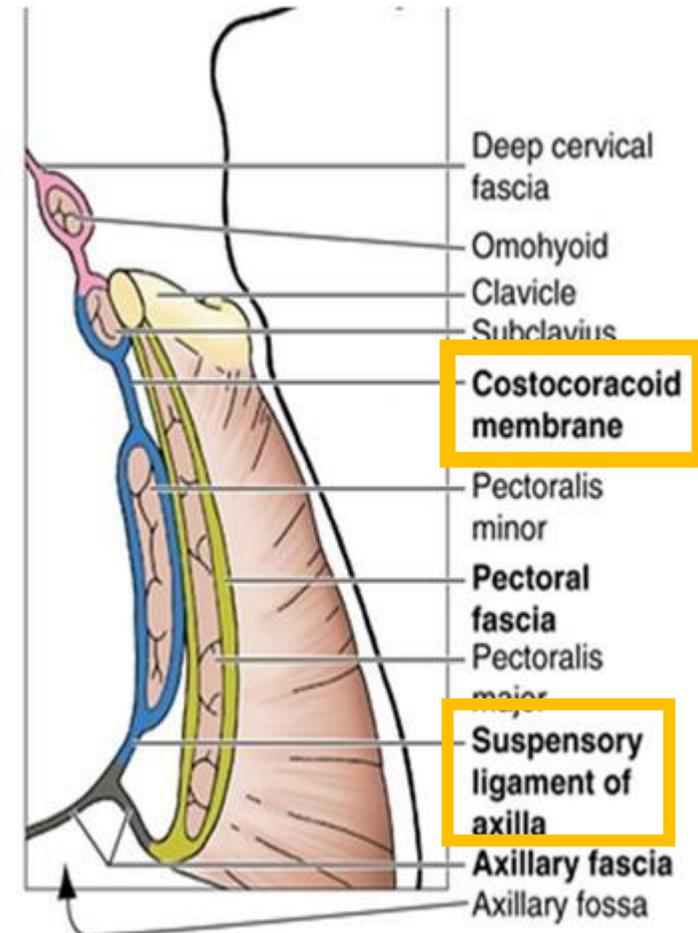
- **Superiorly:** extends from the clavicle,
- **Medially:** from the costochondral joints
- **Superolaterally:** from the coracoid process.
- Insertion: The fascia converges in the AXILLA.

- ❖ **Function:** it acts as a protective structure over the **neurovascular** structure of the axilla.



# Clavipectoral fascia

- Upper part thick – Costocoracoid ligament
- continues downward as the **suspensory ligament of the axilla**

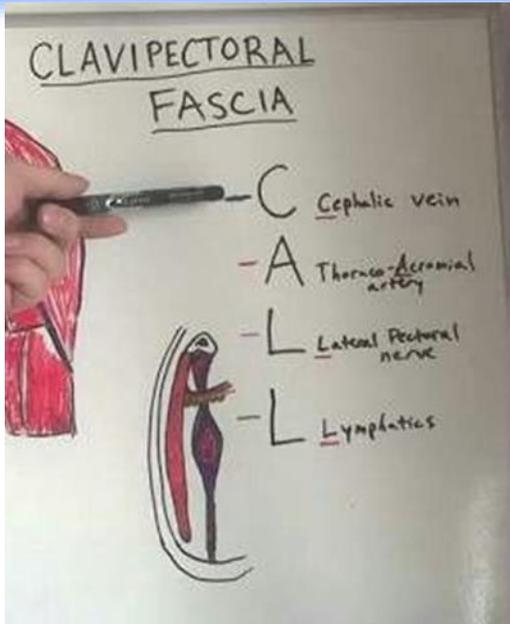


(B) Lateral view of sagittal section

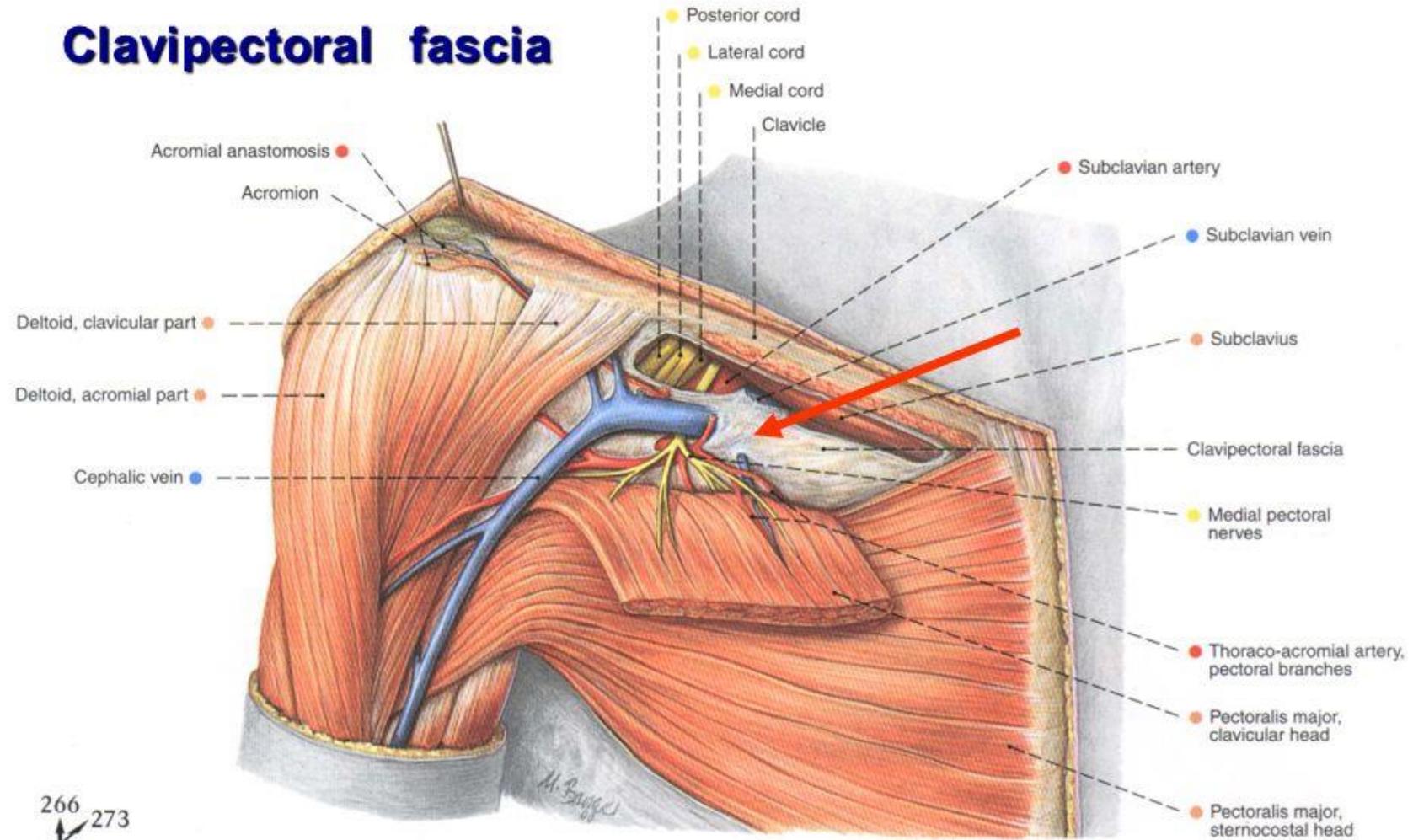
# Clavipectoral fascia

Pierced by

- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Cephalic vein
- Thoraco acromial vessels
- Lymphatics from breast and pectoral region to apical group of lymph node



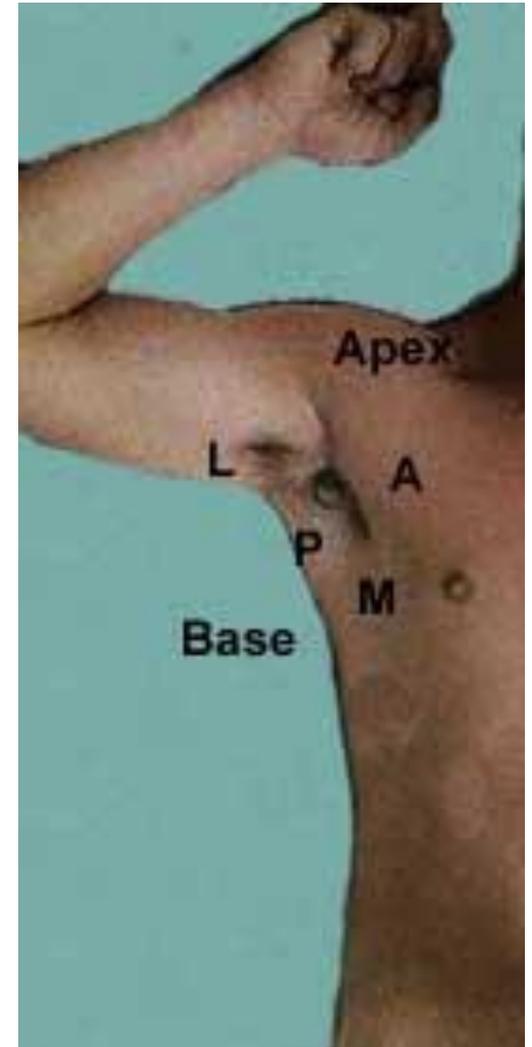
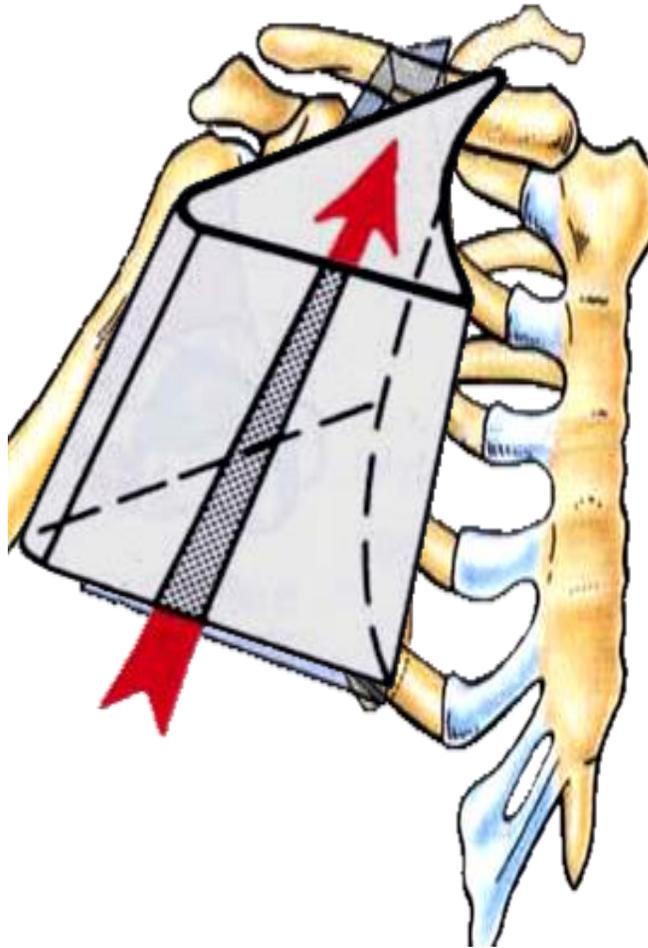
## Clavipectoral fascia



**AXILLA**

# AXILLA

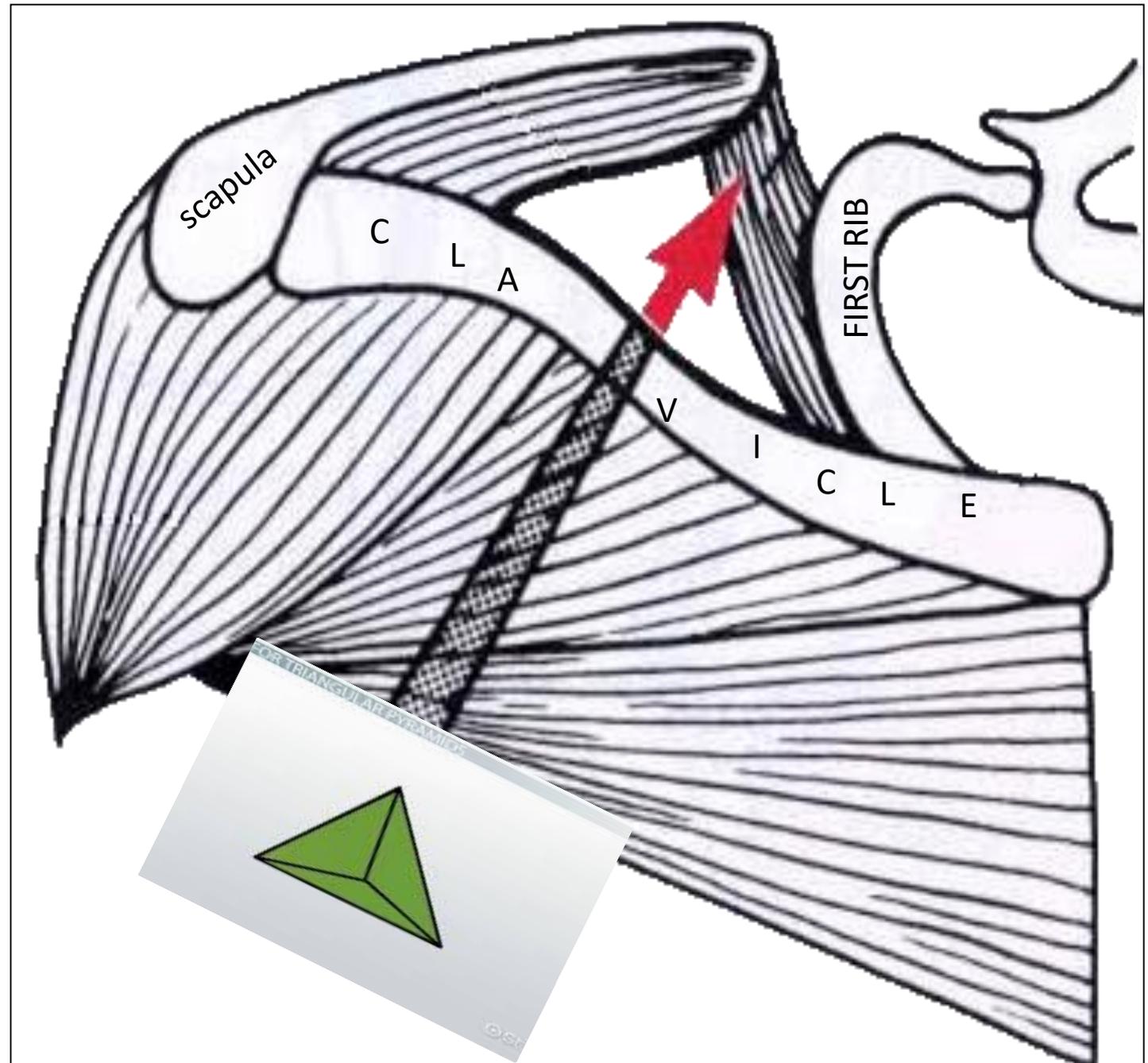
- A pyramid-shaped space between the upper part of the arm and the side of the chest through which major **neurovascular** structures pass between neck & thorax and upper limbs.
- Axilla has an **apex**, a **base** and **four walls**.



# Boundaries of the Axilla

## ■ Apex:

- Is directed upwards & medially to the root of the neck.
- It is called
  - **Cervicoaxillary canal.**
- It is bounded, by 3 bones:
  - ANTERIORLY:** Clavicle
  - POSTERIORLY:** Upper border of the scapula.
  - MEDIALY:** Outer border of the first rib

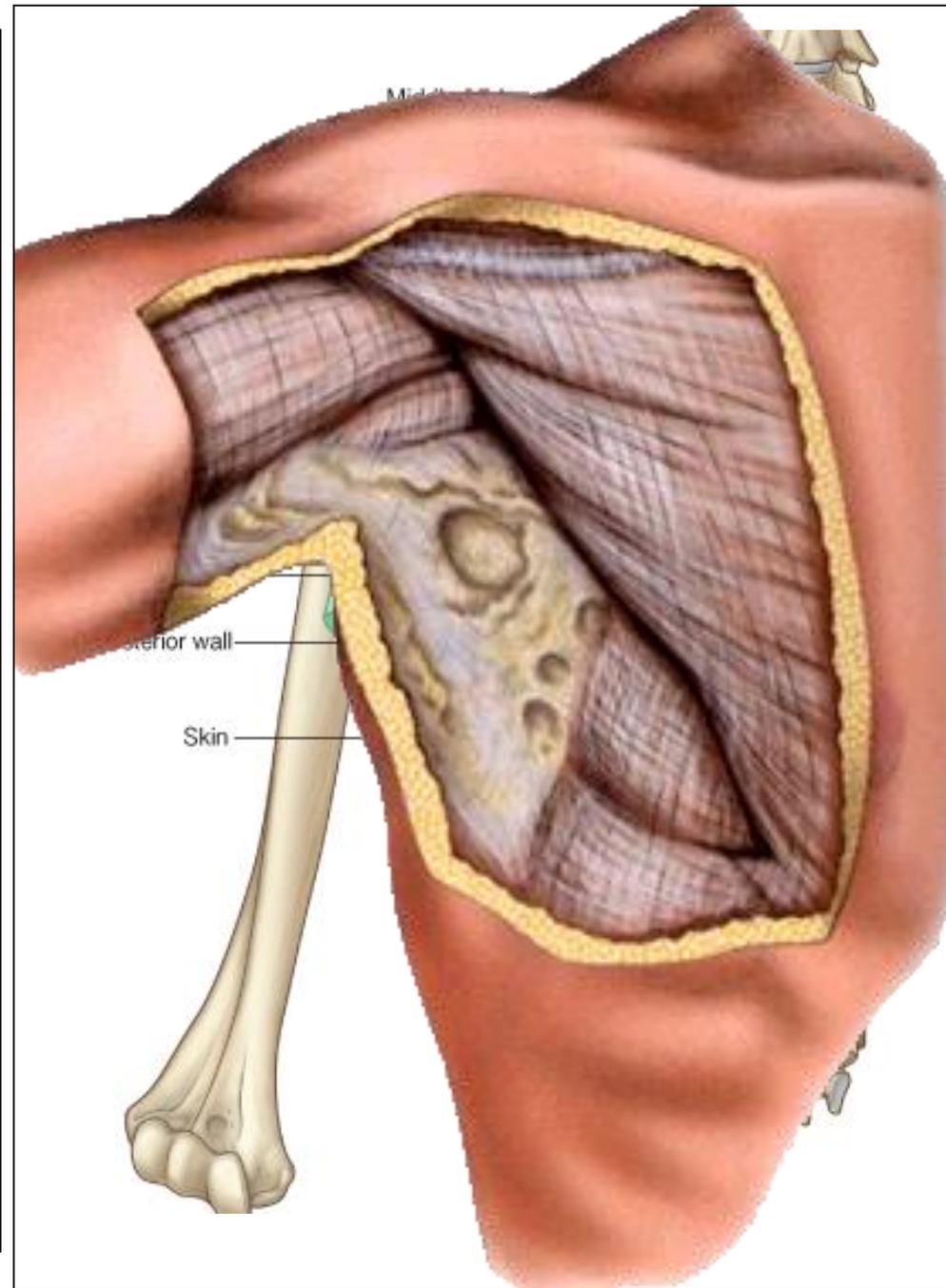


▪ **Base:**

▪ Formed by **skin** stretching **between the anterior and posterior walls.**

▪ **is bounded:**

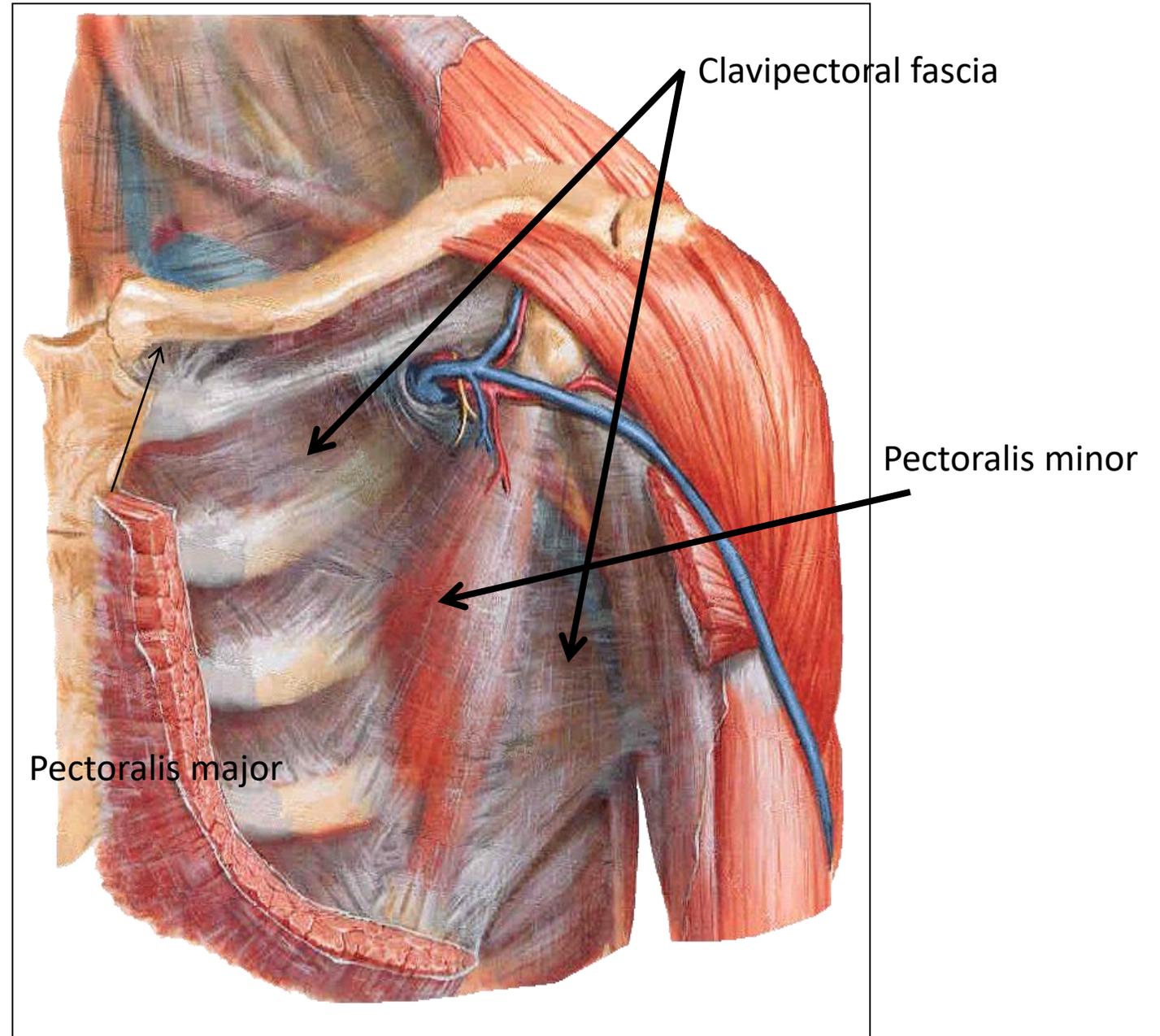
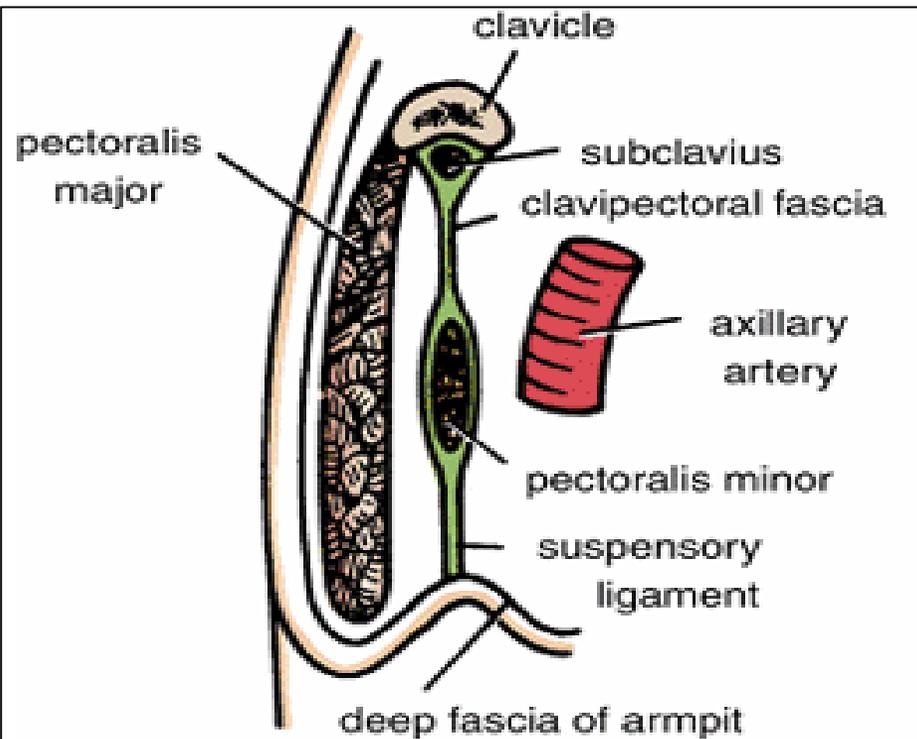
- **Anteriorly:** by the **anterior axillary fold** (formed by the **lower border of Pectoralis major**).
- **Posteriorly:** by the **posterior axillary fold** (formed by tendons of **latissimus dorsi and teres major**).
- **Medially:** by **upper 4 to 5 ribs & the chest wall.**



## ■ Anterior wall:

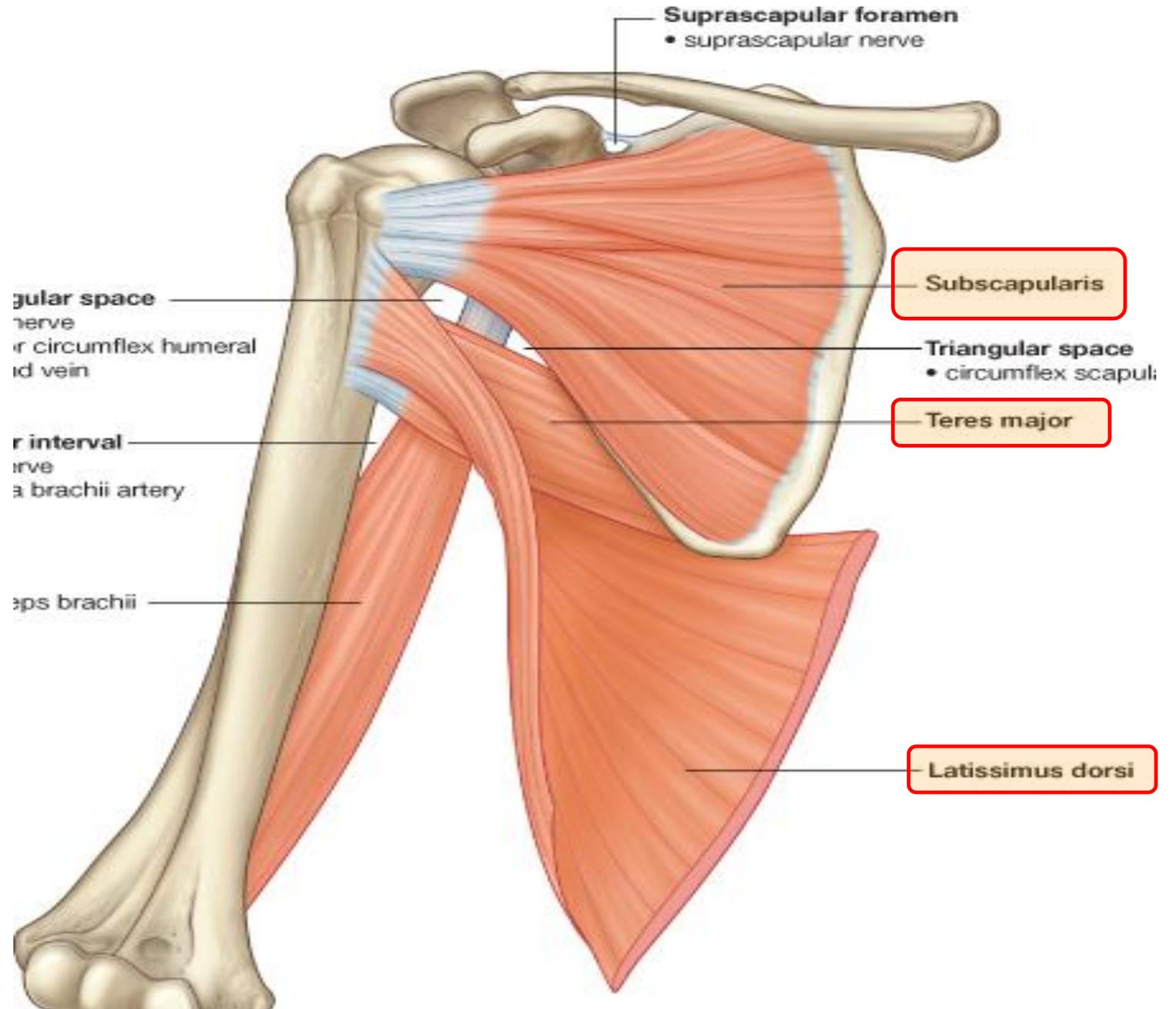
### ■ Is formed by :

- Pectoralis major
- Pectoralis minor
- SubclaviAN
- Clavipectoral fascia.



- **Posterior wall:**

- Is formed by:
  - **Subscapularis.**
  - **Latissimus dorsi.**
  - **Teres major muscles.**



### ■ The medial wall:

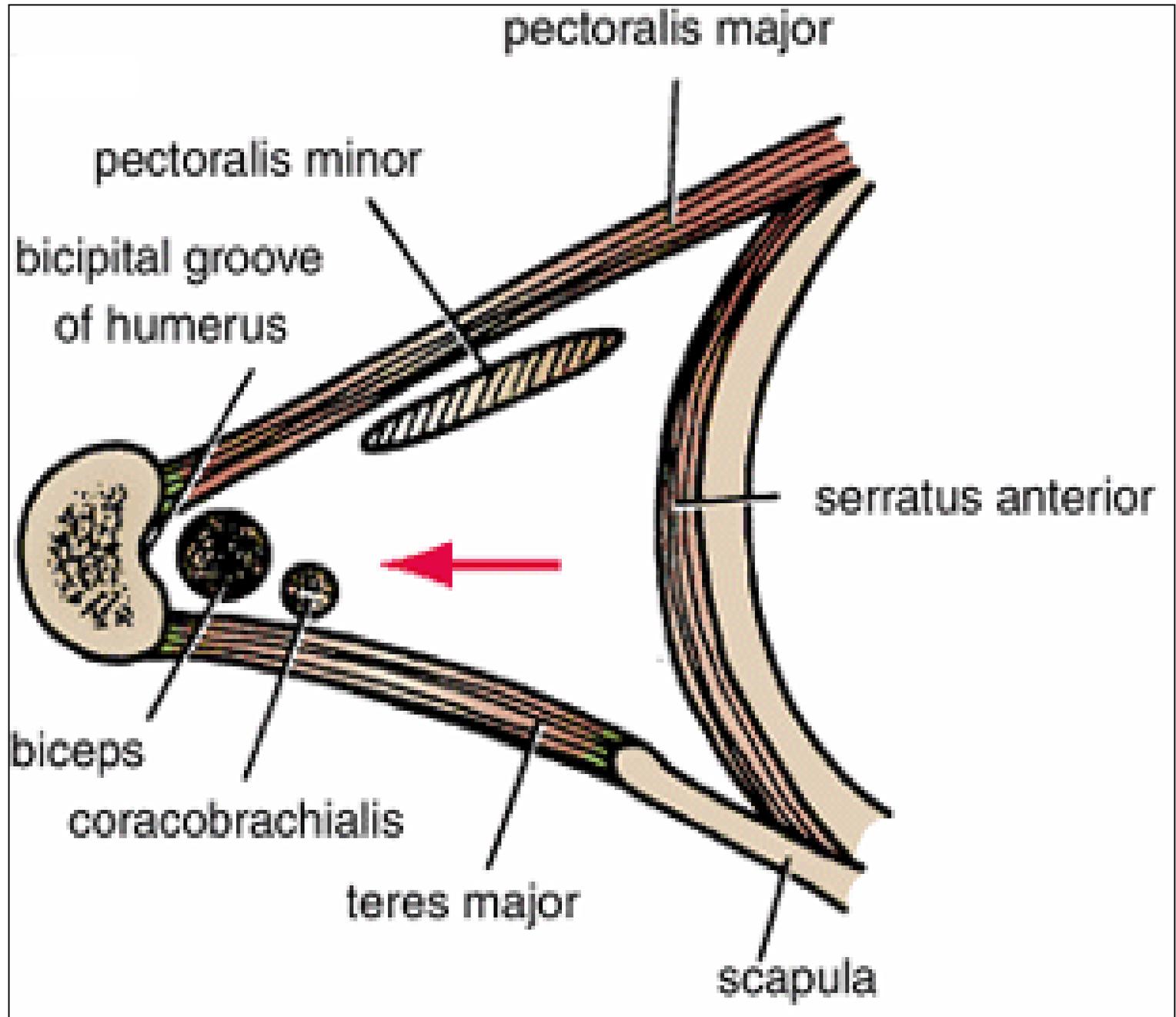
■ It is wide and formed by:

- Serratus anterior.
- Upper 4-5 ribs & Intercostal muscles .

### ■ The lateral wall:

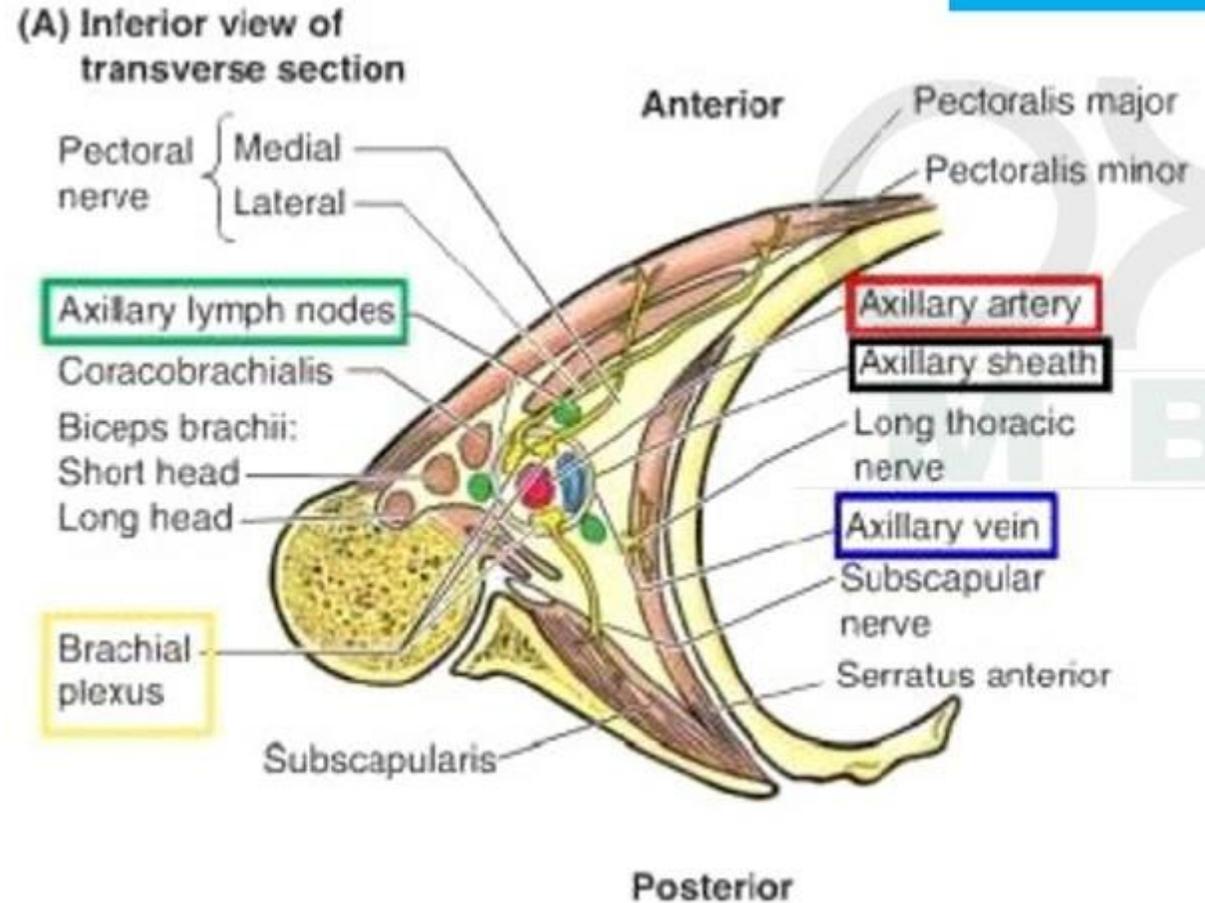
■ It is narrow and formed by:

- Coracobrachialis.
- Biceps brachii.
- Bicipital groove of the humerus.



## Contents of The Axilla

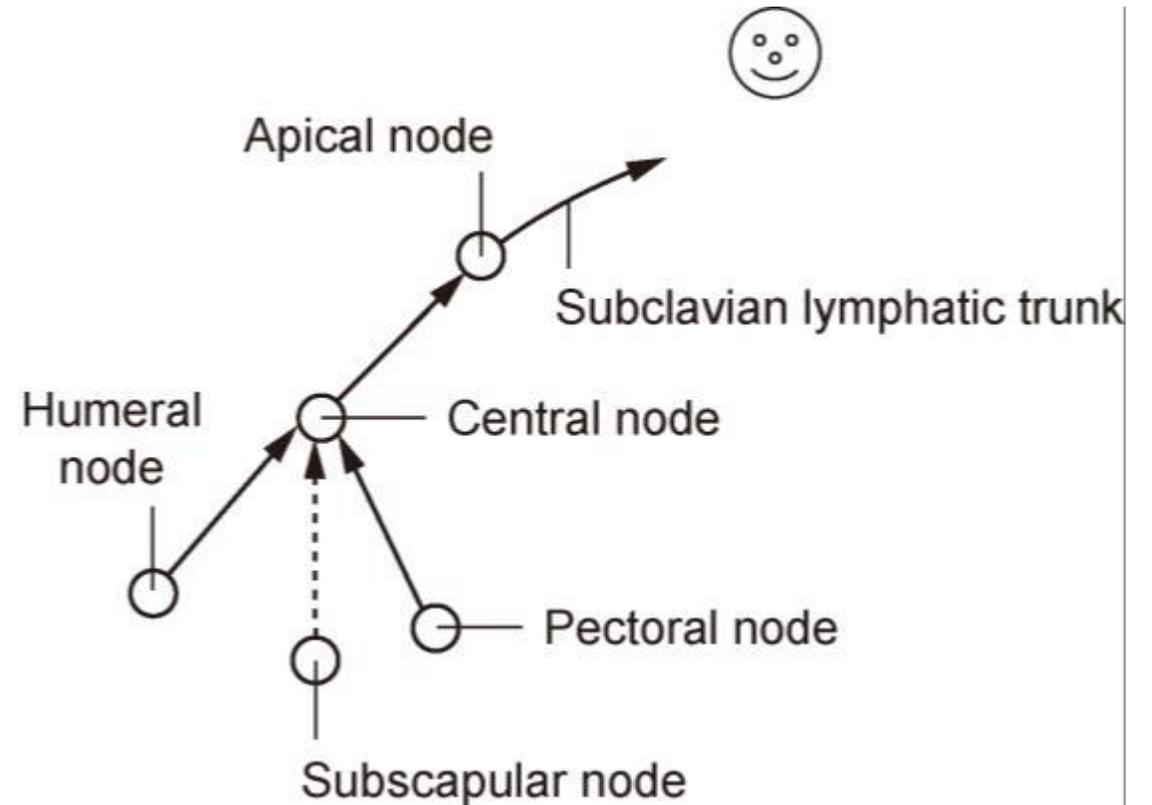
- The most distinguished component of the axilla is the brachial plexus → **Cords** and **braches** of the **brachial plexus**
- **Axillary artery and its branches.**
- **Axillary vein and its tributaries.**
- **Axillary lymph nodes.**
- **Axillary fat.**
- **Loose connective tissue.**



The neurovascular bundle is enclosed in connective tissue sheath, called '**axillary sheath**'

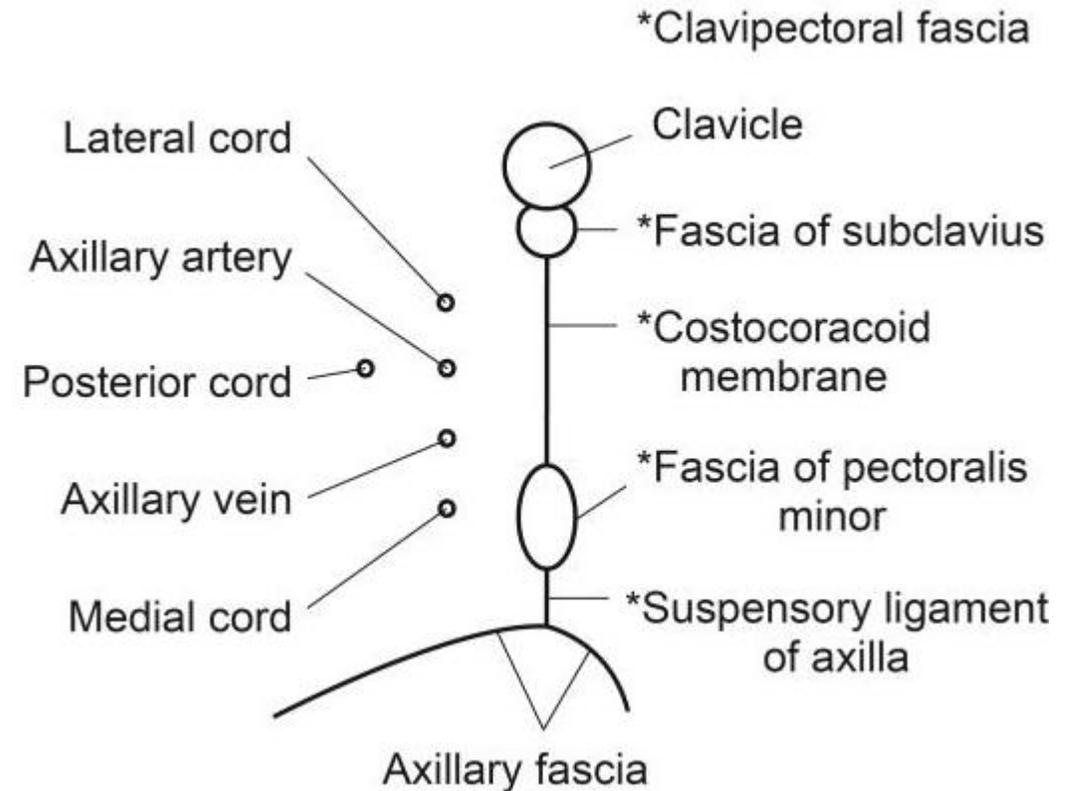
# CONTENT OF THE AXILLA

- The axilla also includes the following axillary lymph nodes. The subscapular, pectoral, and humeral nodes collect lymph from the scapular region, pectoral region, and arm, respectively. All lymph passes through the central node, the apical node (at the apex of axilla), and finally to the subclavian lymphatic trunk



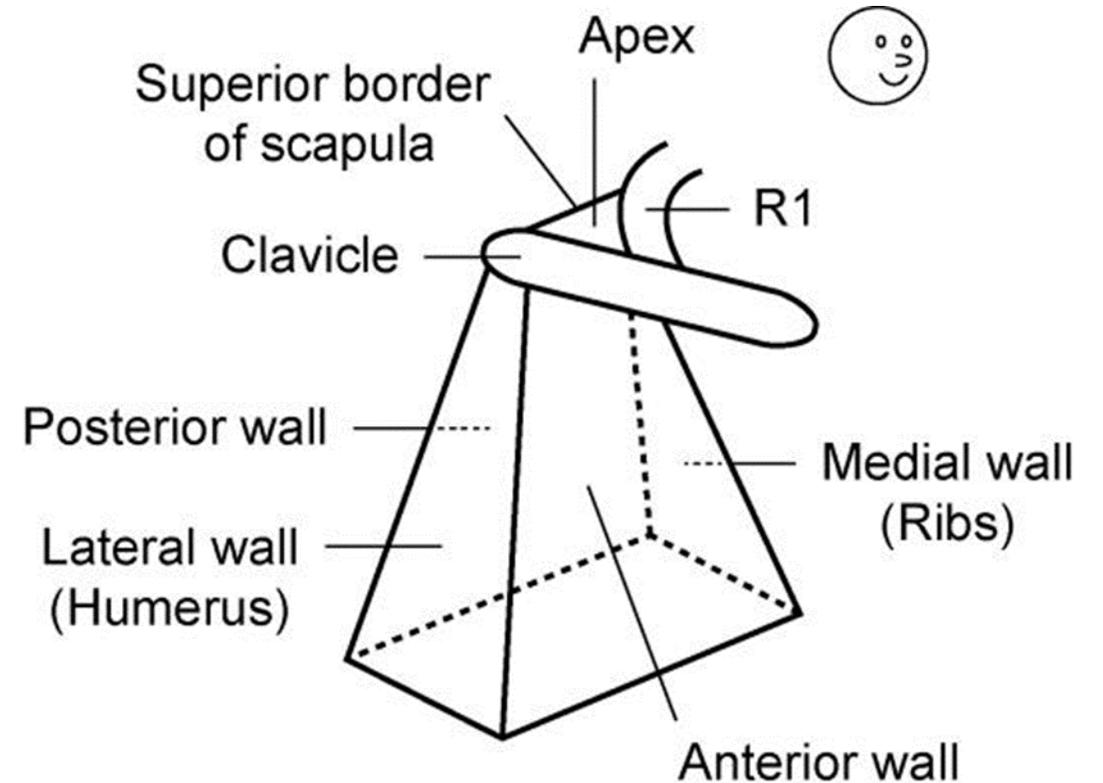
# SUMMARY

Clavipectoral fascia is the sum of the fascia of Subclavian, the costocoracoid membrane, the fascia of Pectoralis minor, and the suspensory ligament of axilla



# SUMMARY

The axilla is a pyramid with an apex, four walls, and a quadrangular base. The triangular apex is formed by the clavicle, R1, and superior border of scapula. Through the apex, the brachial plexus, axillary artery, and axillary vein enter the axilla from the neck



# homework

- **Match the following**
- The axilla is bounded in front and behind by
  - 
  -
- It communicates above with
  - 
  -
- It contains
  -

- NEUROVASCULAR STRUCTURE
- AXILLARY FOLDS
- THE POSTERIOR TRIANGLE