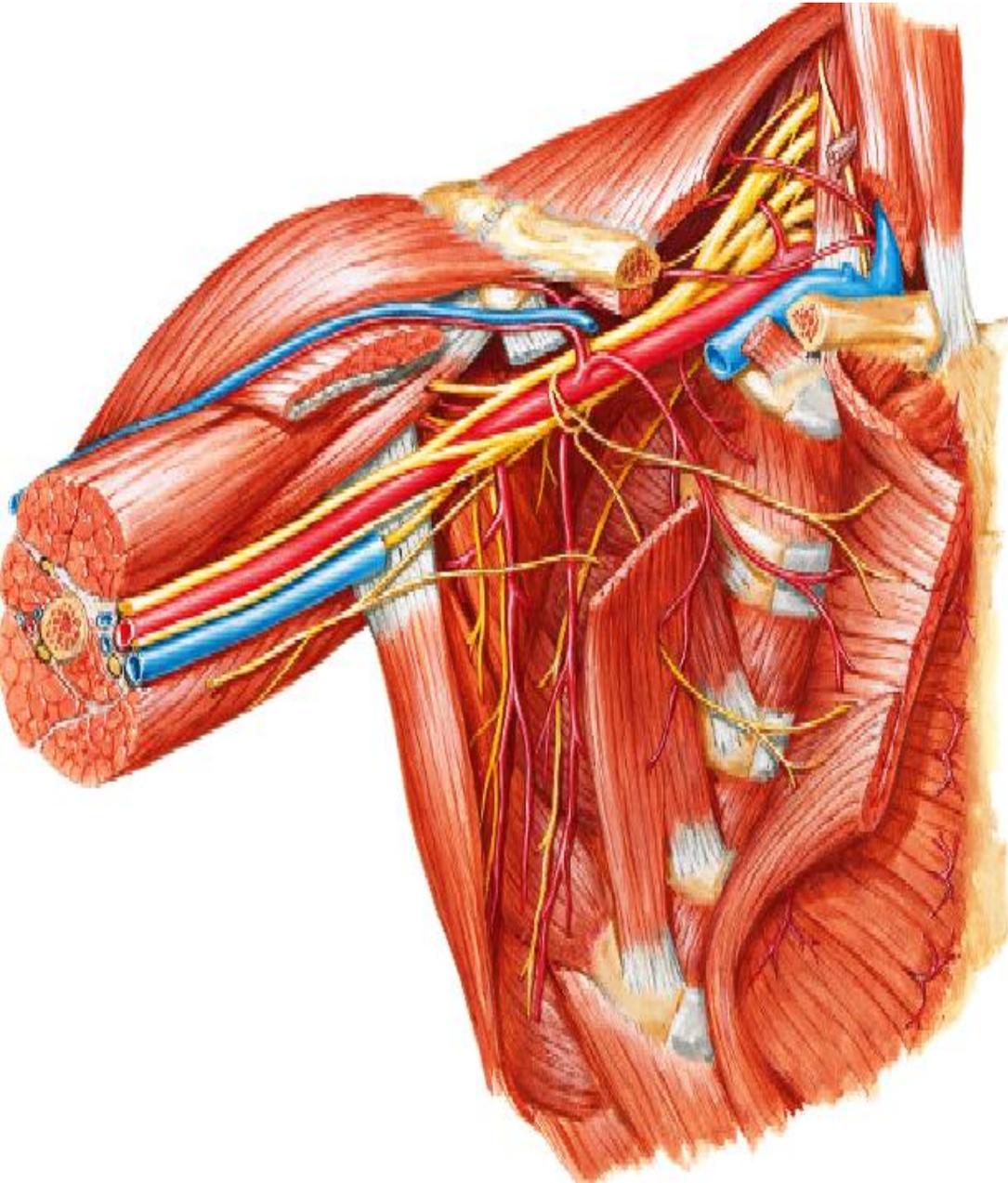
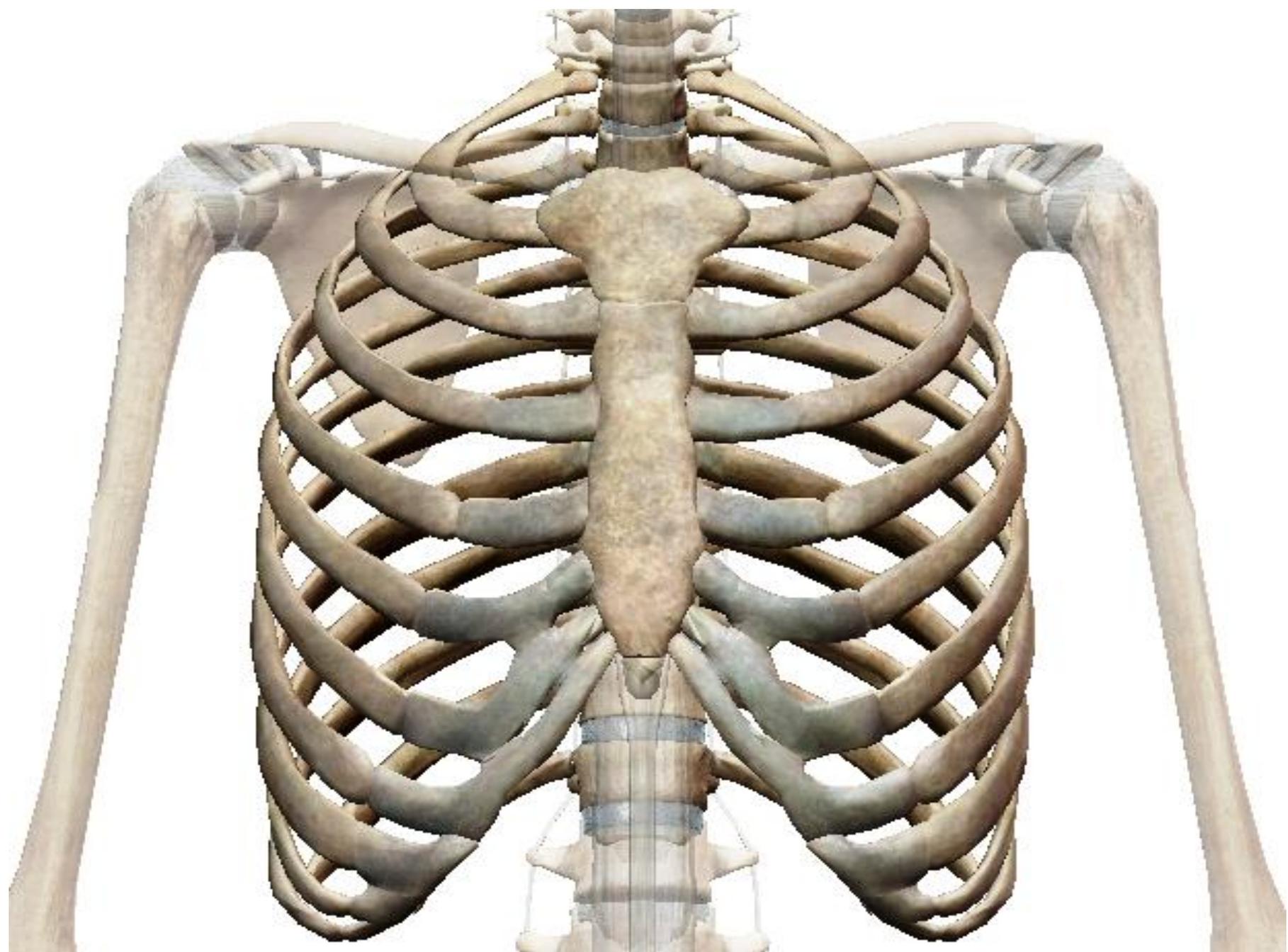
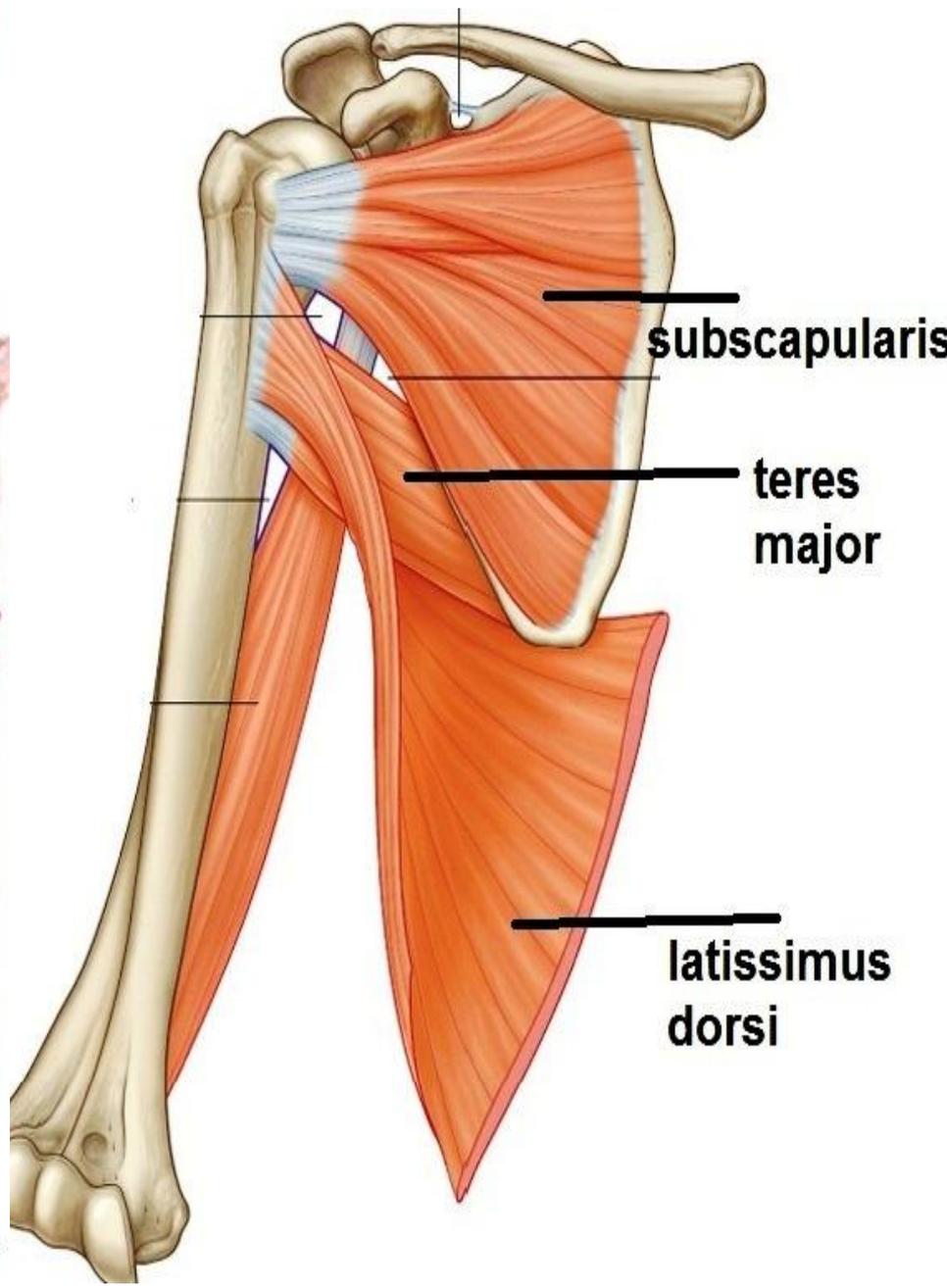
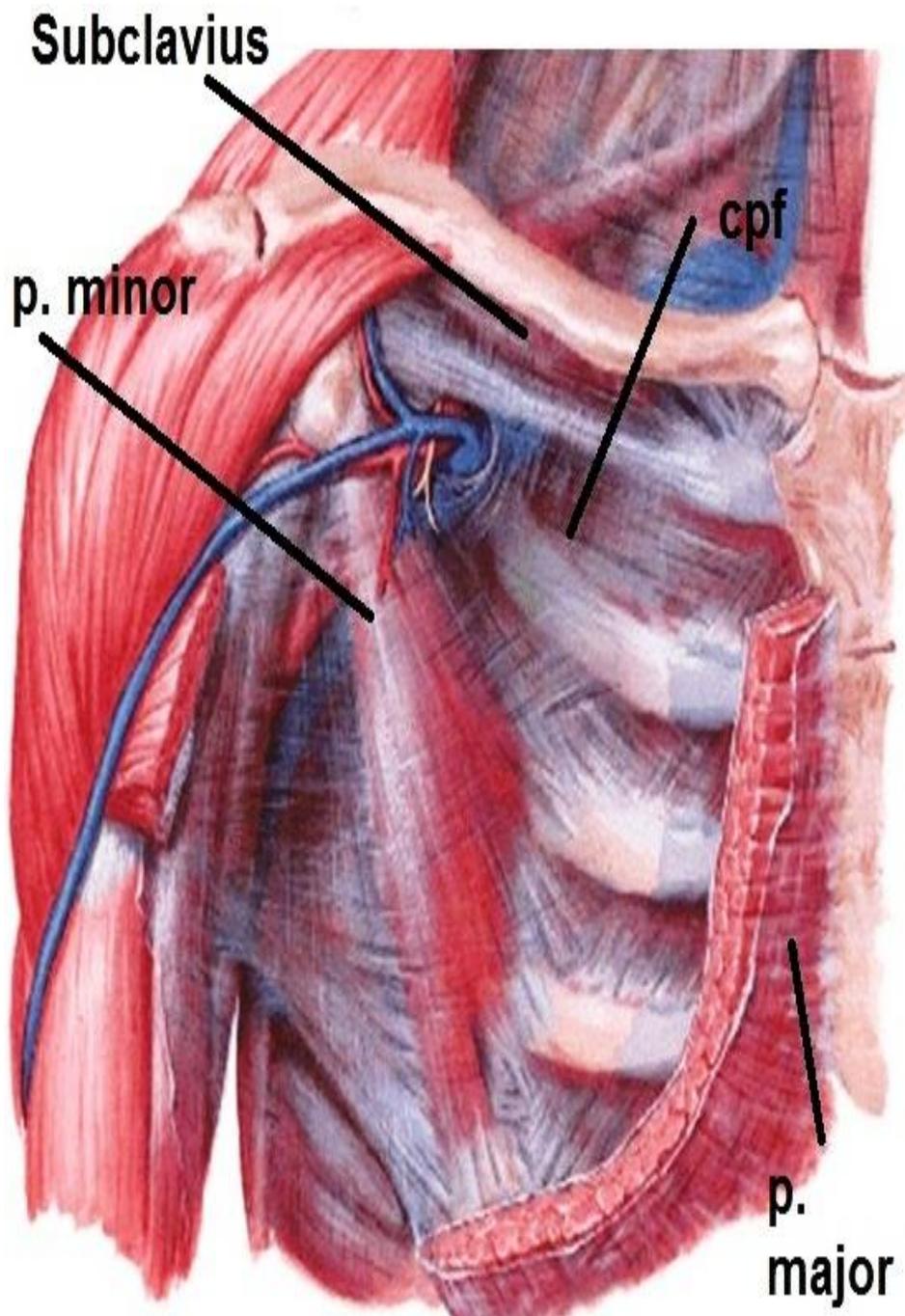


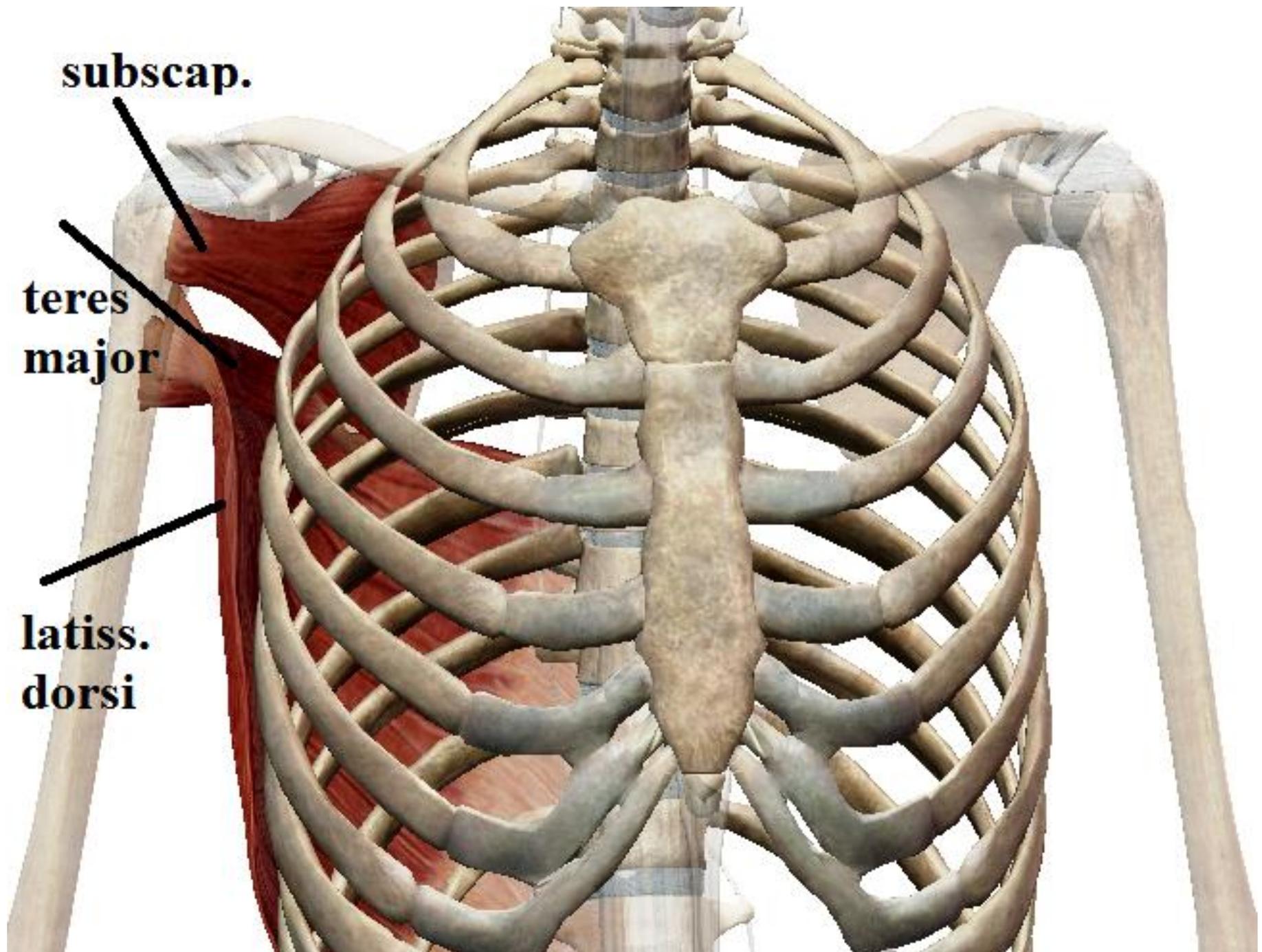
AXILLA & BRACHIAL PLEXUS



BY
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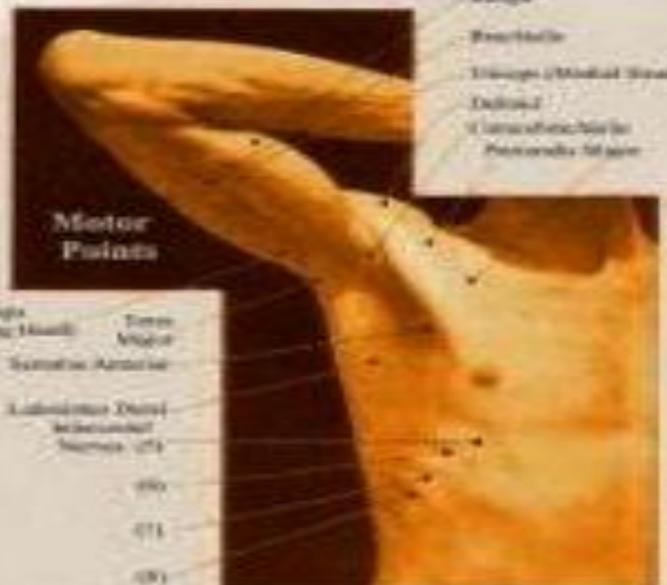
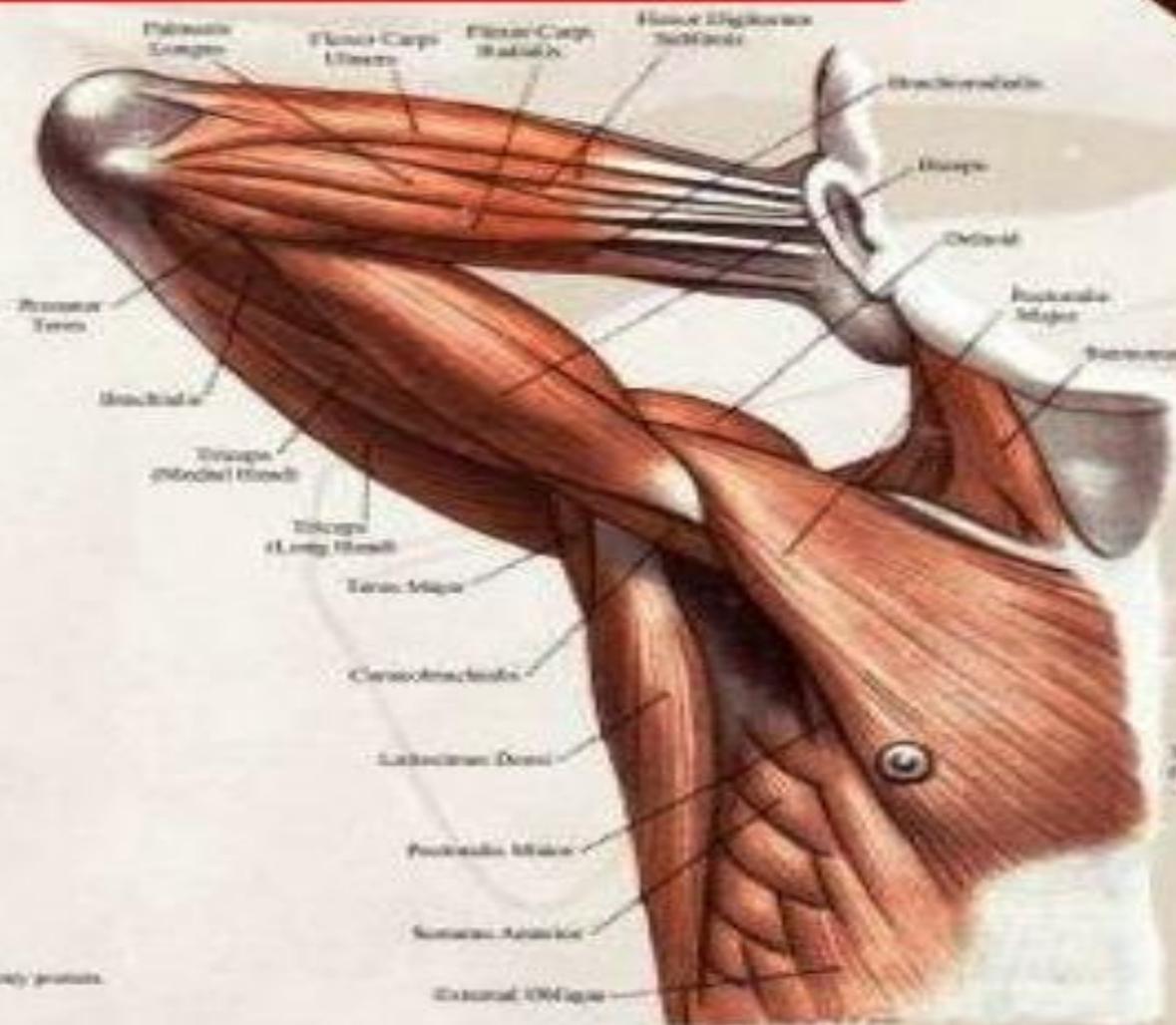
subscap.

**teres
major**

**latiss.
dorsi**

Surface Anatomy Landmarks

Anterior Arm and Axilla



AXILLA

Def.: space between upper parts of chest & arm

Shape: - pyramidal with apex & base & 4 walls

Boundaries:

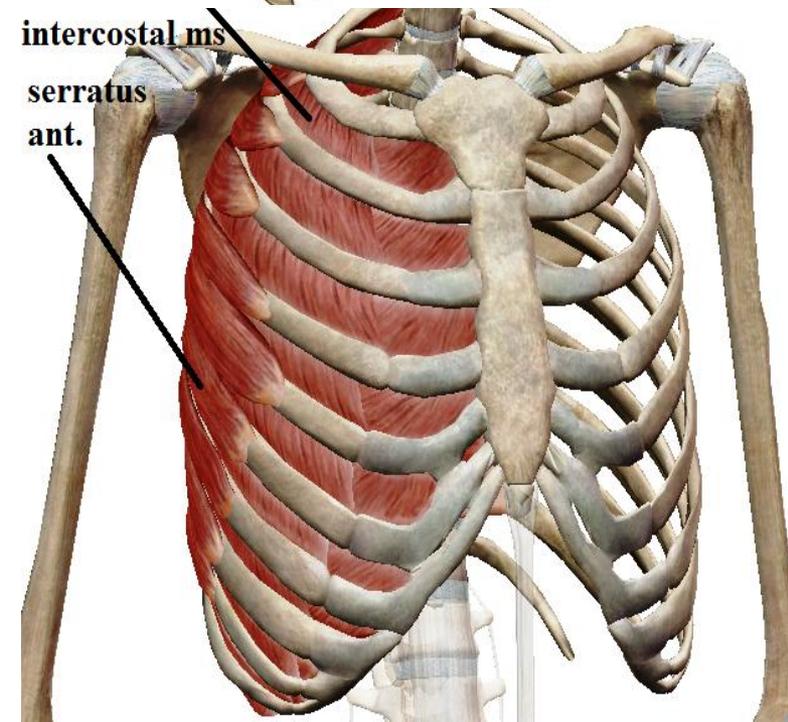
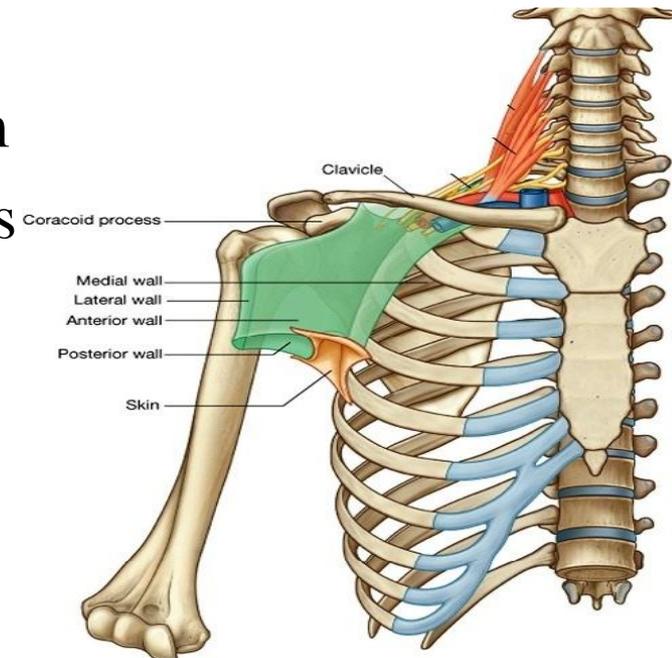
1-medial wall:

Formed by

1-upper 5 ribs

2- ,, ,, intercostal muscles.

3- ,, ,, digitations of serratus ant.



AXILLA

Boundaries:

2-post. wall:

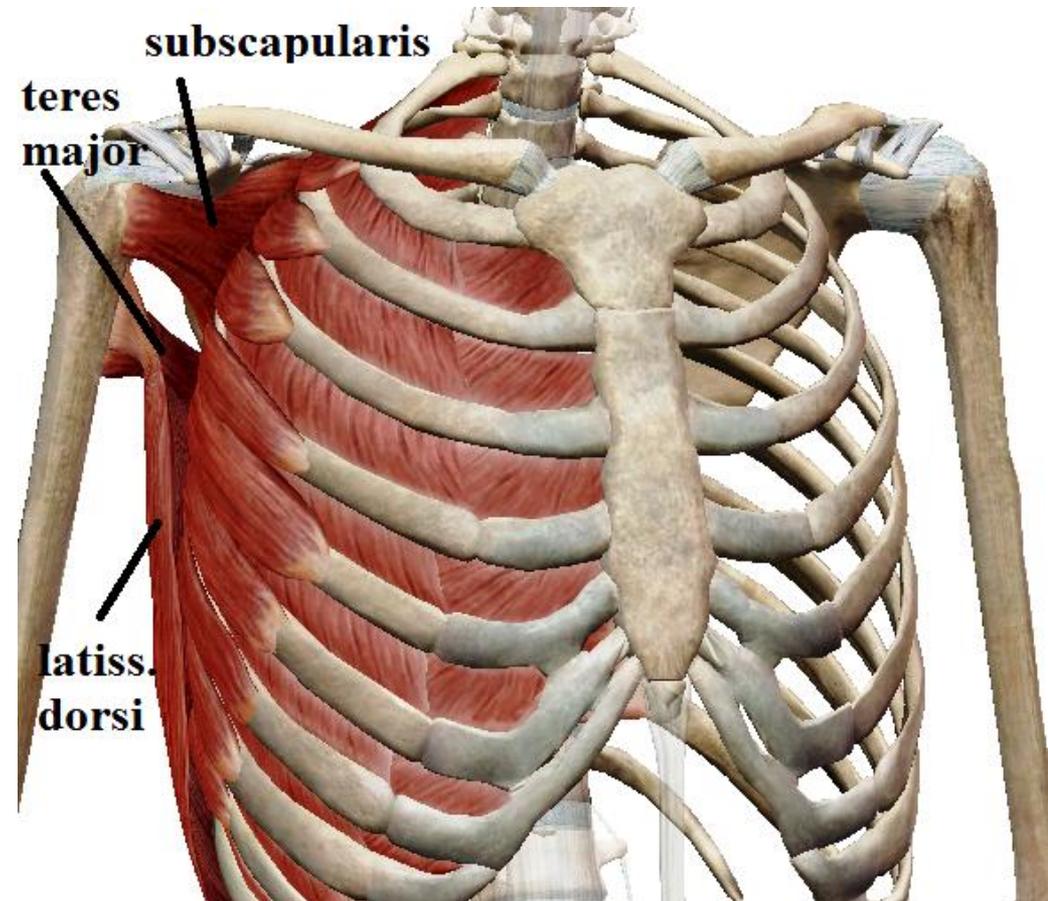
Formed by

1-Subscapularis

2-Teres major

3-Latissimus dorsi

N.B.: -The lower border of the posterior wall is called post. axillary fold, formed by teres major & latissimus dorsi



AXILLA

Boundaries:

3-Lateral wall:

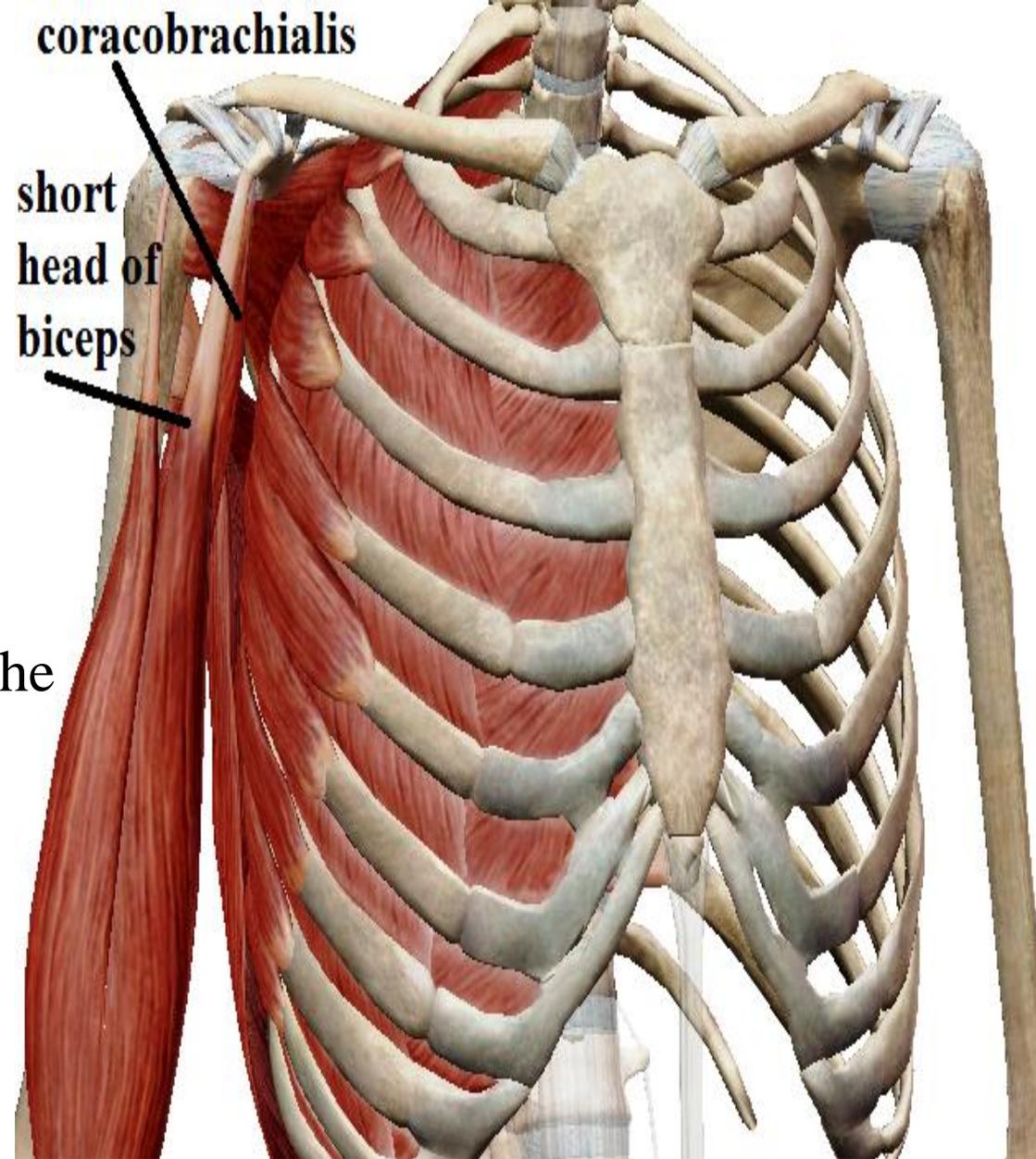
Formed by

1-upper part of humerus.

2-coracobrachialis.

3-short head of biceps.

N.B.:- this wall is considered the dangerous wall of axilla as it's related to nerves & vessels of upper limb



AXILA

Boundaries:

4-Ant. wall: Formed of 2 layers

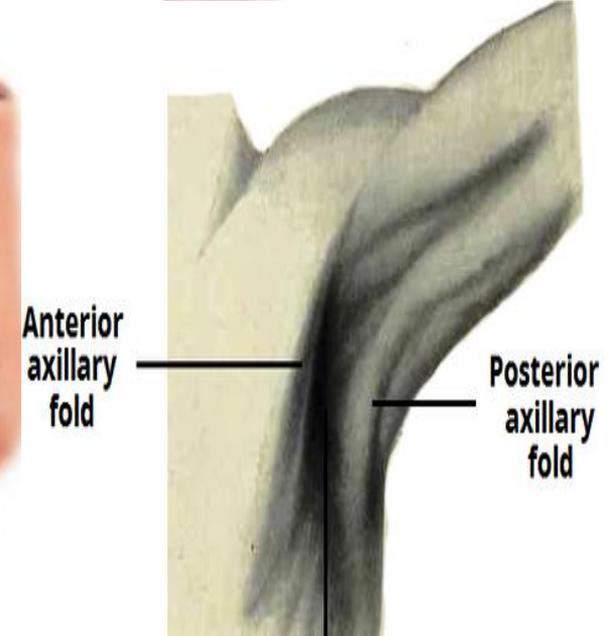
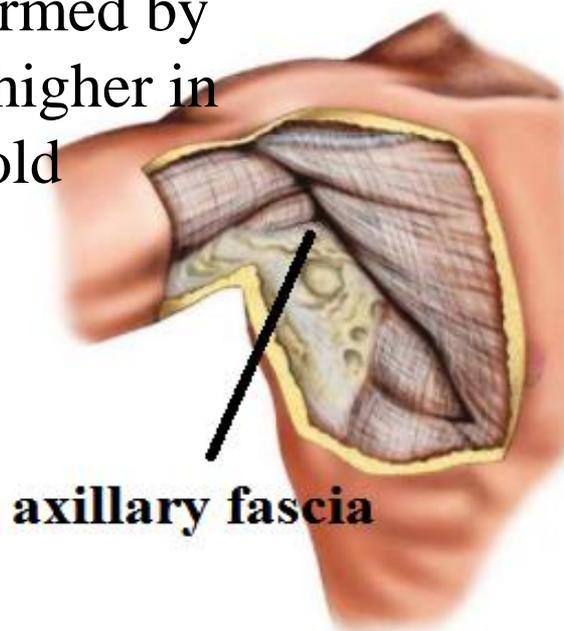
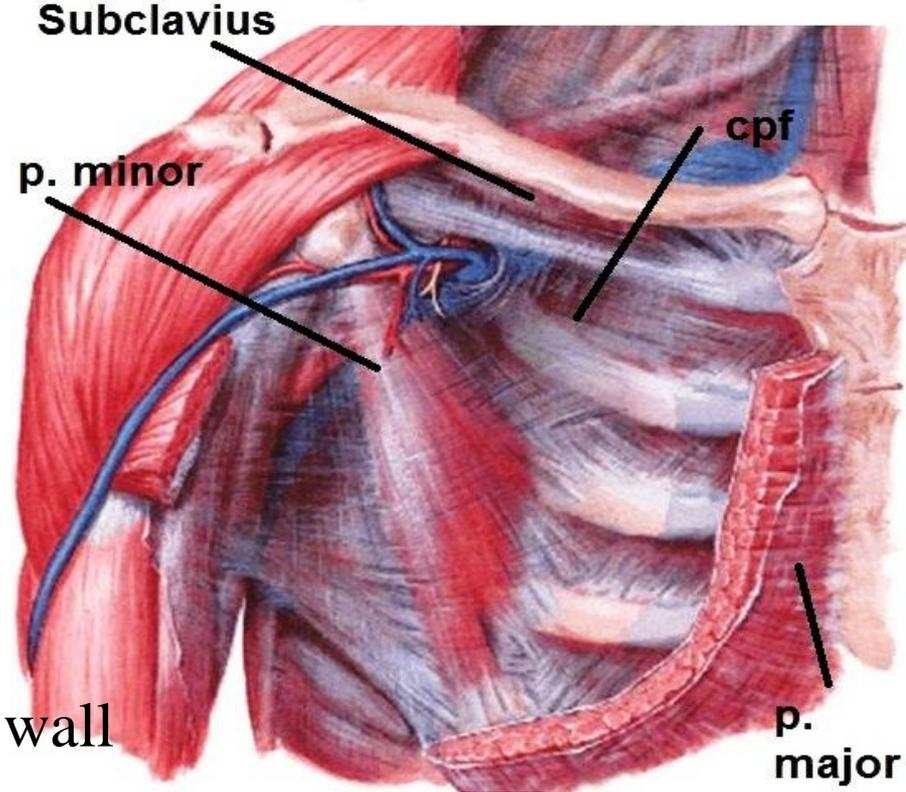
- Deep:
- 1- subclavius.
 - 2- Clavipectoral fascia.
 - 3- Pectoralis minor

Superficial: pectoralis major.

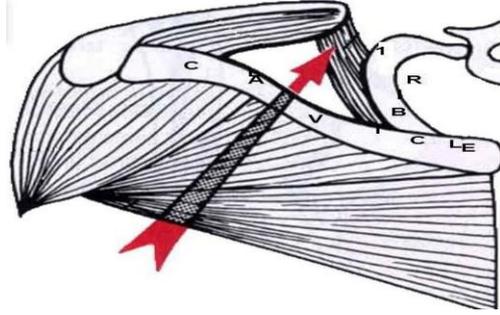
N.B.: -The lower border of the anterior wall is called ant. axillary fold, formed by **pectoralis major only**. It is higher in position than post. axillary fold

5-Base (floor): Formed by

- 1-Skin
- 2-superficial fascia
- 3-Axillary fascia



AXILLA



Boundaries:

6-Apex:

connect axilla with the neck so called Cervicoaxillary canal

Boundaries:

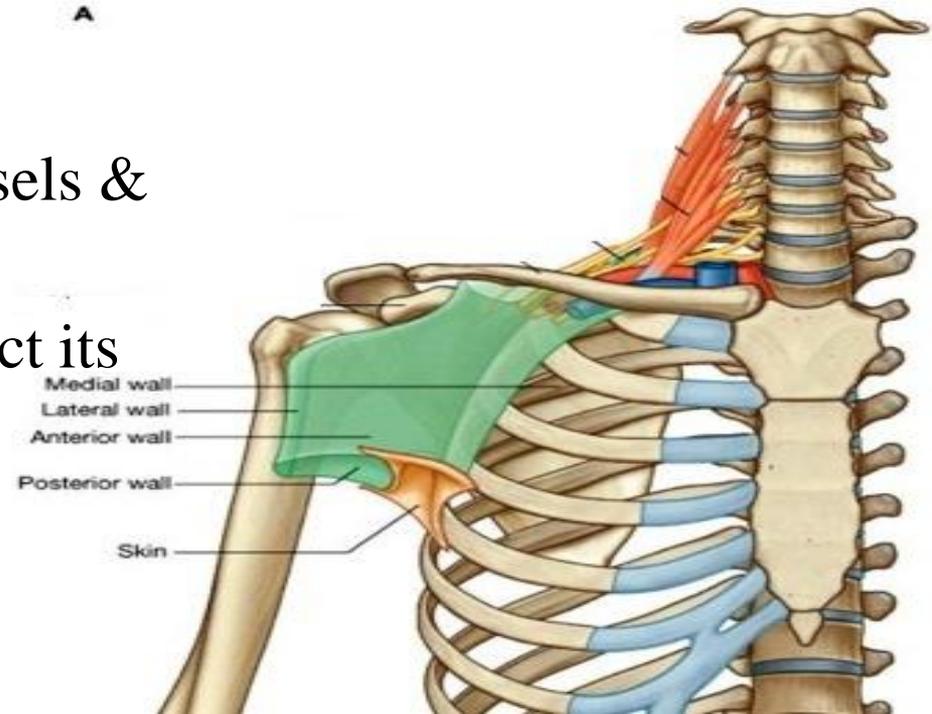
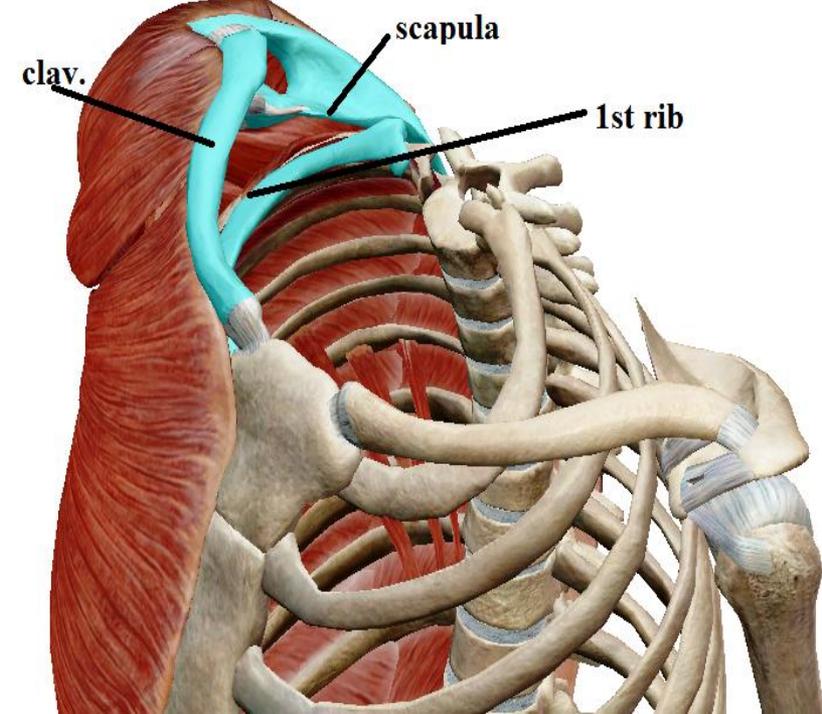
Ant.:- middle part of clavicle

Post. - Upper border of scapula

Medial: - outer border of 1st rib

Function: Passage for the axillary vessels & cords of brachial plexus.

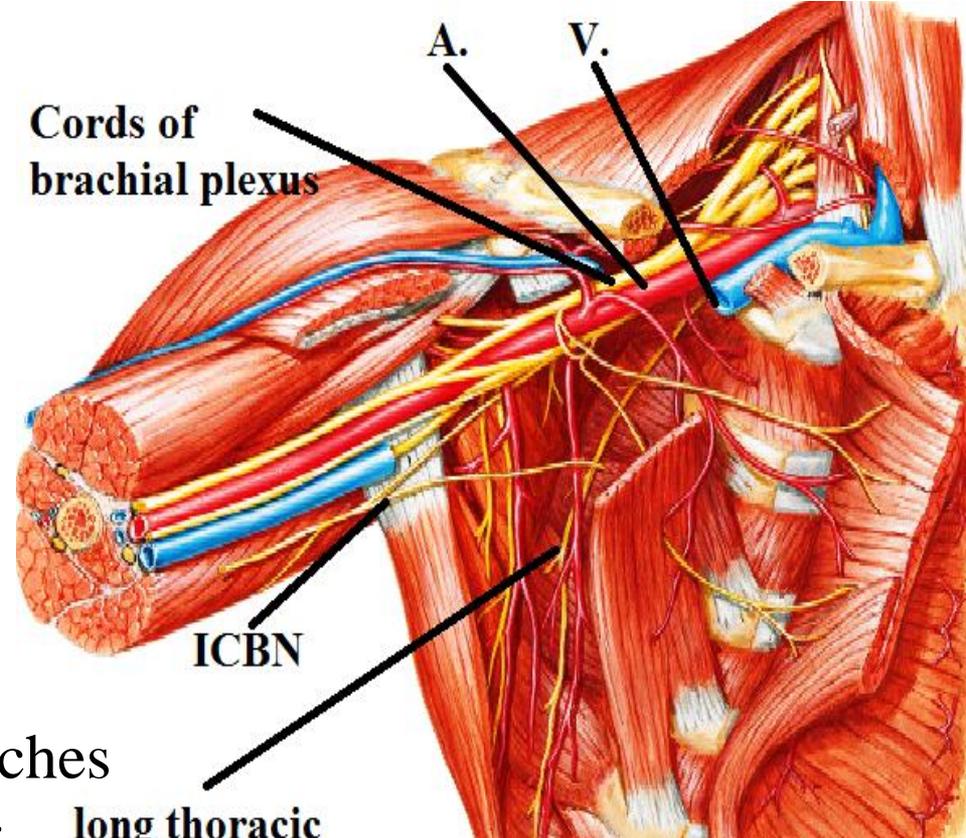
So all its boundaries are bony to protect its structures from compression.



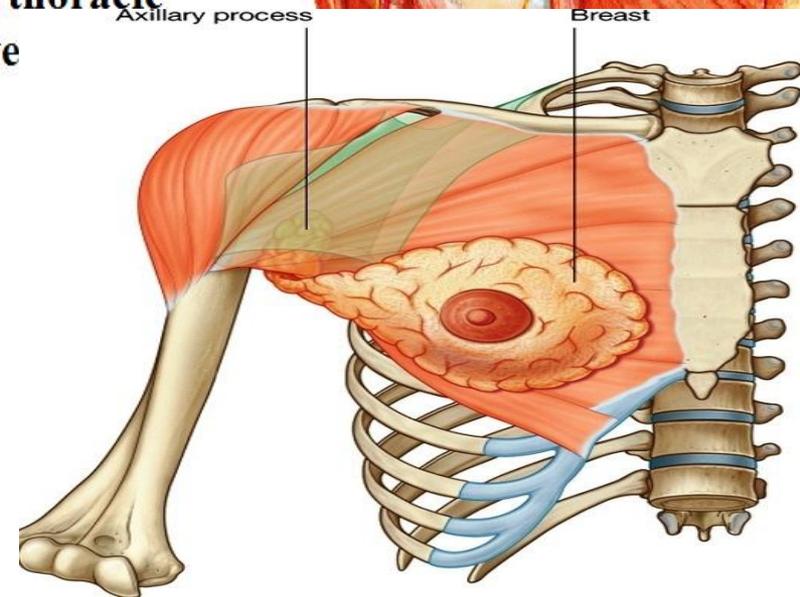
AXILLA

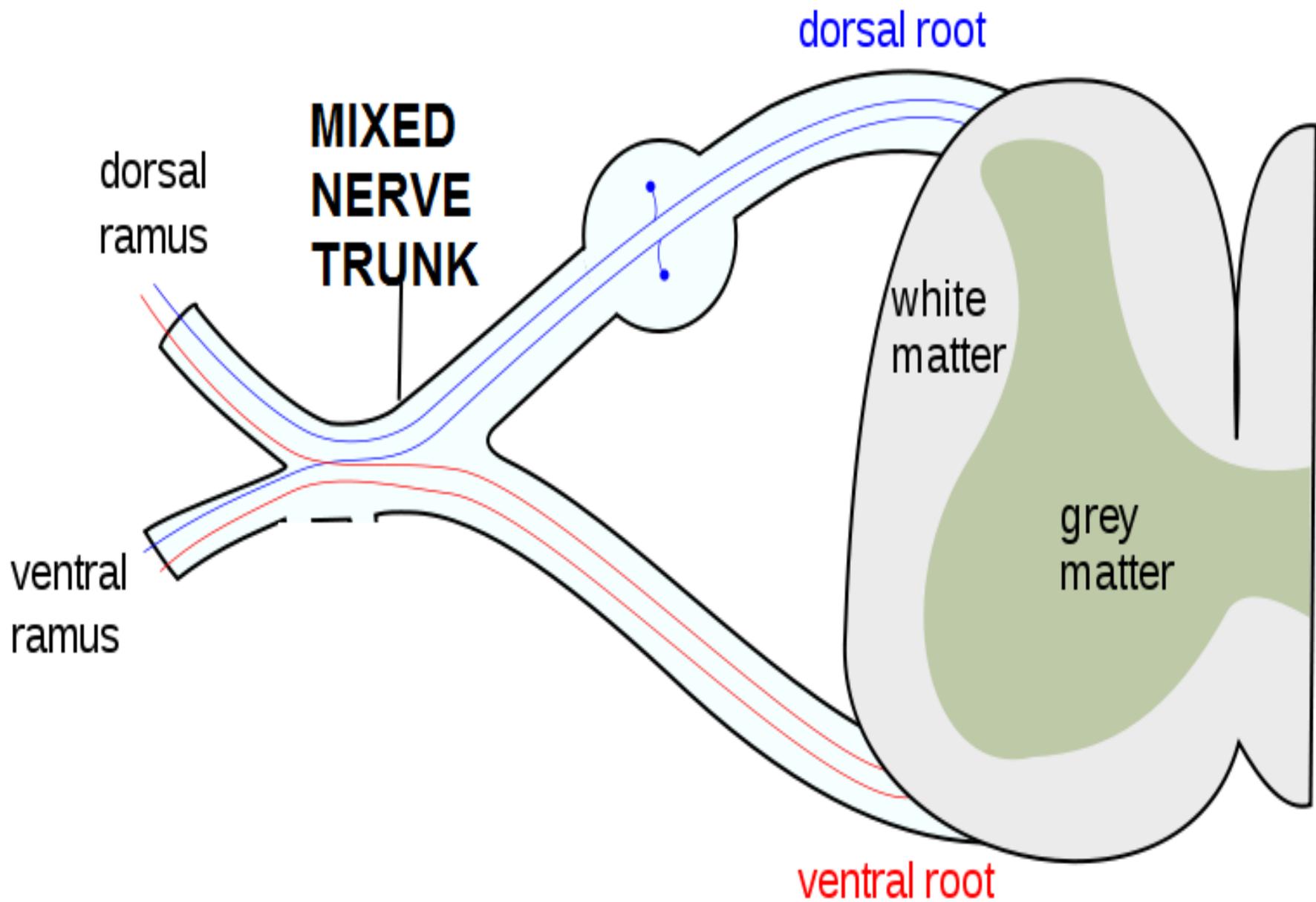
Contents

- 1-axillary fat
- 2-axillary artery & its branches
- 3- axillary v. & its tributaries
- 4-axillary L.Ns
- 5-axillary tail of female breast.
- 6-cords of brachial plexus & its branches
- 7-long thoracic n.:- on serratus anterior
- 8-intercosto-brachial n.:-
crosses the axilla to supply its floor



long thoracic
nerve





BRACHIAL PLEXUS

Def.: network of nerves

descend from neck to axilla

supply upper limb.

Formation: 4 stages

1-Stage of Roots (in the neck)

Ventral rami of C5, 6, 7, 8 & T1 nerves.

2-Stage of Trunks (in the neck):

Upper trunk: formed by union of C5 & 6

Middle ,, : formed as continuation of C7

Lower ,, : formed by union of C8 & T1

3-Stage of divisions (behind the clavicle):

Each trunk divides into ant. & post. divisions.

4-Stage of cords (in the axilla):

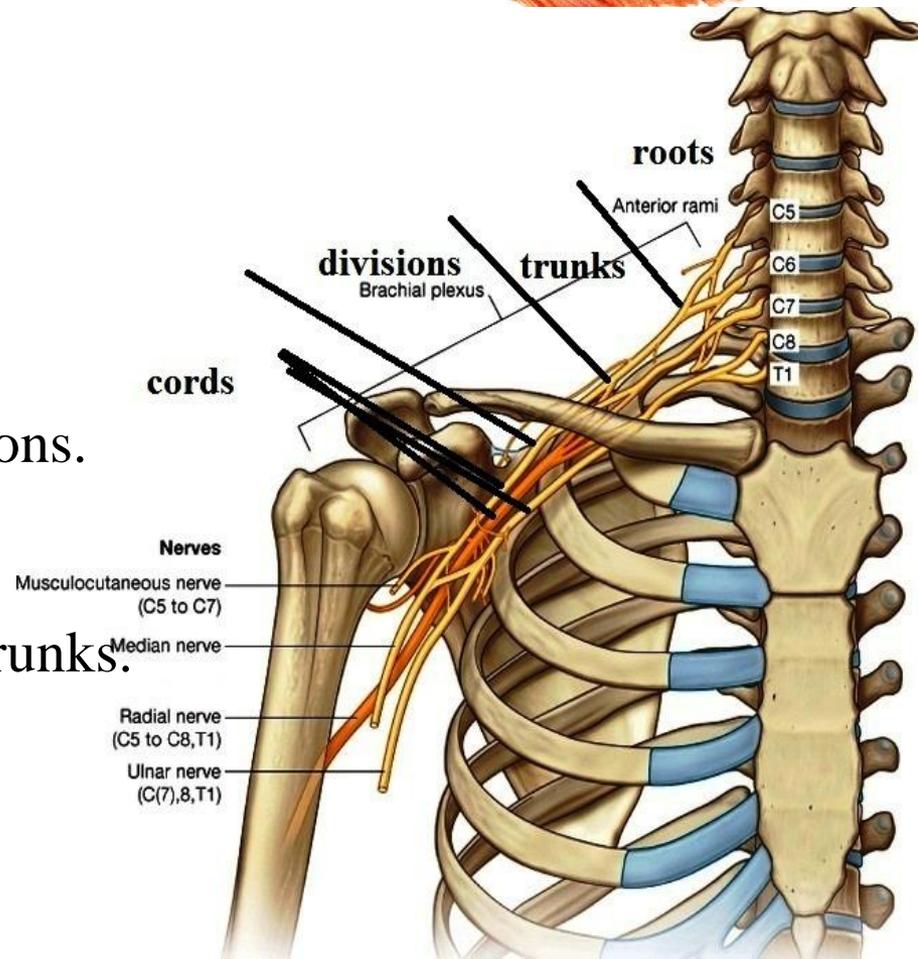
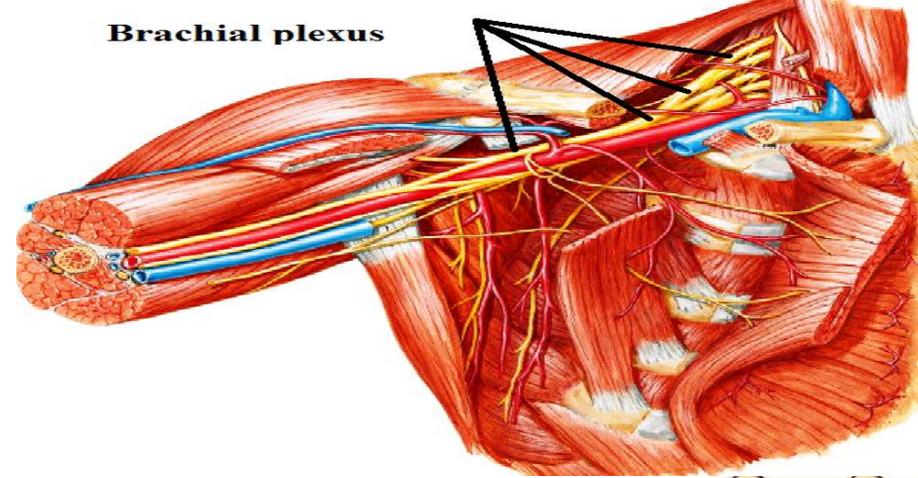
Posterior cord:

formed by union of post. divisions of all trunks.

Lateral cord: formed by union of

ant. divisions of upper & middle trunks.

Medial cord: ant. division of lower trunk.



BRACHIAL PLEXUS

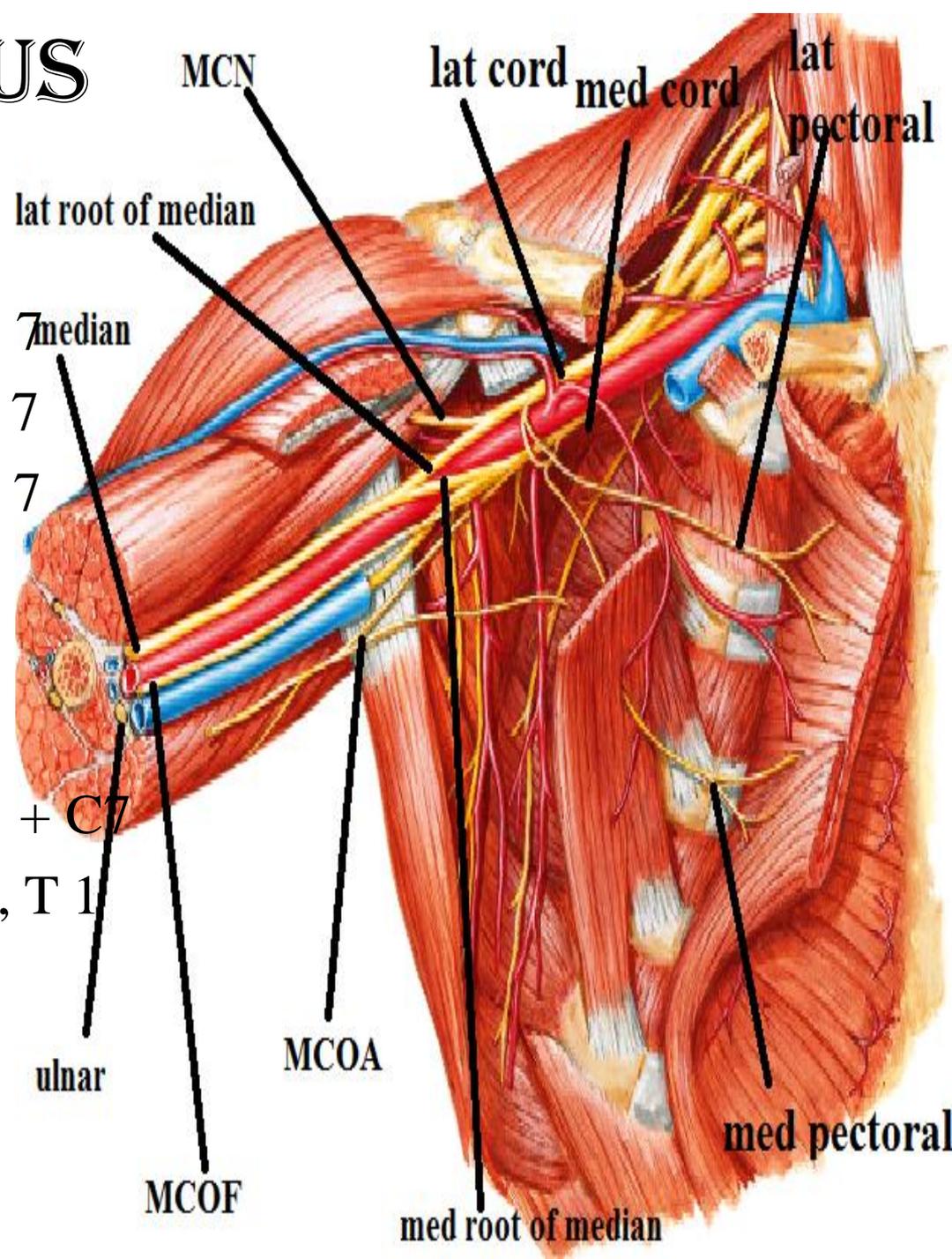
Branches:

1-From lateral cord:

- Lateral pectoral n. C5, 6, 7
- Lateral root of median n. C5, 6, 7
- Musculocutaneous n. C5, 6, 7

2-From medial cord:

- Medial pectoral n. C8, T1
- Medial root of median n. C8, T1
- Ulnar n. C8, T1 + C7
- Medial cutaneous n. of arm. C8, T1
- ” ” ” ” forearm. C8, T1



BRACHIAL PLEXUS

Branches:

4-From trunks: (from upper trunk only)

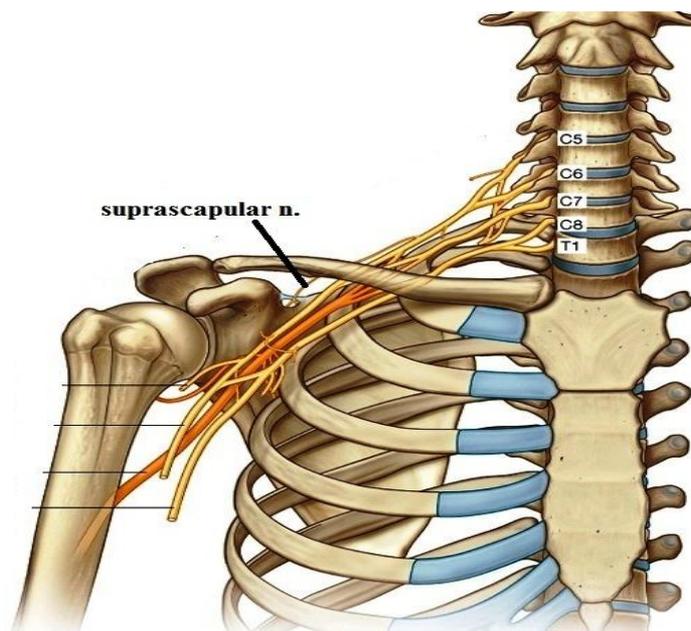
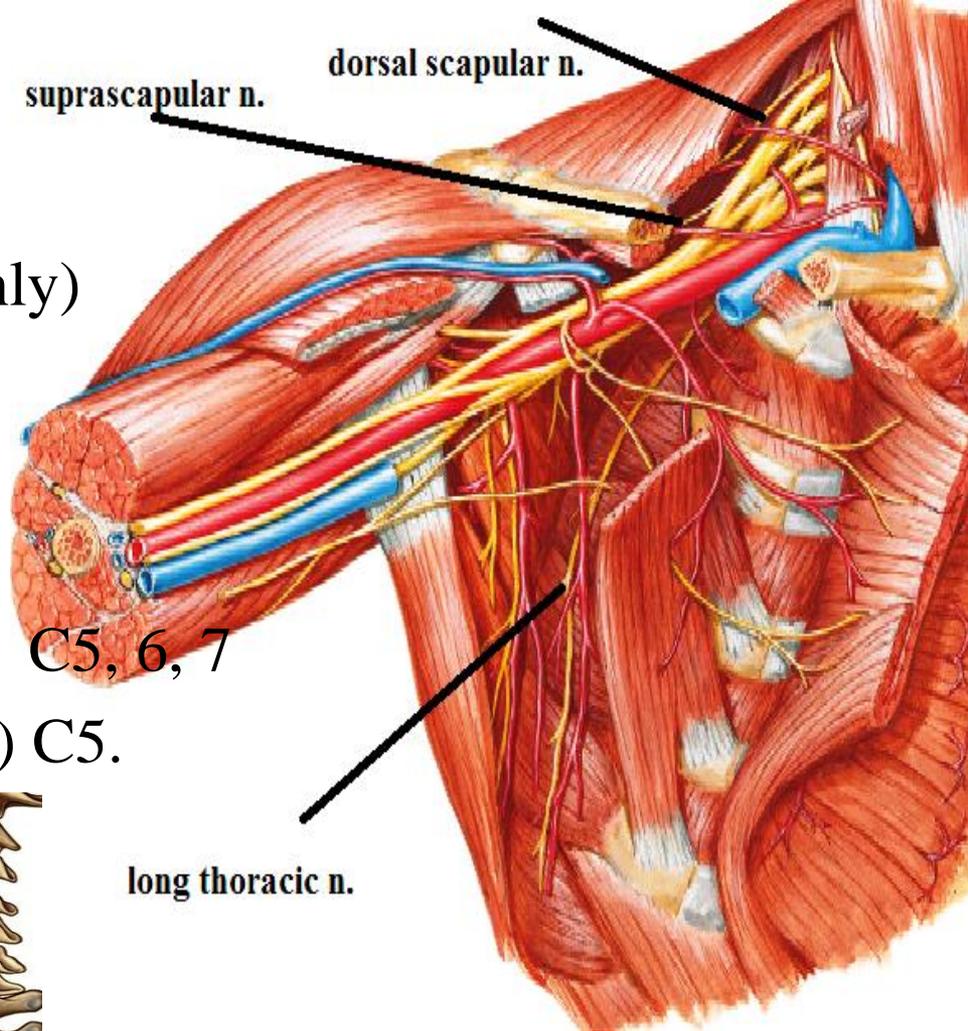
N. to subclavius. C5, 6

Suprascapular n. C5, 6

5-From roots:

N. to serratus ant. (long thoracic n.) C5, 6, 7

N. to Rhomboids (dorsal scapular n.) C5.



BRACHIAL PLEXUS

Injury of the brachial plexus:

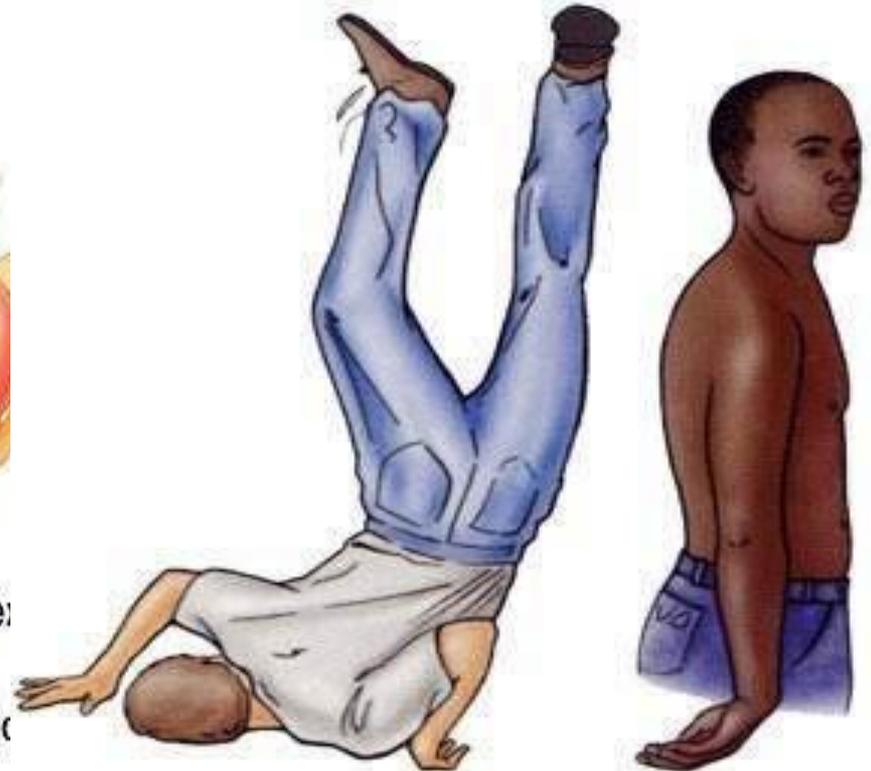
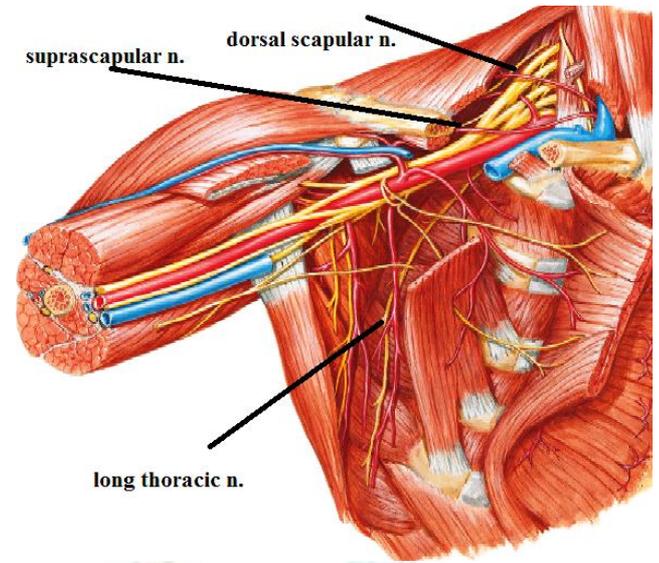
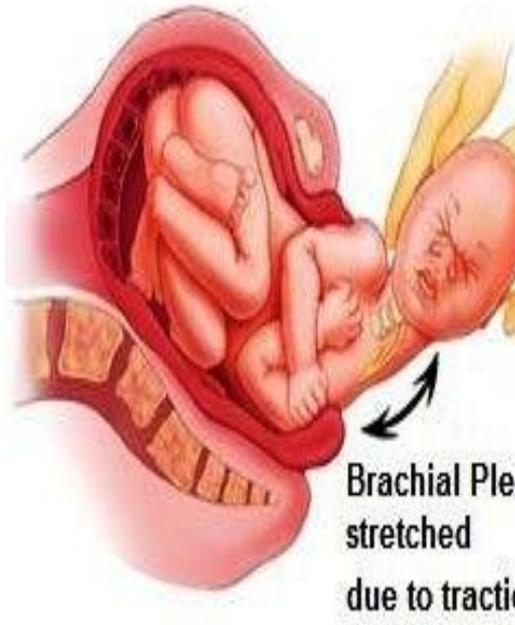
injury of upper trunk (C5,6)

(Erb's paralysis)

Deformity:

Policeman's tip position:

Adducted medially rotated arm,
extended elbow,
pronated forearm.



BRACHIAL PLEXUS

Injury of the brachial plexus:

injury of lower trunk (C8 & T1 nerves)

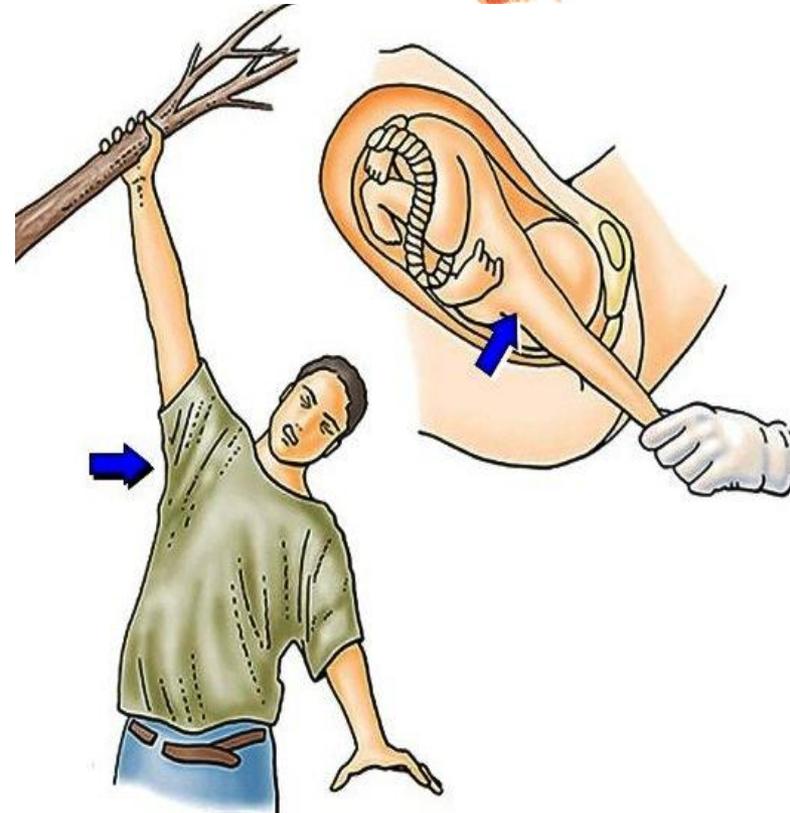
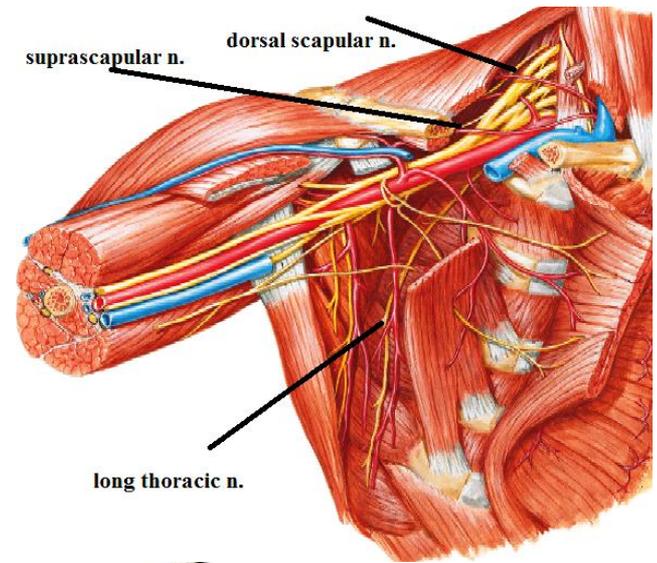
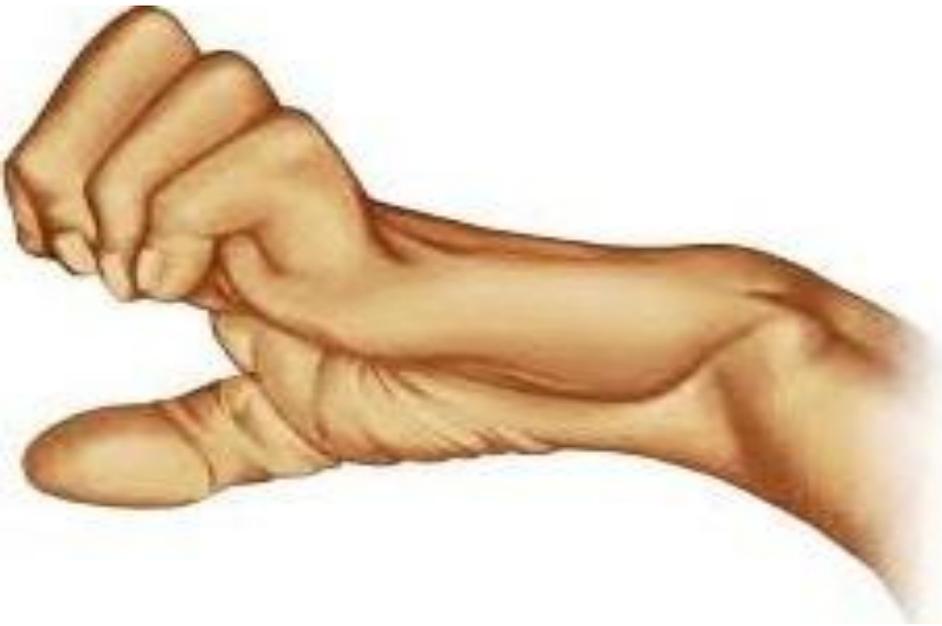
(Klumpkes' paralysis)

Deformity

claw hand

extension of metacarpo- phalangeal joints

flexion of inter phalangeal joints



THANQ