

# Practical Pectoral region

**Dr.Ali Hussein Alnasrawi**

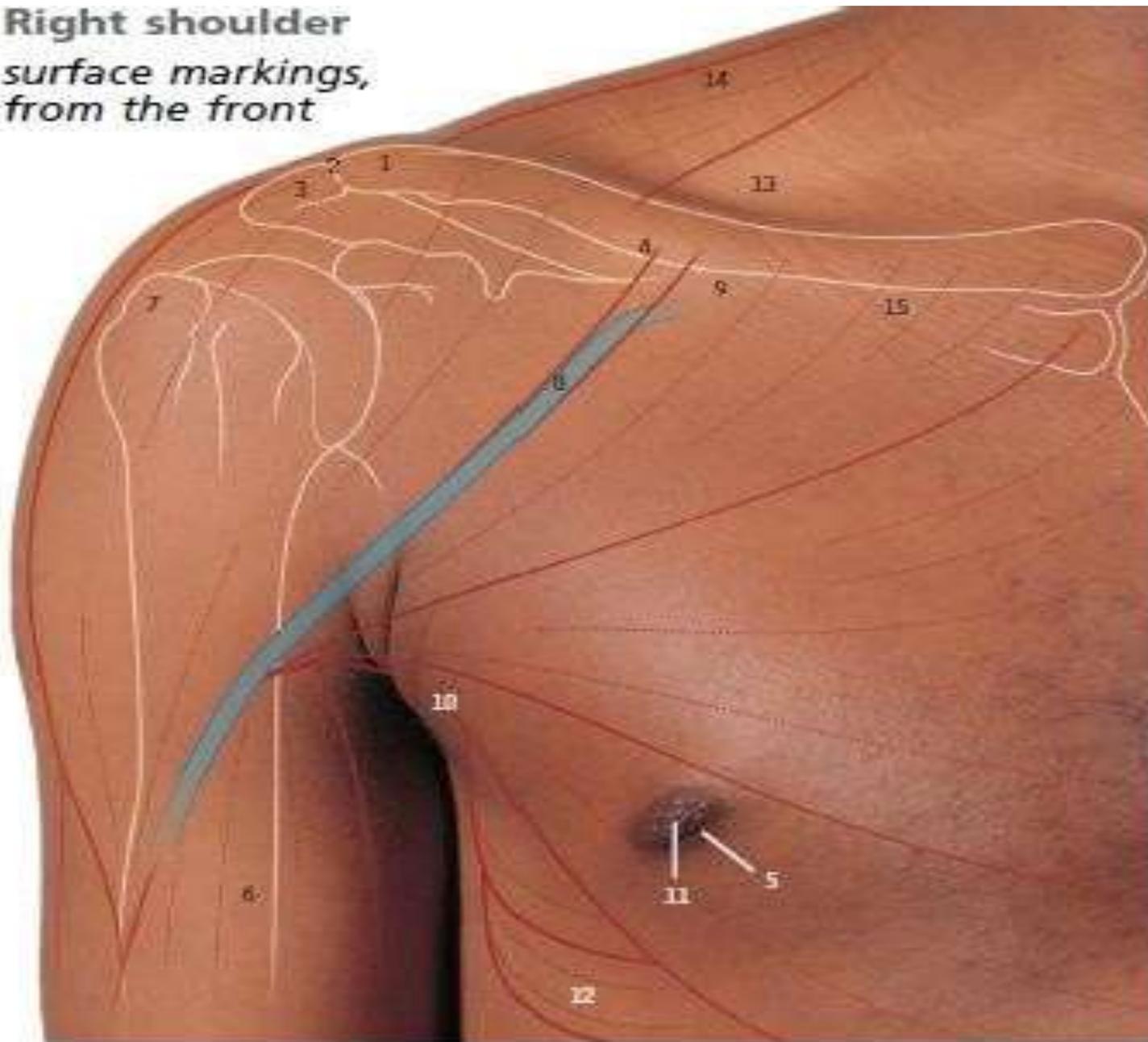
# The pectoral region

## Objectives

- Identify Pectoralis major , Pectoralis minor , Subclavius , Serratus anterior .
- Describe boundaries of Deltopectoral triangle
- Recall contents of Deltopectoral triangle
- Identify Clavipectoral fascia

# The pectoral region

Right shoulder  
surface markings,  
from the front



- 1 Acromial end of clavicle
- 2 Acromioclavicular joint
- 3 Acromion
- 4 Anterior margin of deltoid
- 5 Areola
- 6 Biceps
- 7 Deltoid overlying greater tubercle of humerus
- 8 Deltopectoral groove and cephalic vein
- 9 Intraclavicular fossa
- 10 Lower margin of pectoralis major
- 11 Nipple
- 12 Serratus anterior
- 13 Suprascapular fossa
- 14 Trapezius
- 15 Upper margin of pectoralis major

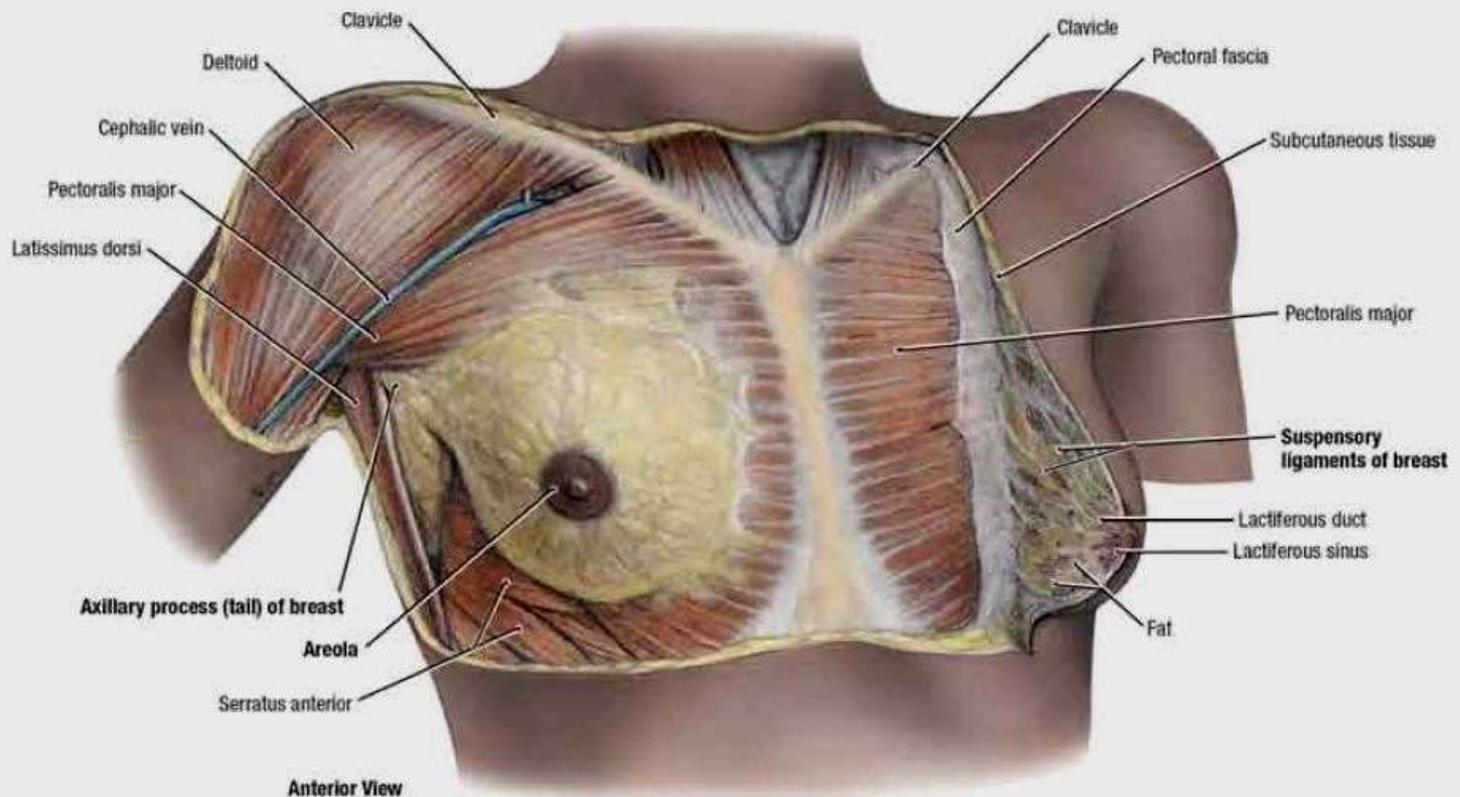
The nipple in the male (11) normally lies at the level of the fourth intercostal space.

The lower border of pectoralis major (10) forms the anterior axillary fold.

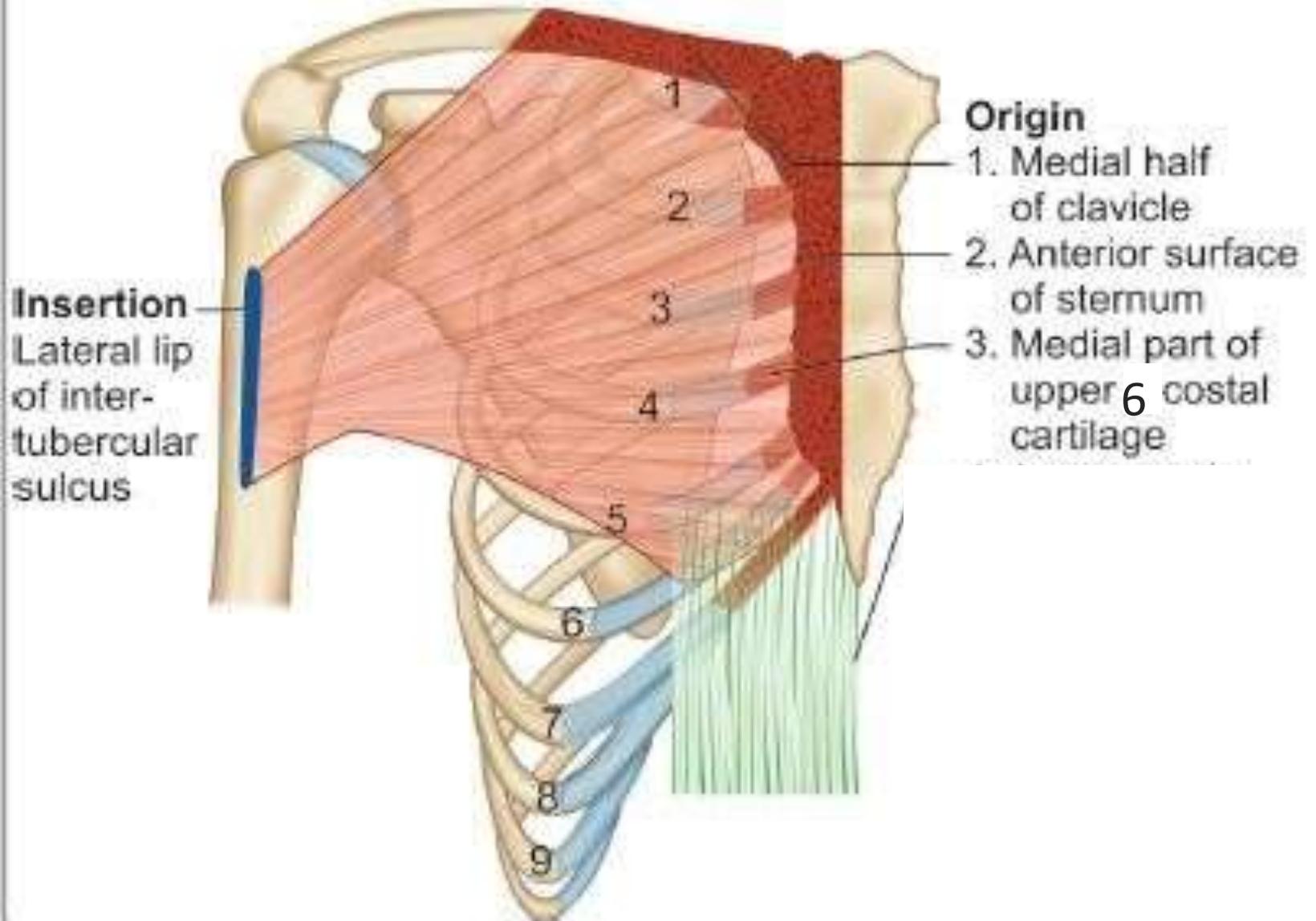
Note that the most lateral bony point in the shoulder is the greater tubercle (7).

# The pectoral region

- Location: anterior aspect of thorax
- Breast and 4 muscles ( pectoralis major , pectoralis minor , subclavius and serratus anterior )



## Pectoralis major

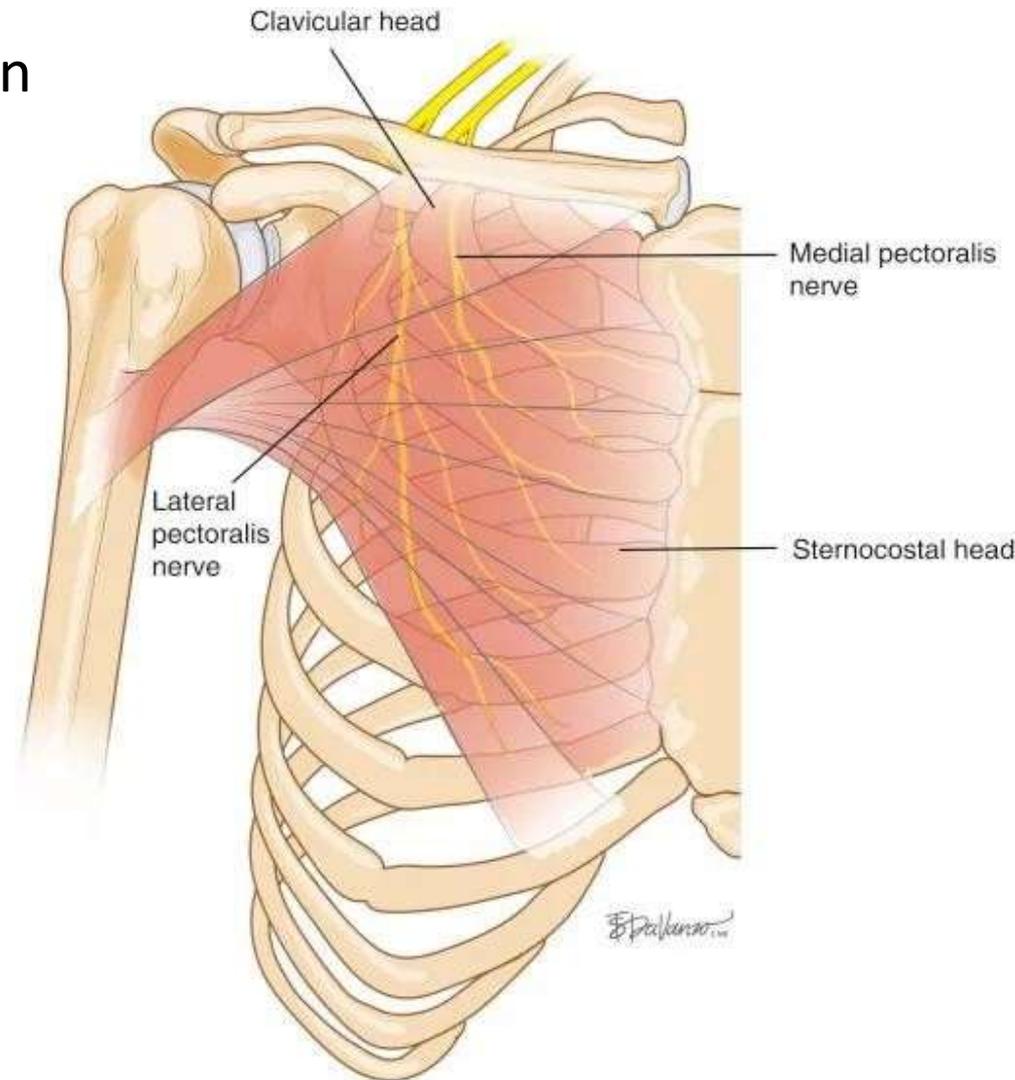


# Action of pectoralis major muscle

- **Adductor** and **Medial rotator** of the arm at the shoulder joint
- Accessory muscle of respiration

## Nerve supply

- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Medial pectoral nerve



**Pectoralis minor**

**Insertion**  
coracoid process

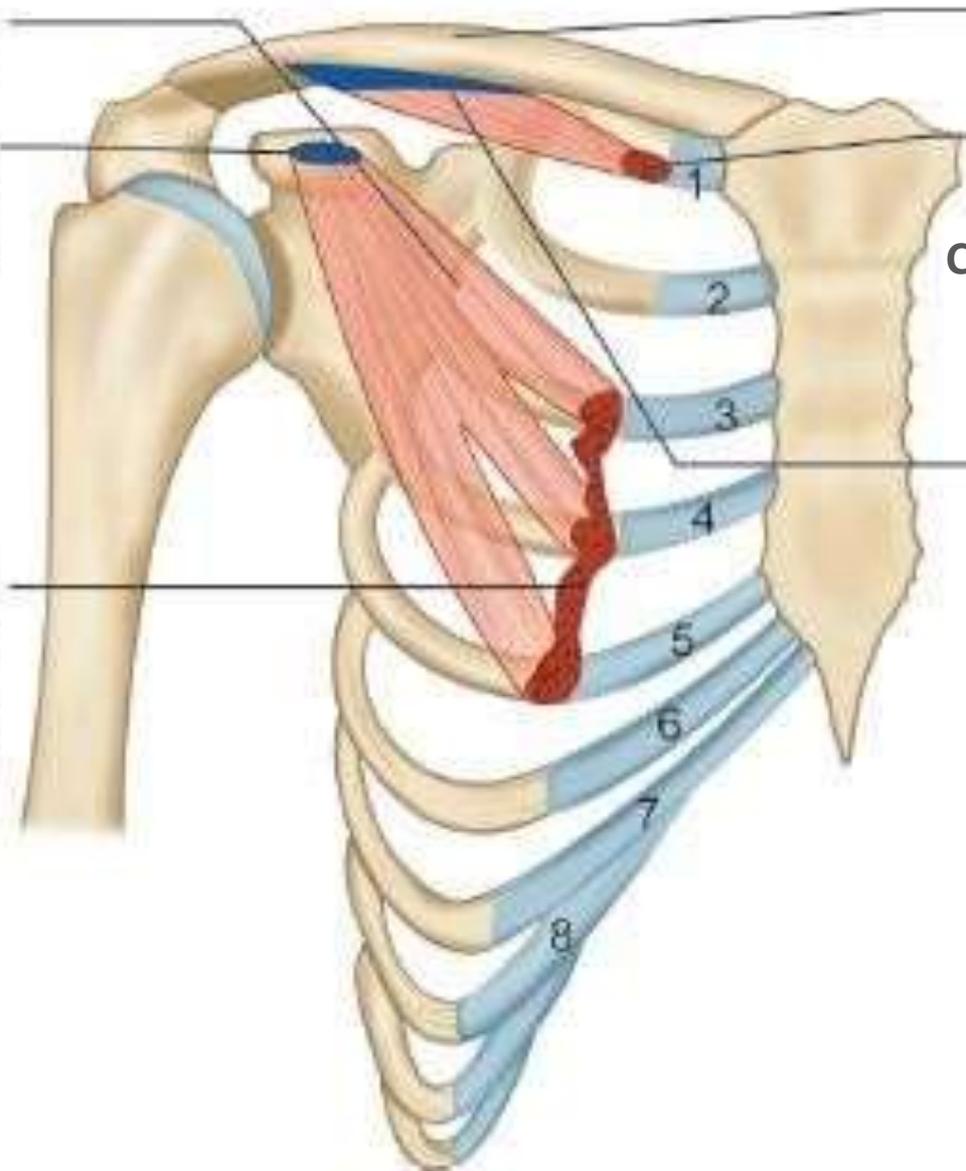
**Origin**  
Slips from 3rd, 4th, 5th ribs

**Subclavius**

**Origin**  
Junction of 1st rib

**Costal cartilage**

**Insertion**  
Middle 1/3 of inferior surface of clavicle

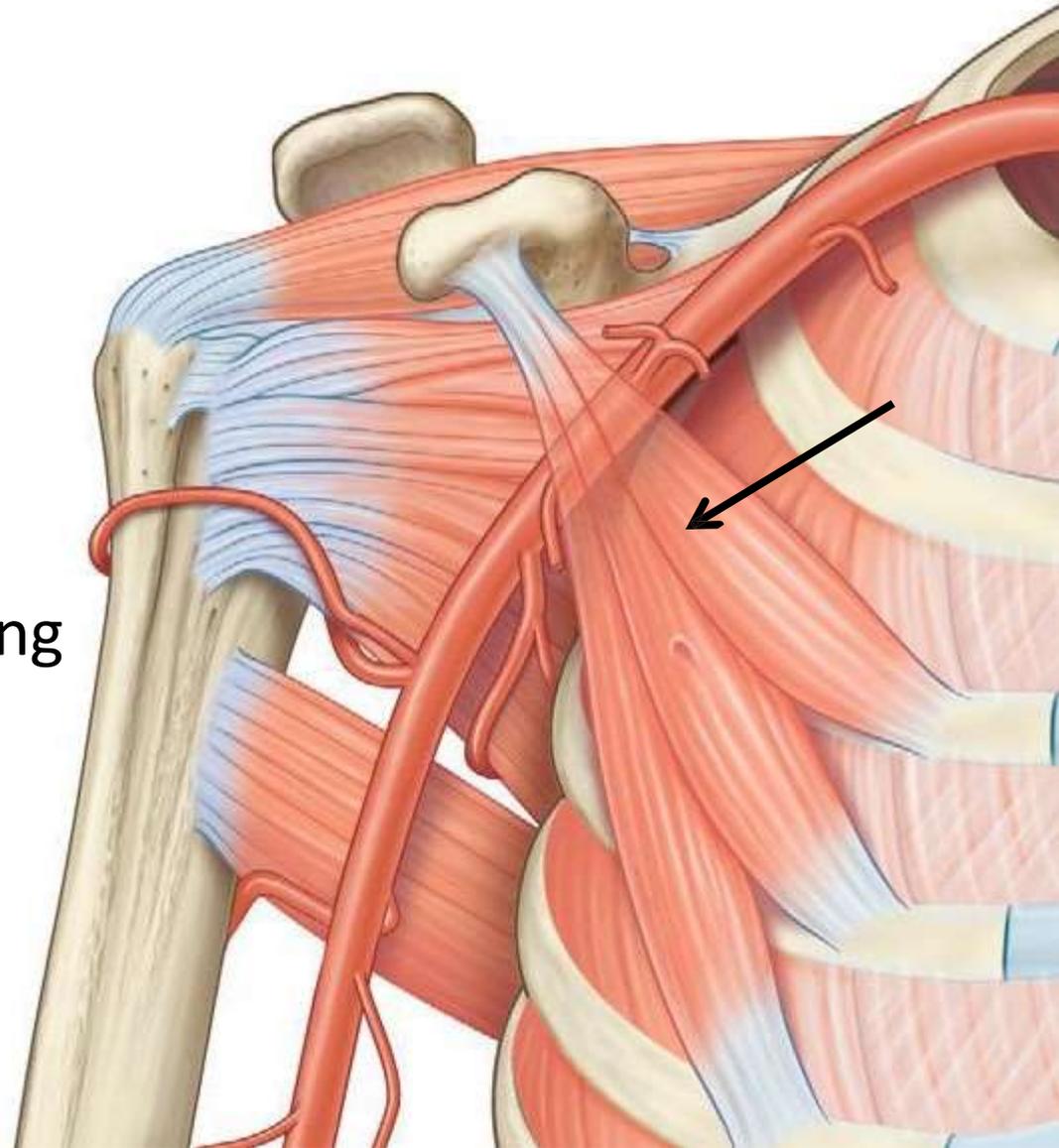


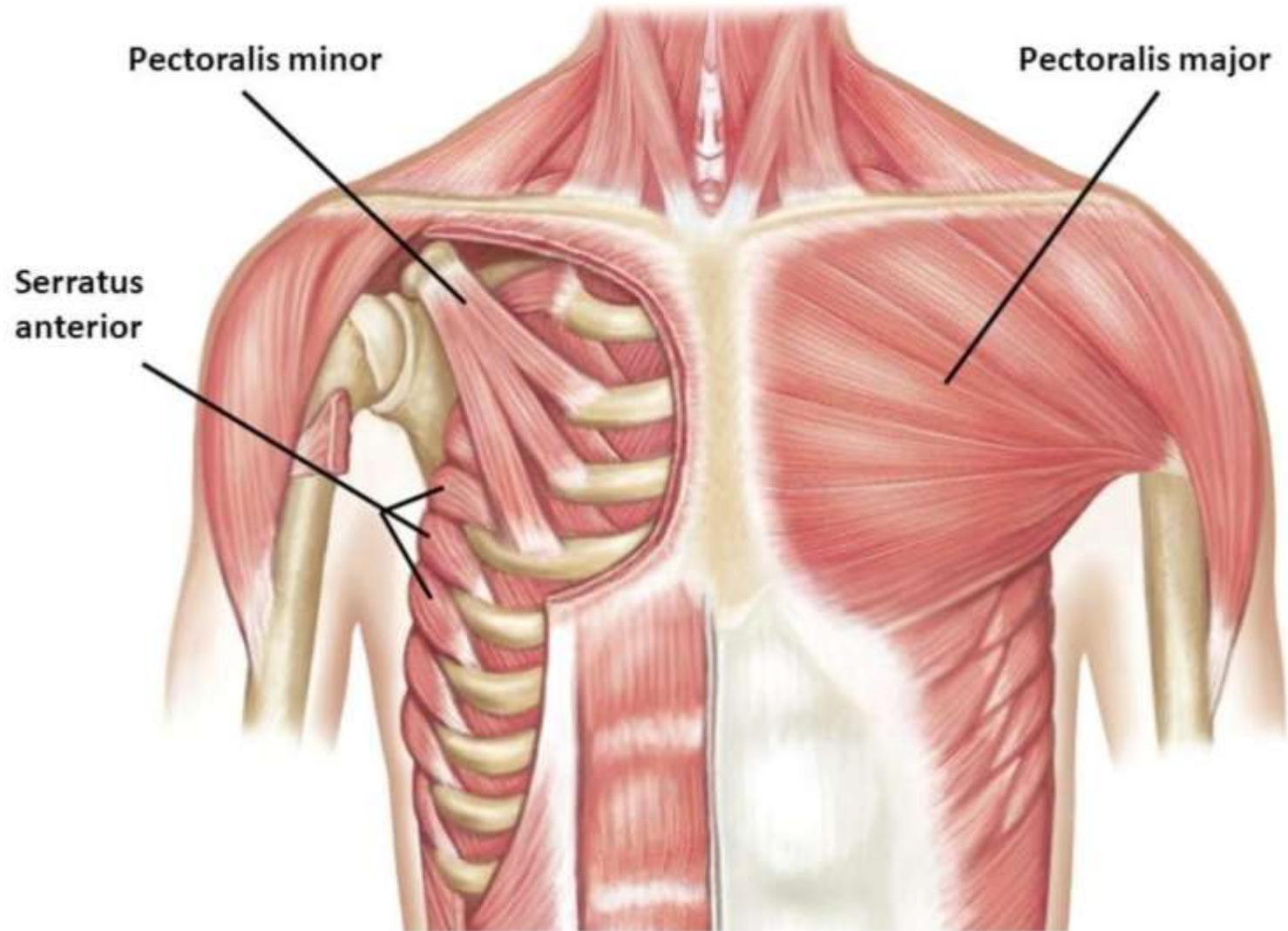
# Action of pectoralis minor

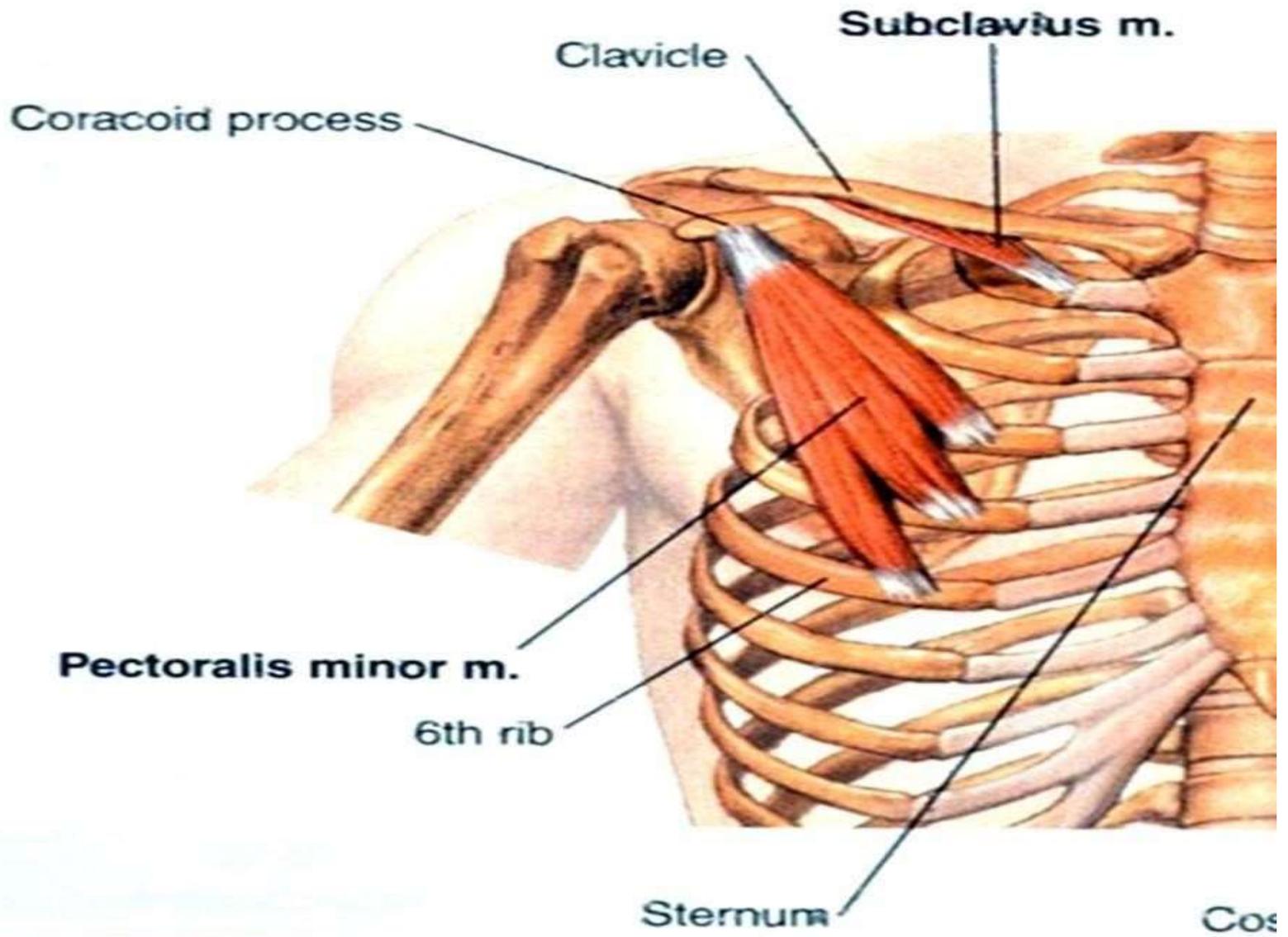
- Depress the tip of the shoulder
- Accessory muscle of inspiration
- Not a strong muscle
- Anatomical and surgical landmark to the underlying axillary artery

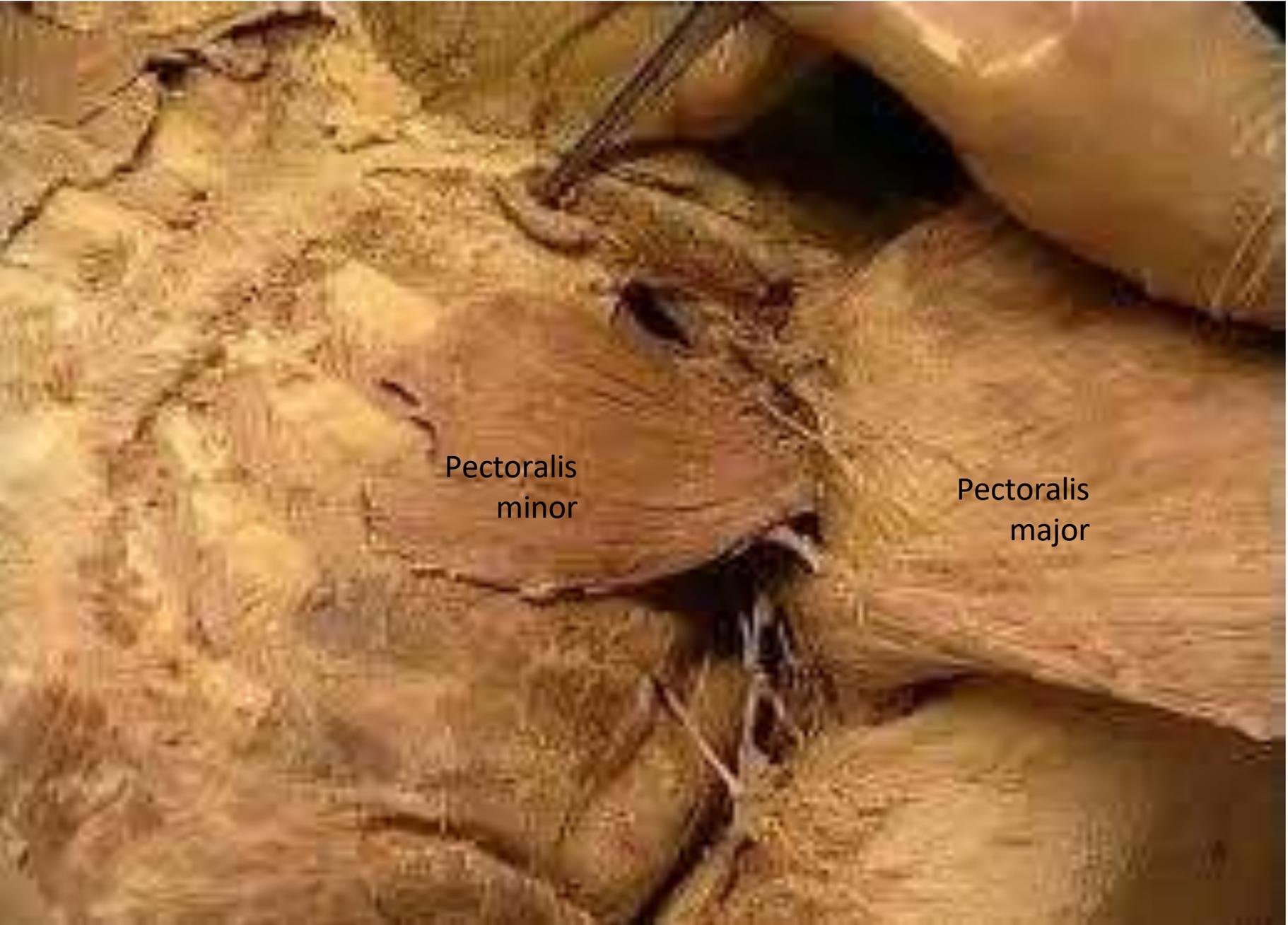
## Nerve supply

- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Medial pectoral nerve









Pectoralis  
minor

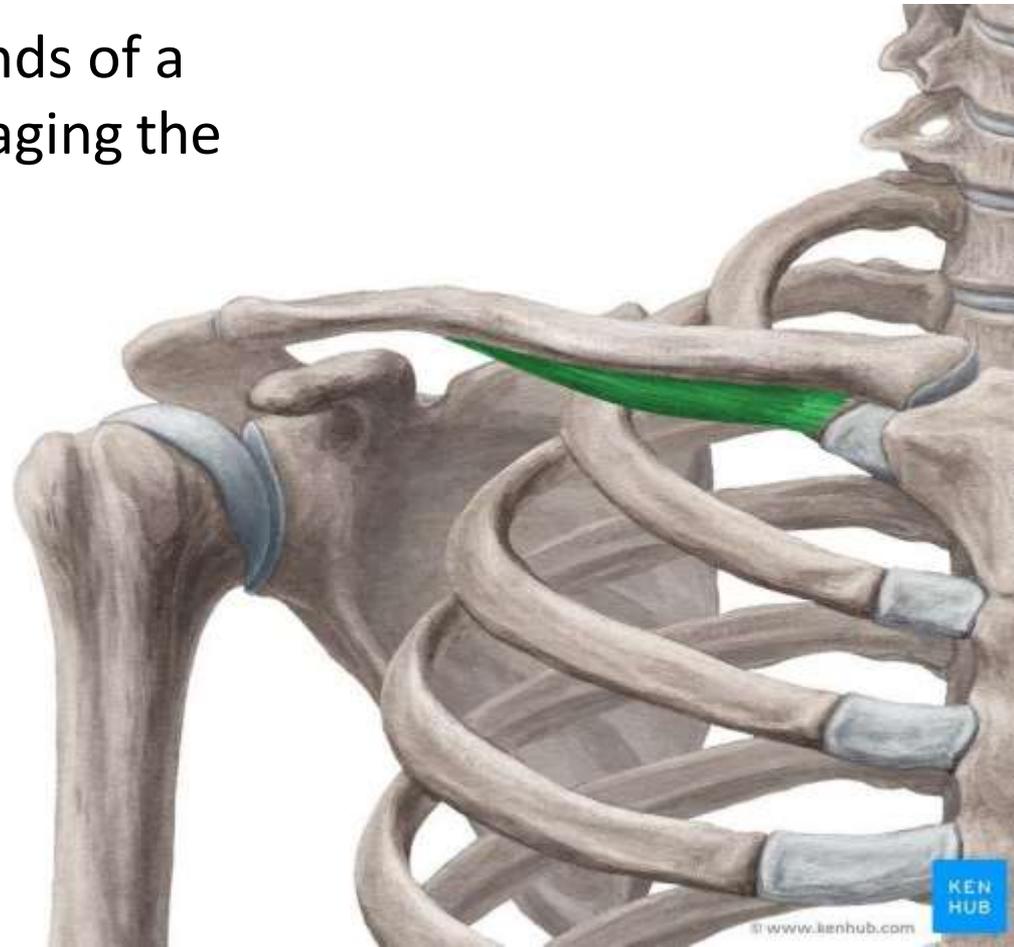
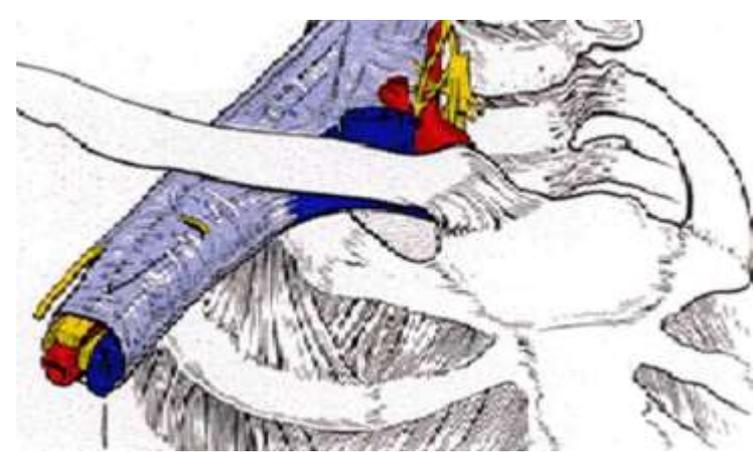
Pectoralis  
major

# Action of subclavius

- The muscle acts to stabilize the clavicle during shoulder movement
- It may prevent the jagged ends of a fractured clavicle from damaging the adjacent subclavian vein.

## Nerve supply

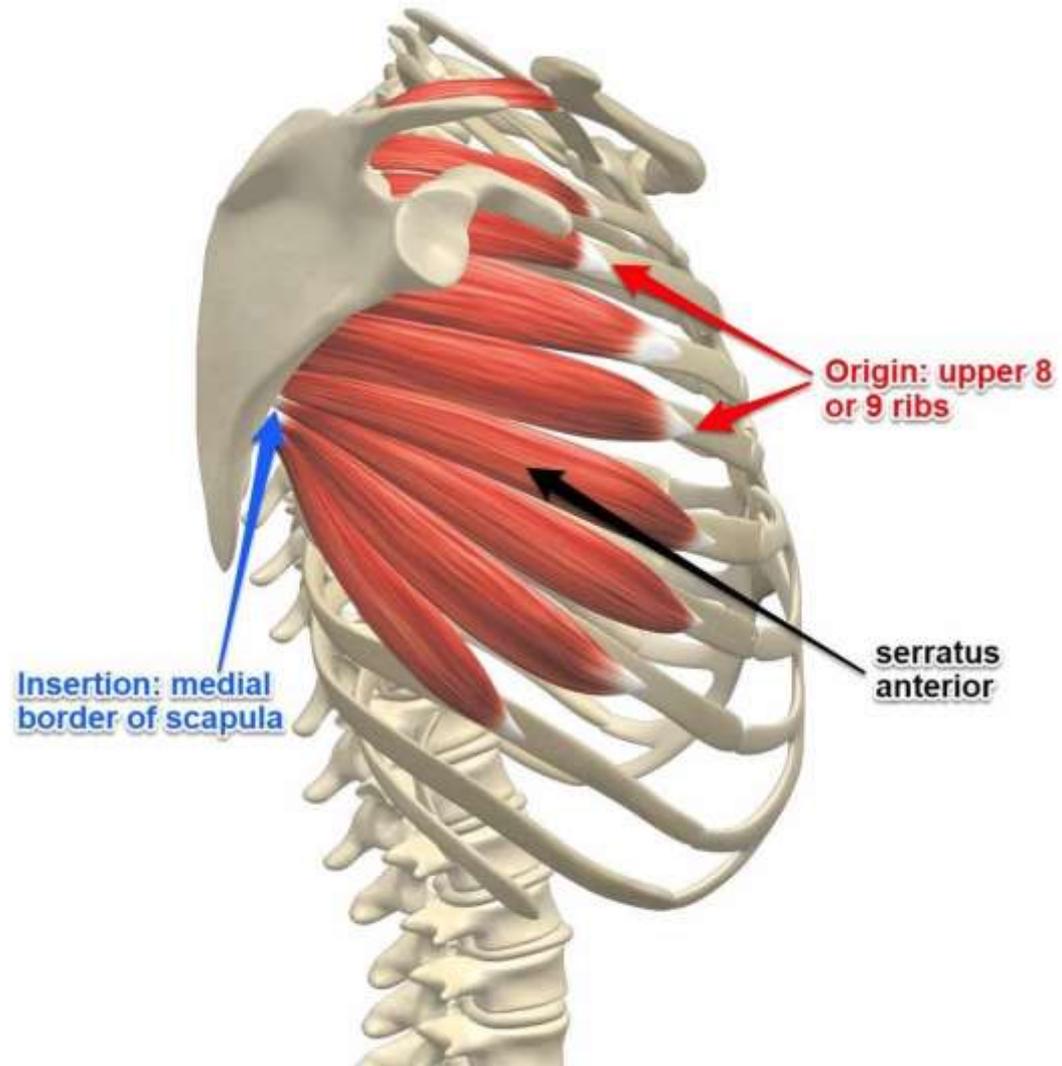
nerve to subclavius (roots of C5 & 6)



# Serratus anterior muscle

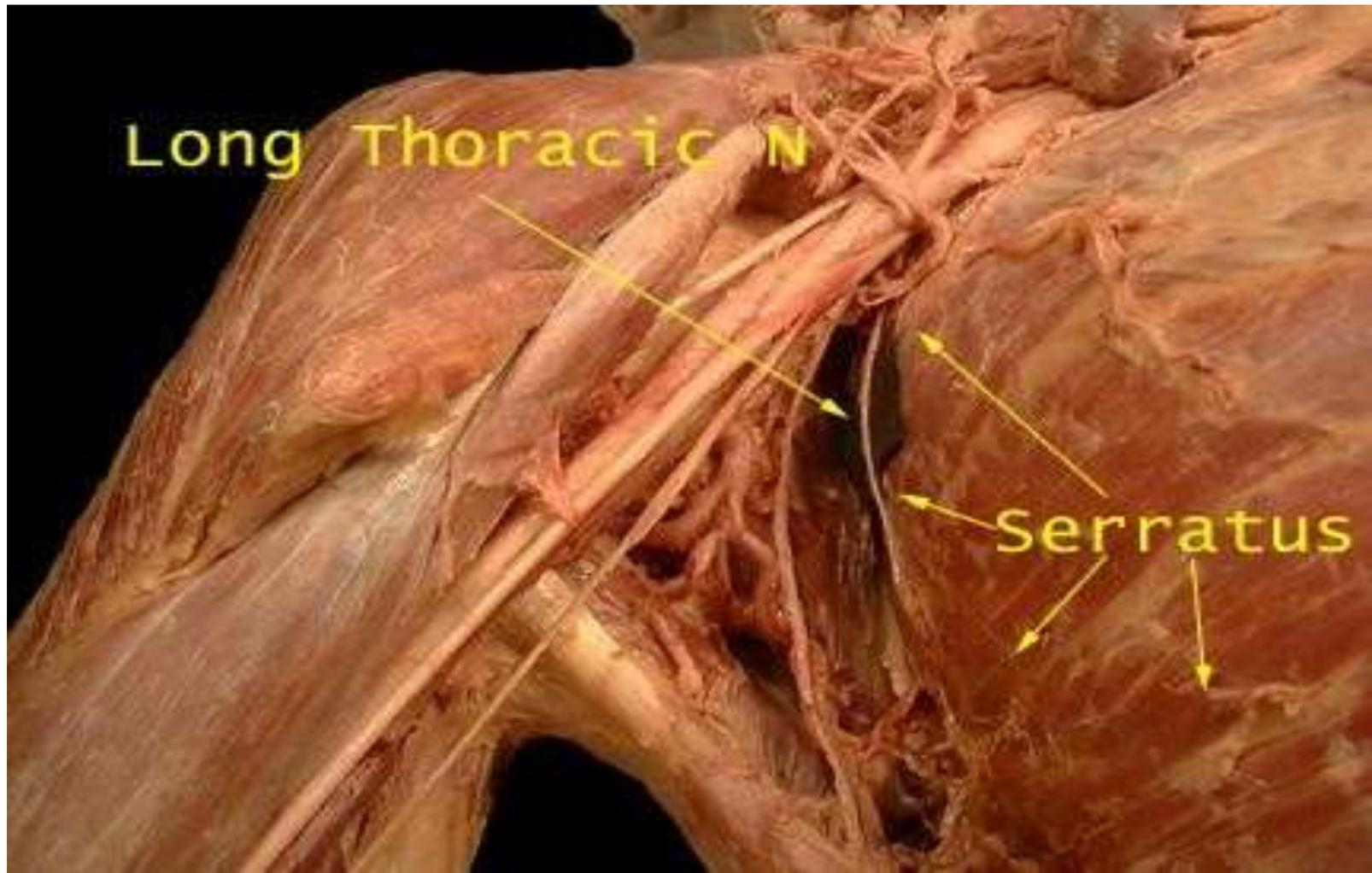
## Action

- Draws the forward anteriorly around the thoracic wall
- Rotates scapula



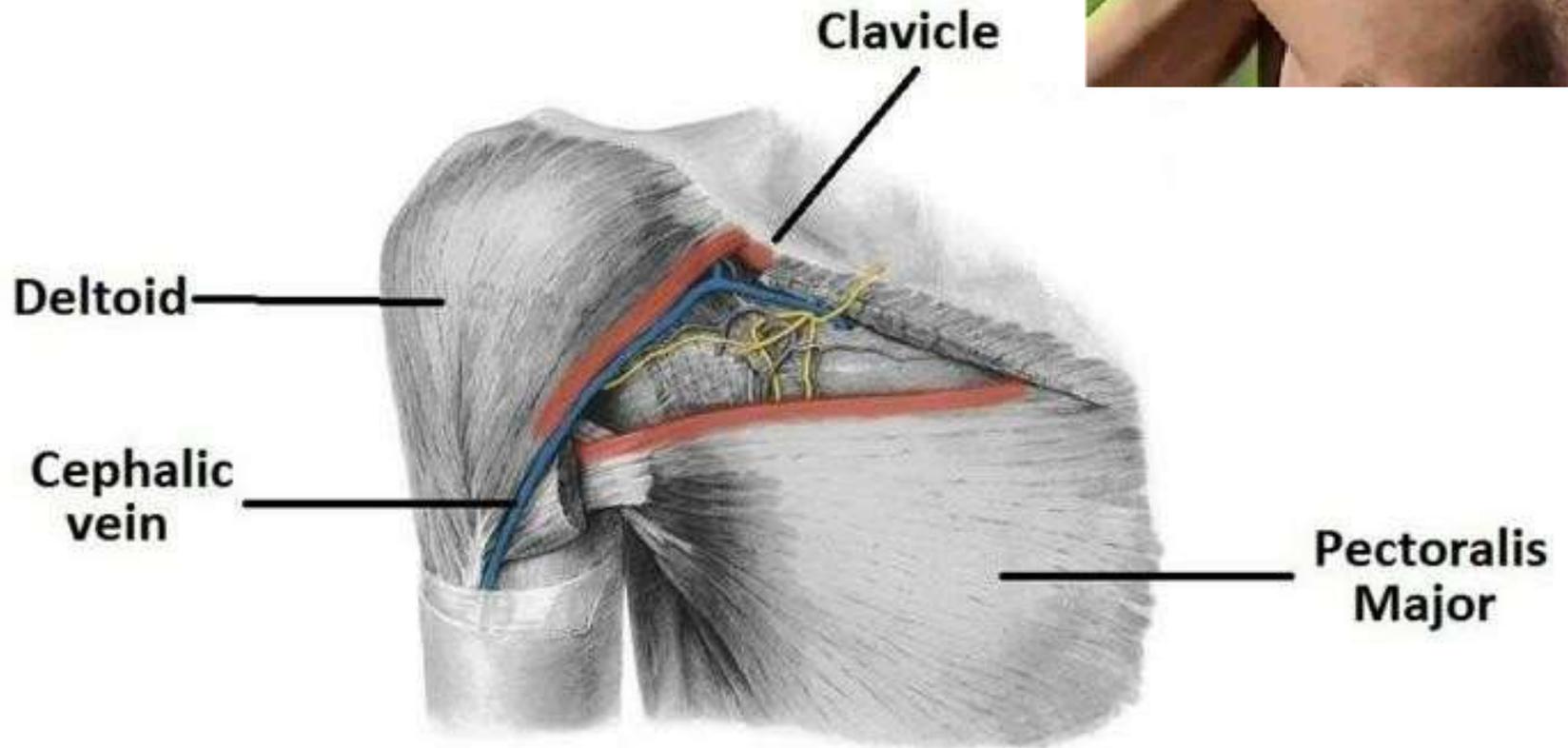
## Nerve supply

- long thoracic nerve



# Delto-pectoral triangle

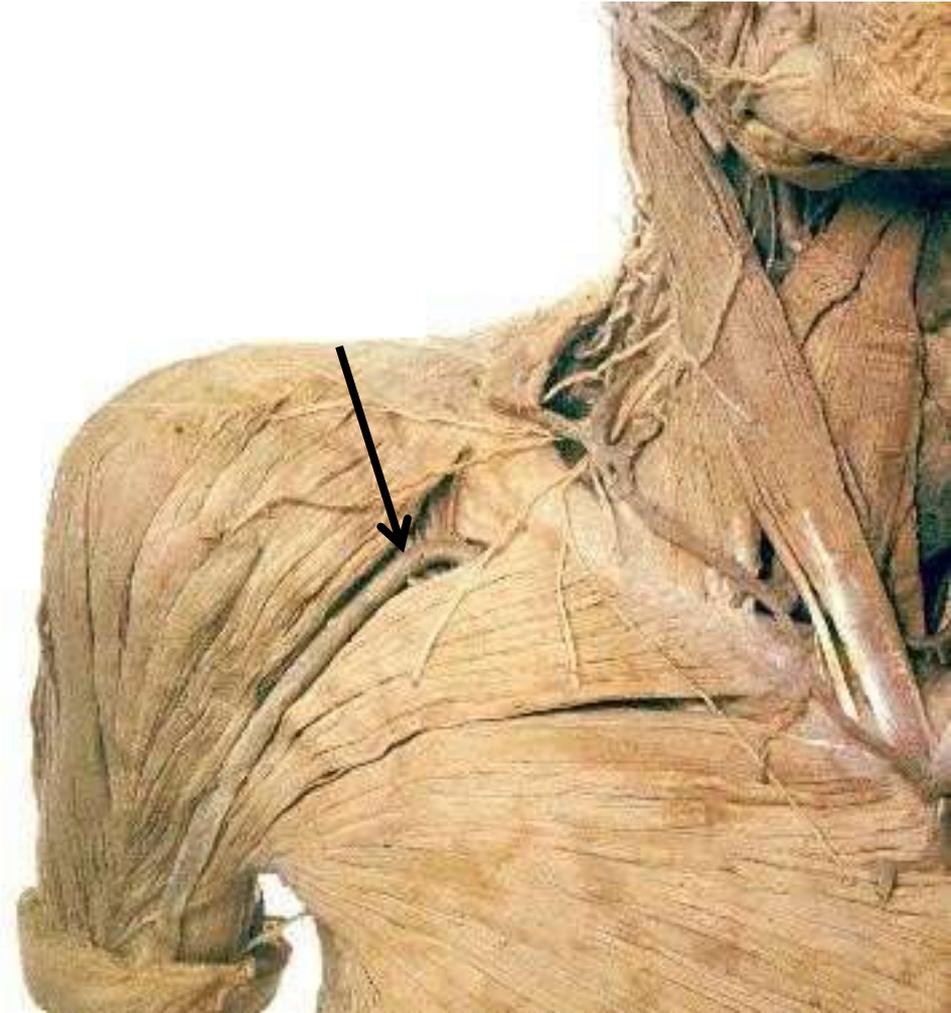
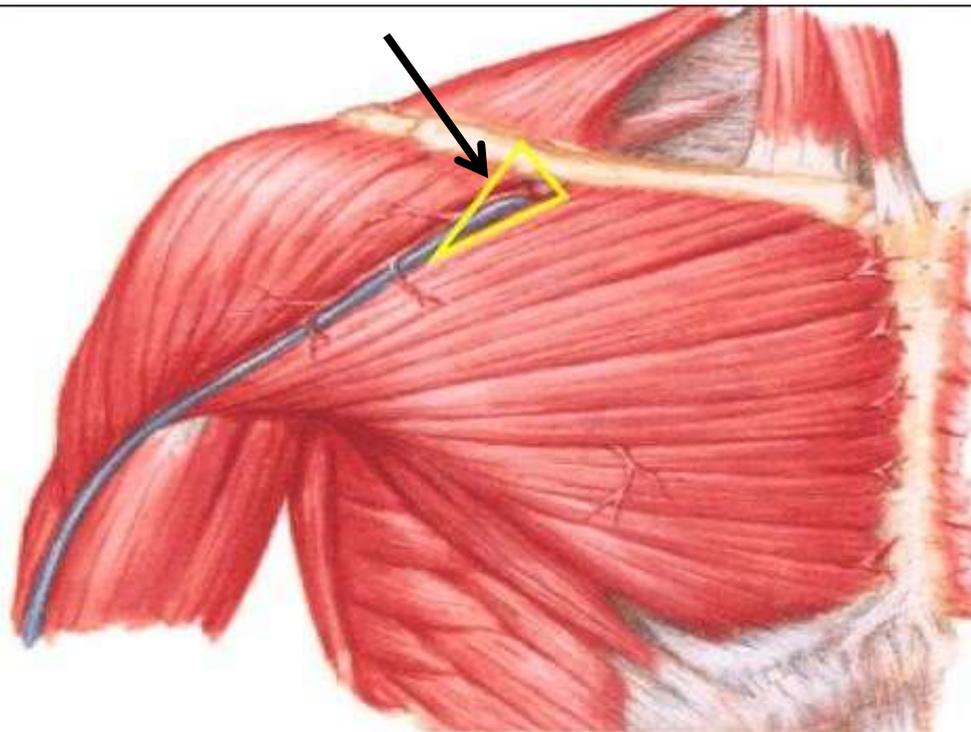
- Bounders ?
- May be visible in people



# Delto-pectoral triangle

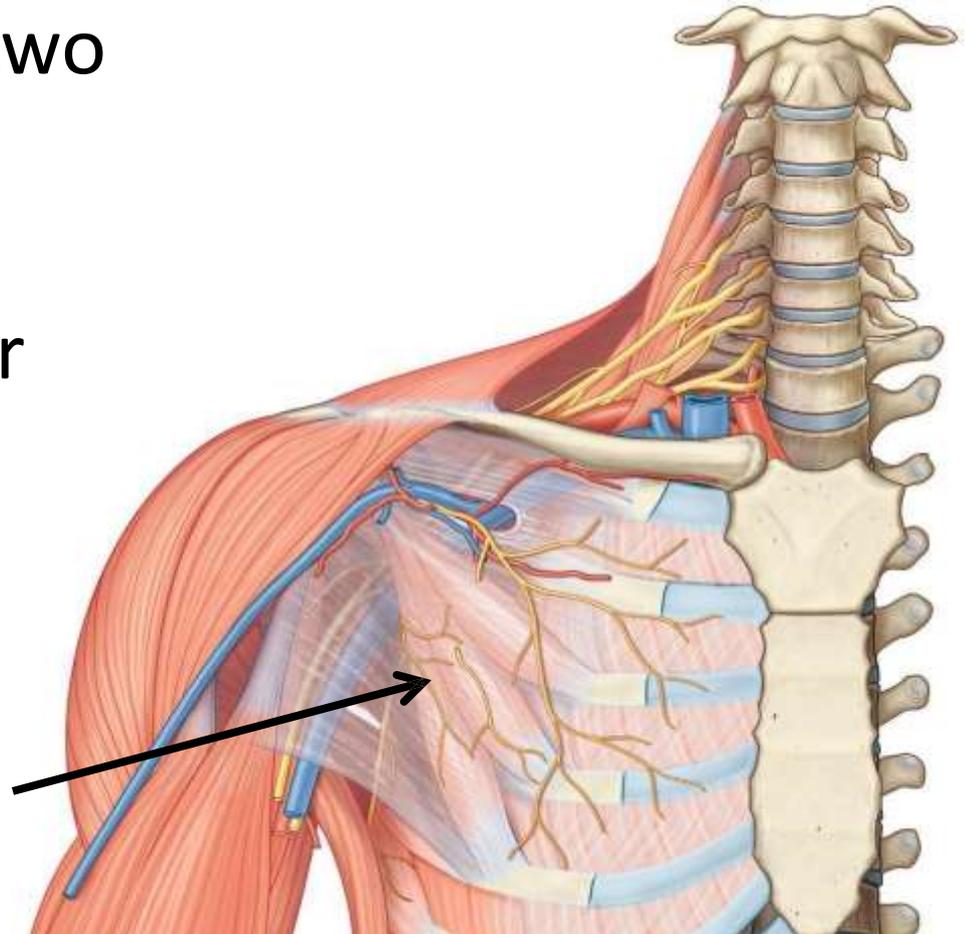
Content:

1. Infraclavicular lymph nodes
2. Termination of cephalic vein



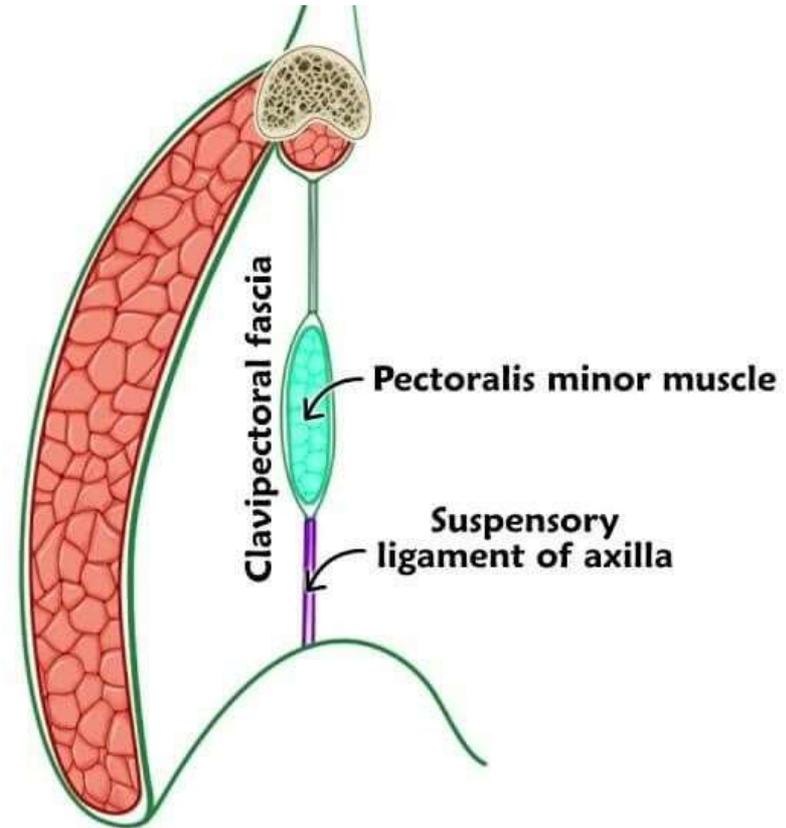
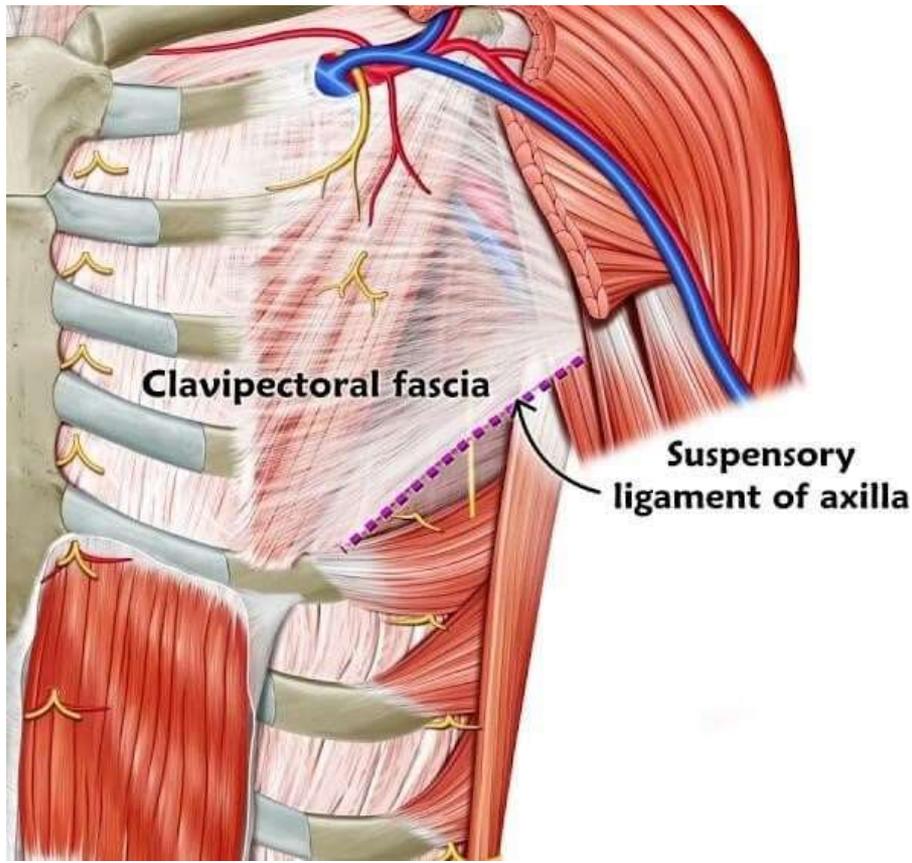
## Clavipectoral fascia

- It is strong sheet of connective tissue deep to the pectoralis major muscle
- Extend between clavicle and pectoralis minor
- Splits twice to enclose two muscles
- Above : subclavius
- Below : pectoralis minor



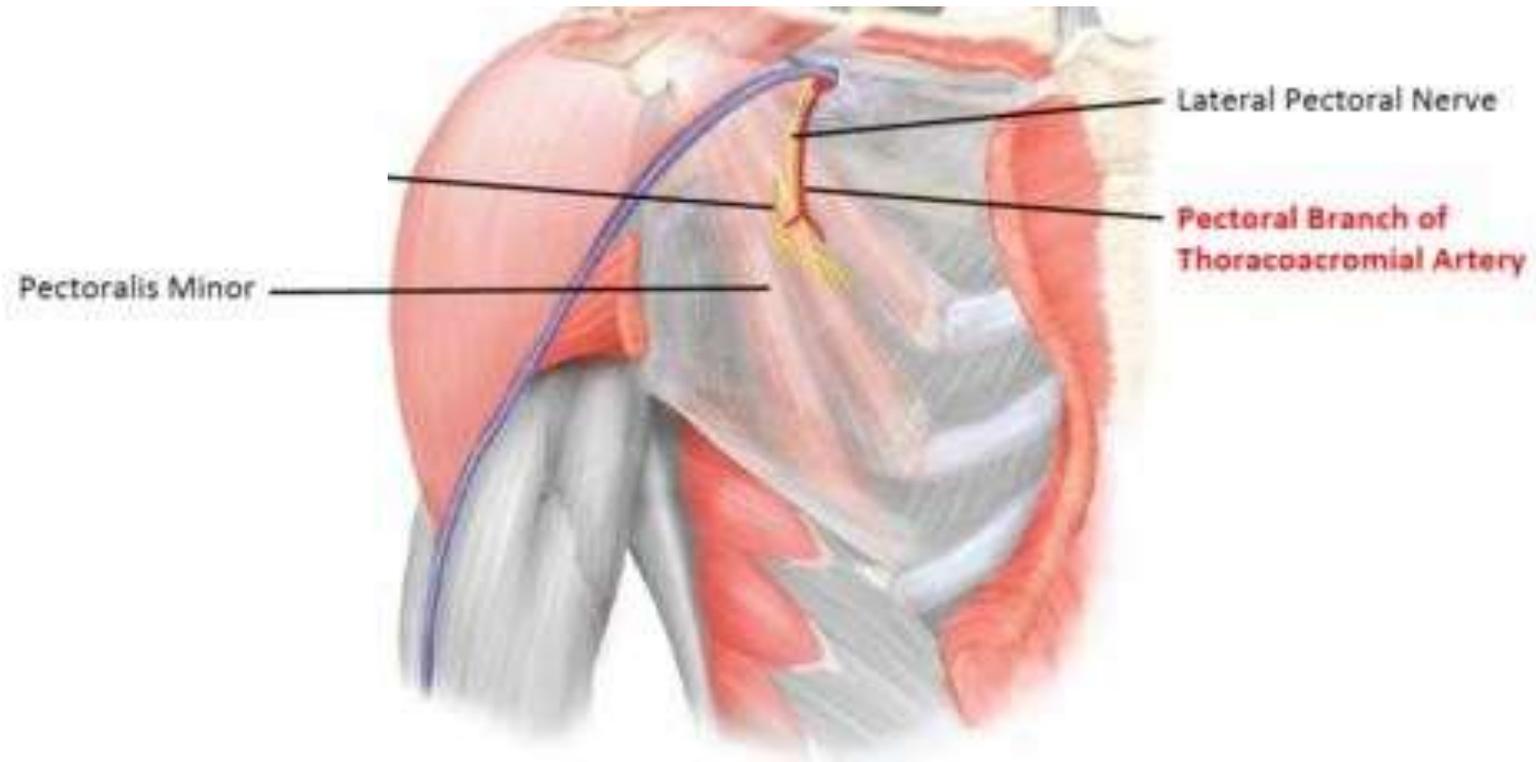
# Suspensory ligament of the axilla

- Continuation of clavipectoral fascia inferiorly
- Between the inferior border of pectoralis minor and deep fascia of the floor of the axilla
- Maintains the axillary hollow

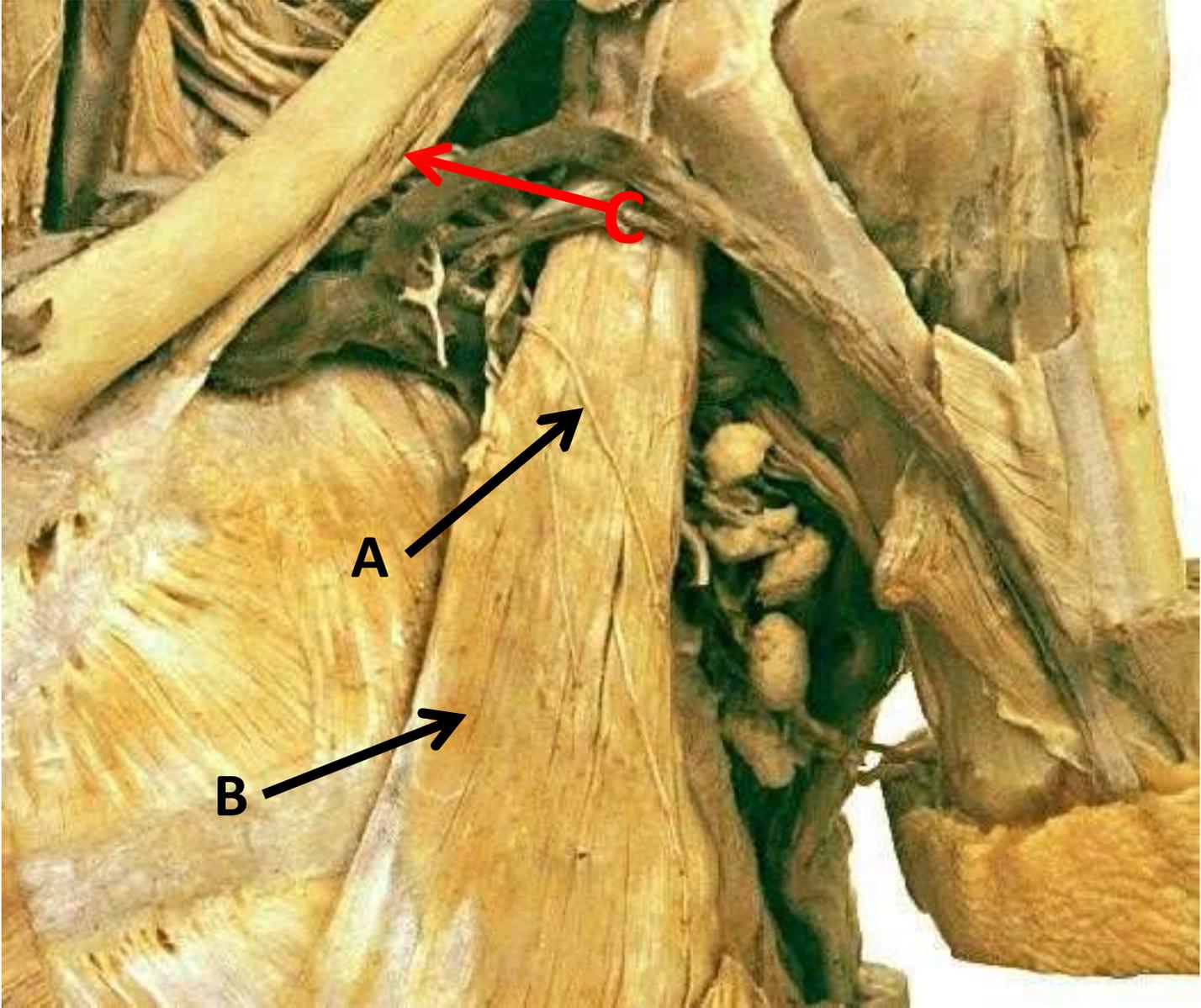


# Structures pierces the fascia

- The Lateral pectoral nerve pierce the fascia in its way to pectoralis major muscle
- The cephalic vein pierce the fascia in its way to enter the axilla
- Lymphatic vessels from inferoclavicular lymph node to the axillary lymph nodes
- Thoracoacromial artery



Q/

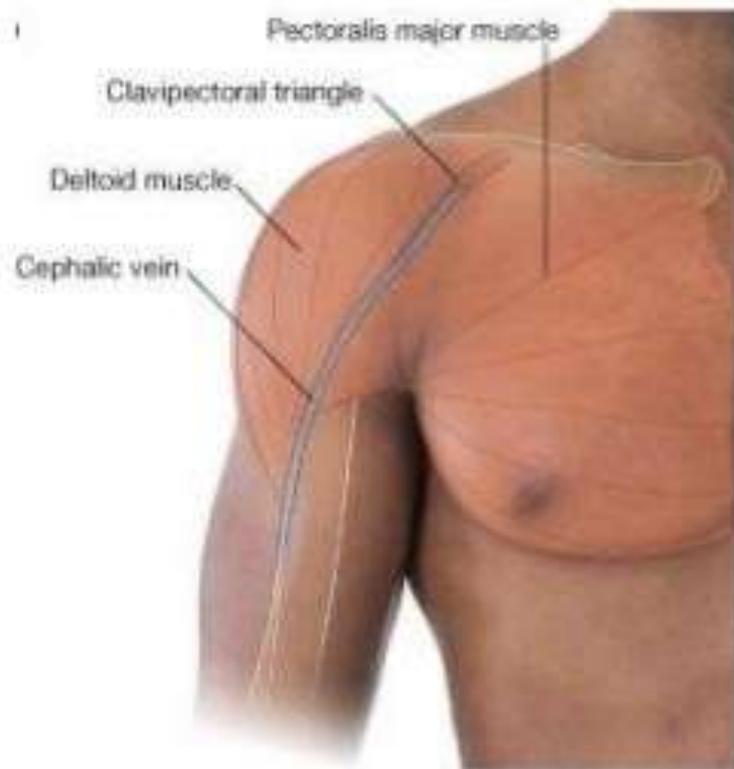


# CEPHALIC VEIN (PRE AXIAL VEIN)

- Begins at lateral end of dorsal venous arch

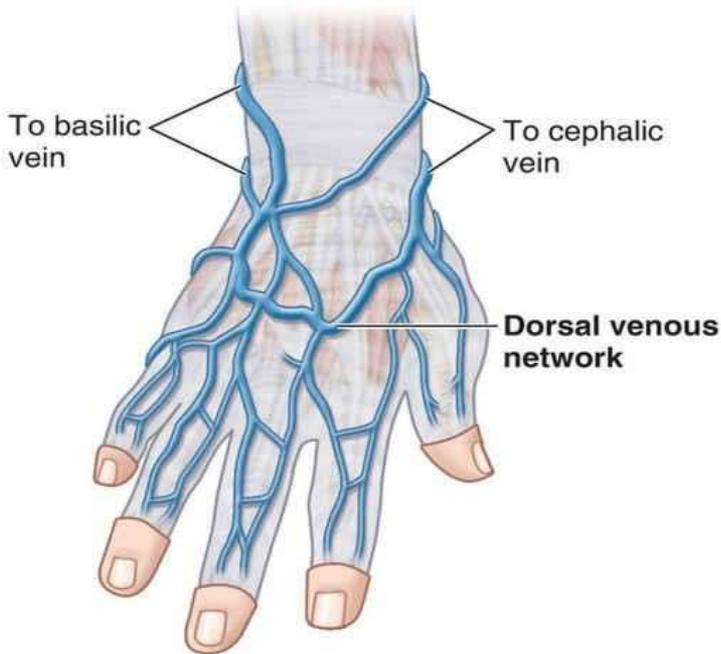
## Course:

- Roof of anatomical snuff box
- Crosses lat.border of forearm
- Front of elbow (lat.border of biceps)
- Pierces deep fascia (lower border of pect.major)
- Deltopectoral groove
- Pierces clavipectoral fascia
- Termination -Joins the axillary vein

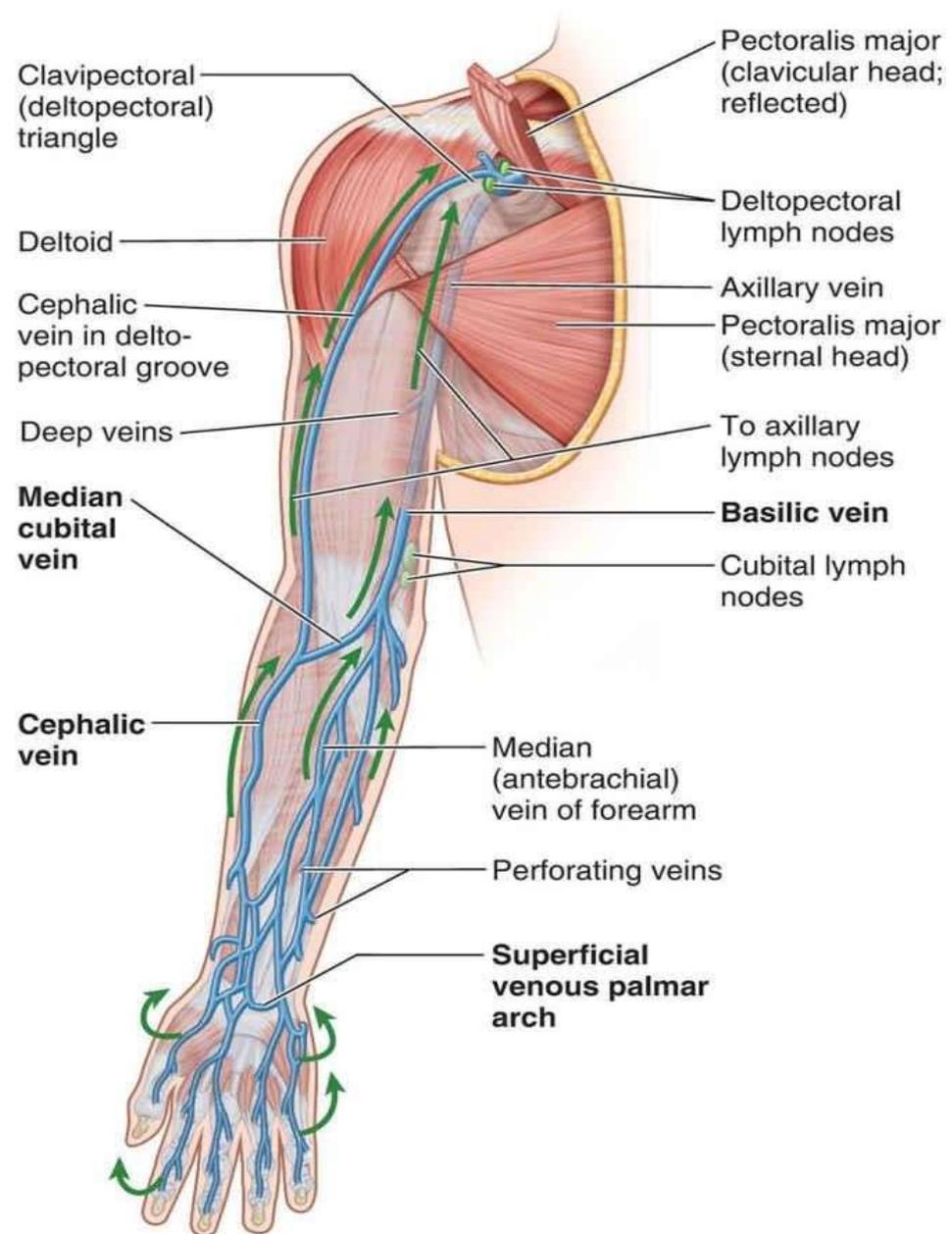




# Basilic and cephalic veins



(A) Posterior (dorsal) views



(B) Anterior (palmar) views

Thank You!

The image features the words "Thank You!" rendered in a bold, blue, 3D sans-serif font. The letters are thick and have a slight shadow on their bottom surfaces. They are positioned on a light-colored, reflective surface. A bright, circular spotlight illuminates the text from above, creating a soft glow around the letters and casting a subtle shadow on the surface below. The background is a dark, gradient grey, which makes the illuminated text stand out prominently.