

# Practical Pectoral region

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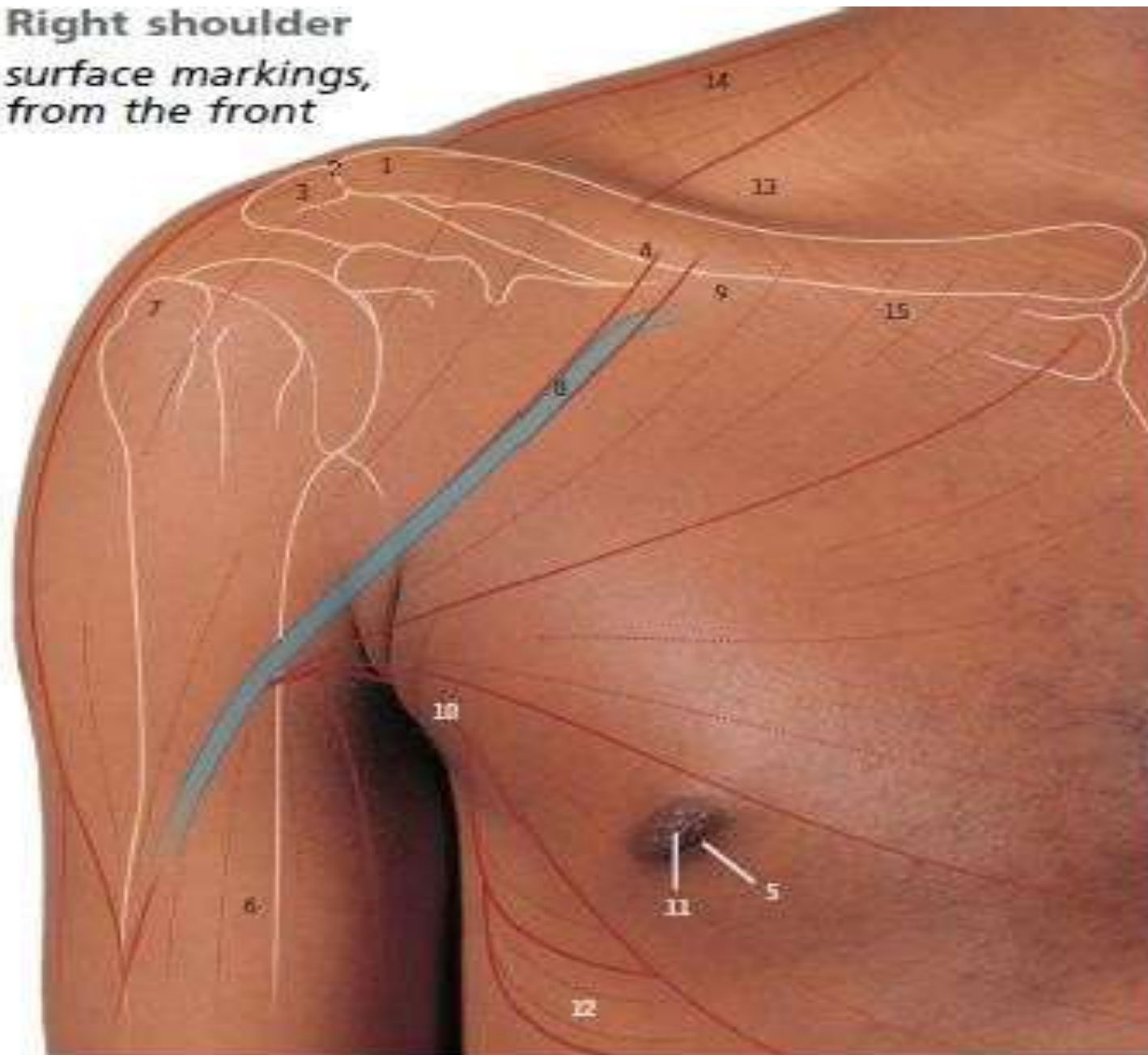
# The pectoral region

## 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 Infracavicular fossa
- 10 Lower margin of pectoralis major
- 11 Nipple
- 12 Serratus anterior
- 13 Suprascavicular fossa
- 14 Trapezius
- 15 Upper margin of pectoralis major

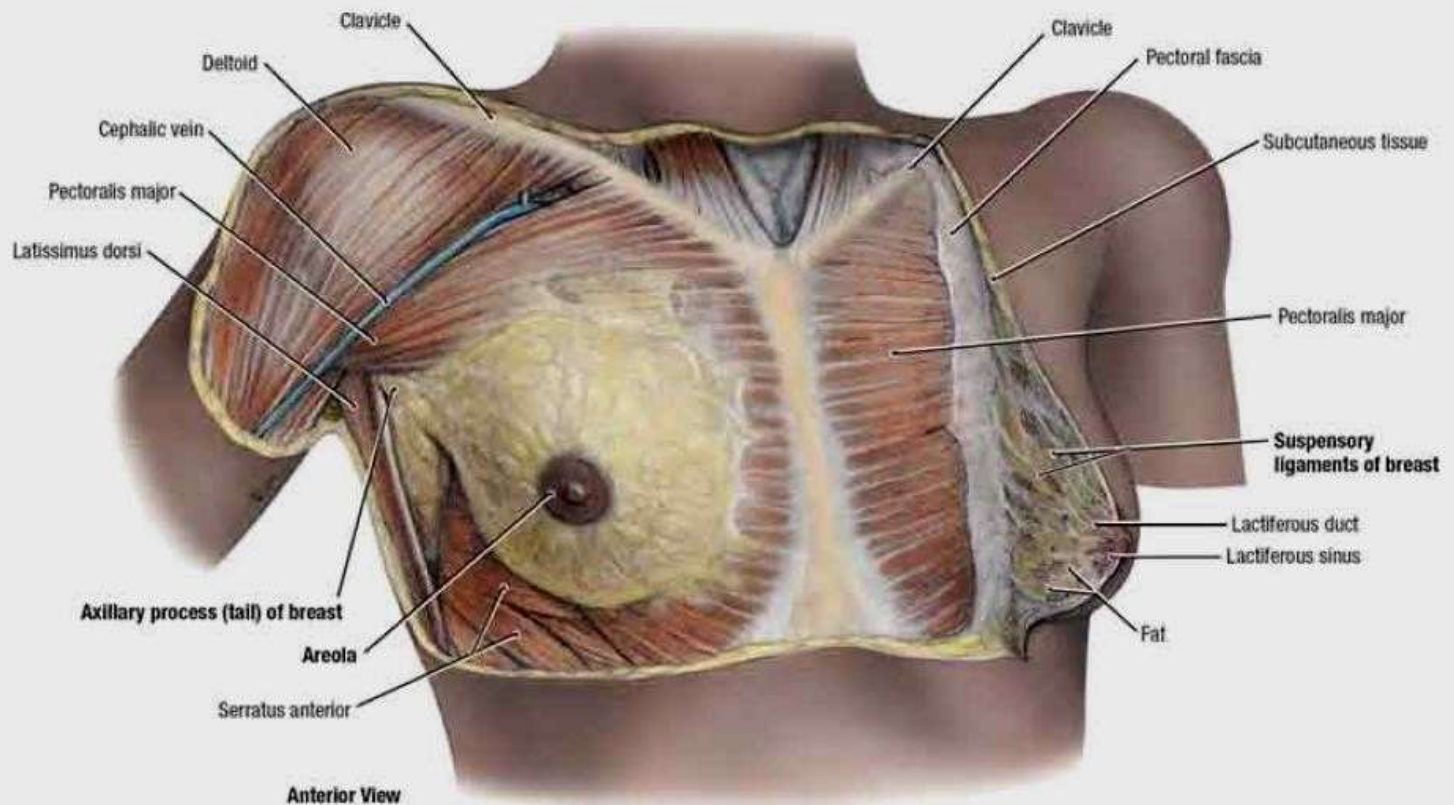
The nipple in the male (11) normally lies at the level of the fourth intercostal space.

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

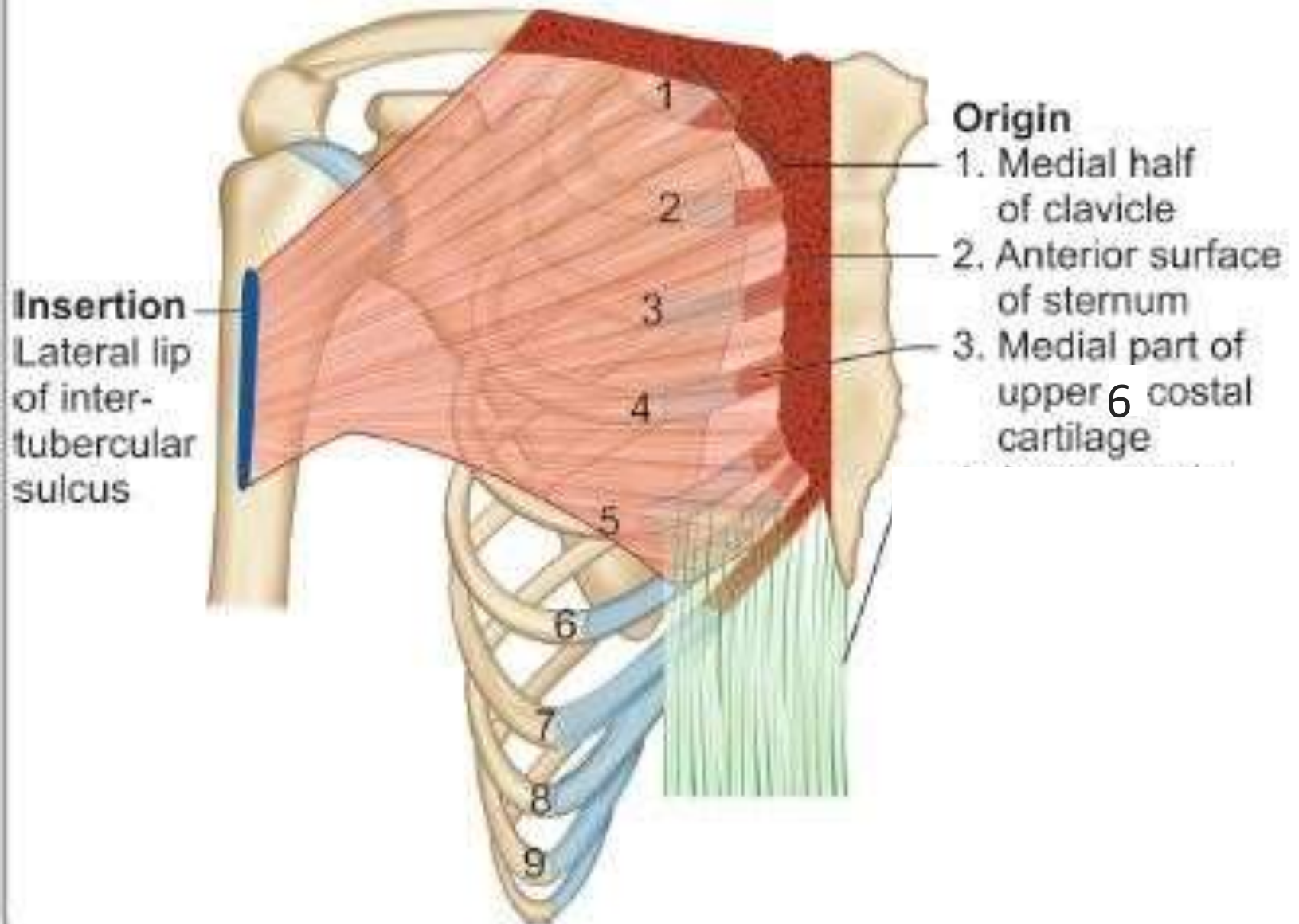
Note that the most lateral bony point in the shoulder is the greater tubercle (7).

# The pectoral region

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



## Pectoralis major



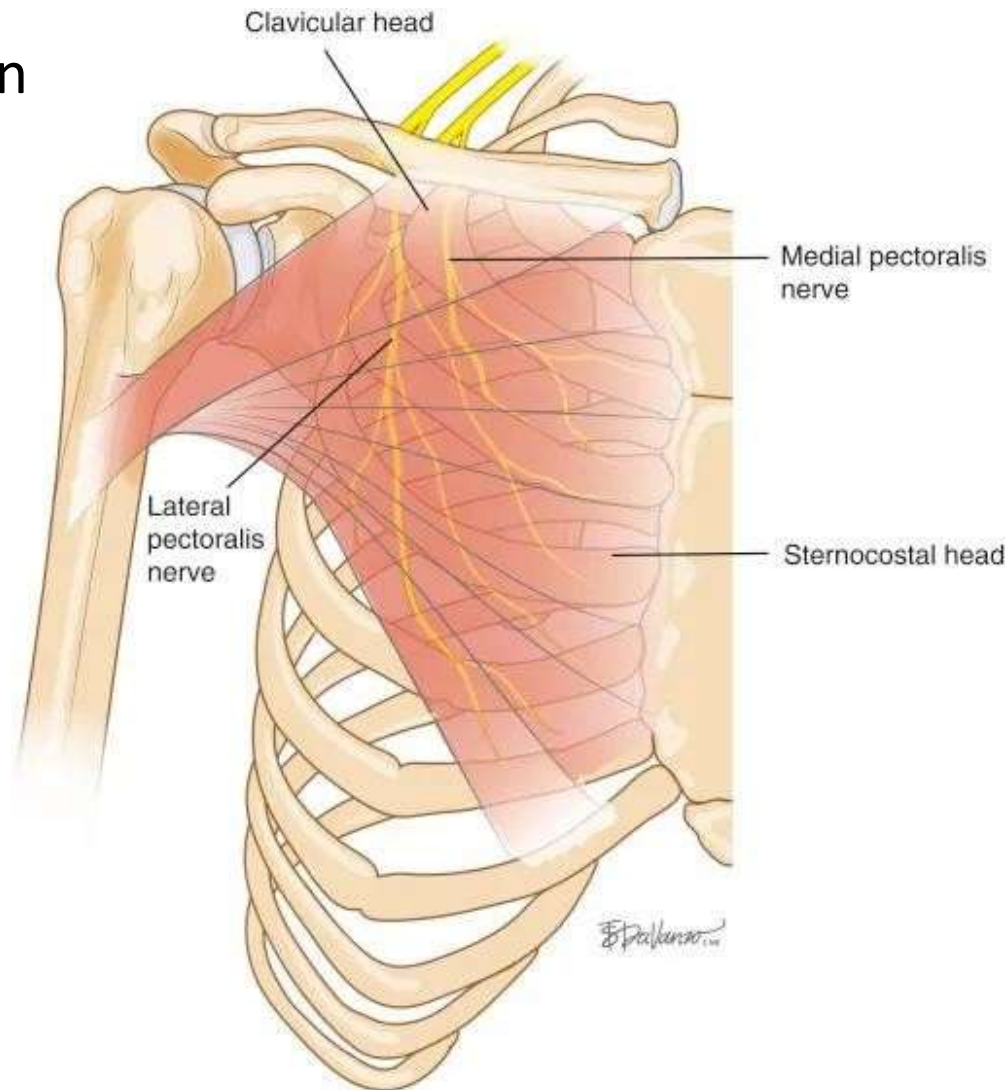


# Action of pectoralis major muscle

- **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**

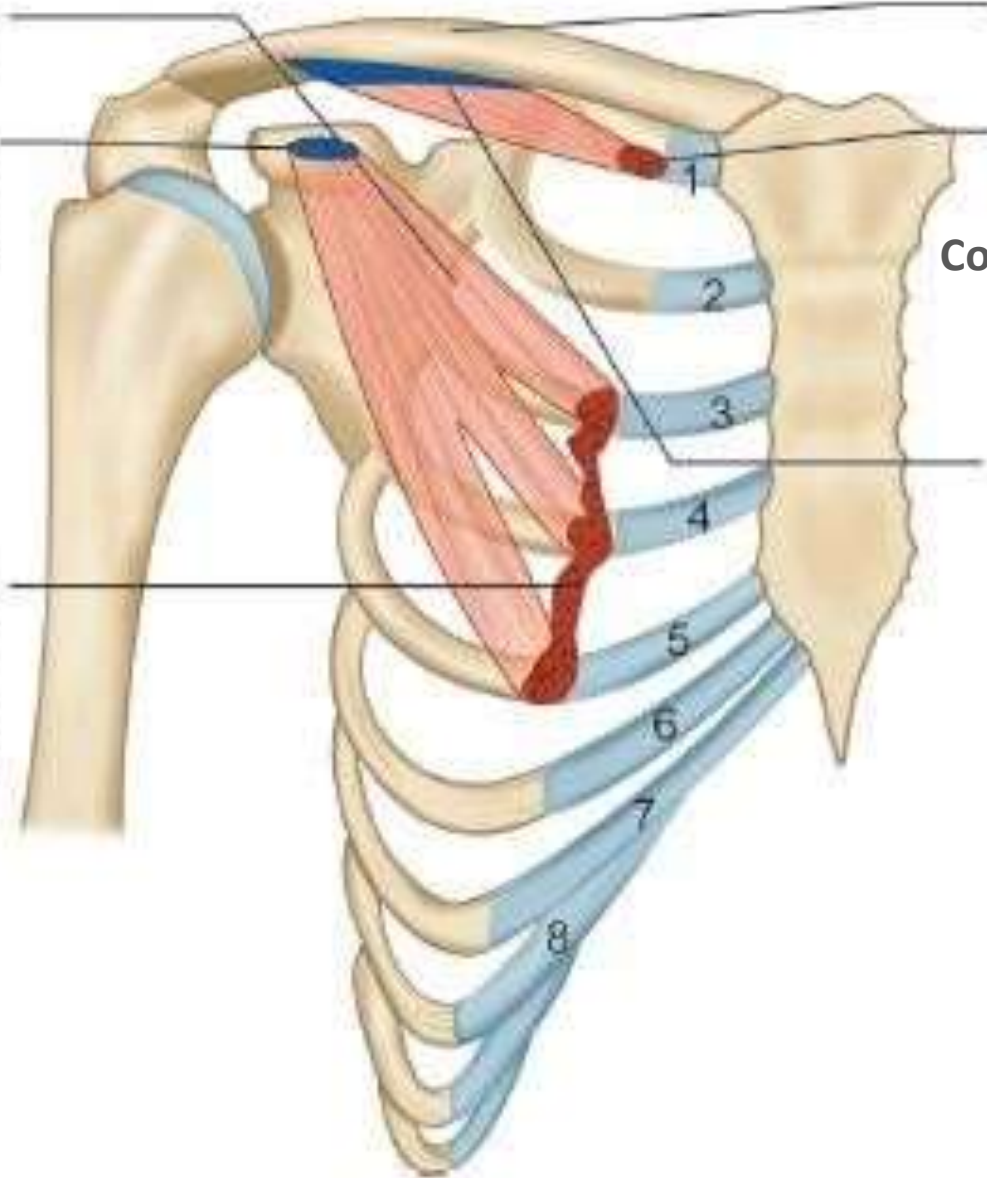
**Origin**

Junction of 1st rib

Costal cartilage

**Insertion**

Middle 1/3 of inferior surface of clavicle

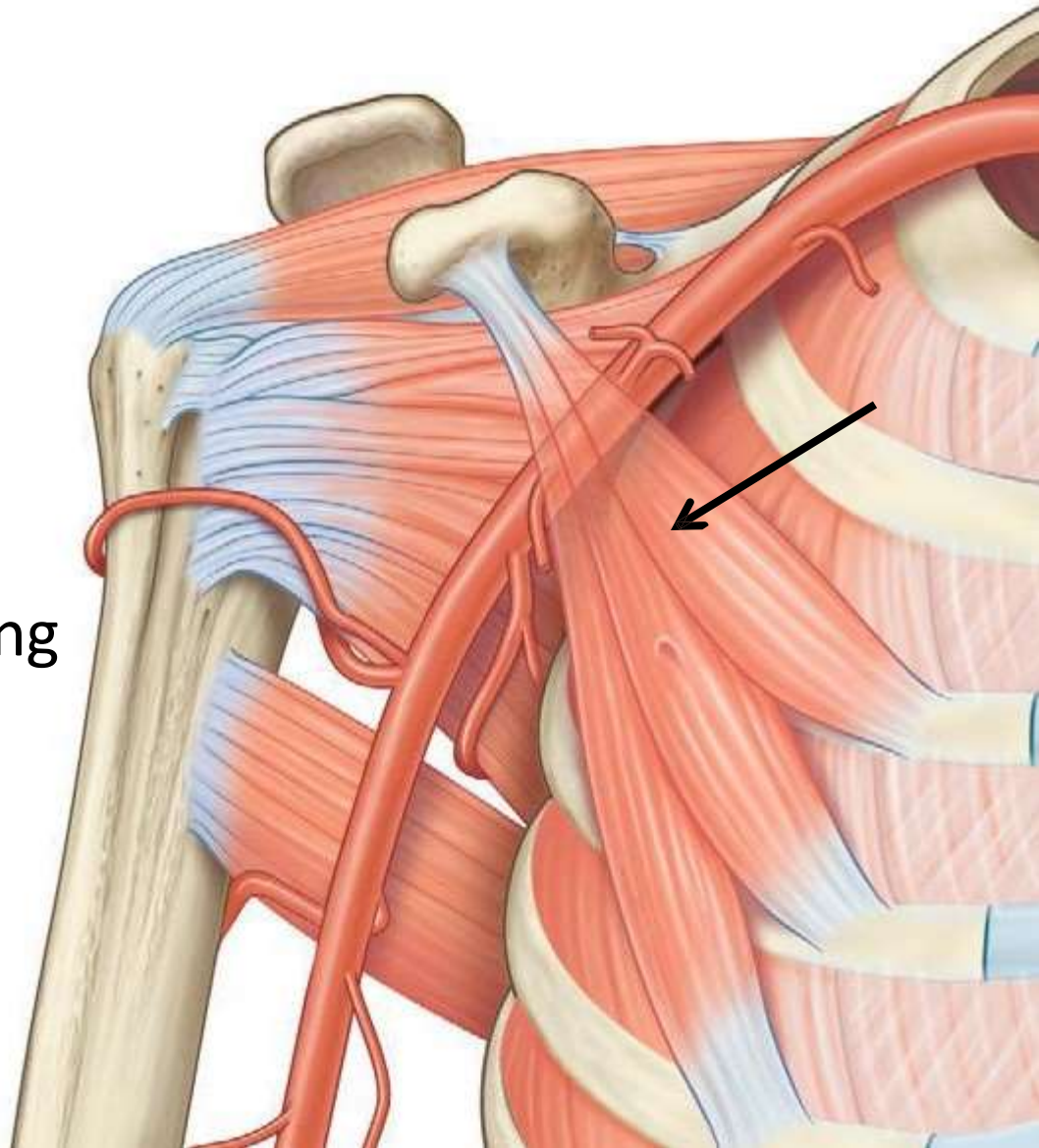


# Action of pectoralis minor

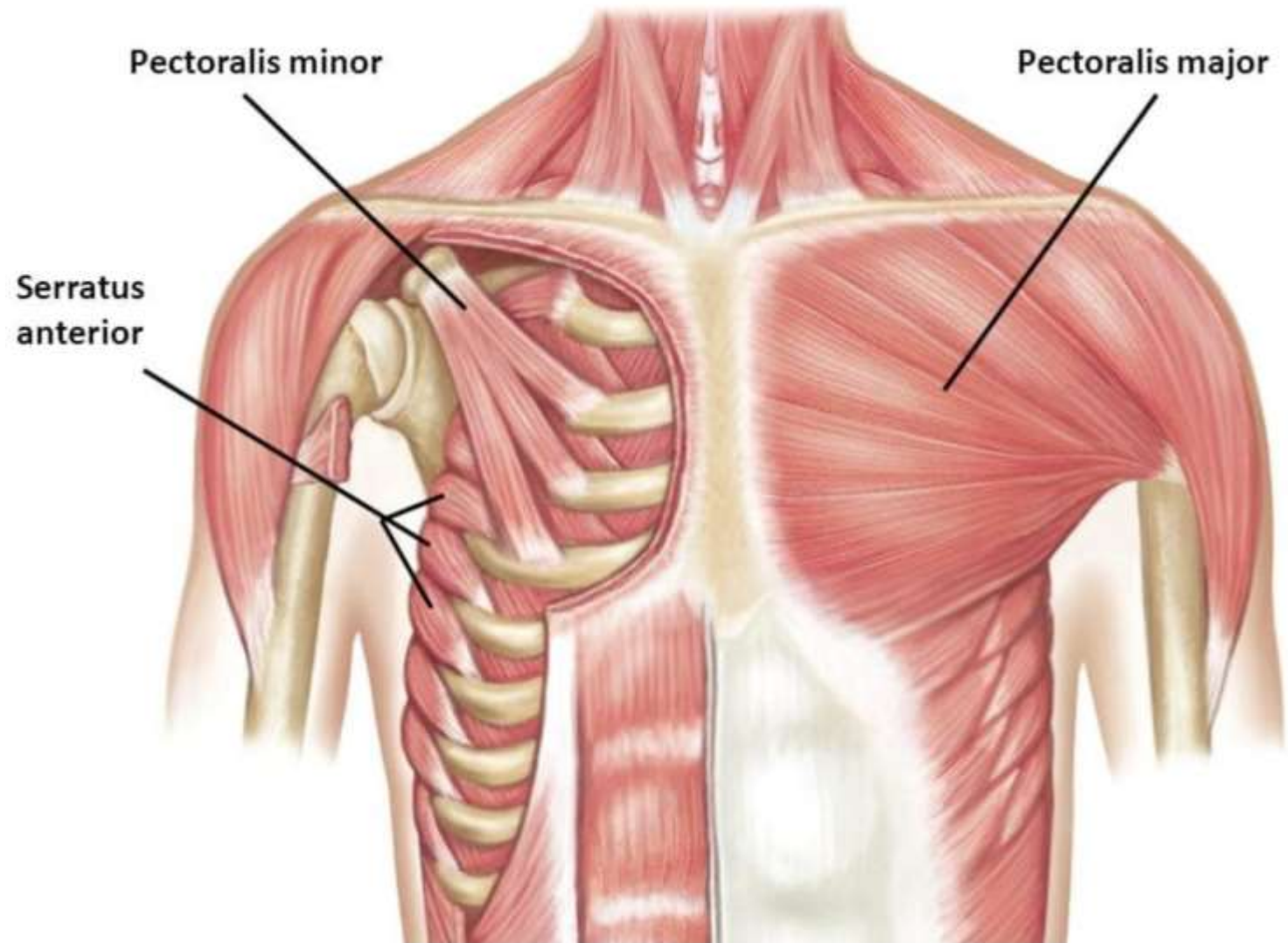
- Depress the tip of the shoulder
- Accessory muscle of inspiration
- Not a strong muscle
- Anatomical and surgical landmark to the underlying axillary artery

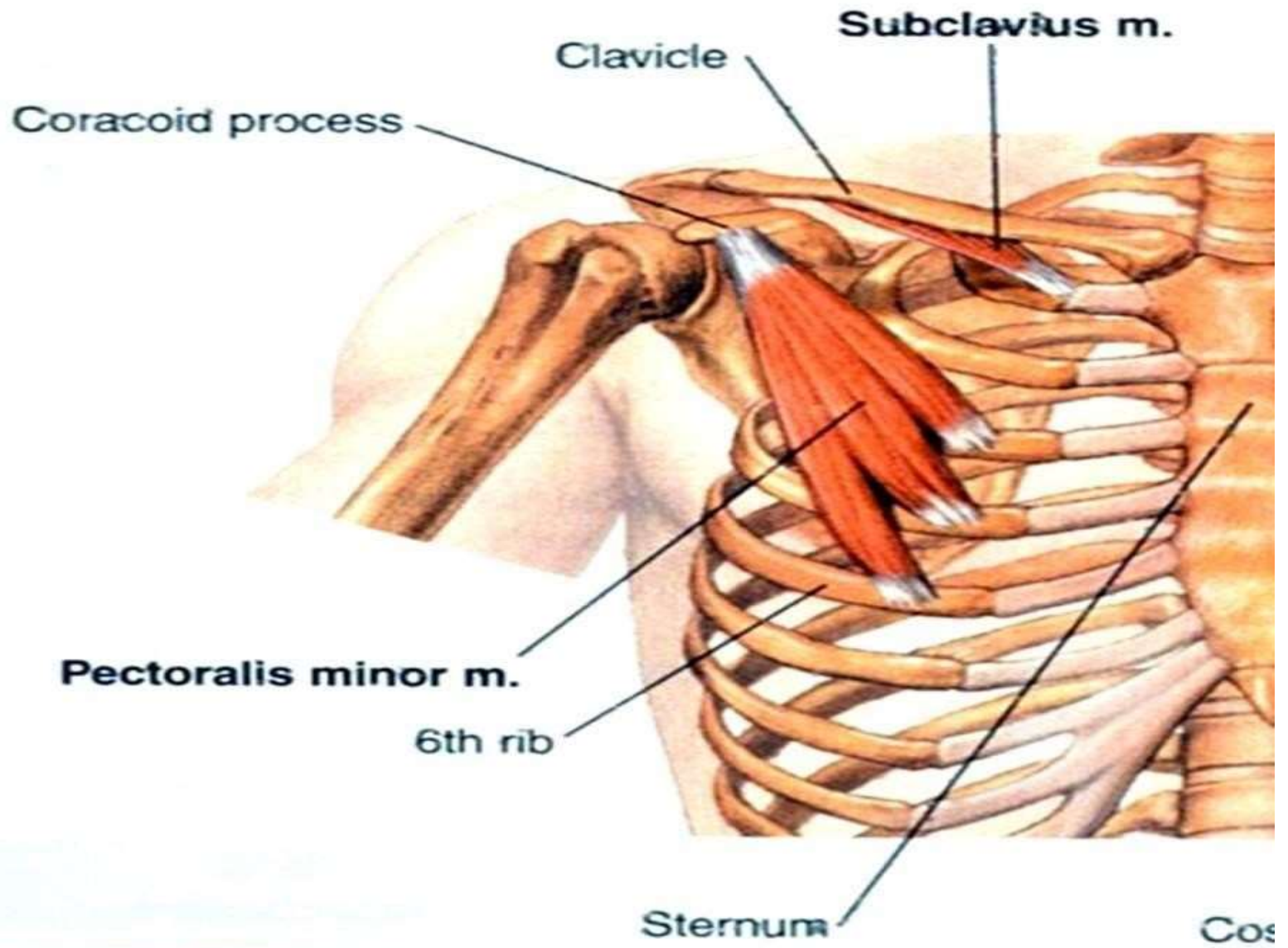
## Nerve supply

- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Medial pectoral nerve











Pectoralis  
minor

This is a photograph of an anatomical dissection on a cadaver. The pectoralis minor muscle is a fan-shaped muscle located deep to the pectoralis major. It is shown as a reddish-brown, fibrous structure. The pectoralis major is a larger, more superficial muscle with a distinct striated texture. Surgical instruments, including forceps and a scalpel, are visible, indicating an ongoing dissection. The surrounding tissue is yellowish and fatty.

Pectoralis  
major

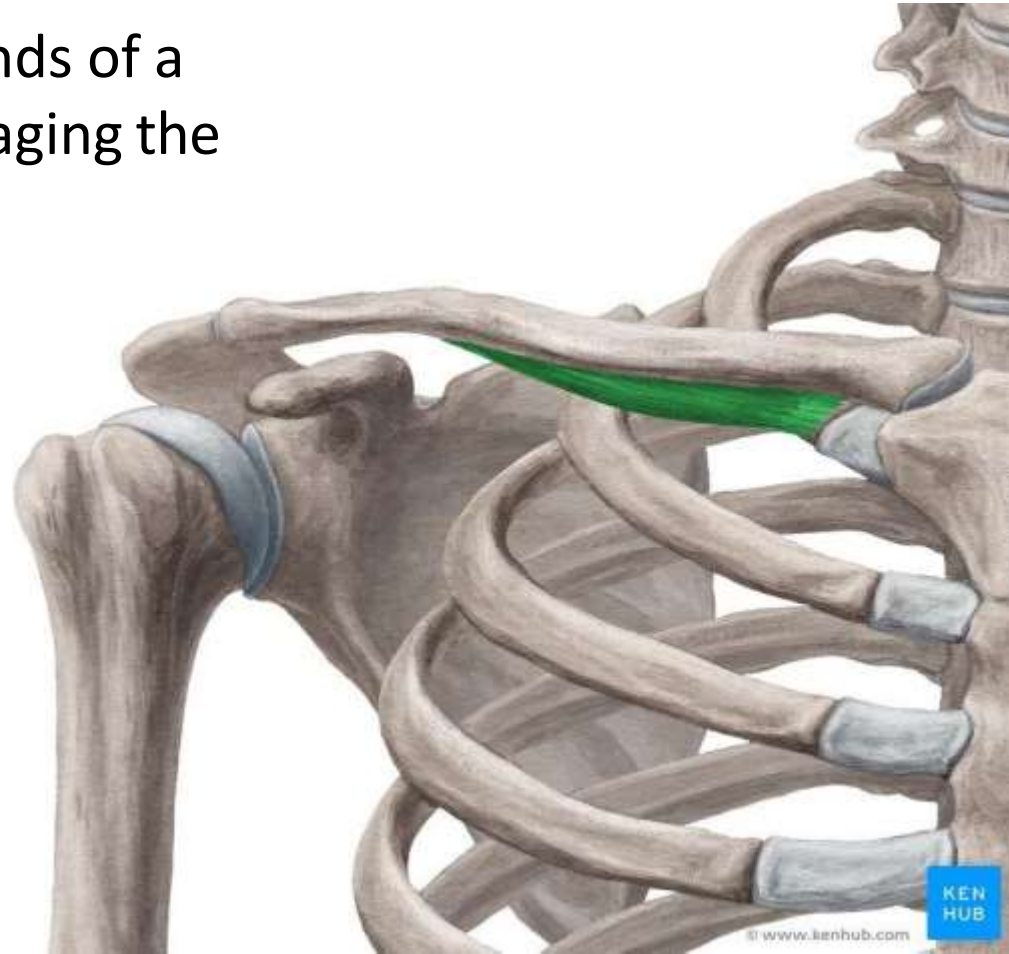
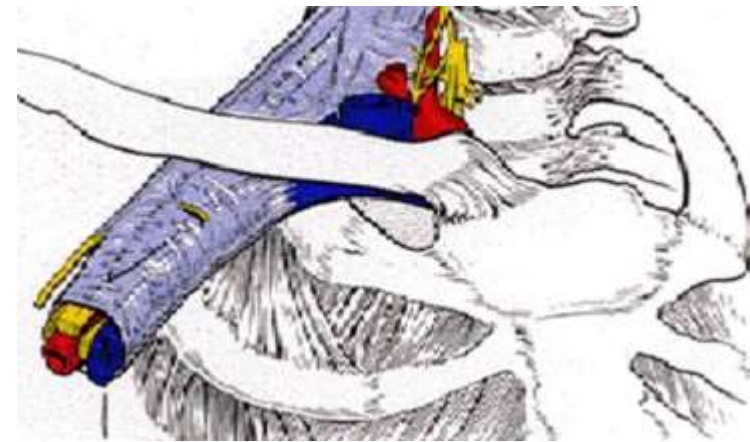


# Action of subclavius

- 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)

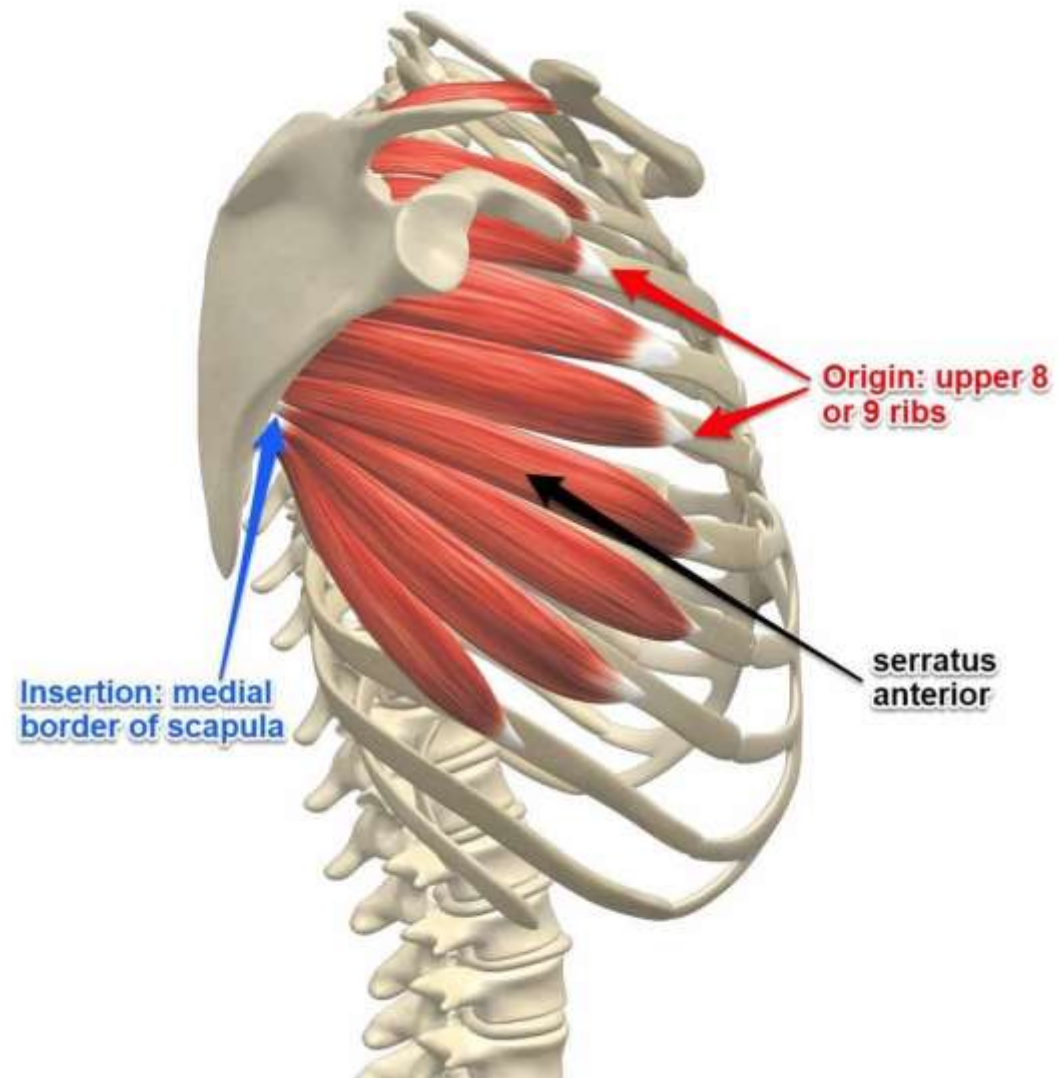




# Serratus anterior muscle

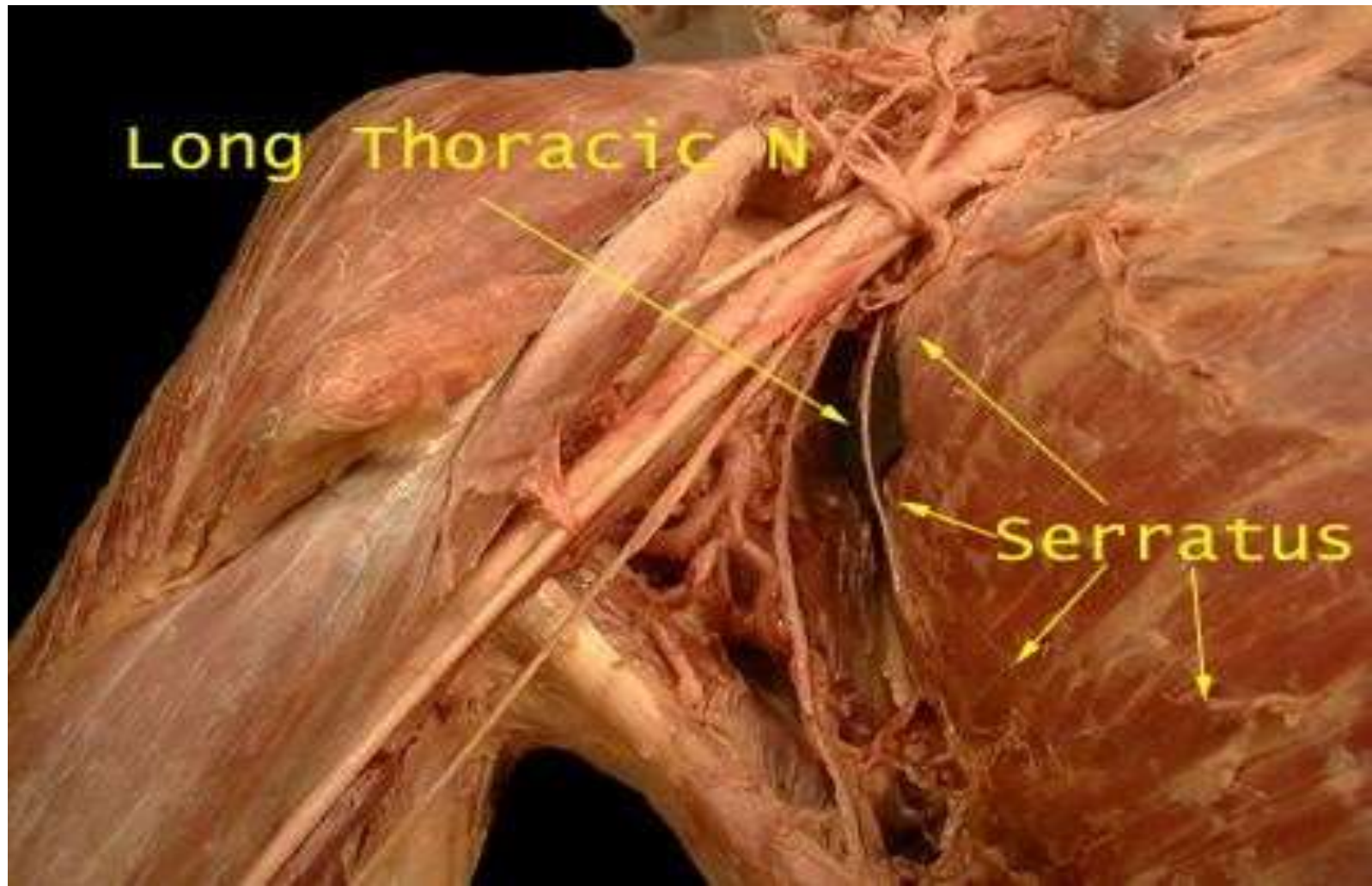
## Action

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



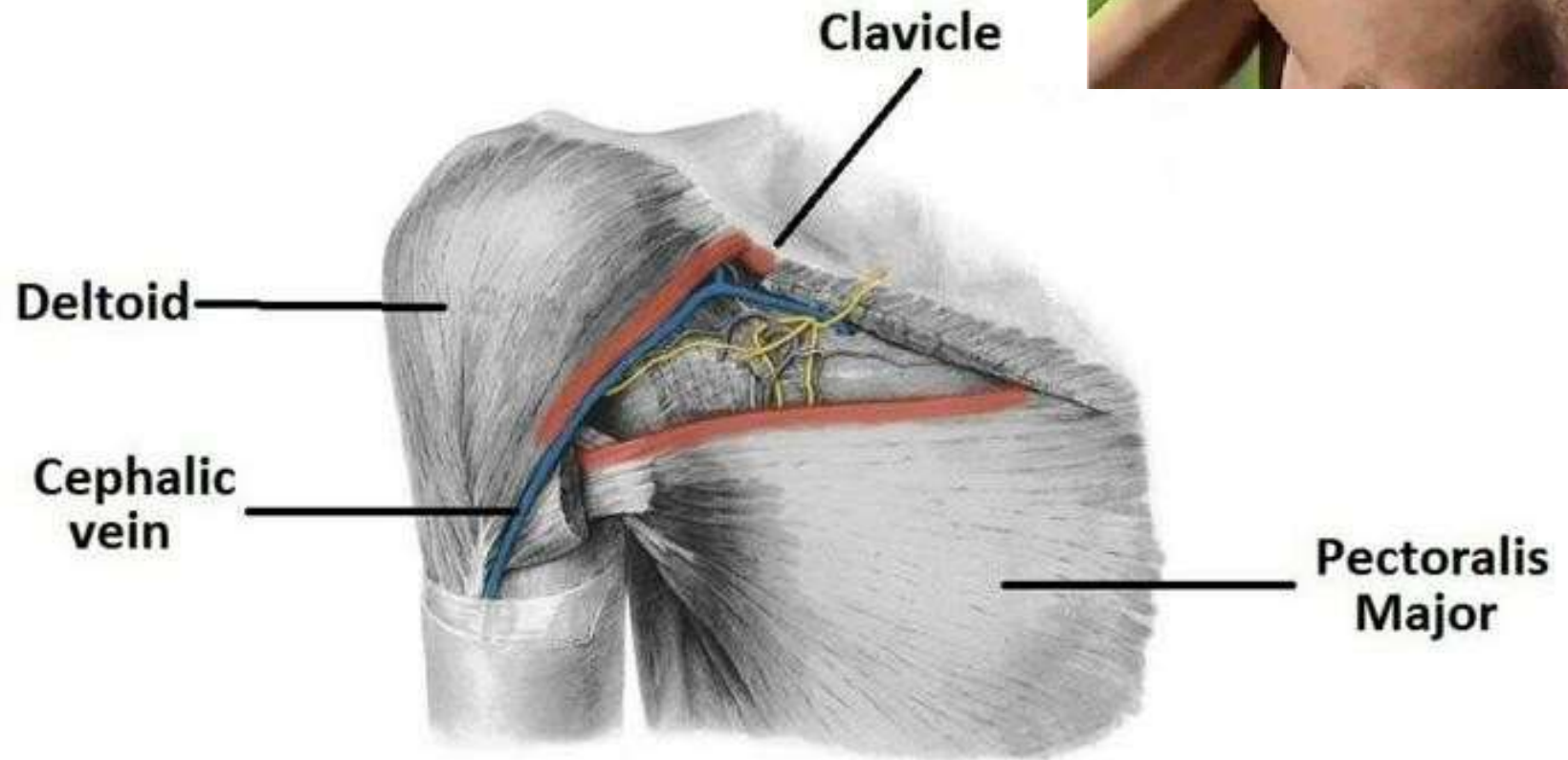
## Nerve supply

- long thoracic nerve



# Delto-pectoral triangle

- Bounders ?
- May be visible in people

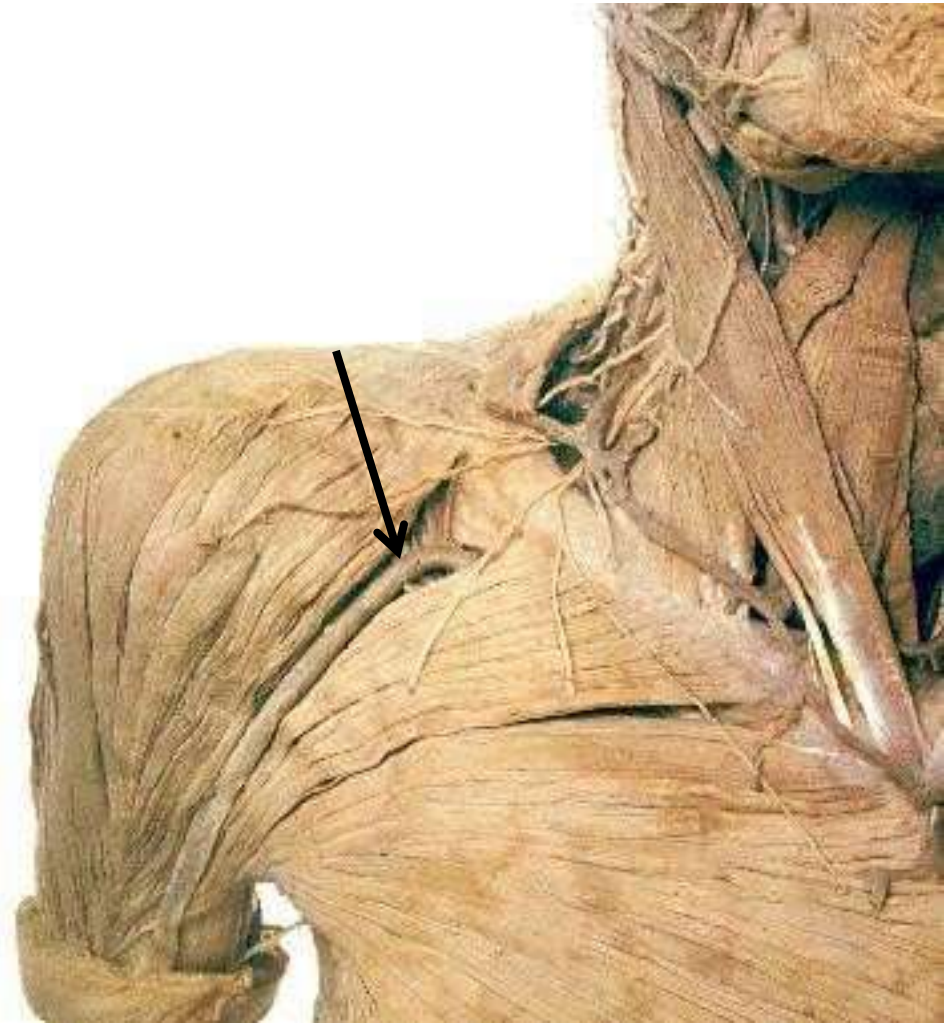
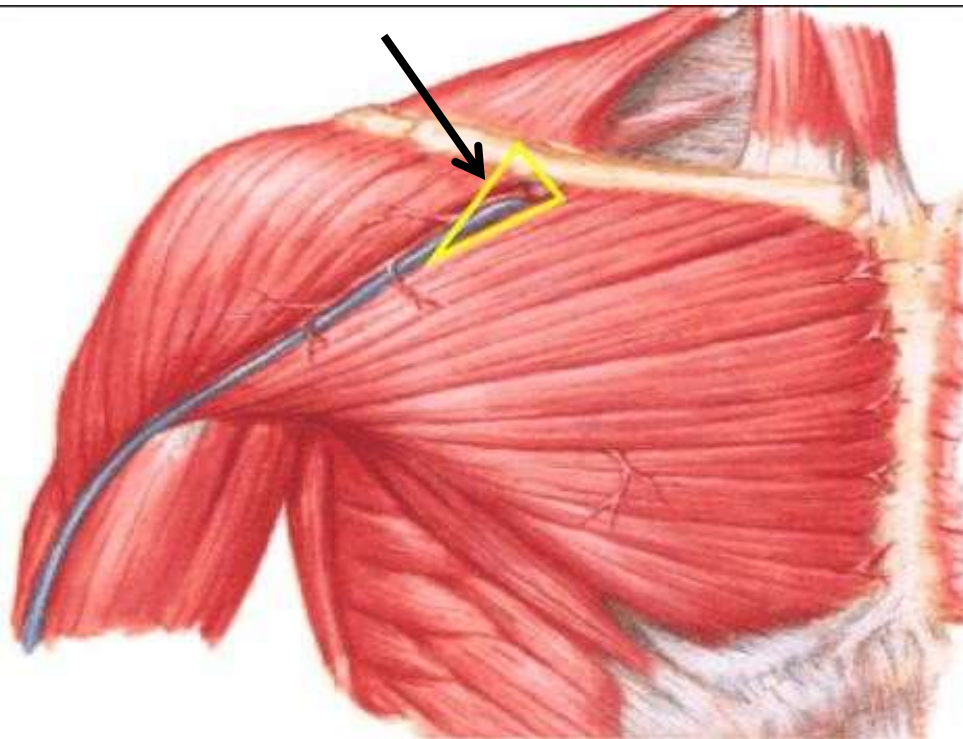




# Delto-pectoral triangle

Content:

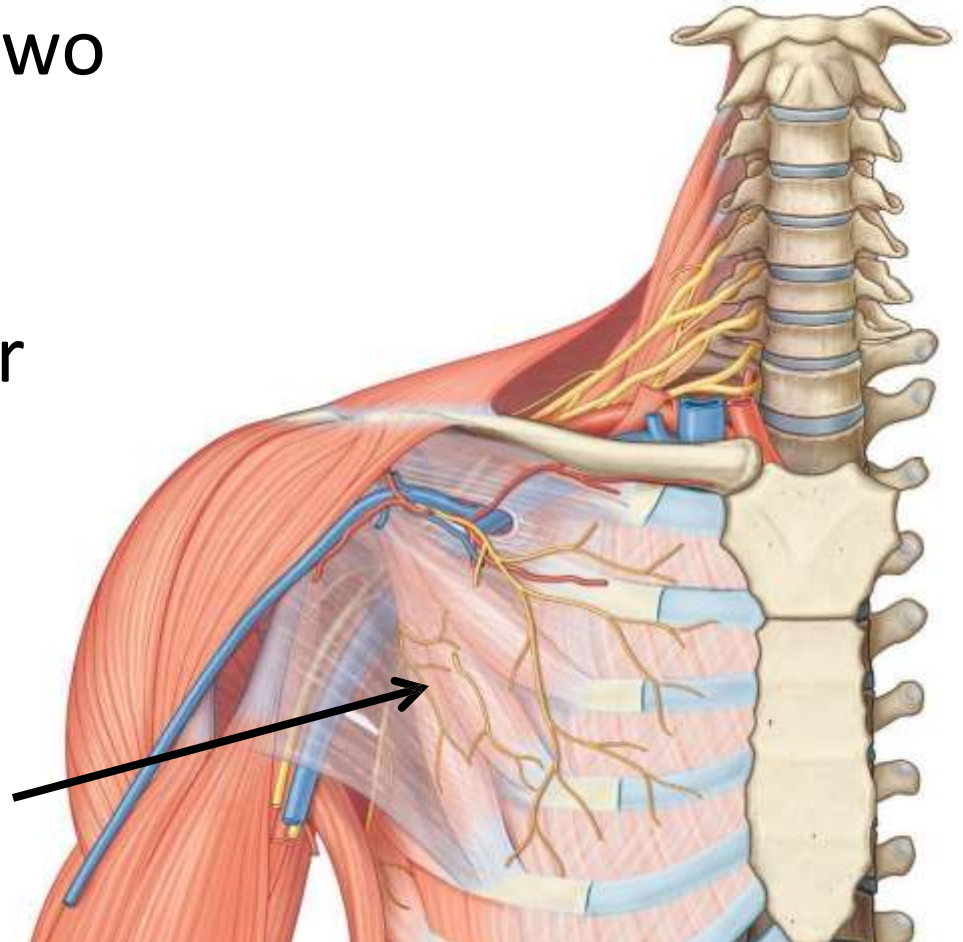
1. Infraclavicular lymph nodes
2. Termination of cephalic vein





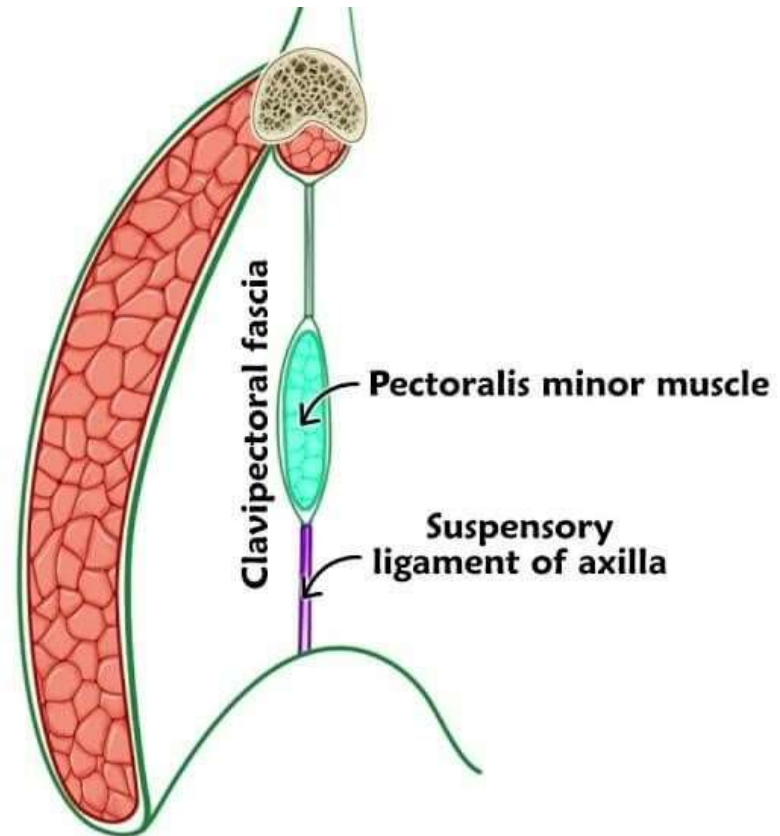
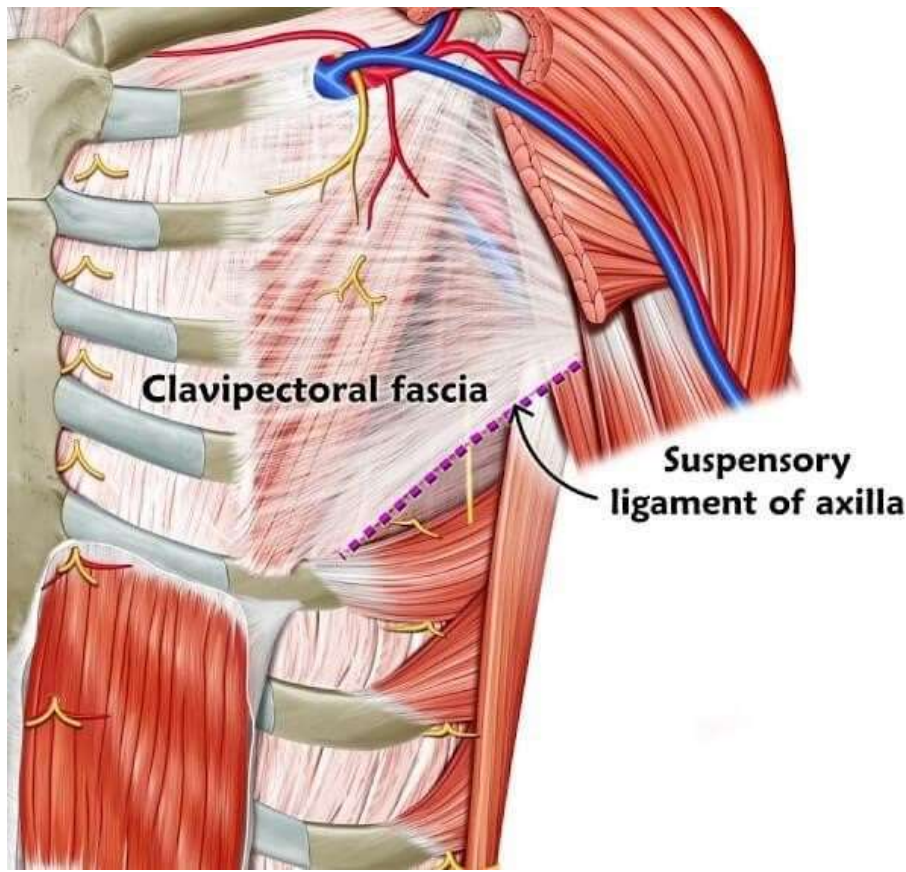
# Clavipectoral fascia

- 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



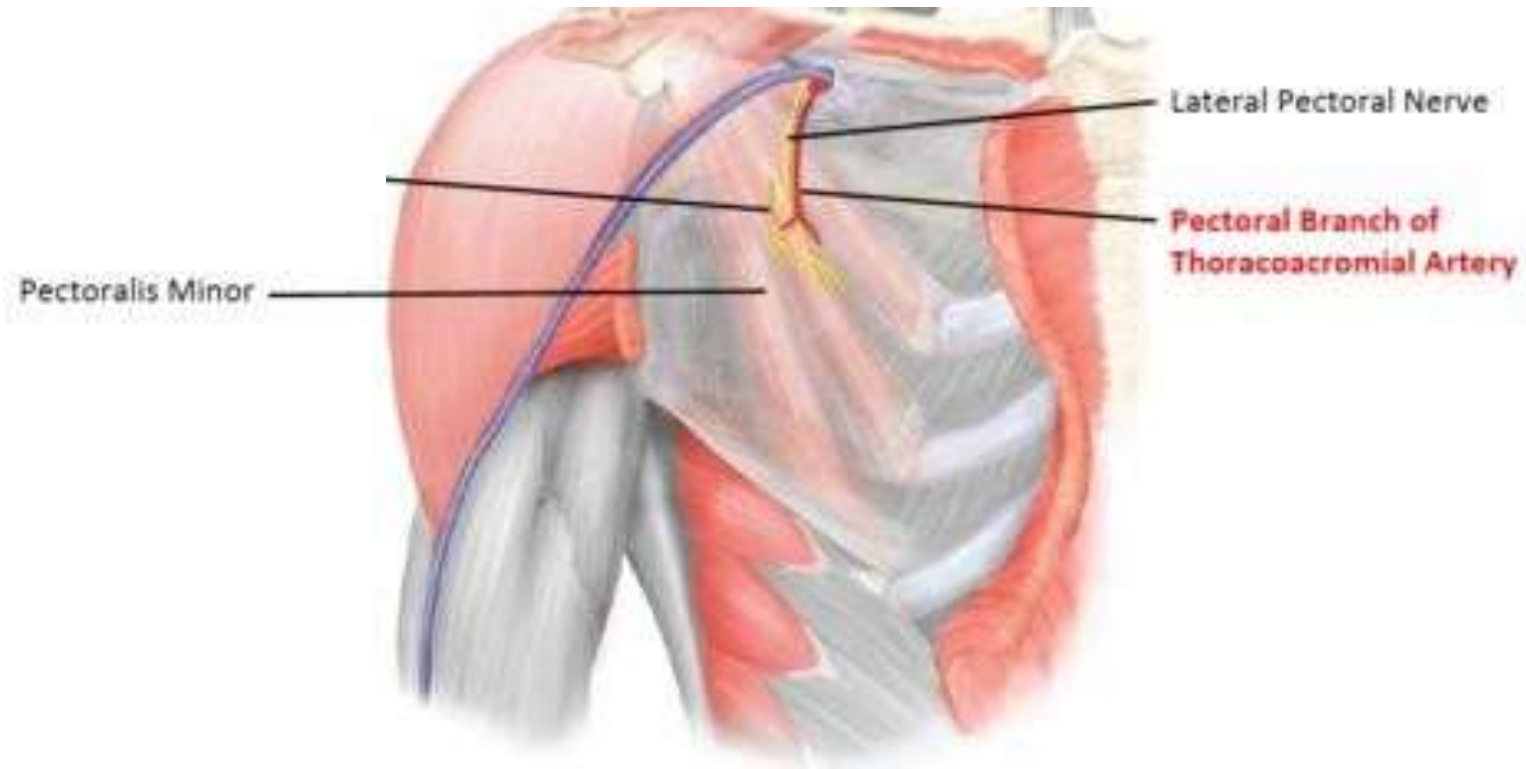
# Suspensory ligament of the axilla

- 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



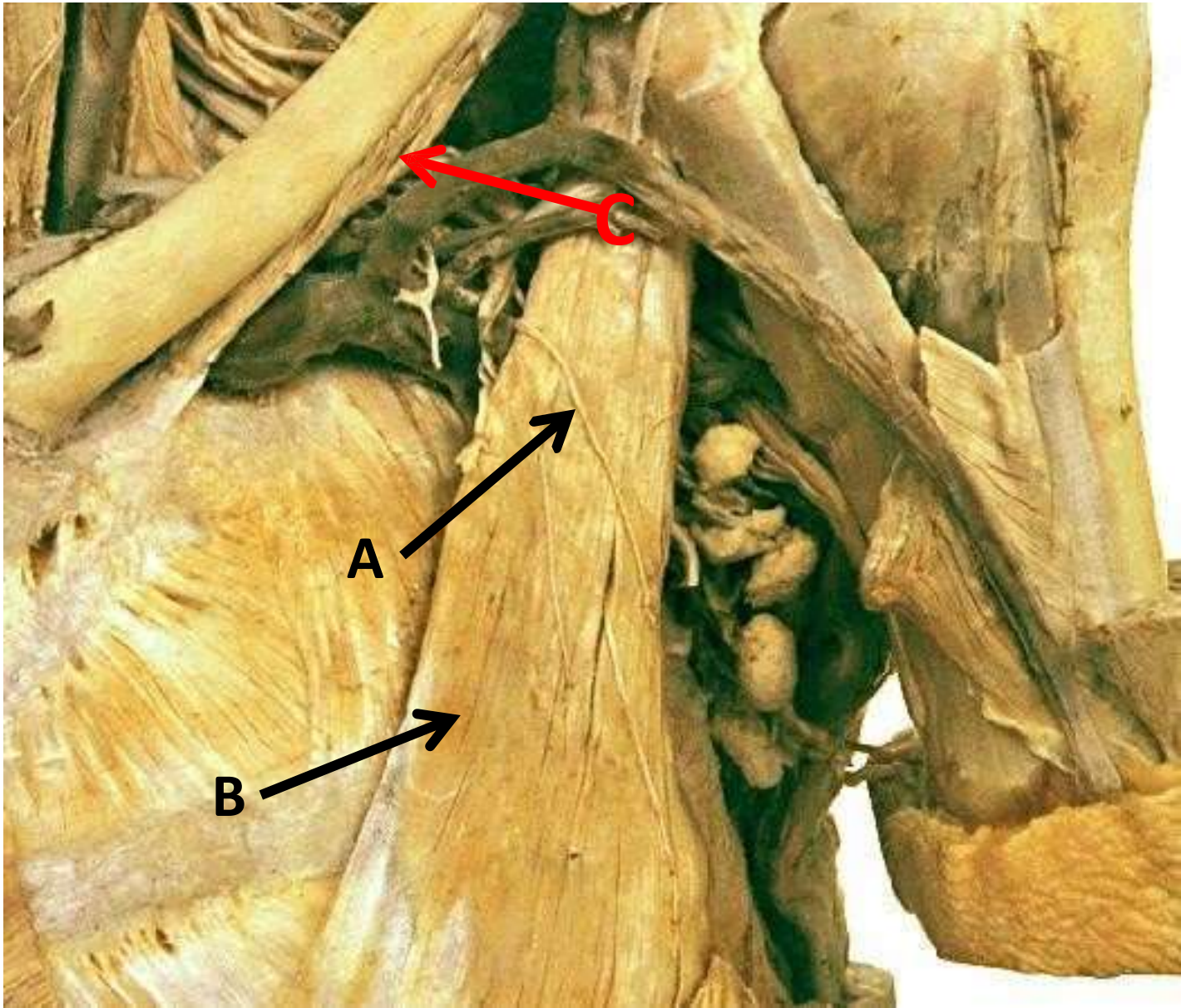
# Structures pierces the fascia

- 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 infraclavicular lymph node to the axillary lymph nodes
- Thoracoacromial artery





Q/



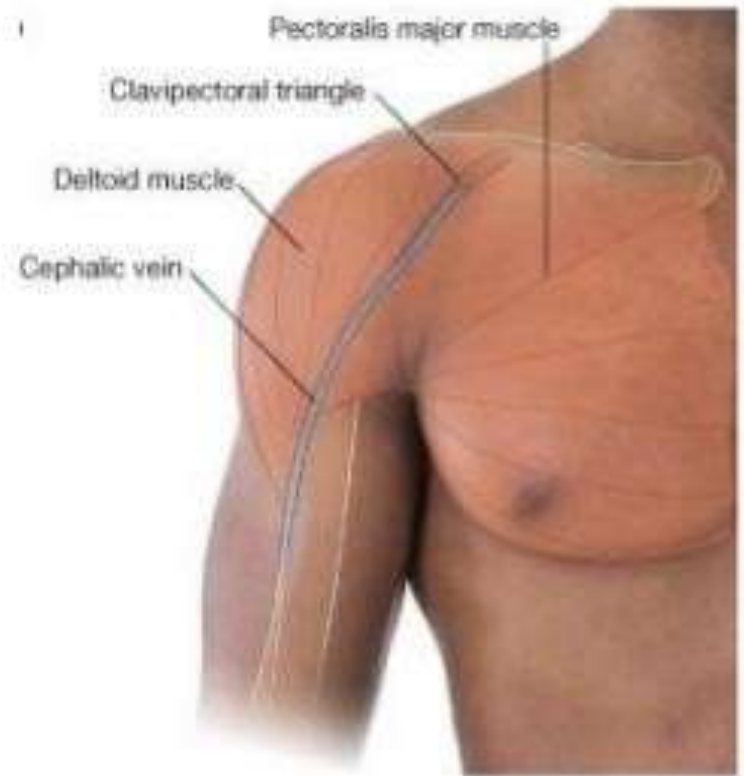


# CEPHALIC VEIN (PRE AXIAL VEIN)

- 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

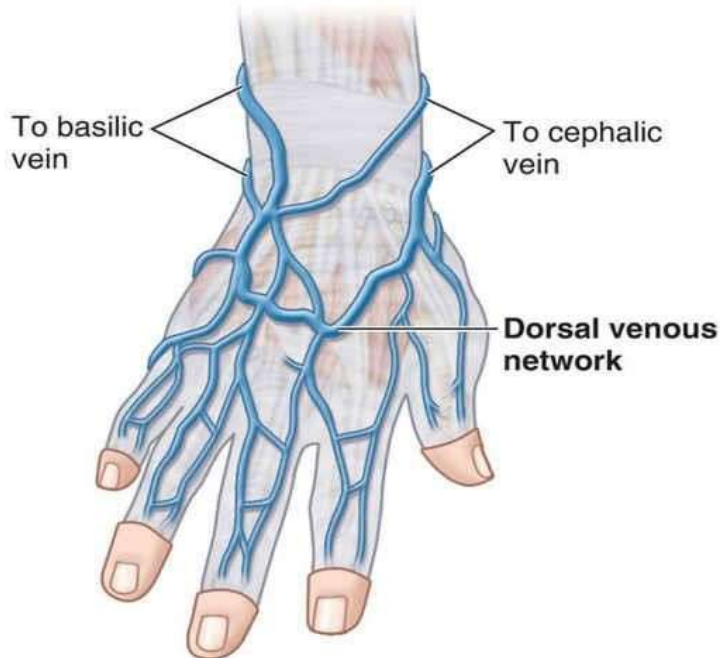
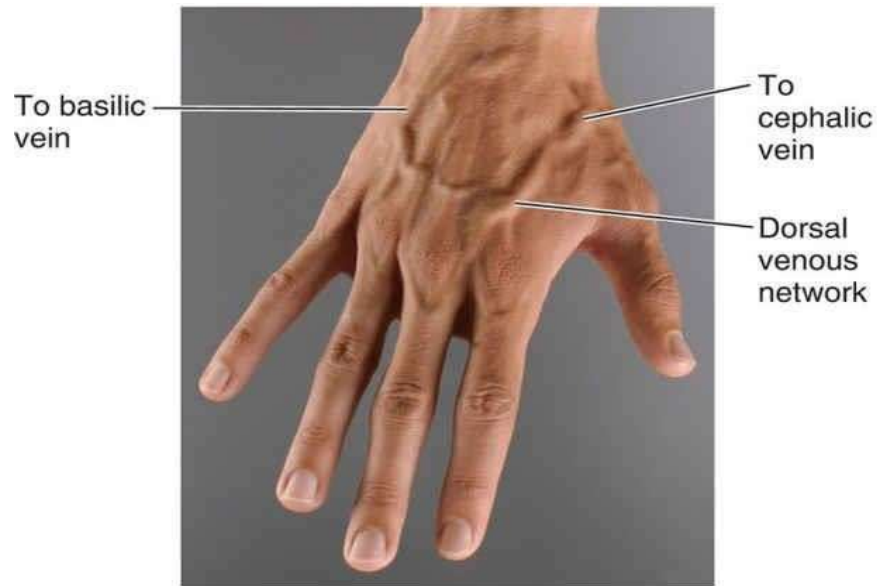


# Basilic vein

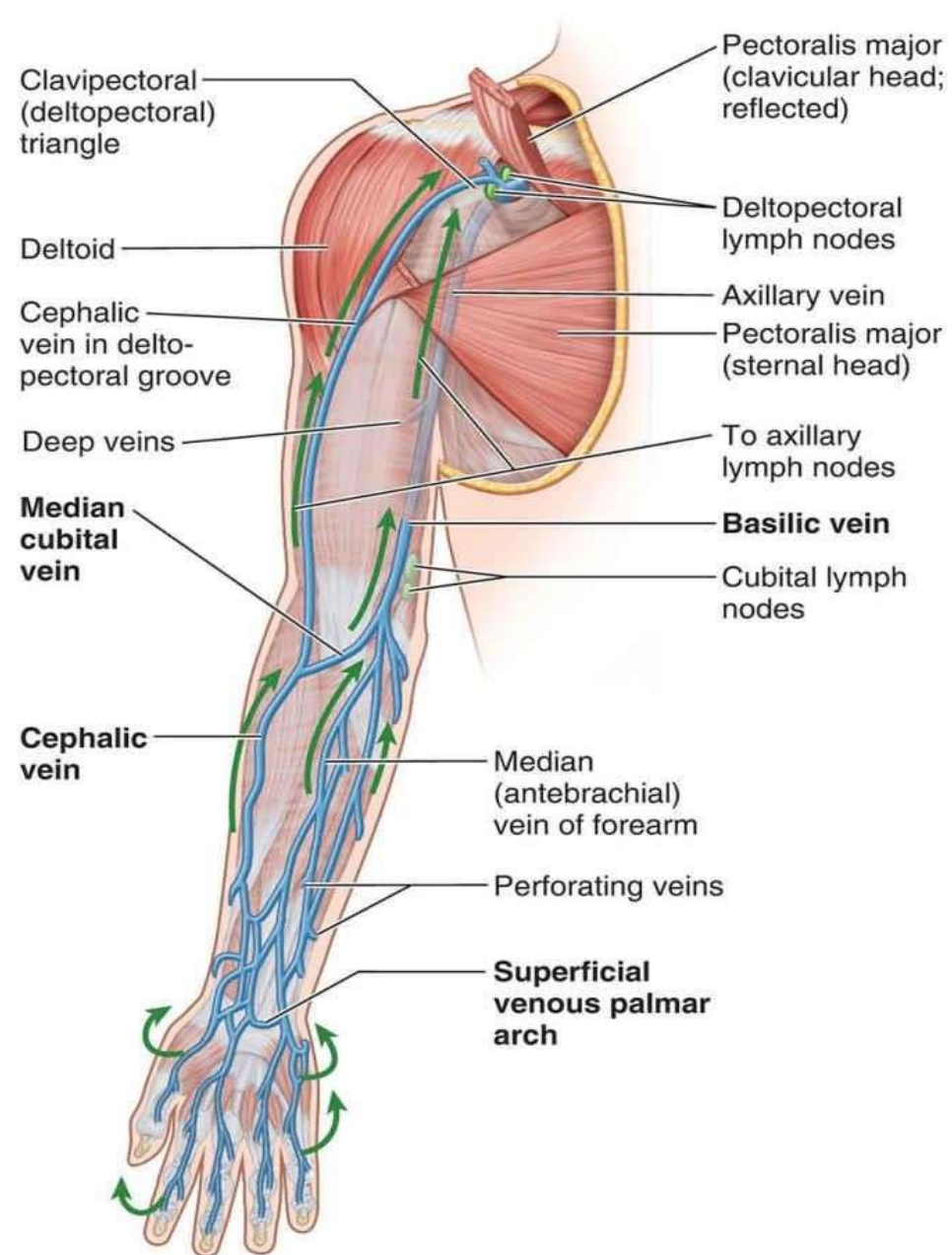
- It is arise from --**dorsal venous network** of the hand-----
- The pierces --**deep fascia**-----
- At the lower border of teres major muscle joins the  
-- **venae comitantes** of the brachial artery to become  
the --- -----  
--- to form - **axillary vein** ---



# Basilic and cephalic veins



(A) Posterior (dorsal) views



(B) Anterior (palmar) views

Thank You!