

# Practical Pectoral region

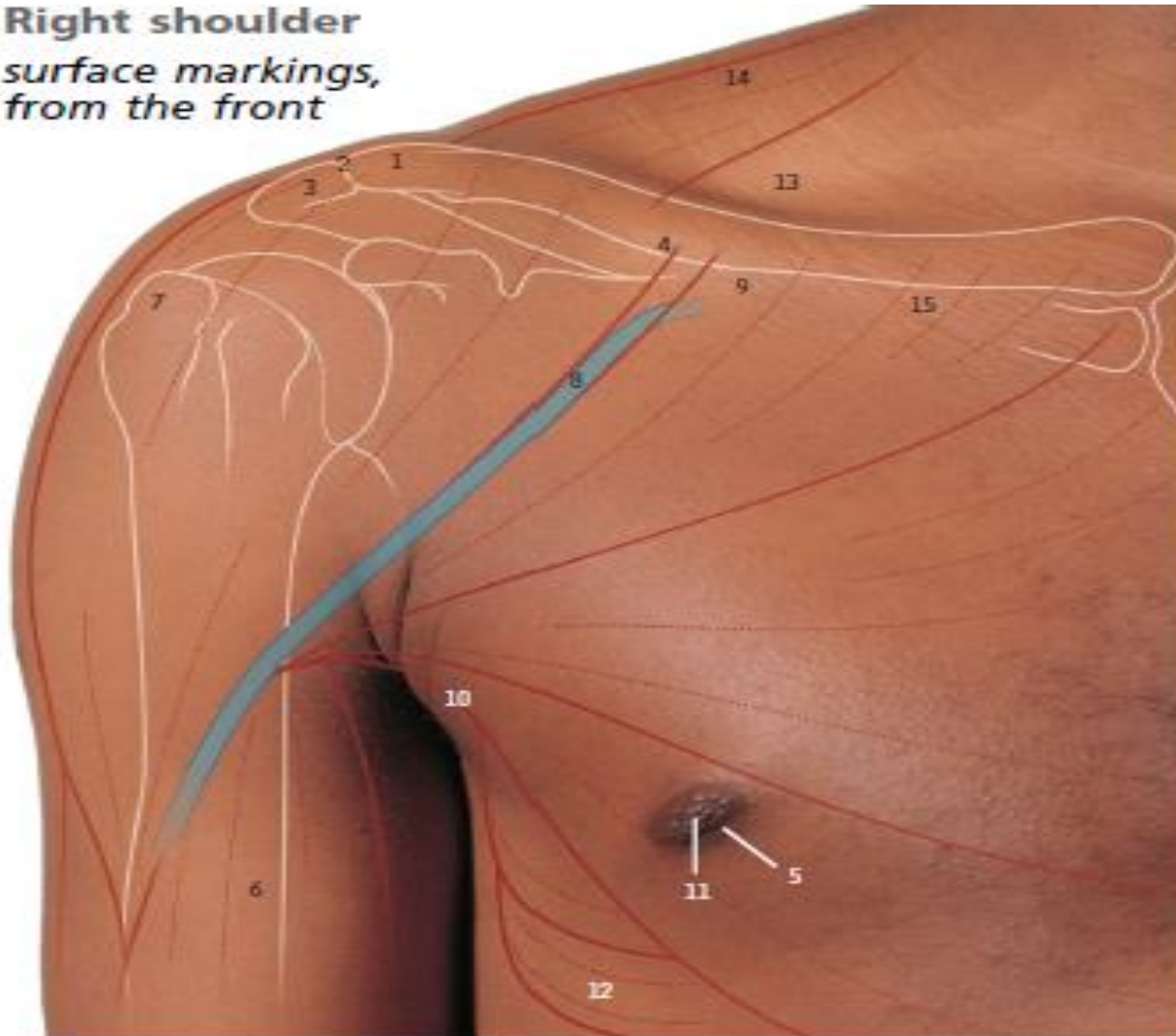
# The pectoral region

## 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

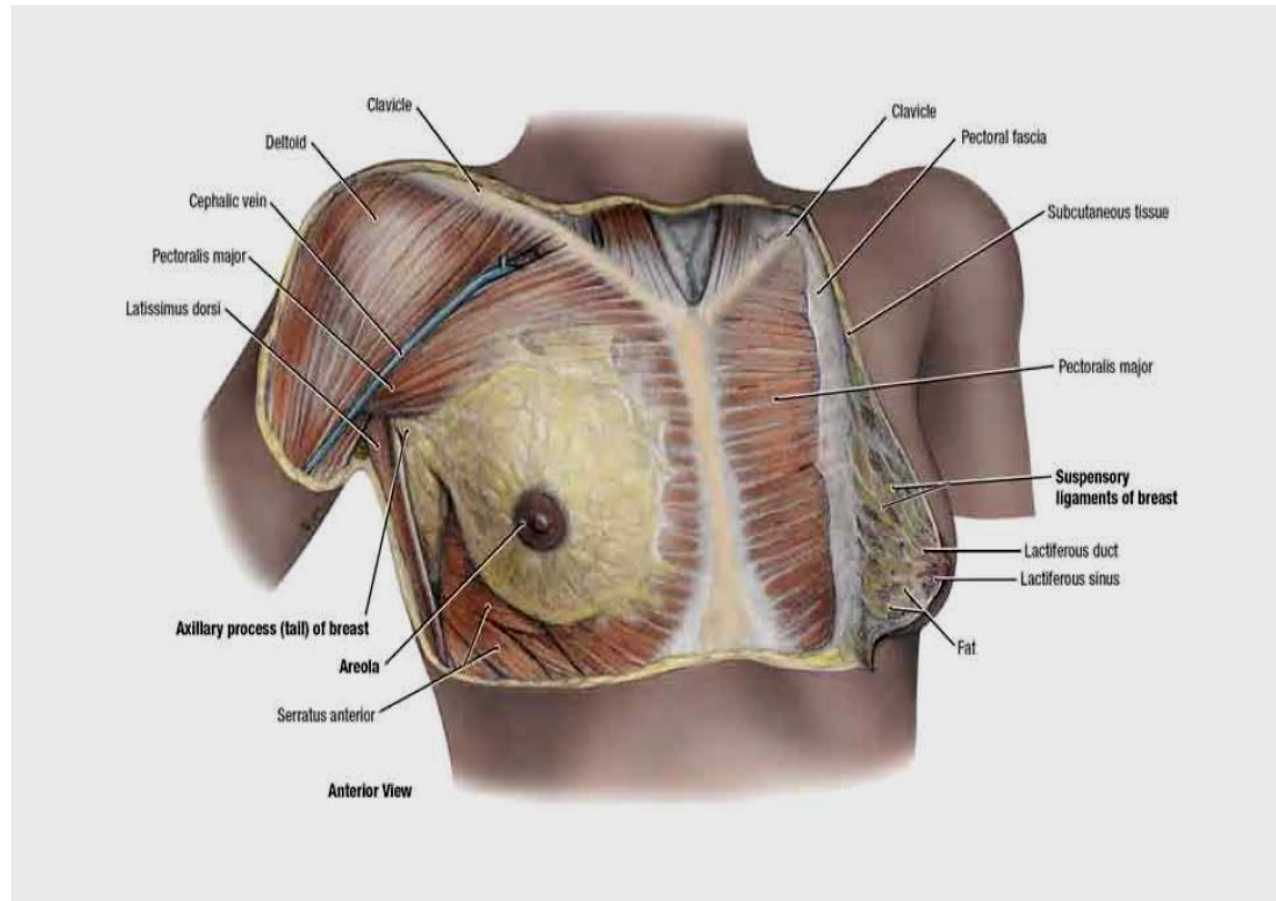
The nipple in the male (11) normally lies at the level of the fourth intercostal space.

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

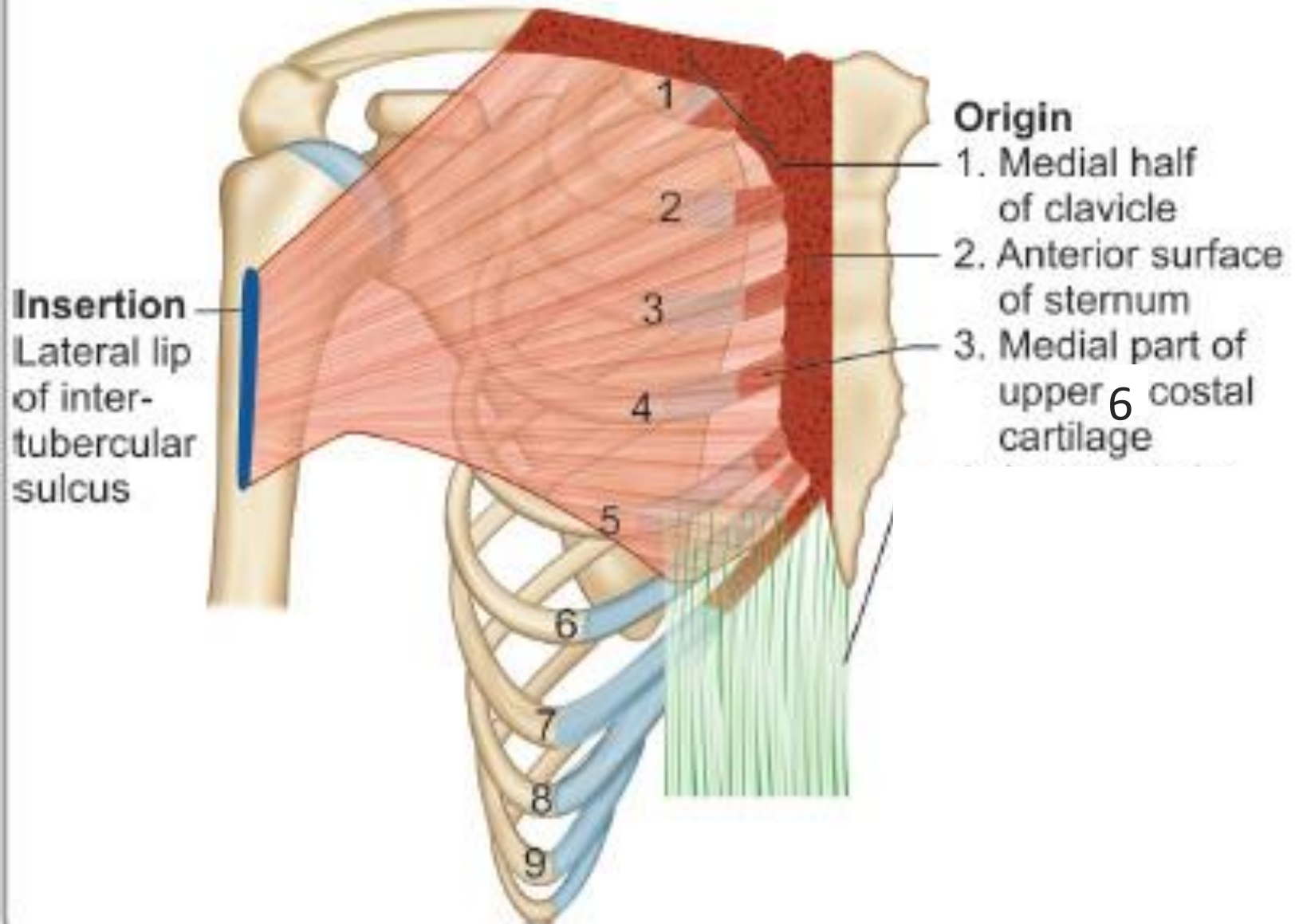
Note that the most lateral bony point in the shoulder is the greater tubercle (7).

# The pectoral region

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



## Pectoralis major

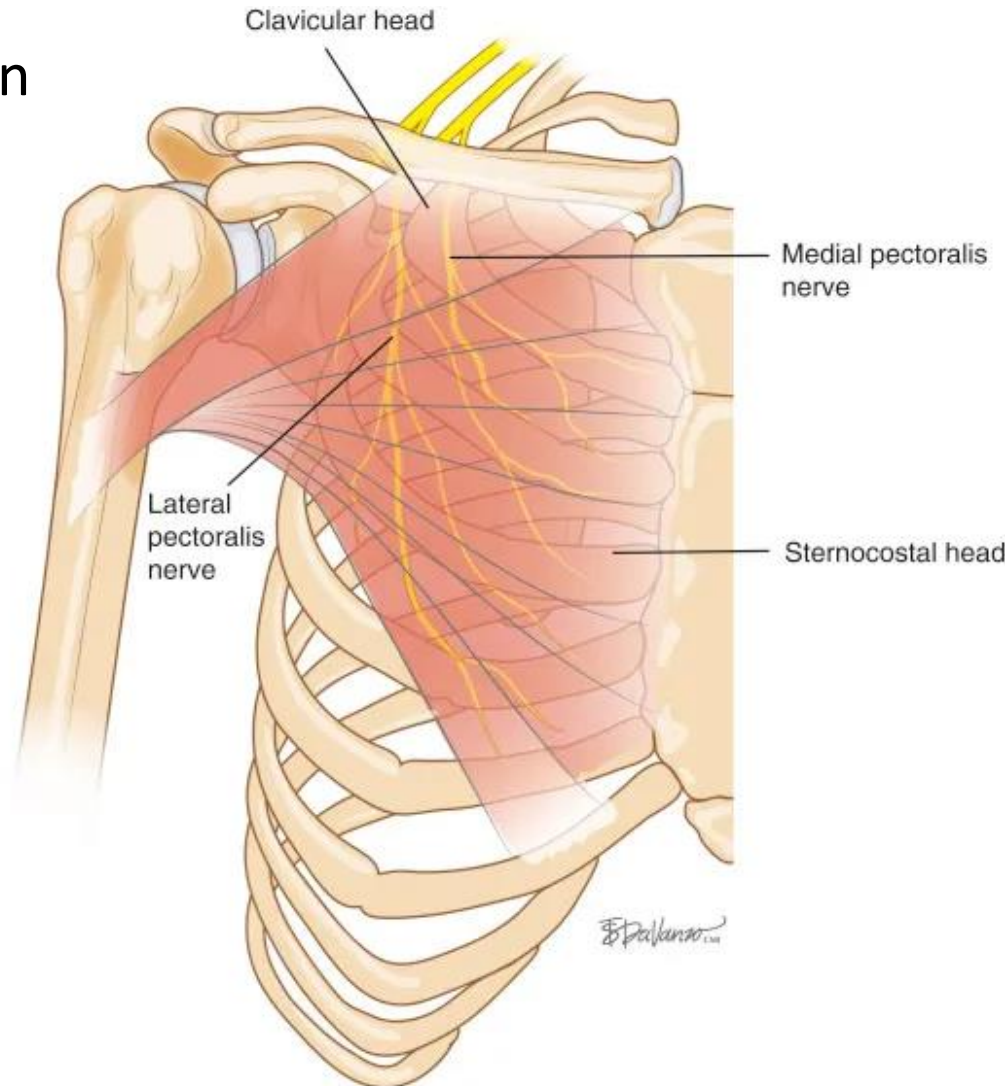


# Action of pectoralis major muscle

- **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**

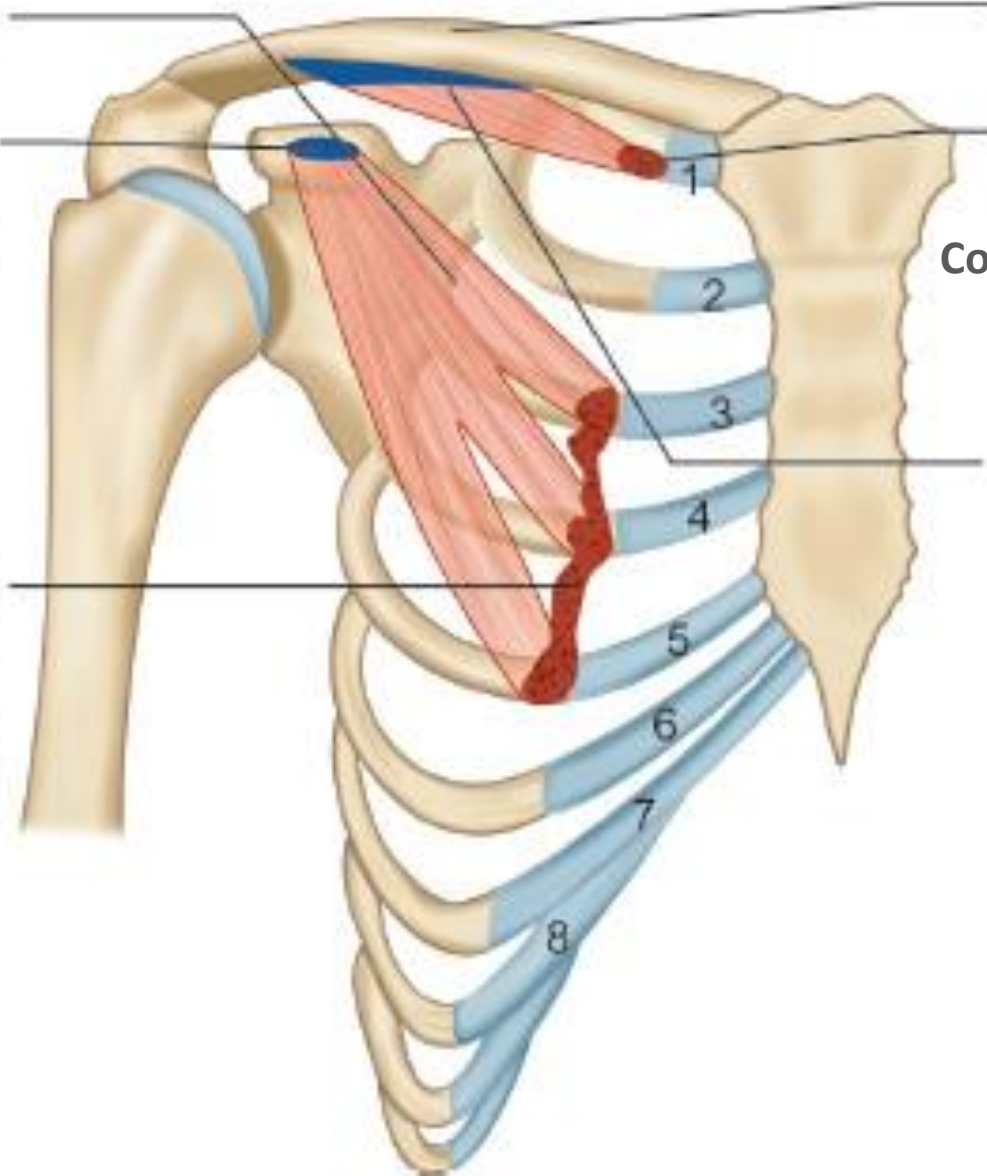
**Origin**

Junction of 1st rib

Costal cartilage

**Insertion**

Middle 1/3 of inferior surface of clavicle

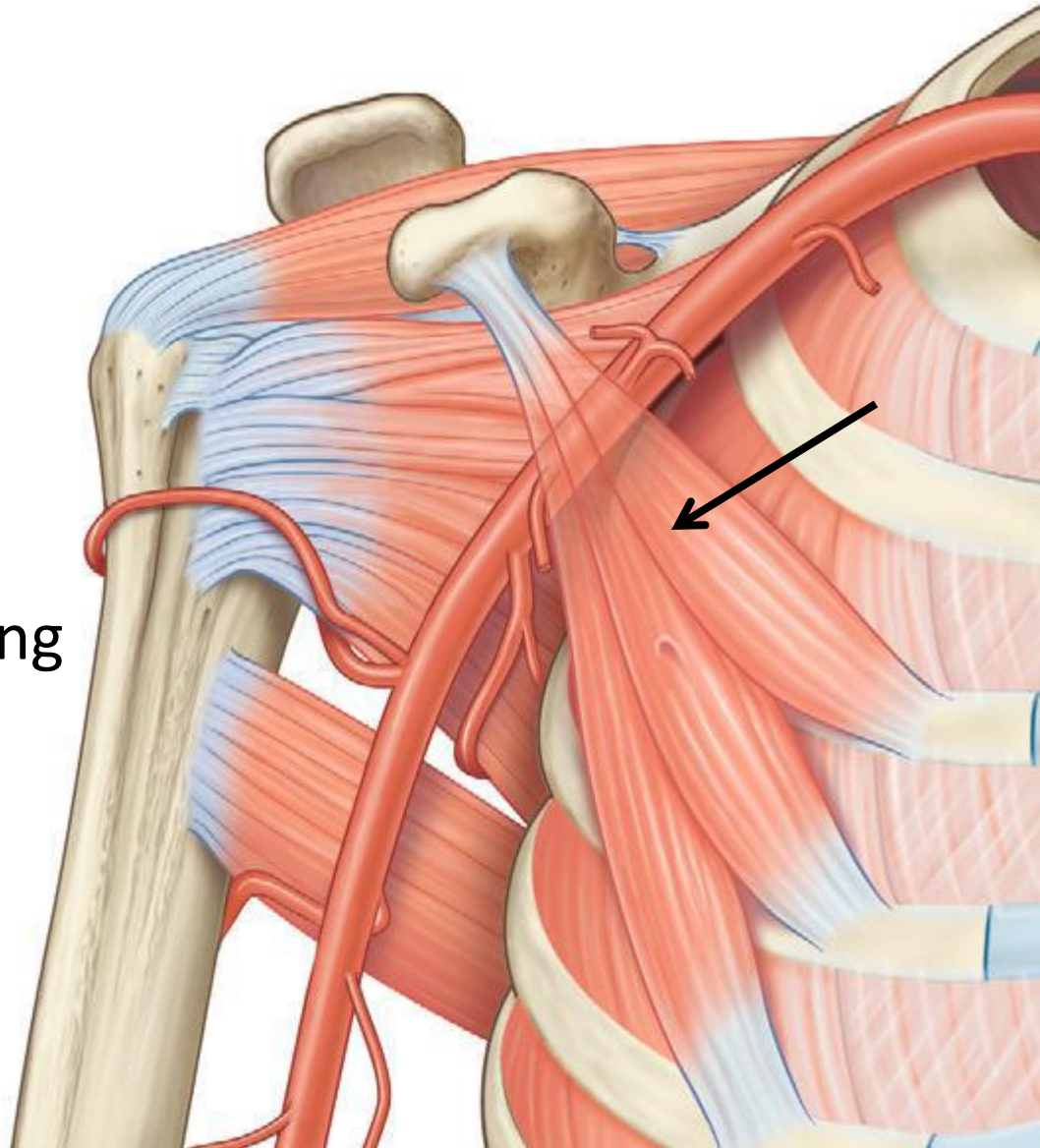


# Action of pectoralis minor

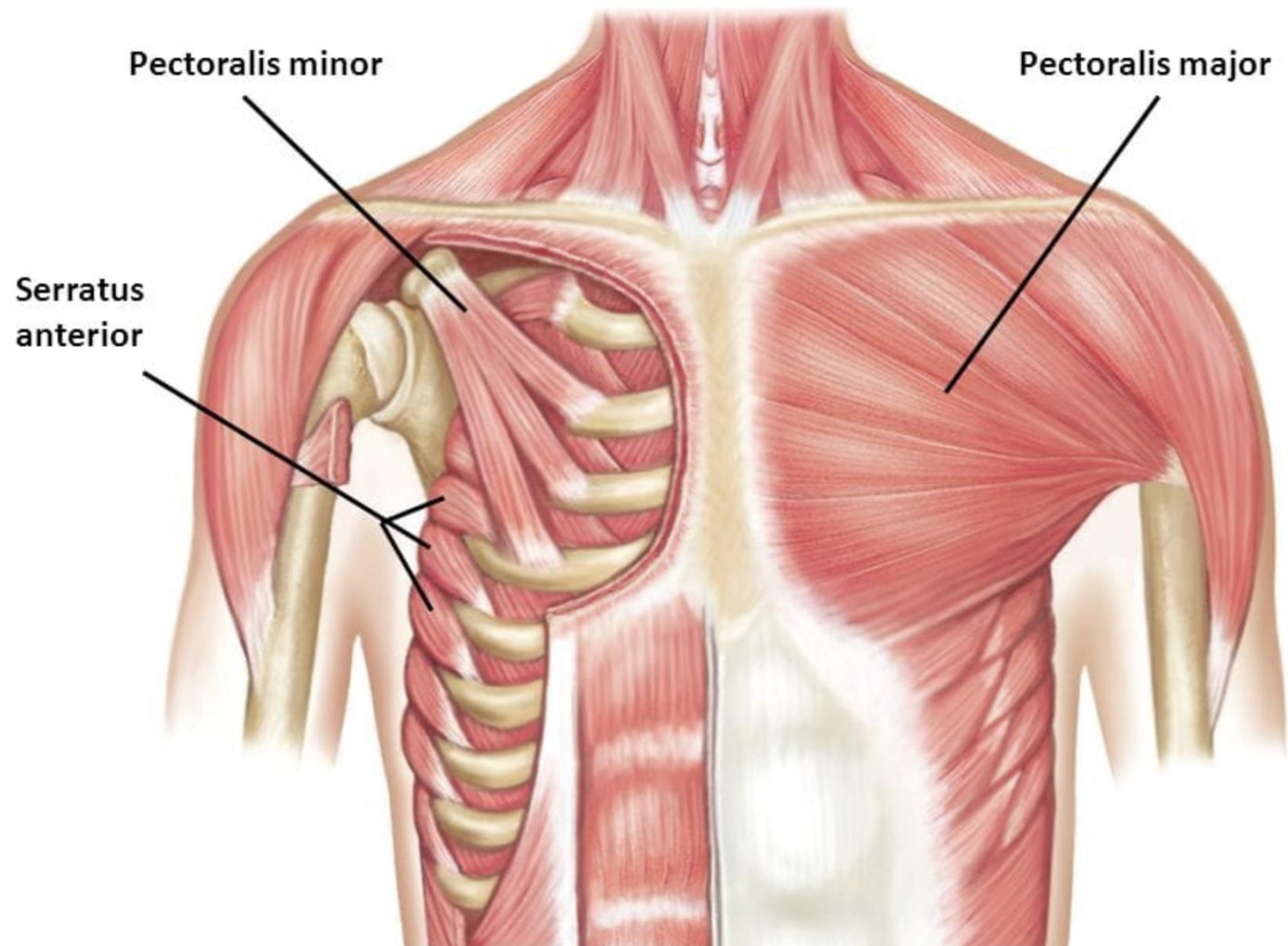
- Depress the tip of the shoulder
- Accessory muscle of inspiration
- Not a strong muscle
- Anatomical and surgical landmark to the underlying axillary artery

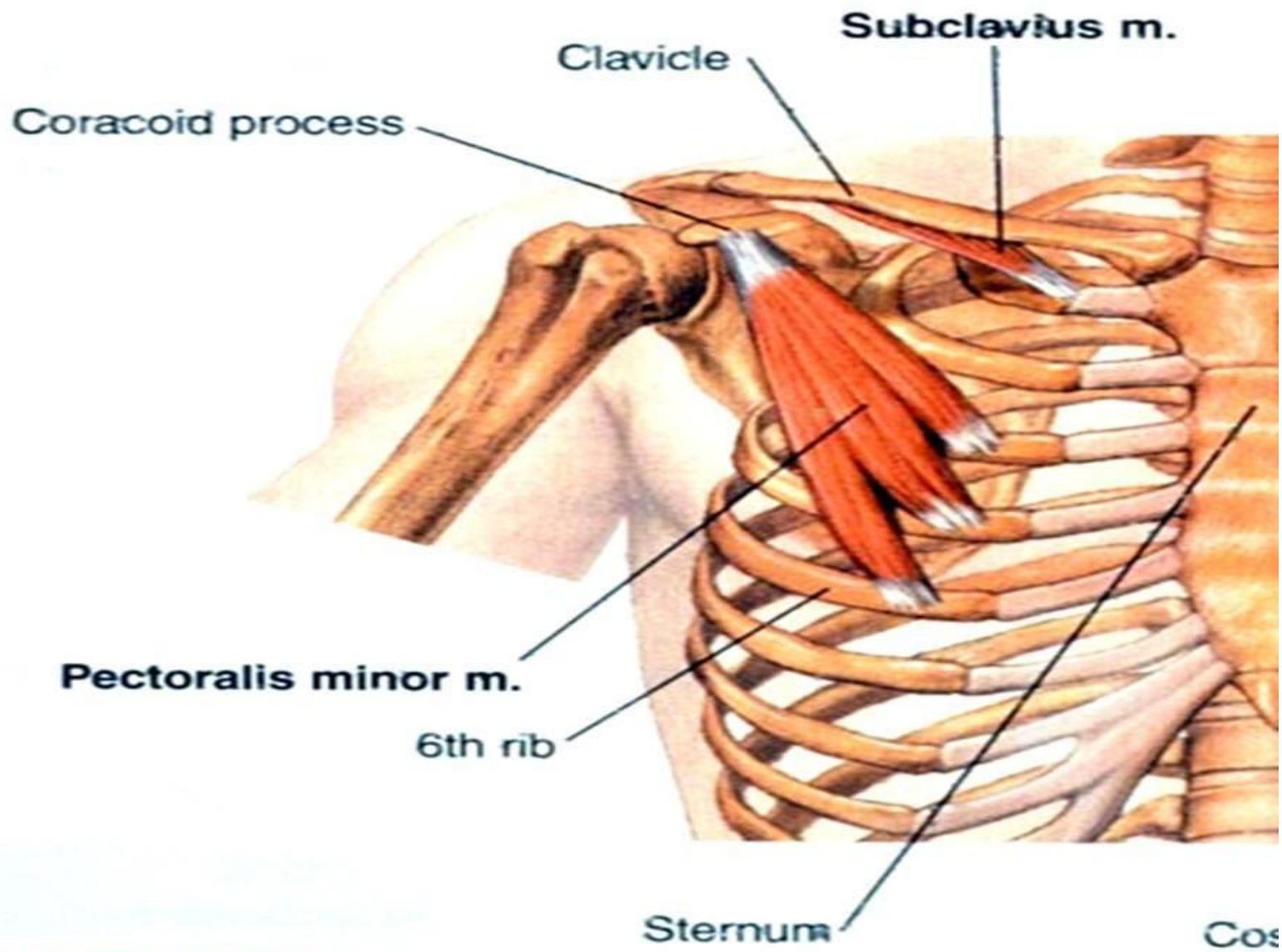
## Nerve supply

- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Medial pectoral nerve













Pectoralis  
minor

This is a photograph of an anatomical dissection. The pectoralis minor muscle is a broad, fan-shaped muscle that is being held in place by surgical forceps. It is situated deep to the pectoralis major muscle. The surrounding tissue is yellowish and fibrous, while the muscle itself is a reddish-brown color. The pectoralis major muscle is visible on the right side of the image, showing its characteristic striated texture. The dissection is performed on a light-colored surface, and the lighting is bright, highlighting the details of the muscle fibers and surrounding structures.

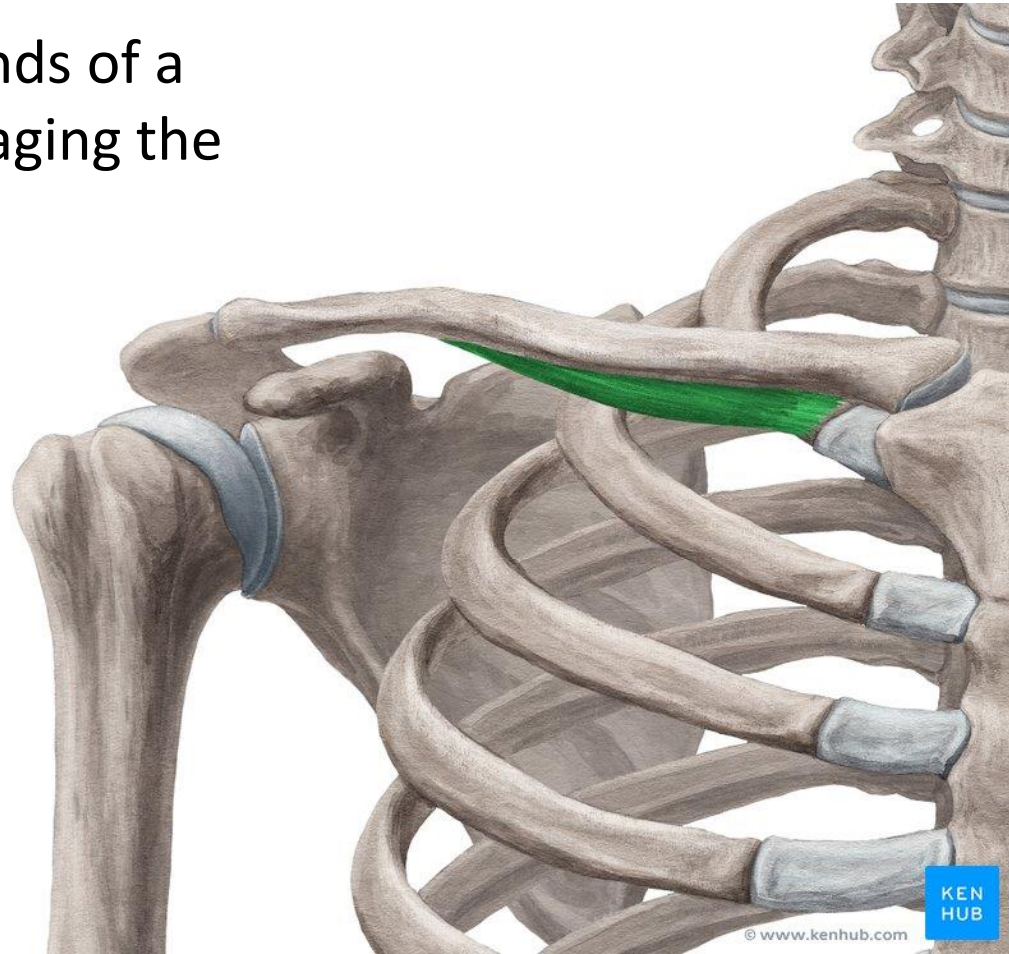
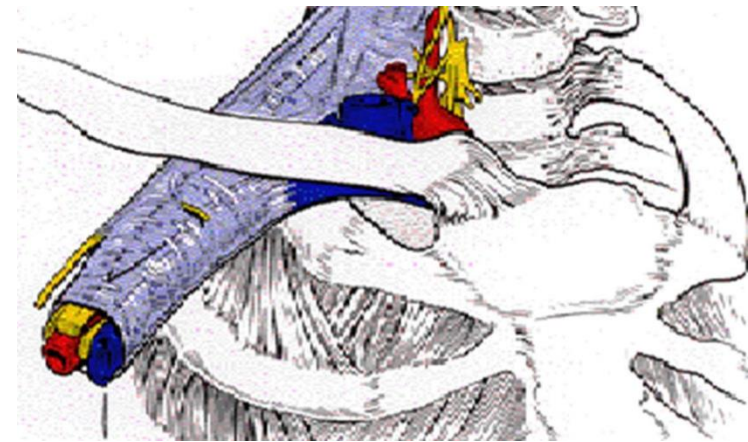
Pectoralis  
major

# 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

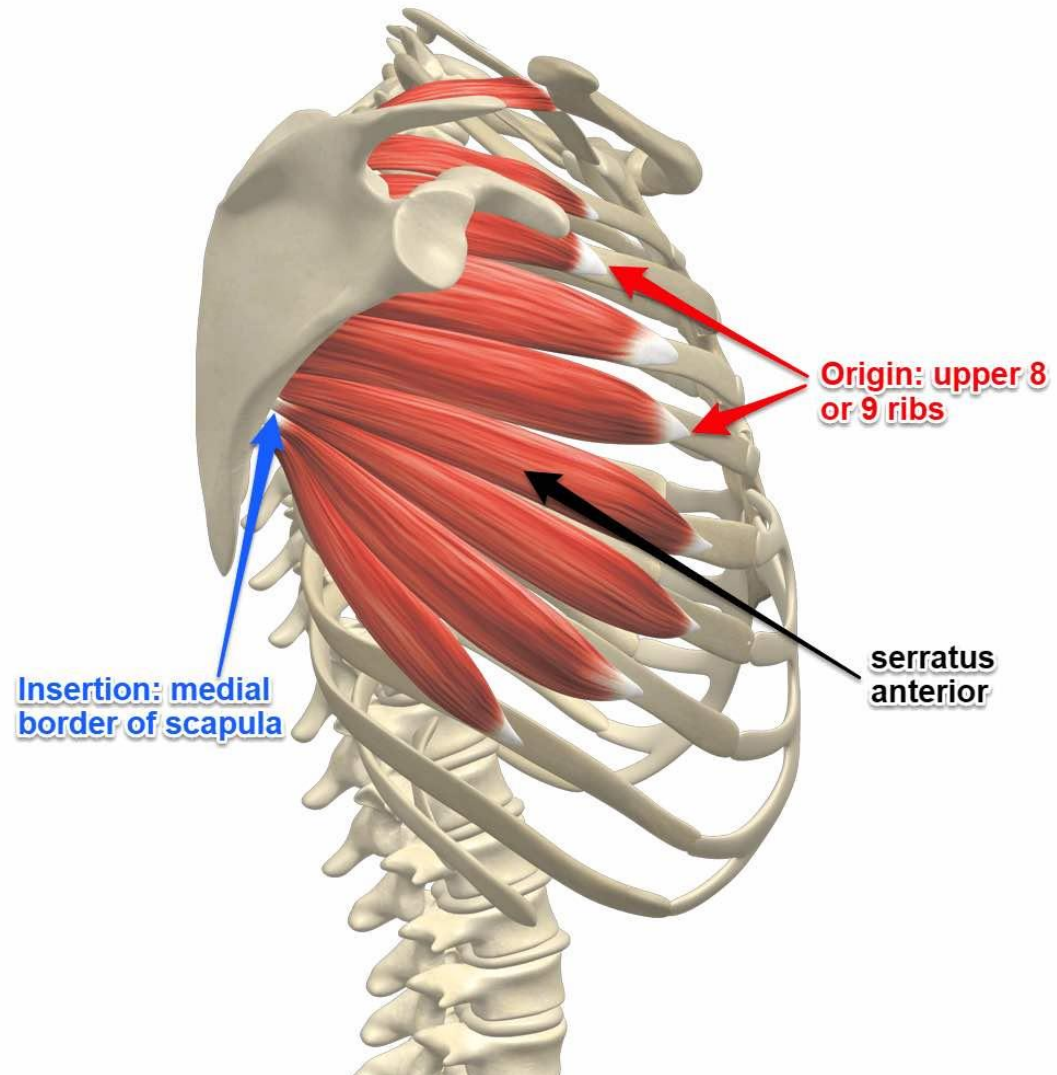
nerve to subclavius (roots of C5 & 6)



# Serratus anterior muscle

## Action

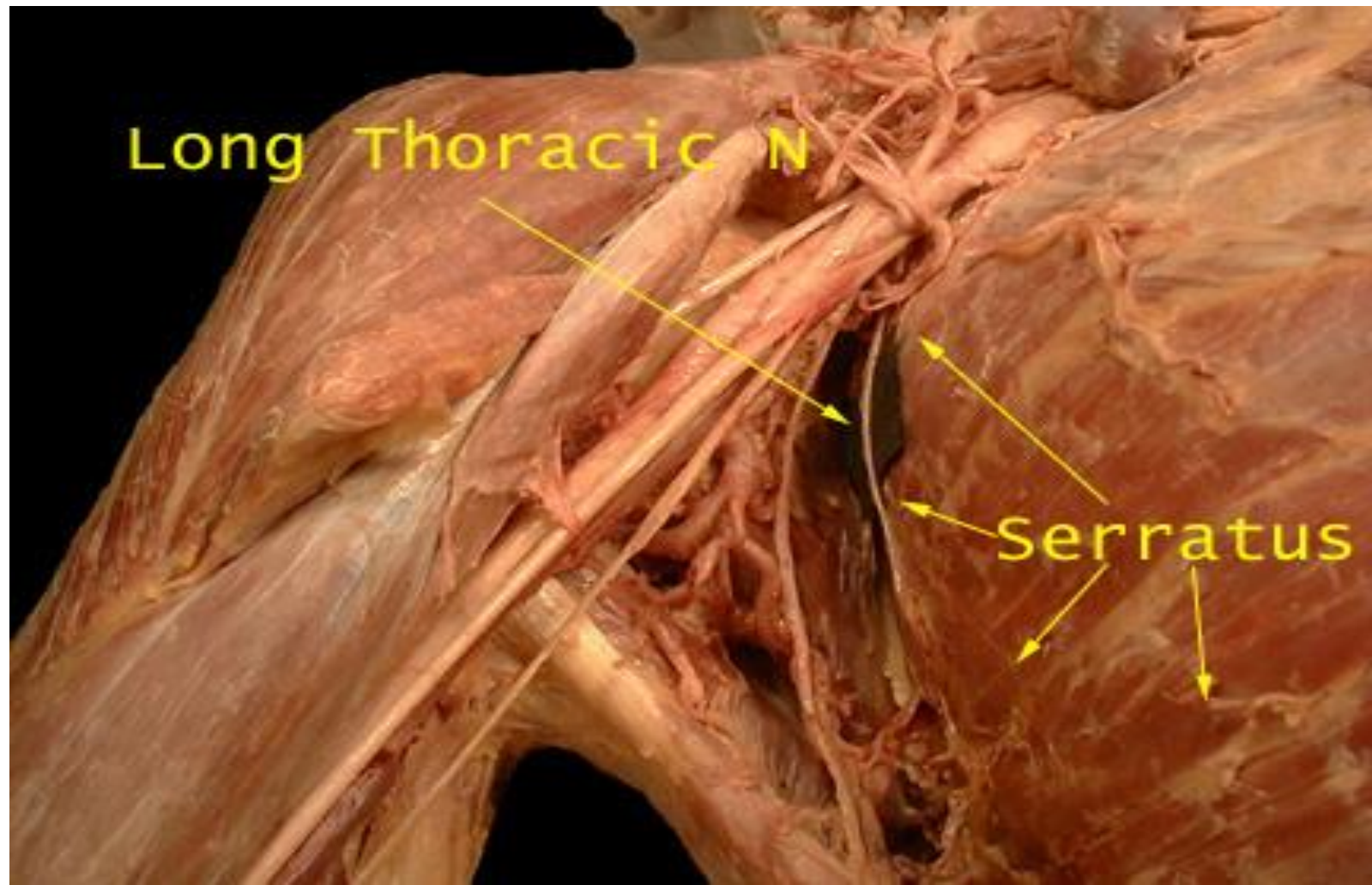
- Draws the forward anterior around the thoracic wall
- Rotates scapula





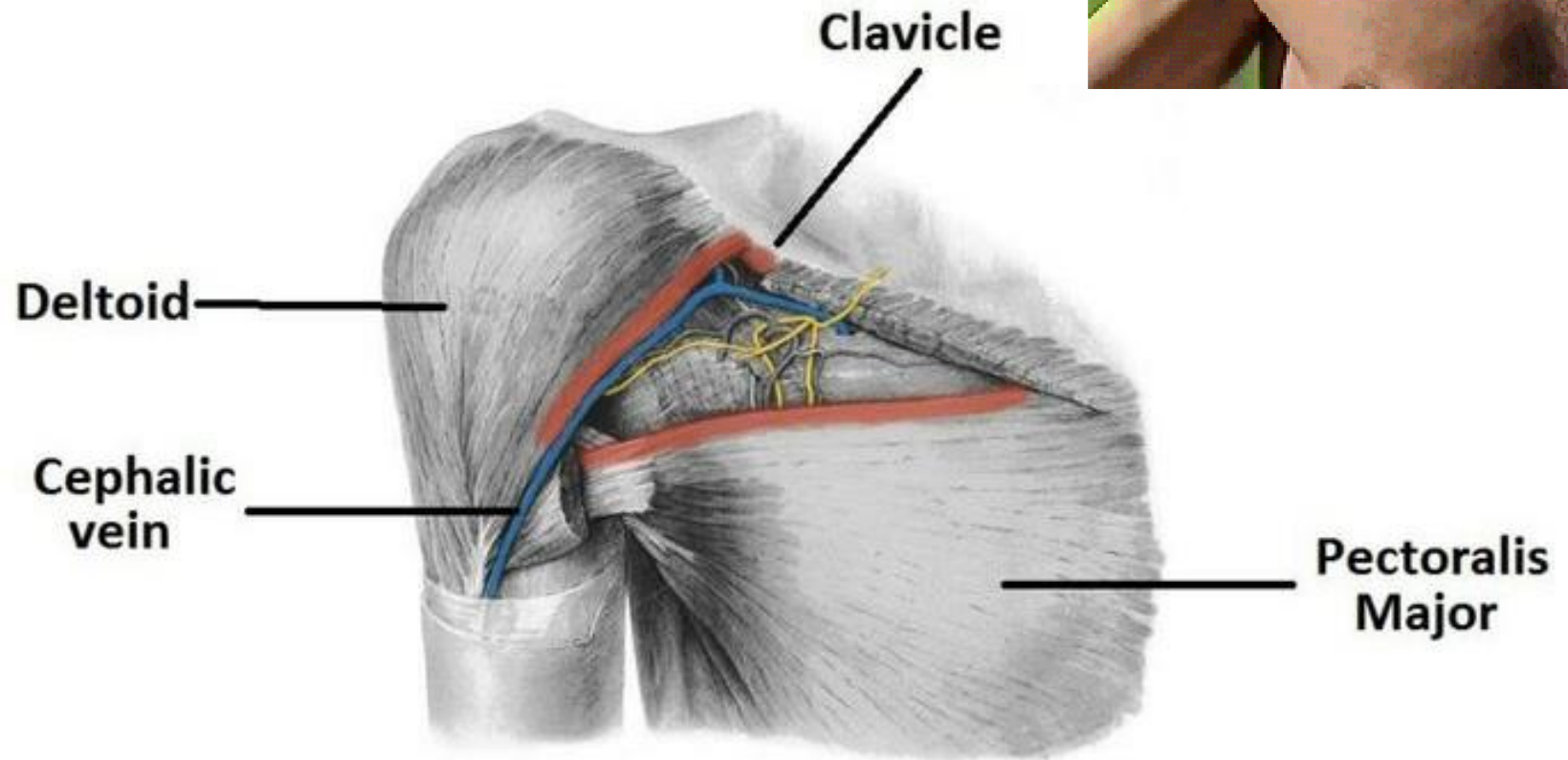
## Nerve supply

- long thoracic nerve



# Delto-pectoral triangle

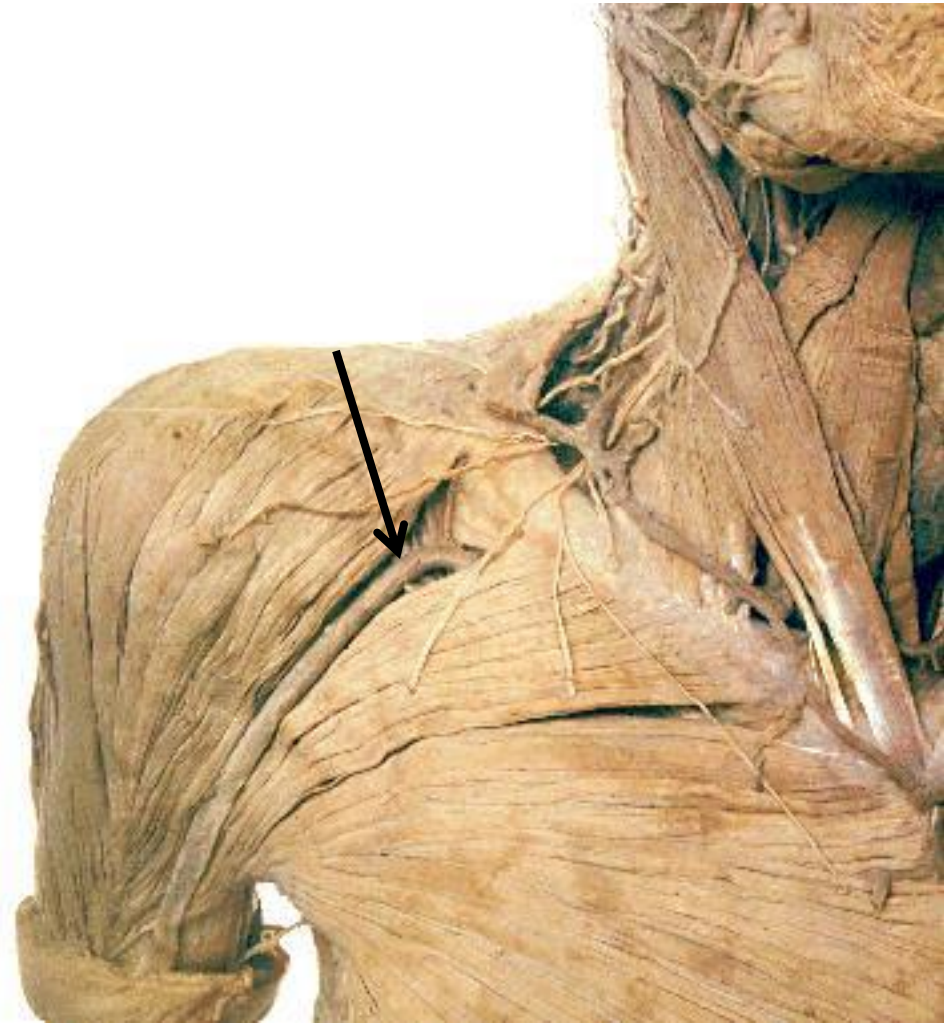
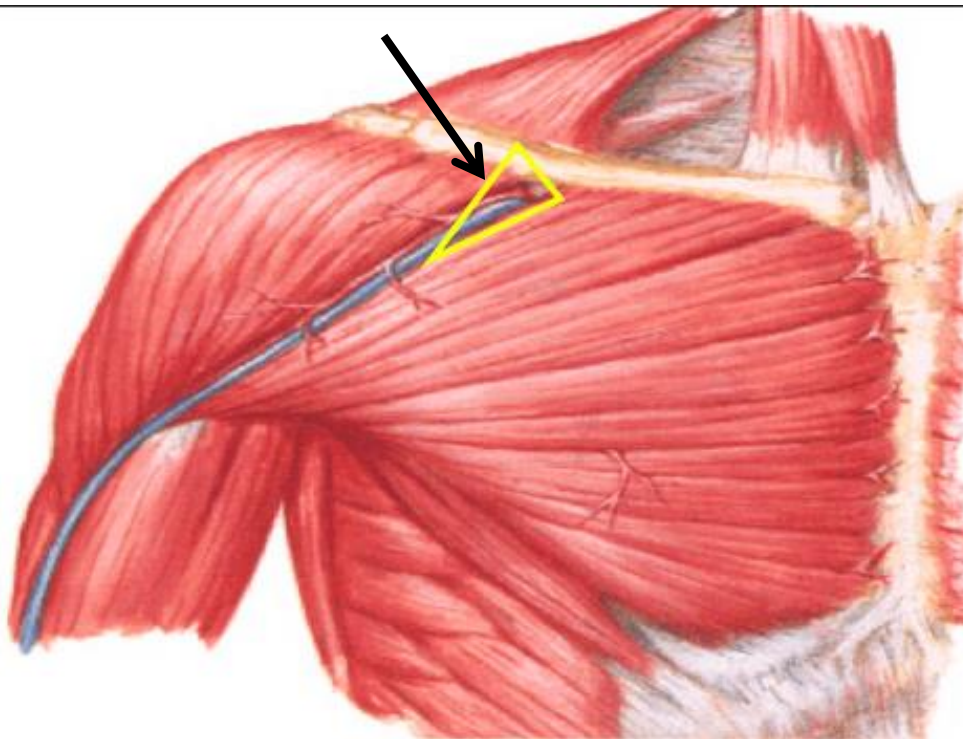
- Bounders ?
- May be visible in people



# Delto-pectoral triangle

Content:

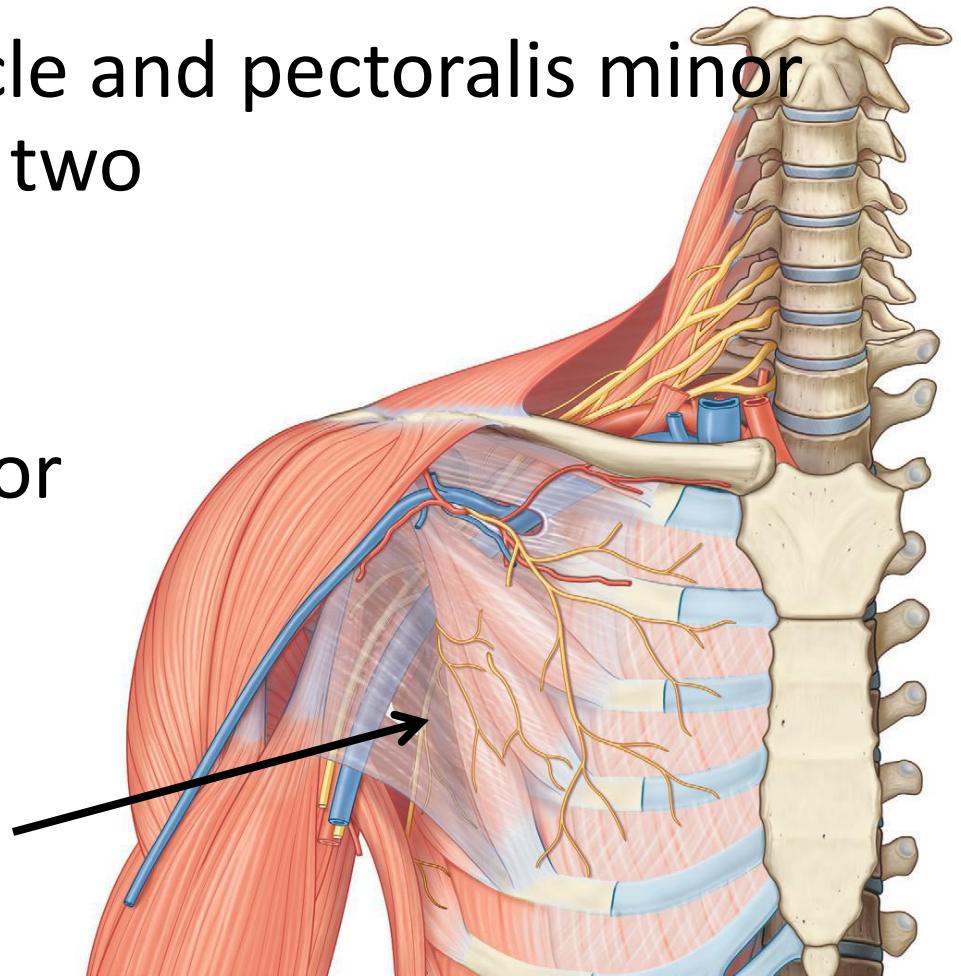
1. Infraclavicular lymph nodes
2. Termination of cephalic vein





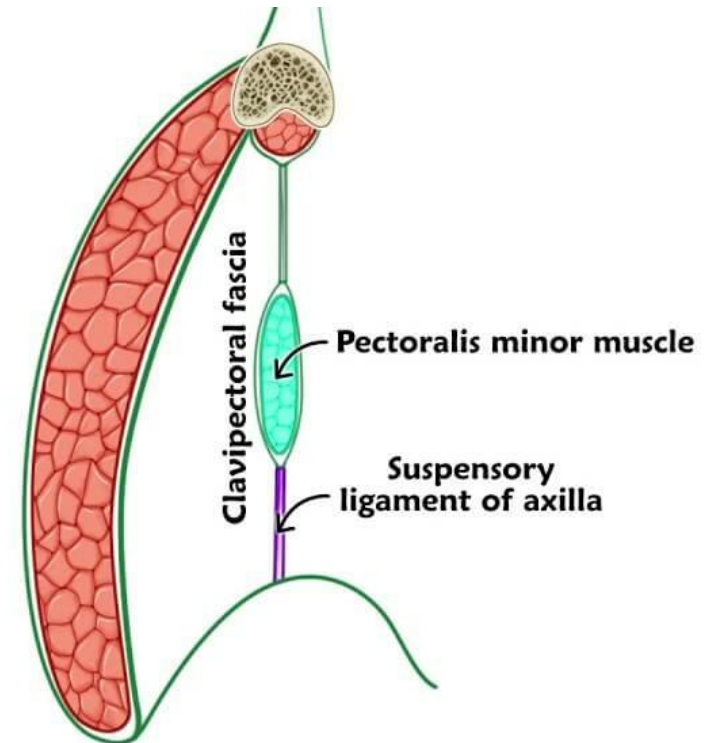
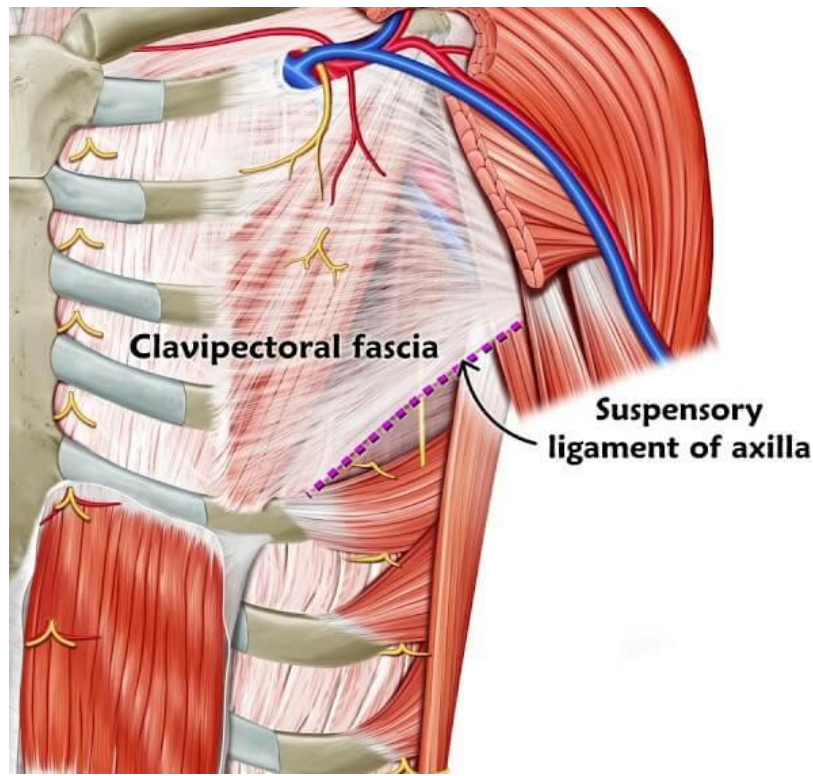
## Clavipectoral fascia

- 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

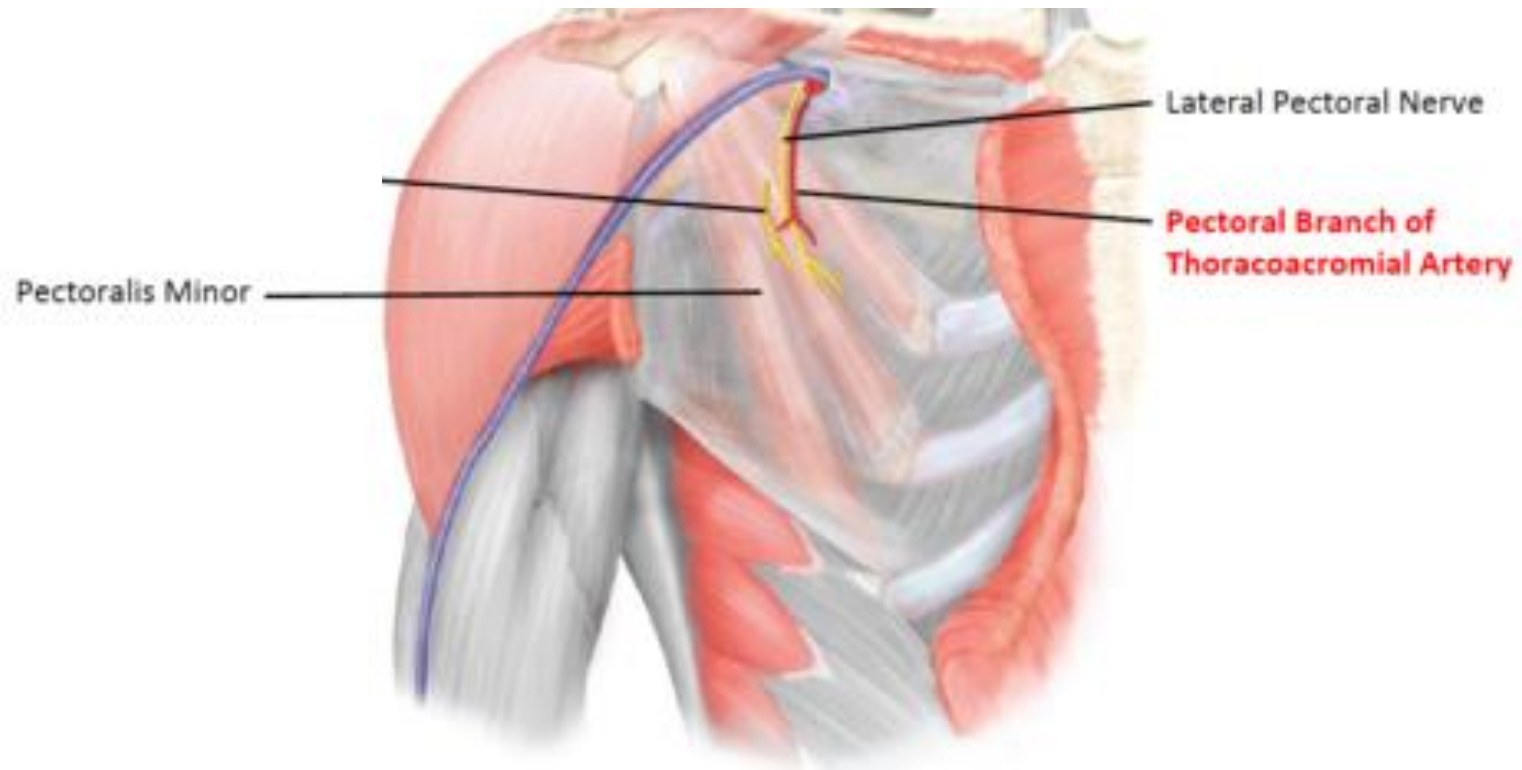
- Continuation of clavipectoral fascia inferiorly
- Between the inferior border of pectoralis minor and deep fascia of the floor of the axilla
- Maintains the axillary hollow



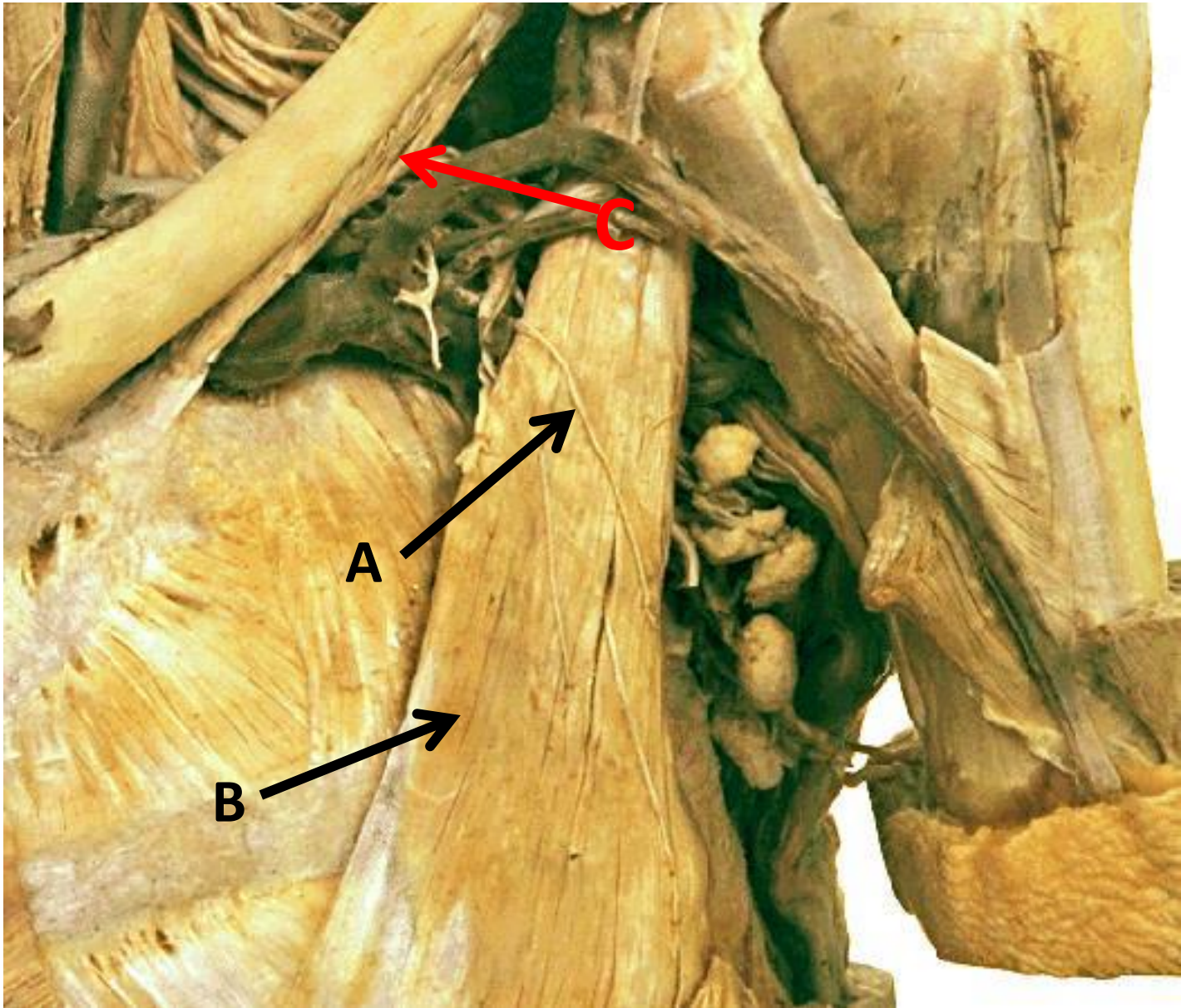


# Structures pierces the fascia

- 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/

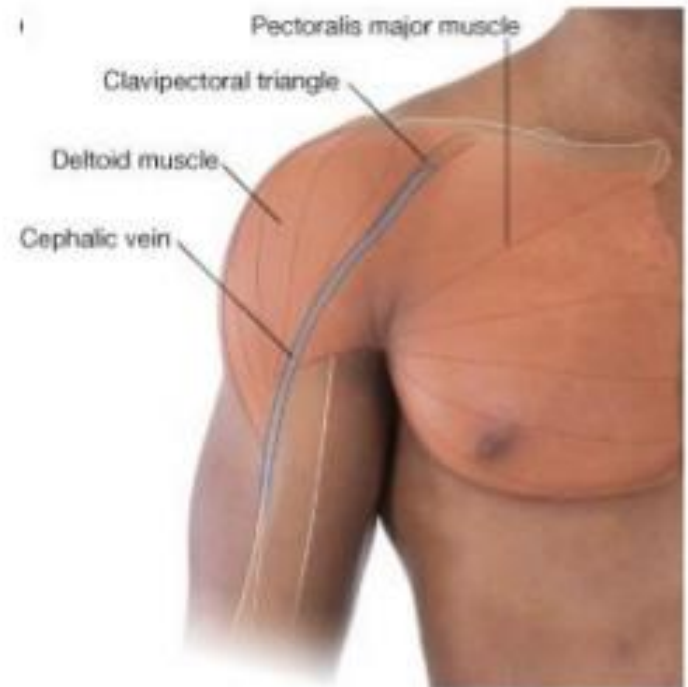


# CEPHALIC VEIN (PRE AXIAL VEIN)

- Begins at lateral end of dorsal venous arch

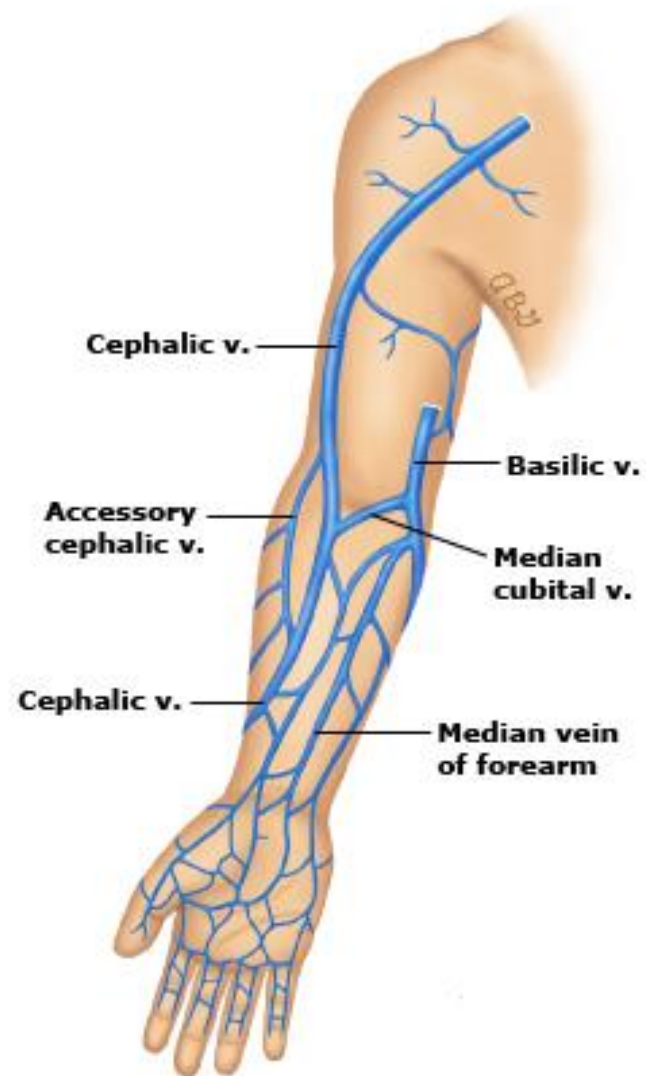
## Course:

- 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



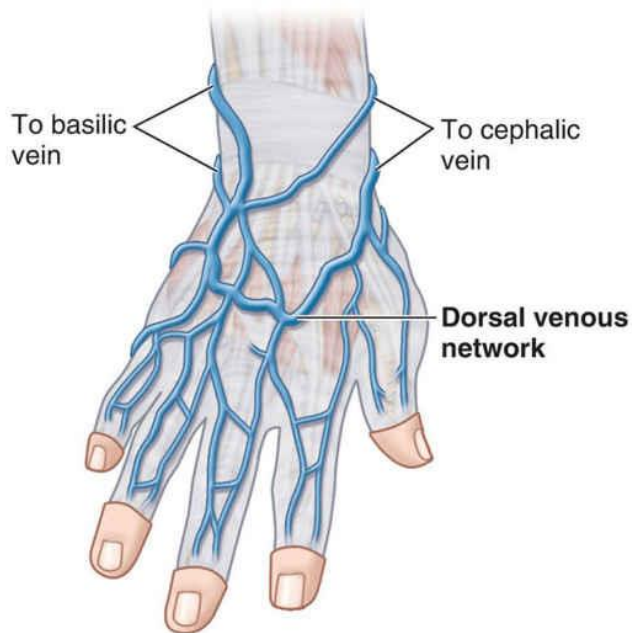
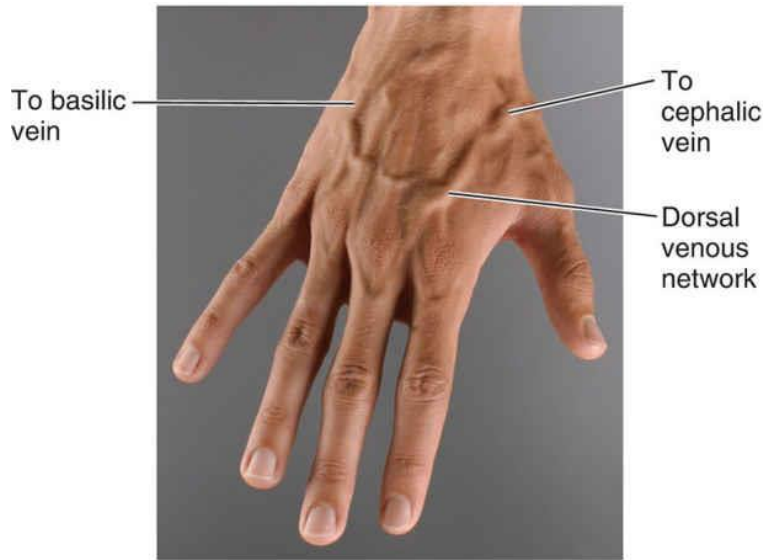
# Basilic vein

- It is arise from -----
- The pierces -----
- At the lower border of teres major muscle joins the -----  
--- to form ----

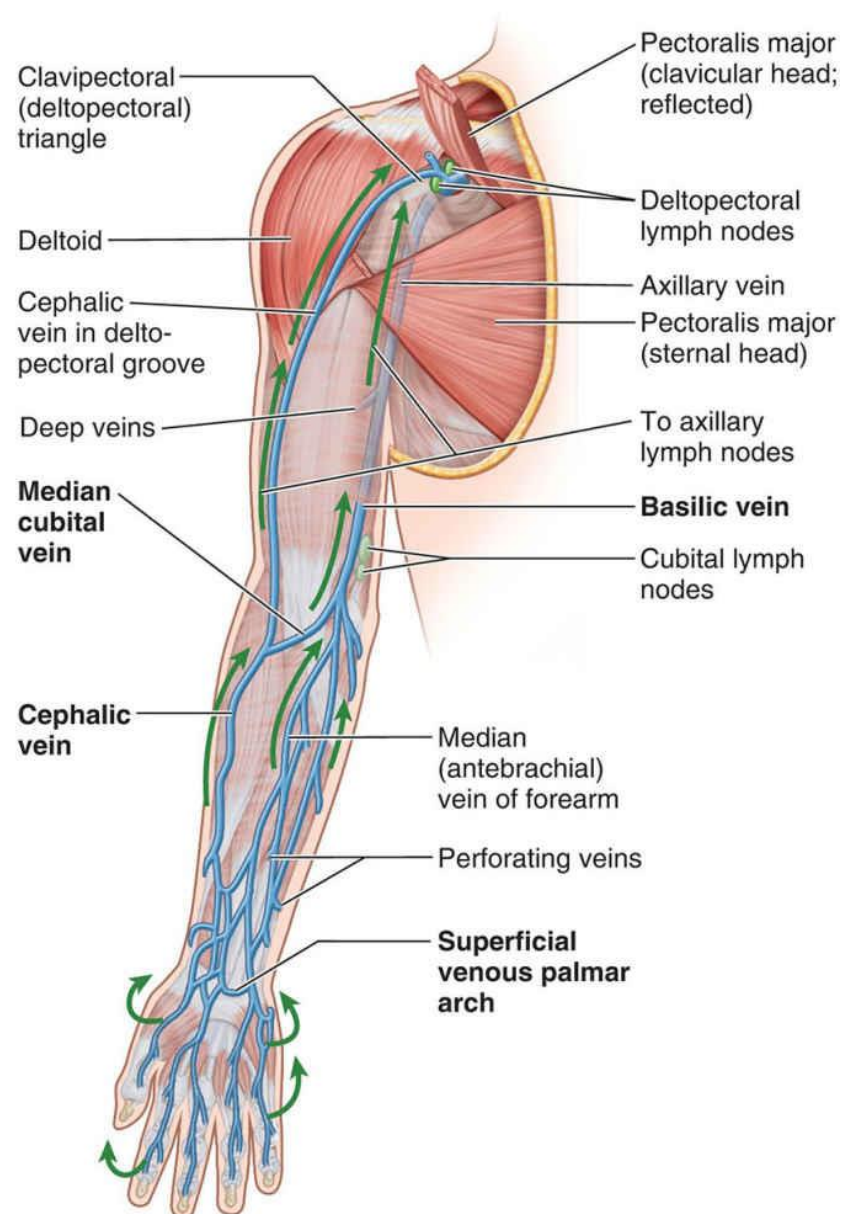




# Basilic and cephalic veins



(A) Posterior (dorsal) views



(B) Anterior (palmar) views



Thank You!