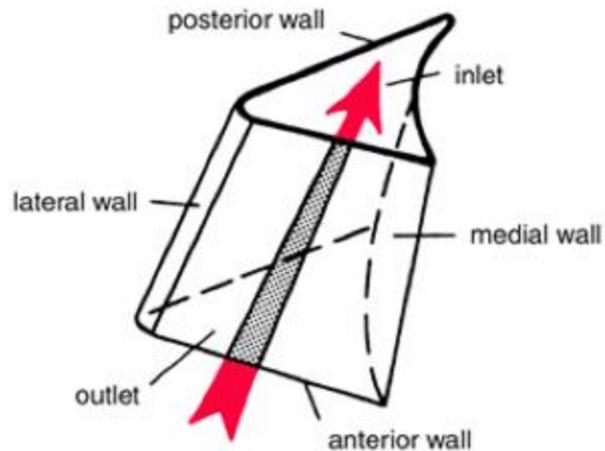
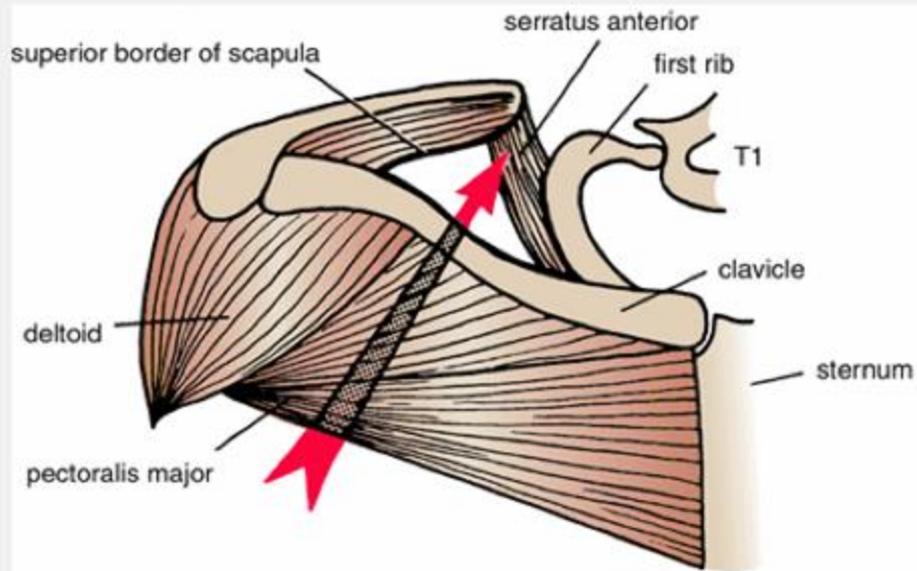


# The Axilla (armpit)

Dr. Zaid Saad Al Nasrawi

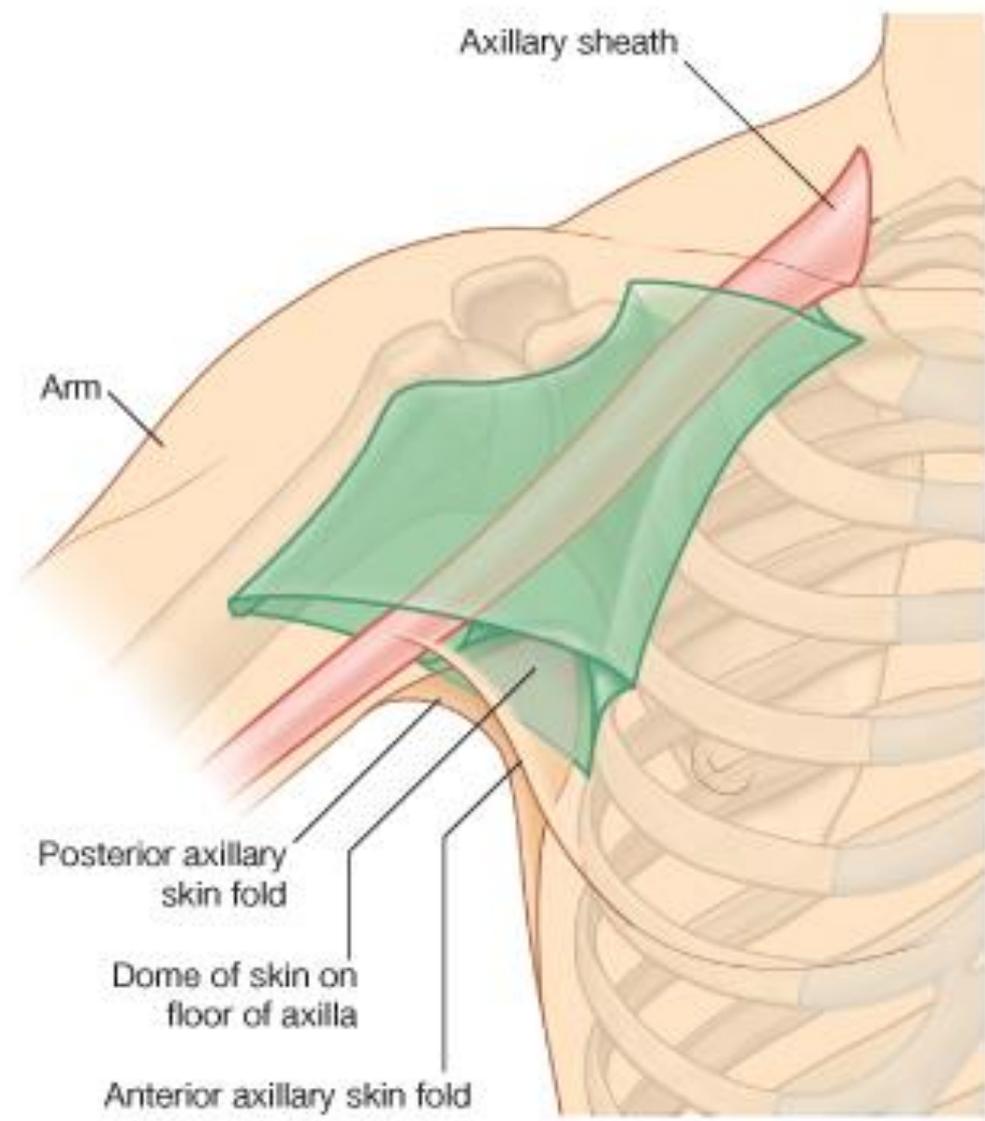
Trauma and Orthopedics surgery



## Axilla

Is the space between the medial part of the arm and the side of the chest.

It forms an important passage for nerves and vessels from the neck to the upper limb



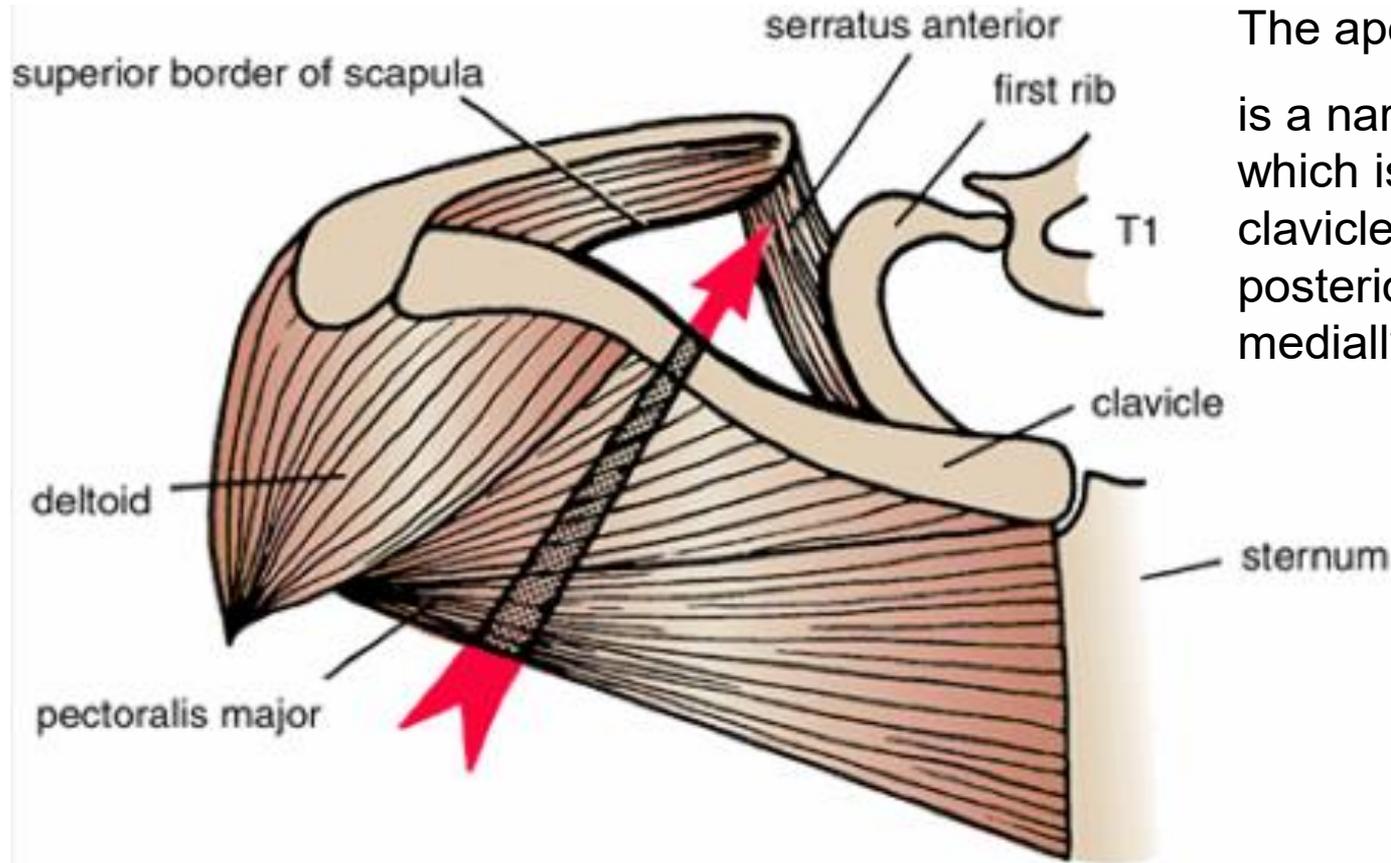
Axillary sheath

Arm

Posterior axillary skin fold

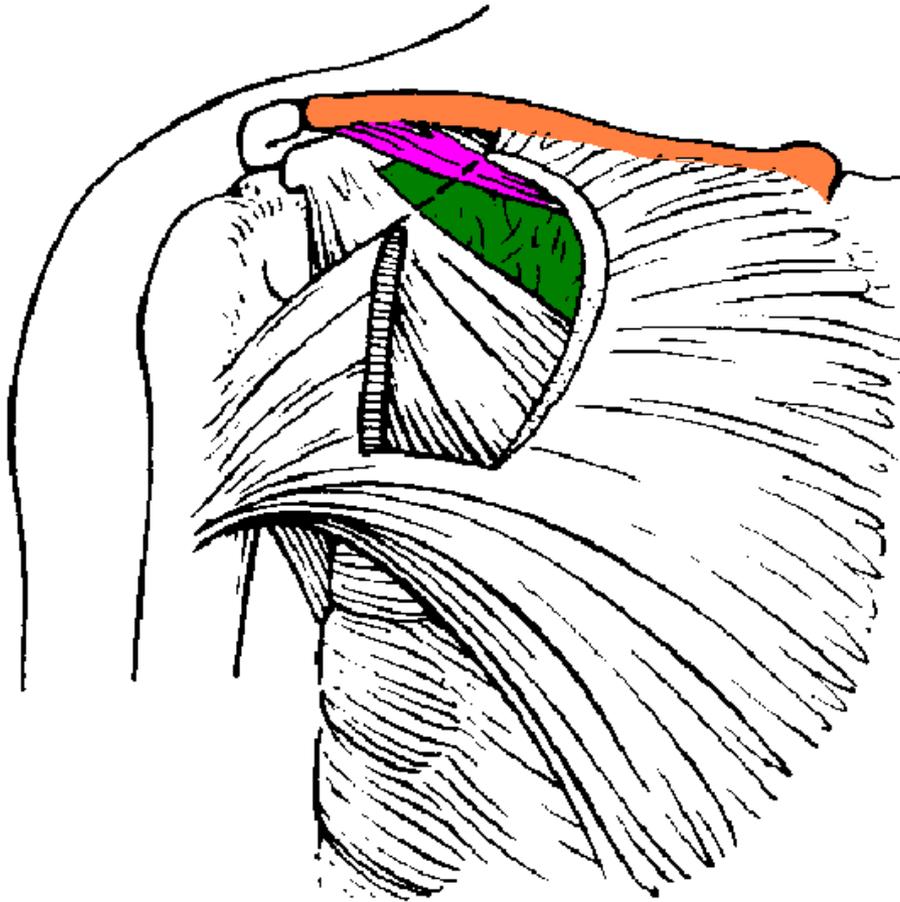
Dome of skin on floor of axilla

Anterior axillary skin fold



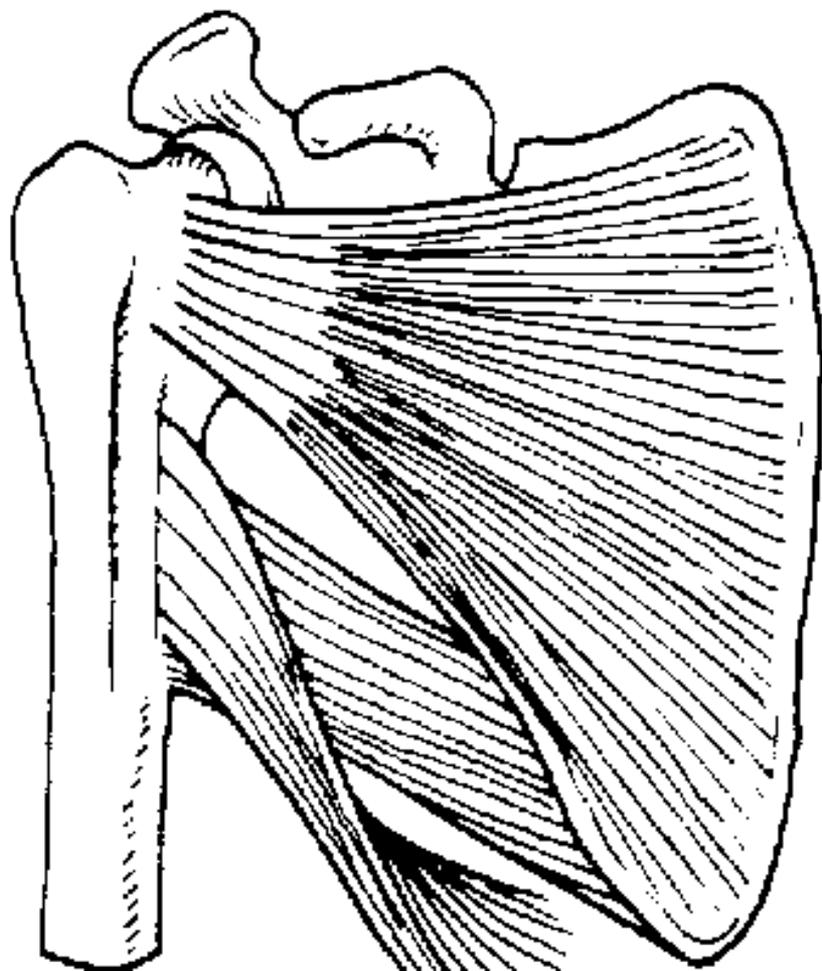
The apex

is a narrow triangular gap which is bounded by the clavicle anteriorly, scapula posteriorly, and the first rib medially.



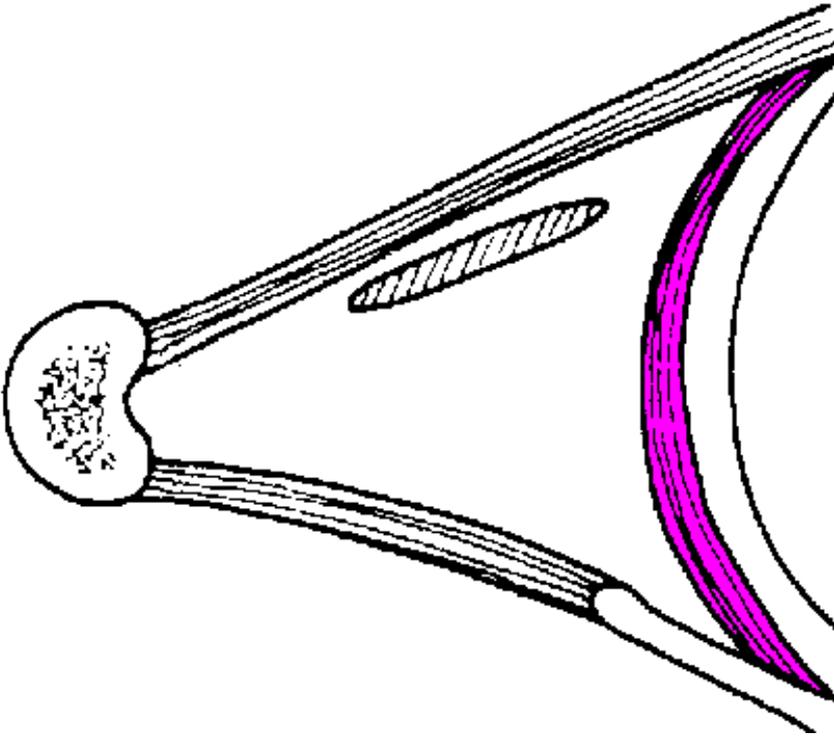
## Anterior wall

This is formed by the clavicle, pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, subclavius, and the clavipectoral fascia

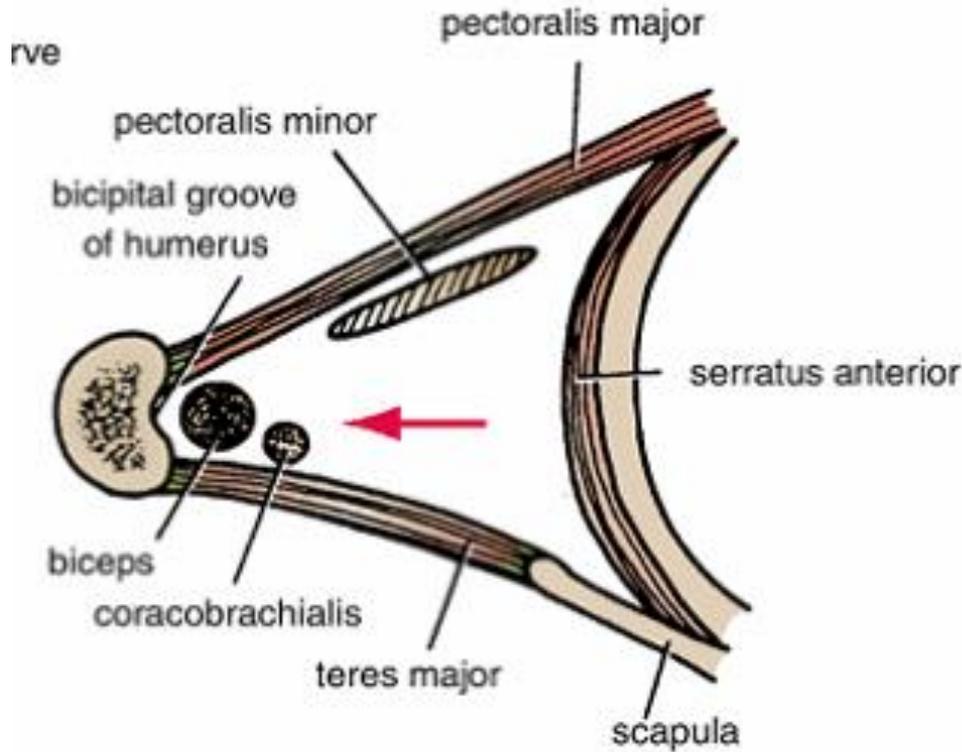


Posterior wall

Subscapularis, teres major, and  
latissimus dorsi.



The medial wall is formed by the upper ribs and intercostal muscles covered by serratus anterior muscle.

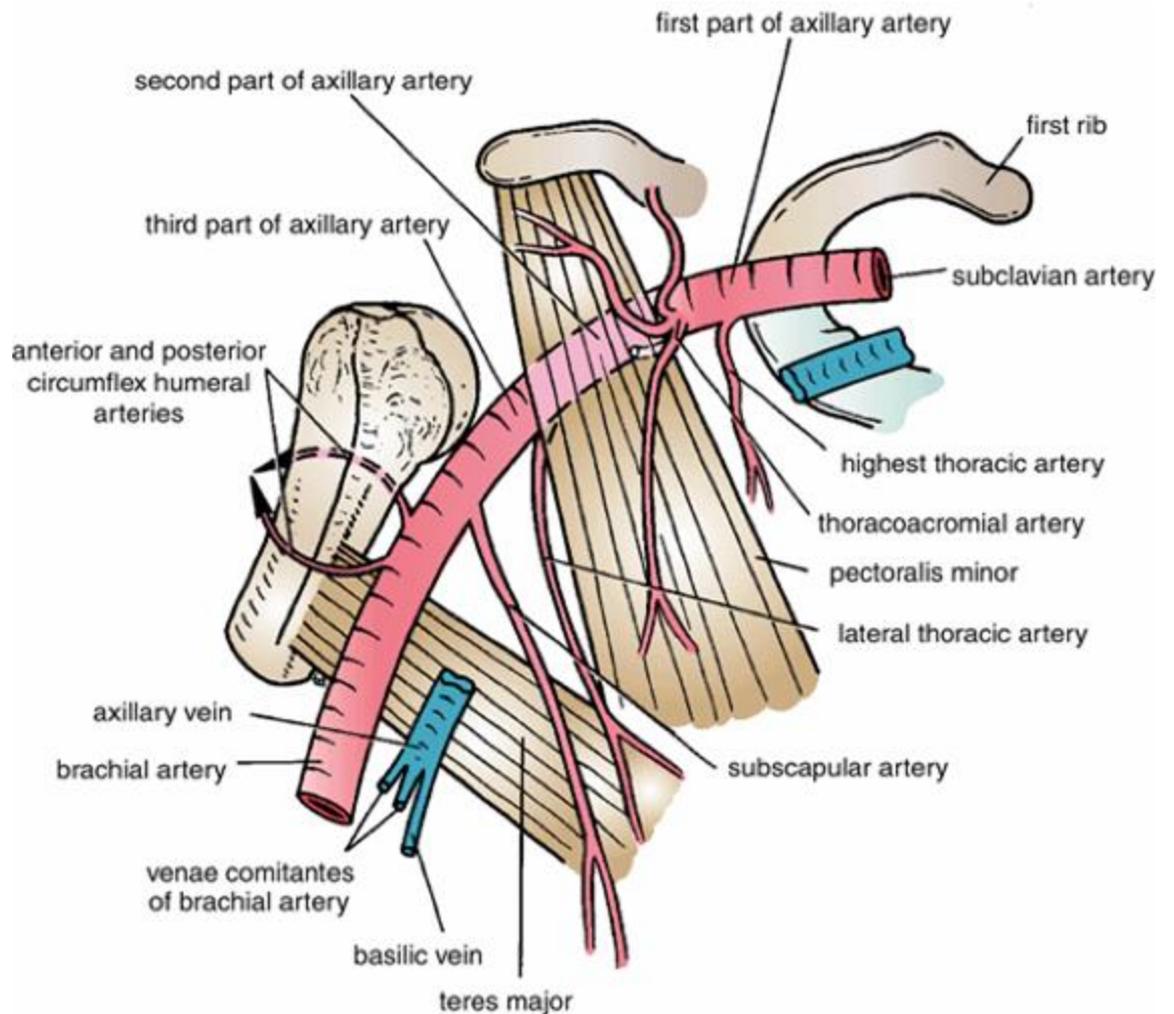


The lateral wall is narrow and is formed by the floor of the intertubercular groove of the humerus in which runs the tendon of the long head of biceps, and coracobrachialis and short head of biceps.

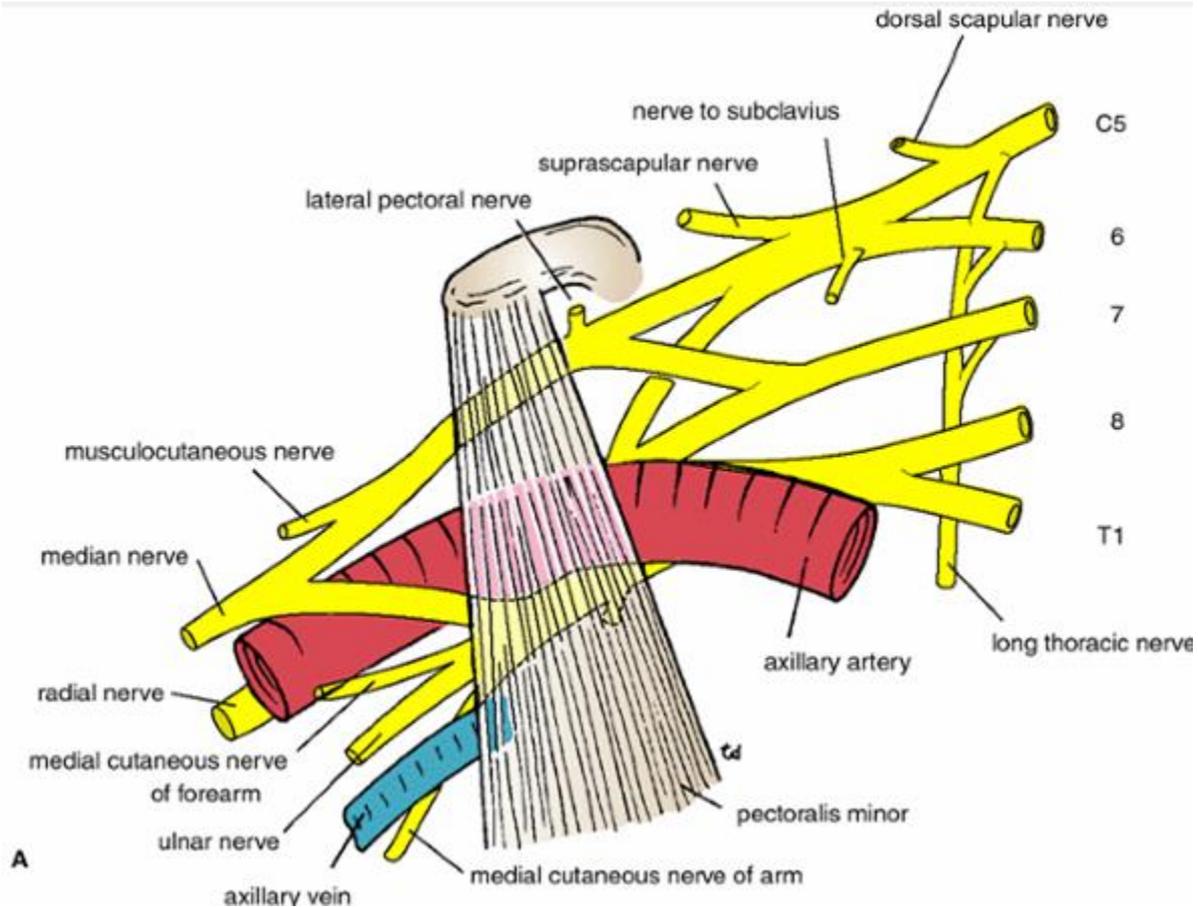
lateral wall

# Contents of the Axilla

## Axillary Artery



# Brachial plexus



## Axillary Lymph Nodes

1. Anterior (pectoral) nodes
2. Posterior (subscapular)
3. Lateral nodes
4. Central nodes
5. Apical nodes

