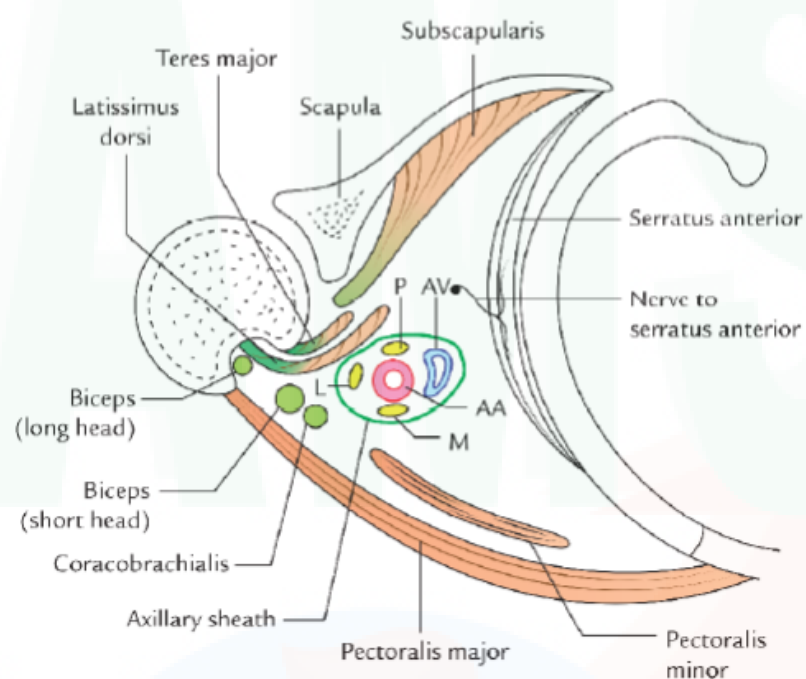
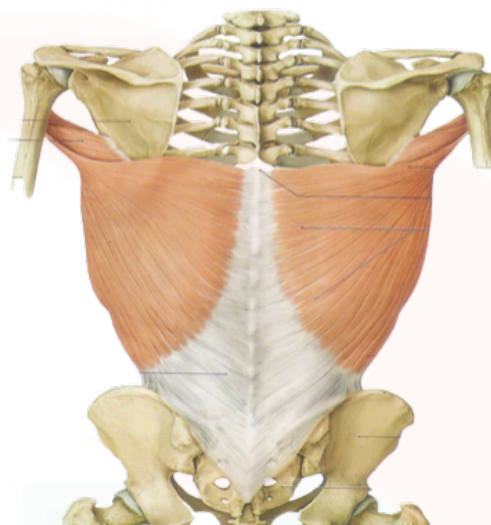
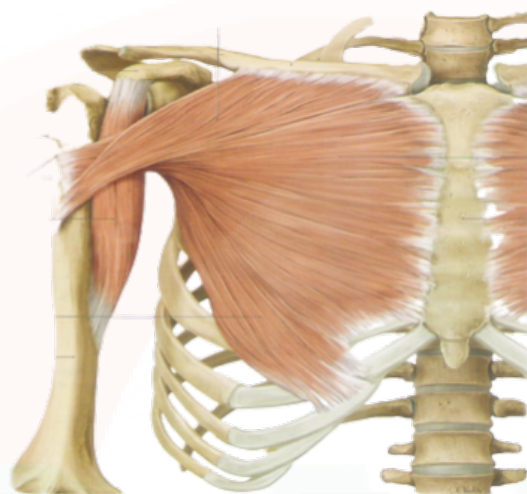


AXILLA



→ Boundaries :-

- Ant. = P. Major, P. Minor
- Post. = Subscapularis, T. Major, L. Dorsi
- Med. = upper 4-5 Ribs, S. Ant
- Lat. = Intertubercular sulcus of humerus.

AXILLARY ARTERY

→ Divided into 3 parts by P. Minor

I

II

III

S

A

L

T

S

P

A

- Sup. Thoracic

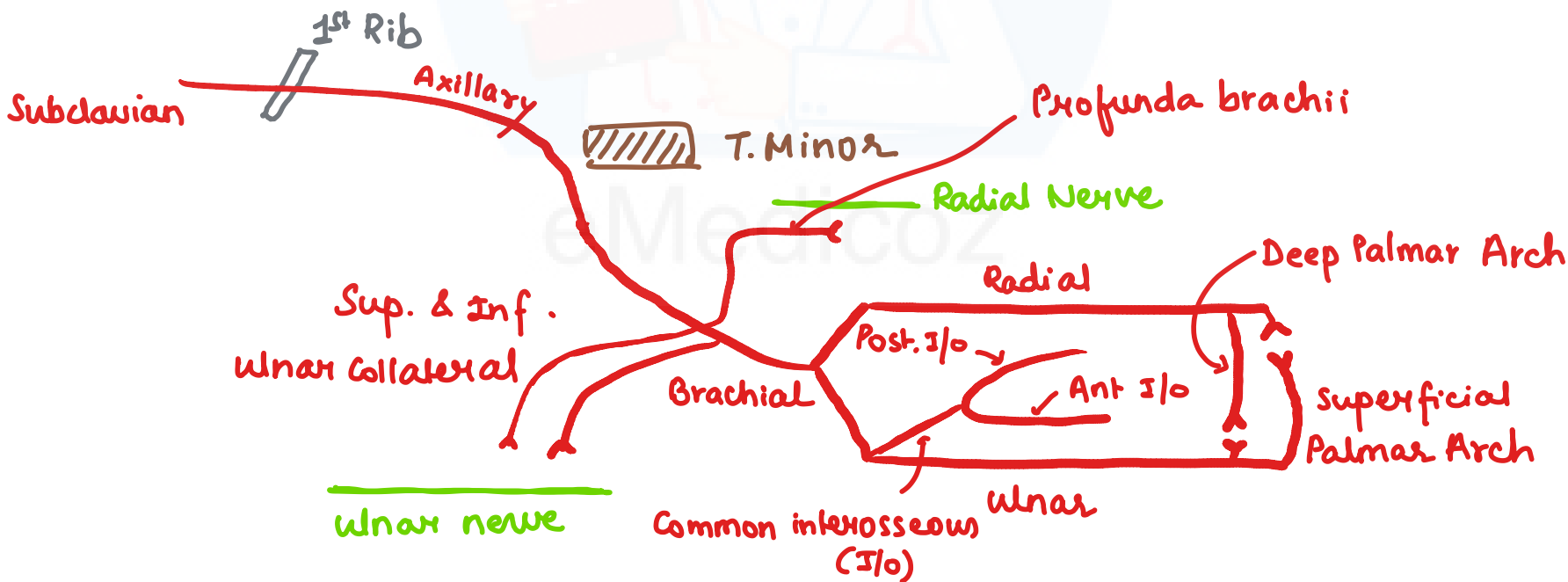
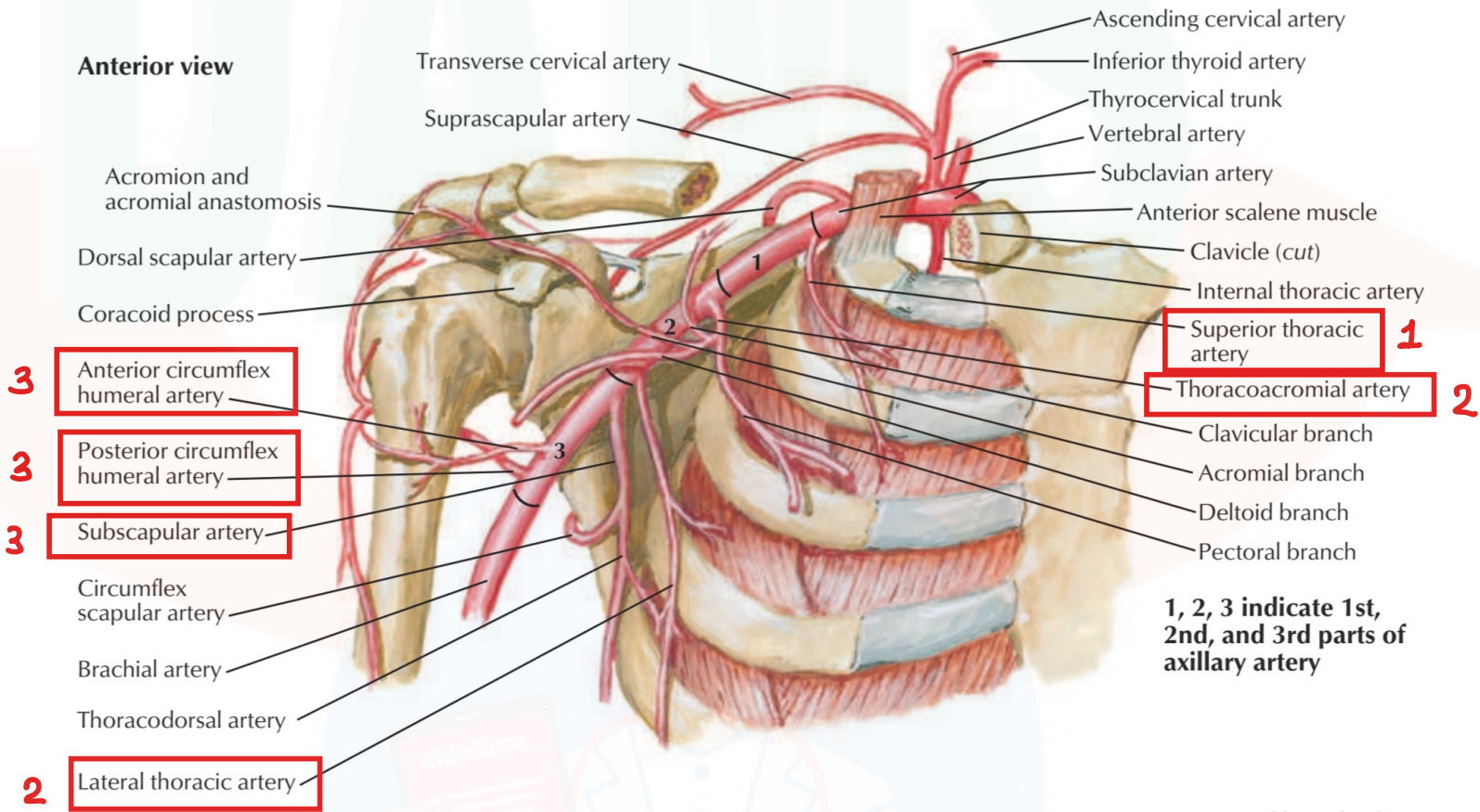
- Acromiothoracic
- Lat. thoracic

- Subscapularis
- PCHA
- ACHA

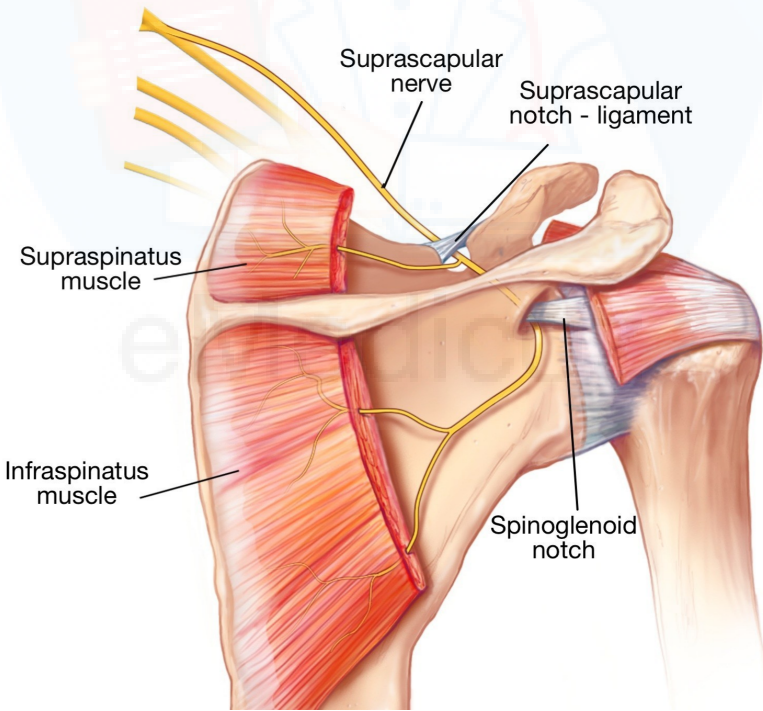
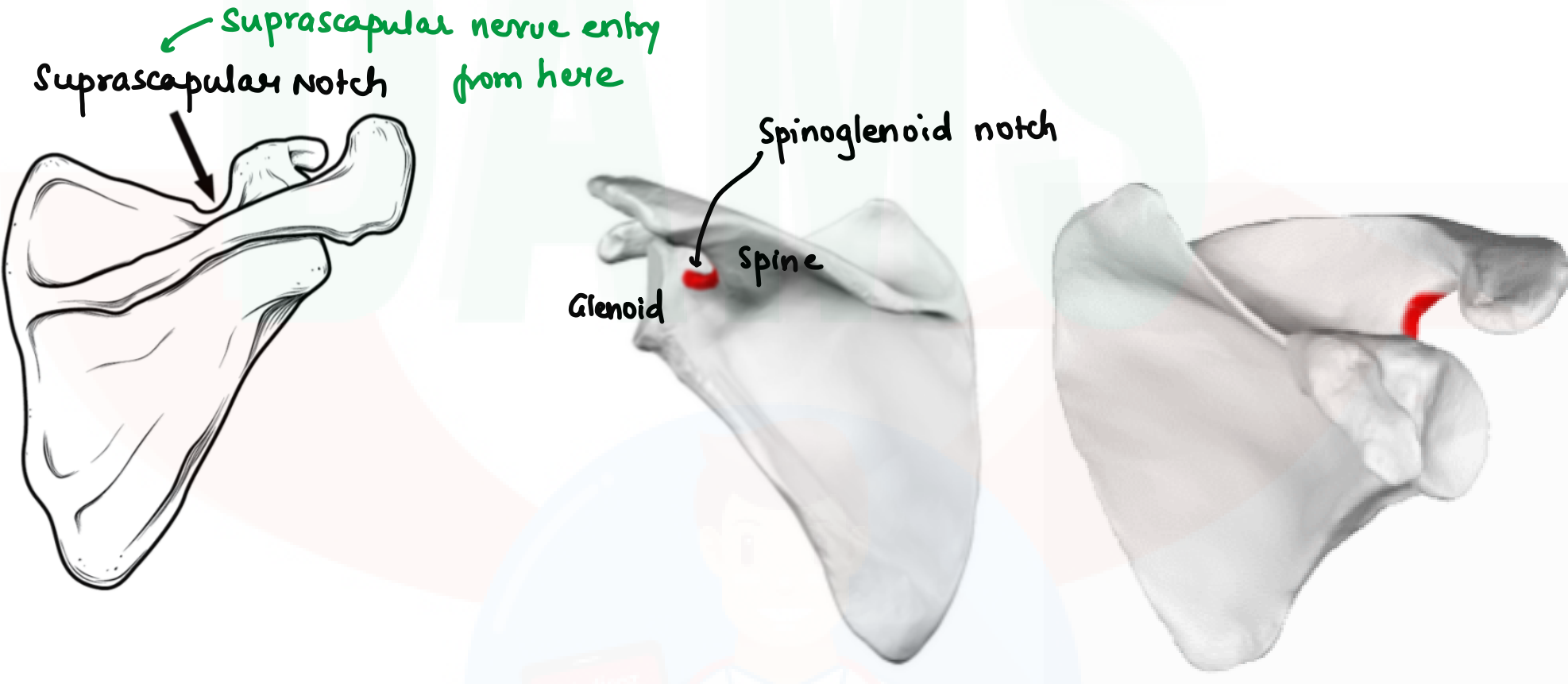
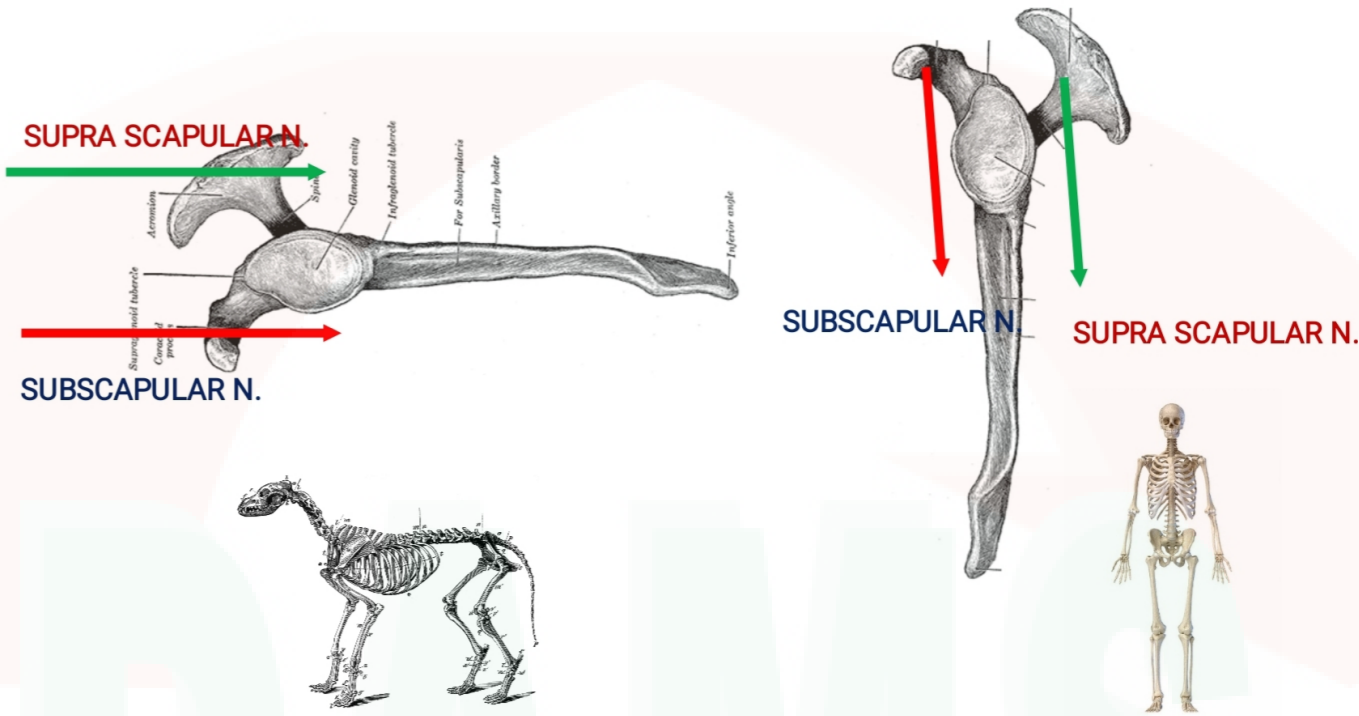
Acromiothoracic

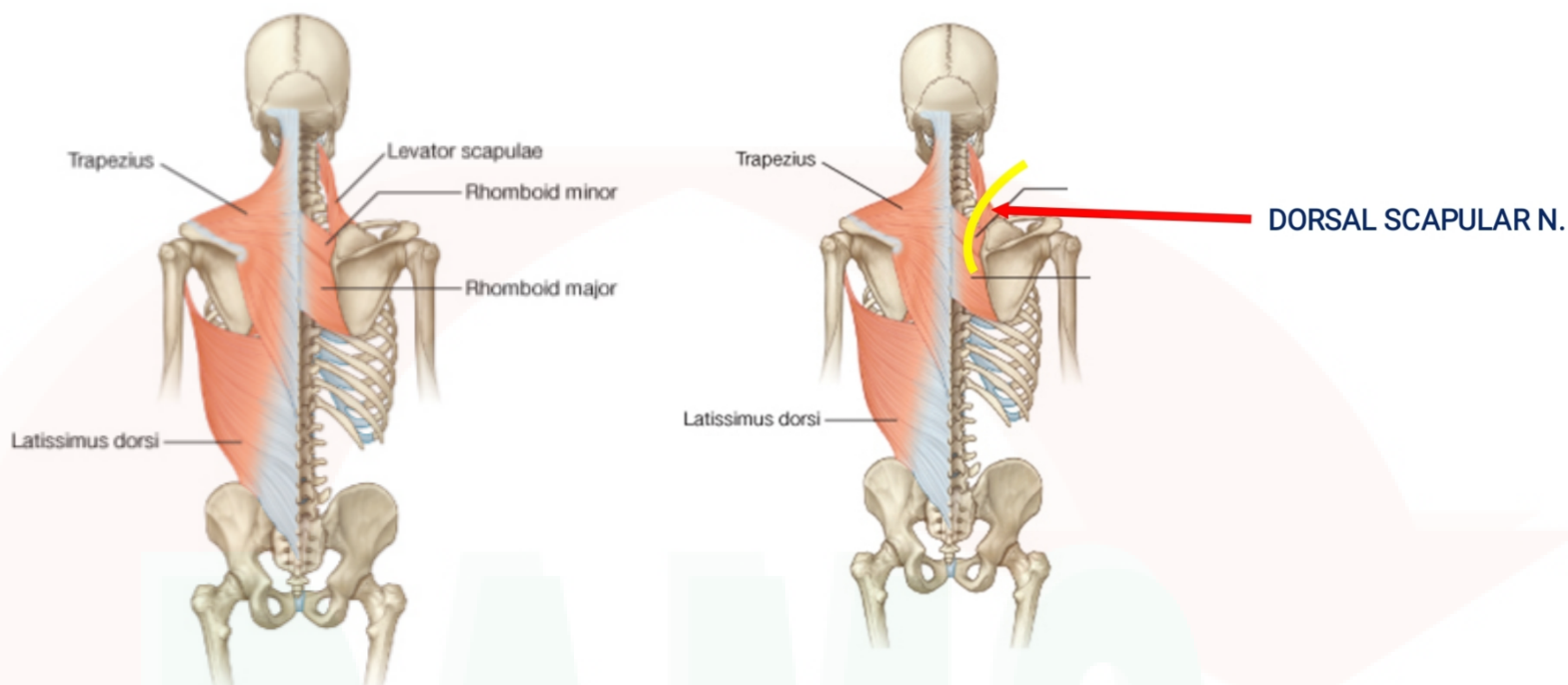
- A Acromial
- B Breast / Pectoral
- C clavicular
- D Deltoid

Anterior view



BRACHIAL PLEXUS



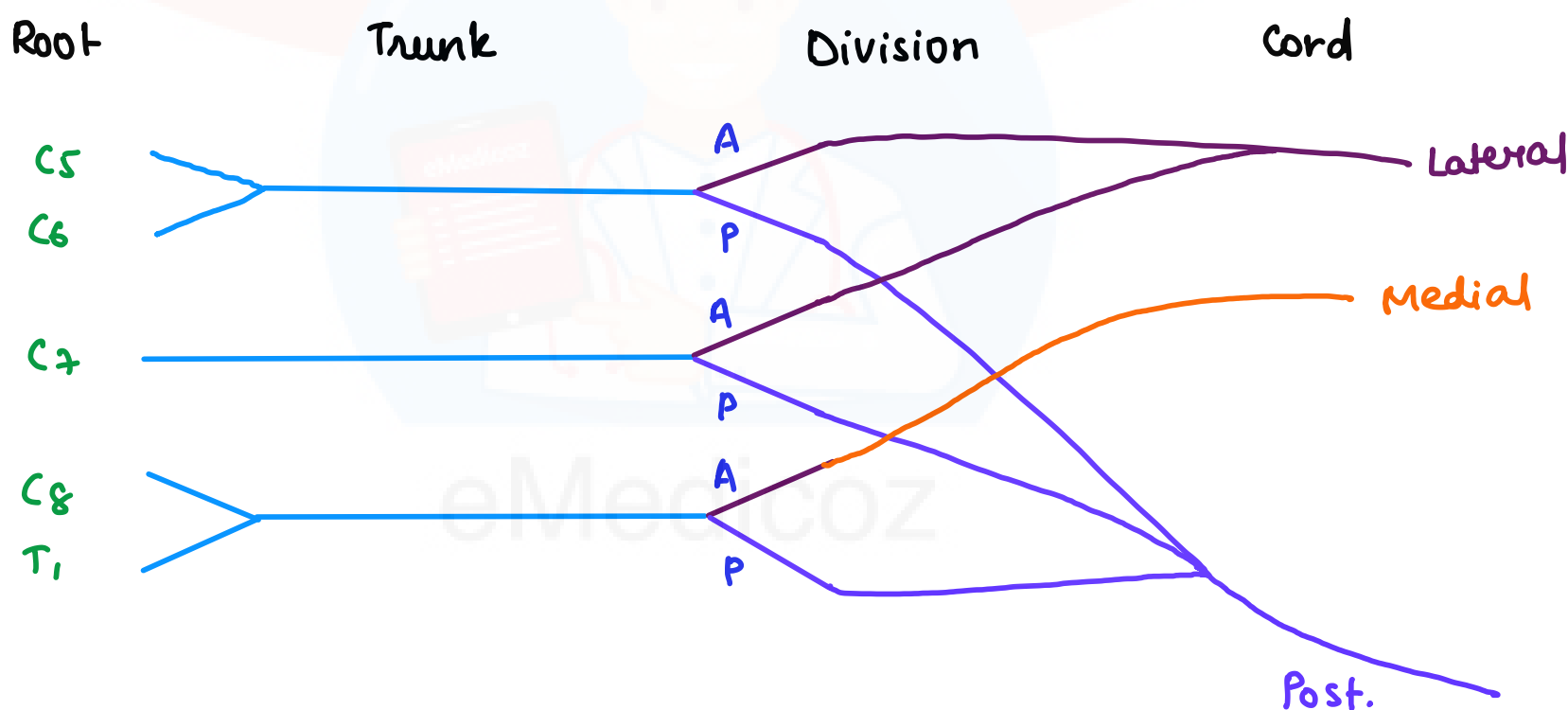


- Subscapular Nerve → Subscapularis
- Suprascapular Nerve → Supraspinatus & Infraspinatus
- Dorsal Scapular Nerve → Rhomboidus Major, R. Minor, L. Scapulae

⇒ Brachial Plexus

formed by ventral rami of C5-T1

if involvement of : C4 → Pre-fixed
T2 → Post-fixed



→ Branches :-

* From Roots :-

1) Dorsal Scapular Nerve (C5)

- L. Scapulae
- R. Minor
- R. Major

2) Long thoracic nerve (C5C6)
- N. of bell (S. Ant.)

* From upper trunk :- (C5C6)

1) N. to Subclavius

2) Suprascapular

- ↳ Supraspinatus
- ↳ Infraspinatus

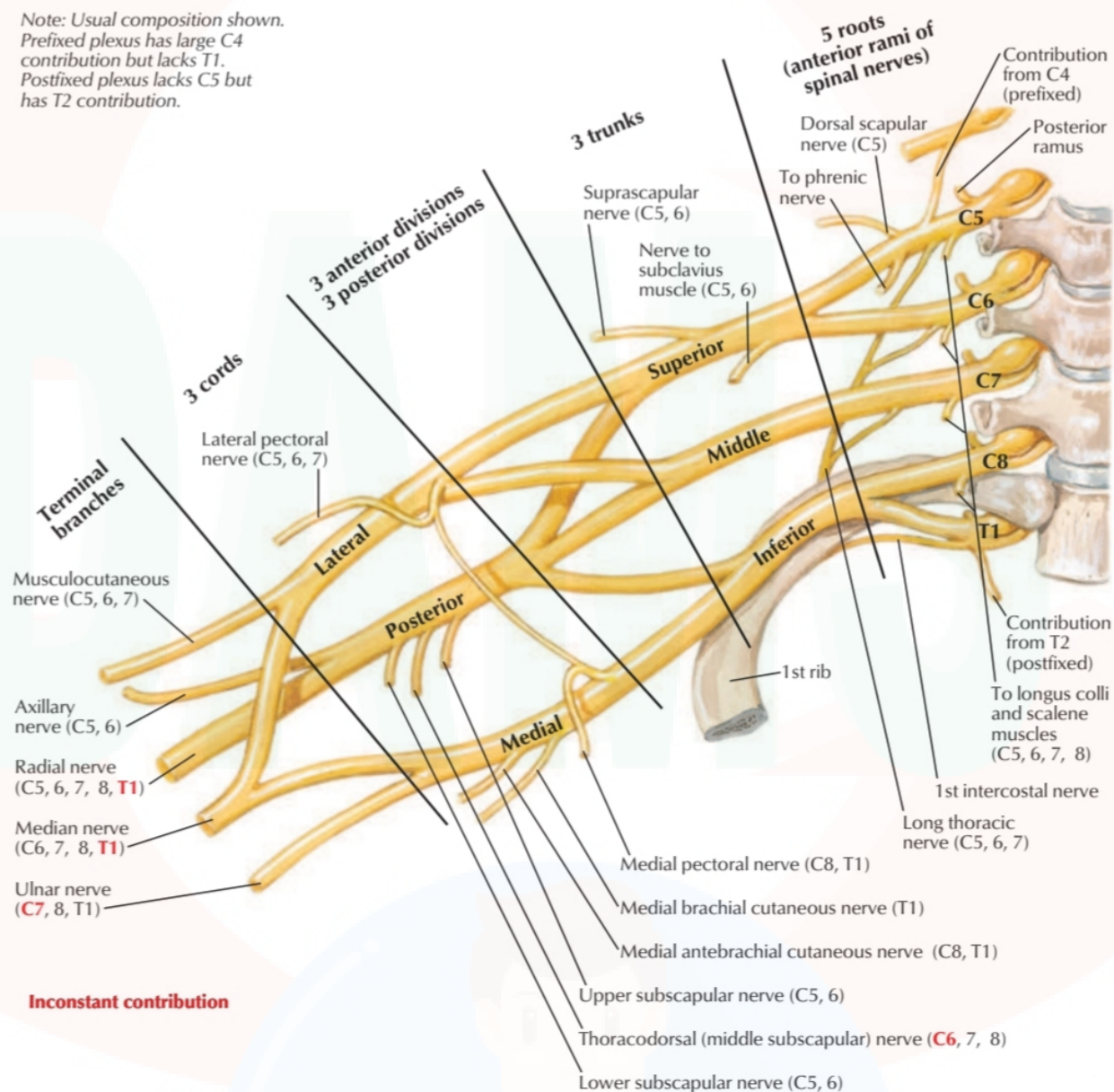
Lat. Cord (C5C6C7)	Med. Cord (C8T1)	Post. Cord (C5-T1)
L Lat. Pectoral nerve	M Med. Pectoral nerve	U upper subscapular
M Musculocutaneous nerve	M Med. Root of median	L lower subscapular
L Lat. Root of median	M Med. Cut. nerve of arm	T Thoracodorsal (C6+8)
	M Med. Cut. nerve of forearm	R Radial (C5-T1)
	U ulnar nerve (C7, C8, T1)	A Axillary

from median nerve

C5 C6

- * upper Subscapular = Subscapularis
- * lower Subscapular = Subscapularis + T. Major
- * Thoracodorsal = L. Dorsi
- * Axillary = Deltoid + T. Minor

Note: Usual composition shown.
Prefixed plexus has large C4 contribution but lacks T1.
Postfixed plexus lacks C5 but has T2 contribution.



Erb's Palsy

- upper trunk involved
- C5 C6

Policeman Tip deformity



Arm → Adducted & medially rotated
Forearm → Extension & Pronation.

Klumpke's Palsy

- lower trunk involved
- C8 T1

Claw hand + Horner's syndrome

↑
Involvement of
intrinsic muscles
of hand

↑
T1

Q: Which of the following nerves carries fibres from all the roots of brachial plexus?

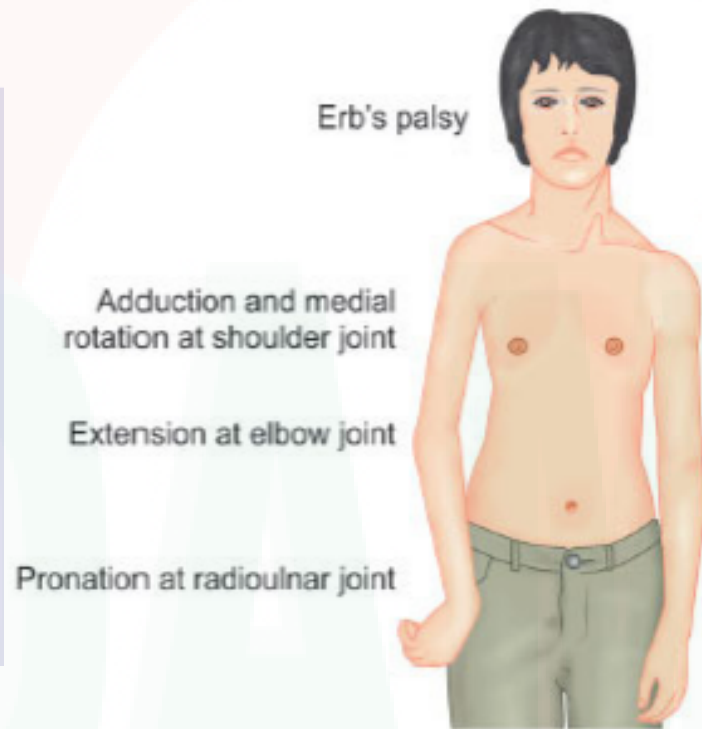
a. Axillary

b. Ulnar

✓ c. Median

d. Musculocutaneous

Lat. → C5C6C7
Med. → C8T1



Erb's palsy

Q. Injury to the upper trunk of brachial plexus results in:

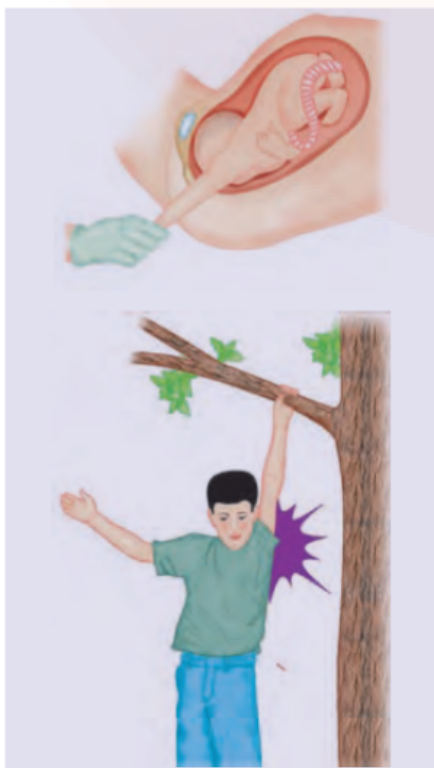
a. Supination of forearm

b. External rotation of arm

✓ c. Inability to initiate abduction

d. Decreased sensation on medial side of hand

ERB'S PALSY



Q. FALSE regarding Klumpke's paralysis is:

a. Claw hand deformity

b. Intrinsic muscles of hand involved

c. Horner's syndrome

✓ d. Upper trunk of brachial plexus involved

KLUMPKE'S PALSY