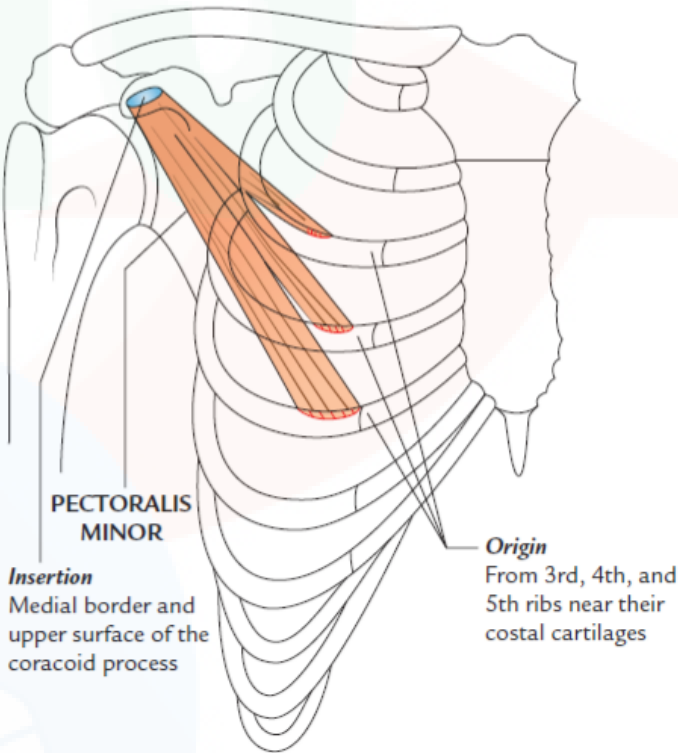
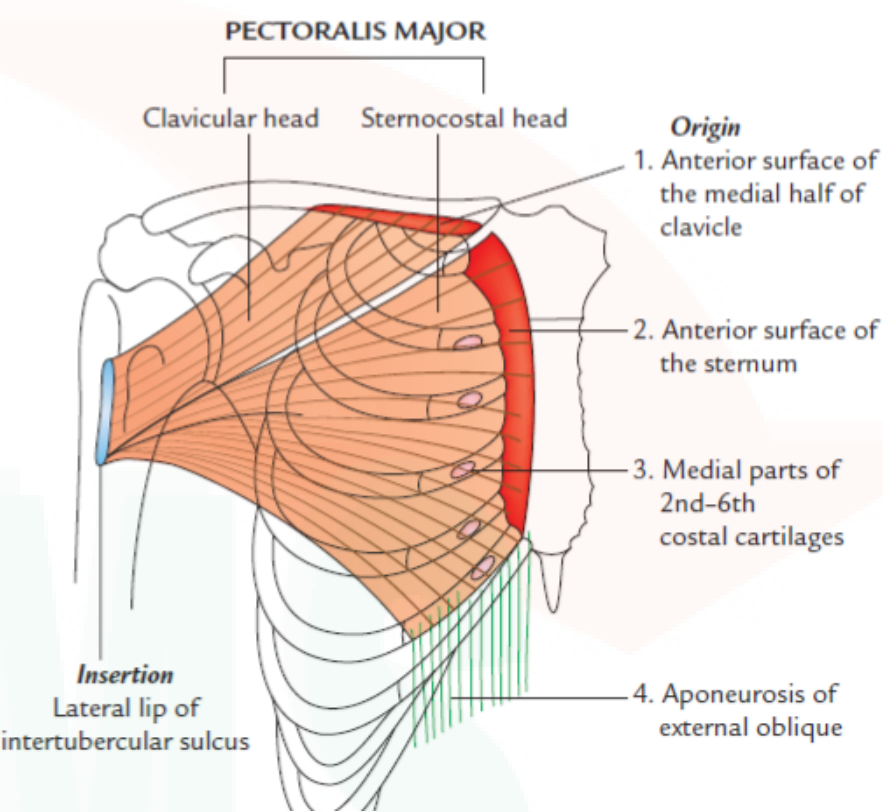
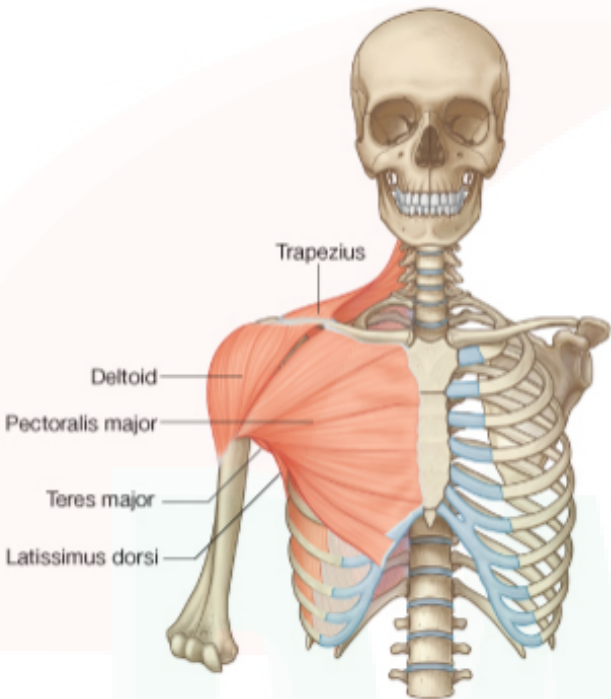
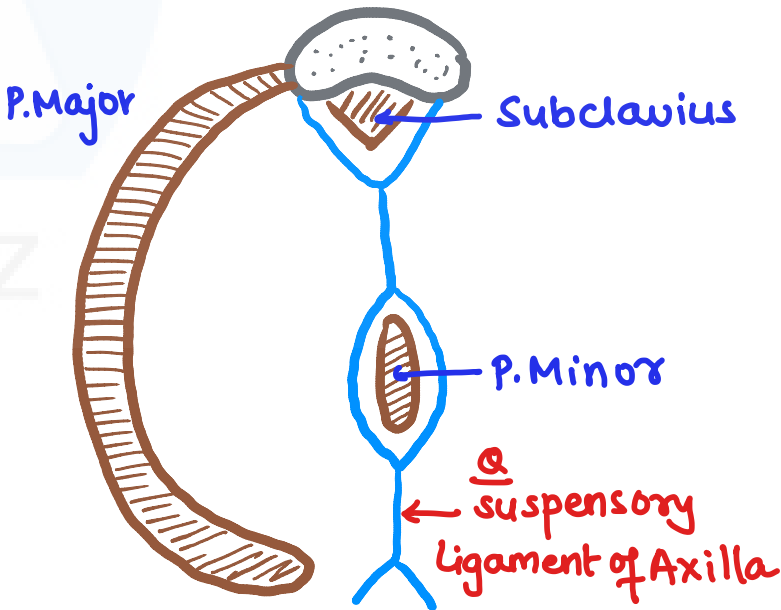


PECTORAL REGION



Cspiral)	
P. Major	P. Minor
origin : Lat. Sternum Med. clavicle	origin : 3,4 Rib
Insertion : Lat. Lip of Intertubercular sulcus	Insertion : Coracoid Process
Nerve : Lat. Pectoral Nerve Med. Pectoral Nerve	Nerve : Lat. & Med. Pectoral nerve
Action : Flexion, Adduction, Med. Rotation	

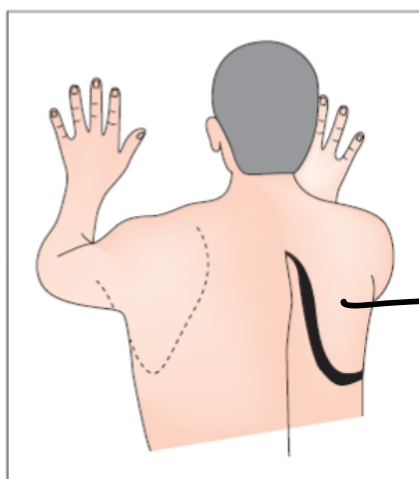
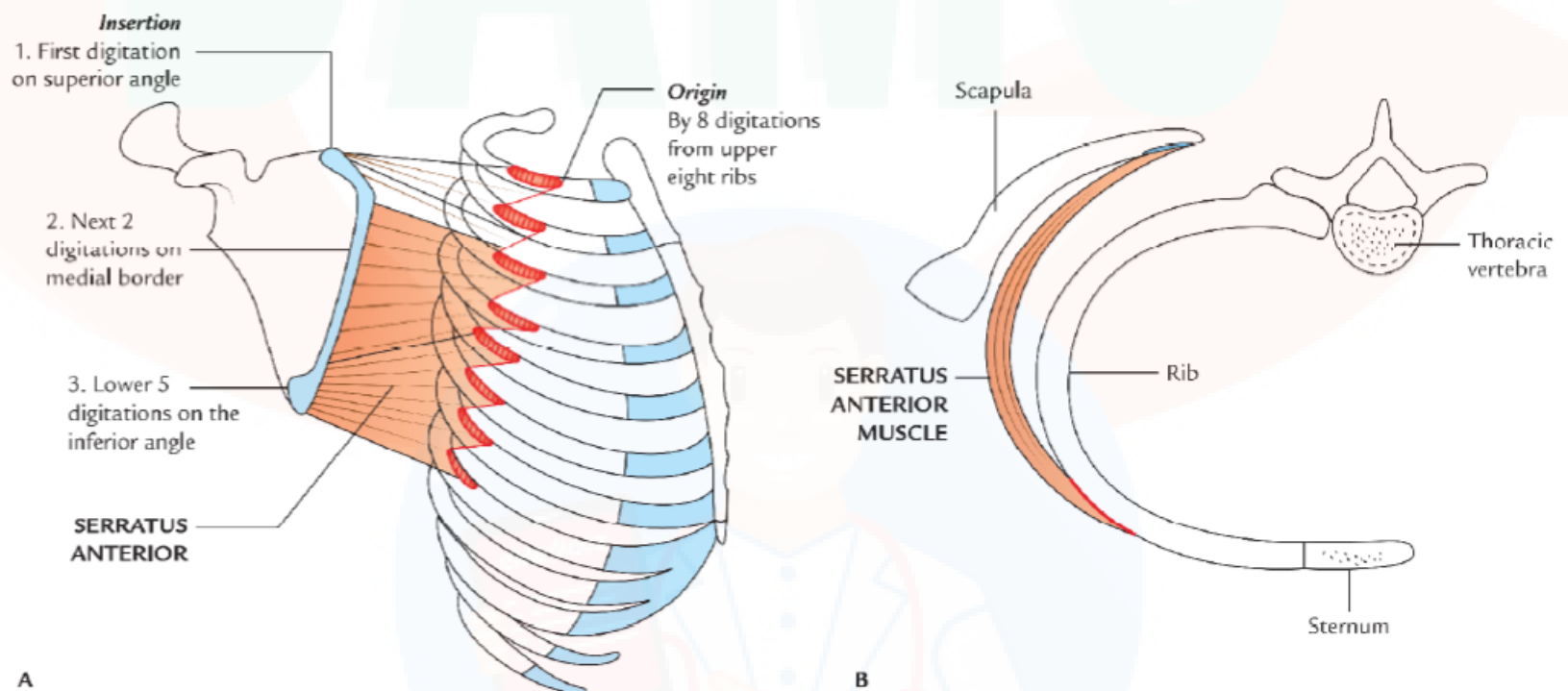


→ clavipectoral fascia : Pierced by

- C cephalic vein
- A Achromiothoracic artery
- L Lat. pectoral nerve
- L lymphatics

→ S. Anterior

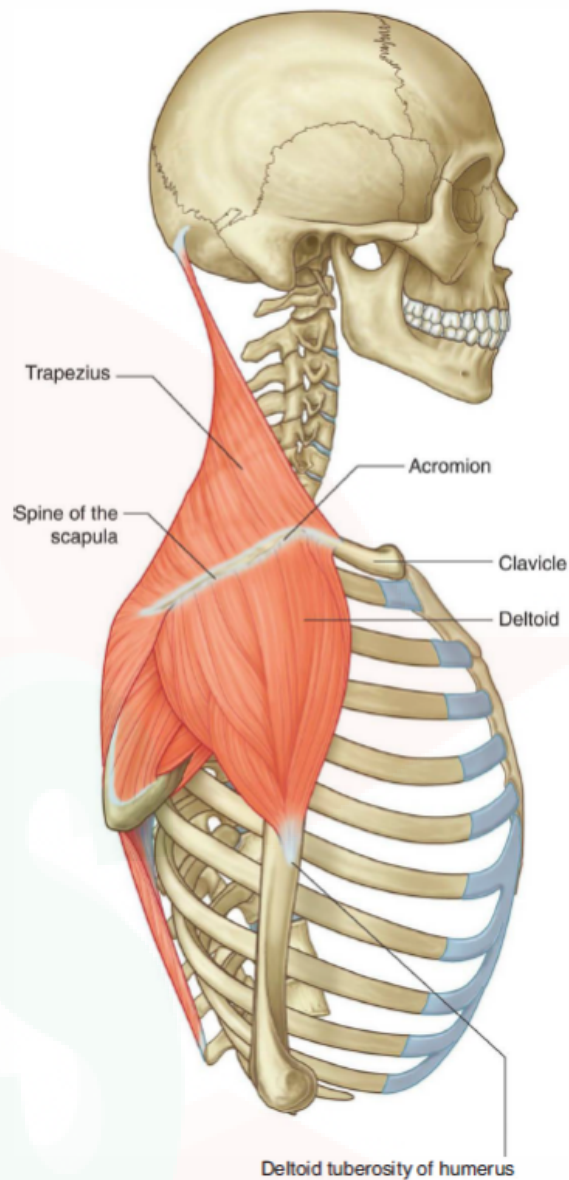
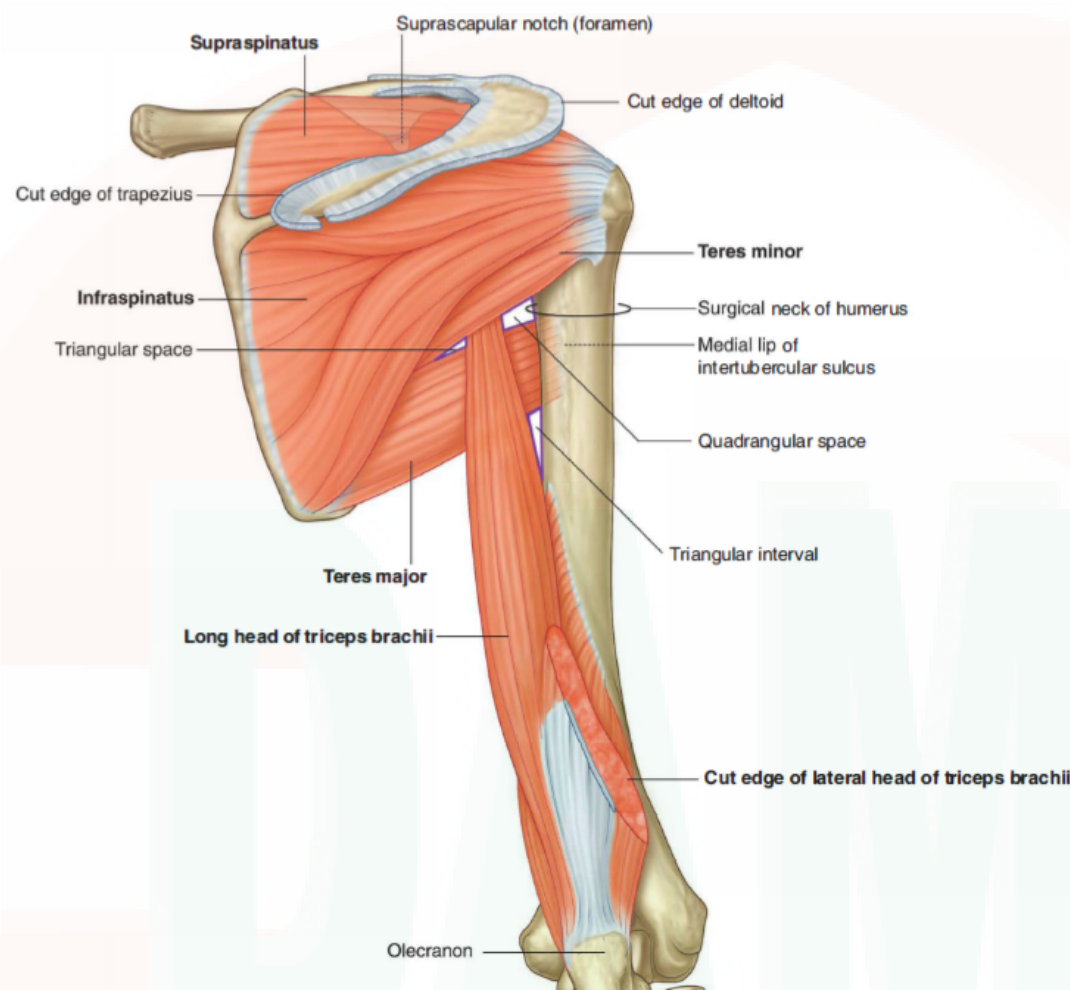
- * origin → 1-8 Ribs
- * Insertion → med. border (Scapula)
inf. angle
- * Nerve Supply → long thoracic nerve
- * Action →
 - 1) Boxing (Boxer's Muscle)
 - 2) overhead abduction ($>90^\circ$)
(Trap + S. Ant.)
- * N# → "winging of scapula" (on action)
"winging at Rest" → due to trapezius involvement.



winging of scapula

↳ observed when asked to push against the wall.

DELTOID



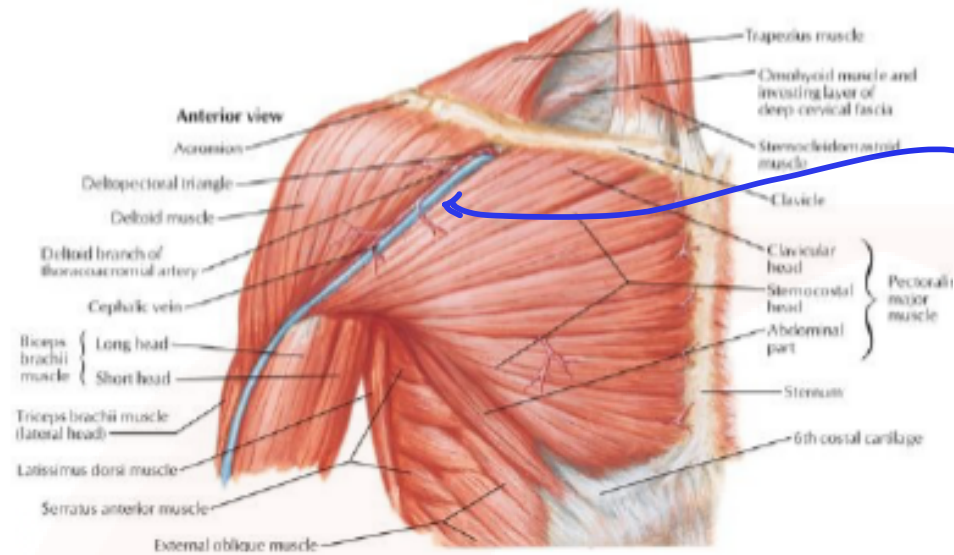
	origin	Insertion	Action
Multipinnate Ant.	clavicle	Deltoid Tuberosity	Flexion , Med. Rotation
Miadle	Acromion		Abduction (15-90°)
Post.	Spine of scapula		Extension , Lat. Rotation

→ Nerve supply :- Axillary nerve

= Deltoid , T. Minor injury

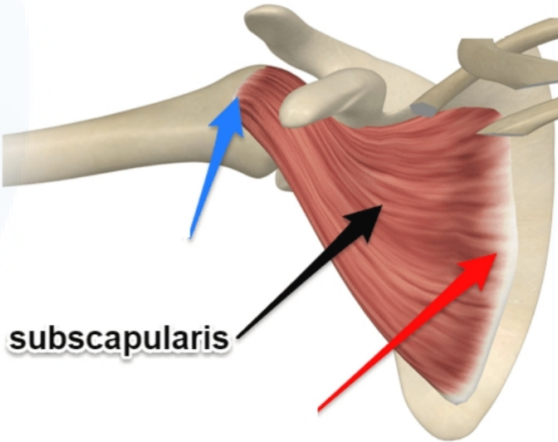
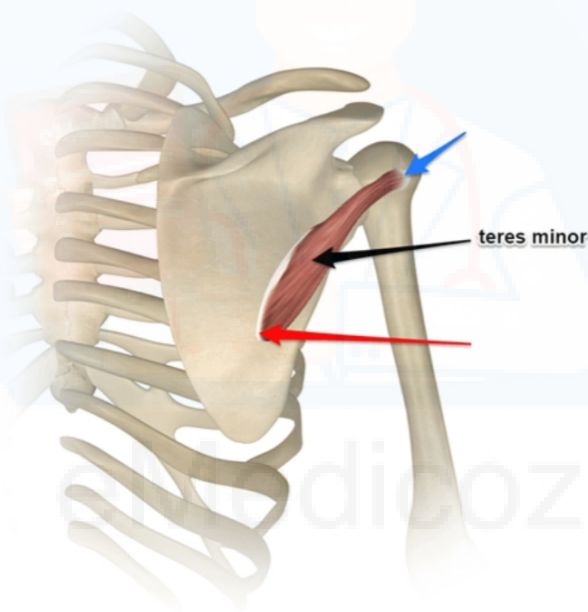
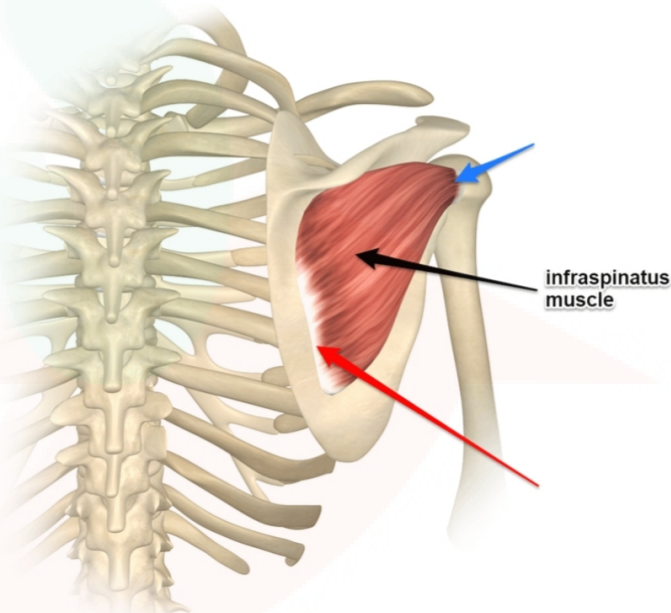
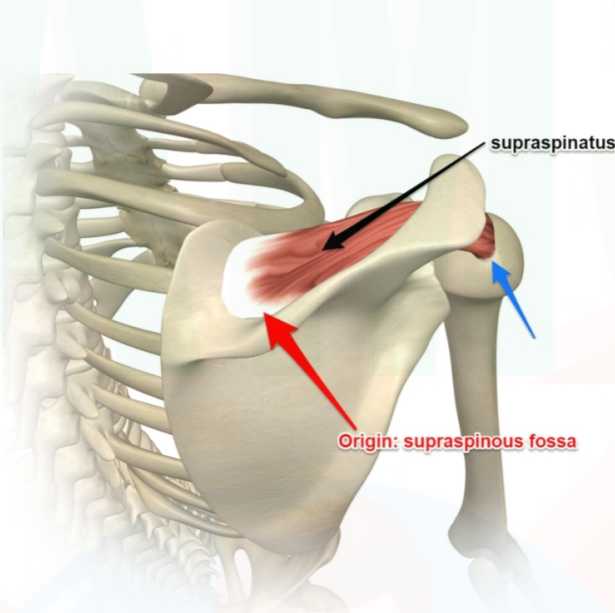
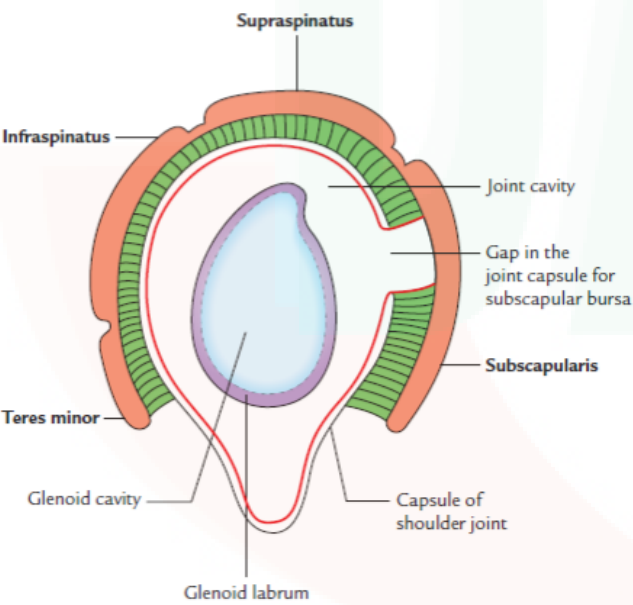


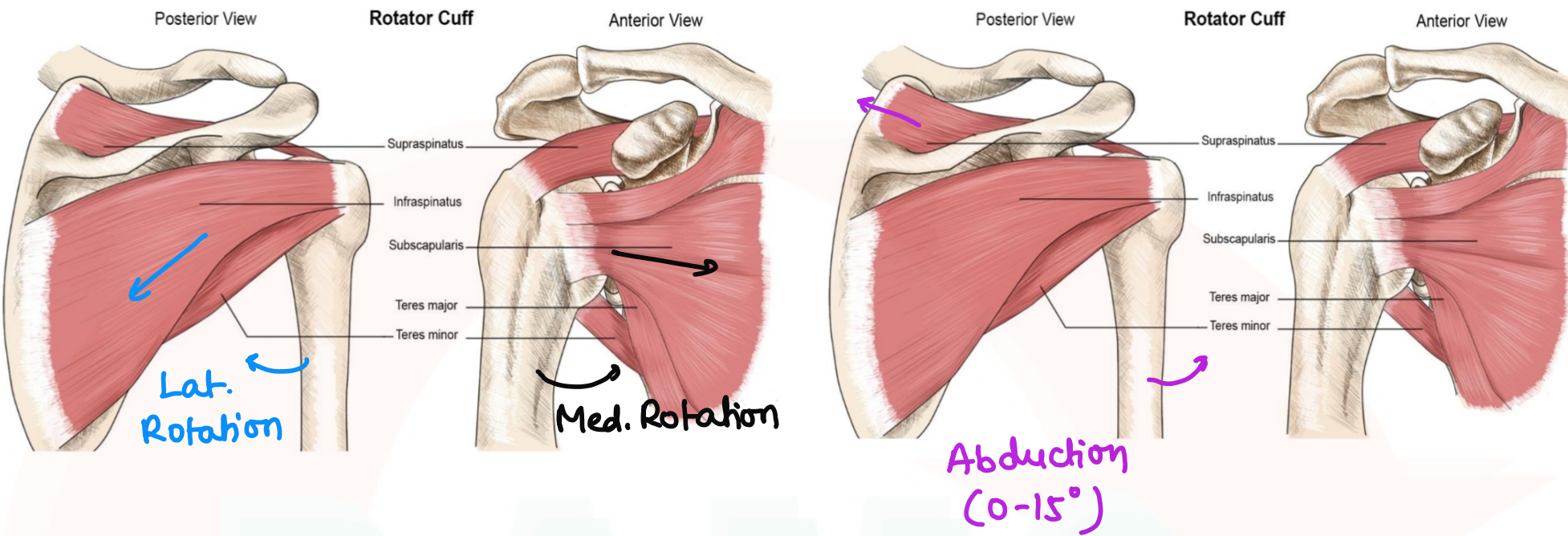
" REGIMEN BADGE SIGN "



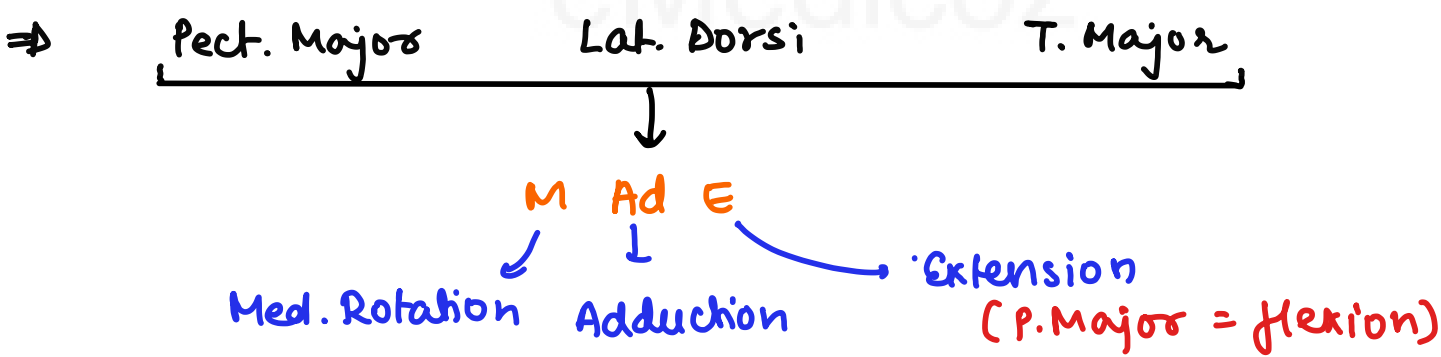
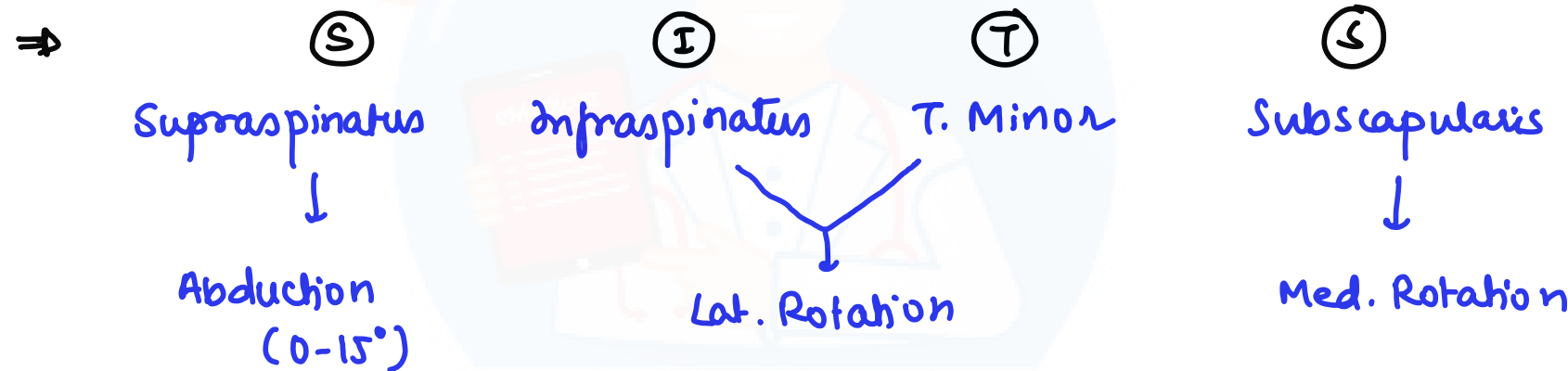
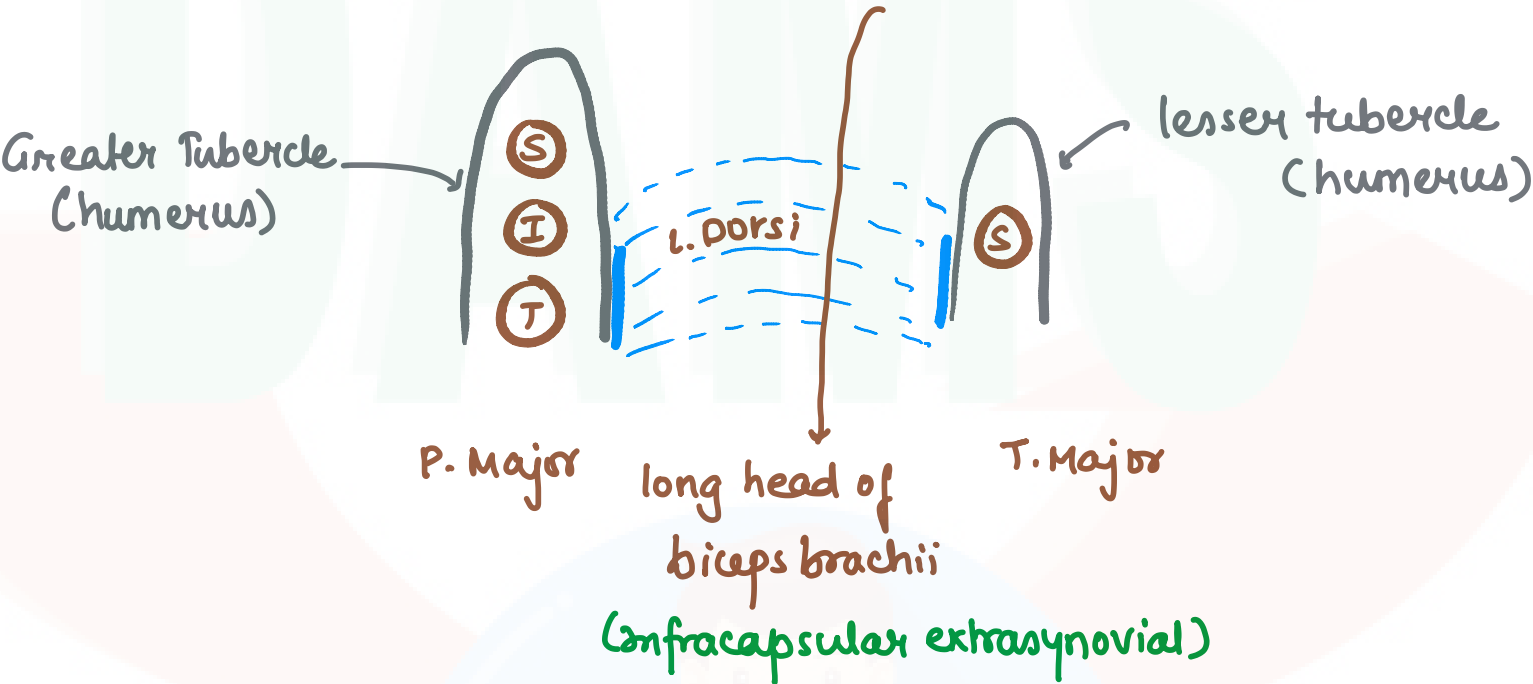
Deltopectoral Groove
↳ Content = Cephalic vein

SCAPULAR REGION

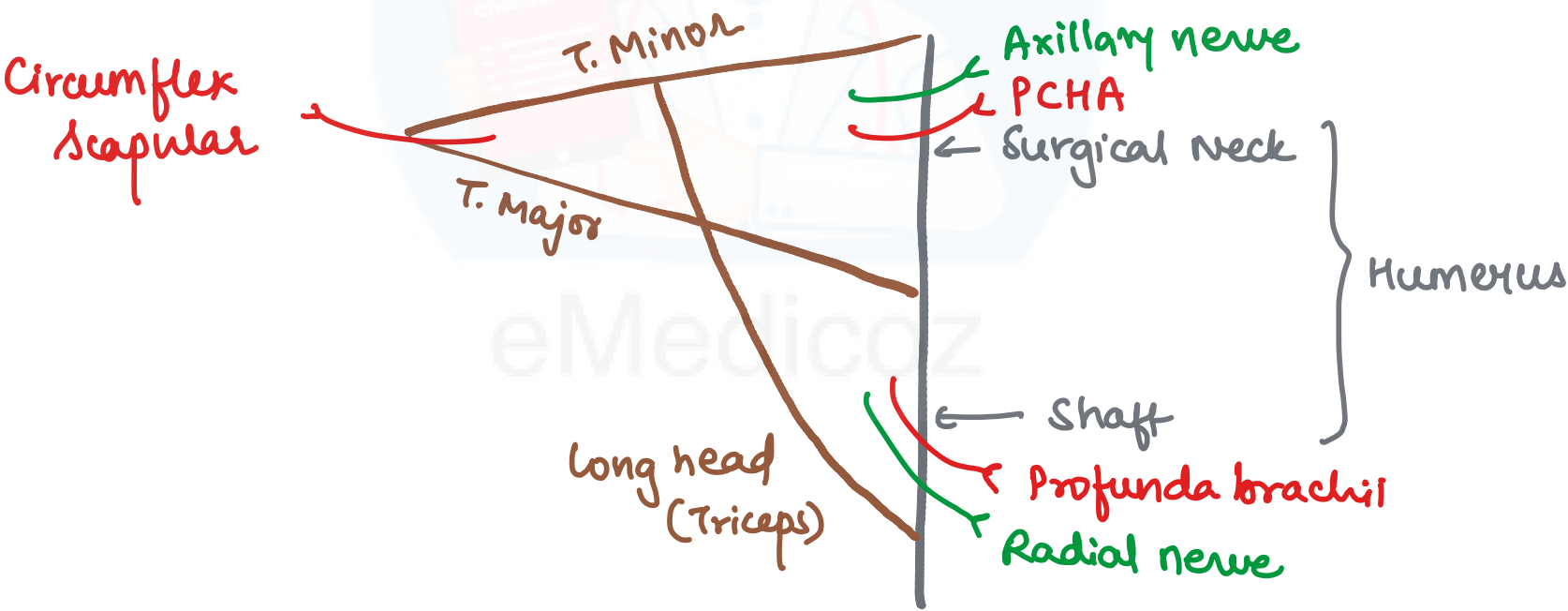
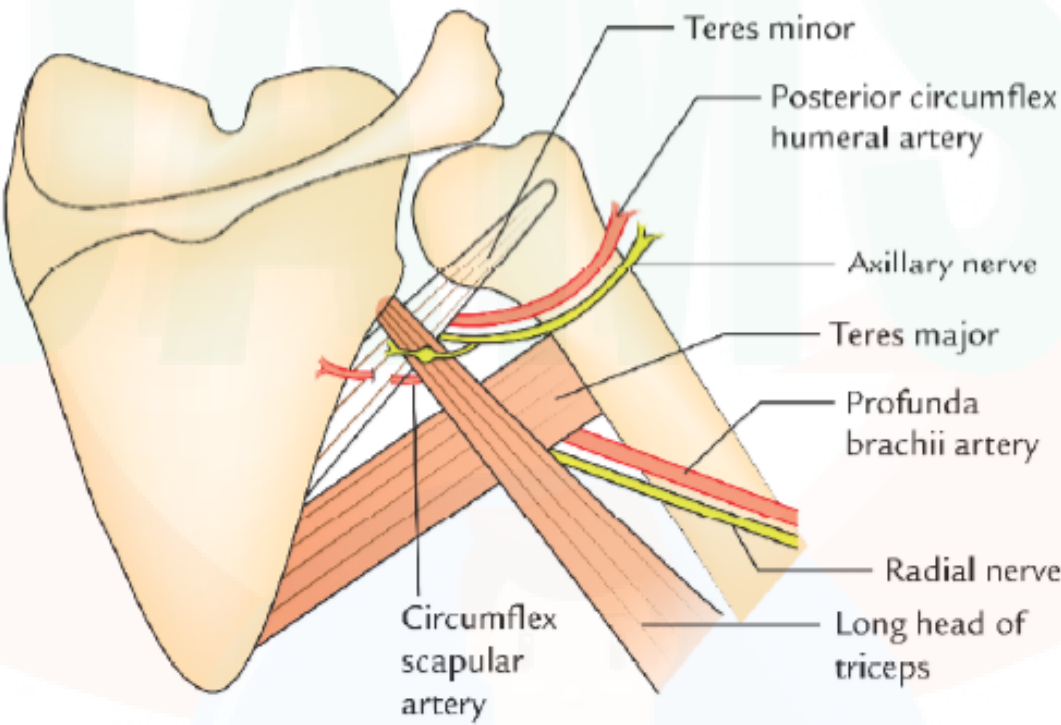
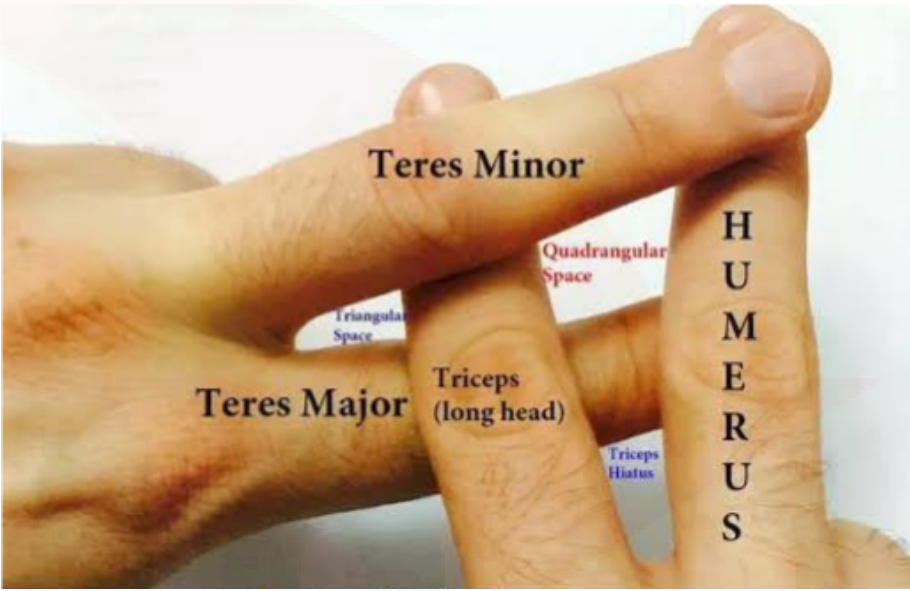
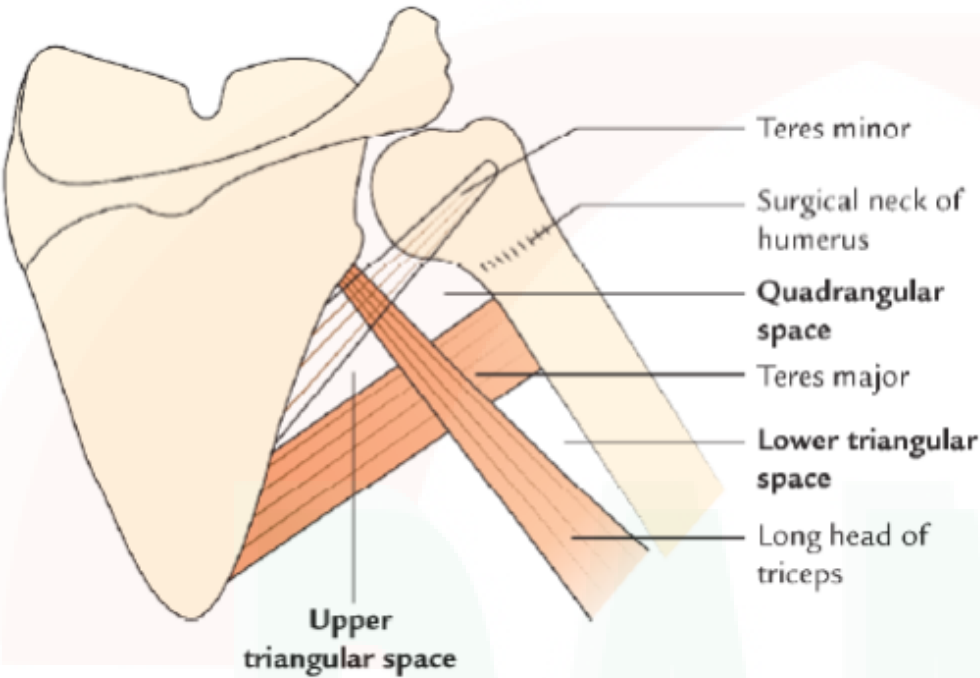




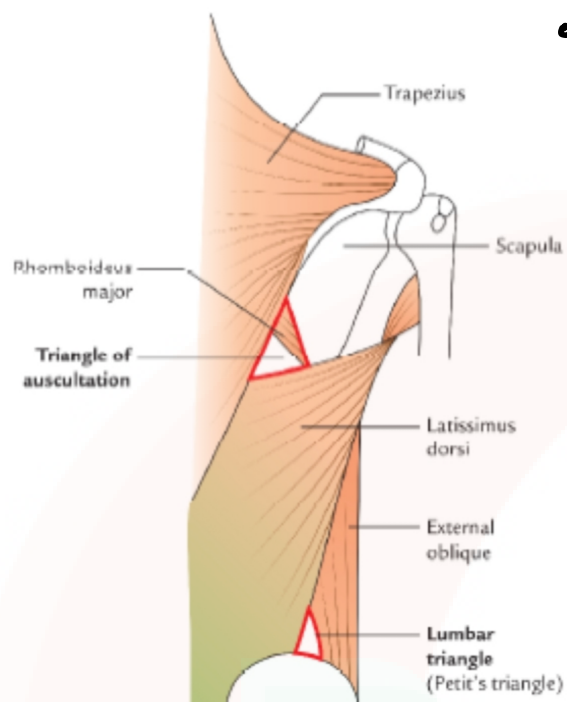
Note) Subscapularis Tears → No more forgotten (due to advanced Tech.)



SUBSCAPULAR SPACES



• Δ of Auscultation :-



- Rib 7 and Rhomboideus major lie in the floor of the triangle.
- Since minimal muscle fibers lie over the triangle, auscultation can be done easily.

Q. Not a boundary of Triangle of Auscultation: (AIIMS)

- a. Scapula
- b. Trapezius
- c. Latissimus dorsi
- d. Serratus anterior



eMedicoz