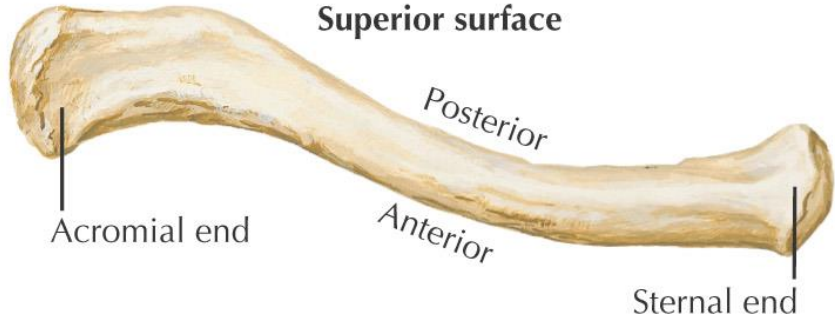


Axilla

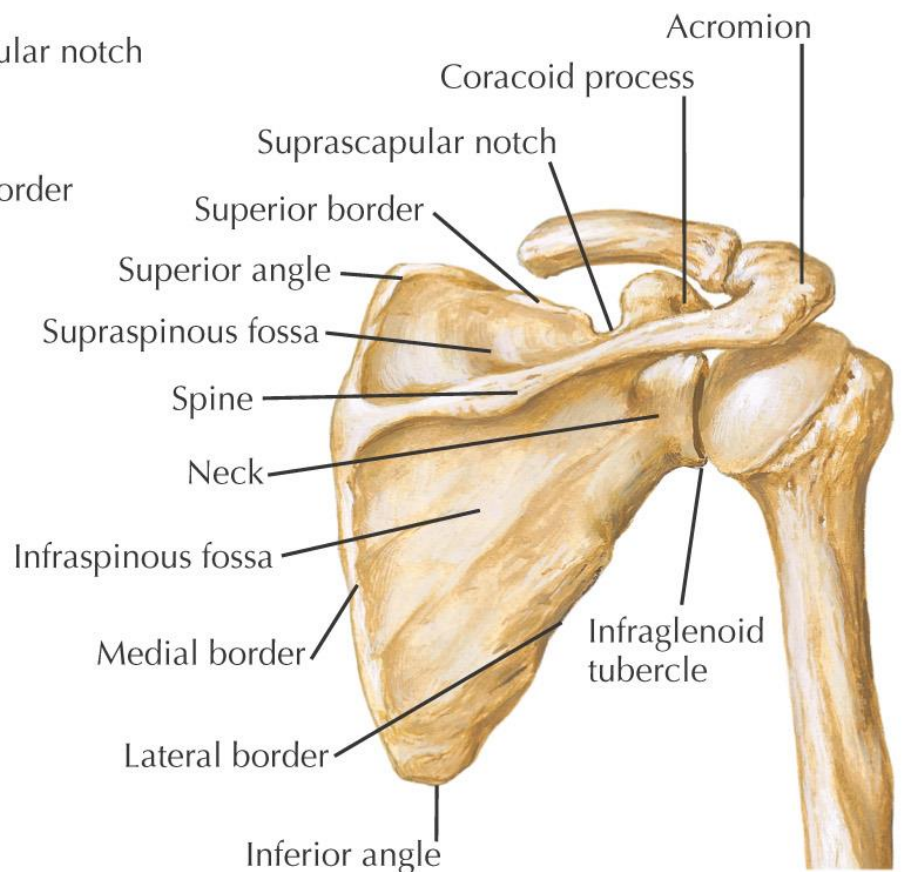
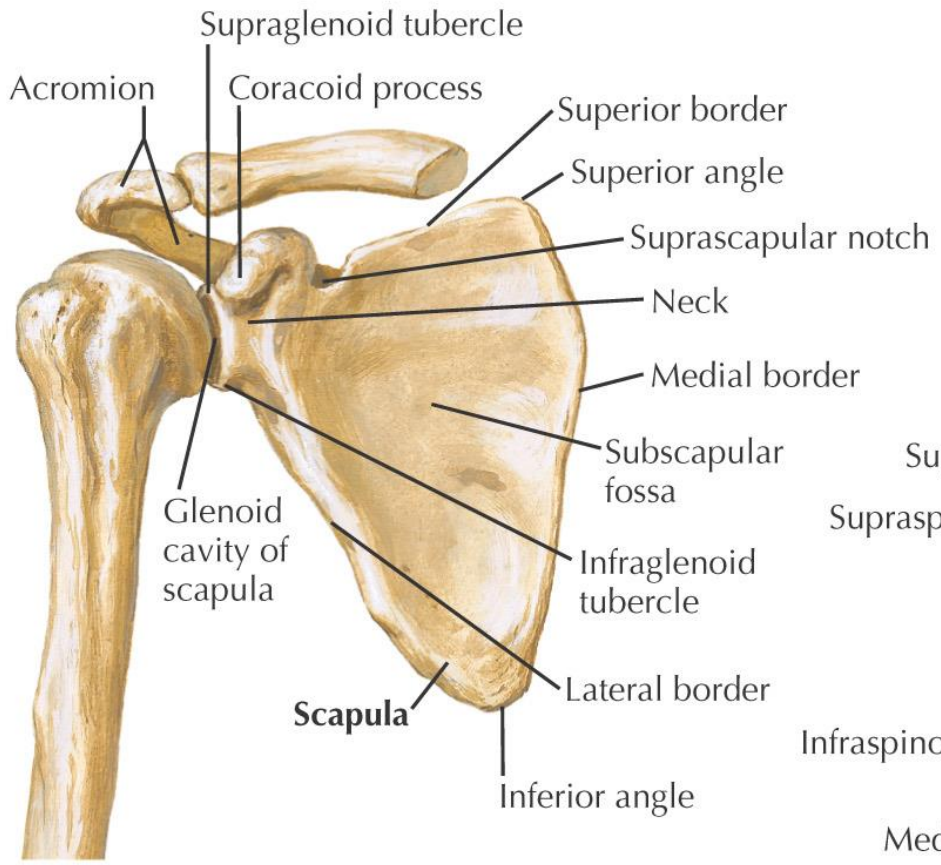
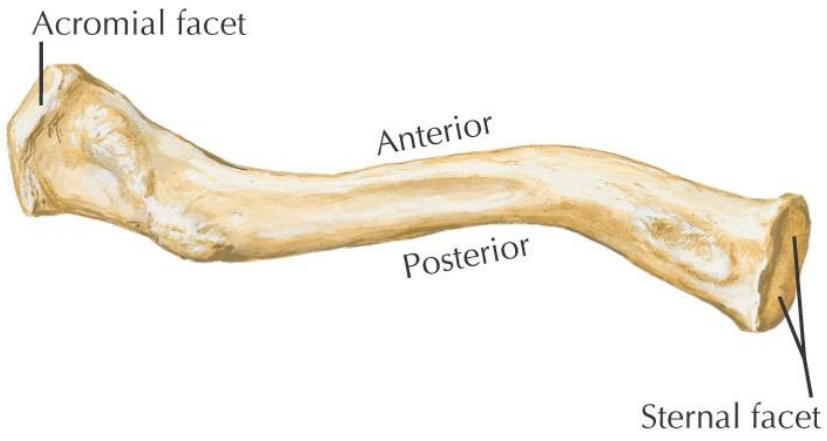
Boundries and Contents

By Dr Qaisar Zaman Afridi

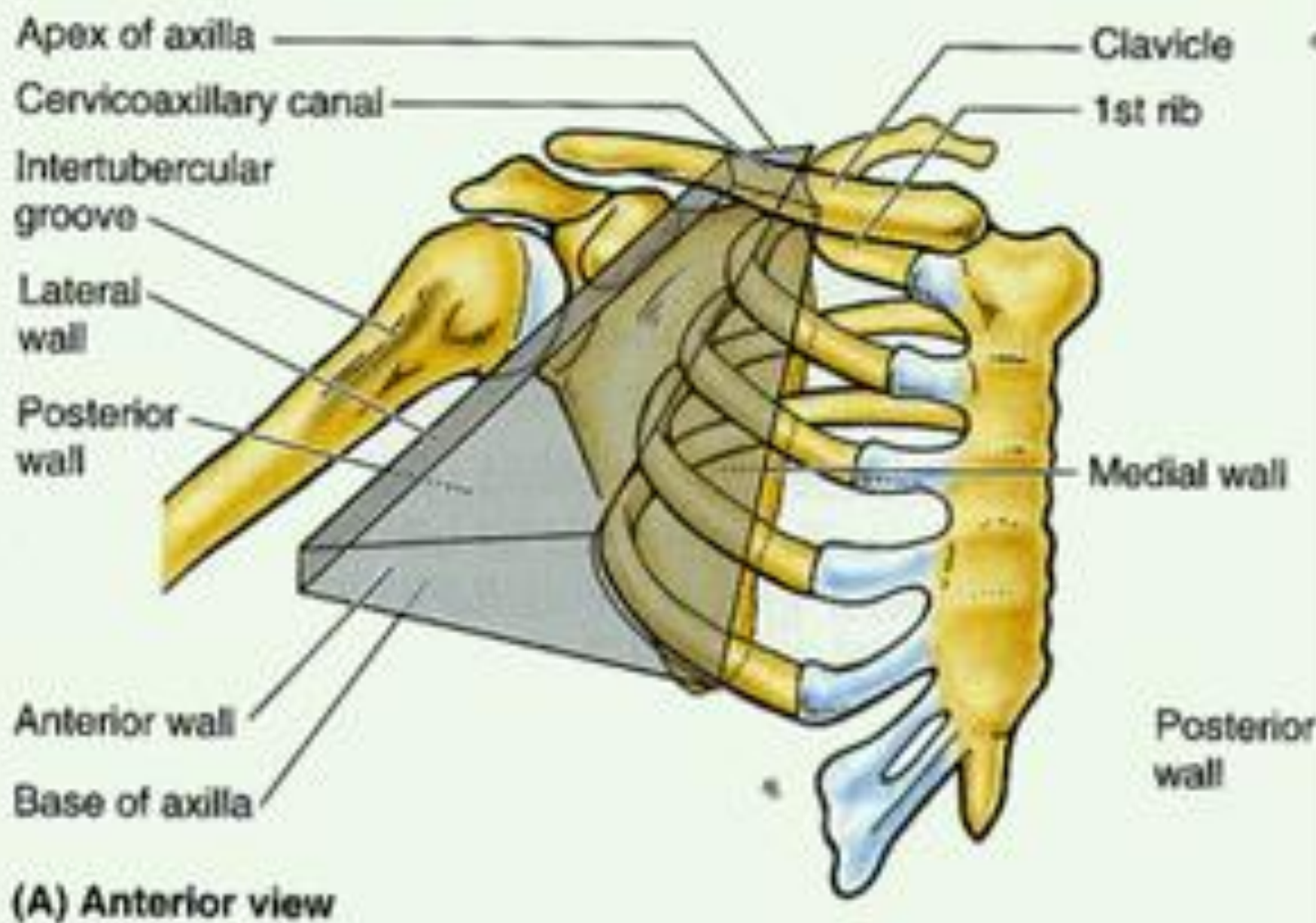
Superior surface



Inferior surface

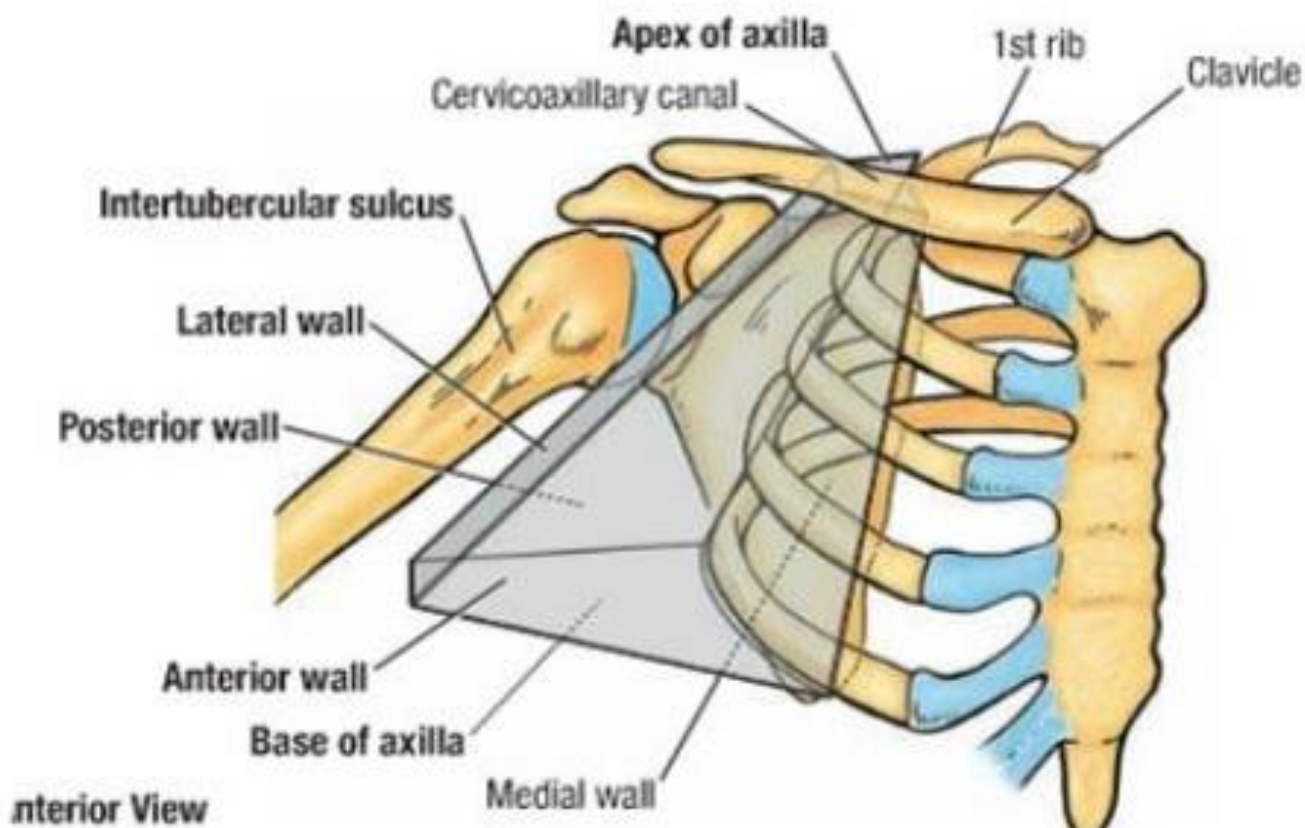


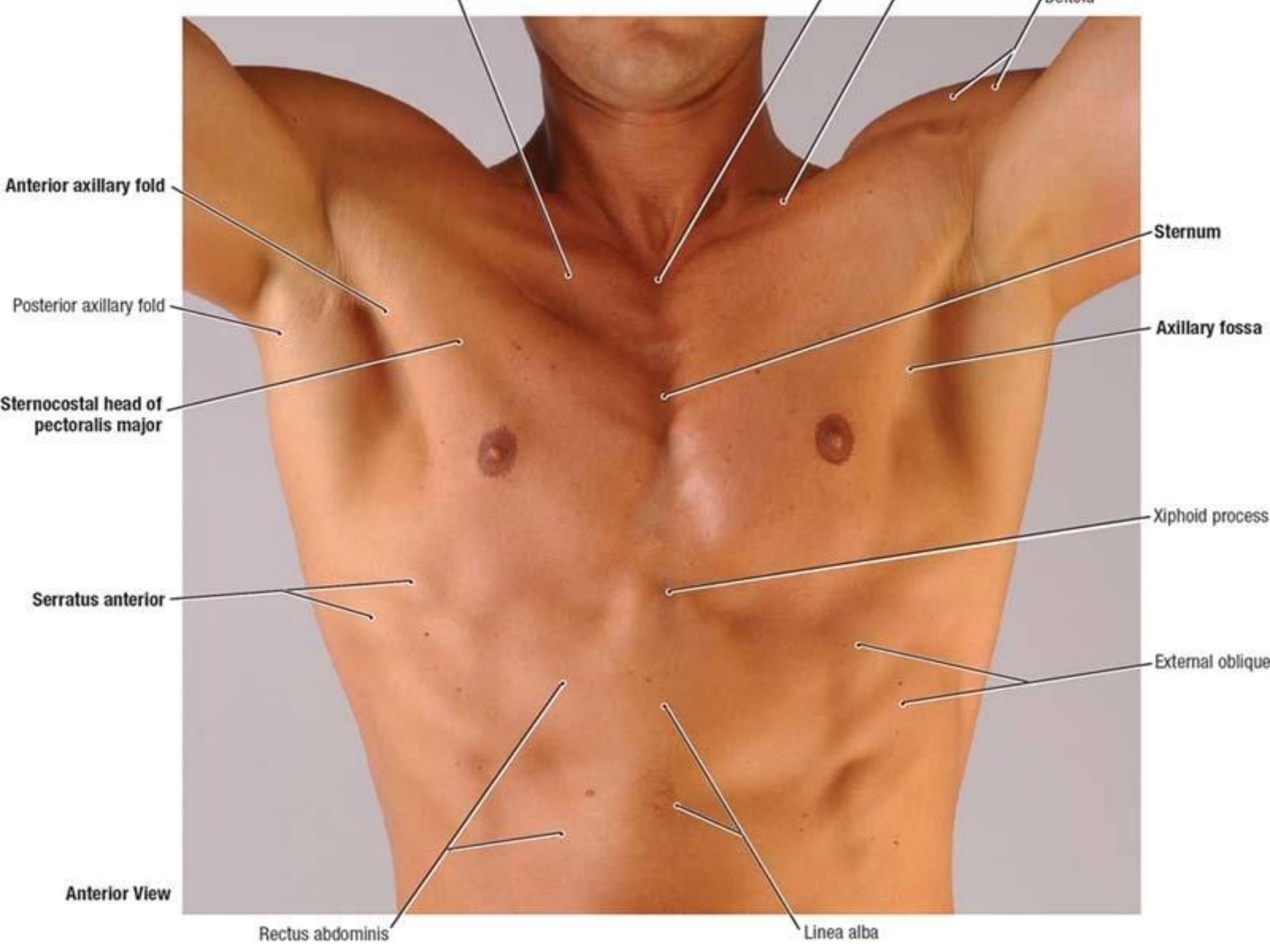
*F. Netter
M.D.*



Boundaries of the axilla

- The axilla has an **apex**, **base** and **4 walls** (Anterior, posterior, medial and lateral walls)





Anterior axillary fold

Posterior axillary fold

Sternocostal head of pectoralis major

Serratus anterior

Anterior View

Rectus abdominis

Sternum

Axillary fossa

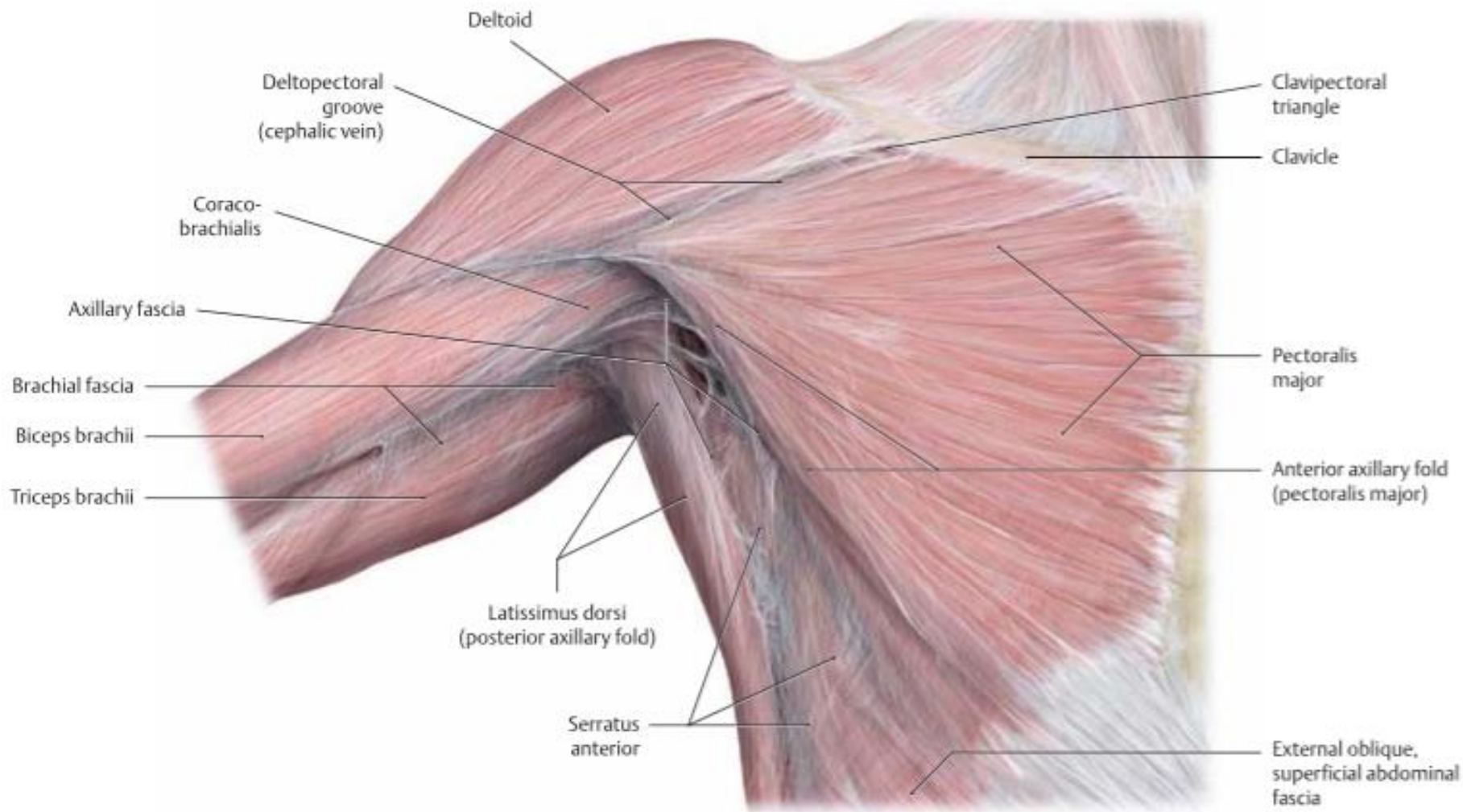
Xiphoid process

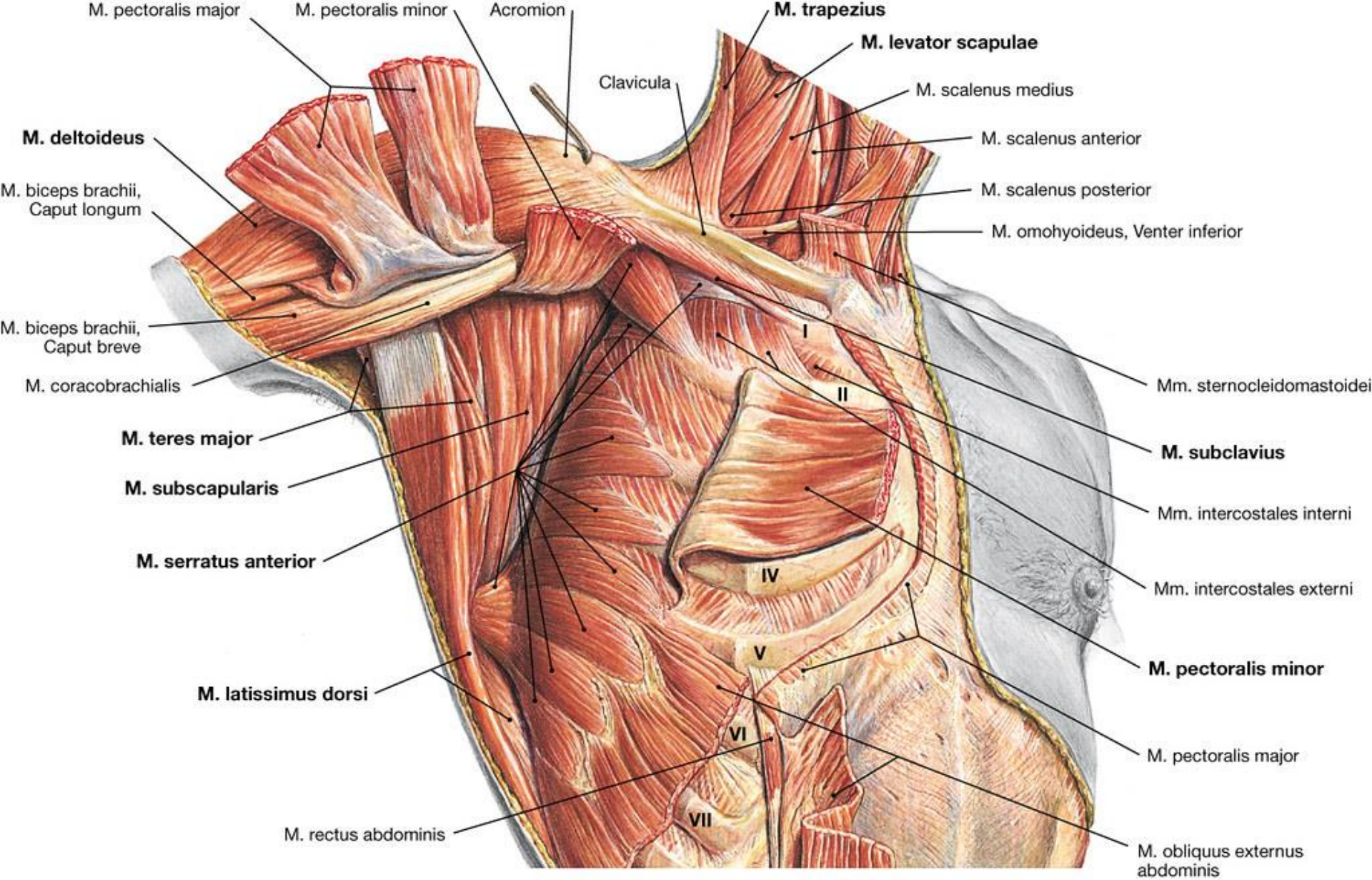
External oblique

Linea alba

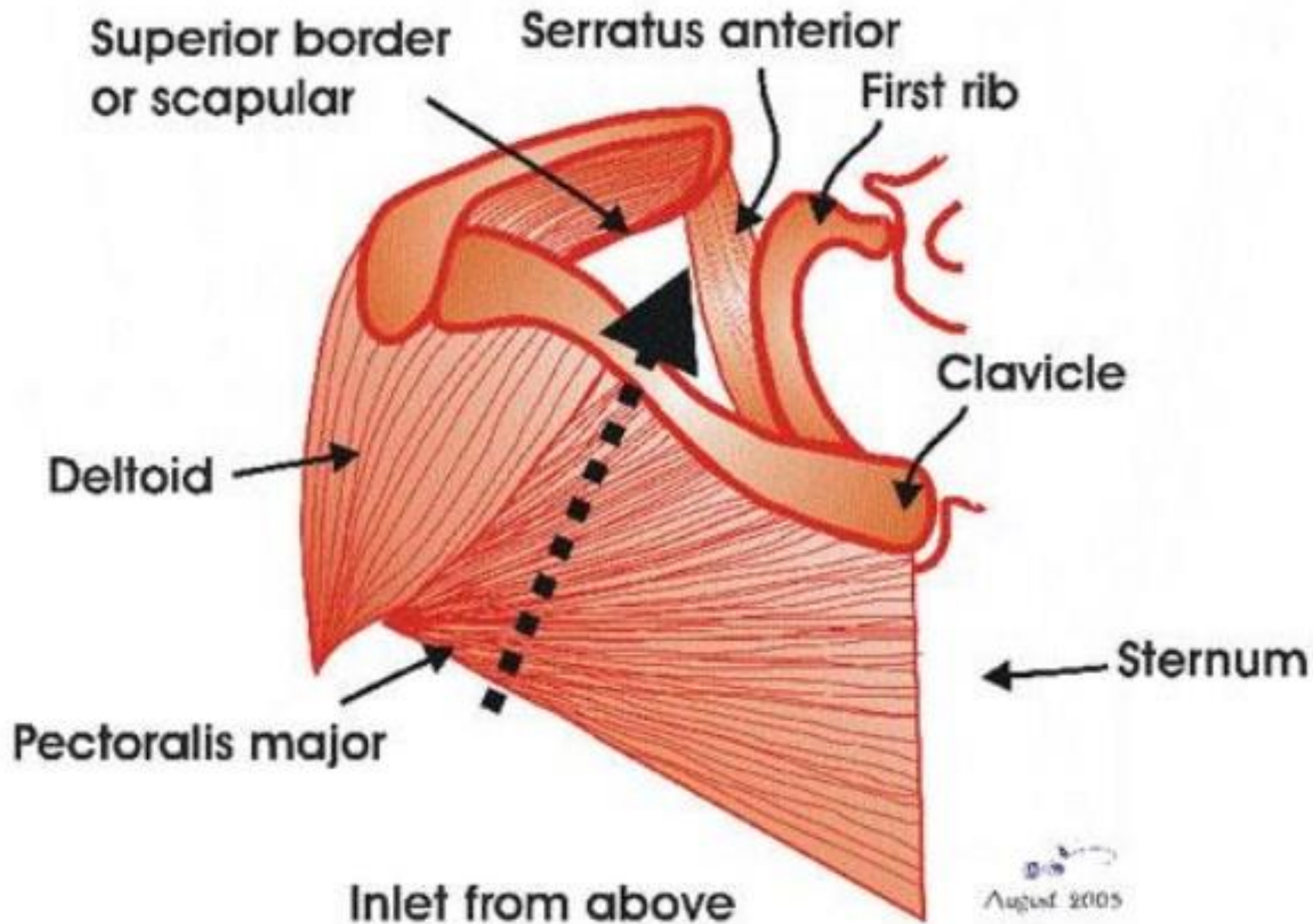


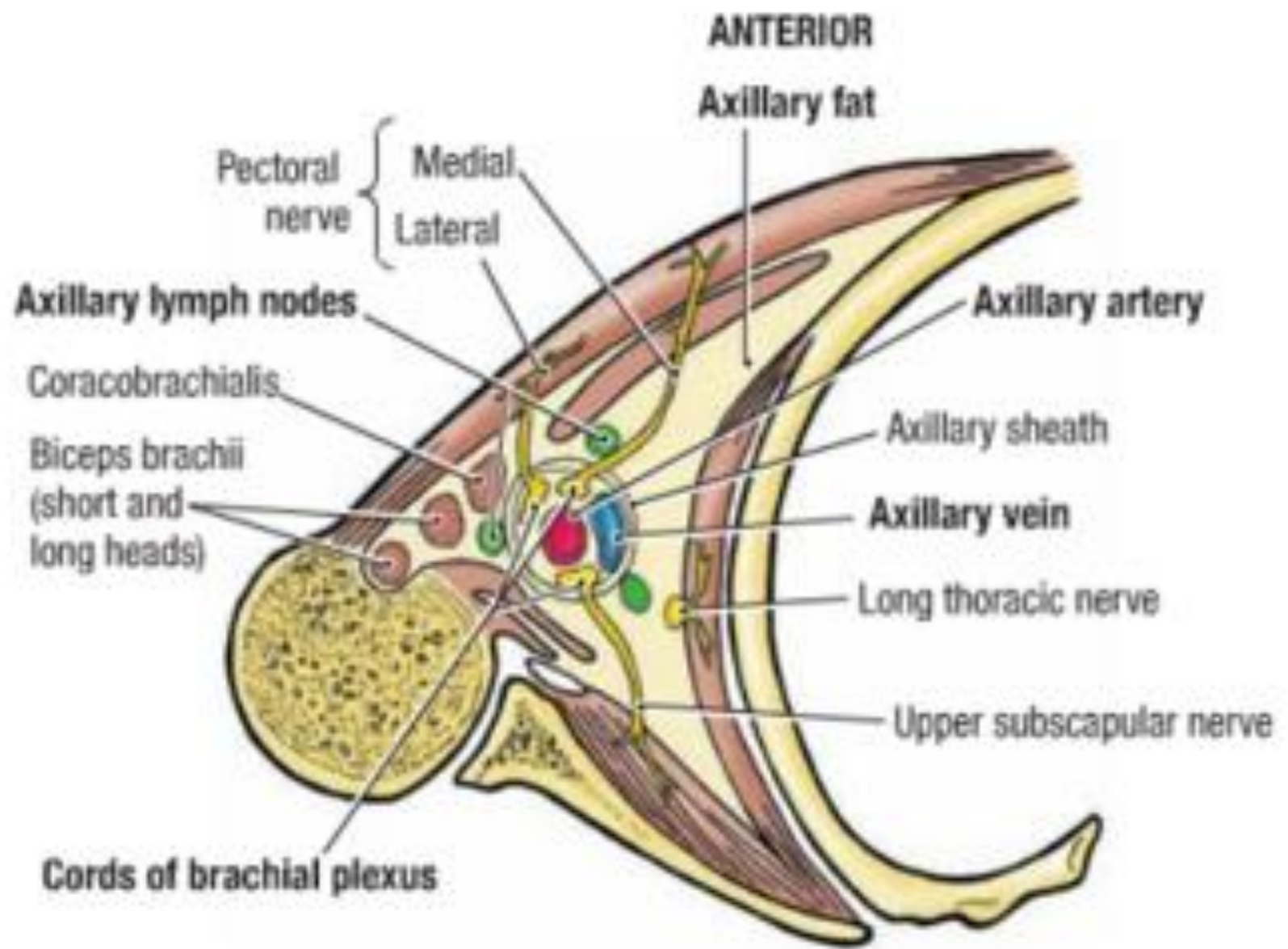
Anterolateral view





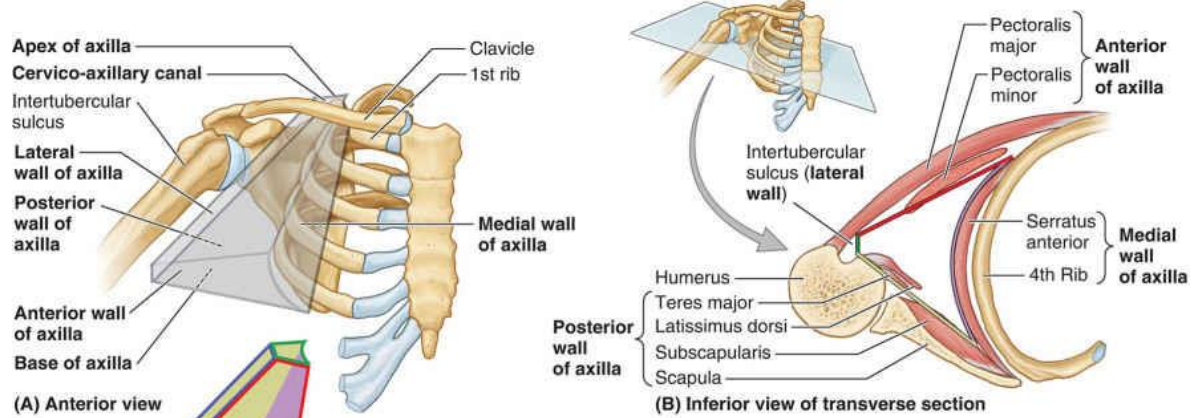
APEX





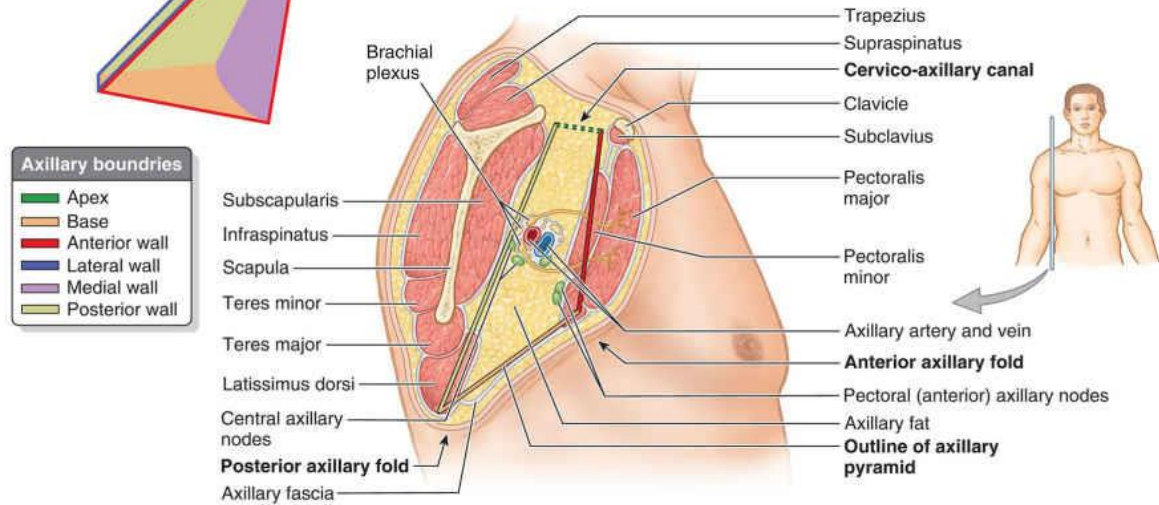
C. Transverse Section, Inferior View

POSTERIOR



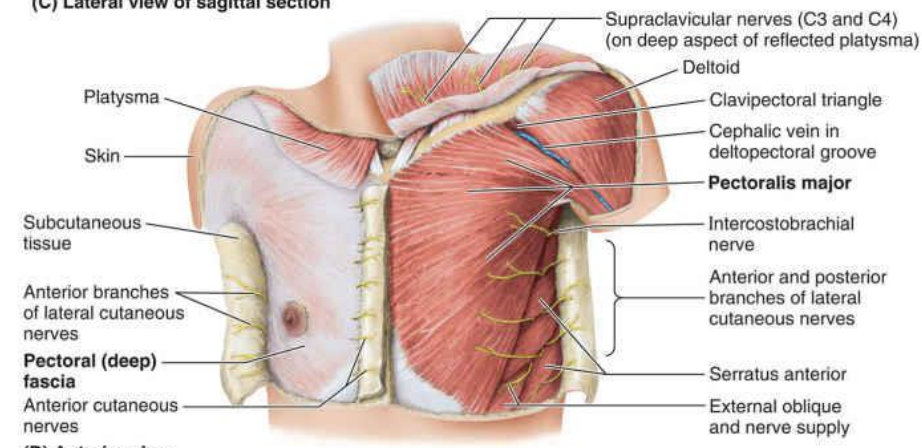
(A) Anterior view

(B) Inferior view of transverse section

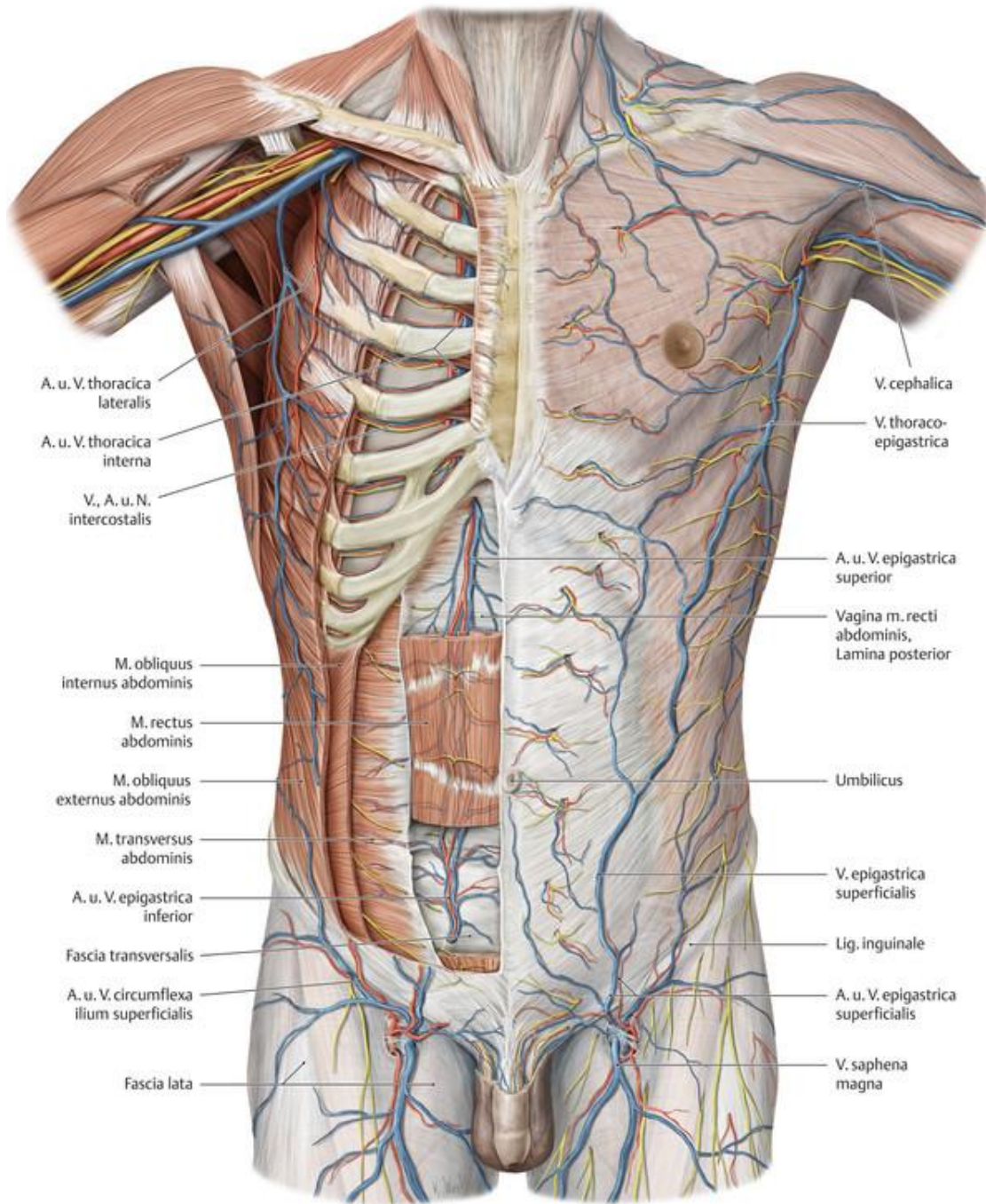


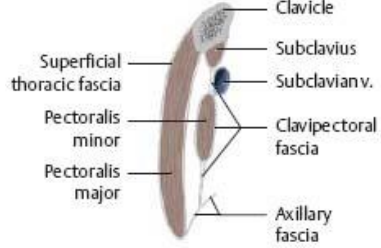
Axillary boundaries	
■	Apex
■	Base
■	Anterior wall
■	Lateral wall
■	Medial wall
■	Posterior wall

(C) Lateral view of sagittal section

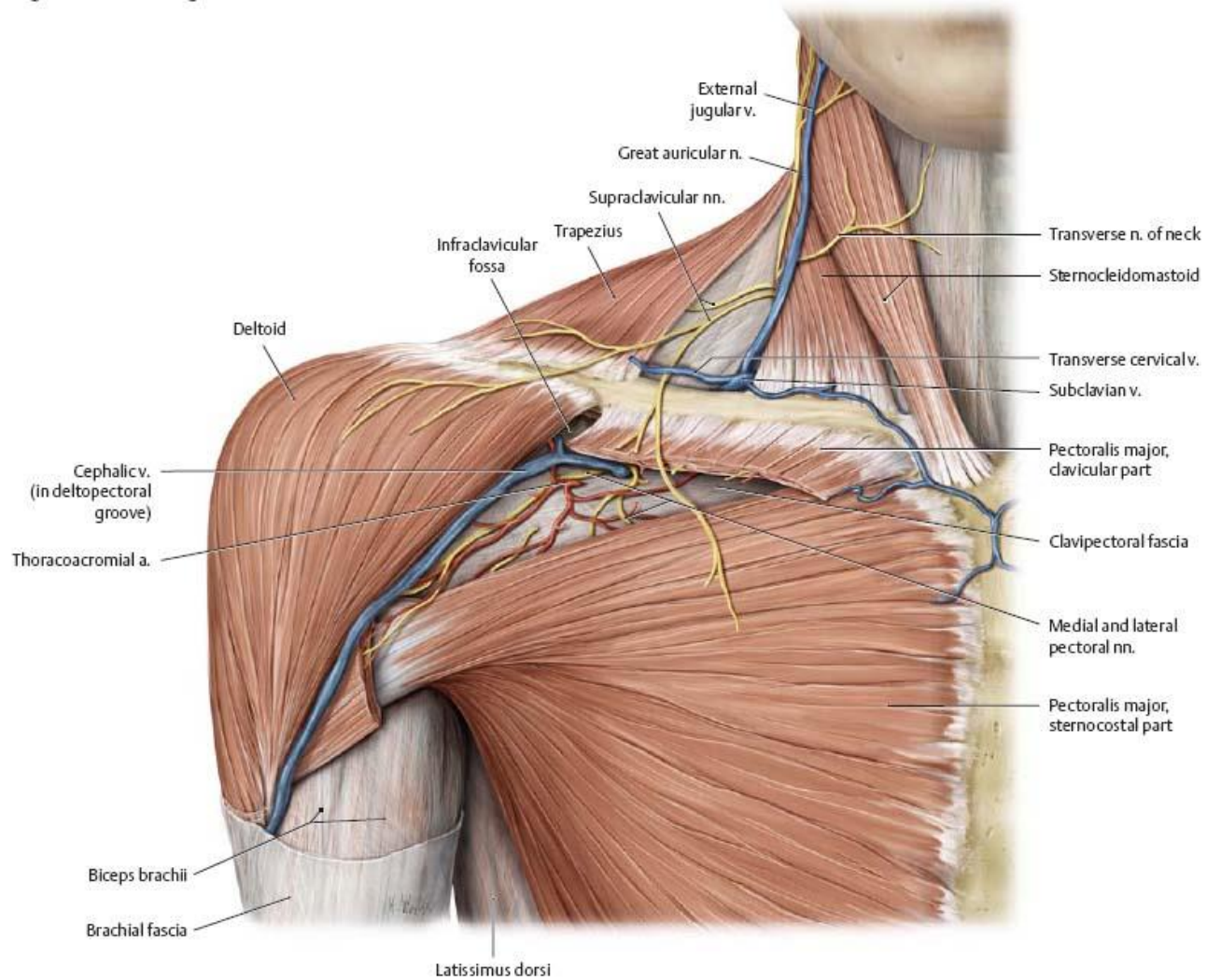


(D) Anterior view

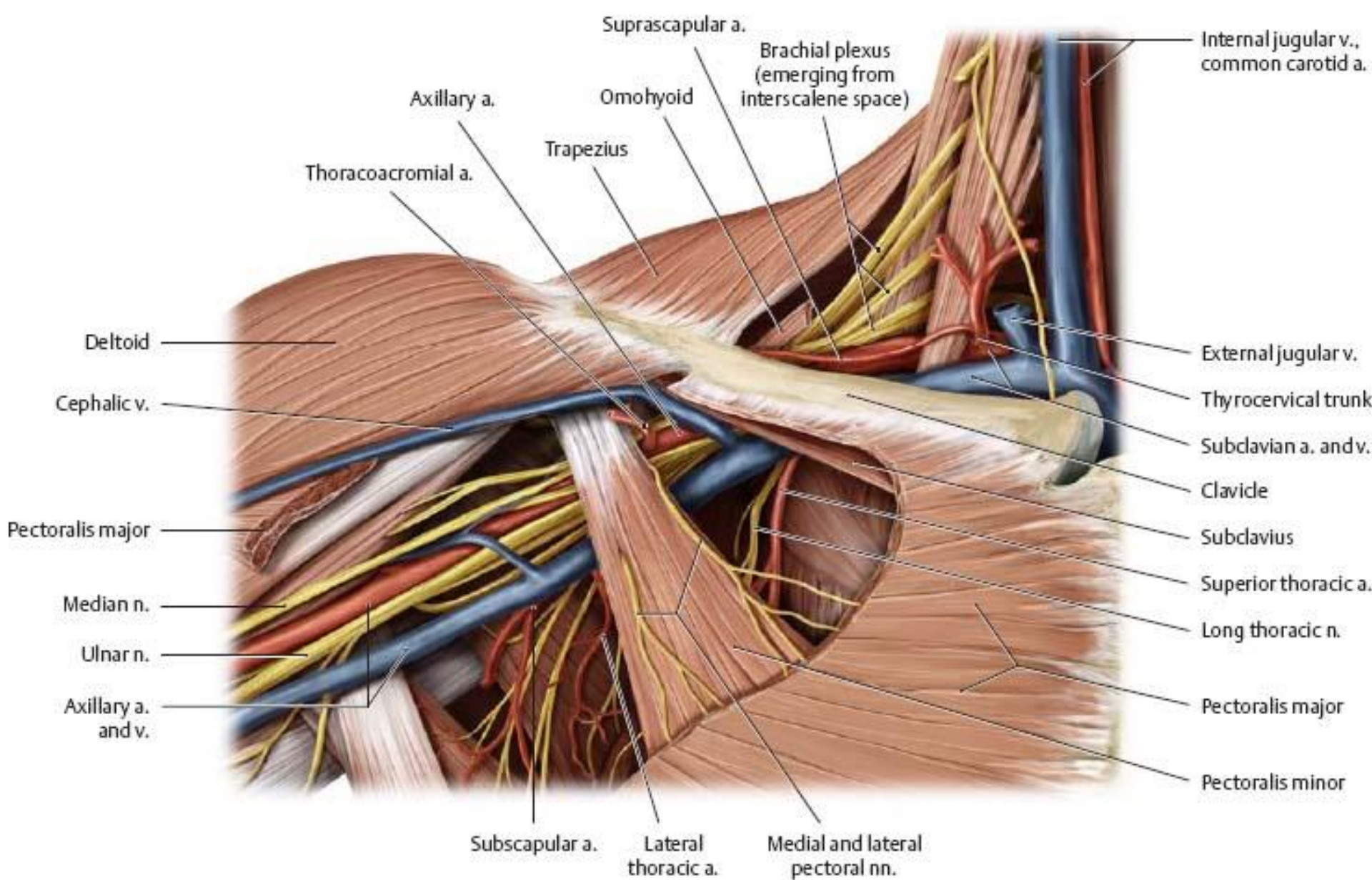


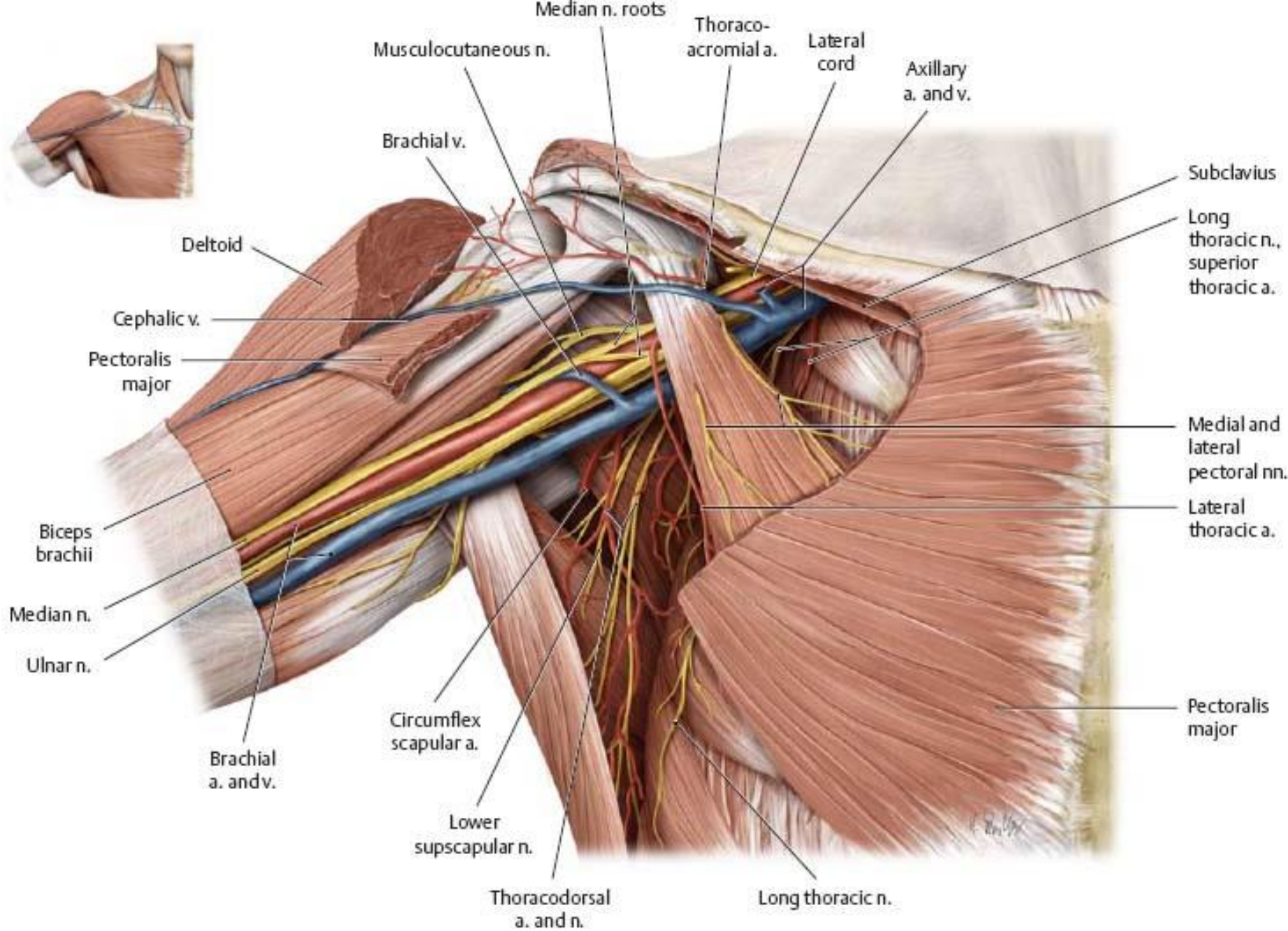


A Sagittal section through anterior wall.



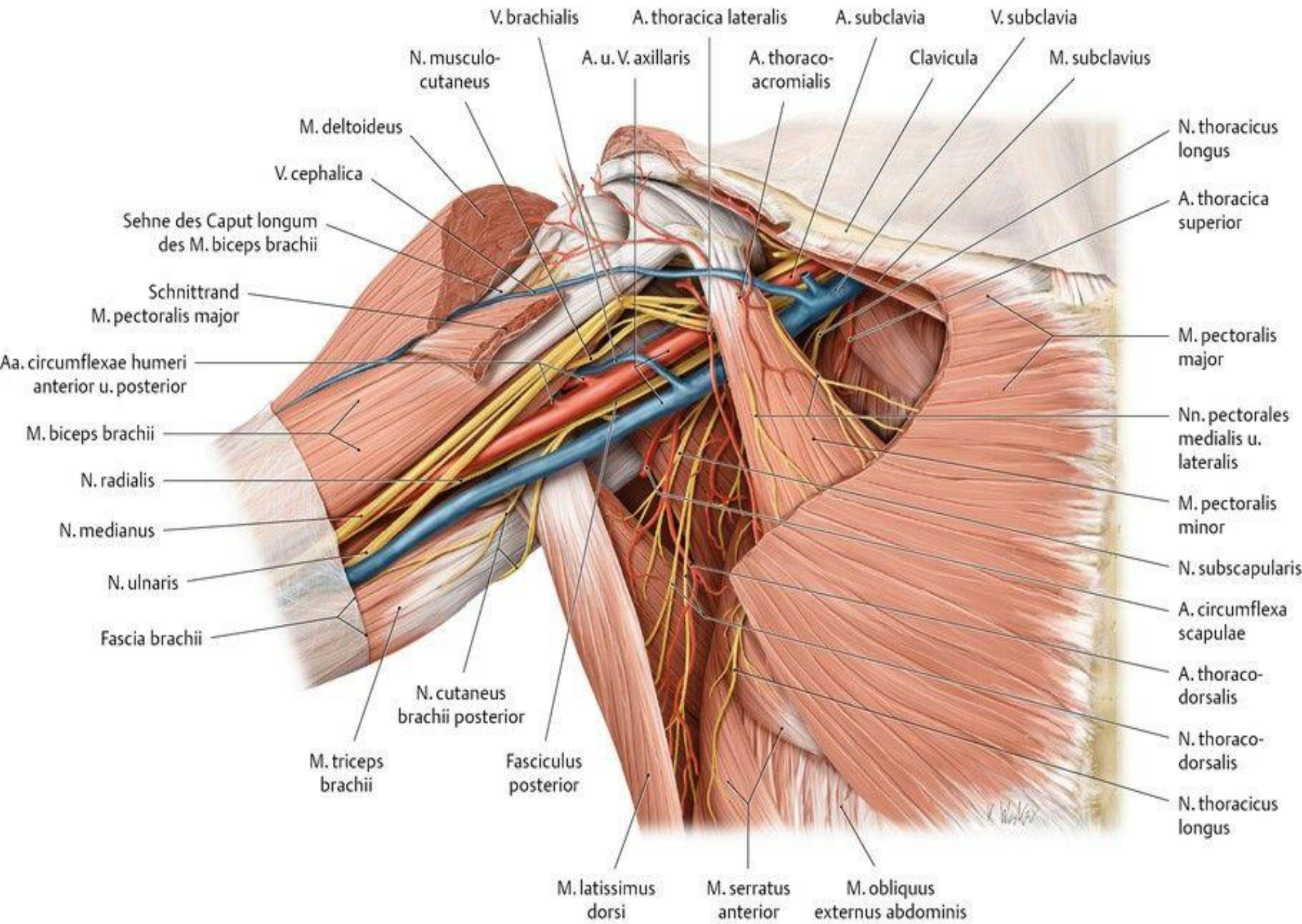
B Anterior view. *Removed:* Platysma, muscle fasciae, superficial layer of cervical fascia, and pectoralis major (clavicular part).
Revealed: Clavipectoral triangle.

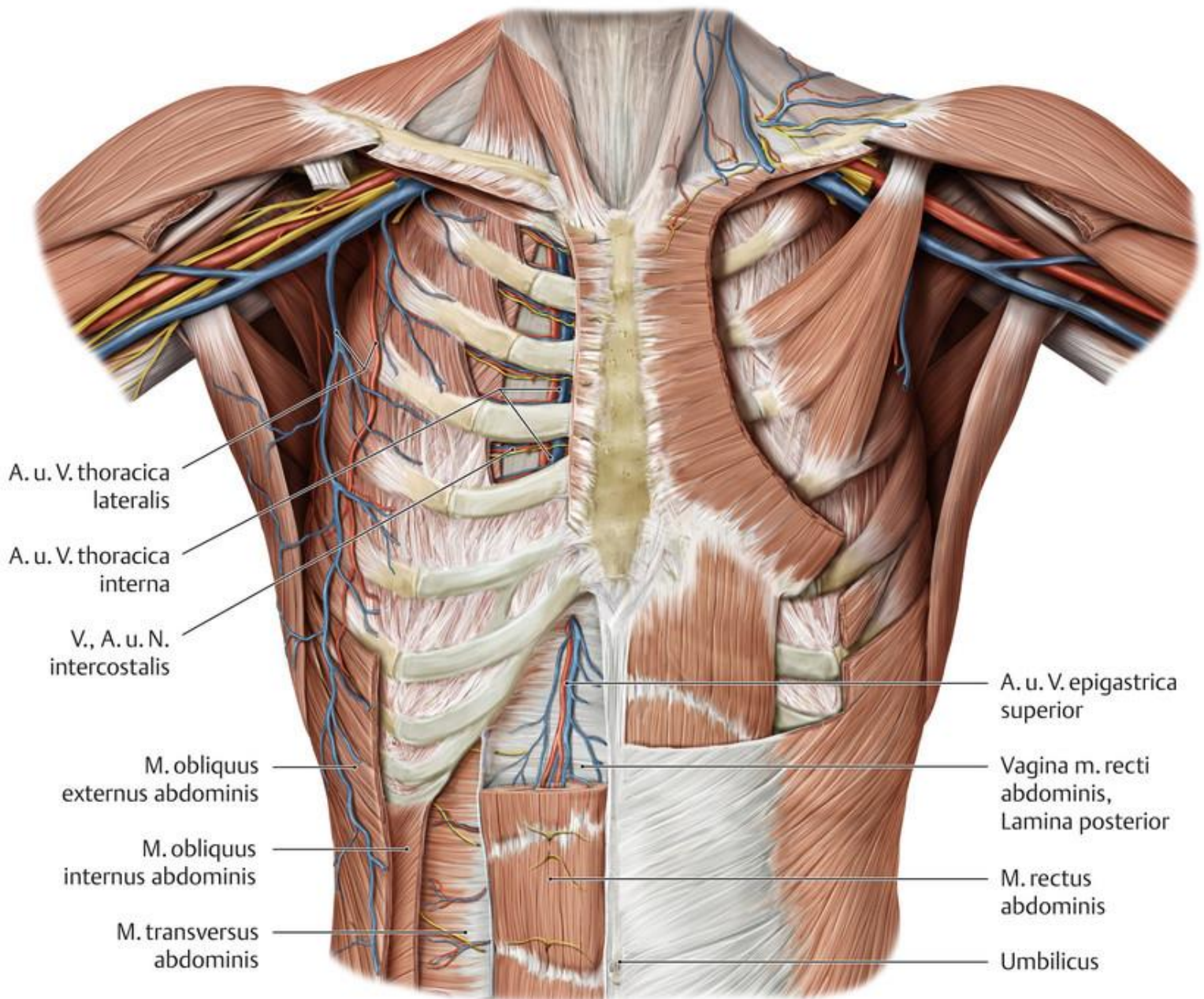




A Removed: Pectoralis major and clavipectoral fascia.

Ansicht von ventral





A. u. V. thoracica lateralis

A. u. V. thoracica interna

V., A. u. N. intercostalis

M. obliquus externus abdominis

M. obliquus internus abdominis

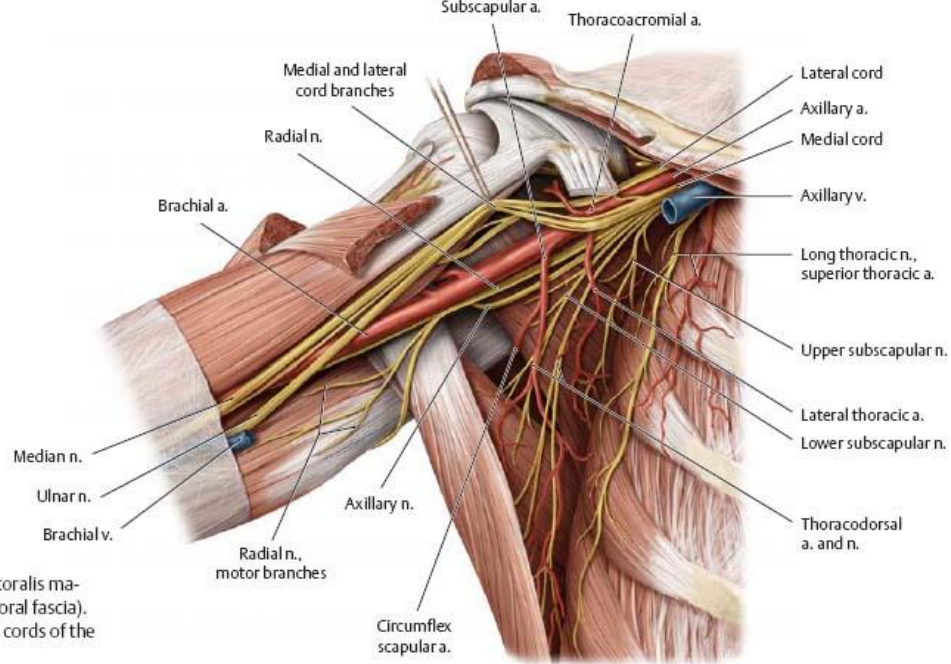
M. transversus abdominis

A. u. V. epigastrica superior

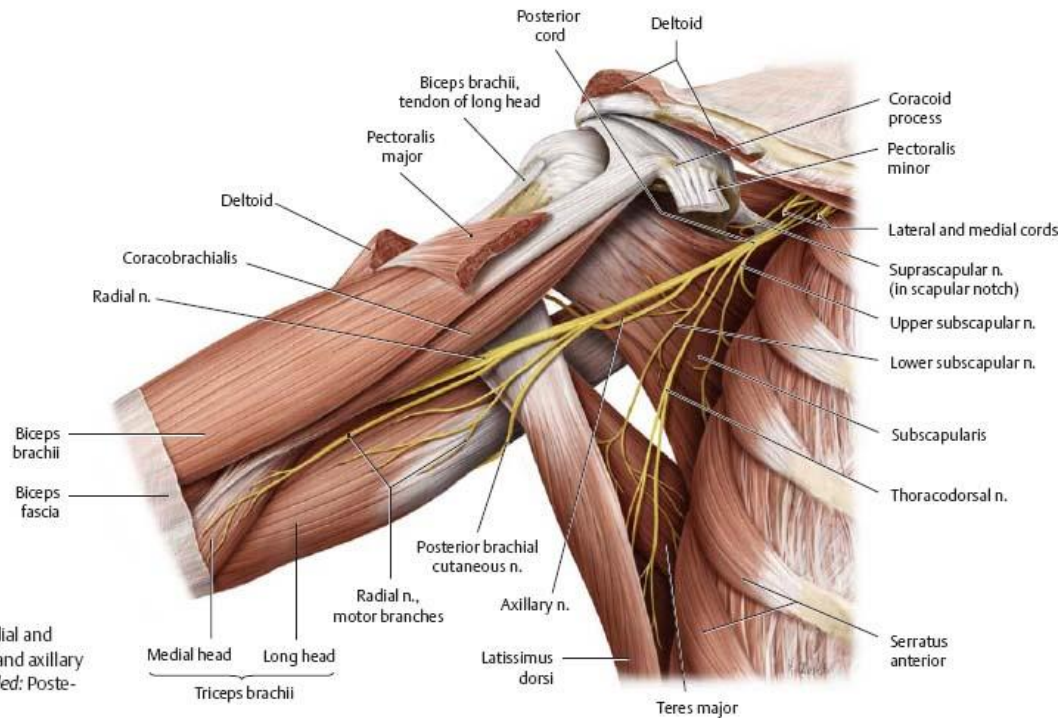
Vagina m. recti abdominis, Lamina posterior

M. rectus abdominis

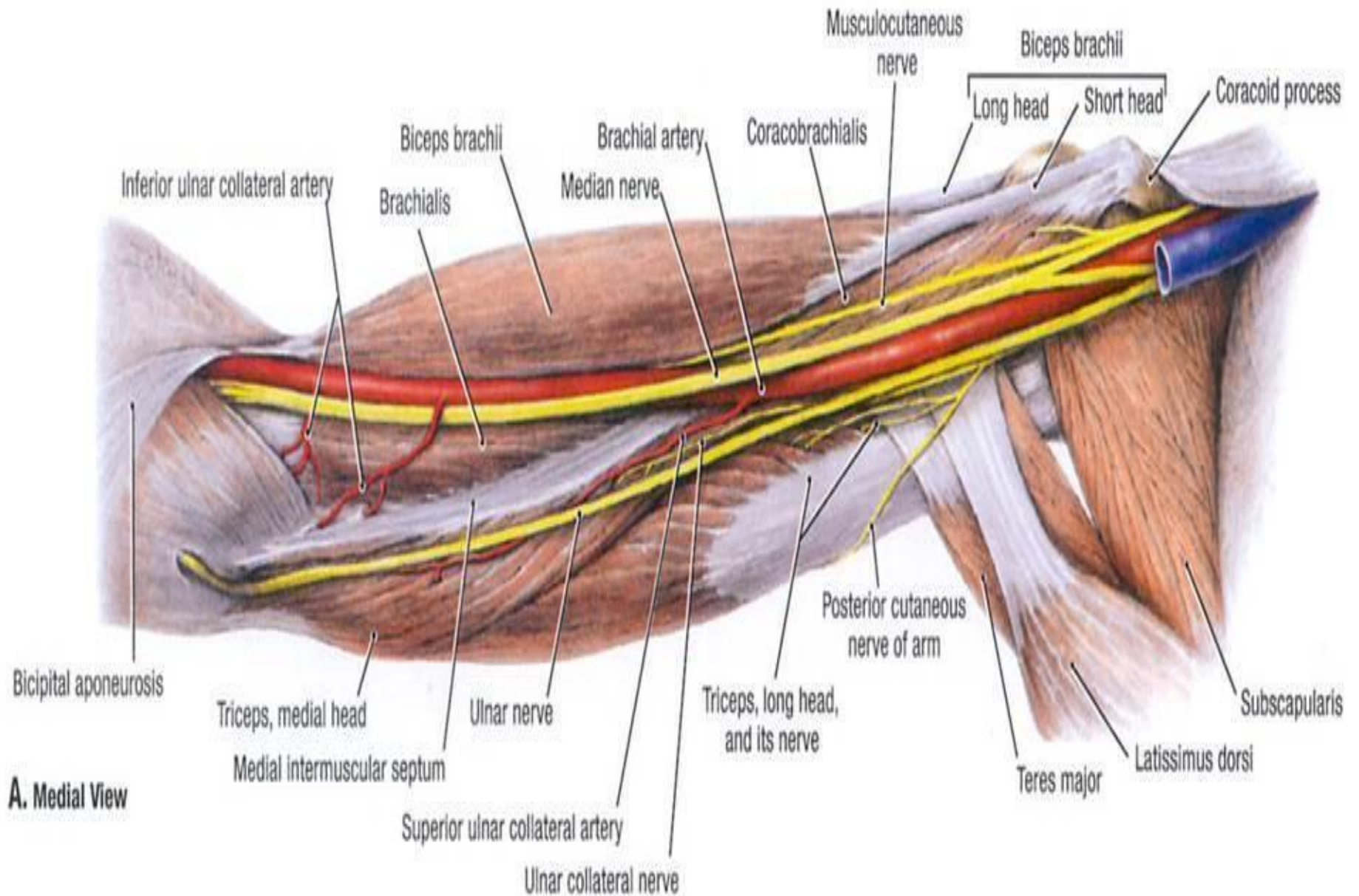
Umbilicus



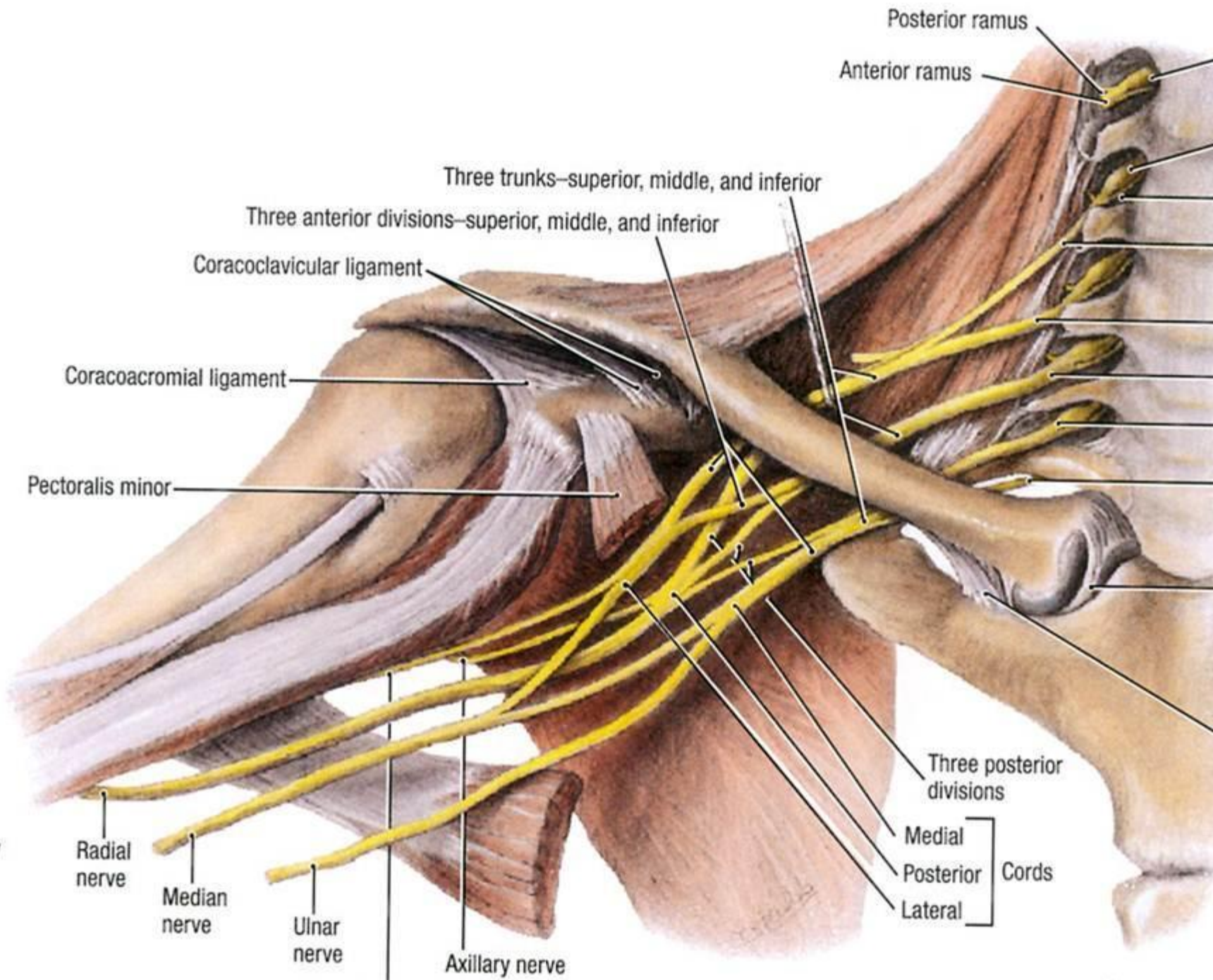
B *Removed:* Anterior wall (pectoralis major and minor, and clavipectoral fascia). *Retracted:* Medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.



C *Removed:* Medial and lateral cords, and axillary vessels. *Revealed:* Posterior cord.



Anterior View



Posterior ramus

Anterior ramus

Three trunks—superior, middle, and inferior

Three anterior divisions—superior, middle, and inferior

Coracoclavicular ligament

Coracoacromial ligament

Pectoralis minor

Radial nerve

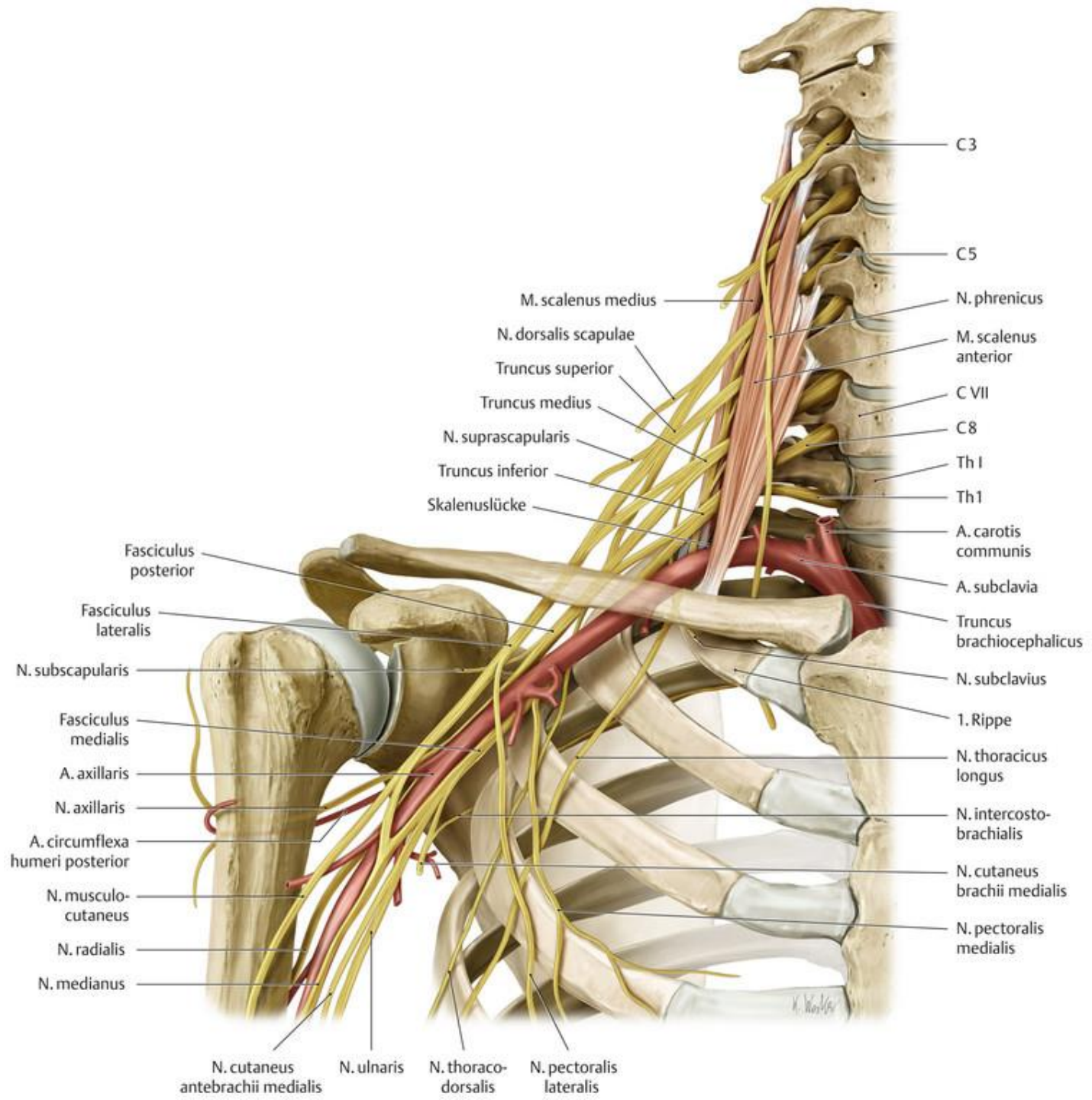
Median nerve

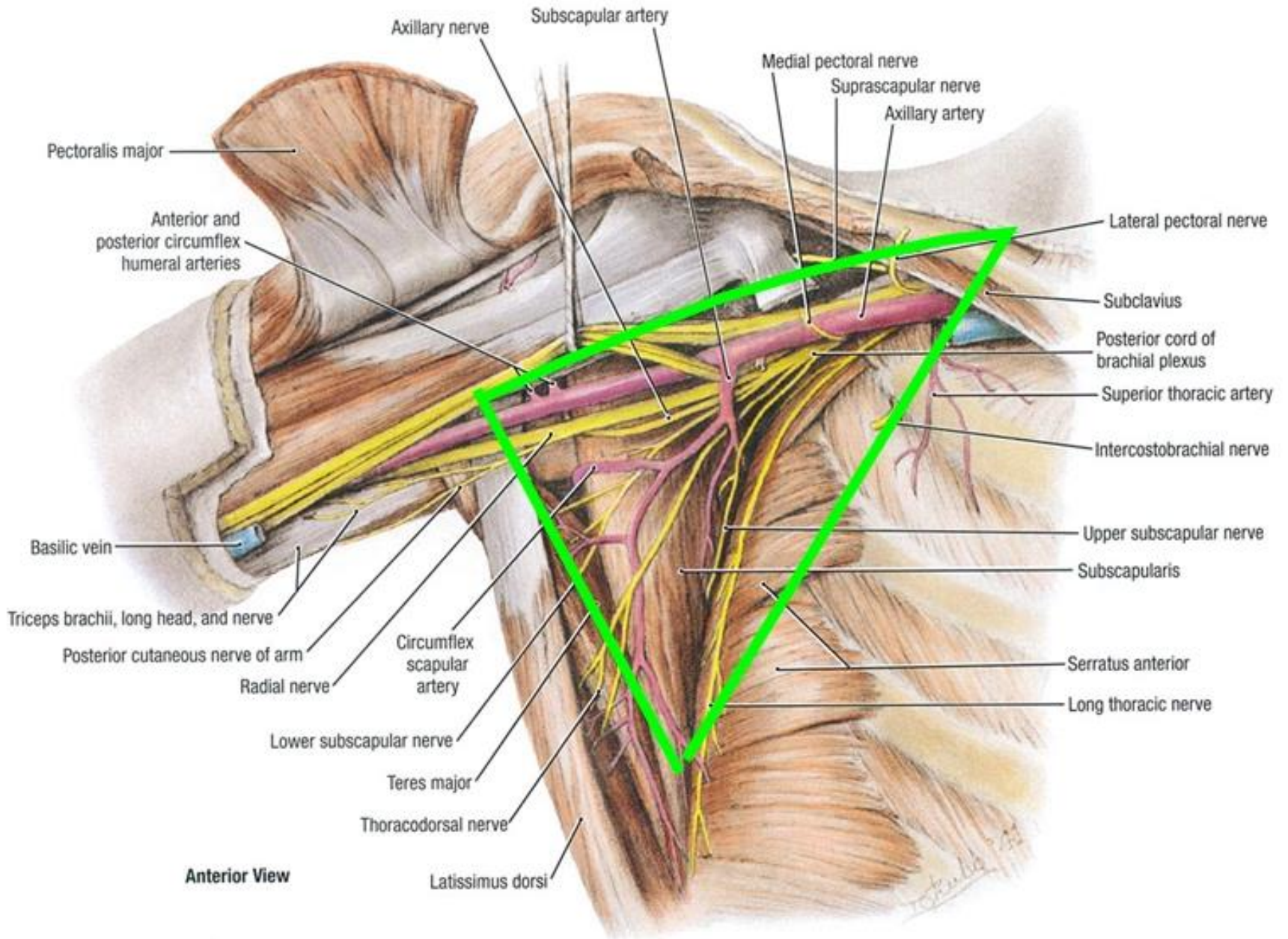
Ulnar nerve

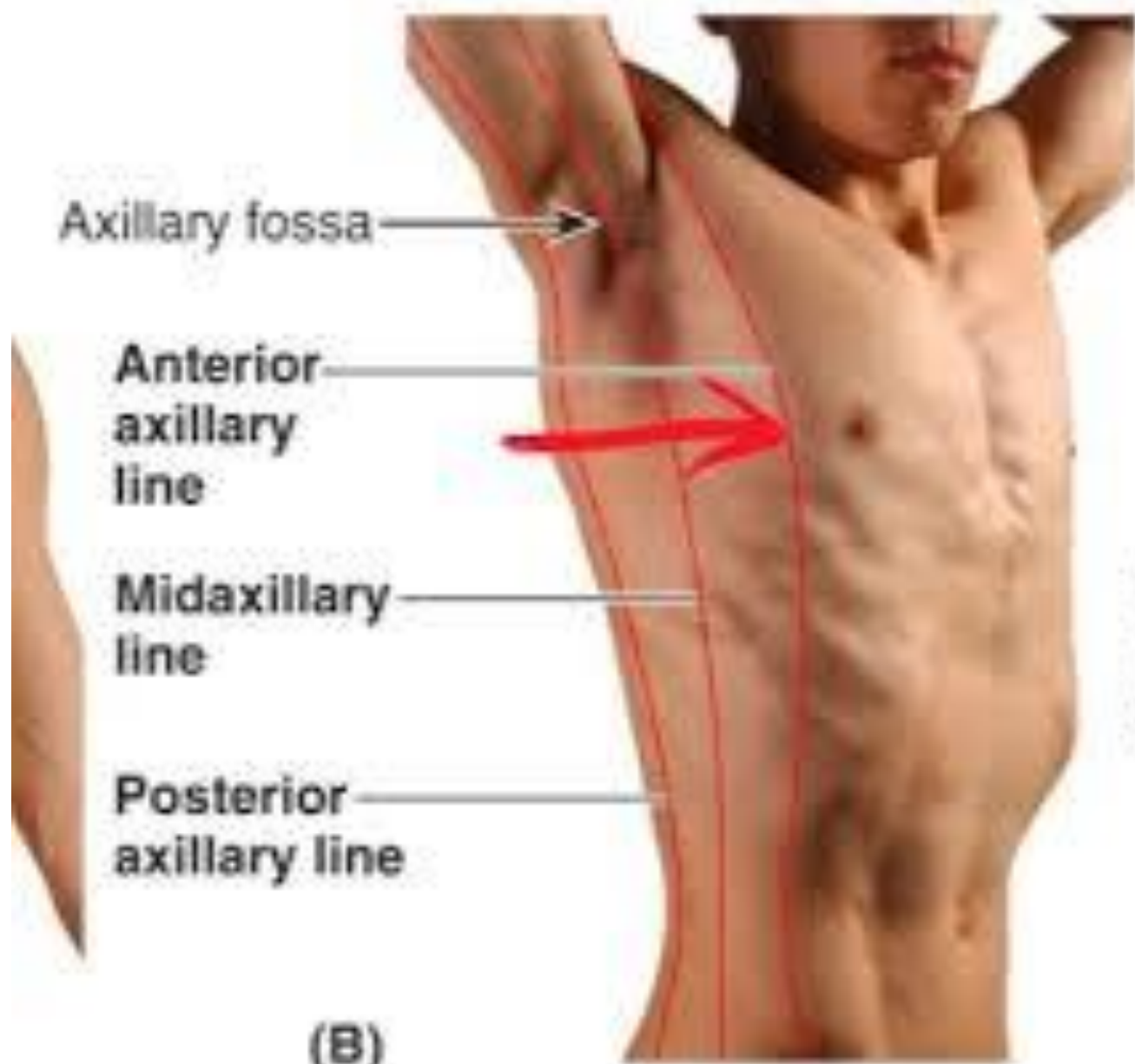
Axillary nerve

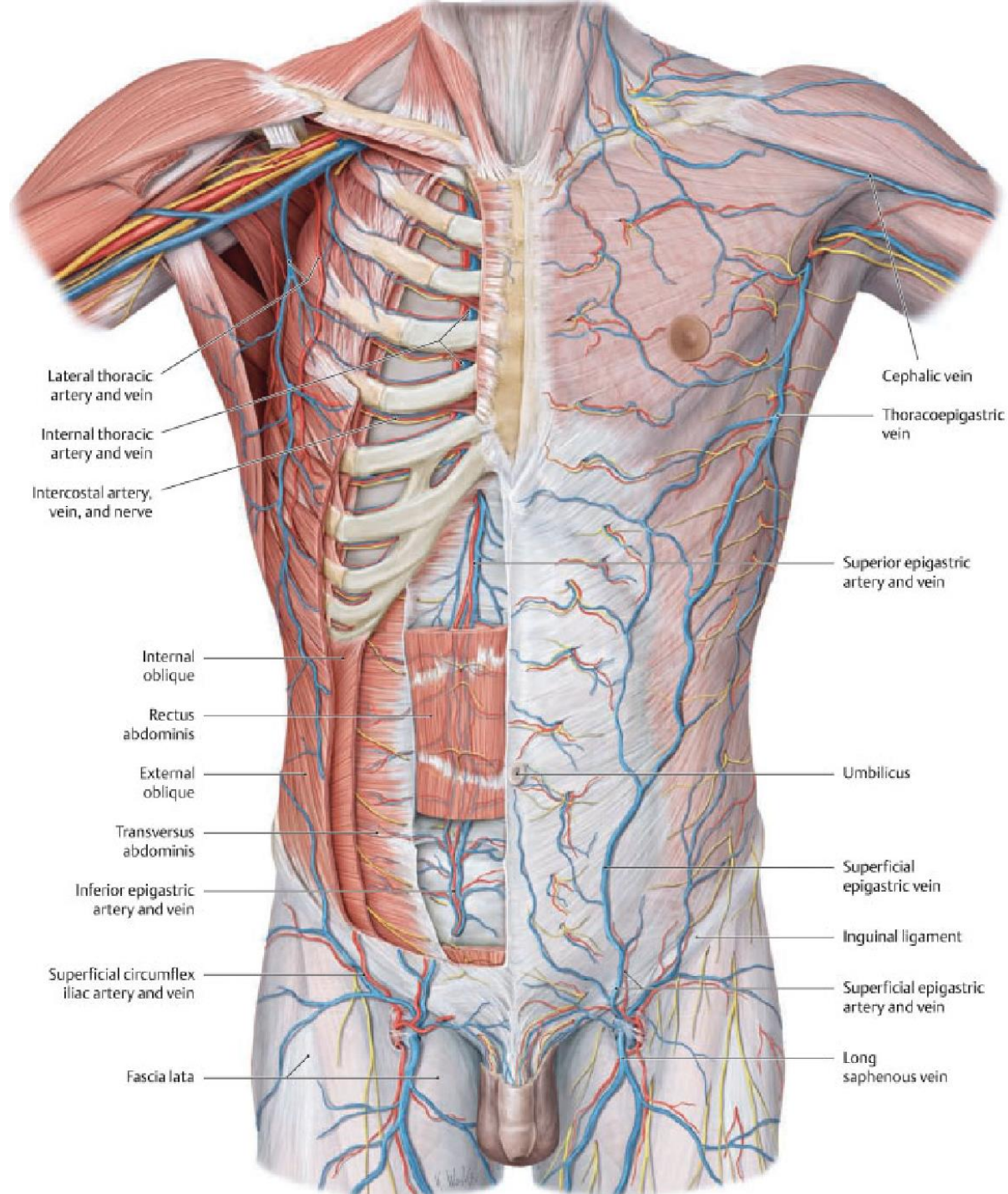
Three posterior divisions

Medial
Posterior
Lateral } Cords









Lateral thoracic artery and vein

Internal thoracic artery and vein

Intercostal artery, vein, and nerve

Internal oblique

Rectus abdominis

External oblique

Transversus abdominis

Inferior epigastric artery and vein

Superficial circumflex iliac artery and vein

Fascia lata

Cephalic vein

Thoracoepigastric vein

Superior epigastric artery and vein

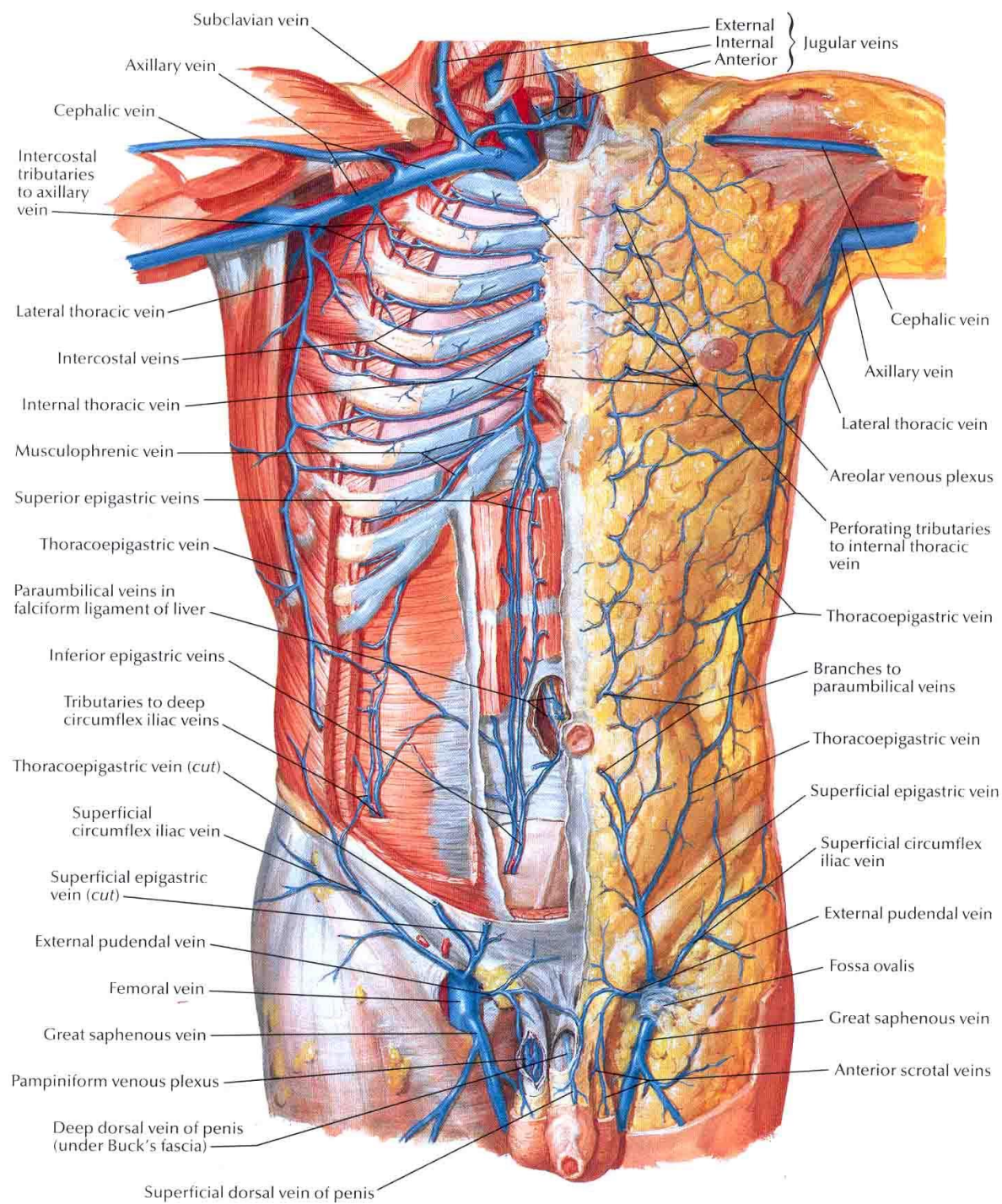
Umbilicus

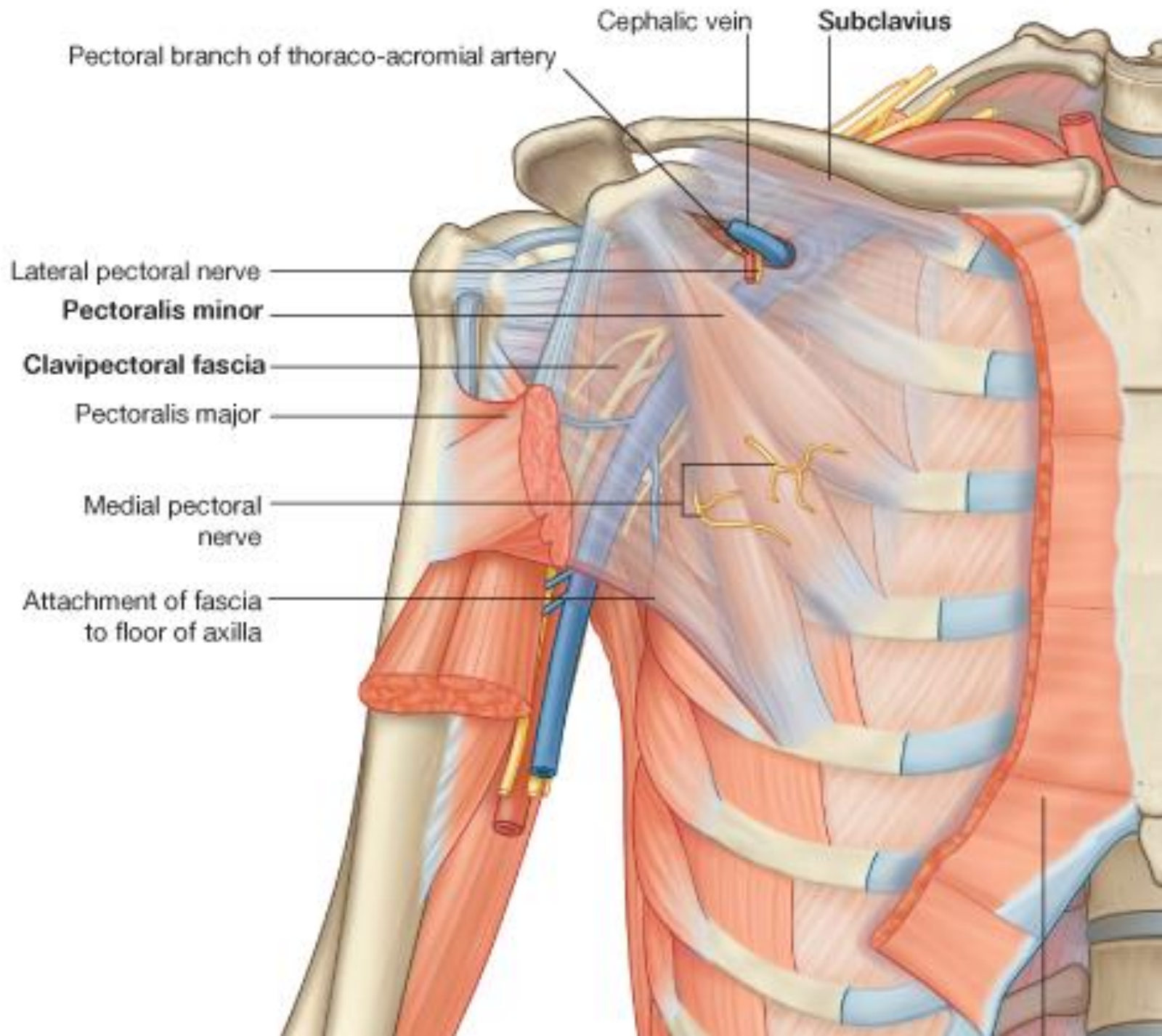
Superficial epigastric vein

Inguinal ligament

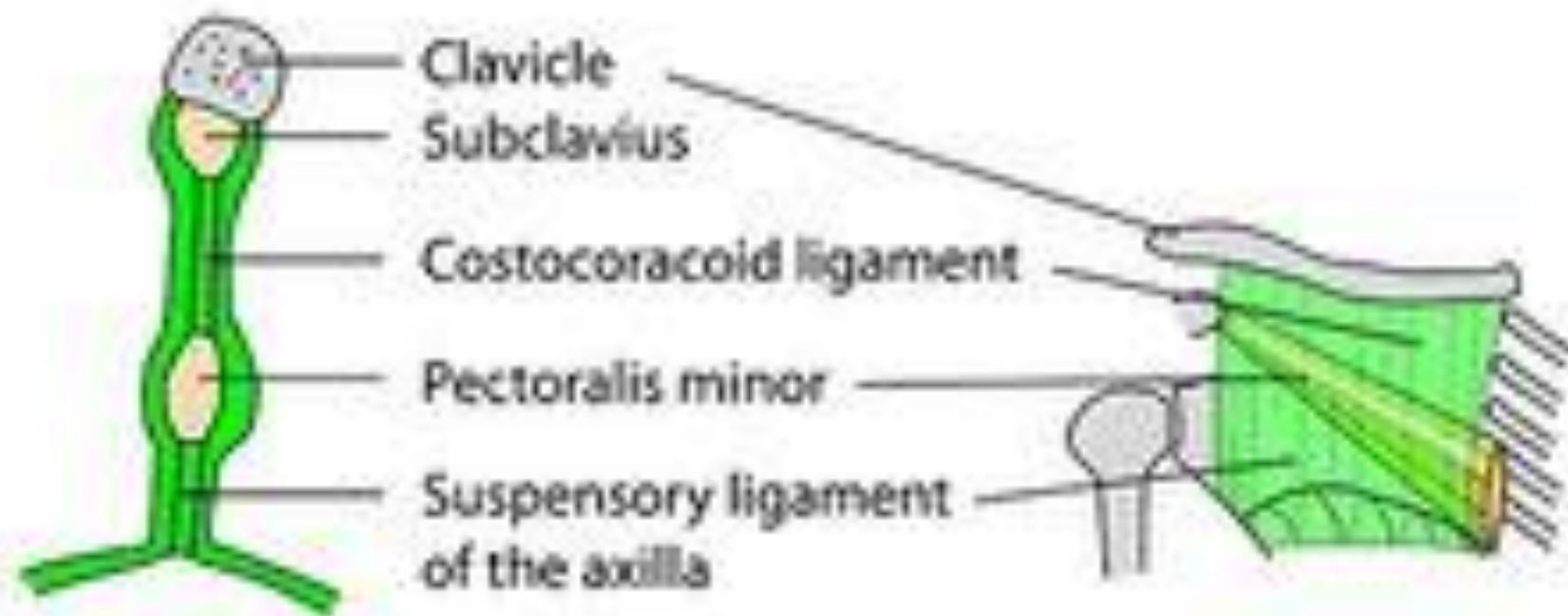
Superficial epigastric artery and vein

Long saphenous vein



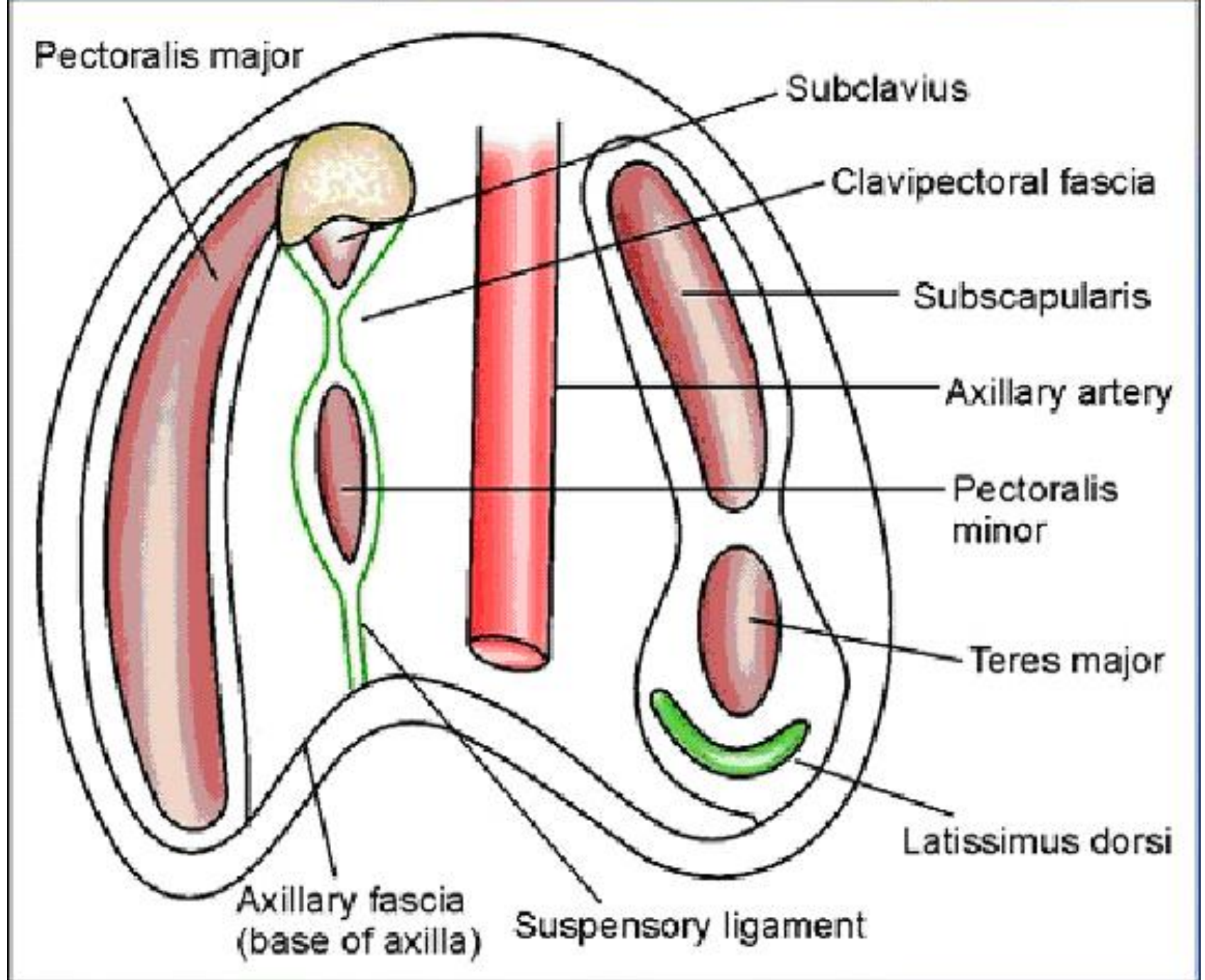


CLAVIPECTORAL FASCIA

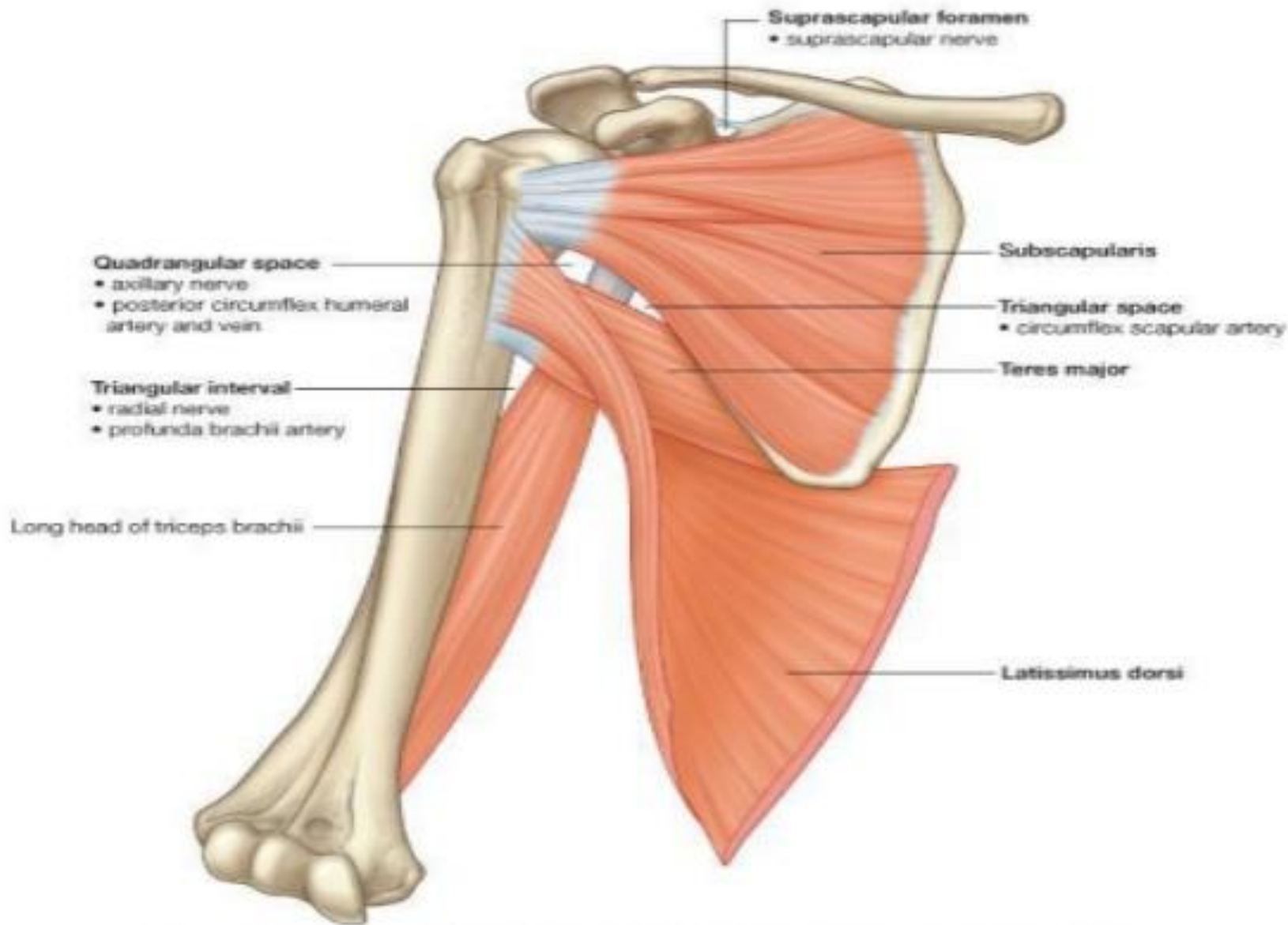


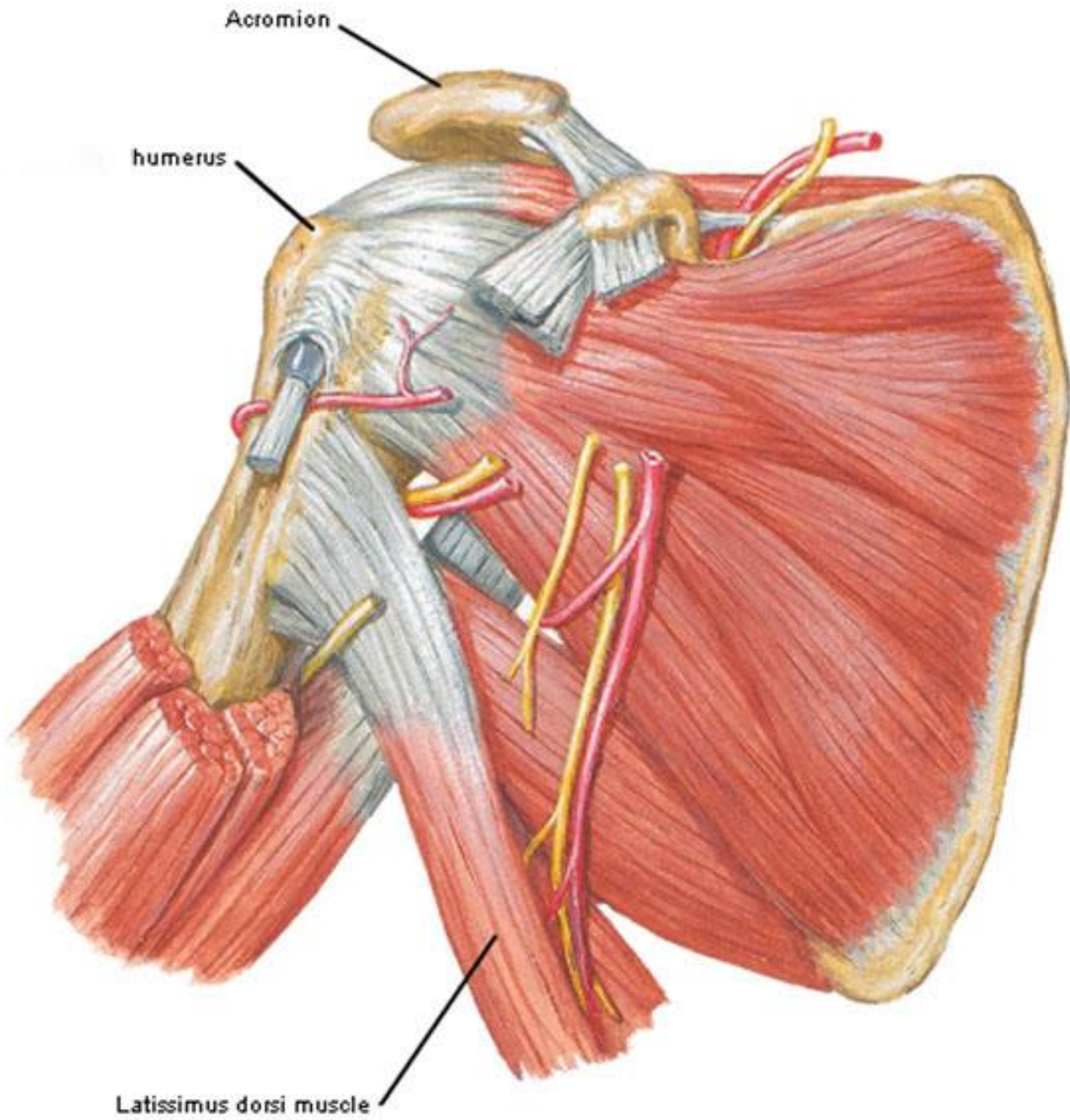
Pierced by:

- Acromiothoracic trunk
- Cephalic vein
- Lateral pectoral nerve
- Lymphatics



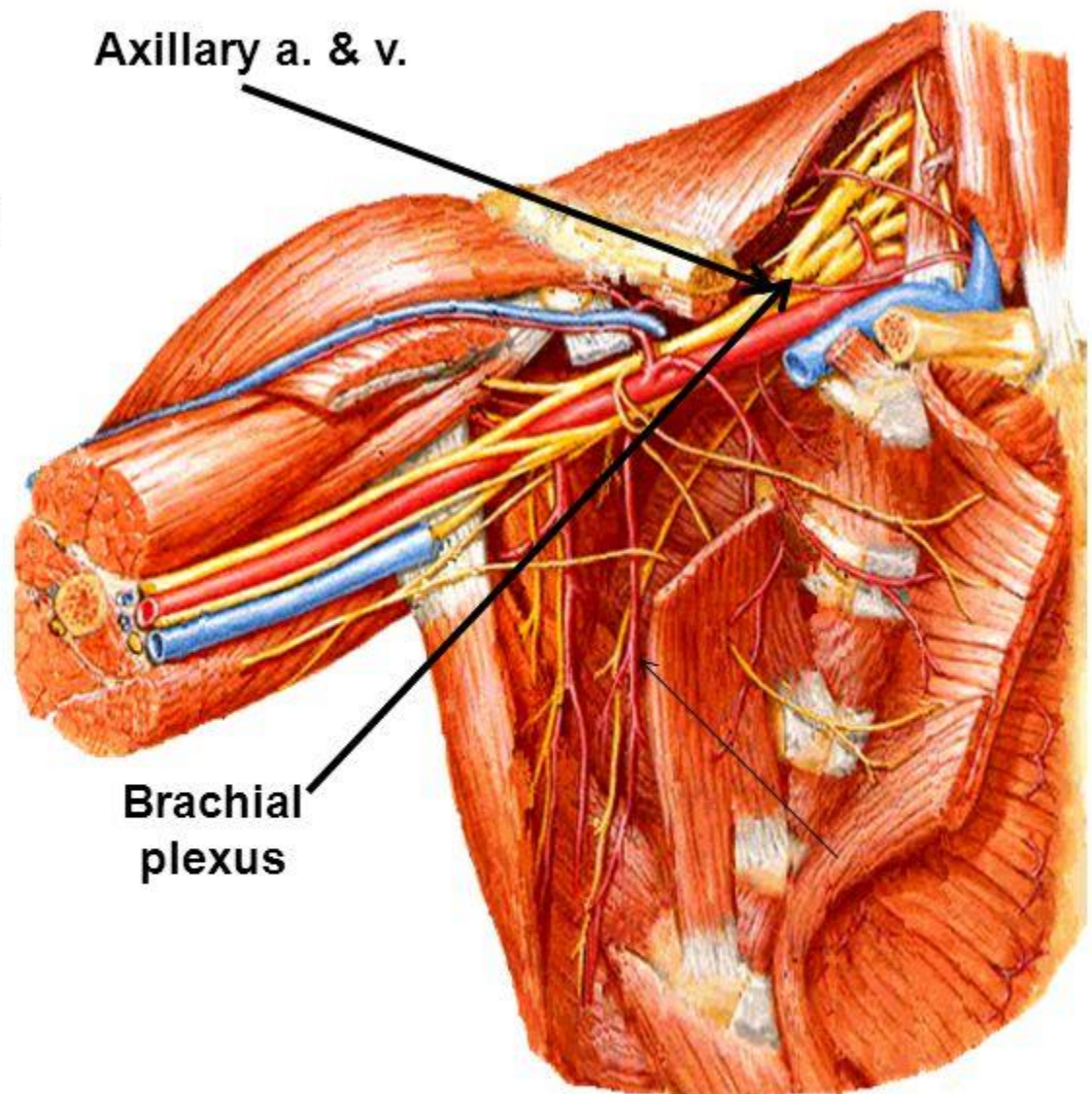
POSTERIOR WALL OF THE AXILLA





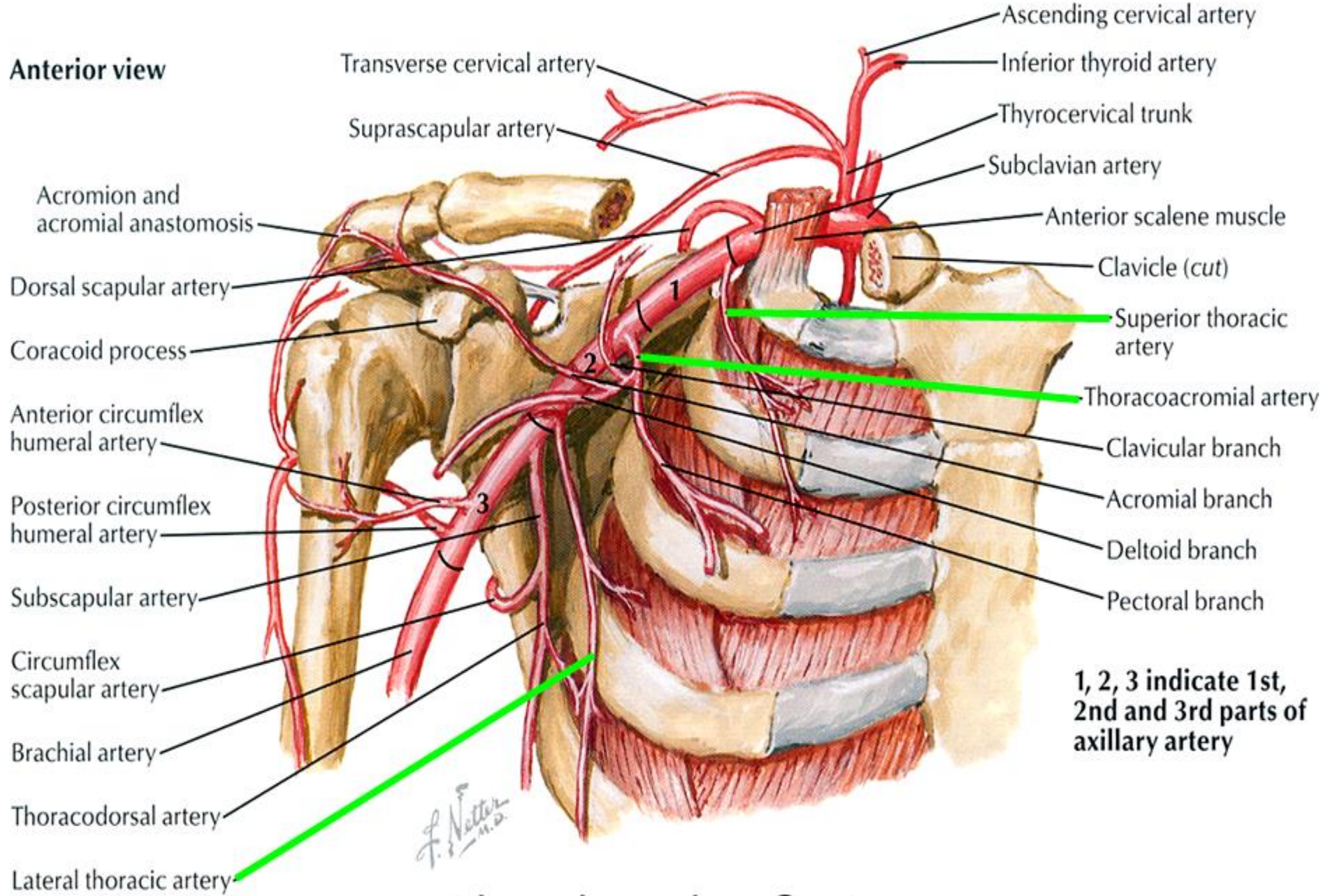
Contents of The Axilla

- Cords and branches of the brachial plexus
- Axillary artery and its branches.
- Axillary vein and its tributaries.
- Axillary lymph nodes.
- Axillary lymphatic vessels
- Axillary fat.
- Loose connective tissue.



The neurovascular bundle is enclosed in connective tissue sheath, called '**axillary sheath**'

Anterior view



1, 2, 3 indicate 1st, 2nd and 3rd parts of axillary artery

Anterior view

Transverse cervical artery

Suprascapular artery

Acromion and
acromial anastomosis

Dorsal scapular artery

Coracoid process

Anterior circumflex
humeral artery

Posterior circumflex
humeral artery

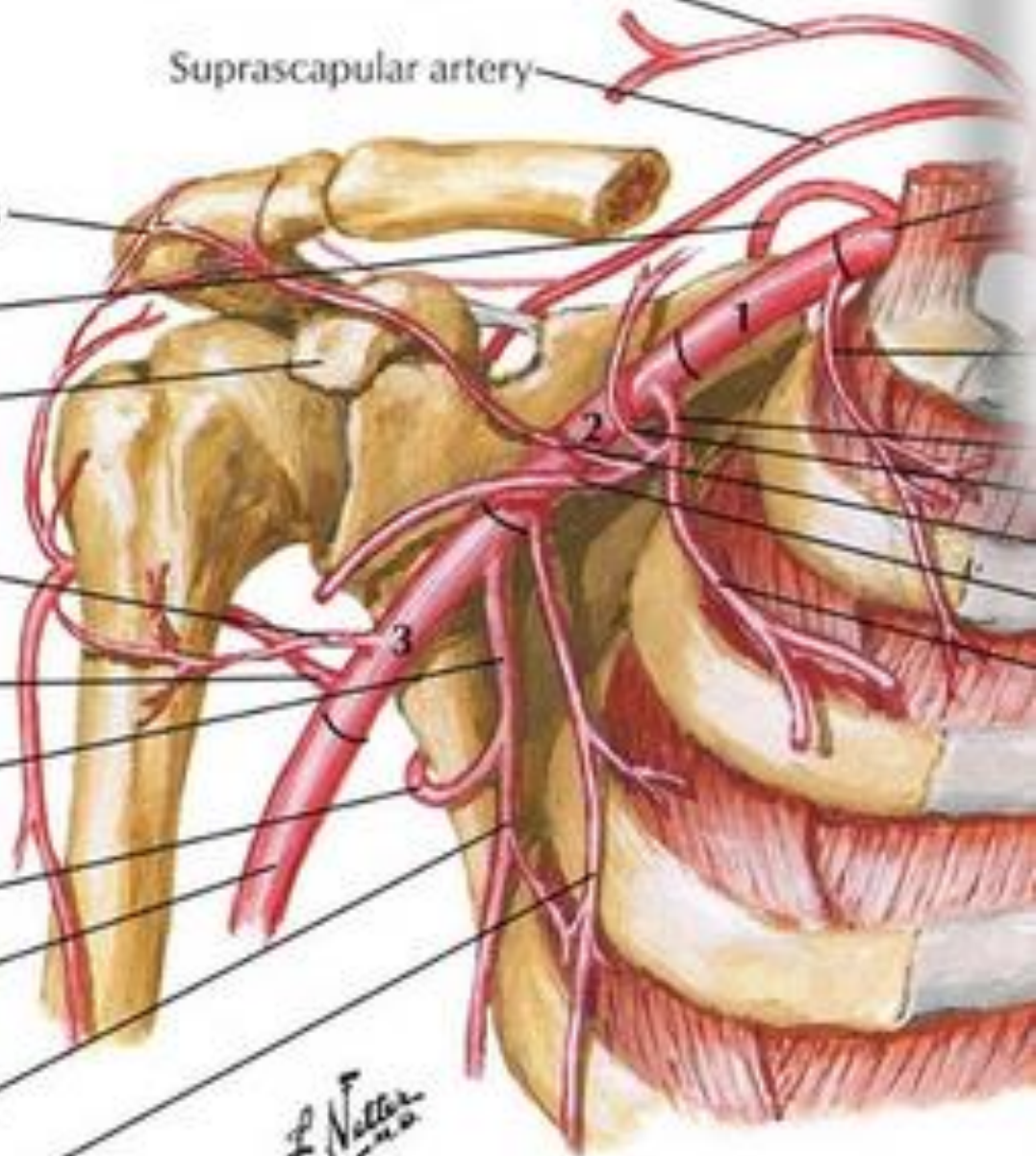
Subscapular artery

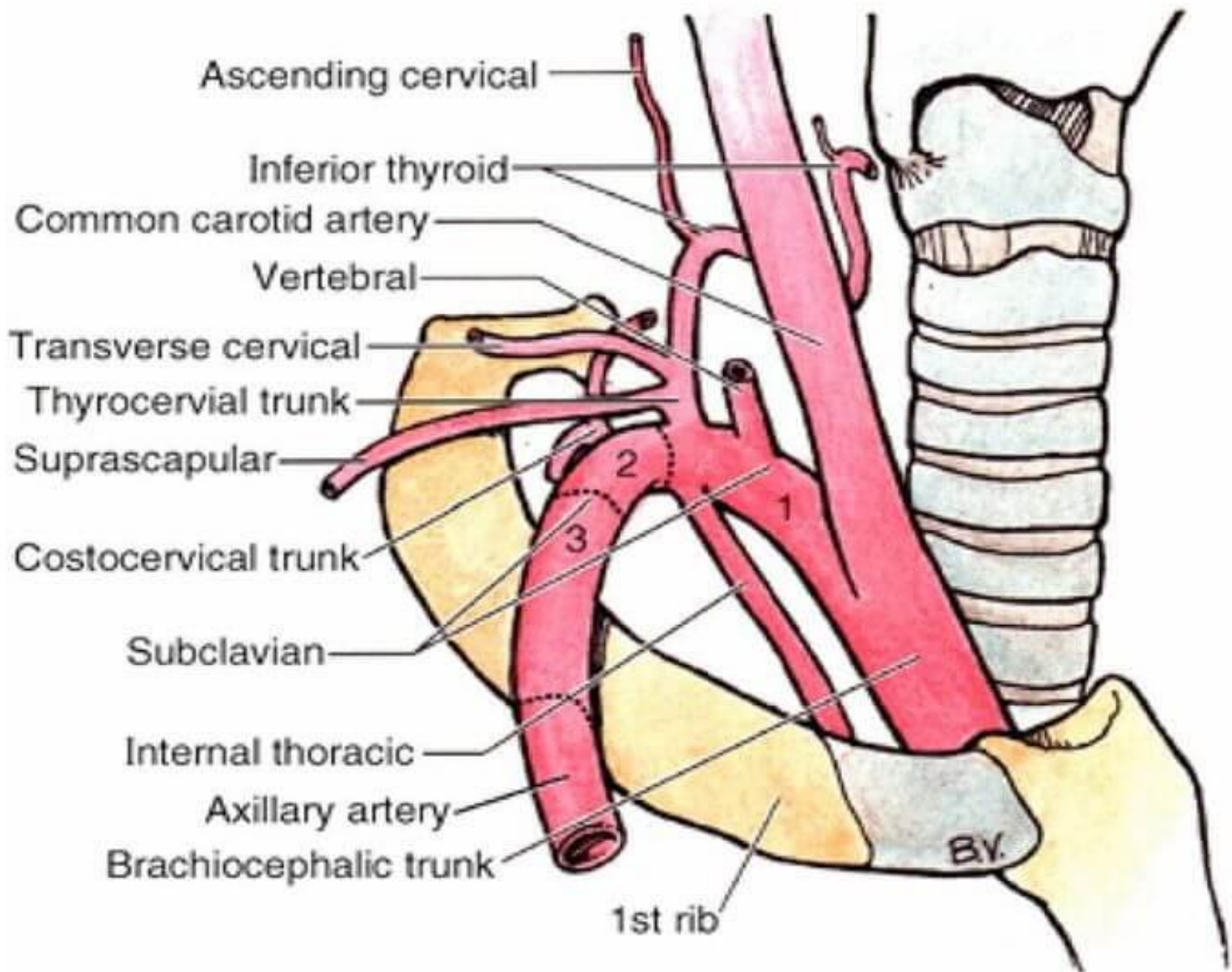
Circumflex
scapular artery

Brachial artery

Thoracodorsal artery

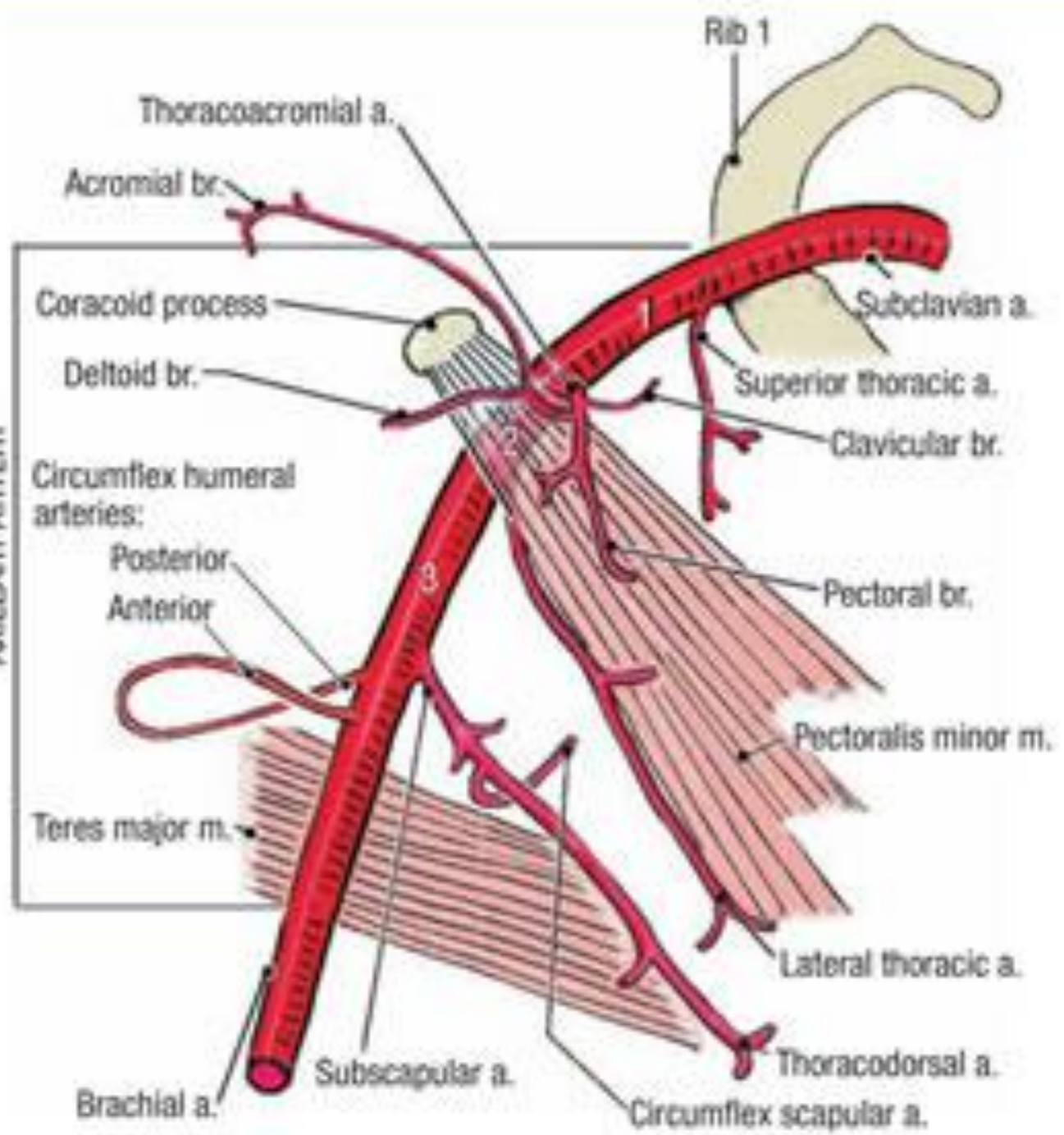
Lateral thoracic artery

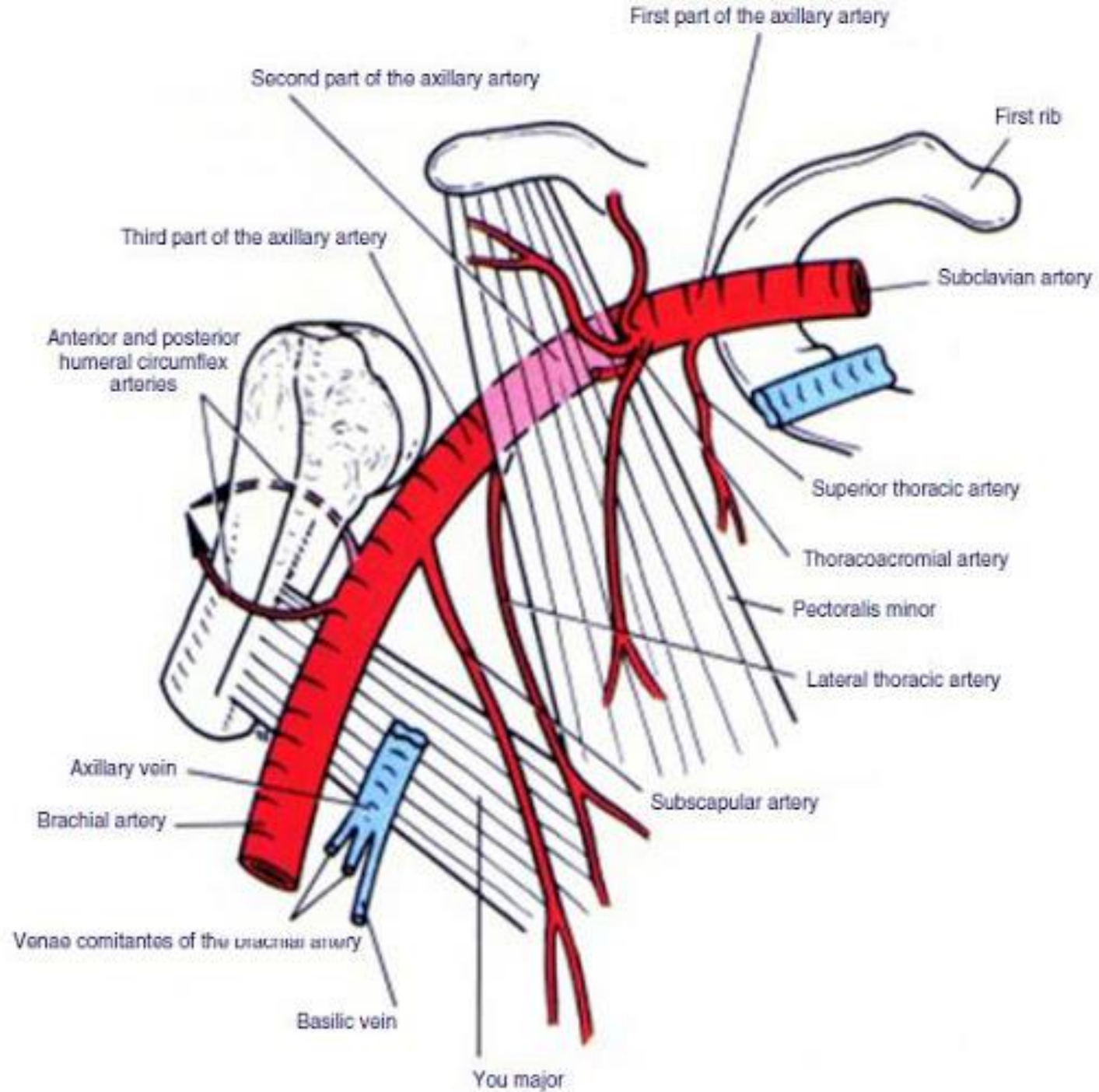


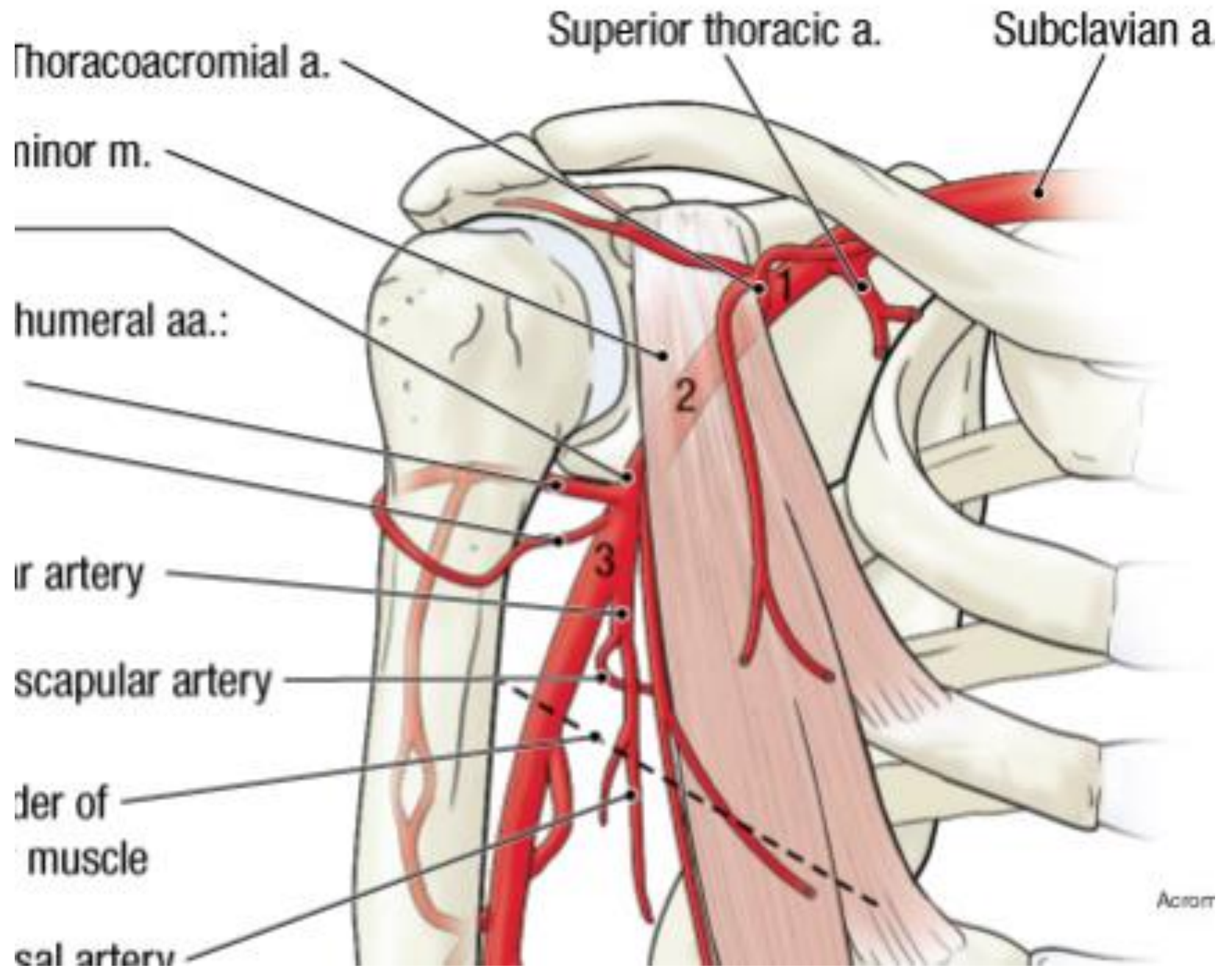


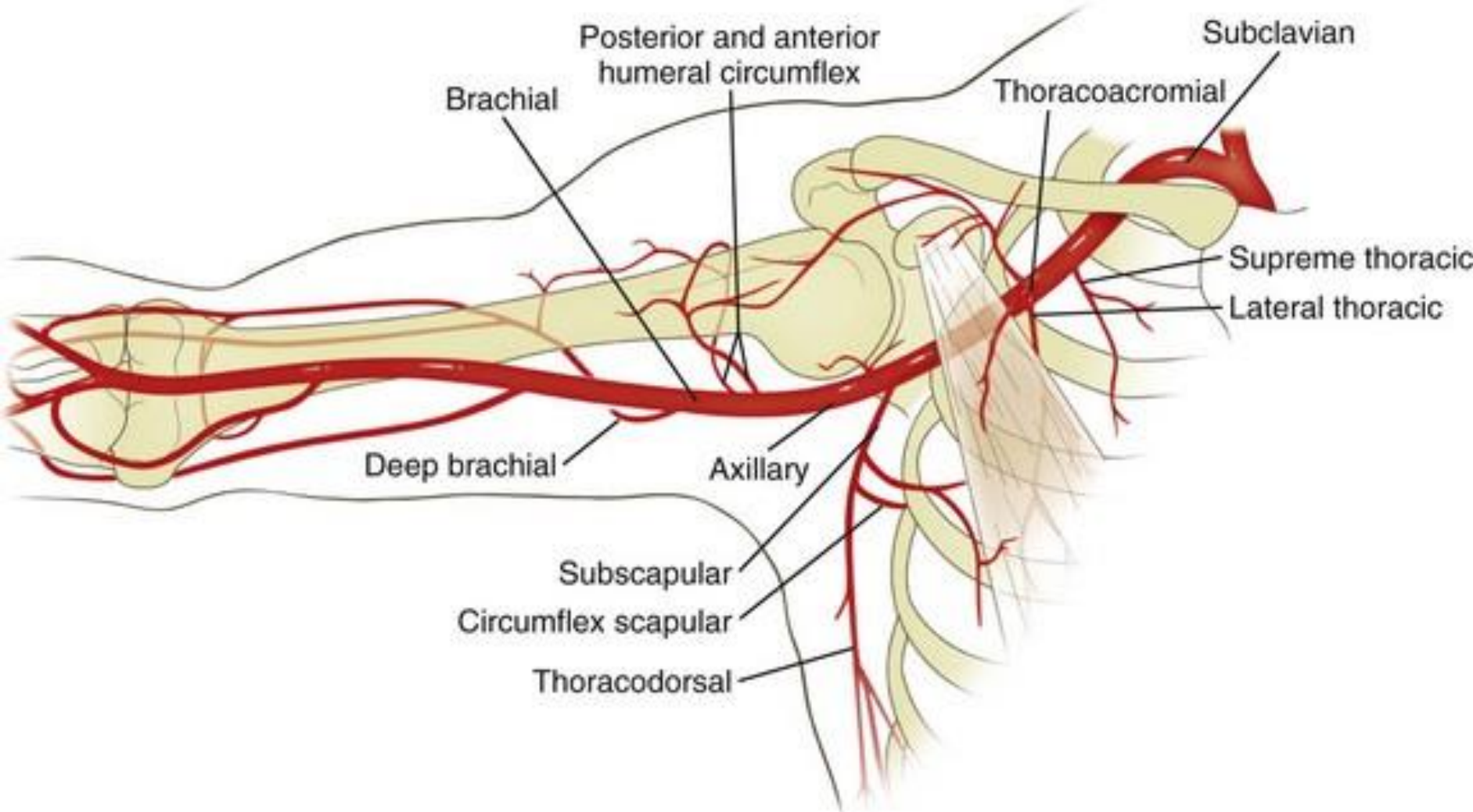
Lateral view of right side

AXILLARY ARTERY









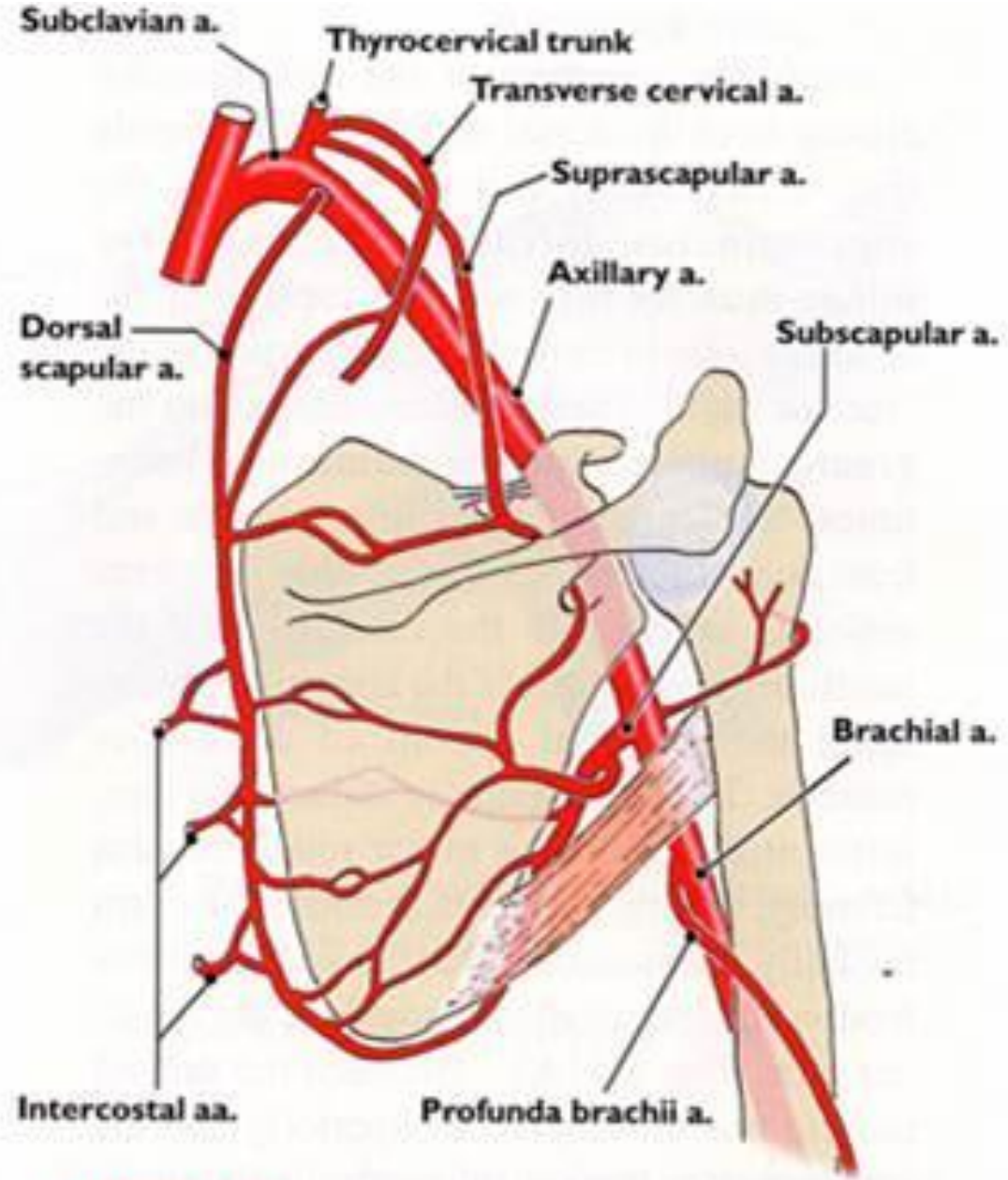
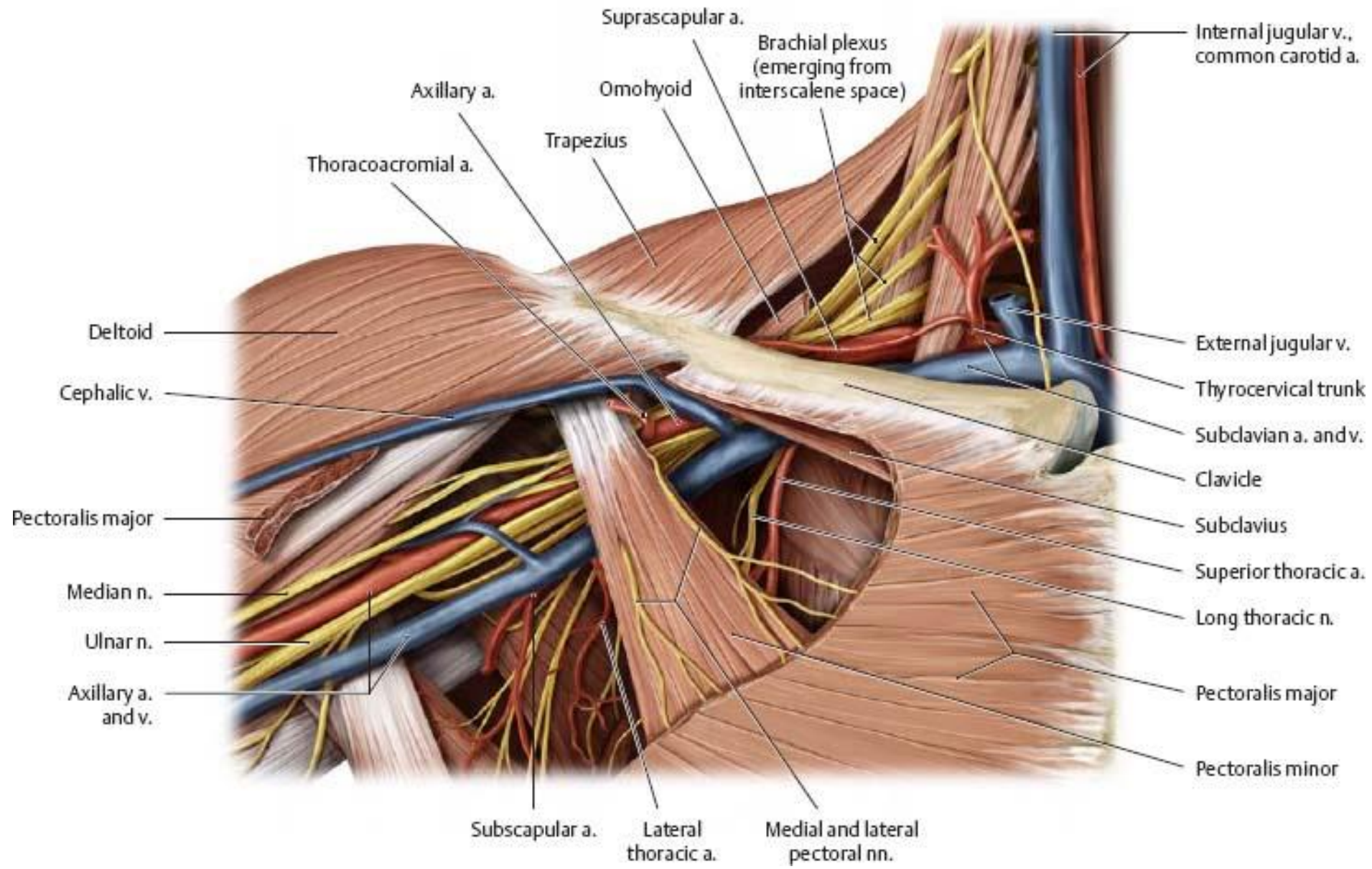
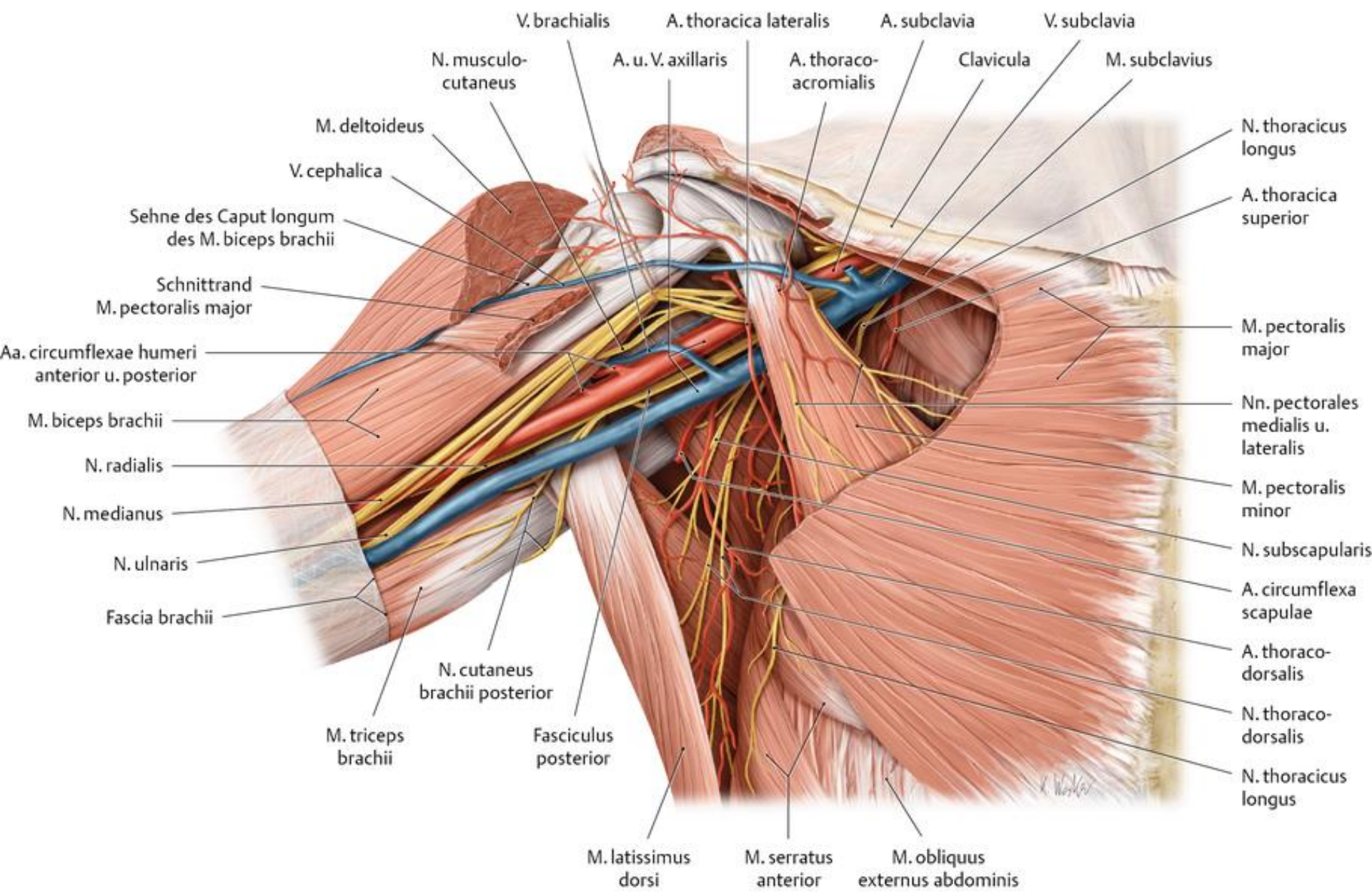
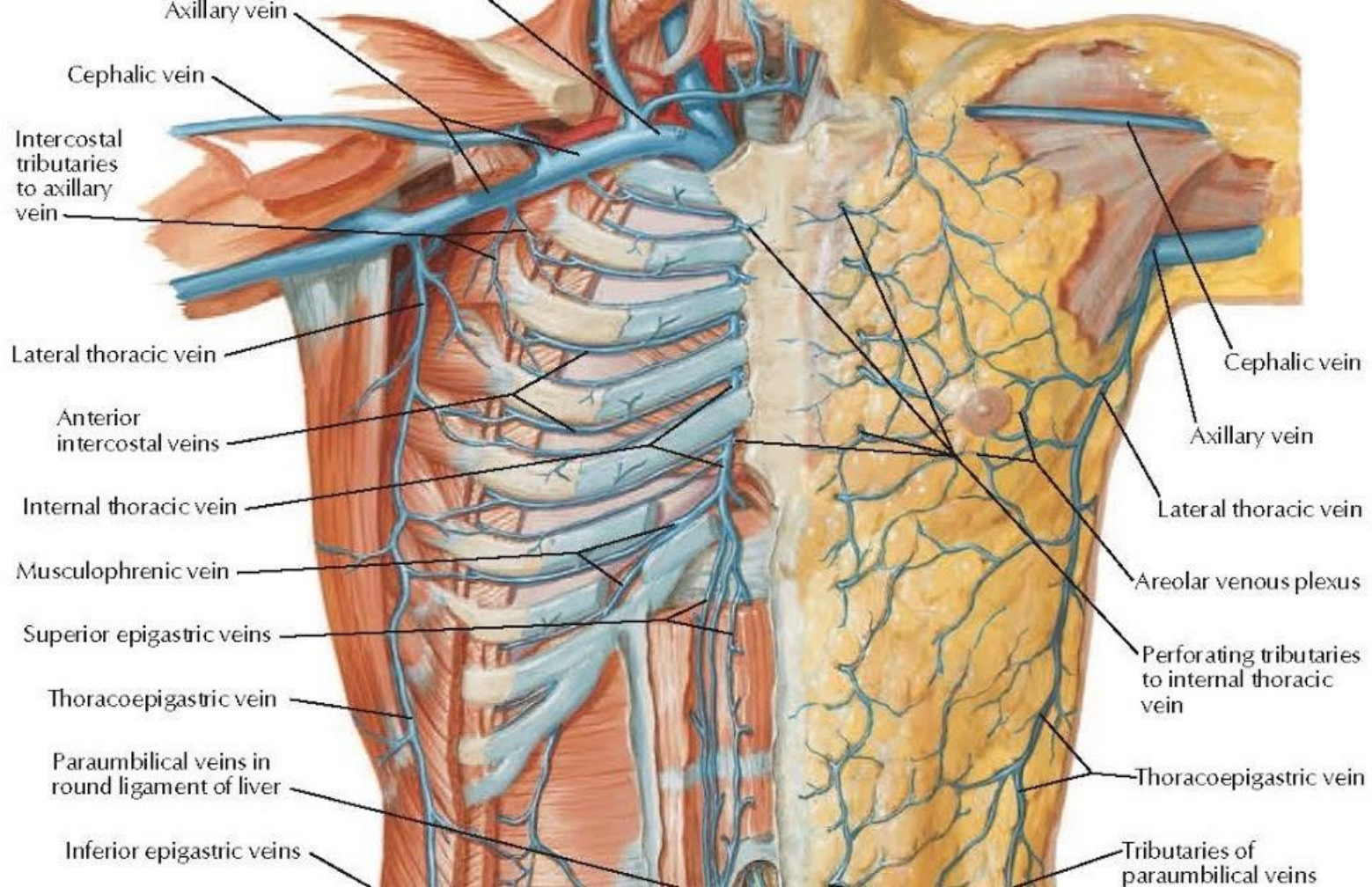


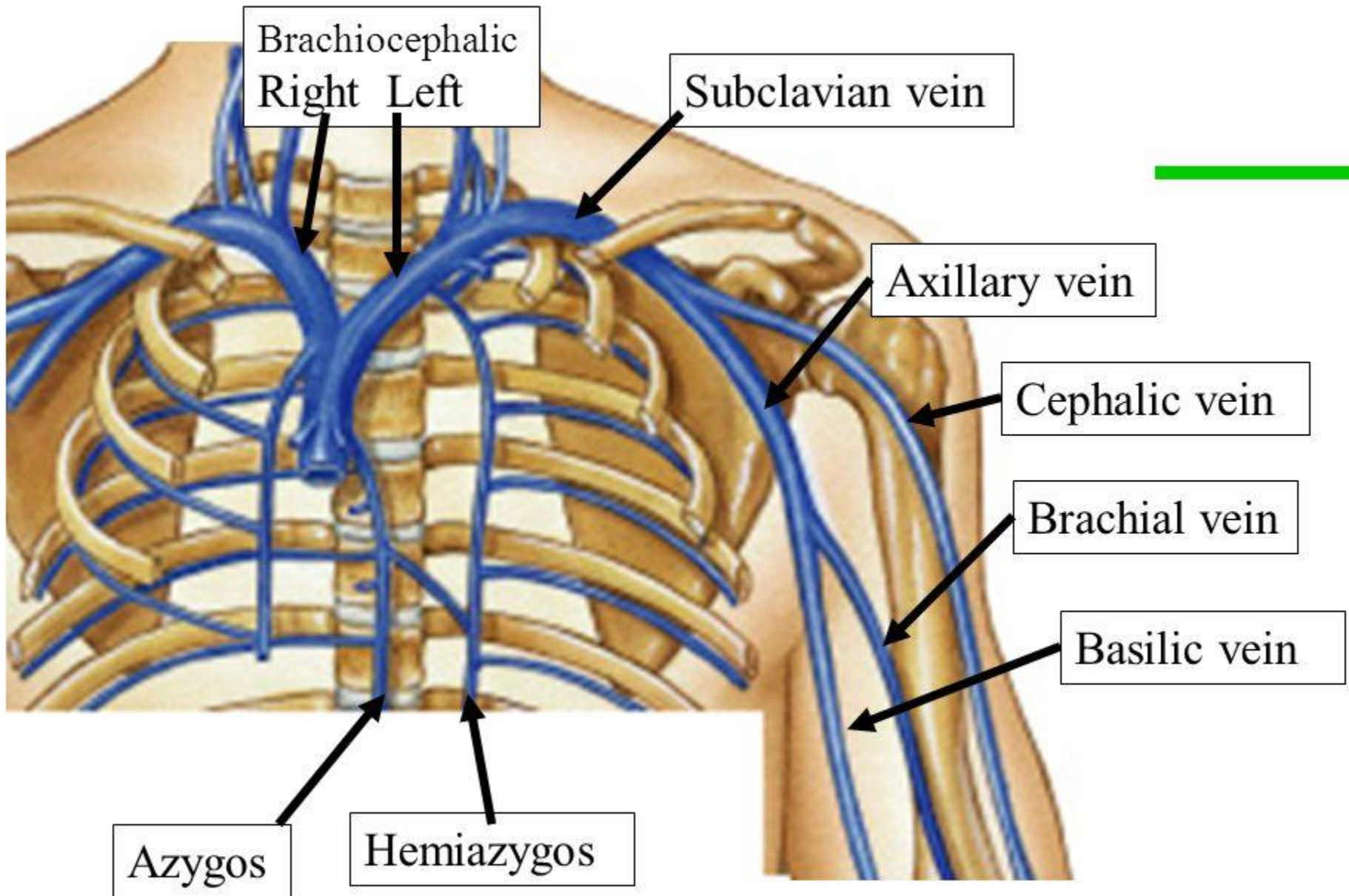
Figure 6.8. Extensive collateral blood supply of the scapular region.



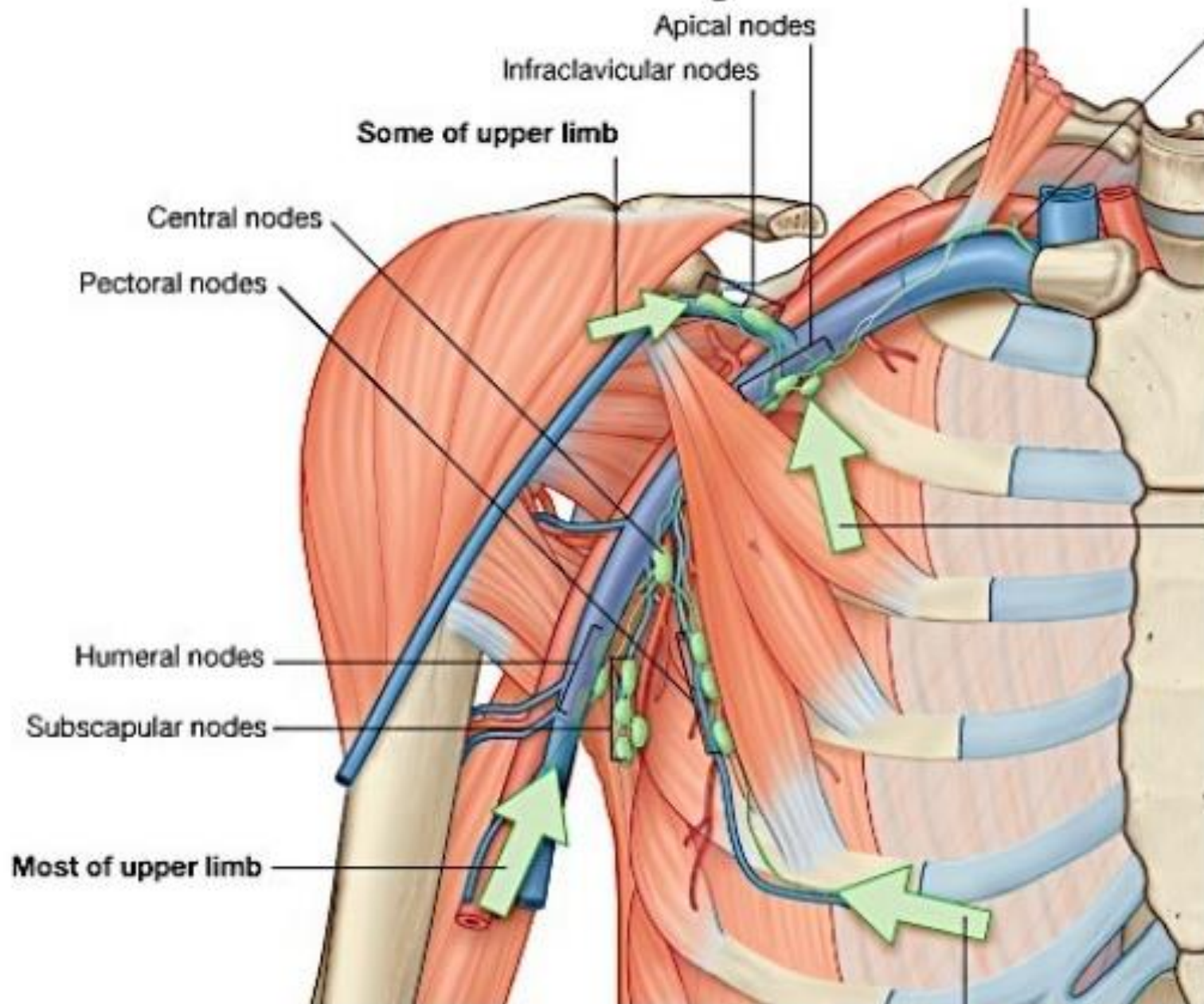
Ansicht von ventral

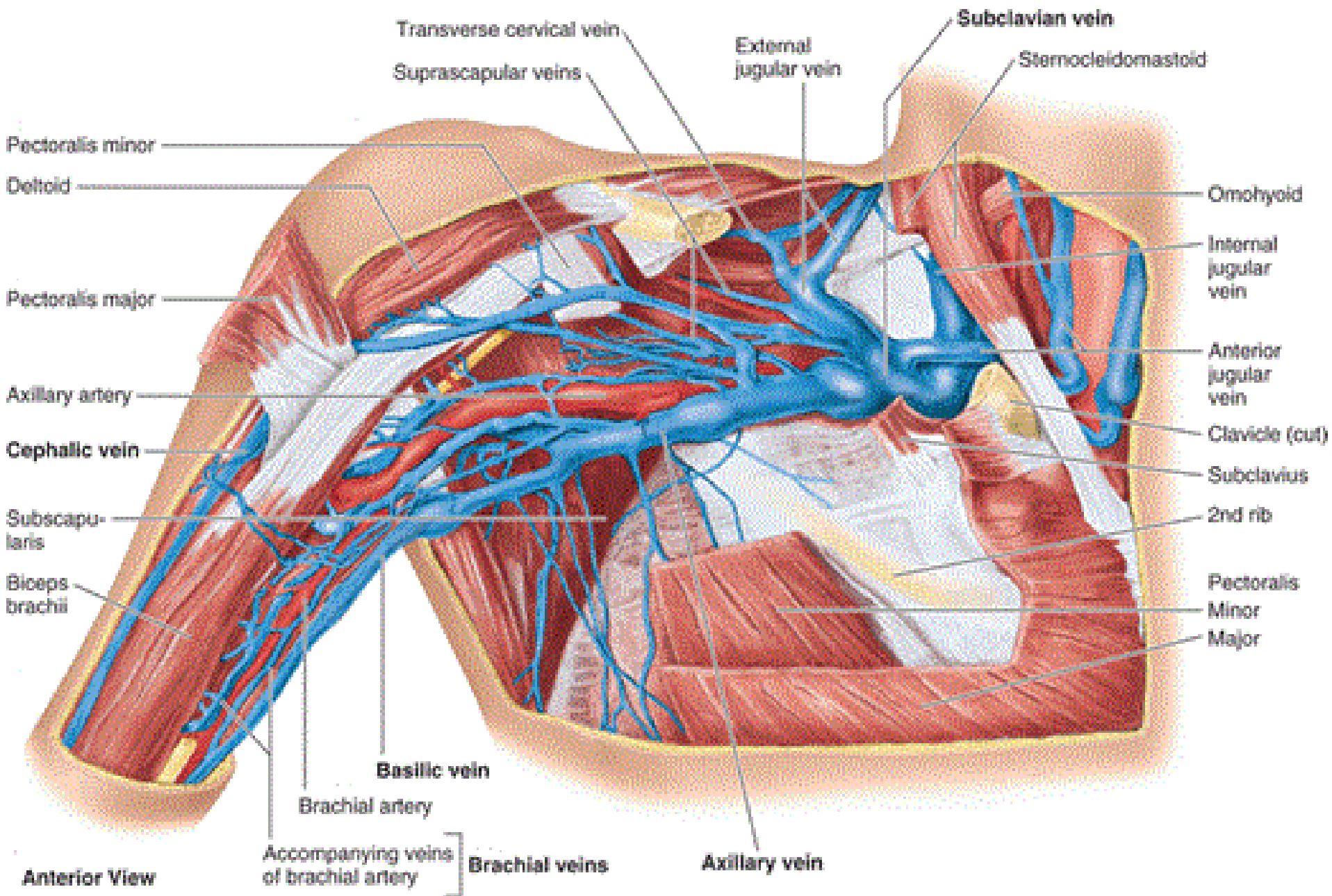




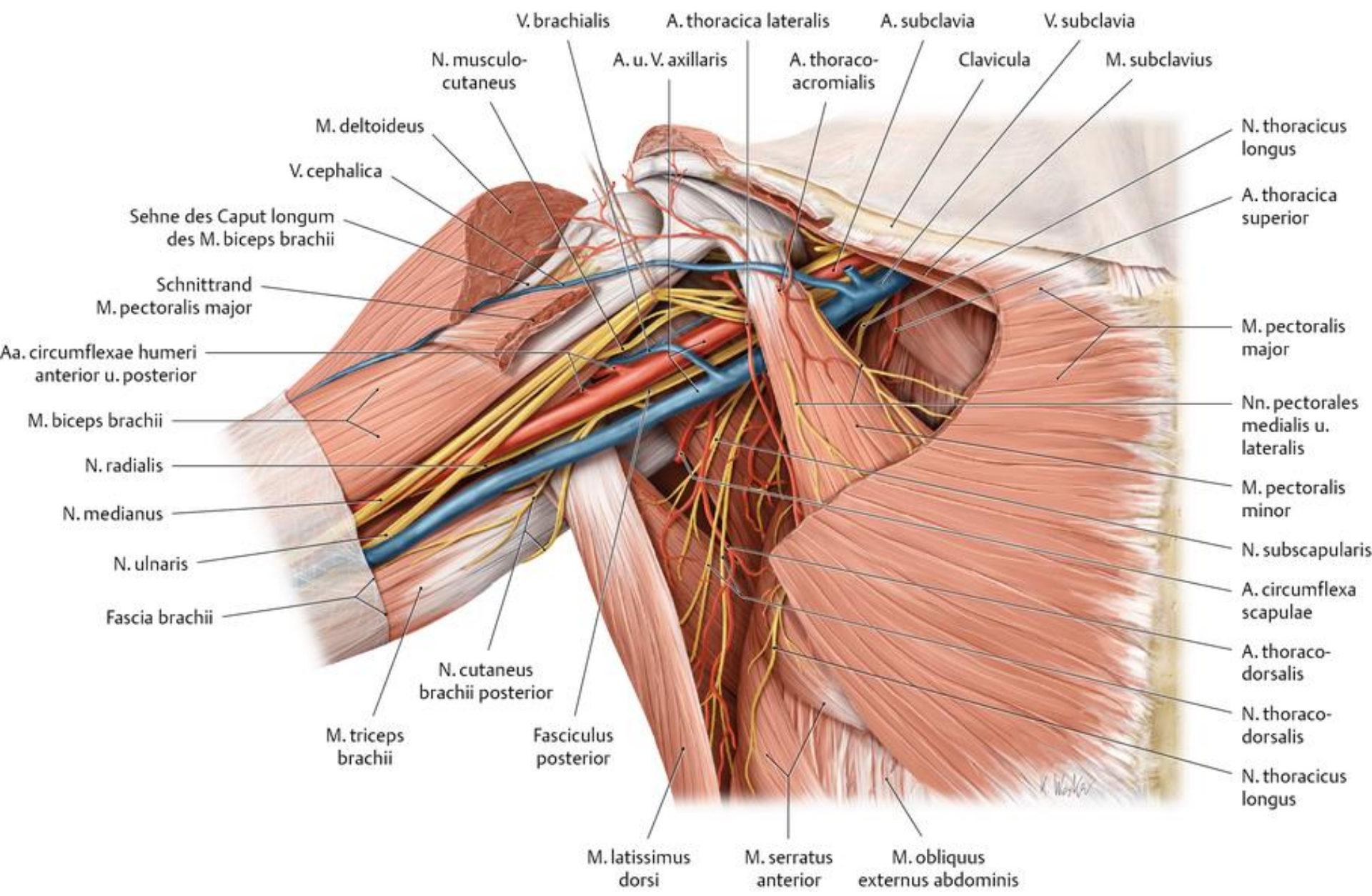


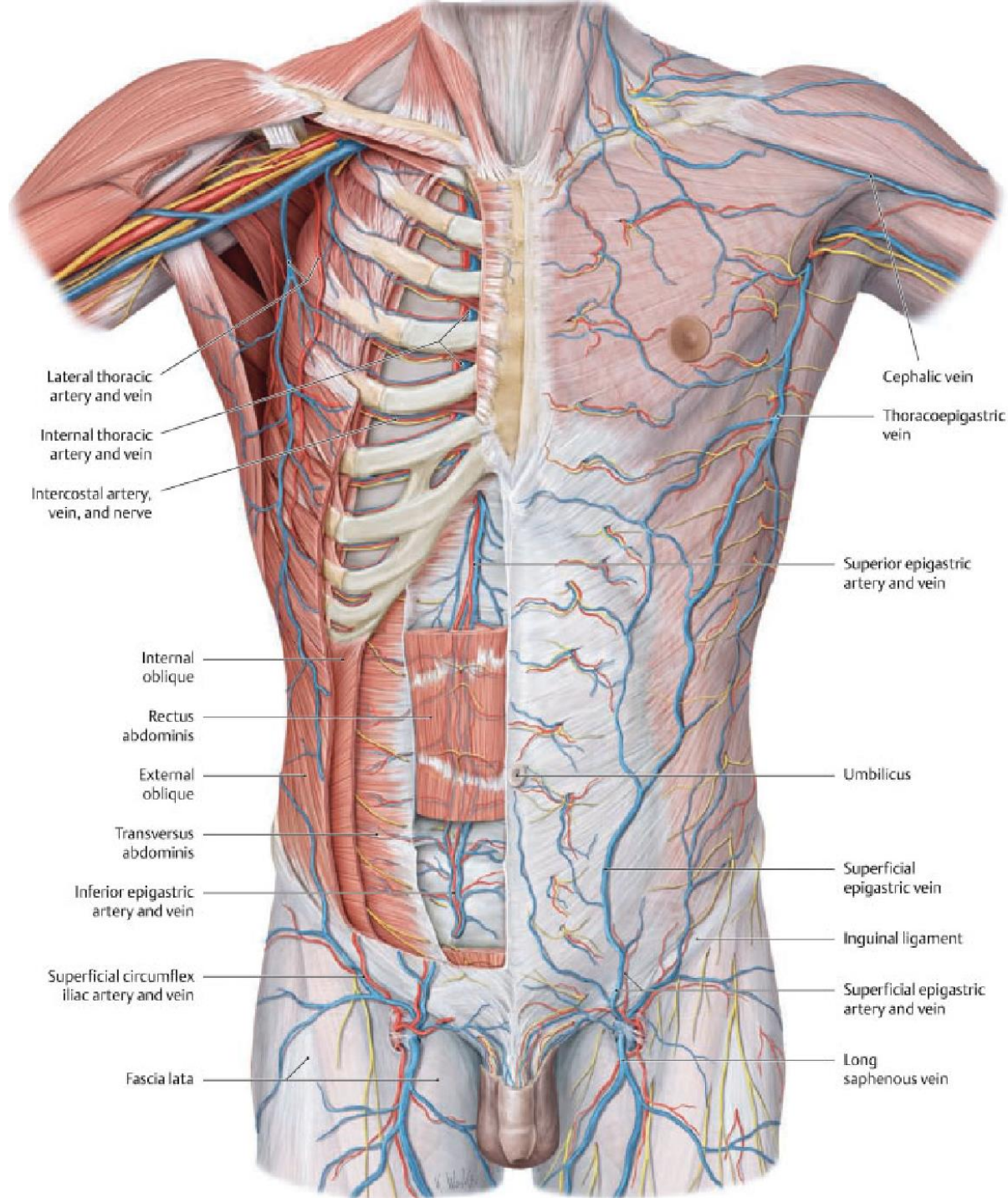
Axillary vein





Ansicht von ventral





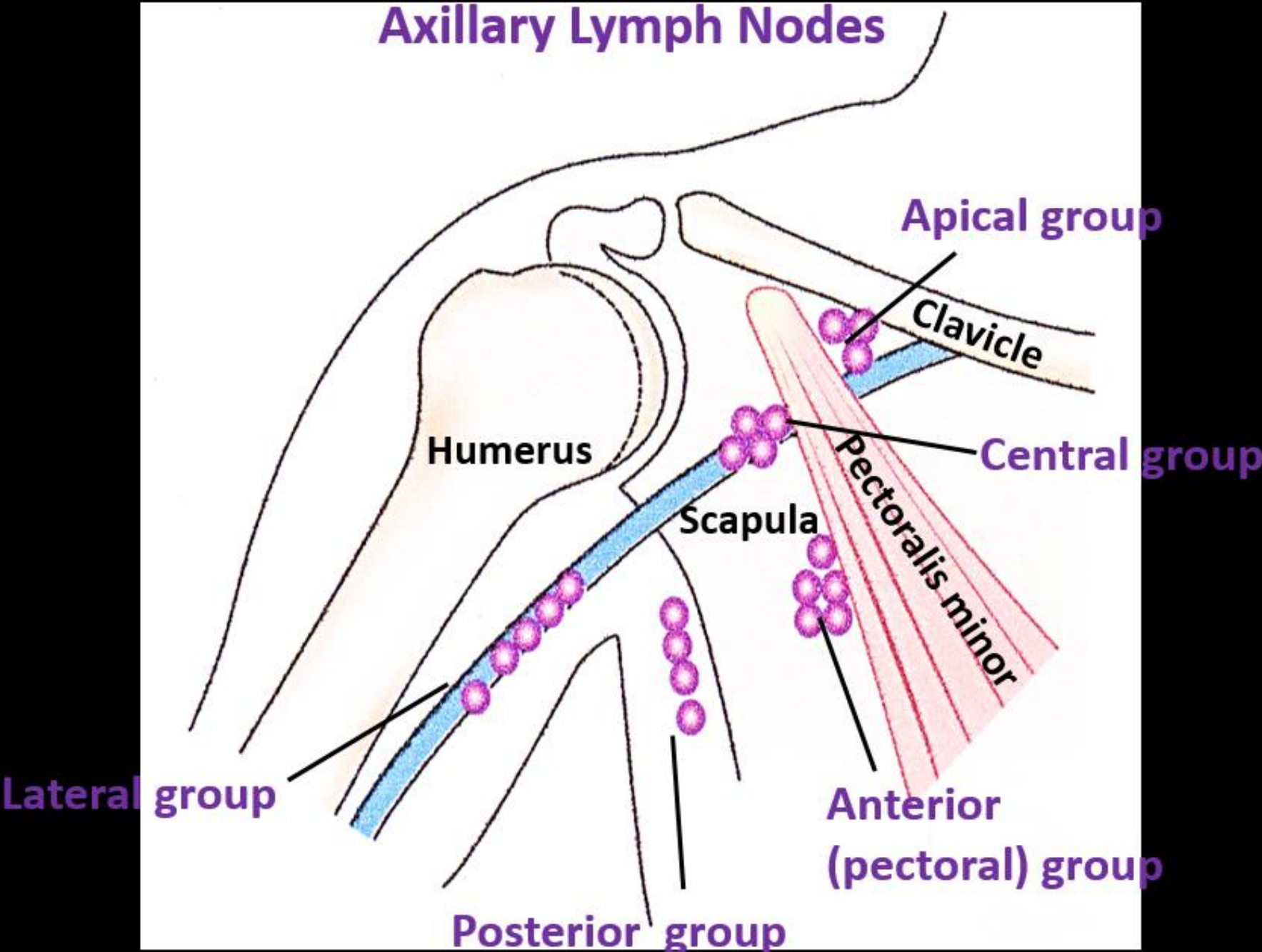
Lateral thoracic artery and vein
Internal thoracic artery and vein
Intercostal artery, vein, and nerve

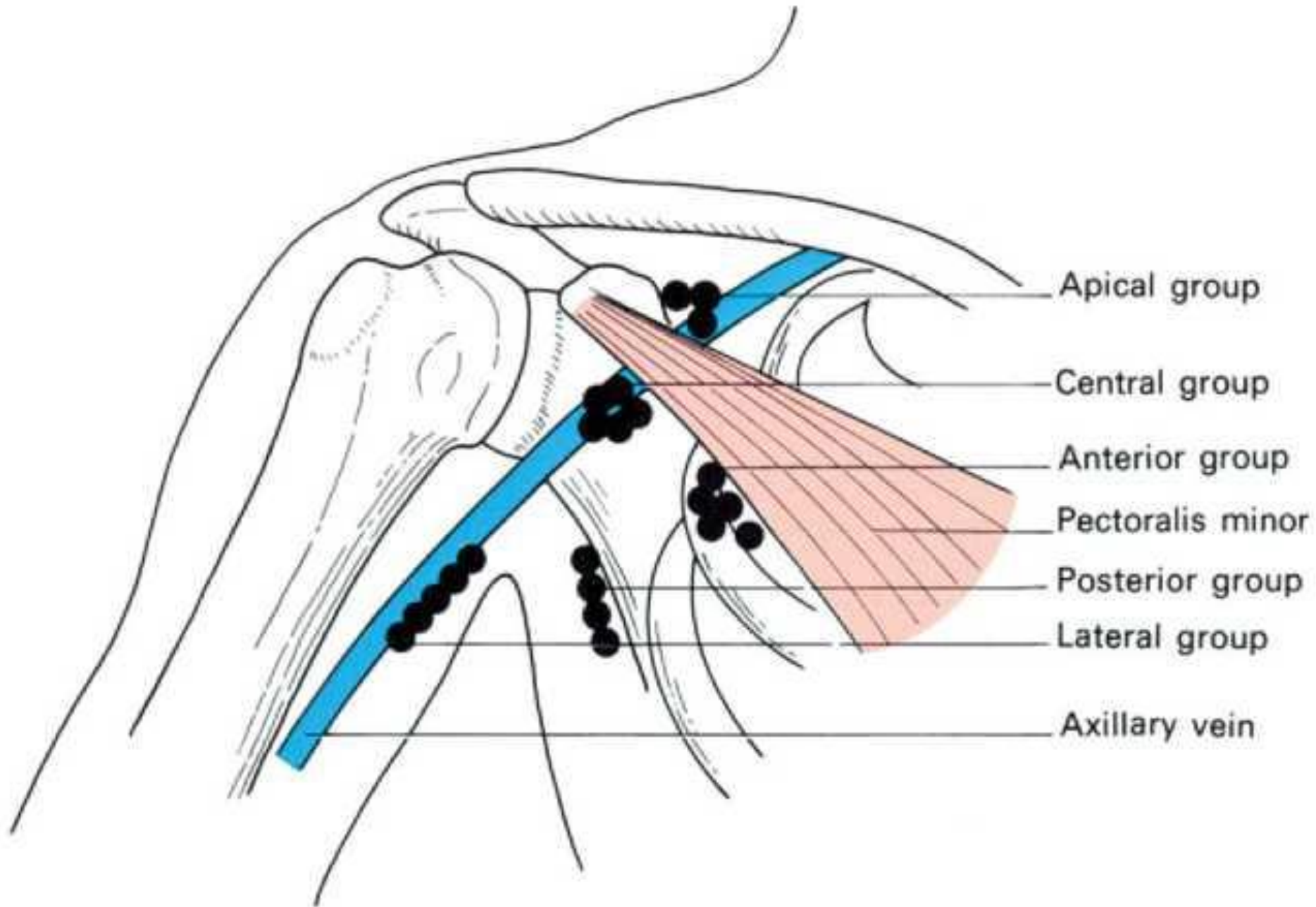
Cephalic vein
Thoracoepigastric vein

Internal oblique
Rectus abdominis
External oblique
Transversus abdominis
Inferior epigastric artery and vein
Superficial circumflex iliac artery and vein
Fascia lata

Superior epigastric artery and vein
Umbilicus
Superficial epigastric vein
Inguinal ligament
Superficial epigastric artery and vein
Long saphenous vein

Axillary Lymph Nodes

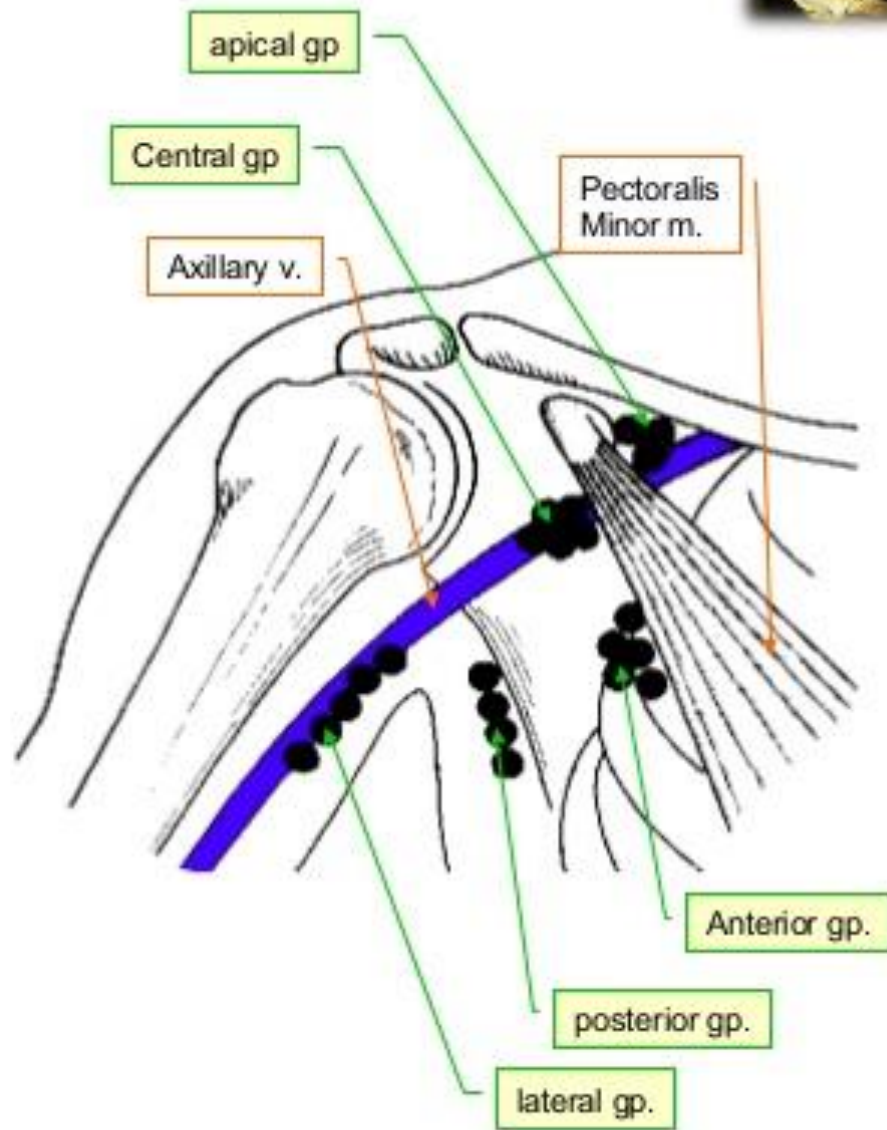


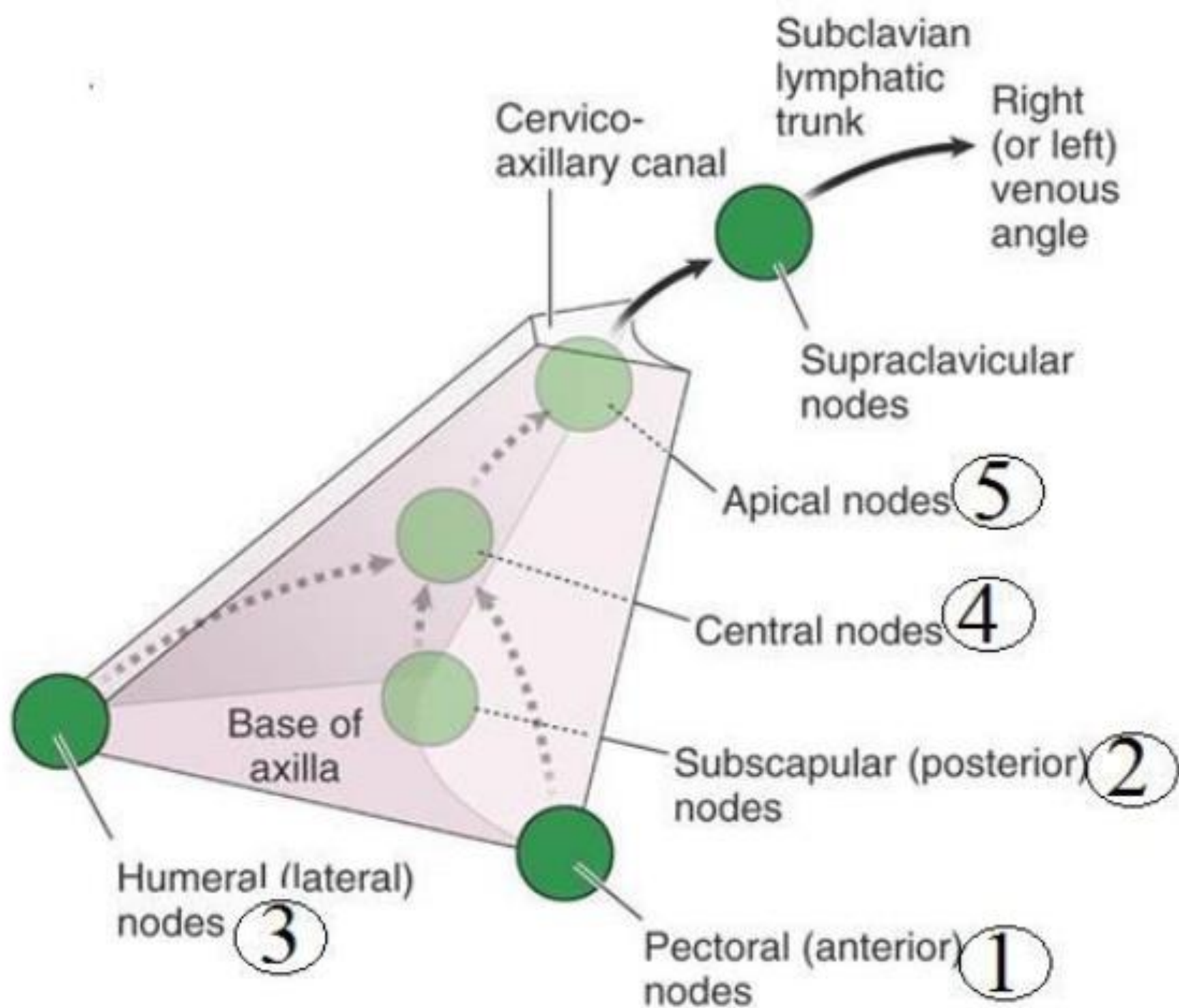


Axillary lymph nodes

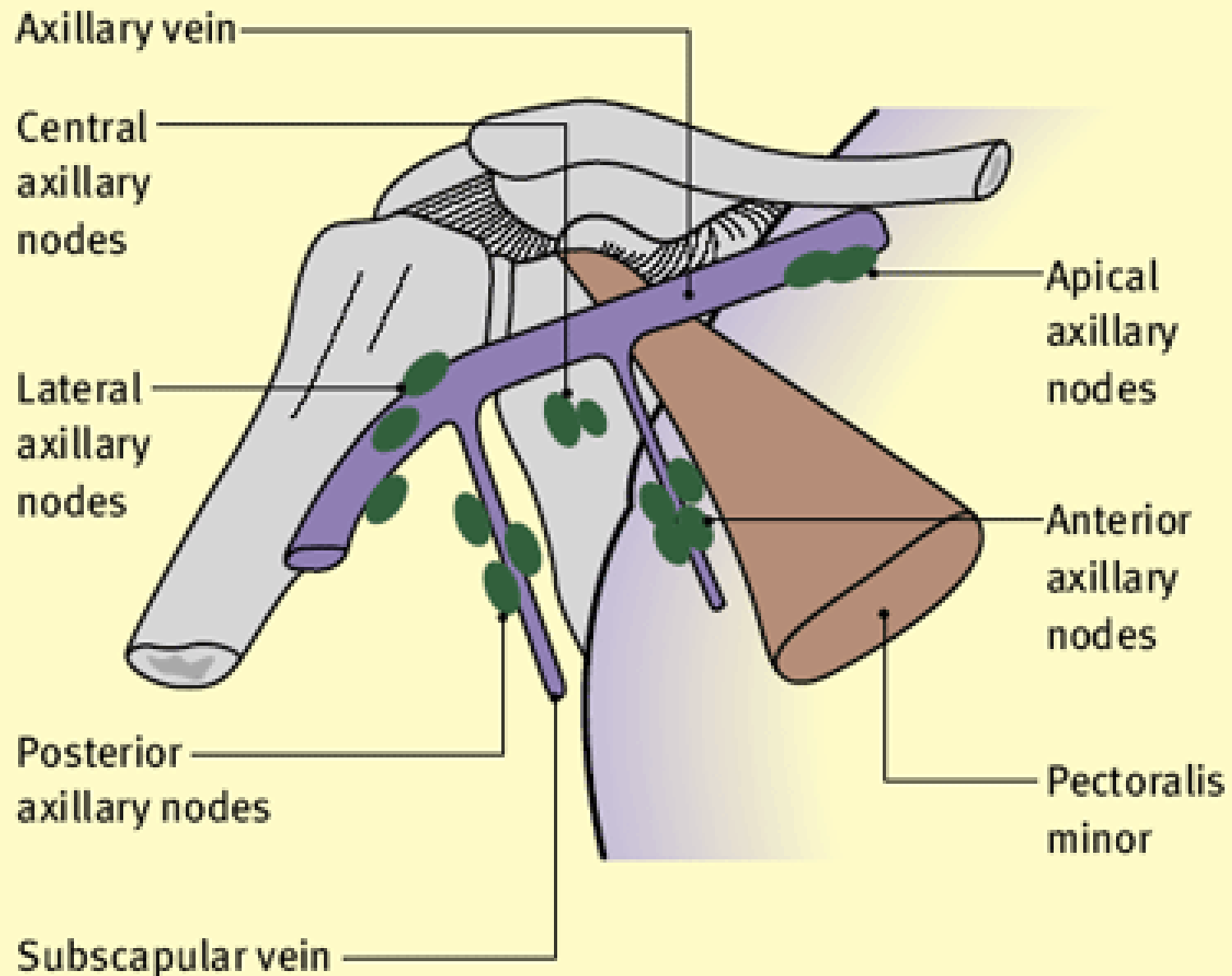


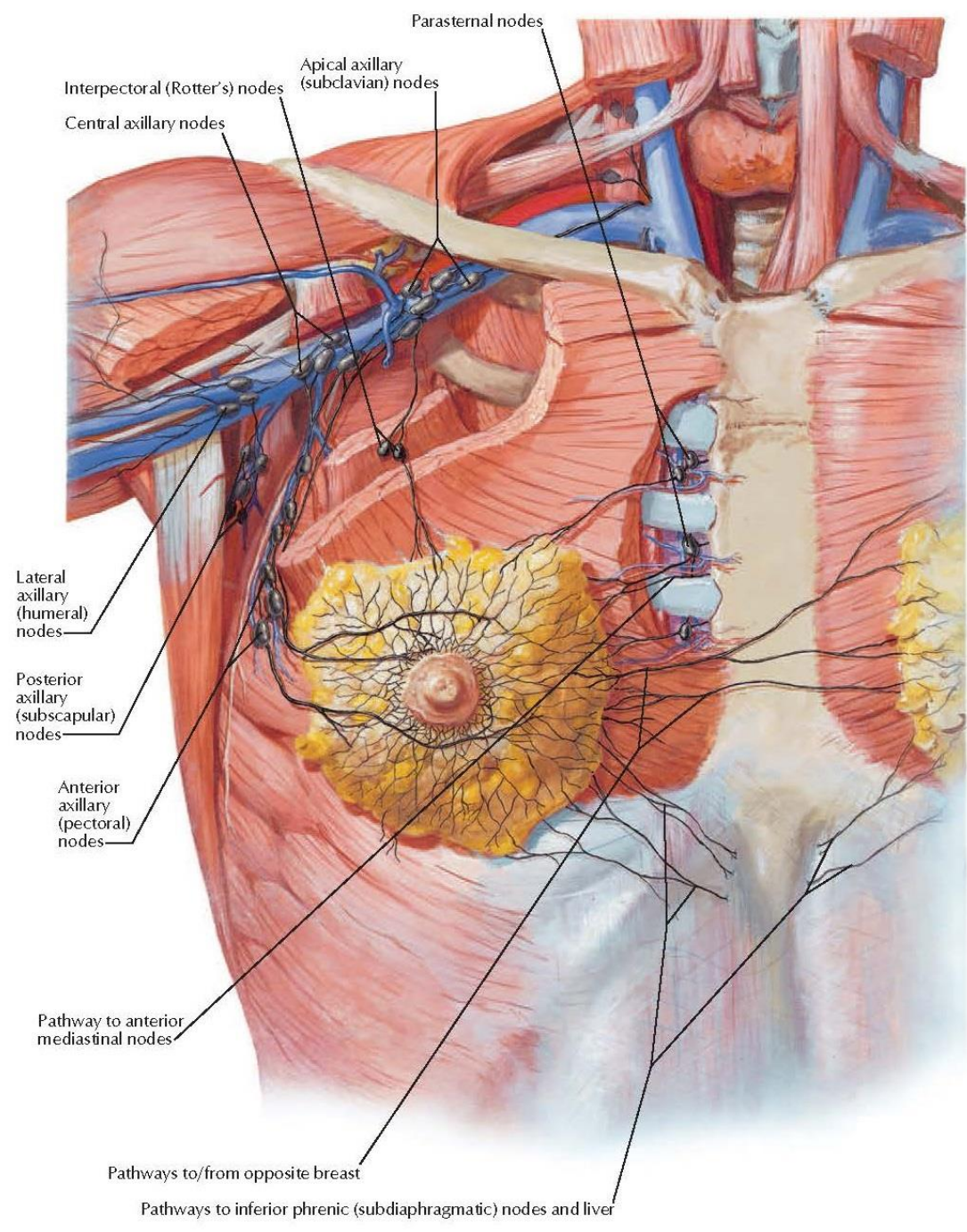
- Axillary lymph nodes are arranged in five groups
- Anterior or pectoral group lying deep to pectoralis major along the inferior border of pectoralis minor muscle: drain most of the lymph of the breast
- Posterior or subscapular group, lie in front of subscapularis on the posterior wall of the axilla .
- Lateral group lying along the axillary vein
- Central group lying in the axillary fat
- Apical group lying behind the clavicle at the apex of the axilla



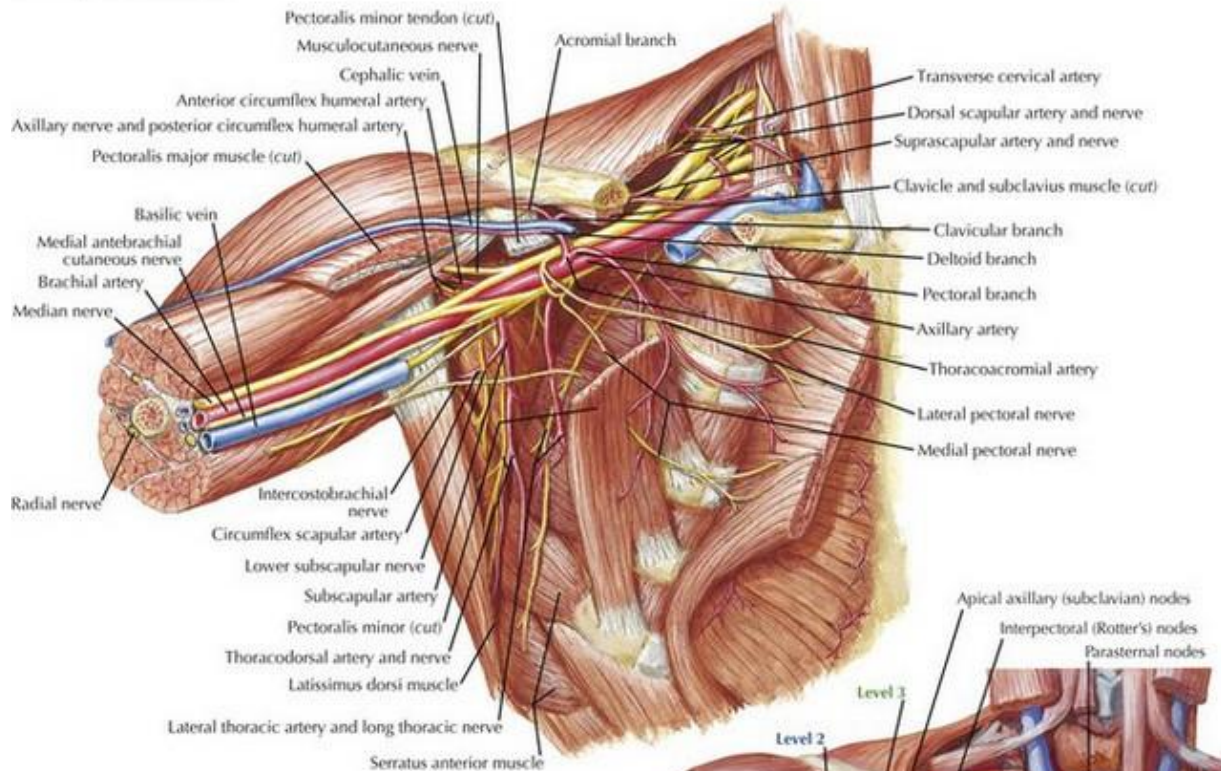


Lymph nodes of the axilla

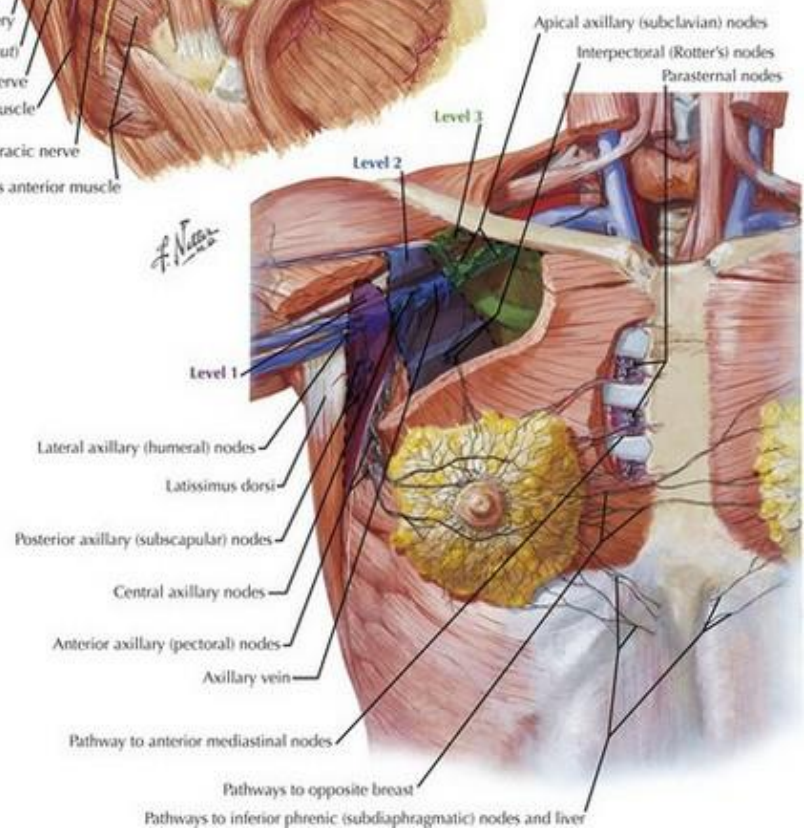


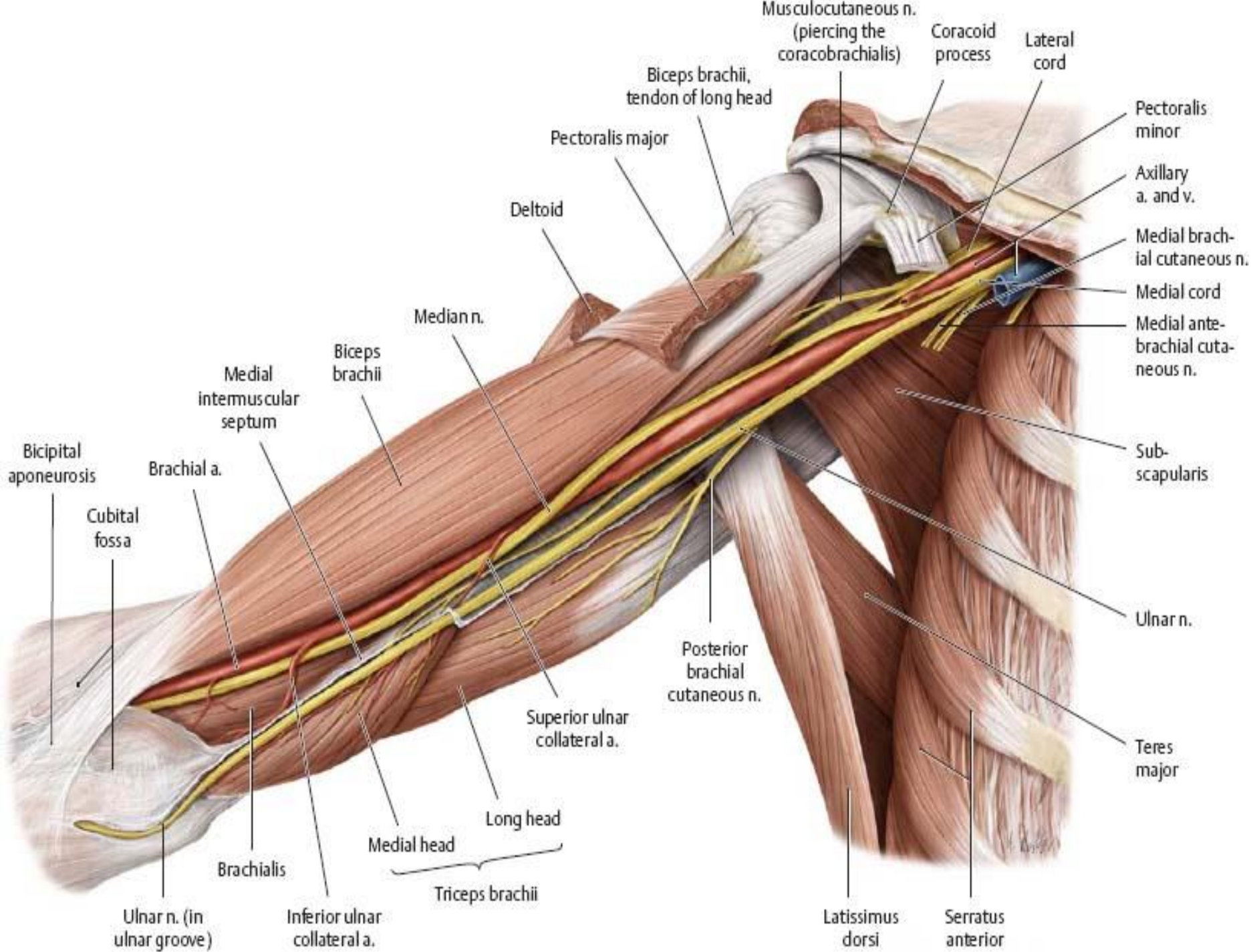


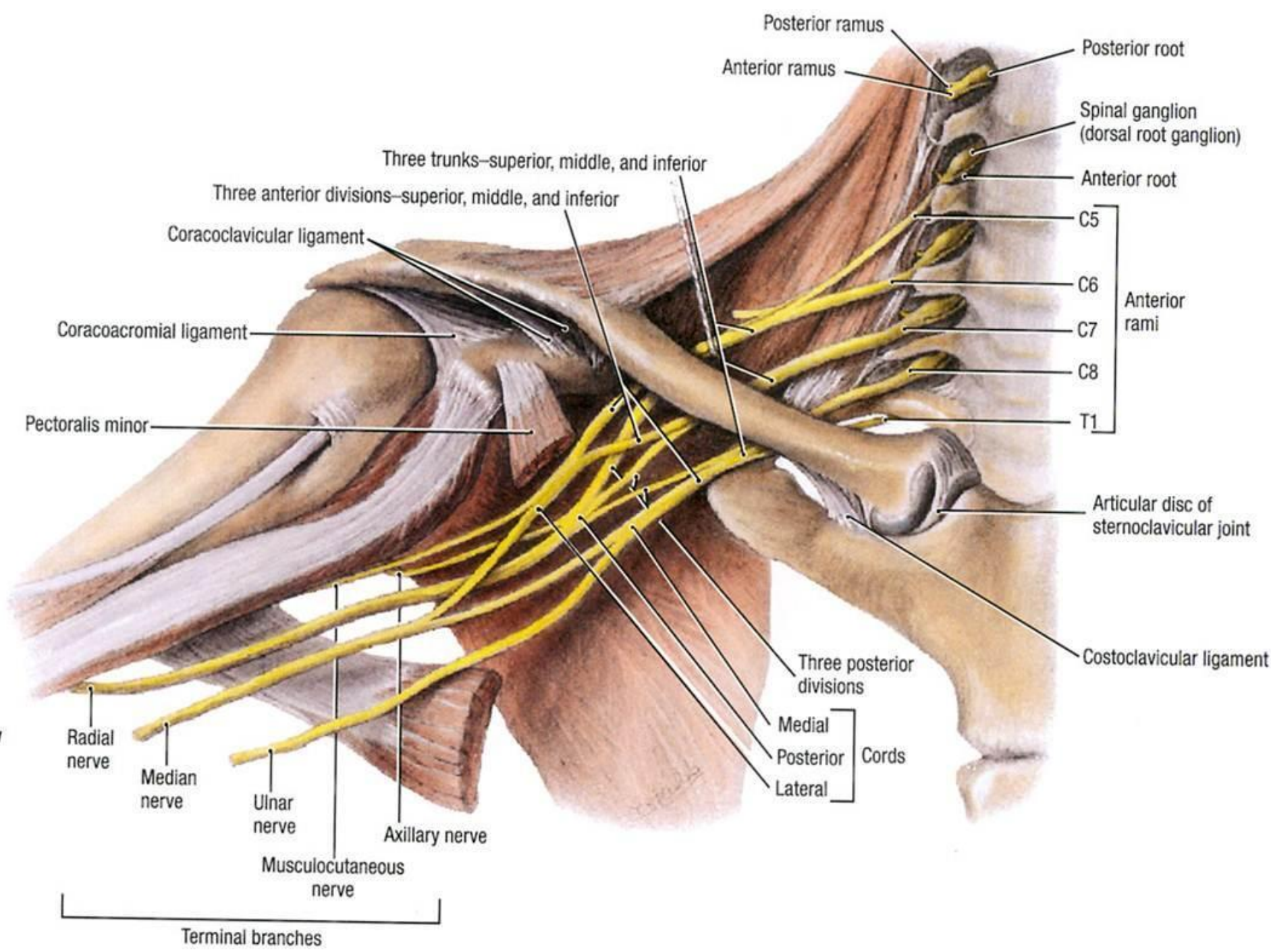
A. Axillary vessels and muscles



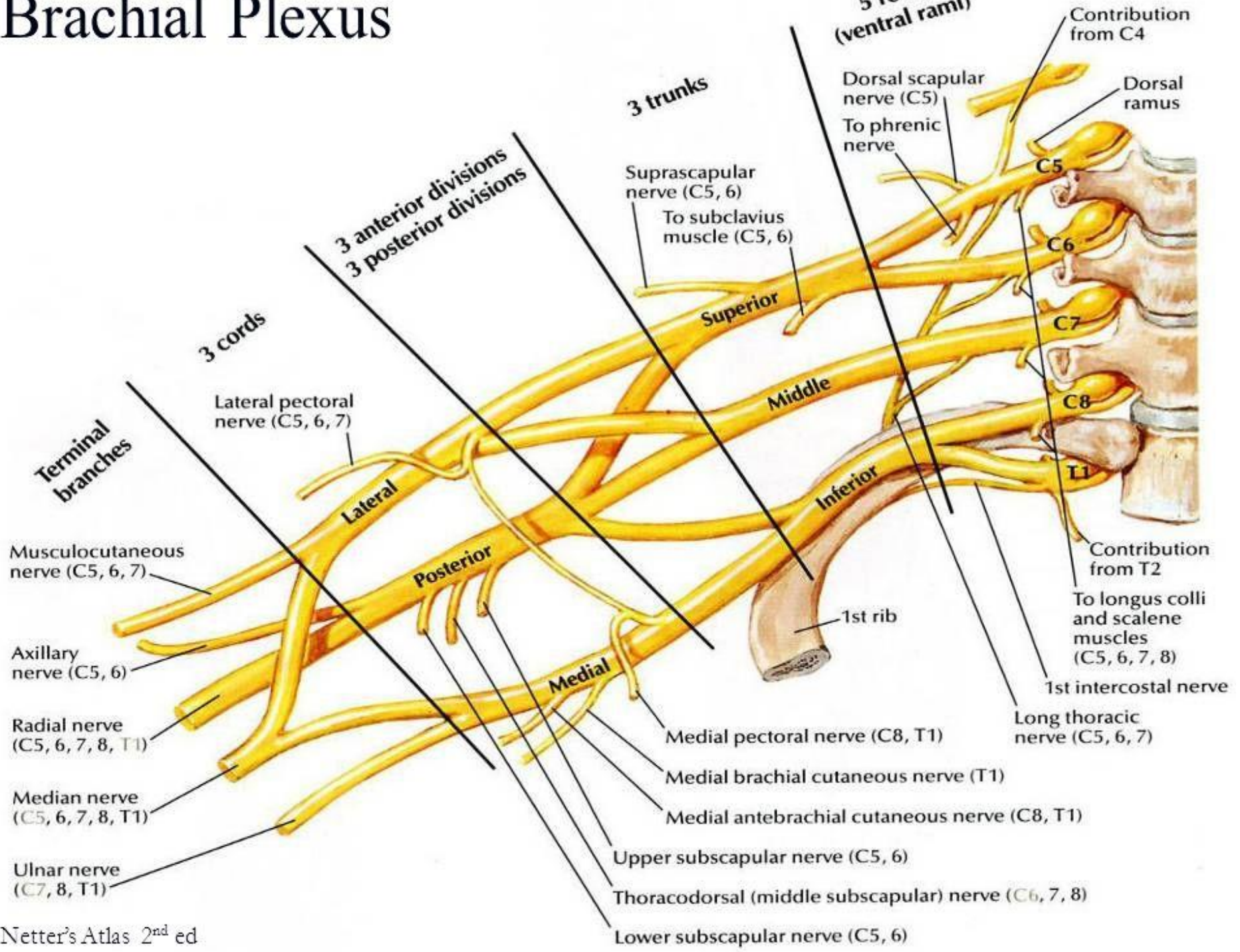
B. Axillary lymph nodes

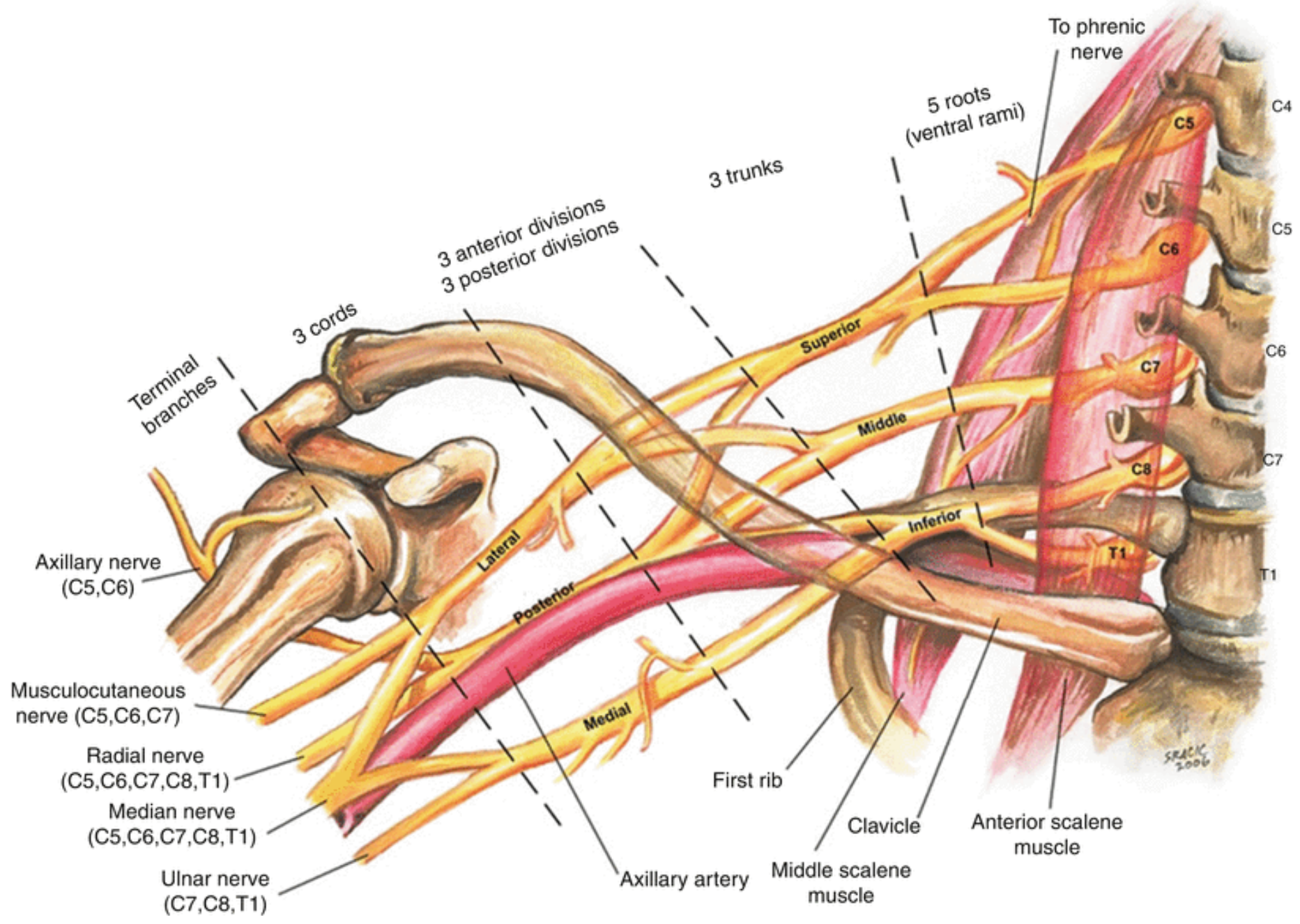


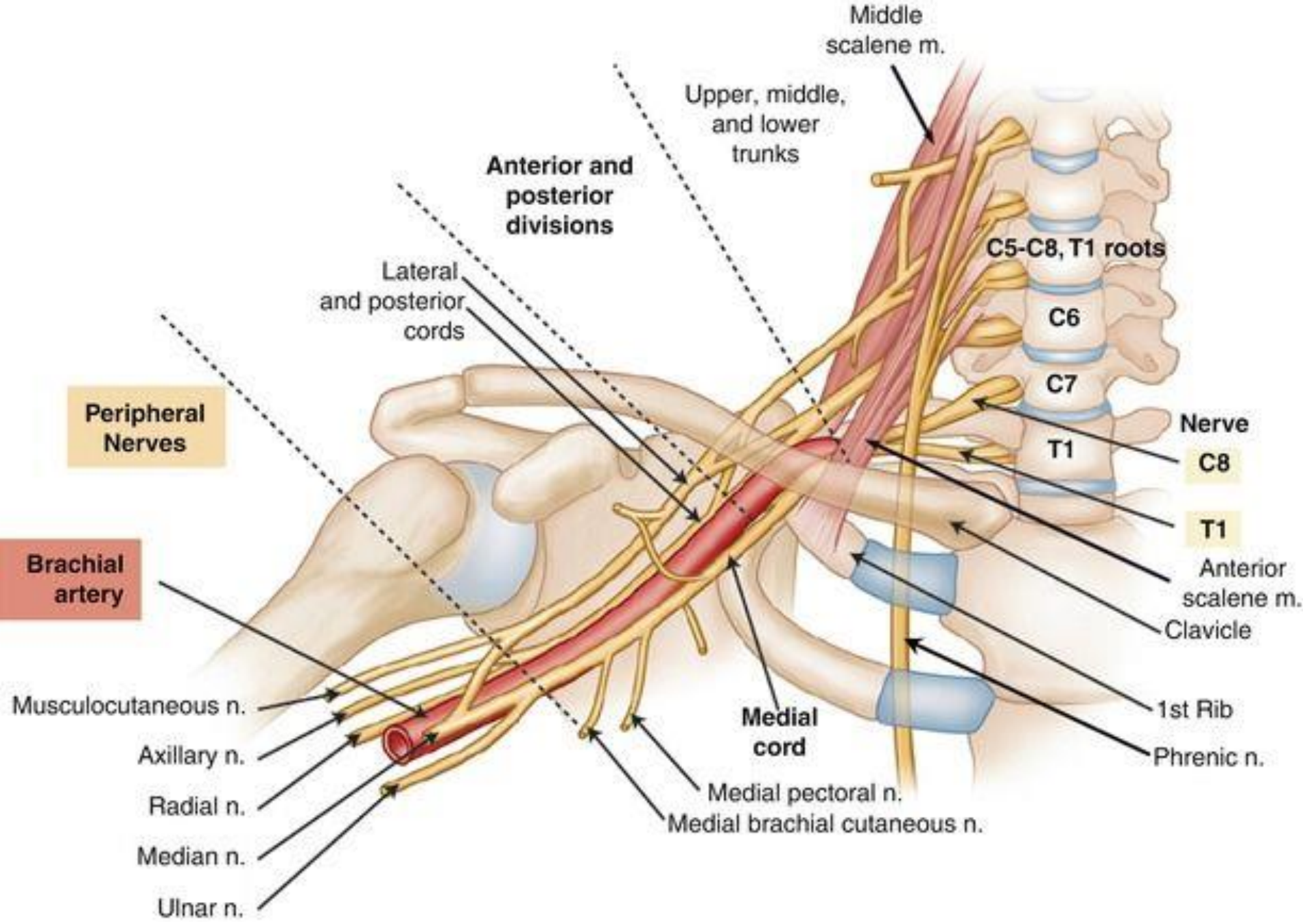


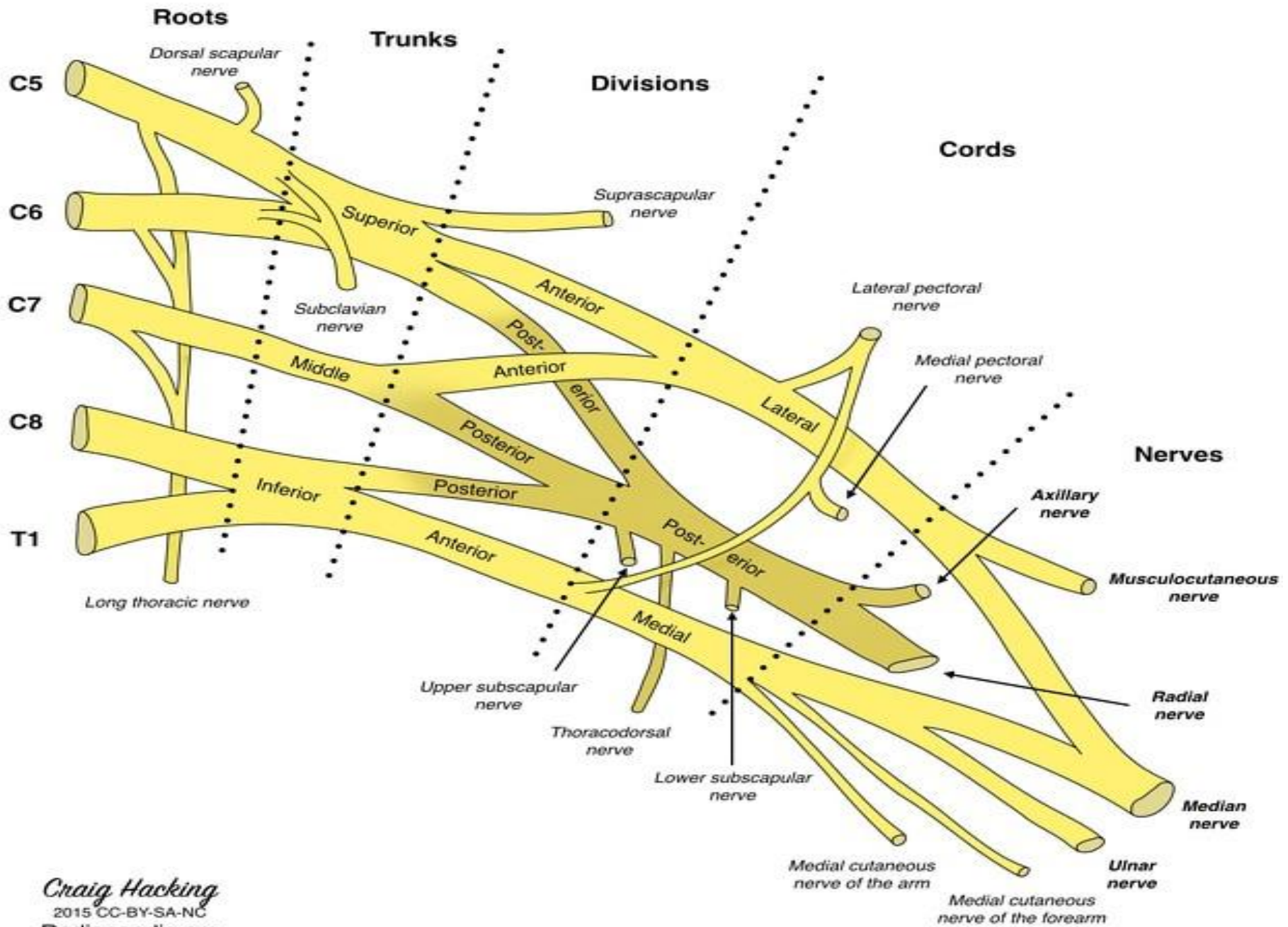


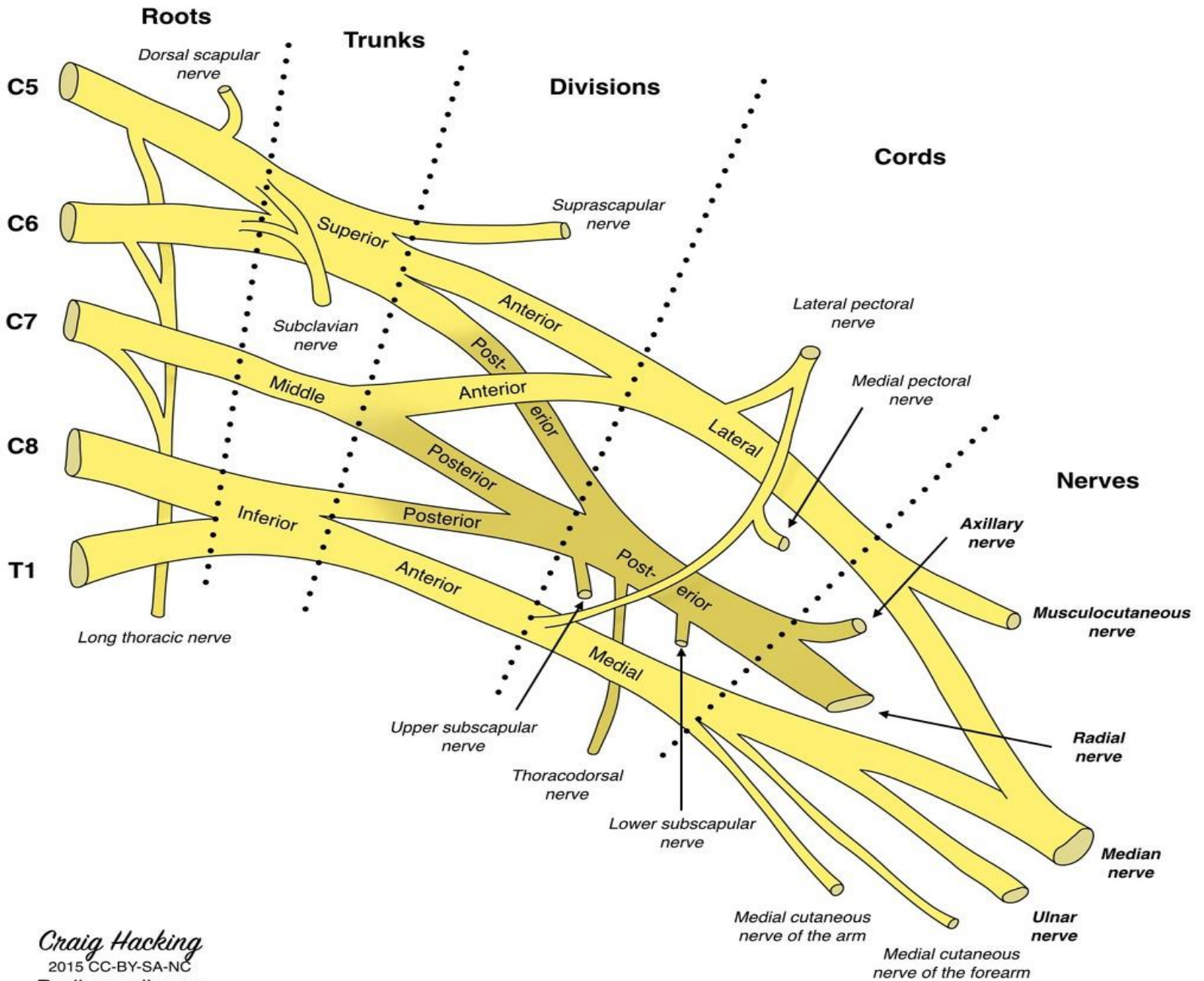
Brachial Plexus









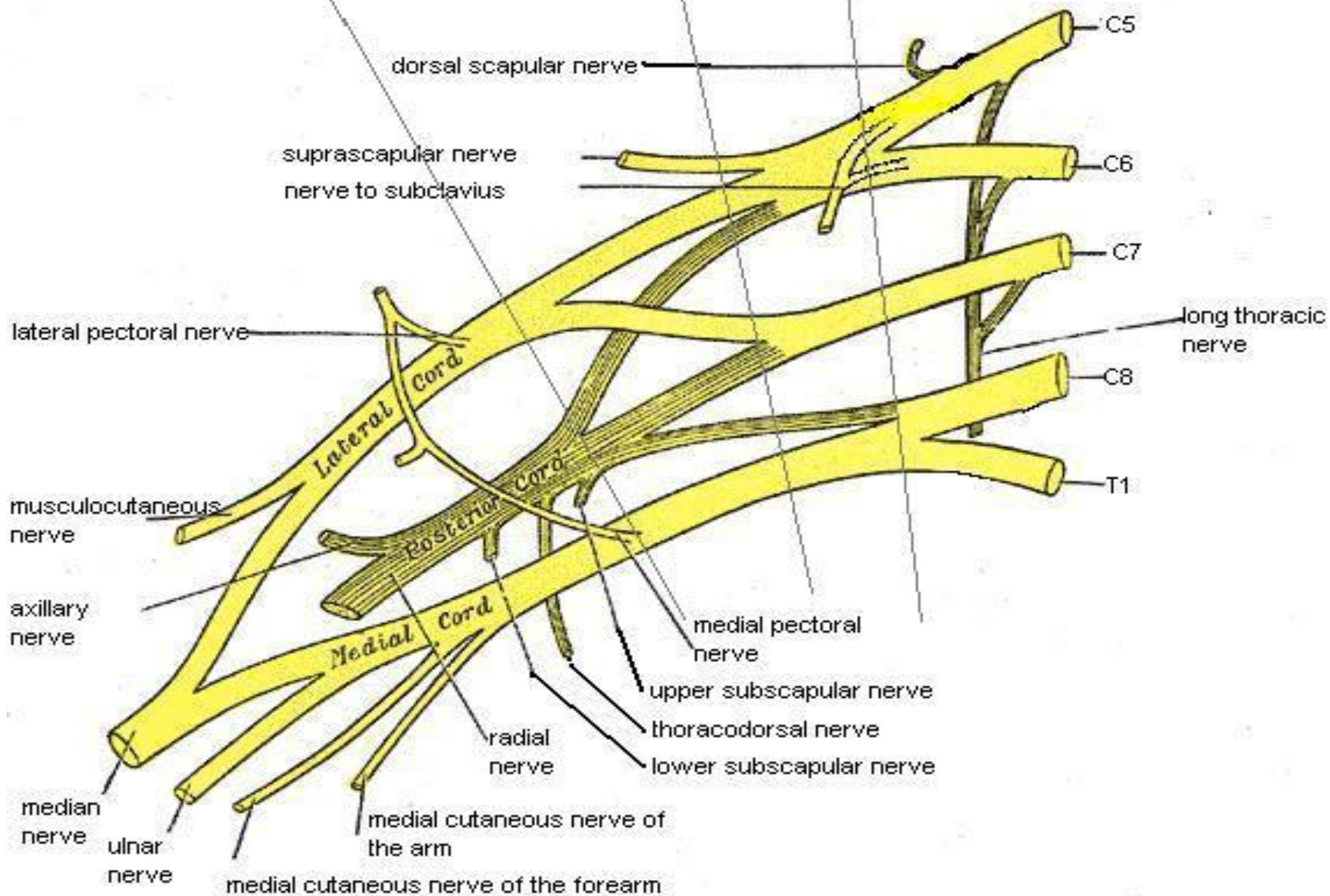


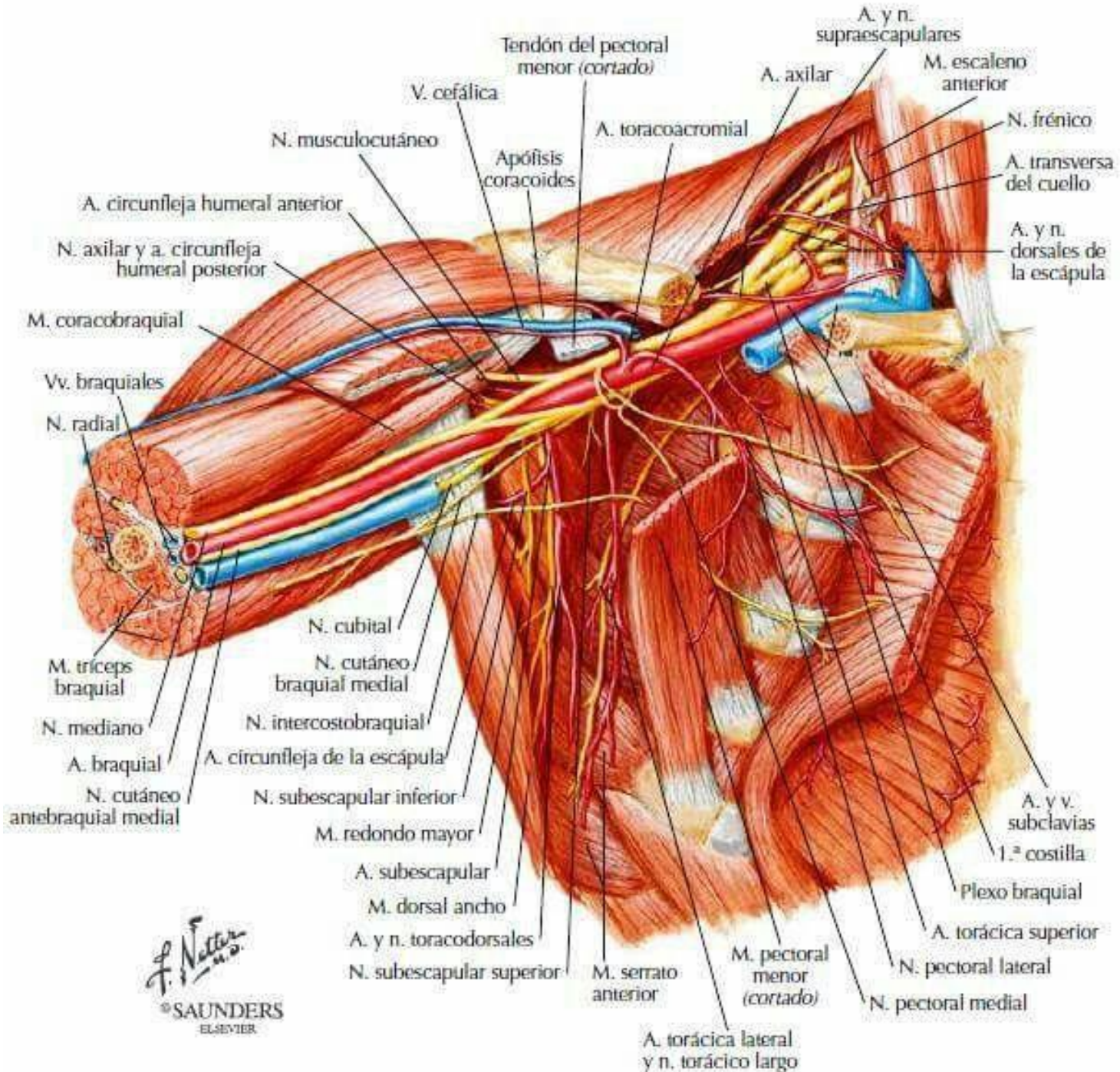
CORDS

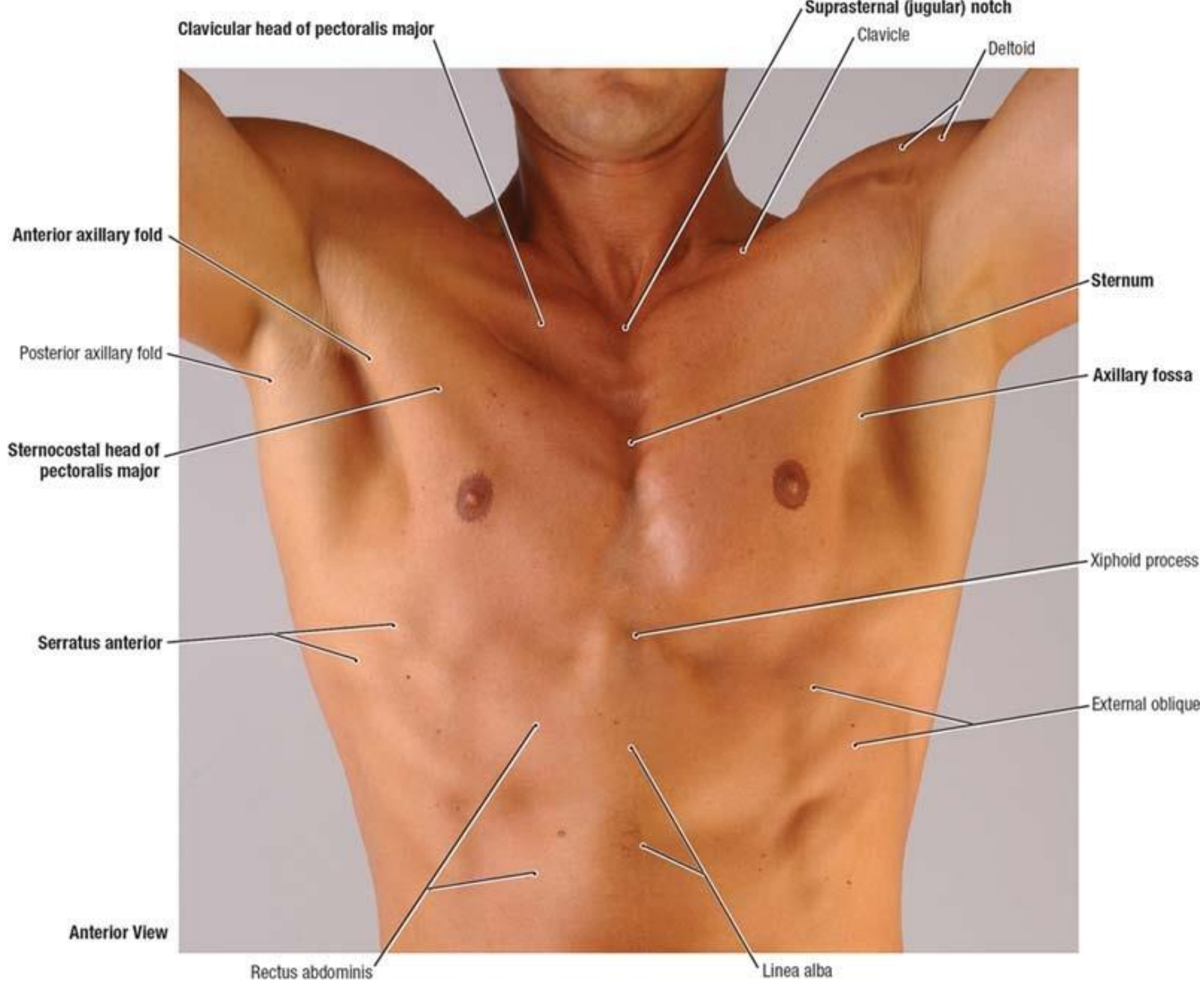
DIVISIONS

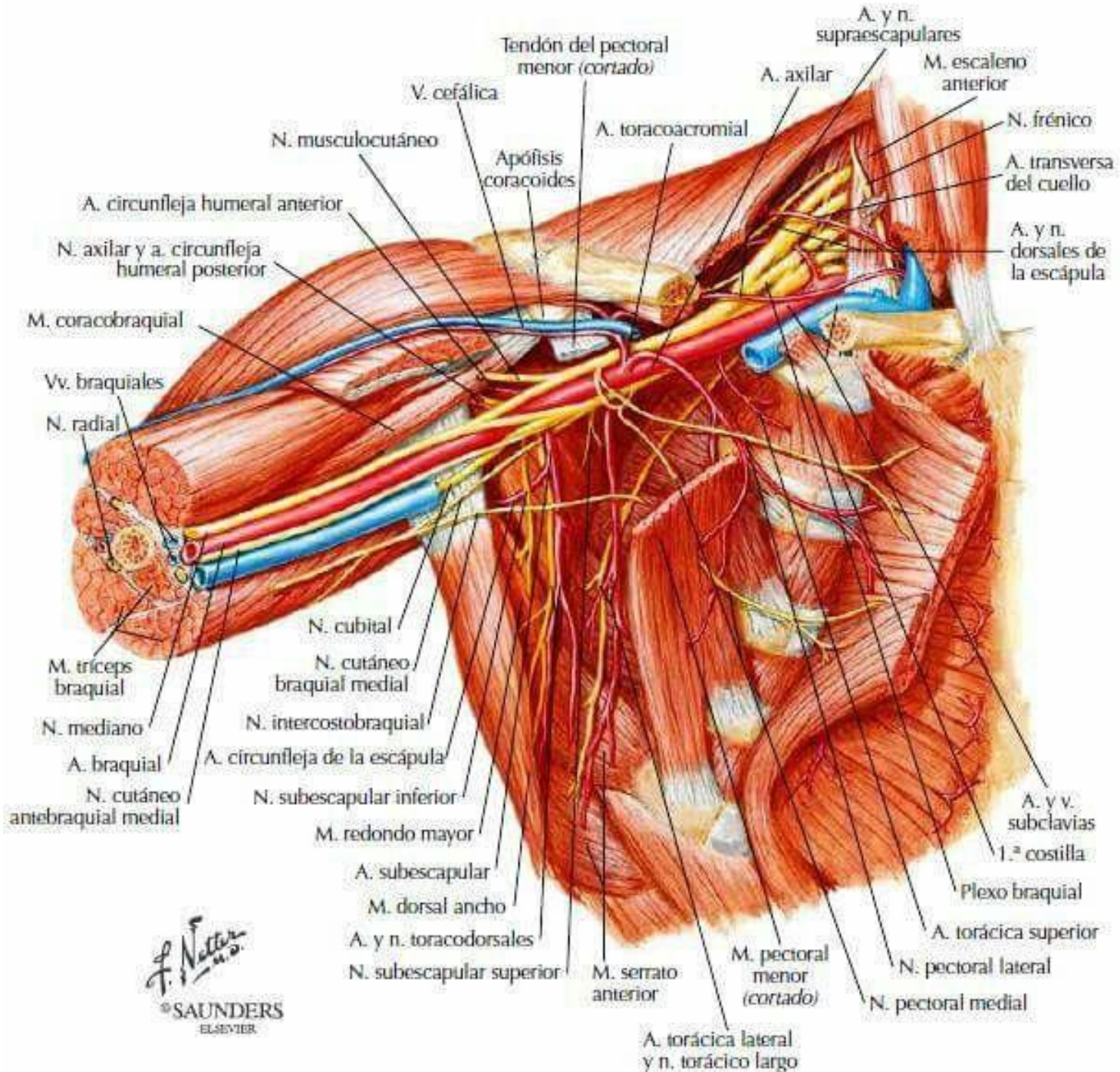
TRUNKS

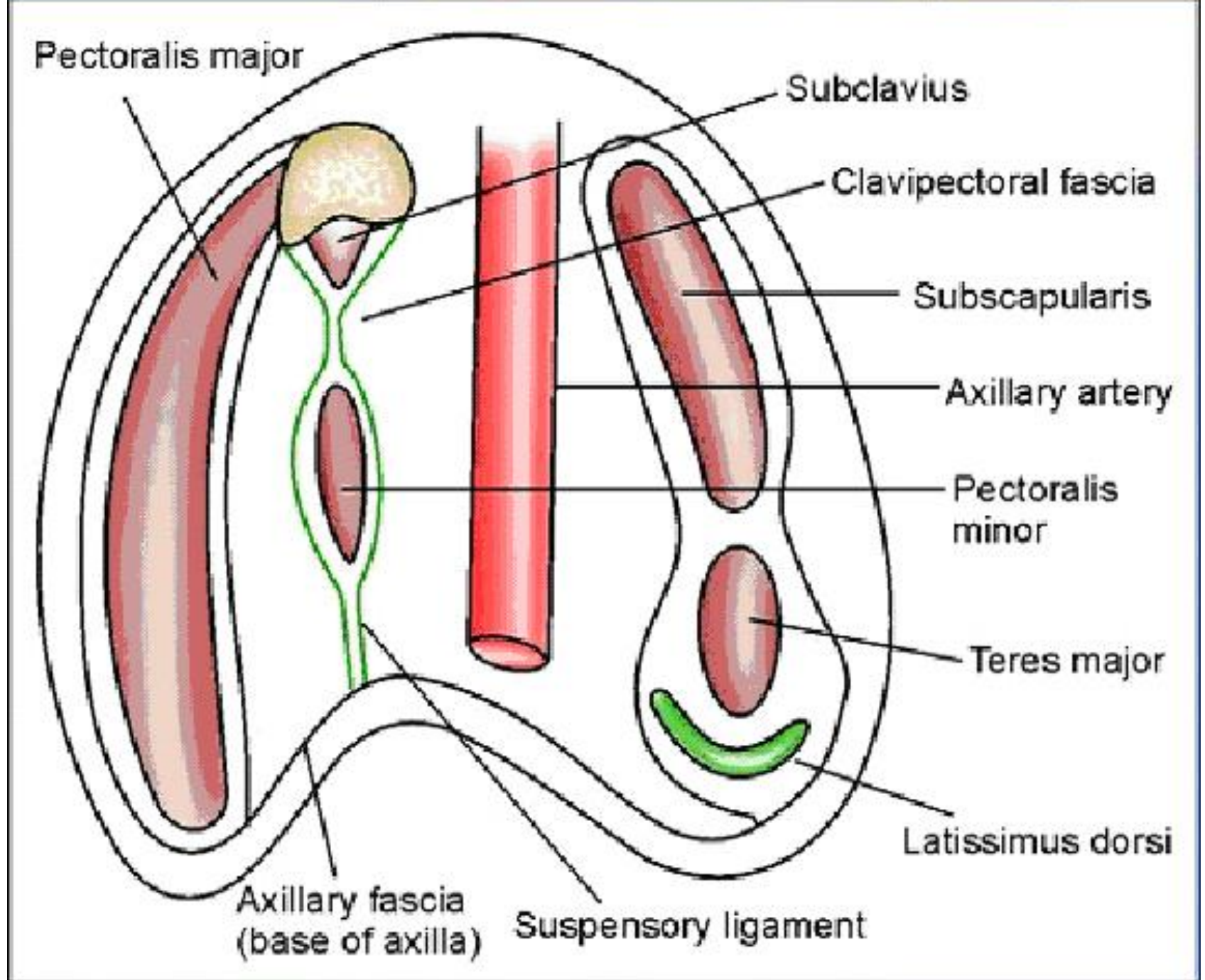
ROOTS











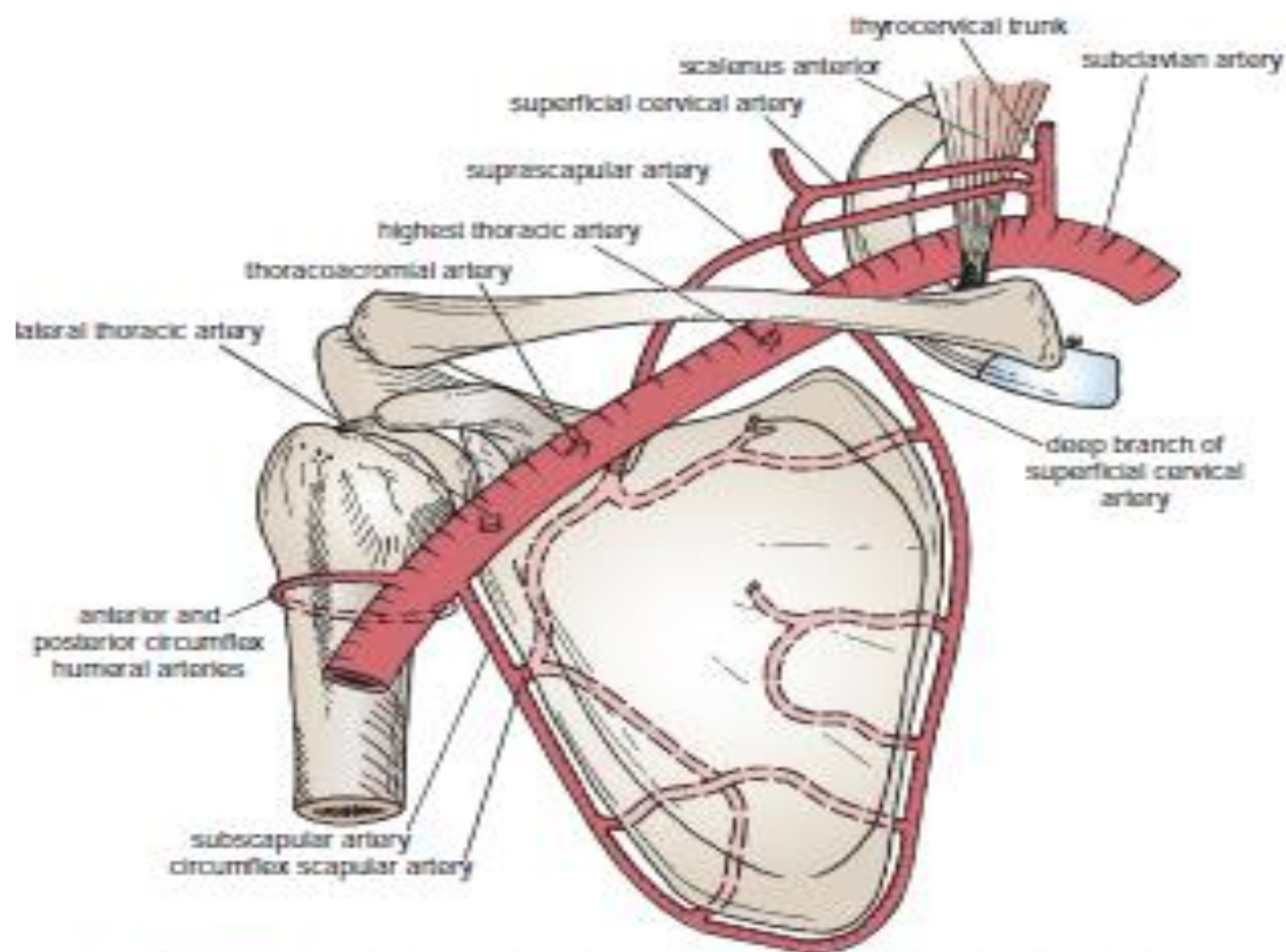
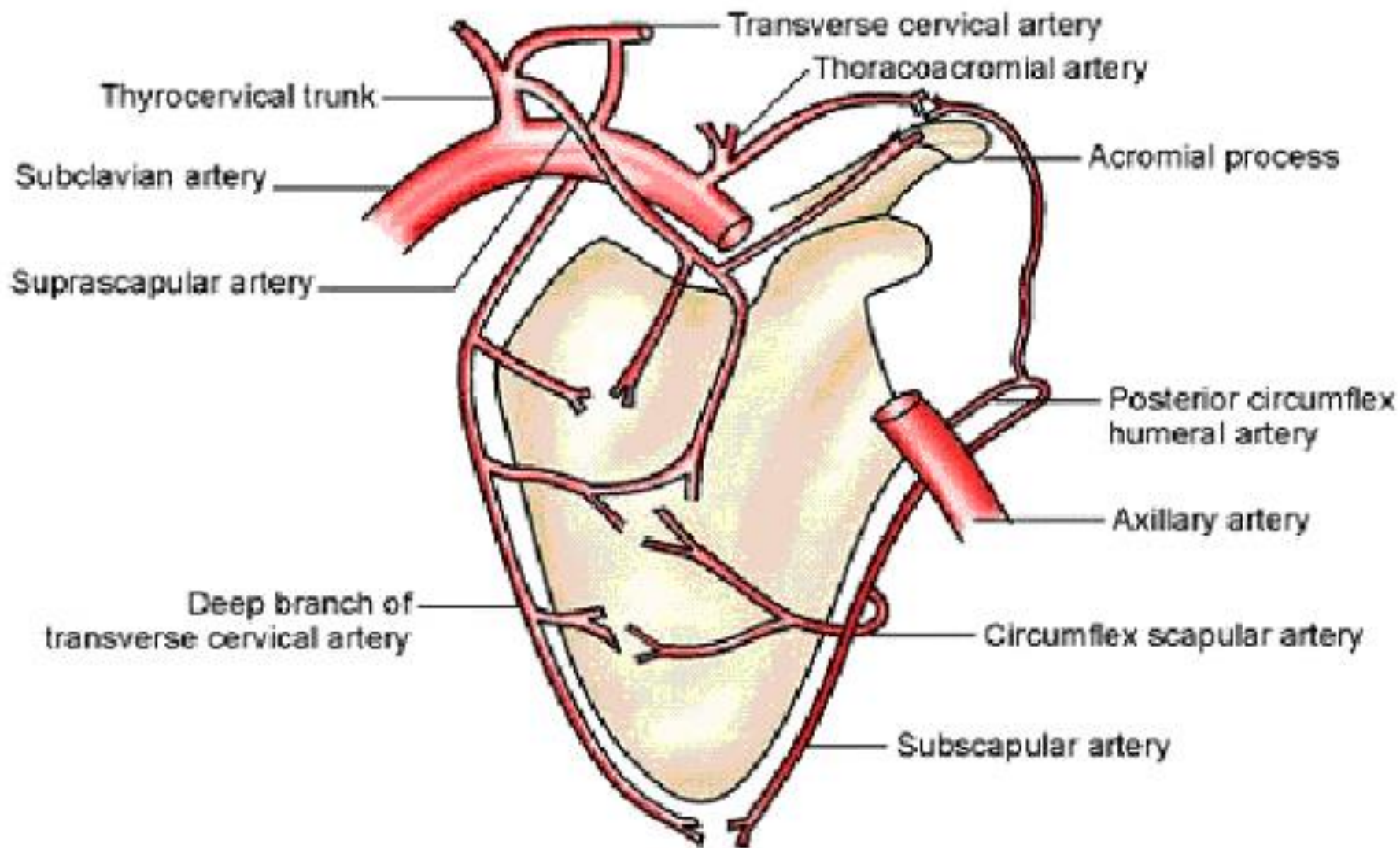


FIGURE 9.31 Arteries that take part in anastomosis around the shoulder joint.



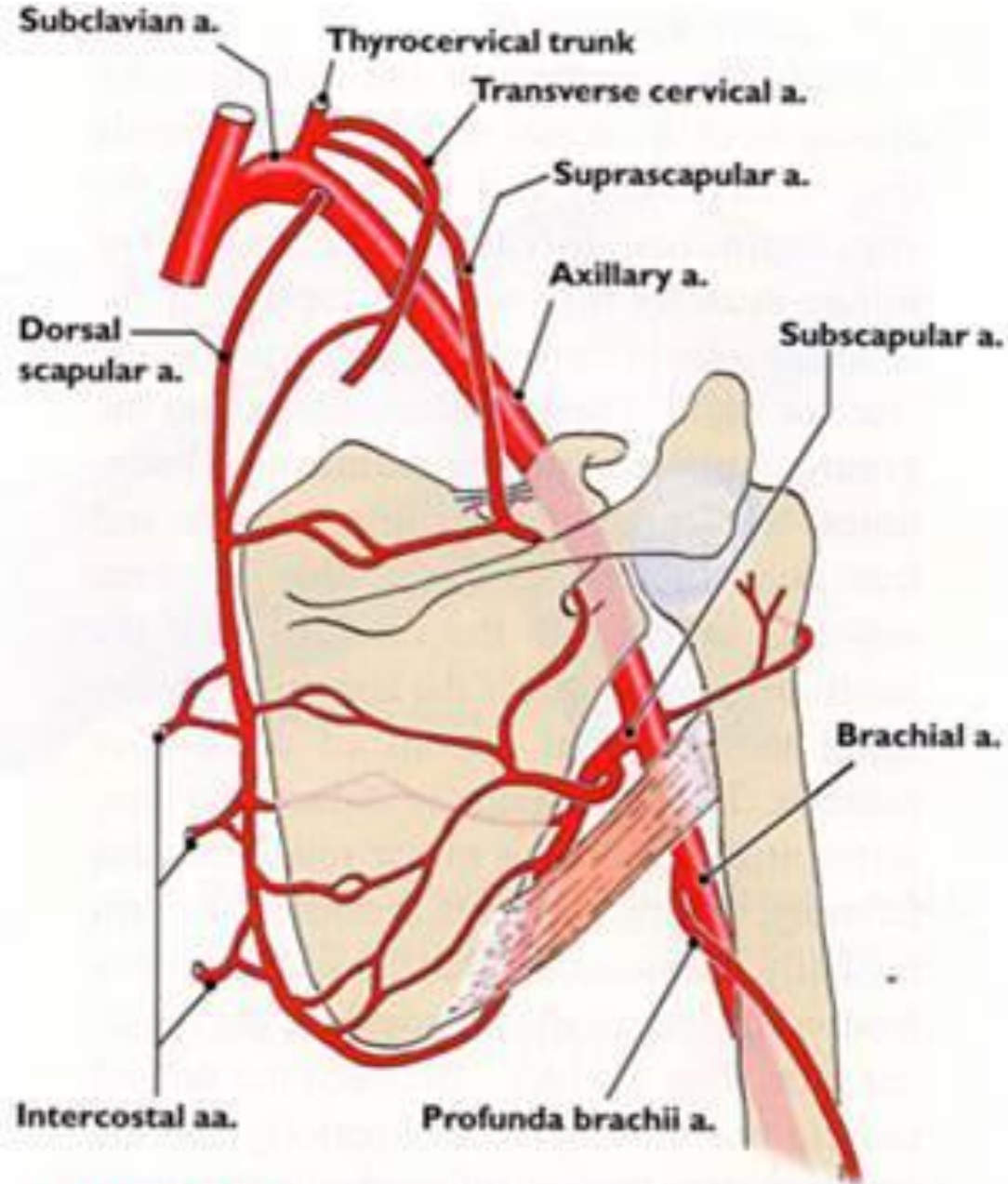
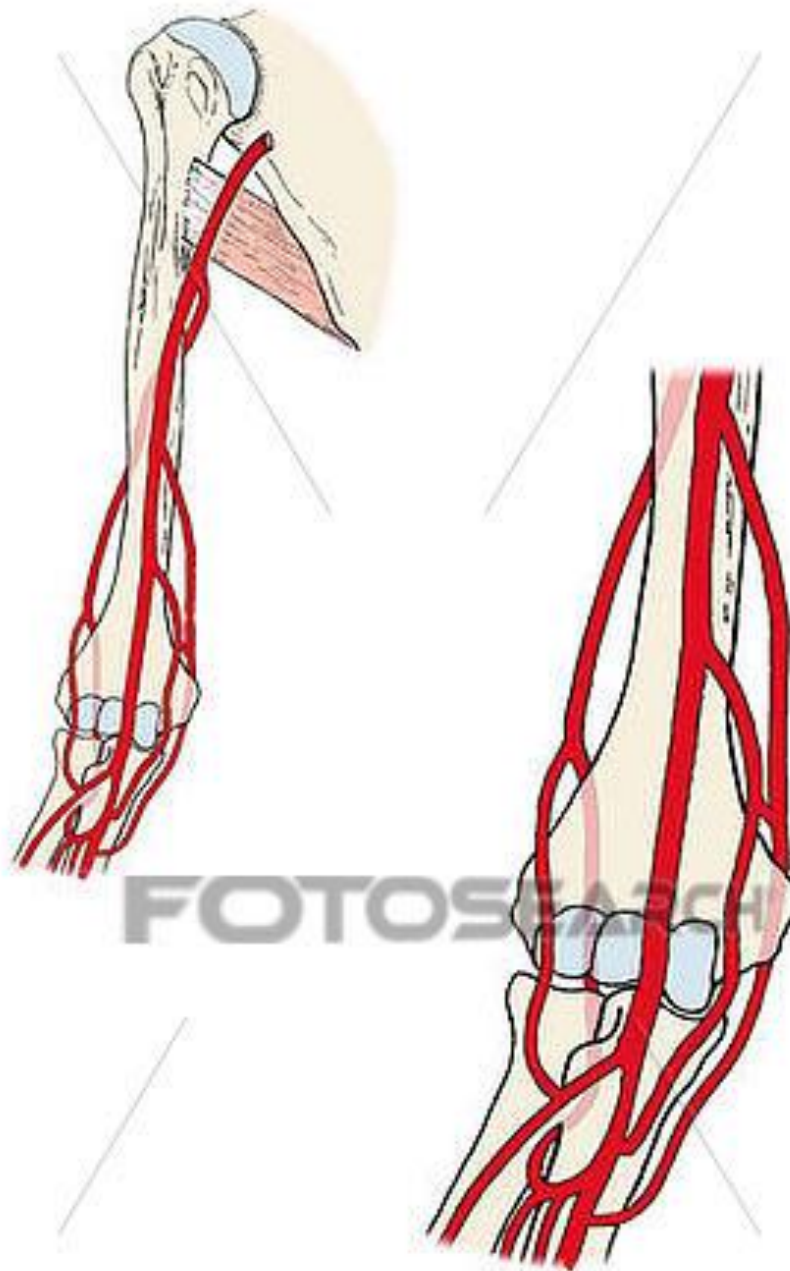
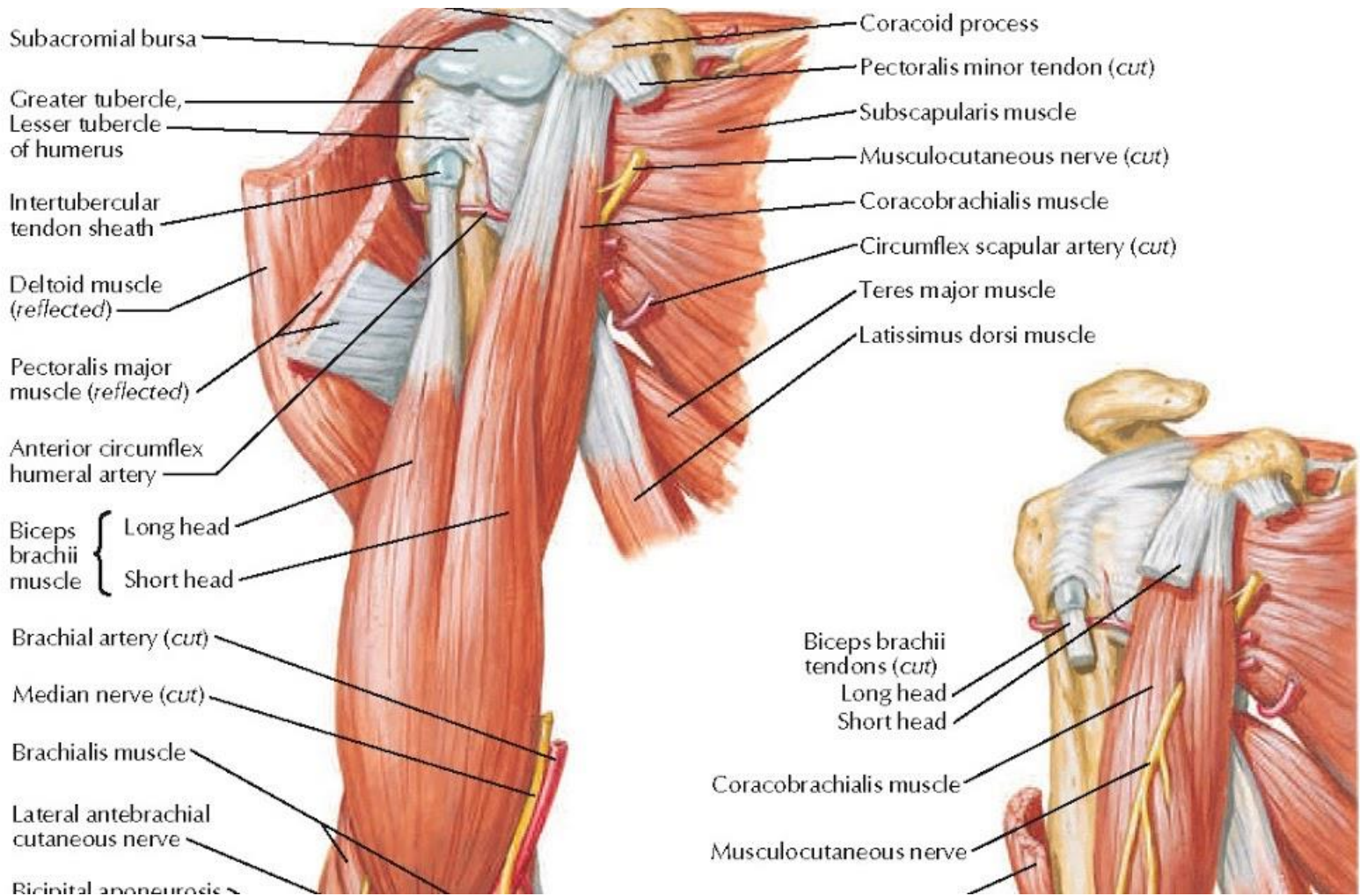
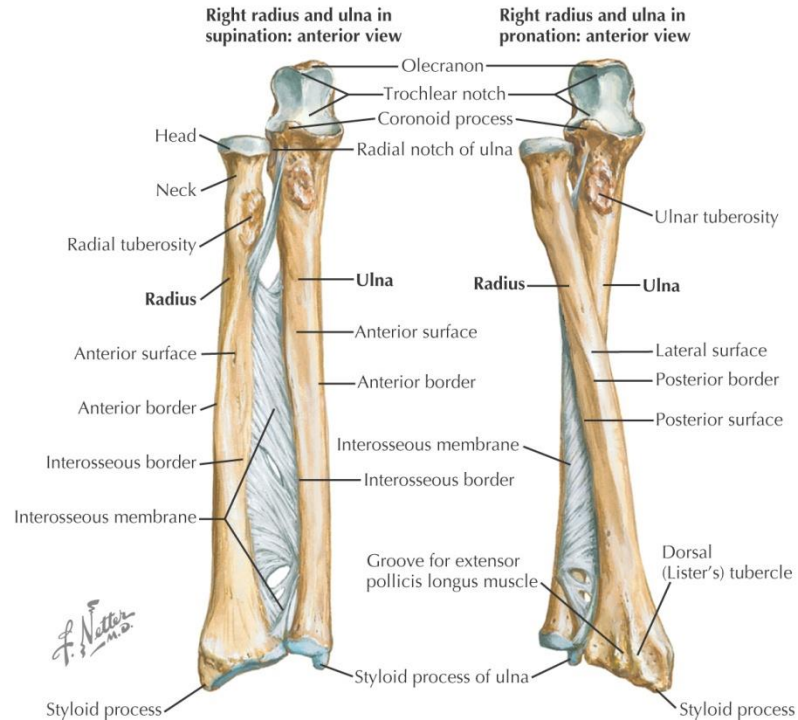
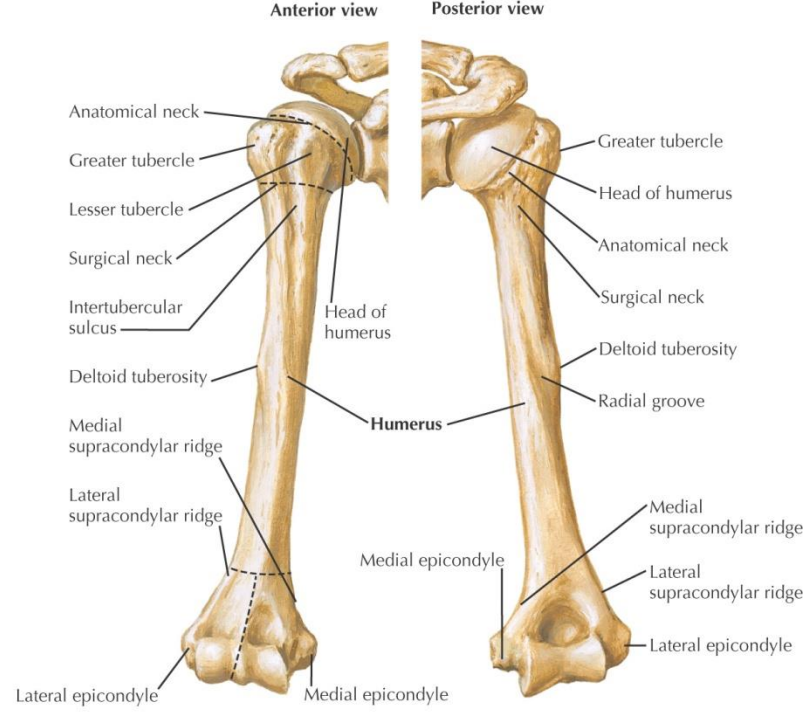


Figure 6.8. Extensive collateral blood supply of the scapular region.

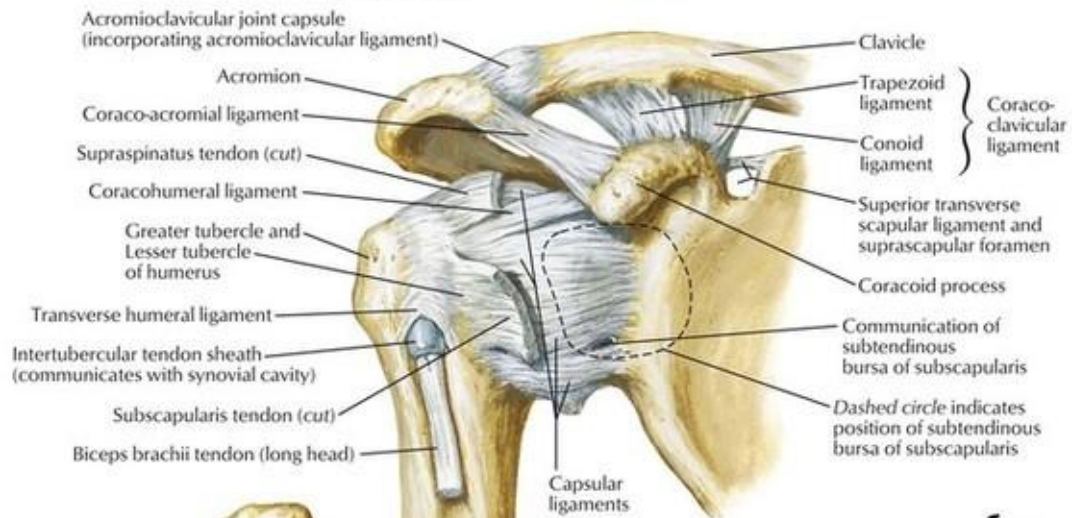




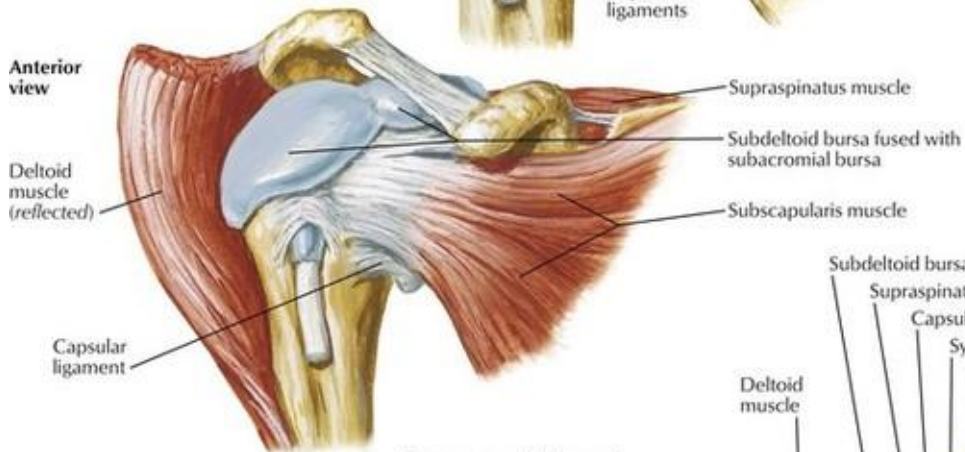


F. Netter M.D.

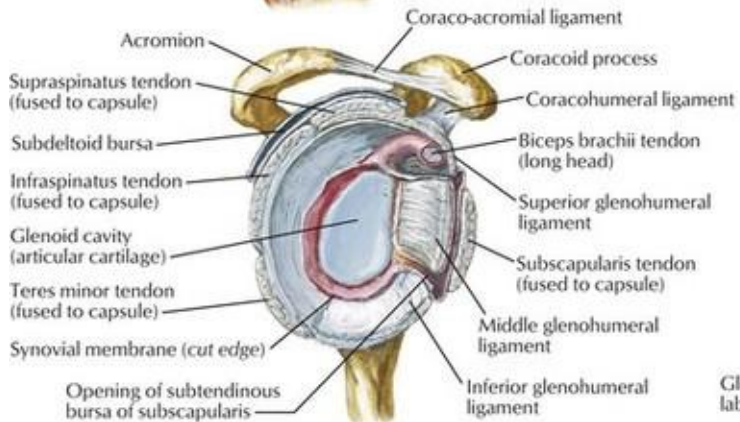
Anterior view



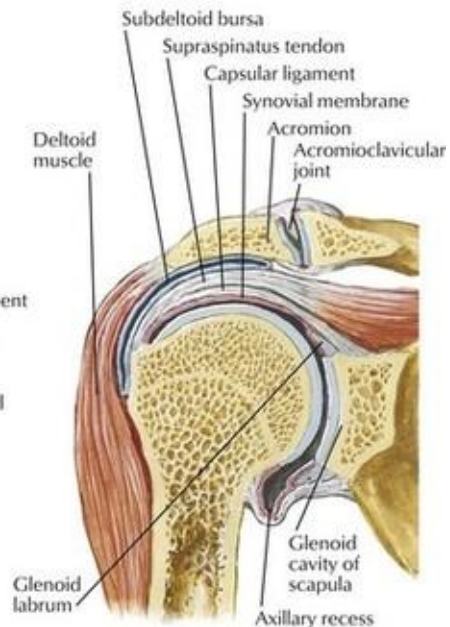
Anterior view



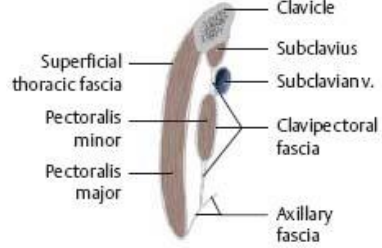
F. Netter M.D.



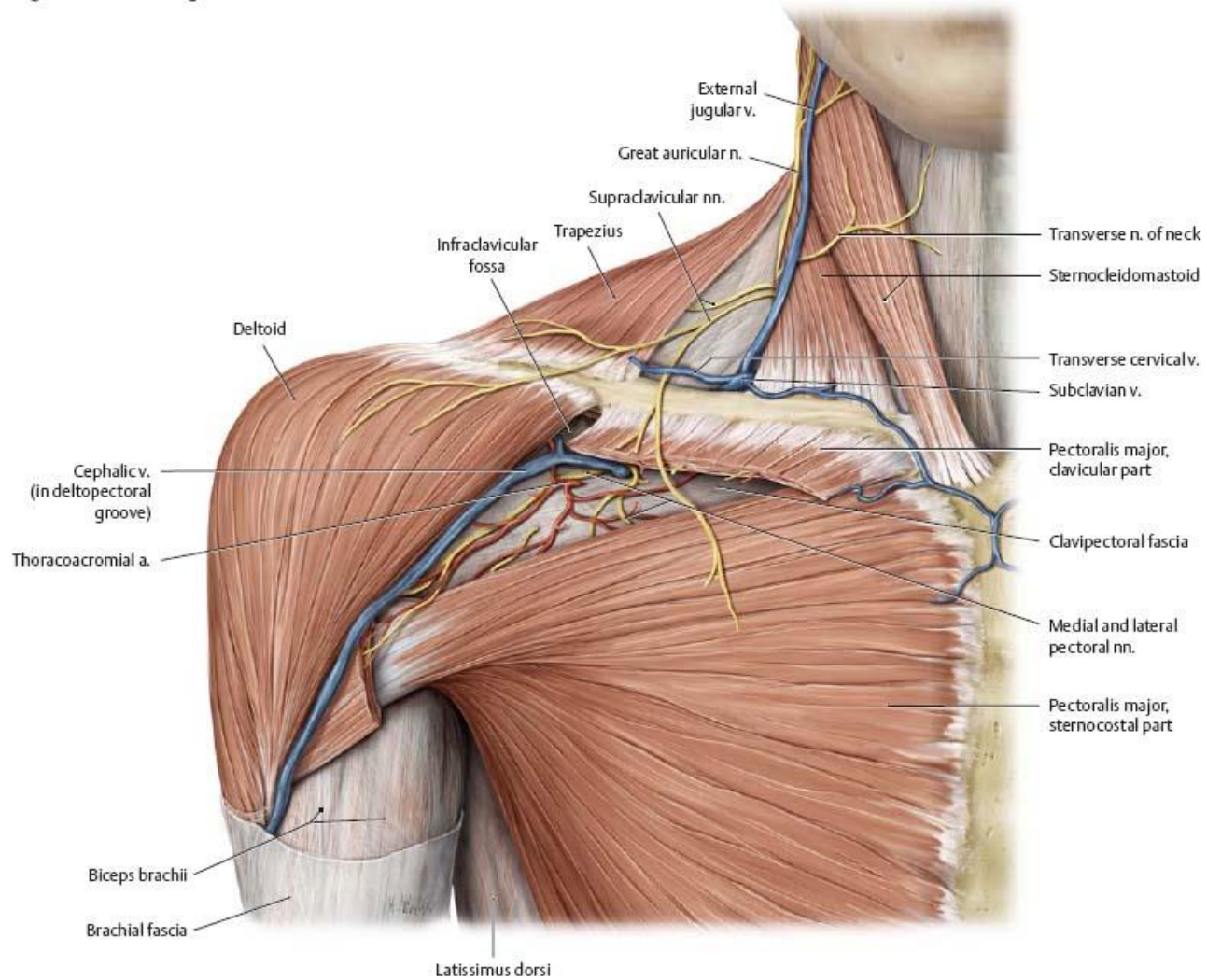
Joint opened: lateral view



Coronal section through joint



A Sagittal section through anterior wall.



B Anterior view. *Removed:* Platysma, muscle fasciae, superficial layer of cervical fascia, and pectoralis major (clavicular part).
Revealed: Clavipectoral triangle.

