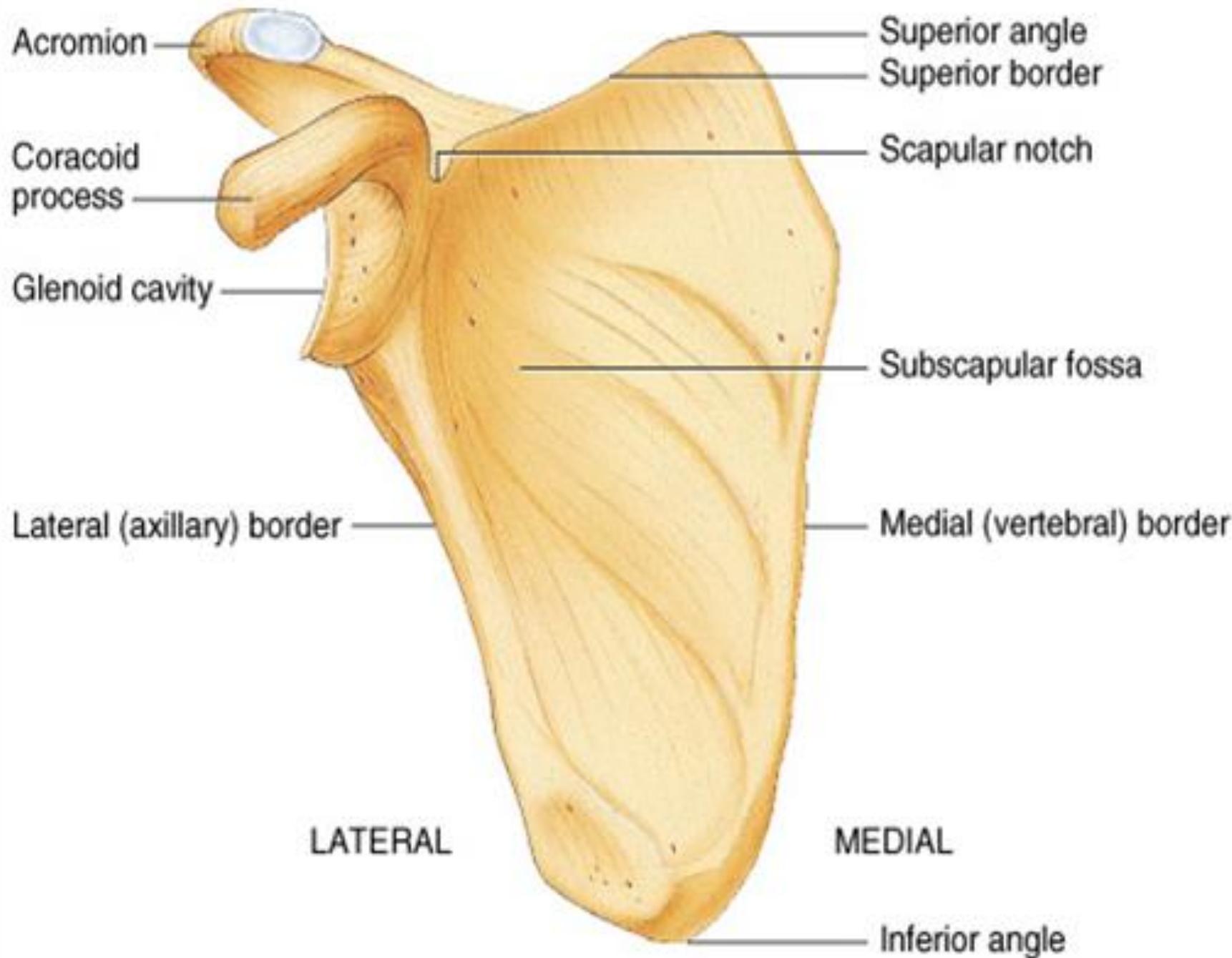
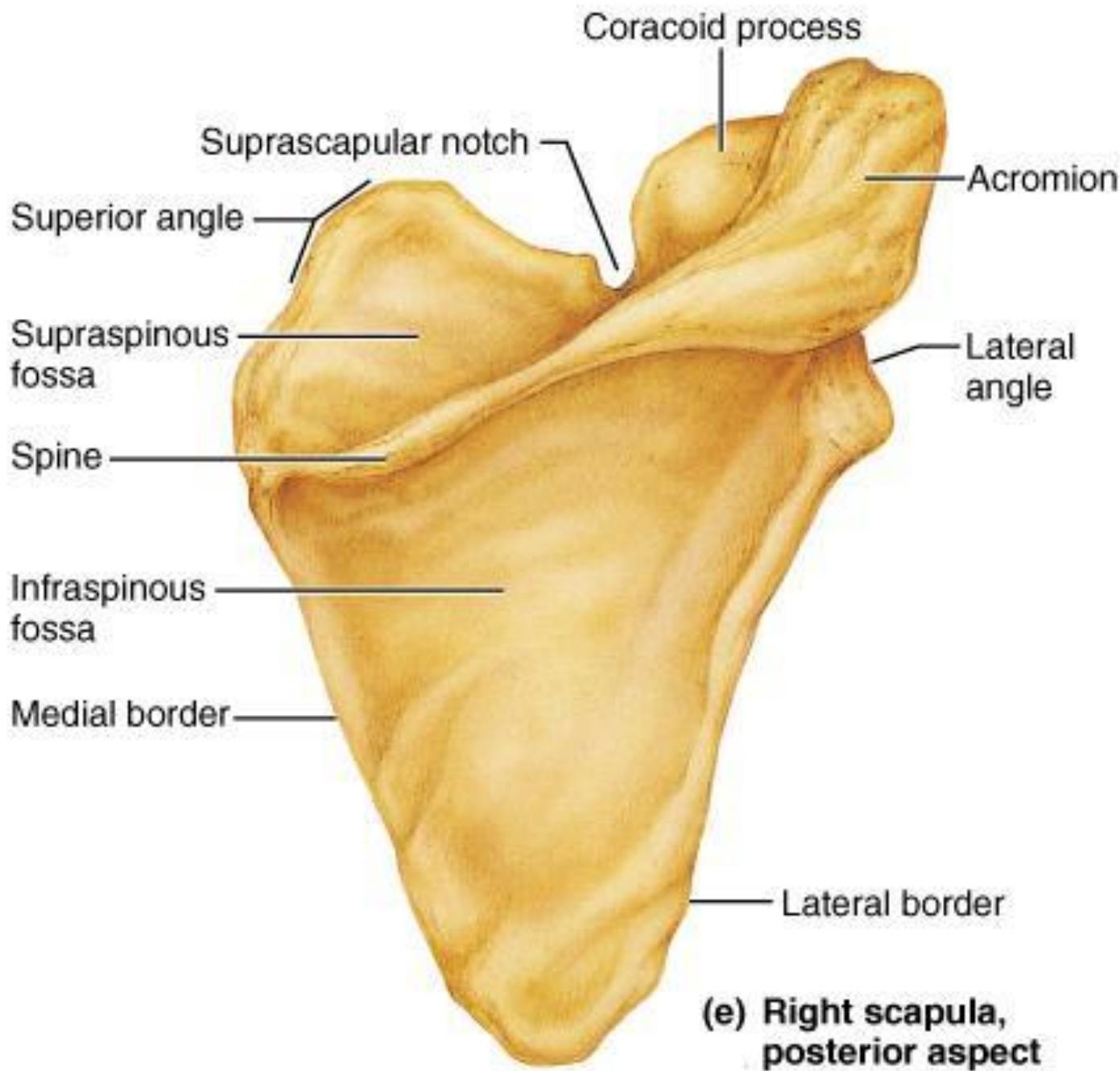


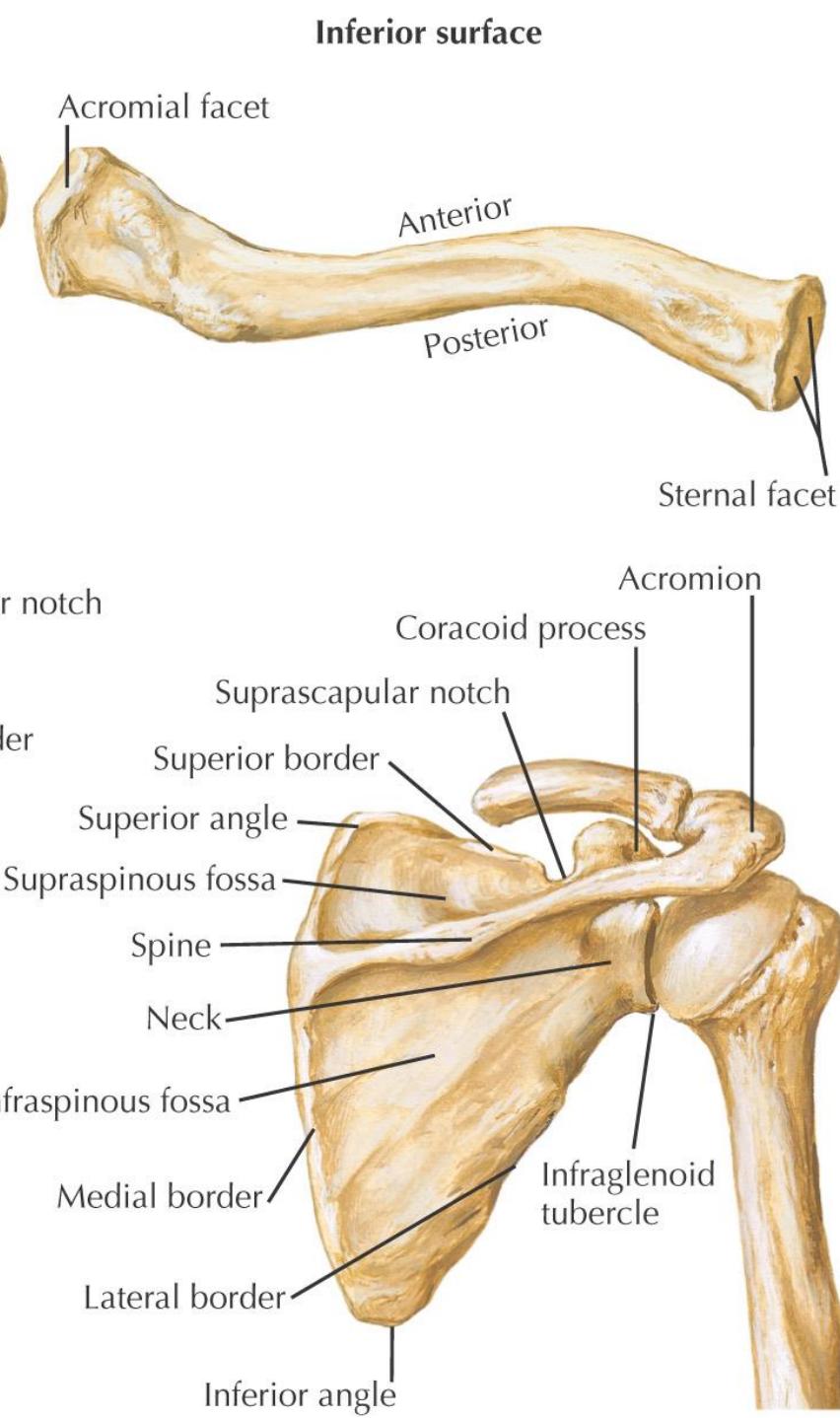
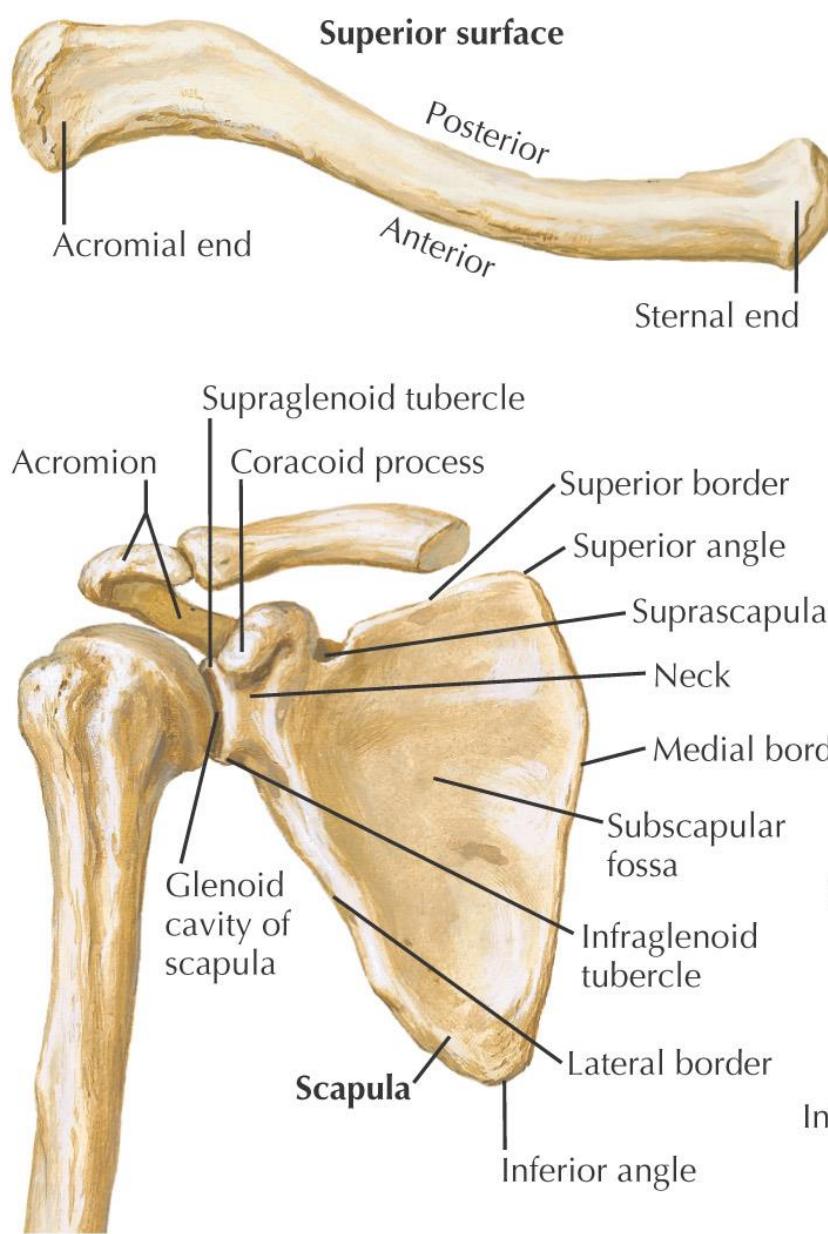
# Upper limb scapular region

By Dr Qaisar Afridi





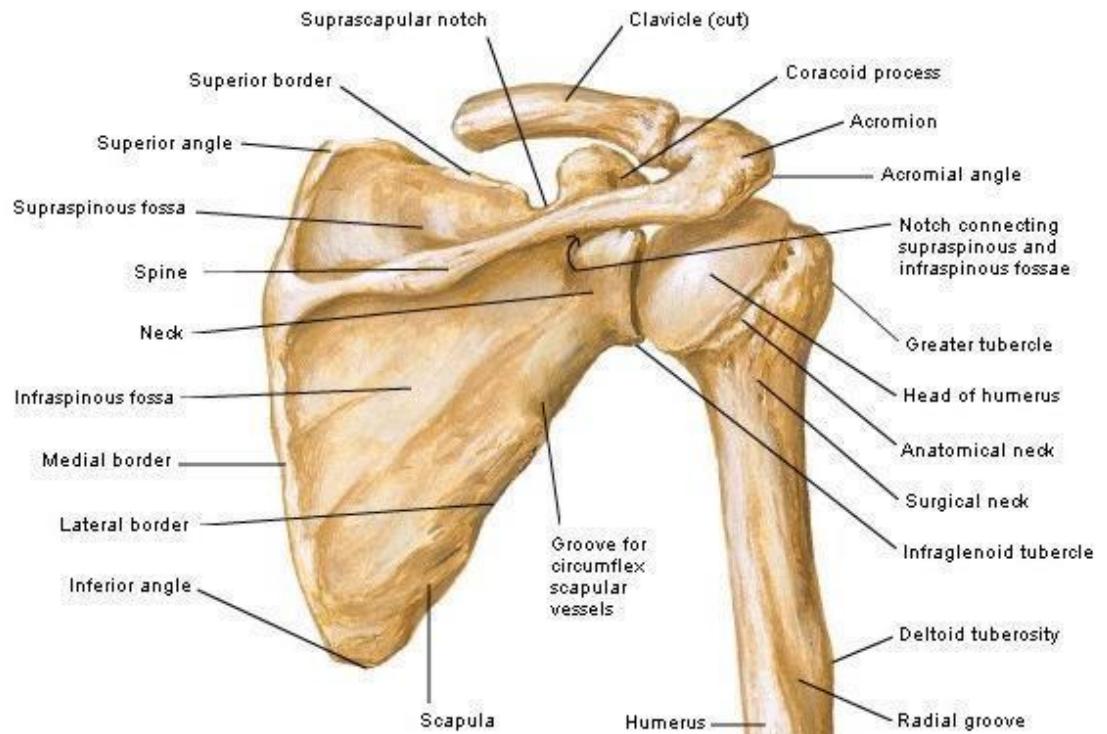
(e) Right scapula,  
posterior aspect



*f. Netter M.D.*

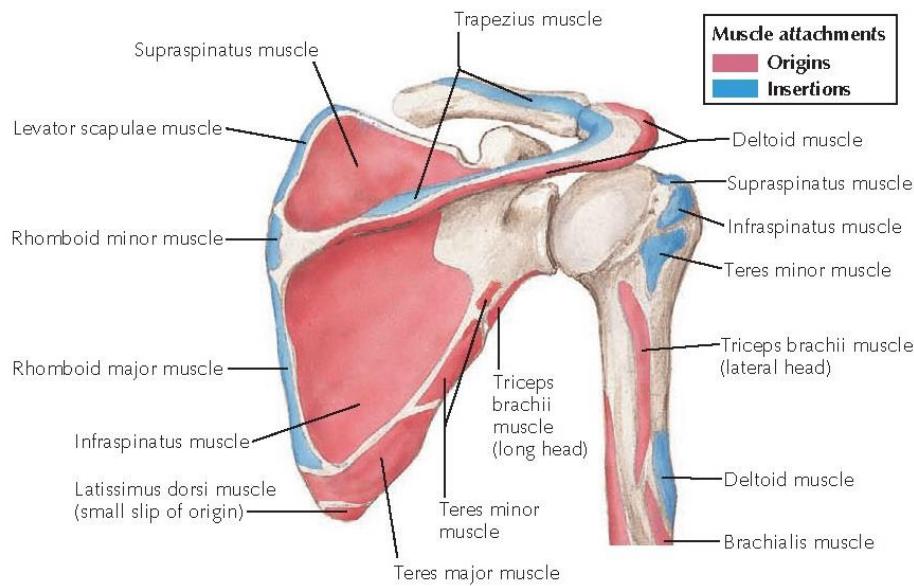
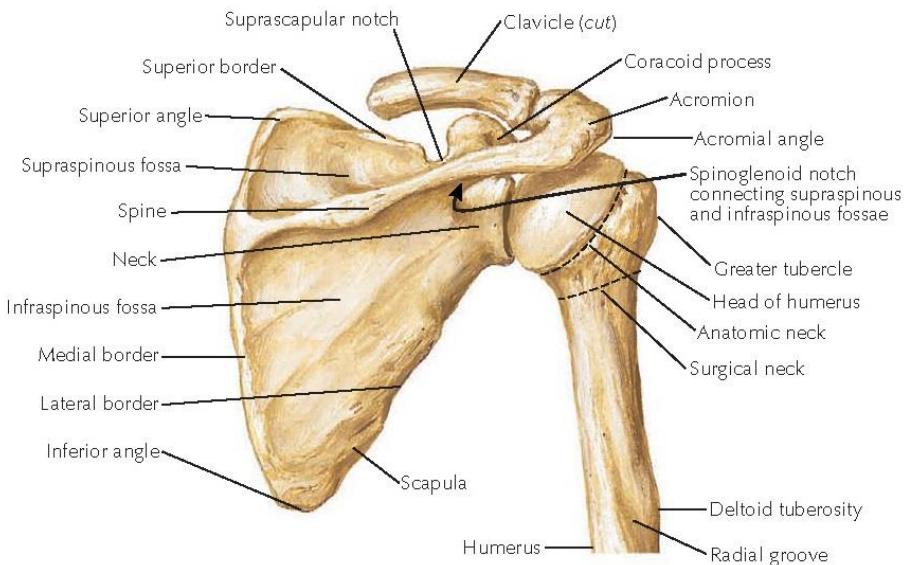
# Humerus and Scapula

## Posterior View: Features



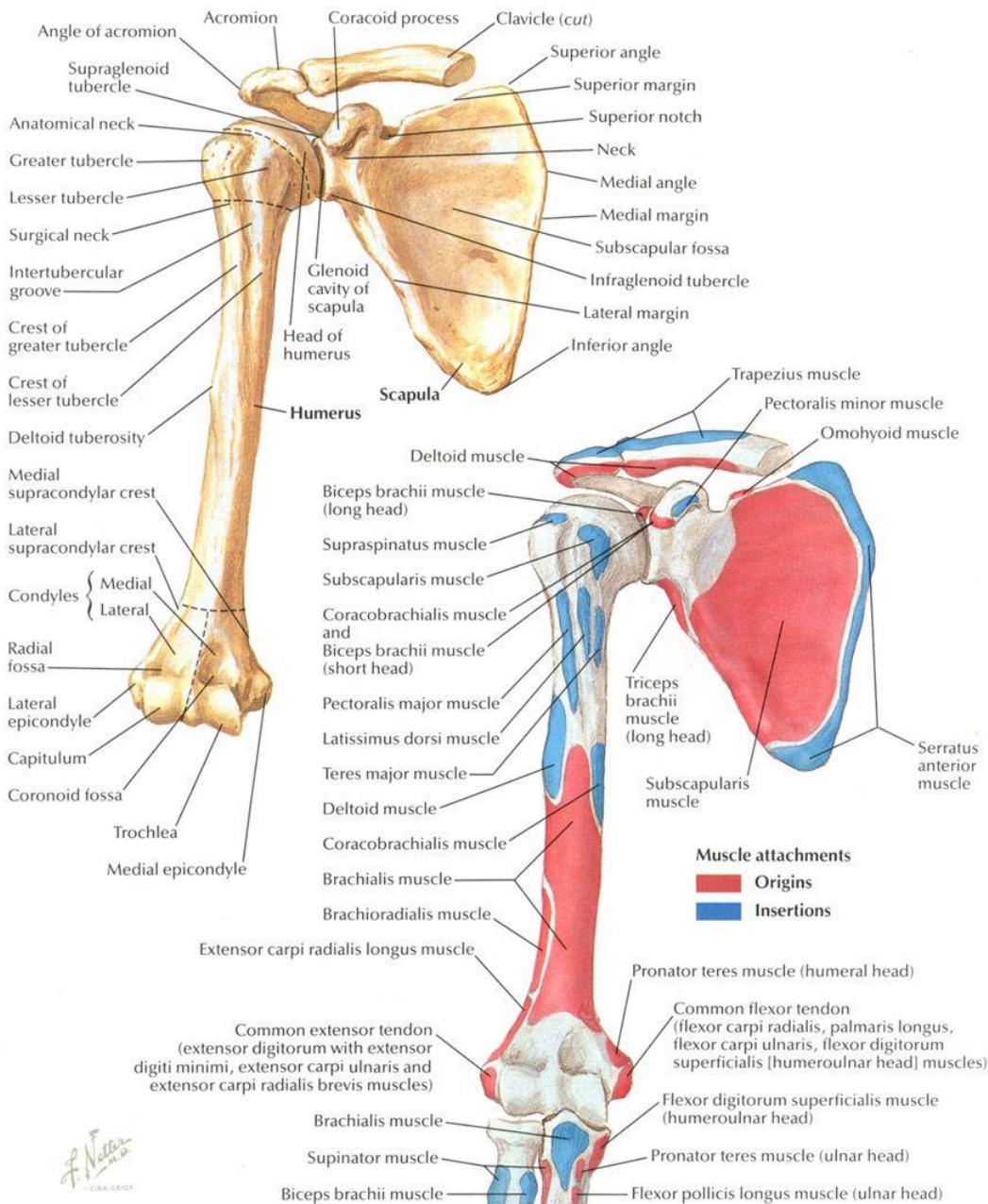
# Musculoskeletal System: PART I

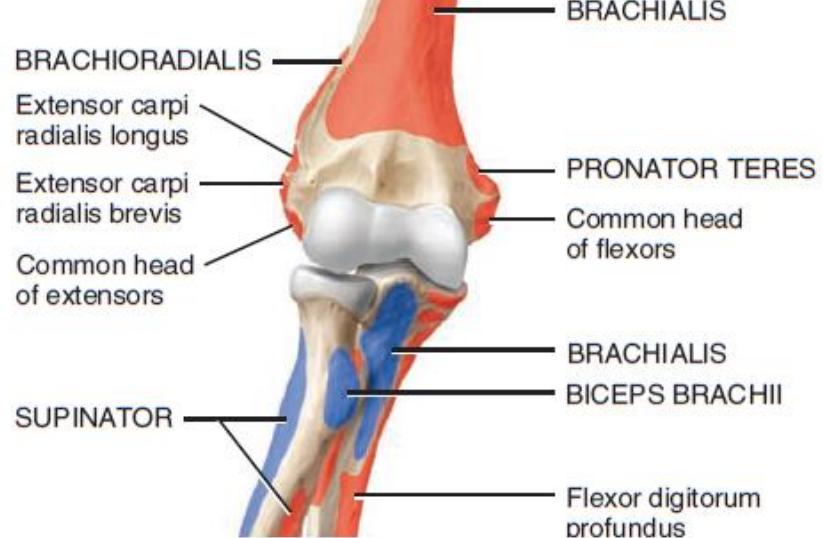
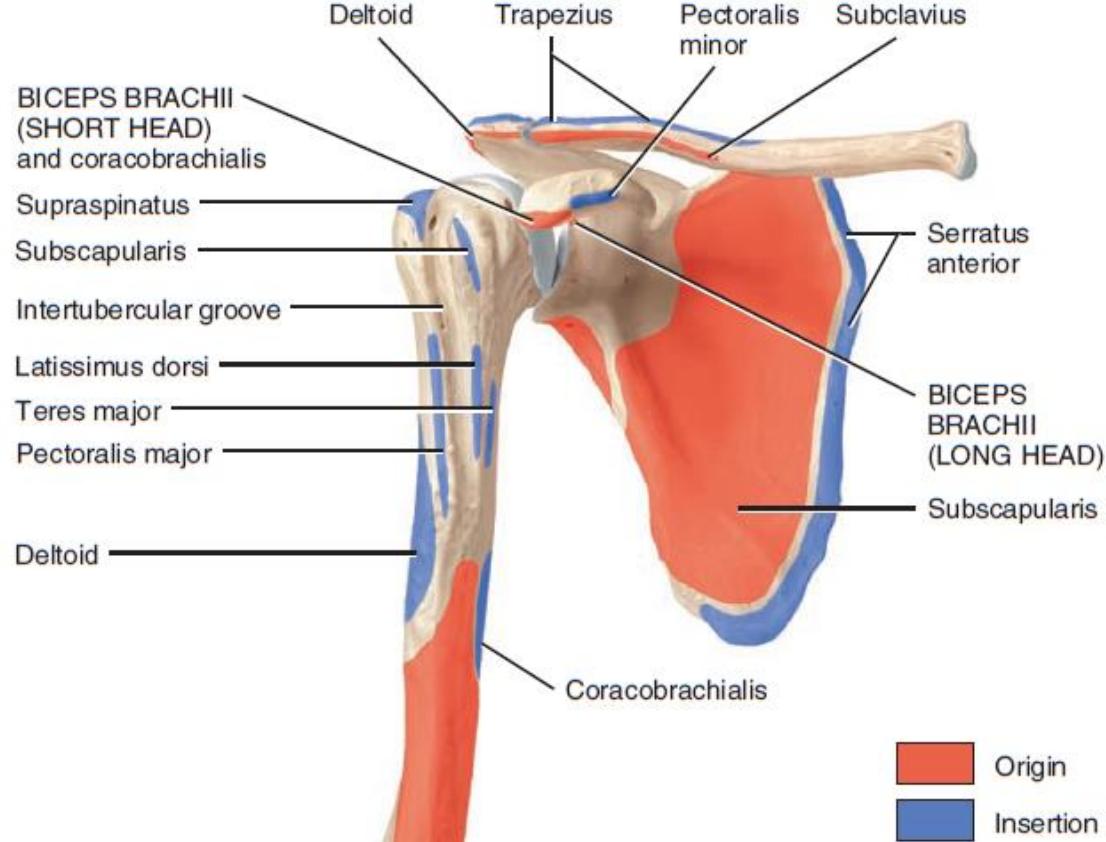
## SCAPULA AND HUMERUS: POSTERIOR VIEW

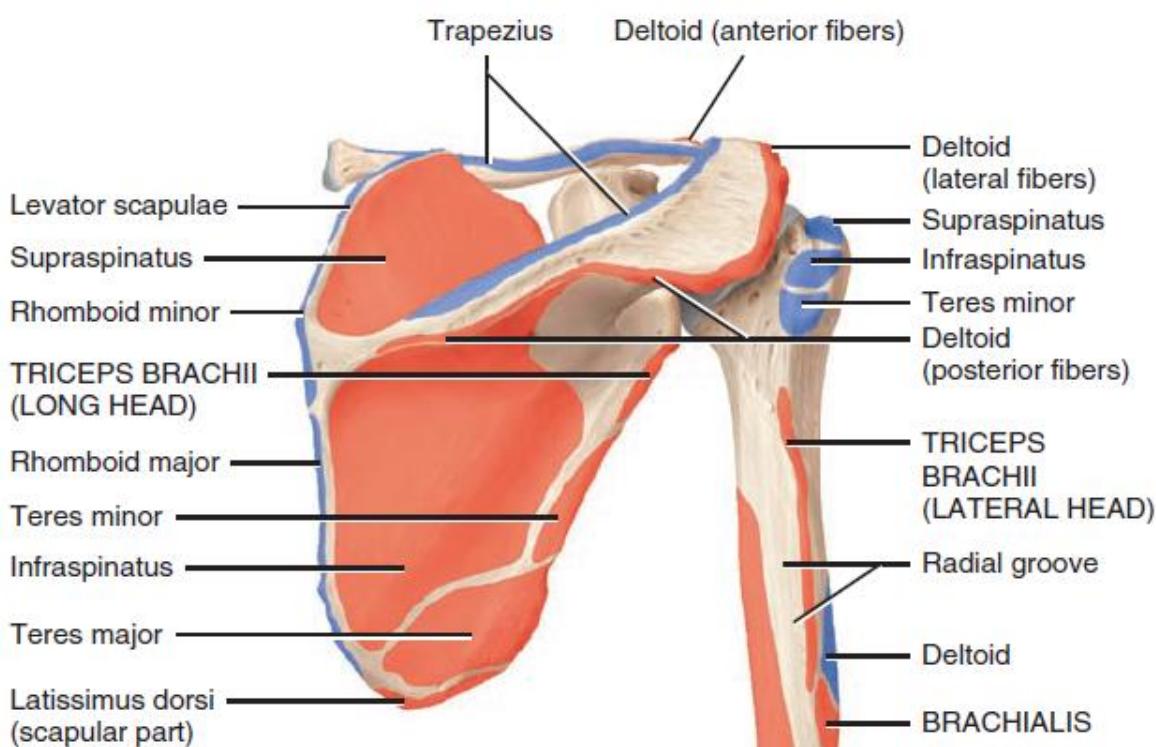


# Humerus and Scapula: Anterior Views

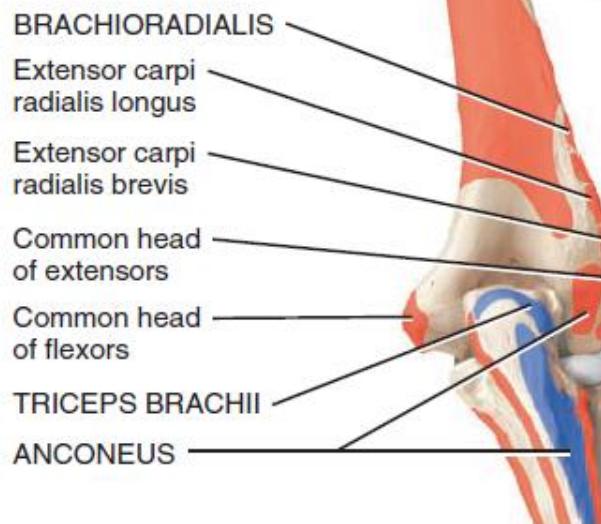
SEE ALSO PLATE 170

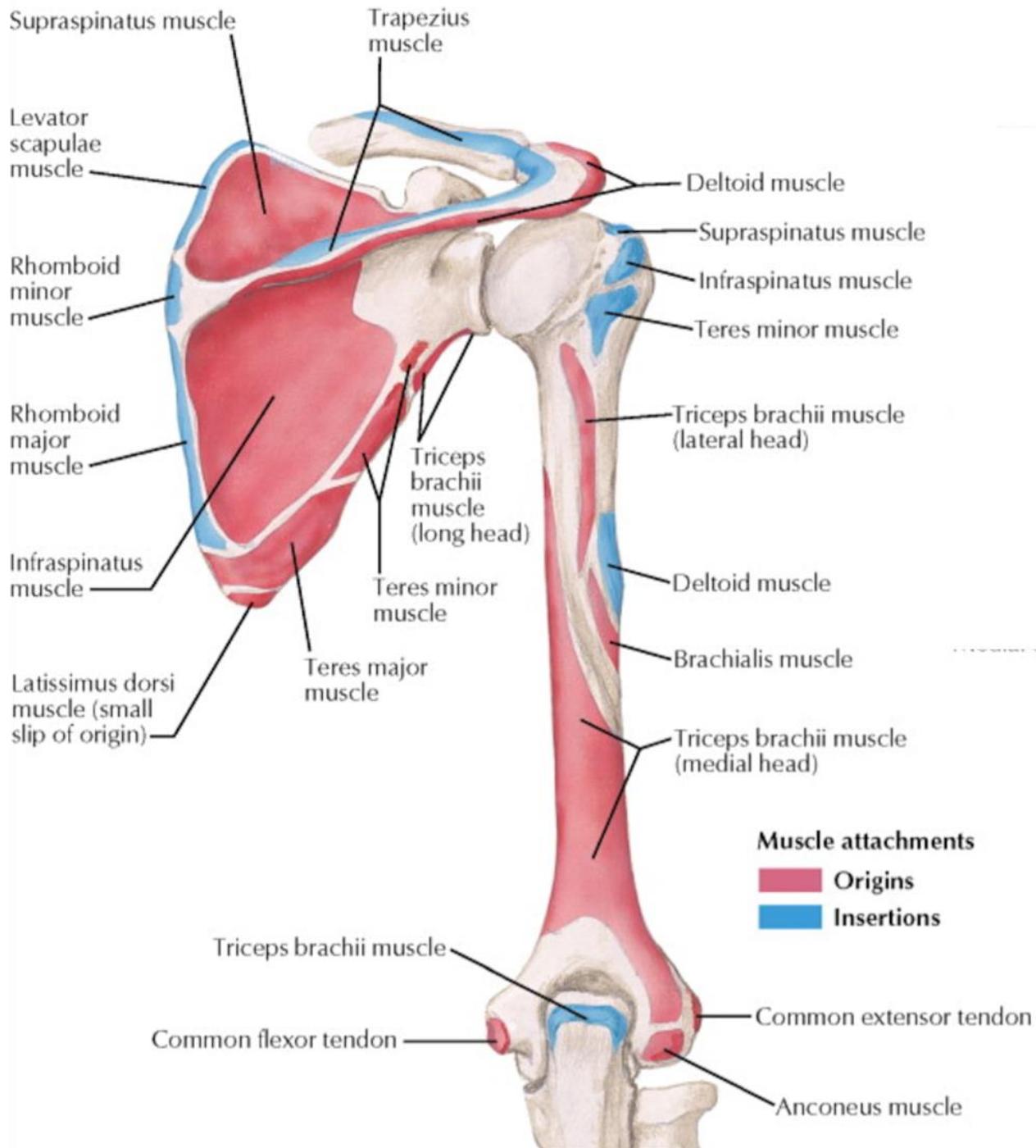


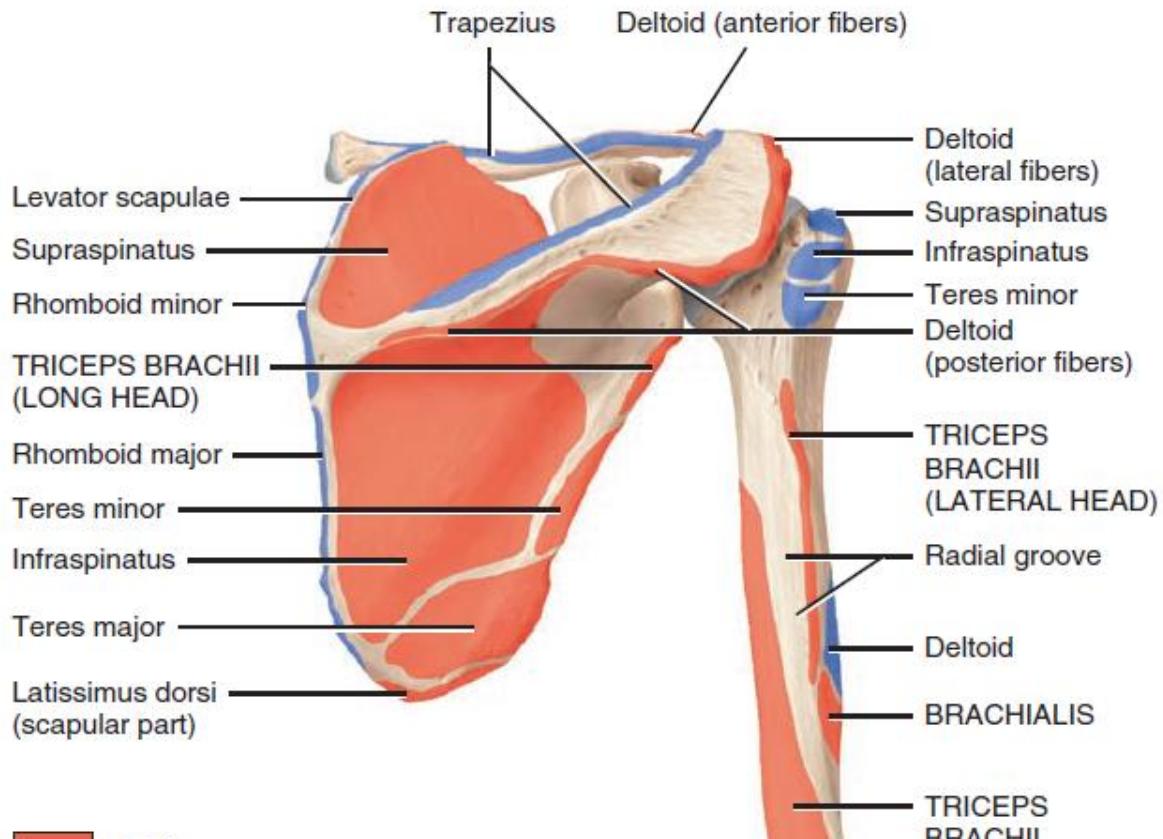




Origin  
Insertion







Origin

Insertion

BRACHIORADIALIS

Extensor carpi  
radialis longus

Extensor carpi  
radialis brevis

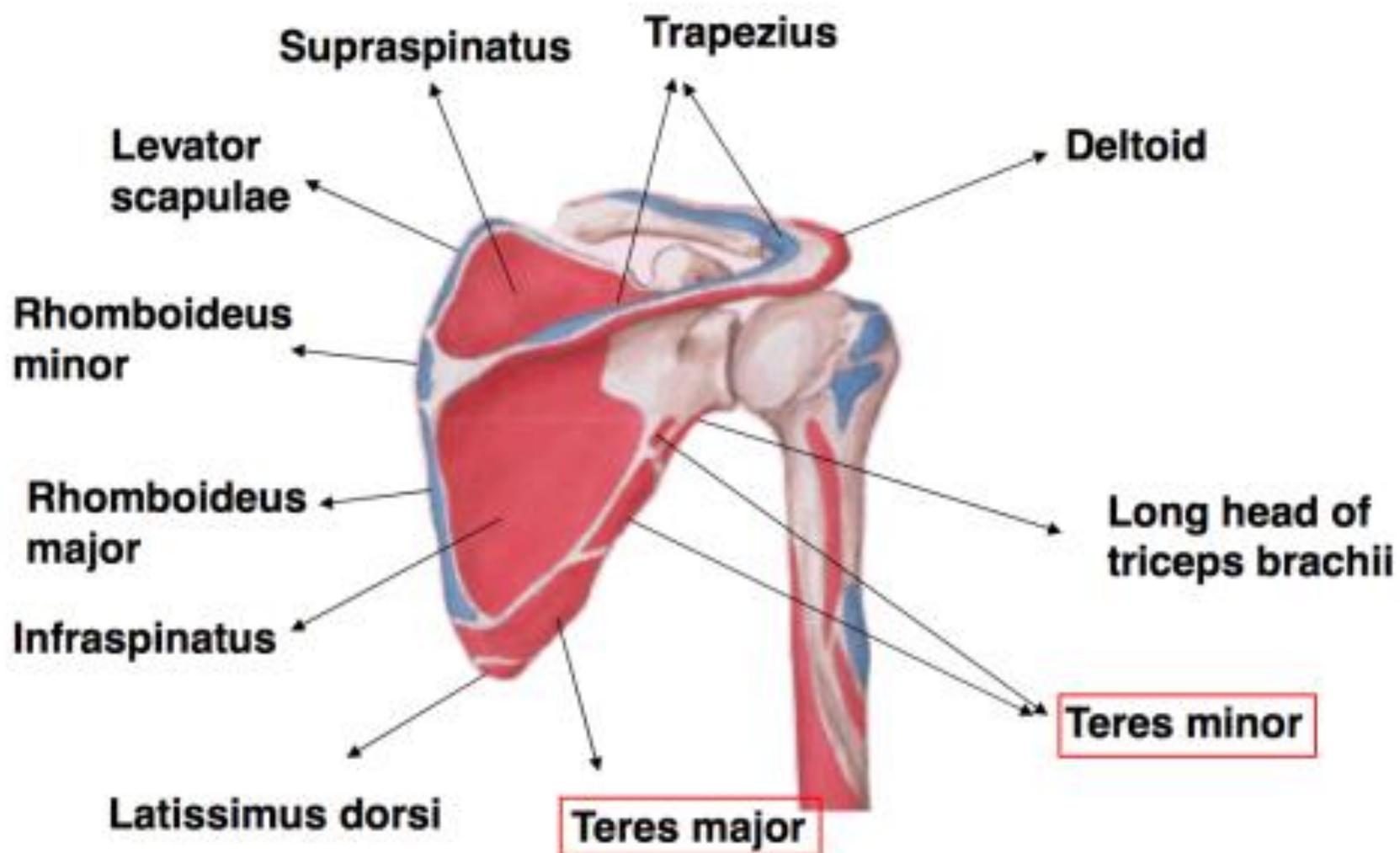
Common head  
of extensors

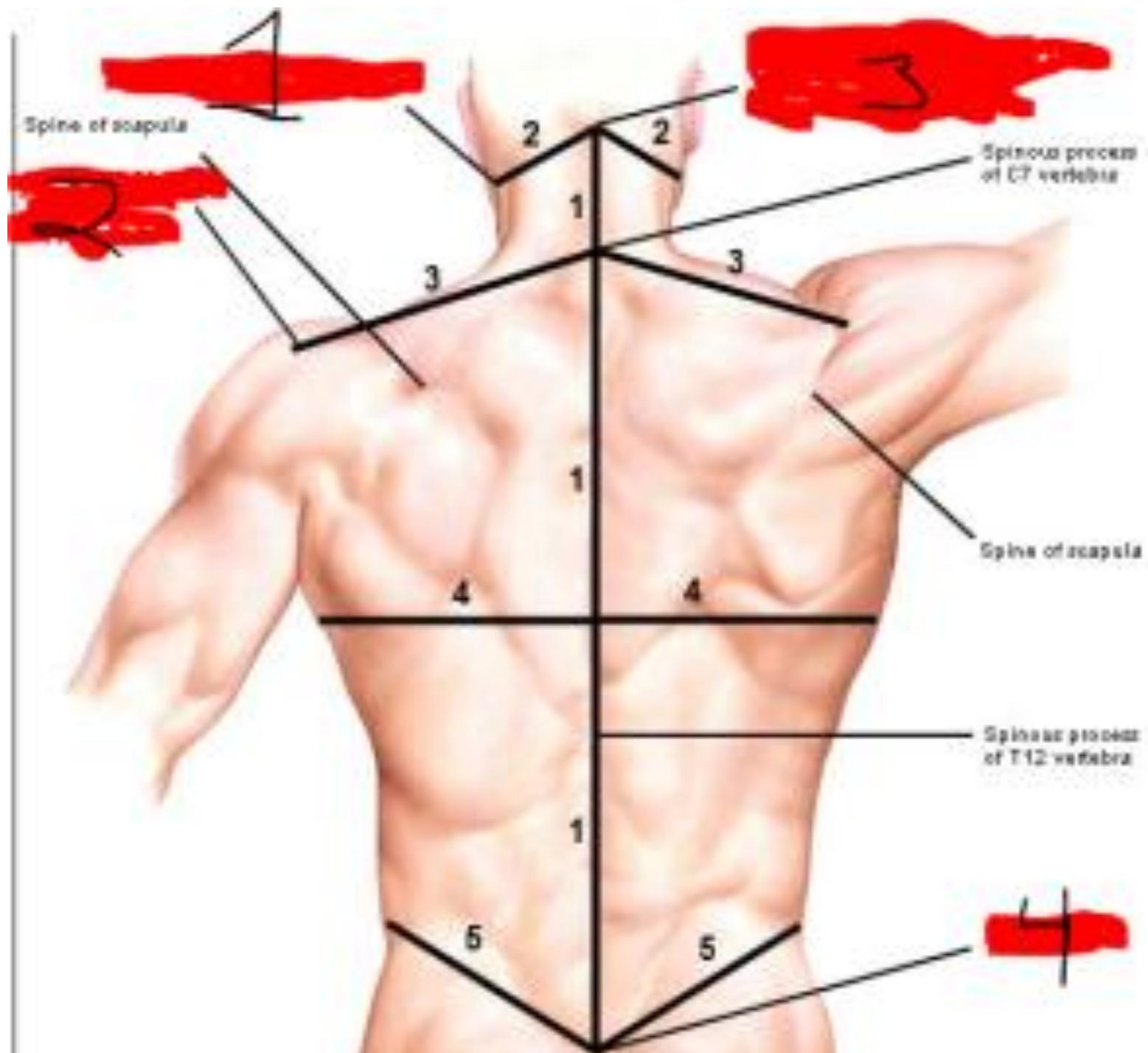
Common head  
of flexors

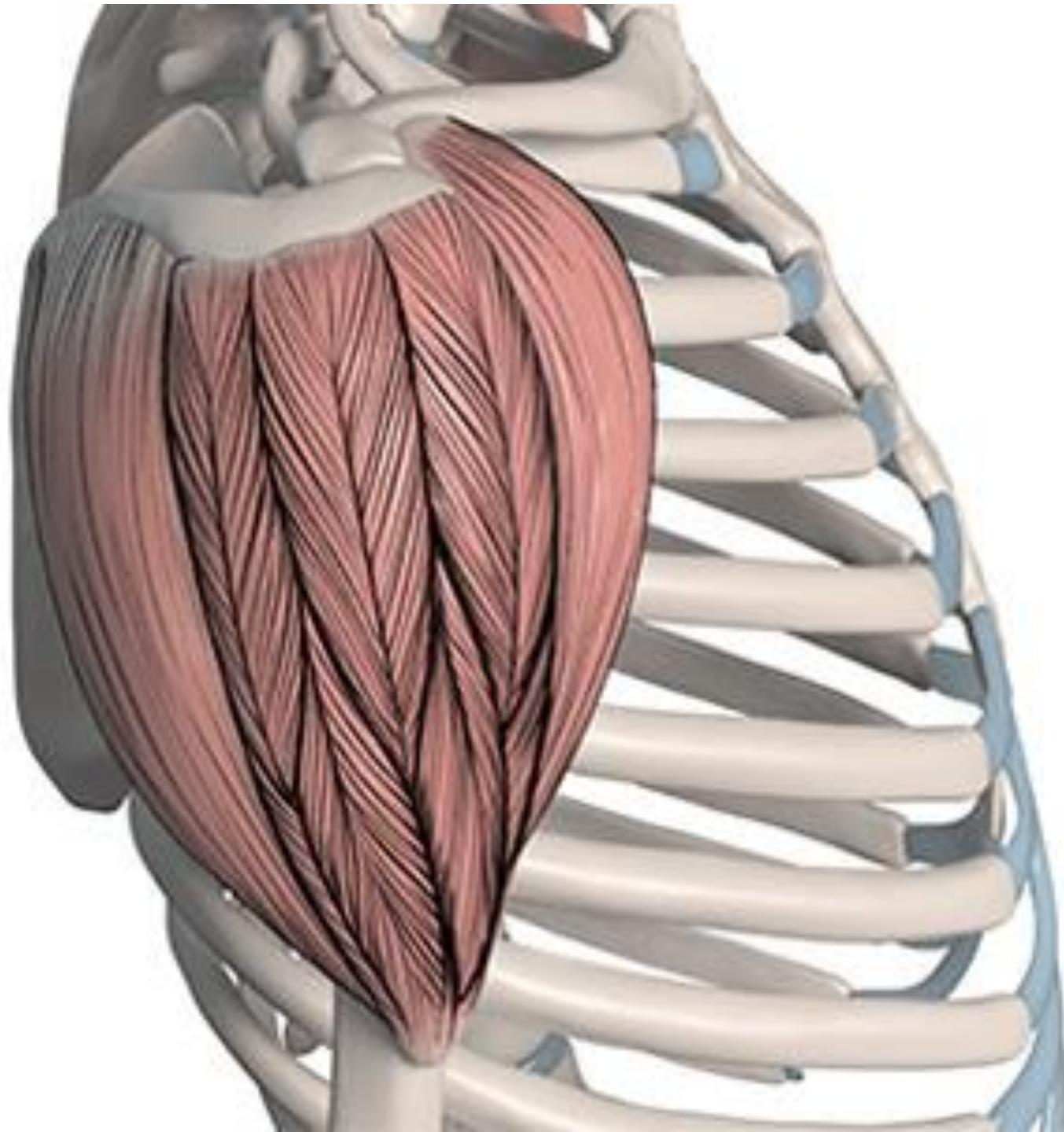
TRICEPS BRACHII

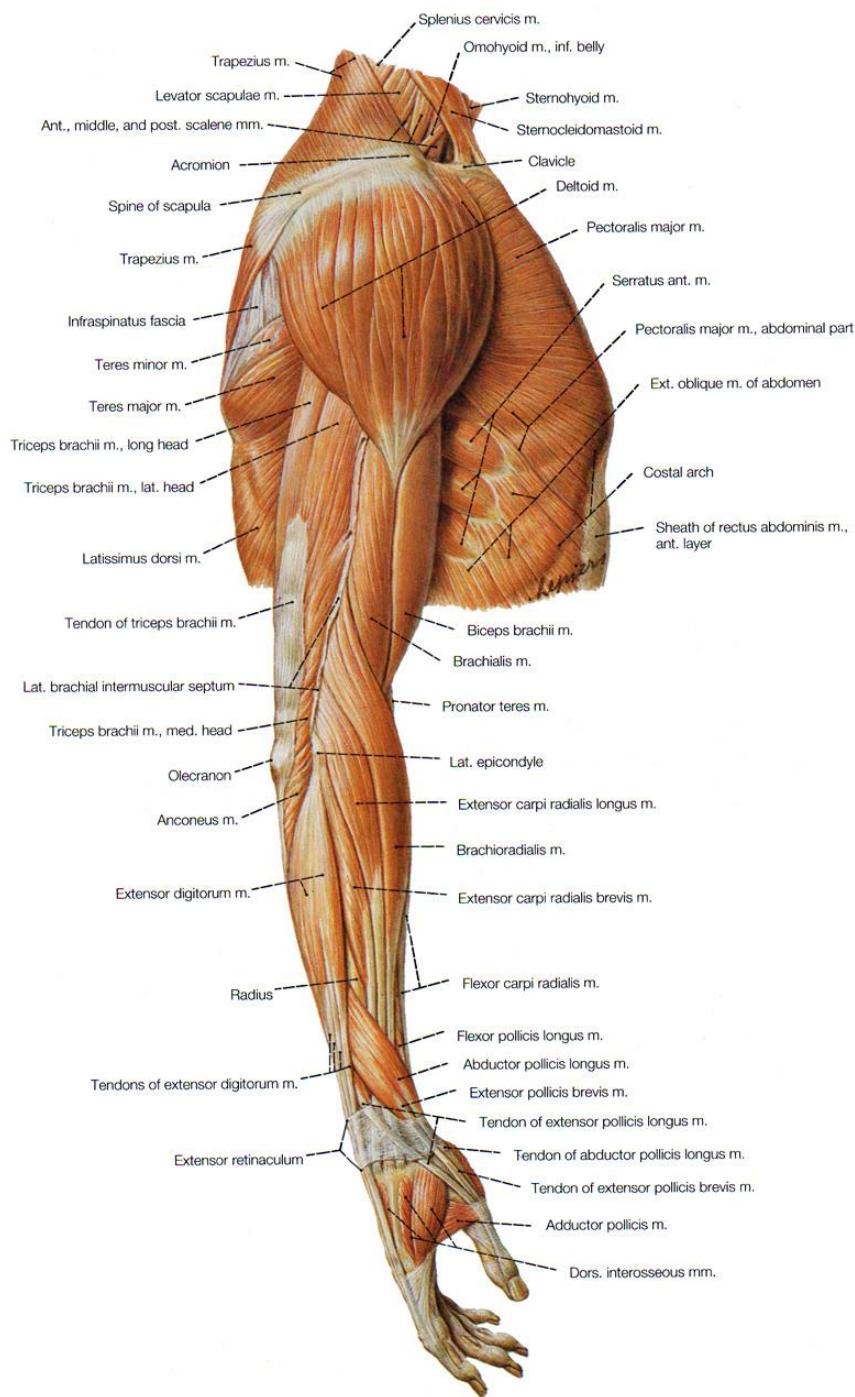
ANconeus

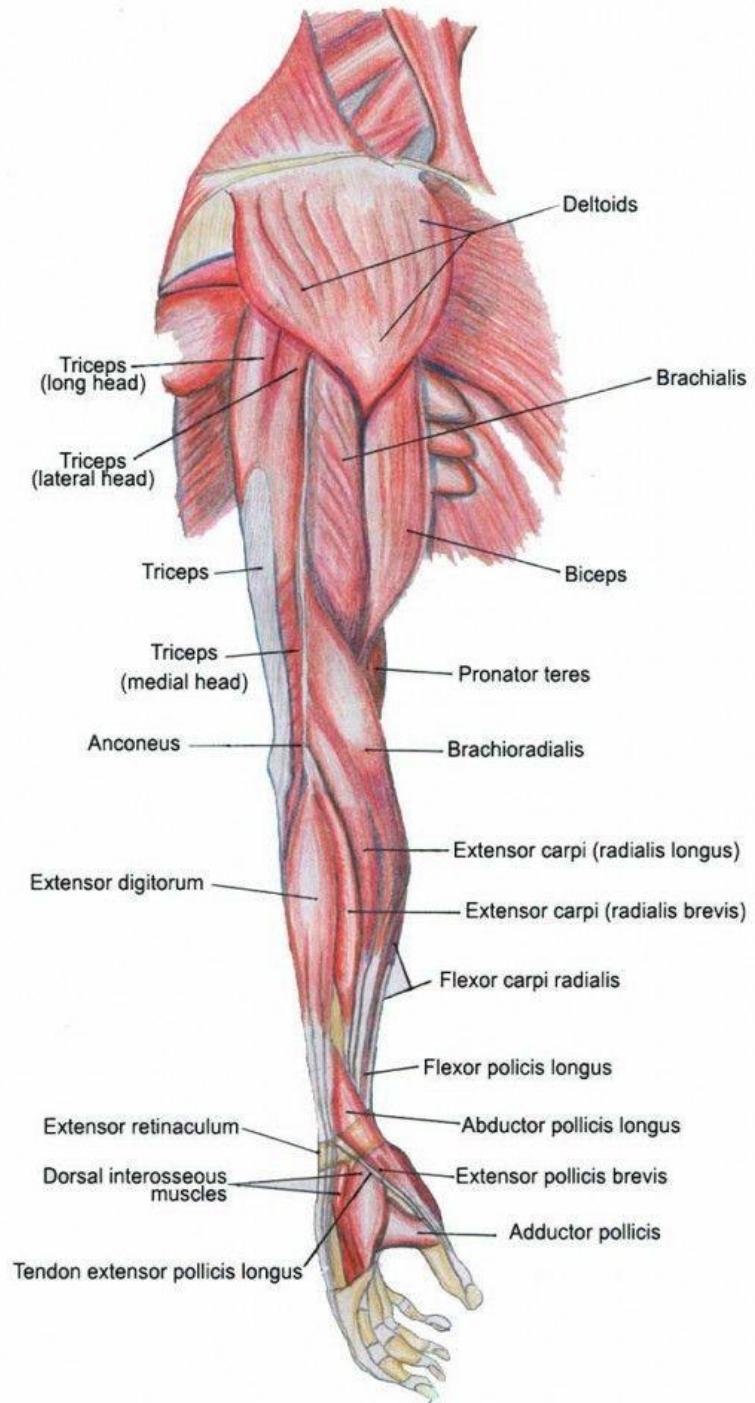
# Posterior view of scapula



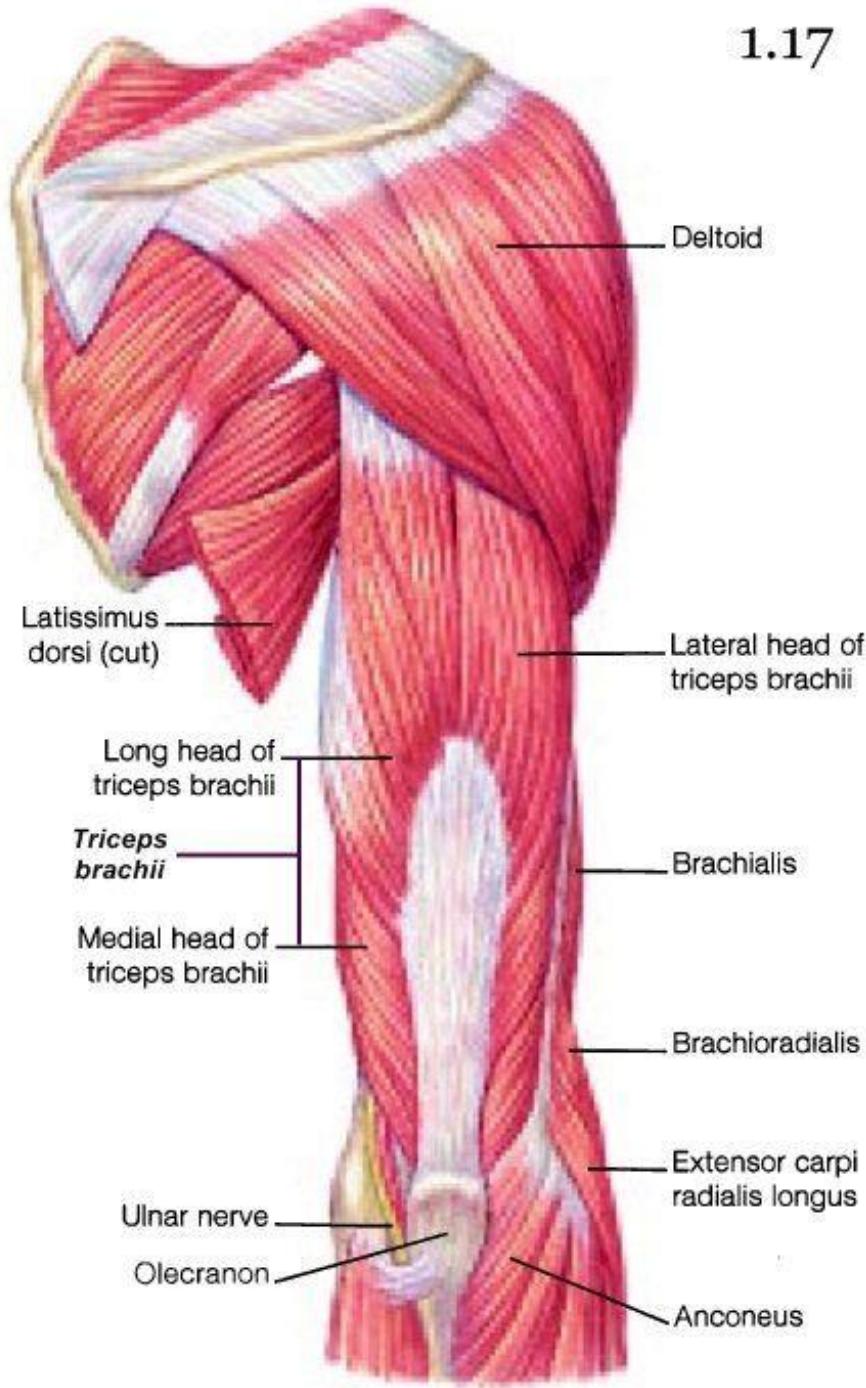




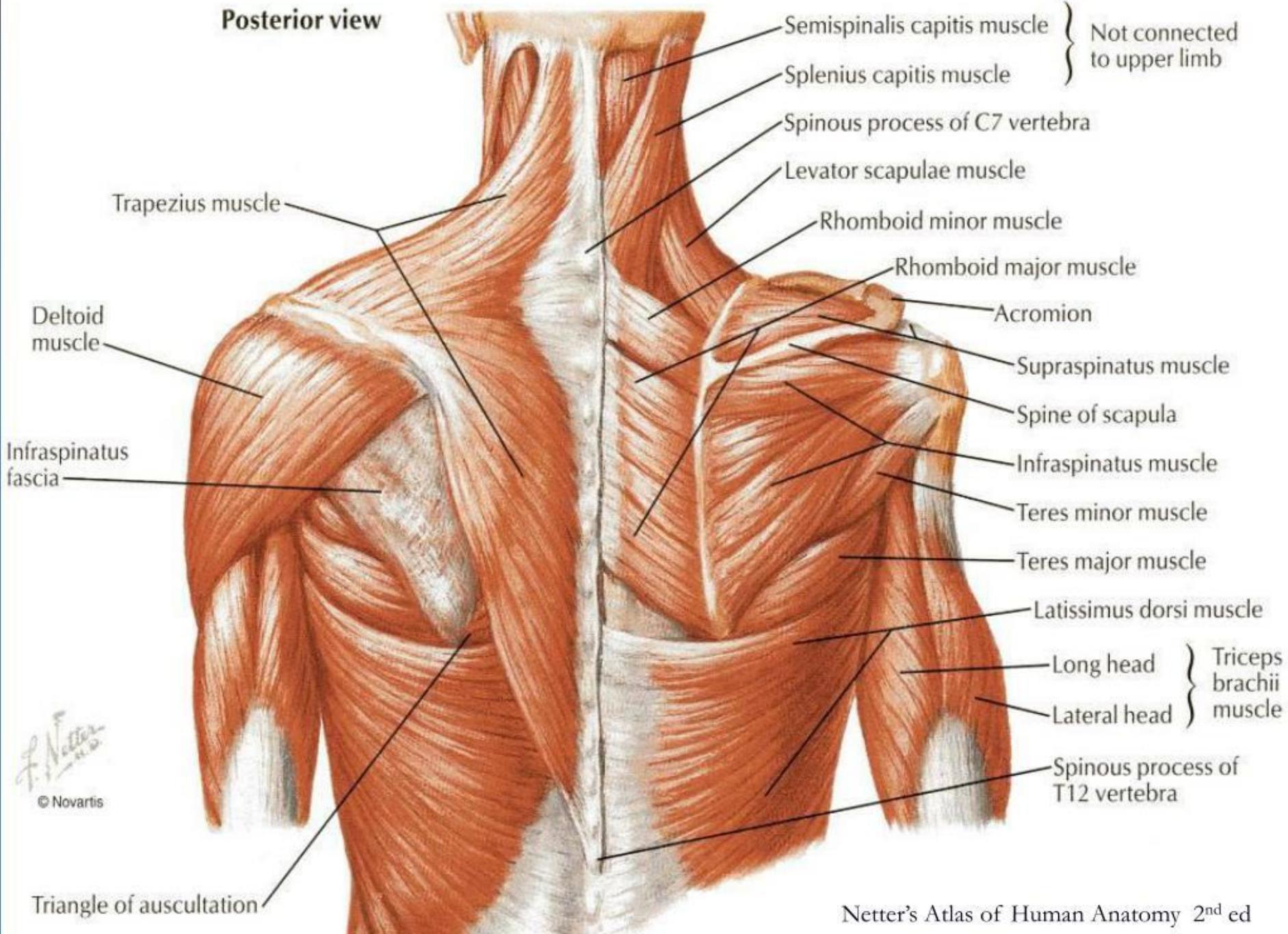


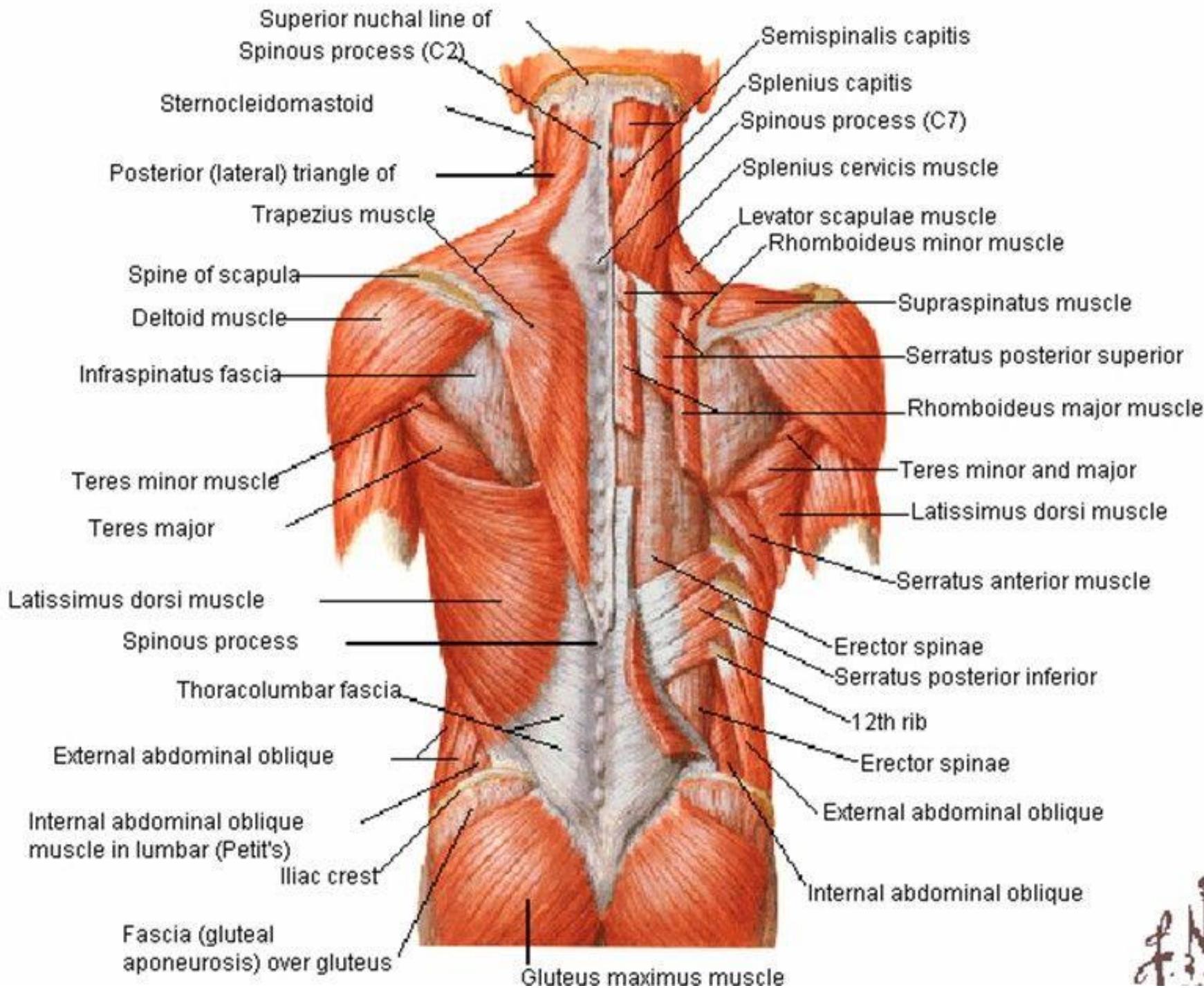


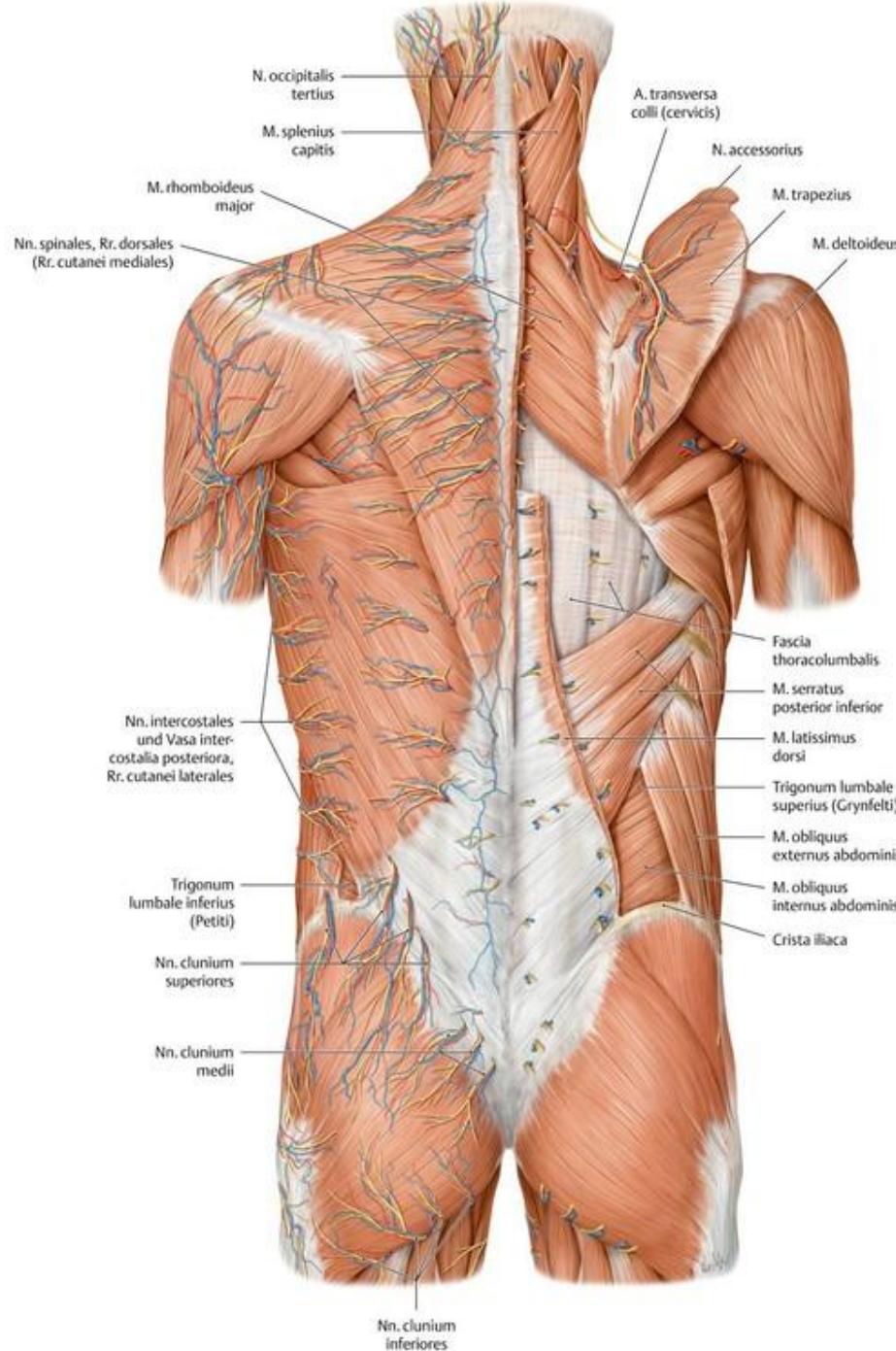
1.17

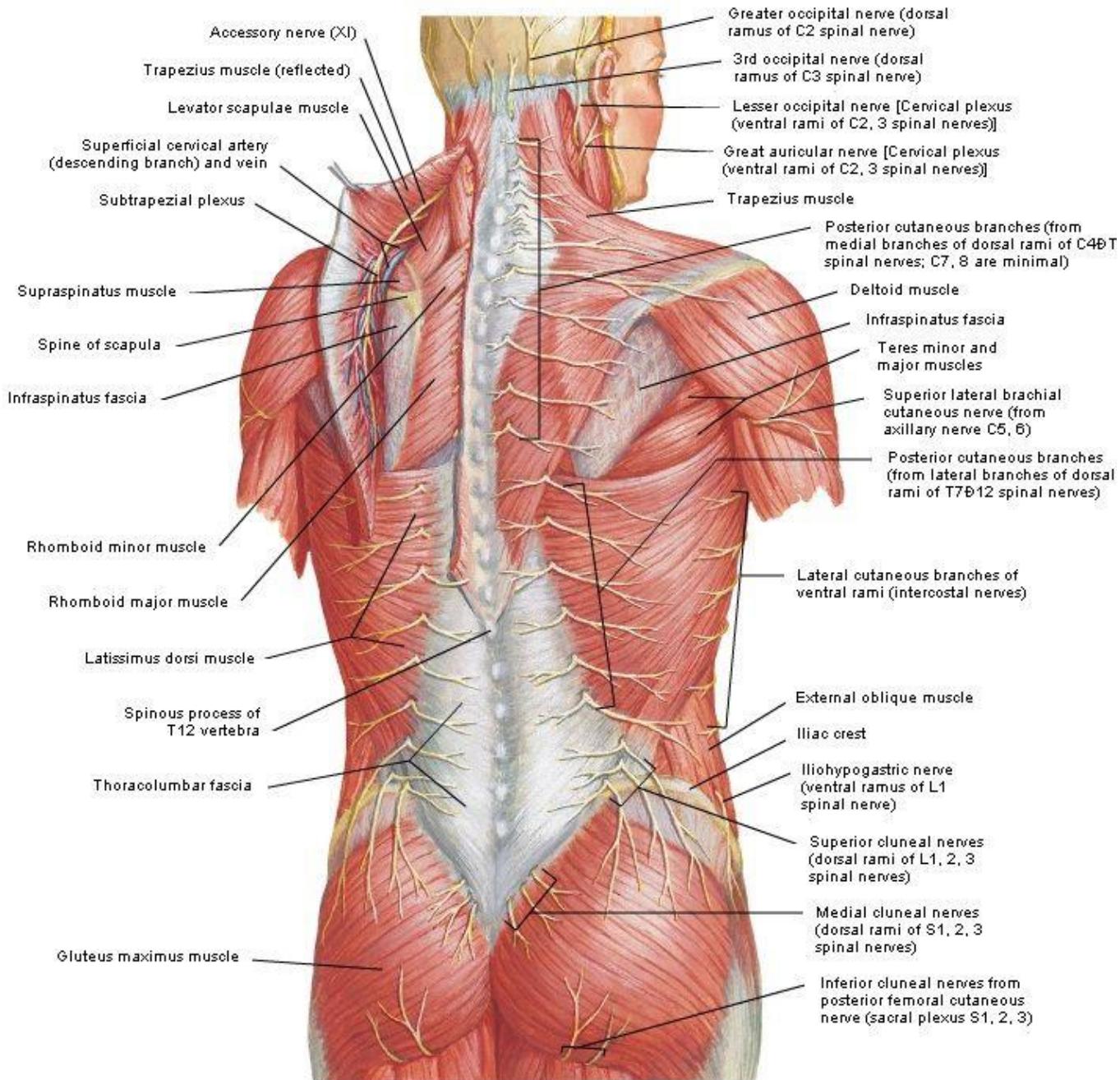


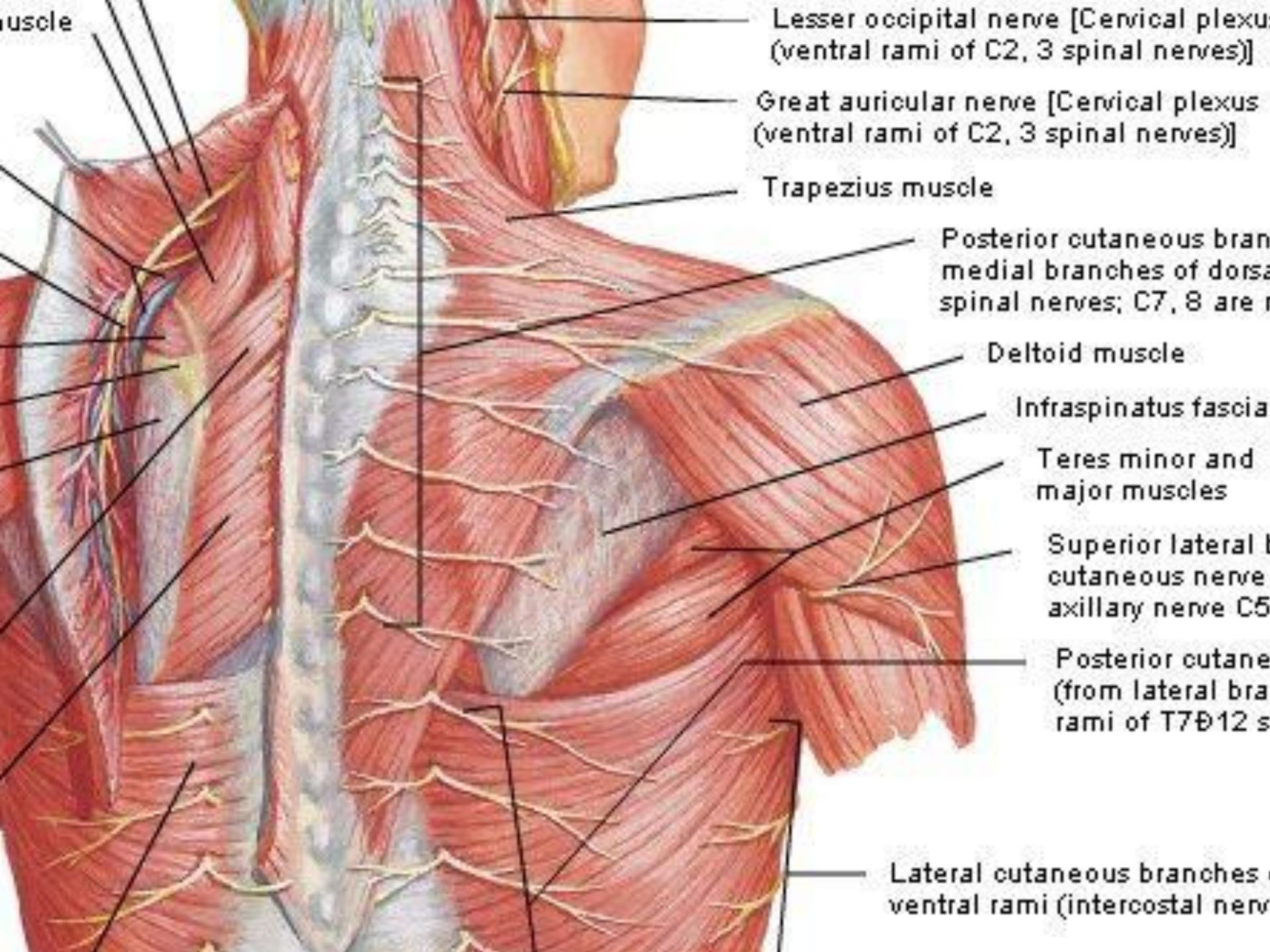
**Posterior view**

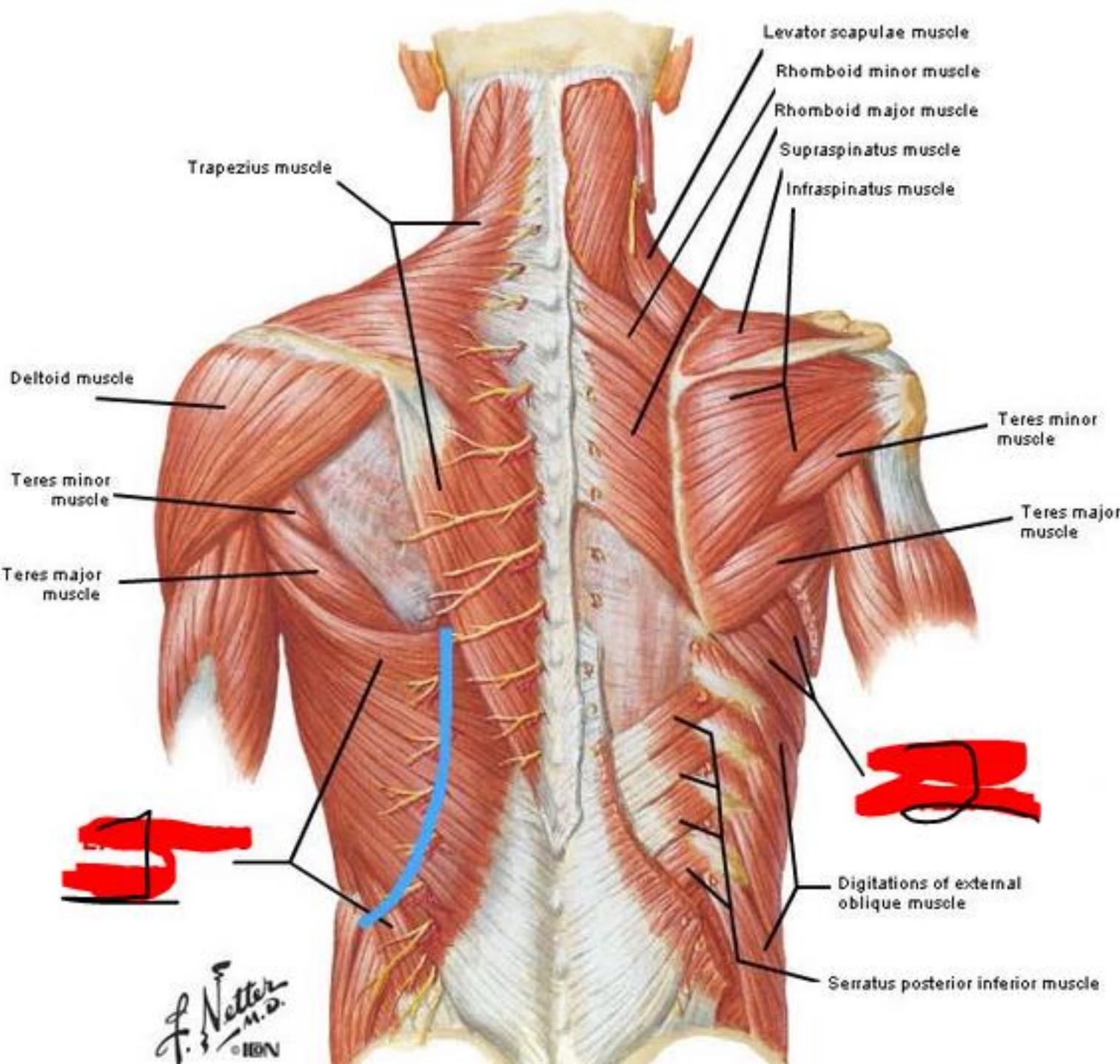


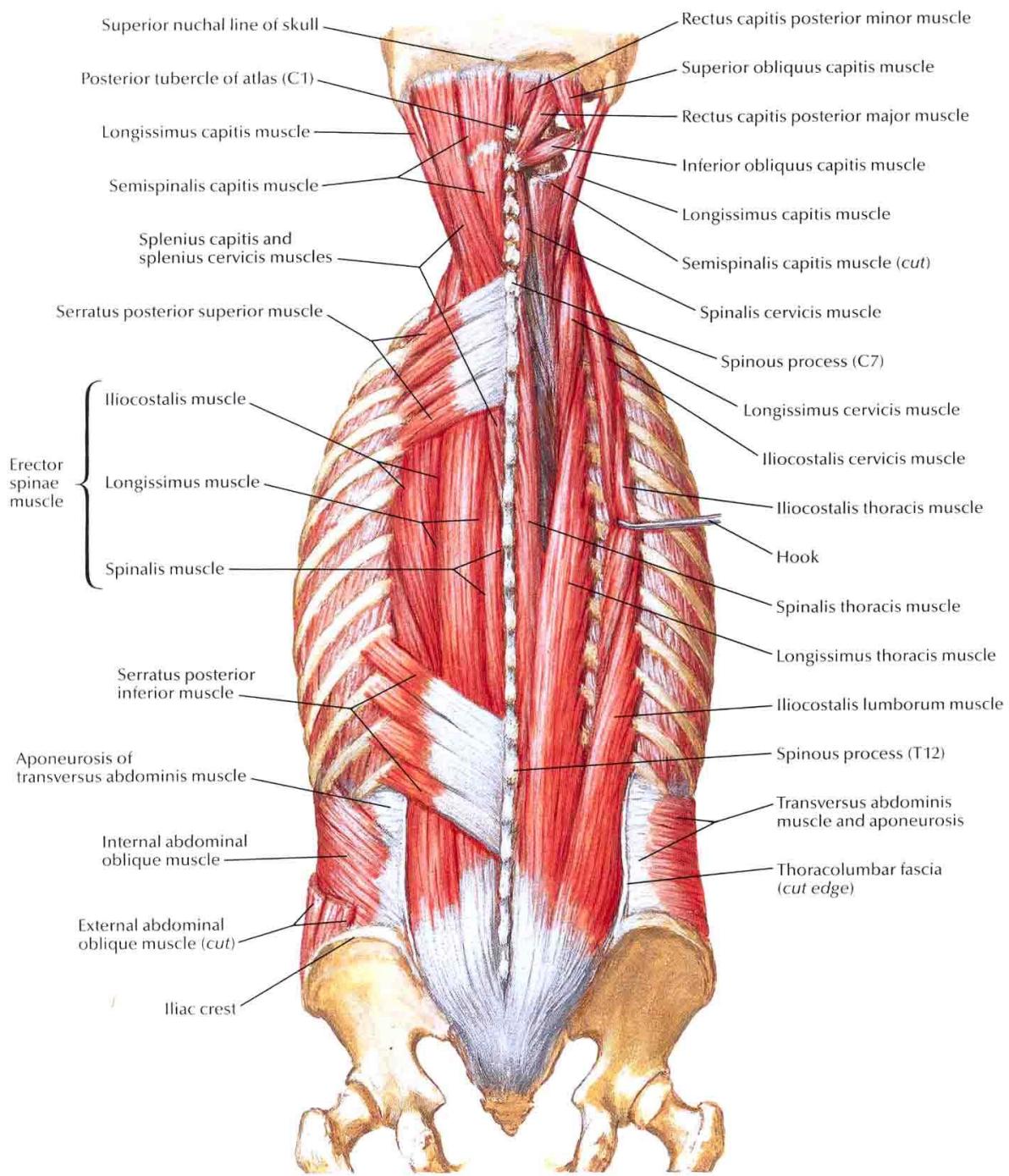


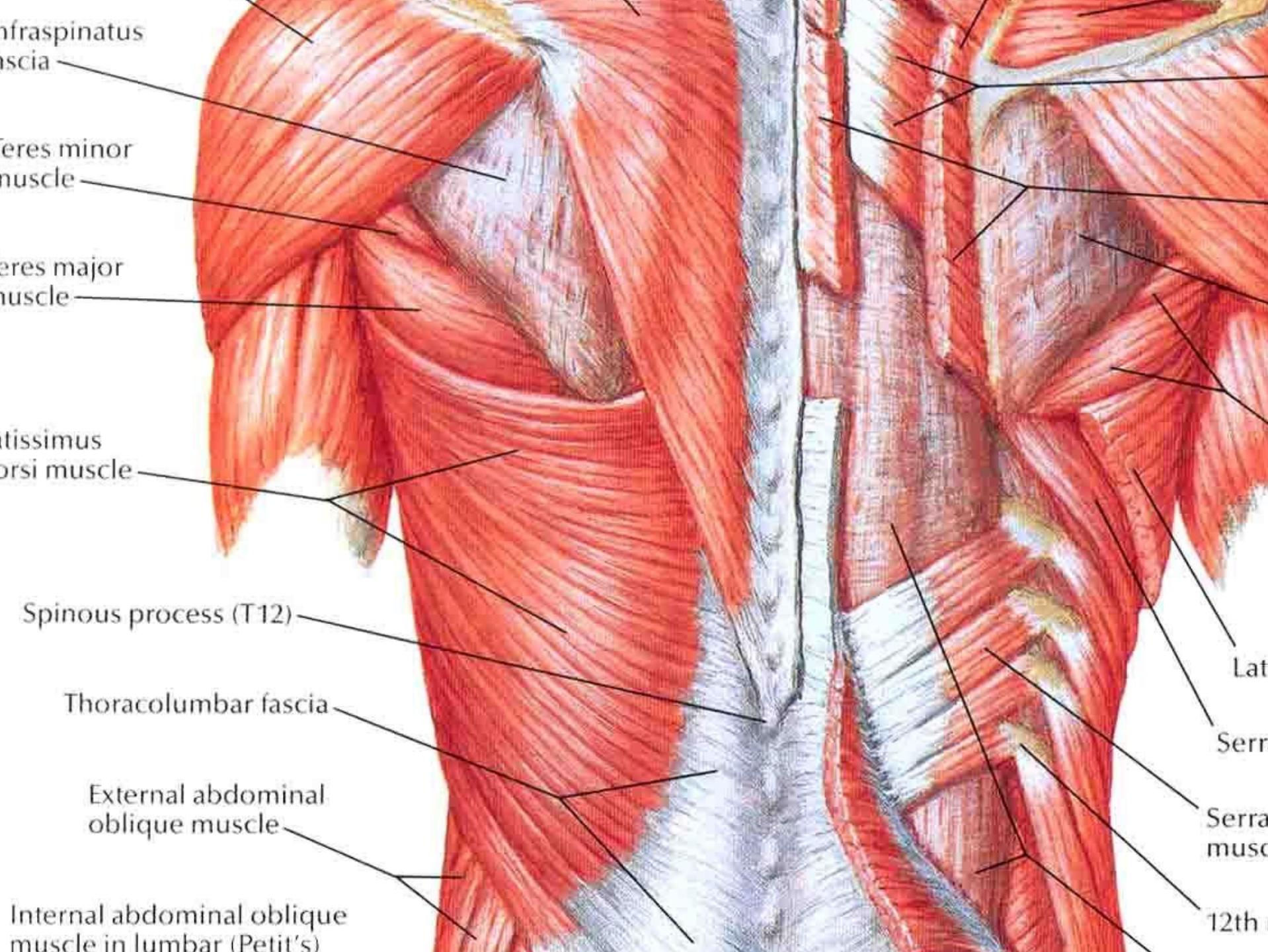


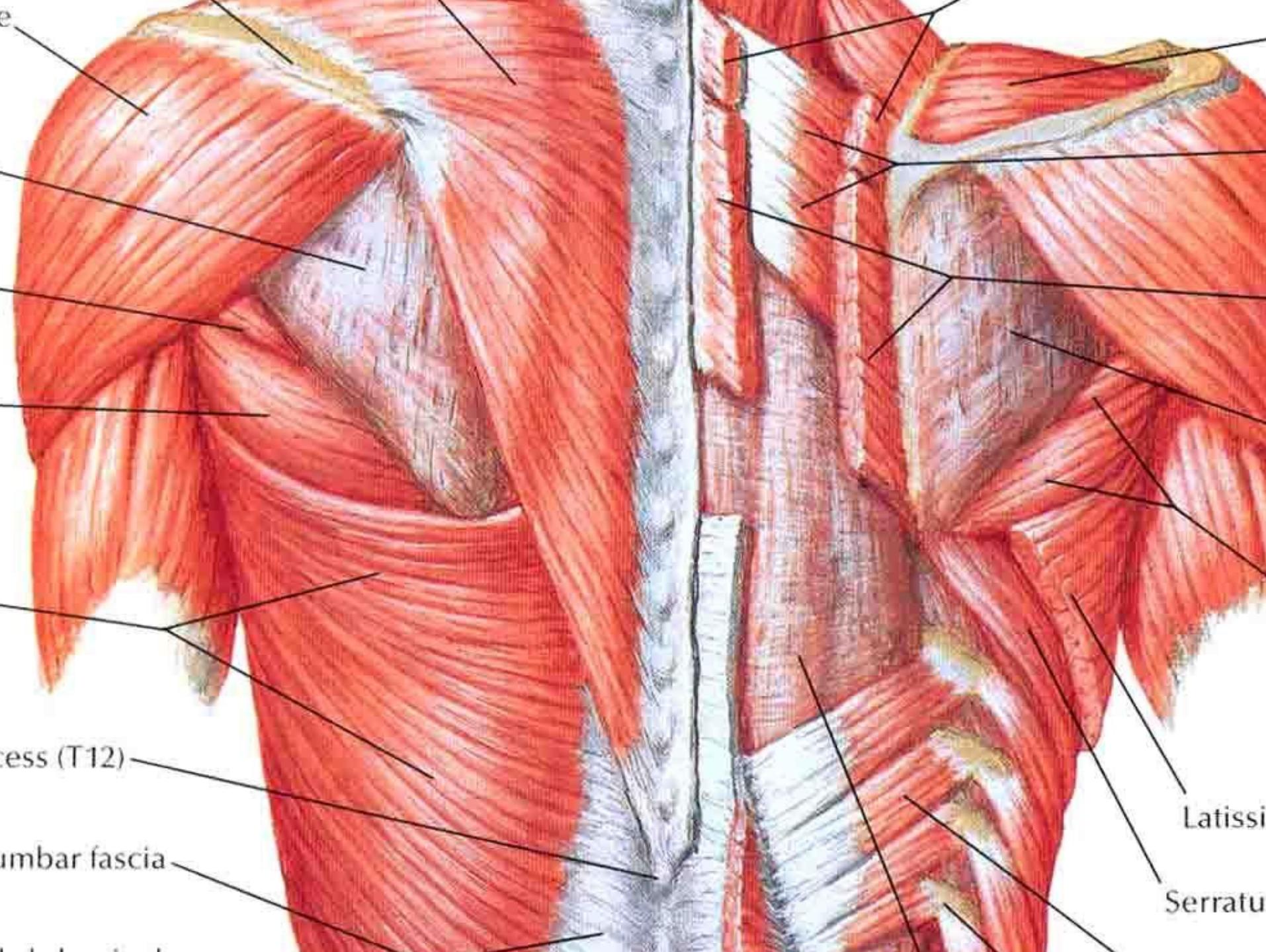


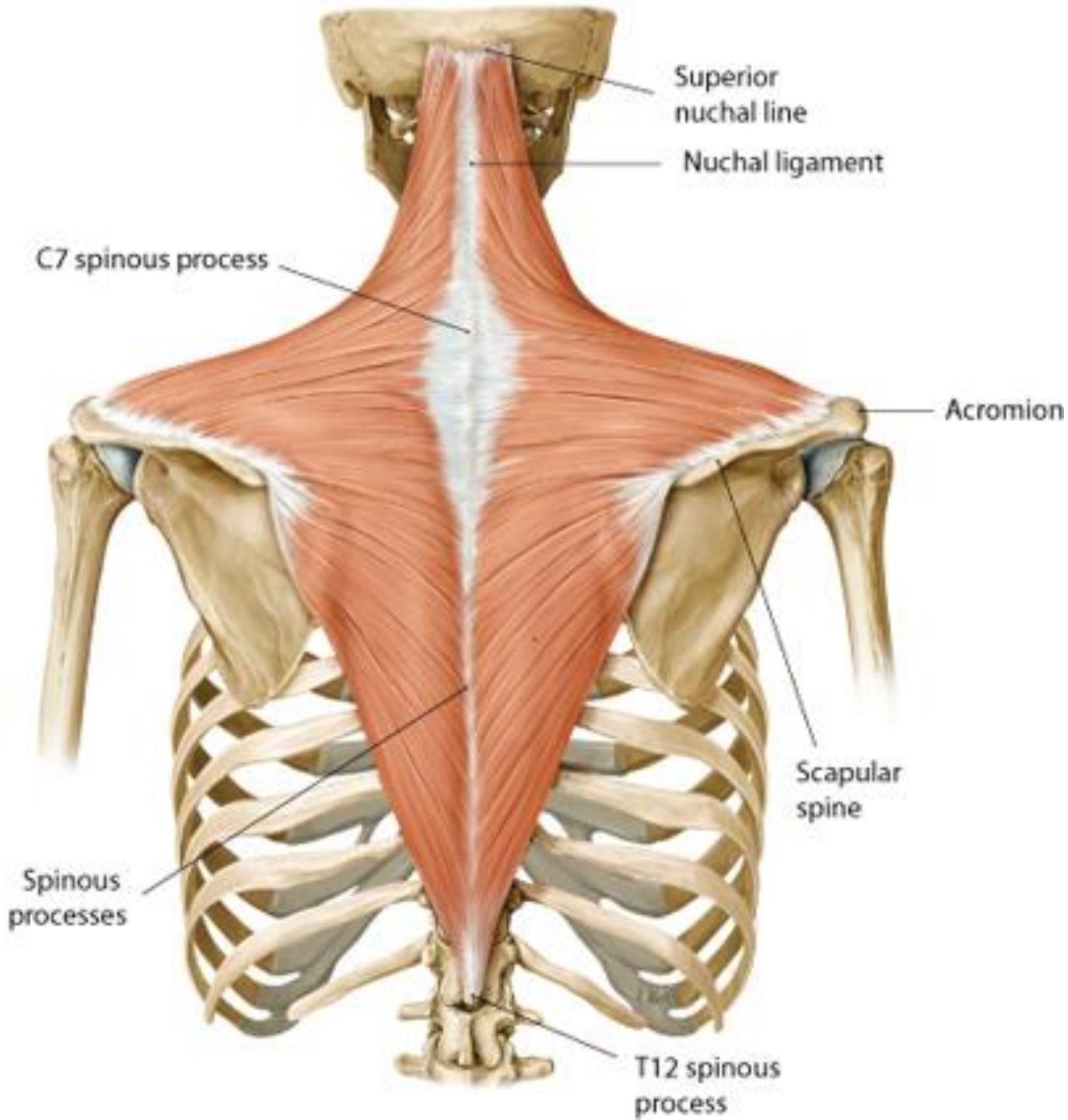


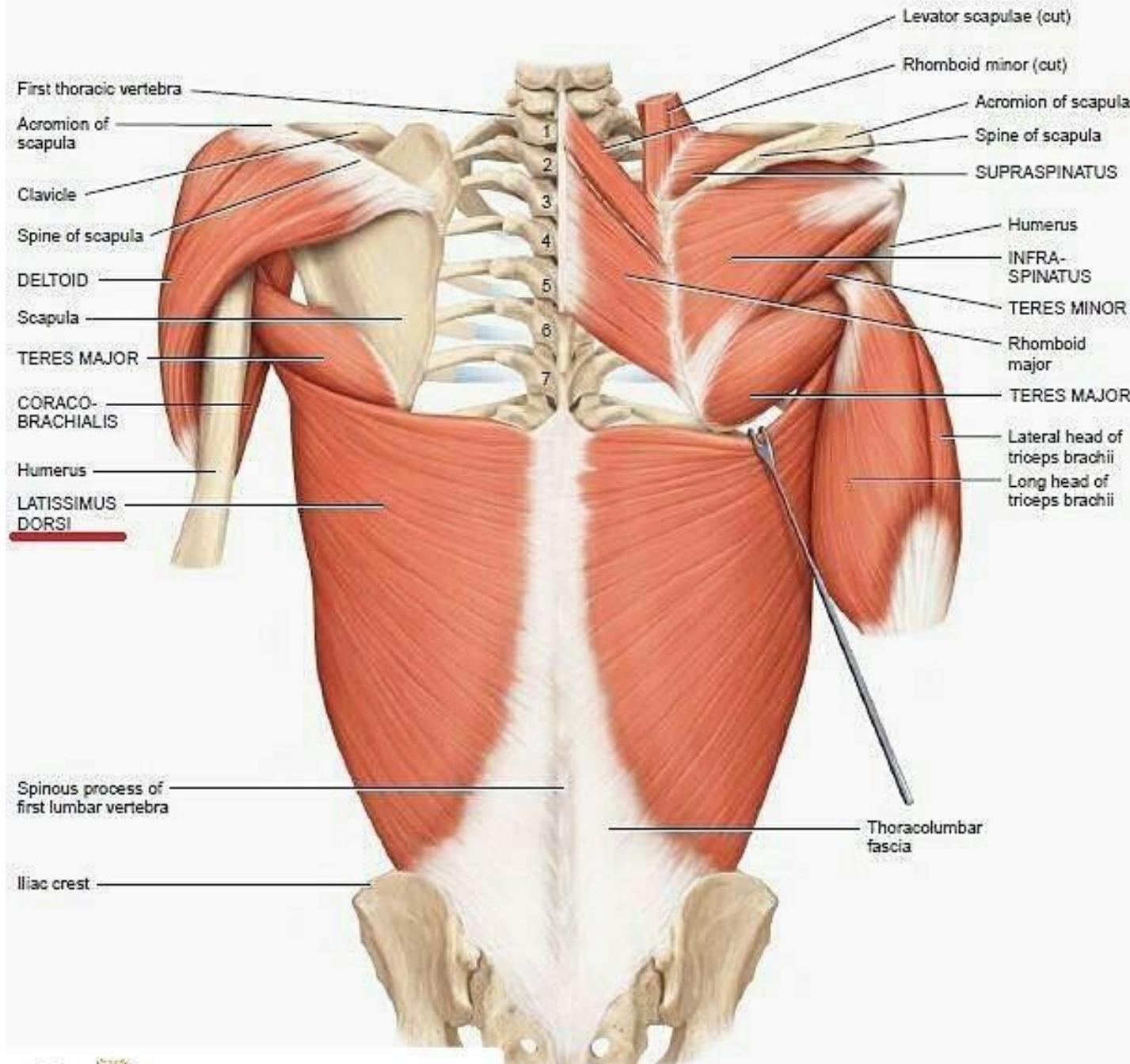


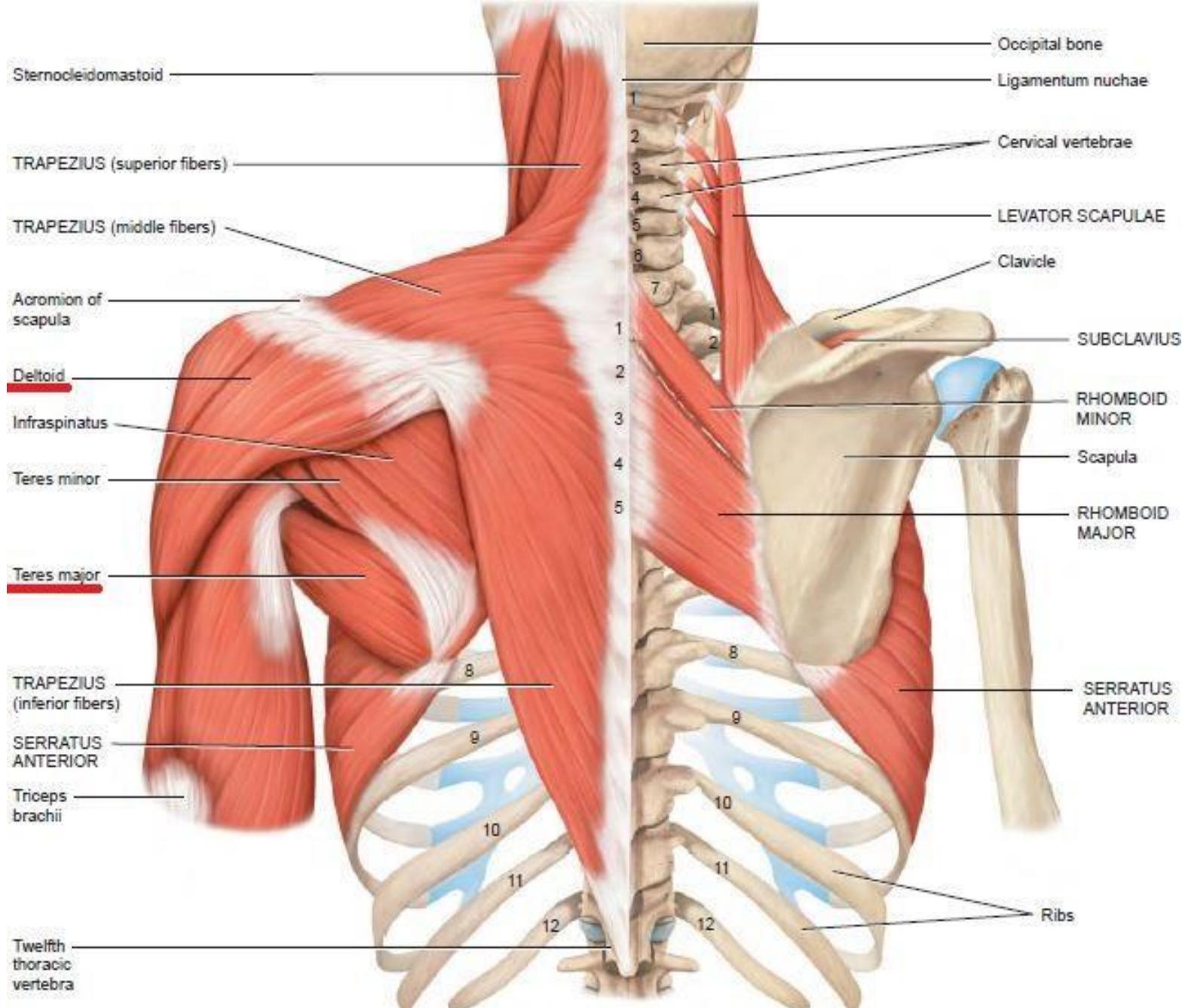






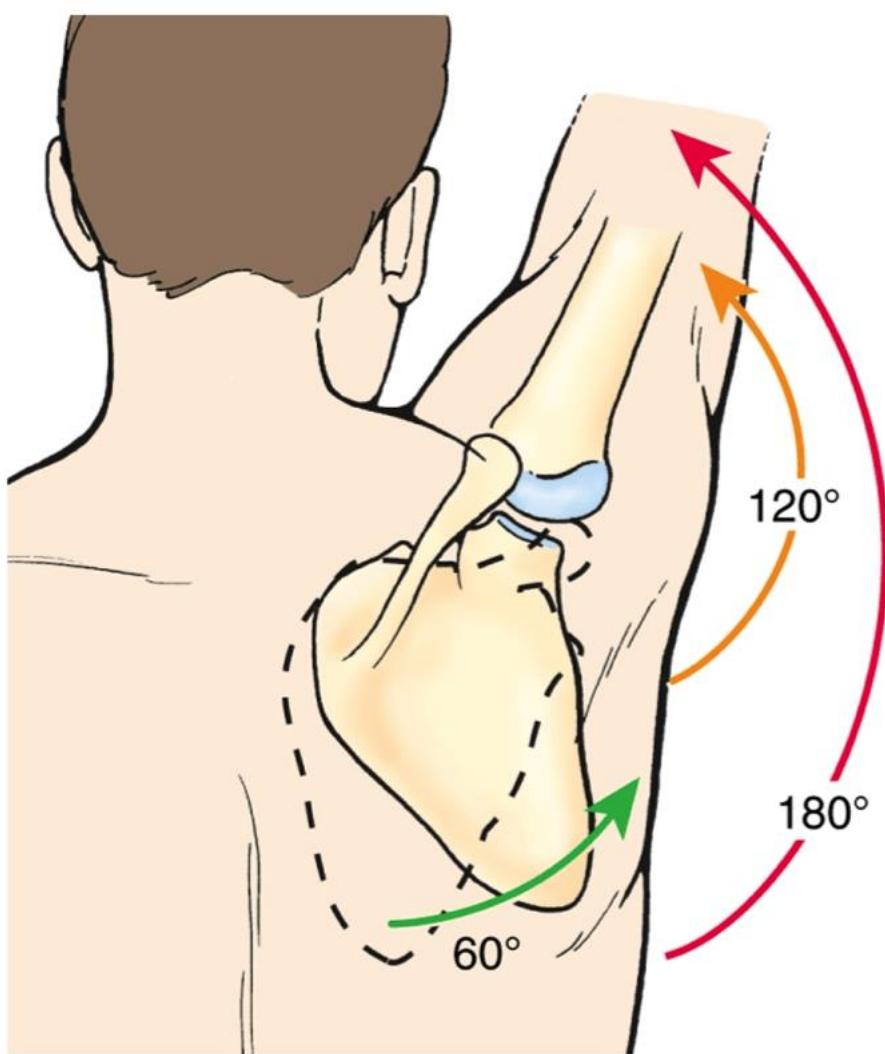




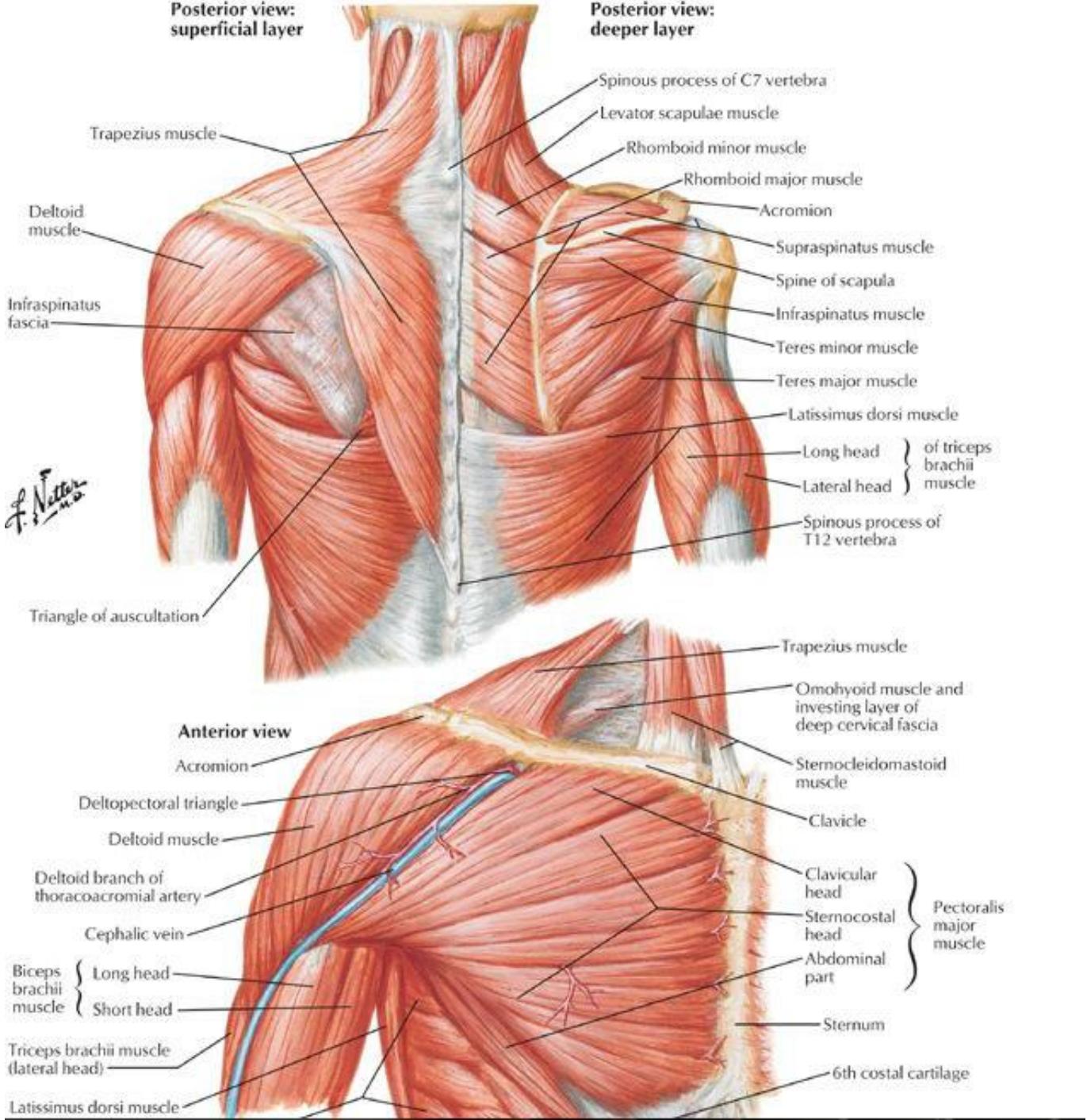


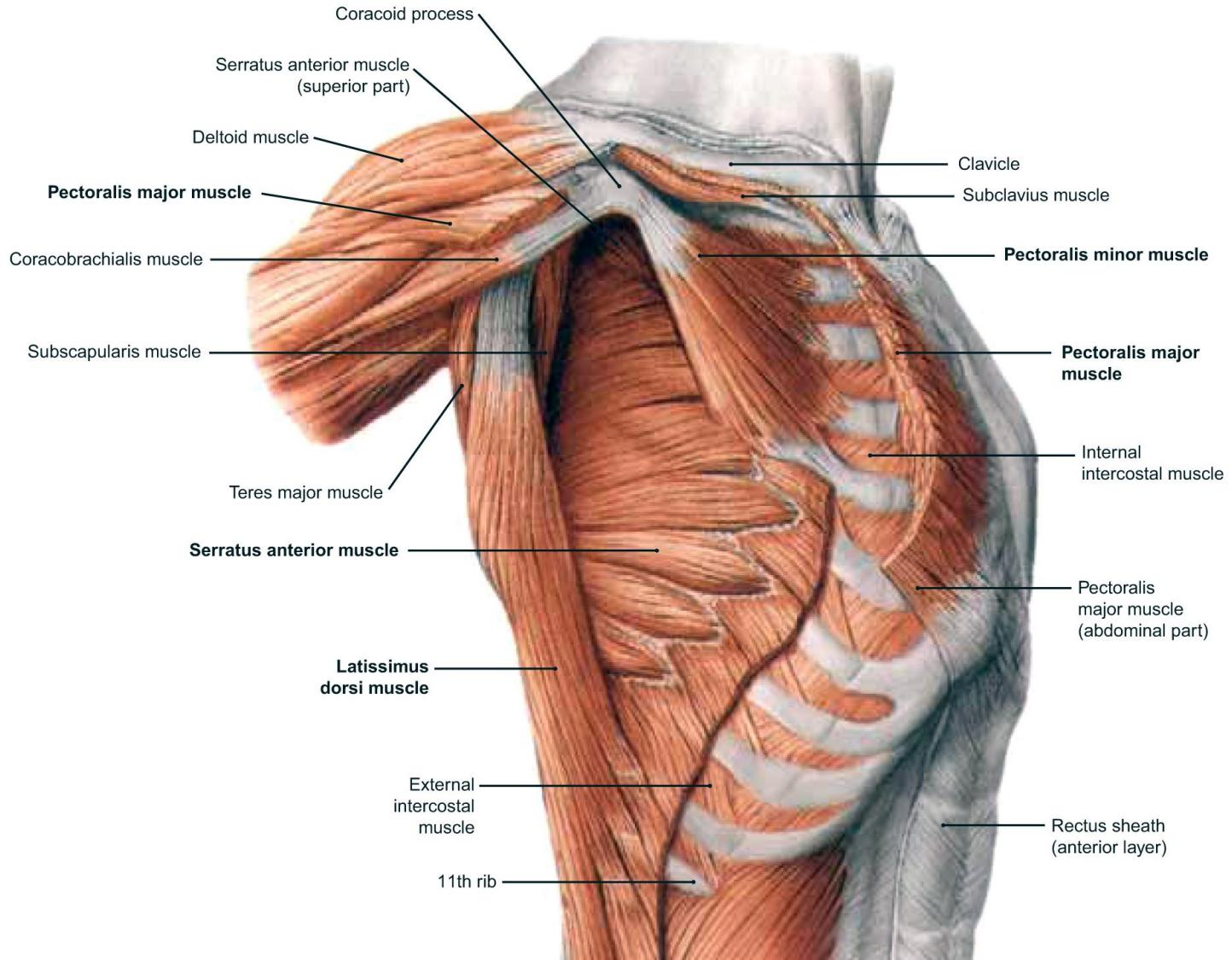
(d) Posterior superficial view

(e) Posterior deep view

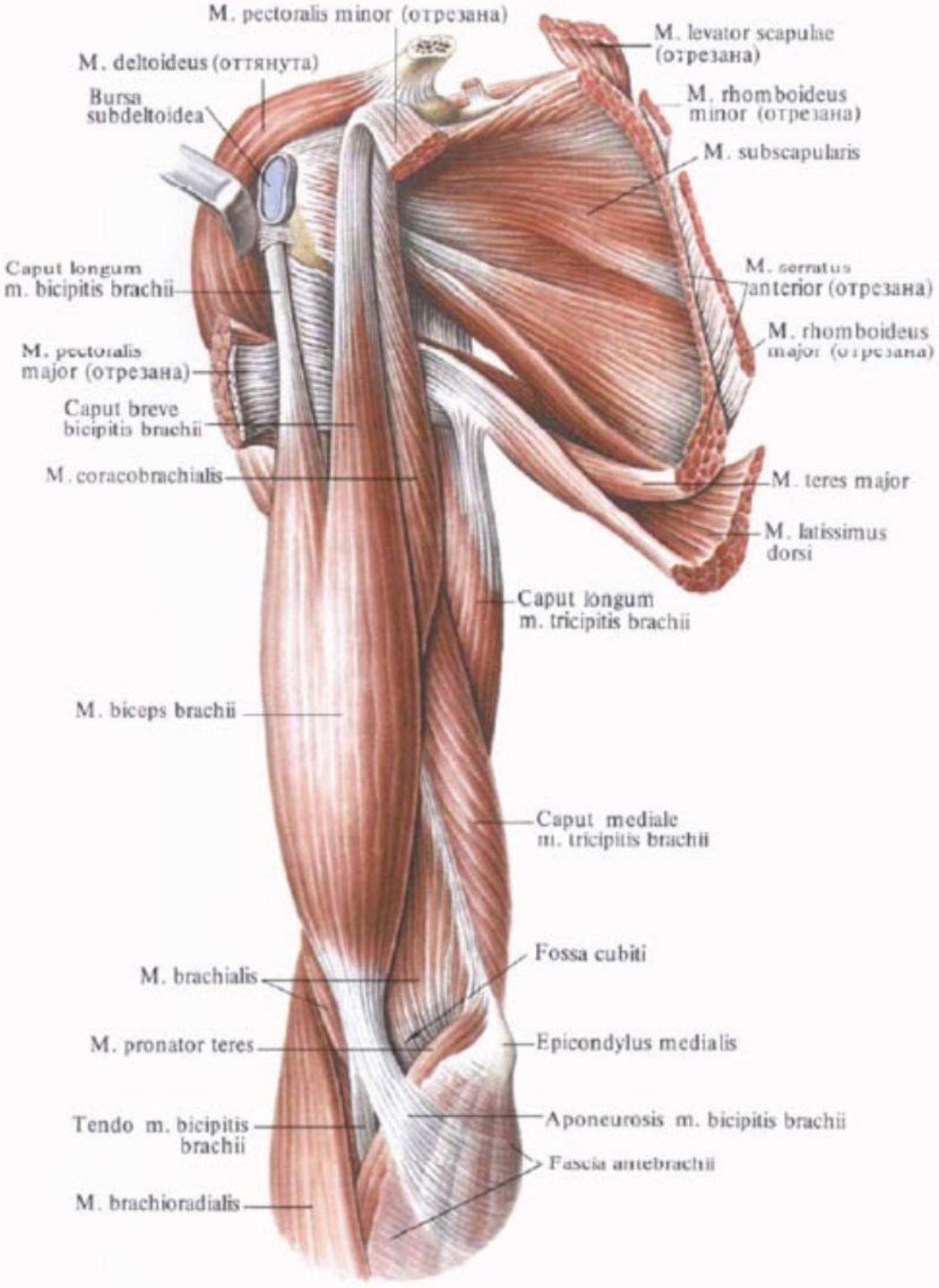


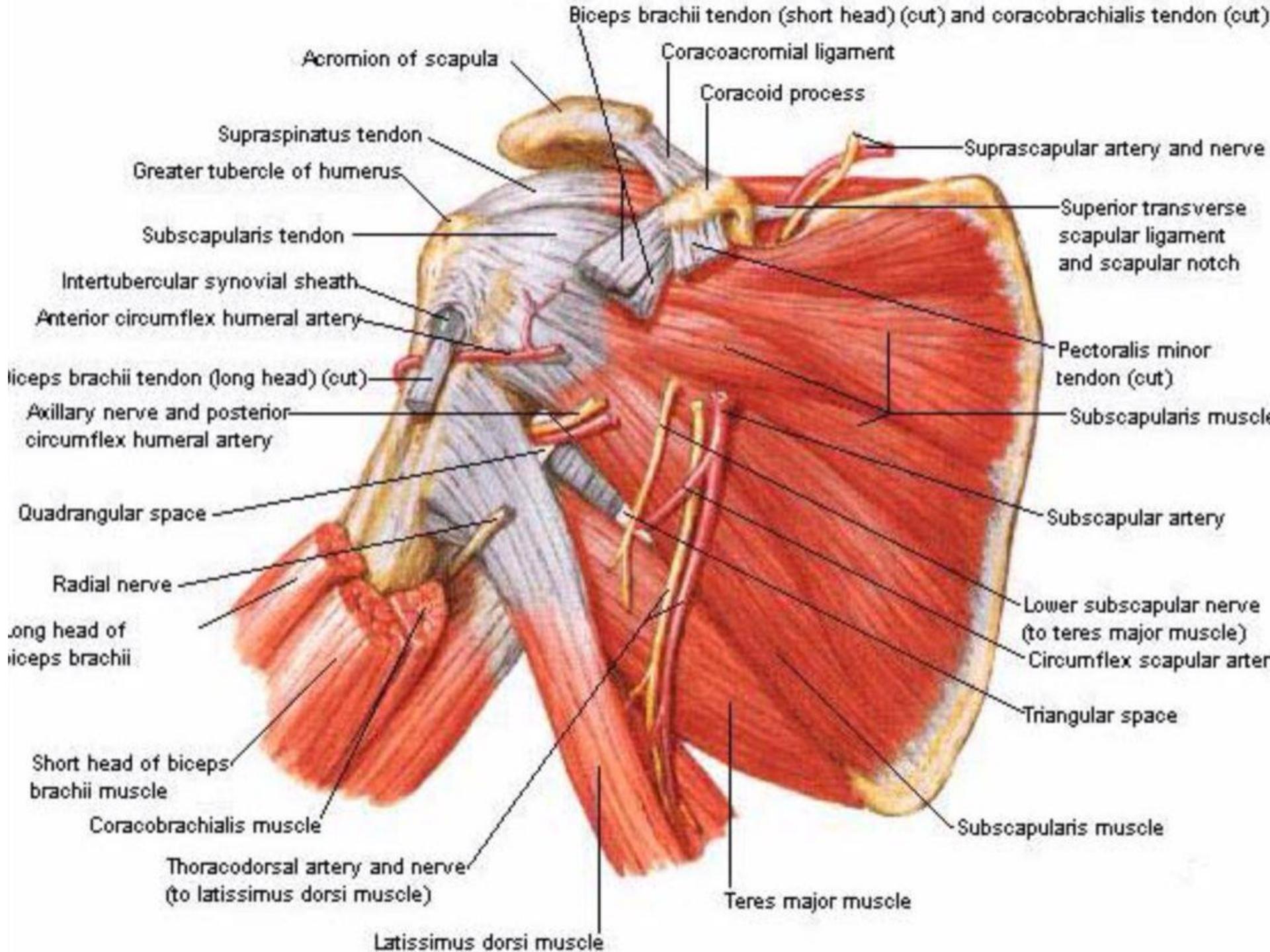
**(C) Scapulo-humeral rhythm.** The scapula and humerus move in 1:2 ratio. When the arm is abducted 180 degrees, 60 degrees occurs by rotation of the scapula, and 120 degrees by rotation of the humerus at the shoulder joint.

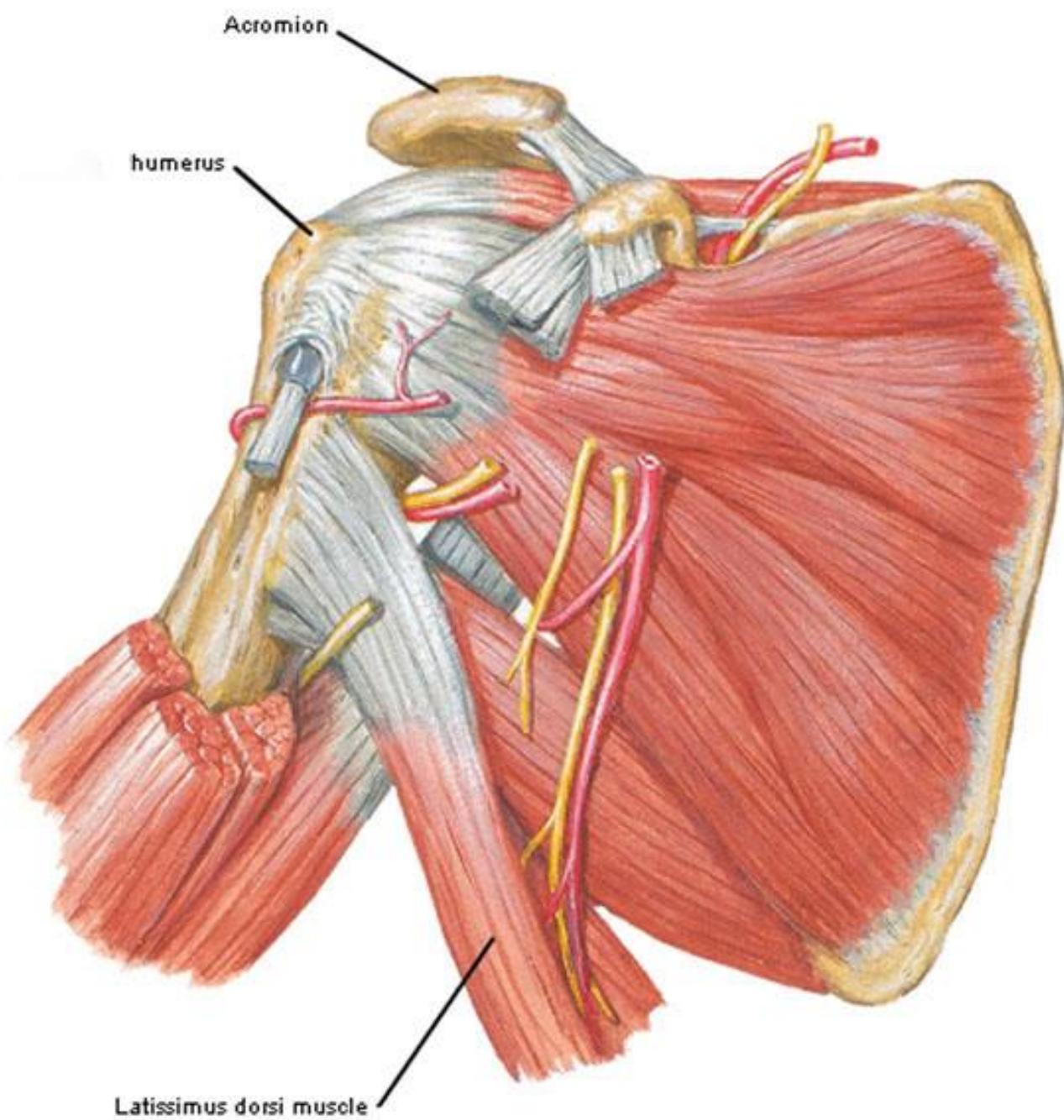


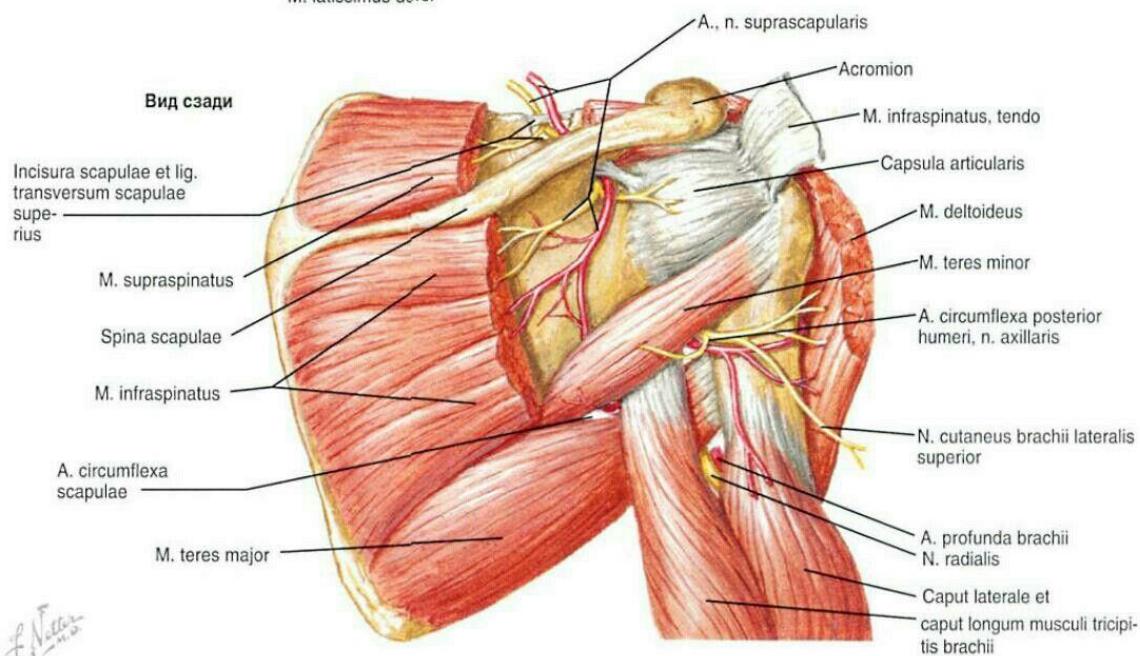
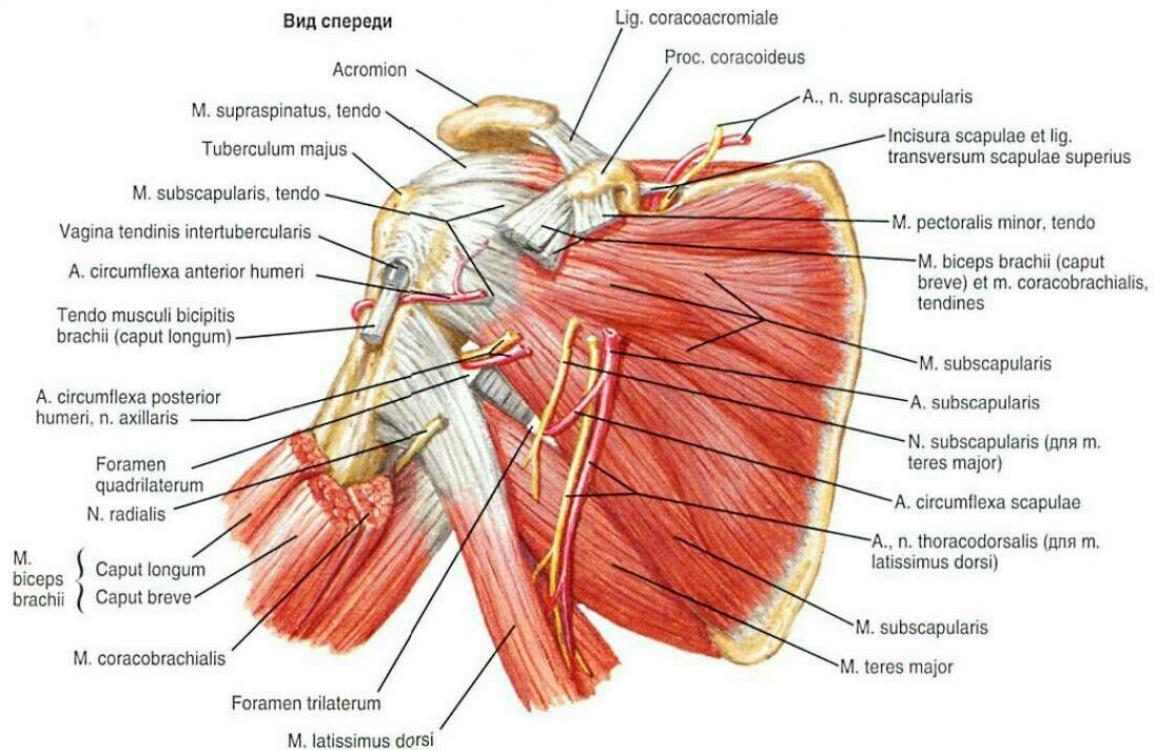


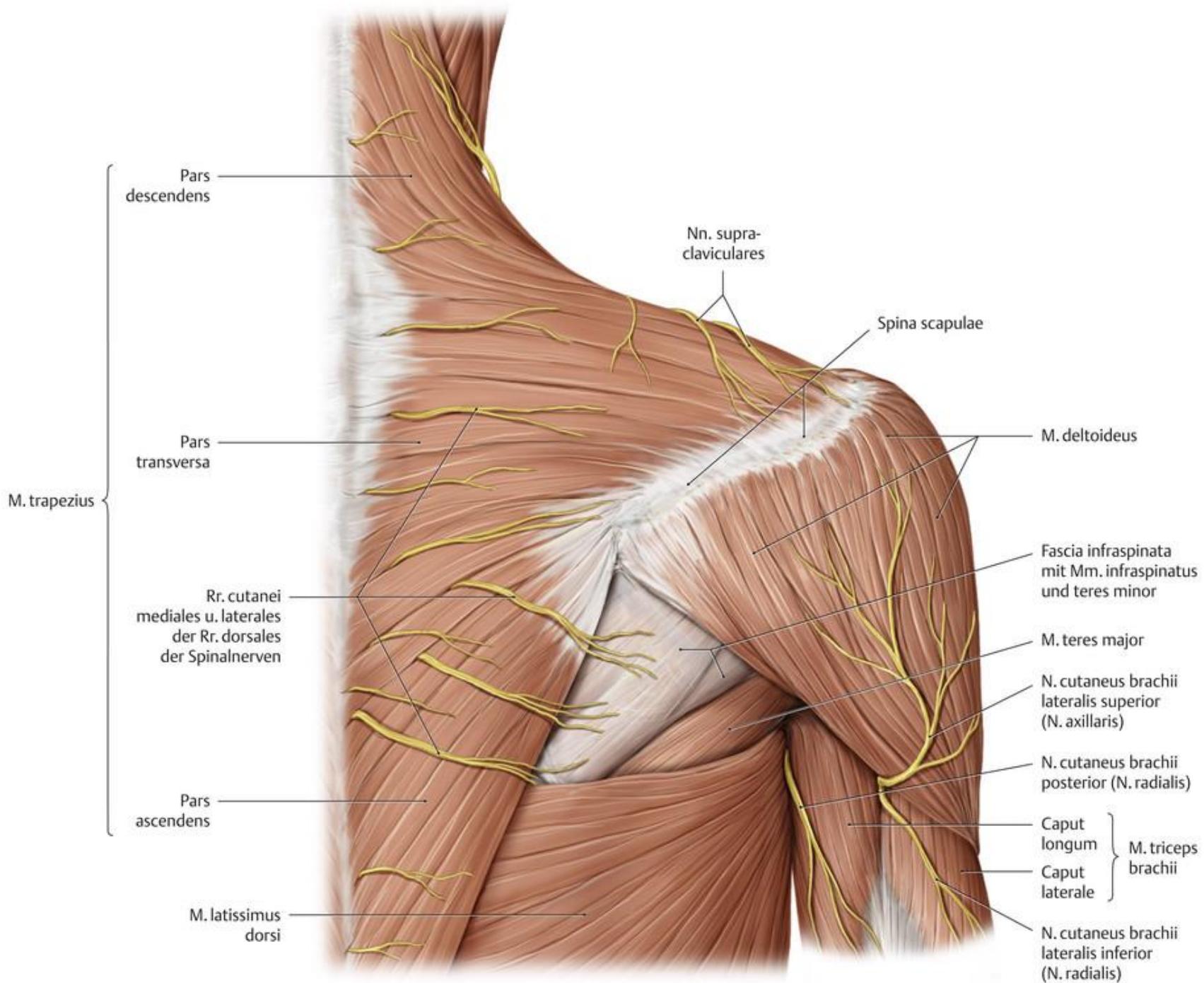
**PECTORALIS MINOR, SERRATUS ANTERIOR, AND  
LATISSIMUS DORSI MUSCLES, LATERAL VIEW  
(RIGHT)**

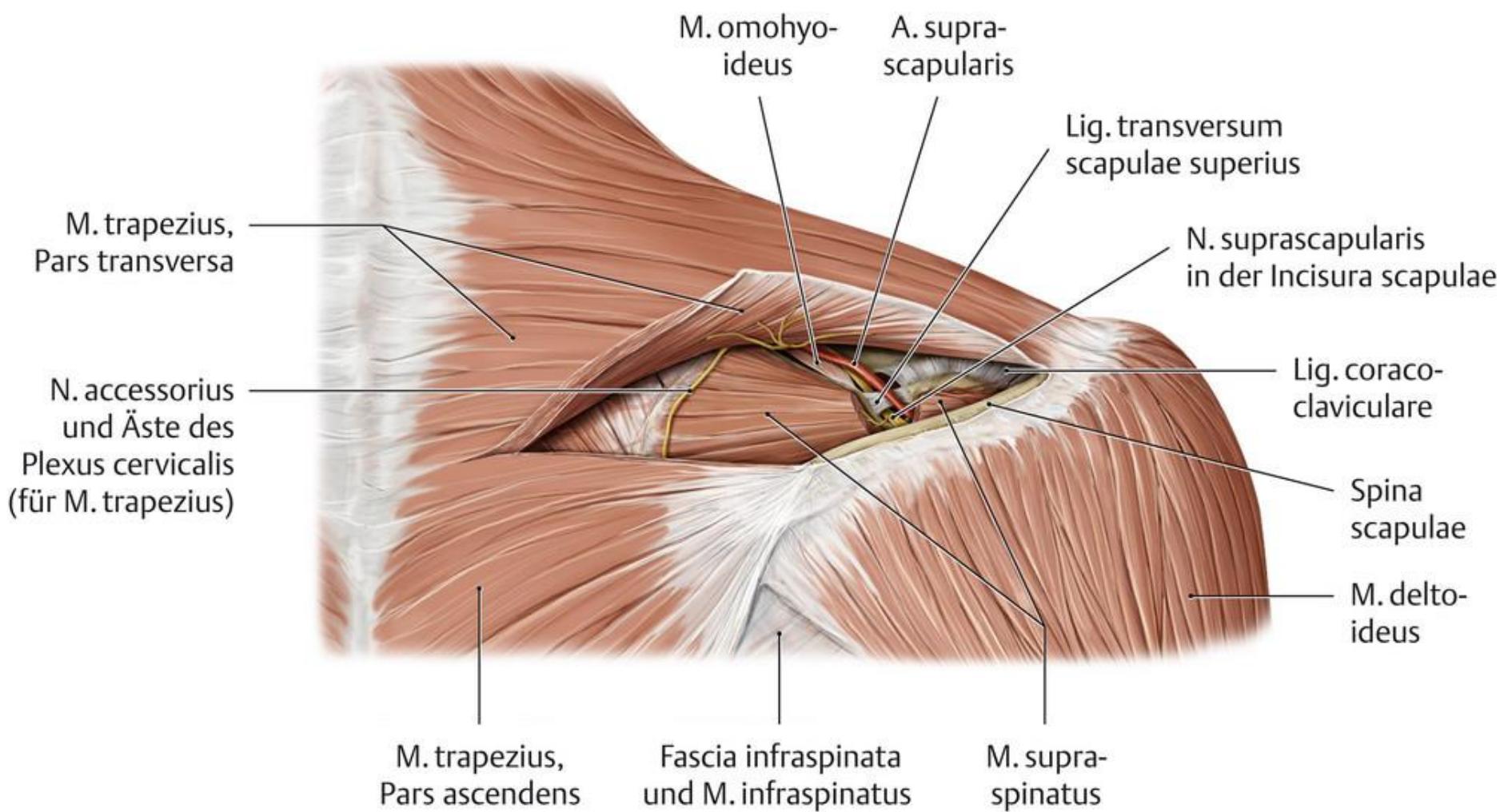


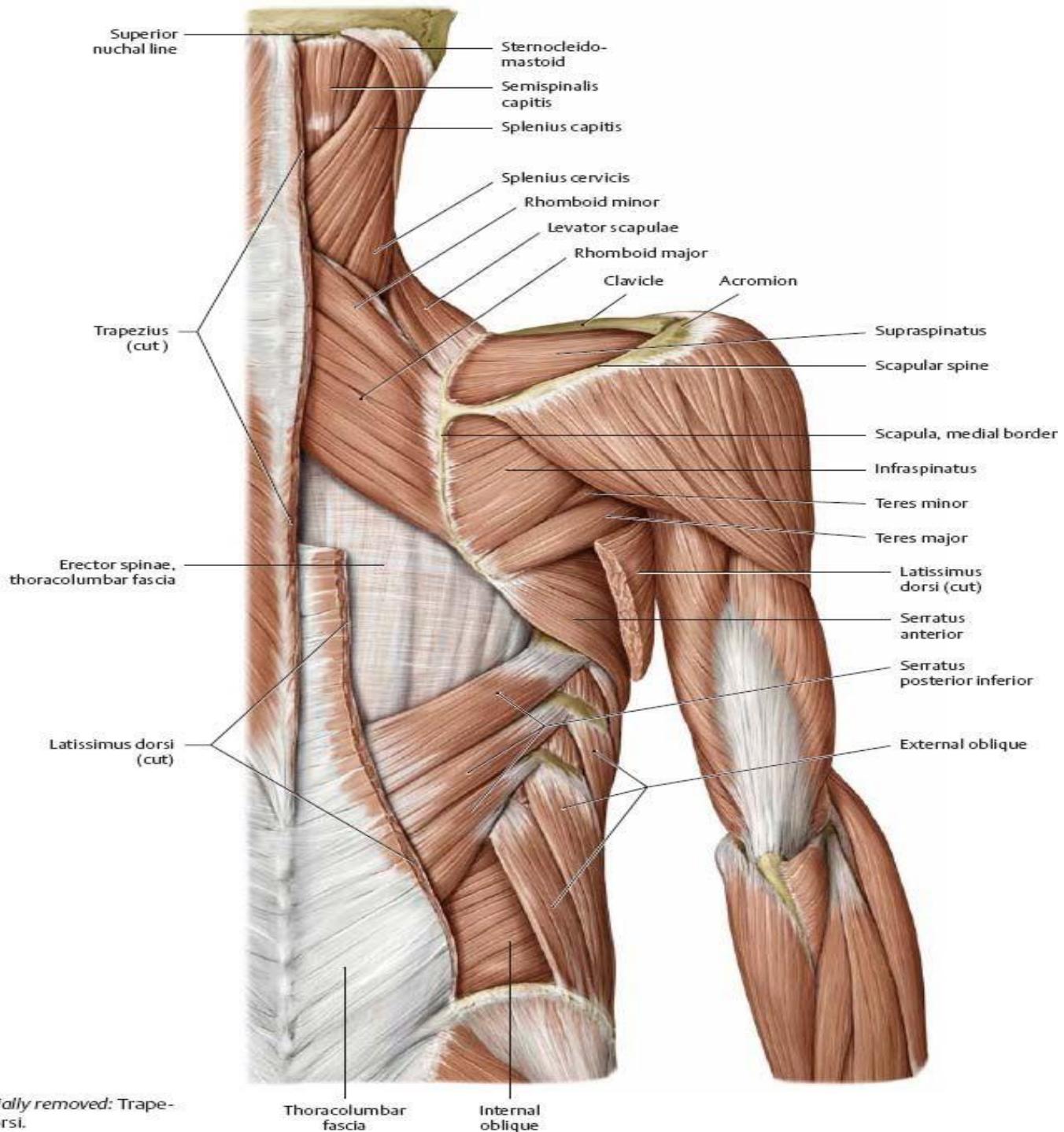




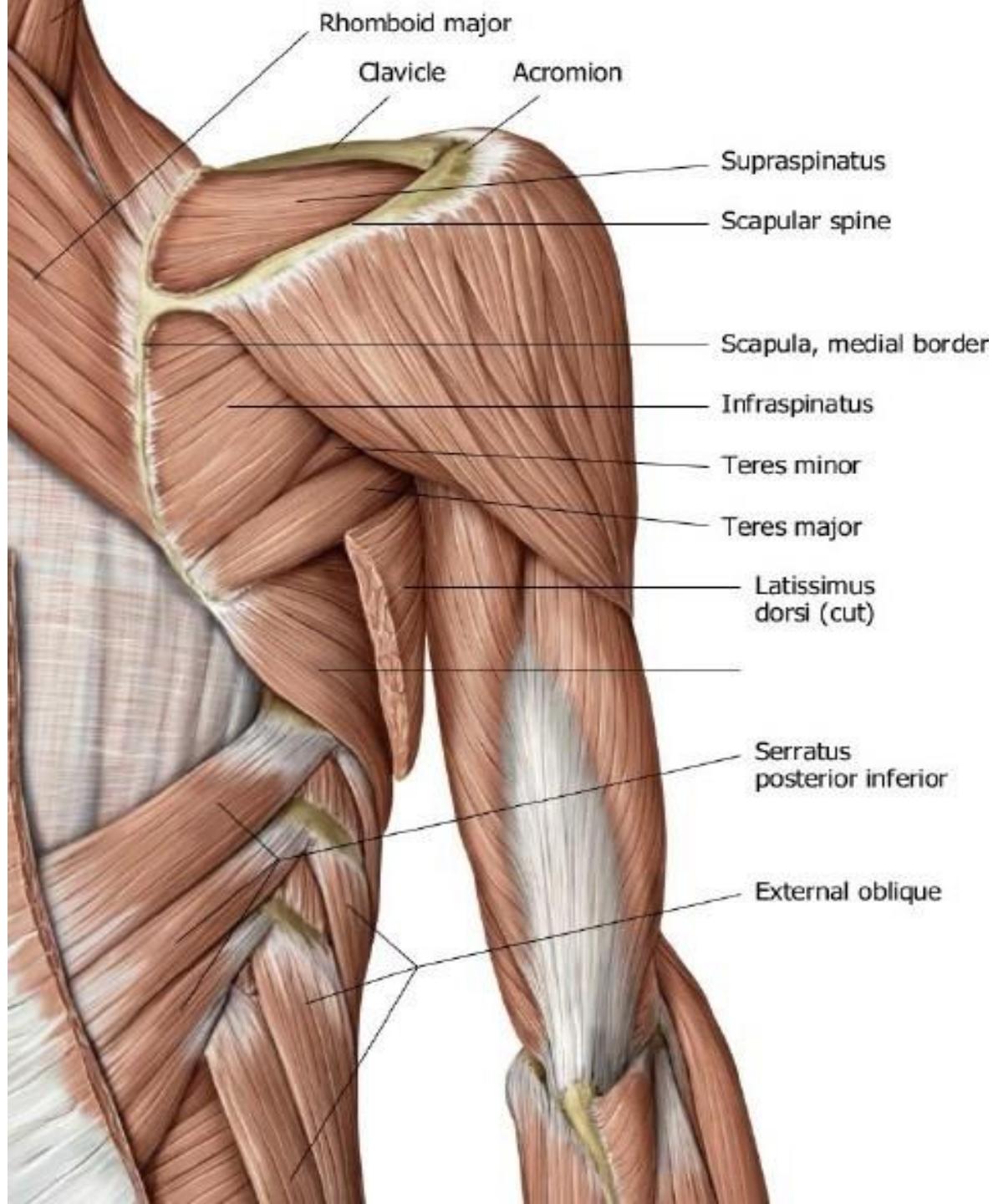


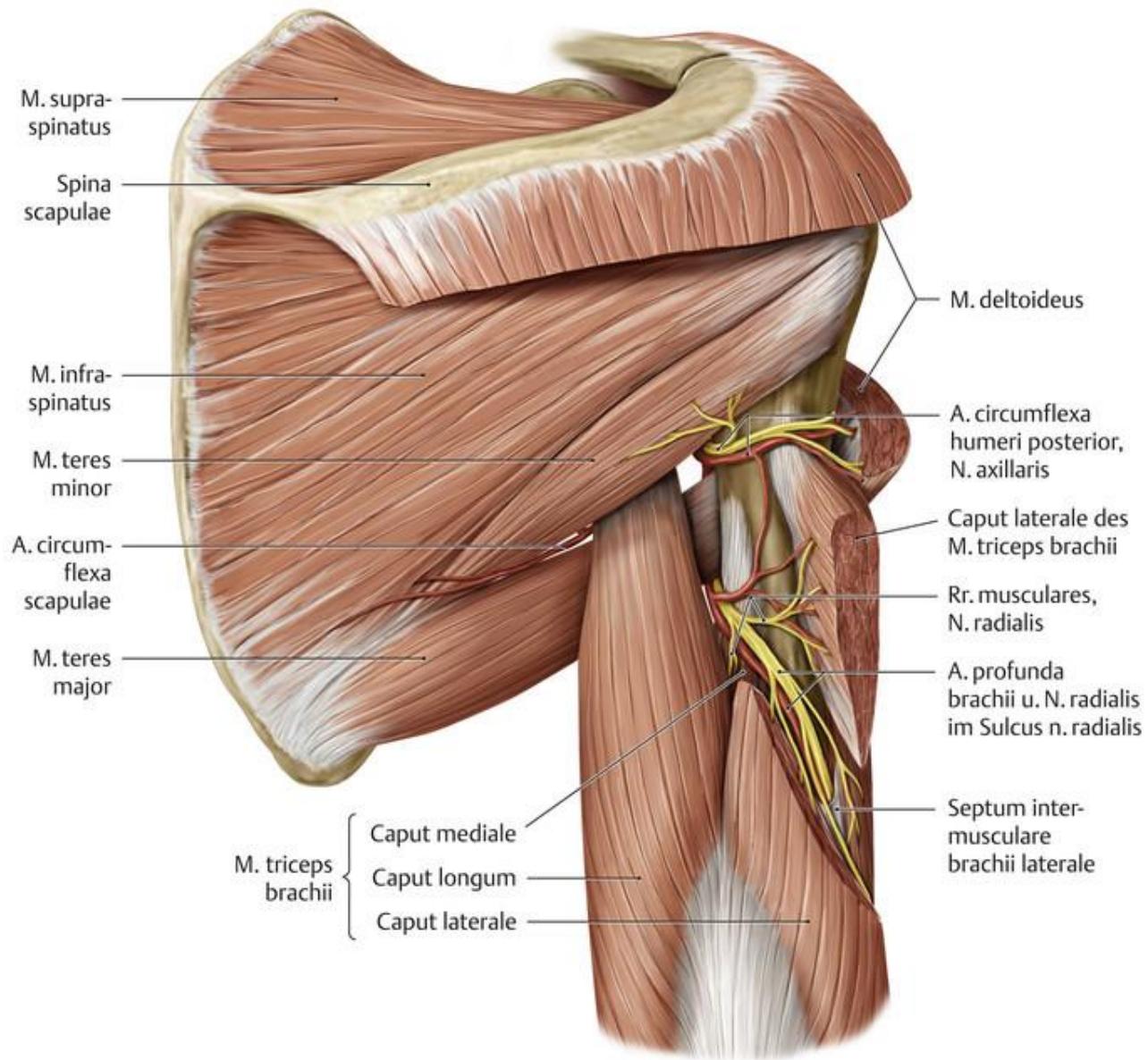


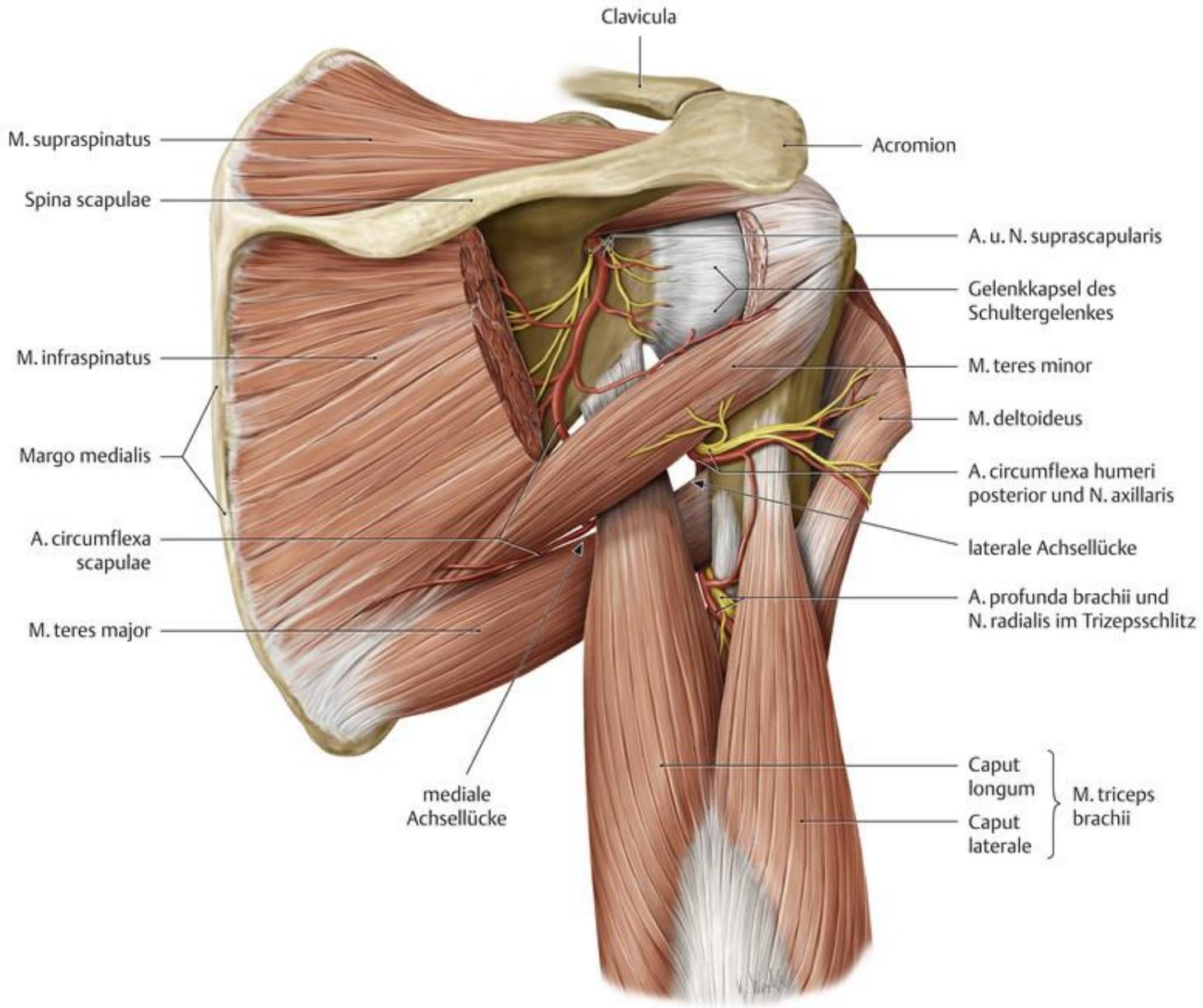


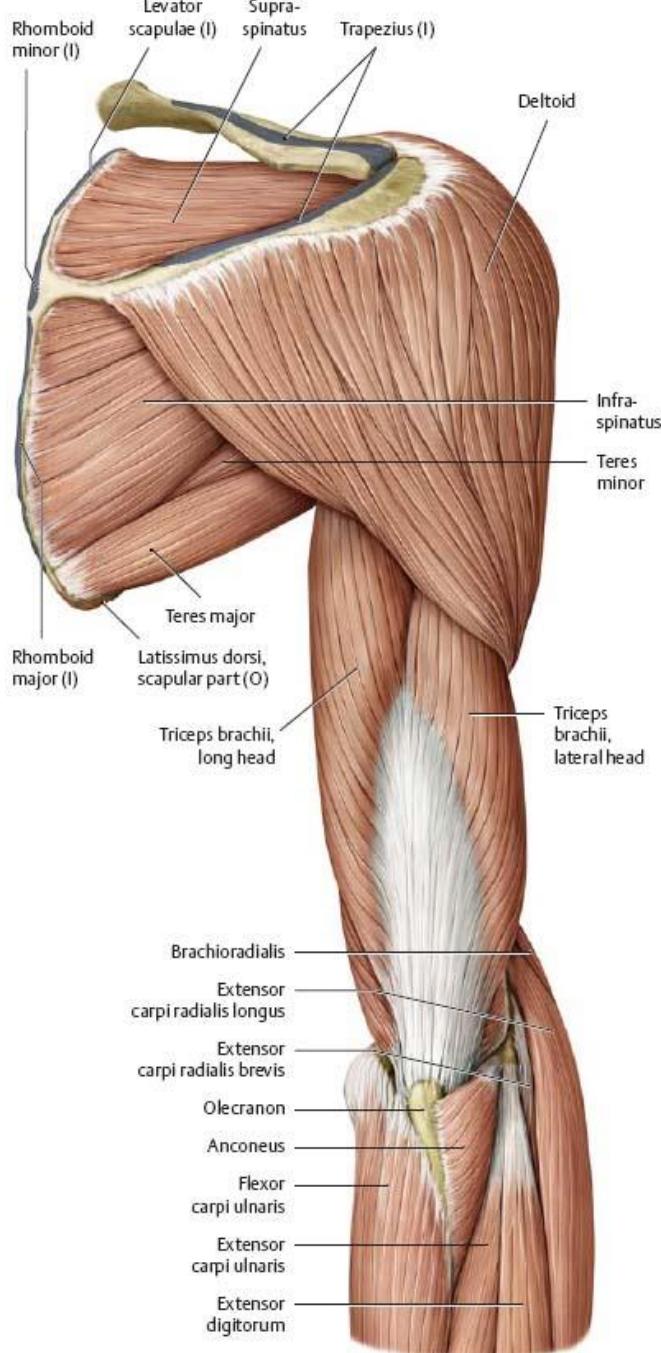


B Deep dissection. Partially removed: Trapezius and latissimus dorsi.

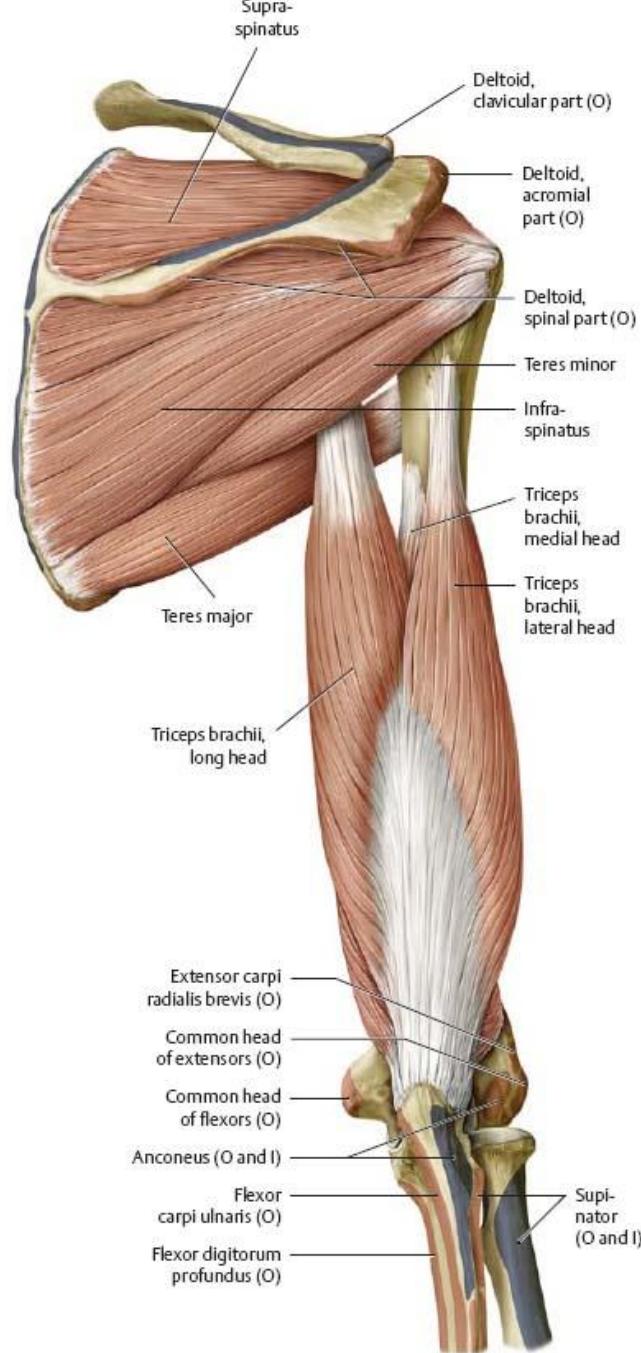




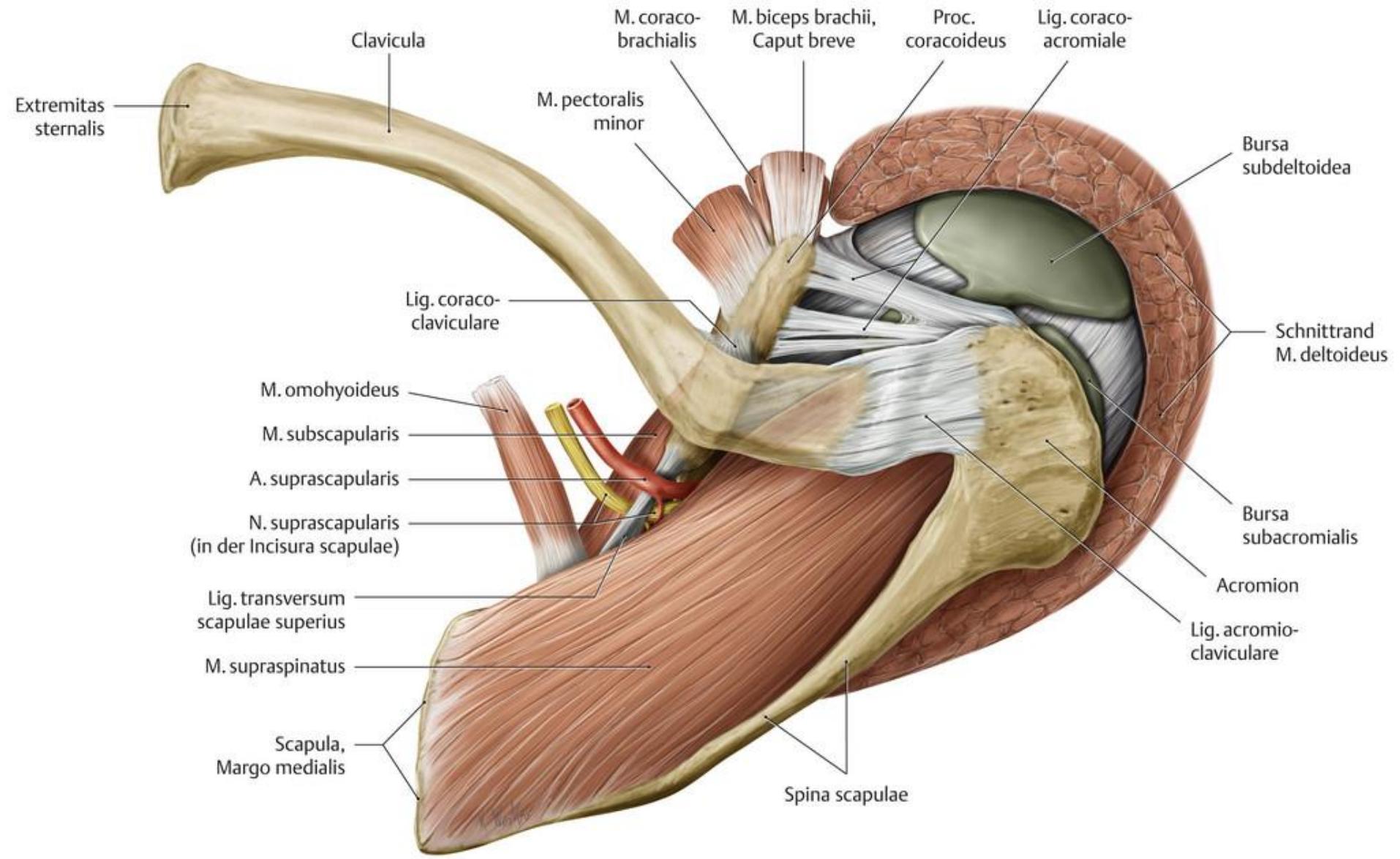


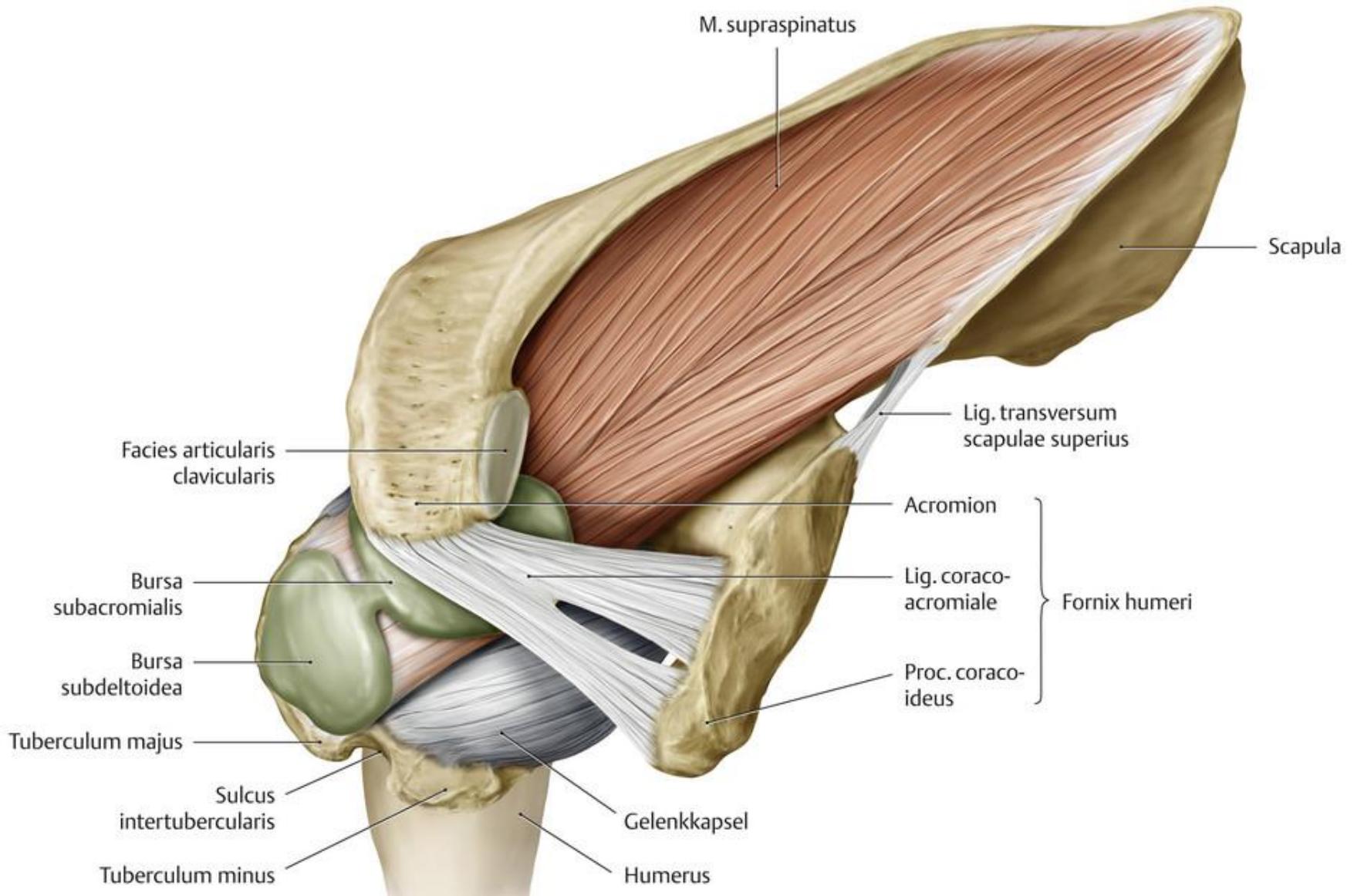


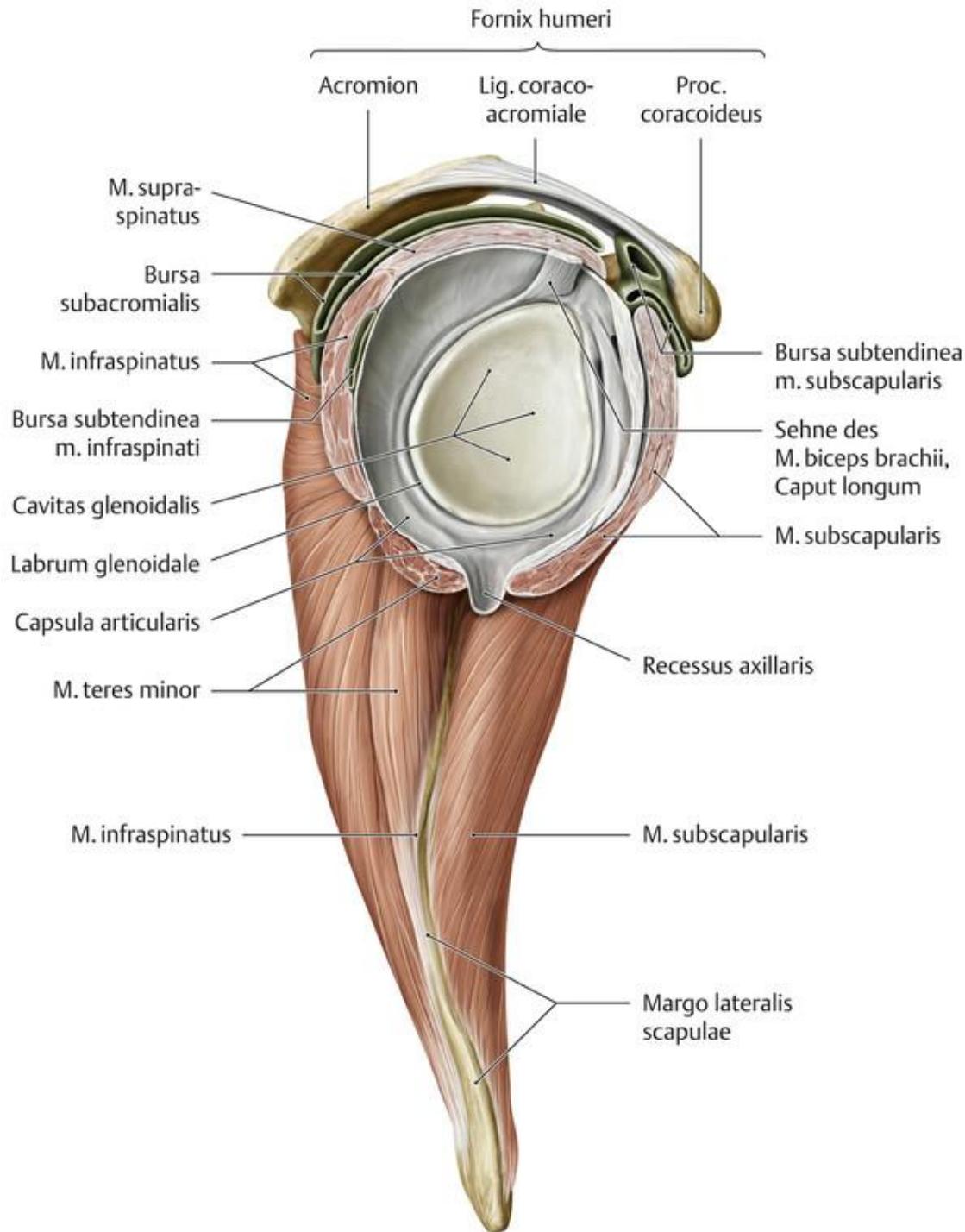
**A** Removed: Rhomboids major and minor, serratus anterior, and levator scapulae.

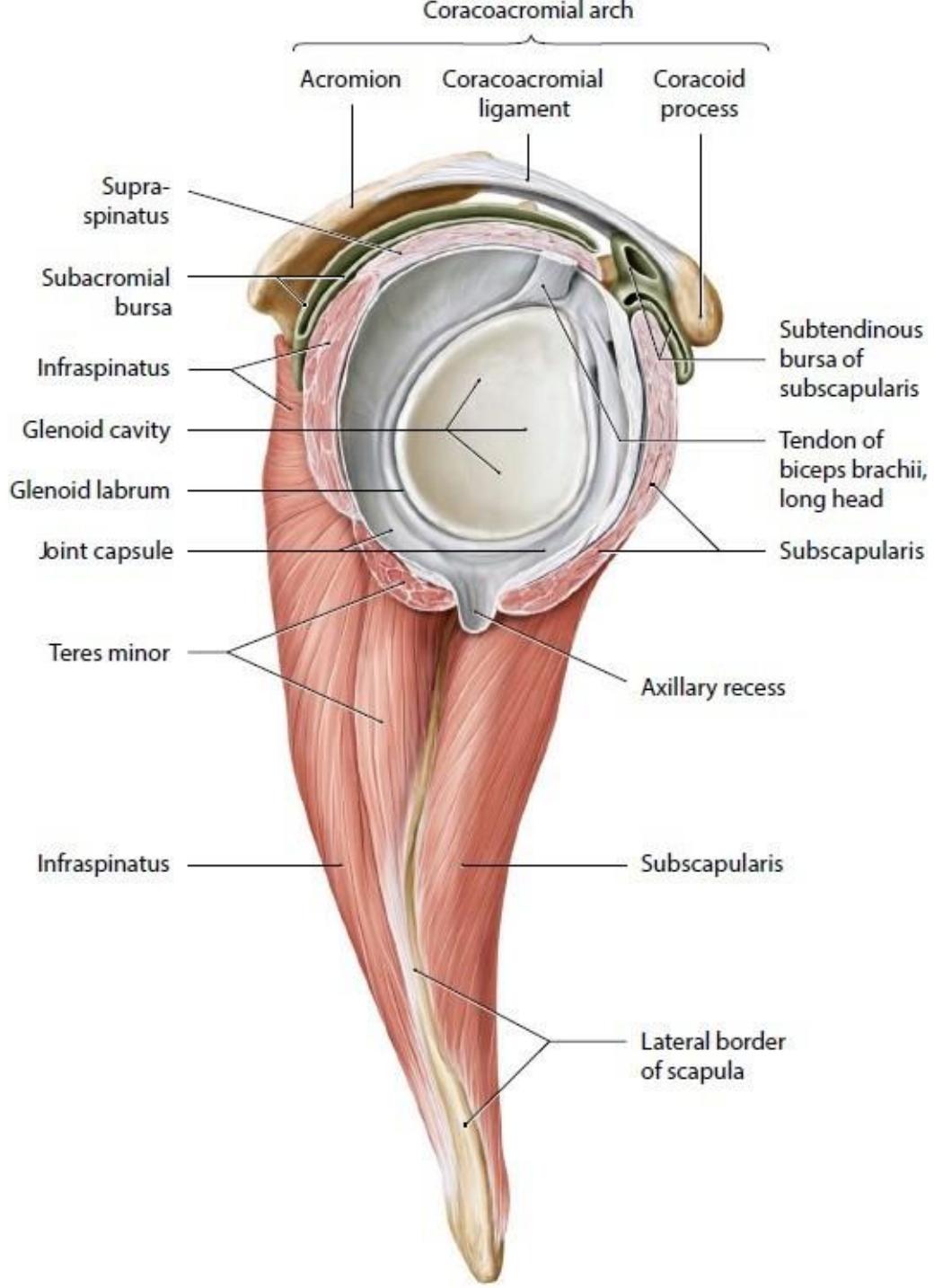


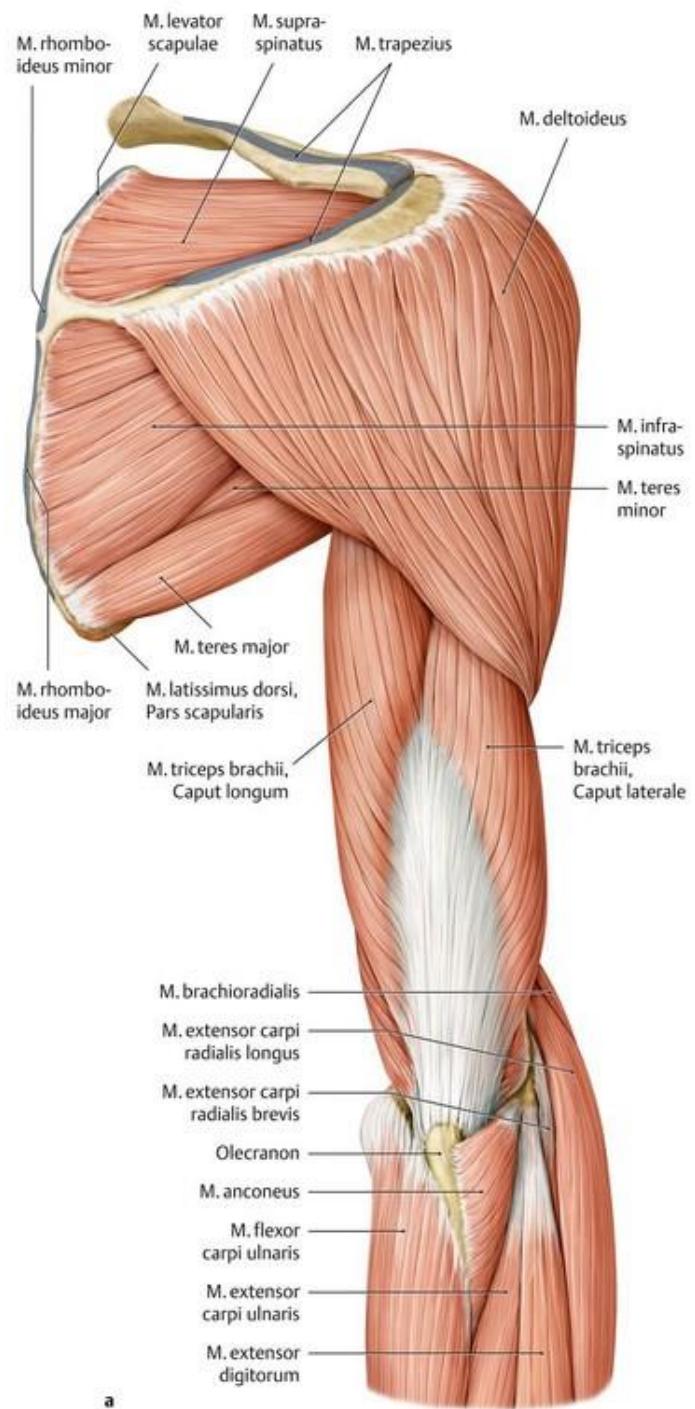
**B** Removed: Deltoid and forearm muscles.

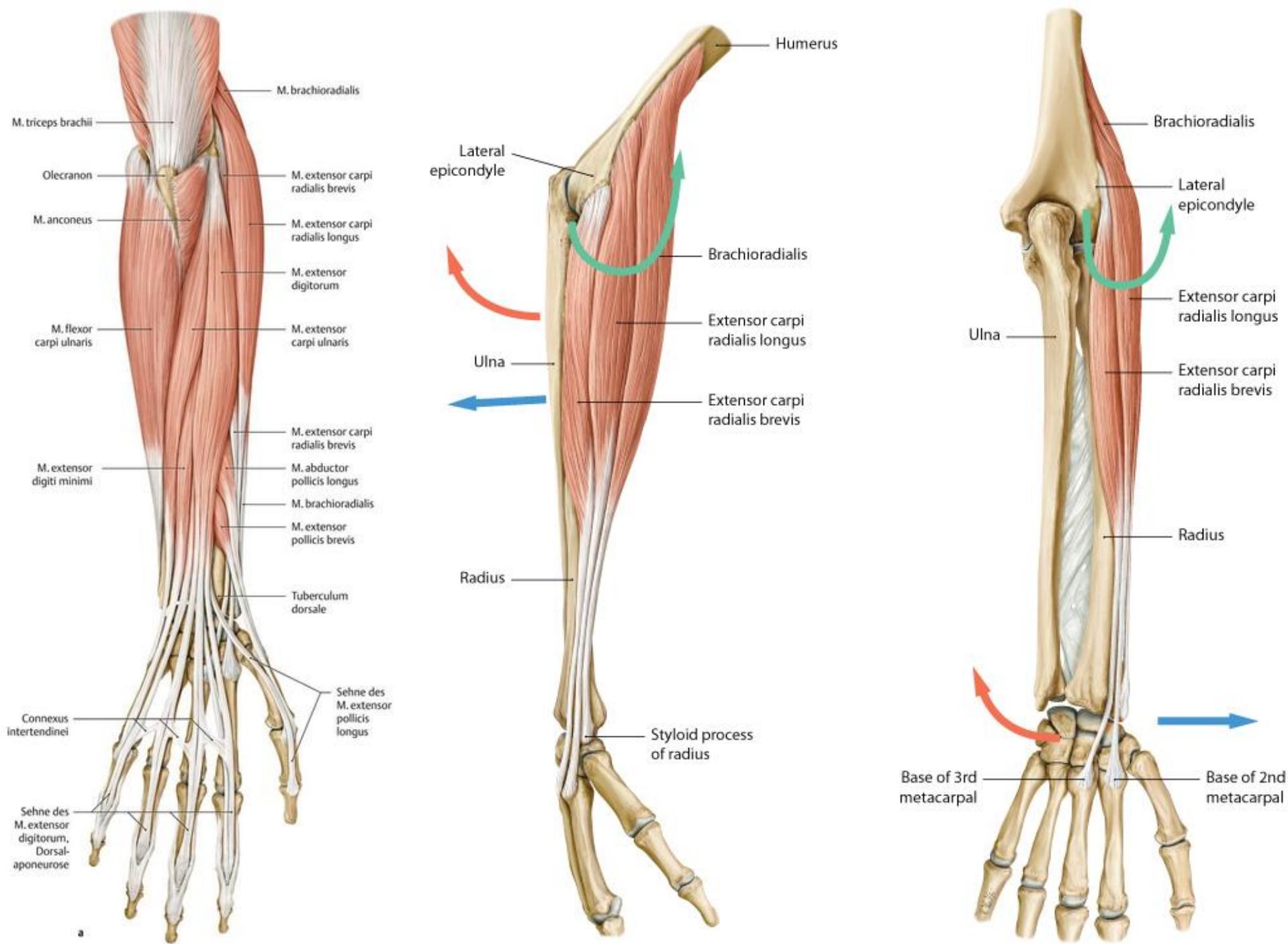


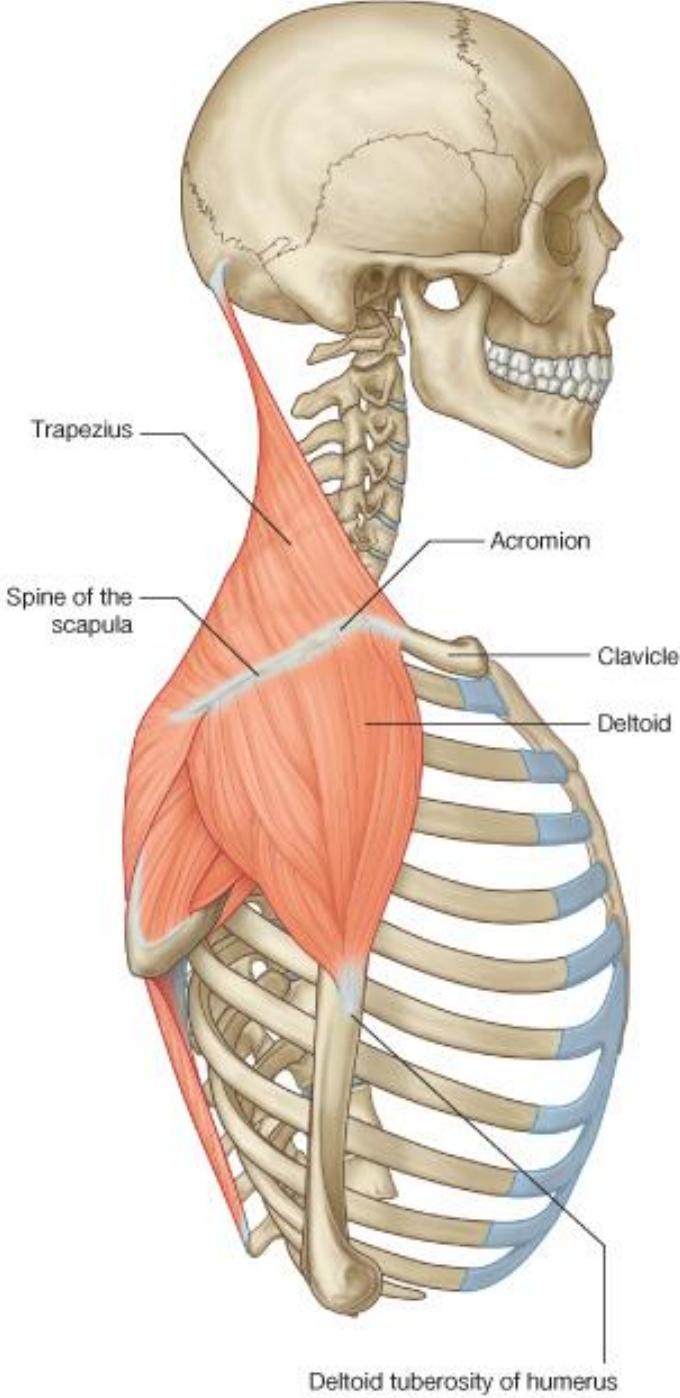




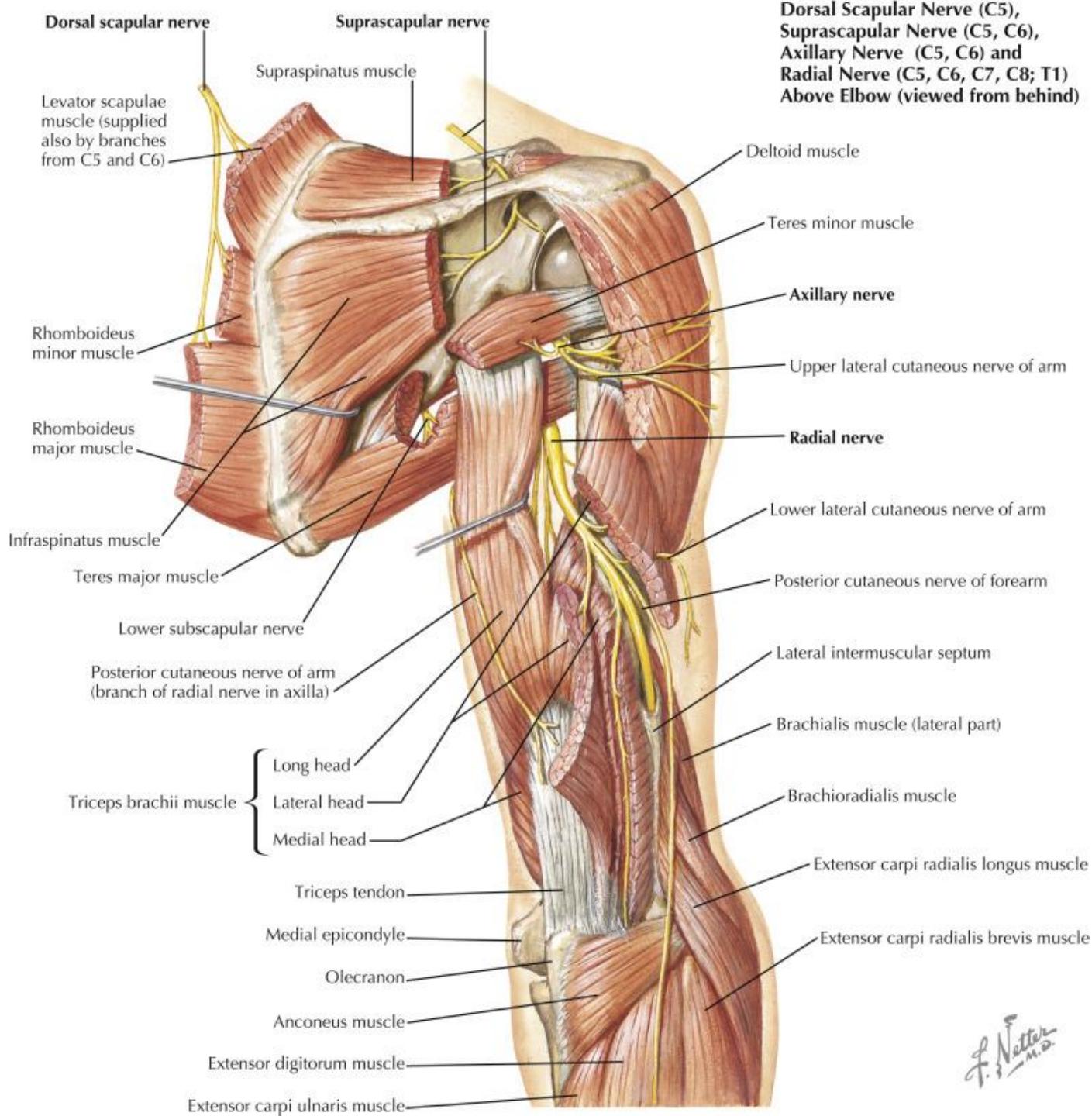




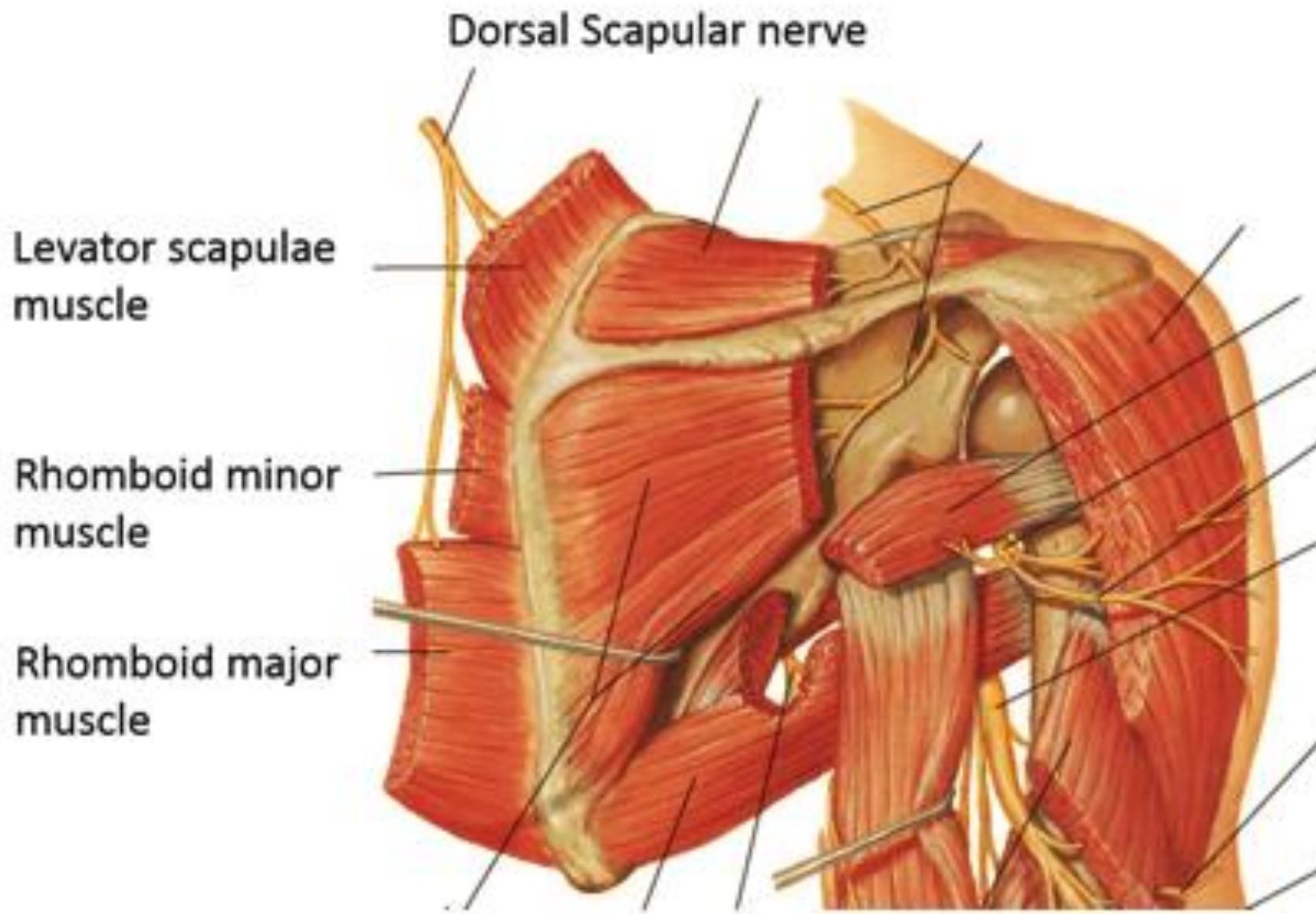




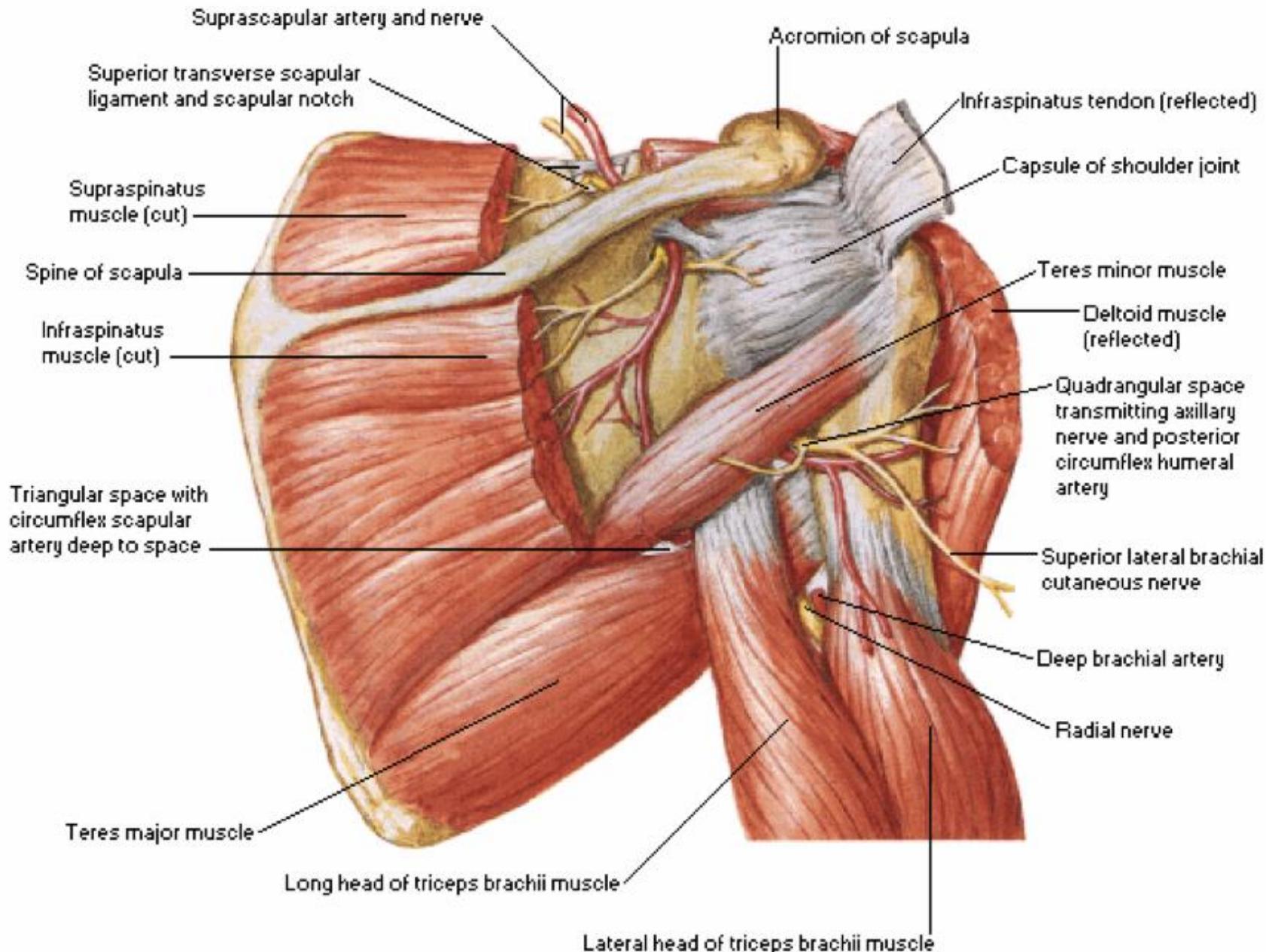
**Dorsal Scapular Nerve (C5),  
Suprascapular Nerve (C5, C6),  
Axillary Nerve (C5, C6) and  
Radial Nerve (C5, C6, C7, C8; T1)  
Above Elbow (viewed from behind)**

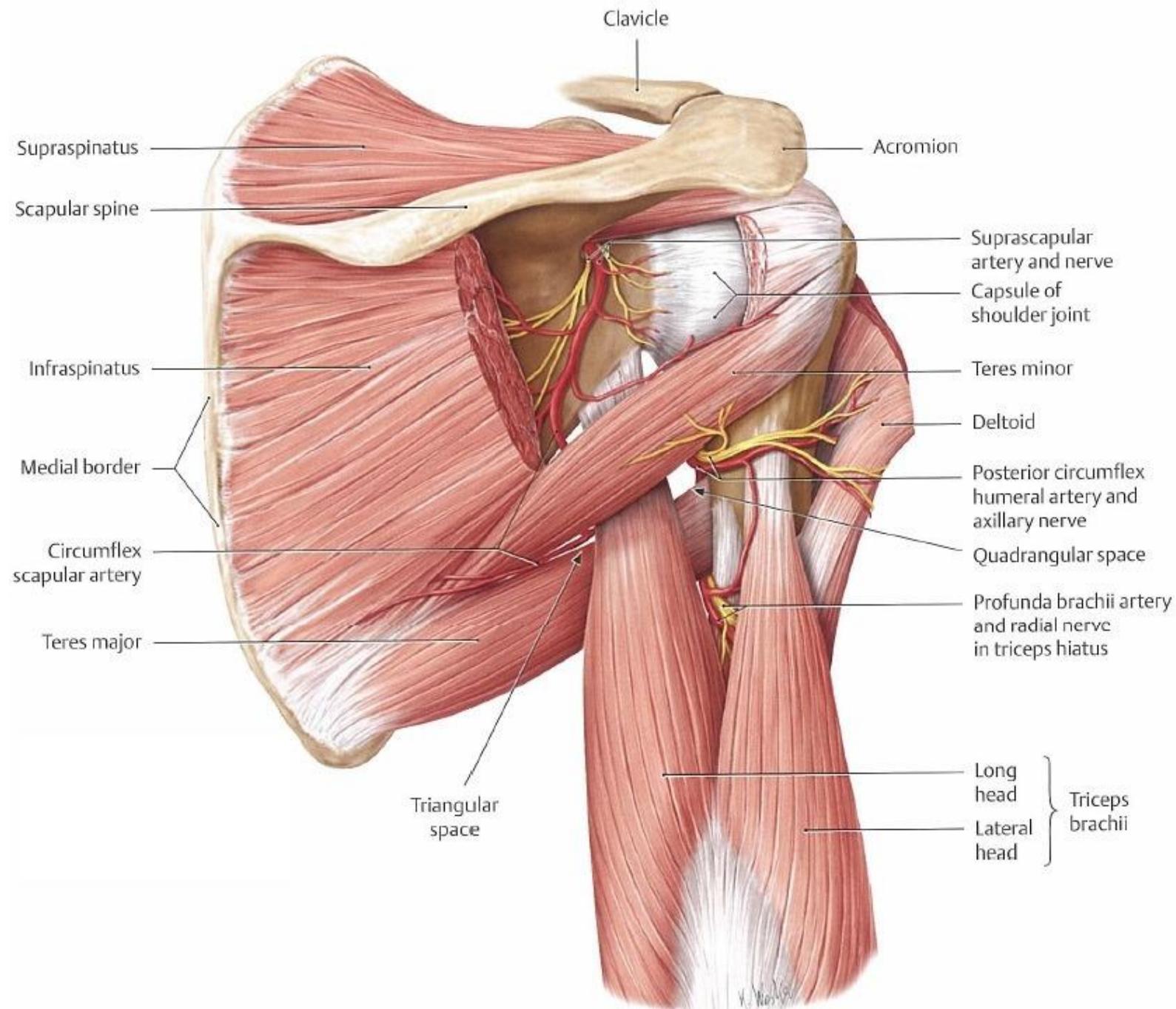


J. Netter M.D.



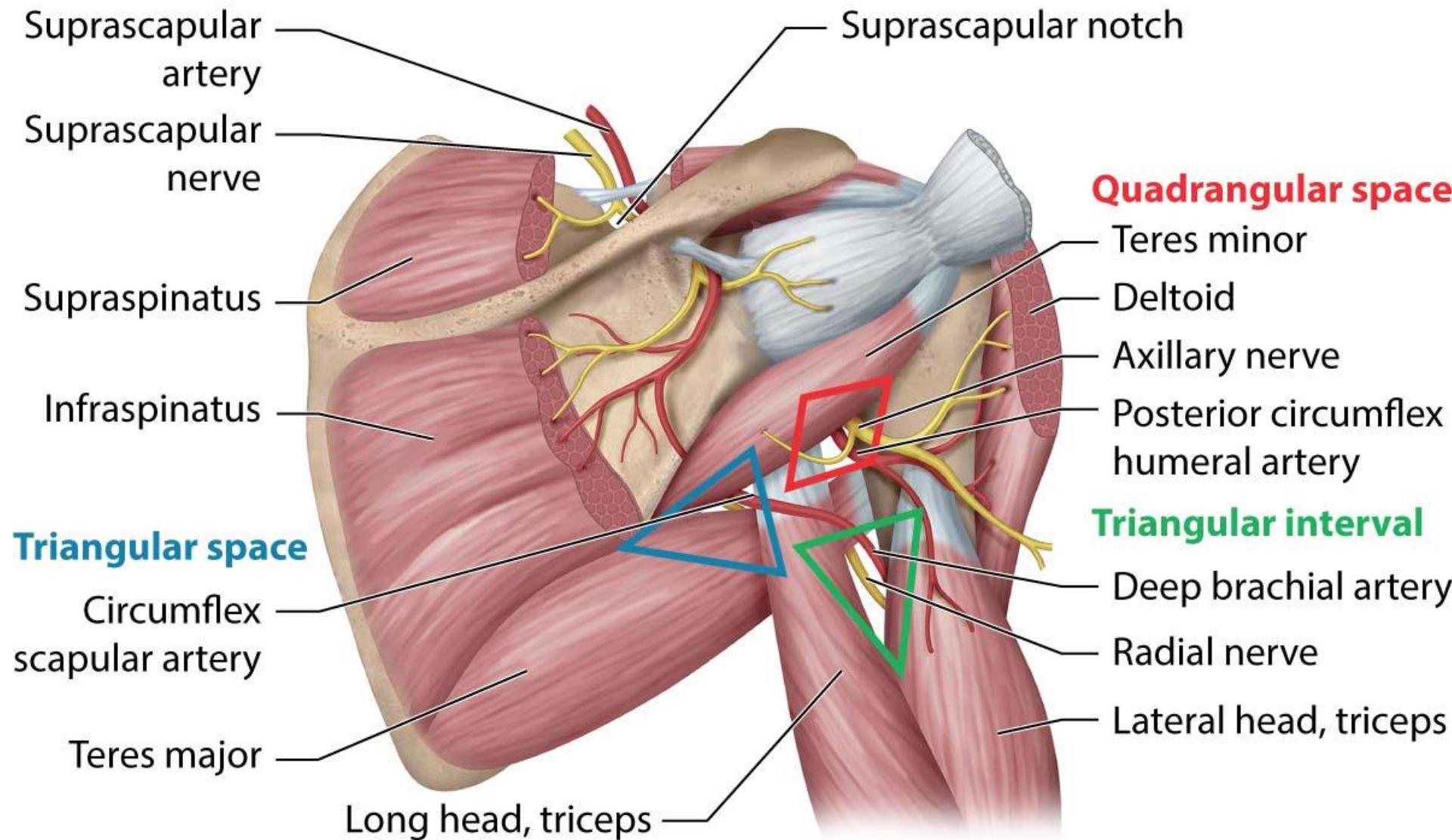
## Posterior View

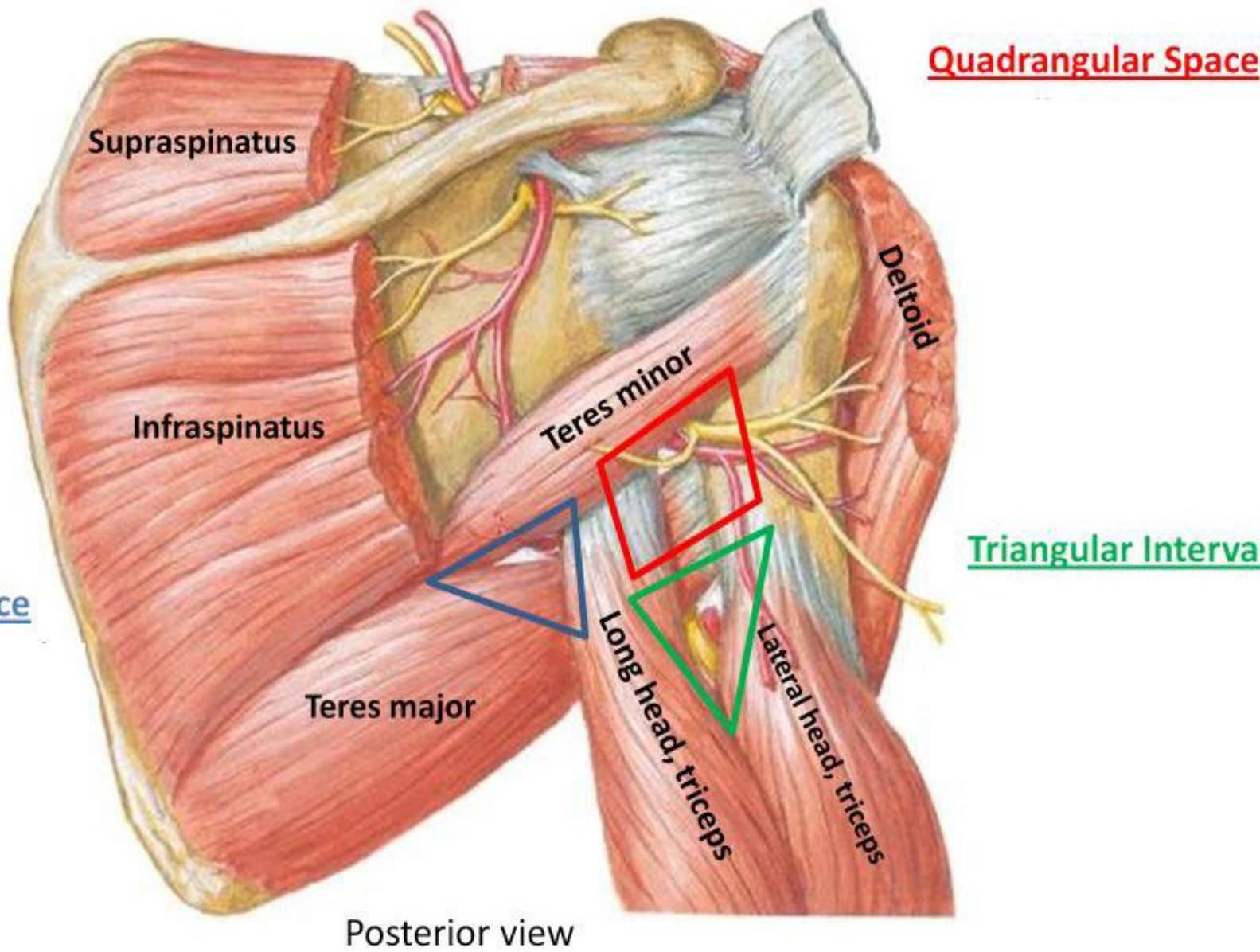


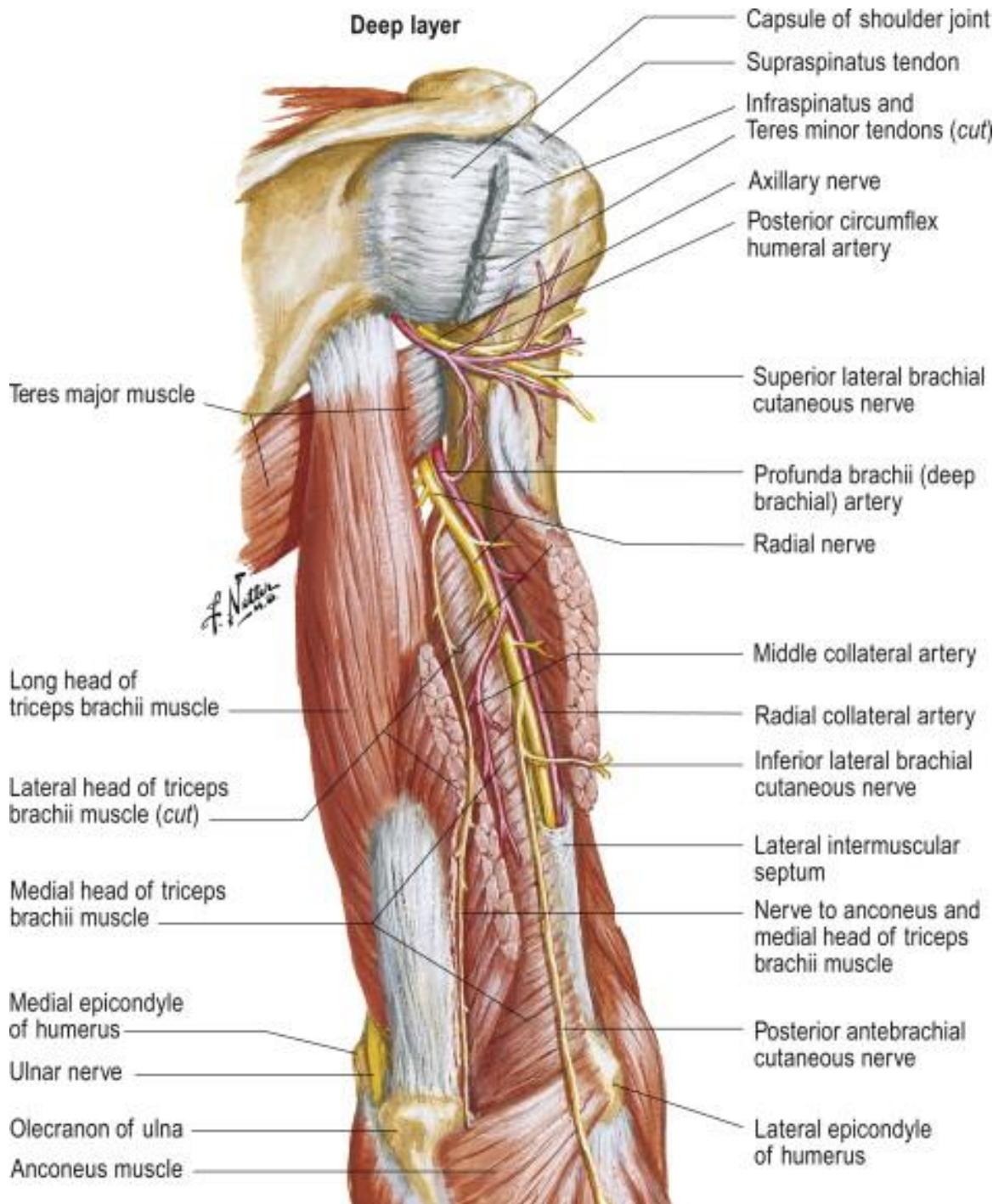


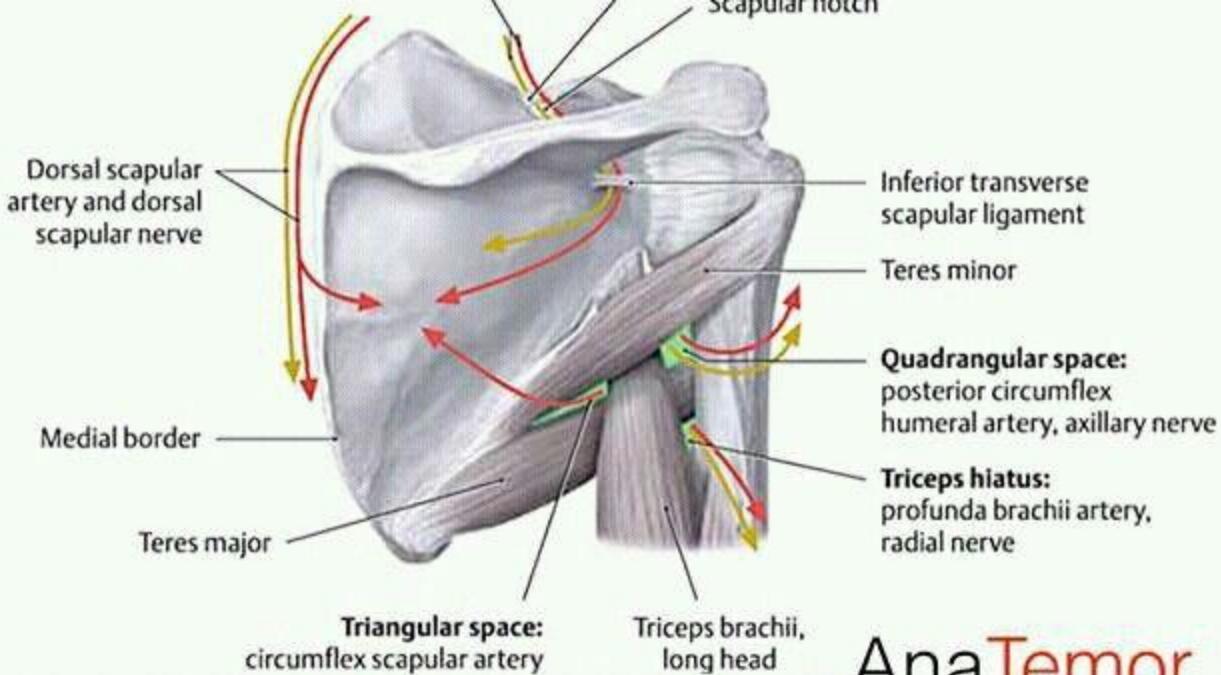
A The triangular and quadrangular spaces of the axilla

## Posterior View







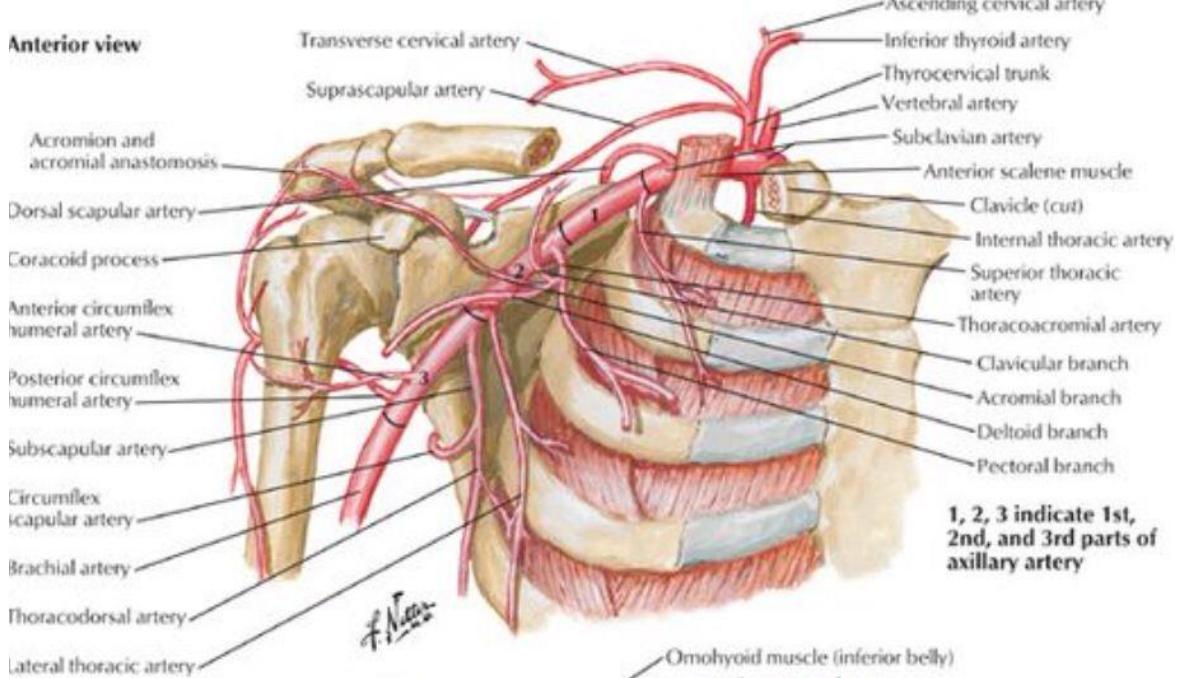


AnaTumor

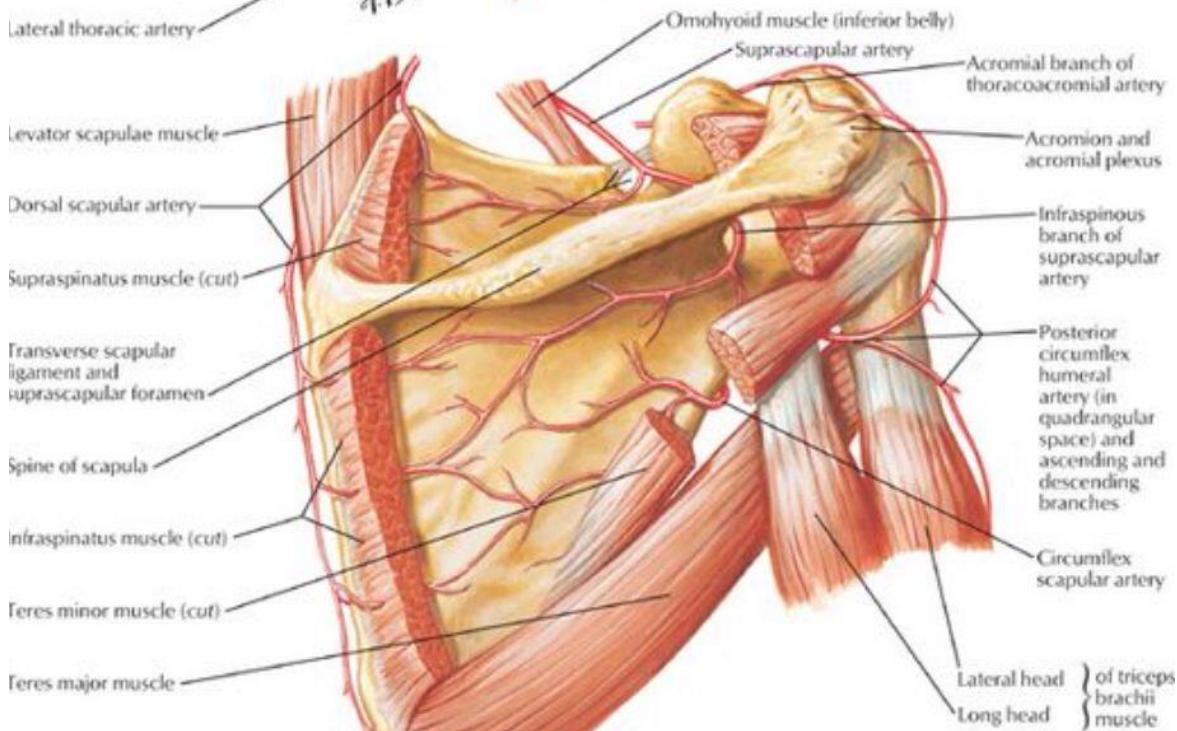
AnaTumor



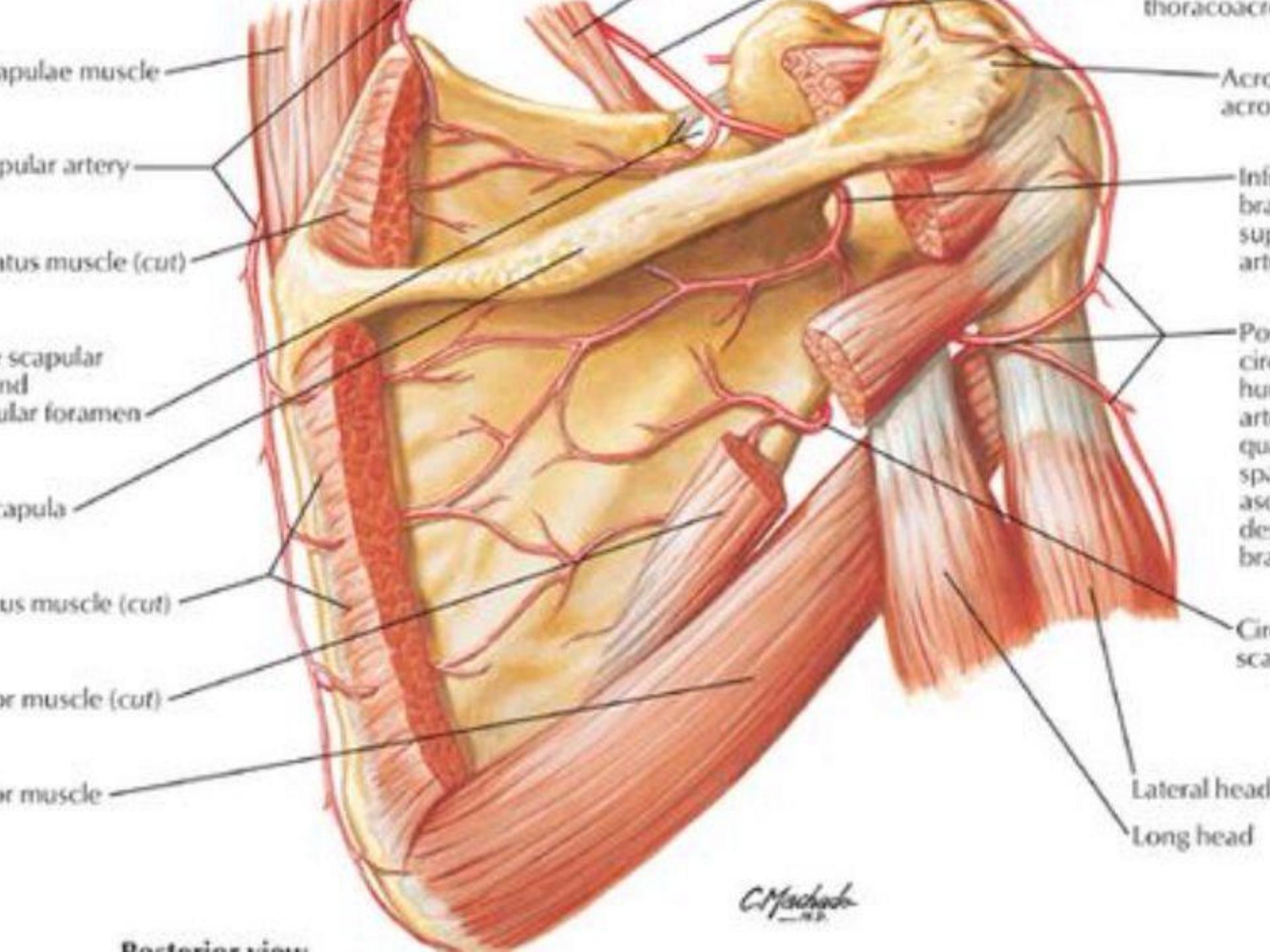
### Anterior view

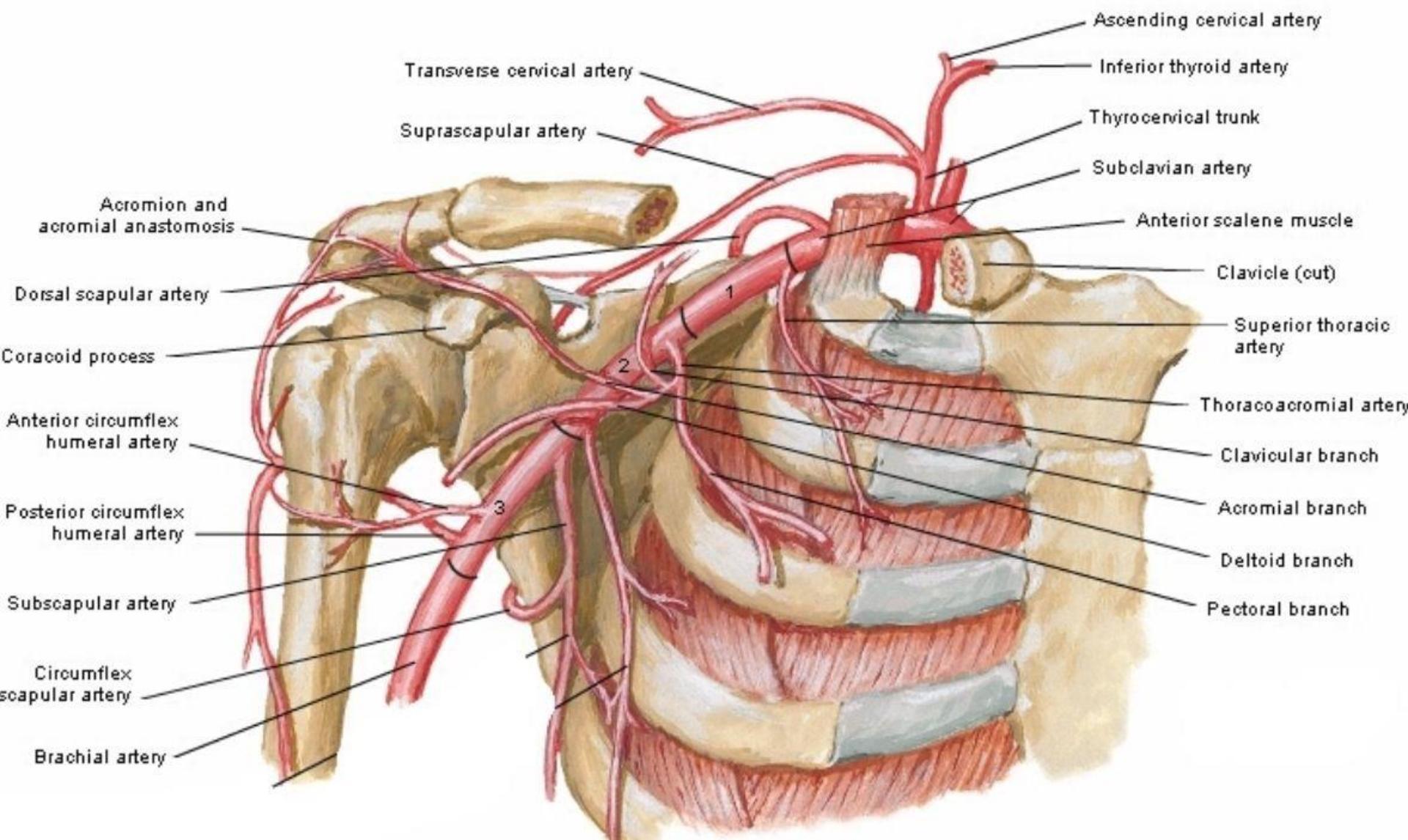


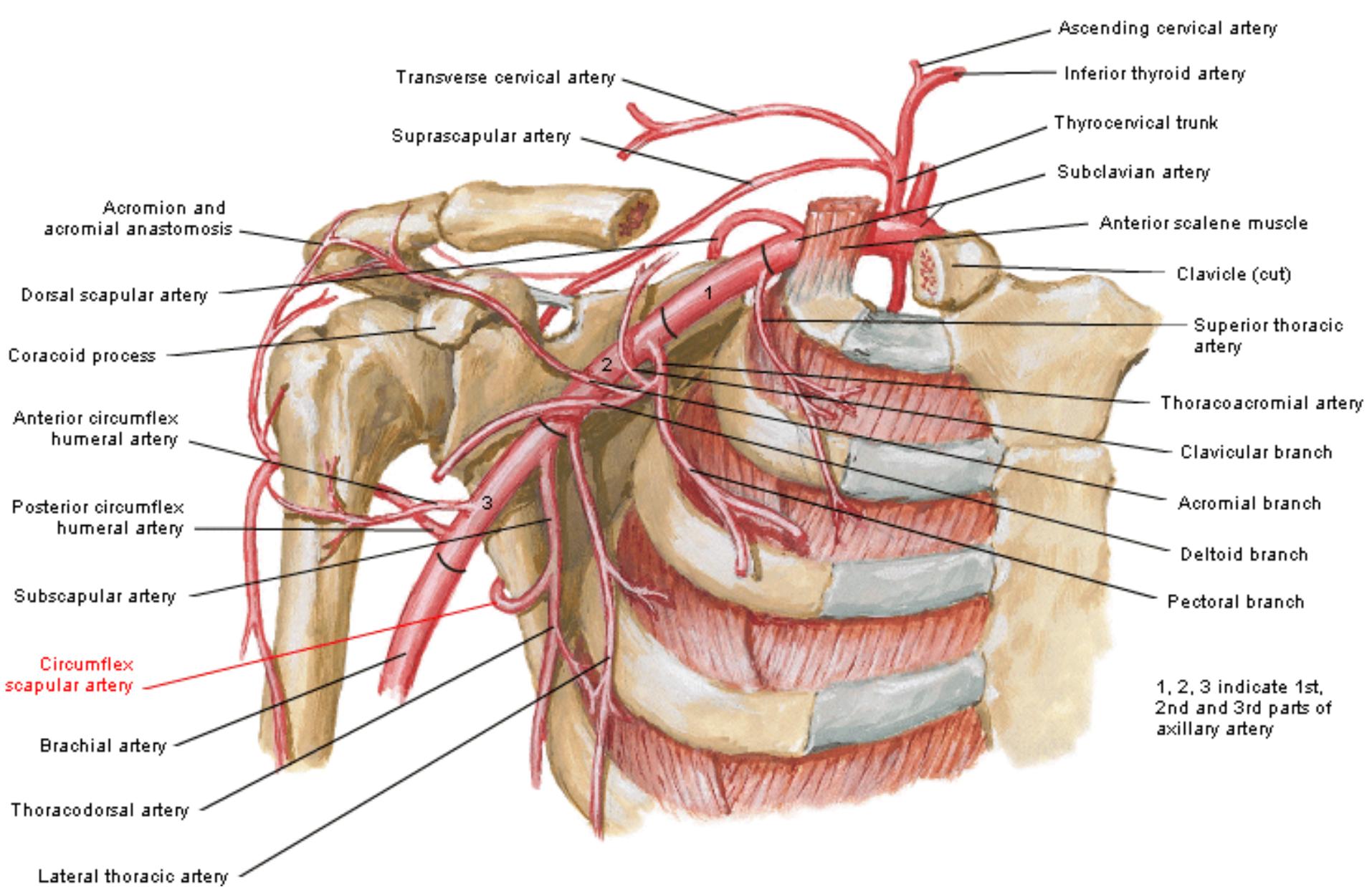
C.Machado

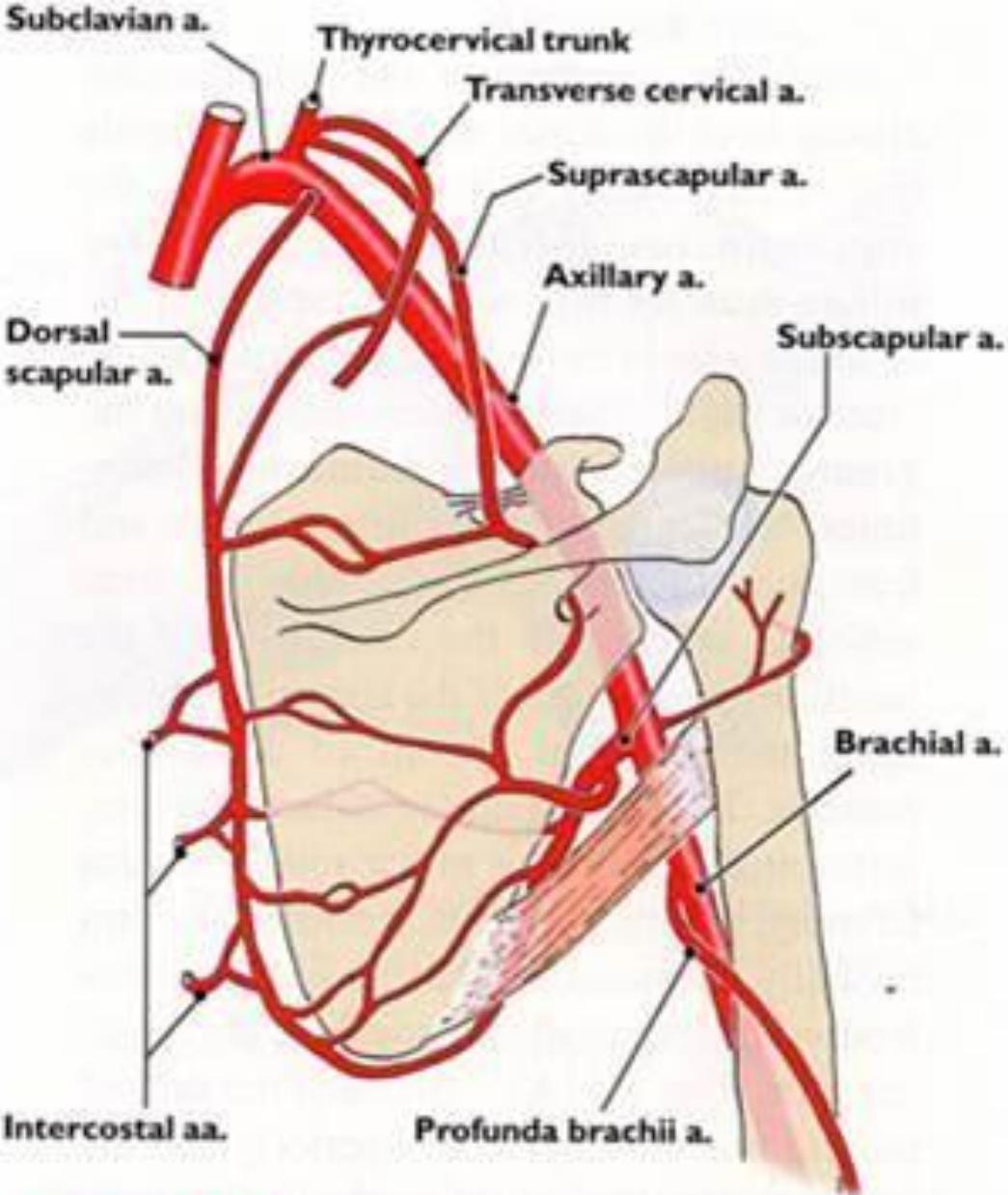


Posterior view









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

**subclavian a.  
( 1st part )**

**thyrocervical trunk**

osis  
ne

**1. transverse cervical a.**

**5. dorsal  
scapular a.**

**2. suprascapular a.**

z  
y  
ach  
ys  
y

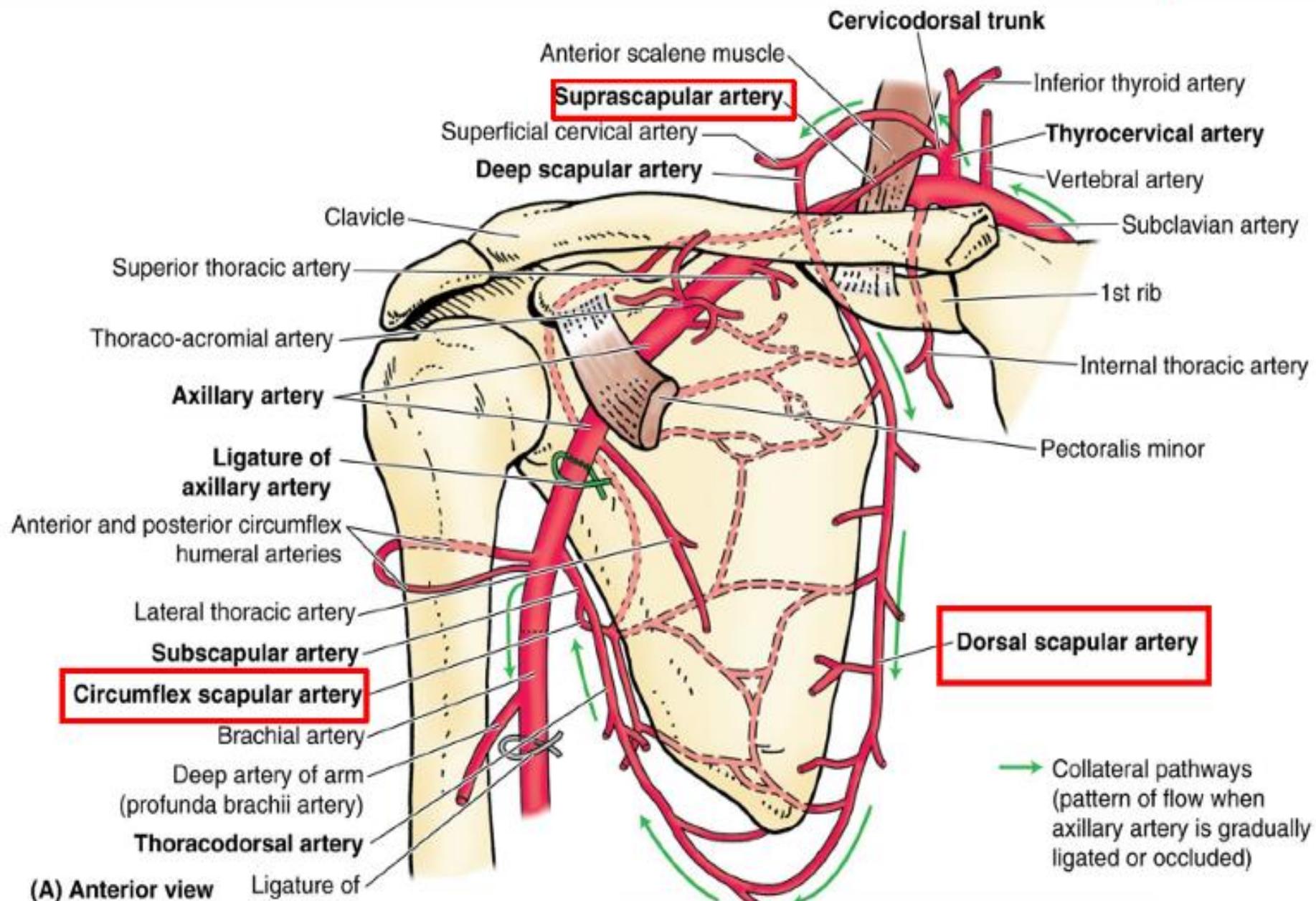
**axillary a.  
( 3rd part )**

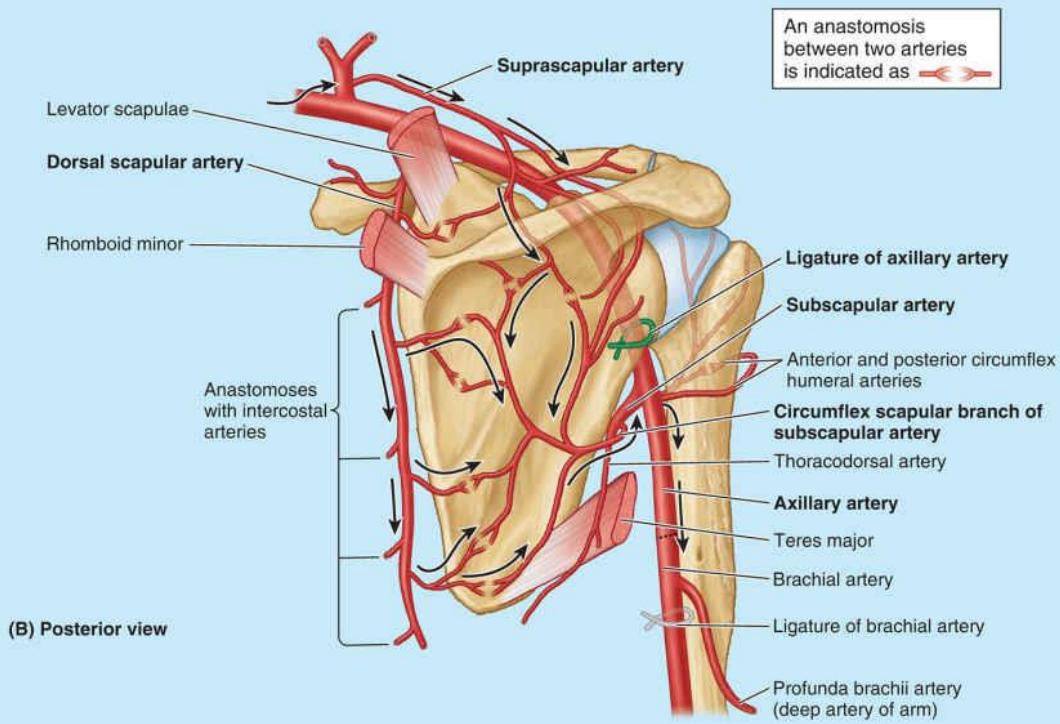
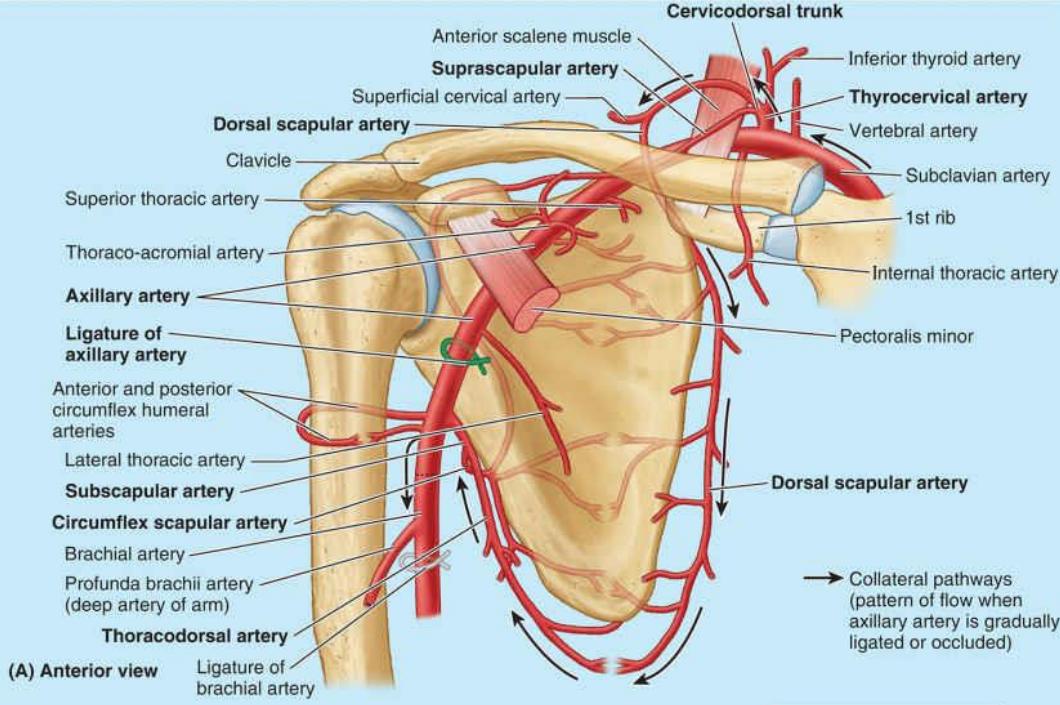
**intercostal as.**

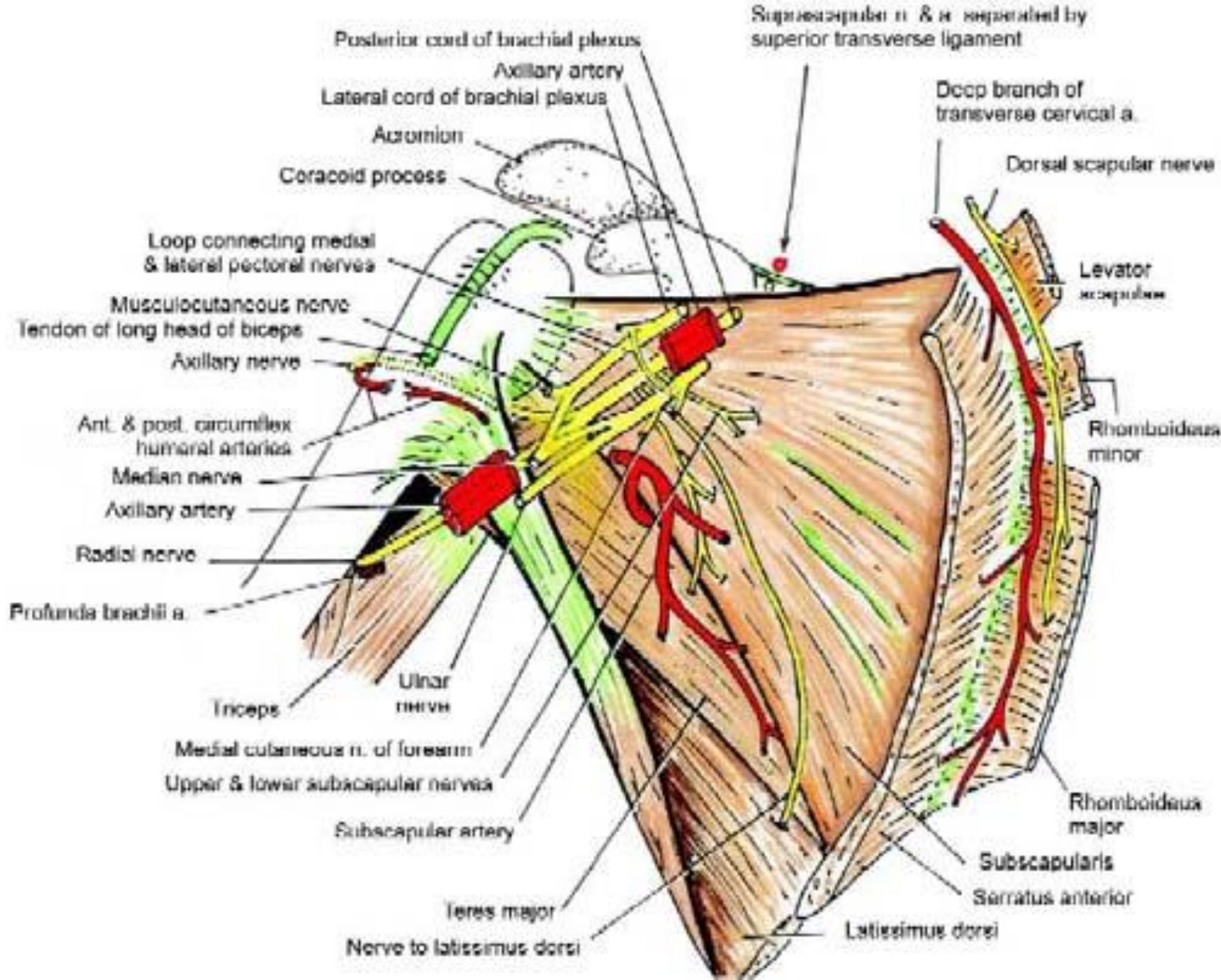
**3. subscapular a.**

**4. circumflex  
scapular a.**

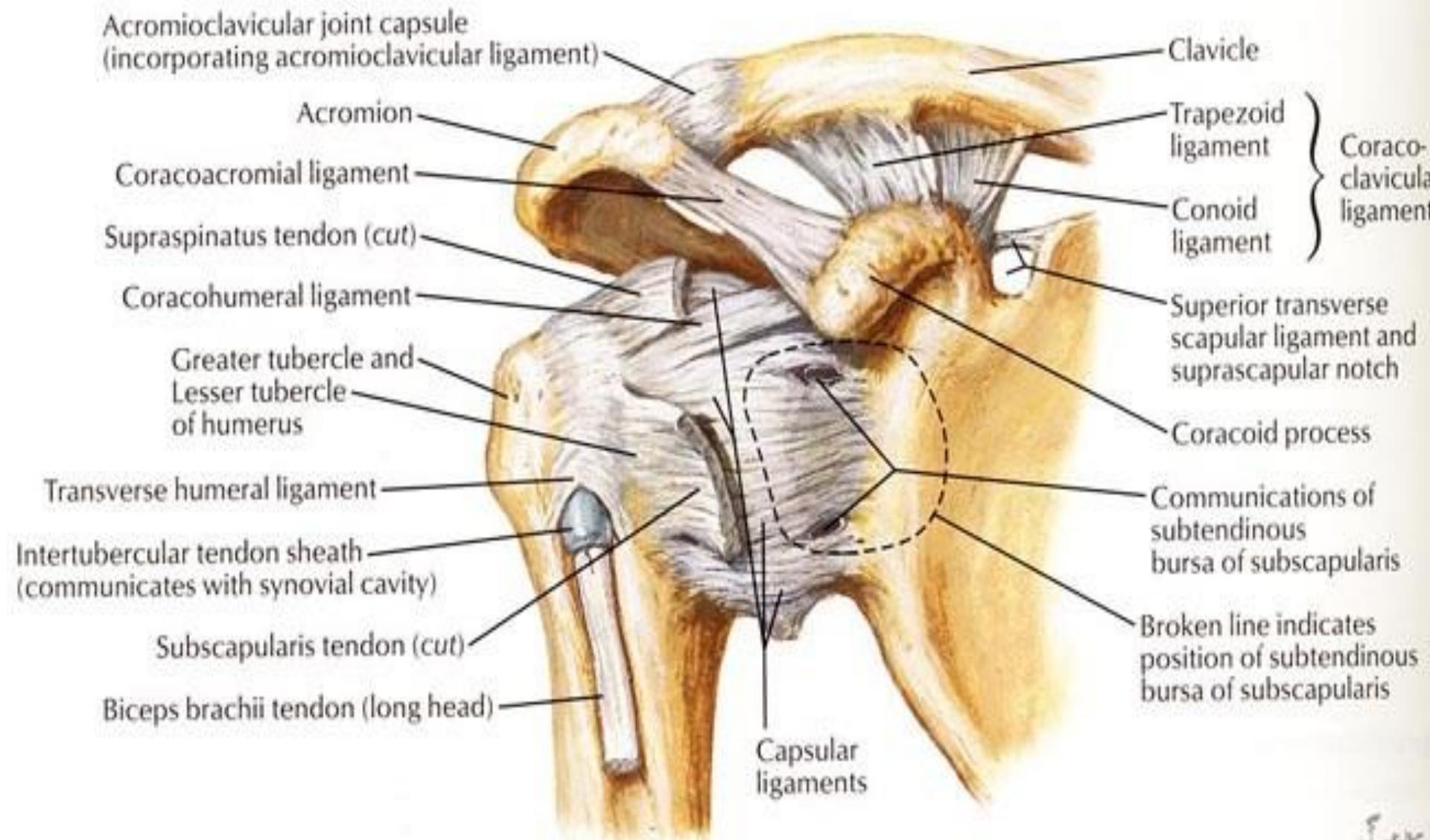
Test Yourself

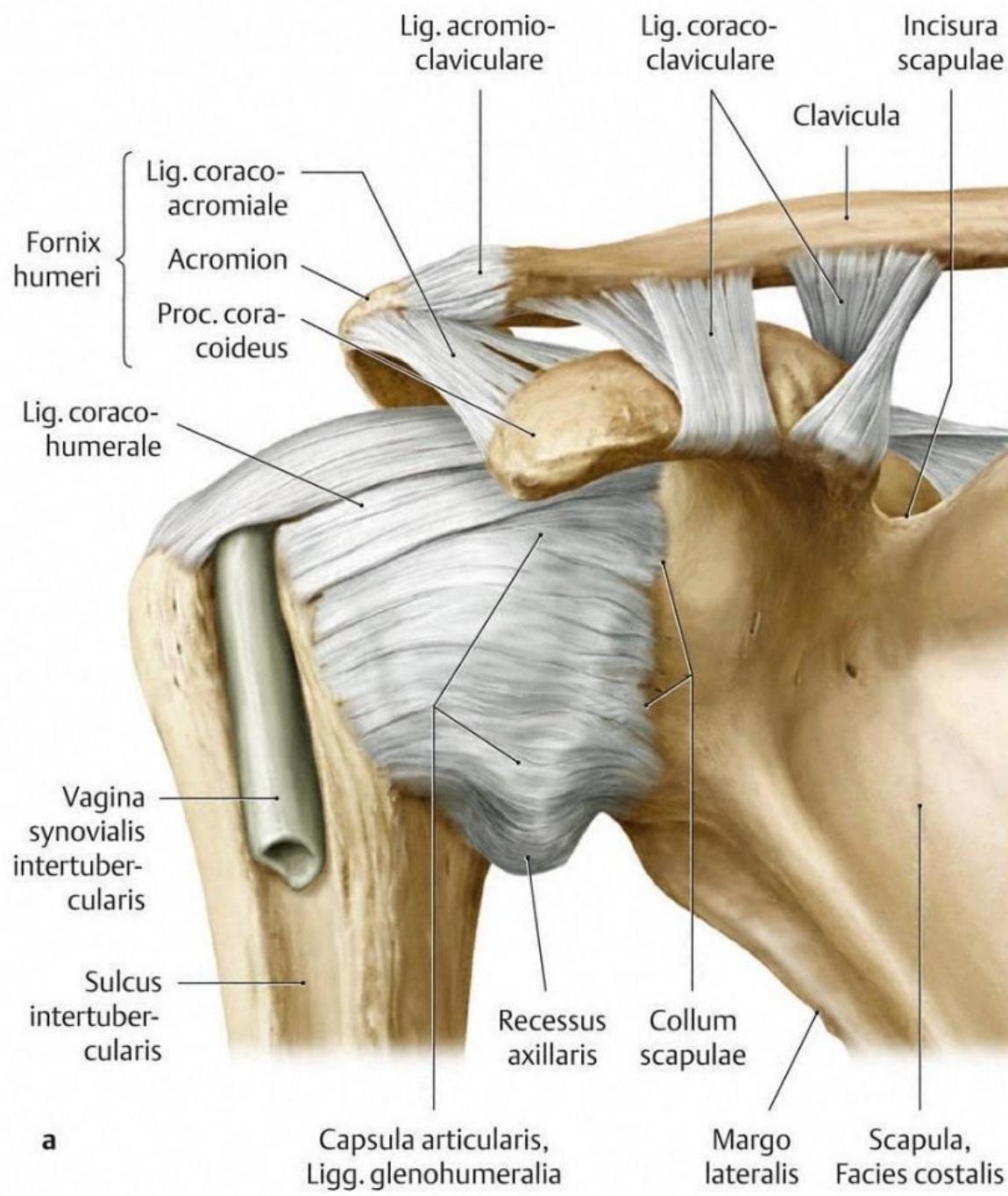


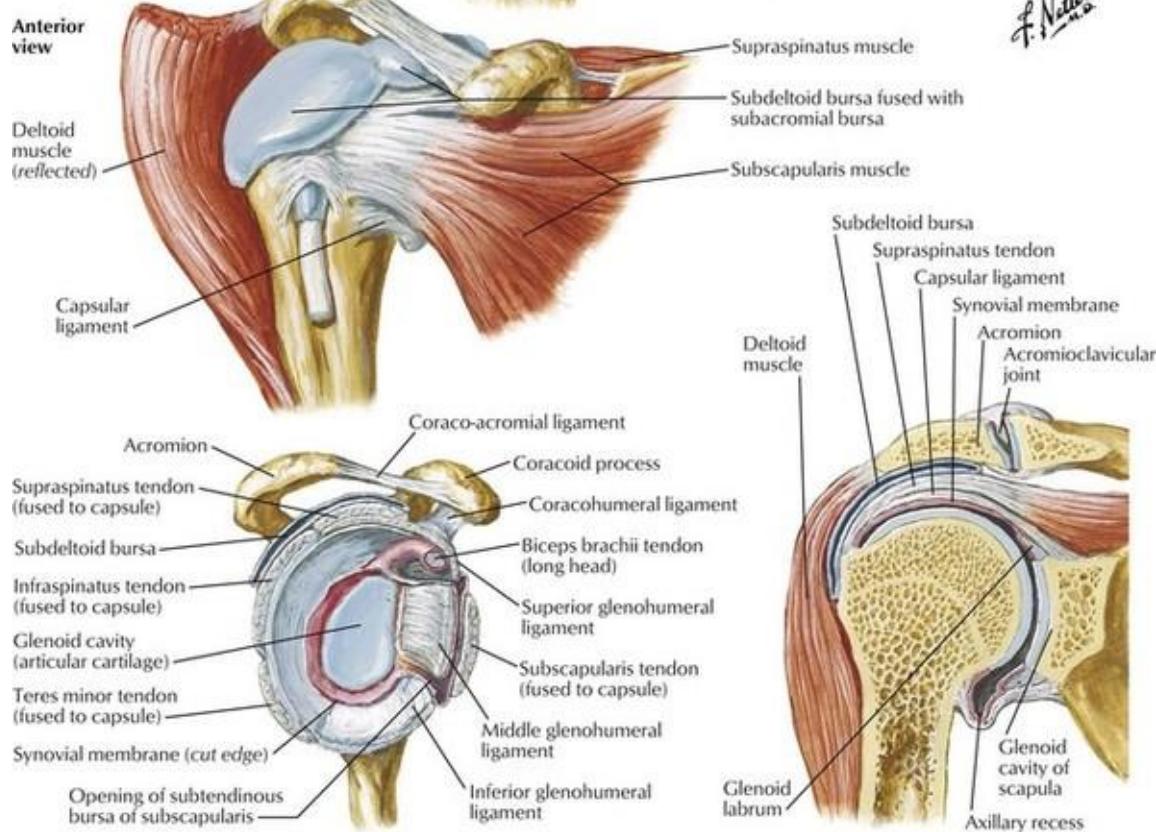
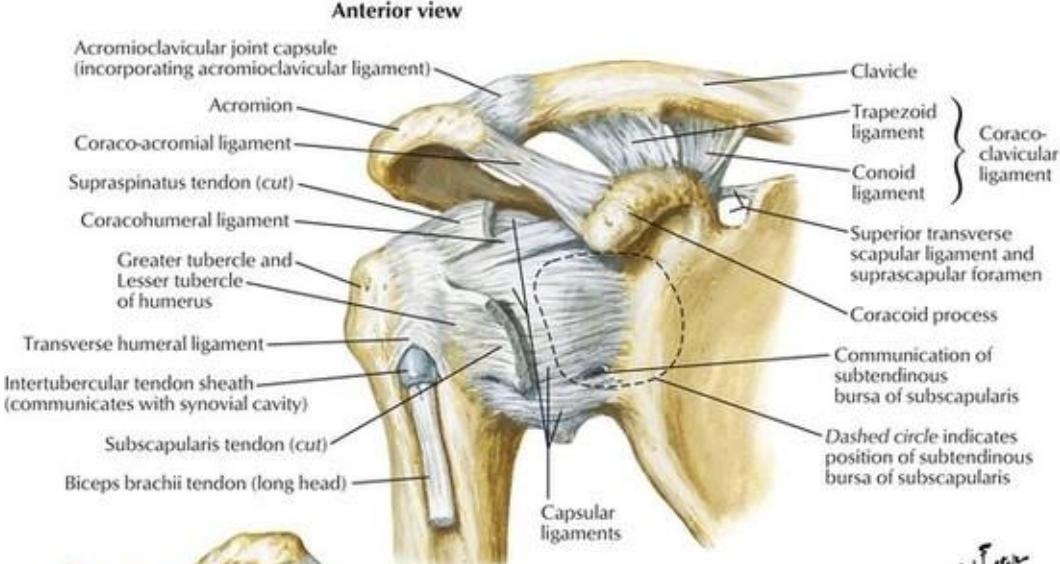




### Anterior view

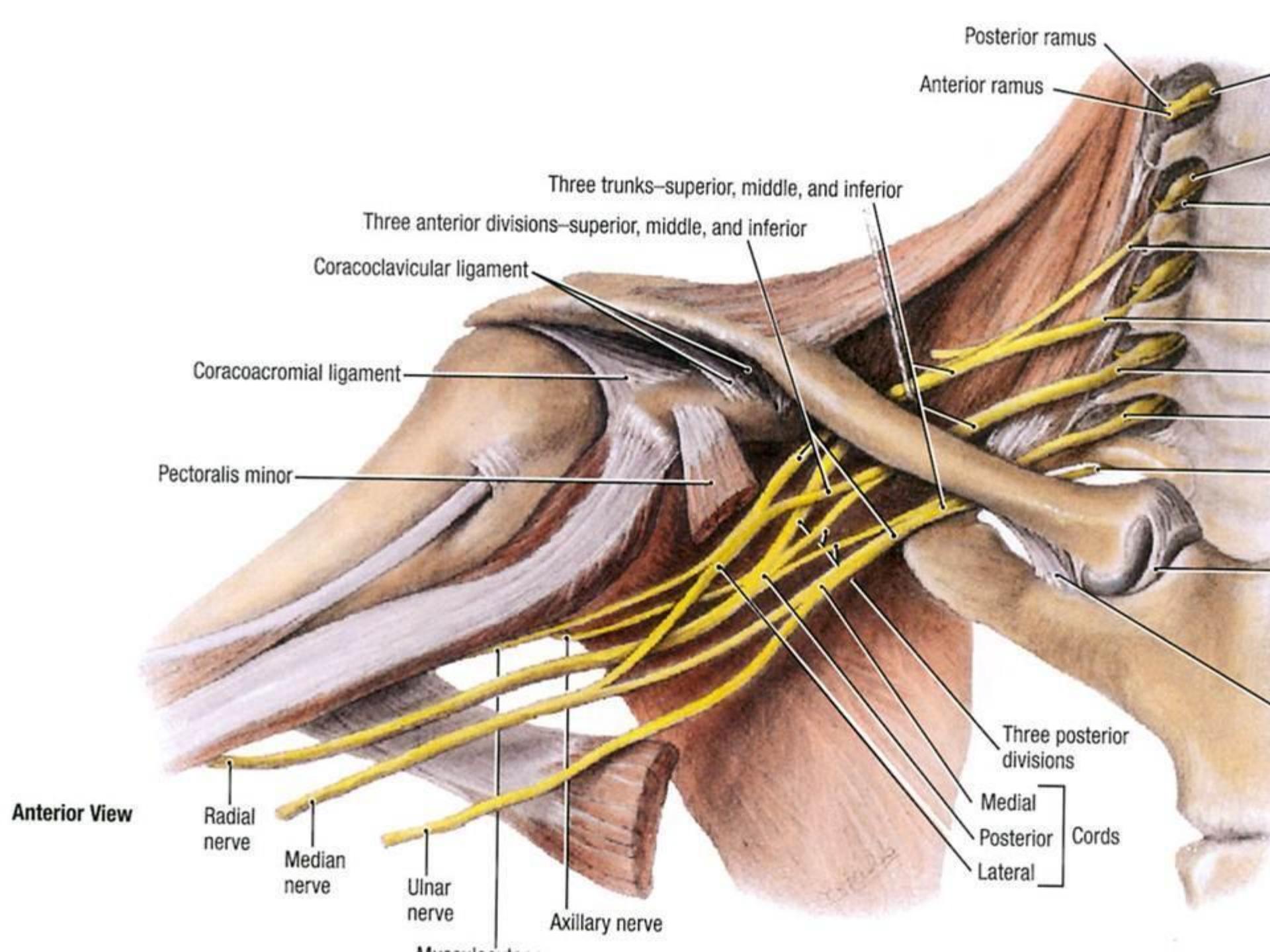




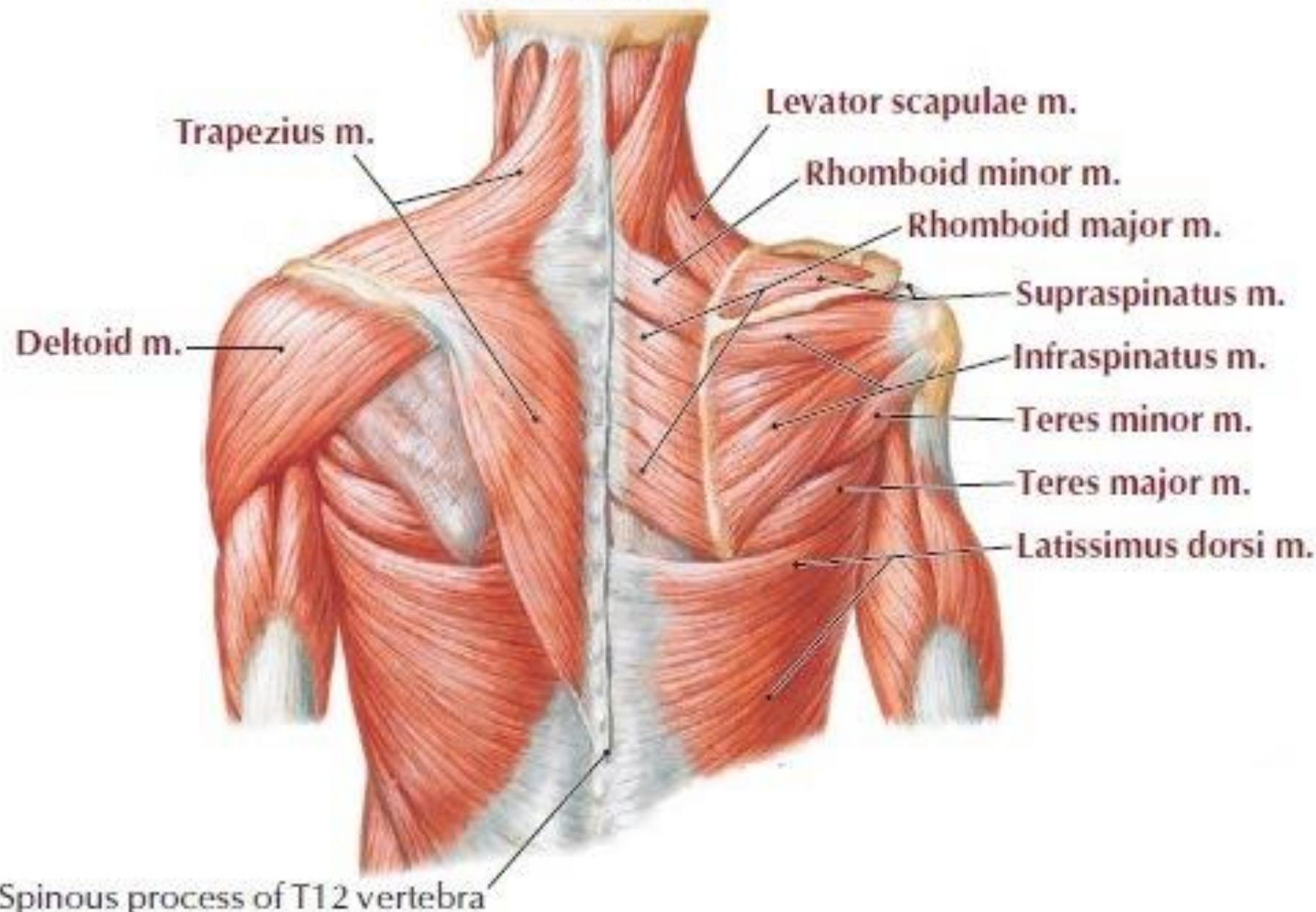


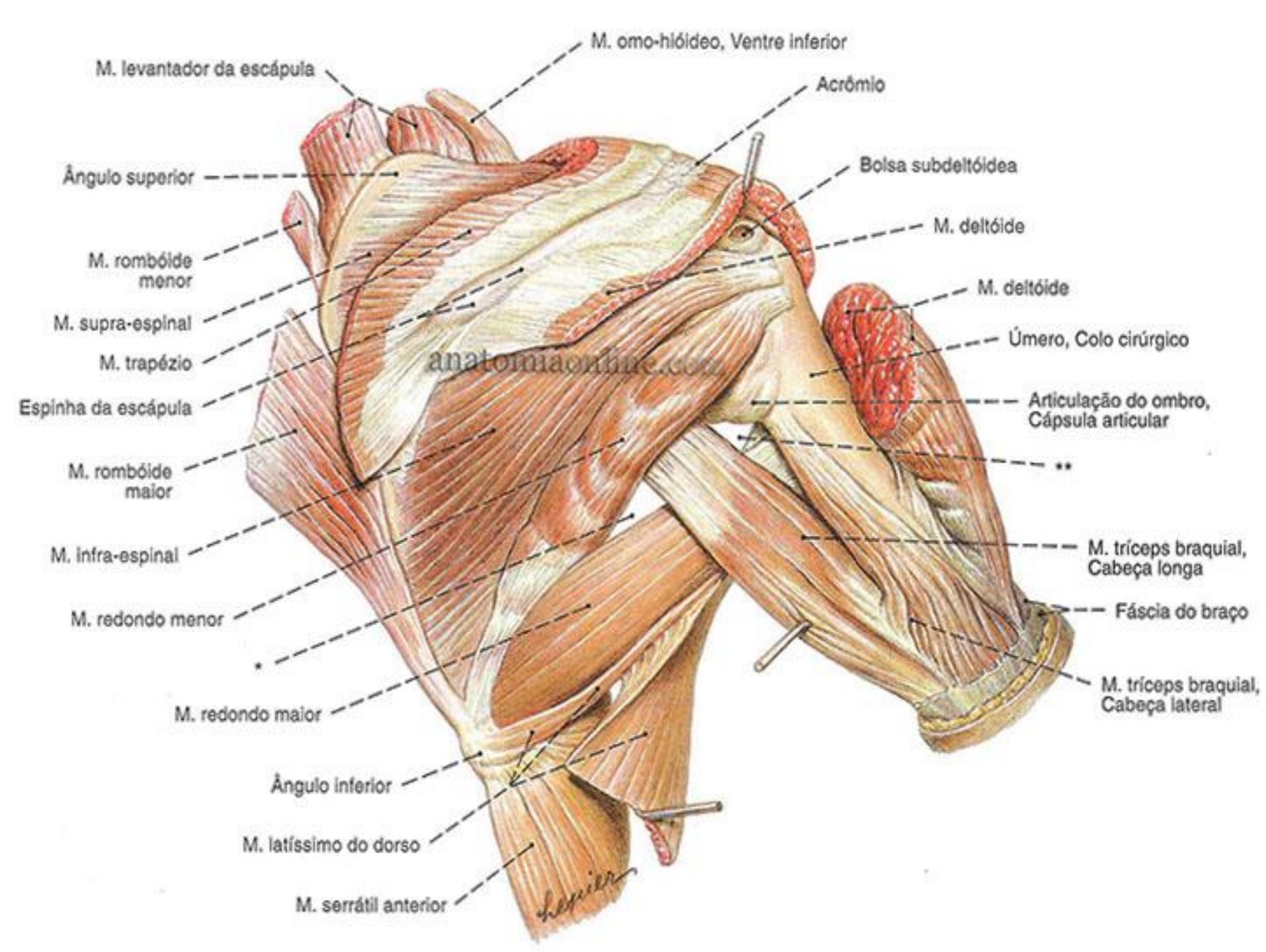
**Joint opened: lateral view**

**Coronal section through joint**



**Posterior view**





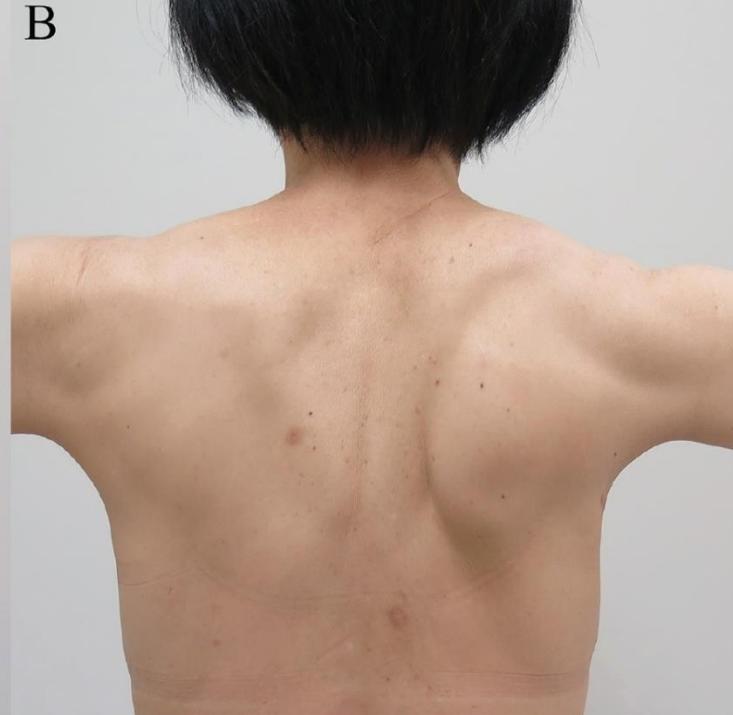
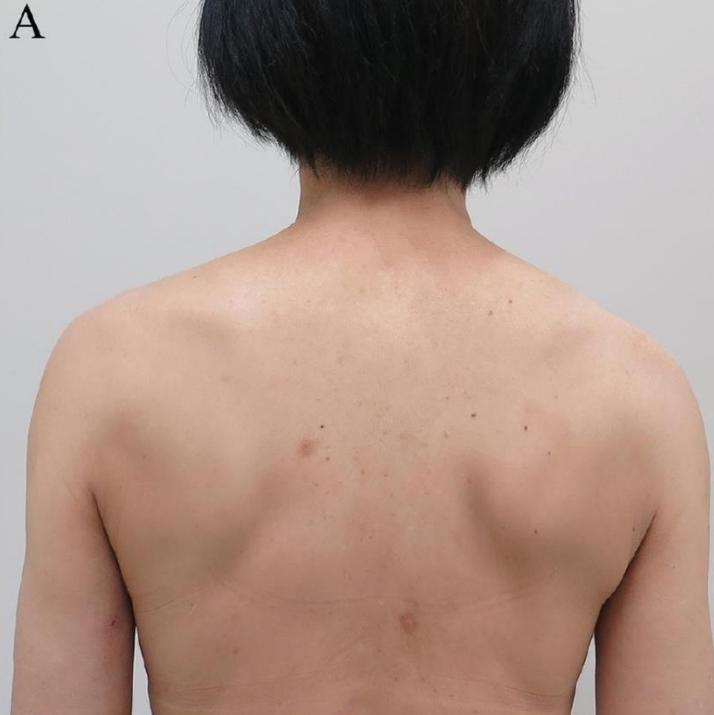


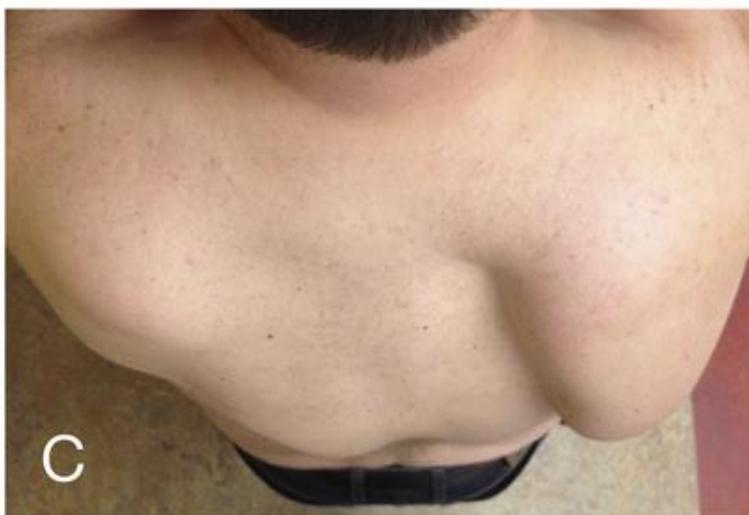
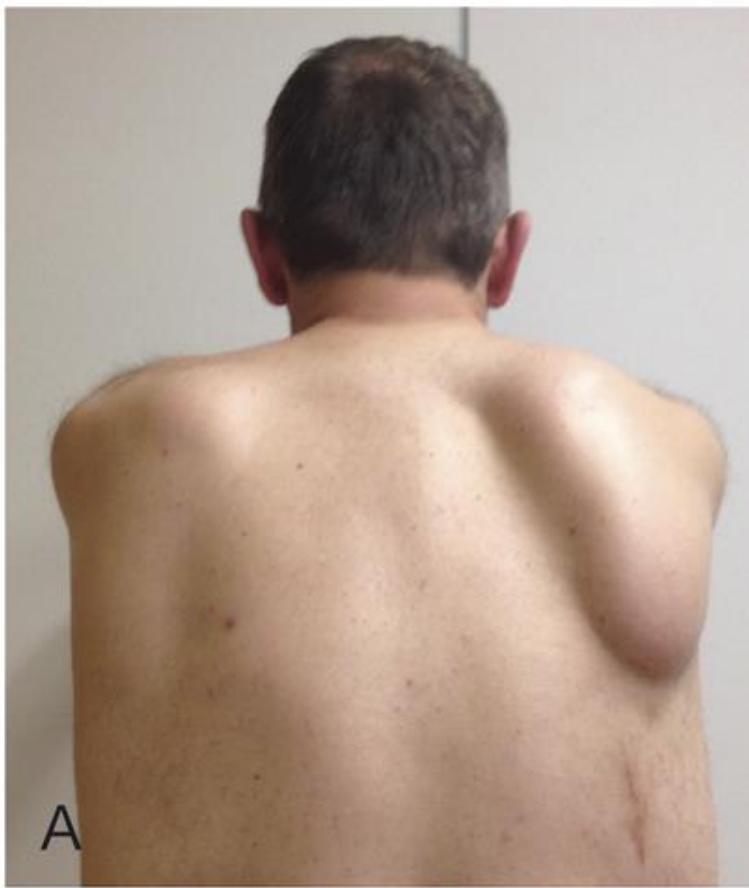














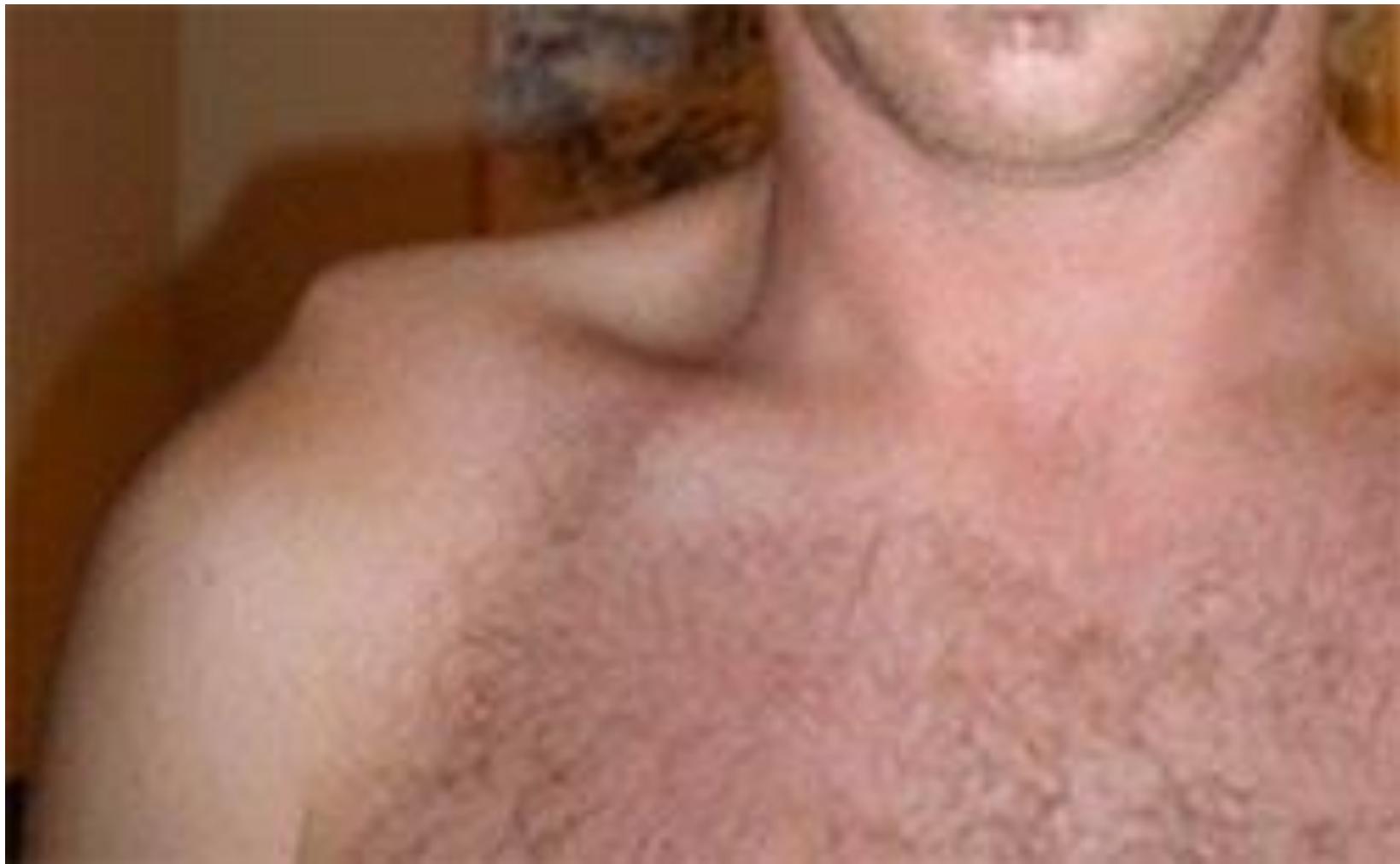
















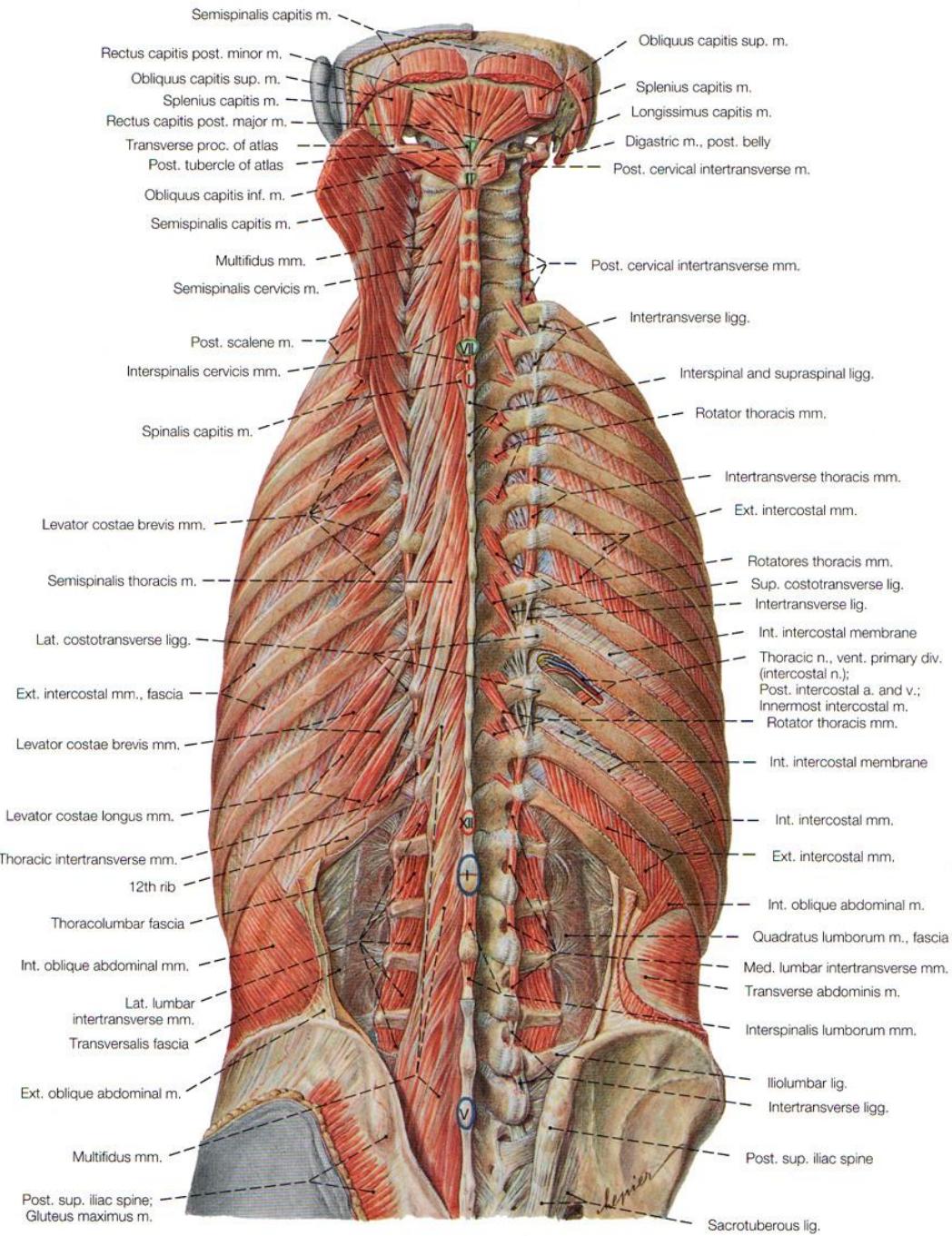
**a**

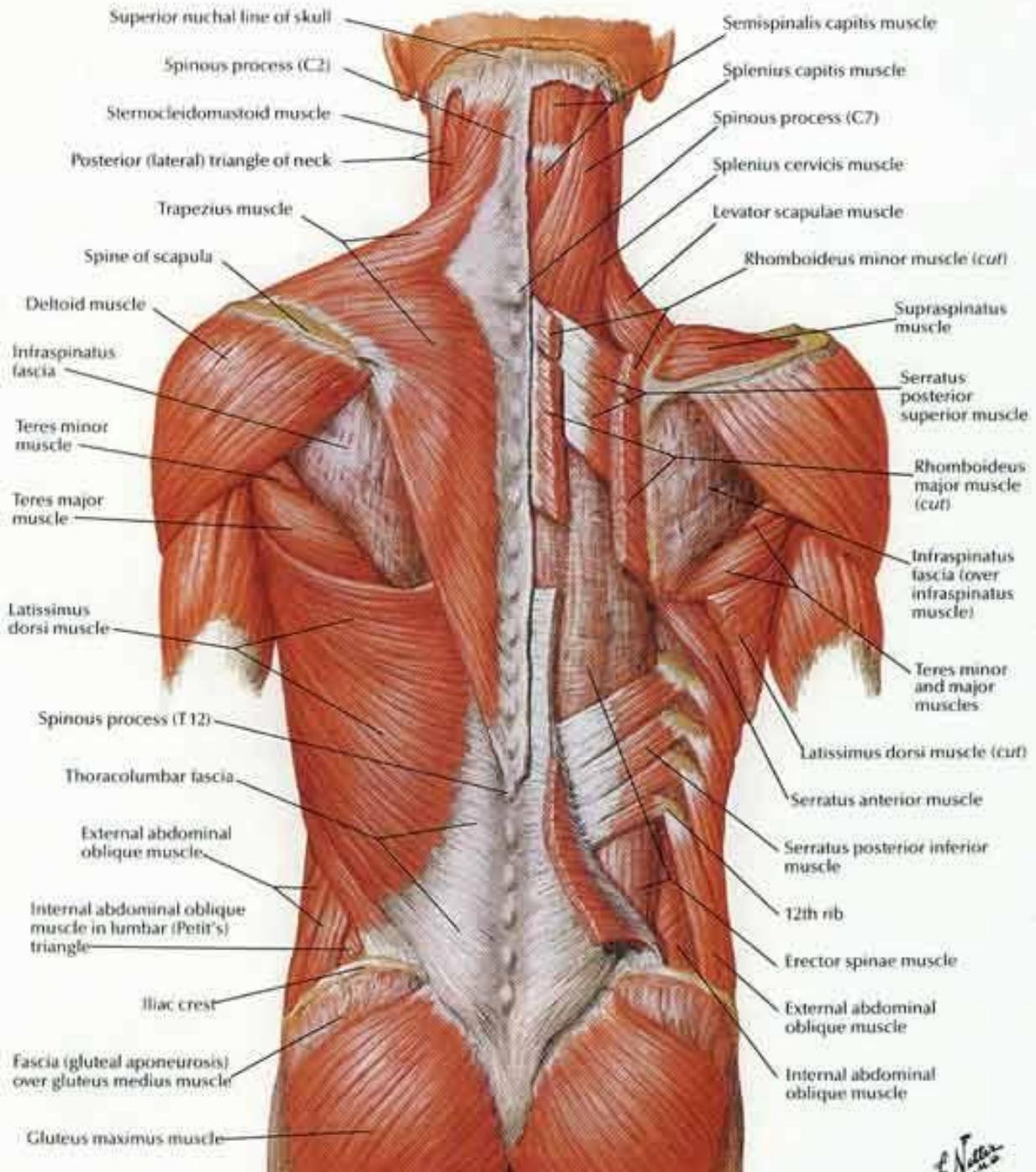


**b**

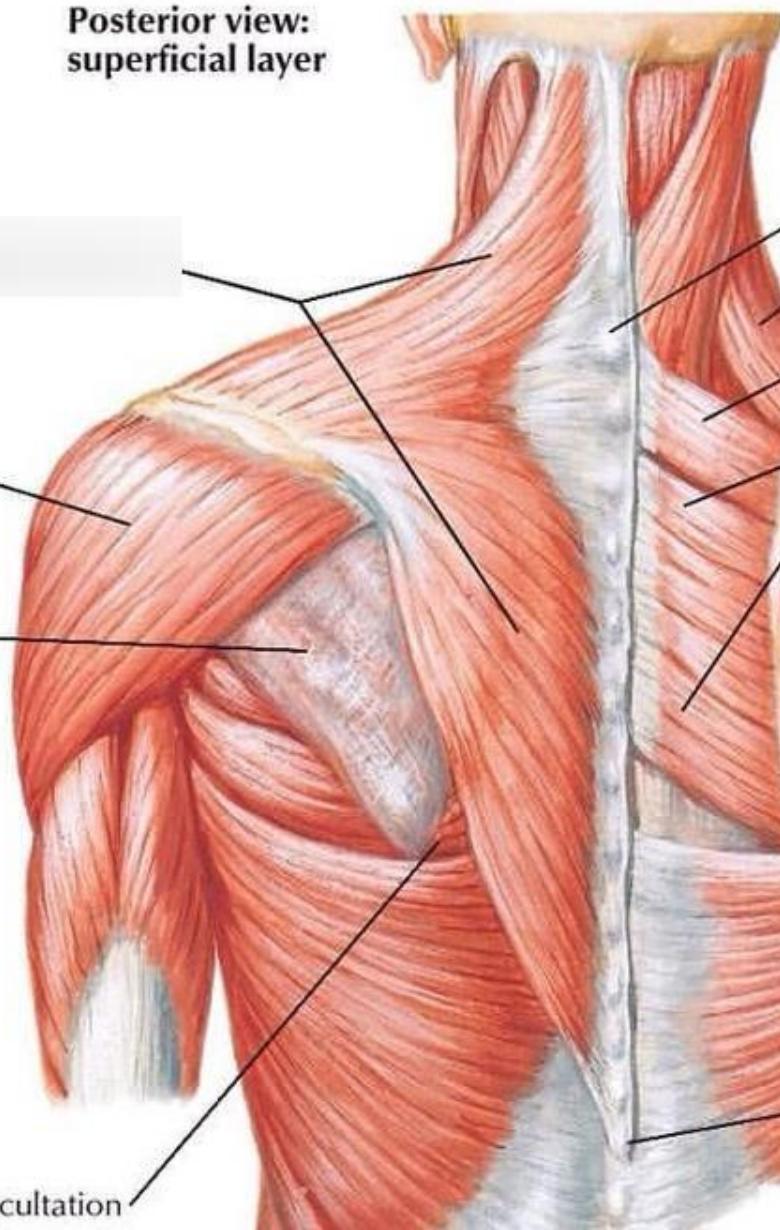








Posterior view:  
superficial layer

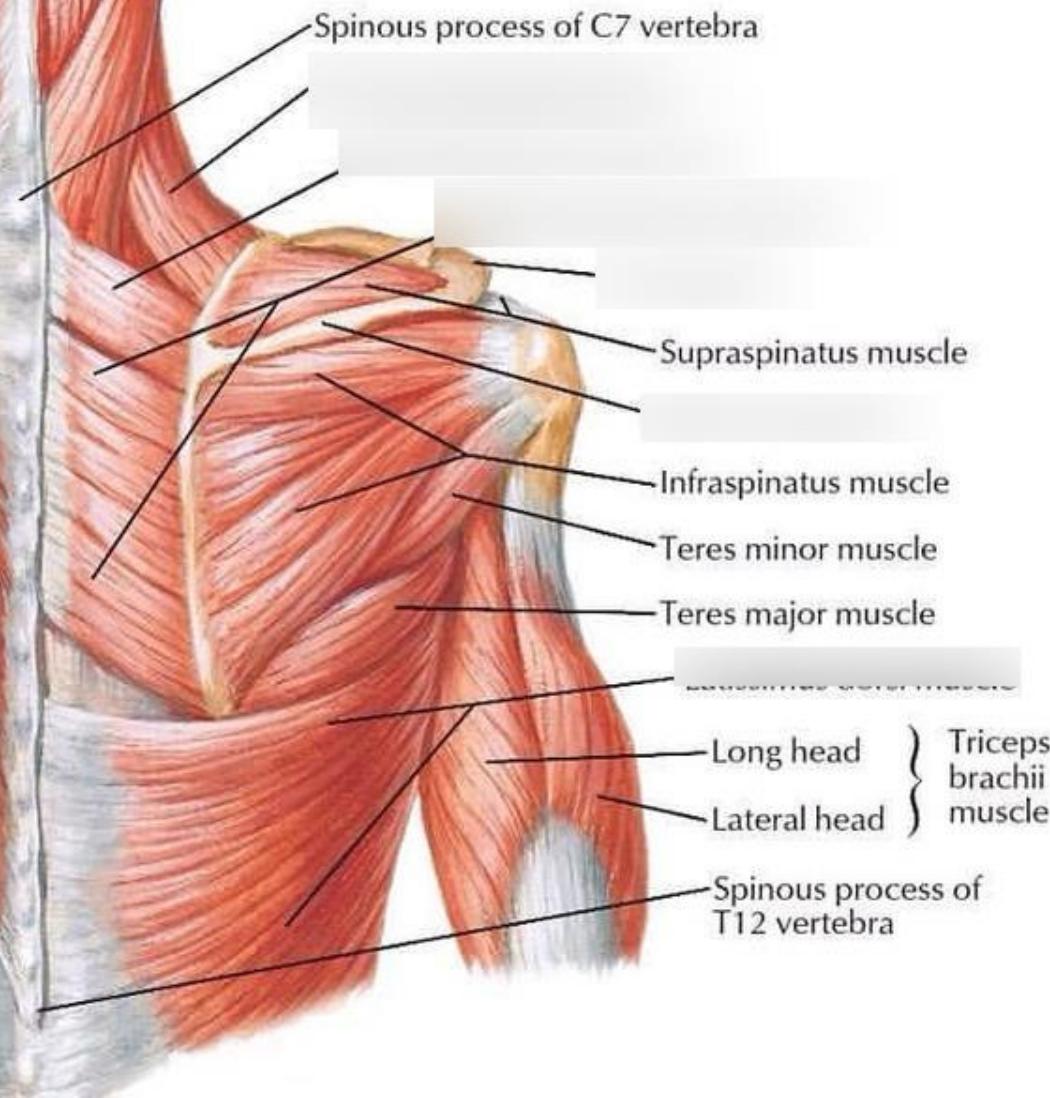


Deltoid  
muscle

Infraspinatus  
fascia

Triangle of auscultation

Posterior view:  
deeper layer



Spinous process of C7 vertebra

Supraspinatus muscle

Infraspinatus muscle

Teres minor muscle

Teres major muscle

Long head }  
Lateral head } Triceps  
Spinous process of      brachii  
T12 vertebra            muscle