



Axilla

Dr.Ahmed Salman

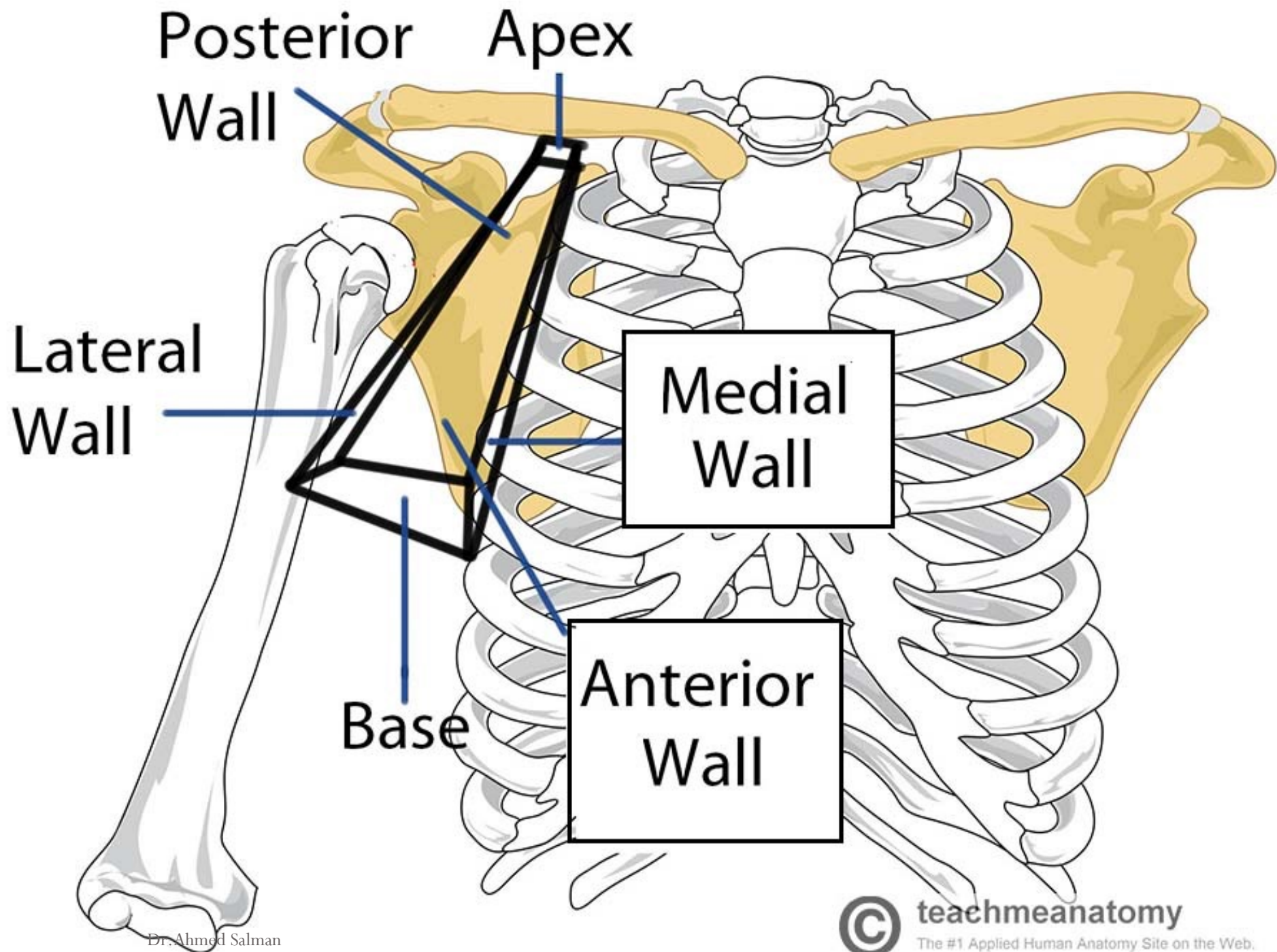
Associate Professor of Anatomy &Embryology

The axilla, lies between the upper humerus and thorax.

It has a floor, an apex, and four walls (medial, lateral, anterior and posterior)

The apex : is pointing toward the root of the neck.
It is continuous with posterior triangle of the neck through (cervico -axillary canal)

The base :is formed by the skin and fascia



Axillary Walls

Anteriorly : pectoralis major , pectoralis minor , subclavius

Posteriorly : subscapularis , teres major and latissimus dorsi

Medially : Serratus anterior , Ribs

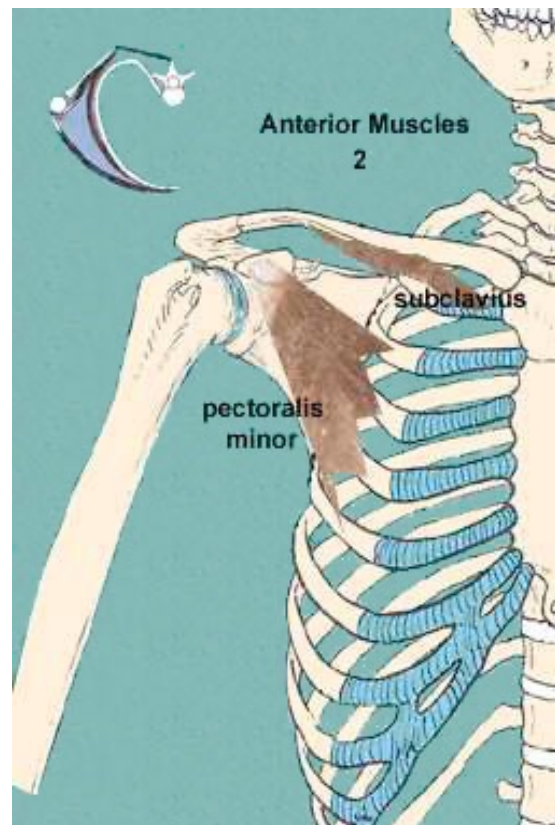
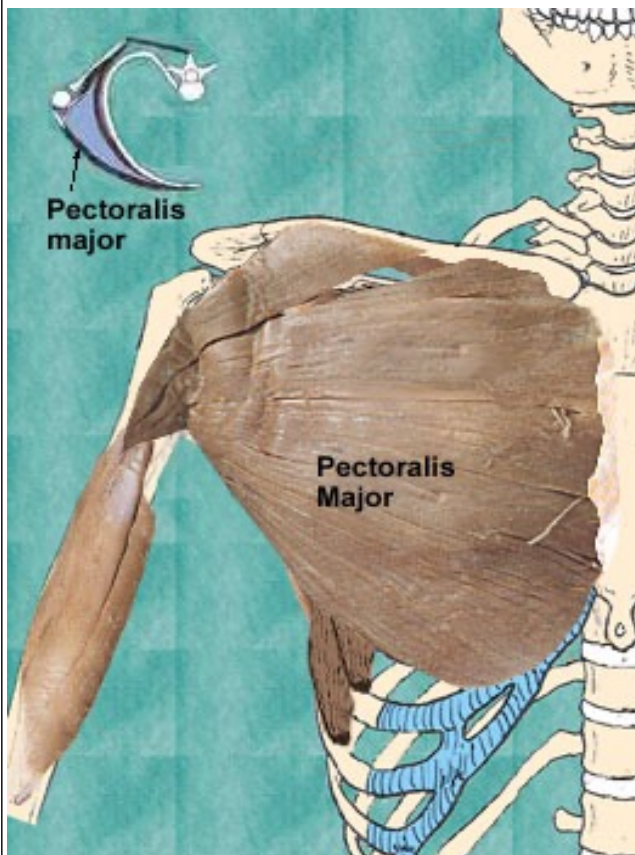
Laterally : Humerus , biceps and coracobrachialis muscle.

The anterior axillary fold : pectoralis major

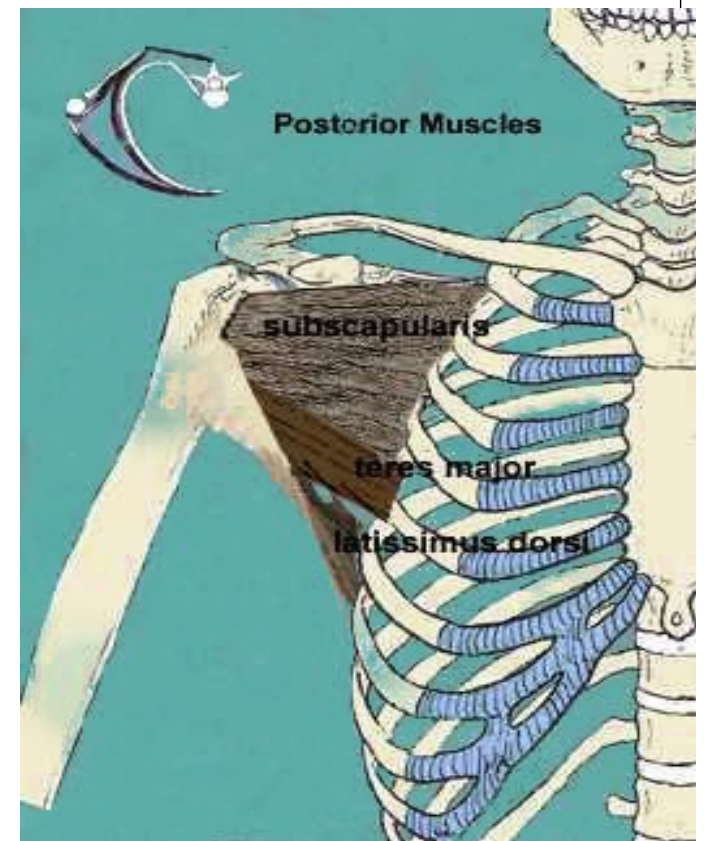
The posterior axillary fold : latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles

Axillary Walls

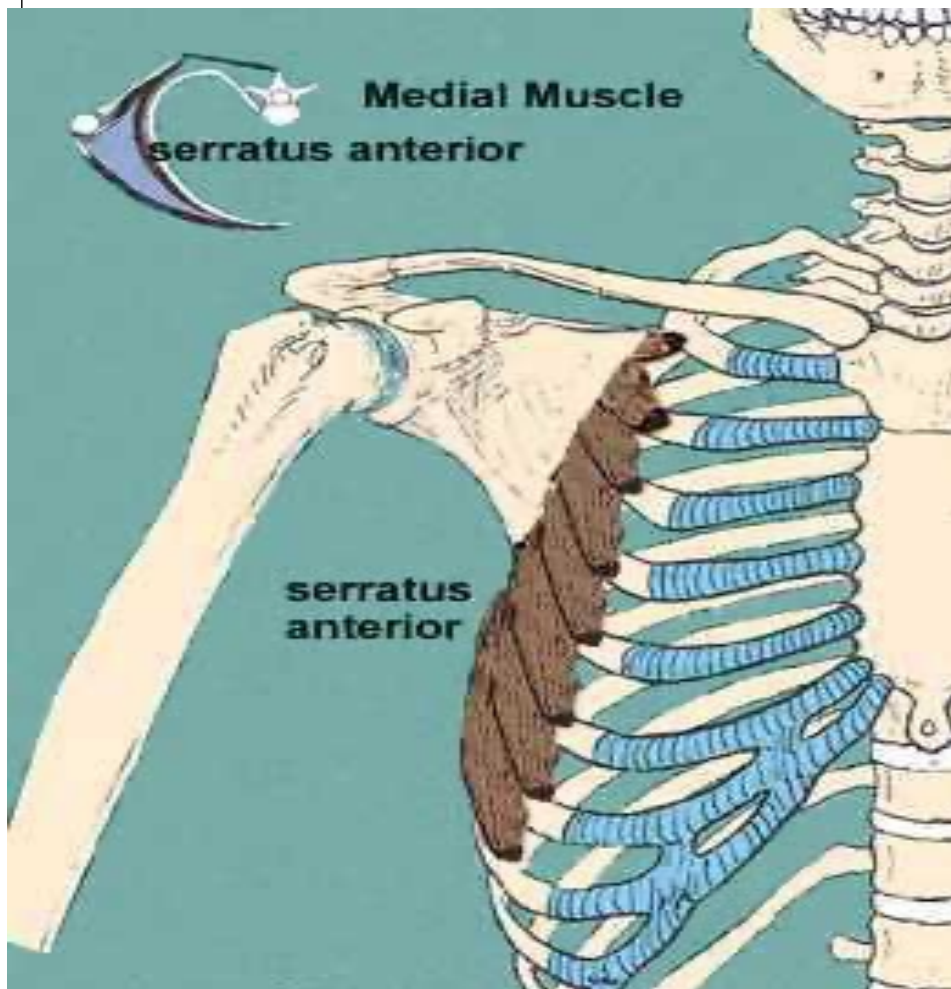
Anterior Wall



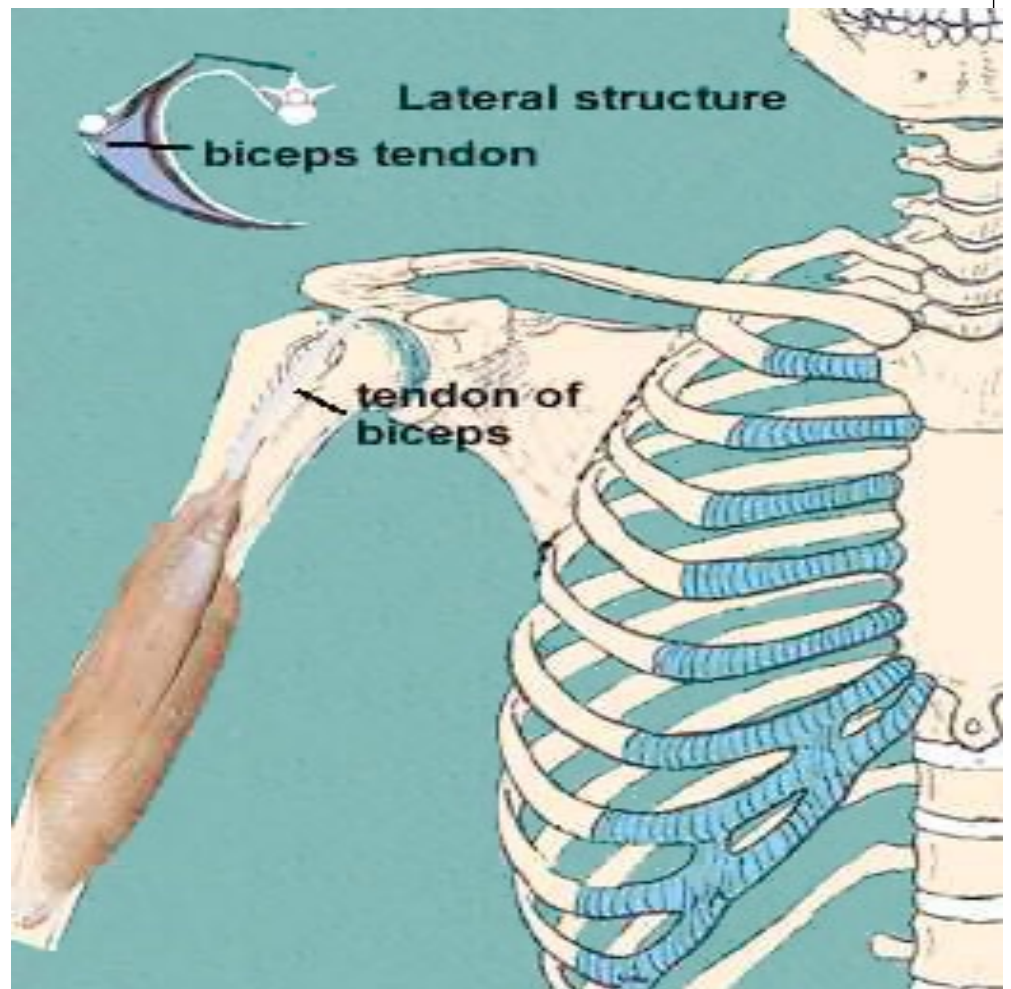
Posterior Wall

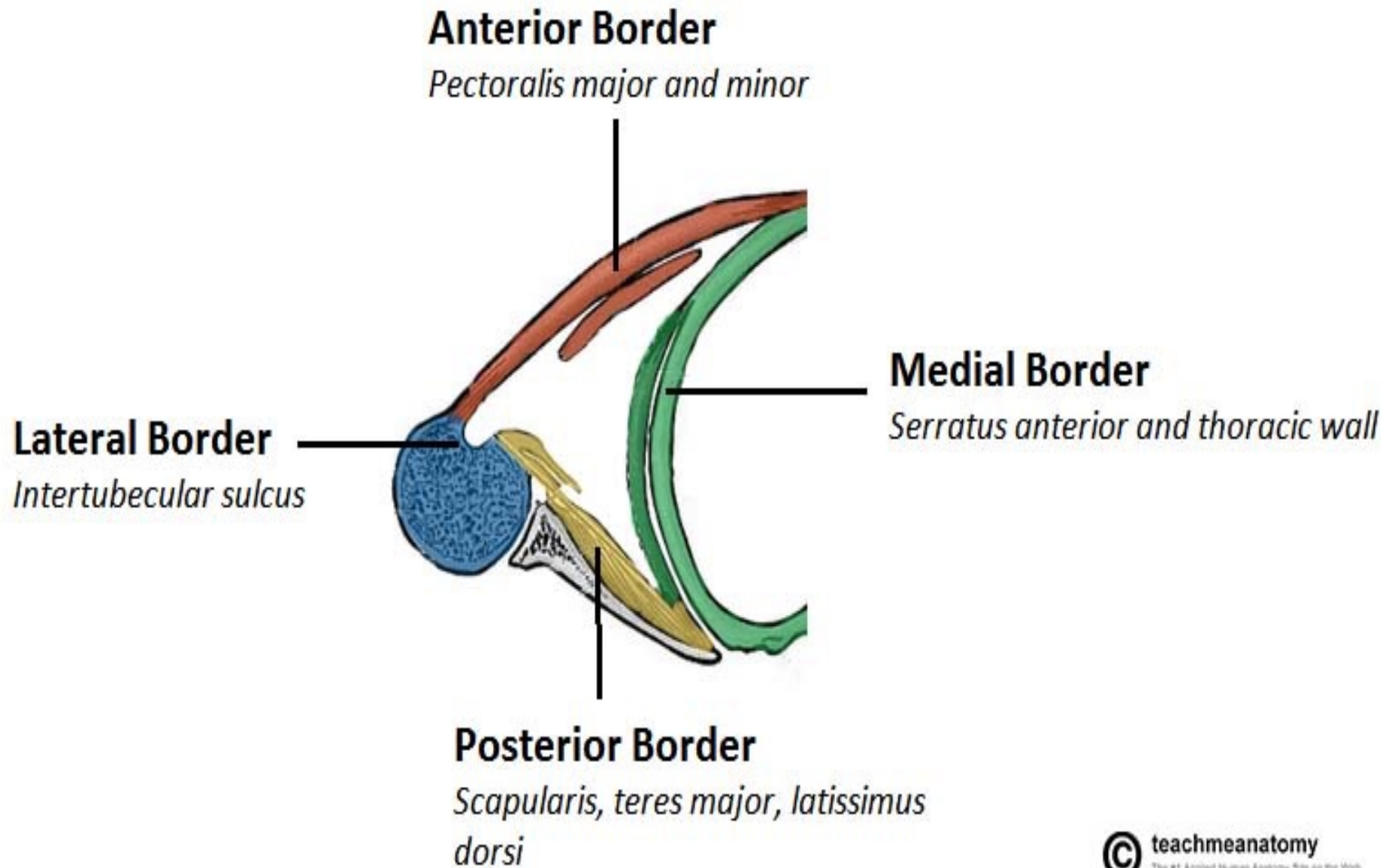


Medial Wall



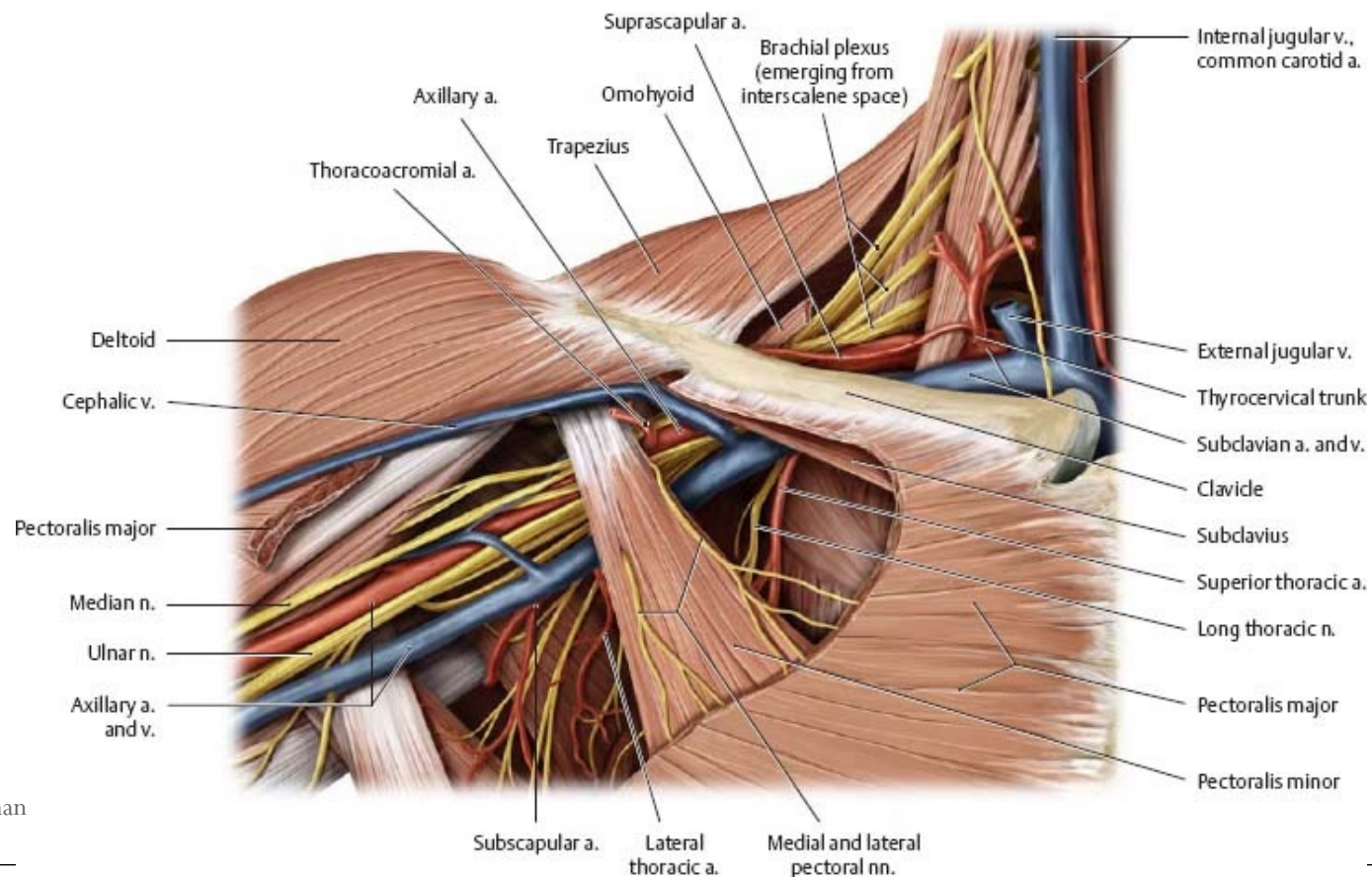
Lateral Wall





Contents Of the Axilla

- 1- Axillary Artery
- 2- Axillary vein
- 3- Brachial plexuses
- 4-Axillary tail of the breast
- 5- Axillary lymph node



Brachial Plexus

Formation of the Brachial Plexus

It is formed from ventral rami of C5,6,7,8 and T1 nerves.

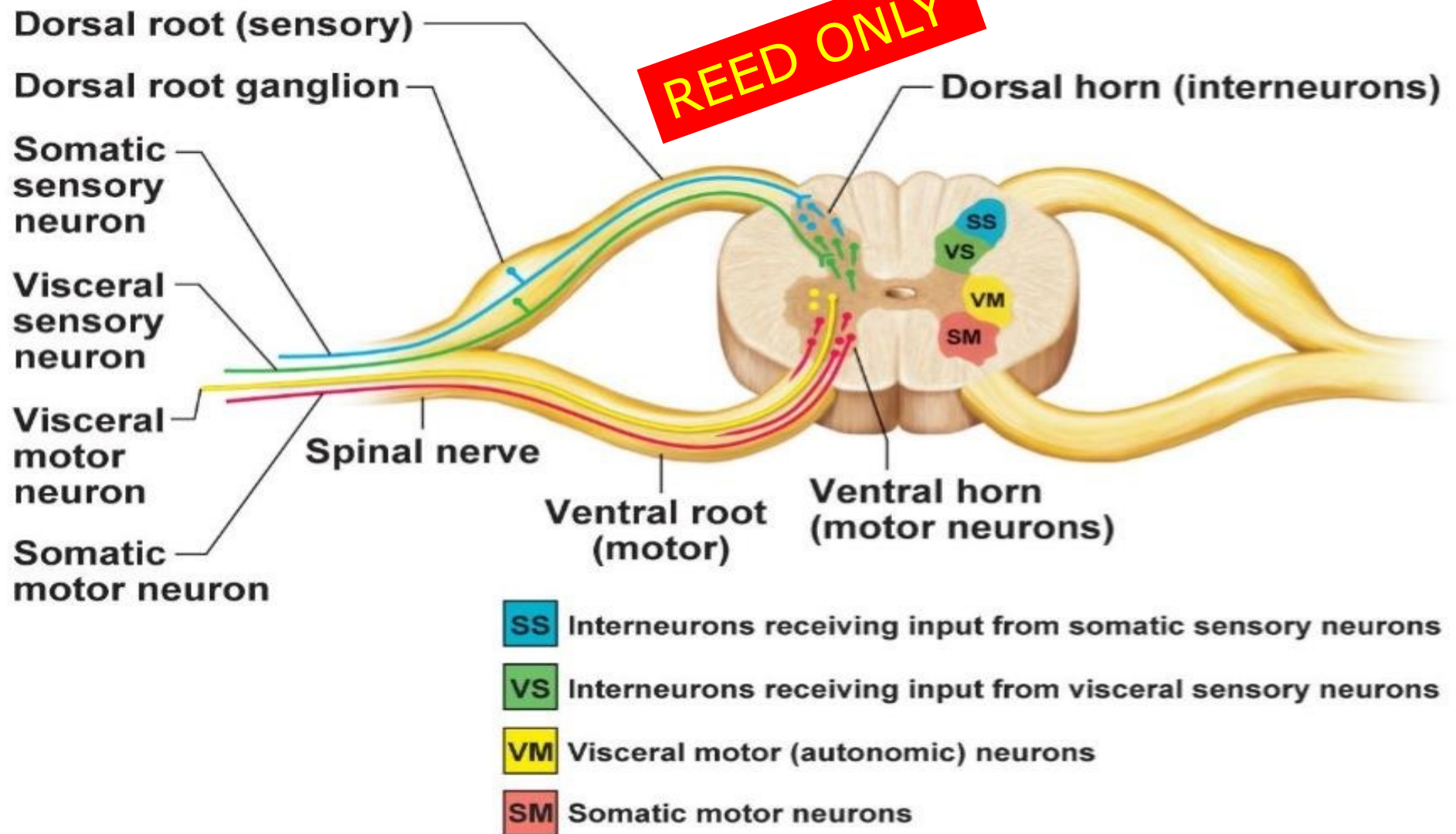
It has four stages

Roots

Trunk

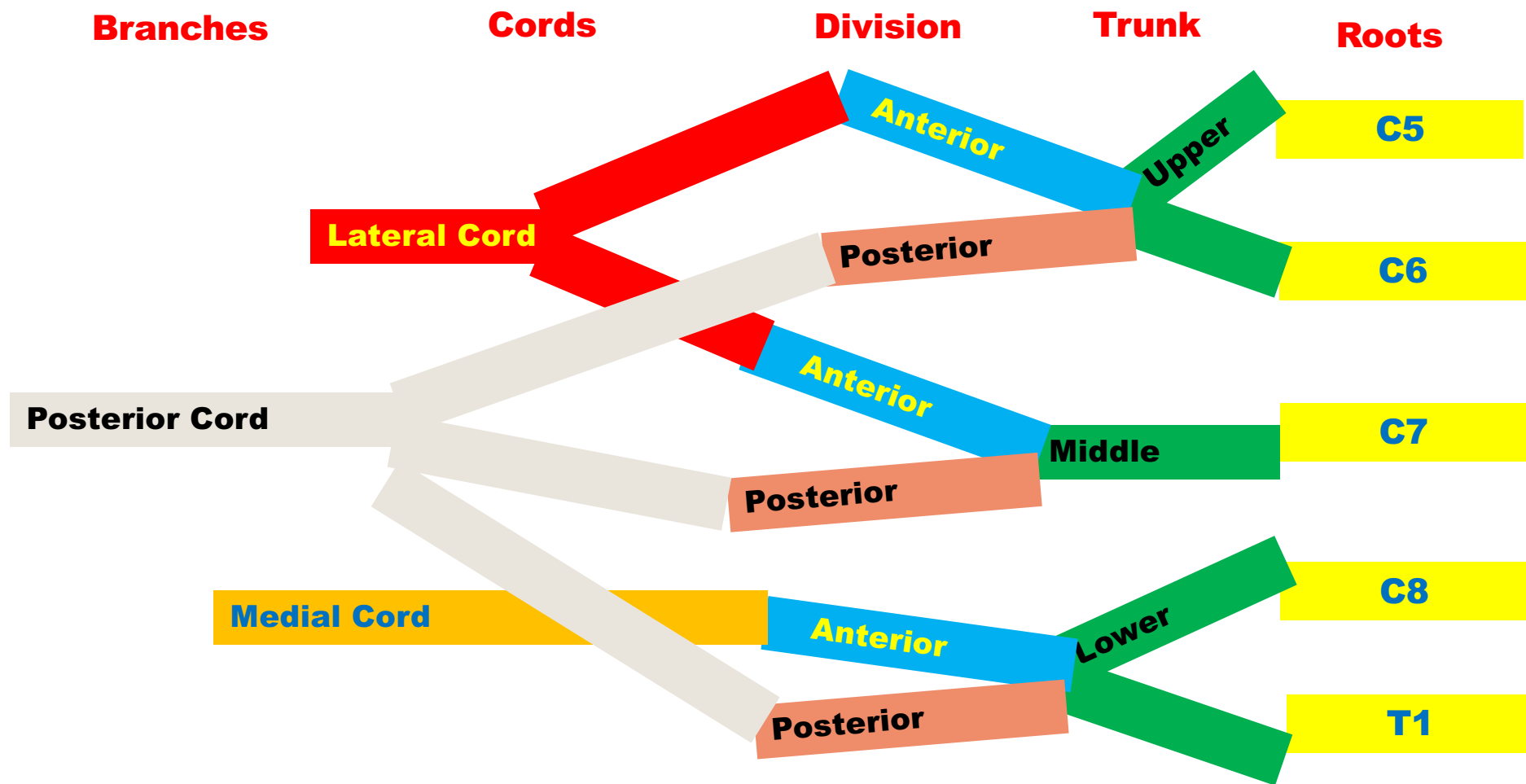
Divisions

Cords



Spinal nerve

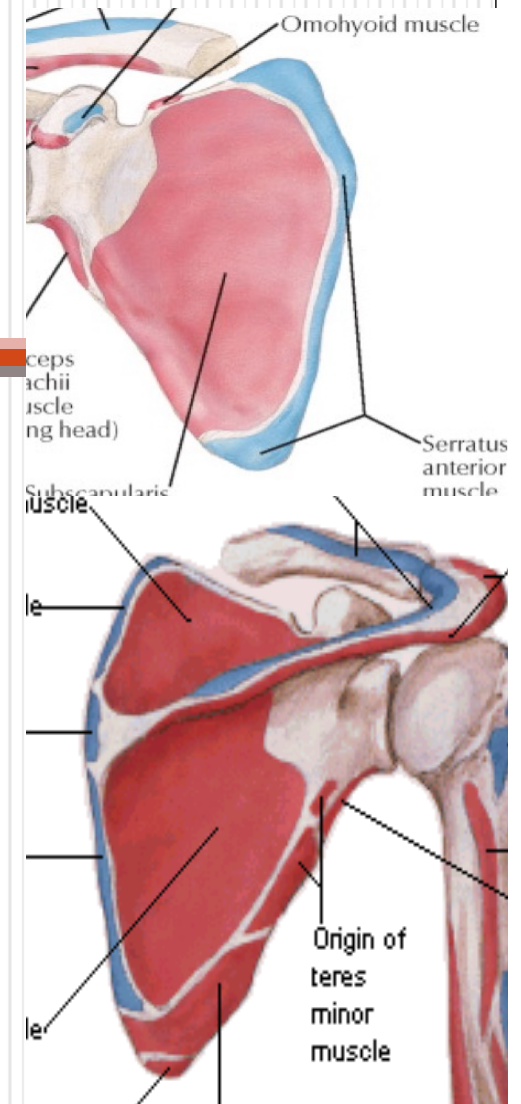
Formation of the Brachial Plexus



A- Branches from the Roots of the Brachial Plexus

- Dorsal scapular nerve (C5).
- Long thoracic nerve (C5,6,7).

Medial Border of scapula



B- Branches from the upper Trunk of the Brachial Plexus

- Suprascapular nerve (C5,6).
- Nerve to subclavius (C5,6)

Upper

C- Branches from the Cords of the Brachial Plexus

Lateral cord	Medial cord
1-Lateral Pectoral nerve	1-Medial Pectoral nerve
2-Lateral root of Median nerve	2-Medial root of Median nerve
3- Muscul <u>cutaneous</u> nerve	3-Medial <u>cutaneous</u> nerve of the arm
	4-Medial <u>cutaneous</u> nerve of the forearm
Dr. Ahmed Salman	5-Ulnar nerve

Branches from the Posterior Cord of the Brachial Plexus

1-Upper subscapular nerve
(C5 & C6)

2-Lower Subscapular nerve
(C5 & C6)

3-Axillary nerve
(C5, & C6)

4-Thoracodorsal nerve
(C 6,7 & 8)

5-Radial nerve
(C5.6.7,8 & T1)

Axillary lymph node

Axillary lymph node

-Lateral and central 1/2 of breast
-Anterolateral wall of abdomen above the umbilicus

-Axillary tail of breast
-Back of the trunk down to iliac crest

-All the upper limb **except lateral side of Arm**, forearm and hand

Anterior

Posterior

Lateral

Central

--lateral side of Arm, forearm and hand
- Upper part of the breast

Apical

Subclavian lymph trunk
Lower deep cervical lymph node

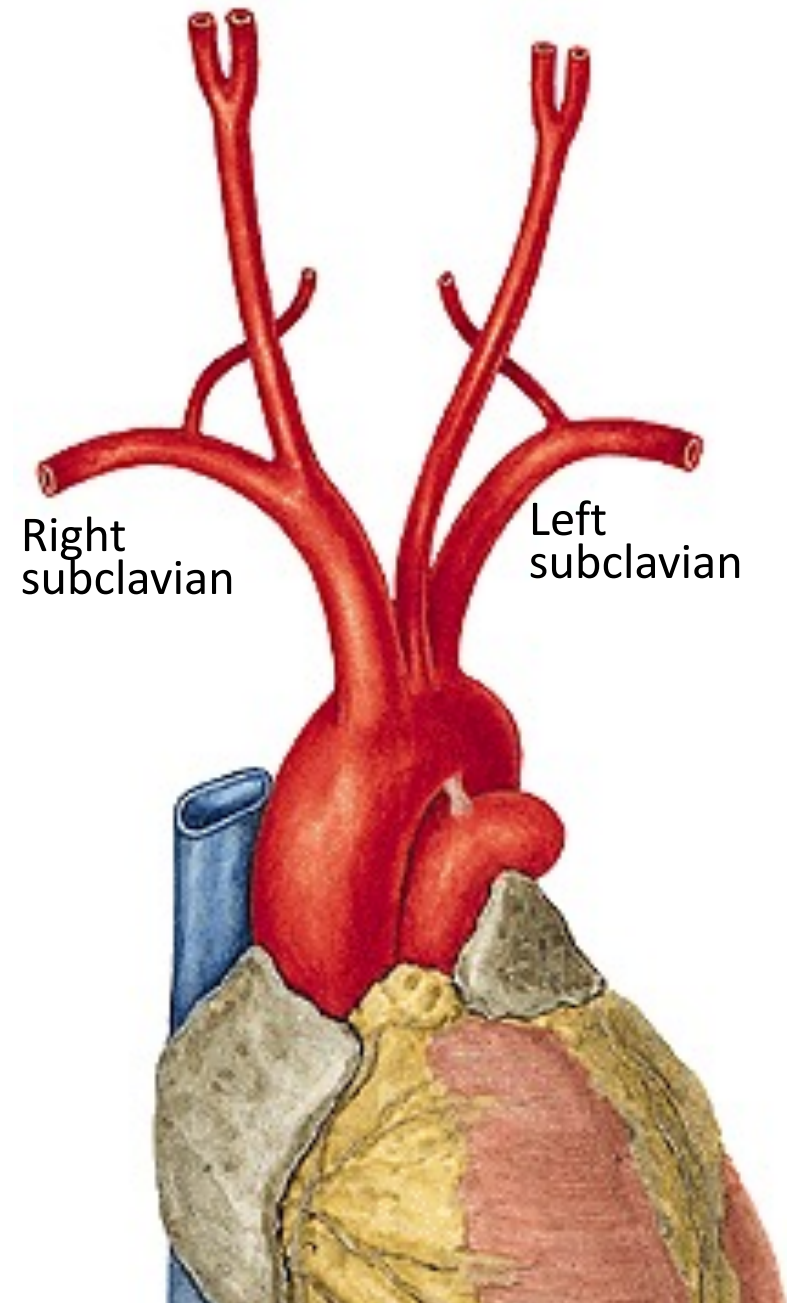
Axillary artery

Beginning :

At the *outer border of the 1st rib* as continuation of the 3rd part of the subclavian artery

Termination:

At level of the *inferior border of teres major muscle* to be the *brachial artery*



Division :

Pectoralis minor muscle divides the artery into **THREE** parts:

1st part : Above the upper border of the pectoralis minor muscle.

2nd part : Behind the pectoralis minor muscle.

3rd part : Below the lower border of the pectoralis minor muscle.

Course and relation

The **1st and 2nd** parts of the axillary artery are related to the **cords of the brachial plexus** and the **3rd part** of the artery is related to the ***branches*** of the cords of the plexus.

The axillary vein always lies medial to the axillary artery

Branches:

1st part:

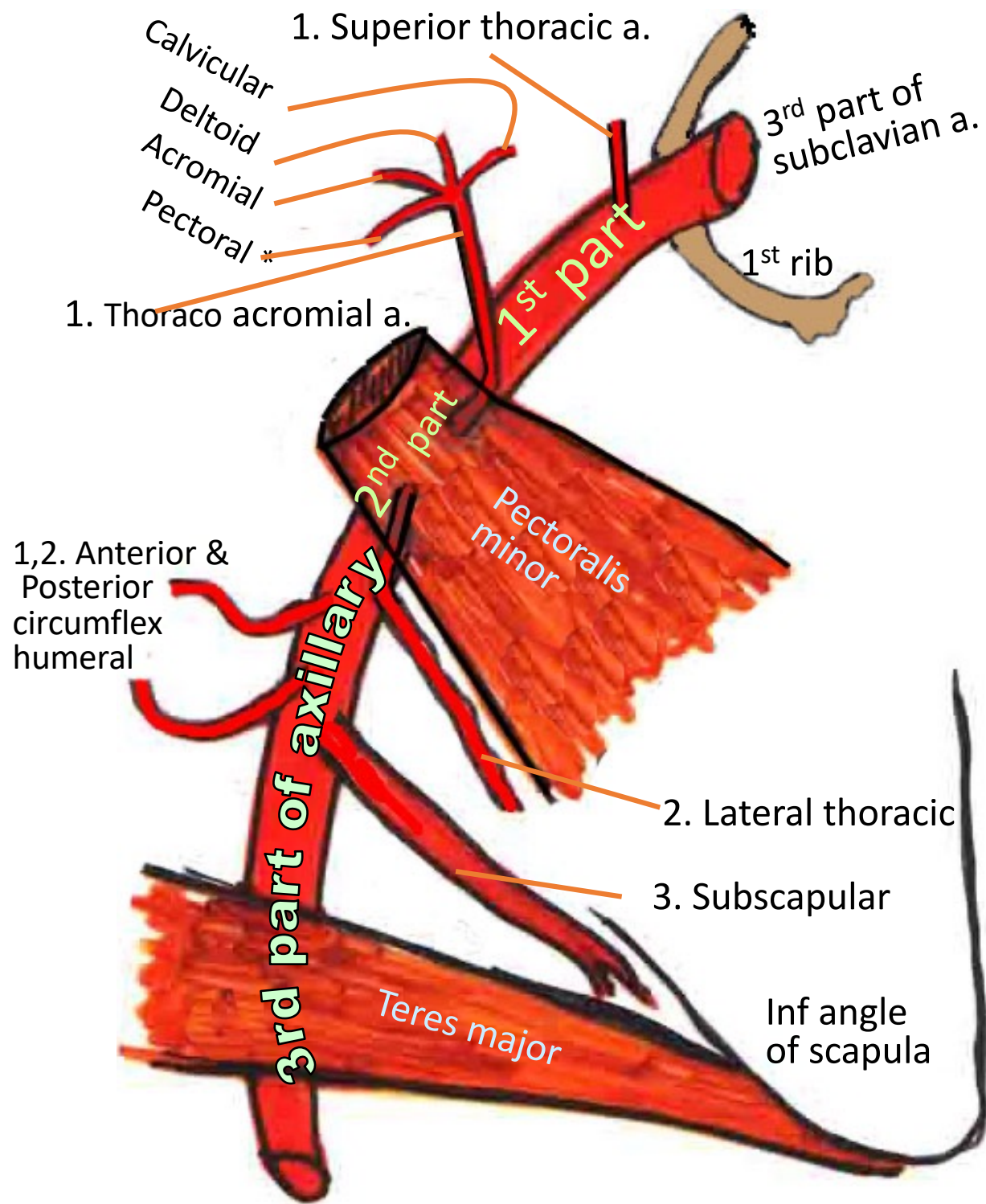
Superior thoracic artery.

2nd part:

1. Thoraco-acromial artery.
2. Lateral thoracic.

3rd part:

1. Anterior circumflex artery.
2. Posterior circumflex artery.
3. Subscapular artery.



Axillary Artery

Spaces around the shoulder

Quadrangular space

- 1-Post.circumflex humeral vessels
- 2-Axillary N

Surgical neck of humerus

Lower Triangular Space

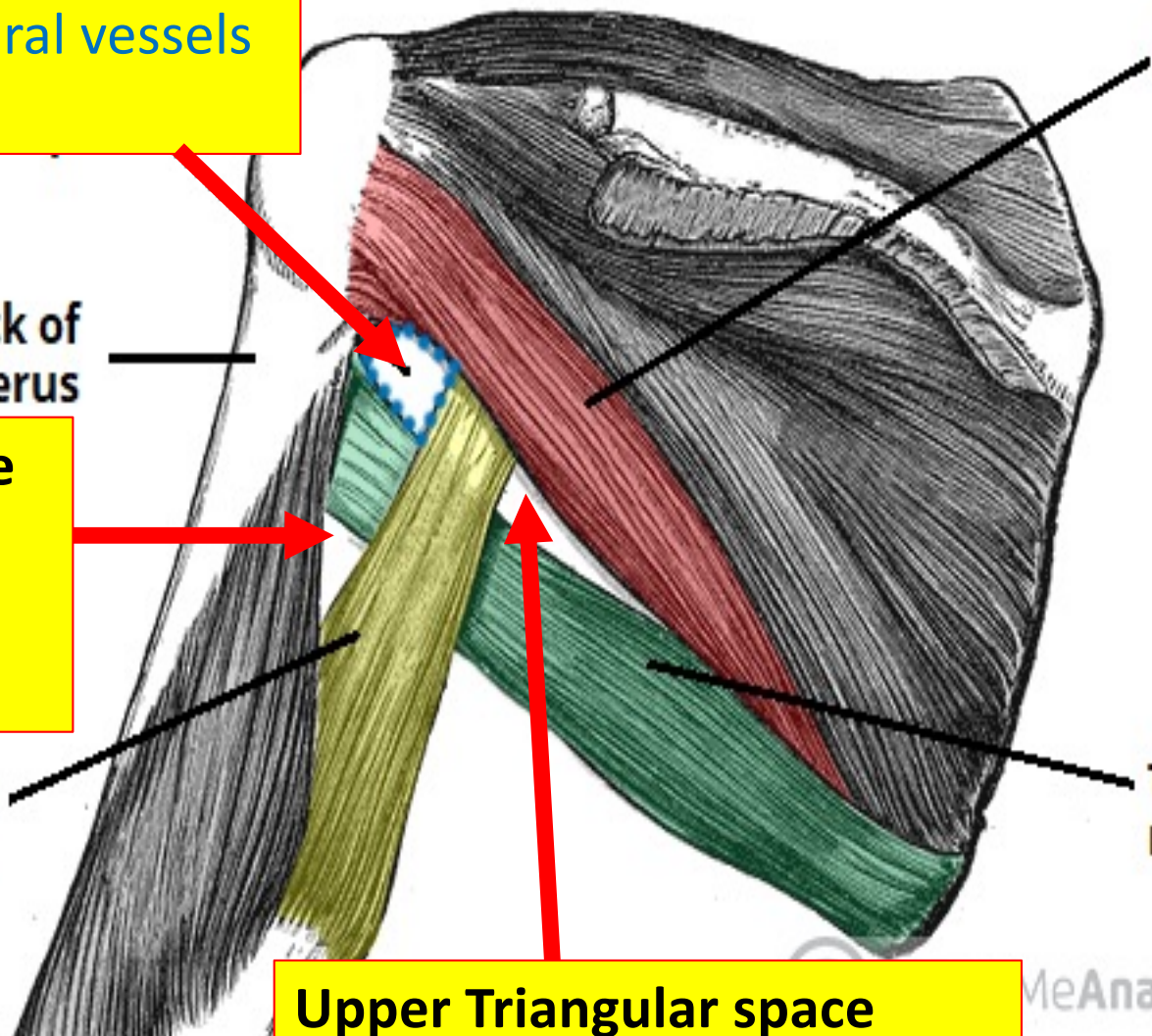
- 1-Radial Nerve
- 2-Profunda brachii Vessels

Long head of triceps brachii

Teres minor

Teres major

Upper Triangular space
Circumflex scapular A.



Thank
you!