

# Anatomy

University of Jordan

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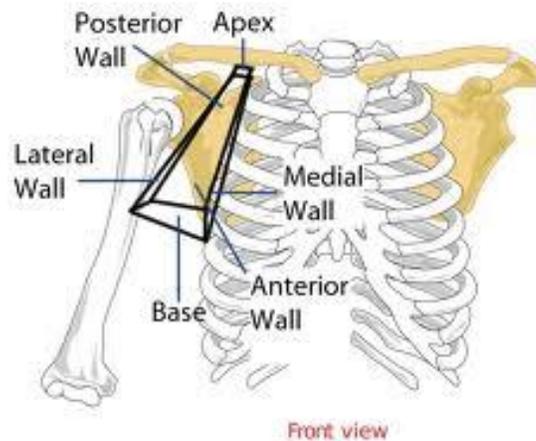
Review:-

Axilla: pyramidal shaped space located between the upper limb and thorax.

It has - Apex - Base (Skin)

- Anterior wall - Posterior wall - Medial wall  
- lateral wall.

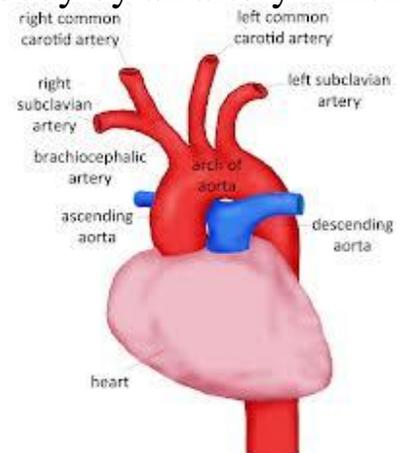
- \* Contents of Axilla:
1. Axillary artery
  2. Axillary vein
  3. Axillary lymph nodes
  4. Nerves (Axillary nerve or brachial plexus of nerves)



\* Heart pumps blood (oxygenated) to the whole body by an artery which is called aorta.

\* Aorta gives 3 branches:-

1. Left Subclavian artery (for upper limb)
2. Left Common carotid artery (head + neck)
3. Brachiocephalic artery (in the right side)



Arch of the aorta → subclavian artery → Axillary artery →  
brachial artery → radial and ulnar arteries

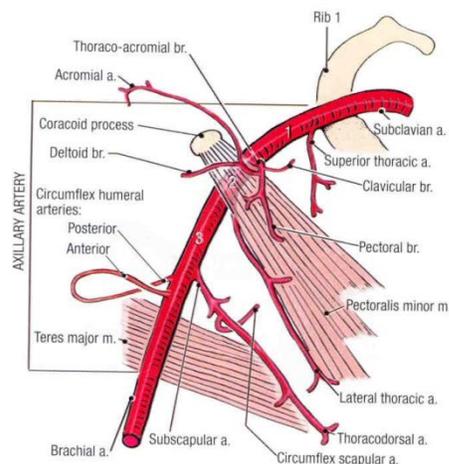
\* Axillary artery starts from the level of the outer border of the first rib and it ends at the level of the lower border of the teres major.

Father → Subclavian

Son → brachial

- It is crossed by pectoralis minor which divide it into 3 parts (divisions):

1. Above ..... 1 branch
2. Behind ..... 2 branches
3. Below ..... 3 branches



\* Axillary vein:

- Each lower and upper limb has - superficial veins

- Deep veins

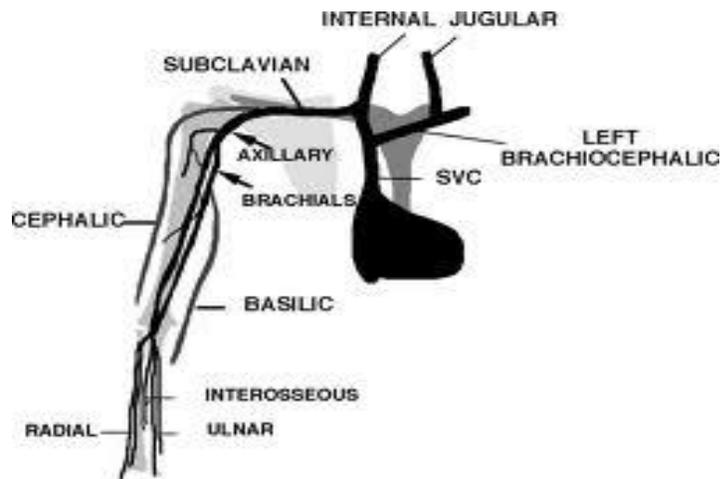
Upper and lower limb has 2 superficial veins

Upper and lower limb deep arteries are accompanied with deep veins

يعني وين ما في deep artery بكون في معاها deep vein هاي قاعدة فش مجال فيها ☺

\* Upper limb 2 superficial veins:

- 1) Cephalic vein (lateral)
- 2) Basilica vein (medial)



\* Cephalic vein will unite with Basilic vein through bridging vein which is called median cubital vein. (Anterior to the elbow joint) this is the vein where we can obtain a sample of blood or give fluids to the patient.

. Basilic: at the beginning of the Axillary vein.

. Cephalic: at the end of the Axillary vein.

\* The Axillary vein will begin at the level of the lower border of teres minor and will end at the level of the outer border of first rib.

((((SO, the beginning of the vein is the end of the artery))))

Axillary vein = Basilic vein + veins of brachial artery

It will pass medial to the Axillary artery below pectoralis minor, then it will end at the level of the outer border of the first rib and finally it will receive the cephalic vein (which will go to the head and neck) where the Axillary vein will be subclavian vein.

\* Axillary lymph nodes:

Arranged in groups which are named according to their location

1) Anterior group: lower border of pectoralis minor or it is also called (pectoral group).

- Any problem or infection on the lateral side of the breast or above the umbilicus.

2) Posterior group: lower border of the subscapularis muscle also named (subscapular group)

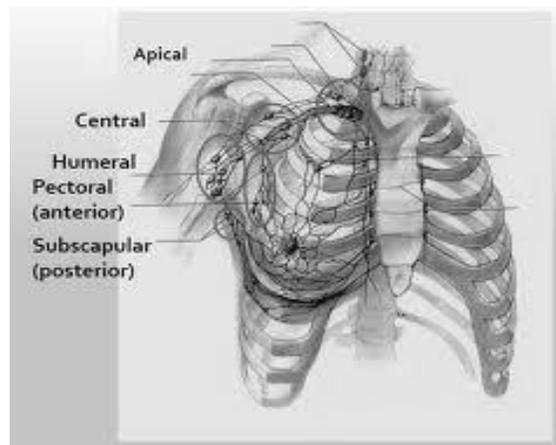
- People who sleep on their back a lot or are diabetic usually have enlargement of their posterior group.

3) Lateral group: located on both sides of the Axillary vein... drains most upper limb lymph except the lateral side.

4) Central group: drains the anterior, posterior and lateral groups' lymph and send it to the apical group.

5) Infraclavicular group: also called (deltopectoral group), sends lymph to apical group which in turn is sent to the lymphatic trunk.

\* All lymph of the body is drained by left side (thoracic duct) except (lateral side of breast, right upper limb, right side of anterior abdominal wall) which is drained by right lymphatic trunk.

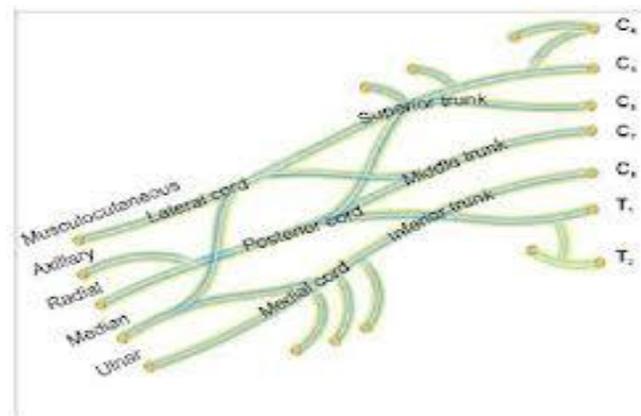


## Brachial plexus

Nervous system is divided into: 1) central nervous system (CNS)

2) Peripheral nervous system (PNS)

- \* Vertebral column ... 33 vertebrae
- \* Vertebral foramen .... Vertebral canal (where the spinal coed runs)
- \* Spinal cord start from the base of the skull and ends in the upper border of lumber 2 (L 2)
- \* We have 31 pair of spinal nerves (each vertebrae give 2 nerves)
- \* We have 2 enlargements (1. Cervical 2. Lumber) (and this enlargement is the site where the spinal nerves will emerge and form a network of nerves)
- \* Spinal segment
  1. Inner (gray matter) dark, because of the nuclei in cell bodies.
  2. Outer (white matter) فاتح, because of the nerve axon.



\* Success is how high you bounce when you hit bottom.



Medical student  
Syndrome

Thanks