

MUSCLES OF PECTORAL REGION

- PLATYSMA – lies in s/f (subcutaneous muscle),
not included in the pectoral region

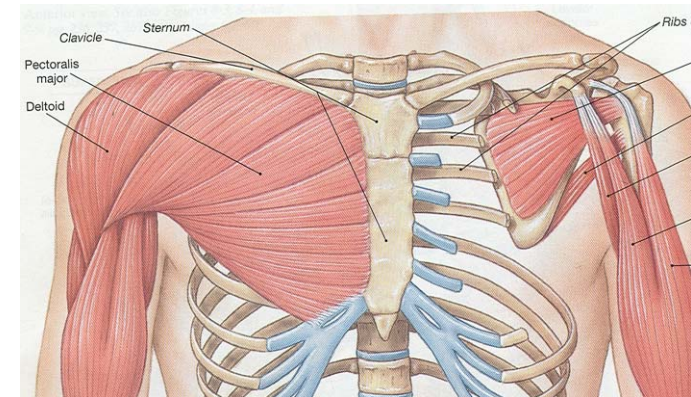
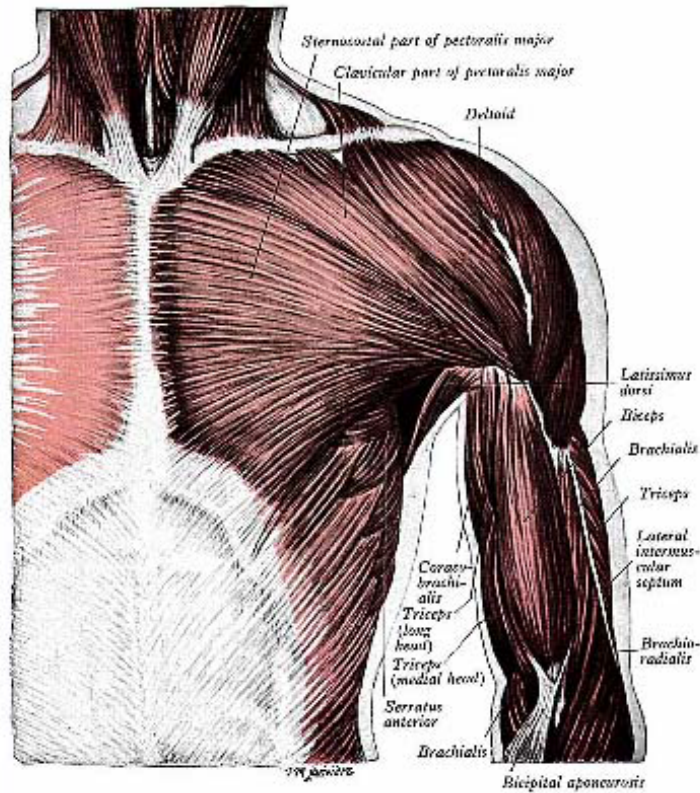
ORIGIN-deep fascia over the P. MAJOR
& anterior part of DELTOID

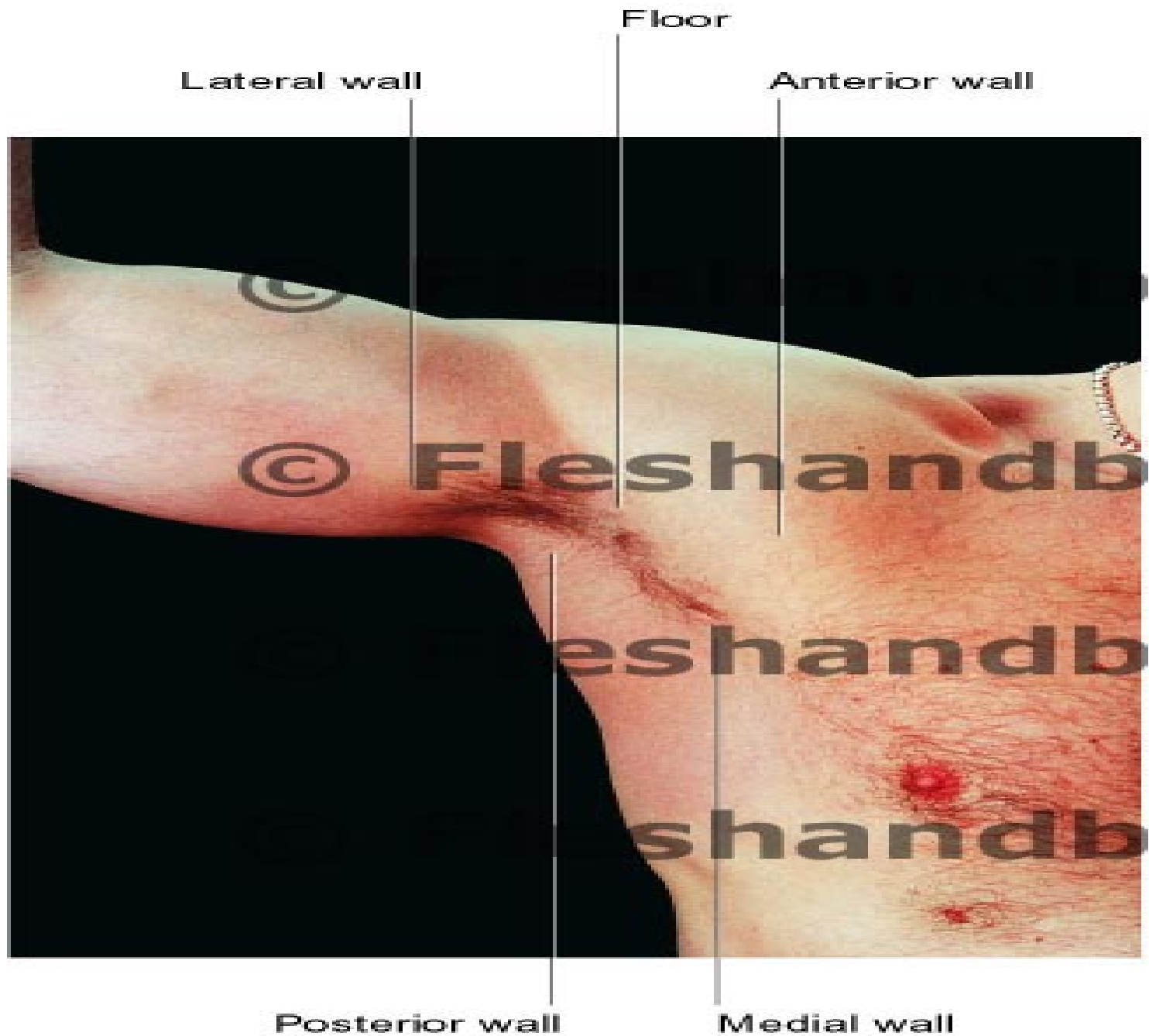
INSERTION-low. border of mandible &
blends with the muscles on
the face

ACTION- tenses the skin

NERVE SUPPLY- cervical branch of facial nerve

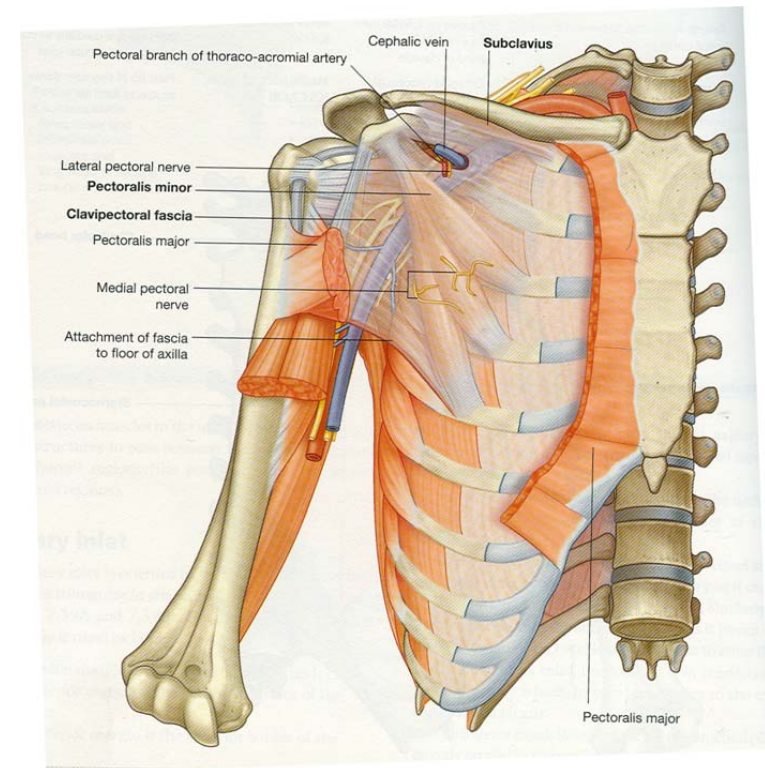
PECTORALIS MAJOR



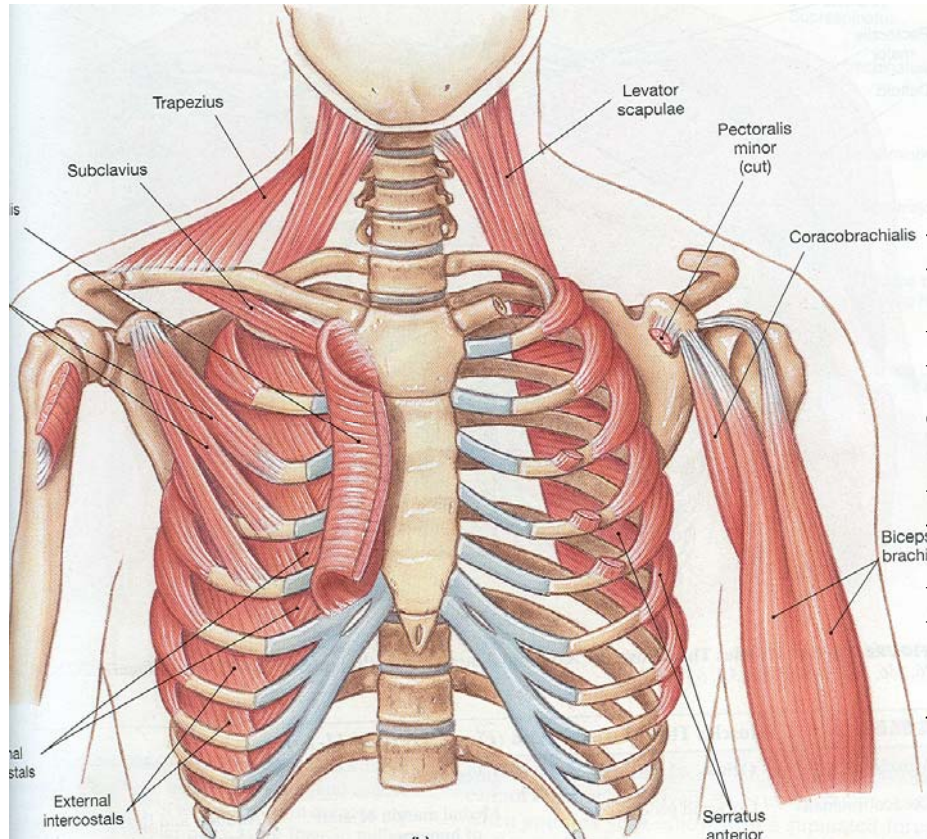


Clavipectoral fascia

- Fibrous sheet deep to clavicular part of P. major
- Extent
 - Vertical – Clavicle to axillary fascia
 - Horizontal – medially 1st rib and costo clavicular ligament
 - Laterally – Coracoid process and coracoclavicular ligament
- Upper part thick – Costocoracoid ligament
- Pierced by
 - Lateral pectoral nerve
 - Cephalic vein
 - Thoraco acromial vessels
 - Lymphatics from breast and pectoral region to apical group of lymph node



PECTORALIS MINOR



Origin

- 3, 4, 5 ribs near the costochondral junction
- Intervening fascia covering external intercostal muscle

Insertion

Medial border and upper surface of coracoid process

Nerve supply

Medial and lateral pectoral nerve

Action

- Draws the scapula forward with S. anterior
- Depresses the point of shoulder
- Helps in forces inspiration

Subclavius

- Origin
 - 1st rib at costochondral junction
- Insertion
 - Subclavian groove in the middle 1/3rd of the clavicle
- Nerve Supply
 - Nerve to subclavius C-5
- Action
 - Steadies the clavicle during movements on the shoulder

