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AXILLA

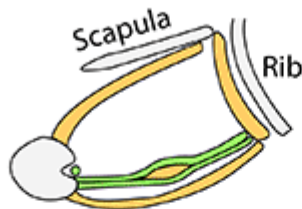
- axilla
 - boundaries
 - apex/cervicoaxillary canal
 - directed upwards and medially towards root of neck
 - truncated and corresponds to a triangular interval
 - anteriorly by posterior surface of [clavicle](#)
 - posteriorly by
 - superior border of of scapula
 - medial aspect of coracoid process
 - medially
 - outer border of 1st rib
 - this oblique [passage](#) is called as
 - cervico axillary canal
 - base or floor
 - directed downwards
 - formed by
 - skin , superficial and axillary fascia
 - convex upwards
 - with concavity of axilla
 - walls
 - anterior wall
 - pectoralis major in front
 - clavipectoral fascia
 - pectoralis minor
 - posterior wall
 - subscapularis
 - teres major
 - latissimus dorsi below
 - medial wall
 - upper 4 ribs and their intercostal muscles
 - upper part of serratus anterior [muscle](#)
 - lateral wall
 - upper part of shaft of humerus
 - in region of bicipital groove
 - coracobrachialis
 - short head of biceps
 - layout
 - axillary artery and brachial plexis
 - run from apex to base
 - introduction
 - base
 - four walls
 - anterior wall
 - posterior wall
 - medial wall
 - lateral wall
 - contents

- axillary artery and its branches
- axillary vein and its tributaries
- infraclavicular part of brachial plexus
- five groups of axillary lymph nodes
- long thoracic and intercostobrachial nerves
- axillary fat and areolar tissue

NOTES

AXILLA (Between arm and thorax)

A truncated cone



Posterior wall

Subscapularis
Teres major
Latissimus dorsi

Medial wall

Serratus anterior
to 4th rib

Lateral wall

Intertubercular
(bicipital) groove
Biceps tendon

Anterior wall

Pectoralis major
Pectoralis minor
Clavipectoral fascia

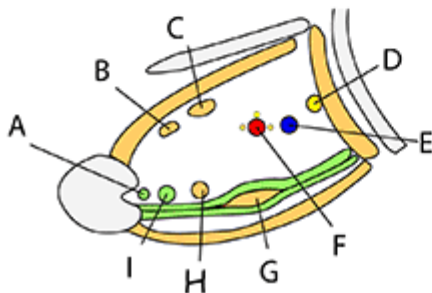
Apex

Clavicle
Scapula
Outer 1st rib

Floor

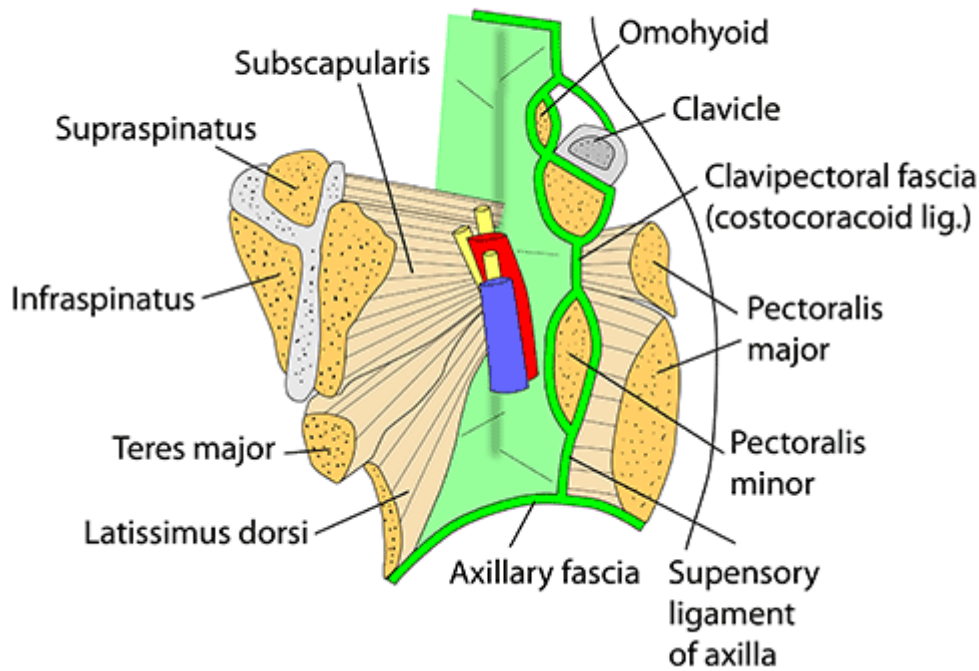
Axillary fascia which is
held by suspensory ligament
& lies between anterior &
posterior axillary folds, deep
fascia of arm & serratus anterior

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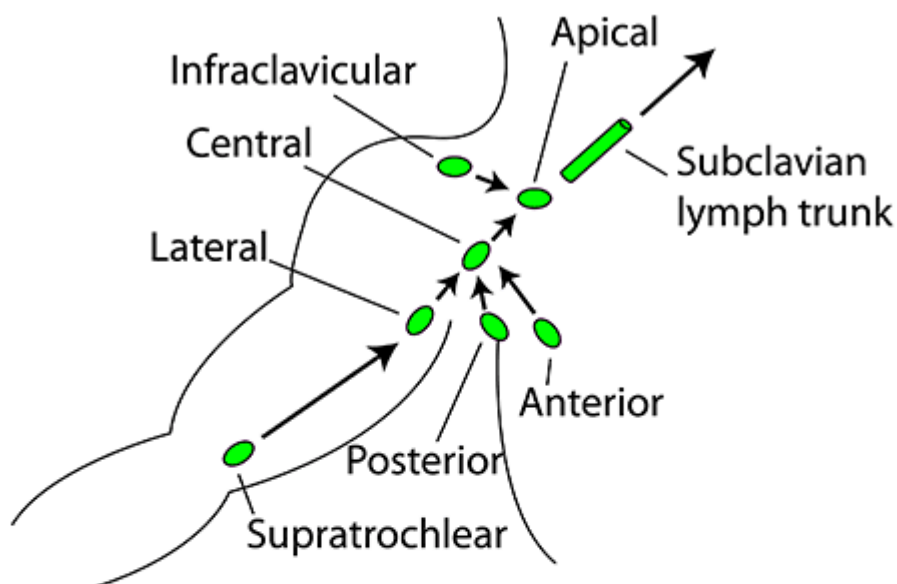


- A - Long head of biceps
- B - Latissimus dorsi
- C - Teres major
- D - Long thoracic nerve
- E - Axillary vein
- F - Axillary artery & cords
- G - Pectoralis minor
- H - coracobrachialis
- I - Short head of biceps
- + Lymph nodes

LEFT AXILLA LOOKING Laterally



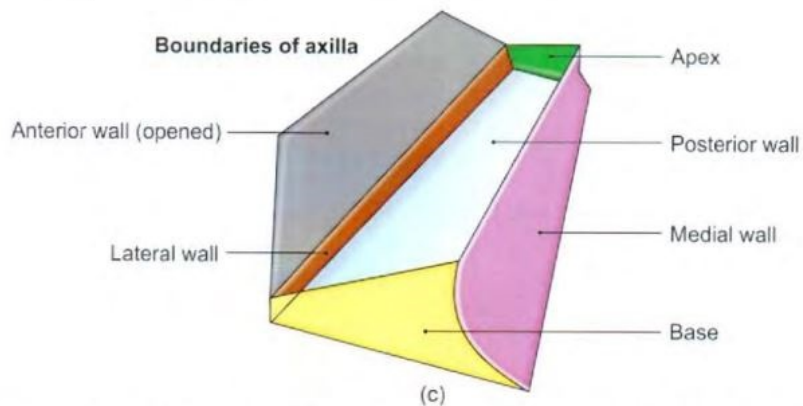
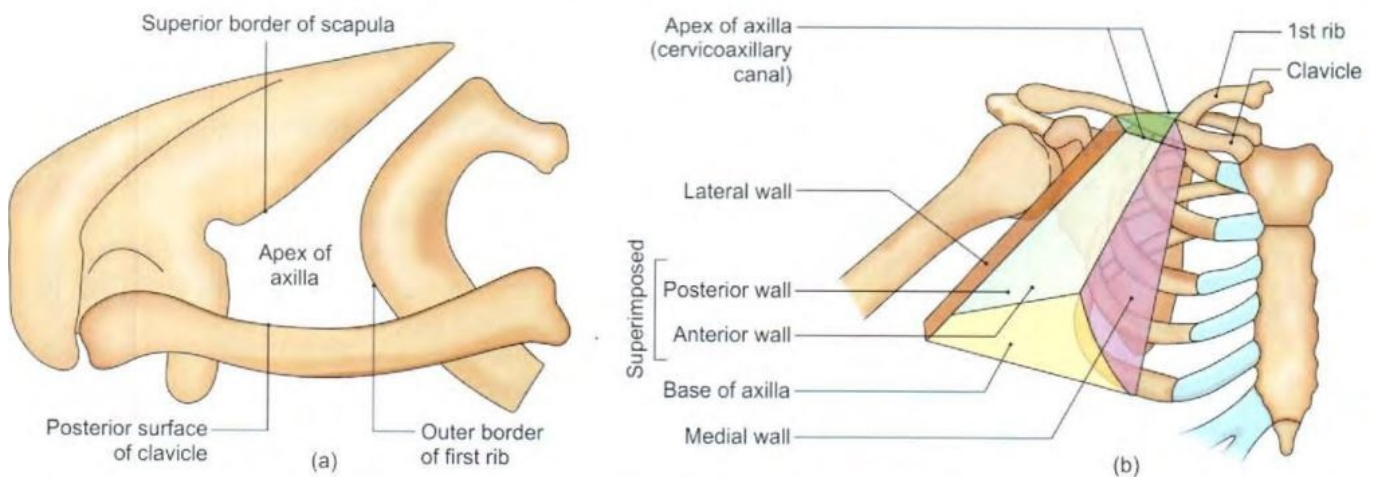
UPPER LIMB LYMPHATICS



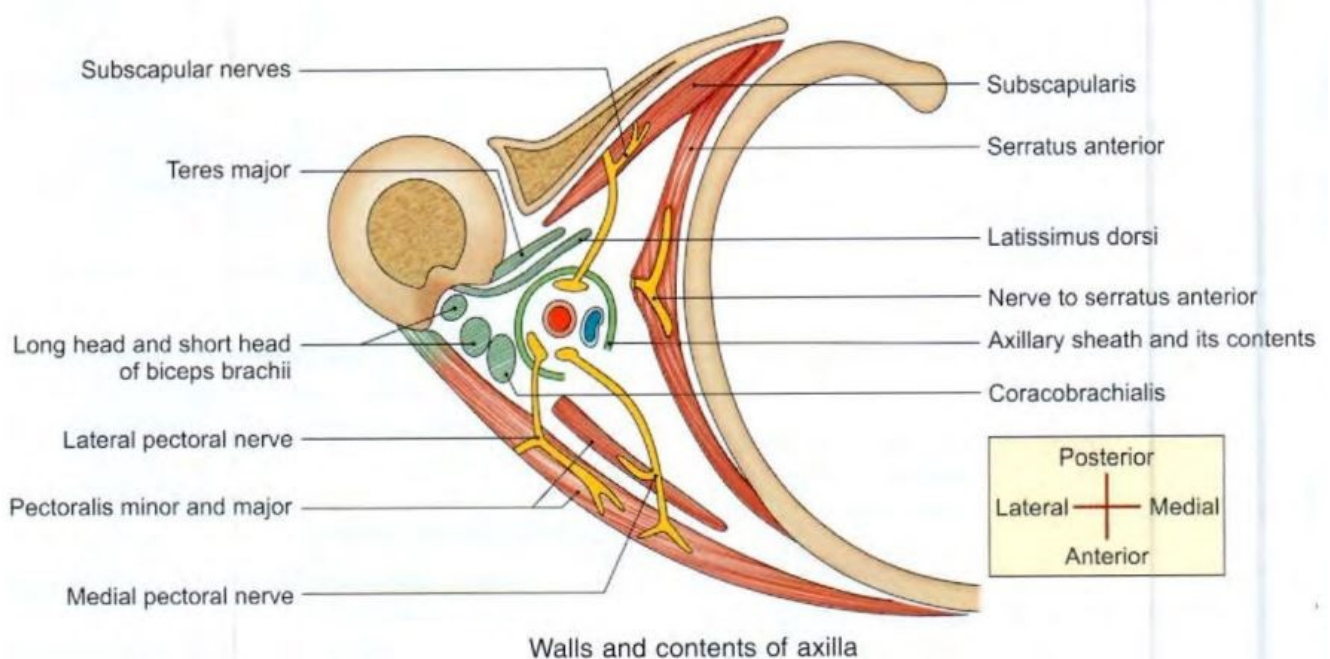
Mnemonic for axillary lymph nodes:
"APICAL"

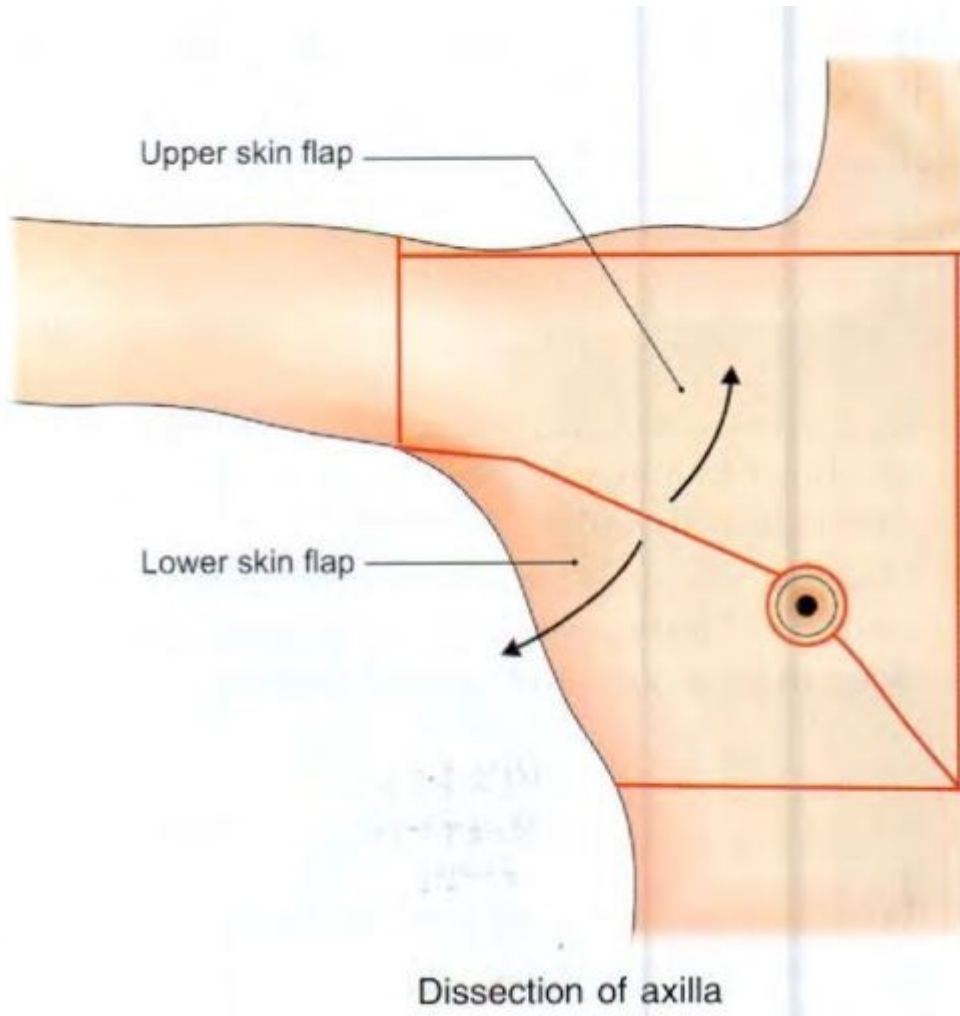
A - Anterior
P - Posterior
I - Infraclavicular
C - Central
A - Apical
L - Lateral

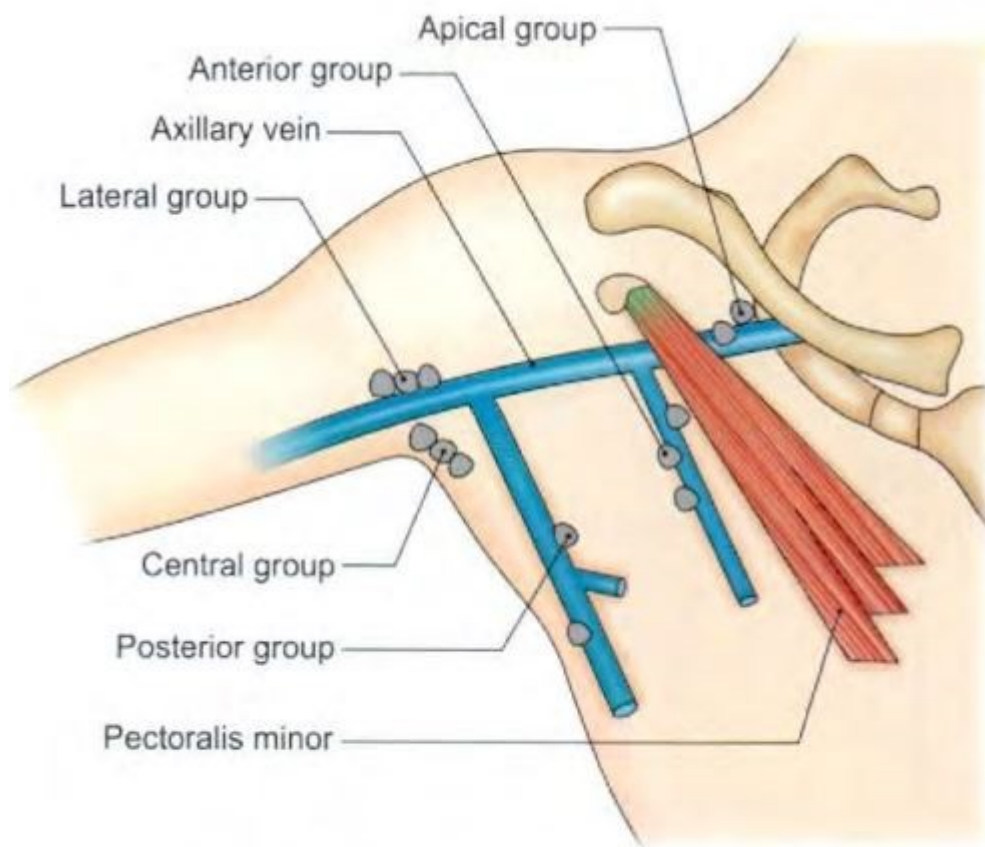
75% of lymphatics from the breast drain to axillary nodes. Others to internal thoracic, abdominal nodes or to other breast



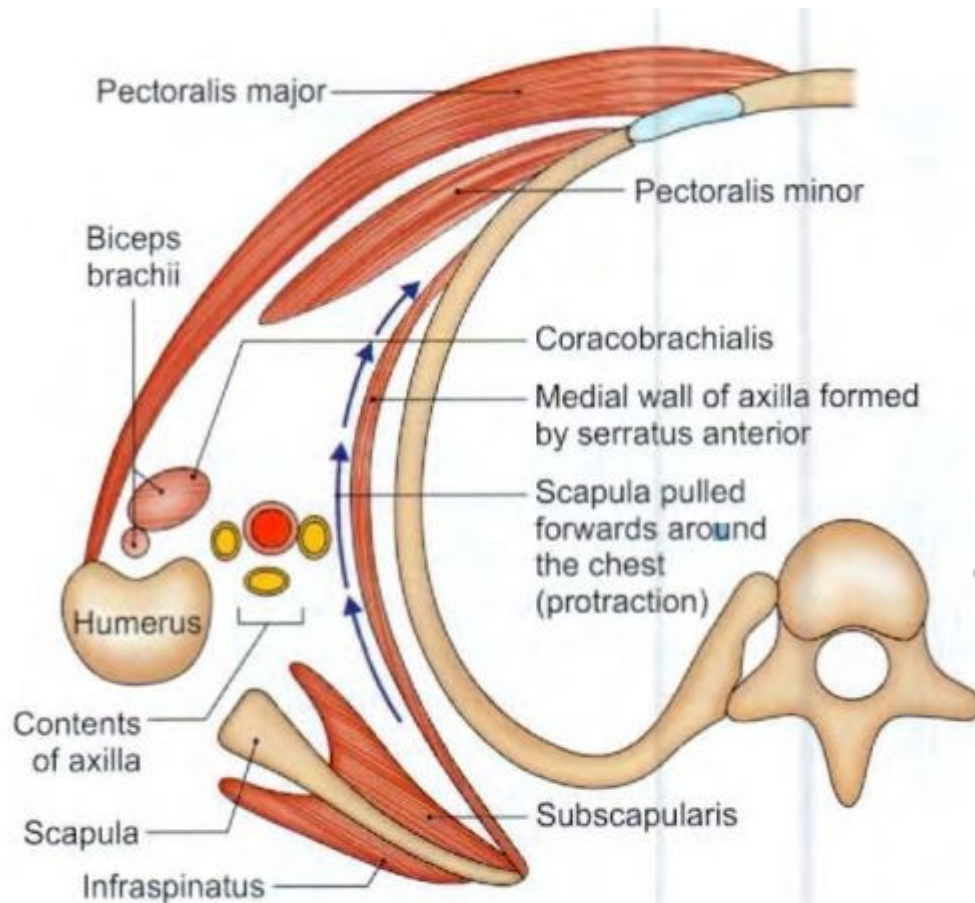
(a) Boundaries of the apex of the axilla, (b) walls of the axilla, and (c) opened up axilla



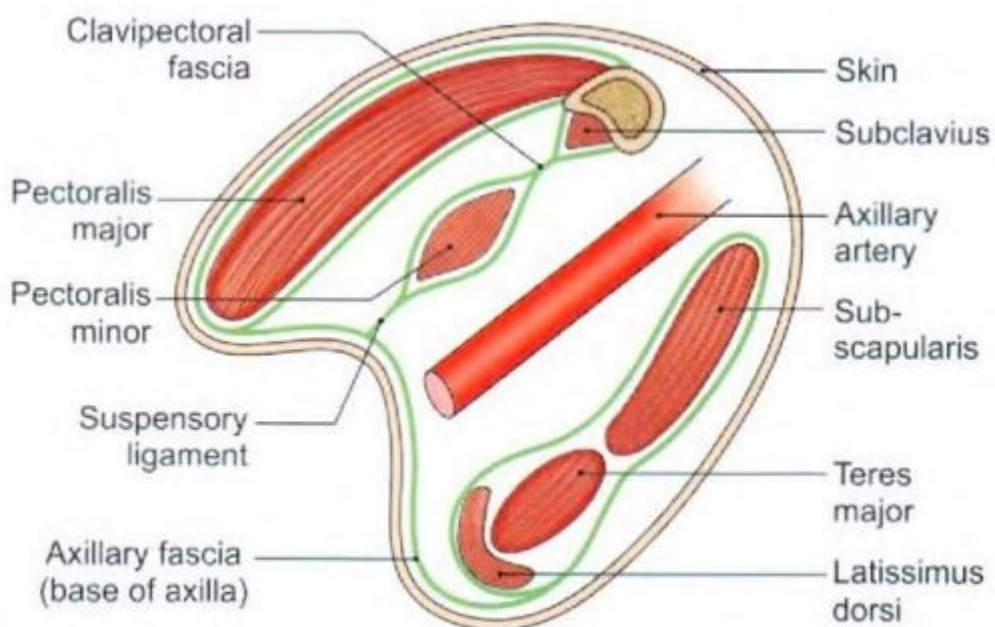




The axillary lymph nodes

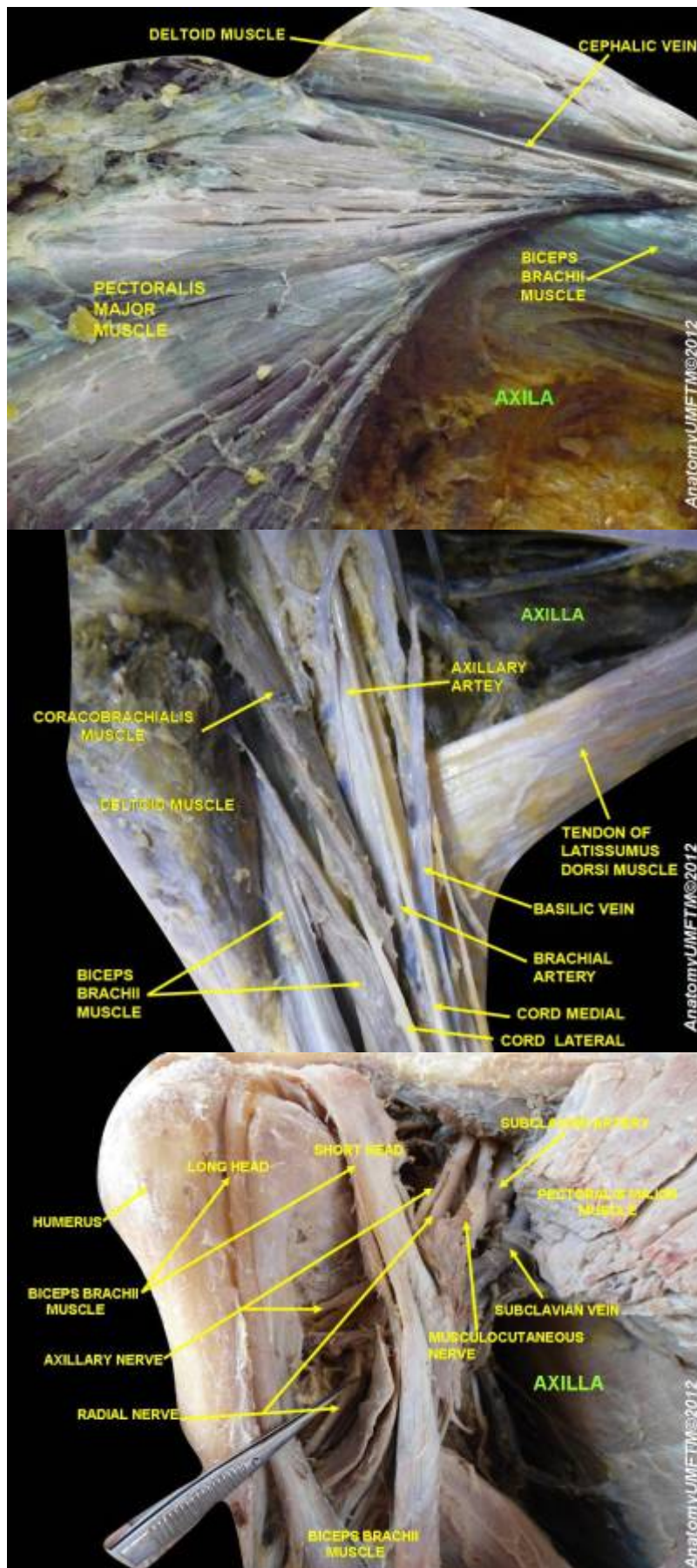


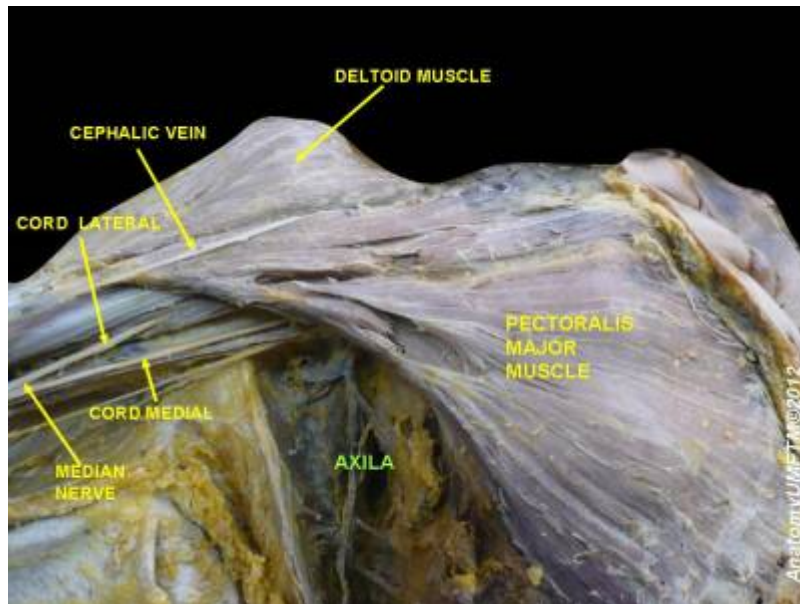
Horizontal section through the axilla showing the position of the serratus anterior



Anterior and posterior walls of the axilla with the axillary artery

DISSECTION TUTORIALS





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