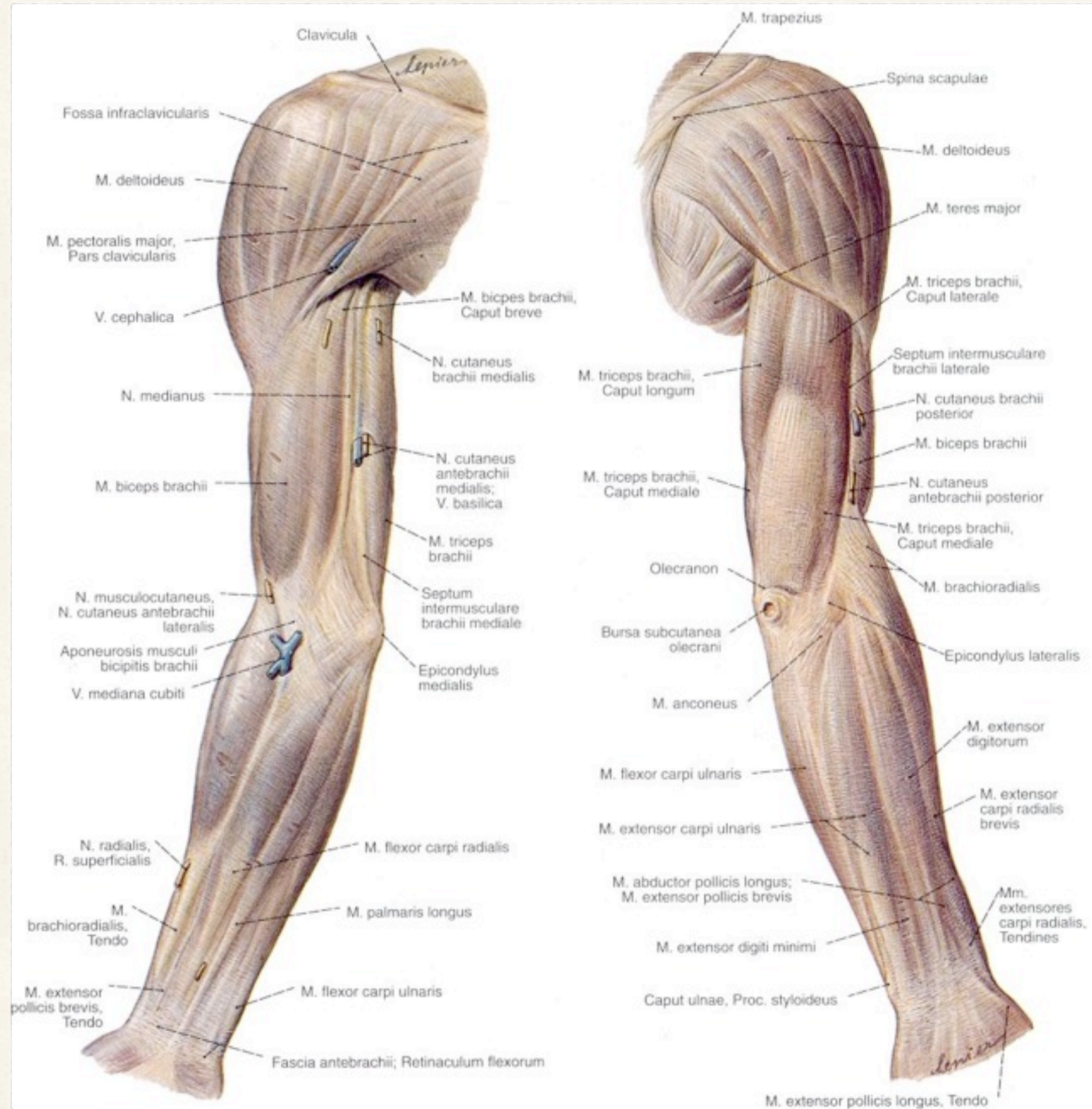


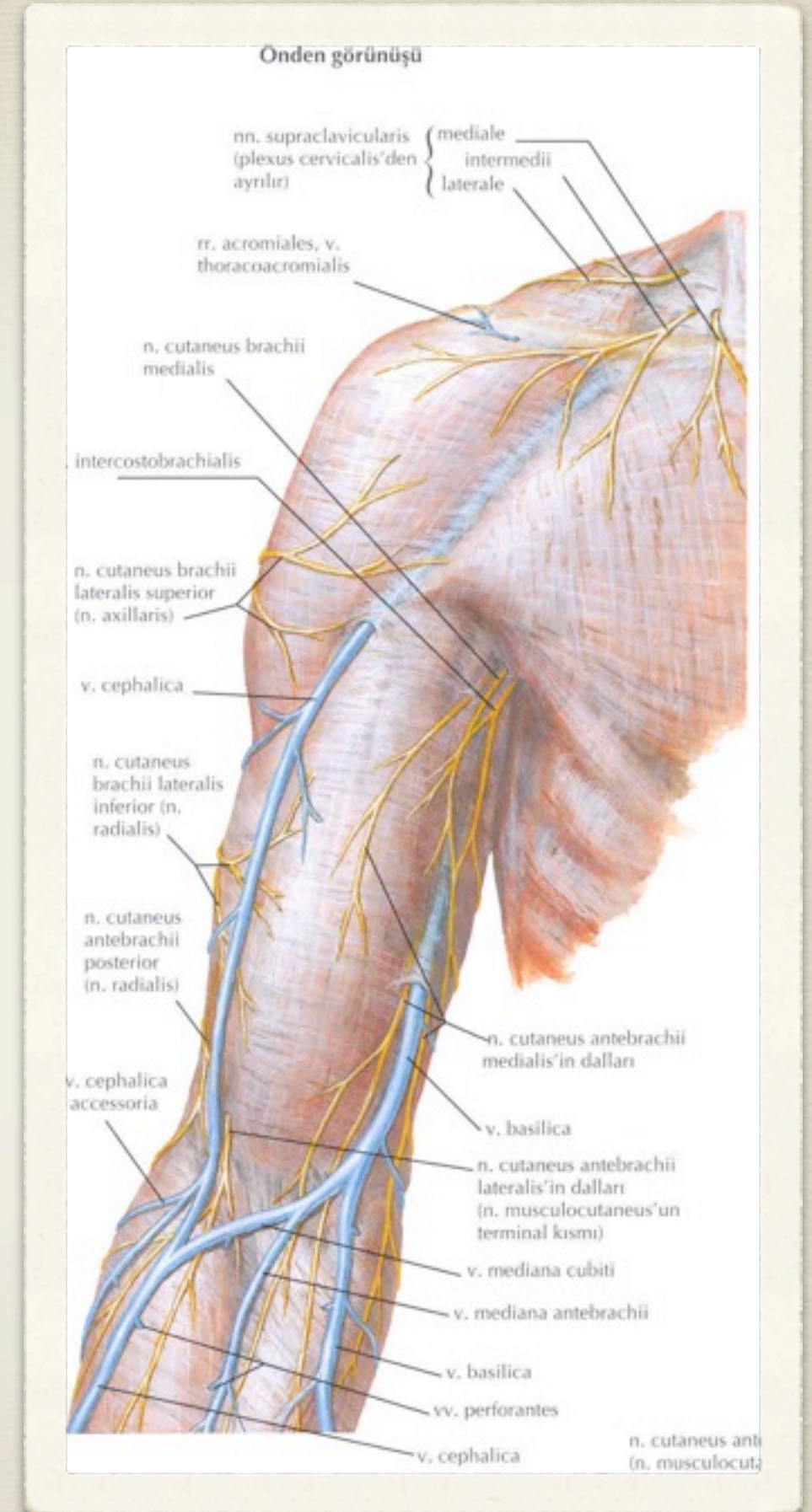
OMUZ VE KOLUN ÖN BÖLGESİ

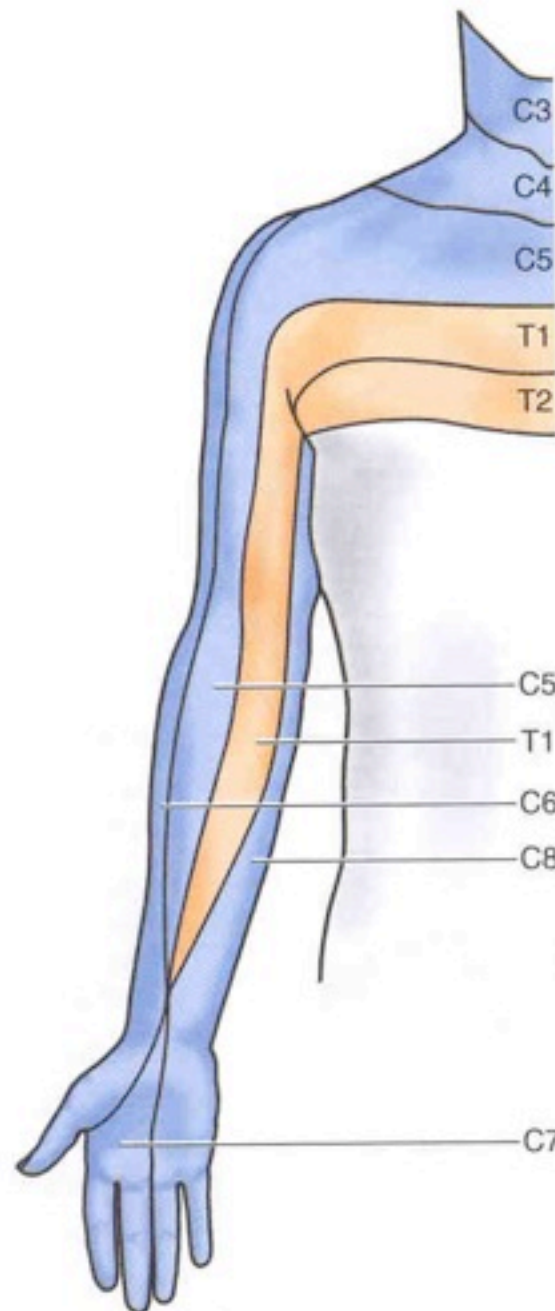
Dr. Selçuk TUNALI
TOBB ETÜ, 26 Eylül 2014



Duyu Sinirleri

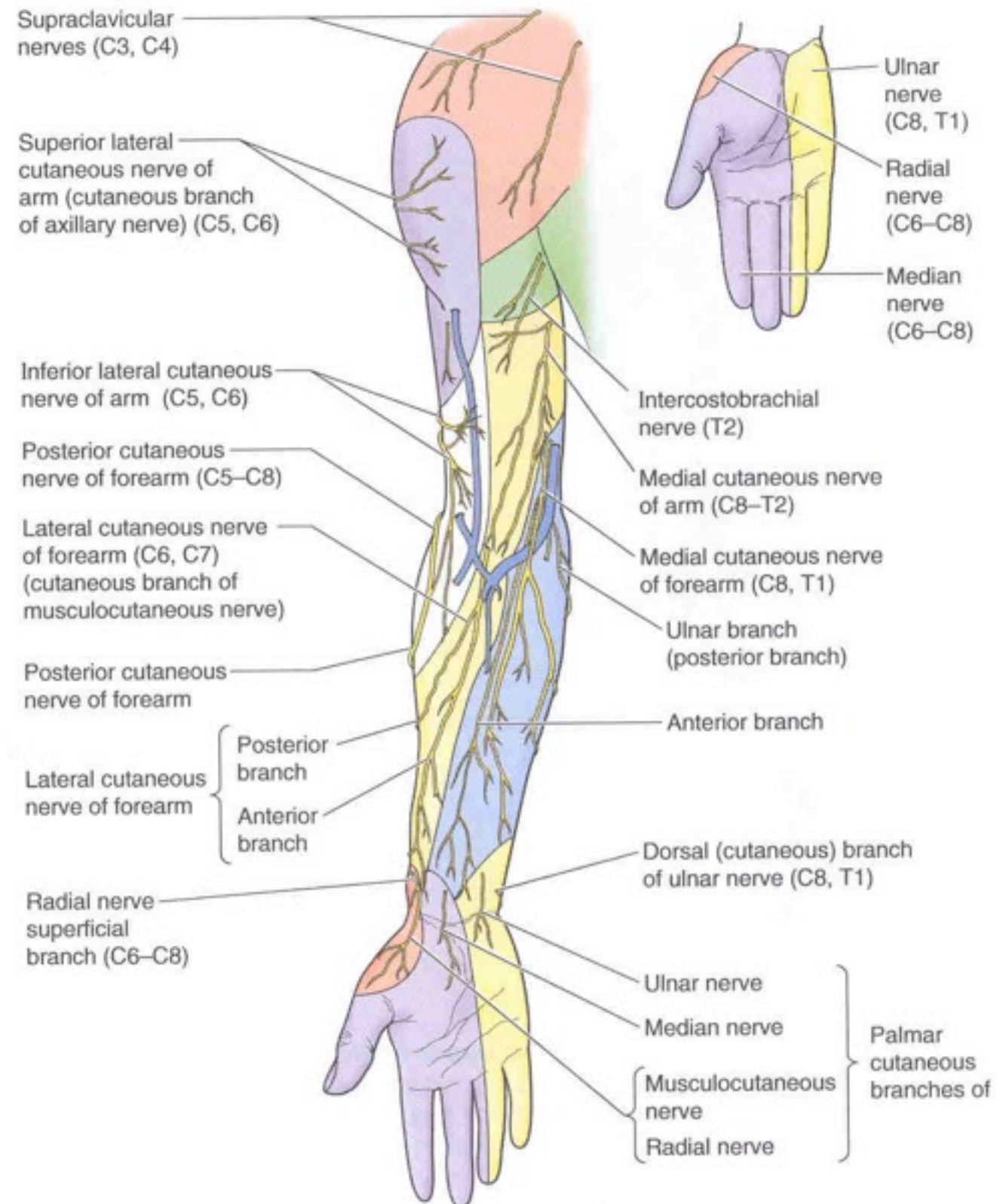
- * Nn. supraclaviculares
- * N. cutaneus brachii med.
- * N. intercostobrachialis (T2)
- * N. cutaneus antebrachii med.
- * N. cutaneus brachii lat. sup.
- * N. cutaneus brachii lat. inf.
- * N. cutaneus antebrachii lat.



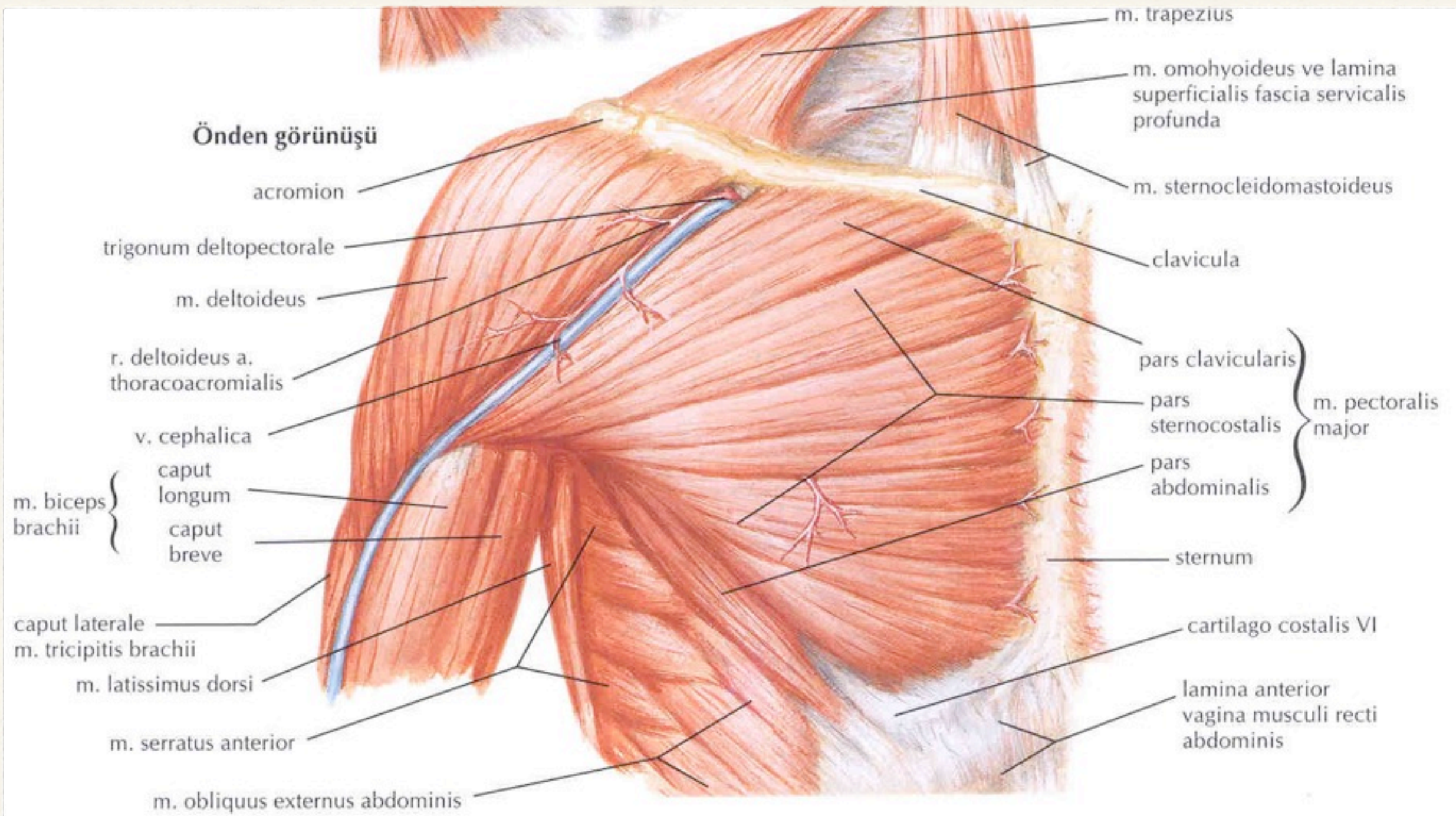


Segmental innervation of skin (dermatomes)

(A) Anterior views

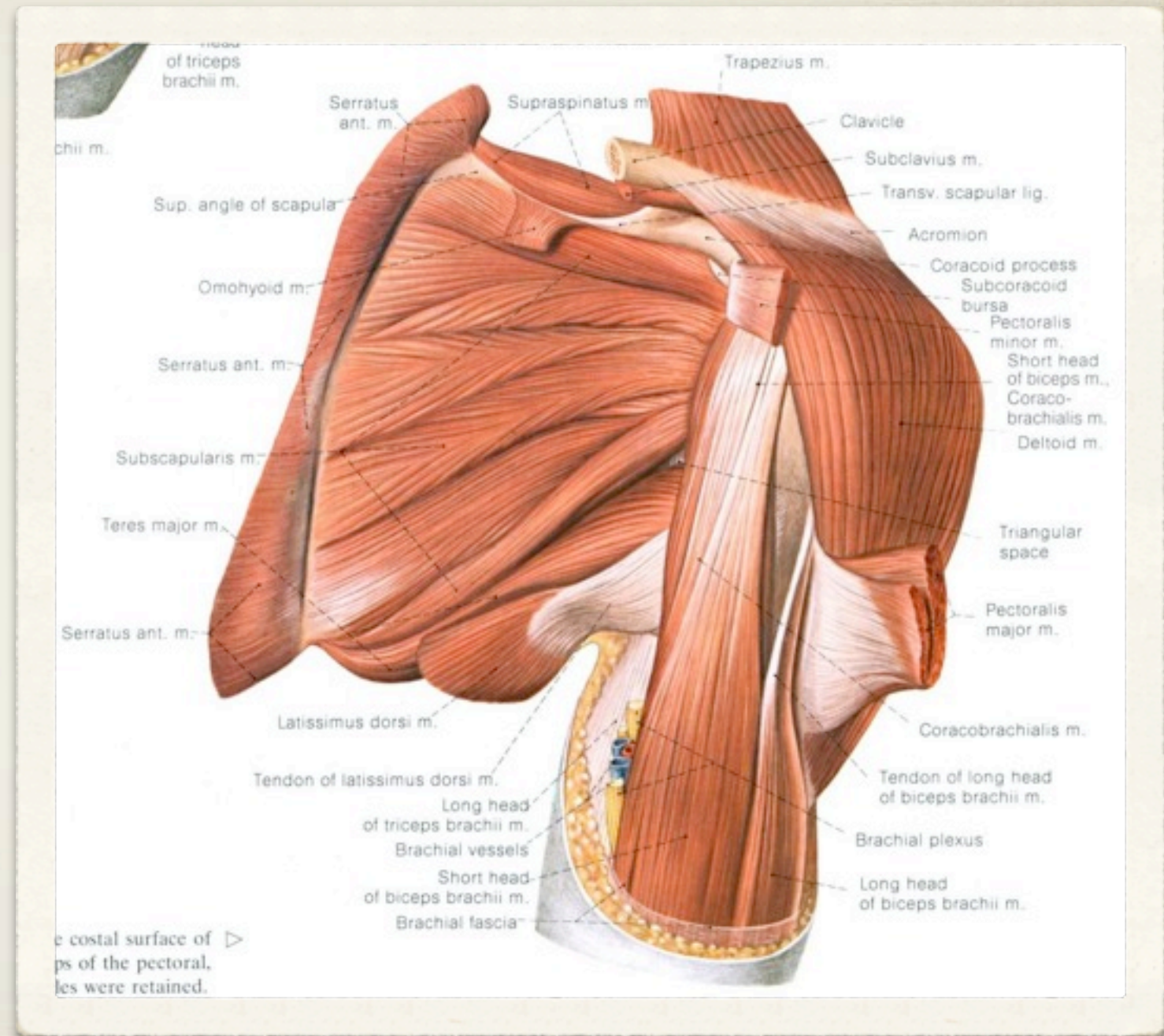


Peripheral (cutaneous nerve) innervation of skin

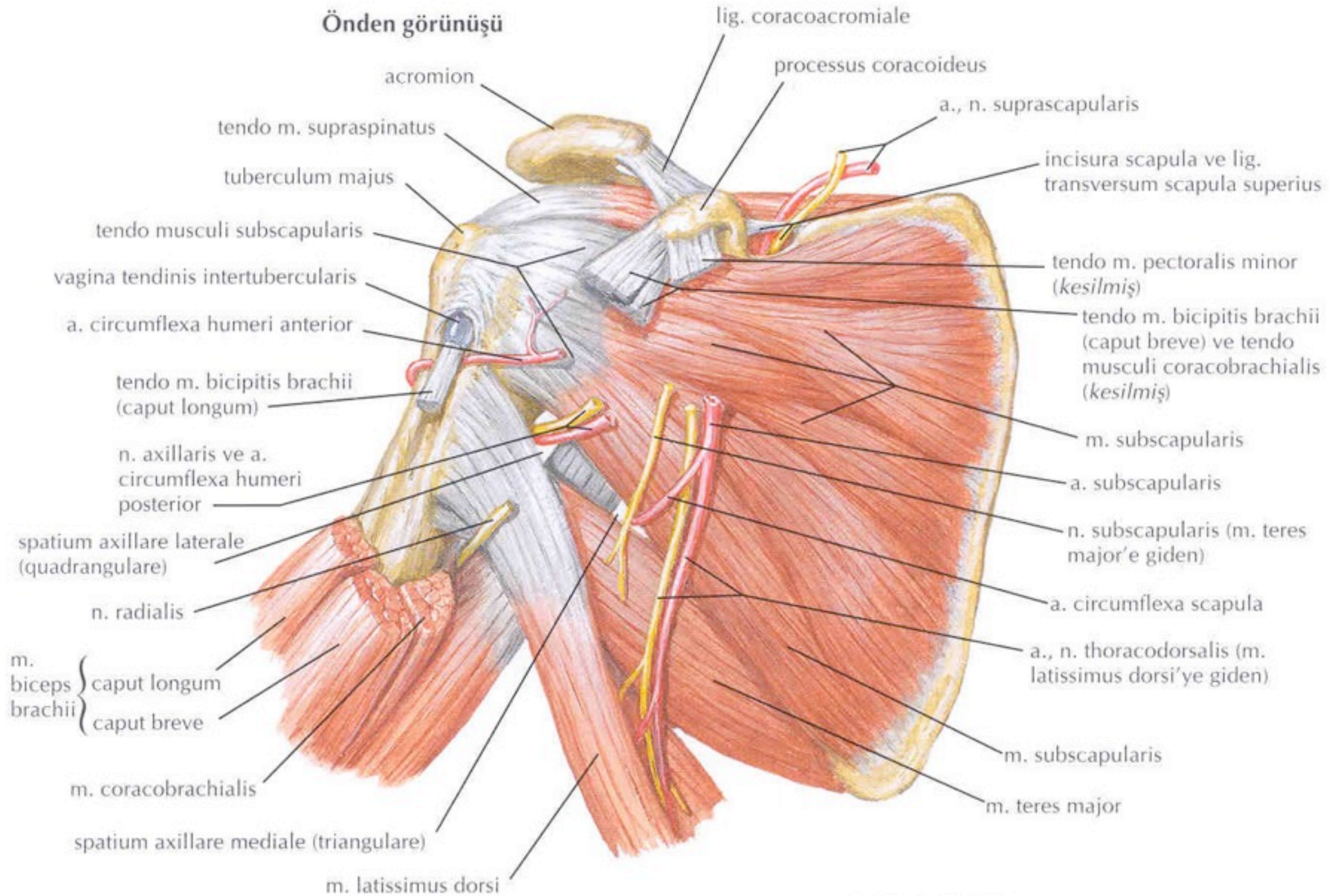


M. Subcapularis

- * O: fossa subscapularis
- * İ: tuberculum minus
- * N. subscapularis
- * Kola adduksiyon, iç rotasyon



Önden görünüşü



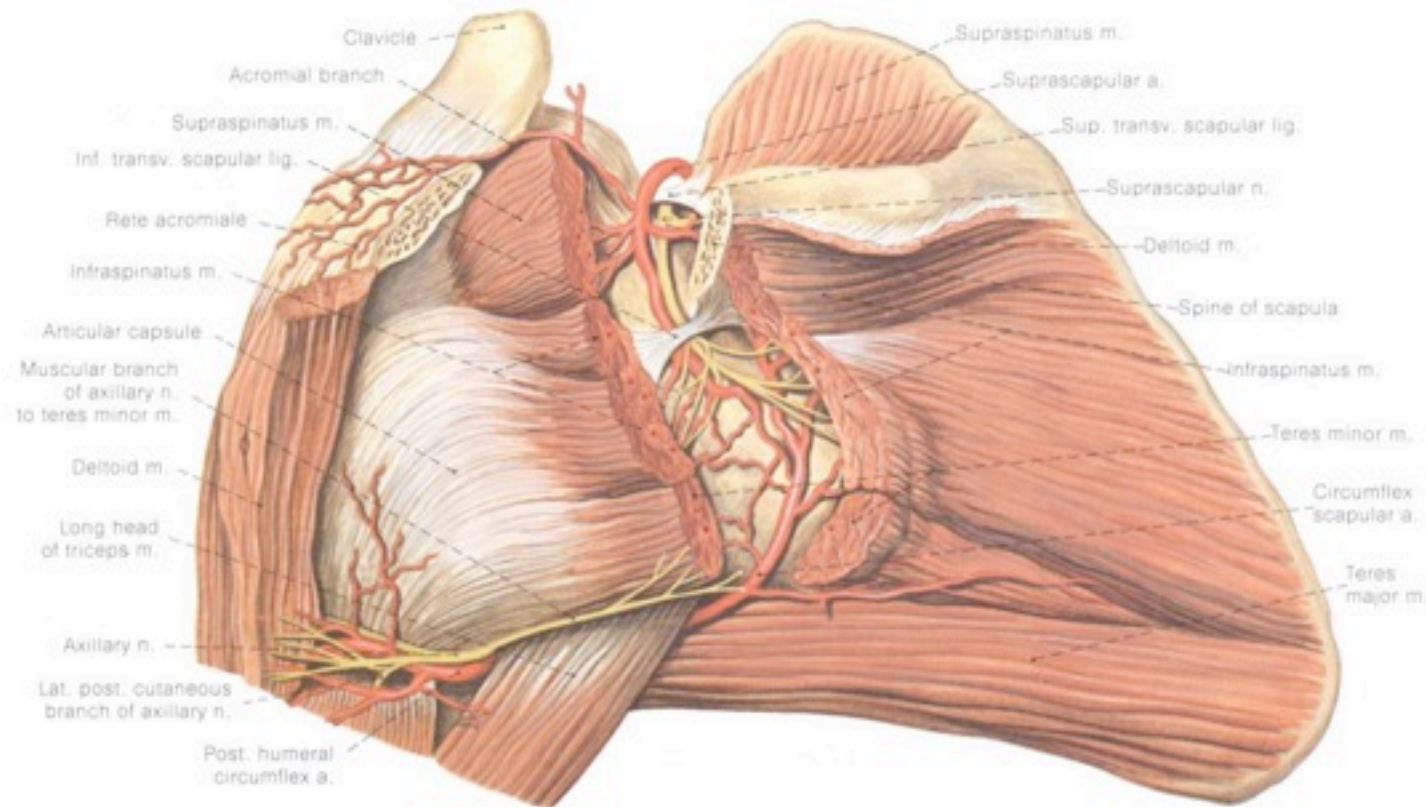
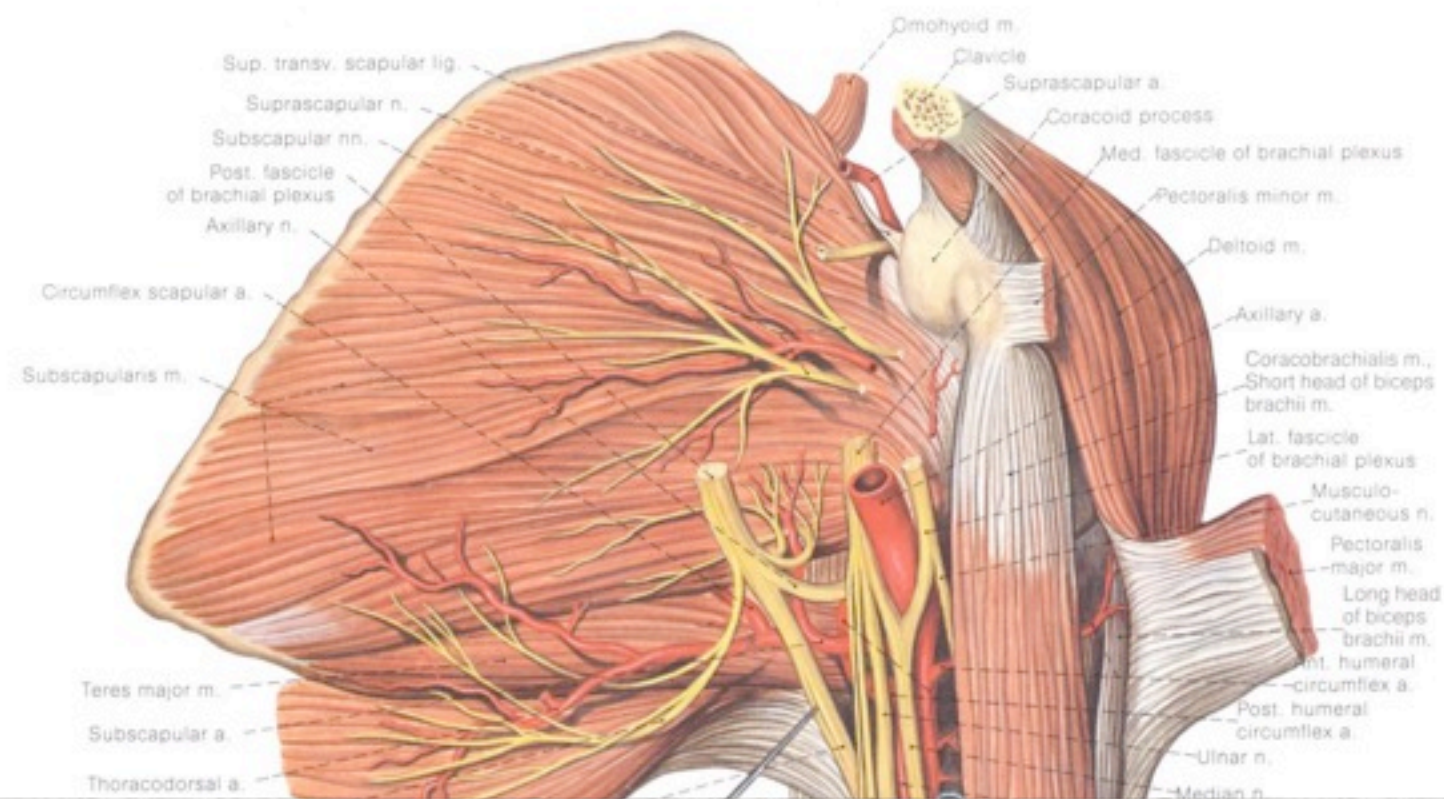
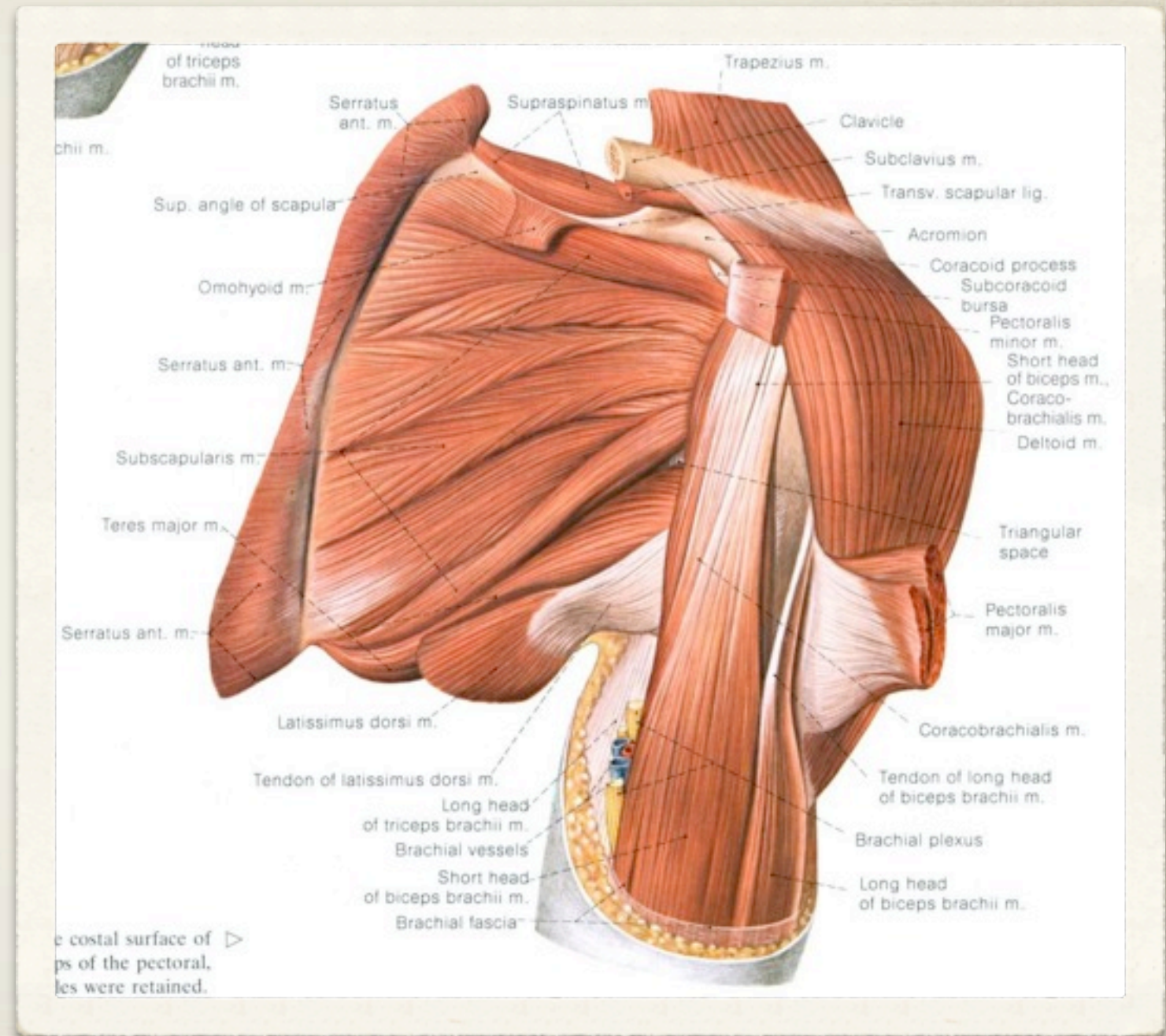


Fig. 517. Nerves and vessels of the left shoulder region, dorsal view. Deltoid muscle partially removed and reflected. Portion of the acromion removed; supraspinatus, infraspinatus and teres minor muscles sectioned and somewhat pulled apart.

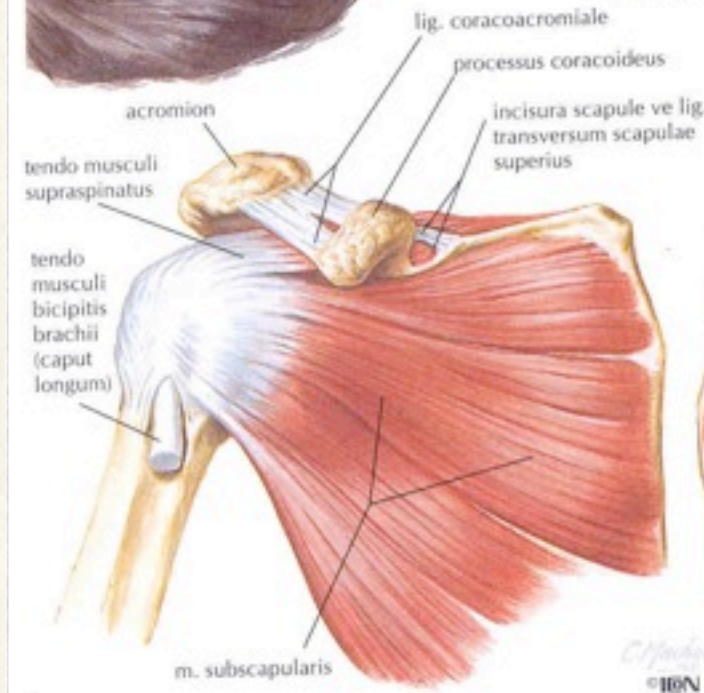
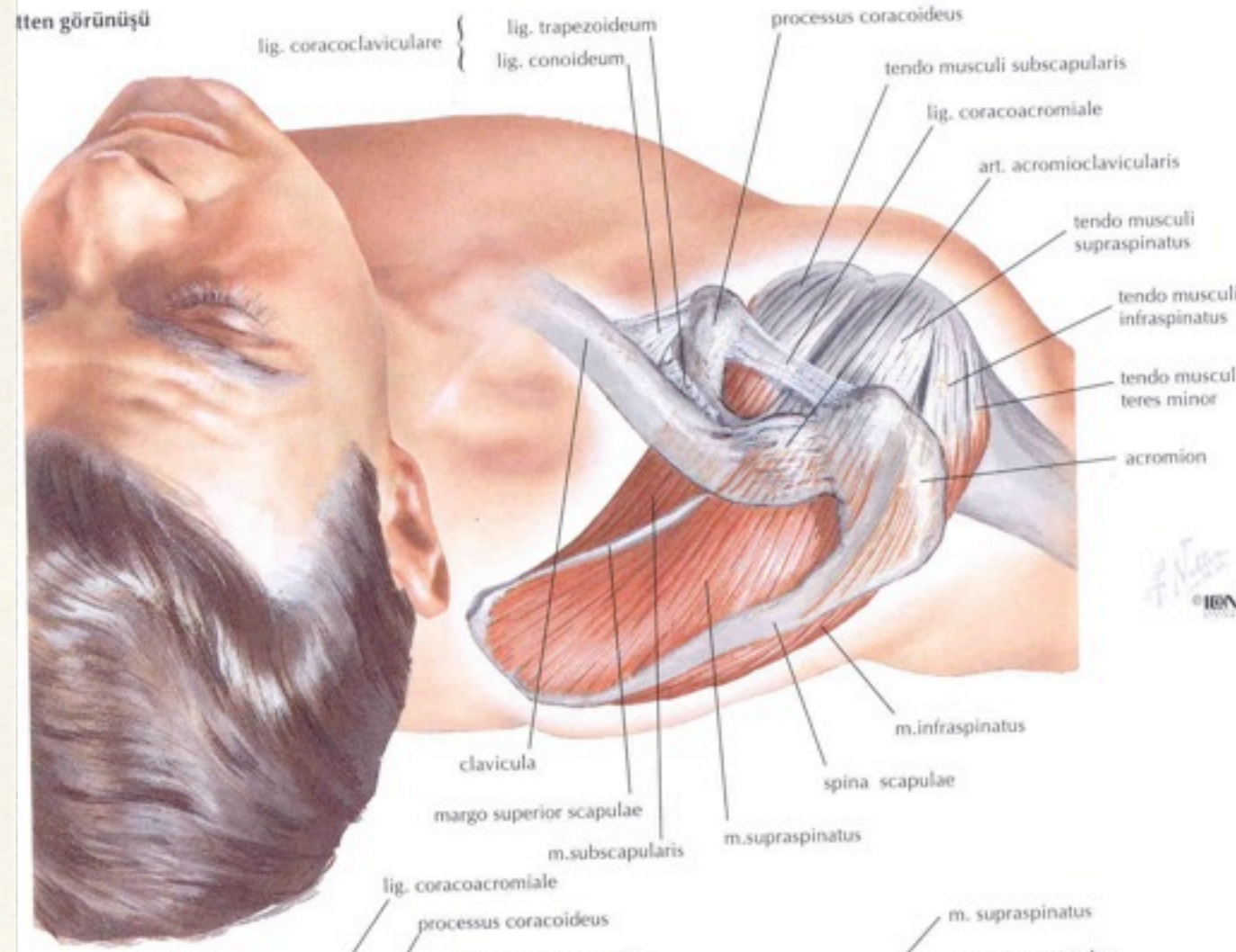


Omuz Manşeti

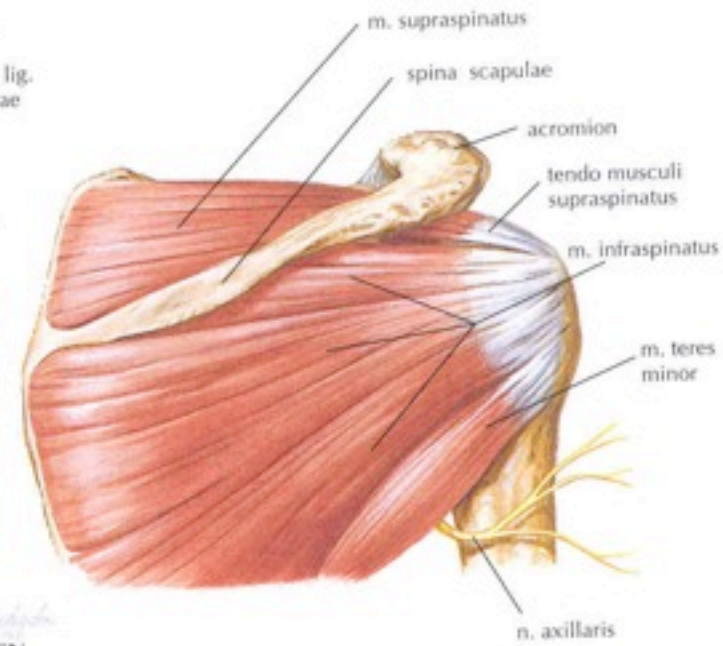
- * Rotator cuff
- * Scapulohumeral kaslar
- * Omuz eklemi dıştan destekler
- * SITS



İkten görünüşü



Önden görünüşü



Arkadan görünüşü

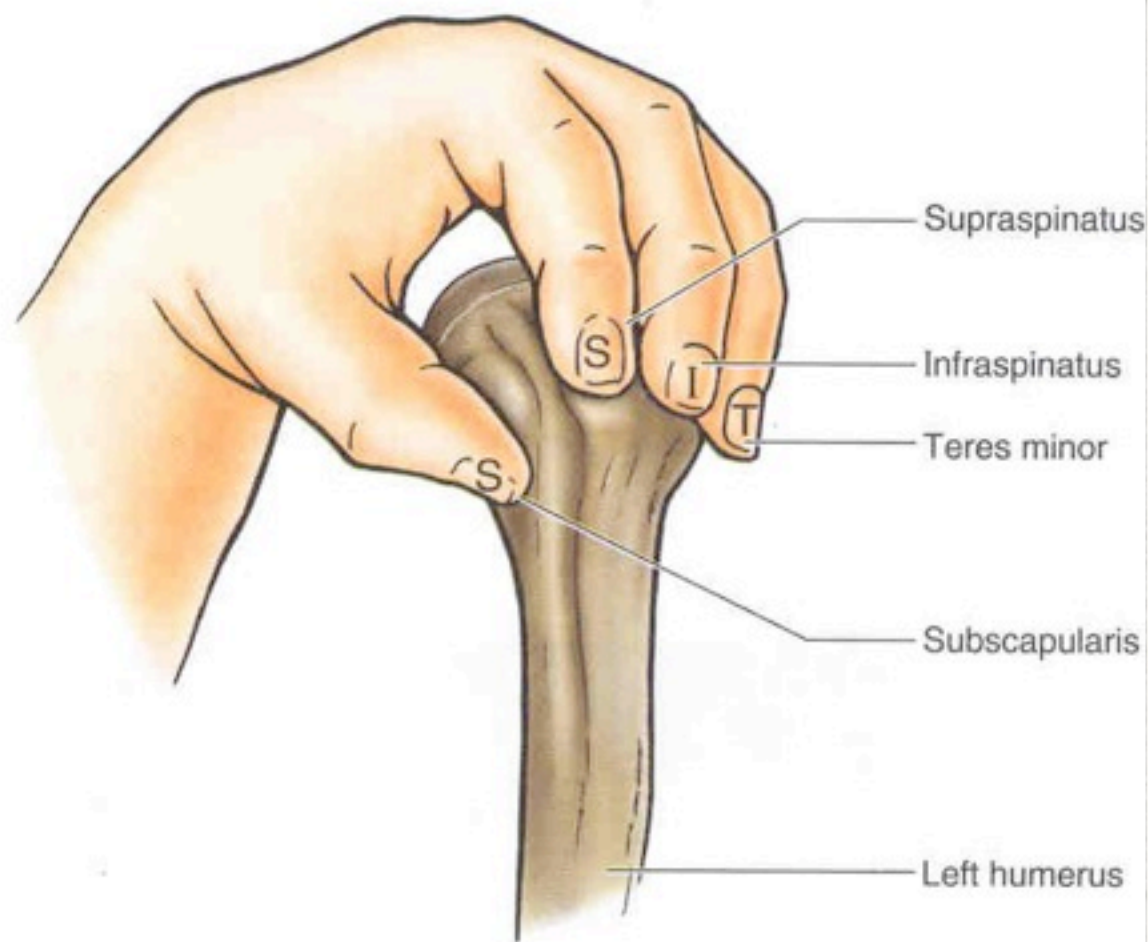
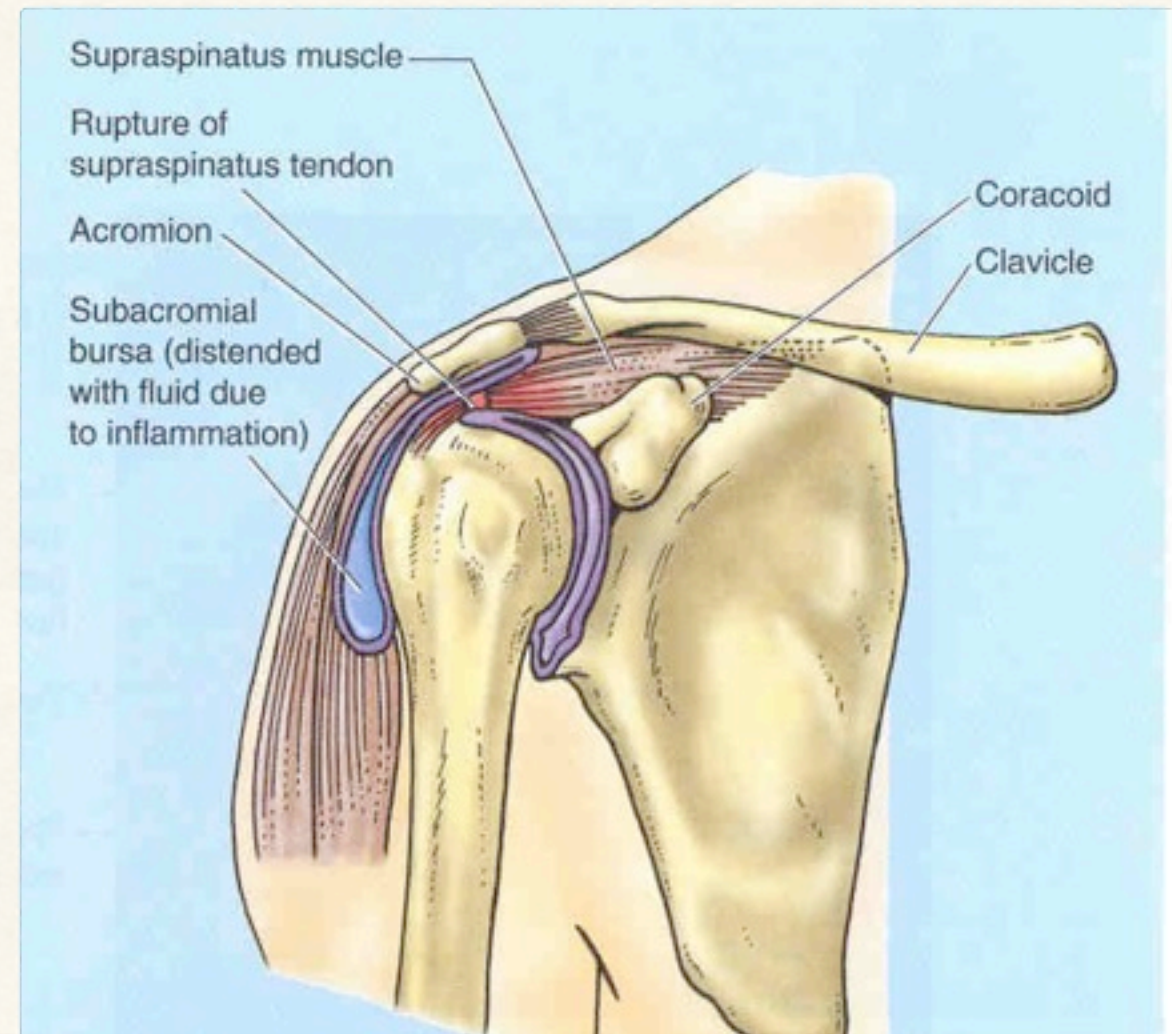
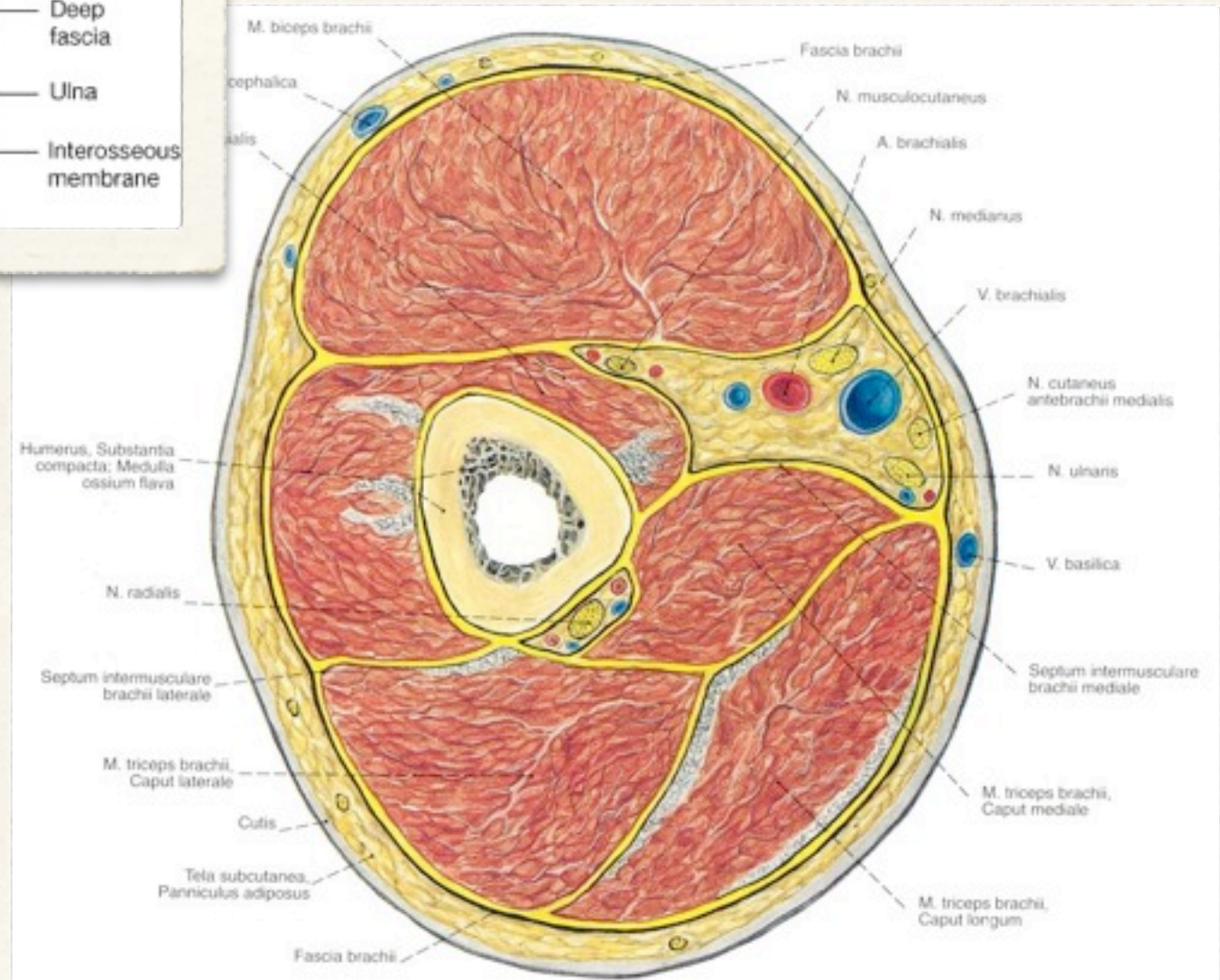
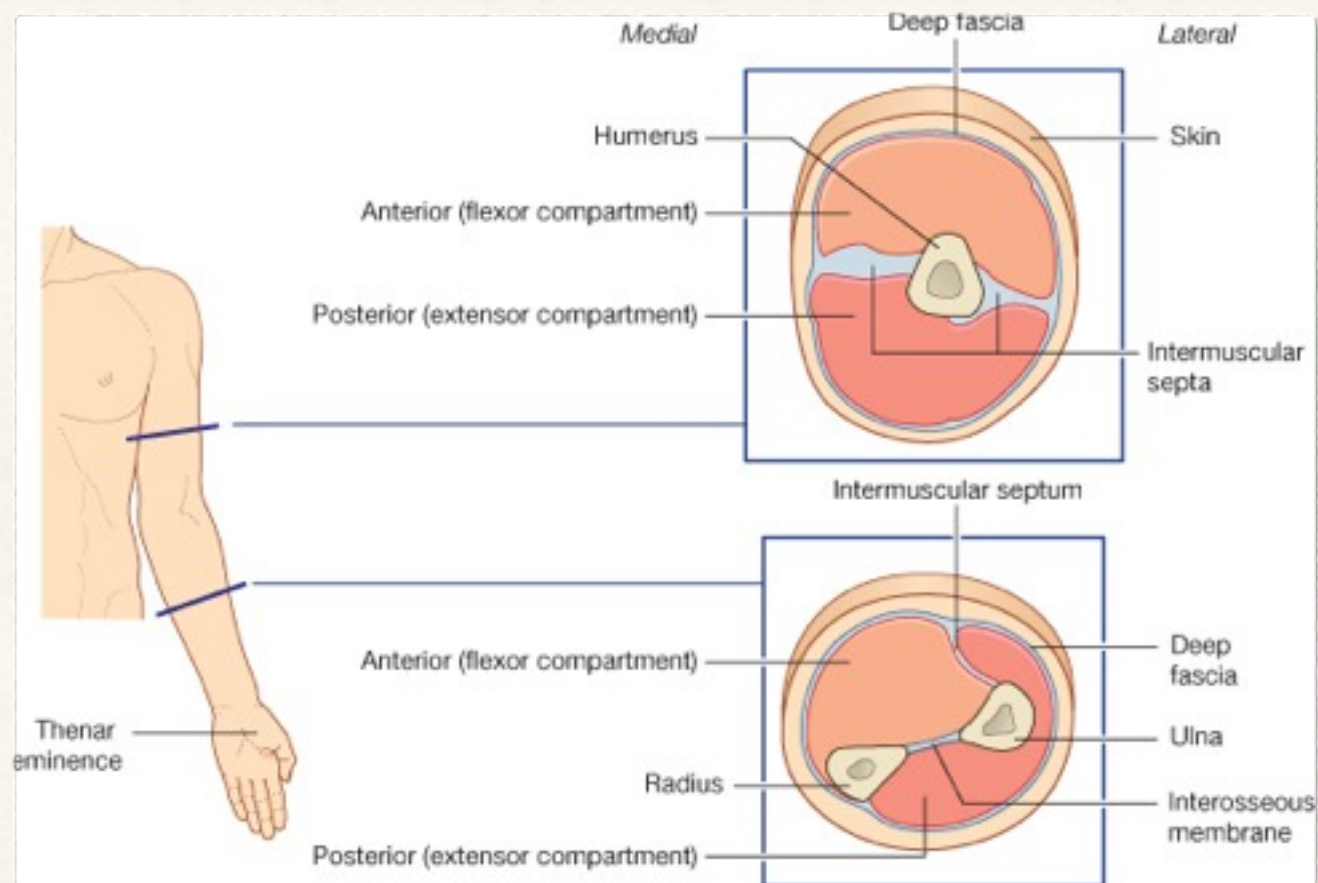
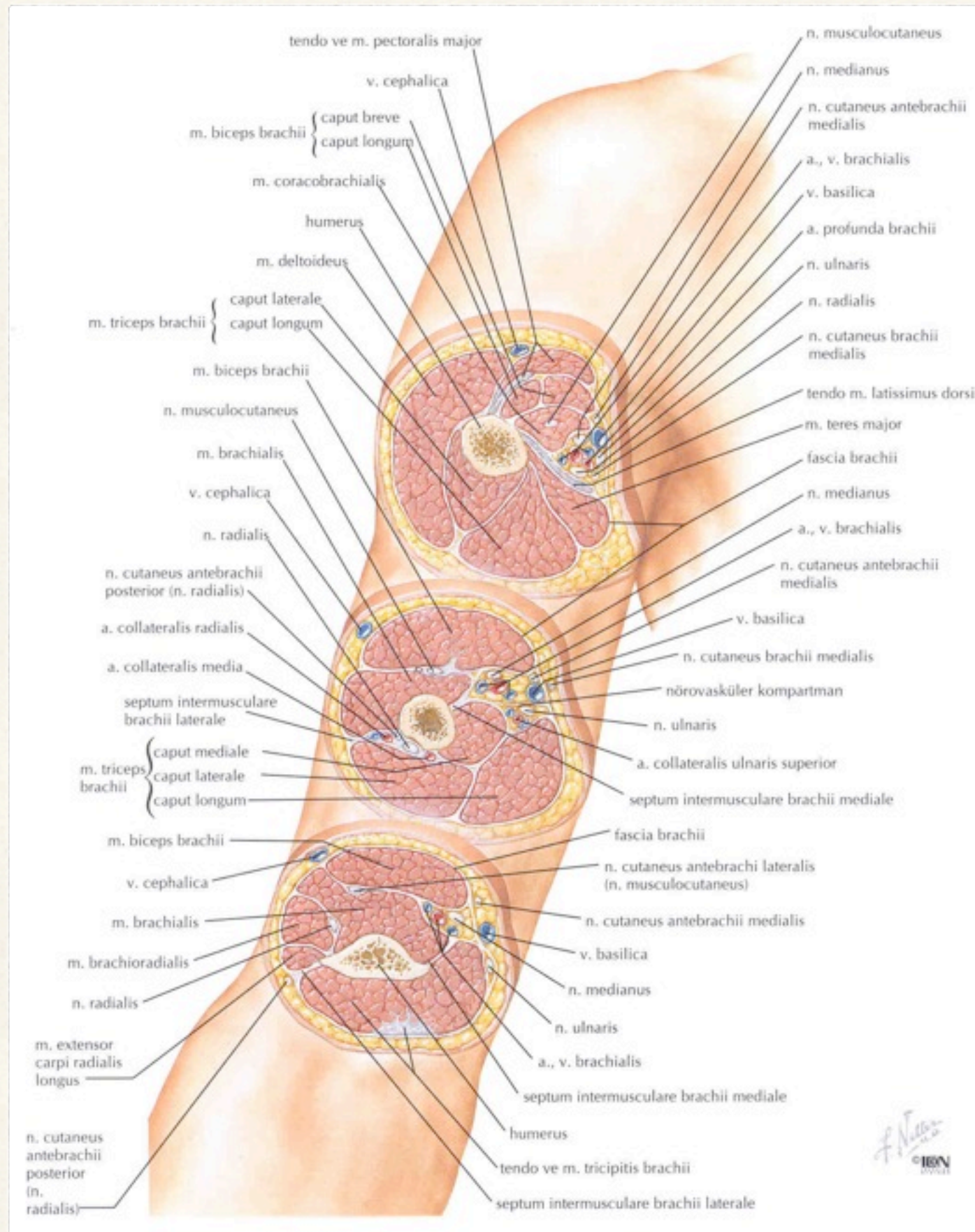


Figure 6.22. Demonstration of the position of the rotator cuff muscles. Anterior view. The primary combined function of these four scapulohumeral muscles is to hold the relatively large head of the humerus (arm bone) in the smaller, shallow, glenoid cavity of the scapula. The tendons of the muscle blend with the fibrous capsule of the glenohumeral joint to form a musculotendinous rotator cuff, which reinforces the capsule on three sides (anteriorly, superiorly, and posteriorly) as it provides active support for the glenohumeral joint.

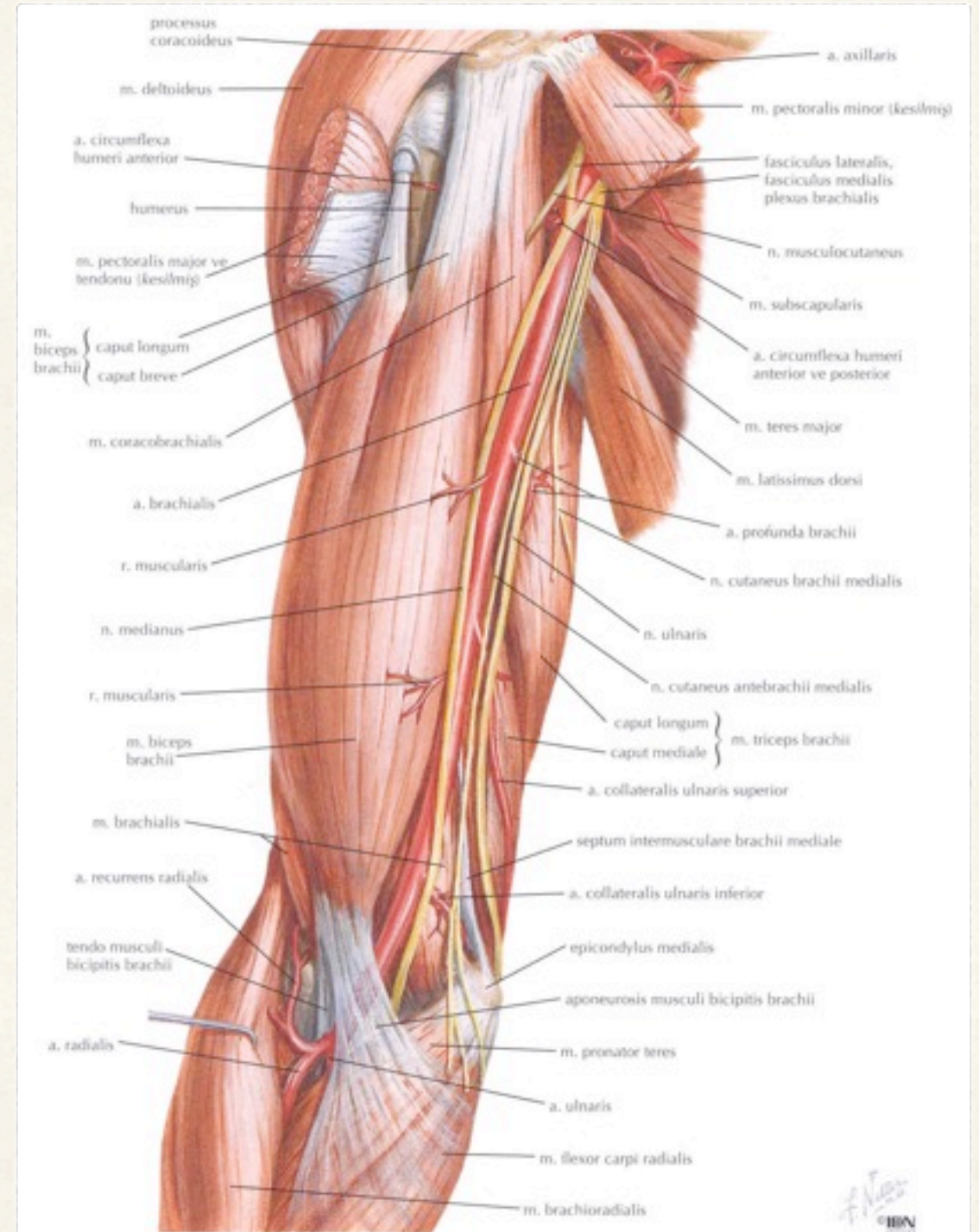


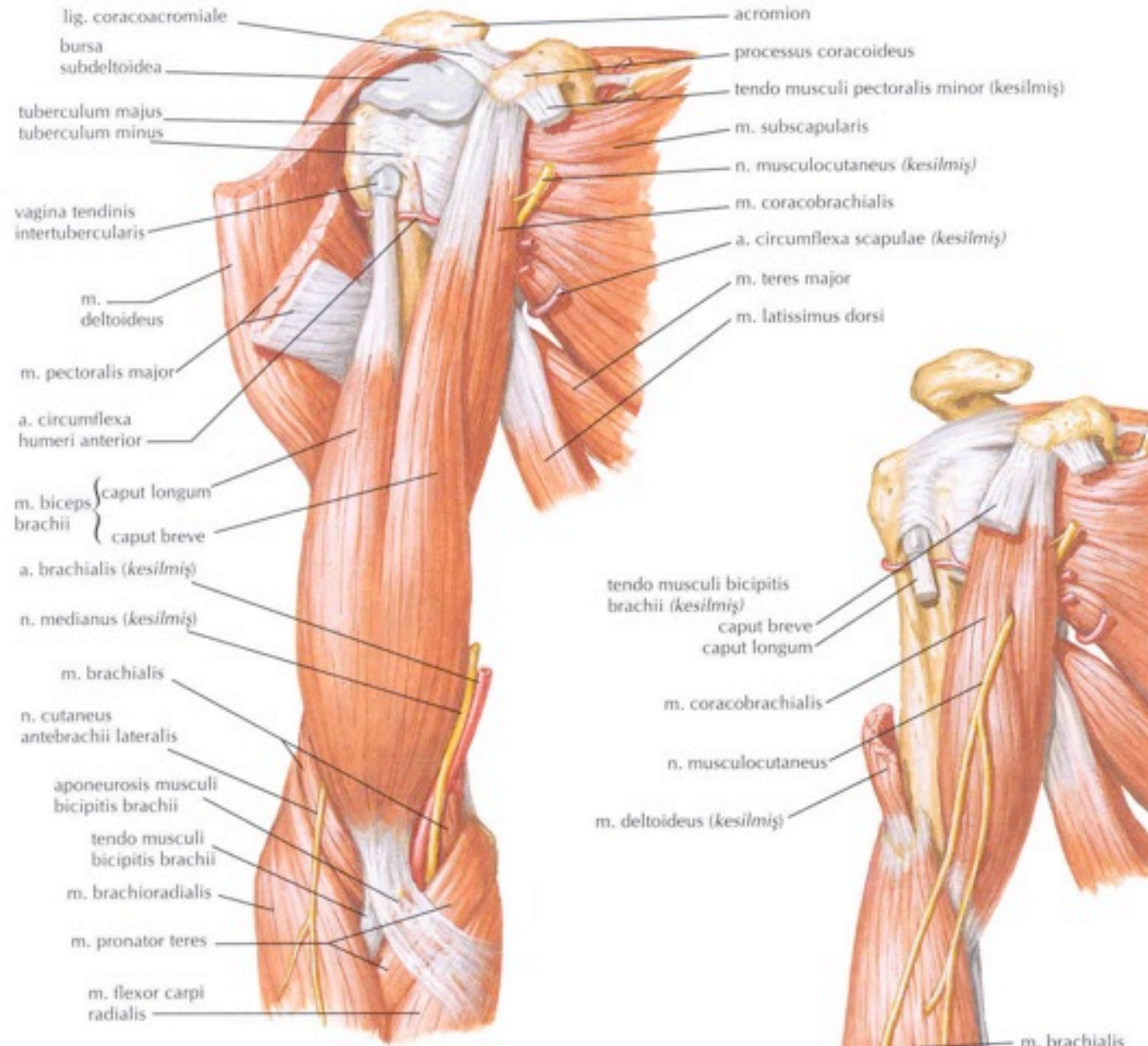




M. Biceps Brachii

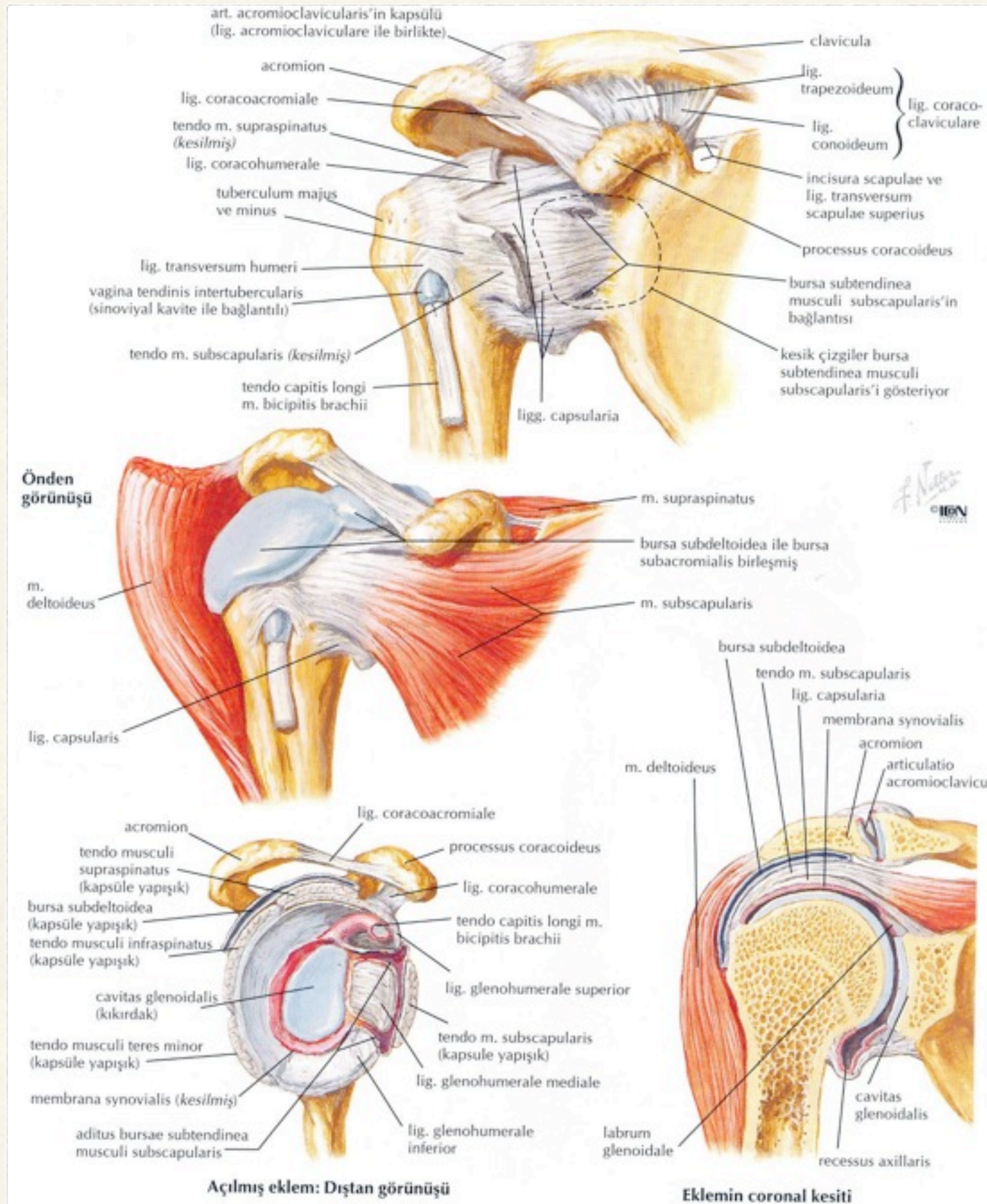
- * Caput longum: tuberculum supraglenoidale
- * Caput breve: proc. coracoideus
- * İ: tuberositas radii
- * Aponeurosis bicipitalis
- * N. musculocutaneus
- * Ön kola sup., fleksiyon





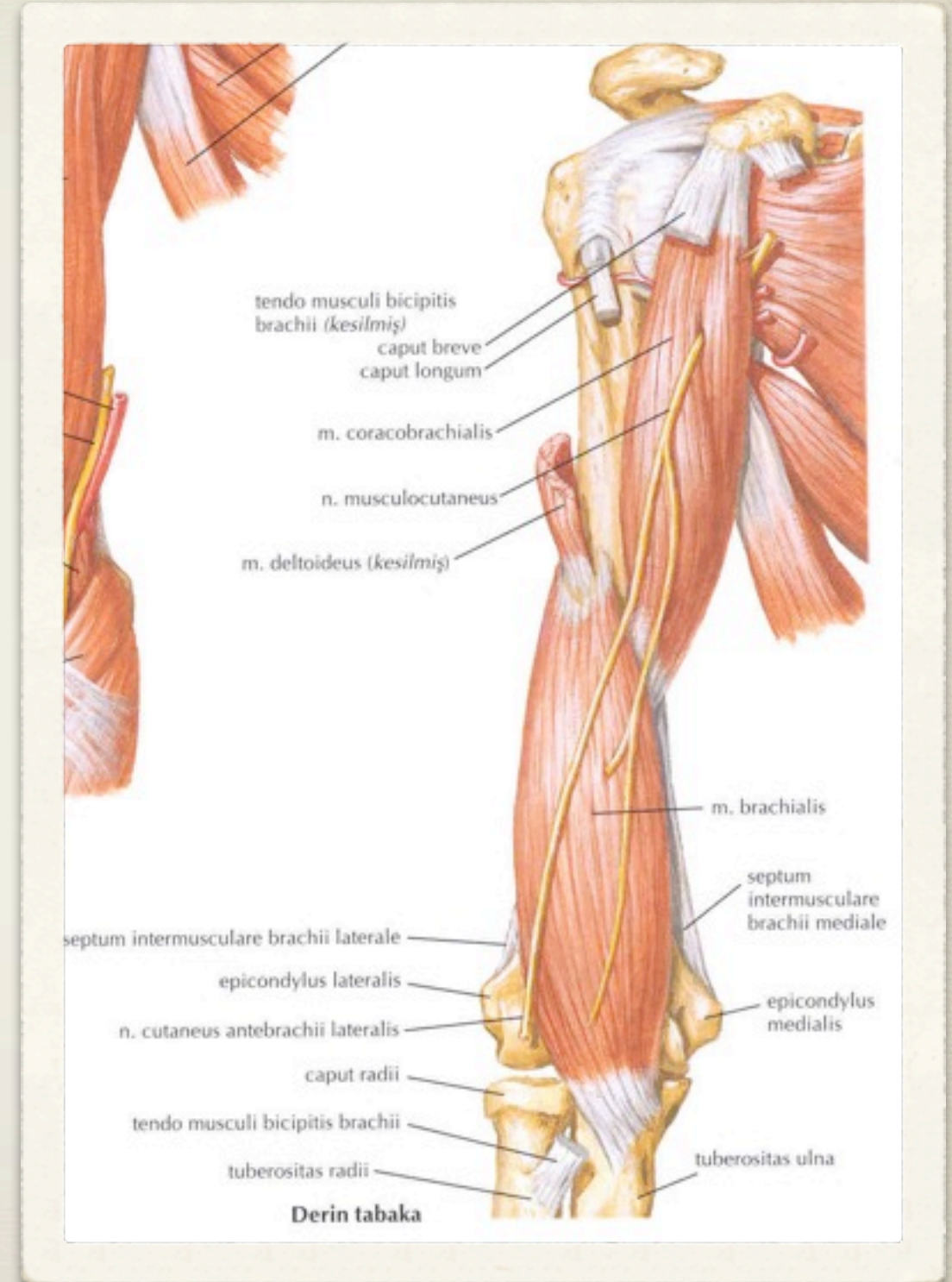
Yüzeyel tabaka

Derin tabaka



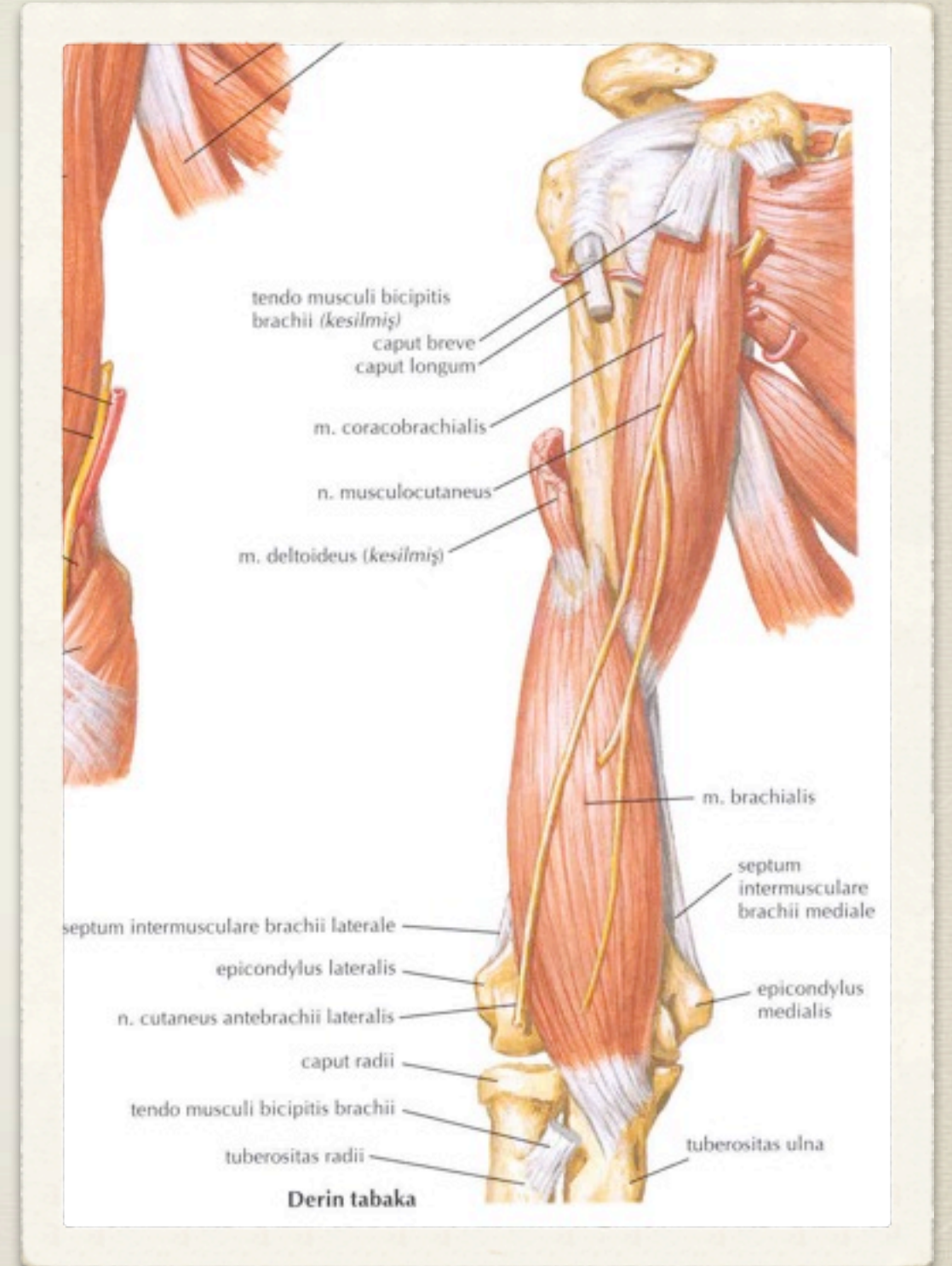
M. Brachialis

- * O: humerus 1/2 alt ön
- * İ: tuberositas ulnae, proc. coronoideus
- * N. musculocutaneus
- * Ön kolun esas fleksörü



M. Coracobrachialis

- * O: proc. coracoideus
- * İ: humerus orta medial
- * N. Musculocutaneus
- * Kola add., fleksiyon



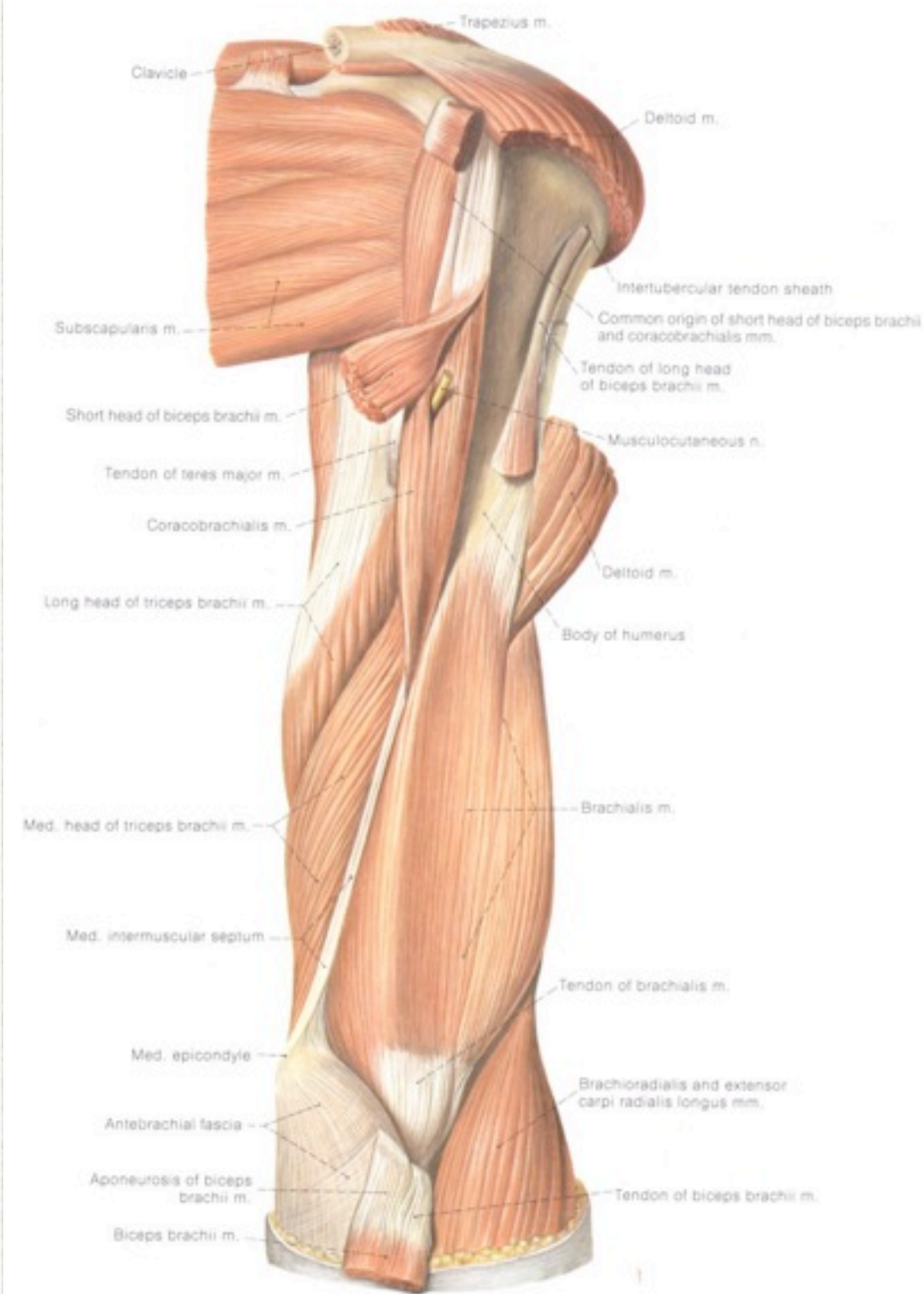
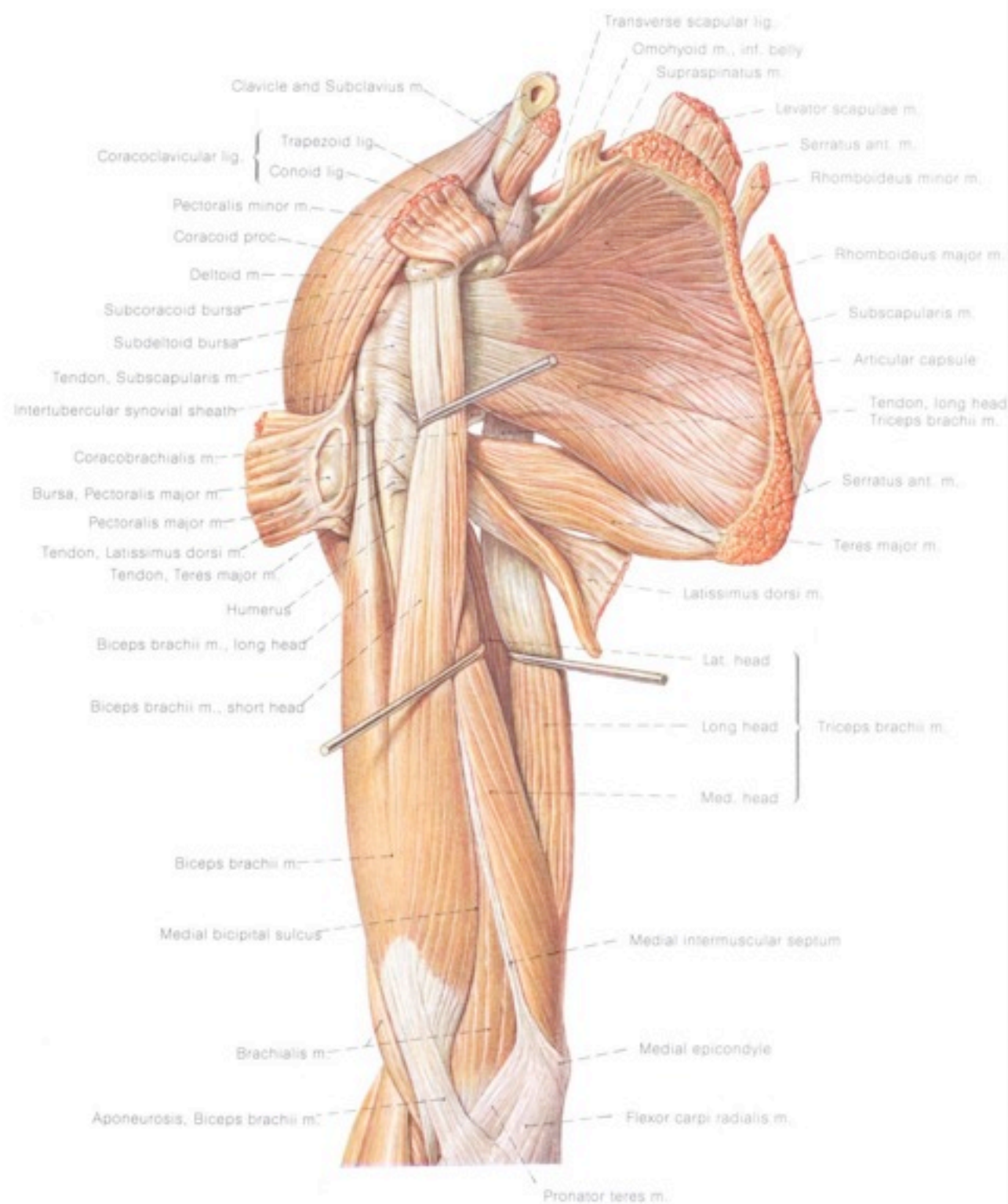
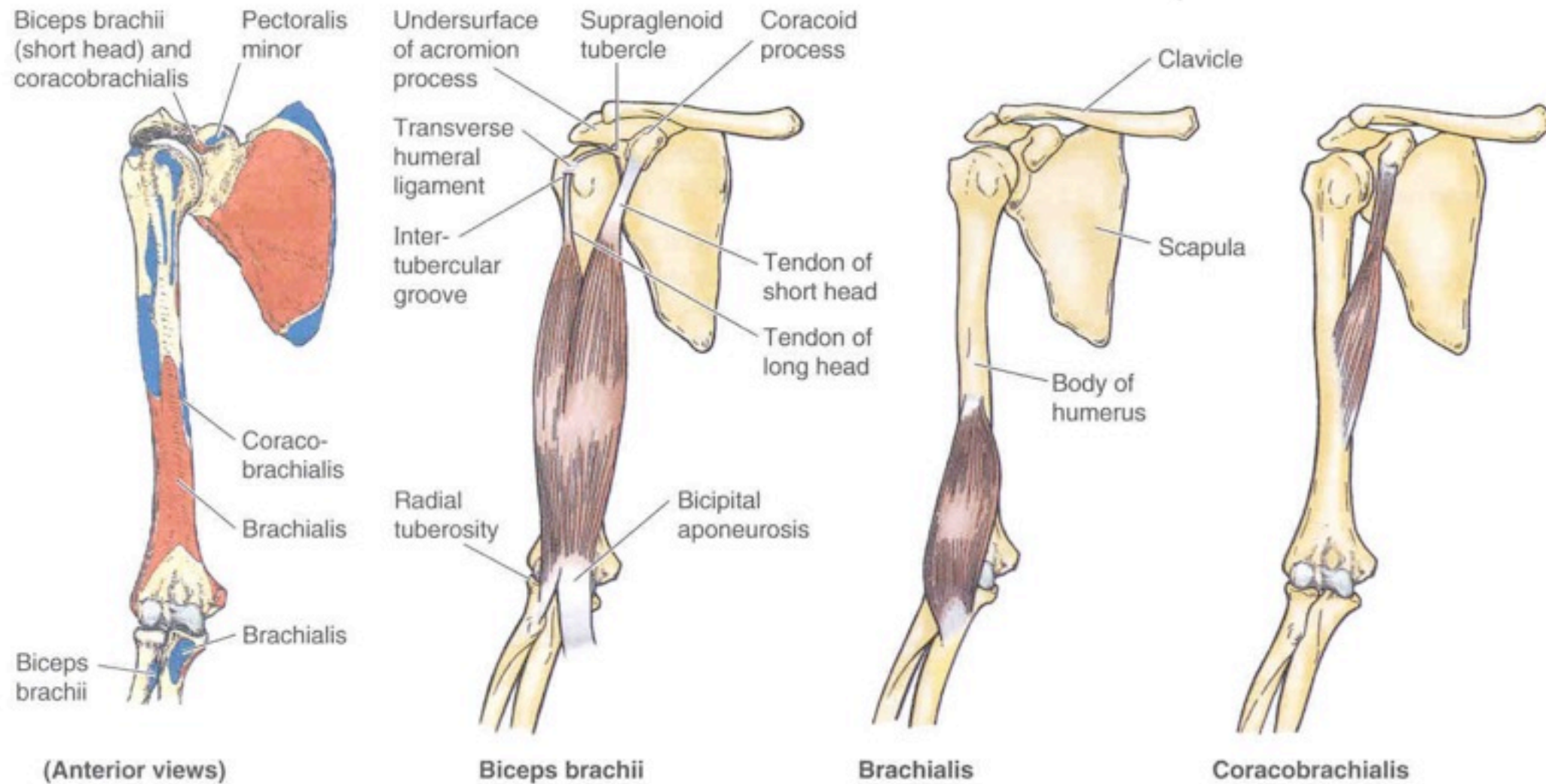
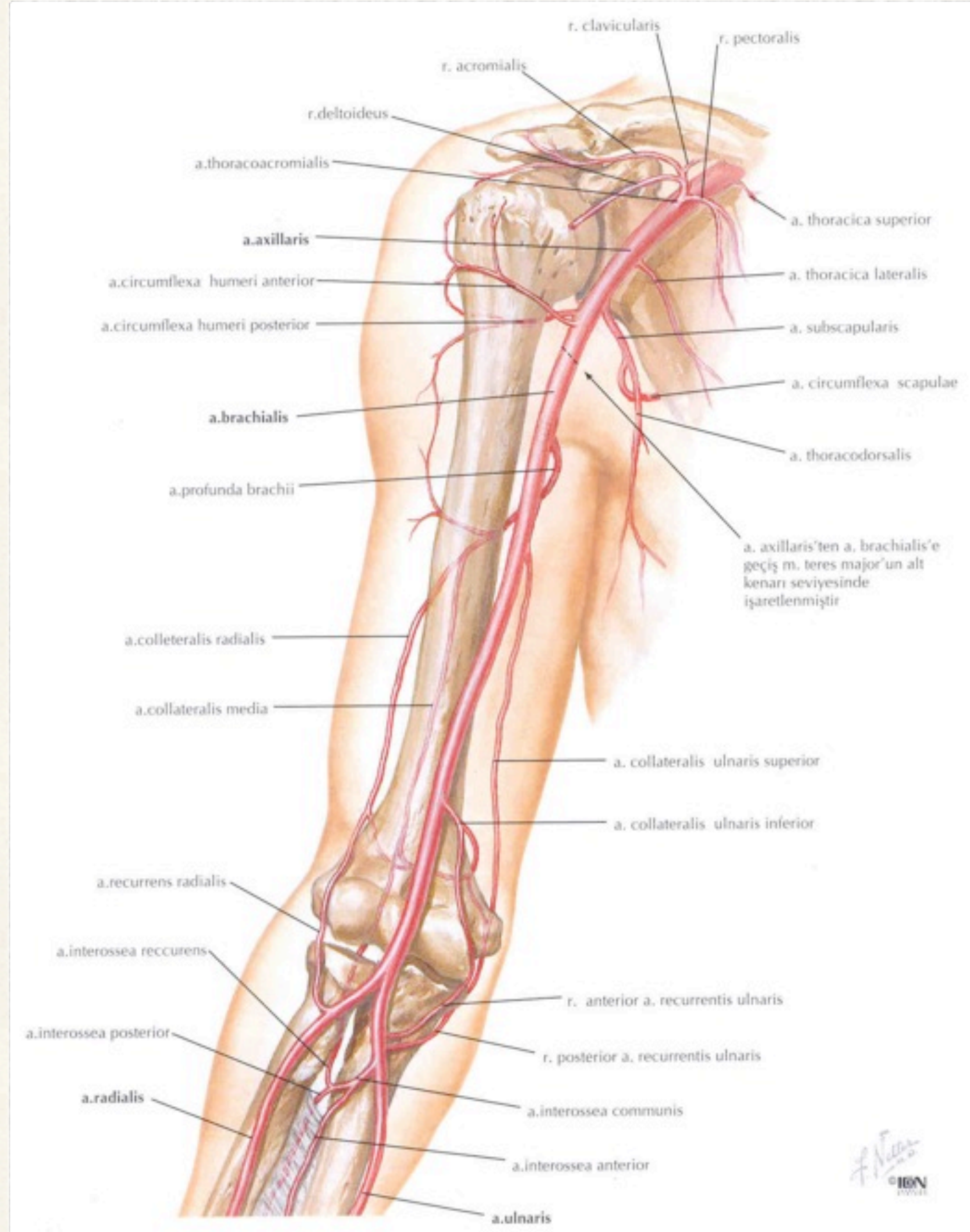
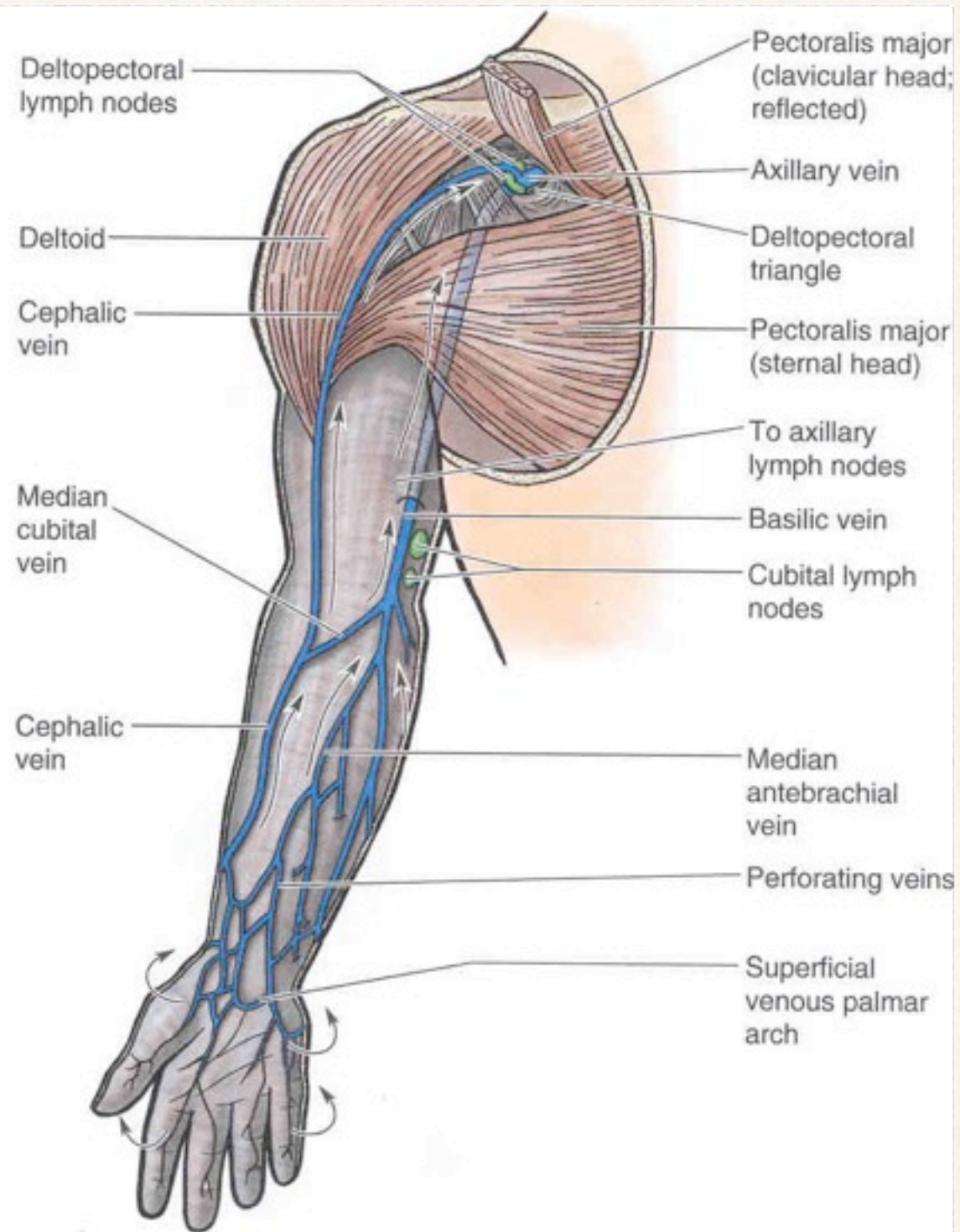


Table 6.5. Muscles of the Arm

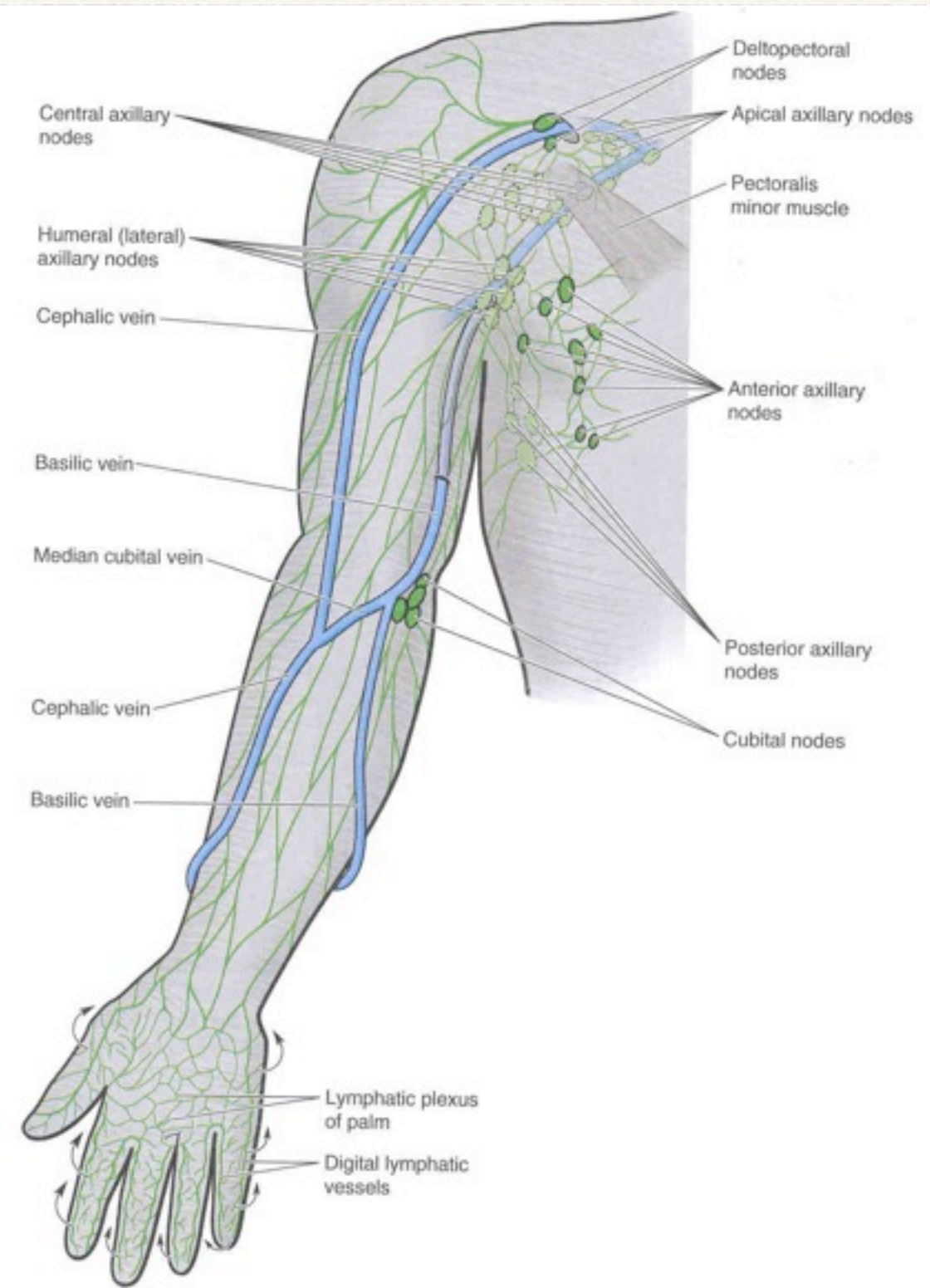


Muscle	Proximal Attachment	Distal Attachment	Innervation ^a	Main Action
Biceps brachii	Short head: tip of coracoid process of scapula Long head: supraglenoid tubercle of scapula	Tuberosity of radius and fascia of forearm via bicipital aponeurosis	Musculocutaneous nerve ^b (C5 and C6)	Supinates forearm and, when it is supine, flexes forearm
Brachialis	Distal half of anterior surface of humerus	Coronoid process and tuberosity of ulna		Flexes forearm in all positions
Coracobrachialis	Tip of coracoid process of scapula	Middle third of medial surface of humerus	Musculocutaneous nerve (C5, C6, and C7)	Helps to flex and adduct arm





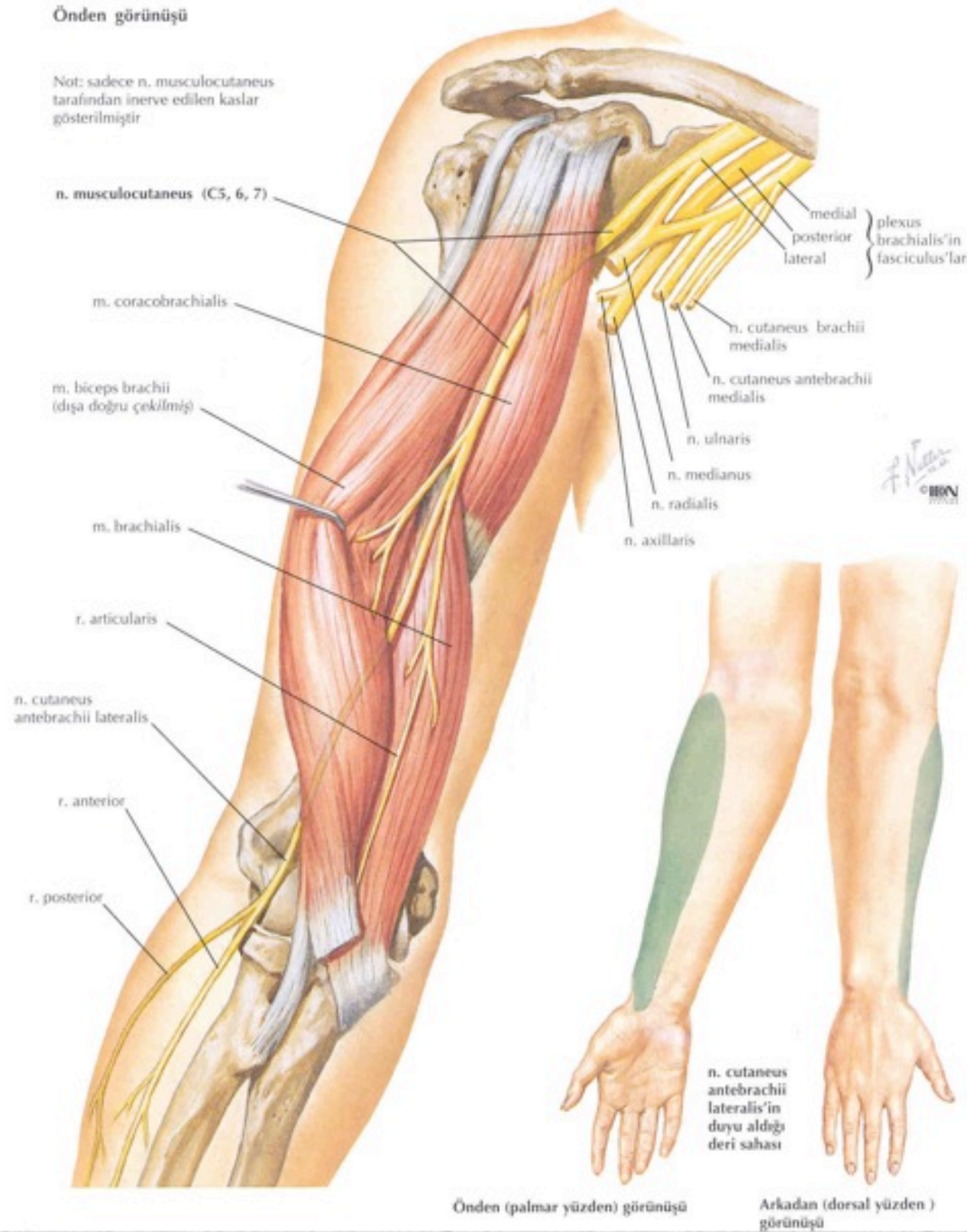
(B) Anterior view



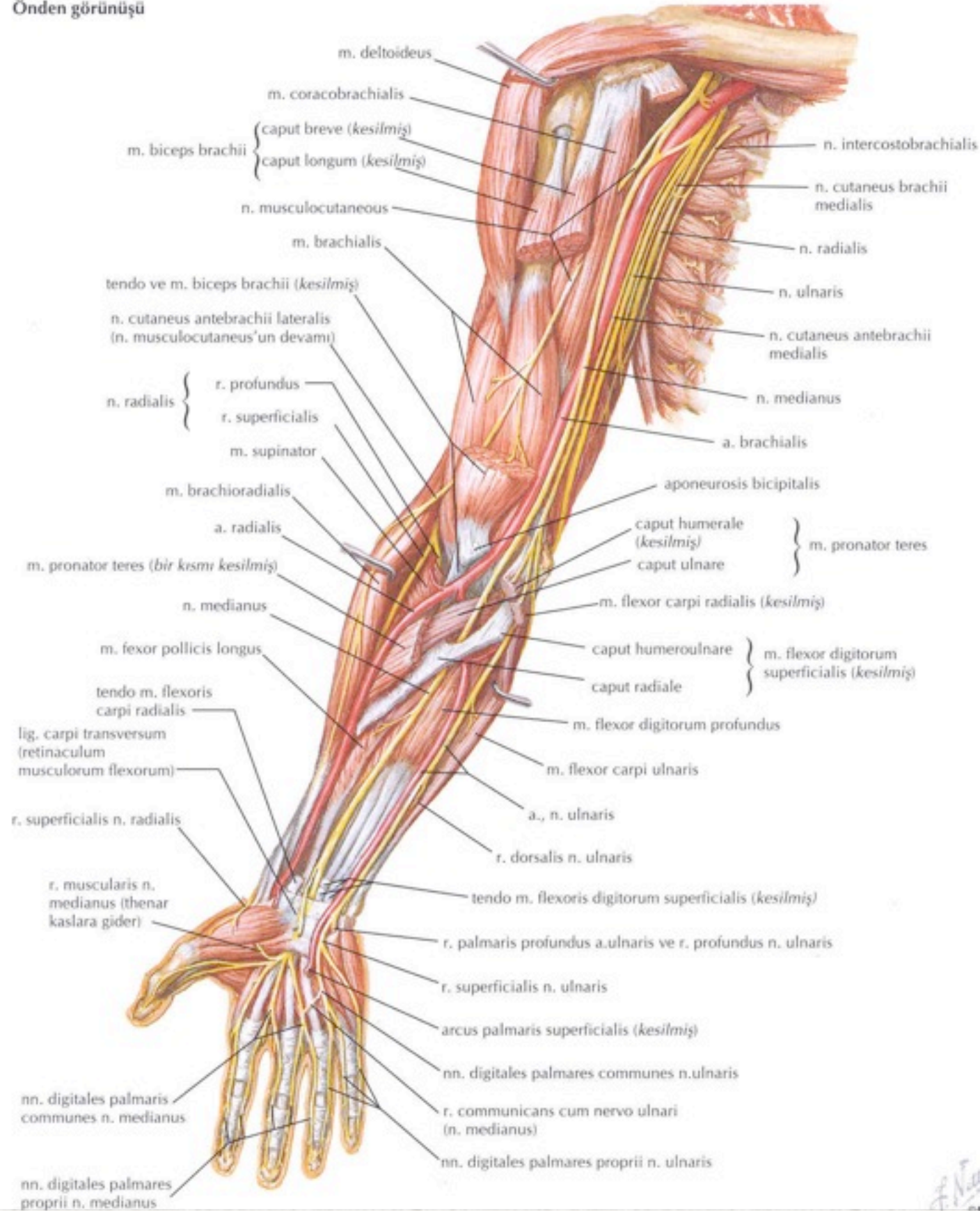
Nervus Musculocutaneus

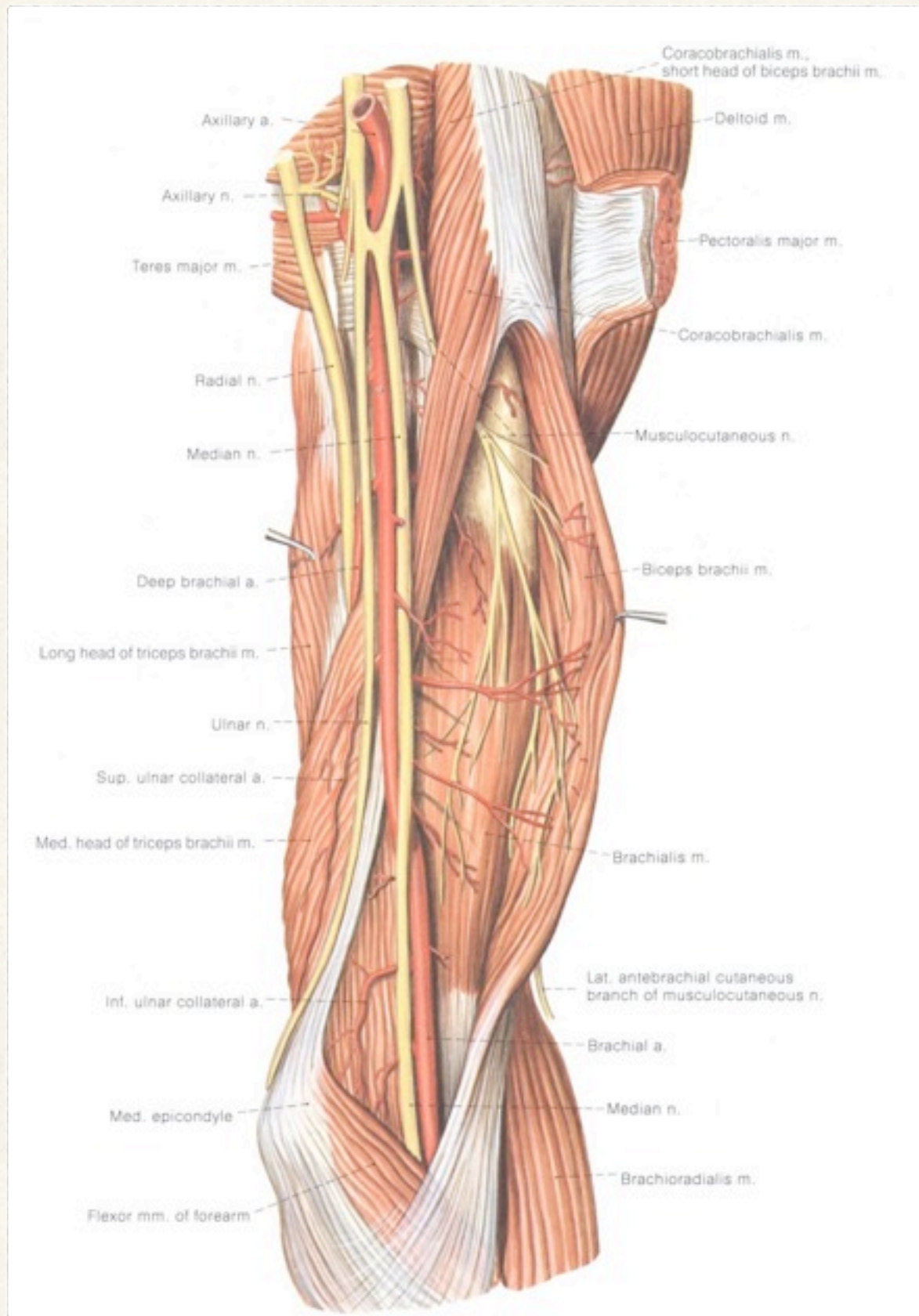
Önden görünüşü

Not: sadece n. musculocutaneus tarafından inerve edilen kaslar gösterilmiştir



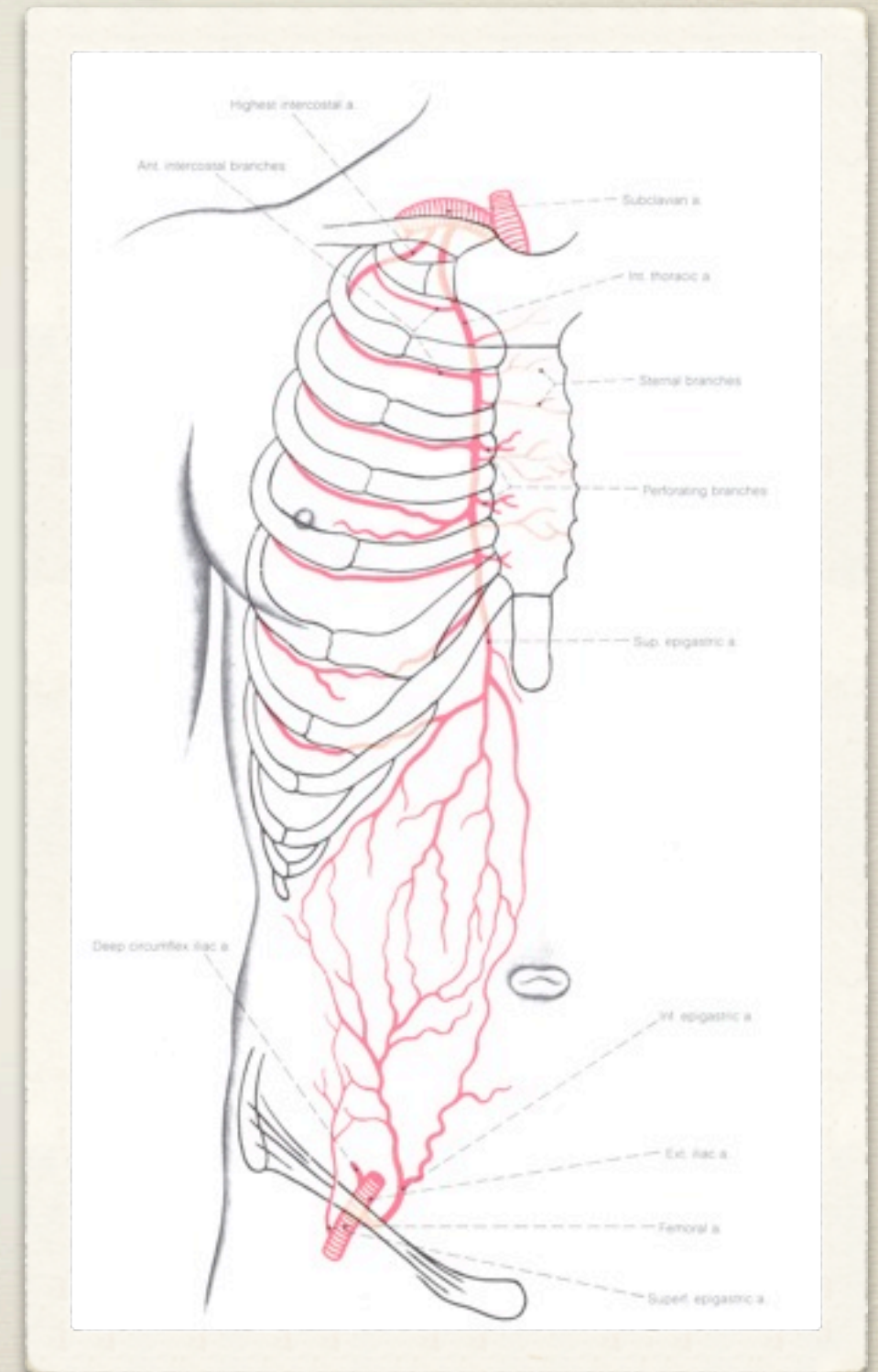
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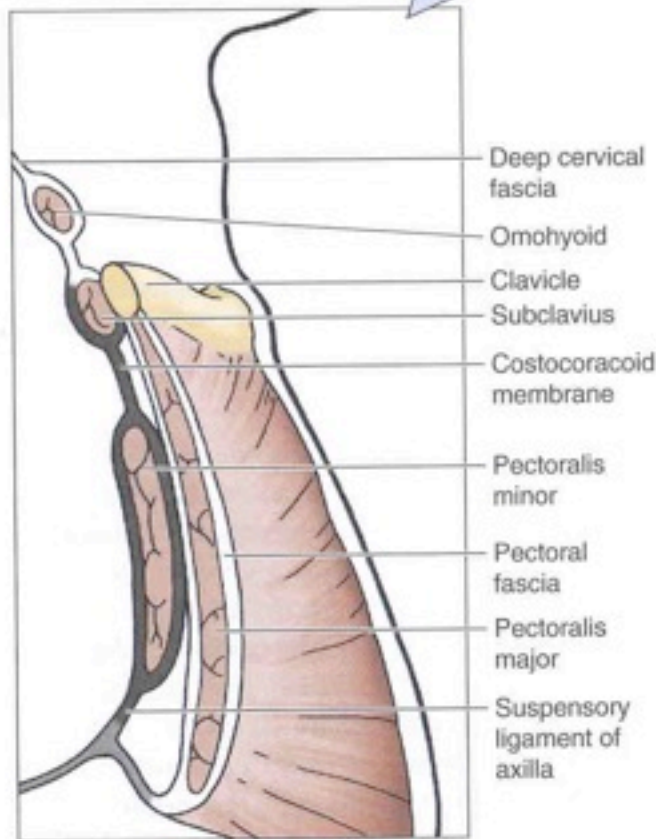
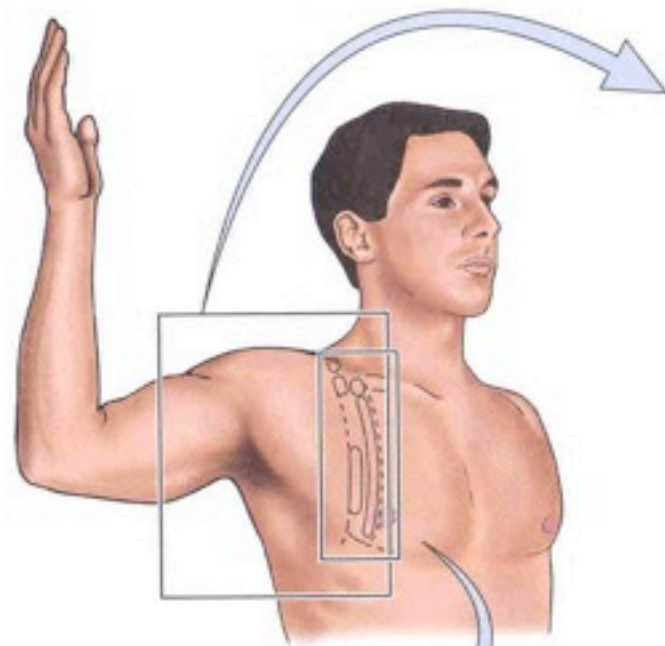




Pektoral Bölge

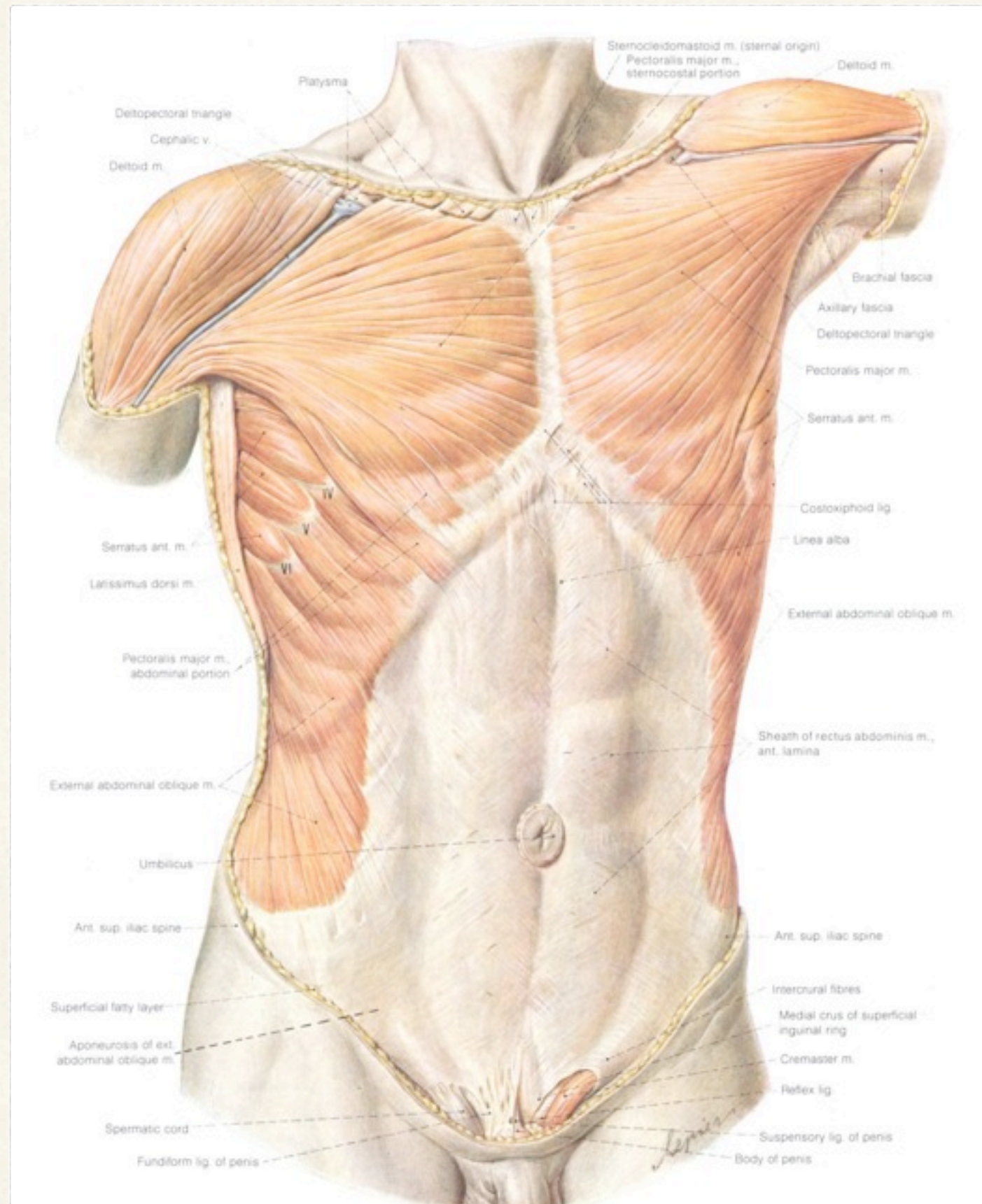
- * 1-6 nn. intercostales r. cutaneus ant.
- * 3-6 nn. intercostales r. cutaneus lat.
- * Aa. intercostales
- * 1-5 vv. intercostales
- * V. thoraco-epigastica
- * V. thoracica lat.

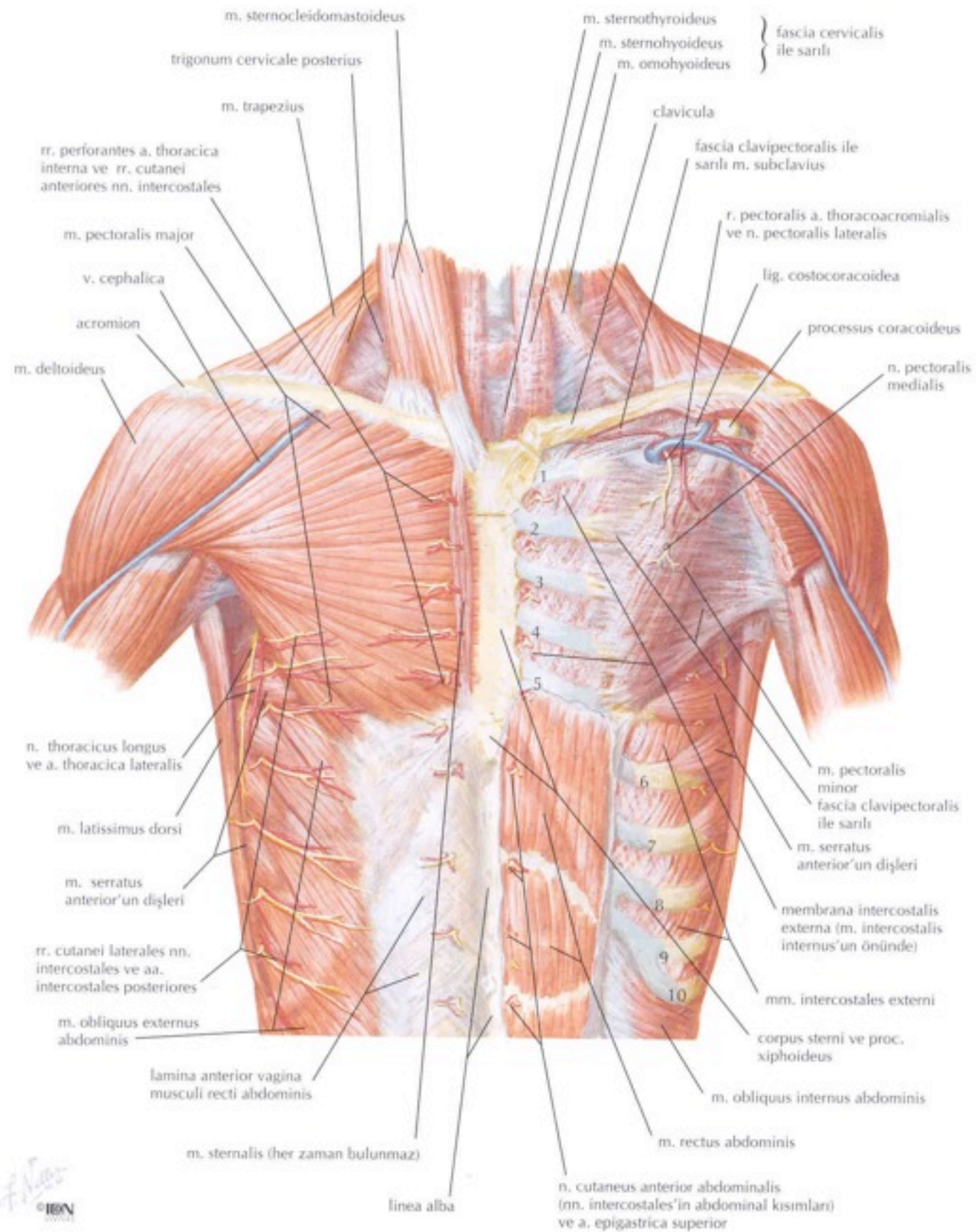


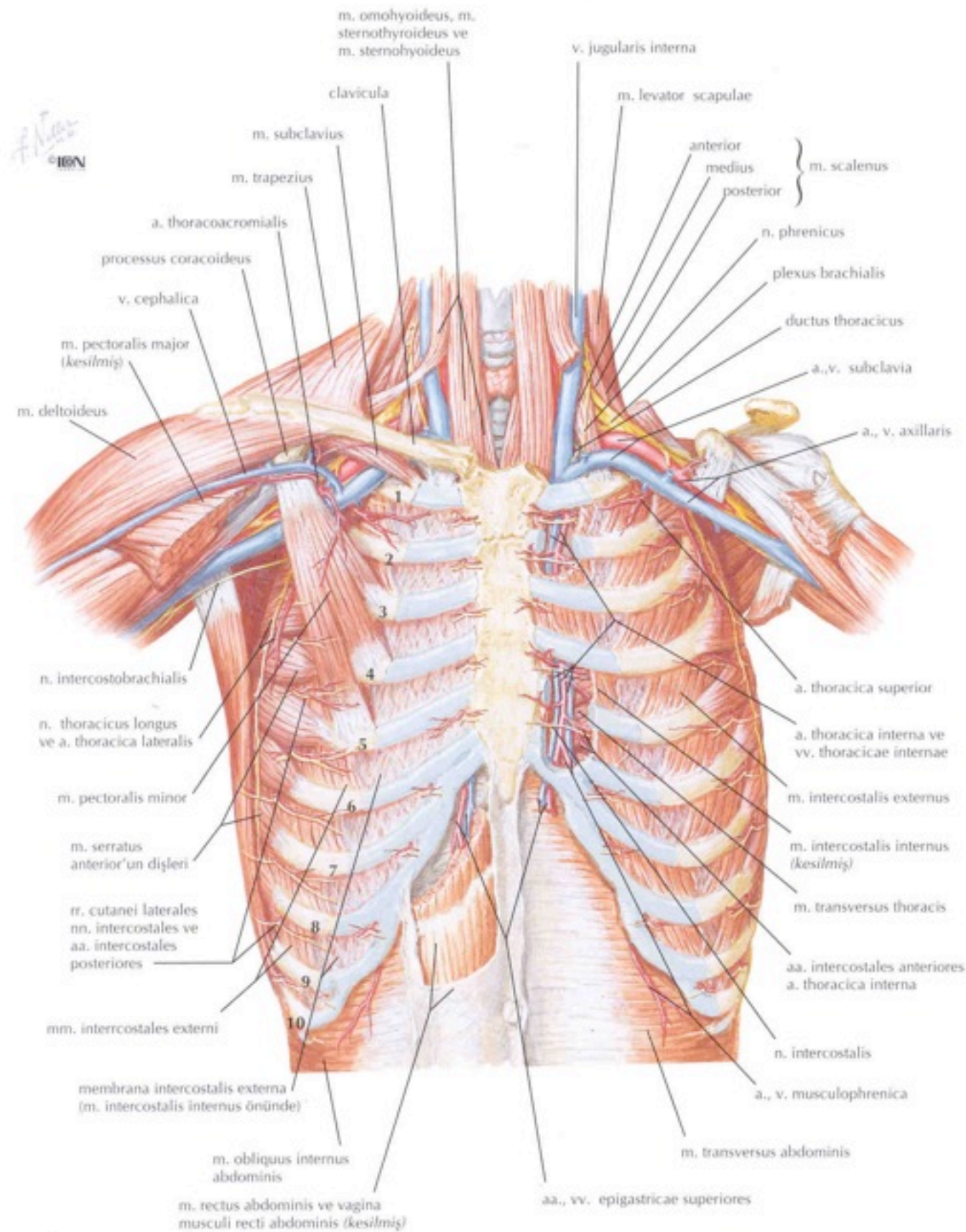


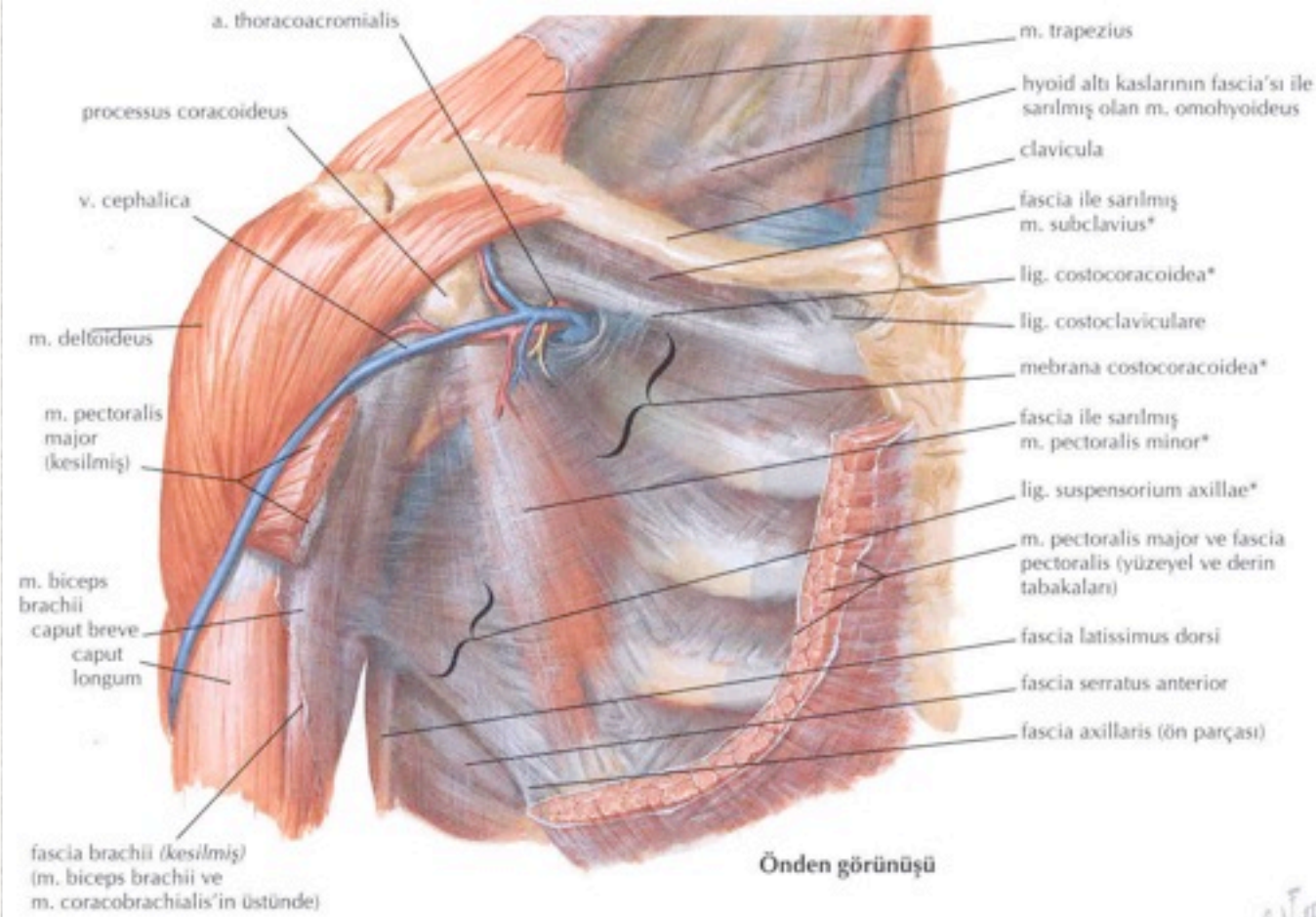
(A) Axillary fascia

Figure 6.9. Axillary and clavipectoral fascia. A. Axillary fascia forming the floor of the axilla (armpit), which is continuous with the pectoral fascia covering the pectoralis major. B. Clavipectoral and axillary fascia. The clavipectoral fascia extends between the coracoid process of the scapula, the clavicle, and the axillary fascia, enveloping the muscles of the

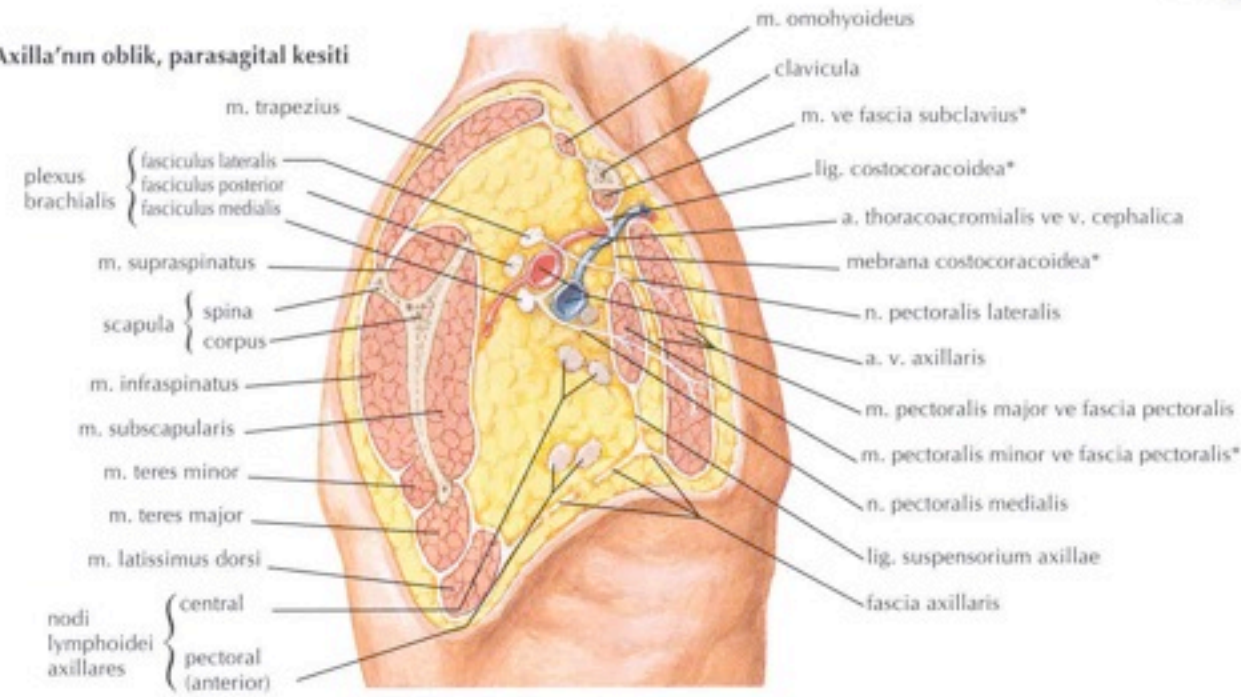






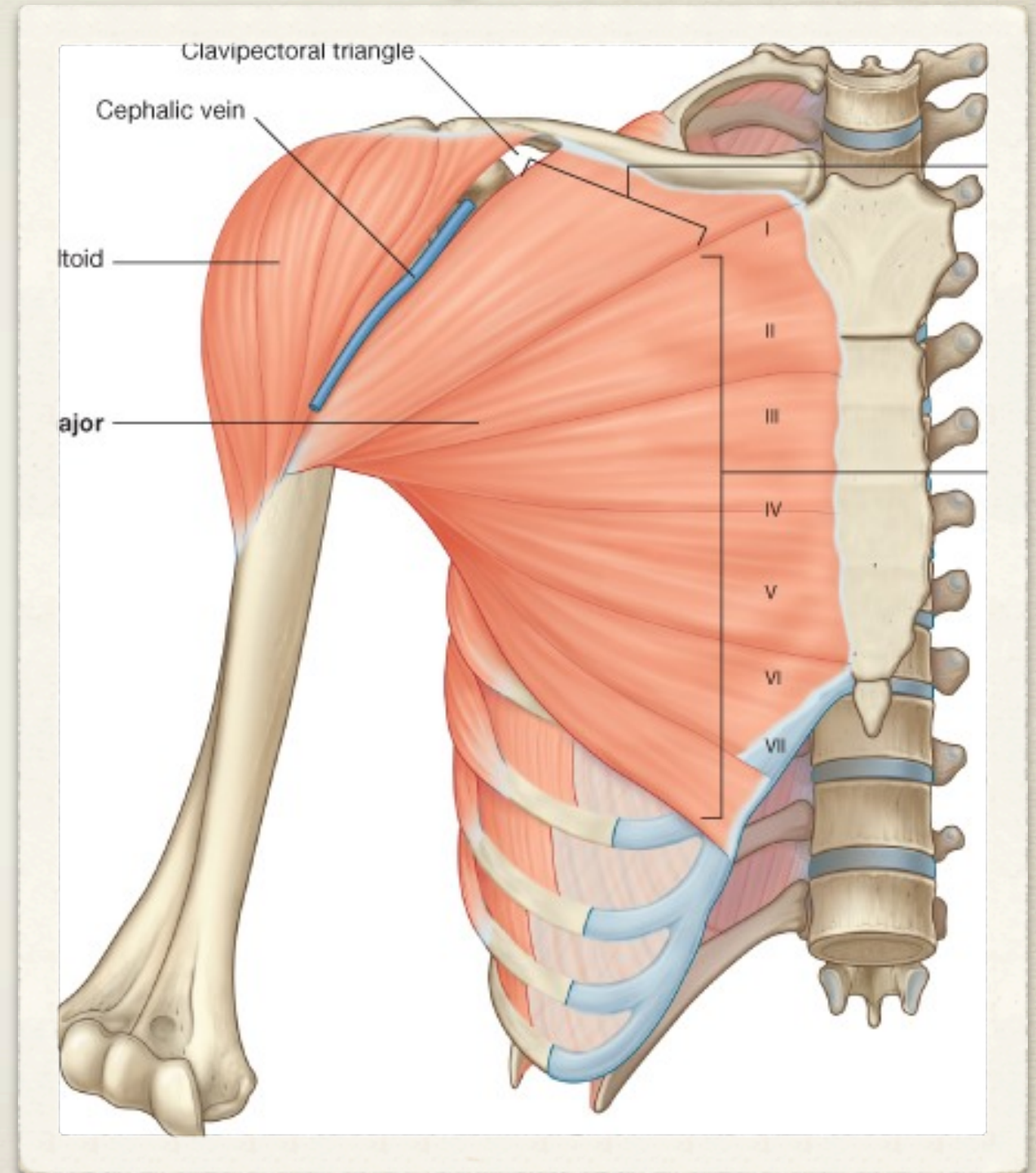


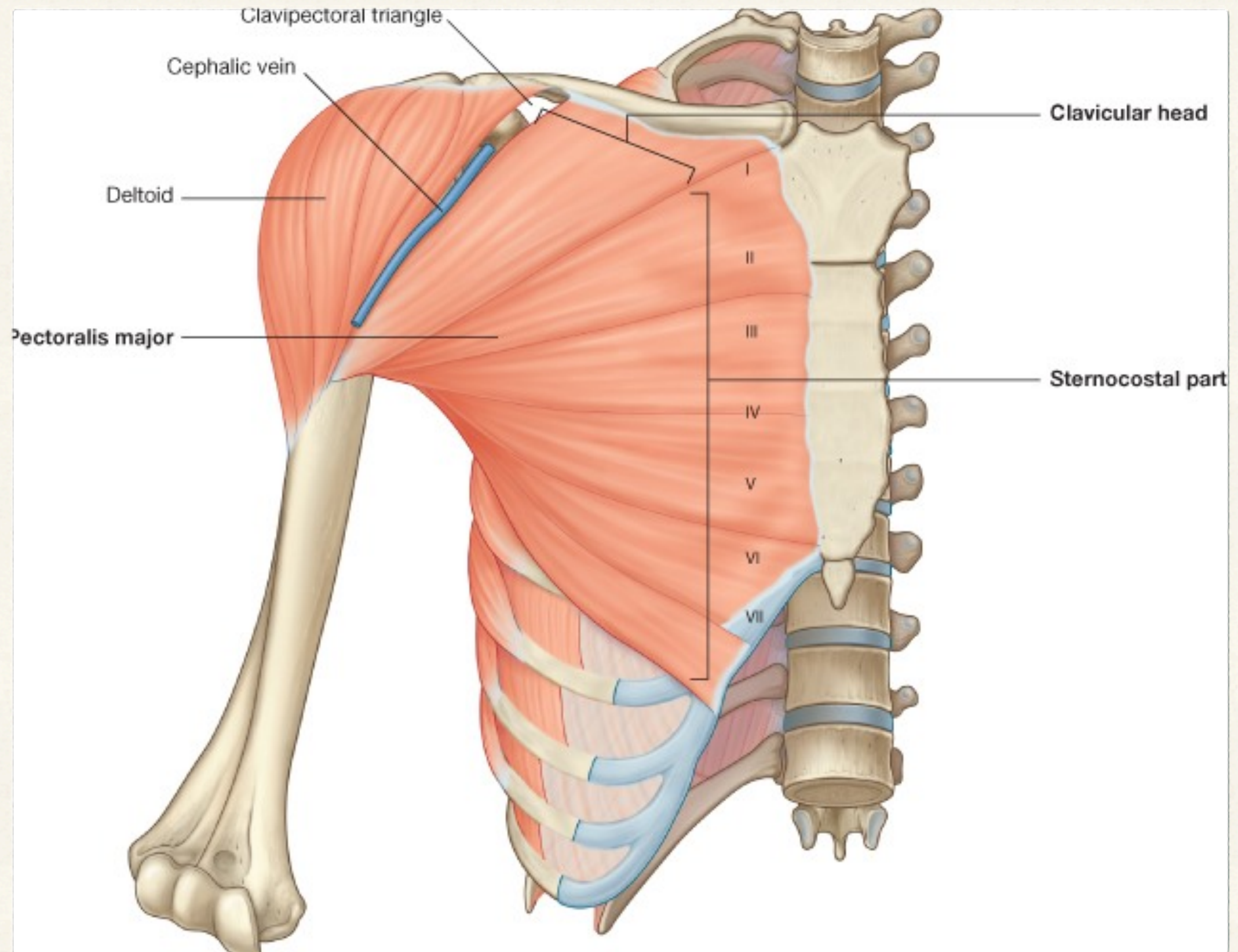
Axilla'nın oblik, parasagittal kesiti

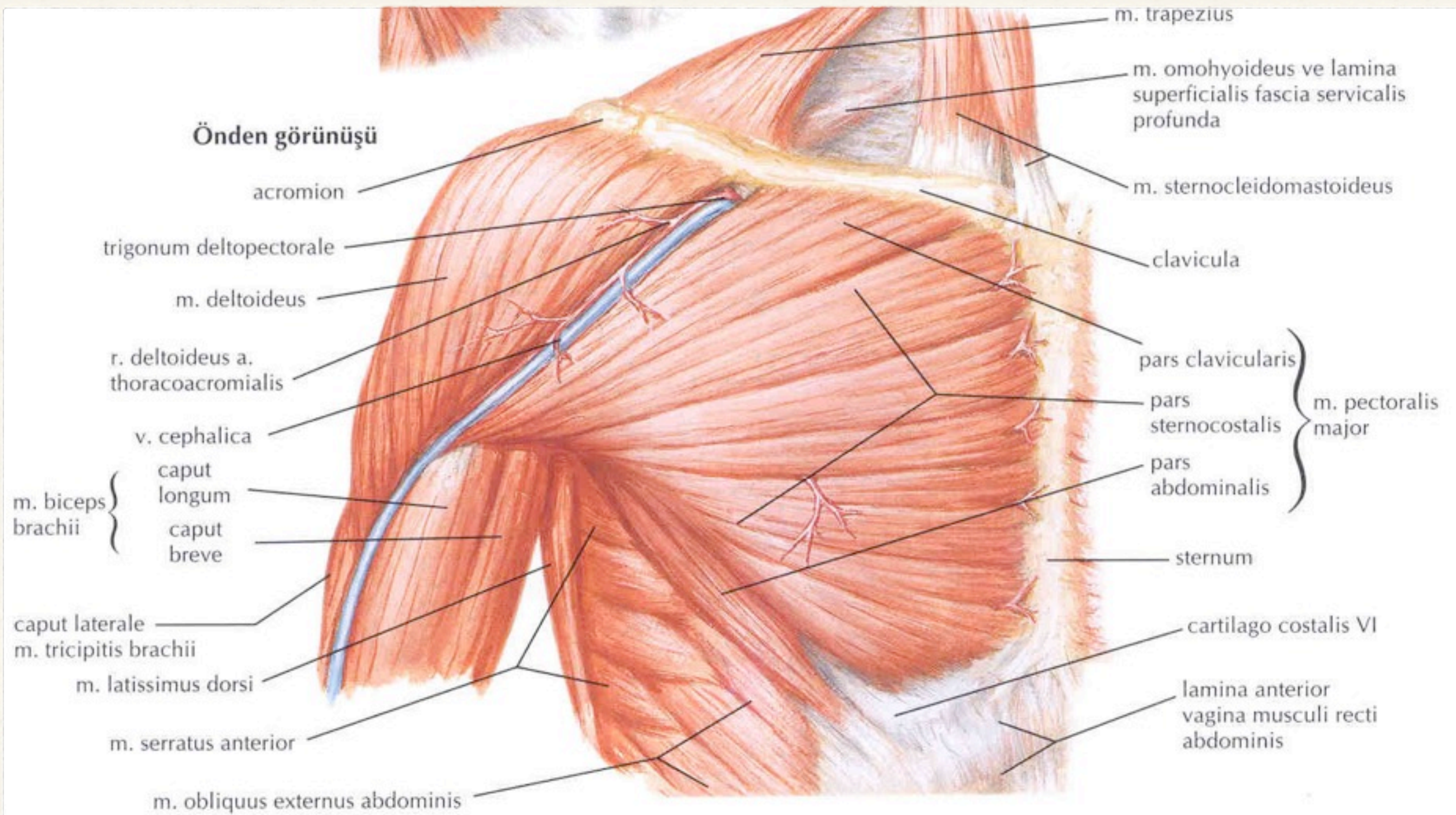


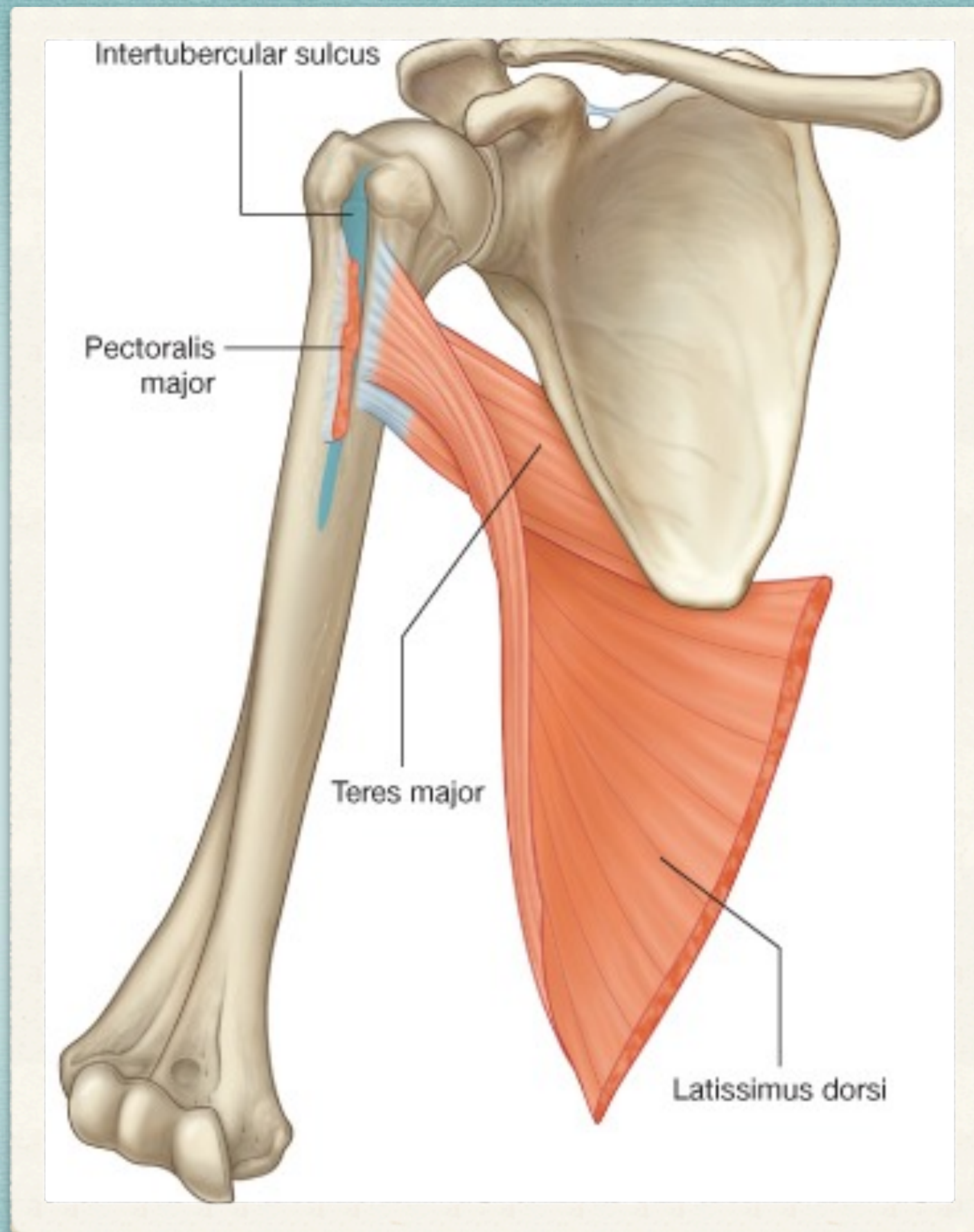
M. Pectoralis Major

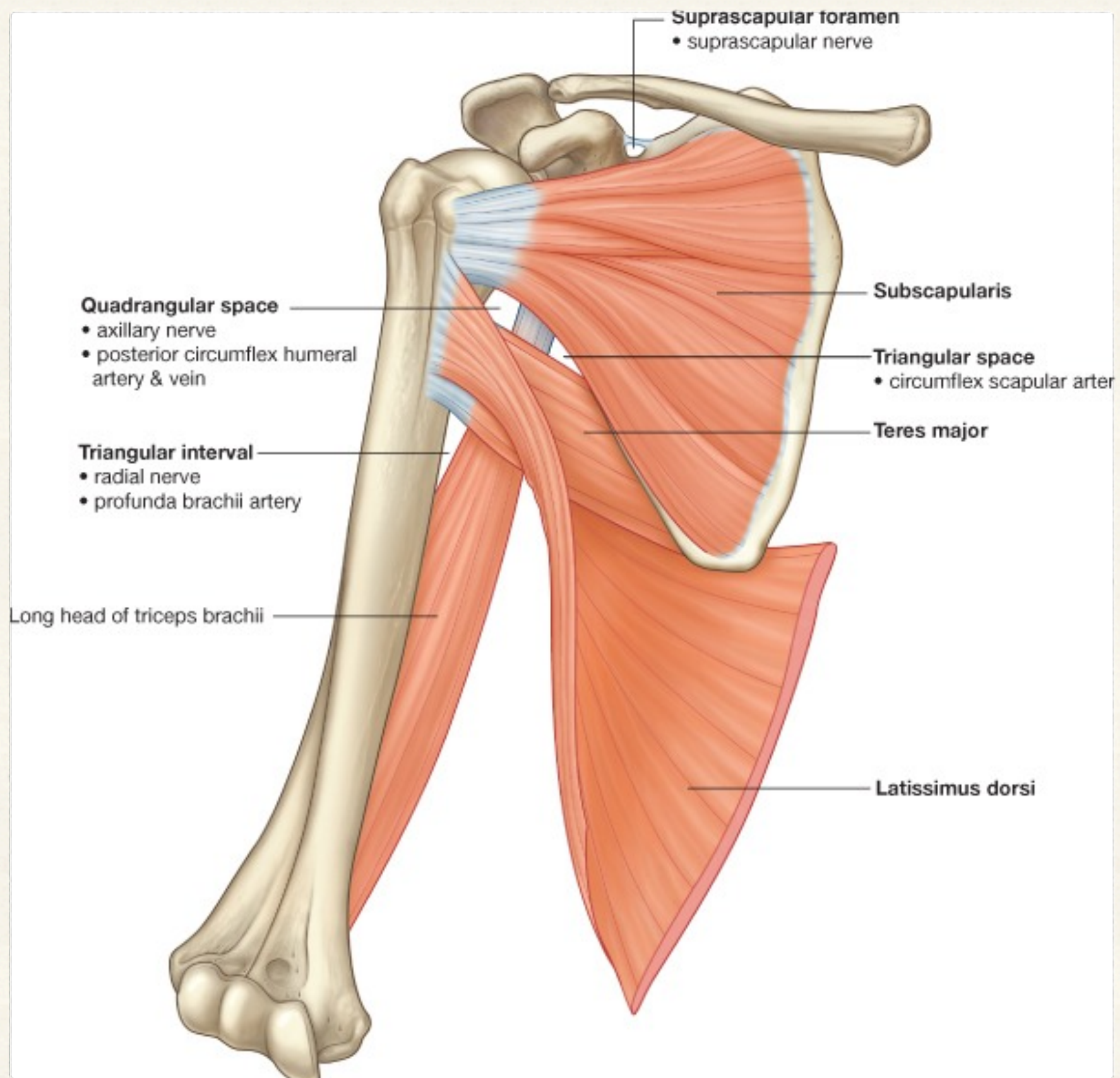
- * Pars claviculæ
- * Pars sternocostalis
- * Pars abdominalis
- * I: crista tuberculi majoris
- * N. pectoralis med., lat.
- * Kola add., flek., iç rotasyon





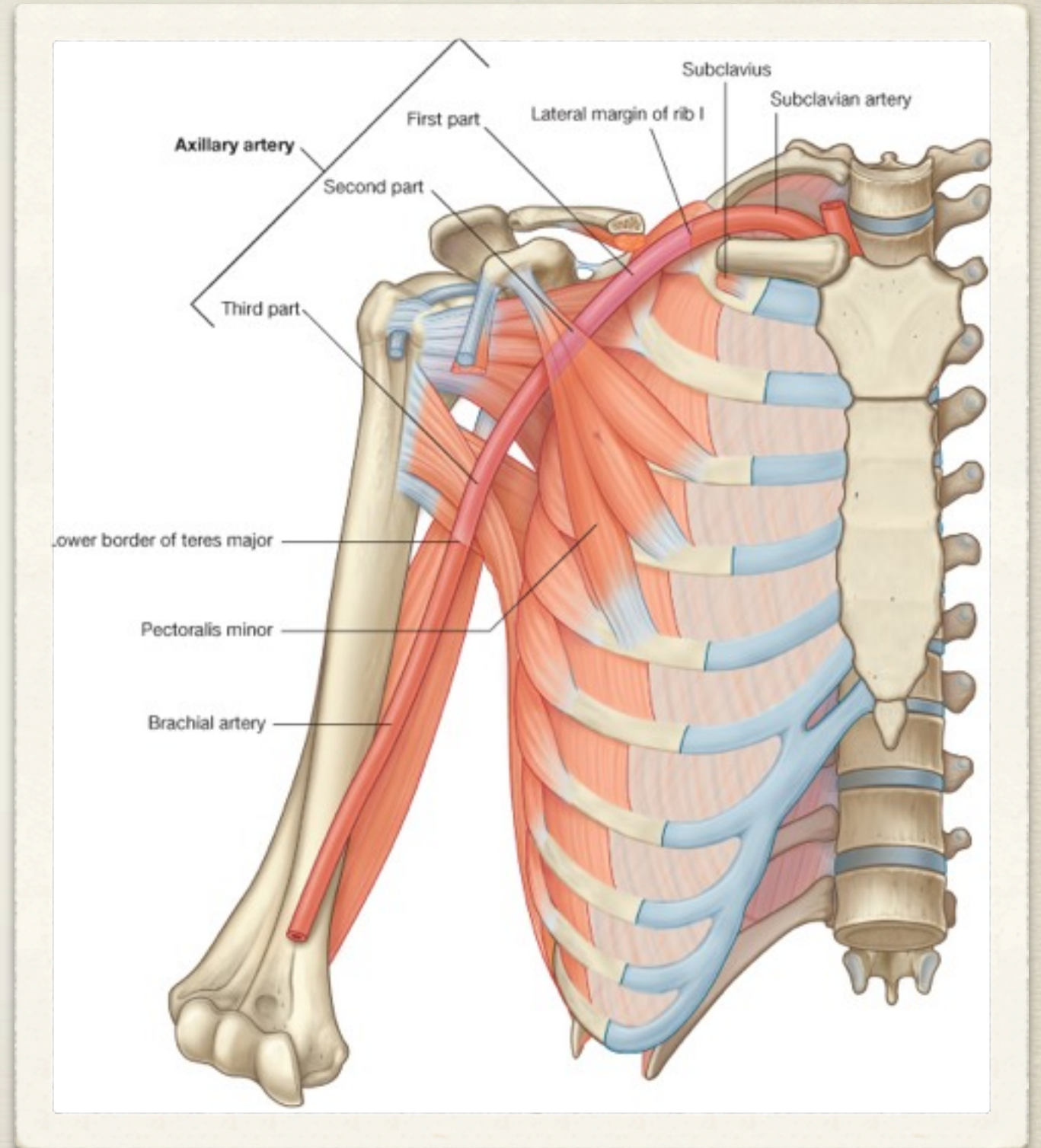


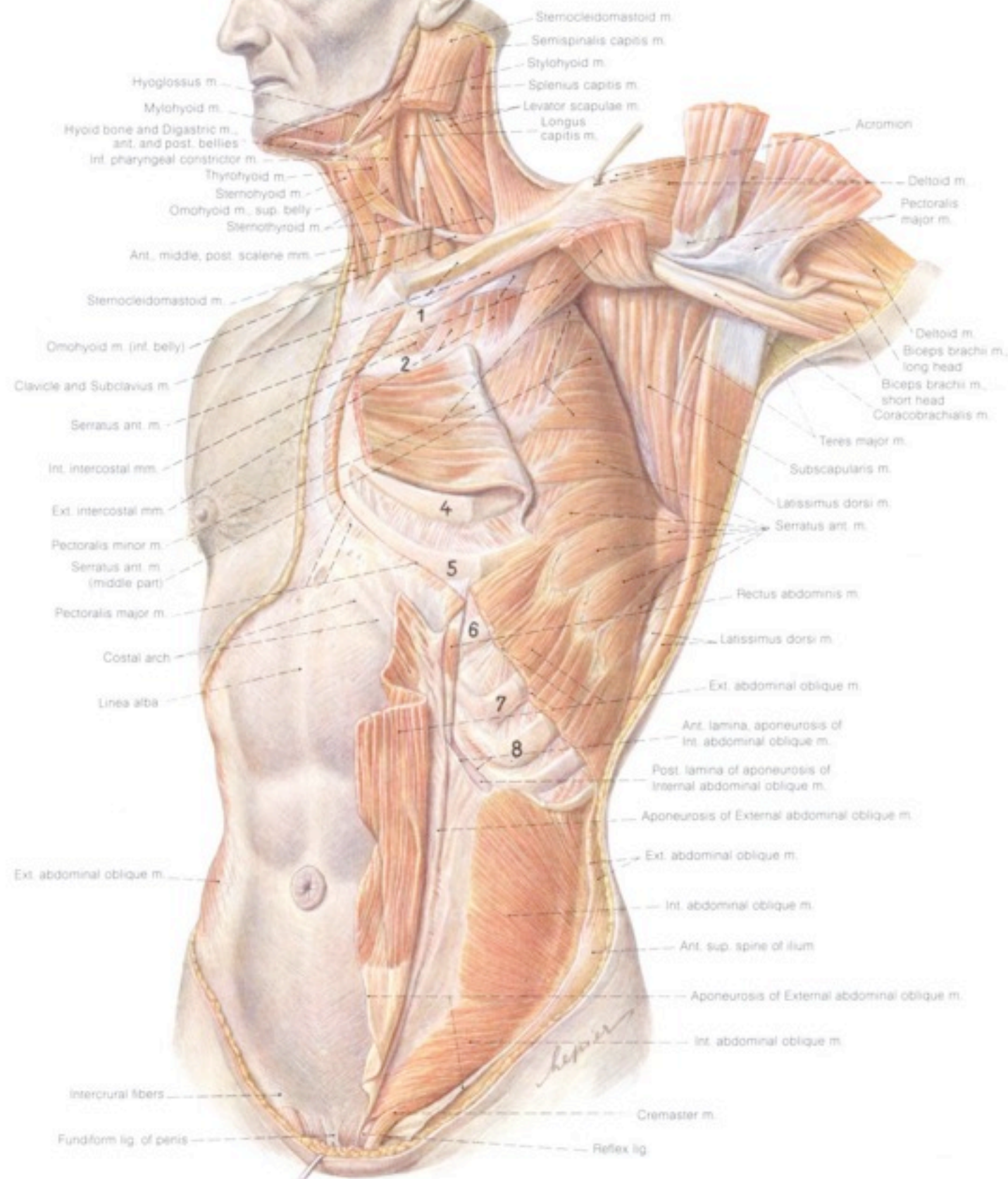


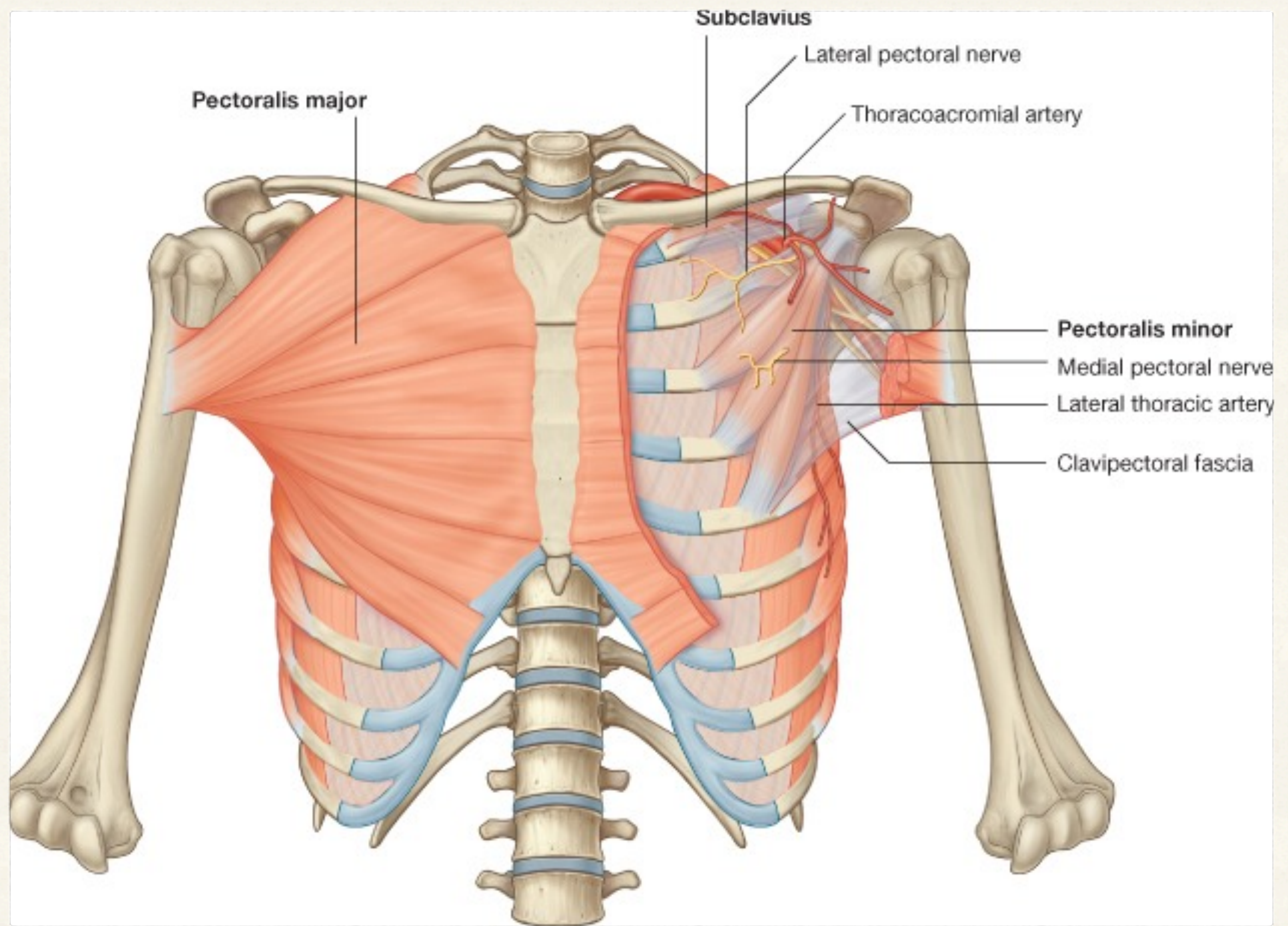


M. Pectoralis Minor

- * O: 2-5 kosta
- * İ: proc. coracoideus
- * N. pectoralis med.
- * Omuz öne, aşağıya
- * Omuz sabitse kostaları kaldırır

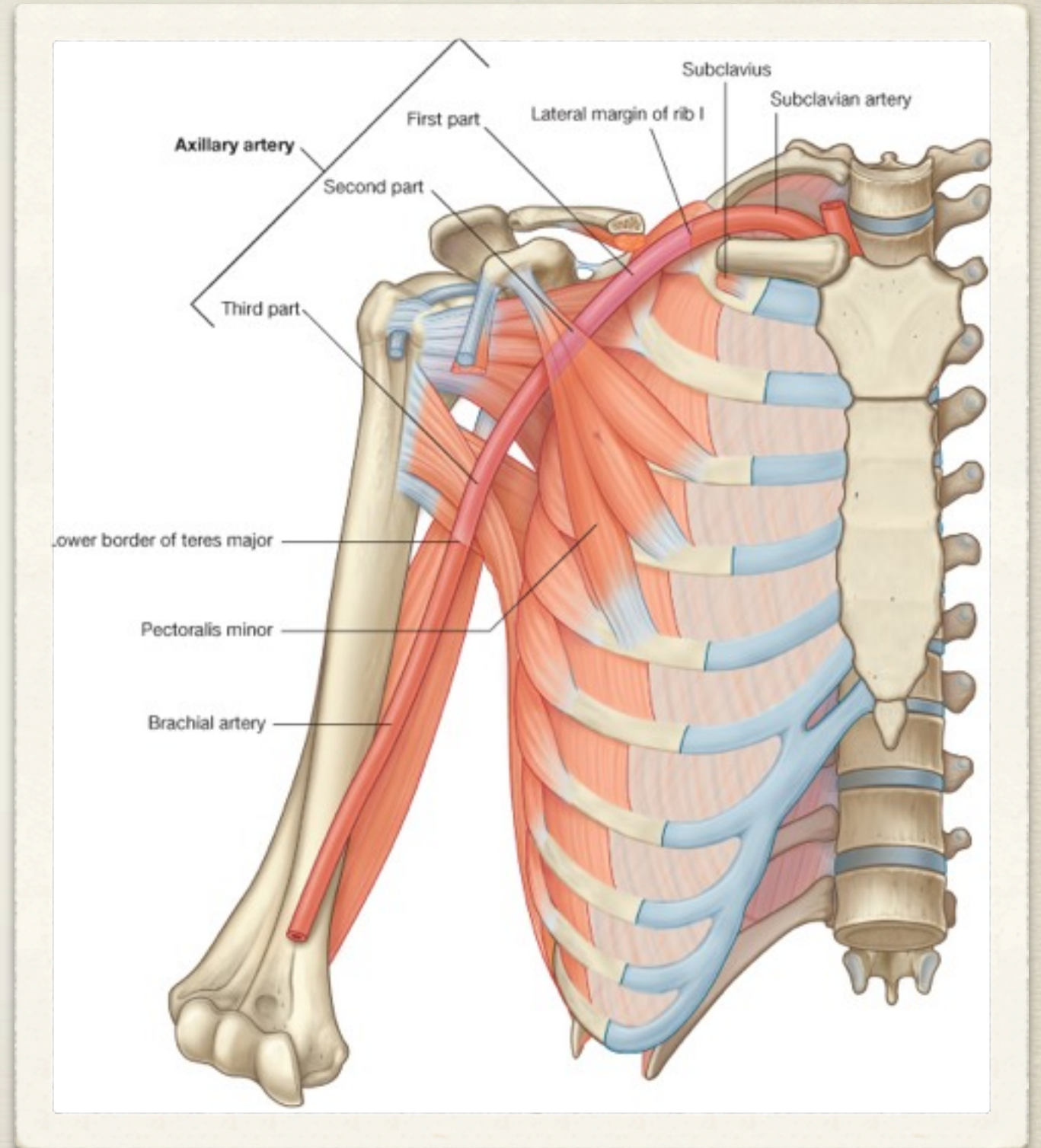


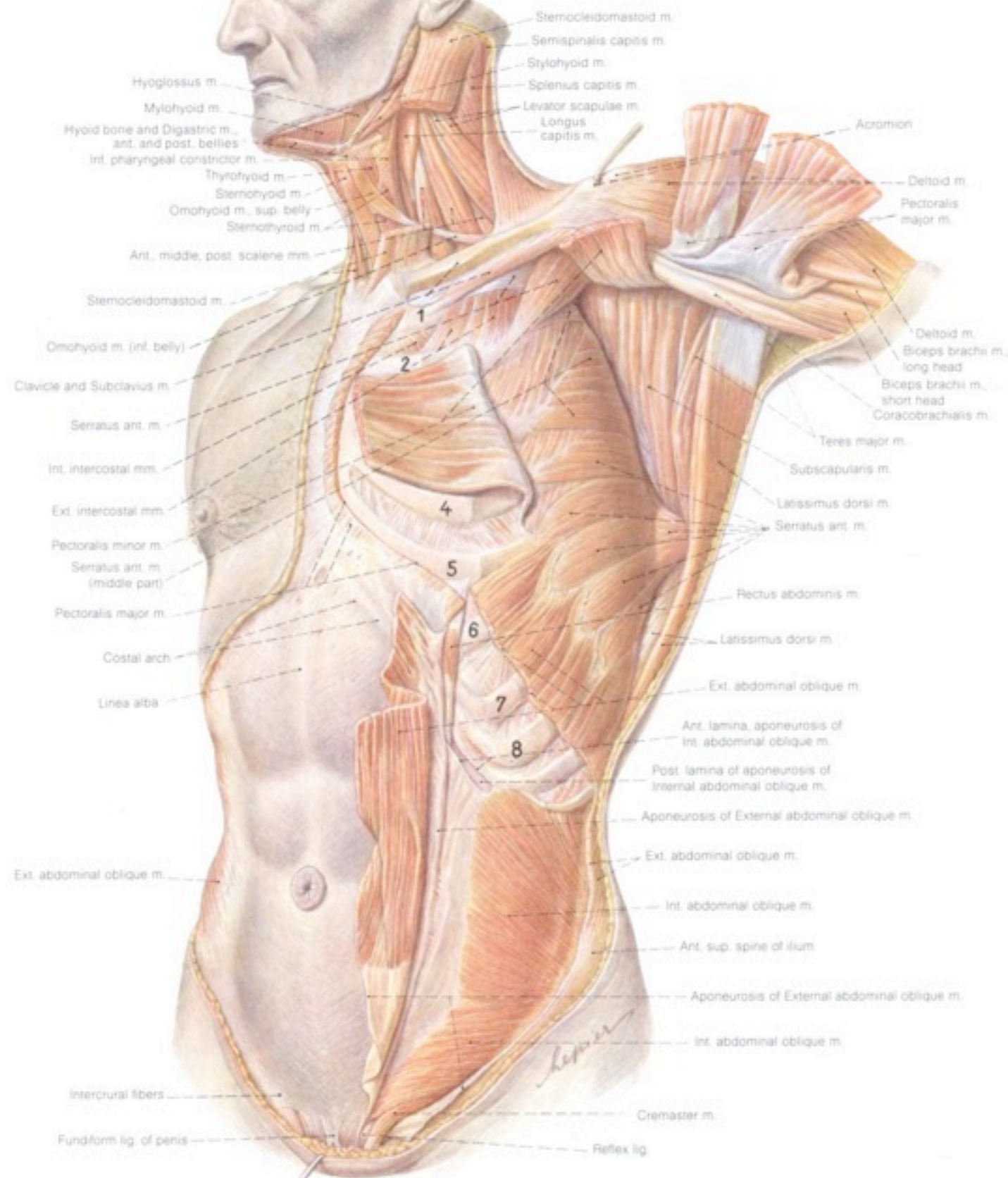


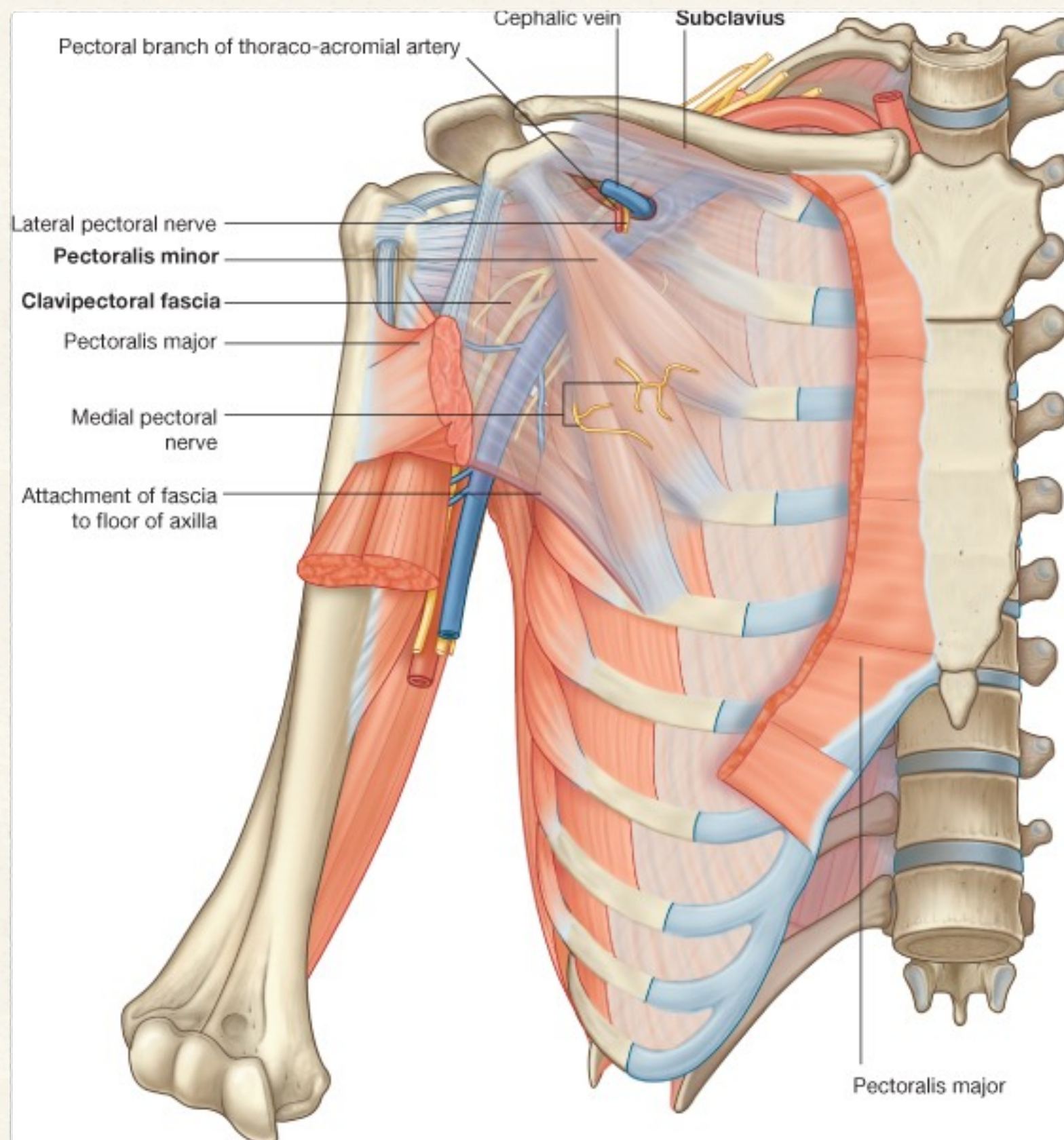


M. Subclavius

- * O: 1. kosta
- * İ: sulcus subclavius
- * N. subclavius
- * Omuz aşağıya, içe, öne

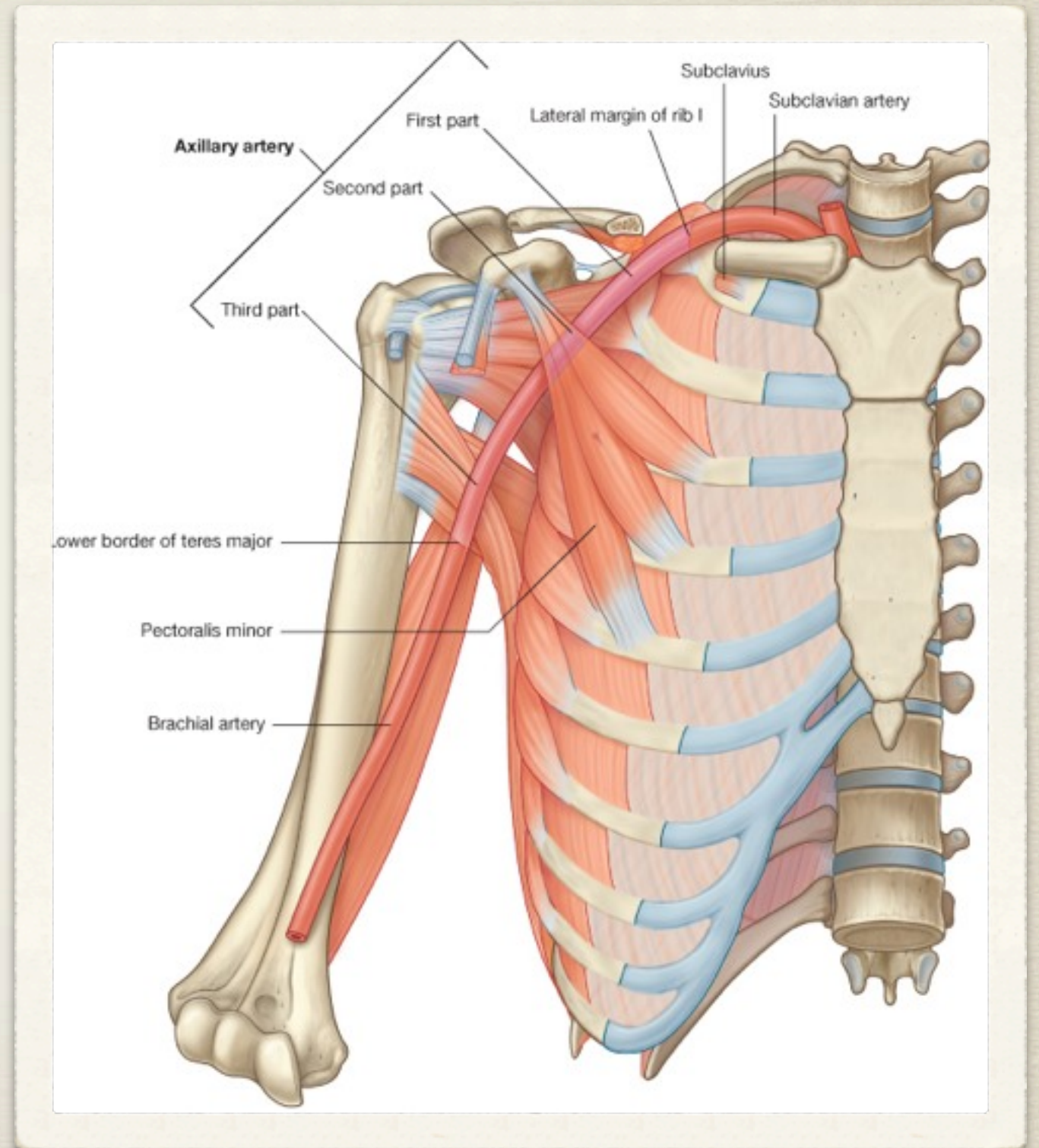


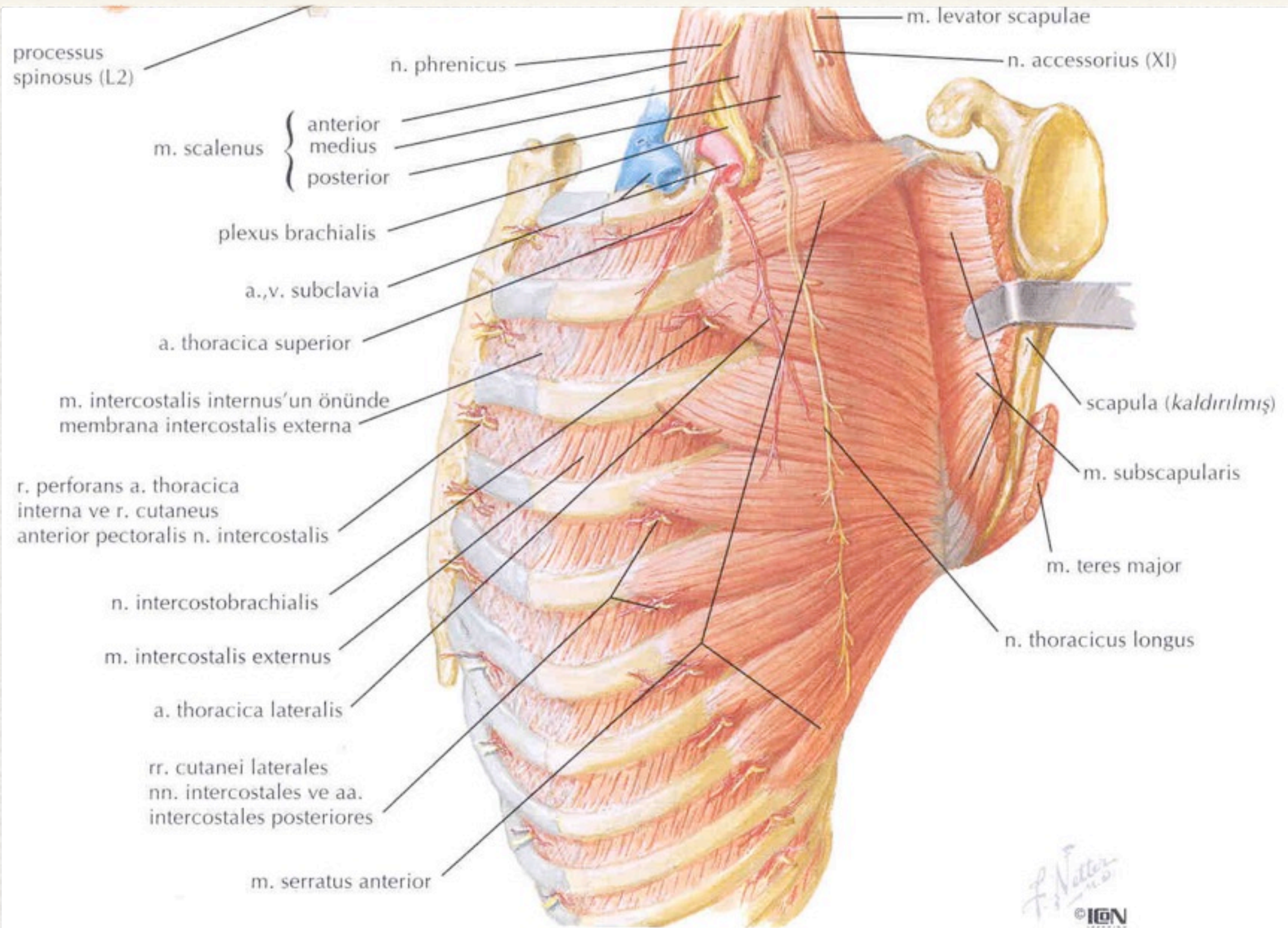


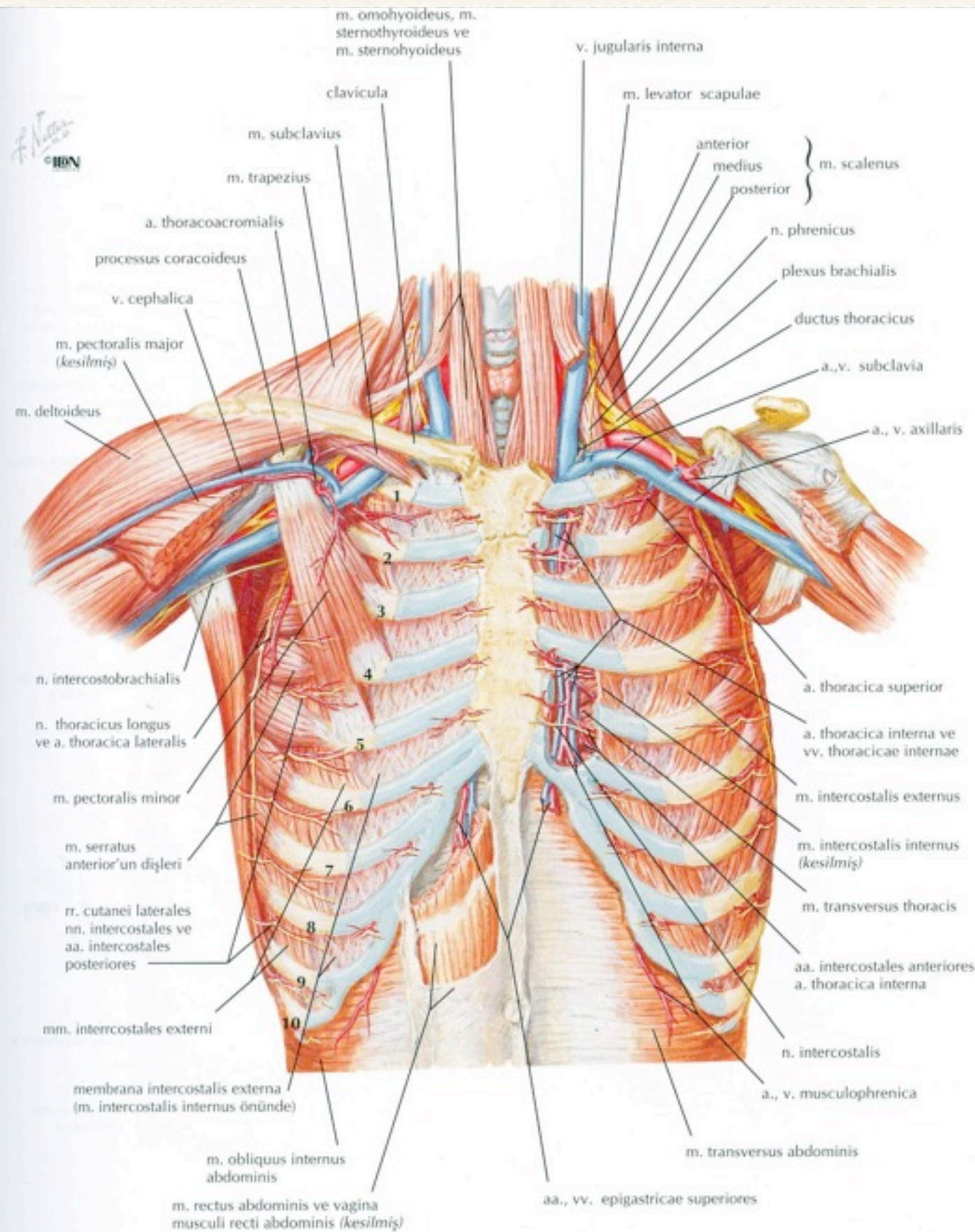


M. Serratus Ant.

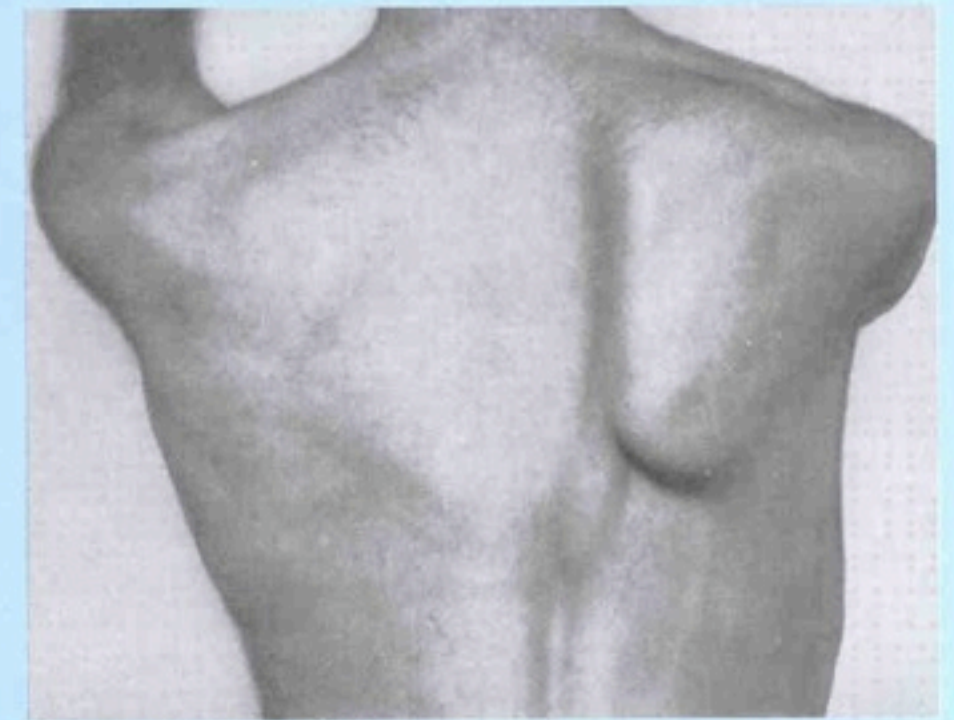
- * Pars sup.: 1-2. kosta
- * Pars media: 3-4. kosta
- * Pars inf.: 5-8. kosta
- * İ: angulus sup./medialis/inf.
- * N. thoracicus longus
- * Scapula'yı toraksa çeker
- * Hiperabduksiyon



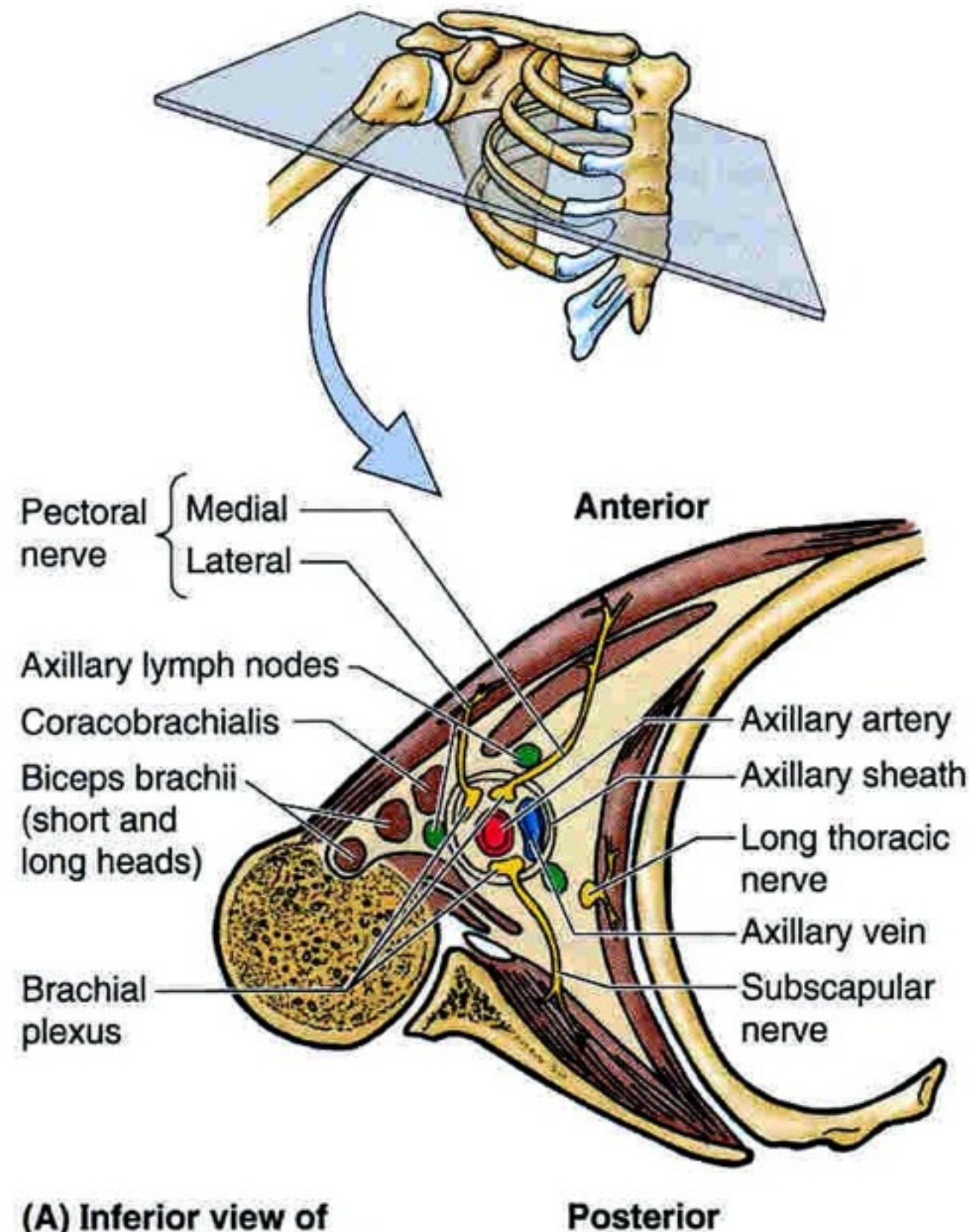




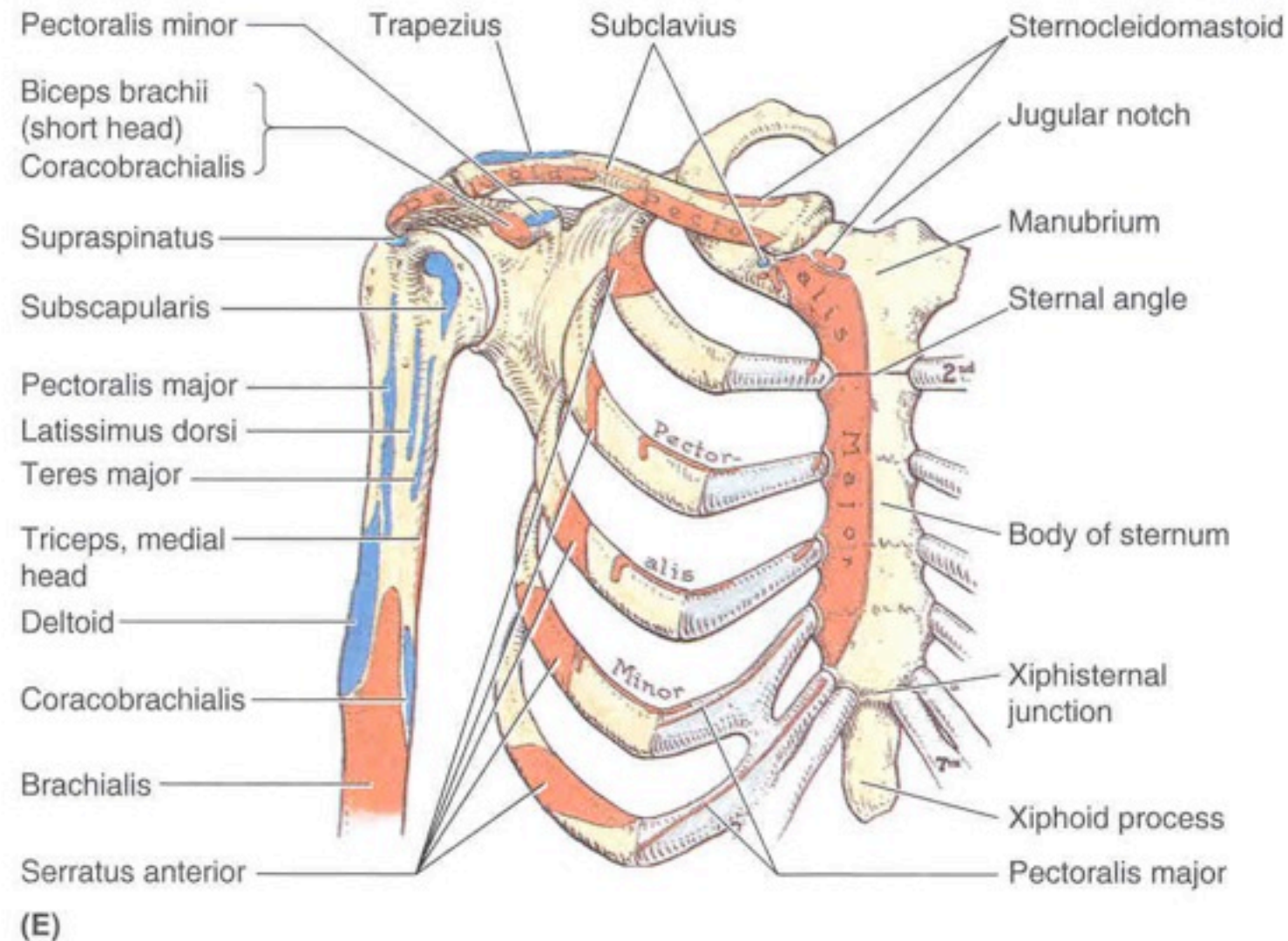
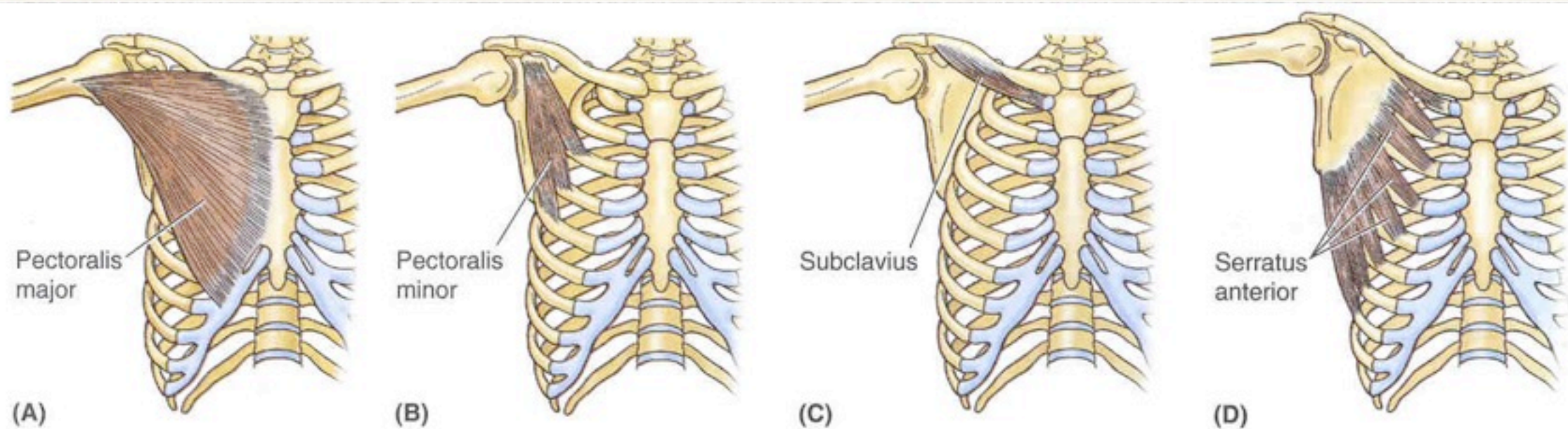
long thoracic nerve is exceptional in that it courses on the superficial aspect of the serratus anterior muscle, which it supplies. Thus, when the limbs are elevated—as in a knife fight—the nerve is especially vulnerable. Weapons, including missiles (bullets) directed toward the thorax, are a common source of injury. ☹



Winged scapula

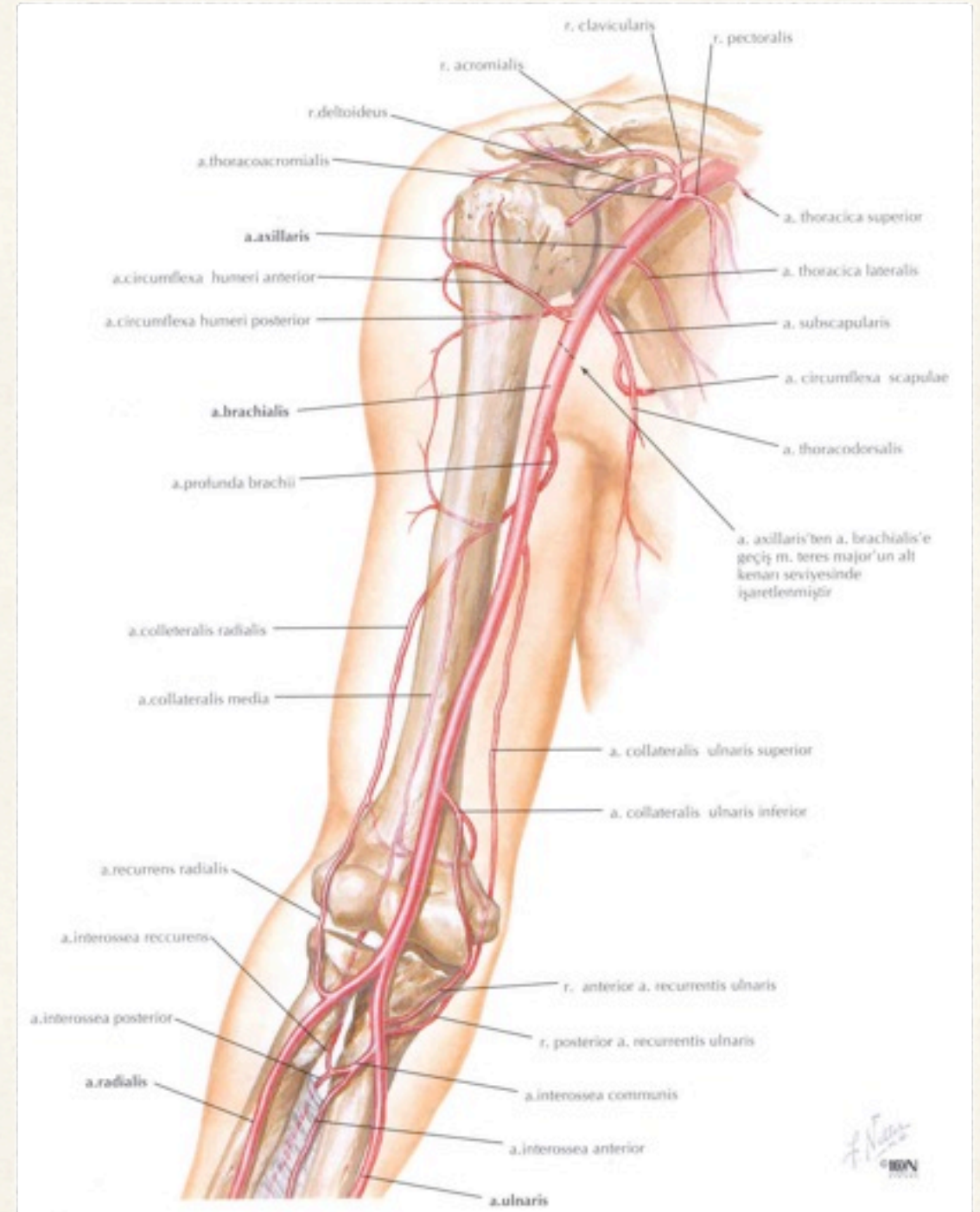


(A) Inferior view of transverse section

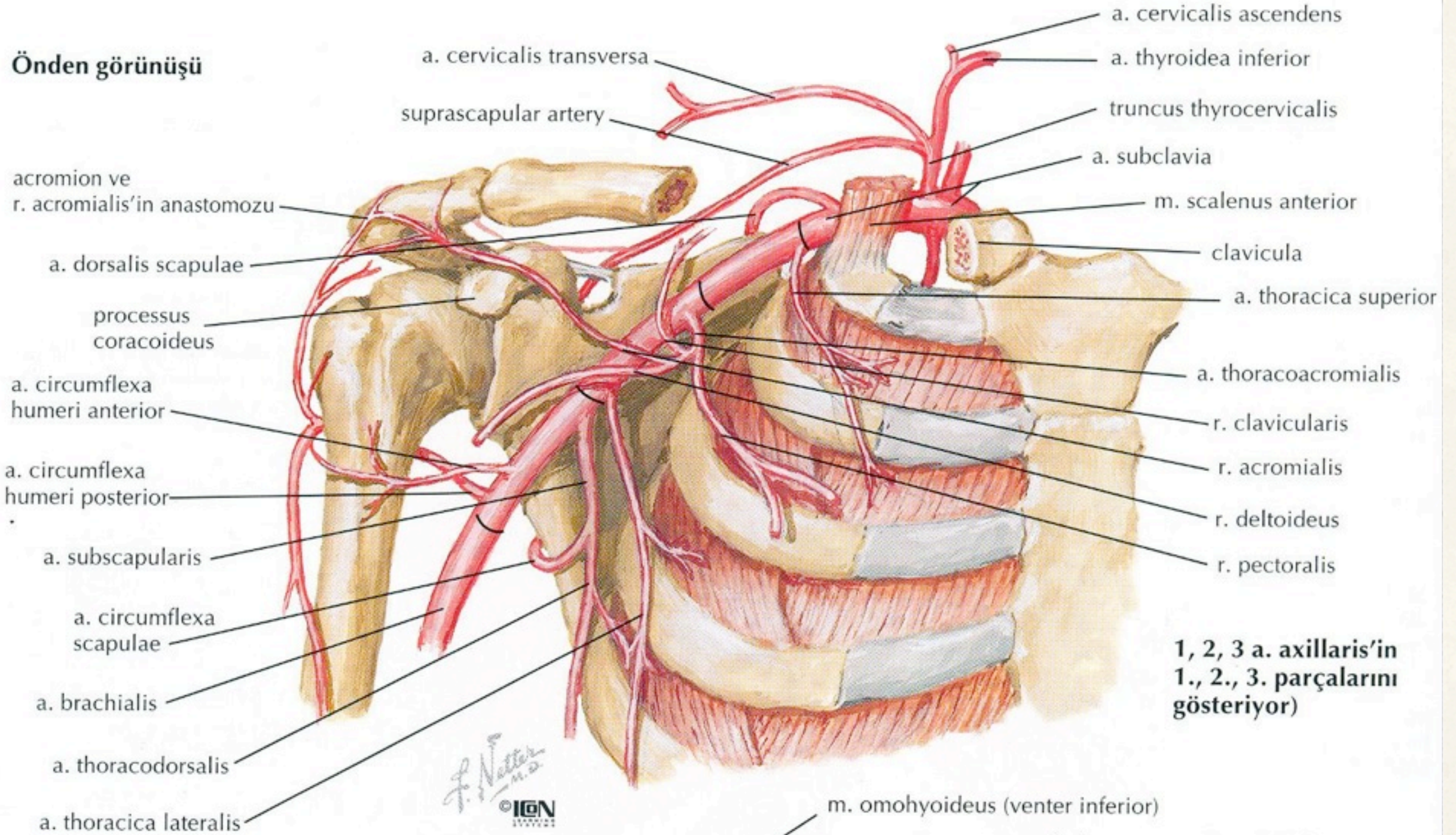


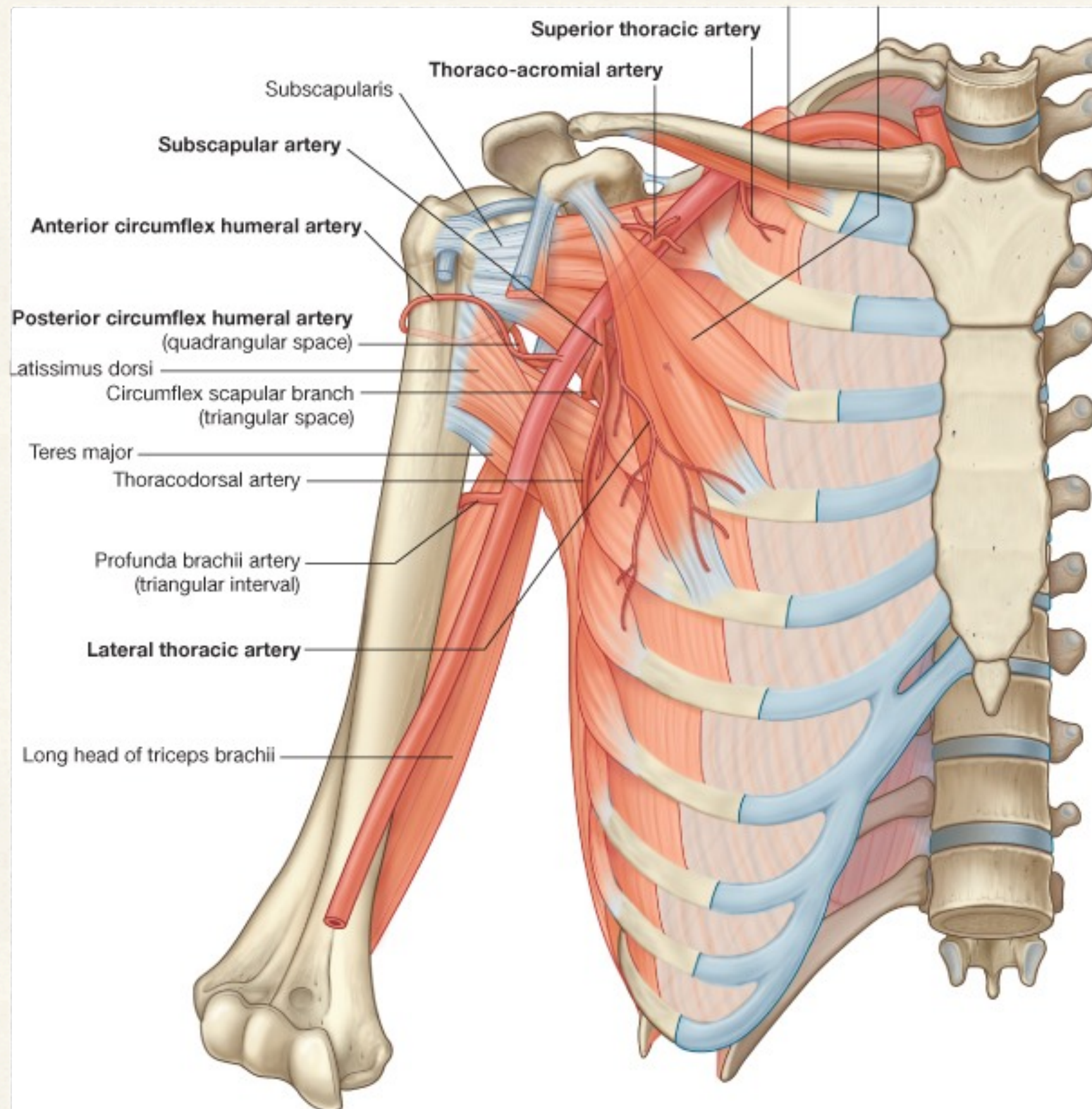
A. Axillaris

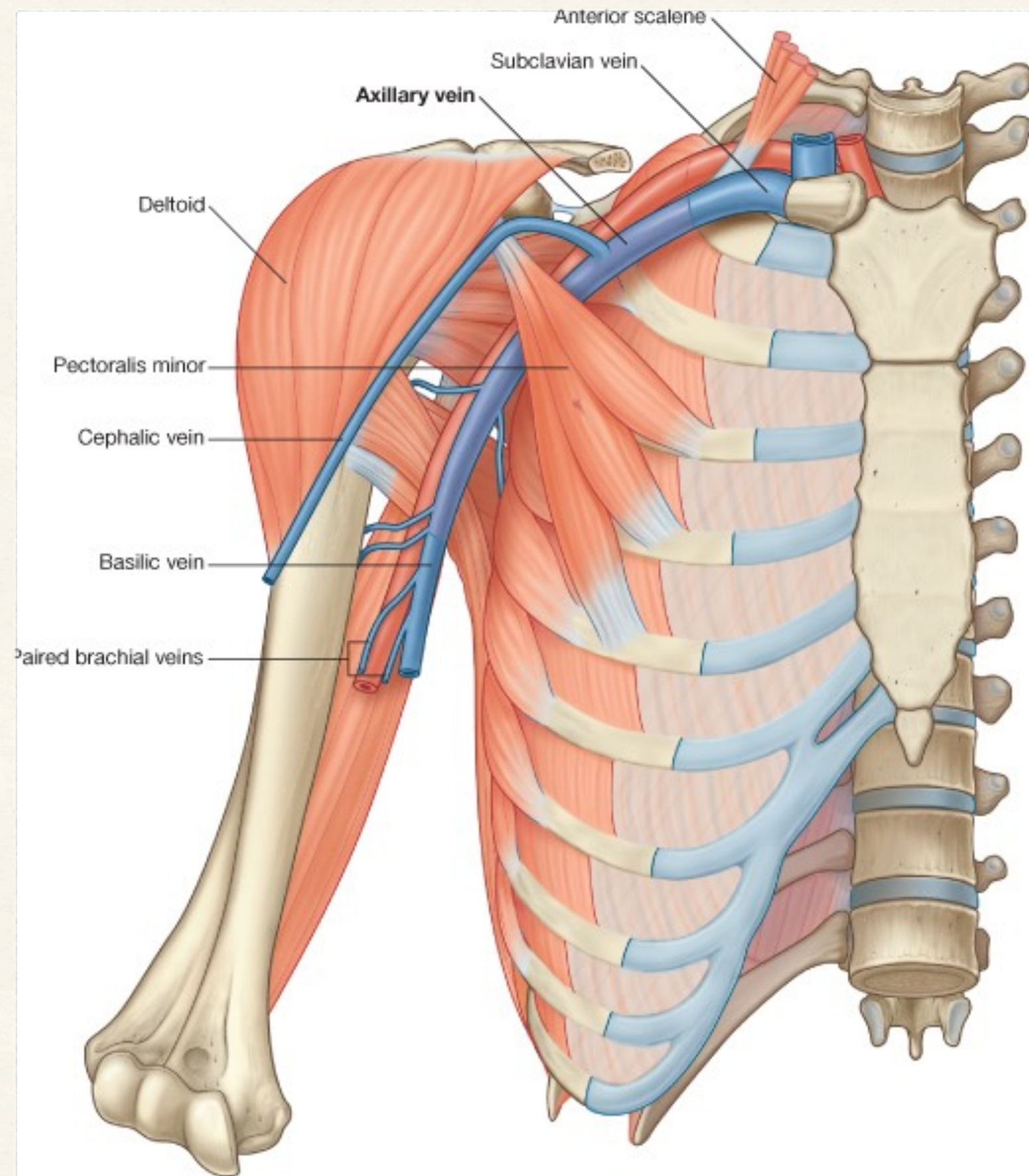
- * M. pectoralis minor
- * I: a. thoracica sup.
- * II: a. thoraco-acromialis, a. thoracica lat.
- * III: a. subscapularis, a. circumflexa ant. humeri, a. circumflexa post. humeri
- * A. brachialis (m. teres major alt kenar)

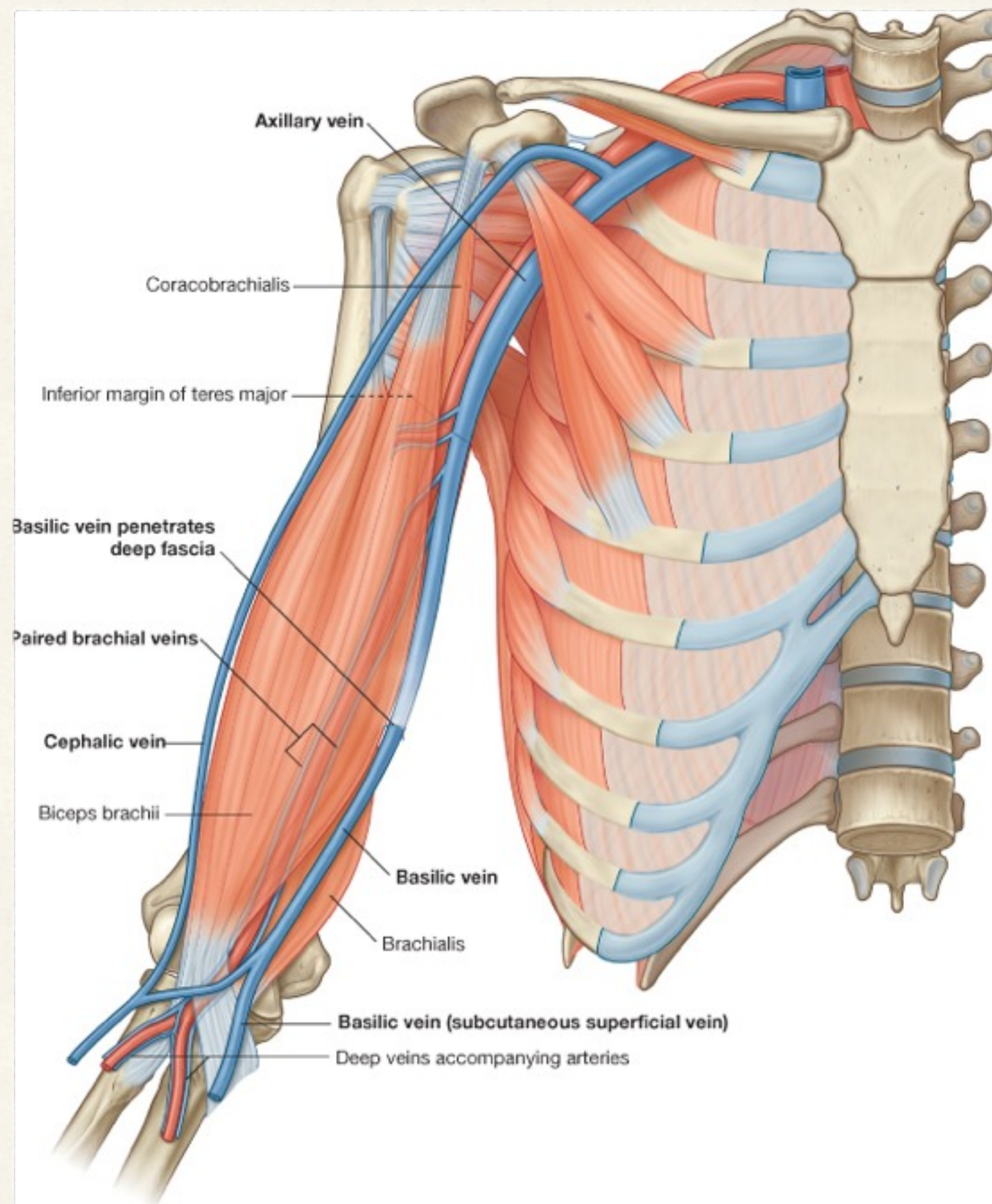


Önden görünüşü











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