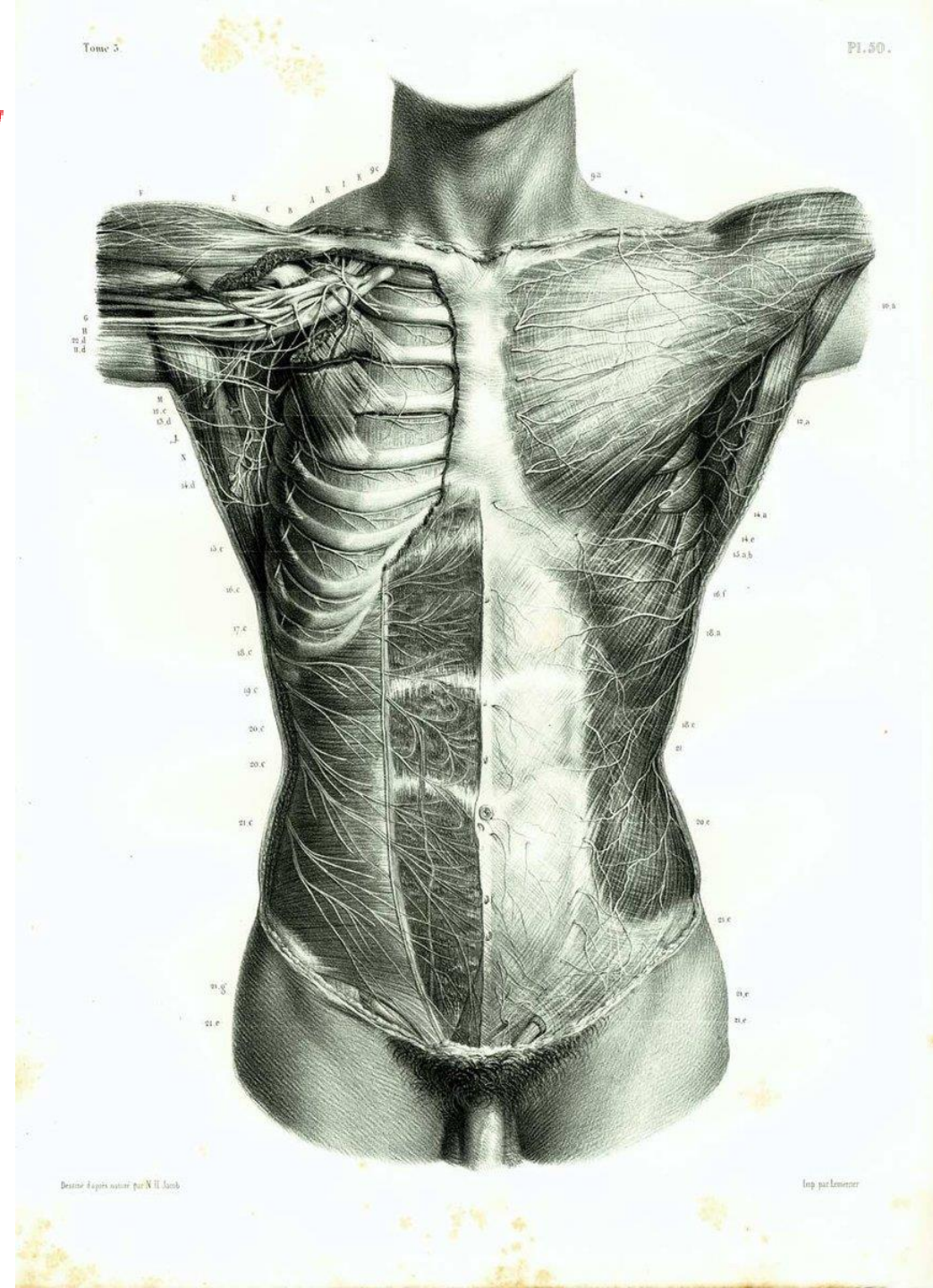




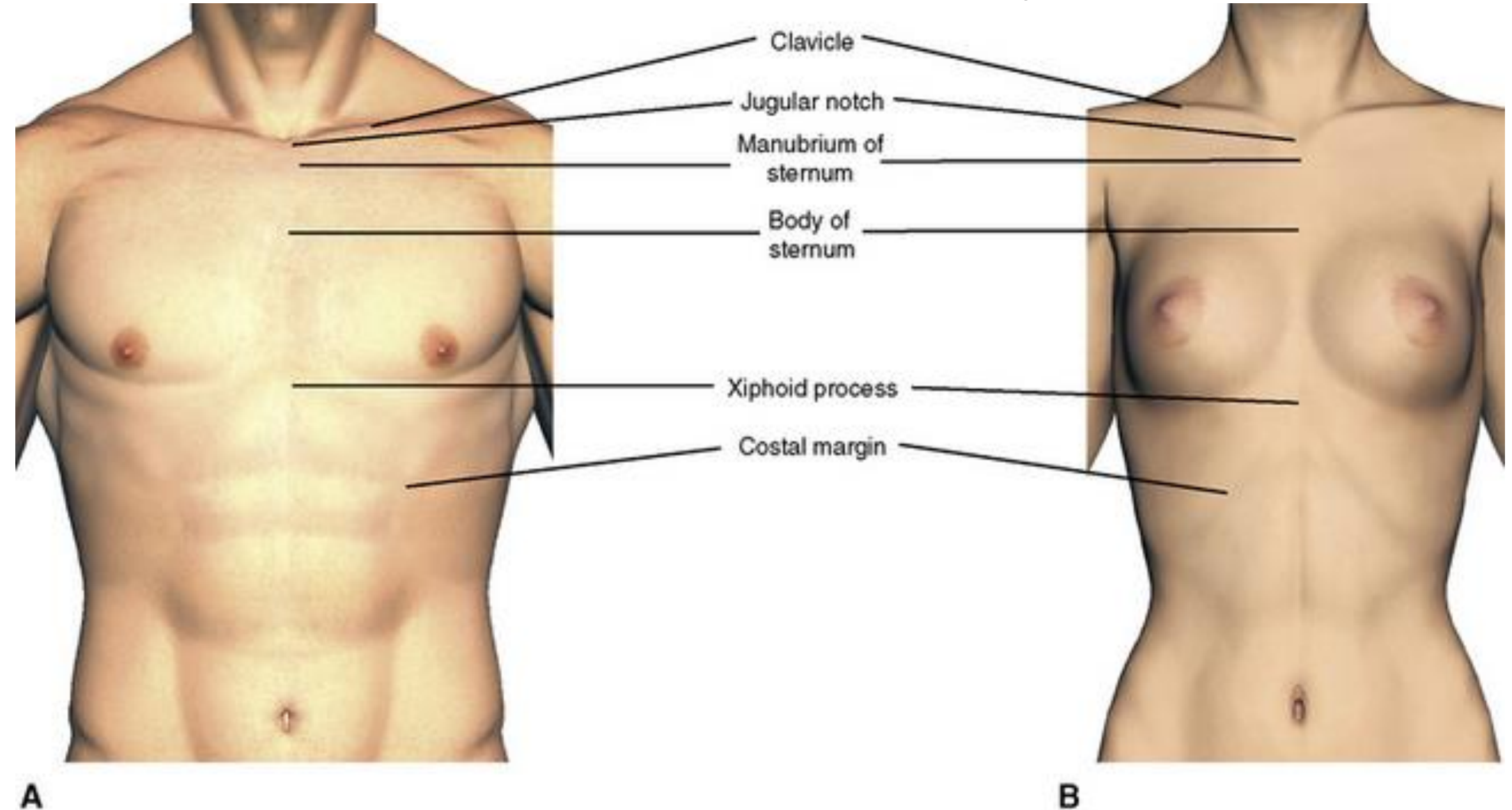
Department of Anatomy
Second Faculty of Medicine
Charles University

MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK

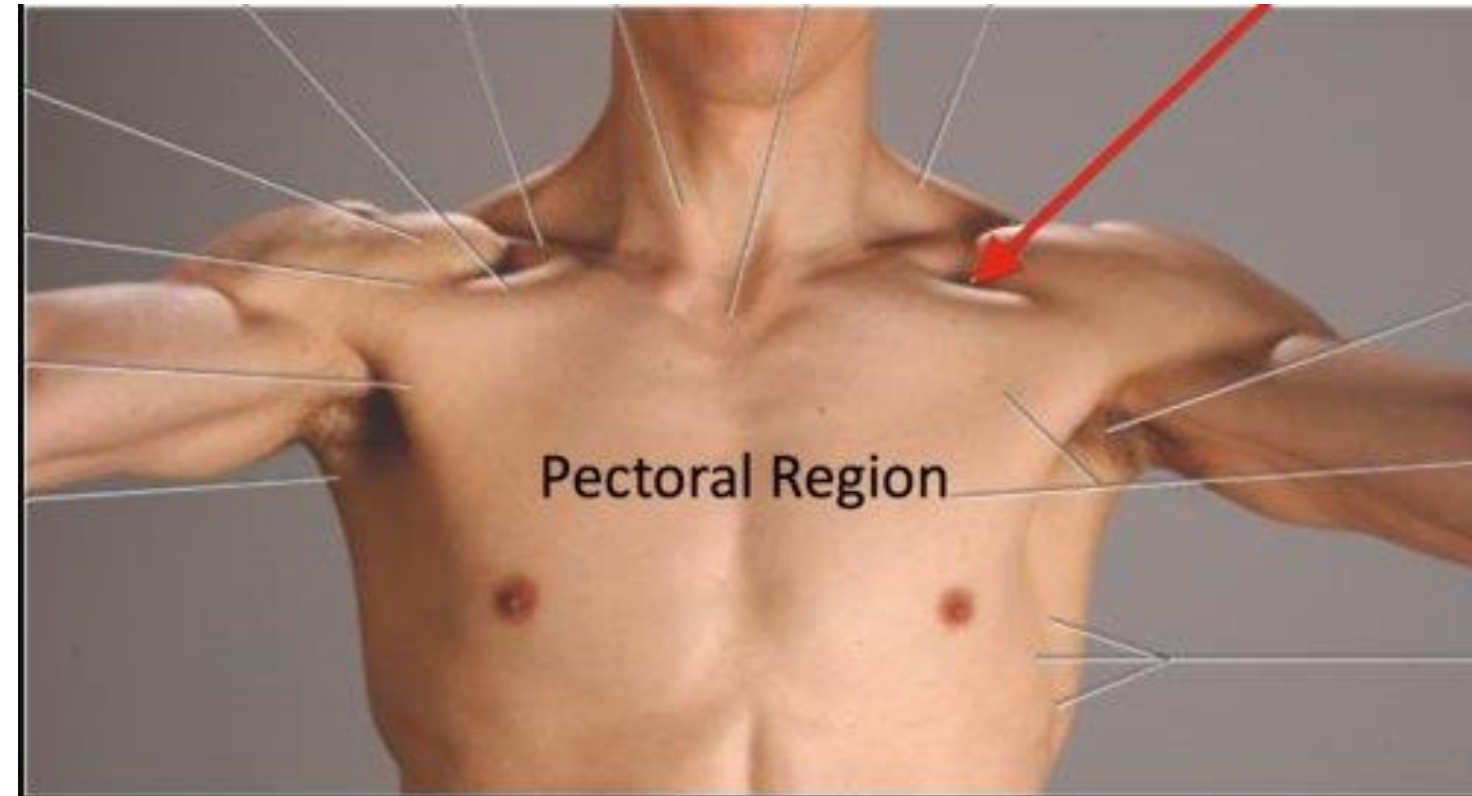
MUDr. Azzat Al-Redouan



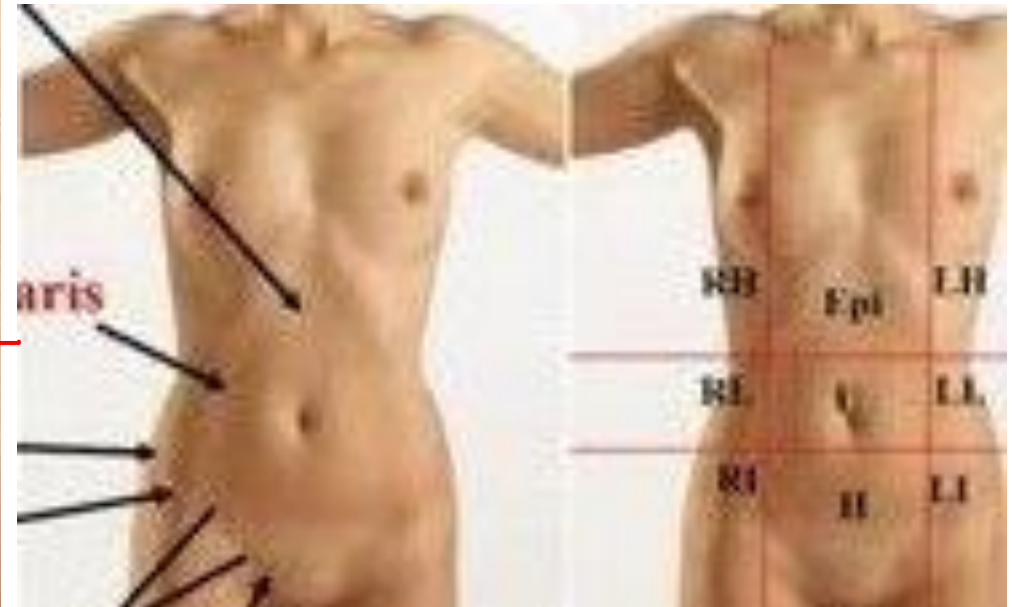
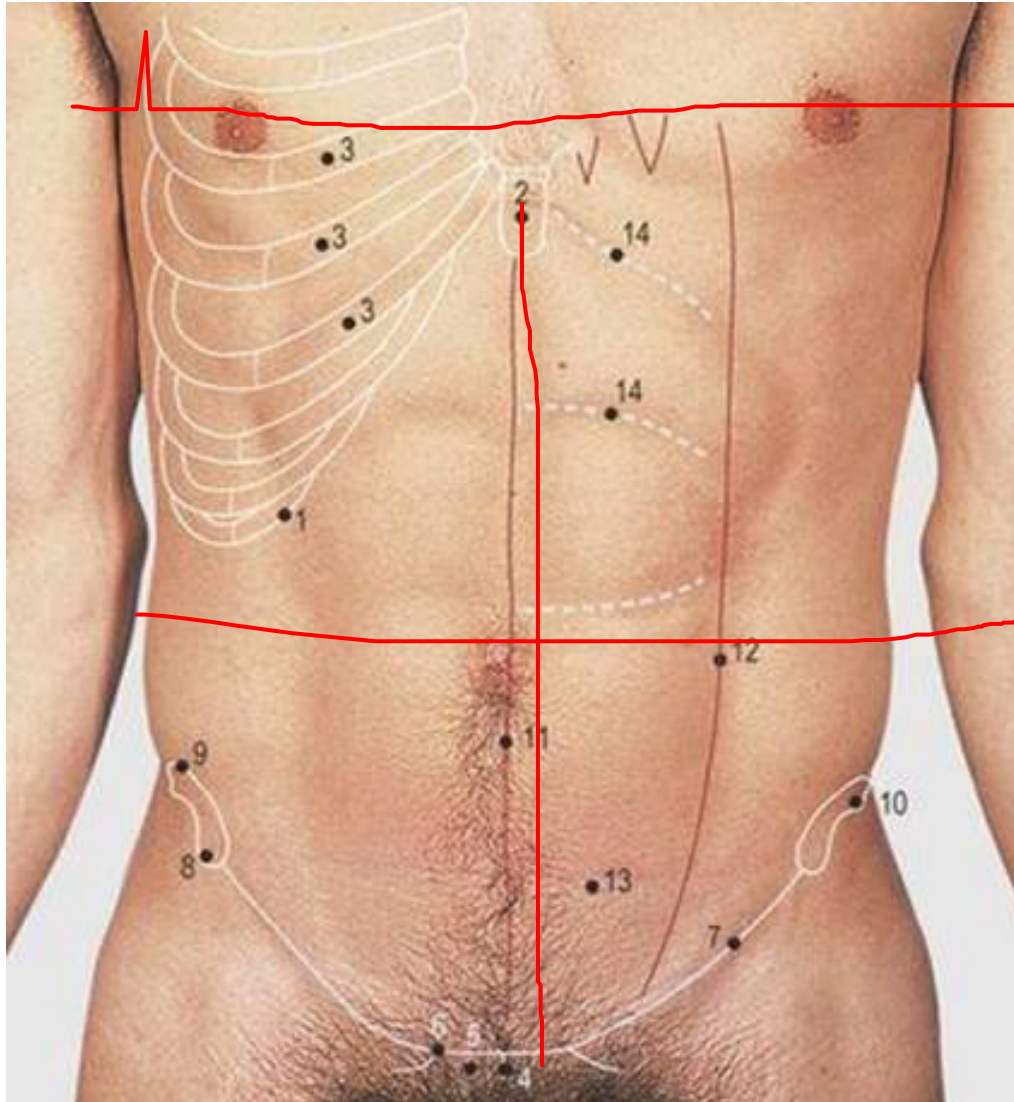
Surface Anatomy



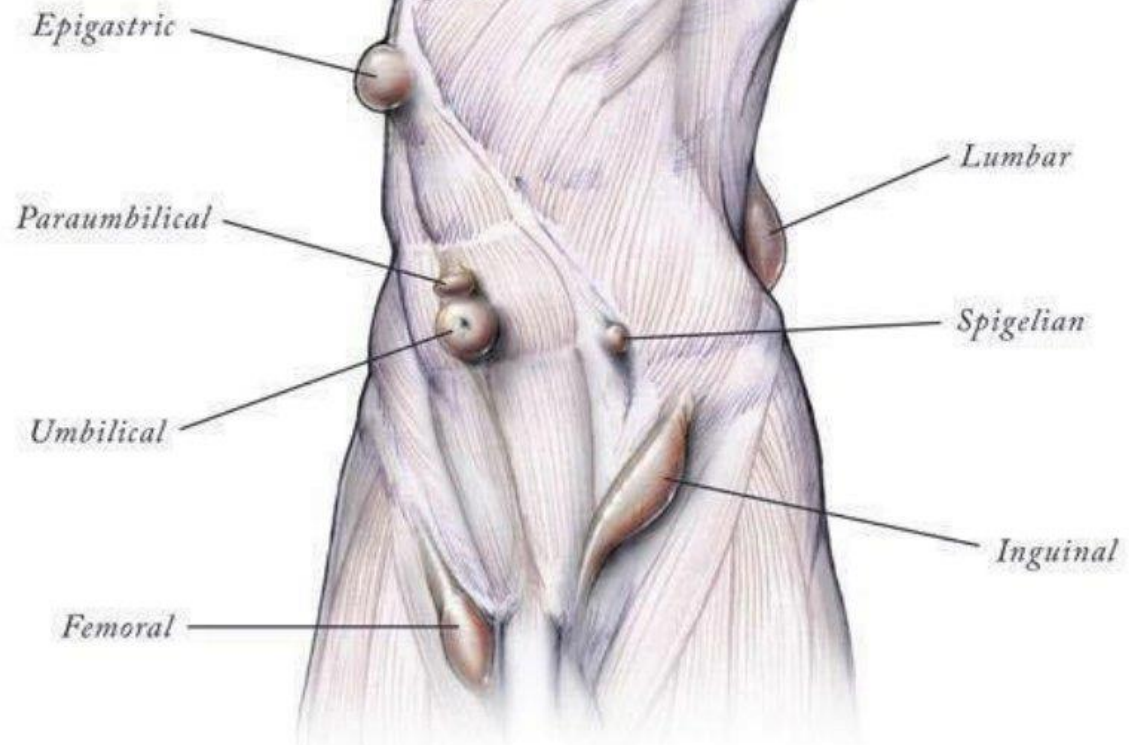
Surface Anatomy



Surface Anatomy



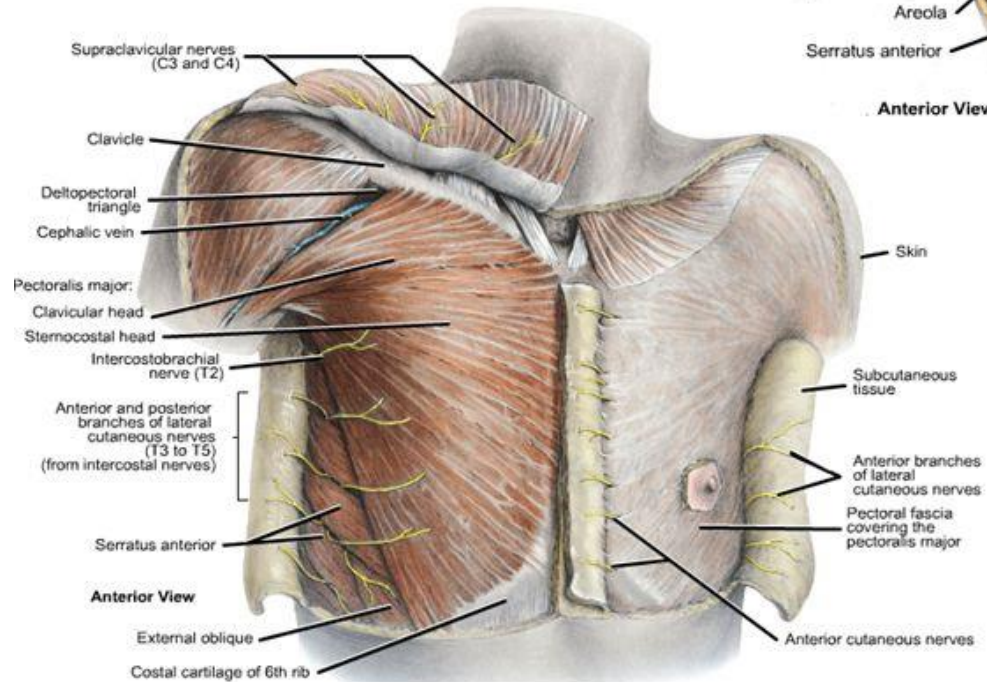
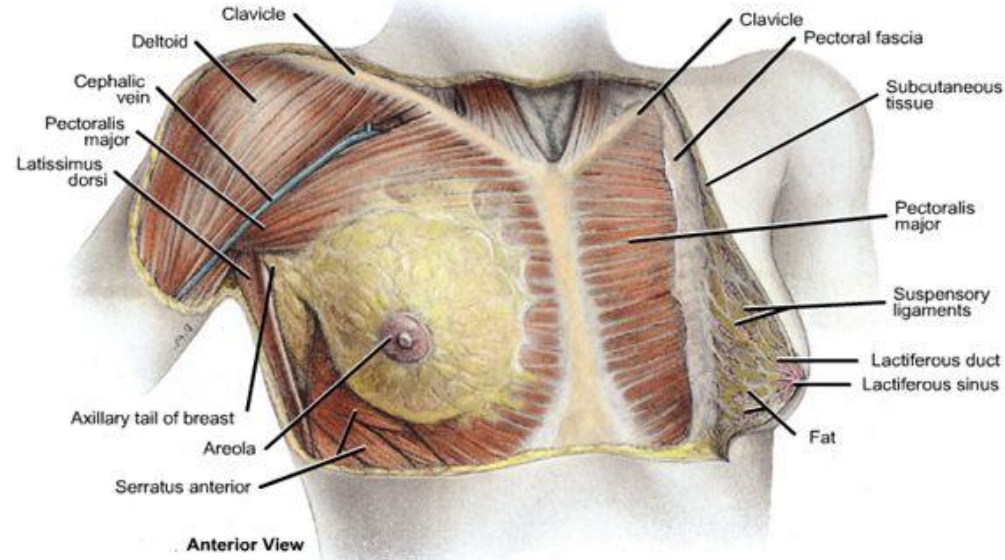
Abdominal Wall Hernias



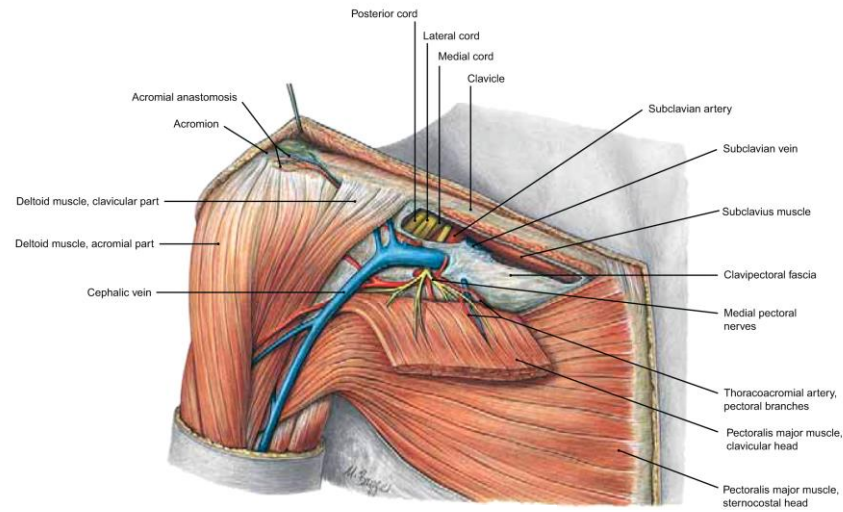
Layers & Fascia

Thoracic wall

- Skin
- Superficial fascia
- deep fascia



Layers & Fascia

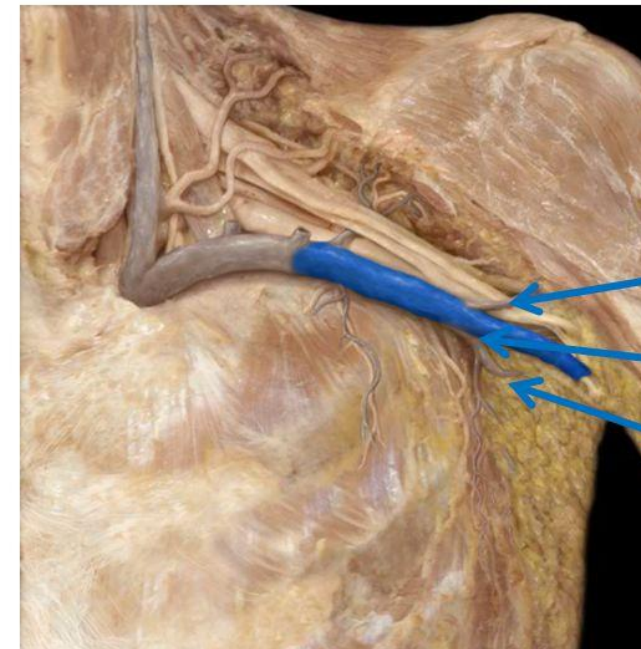


Axillary Vein (in deltopectoral triangle)
dives through fascia just inferior to the clavicle



Axillary Vein

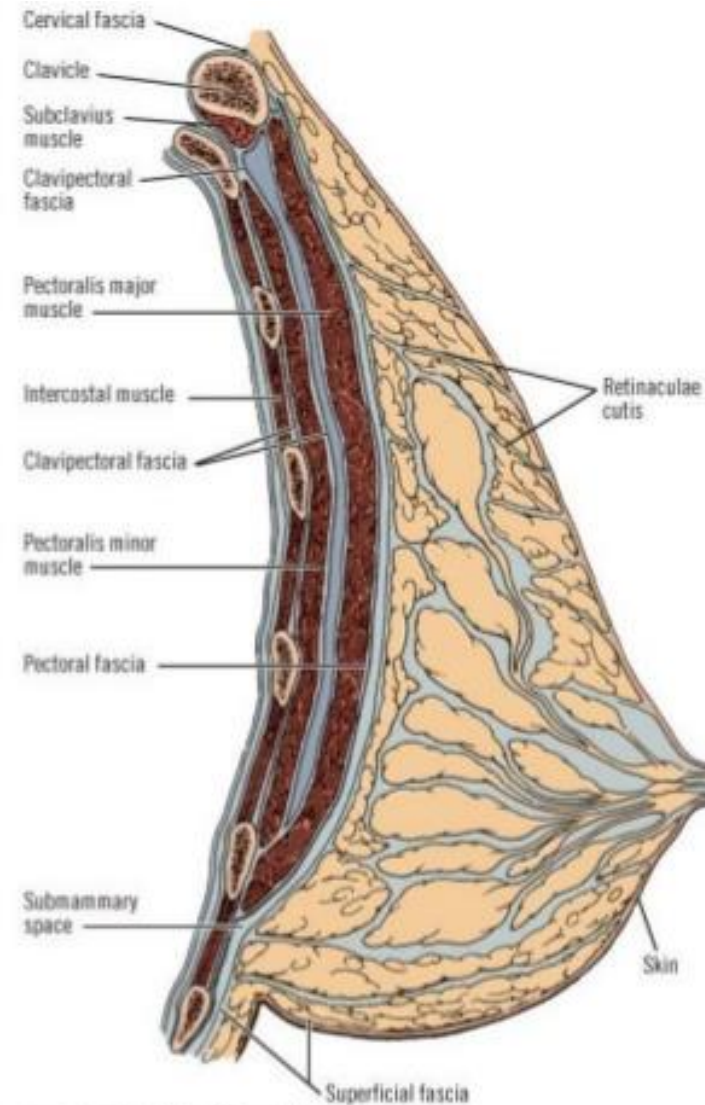
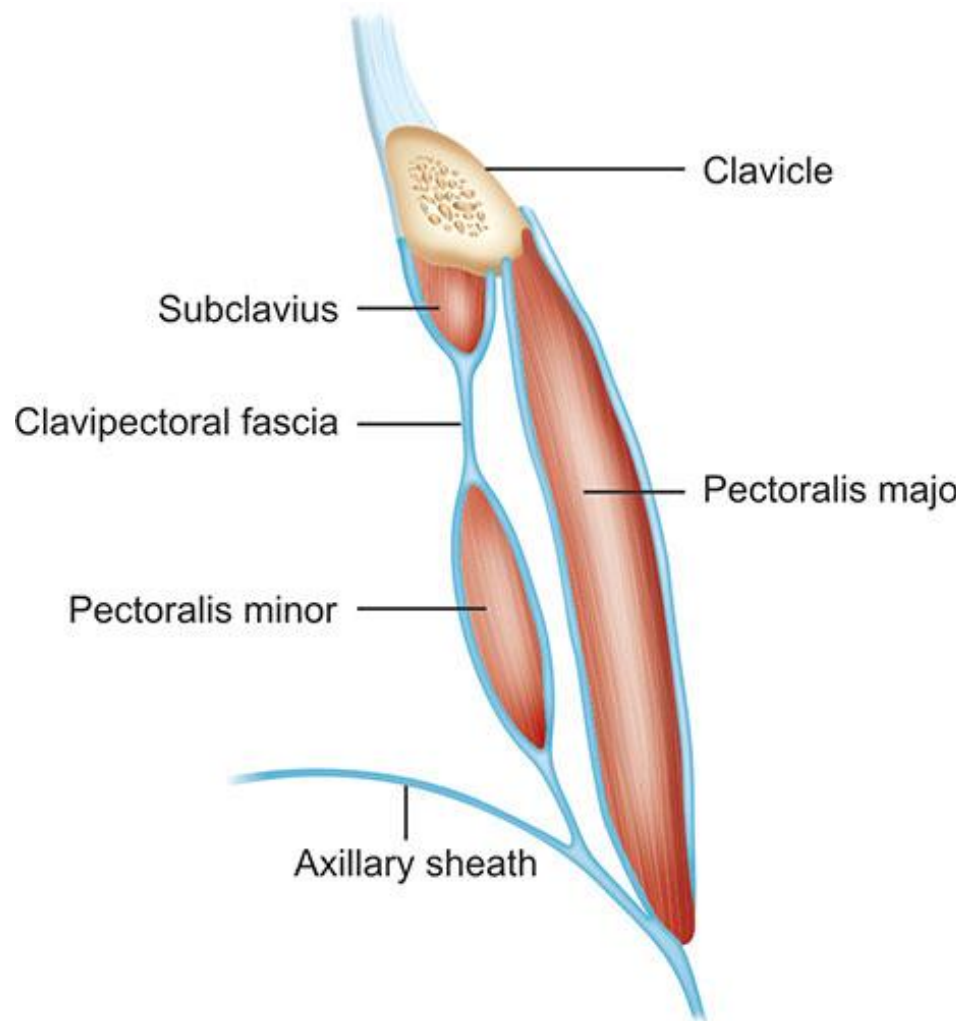
Passes into the axilla through the deltopectoral/
clavipectoral triangle



Also note the

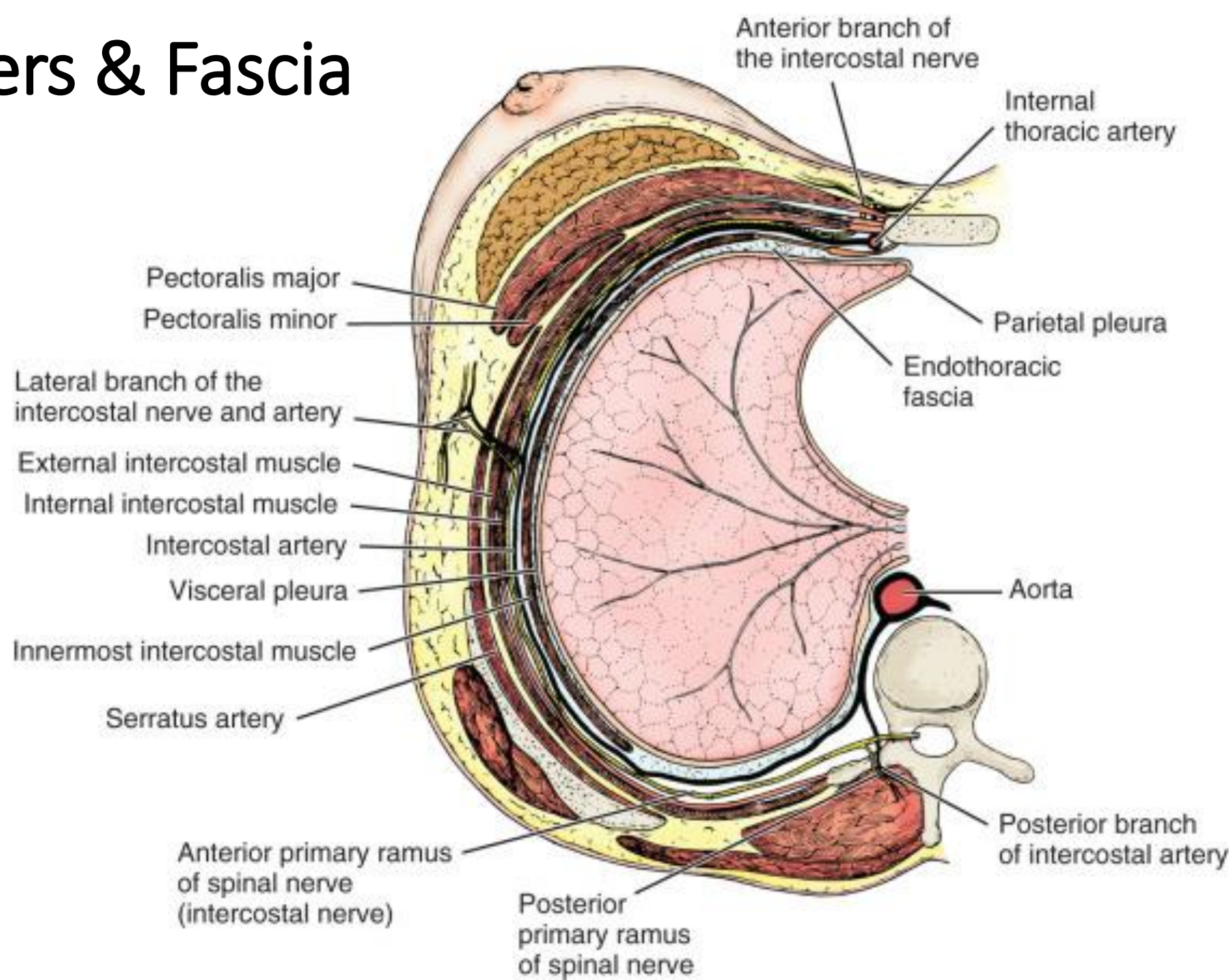
- Posterior circumflex humeral v
- Subscapular v
- Circumflex scapular v

Layers & Fascia



Diagrammatic sagittal section through the nonlactating female breast and anterior thoracic wall.

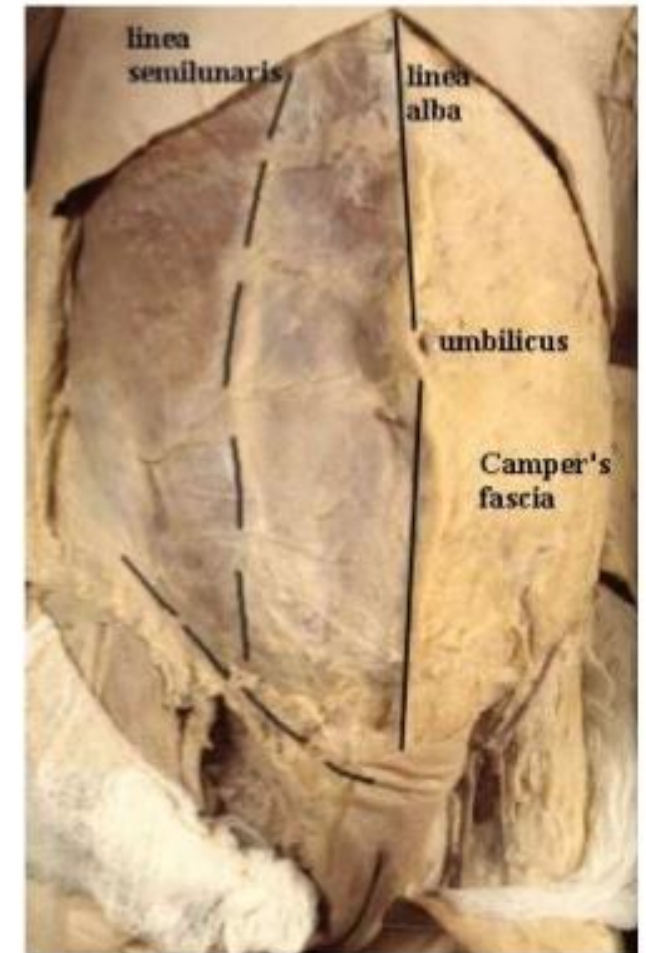
Layers & Fascia



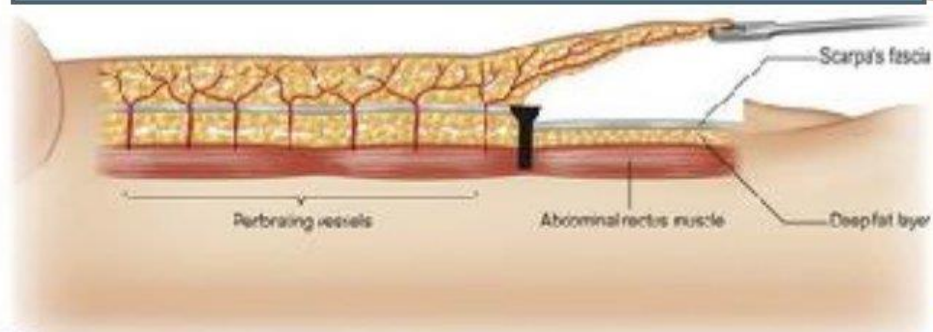
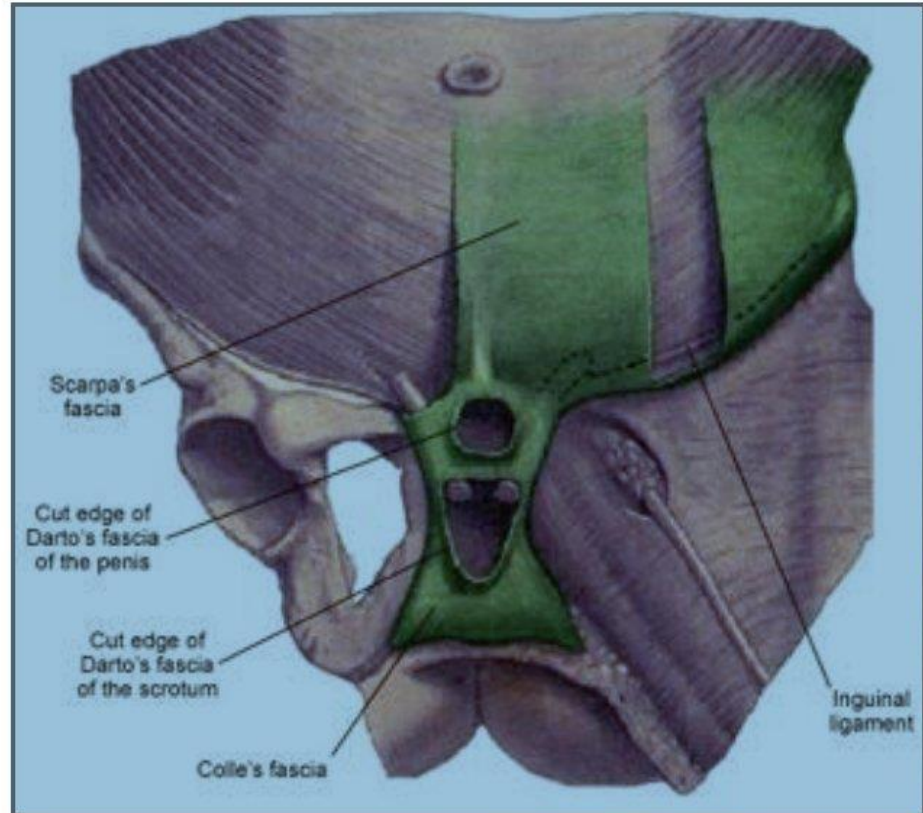
Layers & Fascia

Superficial fascia

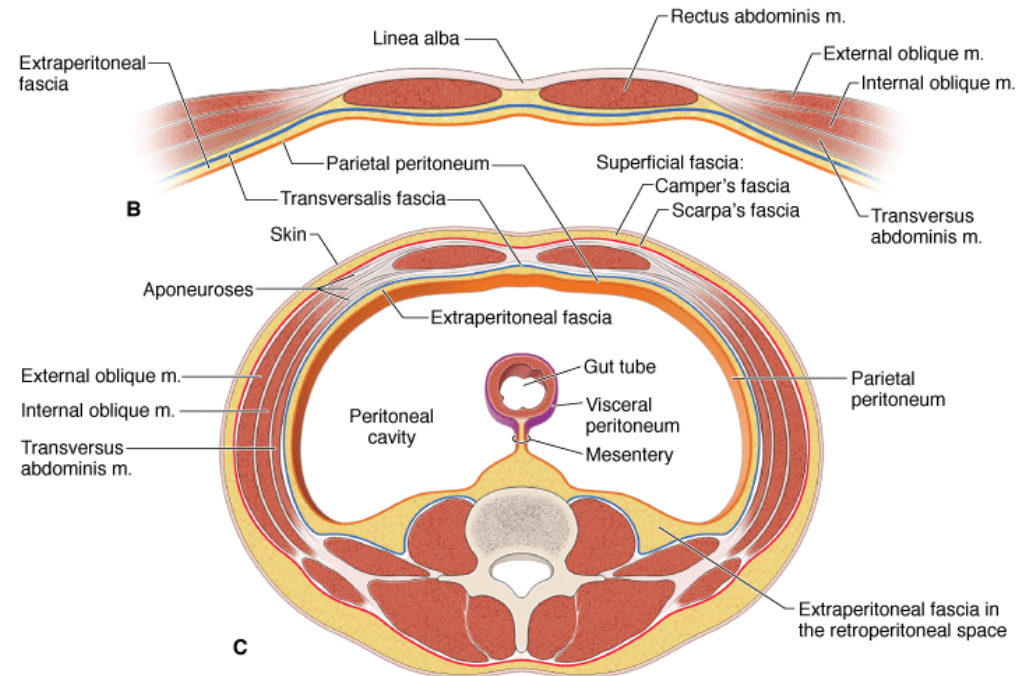
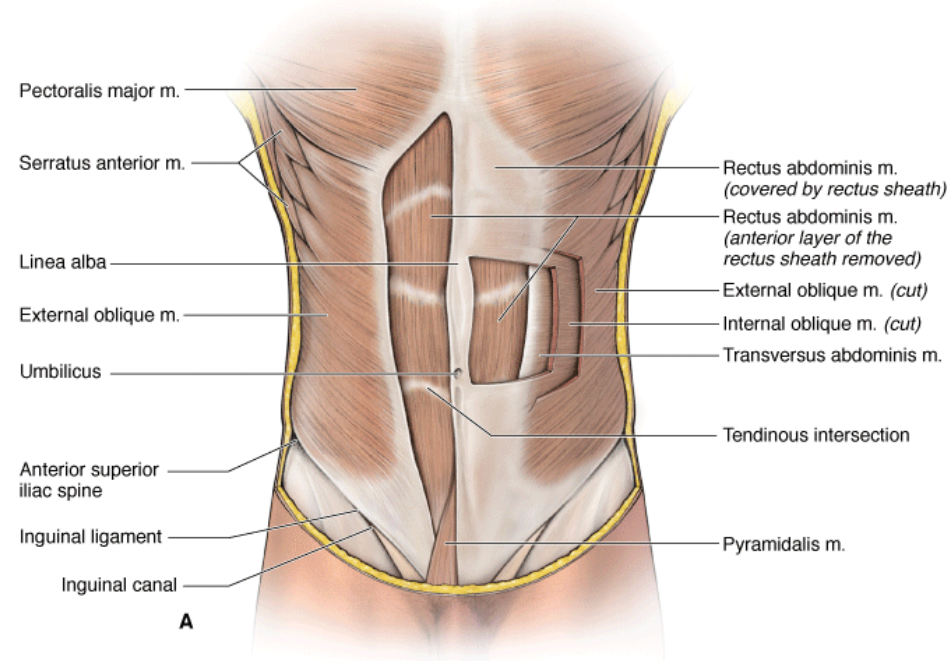
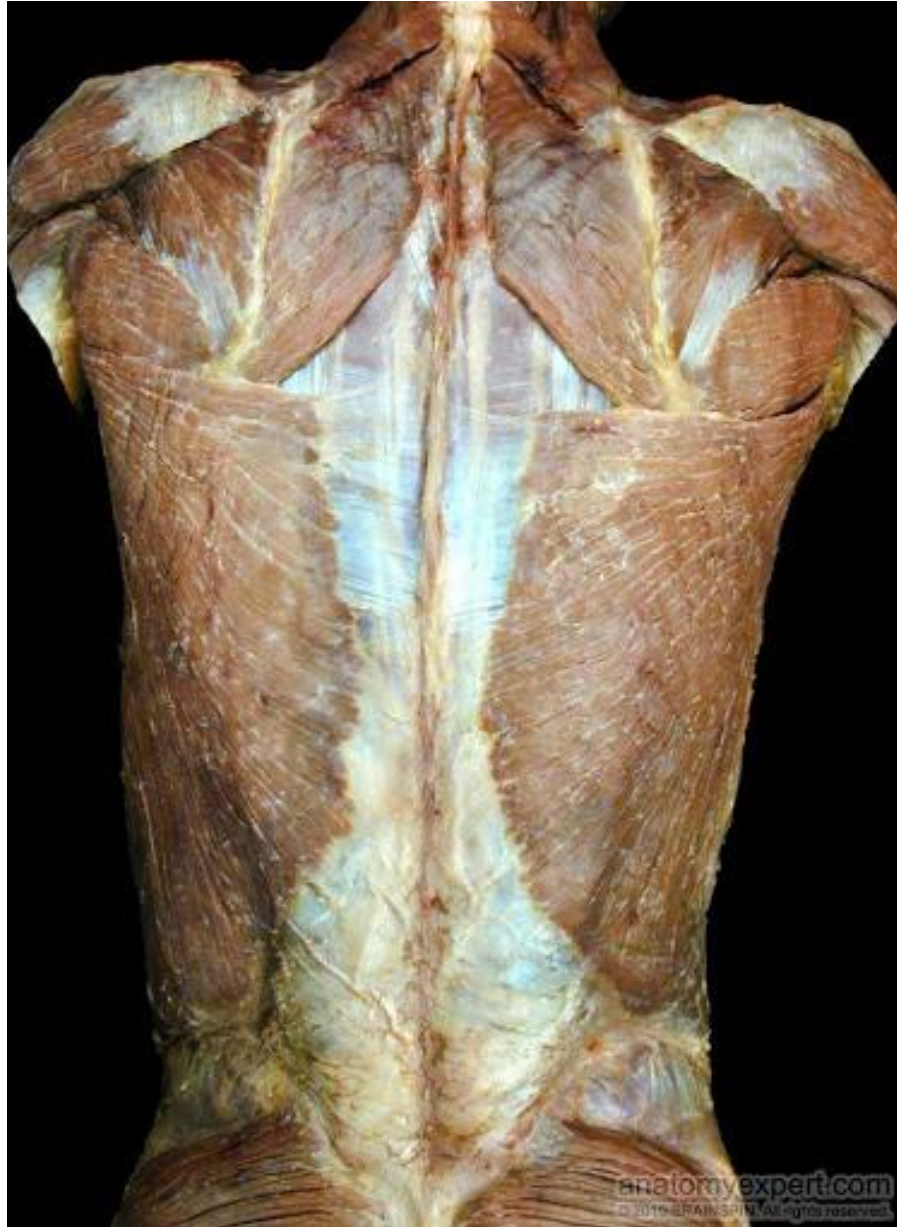
- In two layers
- Camper's - sup fatty layer
- Scarpa's - deep membranous layer
- CONTENTS
 - Cutaneous nerves
 - Arteries
 - Veins
 - Lymphatics



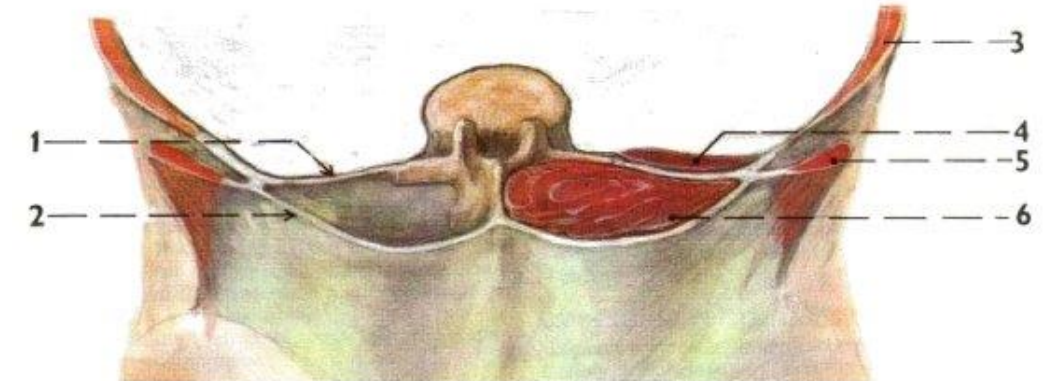
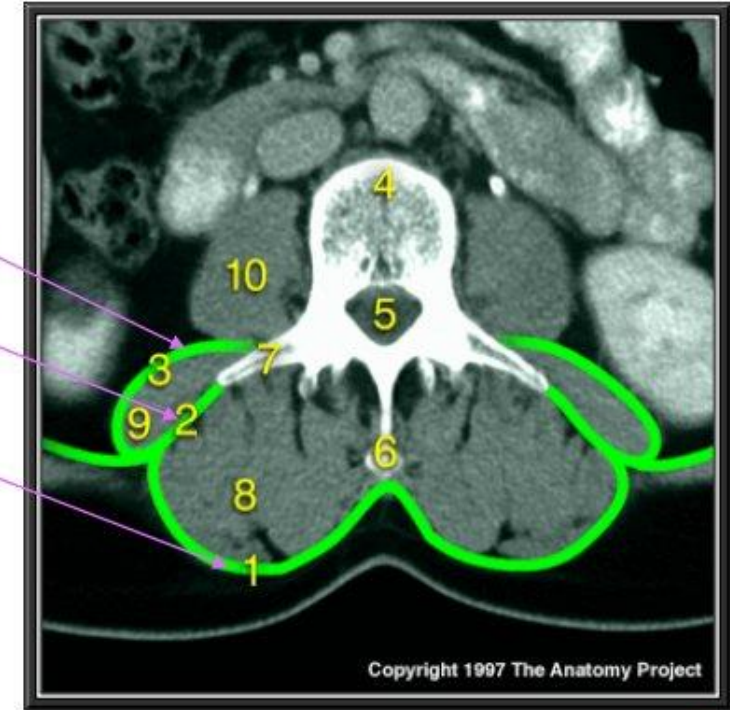
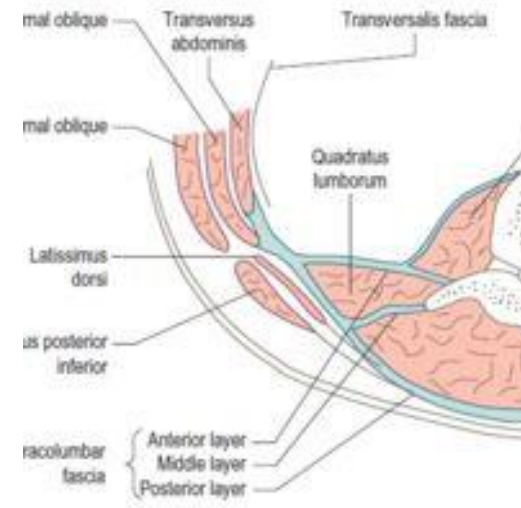
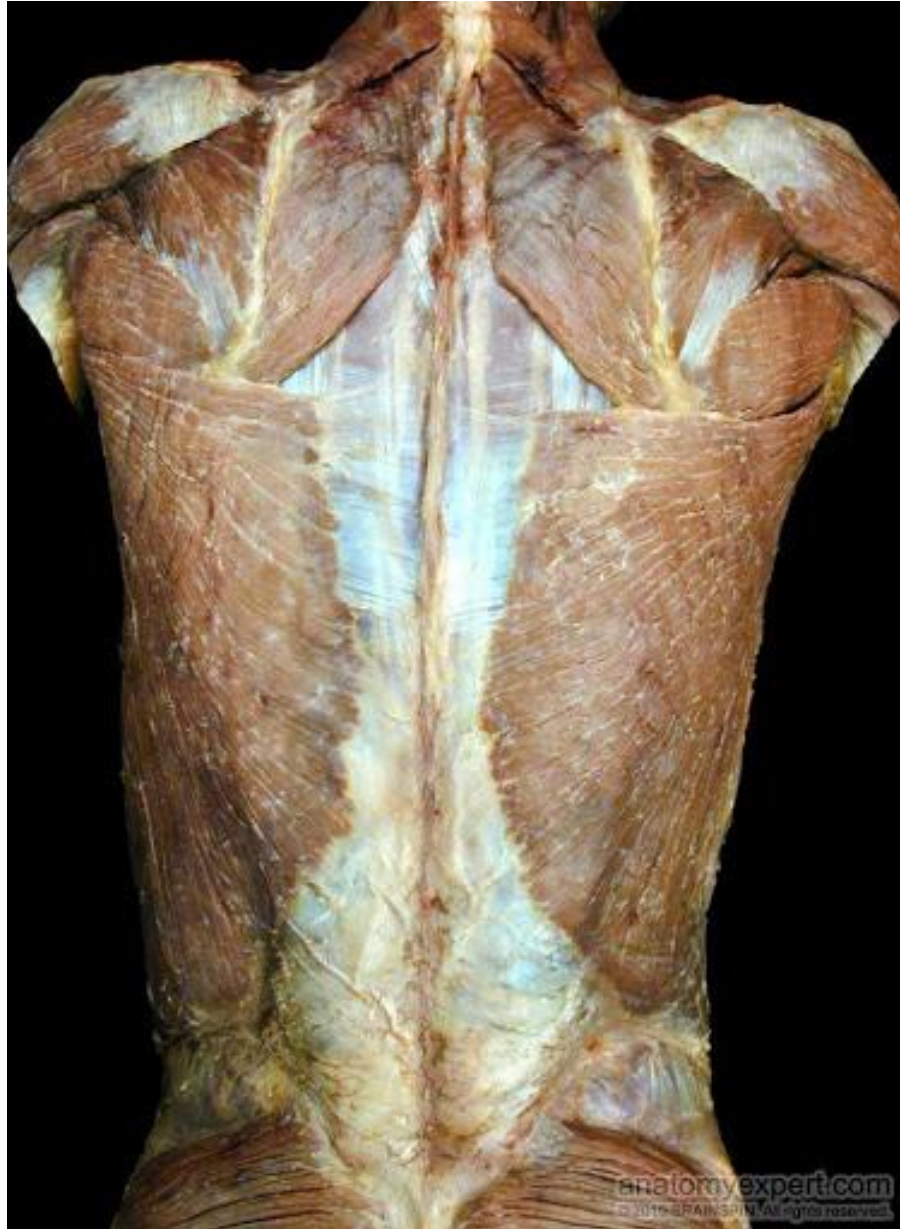
Layers & Fascia



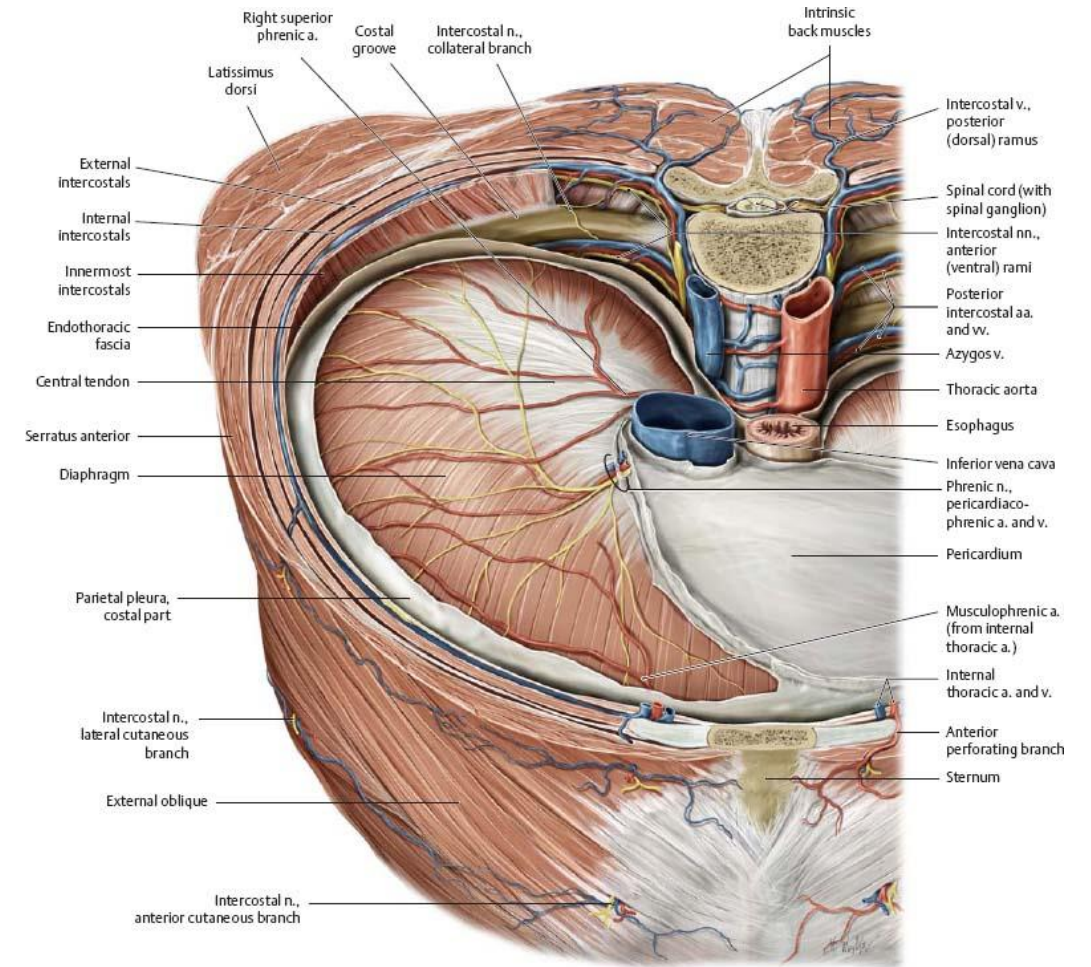
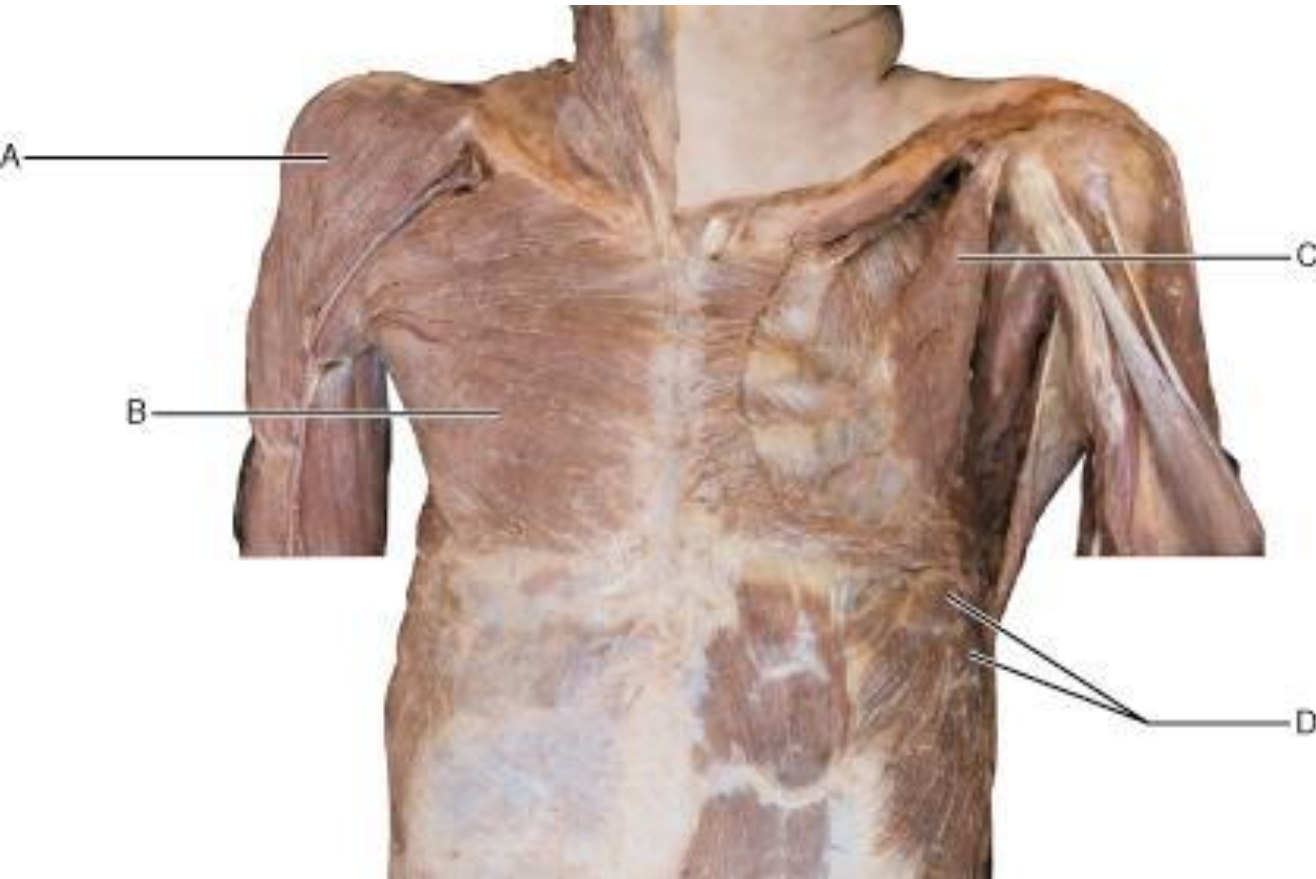
Layers & Fascia



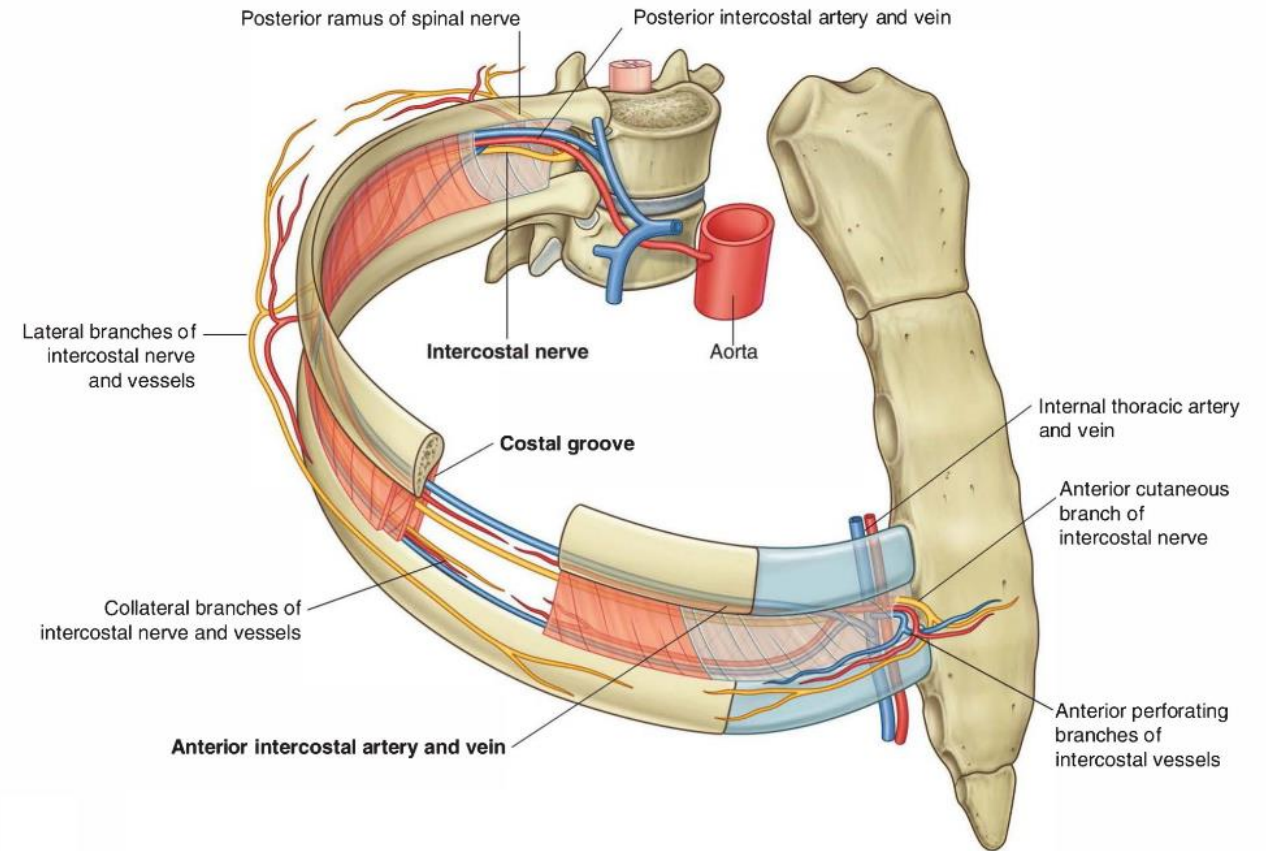
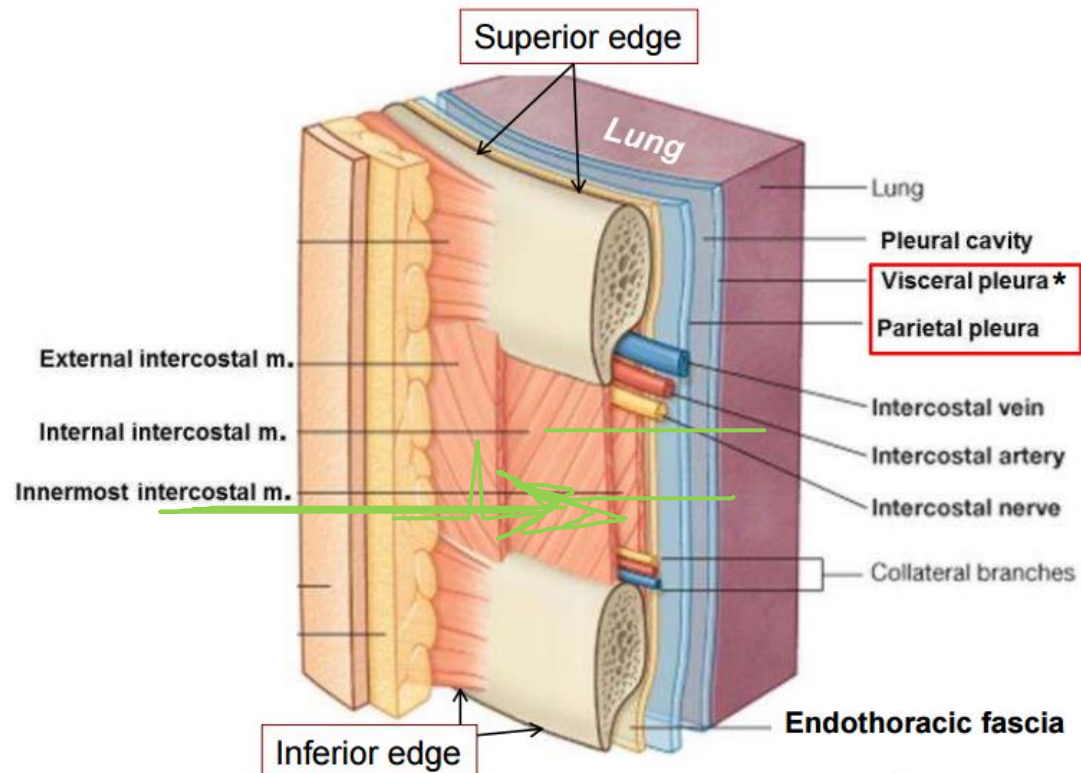
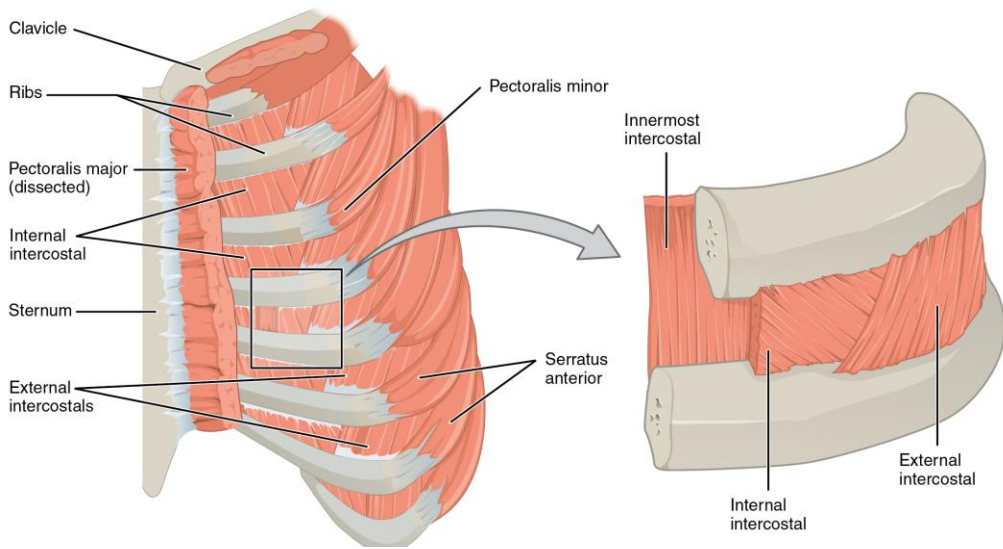
Layers & Fascia



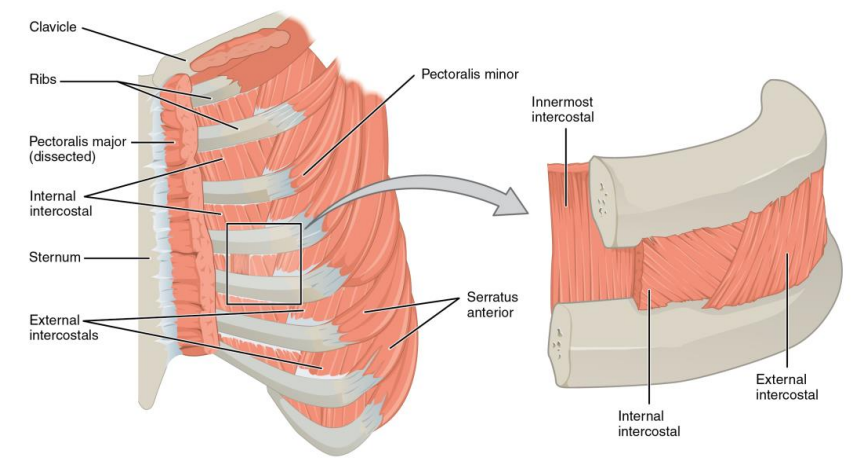
Thoracic Muscles



racic Muscles

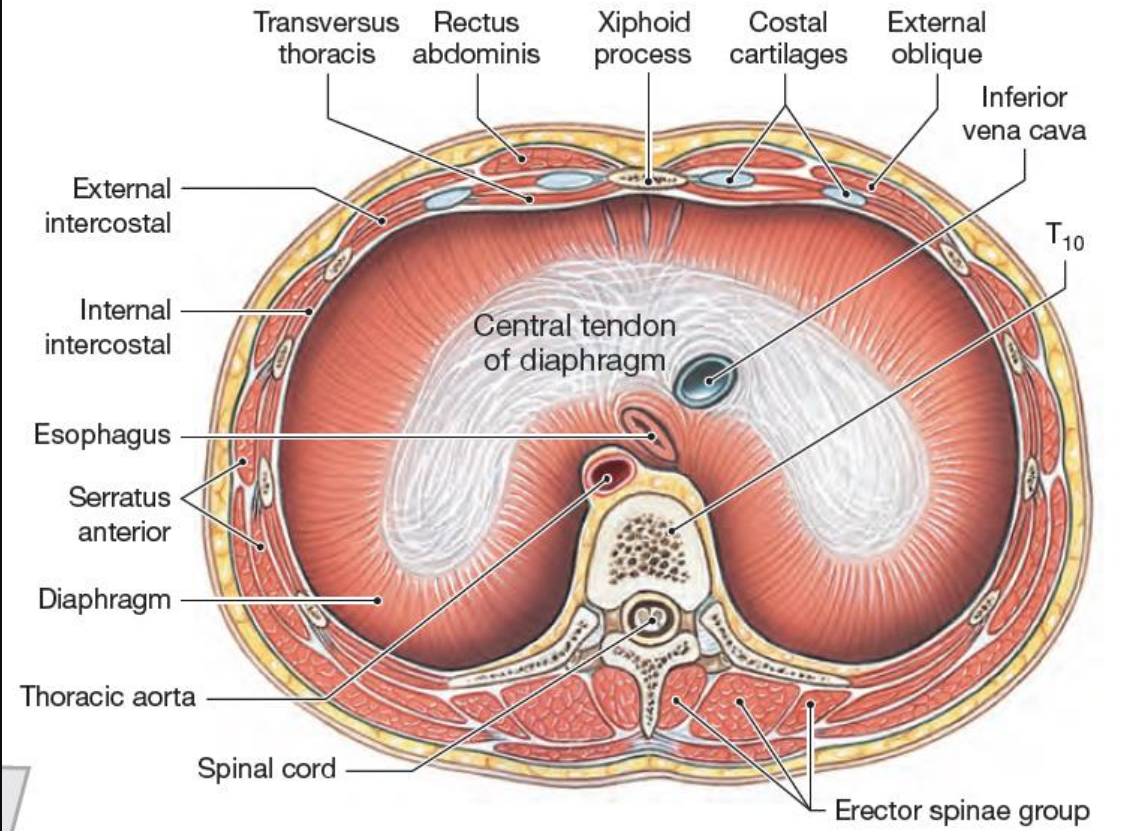
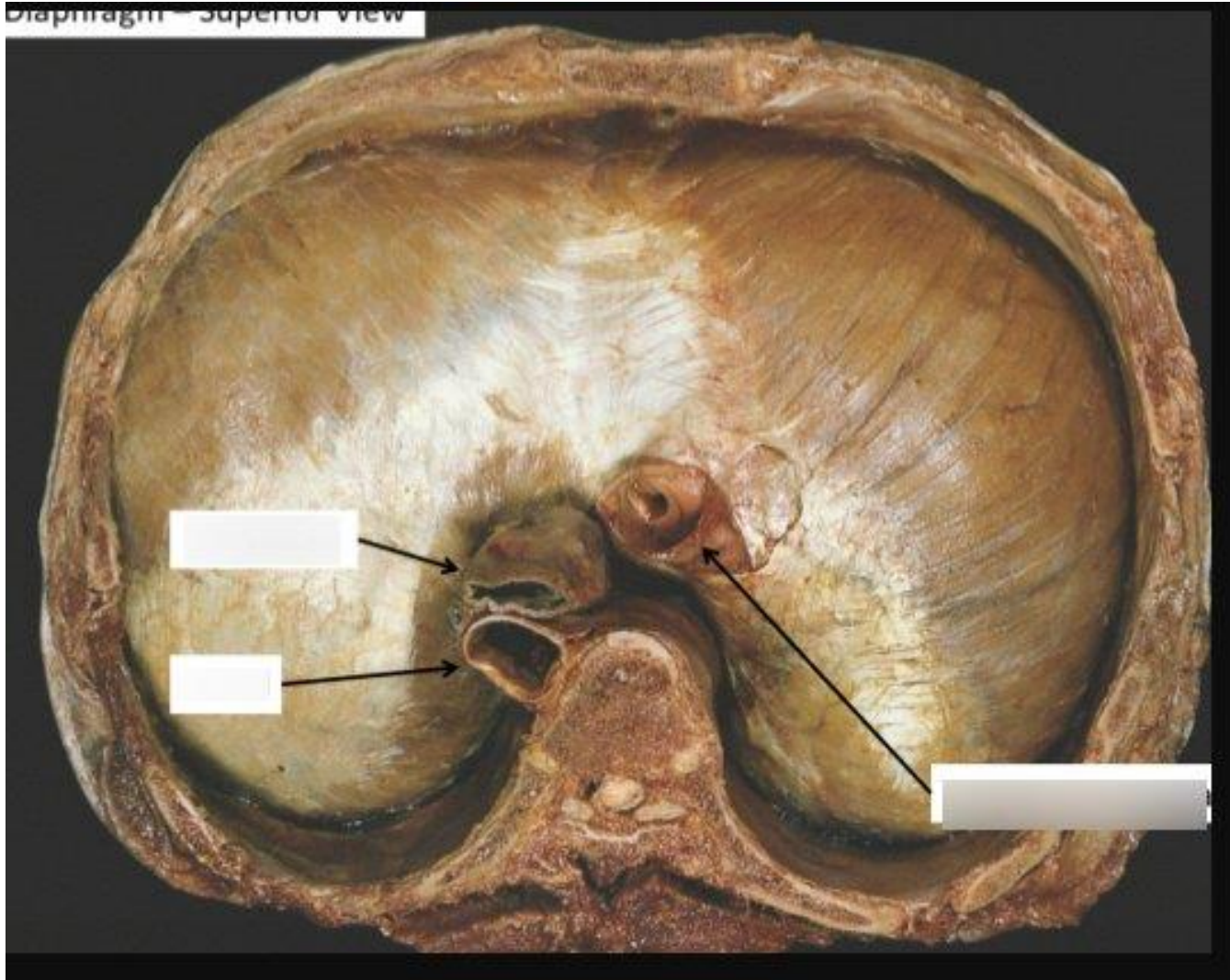


Thoracic Muscles

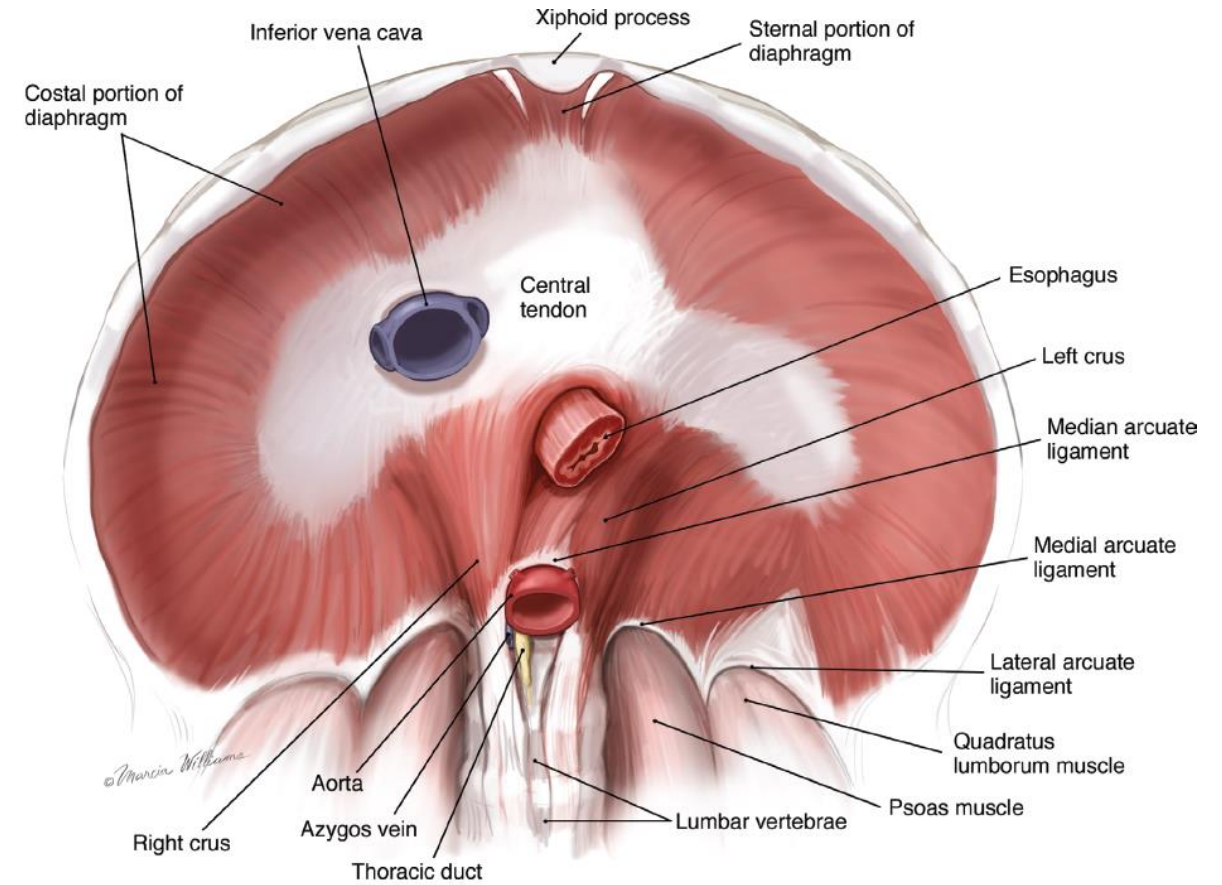
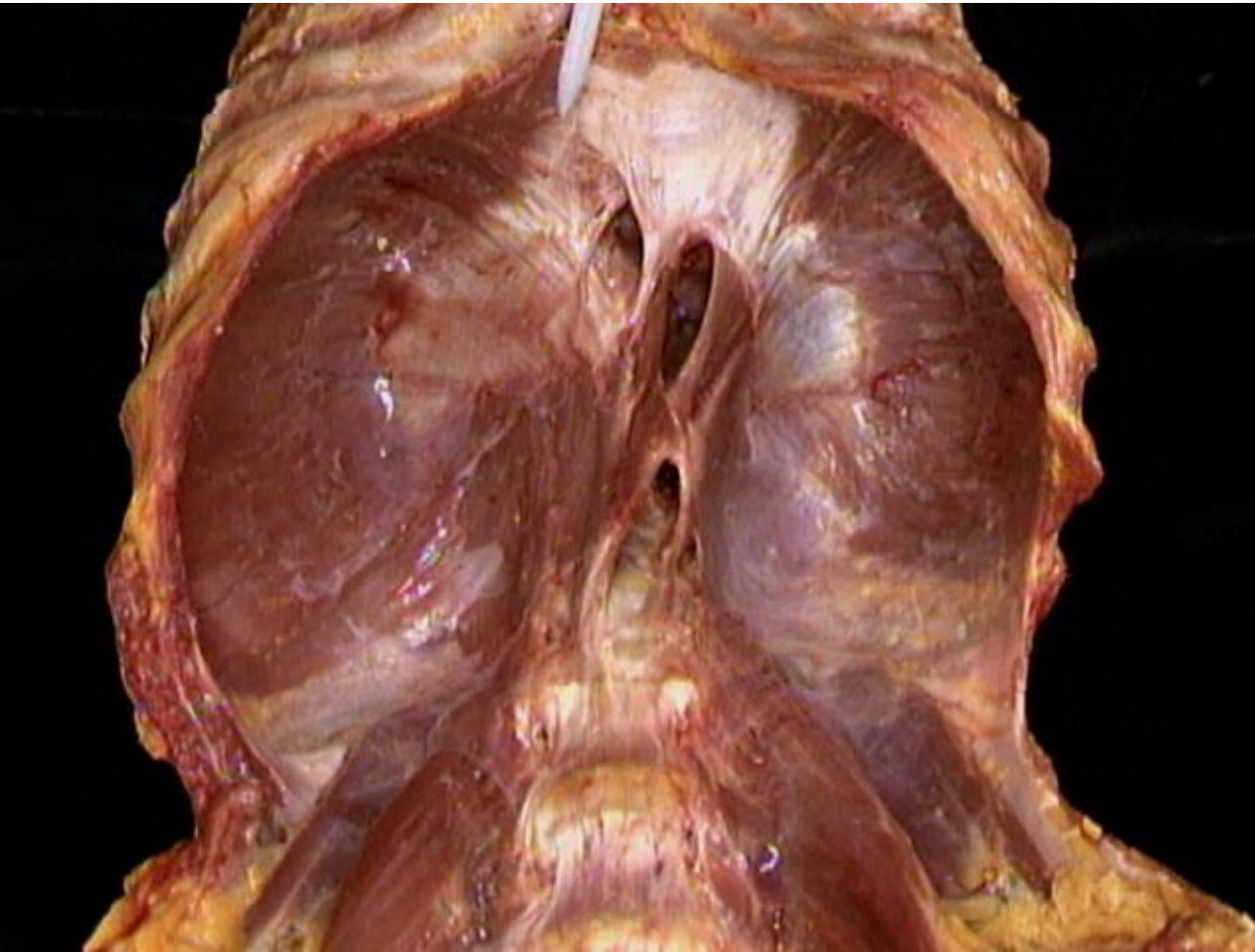


Diaphragm

Diaphragm - Superior view

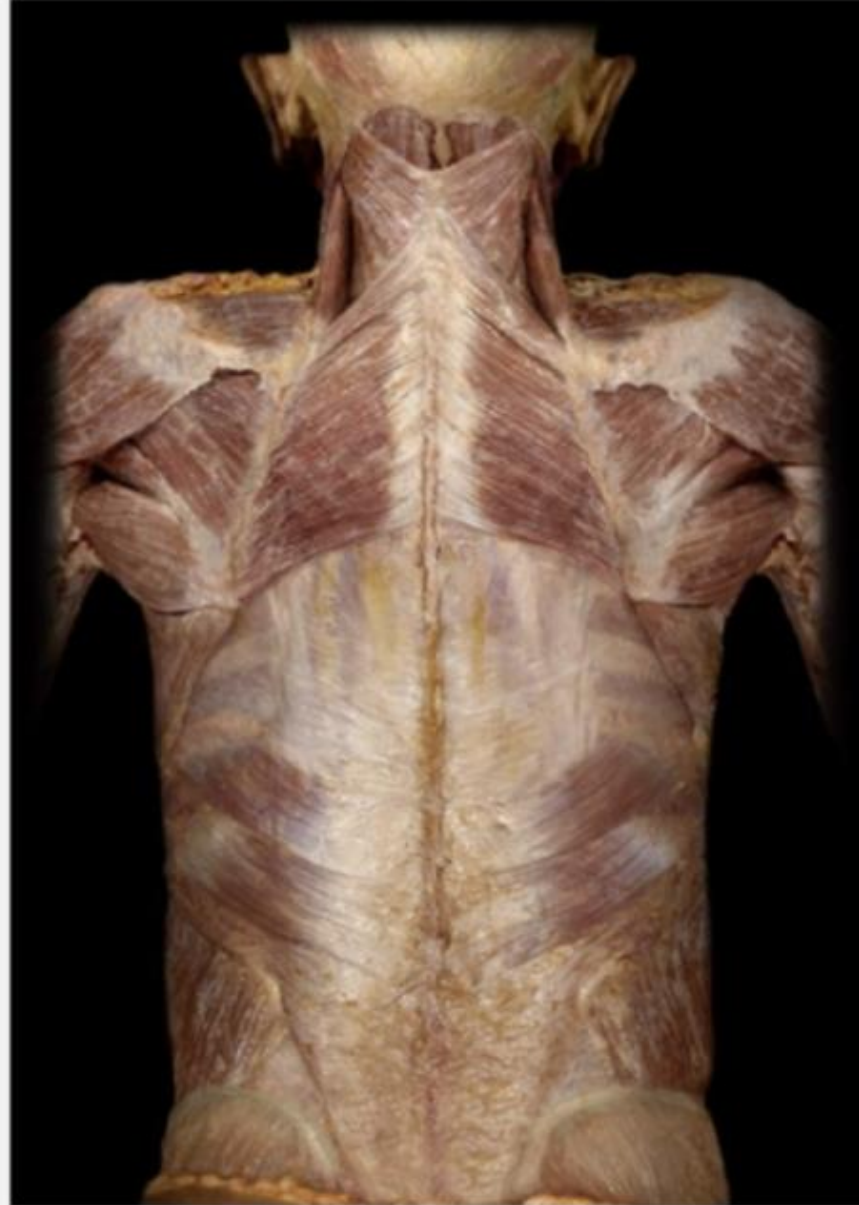


Diaphragm

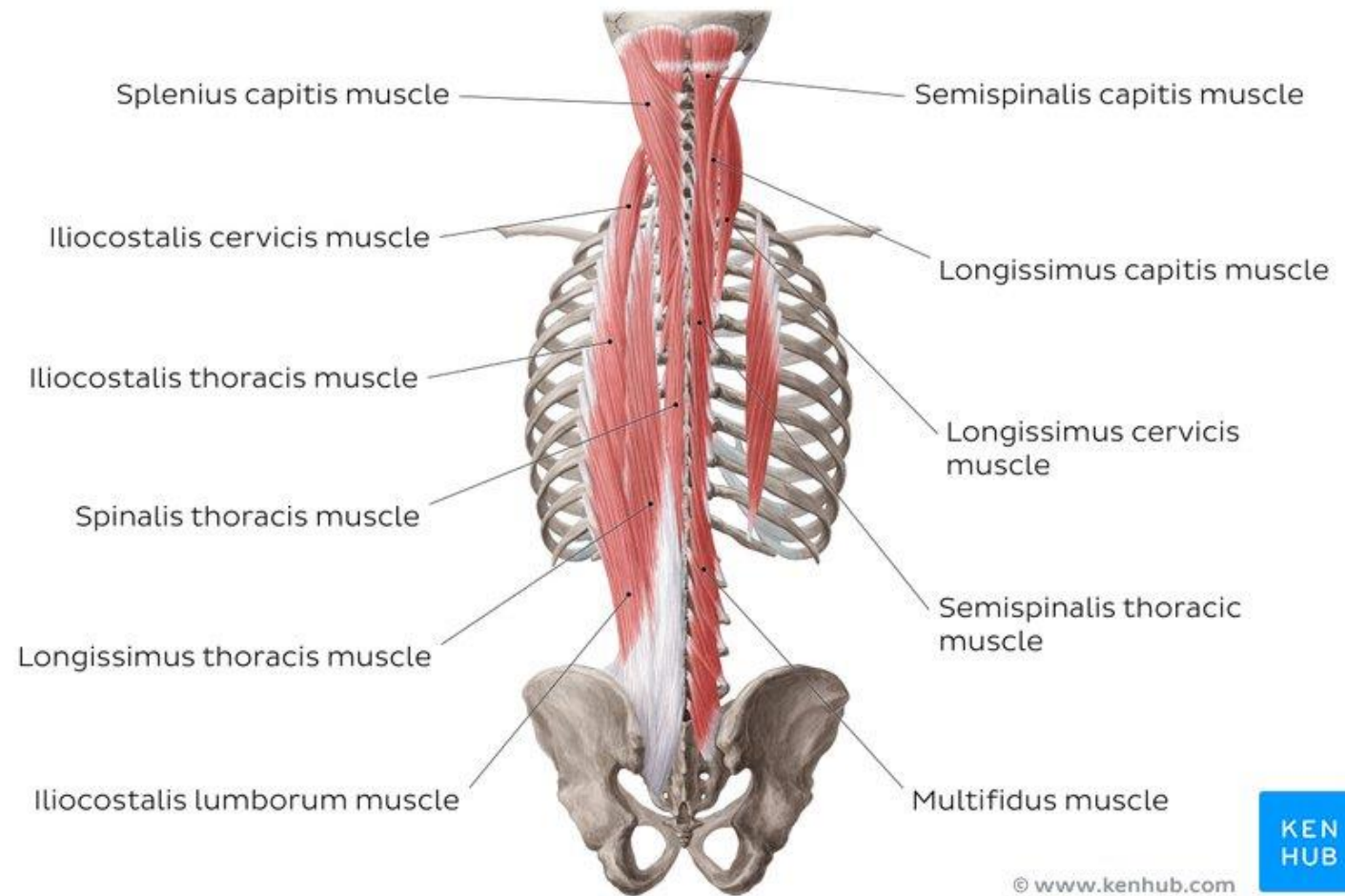
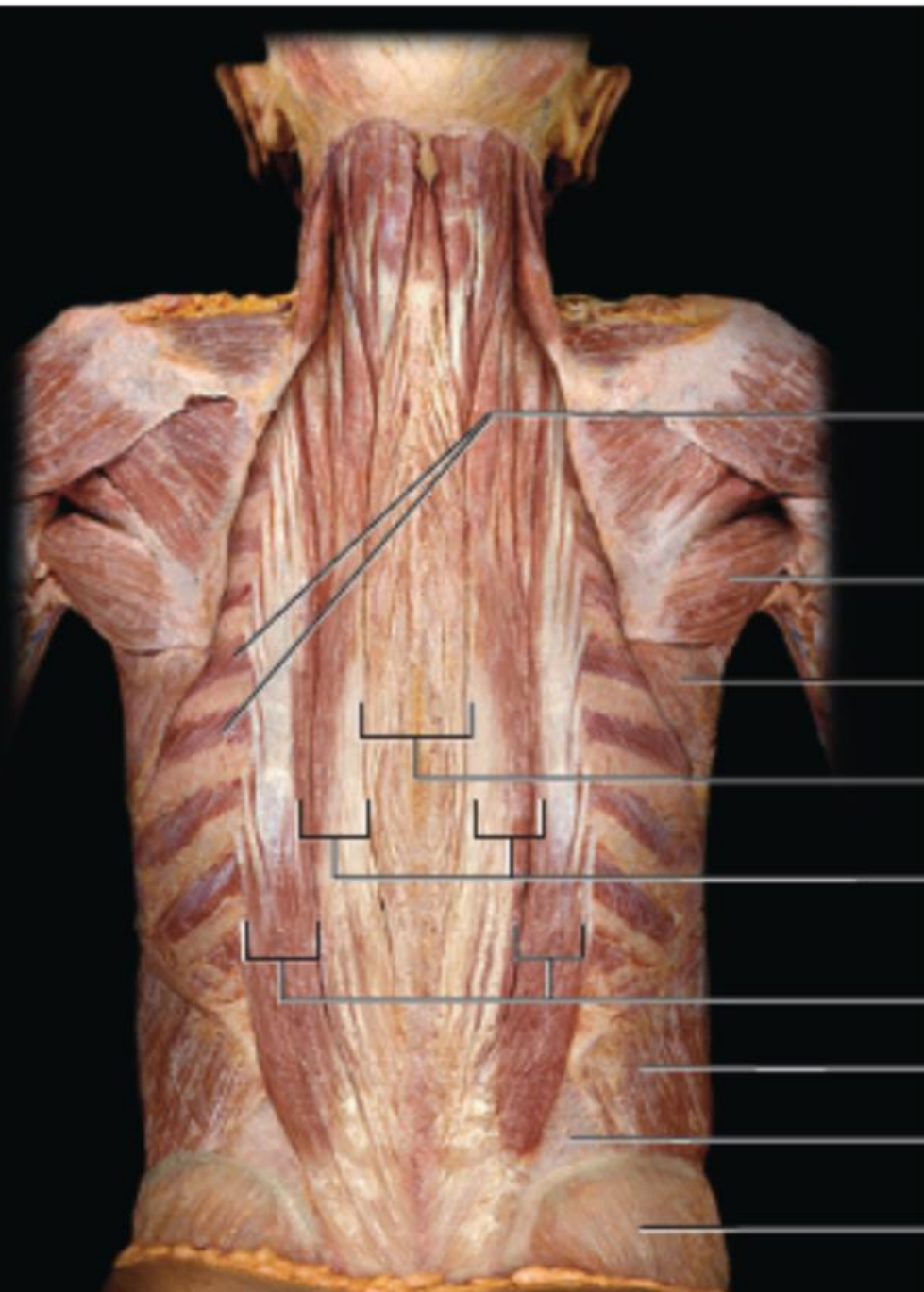


Source: D. J. Sugarbaker, R. Bueno, Y. L. Colson, M. T. Jaklitsch, M. J. Krasna, S. J. Mentzer, M. Williams, A. Adams: *Adult Chest Surgery*, 2nd Edition: www.accesssurgery.com
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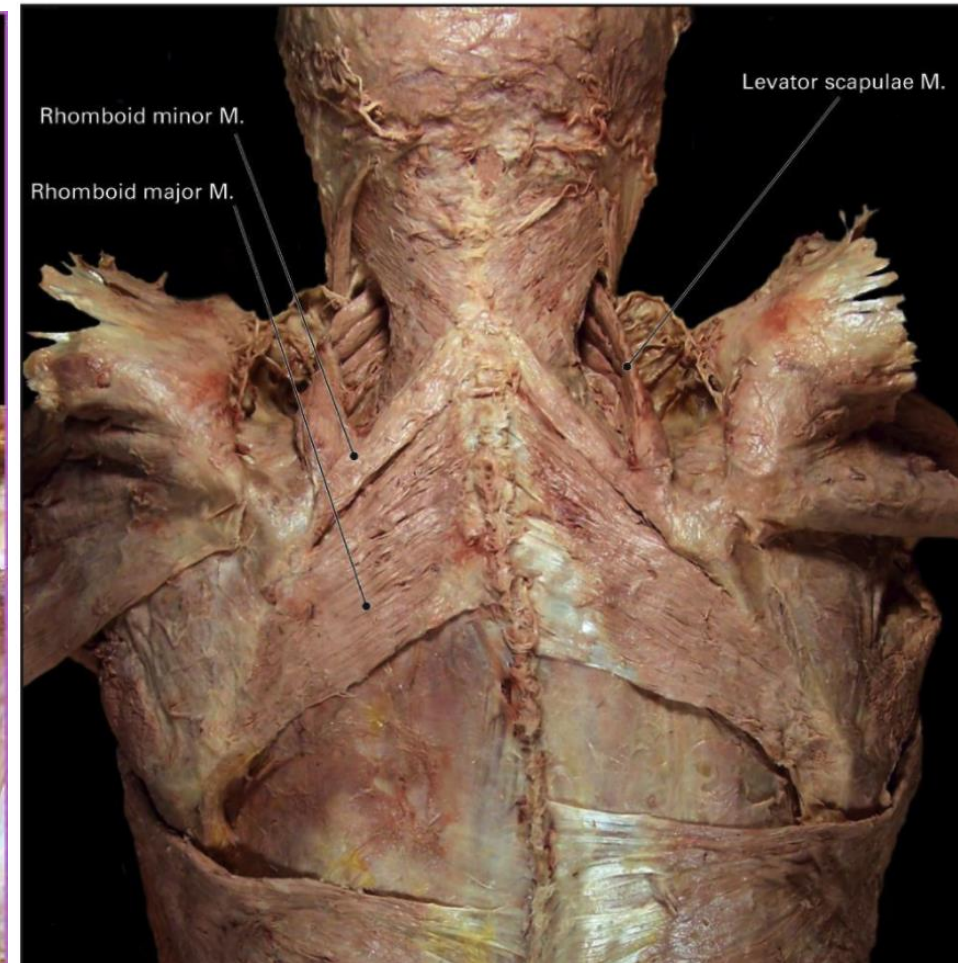
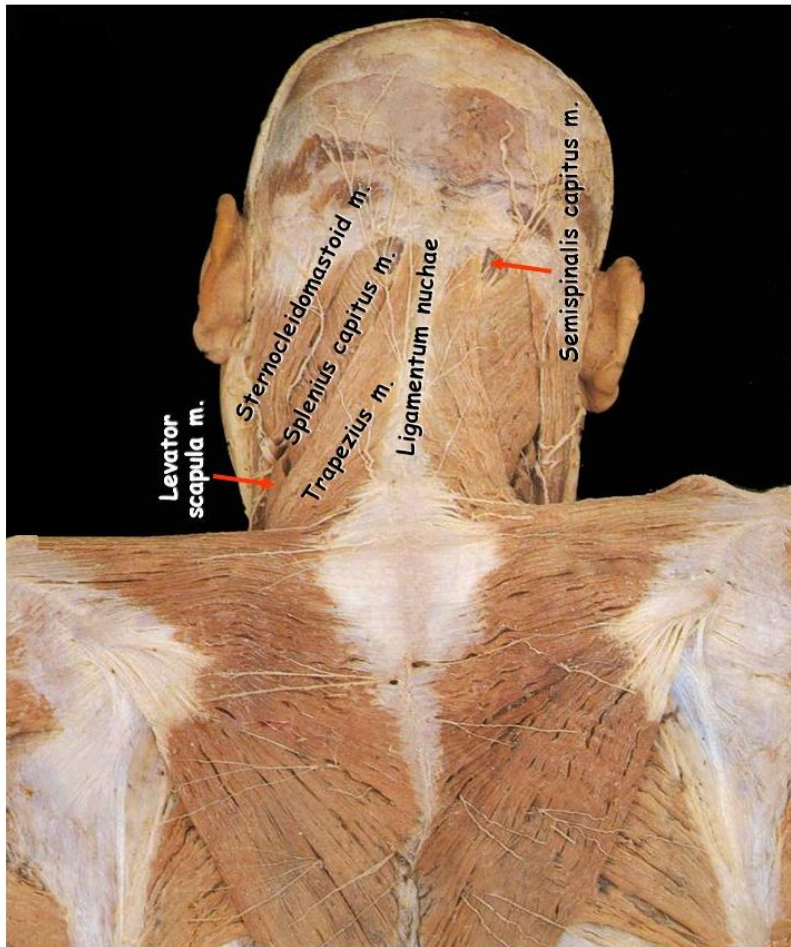
Back Muscles



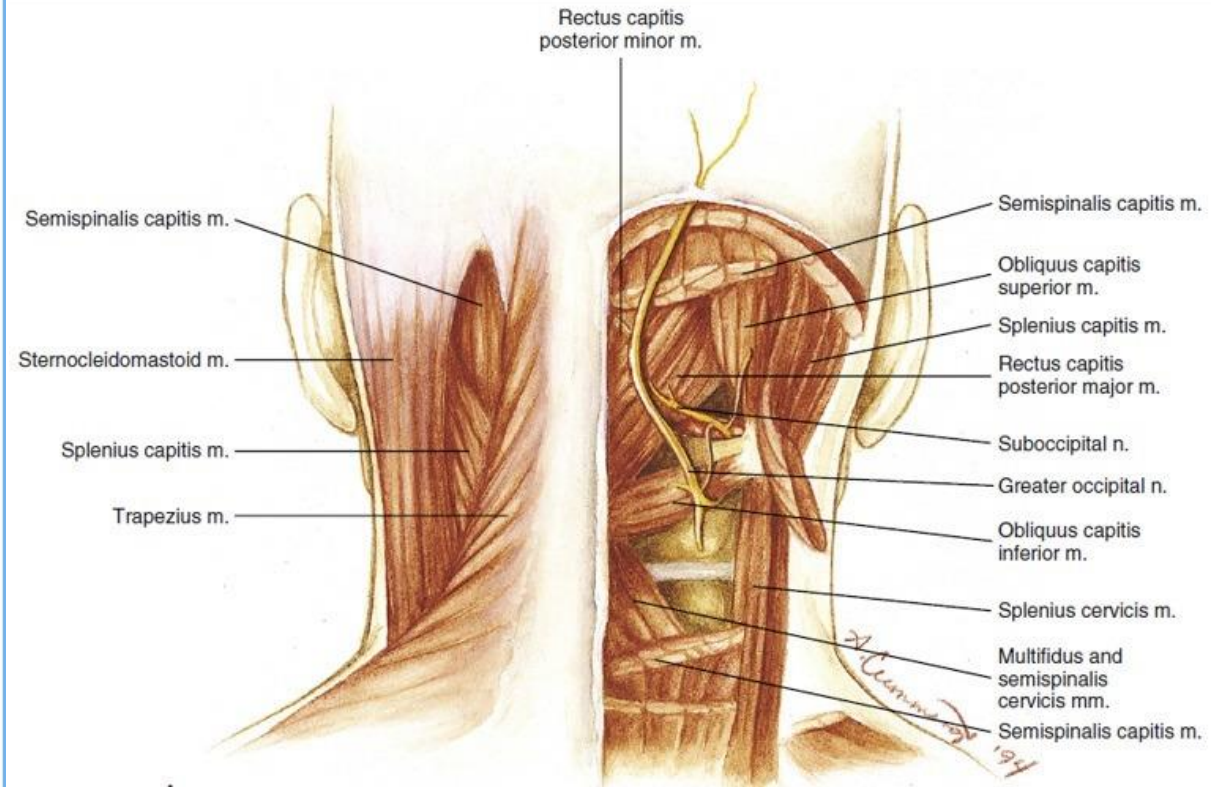
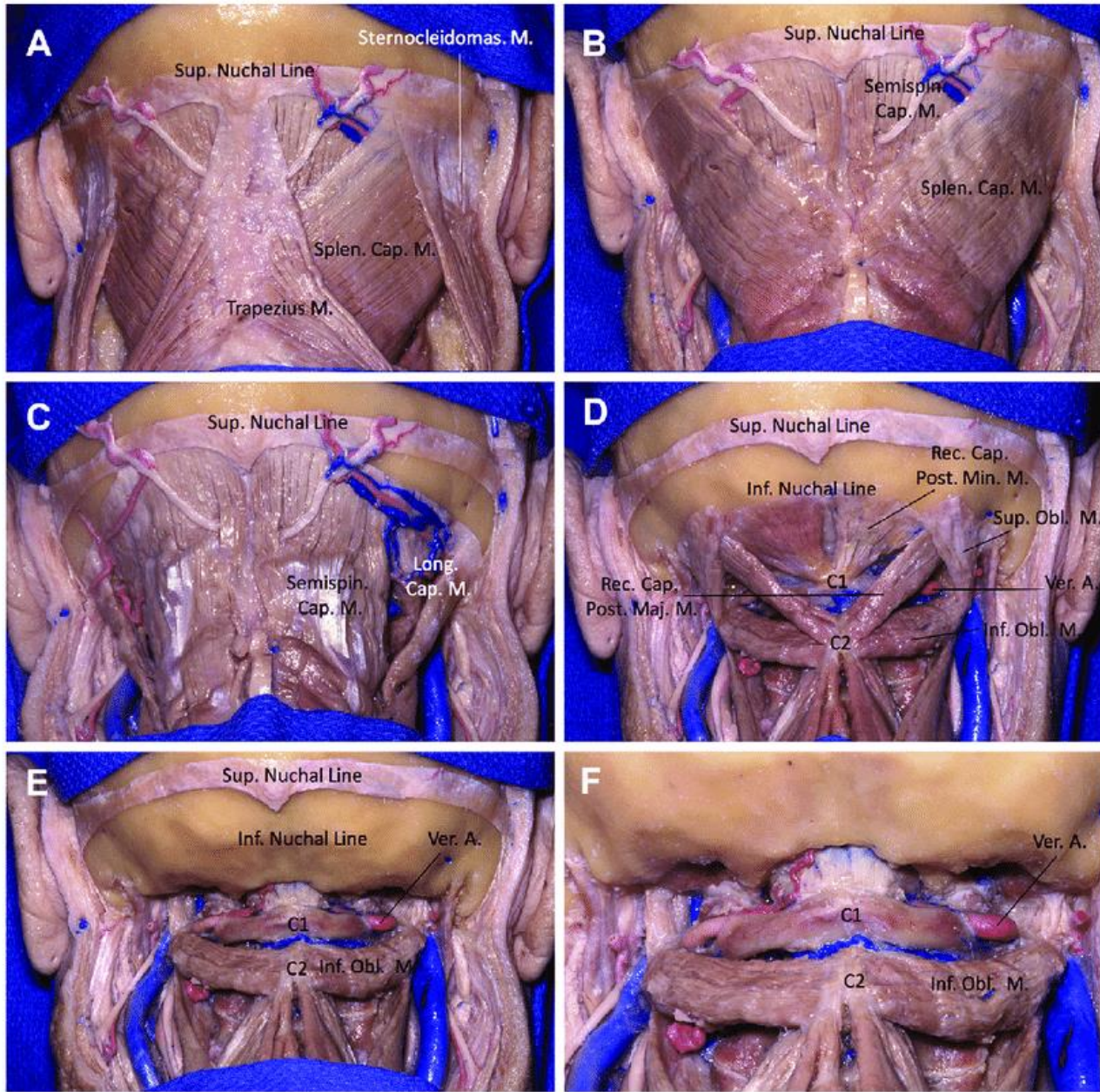
Back Muscles



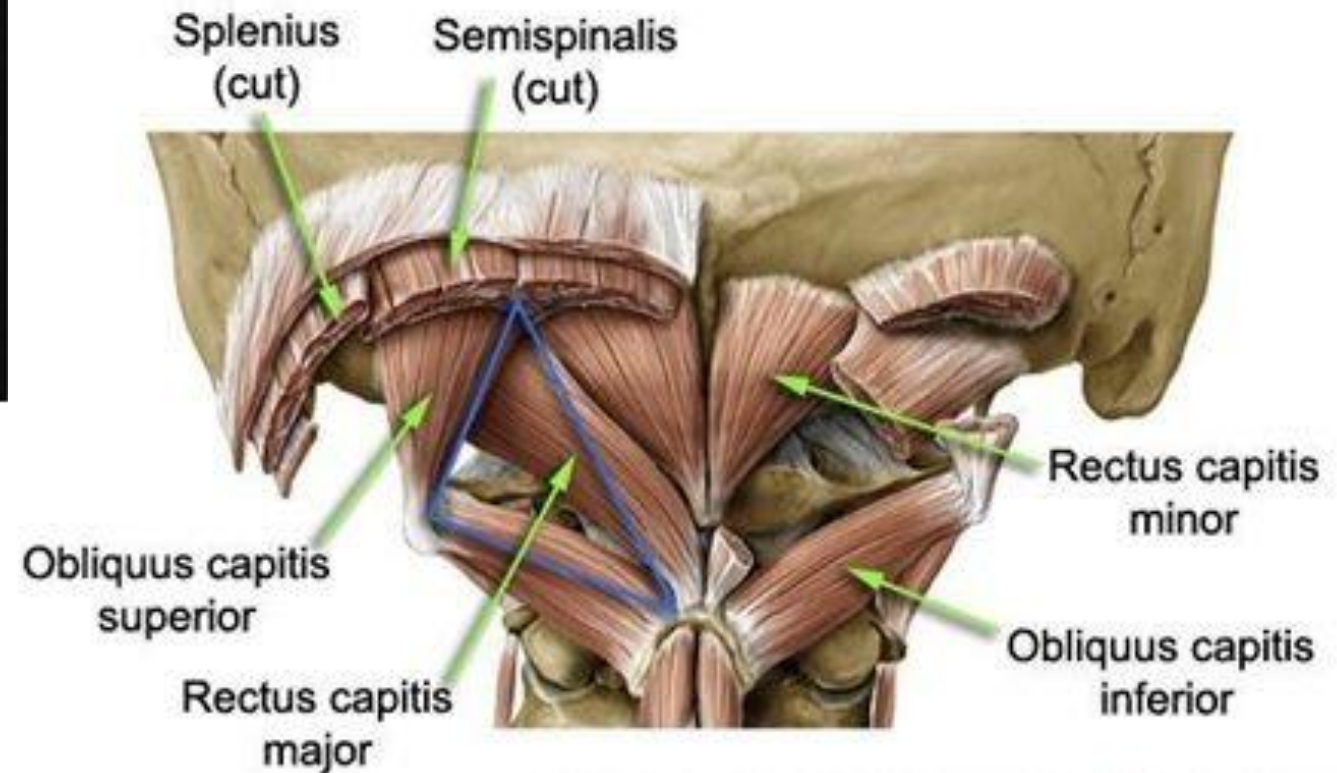
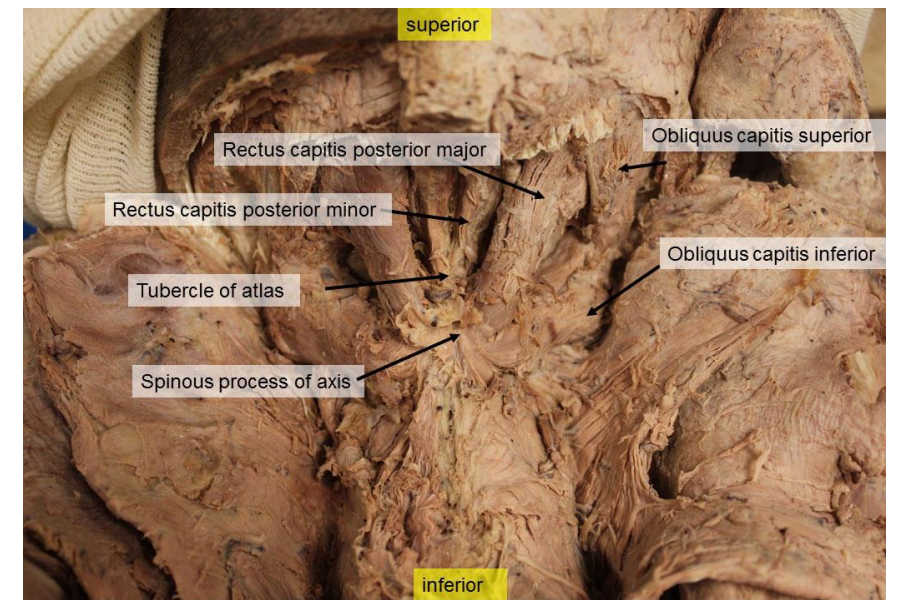
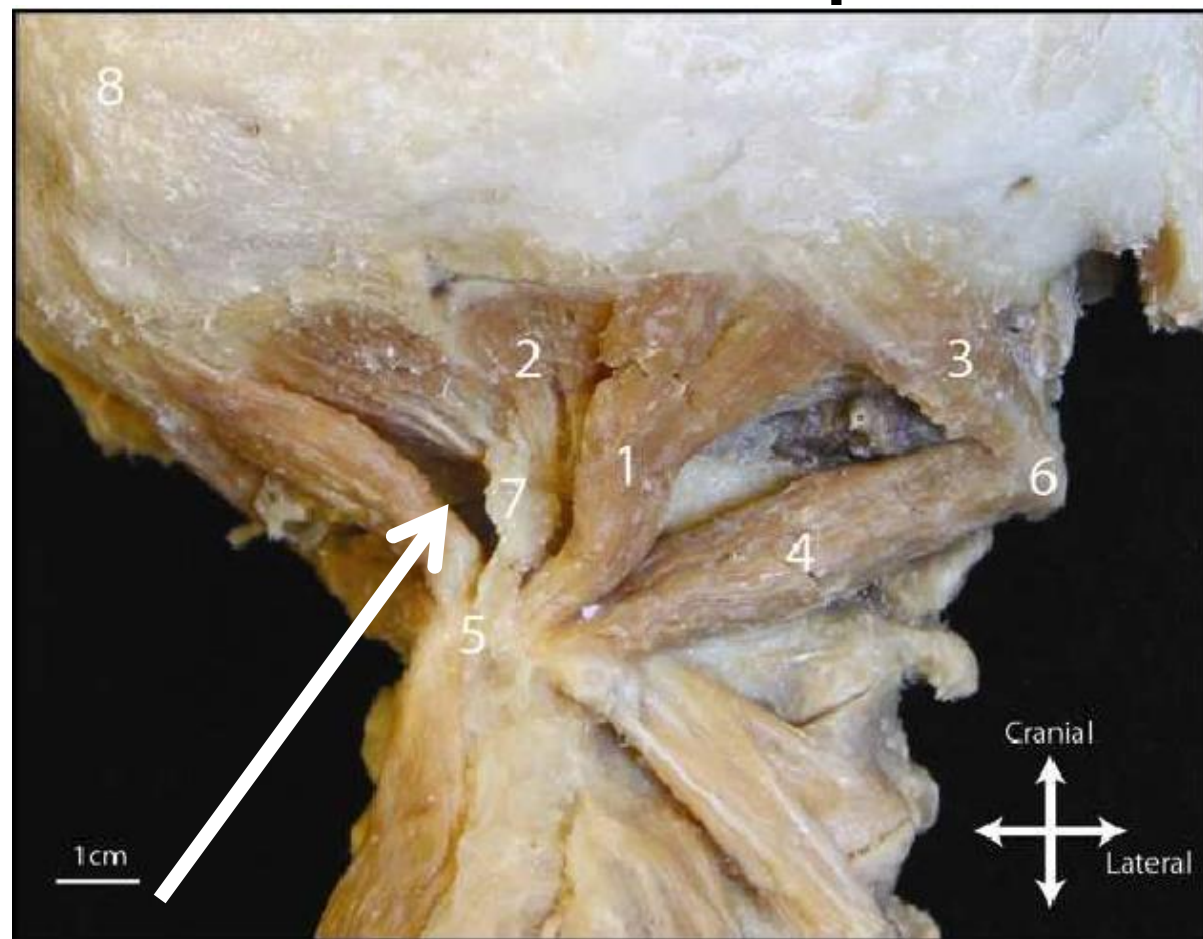
Back Muscles



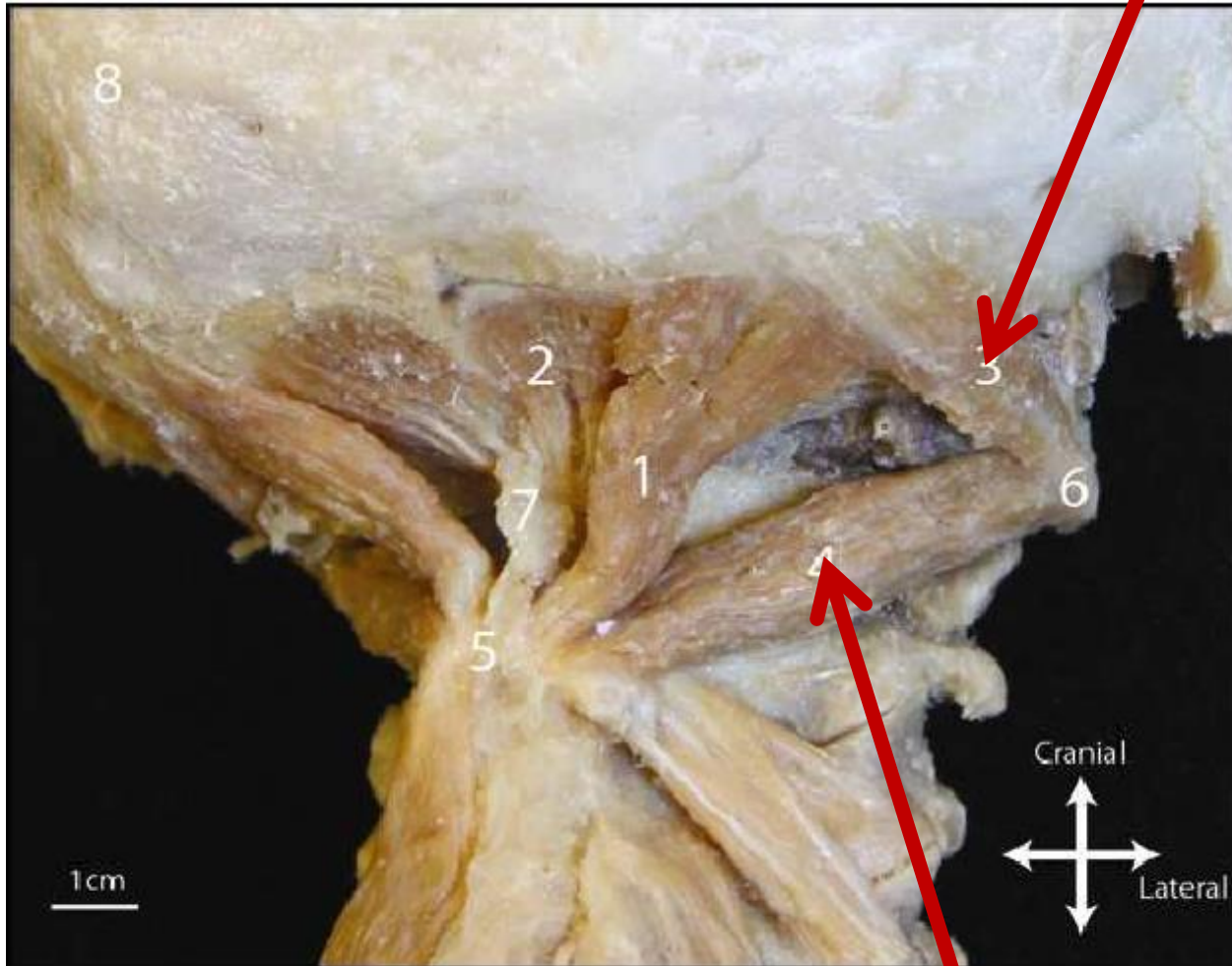
Suboccipital Triangle



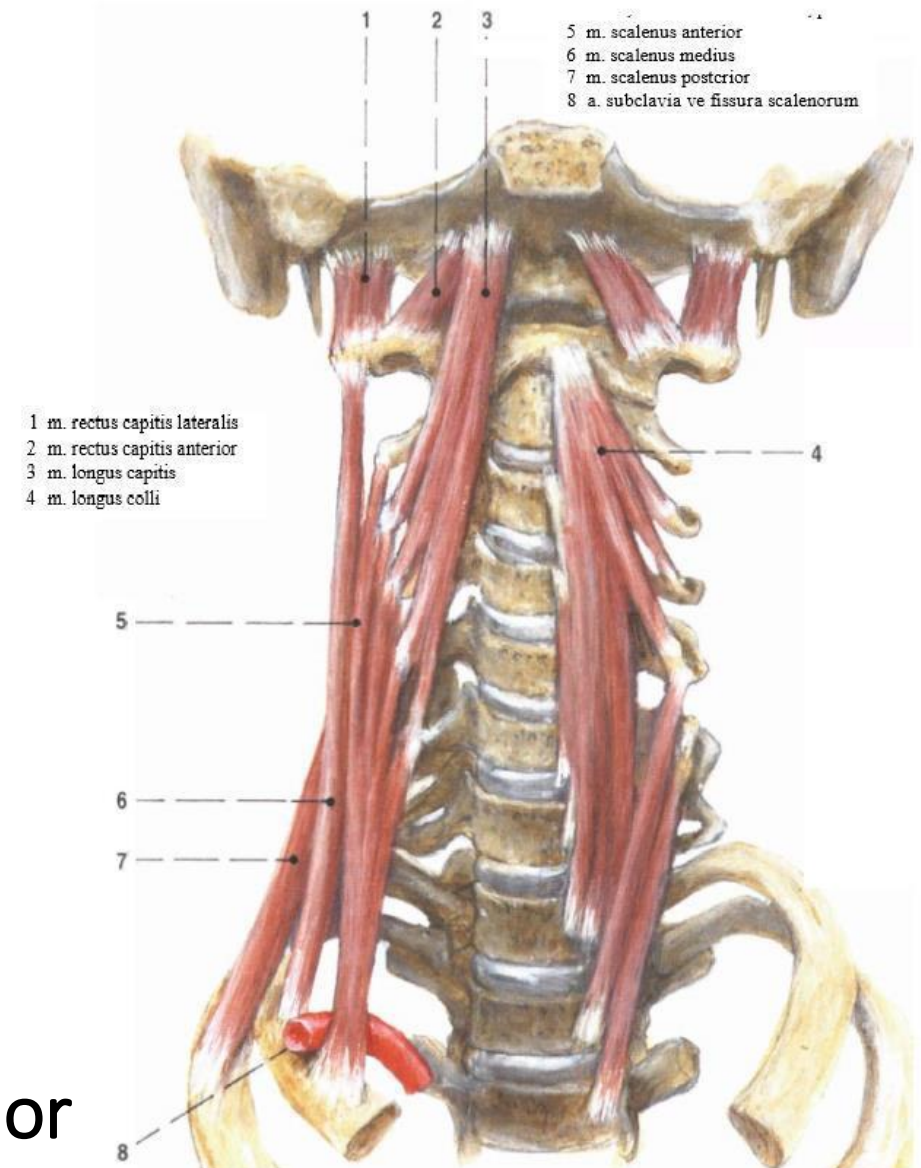
Suboccipital Triangle



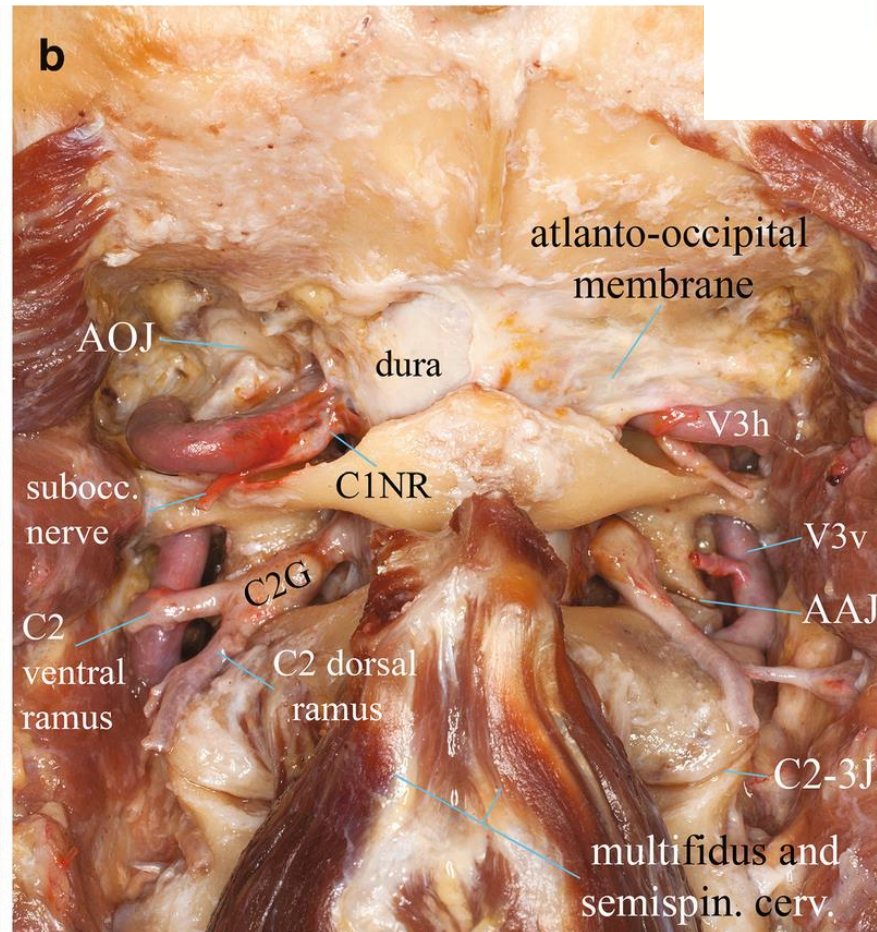
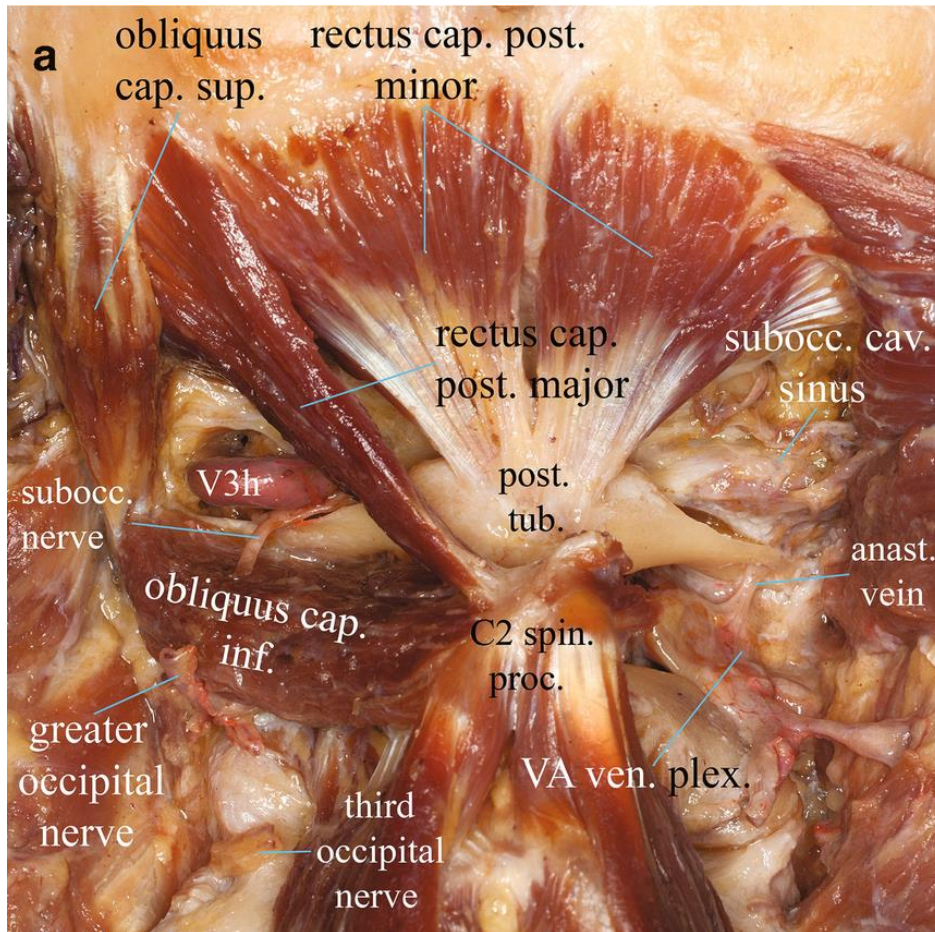
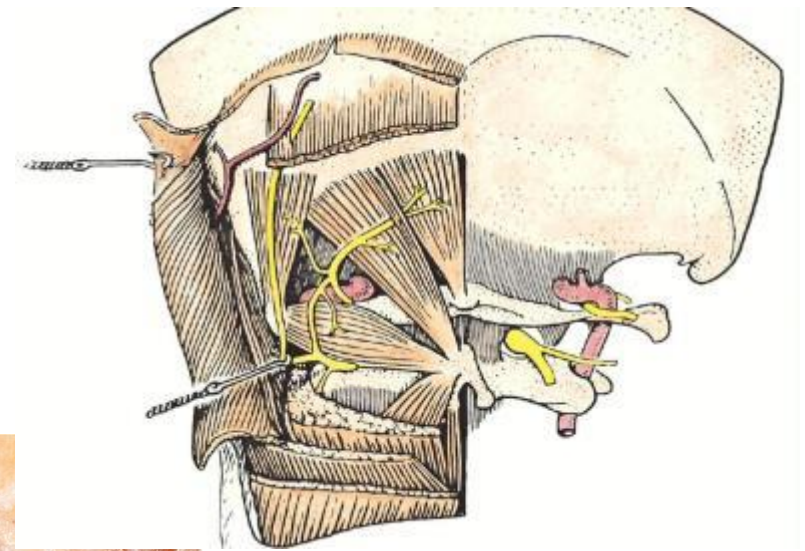
m. Rectus Capitis lateralis



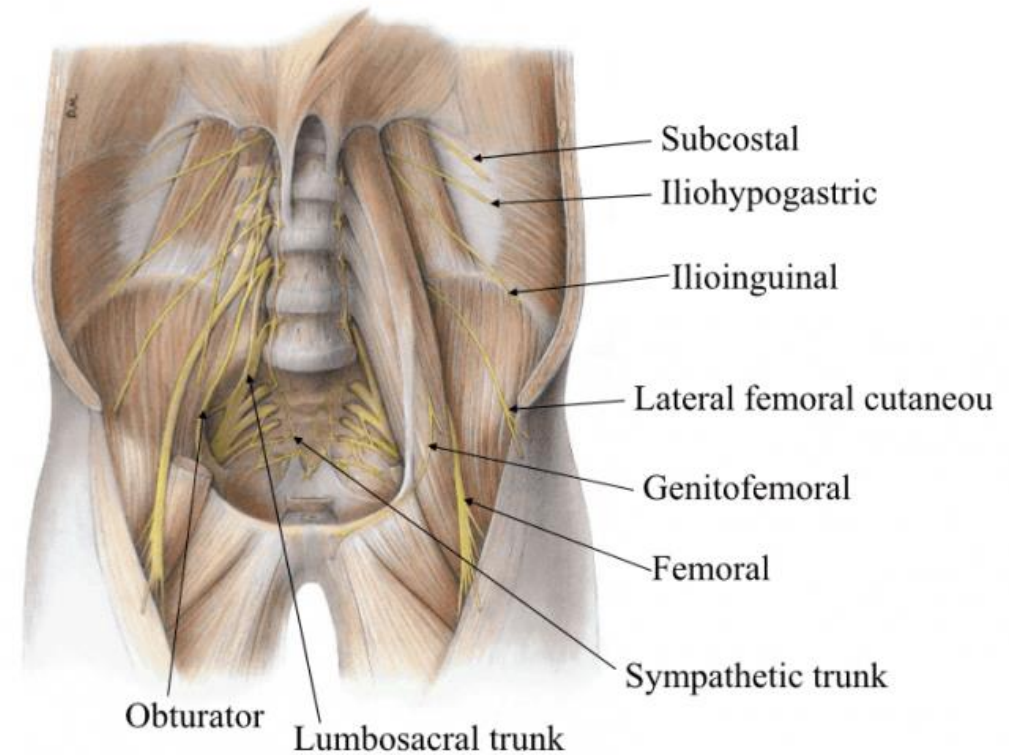
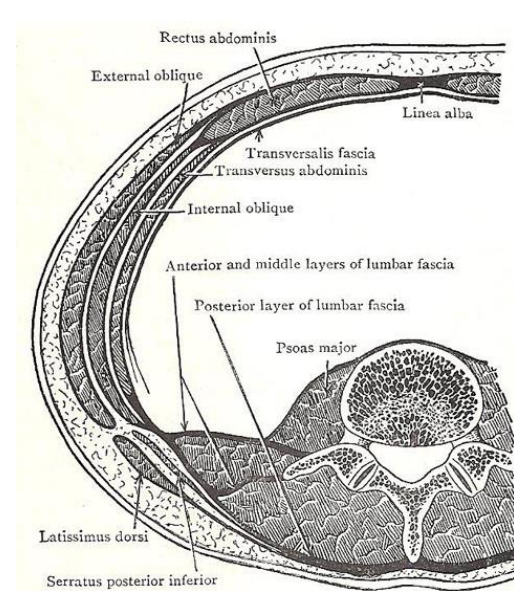
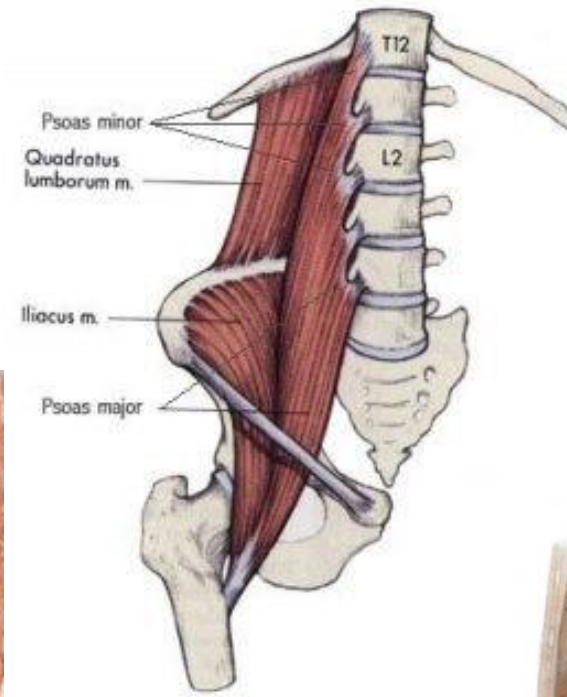
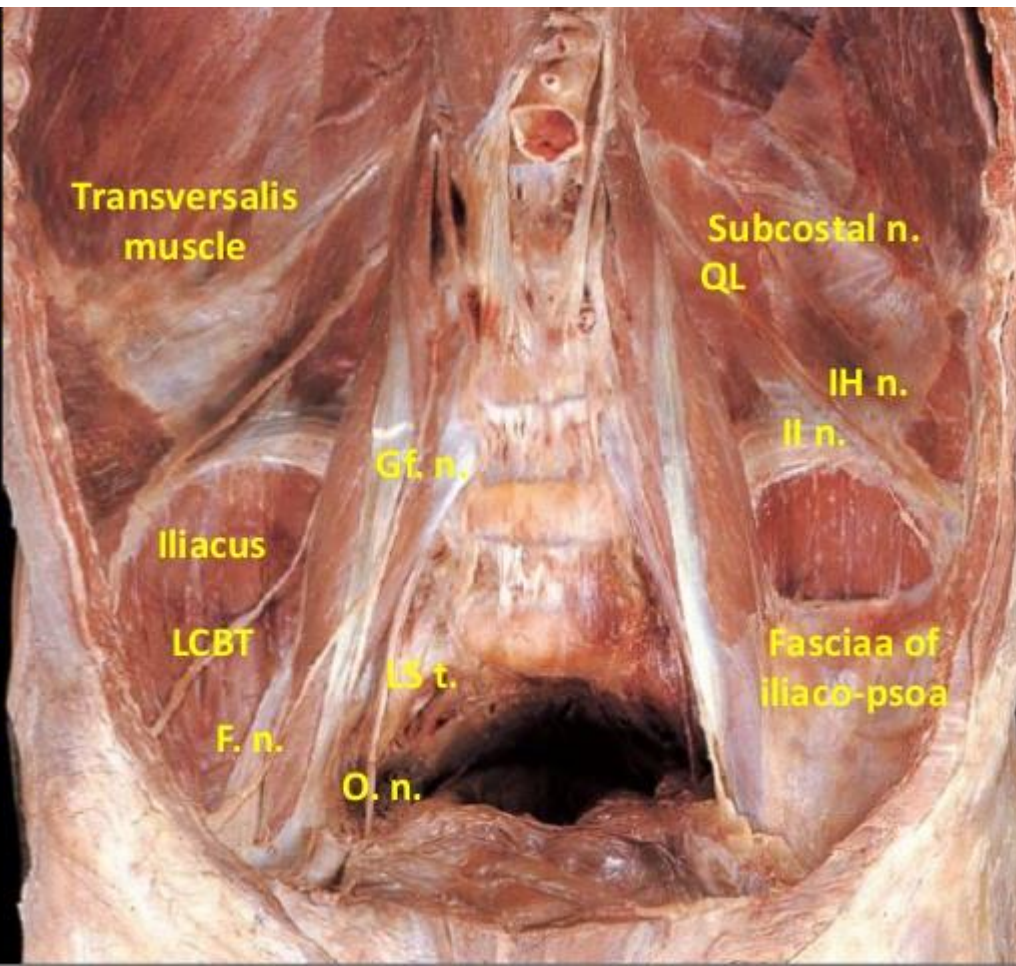
m. Rectus Capitis Anterior



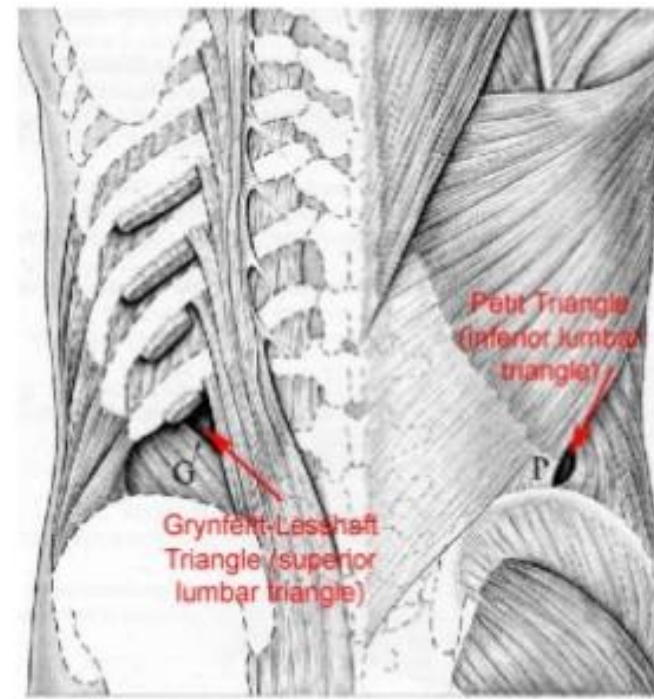
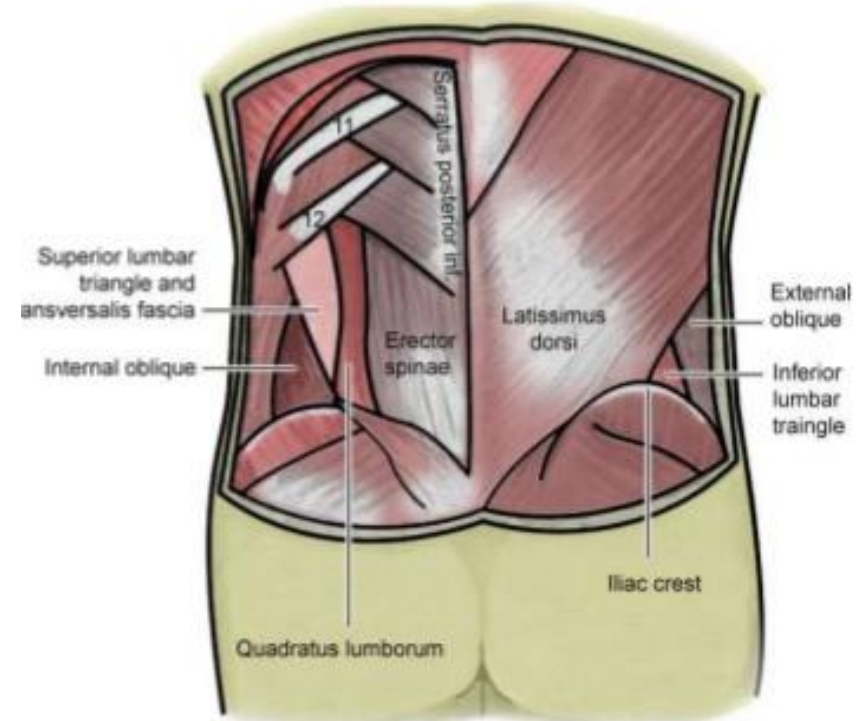
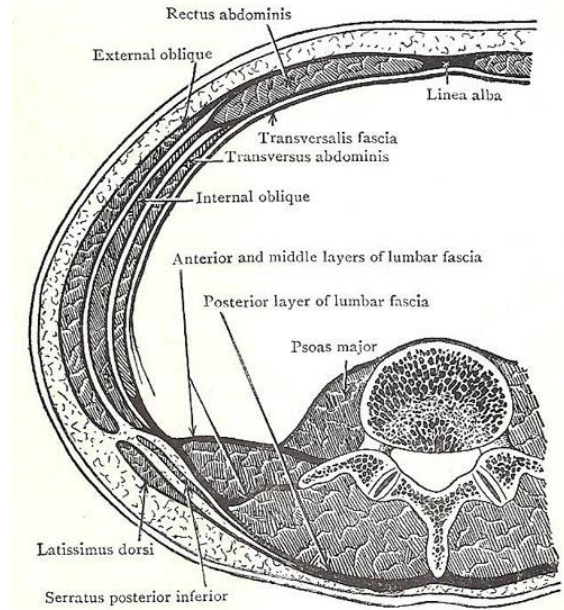
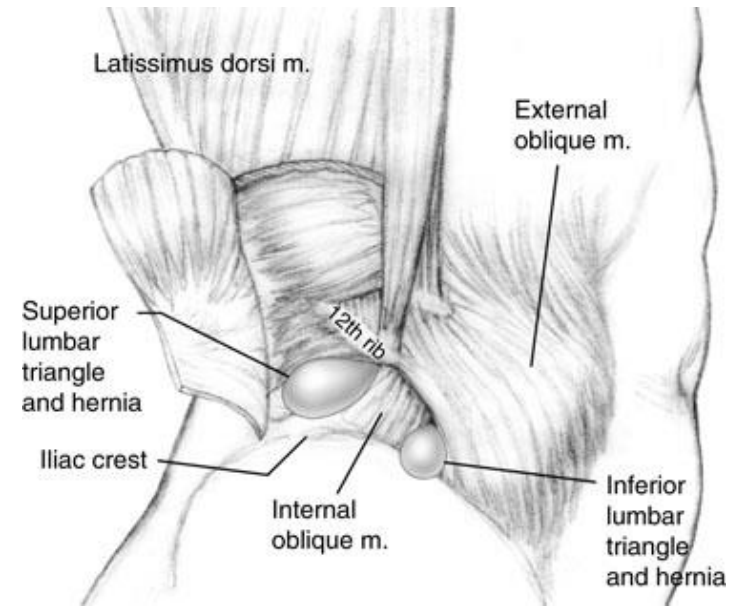
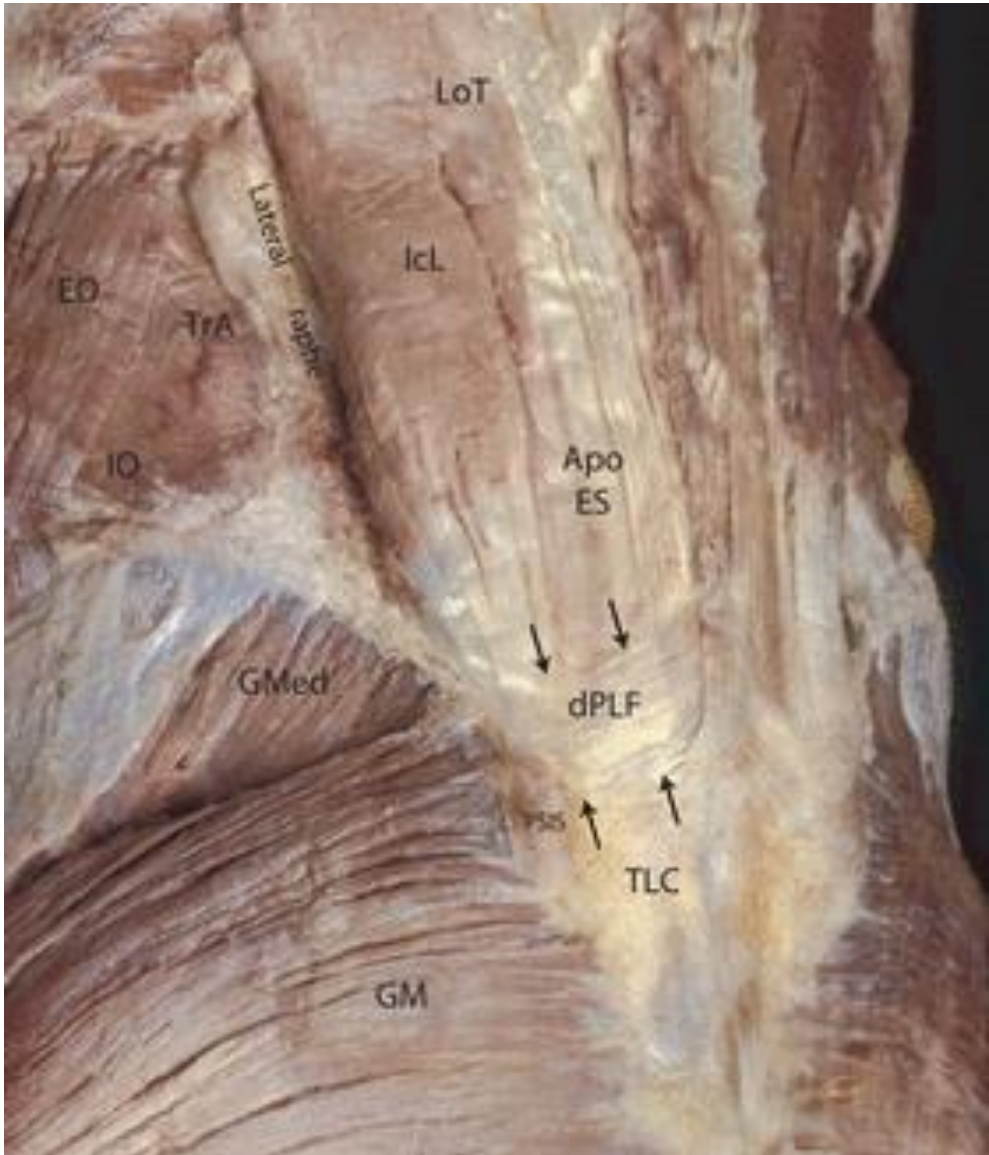
Suboccipital Triangle



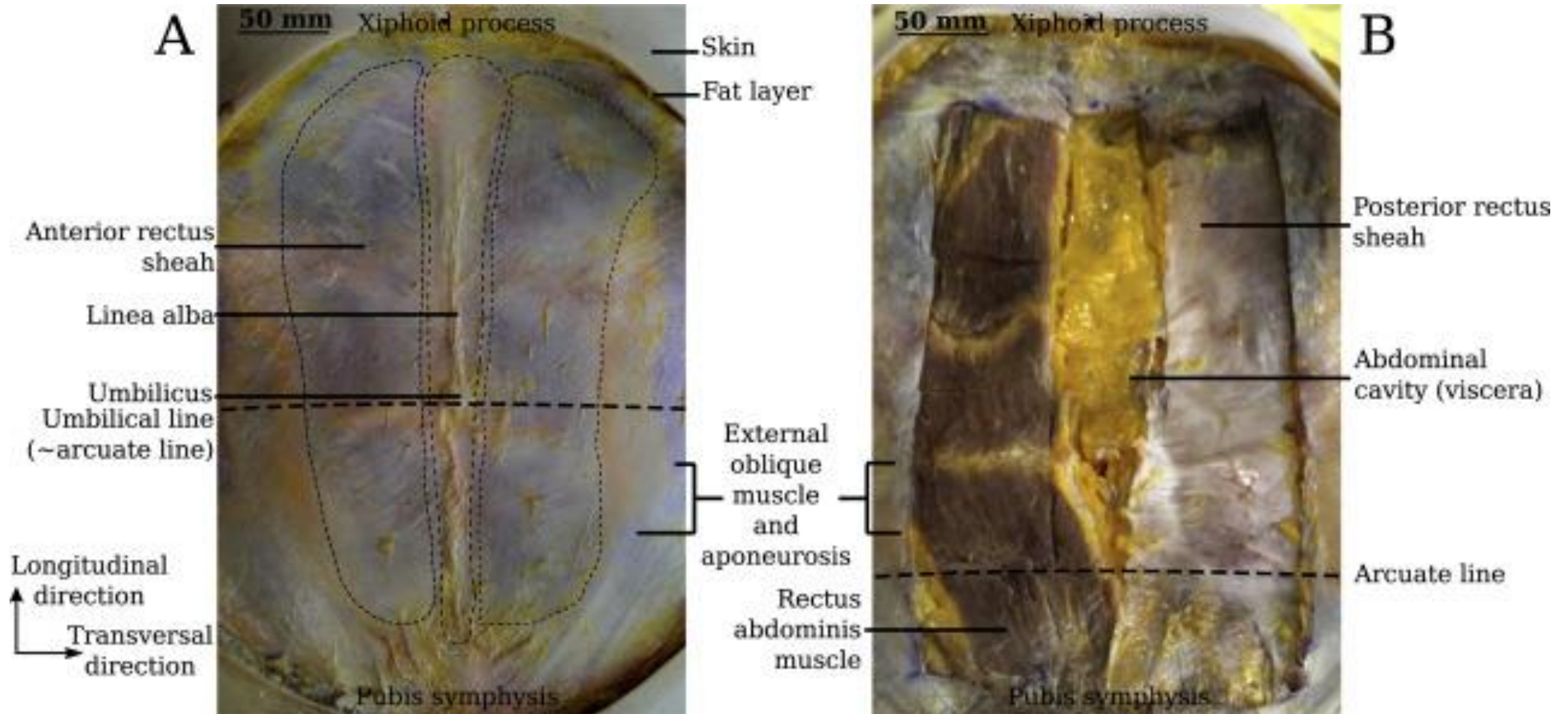
Posterior Abdominal Wall Muscles



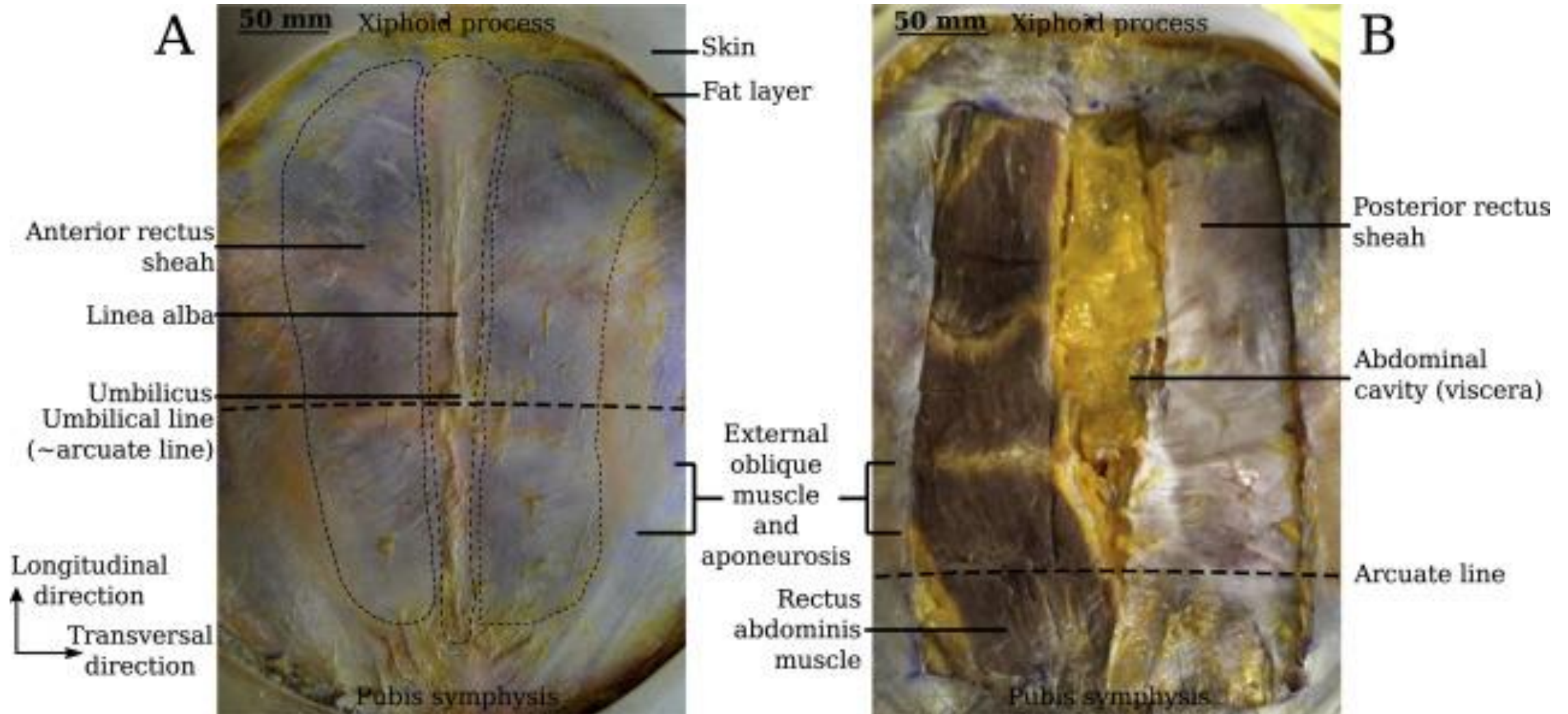
Lumbar Triangles



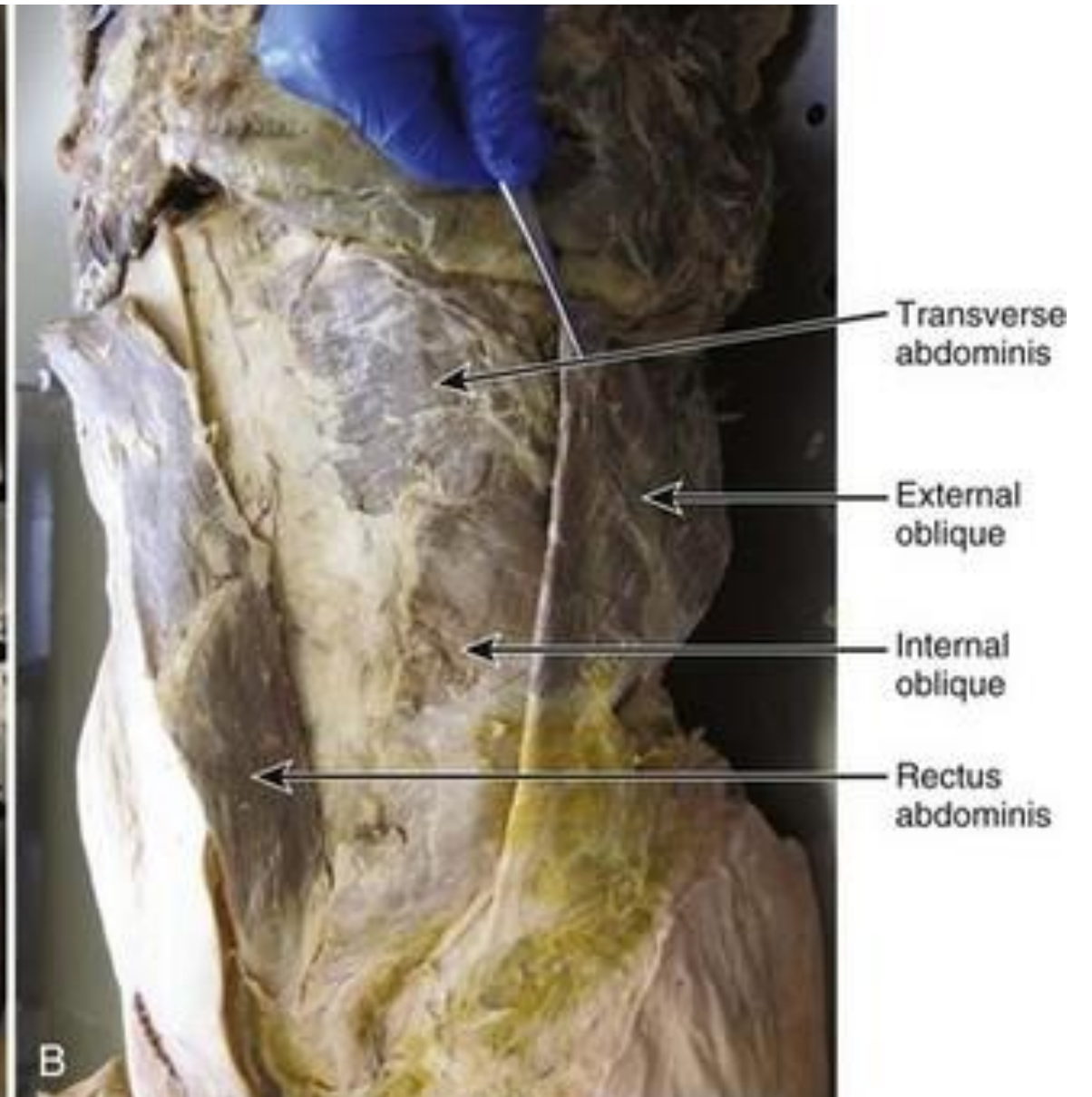
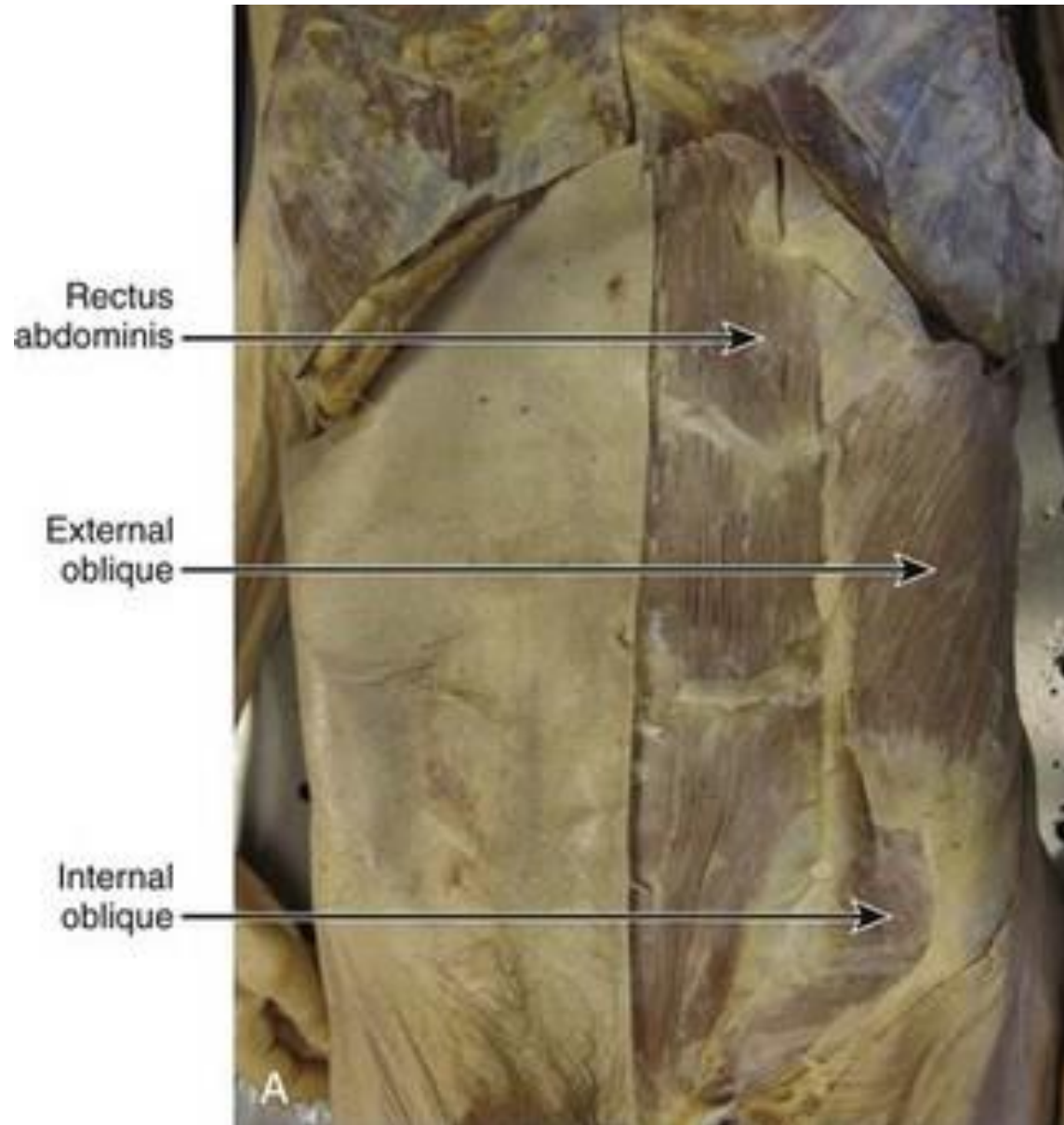
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



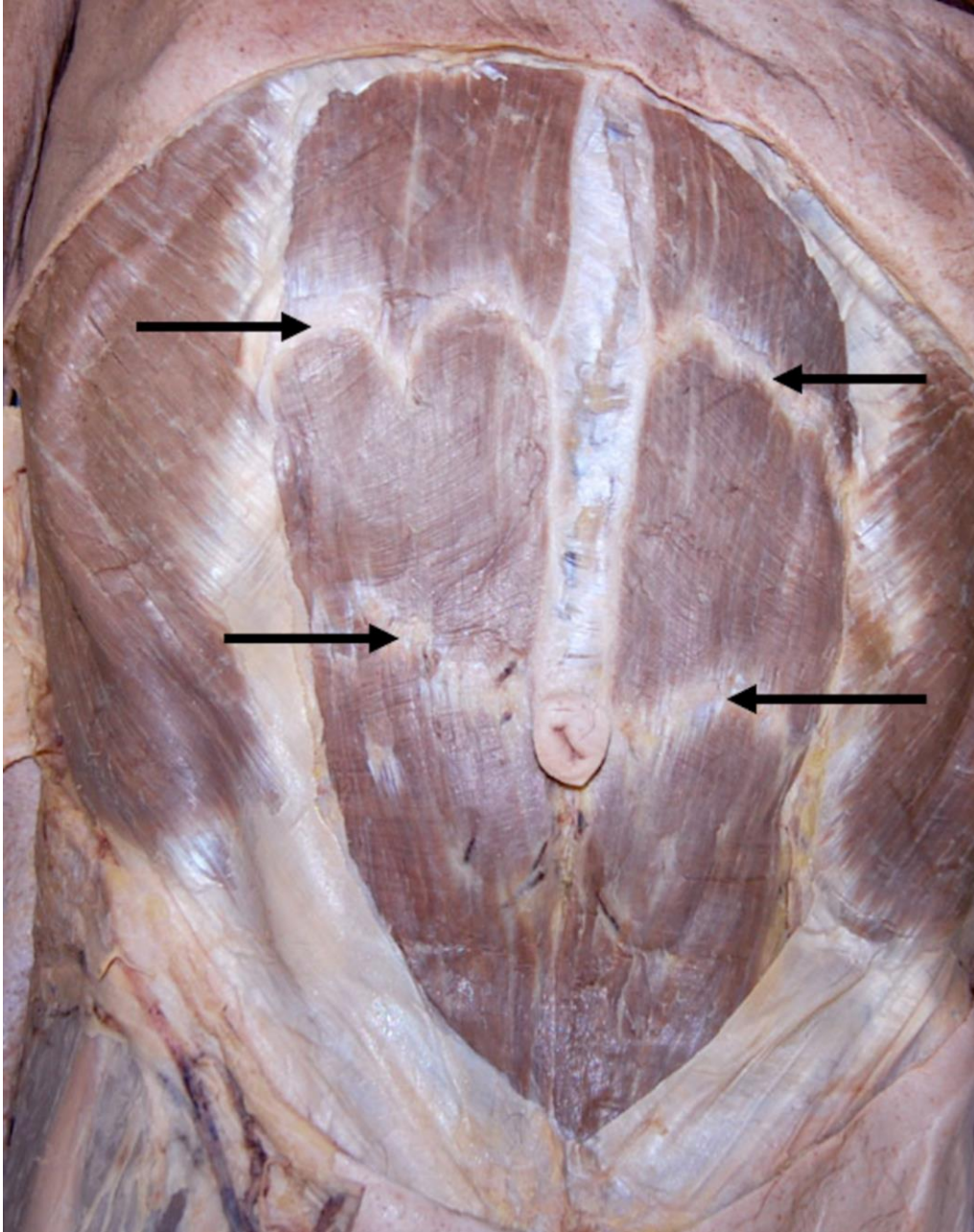
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



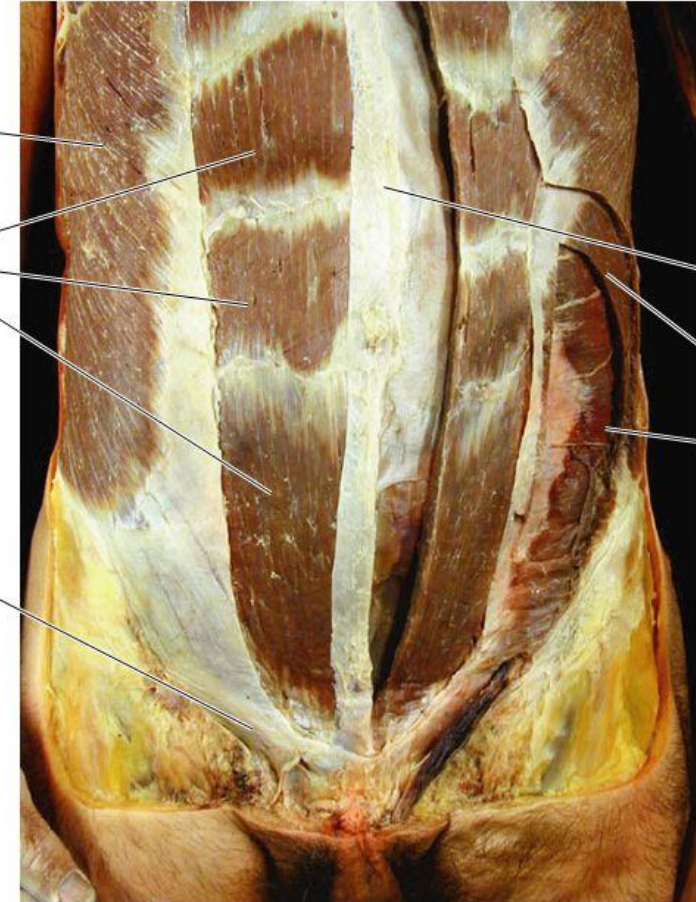
Group III

Muscles of Abdominal Wall

External oblique

Rectus abdominis

Inguinal ligament



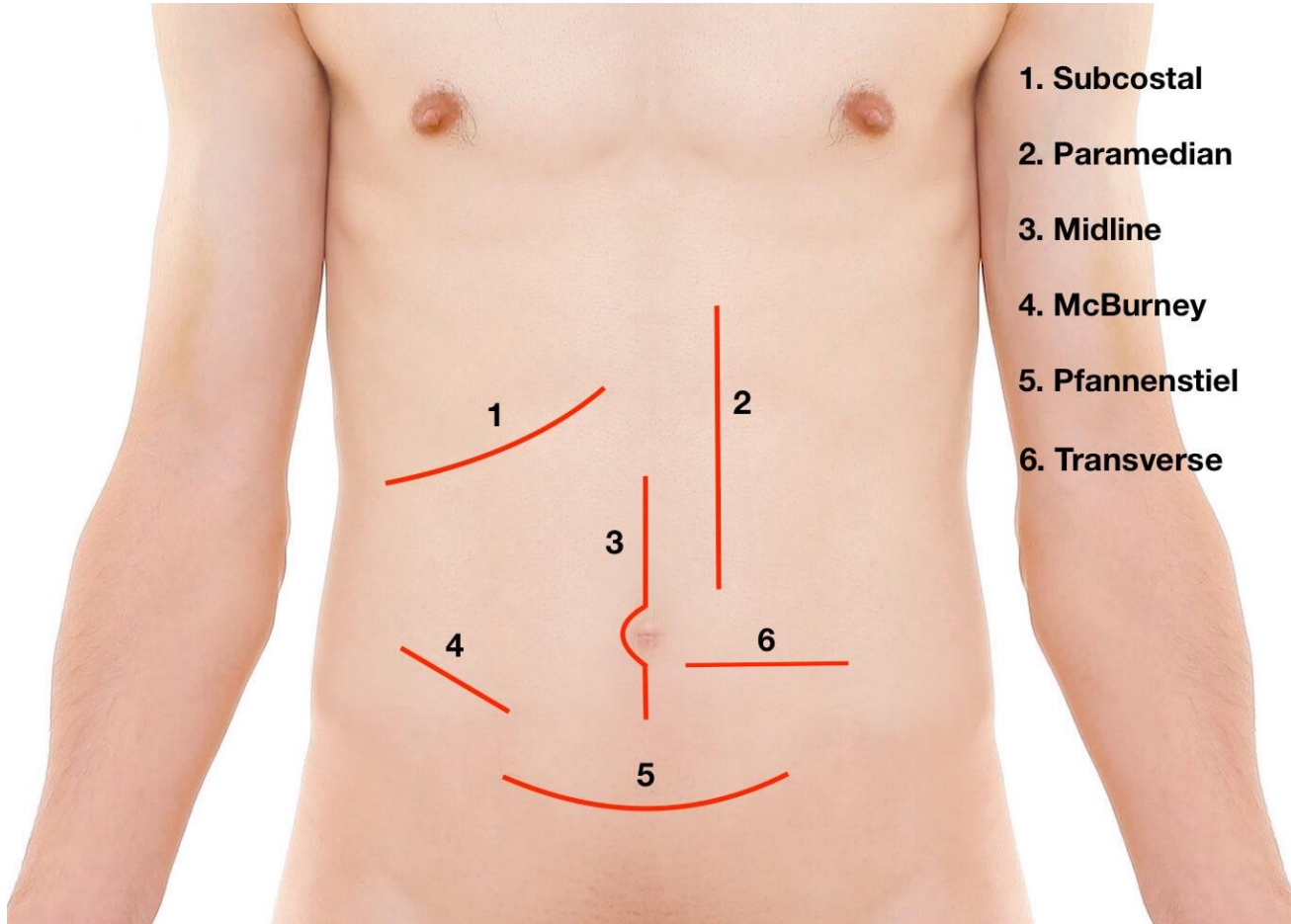
Linea alba

Internal oblique

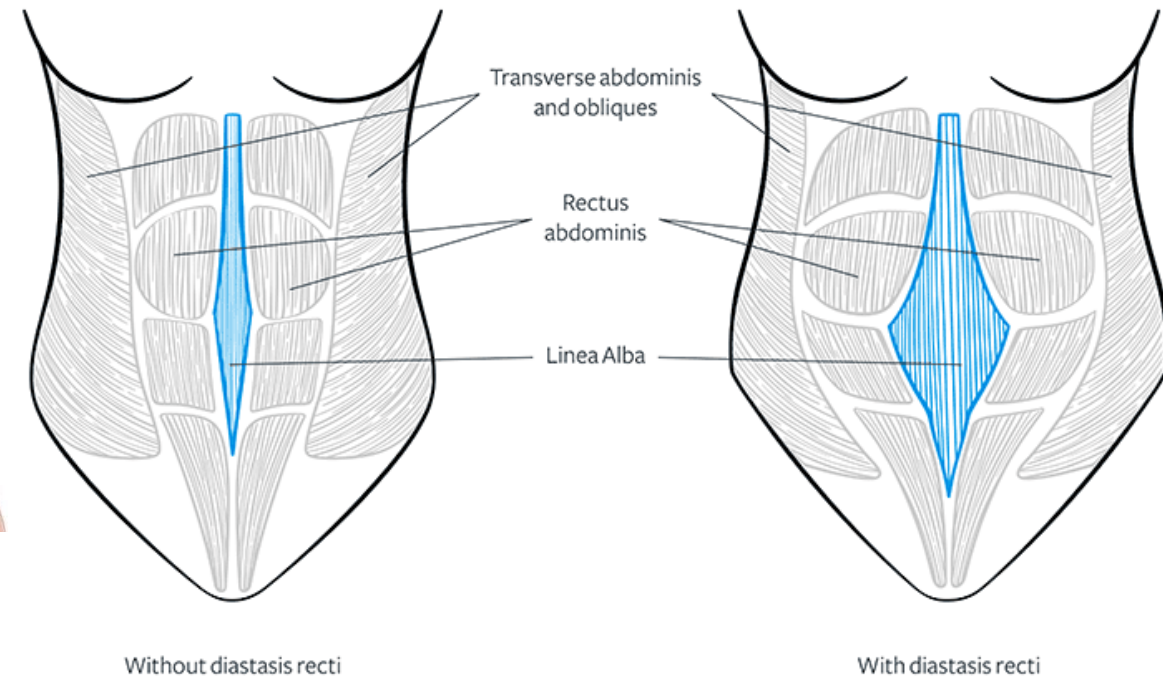
Transversus abdominis

Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

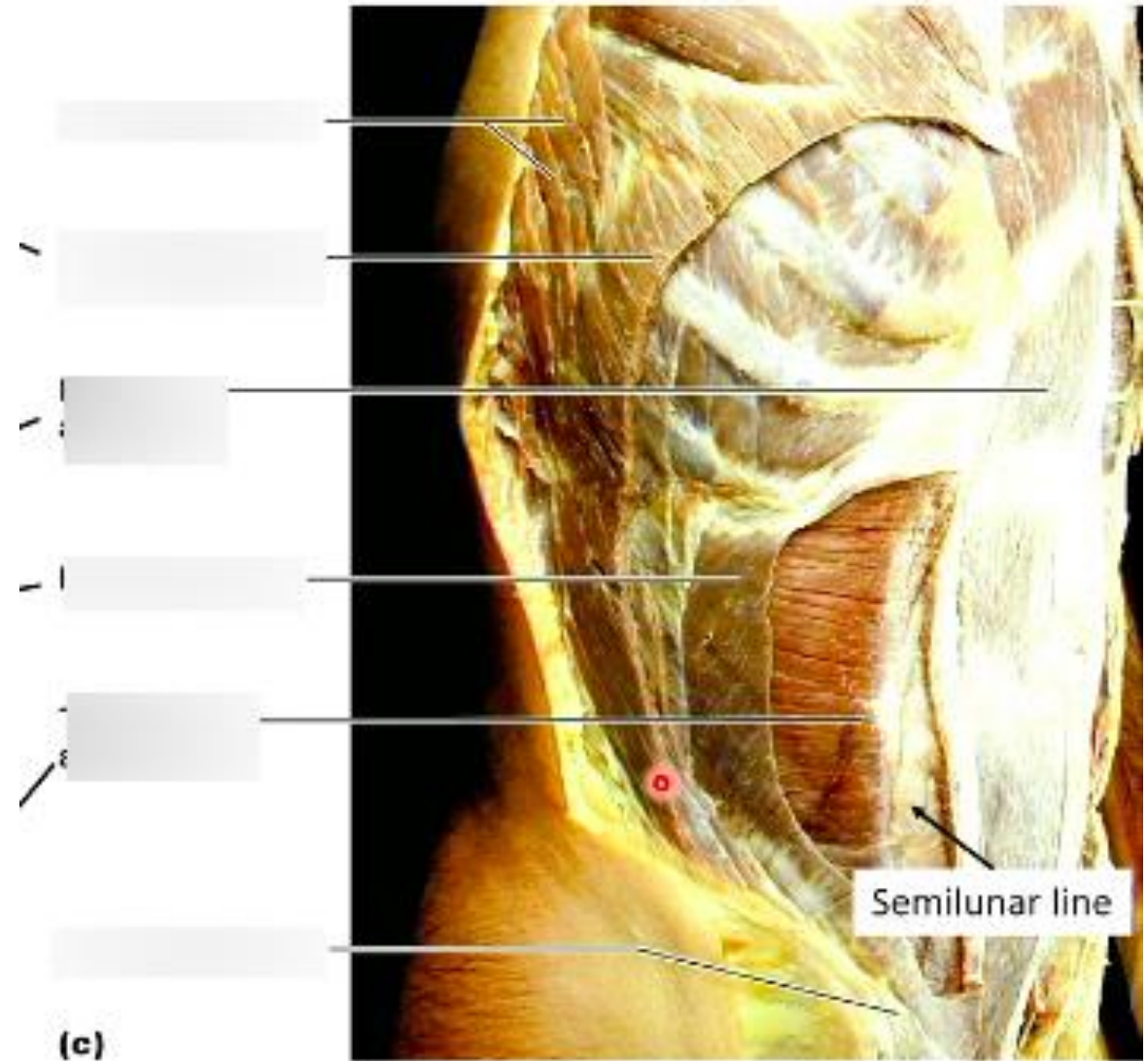
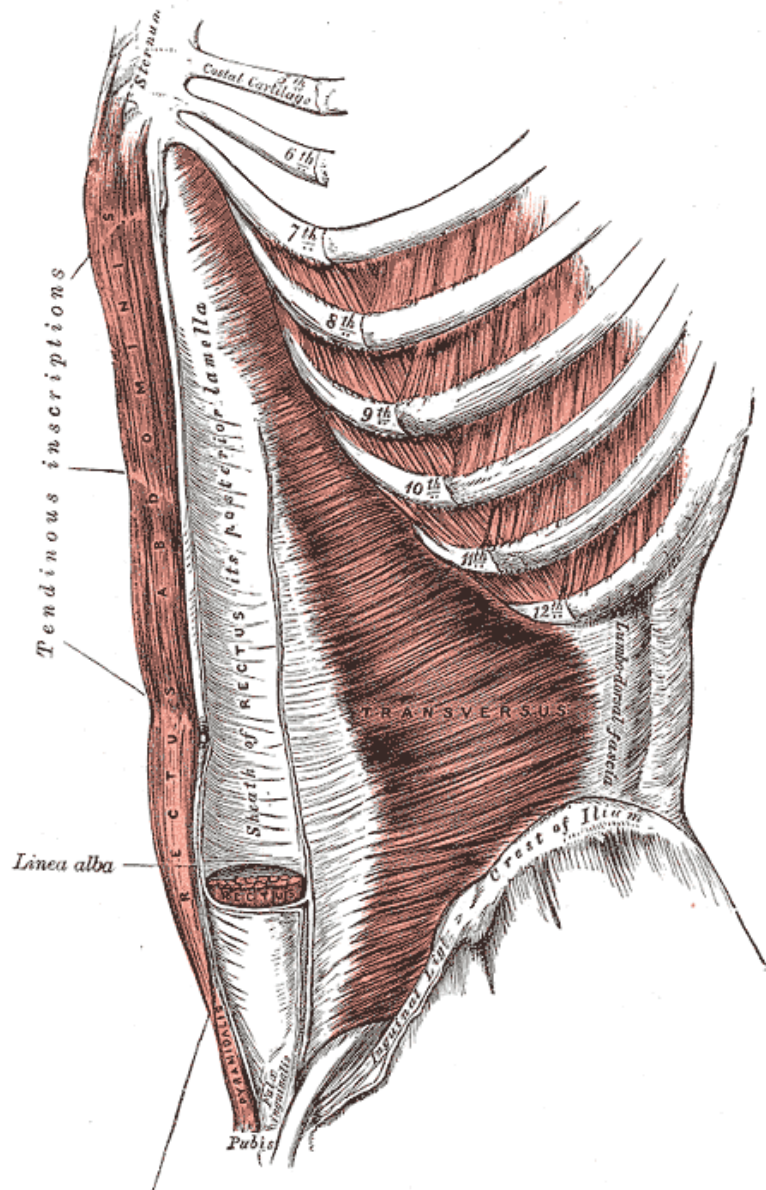
Surgical incisions site



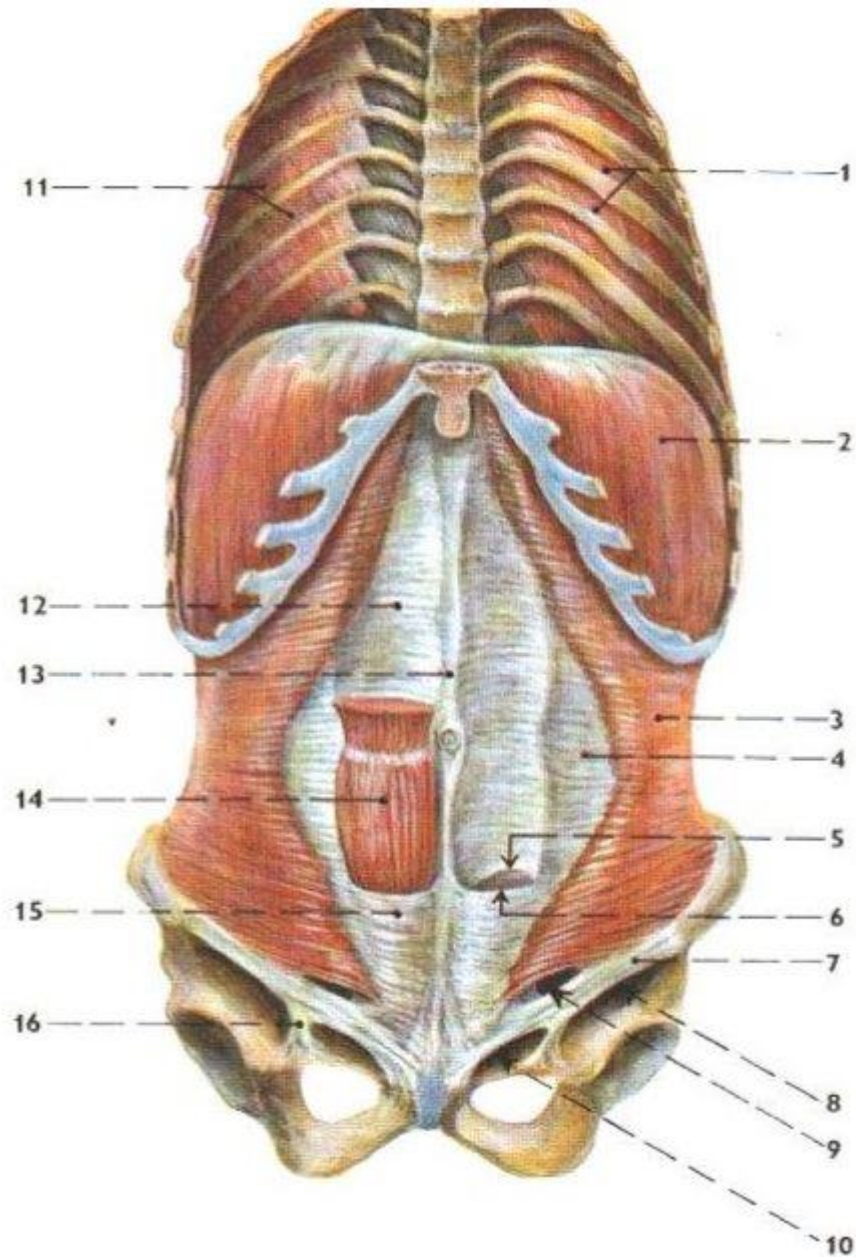
Abdominal Distension



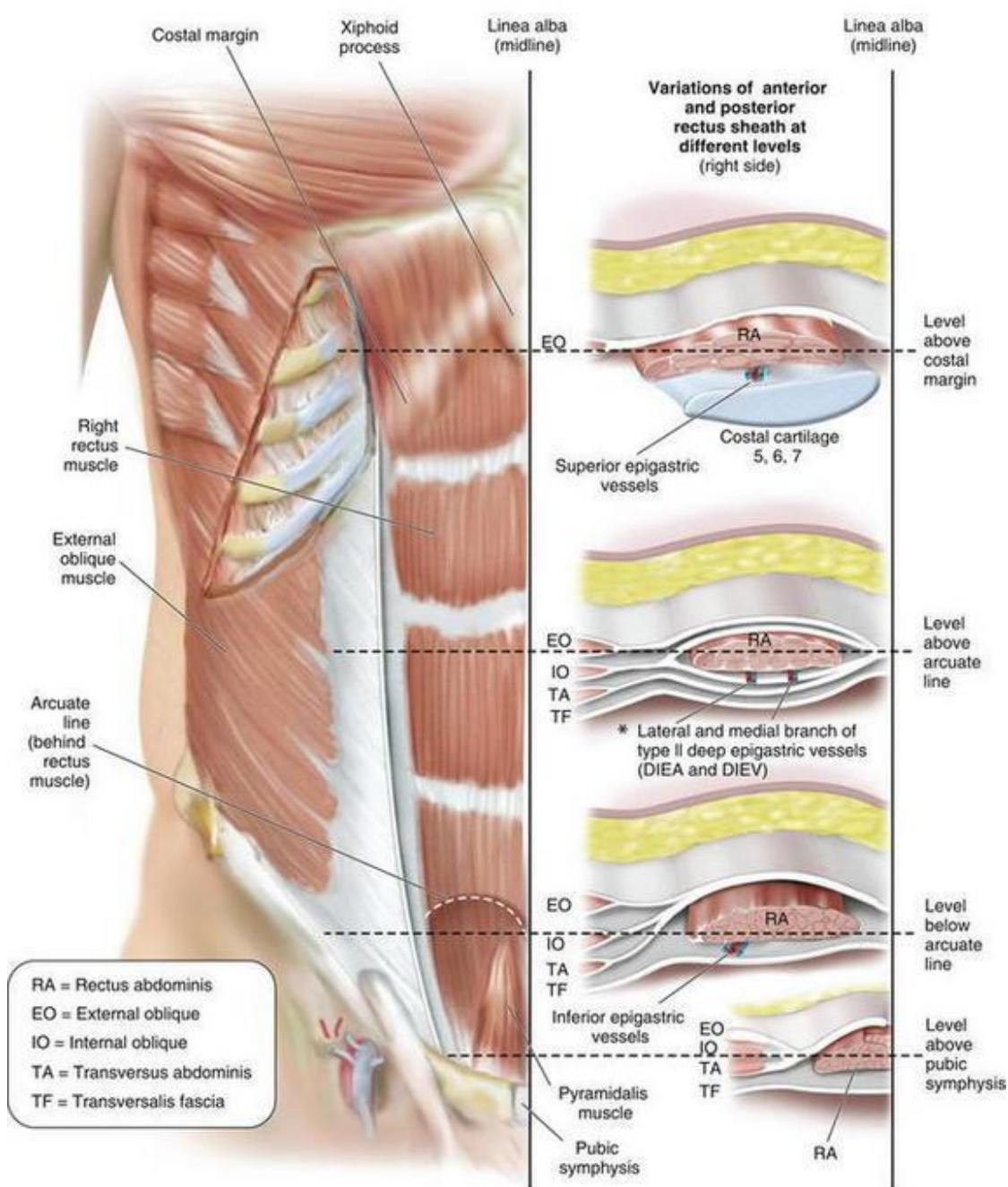
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



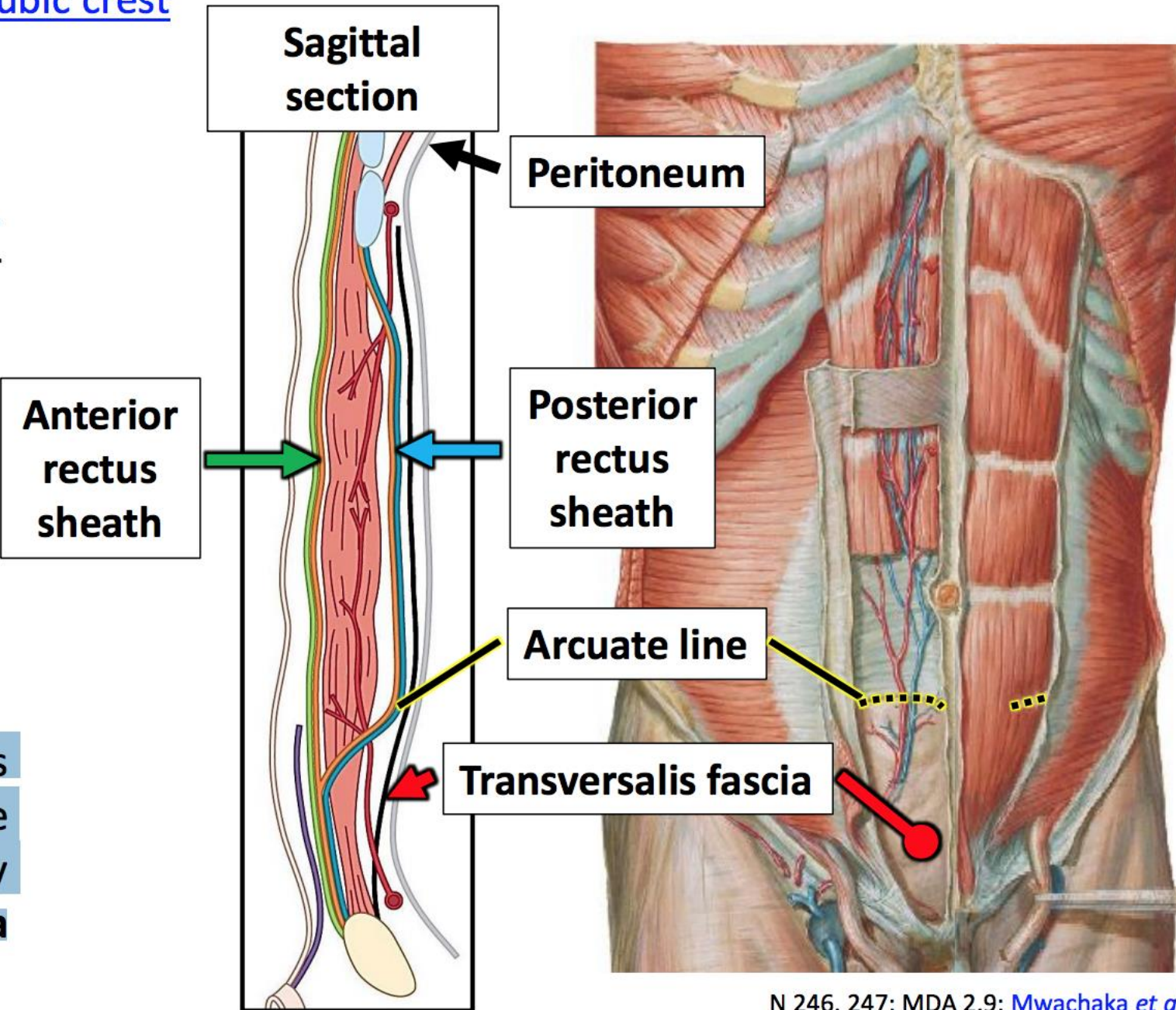
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



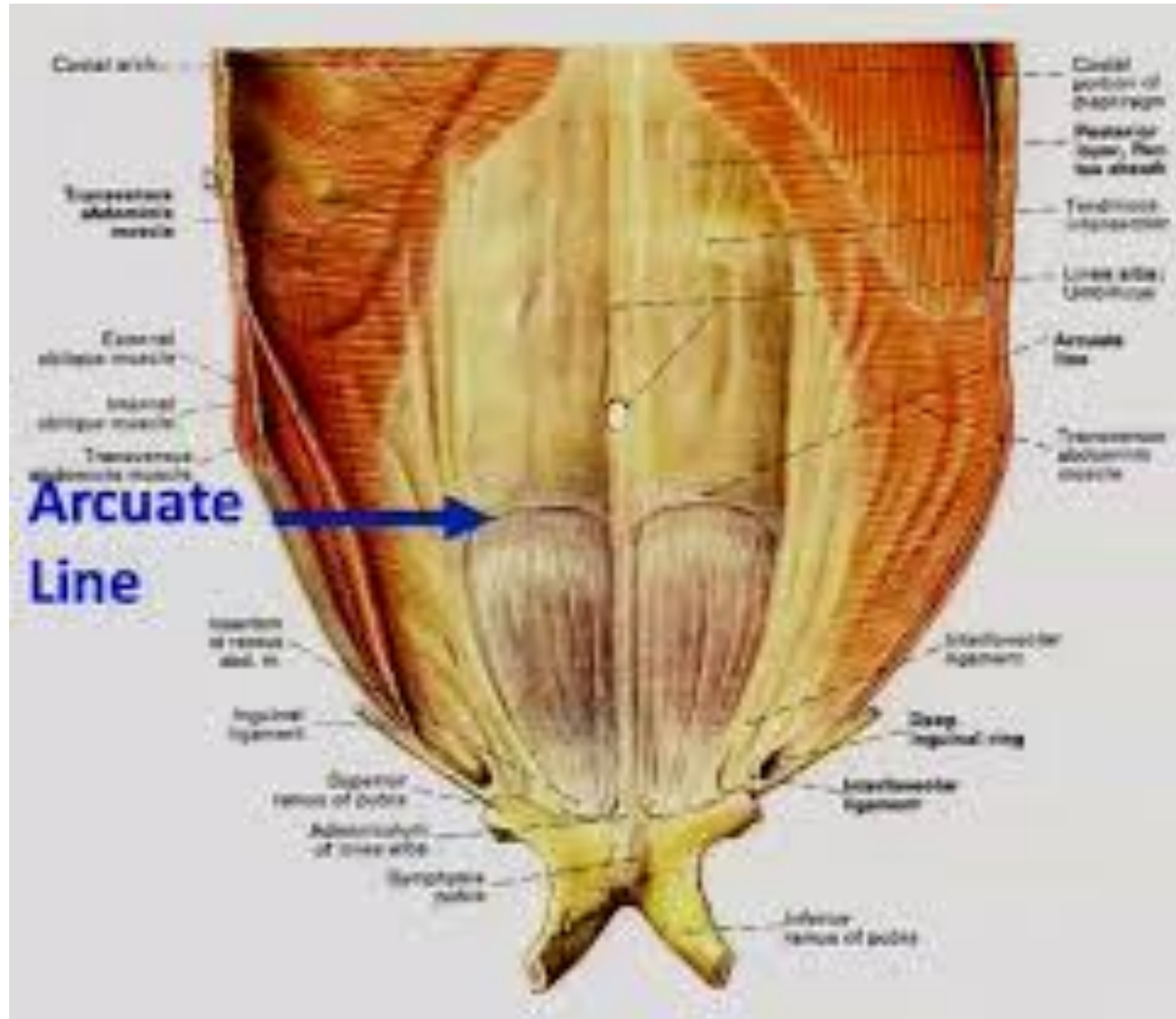
- * Common branching patterns:
- Type I DIEA continues as a single vessel (29%).
 - Type II DIEA divides into two vessels (57%).

Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

umbilic crest

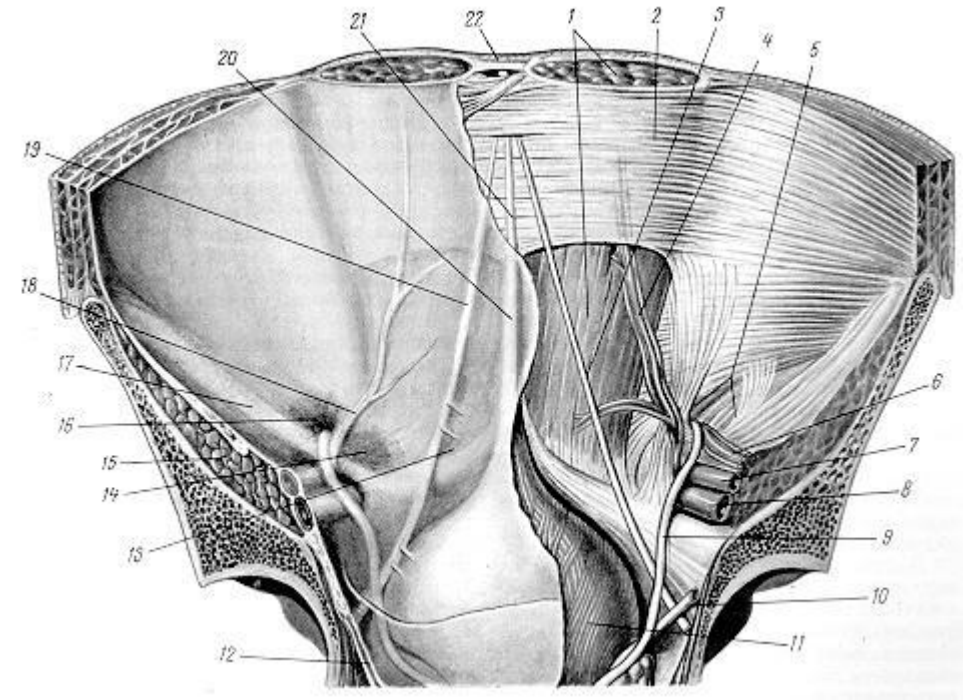
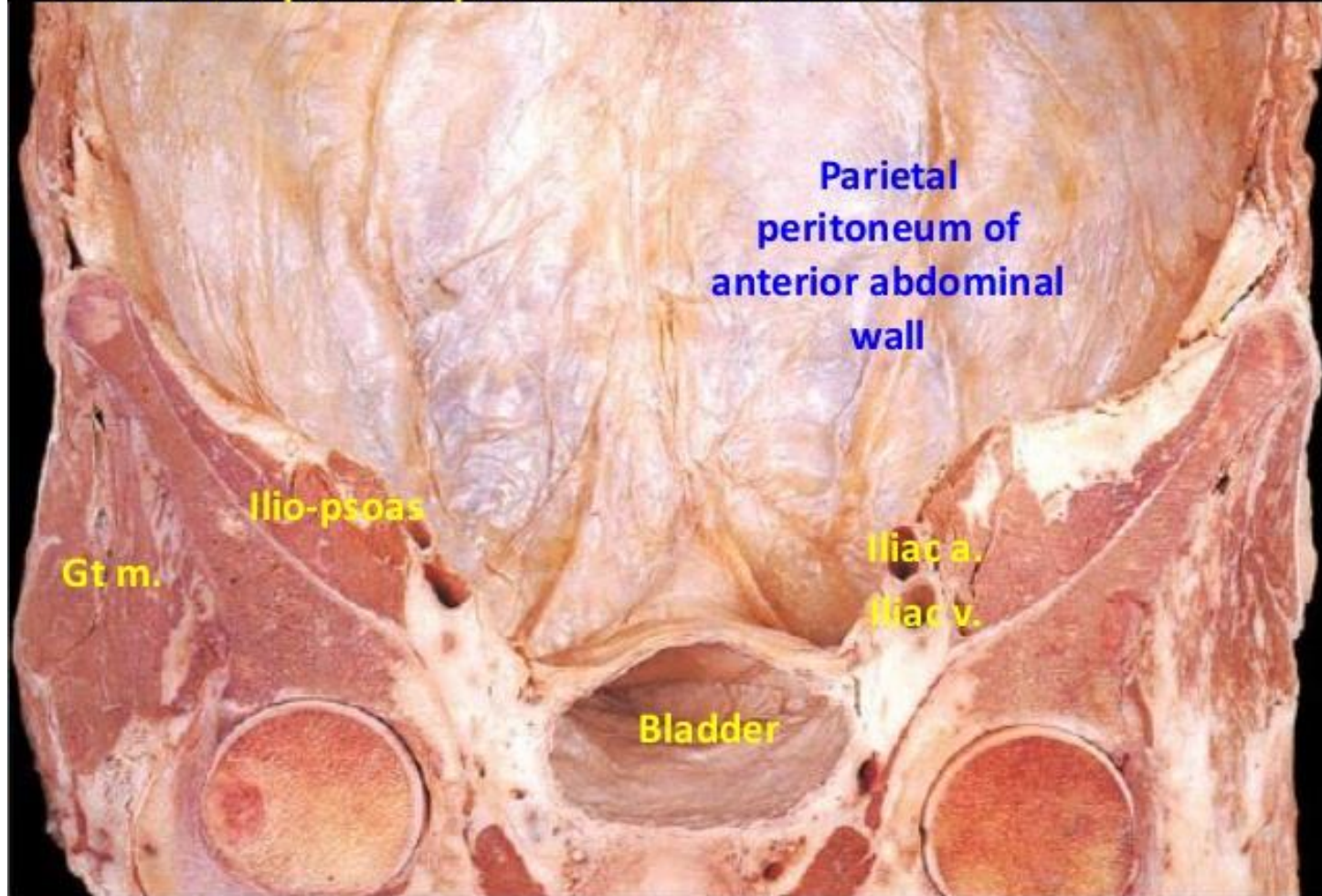


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

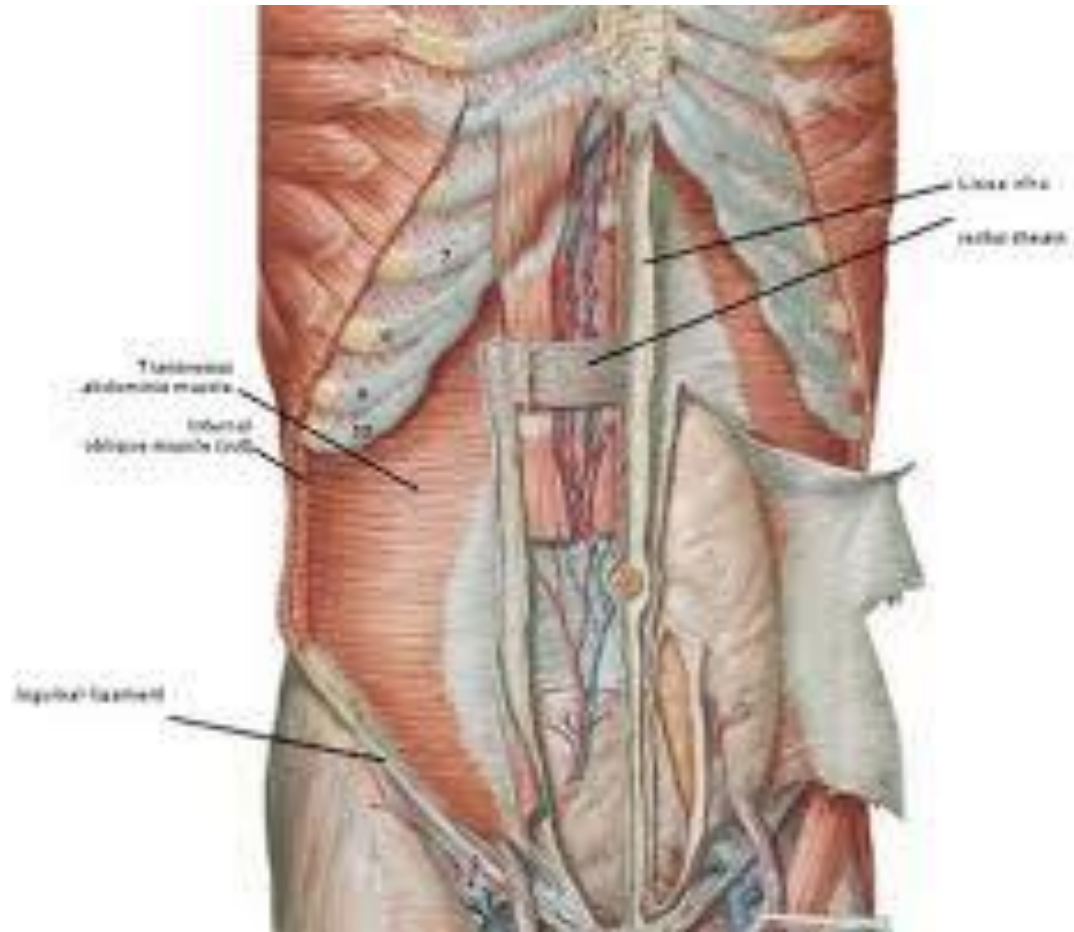


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

- Removal of the abdominal organs from a coronal section shows the parietal peritoneum from within.

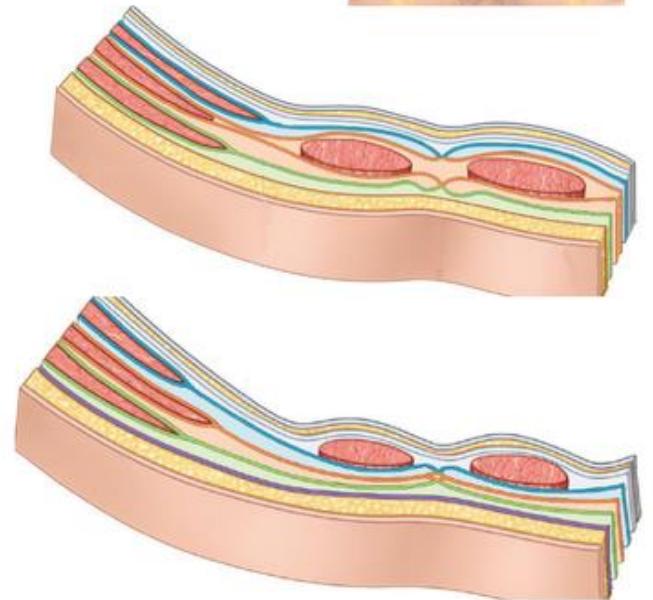
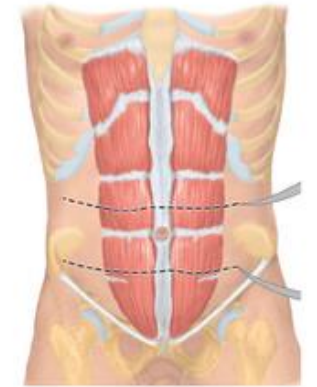
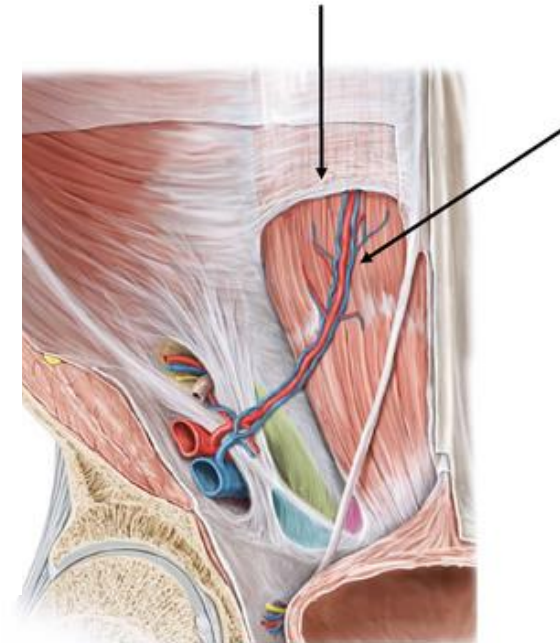


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



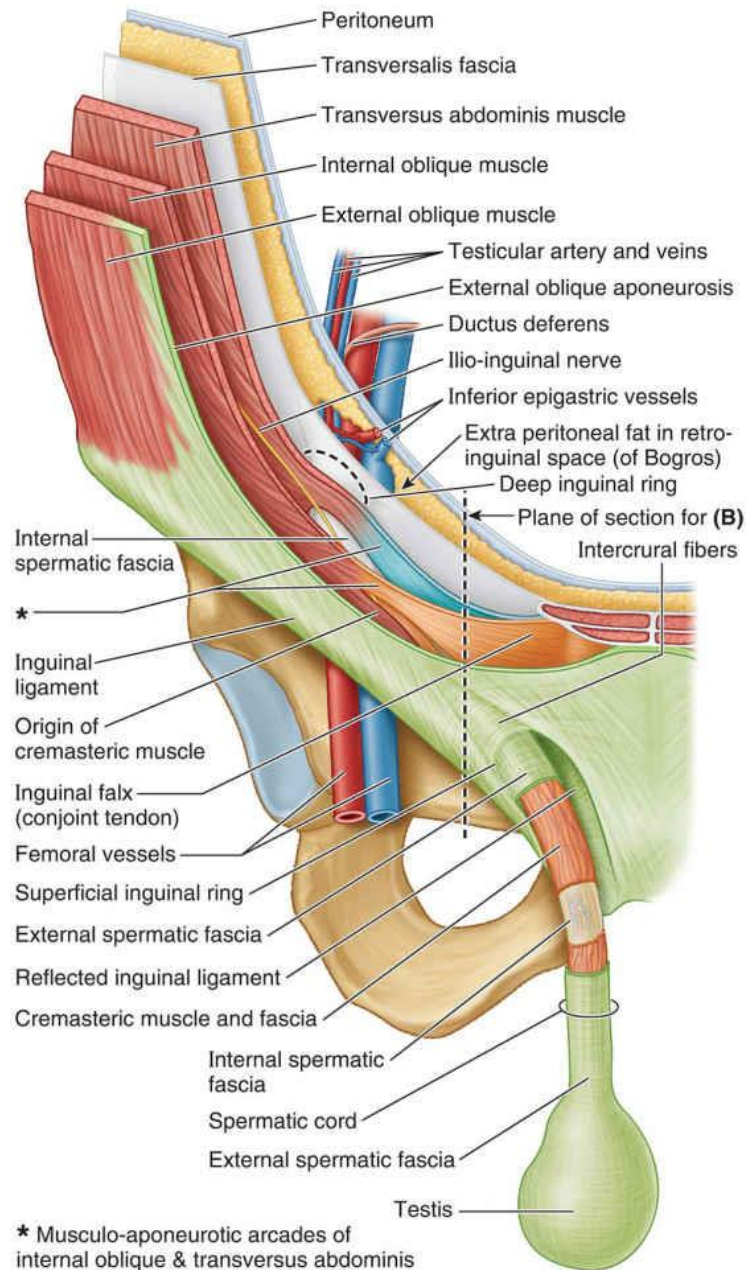
is

Arterial Supply and the Arcuate Line

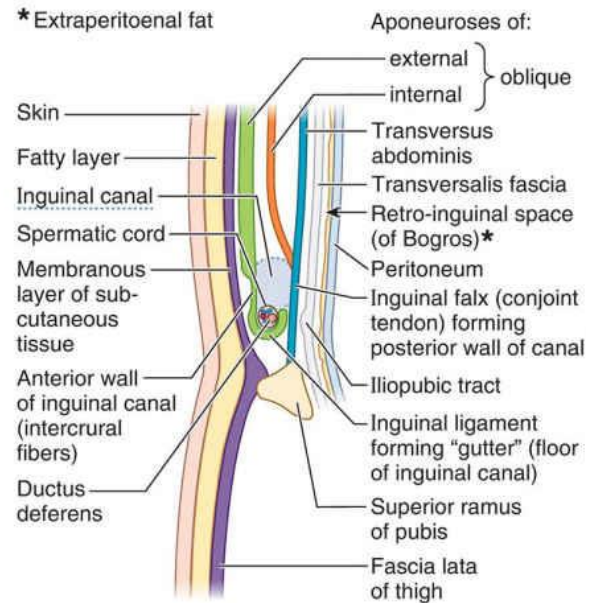


Above and below the arcuate line- Drawing

Inguinal Layers

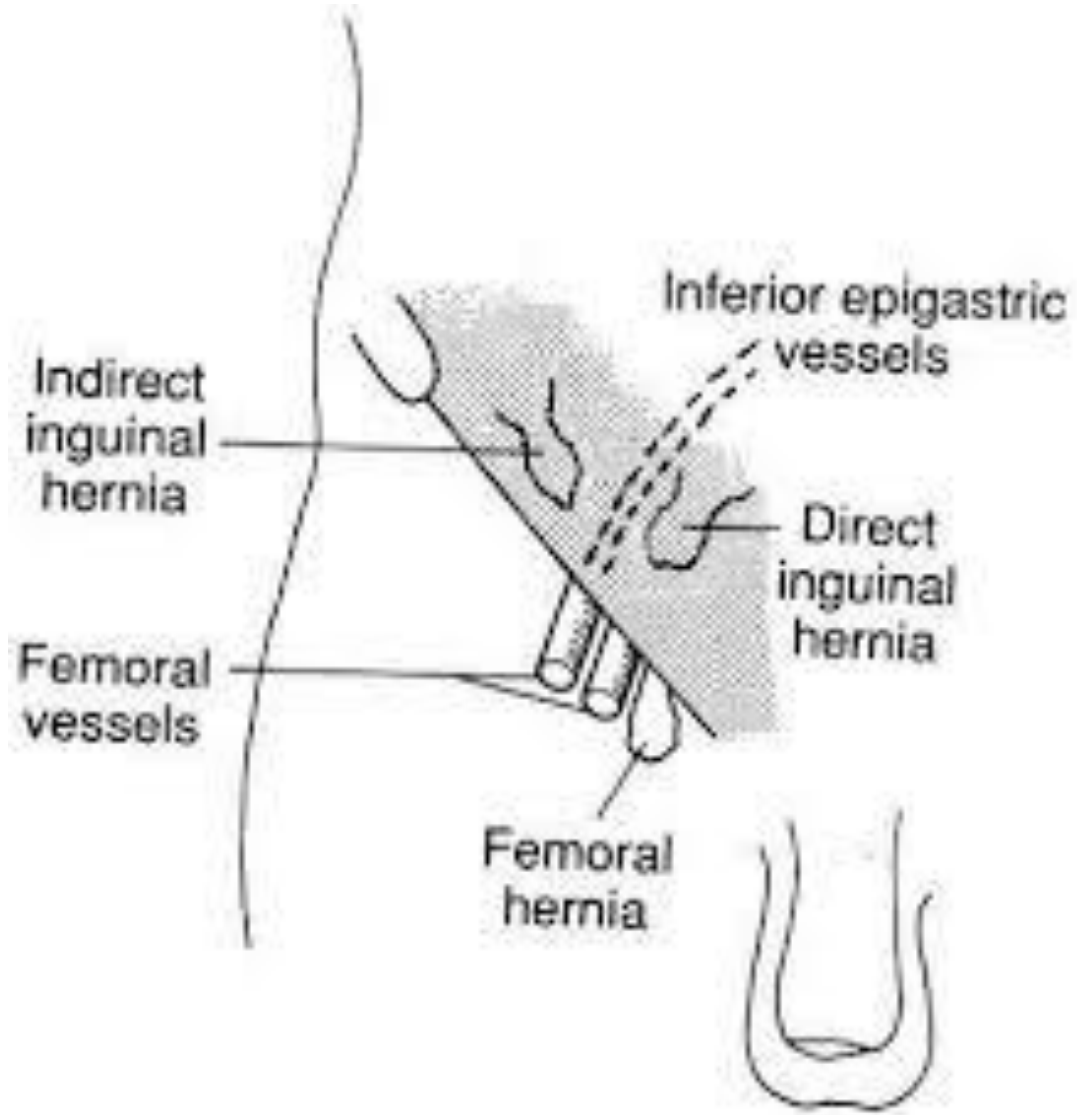


(A) Anterior view



(B) Schematic sagittal section of inguinal canal

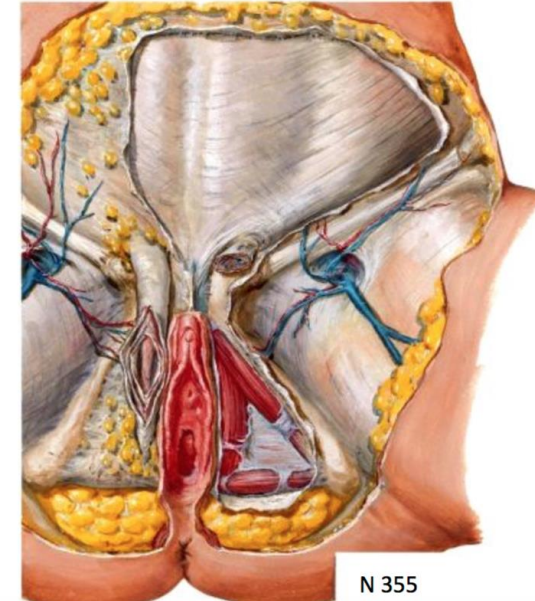
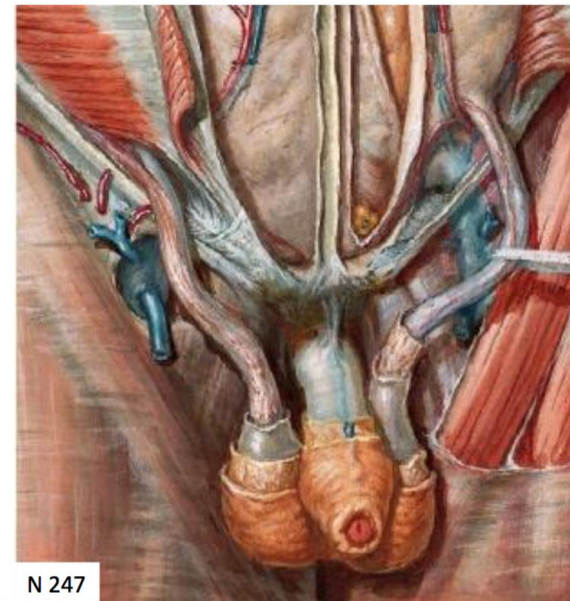
Inguinal Canal



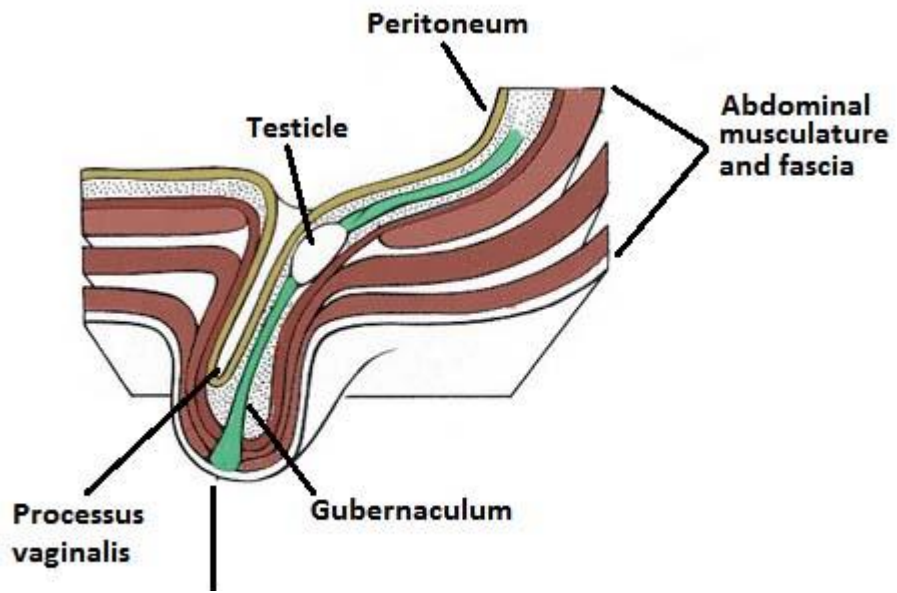
Inguinal canal

Male vs. Female

- Spermatic cord vs. Round Ligament of Uterus
- Developmentally similar (gubernaculum)
- Developmentally unique (destination of gonads)
- Female canal narrower than male canal

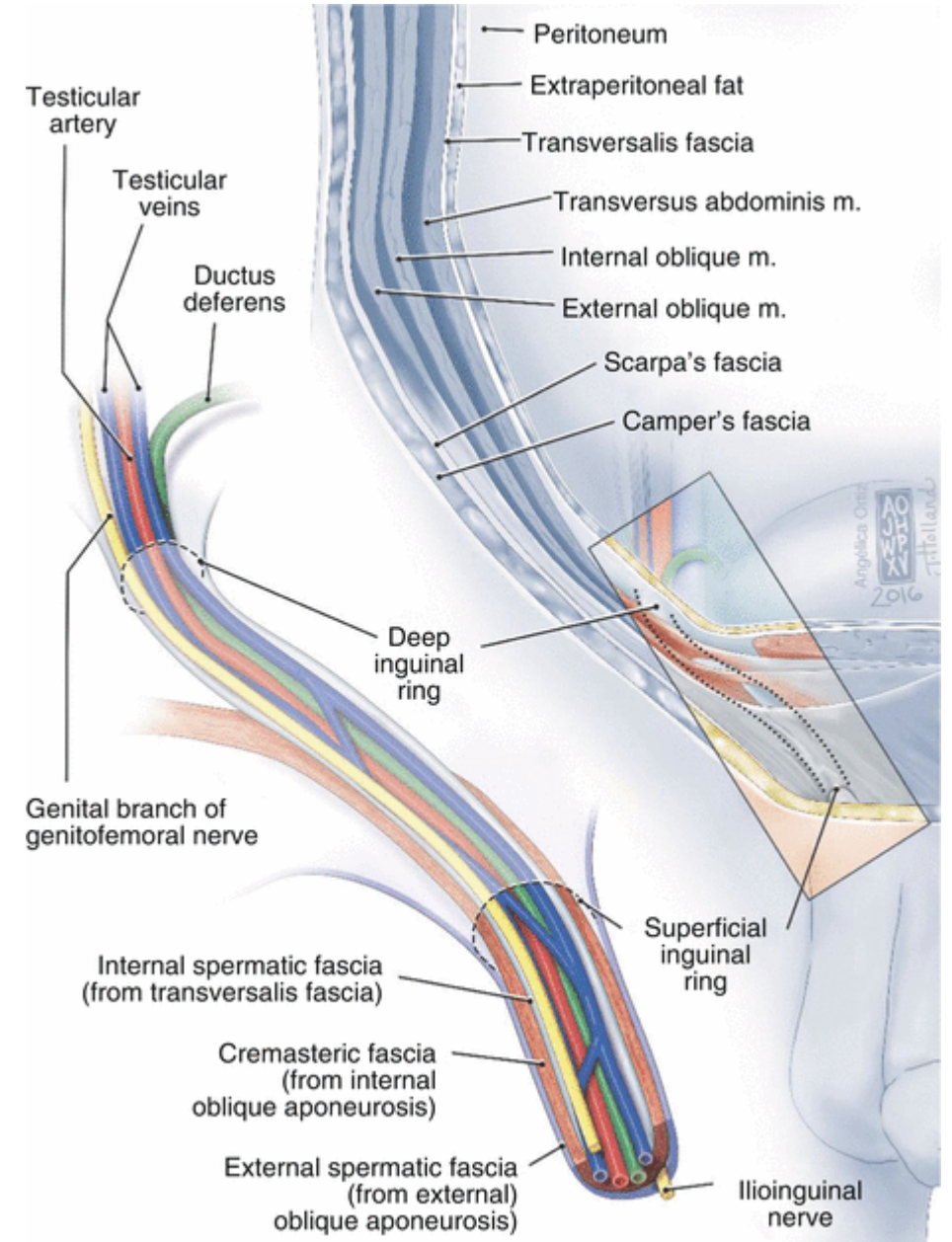
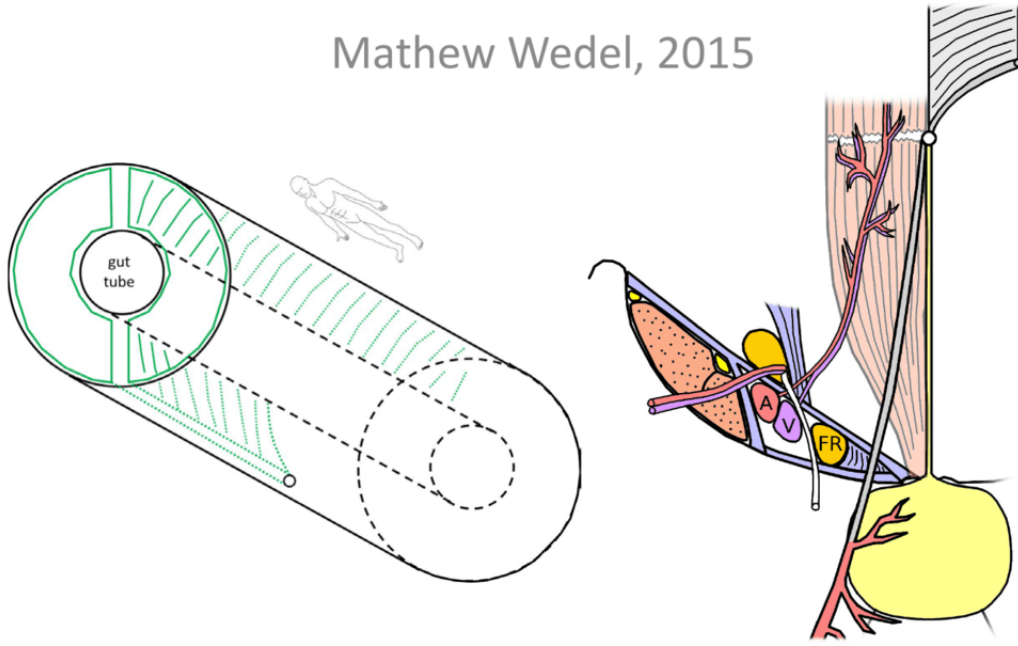


Inguinal Canal

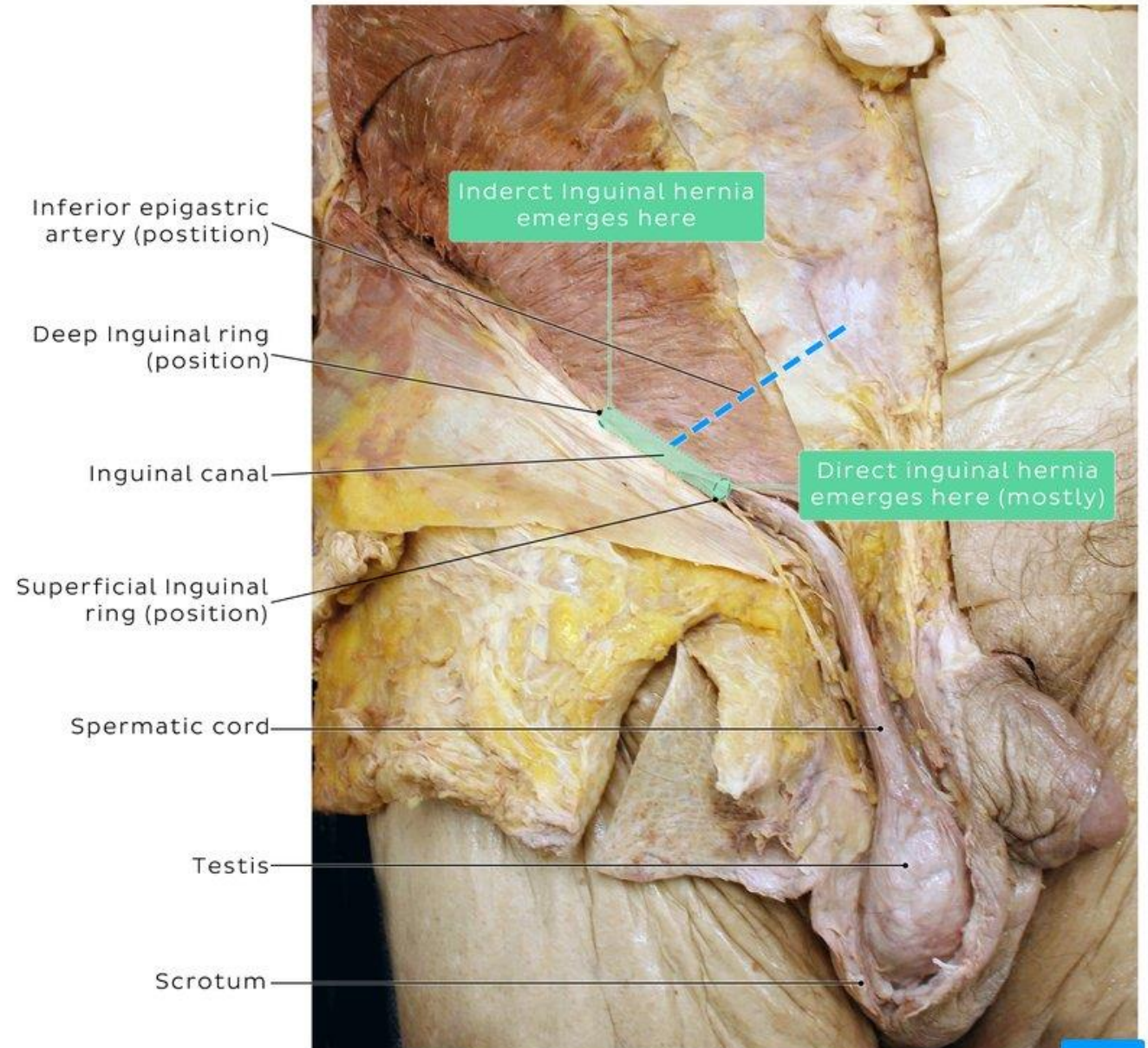
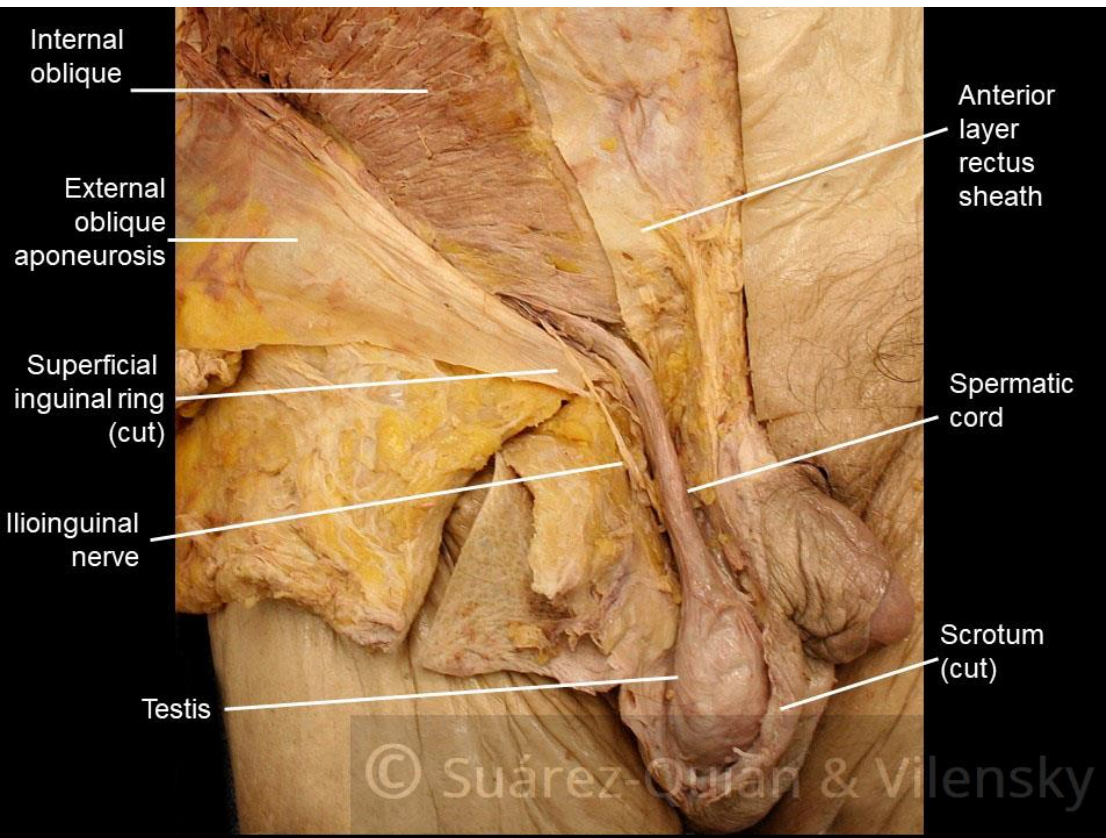
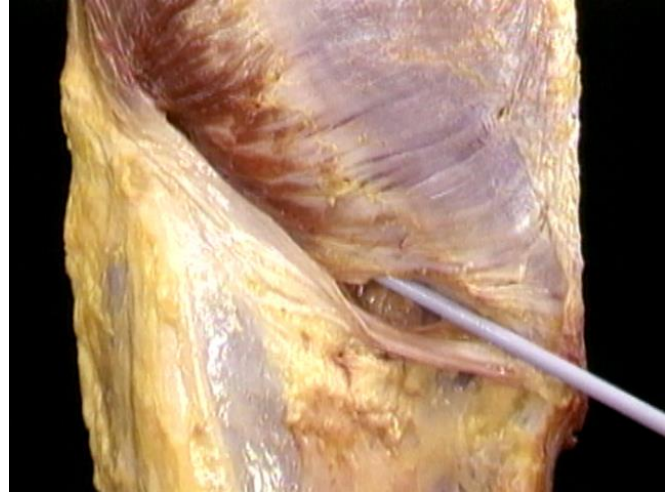


Internal abdominal wall and inguinal region

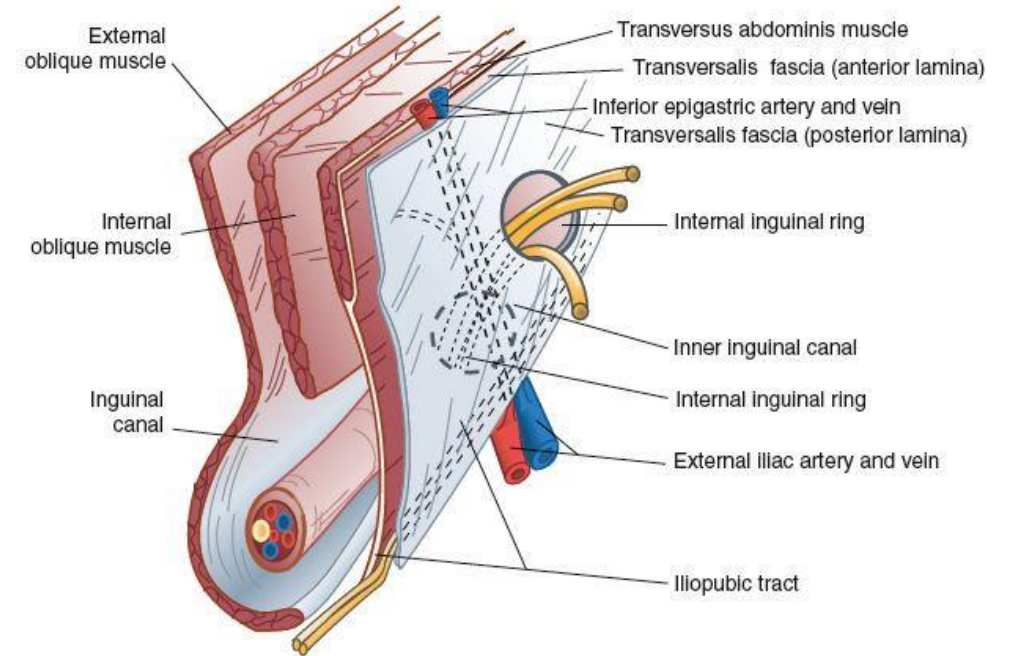
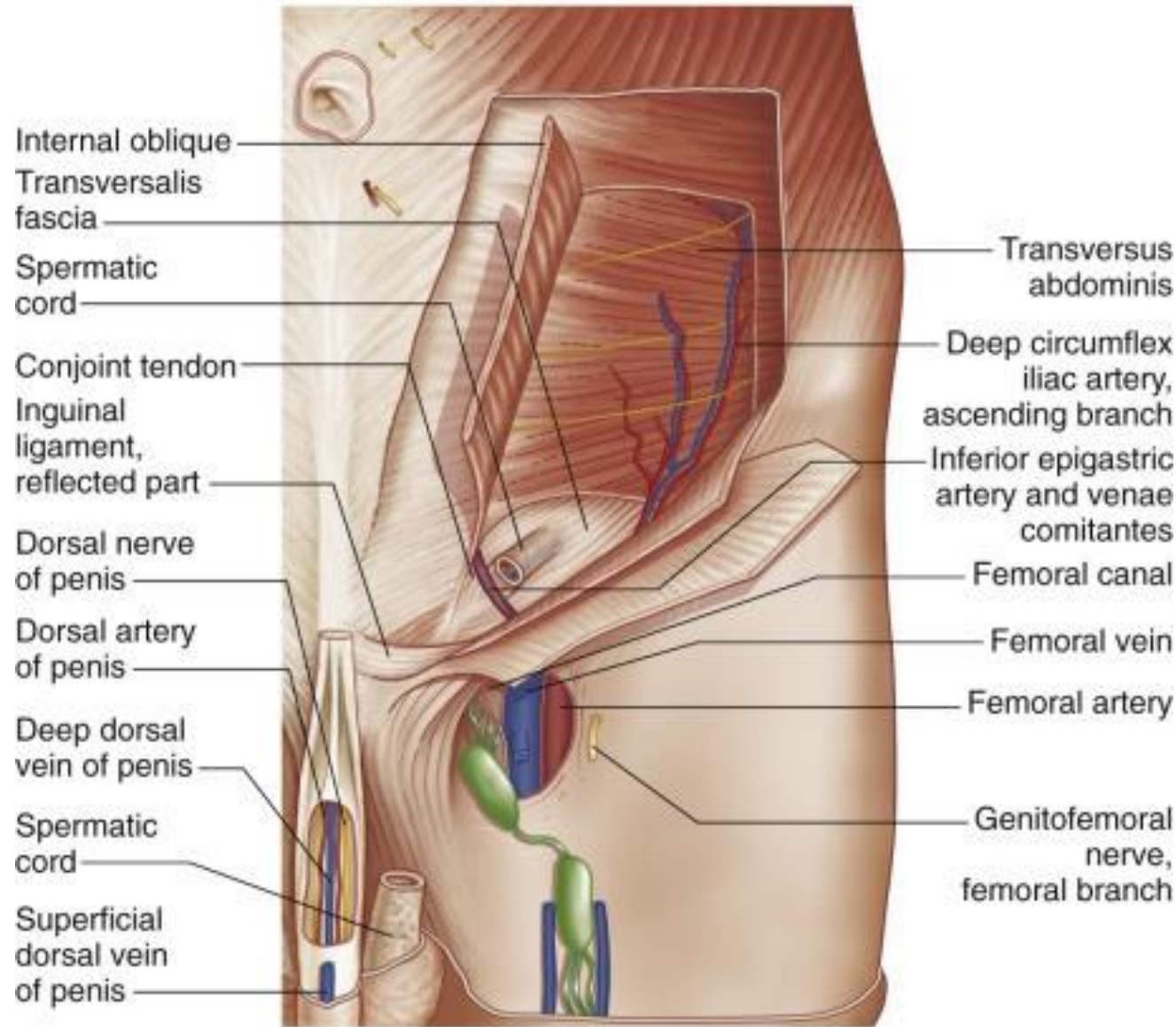
Mathew Wedel, 2015



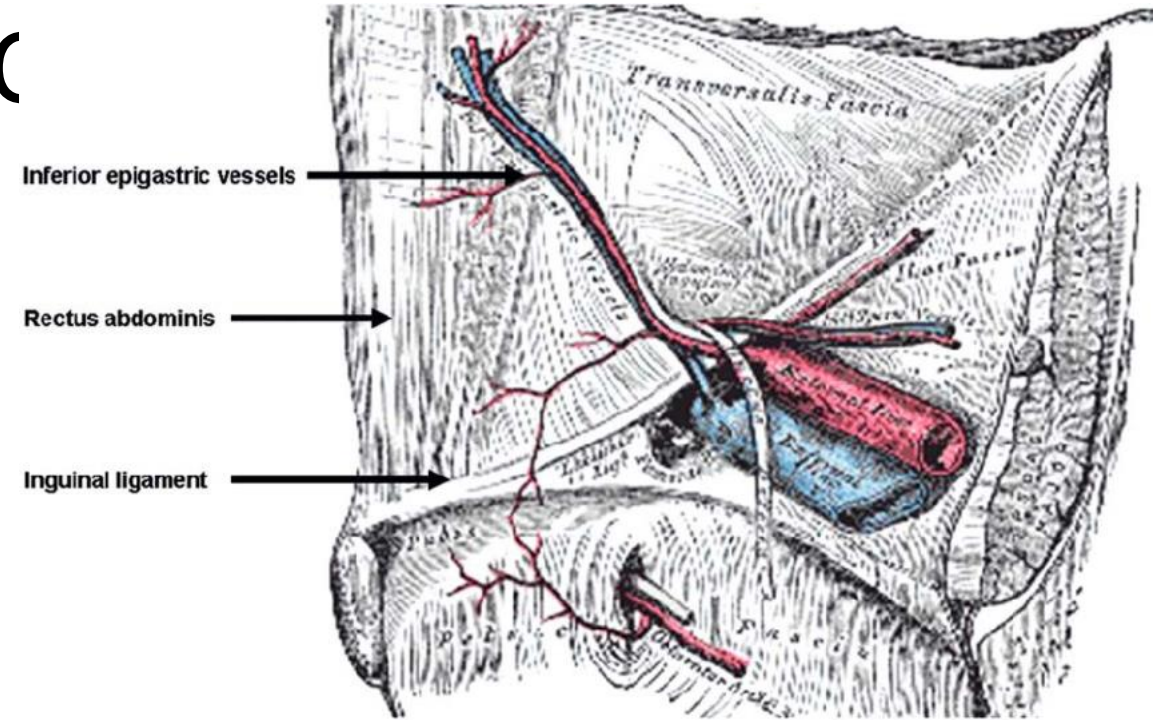
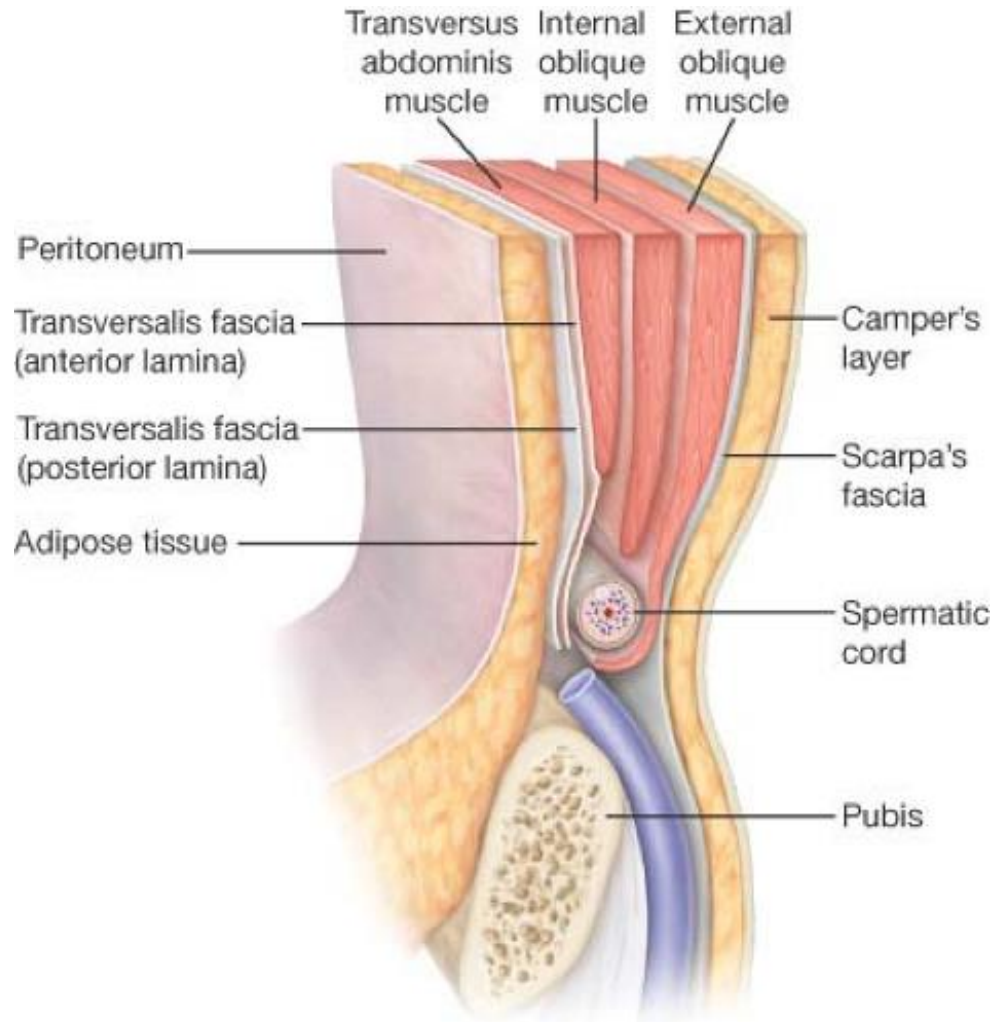
Inguinal Canal



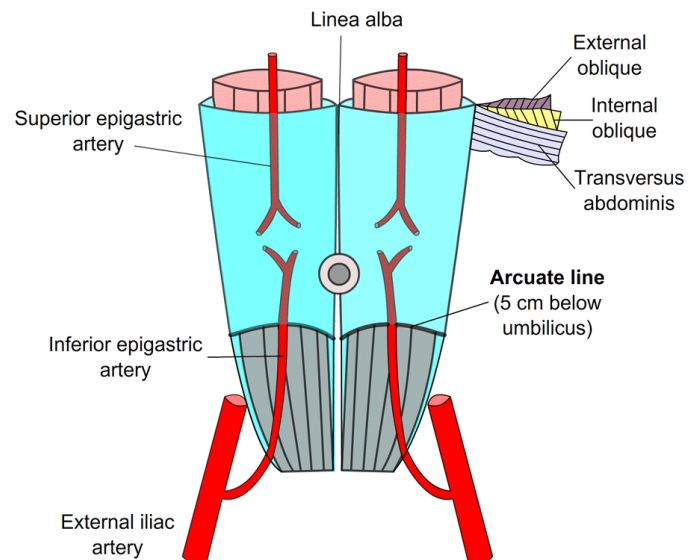
Inguinal Canal



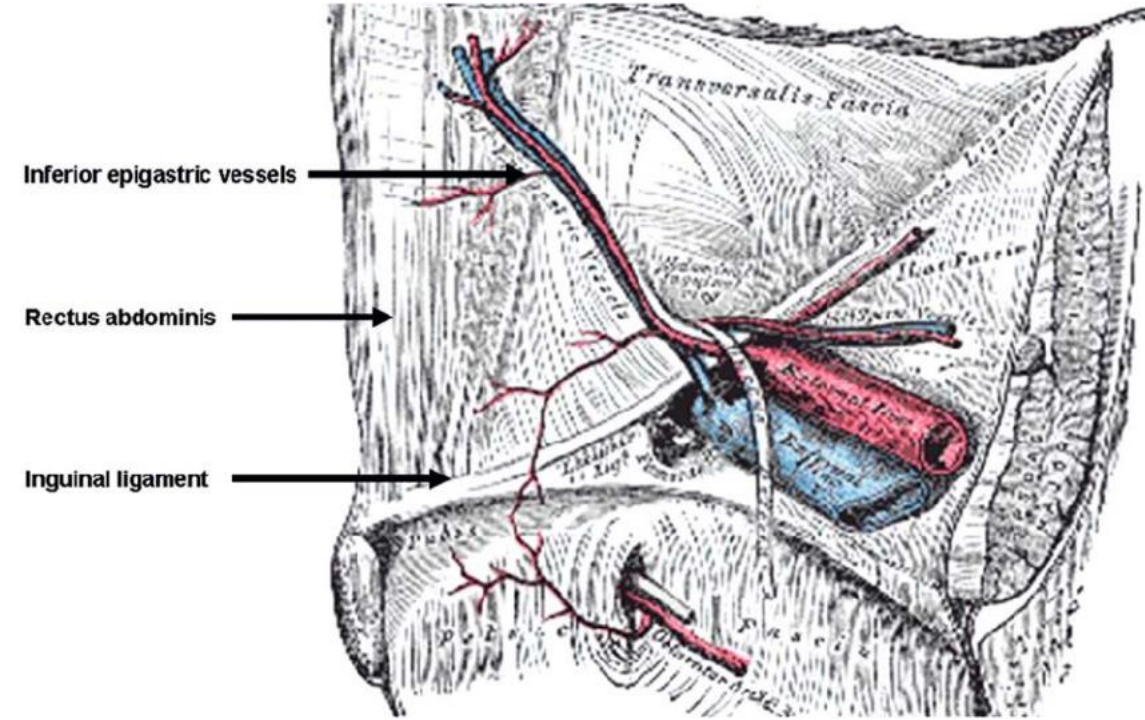
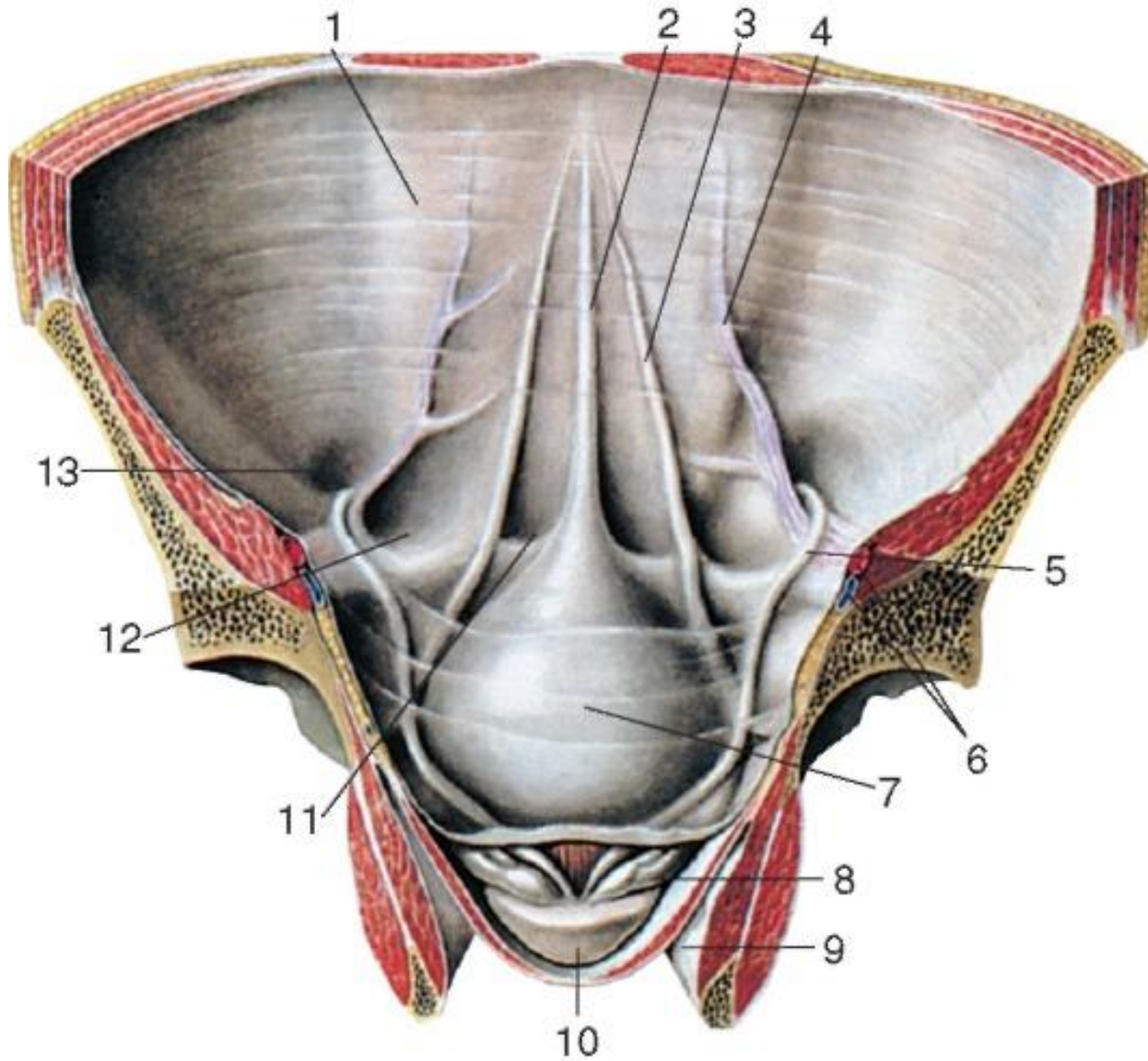
Inguinal C



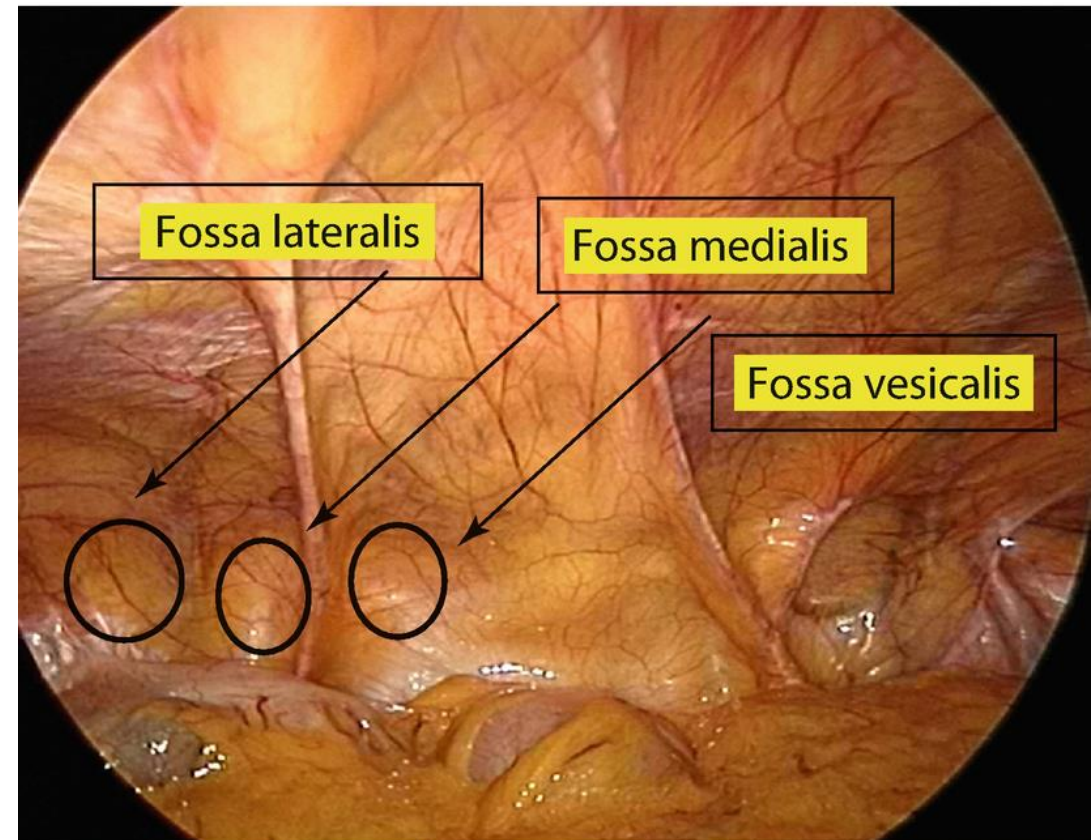
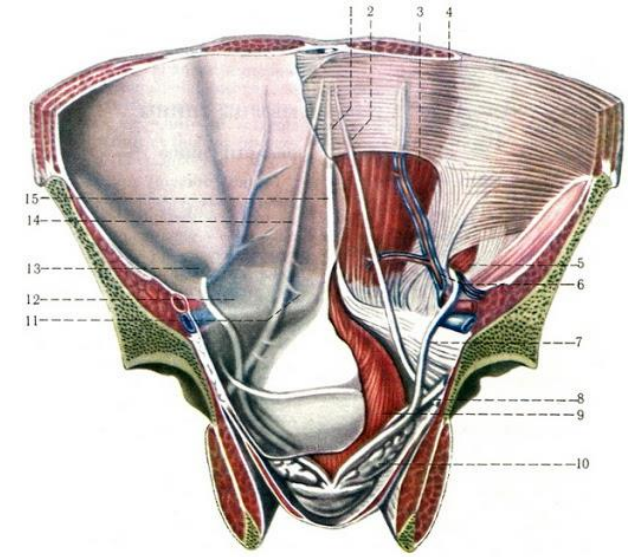
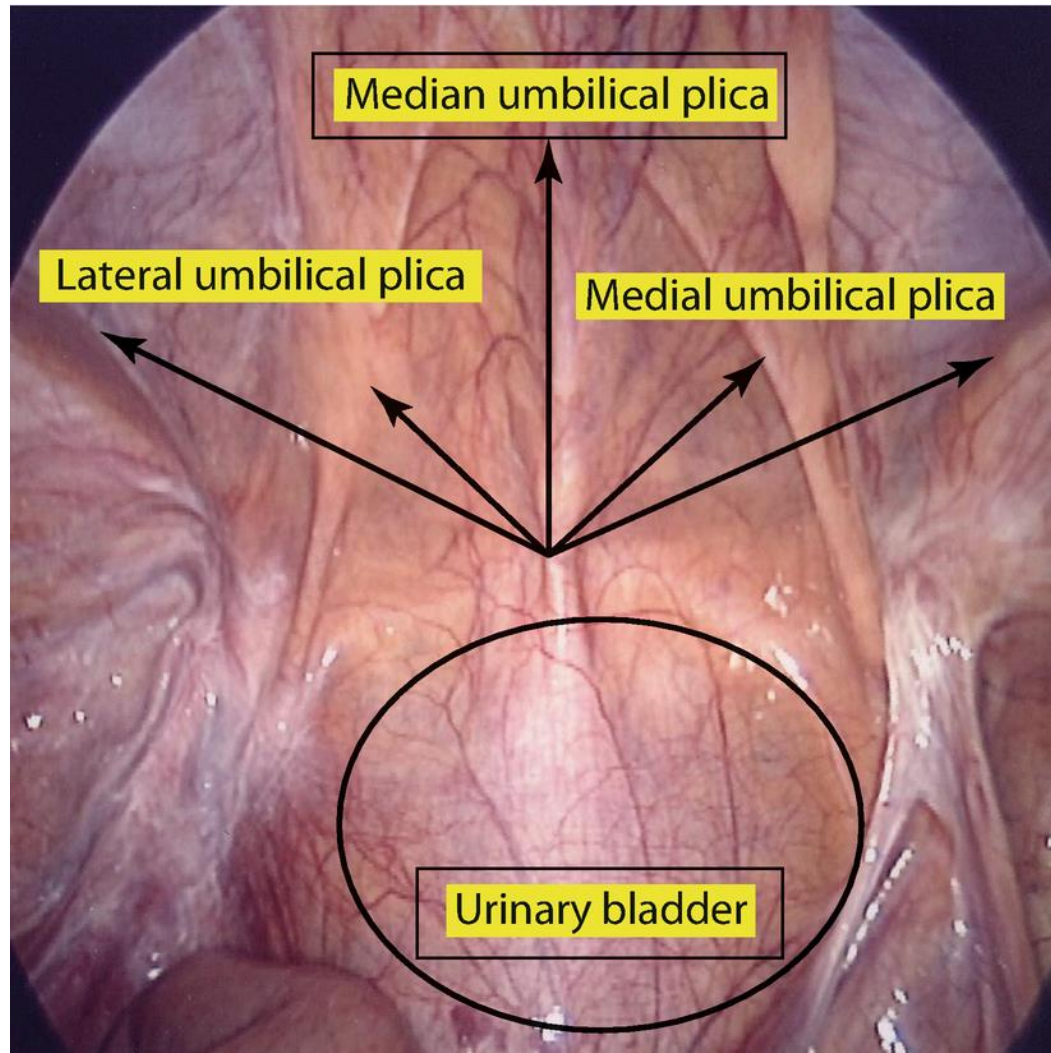
RECTUS SHEATH
(posterior view)



Inguinal Canal

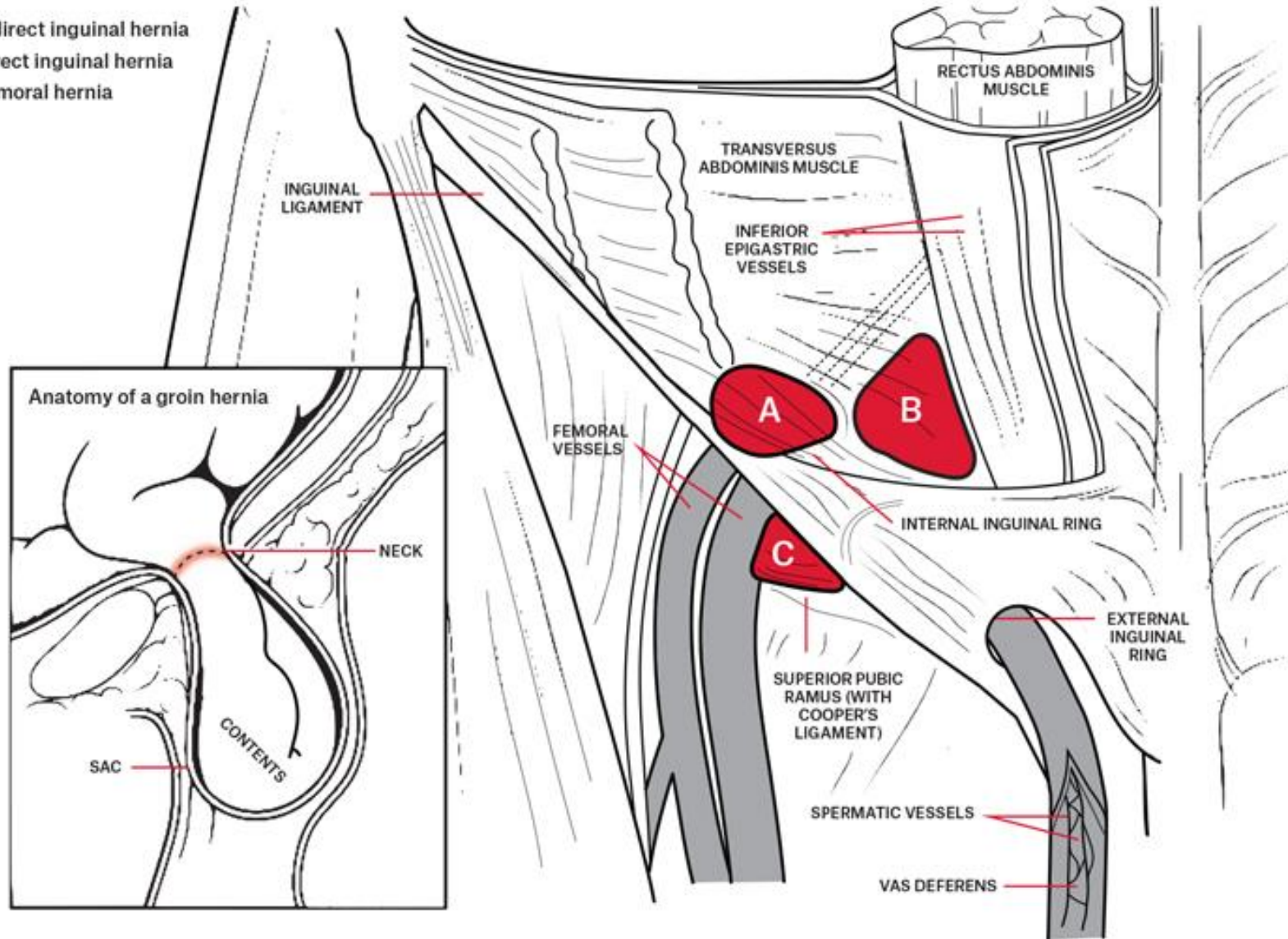


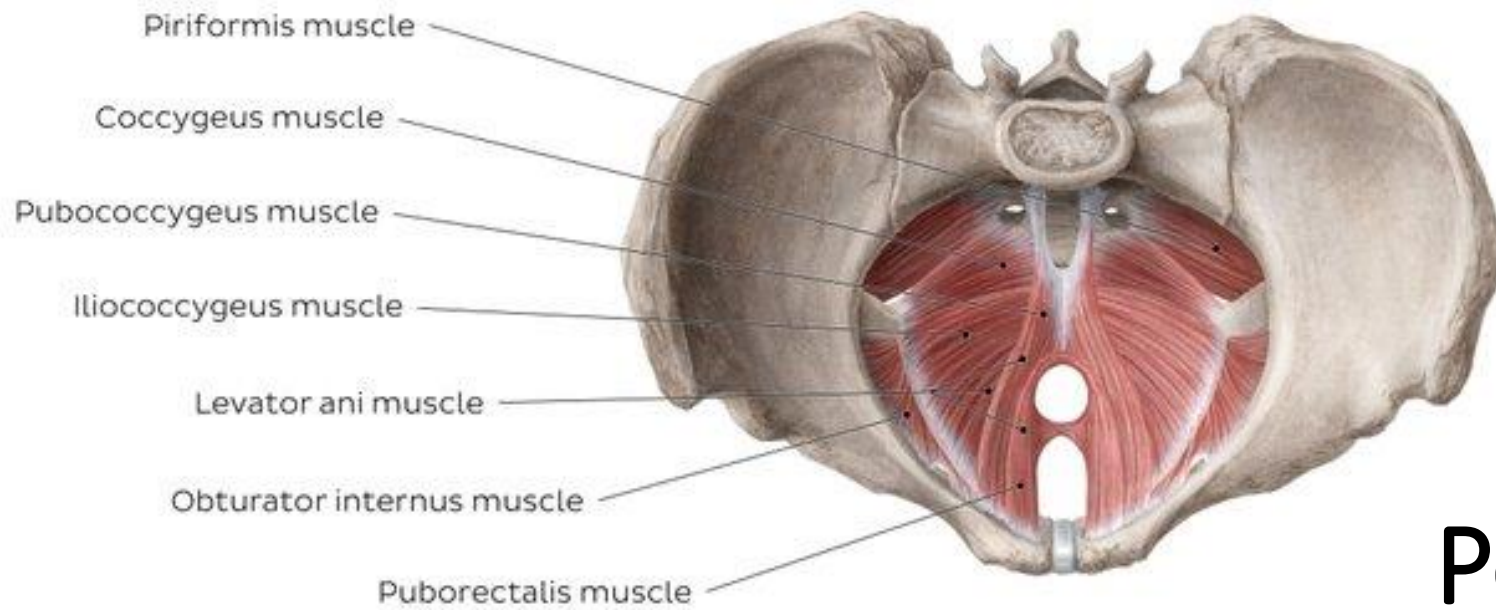
Inguinal Canal



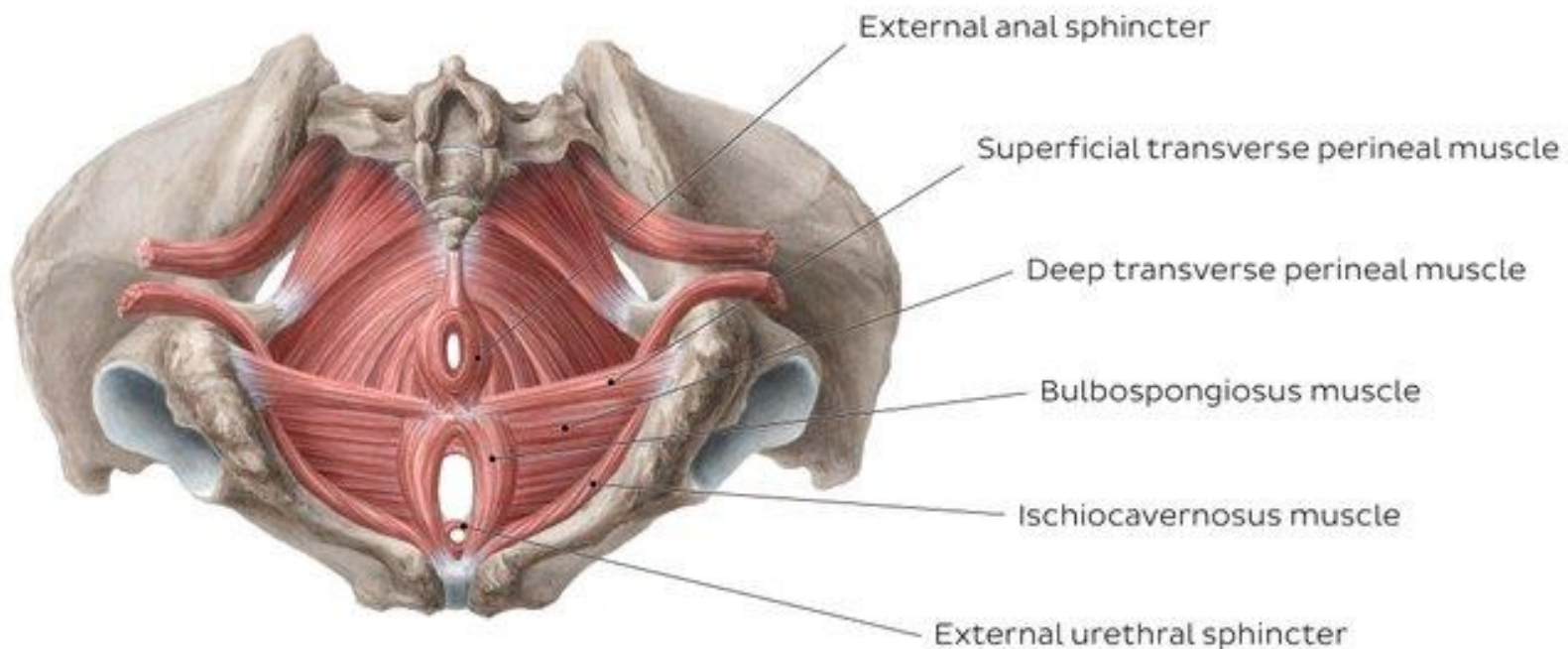
Inguinal hernias

- A - Indirect inguinal hernia
- B - Direct inguinal hernia
- C - Femoral hernia

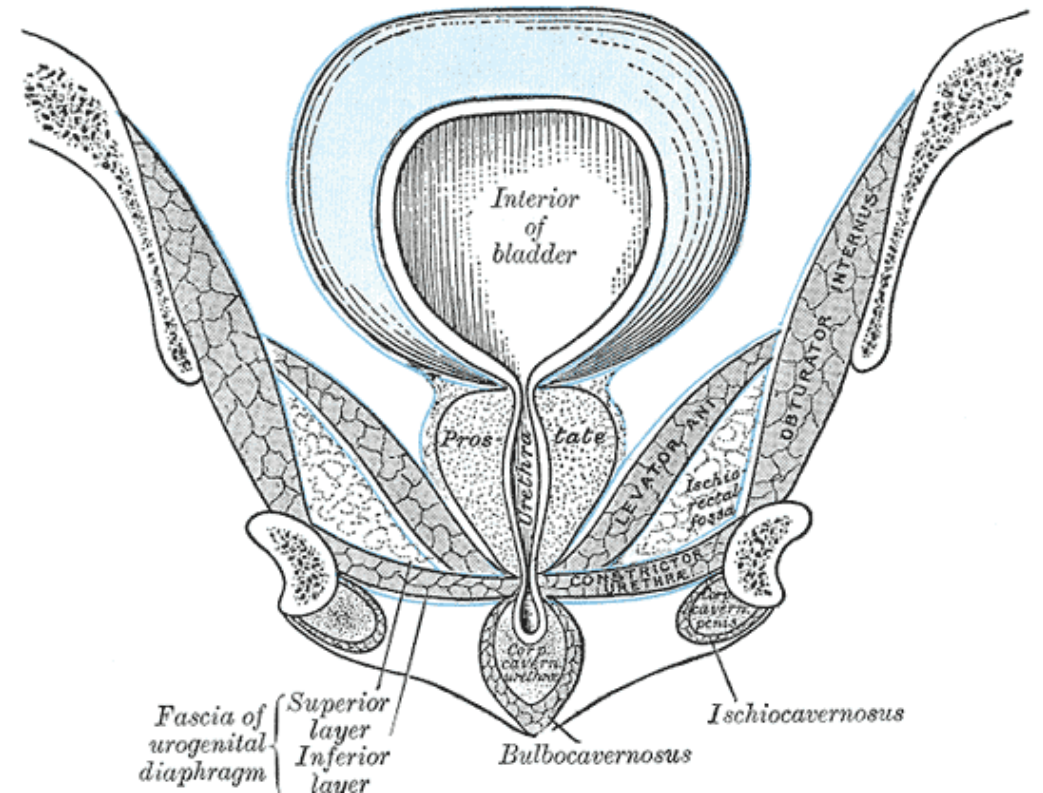
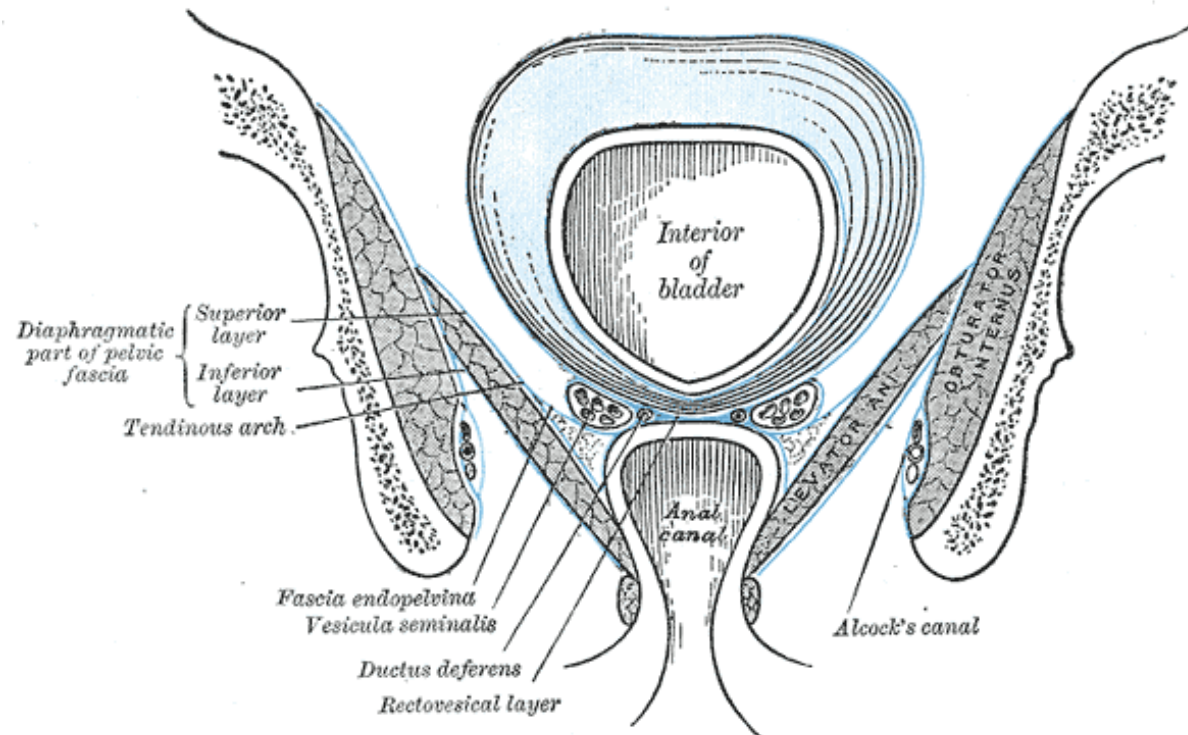
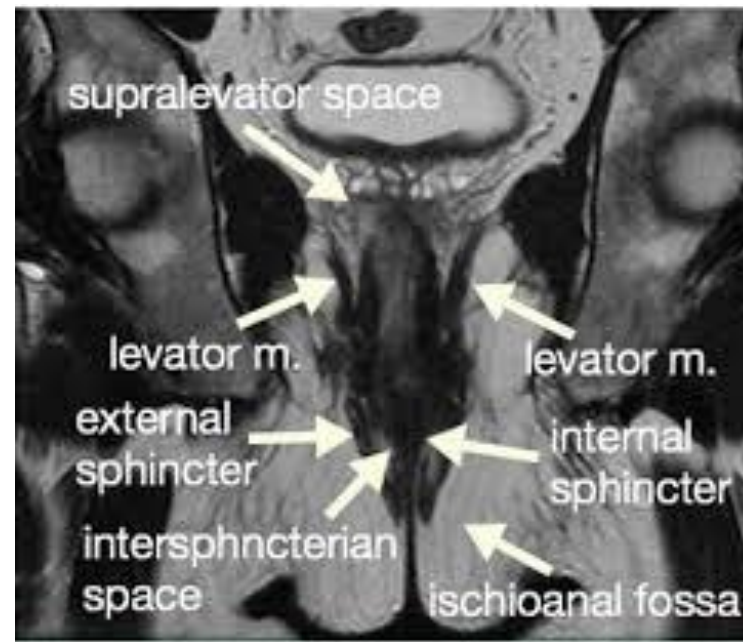




Pelvic Muscles



Pelvic Muscles



Alcock's Canal (*canalis pudendalis*)

