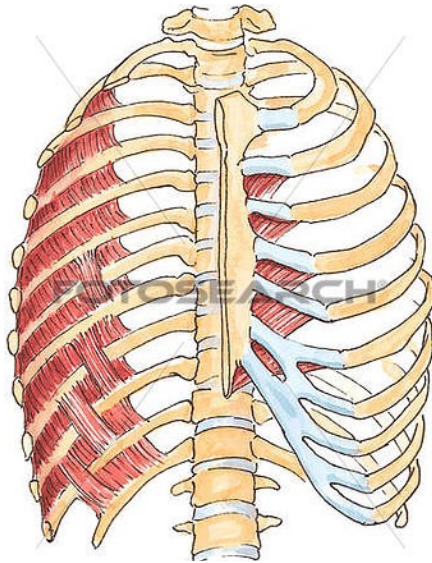


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Faculty Of Medicine



Thoracic Cage

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Associate professor of anatomy

Thoracic Cage

The thoracic cage is an Osseo cartilaginous which is composed of :

Anteriorly : sternum and costal cartilages

Posteriorly : vertebral column

On either side : ribs

Function of Thorax Cage

1- Protection of Thoracic organ and Abdominal organ
e.g. Heart , lungs , vessels, Liver ,spleen.

2- Respiration



Sternum

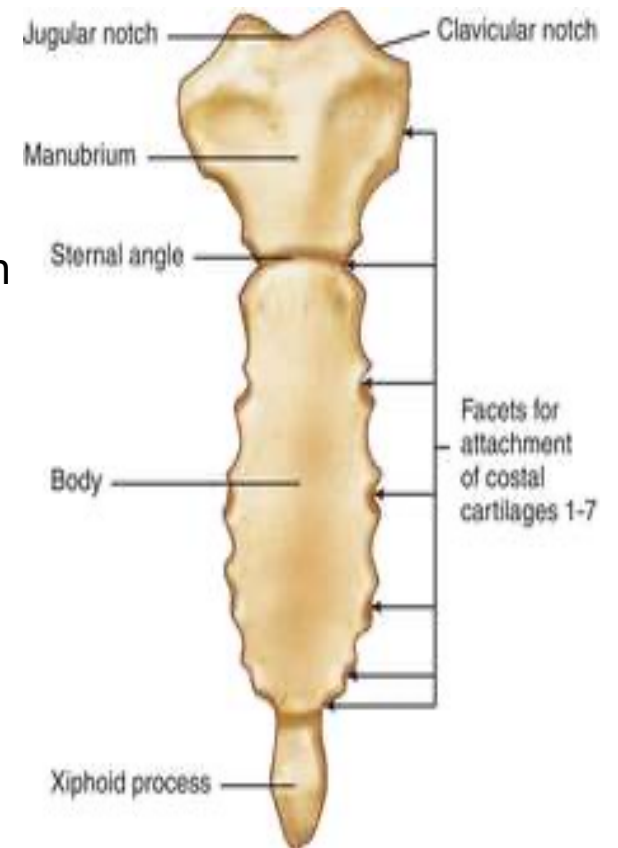
It has Three parts

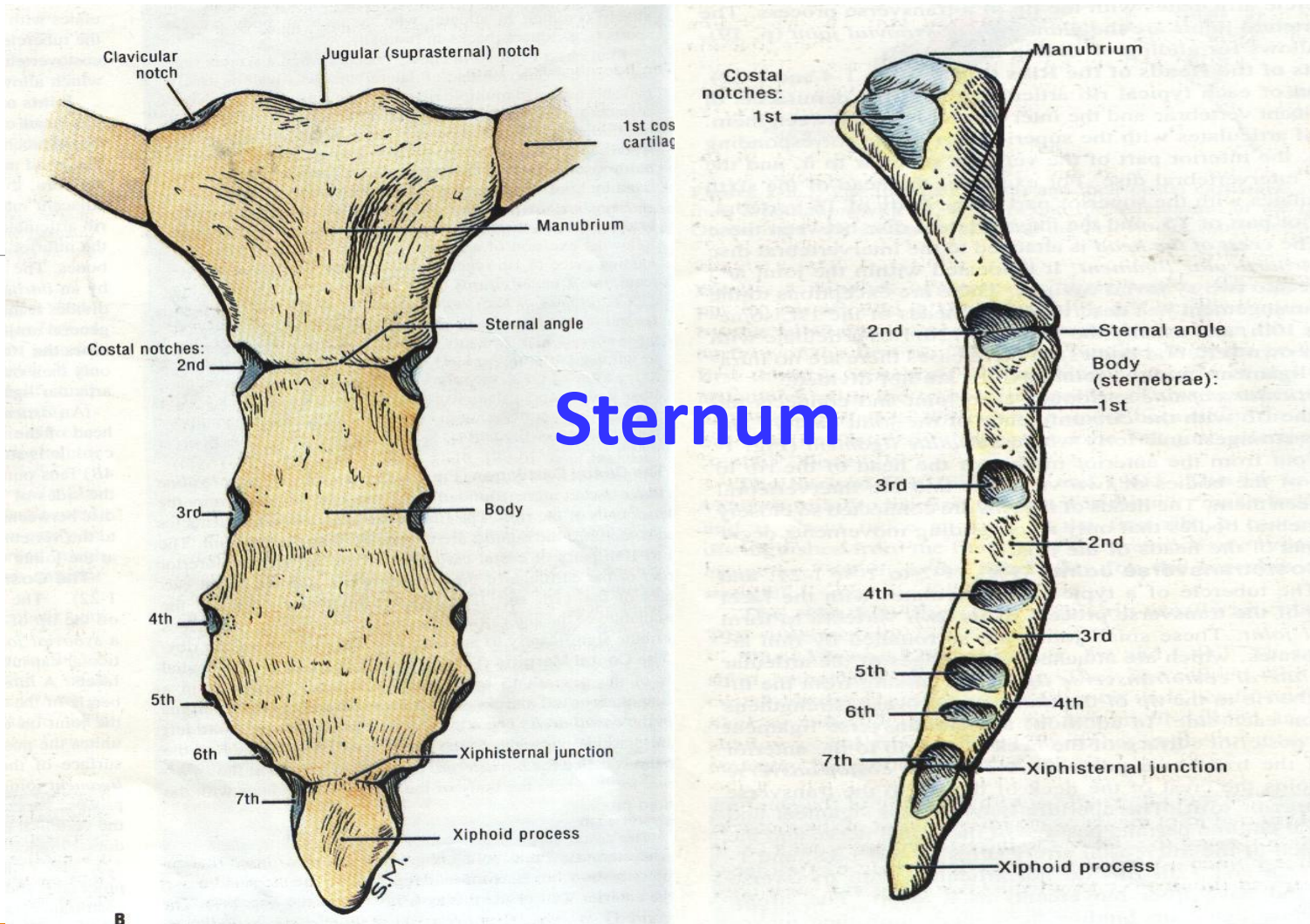
- Manubrium
- Body
- Xiphoid process
- The sternal angle (angle of Louis) it formed by the articulation of the manubrium with the body of the sternum
- It is at the level of the second costal cartilage

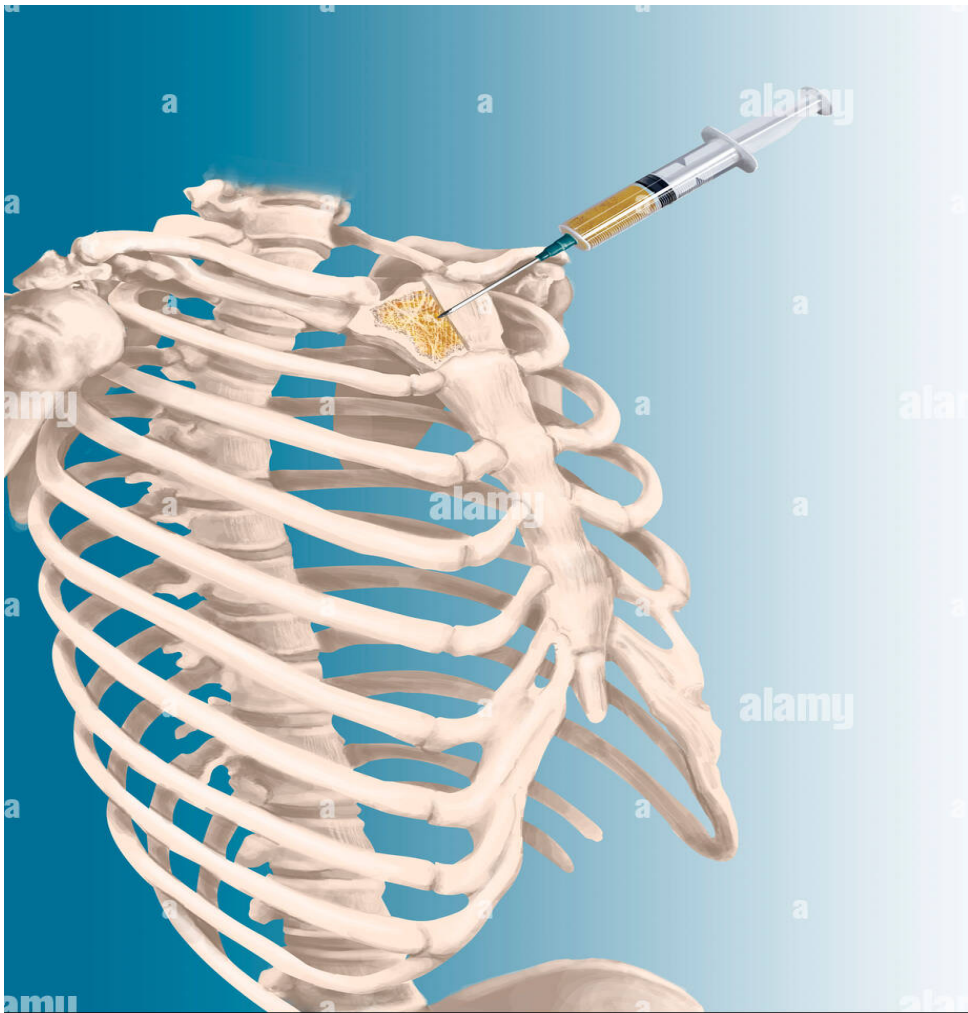
Q. What is function of sternal angle ?

A. Counting of the ribs

N.B : Sternum is one of sites to take Bone marrow biopsy

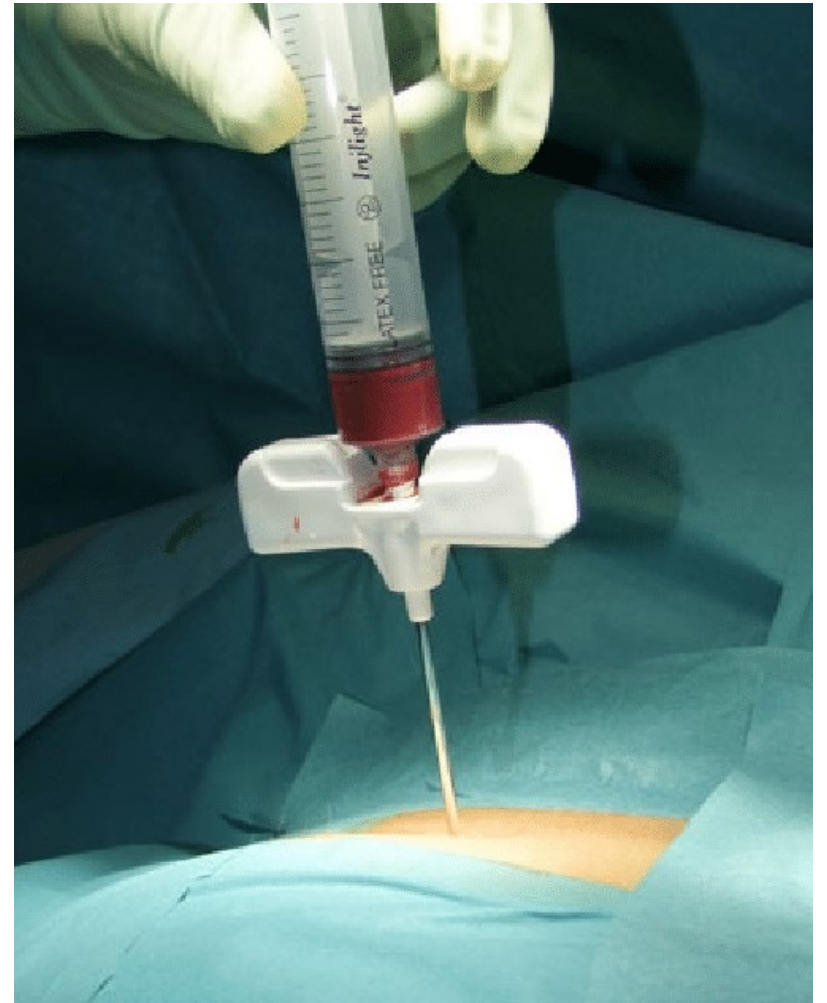






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Bone marrow biopsy

Ribs

12 Pairs

True ribs

1st to 7th ribs

Attach to thoracic vertebrae and sternum

False ribs

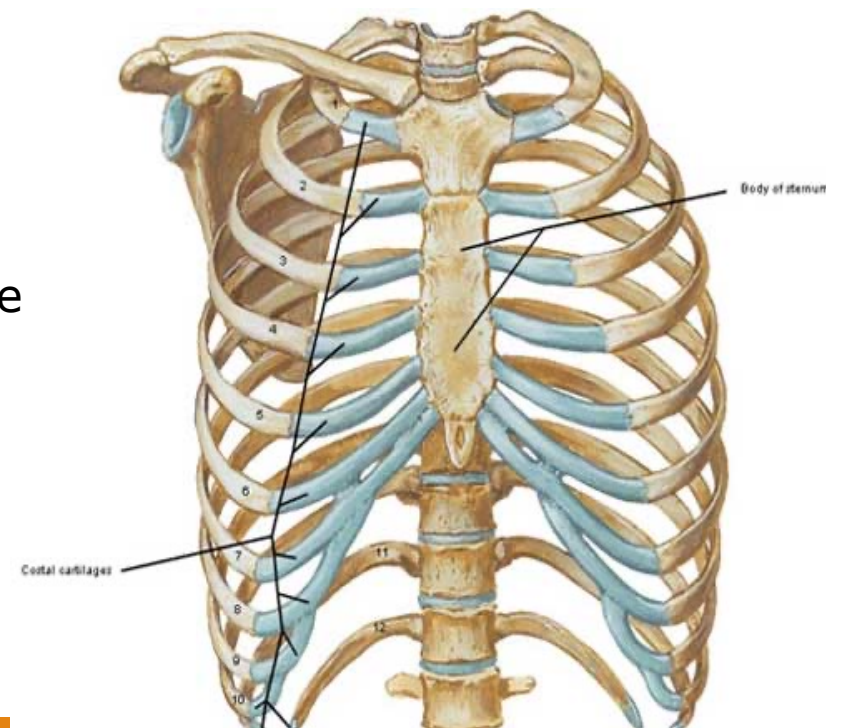
8th ,9th ,10th ribs

are attached anteriorly to each other and to the
7th rib

Floating ribs

11th ,12th ribs

Have no attachment in the front



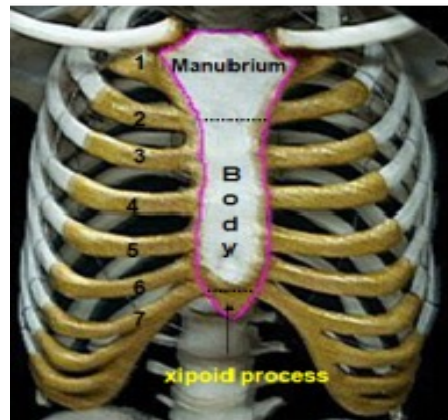
THE RIBS

Classification of ribs

(A) According to attachment to sternum

True: Attached to the sternum (upper 7 ribs)

False: Not attached to the sternum (lower 5 ribs)



(B) According to their shape

Typical: 3rd-9th ribs

Non typical: 1,210,11 & 12



* Each typical rib consists of **3 parts**:

I) Anterior or sternal end:

□ Cup-shaped and articulates with costal cartilage.

II) Shaft: formed of

- ❖ Two **borders**: **upper** rounded and **lower** sharp.
- ❖ Two **surfaces**: **outer** convex and **inner** concave.
- ❖ A **costal groove**: present in the lower part of the **inner** surface and **contains** intercostal vein, artery and nerve.
- ❖ **The angle**: divides the shaft into **anterior 3/4** (flat from side to side) and **posterior 1/4** (cylinder).



III) Posterior or vertebral end: formed of head, neck and tubercle:

1.Head: has 2 facets separated by a crest.

The **superior facet** articulates with **inferior demifacet** on the side of the body of the **vertebra above** it.

The **inferior** facet articulates with the **superior demifacet** on the side of the body of the **corresponding** vertebra.

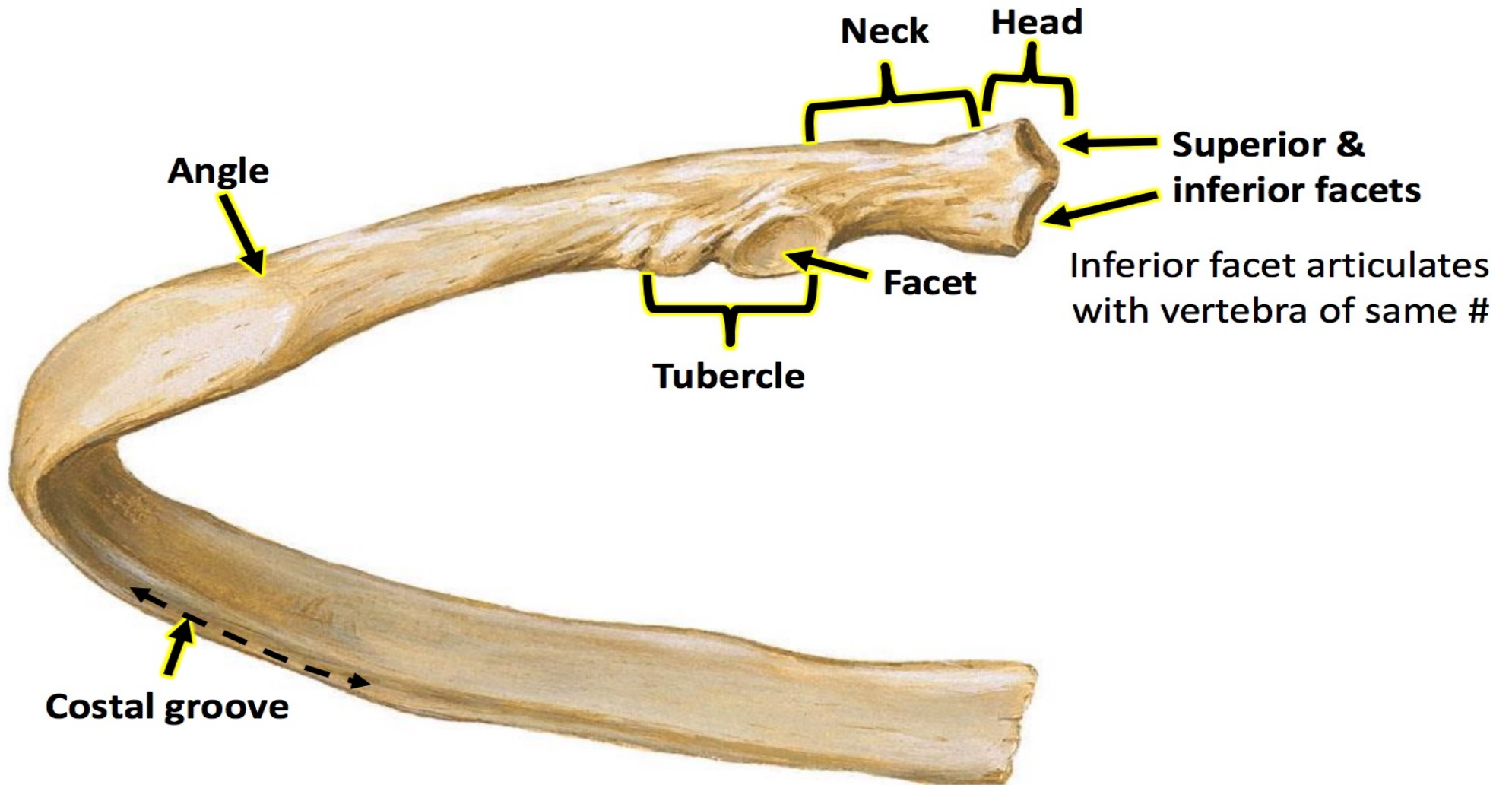
The **crest** articulates with the intervertebral **disc**.

2.Neck: constricted part following the head.

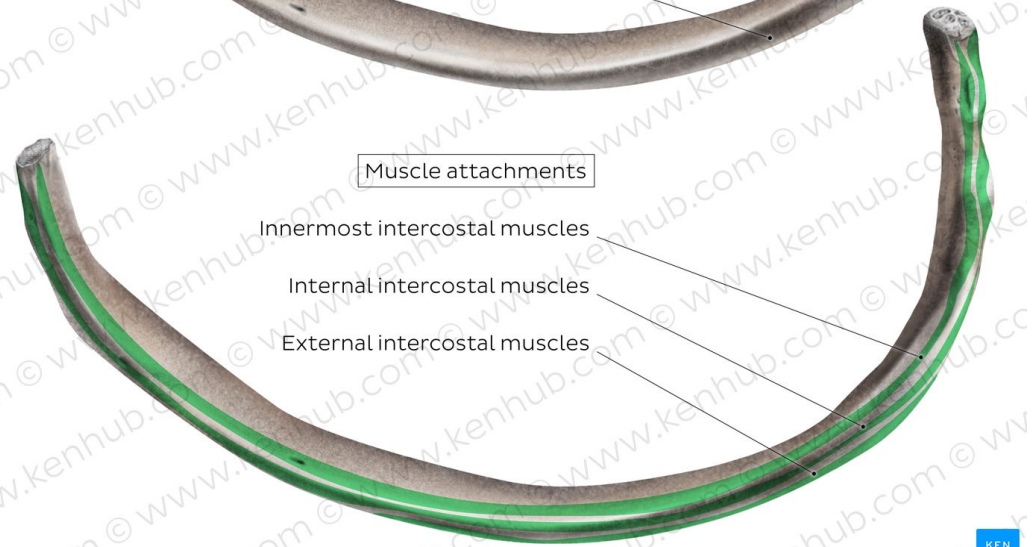
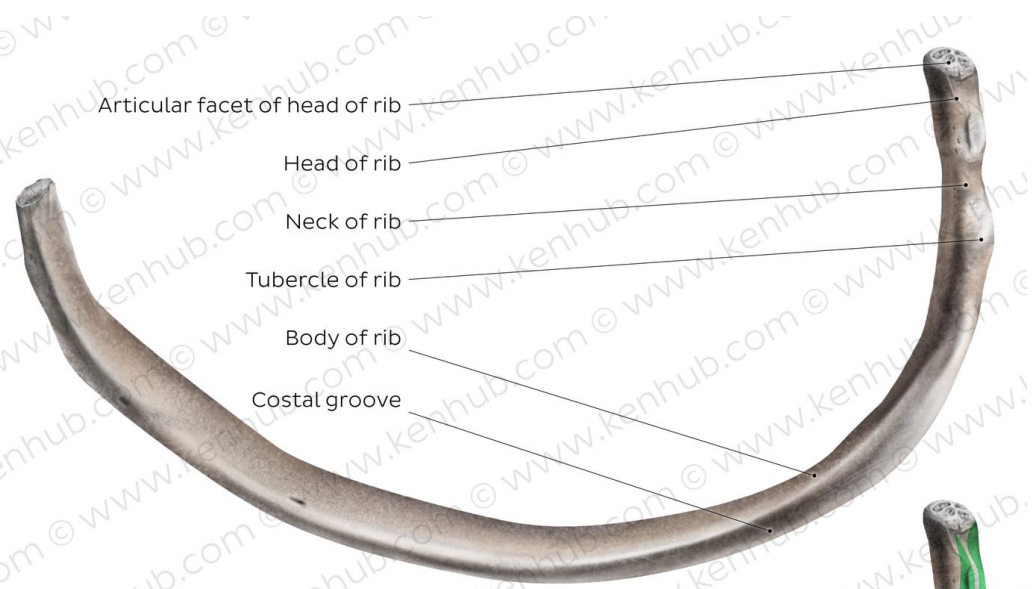
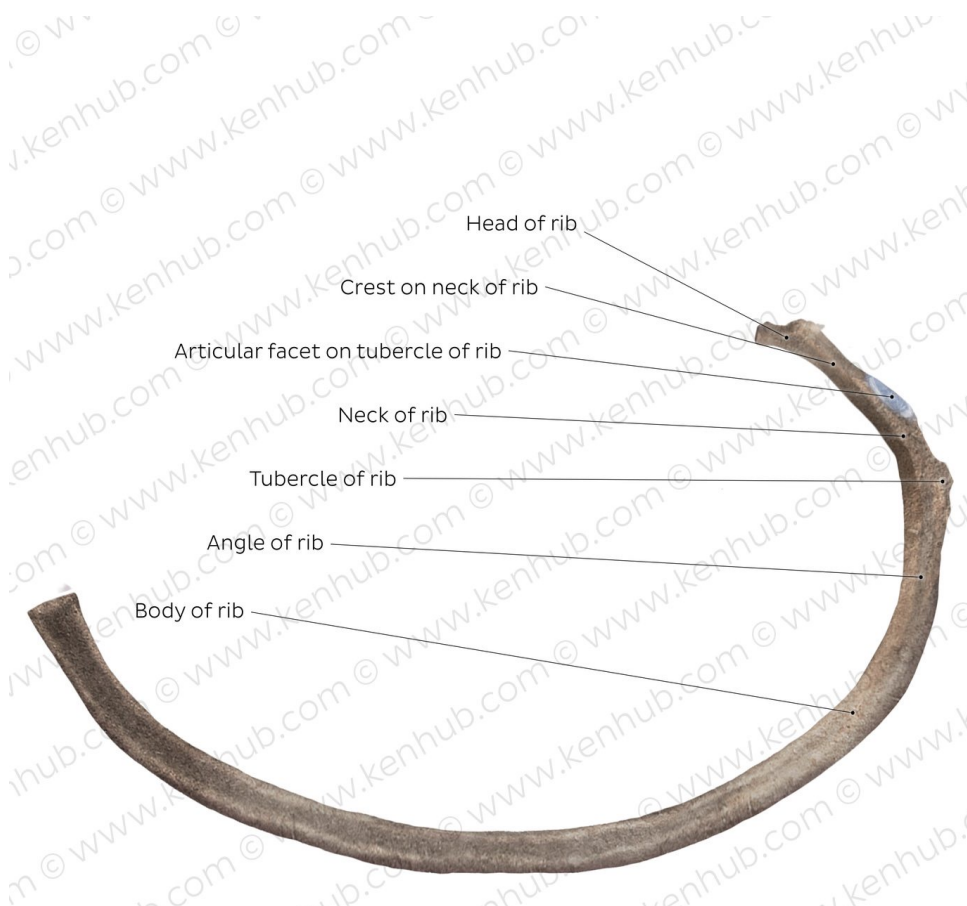
3.Tubercle: formed of 2 parts :

➤ A rough **lateral** non-articular part.

➤ A smooth **medial** part, which **articulates** with the facet on the **transverse process** of the corresponding vertebra .

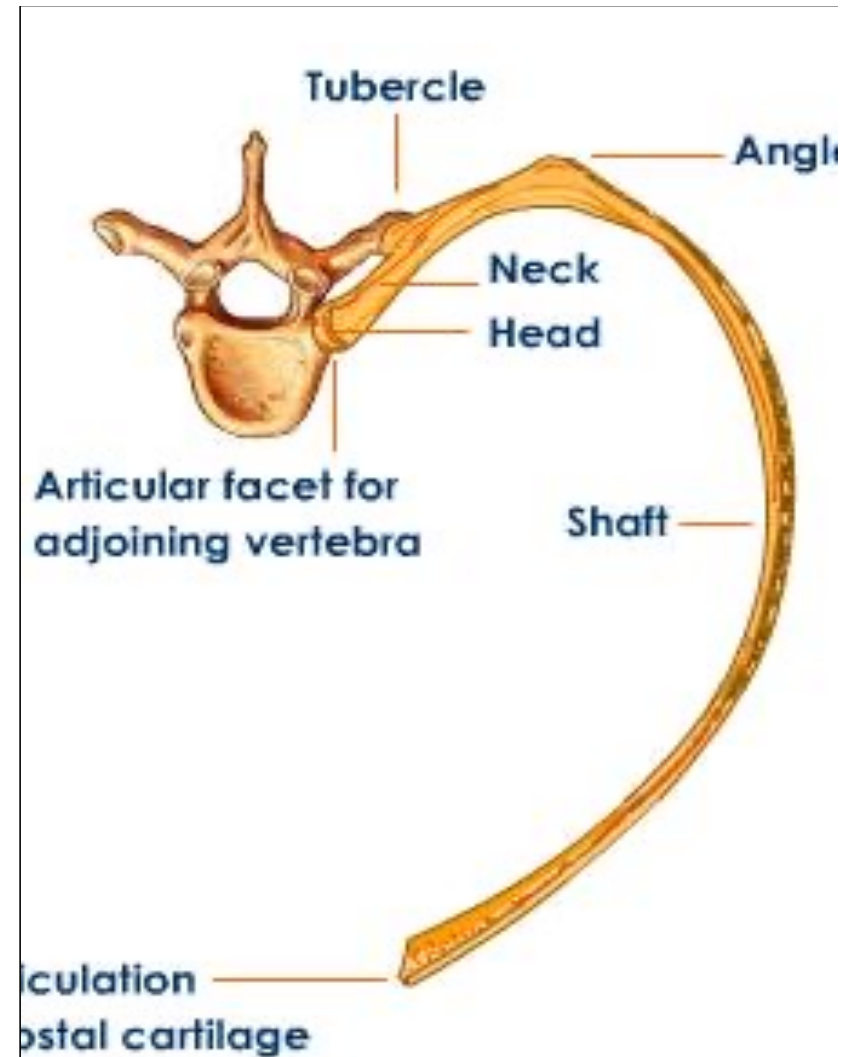


Left rib: Posterior view



Typical Rib should has these landmarks

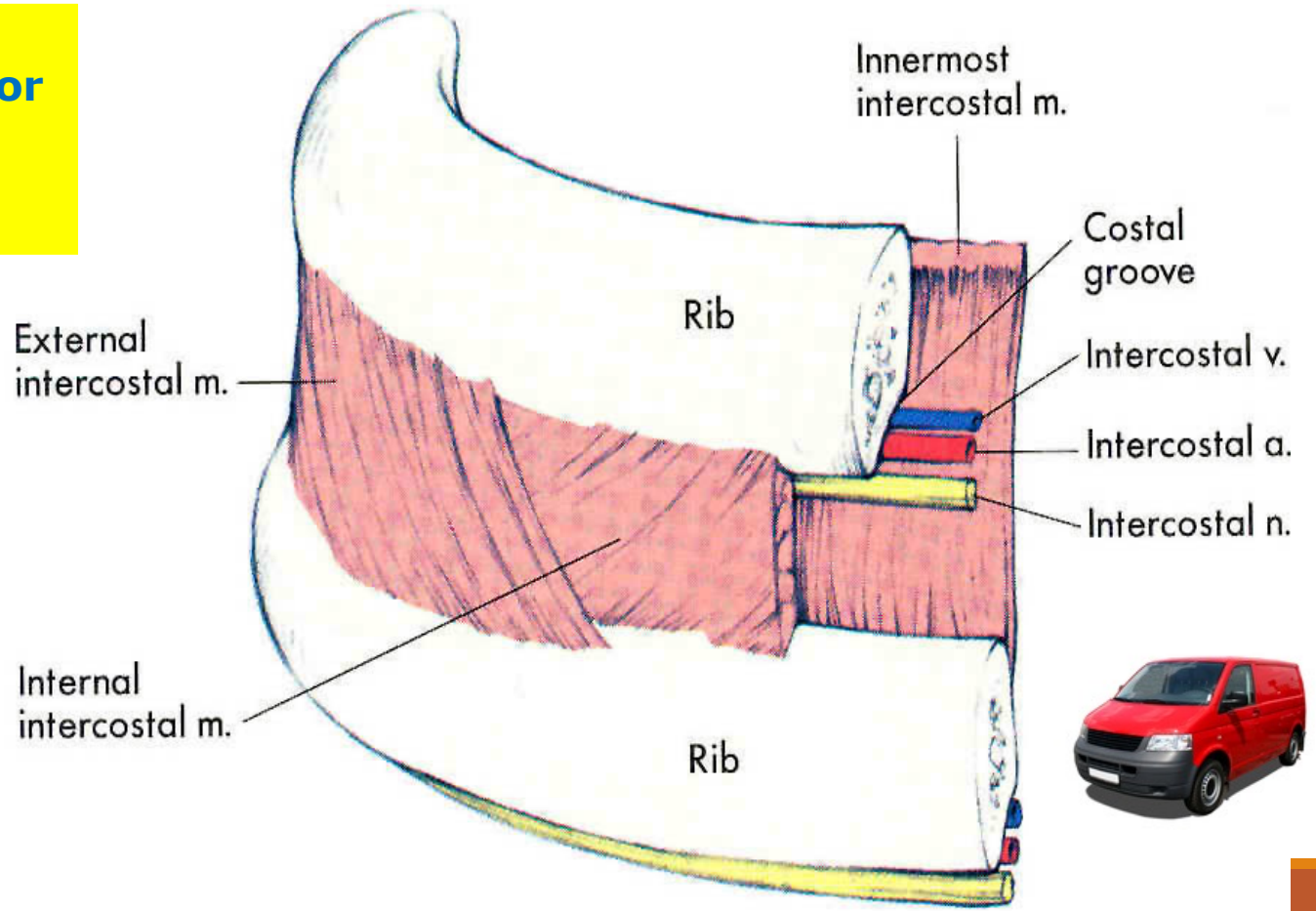
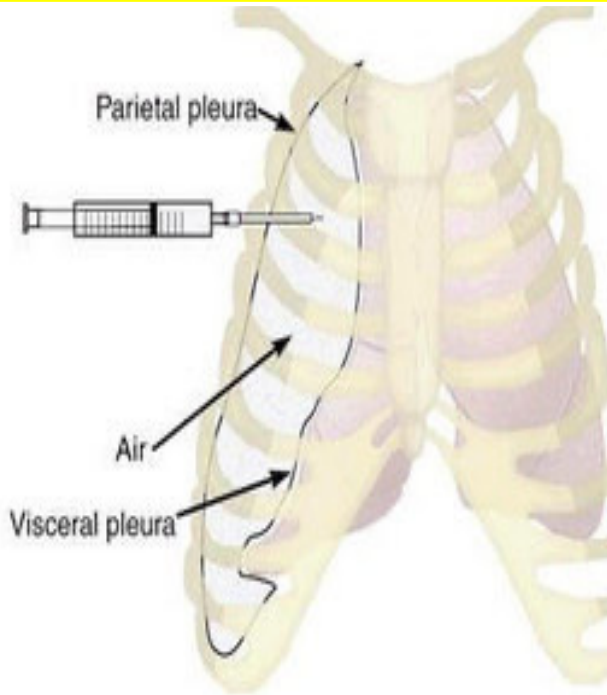
- Head
- Neck
- Tubercle
- Angle
- Shaft or body
- **Subcostal Groove** , contains
 - A-Intercostal **V**ein
 - B-Intercostal **A**rtery
 - C-Intercostal **N**erve

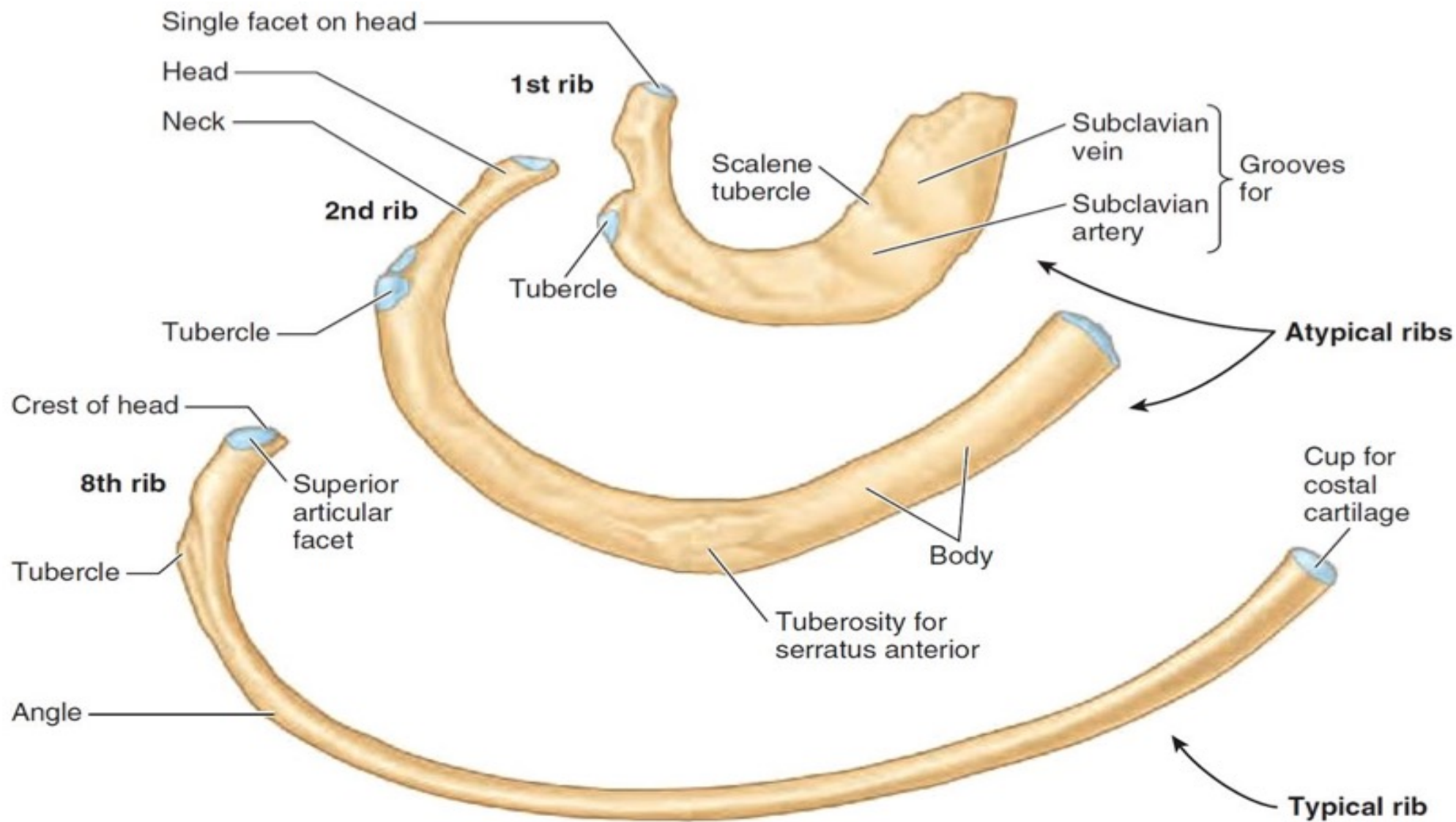


Subcostal Groove : contains; Intercostal vein Intercostal artery and Intercostal nerve

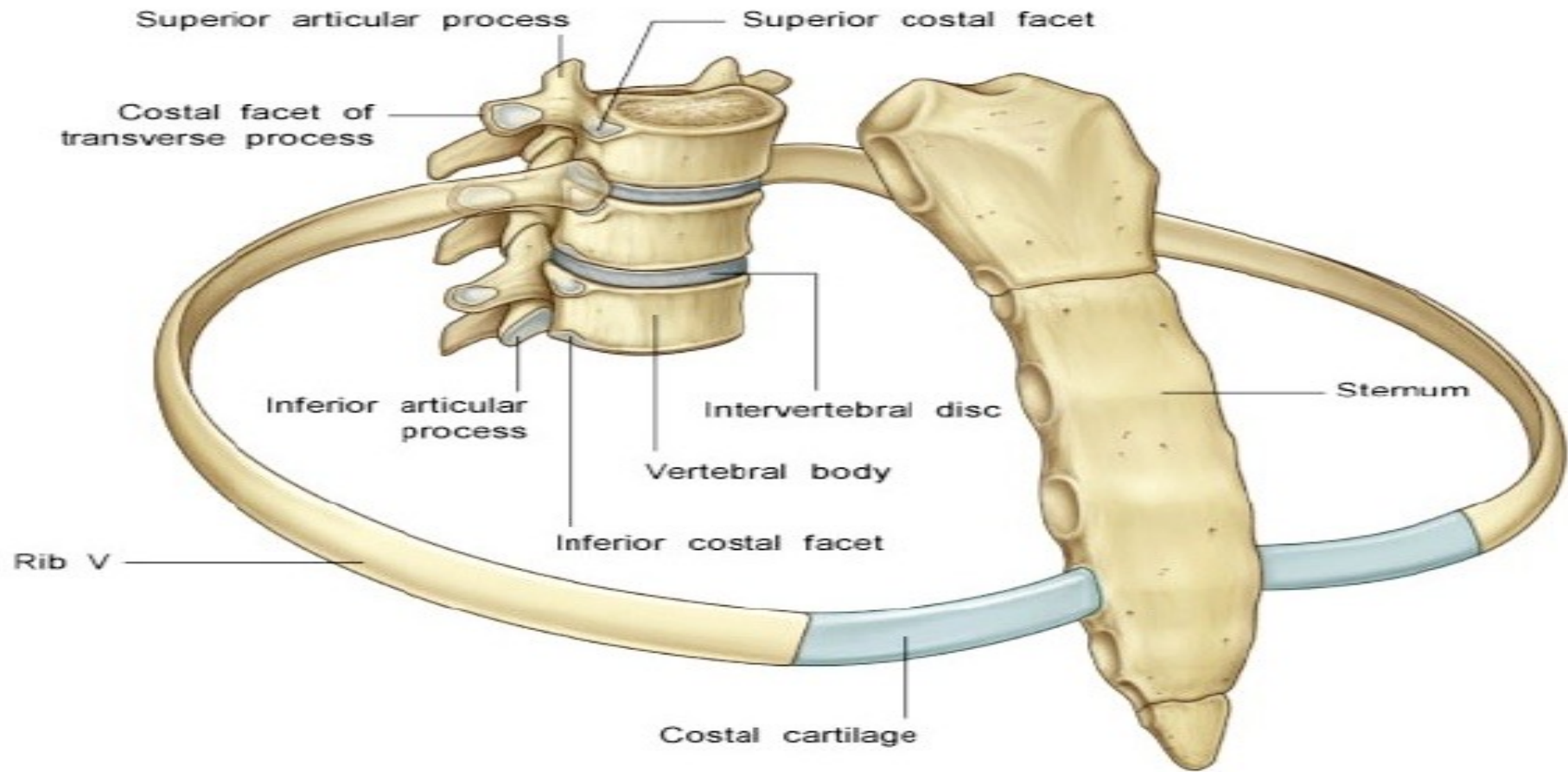
VAN

The needle should be inserted above the superior border of the rib





Joints of the Thoracic Wall



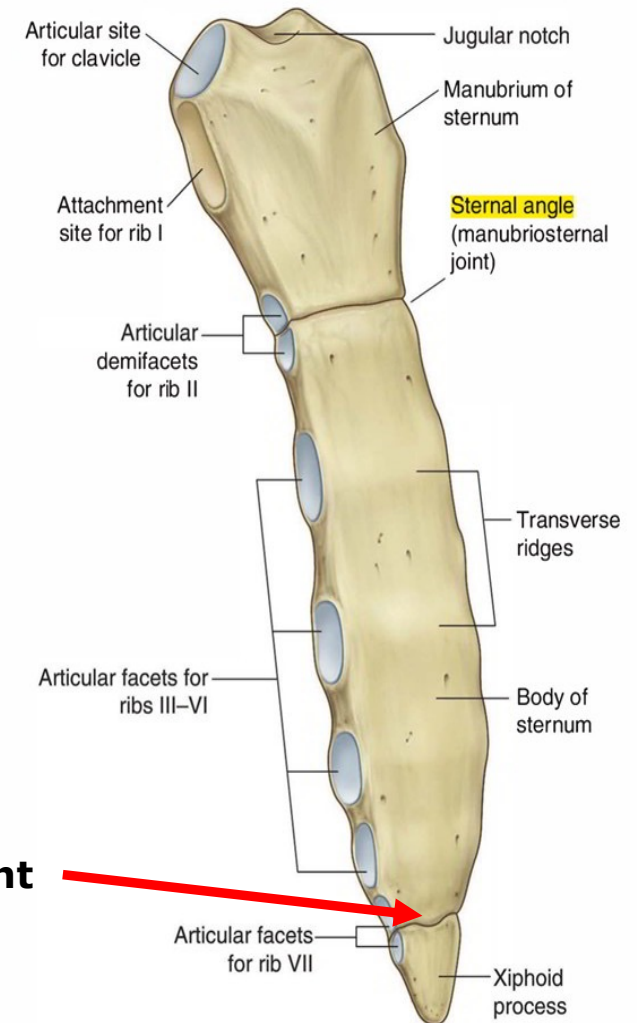
I- Joints of the Sternum

A. Manubriosternal joint

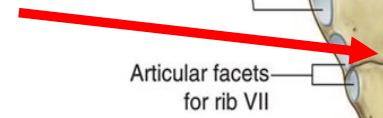
Secondary cartilaginous joint between the manubrium and the body of the sternum.
A small amount of angular movement is possible during respiration.

B. Xiphisternal joint

Secondary cartilaginous joint between the xiphoid process and the body of the sternum.



Xiphisternal joint



Joints related to the rib:

B) Joints of the posterior end: (Plane Synovial joint)

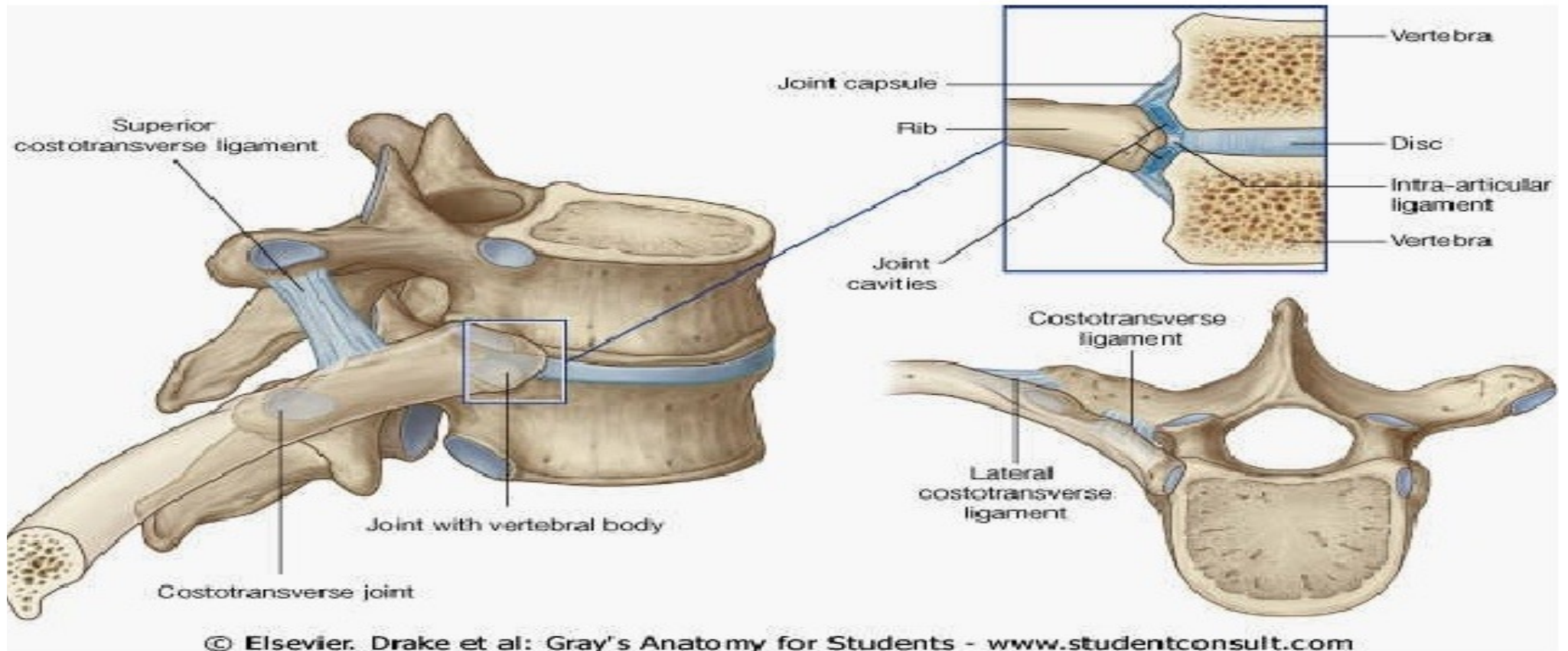
1. Costo-vertebral joints

- Between head of a typical rib and the corresponding vertebra and the vertebra above and their intervertebral disc.
- The head of 1st, 10th, 11th and 12th ribs carries only one facet to articulate with the body of the corresponding vertebra only.

1. Costo- transverse joint:

- The smooth articular part of the **tubercle** of the rib articulates with the articular facet on the **transverse process** of the corresponding vertebra.
- The **11th and 12th** ribs carry **no** tubercles and therefore have no costo-transverse joints.

Costovertebral joints.



III- Joints of the Costal Cartilages

A. Sternocostal Joint

- Plane Synovial joint
- Between sternum and costal cartilage of true ribs
- The 1st costal cartilages articulate with the manubrium, by primary cartilaginous joints with no movement

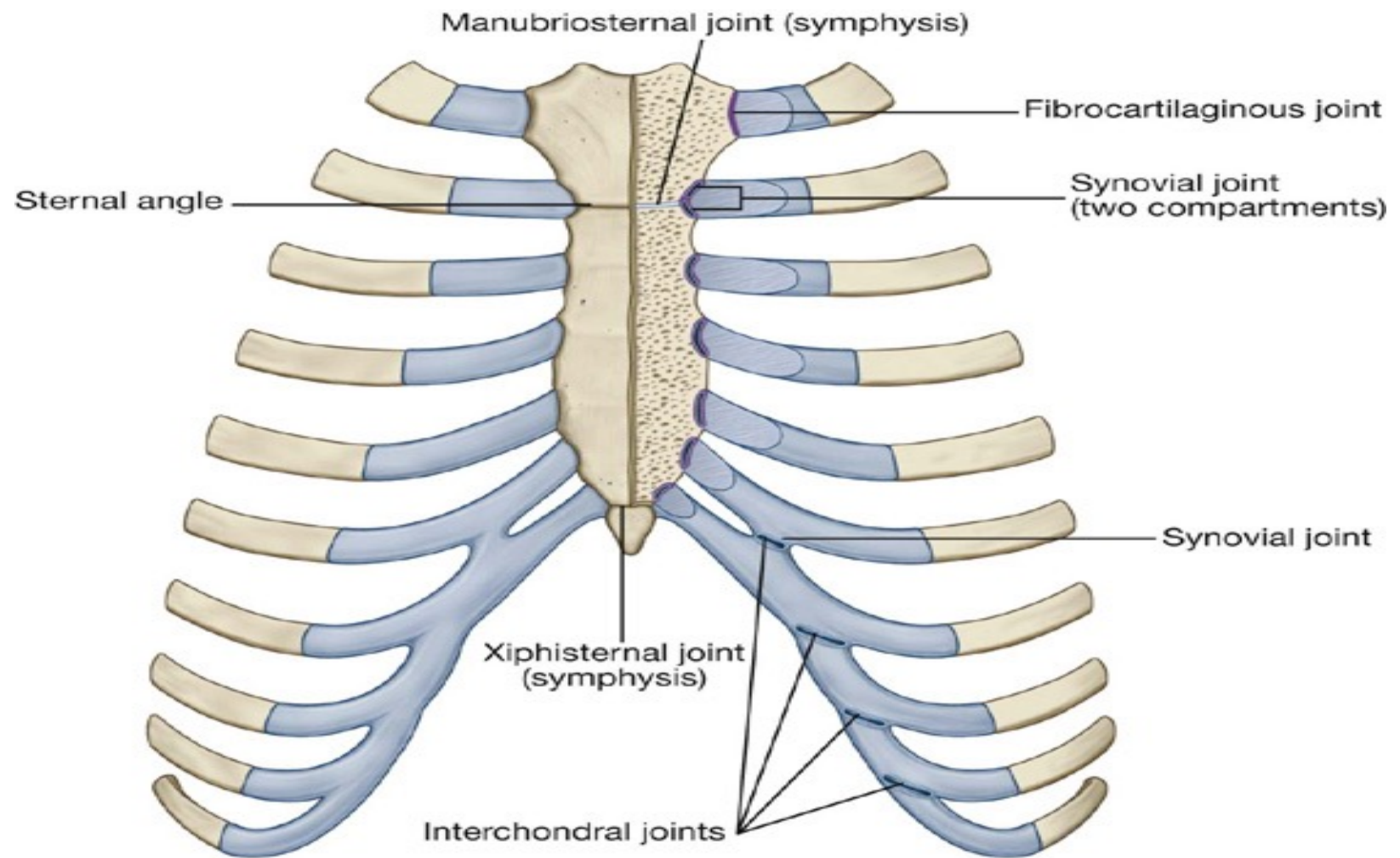
B. Chostochondral Joint

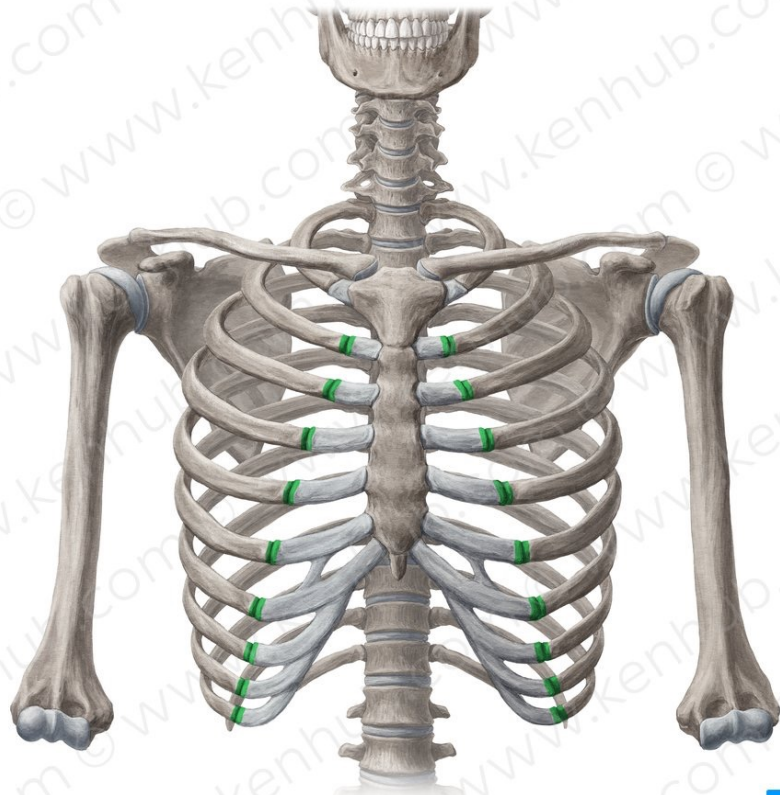
- primary Cartilaginous joints.
- Between ribs and costal cartilage .
- No movement is possible.

C. Interchondral joints

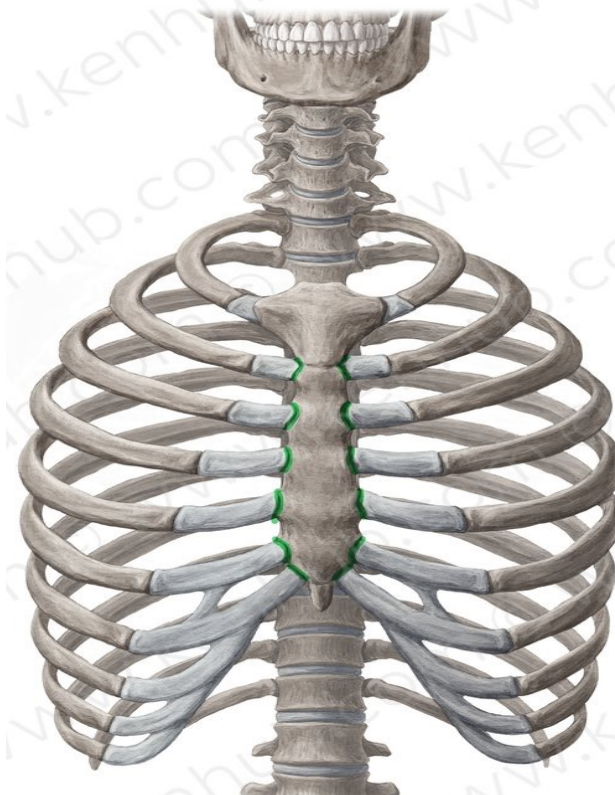
Between 6-9 costal cartilages .

Plane synovial Joint





Costochondral joints



Sternochondral joints

Chest wall abnormalities

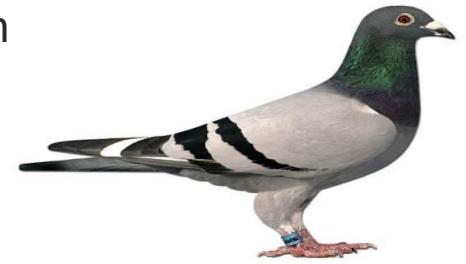
1- Pectus excavatum (sunken or funnel chest)

It is a congenital deformity in which several ribs and the sternum grow abnormally, producing a concave, or caved-in, appearance in the anterior chest wall.



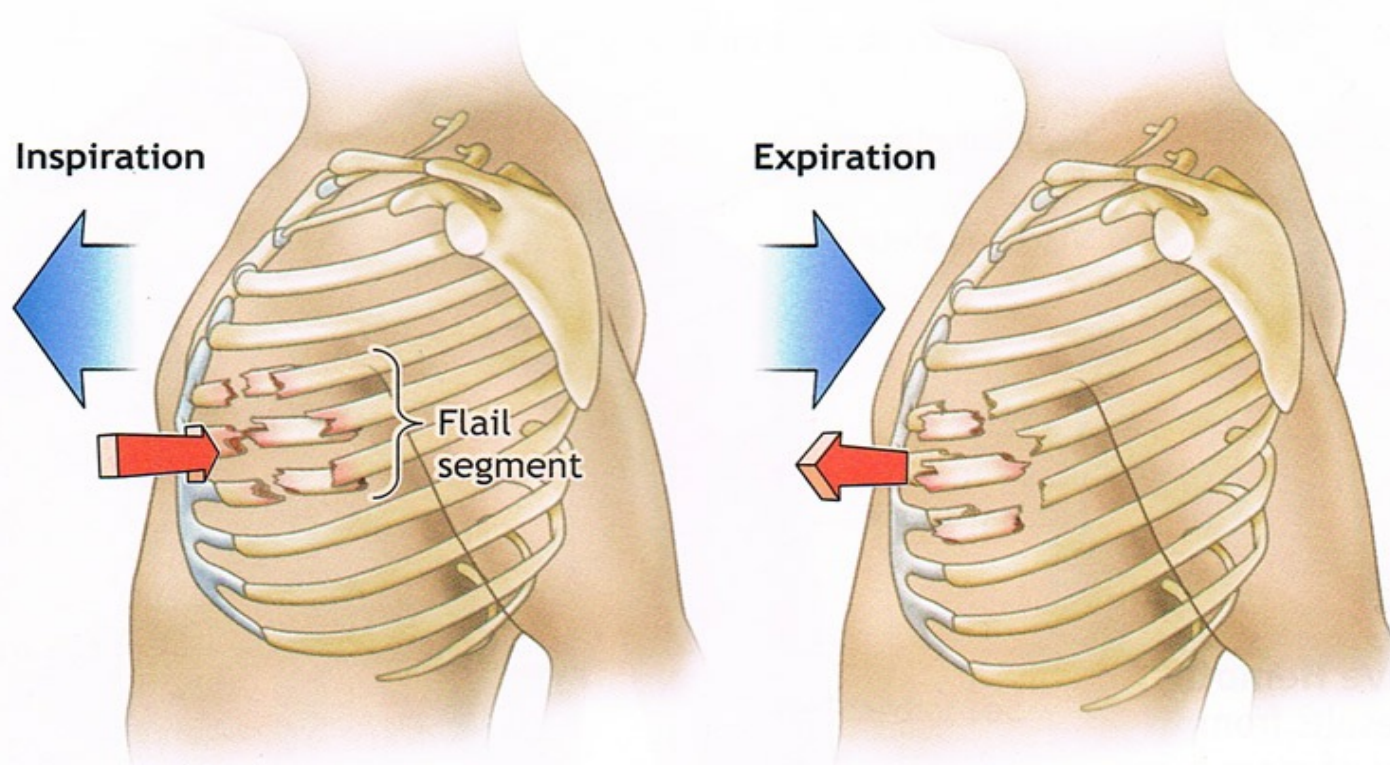
2- Rectus carinatum (pigeon chest)

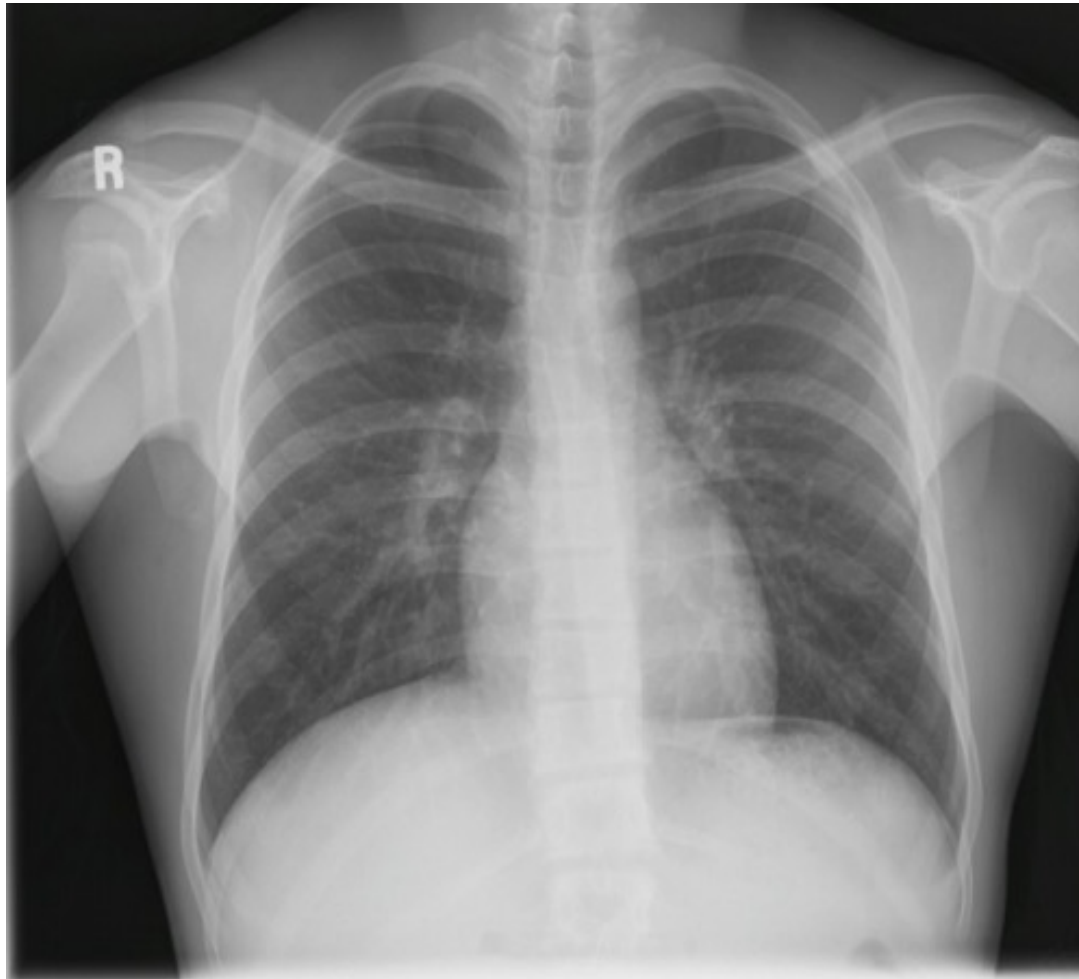
is a deformity of the chest characterized by a protrusion of the sternum



Flail Chest

- ✓ It is a life-threatening medical condition that occurs when a segment of the rib cage breaks due to trauma .
- ✓ In this case ; multiple adjacent ribs are broken in multiple places, separating a segment, so a part of the chest wall moves independently
- ✓ Two of the symptoms of flail chest are chest pain and shortness of breath.





Chest X ray Posterior anterior view



THANK

YOU!