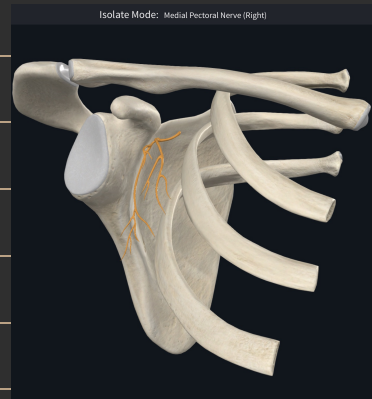
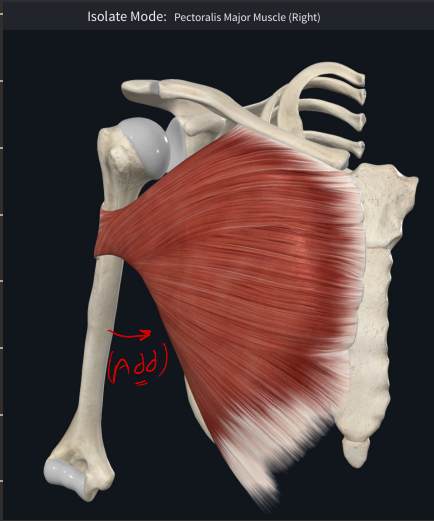


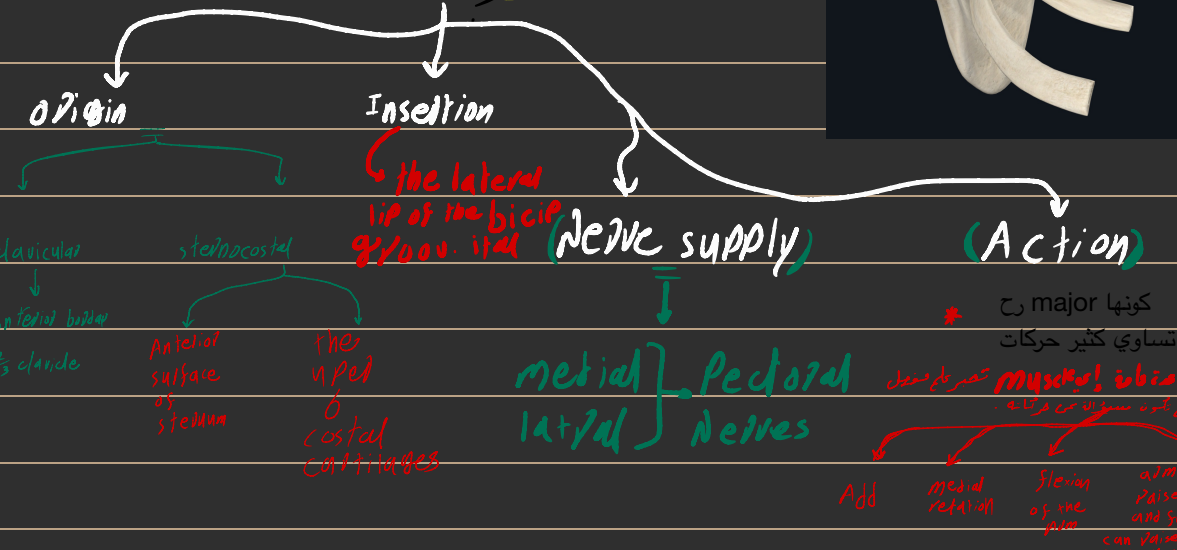


# \*(Pectoralis major)\*



\* to understand (PM) you must know 4 things:

## \*(PM)\*



\* كونها major رح  
تساوي كثير حركات  
مضامنه! **مضامنه!**  
تصغير حجم العضل  
مع كونه مستطيل مع حركة

# (Pectoralis minor)

origin  
 insertion  
 coracoid process of the scapula

nerve supply  
 medial pectoral  
 → (0 - 15)

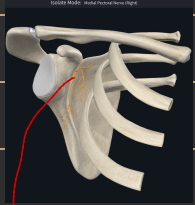
(The Action)

Protraction of the scapula

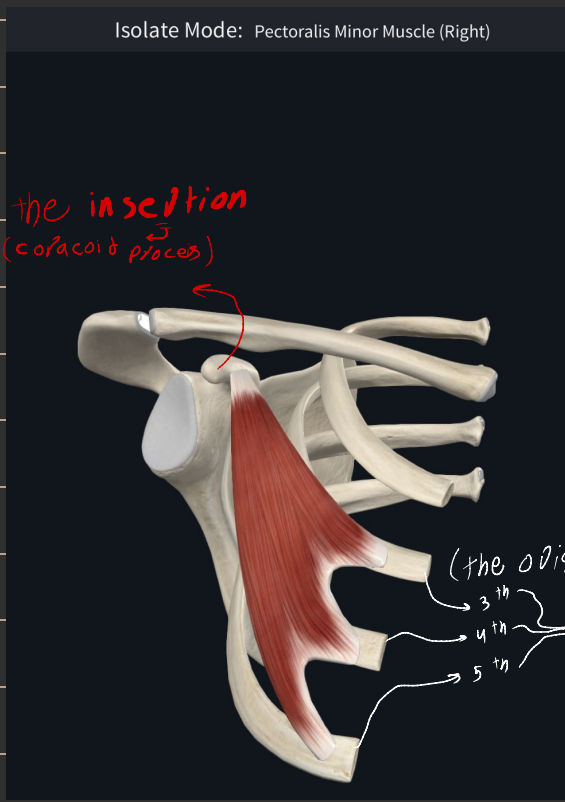
Depresses the shoulder

elevates the ribs

3, 4, 5 ribs  
 close to inner costal cartilages



\* The Nerve supply Pectoral nerves **medial**



the insertion (coracoid process)

(the origin)

3<sup>th</sup>  
 4<sup>th</sup>  
 5<sup>th</sup>

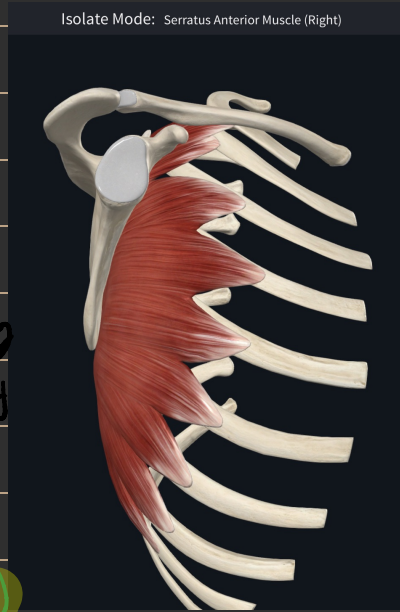
(Near to the 1<sup>st</sup> costal cartilages)

# \* serratus Anterior

\* شتره منقبضه

## Action:

- \* protraction of the scapula
- \* Rotate the scapula upward during raising the arm above the head

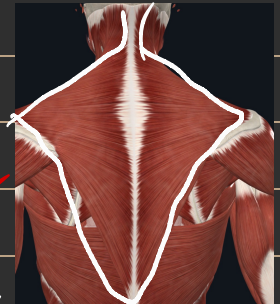


- \* the nerve supply
- \* long thoracic nerve

## (\* serratus A Paralysis)

\* winging of scapula:

(TRAPEZIUS)  
 (nerve supply) } Paralysis of the shoulder  
 (nerve supply) }  
 → spinal accessory



Action: elevates of the shoulder



# (The Latissimus dorsi)

\* Nerve

Action

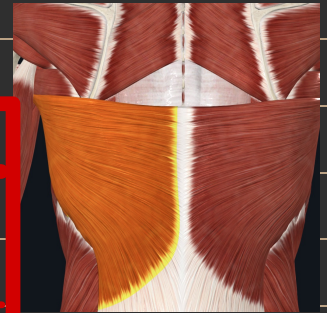
Thoracodorsal N

swimming

\* Extension of the ARM

Adduction and medial Rotation

(TO SUM UP)



Trapezius

latissimus

Spinal accessory N

Thoracodorsal

Elevates, of the shoulder.

Add  
medial Rotation  
Extension of the ARM

# (Deltoid) \* (Nerve supply)

Nerve supply):

\* Axillary Nerve:



\* Middle fibers Abductor of the arm (15-19°)

Isolate Mode: Acromial Part of Deltoid Muscle (Left)



\* Deltoid muscle Paralysis

(تفويض)

\* Atrophy of the shoulder

\* unable to (abduct) the arm to 90°

Isolate Mode: Axillary Nerve (Left)



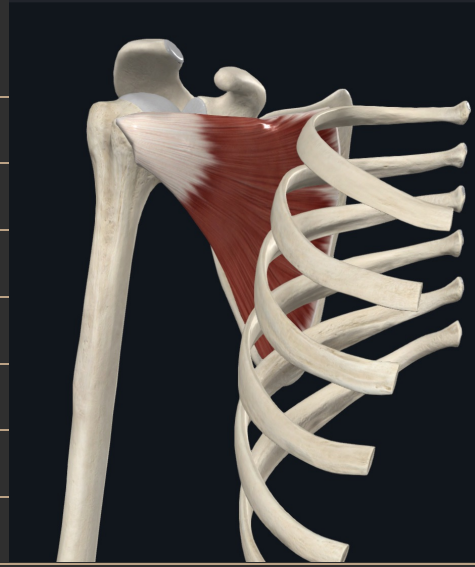
the Axillary

# \* (Supraspinatus)

upper } → subscapular Nerves  
lower }

(Initiates abduction of the Arm (0-15°))

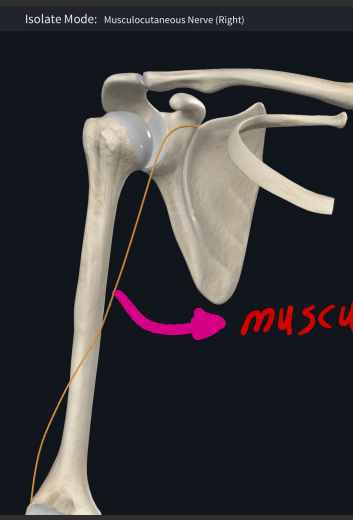
\*Adduction  
medial rotation  
of arm\*



Deltoid	supraspinatus	subscapularis
Axillary (N)	suprascapular (N)	upper and lower subscapular N
(15 - 90) (Abductor)	Initiates (0 - 15)	Adduction and medial rotation of the arm
Paralysis ↓ shoulder unable to abduct the 90°		

# (muscles of the Arm)

## \* coracobrachialis

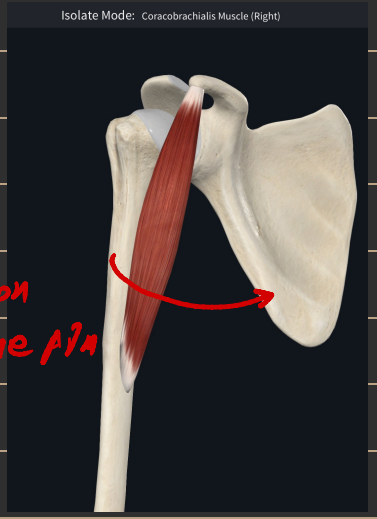


musculocutaneous (N)

تم الإبريق

(مكان الارتباط)

\* flexion of the arm



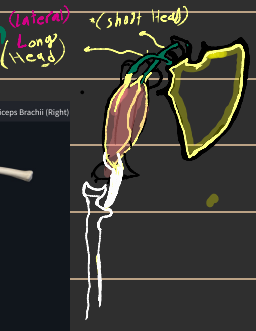
حكى الدكتور في المحاضرة ان هذا العضلة مسؤولة عن توقيف العظمة في المنتصف

Flexion

## \* Biceps brachii

\* (Nerve supply) (Musculocutaneous) (N) (Action)

within the capsule of the shoulder joint



supinator of the semi-flexed forearm

arm elbow } flexion

# \* Brachialis

Nerve supply

musculocutaneous

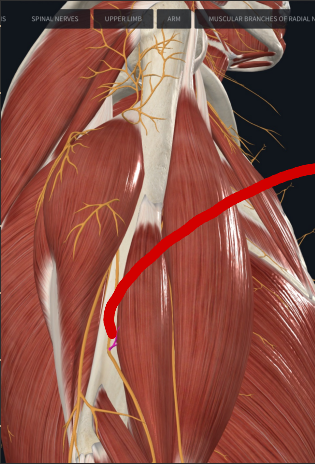
(N)

and the lateral fibers  
supplied by (VAC)

Action



\* flexor  
of the forearm



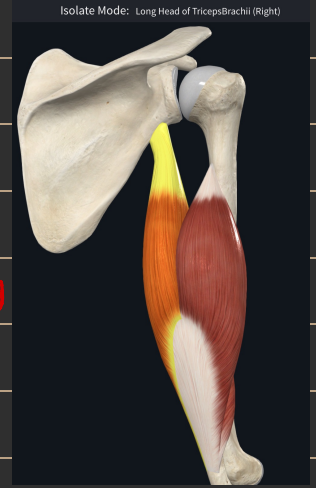
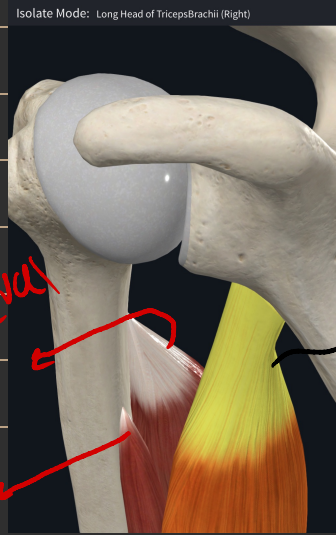
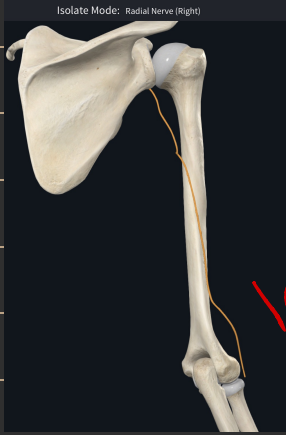
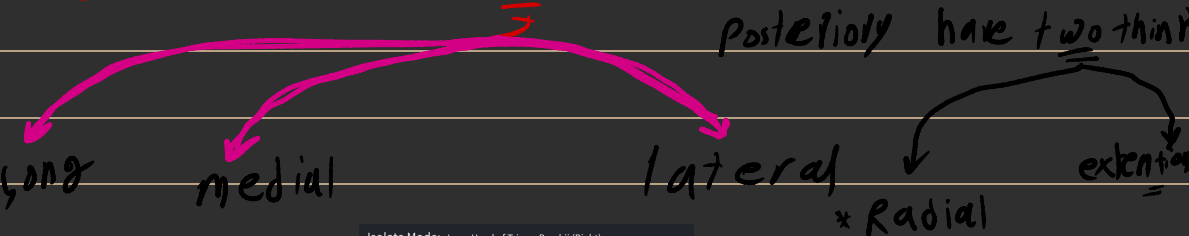
(VAC)



# Triceps brachii

(\* there are 3 Head)

\* Any Muscles in the posteriorly have two think



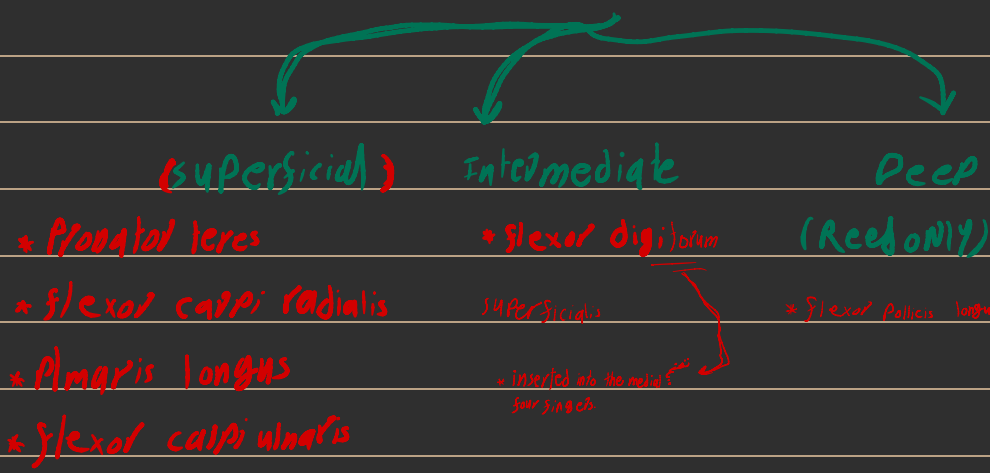
medial Head

long Head

# (muscles of The front of the forearm)

\* on the first place:

muscles of Anterior compartment



\* Action

- \* the function is mainly
  - flexion
  - pronation of the hand
- \* Radialis Add
- \* Ulnaris Add

\* the nerve supply:

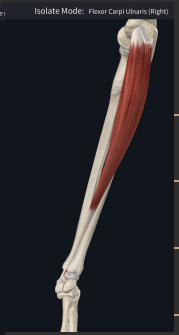
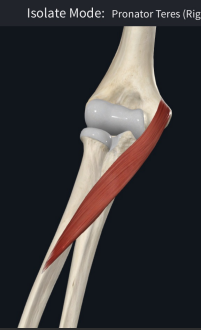
- superficial
- intermediate

median nerve

(except) \* EXCEPT: (flexor carpi ulnaris) -> by ulnar nerve

## \* THE FIRST GROUP





\* the 2 group :-  
\* only on muscle

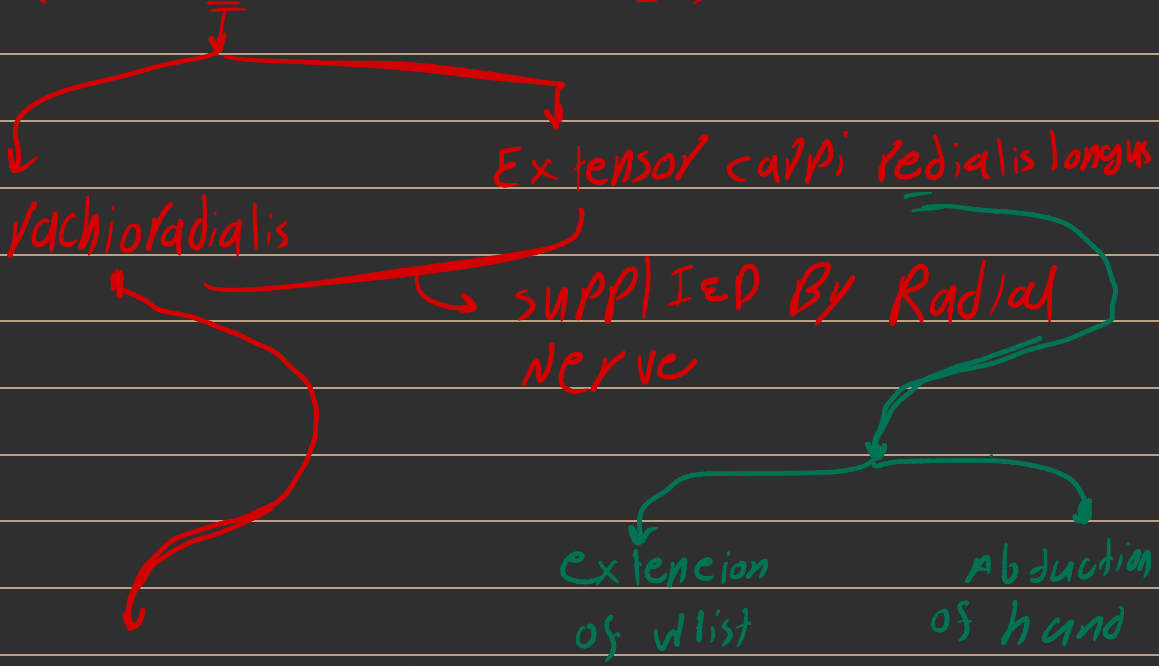


flexor digitorum  
superficialis :-  
medial N  
flexion of the  
medial 4 fingers

\* the pronator quadratus  
(pronator of the forearm)



\* (the lateral compartment)



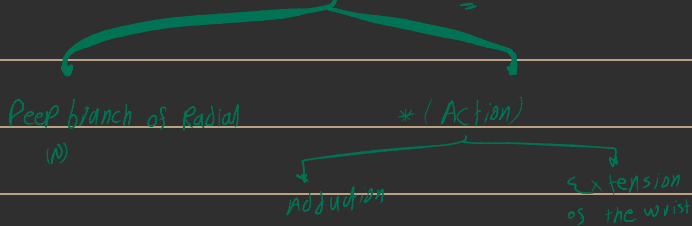
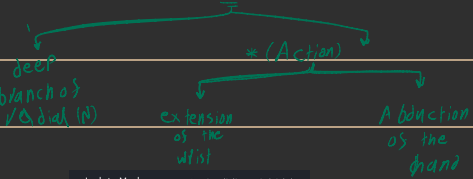
flexes the elbow joint  
when the forearm is in  
the midprone position



# superficial

\* Extensor carpi radialis brevis:

\* Extensor carpi ulnaris



# Thank You