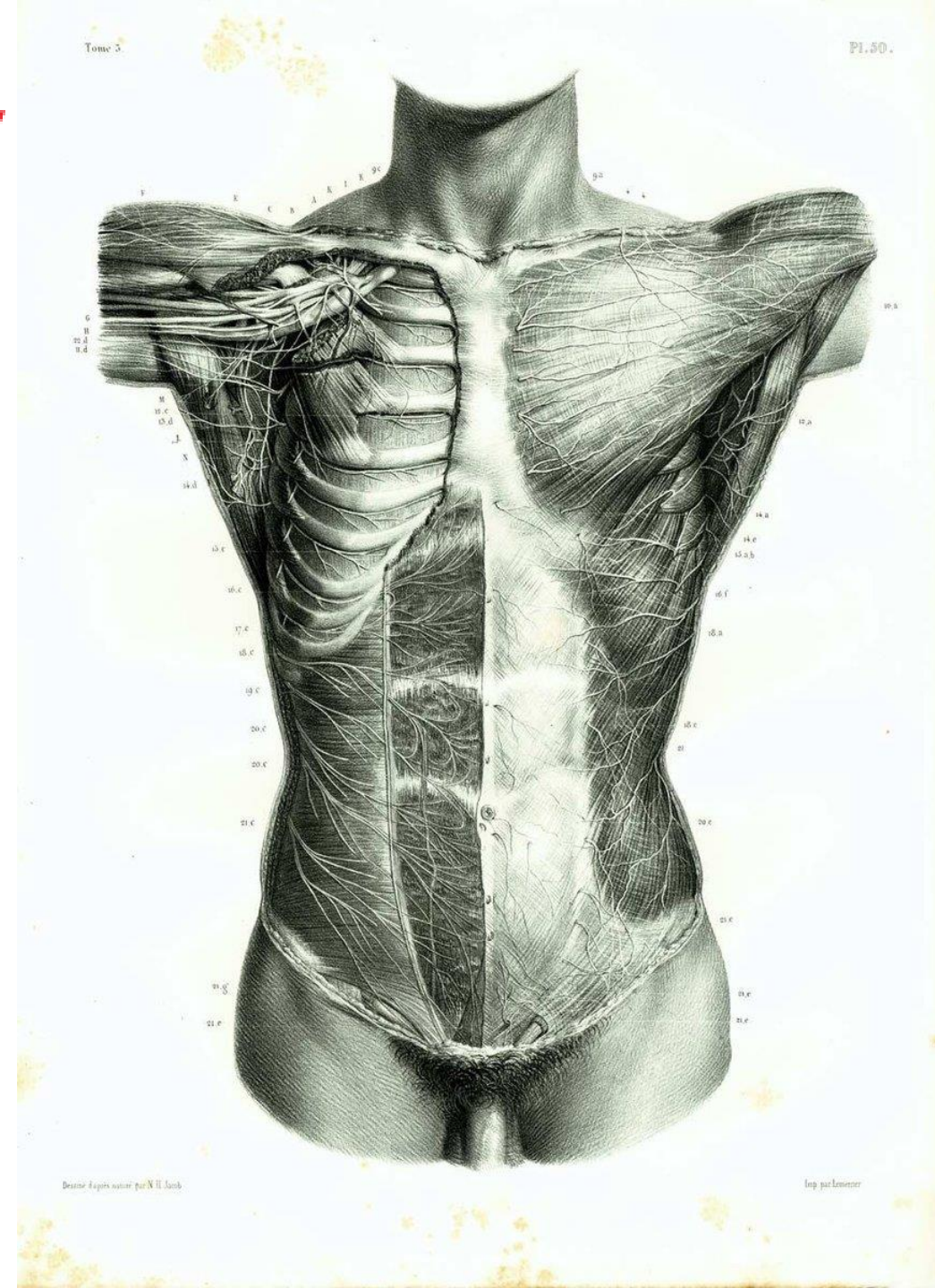




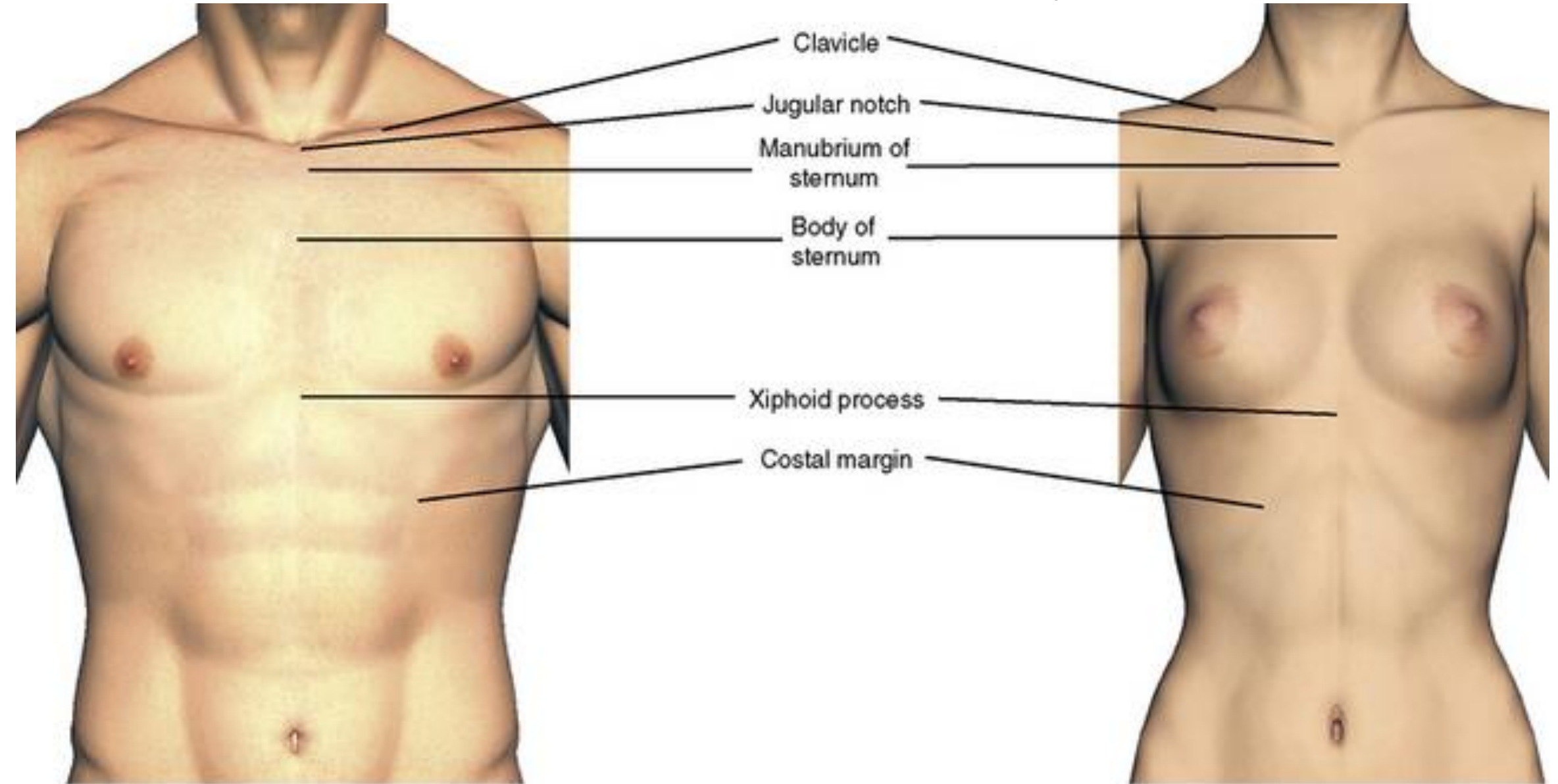
Department of Anatomy
Second Faculty of Medicine
Charles University

MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK

MUDr. Azzat Al-Redouan



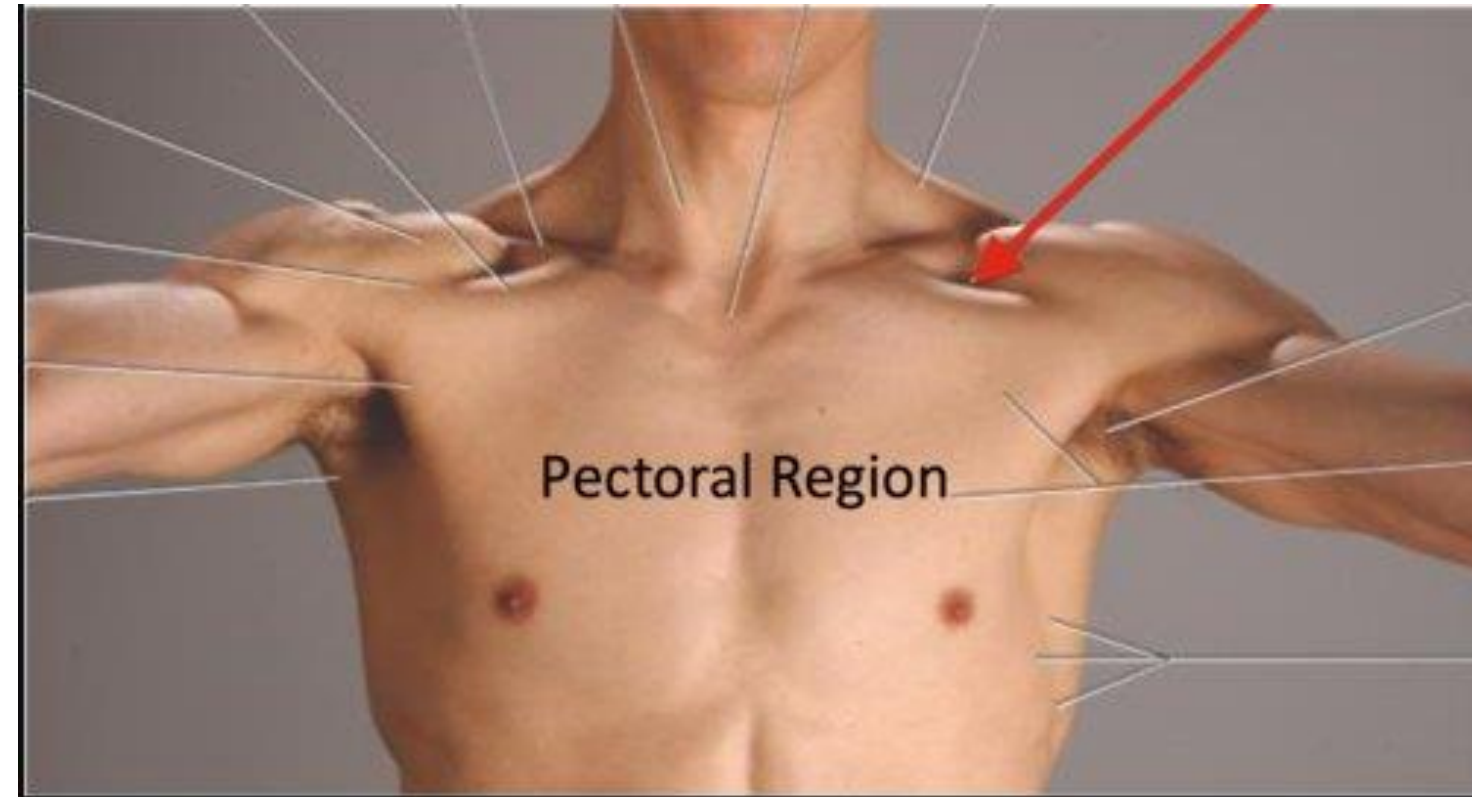
Surface Anatomy



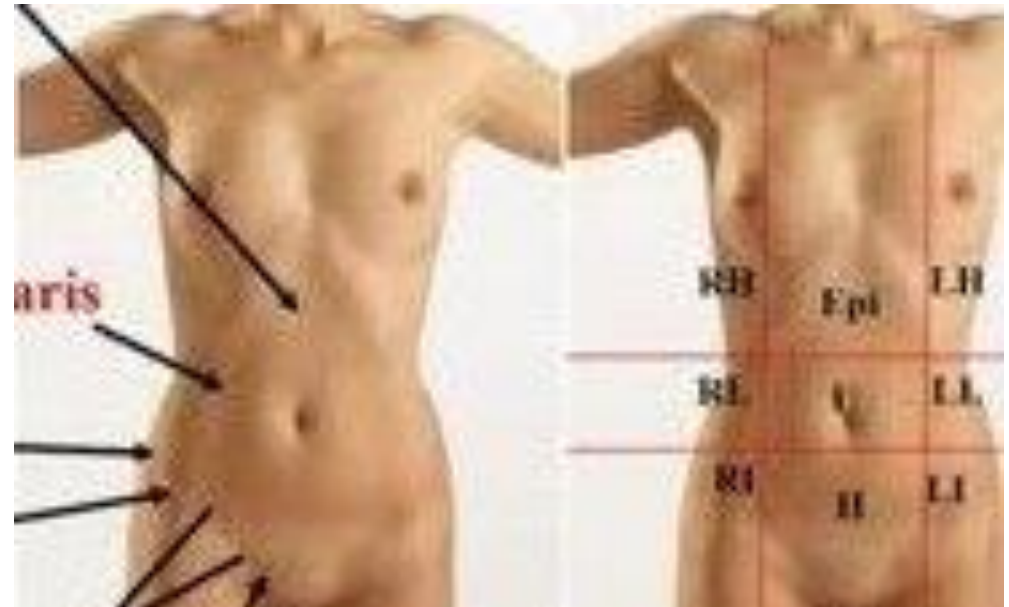
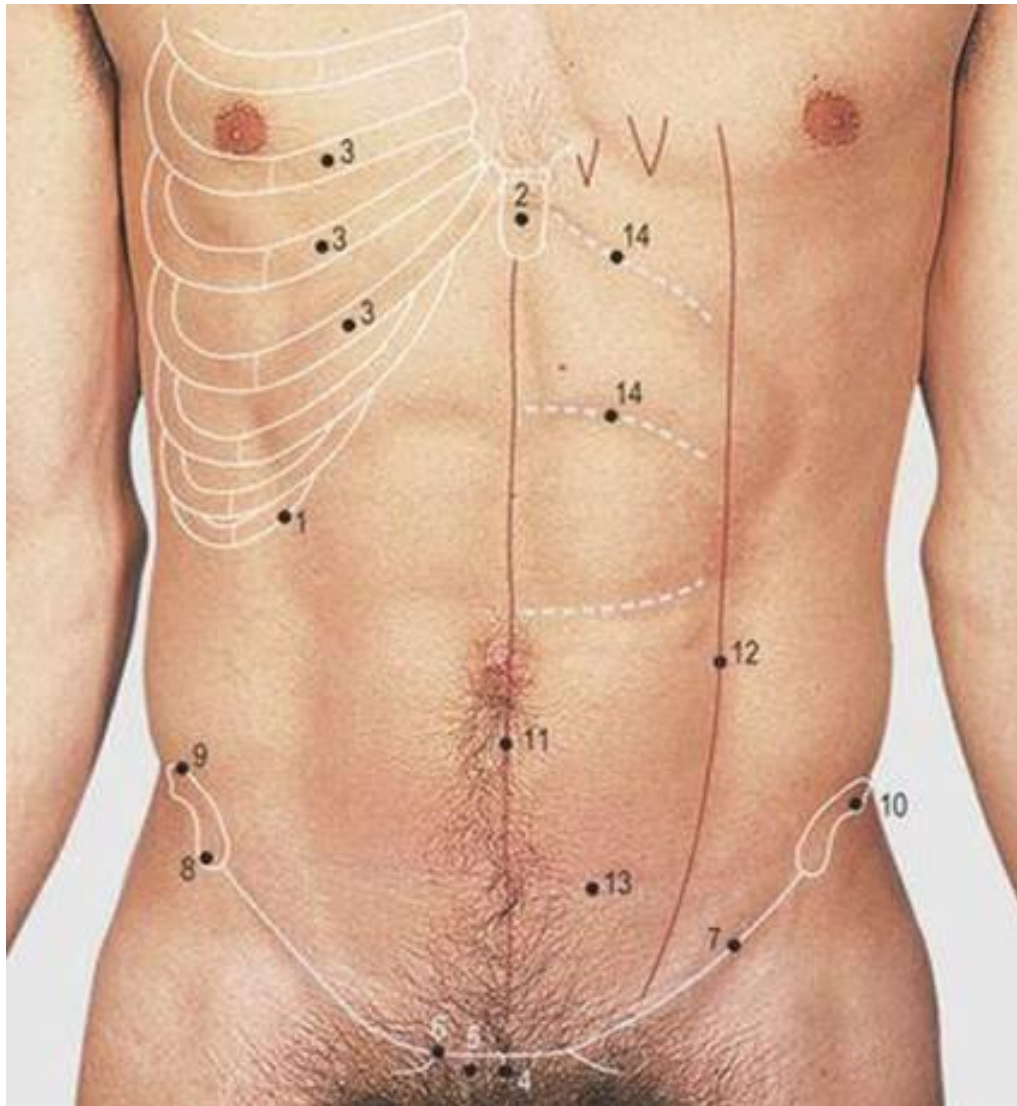
A

B

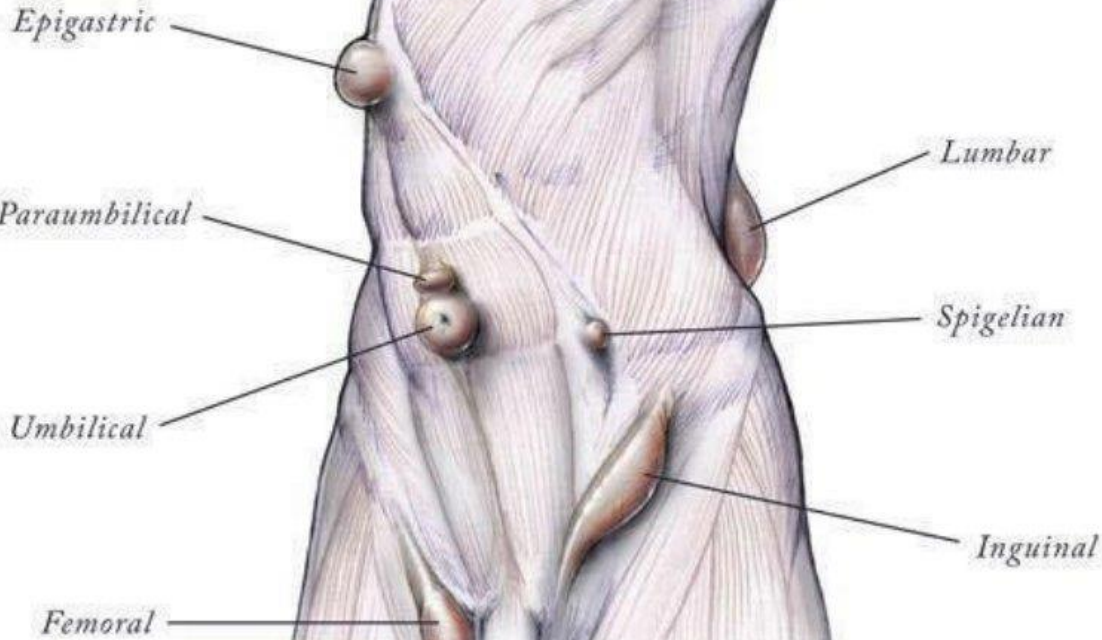
Surface Anatomy



Surface Anatomy



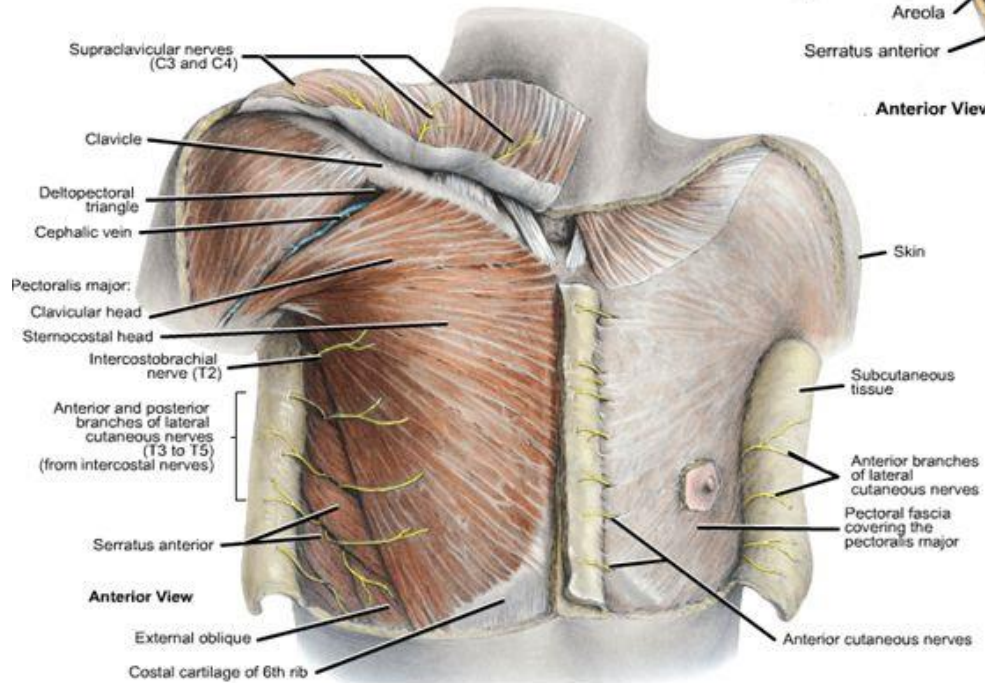
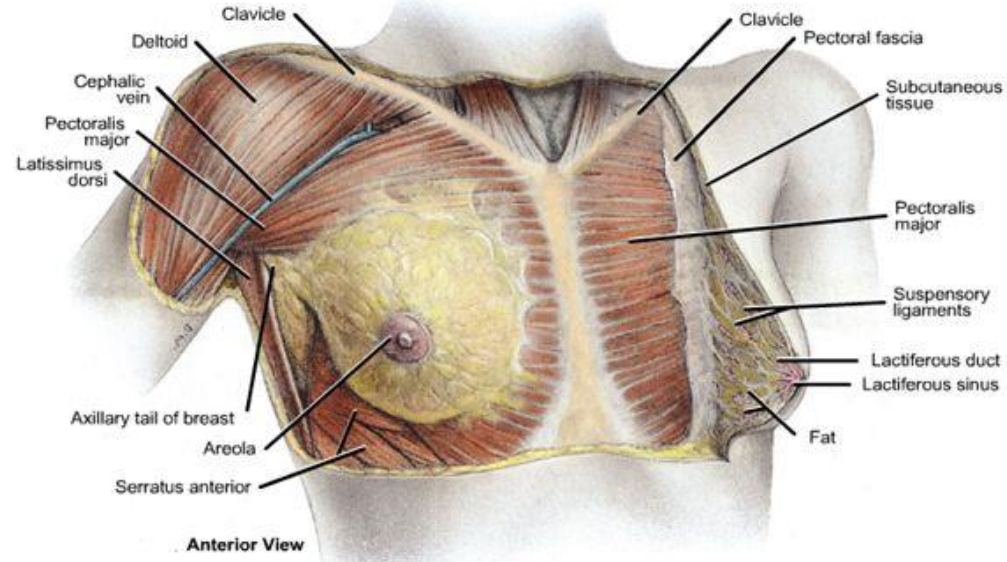
Abdominal
Wall Hernias



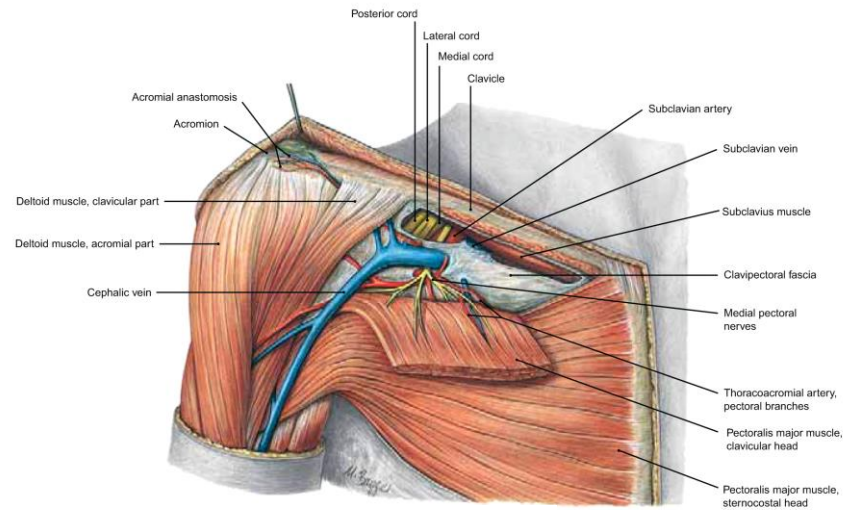
Layers & Fascia

Thoracic wall

- Skin
- Superficial fascia
- deep fascia



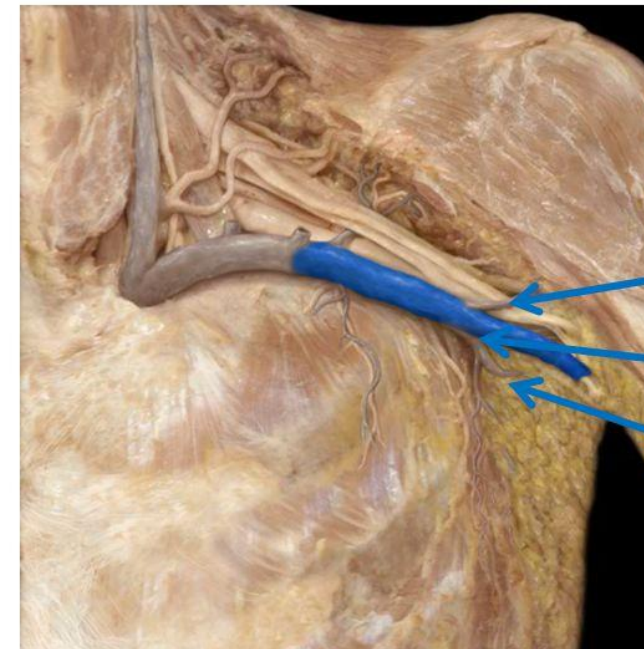
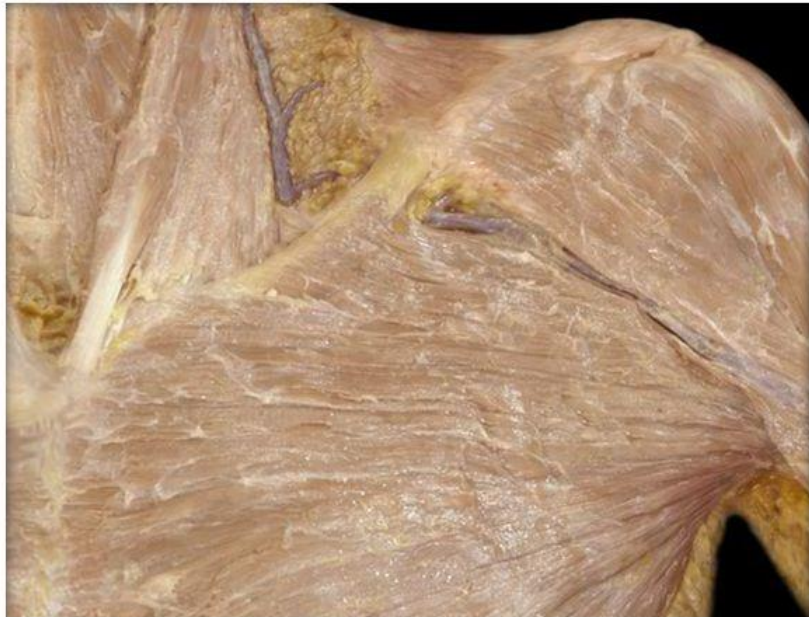
Layers & Fascia



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

Axillary Vein

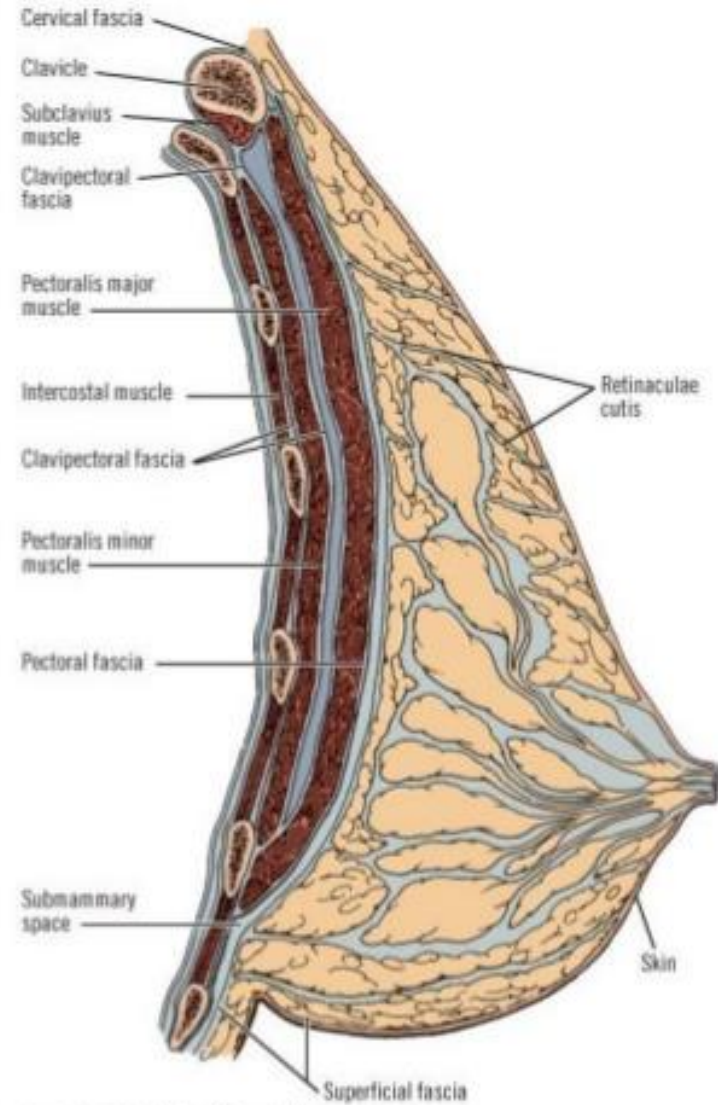
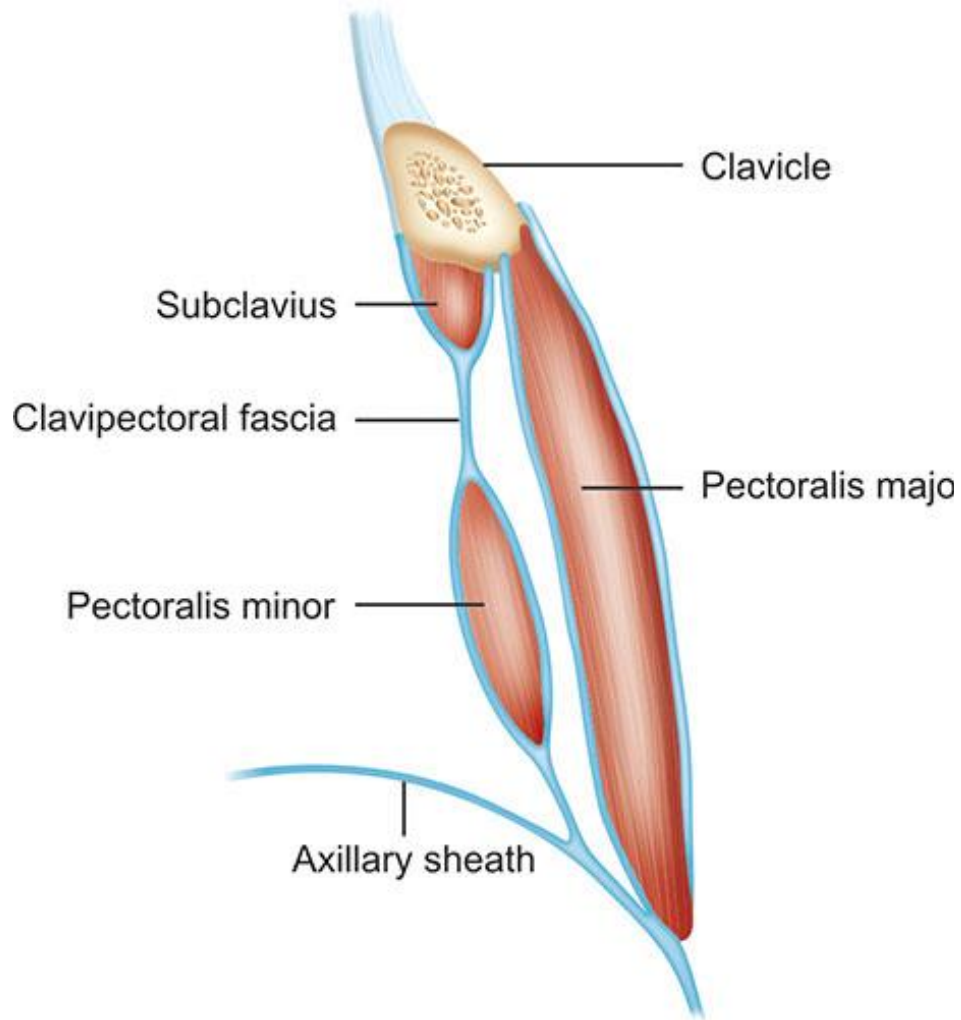
Passes into the axilla through the deltopectoral/
clavipectoral triangle



Also note the

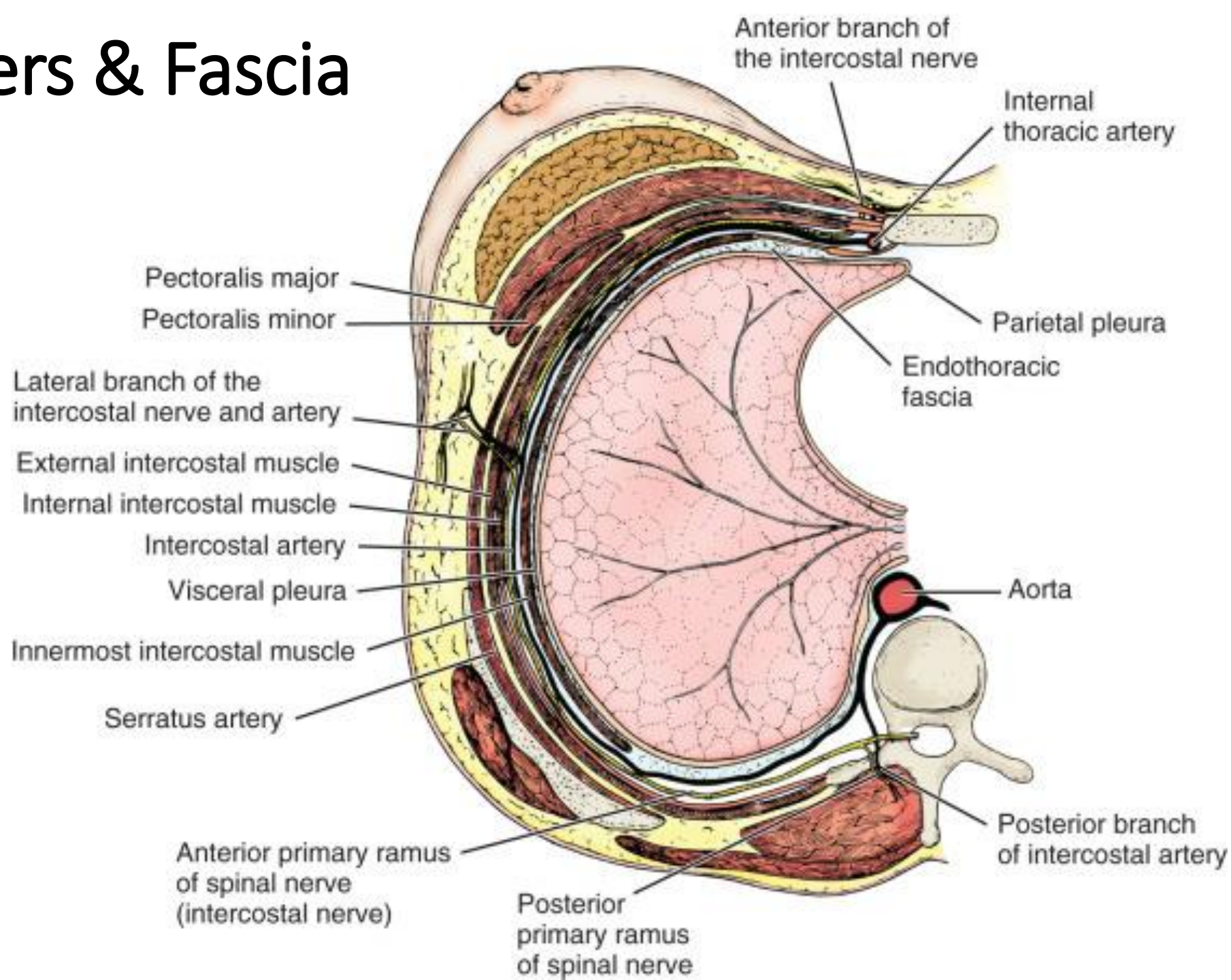
- Posterior circumflex humeral v
- Subscapular v
- Circumflex scapular v

Layers & Fascia



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

Layers & Fascia

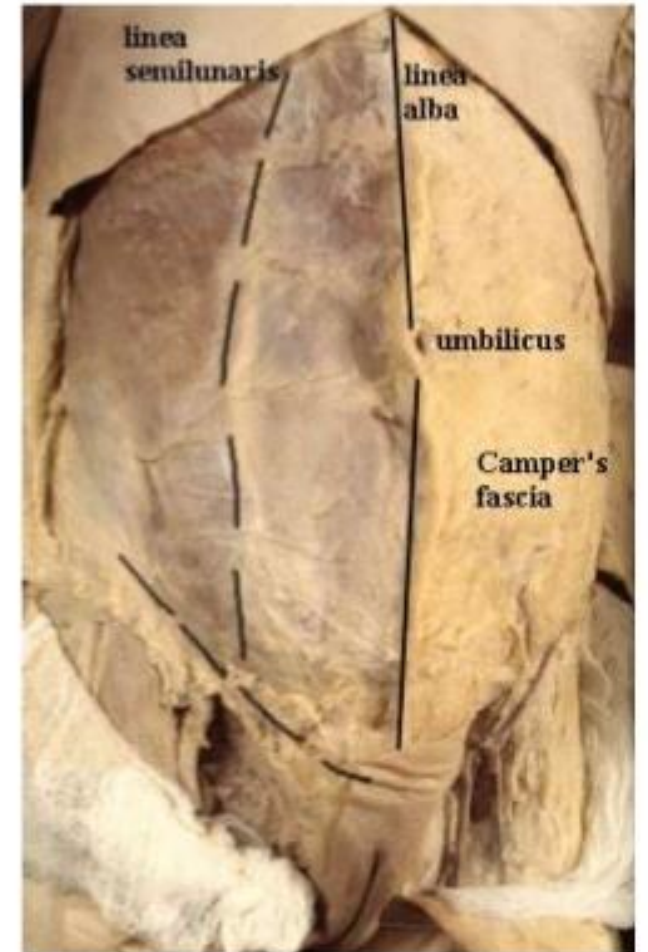


Layers & Fascia

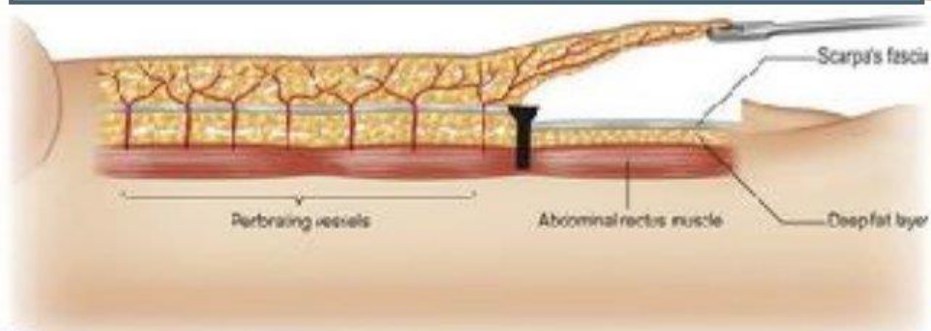
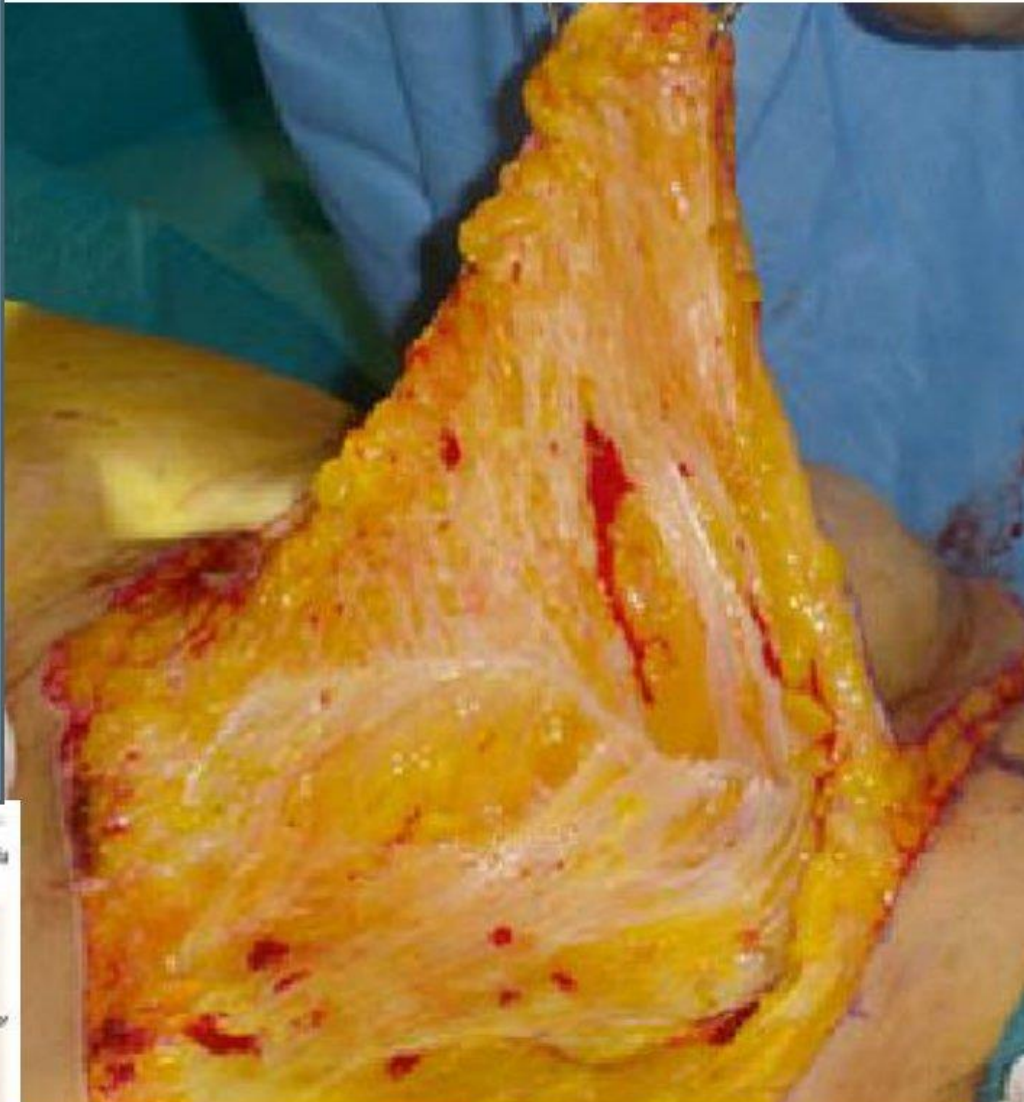
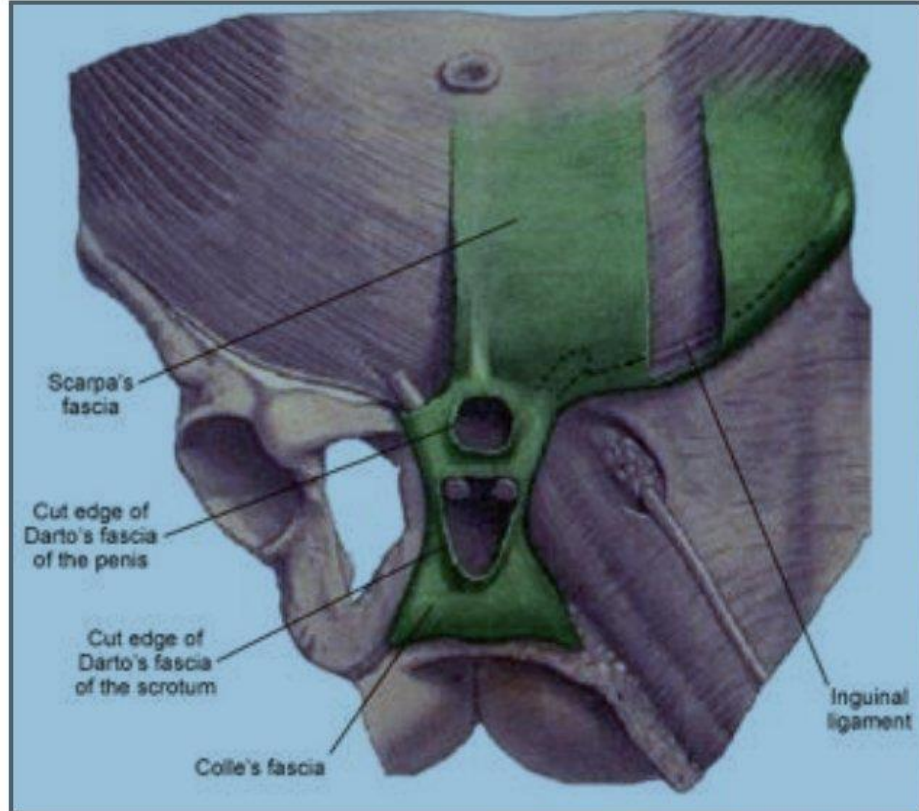


Superficial fascia

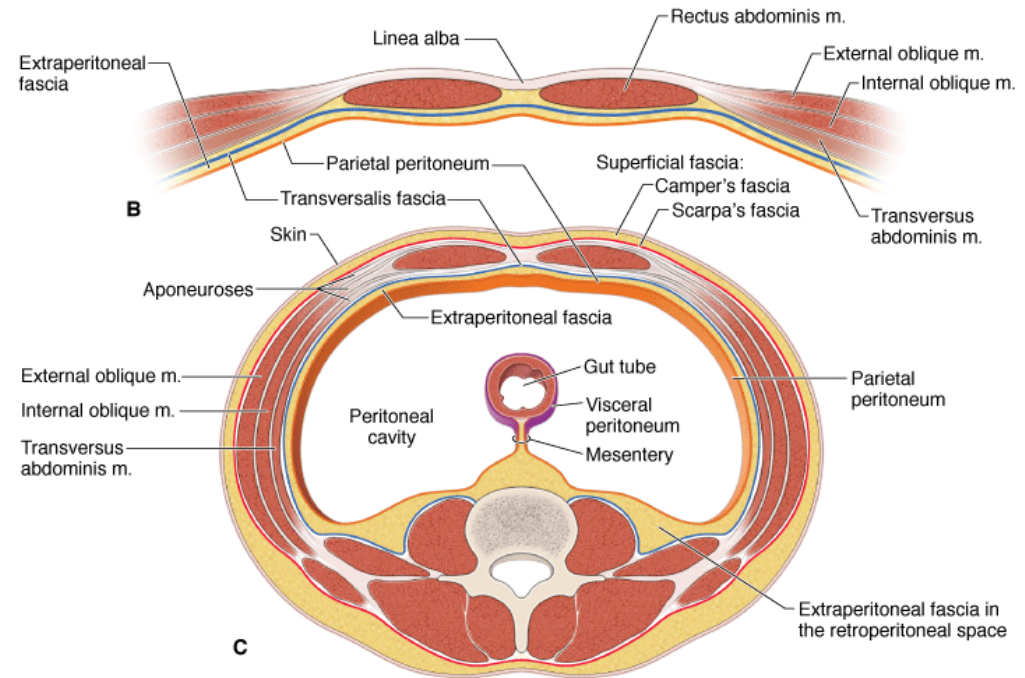
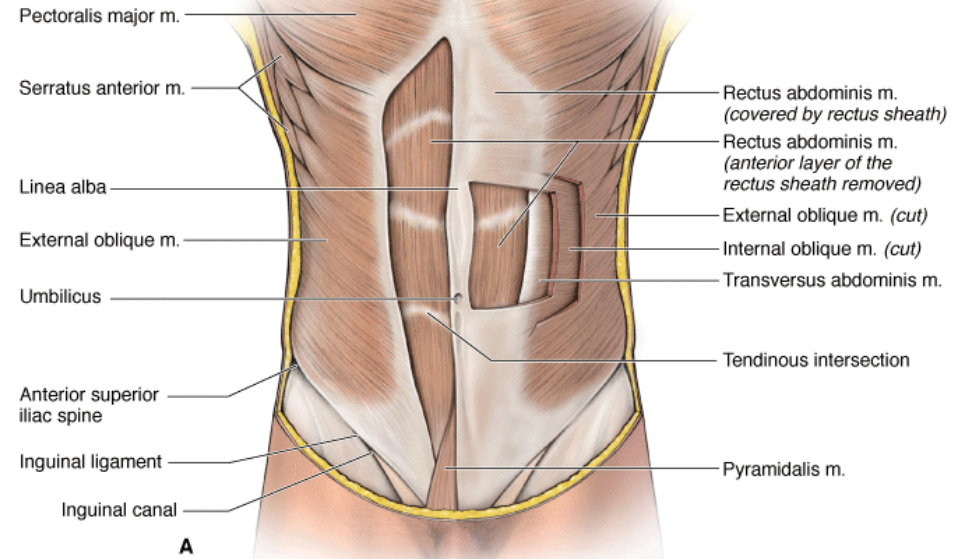
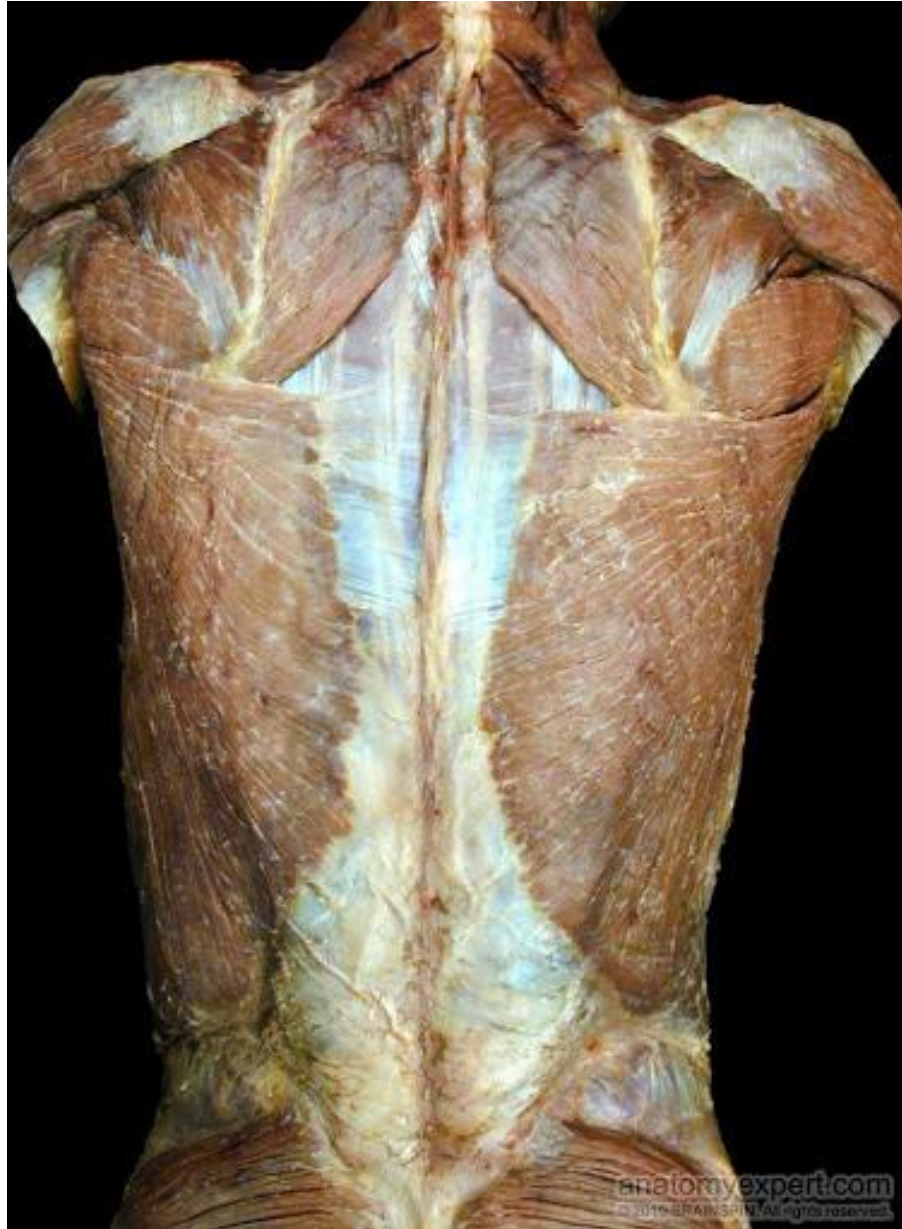
- In two layers
- Camper's - sup fatty layer
- Scarpa's - deep membranous layer
- **CONTENTS**
 - Cutaneous nerves
 - Arteries
 - Veins
 - Lymphatics



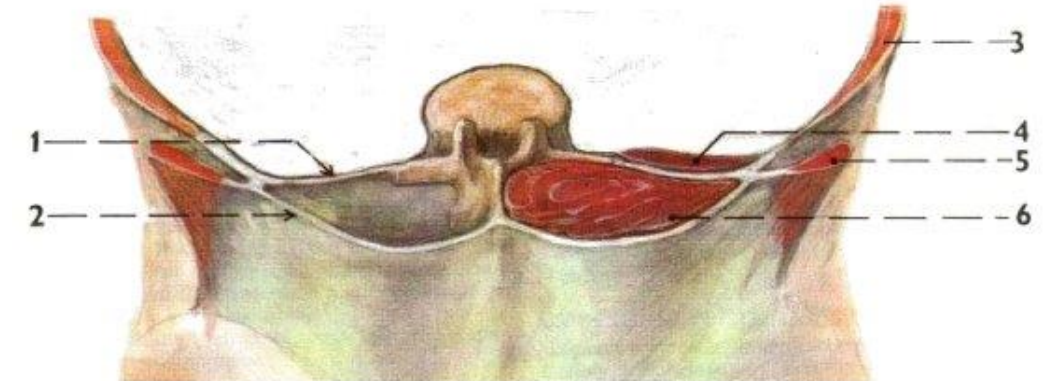
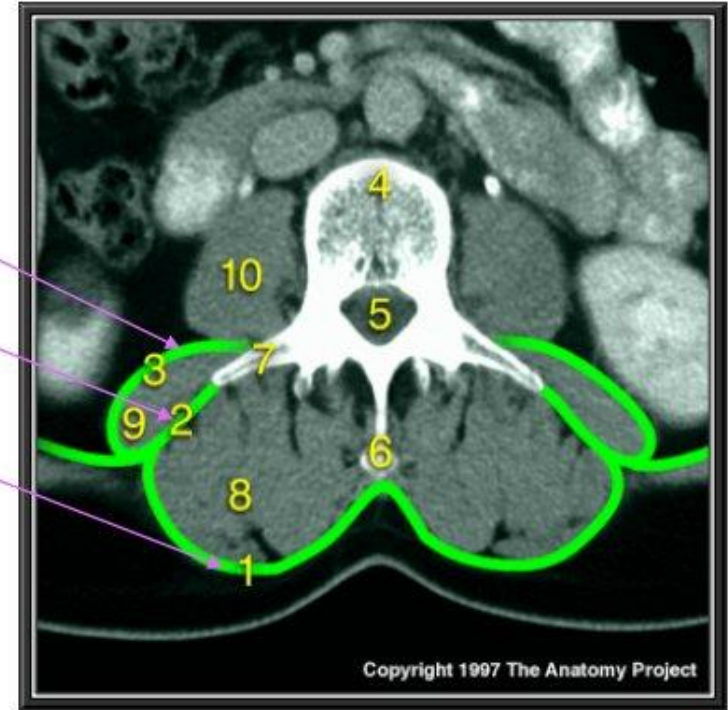
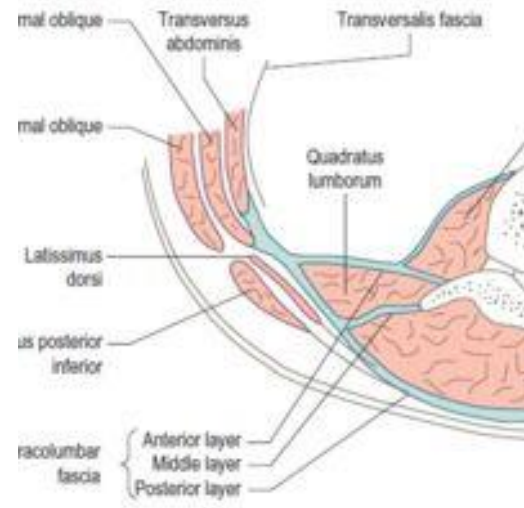
Layers & Fascia



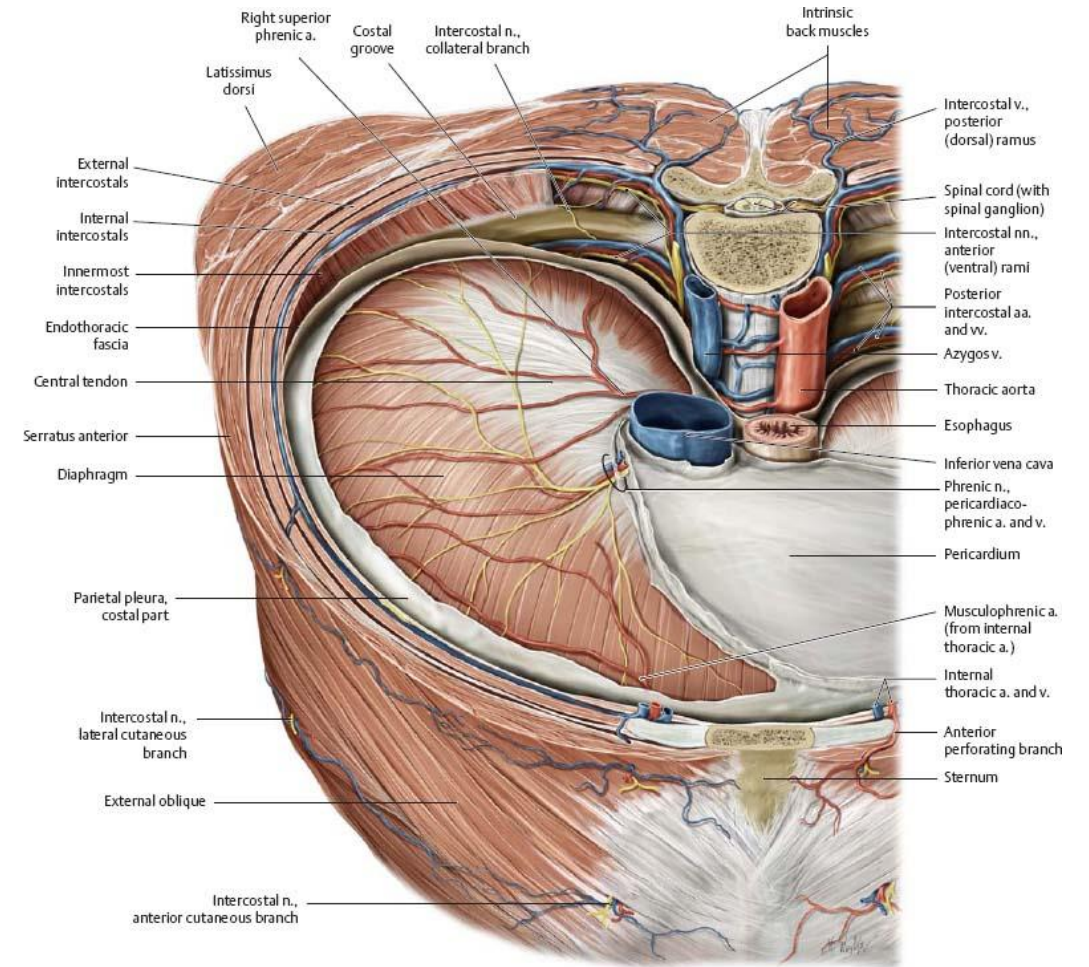
Layers & Fascia



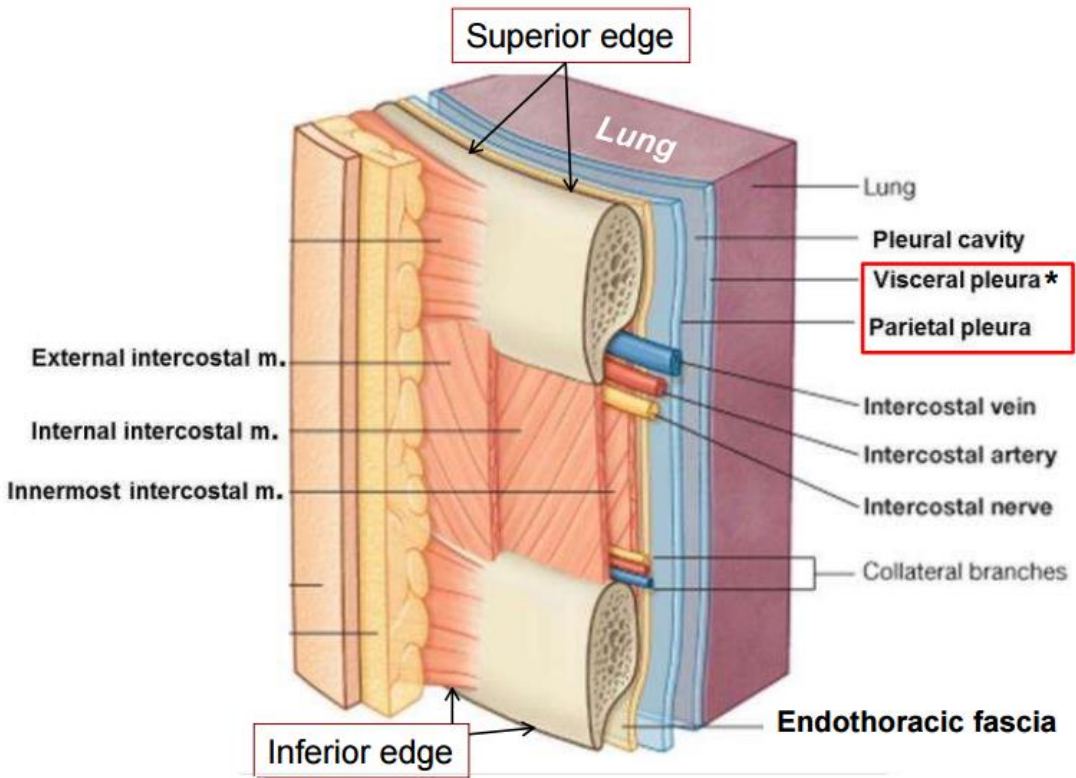
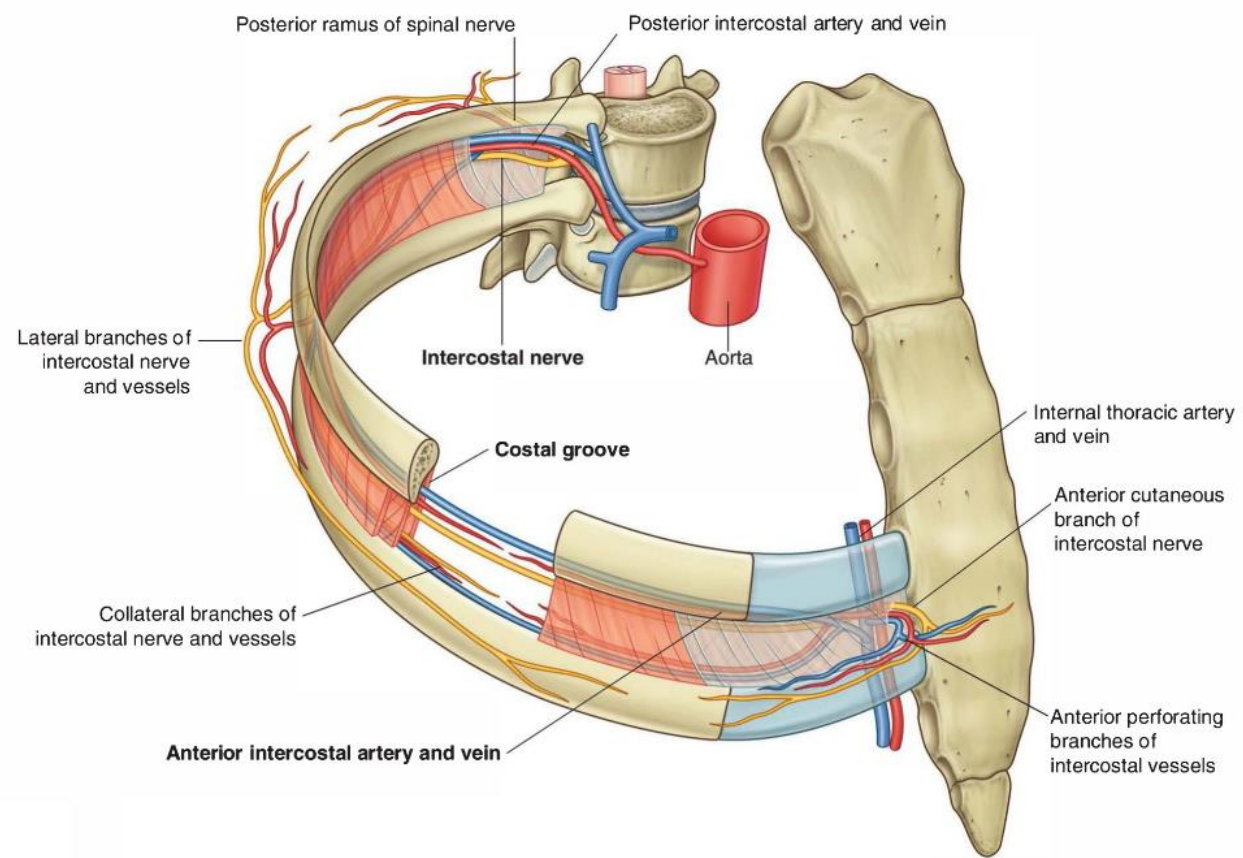
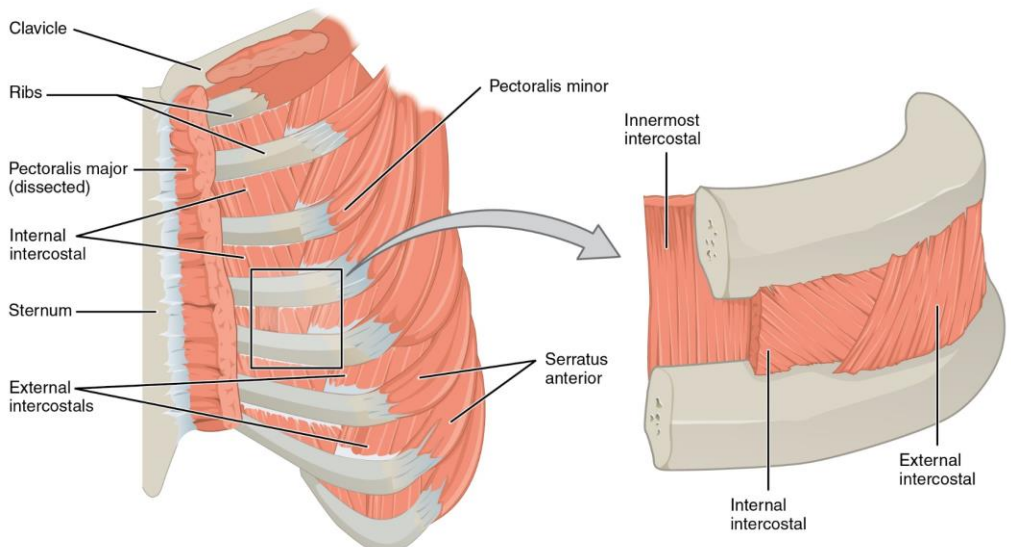
Layers & Fascia



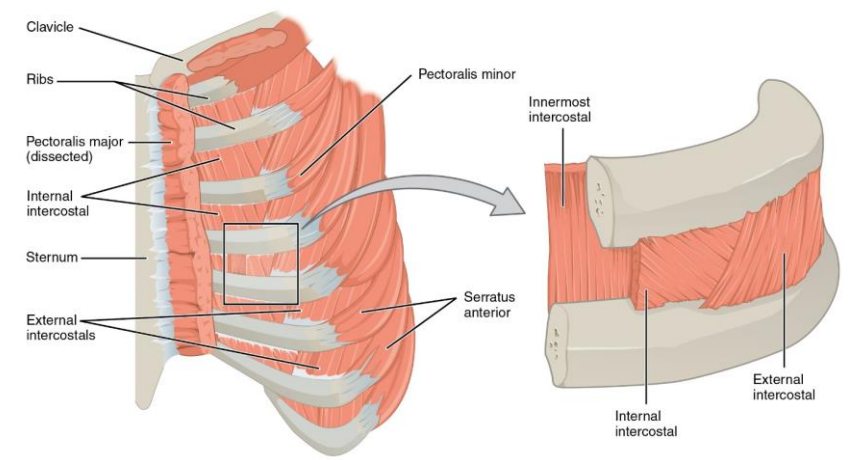
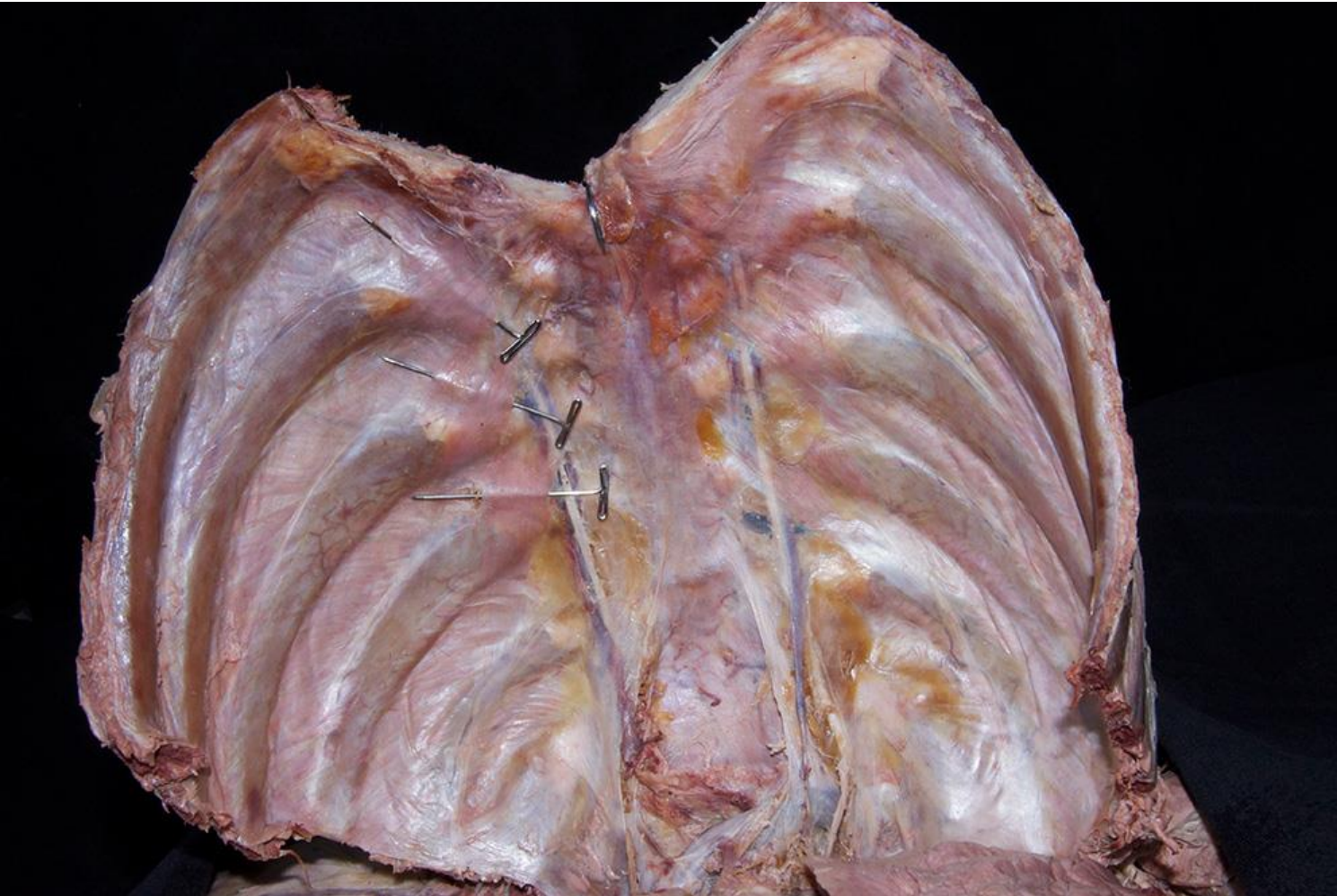
Thoracic Muscles



racic Muscles

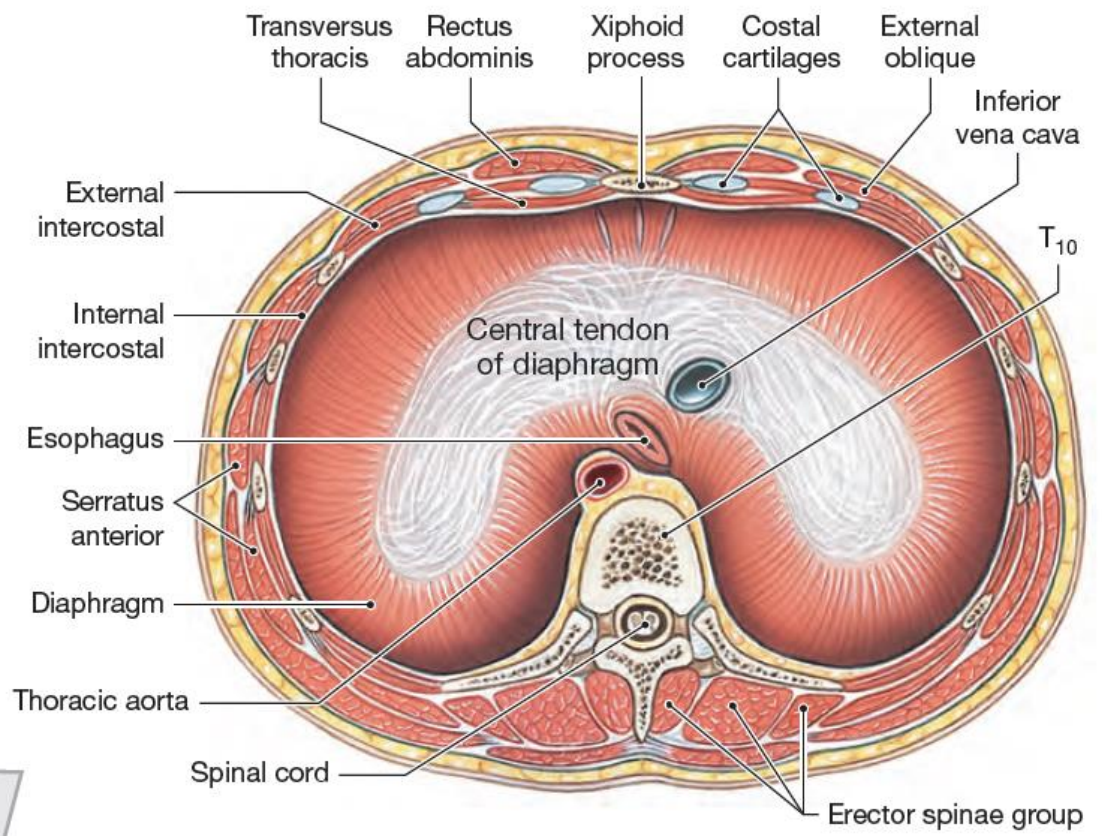
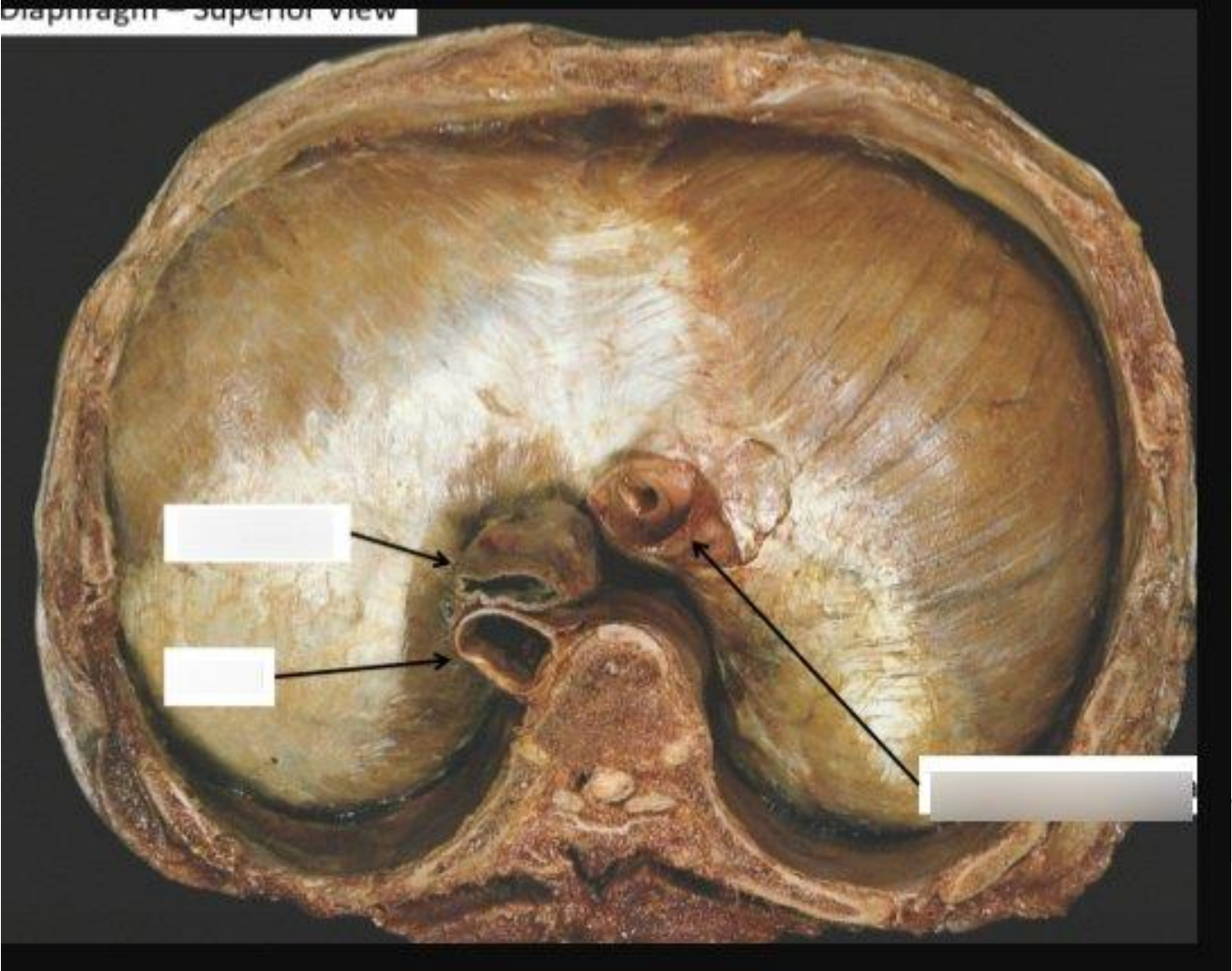


Thoracic Muscles

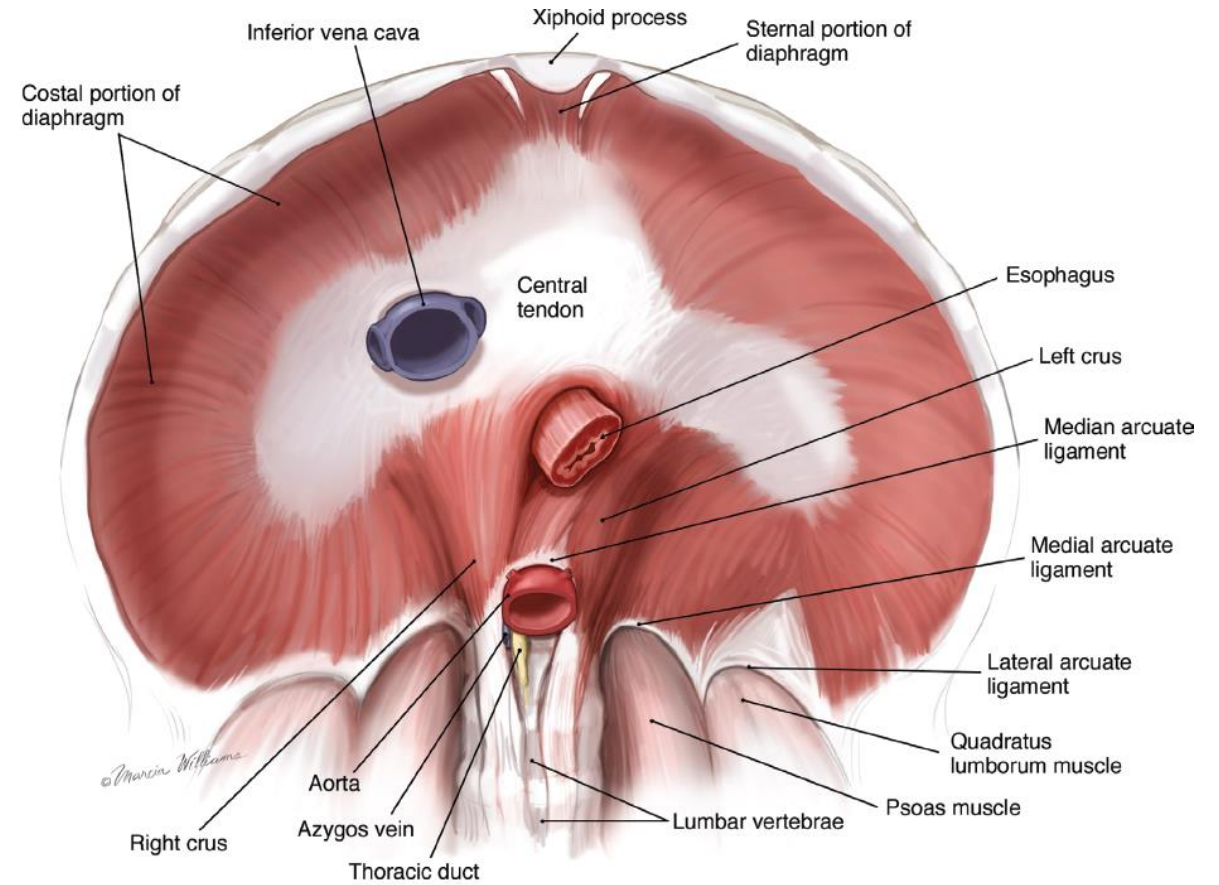
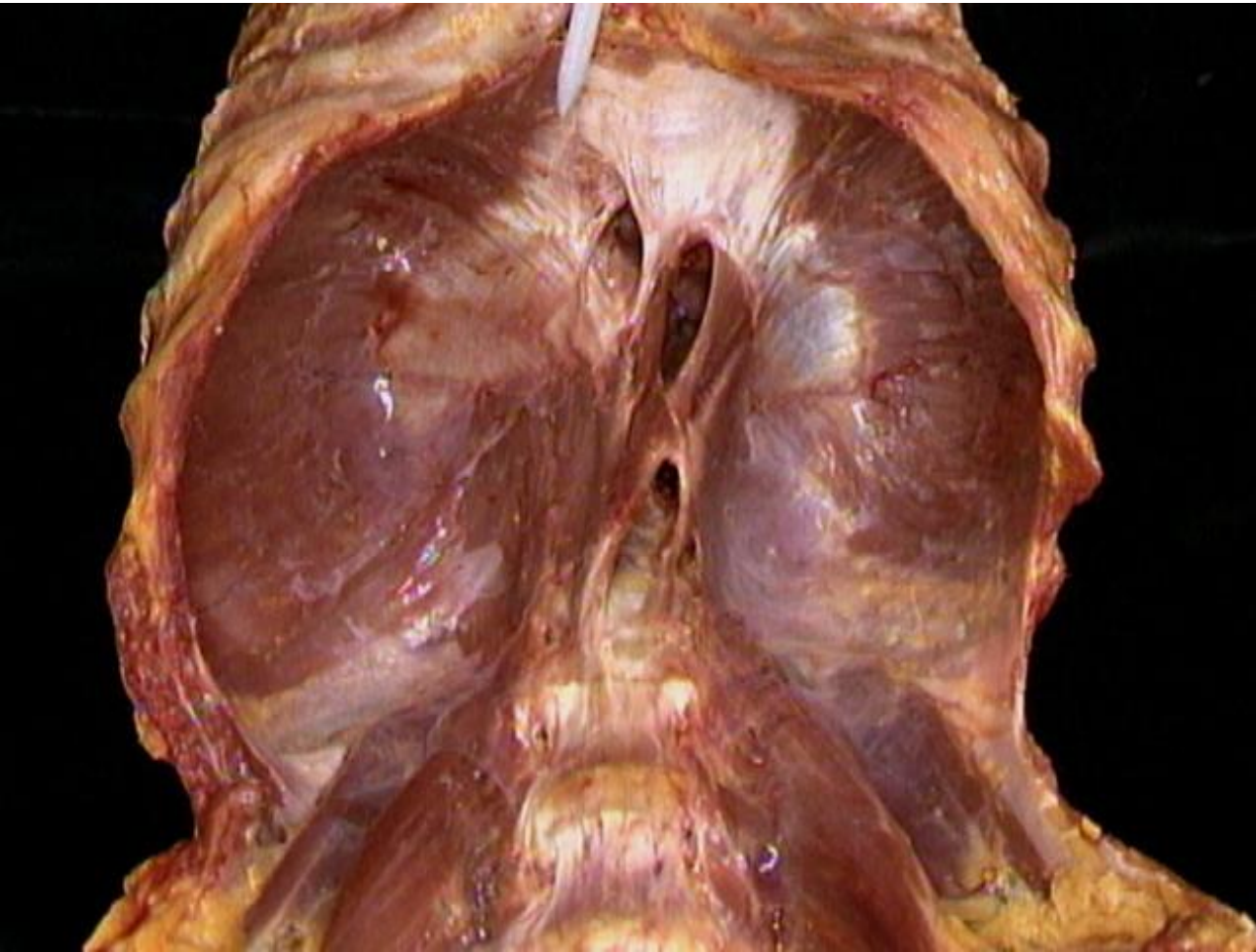


Diaphragm

Diaphragm - Superior view

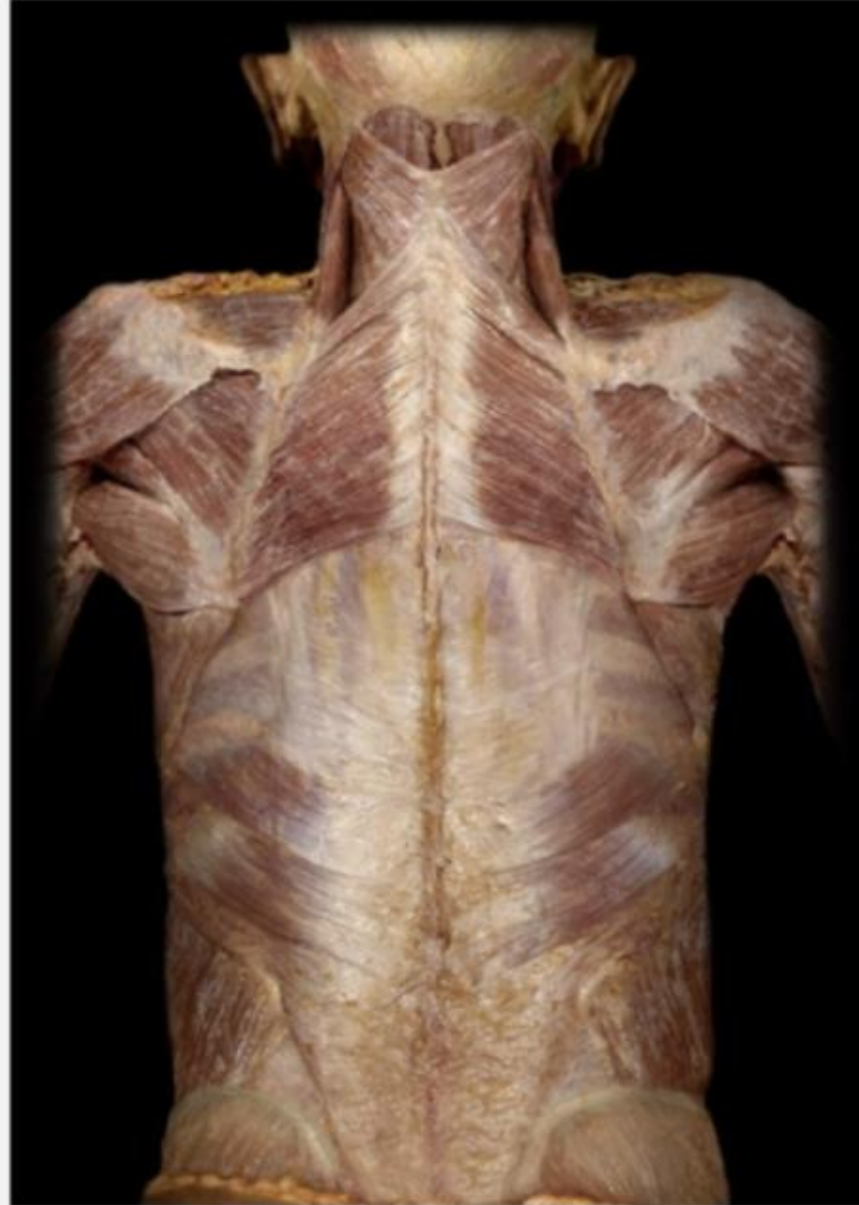


Diaphragm

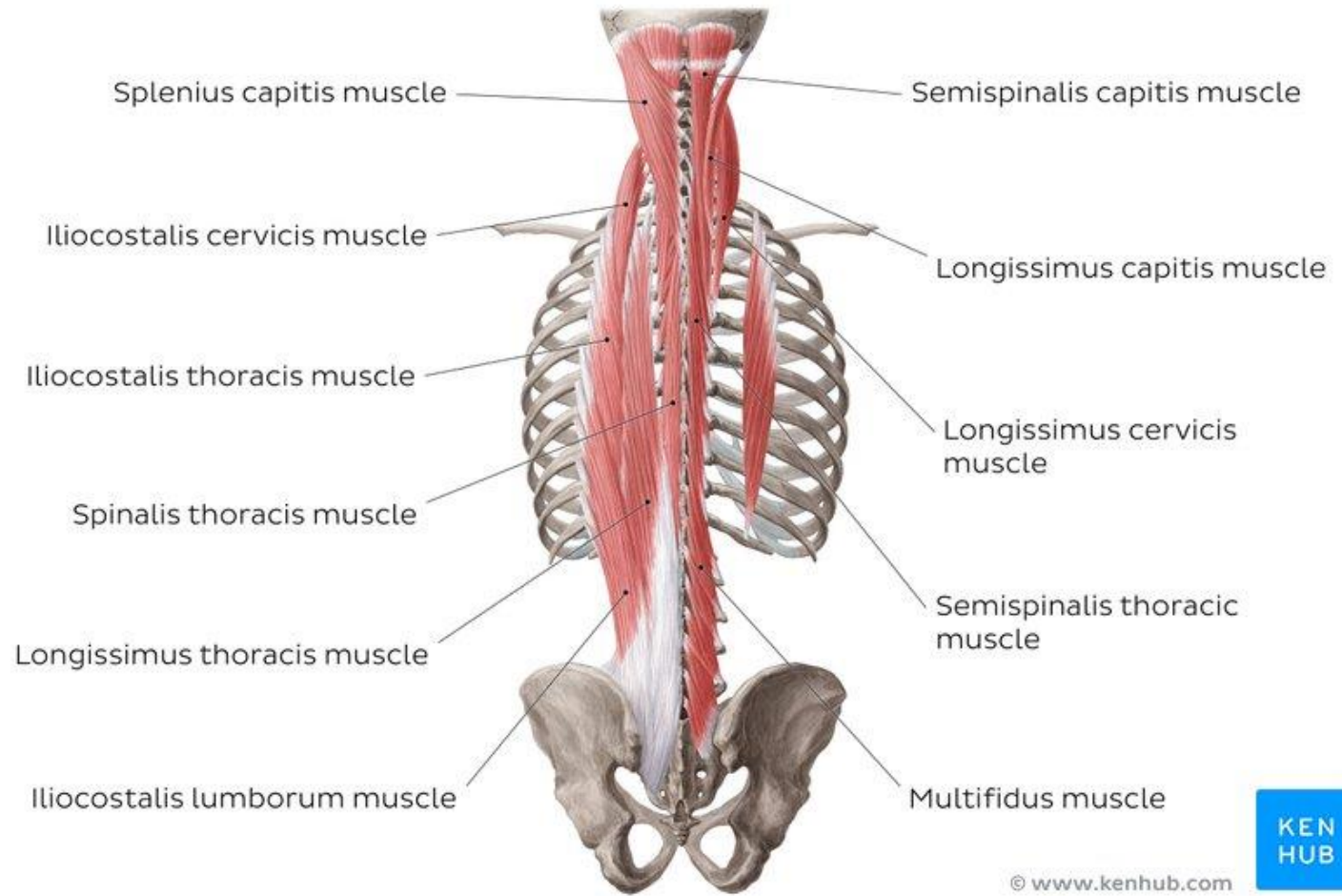
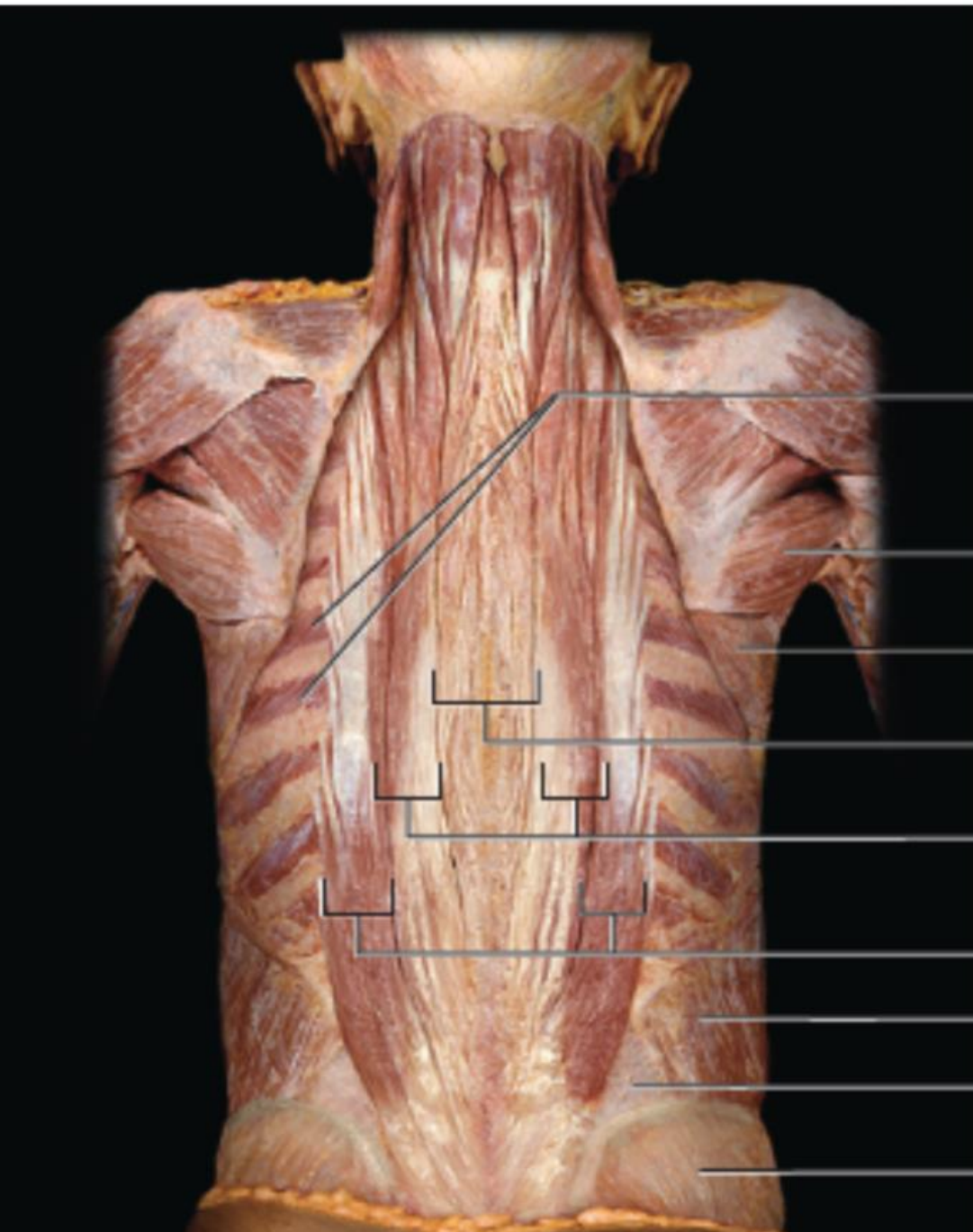


Source: D. J. Sugarbaker, R. Bueno, Y. L. Colson, M. T. Jaklitsch, M. J. Krasna, S. J. Mentzer, M. Williams, A. Adams: *Adult Chest Surgery*, 2nd Edition: www.accesssurgery.com
Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.

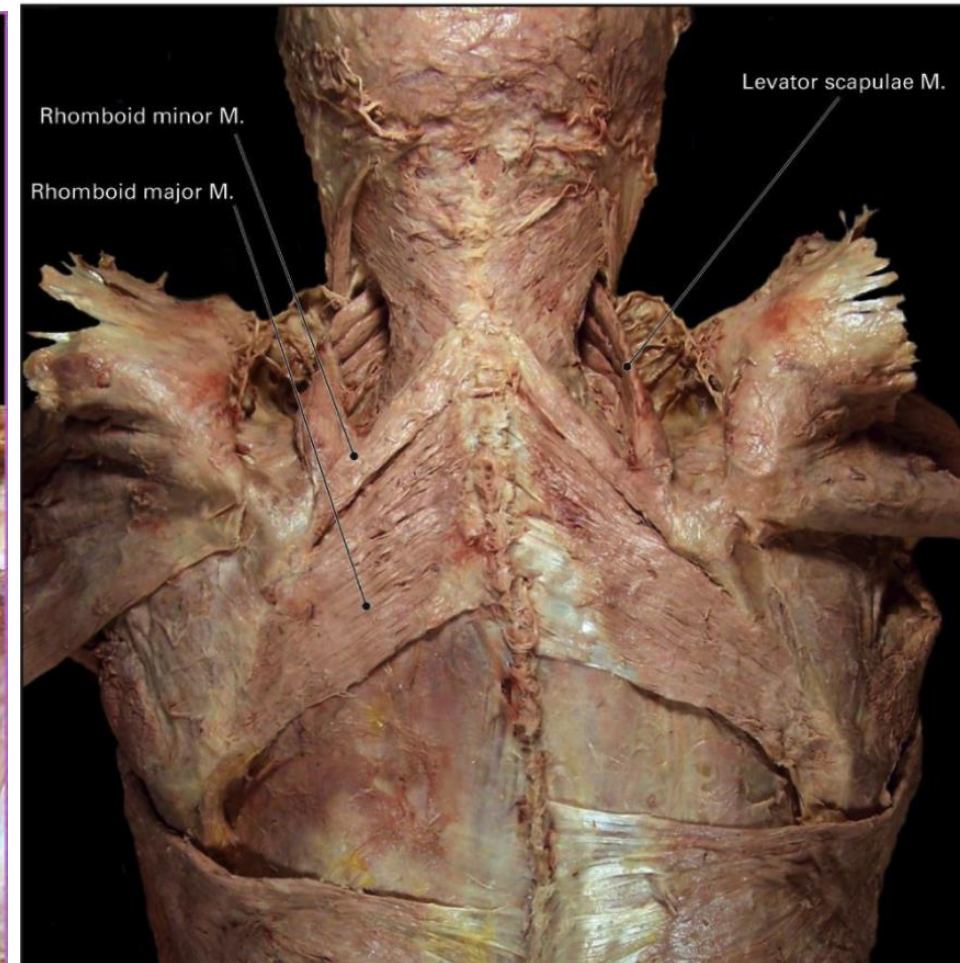
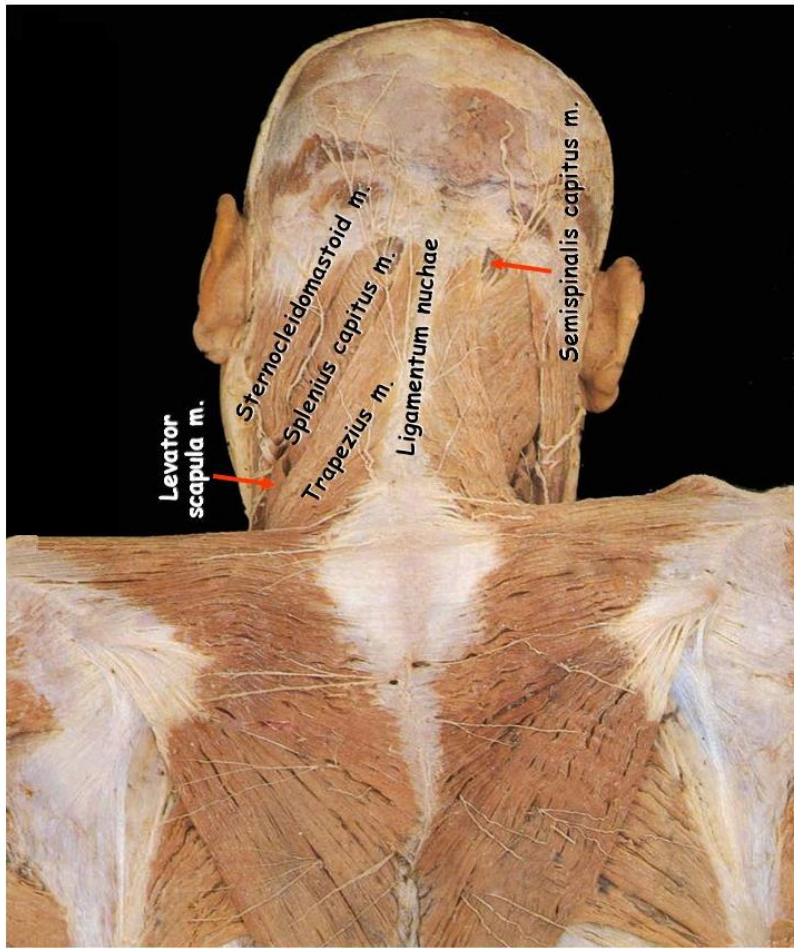
Back Muscles



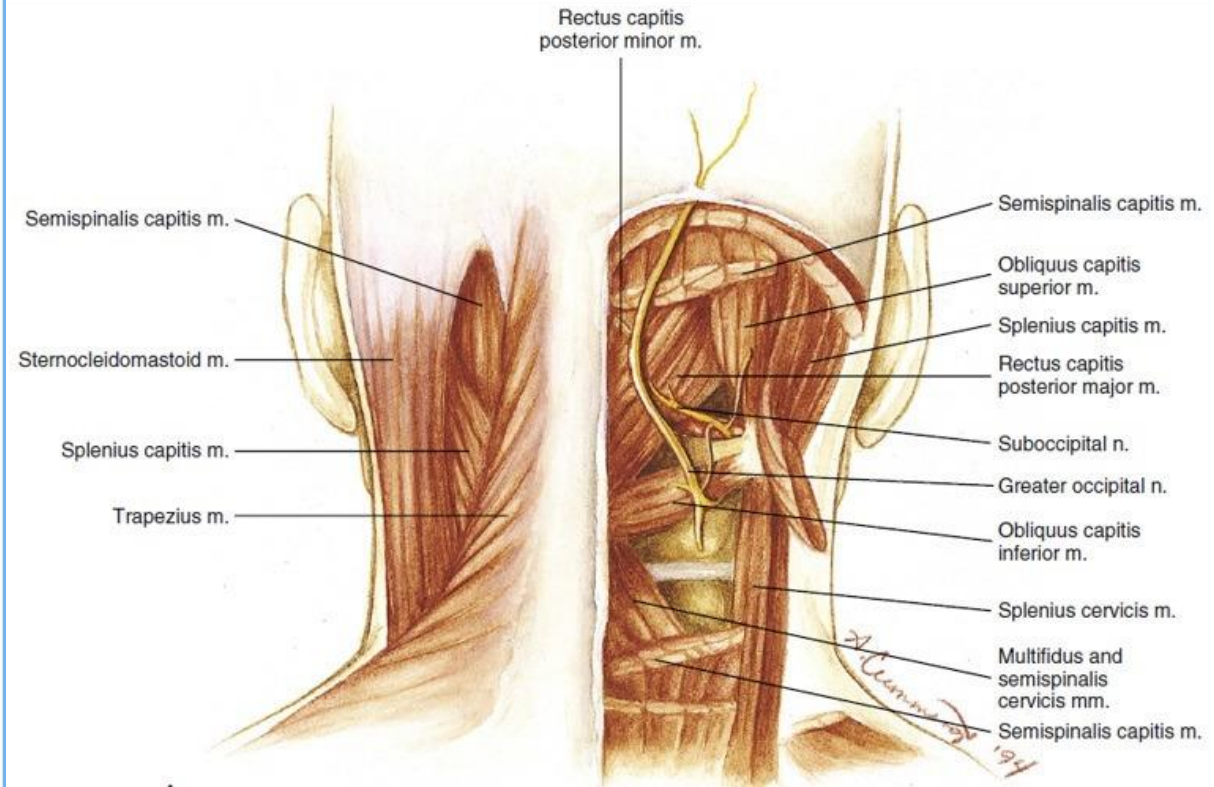
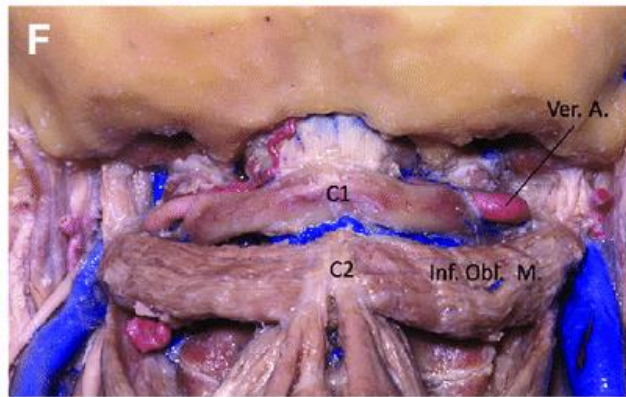
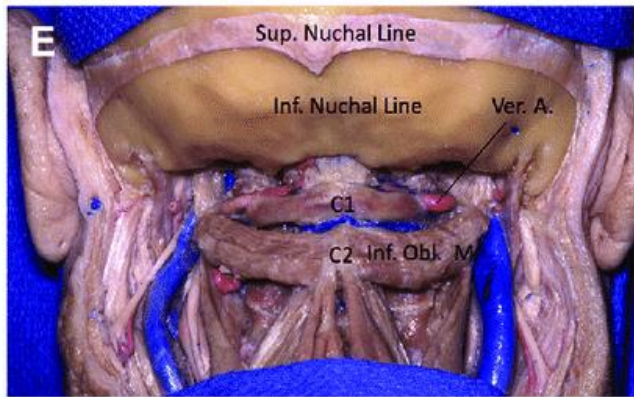
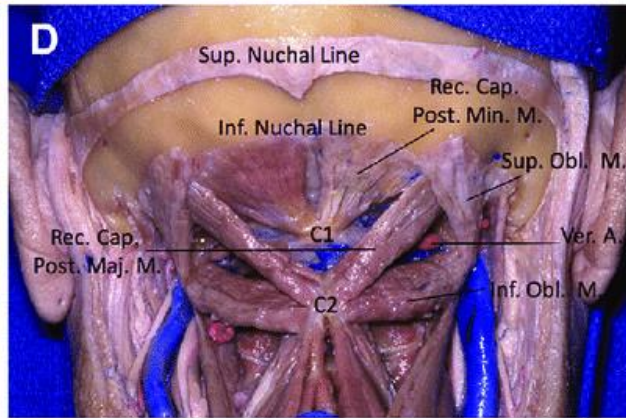
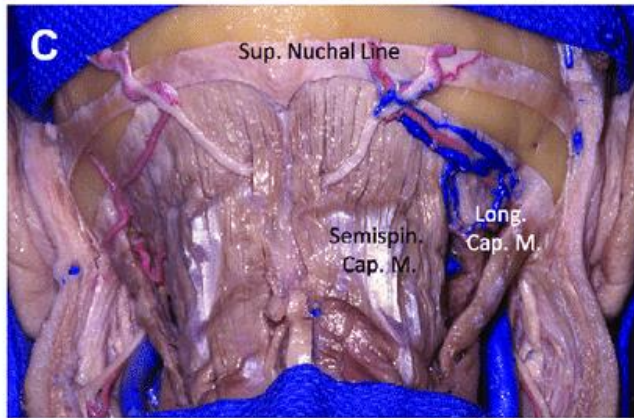
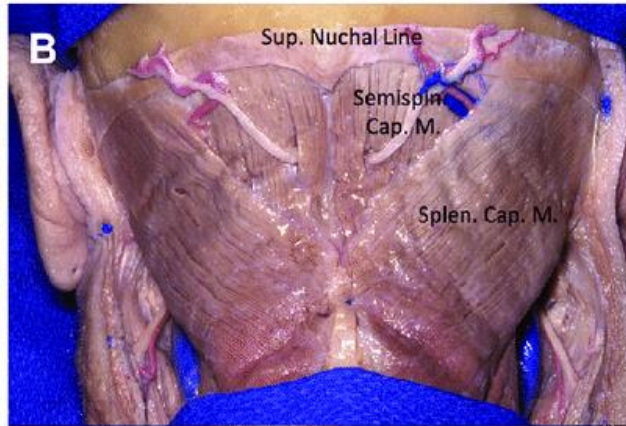
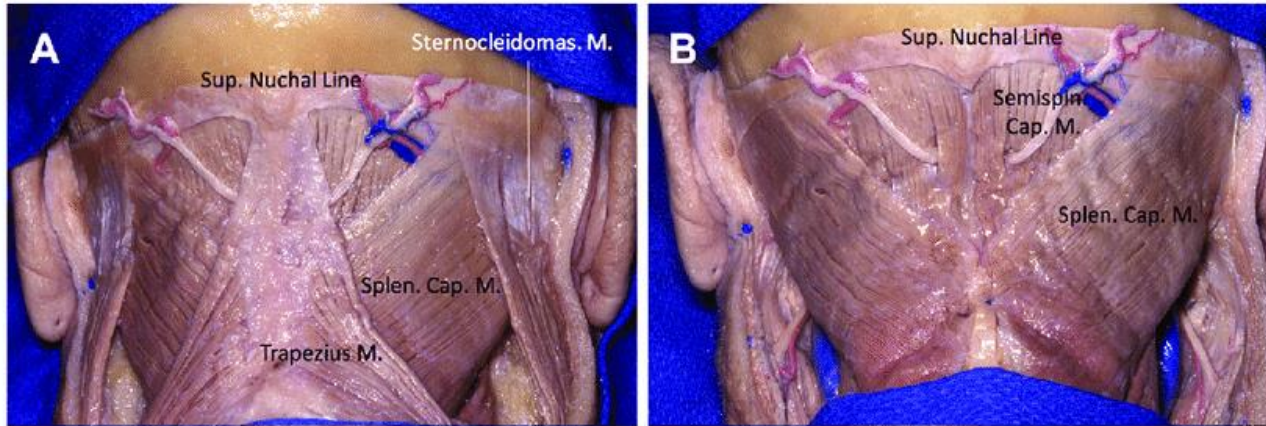
Back Muscles



Back Muscles



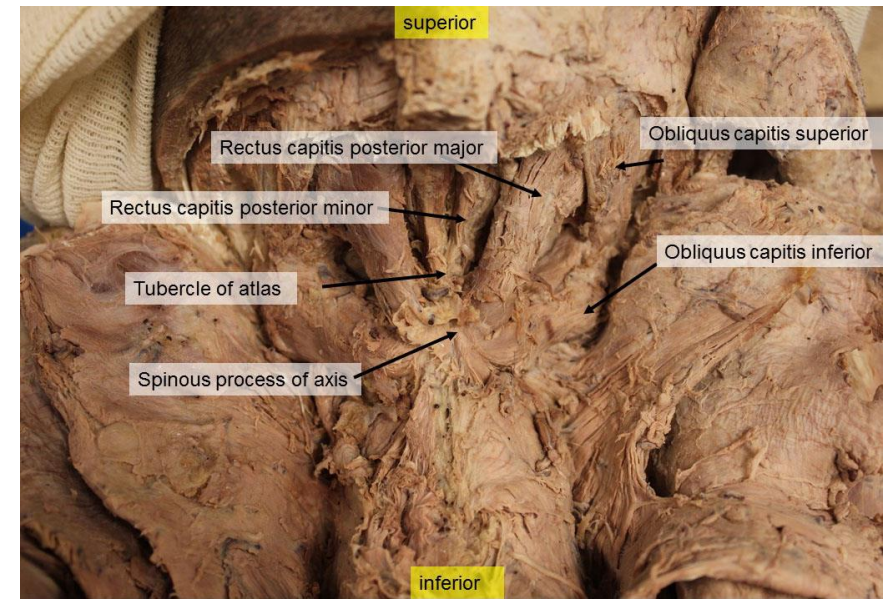
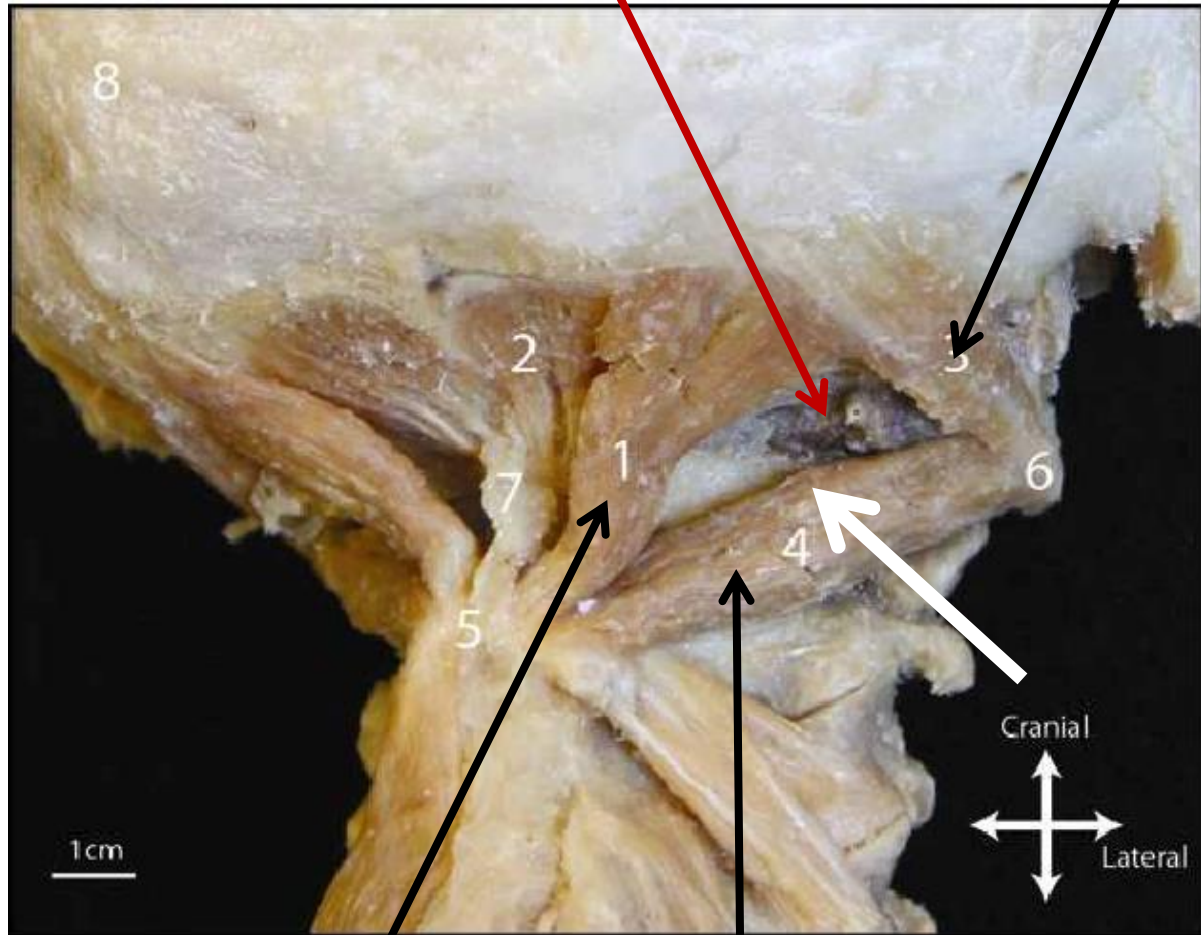
Suboccipital Triangle



Suboccipital Triangle

a. vertebralis

m. Obliquus Capitis superior

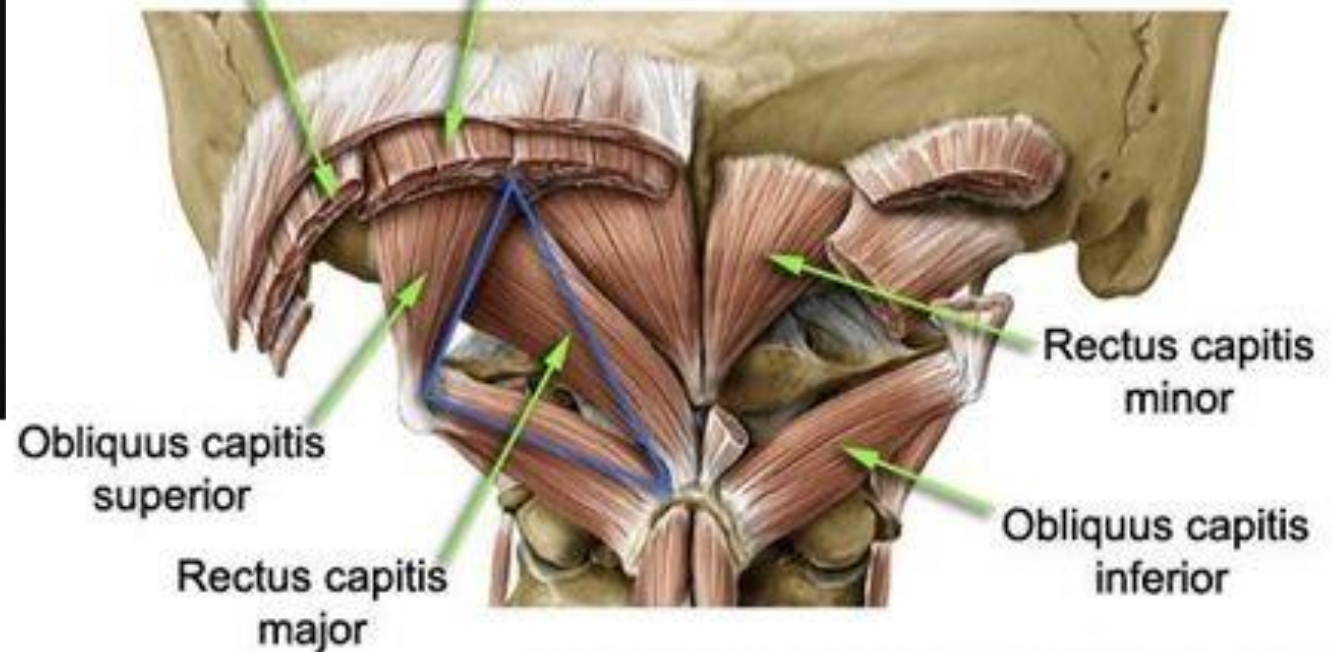


m. Rectus Capitis Posterior Major

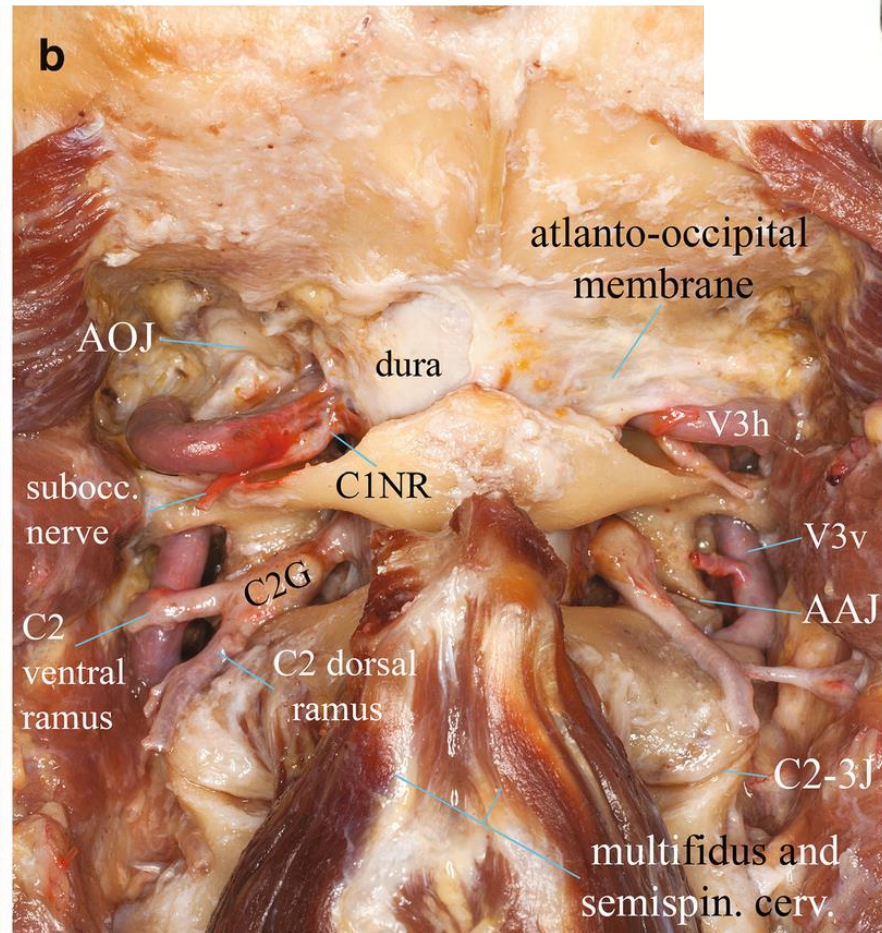
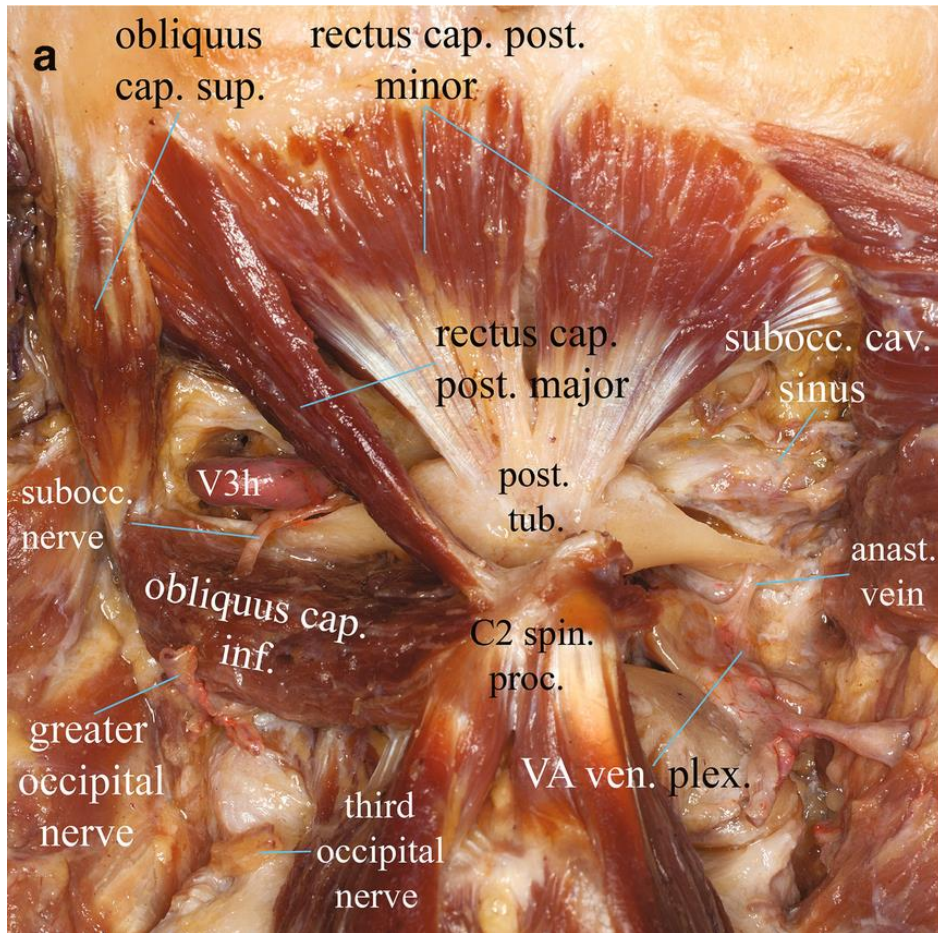
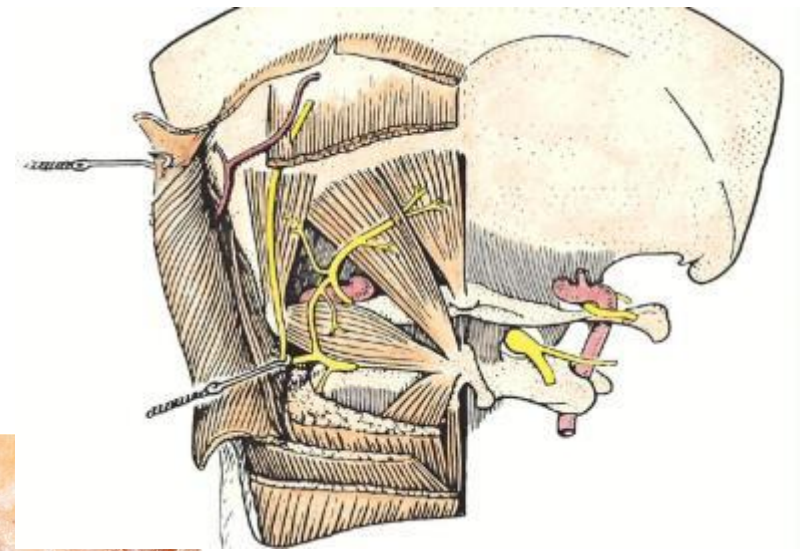
m. Obliquus Capitis inferior

Splenius (cut)

Semispinalis (cut)



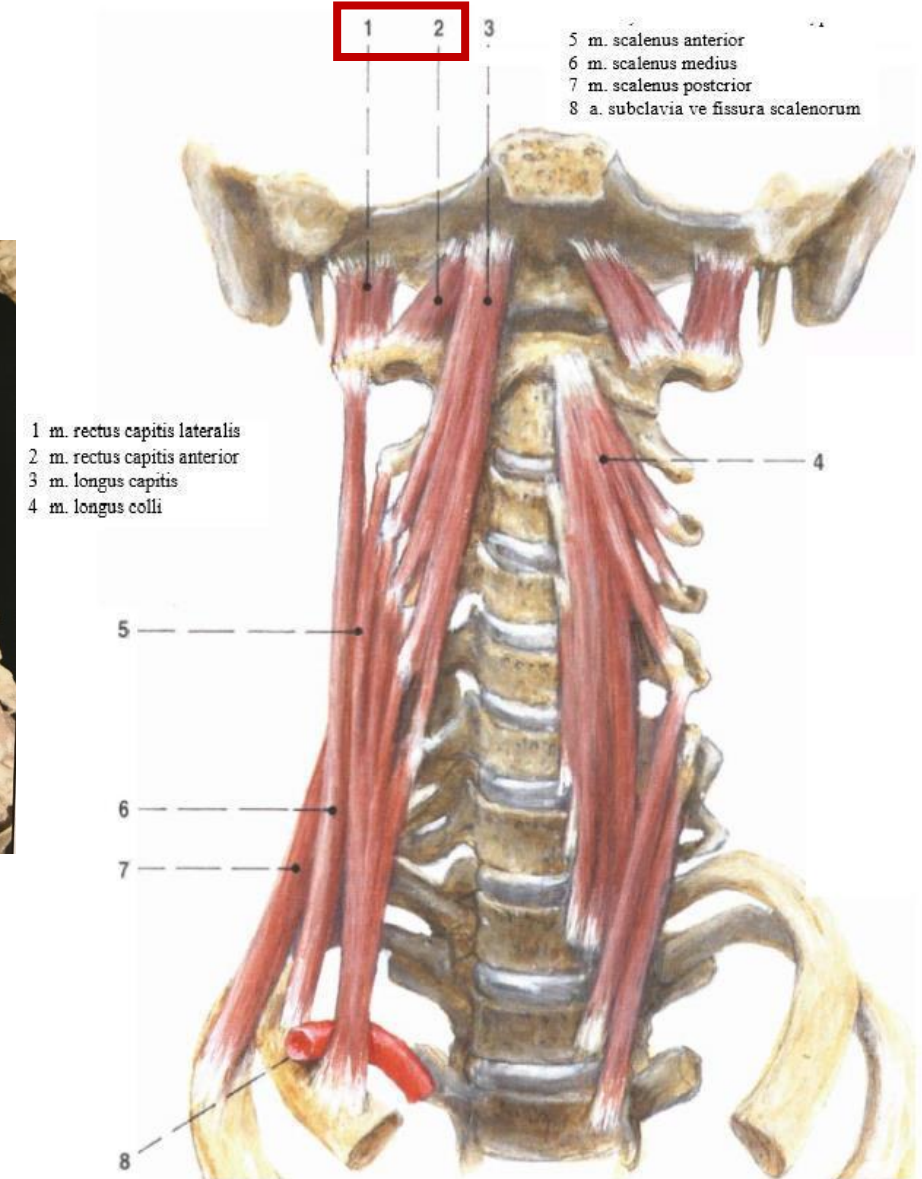
Suboccipital Triangle



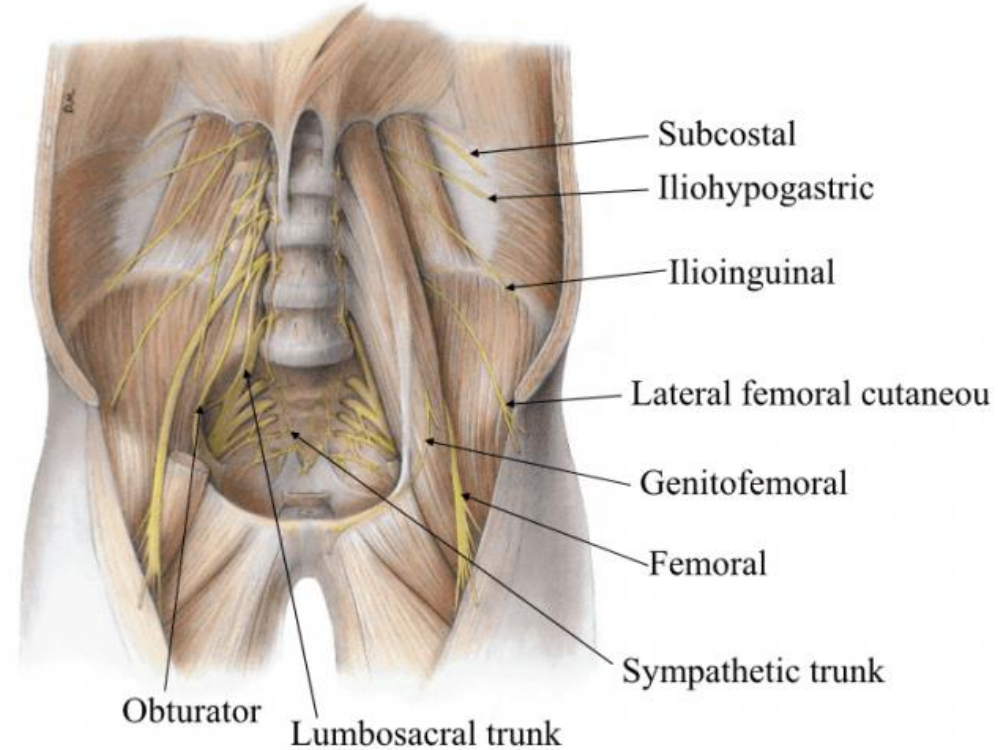
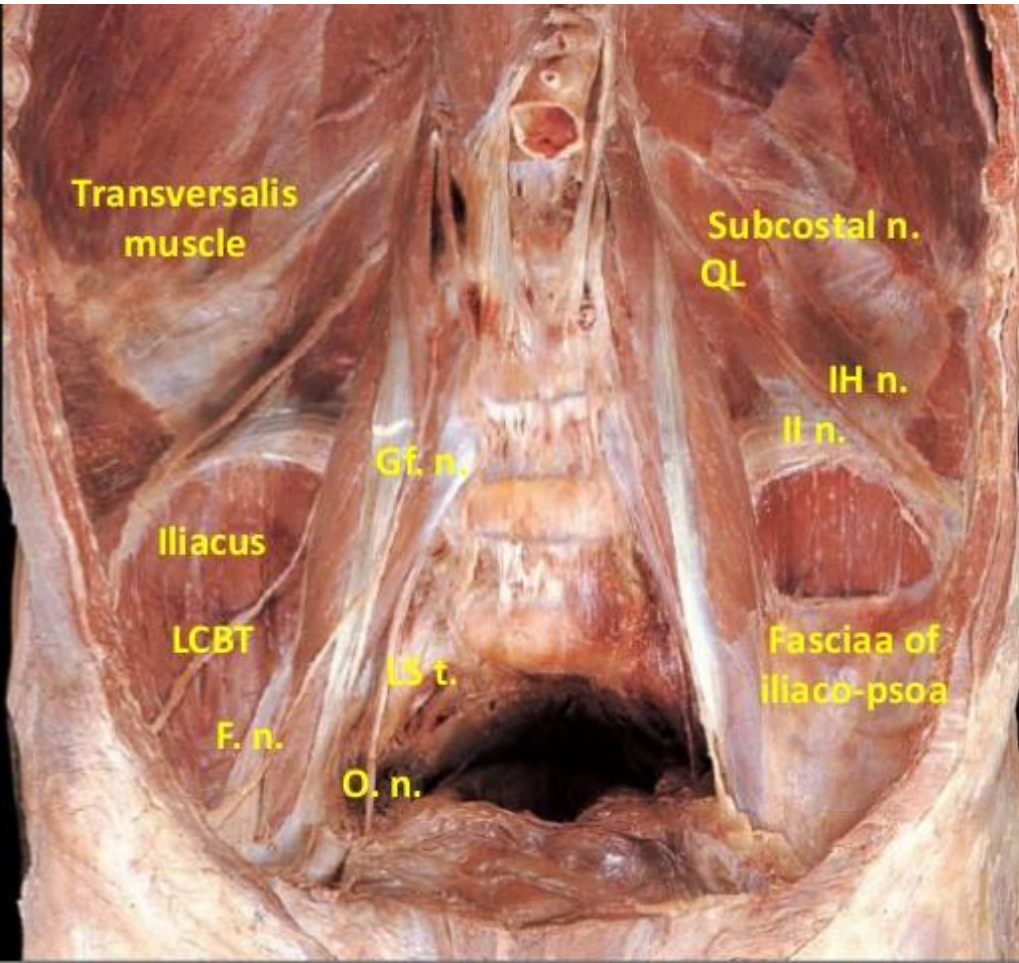
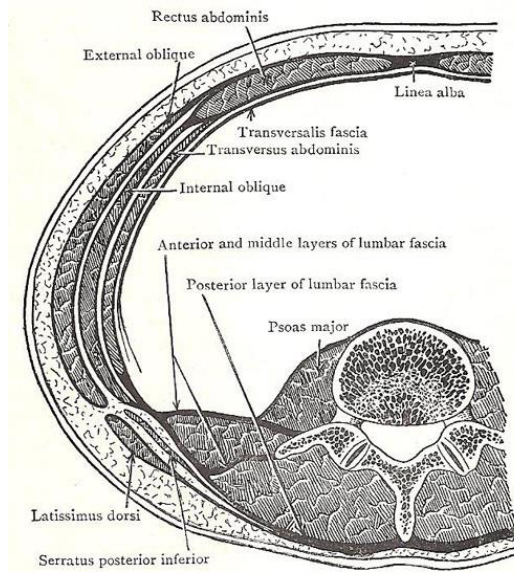
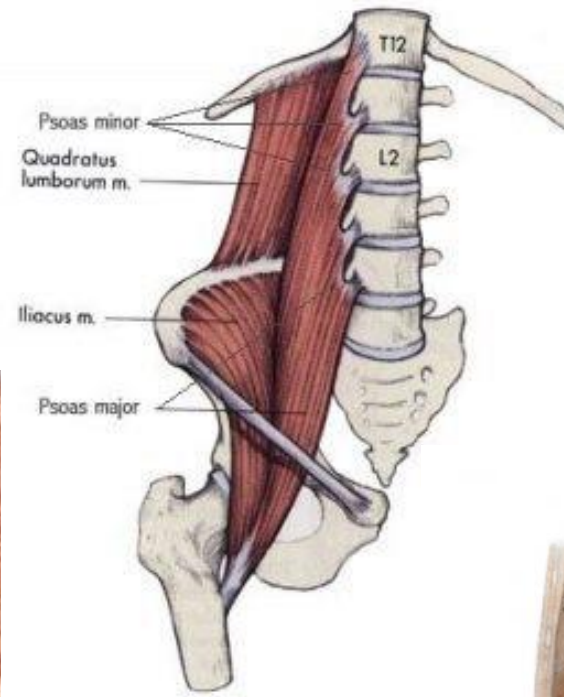
m. Rectus Capitis Anterior



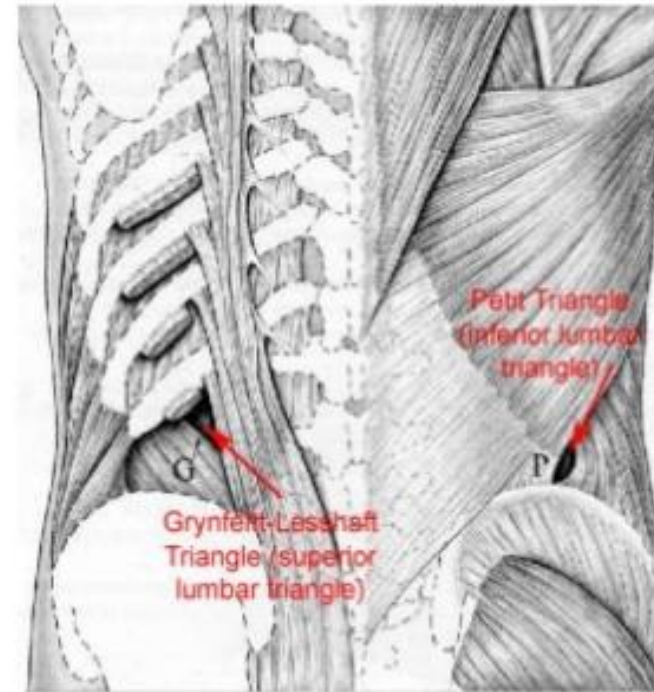
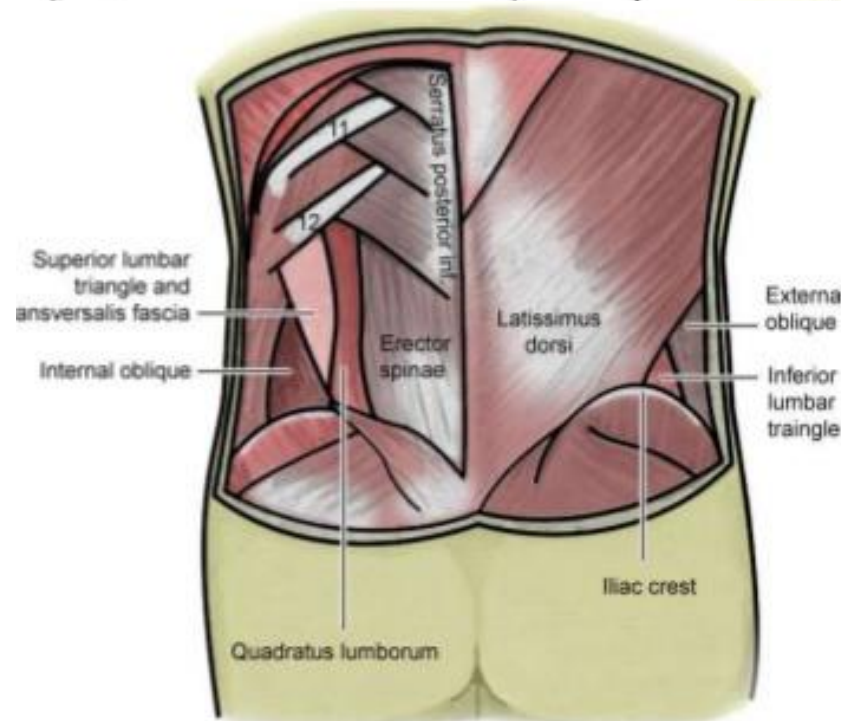
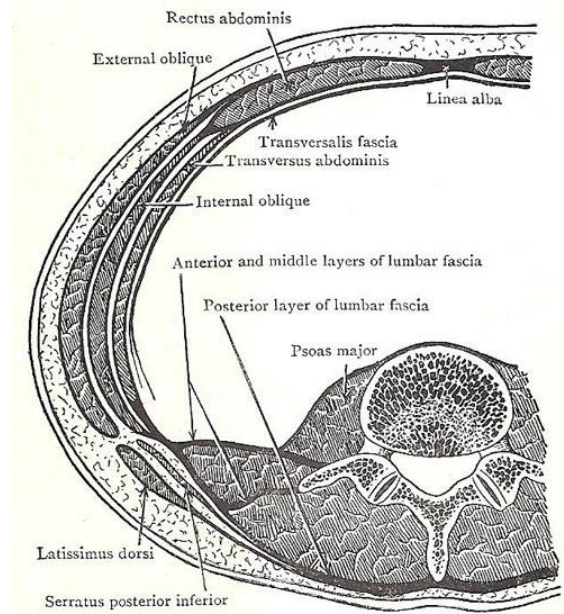
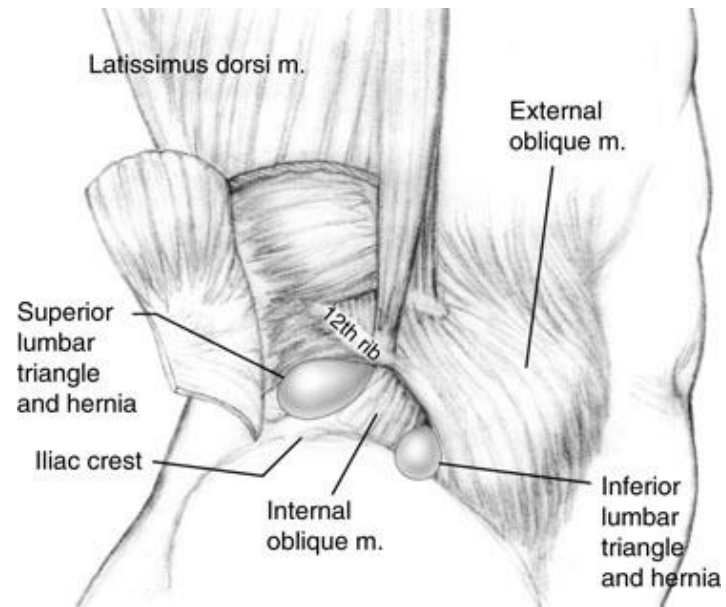
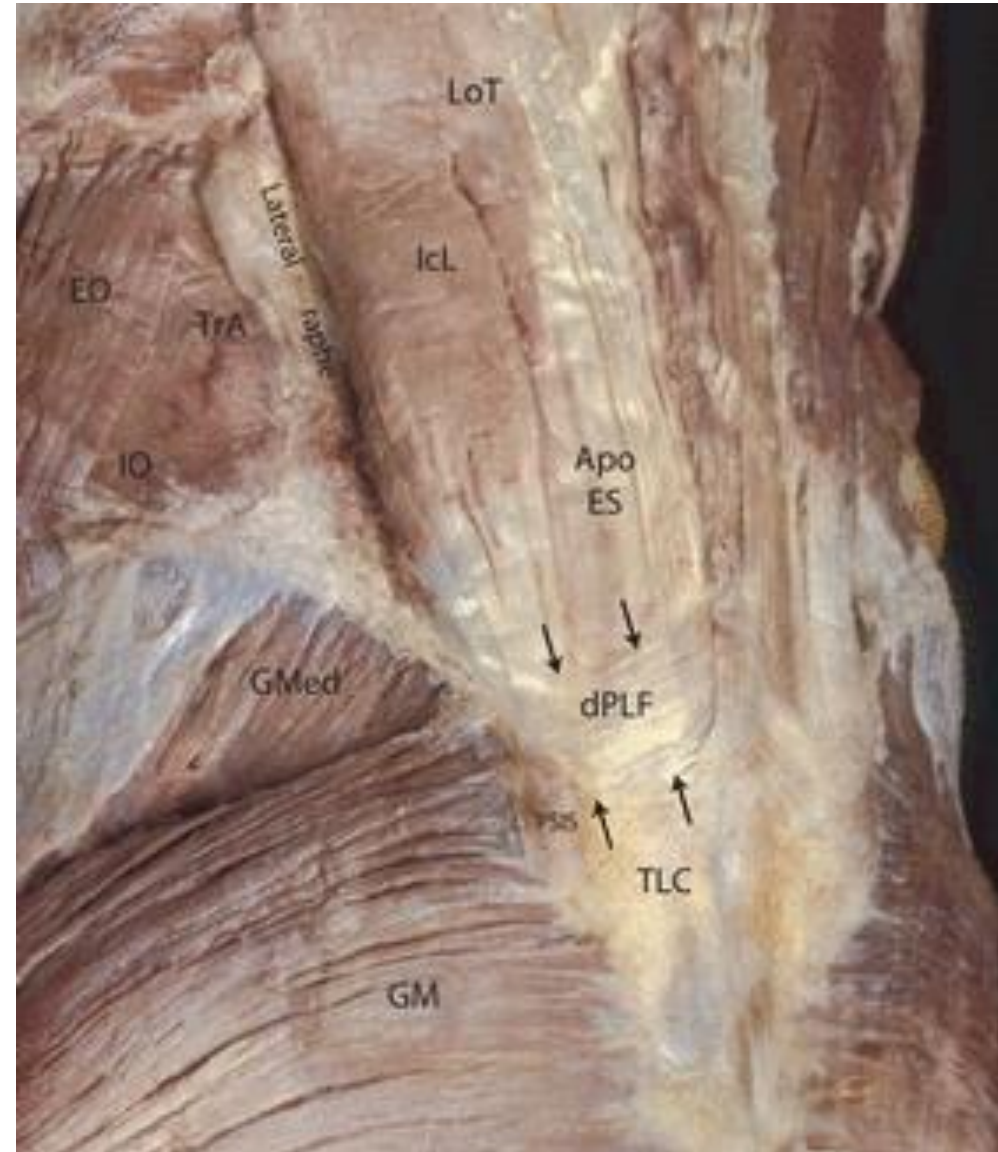
m. Rectus Capitis lateralis



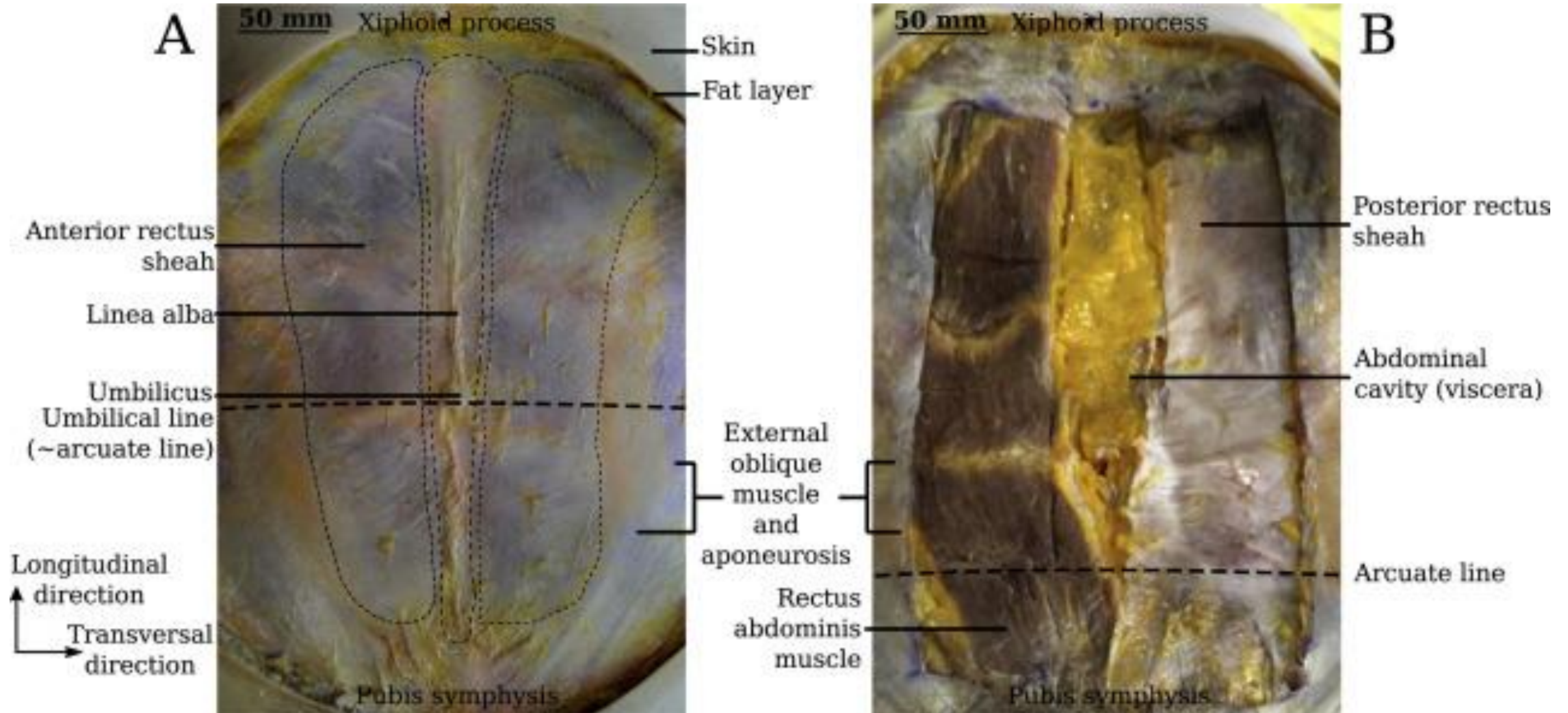
Posterior Abdominal Wall Muscles



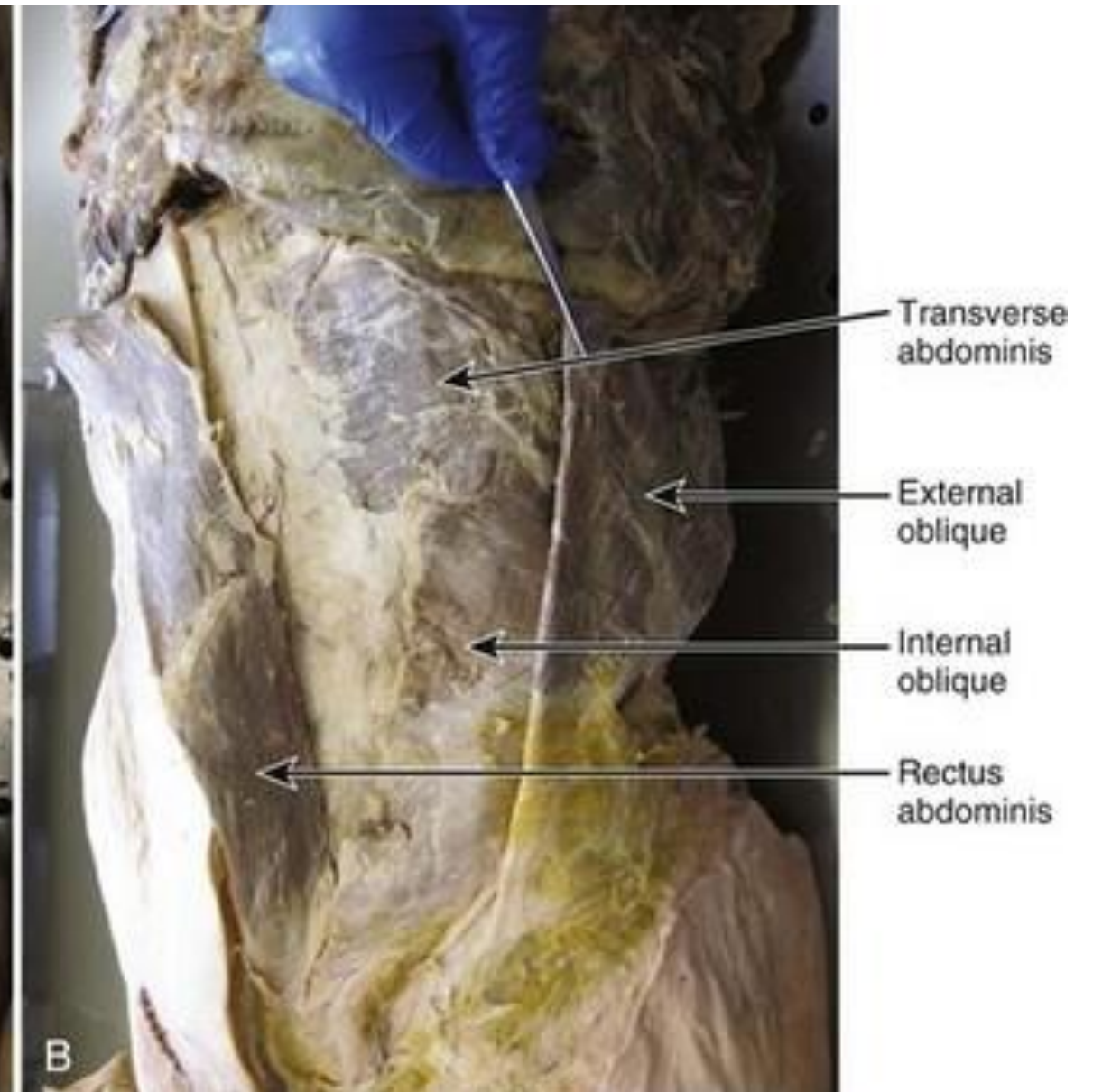
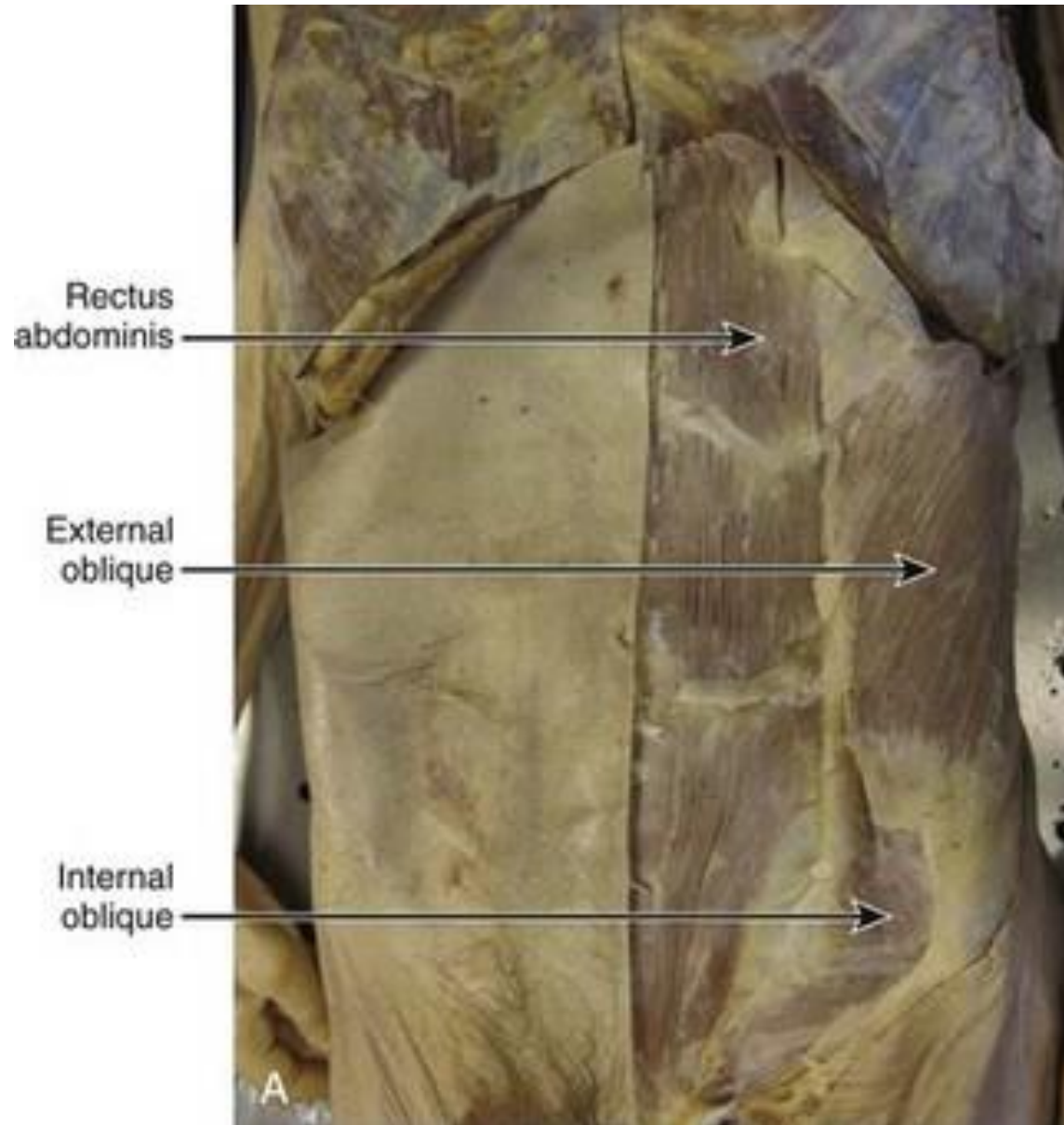
Lumbar Triangles



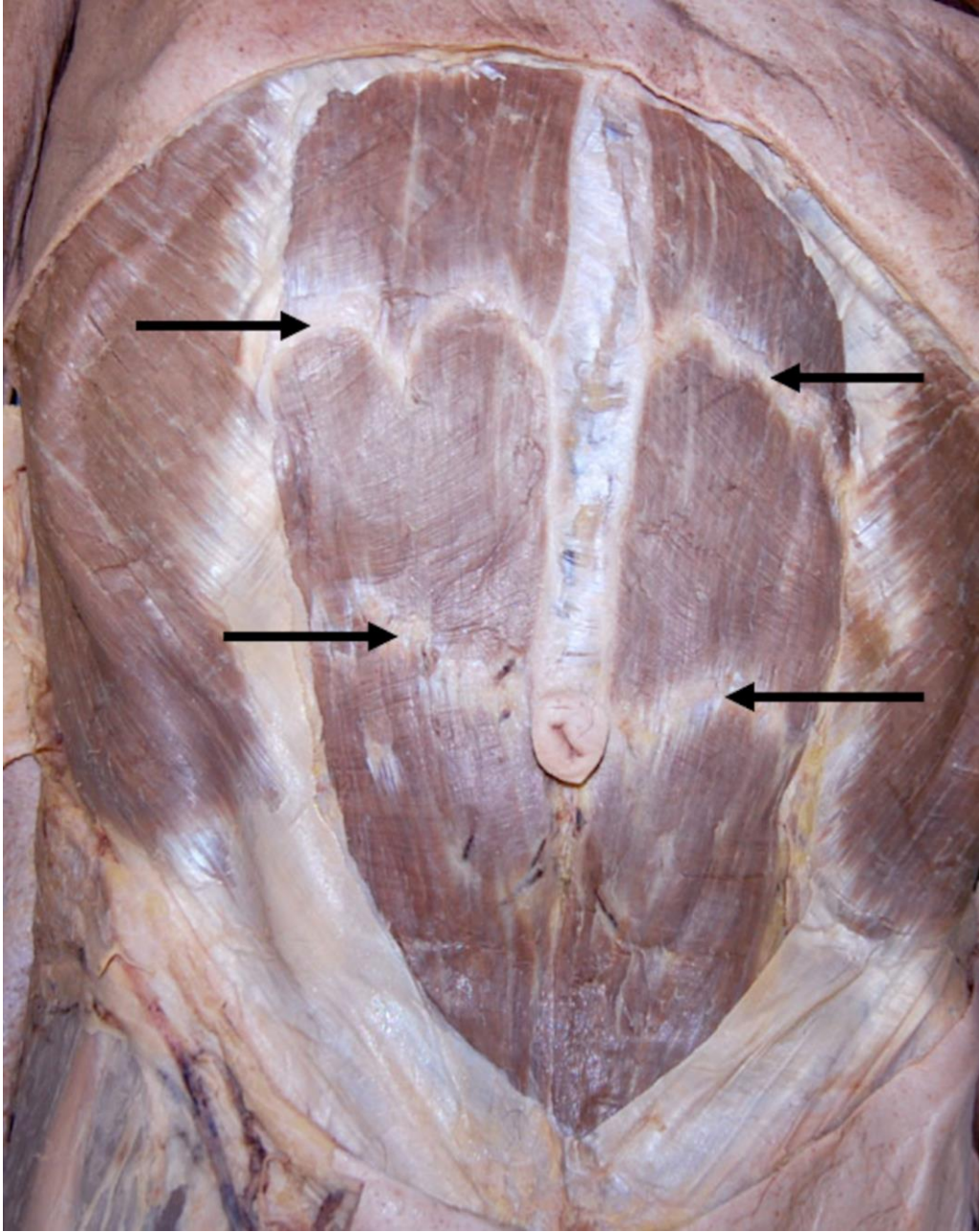
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



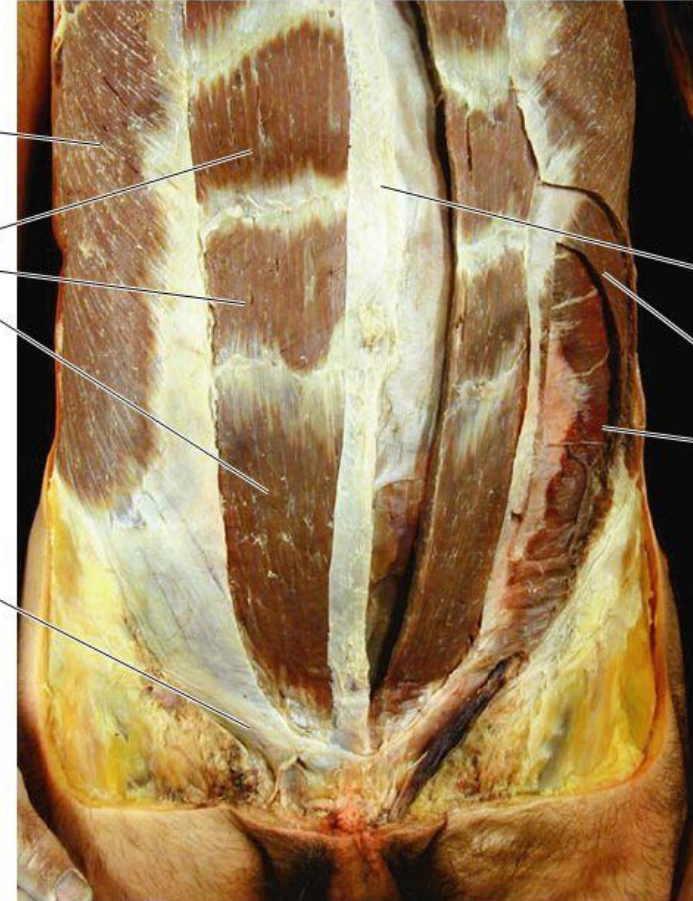
Group III

Muscles of Abdominal Wall

External oblique

Rectus abdominis

Inguinal ligament



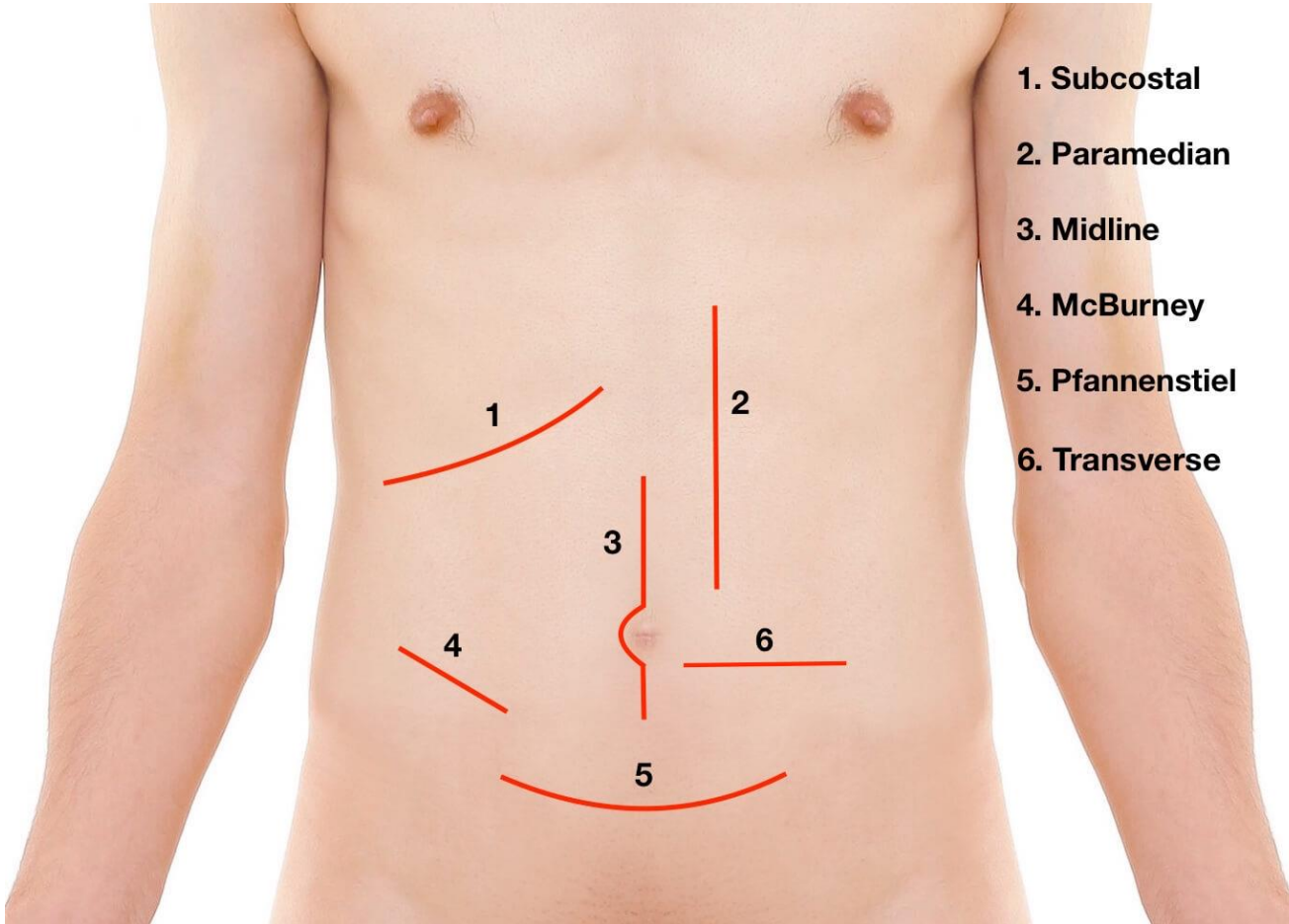
Linea alba

Internal oblique

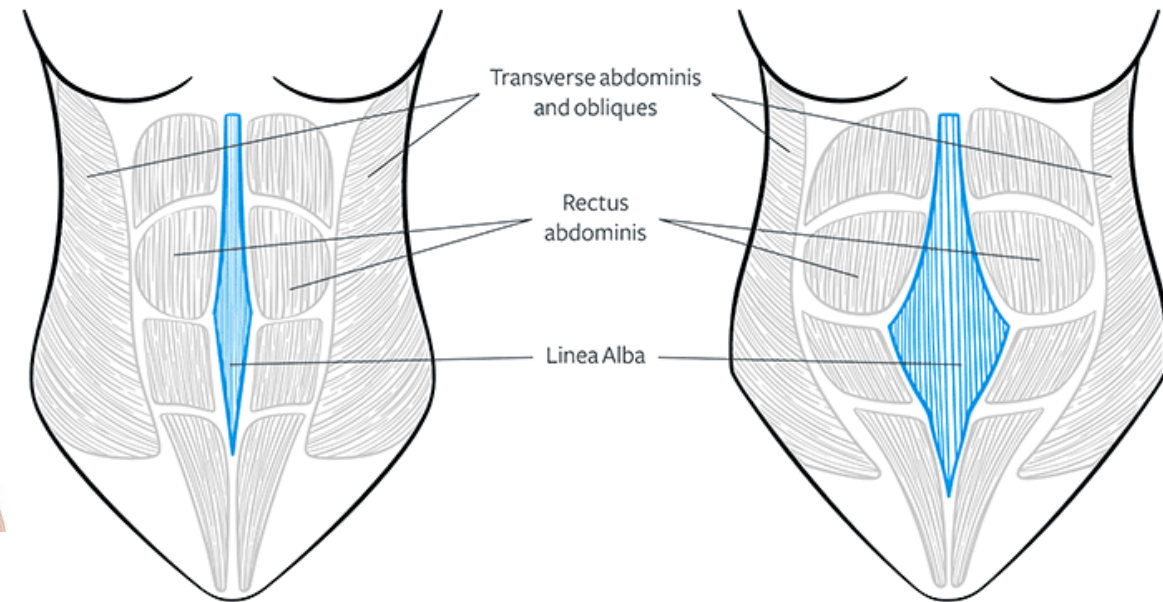
Transversus abdominis

Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

Surgical incision sites



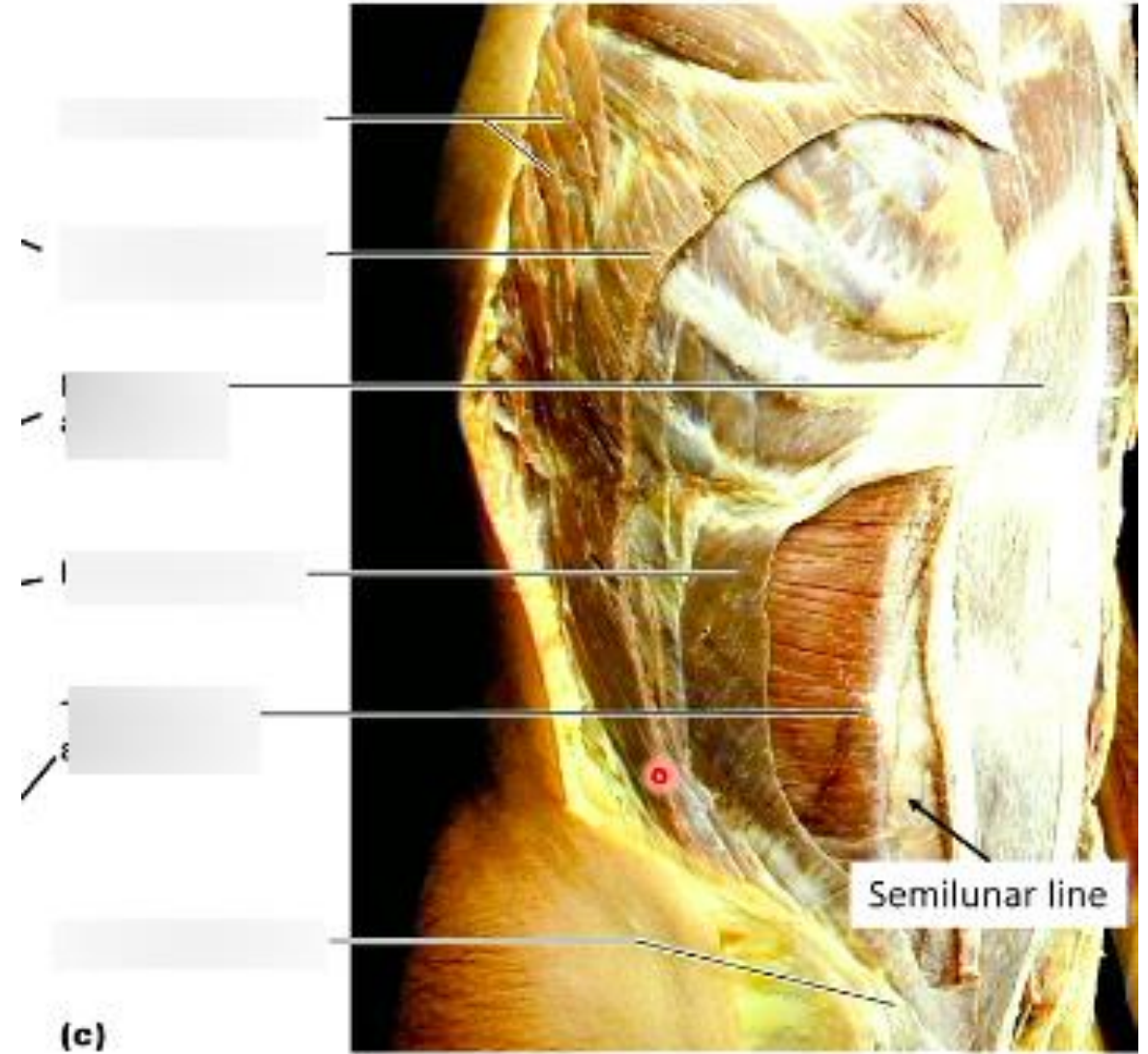
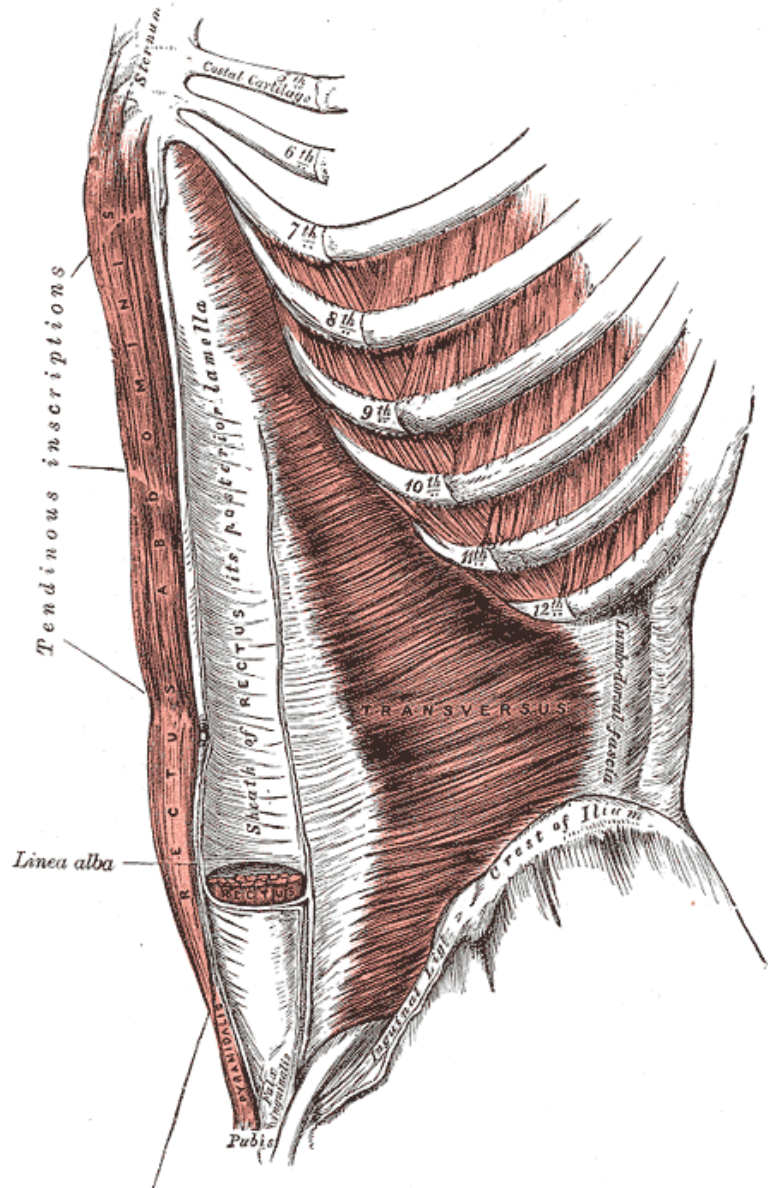
Abdominal Distension



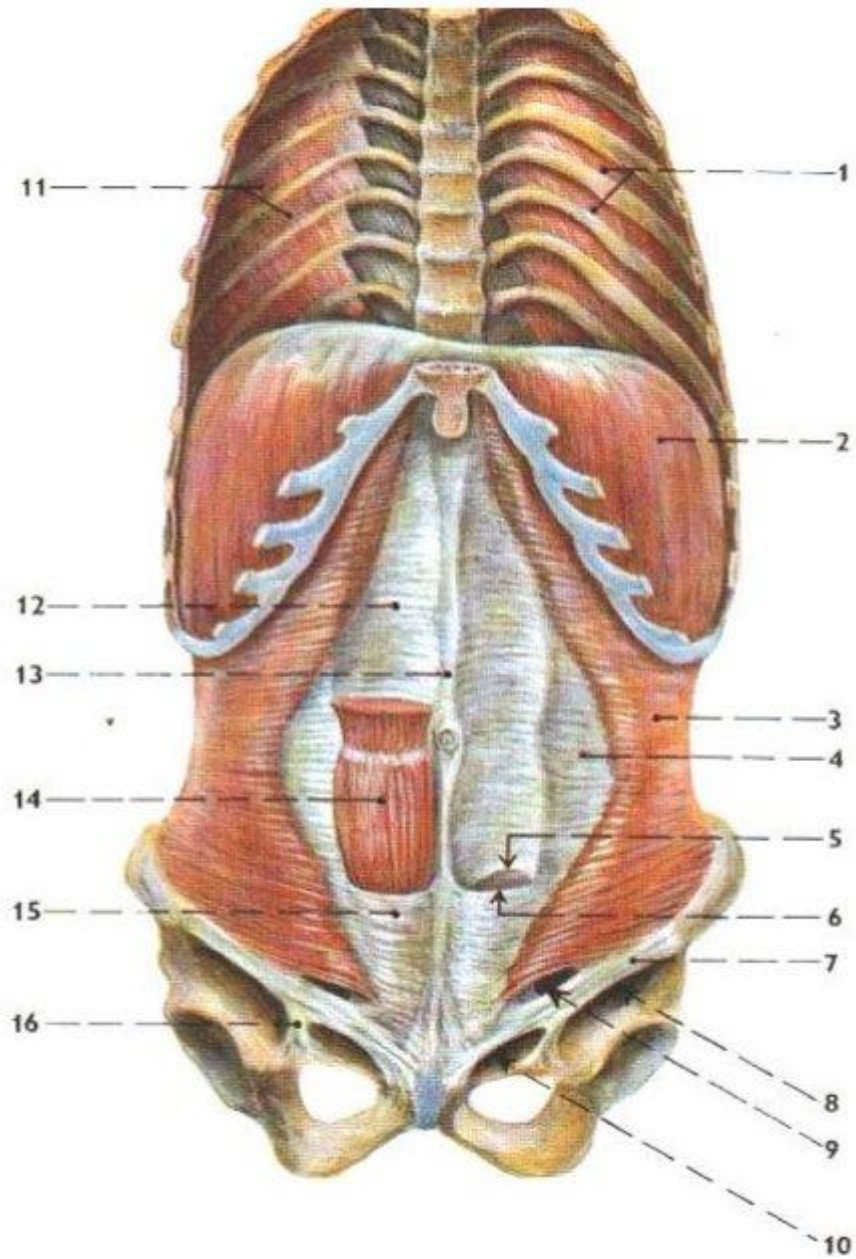
Without diastasis recti

With diastasis recti

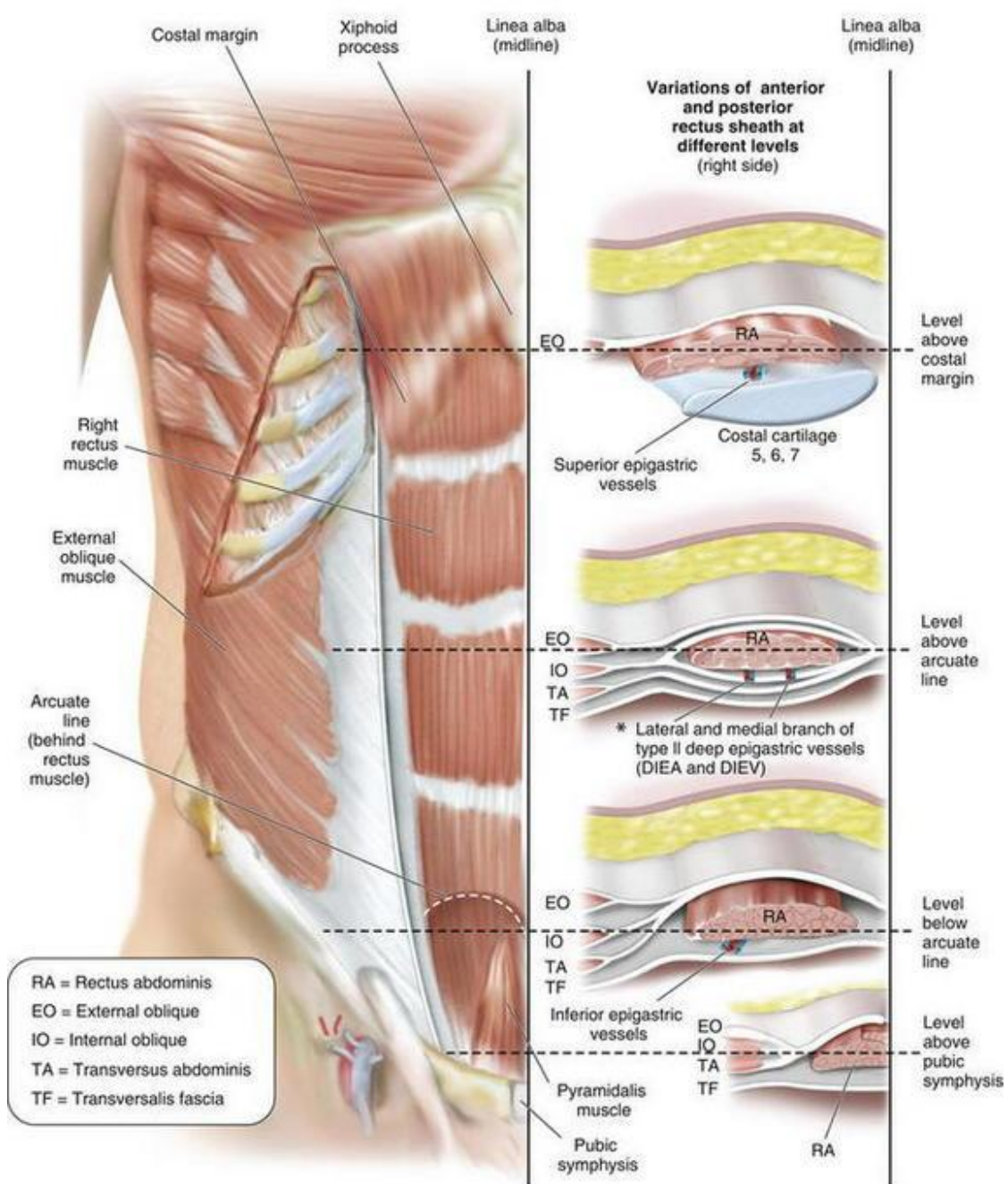
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



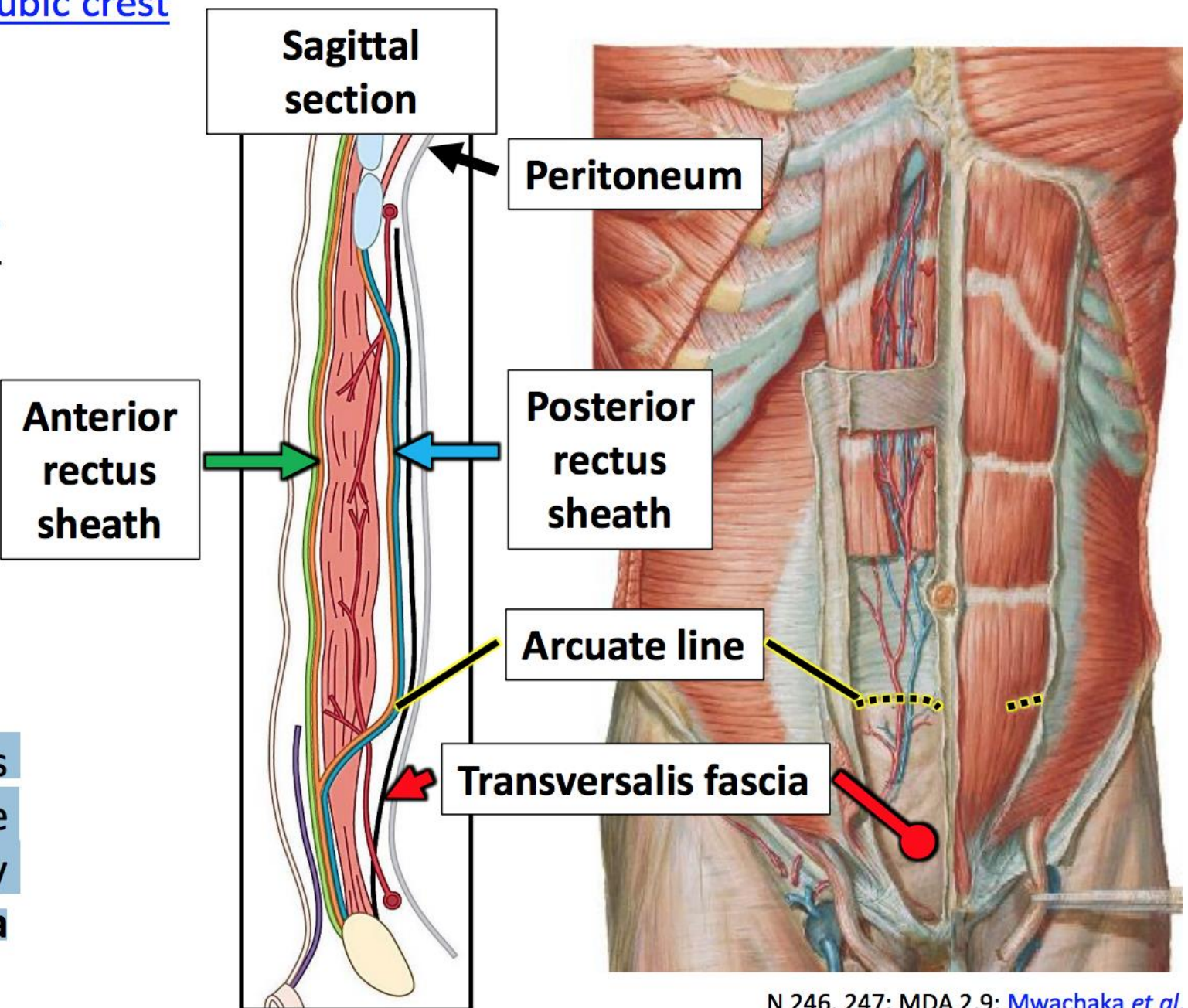
Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



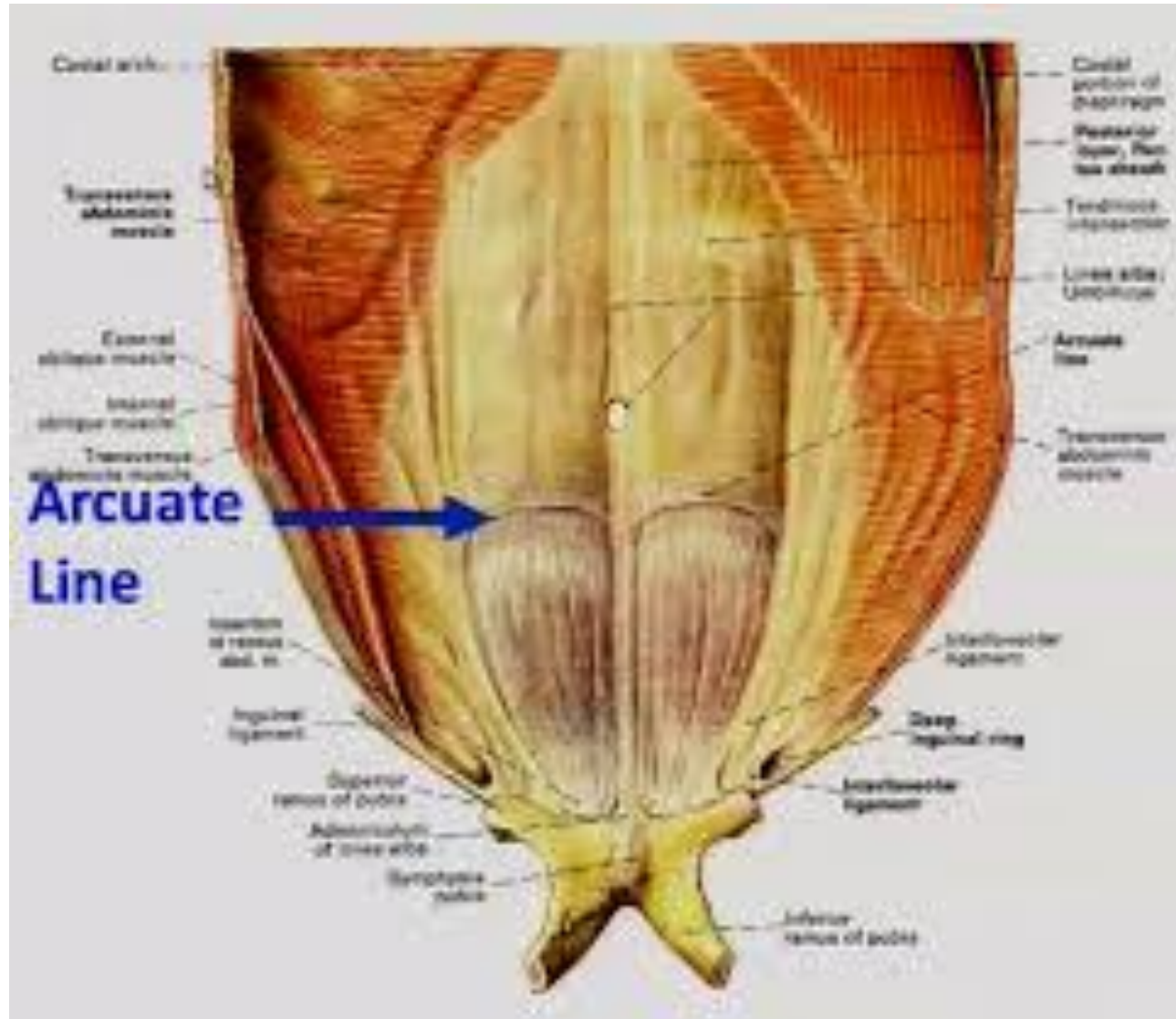
* Common branching patterns:
 - Type I DIEA continues as a single vessel (29%).
 - Type II DIEA divides into two vessels (57%).

Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

umbilic crest

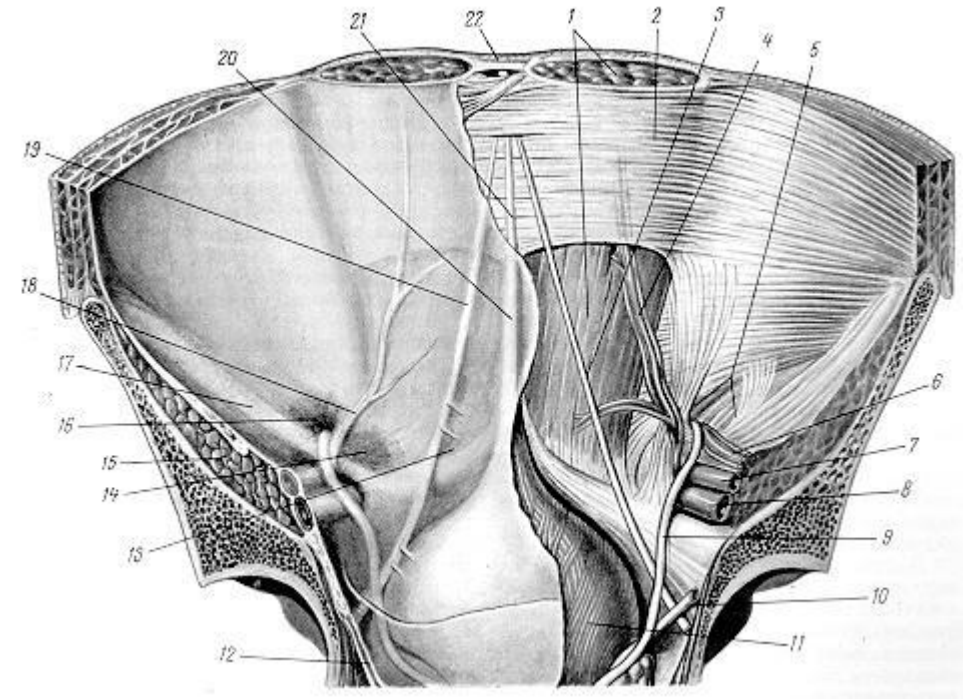
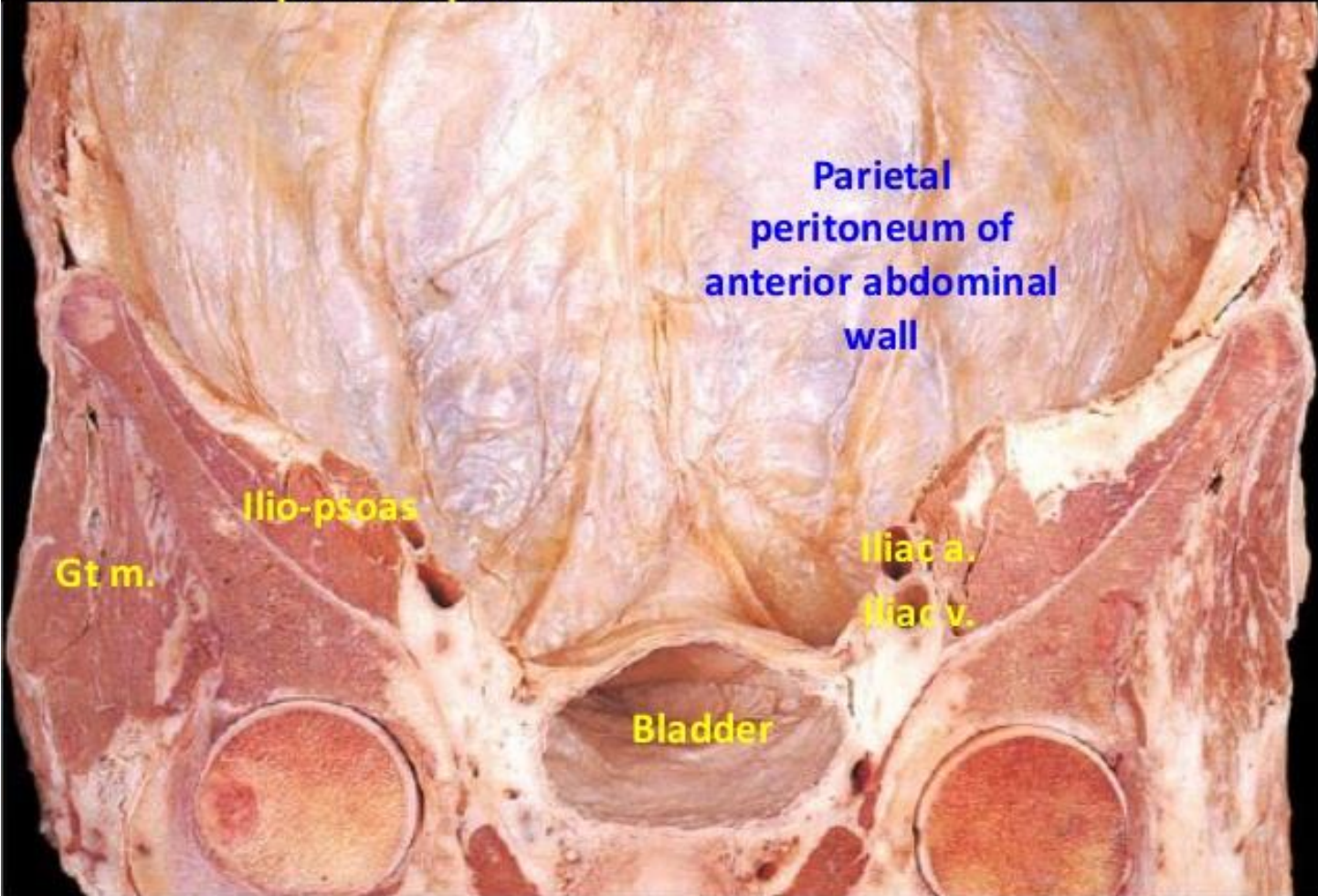


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles

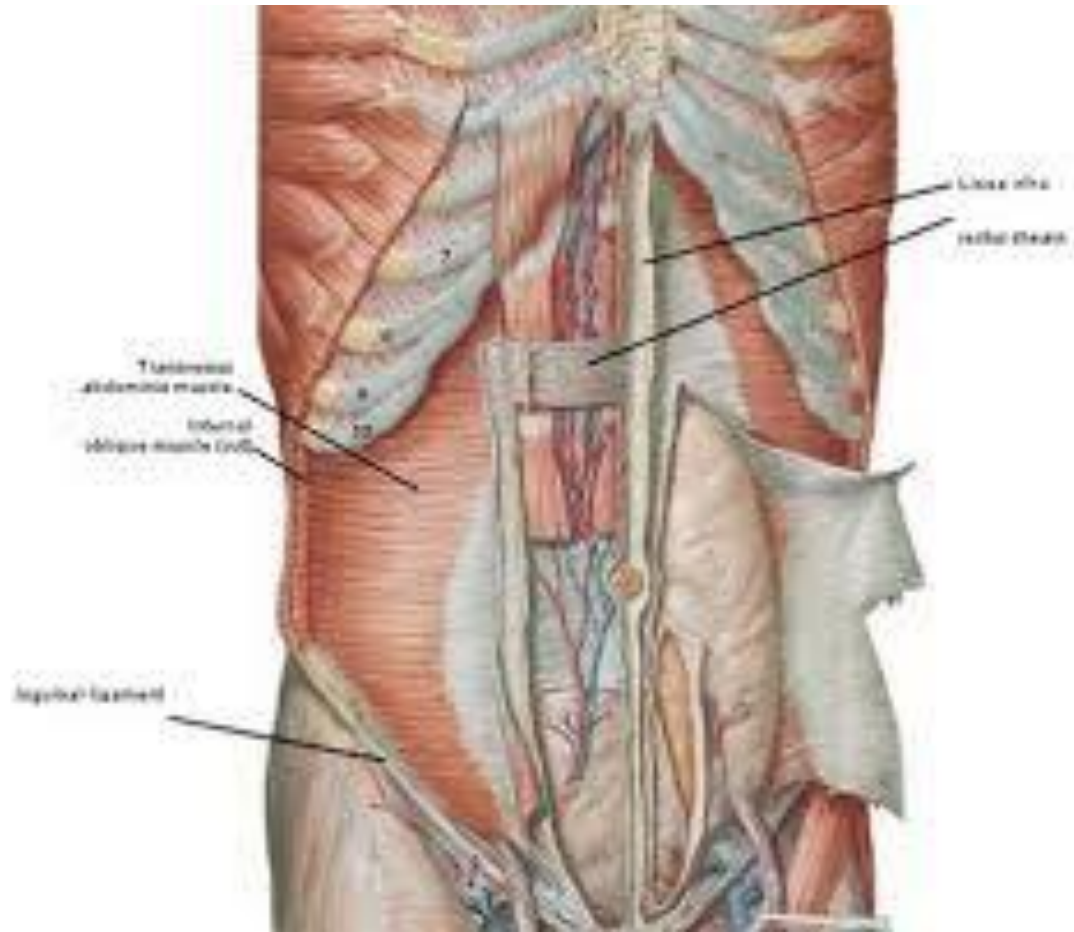


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles- posterior view

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

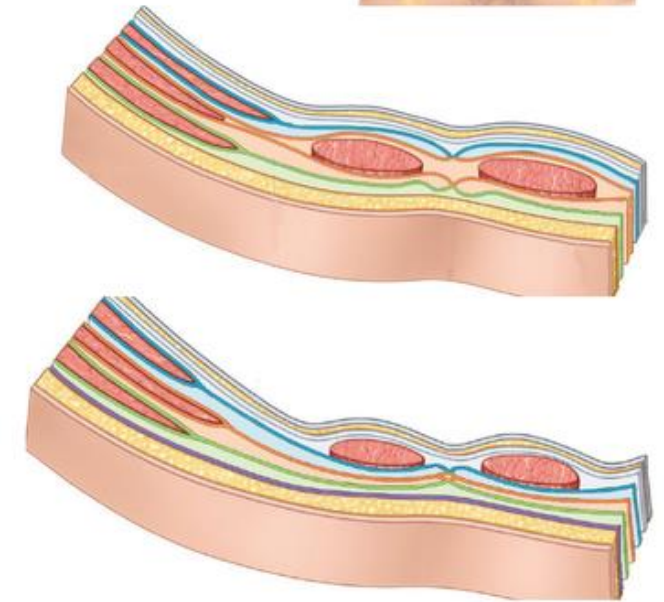
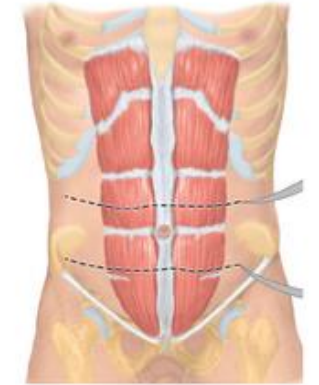
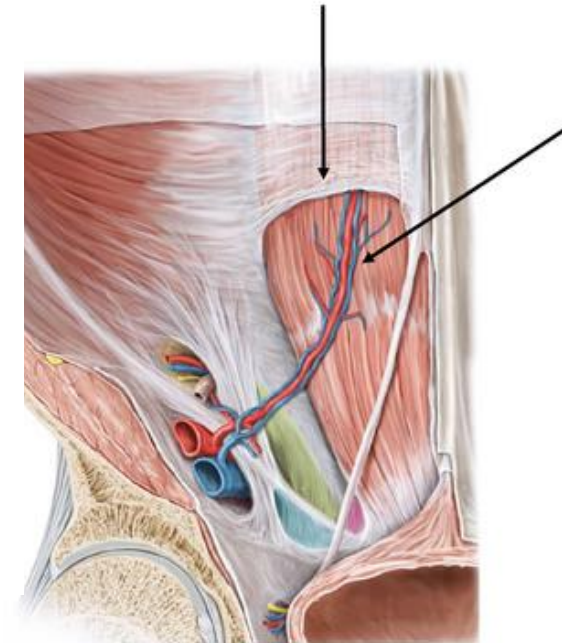


Anteriolateral Abdominal Wall Muscles



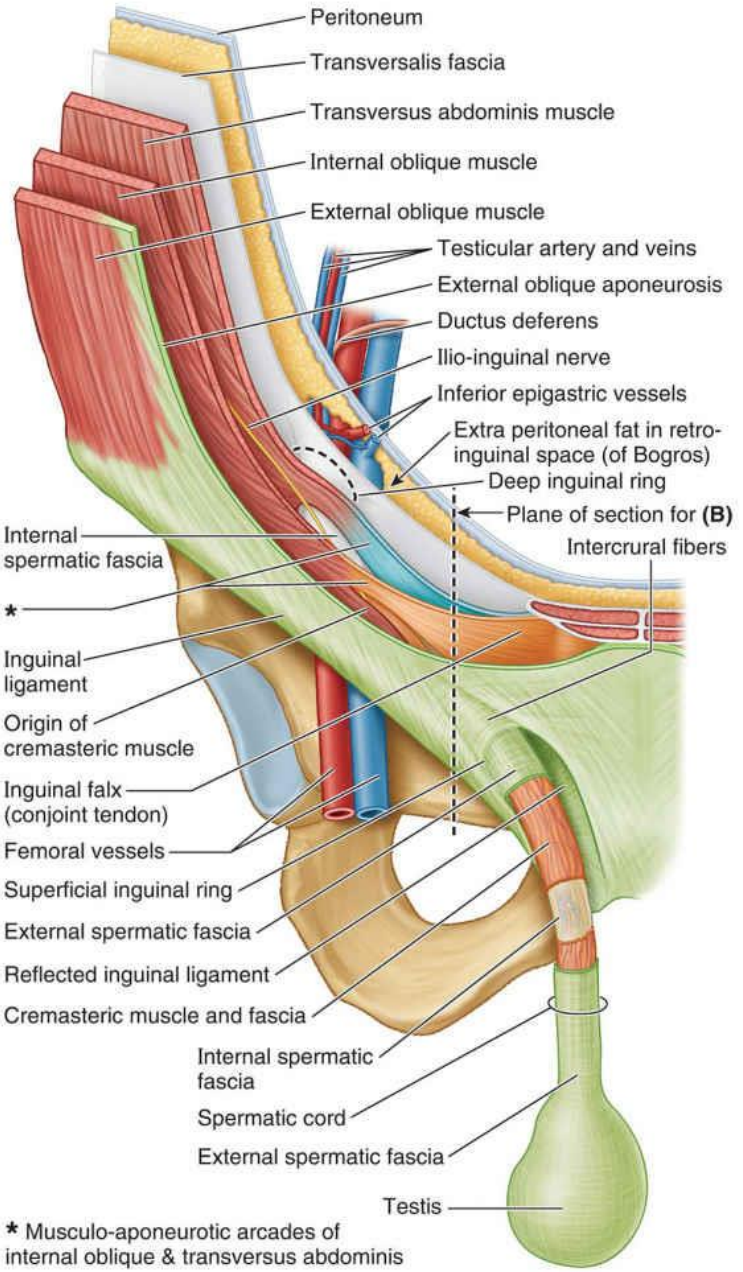
is

Arterial Supply and the Arcuate Line



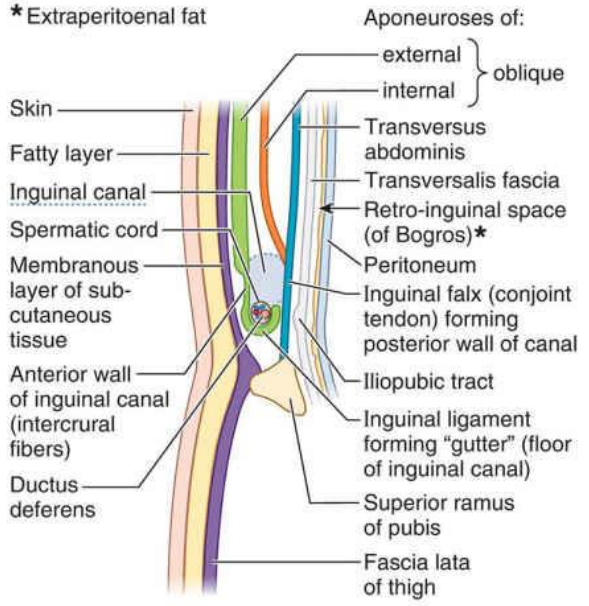
Above and below the arcuate line- Drawing

Inguinal Layers



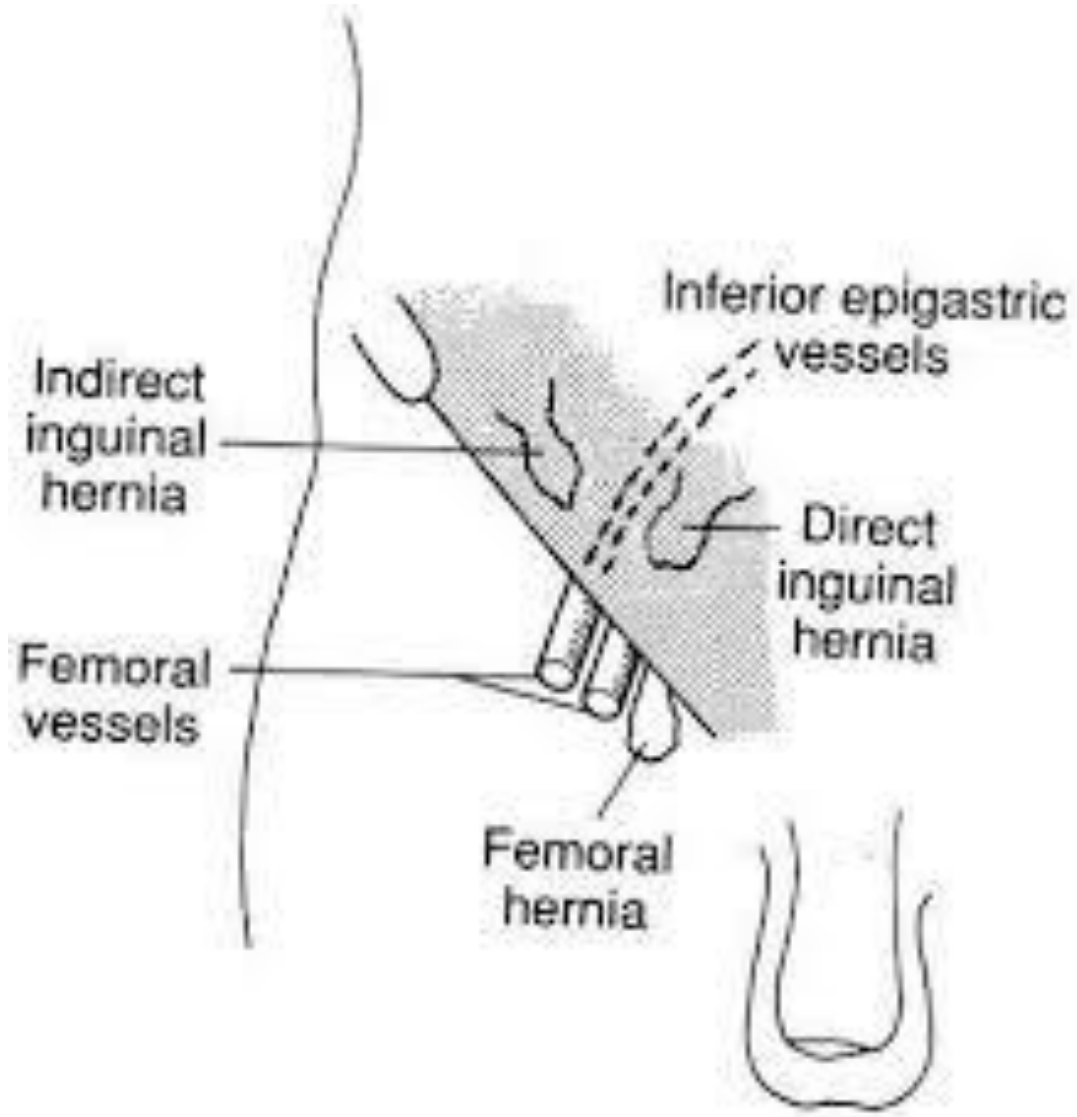
* Musculo-aponeurotic arcades of internal oblique & transversus abdominis

(A) Anterior view



(B) Schematic sagittal section of inguinal canal

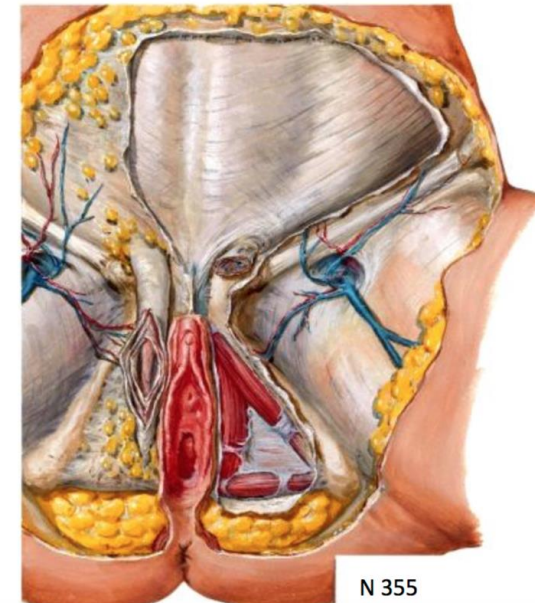
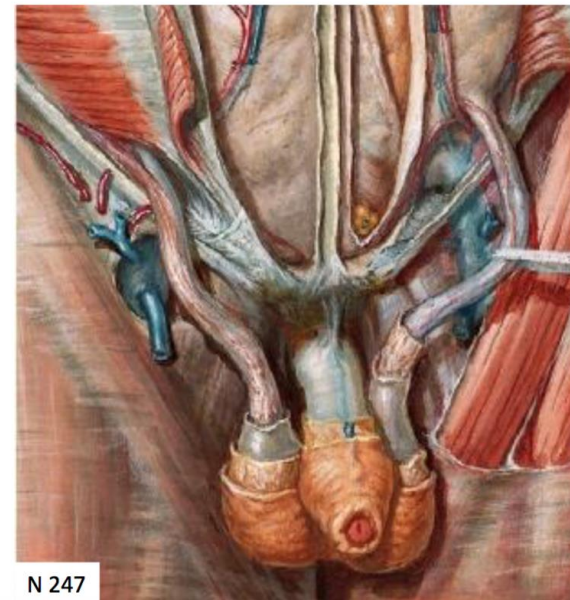
Inguinal Canal



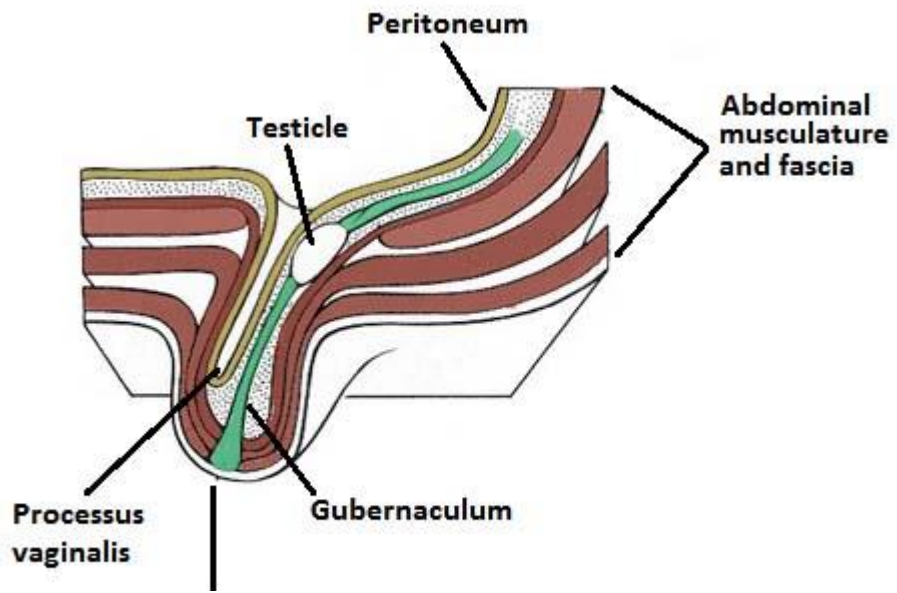
Inguinal canal

Male vs. Female

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

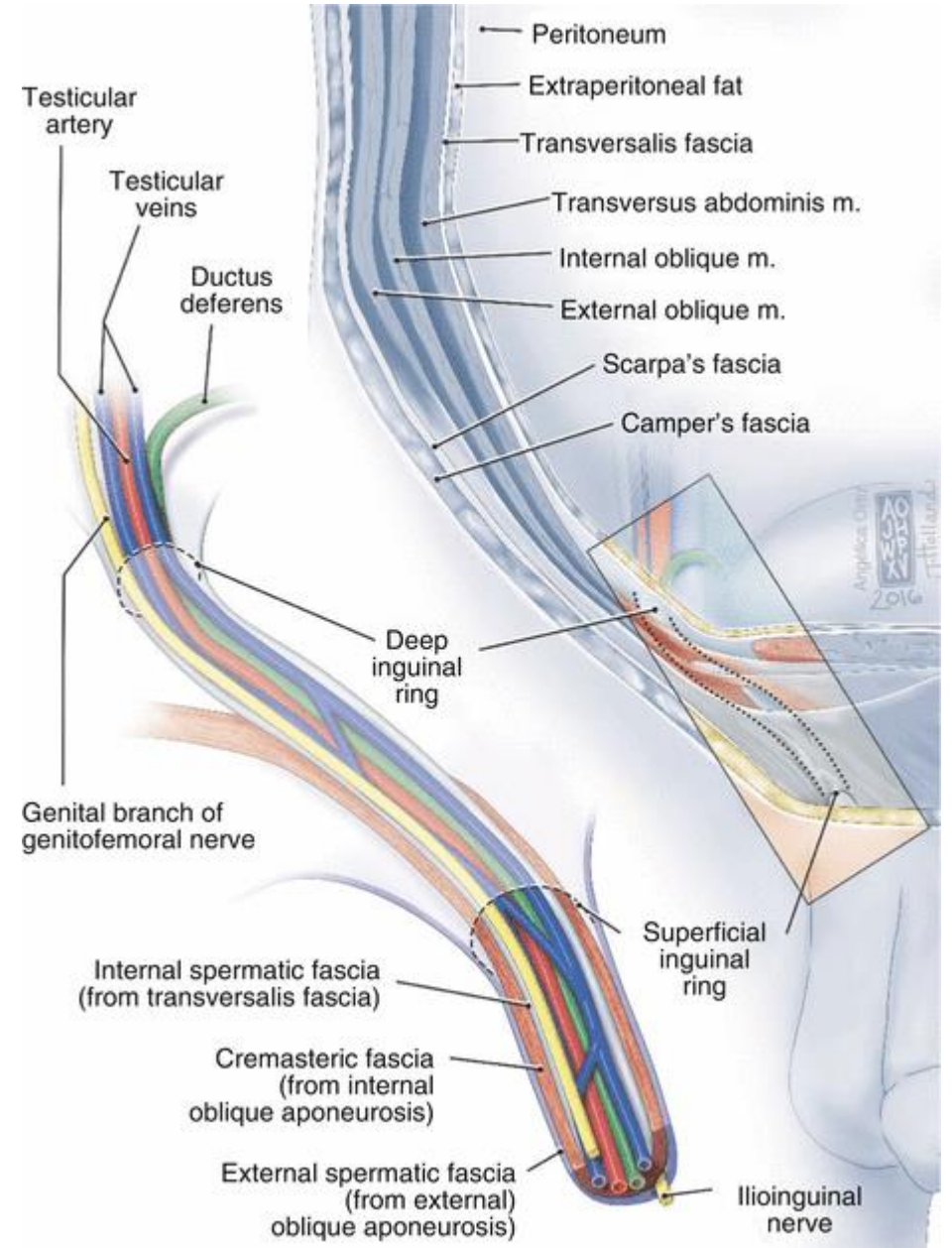
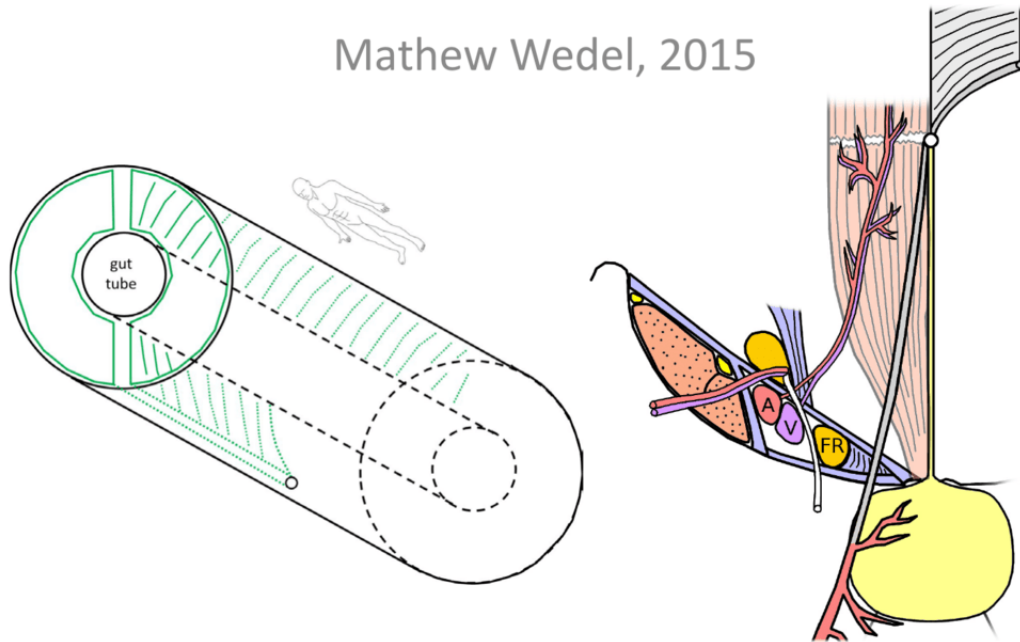


Inguinal Canal

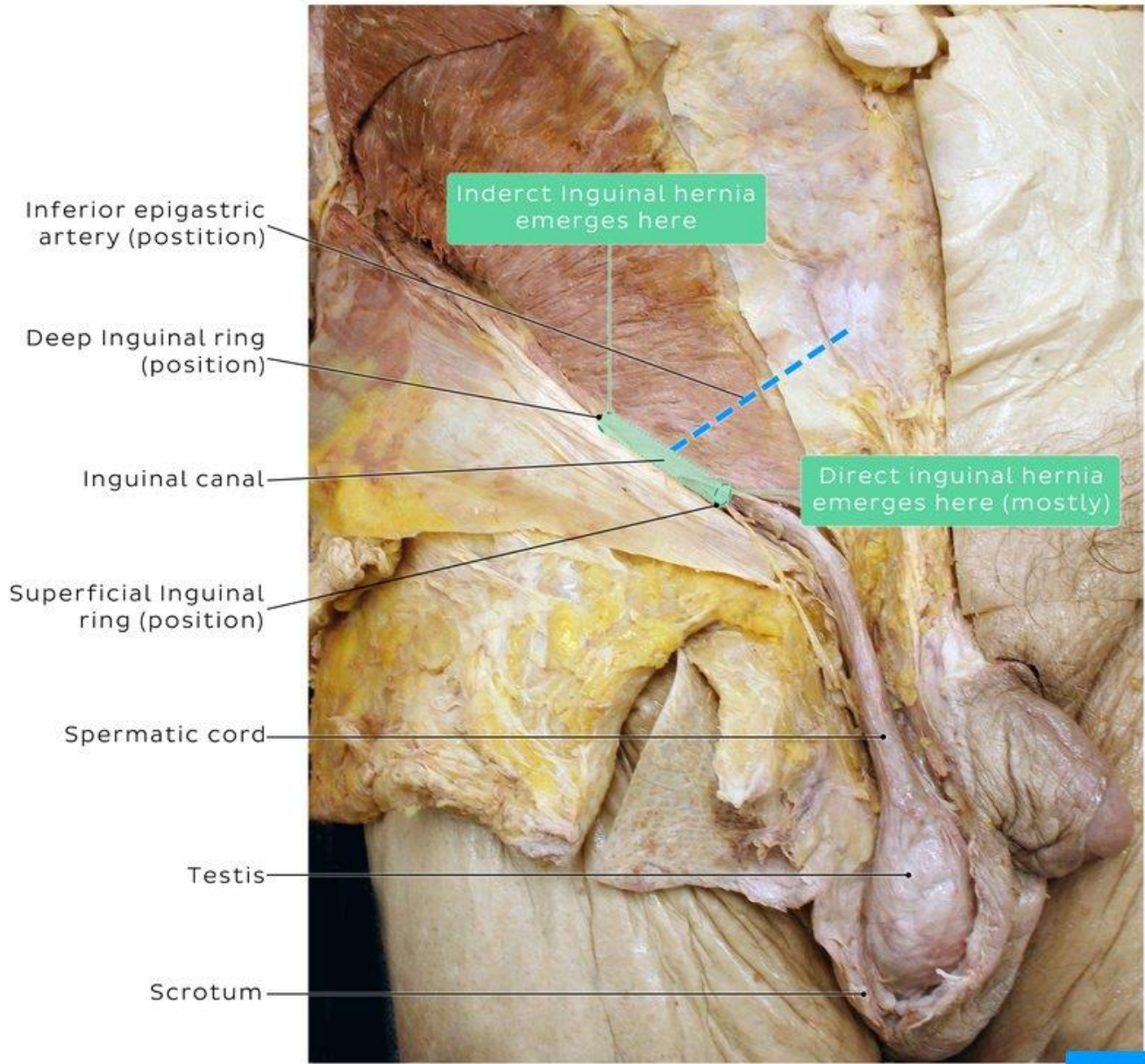
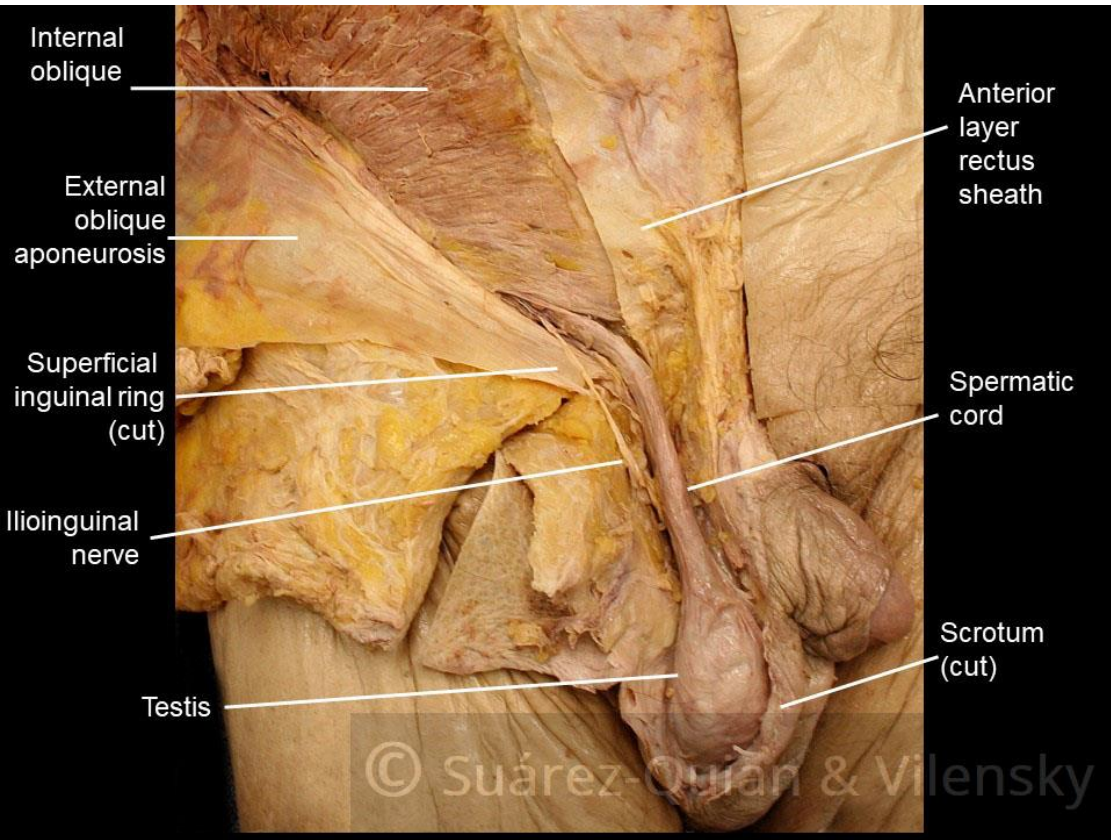
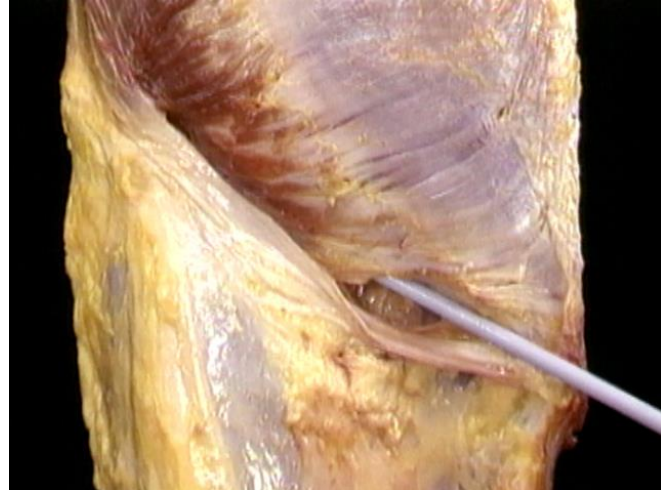


Internal abdominal wall and inguinal region

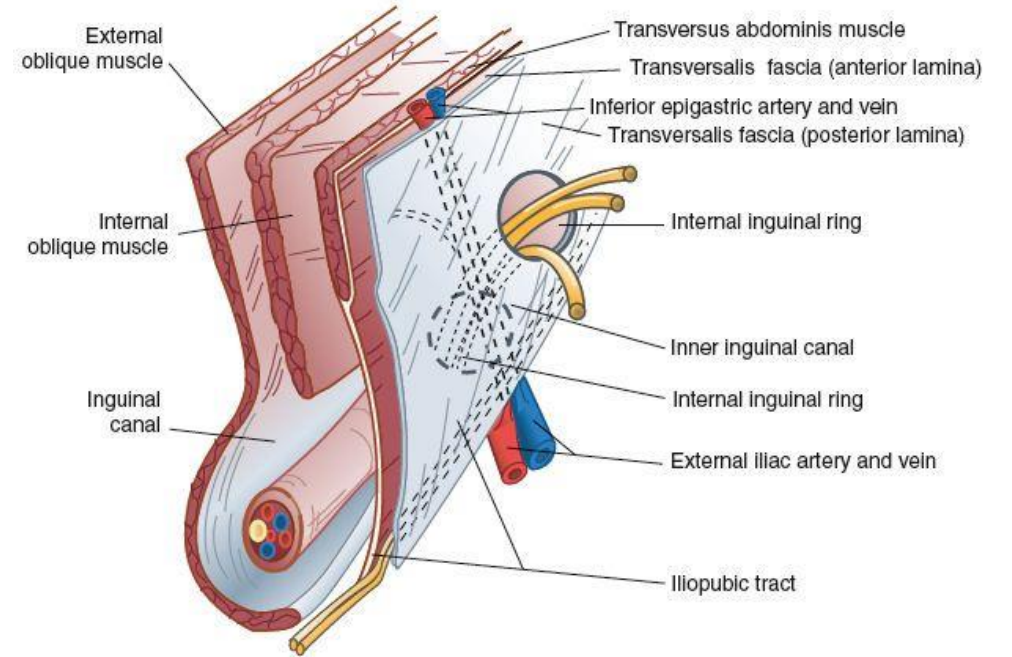
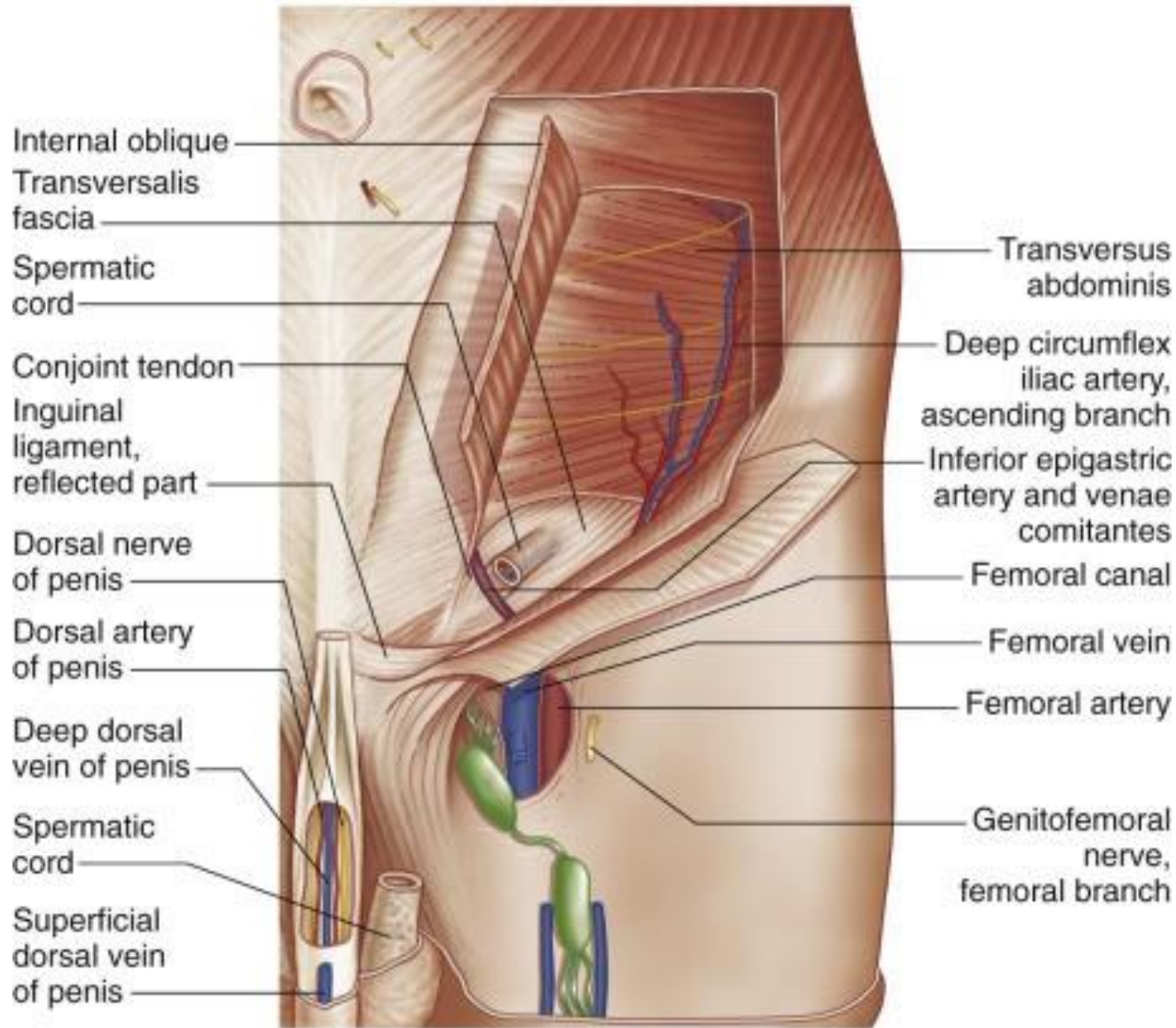
Mathew Wedel, 2015



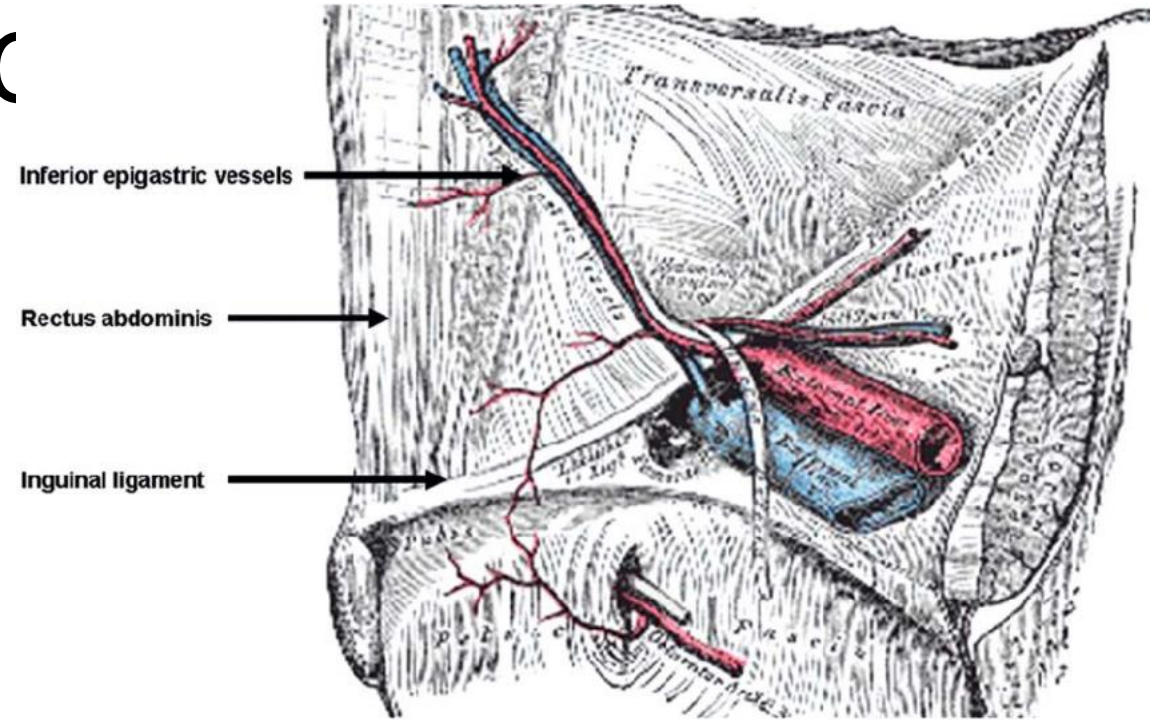
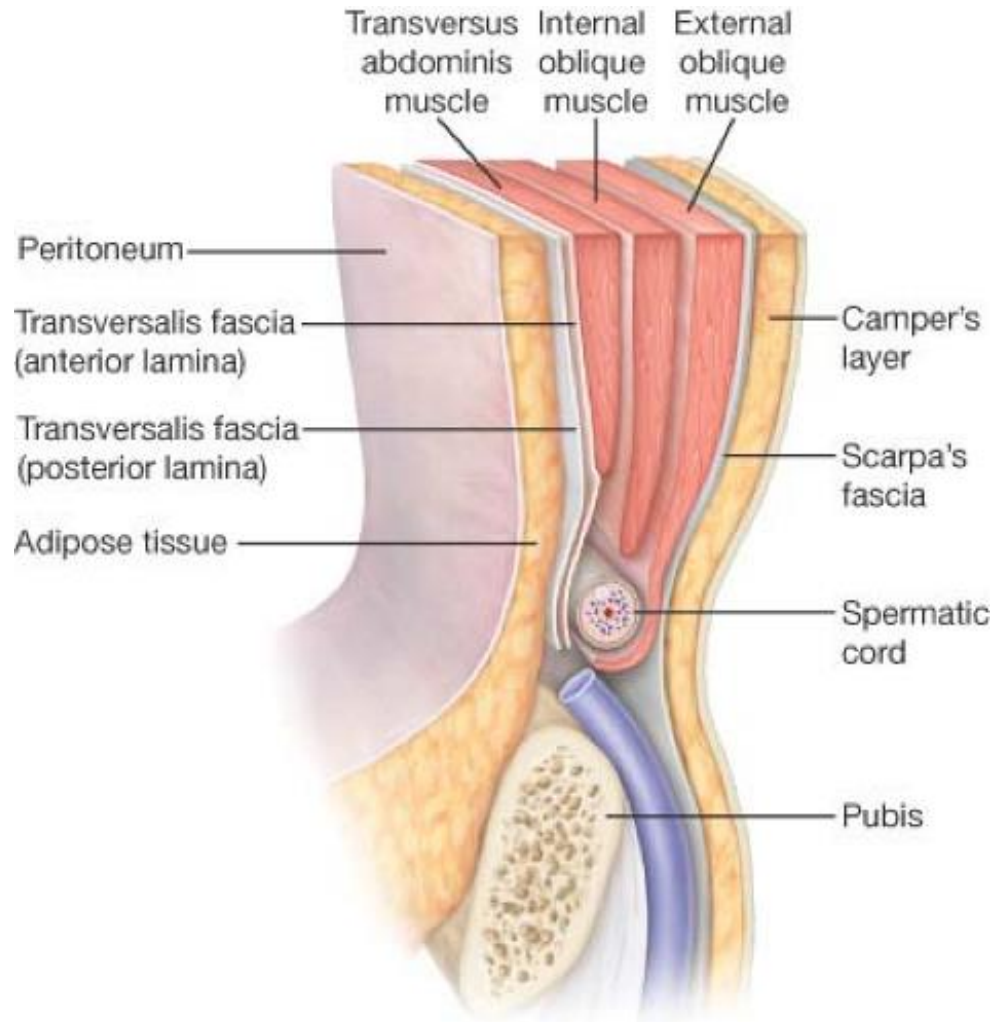
Inguinal Canal



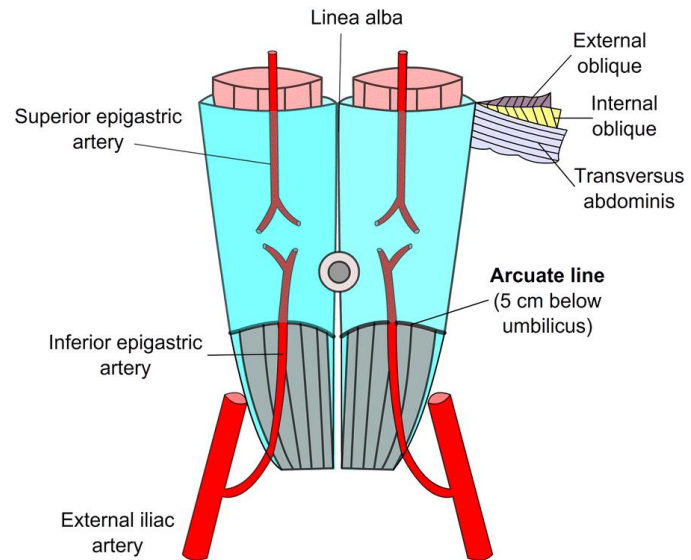
Inguinal Canal



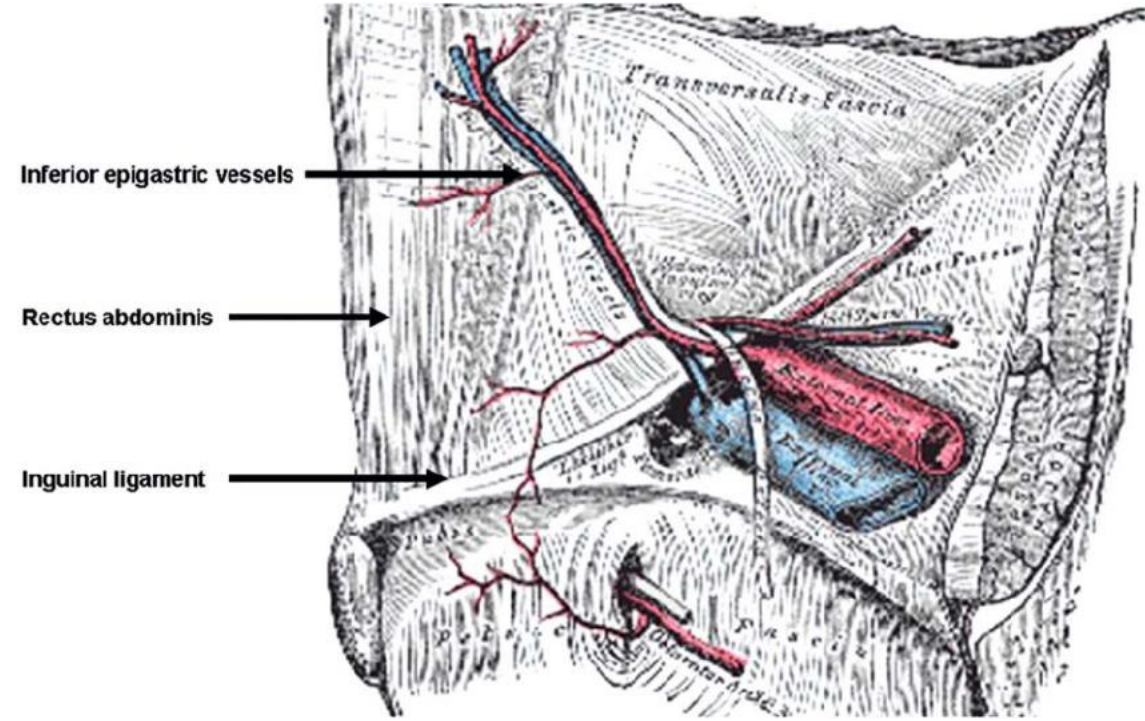
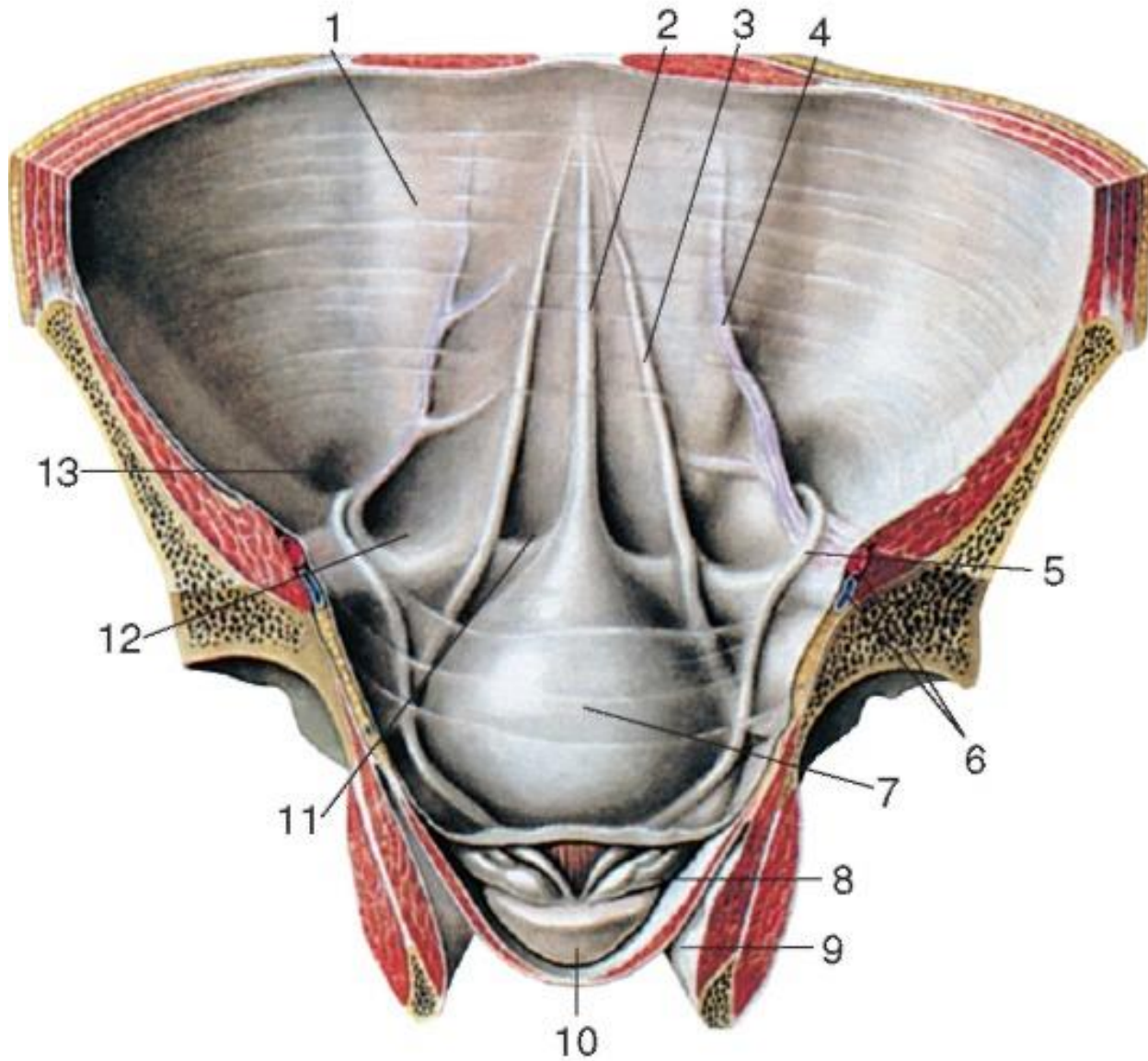
Inguinal C



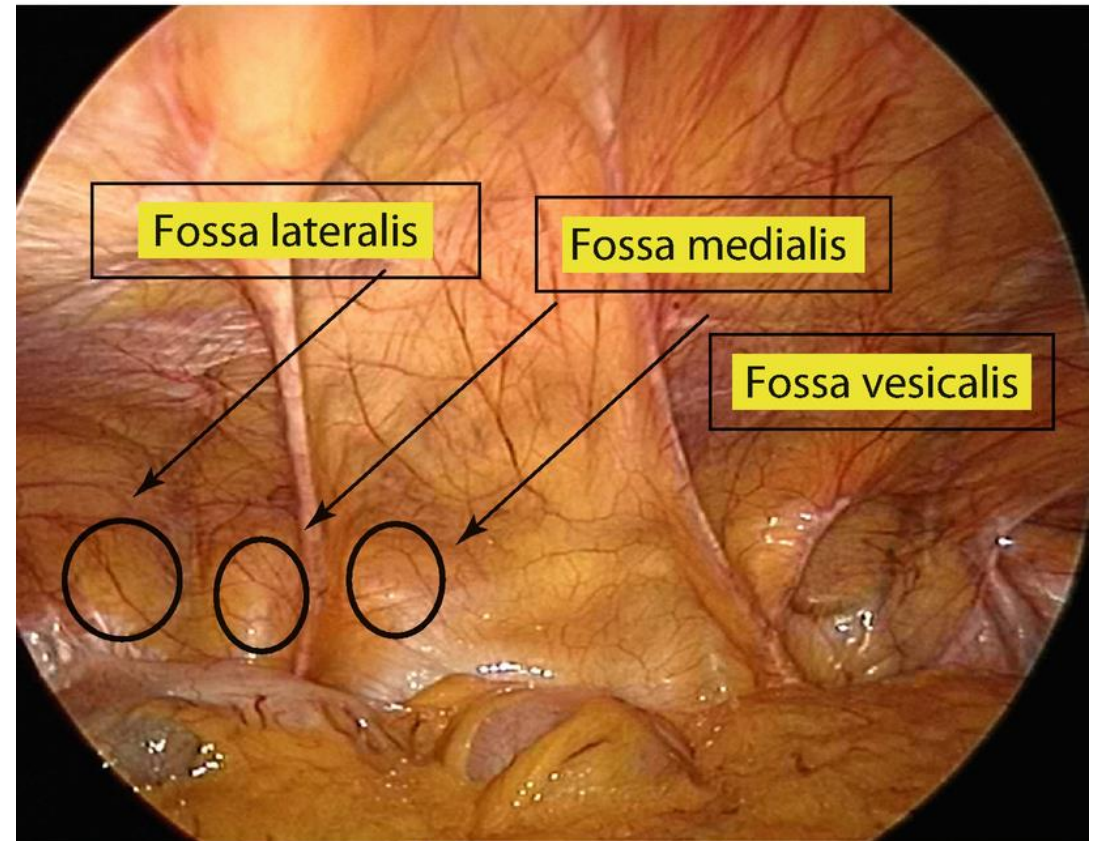
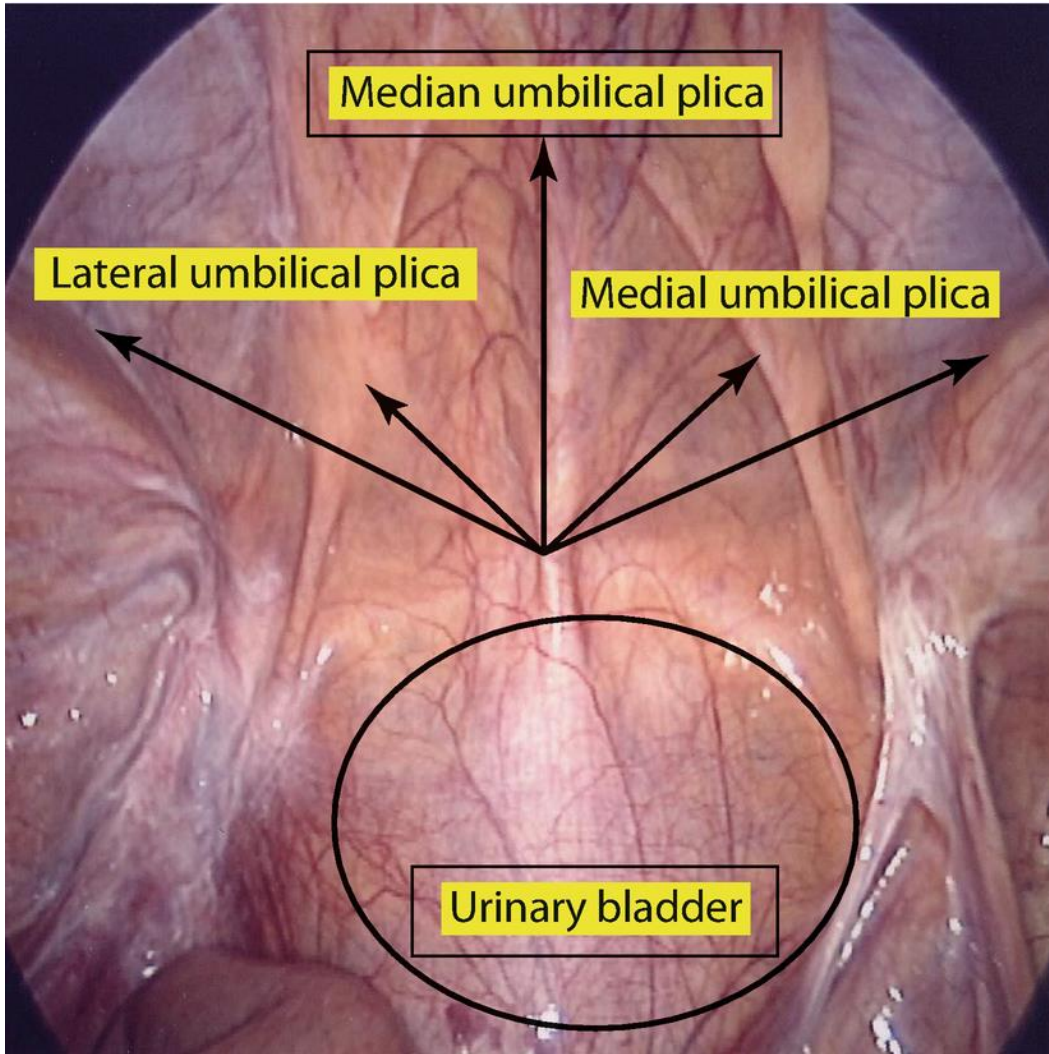
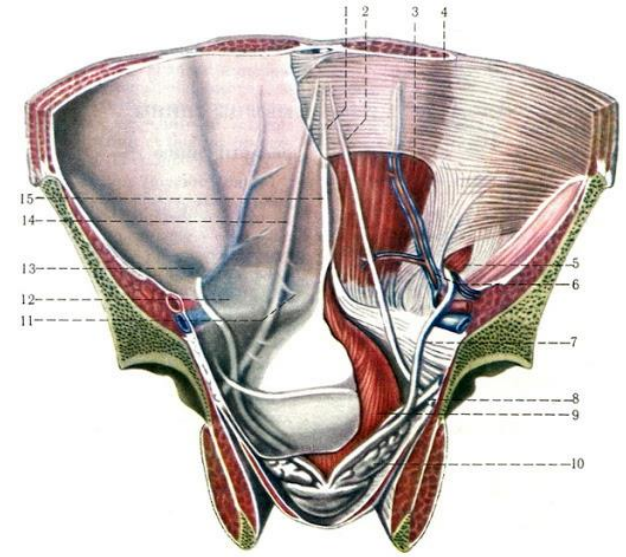
RECTUS SHEATH (posterior view)



Inguinal Canal

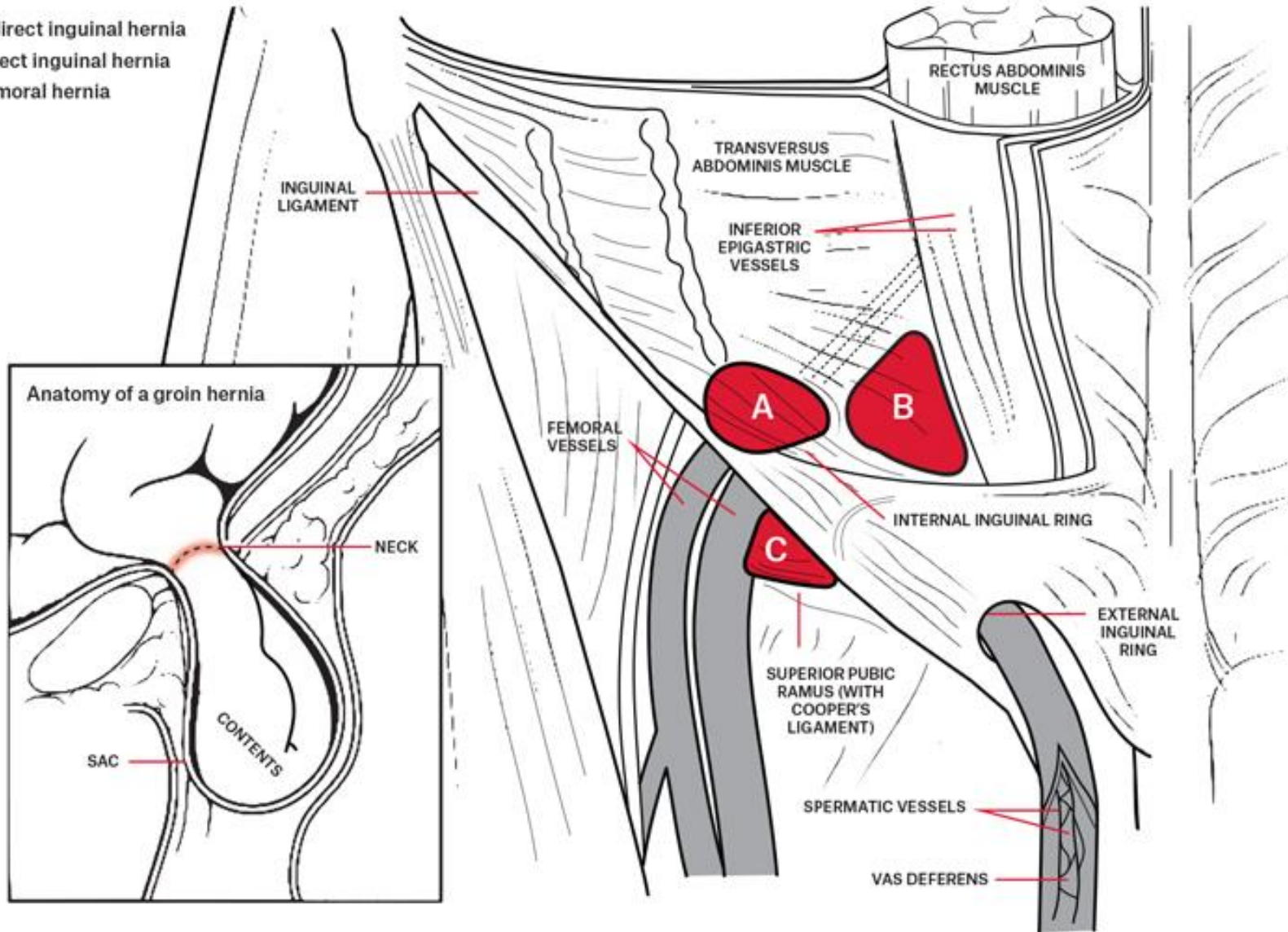


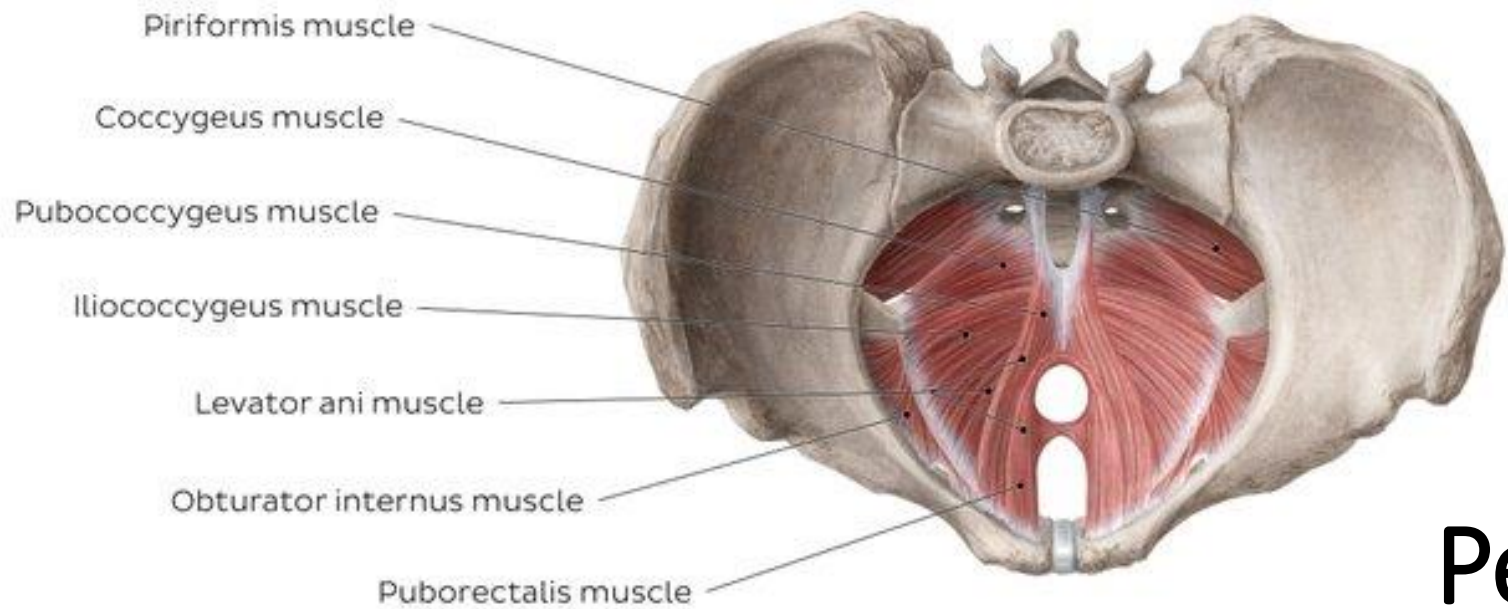
Inguinal Canal



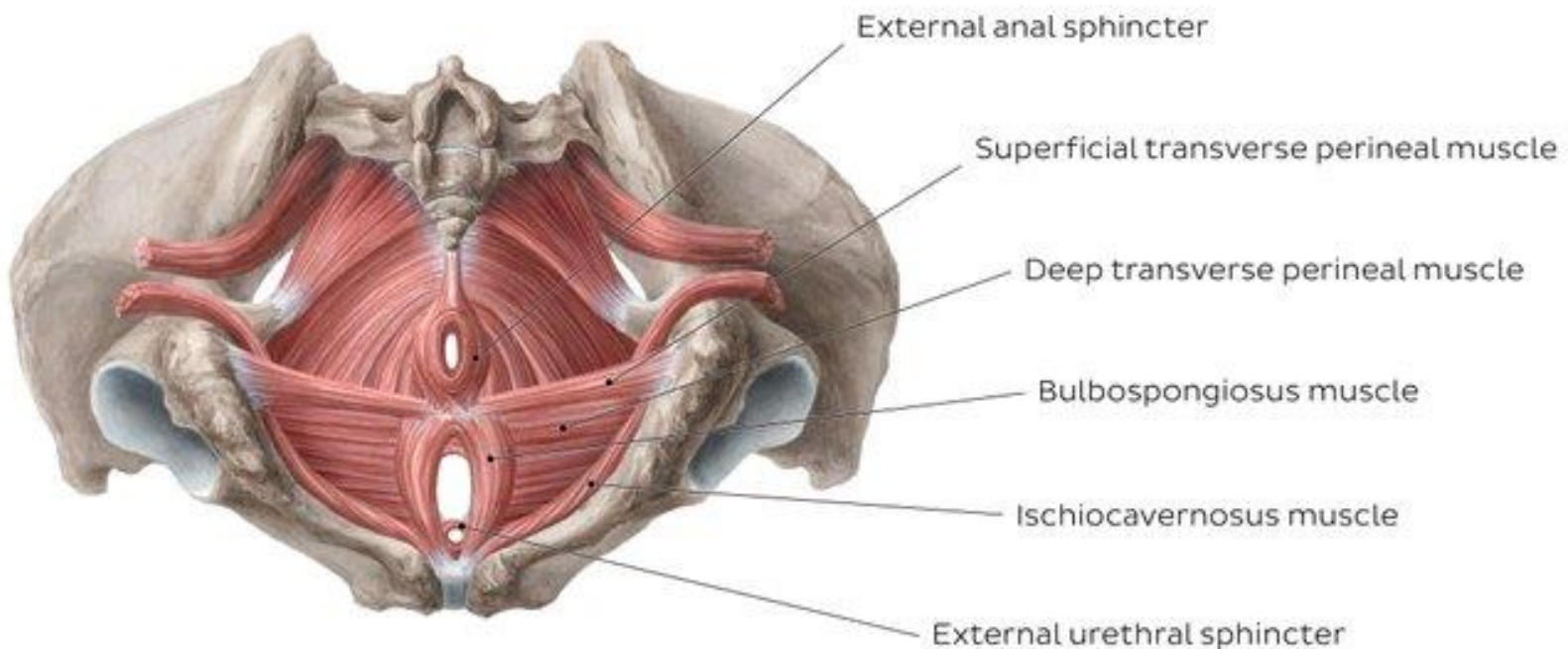
Inguinal hernias

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

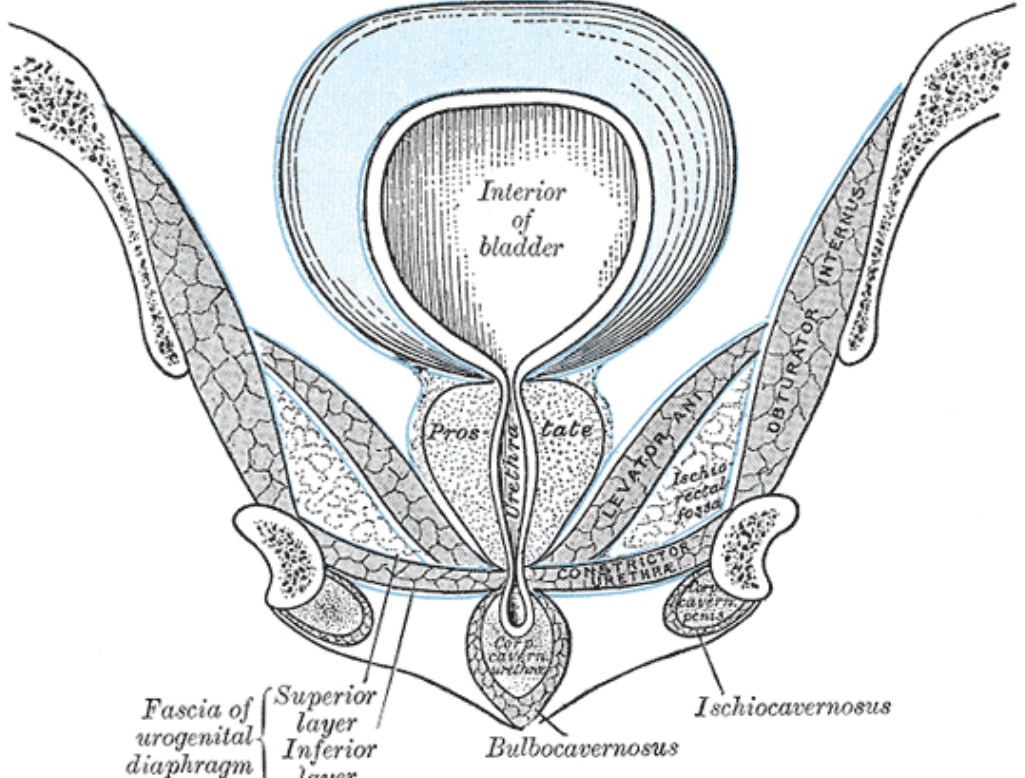
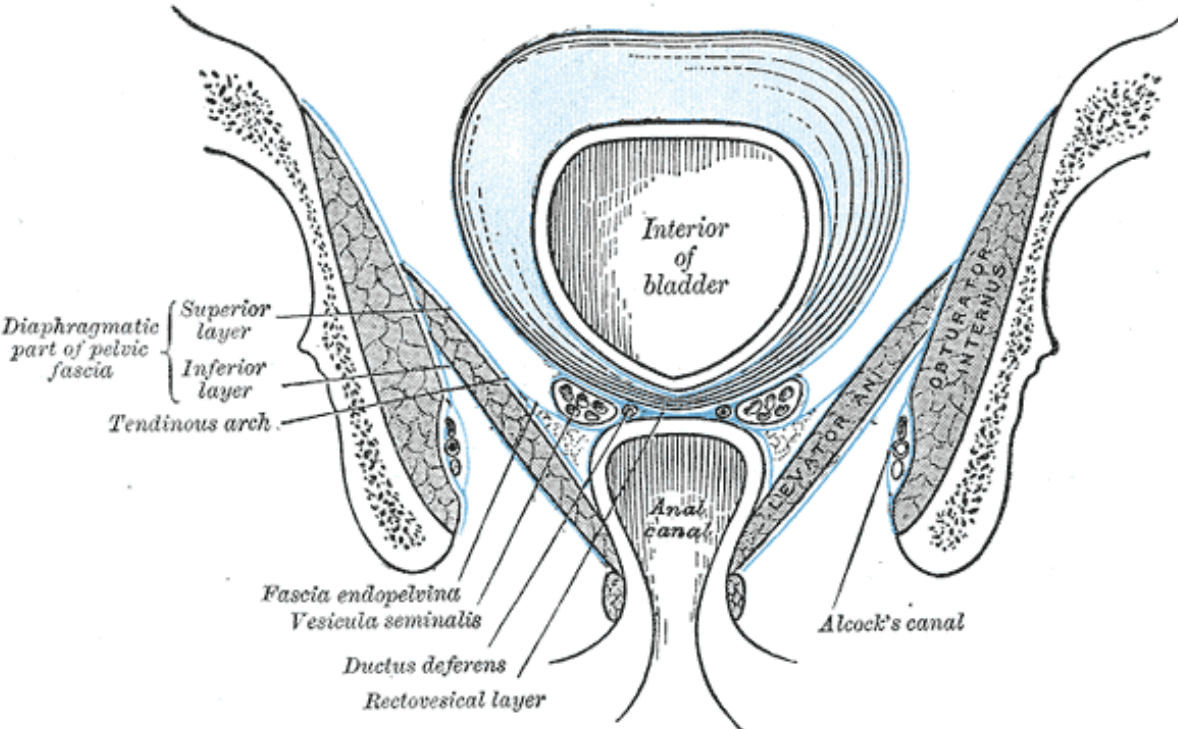
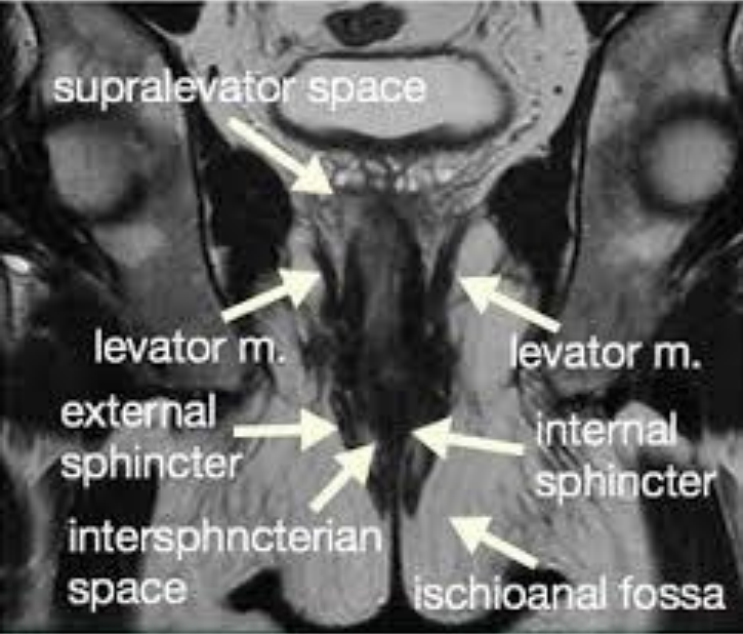




Pelvic Muscles



Ischioanal Fossa



Alcock's Canal (*canalis pudendalis*)

