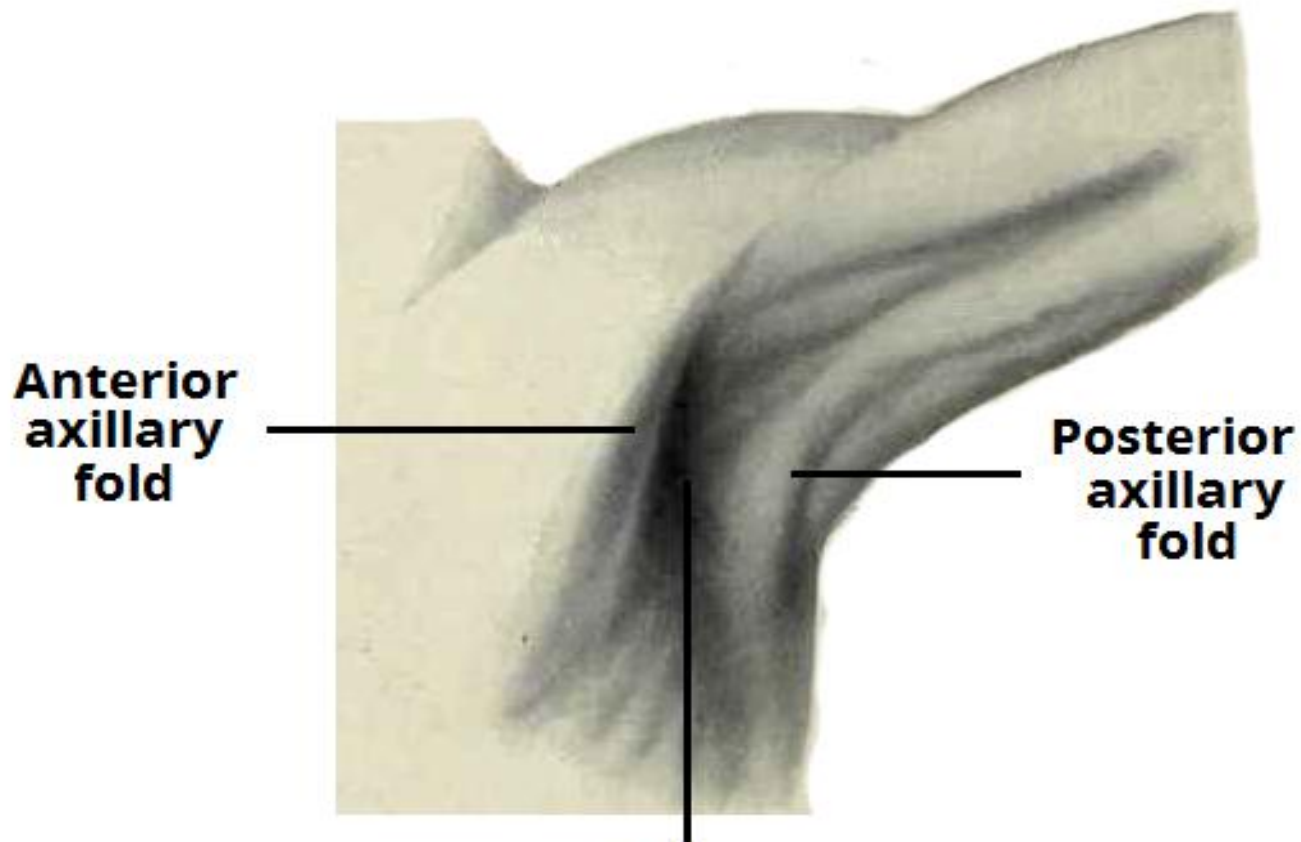


AXILLA

Presented by
Dr Abhilasha

CO (Course outcome)	PO(Programme outcome)
CO1. Define Axilla and its anatomy	PO1, PO2, PO3 Describe the fundamentals of Axilla, interpret and analyze it in relevant context and recognize its significance in Ayurveda
CO1. Its Clinical importance of Axilla	

AXILLA



**Anterior
axillary
fold**

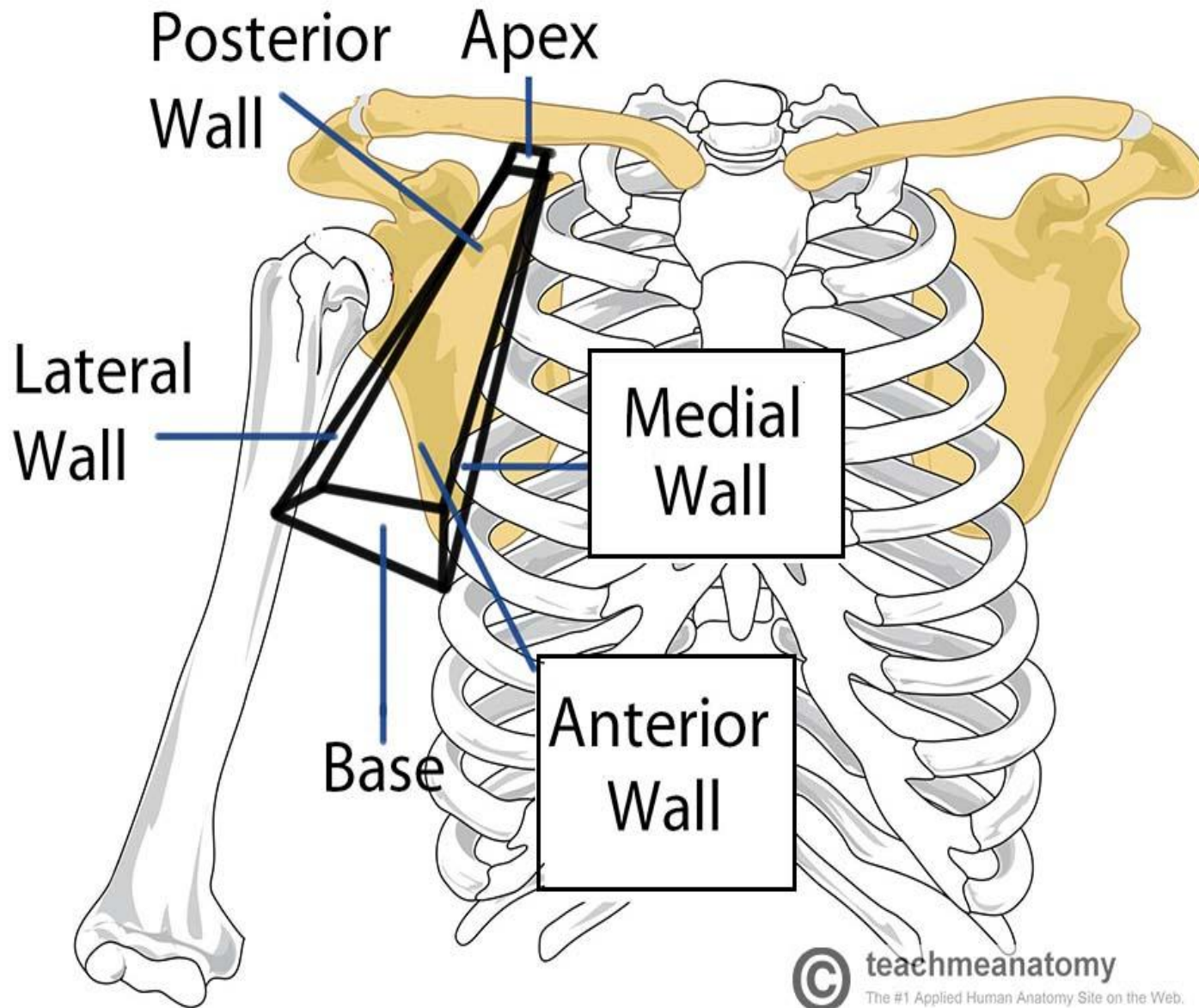
**Posterior
axillary
fold**

**Axillary
fossa**



Teachmeanatomy

The #1 Applied Human Anatomy Site on the Web.



Apex is directed upwards and medially towards the root of the neck and the base is directed downwards

Apex

It is a triangular interval bounded by the

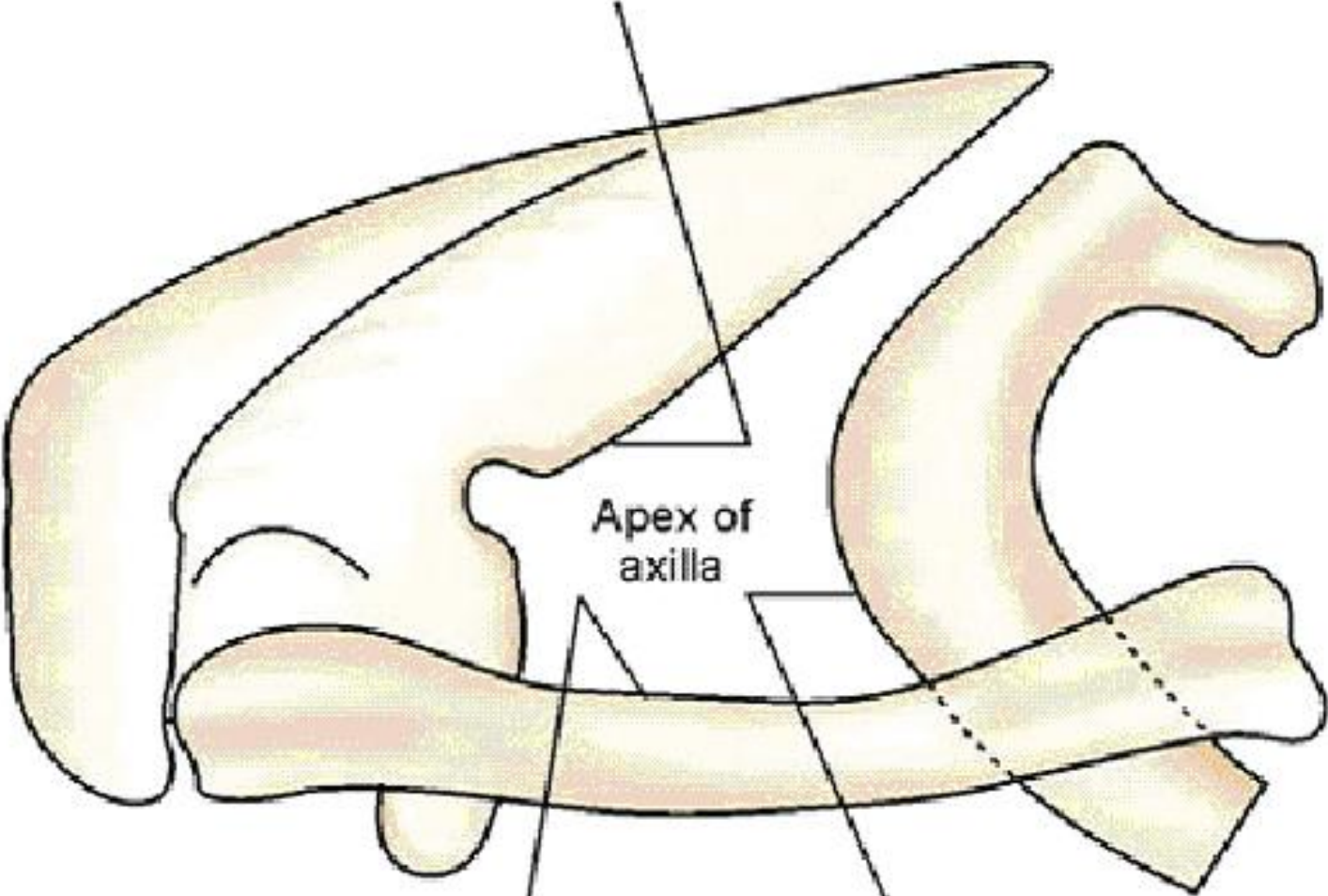
Anteriorly – posterior surface of clavicle

Medially- outer border of the first rib

Laterally – superior border of scapula

This passage is called the **cervicoaxillary canal**

Superior border of scapula



Apex of axilla

Posterior surface of clavicle

Outer border of first rib

Base

- It is directed downwards
- It is formed by skin, superficial and axillary fasciae

Anterior wall

it is formed by the-

- Pectoralis major
- Clavipectoral fasciae
- Pectoral minor

NOTE- Anterior axillary fold is the inferiormost part of the anterior wall

- It is bridges from thoracic wall to humerus

Posterior wall

It is formed by the-

- **Above - Subscapularis**
- **Below - Teres major and latissimus dorsi**

Note- Posterior axillary fold is the inferiormost part of the posterior wall it is formed by the latissimus dorsi, teres major ,and overlying integument

Anterior Border

Pectoralis major and minor

Lateral Border

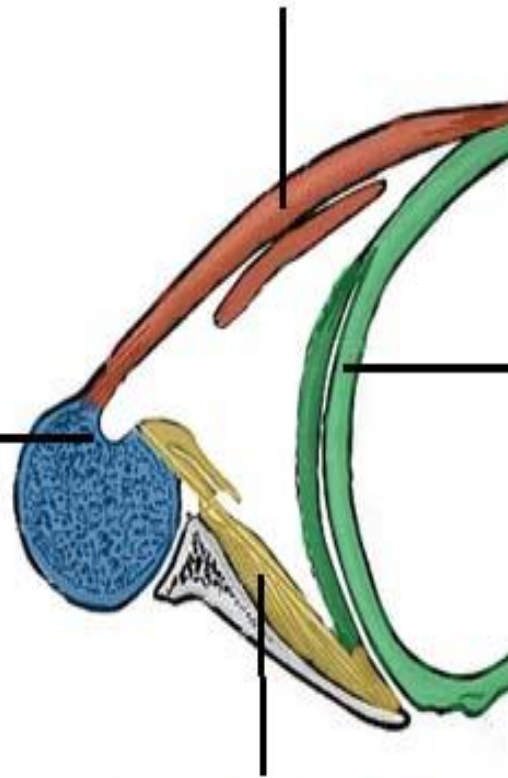
Intertubercular sulcus

Medial Border

Serratus anterior and thoracic wall

Posterior Border

Scapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi



Medial wall

It is formed by the-

- **Upper fourth ribs with their intercostal muscles**
- **Upper part of the serratus anterior muscles**

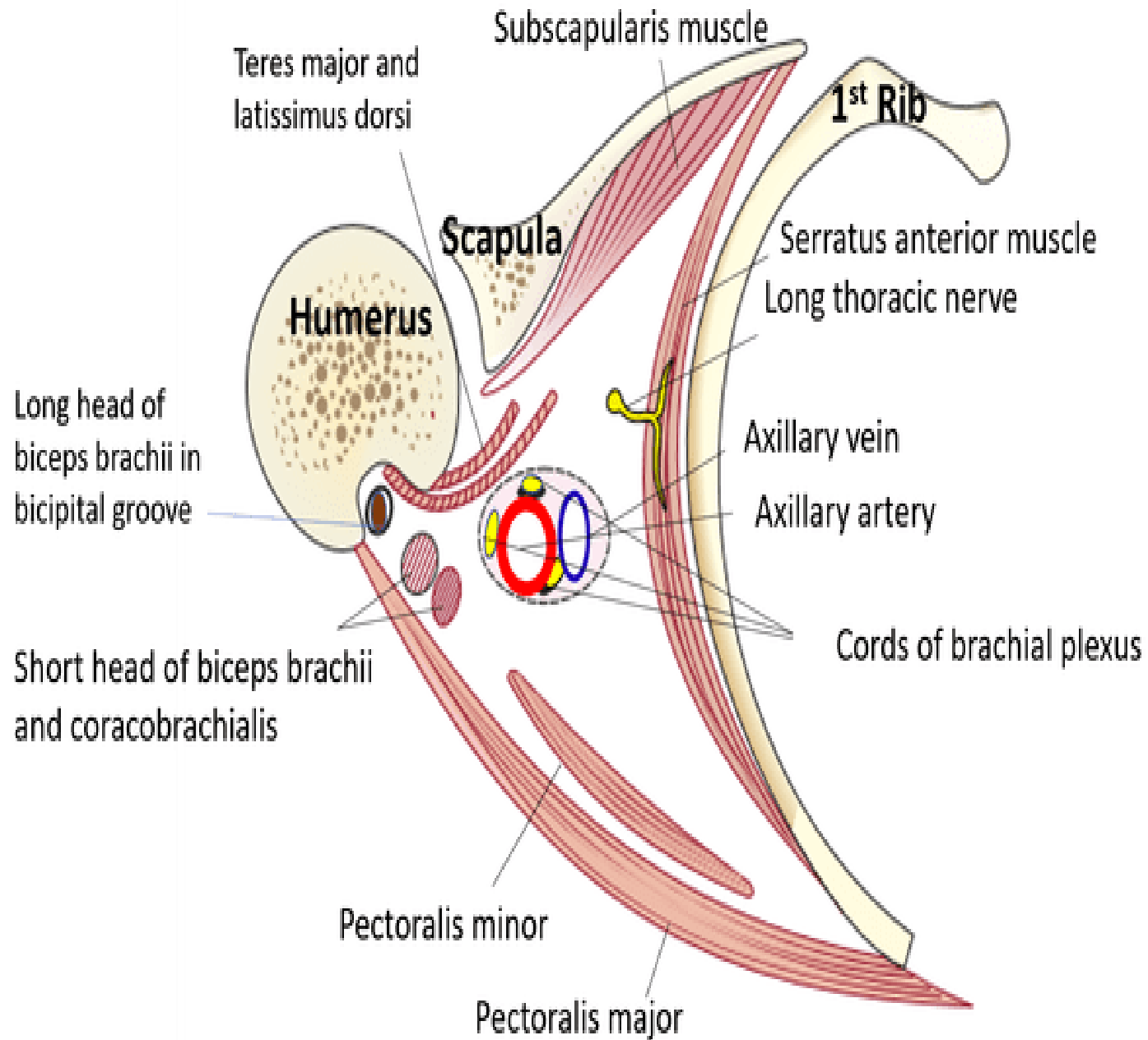
Lateral wall

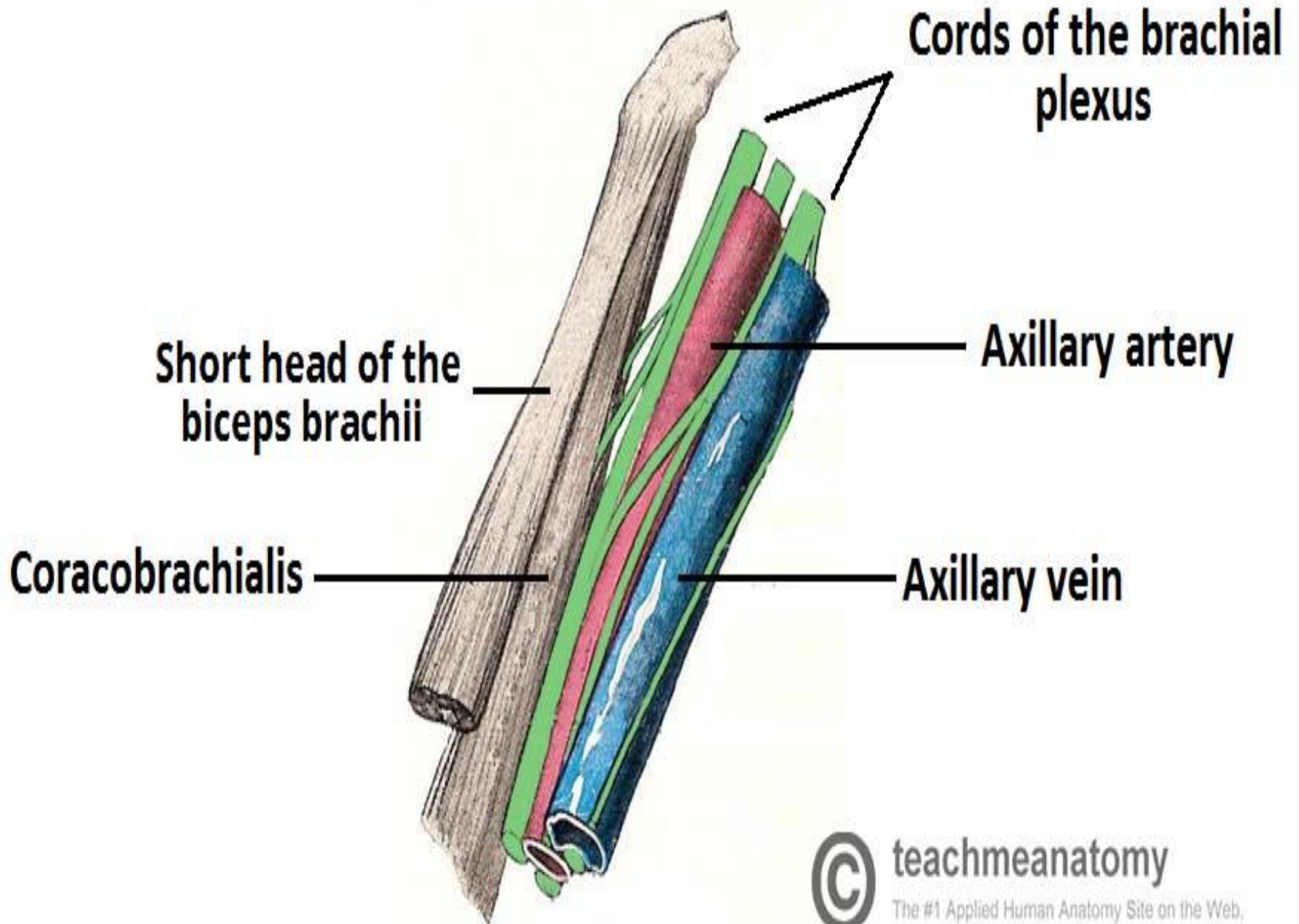
It is narrow and formed by the-

- **Upper part of the shaft of the humerus**
- **Coracobrachialis and short head of the biceps brachii**

Contents of axiila

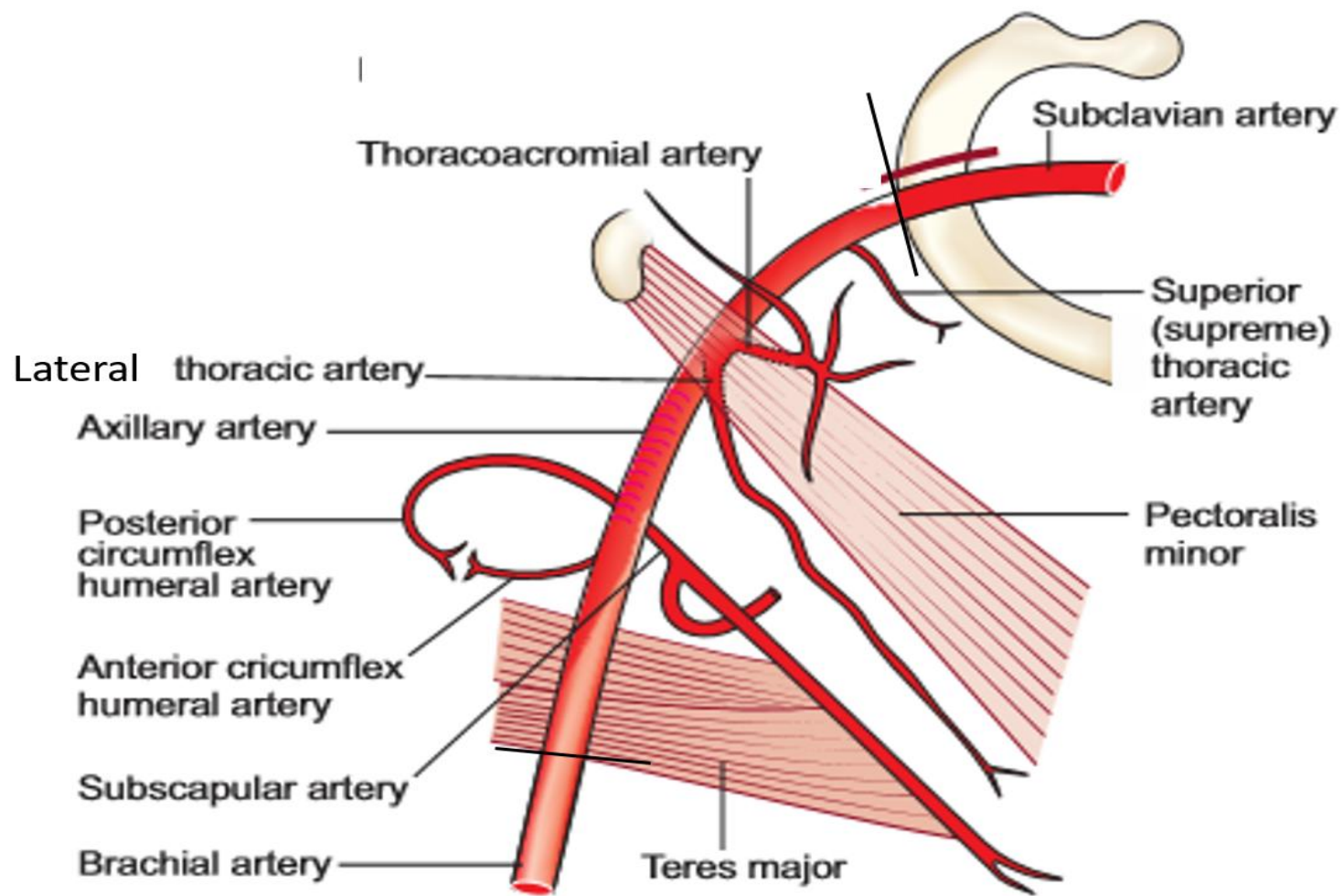
- **Axillary artery and its branches**
- **Axillary vein and its tributies**
- **Infraclavicular part of the brachial plexus**
- **Axillary lymph nodes**
- **Long thoracic artery and intercostobrachial nerves**
- **Axillary fat and areolar tissue**





Axillary artery

- **Axillary artery is a large blood vessel that conveys oxygenated blood to the lateral aspect of the thorax, the axilla (armpit) and the upper limb.**
- **Its origin is at the lateral margin of the first rib, as the continuous of the subclavian artery and end at the the lower margin of teres major it becomes the brachial artery.**



- **The axillary artery is often referred to as having three parts, with these divisions based on its location relative to the Pectoralis minor muscle.**
- **First part - the part of the artery medial to the pectoralis minor**
- **Second part - the part of the artery posterior to the pectoralis minor**
- **Third part - the part of the artery lateral to the pectoralis minor.**

Branches

First part (1 branch)

1) Superior thoracic artery

Second part (2 branches)

1) Thoraco-acromial artery

2) Lateral thoracic artery

Third part (3 branches)

1) Subscapular artery (largest branch)

2) Anterior humeral circumflex artery

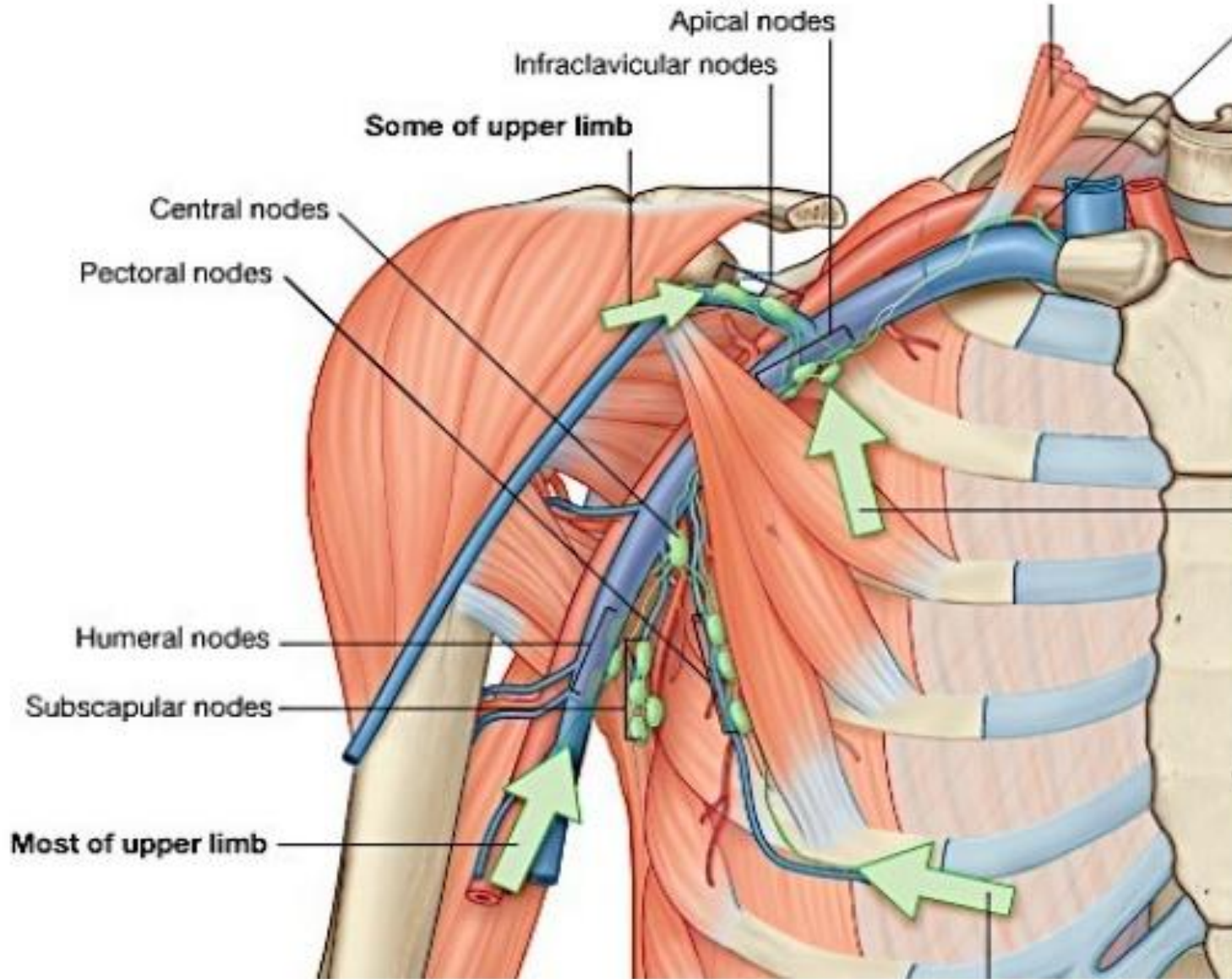
3) Posterior humeral circumflex artery

➤ **Note-** Continues as the brachial artery past the inferior border of the teres major.

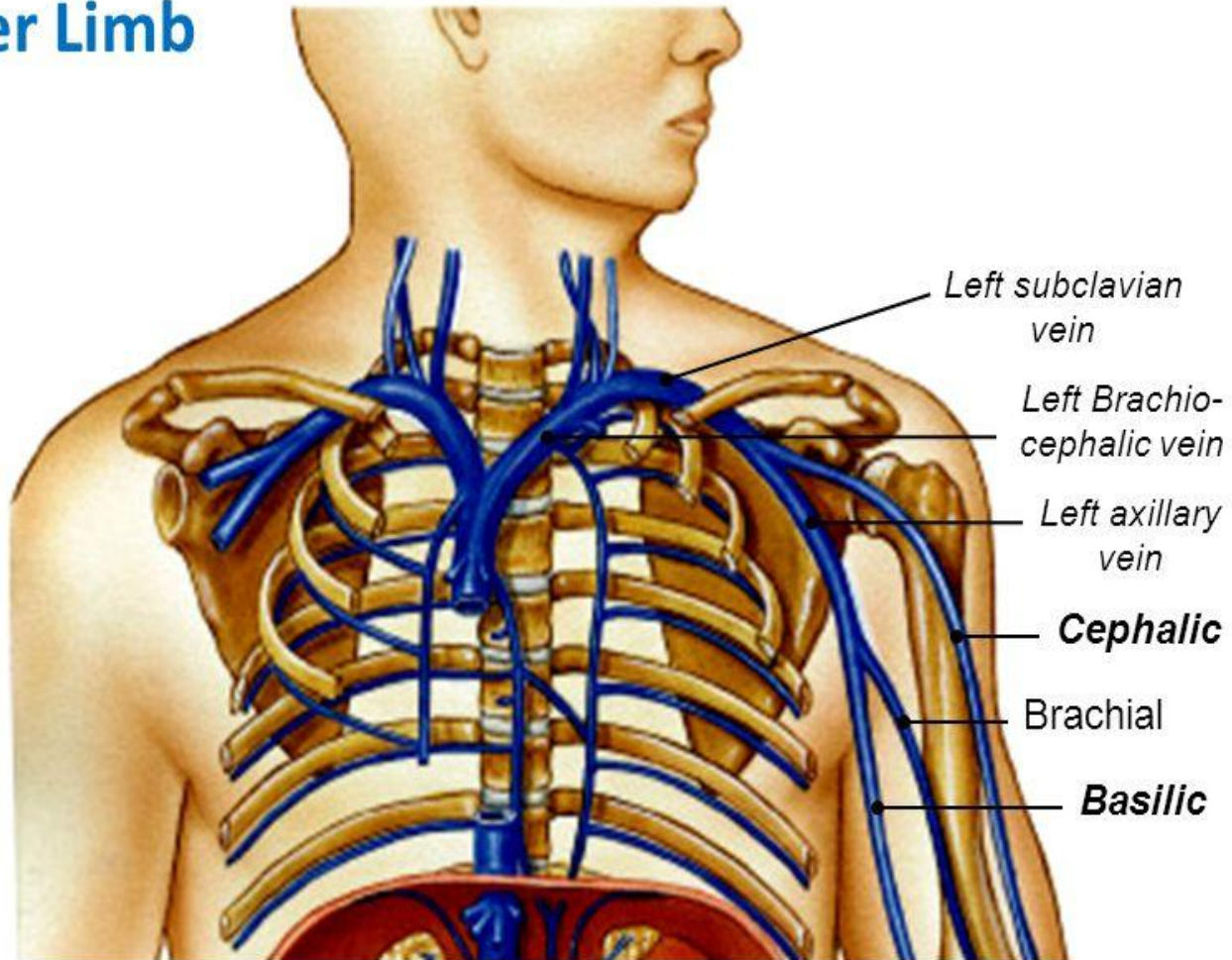
Axillary vein

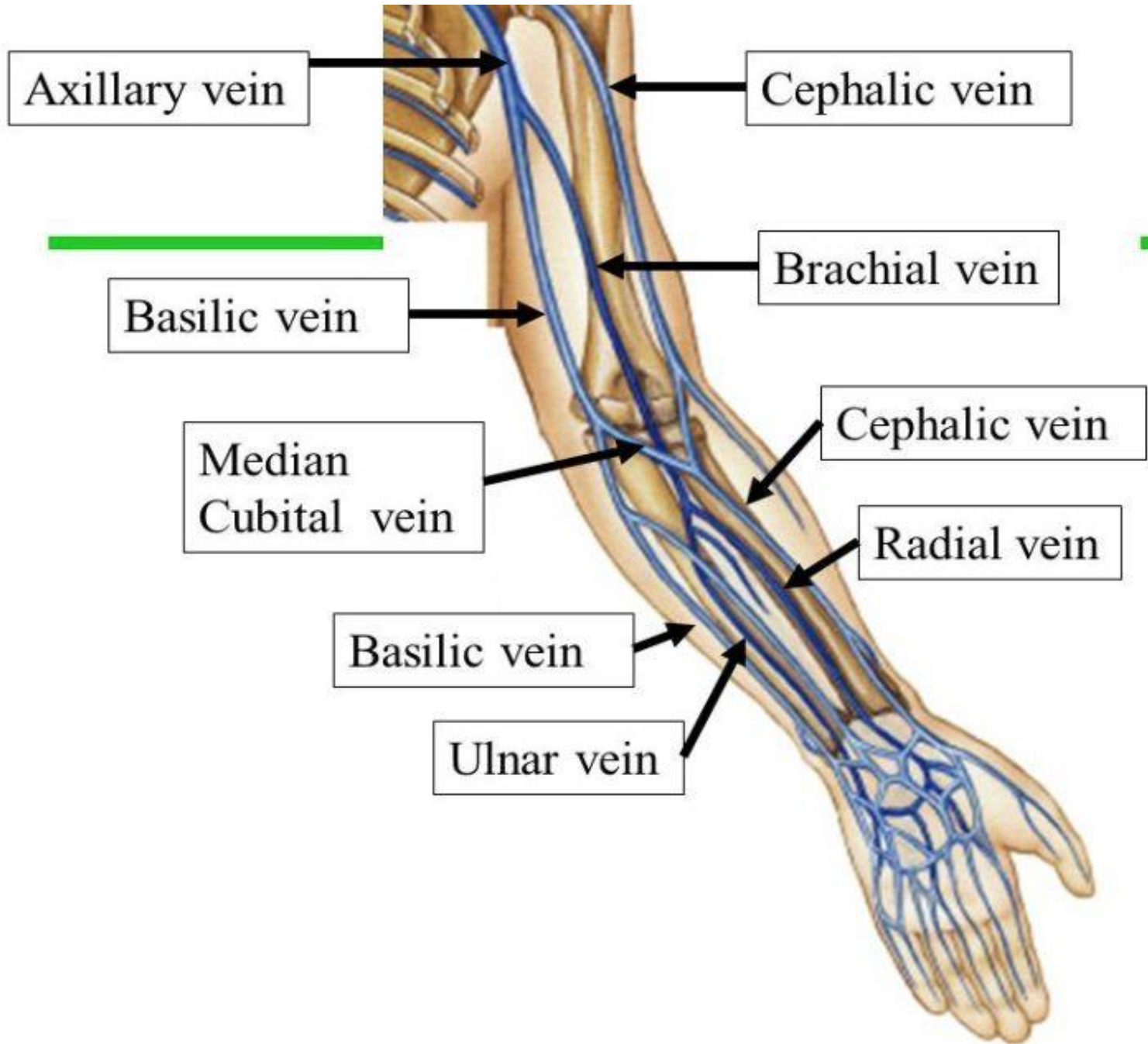
- **The axillary vein is a large blood vessel that conveys blood from the lateral aspect of the thorax, axilla (armpit) and upper limb toward the heart.**
- **There is one axillary vein on each side of the body.**
- **Its origin is at the lower margin of the teres major muscle and a continuation of the brachial vein.**
- **This large vein is formed by the brachial vein and the basilic vein.**

Axillary vein



Veins of the Upper Limb





- **At its terminal part, it is also joined by the cephalic vein.**
- **Other tributaries include the subscapular vein, circumflex humeral vein, lateral thoracic vein and thoraco-acromial vein.**
- **It terminates at the lateral margin of the first rib, at which it becomes the subclavian vein.**

NOTE- It is accompanied along its course by a similarly named artery, the axillary artery.

AXILLARY LYMPH NODES

- **The axillary lymph nodes or armpit lymph nodes (20 to 49 in number)**
- **It is drain lymph vessels from the lateral quadrants of the breast, the superficial lymph vessels from thin walls of the chest and the abdomen above the level of the navel, and the vessels from the upper limb.**
- **They are divided in several groups according to their location in the armpit.**
- **These lymph nodes are clinically significant in breast cancer, and metastases**

➤ The axillary lymph nodes are arranged in six groups:

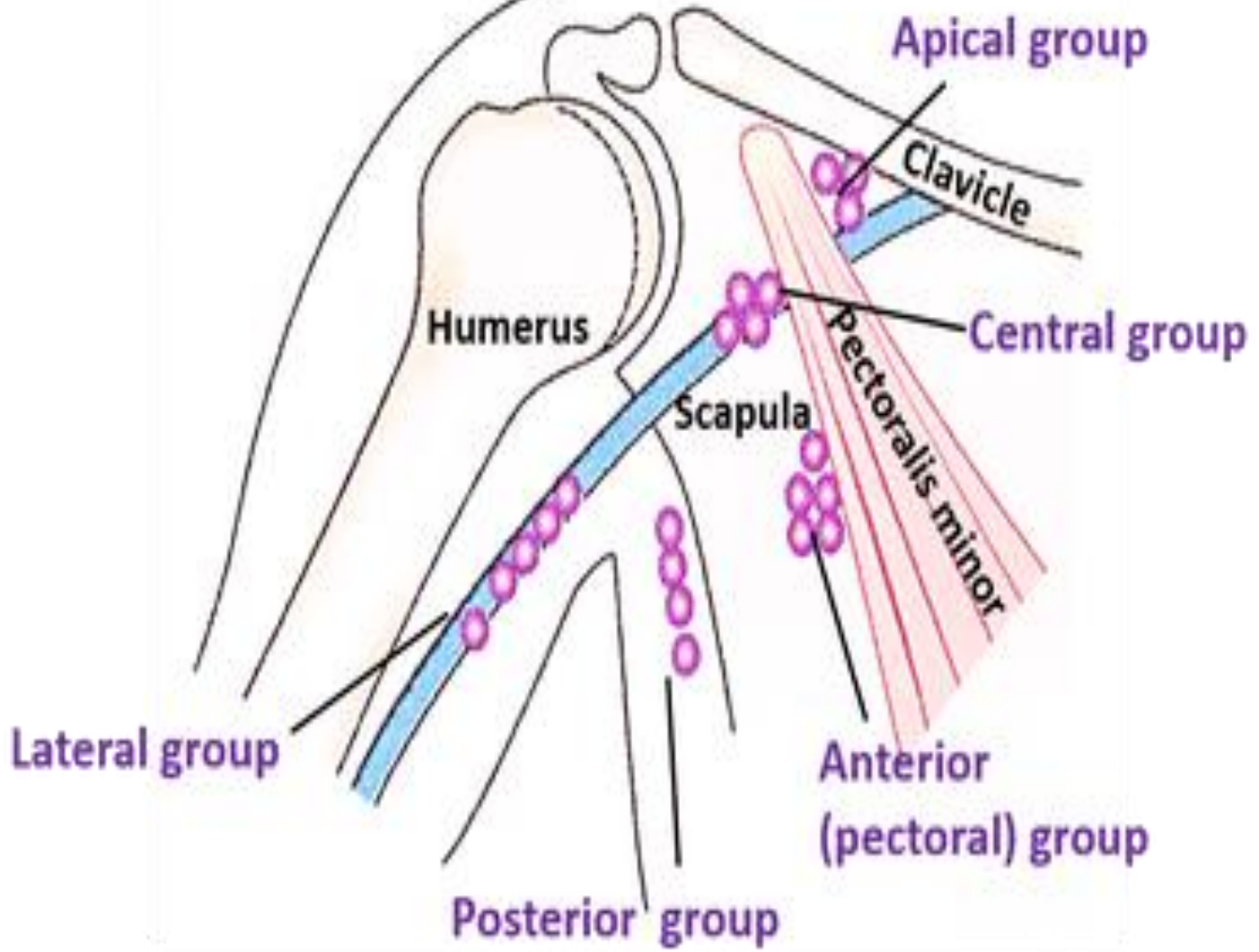
1. Anterior (pectoral group)

➤ Lying along the lower border of the pectoralis minor behind the pectoralis major, these nodes receive lymph vessels from the lateral quadrants of the breast and superficial vessels from the anterolateral abdominal wall above the level of the umbilicus.

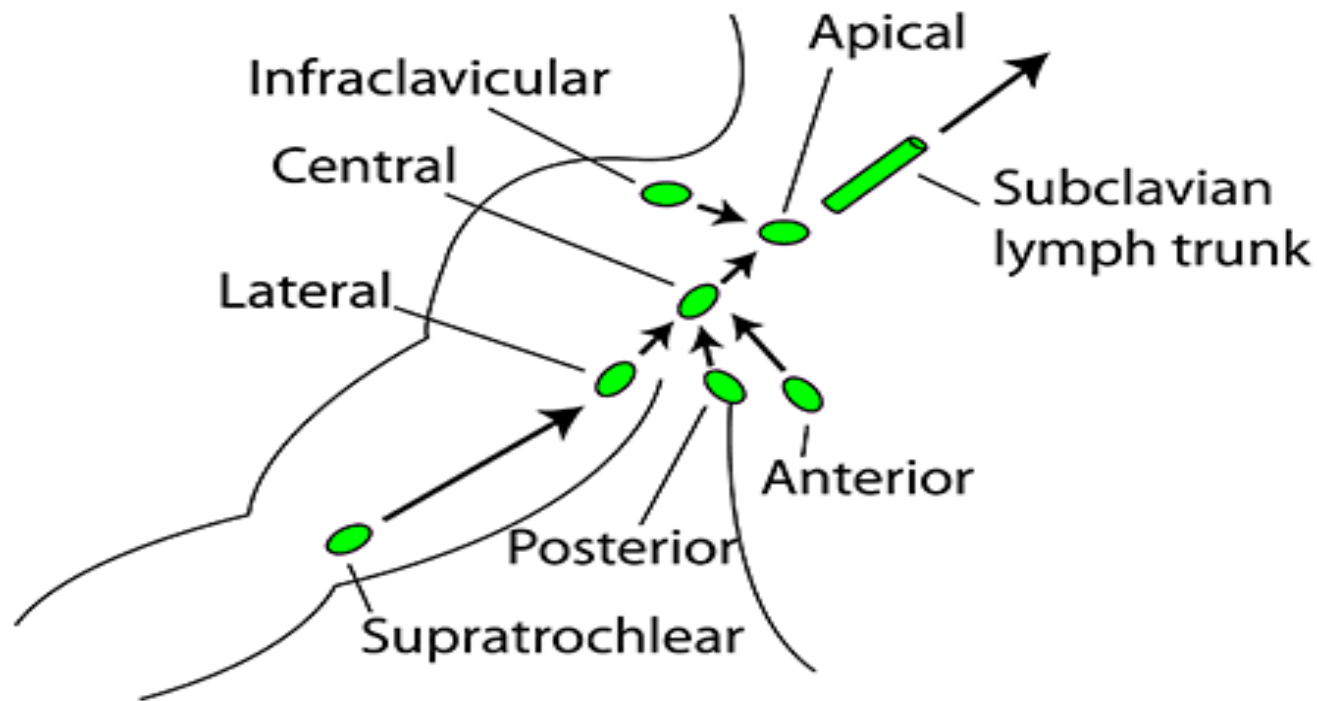
2. Posterior (subscapular) group

➤ Lying in front of the subscapularis muscle, these nodes receive superficial lymph from the posterior wall of the upper half of the trunk

Axillary Lymph Nodes



UPPER LIMB LYMPHATICS



Mnemonic for axillary lymph nodes:
"APICAL"

A - Anterior

P - Posterior

I - Infraclavicular

C - Central

A - Apical

L - Lateral

75% of lymphatics from the breast drain to axillary nodes. Others to internal thoracic, abdominal nodes or to other breast

3. Lateral group

- Lying along the medial side of the axillary vein, these nodes receive most of the lymph vessels of the upper limb

4. Central group

- Lying in the center of the axilla in the axillary fat, these nodes receive lymph from the above three groups.

5. Infraclavicular (deltopectoral) group

- **These nodes are not strictly axillary nodes because they are located outside the axilla.**
- **They lie in the groove between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles and receive superficial lymph vessels from the lateral side of the hand, forearm, and arm.**

6. Apical group

- **Lying at the apex of the axilla at the lateral border of the 1st rib, these nodes receive the efferent lymph vessels from all the other axillary nodes.**

NOTE

- **The apical nodes drain into the subclavian lymph trunk.**
- **On the left side, this trunk drains into the thoracic duct**
- **On the right side, it drains into the right lymphatic duct.**



Thank You