

Latissimus Dorsi Origin And Insertion

The axillary arch is an arch-shaped anatomical variant of the latissimus dorsi muscle of the human back. Its shape varies, but its defining characteristics are its origin... a93622566f The latissimus is a large fan-shaped muscle which covers a wide area of the back, being broad at its (medial) origin, narrow at its (lateral) insertion. It originates... a93622566f

Humerus lower portion gives insertion to the tendon of the latissimus dorsi muscle. It is deep and narrow above, and becomes shallow and a little broader as it a93622566f

Axillary arch It is found as a slip of muscle or fascia extending between the latissimus dorsi muscle and the pectoralis major. A meta-analysis revealed that the axillary arch had an overall prevalence of 5. There is considerable variation in the exact position of its origin and insertions as well as its blood and nerve supply. variant of the latissimus dorsi muscle in humans. It is found as a slip of muscle or fascia extending between the latissimus dorsi muscle and the pectoralis The axillary arch is a variant of the latissimus dorsi muscle in humans. 3% of limbs. The arch may occur on one or both sides of the body a93622566f

Aponeurosis Aponeurosis. spring and returning it when they recoil to unloaded conditions. g latissimus dorsi. Also serving as an origin or insertion site for certain muscles e a93622566f

== Structure == a93622566f Due to bypassing the scapulothoracic joints and attaching directly to the spine, the actions the latissimi dorsi have on moving the arms can also influence the movement of the scapulae, such as their downward rotation during a pull up. a93622566f The word latissimus dorsi (plural: latissimi dorsi) comes from Latin and means "broadest [muscle] of the back", from "latissimus" (Latin: broadest) and "dorsum" (Latin: back). The pair of muscles are commonly known as "lats", especially among bodybuilders. a93622566f The arch is considered to have no functional significance, although this is challenged by some authors. It plays a role in entrapment of nearby structures and may alter local anatomy if a dissection of the local area is needed during surgery. The arch appears to arise from the panniculus carnosus, a structure found in most non-primate mammals, and has similarities with muscles found in many animals. The axillary arch has several other names including Langer's axillary arch, the muscle of Langer, axillopectoral muscle, Achselbogen and pectorodorsalis muscle. a93622566f The latissimus dorsi is responsible for extension, adduction, transverse extension also known as horizontal abduction (or horizontal extension), flexion from an extended position, and (medial) internal rotation of the shoulder joint. It also has a synergistic role in extension and lateral flexion of the lumbar spine. a93622566f == Structure == a93622566f

Anatomical terms of muscle muscle's insertion. For example, with the latissimus dorsi muscle, the origin site is the torso, and the insertion is the arm. When this muscle contracts a93622566f

Forequarter amputation The neurovascular bundle consisting of the axillary artery, axillary vein and brachial plexus is ligated and cut. scapulae and latissimus dorsi are transected a93622566f

Triceps pulldowns, and bent-over lateral raises, which are also used to build the deltoids and the latissimus dorsi. Ruptures of the triceps muscle are rare, and typically a93622566f

Serratus posterior inferior muscle The thin aponeurosis of origin is intimately blended with the thoracolumbar fascia, and aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi muscle. [citation needed] a93622566f

Latissimus dorsi muscle of auscultation. As the latissimus dorsi inserts into the floor The latissimus dorsi (), also known simply as latissimus, is a large, flat muscle on the back that stretches to the sides, behind the arm, and is partly covered by the trapezius on the back near the midline. The latissimus dorsi can be remembered best for insertion as "A Miss Between Two Majors" a93622566f

Teres major muscle The tendon, at its insertion, lies behind that of the latissimus dorsi, from which it is separated by a bursa, the two tendons. intertubercular sulcus of the humerus a93622566f

Deltoid muscle The anterior fibers assist the pectoralis major. This makes the deltoid an antagonist muscle of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi during arm adduction a93622566f

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