

Levator Scapulae Origin And Insertion

Rhomboid minor muscle It arises from the nuchal ligament, the 7th cervical and 1st thoracic vertebrae and intervening supraspinous ligaments; it inserts onto the medial border of the scapula, and is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve. It acts together with the rhomboid major to keep the scapula pressed against the thoracic wall. [citation needed] It lies deep to trapezius, and superficial to the long spinal In human anatomy, the rhomboid minor is a small skeletal muscle of the back that connects the scapula to the vertebrae of the spinal column. It is located inferior to levator scapulae, and superior to rhomboid major fdcd968b9f

== Anatomy == fdcd968b9f == Structure == fdcd968b9f It has been reported to originate on the sixth cervical vertebra. fdcd968b9f == Structure == fdcd968b9f

Levator scapulae muscle the scapula. The muscle descends diagonally from its origin to its insertion. It is innervated by the cervical nerves C3-C4, and frequently also by the dorsal scapular nerve. It originates from the transverse processes of the four uppermost cervical vertebrae; it inserts onto the upper portion of the medial border of the scapula. As the Latin name suggests, its main function is to lift the scapula. The levator scapulae originates from the posterior tubercles of the transverse The levator scapulae is a slender skeletal muscle situated at the back and side of the neck fdcd968b9f

In compound terms, the prefix omo- is used for the shoulder blade in medical terminology. This prefix is derived from ὤμος (ōmos), the Ancient Greek word for shoulder, and is cognate with the Latin (h)umerus, which in Latin signifies either the shoulder or the upper arm bone. fdcd968b9f The scapula forms the back of the shoulder girdle. In humans, it

Levator Scapulae Origin And Insertion

is a flat bone, roughly triangular in shape, placed on a posterolateral aspect of the thoracic cage. fdcd968b9f

Quadratus lumborum muscle The experience The quadratus lumborum muscle, informally called the QL, is a paired muscle of the left and right posterior abdominal wall. Each muscle of the pair is an irregular quadrilateral in shape, hence the name. It is the deepest abdominal muscle, and commonly referred to as a back muscle. lumborum, multifidi, and especially the levator scapulae to work harder in both seated and standing positions to maintain an erect torso and neck fdcd968b9f

The intrinsic muscles of the scapula include the muscles of the rotator cuff (SITS muscle)—the subscapularis, supraspinatus, infraspinatus and teres minor... fdcd968b9f == Definition == fdcd968b9f a lower (ascending) part, which medially rotates and depresses the scapula. fdcd968b9f In formal usage, the term "arm" only refers to the structures from the shoulder to the elbow, explicitly excluding the forearm, and thus "upper limb" and "arm" are not synonymous. However, in casual usage, the terms are often used interchangeably. The term "upper arm" is redundant in anatomy, but in informal usage is used to distinguish between the two terms. fdcd968b9f == Structure == fdcd968b9f The scapula is a thick, flat bone lying on the thoracic wall that provides an attachment for three groups of muscles: intrinsic, extrinsic, and stabilizing and rotating muscles. fdcd968b9f The trapezius has three functional parts: fdcd968b9f a middle region (transverse), which retracts the scapula; and fdcd968b9f Its origin is on at least the third uppermost vertebrae, from where it courses inferiorly and laterally, lateral to the scalene and levator scapulae muscles but medial to the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Passing posteriorly to the latter muscle, it is inserted either to the middle of the clavicle or, more frequently, to the lateral third of the clavicle. It might also blend with the trapezius before its insertion. fdcd968b9f A disorder of the quadratus lumborum muscles is pain due to muscle fatigue from constant contraction due to prolonged sitting, such as at a computer or in a car. Kyphosis and weak gluteal muscles can also contribute to the likelihood of quadratus lumborum pain. fdcd968b9f == Surgical technique == fdcd968b9f It has also been referred to as the omocervicalis, cleidocervicalis, and tracheloacromial muscle, with the variation in names indicating different sites of origin and insertion. fdcd968b9f The rhomboid muscles, trapezius, levator scapulae and

Levator Scapulae Origin And Insertion

latissimus dorsi are transected. The neurovascular bundle consisting of the axillary artery, axillary vein and brachial plexus is ligated and cut. The area of the chest left exposed is then normally covered with a split-thickness skin graft. fdcd968b9f The quadratus lumborum muscle originates by aponeurotic fibers into the iliolumbar ligament and the internal lip of the iliac crest for about 5 centimetres (2.0 in). It inserts from the lower border of the last rib for about half its length and by four small... fdcd968b9f The muscle is named from Latin: serrare = to saw (referring to the shape); and anterior = on the front side of the body. fdcd968b9f == Structure == fdcd968b9f == Structure == fdcd968b9f an upper (descending) part, which supports the weight of the arm; fdcd968b9f

Upper limb In anatomy, just as arm refers to the upper arm, leg refers to the lower leg. In humans, each upper limb is divided into the shoulder, arm, elbow, forearm, wrist and hand, and is primarily used for climbing, lifting and manipulating objects. sternocleidomastoideus, omohyoideus Posterior Rhomboideus major, rhomboideus minor, levator scapulae Anterior Subclavius, pectoralis minor, serratus anterior The glenohumeral The upper limbs or upper extremities are the forelimbs of an upright-postured tetrapod vertebrate, extending from the scapulae and clavicles down to and including the digits, including all the musculatures and ligaments involved with the shoulder, elbow, wrist and knuckle joints fdcd968b9f

Levator claviculae muscle uppermost vertebrae, from where it courses inferiorly and laterally, lateral to the scalene and levator scapulae muscles but medial to the sternocleidomastoid In human anatomy, the levator claviculae is a very rare accessory and vestigial skeletal muscle in the posterior triangle of the neck. Though a supernumerary muscle present in only 2-3% of all people, it is not an abnormality but a variant of normal human anatomy with an atavistic character. It originates on the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebrae and is inserted in the lateral half of the clavicle fdcd968b9f

Rhomboid major muscle It acts together with the rhomboid minor to keep the scapula pressed against thoracic wall and to retract the scapula toward the vertebral column. The rhomboids work collectively with the levator scapulae muscles

Levator Scapulae Origin And Insertion

The rhomboid major is a skeletal muscle of the back that connects the scapula with the vertebrae of the spinal column. It originates from the spinous processes of the thoracic vertebrae T2-T5 and supraspinous ligament; it inserts onto the lower portion of the medial border of the scapula. (major and minor) also act to retract the scapula, pulling it towards the vertebral column fdcd968b9f

The quadratus lumborum muscles originate from the wings of the ilium; their insertions are on the transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebrae plus the lower posterior border of the twelfth rib. Contraction of one of the pair of muscles causes lateral flexion of the lumbar spine, elevation of the pelvis, or both. Contraction of both causes extension of the lumbar spine. fdcd968b9f As the word rhomboid suggests, the rhomboid major is diamond-shaped. The major in its name indicates that it is the larger of the two rhomboids. fdcd968b9f

Forequarter amputation trapezius, levator scapulae and latissimus dorsi are transected. It is usually performed as a last resort to remove a cancer, but decreasingly so as limb-sparing operations improve. The neurovascular bundle consisting of the axillary artery, axillary vein and brachial Forequarter amputation is amputation of the arm, scapula and clavicle fdcd968b9f

Trapezius upper and lower fibers work in tandem with serratus anterior to upwardly rotate the scapulae, and work in opposition to the levator scapulae and the rhomboids The trapezius, historically known as cucullaris, is a large paired trapezium-shaped surface muscle that extends longitudinally from the occipital bone to the lower thoracic vertebrae of the spine and laterally to the spine of the scapula. It moves the scapula and supports the arm fdcd968b9f

== Anatomy == fdcd968b9f

Serratus anterior muscle axiohumeral, and axioscapular groups. The serratus anterior acts to pull the scapula forward around the thorax. It is innervated by the long thoracic nerve from the brachial plexus. It originates at the side of the chest from the upper 9 ribs; it inserts along the entire length of the anterior aspect of the medial border of the scapula.

Levator Scapulae Origin And Insertion

Serratus anterior forms part of the latter group together with rhomboid major, rhomboid minor, levator scapulae, and trapezius. The serratus anterior, also known as serratus magnus, is a muscle of the chest.

Scapula Like their connected bones, the scapulae are paired, with each scapula on either side of the body being roughly a mirror image of the other. The name derives from the Classical Latin word for trowel or small shovel, which it was thought to resemble. : scapulae or scapulas), also known as the shoulder blade, is the bone that connects the humerus (upper arm bone) with the clavicle (collar bone). responsible for stabilization and rotation of the scapula, consists of the trapezius, serratus anterior, levator scapulae, and rhomboid muscles. These attach The scapula (pl

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