

Practical week 6

**Cervical vertebra and fascia of the neck
classification of Neck Triangles and
Posterior Triangle**

Typical cervical vertebra

(3-6)

Atypical cervical vertebra
 (1-2-7)
 to attach with the skull
 to attach with thoracic vertebrae

A) body of vertebra

B) foramen transversarium

transverse (vertebral) vessels
 يسوا فيها شريان
 يكونا مجتبعين

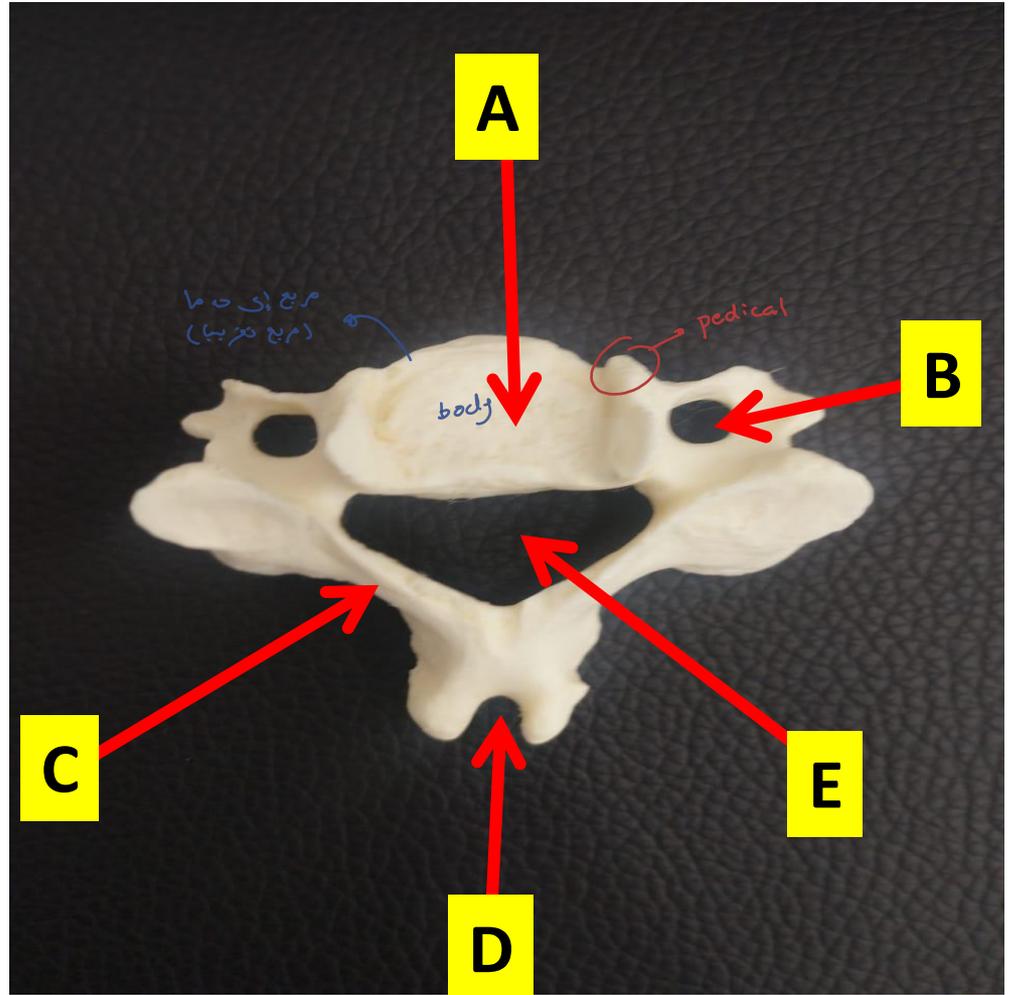
transverse both (vein + artery) except 7th cervical vertebra that just transverse vein

C) lamina

D) spine

E) spinal foramen

the spinal corde present in it



articular process have facet

facet
 يكونا عكس عكاس
 مثان لما احط لفرقتين فوق بعض

facet on superior process (back لور)

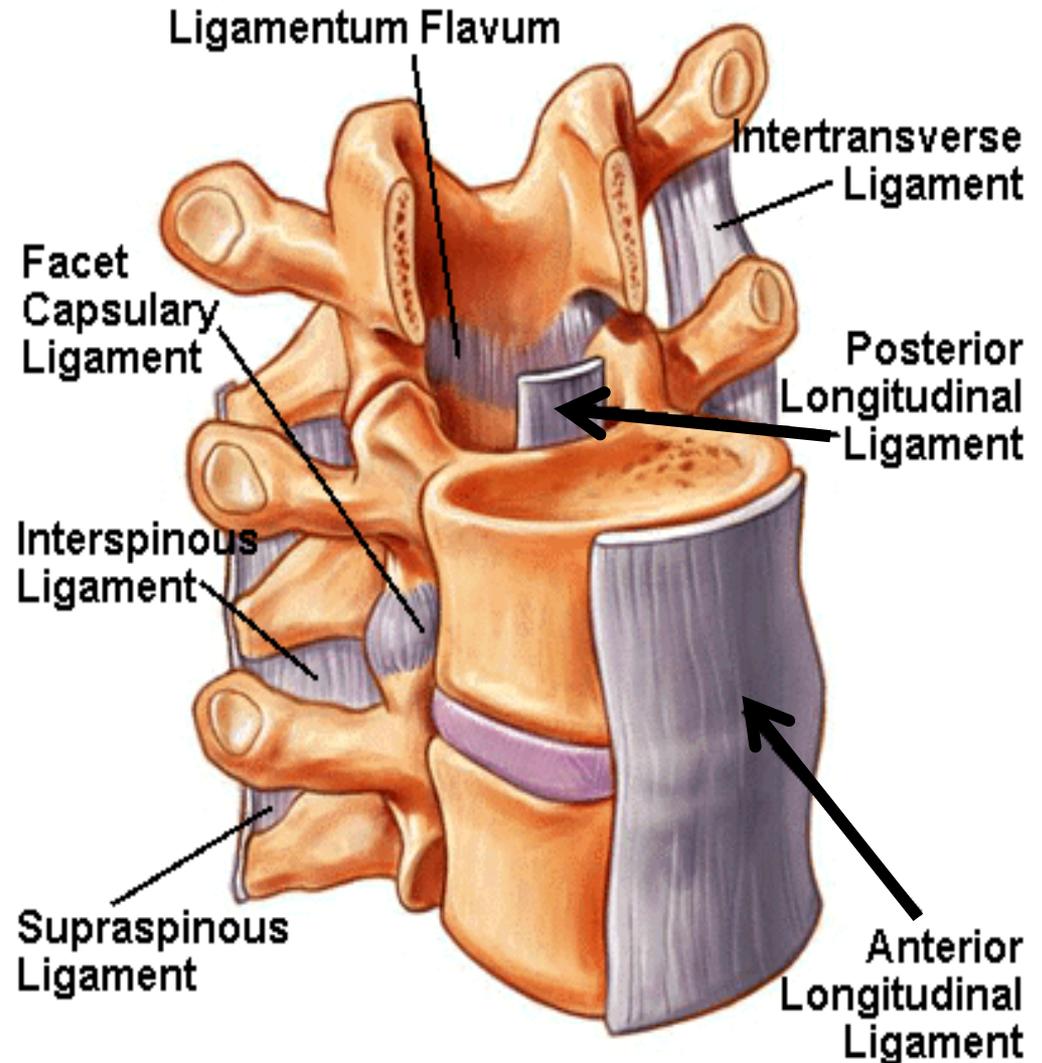
facet on inferior process (front لور)

(ليكون ال spinal canal مستقيمة ولا يحدث فيها انحراف لانه فيها spinal cord)

التي فوق تكون facet تتجملها تحت
 والتي تحت تكون facet تتجملها فوق

Structures attached to the cervical vertebra

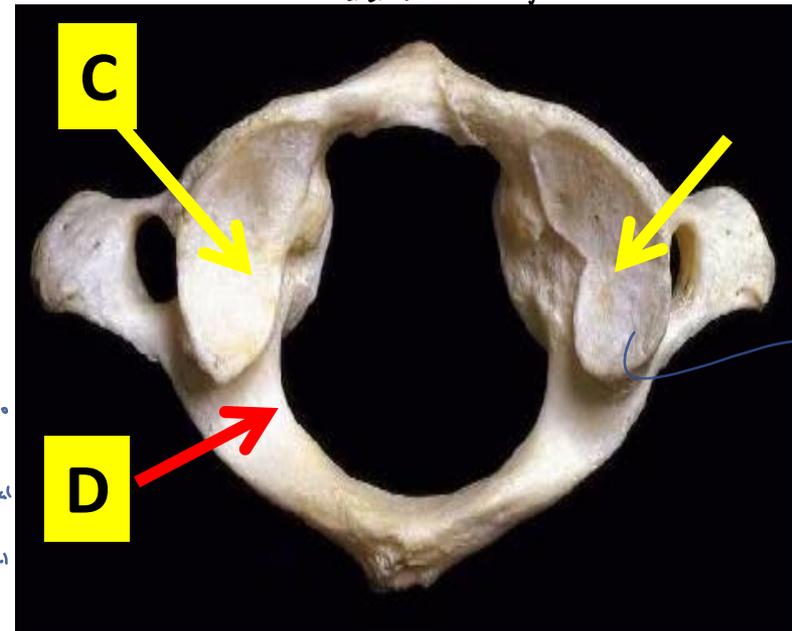
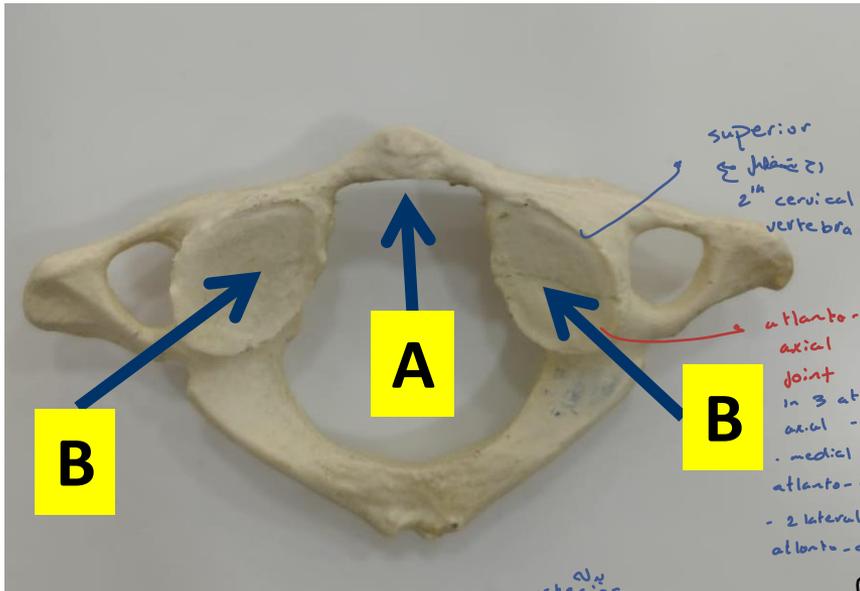
- **Intervertebral disc:** on the upper and lower surfaces of the body
- **Anterior longitudinal ligament:** on the anterior surface of the body.
- **Posterior longitudinal ligament:** on the posterior surface of the body.
- **Ligamentum flavum:** on the lamina
- **Ligamentum nuchae:** to the cervical spines



Atypical cervical vertebrae

First vertebra (Atlas)

attach with occipital condyle and foramen magnum



(kidney shape)

inferior (جانبی) occipital condyle

atlanto-occipital joint (yes)

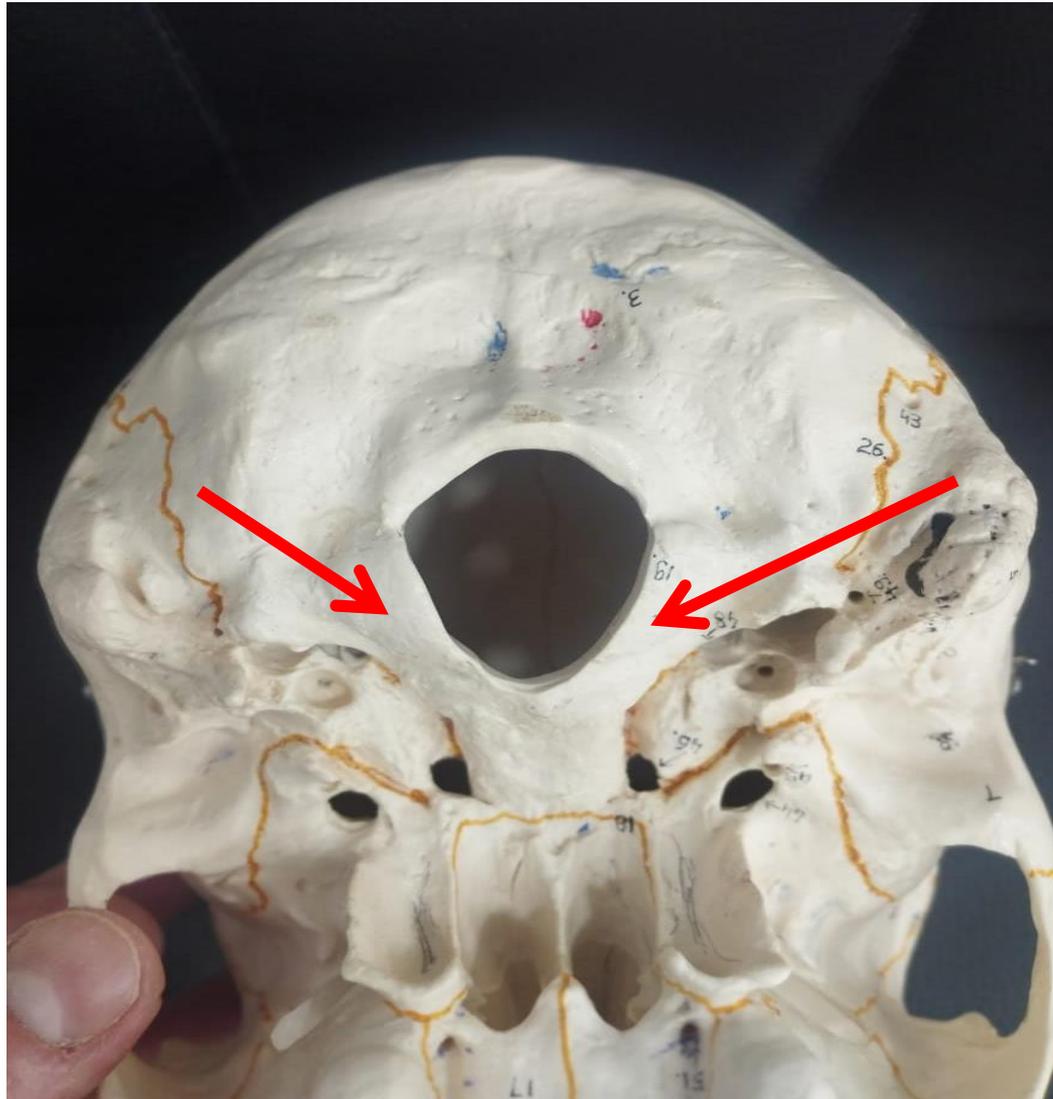
مستطابق من حرکت گزافی
(saying yes + no)

• It has no body and no spine. It has:

- 1. Anterior arch;** Short gives attachment of anterior atlanto-occipital membrane & has anterior tubercle for anterior longitudinal ligament.
- 2. Posterior arch:** Long gives attachment of posterior atlanto-occipital membrane & has posterior tubercle for ligamentum nuchae & shows groove for vertebral artery
- 3. 2 lateral masses:** has superior kidney-shaped facet for atlanto-occipital joint

↪ جانبی است
occipital
condyle

Atlanto-occipital joint



median atlanto-axial joint

الأساسي الذي يدخلها تعلق



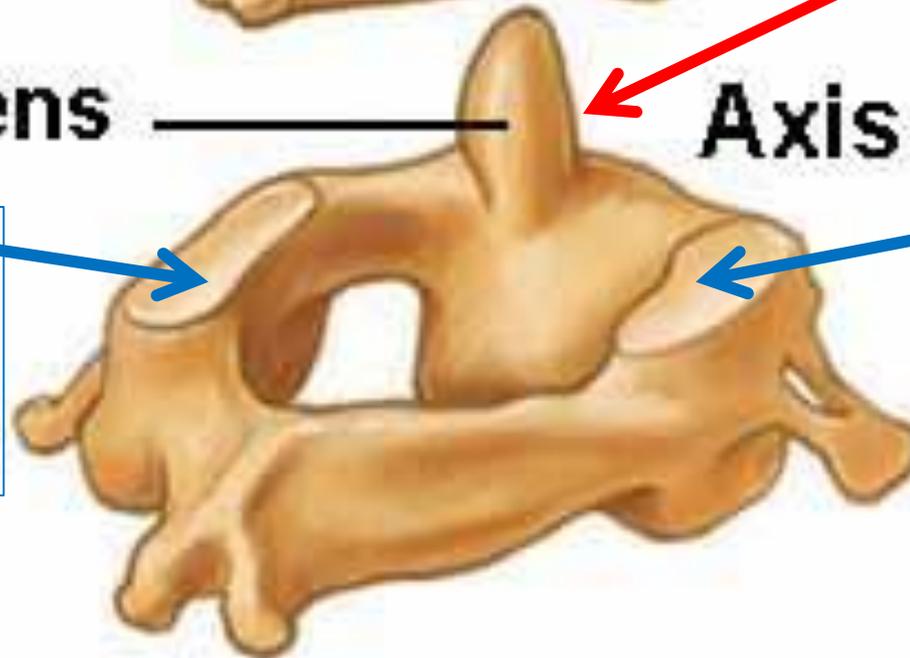
Atlas (C1)

Skull + Atlas
(saying yes)

Dens

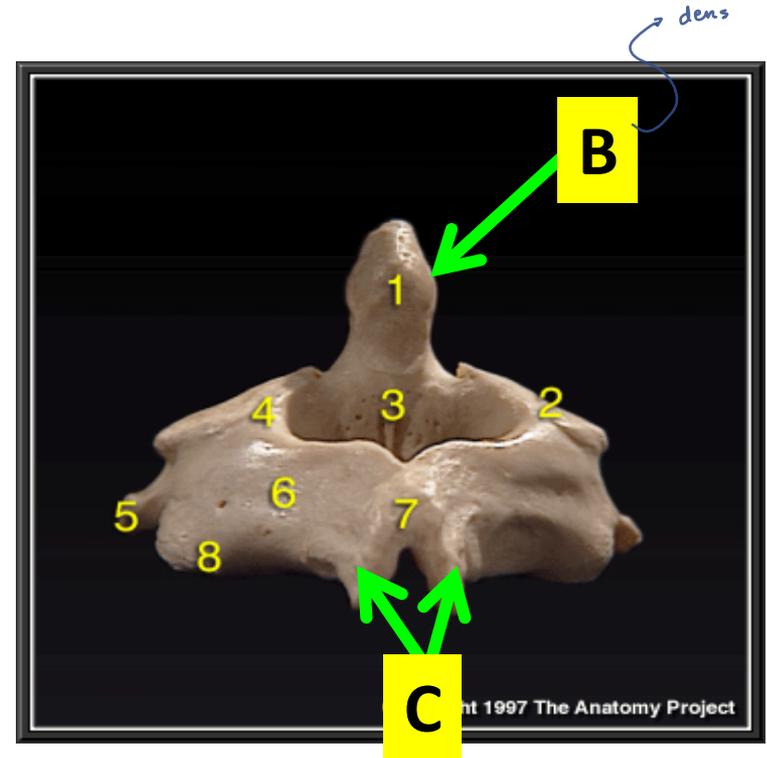
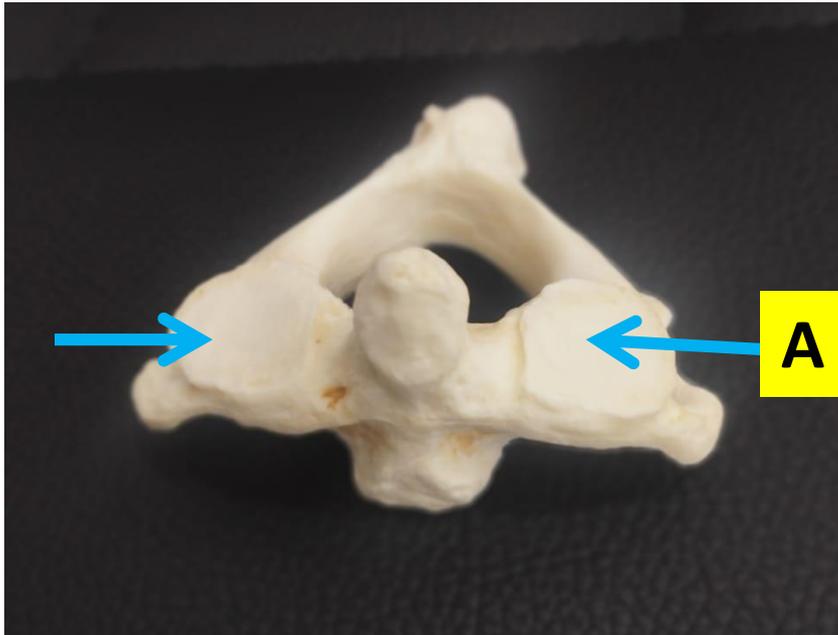
Axis (C2)

Lateral atlanto-axial joint



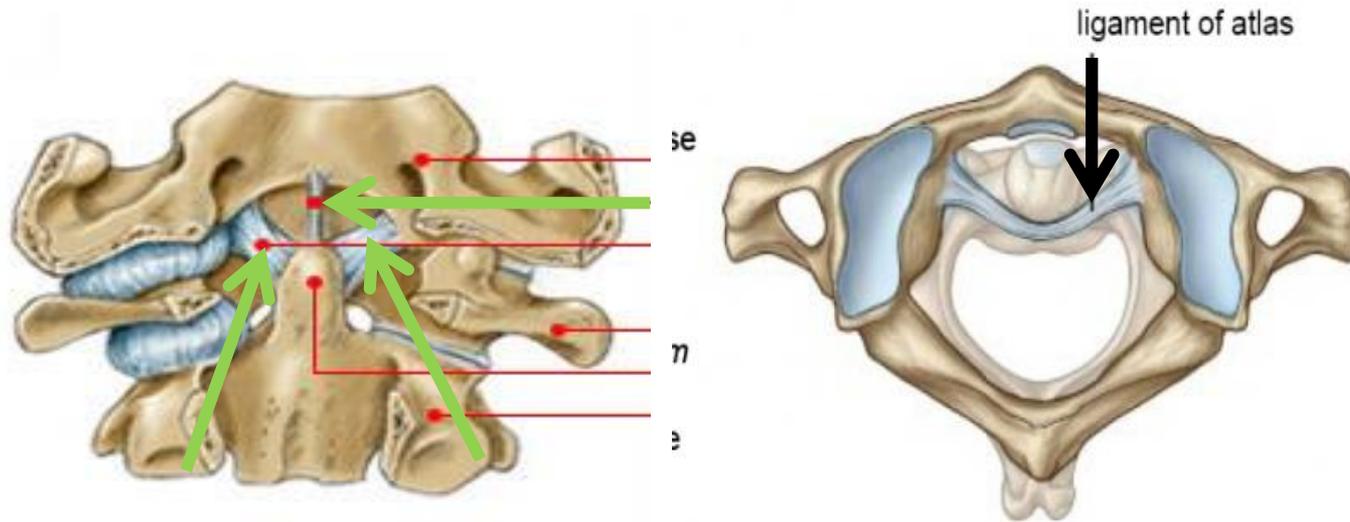
Atlas + axis
↓
(saying No)
(rotation movement)

Second cervical vertebra (Axis)



- Its body projects upwards forming dens (odontoid process)
- Dens shows anterior articular facet for atlas
- The back of dens is grooved by transverse ligament
- Spine is thick and bifid

Second cervical vertebra (Axis)



Ligaments related to dens of axis:

1. **Apical ligament:** from tip of dens to ant. Margin of foramen magnum
2. **Alar ligaments:** from sides of upper part of dens to medial sides of occipital condyles
3. **Transverse ligaments:** extends between lateral masses of atlas behind the dens but not attached to it

Seventh cervical vertebra

- Spine:
is longer, horizontally placed and not bifid.
- Foramen transversarium is small and transmits vertebral vein not artery

↳ descend till 7

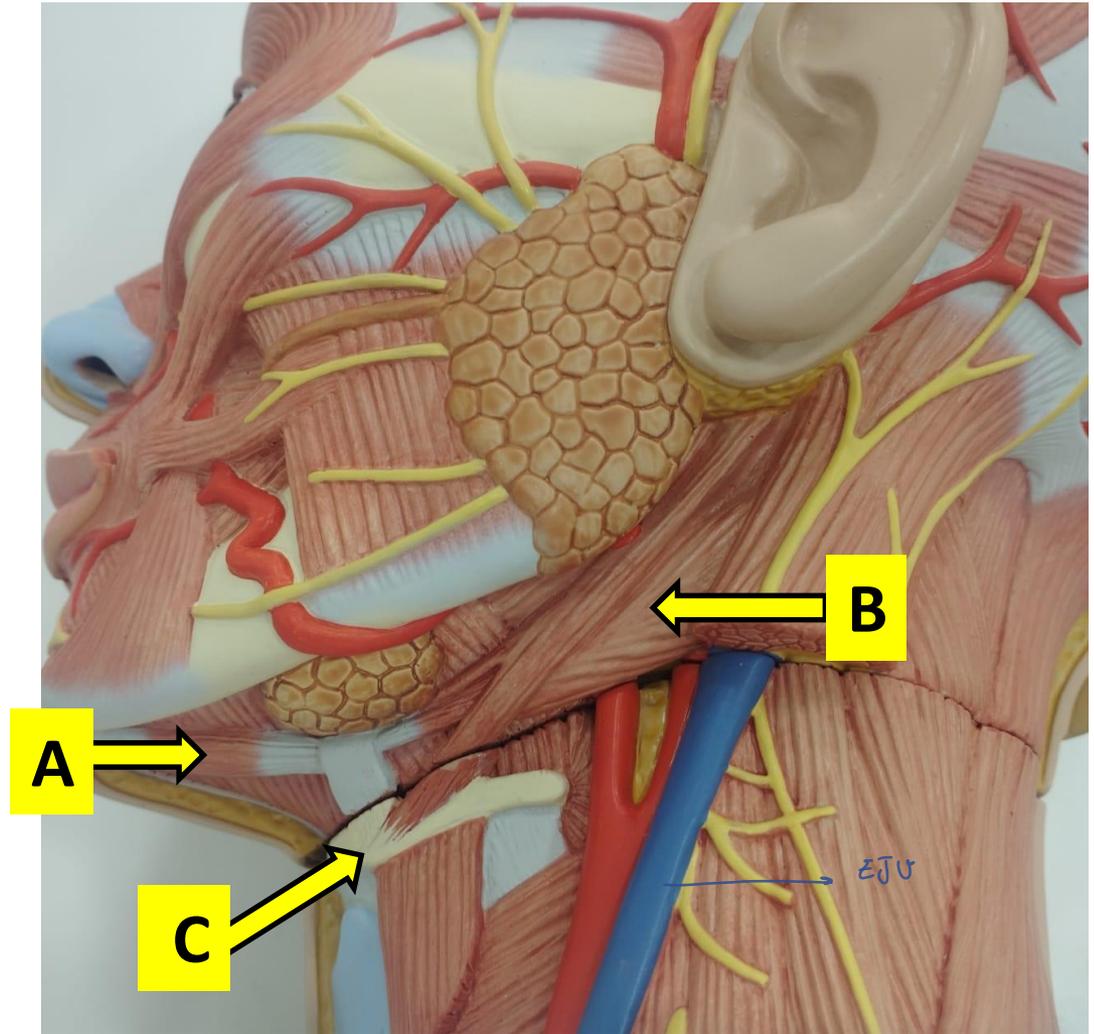
↳ from first (6) to (4)



A. Anterior belly of digastric muscle

B. Posterior belly of digastric

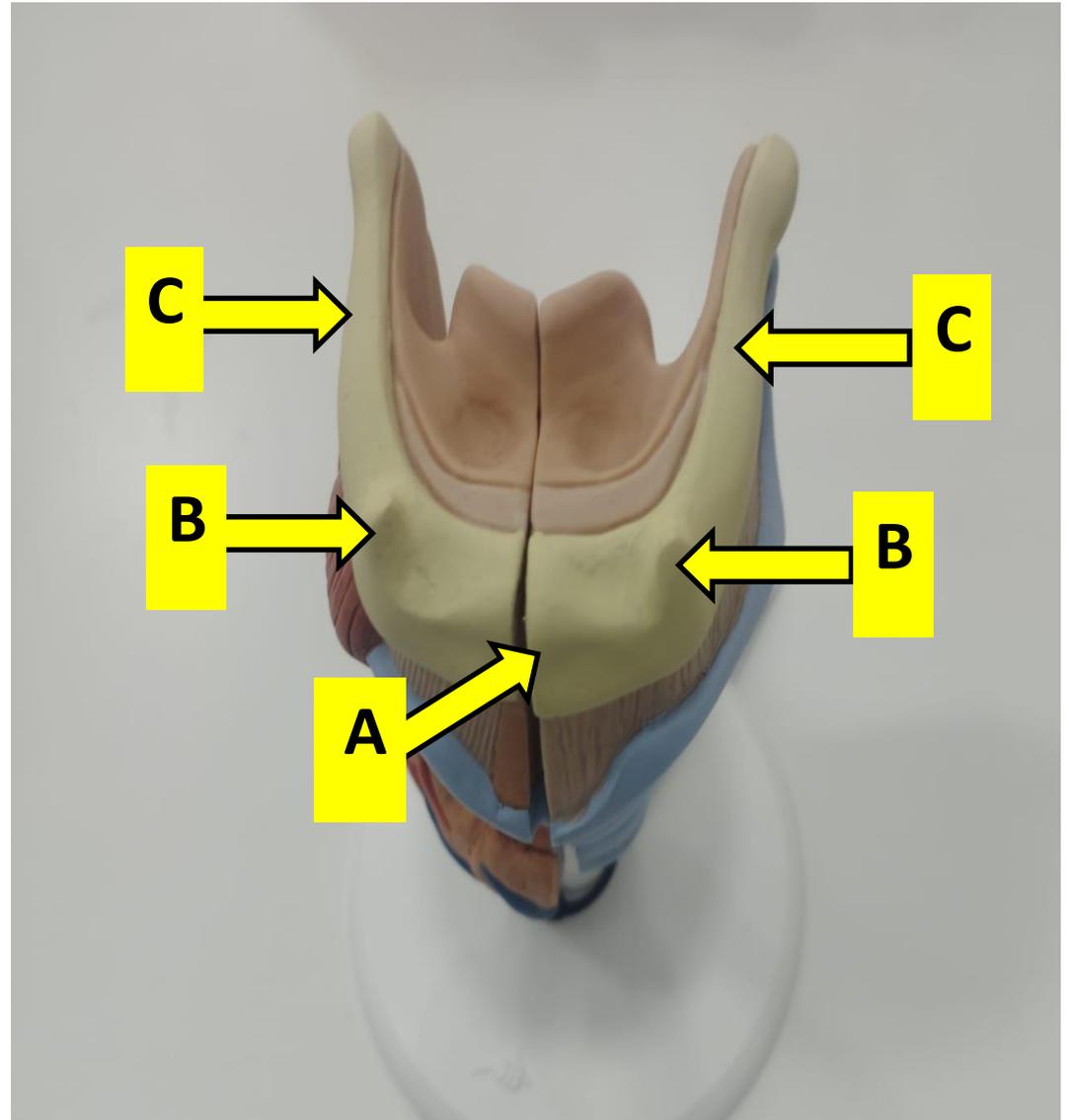
C. Hyoid bone



A. body of hyoid

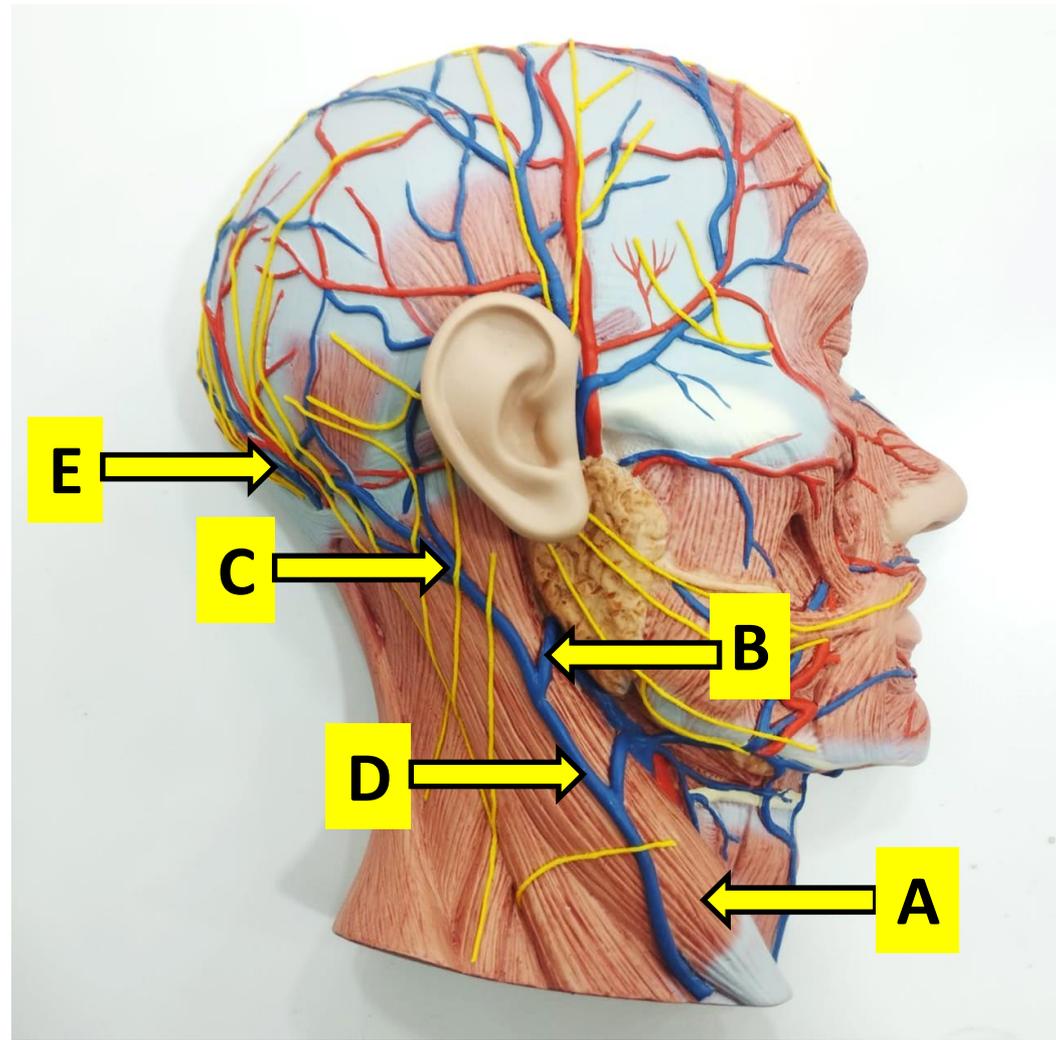
B. Lesser horn

C. Greater horn



Superficial veins of the neck

- A . Sternomastoid muscle
- B. Posterior division of retromandibular vein
- C. Posterior auricular vein
- D External jugular vein
- E occipital vein



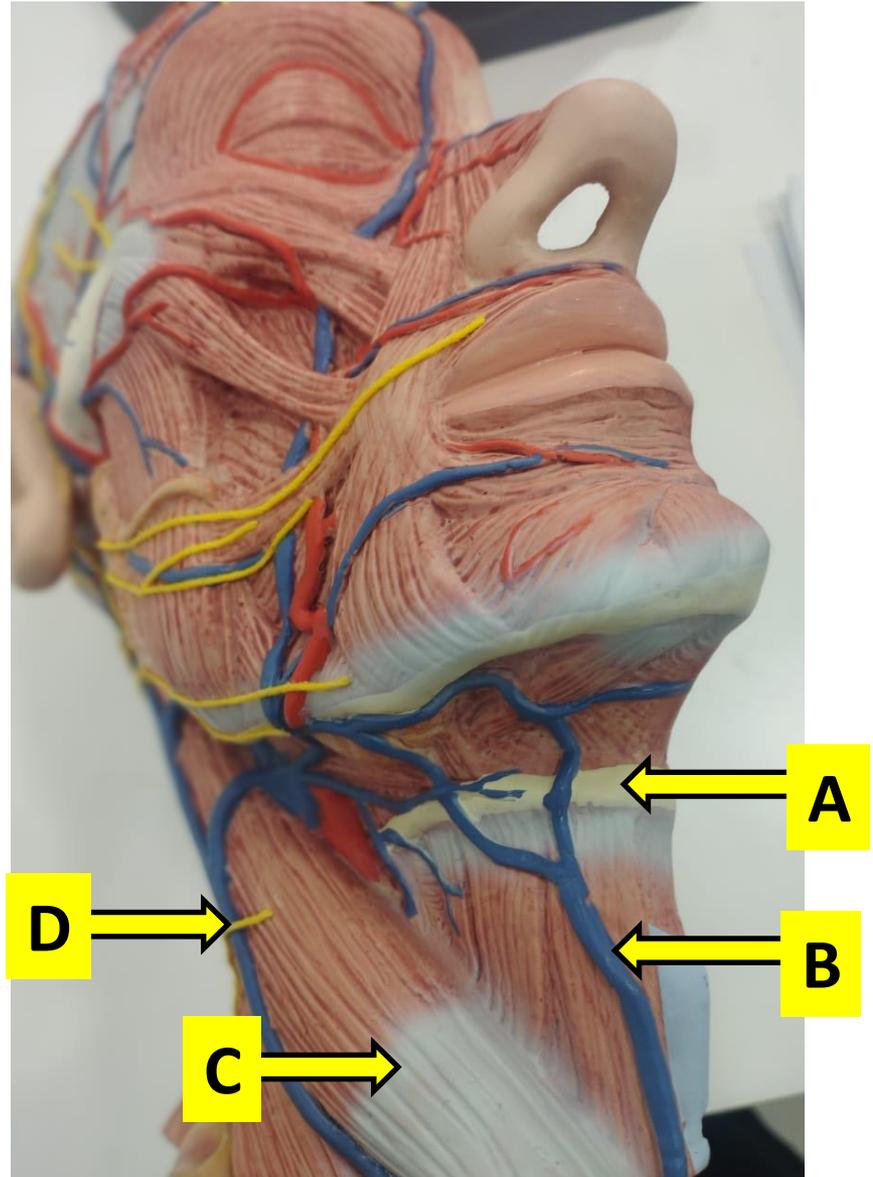
Superficial veins of the neck

A . Hyoid bone

B. Anterior jugular vein

C. Sternomastoid muscle

D. External jugular vein

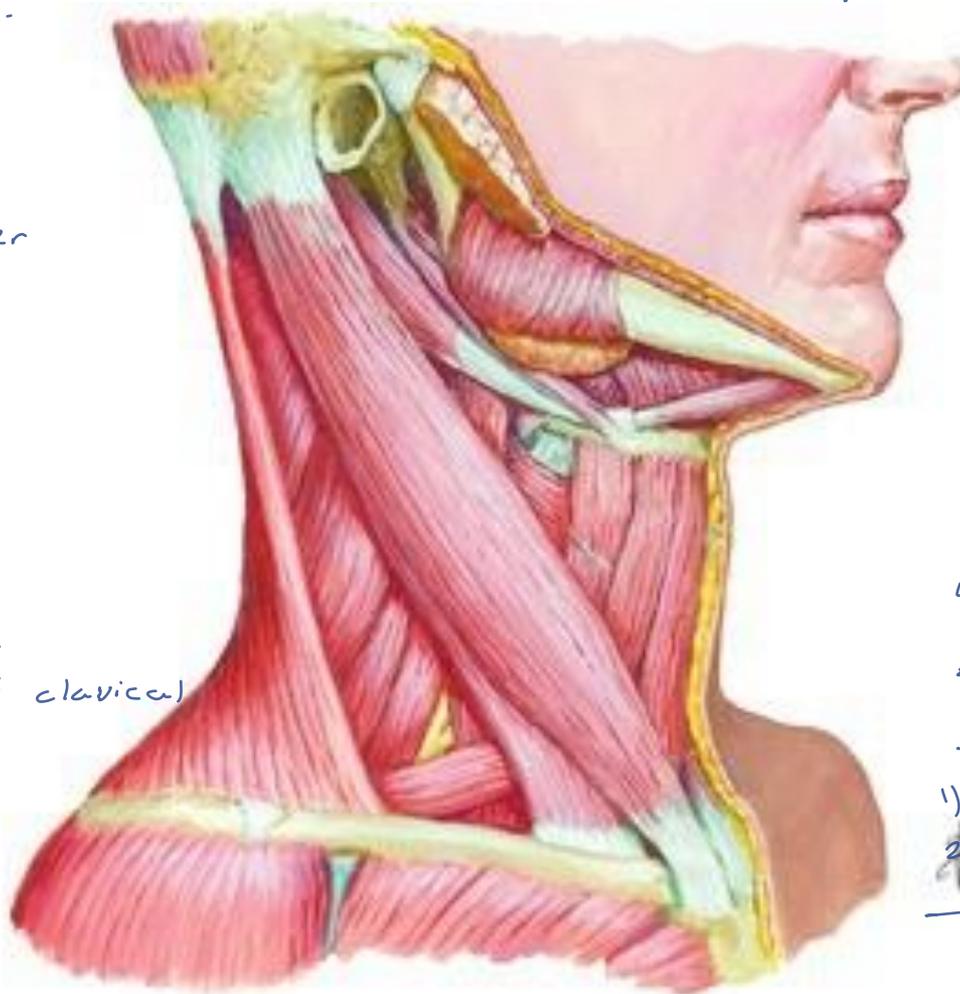


Describe boundaries and contents of posterior triangle

boundaries of

posterior triangle:-

- posterior border of sternomastoid
- anterior border of trapezius
- apical part from attachment of sternomastoid and trapezius
- base that made from middle $\frac{1}{3}$ of clavical

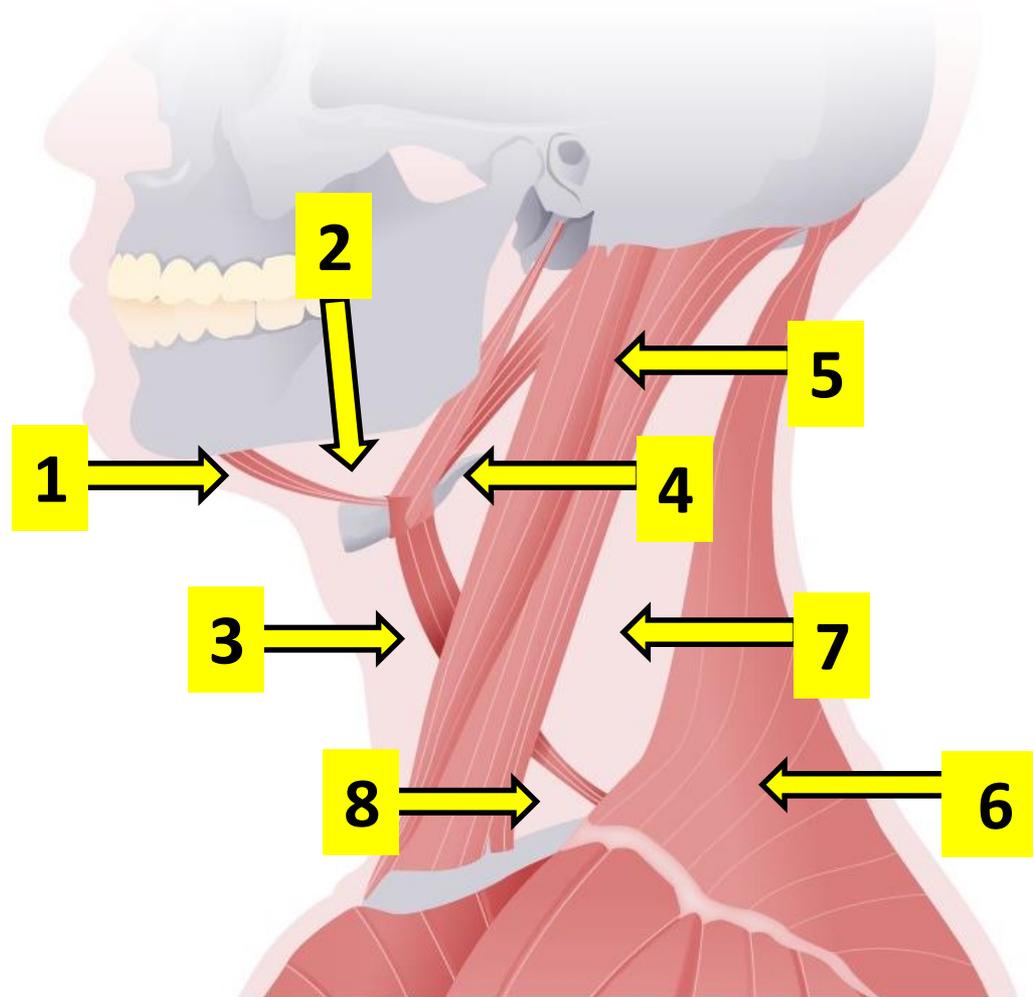


the content of posterior triangle -

- nerve
 - 1) spinal root of accessory n
 - 2) branch of cervical plexus
 - 3) trunk of brachial plexus
- vessels
 - 1) external jugular vein
 - 2) subclavian artery + vein
 - 3) occipital artery
 - 4) transverse cervical
 - 5) subscapular vessels
- lymph node
 - 1) superficial cervical
 - 2) occipital
- muscle
 - * inferior belly of omohyoid

Label the following diagram showing neck triangles

- 1) submental triangle
- 2) submandibular triangle
- 3) muscular triangle
- 4) carotid triangle
- 5) sternomastoid muscle
- 6) trapezius muscle
- 7) occipital triangle
- 8) supraclavicular triangle



Thank
you

