

Figure 11.2 Anterior thoracic wall. (Reprinted from Netter Anatomy Illustration Collection. ©Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.)

THE BACK

The most superficial, but dominant muscle of the upper back is the trapezius (Fig. 11.3). It has broad attachments medially along the ligamentum nuchae, occipital protuberance and along the spinous processes of C7 through T12. These allow for an expansive and strong action on the shoulder via its lateral attachments to the lateral third of the

clavicle, acromion and spine of the scapula. It is innervated by the accessory nerve (CN XI) and cervical roots of C3 and C4.

Inferiorly, the lower back is covered by the latissimus dorsi, a broad, fan-like muscle incredibly versatile for local and free flap reconstruction. It originates medially along the spinous processes of T6 through T12, as well as the thoracolumbar fascia, iliac crest and inferior 3 or 4 ribs. It

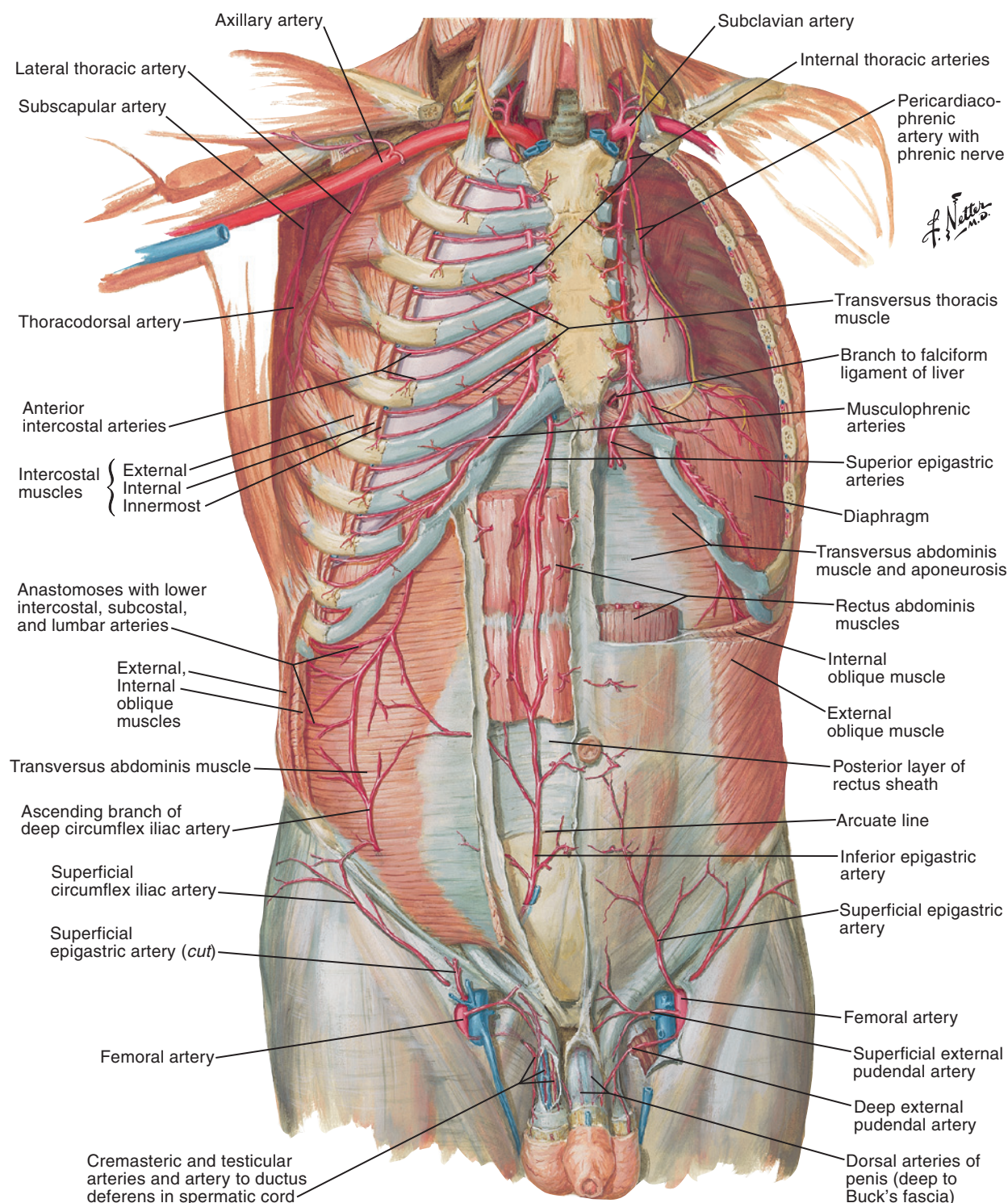


Figure 11.3 Arteries of anterior abdominal wall. (Reprinted from Netter Anatomy Illustration Collection. ©Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.)