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## Posterior scapula anatomy

## Scapula anatomy posterior view.

Bone that connects the Homer (bone of the upper arm) with the collarbone (collar bone) This article concerns the Bone. For the Roman Gatholic sacramental pendant, see Scapolate. For the Roman Gatholic sacramental pendant, see Scapolate. Kentucky. The upper image of Scapolothe is a front view (from the front) of the chest (scapula shown in red.) DetailsIntifierslatiniScapula (OMO) MeshD012540TA98A02.4.01.001TA21143FMA133944Amico Terms of bone [edit on Wikidata] in anatomy, the scapula (plural blades or shoulder bumps [1]), also known as the shoulder bone, the scapula, the wing bone, the shoulder bone or the blade of the bl is roughly a mirror image of the other. The name derives from the classical Latin word for the small shovel, which was designed to look like. In compound terms, the prefix is used for the shoulder, and is brother-in-law with the Latin (H) Umerus, which in Latin means the shoulder or the bone of the upper arm. The scapula forms the back of the shoulder belt. In humans, it is a flat bone, in an approximately triangular form, located on a posterolateral appearance of the thoracic cage. [2] Structure The scapula is a large flat bone lying on the thoracic wall which provides an attachment for three groups of muscles: intrinsic, extrudeic and stabilizing and rotating muscles include the rotator's bracelet muscles attack at the surface of the scapula and are responsible for the internal and external rotation of the shoulder joint, together with human rapture. Extrinschi muscles and deltoid muscles and the scapula and the sc is mainly responsible for the stabilization and rotation of the scapula, consists of the trapeze, from the front door, from the scapula the head, the processes and the thickened parts of the bone contain sponge fabrics; The rest consists of a thin layer of compact fabric. The central part of the fosse supraspinatus and the upper part of the infraid ditch, but above all the first, usually are so thin in humans from semitransparenti; Occasionally the bone is located in this situation, and the adjacent muscles are separated only by fibrous tissue. The scapula has two surfaces, three edges, three corners and three processes. Surfaces 3D model of scapula, together with annotations showing the various parts of the front ditch or subplane of the scapula (also known as the costal or ventral surface) has a wide concave called Subscapular pit, to which the muscle is attacked Subscapularis. The two-thirds media of the pit have 3 longitudinal oblique crests, and another thick crest borders with the side border; They run outward and upwards. The ridges give attachment to tendon listings and surfaces between them to fleshy fibers, of the Subscapularis muscle. At the top of the pit is a transversal depression, where the bone seems to be bent on itself along a straight angle line and cross the center of the bone from his arc form, while the top of the bone seems to be bent on itself along a straight angle line and cross the center of the wano cavity, forming a a corner, called subleas corner; That gives more strength to the bone from his arc form, while the top of the bone from his arc form, while the bone from hi origin of the slimming 1st for the front door of origin. Figure 1: left scapular NotchSuperior Anglelateral BorderInfraglenoid Tuberli The back of the scapula (also called the back surface or back) is top to low down, and is divided into two uneven parts from the spine of the scapula. The portion above the spine of the scapula, is concave, smooth and broader than its vertebral than to its human extremity; Its two thirds media give rise to supraspinatus. The spinoglenoid pit is located from the medial margin of the Glenoid. The spinoglenoid pit is located from the spinoglenoid pit is located from the medial margin of the spinoglenoid pit is located from the spinoglenoid transmits the sophisticated nerve and the vessels. [4] The infrasping fossa is much larger than the previous one; Towards its vertebral margin is seen a superficial concravità in the upper part to the lower part. The two-thirds media of the pit give rise to infastinatus; The third side is covered by this muscle. There is a crest on the bottom of the Blono cavity, downwards and backwards towards the vertebral border, about 2.5 x cm above the lower angle. Attached to the ridge is a fibrous septum, which separates the InfraSpinatus muscle from the minor muscles of Teres Major and Teres. The upper two thirds of the surface between the ridge and the axillary edge are tight, and is crossed near its center from a furrow for the scapular circumflex ships; The minor Teres sticks here. The wide and restricted portions above allududi are separated by an oblique line, which runs from the border axillary, downwards and backwards, to satisfy the high ridge: a fibrous septum attached to it that separates the Teres L 'muscles One from the other. The lower third has a larger and a bit triangular surface, the lower angle of the scapula, which gives rise to the same greater, and on which the LatiscySimus Dorsi slips; Frequently the latter muscle originates from some fibers on this side. Figure 2: left scapula. Dorsal surface. SUPRESPINOSO FOSSASPINEINFRASPININO FOSSUPERIOR BORDERSUPEROR ANGLICREDIAL BorderInterior Anglelateral Borderlaerale AnglisecromionCoracoid Processorigin Teres Big Muscle Teres Minori Side Muscle The Acromion forms the top of the shoulder, and is a large, a bit triangular or an oblong process, flattened from behind forward, projecting First sideways then curving forward and upwards, so as to protrude the Glino cavity. Figure 3: left scapula. Side surface. Coracoid ProcessGranoid CavitySupraspingin FossaArromionInfastruping Fossa Angles There are 3 corners: The upper corner of the scapula or medial angle, is covered by the trapezoid muscle. This angle is formed by the junction of the approximate level of the second thoracic vertebra. The upper corner of the scapula is thin, smooth, rounded and tilted a little Lateral, and attachment to a few fibers of the muscle of the scapula and lateral borders of the scapula. It is thick and rough and rear attack or its back surface would offer Teres Major and often to some fibers of the scapula is the most thick part of the scapula. It is wide and bears the glenoid cavity on its joint surface that is facing forward, sideways and slightly upwards, and its margins, light importance, give fixing to a fibrocardylage structure, the Glenoidal lip, which deepens the cavity. His apex is a slight elevation, the supragleneid tuberosity, to which the long bicep of the brachial biceps is attacked. The scapula's anatomical neck is the slightly restricted portion surrounding the head and is more distinct below and behind above and in front. The surgical neck of the scapula directly passes medial to the base of the coracoid process, [6] Superior angle shown in red borders There are three boundaries of the scapula; the upper edge is the shortest and most subtle; It is concave, and extends from the upper corner to the base of the coracoid process. It is indicated as the cranial margin in animals. In the side part it is a deep, semi-circular notch, formed partly from the base of the coracoid process. This notch is converted into a foramer in the upper scapular transverse, and serves for the passage of the supracapular nerve; Sometimes the ligament is ossified. The adjacent part of the upper edge allows attachment to the homohyoidus. Coastal surface of left scapula. Upper margin shown in red. Left scapula. Upper margin shown in red. Animation. Upper margin shown in red. Left scapula. obliquely downwards and backwards for the lower angle. It is indicated as the caudal border in animals. Start over the lower angle impression, infraglenoid tuberosity, about 2.5a cm (1a). in length, which gives rise to the long head of the brachial triceps; Faced with this it is a longitudinal groove that extends to the lower is thin and sharp, and offers its origin to a part of the subside down in front. Dorsal surface of the left scapula. Lateral edge shown in red. Left scapula. Lateral edge shown in red. Animation. Lateral edge shown in red. Animation. Lateral edge shown in red. The medial edge. [7] In the animals it is referred to as the border. Four muscles attack at the medial edge. Serratus anterior has a long attack on the front lip. Three muscles inserted along the rear lip, the scapole Levator (top), the minor Rhomboid (middle half). [7] Left scapole Levator (top), the minor Rhomboid (middle half) and the rhythm of the rhomboid (middle half). minor minor muscle (red) Rhomboid Major Muscle (red) Development Figure 5: Bachelor ossification of the body, two for the acromion, one for the lower angle. The ossification of the body begins the second month of fetal life, from an irregular quadrilateral dish of bone forming, immediately behind the Glino cavity. This plate extends to form the main part of the bone, the scapular spine that grows from its dorsal surface about the third month. Ossification begins as membranous oxyguing before birth. [8] [9] After birth, the cartilaginous components would be subjected to endocondral ossification. The largest part of the scapula undergoes membranous oxyguing. [10] Some of the external parts of the scapula is bone, but the Cavita Glonio, the process of coracoid, the Acromion, the vertebral border and the lower angle are cartilaginous. From 15 to 18 September after birth, oxification takes place in the middle of the coracoid process, which normally joins the rest of the bone about 15th year. Between the 14th and 20th century, the remaining parts ossify in rapid succession, and usually in the following order: first, in the root of the coracoid process, in the form of a large scale; Secondly, near the base of the acromion; Third, in the lower corner and contiguous part of the acromion is formed by an extension from the vertebral column; The two cores of the acromion come together, and then join the extension from the spine. The upper third of the Glino cavity, and the tip of the coracoid process frequently has a separate nucleus. These various epiphises are joined to the bone by 25th year. The failure of the Bony Union between the Acromion and the spine sometimes occurs (see OS acromiale), the junction is carried out by fibrous tissue or by an imperfect joint; In some cases of alleged fracture of the acromion with a legament union, it is likely that the detached segment had never been unified to the rest of the bone. "In terms of comparative anatomy the human scapula (dorsal) and coracoid (ventral). The epiphyseal line through the Cavità Glono is the melting line. They are the Ilium counterparts and pelvic belt ischio. "Ã ¢ â,¬" Ã ¢ â,¬ â € â € 0. Front Insertion Medial Edge Triceps Brachii (Long Head) Origin InfragLenoid Tubercular Subsapular Subsapular Rhomboid Entrepreneur Medial Edge Medial Rhomboid Medial Border Border Levator Scapolae Insertion Medial Border Trapeze Insertion Scapola Deltoid Source Sourc border movements Superior Movements of the scapula movements of the scapula movements are determined by the scapula can run six actions: elevation in the (Adduction): Roman lower and lower movements of the scapula movements of the scapula can run six actions: elevation in the scapula movements of the scapula can run six actions: elevation in the scapula can run six actions in the scapula can r trapeze, front serratus down low Rhomoboids, [12] [13] Scapole and PEC Levator Minor Meaning Scapula (left) Left scapula, front surface. Anatomical collar: purple due to its robust structure and protected position, the scapula fractures are rare. When they occur, they are an indication that a serious thorax trauma has occurred. [14] Scapular fractures involving the anatomical neck of the scapula. The surgical collar exits media to the process of coracoid. [15] A lower protruding angle abnormal of the scapula is known as a winged scapula and can be caused by the front buttered muscle paralysis. In this condition that causes weaker front muscle weakness can cause a scapular "auction". Impingement syndrome Main article: Impingement syndrome Main article: Impingement syndrome The scapular function is called scapular function is called scapular function. acromitis process in order to avoid the tendons of the rotator's earphone tendons. [16] If the scapula fails to correctly raise the Acromion, the IMPlingement can occur during this first part of an airplane movement are the front door and the lower trapeze. [17] These two muscles act as a pair of strength within the glenoumeral joint to correctly raise the crupy process, and if there is a muscular imbalance, it can develop shoulder Lama is of Latin origin. [18] It is commonly used in English [18] [19] [20] and is part of the current official Latin official nomenclature, anatomical terminology. [21] In the classic Latin scapula it is used only in its plural shoulder blades. [23] or to the scapole blades, [23] others persist in that the Romans used scapole only to refer to the back, [22] [24] In contrast to the chest, [22] the Latin name for the breast [23] or chest. OS Latuc Scapulum and related to the Roman Encyclopedo Aulus Cornelius Celso who lived during the beginning of the time, has also used scaples to refer to the back. [22] He used OS Latum Scapulum to refer to the blade scapula. [22] This expression can be translated as wide (Latin: Latum [23]) Bone (Latin: OS [23]) of the back (Latin: Scapolum [22]). A similar expression in the Greek ancient can be seen in the writings of the Greek Philosopher Aristoteles and the writings of the Greek doctor Galen. [22] Both use the name Ã;Ã; â¼ â â â â â â â â â â â â â a ¬Â »Â» Þâ¬Ã "Þ Â · To refer to the blade scapula. [22] [25] This compound consists of ancient Greek  $\tilde{A}_1$ ;  $\tilde{A}_2$  |  $\tilde{A}_2$  |  $\tilde{A}_3$  |  $\tilde{A}_3$ Latin,  $\tilde{A}_1$ ;  $\hat{1}\frac{1}{4}\hat{1} \pm \hat{a} \in \varpi - \tilde{A}\tilde{z}\hat{a} \times \tilde{A}\tilde{z}\hat{a} - \tilde{A}\tilde{a}$ . It is laminated as homoplata. [26] The word Latina umerus is linked to  $\tilde{A}$   $\hat{A}\frac{1}{4}$   $\hat{A}$   $\hat{A}$ , [25] [27] The Romans referred to Umerus to what is now commonly known in English as the following 3 bones: Homer or the upper arm bone, the collarbone or the Clavicle and scapula or scapula. The spelling honey is actually incorrect in Latin [23] Those three bones (Latin: Bones [23] Humer) (Latin: of Umerus). Umerus has also been used to refer specifically to the shoulder with the upper arm [25] or o Shoulder [25] alone. Since Celso, the umer operating system could refer specifically to the bone of the arm bone. [22] In addition to the aforementioned OS Latum Scapularum, Celsus used the Less Latum operating system to refer to the Blade Scapula. [22] In the same way, Laurentius used the Latitude Latitude (Latitude = width, width [25]) to refer to the shoulder blade. [22] Pala The Roman doctor Caelius Aurelianus to describe the blade scapula, since both show a Flat curvature. [22] Spathula / Až £ A¯ â,¬ Ažâ¬A®Â, A® · During the Middle Ages Spathula was used to refer to the blade scapula. [22] Spathula is a decrease in Spathula is a decrease in Spathula was used to refer to the blade scapula. [22] Spathula is a decrease in Spathula was used to refer to the blade scapula. [22] Spathula is a decrease in Spathula was used to refer to the blade scapula. [23] or spathe of the palm [23] and its decrease used in classical Latin and late to refer to a pig leg [23] or a small palmido. [23] The word English Spatula is actually derived from the Latin can be translated as an English spatula, [23] while its reduced latin spatula is not translated as an English spatula [23]. Latin Spatha is derived from ancient Greek \$\tilde{A}^-\tilde{A}\_0\tild and can also refer to a spatula [25] or to Large blade of a sword., [25] But also to the blade of a Remo. [27] The aforementioned  $\tilde{A}^-$  â,  $\neg$   $\tilde{A}$  žâ  $\neg$   $\tilde{A}$ , å  $\tilde{A}$   $\tilde{A}$ swords, [29] [31], as well as the vane Dutch equivalent [32] [33] It is brother-in-law with Āæ'Āâ,¬â¬®Ā, ·Â·. Please note that the aforementioned term shovel applied by the Roman doctor Caelius Aurelianus, also means Vanga. Pala is probably linked to the Latin verb pandere, [28] to spread, [28] and to extend. [28] This verb is thought to be derived from a previous shape to spandle, [23] with the spa root - [23]  $\tilde{A}$   $\tilde{a}$   $\hat{A}$   $\tilde{A}$   $\tilde{A}$ Þâ¬Â â · All refer to the same aspect of the scapula after the Middle Ages, the scapula name for the scapula has become dominant. [22] The word scapula can be explained ethimically from its report to the ancient Greek verb  $\tilde{A}^-$ æ'î  $\pm$  Î  $\pm$  Î  $\pm$  Â@⬠â,¬  $\tilde{A}^-$  " $\tilde{A}$ ® Î4î  $\pm$  â1Â@Â@Â@Â@ @ Â@ A  $\oplus$  A  $\oplus$ 

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