Pectoral Girdle

Scapula

- Flat, large, triangular bone
- Found on posterior aspect on Thoracic spine, overlaps 2nd to 7th rib
- Hold in place by clavicle and muscles
- Has three angles and three borders
- Articulates with clavicle in acromioclavicular joint and humerus in glenohumeral joint

  - Costal surface = hollow and smooth, called subscapular fossa
  - Dorsal surface = face posteriorly, divided by spine of scapula into supraspinous fossa and infraspinous fossa (communicates via spinoglenoid fossa)

⇒ Spine of scapula has upper and lower boarders, forms acromion on lateral end of spine
⇒ Medial border of scapula = from inferior angle to superior angle
⇒ Lateral border = from infraglenoid tubercle to inferior angle
⇒ Superior border = on top of scapula. Has suprascapular notch which makes junction with root of coracoids process
⇒ Head of scapula has shallow cavity called glenoid fossa which articulates with humerus (forms shoulder joint)
⇒ Supraglenoid tubercle – attachment site for long head of biceps brachii
⇒ Acromion process = expanded lateral end of spine of scapula. Has acromial angle formed from lateral border of acromion and lower border of spine
⇒ Medial border of acromion presents an oval facet for clavicle
⇒ Coracoids process is hook-like projection which lies under clavicle

Palpation:
Inferior angle – 7th rib
Medial border
Spine of scapula – upper and lower border
Acromion process
Coracoid process – under clavicle