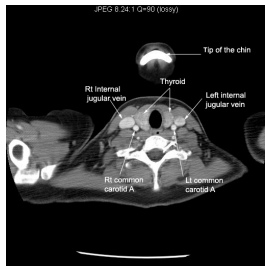
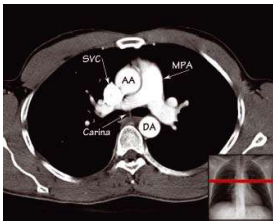
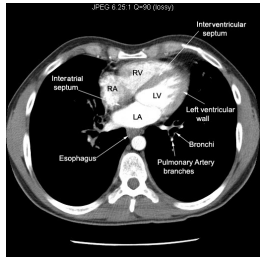
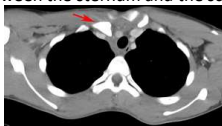
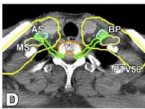
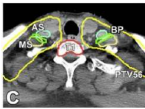
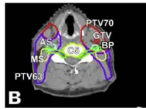
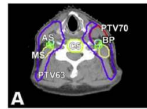
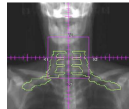


Thorax

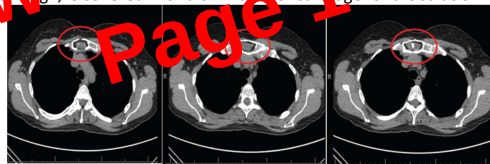
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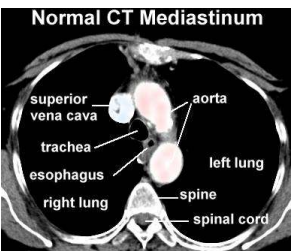
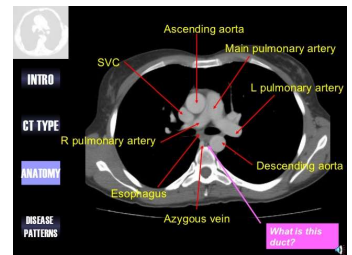
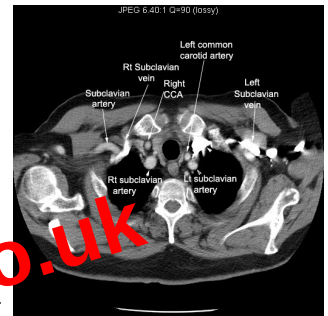
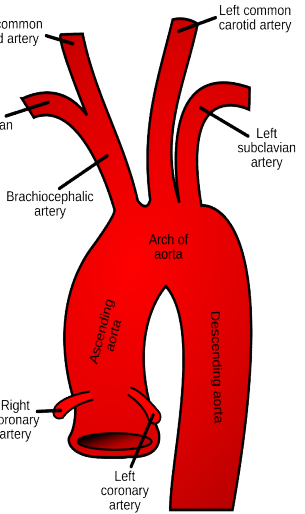
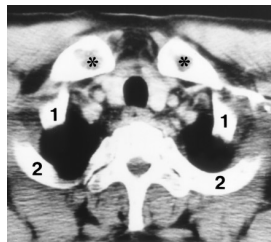
- Aortic Arch:** portion of the main artery that bends between the ascending and descending aorta.
 - Ascending Aorta:** begins at the heart's left ventricle and extends to the aortic arch.
 - Descending Aorta:** beginning at the aortic arch and runs down through the chest and abdomen.
 - Thoracic Aorta:** continuation of the descending aorta
- Apex of Heart:** the lowest tip of the organ that points downward at the base, forming what almost looks like a rounded tip.
- Atrium (right):** right upper chamber of the heart
- Atrium (left):** one of the four chambers of the heart, located on the left posterior side.
- Brachiocephalic Trunk:** (artery) the first and largest branch of the aortic arch.
- Brachial Plexus:** network of nerves that originate in the neck region and branch off to form most of the other nerves that control movement and sensation in the upper limbs, including the shoulder, arm, forearm, and hand.
- Carina:** found at the base of the trachea and it is formed as the main bronchi divide into right and left branches. The carina usually sits in the T4/T5 plane and is at the level of the sternal angle.
 - Point of diversion from the trachea into the two primary bronchi:**
 - Bronchus (right & left):** branch of the trachea that leads into the lungs
- Common carotid artery:** There are two carotid arteries, one on the right and one on the left.
- Clavicle (right and left):** located between the sternum and the scapula, it connects the arm to the body.



- Esophagus:** muscular tube connecting the throat with the stomach. It runs behind the trachea and heart, in front of the spine.
- Humerus (right and left):** the long bone of the upper arm, located between the elbow and the shoulder.
 - Head of humerus (right and left):** the "ball" portion of the joint.
- Interventricular septum:** the medial wall of the left ventricle. This is the wall that borders septum between the left and right ventricle. (top image on the left)
- Jugular Vein, internal:** two of these veins (right and left) that run along the sides of the neck.
- Lung (right and left):** located on either side of the chest.
- Manubrium:** joins with the body of the sternum, the clavicles, and the cartilage of the first pair of ribs. The inferior border, on each side, is covered with a thin layer of cartilage for articulation with the body.



- Pleural cavity:** the thin fluid-filled space between the two pulmonary pleurae of each lung.
 - Pericardium:** a double-walled sac containing the heart and the roots of the great vessels.
- Pectoralis Major Muscle:** large muscle in the upper chest, fanning across the chest from the shoulder to the breastbone.
- Pulmonary Trunk:** a major vessel of the human heart that originates from the right ventricle. It branches into the right and left pulmonary arteries, which lead to the lungs.
- 1st Ribs (right and left):**



- Superior Vena Cava:** (SVC) the superior of the two venae cava, the great venous trunks that return deoxygenated blood from the systemic circulation to the right atrium of the heart.
- Scapula (right and left):** aka shoulder blade, is the bone that connects the humerus with the clavicle.
- Spinal Cord:** long, thin, tubular bundle of nervous tissue and support cells that extends from the medulla oblongata in the brainstem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column.
- Spinous Process of Vertebra:**
- Vertebral Body:**

