

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
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- 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)
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- ⇒ Spine of scapula has upper and lower borders, 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)
 - ⇒ Suprascapular 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