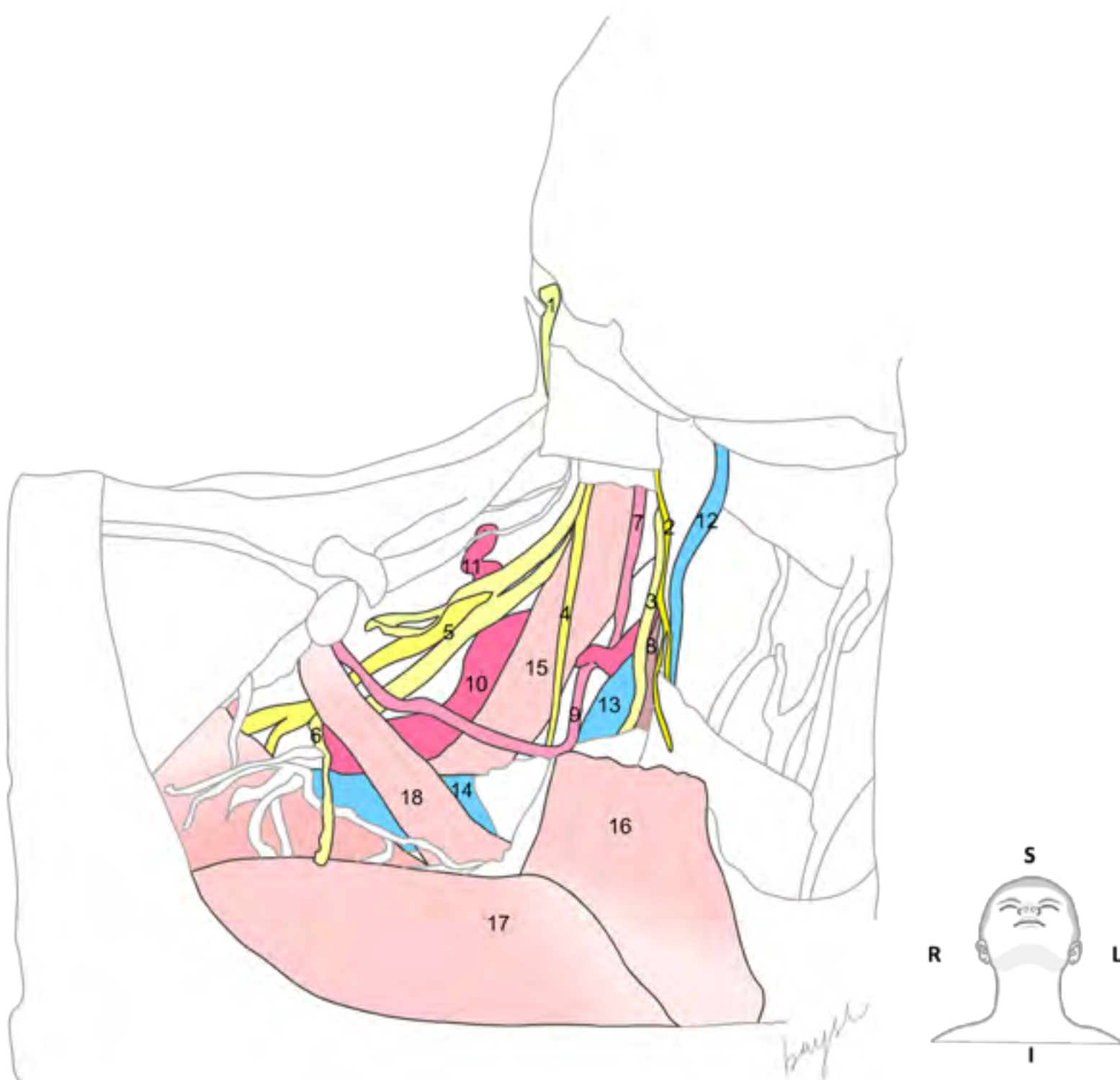


ROOT (POSTERIOR TRIANGLE) OF NECK



Anterio-lateral region of the neck showing the contents of the posterior triangle of the neck.

Nerves	1.	Great auricular nerve
	2.	Ansa cervicalis
	3.	Vagus nerve
	4.	Right phrenic nerve
	5.	Brachial plexus
	6.	Lateral pectoral nerve
Arteries	7.	Ascending cervical artery
	8.	Common carotid artery (hidden)
	9.	Suprascapular artery
	10.	Subclavian artery
	11.	Transverse cervical artery
Veins	12.	Superior thyroid vein
	13.	Internal jugular vein
	14.	Subclavian vein
Muscles	15.	Scalenus anterior
	16.	Sternocleidomastoid
	17.	Pectoralis major
	18.	Subclavius

The clavicular head of the pectoralis major muscle, part of the clavicle, omohyoid muscle and fascia have been removed to expose the brachial plexus and subclavian vessels.

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The relationships of the subclavian veins should be noted carefully, particularly to the clavicles. The right or left subclavian vein is often the point of entry to the venous system for central line (IV tubing) placement. Central lines are inserted to administer parenteral (venous nutritional) fluids and medications.

Question(s)

- Note the relationship of the phrenic nerve with the scalenus anterior muscle. Name 3 structures supplied by it.
- What branches are given off by the vagus nerve in the neck?
- Name the muscles supplied by the ansa cervicalis.