

In the occipital triangle

1.(i.e., above the omohyoid).

- Spinal accessory nerve.
- third and 4th cervical nerves supplying branches to levator scapulae and trapezius muscles.
- Dorsal scapular nerve (C5).
- 4 cutaneous branches of cervical plexus (first parts).
- Superficial transverse cervical artery.
- Occipital artery.

In the subclavian/supraclavicular triangle (i.e., below the omohyoid)

- third part of the subclavian artery.
- **Subclavian vein.**
- Terminal part of external jugular vein.
- Trunks of brachial plexus.
- Superficial (transverse) cervical, suprascapular and dorsal scapular arteries.
- Lymph nodes.

The most essential contents of posterior triangle are

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- **(a) Third part of subclavian artery**
- **(b) Brachial plexus (cervical part)**
- **(c) Spinal accessory nerve and**
- **(d) Lymph nodes.**
- All the significant contents of the posterior triangle are located deep to the fascial carpeting of the floor with the exception of spinal accessory nerve, which is located just underneath the roofing. In procedures on the posterior triangle all the structures with the exception of spinal accessory nerve are safe, supplied fascial carpeting of posterior triangle is left undamaged.

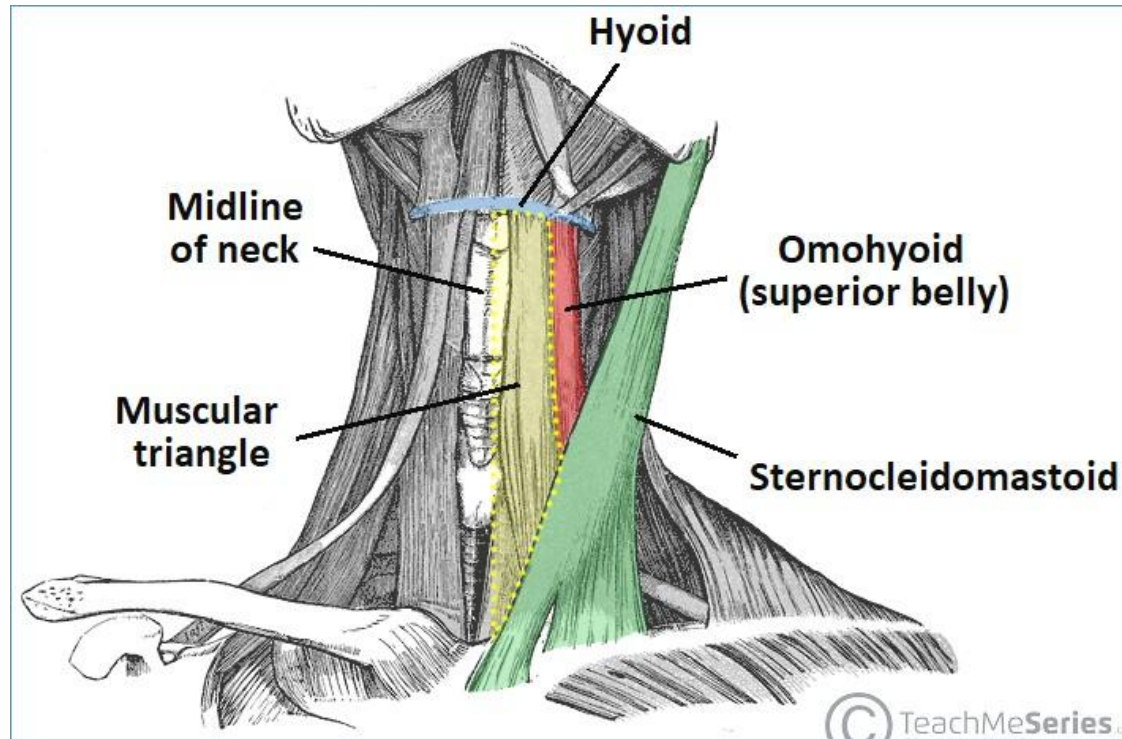
- **IMPORTANT FEATURES OF SOME OF THE CONTENTS**

- **Spinal accessory nerve**

- This nerve comes in the posterior triangle by piercing the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid (a little above the middle of the border). In this case, it's related to lymph nodes of the upper deep cervical chain. The nerve then crosses the posterior triangle by running downwards and laterally around and parallel to the fibres of levator scapulae muscle to evaporate below to the anterior border of trapezius (about 5-6 cm above the clavicle) and supplies trapezius muscle. In the posterior triangle it is adherent to the deep aspect of the fascial roof of the triangle.

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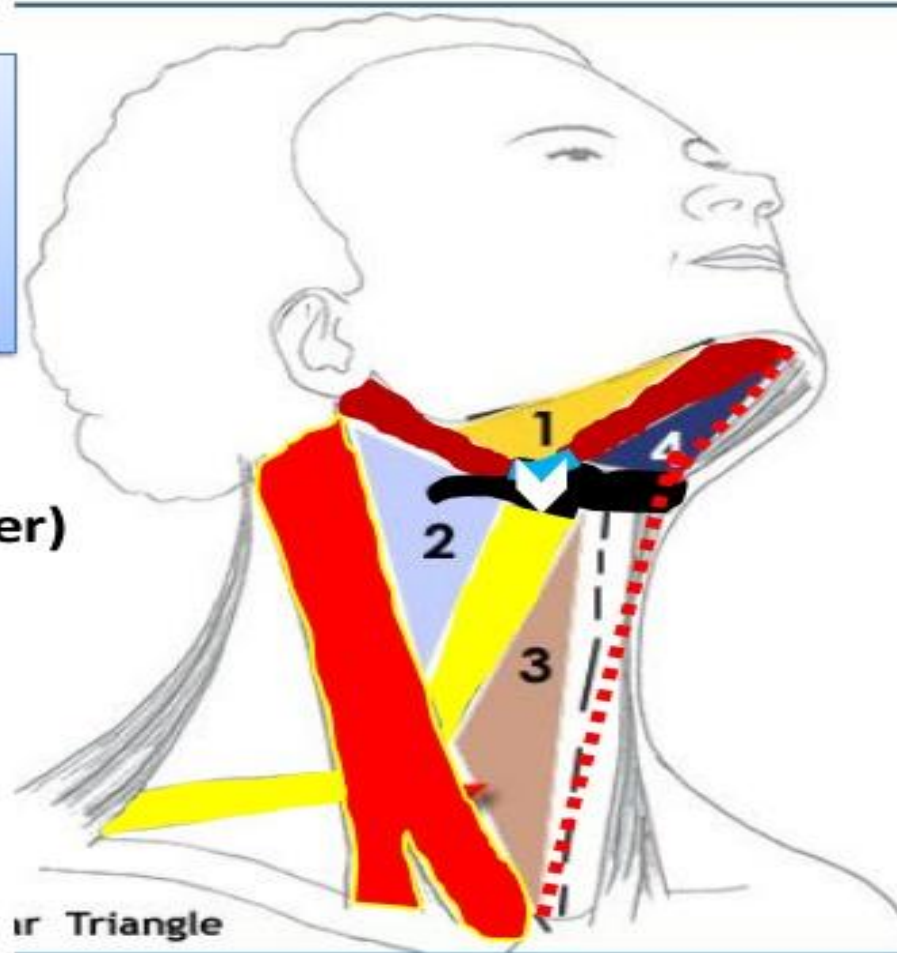
Anterior triangle

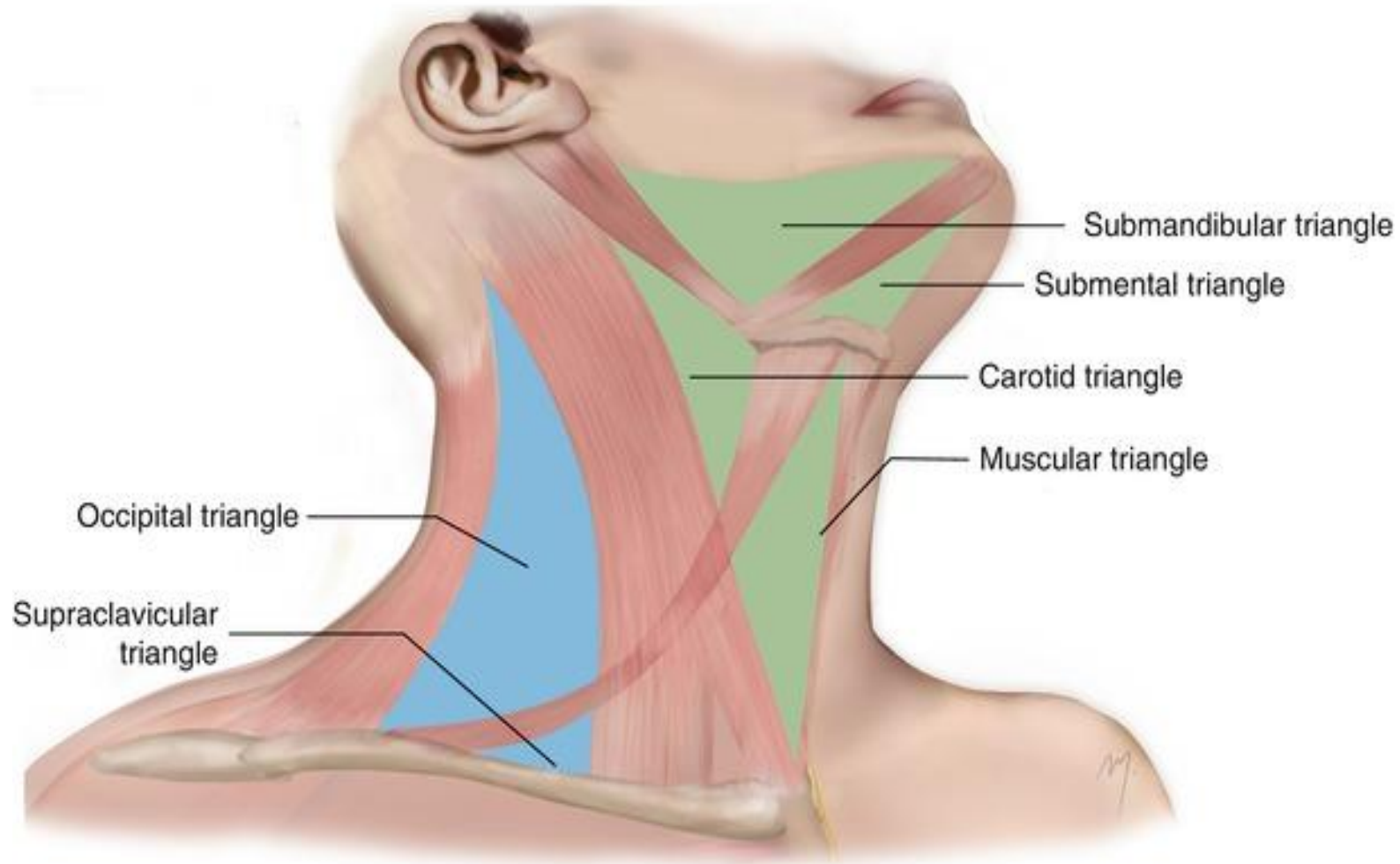


1. Digastric triangle
2. Carotid triangle
3. Muscular triangle
4. Submental triangle

Fascial sling (investing layer)

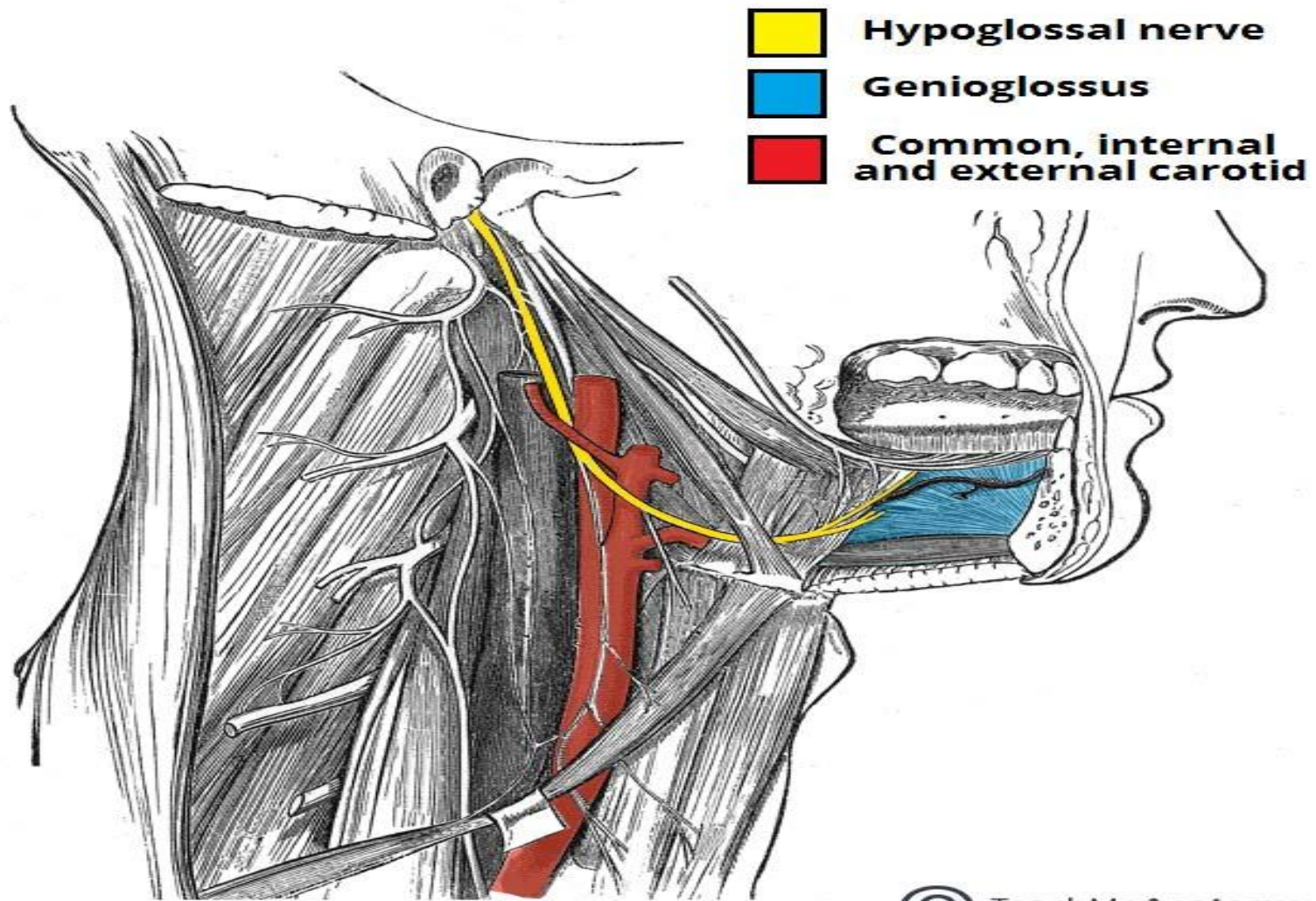
Division of
anterior triangle





The anterior triangle

- The anterior triangle is situated at the front of the neck. It is bounded:
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- **Superiorly** – inferior border of the mandible (jawbone).
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- **Laterally** – anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid.
- **Medially** – sagittal line down the midline of the neck.
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- **Investing fascia** covers the roof of the triangle, while visceral fascia covers the floor. It can be subdivided further into four triangles – which are detailed later on in this chapter.
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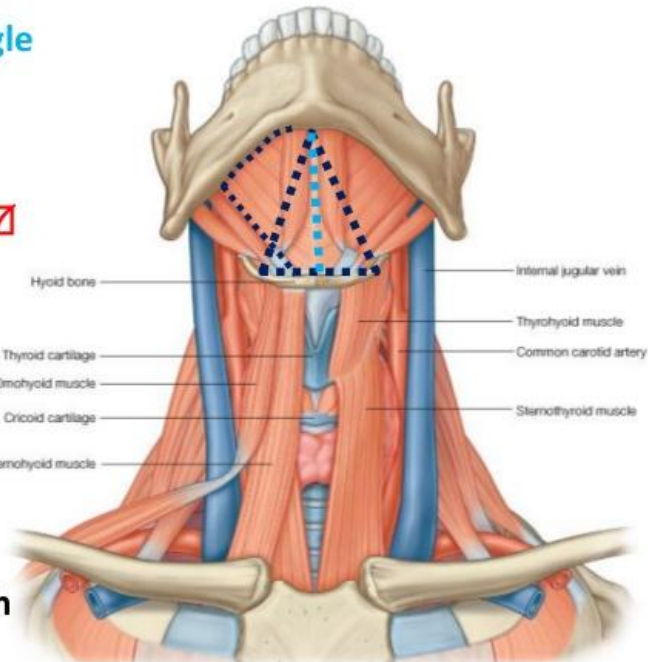


- The contents of the **anterior triangle** include muscles, nerves, arteries, veins and lymph nodes.
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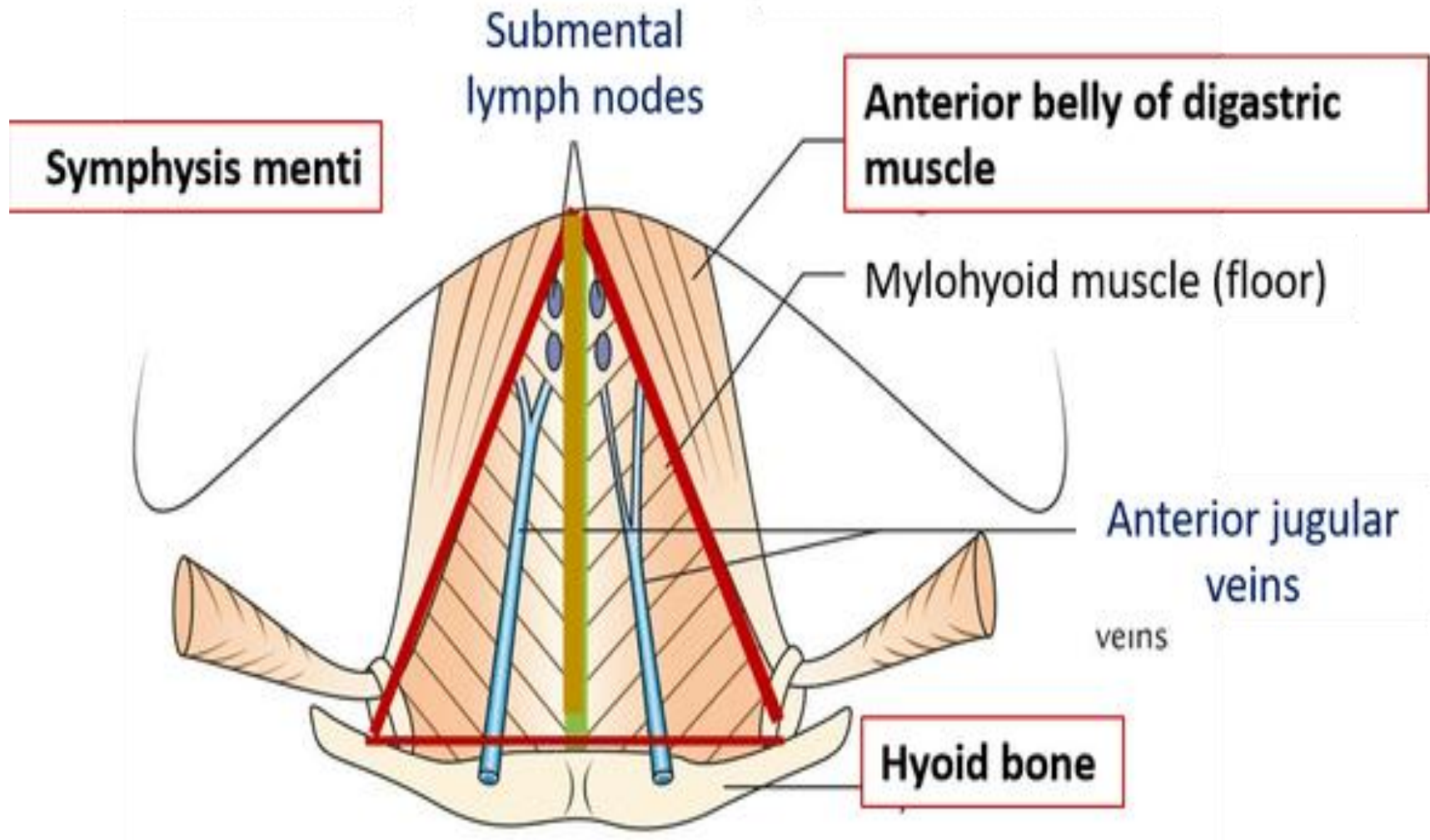
- The muscles in this part of the neck are divided as to where they lie in relation to the [hyoid bone](#). The **suprahyoid muscles** are located superiorly to the hyoid bone, and infrahyoids inferiorly.

Submental triangle

- Boundaries
- Floor
- Contents
- Submental LN
- Submental vein
- Ant jugular vein

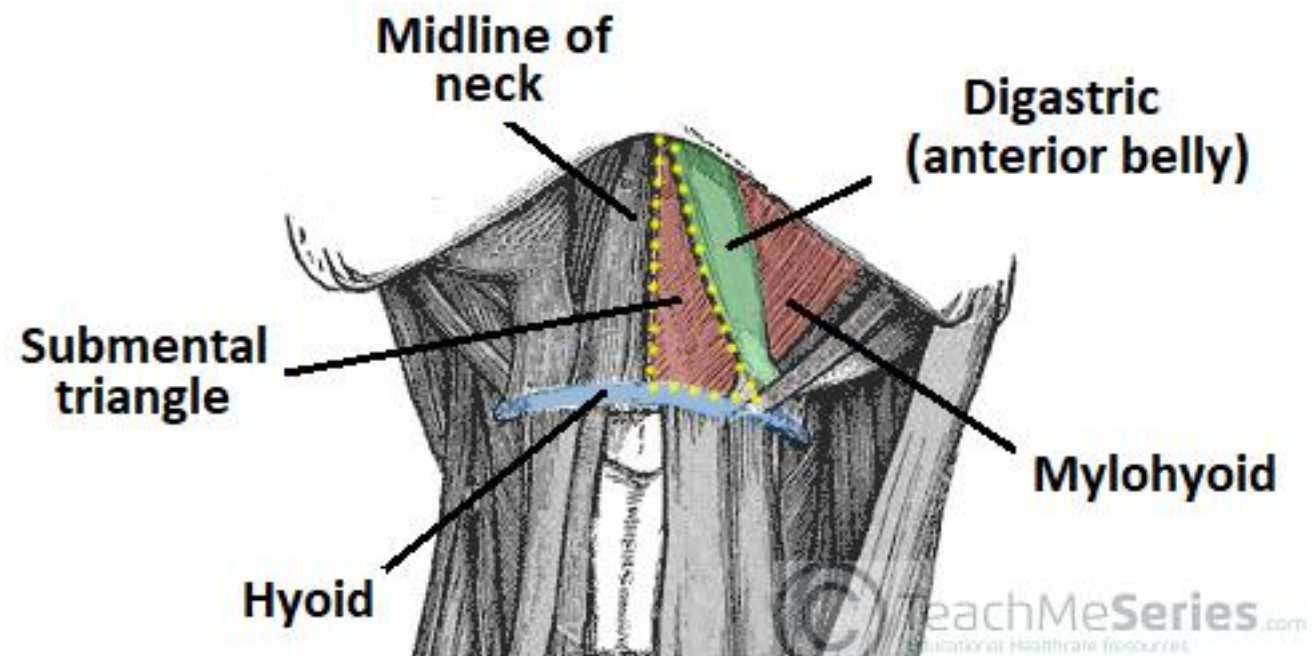


Triangle mostly occupied by lymph node.

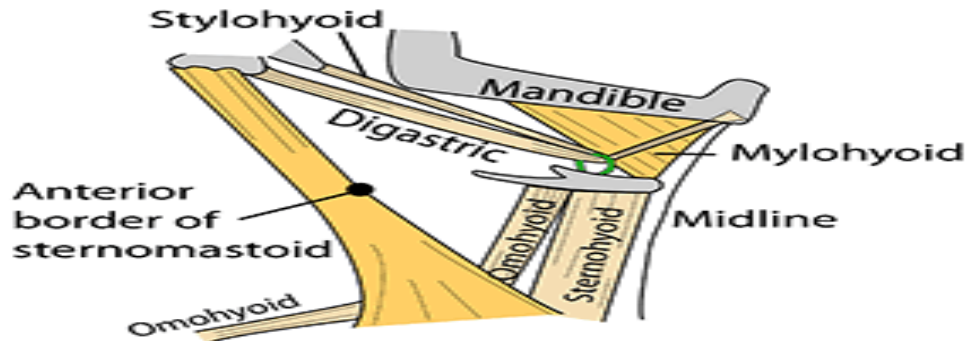


- **Submental Triangle**

- The **submental triangle** in the neck is situated underneath the chin. It contains the submental **lymph nodes**, which filter lymph draining from the floor of the mouth and parts of the tongue.
- It is bounded:
- **Inferiorly** – hyoid bone.
- **Medially** – midline of the neck.
- **Laterally** – anterior belly of the digastric
- The base of the submental triangle is formed by the **mylohyoid muscle**, which runs from the mandible to the hyoid bone



ANTERIOR TRIANGLE OF NECK SUPRAHYOID AND STRAP MUSCLES



- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| Digastric | — | Superficial |
| Stylohyoid | — | Superficial |
| Mylohyoid | — | Intermediate |
| Geniohyoid | — | Deep |
| | | |
| Sternohyoid | — | Superficial |
| Omohyoid | — | Superficial |
| Sternothyroid | — | Deep |
| Thyrohyoid | — | Deep |

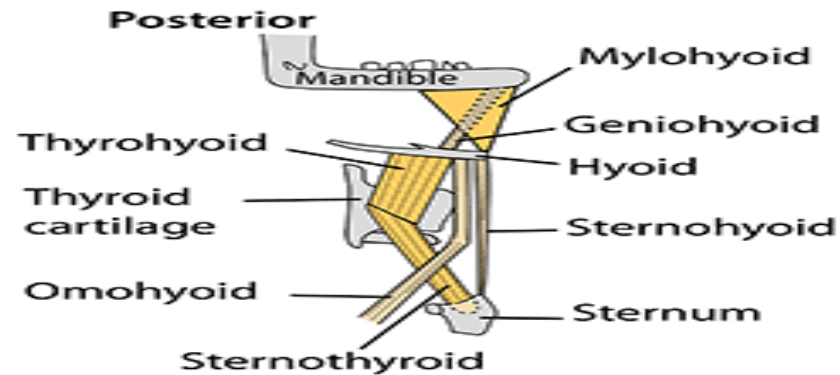
Sternomastoid: Each acting alone gives flexion & lateral rotation but acting together - protrusion of head
N: Spinal root of accessory (C1-5)

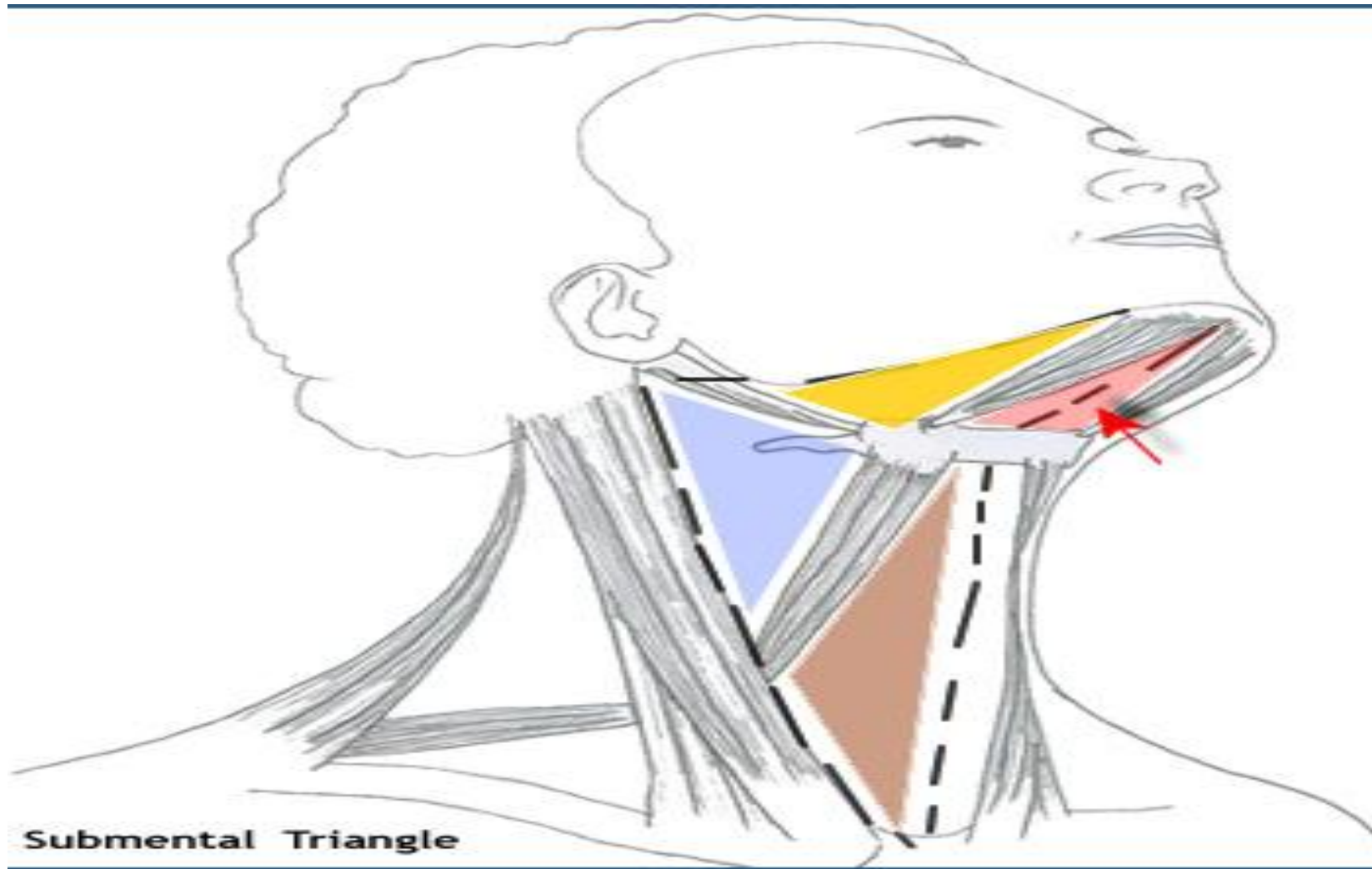
MUSCLES

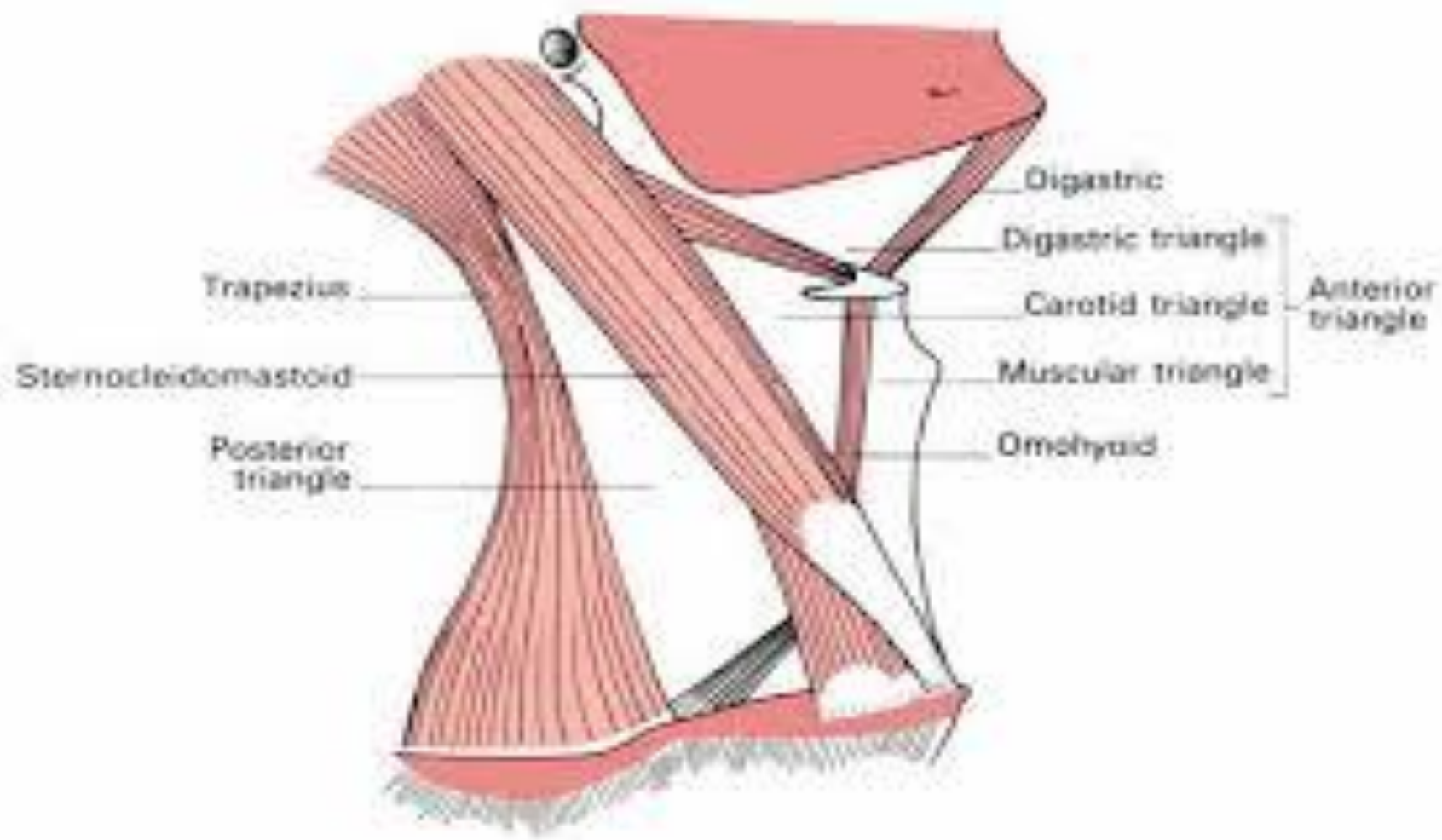
Lie between pretracheal & investing fasciae. Supplied by anterior rami of C1-3, ansa cervicalis, facial nerve & nerve to mylohyoid (Vc)



SUB-TRIANGLES







- **Subdivisions**

- The anterior triangle is subdivided by the hyoid bone, suprahyoid and infrahyoid muscles into four triangles.

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