

178. Front and side of Neck. The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Head and Neck. Surface anatomy - N°1.

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Description : Epreuves stéréoscopiques positives gélatino-argentiques contrecollées sur un carton rigide contenant un texte descriptif (format du carton : 230 x 180). Série rangée dans un emboîtement en carton sous forme de reliure en deux parties avec la mention "Pestalozzi Stereographs. Anatomy" sur la tranche.

Mesures : hauteur : 90 mm ; largeur : 180 mm

Notes : Descriptif : zone du cou (anatomie).

Mots-clés : Méthodes pédagogiques actives (y compris la coopération scolaire, classes vertes, méthode Freinet)

Pratique pédagogique

Filière : aucune

Niveau : aucun

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ill.

THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

HEAD AND NECK.
SURFACE ANATOMY—No. 1.

THE SIDE OF THE NECK IS DIVIDED BY THE STERNO-MASTOID MUSCLE INTO TWO PARTS.

In the anterior part are the following landmarks:—

1. **Hyoid bone** marks the lower limit of the floor of the mouth and of the submaxillary triangle. The lingual artery runs along its upper border, and at this level the hypoglossal nerve crosses the external carotid artery.

2. **Thyroid cartilage** with the prominent pomum Adami at its anterior angle. The common carotid artery divides opposite the upper margin of this cartilage.

3. The **cricoid cartilage** marks the lower limit of the larynx and pharynx and the commencement of the trachea and œsophagus, and lies at the level of the sixth cervical vertebra. At this level the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle crosses the common carotid artery, and at the same level the artery can be compressed against the transverse process of that vertebra.

4. The anterior edge of the **sterno-mastoid muscle** itself is a distinct landmark, and overlaps the common carotid artery. The line of that artery and of the external carotid extends from the sterno-clavicular articulation to the hollow between the angle of the jaw and the front of the mastoid process.

The interval between the two heads of the muscle overlies the internal jugular vein.

Behind the sterno-mastoid is the region of the **posterior triangle** bounded behind by the anterior margin of the trapezius and below by the middle-third of the clavicle. The third part of the subclavian artery lies in the lower part of this triangle, and the artery curves downwards behind the most prominent portion of the clavicle. It can be most readily compressed by pressure downwards, backwards and inwards at a point behind the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle about an inch above the clavicle.

The figures indicate—

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| 1. Inner end of clavicle. | 5. Hyoid bone. |
| 2. Pomum Adami. | 6. Level of bifurcation of the common carotid. |
| 3. Sternal head of the sterno-mastoid. | 7. Anterior border of the trapezius. |
| 4. Clavicular head of the sterno-mastoid. | 8. Clavicular portion of the pectoralis major. |

NECK SURFACE ANATOMY. NO. 1.
EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ANATOMY.
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