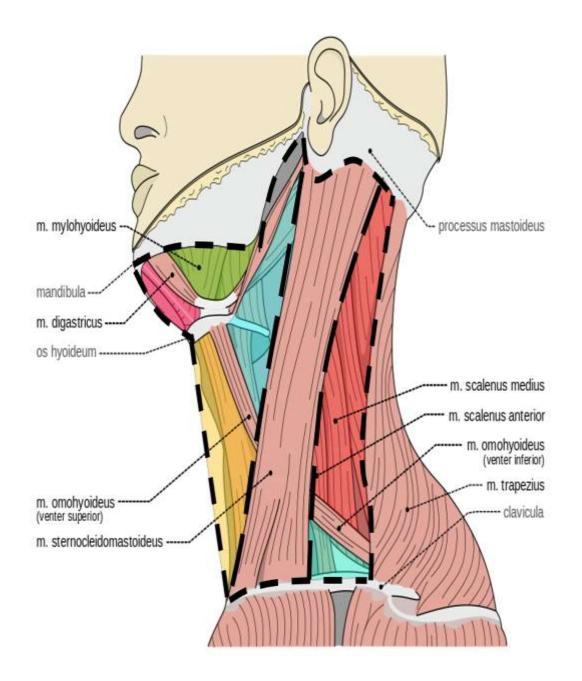
Clinical anatomy and operative surgery of the neck



BORDERS OF NECK

High border of neck dissociating it from a head begins on a mental protuberance (protuberantia mentalis), proceeds on the base of the mandible (basis mandibulae), and ramus of the mandible (ramus mandibulae) to the external acoustic meatus. Further, it outlines a mastoid process and, along the superior nuchal line, achieves an external occipital protuberance (protuberantia occipilalis externa).

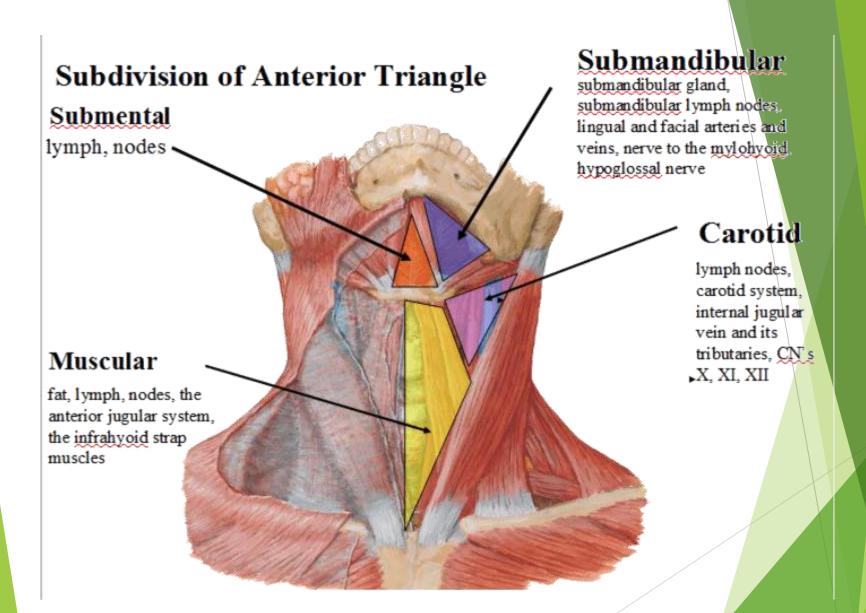
Below from a thoracic cavity, upper limb and back, a neck is delimited by a line, going on the jugular notch of the sternum, clavicle, acromion of the scapula and, further on a conditional line, connecting acromion with the spinous process of VII cervical vertebra (vertebra prominens).

ON NECK DISTINGUISH TWO LARGE TRIANGLES: Anterior Posterior

Anterior triangle - trigonum colli medium, within the limits of which distinguish pair and odd triangles:

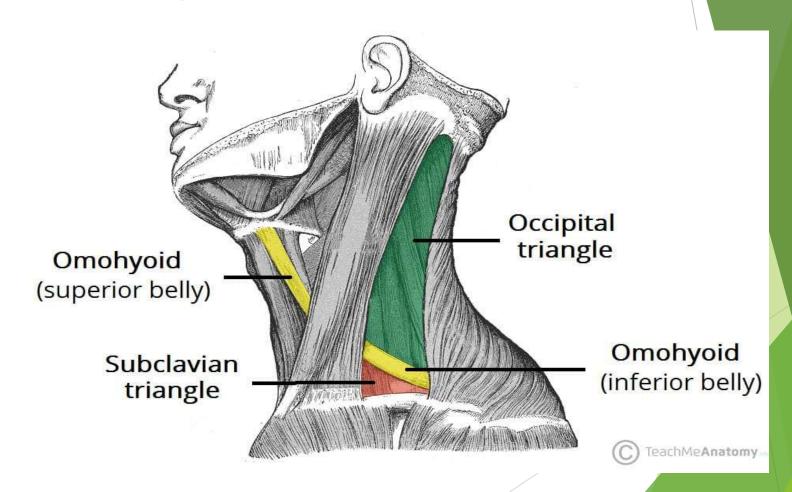
Submental triangle Submandibular triangle Carotid triangle

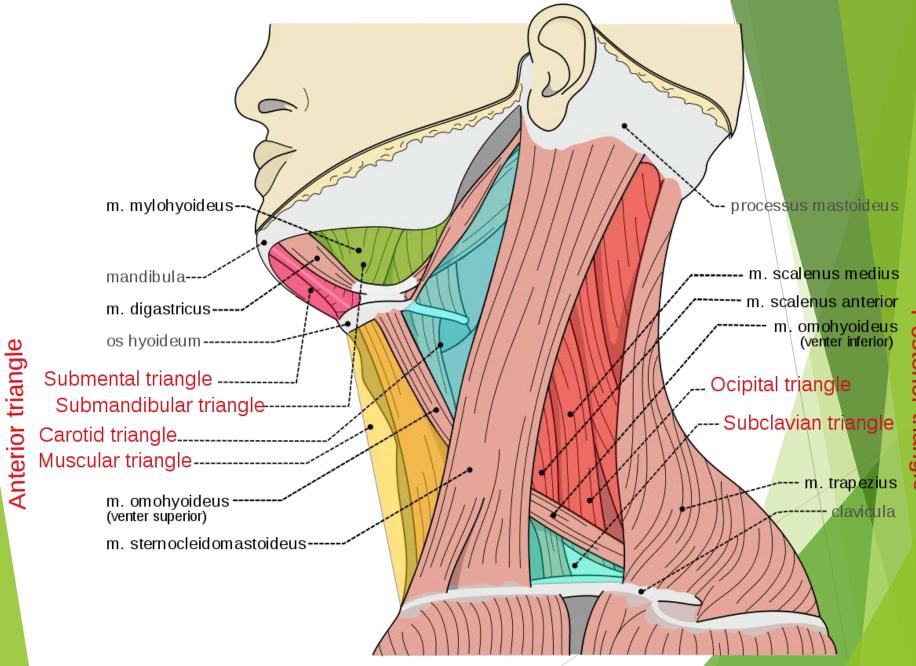
Muscular triangle

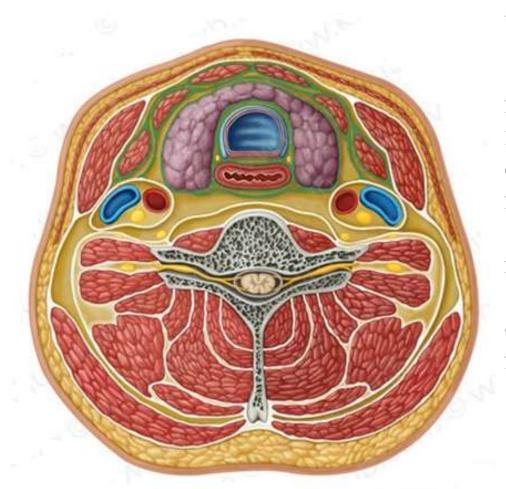


Posterior triangle, within the limits of which distinguish two pair triangles:

- occipital triangle
- subclavian triangle



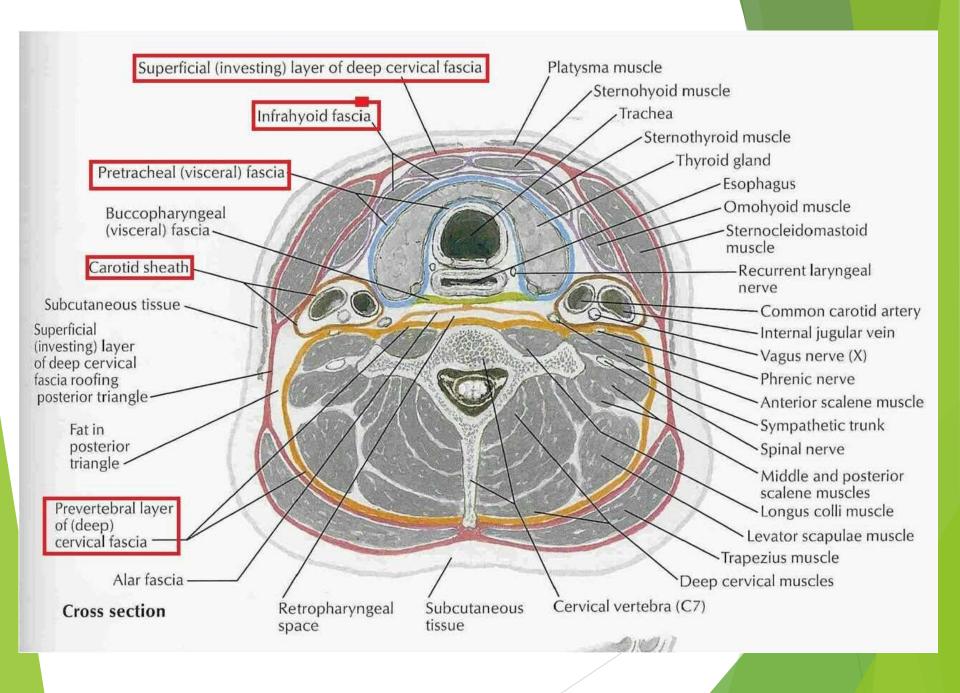




Distinguish 5 fascial sheets of neck by Shevkunenko:

- 1. first (superficial) cervical fascia fascia superficialis colli.
- 2. second is a superficial sheet of own cervical fascia lamina superficialis fasciae colli propriae.
- 3. the third fascial sheet of neck has the name of scapular-clavicular fascia (fascia omoclavicularis) or deep sheet of own cervical fascia (lamina profunda fasciae colli propriae).

- 4. a fourth fascial sheet has the name of intracervical fascia fascia endocervicalis.
- 5. the fifth fascial sheet of neck has the name prevertebral fascia.



CELLULOSES SPACES OF NECK

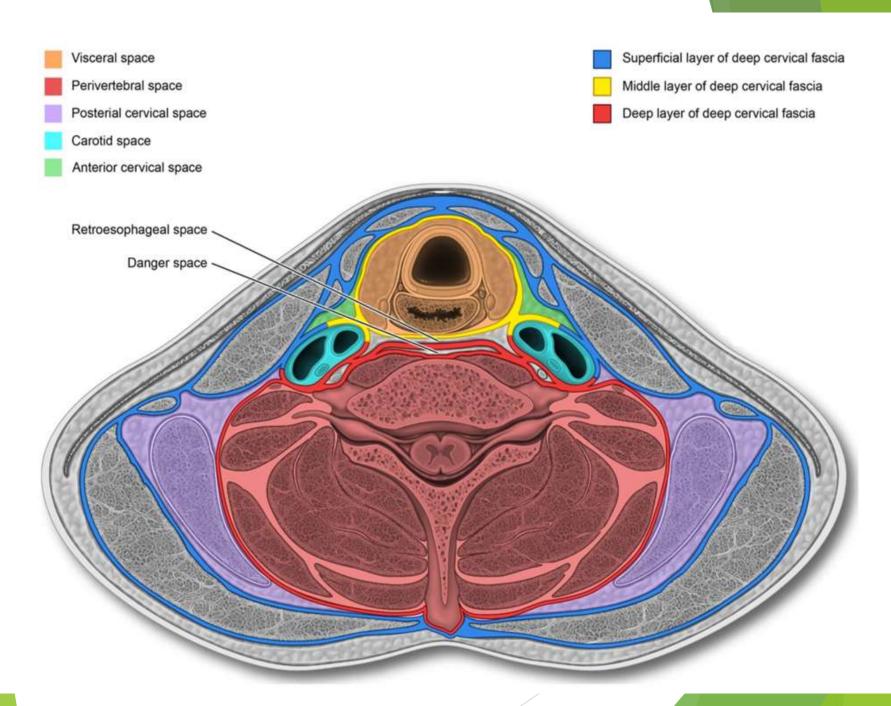
The fascia has potential spaces that may be divided into superficial, middle, and deep layers. The superficial layer is the investing layer, the pretracheal layer is the intermediate layer, and the prevertebral layer is the deep layer.

These deep neck spaces may be further classified into 3 anatomic groups, relative to the hyoid bone:

Those located above the level of the hyoid (peritonsillar, submandibular, parapharyngeal, masticator/temporal, buccal, and parotid spaces);

Those that involve the entire length of the neck (retropharyngeal, prevertebral, and carotid spaces);

The anterior visceral or pretracheal space located below the hyoid.



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