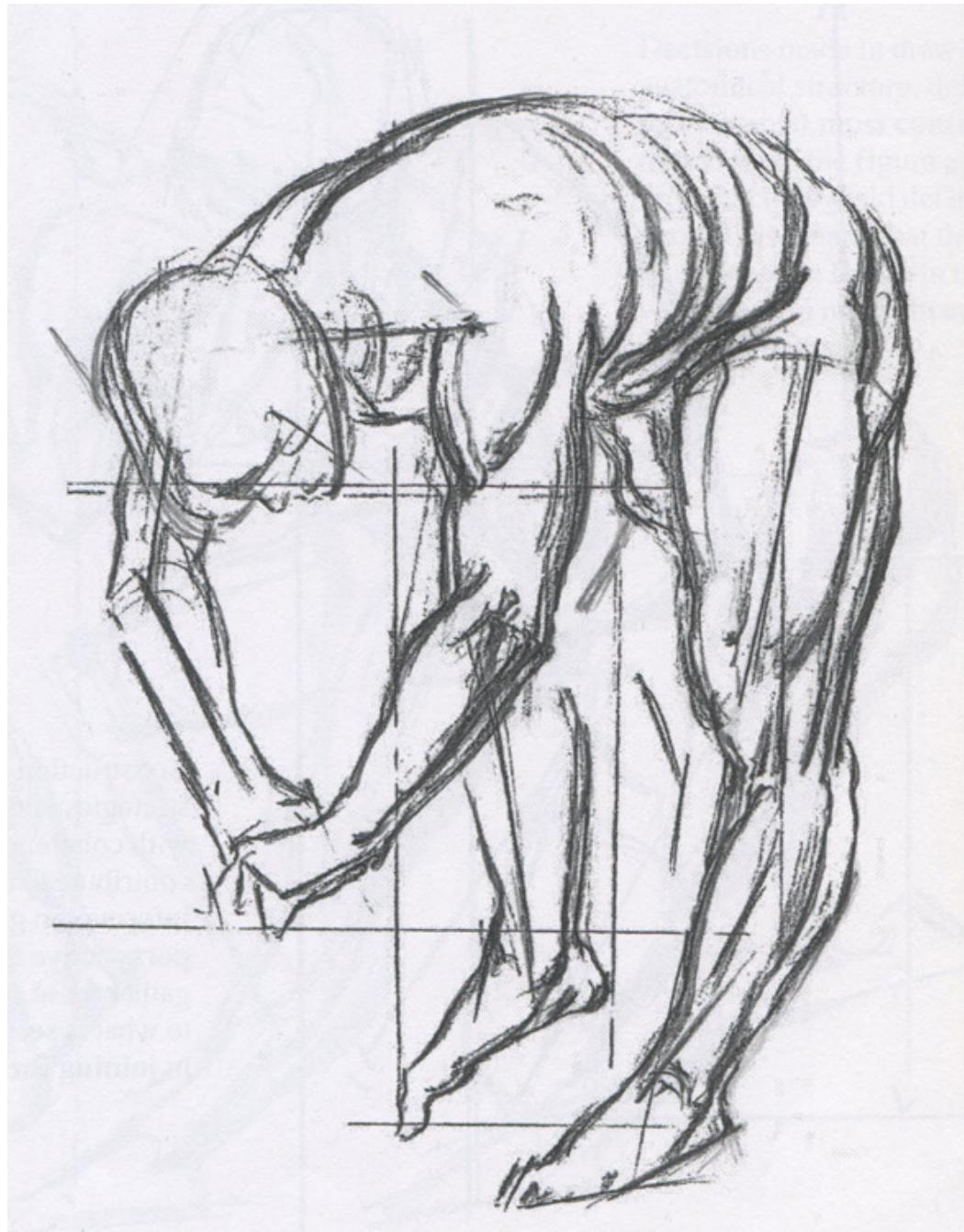
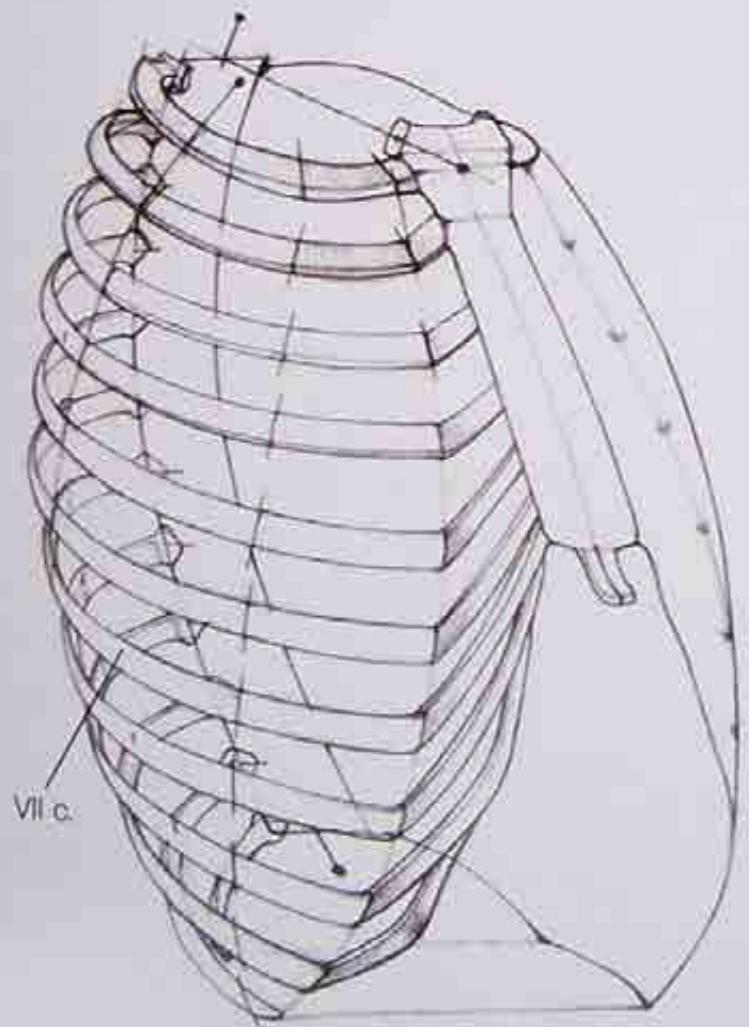


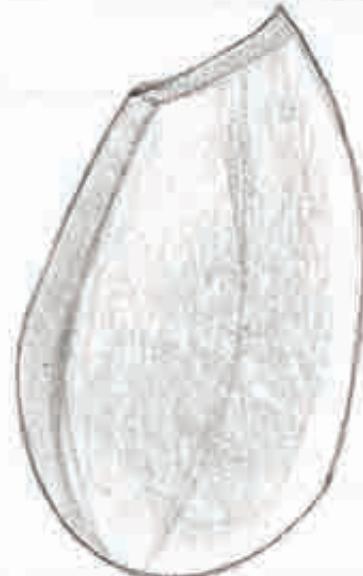
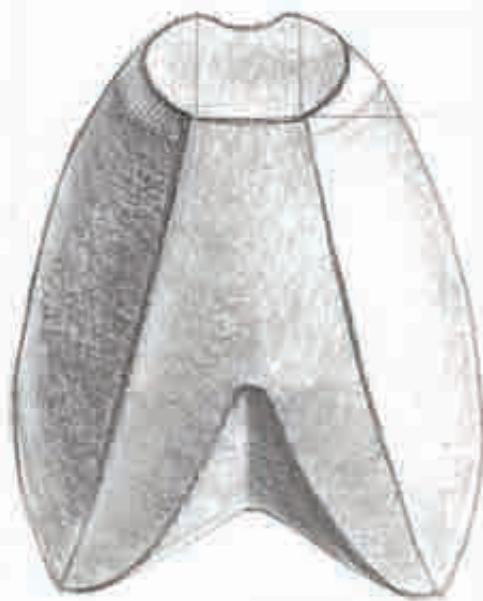
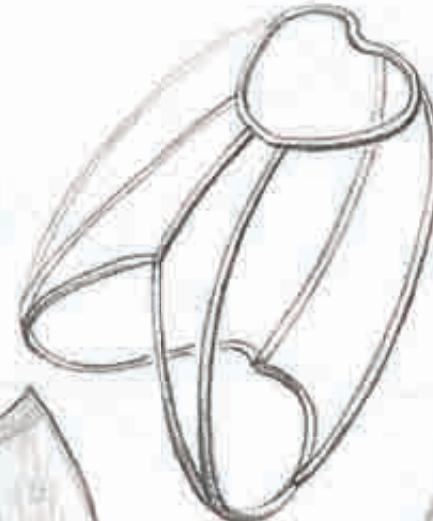
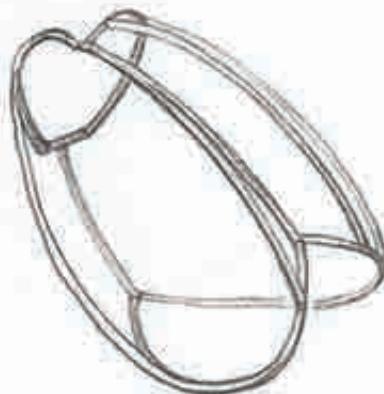
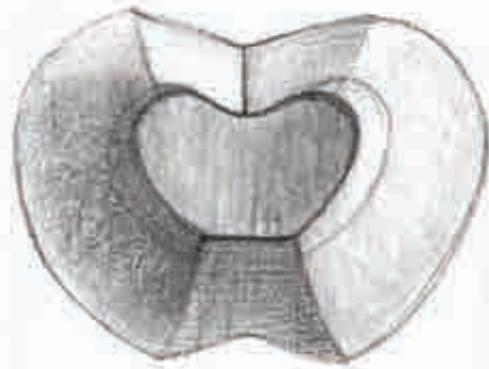
After

Shoulder girdle | Upper arm | Upper back

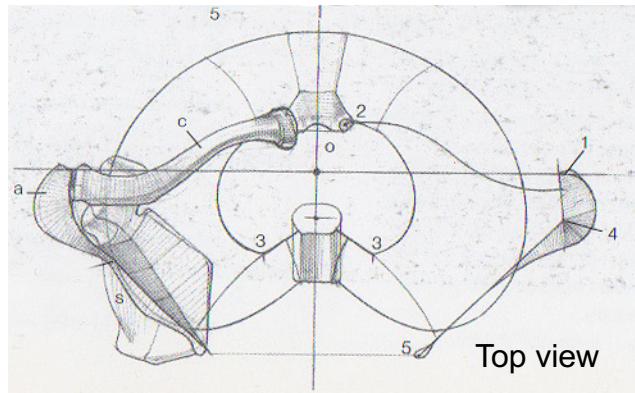
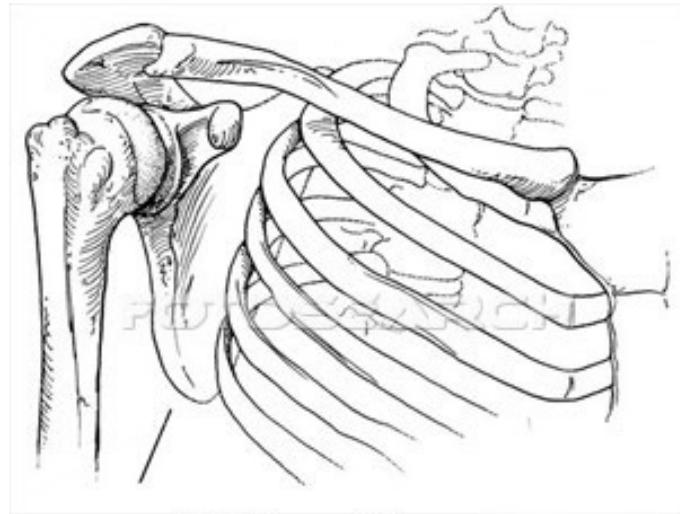
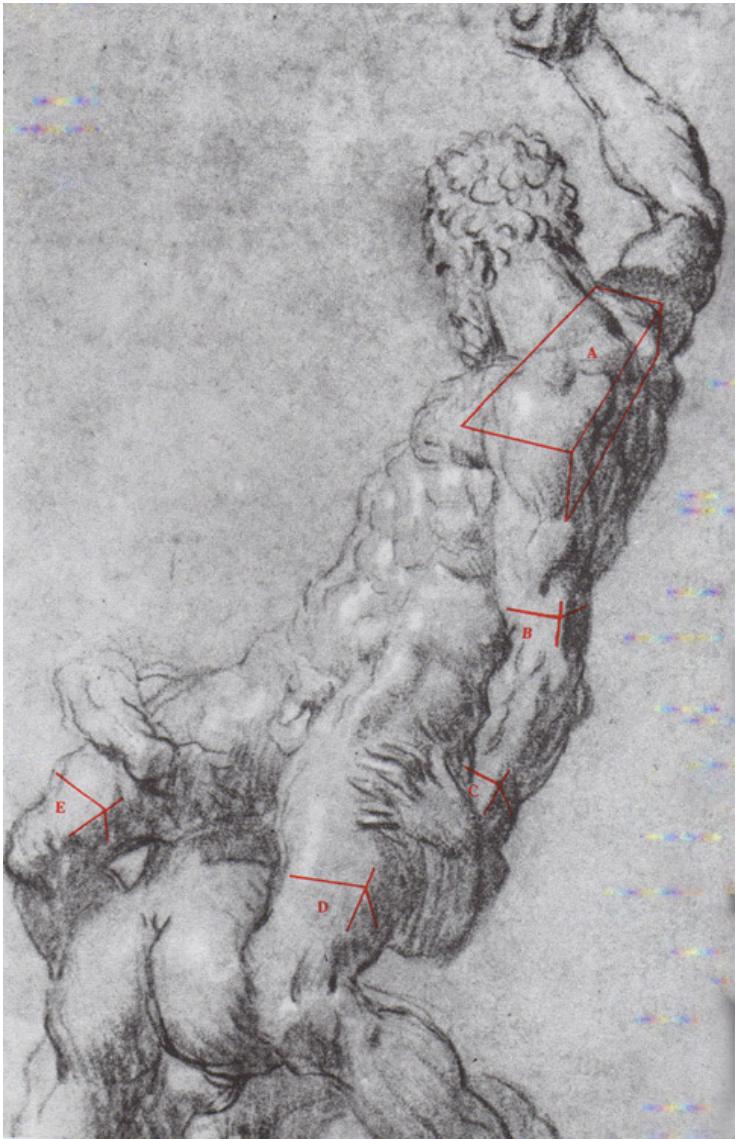




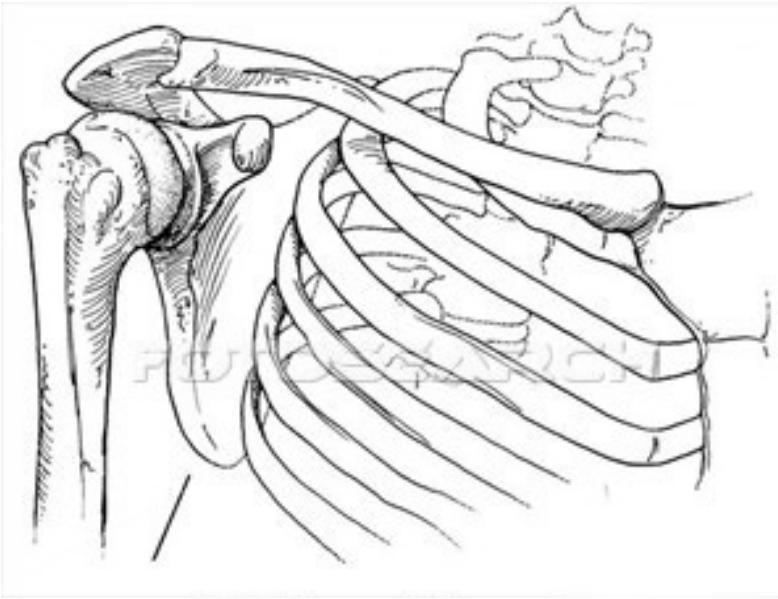




Tintoretto. 1518-1594

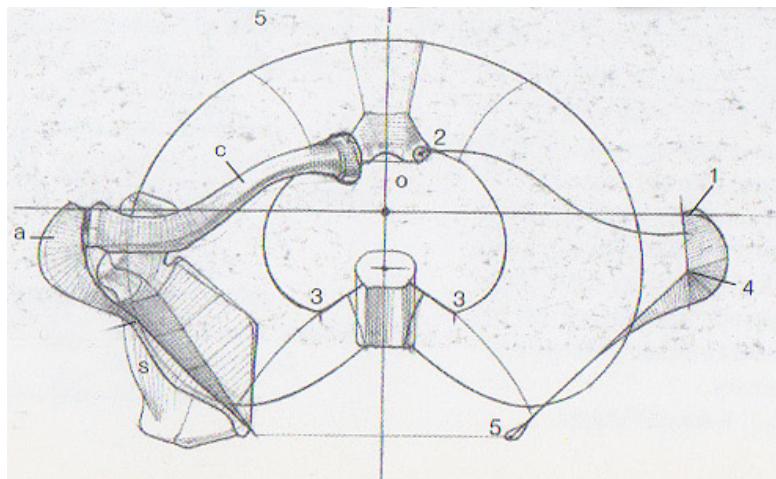


Strong value contrast suggest plane change. Tintoretto visualizes the shoulder girdle as a block-like form sitting above the mass of the ribcage.



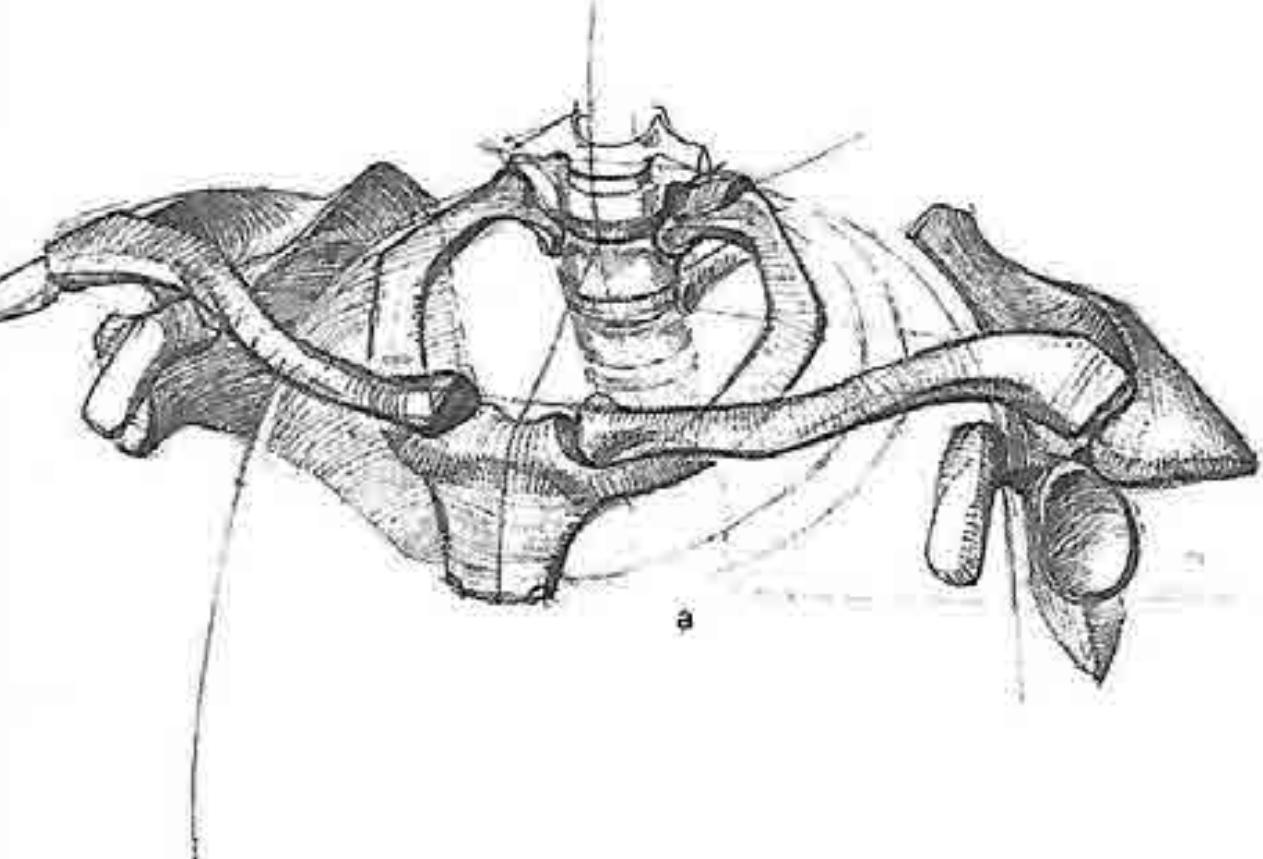
BONES OF SHOULDER GIRDLE:

scapula (shoulder blades)

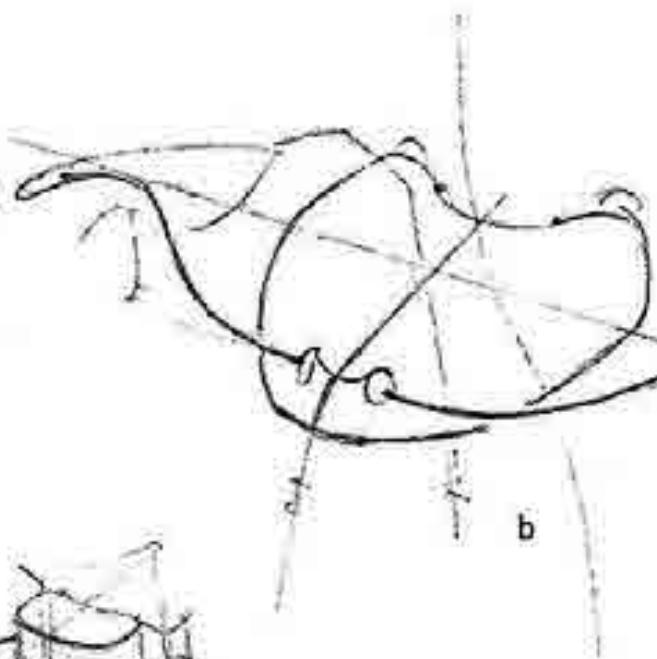


clavicle

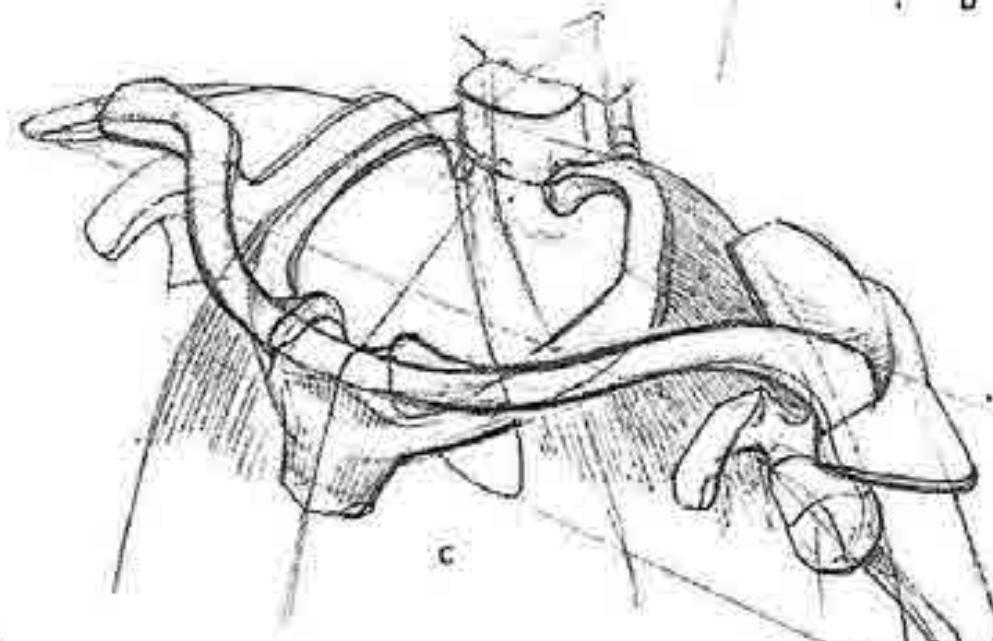
(comes around the front to meet it at the point of the shoulder)



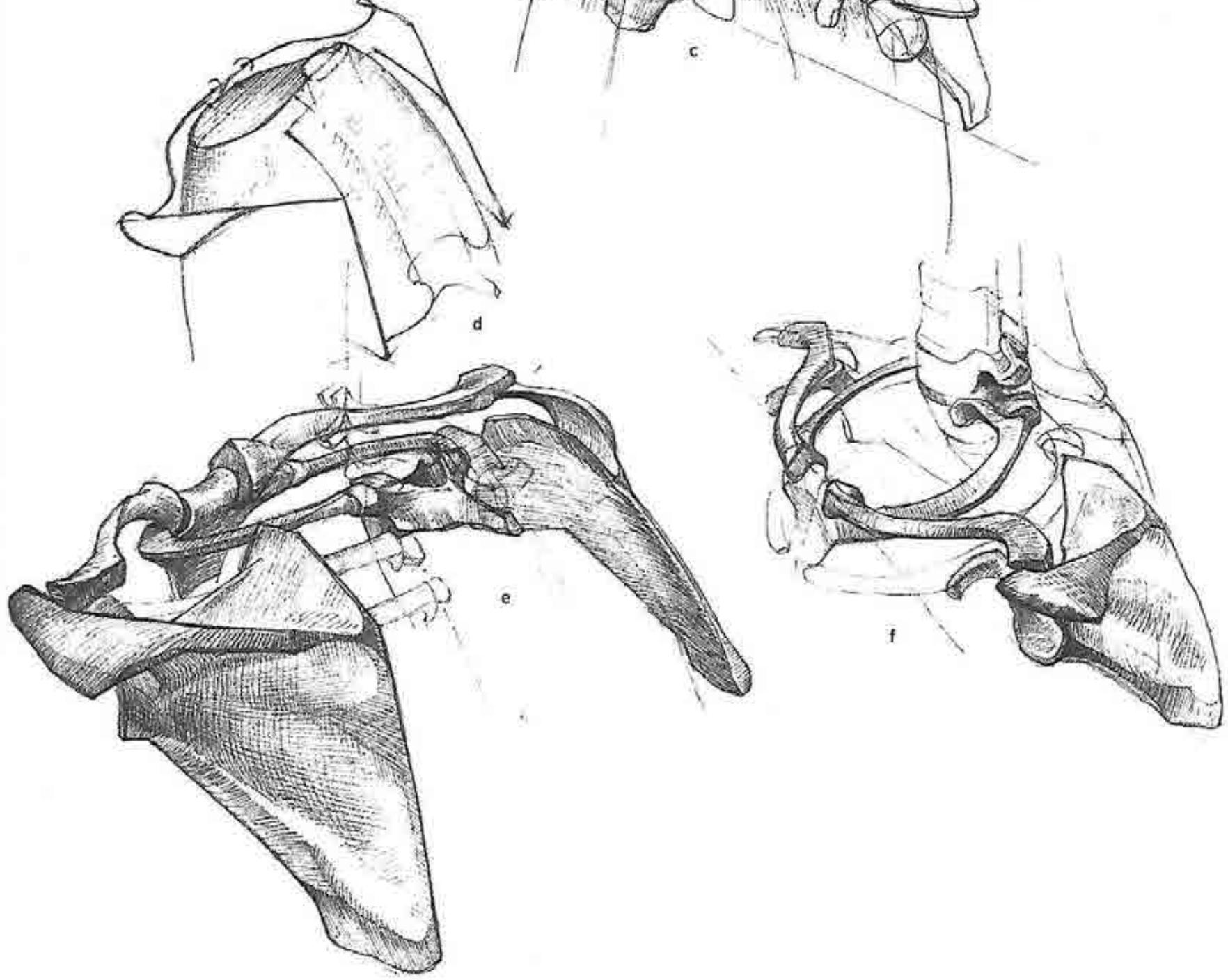
a

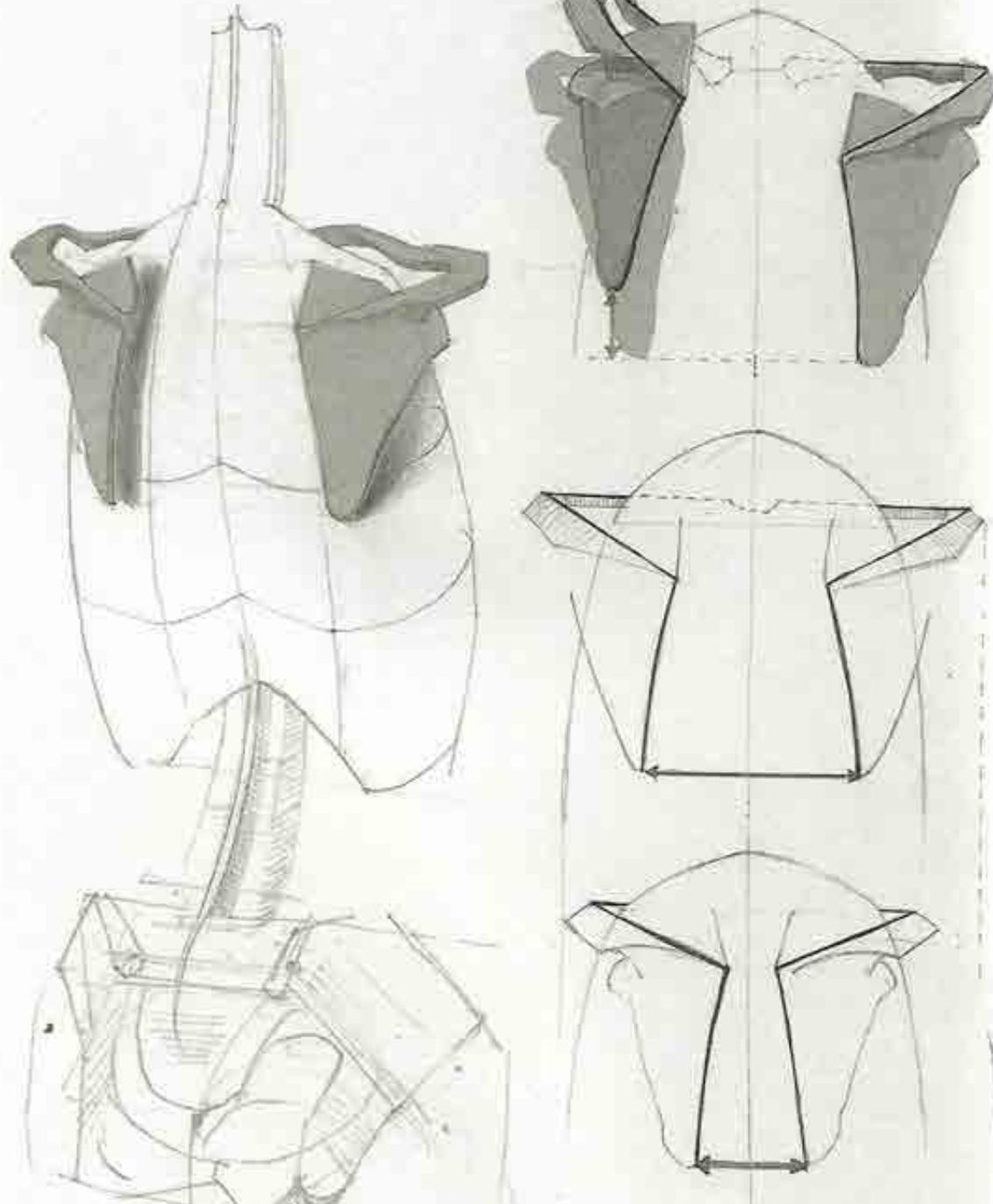


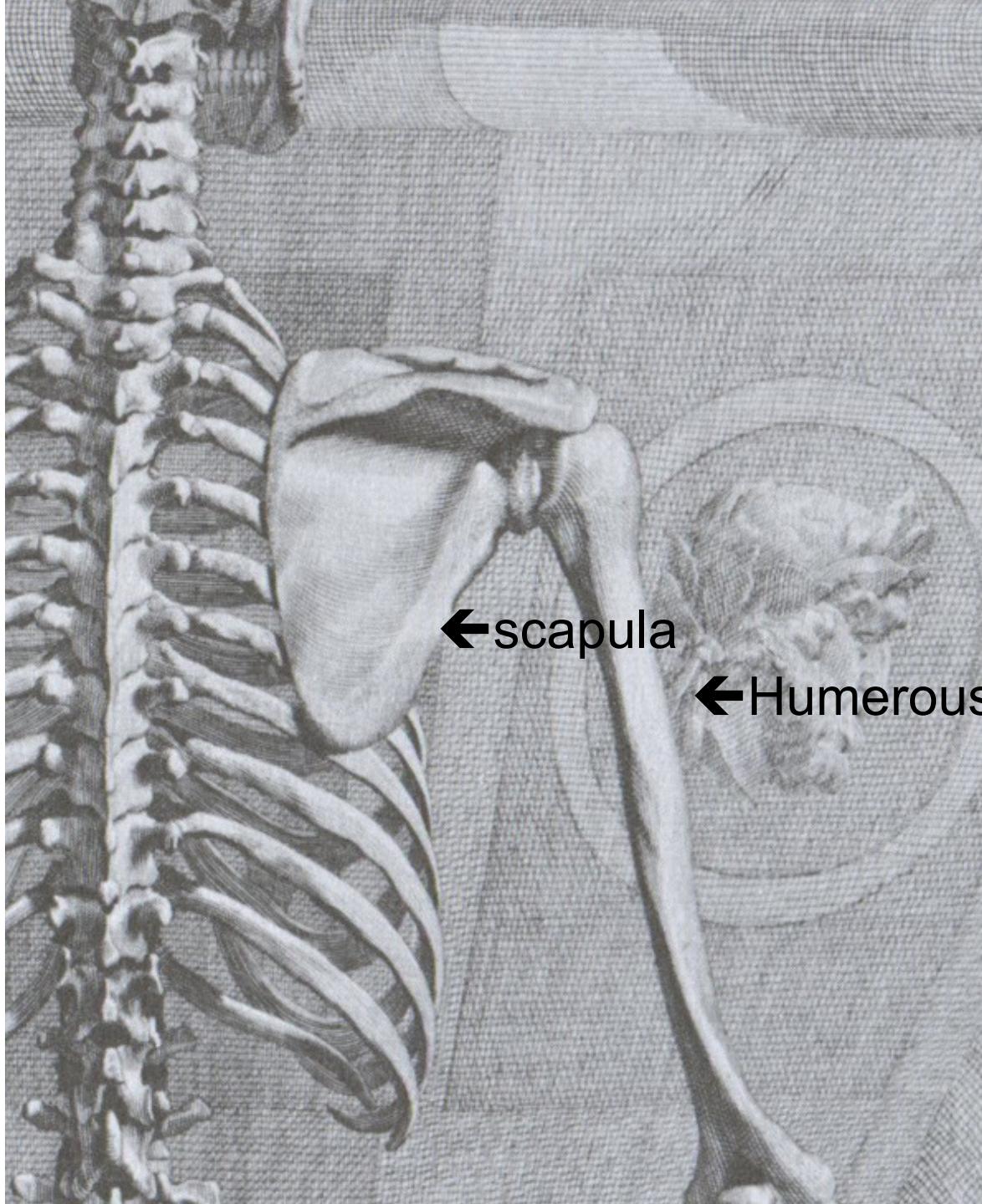
b



c

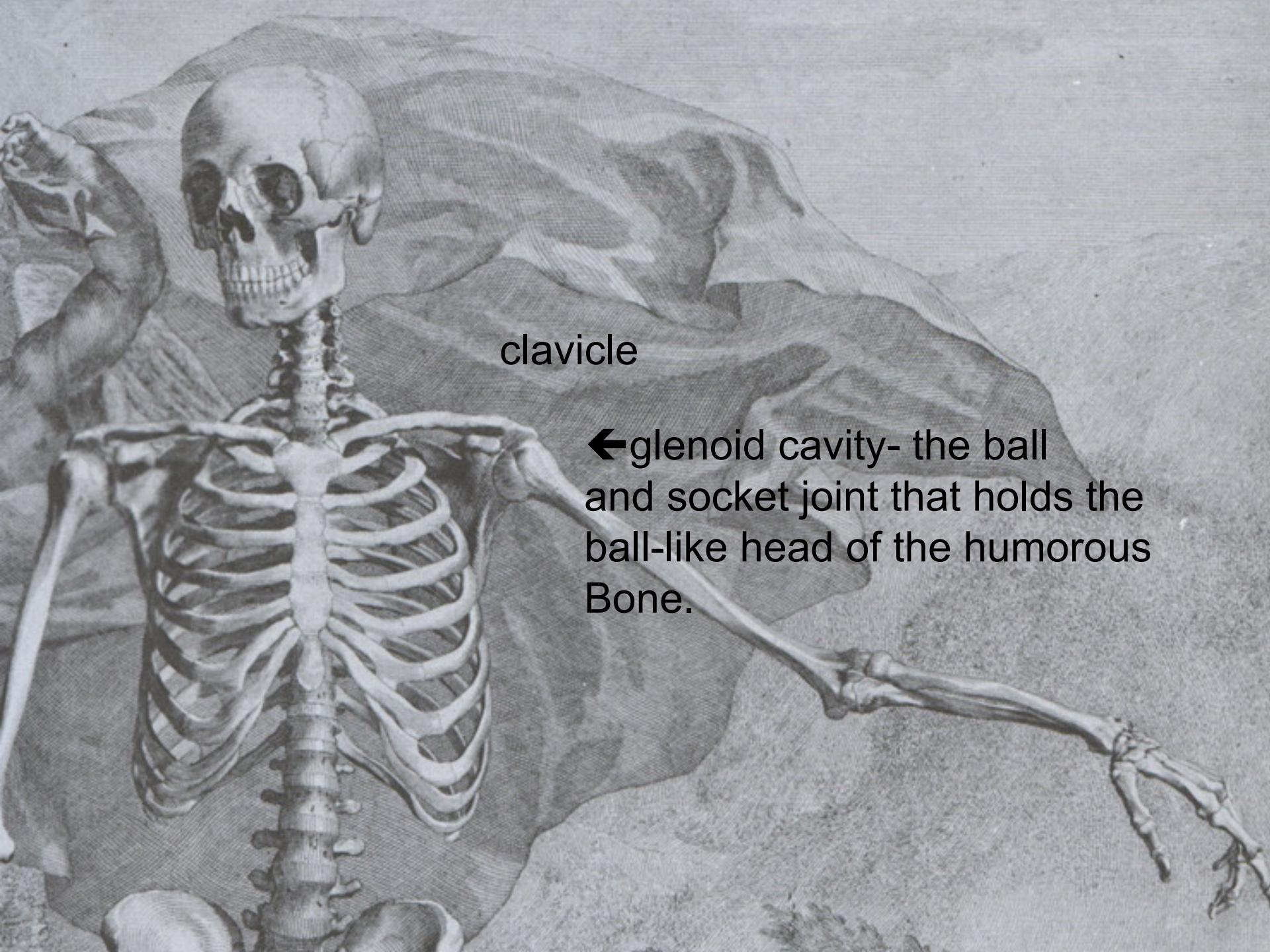






←scapula

←Humerous bone

A detailed anatomical illustration of a human skeleton in a seated position. The focus is on the upper body, showing the skull, cervical vertebrae, thoracic spine, ribcage, and humerus. The clavicle (collarbone) is clearly visible across the chest. The shoulder joint is depicted, with the head of the humerus articulating with the glenoid cavity of the scapula. The text labels are placed near these specific bones.

clavicle

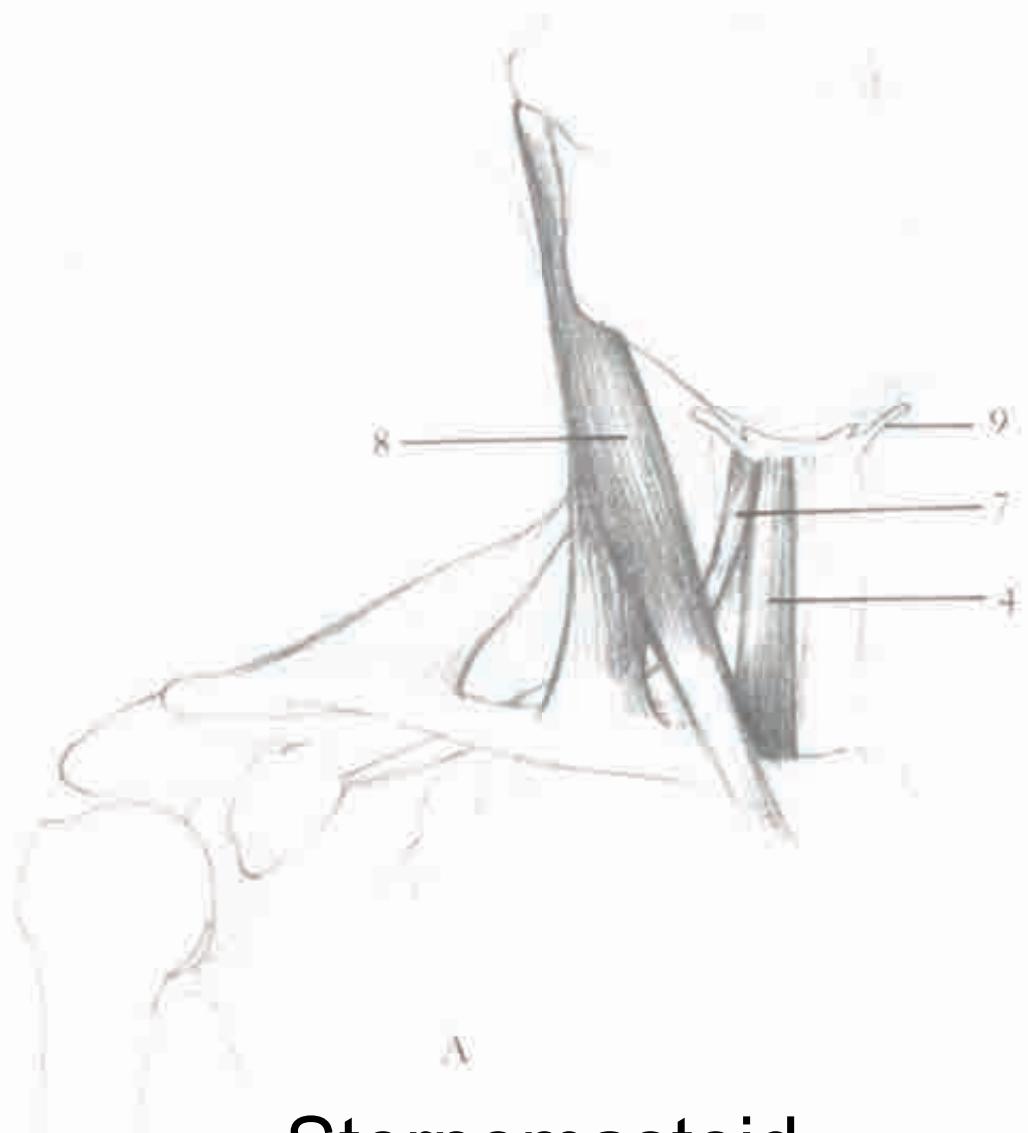
←glenoid cavity- the ball
and socket joint that holds the
ball-like head of the humerous
Bone.

Sternomastoid

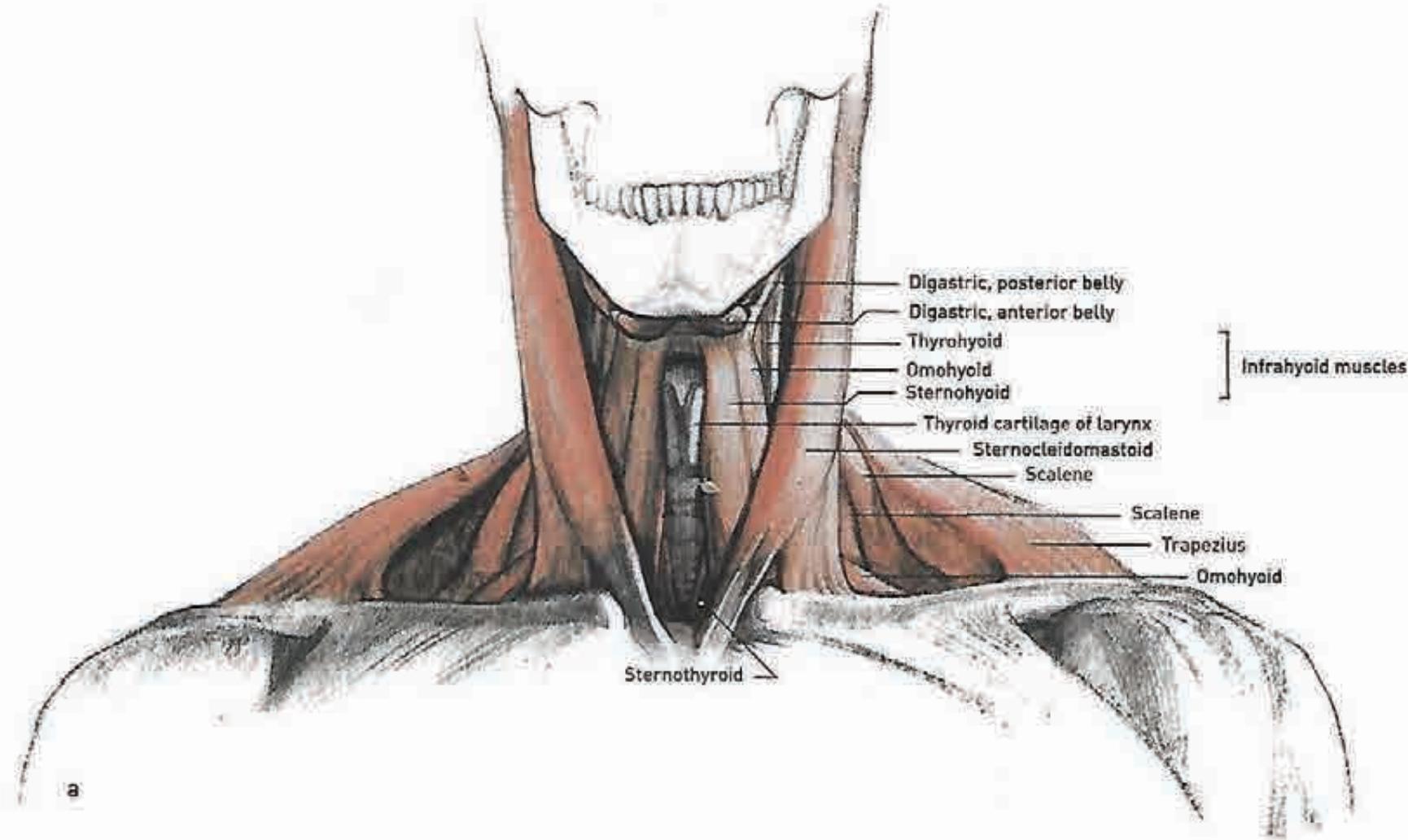
A detailed anatomical sketch of a male torso from the neck to the mid-chest. The trapezius muscle is visible on the back and neck. The sternomastoid muscle is shown on the right side of the neck, originating from the sternum and inserting into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. The pectoralis major muscle is shown on the right chest, covering the anterior aspect of the rib cage.

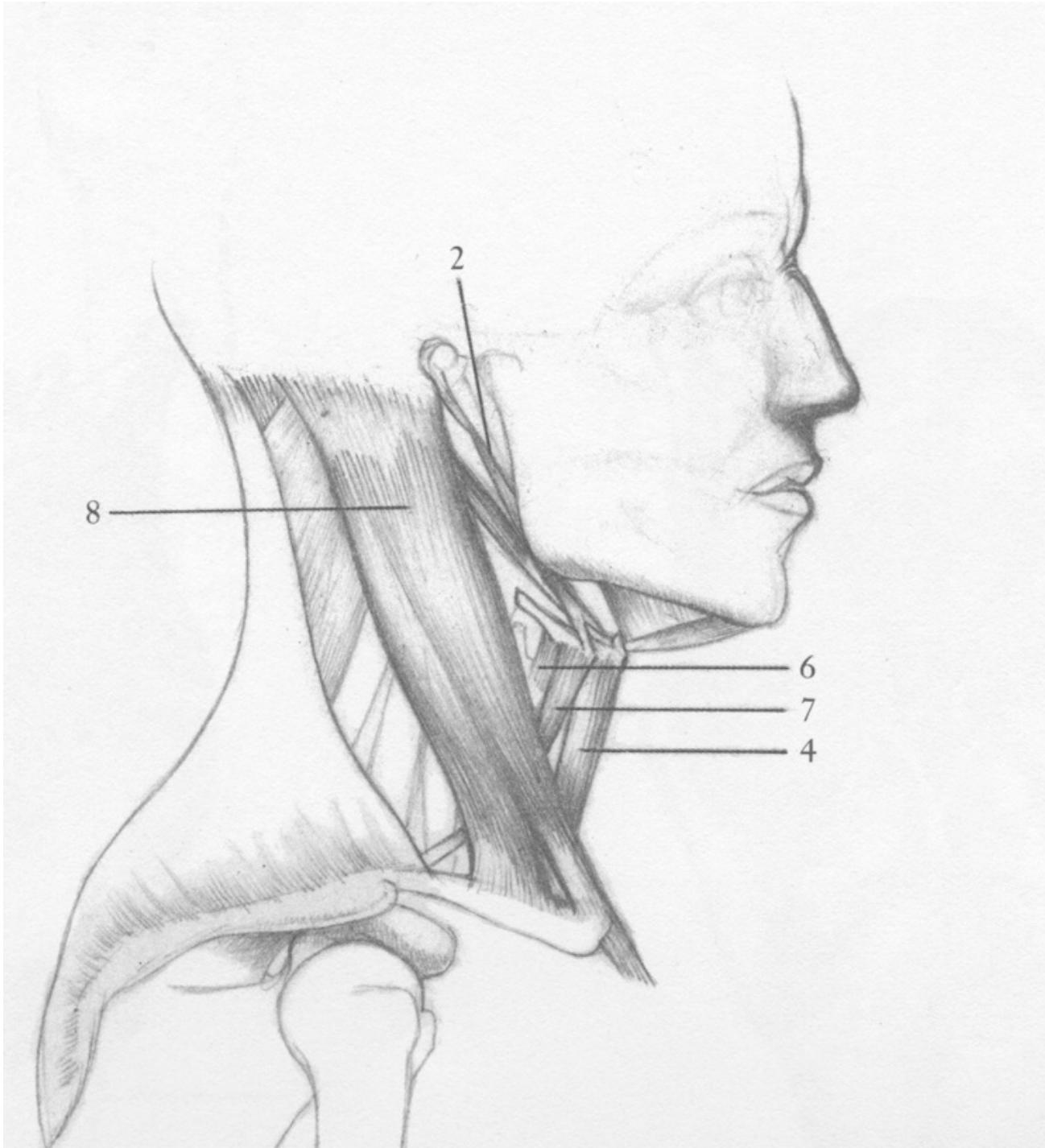
trapezius→

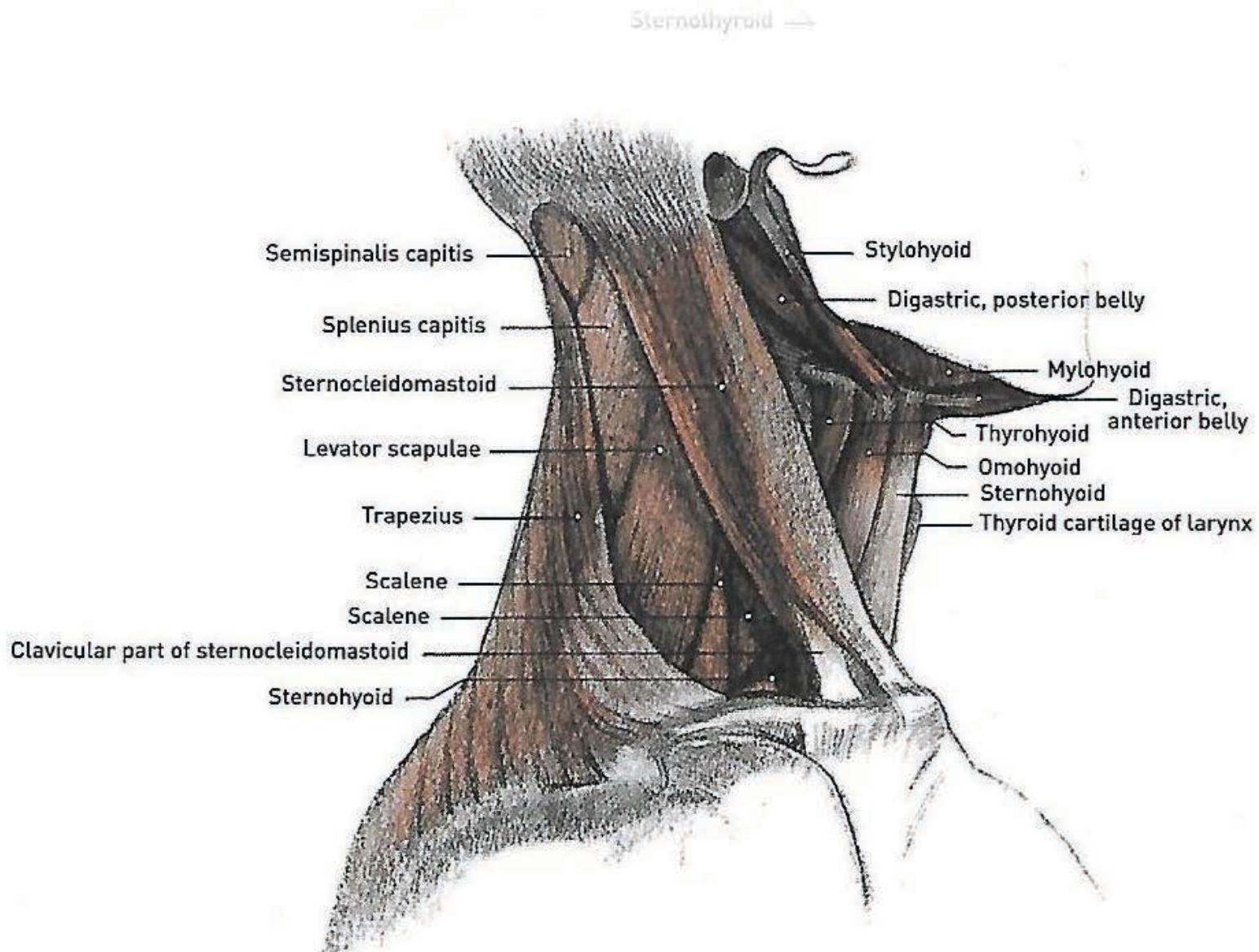
←**Pectoralis**

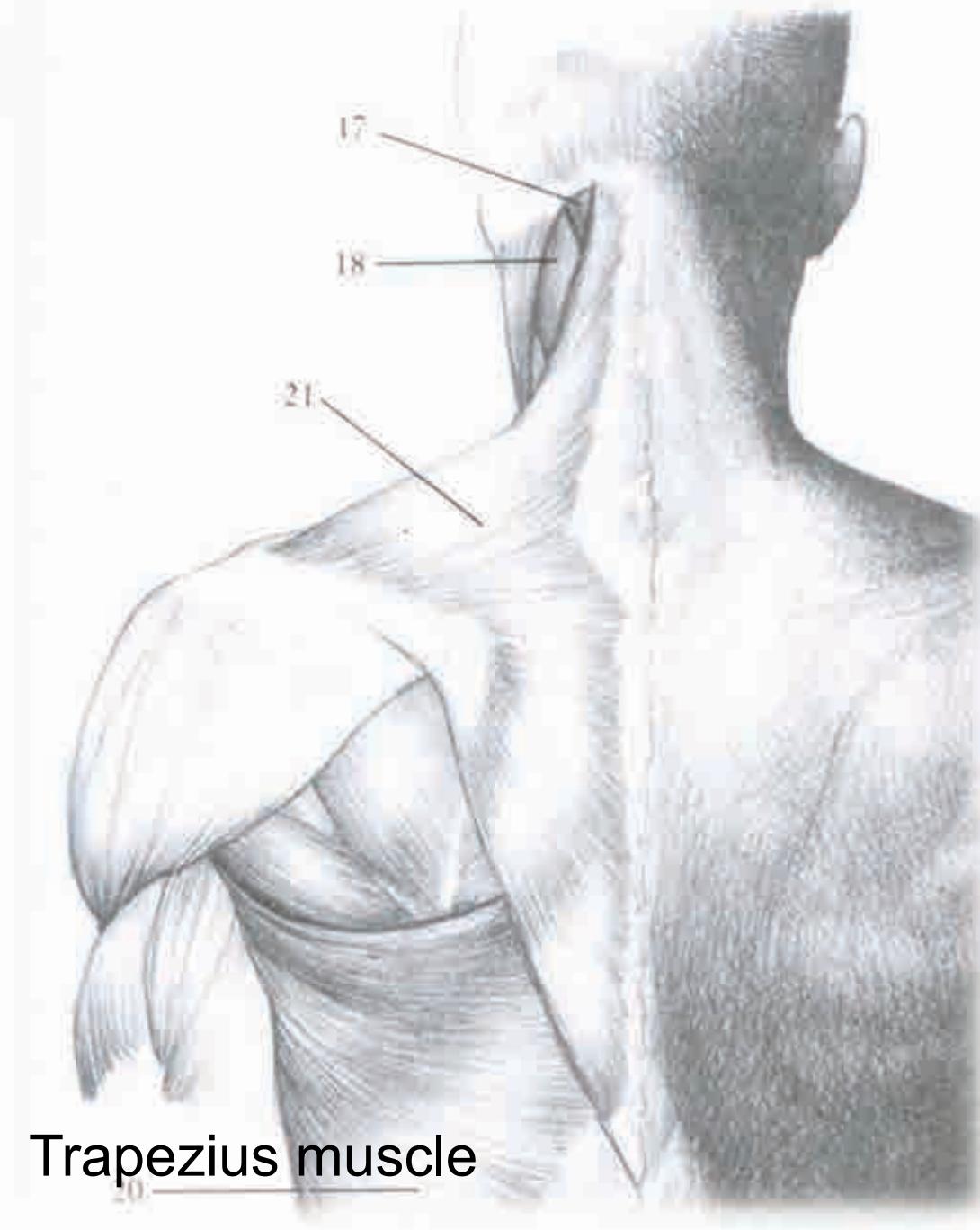


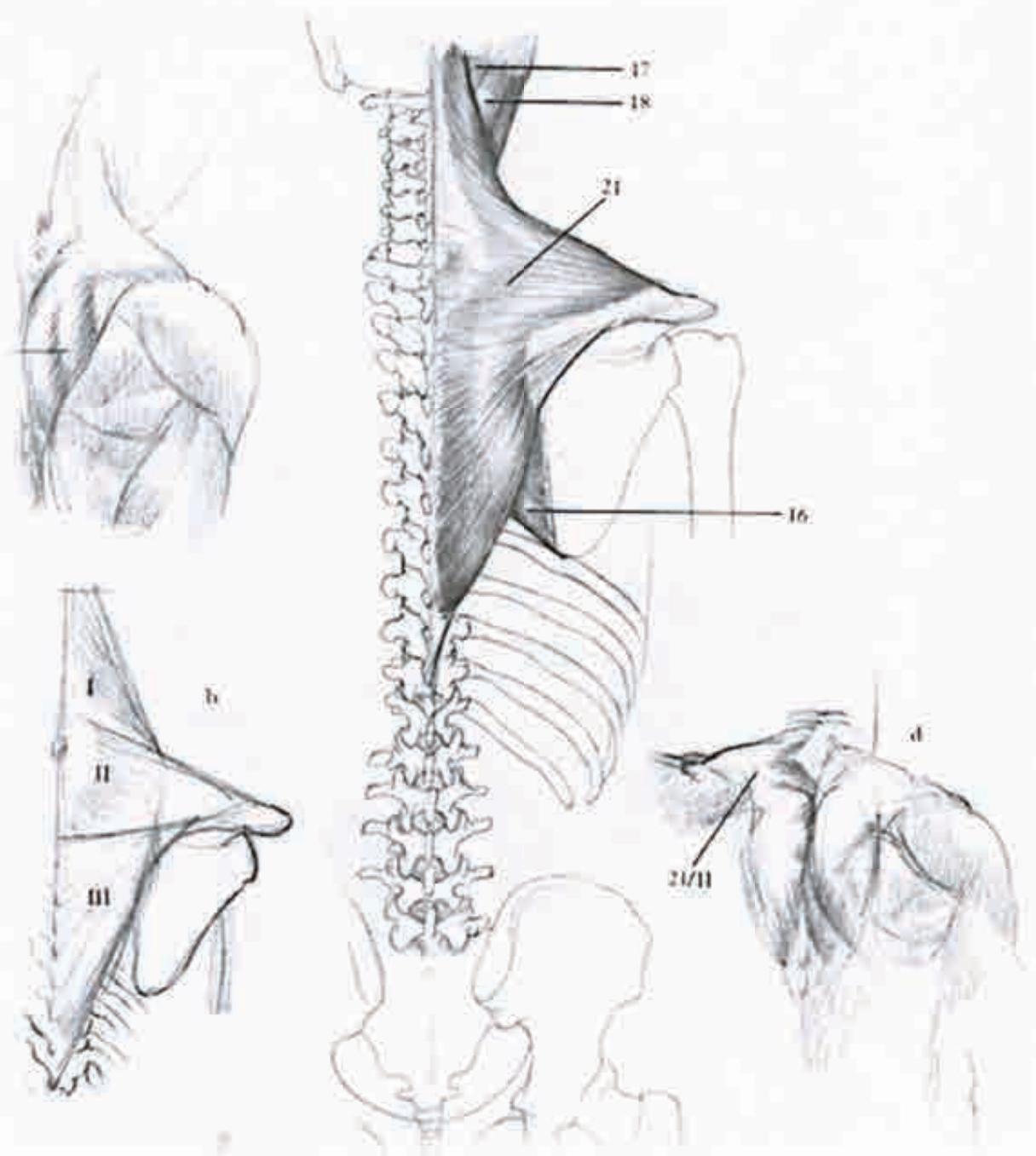
Sternomastoid





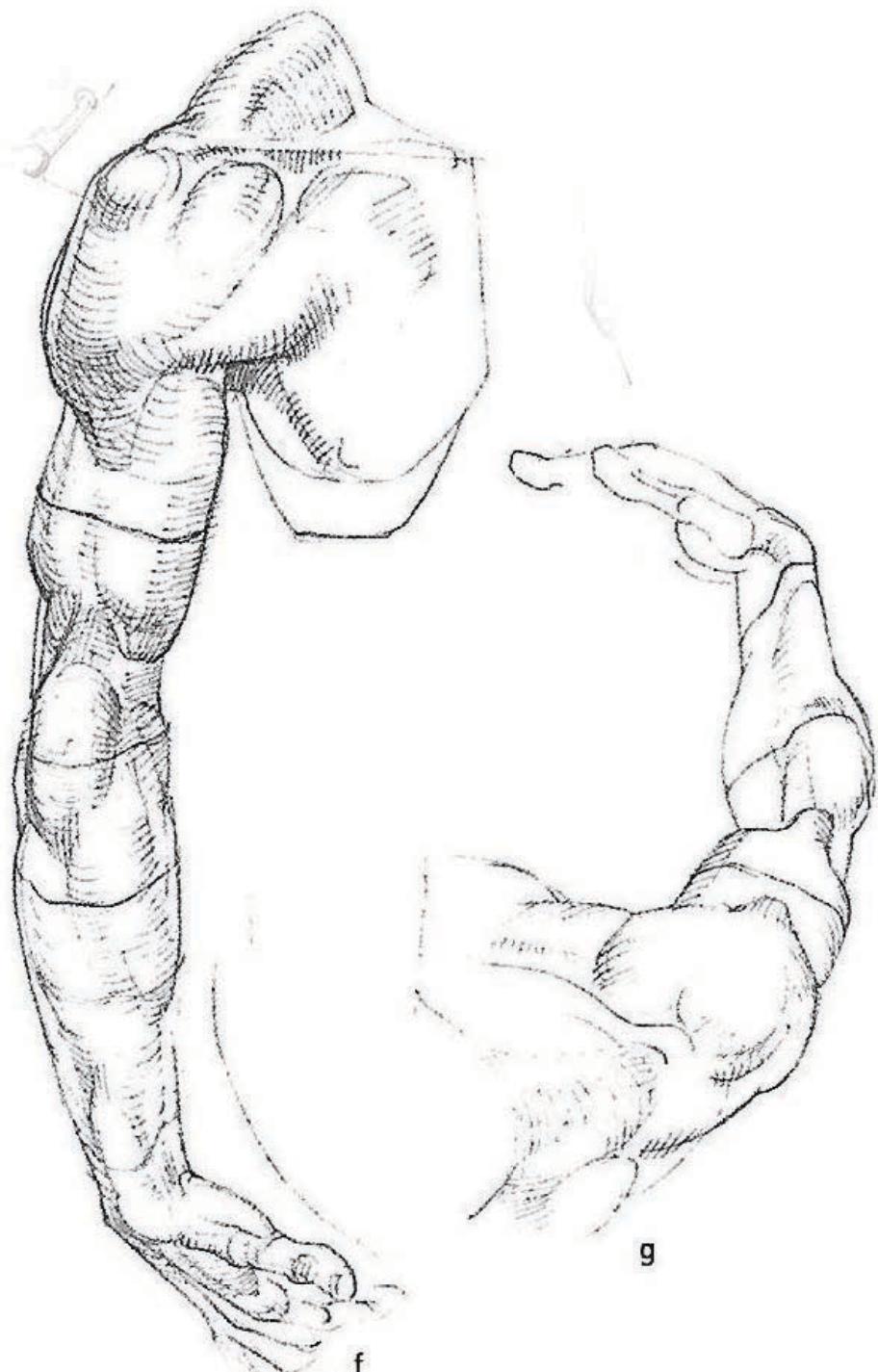




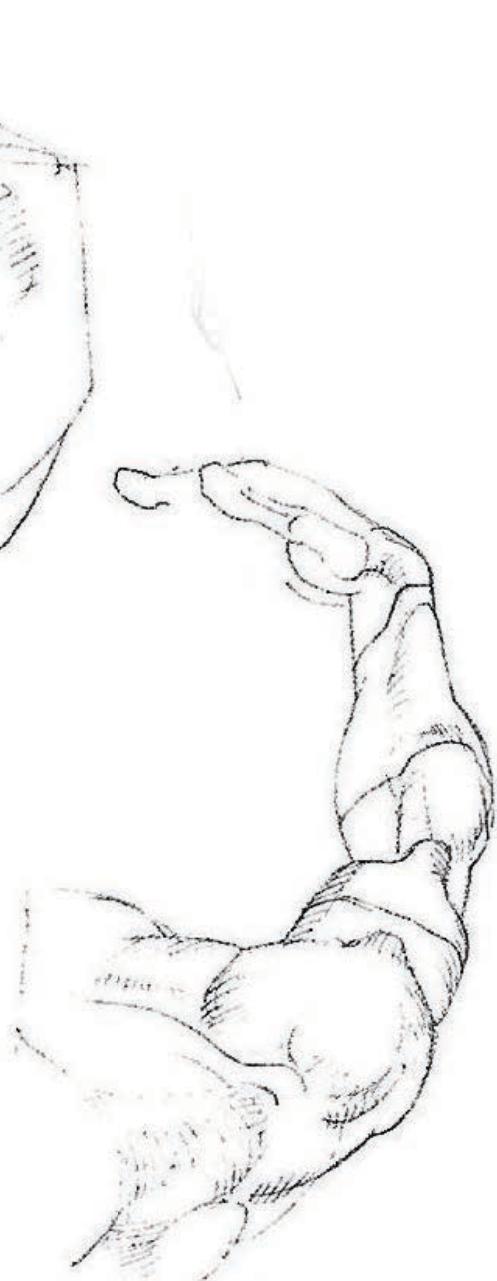




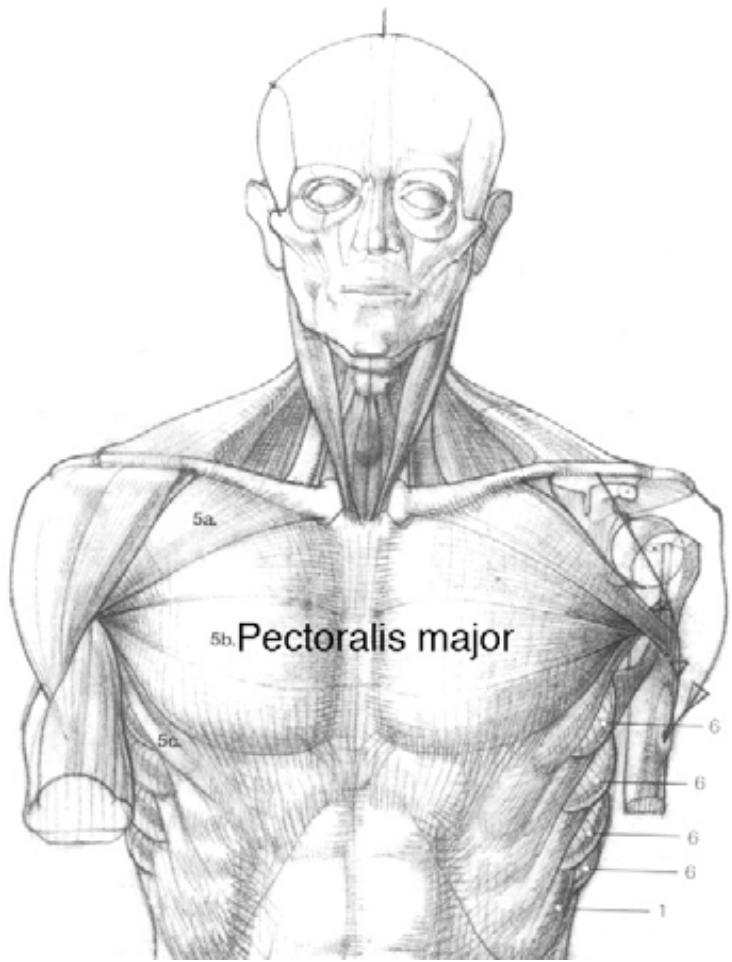
e



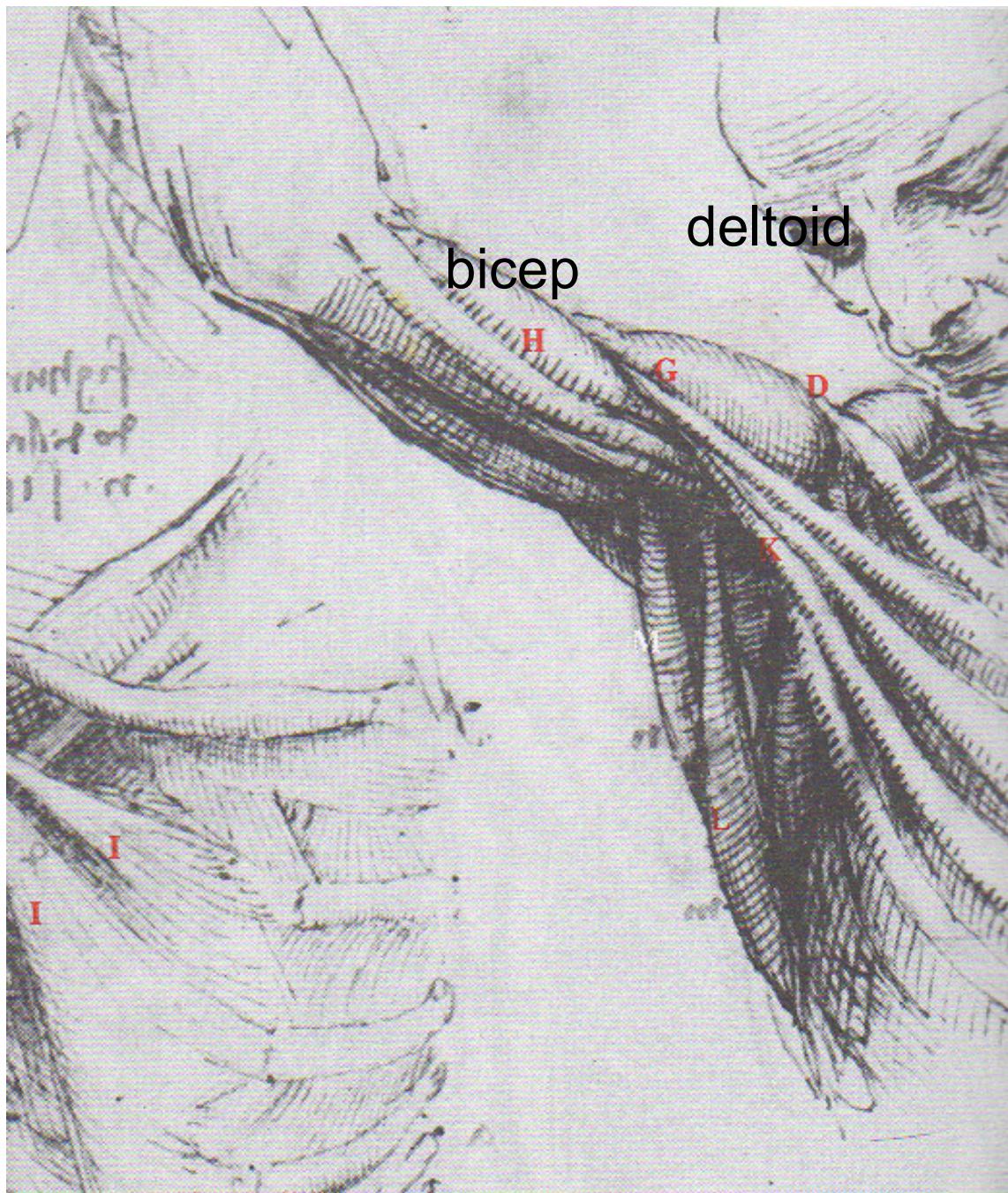
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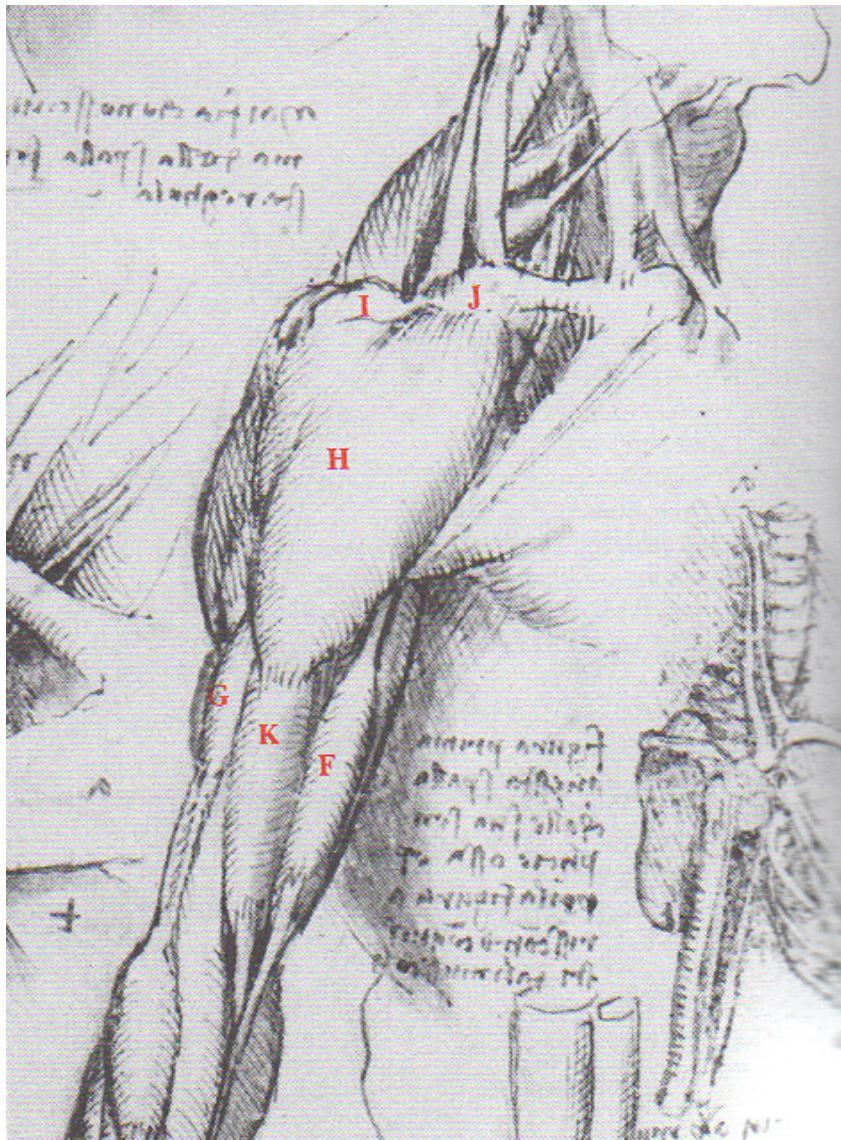


g



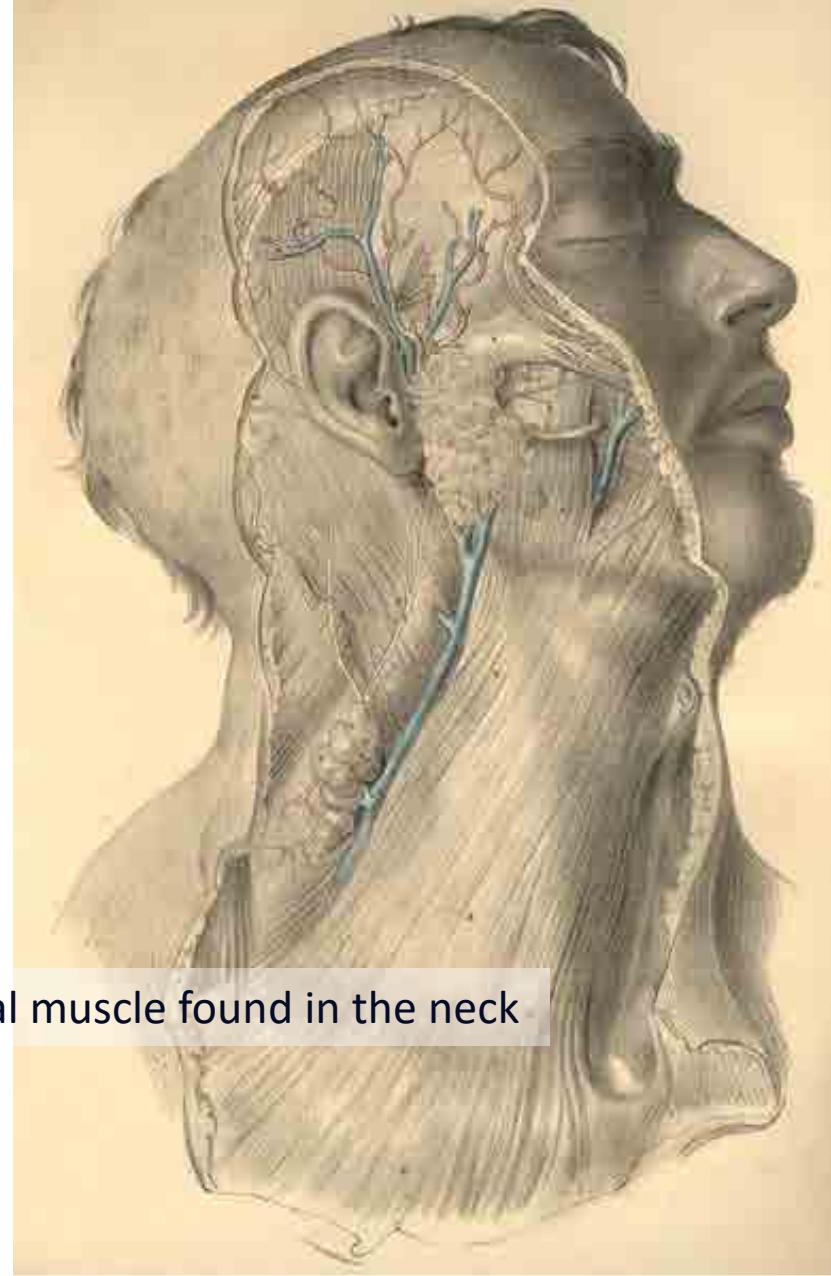
Upper portions of the pectoral muscle insert under the deltoid (G) and behind the bicep (H)



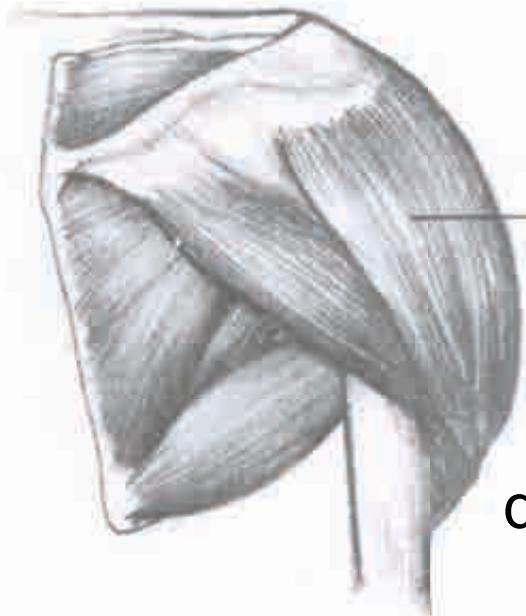


- I. edge of shoulder blade
- J. clavicle
- H. deltoid
- K. small muscle (brachialis)
- G. tricep
- F. bicep

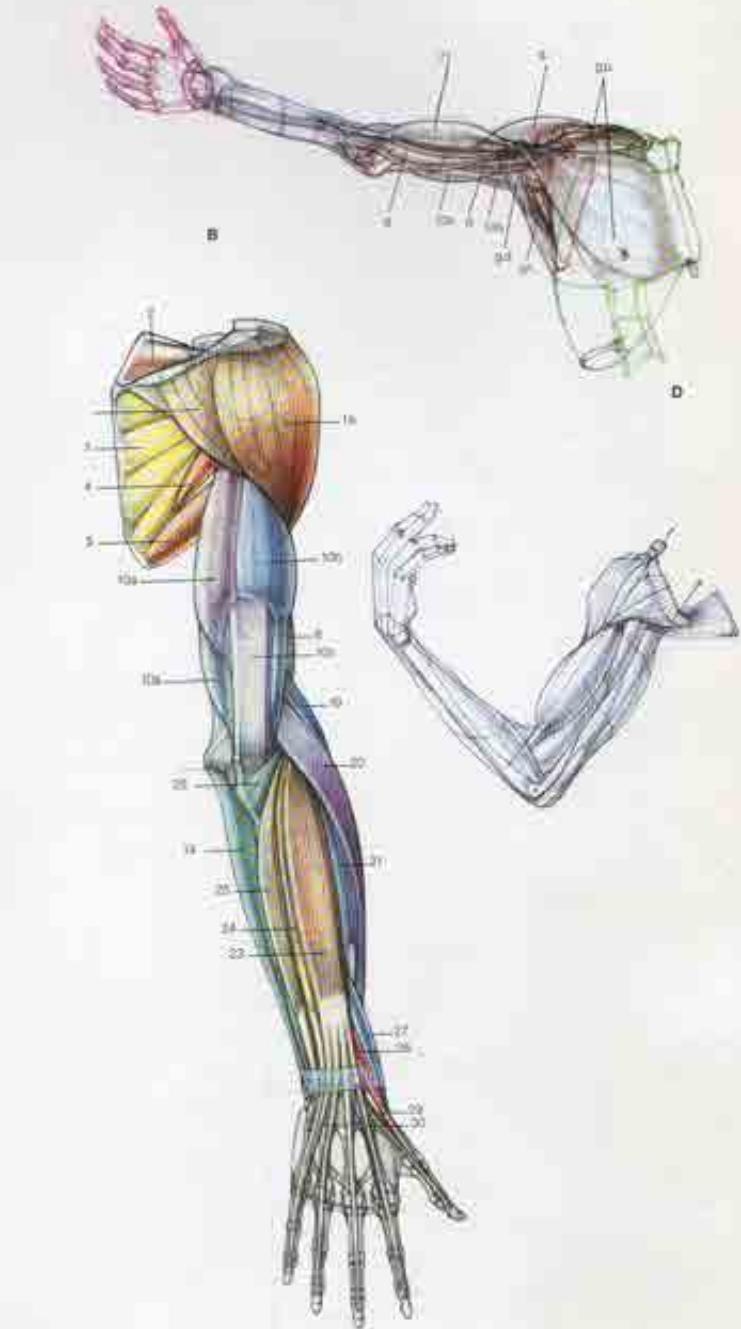
Platysma

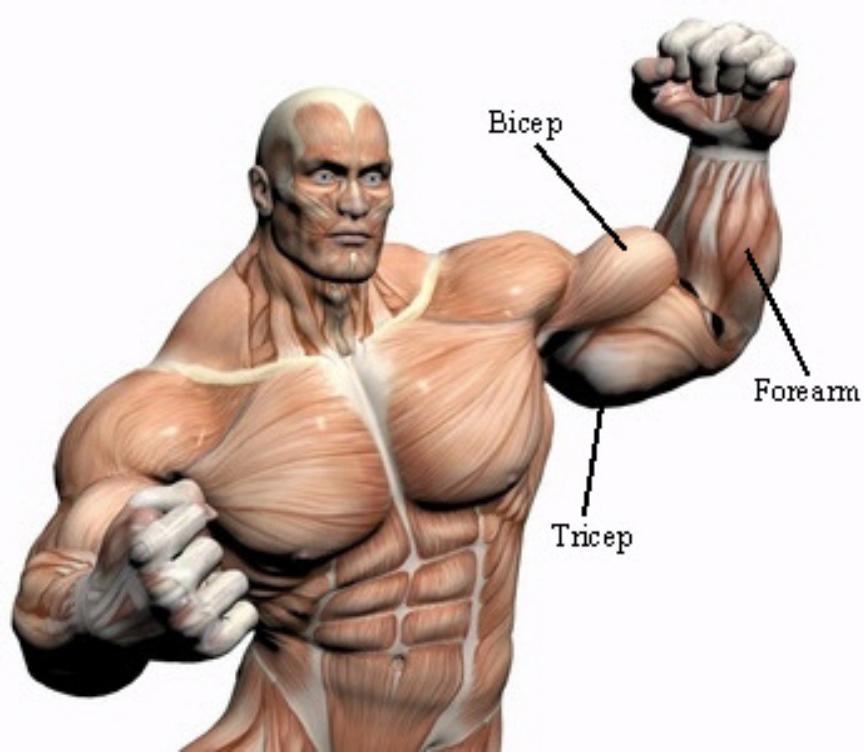
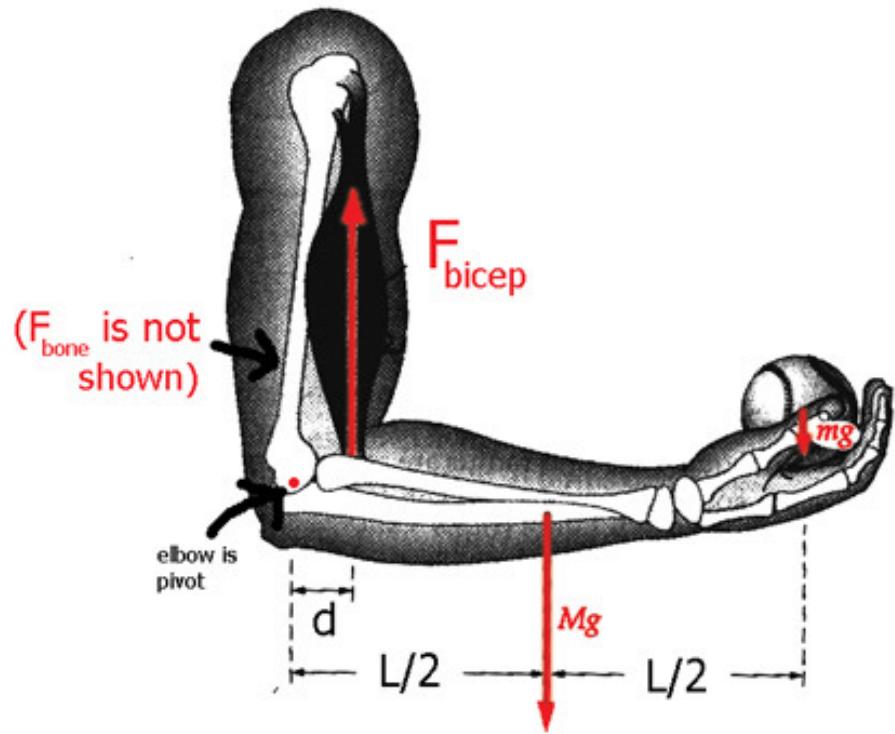


The platysma is a superficial muscle found in the neck

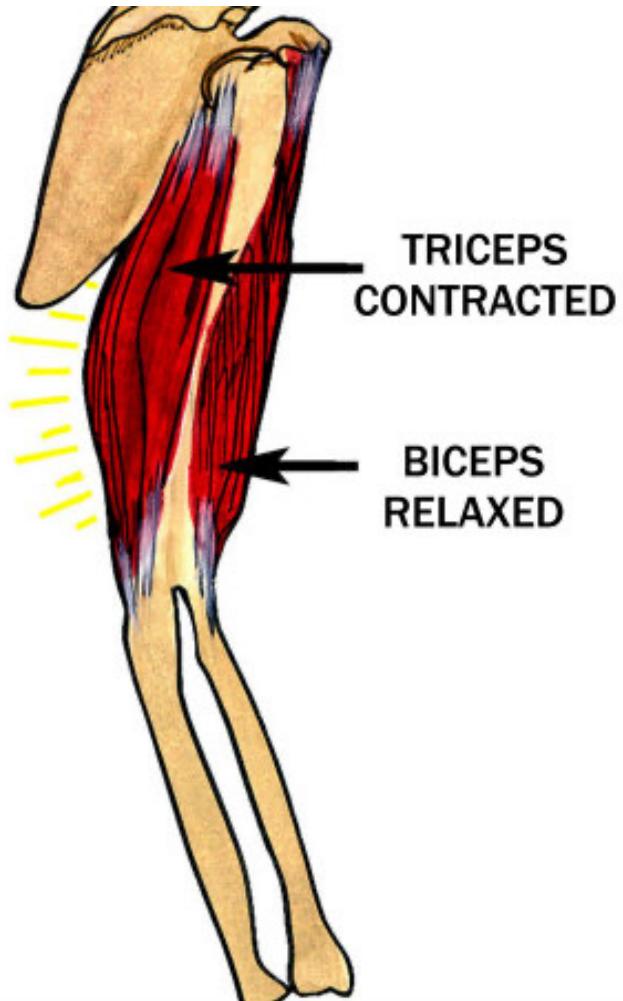


deltoid

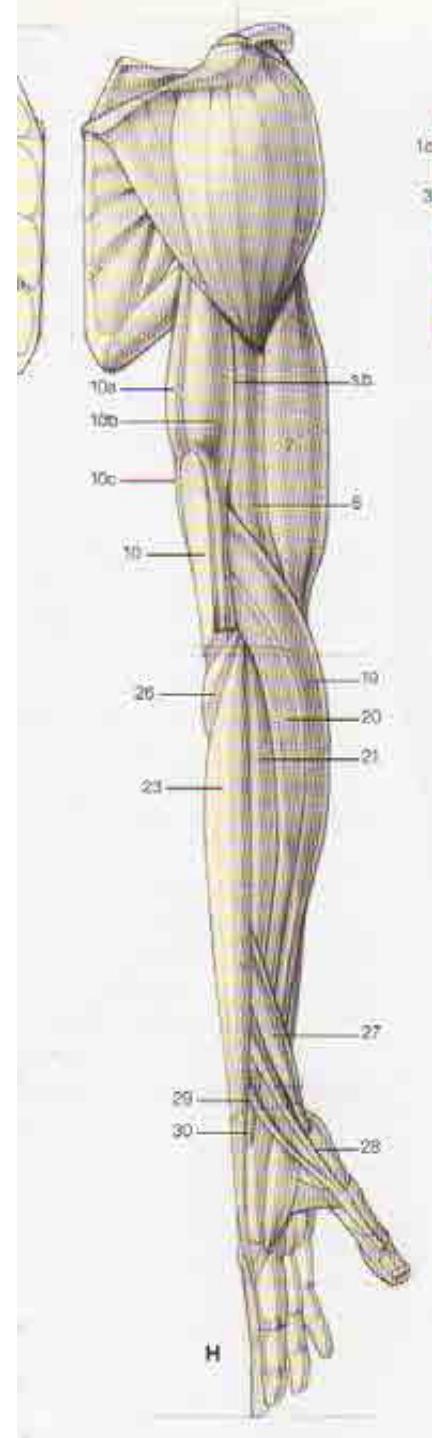


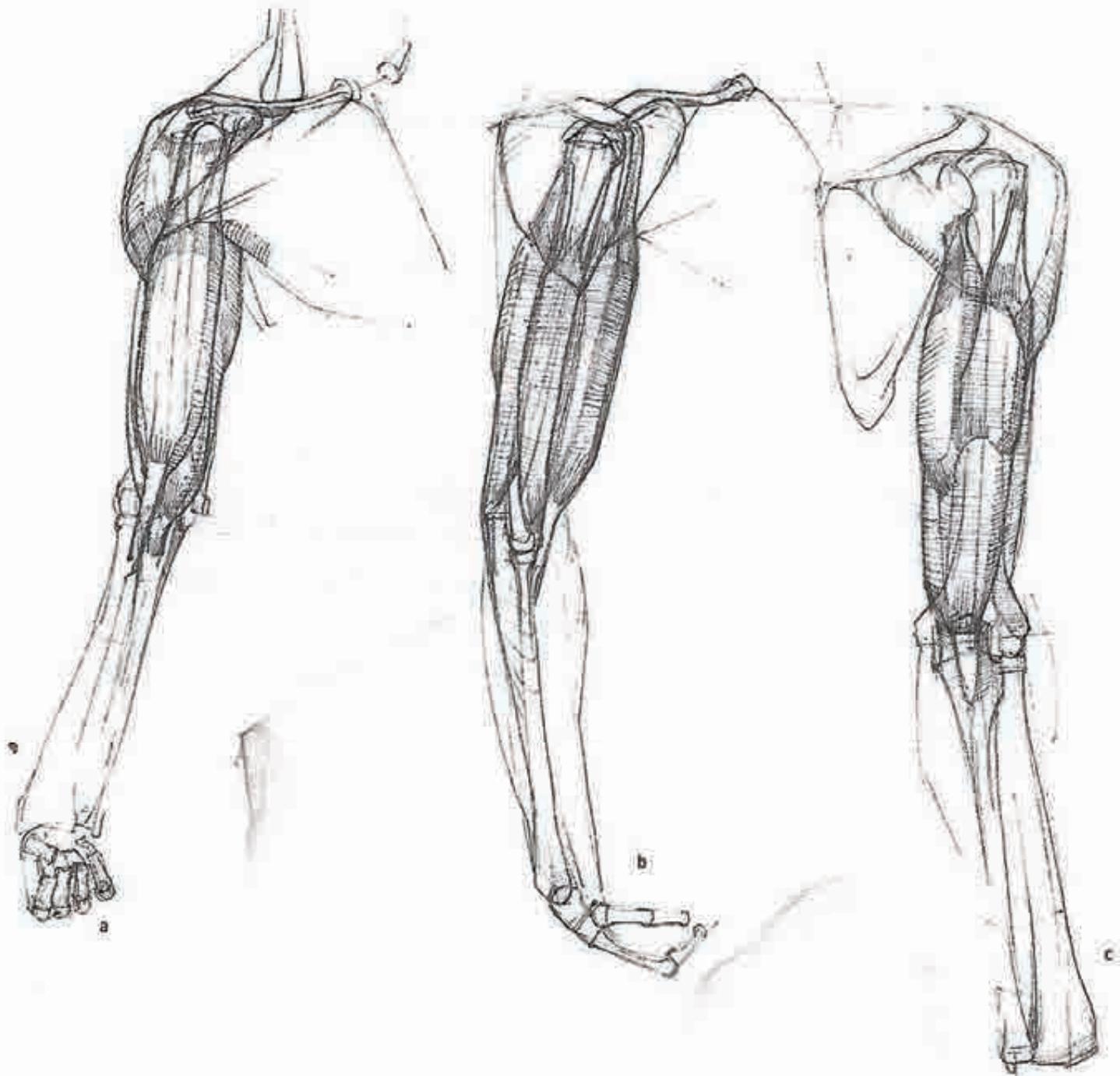


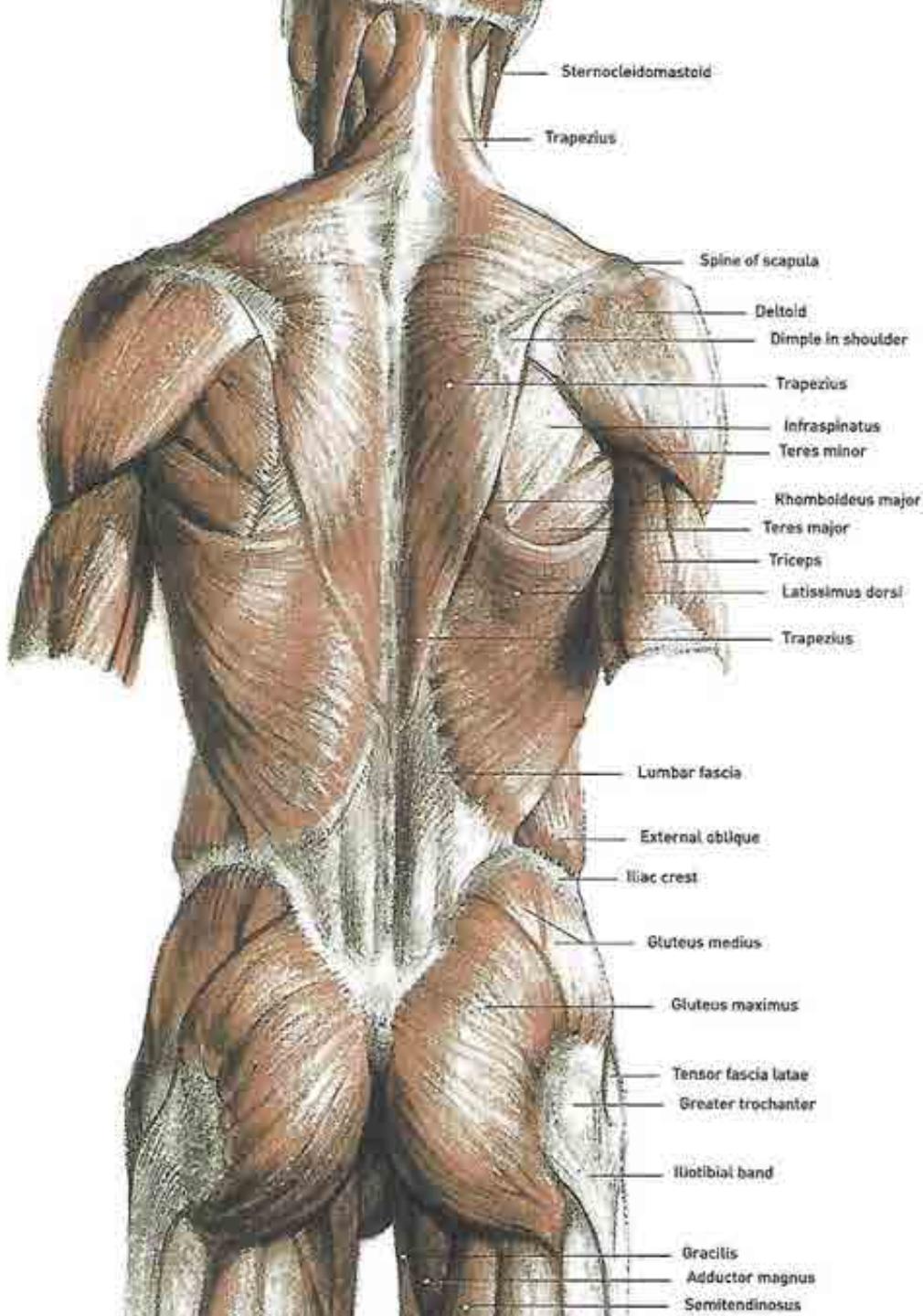
The bicep bends your arm. It brings the limb closer to one another. The bicep rotates your arm into palm up position.



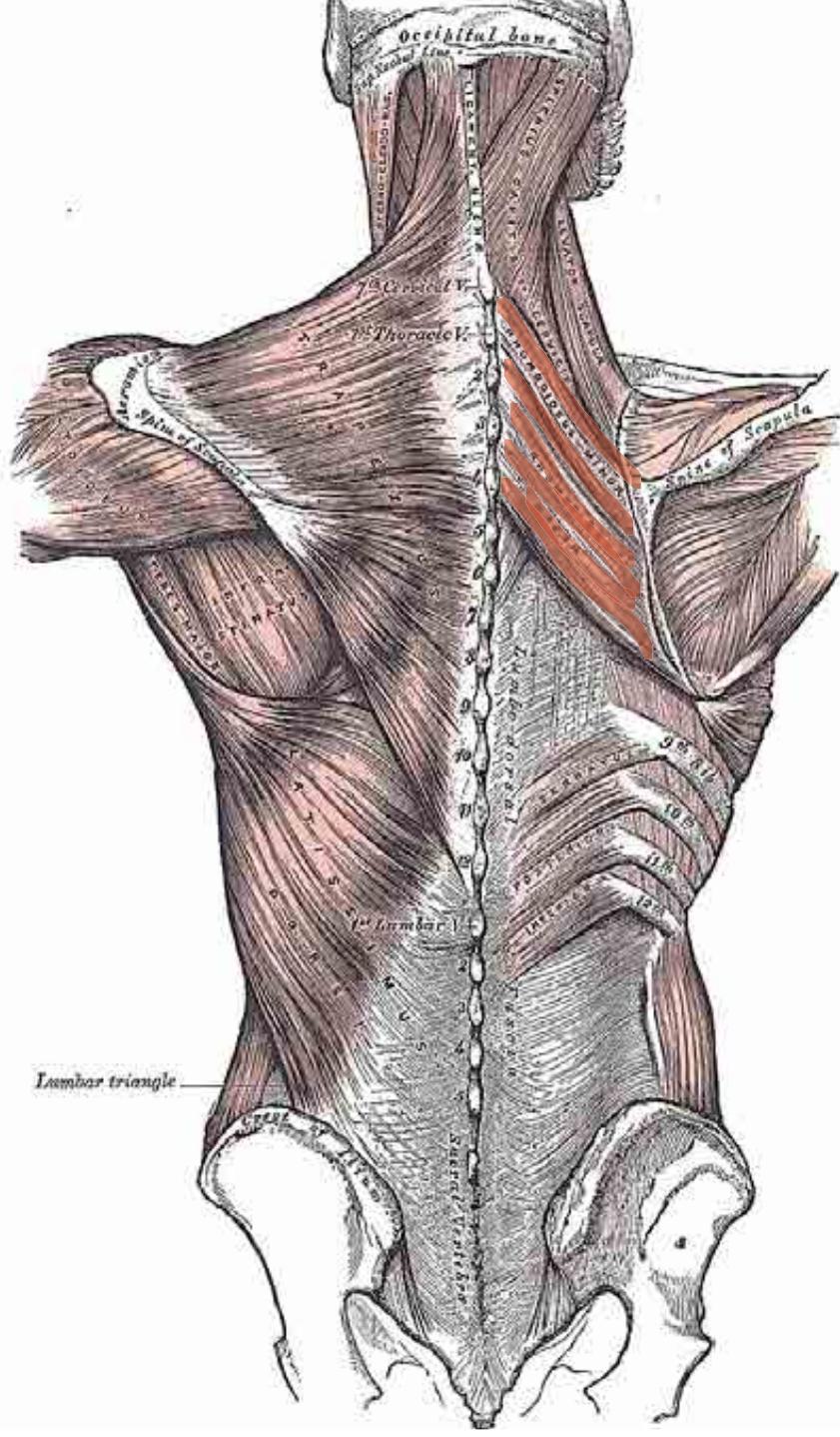
The triceps, which is the opposing muscle to the biceps straightens your arm







The latissimus dorsi wraps around the base of the scapula



The rhomboids move the scapula towards the Spine.