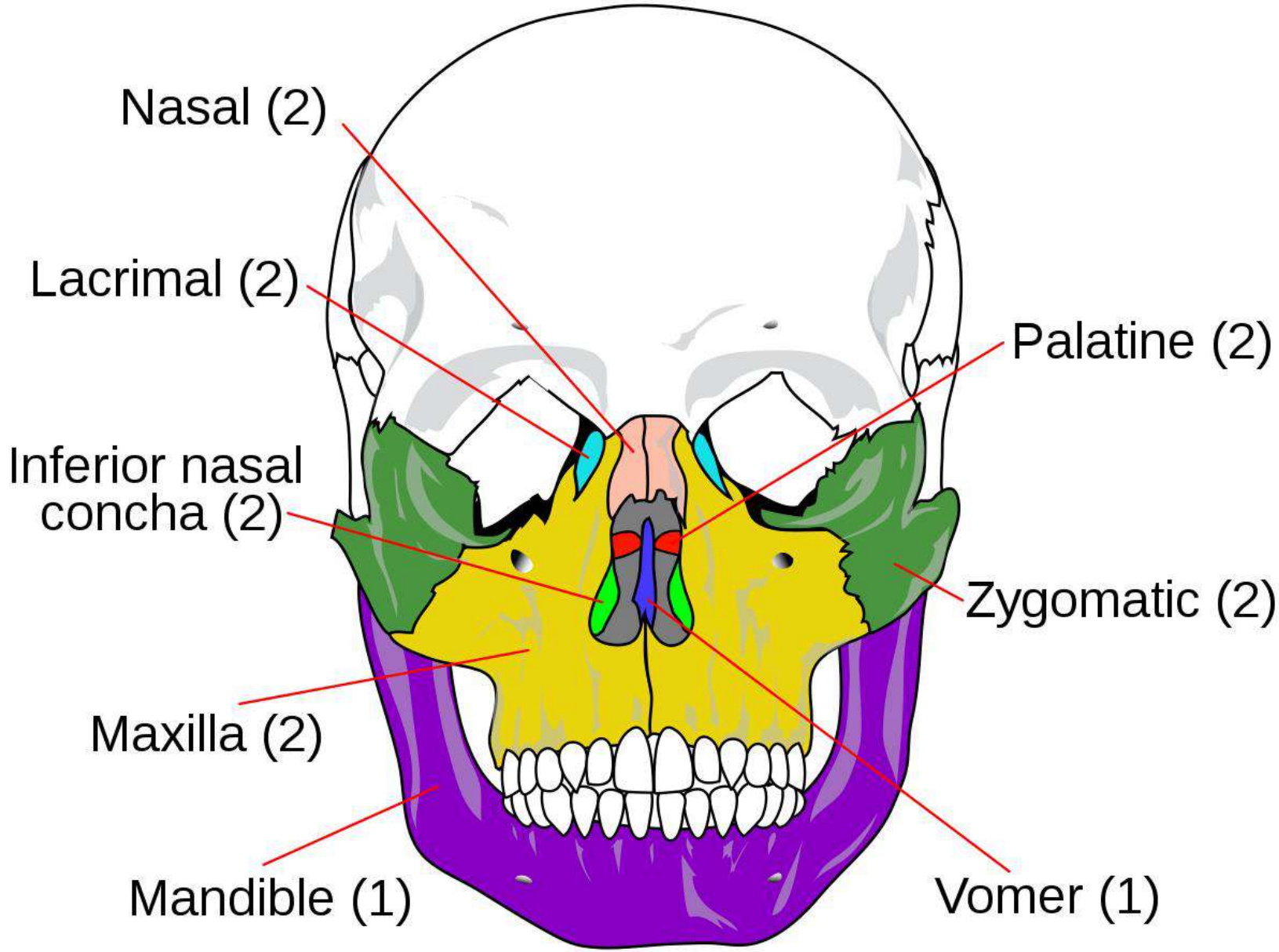
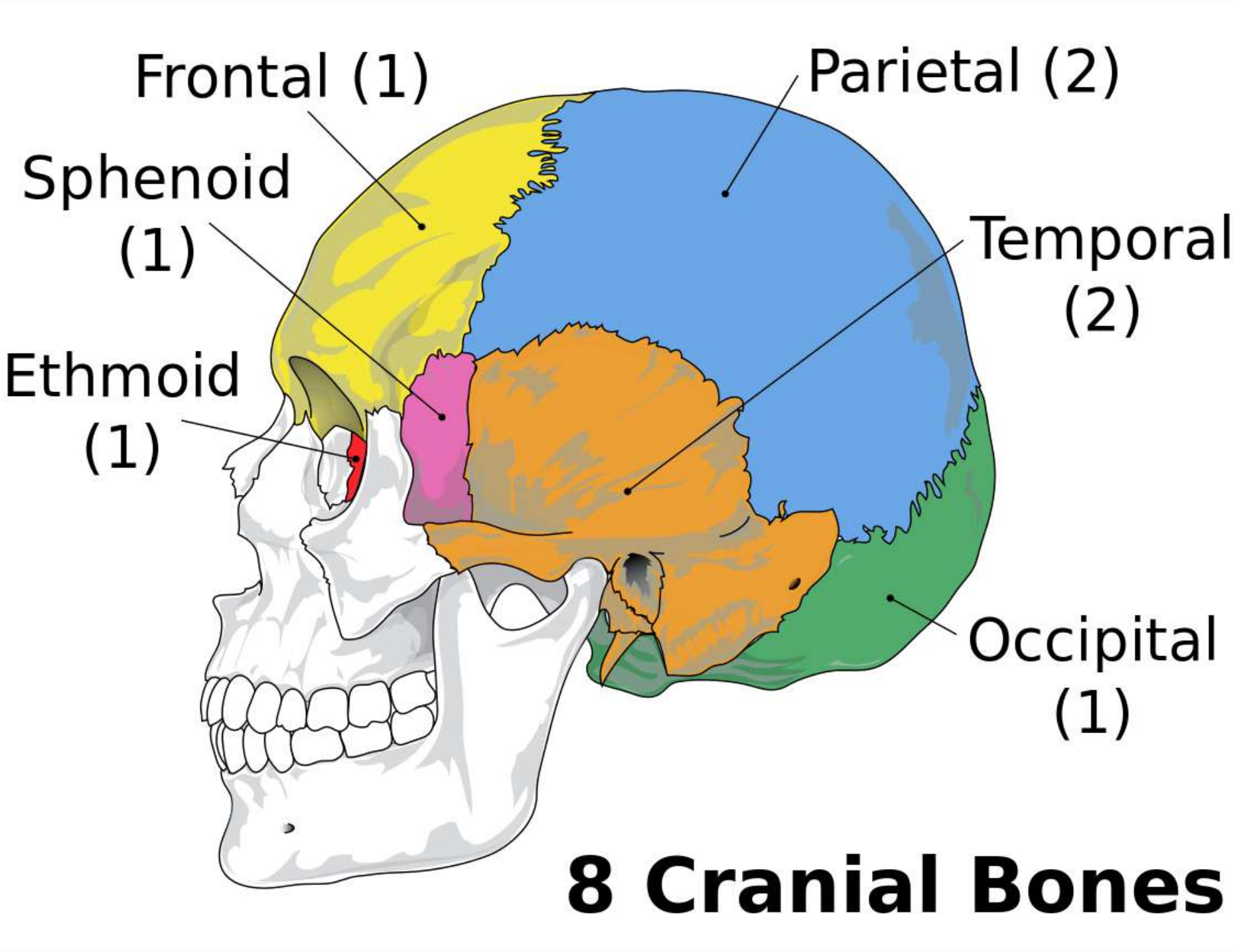
Therapeutic massage course



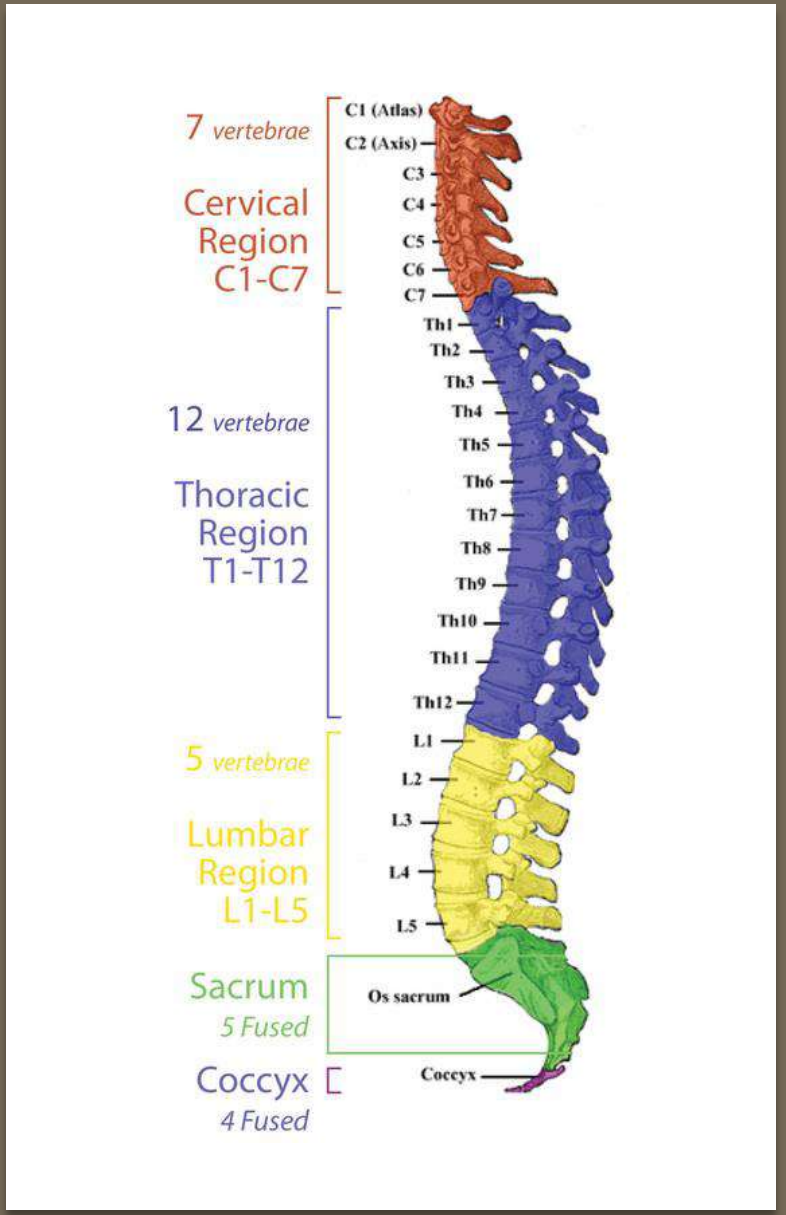


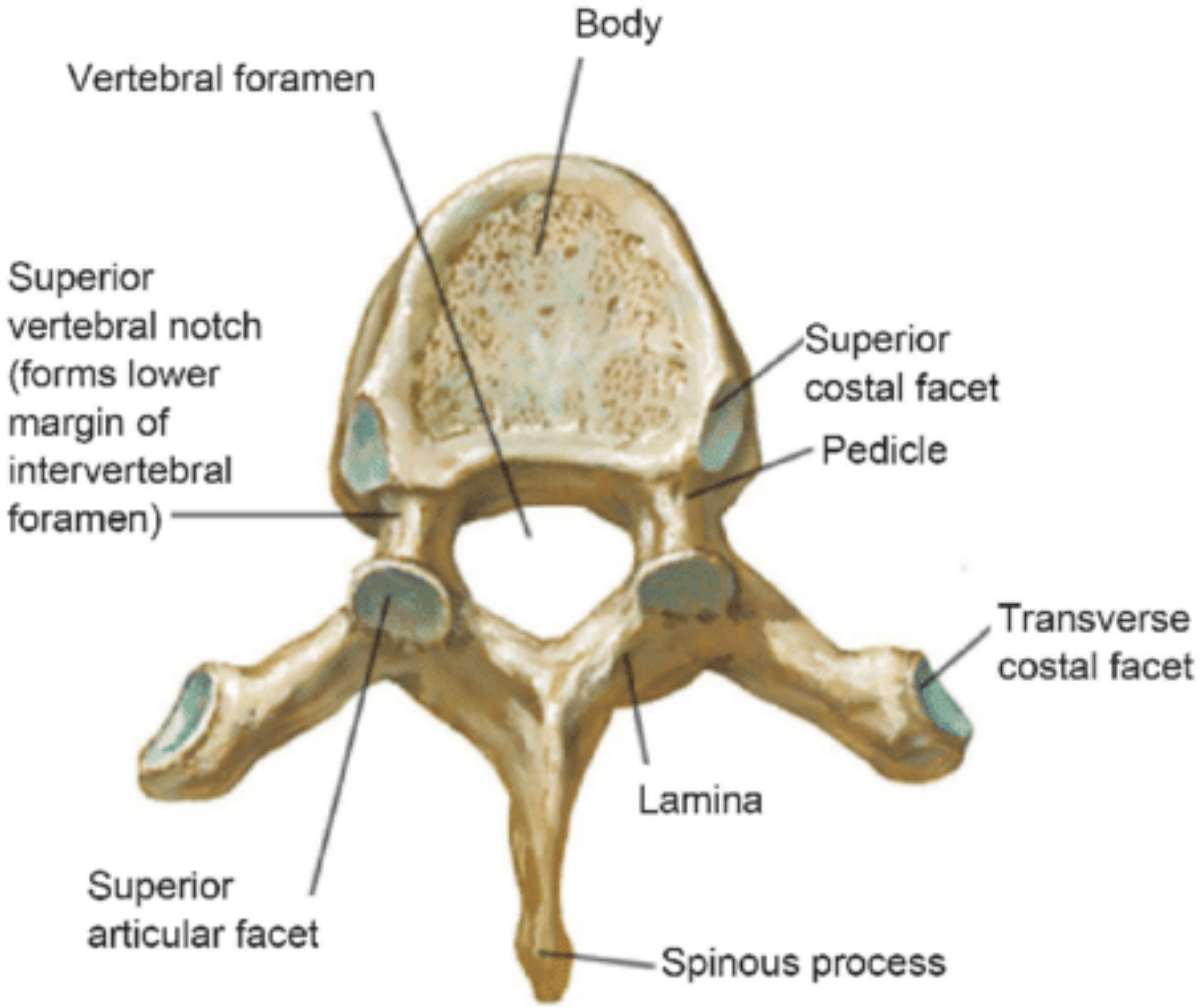
14 facial bones


Frontal (1)
Parietal (2)
Sphenoid (1)
Temporal (2)
Ethmoid (1)
Occipital (1)
8 Cranial Bones

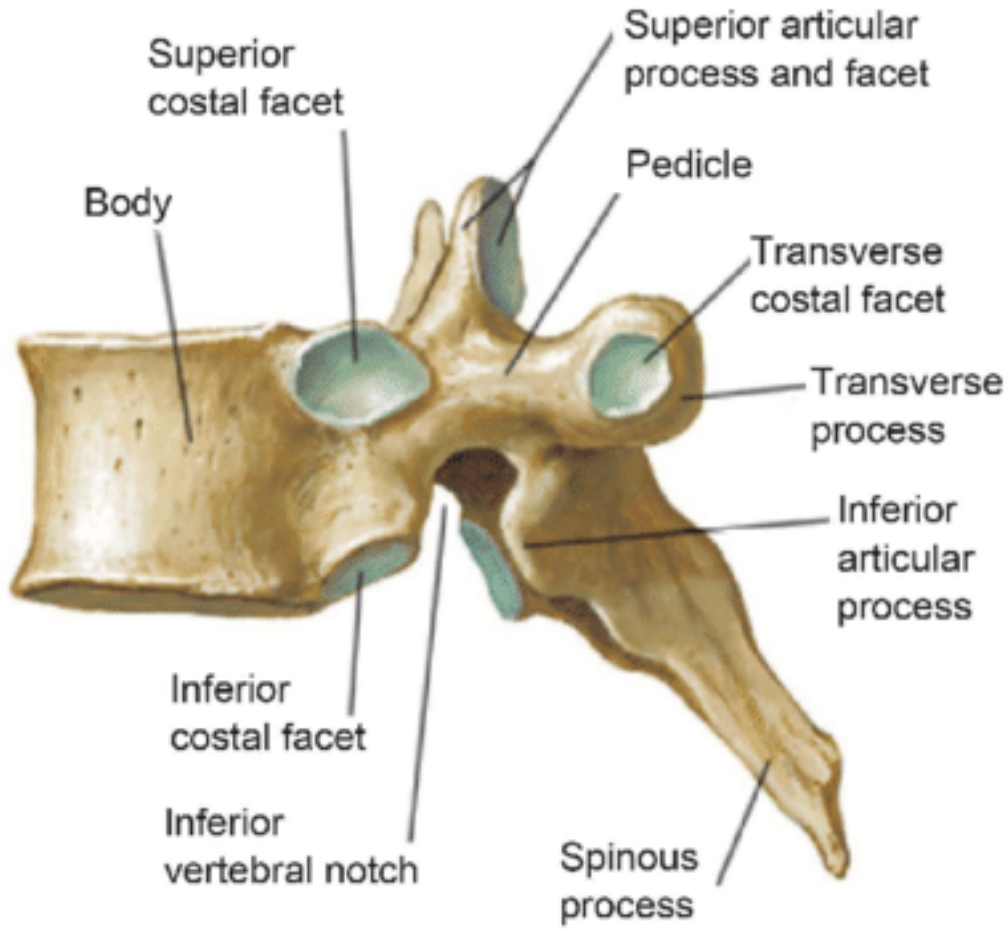
Spine anatomy

- Natural S-shaped curve
- Main support for the body
- Absorb the shock
- Protect the spinal cord
- 33-34 individual vertebrae
- Vertebrae are separated with disc
- The joints allow range of movements
- Muscles, flexible tendons and ligaments





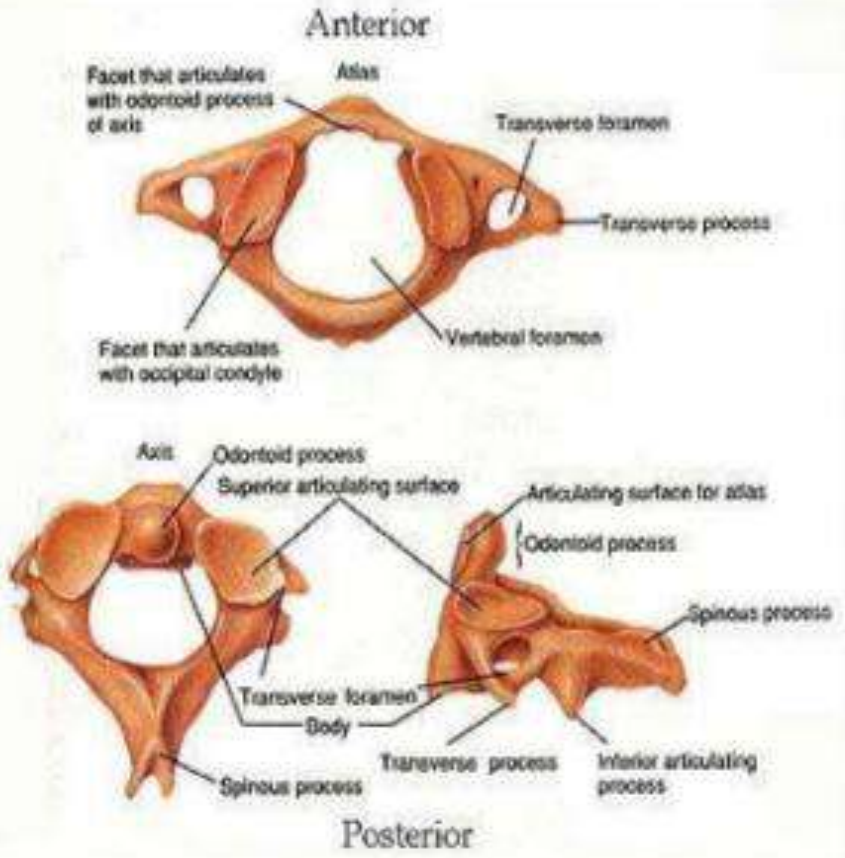
T6 vertebra: superior view



T6 vertebra: lateral view

ATLAS AND AXIS ANATOMY:

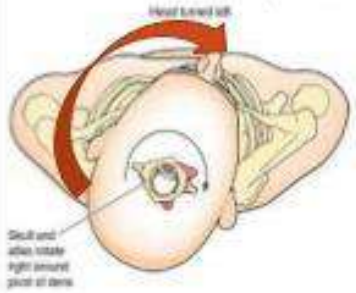
- The atlas is the topmost vertebra and chief peculiarity of atlas is that it has no body, it is ring like and consist of anterior and posterior arch and two lateral masses.
- Axis, the 2nd cervical vertebra has a concave under side and convex from side to side. The most distinctive characteristic of this bone is strong odontoid process, the dens.



Atlas (C1) and Axis (C2) Vertebrae







Atlas (1st cervical Vertebra)

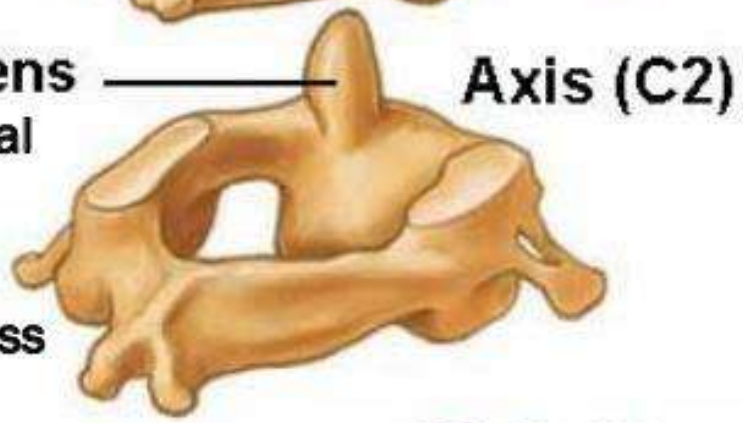
Ring like



Dens

Axis (2nd Cervical vertebra)

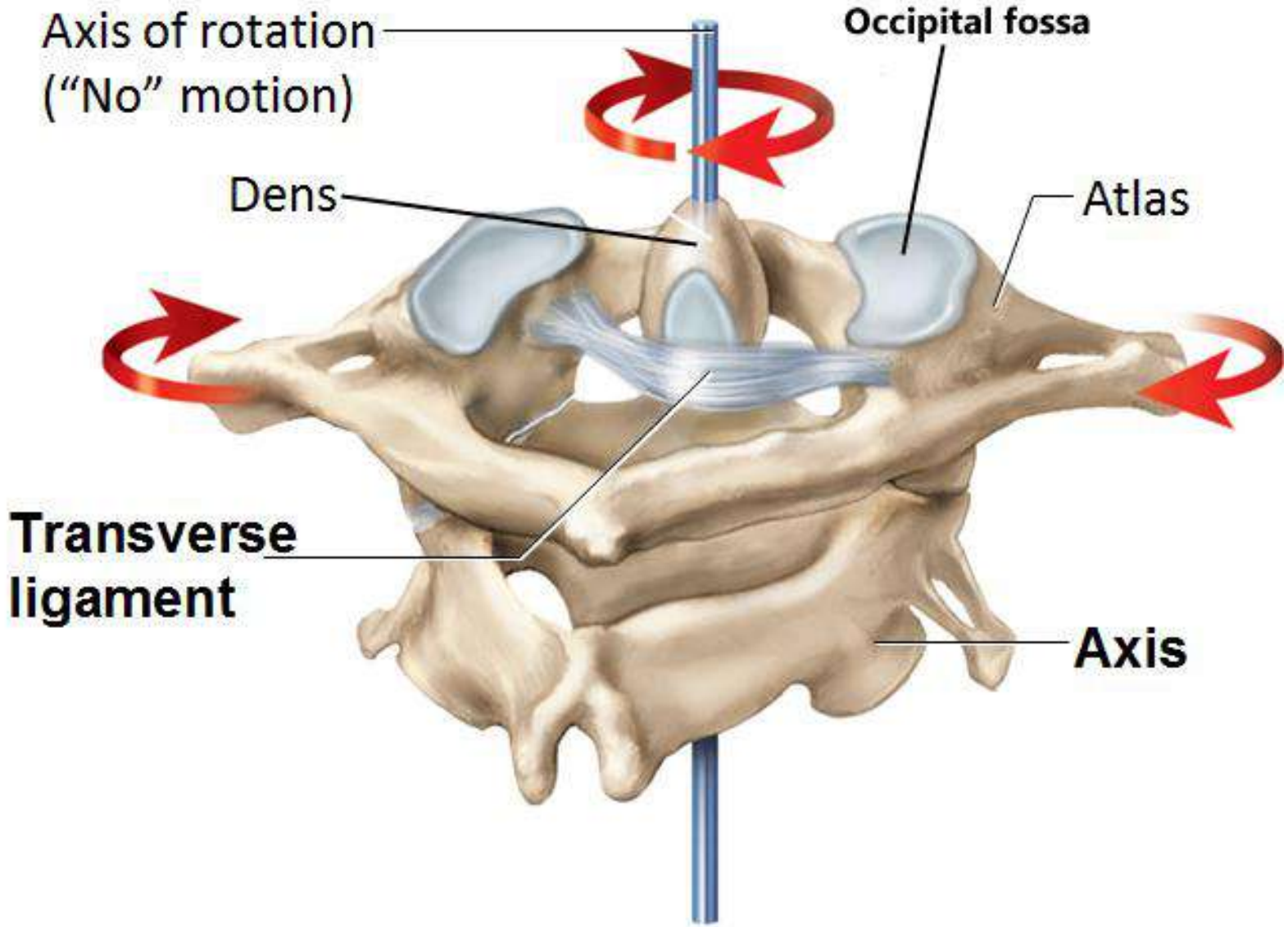
Presence of Odontoid process (Dens)



Median Atlanto-axial Joint:

Rotation of head - Atlas Rotates against Dens



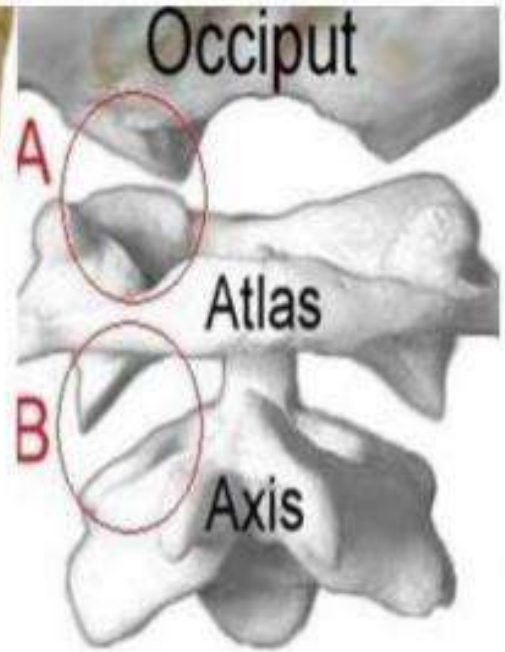

Axis of rotation
("No" motion)
Occipital fossa
Dens
Atlas
Transverse ligament
Axis

DEFINITION

- The **atlanto-occipital joint (articulation between the atlas and the occipital bone)** consists of a pair of condyloid joints.
- The atlanto-occipital joints are synovial socket-type joints; the sockets are shallow in infancy and deepen with age.



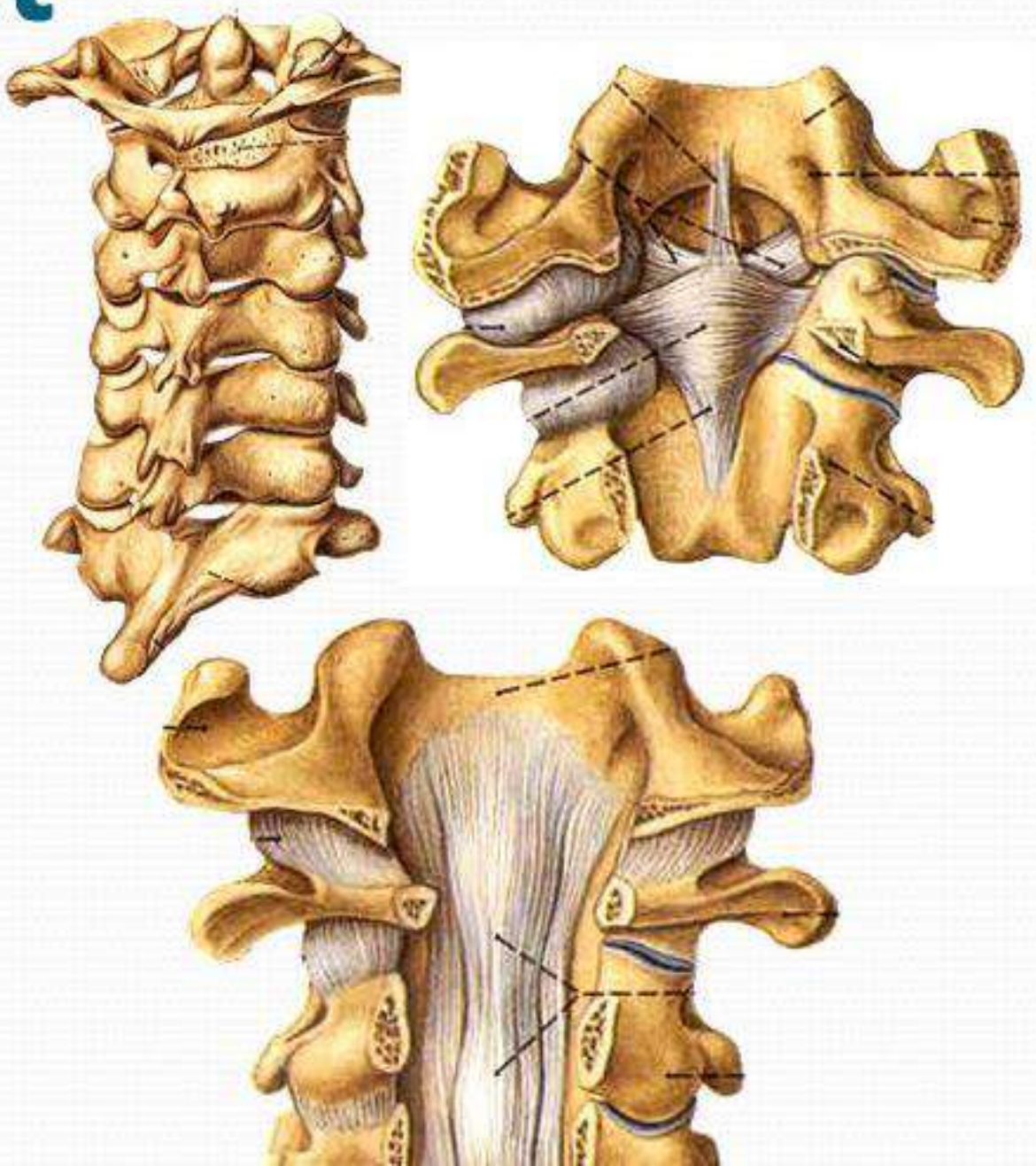
Posterior View
Cervical Spine



A: Atlanto-Occipital Joint
B: Altanto–Axial Joint

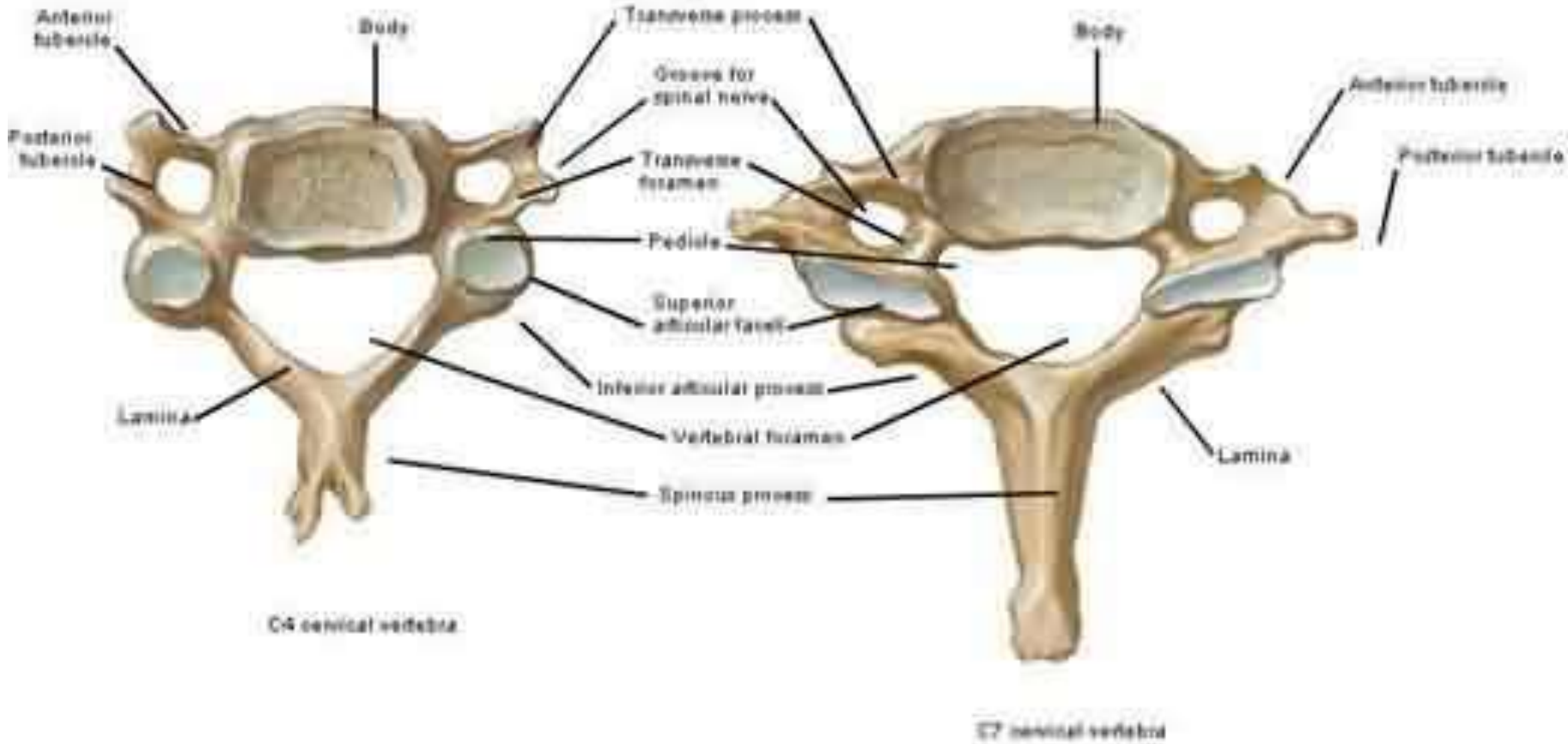
Atlantoaxial joint

- Three synovial joints between atlas and axis
  - Laterally, paired joints between articulating facets
  - Median joint between dens of axis and anterior arch of atlas
- Supported by ligaments
  - apical ligament of dens
  - alar ligament
  - transverse ligament of atlas
  - tectorial membrane
- Action — allow atlas (and head) to pivot on the axis and vertebral column



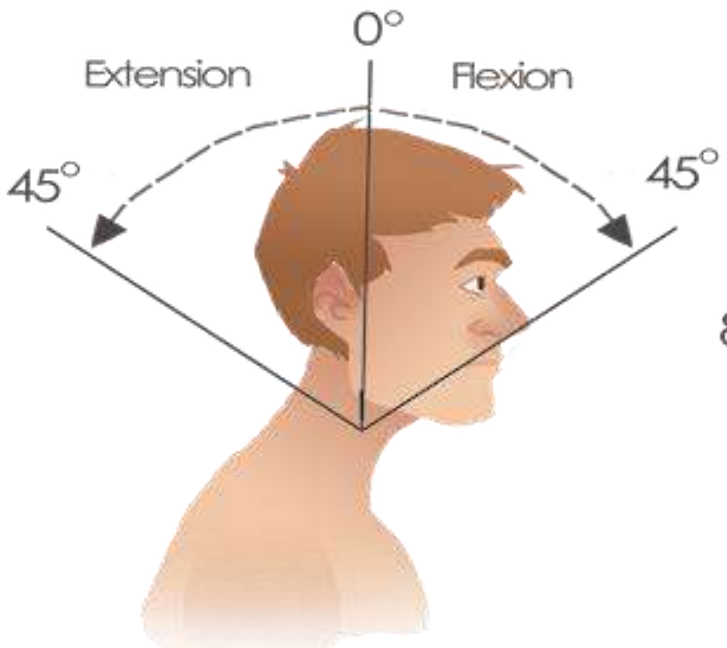
Cervical Vertebrae (C4 and C7)

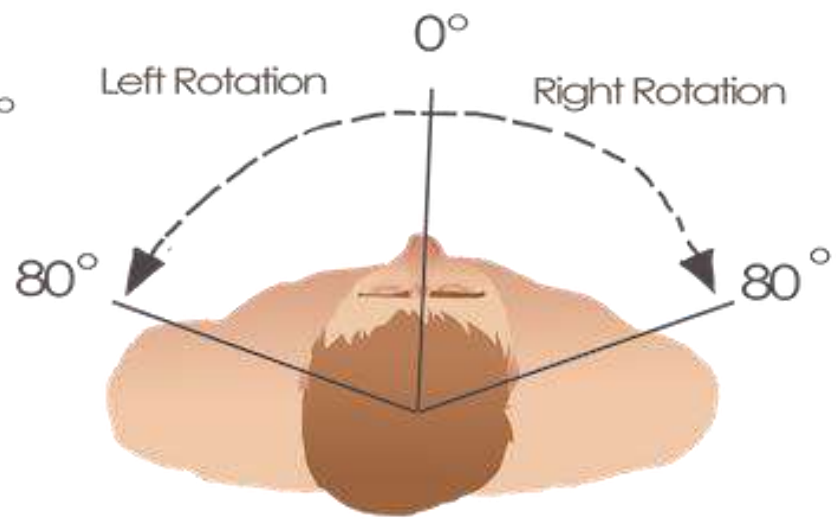
Superior Views



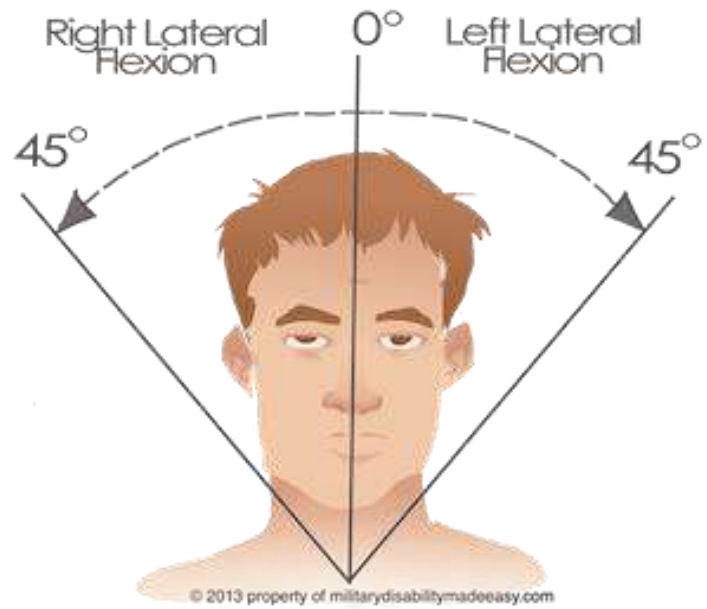


Cervical Spine

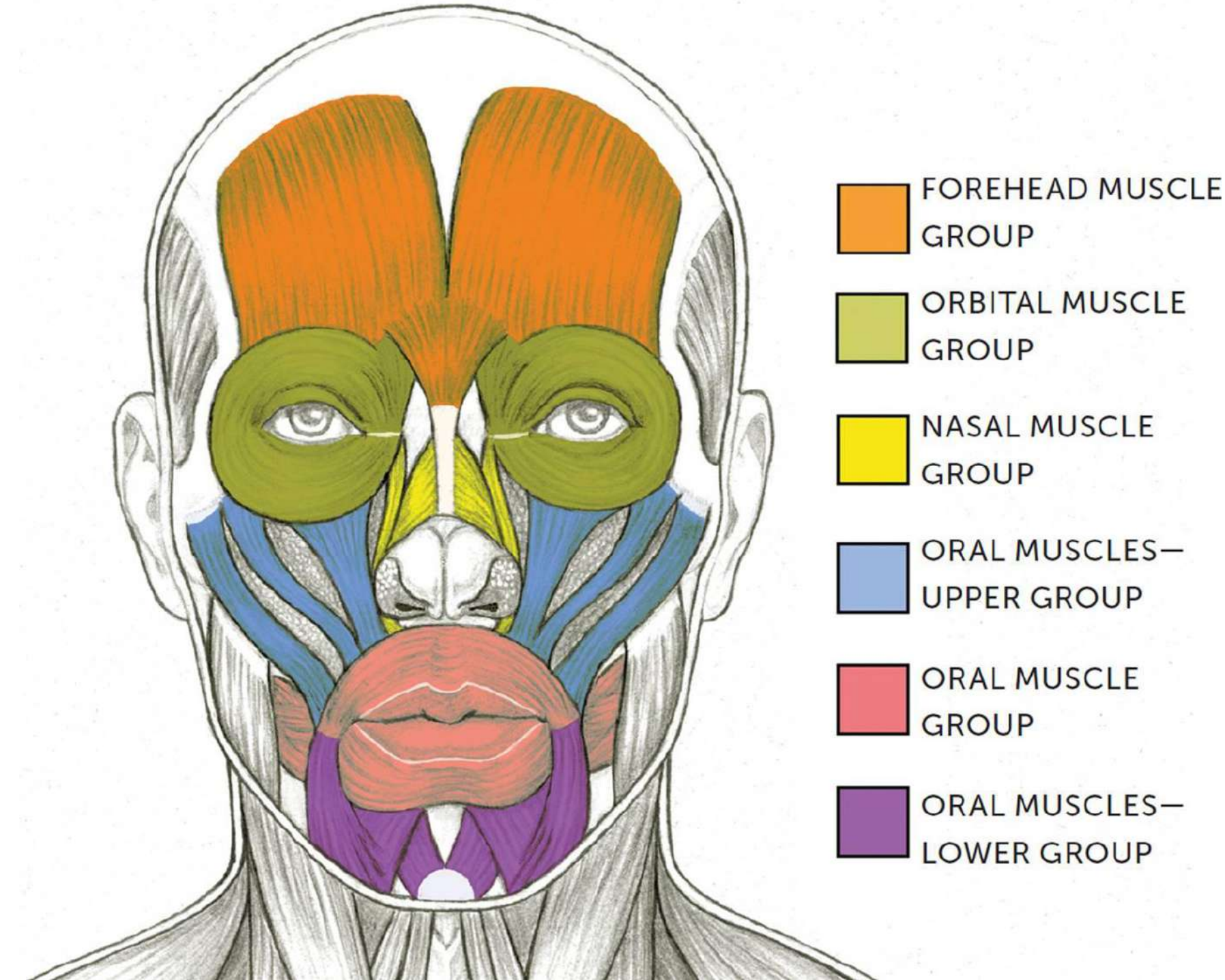




(turn to look over shoulder)



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FOREHEAD MUSCLE GROUP
ORBITAL MUSCLE GROUP
NASAL MUSCLE GROUP
ORAL MUSCLES—UPPER GROUP
ORAL MUSCLE GROUP
ORAL MUSCLES—LOWER GROUP

MUSCLES OF THE FACE

SCALP
- FRONTALIS

EYE
- CORRUGATOR
- ORBICULARIS OCULI

MUSCLES OF MASTICATION
- TEMPORALIS
- MASSETER

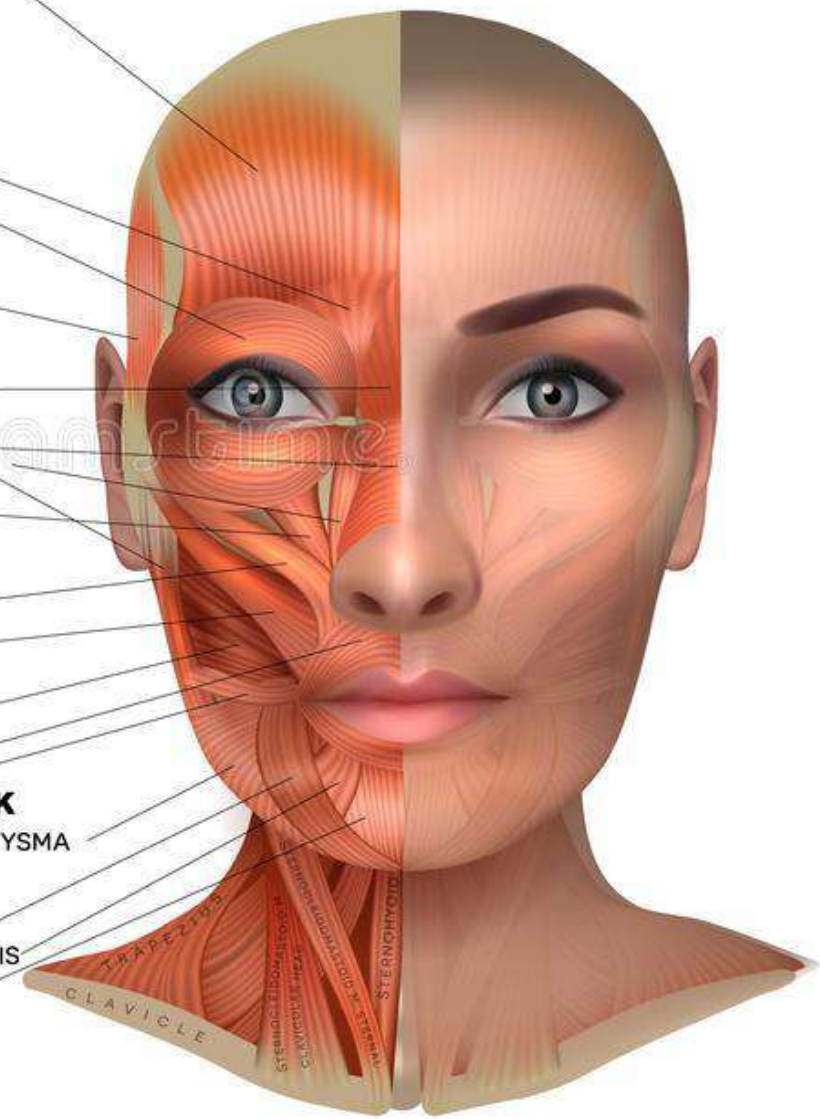
NOSE
- PROCERUS
- NASALIS
- LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALAEQUE NASI
- LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS

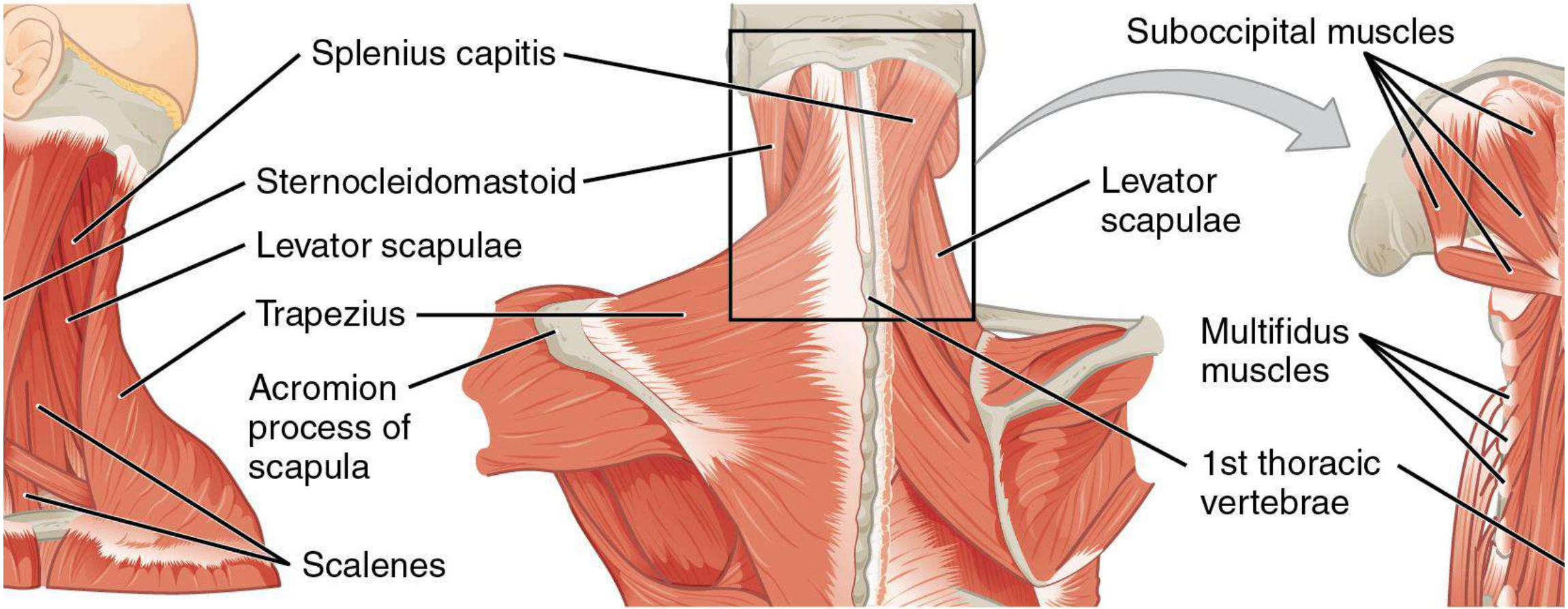
CHEEKS
- ZYGOMATICUS MINOR
- ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR

MOUTH
- BUCCINATOR
- ORBICULARIS ORIS
- RISORIUS

NECK
- PLATYSMA

CHIN
- DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS
- DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS
- MENTALIS





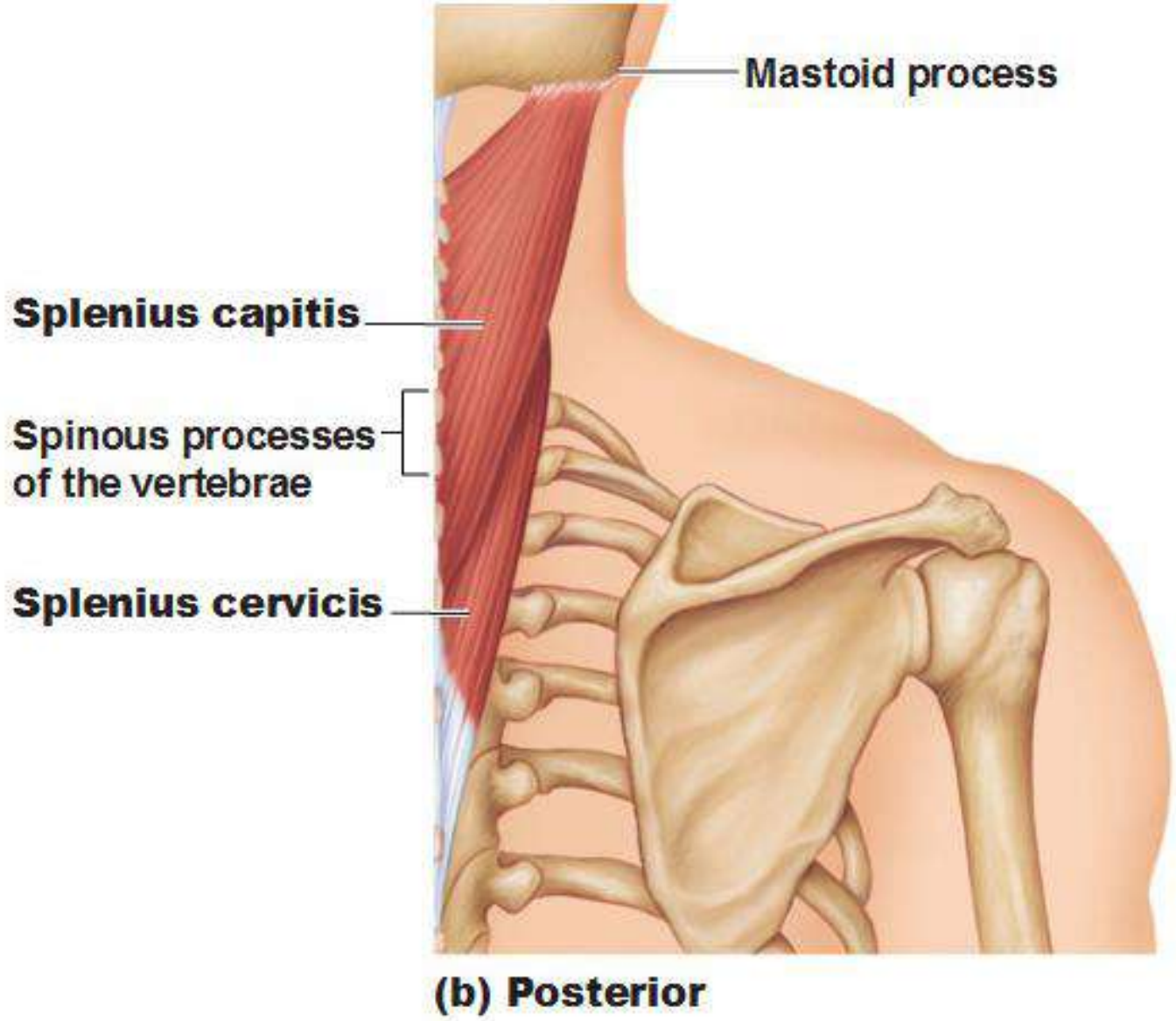
ĸ muscles
lateral view)

Superficial neck muscles:
right side trapezius removed
(posterior view)

Deep nec
side semi
removed

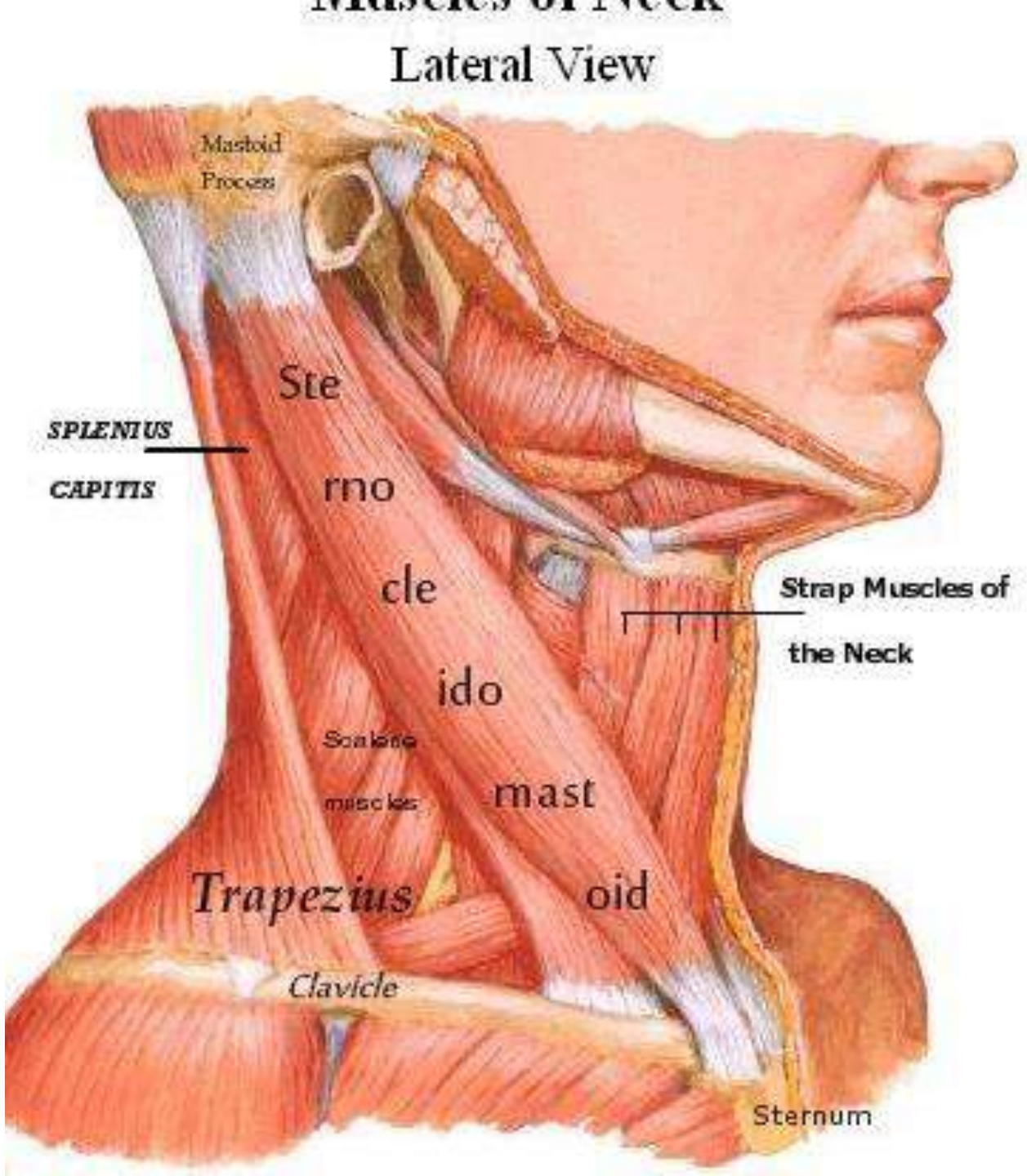
Splenius capitis

- Origin: spinous process C3-C7
- Insertion: Mastoid process
- Function: extend, rotate and laterally flex the neck
- Innervation: C3-C7



Sternocleidomastoideus

- Origin: Clavicle and sternum
- Insert: Mastoid process
- Function: rotate and flex the neck
- Innervation: C2-C3



Levator scapula

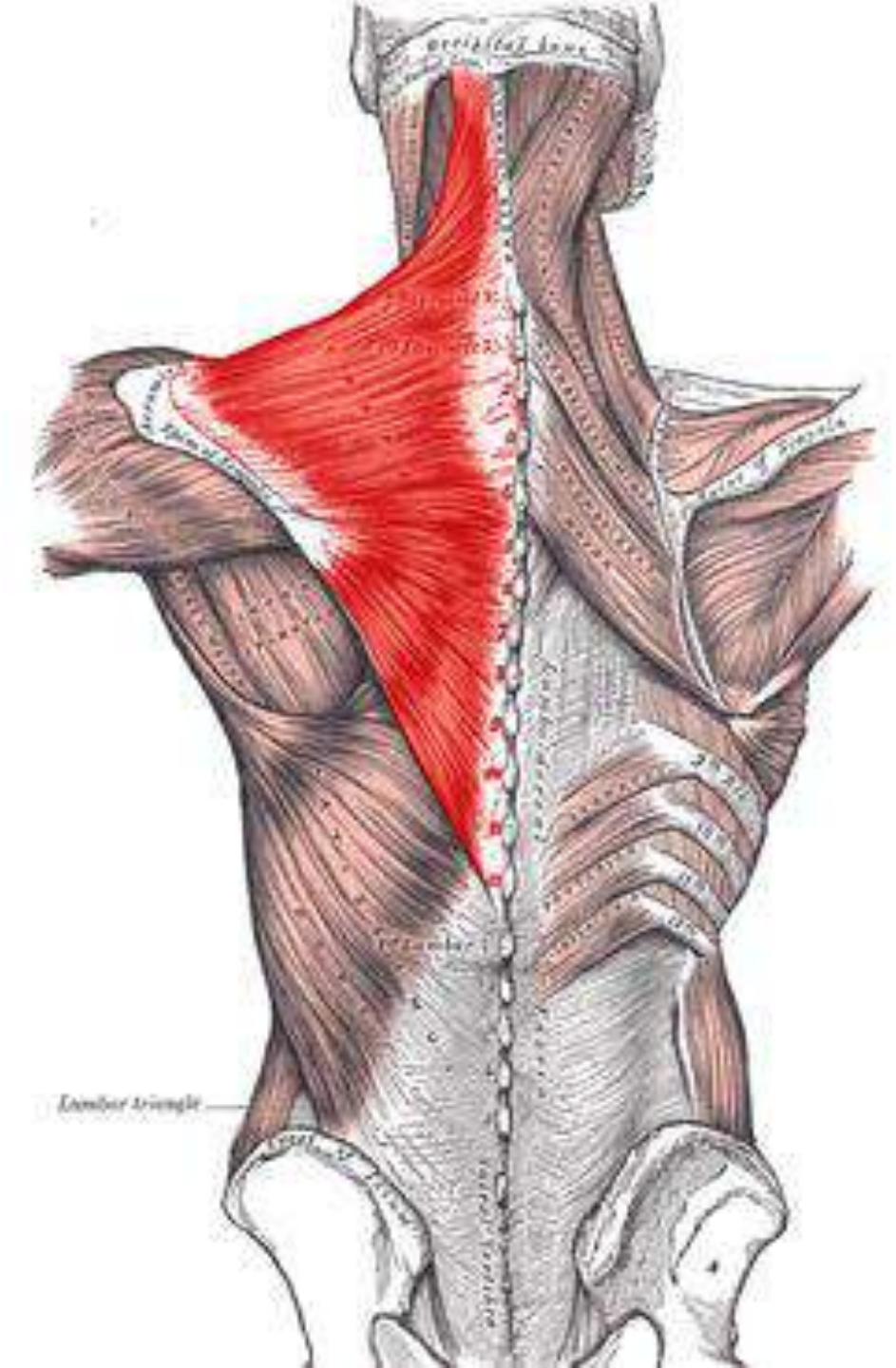
- Origin: transverse process C1-C4
- Insert: superior part of medial border of scapula
- Function: elevates scapula
- Innervation: C3-C4-C5



Trapezius

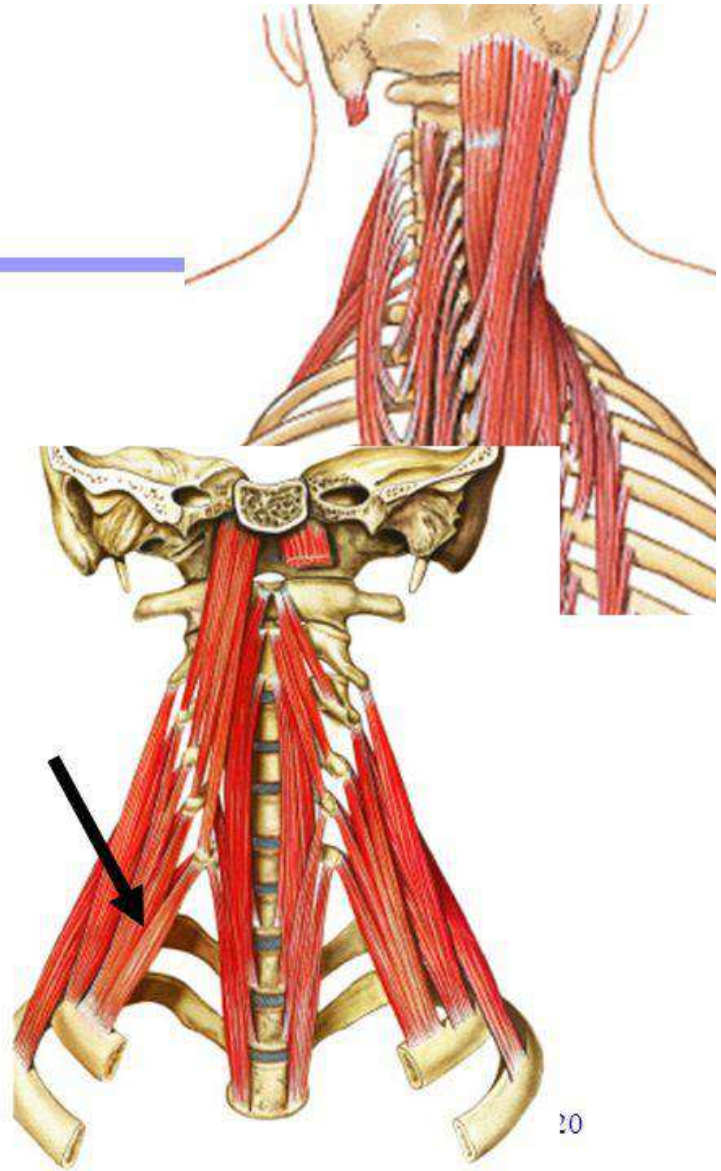
- Origin:
  - Occipital bone
  - Ligament nuchae
  - T1-T12
- Insert:
  - Spine of scapula
  - Acromion
  - Clavicle
- Function:
  - Lateral flex the neck
  - Elevate the shoulder
  - Retract the shoulder
  - Depress the shoulder

- Innervation: C3-C4



Scalenes Anterior

- Origin: Transverse processes of C_3-C_6
- Insertion: 1st rib
- Action: Elevates 1st rib, flexes neck forward and laterally, rotates neck

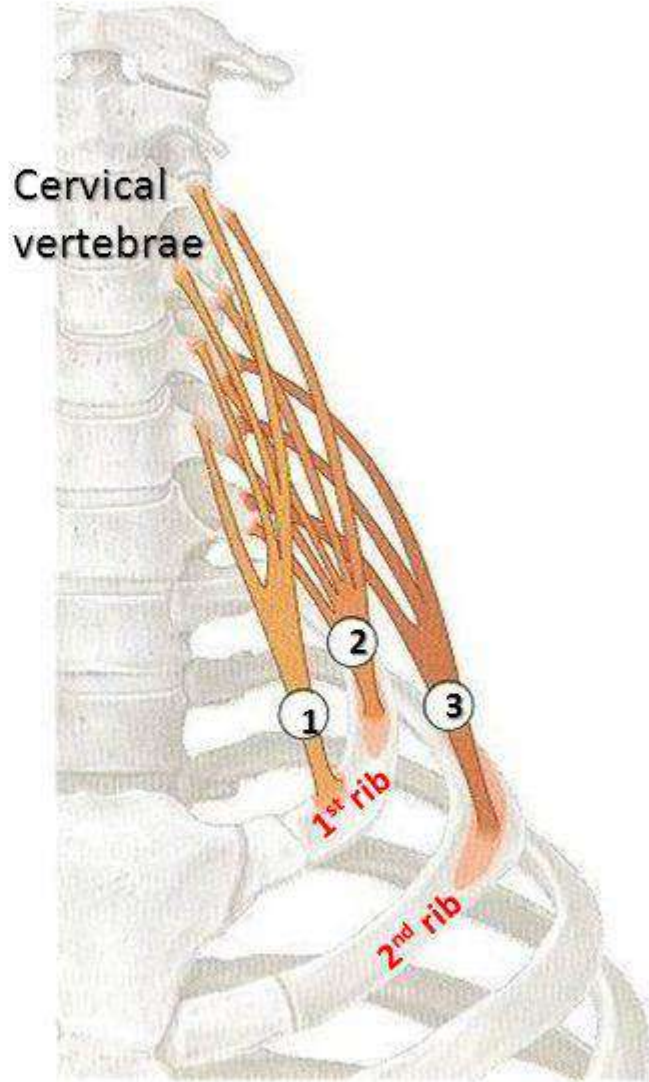


SCALENE MUSCLES

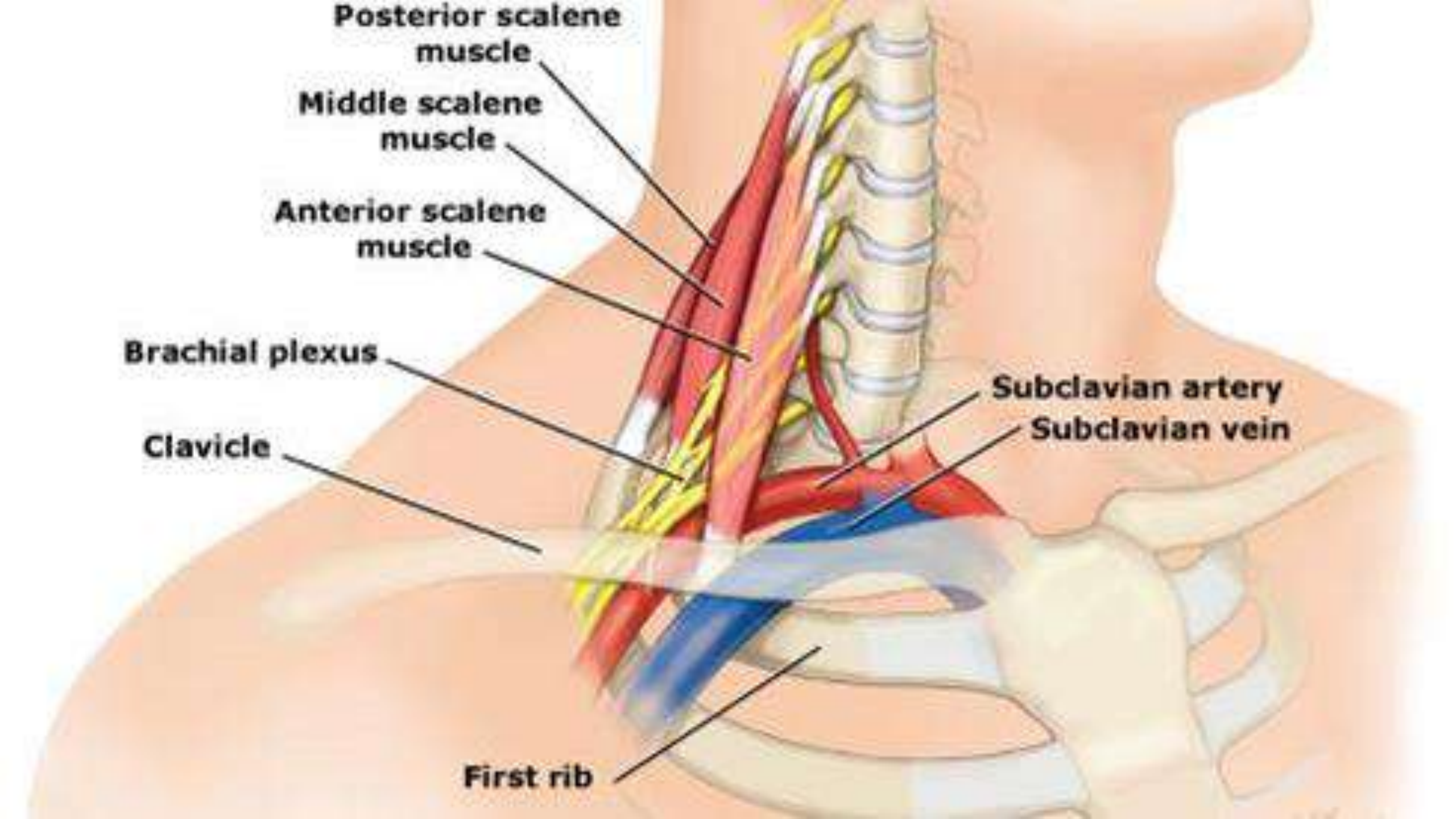
Three muscles:

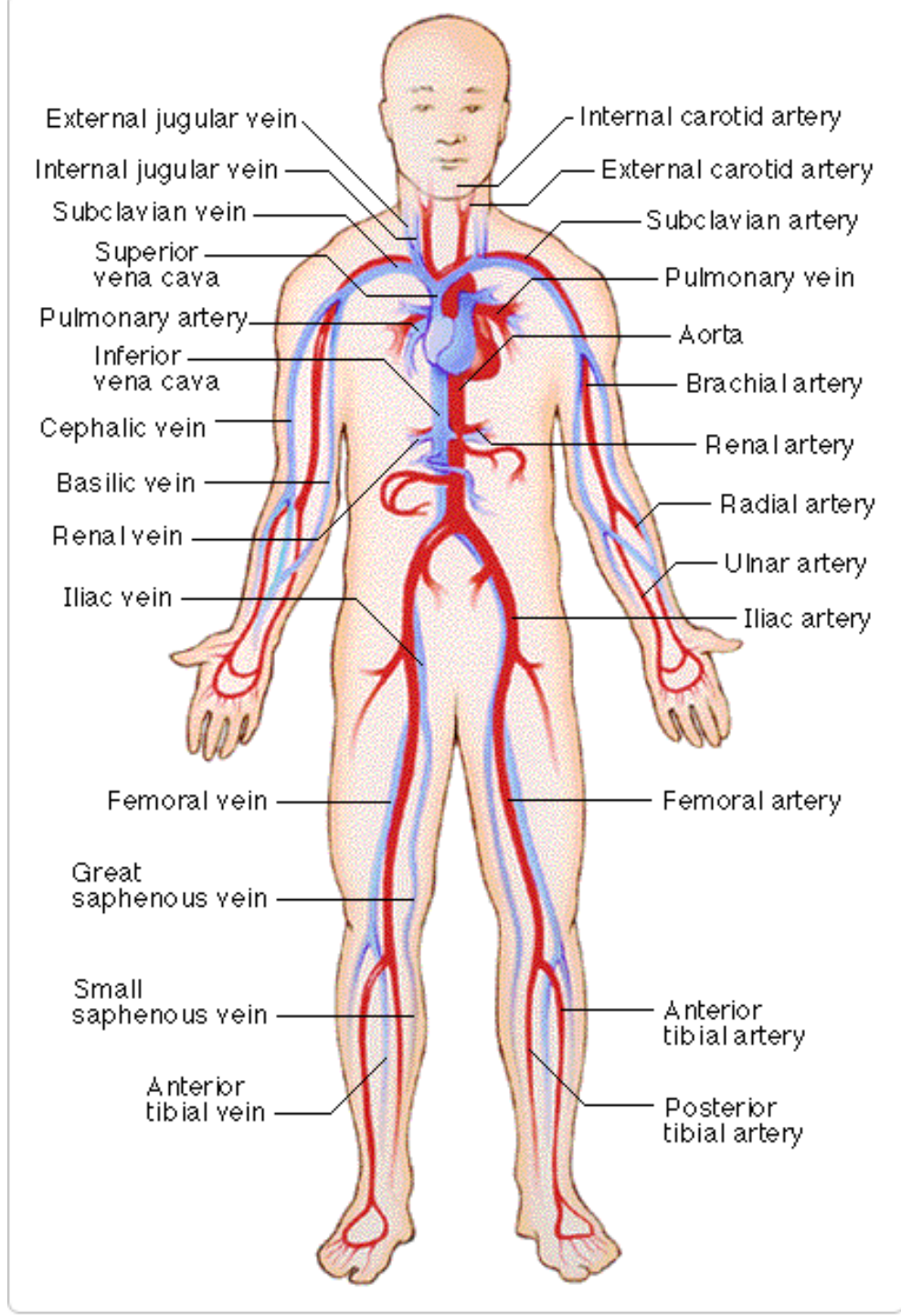
1. Scalenus anterior
2. Scalenus medius
3. Scalenus posterior

- **Origin:** cervical vertebrae
- **Insertion:** 1st & 2nd ribs
- **Action:** elevate 1st & 2nd ribs (inspiratory)



Scalene muscles, anterior view.


Posterior scalene muscle
Middle scalene muscle
Anterior scalene muscle
Brachial plexus
Clavicle
First rib
Subclavian artery
Subclavian vein


External jugular vein
Internal jugular vein
Subclavian vein
Superior vena cava
Pulmonary artery
Inferior vena cava
Cephalic vein
Basilic vein
Renal vein
Iliac vein
Femoral vein
Great saphenous vein
Small saphenous vein
Anterior tibial vein
Internal carotid artery
External carotid artery
Subclavian artery
Pulmonary vein
Aorta
Brachial artery
Renal artery
Radial artery
Ulnar artery
Iliac artery
Femoral artery
Anterior tibial artery
Posterior tibial artery