

ANATOMIA E INERVAÇÃO DOS MÚSCULOS PERIESCAPULARES

Patrícia Martins e Souza

Músculos periescapulares

* Em marrom alguns músculos que não são considerados periescapulares





Elevador da
escápula

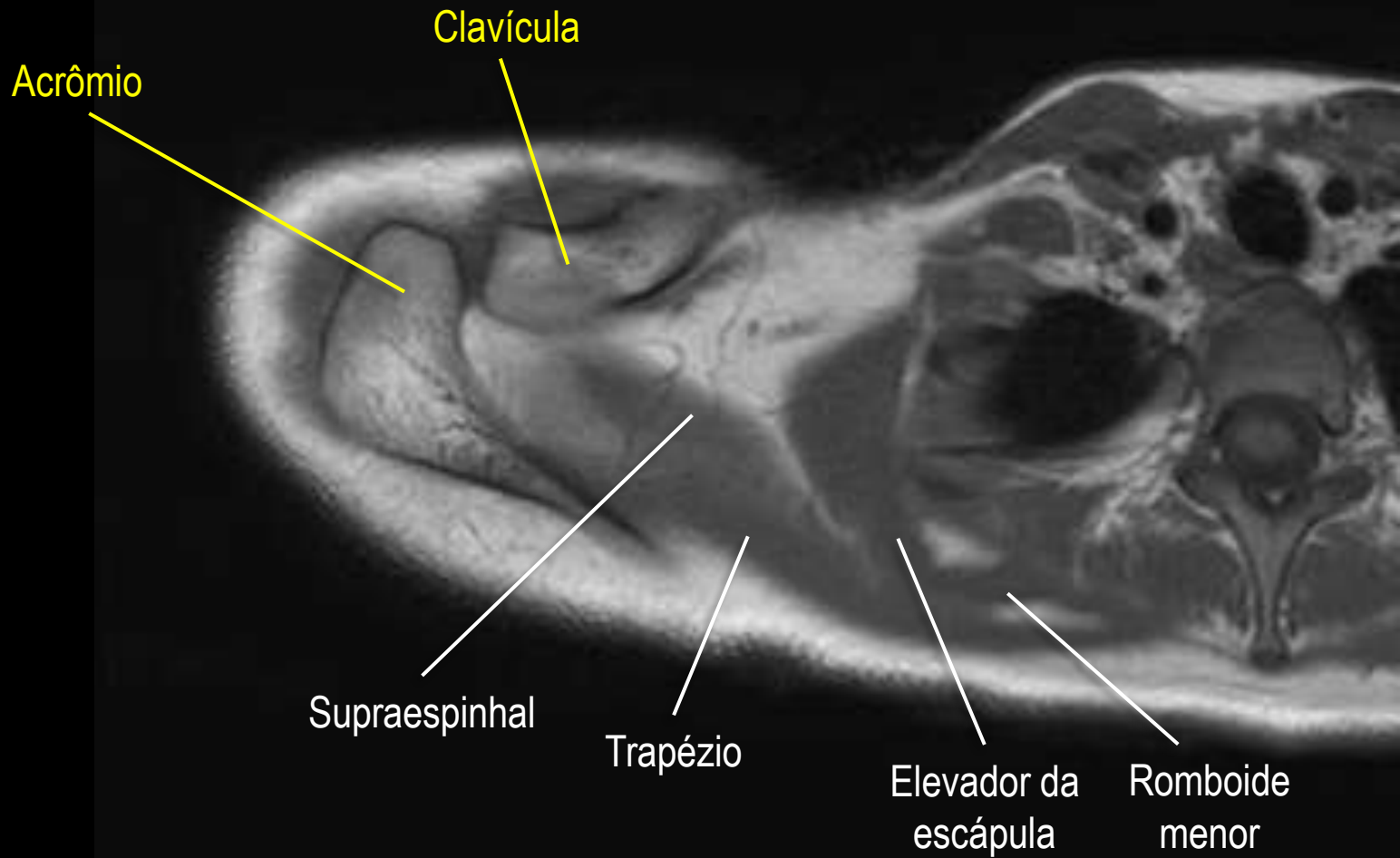
Trapézio

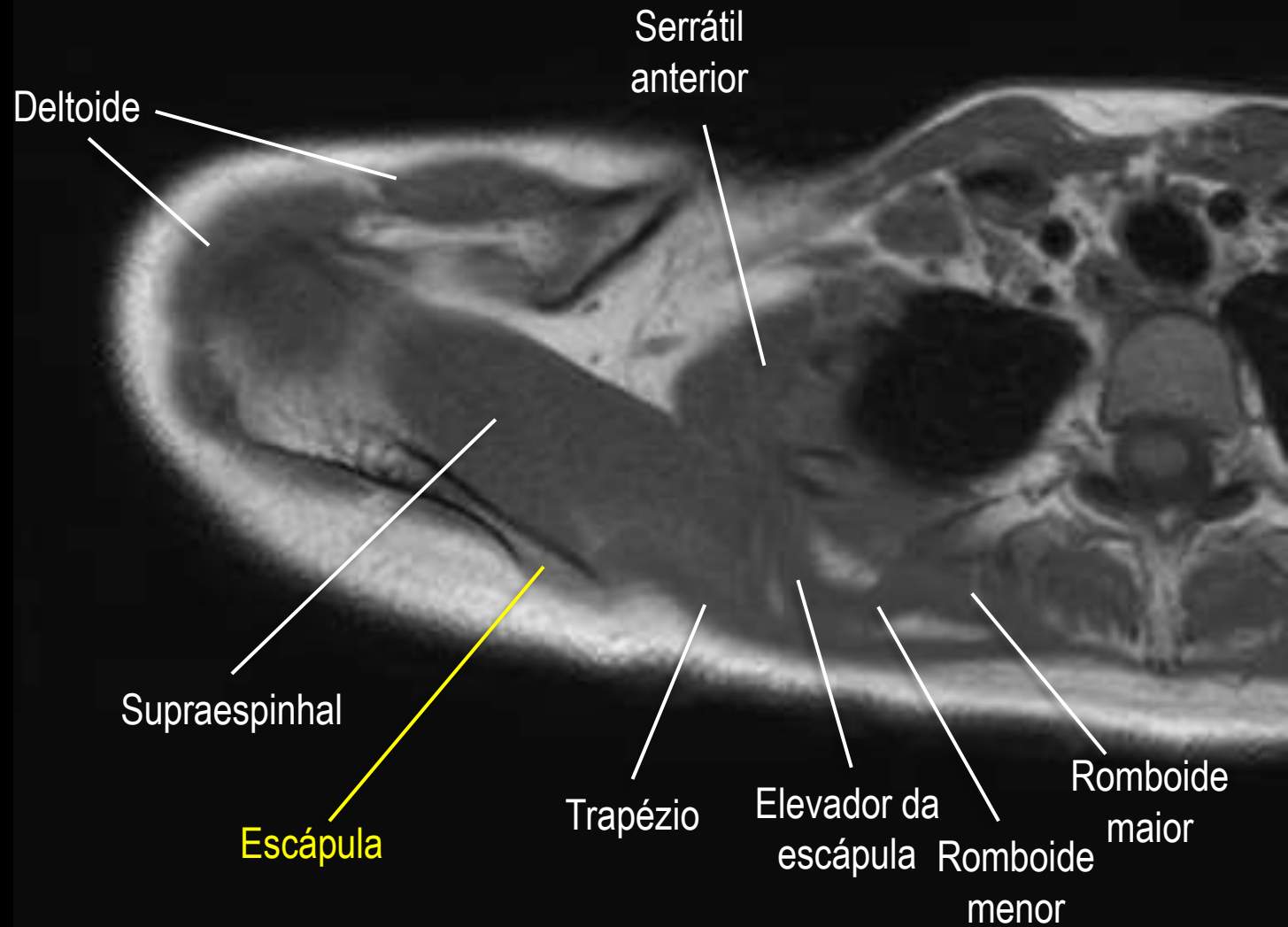
Romboide
menor



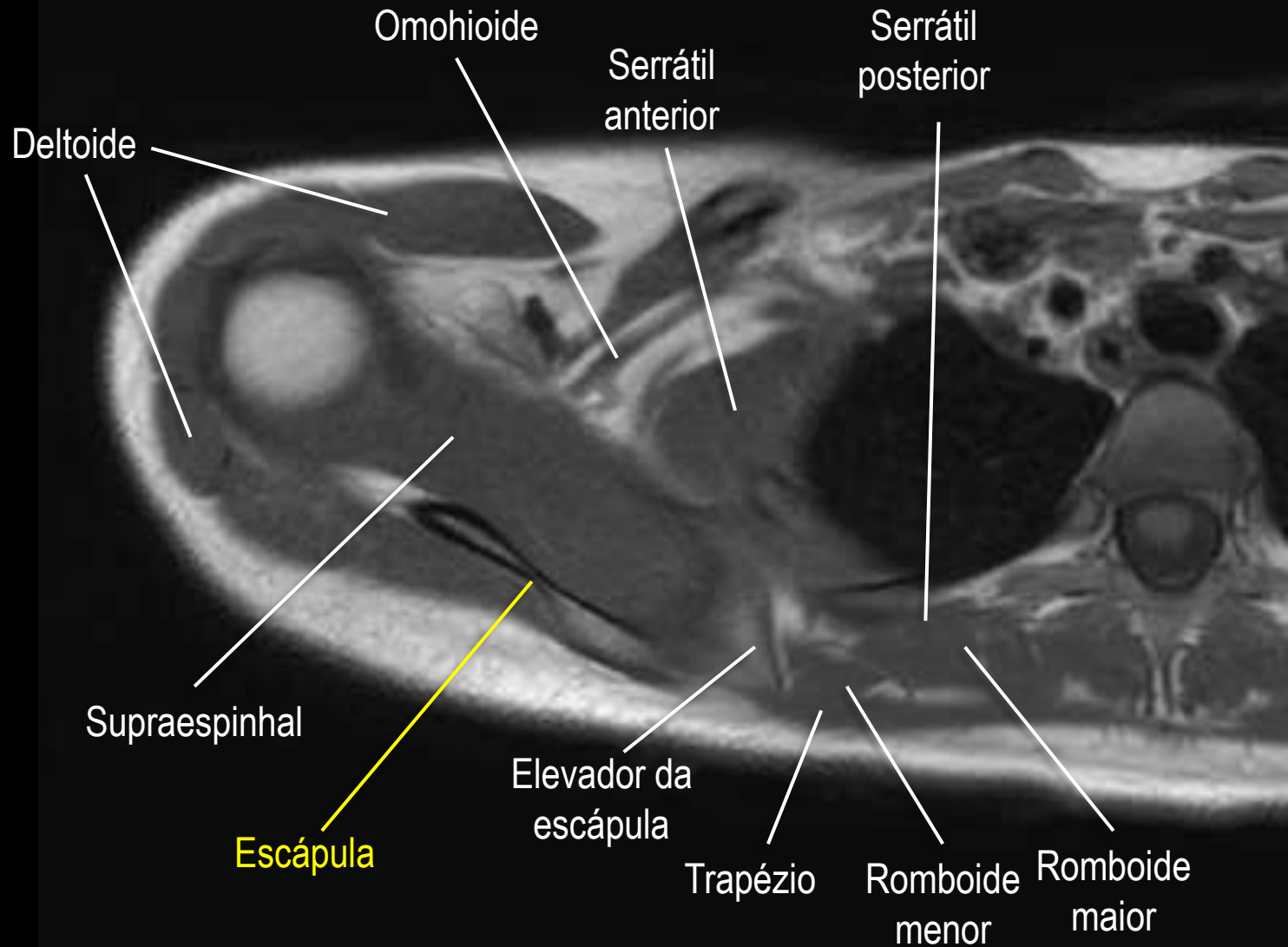


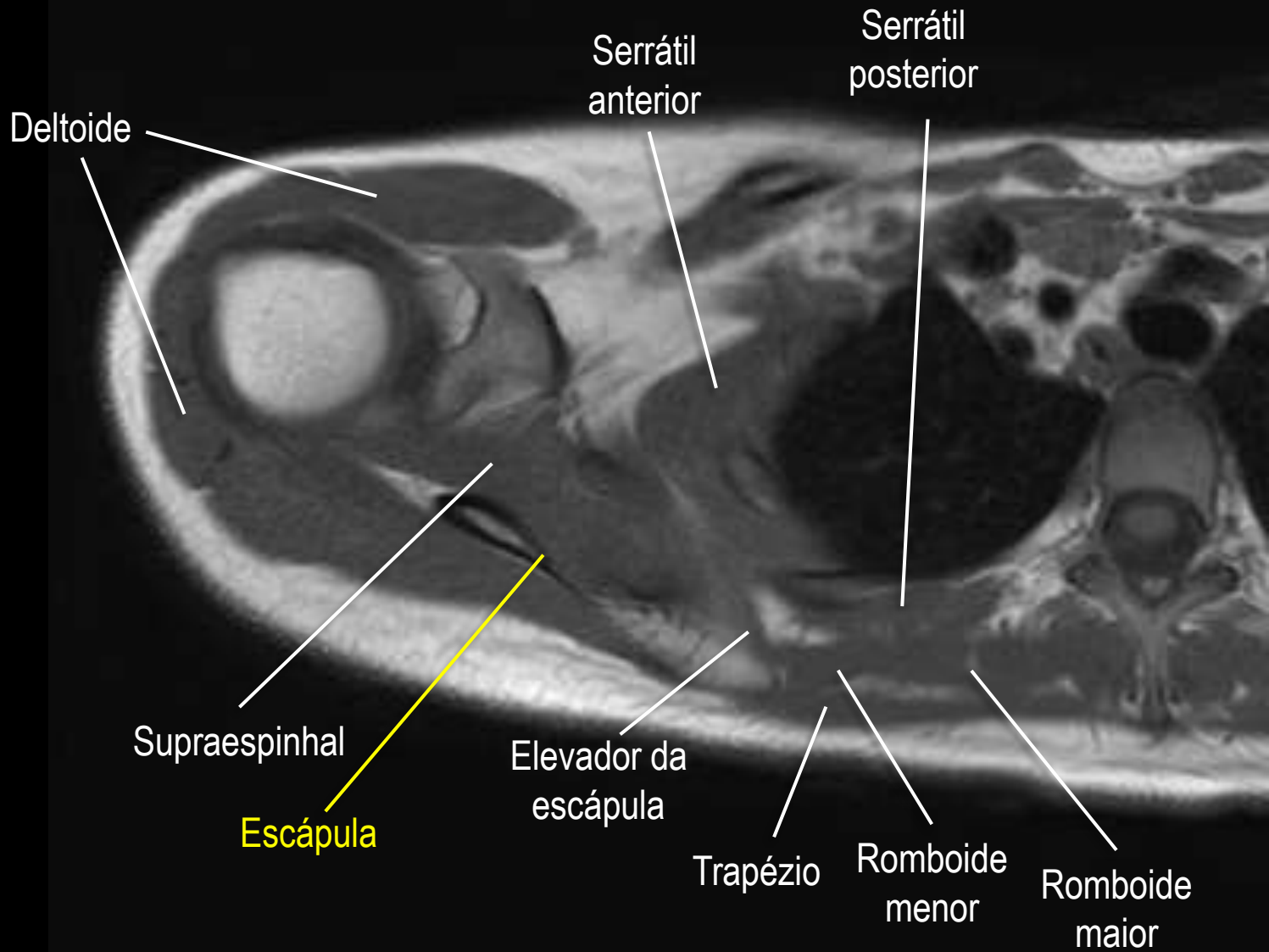


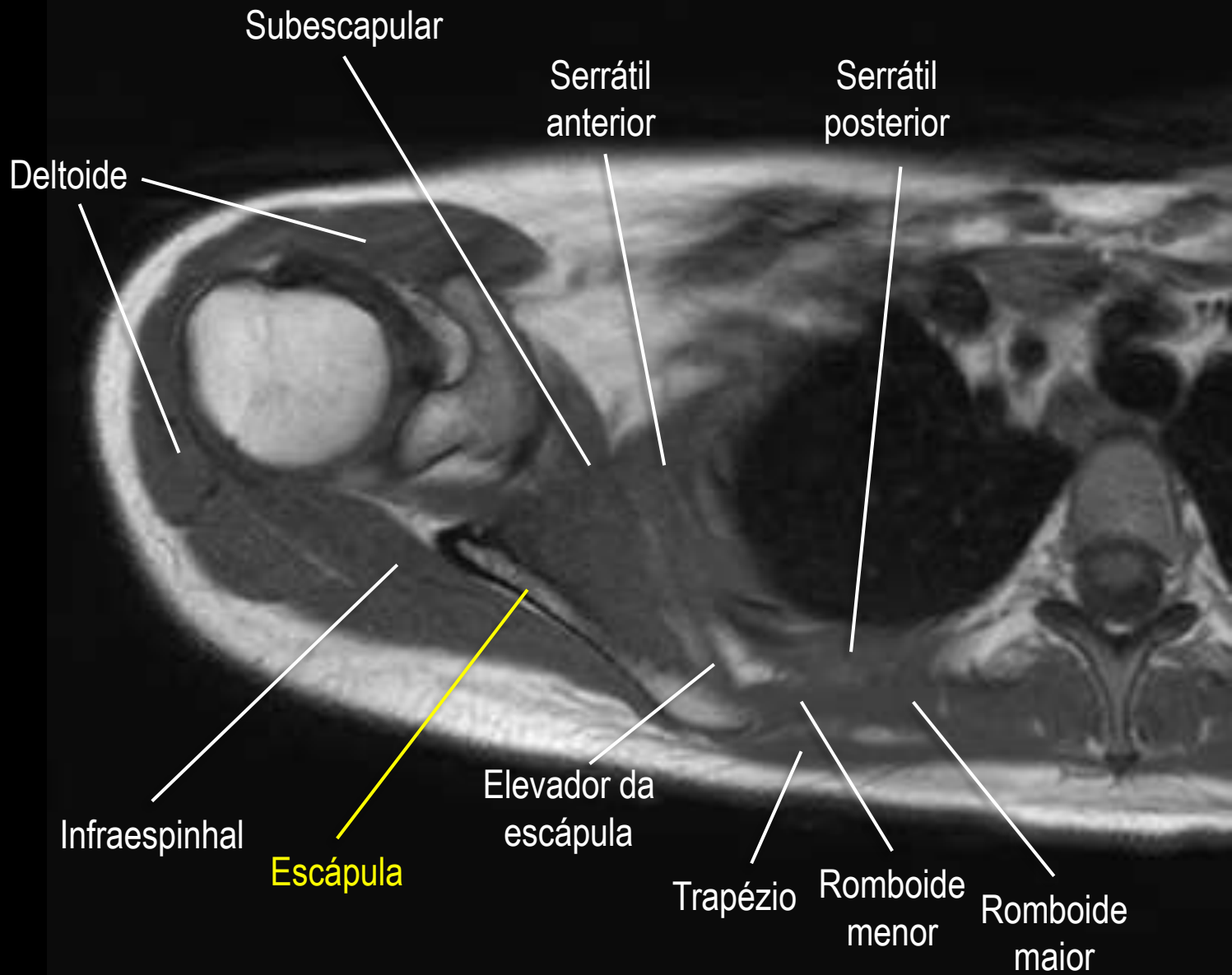


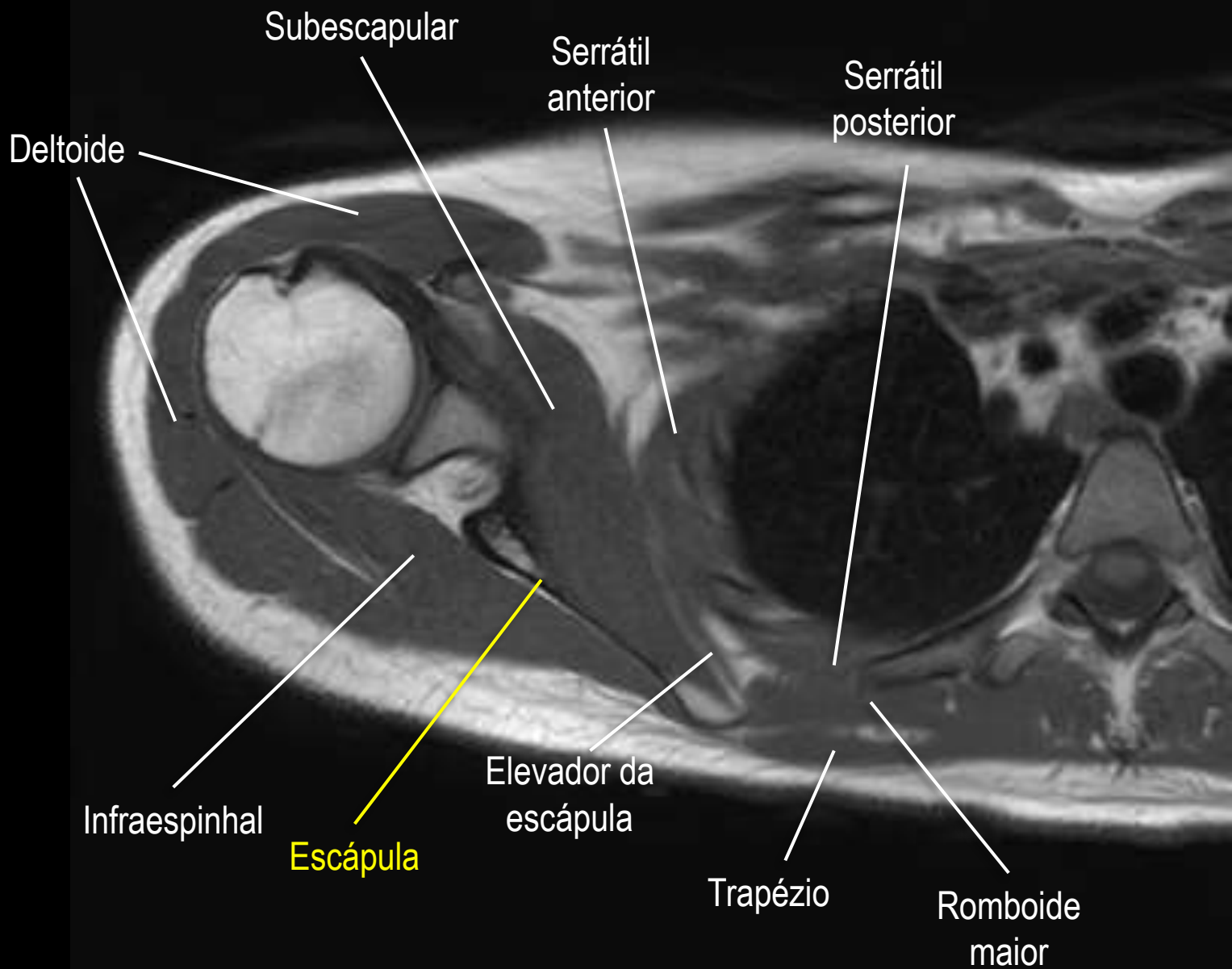


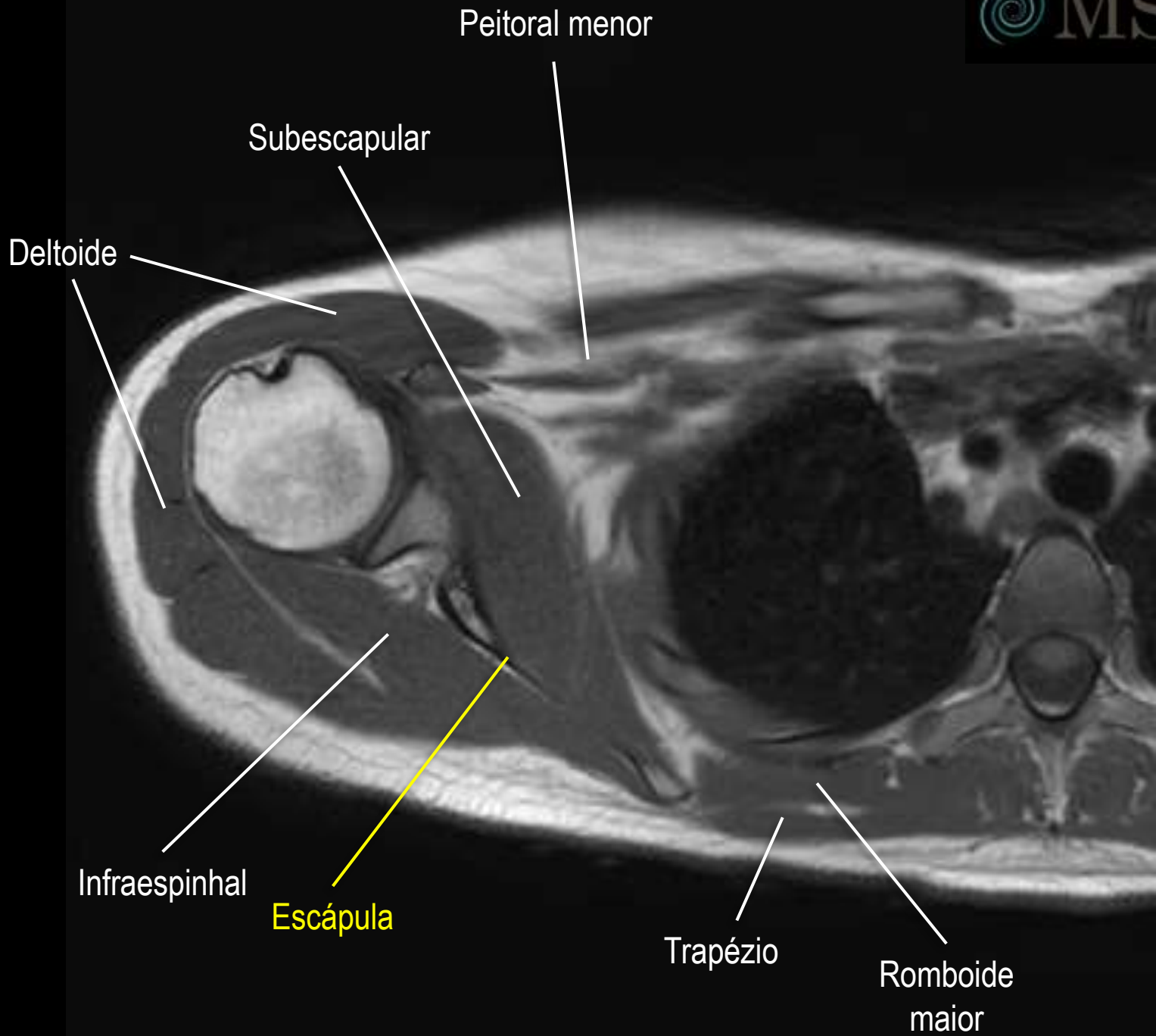


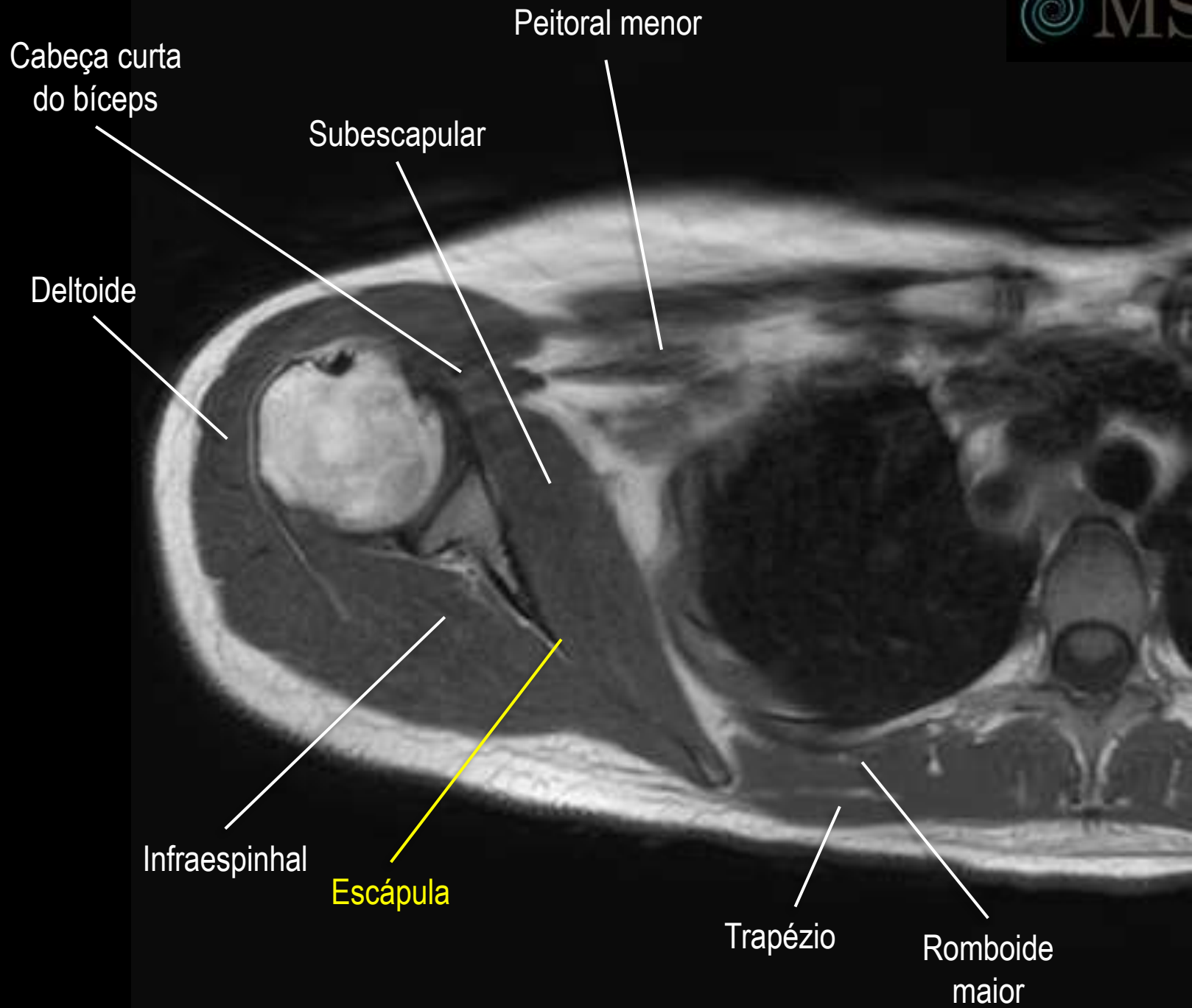


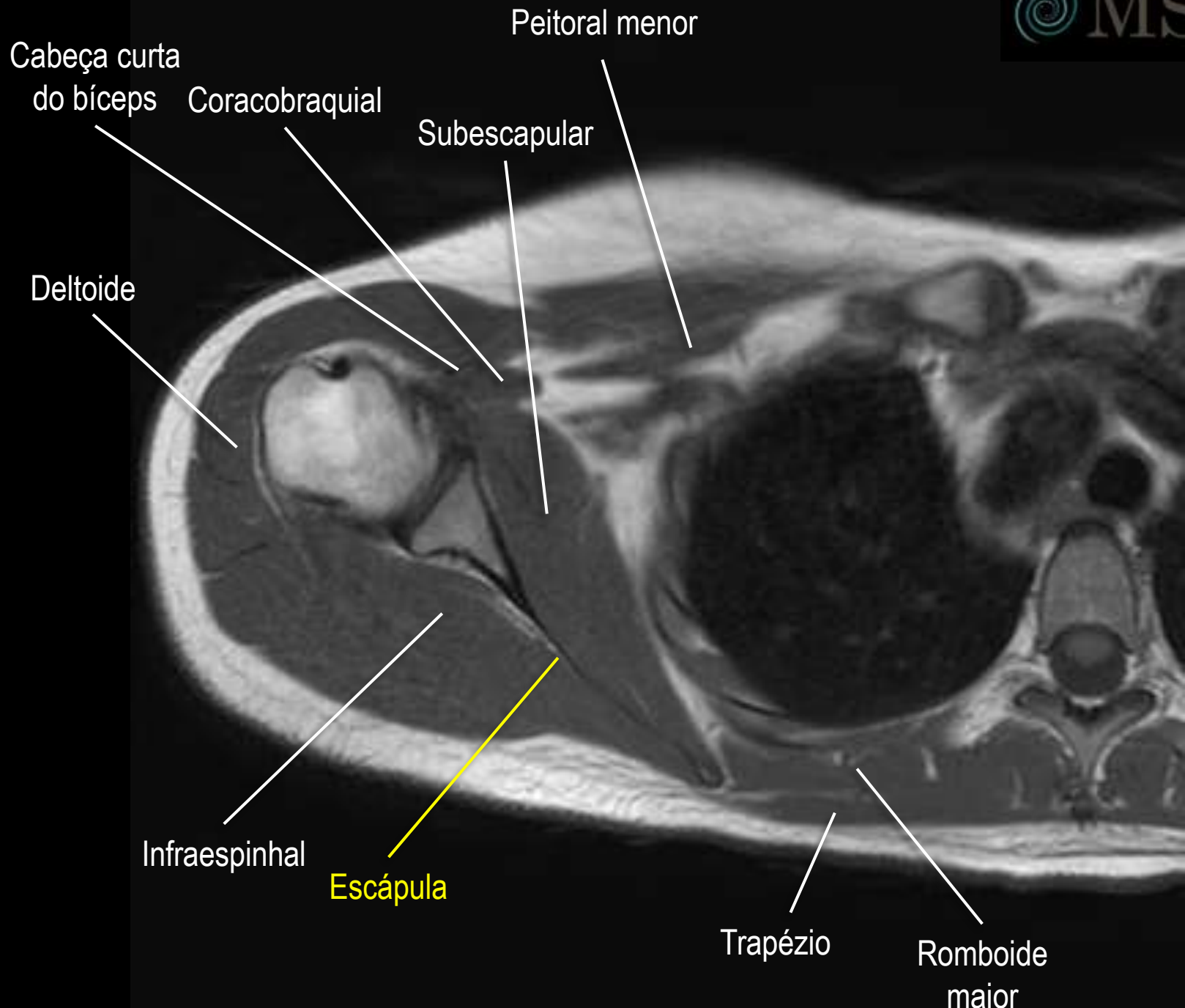












Cabeça curta
do bíceps

Coracobraquial

Subescapular

Peitoral menor

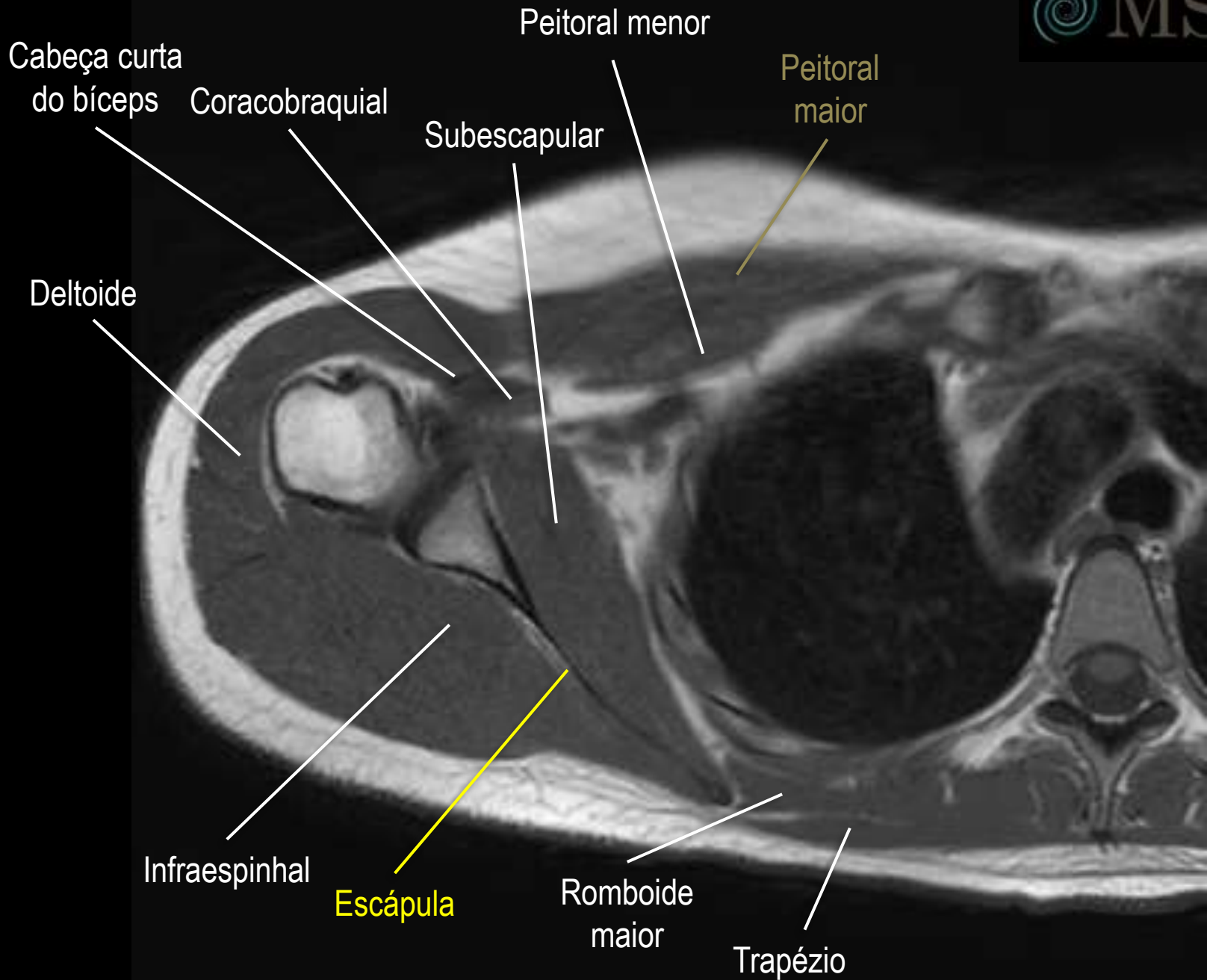
Deltoide

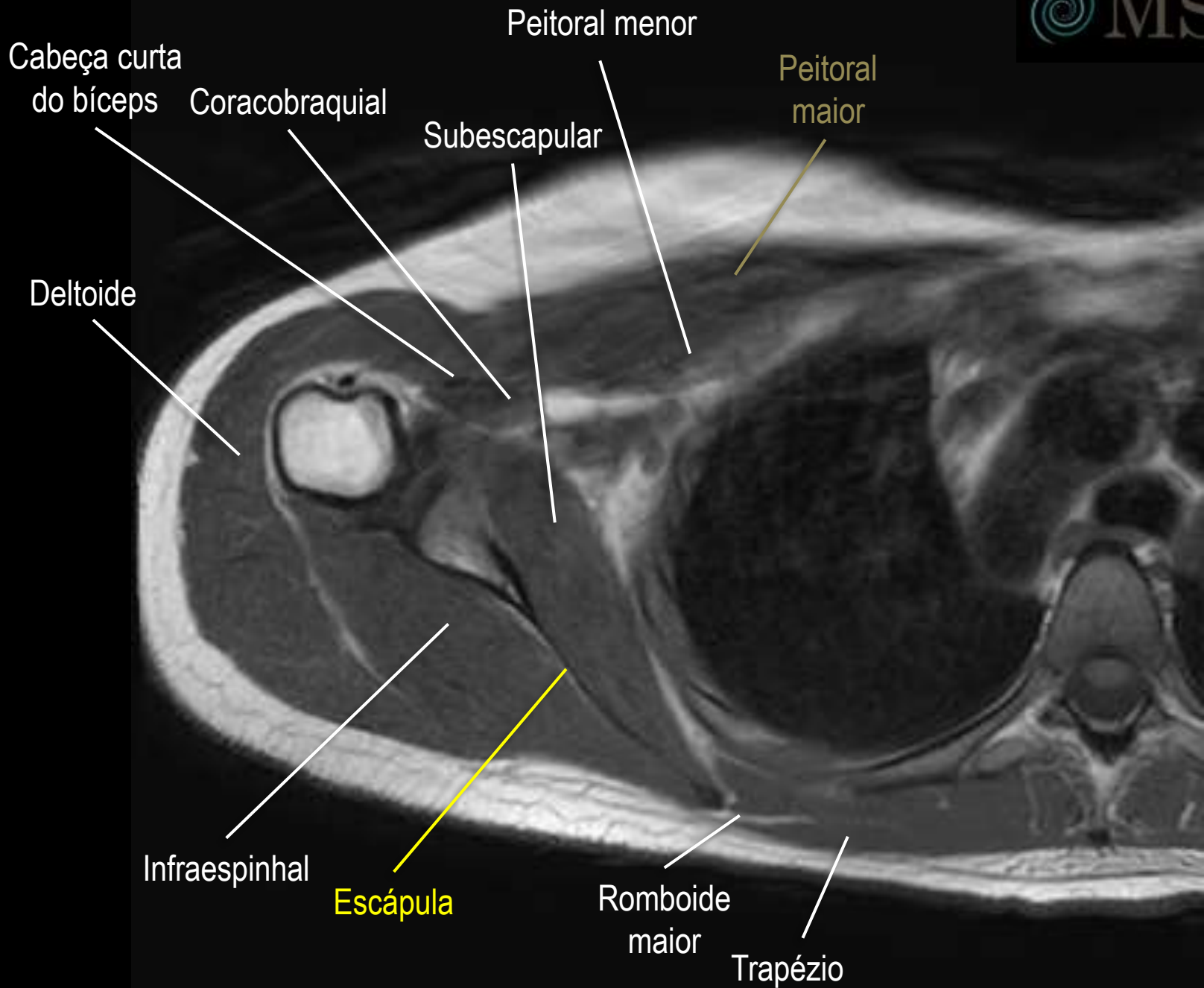
Infraespinhal

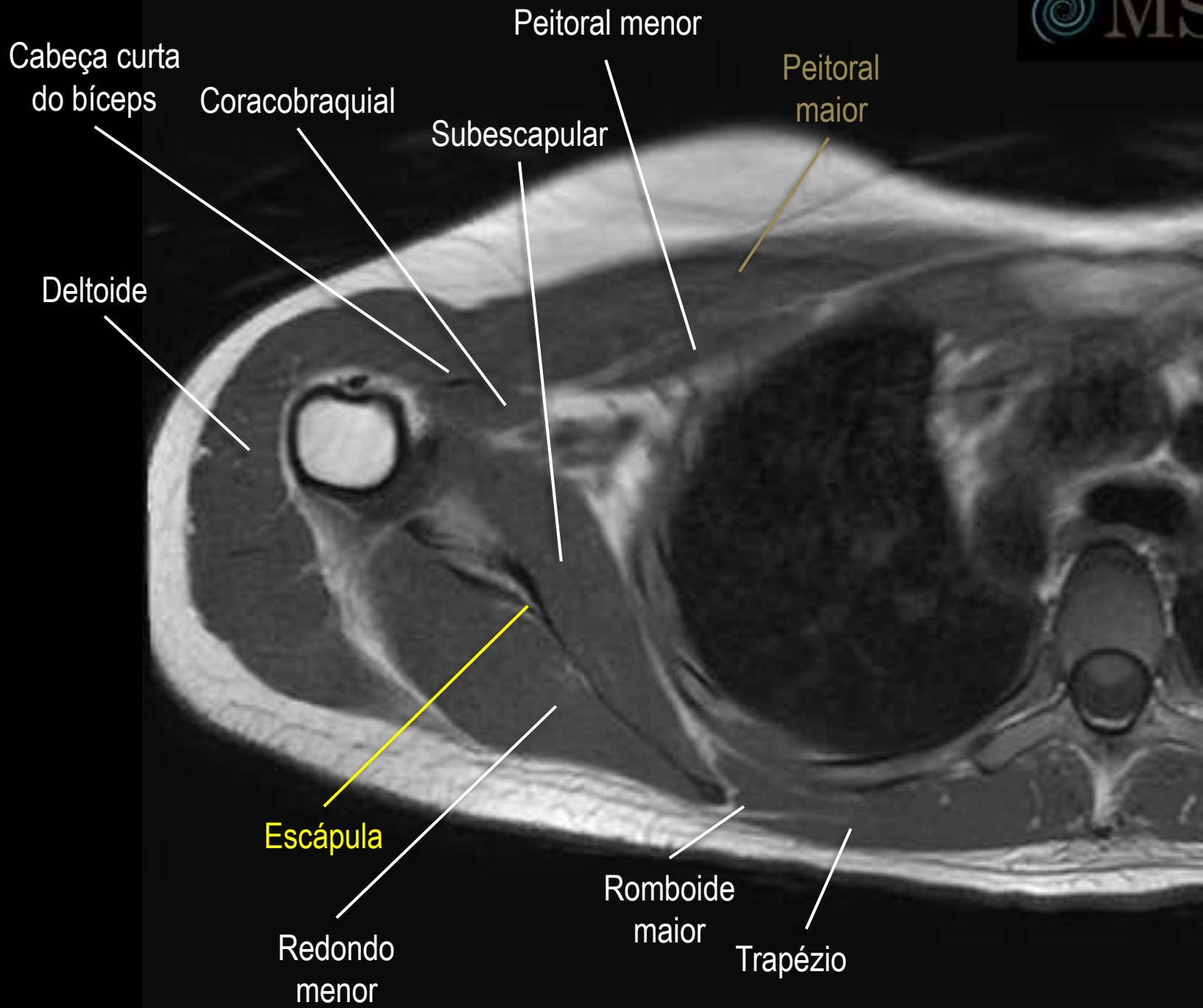
Escápula

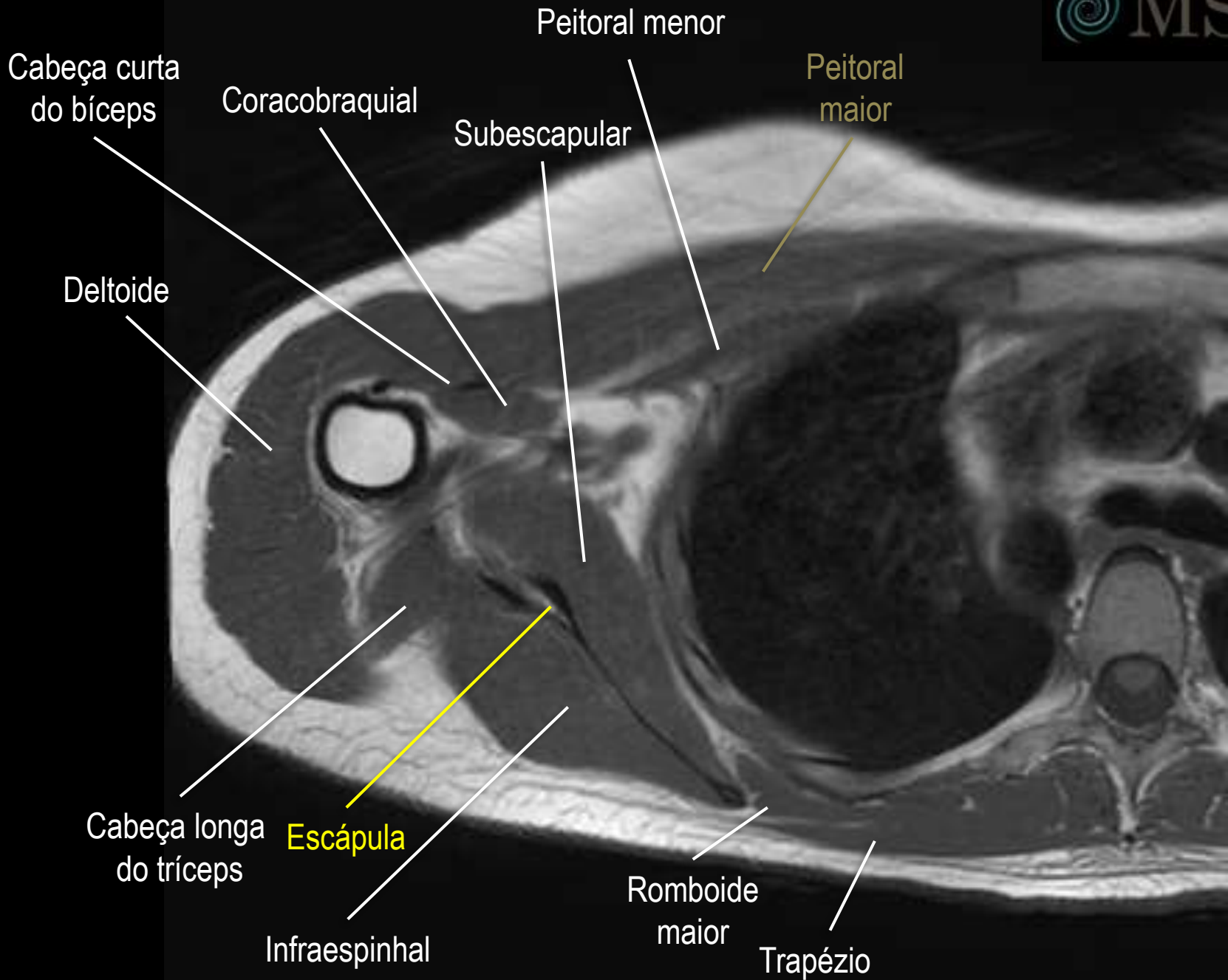
Trapézio

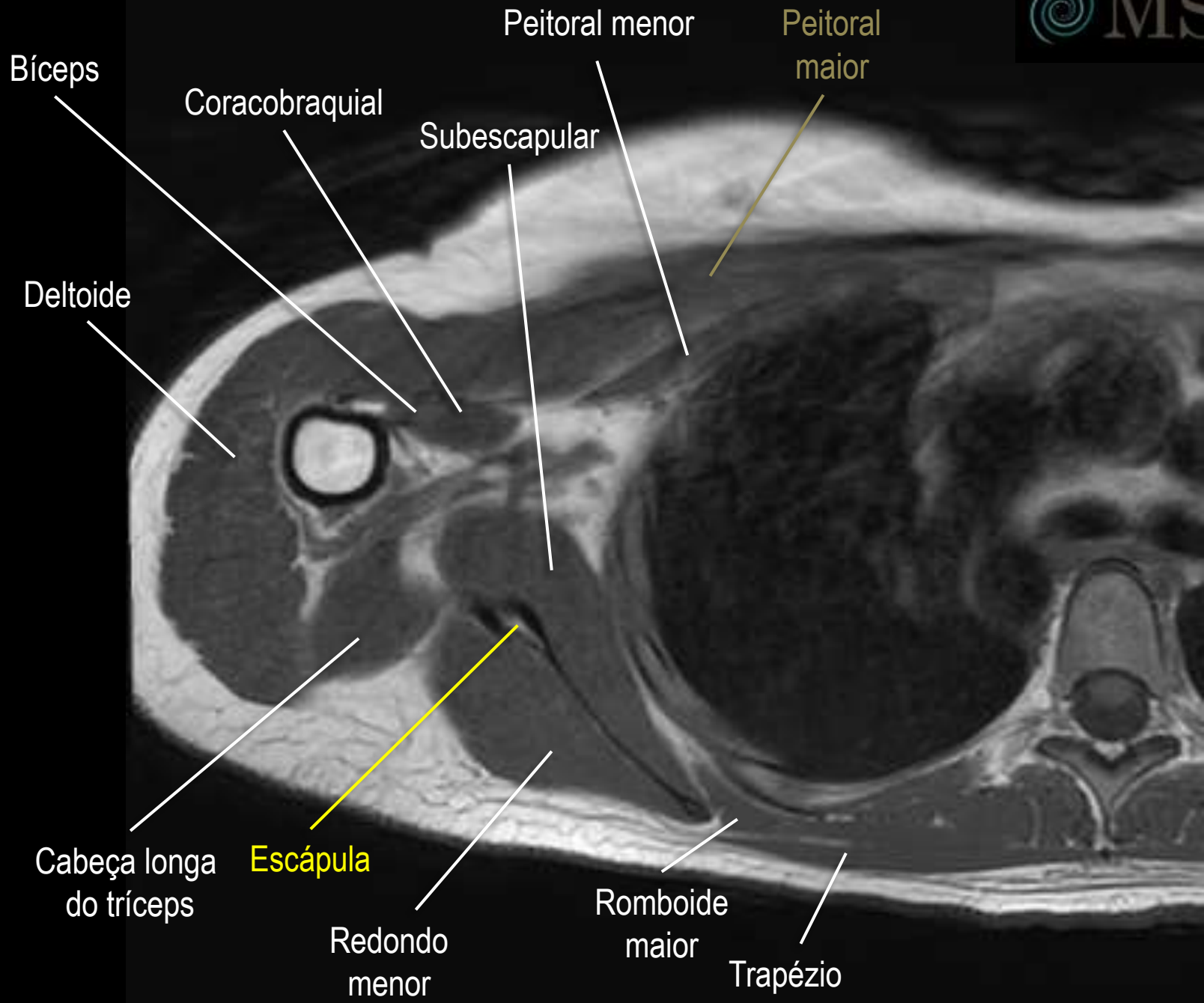
Romboide
maior

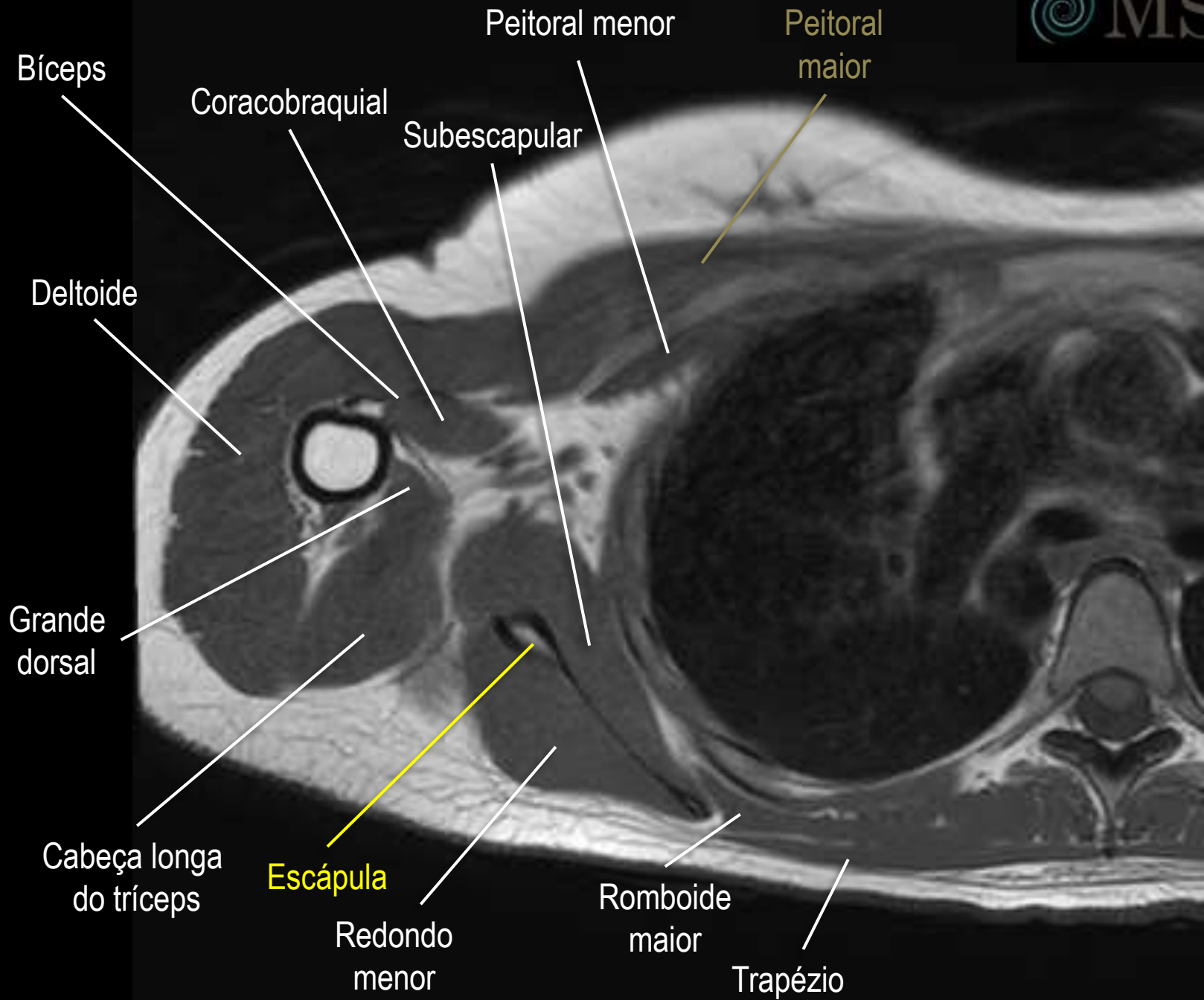


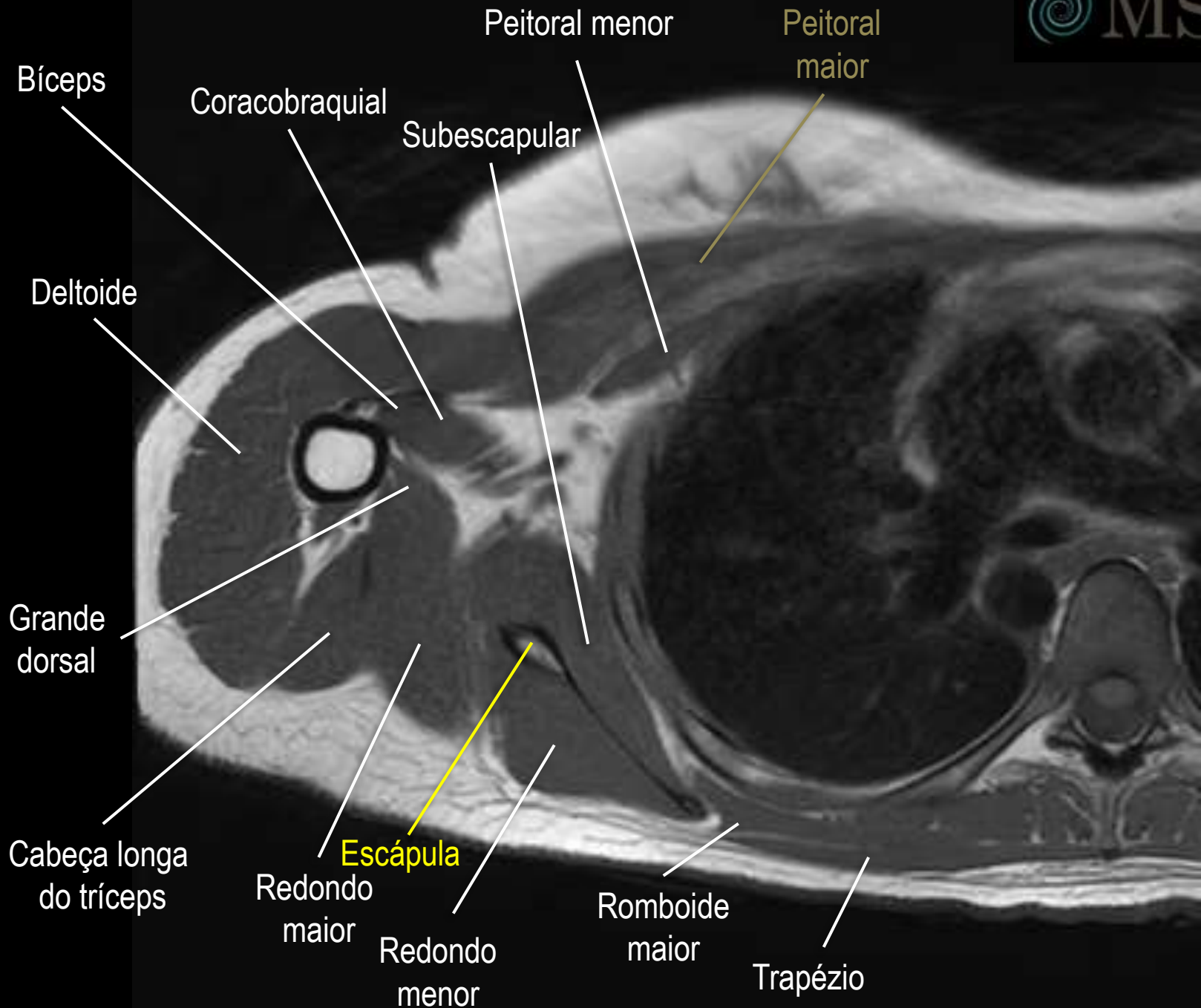


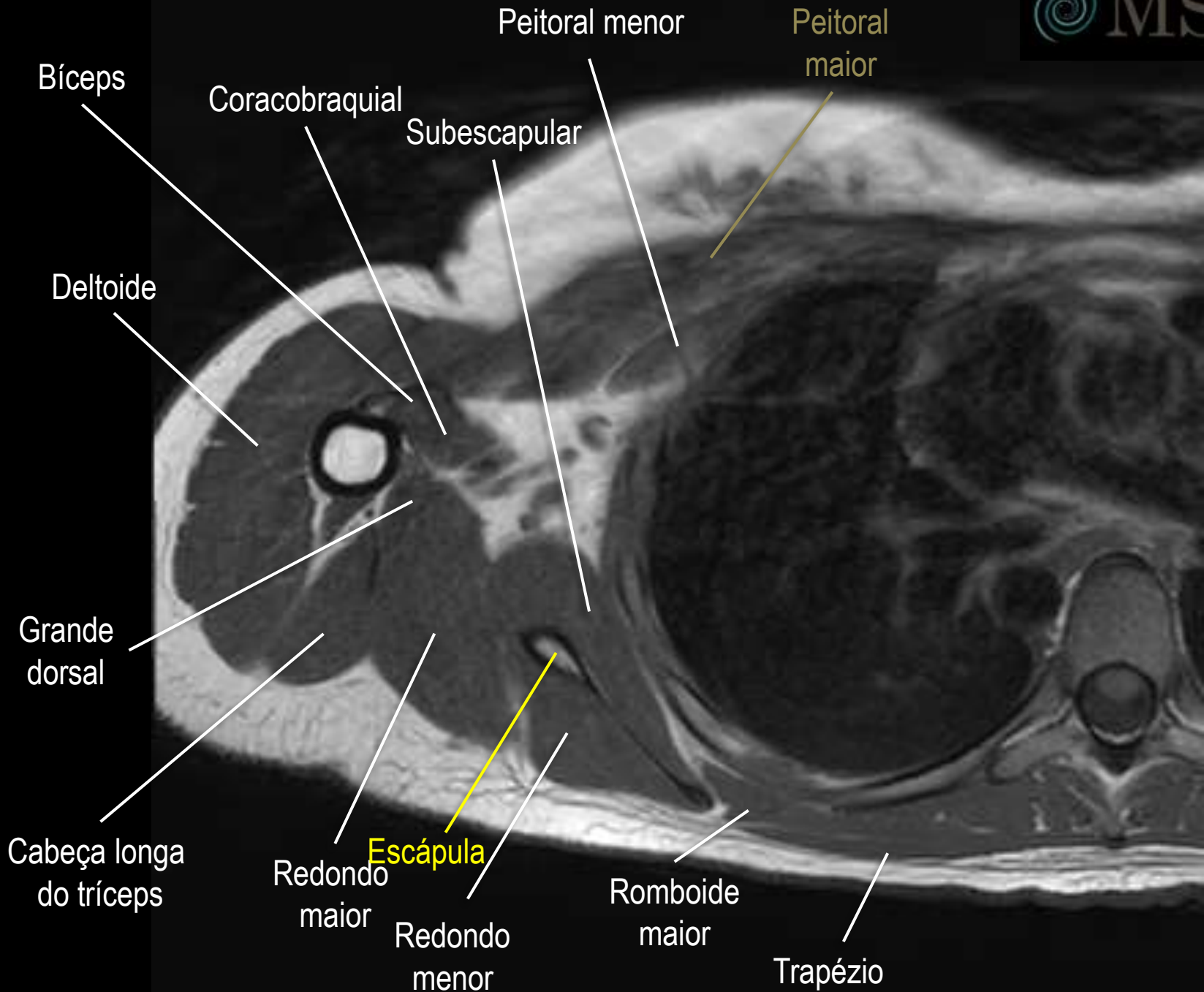


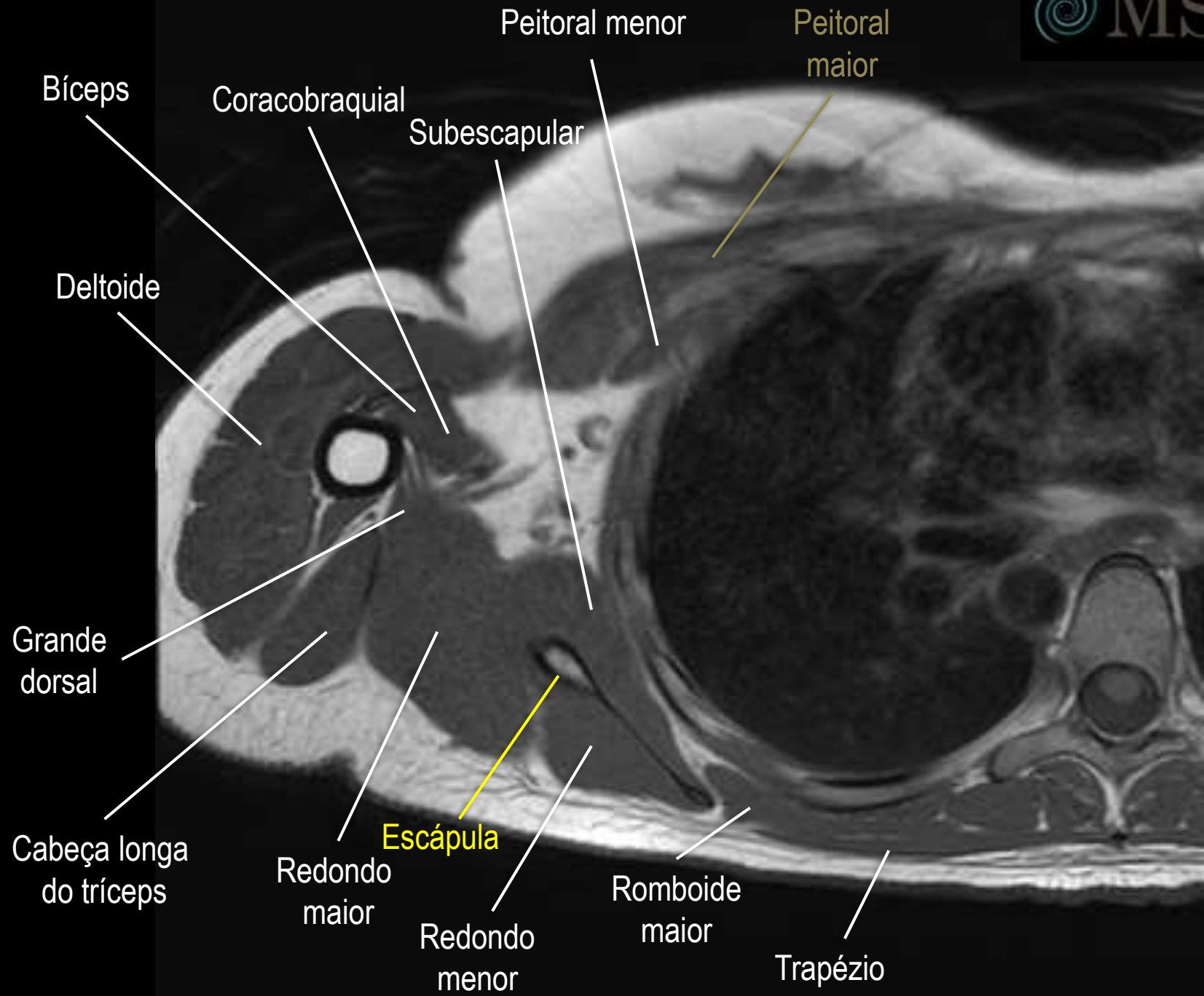


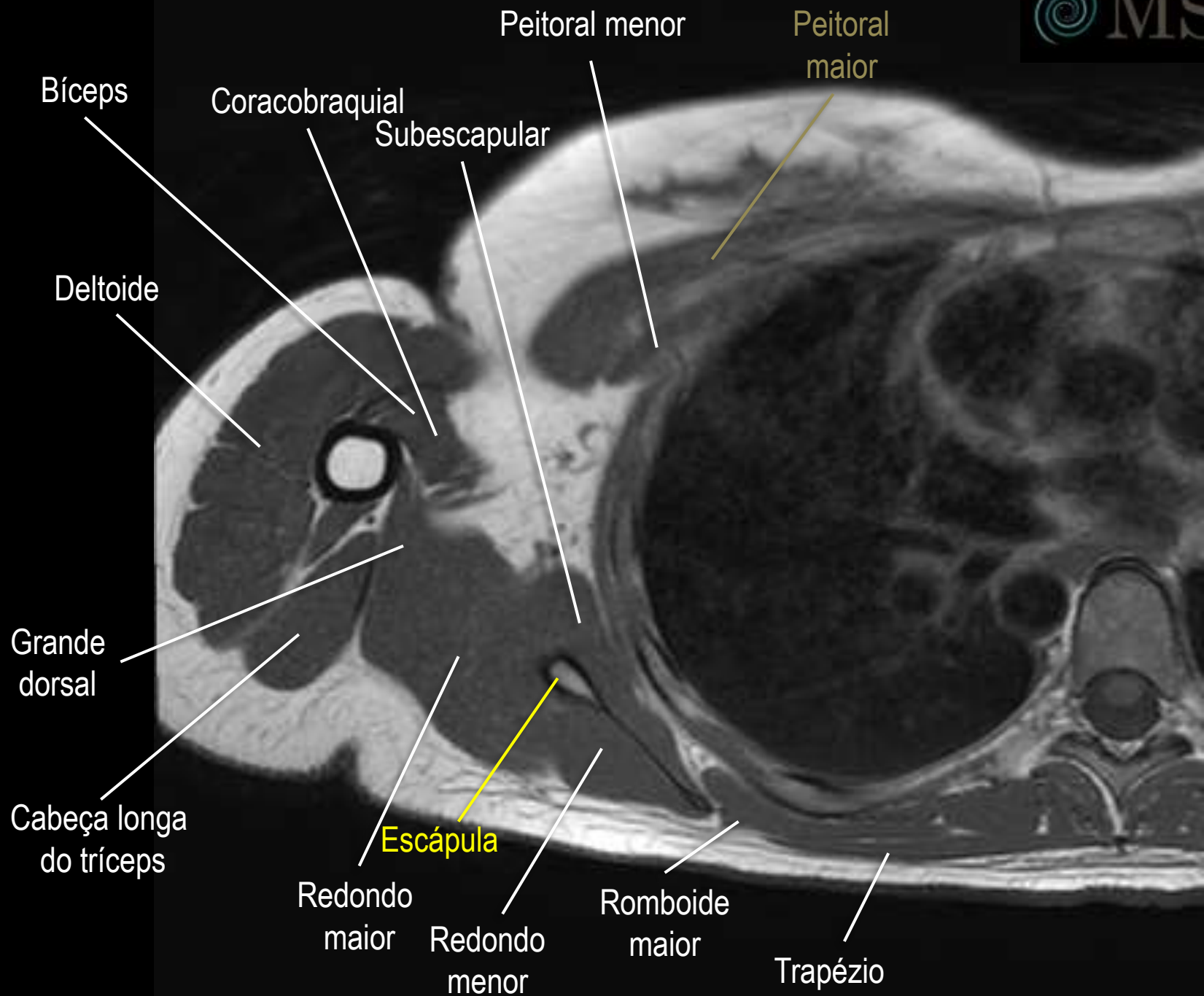


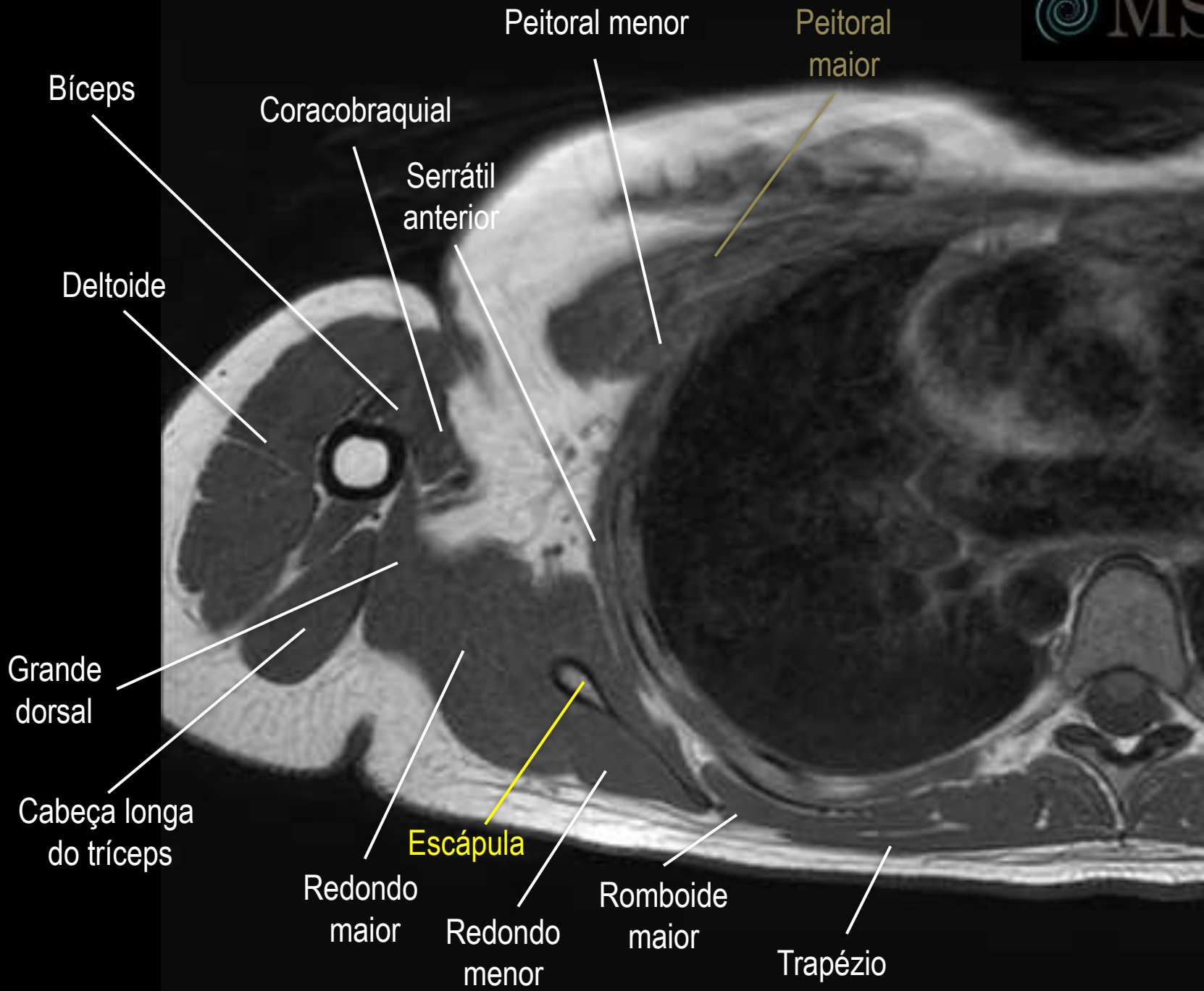


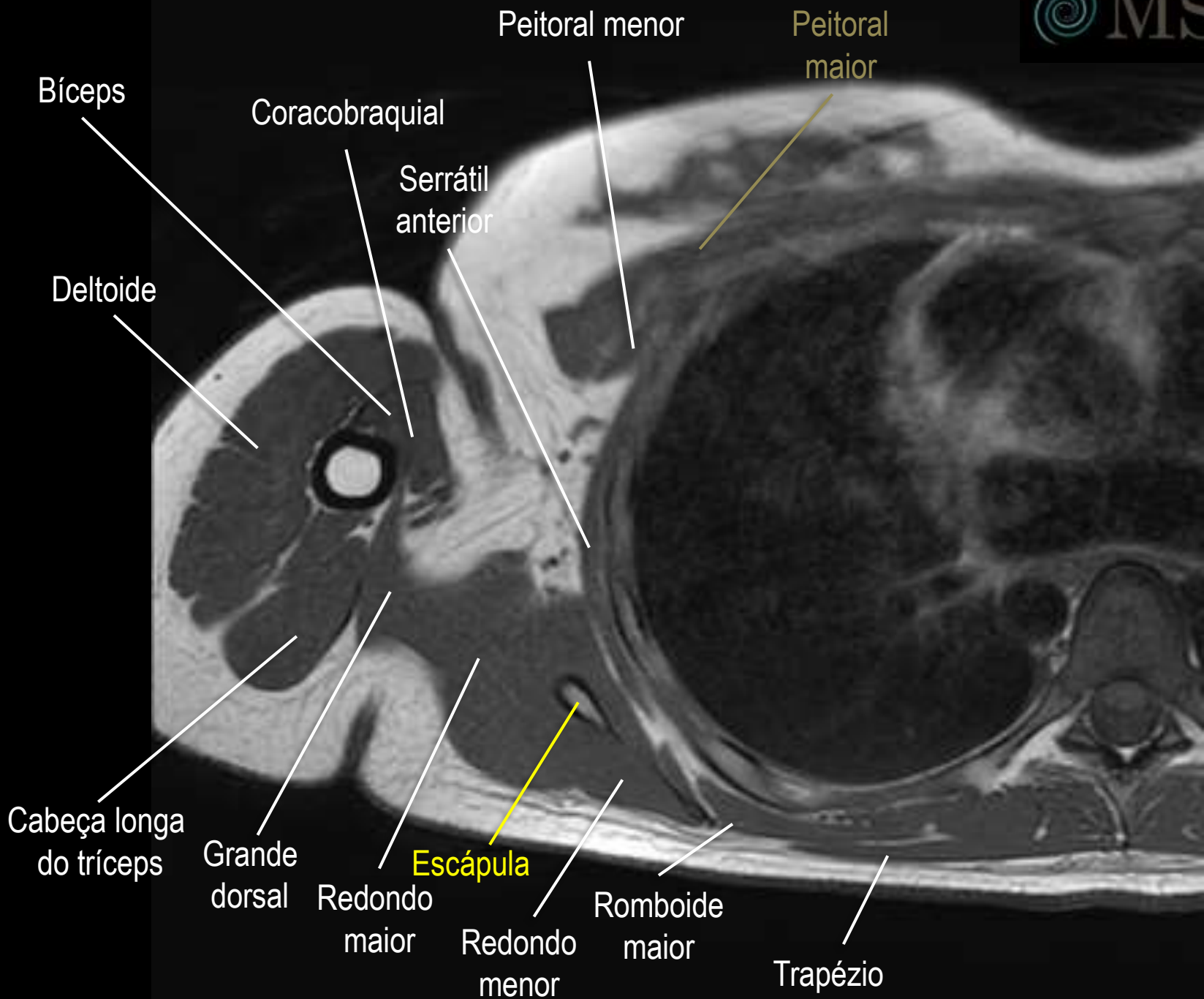


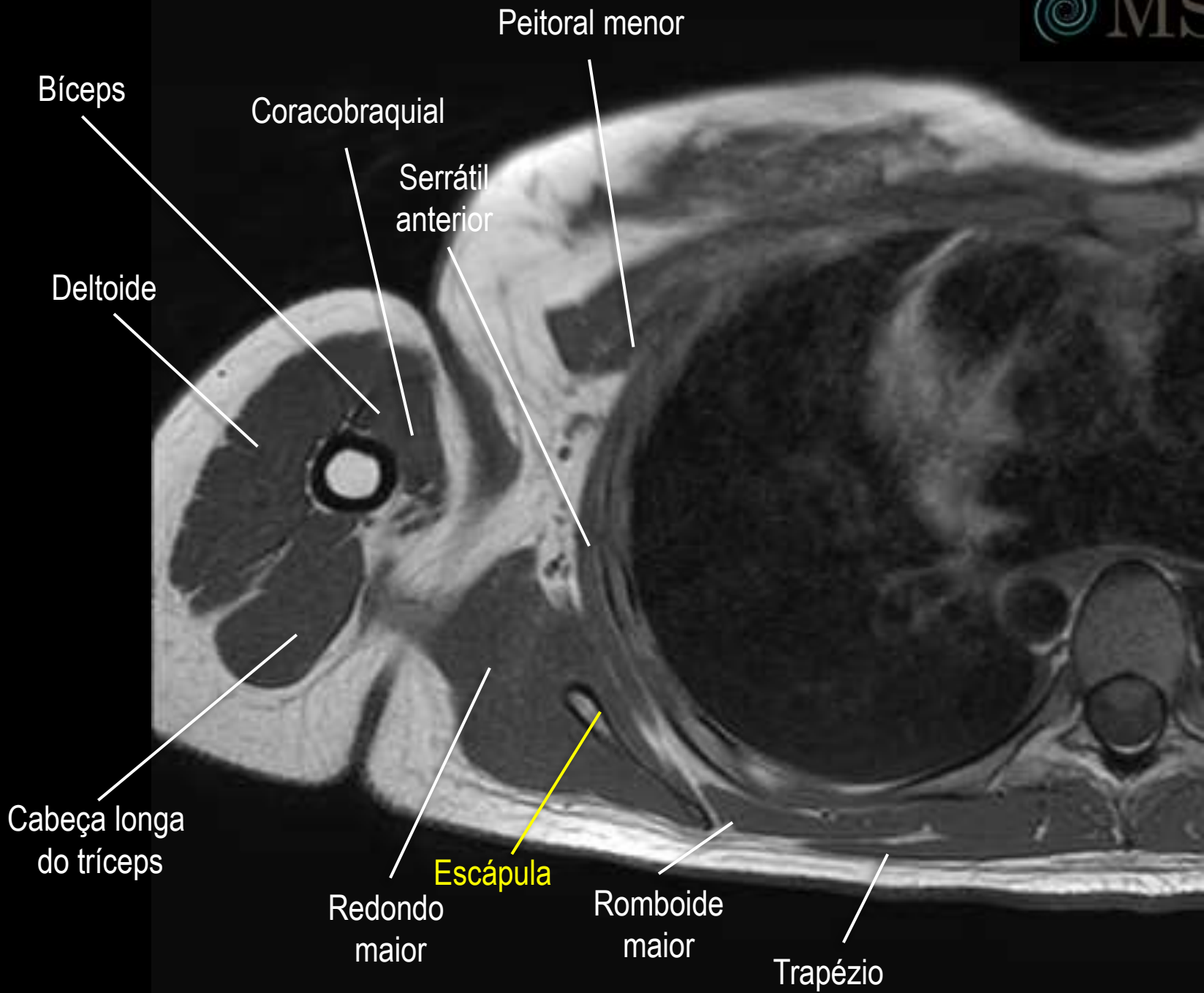


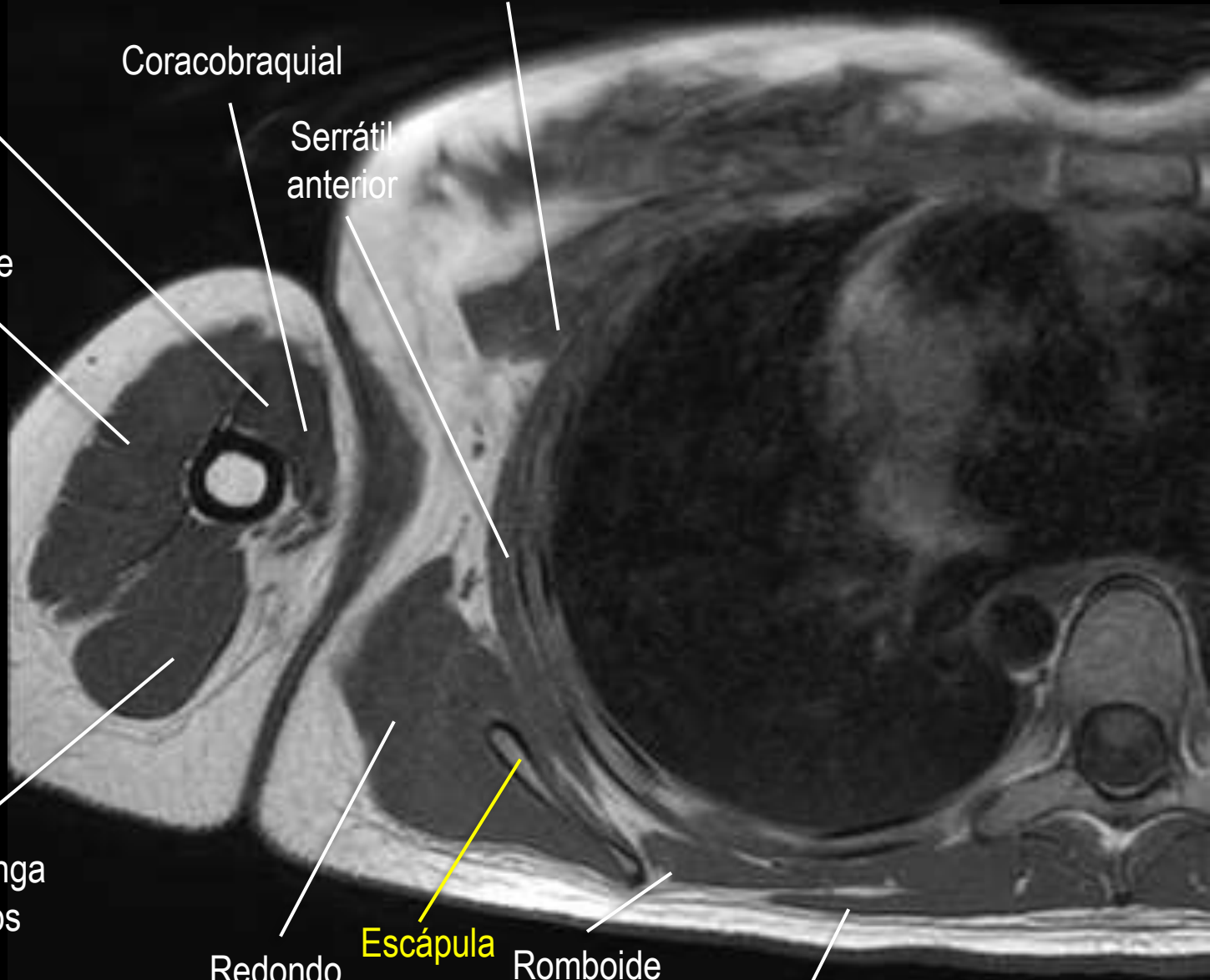












Bíceps

Coracobraquial

Serrátil anterior

Peitoral menor

Deltoide

Cabeça longa do tríceps

Redondo maior

Escápula

Romboide maior

Trapézio

