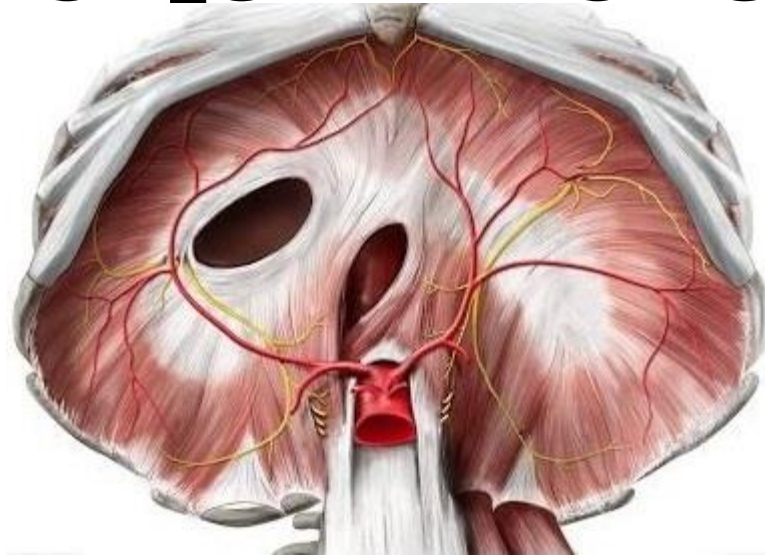
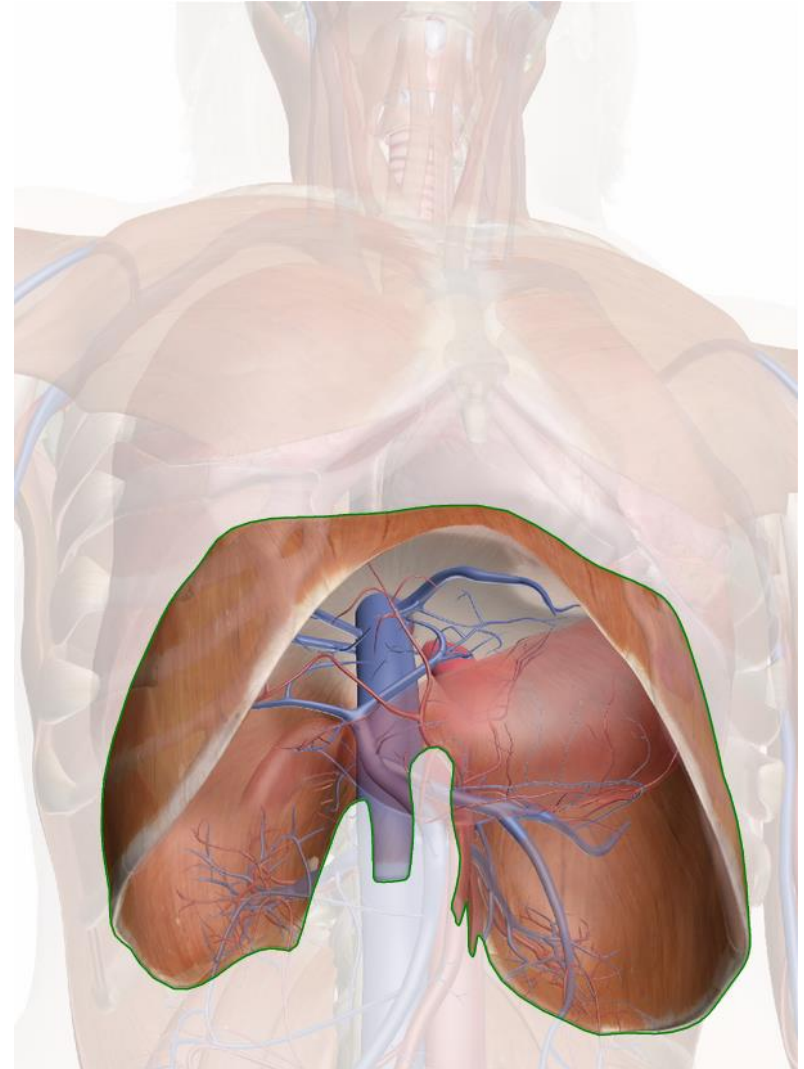


An anatomical illustration of the deep muscles of the back, viewed from a posterior perspective. The trapezius muscle is prominent, with its fibers converging towards the spine. The latissimus dorsi muscle is also visible, extending from the lower back. A red structure, likely the thoracic duct, is highlighted, showing its course through the back. The illustration is detailed, showing the texture of the muscles and the branching of nerves and blood vessels.



Content

- Introduction
- Parts of diaphragm
- Origin & Insertion
- Openings
- Relations
- Actions
- Nerve supply
- Blood supply
- Applied aspect

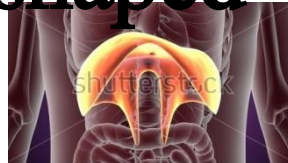


Introduction

Dia = two

Phragm = dome shaped

➤ **Two dome shaped structure**



➤ **Divides thoracic cavity from abdomen**

➤ **Chief muscle of respiration**

Parts of diaphragm

❖ Top (Superior surface)

Convex and protrudes in thoracic cavity

❖ Bottom (Inferior Surface)

Concave and faces the abdominal cavity

❖ Front

Sternal part, attaches to the back of xiphoid of the sternum

❖ Back

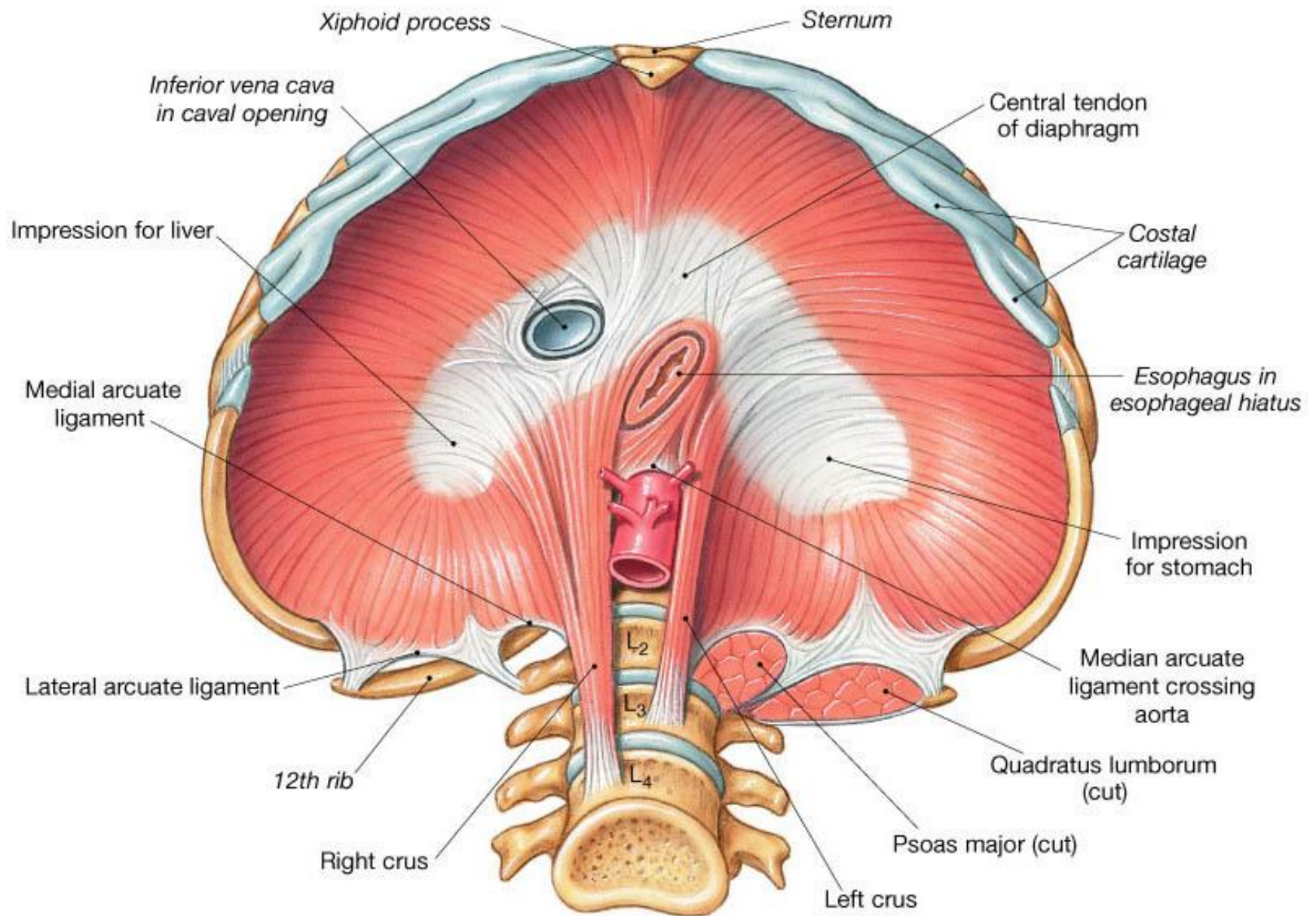
Lumber part, communicates with the first three lumbar vertebrae

❖ Sides

Remaining parts which attach to the back of last six ribs and its cartilages

Two bands – Crura

- **Arise from lumbar vertebrae**
- **Left crus and right crus**
- **Continue into the central tendon**
- **Right crus thicker than left crus**



(a) Inferior view

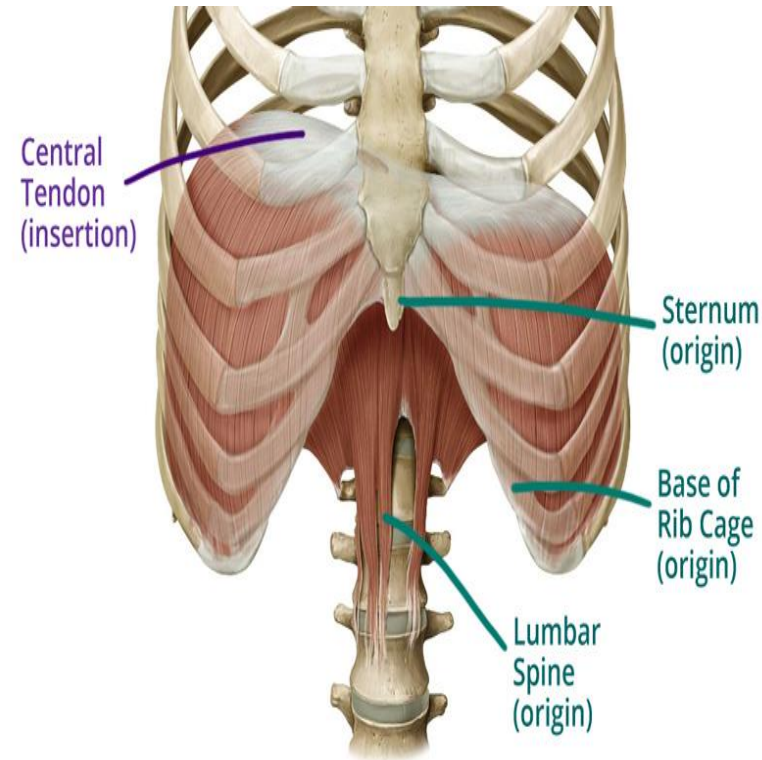
Origin And Insertion

➤ Origin

- Sternal part – Xiphoid process
- Costal part – lower 6th rib
- Lumbar part – L1 , L2 , L3

➤ Insertion

- Central Tendon



The Diaphragm — Origin & Insertion

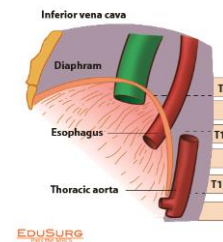
Openings of diaphragm

Major openings

Vena caval opening - at the level T8 it transmits with **inferior vena cava, branches of phrenic nerve**

Oesophageal openings - at the level of T10 it transmits with - **oesophagus, gastric or vagus nerves, oesophageal branches of the left gastric artery with some oesophageal vein**

Aortic opening - at the level of T12 it transmits with **aorta, azygous vein, thoracic duct**

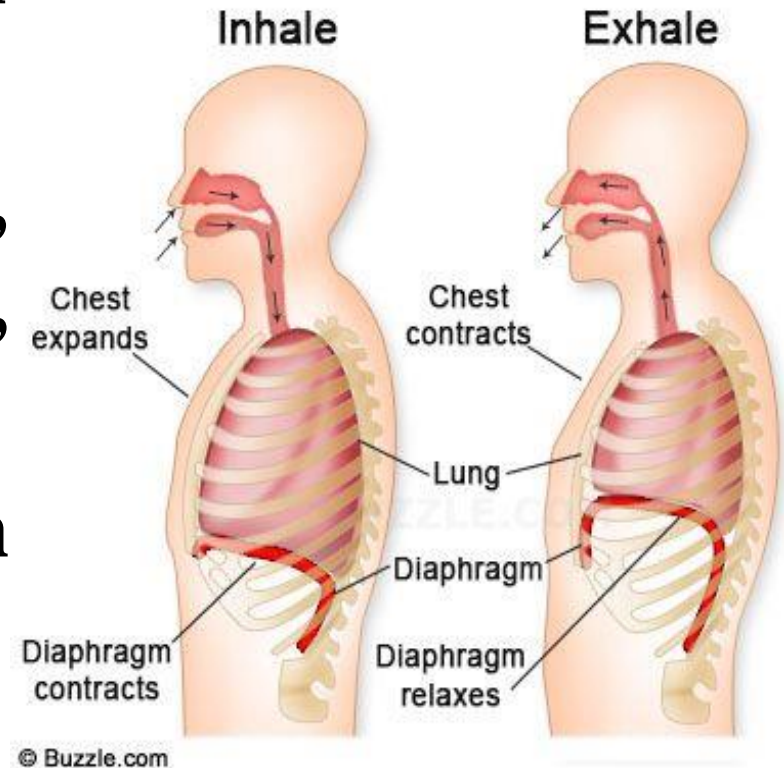


Minor Openings

- Greater splanchnic nerve and lesser splanchnic nerve- each crus of diaphragm
- The sympathetic chain- passes from thorax to the abdomen behind the medial arcuate ligament
- Subcostal nerve and vein- behind the lateral arcuate ligament
- Superior epigastric vessels and some lymphatics - xyphoid process
- Musculophrenic vessels- T9

Actions of diaphragm

- **Principal muscle of inspiration**
- **Expulsive acts – sneezing, coughing, vomiting, micturition, parturition**
- **The sphincteric action in lower end of oesophagus**

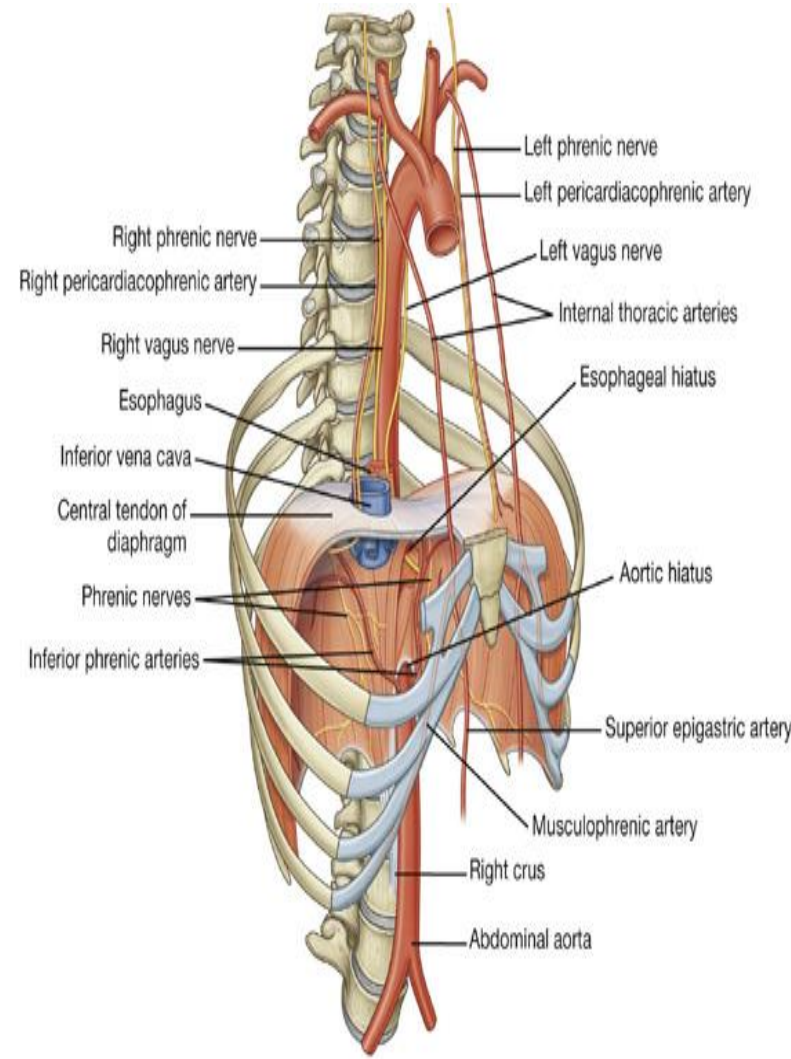


Nerve supply of diaphragm

Motor nerve supply : The right and left phrenic nerve
(C3, C4, C5)

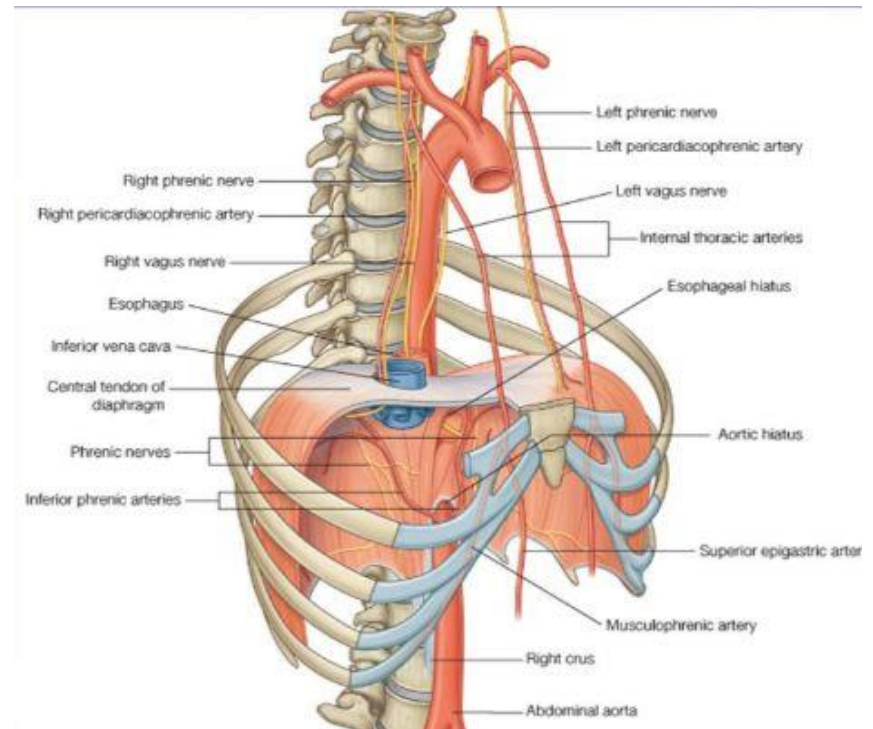
Sensory nerve supply —

- ❑ The central part of diaphragm supplied by phrenic nerve
- The periphery of diaphragm is supplied by the lower six intercostals nerves



Blood supply of diaphragm

- **Arterial Supply :**
 - Musculophrenic artery
 - Superior phrenic arteries
 - Lower 5 intercostal arteries + subcostal artery
 - Inferior phrenic artery
- **Veins :**
 - Accompany the arteries



Thank you!

