From 3rd part (a) subscapular runs down with the long subscapular nerve, just within the posterior axillary fold. Near the lower angle of the scapula it divides into two, one side goes to the side of the chest, the other to the deep surface of the latissimus with the long subscapular nerve. Near its origin it gives off a large branch, the circumflex scapular artery, which passes back through the "triangular space" to the dorsum of the scapula. (b) The anterior circumflex humeral artery which is a small artery that passes out across the front of the humerus, sending a branch up to the shoulder joint through the bicipital groove, and ends in the deltoid. (c) The posterior circumflex humeral artery is a large artery that runs back with the circumflex nerve through the "quadrilateral space" supplying the surrounding structures, and breaking up, it ends at the deltoid.

From 2nd part. (a) The thoracoacromial artery – a stout short trunk, which projects forward over the inner border of pectoralis minor and divides into four branches. (i) clavicular, runs up over subclavius; (ii) pectoral is large and runs down between the two pectorals with the external anterior thoracic nerve, and supplies these muscles; (iii) acromial, usually comes off a common trunk with the deltoid, and runs back beneath the deltoid toward the acromion; and (iv) deltoid runs down beside the cephalic vein, in a groove between deltoid and pectoralis major, and ends in these muscles. (b) lateral thoracic – runs down under cover of the outer border of the pectoralis minor to the wall of the thorax (and the mammary gland in a female).

From 1st part (a) superior thoracic – it runs in along the first intercostal space. The axillary artery begins at the outer border of the first rib and ends at the lower border of teres major, where it continues as the brachial artery. The axillary artery runs across the superior aspect of the axilla and is marked by a line drawn from the middle of the clavicle to a point half-way between the two condyles of the humerus, when the arm is raised to a right angle. It is divided into three parts by the crossing of the pectoralis minor. 1st stage is medial, 2nd stage is posterior, and 3rd stage is lateral to the muscle.

Diagram of branches of axillary artery

Pectoralis minor
Lateral thoracic artery
Superior thoracic artery
Posterior circumflex humeral artery
Acromial Br
Clavicular Br
Thoracoacromial artery
Deltoid Br
Pectoral Br
Pectoralis minor
Circumflex scapular artery
Sub-scapular artery
Posterior circumflex humeral artery
Anterior circumflex humeral artery
Circumflex scapular artery

Diagram of branches of axillary artery

Label
No Label