

Function of the Trapezius – the Inspection from Trapezius Deficit Cases –

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Introduction

We examined the role of Trapezius from motion of trapezius deficit cases.

Case

1. Case 1

Elder brother. His physical development had been normal in infant days. At seven years old, he noticed his left arm couldn't move like right. This disability became gradually worse. He was referred to our hospital at fourteen-year-old. The left scapula was elevated and the rhomboid was prominent. The absence of trapezius was confirmed by MRI. Flexion and abduction of the left shoulder were restricted, especially in abduction; scapula couldn't move smooth through 90 degree. Around 90 degree, levator scapulae laxed and rhomboid minor and serratus anterior tracted scapula inferiorly and rotated upper. We termed this change of direction by adjusting of mooring muscles as "Switching".

2. Case 2

Younger brother. His physical development had been also normal. He was referred at 7 years old. Left trapezius was total defect, and right trapezius was partial defect. Flexion and abduction were also limited. In abducting around 90 degree, he did switching as his brother did.

Discussion

Trapezius contributes to the smooth abduction of the shoulder through 90 degree. This function was not able to be compensated completely by other muscles.