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A case of individual variation of the rhomboid muscles

Running Head: Rhomboid muscle variation

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Abstract

During the routine gross anatomic dissection of a Turkish male cadaver; a variation of rhomboid muscles was observed on the left side. There were two rhomboid minors and three rhomboid majors coursing under the trapezius muscle. The origins of the upper and lower rhomboid minor muscles were C5, C6 and C7 vertebrae, respectively. Their insertions were to medial border of scapula, to upper part and to lower part of the spine of scapula, respectively. The origins of the upper, middle and lower rhomboid majors were C7, T1-T3 and T4-T5 vertebrae, respectively. Their insertions were to the 2/3 most inferior part of the medial border of scapula, from superior to inferior in sequence. In the examination of the literature; we could not be able to observe such a variation of these muscles. In surgical procedures these type of variations have a clinical importance for intrathoracic muscle flap transfers and in cases with the paralysis of trapezius muscle.

Key words: dissection, anatomy, cadaver

Introduction

The rhomboid minor and rhomboid major muscles are inferior to levator scapulae muscle. Rhomboid minor is a small, cylindrical muscle and Rhomboid major is a quadrilateral sheet of muscle (1). These two muscles work together to retract or pull
the scapula towards the vertebral column. With other muscles; they may also rotate
lateral aspect of the scapula inferiorly [2]. In the literature; there are only a few reports
related with the variation of these two muscles [3, 4, 5]. In the present case; to our
knowledge, we report a unique variation of these two muscles on the left side of a
cadaver.

**Case report**

During the routine gross anatomic dissection of the superficial back muscles of a
67-year-old Turkish male cadaver; a variation of rhomboid muscles was observed on the
left side. There were two rhomboid minors and three rhomboid majors coursing under
the trapezius muscle. The origins of the upper and lower rhomboid minor muscles were
C5, C6 and C7 vertebrae, respectively. Their insertions were to medial border of
scapula, to upper part and to lower part of the spine of scapula, respectively. The origins
of the upper, middle and lower rhomboid majors were C7, T1-T3 and T4-T5 vertebrae,
respectively. Their insertions were to the 2/3 most inferior part of the medial border of
scapula, from superior to inferior in sequence. In the examination of the literature; we
could not be able to observe such a variation of these muscles. In the cadaver; the left
superficial back muscles, the right half of the hemithorax and right superficial back
muscles were normal in every aspect (Fig. 1). There was any abnormality on the
cadaver and it was a healthy specimen.

**Discussion**

The variations of the rhomboid muscles are very rare. During the superficial
back dissection of a 72-year-old male cadaver, Jelev and Landzhov observed an
aberrant muscle bilaterally below the lower border of the rhomboideus major. The
unusual muscle arose by a thin aponeurosis from the spinous process of the mid-
thoracic vertebrae and was attached laterally to the lowest part of the medial border of
the scapula [3]. In the study of Mori; a muscular slip called “musculus rhomboideus
minus” was described in 11-14% of the Japanese population. This muscle was
originated from the spinous process above the latissimus dorsi origin, was coursing
laterally and gradually disappearing or passing into the fascia of the teres major muscle
[4]. Von Haffner observed a small muscle on the right side of a cadaver, stretched
between the sixth thoracic vertebra and the inferior angle of the scapula. The author named this muscle as “musculus rhomboideus minimus”. Additionally, in his case; bilateral incomplete agenesis of the trapezius muscles was present [5]. In another study; Saberi et al. investigated the embryonic origins of the rhomboid muscles by following the derivatives of medial and lateral somite halves using quail-chick chimeras. Their results showed that the rhomboid muscles were made up of cells derived mainly from the lateral portion of the somite [6].

In animals: the rhomboid muscles always present cervical and thoracic parts and in carnivores has an additional, capital part. Rhomboid muscles are innervated from the brachial plexus in the dog; but in some species, they are also innervated by dorsal branches of local spinal nerves. (7)

In the examination of the literature; our variation is unique and is clinically important. When found during surgical procedures; it can be used together with the usual rhomboid muscles for intrathoracic muscle flap transfers [8]. Additionally; the transfer of the rhomboid muscles to the infraspinous fossa (the Eden- Lange procedure) is important in cases with the paralysis of the trapezius muscle [9].

Conclusions

In the literature; variations of rhomboid muscles are scarce. The present case report describes a variation of the rhomboid muscles. In surgical procedures these type of variations have a clinical importance for intrathoracic muscle flap transfers and in cases with the paralysis of trapezius muscle.

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References


Figure 1. Variation of rhomboid muscles. ‘1’, ‘2’ rhomboid minor muscles. ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ rhomboid major muscles.