

The cervicothoracic ganglion consists of the fused ganglia of C7, C8 and T1 and sometimes includes T3, T4 and T5. The first thoracic ganglion may remain separate from the cervicothoracic ganglion and is known as the 'inferior cervical ganglion'.

The cervicothoracic ganglion is usually situated on the lateral border of the longus colli muscle between the root of the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the first rib. It lies posterior to the vertebral vessels and is separated from the cervical pleura by the suprapleural membrane inferiorly.

It gives rise to a cardiac branch, which joins the deep cardiac plexus, branches to the subclavian artery and adjacent blood vessels and grey rami communicantes to the ventral rami of C7 and C8. It receives white rami communicantes from the ventral ramus of T1.