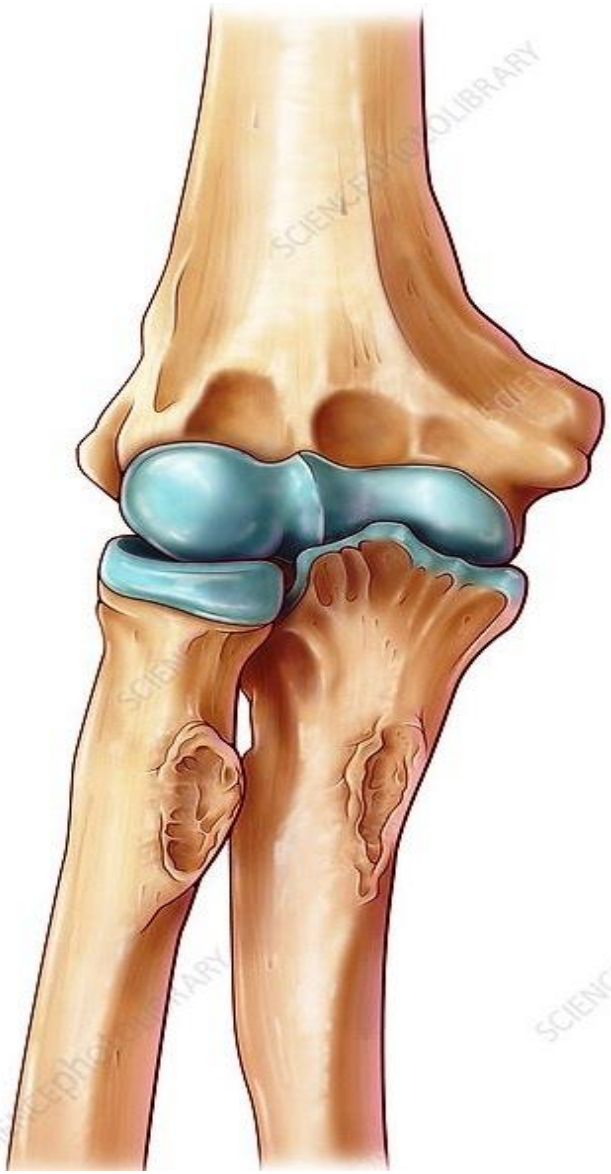
CUBITAL FOSSA & ELBOW JOINT



BY

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CUBITAL FOSSA

Def.: tissue space in front of elbow &upper part of forearm

Shape:- triangular

Boundaries:

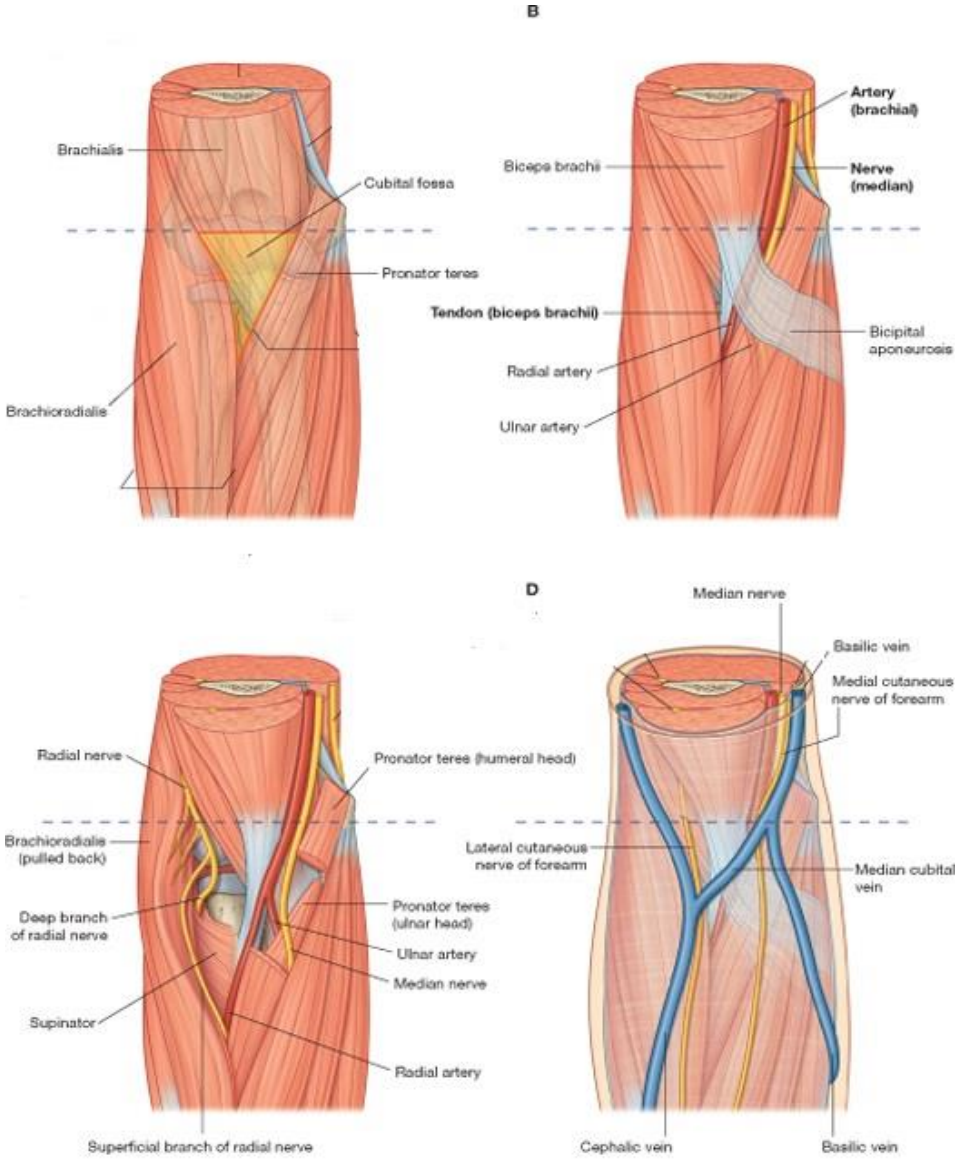
base: imaginary line
connecting 2 epicondyle

lateral border: Brachioradialis.

medial border : pronator teres.

apex: meeting of 2 borders.

floor: brachialis medially
supinator laterally.



CUBITAL FOSSA

Boundaries:

roof: -skin.

- superficial fascia containing Cephalic, basilic & median cubital v.

-deep fascia

-bicipital aponeurosis.

contents:- from medial to lateral.

1-median n.: pass between 2 head of pronator teres.

2-brachial art. :- divides into

radial art. : pass deep to Brachioradialis

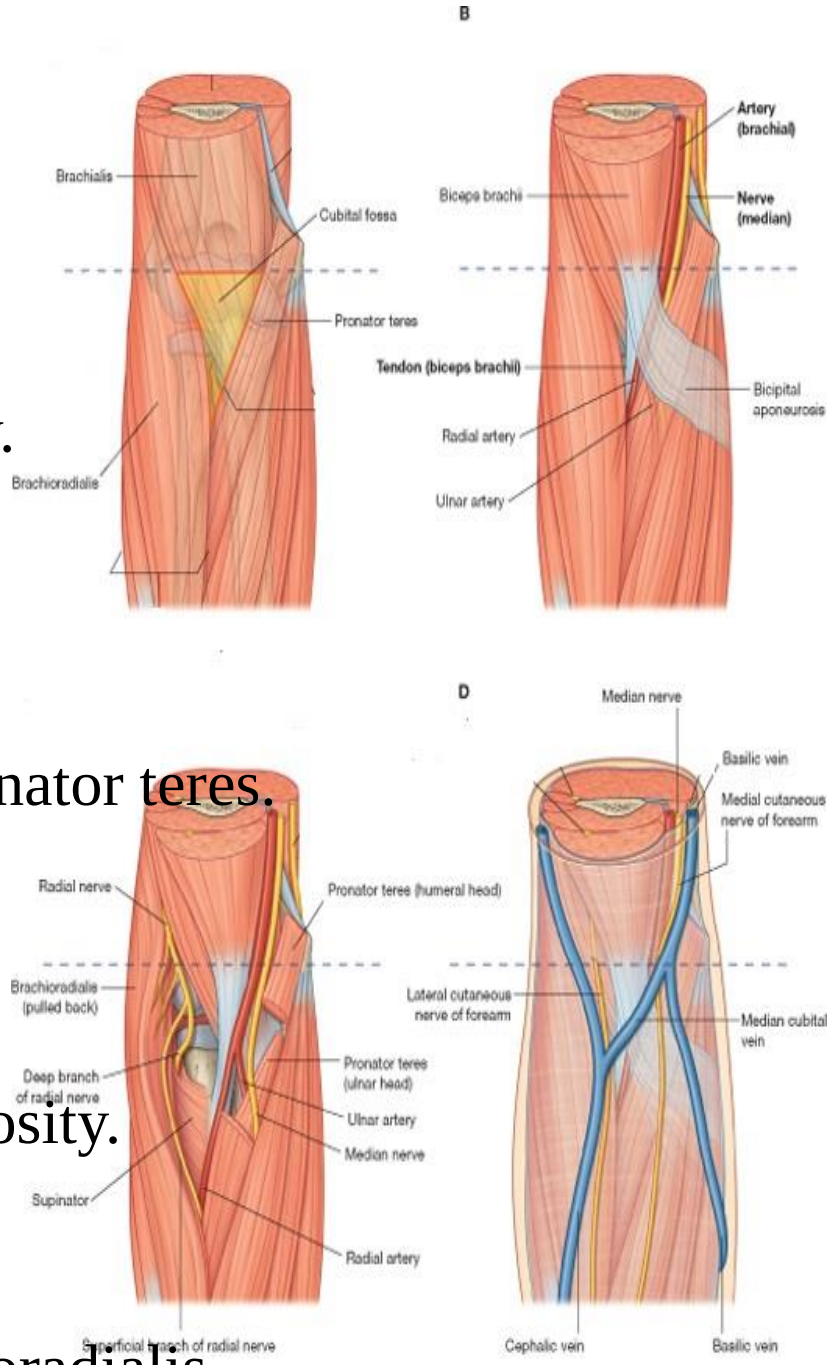
ulnar art. : pass deep to pronator teres

3-tendon of biceps: insert in radial tuberosity.

4-radial n.:- divides into

post. interosseous n.: pierce supinator

Superficial radial n.: pass deep to brachioradialis



ELBOW JOINT

Type:- Synovial

Variety:- Hinge

Articular Surface:-

Above:-

Trochlea, capitulum of humerus articulate with

Below:-

trochlear notch of ulna & head of radius respectively

ELBOW JOINT

Capsule

Attachment:

Front :-

- Above the coronoid and radial fossae
- margins of the coronoid process & annular ligament

Back :-

- above olecranon fossa
- margins of olecranon process

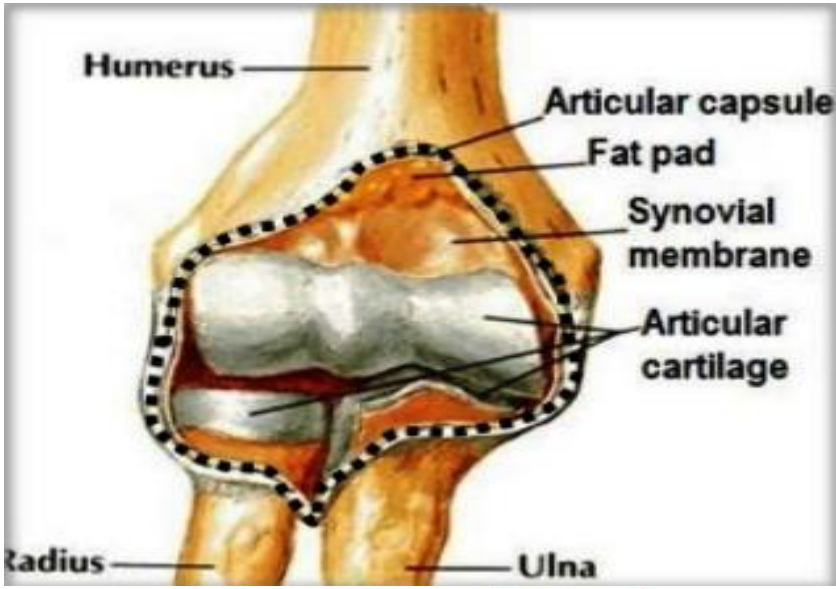
Medially:-root of medial epicondyle

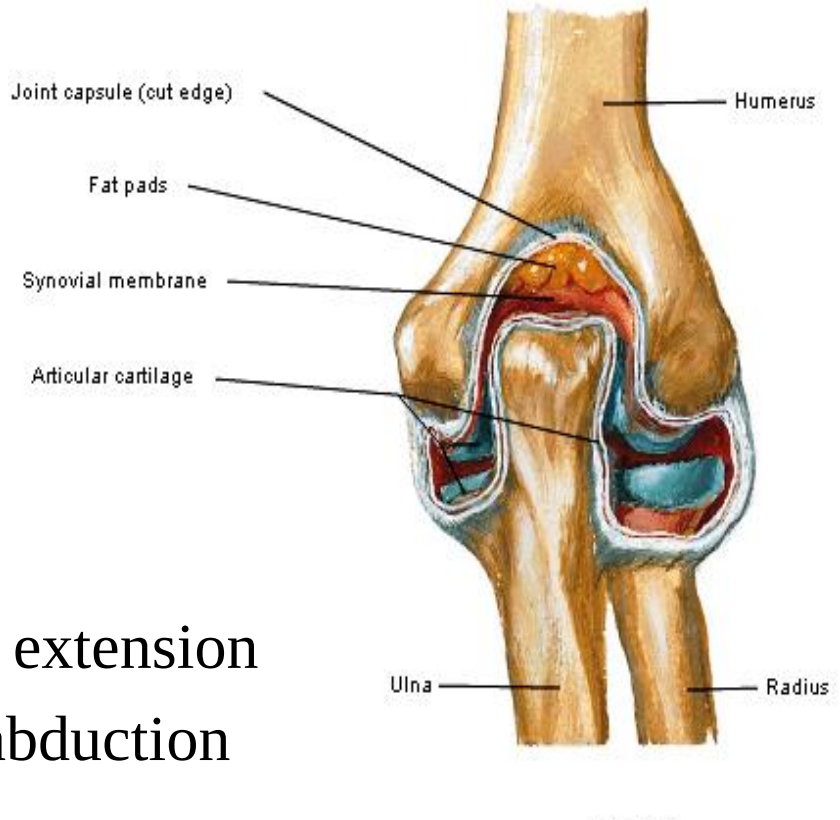
Laterally:- root of lateral epicondyles

Characters:

Thin in front &back to allow flexion and extension

Thick on sides to prevent adduction and abduction

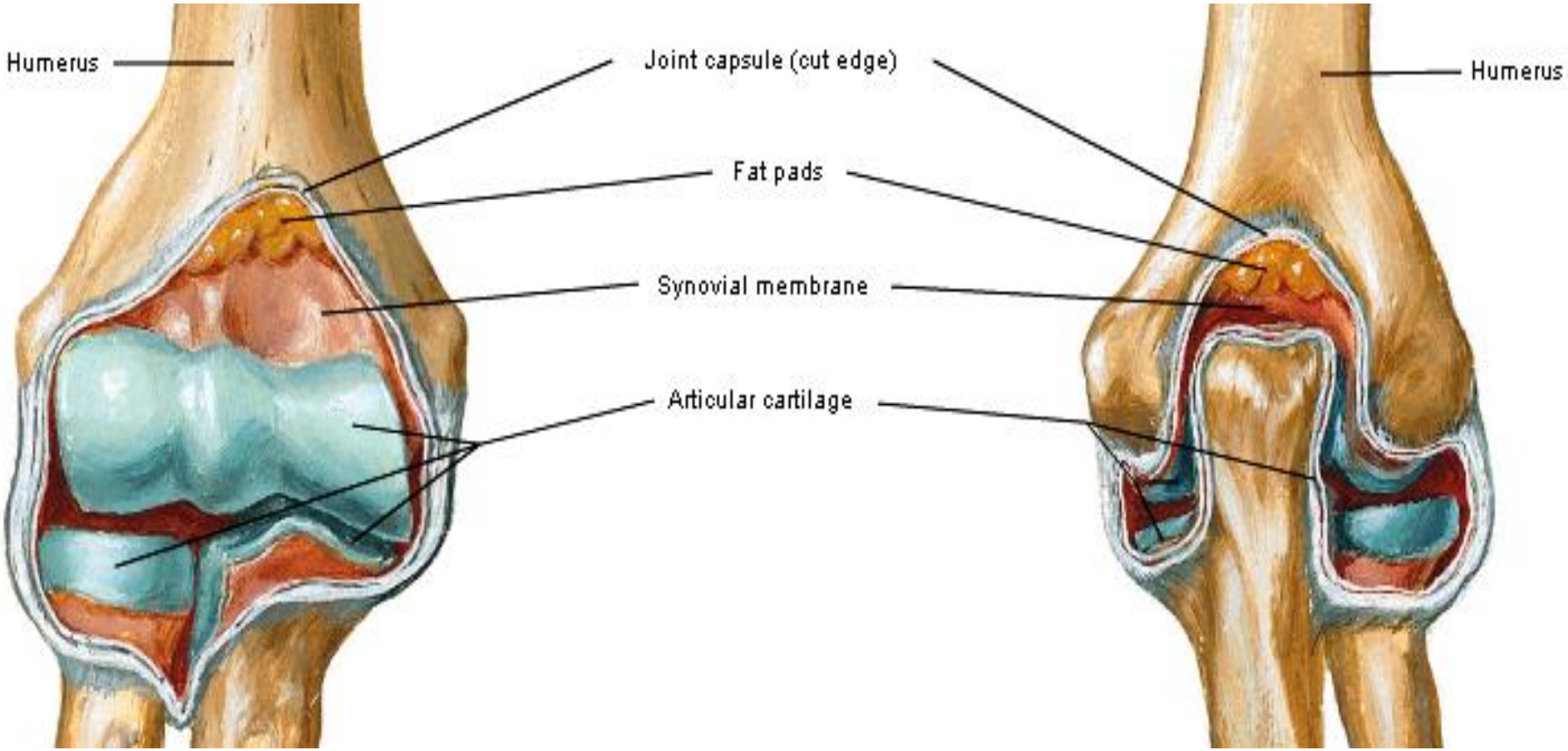




ELBOW JOINT

Synovial membrane:-

Lines the capsule and covers the non articular structures



ELBOW JOINT

Ligaments:-

Radial collateral (Lateral) ligament

Fan shaped

Extends from lateral epicondyle to annular ligament

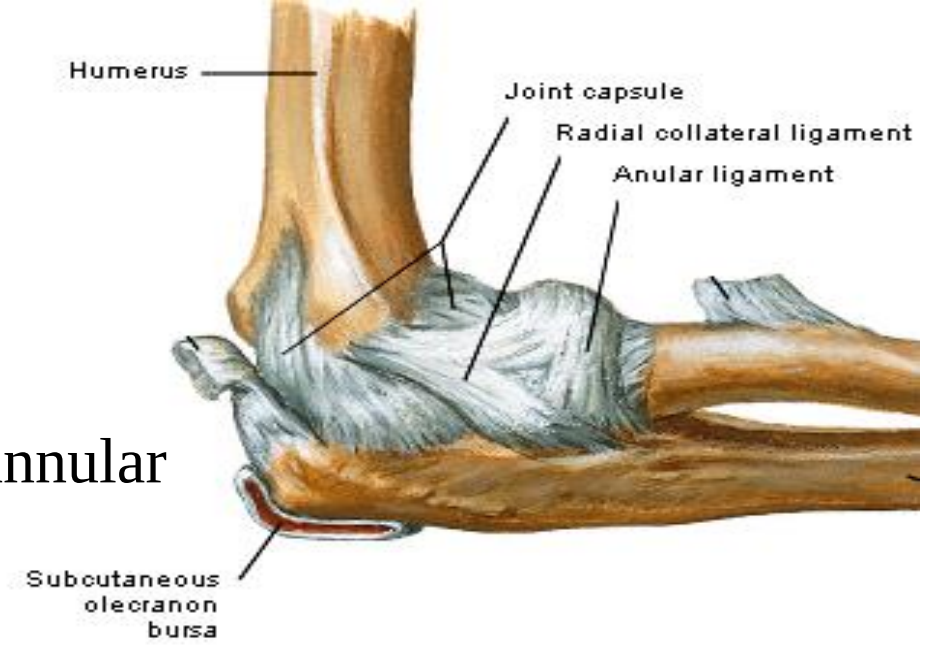
Ulnar collateral (medial) ligament

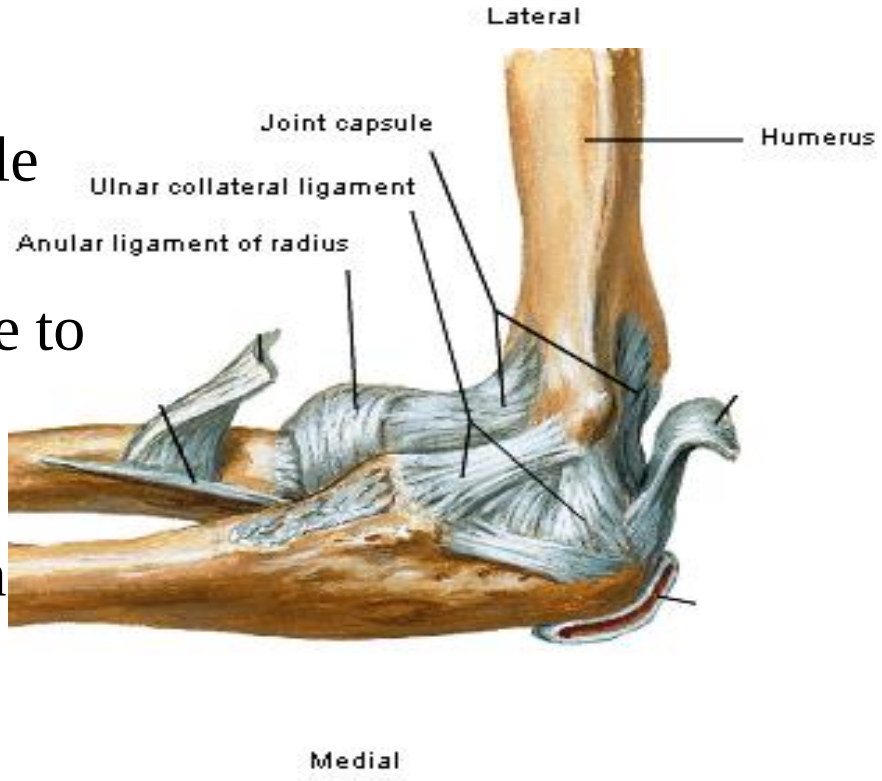
Triangular formed of 3 bands

Anterior band:- from medial epicondyle to medial border of coronoid process

Posterior band: from medial epicondyle to medial border of olecranon process

Oblique band:- from medial border of coronoid to medial border of olecranon process





ELBOW JOINT

Relations

Anteriorly:

Brachialis separating it from

median nerve,

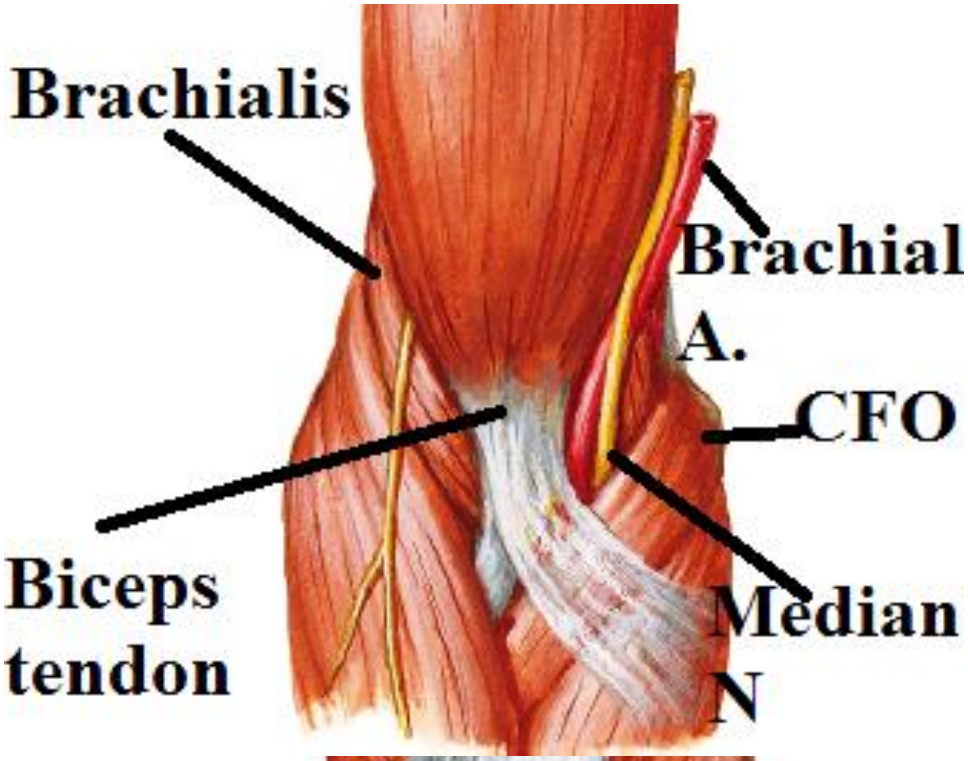
brachial artery,

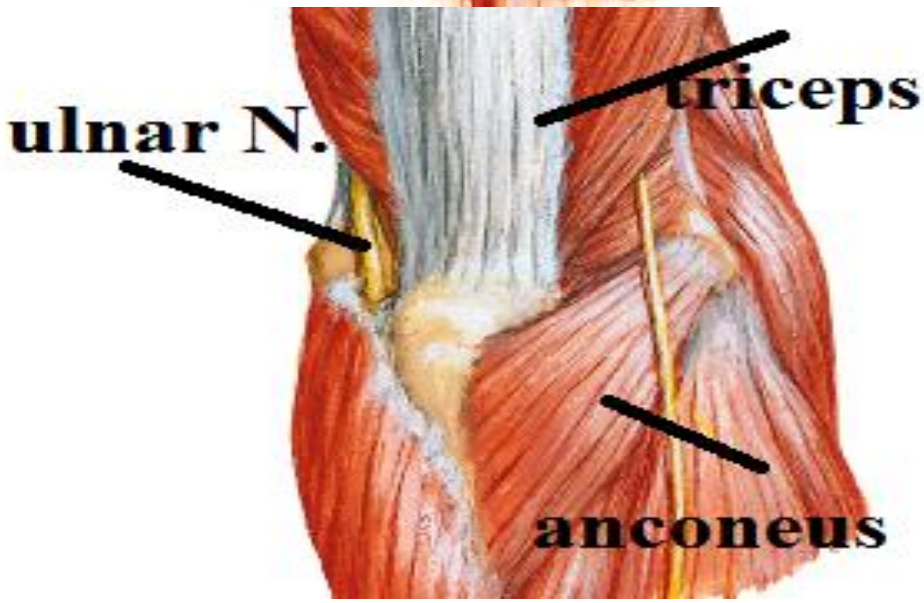
biceps tendon

Posteriorly: triceps & anconeus

Medially: ulnar nerve, CFO

Laterally:- radial nerve, CEO





ELBOW JOINT

Nerve supply:

receives branches

ulnar,

median,

radial,

Musculocutaneous

Movements

Flexion: brachialis,

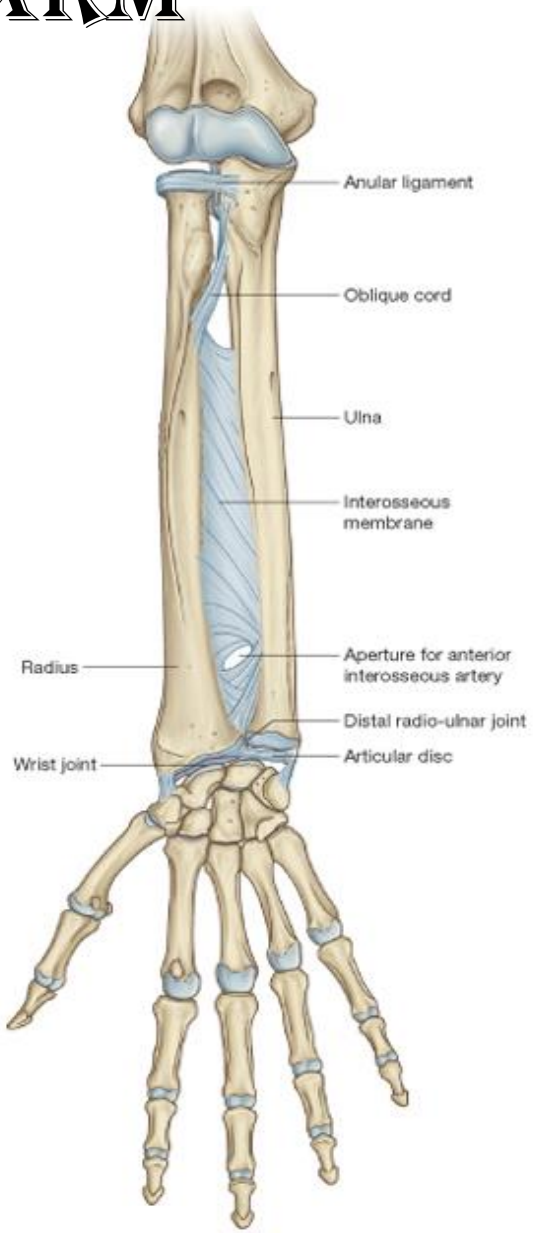
biceps,

brachioradialis:- flexion of midpronated forearm

Extension: triceps,

anconeus

FOREARM



Drake: Gray's Anatomy for Students, 2nd Edition.
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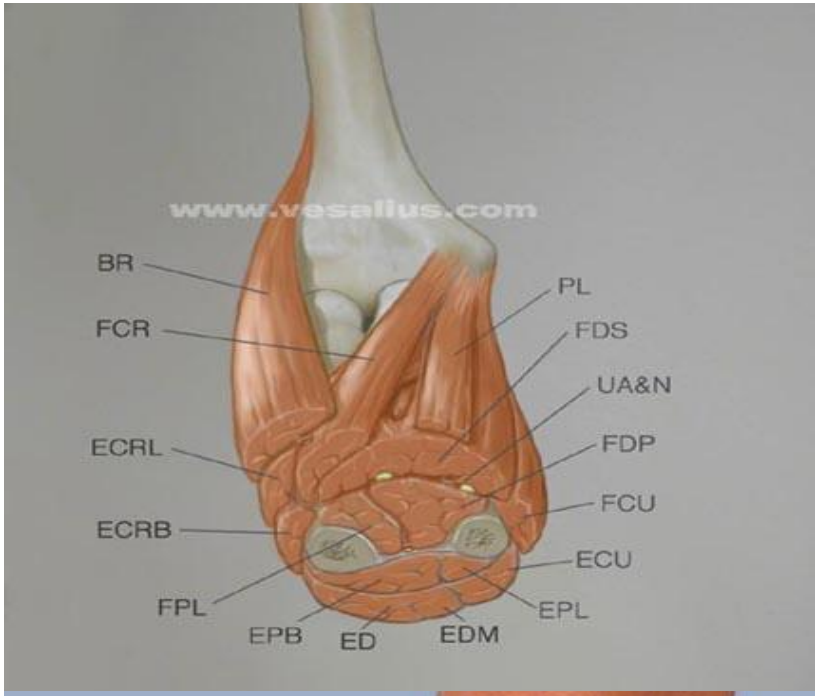
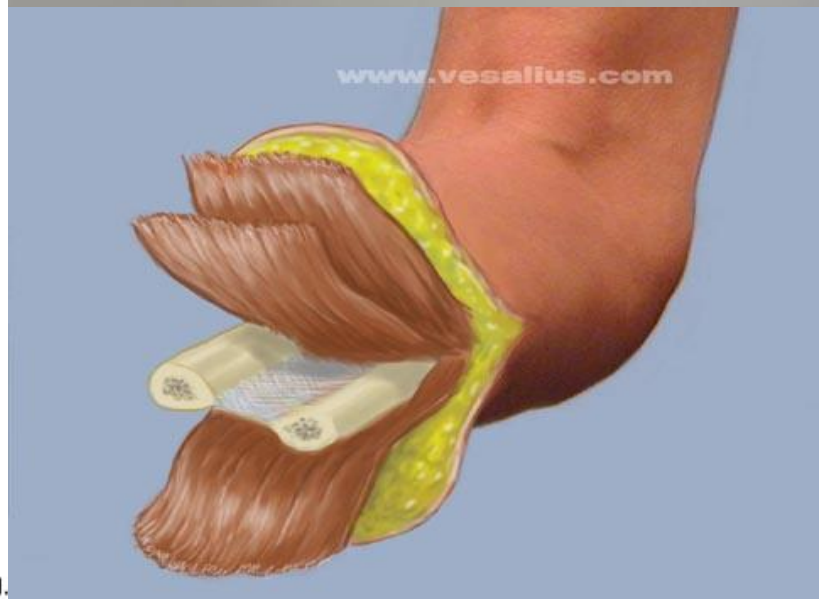




DEEP GROUP OF FOREARM FLEXORS

Pronator quadratus

Origin:- Lower 1/4 of ant. surface of ulna

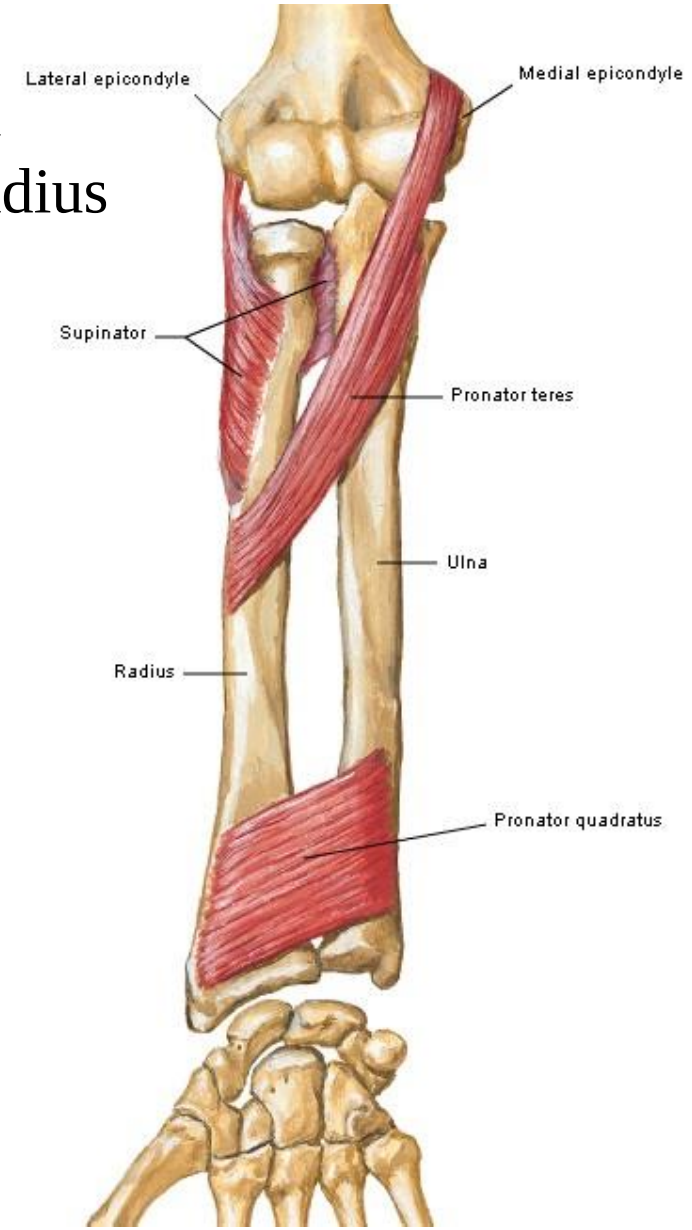
Insertion:- Lower 1/4 of ant. surface of radius

Action:-

1-the main pronator of forearm

2- binds radius to ulna

Nerve supply:- Ant. interosseous nerve



DEEP GROUP OF FOREARM FLEXORS

Flexor pollicis longus

Origin:-

1-interosseous membrane

2- upper 3/4 of ant. surface of radius.

Insertion:-

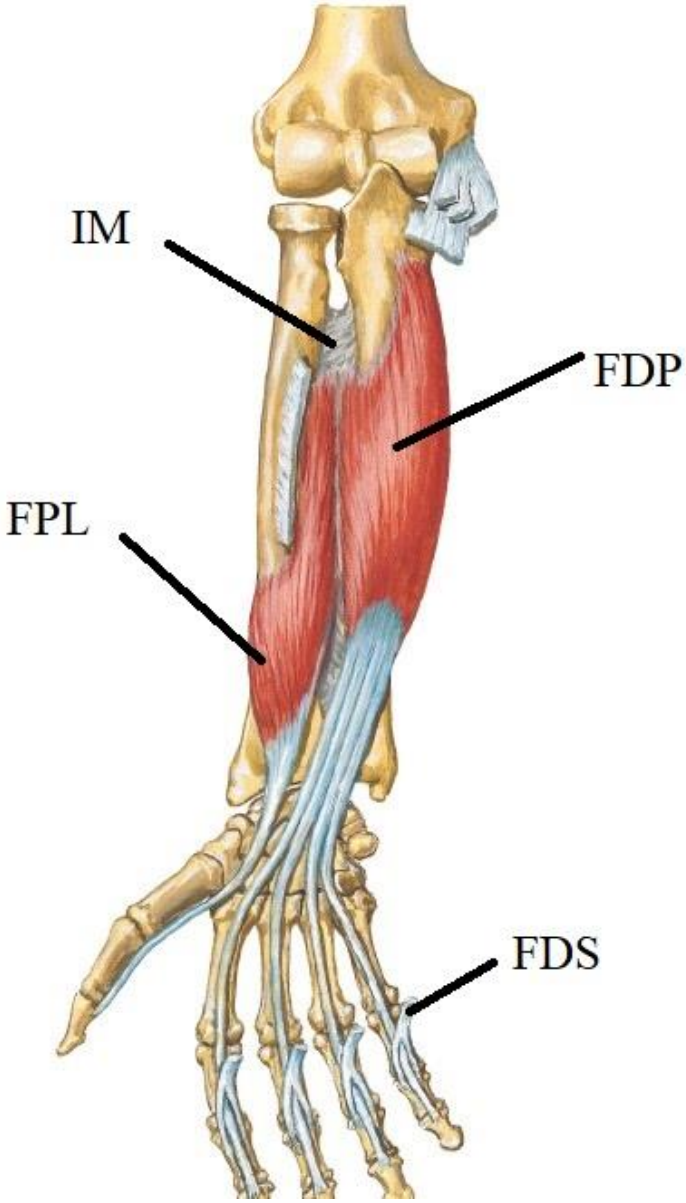
front of base of distal phalanx of thumb.

Action:-

1-flexion of all joints of thumb

2-flexion of the wrist joint

Nerve supply:-Ant. interosseous nerve



DEEP GROUP OF FOREARM FLEXORS

Flexor digitorum profundus

Origin:-

1-interosseous membrane

2-upper 3/4 of ant.& medial surfaces of ulna.

Insertion:-

give 4 tendons for medial 4 fingers,
each one insert in front of base
of distal phalanx of the finger.

Action:-

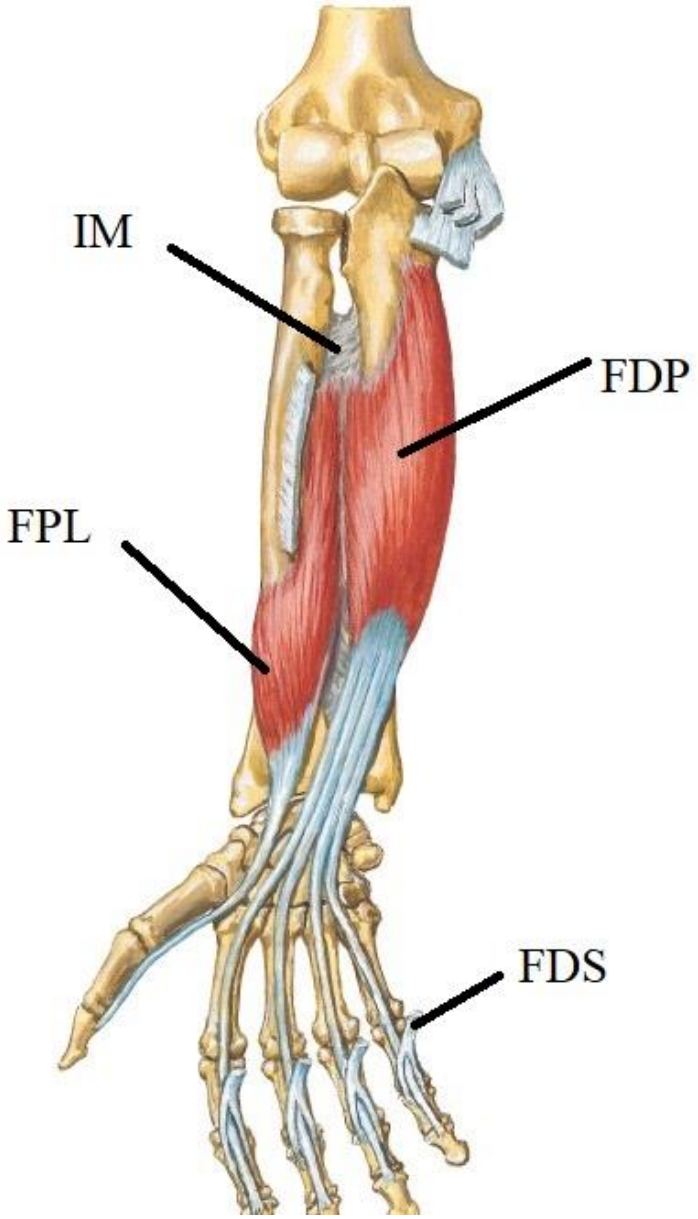
1-flexion of all joints of medial 4 fingers.

2-flexion of the wrist joint

Nerve supply:-

lateral part :- ant. interosseous n.

medial part :- ulnar n.



THANQ