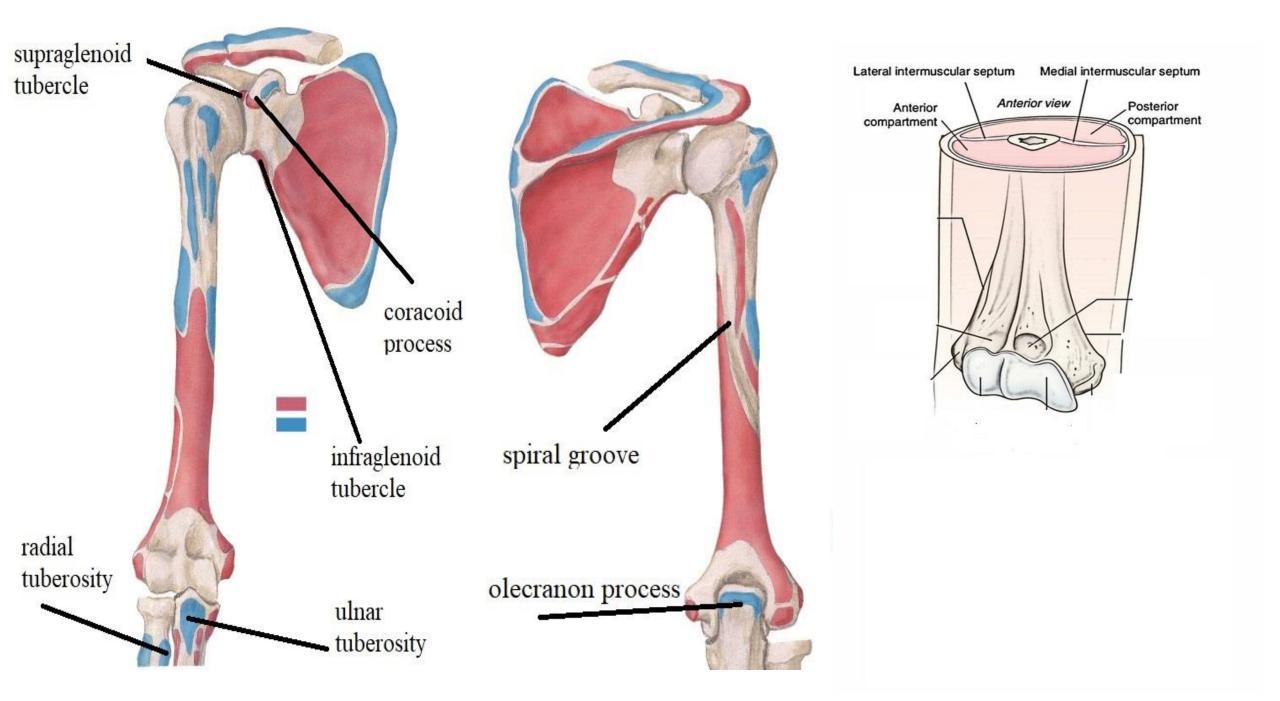


BÝ DR ABULMAATÝ MOHAMED ASSISTANT PROFESSOR ANATOMÝ & EMBRYOLOGÝ MUTAH UNIVERSITÝ



MUSCLES OF THE ARM

The arm is divided by humerus & medial and lateral intermuscular septa into

Ant. Compartment: = flexor Post. Compartment: = extensor

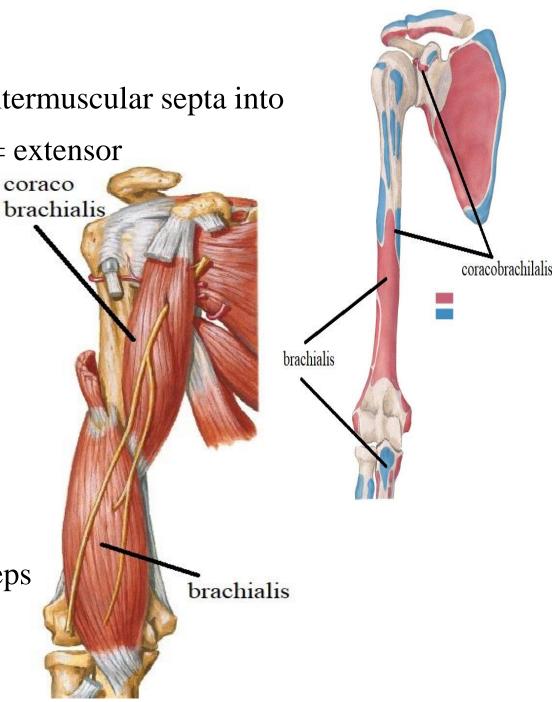
MUESLES OF THE ANTERIOR COMPARTMENT

BRACHIALIS

Origin:- Lower 1/2 of ant. surface of humerus & intermuscular septa Insertion:- ulnar tuberosity Action:- main flexor of elbow joint Nerve supply:- Musculocutaneous n.

radial n. to the lateral part CORACO-BRACHIALIS

Origin:- tip of coracoid process with short head of biceps Insertion:- middle of medial border of humerus Action:- Helps flexion & adduction of shoulder joint. Nerve supply:- musculocutaneous n



MUSCLES OF THE ARM

MUESLES OF THE ANTERIOR COMPARTMENT

Biceps (in front of brachialis) 2 heads: Origin:-

short head :-from tip of coracoid process with coracobrachialis

Long head: - by a tendon from supraglenoid tubercle pass in the capsule of shoulder joint then pass through bicipital groove.

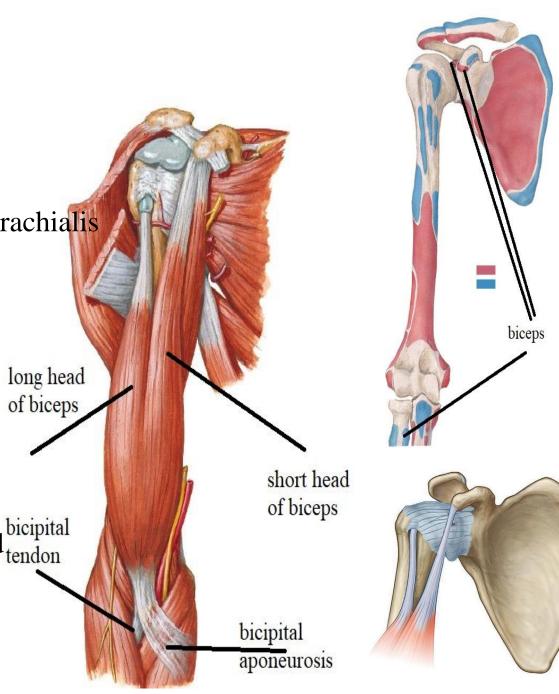
Insertion:-

By tendon :- radial tuberosity

By aponeurosis:- passes downward & medially to deep fascia of forearm.

Action:- flexion of forearm especially when pronated bicipital supination of flexed forearm flexion of shoulder

Nerve supply:- Musculocutaneous n.



MUSCULOCUTANOUS NERVE

Origin:- from lateral cord of brachial plexus

Root value: (C5, 6,7)

Course & relations:

Pierce the Coracobrachialis to enter the arm

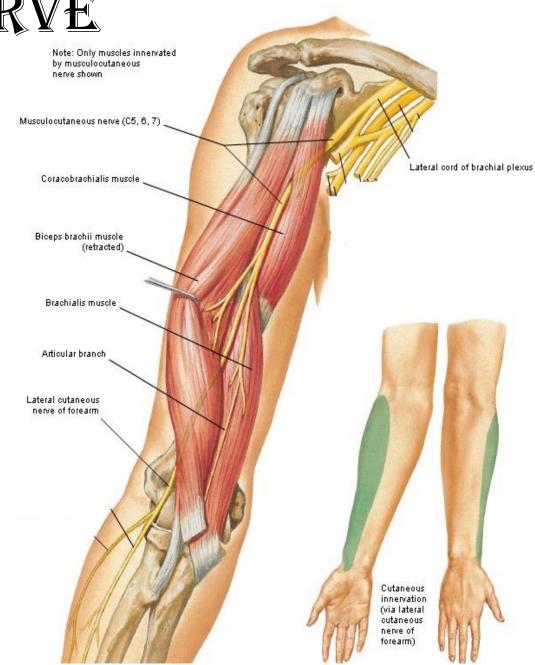
Pass () biceps & brachialis

appears lateral to tendon of biceps

Pierce the deep fascia to Continues as lateral cutaneous n. of forearm.

Branches:

Muscular :- Coracobrachialis:- before piercing it Biceps:- branch to each head Brachialis



MUSCULOCUTANOUS NERVE

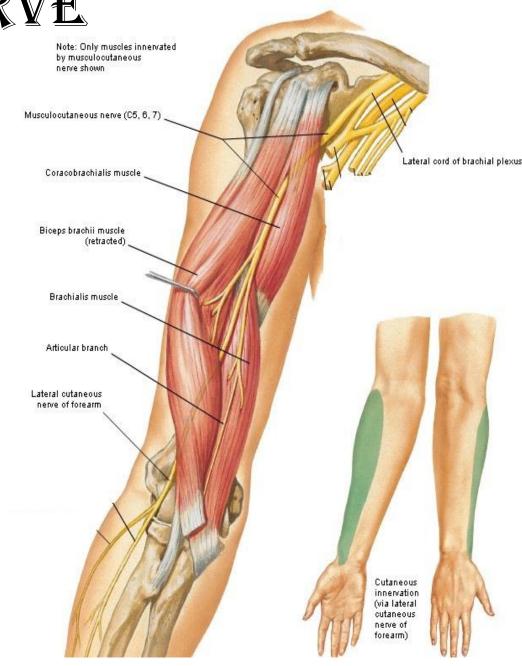
Branches:

Articular :-

elbow joint :- through nerve to brachialis shoulder joint

Cutaneous :-

lateral cutaneous n. of forearm that supply skin of lateral side of forearm



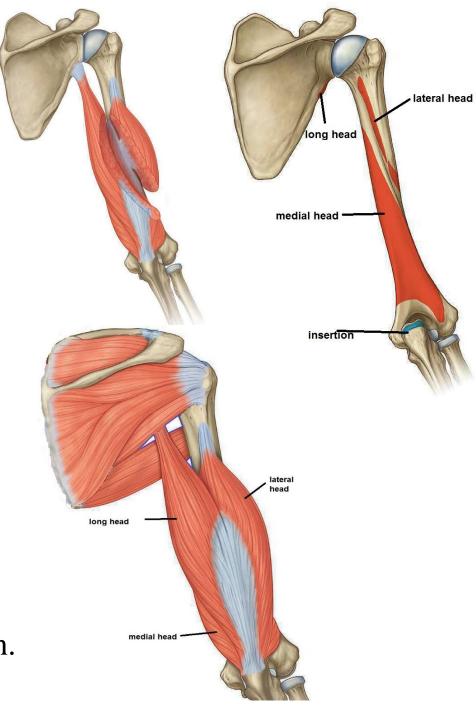
MUSCLE OF THE POST. COMPARTMENT

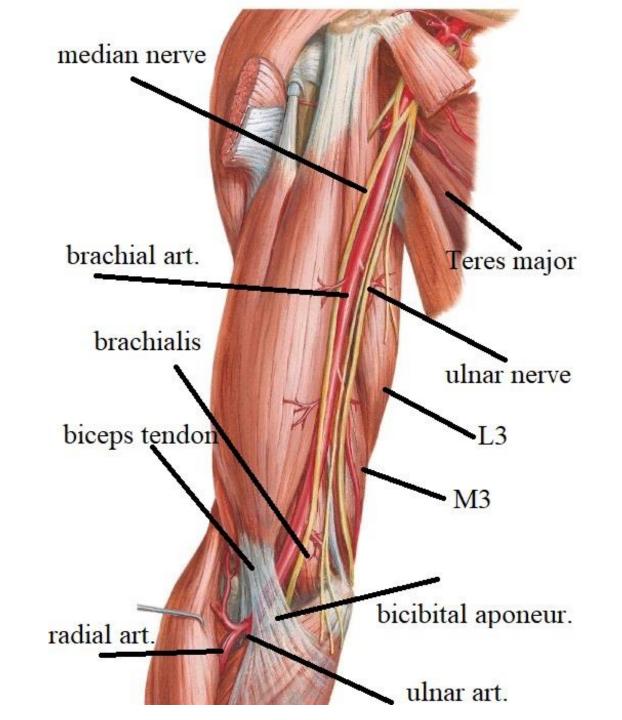
Triceps Origin:- 3 heads

- Medial head:-from lower 1/2 of back of humerus below spiral groove.
- Lateral head: from oblique line above the spiral groove Long head:-from infra- glenoid tubercle.

Position of the heads :-

- the medial head lies deep
- The lateral head is superficial & lateral
- the long head is superficial & medial Insertion:- Upper surface of olecranon process Action:- main extensor of elbow Nerve supply:- Radial n.





Origin: at lower border of teres major as continuation of axillary art. Course: -

upper part descends medial to humerus

(So to stop the bleeding press the artery laterally)

While lower part descends ant. to humerus (So to stop the bleeding press the artery backwards)

End: opposite neck of radius by dividing into 2 branches, radial & ulnar arteries

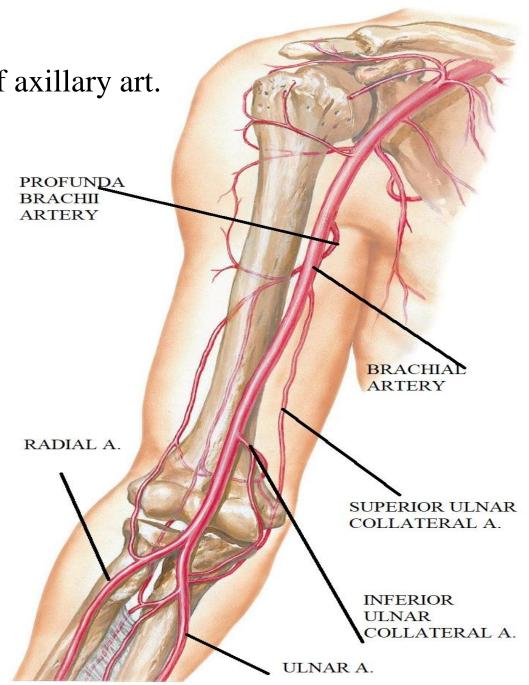
Relations:

Post. relations:

Long head of triceps

medial // // //

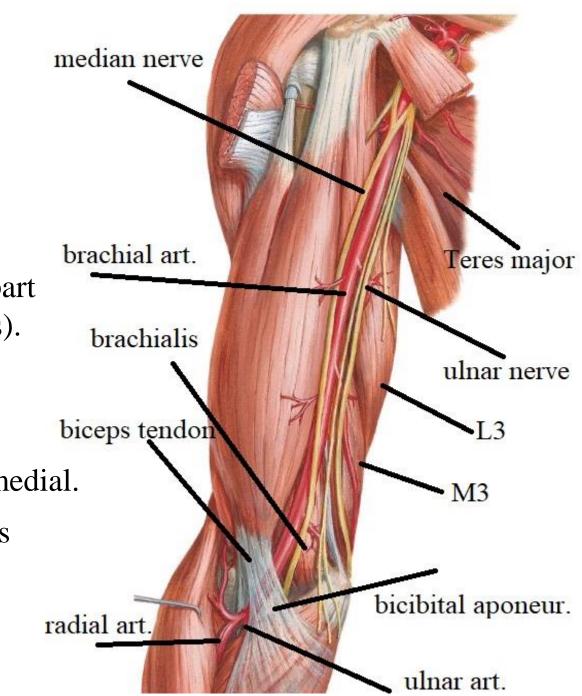
Brachialis (separating it from humerus)



Relations:

lateral relations:

- -Median n. lateral to upper part then crosses in front to be medial to lower part.
- -Biceps tendon is lateral to the artery in the lower part (so palpate its pulsation medial to tendon of biceps). ant. relations:
- -skin & fascia throughout its course but
- -Median n. crosses it at the middle from lateral to medial.
- -lower most part is crossed by bicipital Aponeurosis which separate brachial art. & median n. deep to it from median cubital v. superficial to it.



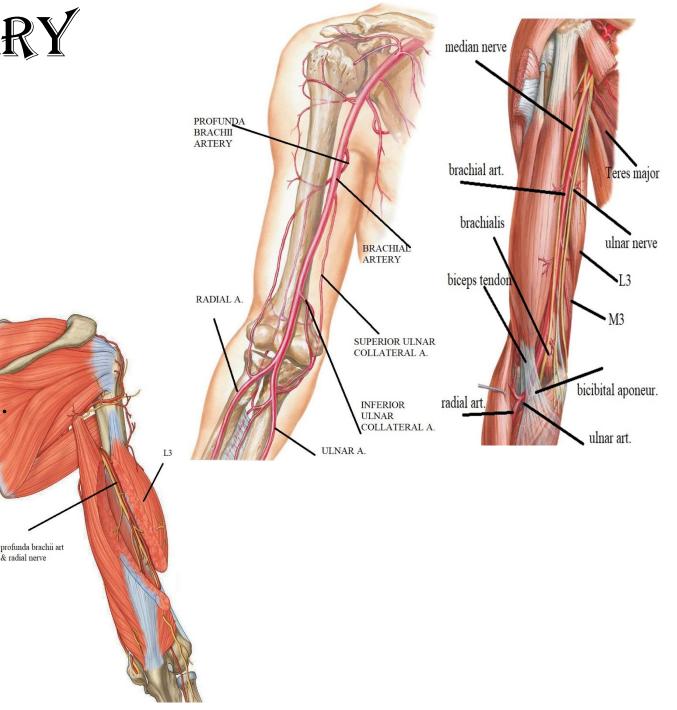
Relations:

medial relation:

- ulnar n. is medial to upper part
- median n. is medial to lower part.

Branches:

- 1-profunda brachii artery:
- O.: from posteromedial aspect of brachial art. at lower border of teres major
- C & R: enters the spiral groove on back of humerus with radial n . covered by lateral head of triceps.
- end : in the spiral groove by dividing into ascending & descending branches.



Branches:

- 2- nutrient: to humerus
- 3-superior ulnar collateral.
- pass with ulnar n. behind medial epicondyle BRACHII 4-inferior ulnar collateral.
- Divide into anterior & posterior branches in relation to medial epicondyle
- 5-muscular branches:-
- to muscles of anterior compartment
- 6-terminal branches:-Radial & ulnar arteries

