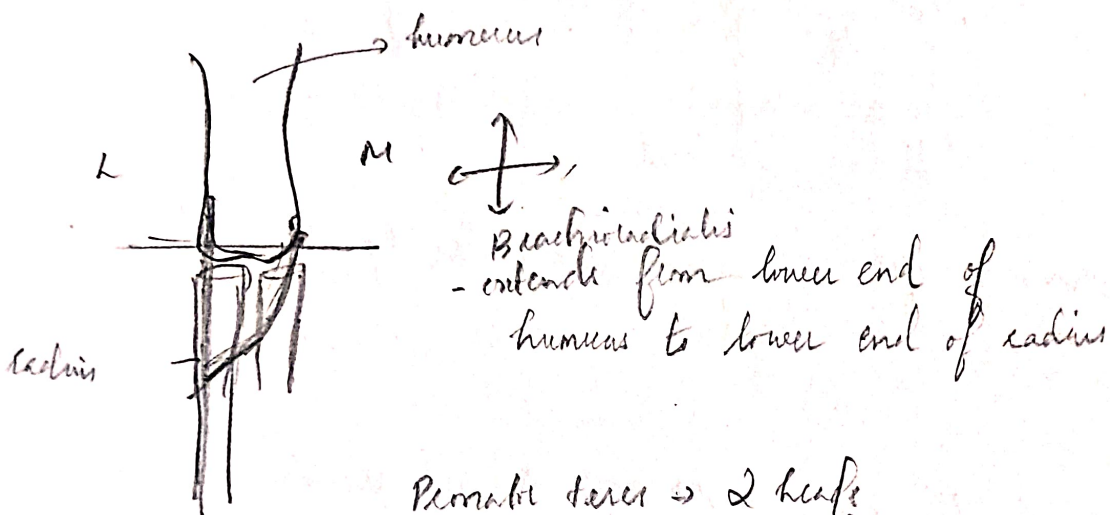


Cubital Fossa (8 marks)

- intermuscular (triangular) space seen in front of the elbow.



Peronate bones \rightarrow 2 heads
superficial head - medial epicondyle
deep head - coronoid process of ulna
unites as a tendon &
inserted into upper part of the s.

Base → imaginary line

Apex → meeting pt b/w PT & BR.

Roof → skin, superficial fascia of deep fascia, strengthened by the

Floor → Brachialis of the arm & the bicipital aponeurosis
supinator of the lower arm.

• Median orbital vein → connects basilic vein of cephalic vein
from C → B

musculocutaneous n of → after crossing into
forearm → lateral cutaneous of forearm

Contents of Orbital Fossa

MBBR (from Medial → lateral)
nerves
arteries
veins
tendon

• Median n → enters the forearm by passing btw the 2 heads of pronator teres

At the level of neck of radius → brachial artery divides into 2 - radial and ulnar artery

- Ulnar artery → anterior ulnar recurrent artery } branches
 - posterior
 - common interosseous artery
- Radial artery → radial recurrent artery.

- Radial artery enters the forearm through the apex of cubital fossa.
- Ulnar artery passes deep enters the forearm by passing the deep head of pronator teres.

• Biceps tendon inserts into → radial tuberosity

- Radial n - divides at the level of lateral epicondyle - superficial & deep branch → posterior interosseous n.
 - ↓
 - front of forearm
 - ↓
 - passes the supinator muscle and reaches posterior compartment.

⇒ There is bicipital aponeurosis present ∴ median a is used to draw blood. cubital vein

⇒ Brachial artery → pulse → cubital fossa.

⇒ Blood pressure

⇒ supracondylar fracture