

Elbow & Radio-ulna joint

Elbow joint (6 marks)

Type

Compound, hinge, synovial joint

Articular Surfaces

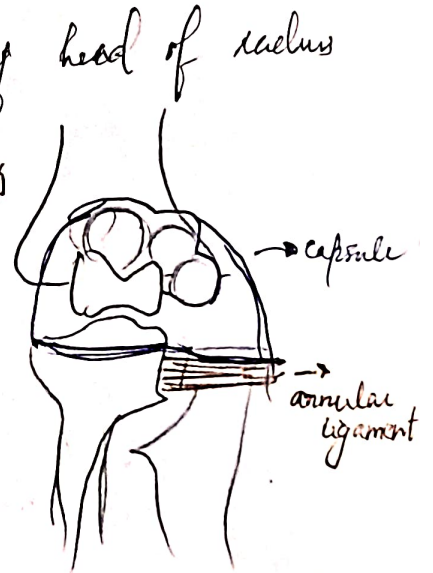
Trochlea → Trochlear notch of ulna

Capitulum → superior concave surface of head of radius

hyaline cartilage lines the articulating surfaces of all synovial joint

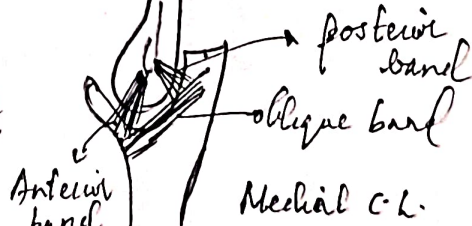
Ligaments

1. Fibrous capsule
2. Collateral lig. → Medial collateral ligament / ulna
3. Lateral / Radial Collateral ligament



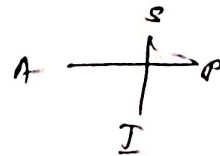
Triceps brachii - extensor of elbow joint

Lateral C.L.



Wrist drop - radial n. injury supply by 9. Brachii

1-4/6



Flexion

- 1) Pure flexion of the elbow joint - Brachialis
- 2) Biceps is flexor of elbow in addition to supination.
- 3) Brachioradialis → powerful flexor of elbow in semi-flexed elbow of semi-pronated forearm

Applied Aspects

Posterior dislocation of ~~elbow~~^{elbow} joint.

Nerve Supply:-

Radial nerve, musculocutaneous n,

• Distal radius & ulna radioulnar joints → Pivot synovial joint (checkboxes?)
 • Interosseous membrane of the forearm.

• middle radio-ulna joint → syndes. syndes. motis
 • interosseous membrane

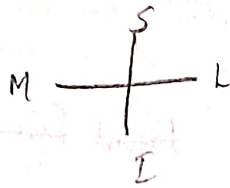
biceps → powerful supinator

supination → supinator, biceps brachii

pronation → pronator teres

5/10/2013

Extensor Compartment of Forearm



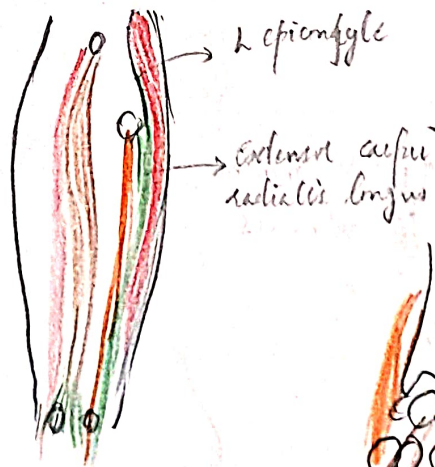
- deep ()
- superficial (posterior)
- lateral

Extensor muscles are weaker & flexor muscles are stronger.

■ -Beathuradde

Muscles

- superficial
- deep
- lateral



Extensor carpi radialis longus

Origin: lower part of L epicondyle

Insertion: 2nd carpal

Extensor carpi radialis brevis

Origin: posterior asp of lateral epicondyle

Insertion: To the base of the 1st & 2nd metacarpal bones

- Brachioradialis does not act as an extensor
- Powerful flexor of the elbow
- When

↳ Brachioradialis of brachioradialis → radial n

- deep branch of radial n → ^(passes) enters supinator and then called post. interosseous nerve
- Brachioradialis and extensor carpi longus → supplied by radial n → muscular branch

• Common extensor origin →

4) Extensor digitorum inserted to the phalanges



Doesn't have diff.

- lateral flexor >
- lateral extensor >

5) Extensor digiti minimi
Extensor carpi ulnaris

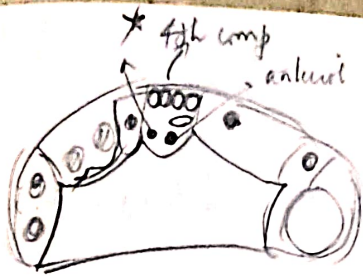
Deep Muscles



supinator muscle → lateral rotation of forearm

Abductor pollicis longus
Extensor carpi ulnaris

Extensor pollicis brevis
Extensor indicis



3rd compartments of extensor retinaculum (L → M)

- Ist - abductor pollicis longus & extensor pollicis
- IInd - extensor carpi radialis longus & extensor carpi radialis brevis
- IIIrd - extensor pollicis longus
- IVth - digital tendons of extensor digitorum, extensor indicis, P. interosseous n, anterior interosseous artery.
- Vth - extensor digiti minimi.
- VIth - extensor carpi ulnaris.

Boundaries

Laterally - Tendons of APL, EPB

Medially - abductor pollicis extensor pollicis longus

Structures on the roof - cephalic vein, superficial branch of radial n

Contents:

Radial artery

dequoid can distal to posteriorly
 ↓
 leads to avascular neurosis