

UPPER LIMB

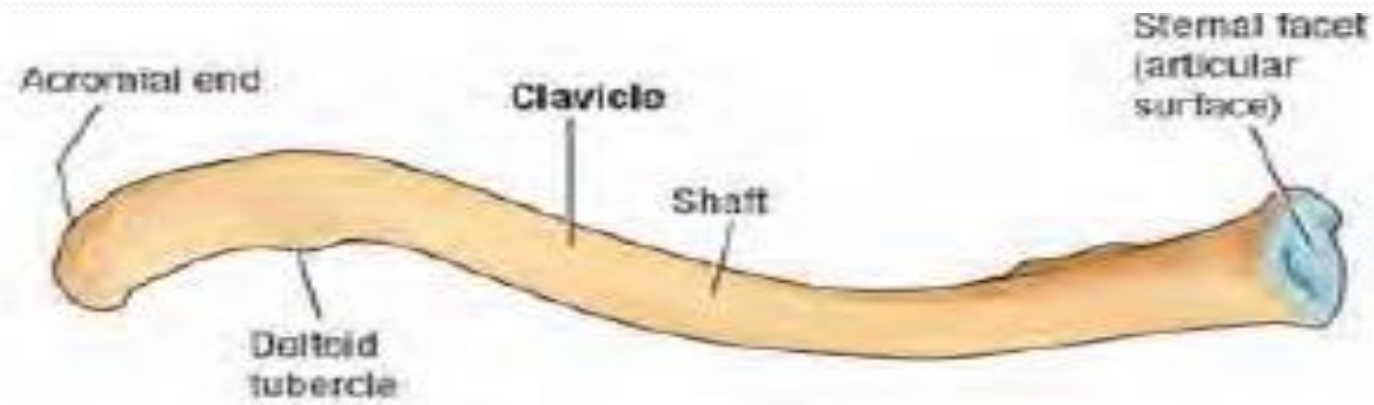
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(clavicle,scapula,humerus,joints)

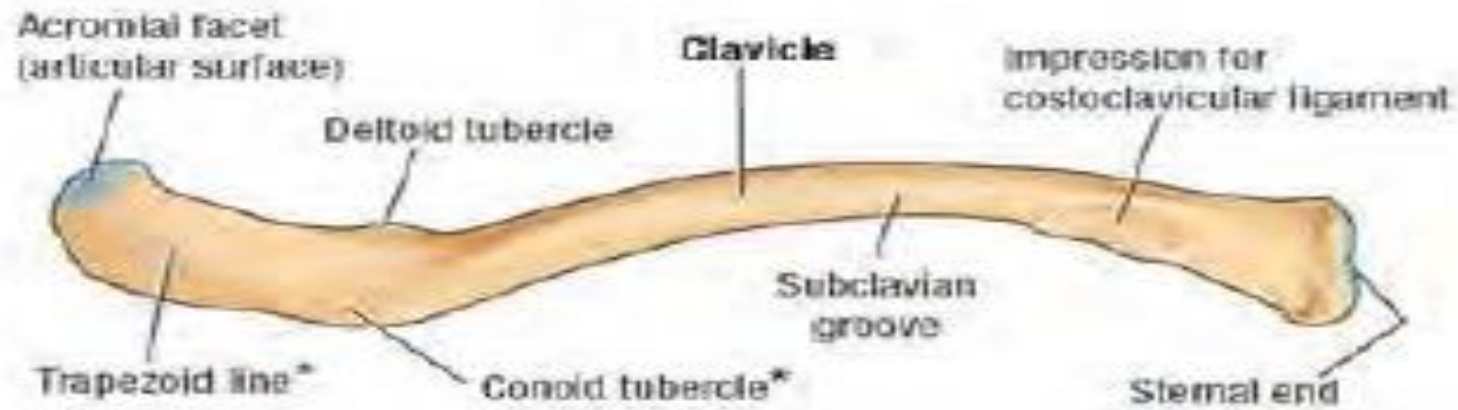
Clavicle

The clavicle is a long , horizontally located bone,across the root of the neck. It articulates with the sternum and first costal cartilage medially and with the acromion process of the scapula laterally .

its medial two-thirds are convex forward and its lateral third is concave forward .



A. Superior Surface



B. Inferior Surface

*Tuberosity for coracoclavicular ligament

Scapula

The scapula is a flat triangular bone that lies on the posterior chest wall between the 2nd and 7th ribs.

On its posterior surface, the **spine of the scapula** projects backward. The lateral end of the spine is free and forms the **acromion**, which articulates with the clavicle.

The superolateral angle of the scapula forms the pear-shaped **glenoid cavity**, or **fossa**, which articulates with the head of the humerus at the shoulder joint.

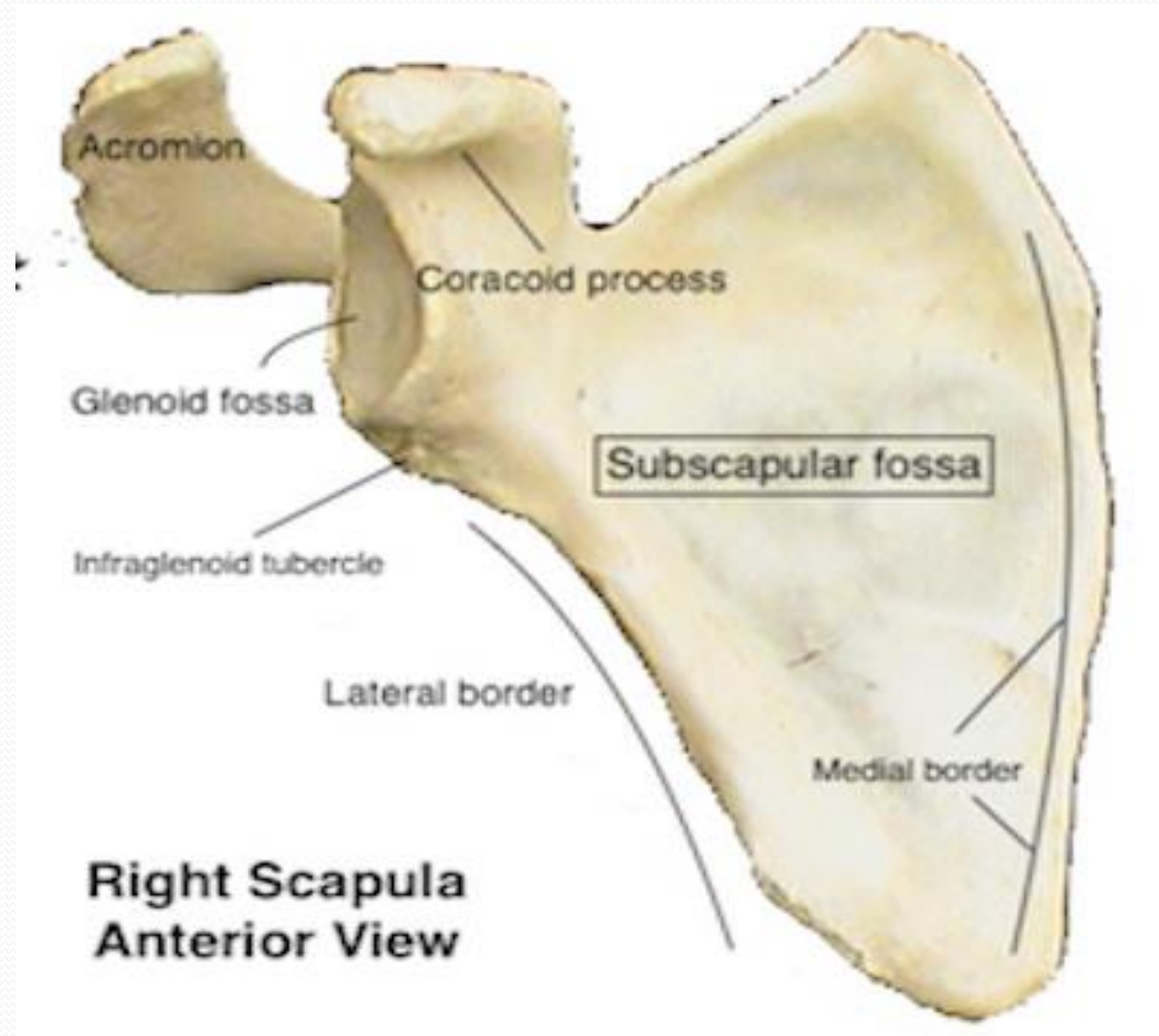




The anterior surface of the scapula is concave and forms the shallow **subscapular fossa**.


The posterior surface of the scapula is divided by the spine into the **supraspinous fossa** above and an **infraspinous fossa**.

The **inferior angle** of the scapula can be palpated easily and marks the level of the 7th rib and the spine of the 7th thoracic vertebra.




Humerus:


The humerus articulates with the scapula at the shoulder joint and with the radius and ulna at the elbow joint . The upper end of the humerus has a head ,which articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula . Immediately below the head is the anatomical neck . Below the neck are the greater and lesser tuberosities , separated from each other by the bicipital groove.



About halfway down the lateral aspect of the shaft is a roughened elevation called the deltoid tuberosity . Behind and below the tuberosity is a spiral groove , which accommodates the radial nerve

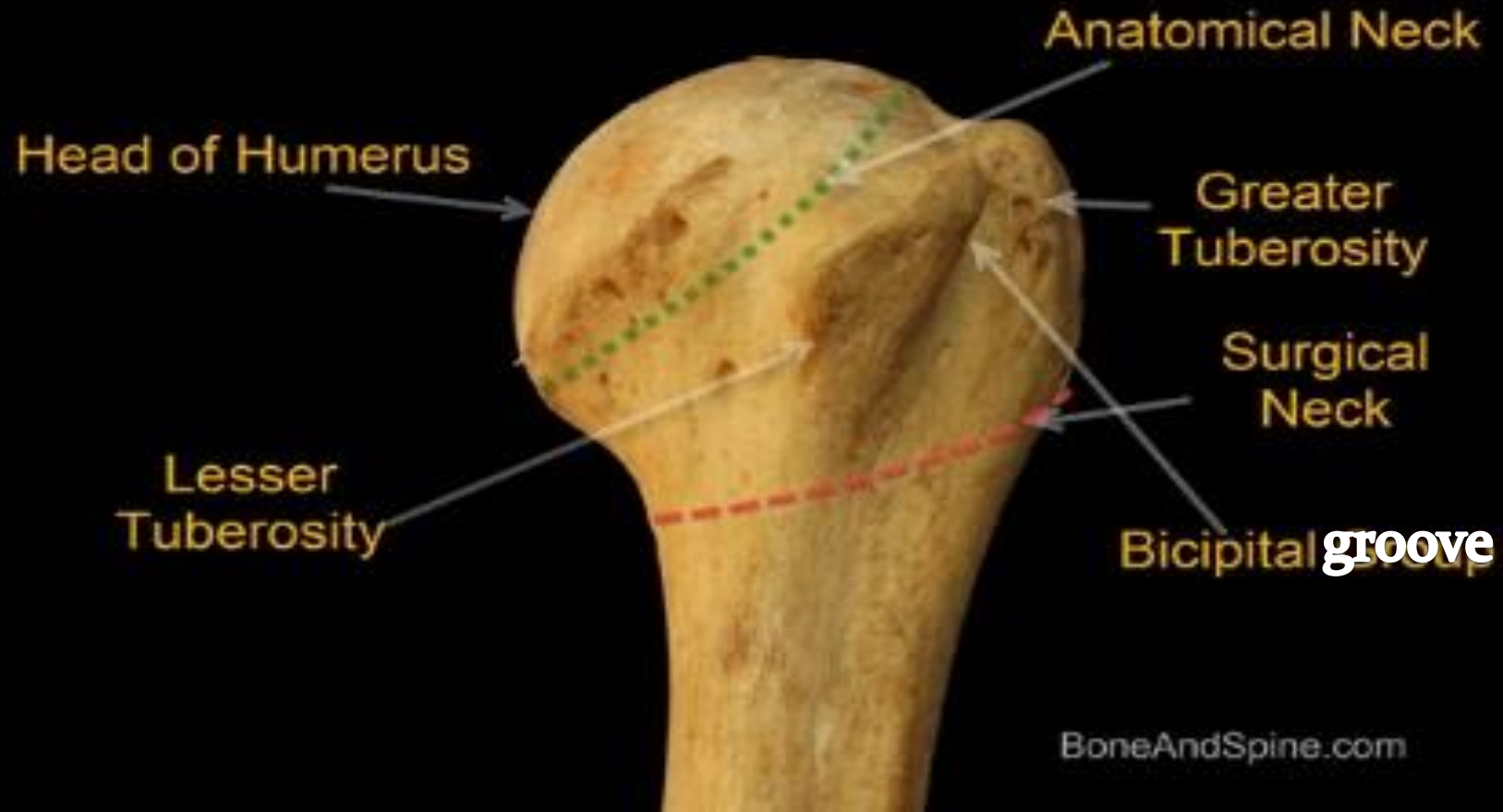


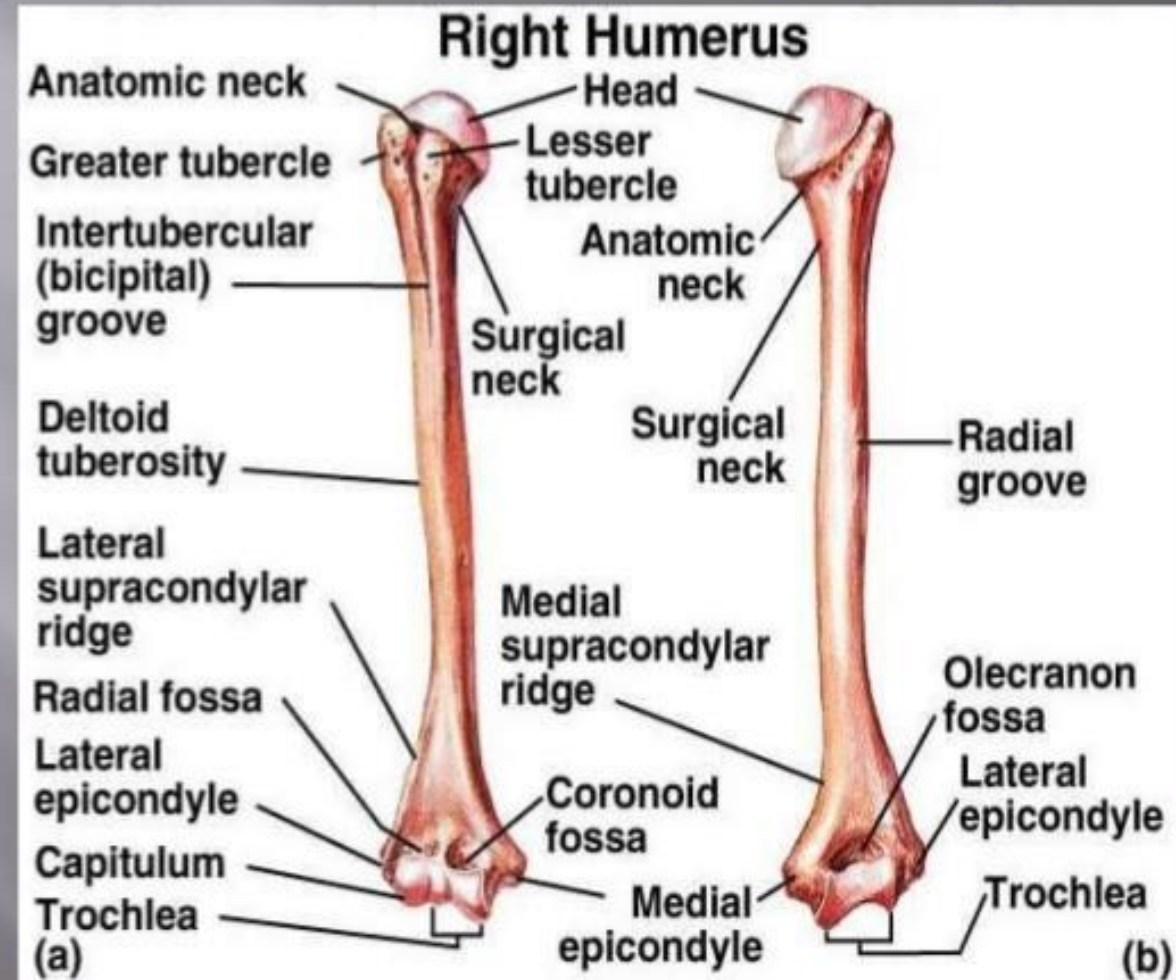
The lower end of the humerus possesses the medial and lateral epicondyles for the attachment of muscles and ligaments , the rounded capitulum for articulation with the head of the radius , and the pulley-shaped trochlea for articulation with the trochlear notch of the ulna .



Above the capitulum is the radial fossa , which receives the head of the radius when the elbow is flexed . Above the trochlea anteriorly is the coronoid fossa , which during the same movement receives the coronoid process of the ulna.

Proximal Humerus





Sternoclavicular Joint:

- **Articulation:** This occurs between clavicle, the manubrium sterni, and the 1st costal cartilage.
- **Type:** Synovial double-plane joint.

Acromioclavicular Joint:

- **Articulation:** This occurs between the acromion of the scapula and the lateral end of the clavicle .
- Type:** Synovial plane joint.

Shoulder Joint:

- **Articulation:** This occurs between the head of the humerus and glenoid cavity of the scapula.
- **Type:** Synovial ball-and-socket joint.

