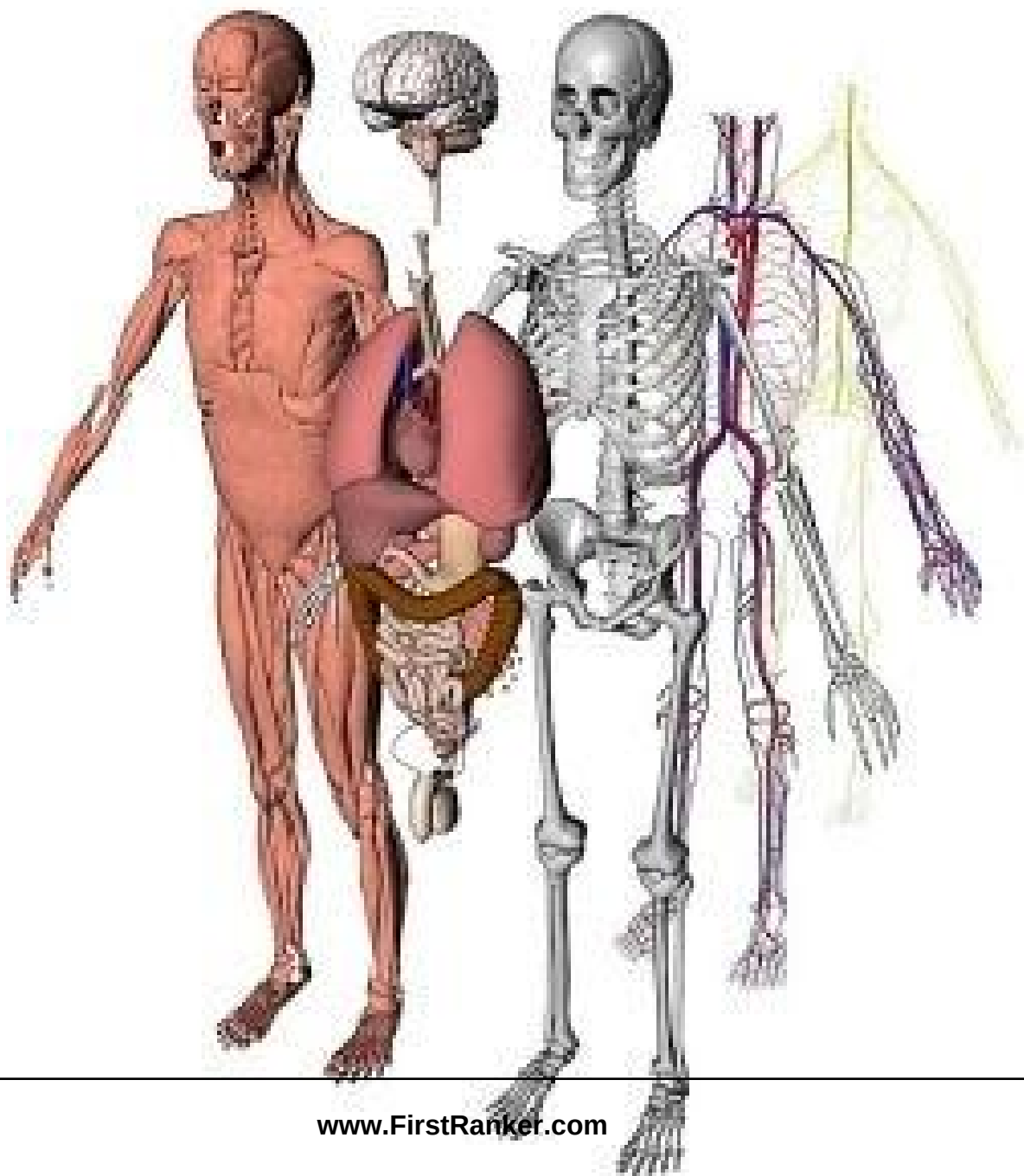
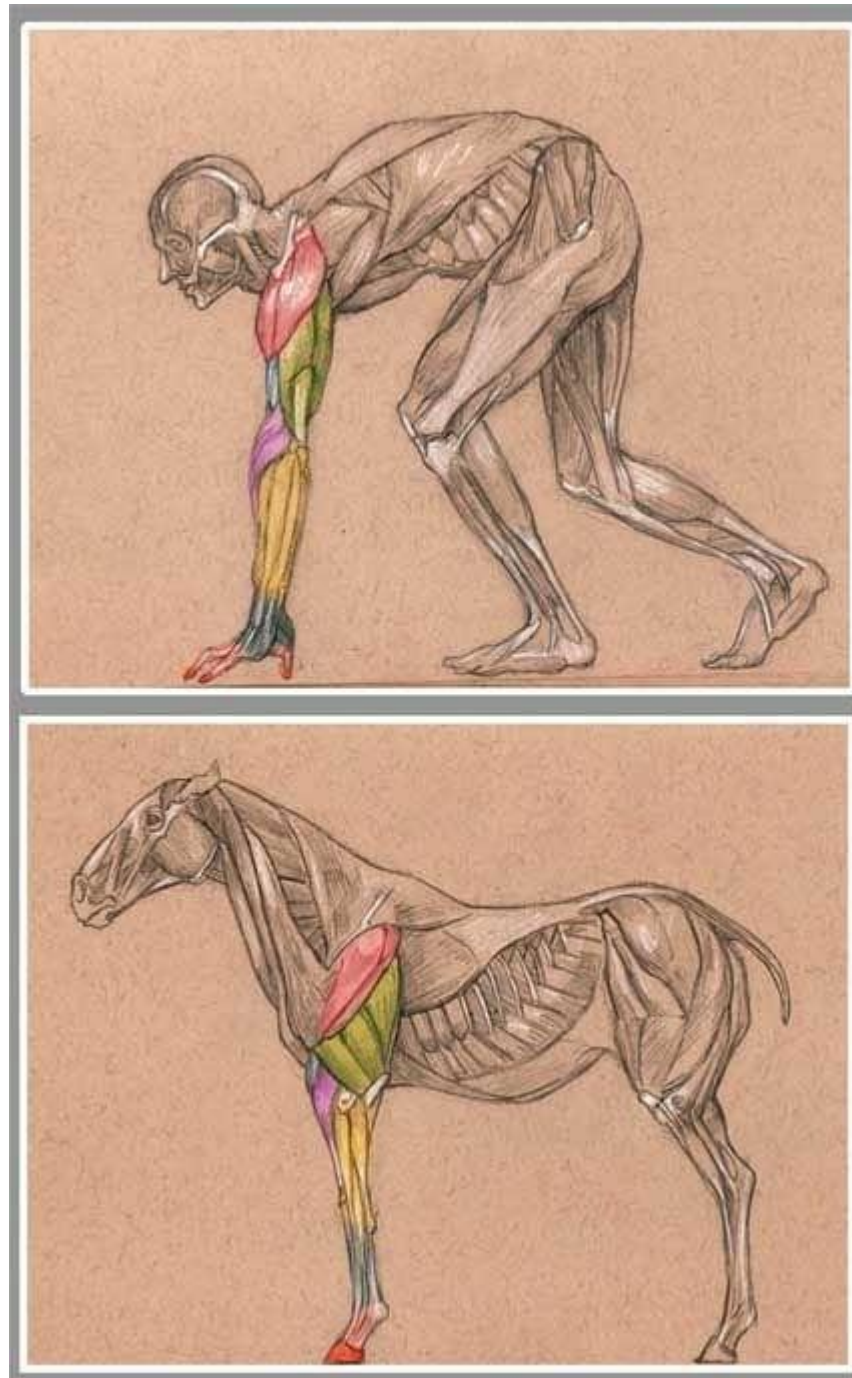
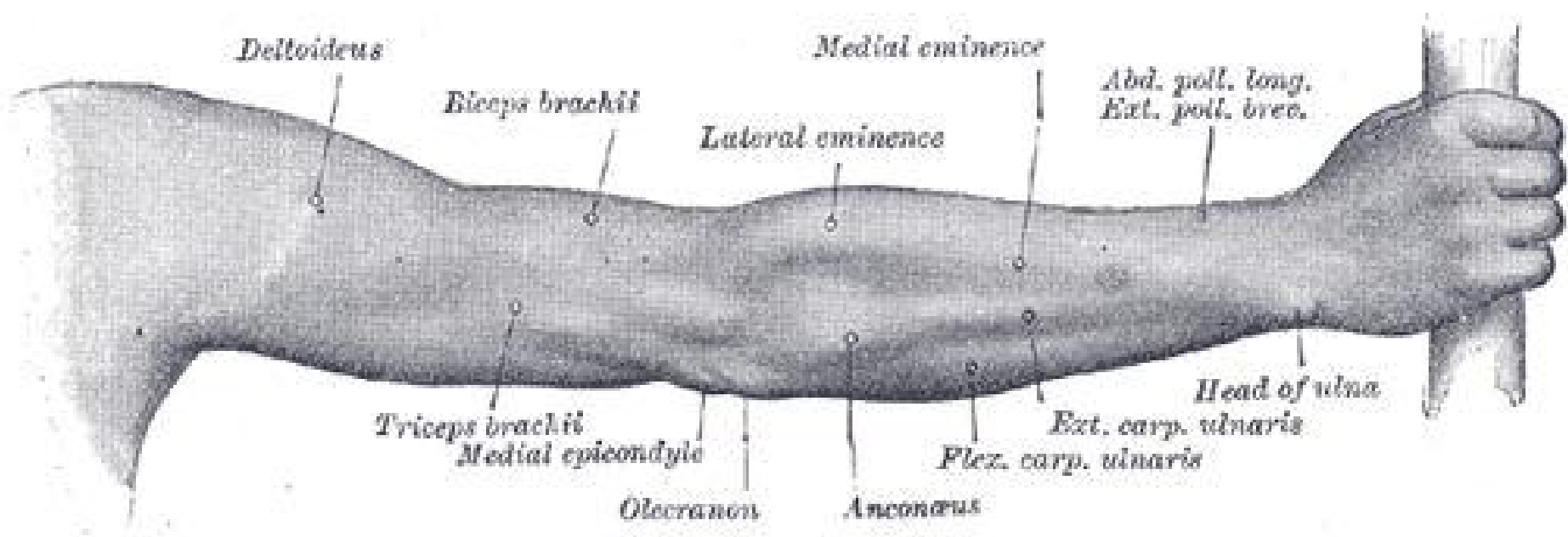
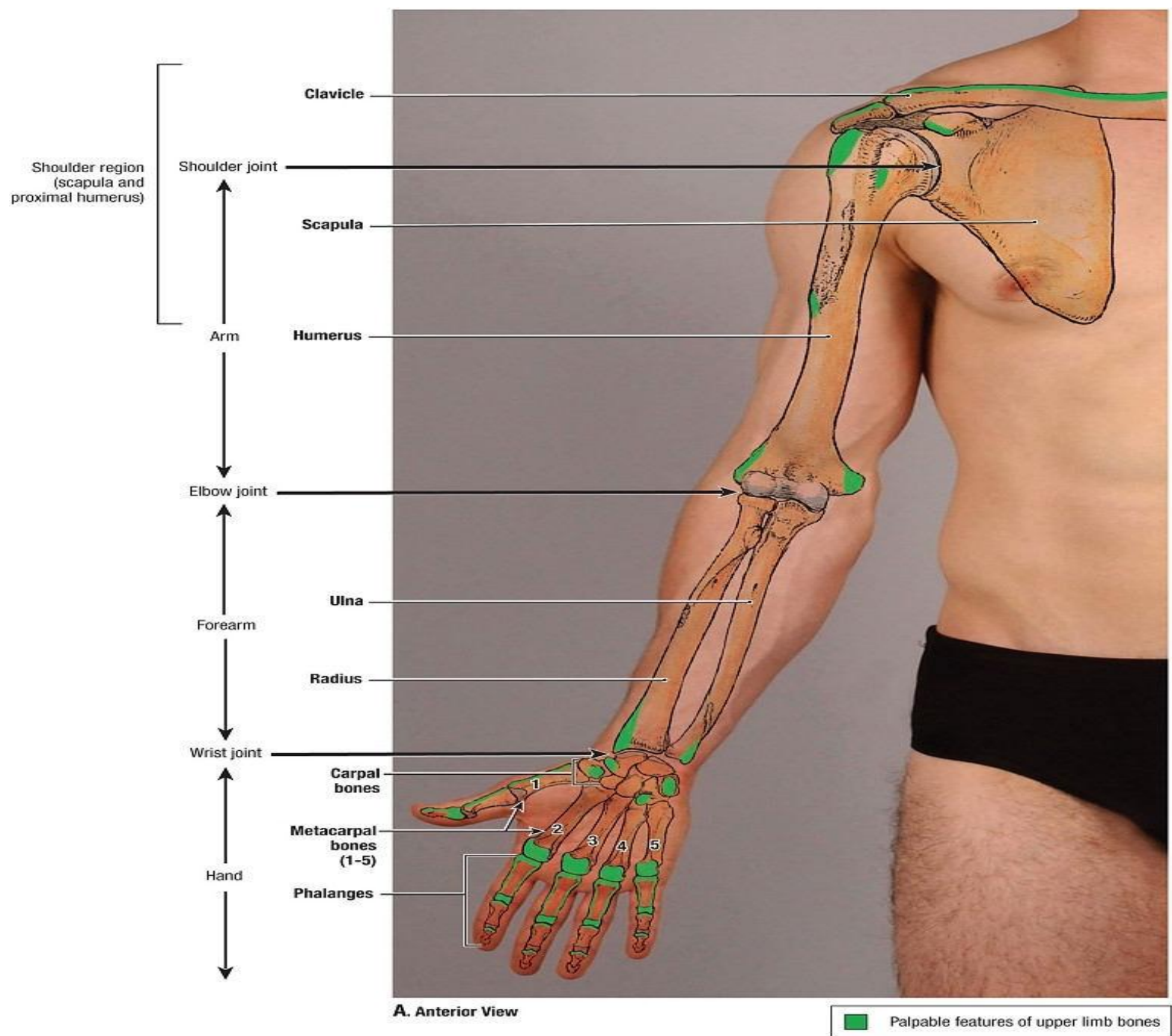
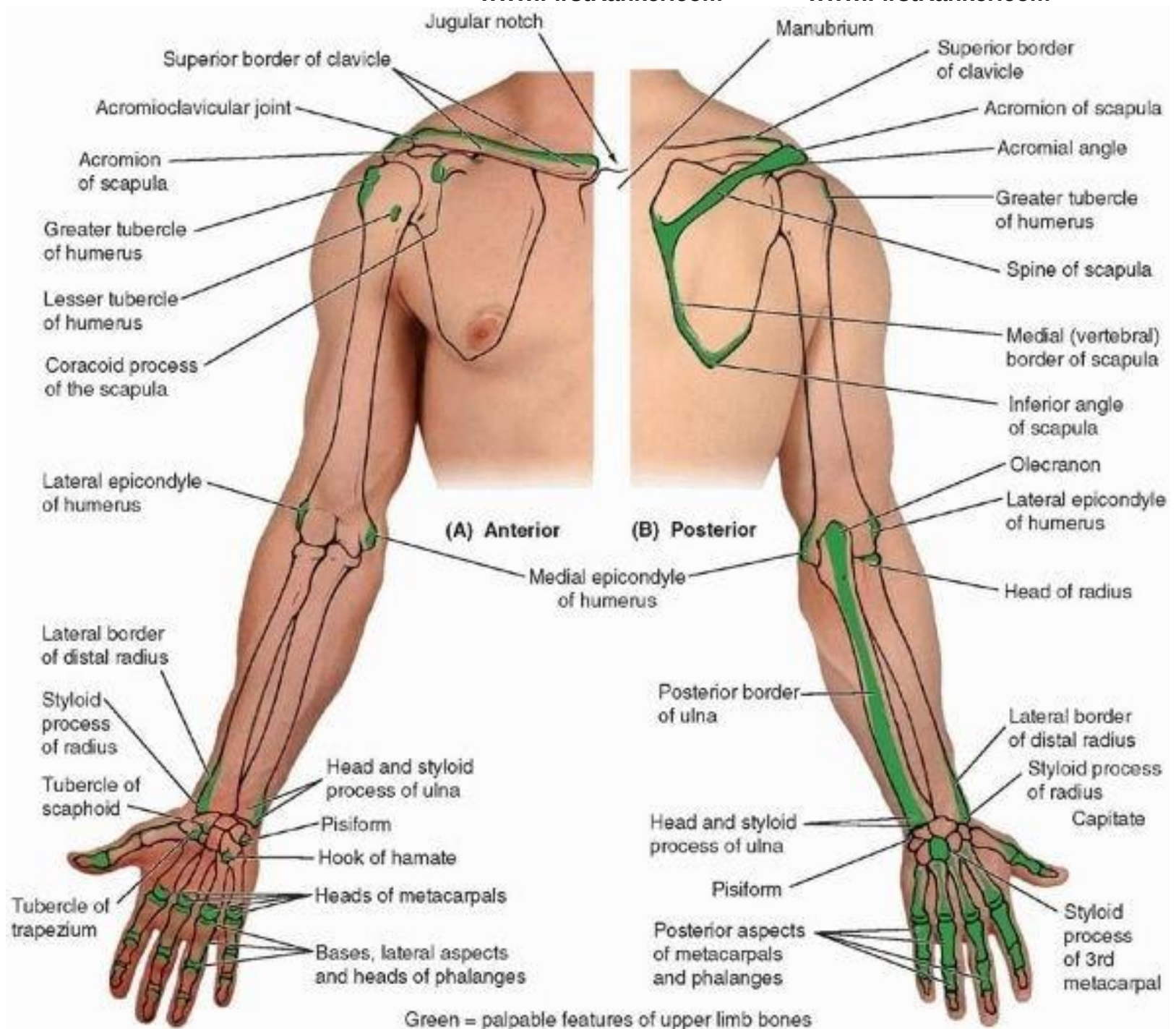
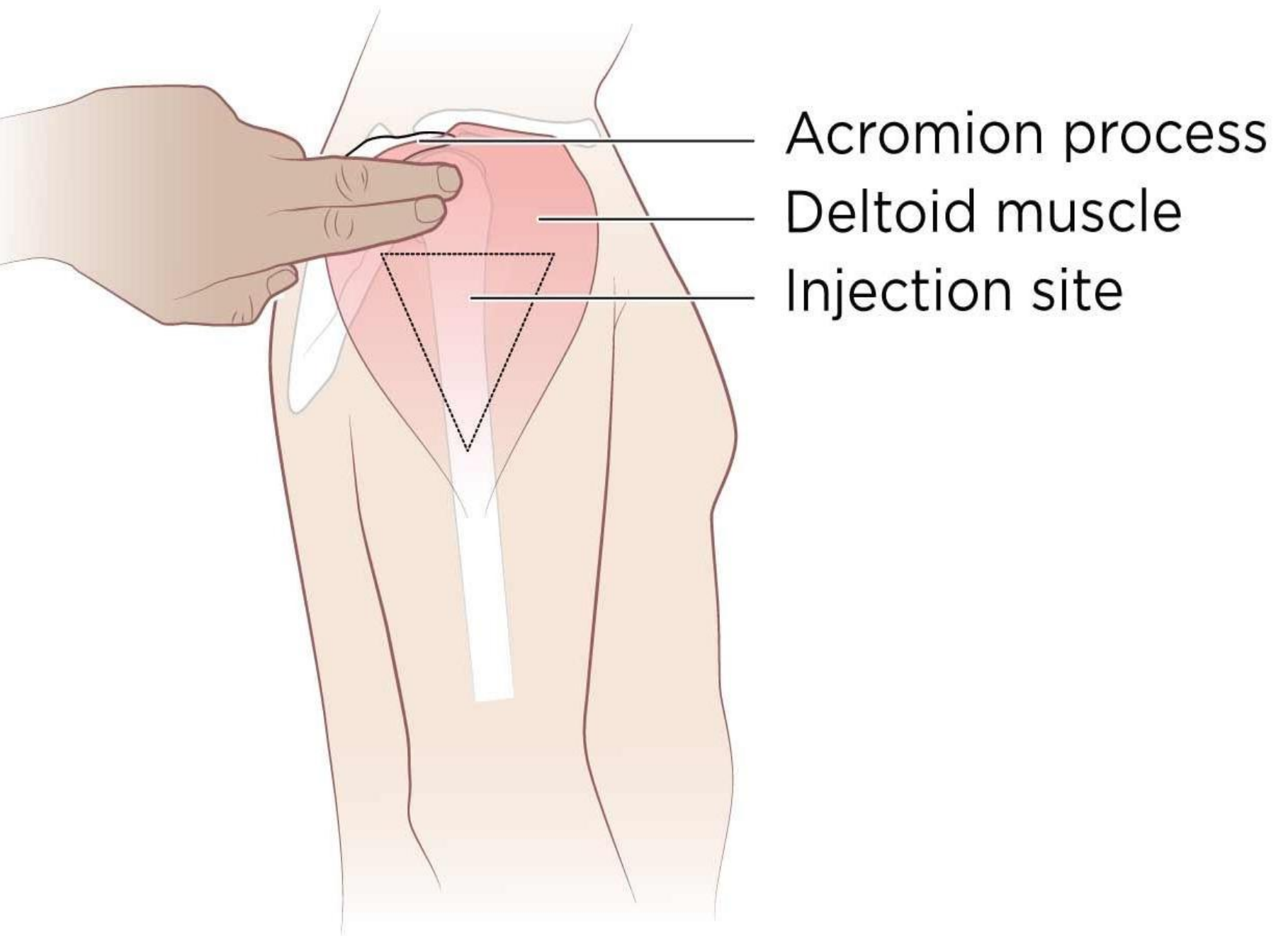






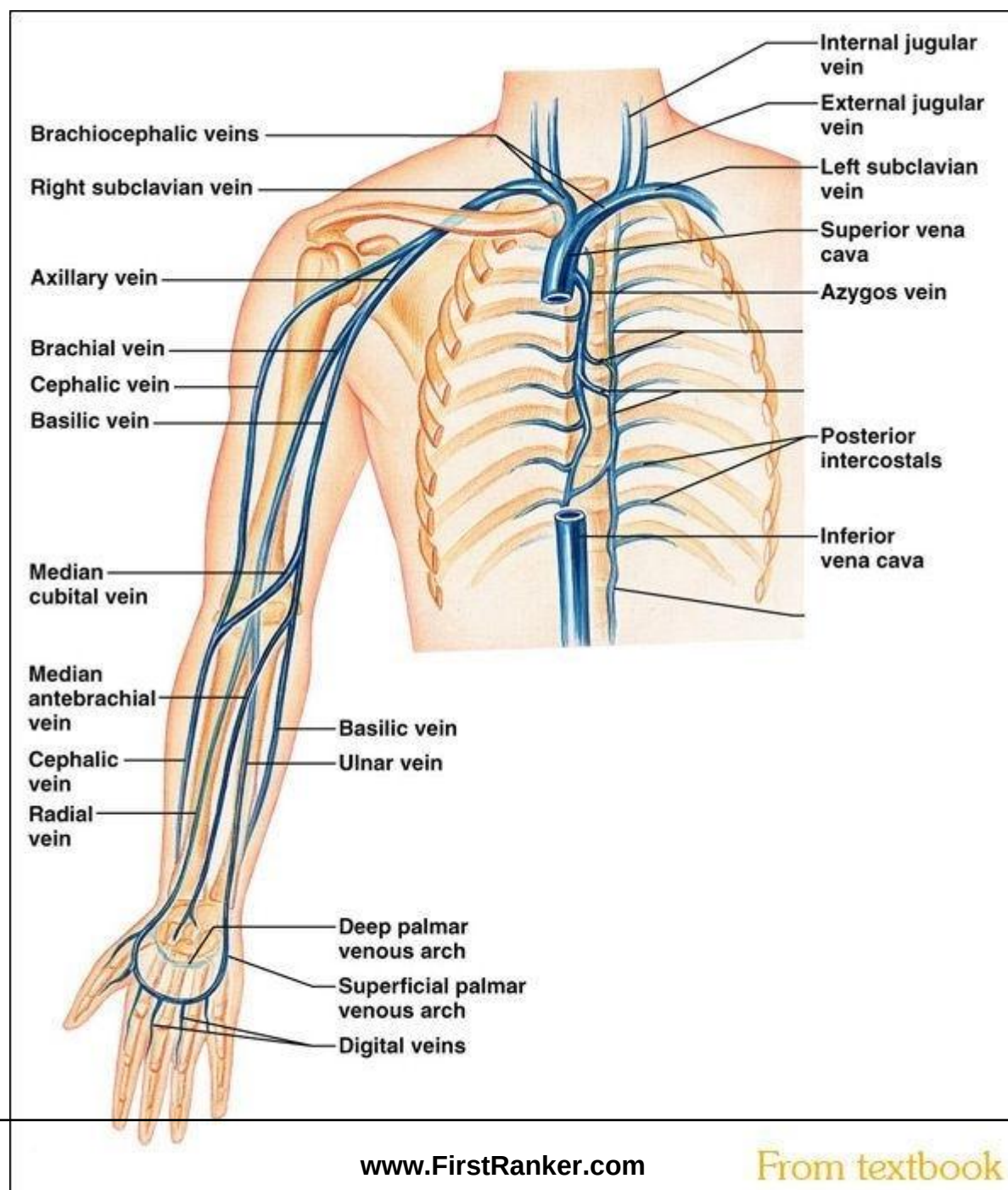


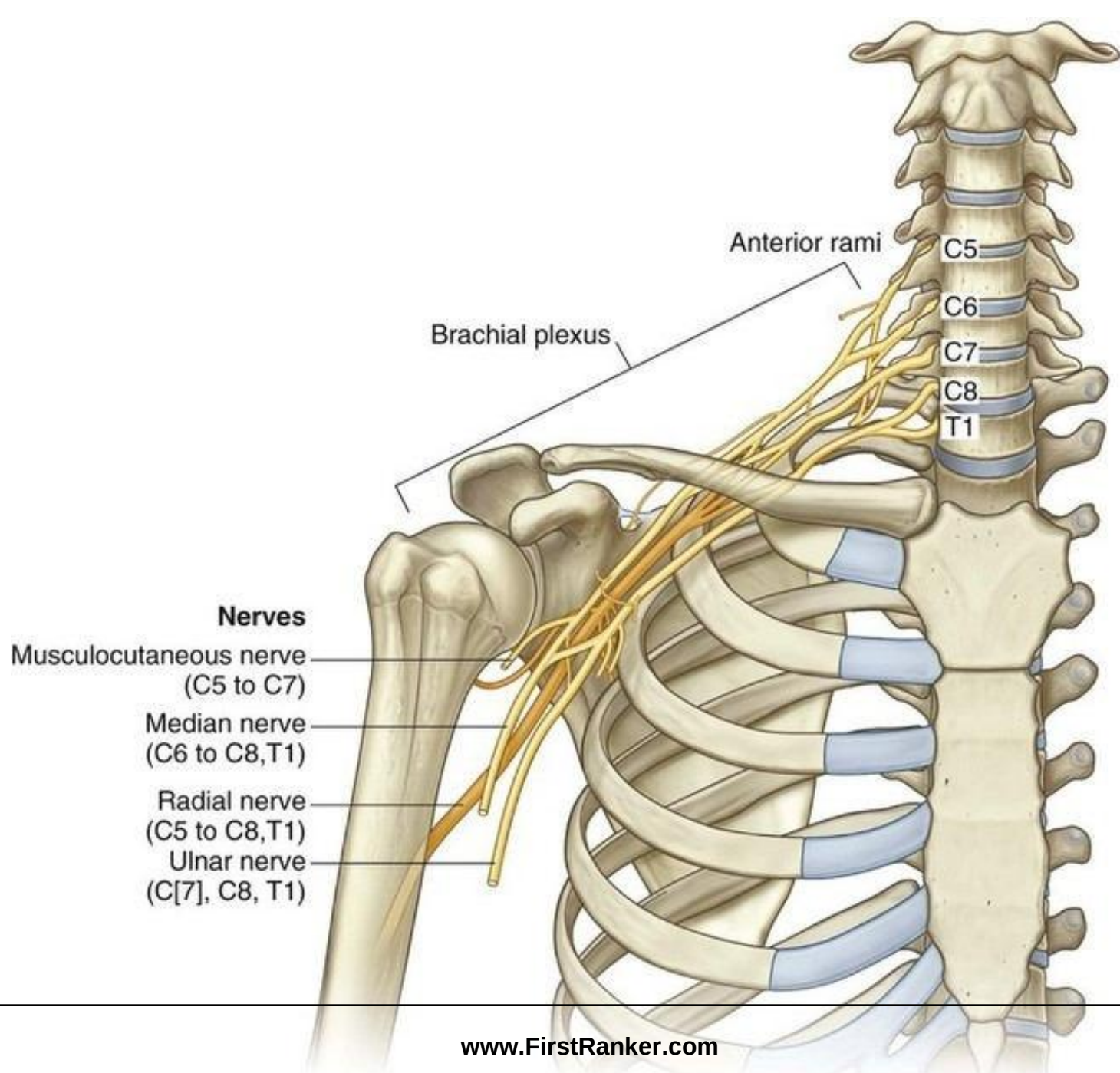
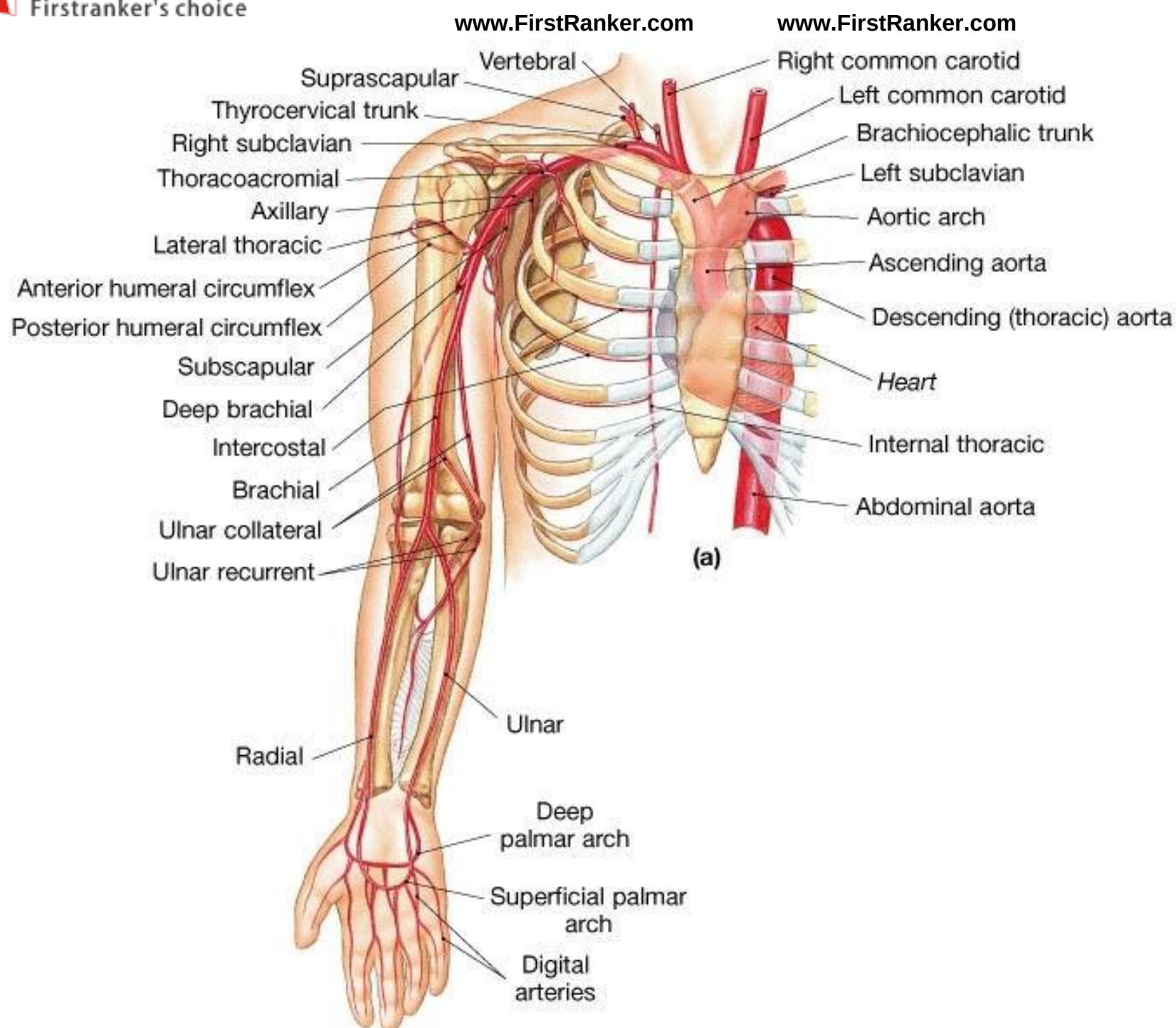
- Is it really important to know the exact site of intramuscular injection
- 1.No idea
- 2.May be
- 3. Yes
- 4. Injection can be given anywhere

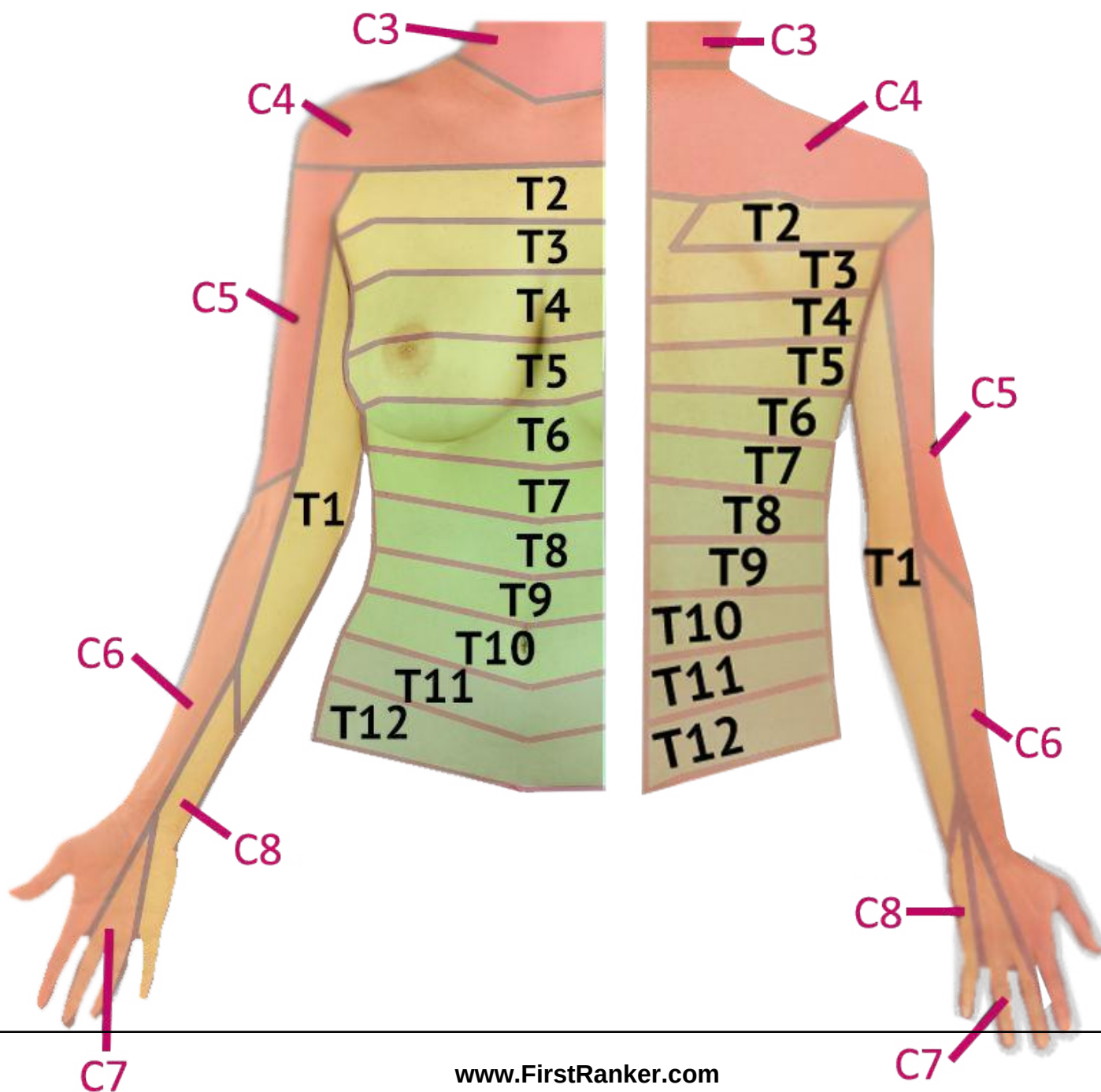
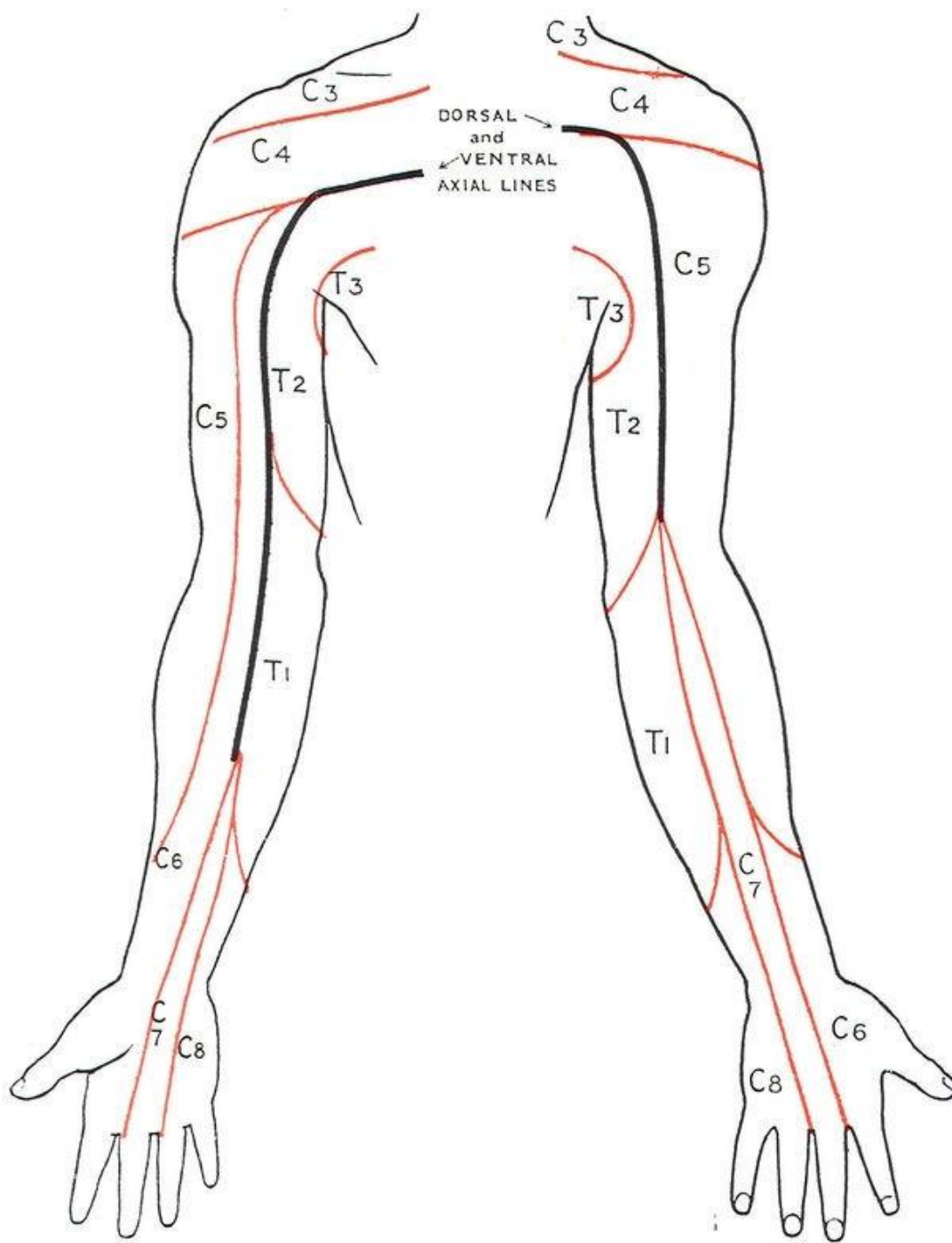


Shoulder region include which of the following--

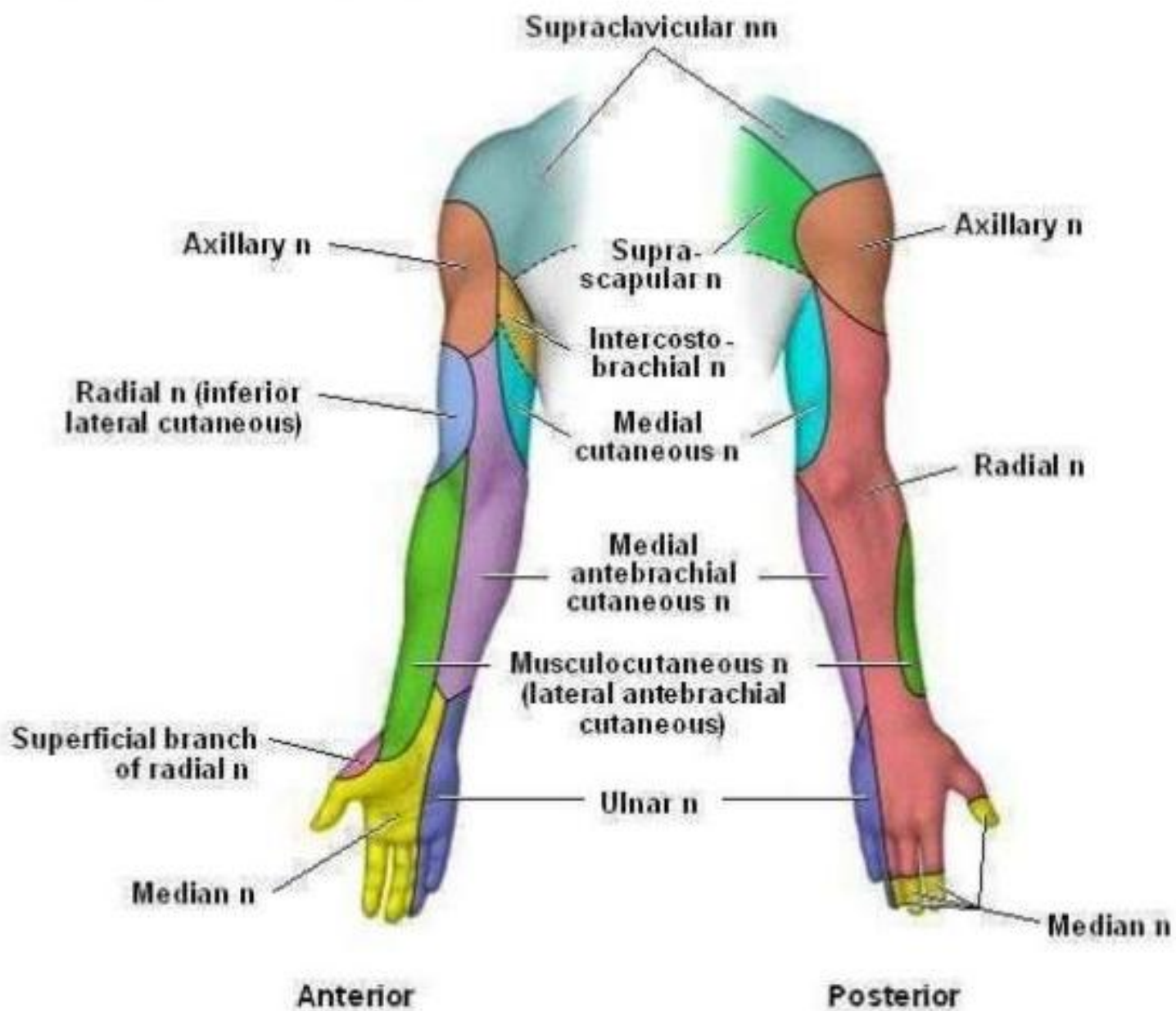
- 1. Axilla
- 2. Scapular region
- 3 Pectoral region



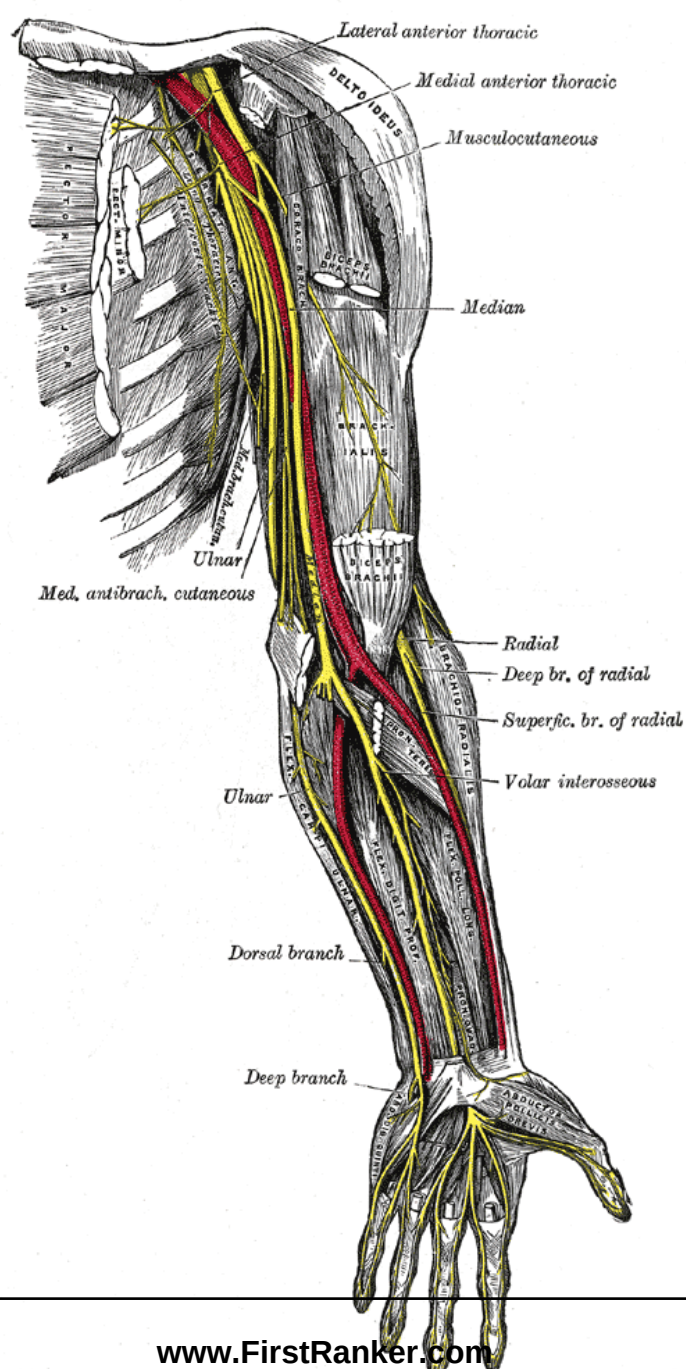


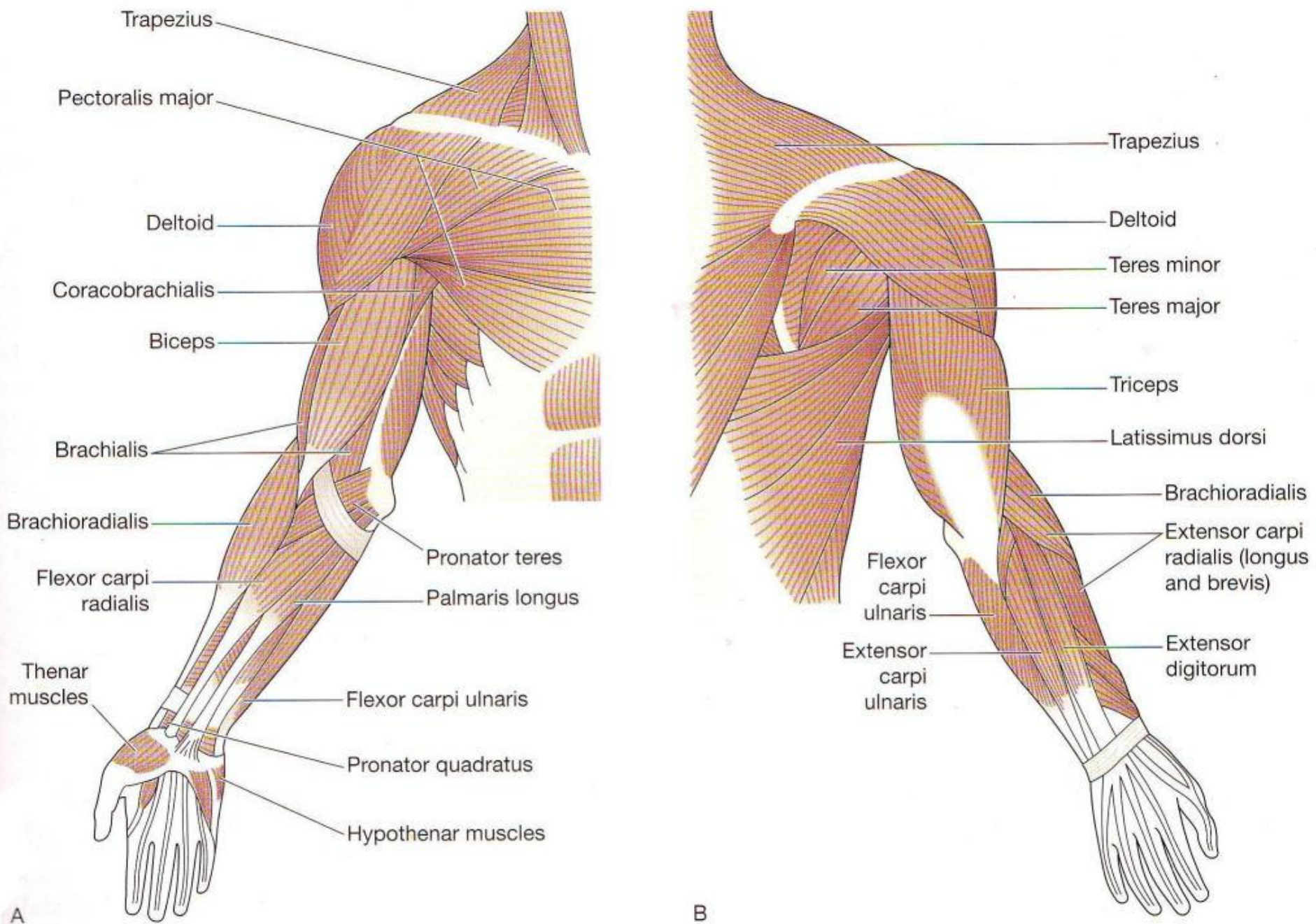


http://www.asra.com/mbp_cd/Figure_pages/Figure3.html

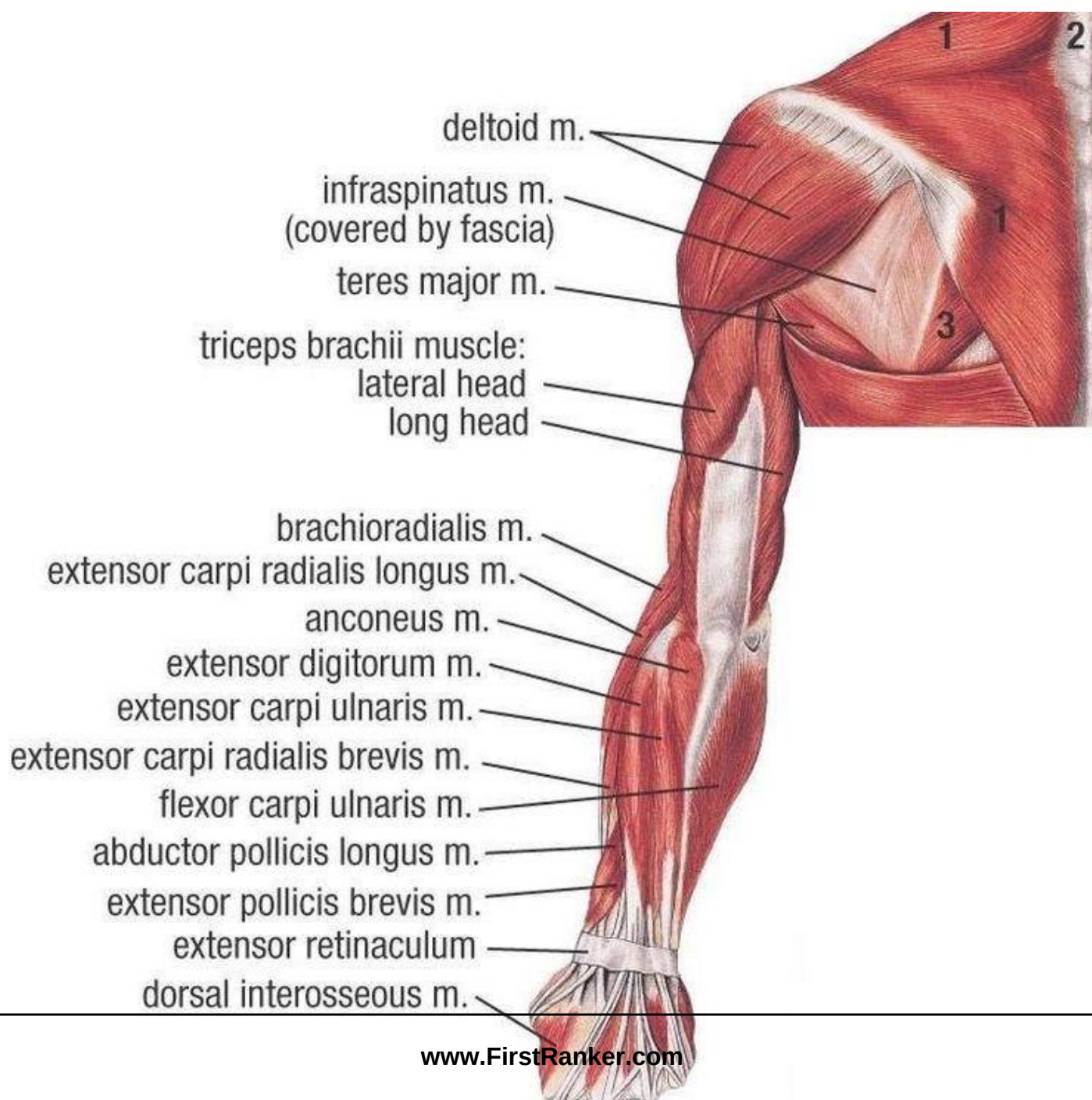


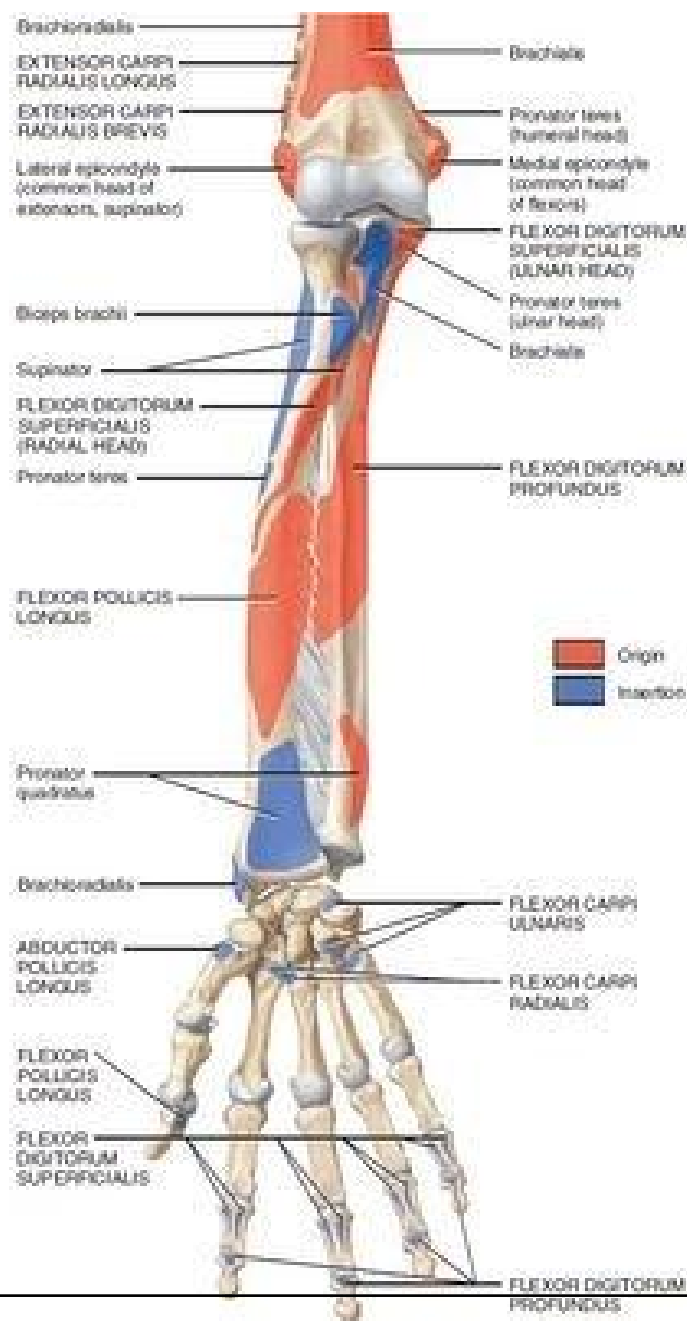
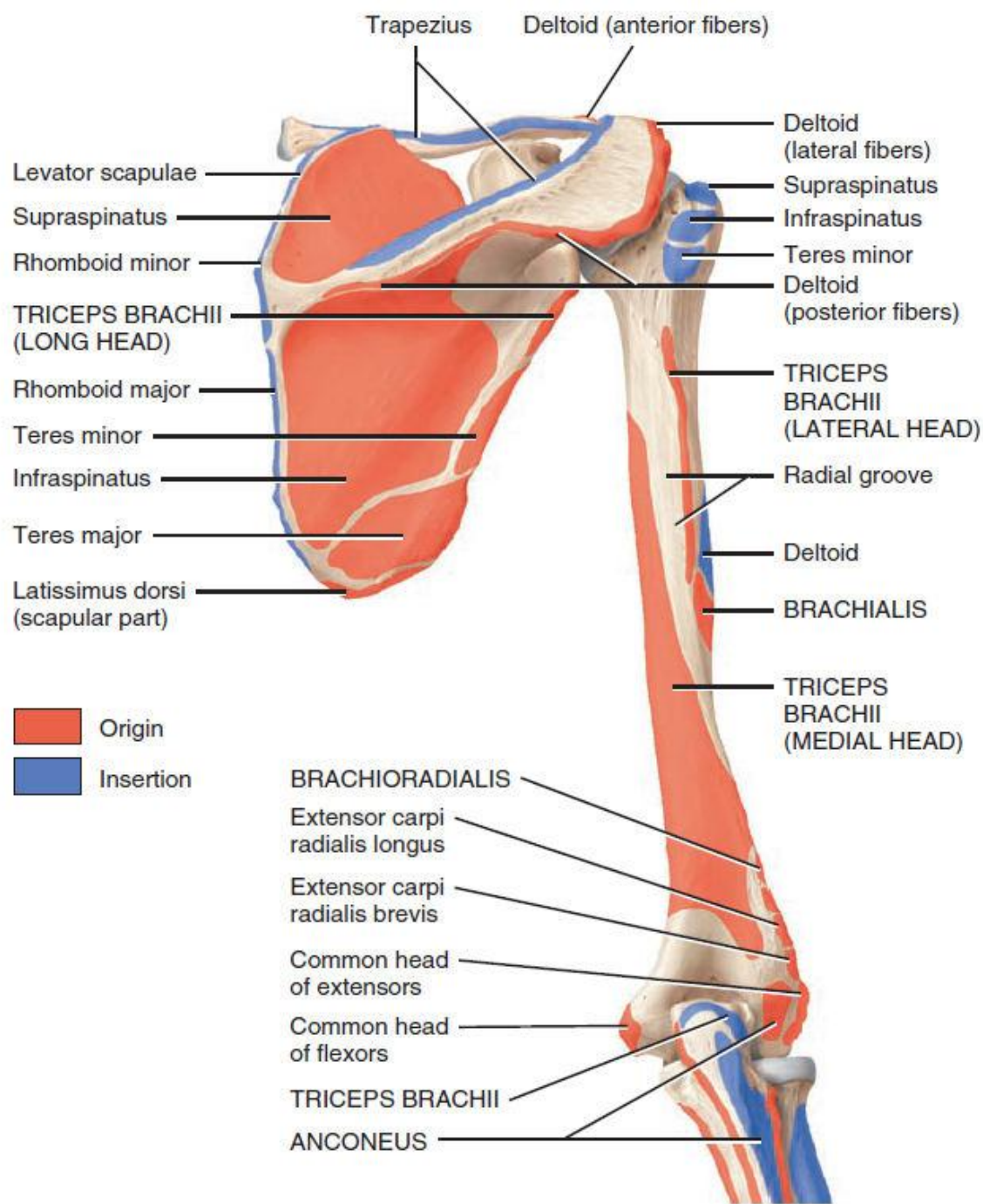
CPST 6443-3





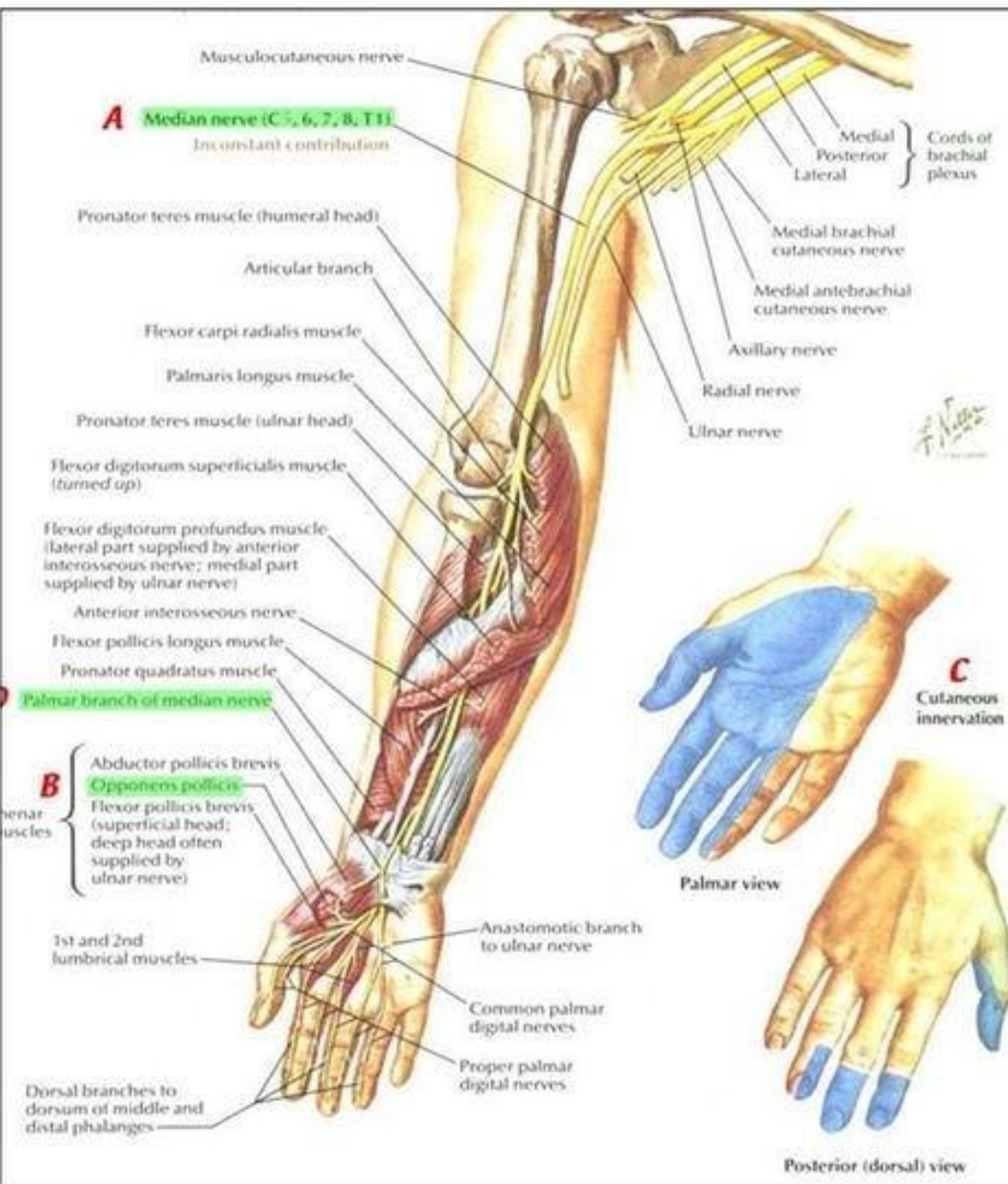
The main muscles of the shoulder and upper limb. A: anterior view. B: posterior view.



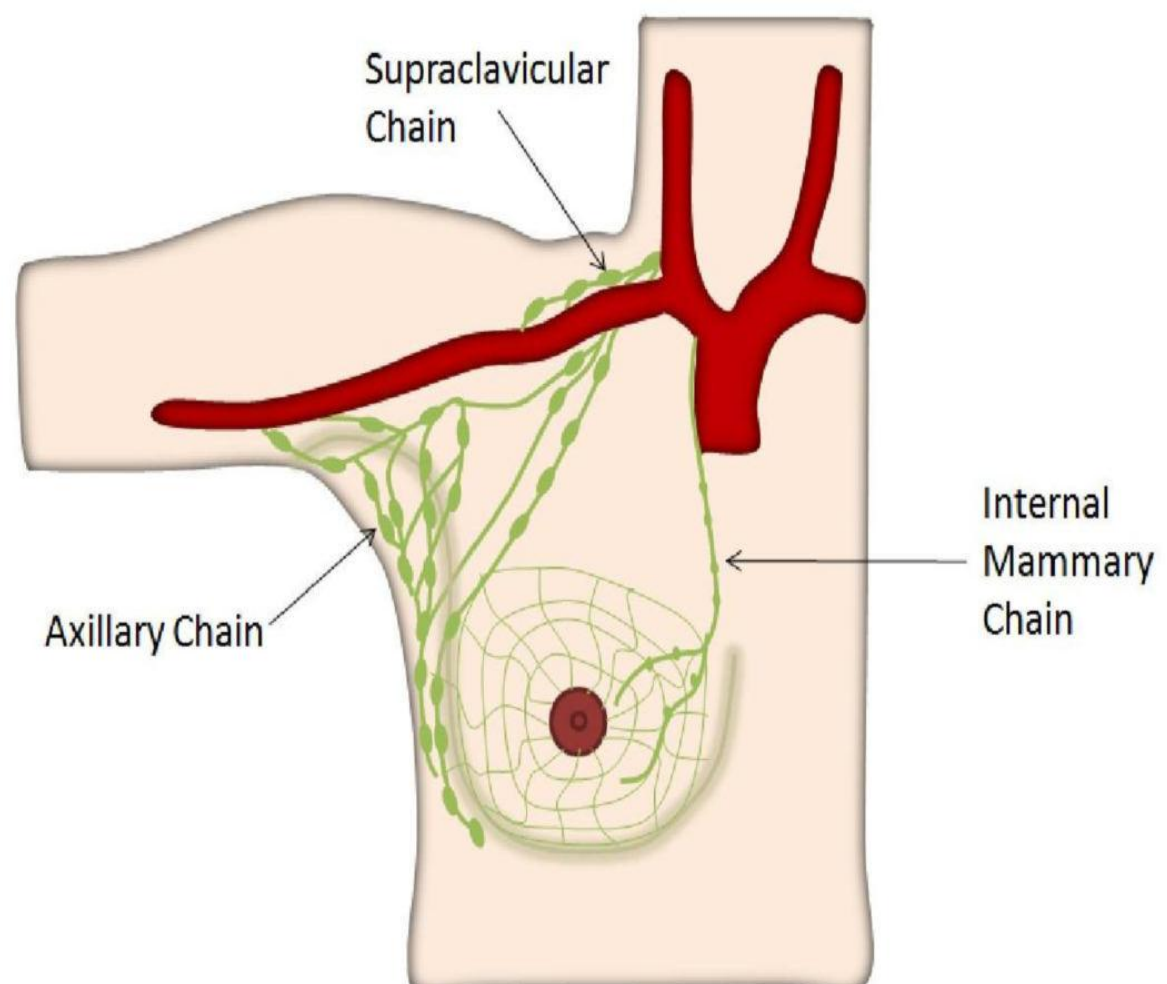


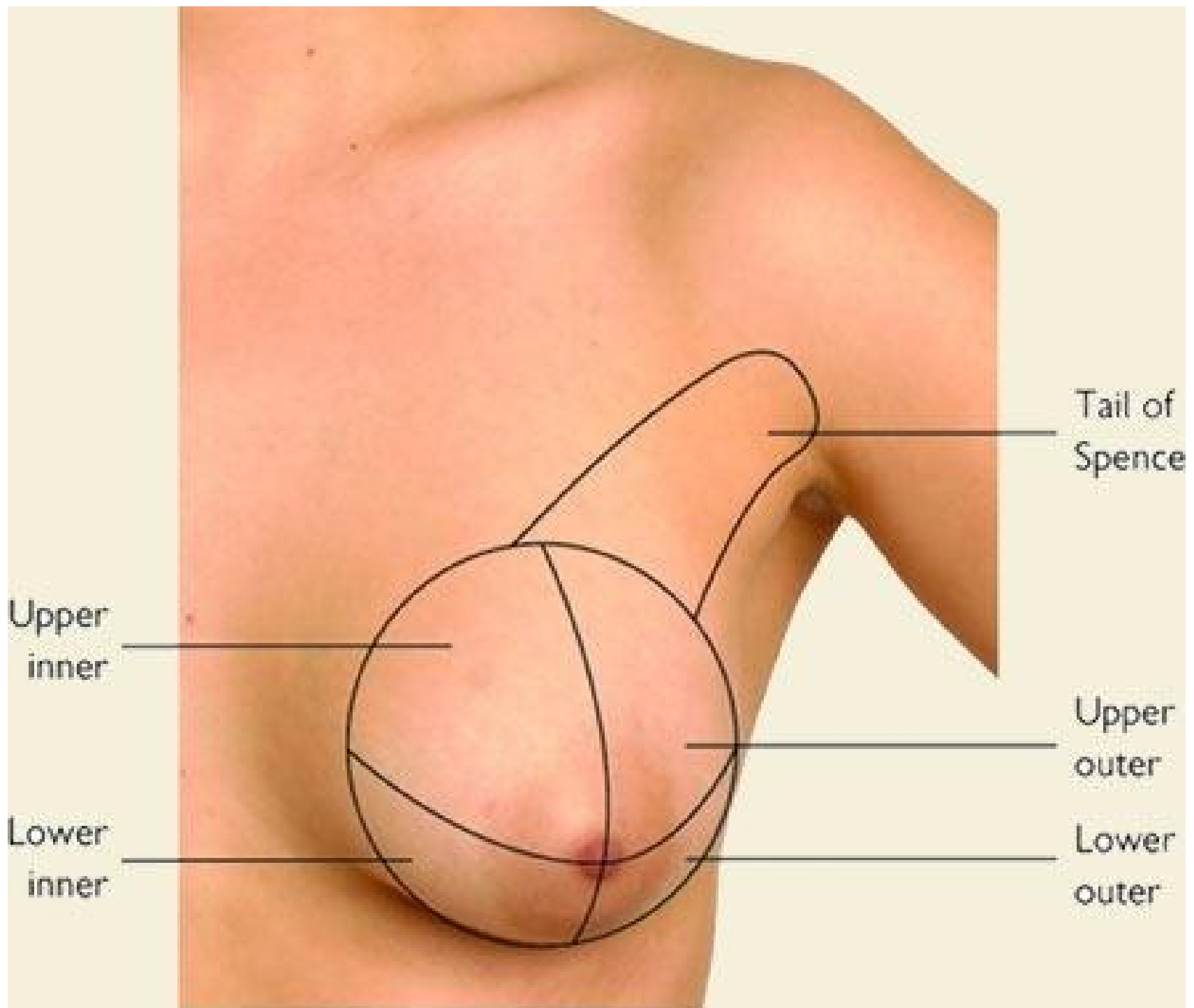
Median Nerve

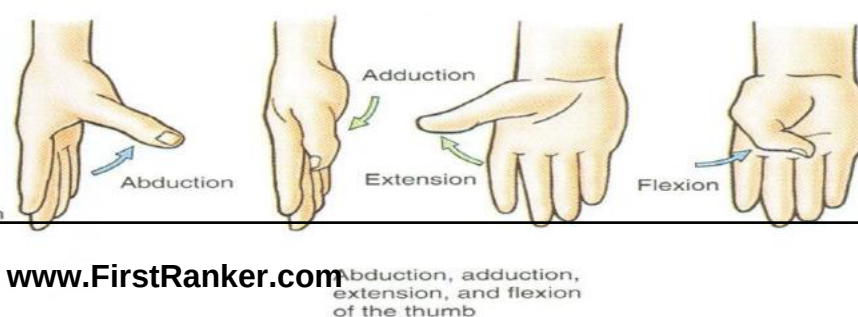
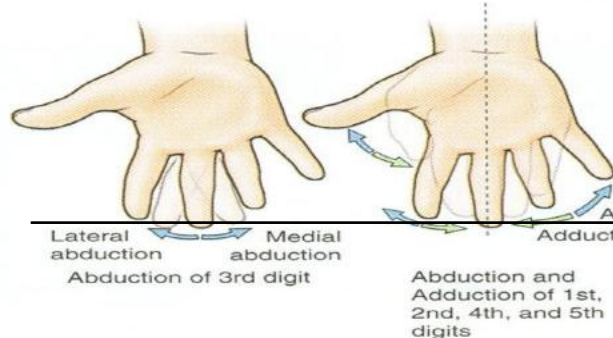
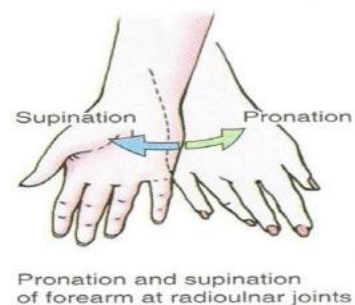
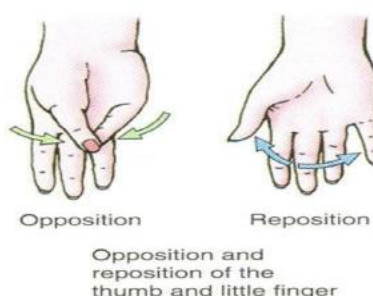
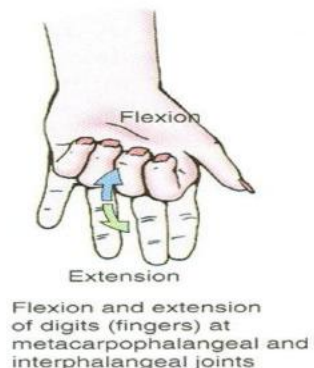
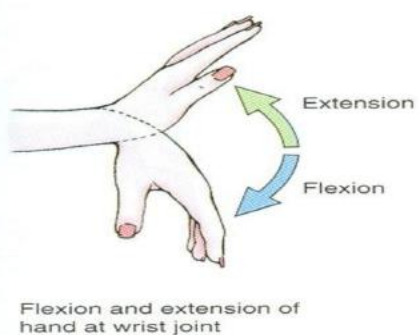
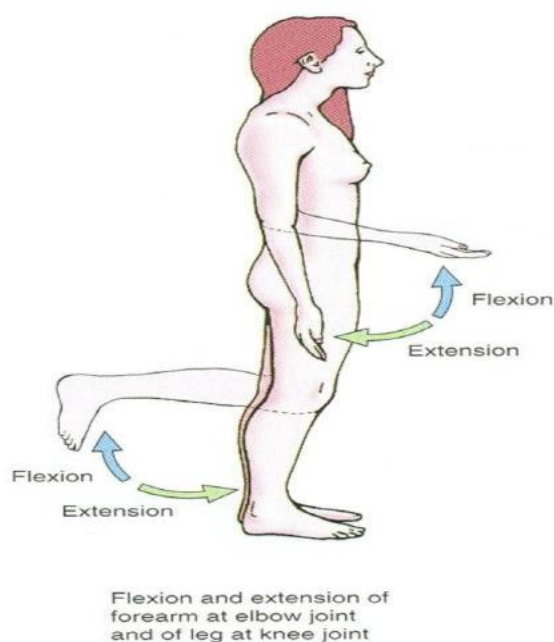
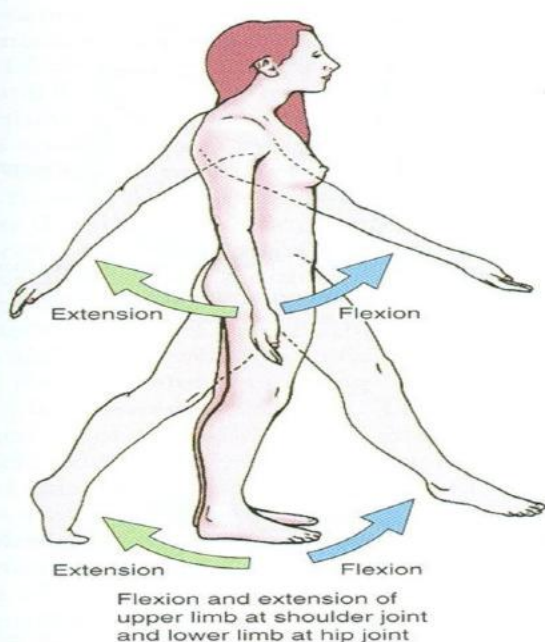
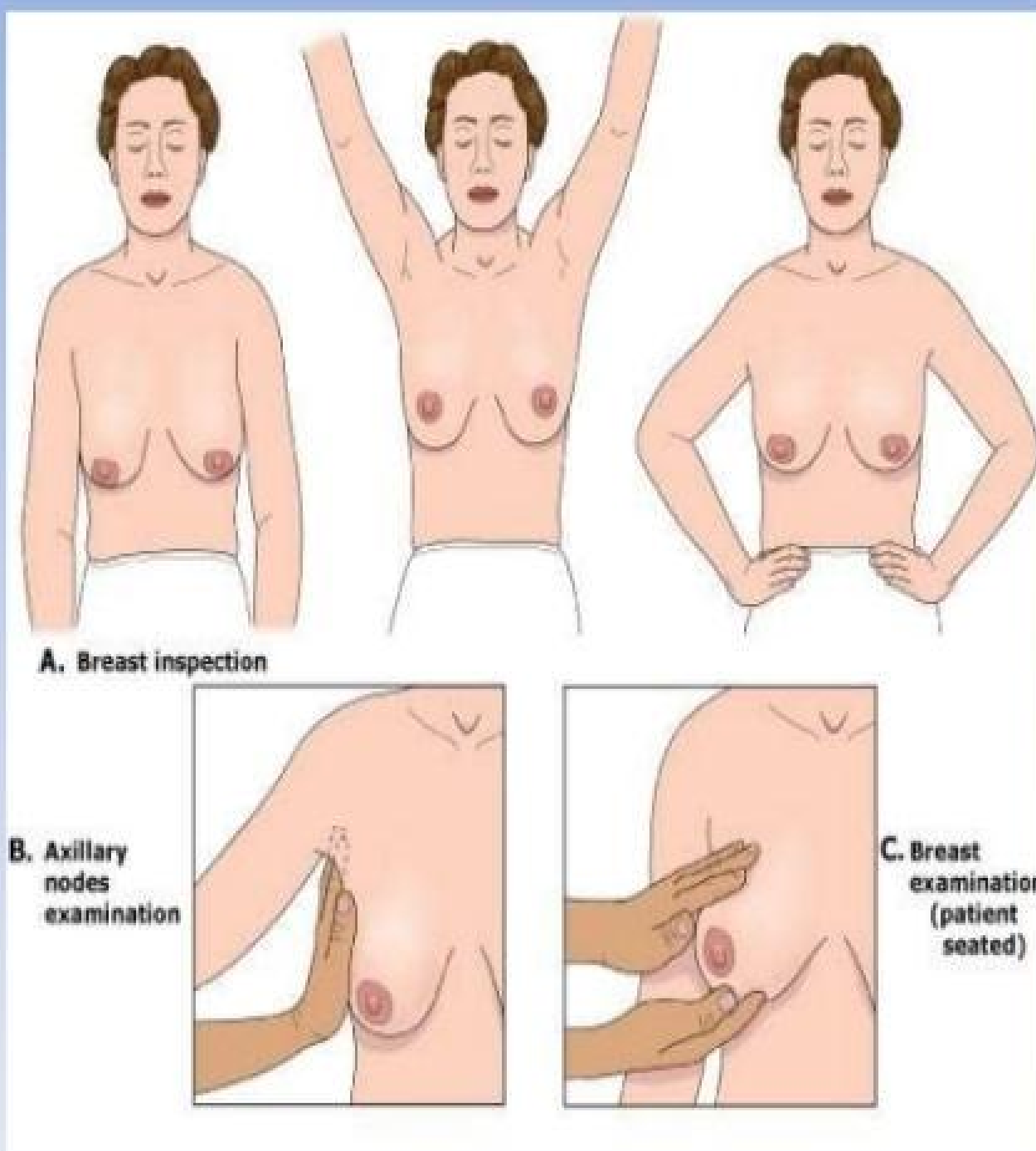
- Supplies all the flexors of the arm except
- Flexor Carpi Radialis (Radial N)
- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris (Ulnar N)
- Medial ½ of FDP



Lymphatic System







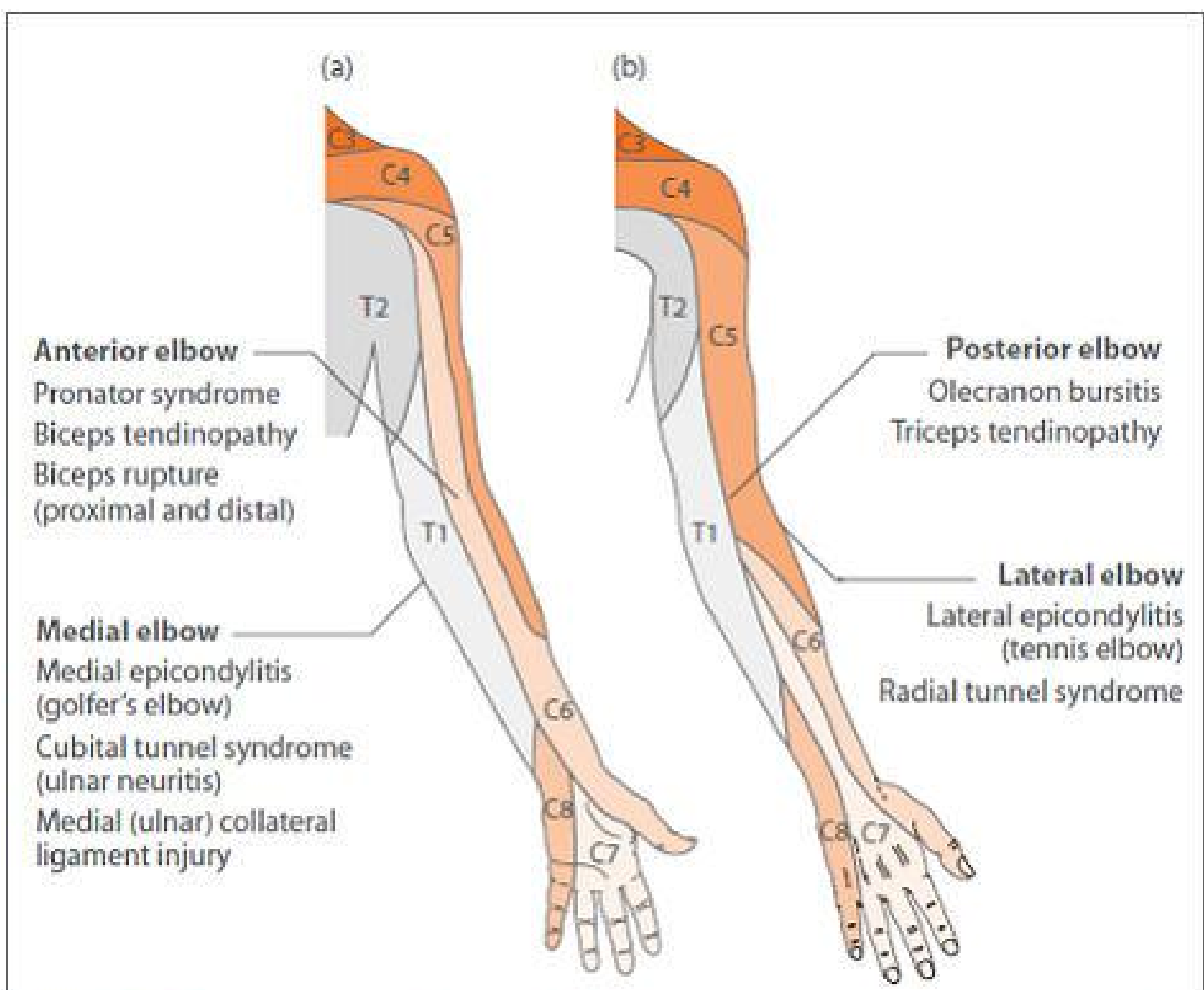
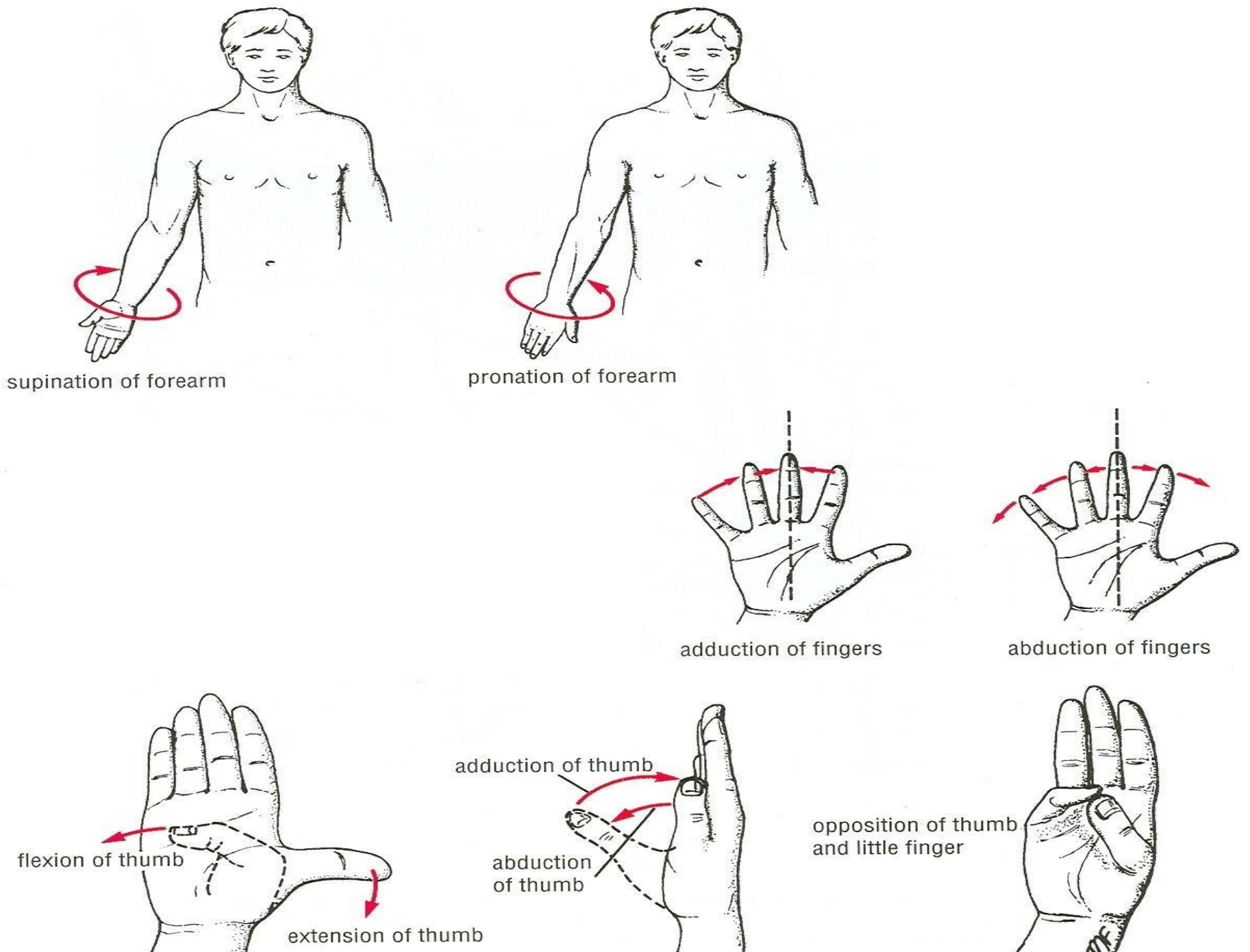
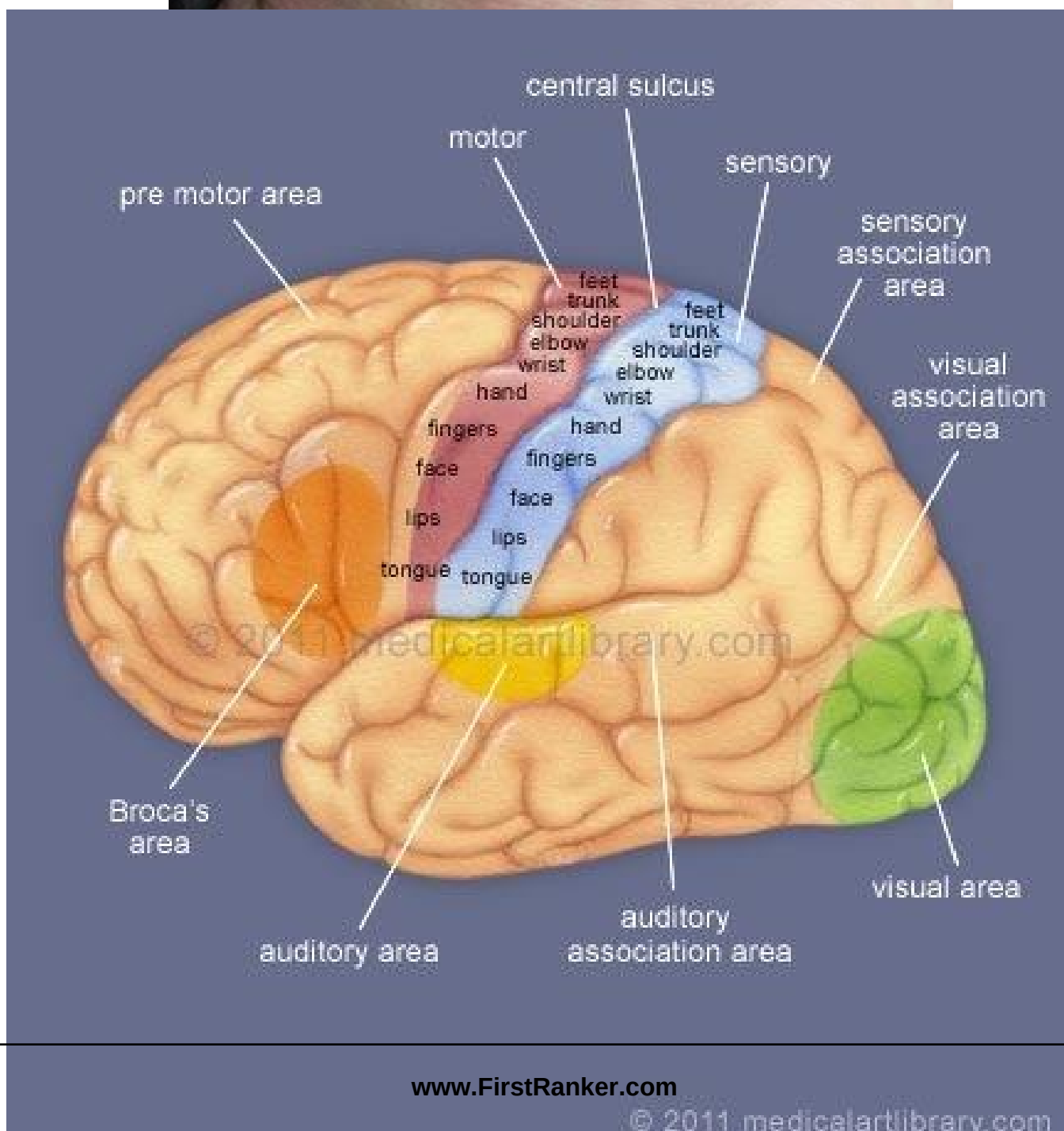
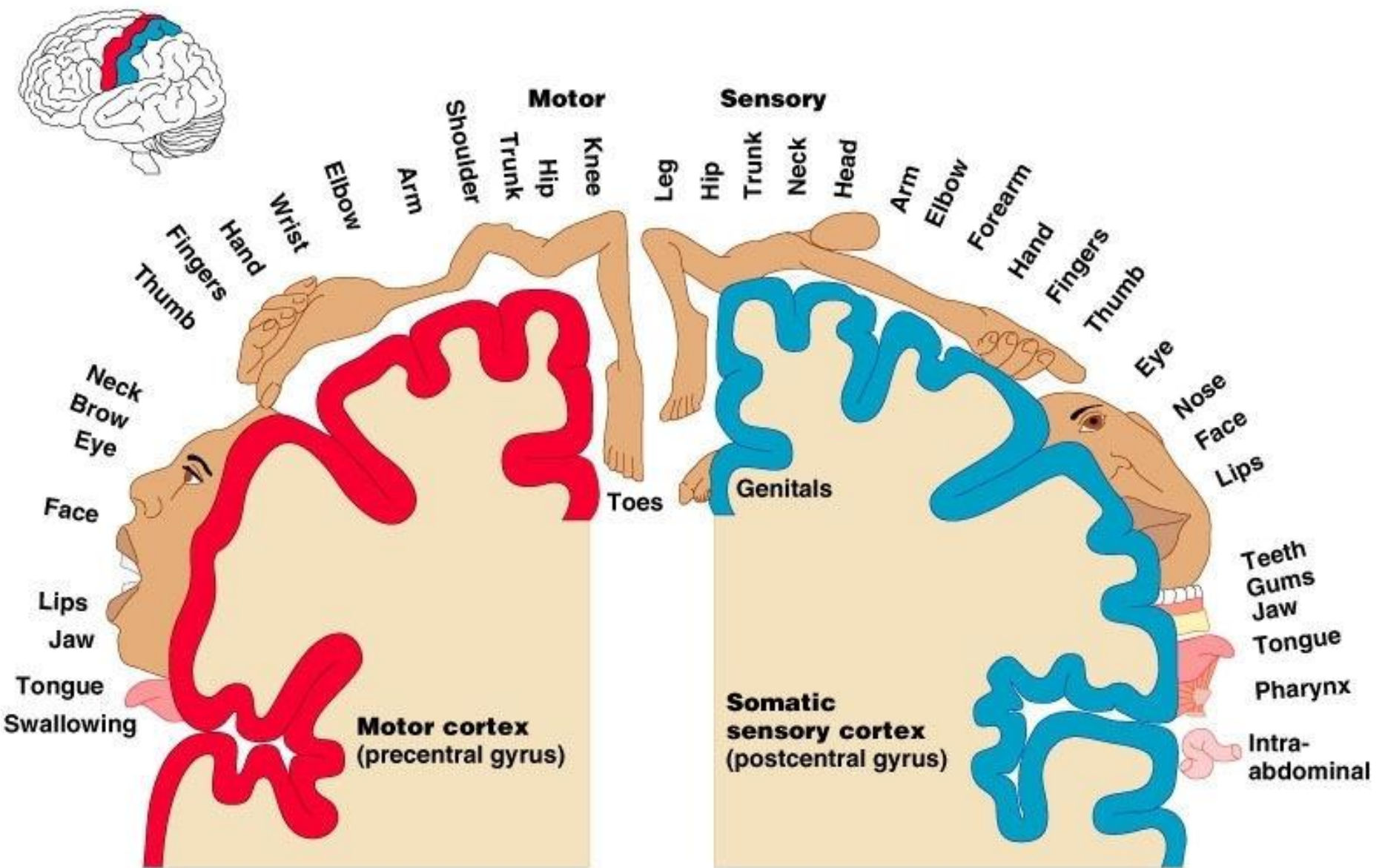
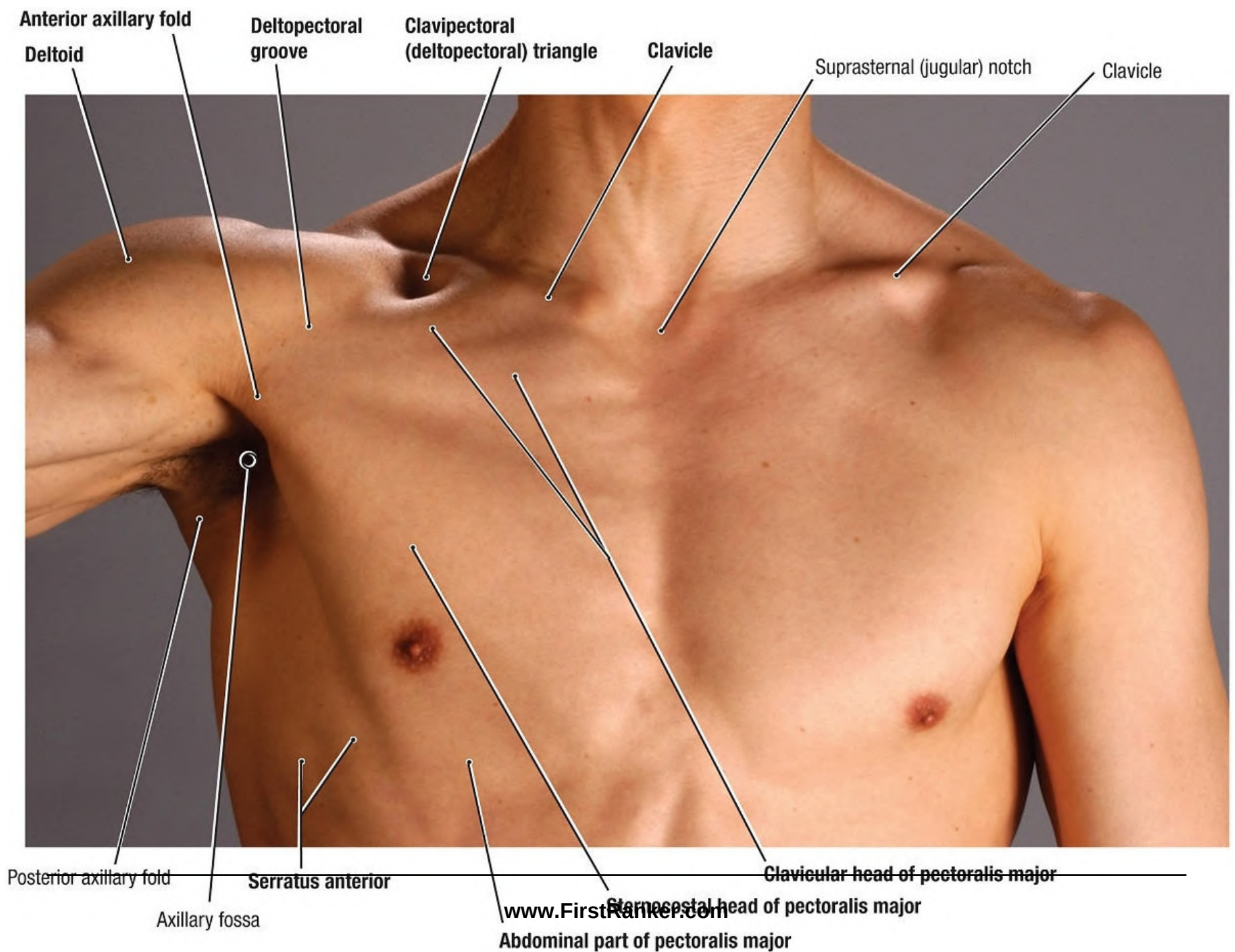


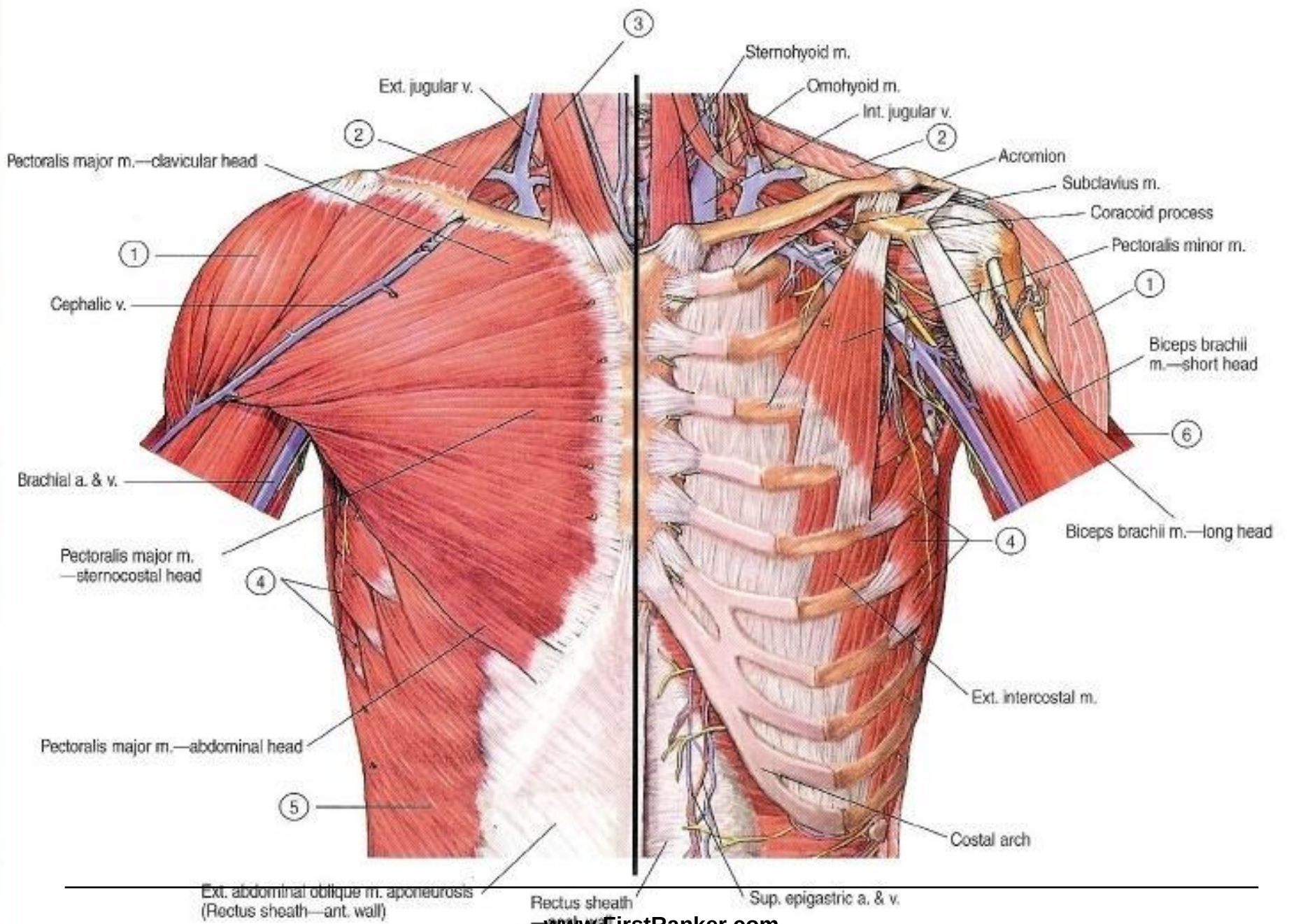
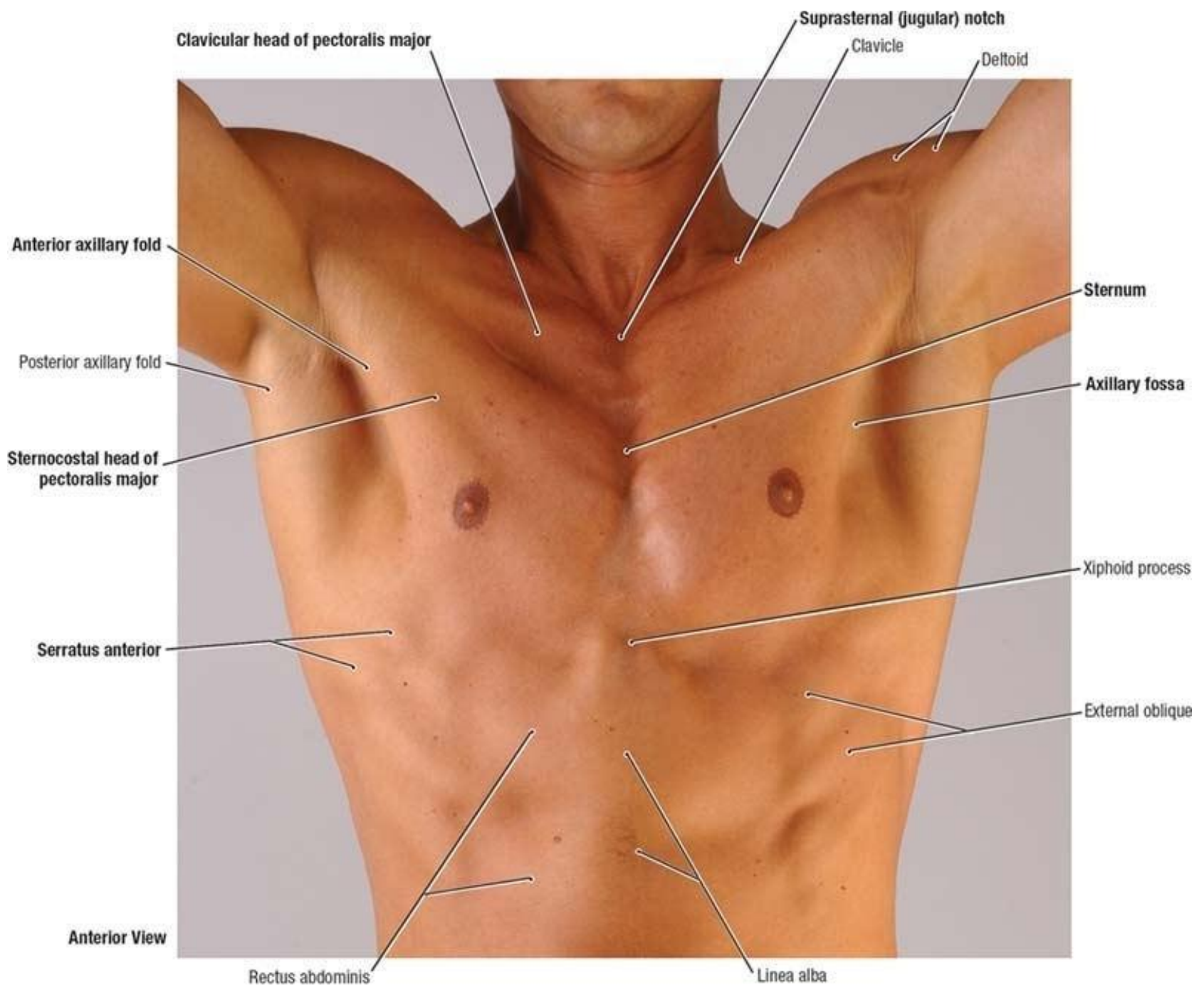
FIGURE 1. Topography of upper limb disorders: (a) anterior, (b) posterior. The dermatomal distribution of the cervical nerve roots shows where numbness, dysaesthesiae or pain may be felt.

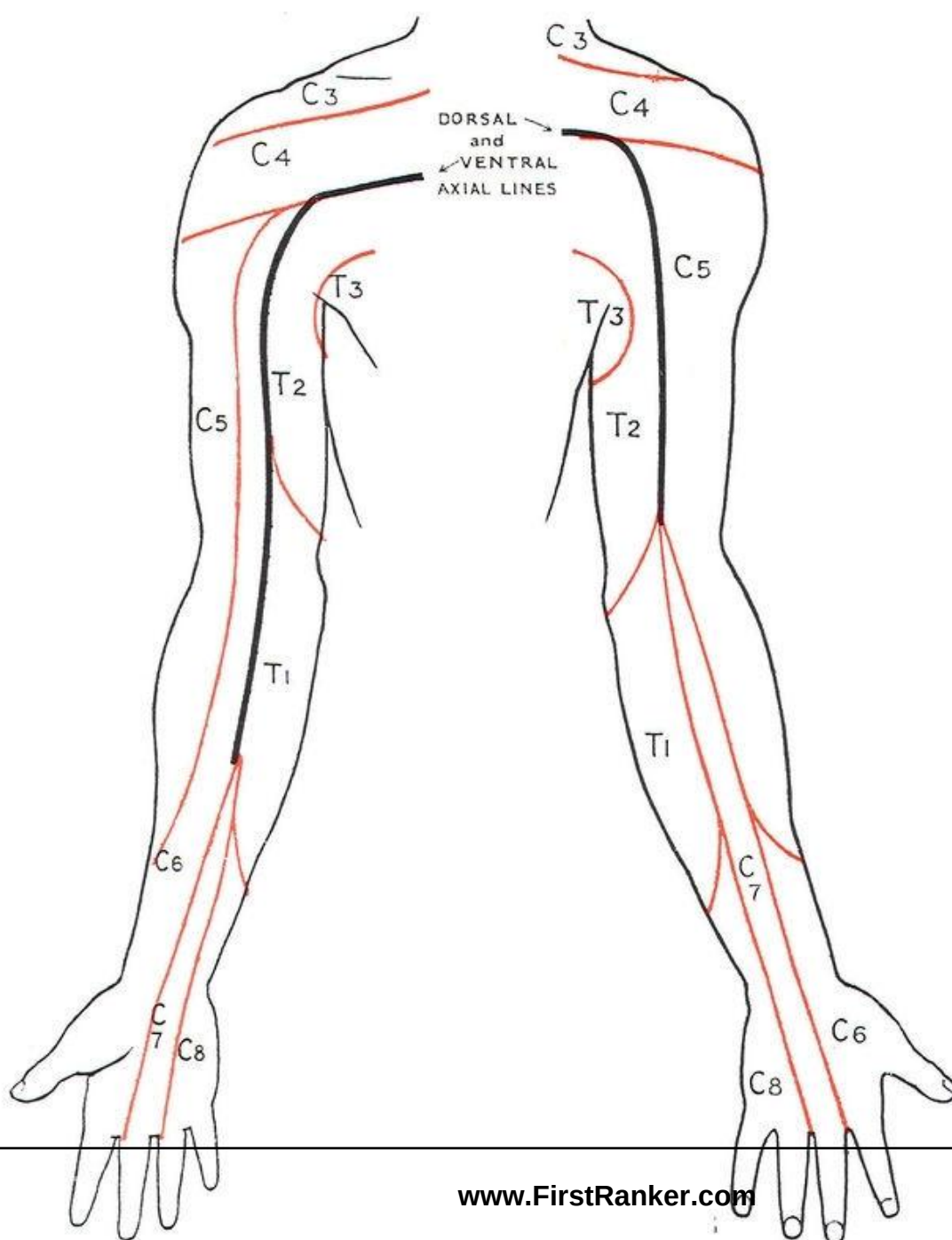
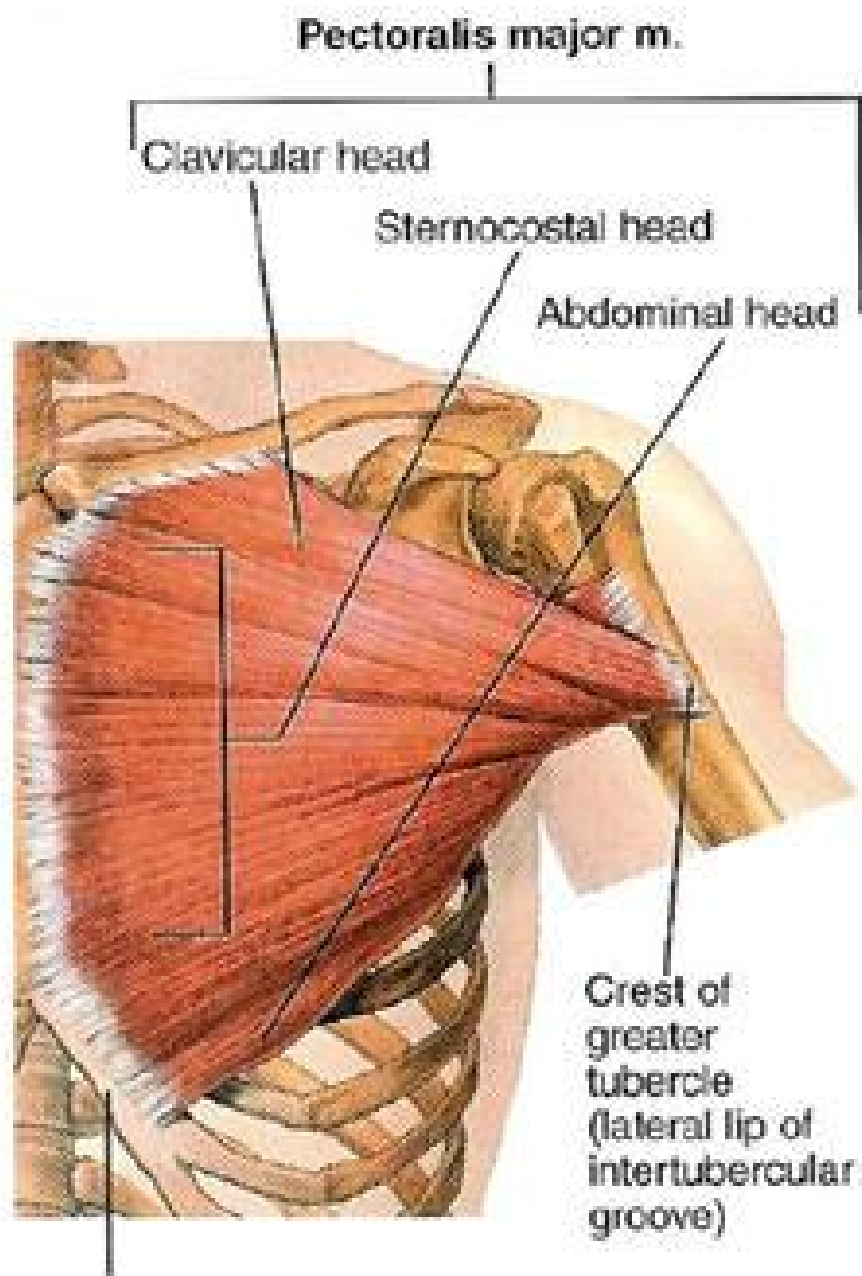


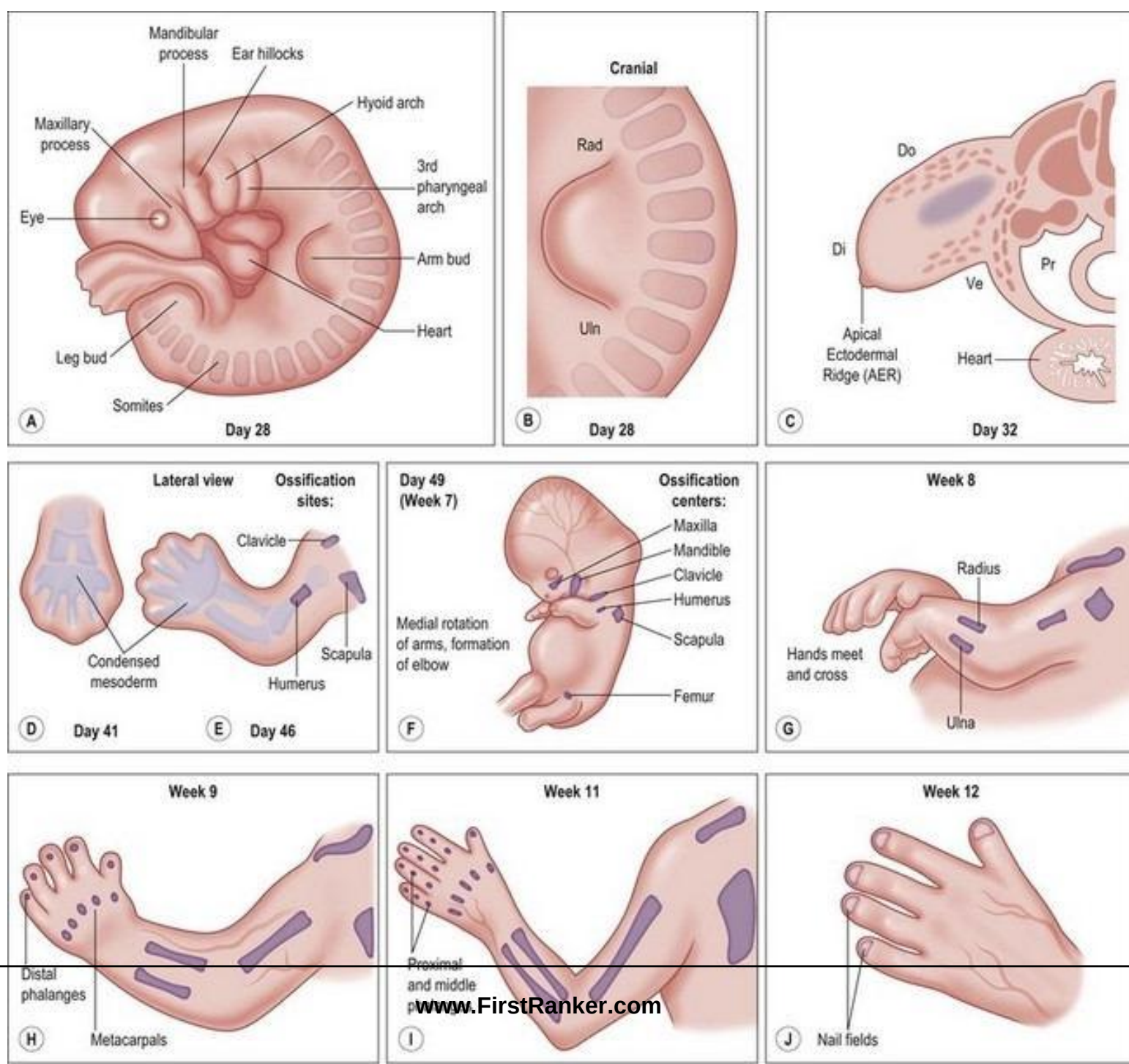
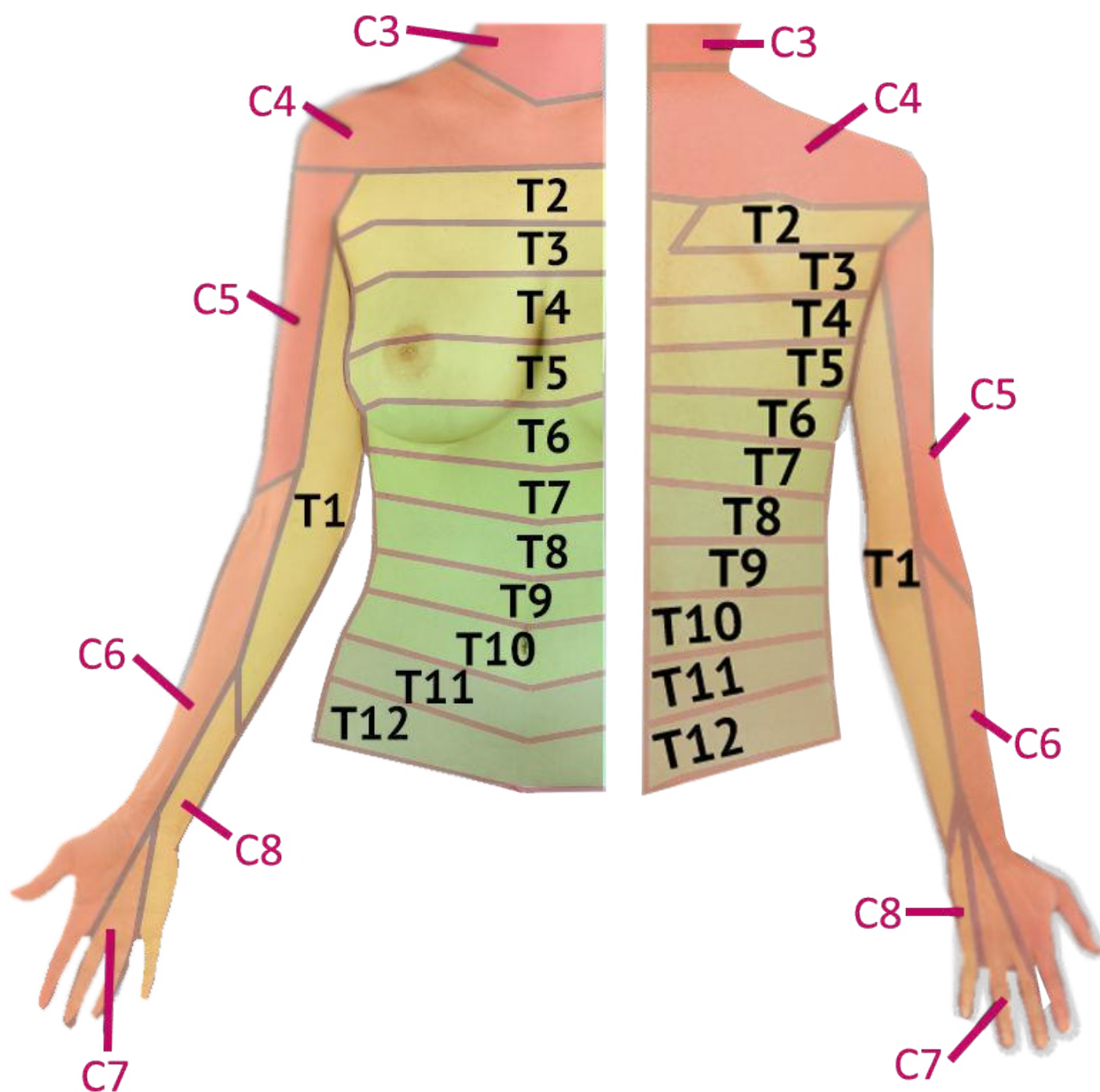


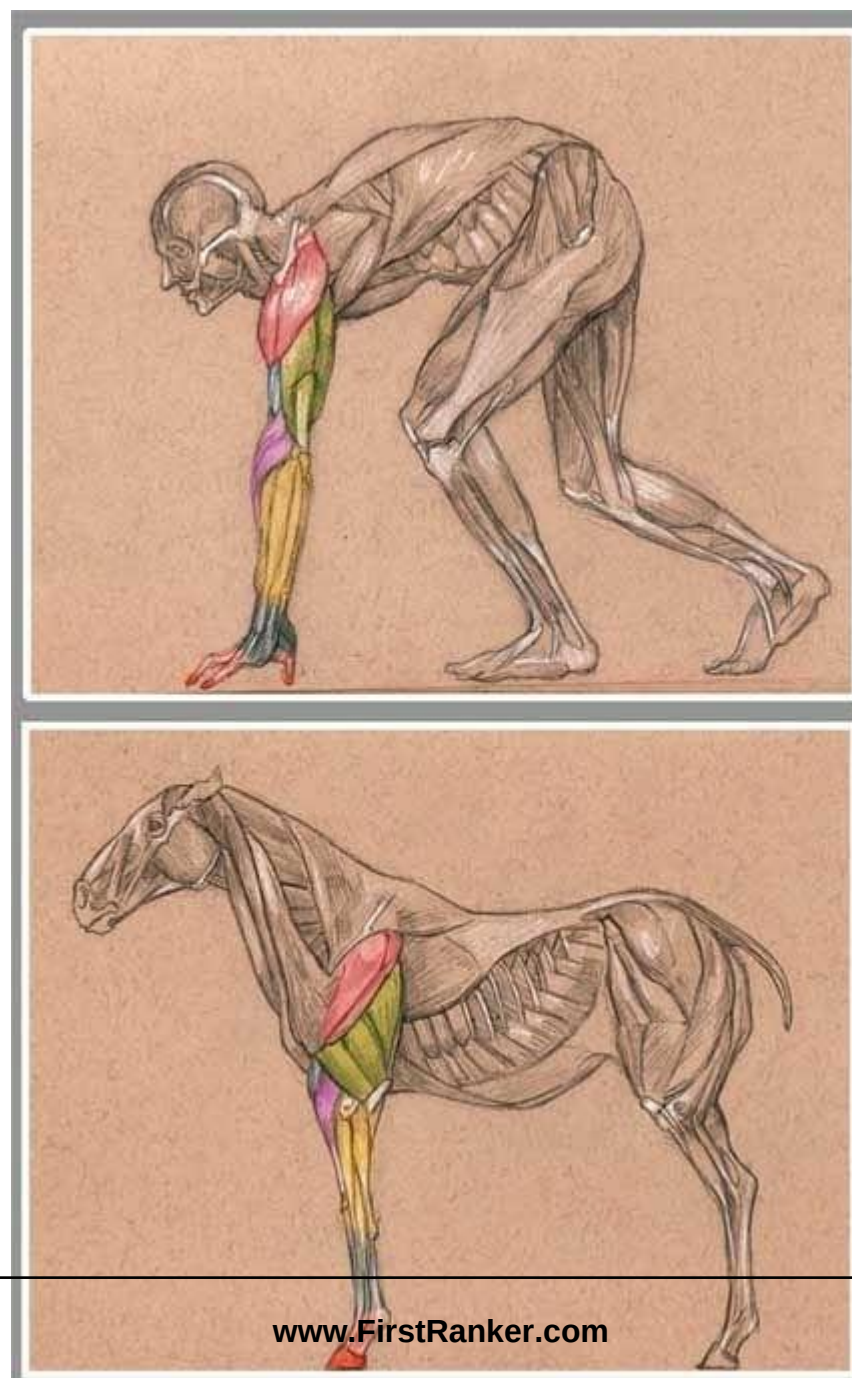
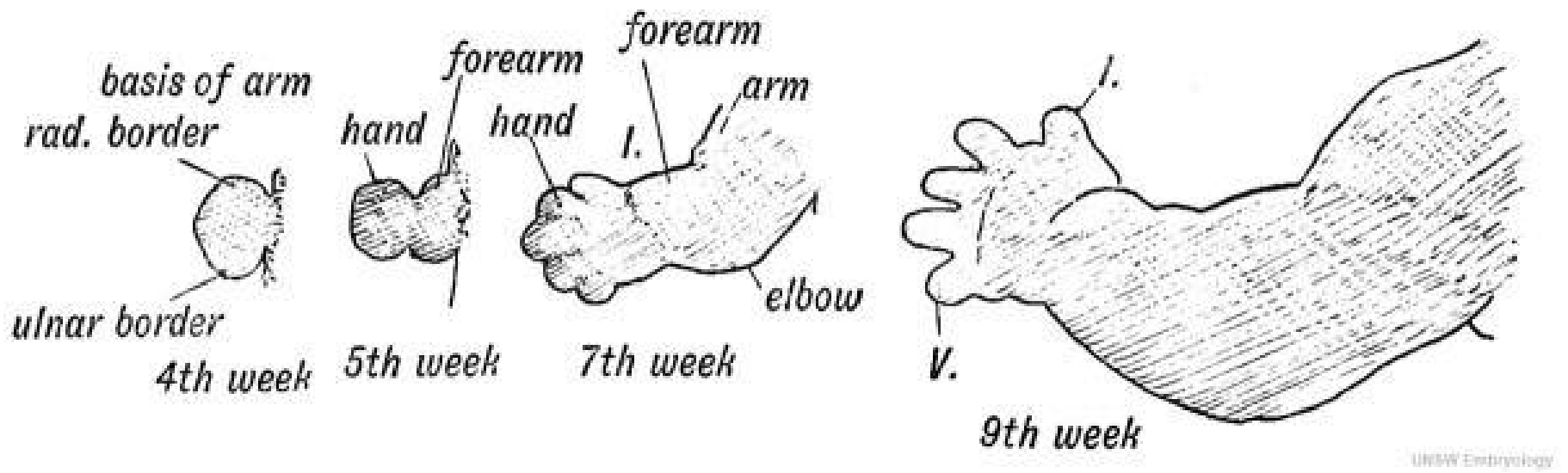
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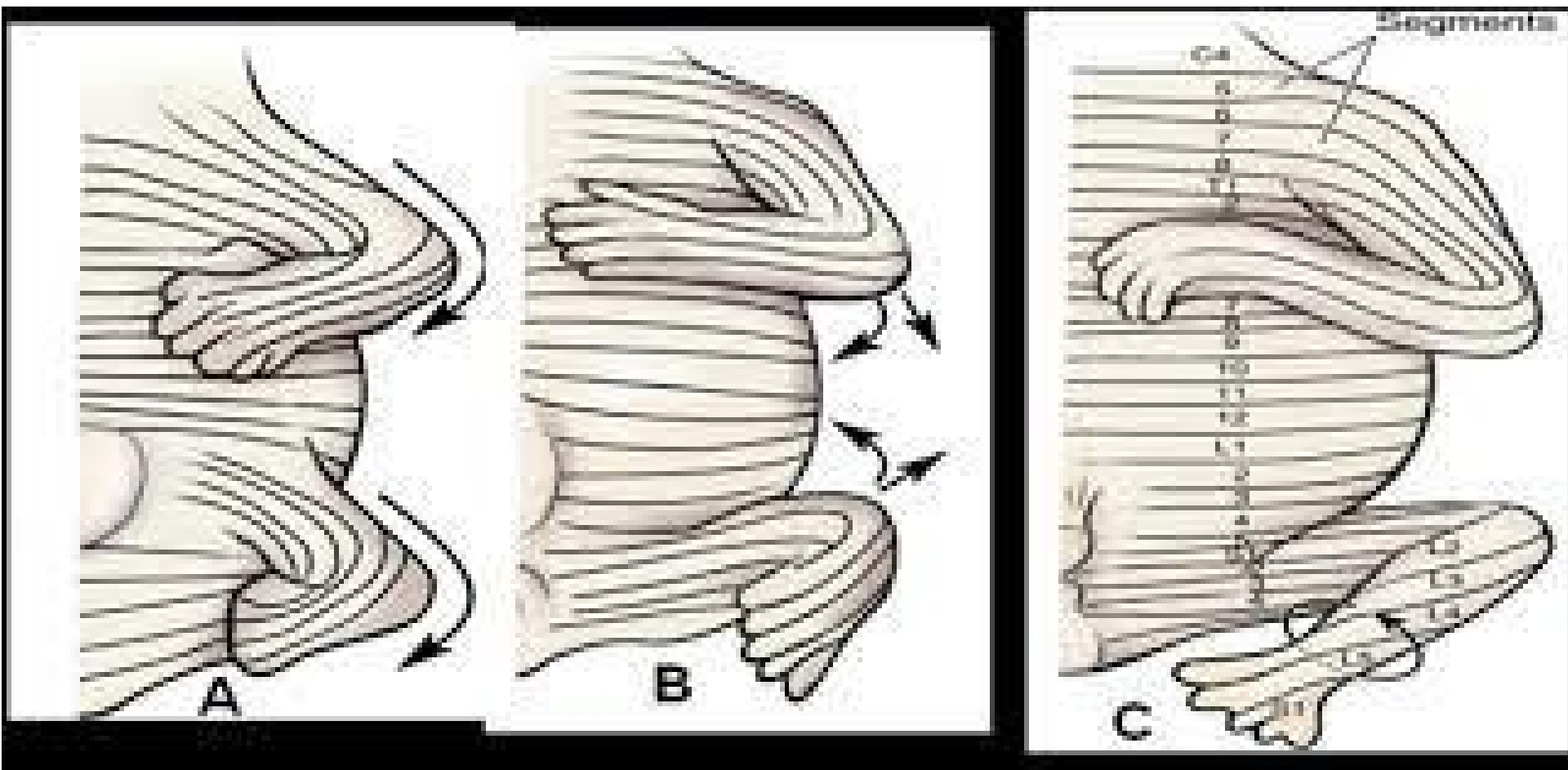






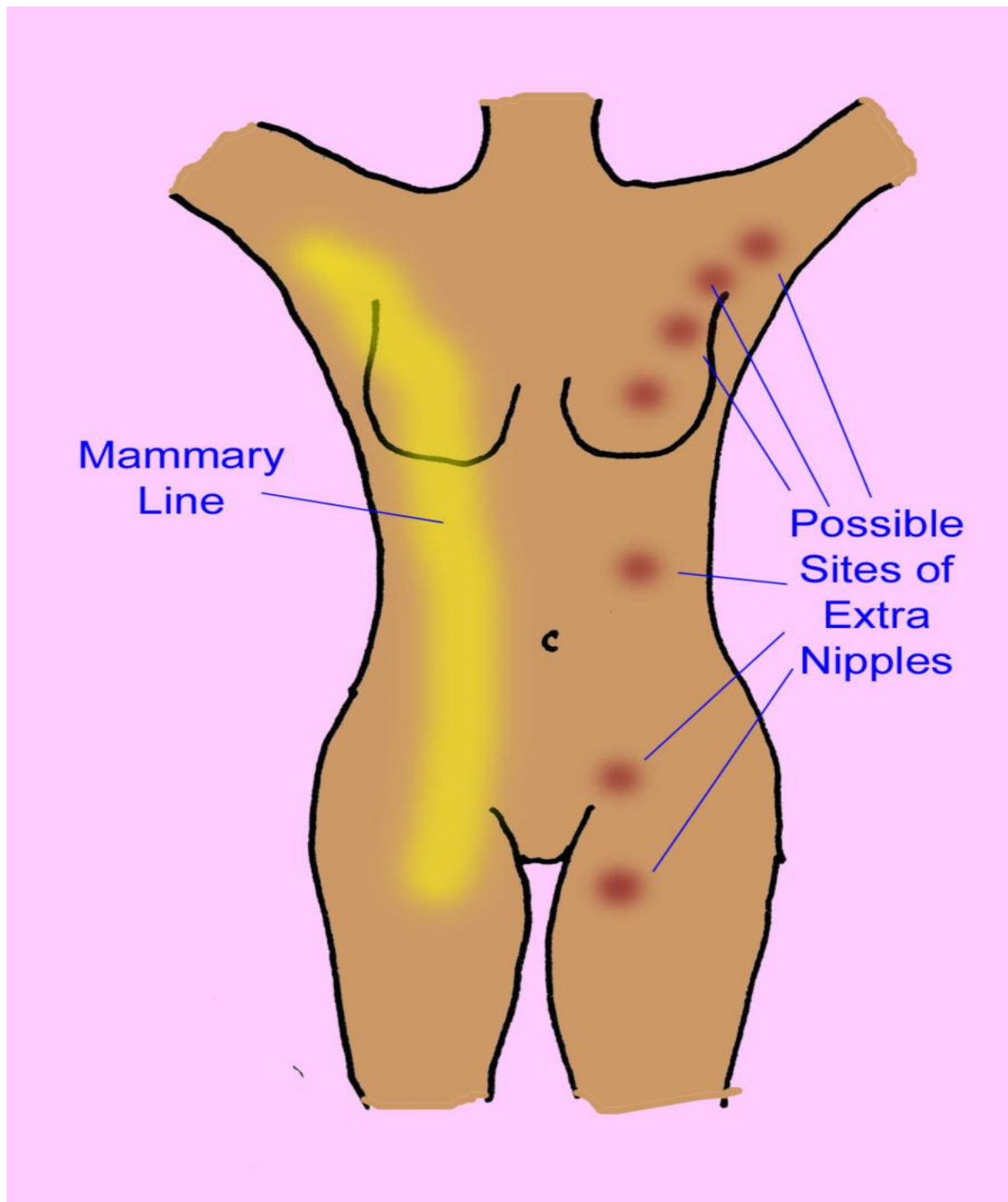




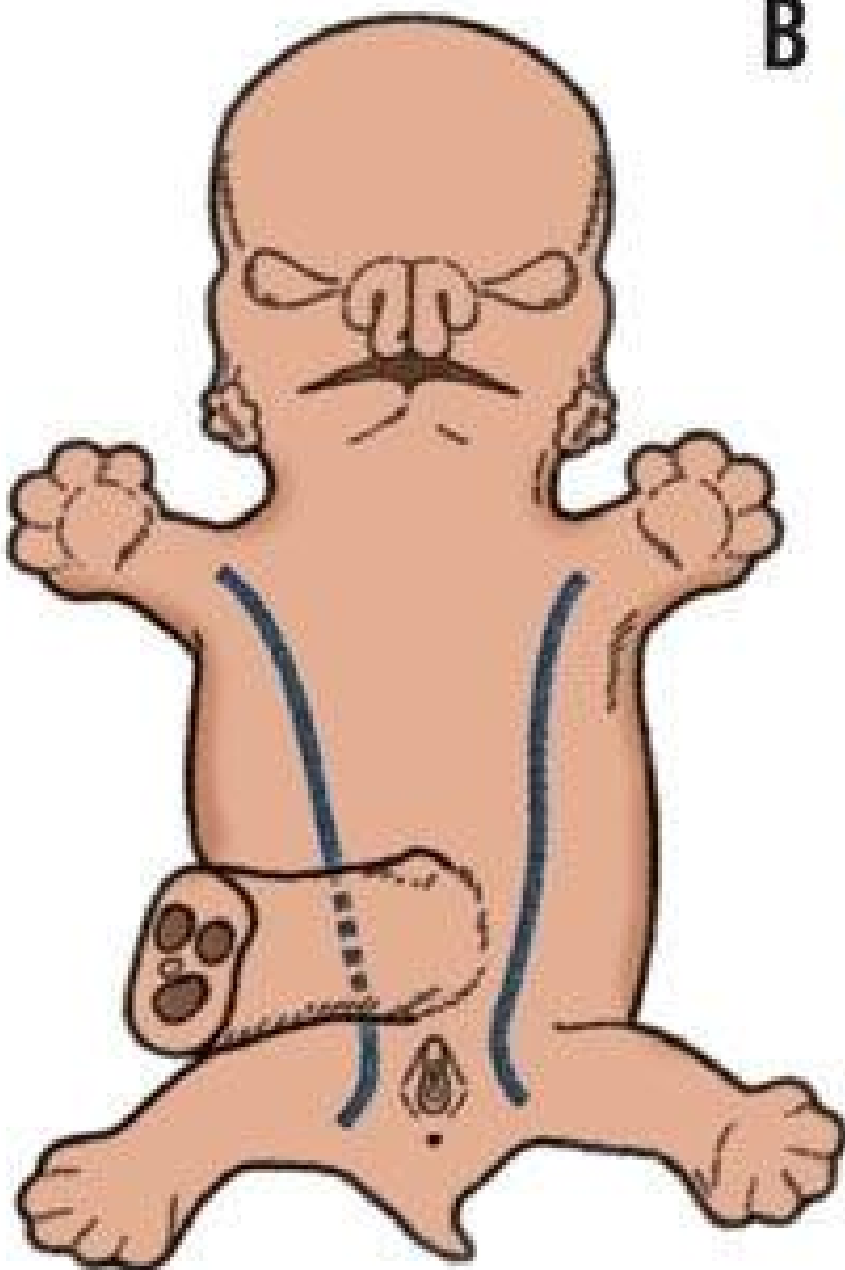


Development of Limbs

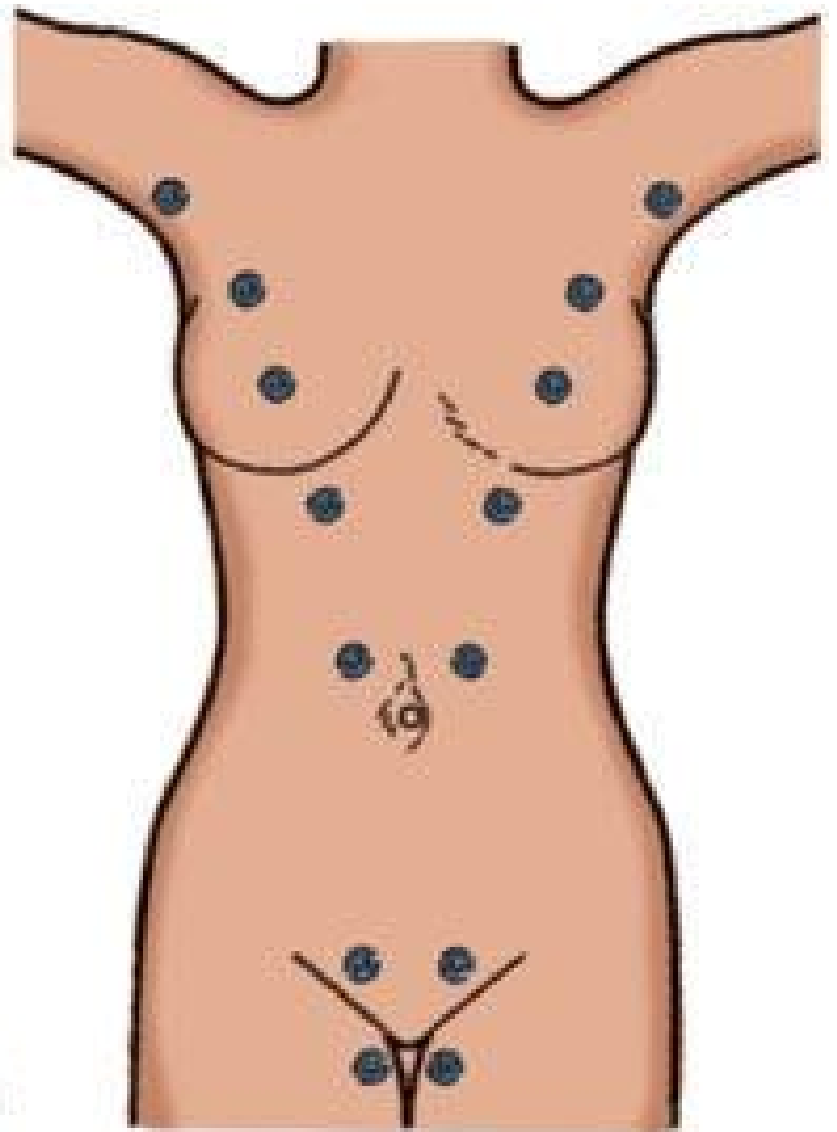
- Limb buds appear at the end of 4th week as outpocketing from ventro-lateral aspect of body.
- Each bud is composed of a core of mesoderm which is covered by ectoderm.
- At 7th week, upper limb rotates 90 degree laterally while lower limb rotates 90 degree medially.

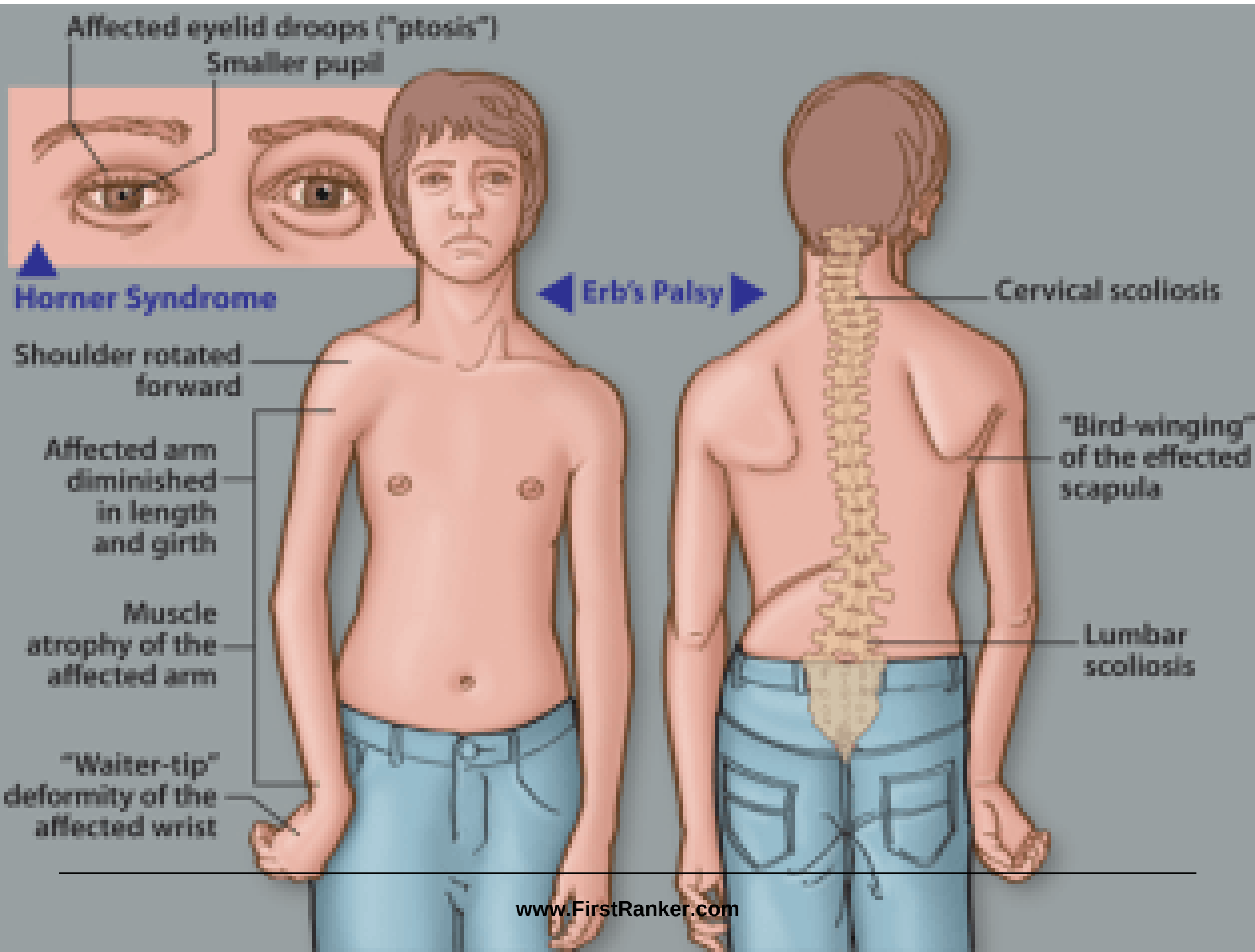


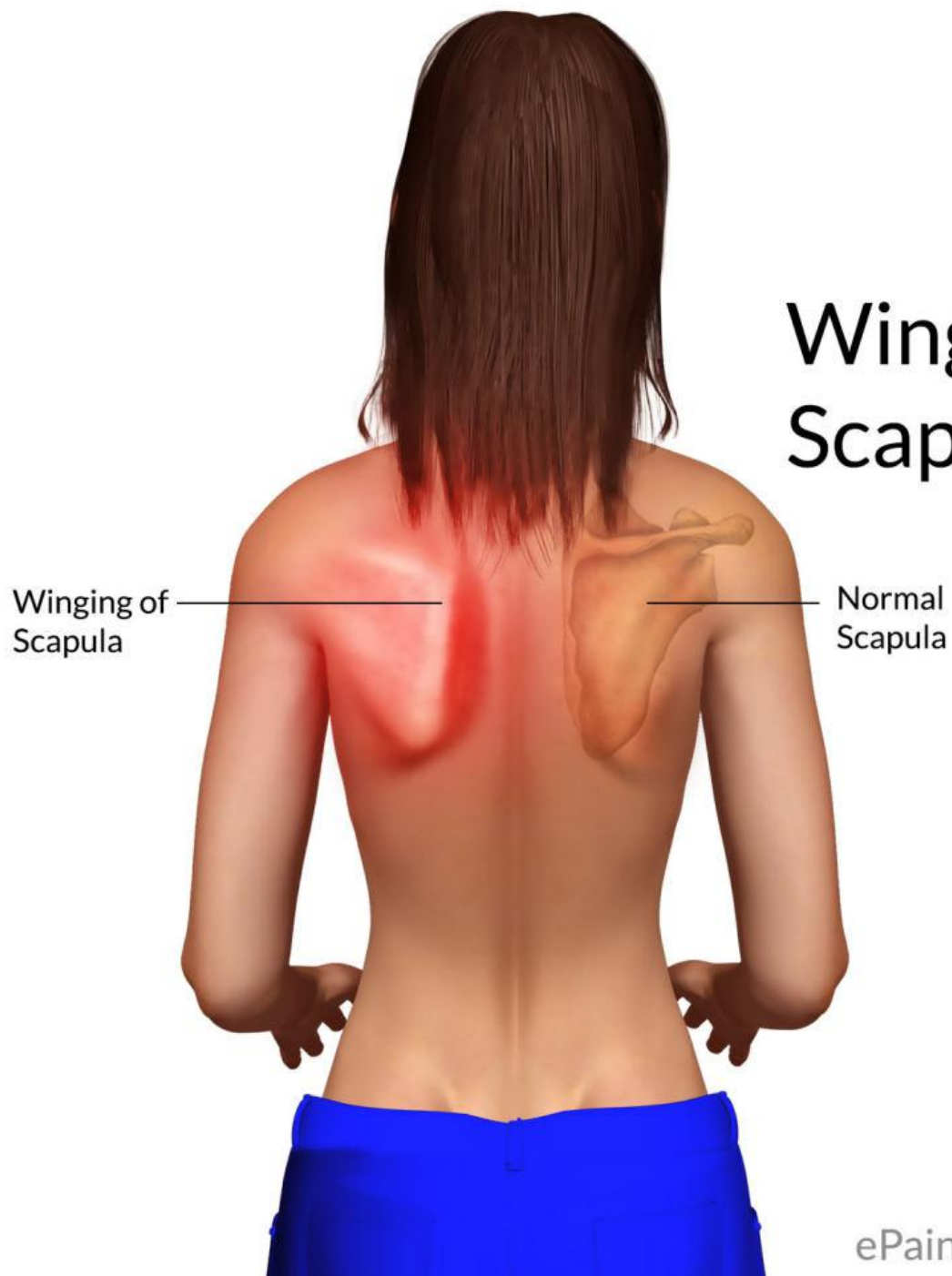
A



B

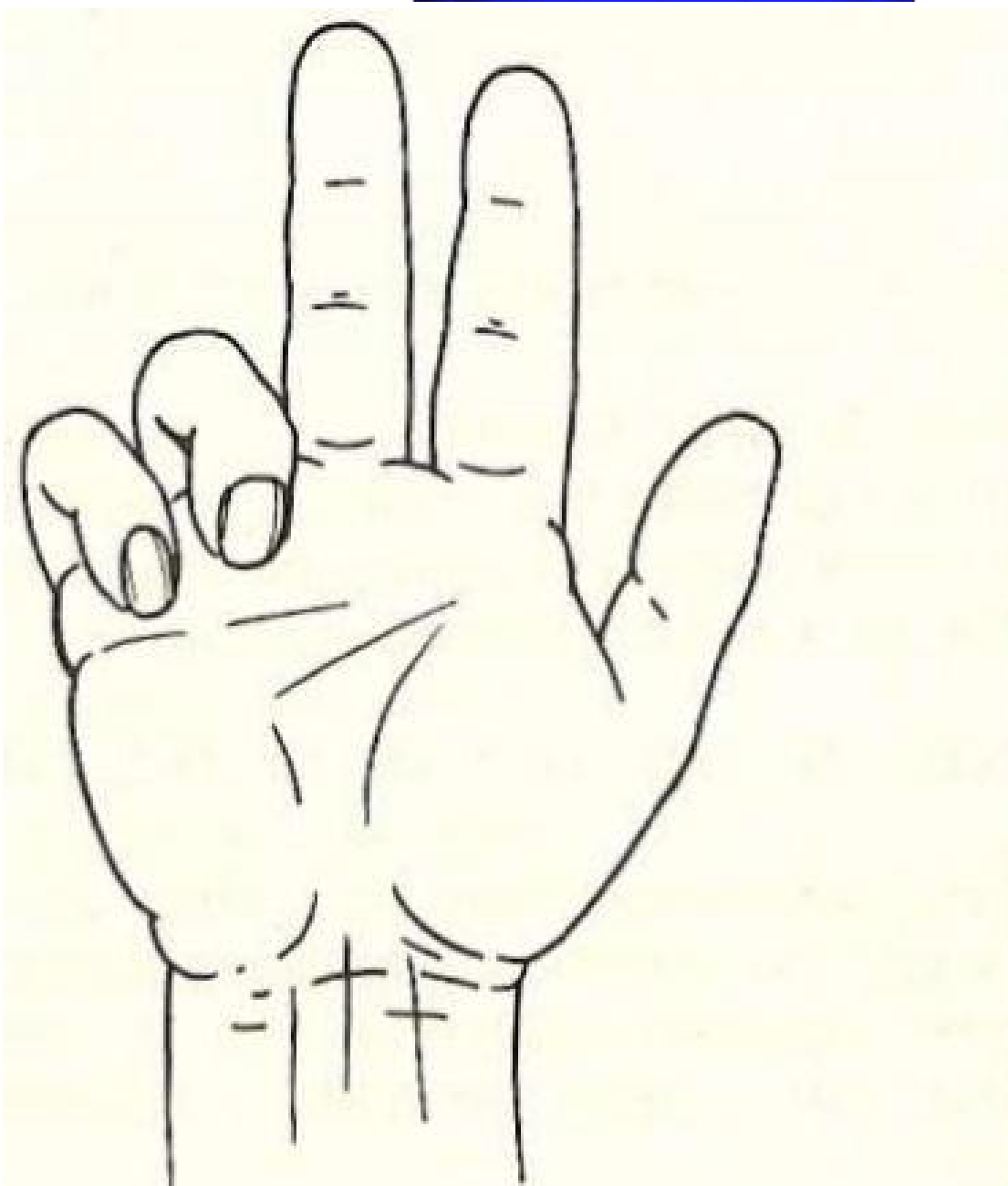






Winged Scapula

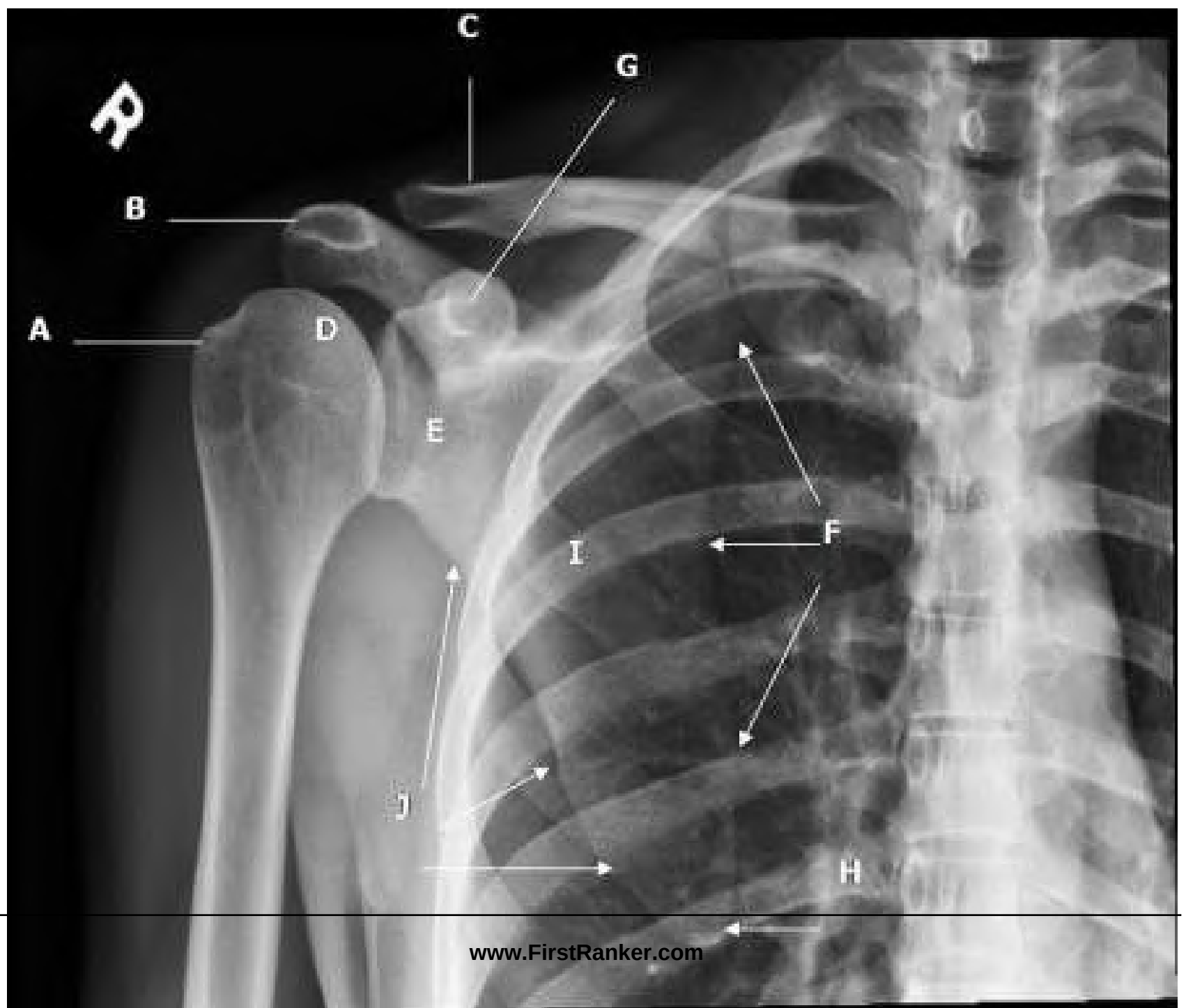
ePainAssist.com



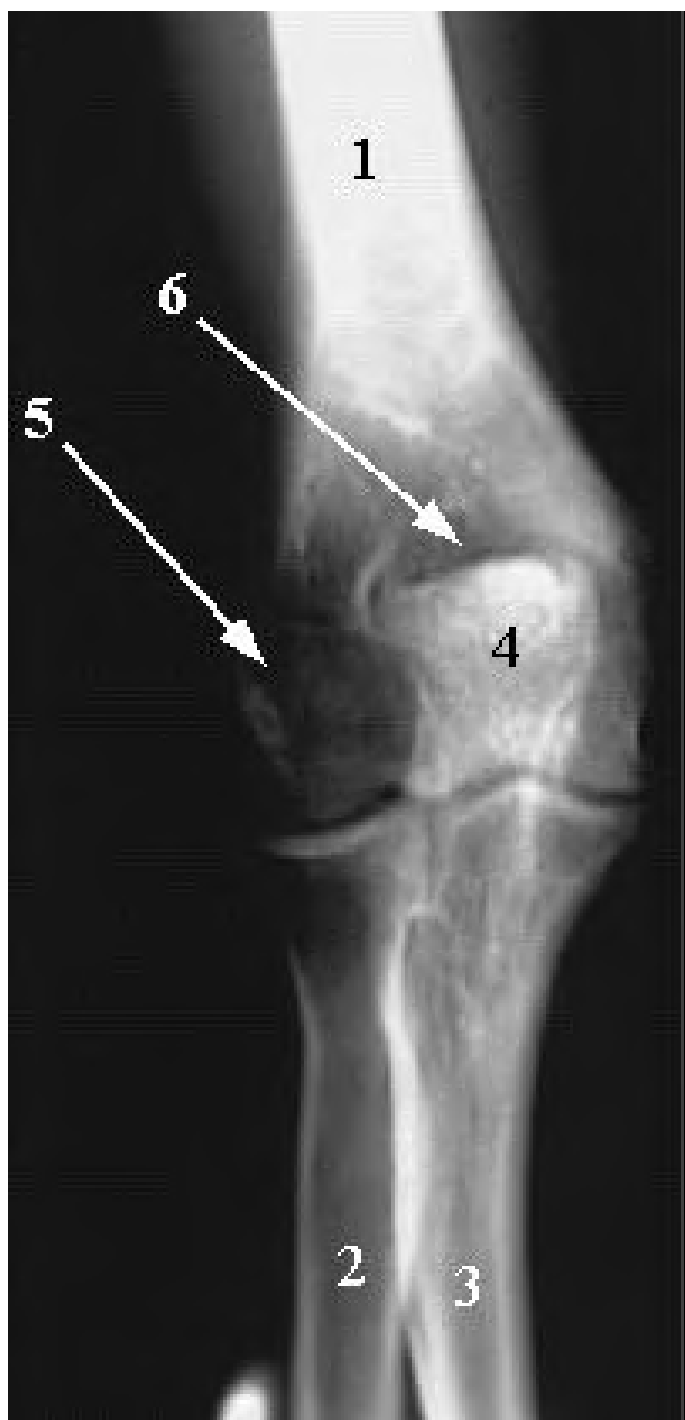
Ulnar claw hand with lesion at wrist

FDP spared

Claw Hand

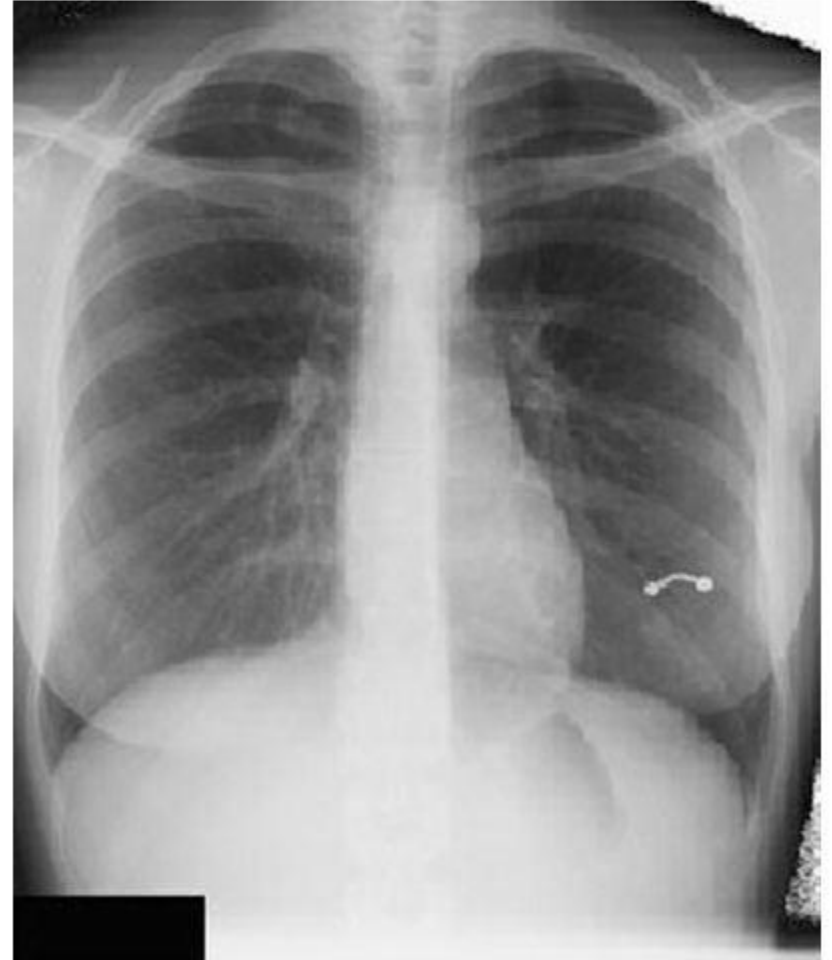






Techniques - Projection

- P-A (relation of x-ray beam to patient)



- 1. Pectoral girdle consist of
 - A) **Scapula and clavicle**
 - B) Scapula and humerus
 - C) Humerus and clavicle

- In pronation , how radius and ulna are positioned