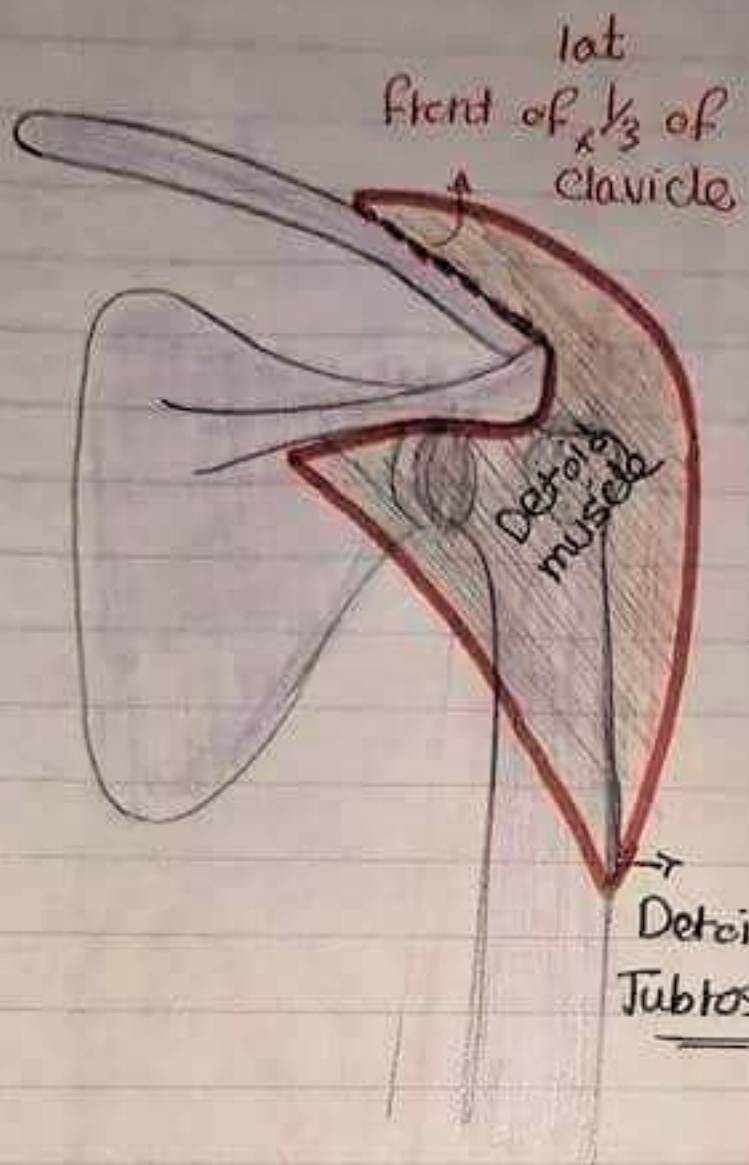


Deltoid muscle



Origin:

- ① anterior and upper surface of lat. 1/3 of clavicle.
- ② lat. border of the acromion process.
- ③ lower lip of the crest of the spine.

Insertion:

- Deltoid Tuberosity of the humerus.

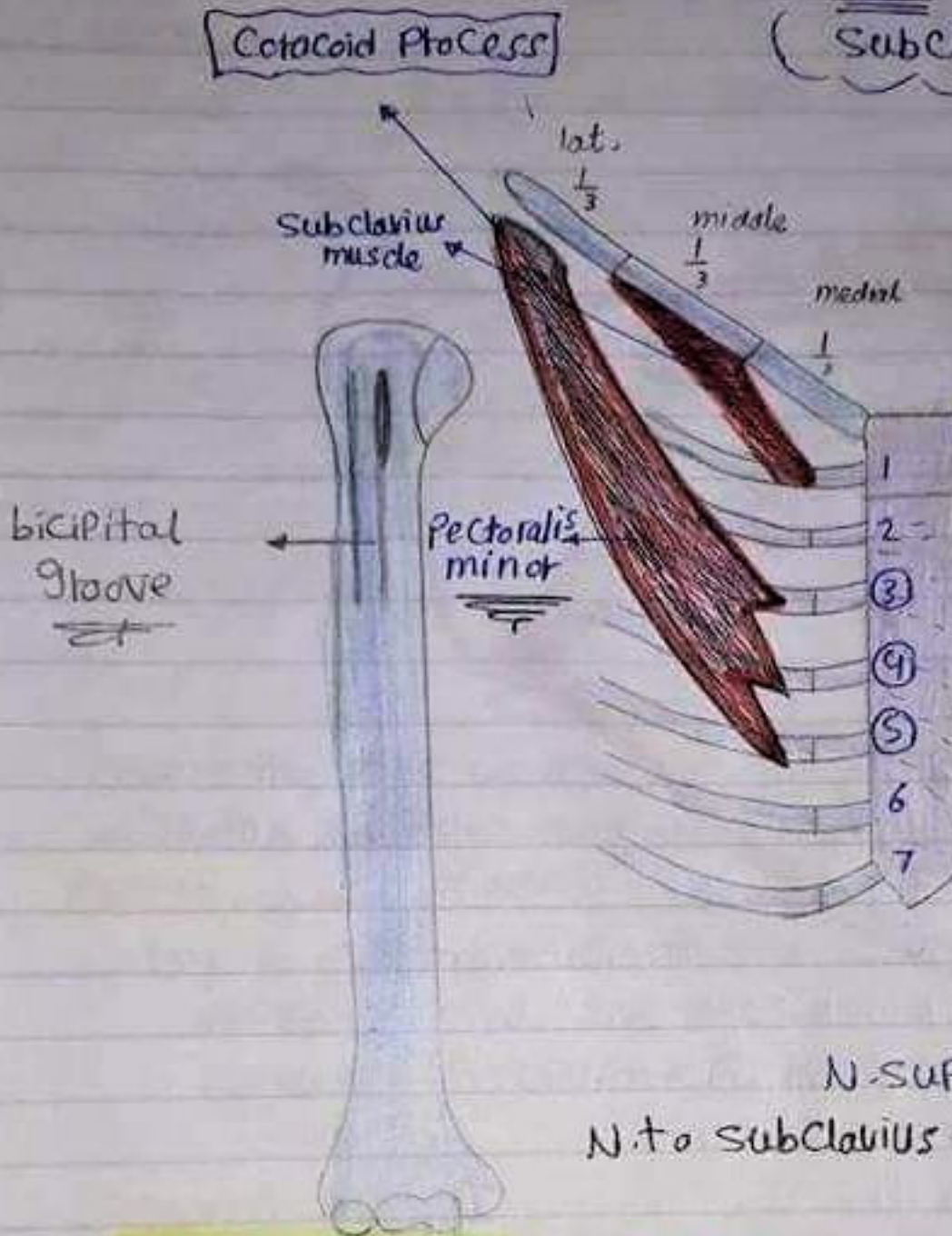
N. supply

Axillary n.

Anterior Action

- ① Upper fibers →
- Flexion and medial rotation of the arm.
- ② Middle fibers →
- Powerful abductor of the arm.
- ③ Post. - lower fibers →
- Extension and lat. rotation of the arm.

Pectoralis minor muscle
Subclavius muscle



subclavius

origin:-
1st rib and its costal cartilage
(1st costochondral junction)

Insertion:-
Into a groove on the lower surface of the middle 1/3 of the clavicle.

Action:-
steadies the clavicle during movement of scapula (shoulder girdle)

N. SUPPLY

N. to subclavius (from upper trunk of brachial plexus)

Pectoralis minor:-

origin:-

- from 3, 4 & 5 ribs near the costochondral junction.

Insertion:-

medial border and upper surface of Coracoid process.

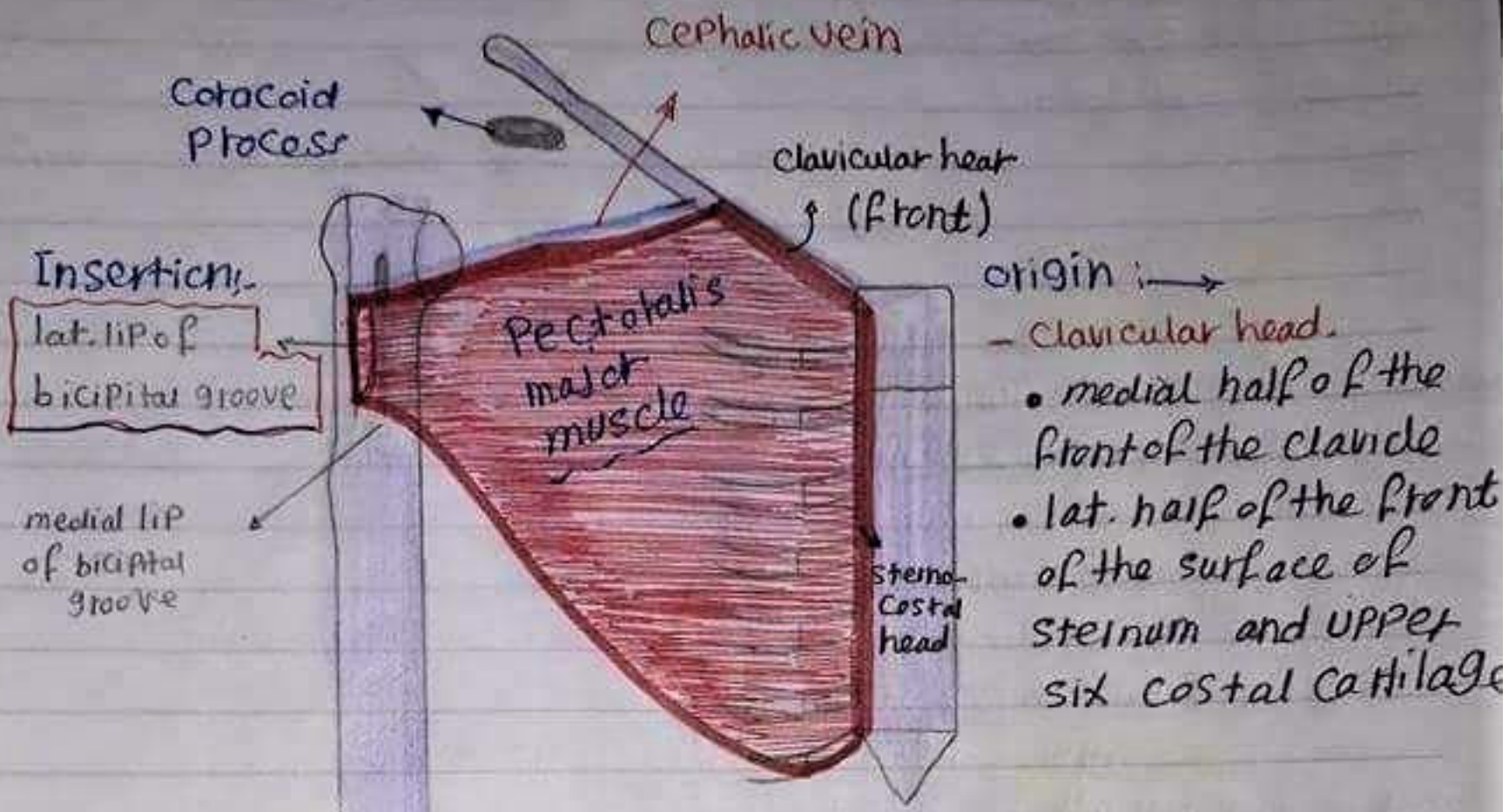
Action:-

- assist serratus ant. in protraction of scapula.
- help in depression of elevated scapula

N. SUPPLY

med. & lat. pectoral n.

Pectoralis major muscle



Insertion ~

The muscle is twisted upon itself to be inserted by a U-shaped bilaminar tendon into the lat. lip of bicipital groove
 - The muscle fibers form the ant. axillary fo twisted

N. supply ~

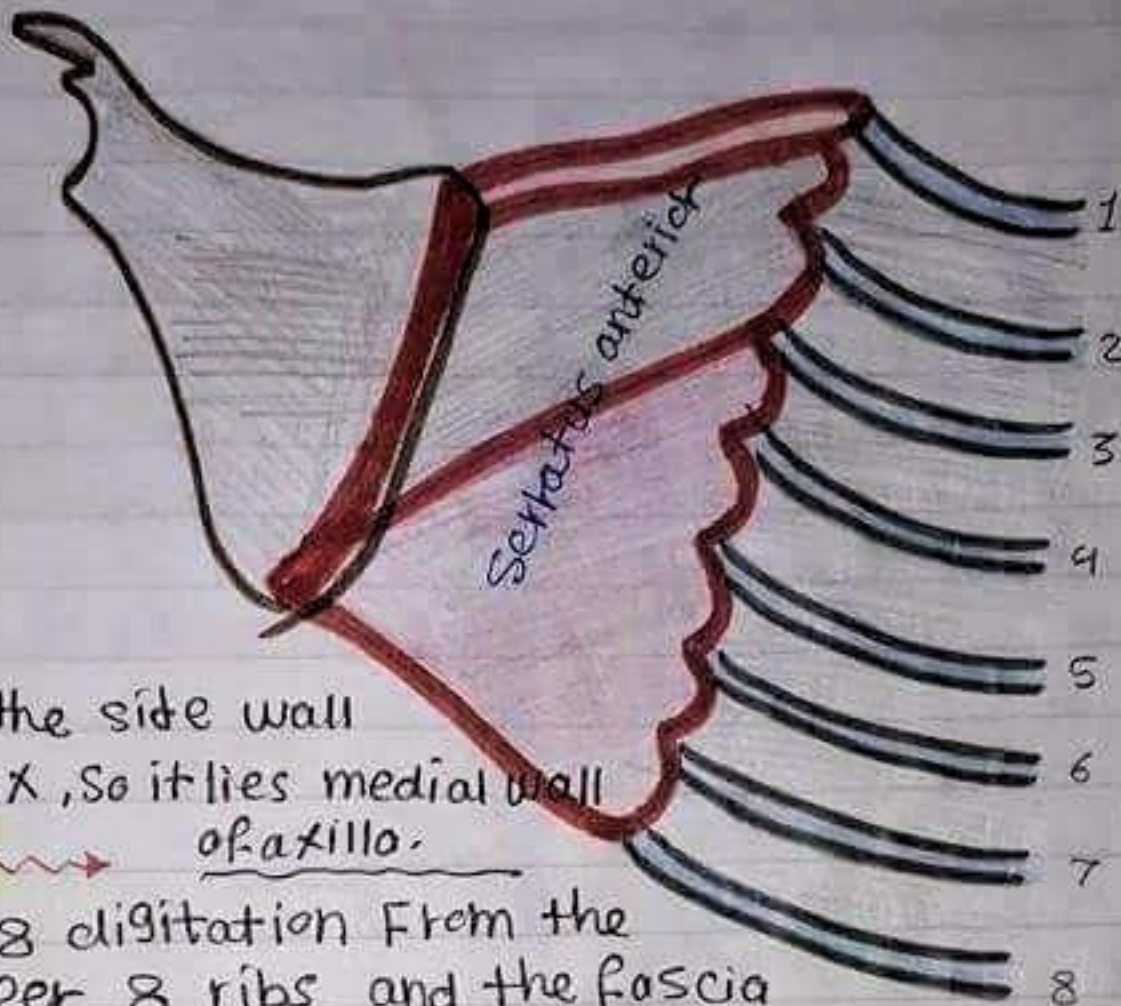
- 1 - lat. Pectoral n.
- 2 - med. Pectoral. n.

Action ~

- ① - adduction of shoulder joint
 - ② - medial rotation of the arm.
 - ③ - the clavicular part → Flexion of arm.
- } of arm (shoulder joint)

Serratus anterior

Action → Protract the scapula.
- Upward rotation of scapula



Covers the side wall of Thorax, so it lies medial wall of axilla.

origin →

- By 8 digitation From the upper 8 ribs and the fascia covering intervening intercostal muscle.

Insertion :-

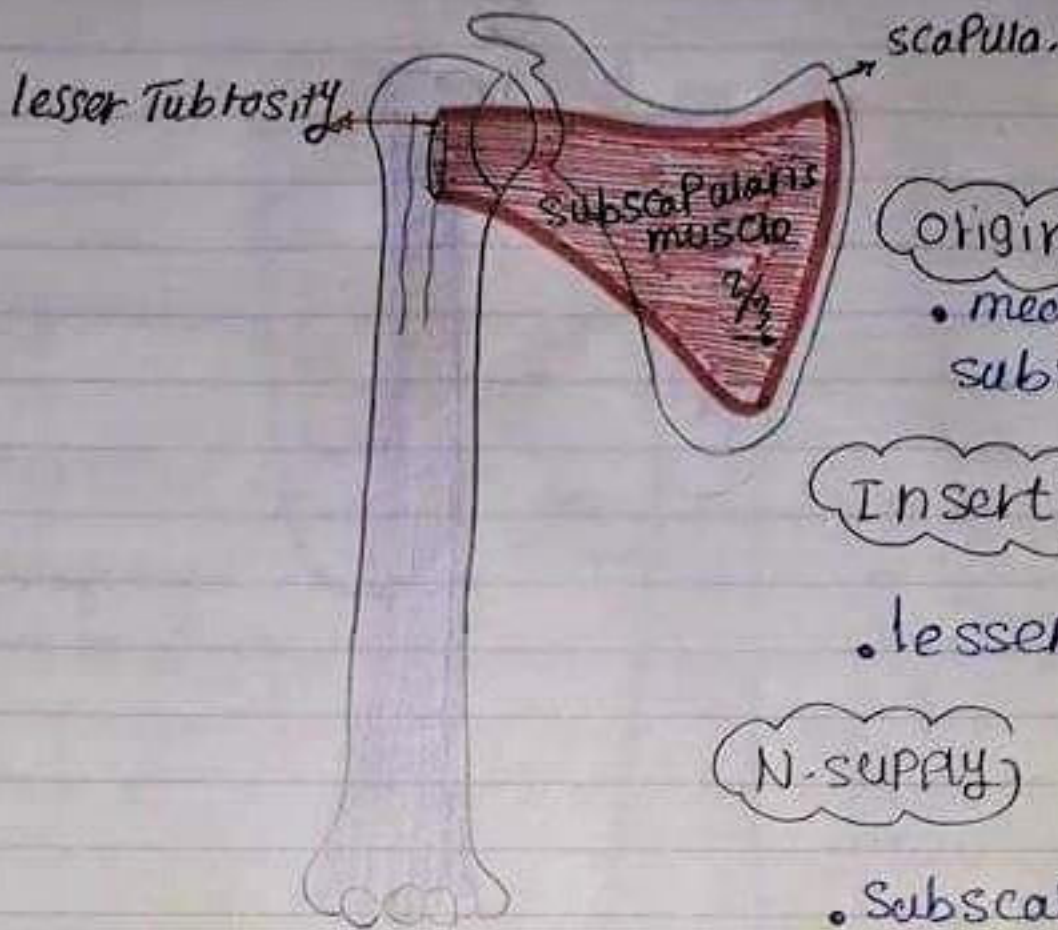
ventral aspect of the medial border of the scapula: as follows →

- The 1st, 2nd & 3rd digitation separate spread to be inserted into the ventral aspect of the medial border of the scapula
- The lower 5 digitation converge to be inserted into the front of the inferior angle of the scapula.

N. supply →

- N. to serratus (Long thoracic n.) C_{5,6,7} from the roots of brachial plexus.

Subscapularis muscle



Origin
• medial $\frac{2}{3}$ of the subscapular fossa.

Insertion
• lesser Tuberosity

N. supply
• Subscapular n.

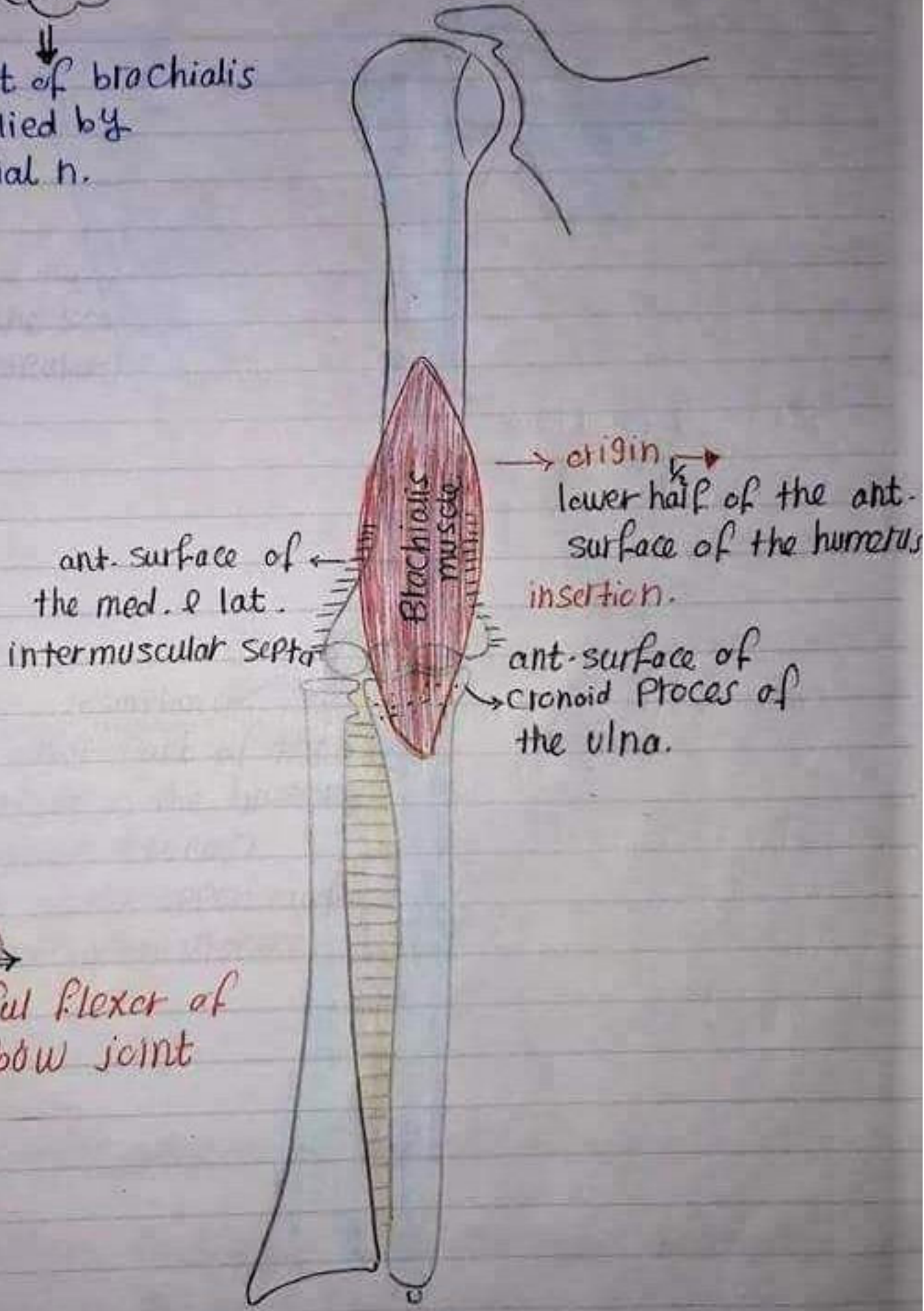
Action
• medial rotation of the arm.

Brachialis muscle

N. supply → musculocutaneous n.

(But)

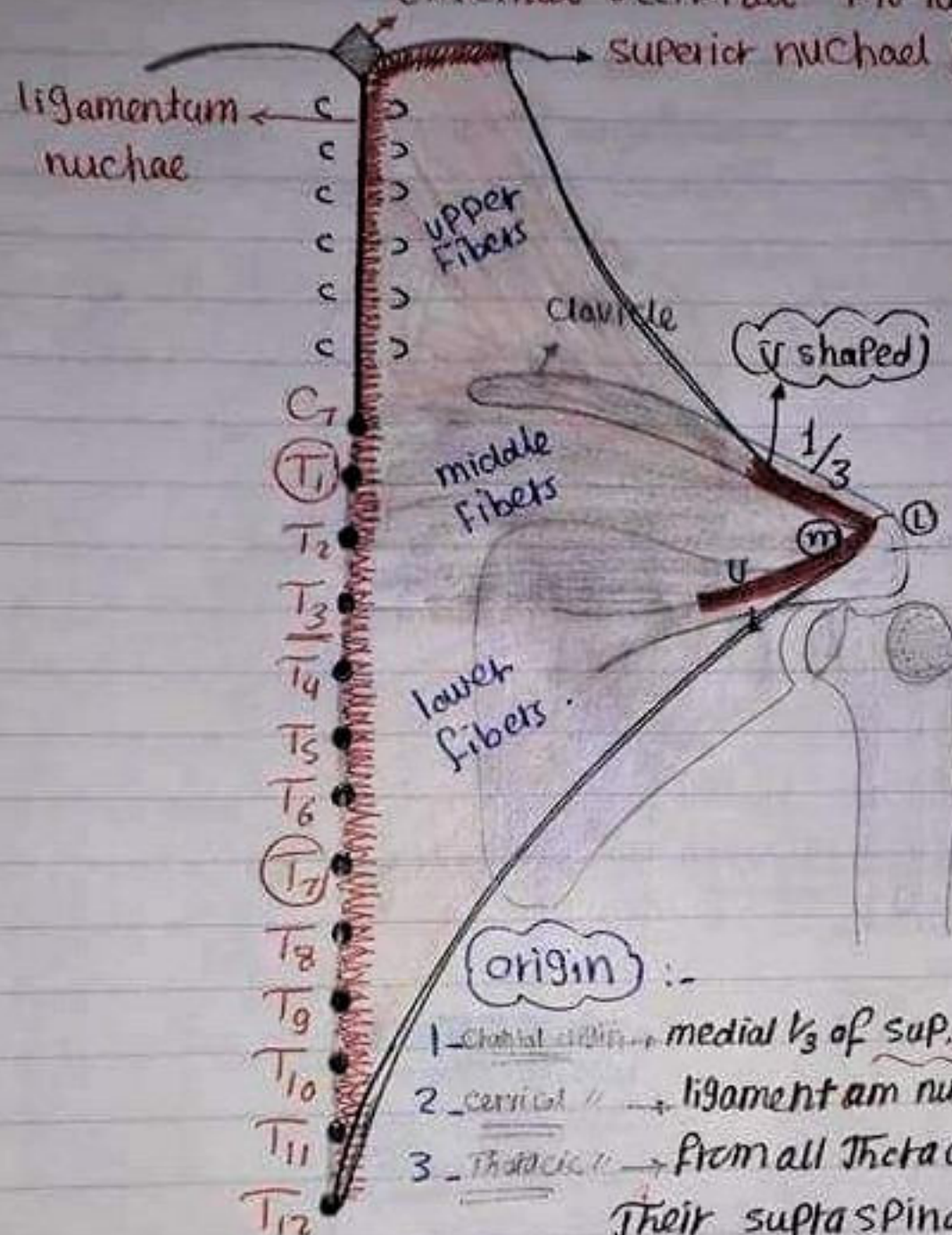
lat. part of brachialis
is supplied by
Radial n.



Action →
Powerful flexor of
the elbow joint

Trapezius muscle important

external occipital protuberance
superior nuchal line



Action

- ① - upper fibers.
 - elevate scapula
 - upward rotation of sca
- ② middle fibers.
 - retract scapula
- ③ lower and upper rotate the scapula upwards from 90° → 180° with lower 5 digitation of serratus anterior.

origin :-

- 1 - Cervical → medial 1/3 of sup. nuchal line and the external occipital protuberance
- 2 - Cervical → ligamentum nuchae
- 3 - Thoracic → from all Thoracic spines and their supraspinous ligament.

Insertion :-

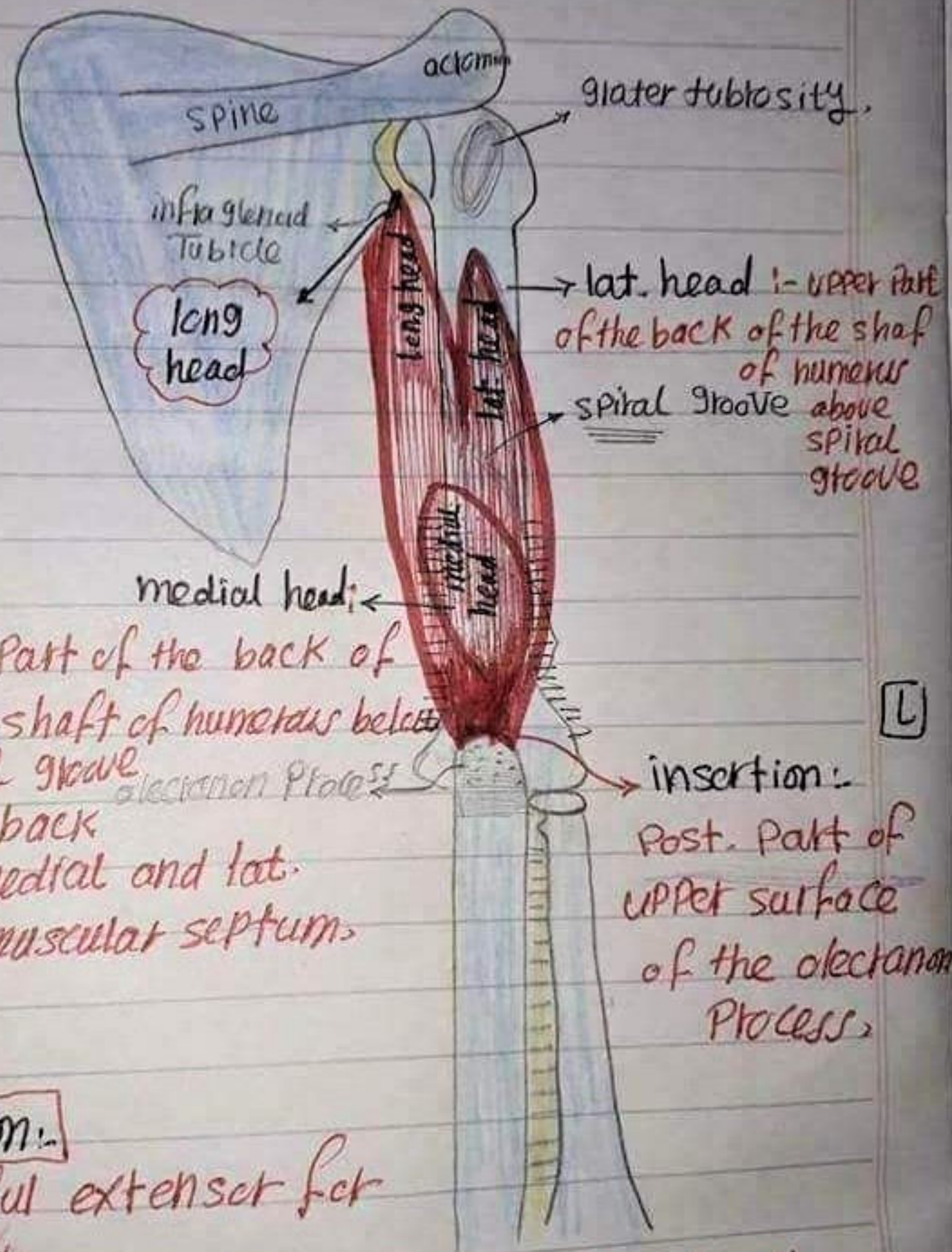
- ① - Post. border of lat. 1/3 of the clavicle
- ② - medial border of the acromion.
- ③ - upper lip of the crest of the spine of the scapula

N. supply →

- ① - motor → spinal accessory n.
- ② - sensory → C3, C4 from the cervical plexus.

Triceps muscle

موضوع الدرس اليوم التاريخ



Lower part of the back of
 [m] the shaft of humerus below
 spiral groove
 and the back
 of the medial and lat.
 intermuscular septum.

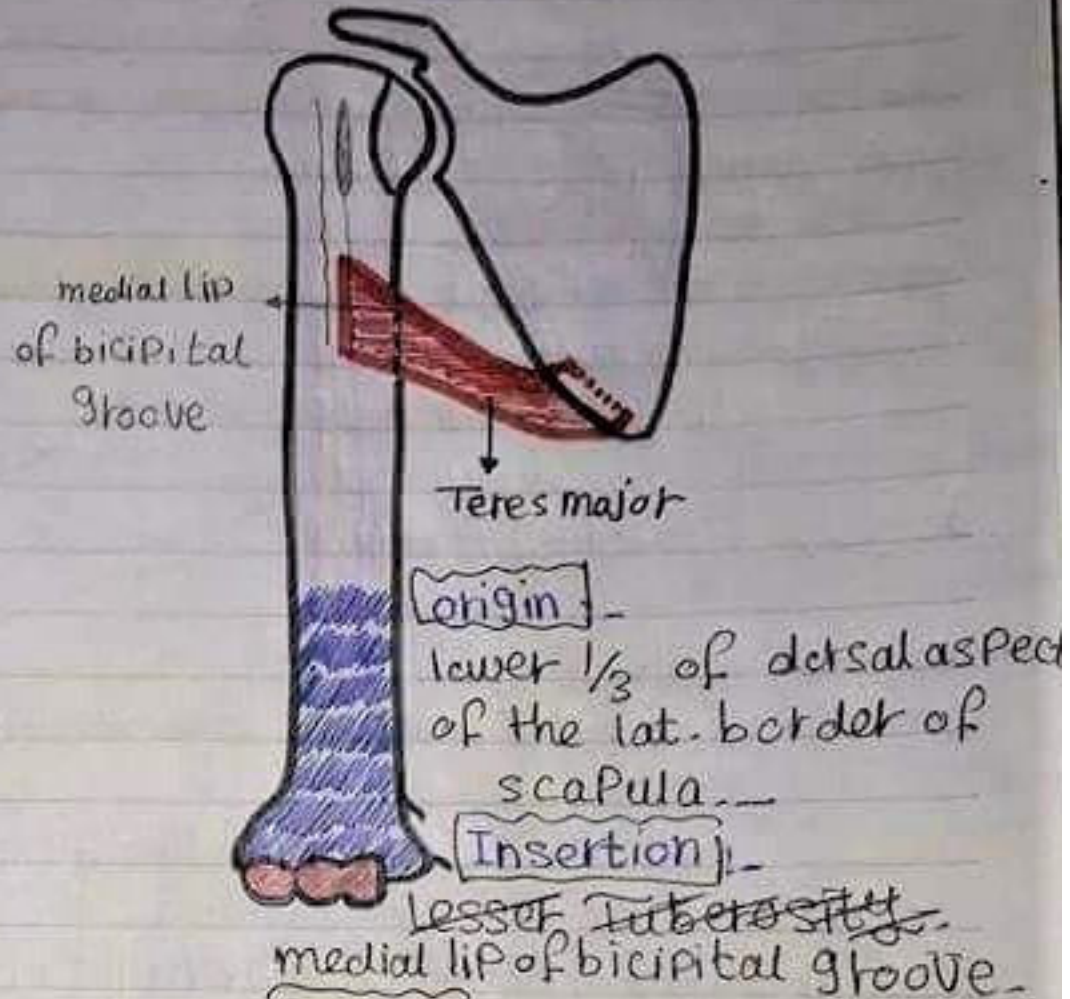
insertion:
 Post. part of
 upper surface
 of the olecranon
 process.

Action:

Powerful extensor for
 elbow.

support of head of humerus (Long head)
 in a baller position.

Teres major muscle



• like latissimus dorsi

- Action -
- ① adduction
 - ② Extension
 - ③ medial rotation
- N. supply →
- } of arm

Lower subscapular n.

Biceps brachii muscle

origin

rounded flat coracoid process.

Transverse humeral ligament
long head of biceps,

L

Short head of biceps.

M

Insertion →

rounded Tendon
biceps Tendon

Radial Tuberosity

Flat Tendon → bicipital aponeurosis

skin

Action → • Flexion of elbow joint
• Powerful supinator of flexed elbow

NB → Biceps brachii intravascular extrasynovial

Flexor digitorum Profundus }
Flexor Pollicis longus } muscle

[L]

[M]

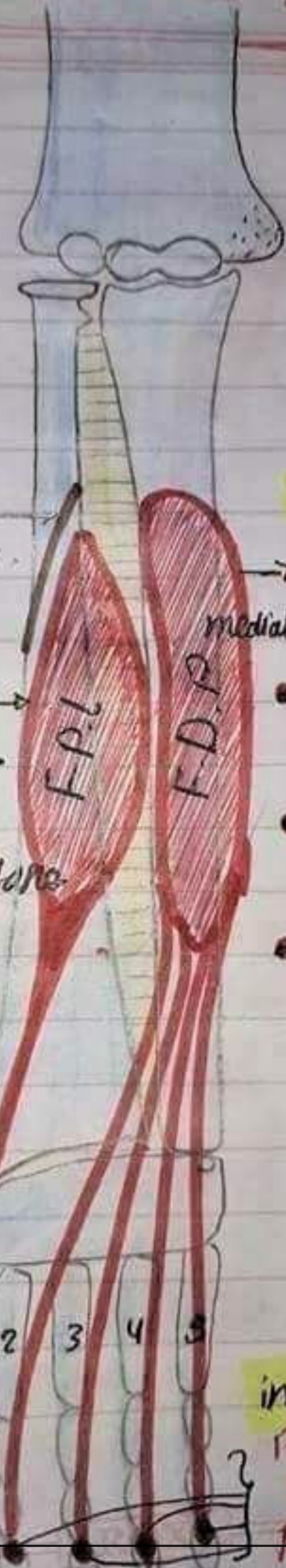
oblique line of the front of Radius.

origin.

- upper 3/4 of ant. surface of Radius.
- lat. part of the interosseous membrane.

origin →

- upper 3/4 of ant. & medial surface of ulna.
- medial part of interosseous membrane
- medial surface of coronoid process
- ulnar aponeurosis of attached to post. border of ulna



insertion:

Palmar surface of the bases of distal phalanx of the thumb.

insertion:

Palmar surface of the bases of the distal phalanx of medial 4 fingers.

Flexor digitorum superficialis

www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com

[L]

[M]

Radial head

oblique line of the front of Radius →
(ant. border of Radius)

Common Flexor origin.

humero-ulnar head

medial side of Coronoid process

Flexor digitorum superficialis

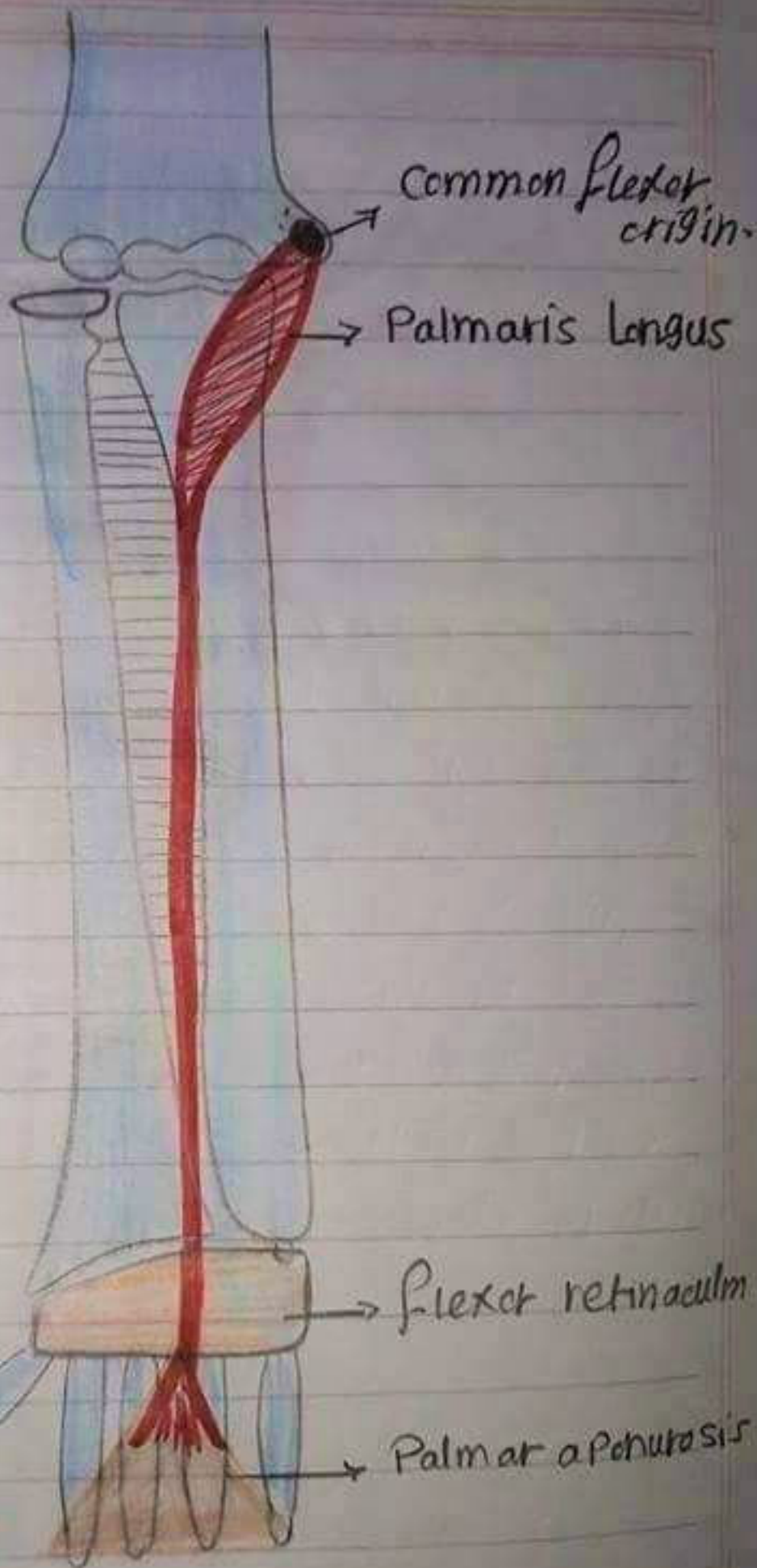
insertion →

The muscle divides into 4 tendons, each split into 2 slips to be inserted

into the sides of medial phalanges of medial 4 fingers.

Palmaris Longus ~~Tennis~~ muscle

موسم التنس اليوم التاريخ 1



insertion:

Distal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the
Flexor retinaculum
and apex of
Palmar aponeuroses

Action \rightarrow Flexion wrist
(Weak Flexors)

Flexor digitorum Profundus &
Flexor Pollicis Longus Muscle

L

M

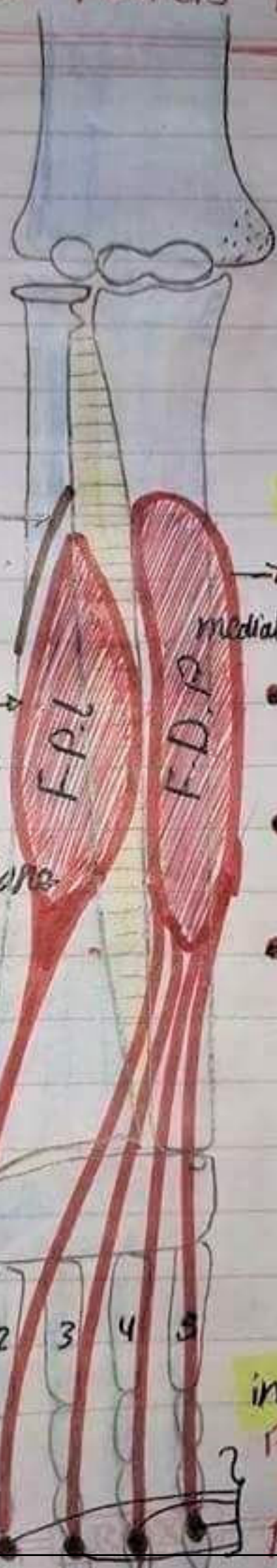
oblique line of the front of Radius.

origin.

- upper 3/4 of ant. surface of Radius.
- lat. part of the interosseous membrane.

origin →

- upper 3/4 of ant. & medial surface of ulna.
- medial part of interosseous membrane
- medial surface of coronoid process
- ulnar aponeurosis of attached to post. border of ulna



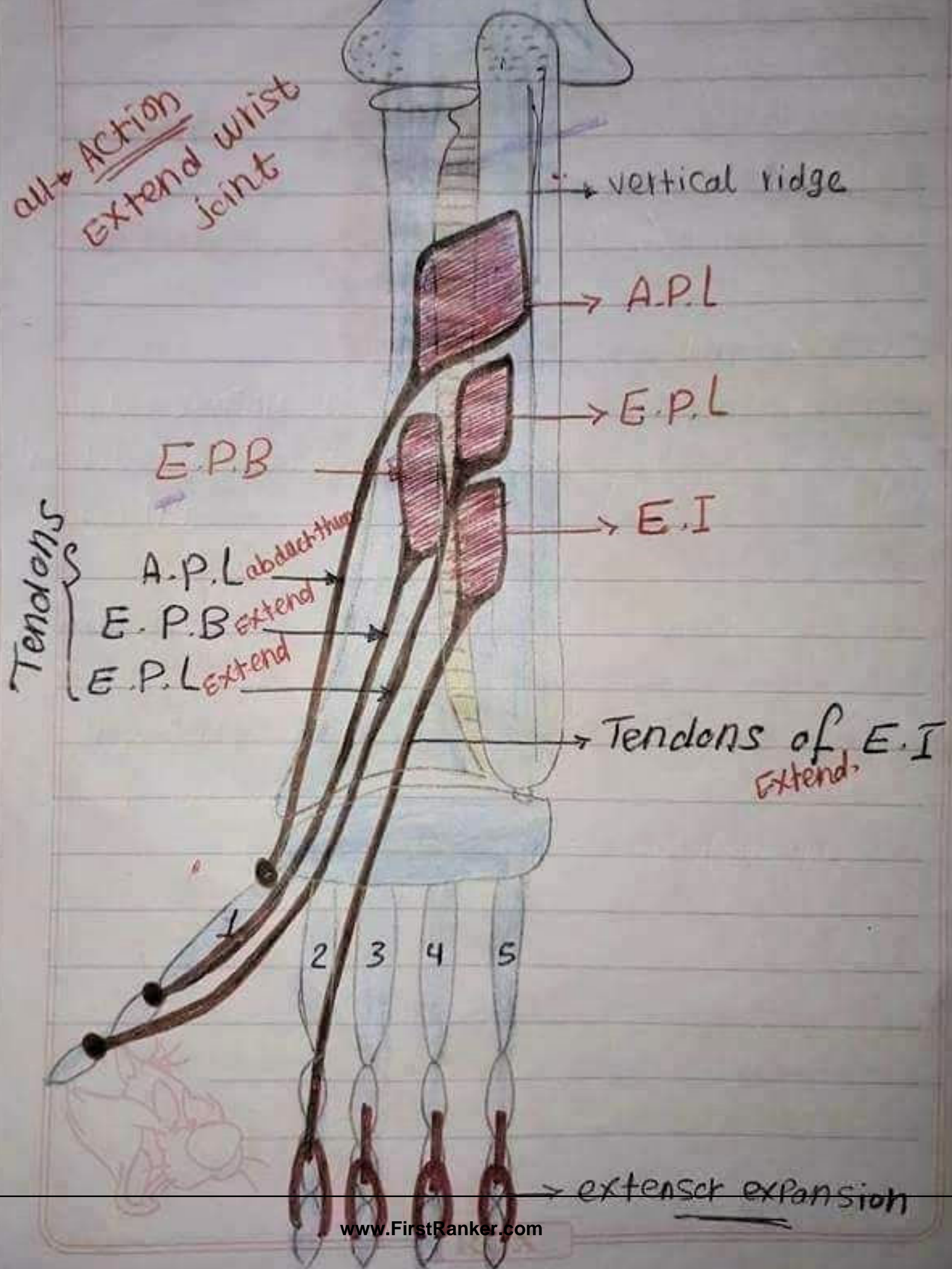
insertion:
Palmar surface of the bases of distal phalange of the thumb.

insertion:-
Palmar surface of the bases of the distal phalanges of medial 4 fingers.

A.P.L E.P.L E.P.B E.I

موضوع الدرس

all → Action
Extend wrist
Joint



Forearm



head of ulna

Common flexor origin
(front of medial epicondyle)

humeral head
ulnar head
medial side of coronoid process.

middle part of the lat. surface of Radius

median n. → enter the forearm by passing between two heads of P.T

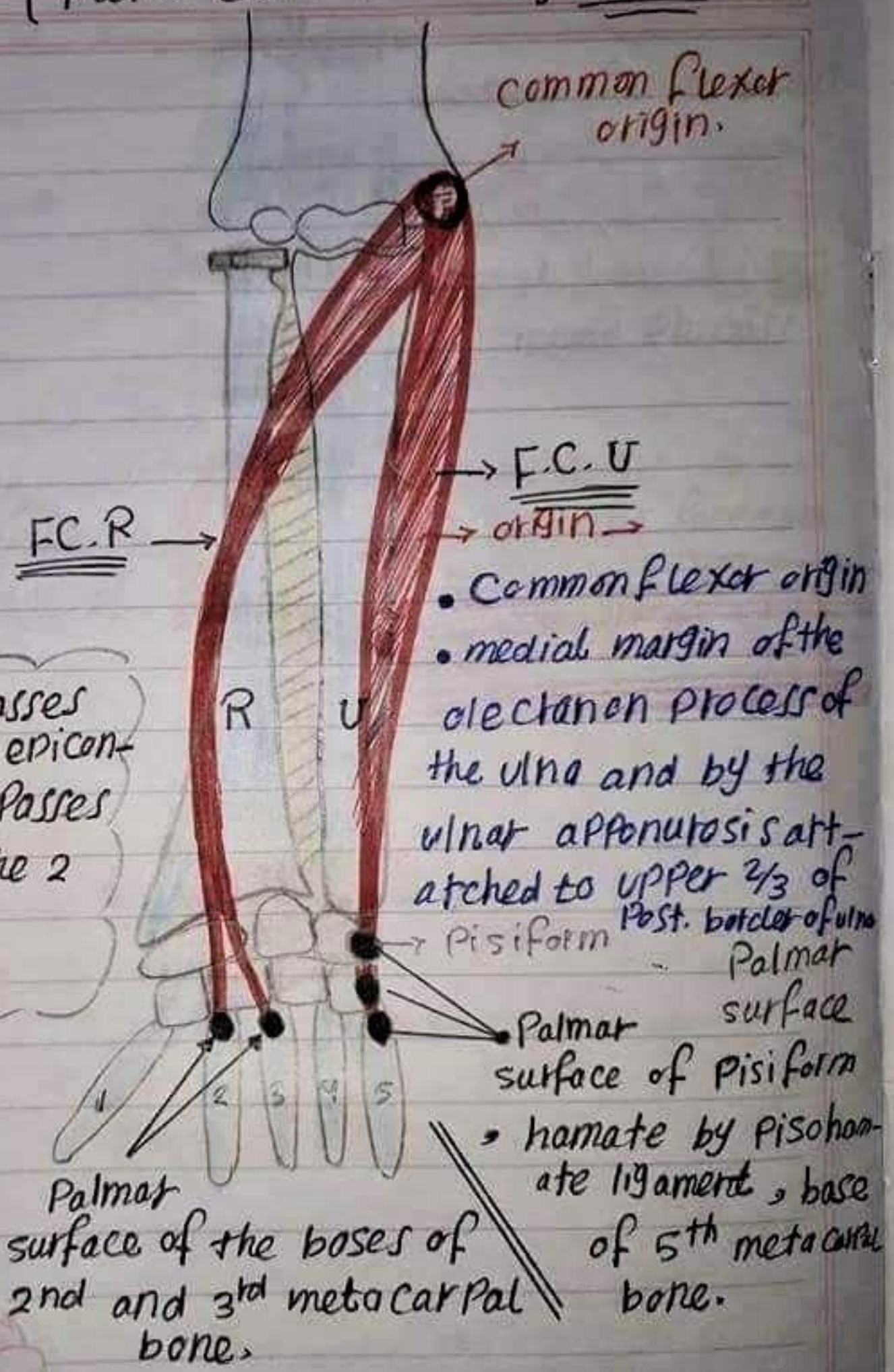
insertion origin → lower 1/4 of ant. surface of Radius



1/4 origin

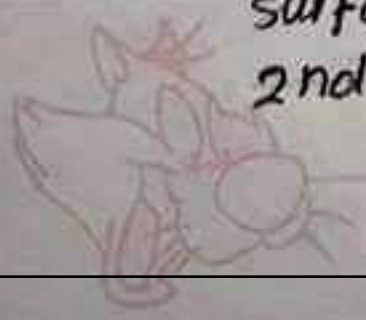
head of Radius

→ { Flexor Carpi Radialis }
 → { Flexor Carpi Ulnaris } muscle

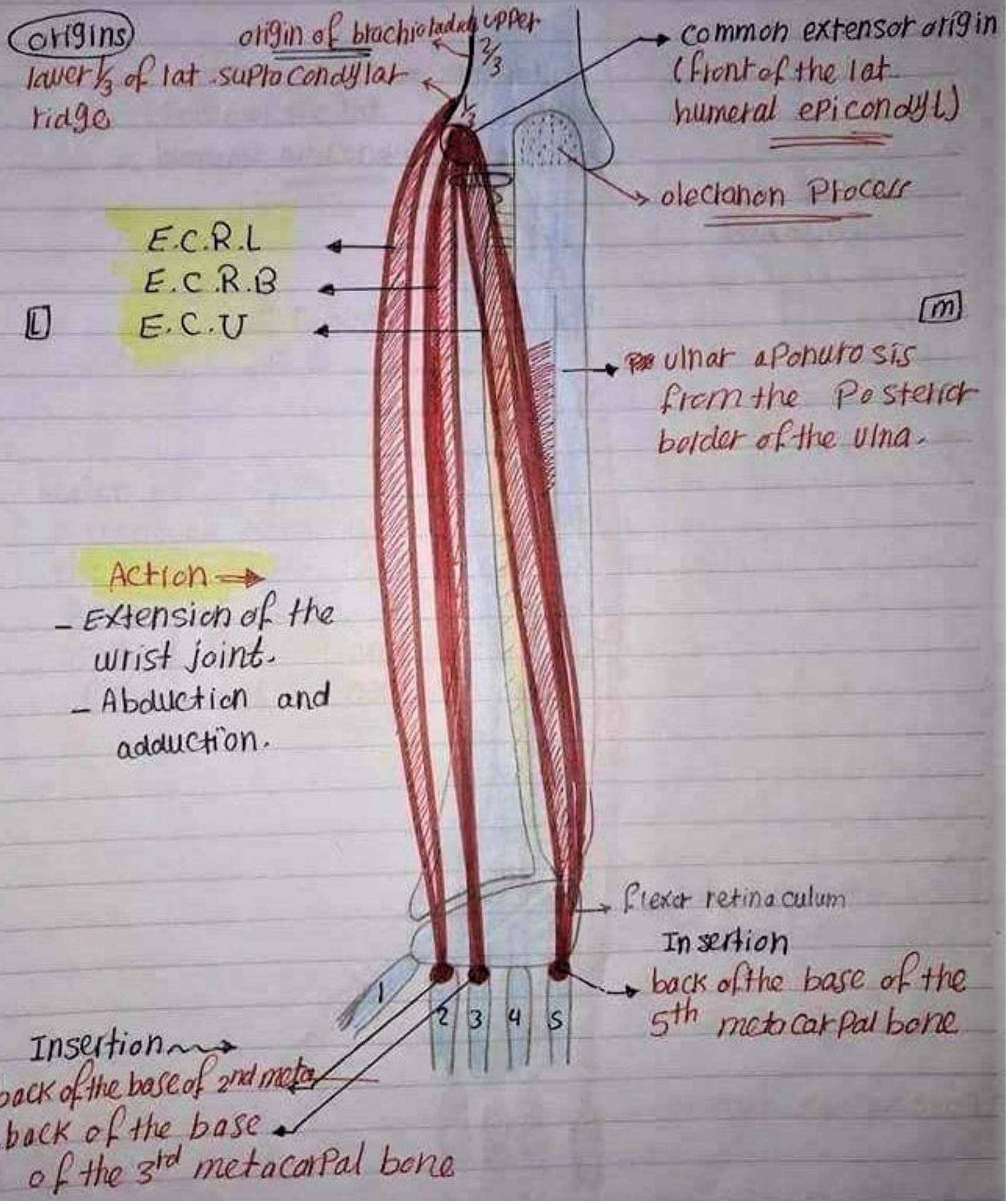


N.B →

ulnar n. passes behind m. epicondyl and passes between the 2 heads of F.C.U



E.C.U
E.C.R. Longus
E.C.R. Brevis } muscles
www.FirstRanker.com



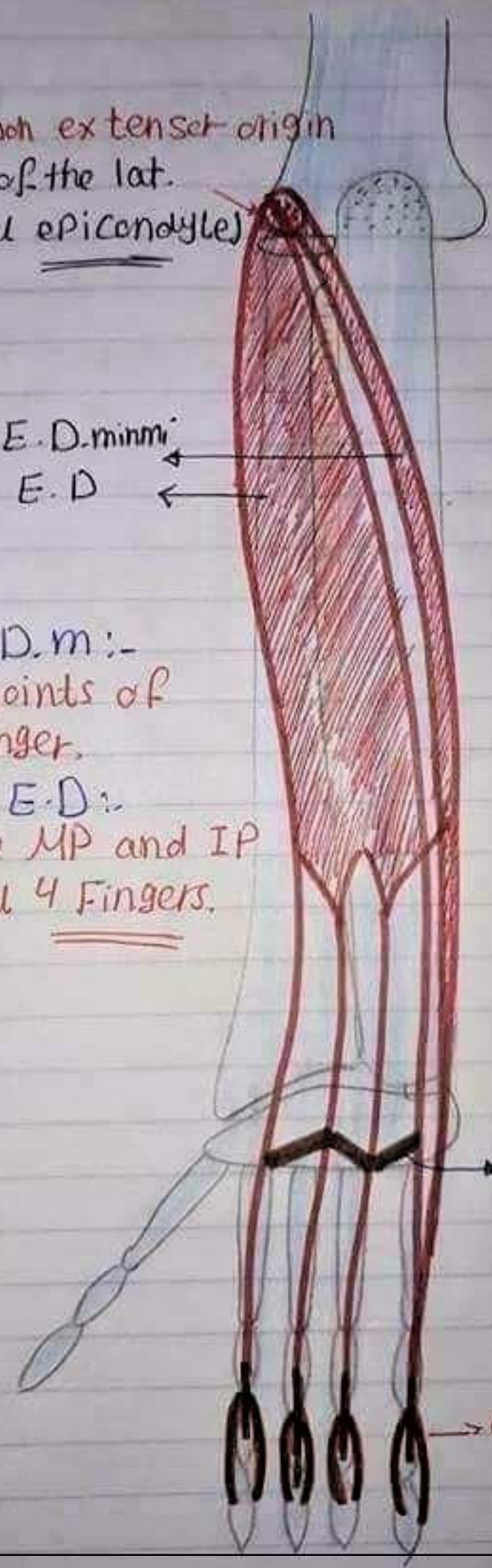
E.D.?
E.D.m] muscles

Common extensor origin
(Front of the lat.
humeral epicondyle)

N. supply:-
Radial n.

E.D.minimi
E.D

Action of E.D.m:-
Extend all joints of
the little finger.
Action of E.D:-
Extend the MP and IP
of the medial 4 fingers.



Intertendinous
Connection.

extensor expansions

origins of

A.P.L E.P.L E.P.B E.I

Complete

[L]

[M]

Anconellus

supinator

vertical ridge

upper part of back of ulna (lat. of vertical ridges)

middle part of back of Radius + interosseus membrane

A.P.L Part

middle of back of ulna + interosseus membrane

E.P.B

E.P.L

lower part of back of Radius + interosseus membrane

lower part of back of ulna + interosseus membrane

origins



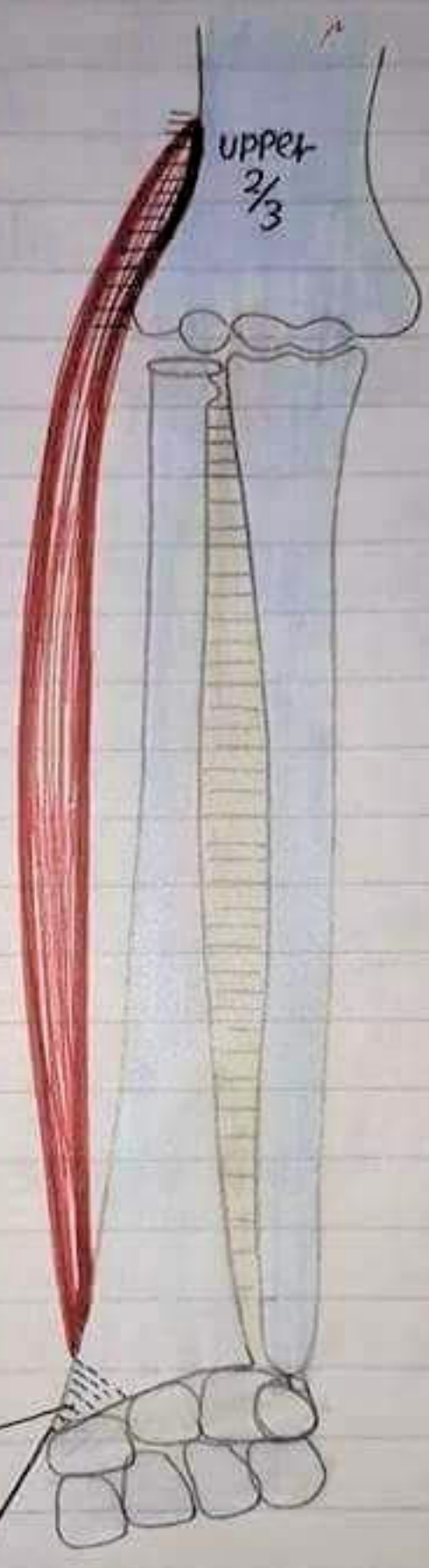
ROX

Brachioradialis muscle

origin

Upper 2/3 of the lat. supracondylar

ridge of the humerus.



Action: →

- Flexion of the elbow in mid-prone position.
- initiation of pronation or supination of the forearm.

Insertion:

Lat. side of the base of the styloid process of the ulna.

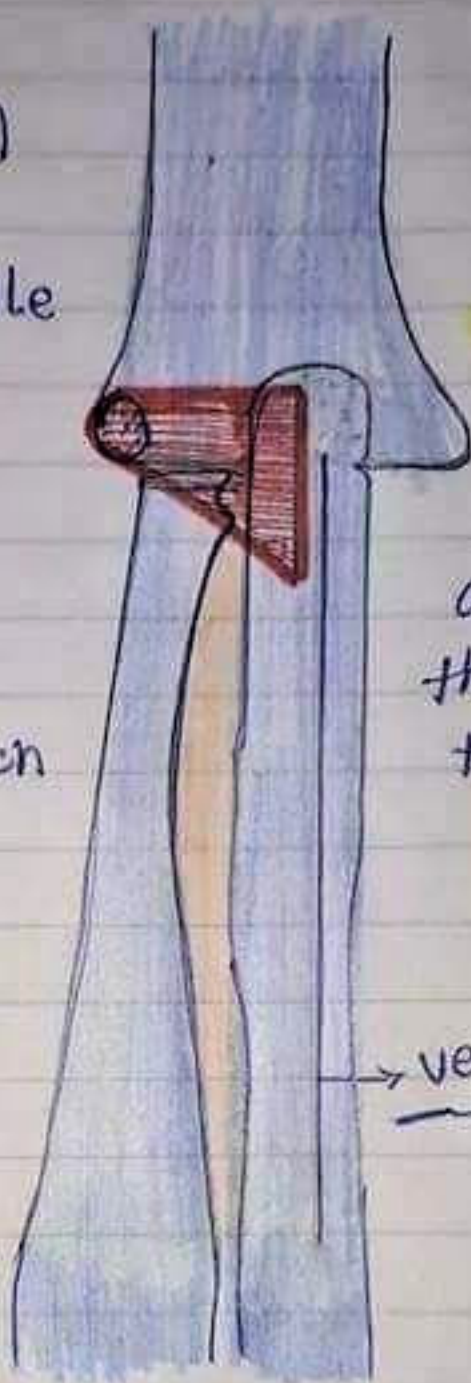
styloid process
apex of the styloid process

N. supply → median n.

Anconeus muscle

origin: →
- back of lat. epicondyle
of the humerus.

Action: →
Assist in extension
of elbow joint.

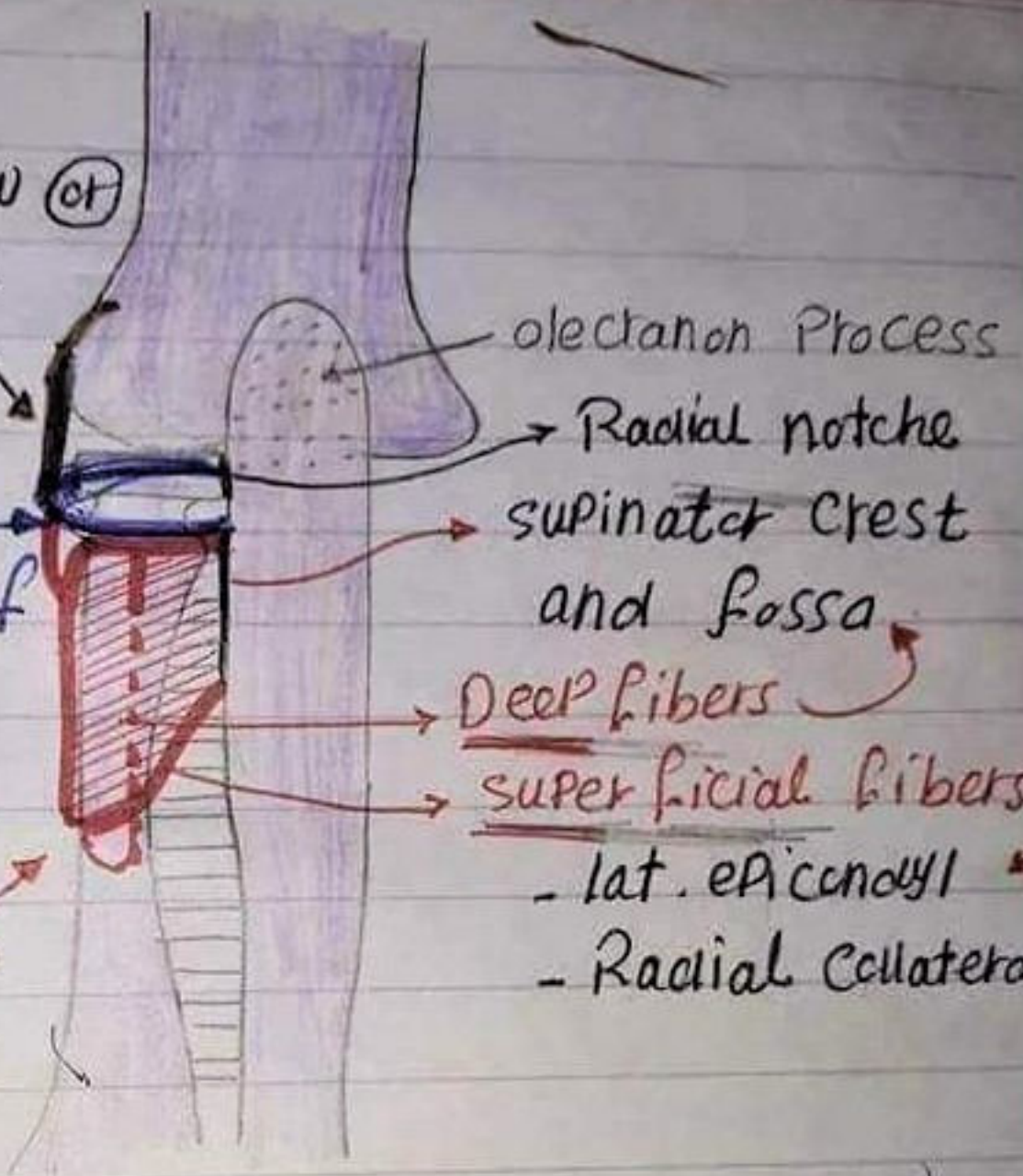


Extension: →
lat. side of the
olecranon process
and the upper of
the post-surface of
the ulna.

→ vertical ridge

== (Supinator muscle) ==

- lat. Lig of elbow (L)
- Radial Collateral ligament (anular lig.) around head of Radius



Insertion:-
upper part
of lat. surface
of Radius

- olecranon process
- Radial notch
- supinator crest and fossa
- Deep fibers
- superficial fibers
 - lat. epicondyl
 - Radial collateral lig

(back - front. lat.)
of Radius.

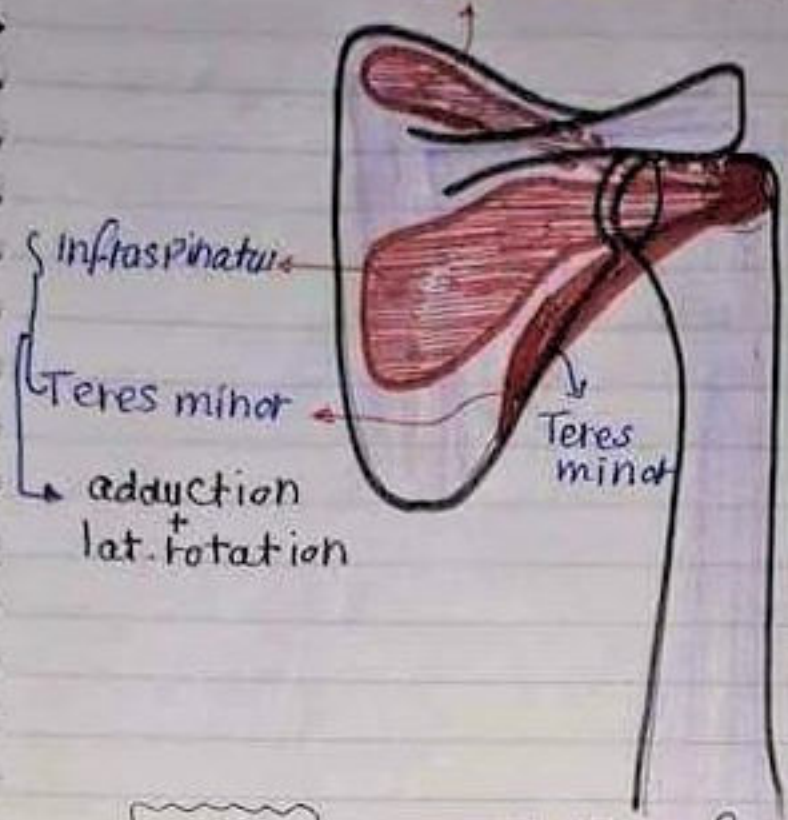
N-supply:-
Radial n.

Question → muscles attached to lat. border of Radius.

- ① - upper part → supinator
- ② - middle part → Pronator. T
- ③ - lower part → brachioradialis

Supscapularis } muscles
Infraspinatus }
Teres minor }

supraspinatus → abduction (0-15°)



supraspinatus:

origin:
medial 2/3 of supraspinous fossa

Insertion:
upper impression of the greater tuberosity.

N. supply:
suprascapular n. (C5-C6)

Action:
Initiation of abduction of shoulder joint (0-15°)

Infraspinatus:

origin: → medial 2/3 of infraspinous fossa.

Insertion: → middle impression of greater tuberosity

N. supply: → suprascapular n.

Action: → Lat. rotation of the arm.

Teres minor:

origin: → upper 2/3 of the dorsal aspect of the lat. border of scapula.

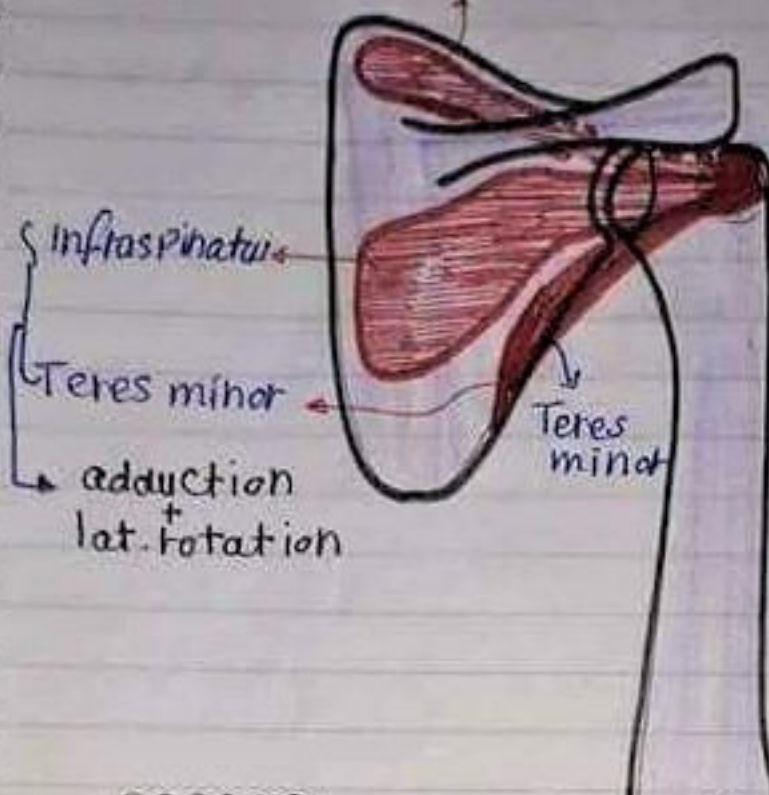
Insertion: → lower impression of greater tuberosity.

N. supply: Axillary n.

Action: Lat rotation of the arm.

Supscapularis } muscles
Infraspinatus }
Teres minor }

supraspinatus → abduction (0-15°)



supraspinatus:

origin:
medial 2/3 of supraspinous fossa

Insertion:
upper impression of the greater tuberosity.

N. supply:
suprascapular n. (C5-C6)

Action:
Initiation of abduction of shoulder joint (0-15°)

Infraspinatus:

origin: → medial 2/3 of infraspinous fossa.

Insertion: → middle impression of greater tuberosity

N. supply: → suprascapular n.

Action: → Lat. rotation of the arm.

Teres minor:

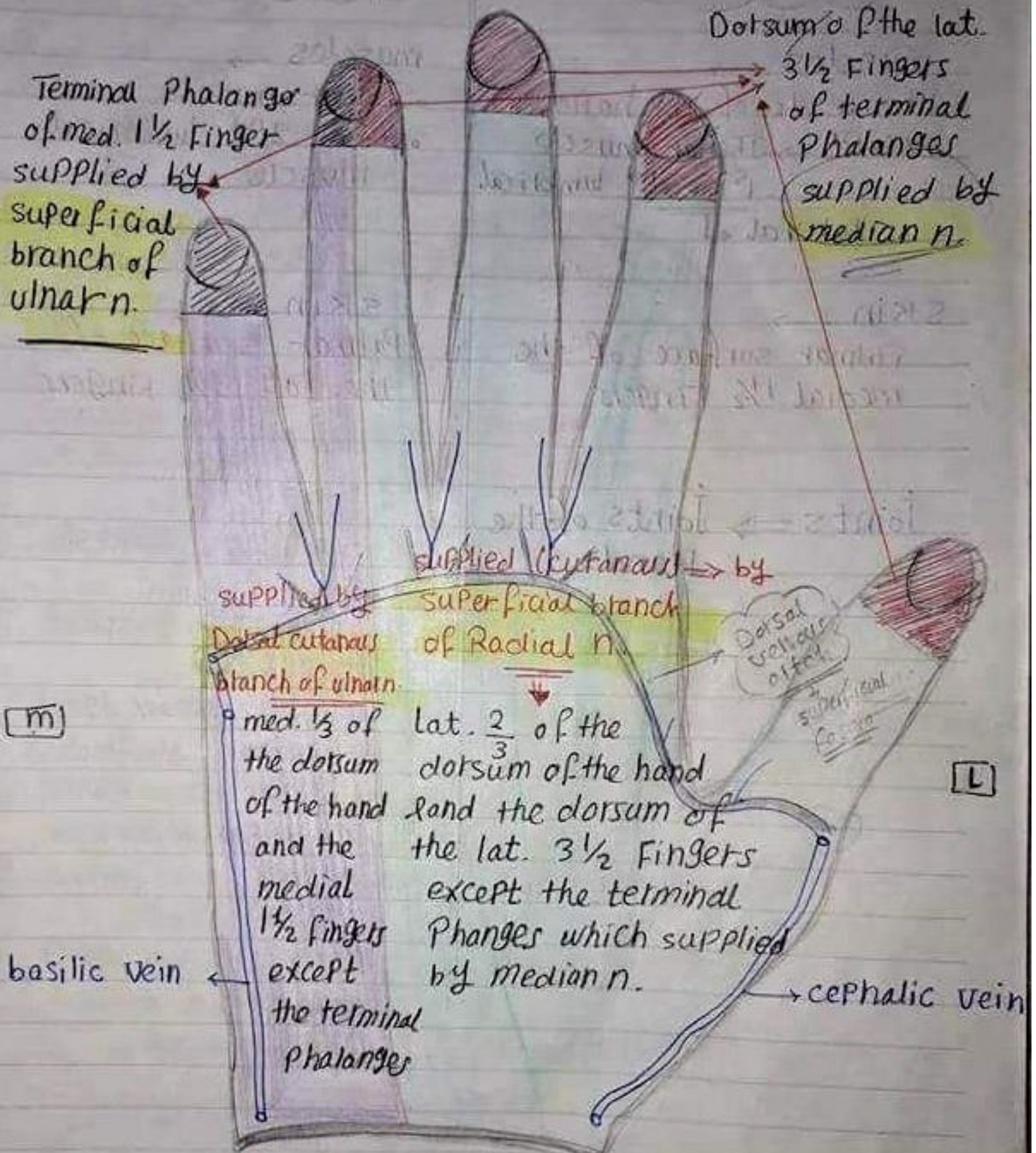
origin: → upper 2/3 of the dorsal aspect of the lat. border of scapula.

Insertion: lower impression of greater tuberosity.

N. supply: Axillary n.

Action: Lat. rotation of the arm.

Dorsum of the hand



superficial ulnar branch → SKIN
Deep ulnar branch → joints-muscles

Palm of the hand

superficial branch of ulnar n.
(Palmar surface of skin of medial 1 1/2 fingers)

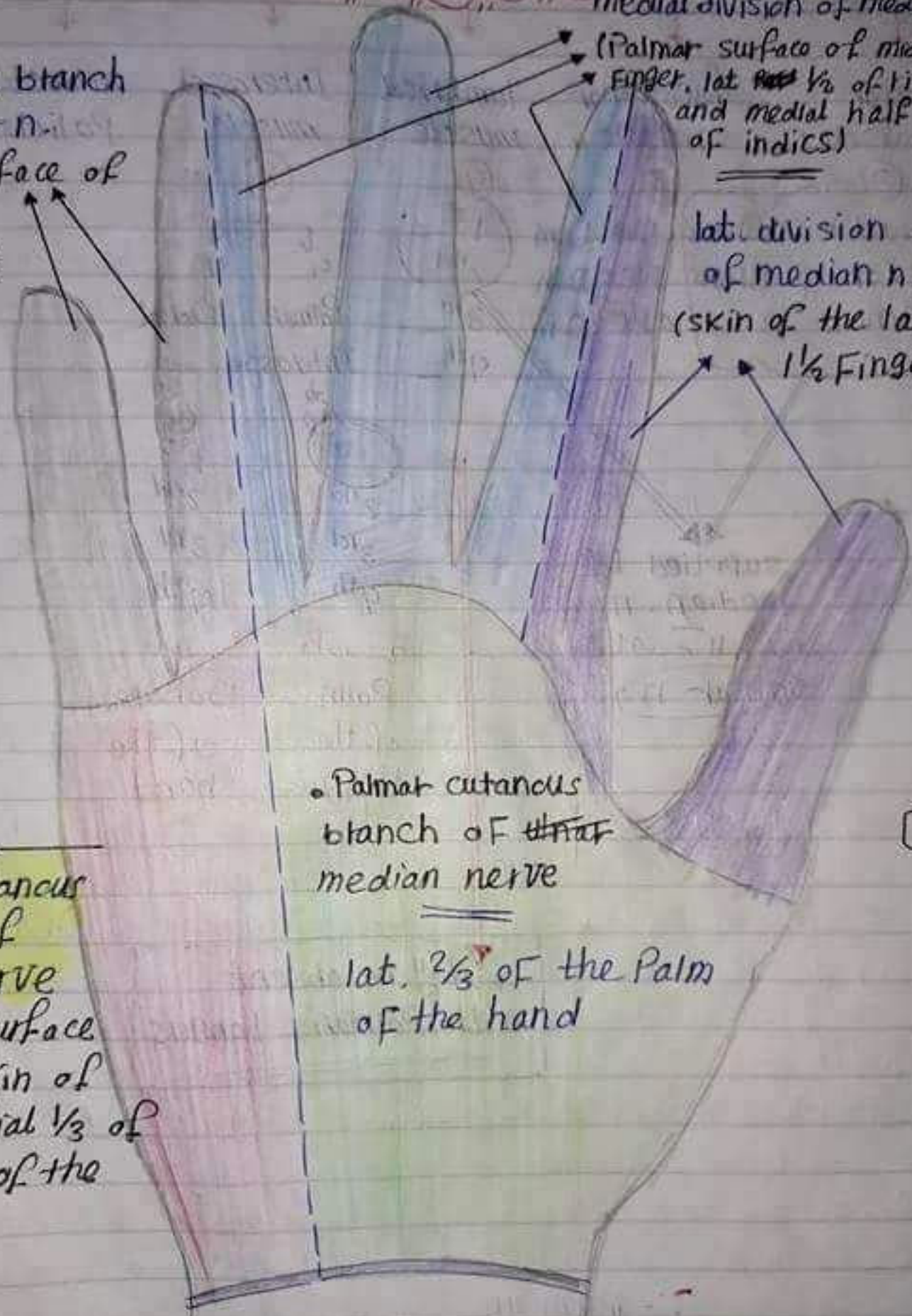
medial division of median n.
(Palmar surface of middle finger, lat 1/2 of ring and medial half of index)

lat. division of median n.
(skin of the lat. 1 1/2 fingers)

Palmar cutaneous branch of ~~that~~ median nerve

Palmar cutaneous branch of ulnar nerve
(Palmar surface of the skin of the medial 1/3 of the palm of the hand)

lat. 2/3 of the Palm of the hand



Each Finger receive 4 arteries

