The University Of Jordan
Faculty Of Medicine

Muscles of The Arm

By

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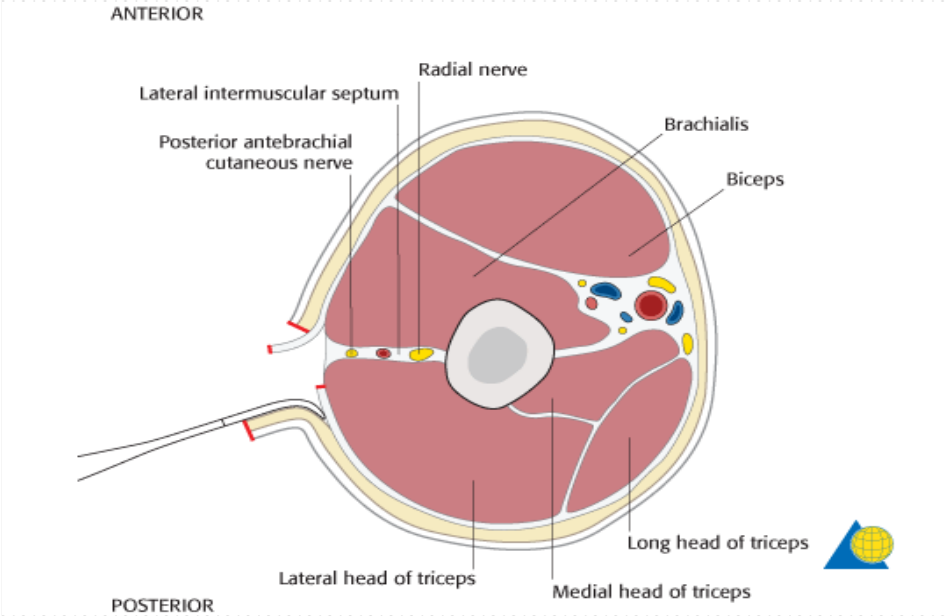
Compartments of the arm

The arm is divided into two compartments by two (medial and lateral) intermuscular septa:

- Anterior (flexor).
- Posterior (extensor).



Muscles of The Arm

Front

1-Corachobrachialis

2- Biceps Brachii

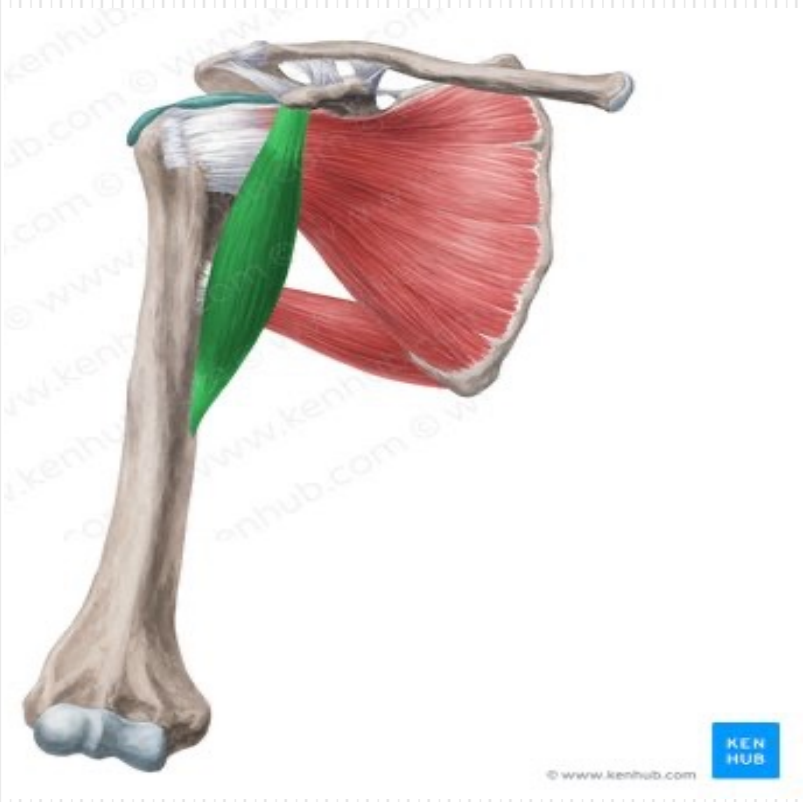
3- Brachialis

All are supplied by Musculocutaneous nerve and they are flexors

Back

1- Triceps is supplied by radial nerve and it is extensor

Coracobrachialis



Origin

Coracoid process of scapula

Insertion

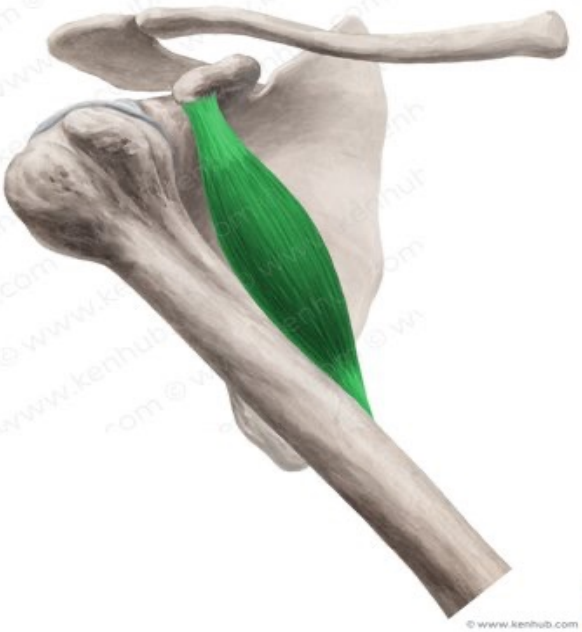
Middle of the medial border of the humerus

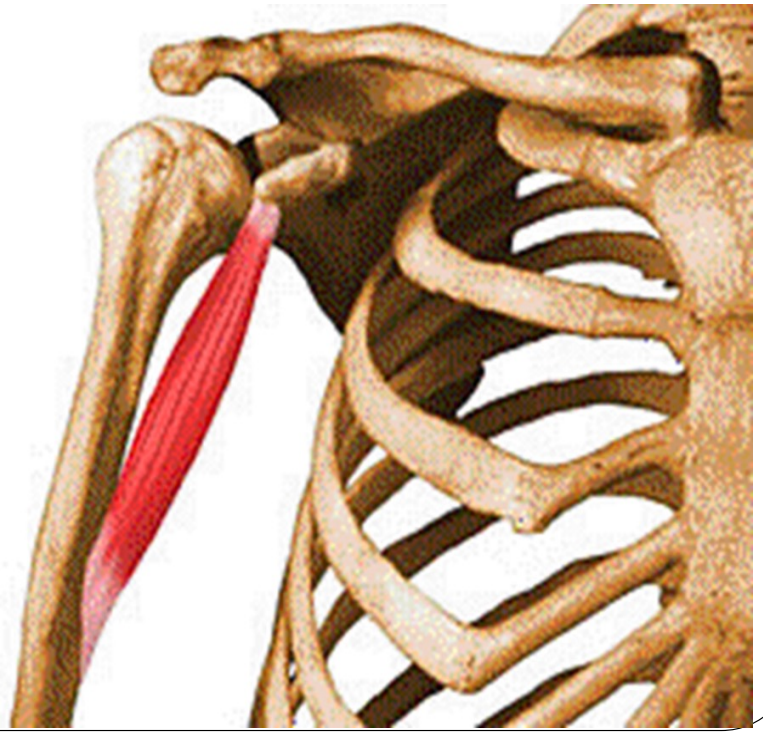
Nerve supply:

Musculocutaneous nerve .

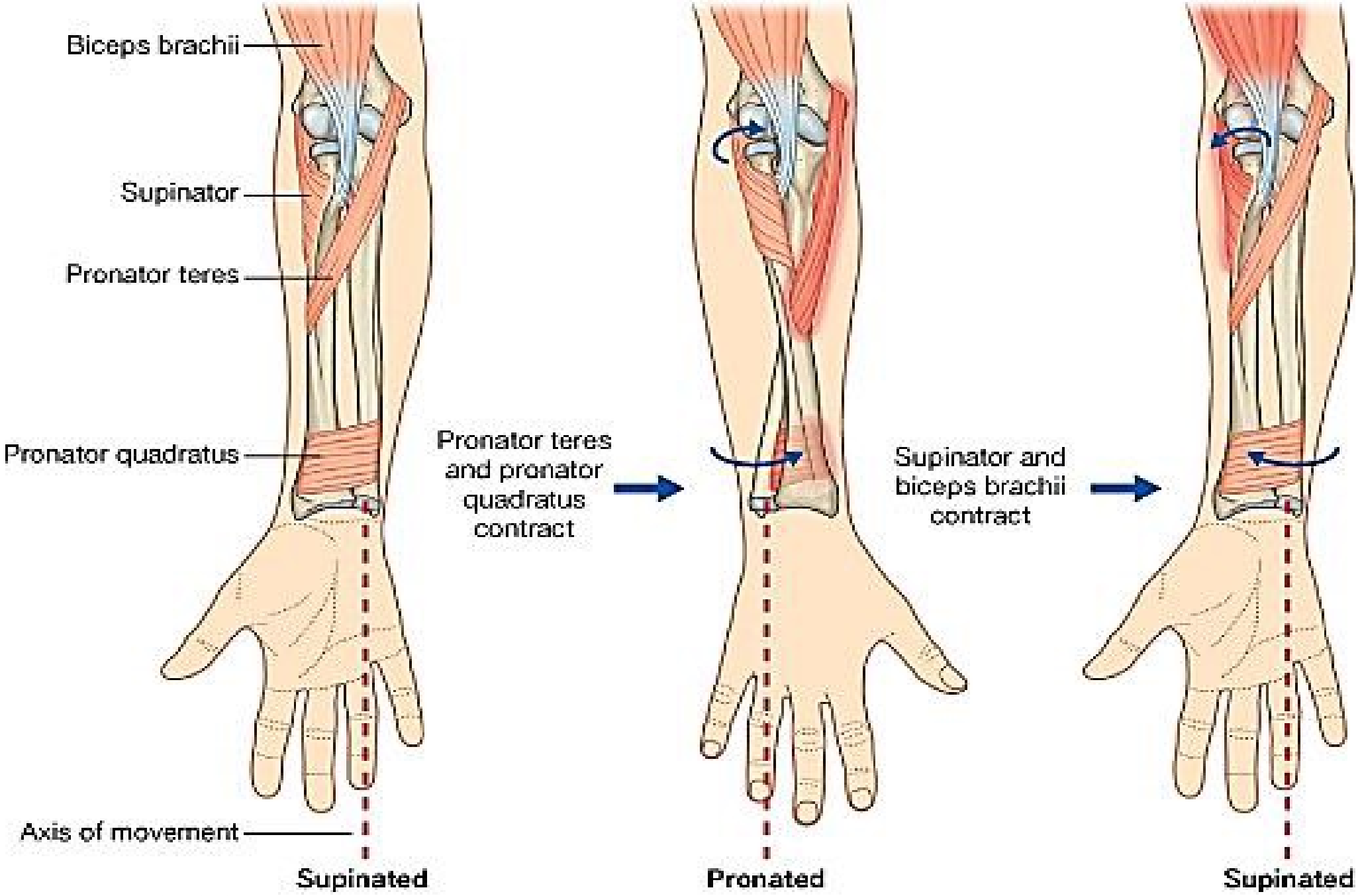
Action:

Flexion of the arm.





Biceps brachii



Origin

has 2 heads

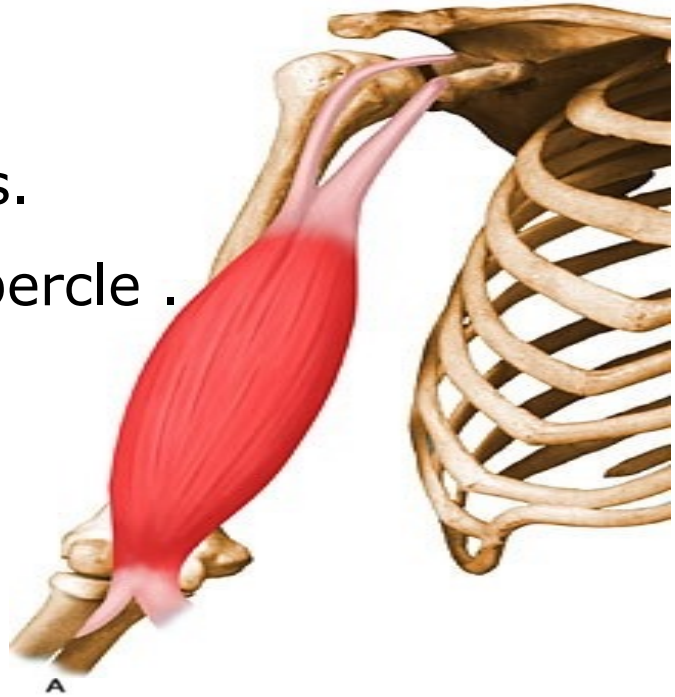
1-Short (medial) head: coracoid process.

2-Long (Lateral) head: supraglenoid tubercle .

within the capsule of the shoulder joint

Insertion

Radial tuberosity of radius



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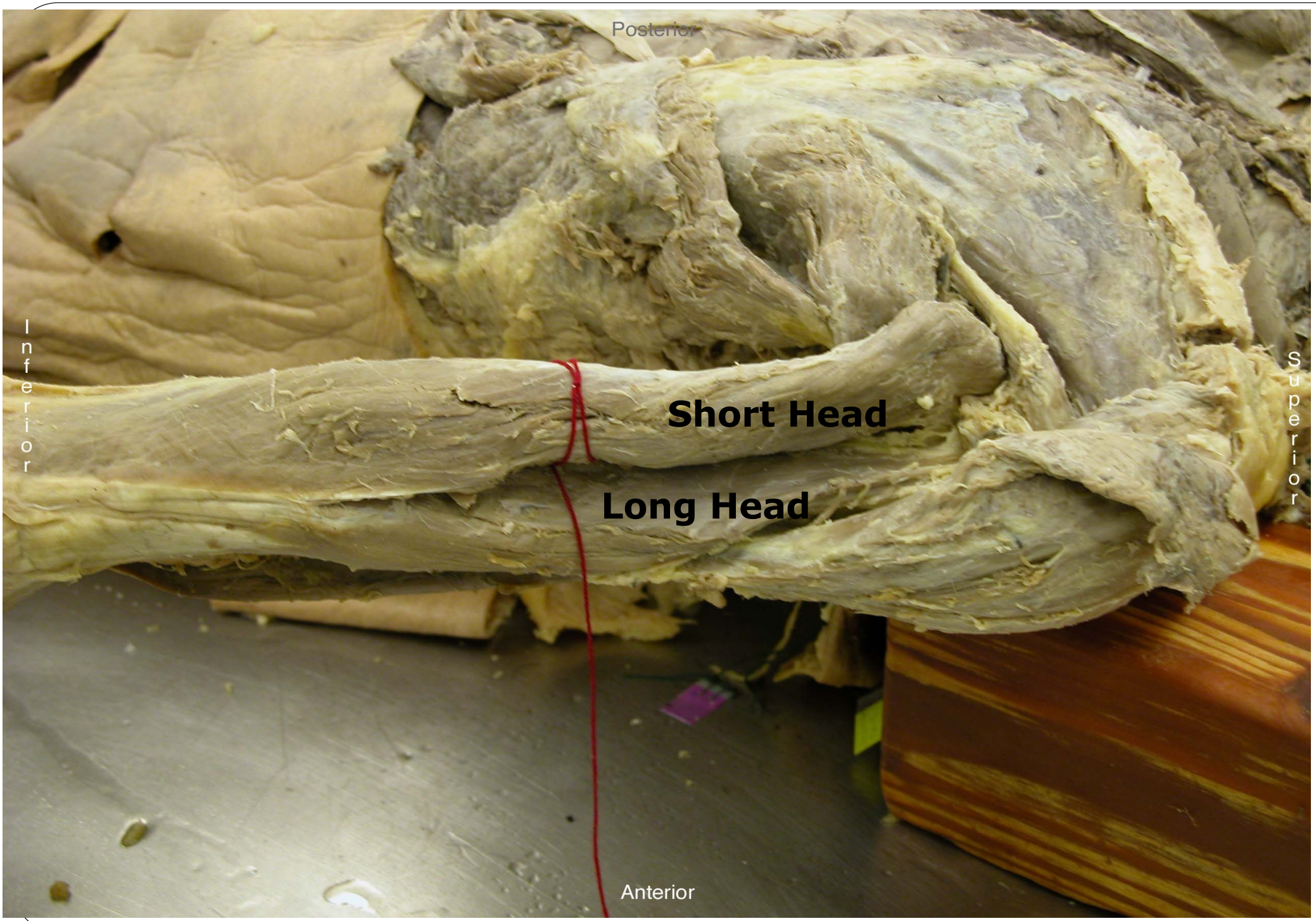
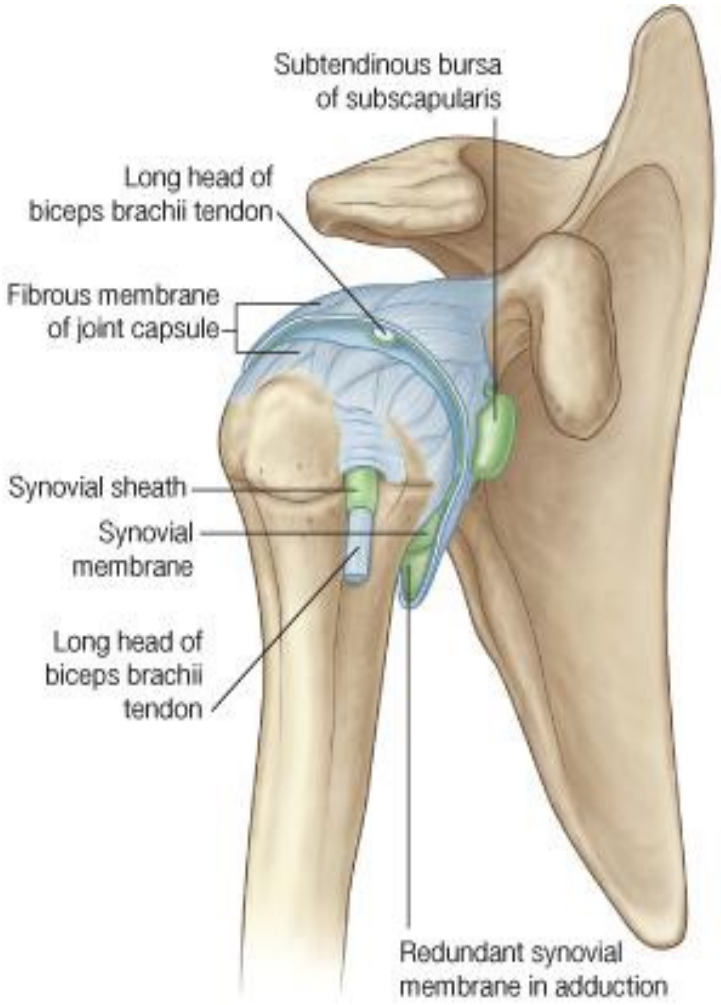
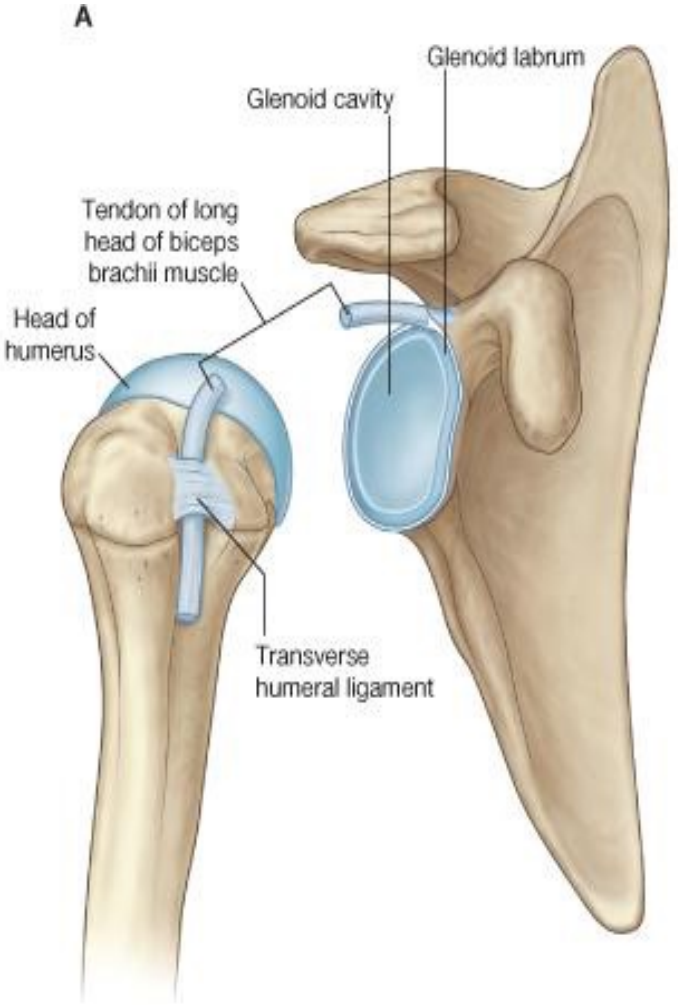

Posterior
Inferior
Short Head
Long Head
Superior
Anterior





Nerve supply:

Musculocutaneous nerve .

Action:

1. Flexion of the arm
2. Flexion of the elbow
3. Supinator of the semi-flexed forearm

Brachialis

Origin

The lower ½ of the front of the humerus

Insertion

Coronoid process of the ulna and ulnar tuberosity.

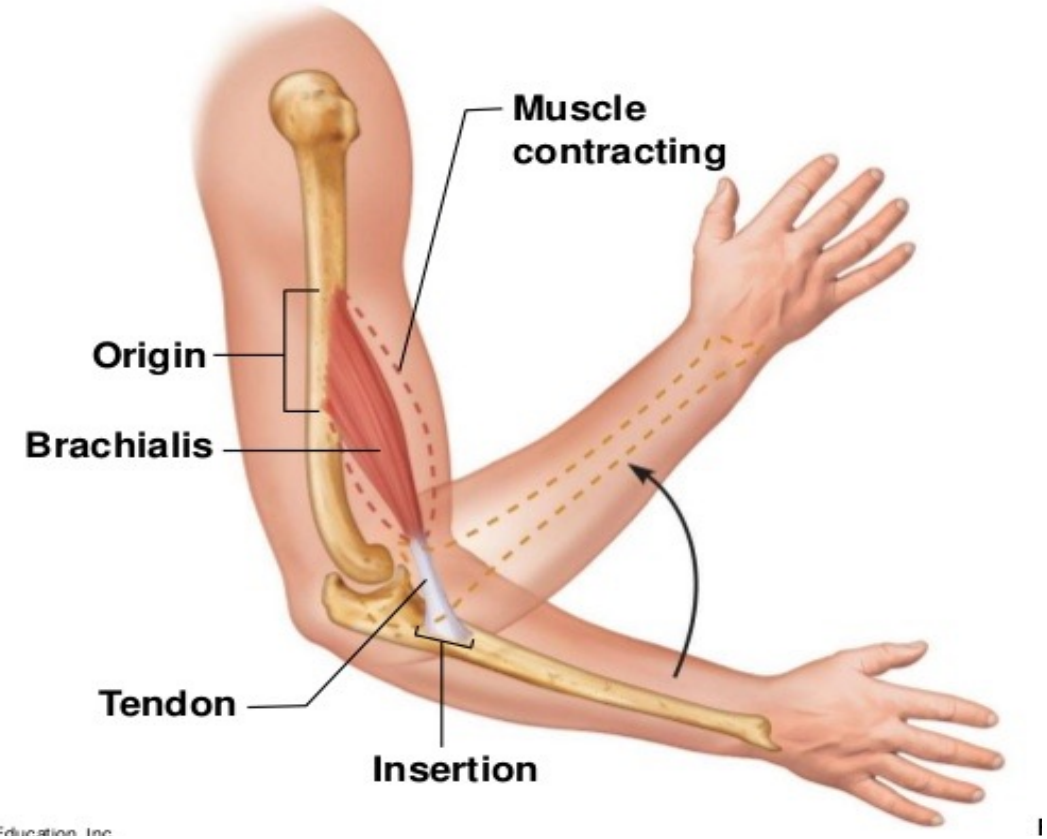
Nerve supply:

Musculocutaneous nerve .

Its lateral fibers are supplied by the radial nerve.

Action:

Main flexor the forearm.



Triceps brachii

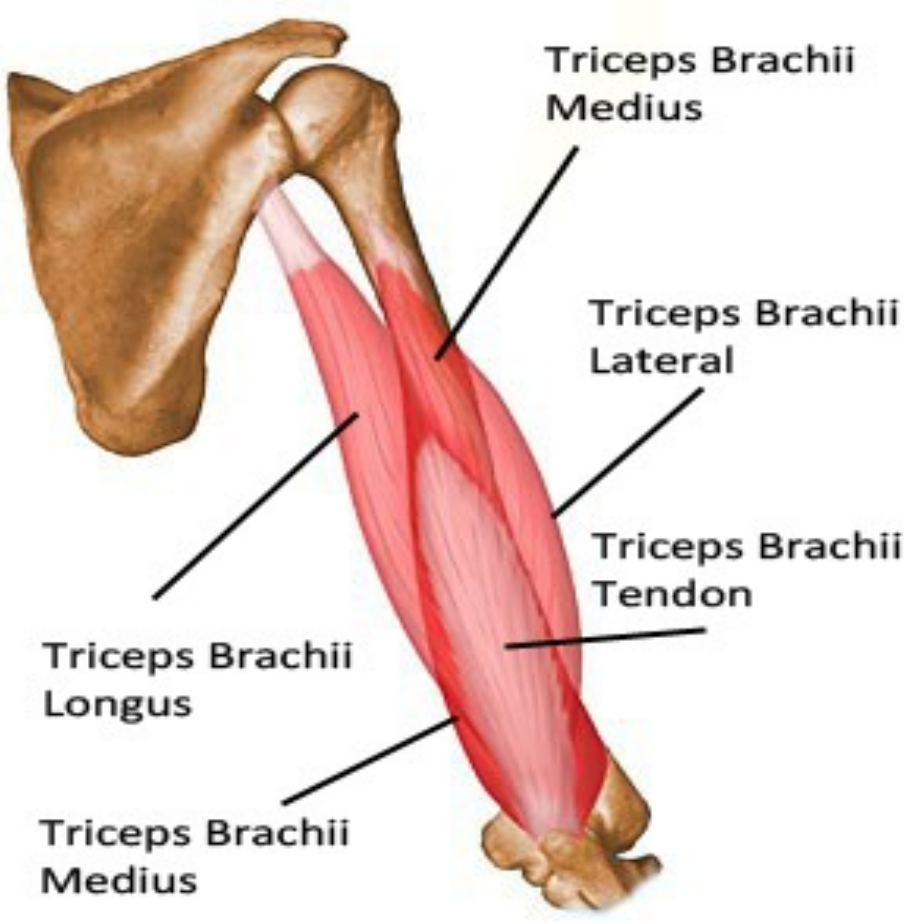
Origin: It has 3 heads

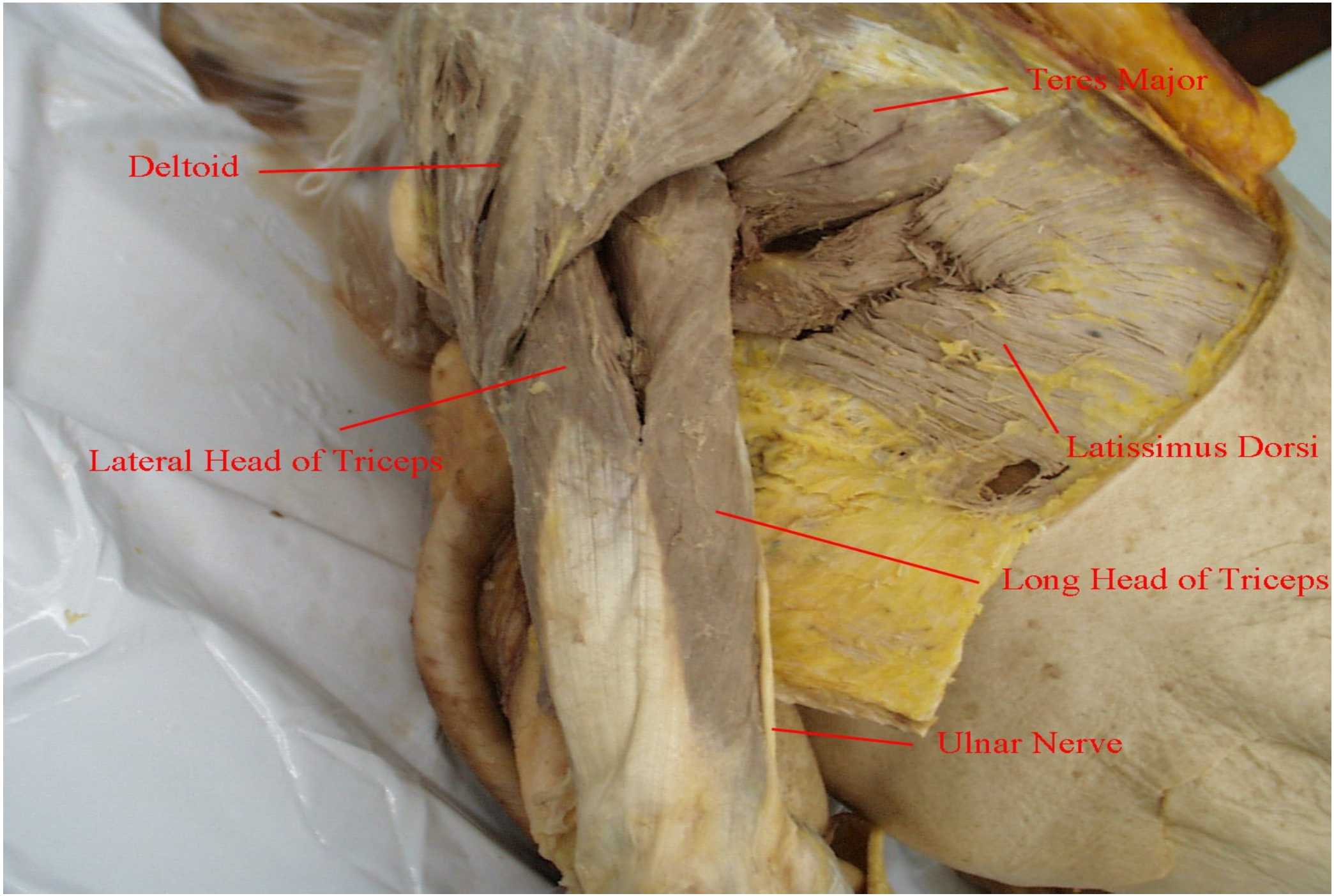
Long head: Infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.

Lateral head and Medial head: Posterior surface of the humeral shaft

Insertion

Olecranon process of the ulna.



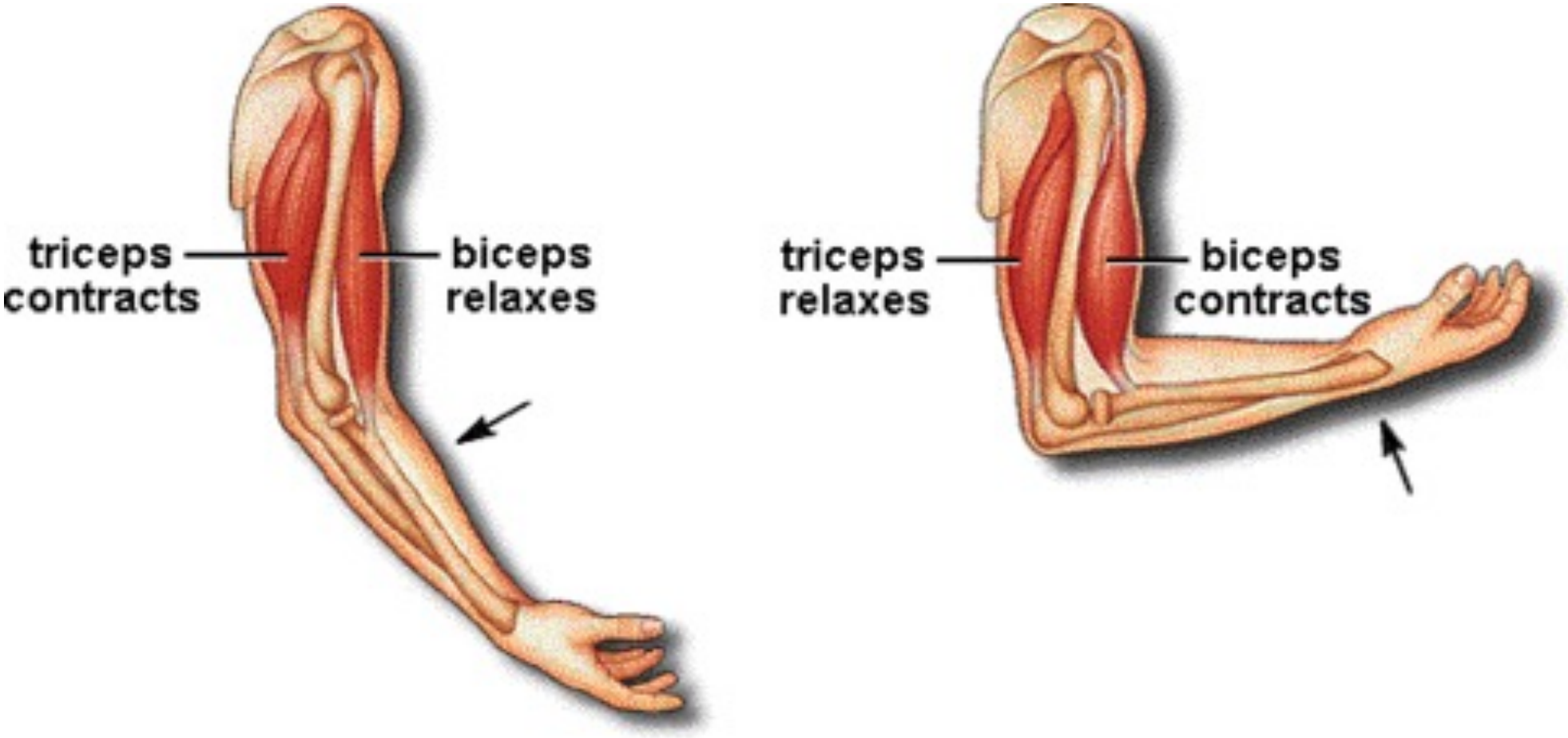

Teres Major
Deltoid
Lateral Head of Triceps
Latissimus Dorsi
Long Head of Triceps
Ulnar Nerve

Nerve supply:

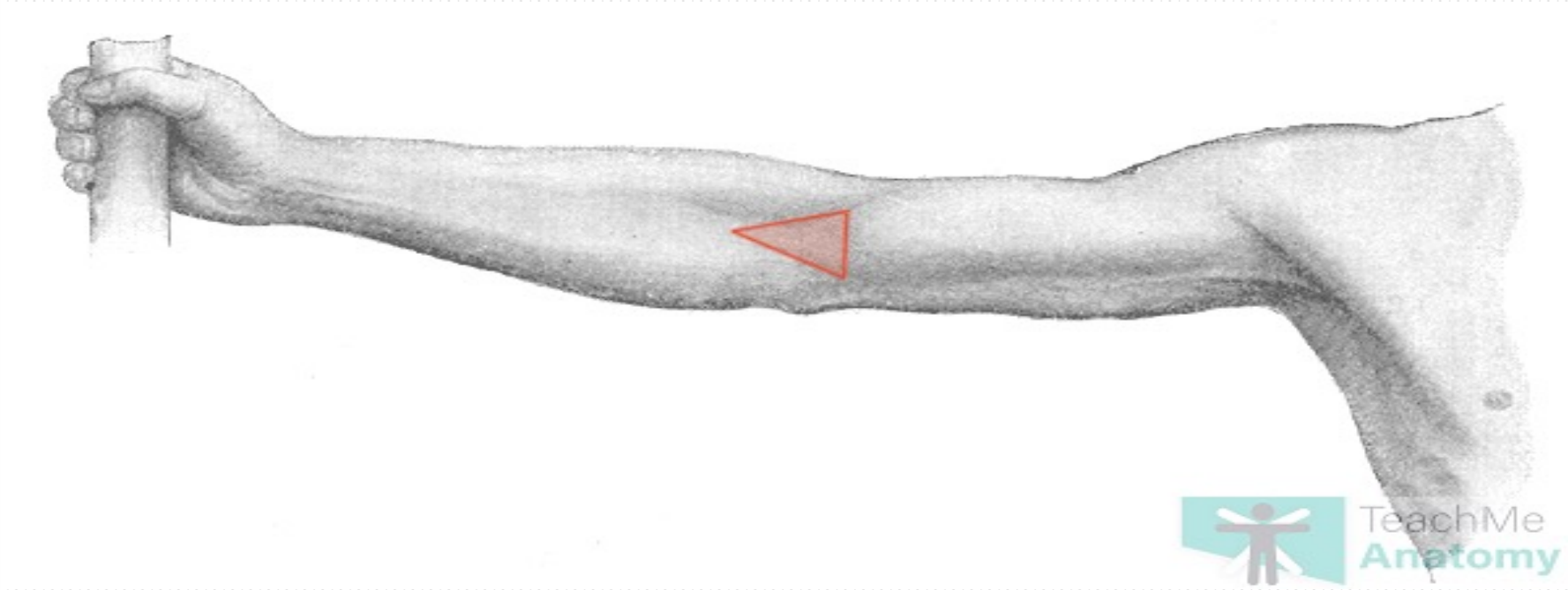
Radial Nerve.

Action:

Main Extensor the forearm.



Cubital fossa



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The cubital fossa is a triangular area in front of the elbow joint.

Boundaries :

Laterally: brachioradialis muscle

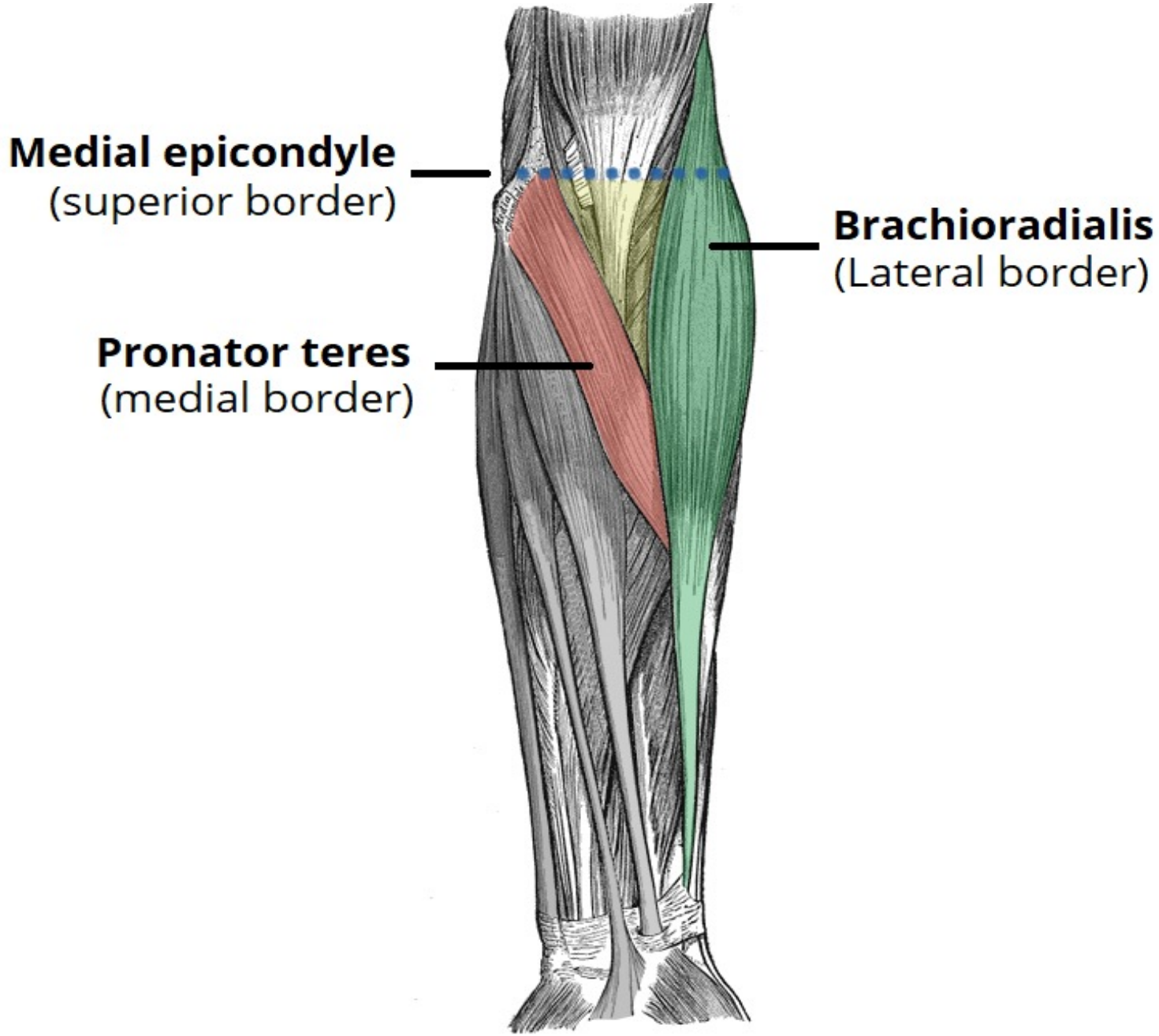
Medially: pronator teres muscle

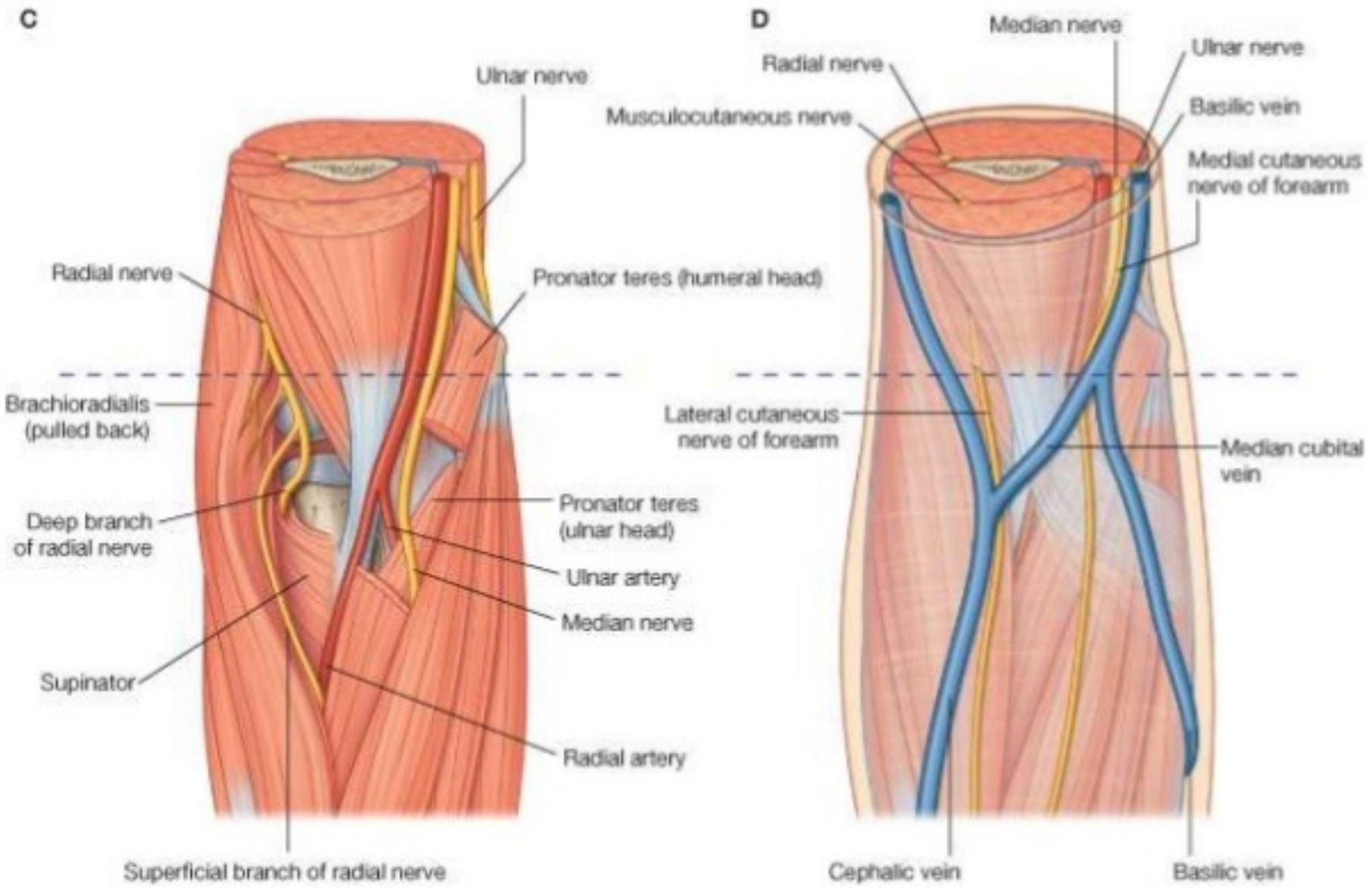
Apex : brachioradialis overlapping pronator teres

Base: an imaginary line from the medial and lateral epicondyles.

Floor : Brachialis medially and supinator laterally

Roof : Skin and superficial fascia containing basalic ,cephalic and medial cubital veins

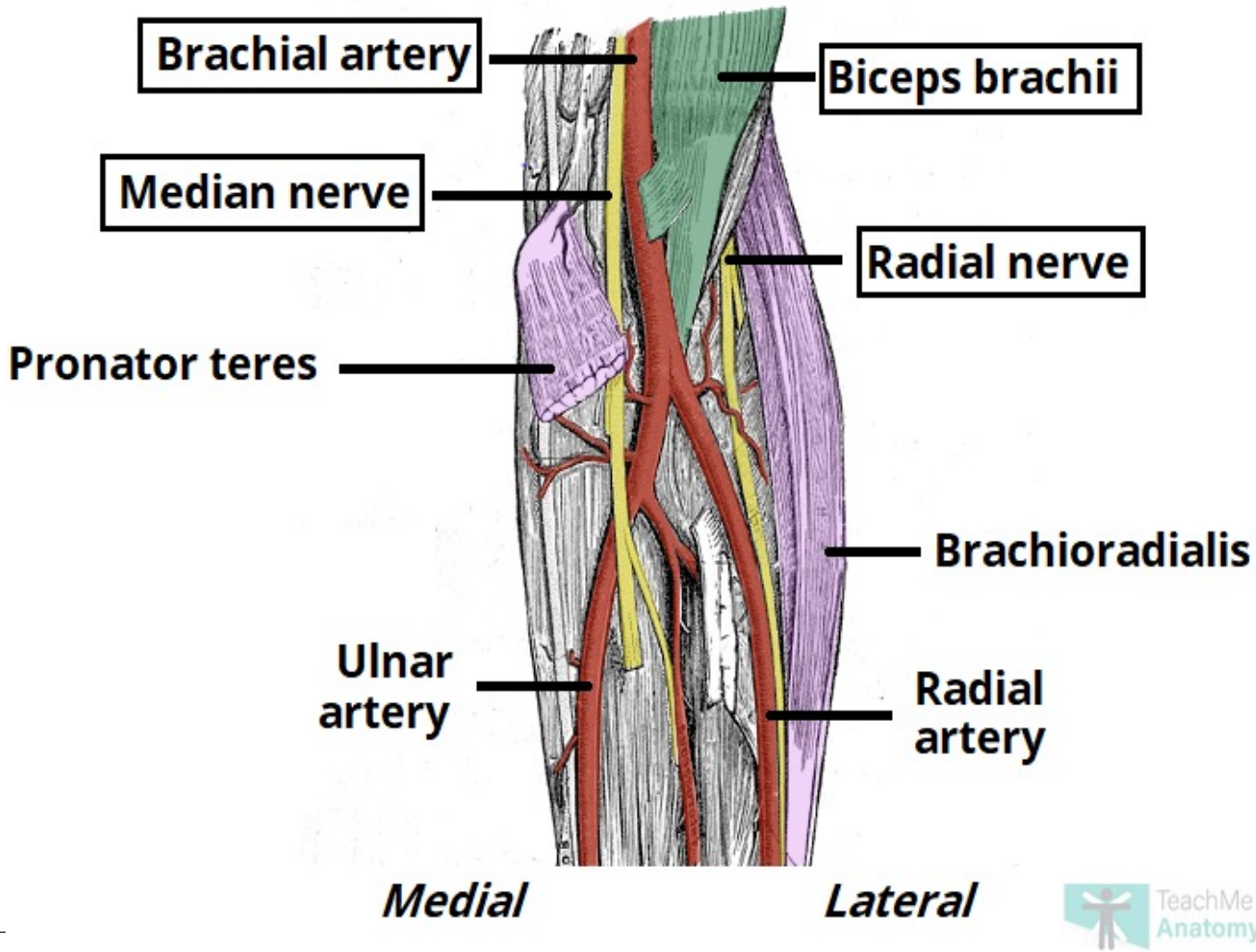



C
Ulnar nerve
Radial nerve
Pronator teres (humeral head)
Brachioradialis (pulled back)
Deep branch of radial nerve
Pronator teres (ulnar head)
Ulnar artery
Median nerve
Supinator
Radial artery
Superficial branch of radial nerve
D
Median nerve
Radial nerve
Ulnar nerve
Musculocutaneous nerve
Basilic vein
Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm
Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm
Median cubital vein
Cephalic vein
Basilic vein

Contents

1- Median nerve
2- Termination of brachial artery and beginning of radial and ulnar arteries
3-Biceps tendon
4- Radial nerve

***Ulnar nerve outside* the *cubital fossa* (WHY) ?**



Ulnar (cubital) tunnel

Is a fibro-osseous space located on the posteromedial aspect of the elbow.

It transmits the **ulnar nerve** from the arm into the forearm

Borders (REED ONLY)

Medial wall : medial epicondyle of the humerus.

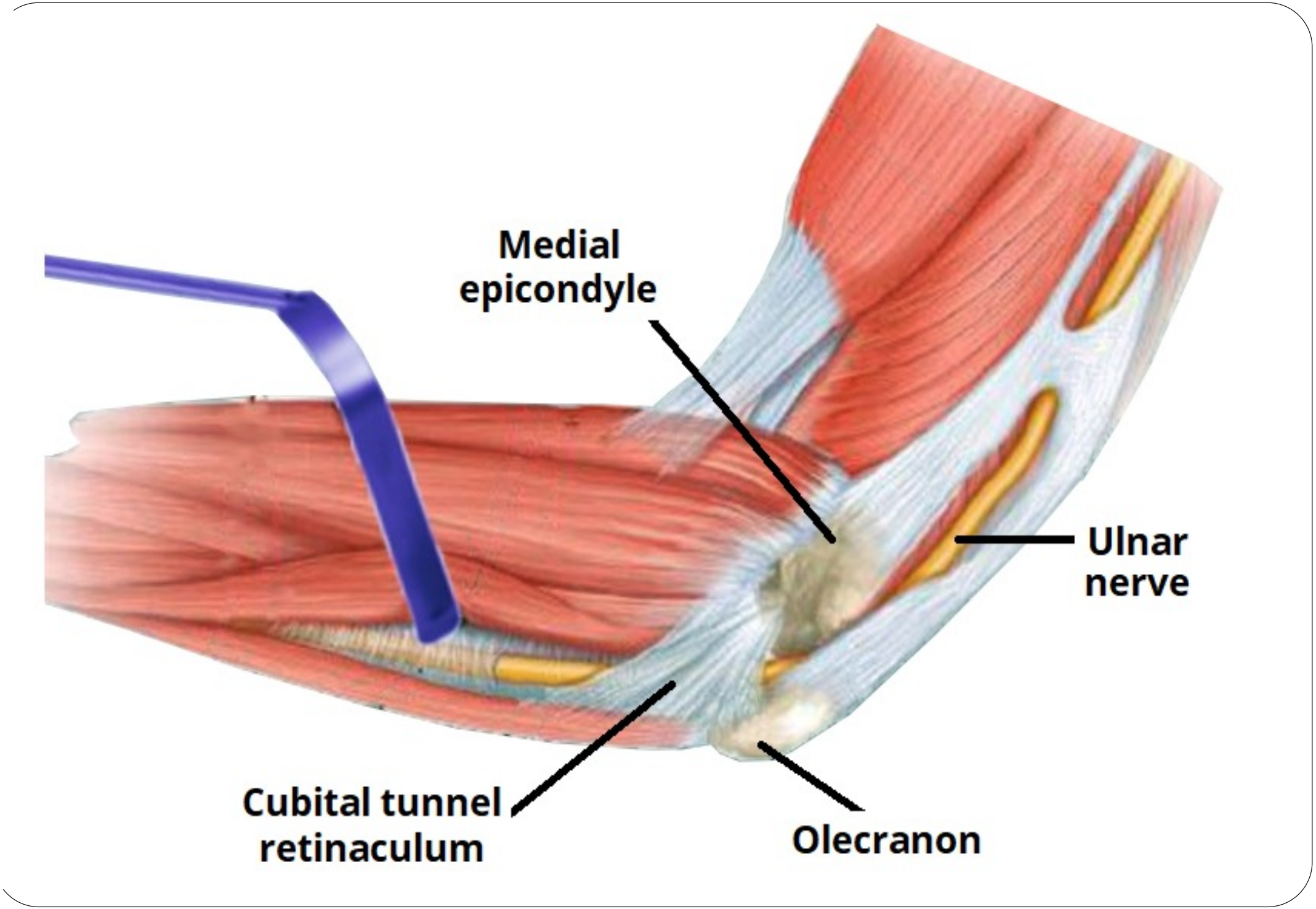
Lateral wall : olecranon of the ulna.

Floor : elbow joint capsule and medial collateral ligament of the elbow.

Roof : ligament spanning between the medial epicondyle and olecranon

The ligament forming the roof of the cubital tunnel is also known as the cubital tunnel retinaculum or the arcuate ligament of Osbourne.

It is a band of fascia which runs between the ulnar and humeral heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris.


Medial epicondyle
Ulnar nerve
Cubital tunnel retinaculum
Olecranon


Thank
you