In The Name of Allah who is gracious and Merciful

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR

B.S ANAESTHESIA

Assignment

SUBMITTED TO:

Dr. Arooba Sajjad

SUBJECT:

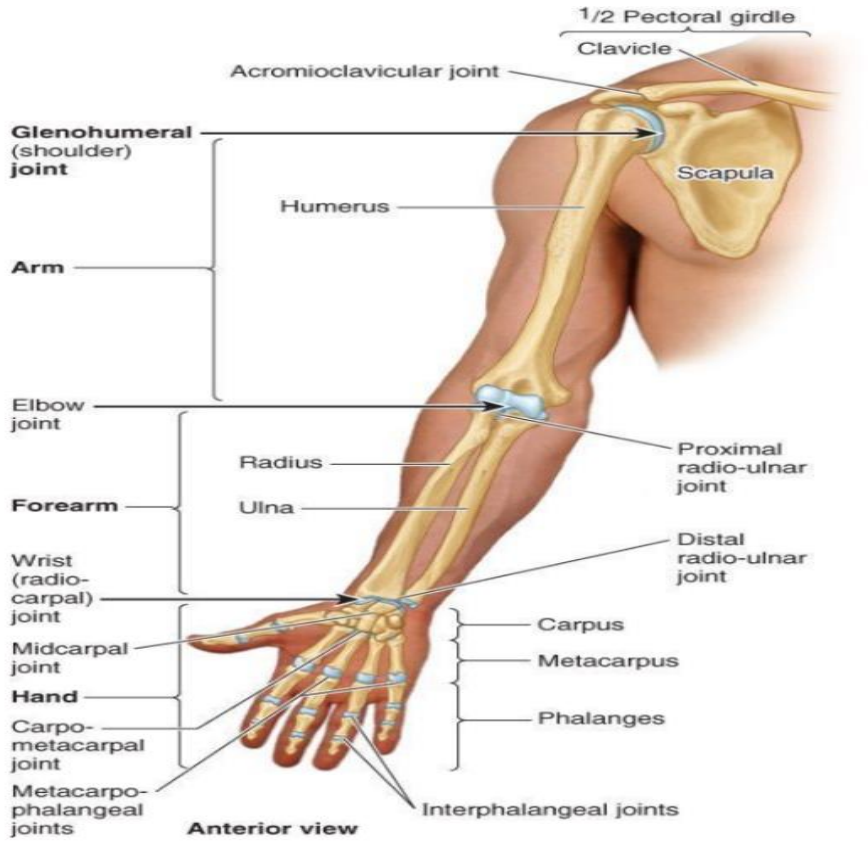
Anatomy

SUBMITTED BY;

NAME: SHABAB HUSSAIN

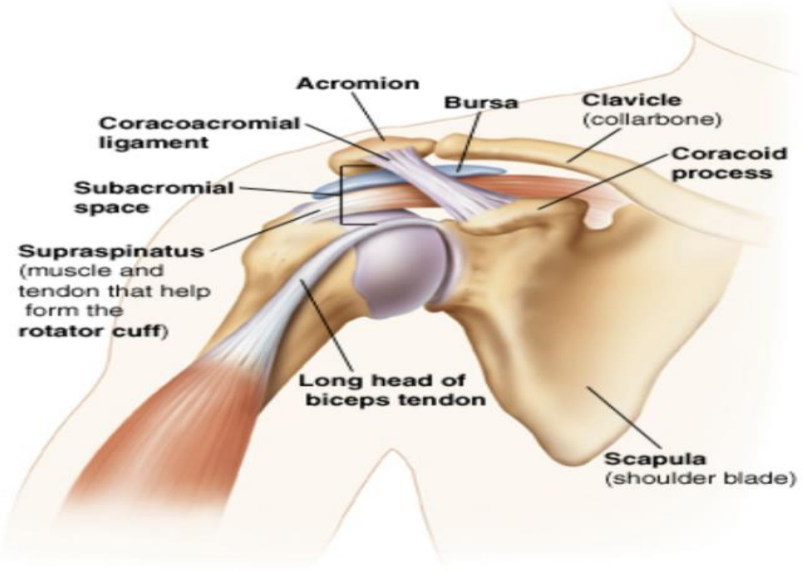
Registration No: 17961

SECTION: B



Upper Limb Joints

1:Shoulder Joints



Articulation

The glen humeral joint is the main articulation of the shoulder joint. It is the multiracial ball-and-socket synovial joint formed by the articular surfaces of the glenoid cavity and the head of the hummers. The glenoid cavity depth is increased by a rim of fibrocartilage that surrounds it.

Capsule

The shoulder joint capsule refers to the group of ligaments that encapsulate the shoulder's ball-and-socket joint. These ligaments connect the hummers (the upper arm bone) to the glenoid (the shoulder's socket) and stabilize the joint. … Some people naturally have laxity (looseness) in the shoulder joint capsule.

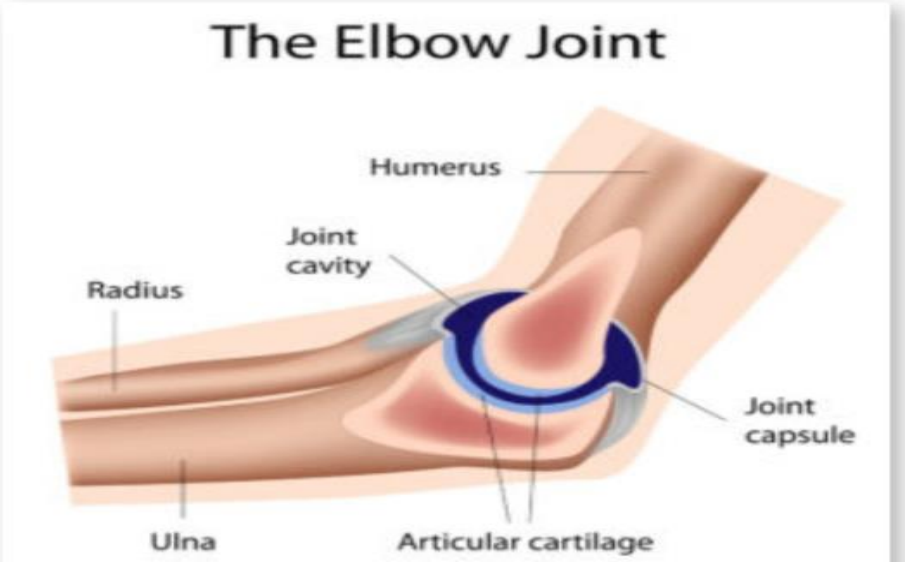
Ligaments

In the shoulder, the joint capsule is formed by a group of ligaments that connect the hummers to the glenoid. These ligaments are the main source of stability for the shoulder. They are the superior, middle and inferior glen humeral ligaments. They help hold the shoulder in place and keep it from dislocating .

Accessory Ligaments

The accessory ligaments are separate ligaments or parts of the joint capsule. They consist of bundles of dense regular connective tissue, which is highly adapted for resisting strain. This resists any extreme movements that may damage the joint.

2:Elbow Joints



Articulation

The elbow joint is a synovial joint found in the upper limb between the arm and the forearm. It is the point of articulation of three bones: the humerus of the arm and the radius and the ulna of the forearm. The elbow joint is classified structurally as a synovial joint.

Capsule

The joint capsule is a fluid filled sac that surrounds and lubricates the joint. The important ligaments of the elbow are the medial collateral ligament (on the inside of the elbow) and the lateral collateral ligament (on the outside of the elbow.)

Ligaments

Medial collateral ligament. Located on the inside of the elbow this ligament connects the ulna to the humerus.

Lateral collateral ligament. Located on the outside of the elbow this ligament connects the radius to the humerus.

Annular ligament. …

Quadrate ligament.

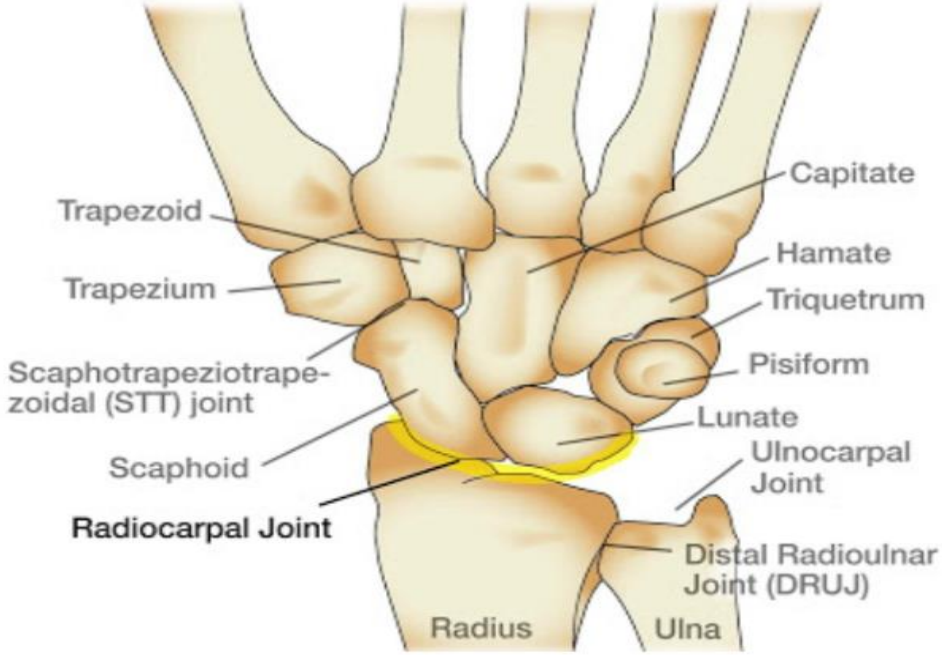
Synovial Membrane

The synovial membrane of the elbow joint is very extensive. On the humerus, it extends up from the articular margins and covers the coronoid and radial fossae anteriorly and the olecranon fossa posteriorly. … They are displaced when the fossae are occupied by the bony projections of the ulna and radius.

Nerve Supply

Neurovascular. The arterial supply to the elbow joint is from the cubital anastomosis, which includes recurrent and collateral branches from the brachial and deep brachial arteries. Its nerve supply is provided by the median, musculocutaneous and radial nerves anteriorly, and the ulnar nerve posteriorly.

3:Wrist Joint



Articulation

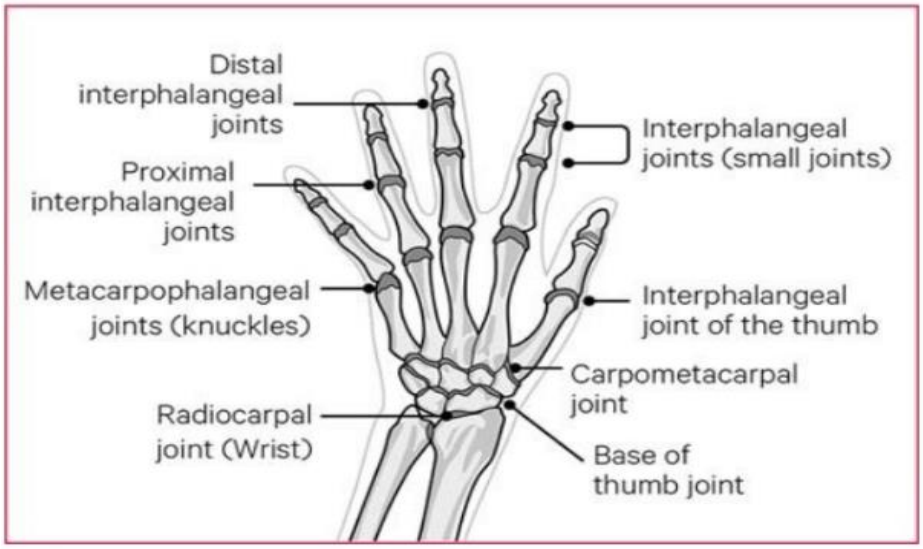
The wrist joint generally refers to the radiocarpal joint, which is the articulation between the distal end of the radius and the articulating surface of the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetral bones. Other articulations in the wrist area include the distal radius and ulnar and the carpal bones

Ligaments

Extrinsic ligaments. Bridge carpal bones to the radius or metacarpals. Include volar and dorsal ligaments.

Intrinsic ligaments. Originate and insert on carpal bones. The most important intrinsic ligaments are the scapholunate interosseous ligament and lunotriquetral interosseous ligament.

4:Hand and Fingers Joints



Intercarpal Joints

The Intercarpal joints are the synovial plane joints that connect the carpal bones. They gather three sets of joints; Joints of the proximal carpal row, that connect the adjacent surfaces of the scaphoid, lunate and triquetrum bones.

Carpometacarpal Joints

The base of the thumb where it meets the hand is called the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint. This joint allows the thumb to move freely in many directions. It also provides strength so the hand can grasp and grip. A smooth tissue called cartilage lines and cushions the bones of the CMC joint

Carpometacarpal Joints Thumb

The thumb carpometacarpal (CMC) joint, a biconcave-convex saddle joint, consists of the articulation between the first metacarpal of the thumb and the trapezium carpal bone.

Other significant articulations of the trapezia bone are the scaphoid and trapezoid carpal bones and the second metacarpal bone.

Interphalangeal Joints

The thumb digit has only two phalanges (bones) so it only has one joint. The thumb interphalangeal (IP) joint is similar to the distal interphalangeal (DIP) joint in the fingers. The IP joint in thumb is located at the tip of the finger just before the fingernail starts. The terminal extensor tendon in the thumb comes from the extensor pollicis longus muscle. The radial and ulnar collateral ligaments are important to provide stability of the fingertip during pinching

Thanks Allah

The End