

Upper Limb

Lecture 8

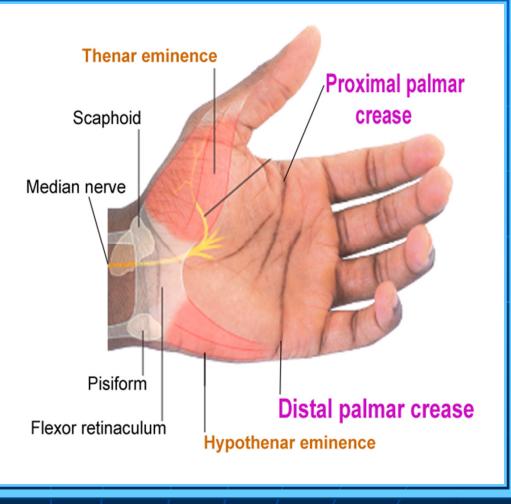
Hand

Fall 2015

HAND-1

Skin

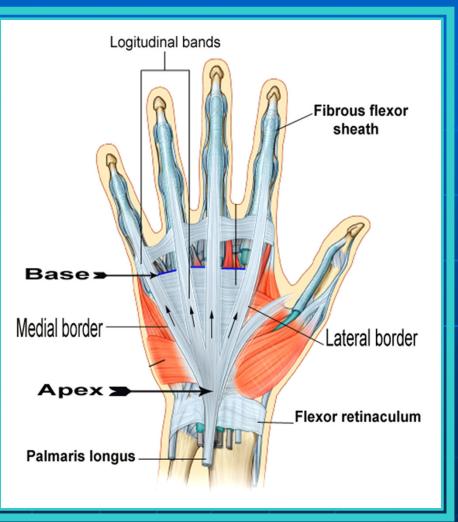
- Thick and show many flexure creases
- Flexure creases are important landmarks.
 - Proximal palmar crease.
 - Distal palmar crease.
- Thenar راحه eminence.
- Hypothenar eminence

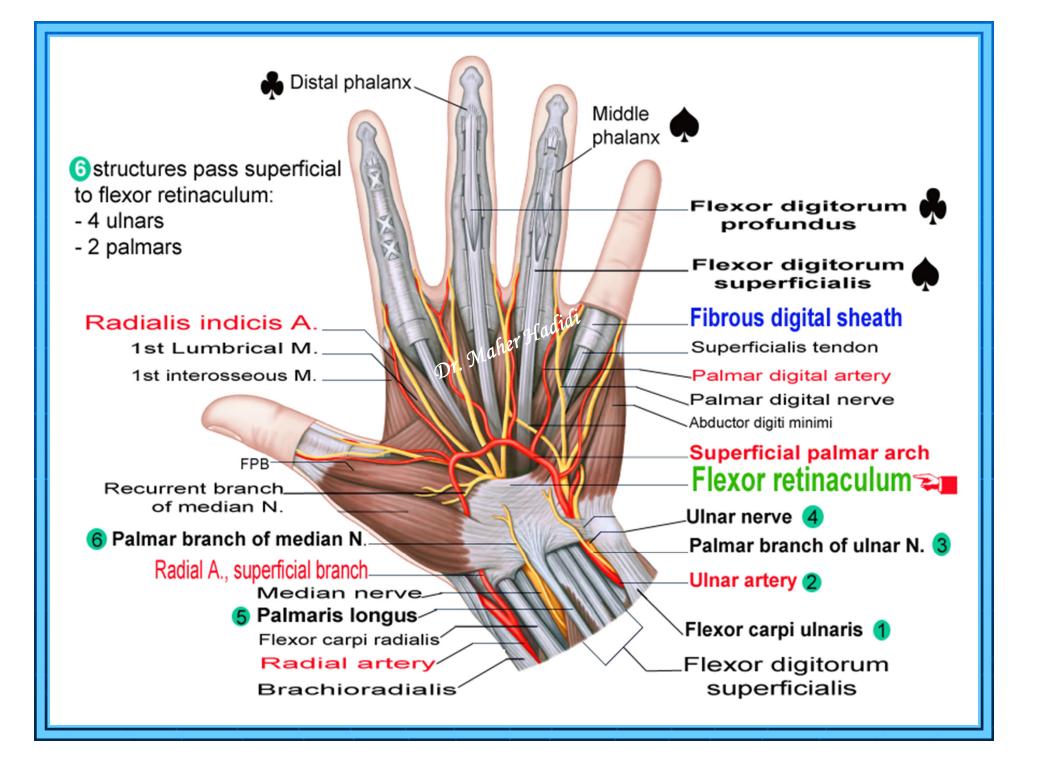


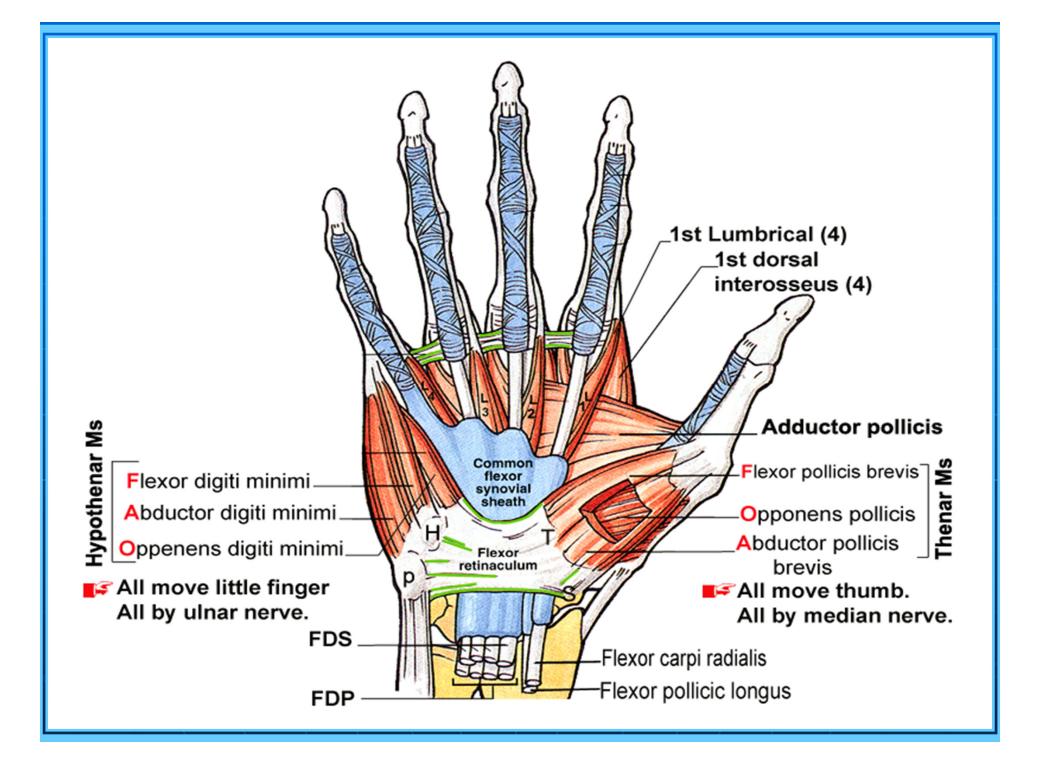
Palmar aponeurosis

- A triangular-shaped thickening of the deep fascia in the central part of the palm.
- <u>Apex:</u> Attach to Flexor Retina.
- Base:

Fuse to proximal phalanx of medial four fingers.



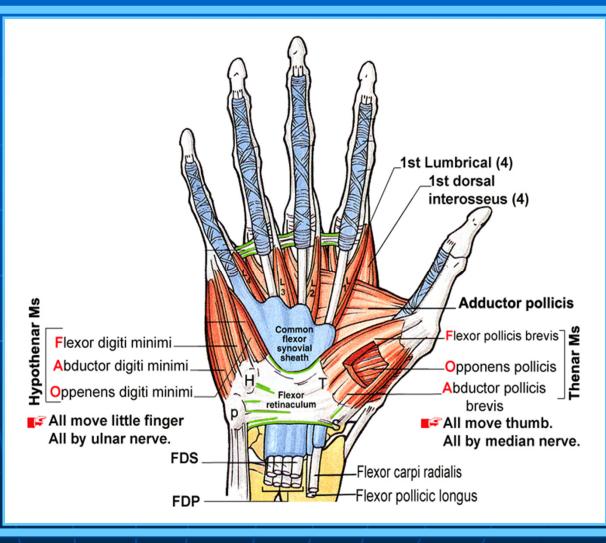




Small muscles of the Hand

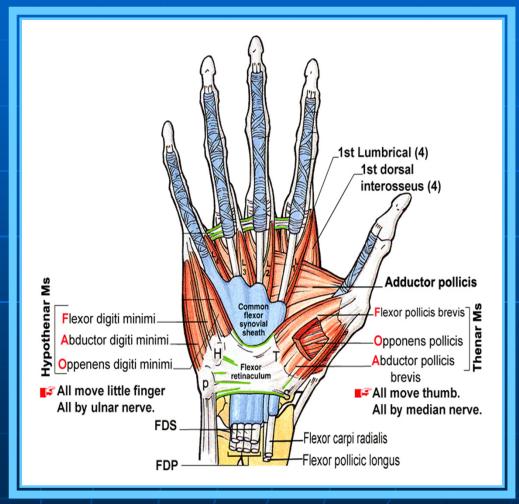
Arranged in five groups:

- Thenars 3.
- Hypothenars 3.
- Lumbricals 4.
- Palmar interossei 4.
- Dorsal interossei 4.
- Adductor pollicis 1.



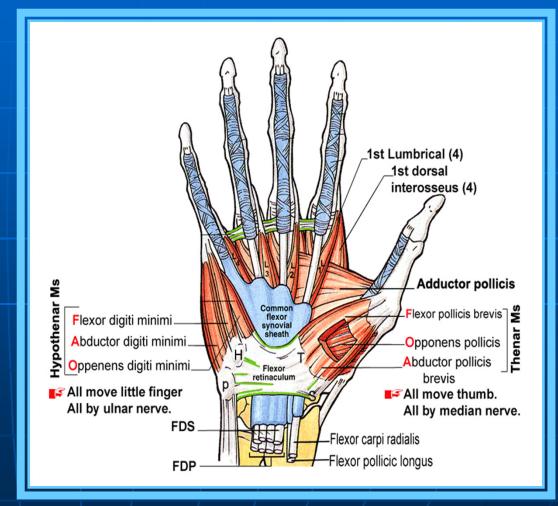
Short muscles of the thumb

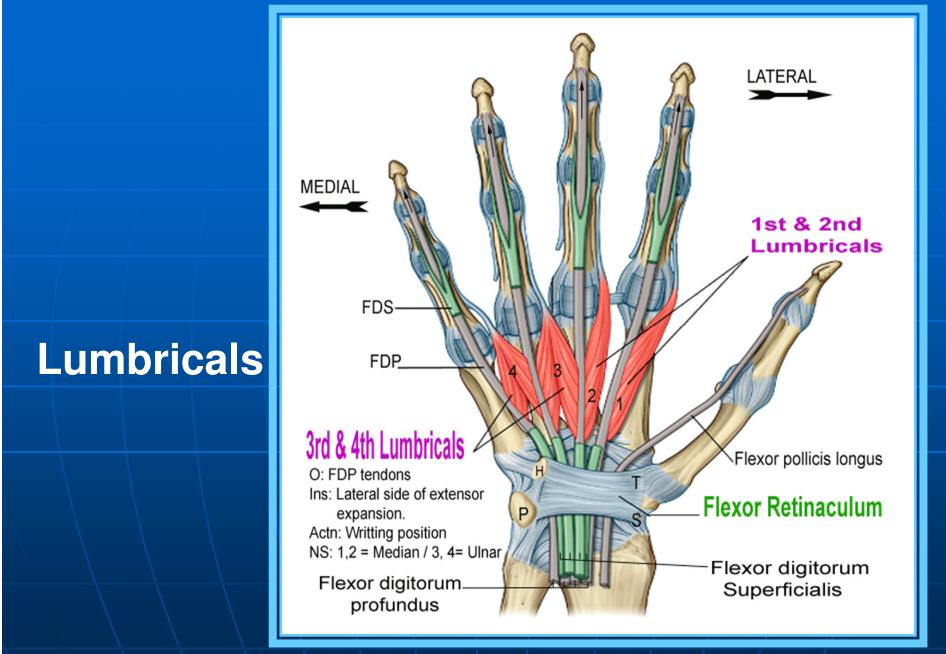
3 thenar Muscles All moves the thumb according to their names.
 All supplied by median nerve.

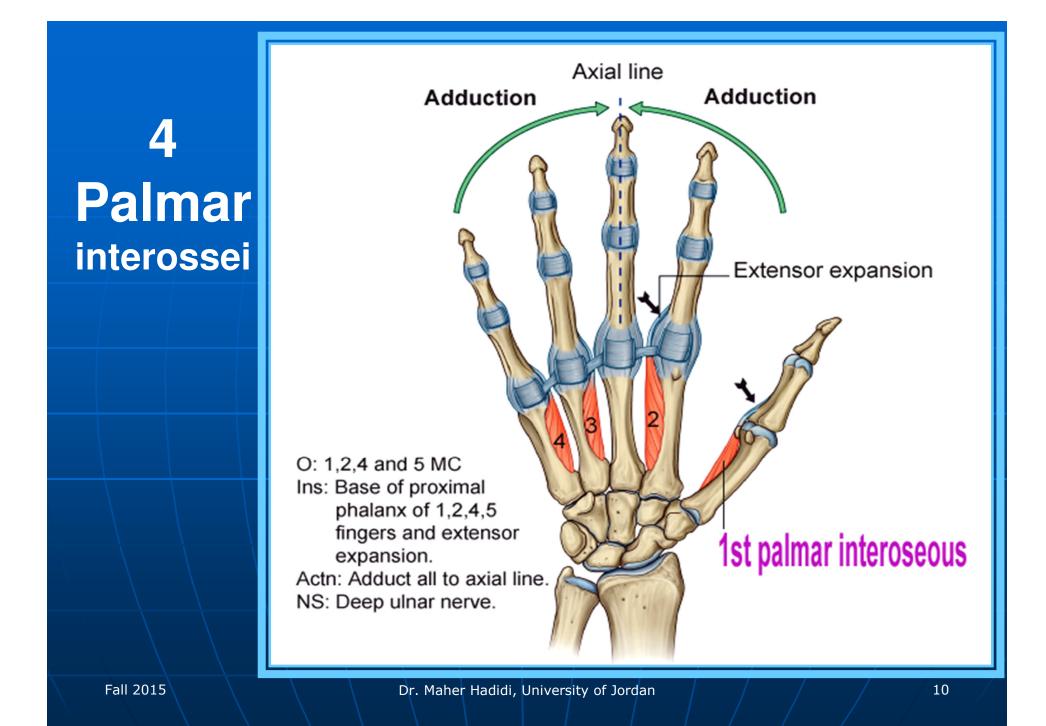


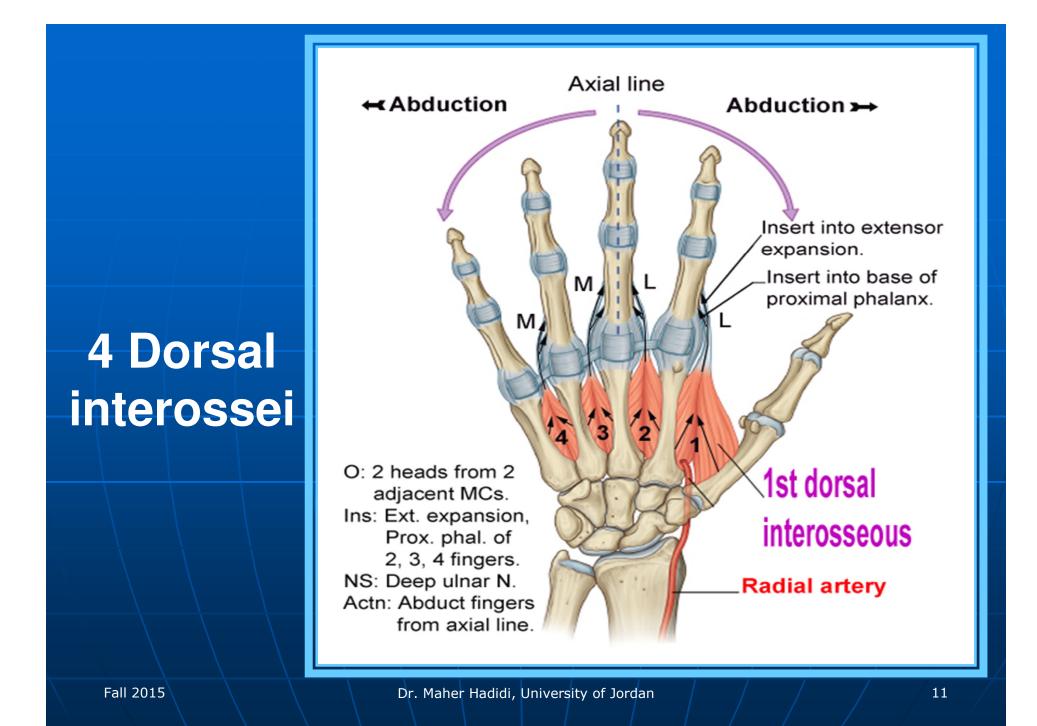
Short muscles of little finger

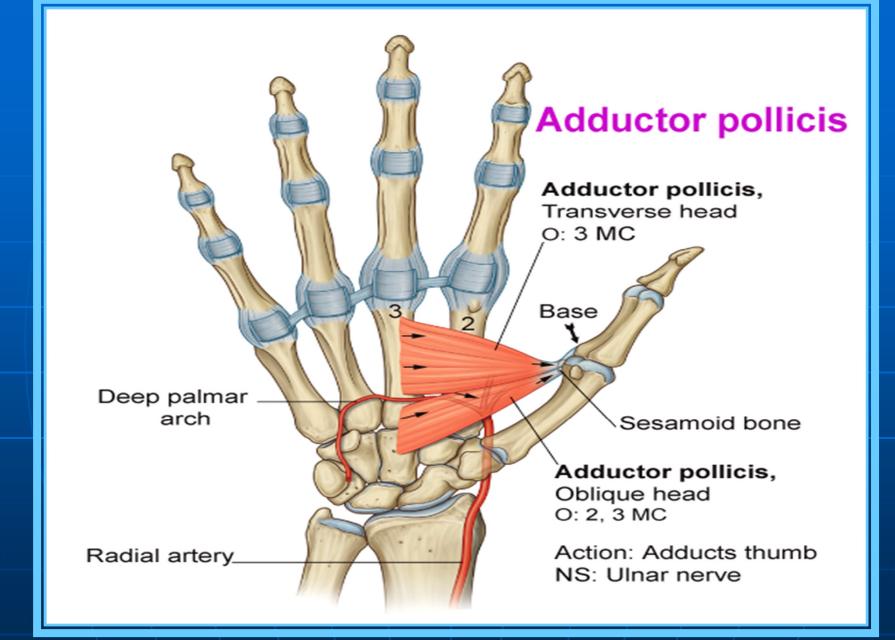
3 hypothenar Muscles
All moves the little finger according to their names.
All supplied by ulnar N.

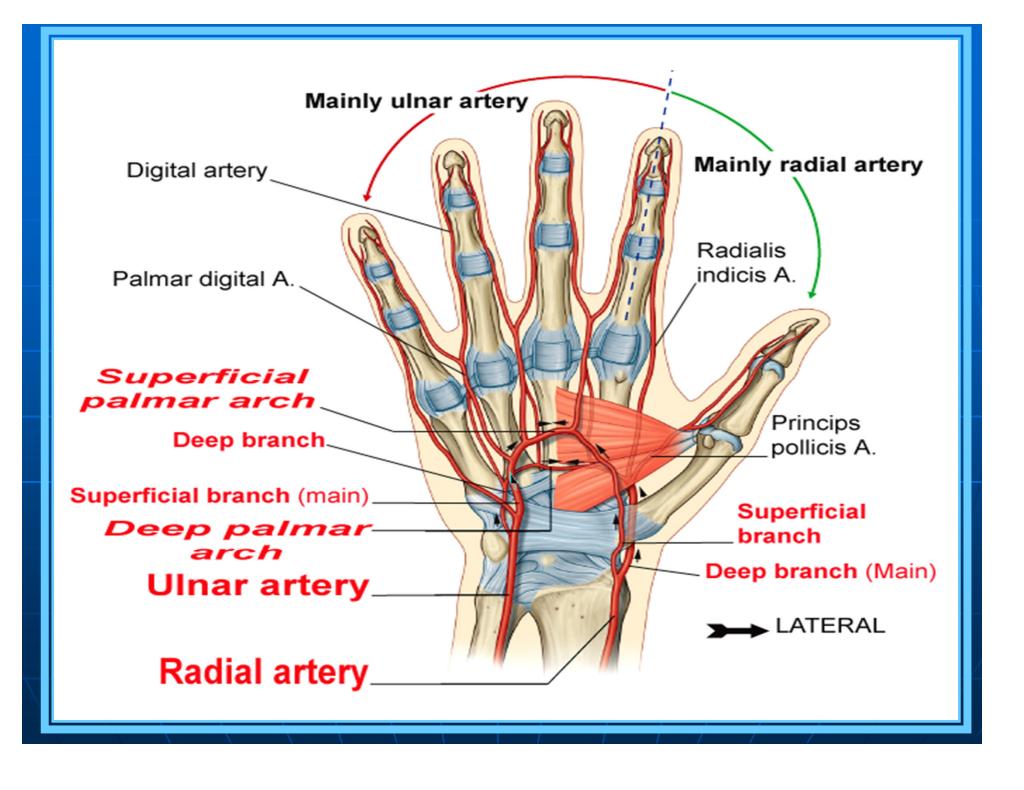






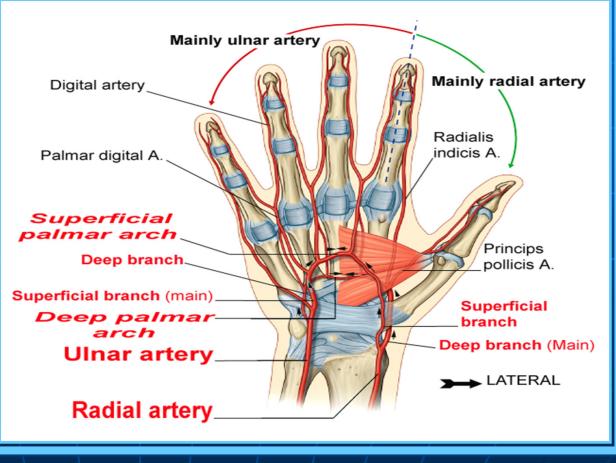




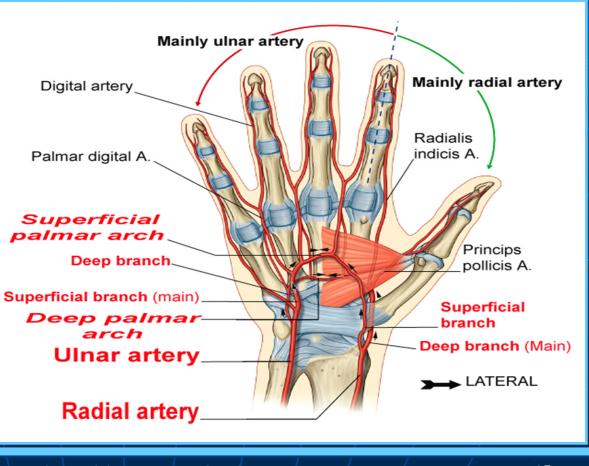


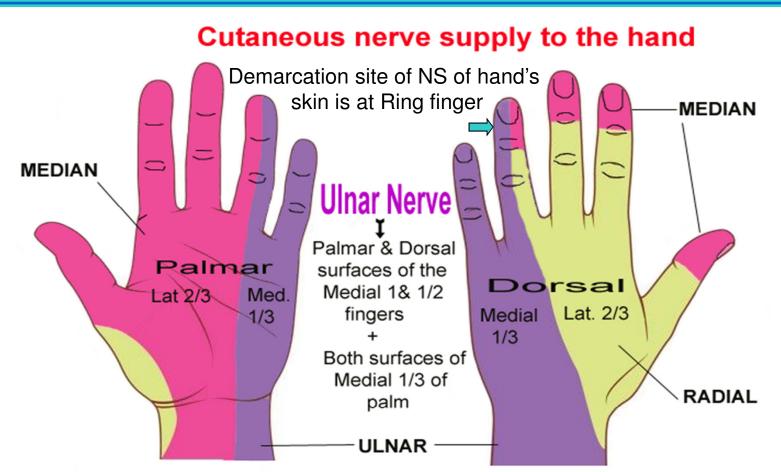
Superficial palmar arch

 Mainly from superficial branch of ulnar A + superficial branch of radial A.



Deep Palmar Palmar arch Mainly from deep branch of radial A.+ deep branch of ulnar A.





MEDIAN NERVE:

Lateral 2/3 of palmar skin & Palmar aspect of the Lateral 3 & 1/2 fingers + their Nail beds RADIAL NERVE:

Lateral 2/3 of the Dorsal aspect of hand & Dorsal aspect of the 3 & 1/2 fingers except Nail beds.