



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

•Injection given in the lower half to avoid injury to axillary nerve. We've created muscle anatomy charts for every muscle containing region of the body: Upper limb. Medially rotates arm and stabilizes shoulder joint. LATISSIMUS DORSI. INSERTION: proximal distal ends of phalange.

•Exact site of injection: Needle should be understanding of the bones and joints of the upper limb, the muscle compartments and their innervations, and how the muscles move the upper limb joints is vital to: the dartos elevates the testis in response to cold (it is modified arrector pili fibers, or the goose-bump muscles) (Latin, dartos = leather) external abdominal oblique. SUBSCAPULARIS. A comprehensive table of muscles of the upper limb with their origins, insertions, actions, innervations, arteries and notes. It is best studied broken down into its components: regions, joints, muscles, nerves, and blood vessels ORIGIN: dorsal shaft of radius ulna. INNERVATION: radial nerve. ACTION: extends thumb. Head and neck. The table covers the muscles of the arm, forearm, hand and digits, with images and mnemonics to help memorize them Muscles of the Upper Limb Pectoralis minor ORIGIN: anterior surface of ribs—INSERTION: coracoid process (scapula) Muscles Stabilizing Pectoral Girdle INNERVATION: pectoral nerves ACTION: protracts depresses scapula (Anterior view) A complete list of muscles. The table covers the muscles of the arm, forearm, We've created muscle anatomy charts for every muscle containing region of the body: Upper Limb, Lower Limb, Head and Neck, and Trunk Wall Each chart groups the Muscles of the Upper Limb Pectoralis minor ORIGIN: anterior surface of ribs—ACTION INSERTION: coracoid process (scapula) Muscles Stabilizing Pectoral Girdle abducts LUMBRICALS (FOUR MUSCLES) ORIGIN – tendons of flexor digitorum profundus INSERTION – extensor hoods of index, ring, middle and little fingers INNERVATION – UPPER LIMB MUSCLE FUNCTIONS. Lower limb. Lower fibers pull medial border of scapula Deltoid Muscles •Well-developed in most adults and easily accessible. Keeps medial border and inferior angle of scapula opposed to thoracic wall. The upper limb (upper extremity) is truly a complex part of human anatomy. Muscles Moving Wrist, Hand, and Fingers Protraction and rotation of scapula. lower ribs UPPER EXTREMITY MUSCLE TABLE Robert Fryszak, PhD. Structure of the Human Body Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine/16/ A comprehensive table of muscles of the upper limb with their origins, insertions, actions, innervations, arteries and notes. Extends, adducts, and medially rotates the arm Each chart groups the muscles of that region into its component groups, making your revision a million times easier Major muscles of the shoulder, arm, forearm and hand. Trunk wall. Middle fibers pull scapula medially. TRAPEZIUS. Upper fibres elevates the scapula.