

UPPER LIMB AND BACK 2

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Bones, joints, ligaments, superficial and functional anatomy of pectoral girdle, shoulder and arm (including sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular and shoulder joints)
2. Surface anatomy of pectoral, scapular, deltoid regions and regions of the arm
3. Anterior axioappendicular muscles (pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, subclavius muscle, serratus anterior): attachments, innervation, vascularization, actions, topography (repetition with emphasis on the actions related to the upper limb)
4. Posterior axioappendicular muscles (superficial – trapezius, latissimus dorsi, deep – levator scapulae, rhomboid minor and major): attachments, innervation, vascularization, actions, topography (repetition with emphasis on the actions related to the upper limb)
5. Scapulohumeral muscles (deltoid, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, teres major, subscapularis): attachments, innervation, vascularization, actions, topography
6. Rotator cuff muscles and their clinical significance
7. Axilla – repetition of general anatomy, walls, topography, contents
8. Axillary artery/vein – course, topography, branches/tributaries
9. Arterial anastomoses around the scapula
10. Brachial plexus: repetition of structure, topography and branches
11. Detailed anatomy, course, topography and area of innervation of dorsal scapular, suprascapular, long thoracic, subclavius, anterior pectoral, subscapular, thoracodorsal, axillary nerves
12. Musculocutaneous nerve: course, topography, branches, area of innervation
13. Radial nerve (in the axilla and the arm): course, topography, branches, area of innervation
14. Muscular compartments of the arm, intermuscular septa of the arm, medial and lateral bicipital grooves and their contents
15. Muscles of the arm (biceps brachii, coracobrachialis, brachialis, triceps brachii, anconeus): attachments, topography, innervation, vascularization, actions
16. Brachial artery: course, topography, branches, area of supply
17. Veins of the arm: course, topography, tributaries, area of drainage, usefulness for venous access

Always read the relevant clinical blue boxes to have an idea about clinical significance of structures you learn about. Attend the lectures for more clinical anatomy and supplementary anatomical data.

In the dissection room, you are supposed to recognize:

1. Bones of the pectoral girdle and the arm (repetition)
2. Surface anatomy of pectoral, scapular, deltoid regions and regions of the arm (in cadavers and your colleagues/yourself (preferably at home))
3. Sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints (articular discs, ligaments), ligaments of the scapula – in specimens and models
4. Axioappendicular muscles: pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus anterior, trapezius, latissimus dorsi, levator scapulae, rhomboids

5. Scapulohumeral muscles: deltoid, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres major, teres minor, subscapularis
6. Shoulder joint: articular surfaces, articular capsule, glenoid labrum, ligaments, tendon of the long head of the biceps brachii
7. Rotator cuff muscles, their relationships to the shoulder joint
8. Axilla: walls, axillary foramina, axillary artery and its branches, axillary vein and its tributaries
9. Brachial plexus: topography, roots, trunks, divisions, cords, branches of the supraclavicular and infraclavicular parts
10. Suprascapular nerve, its course, relationship to the suprascapular notch and superior transverse scapular ligament, branches, passage to the infrascapular fossa, possible entrapment sites
11. Axillary nerve: course, topography, branches
12. Musculocutaneous nerve: course, topography, branches, possible entrapment sites
13. Radial nerve: course, topography, branches in axilla and the arm, possible entrapment sites
14. Muscular compartments of the arm, intermuscular septa of the arm, lateral and medial bicipital grooves and their contents
15. Muscles of the arm: biceps brachii, coracobrachialis, brachialis, triceps brachii, anconeus – investigate their attachments, heads (if applicable), topography
16. Brachial artery: course, branches, topography
17. Veins of the arm: course, tributaries, possible sites for venous access.

Always investigate the topography of structures and look at variations present in various specimens!