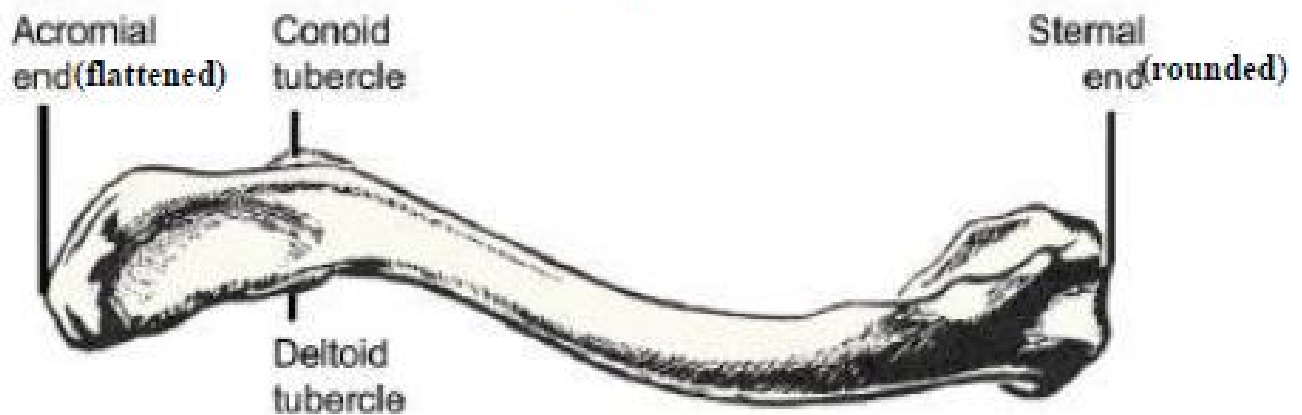
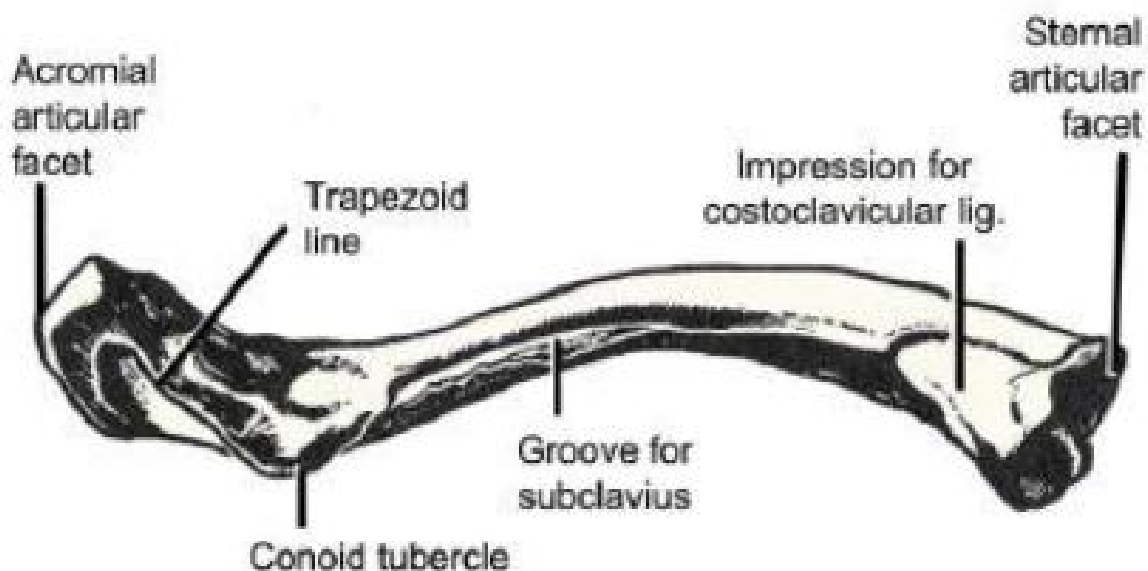


Clavicle



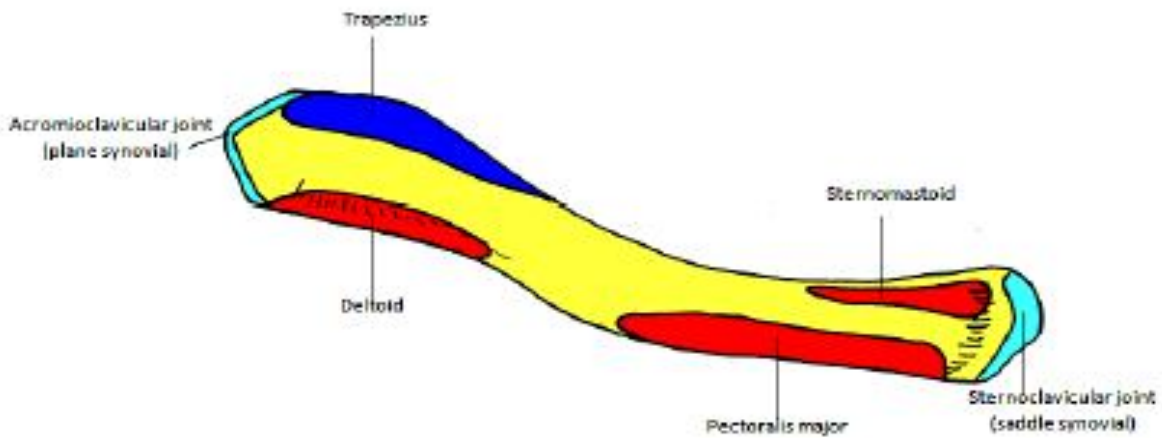
Right clavicle – superior surface – general features.



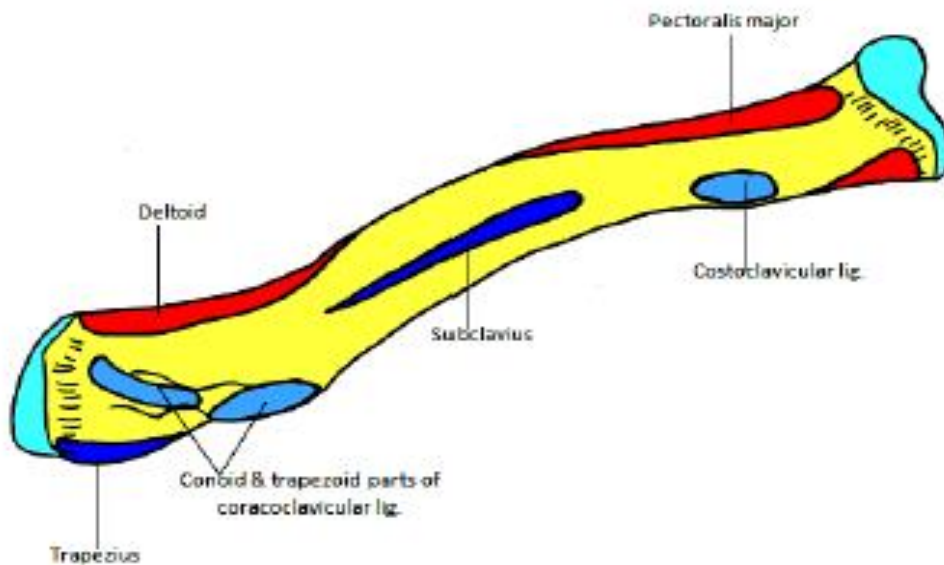
Right clavicle – inferior surface – general features.

* Clavicle is the only long bone lying horizontally. It has medial rounded end and lateral flattened end with a shaft in between. Medial 2/3 of shaft convex anteriorly, while its lateral 1/3 concave anteriorly.

* Joints : sternoclavicular joint at its sternal end (saddle synovial) and acromioclavicular joint at its acromial end (plane synovial).



Right clavicle – superior surface - attachments



Right clavicle – inferior surface - attachments

NB: subclavian groove gives attachment for subclavius muscle and through its lips; it gives attachment for both layers of clavipectoral fascia.

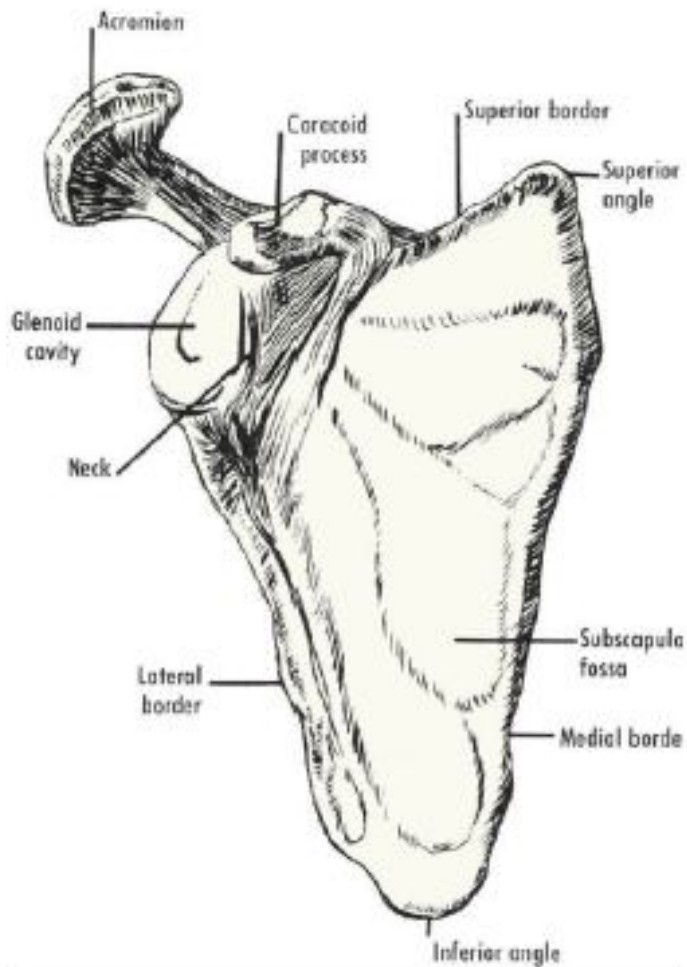
Ligaments attached: costoclavicular ligament and coracoclavicular ligament (conoid and trapezoid parts).

Structures related: subclavian vessels and brachial plexus are related to the concavity of the posterior surface of the medial 2/3 of the shaft.

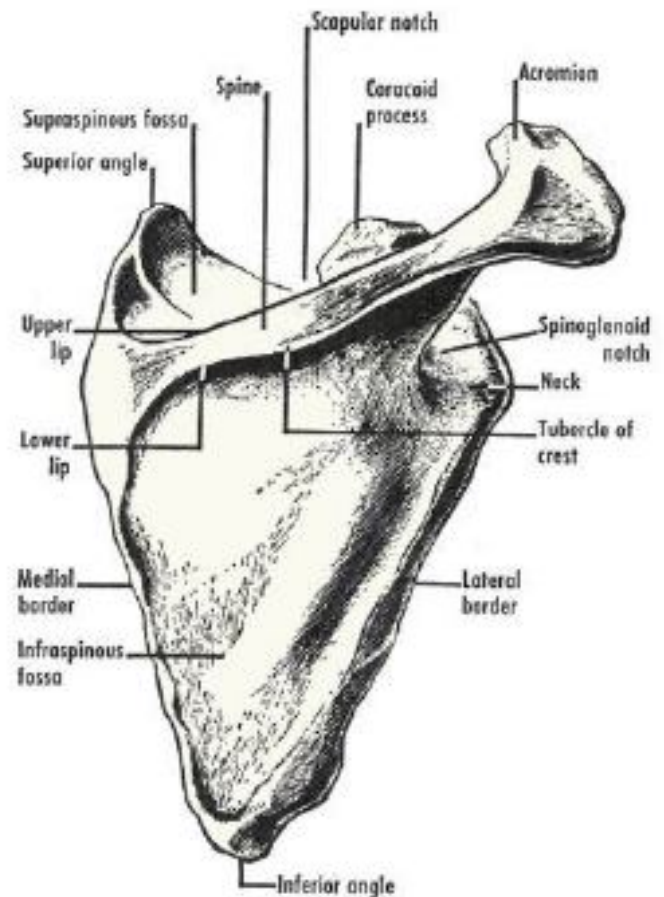
Right or left?

The rounded end is medial, the featureless surface is superior, and finally the medial 2/3 convex anteriorly.

Scapula



Right scapula – ventral aspect – general features



Right scapula – dorsal aspect – general features

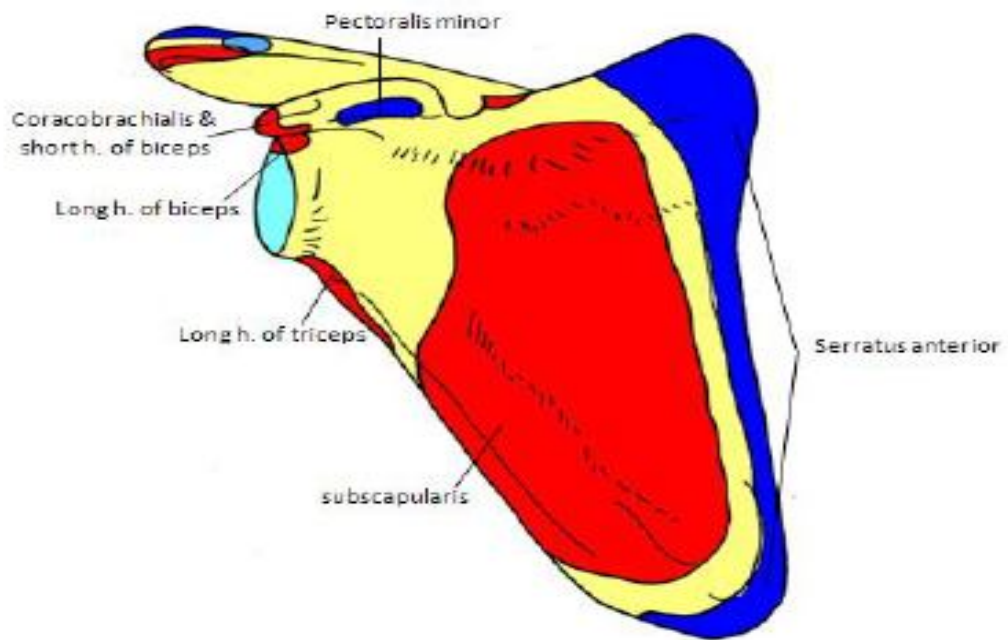
*Scapula has 2 surfaces (ventral and dorsal), 3 borders (superior, medial and lateral), 3 angles (superior, lateral and inferior), and 3 processes (spine, acromion continuous with spine, and coracoid process).

*Ventral surface is called costal surface.

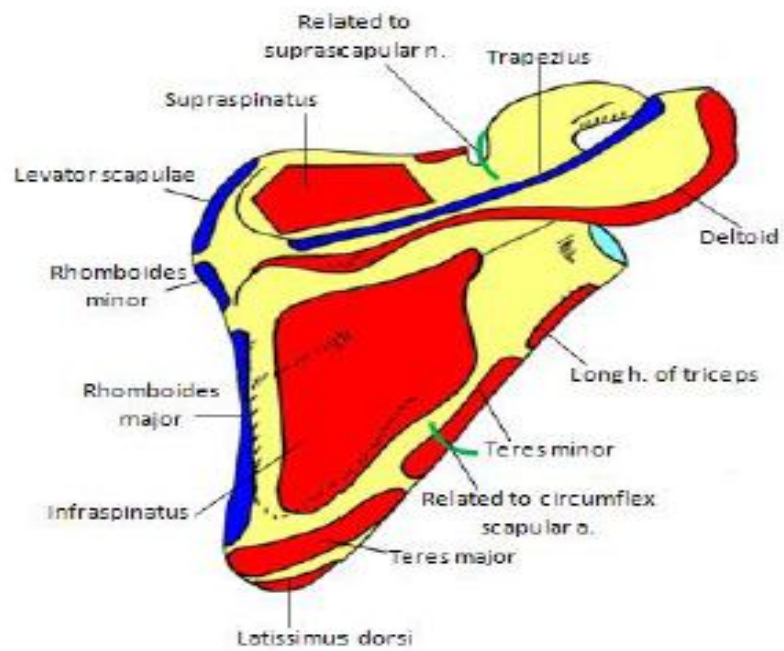
*Dorsal surface is divided by the spine into upper small supraspinous fossa and lower large infraspinous fossa, the 2 fossae are continuous through spinoglenoid notch.

* Medial border covers from 2nd rib down to 7th rib, so superior angle is at level with 2nd rib and inferior angle is at level with 7th rib, while the spine is at level with 3rd rib or 3rd thoracic vertebra.

* Joints: shoulder joint (ball and socket synovial) and acromioclavicular joint (plane synovial).



Right scapula – ventral aspect – attachments



Right scapula – dorsal aspect – attachments

N.B: * Long head of biceps muscle takes origin from supraglenoid tubercle which is intracapsular, while long head of triceps muscle takes origin from infraglenoid tubercle which is extracapsular.

* Capsule of shoulder joint is attached to margins of the glenoid cavity containing the labrum glenoidale which is also attached to margins of the glenoid cavity.

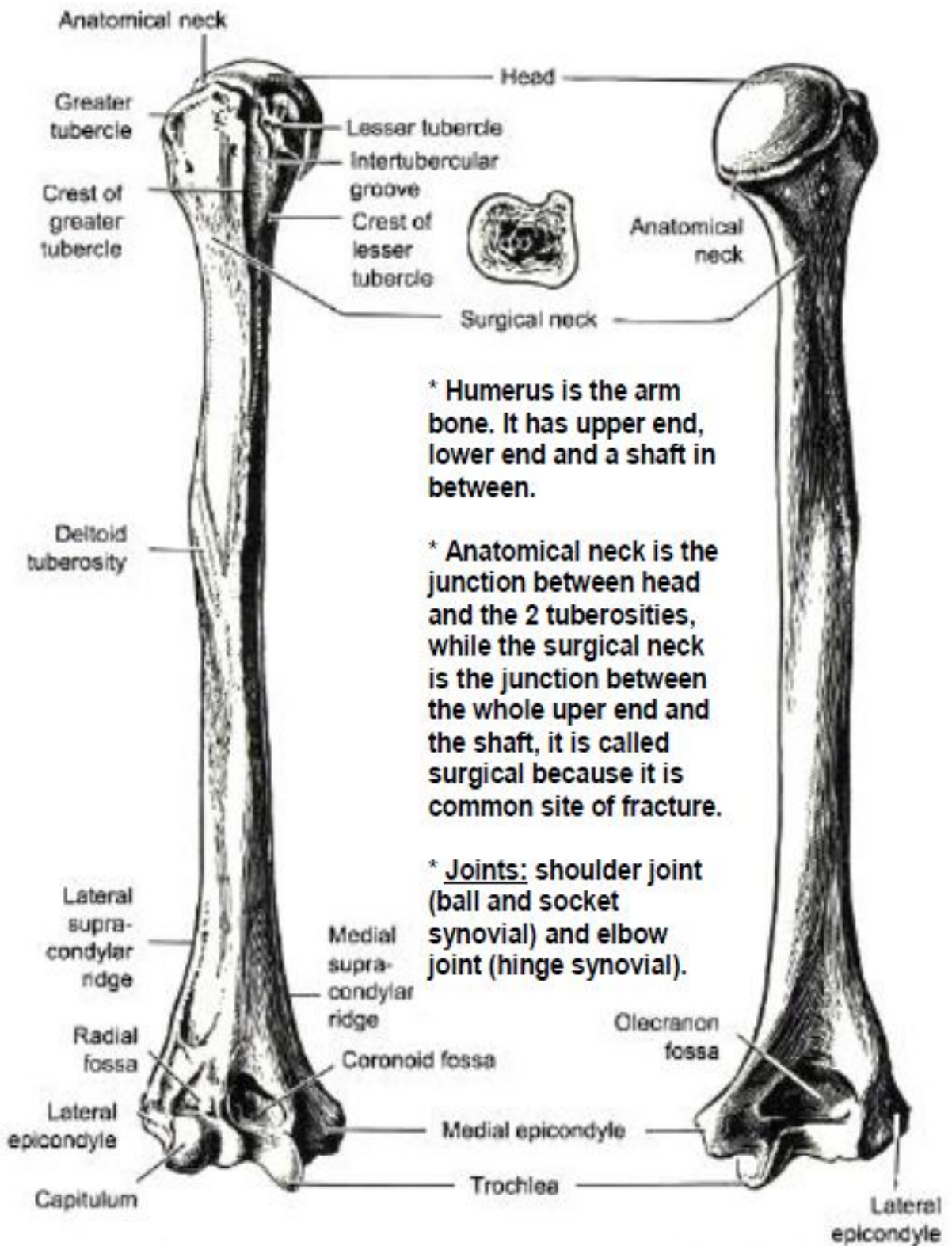
* Suprascapular nerve passes through the suprascapular foramen while suprascapular artery passes above suprascapular ligament outside the foramen.

* circumflex scapular artery is related to the lateral border interrupting the origin of teres minor muscle.

Right or left?

The glenoid cavity is superolateral, the apex of the bone is downwards, and the spine is directed posteriorly.

Humerus



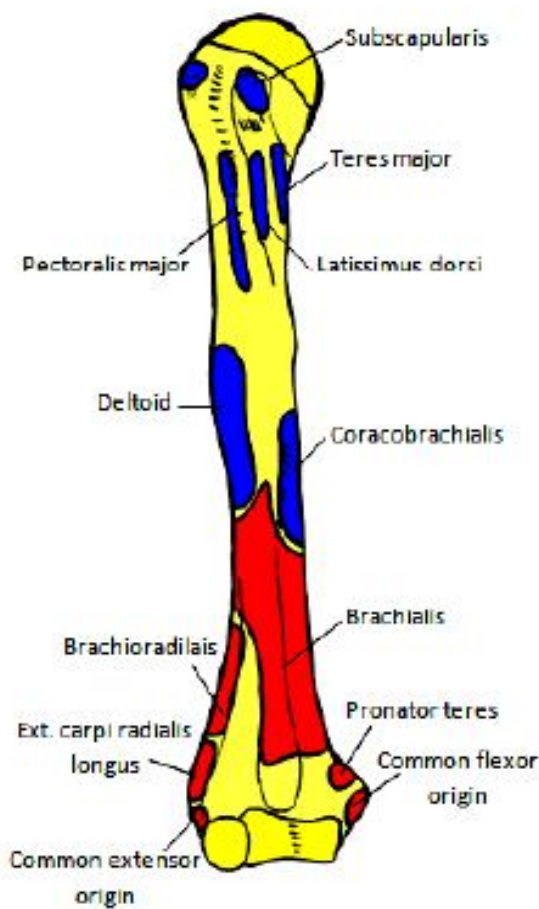
* Humerus is the arm bone. It has upper end, lower end and a shaft in between.

* Anatomical neck is the junction between head and the 2 tuberosities, while the surgical neck is the junction between the whole upper end and the shaft, it is called surgical because it is common site of fracture.

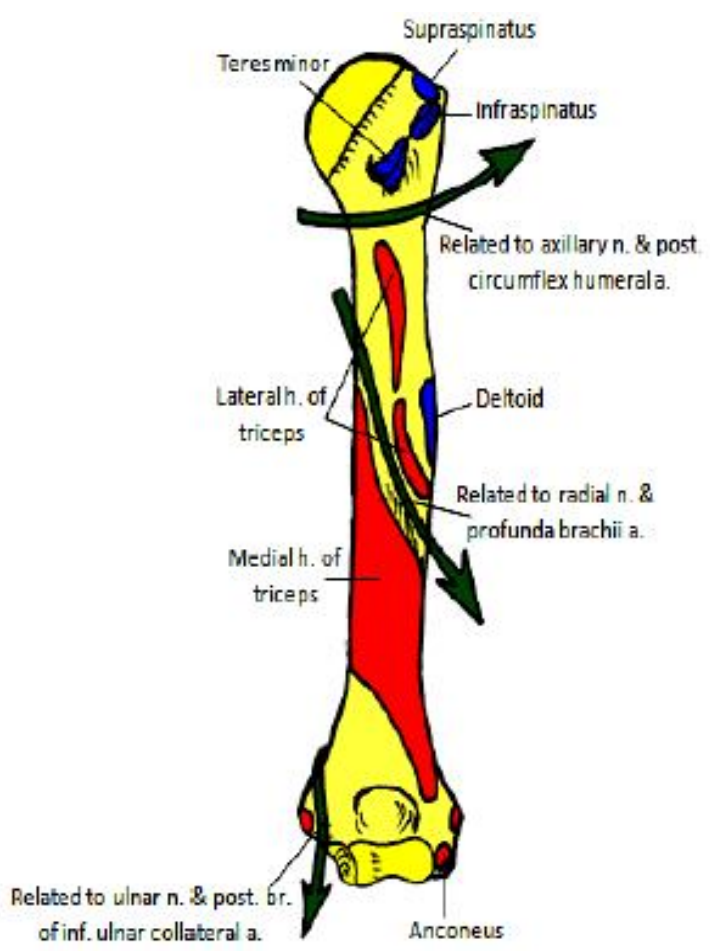
* Joints: shoulder joint (ball and socket synovial) and elbow joint (hinge synovial).

Right humerus–anterior aspect– general features.

Right humerus – posterior aspect – general features.



Right humerus – anterior aspect – attachments.



Right humerus – posterior aspect – attachments.

Right or left?
 Head is superomedial,
 and olecranon fossa is
 posterior.

N.B: * Intertubercular sulcus (bicipital groove) contains tendon of long head of biceps muscle with its synovial sheath and ascending branch of anterior circumflex humeral artery. It gives attachments for pectoralis major (lateral lip), latissimus dorsi (floor), and teres major (medial lip) muscles (PLT).
 * Greater tuberosity gives attachments for supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles (SIT).