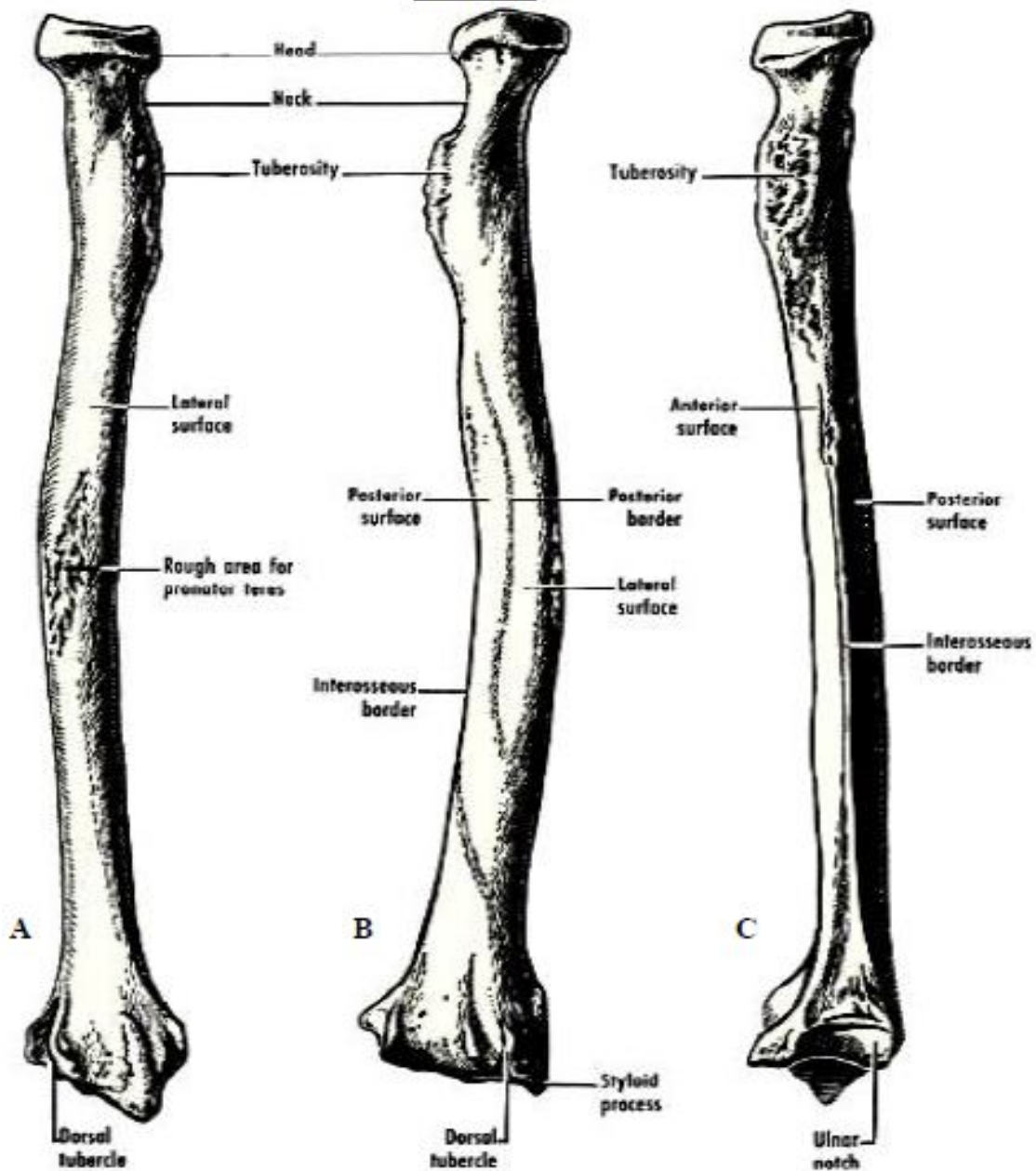


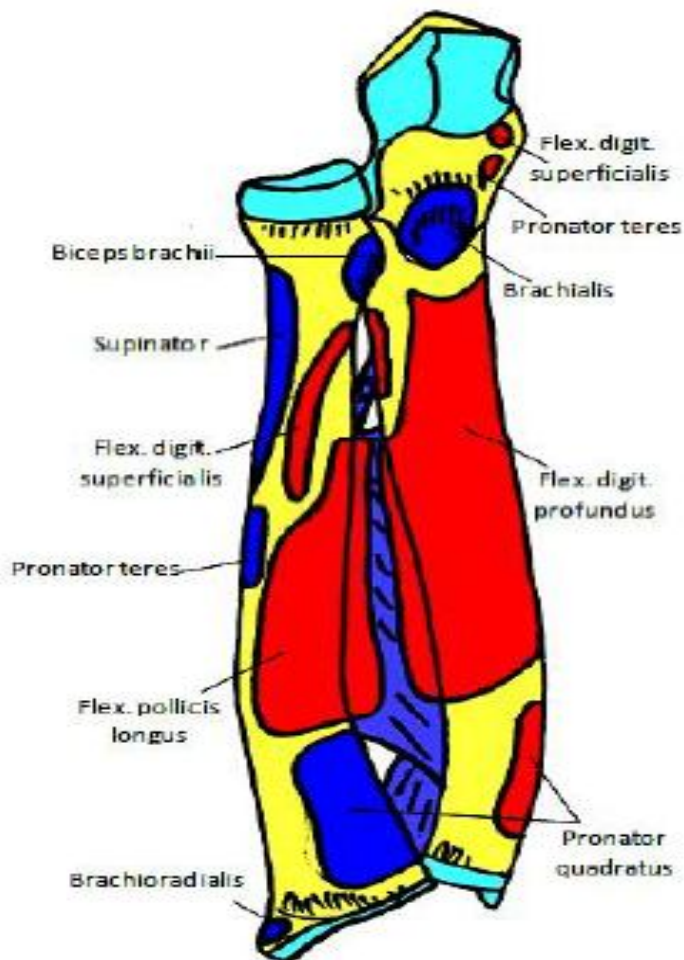
## Radius



Right radius – general features – A)lateral aspect, B)dorsal aspect, C)medial aspect

\* Radius is the lateral bone of the forearm. It has upper end, lower end and a shaft in between.

\* Joints: elbow joint (hinge synovial), superior&inferior radioulnar joints (pivot synovial), middle radioulnar joint (fibrous), and wrist joint (ellipsoid synovial).



Right articulated radius and ulna – anterior view.

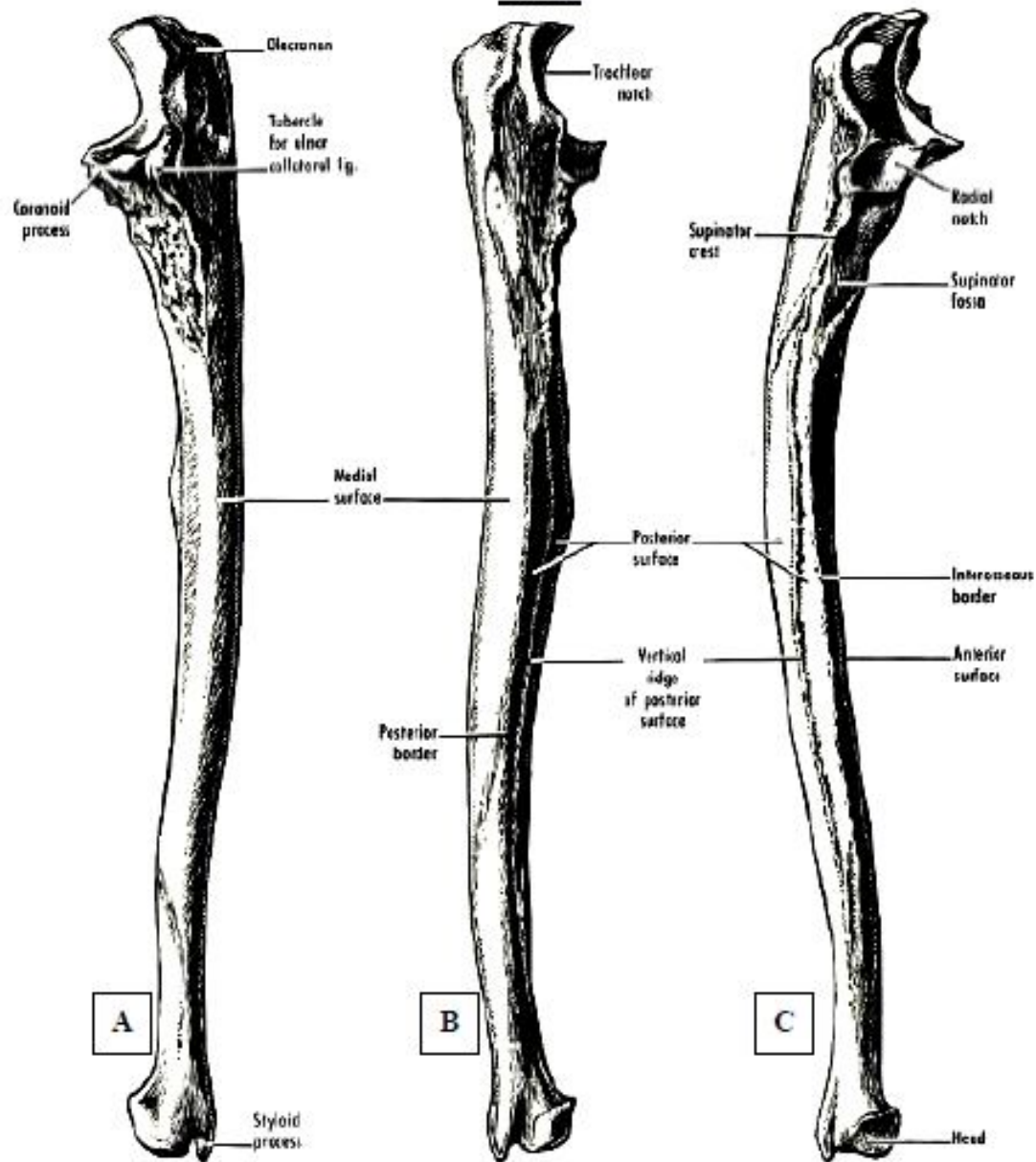
**Right or left?**  
**Head is superior,**  
**interosseous**  
**border is medial,**  
**styloid process is**  
**lateral, and dorsal**  
**tubercle is**  
**posterior.**

**\* Inferior surface of**  
**lower end of radius**  
**is divided into**  
**lateral triangular**  
**facet for scaphoid**  
**bone and medial**  
**quadrangular facet**  
**for lunate bone.**

**For posterior aspect**  
**attachments, see**  
**articulated radius and**  
**ulna posterior view.**

**N.B:** posterior surface of lower end of radius presents dorsal tubercle (tubercle of Lister), lateral to that tubercle there are 2 shallow grooves for tendons of extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis muscles (2<sup>nd</sup> compartment of extensor retinaculum), medial to the tubercle there is deep groove for tendon of extensor pollicis longus muscle (3<sup>rd</sup> compartment of ext.retin.), and the most medial groove is shallow for tendons of extensor digitorum, extensor indices, posterior interosseous nerve, and anterior interosseous artery (4<sup>th</sup> compartment of ext.retin.).

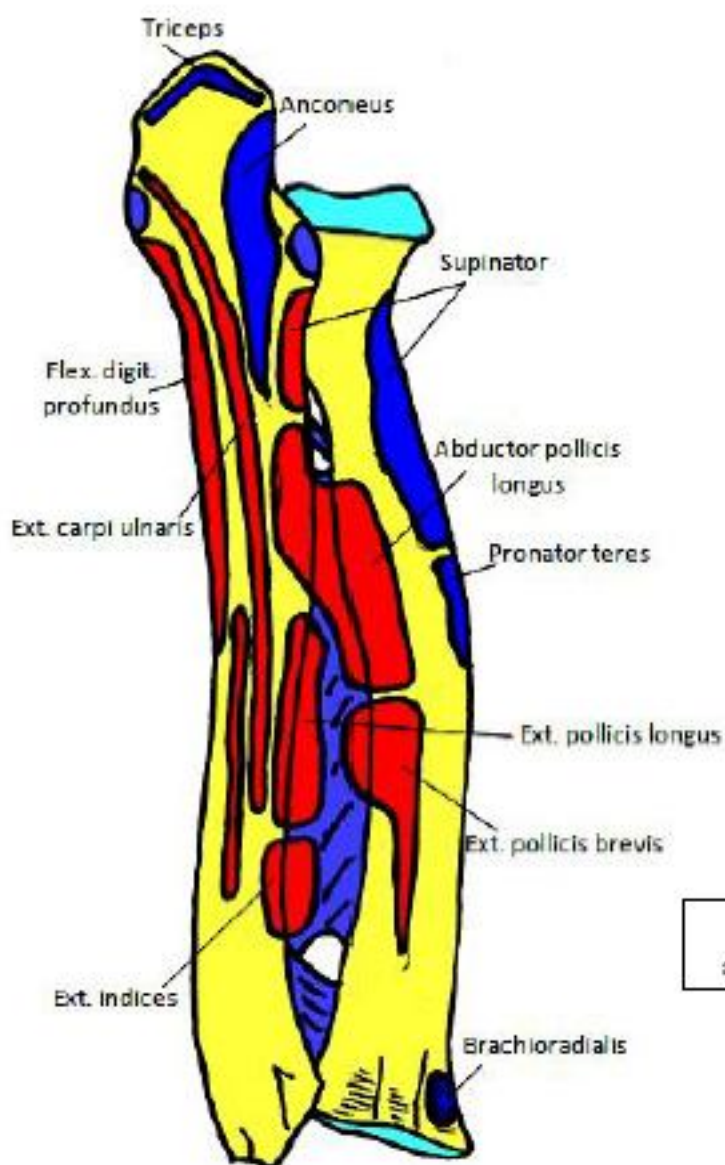
## Ulna



Right ulna – general features – A)medial aspect, B)posterior aspect, C)lateral aspect.

Ulna is the medial bone of the forearm. It has upper end, lower end, and a shaft in between.

Joints: elbow joint (hinge synovial), superior & inferior radioulnar joints (pivot synovial), and middle radioulnar joint (fibrous). Ulna does not share in the wrist joint, it is separated from carpal bones by the articular disc of the inf. radioulnar j.



**Right or left?**

Olecranon and coronoid processes are superior with trochlear notch facing anteriorly, radial notch and the sharp interosseous border are lateral.

**N.B:** the groove between the head of ulna and its styloid process is related to the tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris muscle (6<sup>th</sup> compartment of extensor retinaculum).

For anterior aspect attachments, see articulated radius and ulna anterior view.

**Right articulated radius and ulna – posterior view.**

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*Thank you*