



Lecture: Lab 3

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Lab 3

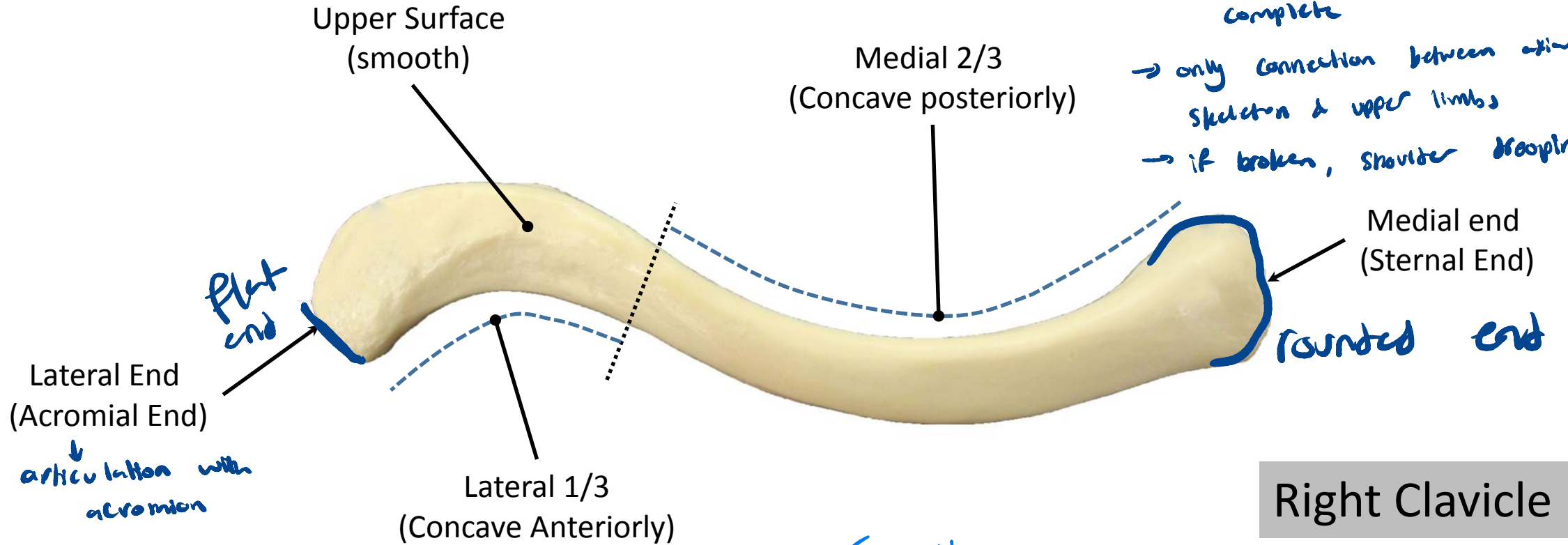
Bones of Upper Limb

Clavicle ~ the only horizontal long bone [2 ends + shaft]

→ first to be ossified, last to complete

→ only connection between axial skeleton & upper limbs

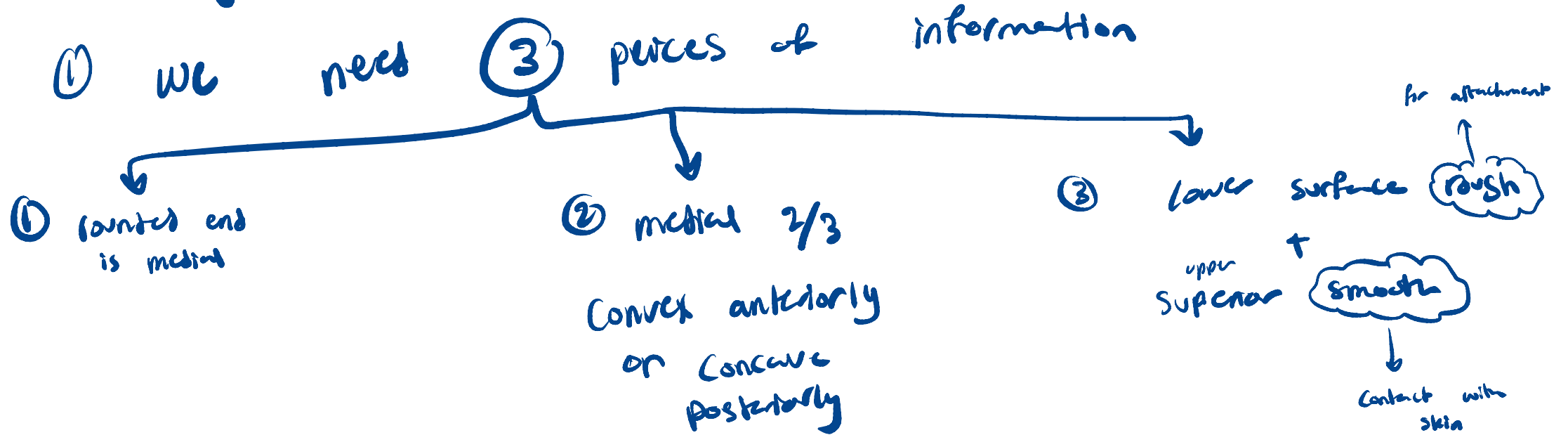
→ if broken, shoulder drooping



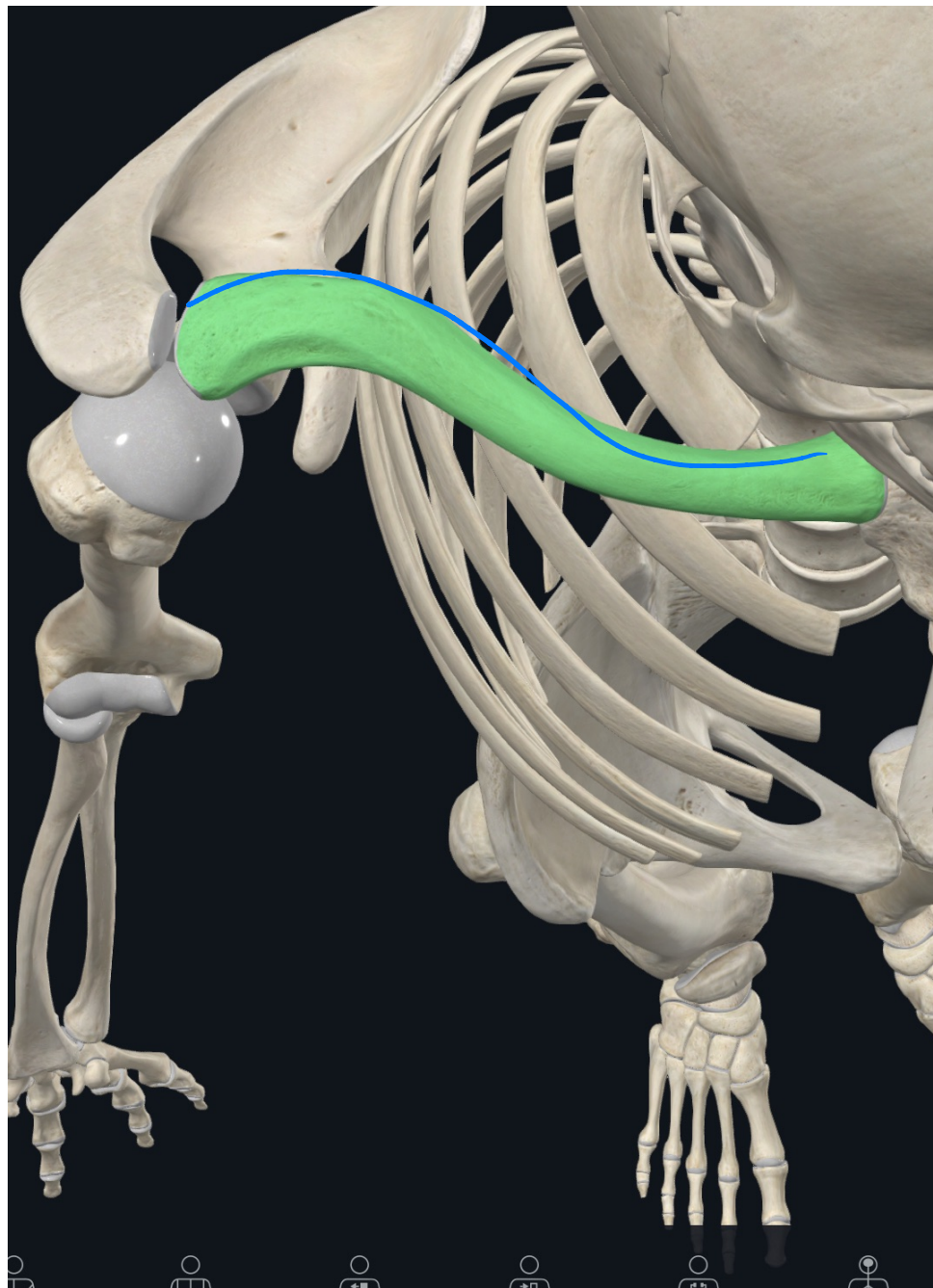
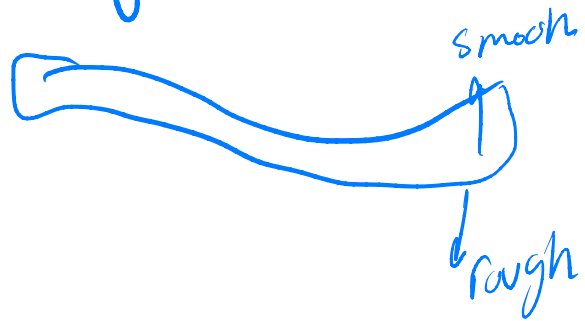
Right Clavicle

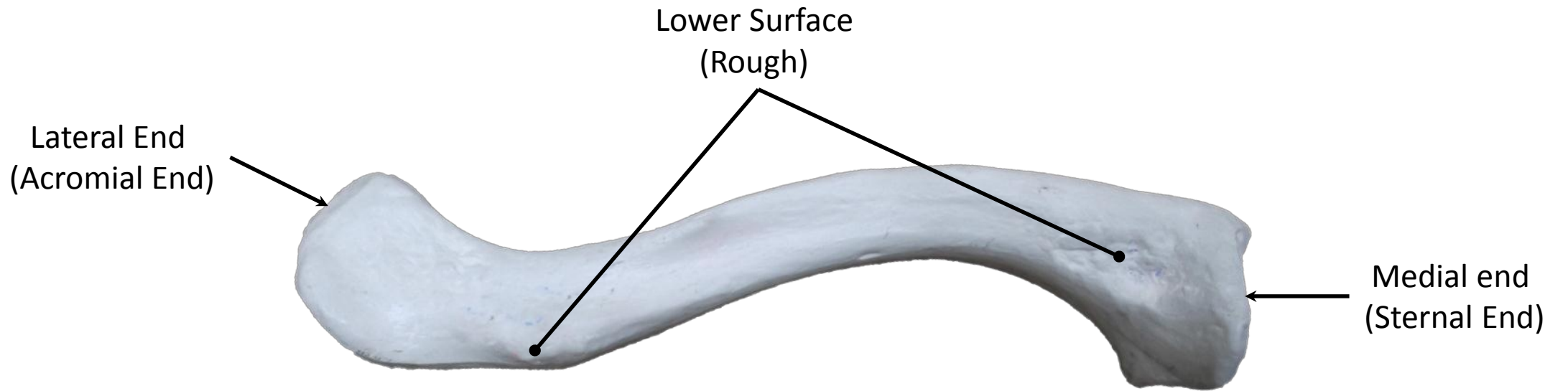
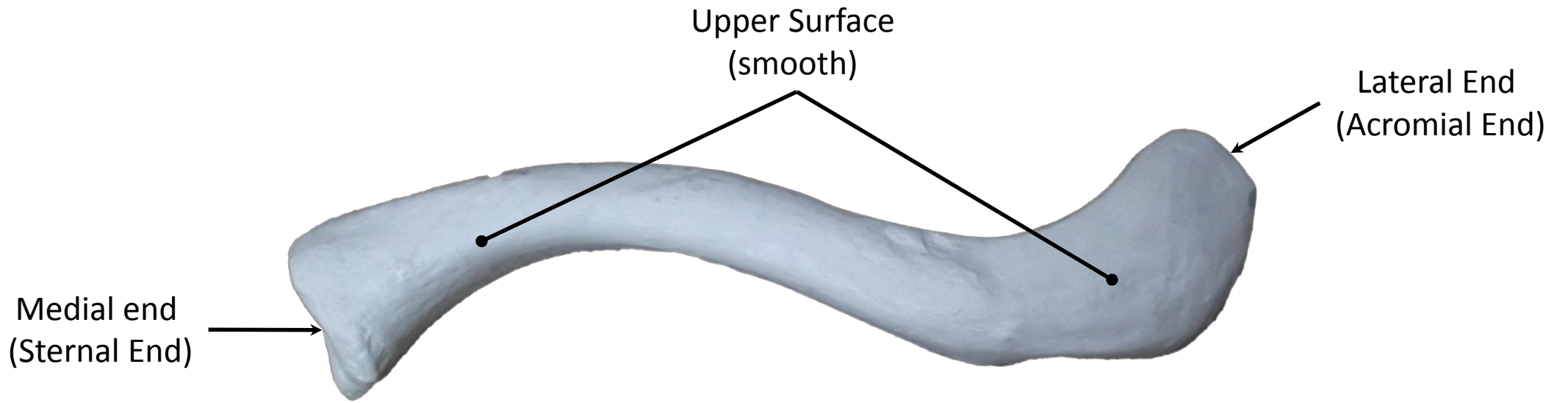
membrane بالقوة عقب

Right vs Left Clavicle

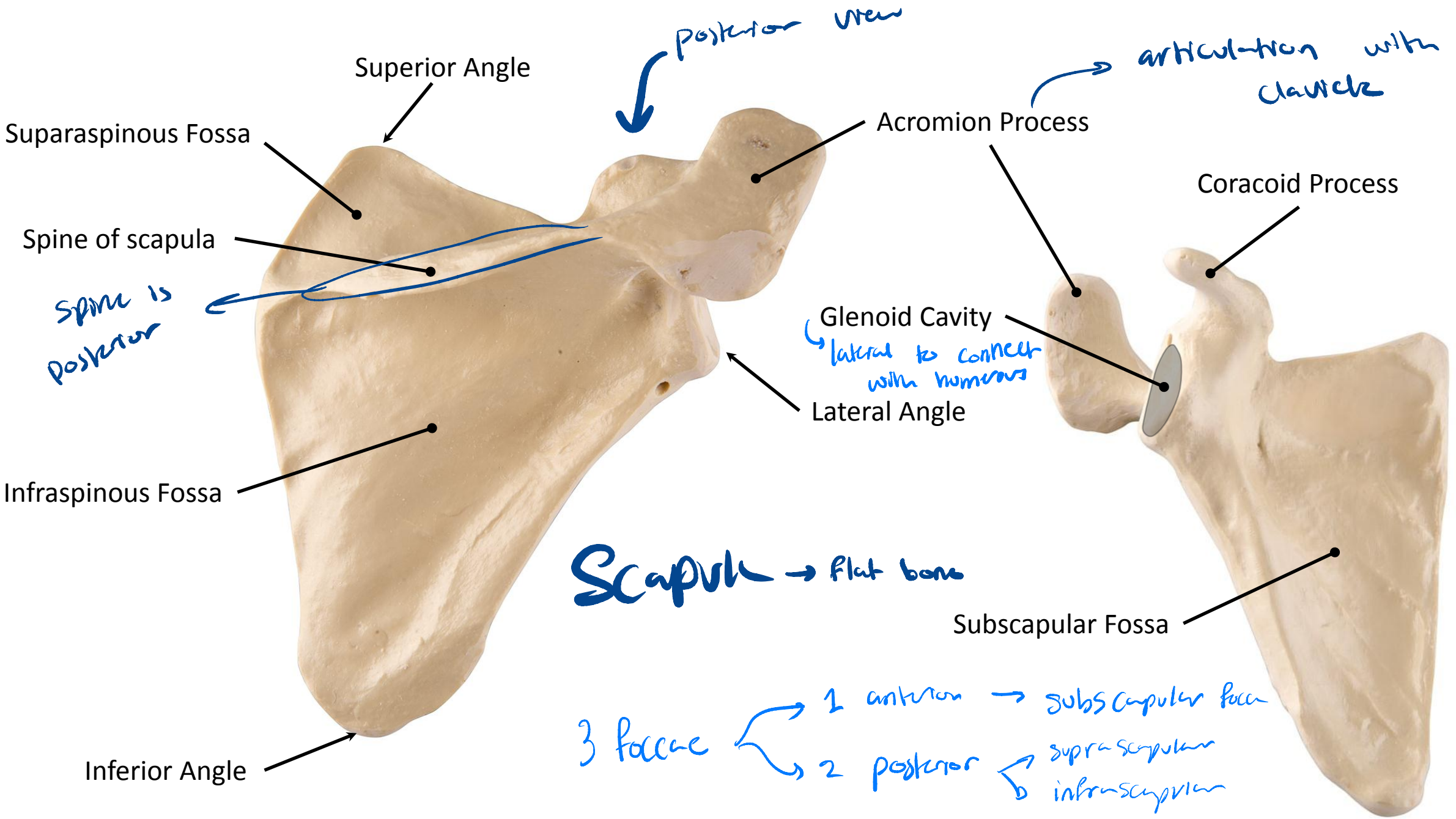


Right Scapula



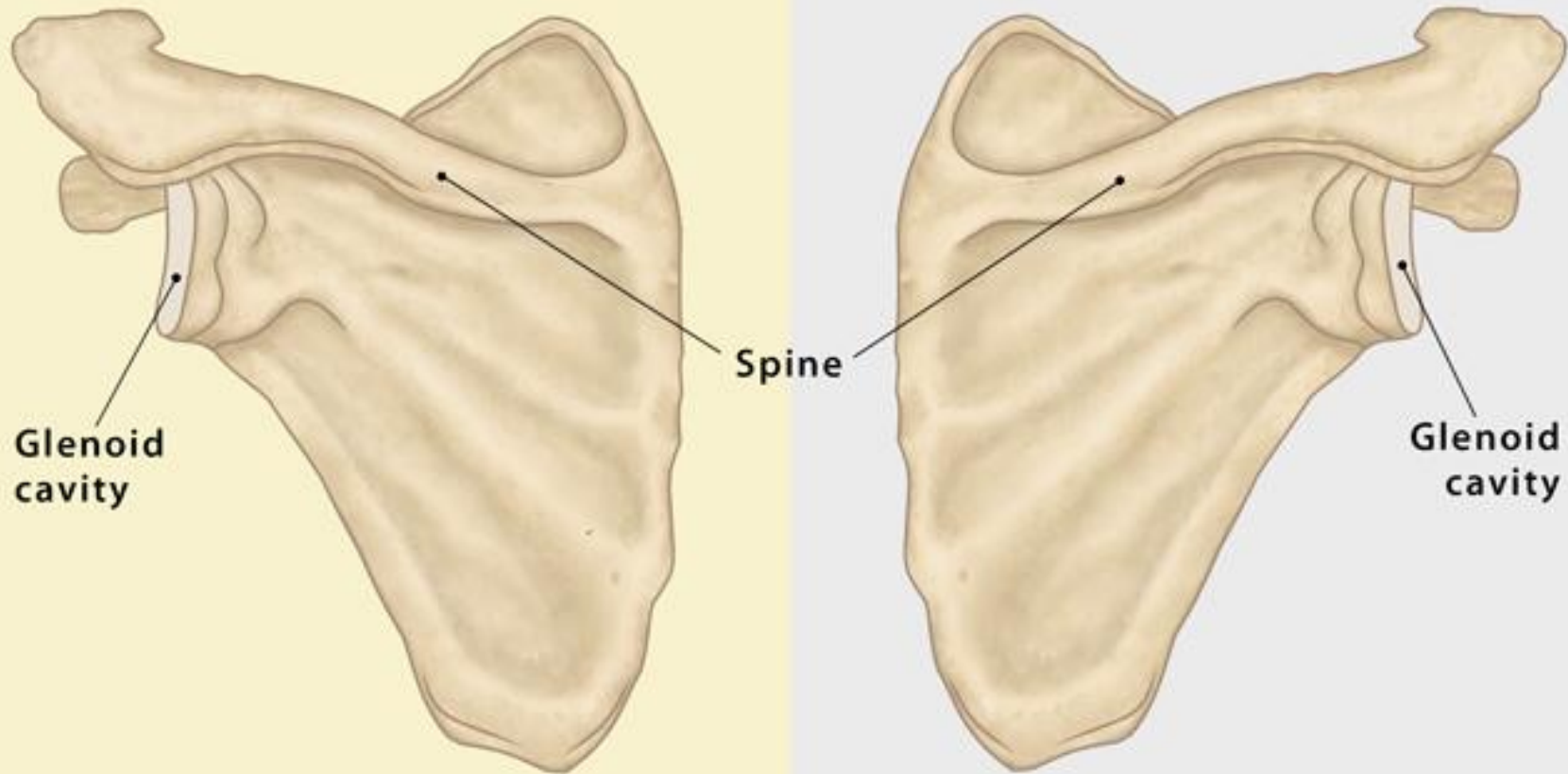


Right Clavicle



Scapula

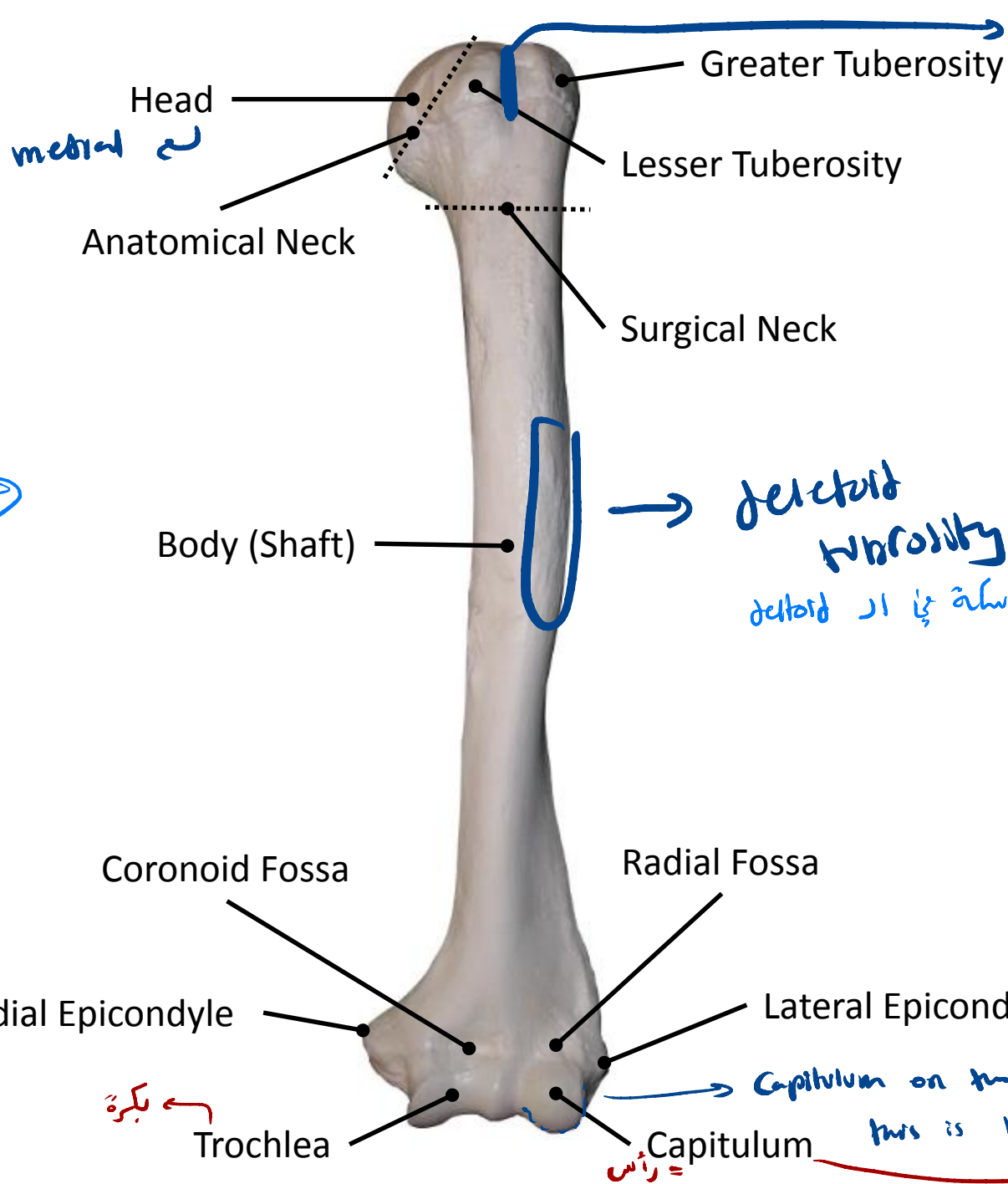
Left vs Right



Hummerus

↓
long bone

left hummerus →



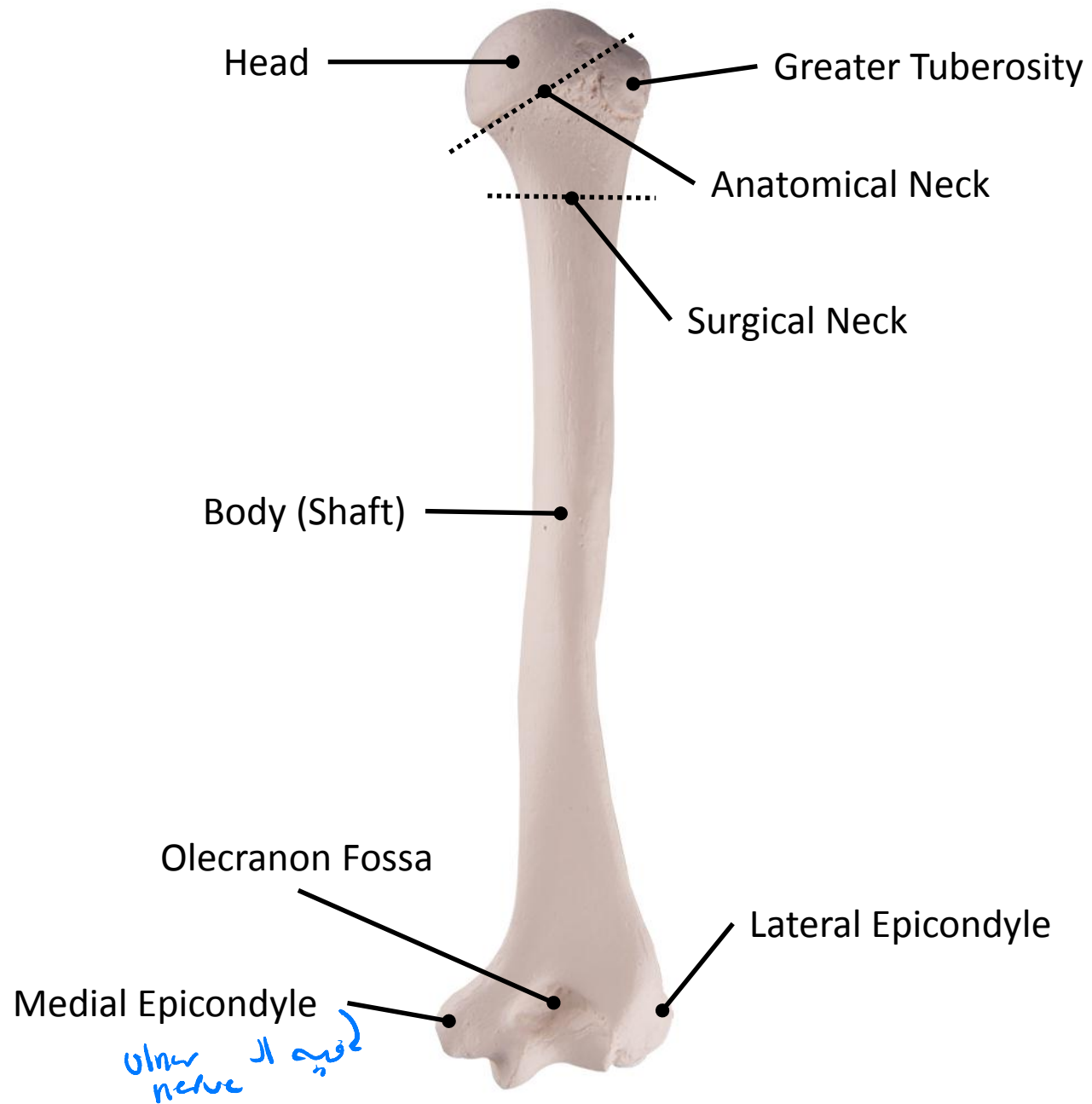
medial ←

bicipital groove =
inter-tubercle sulcus

→ deltoid tuberosity
مماسة على الـ دلتويد

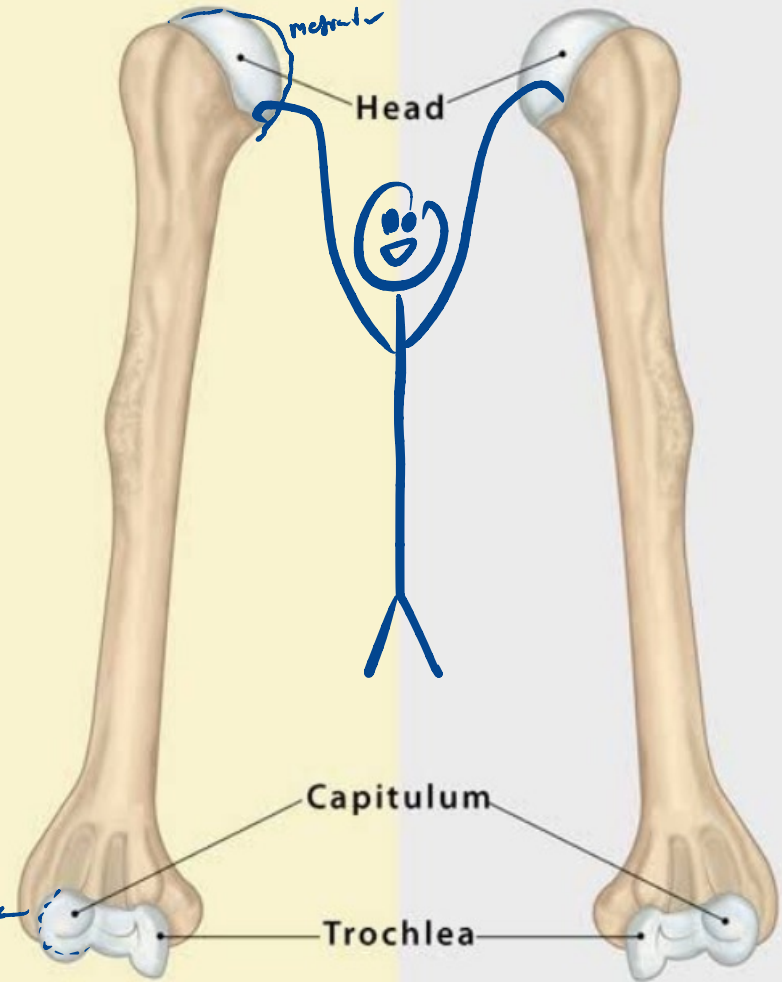
← بكرة

→ Capitulum on the left then this is left humerus
رأس = must be lateral



Humerus
Right vs Left

according to anatomical position



metac

Head

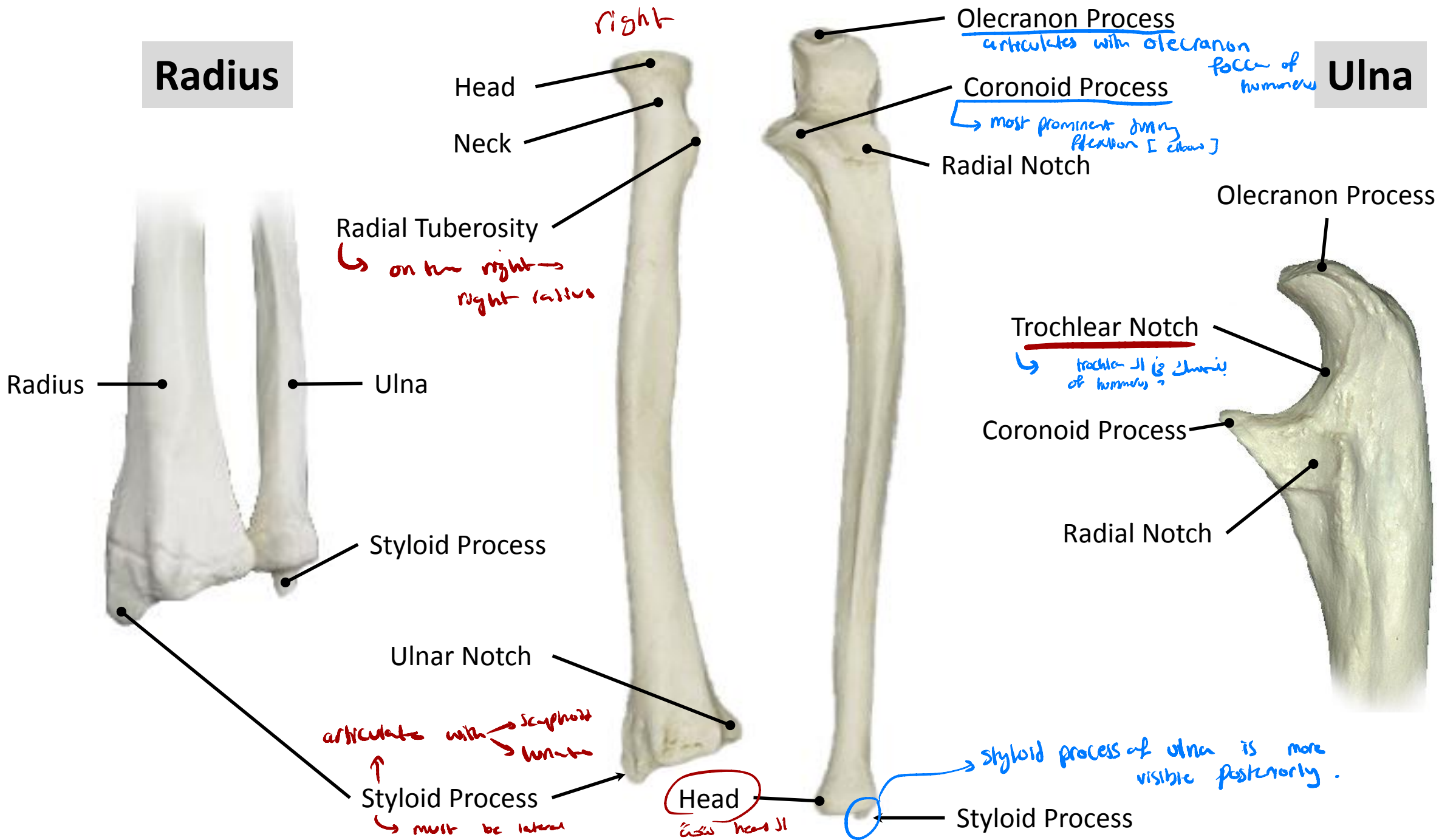
Capitulum

Trochlea

capitulum on the right
right humerus

Radius

Ulna



right

Head

Neck

Radial Tuberosity

on the right -> right radius

Radius

Ulna

Styloid Process

Ulnar Notch

articulate with scaphoid & lunate
must be lateral

Styloid Process

Head

radius head II

Olecranon Process

articulates with olecranon fossa of humerus

Coronoid Process

most prominent during flexion [elbow]

Radial Notch

Olecranon Process

Trochlear Notch

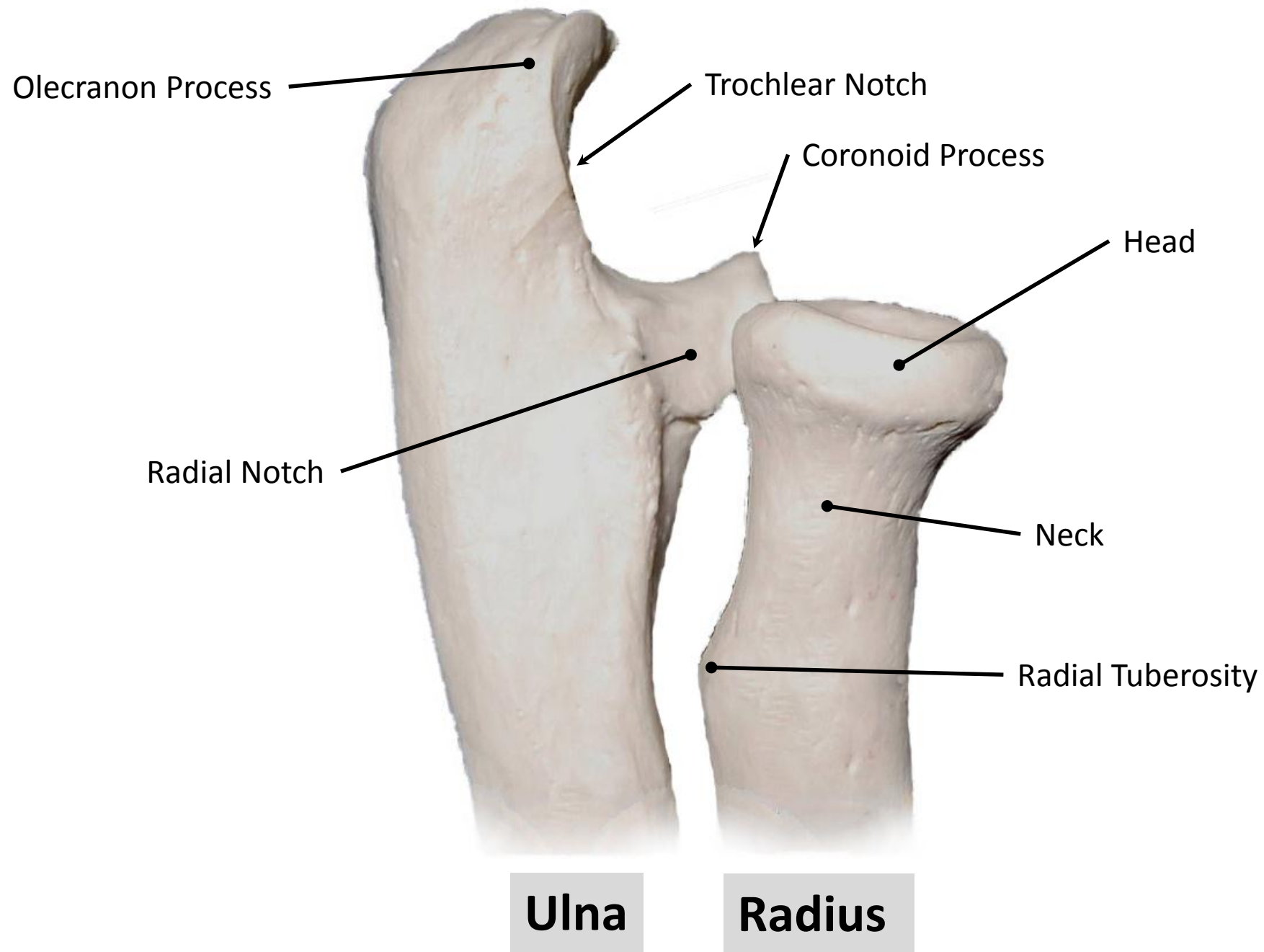
trochlea of humerus

Coronoid Process

Radial Notch

styloid process of ulna is more visible posteriorly.

Styloid Process



* lunate + scaphoid are articulated with the styloid process of the radius

[8] Carpal bones

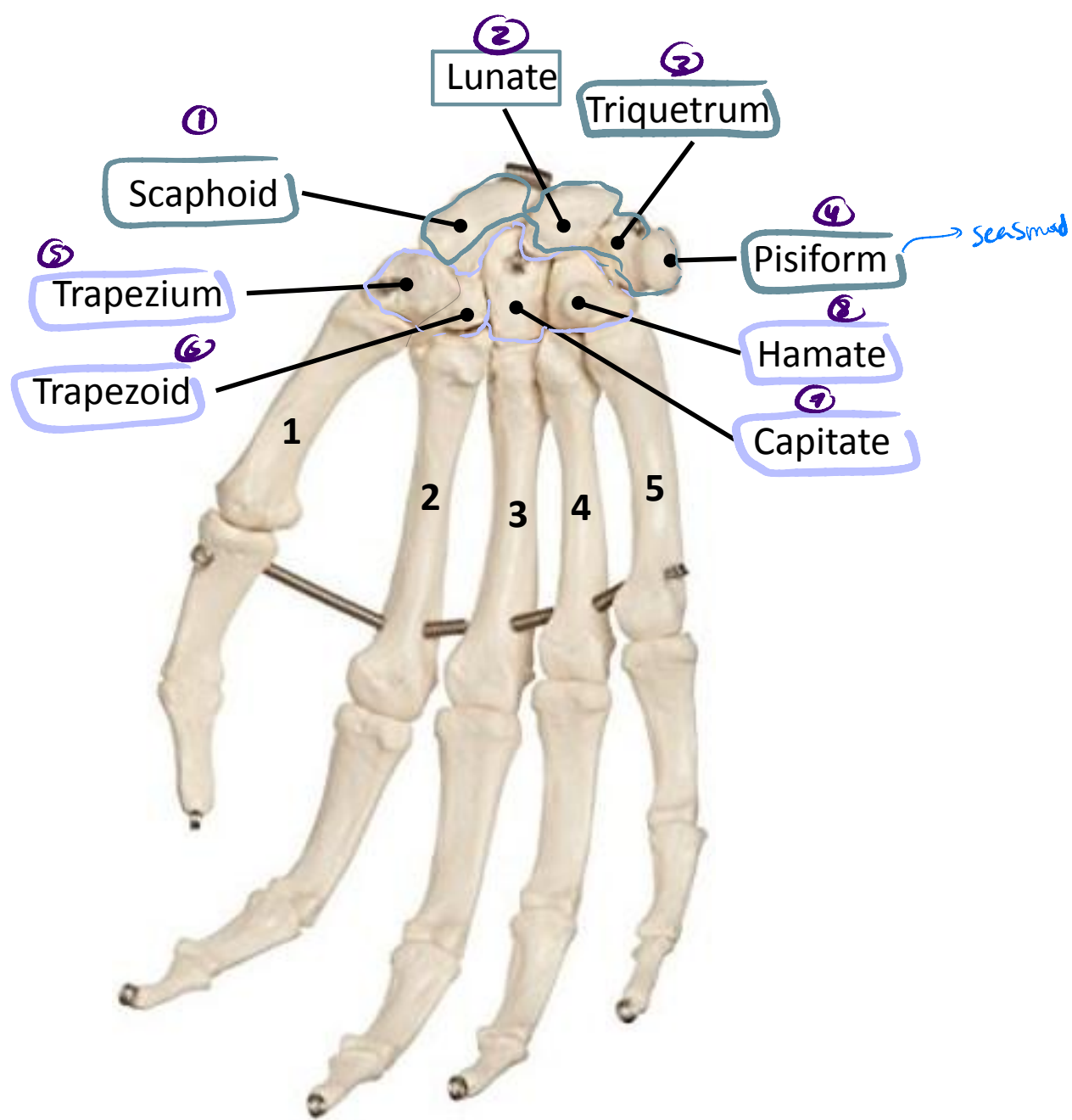
- ↳ proximal
- ↳ distal

lateral → medial: *من الخارج إلى الداخل*

&

proximal to distal

that's why we start with Scaphoid



Carpal

Lunate
Triquetrum
Capitate
Hamate
Scaphoid
Trapezoid
Trapezium

Metacarpal bones:

- Base (Proximal)

- Body (Shaft)

- Head (Distal)

Phalanges:

- Base

- Body

- Head

5

4

3

2

1

الترقيع يبدأ من ال Big thumb

