PALPABLE STRUCTURES IN THE UPPER LIMB

- Acromioclavicular joint
- Medial & lateral epicondyles
- Olecranon
- Head of radius
- Anconeus (posterior to olecranon)
- Radial & ulnar styloid processes
- Dorsal (Lister’s) tubercle of radius
- Hook of hamate
- Biceps tendon and aponeurosis
- Brachial, radial & ulnar pulses

LEFT SCAPULA

- Covers half the ribs 2-7
- 8th rib is first below
- Upper border at T2
- Medial spine at T3
- Lower border at T7
**PALPABLE NERVES IN UPPER LIMB**

- Upper trunk over first rib
- Supraclavicular
- Median between palmaris longus & flexor carpi radialis
- Ulnar behind medial epicondyle
- Ulnar lateral to pisiform

**VULNERABLE NERVES IN THE ARM**

- Acromion
- Axillary nerve
- Posterior axilla
- Radial nerve
- Lateral epicondyle

**RADIAL NERVE**

Passes from where the posterior axilla meets the arm to a point 2/3 down a line from acromion to the lateral epicondyle then it passes anterior to the lateral epicondyle.
AXILLARY NERVE DAMAGE IN FRACTURE OR DISLOCATION OF NECK OF HUMERUS

Axillary nerve winds around the surgical neck of the humerus and is liable to damage in a fracture or dislocation. This leads to loss of action of deltoïd with impaired abduction of the shoulder.

Area of loss or changed sensation if the cutaneous branches of the axillary nerve are damaged. It must be tested before any manipulation so that one can be sure that it was damaged by the injury and not by the manipulation.

ARteries AND Nerves LIABLE TO DAMAGE AT 4 SITES OF FRACTURE OF THE Humerus

- Fracture at surgical neck
- Potential damage to axillary nerve & posterior circumflex humeral artery
- Potential damage to radial nerve & profunda brachii artery
- Supracondylar fracture
- Potential damage to brachial artery & median nerve
- Midshaft fracture
- Fracture of medial epicondyle
- Potential damage to ulnar nerve & ulnar collateral artery