

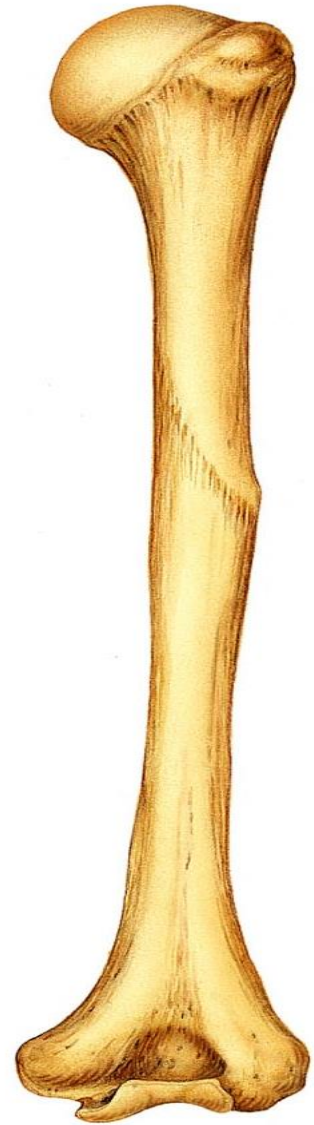
Appendicular Skeleton

Upper Limb

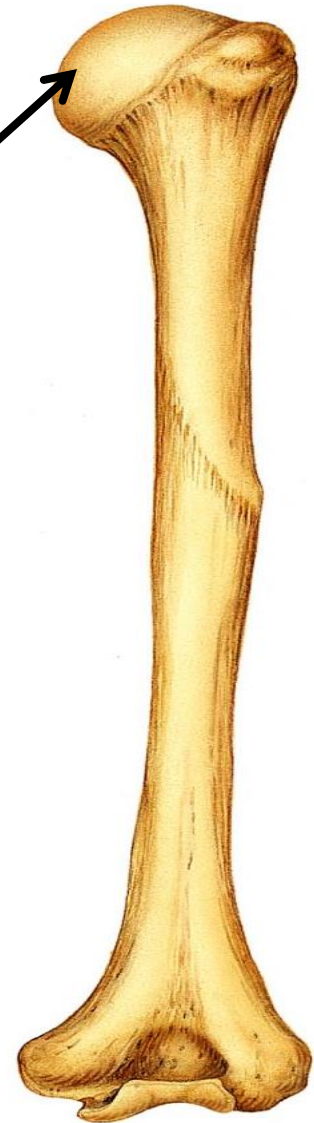
Upper Limb



Humerus

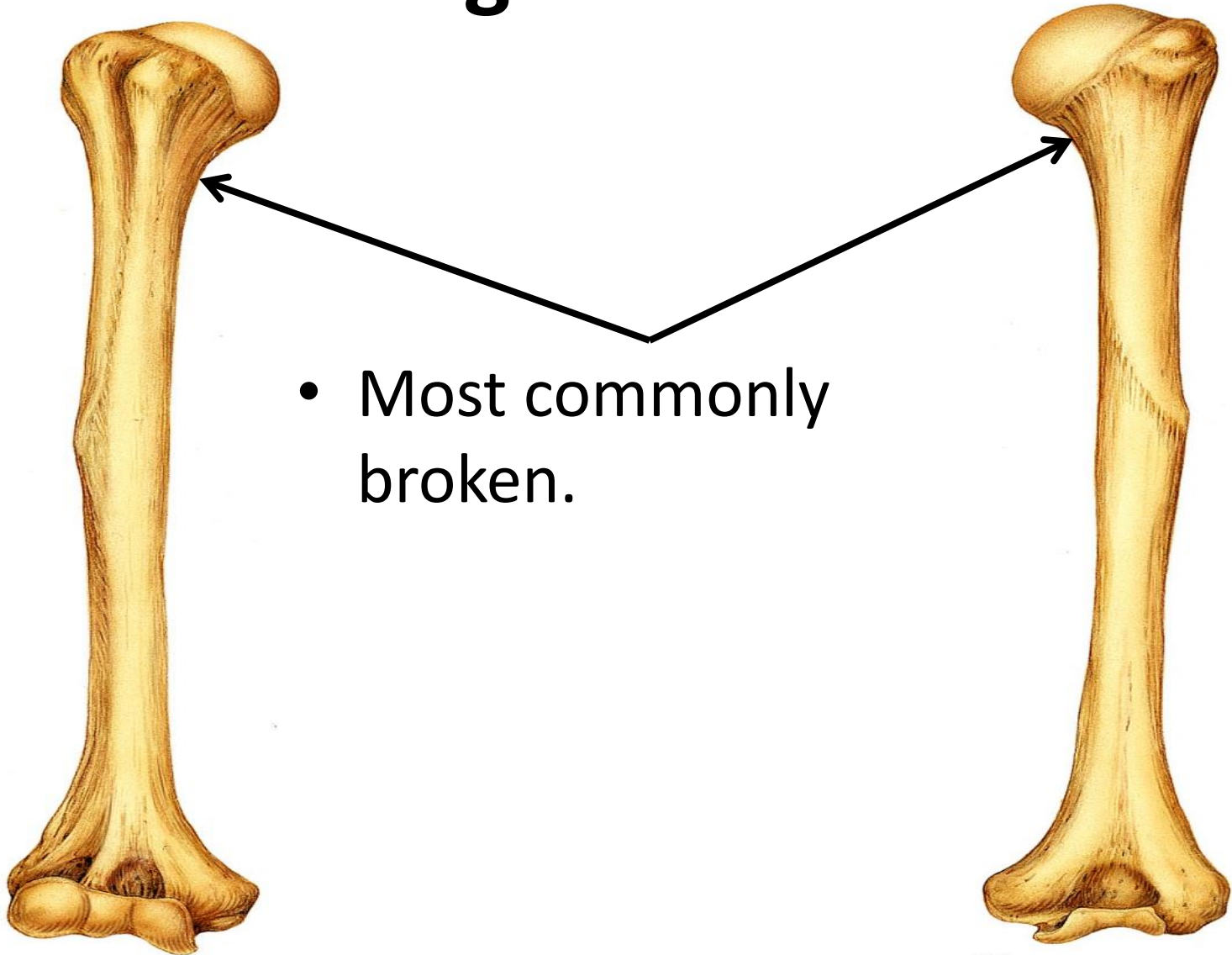


Head



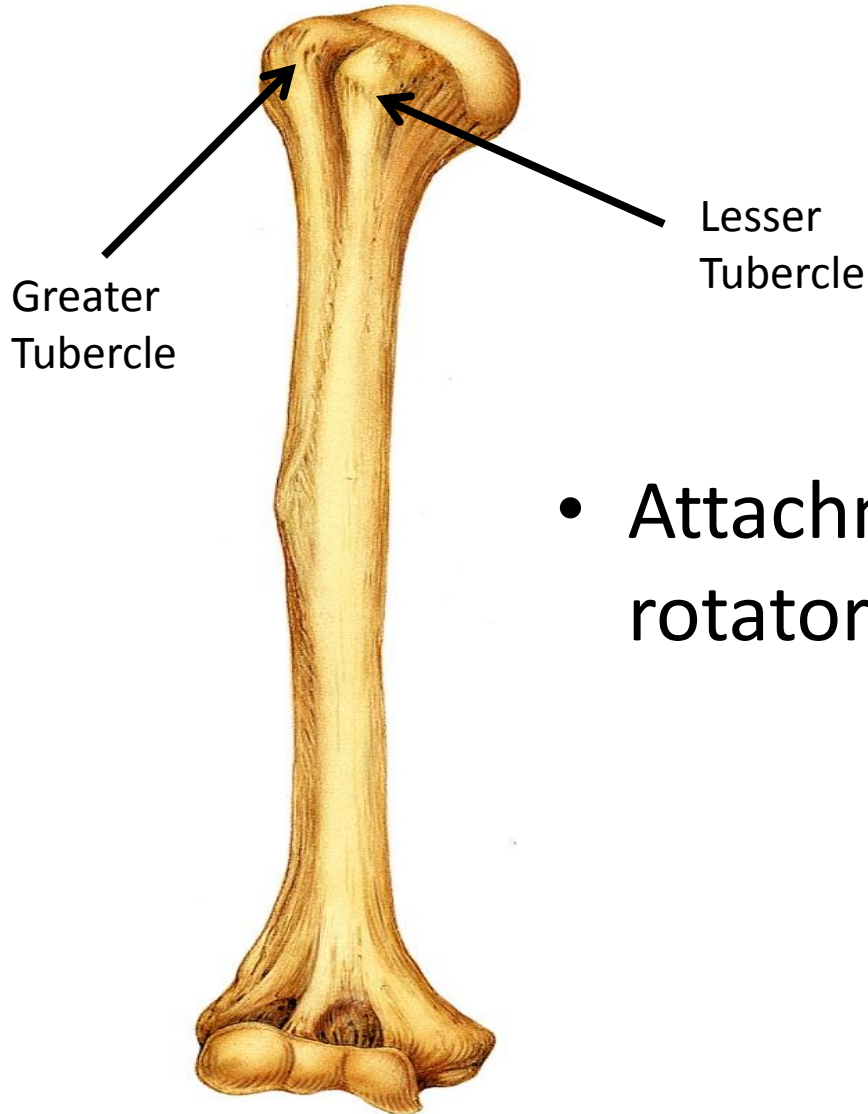
- Articulates with the glenoid cavity.
- Allows arm to hang freely

Surgical Neck

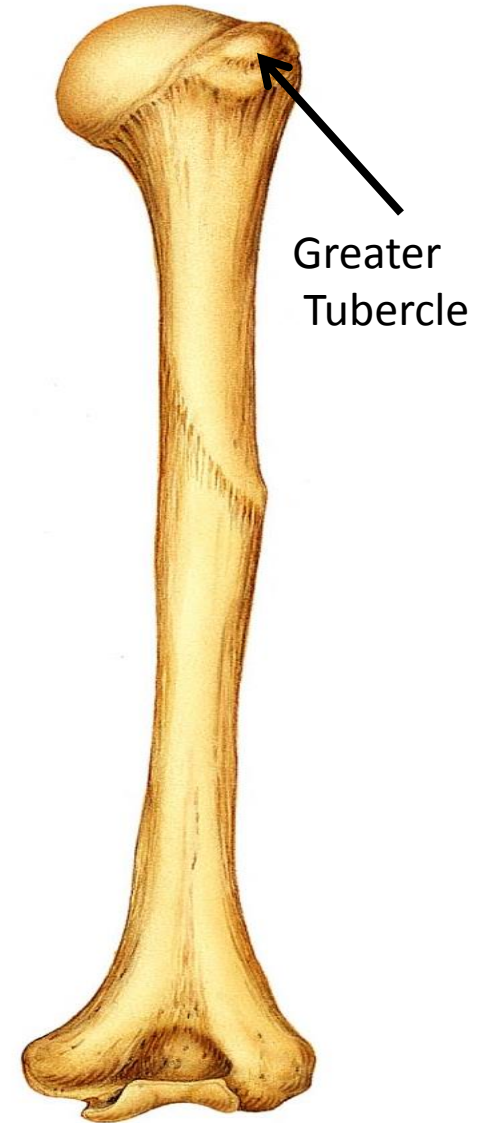


- Most commonly broken.

Greater & Lesser Tubercle

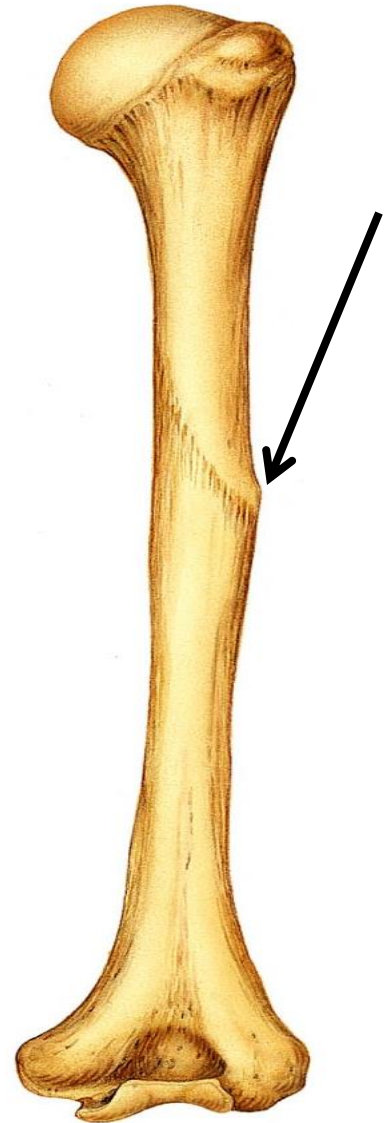
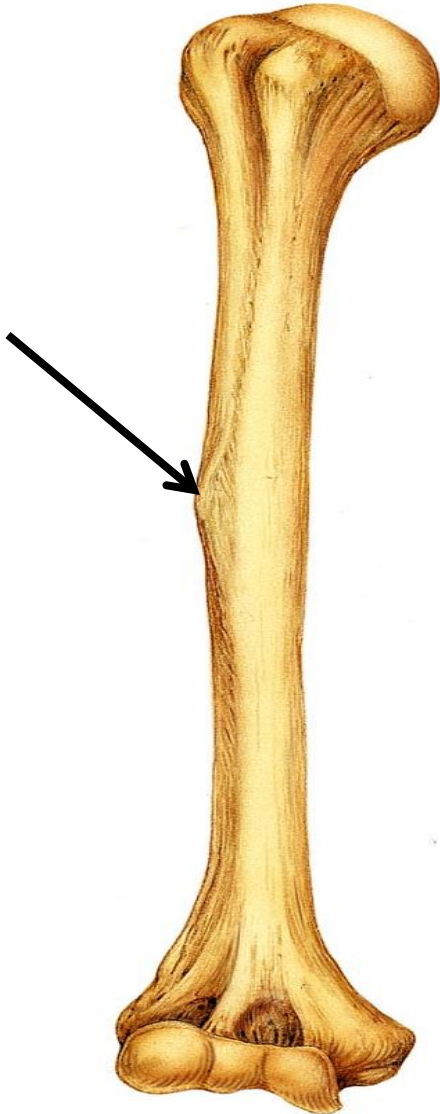


- Attachments for the rotator cuff muscles

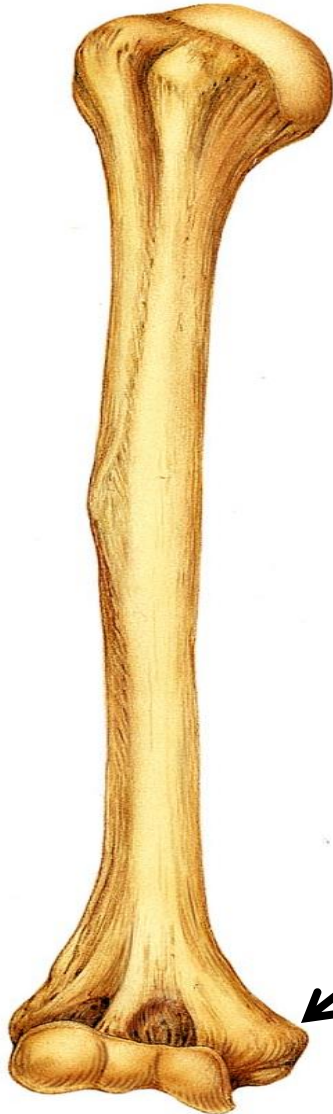


Deltoid Tuberosity

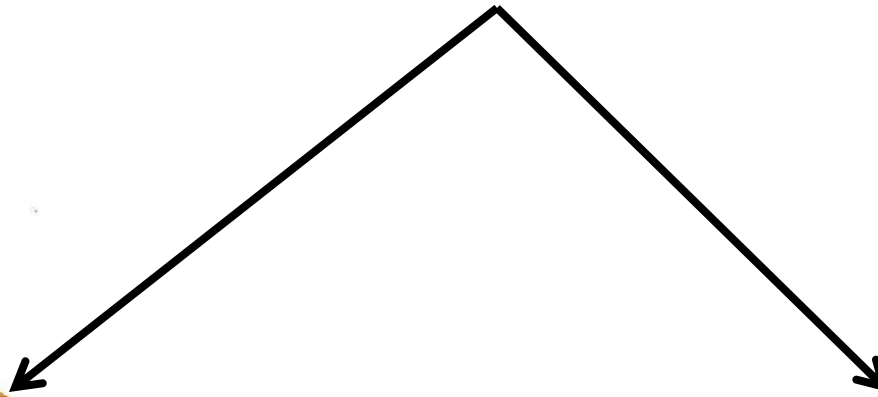
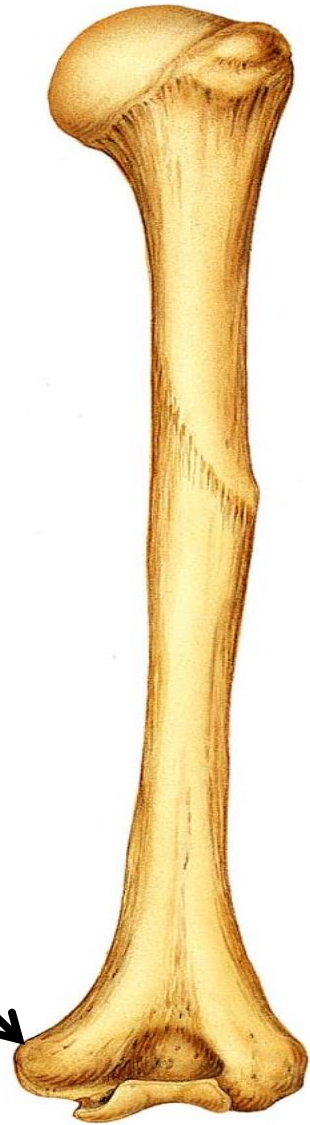
- Attachment site for deltoid muscle



Medial Epicondyle

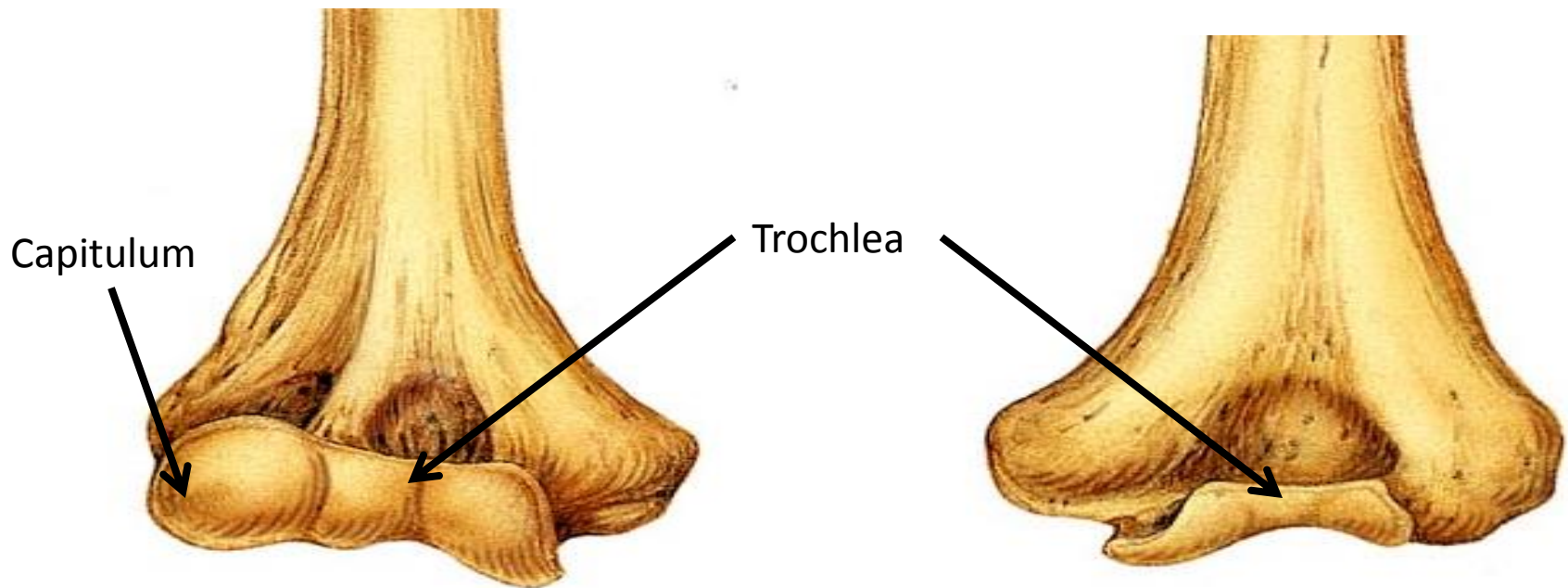


- “funny bone”
- Ulnar nerve runs behind



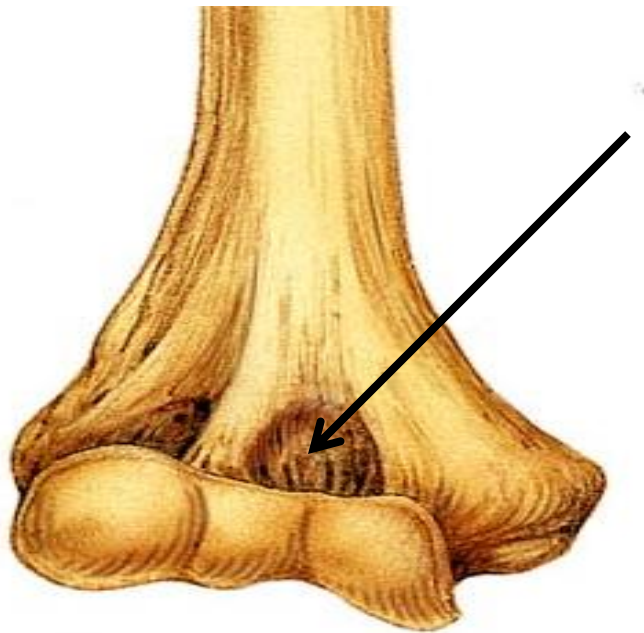
Trochlea & Capitulum aka Prom Girl

- **Trochlea** – ulna attaches
- **Capitulum** – radius attaches



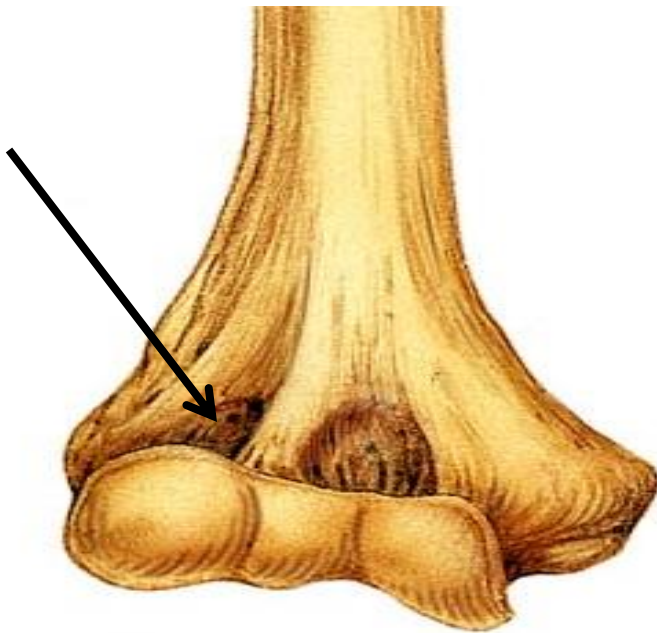
Coronoid fossa

- Part of the ulna fits in when forearm is flexed



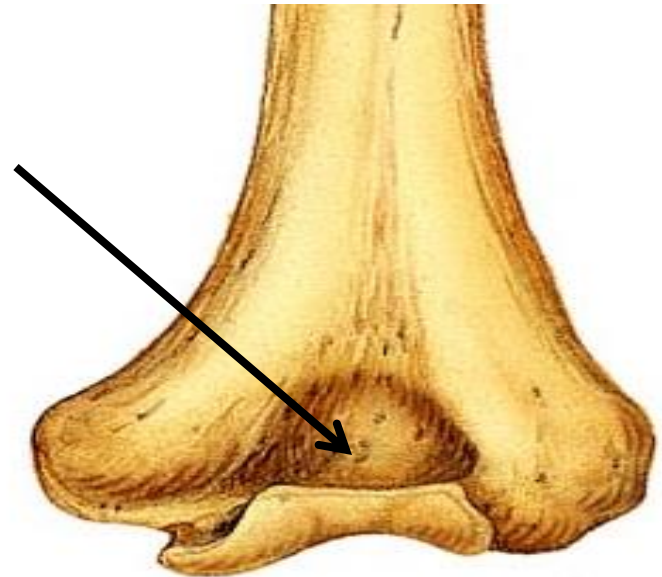
Radial fossa

- Head of radius fits here when forearm is flexed



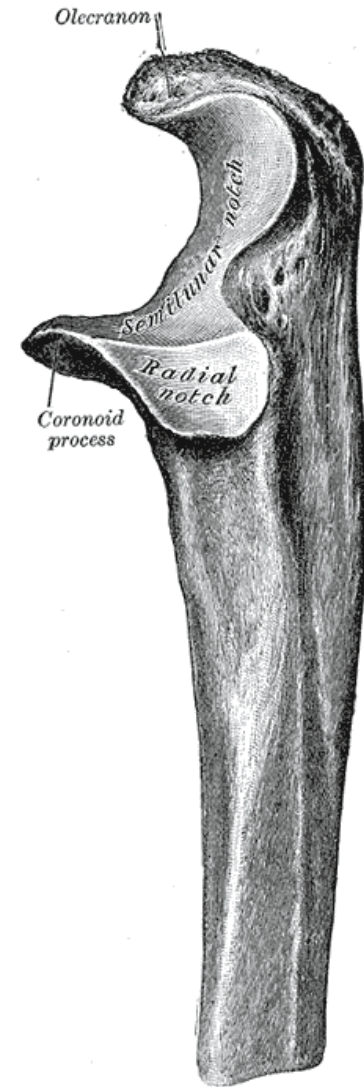
Olecranon Fossa

- Part of ulna fits here when forearm is extended



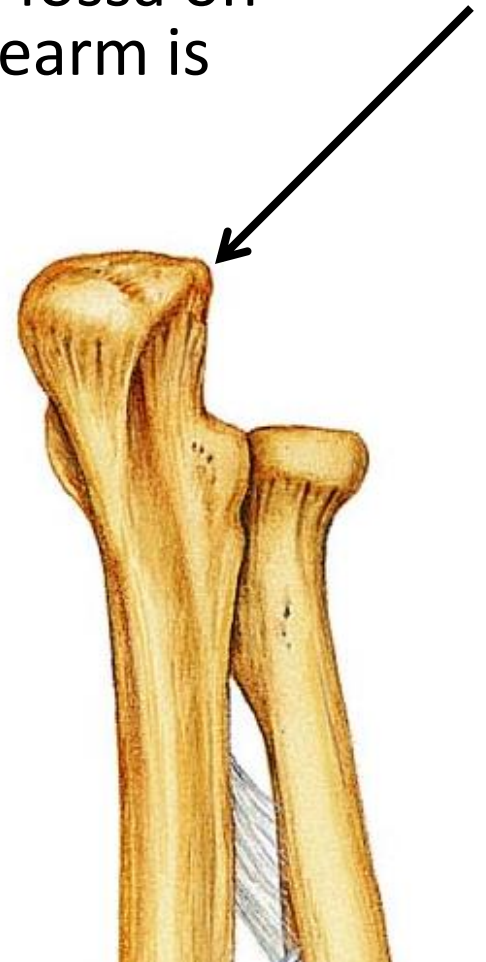
Ulna

- Medial bone of the forearm
- Looks like a wrench
- Forms the elbow



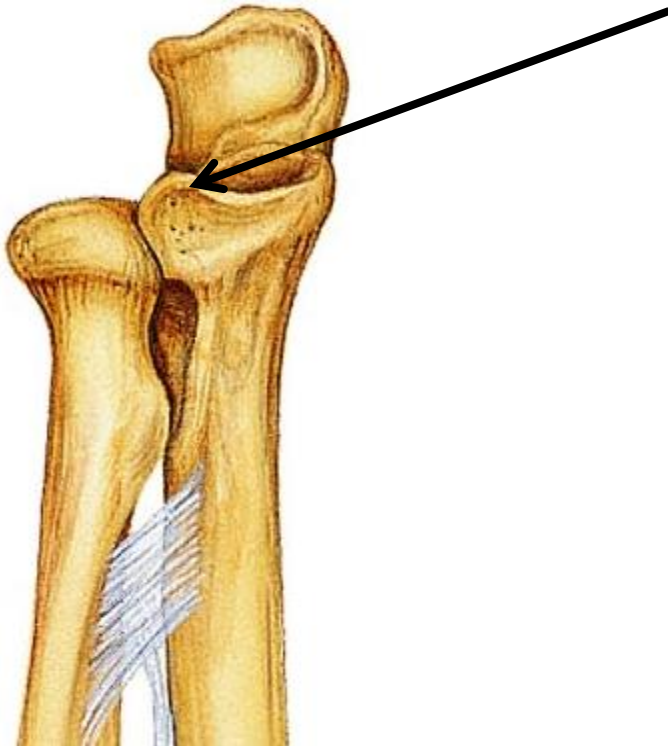
Olecranon Process

- Fits into the olecranon fossa on the humerus when forearm is extended.
- Stops elbow from hyperextending



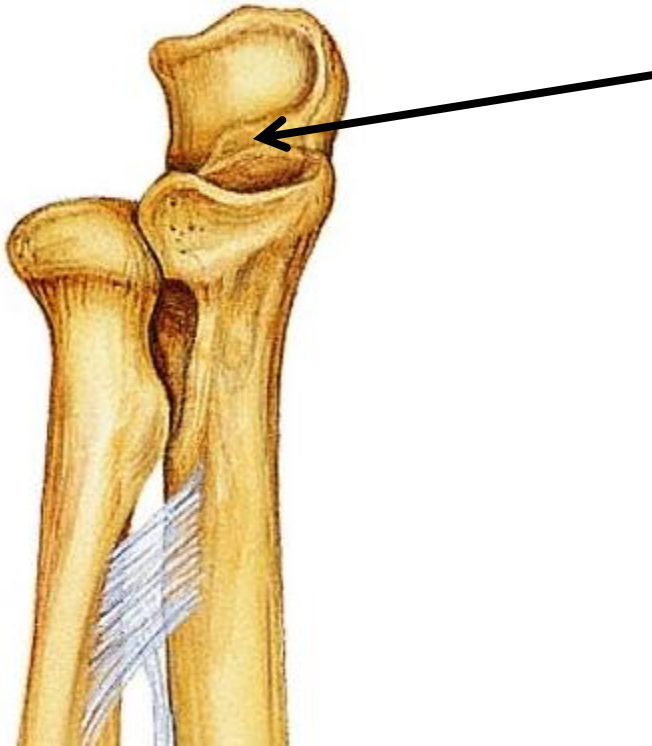
Coronoid process

- Fits into the coronoid fossa when forearm is flexed



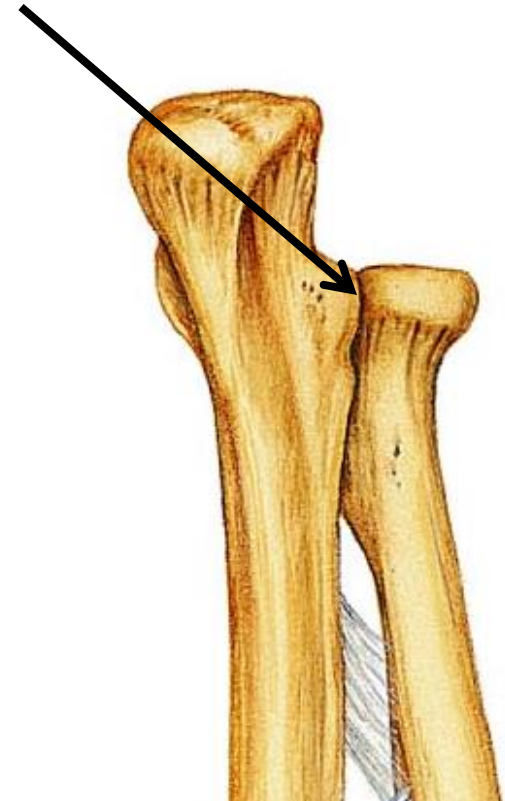
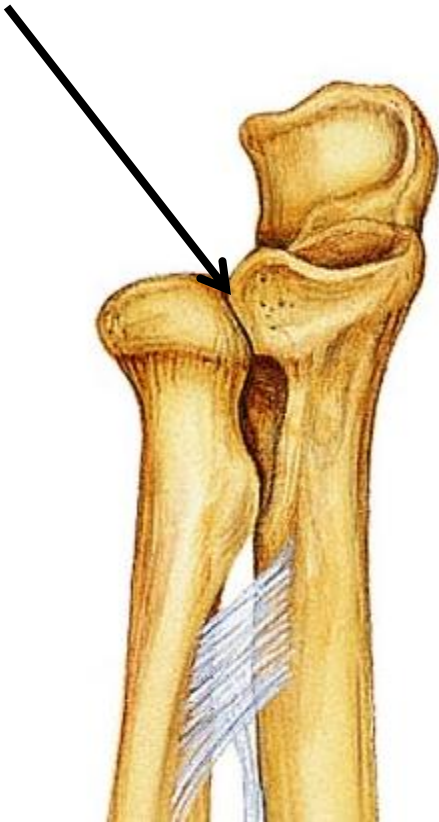
Trochlear notch

- Fits onto the trochlea of the humerus



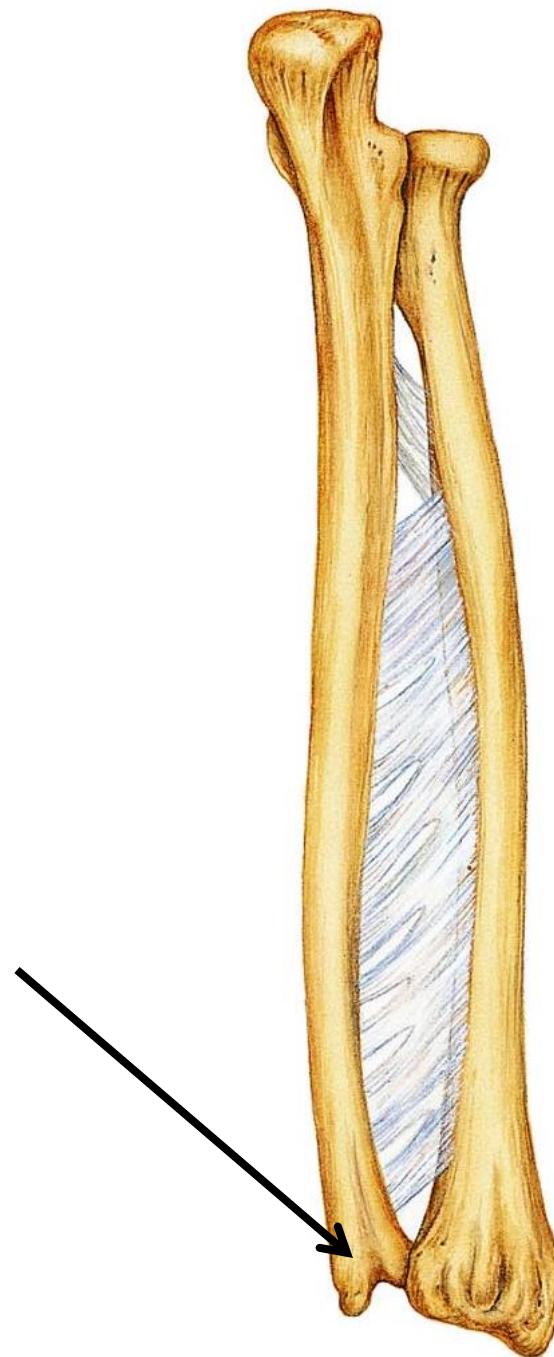
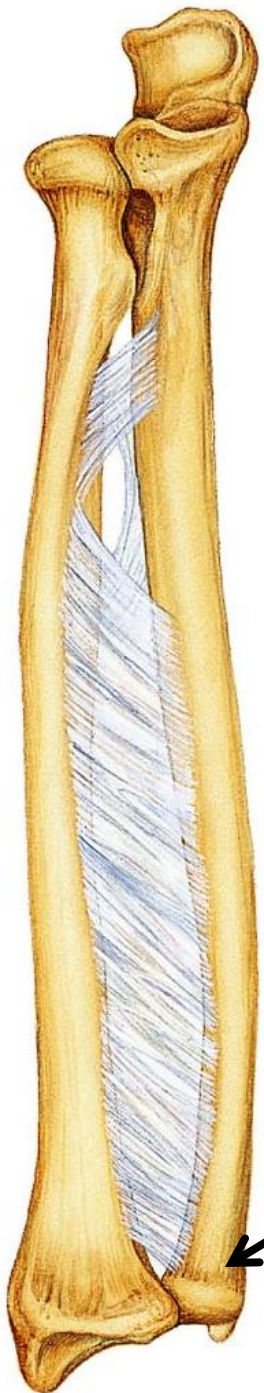
Radial notch

- Lateral side, where the ulna articulates with the radius



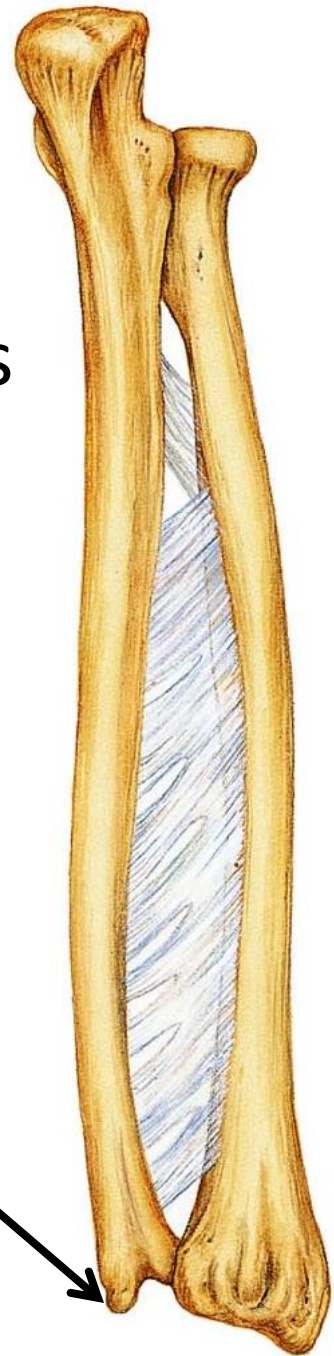
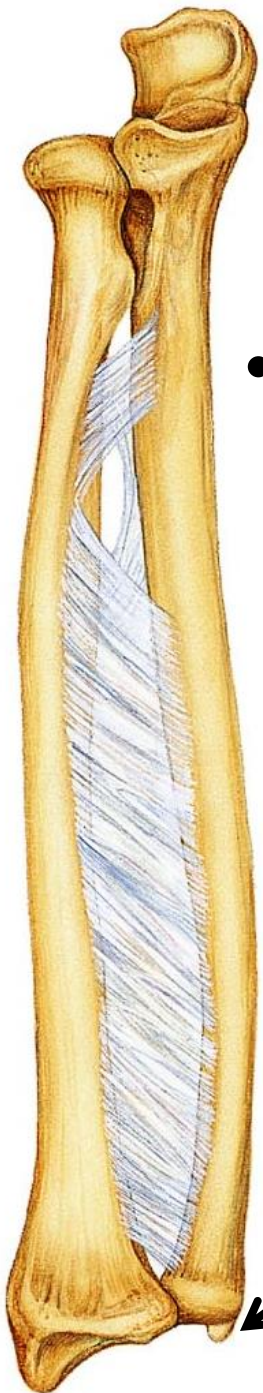
Head

- Distal end



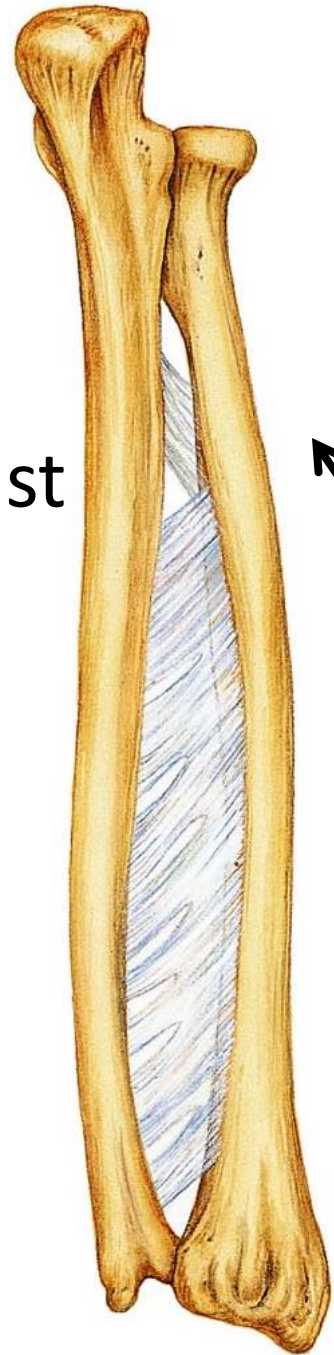
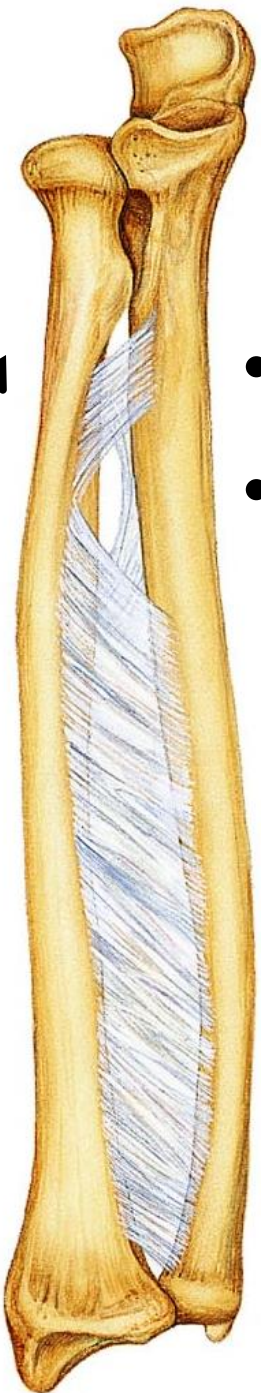
Styloid process

- Anchoring site for ligaments



Radius

- Lateral bone of forearm
- Major bone forming the wrist



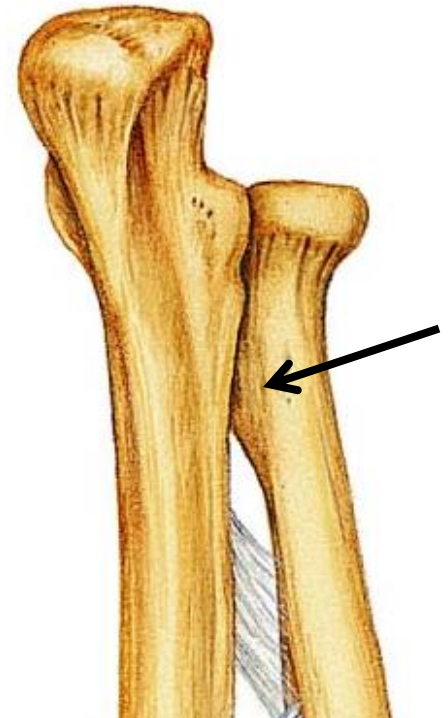
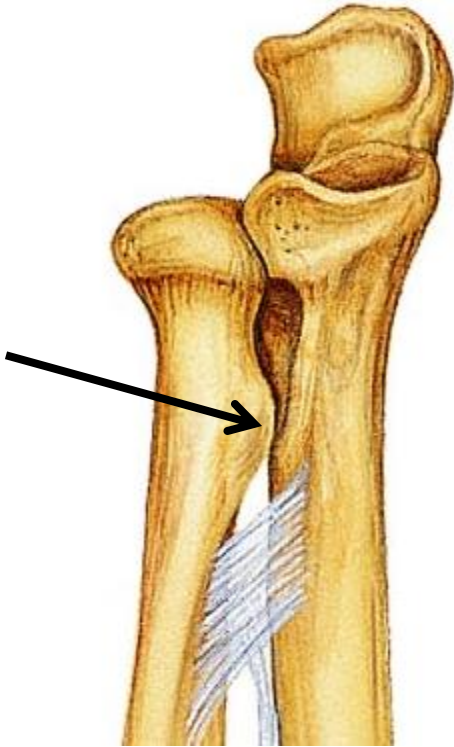
Head

- Shaped like a nail and articulates with the capitulum



Radial tuberosity

- Anchors the biceps muscle



Styloid process

- Anchoring site for ligaments

