

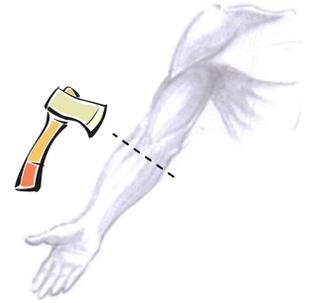
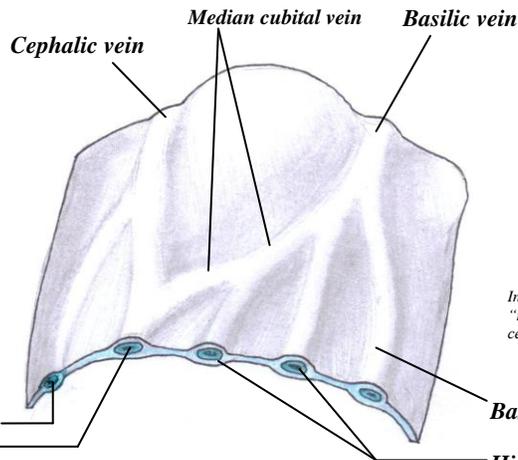
Fascia and compartments around the cubital fossa and distal forearm

Section at the level of the neck of radius

Antebrachial Fascia

- Extension of the brachial fascia
- Also envelops the forearm like a sleeve
- There are no "intermuscular" septa per se; the muscles are all invested in their own fascia; however there are still two recognisable compartments: the **FLEXOR compartment** and the **EXTENSOR compartment**.

THERE ARE 17 MUSCLES CROSSING THE ELBOW JOINT.



In 20% of people, the basilic vein branches off into a "median basilic" vein, and when it joins the median cephalic vein they form a clear "M".

The **BICEPS TENDON**: one part blends with the antebrachial fascia; The other part dives deep to attach to the radial tuberosity

Brachialis
Which forms the lateral border of the cubital fossa

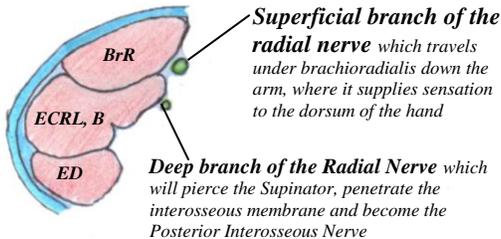
Highly variable tributaries

Brachial artery which bifurcates at the level of the radial head in the cubital fossa

Pronator teres which originates proximally to the medial epicondyle, and forms the medial border of the cubital fossa

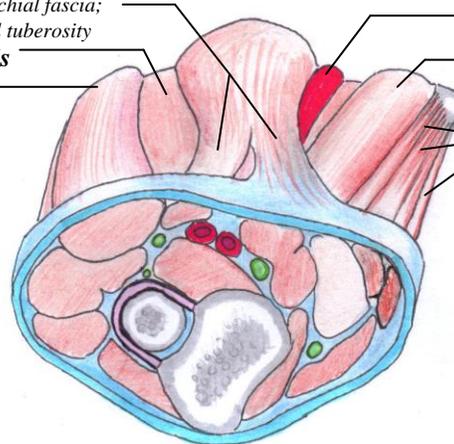
The Flexors of the forearm which originate at the Common Flexor origin, at the medial epicondyle of the humerus

The branches of the Radial Nerve



Superficial branch of the radial nerve which travels under brachioradialis down the arm, where it supplies sensation to the dorsum of the hand

Deep branch of the Radial Nerve which will pierce the Supinator, penetrate the interosseous membrane and become the Posterior Interosseous Nerve



Biceps tendon

Radial artery
Ulnar artery } Daughters of the recently bifurcated Brachial Artery

Median nerve which travels between the heads of P. teres

Pronator Teres

Flexor Digitorum Superficialis (humeral head)

Flexor Carpi Radialis

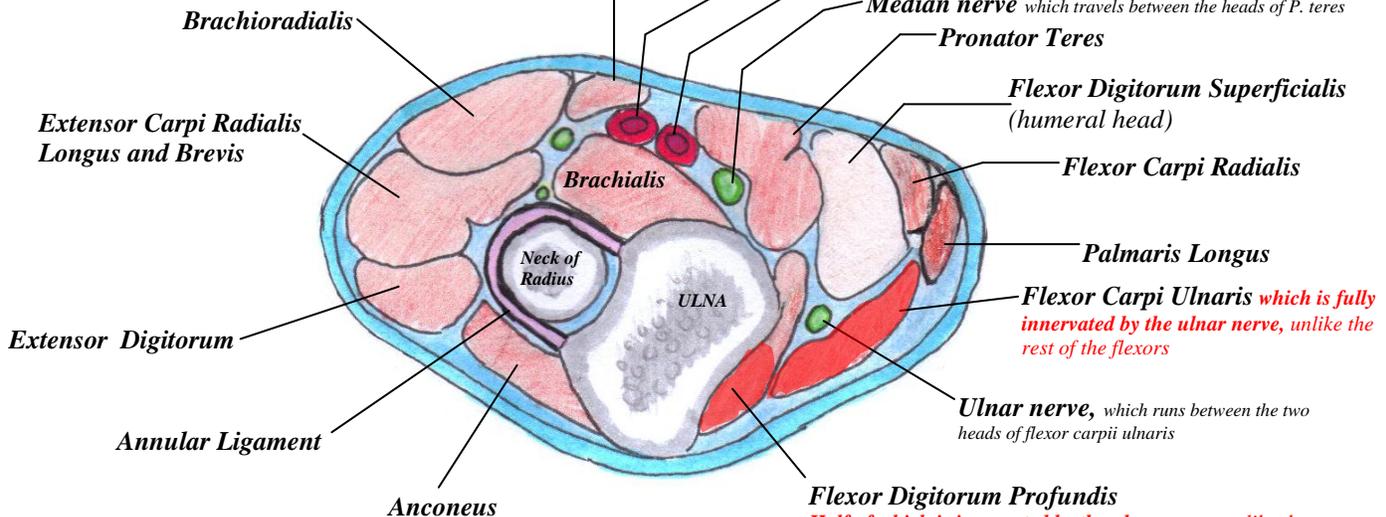
Palmaris Longus

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris which is fully innervated by the ulnar nerve, unlike the rest of the flexors

Ulnar nerve, which runs between the two heads of flexor carpi ulnaris

Flexor Digitorum Profundus

Half of which is innervated by the ulnar nerve, unlike the rest of the flexors (which are all supplied by the Median nerve)



COMPARTMENTS IN THIS SECTION are not clear-cut or sensible.

- This is an intersection of several compartments. The **EXTENSOR** compartment of the forearm is anterolateral, represented by brachioradialis, extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis, and extensor digitorum. The **FLEXOR** compartment is posteromedial and represented by pronator teres, palmaris longus, flexor carpi ulnaris, and flexor digitorum profundus and superficialis. The **ANTERIOR** compartment of the arm is represented by the biceps tendon, and by brachialis.
- Anconeus is a lonely representative of the **POSTERIOR** compartment.