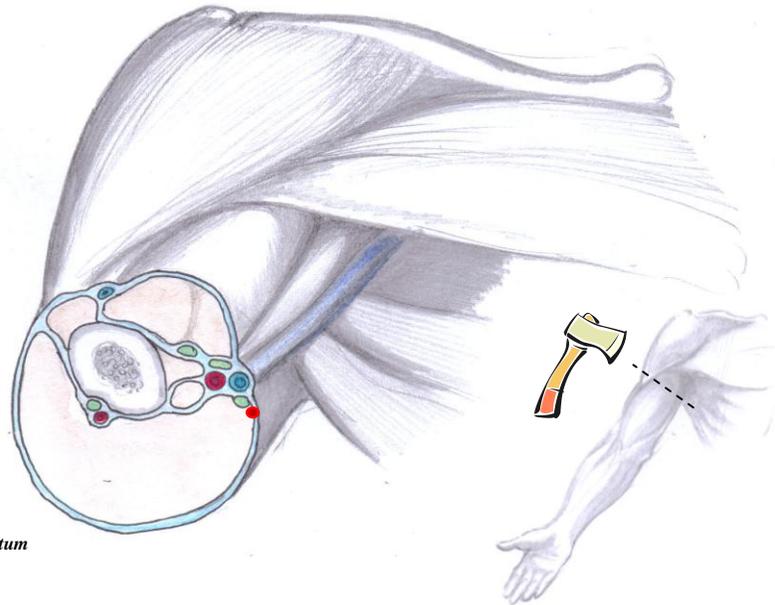
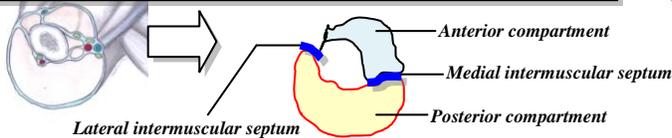


Fascia and compartments of the proximal arm

Section at a level just short of half-way along the humerus

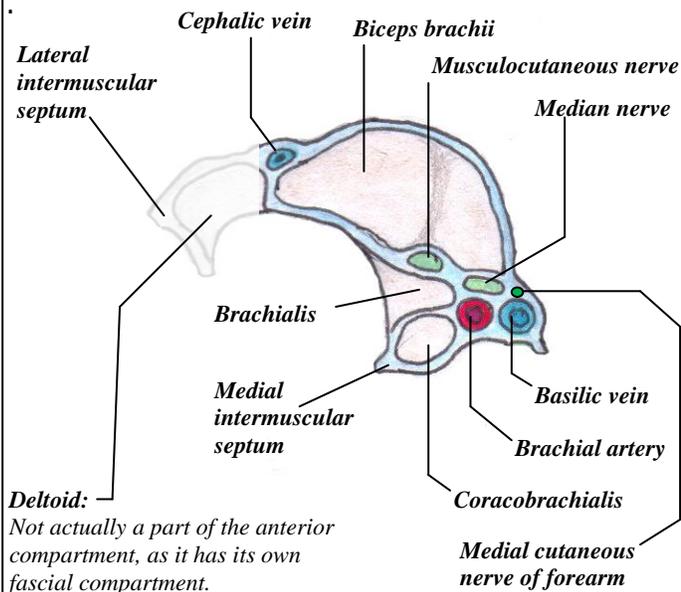
Brachial Fascia

- Encloses the upper arm like a sleeve
- Superiorly, it is continuous with the deltoid fascia, infraspinatus fascia and pectoralis fascia
- Inferiorly, it is attached to the epicondyles of the humerus and the olecranon of ulna
- It is continuous with the antebrachial fascia – the fascia of the forearm
 - It contains two SEPTA: the MEDIAL and LATERAL INTERMUSCULAR SEPTA.
 - The septa are attached to the supracondylar ridges and to the shaft of humerus
 - They separate the arm into the **ANTERIOR COMPARTMENT** and the **POSTERIOR COMPARTMENT**



Anterior Compartment: FLEXORS

- **Biceps Brachii**
 - **Brachialis**
 - **Coracobrachialis**
- } Supplied by the **MUSCULOCUTANEOUS NERVE**
- Median nerve
 - Musculocutaneous nerve
- The medial cutaneous nerve of forearm is not inside the fascial sheath, but is still important enough to warrant a brief mention.
- The Basilic vein and the Cephalic vein are usually superficial to the fascial planes



Posterior Compartment: EXTENSORS

- **Triceps Brachii**
 - **Anconeus**
- } Supplied by the **RADIAL NERVE**
- Radial nerve
 - Deep artery of the arm (profunda brachii)
(A branch of the brachial artery)
 - Superior ulnar collateral artery
 - Ulnar nerve as depicted here is in the posterior compartment; it travels anteriorly to the medial intermuscular septum, until it pierces it about half-way down the humerus, together with the superior ulnar collateral artery

