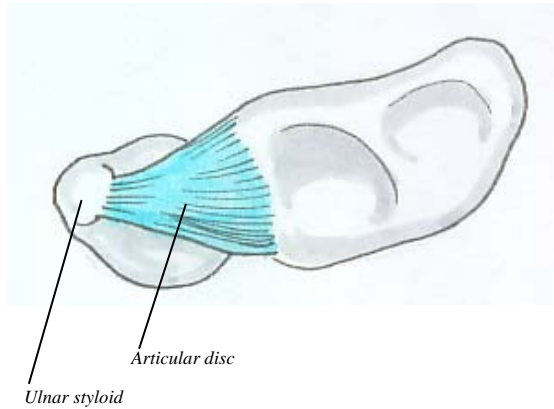


Distal Radioulnar Joint



Type of joint

Pivot type of synovial joint

Articulating surfaces

The head of ulna articulates with the ulnar notch of the medial distal radius which separates the the cavity of the distal radioulnar joint from the cavity of the wrist joint

Articular capsule

The synovial membrane extends superiorly between the radius and the ulna to form a SACCIFORM RECESS, which accommodates for the twisting of the capsule.

Ligaments

Intrinsic ANTERIOR and POSTERIOR ligaments strengthen the joint capsule
These are weak transverse bands

Stability factors

The ARTICULAR DISC is the main uniting structure of the joint, because it binds the ends of the radius and the ulna together

Movements

During pronation, the radius crosses the ulna
During supination, the radius is parallel with the ulna
Supination is produced by Supinator
Pronation is produced by the Pronator Quadratus
...as well as Pronator Teres
FCR, PL and brachioradialis also help when the forearm is mid-pronated

Blood supply

Anterior and posterior interosseous arteries

Nerve supply

Anterior and posterior interosseous nerves