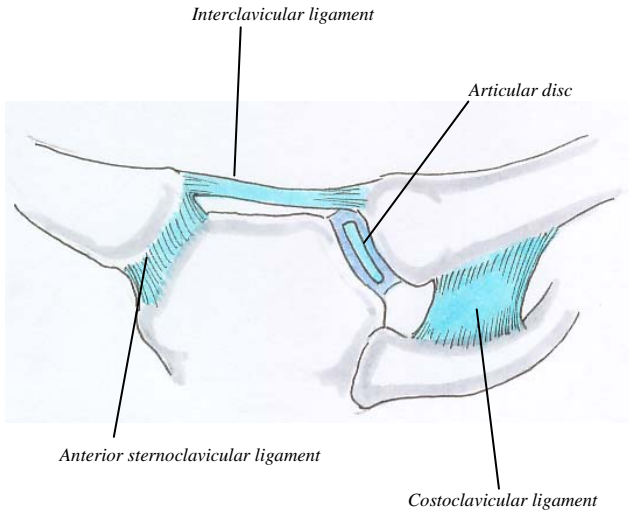
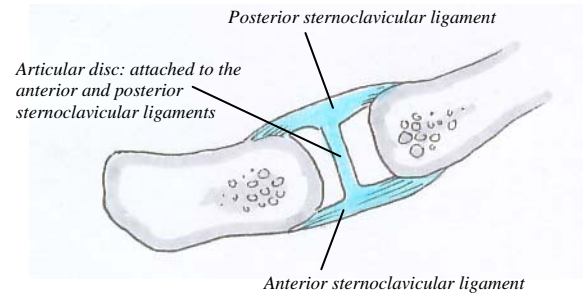


Sternoclavicular joint



Anterior sternoclavicular ligament

Costoclavicular ligament



Articular disc: attached to the anterior and posterior sternoclavicular ligaments

Posterior sternoclavicular ligament

Anterior sternoclavicular ligament

Type of joint

Saddle type synovial joint; but it functions like a ball-and-socket joint

ATYPICAL: fibrocartilage cover articular surfaces

Articulating surfaces

Sternal facet of clavicle, clavicular facet of manubrium

There is also an ARTICULAR DISC

Articular capsule

Surrounds the joint, including the clavicular epiphysis

Attached to the articular disc

Lined with synovial membrane, contains synovial fluid

Ligaments

Anterior and posterior sternoclavicular ligaments

Interclavicular ligament

Costoclavicular ligament

Stability factors

Not many muscles around, and the surfaces are incongruous, so the joint relies on the ligaments for stability.

Anterior and posterior sternoclavicular ligaments reinforce it anteriorly and posteriorly

Interclavicular ligament reinforces it superiorly

Costoclavicular ligament reinforces it inferiorly

Articular disc limits medial displacement

Movements

Flexion, extension, rotation, anterior and posterior movement, circumduction

Blood supply

Internal thoracic and subscapular arteries

Nerve supply

Nerve to subclavius

Medial supraclavicular nerve

All joint stability depends on 3 factors:

- 1) **shape of articulating surfaces**; i.e. how well the bones fit together
- 2) **the ligaments**
- 3) **the tone of the surrounding muscles**