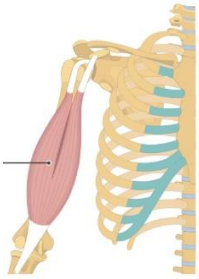
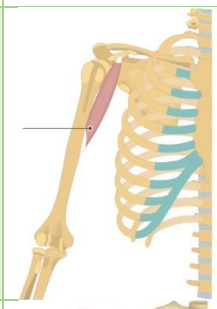
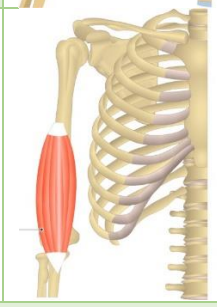
Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Action	Image
Anterior compartment of the arm (BBC Group)					
Biceps brachii	It has two heads; long and short • Origin of the long head: Supraglenoid tubercle of scapula • Origin of the short head: Coracoid process of scapula	Radial tuberosity (round tendon), the main insertion and bicipital aponeurosis into deep fascia of forearm	• Blood supply: Brachial artery • Nerve supp: Musculocutaneous nerve	Supinator of Forearm (at the superior and inferior radioulnar joints) and strong flexor of elbow joint; weak flexor of shoulder joint	
Coracobrachialis	Coracoid process of scapula	Medial aspect of shaft of humerus		Flexes arm and also weak adductor	
Brachialis	Front of lower half of humerus	Coronoid process of ulna		Flexor of elbow joint	

• Structures passing through the anterior compartment:
1.Musculocutaneous nerve
2. Median nerve
3. ulnar nerve
4. Brachial artery
5. basilic vein
6. The radial nerve is present in the lower part of the compartment.

• You may think that the short head is longer, however, you need to understand that part of the tendon of the long head is hidden by the capsule of the shoulder joint which make you think the that the tendon of the short head is loner which is not true.
• Notice that the coracoid process gives attachment to 3 muscles: pectoralis minor, biceps brachii (short head) and coracobrachialis.

Musculocutaneous nerve:

• Root: C 5, 6, 7
• It is the nerve of the anterior compartment of the arm
• Course:-
1) It passes through coracobrachialis
2) It emerges to pass between biceps and brachialis
3) In the cubital fossa it lies at the lateral margin of the biceps tendon where it continues as ¬ the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Posterior compartment of the arm</th></tr>
<tr><td>long head of Triceps brachii</td><td>Infraglenoid tubercle of scapula</td><td rowspan="3">Olecranon process of ulna</td><td rowspan="3">• Blood supply:
1.Profunda brachii
2. Ulnar collateral arteries

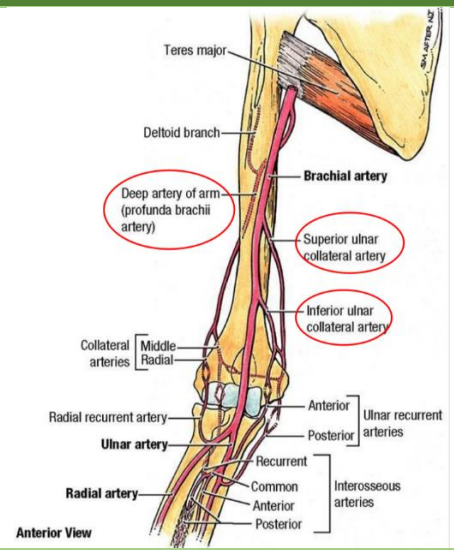
• Nerve supply: Radial nerve</td><td rowspan="3">• Extensor of elbow joint

• the long head of the triceps acts on the shoulder joint as an adductor of the arm.</td><td rowspan="3">  </td></tr>
<tr><td>lateral head of Triceps brachii</td><td>Upper half of posterior surface of shaft of humerus</td></tr>
<tr><td>medial head of Triceps brachii</td><td>Lower half of posterior surface of shaft of humerus</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">• Structures passing through the posterior compartment:
1. Radial nerve
2. ulnar nerve

• Do net get confused about brachialis innervation, it is mainly innervated by the musculocutaneous with a little contribution from the radial nerve</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Radial nerve</th></tr>
<tr><td>In the axilla</td><td colspan="5">• Motor (muscular branches): to Long and medial heads of the triceps
• Sensory (cutaneous): Posterior cutaneous nerve of the arm</td></tr>
<tr><td>In the spiral groove (radial)</td><td colspan="5">❖ It gives muscular branches to the Lateral and medial heads of the triceps and to the anconeus.

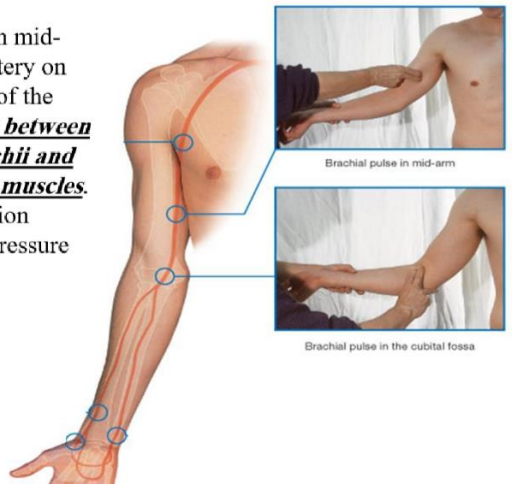
❖ Sensory nerves:
• The lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
• The posterior cutaneous nerve of the forearm</td></tr>
<tr><td>In the anterior compartment of the arm</td><td colspan="3">• The brachialis muscle
• the brachioradialis muscle
• the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle
• Articular branches to the elbow joint</td><td colspan="2">(We will take more details later on)</td></tr>
</table>

Brachial Artery	
Course	• Begins: at the lower border of the teres major muscle as the continuation of the axillary artery • Terminates: opposite the neck of the radius by dividing into: 1-The radial artery 2-The ulnar artery
Branches:-	
1. The nutrient artery	to the humerus
2. The profunda artery	arises near the beginning of the brachial artery and follows the radial nerve into the spiral groove of the humerus
3. The superior ulnar collateral artery	arises near the middle of the upper arm and follows the ulnar nerve
4. The inferior ulnar collateral artery	arises near the termination of the artery



Axillary pulse: axillary artery in the axilla lateral to the apex of the dome of skin covering the floor of the axilla

Brachial pulse in mid-arm: brachial artery on the medial side of the arm ***in the cleft between the biceps brachii and triceps brachii muscles***. This is the position where a blood pressure cuff is placed



Brachial pulse in the cubital fossa: brachial artery **medial to the tendon of the biceps brachi muscle**. This is the position where a stethoscope is placed to hear the pulse of the vessel when taking a blood pressure reading

Done by:

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(Please contact me via waseemaldemeri@gmail.com if there is any mistake in the summary)