



الكلية : الطب

القسم او الفرع : التشريح

المرحلة: الاولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : التشريح

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Anatomy

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: عظام اليد

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : bones of the forearm

**Lac:1**

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**Human anatomy 1<sup>st</sup> stage**

# Bones of the forearm and hand

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## **Bones of Forearm included radius & ulna: 1-**

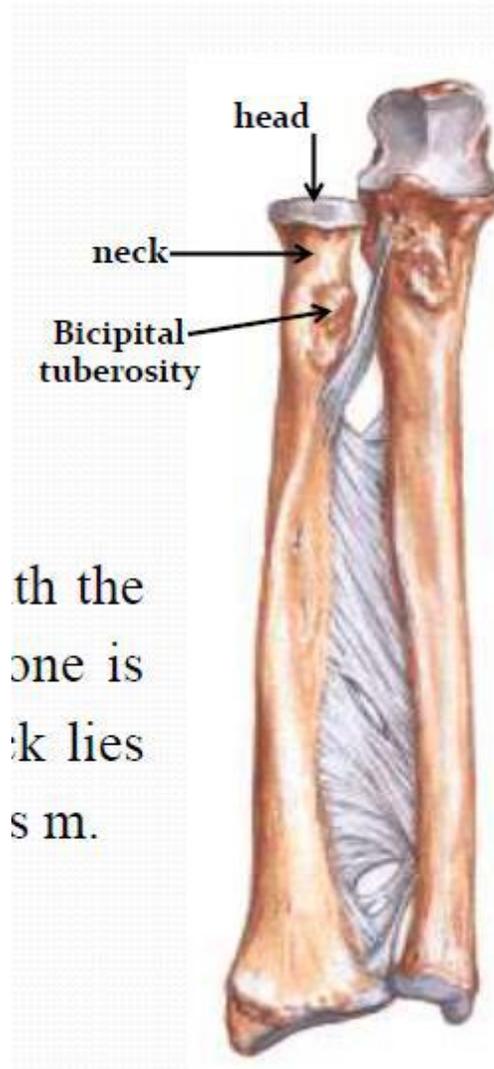
**Radius bone:** -It is the lat. bone of the forearm. Its has (proximal end, shaft & distal end).

❖ **The head** is expanded, circular or round, proximal end of the radius. The upper surface of the head is concave and articulates with the convex capitulum of humerus at **elbow joint**. The circumference or periphery of the head articulates with the radial notch of ulna at the **proximal radioulnar joint**. The head of the radius is at its proximal end, whereas the head of the ulna is at distal end. -Below the head, the bone is constricted to form the **neck**. -Below the neck lies roughened area on the anteromedial, proximal aspect of the radius called the **bicipital tuberosity** for insertion of biceps m.

❖ **Shaft of radius** Unlike that of the ulna, is wider below than above. -It has a sharp medial border called **interosseous border** for attachment of interosseous membrane that binds radius & ulna together. -**Pronator tubercle**, for the insertion of pronator teres muscle, lies halfway down on its lat. side.

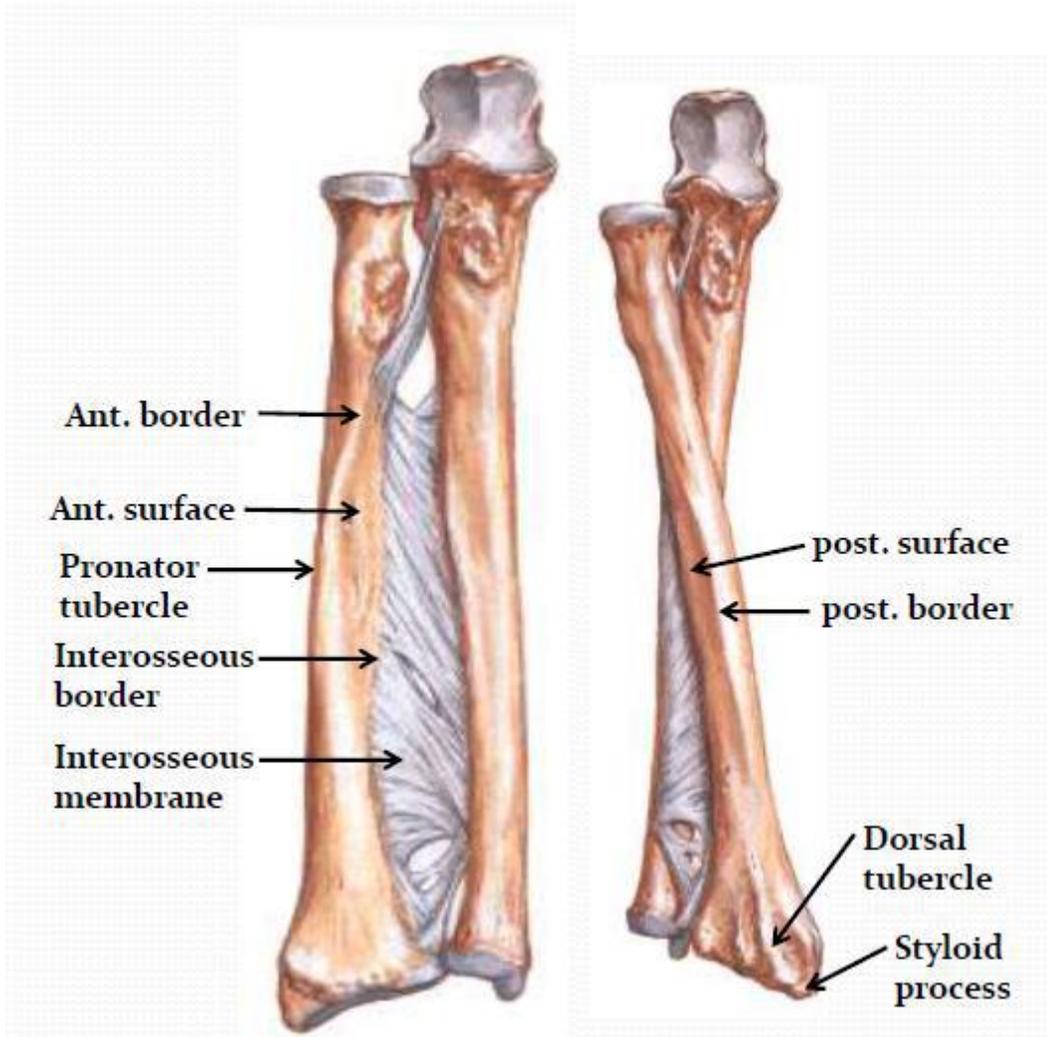
## **Bones of Forearm:**

Proximal radioulnar  
joint distal radioulnar joint



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❖ **Distal end of radius** Distal end has: - **Ulnar notch**, is the shallow depression on the med. aspect of the distal end of the radius, articulates with head of ulna at the **distal radioulnar joint**.. -**The carpal articular surface** forms the distal surface of the radius articulates with scaphoid (laterally)& lunate(medially) at the **wrist joint** . -The **styloid process** projects distally from its lateral margin of distal aspect of the radius. This extends lateral to the proximal row of carpal bones. This process projects downward (1.5cm lower than the styloid process of the ulna)Thus, abduction wrist is less than adduction. -**Dorsal tubercle** is a small tubercle, which is grooved on its med. side by tendon of extensor pollicis longus. During supination both bones are parallel, while during pronation, the radius crosses in-front of the ulna.



**Bones of Hand:** There are eight carpal bones, five metacarpal bones & phalanges. **-Carpal bones** are eight bones, made up of two rows of four bones. **1.Proximal row** consists of (from lat. to med.) **scaphoid, lunate, triquetral, & pisiform.** **2.Distal row** consists of (from lat. To med.) **trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, & hamate.**

- Together, the bones of the carpus present on their anterior surface a concavity, to the lateral and medial edges of which is attached a strong membranous band called the **flexor retinaculum.**
- In this manner, an osteofascial tunnel, the **carpal tunnel,** is formed for the passage of the median nerve and the flexor tendons of the fingers.
- The bones of the hand are cartilaginous at birth. The **capitate** begins to ossify during the first year, and the others begin to ossify at intervals thereafter until the 12th year, when all the bones are ossified.

**Flexor retinaculum**

