

Anatomy & Physiology: Bones—Humerus.

STRUCTURE.

- The largest and longest upper limb bone.
- The humerus articulates with the scapula, radius, and ulna.
- Head: the proximal end is the head which articulates with the scapula at the glenoid fossa. This forms the shoulder joint.
- Anatomical neck.
- Surgical neck.
- Greater tubercle.
- Lesser tubercle.
- Intertubercular sulcus (groove).
- Body (diaphysis/shaft).
- Deltoid tuberosity: where the tendons of the deltoid attach.

- Capitulum: "capit" means head; a rounded knob-like structure on the lateral side. Articulates with the radial head.

- Radial fossa: anterior depression superior to the capitulum. The radial head gets tucked into this depression when the elbow joint is bent. Most lateral fossa.

- Trochlea: medial to the capitulum. Articulates with the ulnar trochlear notch.

- Coronoid fossa: anterior depression that allows the coronoid process of the ulna to tuck into this depression when the elbow is bent. This fossa is medial to the radial fossa.

- Olecranon fossa: posterior deep depression that allows the olecranon of the ulna to "tuck" into when the elbow is extended.

- Medial epicondyle.
- Lateral epicondyle.

FUNCTION.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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