

## Anatomy & Physiology: Bones—Ulna.

### STRUCTURE.

- The forearm bone on the "pinky" little finger side.
- Is larger, longer, and more massive than the radius.
  
- Olecranon: located proximally forms the elbow, and is easily palpateable. When the elbow is extended the olecranon tucks into the olecranon fossa of the humerus.
  
- Coronoid process: a projection on the anterior proximal end of the ulna. This process tucks into the coronoid fossa of the humerus.
  
- Trochlear notch: articulates with the trochlea of the humerus. It lies between the olecranon and coronoid process.
  
- Radial notch: located lateral and inferior to the coronoid process, this notch articulates with the radial head.
  
- Head: located on the distal end of the ulna.
- Styloid process: distal and posterior end of the ulna.
- Ulnar tuberosity.

### FUNCTION.

### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

## References

Biel, A. (2015). *Trail guide to the body: A hands-on guide to locating muscles, bones and more.*

Cedars-Sinai. (2018). Vertebrae of the spine. Retrieved from <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions/v/vertebrae-of-the-spine.html>

Jenkins, G., & Tortora, G. J. (2012). *Anatomy and Physiology: From Science to Life, 3rd Edition International Stu.* John Wiley & Sons.

Muscolino, J. E. (2017). *The muscular system manual: The skeletal muscles of the human body.*