

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Coracobrachialis.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: coracoid process of scapula.
- Insertion: middle of medial surface of shaft of humerus.

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: shoulder flexion and adduction. Horizontal arm flexion.
- Reverse mover action: upward tilt of the scapula at the glenohumeral (GH) and scapulocostal (ScC) joints. Downward scapular rotation. Scapular protraction.
- Eccentric action: controls/restrains/slows arm extension, abduction, and horizontal extension. Controls/restrains/slows scapular upward rotation, retraction, and downward tilt.
- Isometric action: stabilization of the shoulder girdle and scapula.
- Innervation: musculocutaneous nerve, C5, C6, C7.
- Arterial supply: muscular branches of brachial artery; anterior circumflex humeral artery.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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