

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Palmar Interossei.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: sides of shafts of metacarpals of all fingers (except middle finger).
- Insertion: sides of bases of proximal phalanges of all fingers (except middle finger).

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: adduct fingers at metacarpophalangeal joints; flex fingers at metacarpophalangeal joints. Lesser: flexion and extension of fingers 2, 4, and 5 at MCP, and PIP and DIP respectively.
- Reverse mover action: flex and adduct metacarpals of fingers 2, 4, and 5 at MCP; extend proximal phalanges of fingers 2, 4, and 5 at PIP and DIP.
- Eccentric action: controls/restrains/slows abduction and extension of fingers 2, 4, and 5 at MCP; and flexion of fingers 2, 4, and 5 at PIP and DIP.
- Isometric action: stabilizes MCP, PIP, and DIP of fingers 2, 4, and 5.
- Innervation: ulnar nerve.
- Arterial supply: branches of radial and ulnar arteries.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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