



SHOULDER COMPLEX



MPONENTS

STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT

ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT

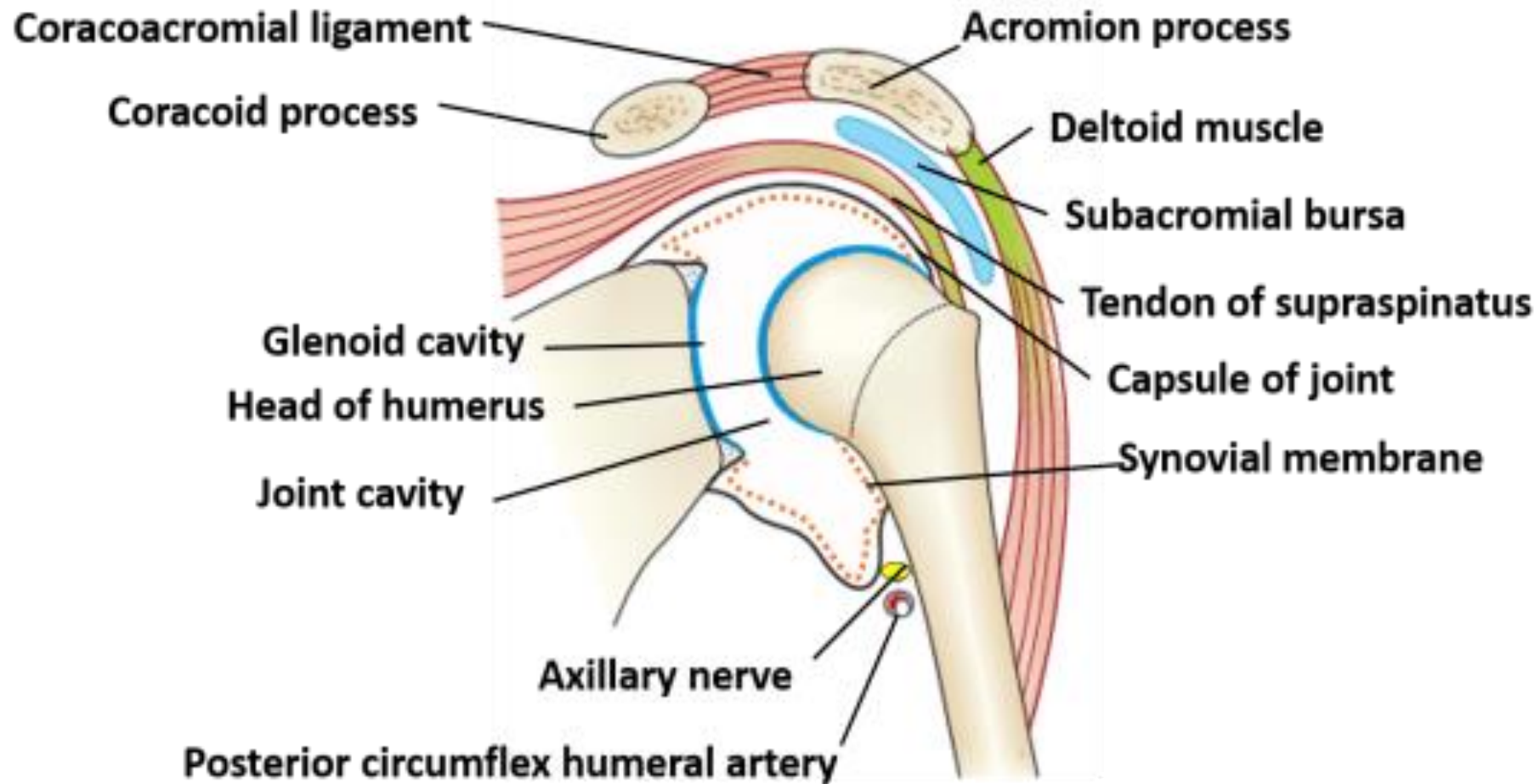
GLENOHUMERAL JOINT

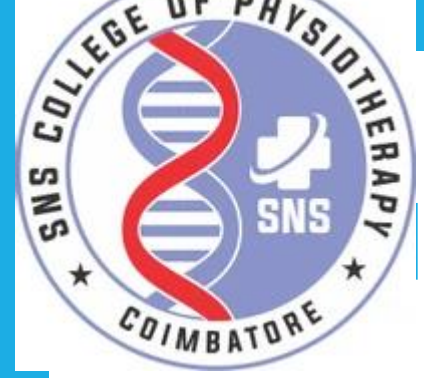


STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT

- Articulation:
 - the sternal end of the clavicle, the manubrium sterni, and the first costal cartilage .
- Type:
 - Synovial double-plane joint
- Capsule: This surrounds the joint and is attached to the margins of the articular surfaces.

Shoulder Joint





SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE

- This lines the capsule and is attached to the margins of the cartilage covering the articular surfaces



LIGAMENTS

- Sternoclavicular ligament
- Costoclavicular ligament
- Interclavicular ligament



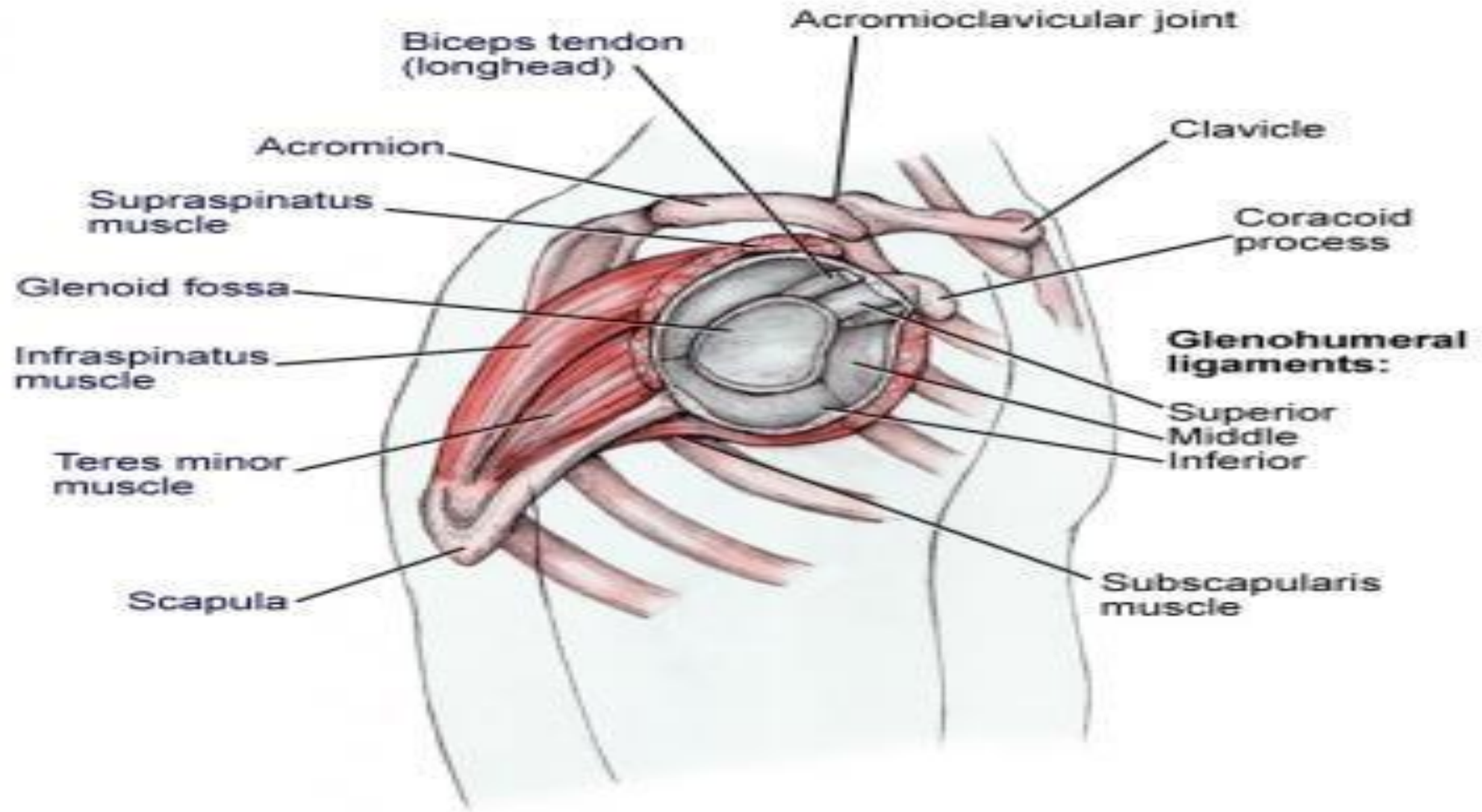
Blood and nerve supply

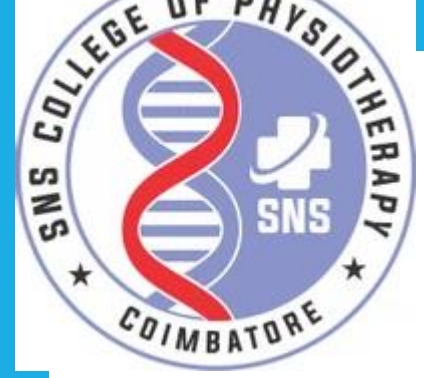
- Blood supply:
- Internal thoracic artery
- Suprascapular artery
- Nerve supply:
- Supraclavicular nerve
- Nerve to subclavius muscle



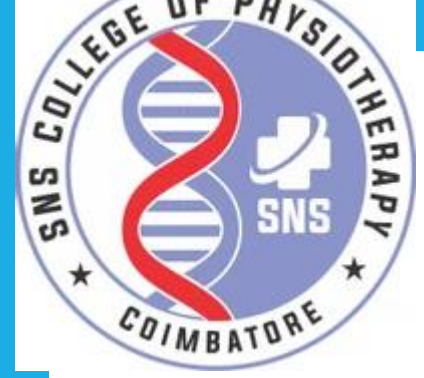
movements

- Forward movement:
- Serratus anterior muscle
- Backward movement:
- Trapezius and rhomboid muscle





- Elevation:
- trapezius,
- sternocleidomastoid
- levator scapulae
- rhomboid muscles

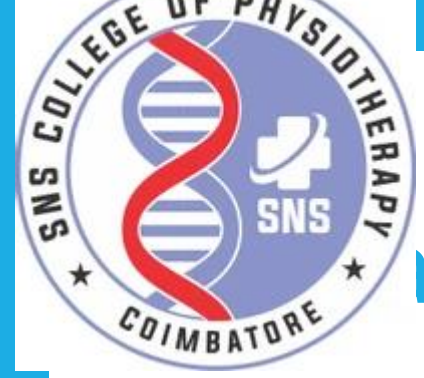


- Depression:
- Pectoralis minor
- Subclavius muscle



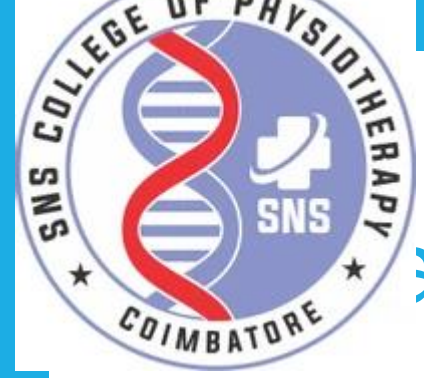
Acromioclavicular joint

- Articulation:
- Acromion of scapula
- Lateral end of clavicle
- Plane synovial joint



iments

- Superior and inferior acromioclavicular ligaments
- Coracoclavicular ligament



ations

- Anteriorly:
- Deltoid muscle
- Posteriorly:
- Trapezius muscle



glenohumeral joint

- rounded head of the humerus
- the shallow, pear-shaped glenoid cavity of the scapula.
- Synovial joint
- Ball and socket variety



capsule

- This surrounds the joint and is attached medially to the margin of the glenoid cavity outside the labrum
- laterally it is attached to the anatomic neck of the humerus.
- The capsule is thin and lax, allowing a wide range of movement.
- It is strengthened by fibrous slips from the tendons of the subscapularis, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles (the rotator cuff muscle)



ovial membrane

- This lines the capsule and is attached to the margins of the cartilage covering the articular surfaces .
- It forms a tubular sheath around the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachii.
- It extends through the anterior wall of the capsule to form the subscapularis bursa beneath the subscapularis muscle.



iments

- The glenohumeral ligaments are three weak bands of fibrous tissue that strengthen the front of the capsule.
- The transverse humeral ligament strengthens the capsule and bridges the gap between the two tuberosities.
- The coracohumeral ligament strengthens the capsule above and stretches from the root of the coracoid process to the greater tuberosity of the humerus
- Coracoacromial ligament



erve supply

- Axillary nerve
- Suprascapular nerve



ements

- Flexion:
- the anterior fibers of the deltoid, pectoralis major (clavicular head), biceps, and coracobrachialis muscles.
- Extension:
- the posterior fibers of the deltoid, latissimus dorsi, and teres major muscles



ements

- Abduction:
- supraspinatus to 18°
- deltoid to 90° •
- Adduction:
- the pectoralis major,
- latissimus dorsi,
- teres major, and
- teres minor muscles.



vements

- Lateral rotation:
 - the infraspinatus, the teres minor, and the posterior fibers of the deltoid muscle.
- Medial rotation:
 - the subscapularis, the latissimus dorsi, the teres major, and the anterior fibers of the deltoid muscle.



ations

- Anteriorly: The subscapularis muscle and the axillary vessels and brachial plexus. •
- Posteriorly: The infraspinatus and teres minor muscles.
- Superiorly: The supraspinatus muscle, subacromial bursa, coracoacromial ligament, and deltoid muscle.



ATIONS

- INFERIORLY: The long head of the triceps muscle, the axillary nerve, and the posterior circumflex humeral vessels. •
- The tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle passes through the joint and emerges beneath the transverse ligament.

