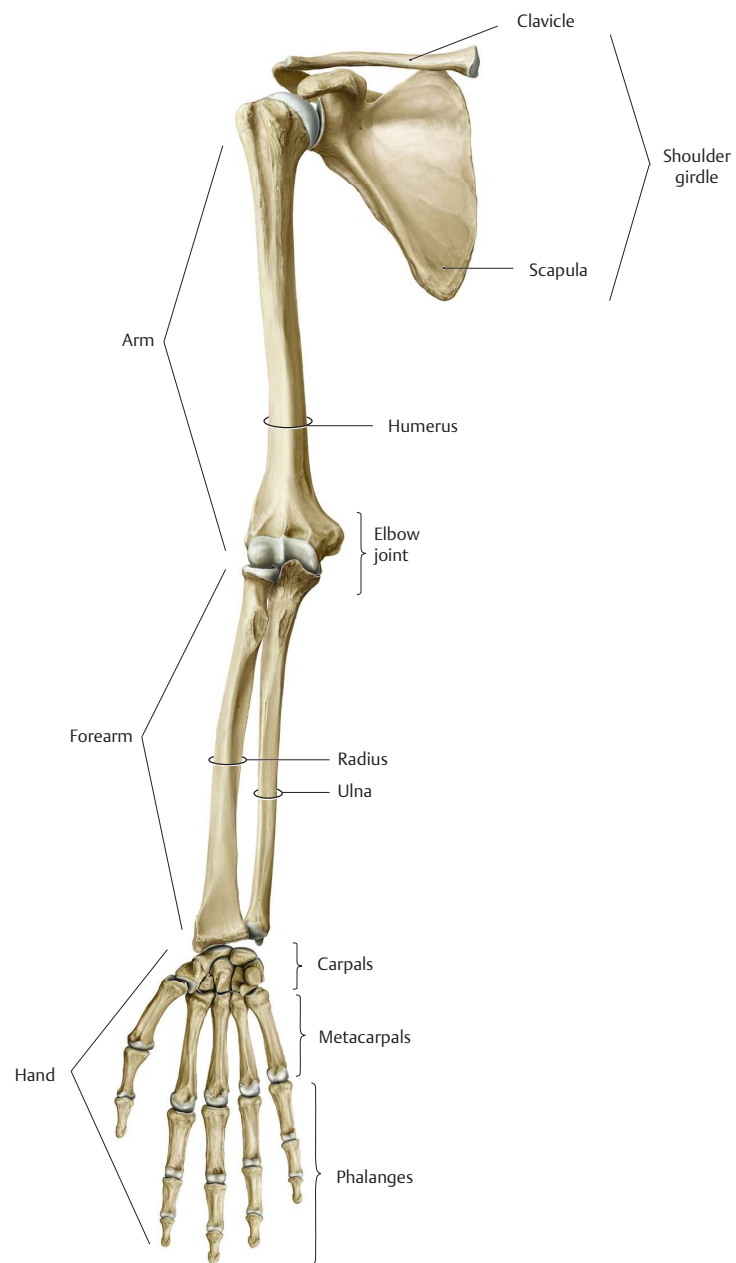


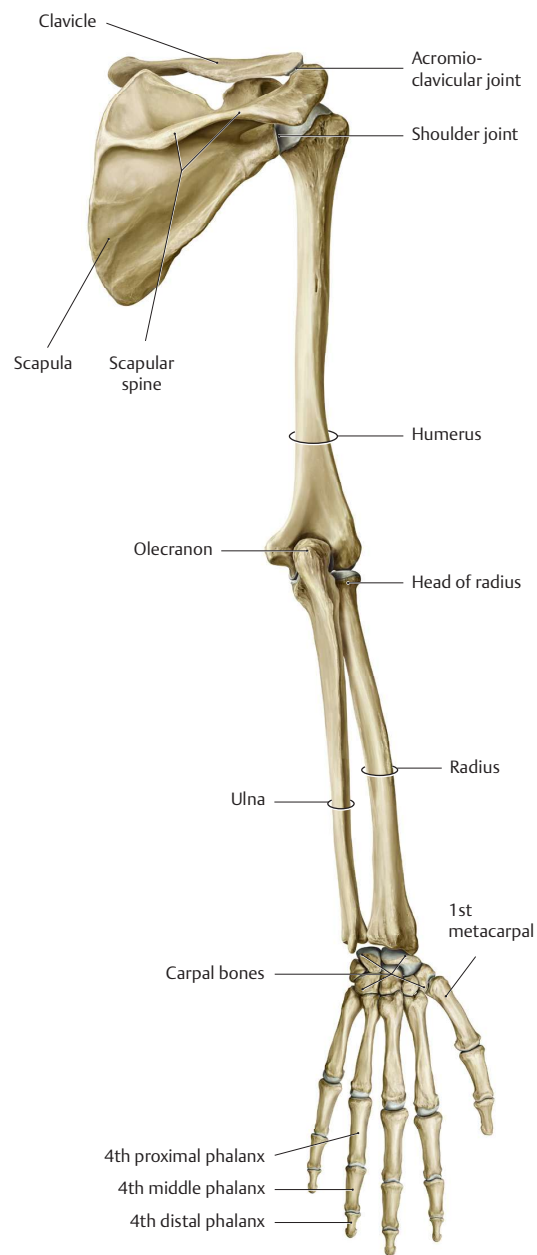
2 Shoulder & Arm Bones of the Upper Limb

Fig. 2.1 Bones of the upper limb

Right limb. The upper limb is subdivided into three regions: arm, forearm, and hand. The shoulder girdle (clavicle and scapula) joins the upper limb to the thorax at the sternoclavicular joint.

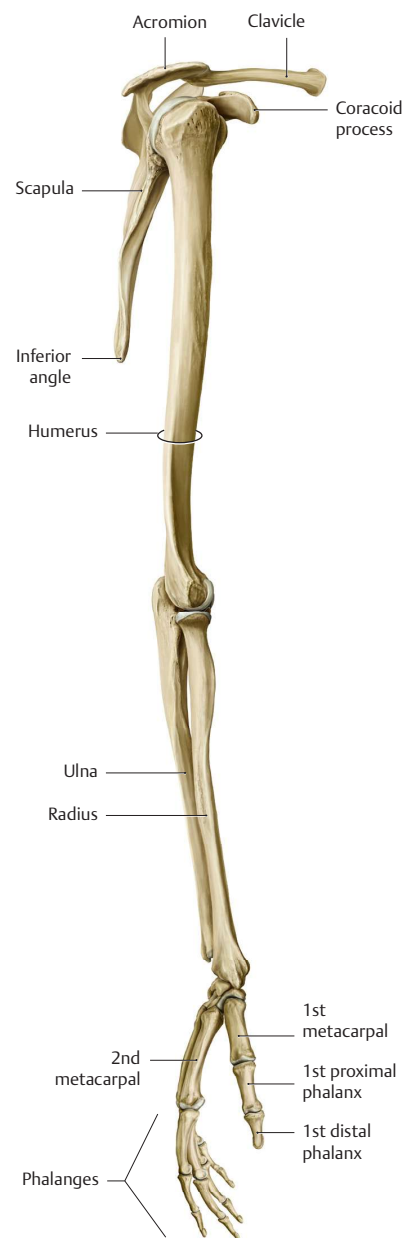


A Anterior view.

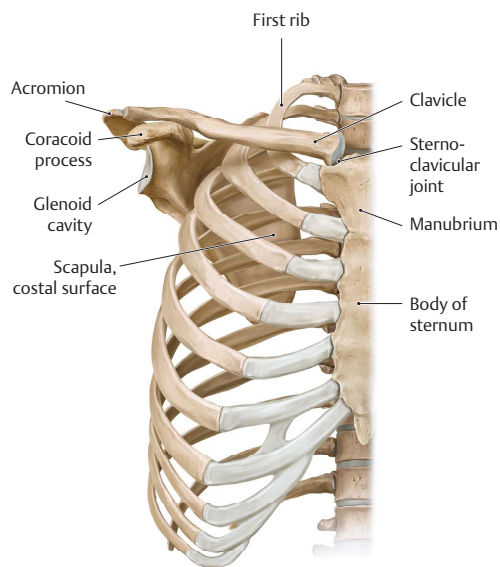


B Posterior view.

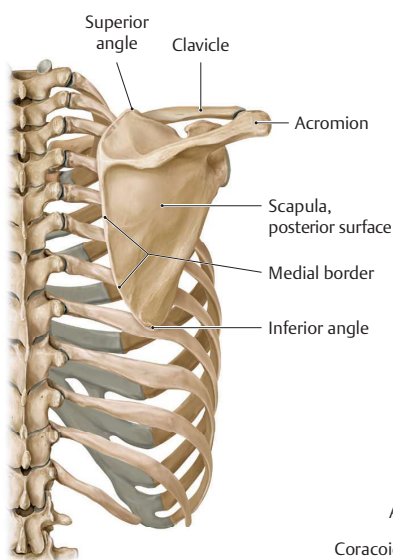
Fig. 2.2 Bones of the shoulder girdle in normal relation to those of the trunk



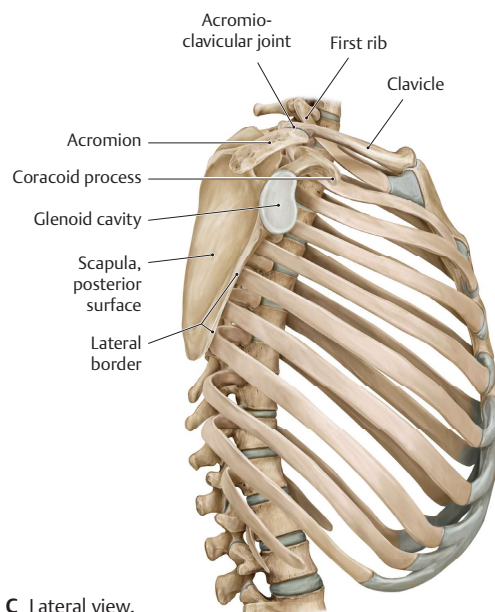
C Lateral view.



A Anterior view.



B Posterior view.



C Lateral view.

Clavicle & Scapula

The shoulder girdle (clavicle and scapula) connects the bones of the upper limb to the thoracic cage. Whereas the pelvic girdle (paired hip bones) is firmly integrated into the axial skeleton (see p. 452), the shoulder girdle is extremely mobile.

Fig. 2.3 Shoulder girdle in situ
Right shoulder, superior view.

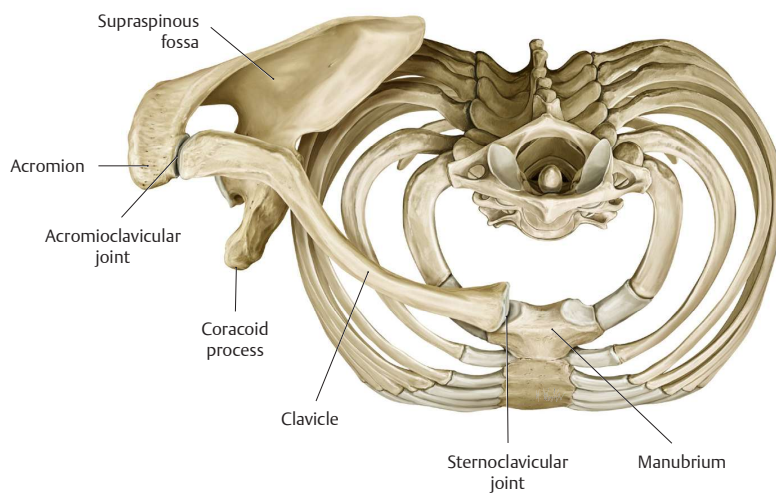
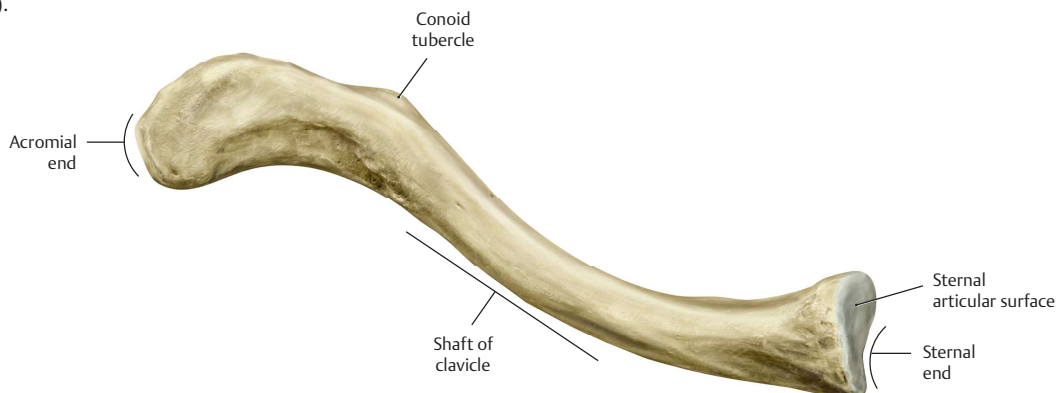
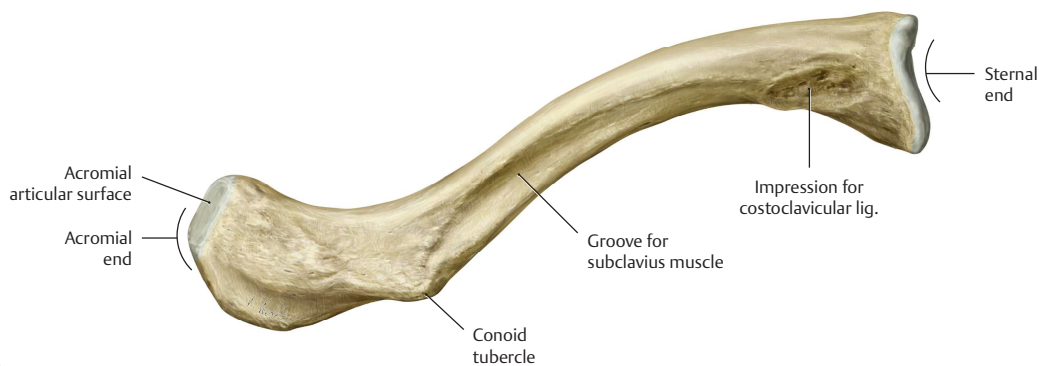


Fig. 2.4 Clavicle

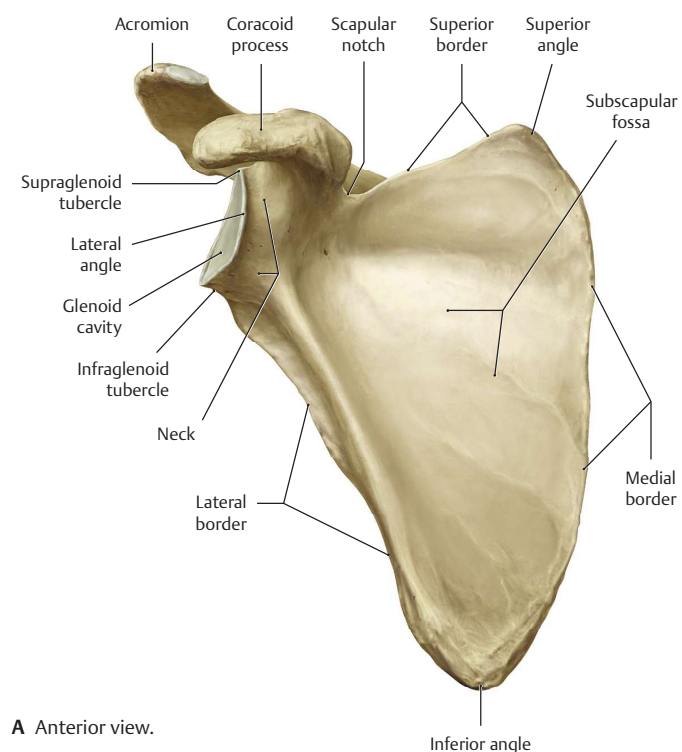
Right clavicle. The S-shaped clavicle is visible and palpable along its entire length (generally 12 to 15 cm). Its medial end articulates with the sternum at the sternoclavicular joint. Its lateral end articulates with the scapula at the acromioclavicular joint (see Fig. 2.3).



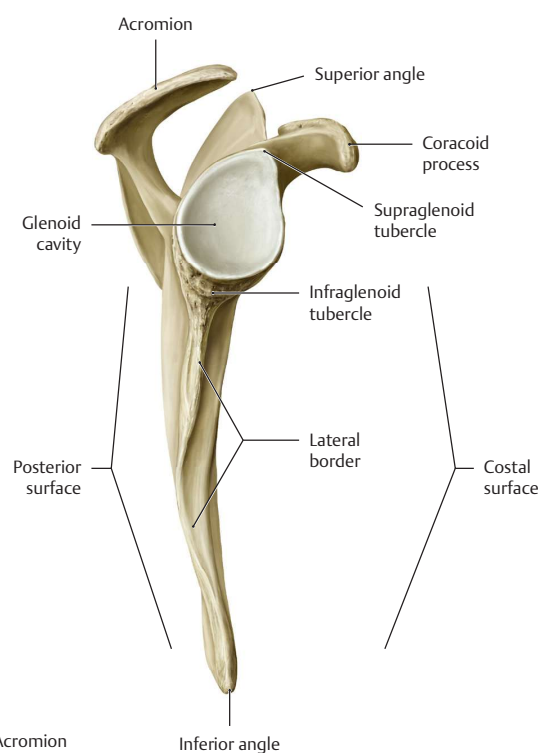
A Superior view.



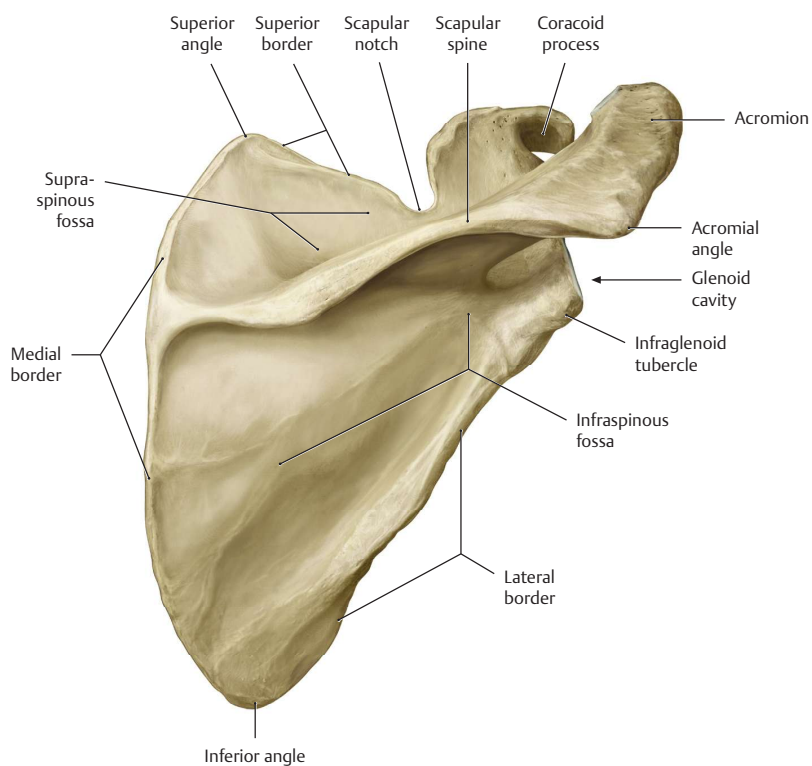
B Inferior view.



A Anterior view.



B Right lateral view.

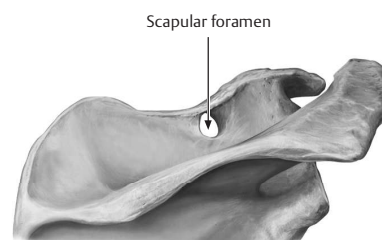


C Posterior view.

Clinical box 2.1

Scapular foramen

The superior transverse ligament of the scapula (see **Fig. 2.14**) may become ossified, transforming the scapular notch into an anomalous bony canal, the scapular foramen. This can lead to compression of the suprascapular nerve as it passes through the canal (see **p. 89**).

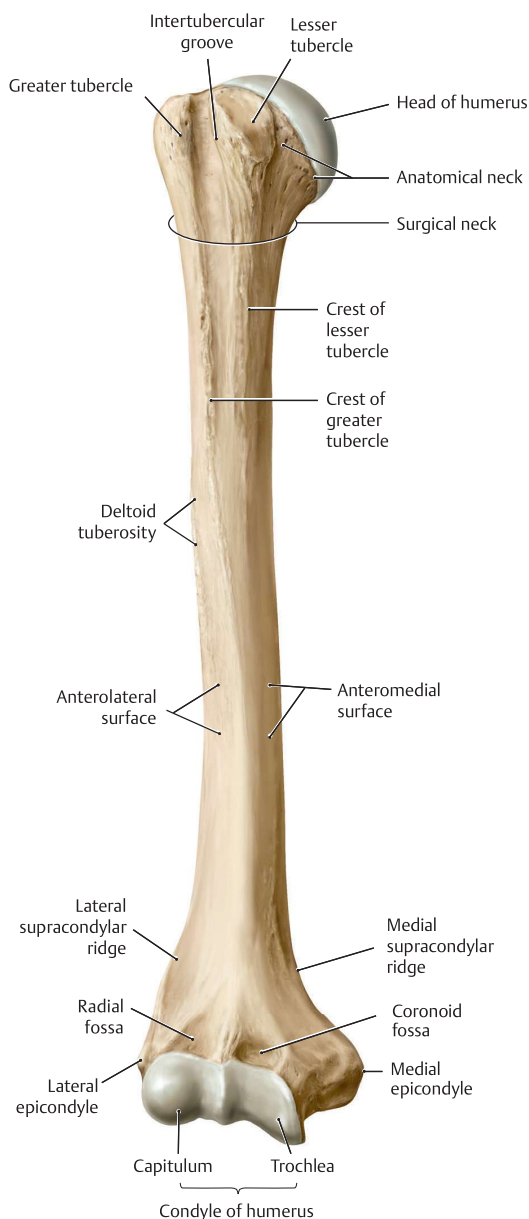


Humerus

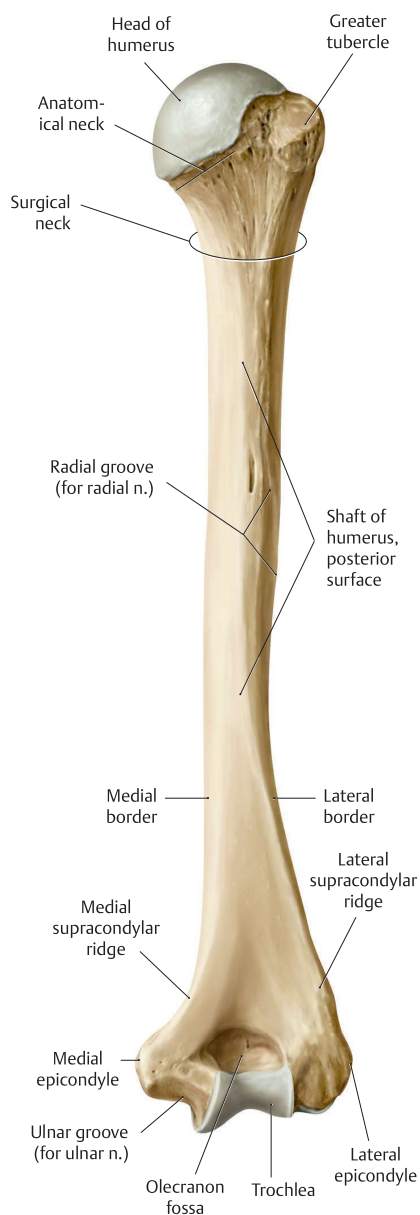
Fig. 2.6 Humerus

Right humerus. The head of the humerus articulates with the scapula at the glenohumeral joint (see p. 10). The capitulum and trochlea of the

humerus articulate with the radius and ulna, respectively, at the elbow (cubital) joint (see p. 34).



A Anterior view.



B Lateral view.