Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus Muscle

Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle 555a1777a8 == Structure == 555a1777a8 Passing through the third tendon compartment, lying in a narrow, oblique groove on the back of the lower end of the radius, it crosses the wrist close to the dorsal midline before turning towards the thumb using Lister's tubercle on the distal end of the radius as a pulley. 555a1777a8

Extensor carpi radialis muscle Extensor carpi radialis muscle may refer to: Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle This disambiguation page lists Extensor carpi radialis muscle may refer to: 555a1777a8

6.7 to 9.7 centimetres (2.6 to 3.8 in) in length... 555a1777a8 The extensor pollicis brevis arises from the ulna distal to the abductor pollicis longus, from the interosseous membrane, and from the dorsal surface of the radius. 555a1777a8 == Extensor muscles == 555a1777a8 == Origin and insertion == 555a1777a8 The tendon is finally inserted on the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. 555a1777a8 Its direction is similar to that of the abductor pollicis longus, its tendon passing the same groove on the lateral side of the lower end of the radius, to be inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. 555a1777a8

Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle flexor carpi ulnaris is the most medial (closest to the little finger) of these. The most lateral one is the tendon of flexor carpi radialis muscle, and The flexor carpi ulnaris (FCU) is a muscle of the forearm that flexes and adducts at the wrist joint 555a1777a8

Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle thicker than its namesake extensor carpi radialis longus which can be found above the proximal end of the extensor carpi radialis brevis. It arises from In human anatomy, extensor carpi radialis brevis is a muscle in the forearm that acts to extend and abduct the wrist. It is shorter and thicker than its namesake extensor carpi radialis longus which can be found above the proximal end of the extensor carpi radialis brevis 555a1777a8

At the proximal phalanx, the tendon is joined by expansions from abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis. 555a1777a8

Extensor pollicis longus muscle 135 (Pt 2): 235–44 In human anatomy, the extensor pollicis longus muscle (EPL) is a skeletal muscle located dorsally on the forearm. It is much larger than the extensor pollicis brevis, the origin of which it partly covers and acts to stretch the thumb together with this muscle. "Vascularization of the tendons of the extensor pollicis longus, extensor carpi radialis longus and extensor carpi radialis brevis muscles". J Anat 555a1777a8

Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle 555a1777a8 == Clinical significance == 555a1777a8 Extensor carpi ulnaris muscle 555a1777a8 The extensor pollicis longus arises from the dorsal surface of the ulna and from the interosseous membrane, next to the origins of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis. 555a1777a8

Extensor carpi muscle Extensor carpi muscle may refer to: Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle Extensor carpi ulnaris muscle This disambiguation Extensor carpi muscle may refer to: 555a1777a8

Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle This muscle is quite long, starting on the lateral The extensor carpi radialis longus is one of the five main muscles that control movements at the wrist. The extensor carpi radialis longus is one of the five main muscles that control movements at the wrist. This muscle is quite long, starting on the lateral side of the humerus, and attaching to the base of the second metacarpal bone (metacarpal of the index finger) 555a1777a8

One of the three muscles of the radial forearm group, it initially lies beside the brachioradialis, but becomes mostly tendon early on. Passing between the brachioradialis and the extensor carpi radialis brevis, this tendon continues into the second tendon compartment together with the latter muscle. 555a1777a8

Extensor pollicis brevis muscle It lies on the medial side of, and is closely connected with, the abductor pollicis longus. The extensor pollicis brevis belongs to the deep group of the posterior fascial compartment of the forearm. In a close relationship to the abductor pollicis longus, the extensor pollicis brevis In human anatomy, the extensor pollicis brevis (EPB) is a skeletal muscle on the dorsal side of the forearm. that of the extensor pollicis longus or abductor pollicis longus muscle. It is a part of the lateral border of the anatomical snuffbox 555a1777a8

The fibres end approximately at the middle of the forearm in the form of a flat tendon, which is closely connected with that of the extensor carpi radialis longus, and accompanies it to the wrist; it passes beneath the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis, beneath the extensor retinaculum, and inserts into the dorsal/posterior surface of the base of the metacarpal of the long finger (third metacarpal). 555a1777a8 == Structure == 555a1777a8 It originates from the lateral supracondylar ridge of the humerus, from the lateral intermuscular septum, and by a few fibers from the lateral epicondyle of the humerus. 555a1777a8 It is inserted into the dorsal surface of the base of the metacarpal... 555a1777a8 The fibers end at the upper third of the forearm in a flat tendon, which runs along the lateral border of the radius, beneath the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis; it then passes beneath the dorsal carpal ligament, where it lies in a groove on the back of the radius common to it and the extensor carpi radialis brevis, immediately behind the styloid process. 555a1777a8 The lateral supracondylar ridge may be broken in a supracondylar humerus fracture, common in children. 555a1777a8 Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle 555a1777a8

Posterior interosseous nerve the muscles of the posterior compartment of the forearm, except anconeus muscle, brachioradialis muscle, and extensor carpi radialis longus muscle. It is the continuation of the deep branch of the radial nerve, after this has crossed the supinator muscle. It is considerably diminished in size compared to the deep branch of the radial nerve. In The posterior interosseous nerve (or dorsal interosseous nerve/deep radial nerve) is a nerve in the forearm. The nerve fibers originate from cervical segments C7 and C8 in the spinal column 555a1777a8

It arises from the lateral epicondyle of the humerus, by the common extensor tendon; from the radial collateral ligament of the elbow-joint; from a strong aponeurosis which covers its surface; and from the intermuscular septa between it and the adjacent muscles.

555a1777a8 == Structure == 555a1777a8

Lateral supracondylar ridge It also presents a The lateral supracondylar ridge is a prominent, rough margin on the lower part of the lateral border of the humerus. for the origin of forearm extensors, including the brachioradialis muscle above, and the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle below. It also presents a posterior lip for the triceps brachii, and an intermediate ridge for the attachment of the lateral intermuscular septum. It presents an anterior lip for the origin of forearm extensors, including the brachioradialis muscle above, and the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle below 555a1777a8

== Structure == 555a1777a8 Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle 555a1777a8 == Structure == 555a1777a8

List of extensors of the human body Extension usually results in straightening of the bones or body surfaces involved. compartment of the forearm Extensor carpi radialis longus Extensor carpi radialis brevis Extensor carpi ulnaris Extensor digitorum of phalanges, at all In anatomy, extension is a movement of a joint that increases the angle between two bones or body surfaces at a joint. For example, extension is produced by extending the flexed (bent) elbow. If the head is tilted all the way back, the neck is said to be extended. Straightening of the arm would require extension at the elbow joint 555a1777a8

It obliquely crosses the tendons of the extensores carpi radialis longus and brevis, and is separated from the extensor pollicis brevis by a triangular interval, the anatomical snuff box in which the radial artery is found. 555a1777a8