

Upper Arm Pain Left Arm

Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... 3a3e19392d == Etymology == 3a3e19392d

Intercostobrachial nerve It provides sensory innervation to the skin of the axilla, and a variable region of the medial side of the upper arm. It arises anterior to the long thoracic nerve. The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve does not The intercostobrachial nerve is the name applied to the lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve. the skin of the axilla, and a variable region of the medial side of the upper arm 3a3e19392d

Armlock An armlock that hyper-rotates the arm is known as an armcoil, and includes the Americana, kimura, and omoplata. An armlock that hyperextends the elbow is known as an armbar, and it includes the traditional armbar (pressing the elbow against the thigh or hips),

the shoulder triangle armbar (where a figure-four is locked with the legs), and the shotgun armbar (where the opponent's wrist is placed in the armpit, using the forearm as a fulcrum). to target the opponents' right hand he uses his own left hand), pinning the opponent's arm to the ground at the wrist, so that the elbow falls at a An armlock in grappling is a single or double joint lock that hyperextends, hyperflexes or hyperrotates the elbow joint or shoulder joint. Depending on the joint flexibility of a person, armcoils can either hyperrotate only the shoulder joint, only the elbow joint, or both the elbow joint and shoulder joint. An armpit lock can be useful; it will immobilize an opponent and pin them on the ground. e 3a3e19392d

The term elbow is specifically used for humans and other primates, and in other vertebrates it is not used. In those cases, forelimb plus joint is used. 3a3e19392d Obtaining an armlock requires effective use of full-body leverage in order to initiate and secure a lock on the targeted arm, while preventing the opponent from escaping the lock. Therefore, performing an armlock is less problematic on the ground, from positions such as the mount, side control, or guard.

Armlocks are more difficult to perform when both combatants...
== Structure ==

Musculocutaneous nerve Other differential diagnoses that The musculocutaneous nerve is a mixed branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus derived from cervical spinal nerves C5-C7. It arises opposite the lower border of the pectoralis minor. below the coracoid process (positive Tinel's sign). It courses through the anterior part of the arm, terminating 2 cm above elbow; after passing the lateral edge of the tendon of biceps brachii it becomes known as the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm. Pain can also be reproduced by flexing the arm against resistance. It provides motor innervation to the muscles of the anterior compartment of the arm: the coracobrachialis, biceps brachii, and brachialis. It provides sensory innervation to the lateral forearm (via its terminal branch)

== Anatomy ==
== Structure ==

Elbow The elbow is the region between the upper arm and the forearm that surrounds the elbow joint. The elbow includes prominent

landmarks such as the olecranon The elbow is the region between the upper arm and the forearm that surrounds the elbow joint. The elbow includes prominent landmarks such as the olecranon, the cubital fossa (also called the chelidon, or the elbow pit), and the lateral and the medial epicondyles of the humerus. The elbow joint is a hinge joint between the arm and the forearm; more specifically between the humerus in the upper arm and the radius and ulna in the forearm which allows the forearm and hand to be moved towards and away from the body 3a3e19392d

The most commonly involved nerves are the suprascapular nerve, musculocutaneous nerve, and the axillary nerve. 3a3e19392d

Erb's palsy These injuries arise most commonly, but not exclusively, from shoulder dystocia during a difficult birth. Depending on the nature of the damage, the paralysis can either resolve on its own over a period of months, necessitate rehabilitative therapy, or require surgery. These form part of the brachial plexus, comprising the ventral rami of spinal nerves C5–C8 and thoracic nerve T1. These Erb's palsy is a paralysis of the arm caused by injury to the upper group of the arm's main nerves, specifically the severing of

the upper trunk C5–C6 nerves. is a paralysis of the arm caused by injury to the upper group of the arm's main nerves, specifically the severing of the upper trunk C5–C6 nerves

== Structure == The word "humerus" is derived from Late Latin humerus, from Latin umerus, meaning upper arm, shoulder, and is linguistically related to Gothic ams (shoulder) and Greek ὤμος.

Humerus The lower extremity consists of 2 epicondyles, 2 processes (trochlea and capitulum), and 3 fossae (radial fossa, coronoid fossa, and olecranon fossa). : humeri) is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. from Latin umerus, meaning upper arm, shoulder, and is linguistically related to Gothic ams (shoulder) and Greek ὤμος. As well as its true anatomical neck, the constriction below the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus is referred to as its surgical neck due to its tendency to fracture, thus often becoming the focus of surgeons. It connects the scapula and the two bones of the lower arm, the radius and ulna, and consists of three sections. The humeral upper extremity consists of a

rounded head, a narrow neck, and two short processes (tubercles, sometimes called tuberosities). The shaft is cylindrical in its upper portion, and more prismatic below. The upper or proximal extremity of The humerus (; pl 3a3e19392d

Supraspinatus muscle suprascapular nerve (C5-6) of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus. The supraspinatus muscle performs abduction of the arm, and pulls the head of the humerus The supraspinatus (pl. It is one of the four rotator cuff muscles and also abducts the arm at the shoulder. : supraspinati) is a relatively small muscle of the upper back that runs from the supraspinous fossa superior portion of the scapula (shoulder blade) to the greater tubercle of the humerus. The spine of the scapula separates the supraspinatus muscle from the infraspinatus muscle, which originates below the spine 3a3e19392d

The paralysis can be partial or complete; the damage to each nerve can range from bruising to tearing. The most commonly involved root is C5 (aka Erb's point: the union of C5 & C6 roots) as this is mechanically the furthest point from the force of traction, therefore, the first/most affected. Erb-Duchenne palsy presents as a lower

motor neuron syndrome associated with sensibility disturbance and vegetative phenomena. 3a3e19392d

Chest pain It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. pressure, heaviness or squeezing. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing 3a3e19392d

The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve does not divide like other intercostal nerves into an anterior and a posterior branch. 3a3e19392d Radiating pain is slightly different from referred pain; for example, the pain related to a myocardial infarction could either be referred or radiating pain from the chest. Referred pain is when the pain is located away from or adjacent to the

organ involved; for instance, when a person has pain only in their jaw or left arm, but not in the chest. Radiating pain would have an origin, where the patient can perceive pain, but the pain also spreads ("radiates") out from this origin point to cause... 3a3e19392d == Structure == 3a3e19392d

Referred pain Radiating pain would have an origin, where the patient can perceive pain, but the pain also spreads ("radiates".) Referred pain, also called reflective pain, is pain perceived at a location other than the site of the painful stimulus. Despite an increasing amount of literature on the subject, the biological mechanism of referred pain is unknown, although there are several hypotheses. Referred pain has been described since the late 1880s. An example is the case of angina pectoris brought on by a myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest), the site of the injury. in their jaw or left arm, but not in the chest. The International Association for the Study of Pain has not officially defined the term; hence, several authors have defined it differently 3a3e19392d

Biceps Both heads The biceps or biceps brachii (Latin: musculus biceps brachii, "two-headed muscle of the arm") is a large muscle that lies on the front of the upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow. While the long head of the biceps crosses both the shoulder and elbow joints, its main function is at the elbow where it flexes and supinates the forearm. biceps brachii, "two-headed muscle of the arm") is a large muscle that lies on the front of the upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow. Both heads of the muscle arise on the scapula and join to form a single muscle belly which is attached to the upper forearm

The name for the elbow in Latin is cubitus, and so the word cubital is used in some elbow-related terms, as in cubital nodes for example.

Serious and relatively common causes include acute coronary syndrome such as a heart attack (31%), pulmonary embolism (2%), pneumothorax, pericarditis (4%), aortic dissection (1%) and esophageal rupture. Other common causes include gastroesophageal reflux disease (30%), muscle or skeletal pain (28%), pneumonia (2%), shingles (0.5%), pleuritis, traumatic and anxiety disorders. Determining the cause of chest pain is based on a person's medical history, a physical exam

and other medical tests. About 3% of heart attacks, however, are initially missed.

3a3e19392d == Presentation ==

3a3e19392d The signs of Erb's palsy include loss of sensation in the arm and paralysis and atrophy of the deltoid, biceps... 3a3e19392d

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