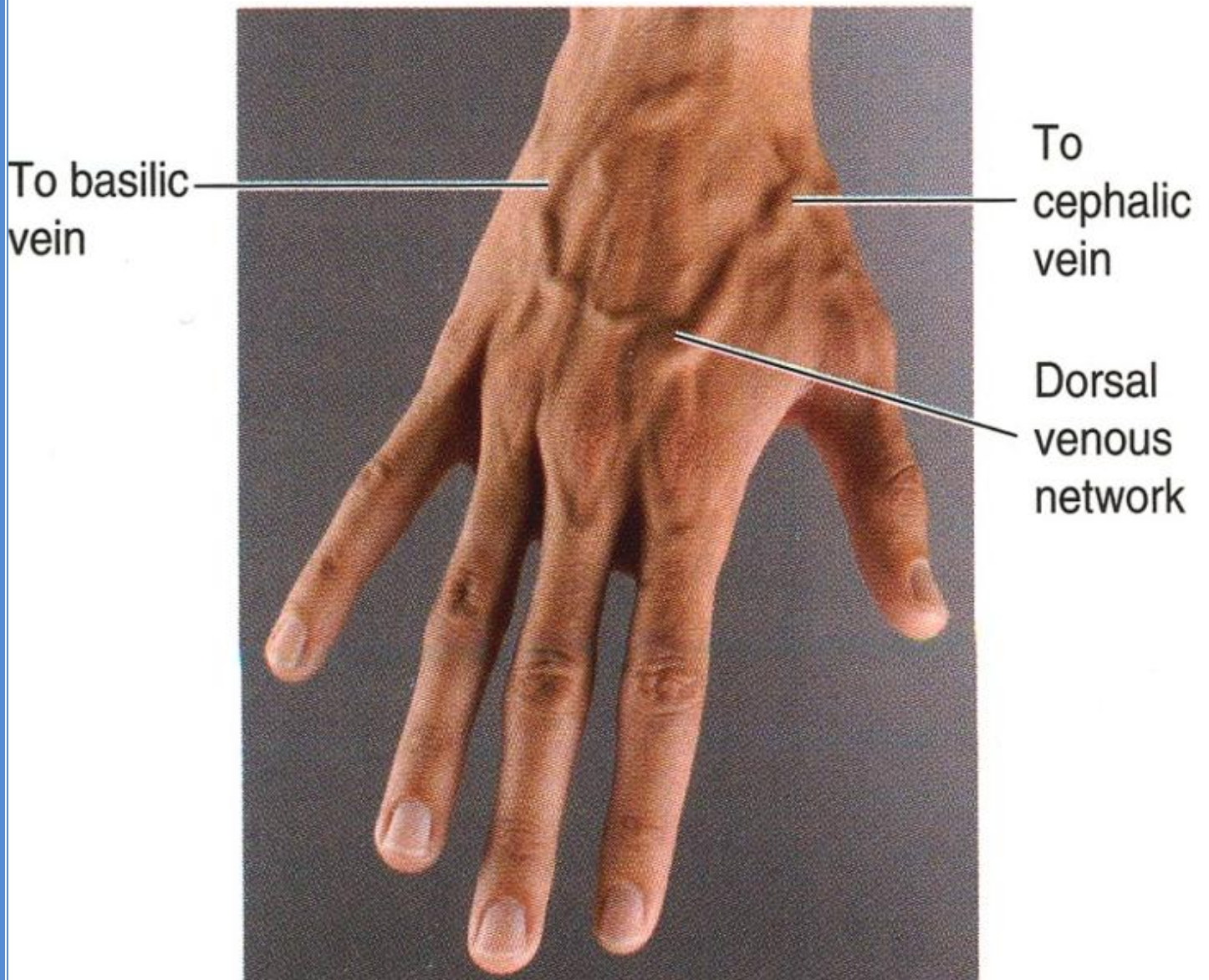


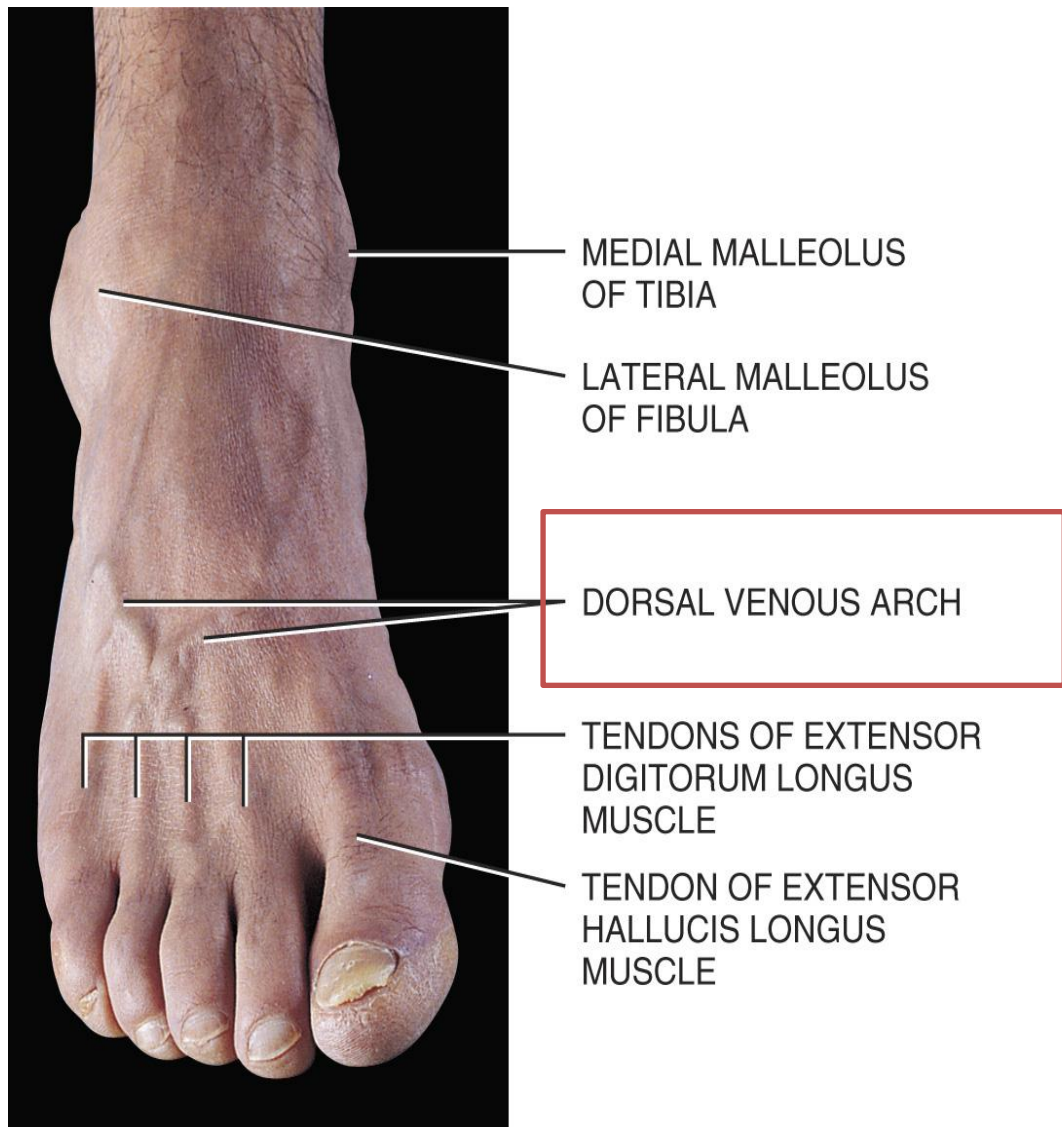
ANATOMY TEAM



The dorsal venous network:

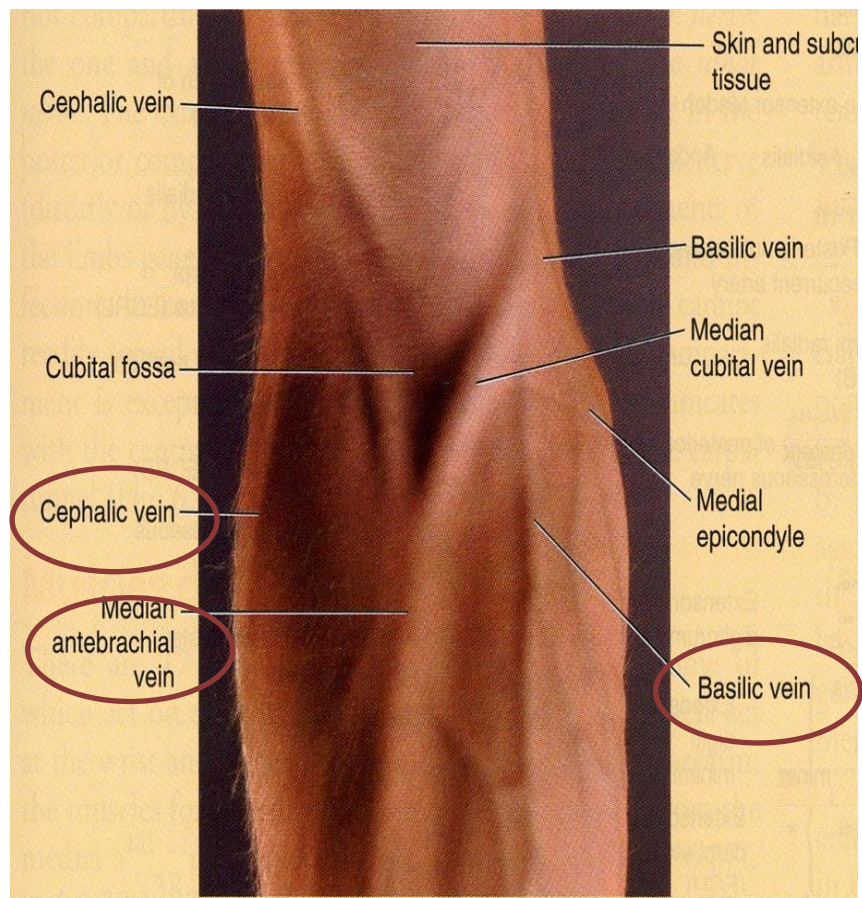
The network of superficial veins can be seen on the dorsum of the hand.

The network drains upward into the cephalic vein laterally, and the basilic vein medially.



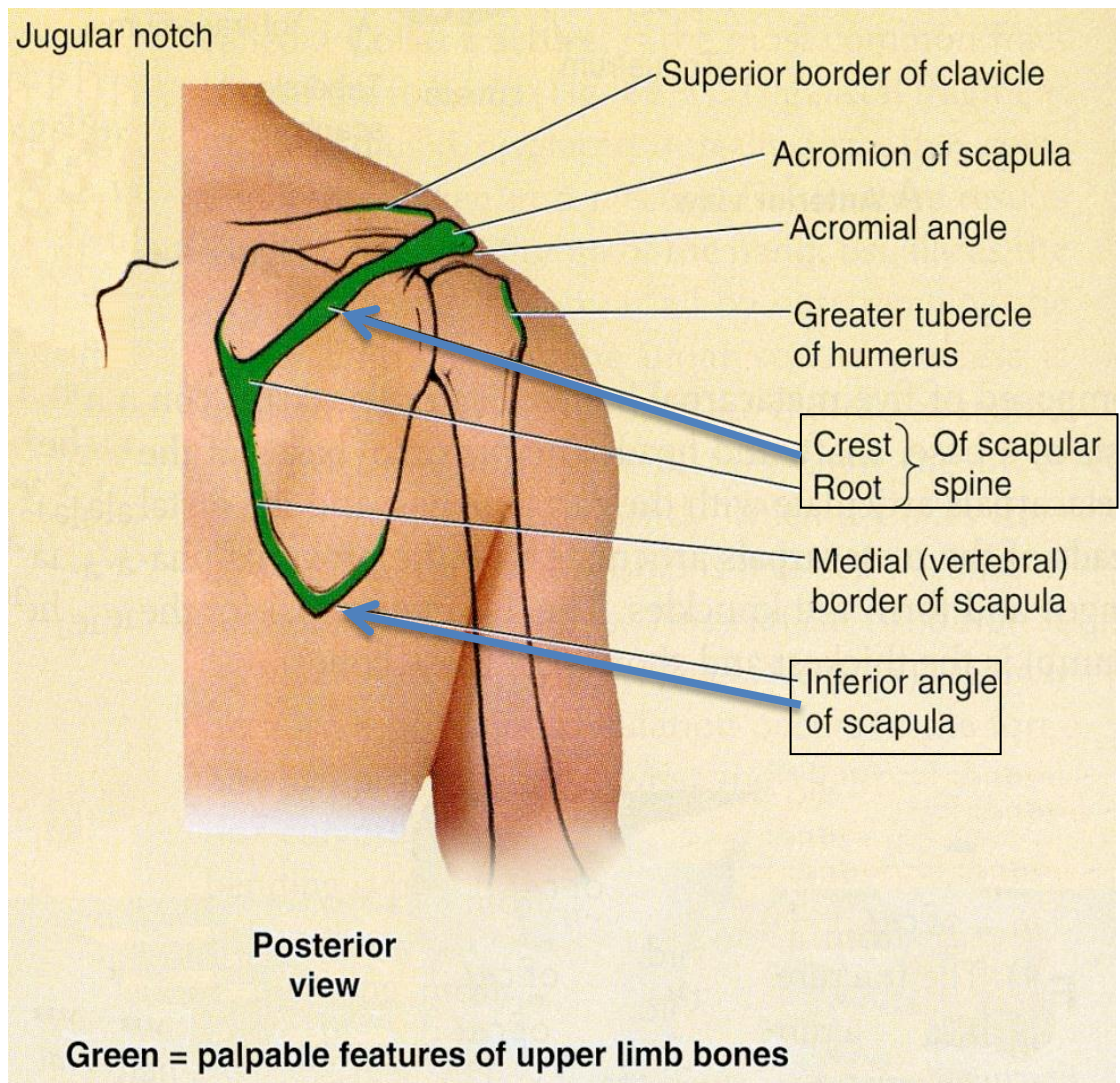
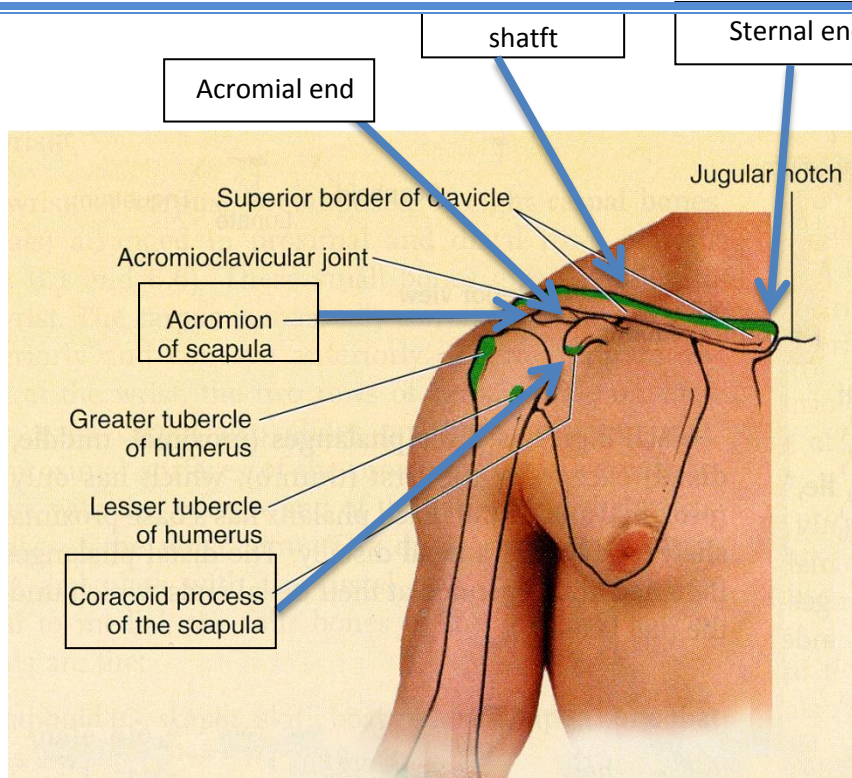
(d) Dorsum of foot

The dorsal venous arch of the foot is a superficial vein that connects the small saphenous vein and the great saphenous vein. Anatomically, it is defined by where the dorsal veins of the first and fifth digit, respectively, meet the great saphenous vein and small saphenous vein.

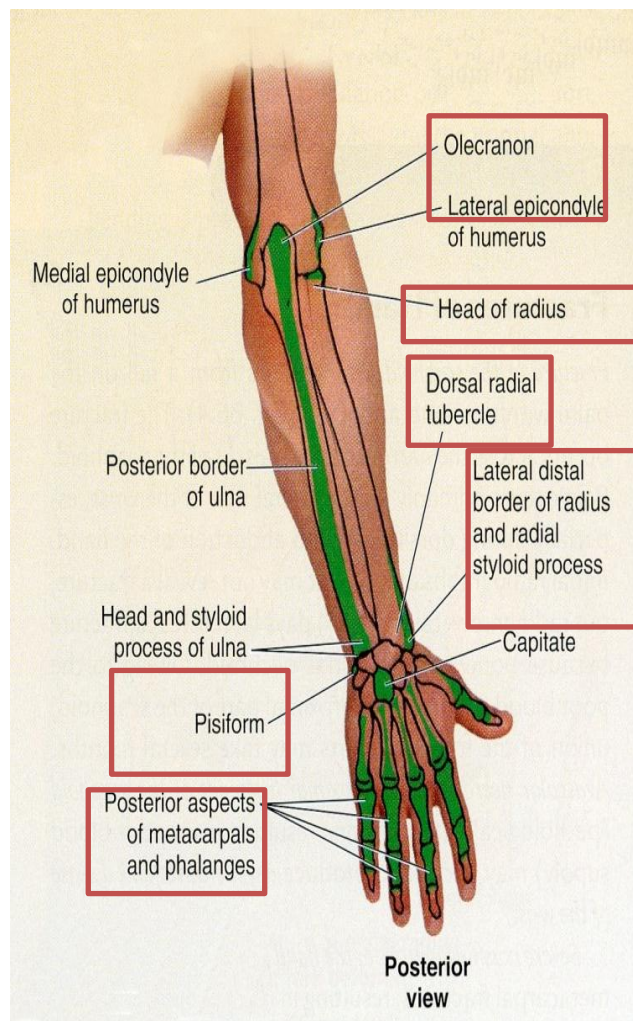


In the cubital fossa, try to locate:

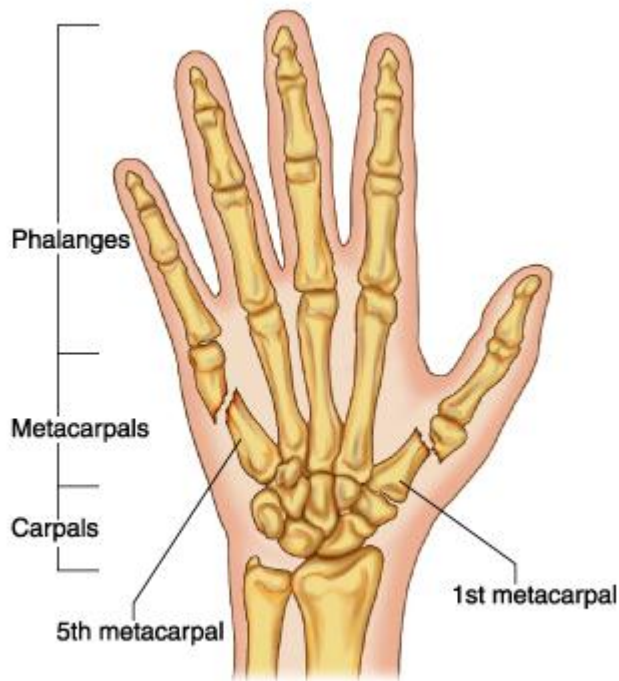
- Cephalic vein
- Basilic vein and
- Median cubital vein are clearly visible.



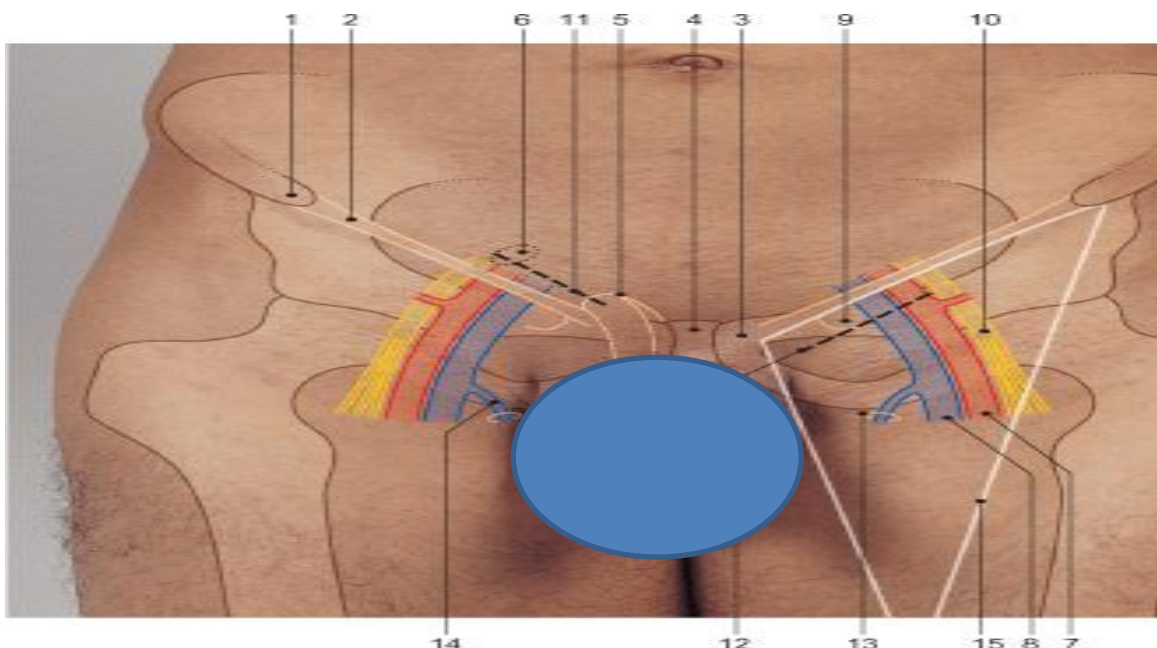
Only blue arrows are involved in practical



- The head of ulna forms a rounded subcutaneous prominence that can be easily seen and palpated on the medial side of the dorsal aspect of the wrist.
- The pointed subcutaneous ulnar styloid process may be felt slightly distal to the ulnar head when the hand is supinated.
- The olecranon and posterior border of the ulna lie subcutaneously and can be palpated easily.
- The head of radius can be palpated and felt to rotate in the depression on the posterolateral aspect of the extended elbow, just distal to the lateral epicondyle of the humerus with supination and pronation.
- The radial styloid process can be palpated on the lateral side of the wrist in the anatomical snuff box.
- It is approximately 1 cm distal to that of the ulna.



- The metacarpals, although they overlapped by the long extensor tendons of the fingers, they can be palpated on the dorsum of the hand.
- The dorsal aspects of the phalanges can be easily palpated.

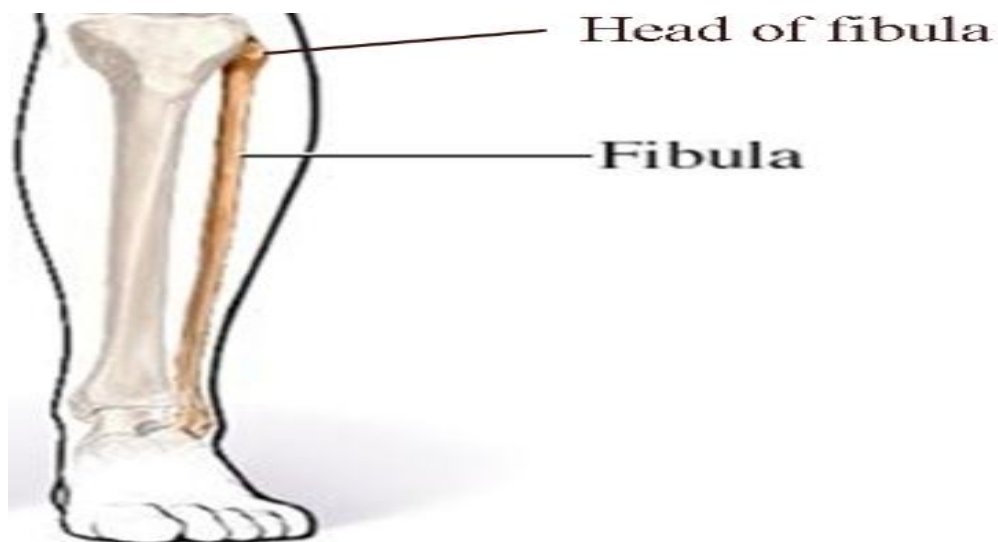


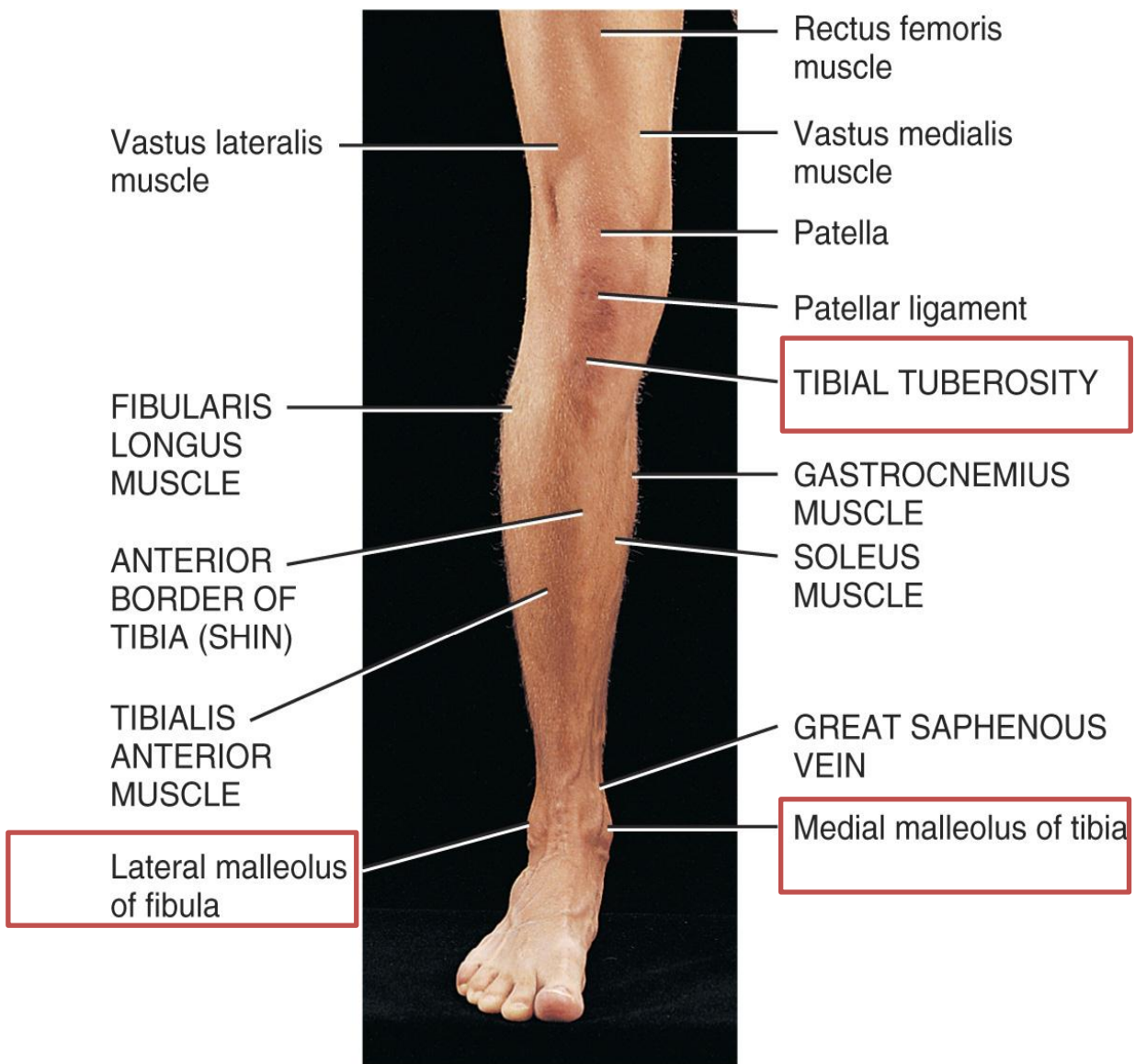
1. Anterior superior iliac spine.
2. Inguinal ligament.
3. Pubic tubercle.
4. Symphysis pubis.
5. Superficial inguinal ring.
6. Deep inguinal ring.
7. Femoral artery.
8. Femoral vein.
9. Femoral canal.
10. Femoral nerve.
11. Inguinal hernia incision.
12. Femoral hernia incision.
13. Saphenous opening.
14. Long saphenous vein.
15. Femoral triangle.



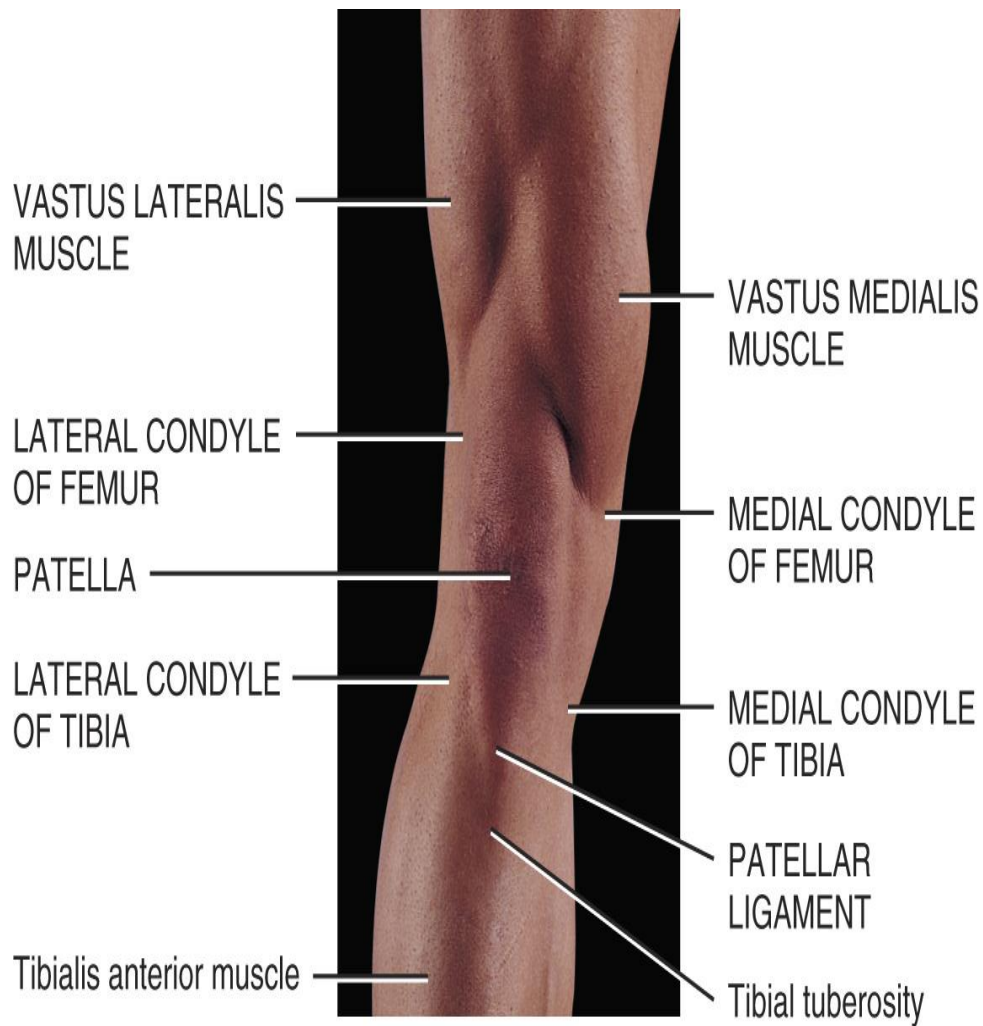
(b) Dorsal view

- The knuckles of the fingers are formed by the heads of the proximal and middle phalanges





(a) Anterior view of leg, ankle, and foot



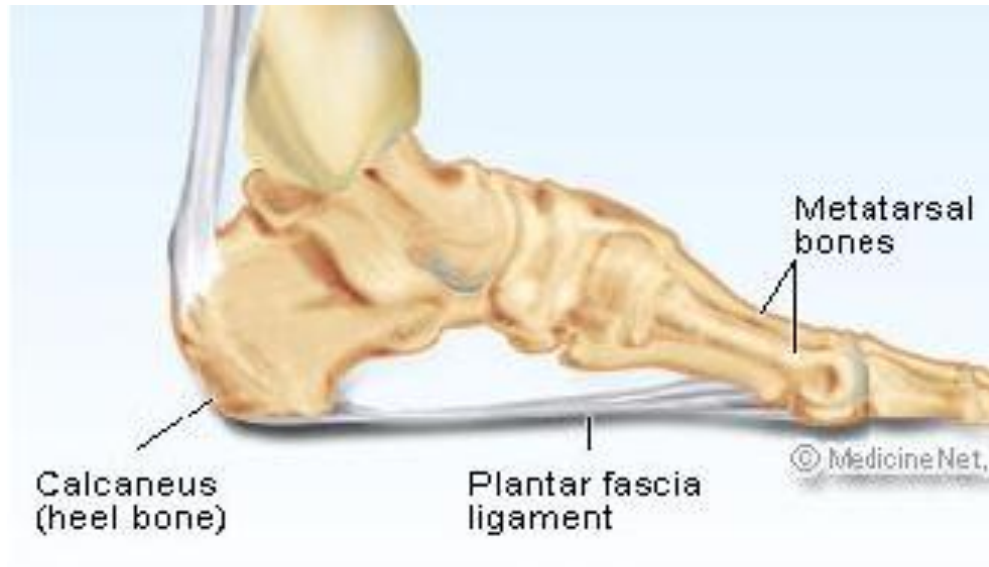
(c) Anterior view of knee

Medial tibial condyle

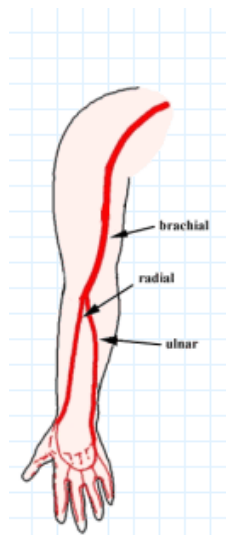
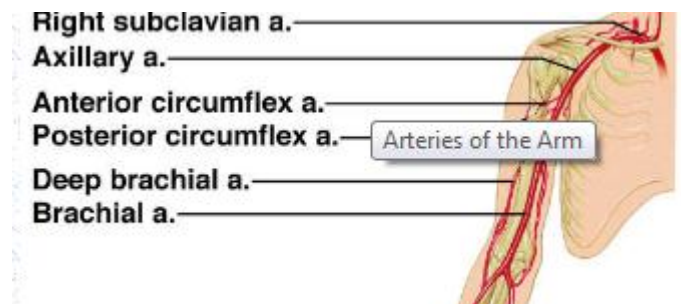
The 3 tendons of

1. sartorius.
2. Gracilis
3. Semitendinosus.

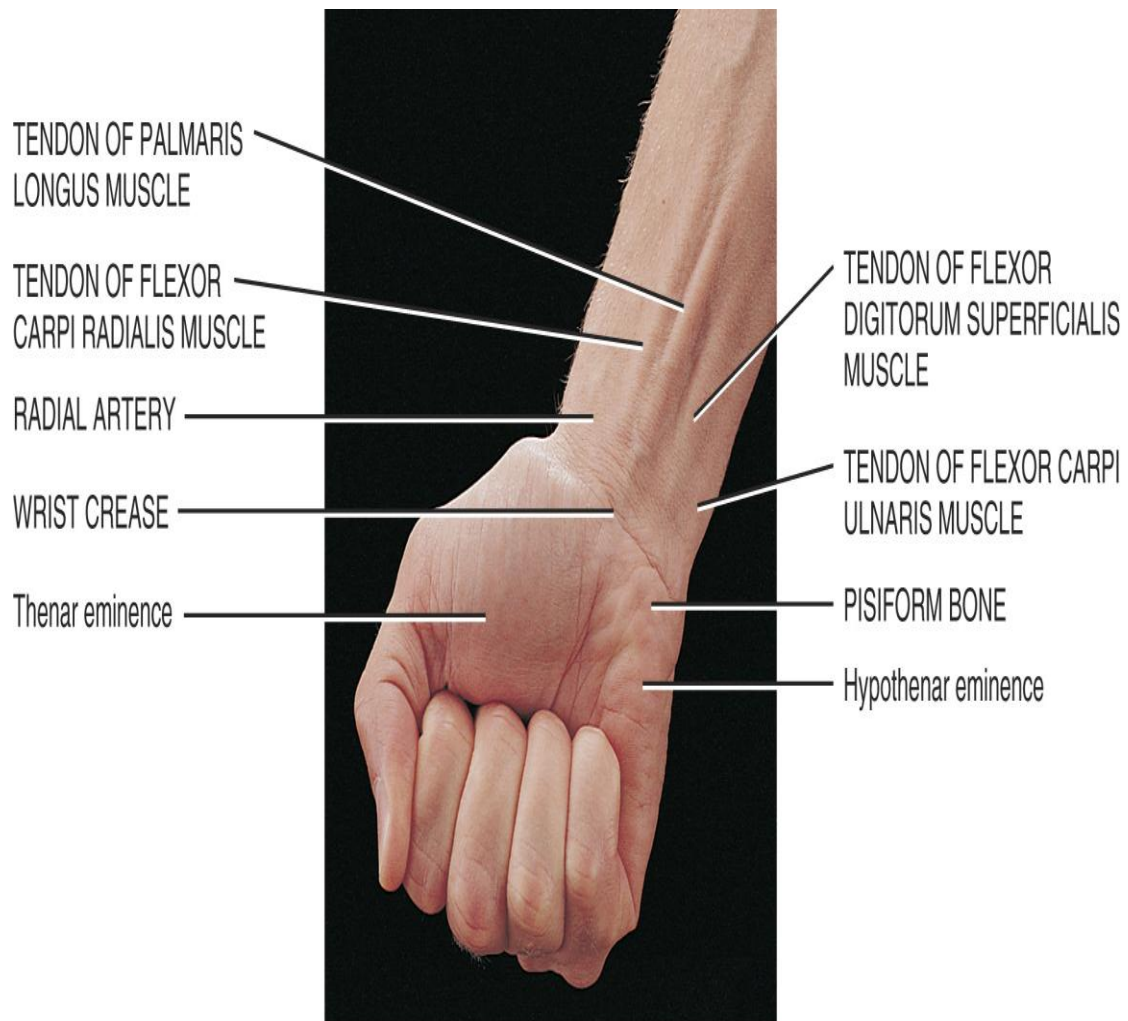
-Calcaneus and metatarsal bones



- Brachial artery



- Ulnar and radial arteries



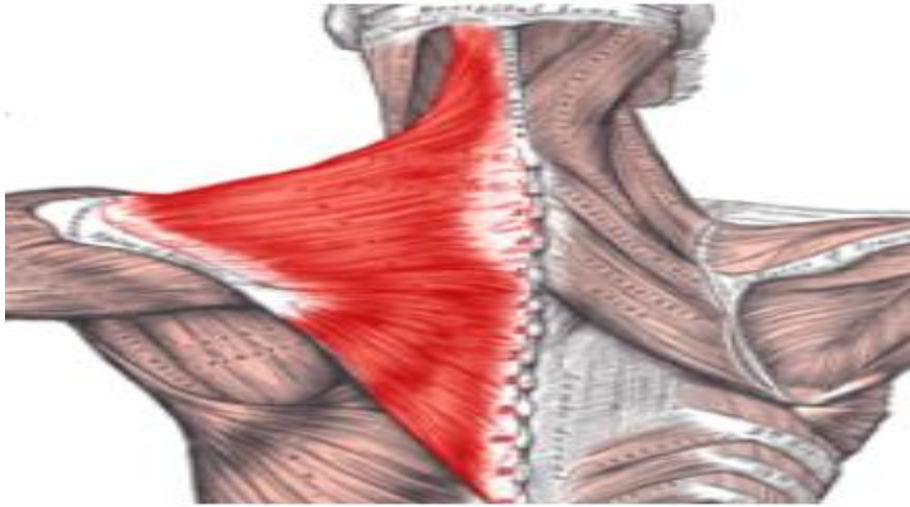
(c) Anterior aspect of wrist

Radial Artery pulsation:

Universally, its pulsations can easily be felt anterior to the distal third of radius.

Here it lies just beneath the skin and fascia lateral to the tendon of **flexor carpi radialis muscle**

- Trapezius Muscle



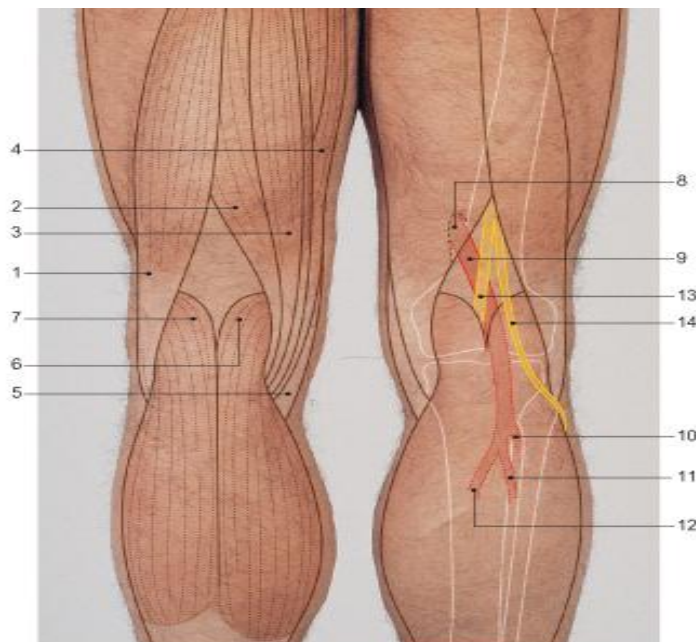
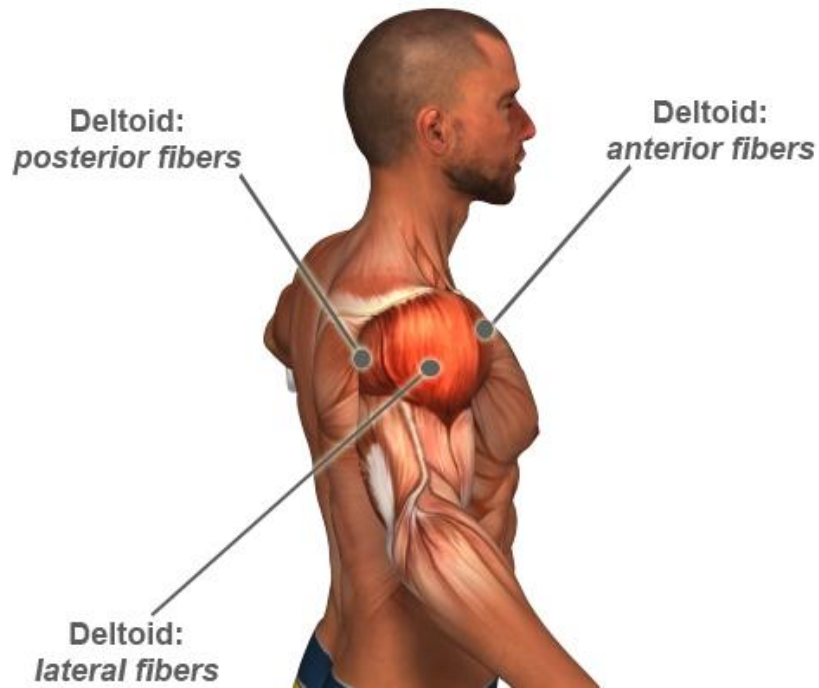
Action: rotation of scapula during abduction of humerus above horizontal.

Upper fibers: elevate scapula.

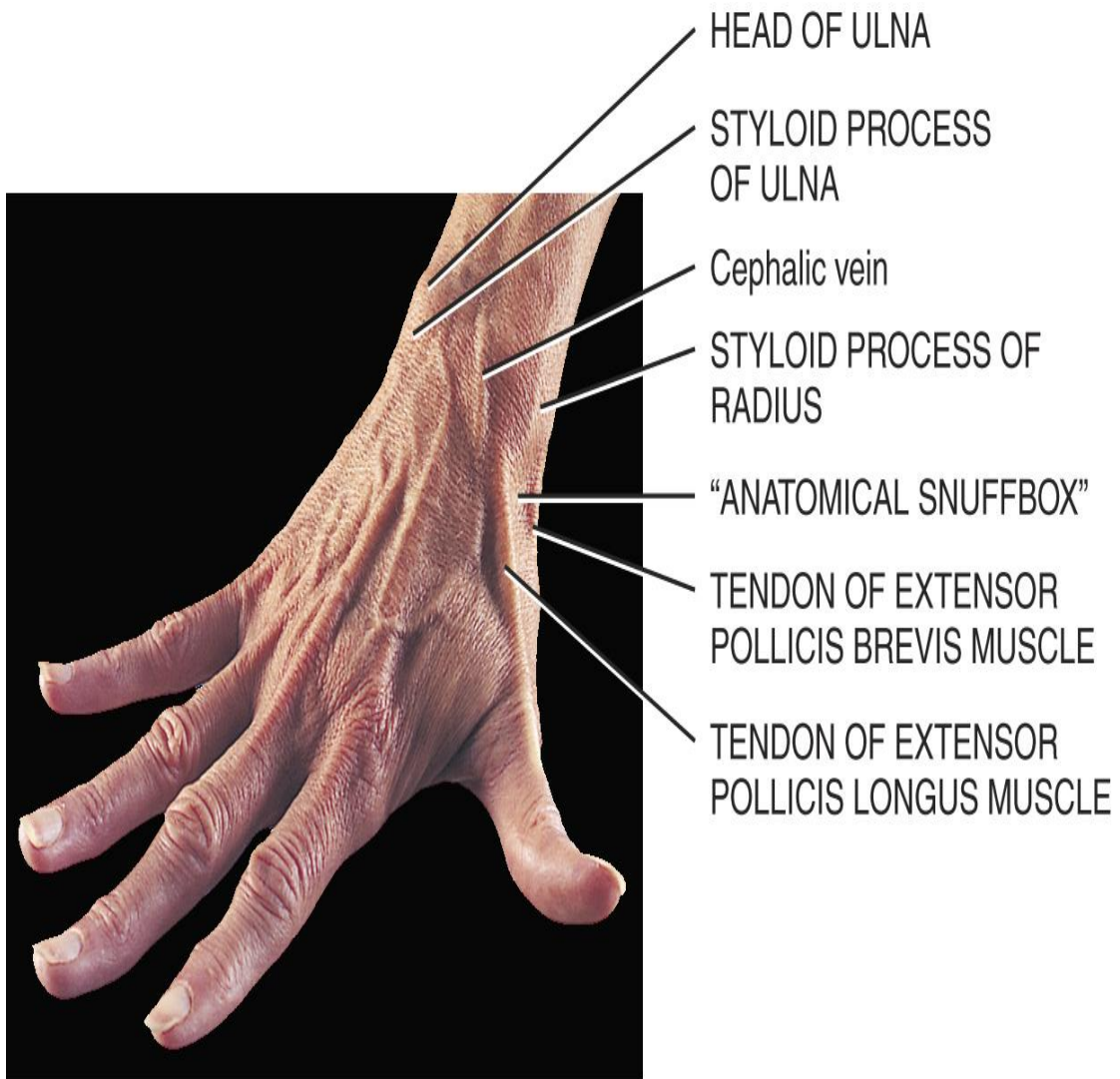
Middle fibers: retract scapula

Lower fibers: depress scapula.

- Deltoid muscle



1. Biceps femoris. 2. Semimembranosus. 3. Semitendinosus. 4. Gracilis. 5. Sartorius.
 6. Gastrocnemius, medial head. 7. Gastrocnemius, lateral head. 8. Adductor hiatus.
 9. Popliteal artery. 10. Anterior tibial artery. 11. Peroneal artery. 12. Posterior tibial artery.
 13. Tibial nerve. 14. Common peroneal nerve.



(a) Dorsum of wrist



Boundaries of anatomical snuff box

- The snuff box is bounded :
- Anteriorly by 2 tendons:
 - Abductor pollicis longus
 - Extensor pollicis brevis
- Posteriorly by extensor pollicis longus