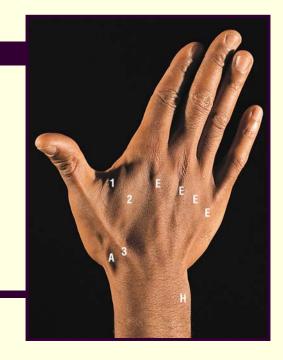
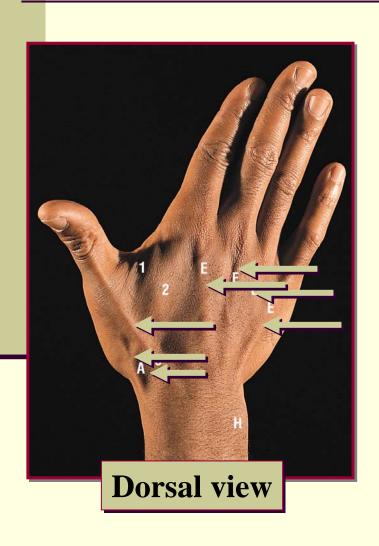
## WWWFISIOKINESITERAPIA.BIZ

### The Wrist and Hand



# Surface anatomy of the wrist and hand



- Tendons of extensor digitorum
- Tendon of extensor pollicis longus
- Tendons of extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus

"Anatomical snuffbox"

### Skeleton of the wrist and hand

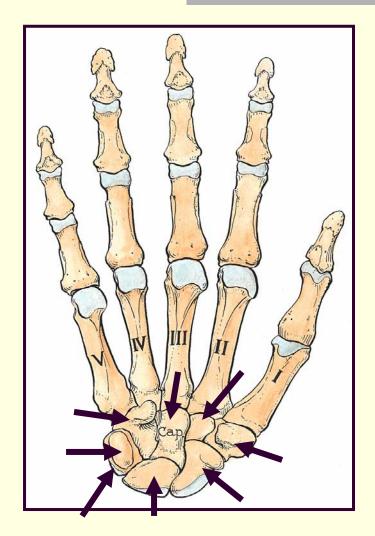
> Carpal bones: arranged in two rows

#### 1. Proximal row

- a. scaphoid
- b. **lunate**
- c. triquetrum
- d. pisiform

#### 2. Distal row

- a. trapezium
- b. trapezoid
- c. capitate
- d. hamate

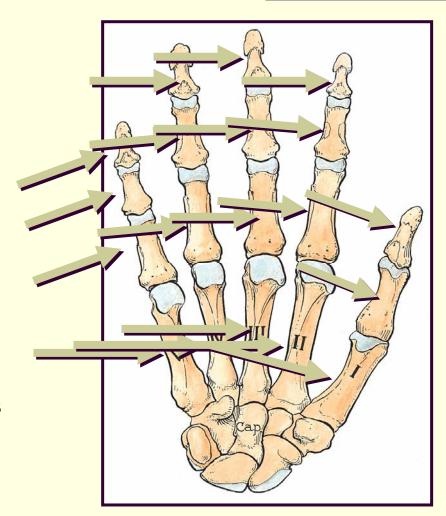


### Skeleton of the wrist and hand

#### **Bones** of the hand

- 1. Metacarpals
- 2. Phalanges
  - a. proximal
  - b. middle
  - c. distal

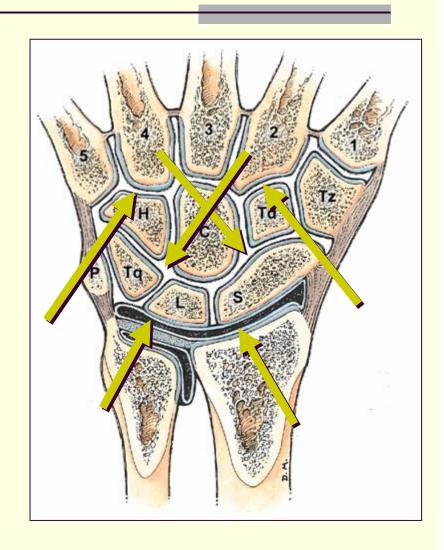
Note: the thumb has only proximal and distal phalanges



### Joints of the wrist and hand

#### A. Joints of the wrist and hand

- 1. Radiocarpal joint
- 2. Intercarpal joints
- 3. Carpometacarpal joints



### Joints of the wrist and hand

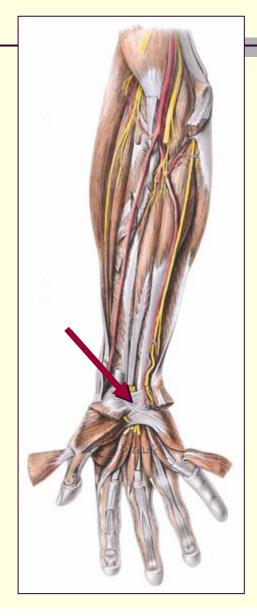
#### A. Joints of the wrist and hand

- 1. Metacarpophalangeal (M.P.) joint
- 2. Proximal interphalangeal (P.I.P.) joint
- 3. Distal interphalangeal (D.I.P.) joint



A. **Superficial fascia** (thick on palm, thin on dorsum)

B. Flexor retinaculum

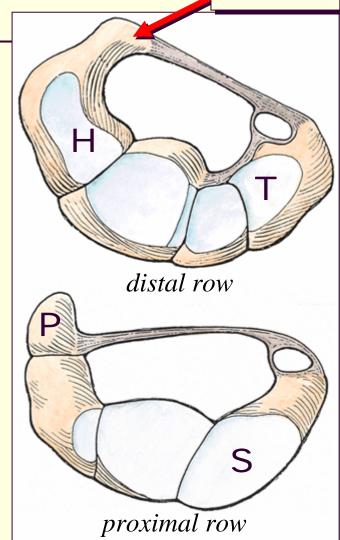


Fascial structures of the hand hamulus

A. **Superficial fascia** (thick on palm, thin on dorsum)

#### B. Flexor retinaculum

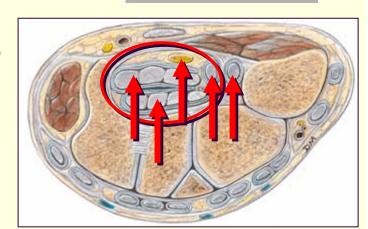
- attaches to the pisiform and hamulus medially
- attaches to the scaphoid and trapezium laterally



A. **Superficial fascia** (thick on palm, thin on dorsum)

#### B. Flexor retinaculum

- attaches to the pisiform and hamulus medially
- attaches to the scaphoid and trapezium laterally
- forms the *carpal tunnel* through which pass:



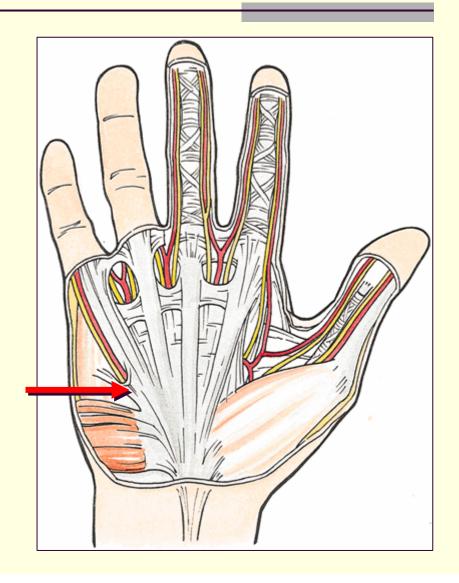
- ➤ (the tendon of *flexor carpi radialis* in its own separate compartment)
- > the tendon of *flexor pollicis longus*
- > the tendons of *flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus*
- > the *median nerve*

#### C. Extensor retinaculum

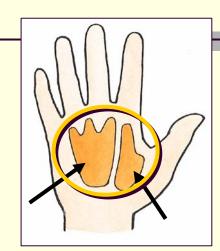
Extensor tendons pass deep to retinaculum in six separate compartments

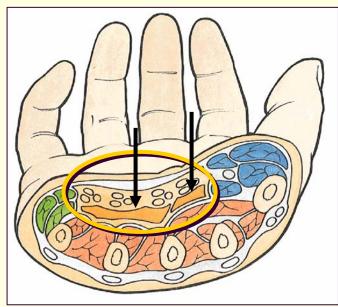


D. Palmar aponeurosis

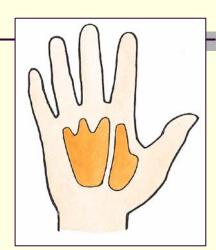


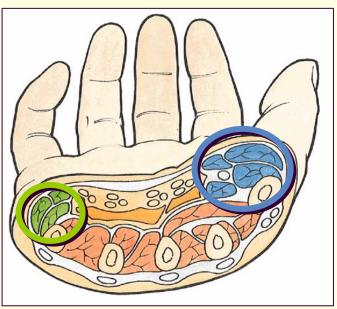
- palmar fascial compartments
  - separated from each other by CT septa
  - 1. Central compartment (deep to palmar aponeurosis)
    - Contents:
      - ✓ flexor tendons
      - ✓ digital nerves
      - ✓ palmar arterial arches
      - ✓ 2 fascial spaces:
        - thenar space
        - 🌣 midpalmar space





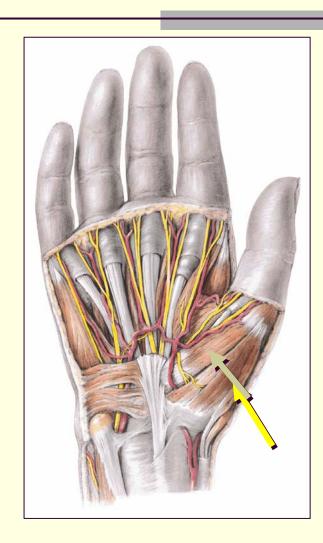
- palmar fascial compartments
  - 2. Thenar compartment
    - Contents:
      - ✓ thenar muscles
  - 3. Hypothenar compartment
    - Contents:
      - ✓ hypothenar muscles





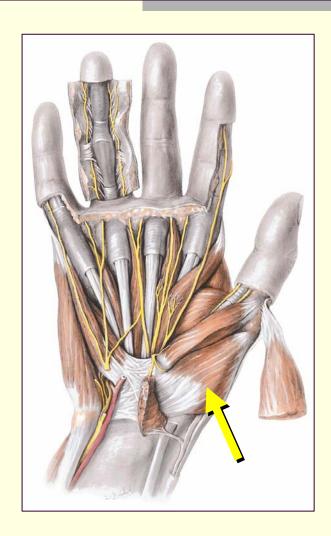
#### A. Muscles of the thumb

- 1. Abductor pollicis brevis
- 2. Flexor pollicis brevis



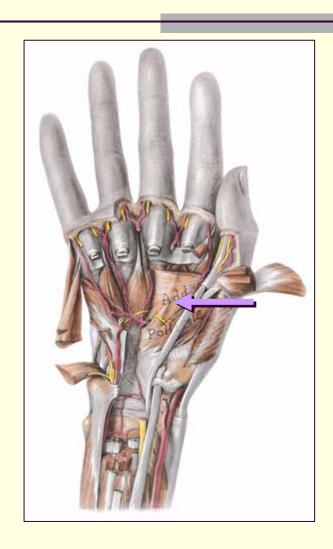
#### A. Muscles of the thumb

- 1. Abductor pollicis brevis
- 2. Flexor pollicis brevis
- 3. Opponens pollicis



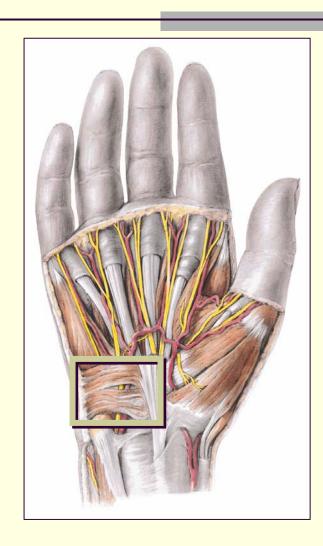
#### A. Muscles of the thumb

- 1. Abductor pollicis brevis
- 2. Flexor pollicis brevis
- 3. Opponens pollicis
- 4. Adductor pollicis



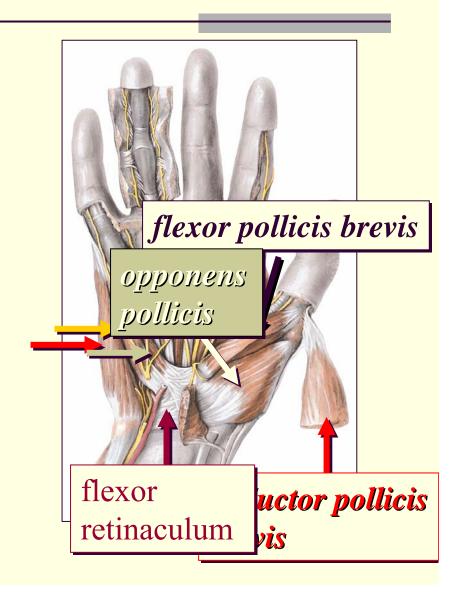
#### **B.** Hypothenar muscles

1. Palmaris brevis

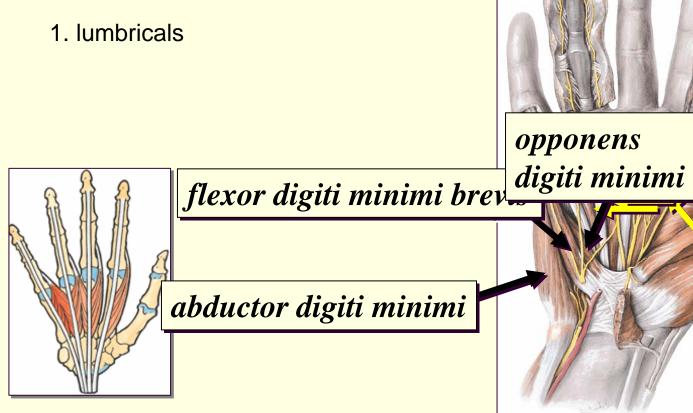


#### **B.** Hypothenar muscles

- 2. Abductor digiti minimi
- 3. Flexor digiti minimi brevis
- 4. Opponens digiti minimi



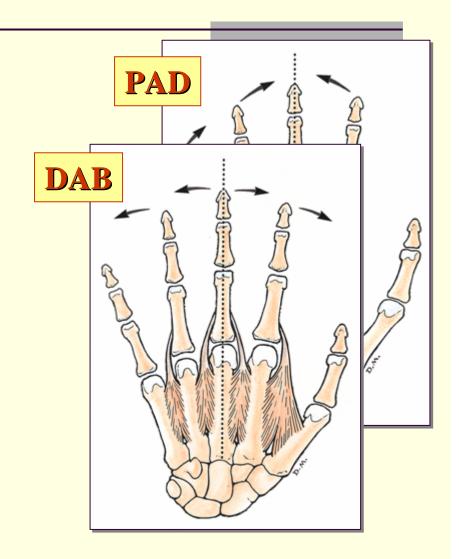
#### C. Other Intrinsic hand muscles

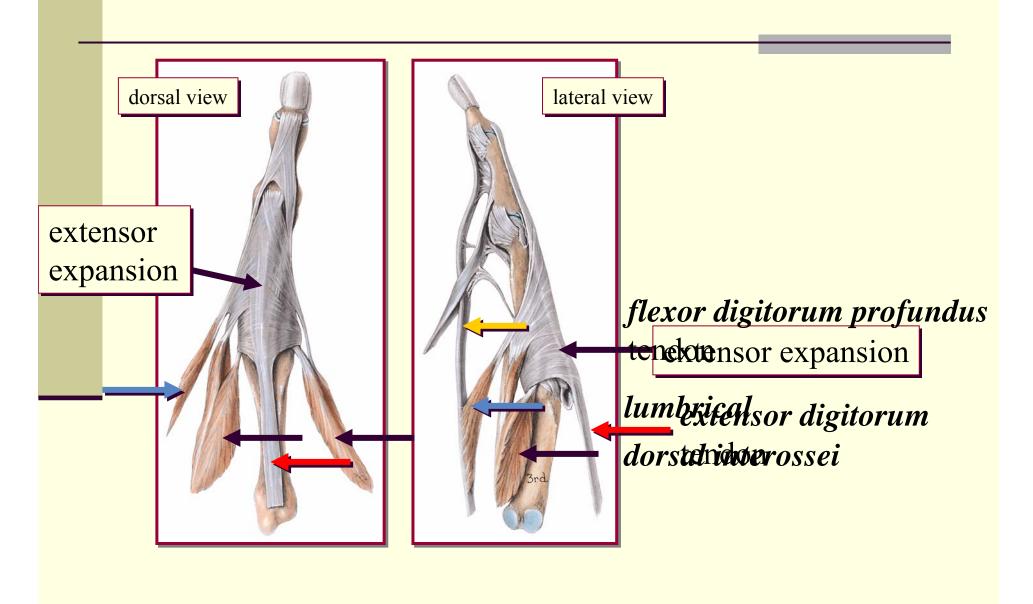


lumbricals

#### C. Other Intrinsic hand muscles

- 2. Interosseous muscles
  - a. palmar interossei
  - b. dorsal interossei



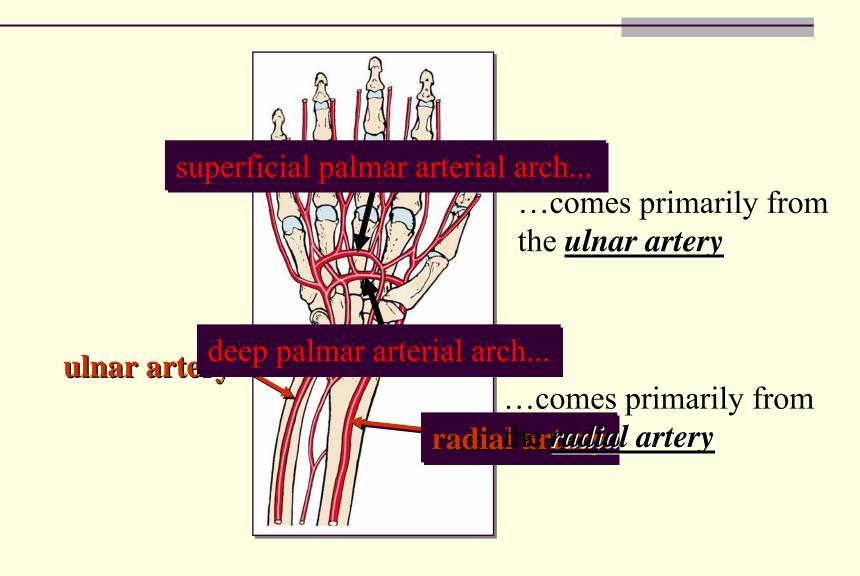






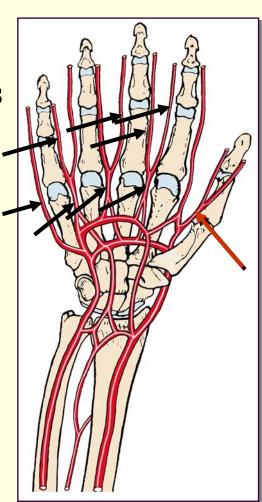
Action of lumbricals and interossei

### Blood supply to the hand



### Blood supply to the hand

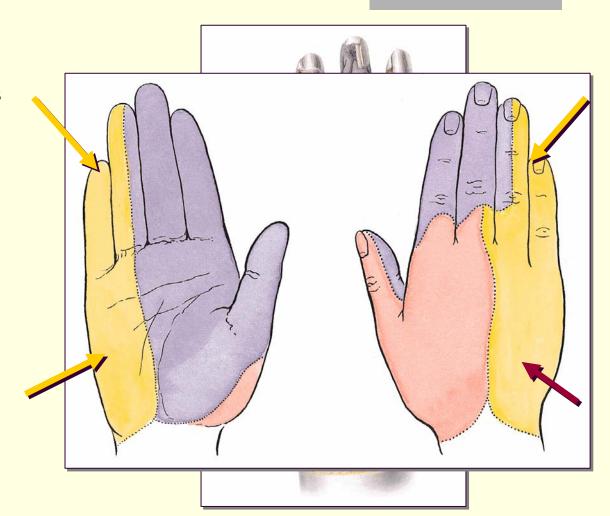
common digital arteries proper digital arteries .



princeps pollicis artery

#### A. Ulnar nerve

- 1. Cutaneous branches
  - a. dorsal branch
  - b. digital branches
  - c. palmar branch



#### A. Ulnar nerve

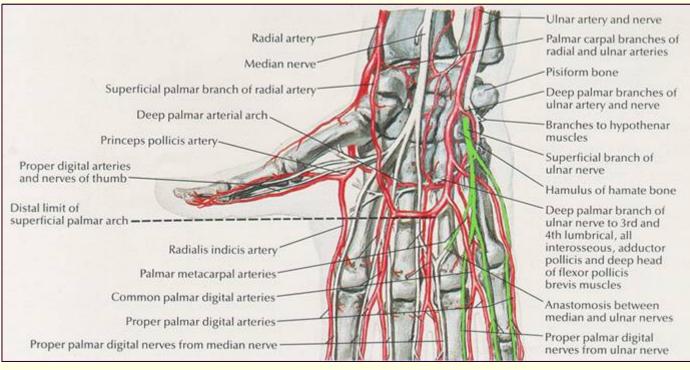
• superficial branch

palmar cutaneous branch

deep branch Guyon's Cana Superficial branch Flexor pollicis brevis muscle, (deep head only; superficial head and other thenar muscles supplied by median nerve) Deep branch Palmaris brevis Adductor pollicis muscle. -Abductor digiti minimi Hypothenar muscles Flexor digiti minimi brevis Opponens digiti minimi Common palmar digital nerve Anastomotic branch to median nerve Palmar and dorsal interosseous muscles 3rd and 4th lumbrical muscles (turned down) Proper palmar digital nerves (dorsal digital nerves are from dorsal branch) Dorsal branches to dorsum of middle and distal phalanges

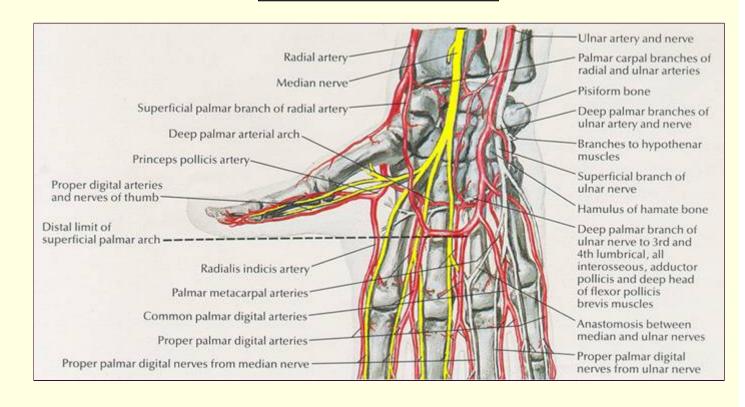
#### A. Ulnar nerve

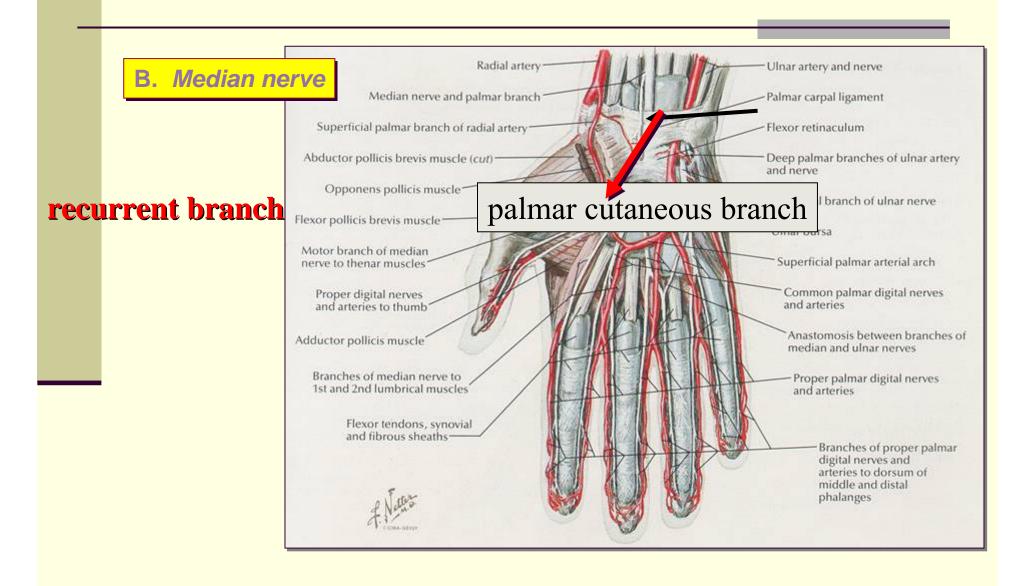
- superficial branch
- deep branch



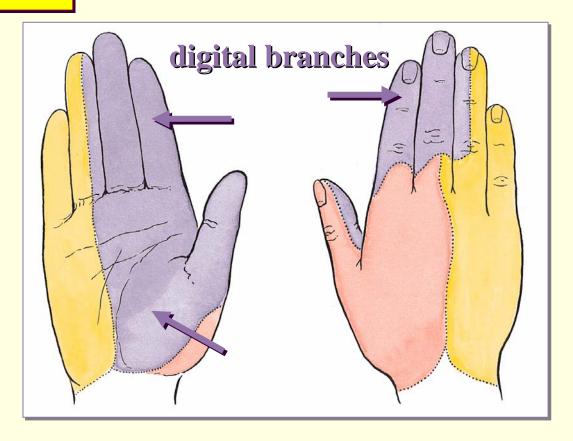
#### B. Median nerve

#### digital branches





#### B. Median nerve



palmar cutaneous branch

#### C. Radial nerve

• superficial radial nerve

