

Anatomy Tutorial – Upper Limb

1. Describe the intrinsic muscles of the hand including their nerve supply. (100 marks)
2. Explain the anatomical basis of the following observations (100 marks)
 - (a) Inability to abduct the arm over 30 degrees following recovery from a shoulder dislocation
 - (b) Wrist drop in a patient with mid-shaft humeral fracture
 - (c) Swelling at the elbow and absence of radial and ulnar artery pulse following supracondylar fracture of the humerus
 - (d) Upper limb continue to getting a blood supply following gradual but complete obstruction of the first part of the axillary artery

3.

- 3.1 It has been shown that the white blood cells (WBC) circulate around the body all the time until they find a focus of infection. From tissues, they enter the lymphatic channels and pass through these channels and lymph nodes, enter the blood circulation in certain sites and are transported back to the tissues through the blood stream. Draw a flow chart using arrows and labels to show how a WBC from the subcutaneous tissue of the dorsum of the right foot enters the circulation and comes back into the lateral compartment of the left leg. (40 marks)

- 3.2 Define the following terms in relation to the action of muscles giving an example in each case.

(60 marks)

- (a) Prime mover
- (b) Antagonist
- (c) Synergist
- (d) Fixator