

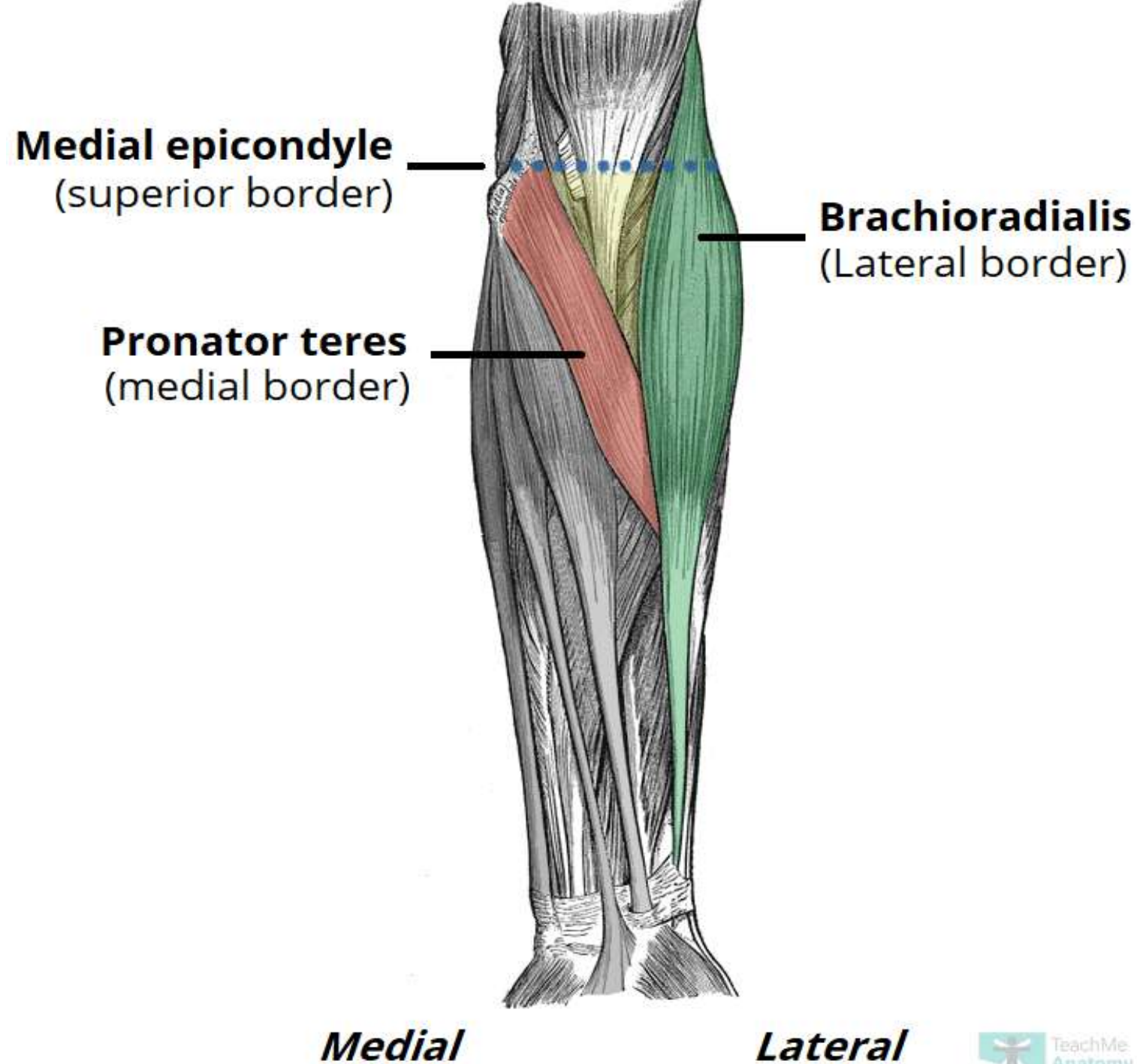
Cubital fossa

Dr Mrs. S D Kadam

AN11.5 Identify and describe boundaries and contents of cubital fossa.

Situation:

Triangular depression on the anterior aspect of elbow (Synovial joint of hinge variety).

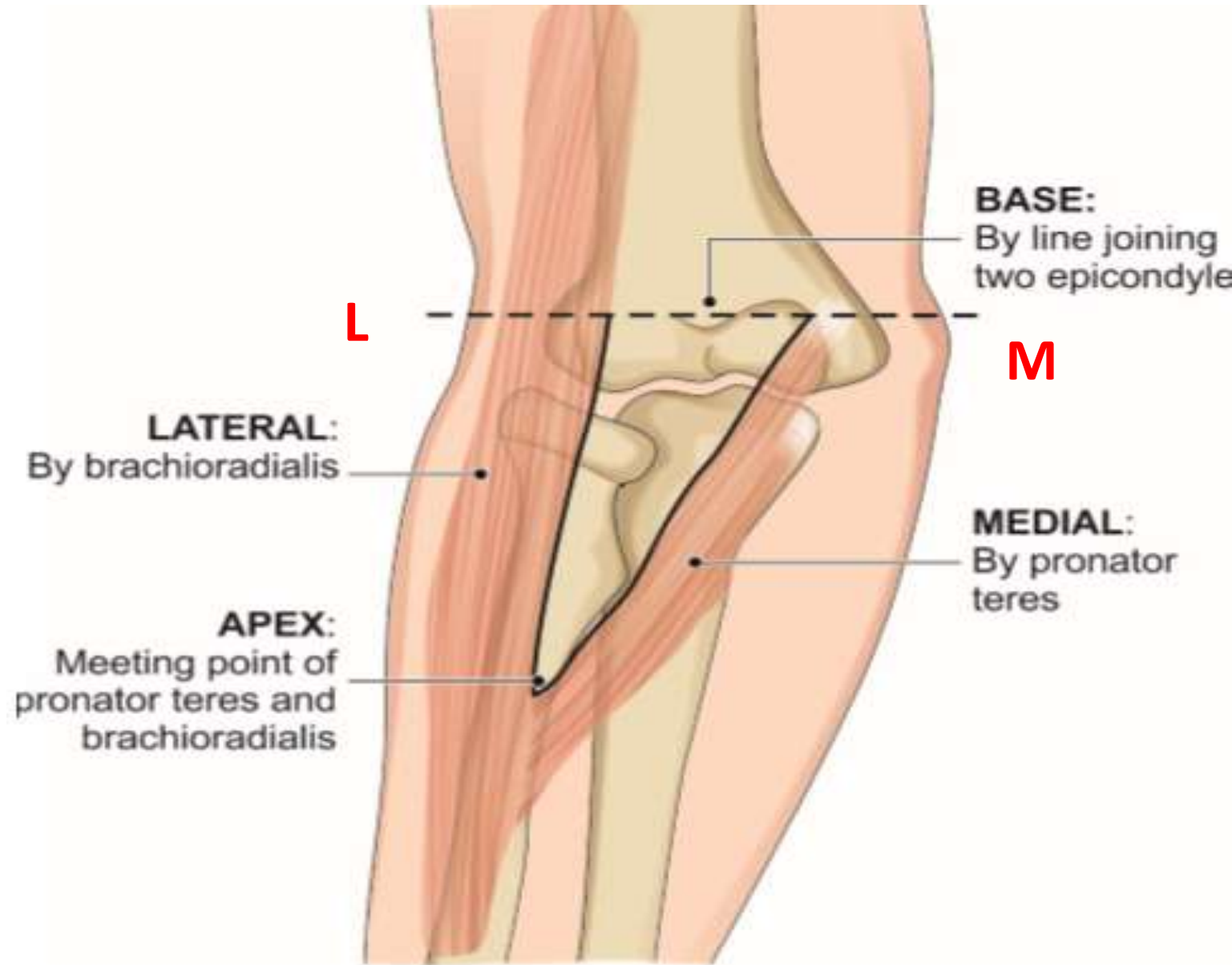


Boundaries-

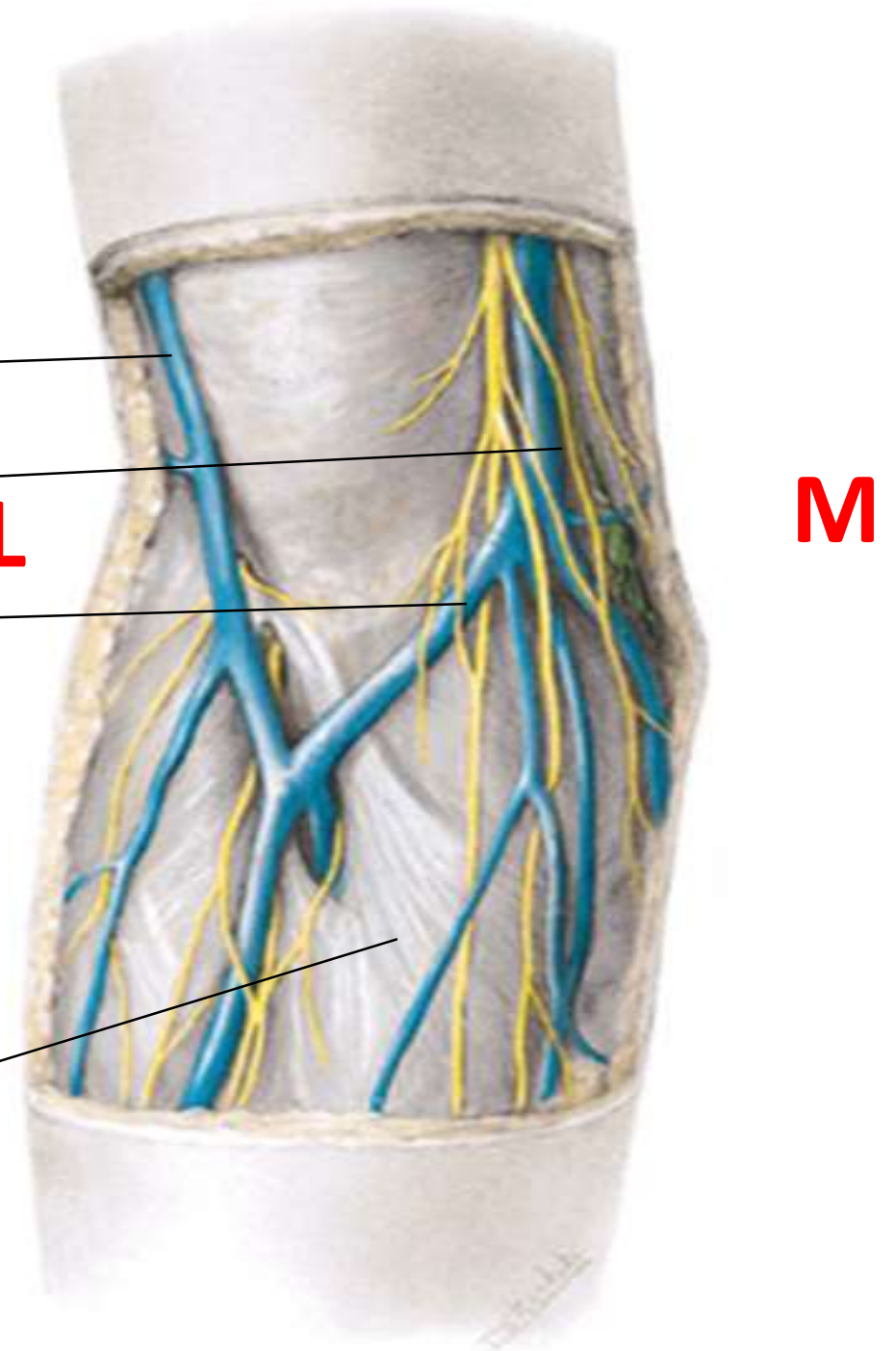
base

apex

2 boundary-origin of
2 muscle



- ROOF:
- Skin
- Superficial fascia :
 - Cephalic vein,
 - Basilic vein,
 - median cubital vein
 - lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm,
 - medial cutaneous nerve of forearm &
- Deep fascia
- Bicipital aponeurosis



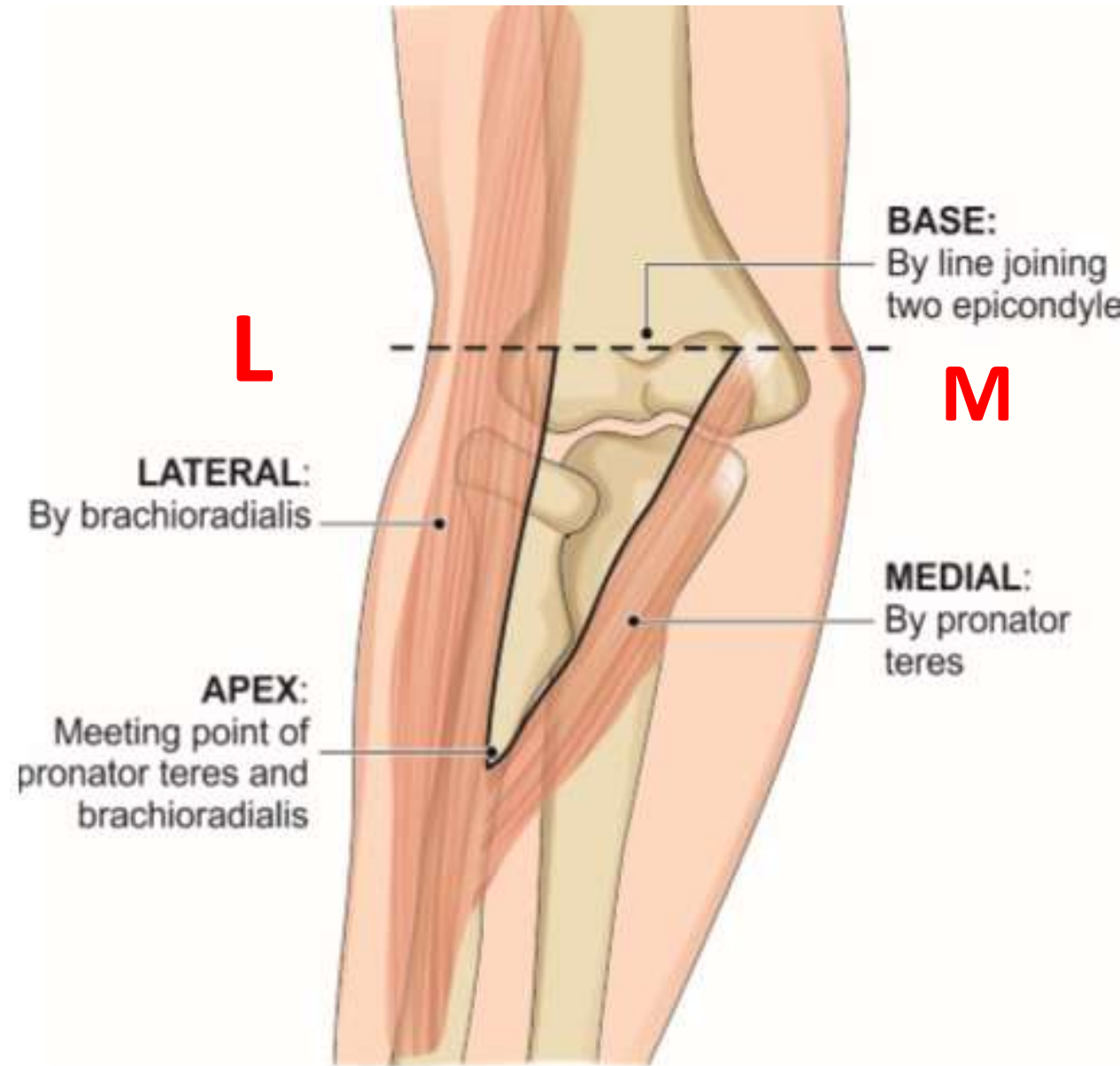
Boundaries-

Lateral: Medial border of brachioradialis.

Medial: Lateral border of pronator teres.

Base: Imaginary line drawn between two epicondyles

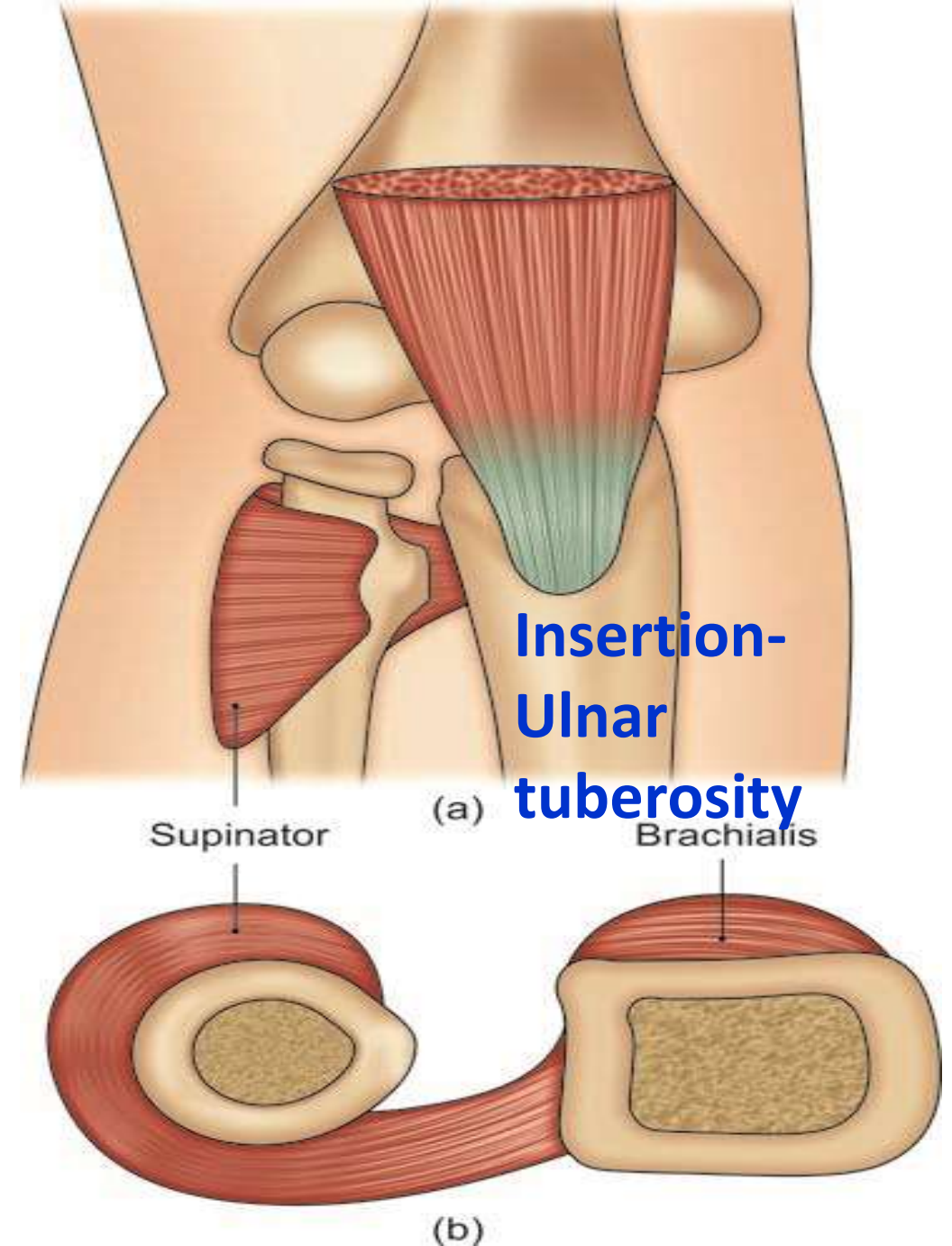
Apex: meeting point of pronator teres and brachioradialis



Floor

It is formed by:

- i. Brachialis above & medially
- ii. Supinator lower & laterally.



Contents of the fossa(M-L)

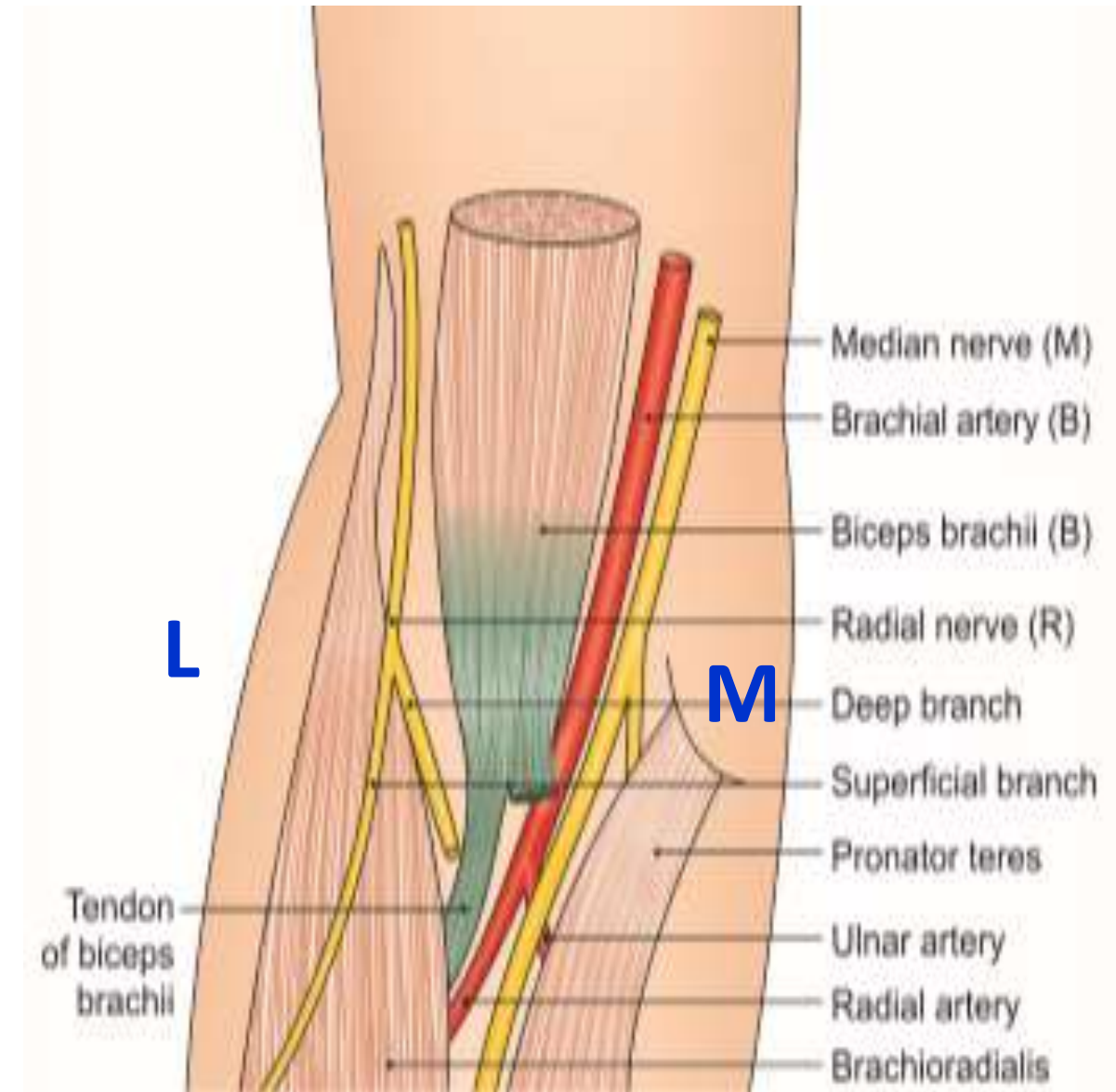
Mnemonic: **MBBR**

1. **Median nerve**

2. Termination of **Brachial artery** and beginning of radial and ulnar arteries.

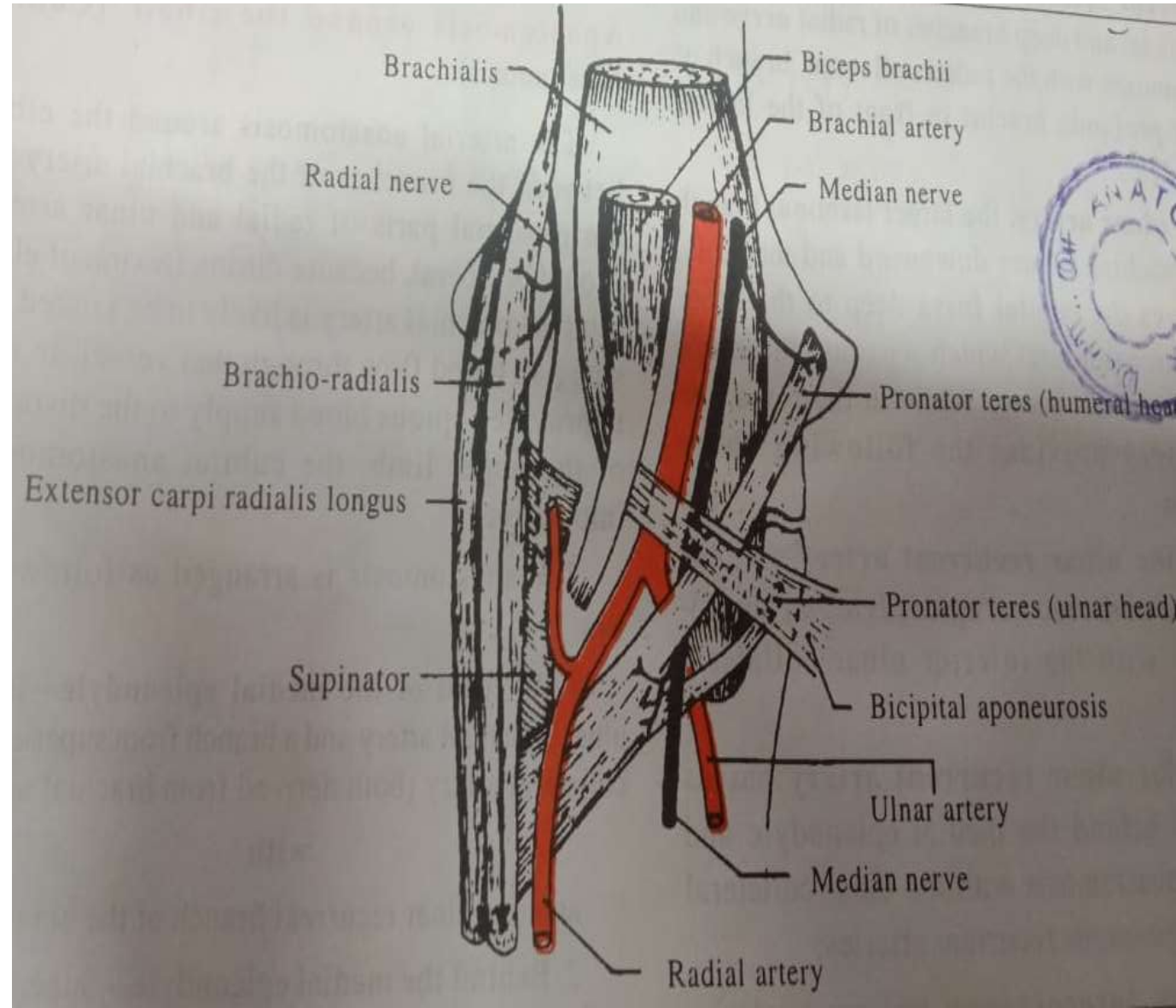
3. **Biceps brachii**

4. **Radial nerve**



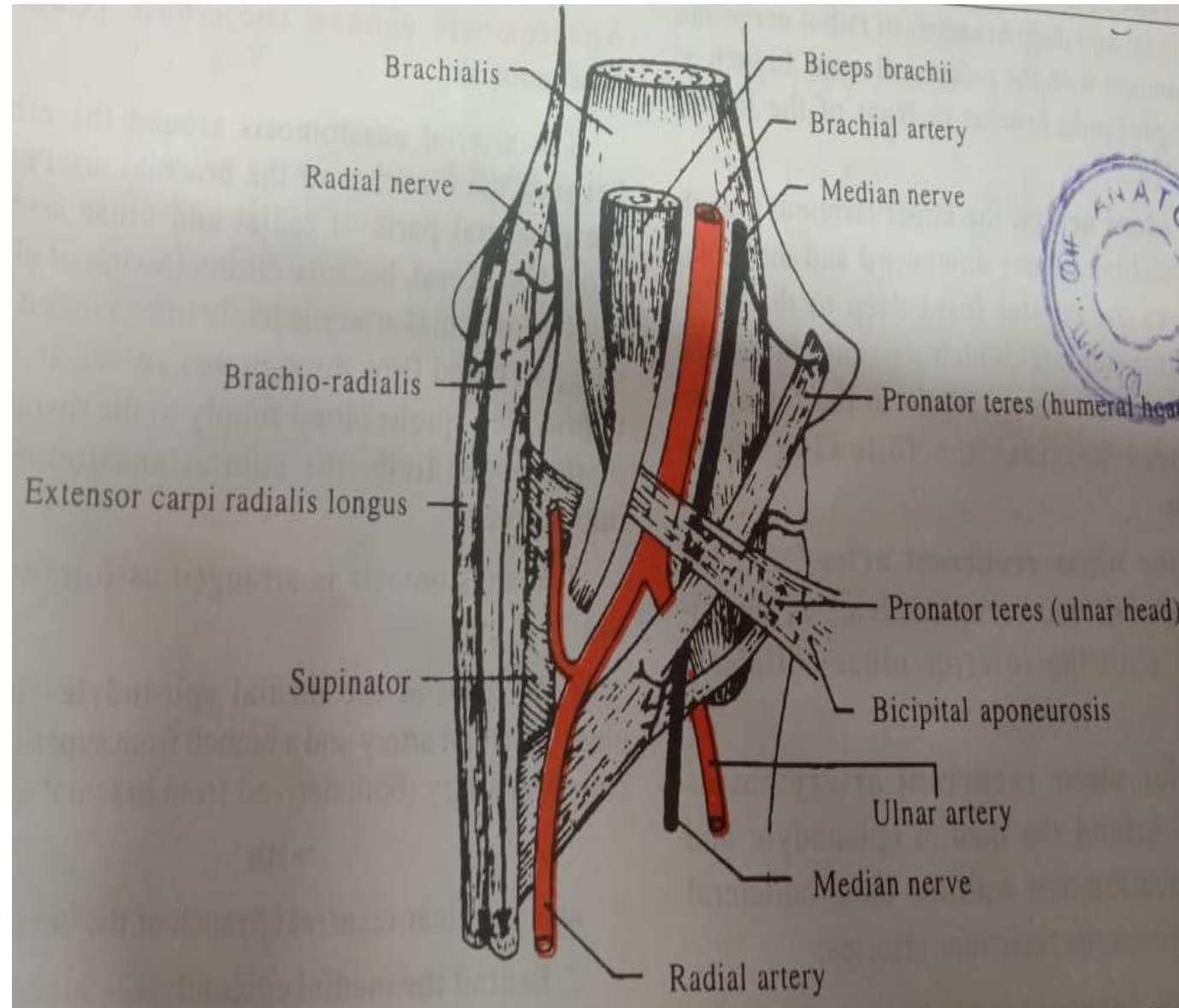
Median nerve-

1. passes straight downward.
2. branch to pronator teres above the elbow.
3. Branches to flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, fle. digi. superficialis
4. leave cubital fossa between two head of the pronator teres.



Brachial artery-

Termination of the brachial artery in the fossa and beginning of the radial and ulnar arteries in the fossa.



Radial artery-

1. superficial and small.
2. Run downward & laterally
3. Rest on biceps tendon, supinator, pronator teres
4. Leave triangle through apex
5. It gives radial recurrent artery.

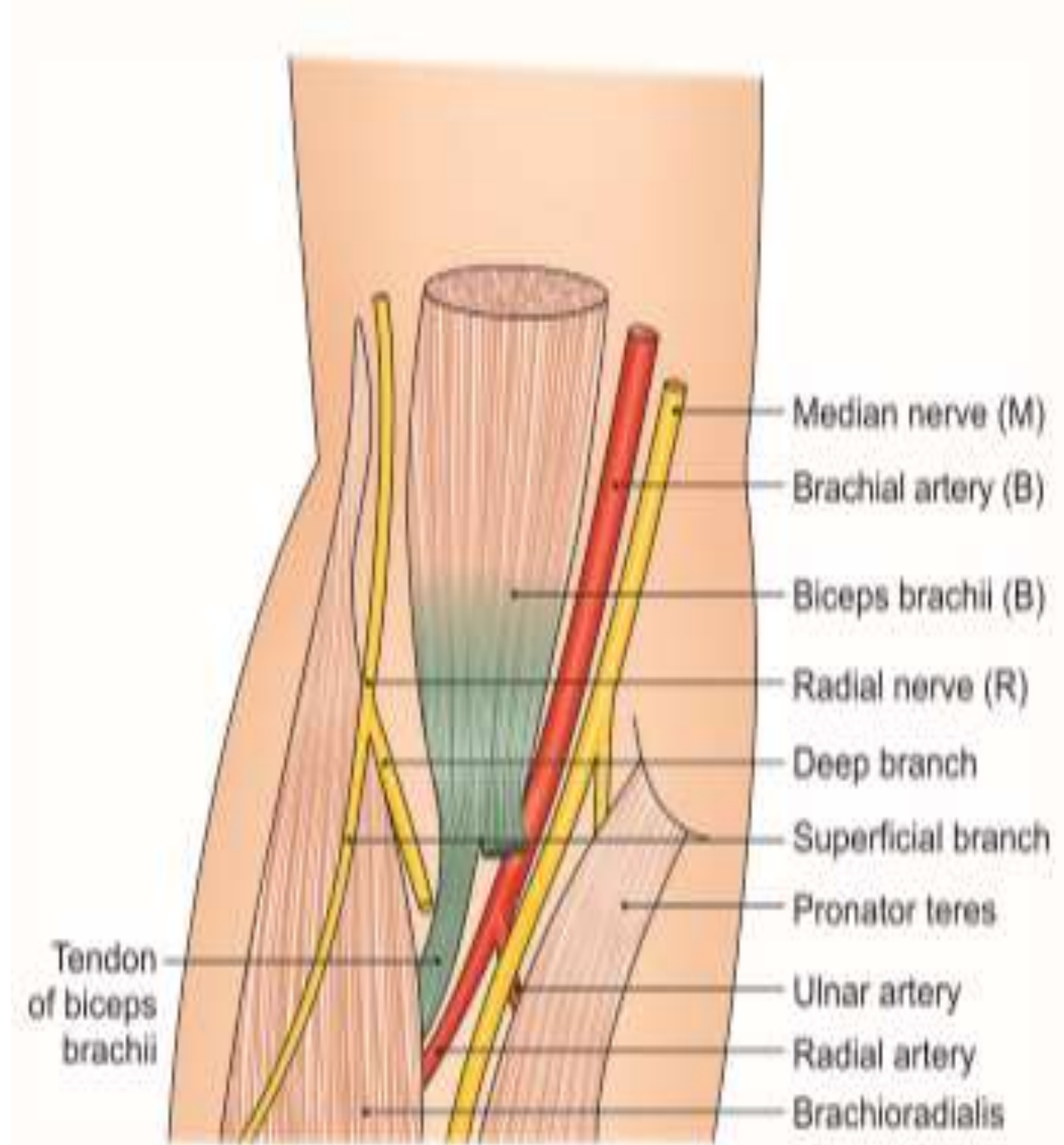


Fig. 8.17: Contents of the right cubital fossa; mnemonic—MBBR

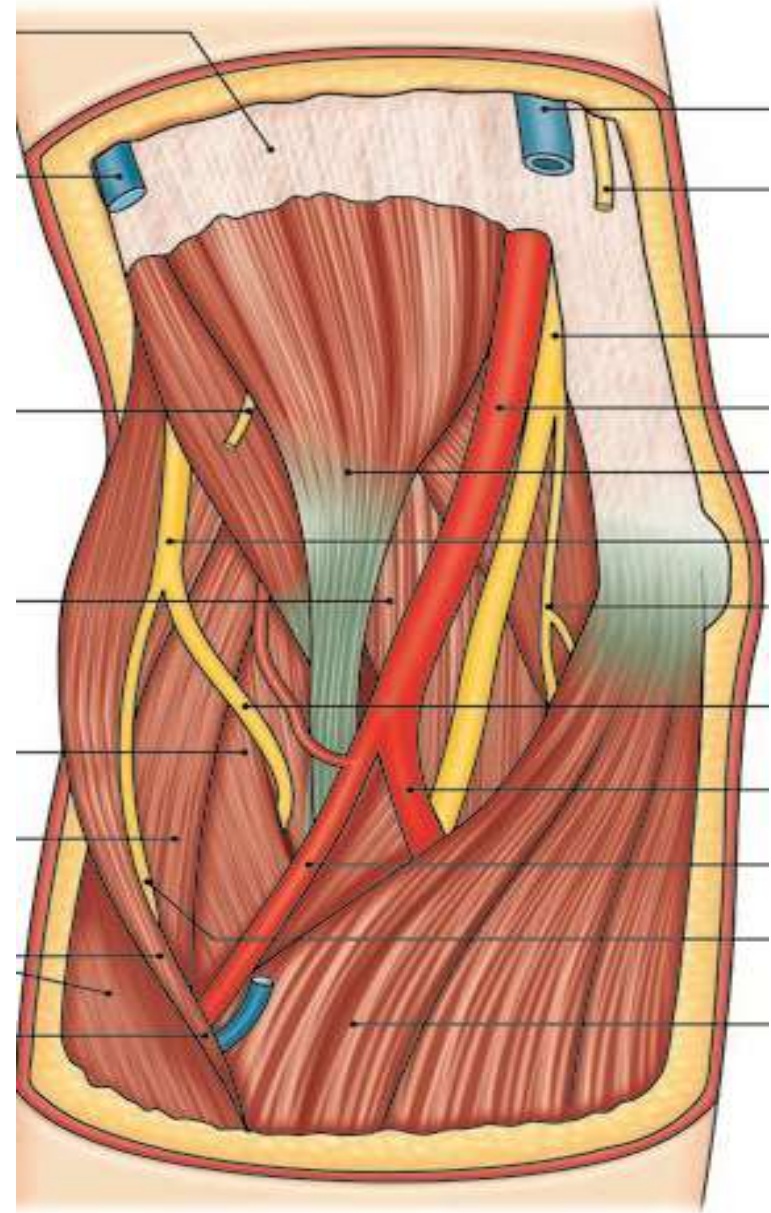
Ulnar artery-

1. Larger terminal branch, run downward & medially.

2. Leave the fossa, beneath the deep head of pronator teres.

3. branches-

- a. anterior ulnar recurrent,
- b. posterior ulnar recurrent,
- c. common interosseous artery.

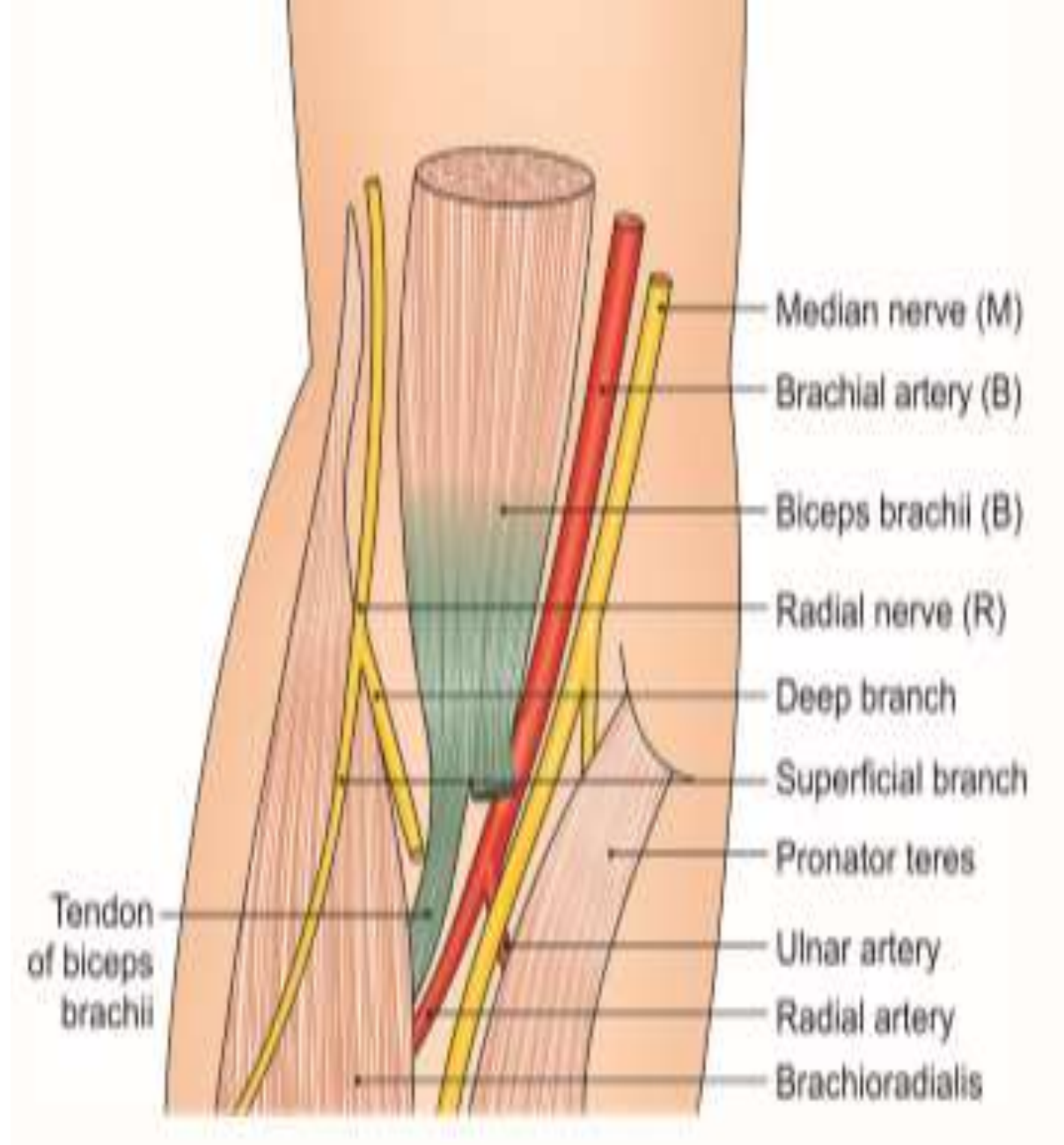


Radial nerve-

1. Arises from **post. cord** of **brachial plexus**.

2. lies in the gap between **brachialis** medially & **brachioradialis** laterally at the superolateral part of fossa.

3. It divide into two terminal deep & superficial radial nerve.

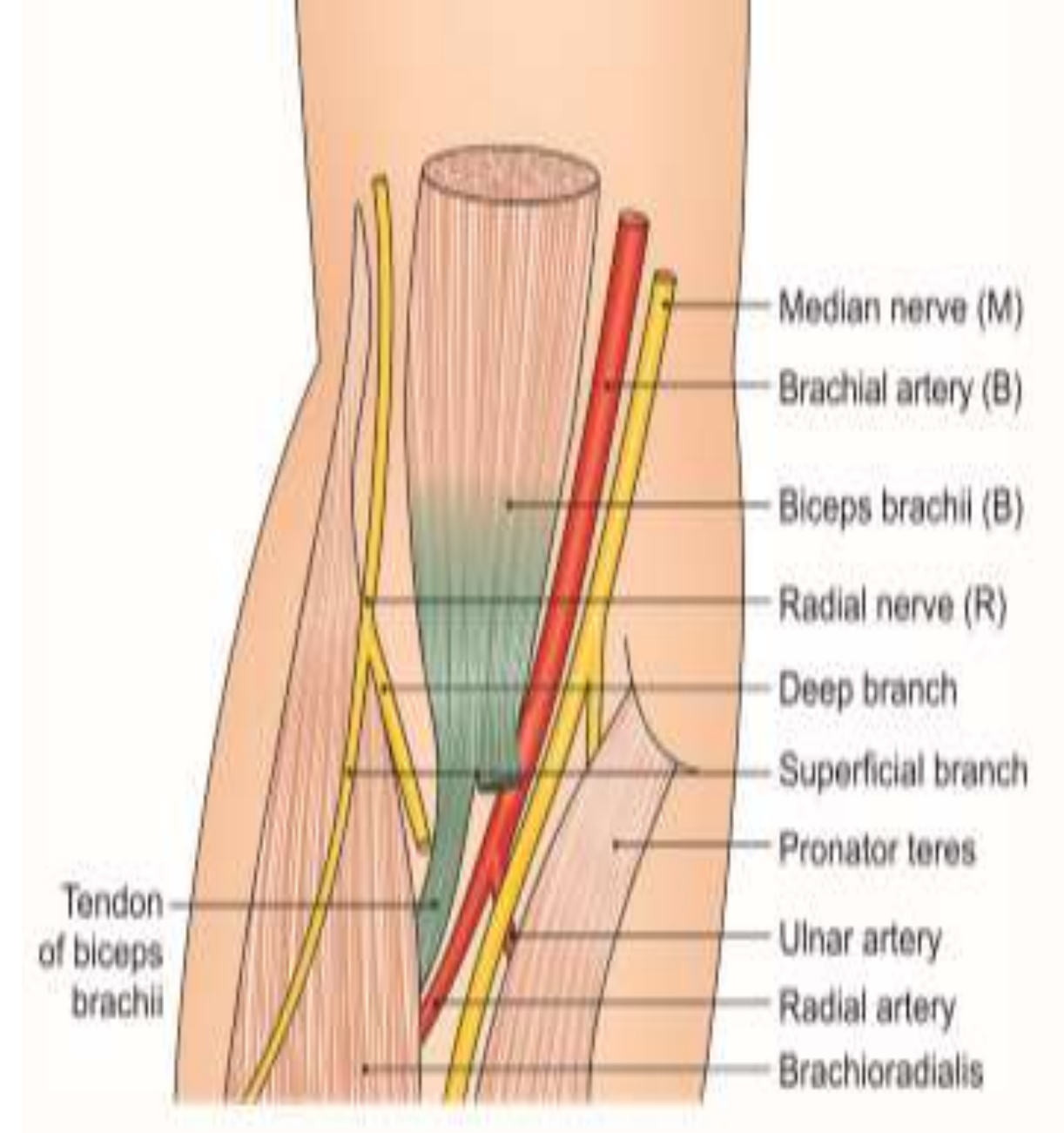


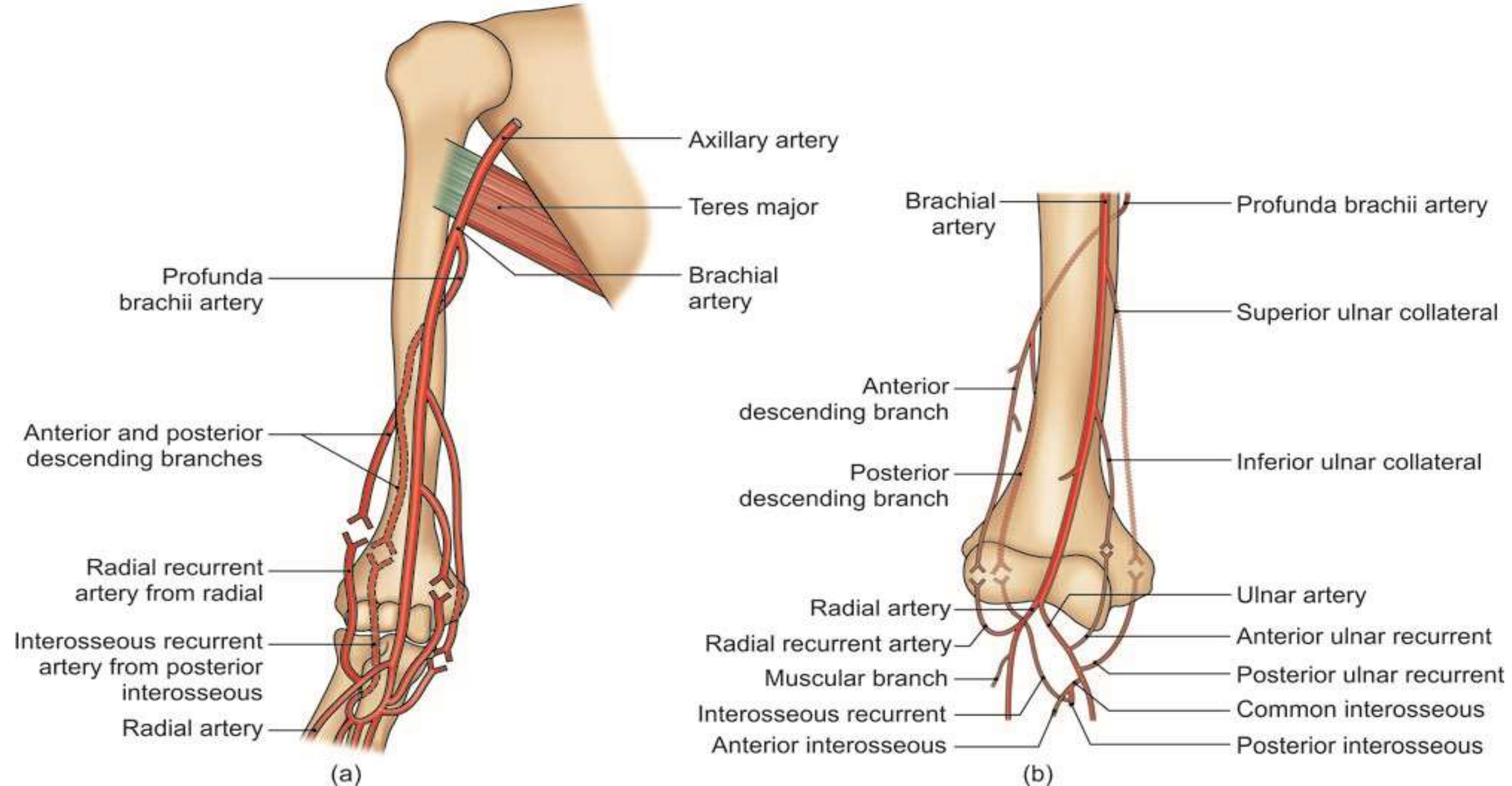
Deep-

- downward & laterally between superficial & deep strata of **supinator muscle**.
- appear in the **extensor compartment of forearm**.

Superficial-

- branch is cutaneous
- passes downward under cover of brachioradialis.





Anastomoses around the elbow joint

Anastomoses around the Elbow Joint

- In front of the lateral epicondyle: Anterior descending (radial collateral) branch of the profunda brachii anastomoses with the radial recurrent branch of the radial artery .
- Behind the lateral epicondyle: posterior descending branch of the profunda brachii artery anastomoses with the interosseous recurrent branch of the posterior interosseous artery.

Anastomoses around the Elbow Joint

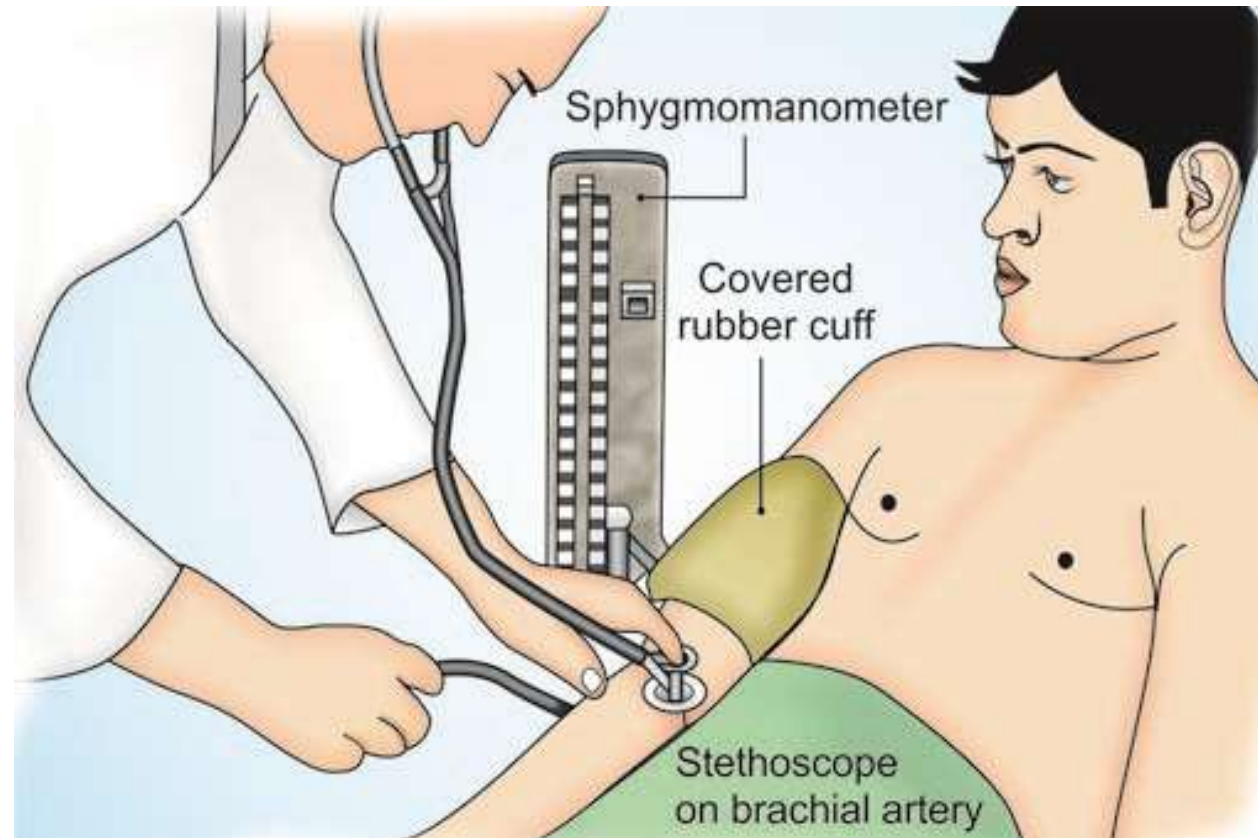
- In front of the medial epicondyle inferior ulnar collateral branch anastomoses with the anterior ulnar recurrent branch of the ulnar artery.
- Behind the medial epicondyle superior ulnar collateral branch of the brachial artery anastomoses with the posterior ulnar recurrent branch.

CLINICAL ANATOMY

- a. The median cubital vein is often the vein of choice for collecting blood samples & giving intravenous injections.
- b. The brachial pulse is felt medial to biceps tendon, for recording the blood pressure.

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Brachial pulsations are felt in front of the elbow, just medial to the tendon of biceps for recording the blood pressure.



Blood pressure being taken

THANK YOU