Objectives:

1. Identify the roots, trunks and cords of the brachial plexus.
2. Identify the radial, axillary, musculocutaneous, median and ulnar nerves.
3. Identify the superior and inferior subscapular nerves, thoracodorsal nerve, long thoracic nerve, suprascapular nerve, and medial and lateral pectoral nerves.
4. Identify the muscles or skin areas supplied by the major branches of the brachial plexus.
5. Identify the axillary artery and the relationship of brachial plexus cords to the vessel.

Be able to describe:

- What parts of a spinal nerve contribute to somatic plexuses in the body
- Which body regions are innervated by somatic plexuses
- The relationship of the axillary artery to the brachial plexus
- The conceptual difference between testing a dermatome and myotome, and testing a terminal peripheral nerve that originates from a somatic plexus
- The general position and shape of the axilla and define the boundaries of the inlet

3D Specimens:
- Scapula (3D)
- Humerus (3D)
- Brachial Plexus (3D)
- Rotator Cuff 1 (3D)
- Rotator Cuff 2 (3D)

Modules:
- Brachial Plexus (Module)
- Shoulder Joint Muscles (Module)
- Shoulder Joint Anatomy (Module)

Videos:
- Brachial Plexus (Video)
- Upper Limb (Video)
Identify the following bony structures:

**Scapula**
- Subscapular fossa
- Coracoid process
- Glenoid cavity
- Suprascapular notch
- Supra- and Infra-glenoid tubercles

**Proximal Humerus**
- Head
- Anatomical neck
- Surgical neck
- Greater tubercle
  - Facets for attachment of supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor & subscapularis
- Lesser tubercle
- Intertubercular sulcus
  - Crest of greater tubercle (lateral lip)
  - Crest of lesser tubercle (medial lip)
- Deltoid tuberosity
Be able to describe and identify the major components of the brachial plexus:

- Roots and trunks
- Medial, lateral and posterior cords

The following terminal nerves:

- Long thoracic
- Musculocutaneous
- Median
- Radial
- Ulnar
- Axillary
Veins

Deep:
- Subclavian
- Axillary

Superficial:
- Cephalic
- Basilic
- Median cubital

Superficial Veins (Anterior)
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Muscles
- Subscapularis (rotator cuff)
- Long & short heads of biceps
- Brachialis
- Coracobrachialis
- Long head of triceps
- Latissimus dorsi
- Teres major

Note: The other muscles of the rotator cuff (supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor) were covered in the Back & Posterior Scapular Region Lab in MEDD 411.
Arteries
- Axillary
- Anterior & posterior humeral circumflex
- Profunda brachii
- Brachial

Deep Arm (Anterior)
B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, BlueLink
Shoulder & Arm (Posterior)
B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, BlueLink
Axillary nerve

Deltoid (reflected)

Posterior circumflex humeral artery

Long head of triceps brachii

Shoulder & Arm (Posterior)
B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, BlueLink
RESOURCES

Websites:
Clinical Anatomy  |  Entrada  |  Acland’s Video Atlas  |  Labnatomy

Recommended Textbooks:
Gray’s Anatomy for Students
By: Drake, Vogl, Mitchell
Elsevier Inc. Churchill Livingstone

** OR **

Essential Clinical Anatomy
By: Moore and Agur
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

One of the Following Atlases:
Gray’s Atlas of Anatomy
By: Drake, Vogl, Tibbits, Richardson, Mitchell
Elsevier
ISBN 978-1-4557-4802-0

Atlas of Anatomy
By: Gilroy, MacPherson, Ross
Thieme
ISBN 978-1-60406-062-1

Atlas of Human Anatomy
By: Frank Netter
Icon Learning Systems
ISBN 1-929007-11-6

Before We Are Born
By: Moore and Persaud
Saunders
IBSN 978-1-4160-3705-7

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