

Abductor Pollicis Longus Muscle

Both heads become tendinous and insert together into the outer (radial) side of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb; at the junction between the tendinous heads there is a sesamoid bone (the so-called flexor sesamoid). 6.7 to 9.7 centimetres (2.6 to 3.8 in) in length... Flexor pollicis longus muscle At the proximal phalanx, the tendon is joined by expansions from abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis.

Extensor pollicis brevis muscle The extensor pollicis brevis belongs to the deep group of the posterior fascial compartment of the forearm. It lies on the medial side of, and is closely connected with, the abductor pollicis longus. extensor pollicis longus or abductor pollicis longus muscle. In a close relationship to the abductor pollicis longus, the extensor pollicis brevis both In human anatomy, the extensor pollicis brevis (EPB) is a skeletal muscle on the dorsal side of the forearm. It is a part of the lateral border of the anatomical snuffbox

Pollicis longus muscle Pollicis longus muscle may refer to: Abductor pollicis longus muscle Extensor pollicis longus muscle Flexor pollicis longus muscle This disambiguation Pollicis longus muscle may refer to:

Adductor pollicis muscle It has two heads: transverse and oblique. The transverse head In human anatomy, the adductor pollicis muscle is a muscle in the hand that functions to adduct the thumb. the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus to join the lateral portion of the flexor pollicis brevis and the abductor pollicis brevis

Abductor muscle minimi muscle of foot Abductor hallucis muscle Abductor pollicis brevis muscle Abductor pollicis longus muscle List of abductors of the human body This Abductor muscle refers to any muscle that causes abduction and may refer to:

Passing obliquely downward and lateralward, it ends in a tendon, which runs through a groove on the lateral side of the lower end of the radius, accompanied by the tendon of the extensor pollicis brevis. == Structure == Extrinsic ==

Posterior interosseous artery distributes branches. Where it lies on abductor pollicis longus muscle and the extensor pollicis brevis muscle, it is accompanied by the dorsal interosseous The posterior interosseous artery (dorsal interosseous artery) is an artery of the forearm. It is a branch of the common interosseous artery, which is a branch of the ulnar artery

== Structure == Abductor pollicis longus muscle (musculus abductor pollicis longus) == Structure ==

Abductor pollicis longus muscle Its major function is to abduct the thumb at the wrist. ligaments, and into the belly of abductor pollicis brevis (APB) or opponens pollicis. Its tendon forms the anterior border of the anatomical snuffbox. The abductor pollicis longus muscle is innervated by the posterior In human anatomy, the abductor pollicis longus (APL) is one of the extrinsic muscles of the hand

Where it lies on abductor pollicis longus muscle and the extensor pollicis brevis muscle, it is accompanied by the dorsal interosseous nerve. At the lower part of the forearm it anastomoses with the termination of the volar interosseous artery, and with the dorsal carpal network. The muscles can be compared to guy-wires supporting a flagpole; tension from these muscular guy-wires must be provided in all directions to maintain stability in the articulated column formed by the bones of the thumb. Because this stability is actively maintained by muscles rather than by articular constraints, most muscles attached to the thumb tend to be active during most thumb motions.

Muscles of the thumb three muscles composing the thenar eminence are the abductor pollicis brevis, flexor pollicis brevis and opponens pollicis. The other two muscles that The muscles of the thumb are nine skeletal muscles located in the hand and forearm. The muscles allow for flexion, extension, adduction, abduction and opposition of the thumb. The muscles acting on the thumb can be divided into two groups: The extrinsic hand muscles, with their muscle bellies located in the forearm, and the intrinsic hand muscles, with their muscles bellies located in the hand proper

It is a fleshy, flat, triangular, and fan-shaped muscle deep in the thenar compartment beneath the long flexor tendons and the lumbrical muscles at the center of the palm. It overlies the metacarpal bones and the interosseous muscles. 4fe2cefee2 Abductor digiti minimi muscle of hand 4fe2cefee2 The tendon is finally inserted on the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. 4fe2cefee2 Abductor digiti minimi muscle of foot 4fe2cefee2

Flexor pollicis brevis muscle) Caput profundum of the Flexor pollicis brevis muscle Flexor pollicis brevis muscle Bones of The flexor pollicis brevis is a muscle in the hand that flexes the thumb. (Flexor pollicis brevis visible at center right, near thumb. It has both a superficial part and a deep part. It is one of three thenar muscles 4fe2cefee2

Extensor pollicis longus muscle 4fe2cefee2 The posterior interosseous artery passes backward between the oblique cord and the upper border of the interosseous membrane. It appears between the contiguous borders of supinator muscle and the abductor pollicis longus muscle, and runs down the back of the forearm between the superficial and deep layers of muscles, to both of which it distributes branches. 4fe2cefee2 == Structure == 4fe2cefee2 Abductor hallucis muscle 4fe2cefee2

Extensor pollicis longus muscle muscle. It is much larger than the extensor pollicis brevis, the origin of which it partly covers and acts to stretch the thumb together with this muscle. The extensor pollicis longus arises from the dorsal surface of the ulna and from the interosseous membrane, next to the origins of abductor pollicis In human anatomy, the extensor pollicis longus muscle (EPL) is a skeletal muscle located dorsally on the forearm 4fe2cefee2

== Origin and insertion == 4fe2cefee2 Abductor pollicis longus muscle 4fe2cefee2

Abductor pollicis muscle Abductor pollicis muscle may refer to: Abductor pollicis brevis muscle (musculus abductor pollicis brevis) Abductor pollicis longus muscle (musculus abductor Abductor pollicis muscle may refer to: 4fe2cefee2

Abductor pollicis brevis muscle 4fe2cefee2 Abductor pollicis longus muscle 4fe2cefee2 Abductor pollicis brevis muscle (musculus abductor pollicis brevis) 4fe2cefee2 The extensor pollicis brevis arises from the ulna distal to the abductor pollicis longus, from the interosseous membrane, and from the dorsal surface of the radius. 4fe2cefee2 The extensor pollicis longus arises from the dorsal surface of the ulna and from the interosseous membrane, next to the origins of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis. 4fe2cefee2 The muscle's superficial head arises from the outer two-thirds of the lower (distal) edge of the flexor retinaculum and the tubercle of the trapezium, the most lateral bone in the distal row of carpal bones. It passes along the outer (radial) side of the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus. 4fe2cefee2 Passing through the third tendon compartment, lying in a narrow, oblique groove on the back of the lower end of the radius, it crosses the wrist close to the dorsal midline before turning towards the thumb using Lister's tubercle on the distal end of the radius as a pulley. 4fe2cefee2 The insertion is divided into a distal, superficial part and a proximal, deep part. The superficial part is inserted with one or more tendons into the radial side of the base of the first metacarpal bone, and the deep part is variably inserted into the trapezium, the joint capsule and its ligaments, and into the belly of abductor pollicis brevis (APB) or opponens pollicis. 4fe2cefee2 The deeper (and medial) head "varies in size and may be absent." It arises from the trapezoid and capitate bones on the floor of the carpal tunnel, as well as the ligaments of the distal carpal row. 4fe2cefee2 == Structure == 4fe2cefee2 Its direction is similar to that of the abductor pollicis longus, its tendon passing the same groove on the lateral side of the lower end of the radius, to be inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. 4fe2cefee2 The abductor pollicis longus lies immediately below the supinator and is sometimes united with it. It arises from the lateral part of the dorsal surface of the body of the ulna, below the insertion of the anconeus, from the interosseous membrane, and from the middle third of the dorsal surface of the body of the radius. 4fe2cefee2 It obliquely crosses the tendons of the extensores carpi radialis longus and brevis, and is separated from the extensor pollicis brevis by a triangular interval, the anatomical snuff box in which the radial artery is found. 4fe2cefee2

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