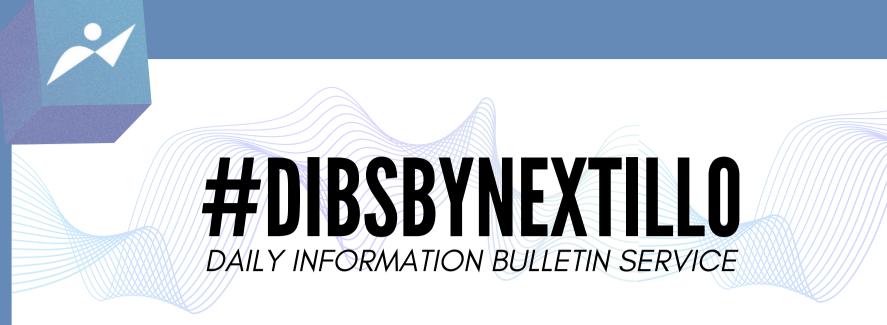




HIVINFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

DERMATOMES OF THE UPPER LIMB

REXTILLO.COM



DERMATOMES OF THE UPPER LIMB

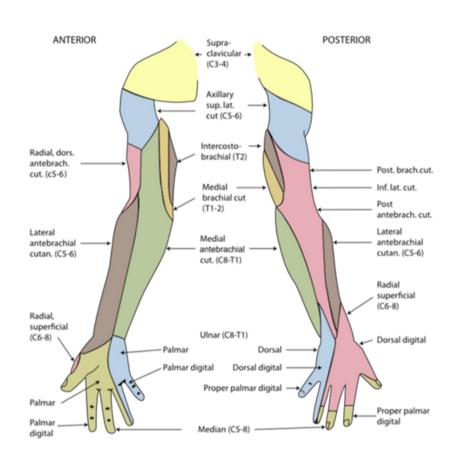
C6: the palmar side of the thumb. C7: the palmar side of the middle finger. C8: the palmar side of the little finger.

T1: the medial aspect antecubital fossa, proximal to the medial epicondyle of the humerus.



IMAGE DESCRIPTION

- **Supraclavicular Branching:** Cervical plexus (C3, 4) divides for chest sensory assessment.
- **Axillary and Radial Innervation:** Axillary nerve supplies superior brachial cutaneous, radial nerve covers inferior.
- **Median-Ulnar Hand Control:** Median nerve offers palmar branches, ulnar nerve controls palmar and digital sensation.
- **Axillary** nerve powers **deltoid**, vital for shoulder strength and motion.
- **Median nerve** controls forearm pronation, essential for daily activities.
- **Radial nerve** enables wrist and finger extension, pivotal for dexterity.
- Ulnar nerve governs hand grip strength, crucial for various tasks.
- Musculocutaneous nerve supports elbow flexion, fundamental for arm movements.





SUPRACLAVICULAR NERVES (C3,4)

Origin: Arises from **cervical plexus (C3, 4)**.

Branching: Divides into medial, intermediate, and lateral branches.

Location: Innervates skin above the clavicle.

Sensory Input: Provides sensation to the upper chest region.

Clinical Importance:

For diagnostic assessments related to supraclavicular pathology.



AXILLARY NERVE AND BRACHIAL CUTANEOUS INNERVATION

Axillary Nerve:

Supplies superior lateral brachial cutaneous nerve (C5, 6).

Radial Nerve: Innervates **inferior** lateral brachial cutaneous nerve **(C5, 6)**.

Posterior Brachial Cutaneous: Supplied by **radial nerve (C5-8)**.

Sensory Function: Critical for sensation in the shoulder and posterior arm.

Clinical Implications: In trauma or surgery affecting axillary and radial nerves.



MEDIAN AND ULNAR NERVE INNERVATION

Median Nerve: Provides palmar and palmar digital branches (C6-8).

Ulnar Nerve: Innervates palmar abench and palmar digital branches.

Hand Sensation: Crucial for hand sensory perception and motor control.

Medial Antebrachial Cutaneous: Derived from (C8, T1).

Clinical Relevance: In conditions like **carpal tunnel syndrome and ulnar nerve entrapment**.



DERMATOMES OF THE UPPER LIMB

Question:

Which nerve is primarily responsible for controlling forearm pronation?

A) Radial Nerve
B) Ulnar Nerve
C) Axillary Nerve
D) Median Nerve

Answer: D) Median Nerve

