

DISORDERS OF THE ELBOW

Anatomy and function

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The elbow joint allows flexion and extension through the ulnohumeral articulation as well as rotation of the radial head, which articulates with both the capitellum of the distal humerus (radiocapitellar joint) and the proximal ulna (proximal radioulnar joint [PRUJ]). The rotation of the radius at the PRUJ, in concert with the distal radioulnar joint and interosseous membrane, permits pronation and supination of the forearm. The elbow joint possesses a slim soft-tissue envelope, traversed by multiple neurovascular structures. At the front, from medial to lateral, are found the median nerve, brachial artery and radial nerve. At the back, just behind the medial epicondyle is found the ulnar nerve. DISORDERS OF THE ELBOW Anatomy and function

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Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:15:31 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:15:31 UTC by Omar Ayman