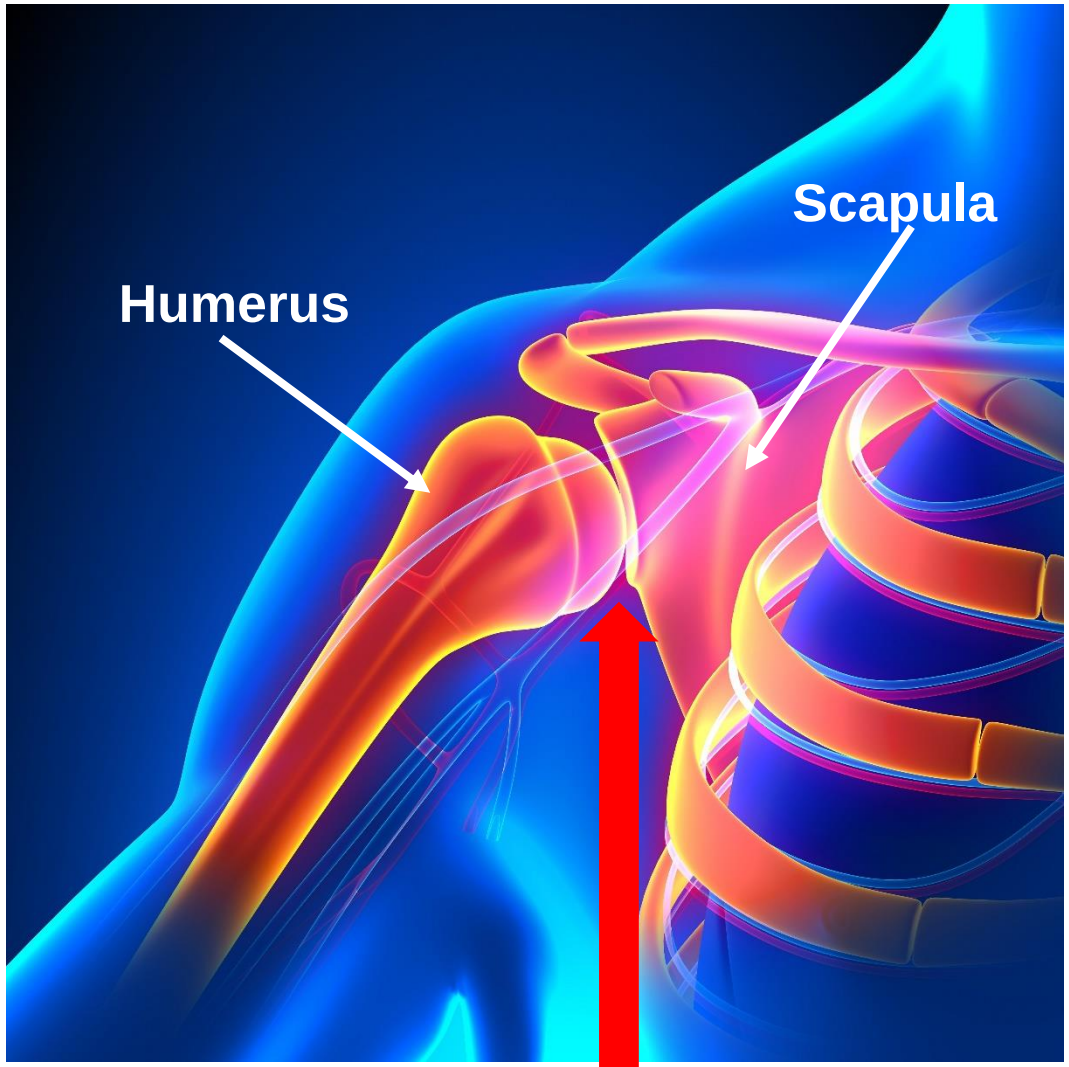
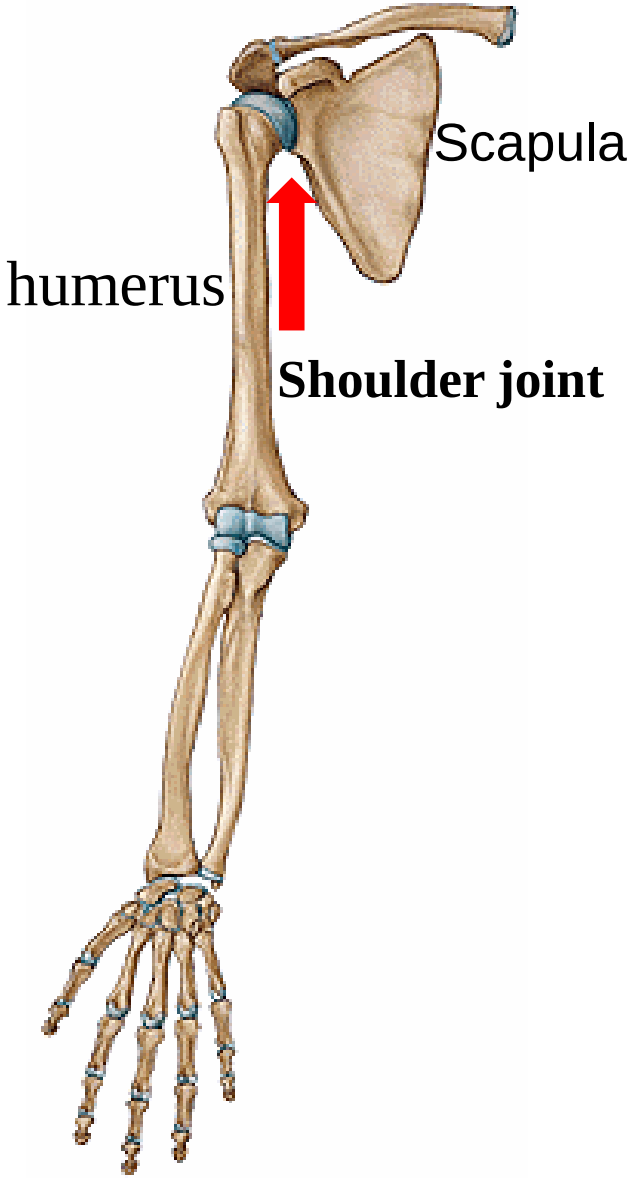
Shoulder Joint

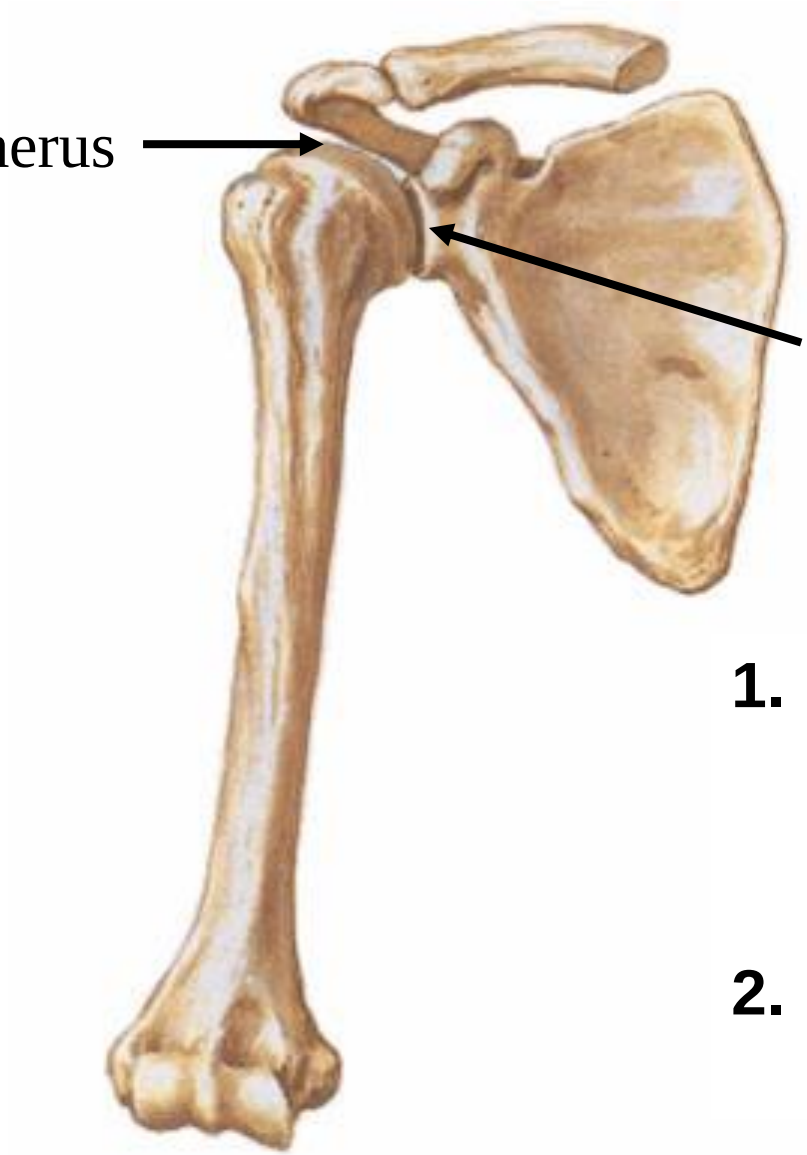
Shoulder joint



Shoulder joint



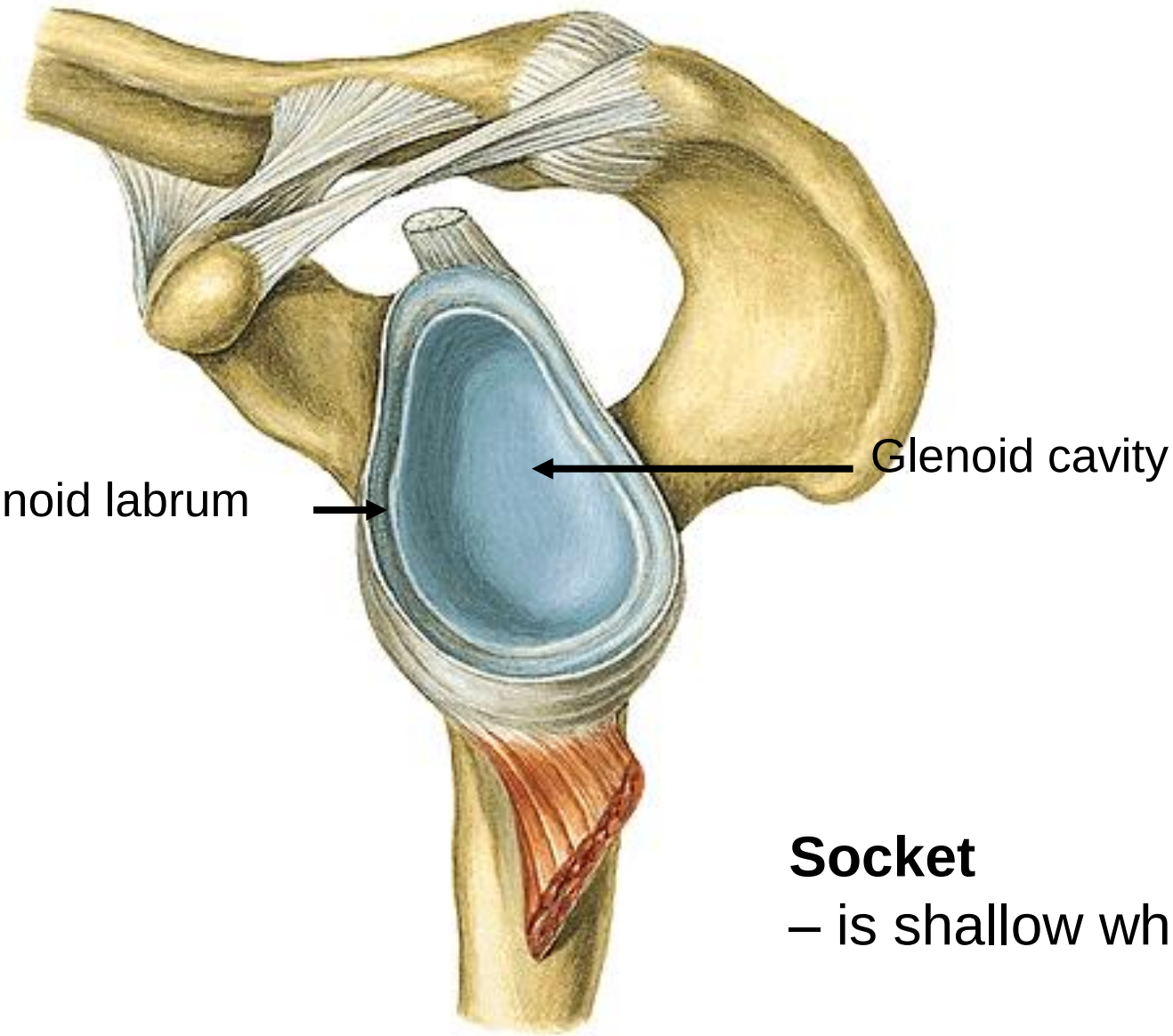
Shoulder joint



1. **Bony parts**
   - Head of humerus (as a ball)
   - Glenoid cavity of scapula (as a socket)

2. **Type and Variety**
   - Synovial type, Ball and socket variety

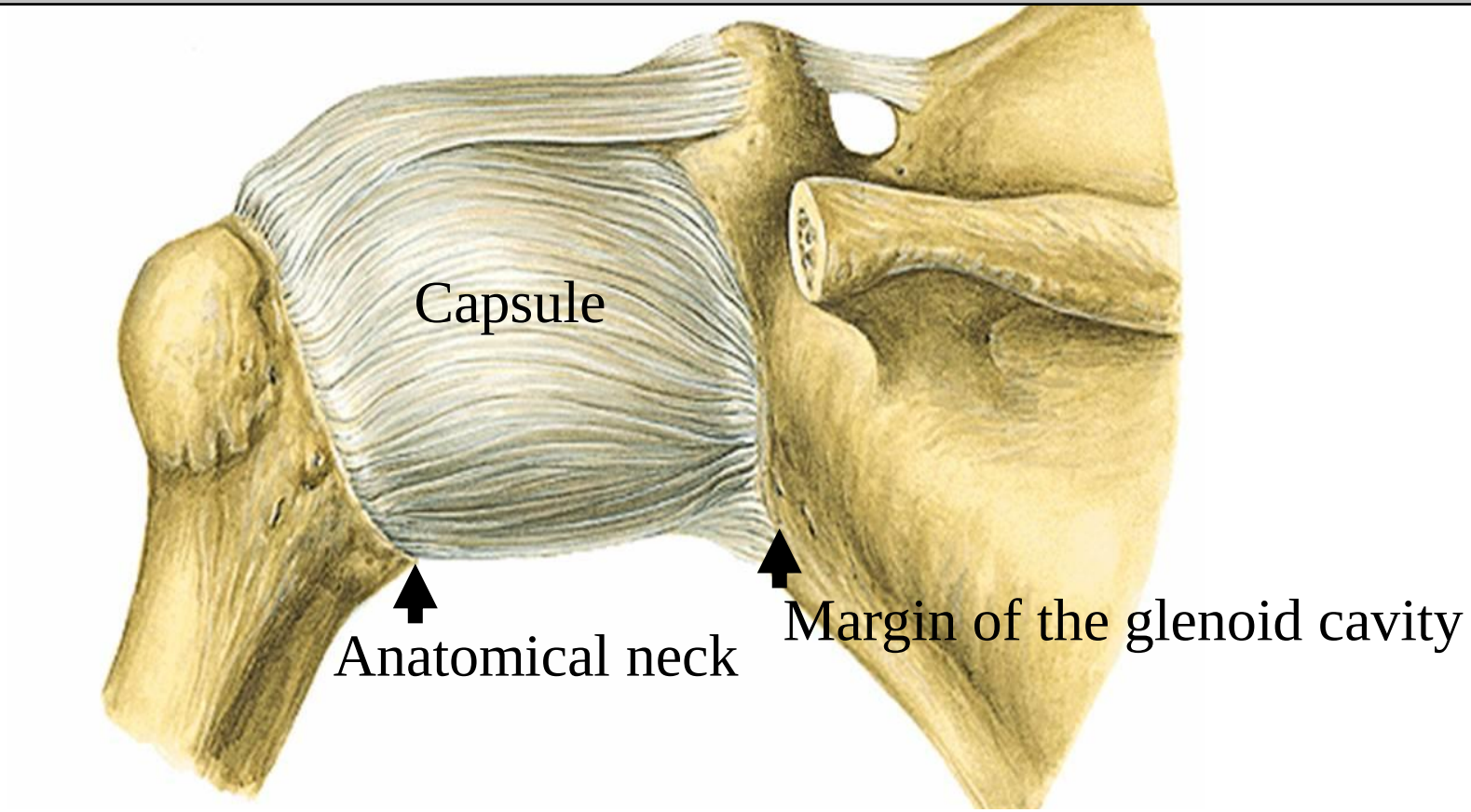
Shoulder joint



Socket

– is shallow which is deepened by glenoid labrum

Shoulder joint



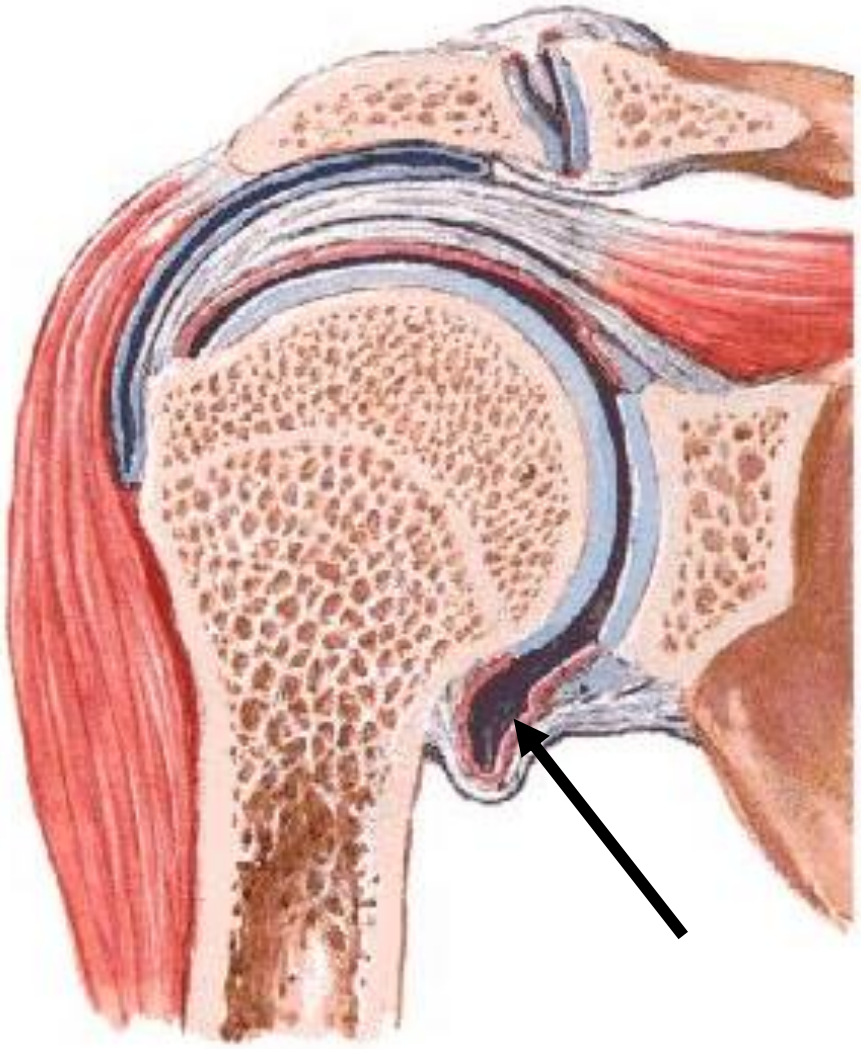
3. Capsule

Medial attachment – margin of glenoid cavity

Lateral attachment – anatomical neck of humerus

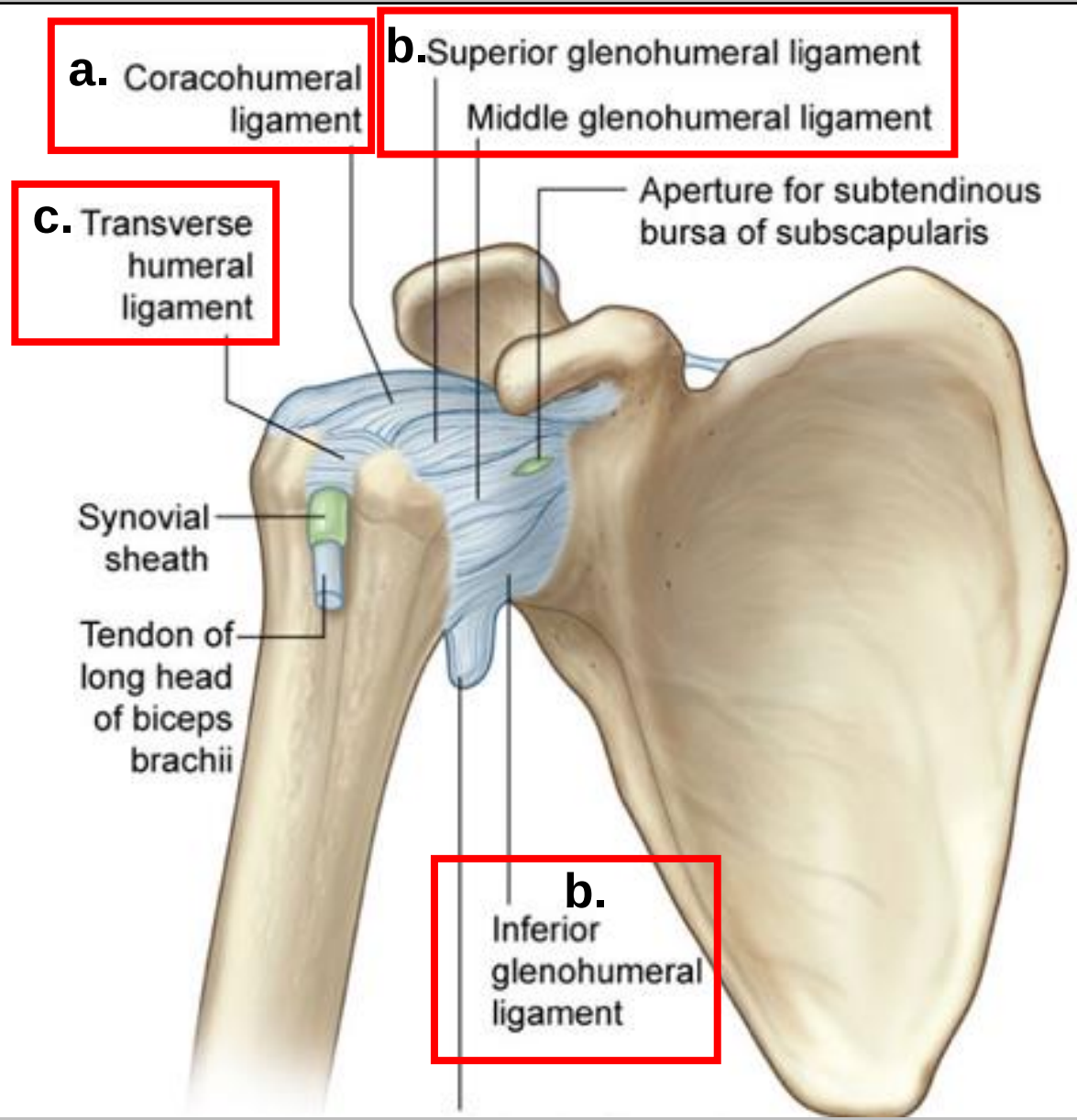
Capsule - is lax inferiorly

Shoulder joint



4. Synovial membrane – lines the internal surface of the capsule.

Shoulder joint



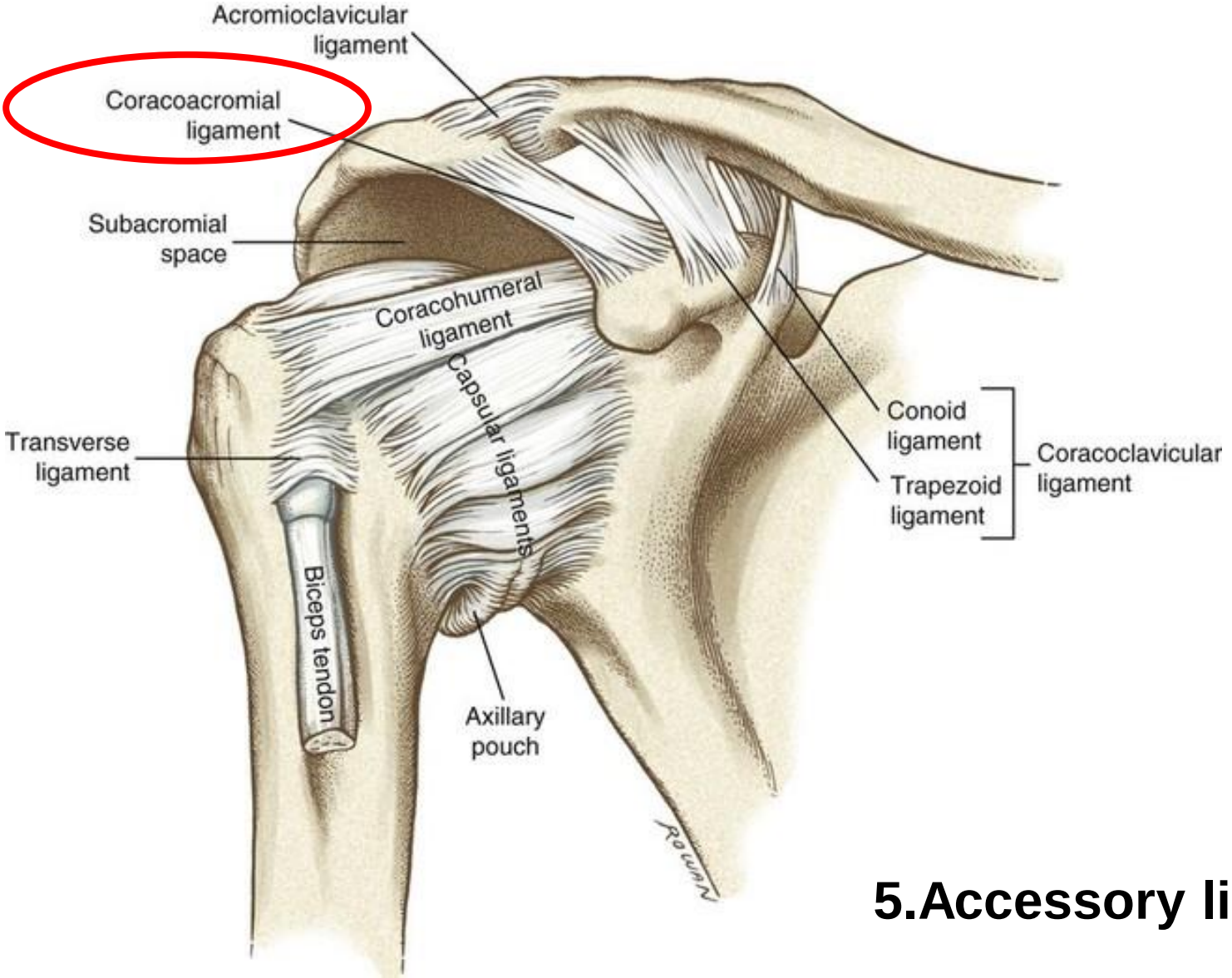
5. Capular ligament

a. Coracohumeral ligament

b. Glenohumeral ligament -superior
-middle
-inferior

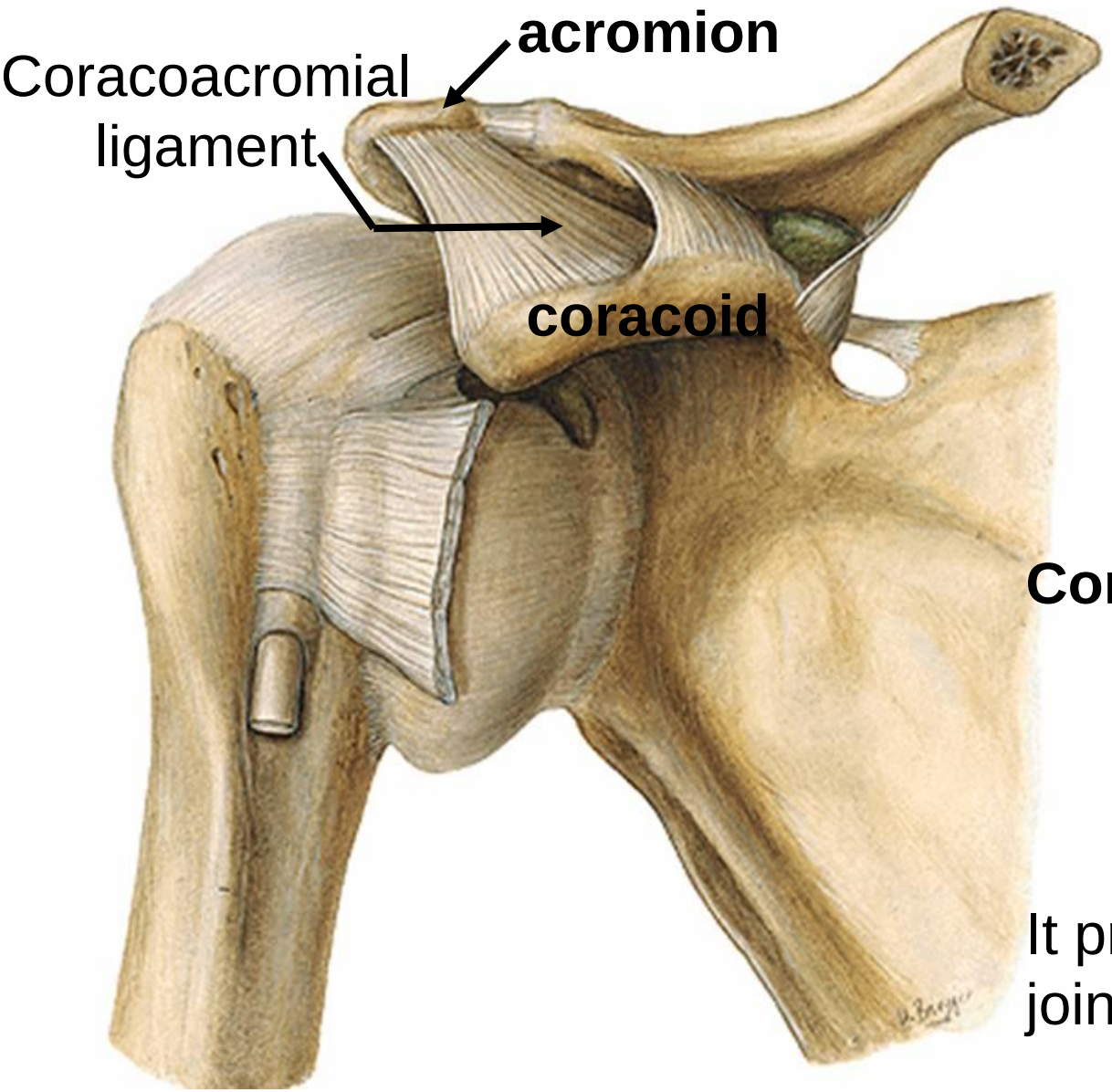
c. Transverse humeral ligament

Shoulder joint



5.Accessory ligament - Coraoacromial ligament

Shoulder joint

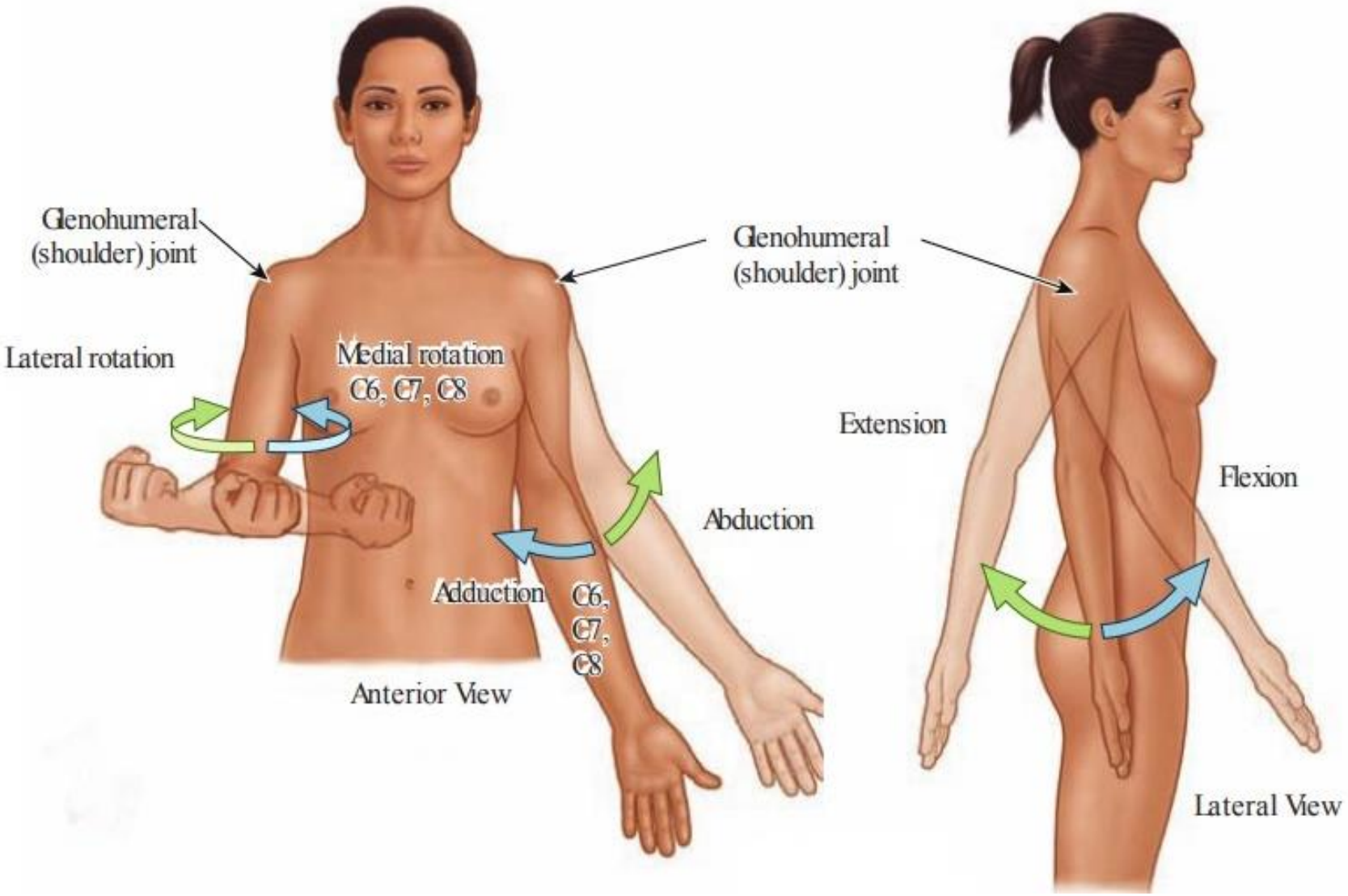


Coracoacromial arch = osseoligamentaous arch

- composed of
  - coracoid process,
  - coracoarcomial ligament,
  - acromion process

It prevents the superior displacement of shoulder joint

Shoulder joint



6. Movements

Flexion

Extension

Abduction

Adduction

Lateral rotation

Medial rotation

Circumduction

Shoulder joint

Movement	Muscles
Flexion	(1) Pectoralis major (2) Anterior fibers of Deltoid (3) Coracobrachialis (4) Biceps – short head
Extension	(1) Posterior fibers of Deltoid (2) Teres major (3) Latissimus dorsi
Medial rotation	Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi
Lateral rotation	Infraspinatus, teres minor
Adduction	Pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi
Abduction	Supraspinatus – first 15' Deltoid – up to 90' Lateral rotation of scapula – over 90'
Circumduction	Combined movement of above

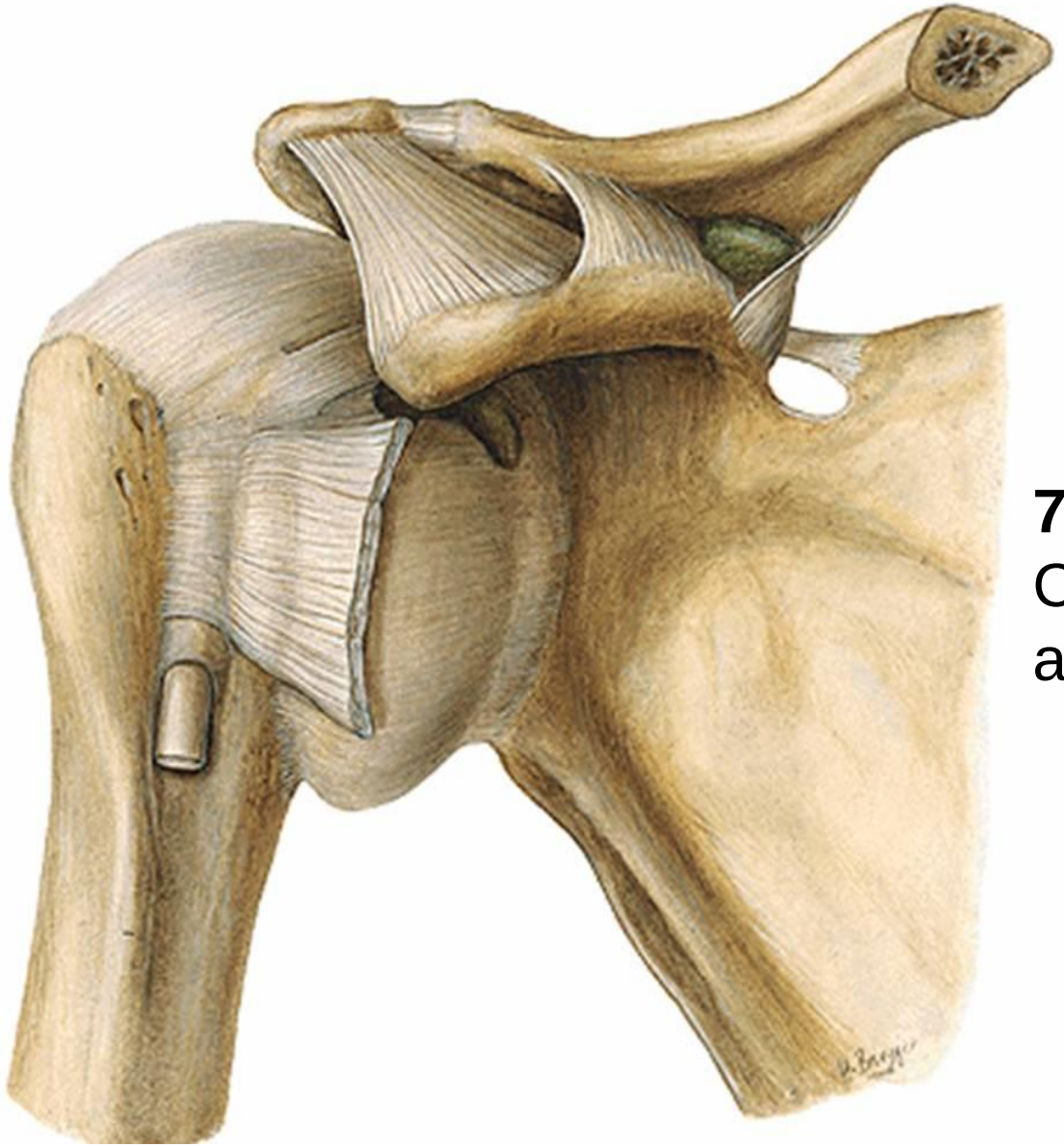
Shoulder joint



7. Stability of shoulder joint

- mainly by the action of **the rotator cuff muscles**
  (supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor and subscapularis muscles).

Shoulder joint



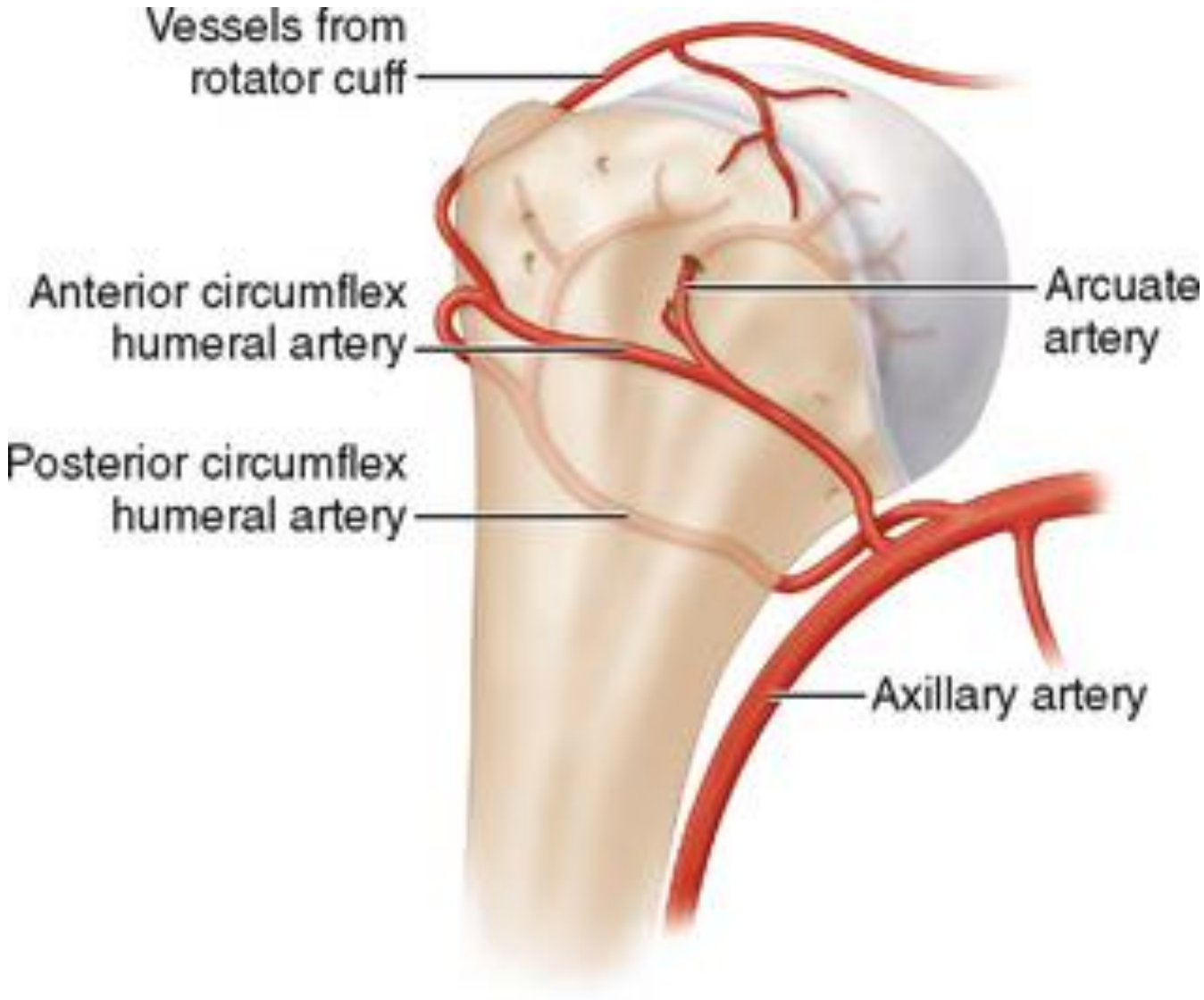
7. Stability of shoulder joint

Coraco-acromial arch acts as secondary socket and upward displacement of the shoulder joint.

Shoulder joint

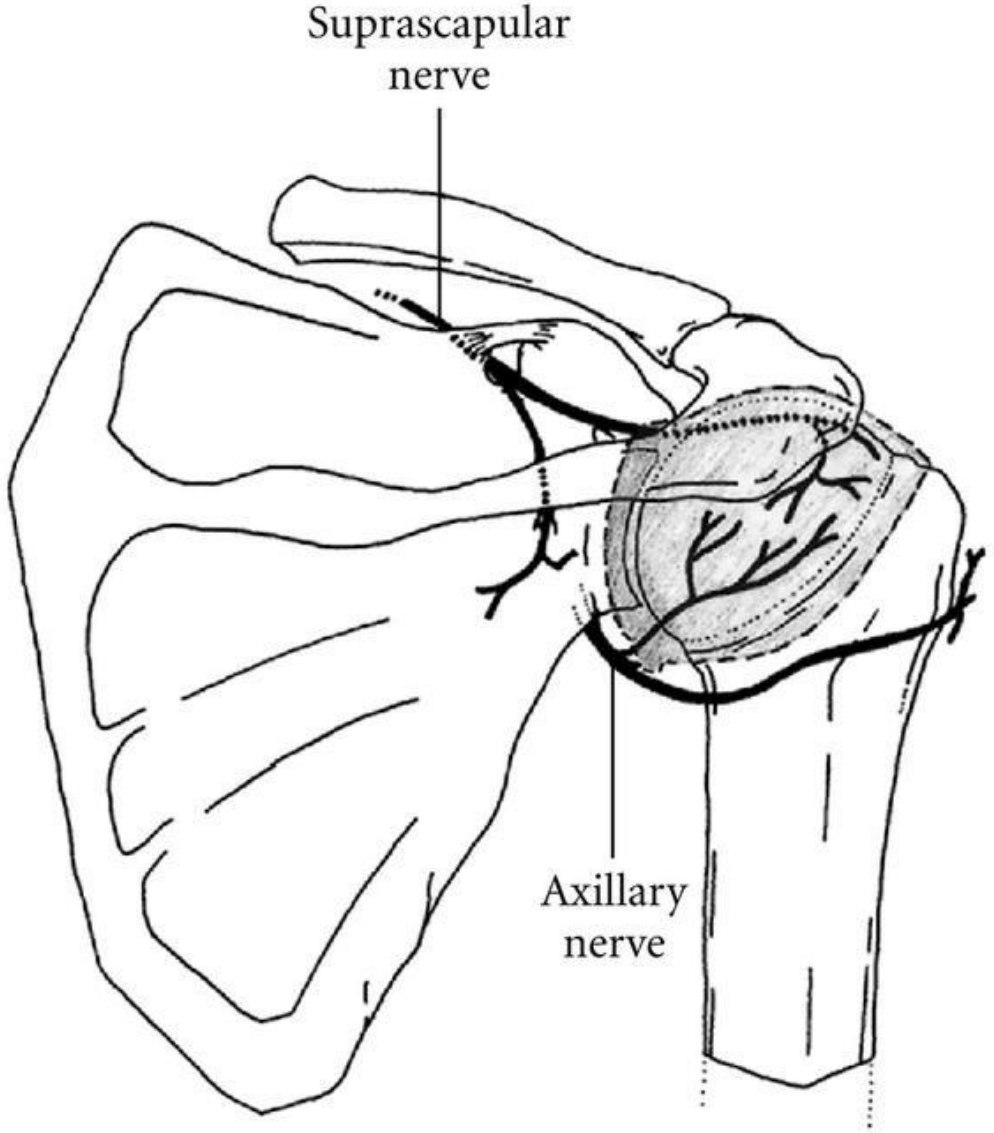
8. Arterial supply

- Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- Branches of suprascapular artery

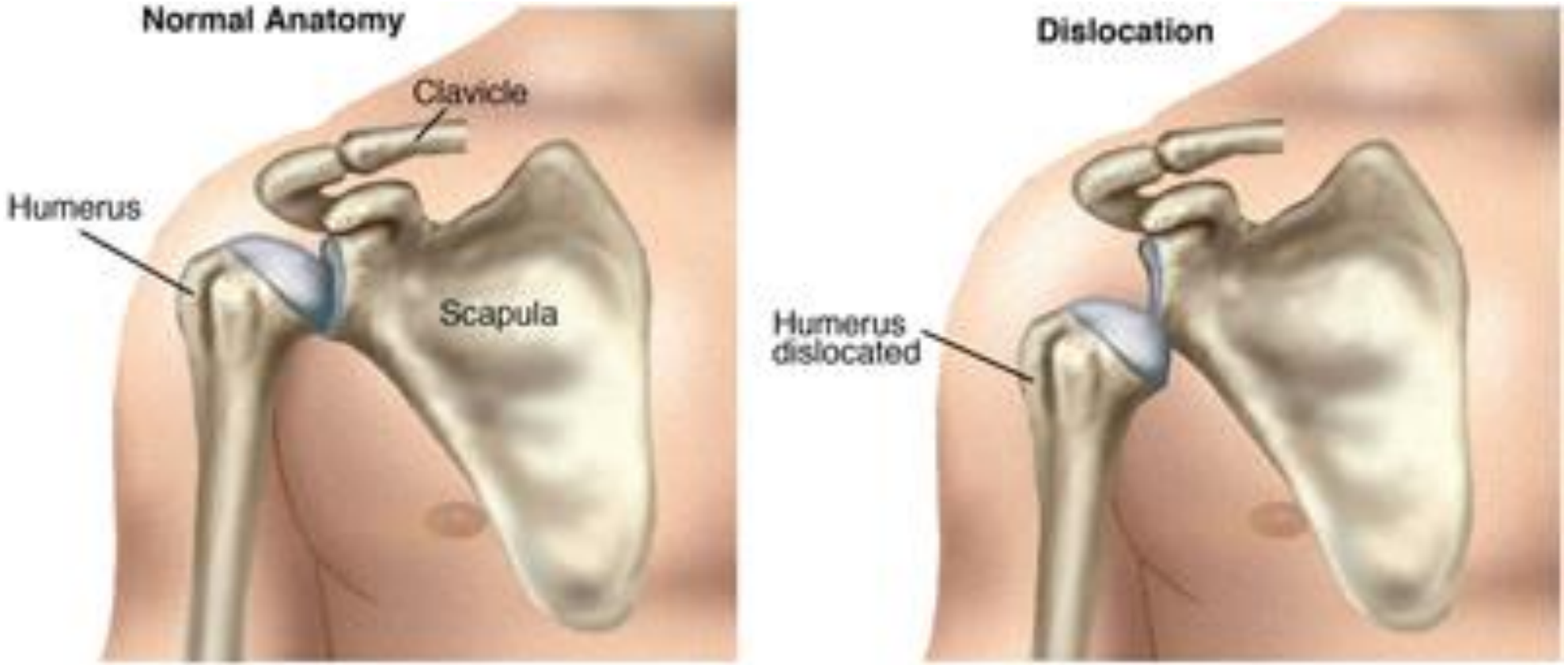


9. Nerve supply

- Suprascapular nerve
- Axillary nerve
- Lateral pectoral nerve



Shoulder joint



10. Applied anatomy

Dislocation of the shoulder joint can cause axillary nerve injury that leads to deltoid paralysis.

Figure-references

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Thank you