

MUSCULOSKELETAL EXAMINATION



JEFFREY M. GROSS JOSEPH FETTO ELAINE ROSEN

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Musculoskeletal Examination

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Figure 8.3 Inferior dislocation of the glenohumeral articulation, with attenuation of the inferior glenohumeral ligament.

Figure 8.4 Superior view of the shoulder, showing the acromioclavicular joint and the coracoacromial ligament overlying the humeral head.

Figure 8.5 The subacromial space is defined superiorly by the acromioclavicular bony arch and the coracoacromial ligament. Inferiorly, it is defined by the humeral head. Within this space lies the subacromial bursa and the tendons of the supraspinatus and long head of the biceps muscles.

Figure 8.6 Palpation of the suprasternal notch.

Figure 8.7 Palpation of the sternoclavicular joint.

Figure 8.8 Palpation of the clavicle.

Figure 8.9 Palpation of the acromioclavicular joint.

Figure 8.10 Palpation of the acromion process.

Figure 8.11 Palpation of the greater tubercle of the humerus.

Figure 8.12 Palpation of the coracoid process.

Figure 8.13 Palpation of the bicipital groove.

Figure 8.14 Palpation of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

Figure 8.15 Palpation of the trapezius muscle.

<u>Figure 8.16</u> Palpation of the pectoralis major muscle.

Figure 8.17 Palpation of the deltoid muscle.

Figure 8.18 Palpation of the biceps muscle.

Figure 8.19 Palpation of the spine of the scapula.

Figure 8.20 Palpation of the medial border of the scapula.

Figure 8.21 Palpation of the lateral border of the scapula.