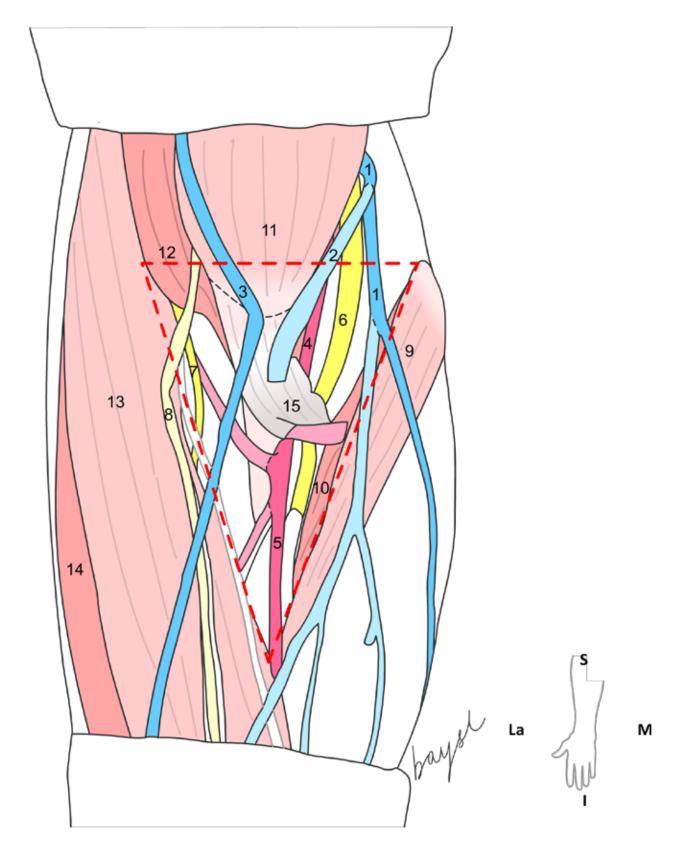
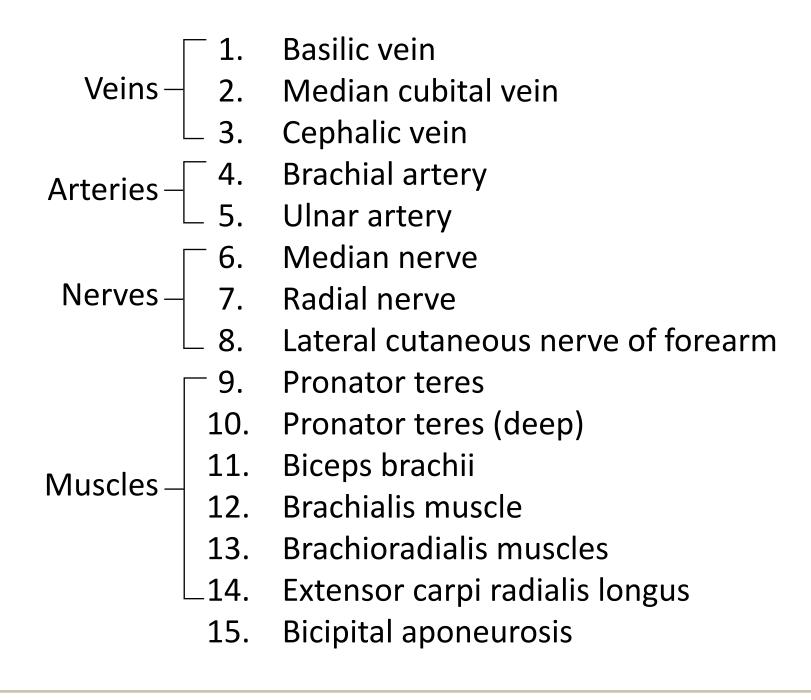
UL27

CUBITAL FOSSA



Anterior view of the cubital fossa.

Part of the aponeurosis of biceps brachii and deep fascia have been removed to reveal the boundaries and contents of the cubital fossa (marked in red dotted line).



joint. Its boundaries are: Lateral – Brachioradialis

Bifurcation of the Brachial Artery into the Radial

The cubital fossa is the depression in front of the elbow

Roof of cubital fossa: Skin, Fascia and Bicipital

Medial – Pronater Teres

aponeurosis

The contents of the cubital fossa as described from most medial to lateral are:

1. Median Nerve

Floor of cubital fossa: Brachialis

3. Tendon of Biceps Brachii

4. Radial Nerve

and Ulnar arteries

- also present.
- **CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS** 1. The cubital fossa is the region commonly used for

venepuncture. The median cubital vein can be found

within the roof of the cubital fossa and due to its ease of

2. The brachial artery – found in the cubital fossa – is

*Deep veins that accompany the brachial artery are

used to measure both brachial pulse and blood pressure and it can be found by palpating lateral to the medial epicondyle of the humerus and medial to the tendon of biceps brachii. Blood pressure is recorded by auscultating

access, is the site chosen for venepuncture.

Question(s)

the brachial artery.

The median nerve traverses the cubital fossa:

- State the origin and root value of this nerve.
 - Discuss the branches and distribution of this nerve.

The brachialis muscle forms the floor of the cubital fossa:

Discuss the movements this muscle enacts.

State the arterial supply to and the venous drainage of this muscle.

Updated version

Kindly ignore numbering in the actual specimen

Illustrated by Bay SL.

Layout by Low CP.