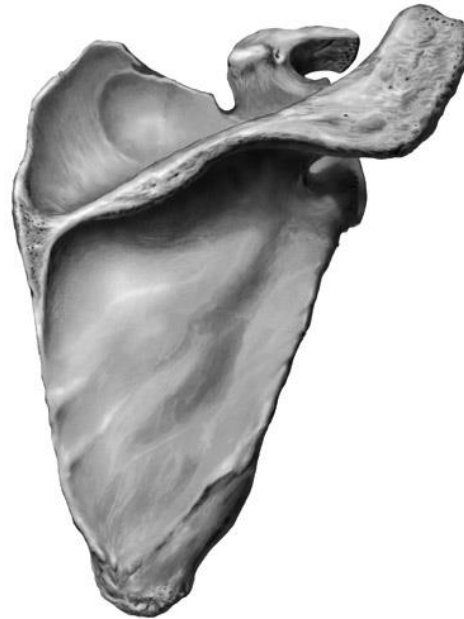


Scapula

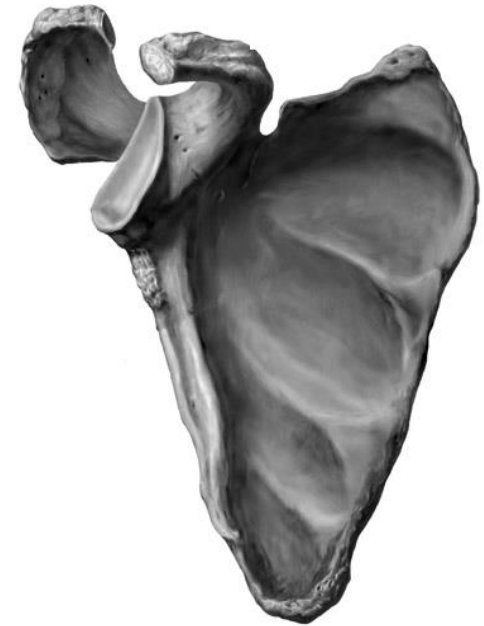
(indicate the listed structures on the following pictures)

1. inferior angle, *angulus inferior*;
2. superior angle, *angulus superior*;
3. lateral angle, *angulus lateralis*;
4. medial border, *margo medialis*;
5. lateral border, *margo lateralis*;
6. superior border, *margo superior*;
7. anterior (costal) surface, *facies anterior seu costalis*;
8. subscapular fossa, *fossa subscapularis*;
9. posterior surface, *facies posterior*;
10. scapular spine, *spina scapulae*;
11. supraspinous fossa, *fossa supraspinata*;
12. infraspinous fossa, *fossa infraspinata*;
13. glenoid cavity, *cavitas glenoidalis*;
14. supraglenoid tubercle, *tuberculum supraglenoidale*;
15. infraglenoid tubercle, *tuberculum infraglenoidale*;
16. neck of scapula, *collum scapulae*;
17. coracoid process, *processus coracoideus*;
18. scapular notch, *incisura scapulae*;
19. acromion, *acromion*;



Scapula

(posterior aspect)



Scapula

(anterior aspect)

Clavicle

(indicate the listed structures on the following pictures)

1. body, *corpus claviculae*;
2. sternal end, *extremitas sternalis*;
3. acromial end, *extrimitas acromialis*;
4. sternal facet, *facies articularis sternalis*;
5. acromial facet, *facies articularis acromialis*;
6. impression of costoclavicular ligament, *impressio ligamenti costoclavicularis*;
7. conoid tubercle, *tuberculum conoideum*;
8. trapezoid line, *linea trapezoidea*;
9. tuberosity of coracoclavicular ligament, *tuberositas ligamenti coracoclavicularis*



Right clavicle
(inferior aspect)



Right clavicle
(superior aspect)

Humerus

(indicate the listed structures on the following pictures)

1. body (shaft), *corpus humeri*;
2. proximal epiphysis, *epiphysis proximalis*;
3. distal epiphysis, *epiphysis distalis*;
4. head of humerus, *caput humeri*;
5. anatomical neck, *collum anatomicum*;
6. lesser tubercle, *tuberculum minus*;
7. greater tubercle, *tuberculum majus*;
8. crest of greater tubercle, *crista tuberculi majoris*;
9. crest of lesser tubercles, *crista tuberculi minoris*;
10. bicipital groove, *sulcus intertubercularis*;
11. surgical neck, *collum chirurgicum*;
12. deltoid tuberosity, *tuberositas deltoidea*;
13. spiral groove (the groove for radial nerve), *sulcus nervi radialis (sulcus spiralis)*;
14. condyle of humerus, *condylus humeri*;
15. trochlea of humerus, *trochlea humeri*;
16. capitulum of humerus, *capitulum humeri*;
17. coronoid fossa, *fossa coronoidea*;
18. radial fossa, *fossa radialis*;
19. olecranon fossa, *fossa olecrani*;
20. medial epicondyle, *epicondylus medialis*;
21. lateral epicondyle, *epicondylus lateralis*;
22. groove for ulnar nerve, *sulcus nervi ulnaris*;
23. medial and lateral supracondylar crests, *crista supracondylaris medialis et crista supracondylaris lateralis*.

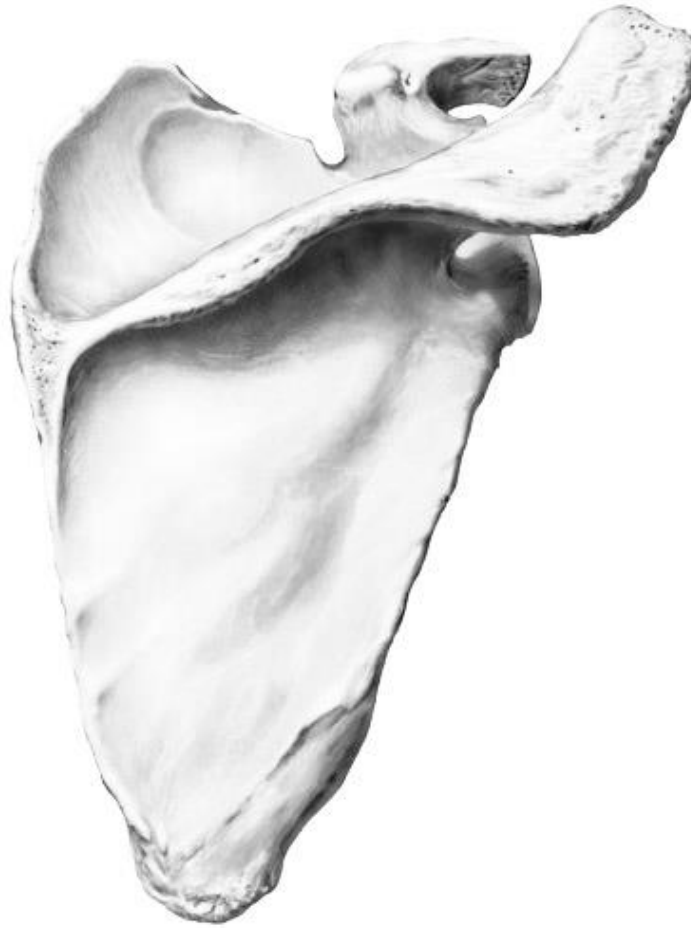


Right humerus
(anterior aspect)



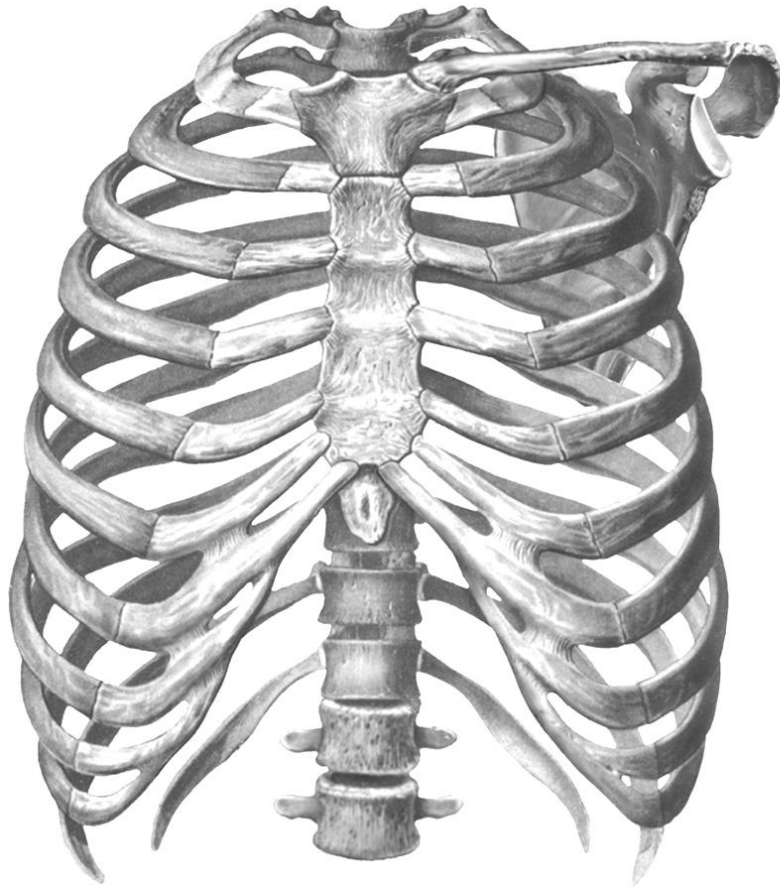
Right humerus
(posterior aspect)

Draw schematically the proper ligaments of the scapula on the picture, and write their names.



**Right scapula
(posterior aspect)**

Indicate the areas of the sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints on the pictures, indicate the articular surfaces of these joints and write the names of the articular surfaces.



**Thoracic cage
(frontal aspect)**



**Radiograph of
acromioclavicular joint**

**Describe the sternoclavicular joint
in accordance with the following points**

1. The names of articular surfaces of the joint:

2. The accessory structure of the joint_____

3. The characteristic of the joint according to Classifications of Synovial Joints:

- based on the numbers of the articular surfaces (*simple or compound*):

- based on the numbers of the axes of movements (*uni-axial, bi-axial or multi-axial*) and shape of articular surfaces:

- based on the simultaneous joint function (*combined or not combined*):

4. The movements at the joint:

5. The ligaments reinforcing the joint:

**Describe the acromioclavicular joint
in accordance with the following points**

1. The names of articular surfaces of the joint:

2. The accessory structure of the joint_____

3. The characteristic of the joint according to Classifications of Synovial Joints:

- based on the numbers of the articular surfaces (*simple or compound*):

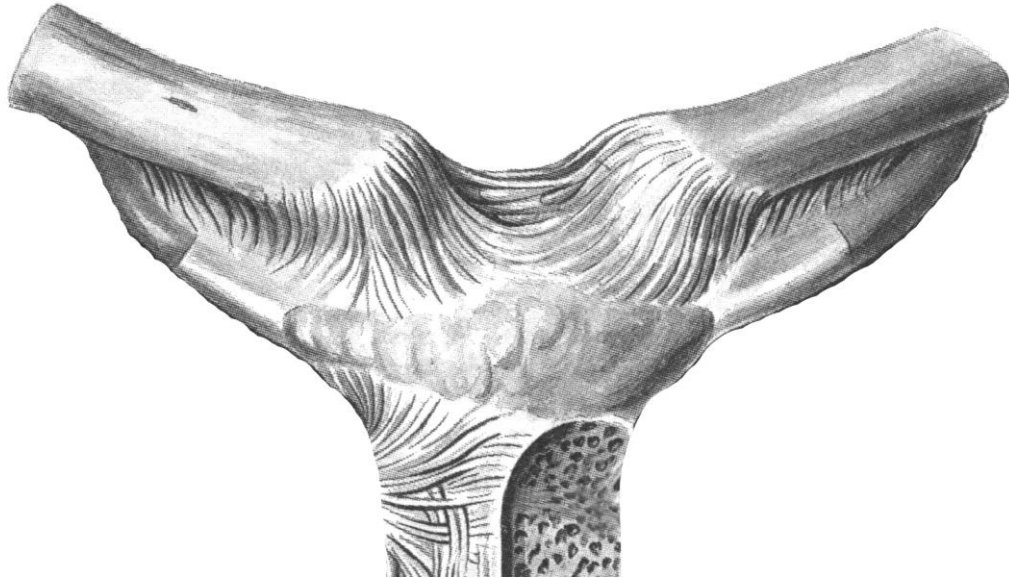
- based on the numbers of the axes of movements (*uni-axial, bi-axial or multi-axial*) and shape of articular surfaces:

- based on the simultaneous joint function (*combined or not combined*):

4. The movements at the joint:

5. The ligaments reinforcing the joint:

Indicate the ligaments reinforcing the sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints on the pictures, and write the names of the ligaments.



**Sternoclavicular joints
(anterior aspect)**



**Right acromioclavicular
joint and dissected shoulder
joint**

