

## Ключица (clavicle) А - вид сверху. Б - вид снизу.



А - вид сверху.

- 1 - грудинный конец. (*extremitas sternalis*)
- 2 - грудинная суставная поверхность. (*facies articularis sternalis*)
- 3 - акромиальный конец. (*extremitas acromialis*)

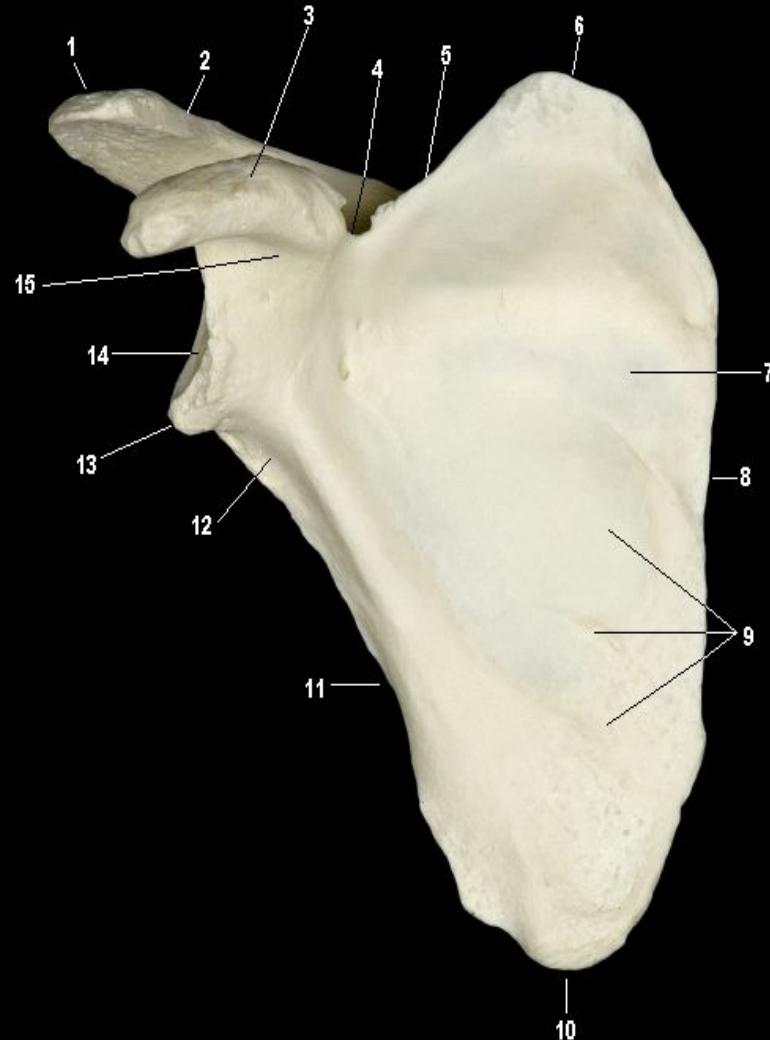
Б - вид снизу.

- 1 - грудинный конец. (*extremitas sternalis*)
- 2 - грудинная суставная поверхность. (*facies articularis sternalis*)
- 3 - вдавление реберно-ключичной связки. (*impressio lig. costoclavicularis*)
- 4 - питательное отверстие. (*foramen nutricium*)
- 5 - конусовидный бугорок. (*tuberculum conoides*)
- 6 - акромиальный конец. (*extremitas acromialis*)
- 7 - акромиальная суставная поверхность. (*facies articularis acromialis*)
- 8 - трапециевидная линия. (*linea trapezoidea*)

### Clavicle

The clavicle has a sinusoidal appearance with a double curvature. The medial or sternal end being concave posteriorly, while the lateral or acromial end is concave anteriorly. This is one of the more variable bones of the skeleton. It can range from a nearly straight, smooth surfaced bone to a sinusoidal, rough textured bone. It is typically smoother and straighter in females while being rougher and more curved in males. The bone forms the ventral strut of the pectoral girdle that props the shoulder joint away from the rib cage. It is subcutaneous and easily palpable throughout its length. This combination of features makes it susceptible to fracture. As a result, it is one of the most commonly fractured bones in the body.

## Лопатка (scapula). Вид спереди.

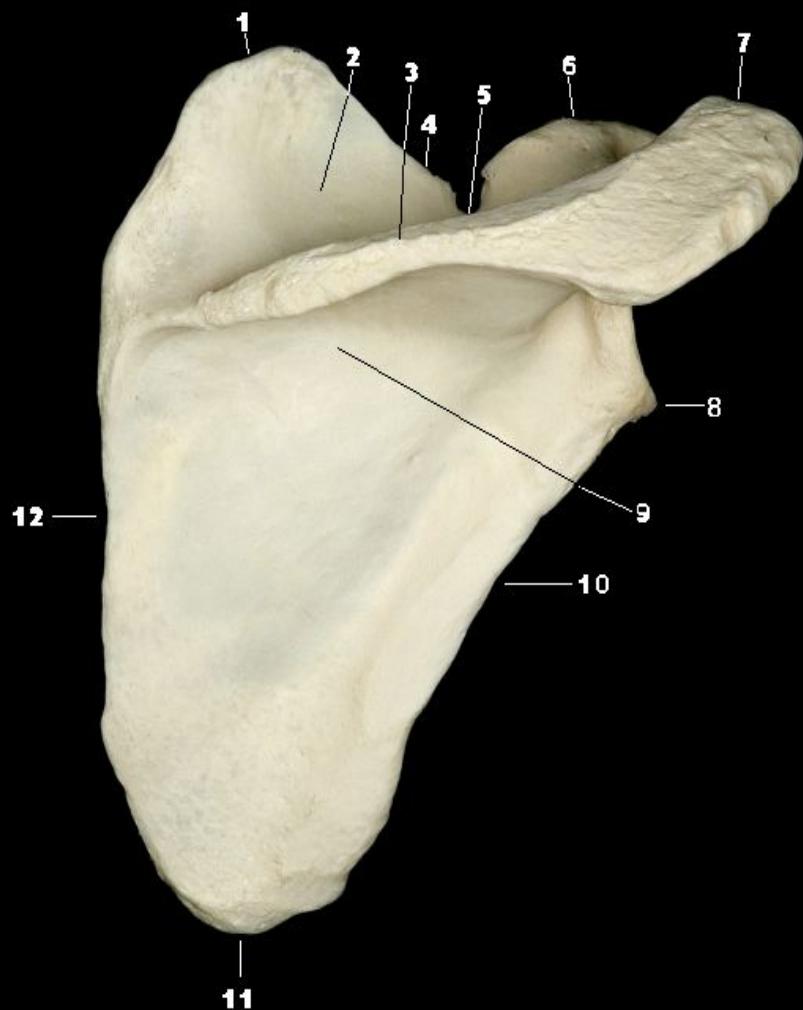


- 1 - акромион. (acromion)
- 2 - суставная поверхность акромиона. (facies articularis acromii)
- 3 - клювовидный отросток. (processus coracoideus)
- 4 - вырезка лопатки. (incisura scapulae)
- 5 - верхний край. (margo superior)
- 6 - верхний угол. (angulus superior)
- 7 - подлопаточная ямка. (fossa subscapularis)
- 8 - медиальный край. (margo medialis)
- 9 - реберная поверхность. (facies costalis)
- 10 - нижний угол. (angulus inferior)
- 11 - латеральный край. (margo lateralis)
- 12 - подсуставной бугорок. (tuberculum infraglenoidale)
- 13 - латеральный угол. (angulus lateralis)
- 14 - суставная впадина. (cavitas glenoidalis)
- 15 - шейка лопатки. (collum scapulae)

### Scapula

The scapula is a large, flat, triangular bone with three prominent projections. The flattened triangular portion spans from the second to the seventh rib and consists of three borders (superior, lateral, and medial) and three angles (superior, inferior, and lateral). Its lateral angle is conspicuous as it forms the glenoid fossa of the shoulder joint that receives the head of the humerus. Its three prominent projections are the anterior facing coracoid process, the posterior ridge called the spine, and the flat laterally projecting acromion, which forms the lateral expansion of the spine. The plate-like body of the scapula is often so thin that it is translucent.

**Лопатка (Scapula). Вид сзади.**

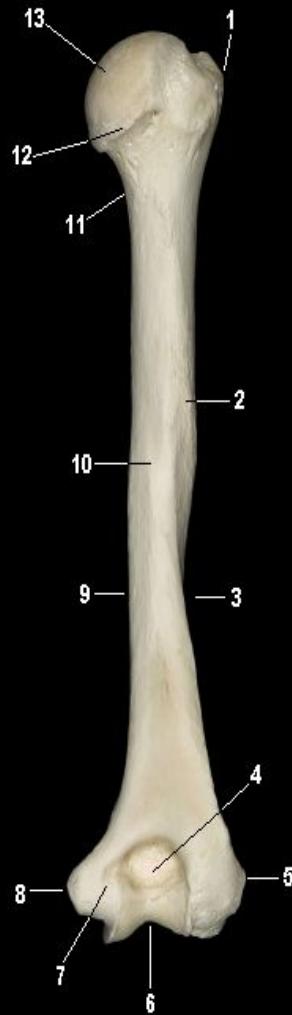


- 1 - верхний угол. (angulus superior)
- 2 - надостная ямка. (fossa suprascapularis)
- 3 - ость лопатки. (spina scapulae)
- 4 - верхний край. (margo superior)
- 5 - вырезка лопатки. (incisura scapulae)
- 6 - клювовидный отросток. (processus coracoideus)
- 7 - акромион. (acromion)
- 8 - латеральный угол. (angulus lateralis)
- 9 - подостная ямка. (fossa infraspinata)
- 10 - латеральный край. (margo lateralis)
- 11 - нижний угол. (angulus inferior)
- 12 - медиальный край. (margo medialis)

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## Плечевая кость (humerus) Вид сзади.

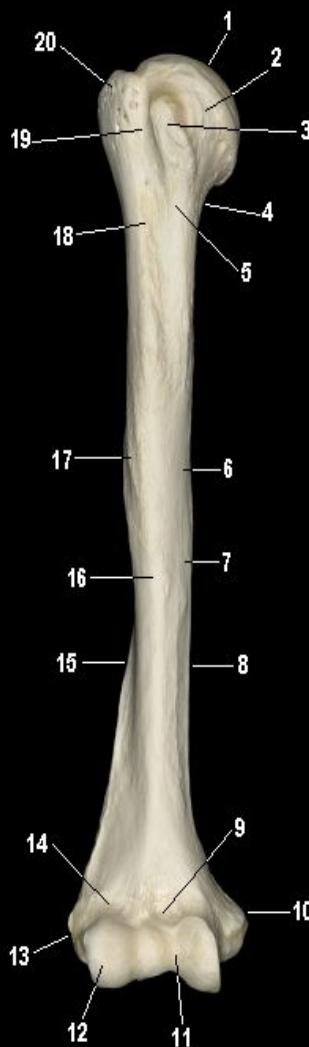


- 1 - большой бугорок. (*tuberculum majus*)
- 2 - борозда лучевого нерва. (*sulcus nervi radialis*)
- 3 - латеральный край. (*margo lateralis*)
- 4 - ямка локтевого отростка. (*fossa olecrani*)
- 5 - латеральный надмыщелок. (*epicondylus lateralis*)
- 6 - блок плечевой кости. (*trochlea humeri*)
- 7 - борозда локтевого нерва. (*sulcus nervi ulnaris*)
- 8 - медиальный надмыщелок. (*epicondylus medialis*)
- 9 - медиальный край. (*margo medialis*)
- 10 - задняя поверхность. (*facies posterior*)
- 11 - хирургическая шейка. (*collum chirurgicum*)
- 12 - анатомическая шейка. (*collum anatomicum*)
- 13 - головка плечевой кости. (*caput humeri*)

### Humerus

The humerus, the largest bone of the upper limb, is the bone of the brachium. Its proximal end contributes to the shoulder joint and its distal end contributes to the elbow joint. It has a long cylindrical shaft with expanded ends. The proximal end is rounded, while the distal end is ventrodorsally flattened. The ends consist of a spongy core of bone covered with a thin lamina of compact bone. The shaft is a cylinder of thick compact bone surrounding a large medullary cavity.

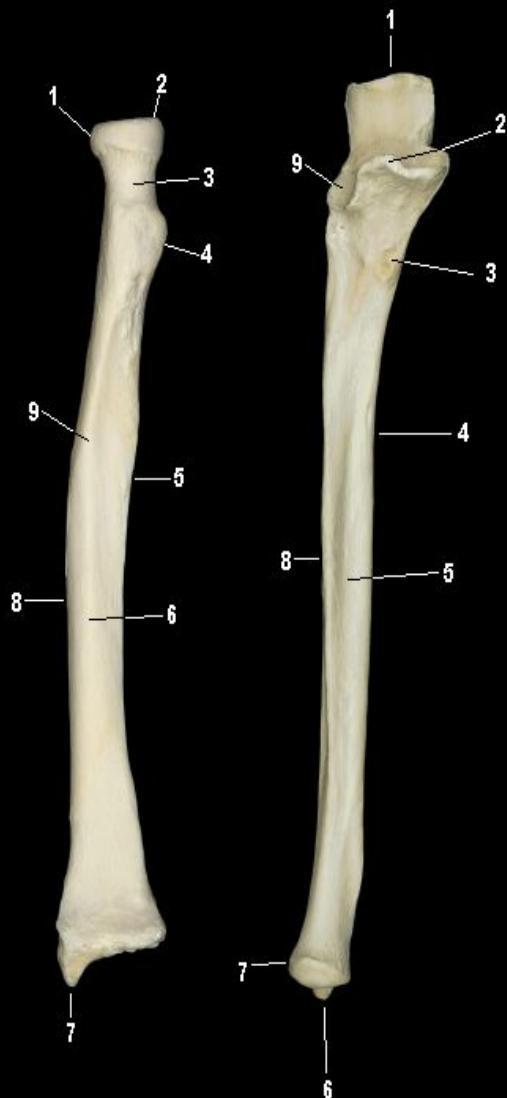
## Плечевая кость (humerus) Вид спереди.



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## Кости предплечья (лучевая и локтевая)



### Лучевая кость (radius)

- 1 - суставная окружность (circumferentia articularis)
- 2 - головка лучевой кости (caput radii)
- 3 - шейка лучевой кости (collum radii)
- 4 - бугристость лучевой кости (tuber osseus radii)
- 5 - межкостный край (margo interosseus)
- 6 - передняя поверхность (facies anterior)
- 7 - шиловидный отросток лучевой кости (processus styloideus radii)
- 8 - передний край (margo anterior)
- 9 - питательное отверстие (foramen nutricium)

### Локтевая кость (ulna)

- 1 - локтевой отросток (olecranon)
- 2 - венечный отросток (processus coronoideus)
- 3 - бугристость локтевой кости (tuber osseus ulnae)
- 4 - передний край (margo anterior)
- 5 - передняя поверхность (facies anterior)
- 6 - шиловидный отросток локтевой кости (processus styloideus ulnae)
- 7 - головка локтевой кости (caput ulnae)
- 8 - межкостный край (margo interosseus)
- 9 - лучевая вырезка (incisura radialis)

#### Ulna

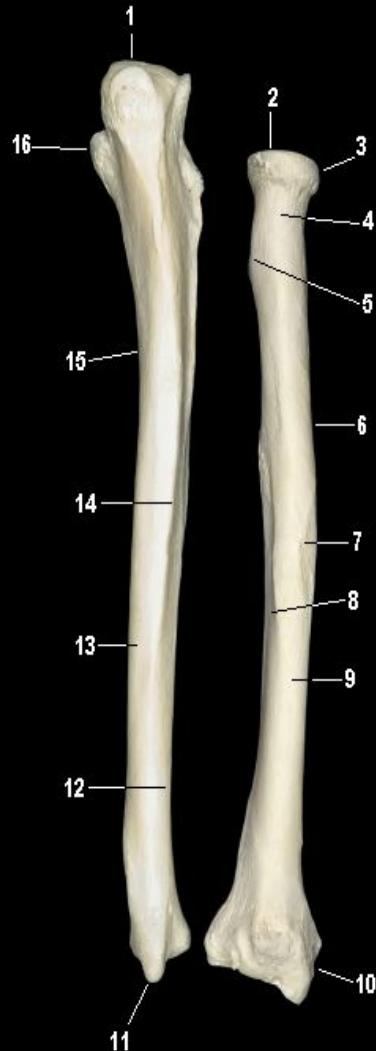
The ulna is the medial and longer bone of the antebrachium. It is thick and notched at its proximal end. The proximal end has a hook-like appearance that tapers to a thin shaft and ends distally as a small round head. The bone is triangular in cross section.

#### Radius

The radius is the lateral, slender, rod-like bone of the antebrachium. The rod-like shaft expands at both ends. The proximal end forms a bulbous head with a proximal concavity, while the distal end expands medially to laterally to form the widest measure of the bone. The distal end is concave anteriorly and convex posteriorly. Its ridge-like borders give it a triangular shape in cross section.

# Кости предплечья (лучевая и локтевая)

вид сзади.



Лучевая и локтевая кости (radius et ulna)

- 1 - локтевой отросток (olecranon)
- 2 - головка лучевой кости (caput radii)
- 3 - суставная окружность (circumferentia articularis)
- 4 - шейка лучевой кости (collum radii)
- 5 - бугристость лучевой кости (tuber ositas radii)
- 6 - лучевая кость (radius)
- 7 - латеральная поверхность (facies lateralis)
- 8 - задняя поверхность (facies posterior)
- 9 - задний край (margo posterior)
- 10 - шиловидный отросток лучевой кости (processus styloideus radii)
- 11 - шиловидный отросток локтевой кости (processus styloideus ulnae)
- 12 - задняя поверхность (facies posterior)
- 13 - медиальная поверхность (facies medialis)
- 14 - задний край (margo posterior)
- 15 - локтевая кость (ulna)
- 16 - венечный отросток (processus coronoideus)

## Ulna

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## Кисть (manus).



- 1 - тело фаланги (corpus phalangis)
- 2 - основание фаланги (basis phalangis)
- 3 - головка фаланги (caput phalangis)
- 4 - сесамовидные кости (ossa sesamoidea)
- 5 - головка пястной кости (caput ossis metacarpi)
- 6 - 1я пястная кость (os metacarpale I)
- 7 - тело пястной кости (corpus ossis metacarpi)
- 8 - основание пястной кости (basis ossis metacarpi)
- 9 - трапециевидная кость (os trapezoideum)
- 10 - кость - трапеция / многоугольная (os trapezium / multiangulum)
- 11 - ладьевидная кость (os scaphoideum)
- 12 - головчатая кость (os capitatum)
- 13 - полулунная кость (os lunatum)
- 14 - трехгранная кость (os triquetrum)
- 15 - гороховидная кость (os pisiforme)
- 16 - крючковидная кость (os hamatum)
- 17 - проксимальная фаланга (phalanx proximalis)
- 18 - средняя фаланга (phalanx media)
- 19 - дистальная фаланга (phalanx distalis)
- 20 - бугристость дистальной фаланги (tuberousitas phalangis distalis)

### Middle phalanges of the hand

The middle phalanges, like their proximal counterparts, have a proximal base, a narrowed shaft, and a distal head. These bones are easily identifiable by the similar articular surfaces at both base and head. The surfaces form a double concave articular surface limiting movement to the anterior and posterior directions. These bones are usually less than twice as long as they are wide. The thumb does not have a middle phalanx.

## Кисть (manus) тыльная сторона.



- 1 - дистальная фаланга (phalanx distalis)
- 2 - средняя фаланга (phalanx media)
- 3 -proxимальная фаланга (phalanx proximalis)
- 4 - 5я пястная кость (os metacarpale V)
- 5 - крючковидная кость (os hamatum)
- 6 - головчатая кость (os capitatum)
- 7 - гороховидная кость (os pisiforme)
- 8 - трехгранный кость (os triquetrum)
- 9 - полулунная кость (os lunatum)
- 10 - ладьевидная кость (os scaphoideum)
- 11 - трапециевидная кость (os trapezoideum)
- 12 - кость -трапеция (os trapezium)
- 13 - шиловидный отросток 3й пястной кости (processus styloideus ossis metacarpi III)
- 14 - 1я пястная кость (os metacarpale I)

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