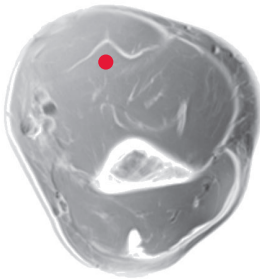


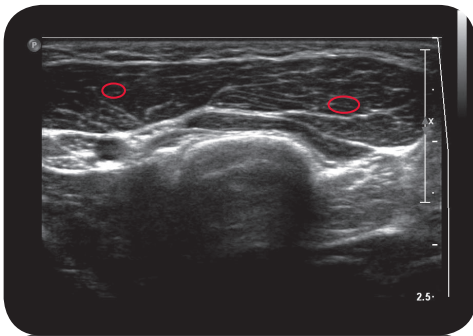
biceps brachii

\*\*\*

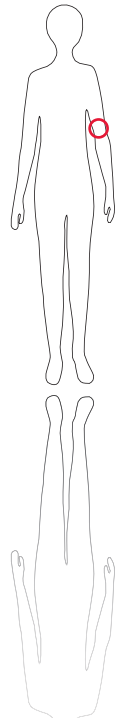
Cross Section

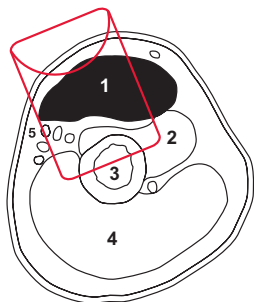


M R I



U l t r a s o u n d





### L e g e n d

1: M. triceps brachii  
 2: M. brachialis 3: Humerus  
 4: M biceps brachii 5: ves-  
 sel-nerve bundle

### O r i g i n

Caput breve: Processus coracoideus scapulae  
 Caput longum: Tuberculum supraglenoidale sca-  
 pulae

### I n s e r t i o n

Tuberositas radii and apo-  
 neurosis M. bicipitis brachii

### I n n e r v a t i o n

N. musculocutaneus (C5-  
 C7)

### F u n c t i o n

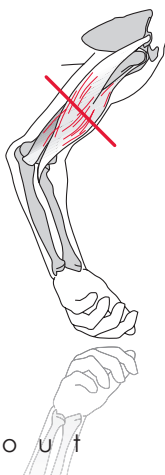
Flexion of elbow, supinati-  
 on of forearm, anteversion  
 of shoulder.

### Control of Injection

Sonography, electrical  
 stimulation, EMG

### C o m m e n t

Strong flexor of elbow.  
 Short and long head can  
 not be differentiated by  
 sonography. Due to loca-  
 tion of motor end plates  
 in lower third, injection  
 should be performed there.  
 Strong supinator. When  
 to be injected, both func-  
 tions of biceps have to be  
 weighted carefully against  
 each other, i.e. reduced  
 elbow-flexion vs. reduced  
 supination.



### S c o u t