

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Biceps Brachii.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: short head—coracoid process; long head—tubercle above glenoid cavity on scapula (supraglenoid tubercle).
- Insertion: radial tuberosity of radius, and bicipital aponeurosis.

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: elbow flexion, supination of radioulnar joint, shoulder flexion.
- Reverse mover action: arm flexion at elbow; supination; medial rotation at glenohumeral joint; upward tilt of scapula; scapular downward rotation; lateral tilt of scapula; scapular retraction.
- Eccentric action: elbow extension, pronation of radioulnar joint, shoulder extension.
- Isometric action: stabilization of the elbow and shoulder girdle.
- Innervation: musculocutaneous nerve.
- Arterial supply: branches of the brachial artery; anterior circumflex humeral artery.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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