

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Flexor Pollicis Longus.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: anterior surface of radius and interosseous membrane (sheet of fibrous tissue that holds shafts of ulna and radius together).
- Insertion: base of distal phalanx of thumb.

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: flexes distal phalanx of thumb at interphalangeal joint; wrist flexion. Lesser: radial deviation; forearm flexion; pronation.
- Reverse mover action: metacarpal flexion, proximal phalanx flexion, radial deviation, elbow flexion, pronation, lateral rotation at shoulder joint.
- Eccentric action: controls/restrains/slows CMC, MCP, and PIP extension; wrist extension; ulnar deviation; elbow extension; supination.
- Isometric action: stabilize CMC, MCP, PIP, wrist, and elbow.
- Innervation: median nerve.
- Arterial supply: radial artery; anterior interosseus artery.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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