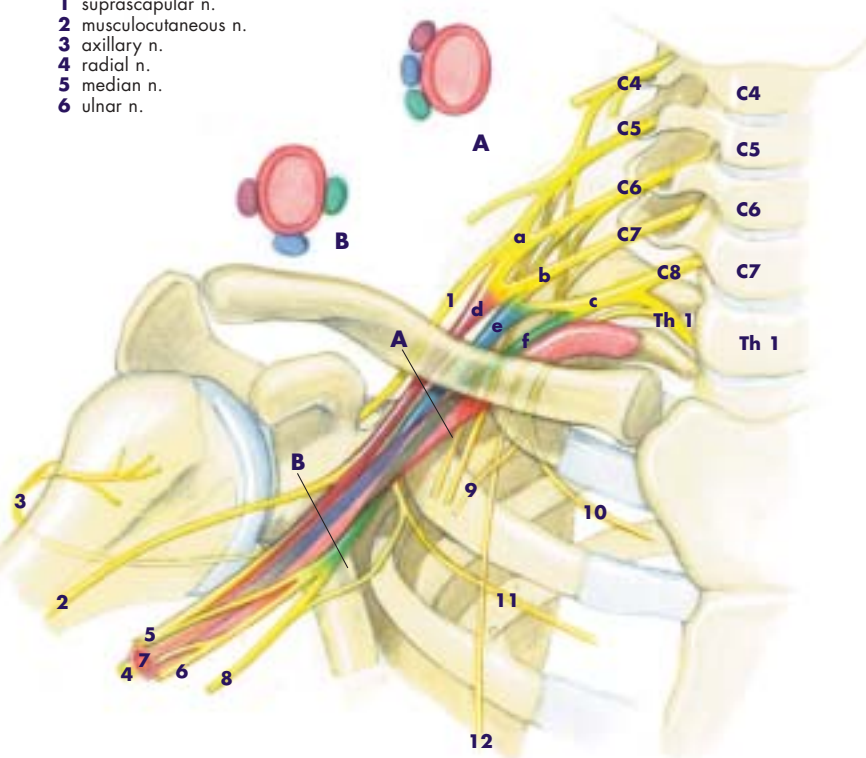


Anatomy of the brachial plexus

- a** superior trunk
(rami ventrales C5 and C6)
- b** middle trunk
(ramus ventralis C7)
- c** inferior trunk
(rami ventrales C8 and Th1)
- d** lateral cord
- e** posterior cord
- f** medial cord

- 1** suprascapular n.
- 2** musculocutaneous n.
- 3** axillary n.
- 4** radial n.
- 5** median n.
- 6** ulnar n.

- 7** medial antebrachial cutaneous n.
- 8** medial brachial cutaneous n.
- 9** intercostobrachial n.
- 10** intercostal n. I
- 11** intercostal n. II
- 12** long thoracic n.



A + B: Sectional plane in the infraclavicular and axillary region. Please note the position of the cords.

The brachial plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the C5 to Th1 (variably C4 and Th2) spinal nerves

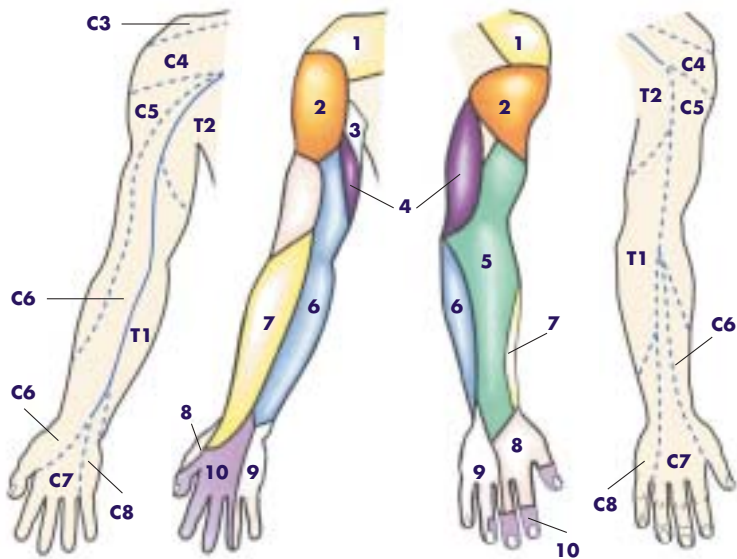
Anaesthesia techniques for blockade of the upper extremities

- Interscalene brachial plexus block (interscalene block, ISB) acc. to Meier
- Vertical infraclavicular plexus block (vertical infraclavicular block, VIB)
- Suprascapular nerve block
- Axillary plexus block
- Blocks in the upper arm region (mid-humeral approach, radial n.)
- Blocks in the region of the elbow (radial, musculocutaneous, median, ulnar nerves)
- Blocks in the wrist region (radial, median, ulnar nerves)

Sensory supply

Sensory supply of the upper extremities

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 supraclavicular n. | 6 medial antebrachial cutaneous n. |
| 2 axillary n. (lat. cut. brachial) | 7 lateral antebrachial cutaneous n. (musculocutaneous n.) |
| 3 intercosto-brachial n. | 8 radial n. |
| 4 medial brachial cutaneous n. | 9 ulnar n. |
| 5 antebrachial cutaneous dorsal n. (radial n.) | 10 median n. |



Motor functions of the peripheral nerves in the upper extremities

- a** radial n.: stretching elbow and fingers
- b** median n.: flexion of the fingers
- c** ulnar n.: flexion of the forth and fifth fingers with opposition of the first finger
- d** musculocutaneous n.: flexion (and supination) of the forearm

