

BONY LANDMARKS OF THE HUMERUS

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

[Anatomical Illustration Workspace]

LANDMARK	DESCRIPTION & SIGNIFICANCE
Proximal Epiphysis	
Head of Humerus	Smooth, hemispherical surface; articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.
Anatomical Neck	Oblique groove circumscribing the head; site of the joint capsule attachment.
Greater Tubercle	Large, lateral projection; insertion site for supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor.
Lesser Tubercle	Smaller, anterior projection; insertion site for the subscapularis muscle.
Intertubercular Sulcus	Also known as the bicipital groove; lodges the long head of the biceps brachii tendon.
Surgical Neck	Constricted region distal to the tubercles; common site for fractures.
Diaphysis (Shaft)	

LANDMARK	DESCRIPTION & SIGNIFICANCE
Deltoid Tuberosity	Roughened V-shaped area on the lateral surface; insertion point for the deltoid muscle.
Radial Groove	Posterior depression; pathway for the radial nerve and profunda brachii artery.
Distal Epiphysis	
Capitulum	Lateral rounded condyle; articulates with the head of the radius.
Trochlea	Medial pulley-shaped condyle; articulates with the trochlear notch of the ulna.
Medial Epicondyle	Prominent projection; origin for common flexor muscles of the forearm.
Lateral Epicondyle	Smaller projection; origin for common extensor muscles of the forearm.
Olecranon Fossa	Deep posterior depression; accommodates the olecranon of the ulna during elbow extension.
Coronoid Fossa	Anterior depression; receives the coronoid process of the ulna during flexion.

Educational Reference Template – Not for Clinical Diagnosis