کارکاه های آموزشی مرکز اطلاعات علمی جهاد دانشگاهی

کارکاه آنلاین بررسی مقایسه ای متون (مقدماتی)

پروپوزال

کارکاه آنلاین بررسی نویسی و پایان نامه نویسی

اتاق برای ایجاد همکاری علمی نهایی و ترجمه ای جستجو
A Variation of Brachial Plexus: Absence of Musculocutaneous Nerve

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Abstract
The musculocutaneous nerve derives from lateral cord of brachial plexus and innervate to anterior muscles of arm and lateral aspect of forearm. Some variations of this nerve was reported. In this case, absence of the musculocutaneous nerve was noted in a cadaver during routine dissection. The various muscles which normally supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve were instead supplied by the median nerve.

Key words: Musculocutaneous nerve, median nerve, brachial plexus

Introduction
Lateral pectoral nerve, musculocutaneous nerve and lateral root of median nerve are branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus in axillary fossa. The musculocutaneous nerve before entrance to coracobrachialis muscle gives one muscular branch to this muscle. Then this nerve penetrates the coracobrachialis and enters to the arm. In anterior part of arm this nerve is located between the biceps and brachialis muscles and innervate these muscles. Usually, the musculocutaneous nerve has a communicating branch with median nerve in the arm. The lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm is the last branch of musculocutaneous nerve.

In this particular case, during routine dissection in the dissection hall of the Gorgan Medical College, absence of musculocutaneous nerve in one male cadaver was noted.

Case report
In this case the lateral cord of brachial plexus was giving a branch just below the outer border of the first rib to the pectoralis major muscle. Then the lateral cord accompanied the axillary artery, and instead of giving musculocutaneous nerve joined with the medial root of median nerve, therefore the median nerve was formed in front of the axillary artery.

From the lateral side of the median nerve a branch was given to the coracobrachialis muscle. Another branch was given to biceps brachii from its lateral side in the arm. The lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm was also given from the lateral side of the median nerve in the arm. The lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm gave a branch to the brachialis muscle (fig.1,2).

Discussion
A number of variation in the course and distribution of the musculocutaneous nerve have been reported. Instead of piercing the coracobrachialis muscle, the nerve may adhere to the median nerve for some distance down the arm. Instead of penetrating coracobrachialis the nerve may pass behind it or between it and the short head of the biceps mus-
Occasionally, the nerve perforates not only coracobrachialis, but also the brachialis or the short head of the biceps muscle. Variations in the course and branches of the musculocutaneous nerve have been noted by Clement (1985) and Bergman et al (1988). It's absence was noted by le minor (1990), Nakata et al (1997), Su M. Sharma (2000), and Gomosborn (2000).

In this case there was complete absence of the musculocutaneous nerve. The median nerve from its lateral side supplied the coracobrachialis, biceps brachii and brachialis muscle. Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm was given from the lateral side of the median nerve.
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