

COURSE NAME: ANATOMY

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## CLAVICLE BONE

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It is a modified long bone. It has two ends Medial and Lateral.

Shaft having 'S' shaped curvature.

### **DIVISION OF SHAFT –**

The shaft is divided into

1. Lateral One Third
2. Medial Two Third

## *Peculiarities of Clavicle :-*

1. Only long bone that lies horizontally.
2. It is subcutaneous throughout.
3. 1<sup>st</sup> bone to start ossifying.
4. Only long bone which ossifies on membrane.
5. Only long bone which has 2 primary centers of ossification.
6. It is occasionally pierced by the middle supraclavicular nerve.
7. It is generally said to have no medullary cavity, but this is not always true.

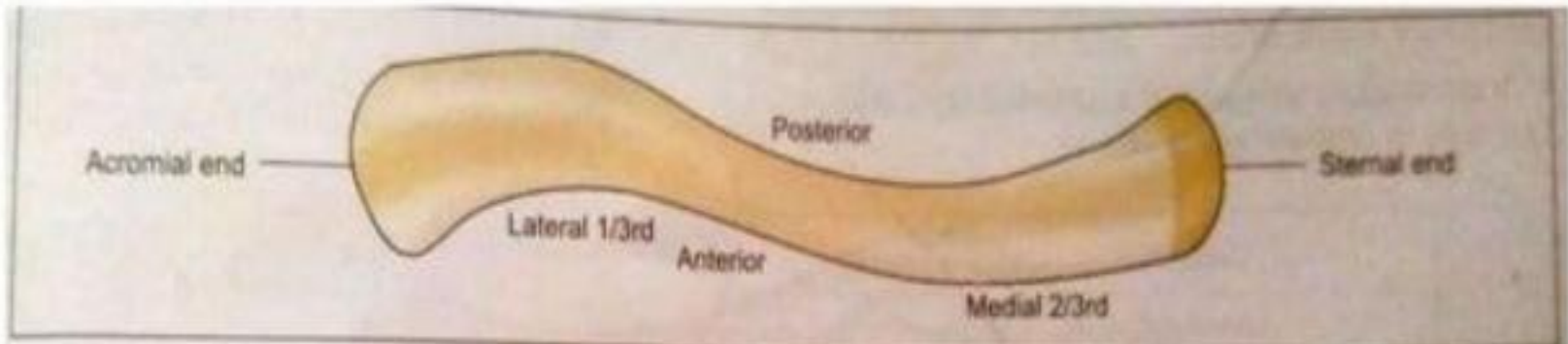


Fig. 2.1: Right clavicle: Superior aspect.

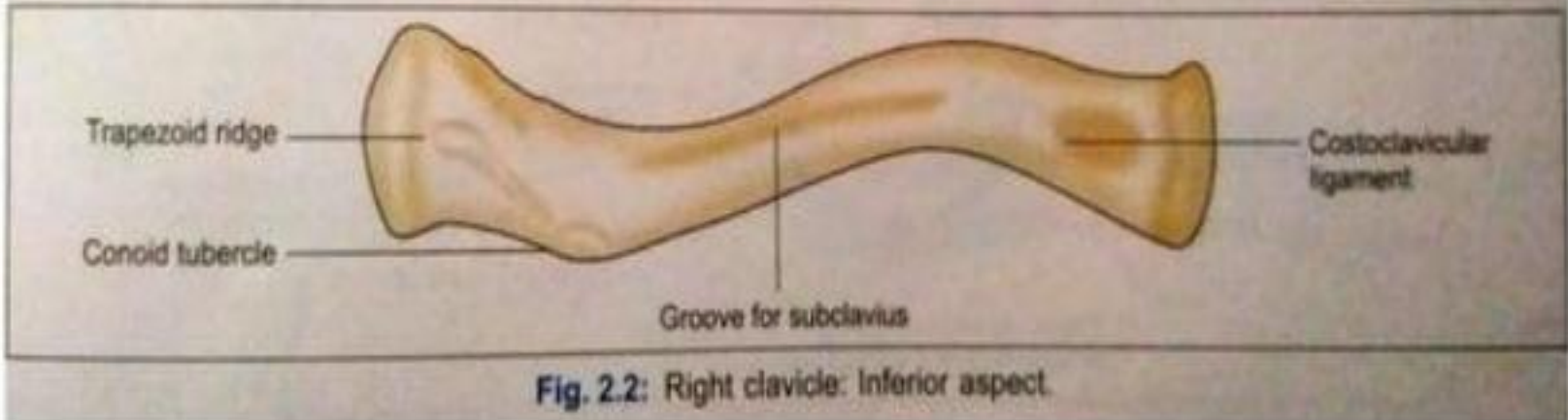


Fig. 2.2: Right clavicle: Inferior aspect.

## 1. Lateral 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of Clavicle –

It is flattened form about downwards.

It has –

- Two borders (anterior and posterior)
- Two surfaces (superior and inferior)

### • BORDERS –

a) Anterior Border – Concave Forward

b) Posterior Border – Convex Forward

### • SURFACES –

a) Superior Surface – Is subcutaneous

b) Interior Surface – Presents an elevation called Conoid Tubercle  
and Trapezoid ridge

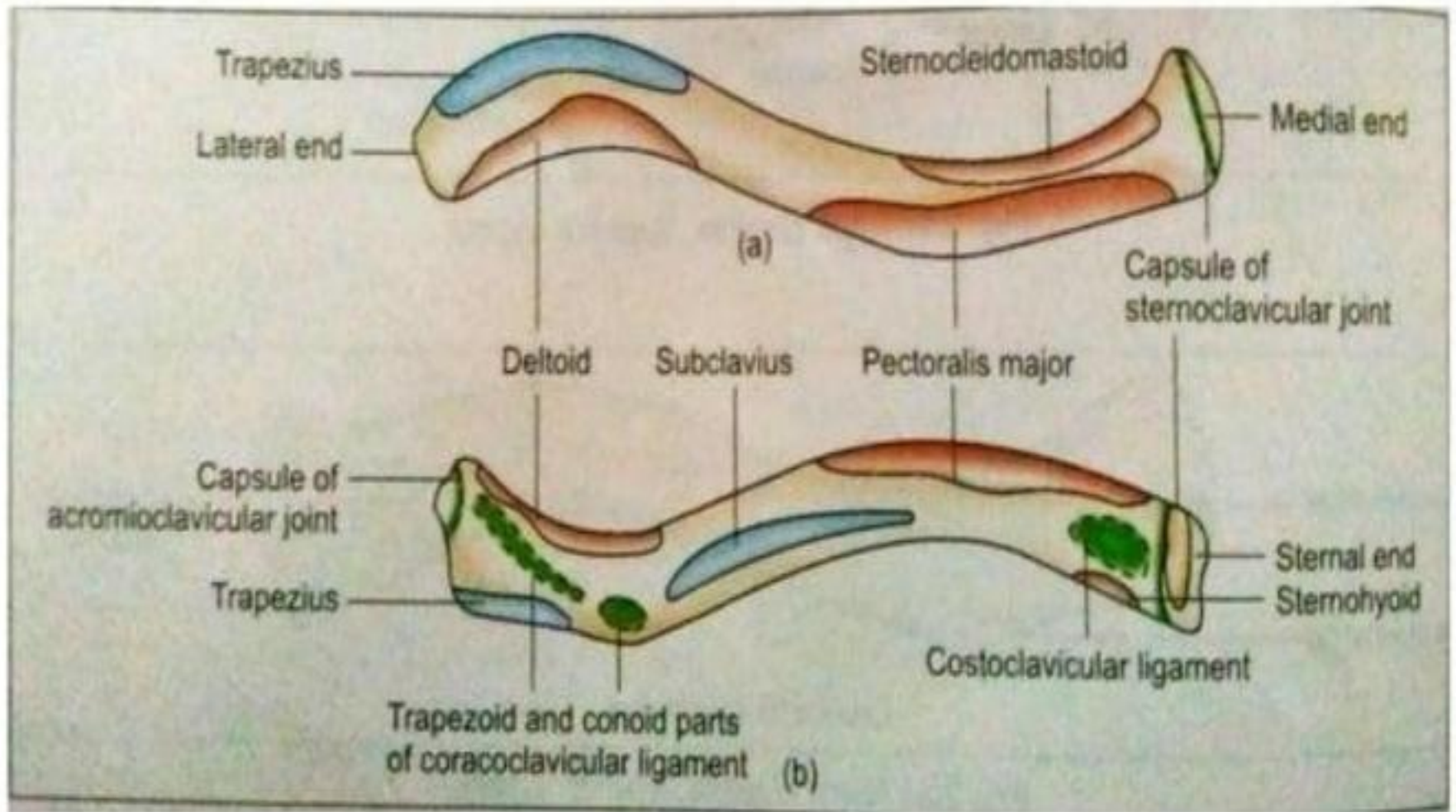
LATERAL END – It bear a facet that articulate with the acromion process  
of the Scapula to form the acromioclavicular joint.

## 2. Medial 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of Clavicle –

It is rounded and has four surfaces

- Anterior Surface – Convex Forward
- Posterior Surface – Smooth
- Superior Surface – Is rough in its medial part
- Inferior Surface –Oval impression at the medial end

Medial End – It is quadrangle and articulates with the clavicular notch of manubrium to form the sternoclavicular joint.



## Muscle attachment –

### 1. Medial 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of Clavicle

- Anterior surface gives origin to pectoralis major.
- Half of the rough superior surface gives origin to the clavicular head of sternocleidomastoid.
- Inferior surface has a rough impression near its medial gives attachment to costoclavicular ligament.
- Subclavian groove gives insertion to the subclavius muscle.
- Posterior surface close to the medial end gives origin to the sternohyoid muscle.

### 2. Lateral 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of Clavicle

- Anterior border gives origin to the deltoid.
- Posterior border gives origin to the trapezius.
- Conoid Tubercle and Trapezoid ridge gives attachment to the Conoid and Trapezoid part of the Coracoclavicular ligament.

## Ossification

Clavicle is the first bone in the body to ossify. It ossifies from two primary centres and one secondary centre.

## Applied Anatomy

The Clavicle may be congenitally absent or imperfectly developed in a disease called Cleidocranial dysostosis.

# Thank You