



STUDY OF DIVISION OF BRACHIAL ARTERY IN 100 CADAVERS

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ABSTRACT

Materials & Methods: The study on division of brachial artery was performed on 100 (200 specimens of superior extremities) embalmed donated cadavers (90 males & 10 females) in the department of Anatomy of K.J.Somaiya Medical College, Sion, Mumbai, India. The dissection of the arm was done meticulously to expose the brachial artery. The termination of brachial artery was observed. The neuro muscular pattern of the upper limb were also observed. The photographs of the high level termination of the brachial artery were taken for proper documentation.

Observations: Out of 200 specimens of superior extremities the high level termination of brachial artery was observed in 54 specimens. The brachial artery bifurcated in the axilla in 6 specimens. The brachial artery bifurcated in the upper part of the arm in 12 specimens, in the middle part of the arm in 8 specimens and the brachial artery bifurcated above the cubital fossa in the lower part of the arm in 22 specimens. The brachial artery trifurcated in 6 specimens. The radial artery gave origin to the common interosseous artery in the cubital fossa which terminated into anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. The further course of the radial artery was normal. The variant ulnar artery travelled downwards and crossed the median nerve anteriorly in the cubital fossa and travelled obliquely superficial to the superficial flexor muscles till it reached the ulnar nerve. The further course of the ulnar artery was normal. There were no associated altered anatomy of the nerves and muscles were observed. All the variations were unilateral.

Conclusion: Topographical anatomy of the normal and abnormal variations of the brachial artery are clinically important for surgeons, orthopaedicians operating on the supracondylar fracture of humerus and radiologists performing angiographic studies on the upper limb.

Key words: Brachial Artery, Bifurcation, Radial Artery, Ulnar Artery, Common Interosseous Artery, Surgeons, Orthopaedicians, Radiologists, Angiographic Studies.

INTRODUCTION

The brachial artery ends in the cubital fossa by dividing into the radial and ulnar arteries. The ulnar artery, the deeper and the larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery, begins a little below the bend of the elbow, and, passing obliquely downward, reaches the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle in its middle third, whereas the ulnar nerve is covered by the muscle throughout its entire course running under the tendon in the wrist region. It then runs along the ulnar border upto the wrist, crosses the transverse carpal ligament on the radial side of the pisiform bone, and immediately beyond this bone divides into two branches, which enter into the formation of the superficial and deep palmar arches. The common interosseous artery is a short branch of the ulnar, about 1 cm. in length, arises immediately below the tuberosity of the radius from the Ulnar artery. It passes back to the upper border of the interosseous membrane and divides into anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. Anterior interosseous artery descends on the anterior aspect of the interosseous membrane with the median nerve's anterior interosseous branch. Median artery, a slender branch from anterior interosseous artery, accompanies and supplies the median nerve [1]. The radial artery appears, from its direction, to be the continuation of the brachial, but it is smaller in caliber than the ulnar. It commences at the bifurcation of the brachial, just below the bend of the elbow, and passes along the radial side of the forearm to the wrist and take part in the completion of the superficial and deep palmar arches.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study on termination of brachial artery was performed on 100 (200 specimens of superior extremities) embalmed donated cadavers (90 males & 10 females) in the department of Anatomy of K.J.Somaiya Medical College, Sion, Mumbai, India. The dissection of the arm was done meticulously to expose the brachial artery.

The termination of brachial artery was observed. The neuro muscular pattern of the upper limb were also observed. The photographs of the high level bifurcation of the brachial artery were taken for proper documentation.

Observations

Out of 200 specimens of superior extremities the high level termination of brachial artery was observed in 54 specimens. The brachial artery bifurcated into the radial and ulnar arteries. The brachial artery bifurcated in the axilla in 6 specimens. The brachial artery bifurcated in the upper part of the arm in 12 specimens, in the middle part of the arm in 8 specimens and the brachial artery bifurcated above the cubital fossa in the lower part of the arm in 22 specimens. The brachial artery trifurcated in 6 specimens. The radial artery gave origin to the common interosseous artery in the cubital fossa which terminated into anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. The further course of the radial artery was normal. The variant ulnar artery travelled downwards and crossed the median nerve anteriorly in the cubital fossa and travelled obliquely superficial to the superficial flexor muscles till it reached the ulnar nerve. The further course of the ulnar artery was normal. There were no associated altered anatomy of the nerves and muscles were observed. All the variations were unilateral.

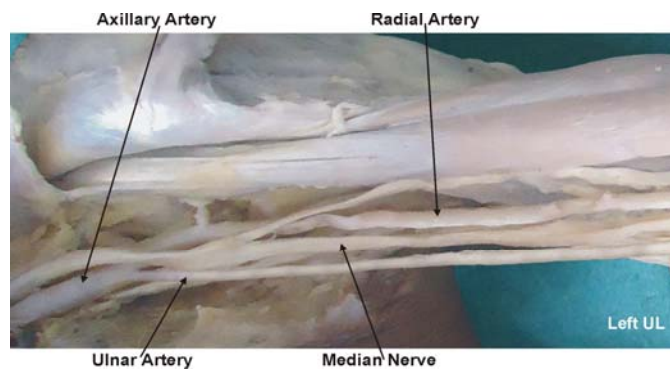


Figure 1 showing the photographic presentation of bifurcation of brachial artery in the axilla into radial and ulnar arteries.

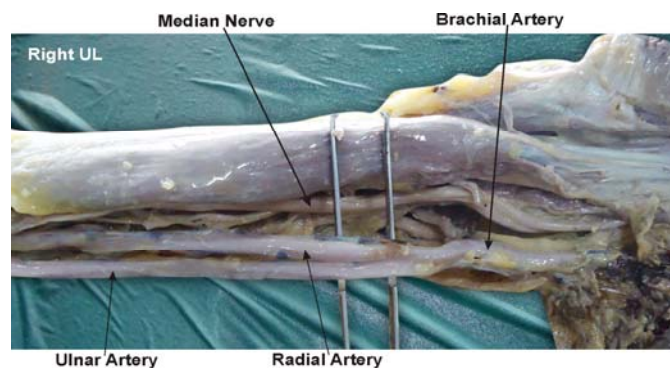


Figure 2 showing the photographic presentation of bifurcation of brachial artery in the upper part of the arm into radial and ulnar arteries.

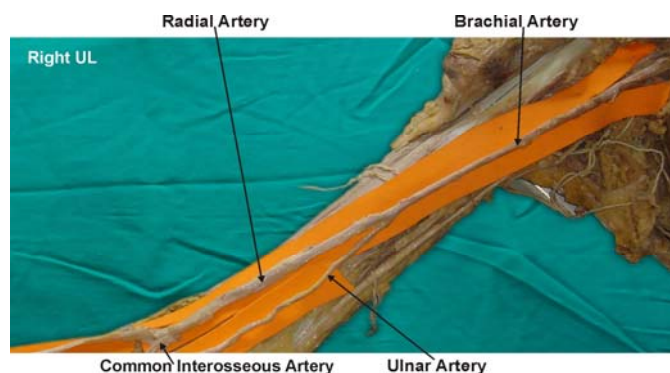


Figure 3 showing the photographic presentation of bifurcation of brachial artery in the middle part of the arm into radial and ulnar arteries.

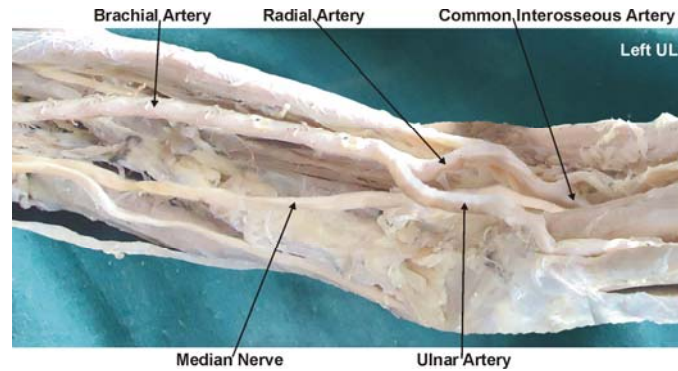


Figure 4 showing the photographic presentation of bifurcation of brachial artery in the lower part of the arm into radial and ulnar arteries.

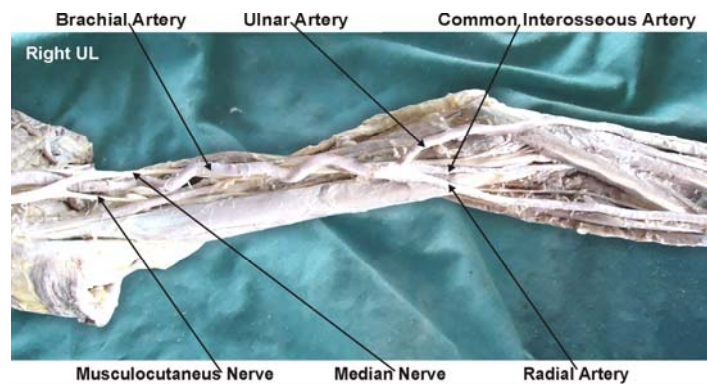


Figure 5 showing the photographic presentation of trifurcation of brachial artery in the lower part of the arm into radial, ulnar and common interosseous arteries.

DISCUSSION

The brachial artery commonly terminates into radial and ulnar arteries proximal or distal to intercondylar line. But the trifurcation of the brachial artery into radial, ulnar and common interosseous arteries are not common (1). In the present study out of 200 specimens of superior extremities the high level termination of brachial artery was observed in 54 specimens. The brachial artery bifurcated in the axilla in 6 specimens, in the upper part of the arm in 12 specimens, in the middle part of the arm in 8 specimens and in the lower part of the arm in 22 specimens. The brachial artery trifurcated into the radial, ulnar and common interosseous arteries above the supracondylar line in the lower part of the arm in 6 specimens. The various authors have made studies on termination of brachial artery [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. It may bifurcate proximally and reunite to form single trunk. Sometimes ulnar artery arise proximally. Rarely there may be a communicating vessel connecting axillary artery and brachial artery [1]. The radial recurrent arising from the lower part of brachial artery separately but not as a one of the terminal branch is reported in literature [2]. The trifurcation of brachial artery into ulnar, radial, and radial recurrent arteries in a right superior extremity of fifty years old male cadaver during dissection is documented in literature. The third branch was radial recurrent artery and the common interosseous artery was given off from the ulnar artery, which divided into anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. The radial artery was normal in that study [10]. In the present study, the brachial artery had trifurcated into ulnar, radial, and common interosseous arteries in the right upper limb. There were no communicating branches seen between radial and ulnar arteries. In high termination of brachial artery if one of the two arteries lies superficial to the superficial flexor group of muscles. The other artery is taking the usual course is crossed superficially by the median nerve [11]. In the present study the ulnar artery was present superficial to the superficial flexor muscles of forearm and no aberrant artery was observed. The ulnar artery may take origin from the brachial artery proximally and then the brachial artery terminates into the radial artery and the common interosseous artery in the cubital fossa [16].

The radial artery also may take origin proximally from the brachial artery running superficial to forearm flexors or deep fascia or rarely subcutaneous. The common interosseous artery may take origin proximally [17]. Sometimes the radial artery may be absent [18] and even the brachial artery may be absent (19). Variation in the branching pattern of the brachial artery is of significance in cardiac catheterization for angioplasty, pedicle flaps, arterial grafting or brachial pulse. The present anomaly is very rare and does not seem to have been reported. This case is of significance. Such an artery may present a superficial pulse and a hazard to venipuncture [20] and lead to intra-arterial injections or ligature instead of the vein in the cubital fossa [21, 22].

Developmental Basis

The seventh cervical intersegmental artery forms the axis artery of the upper limb and persists in the adult to form the axillary, brachial, and interosseous arteries. Transiently, the median artery arises as a branch of the interosseous artery, begins to regress and remains as a residual artery accompanying the median nerve [13]. The radial and the ulnar arteries are later additions to the axis artery. The ulnar artery and the median artery are branches of the axis artery [12]. The superficial brachial artery is a consistent embryonic vessel, coexisting or not with the brachial artery [14]. It has two terminal branches, lateral and medial. The lateral continues as a part of the definitive radial artery [15] and the medial i. e. superficial antebrachial artery, which divides into the median and ulnar artery branches, which are the trunks of origin of the median and ulnar arteries. The arterial pattern of the upper limb develops from an initial capillary plexus by a proximal and distal differentiation, due to maintenance, enlargement and differentiation of certain capillary vessels, and the regression of others. The number of upper limb arterial variations arise through the persistence, enlargement and differentiation of parts of the initial network which would normally remain as capillaries or even regress [12, 23, 24, 25].

Clinical significance:

The knowledge of presence of the unusual high level bifurcation of brachial artery is clinically important for clinicians, surgeons, orthopaedicians and radiologists performing angiographic studies. Undoubtedly, such variations are important for diagnostic evaluation and surgical management of vascular diseases and injuries. Therefore both the normal and abnormal anatomy of the region should be well known for accurate diagnostic interpretation and therapeutic intervention.

CONCLUSION

These variations are compared with the earlier data & it is concluded that variations in termination in brachial artery are a rule rather than exception. The high level bifurcation of brachial artery may result in excessive haemorrhage during fractures of the humerus. A lack of knowledge of such type of variations with different patterns may complicate the surgery and may cause unnecessary bleeding.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Author is thankful to Dean Dr. Geeta Niyogi Madam for her support and encouragement. Author is also thankful to Dr. Arif A. Faruqui and Mr. M. Murugan for their help. Author also acknowledge the immense help received from the scholars whose articles are cited and included in references of this manuscript. The author is also grateful to authors / editors / publishers of all those articles, journals and books from where the literature for this article has been reviewed and discussed.

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