Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday) | ORAL 1 | 2.00-3.30 pm | Scientific Session 2

Anatomical Study of Median Nerve in the Arm- A Cadaveric Study

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Background: The median nerve (MN) is formed in the axilla by the union of lateral and medial rootsarising from the lateral(C5, C6) and medial cord(C8, T1) of brachial plexus(BP). It embracesthe third part of axillary artery (AA) and unite anterior or lateral to it. Initially the nerve islateral to BA, and then crosses in front of it from lateral to medial side. Variations in the formation of MN is important for the surgeons and the anaesthetist while dealing withsurgeries around the axilla to avoid nerve damage. Additional roots of MN may compress theAA and cause ischemia in the upper limb.

AIM: To explore the formation, relation and communications of MN in arm

Methodology: Forty cadaveric upper limbs were dissected from axilla to cubital fossa. Number of roots andlevel of formation of MN, relation of MN with AA and BA and communications of MN withthe other nerves in the arm were observed.

Result: The number of roots of MN were two in 31 (77%), three in 8 (20%) and four in only one specimen (3%). The MN was formed in the axilla in 35 (87%) and at upper part of arm in 3 (5%) specimens. MN crossed the BA from lateral to medial side in 39 (97%) and posterior to BA in 1(3%) specimen. MN was communicating with MCN in the arm in 11(28%) specimen.

Conclusion: This study presents the formation, relations of MN with the AA and BA, and communicationsof MN with MCN. This information is important for the surgeons and the ansestheistis whiledealing with surgeries around the axilla to avoid nerve damage and post-operativecomplications.

Key words: Median nerve, Axillary artery, Brachial artery.