



MARTIN-GRUBER ANASTOMOSIS AND TRANSPOSITION IN CUBITAL TUNNEL

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ABSTRACT

This describes the indivisible anastomosis of the main stem of median nerve with ulnar nerve through cubital tunnel followed by the anomaly of ulnar artery that appears as superficial ulnar artery. Both anomalies are found during the anatomical dissection of a grown-up male cadaver, on his right arm. Such case is very rare as, in the literature available to us, it has not been described.

KEY WORDS: median nerve, ulnar nerve, superficial ulnar artery

INTRODUCTION

Median nerve and ulnar nerve separate from ulnar fascicle of brachial plexus and, as integral parts of the neurovascular bundle of the upper arm, go down medial bicipital sulcus so that ulnar nerve does not enter the elbow pit (cubital fossa), but rather goes through sulcus of ulnar nerve on humerus between humerale caput and ulnar caput of flexor carpi ulnaris muscle and into medial antebrachial sulcus where it joins the ulnar artery and veins bearing the same name. Dorsal branch of ulnar nerve separates in the distal part of the forearm and goes to the rear side of the hand, whereas the palmar branch follows the course of ulnar nerve and enters palm through the Guyon tunnel. Median nerve enters the elbow pit from medial bicipital sulcus and then continues its course between superficial flexor digitorum muscle and deep flexor digitorum muscle to the carpal tunnel through which it enters palm. Ulnar artery is one of the terminal branches of brachial artery from which it separates at a sharp angle and reaches the palm where it largely participates in the formation of superficial palm arch. The direction of the proximal third of ulnar artery is from the center of the elbow pit to the point on the ulnar side of the forearm, between the proximal and intermediate third of the forearm, while the other two thirds stretch down the line that connects medial epicondyl of humerus with pisiform bone. In the area of the elbow, ulnar artery lies on tendon of brachial muscle and on deep flexor digitorum muscle. Median nerve and ulnar artery exit the elbow