ANATOMY APPLIED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

CHAPTER I.

THE REGION OF THE CLAVICLE.

ANATOMY. APPLICATION
LANDMARKS. DISLOCATION.
FUNCTIONS. FRACTURE.

Anatomy.—The *clavicle* is a long bone, and consists of a shaft and two extremities. The shaft is somewhat twisted on itself, and, when viewed from in front, presents a double curvature. One curve corresponds to the inner two-thirds of the bone, and is convex anteriorly; whereas, the other, representing the outer third, is concave anteriorly. The twist in the bone occurs about the junction of these curves, since it is here that the cylindrical-shaped inner portion with its three surfaces—anterior, posterior and inferior—merges into the flattened, outer third with its two surfaces—superior and inferior. The clavicle articulates, externally, with the scapula at the acromio-clavicular joint, and, internally, with the sternum, at the sterno-clavicular joint.

The *acromio-clavicular joint* is an arthrodial or gliding joint; has, only occasionally, an inter-articular fibro-cartilage, and is surrounded by a capsular ligament; while the *sterno-clavicular articulation,* also arthrodial, has an anterior and a posterior ligament (the former more lax than the latter); an inter-clavicular, between the two clavicles; a rhomboid, between the clavicle and the cartilage of the first rib, and, lastly, an inter-articular fibro-cartilage.