

Surface Markings of Joints of Upper Limb

Shoulder Joint

- The **anterior margin of the glenoid cavity** corresponds to the **lower half of the shoulder joint**.
 - **Marking:** Draw a **3 cm line** downward from a point just **lateral to the tip of the coracoid process**.
 - The line should be **slightly concave laterally**.
 - This represents the capsule's anterior aspect and helps locate the joint for aspiration or injection.
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Elbow Joint

- The **joint line** lies **2 cm below** the line joining the **medial and lateral epicondyles** of the humerus.
 - It **slopes downward and medially**, accounting for the **carrying angle** seen in the extended elbow.
 - This marking is used to identify intra-articular effusions or to guide joint puncture.
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Wrist (Radiocarpal) Joint

- The joint line is **concave downwards**.
 - **Marking:** Join the **styloid processes of the radius and ulna**.
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- This corresponds to the articulation between the distal radius and the proximal carpal bones (mainly scaphoid and lunate).
- Clinically useful for locating the wrist capsule in synovitis or tenosynovitis.