

# Approaches to the Humeral Shaft

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2016


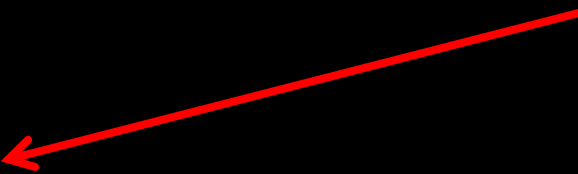
# Aims

- Approaches to shaft of the humerus
- When to use which approach

# Learning Outcomes

- By the end of the session you will:
- Know when to use which approach to humeral shaft
- Be aware of the approach and anatomy for each approach

# What Approaches Do We Know?

- Anterior
  - Anterolateral 
  - Lateral
  - Posterior 
- Commonest used

# Case 1

60 year old male

Fall down steps whilst drinking



PORTABLE



- How are you going to manage this fracture?

# Anterolateral Approach

- Proximal 1/3 & Midshaft fractures
- Distal extension of the deltopectoral approach
- Radial nerve identified between the **brachialis** and **brachioradialis** distally

# Anterolateral Approach

- Benefits
  - Supine positioning
  - Proximal extension possible via deltopectoral interval
- Disadvantages
  - Allows for less direct exposure of radial nerve since it lies posterior to intermuscular septum

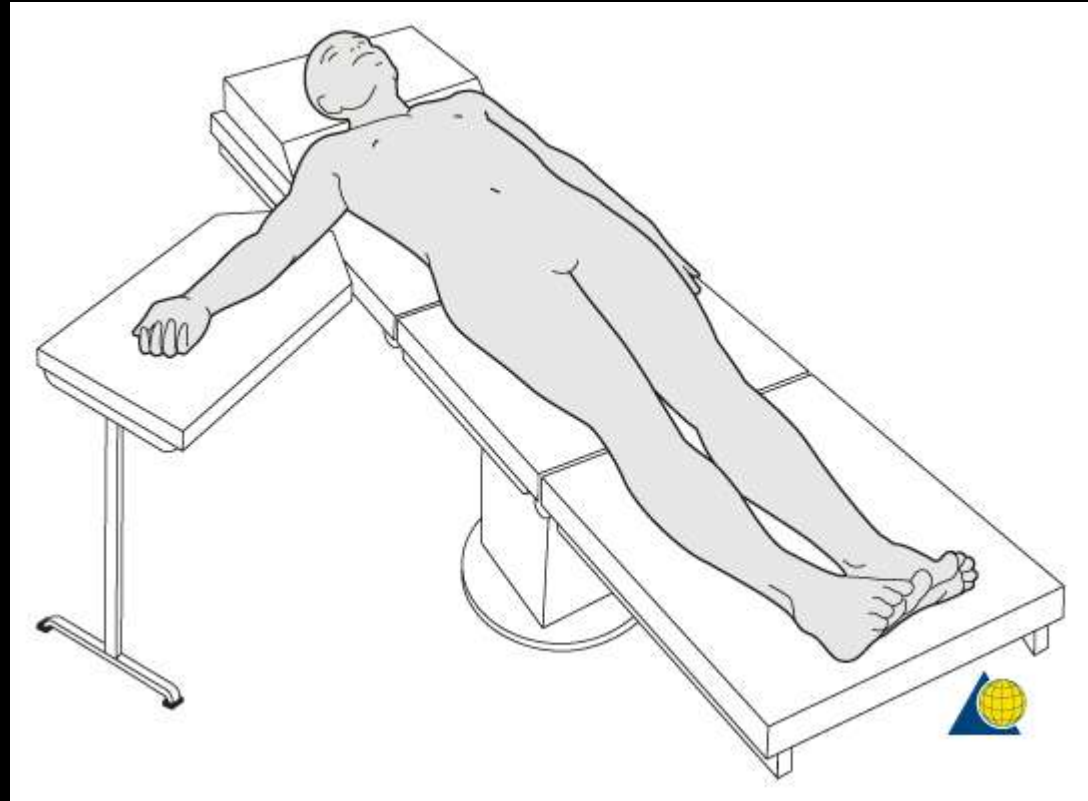
# Setup

Supine & Arm Board

No Tourniquet

Think about where II  
needs to go

Surgeon sit head  
side

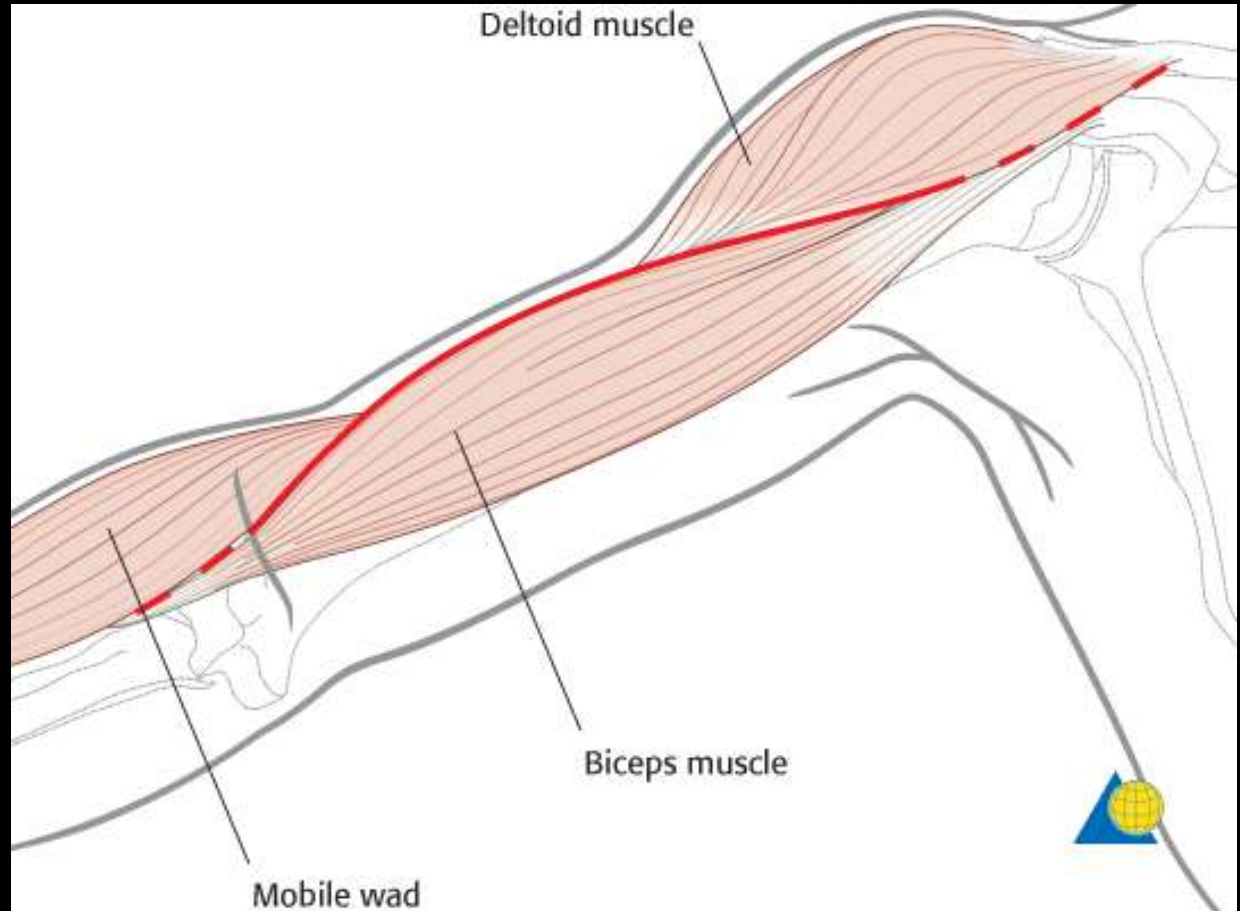


# Incision

Extension of  
Deltopectoral  
App.

Landmarks:

Corocoid  
Deltoid  
Lateral Biceps  
Brachioradialis

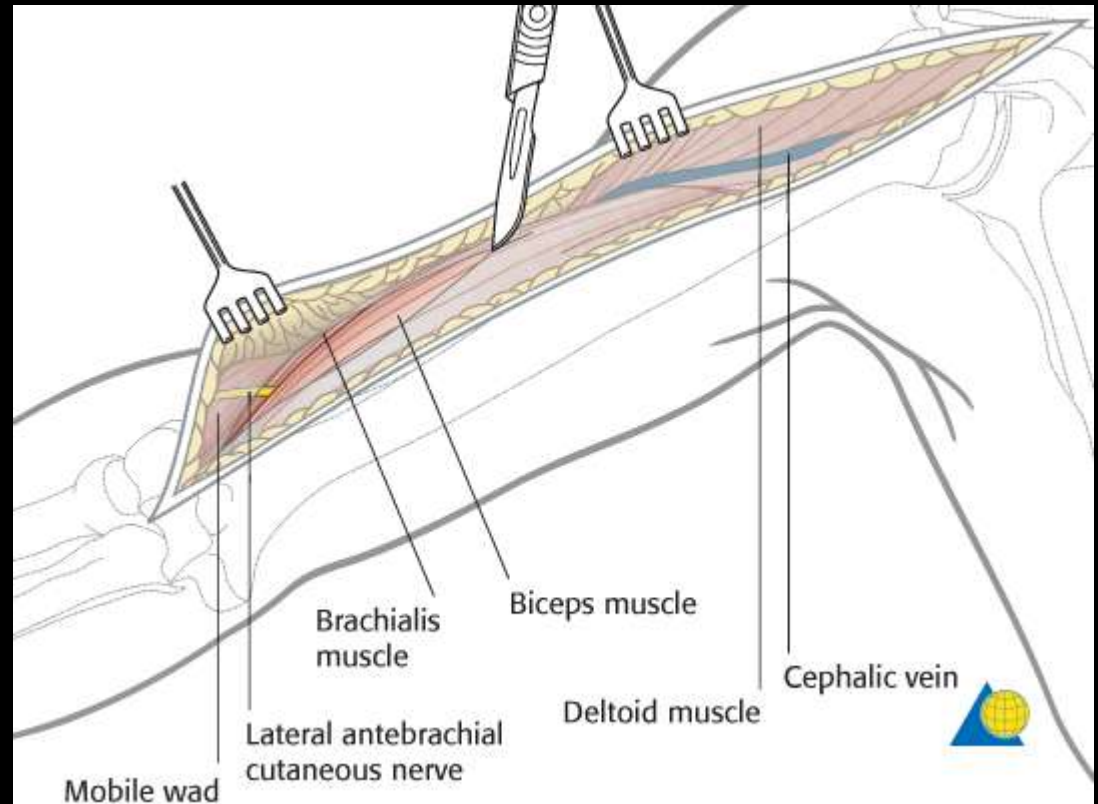


# Superficial Dissection

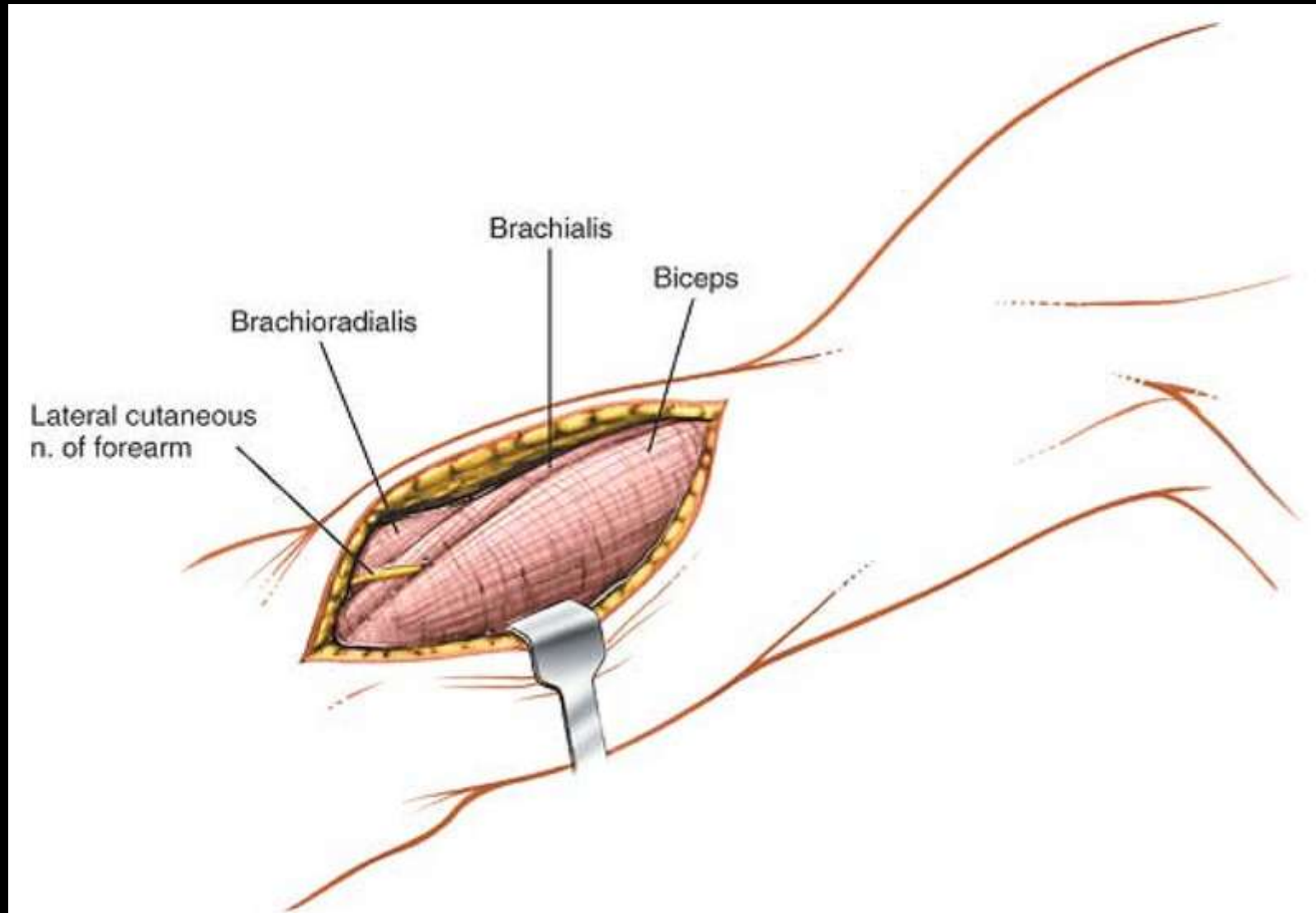
Locate Cephalic vein

Locate distal insertion of deltoid

Incise the deep fascia over Biceps & brachialis



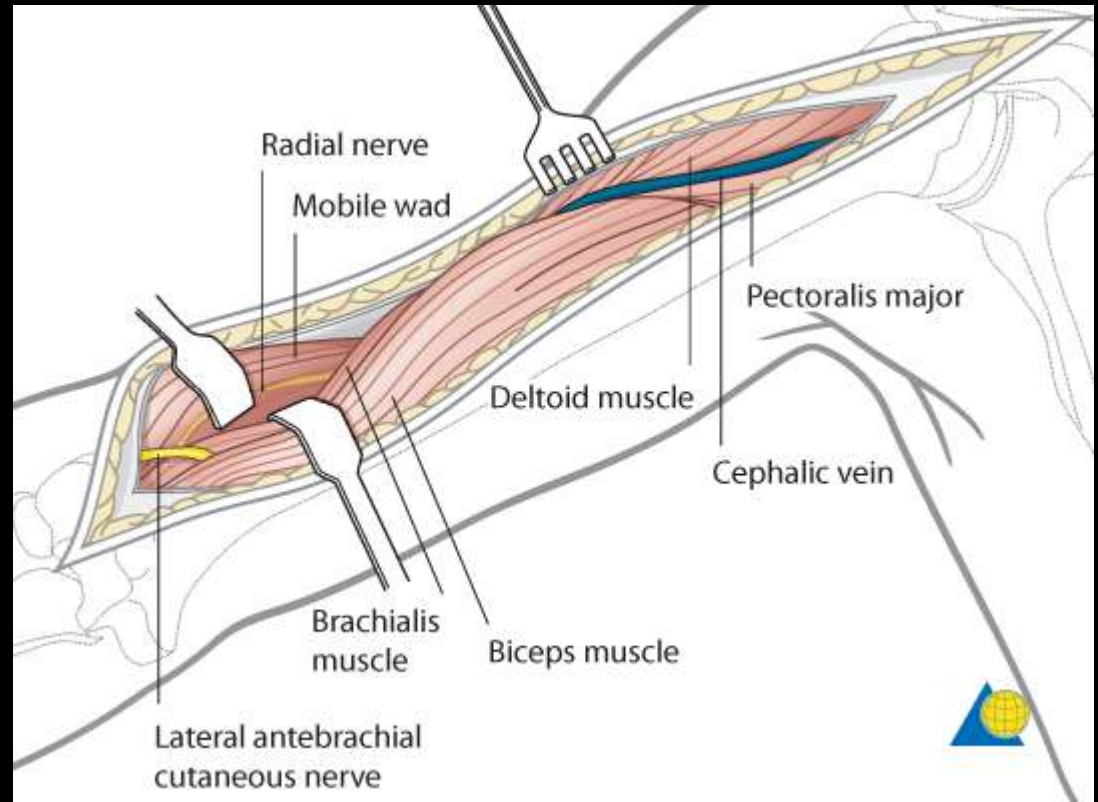
# Use the part you need



# Deep Dissection

Proximally:  
Develop DP interval  
Take Cephalic Vein  
Laterally  
Work between  
Biceps and brachialis

Distally  
Watch for Lat.  
Antebrachial  
Cutaneous nerve  
Good marker for the  
Radial Nerve



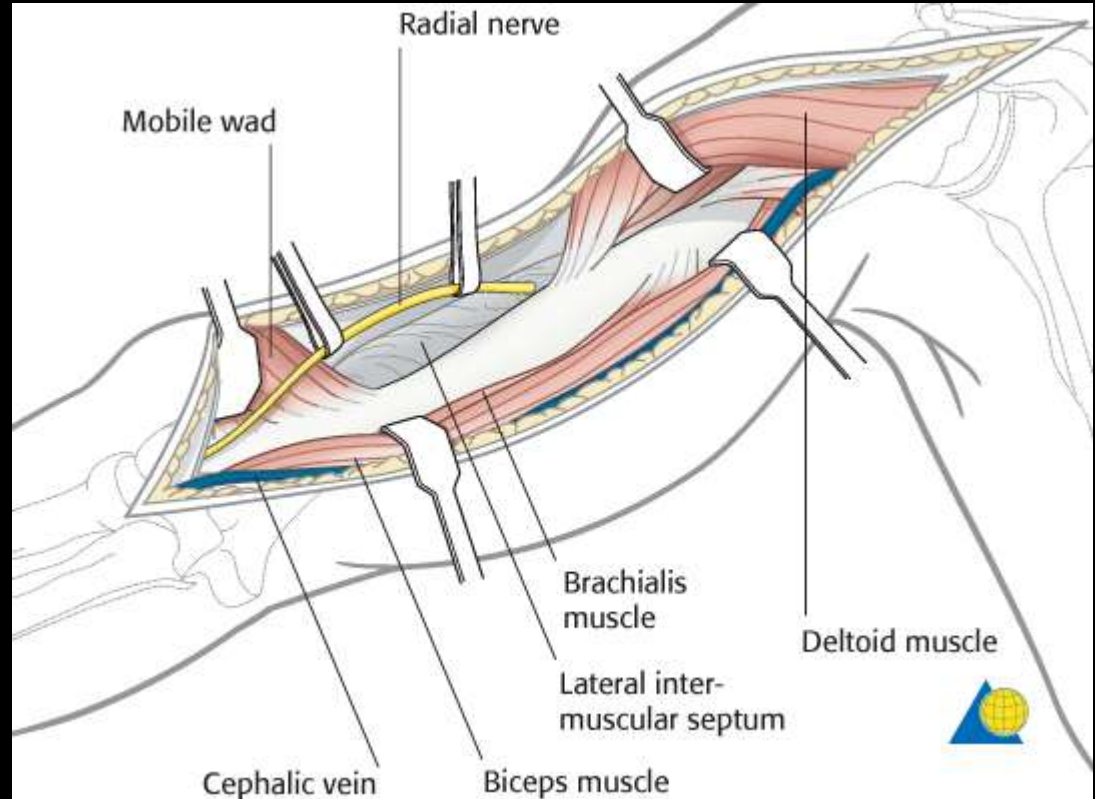
# Deep Dissection

## Radial Nerve

Easiest to find distally  
Between Brachialis and  
Mobile Wad  
Trace it back up to where it  
emerges through IM Septum

Proximally  
Pec Major and Deltoid  
insertion  
These can be lifted off for  
access

Distally  
Retract biceps and brachialis  
medially & MW laterally

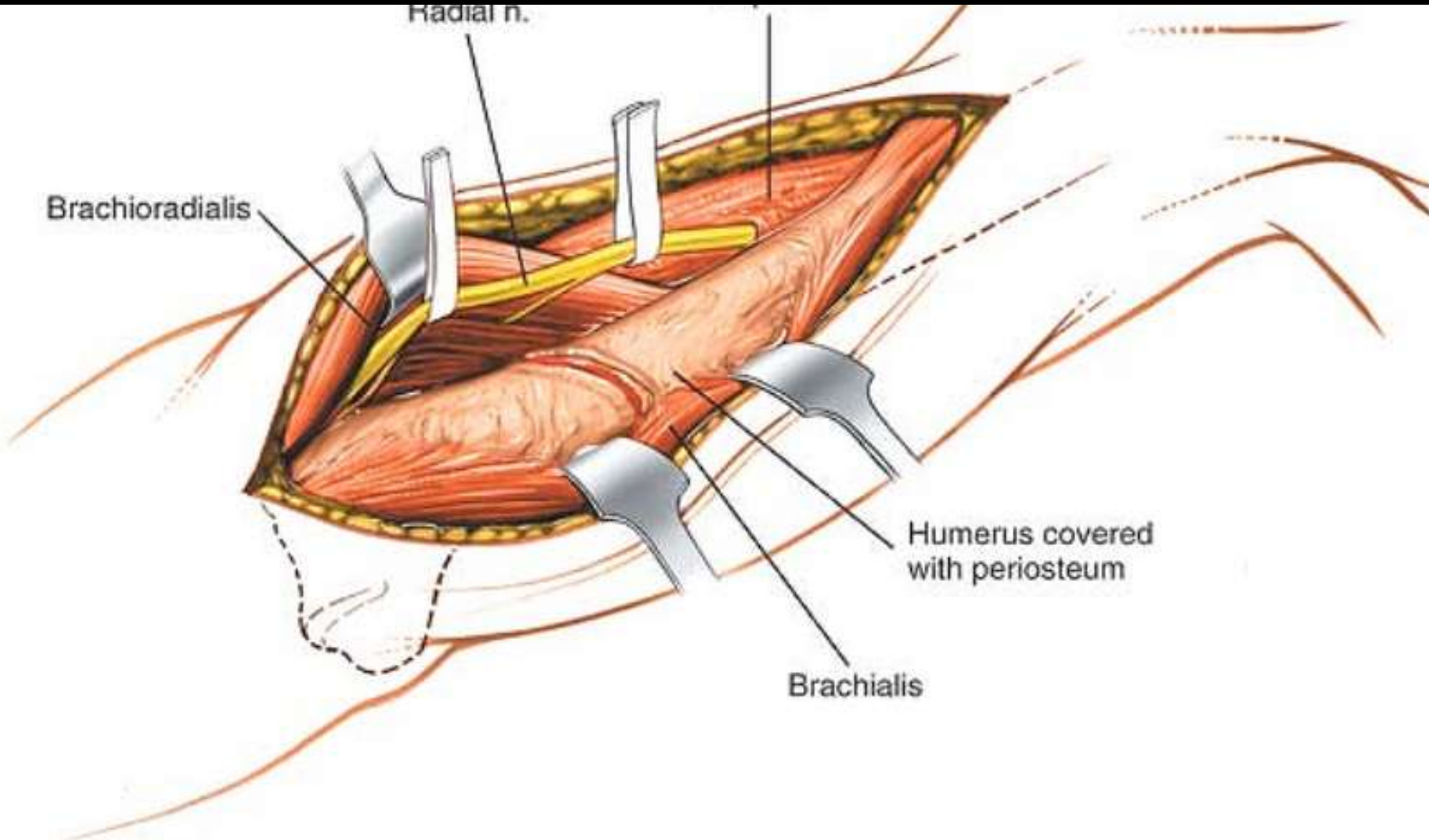


Radial n.

Brachioradialis

Humerus covered with periosteum

Brachialis



# Case 2

- 70 year old male
- Fall at home

AP

R



2: humerus Rt lateral LAT (Series 3)

R



- How are you going to manage this fracture?

# Posterior Approach to Humeral Shaft

- Distal to middle third shaft fractures
- Triceps - split or elevated off shaft
- Radial nerve

# Posterior Approach to Humeral Shaft

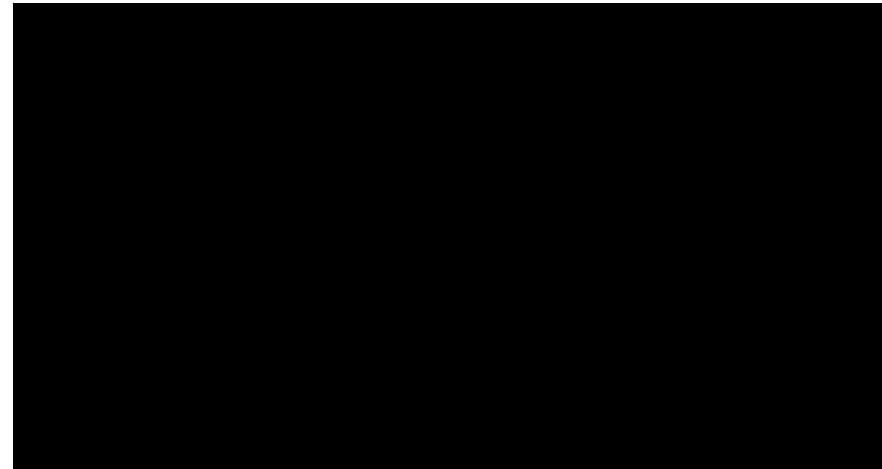
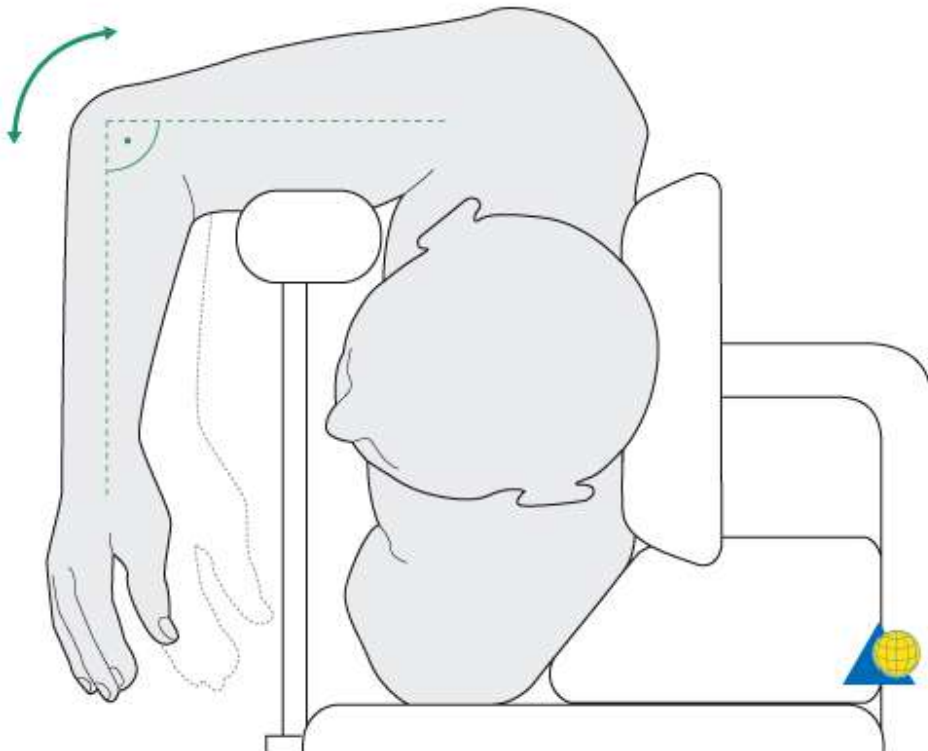
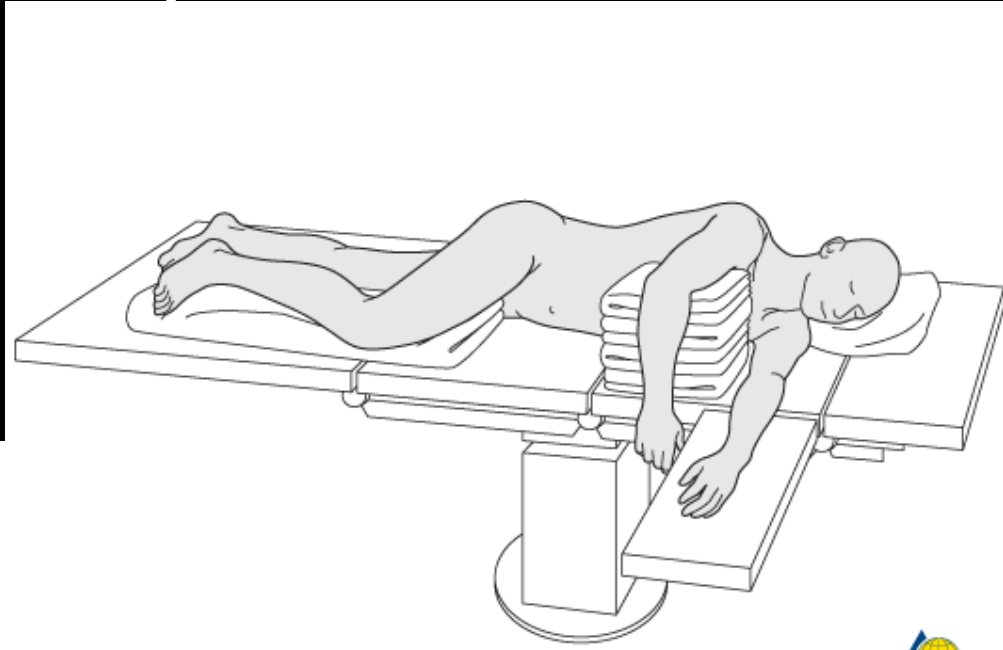
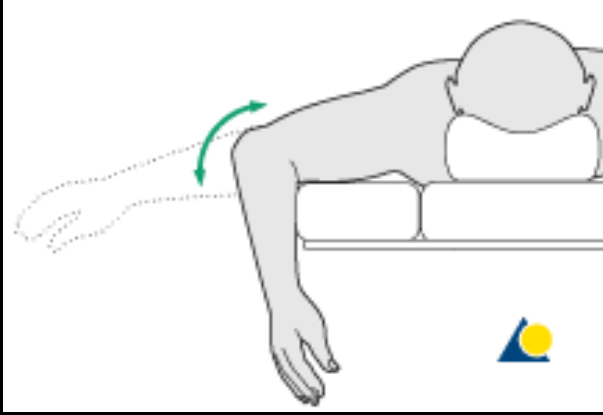
## Benefits:

- Direct exposure of the radial nerve
- Allows application of a broad plate to flat surface of distal humerus for distal third fractures

## Drawbacks:

- Requires lateral or prone positioning which may be problematic for polytrauma patient
- Requires Radial nerve mobilisation for plate application, ? Increase risk of iatrogenic palsy

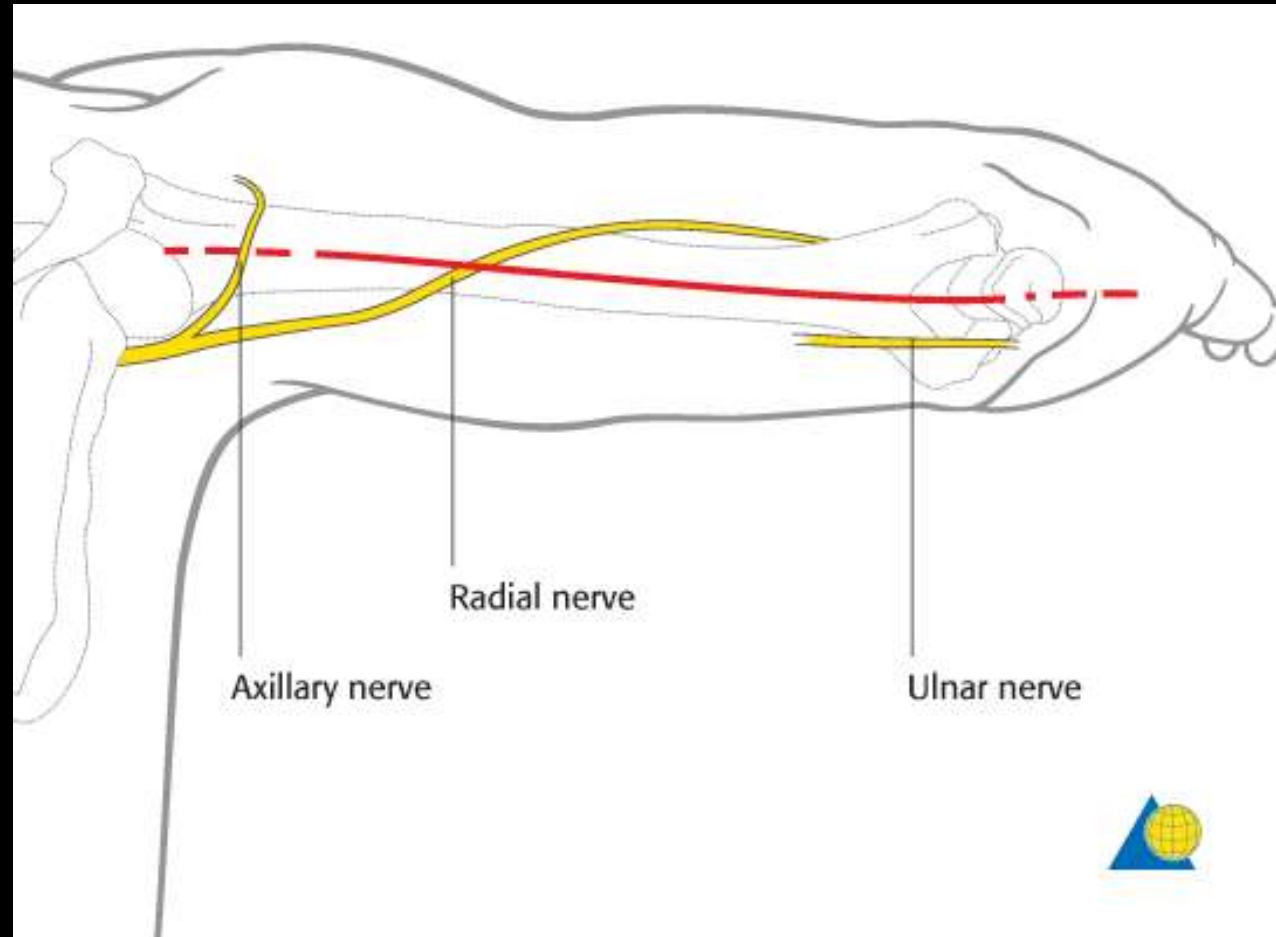
# Set Up



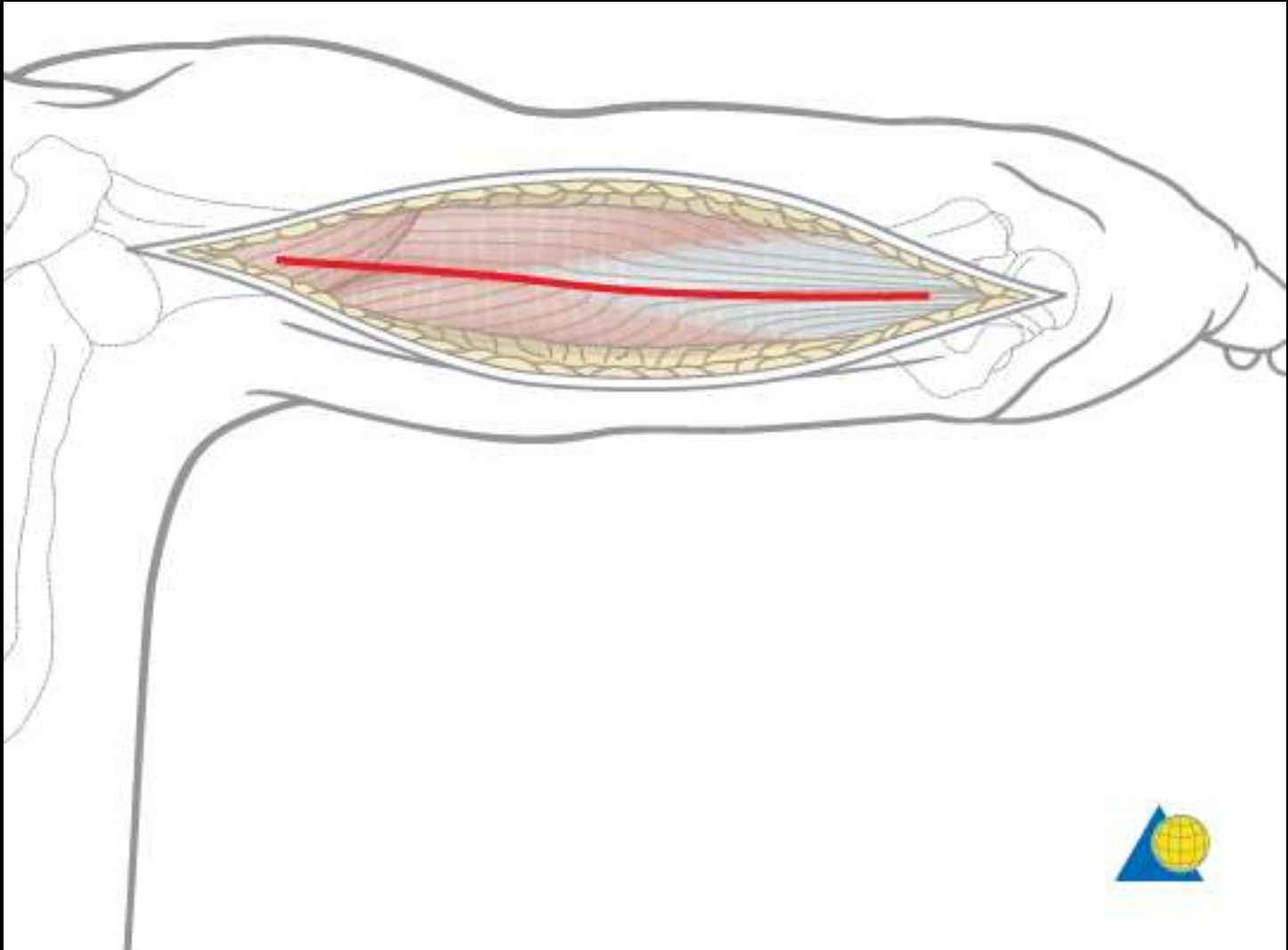
# Incision

Landmarks:  
Olecranon  
Posterior  
acromion

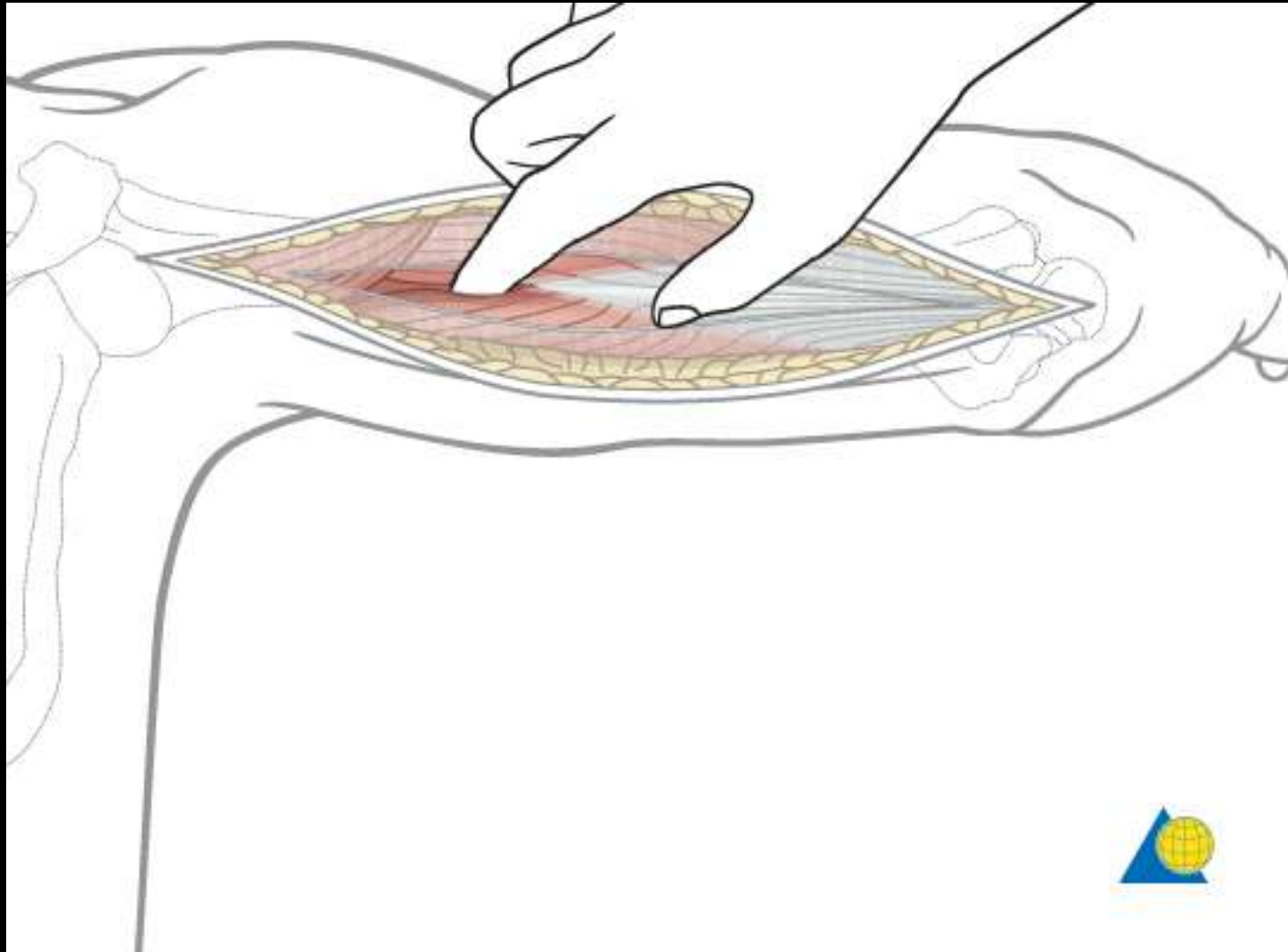
Longitudinal  
midline incision  
Where depends  
on #



# Superficial Dissection



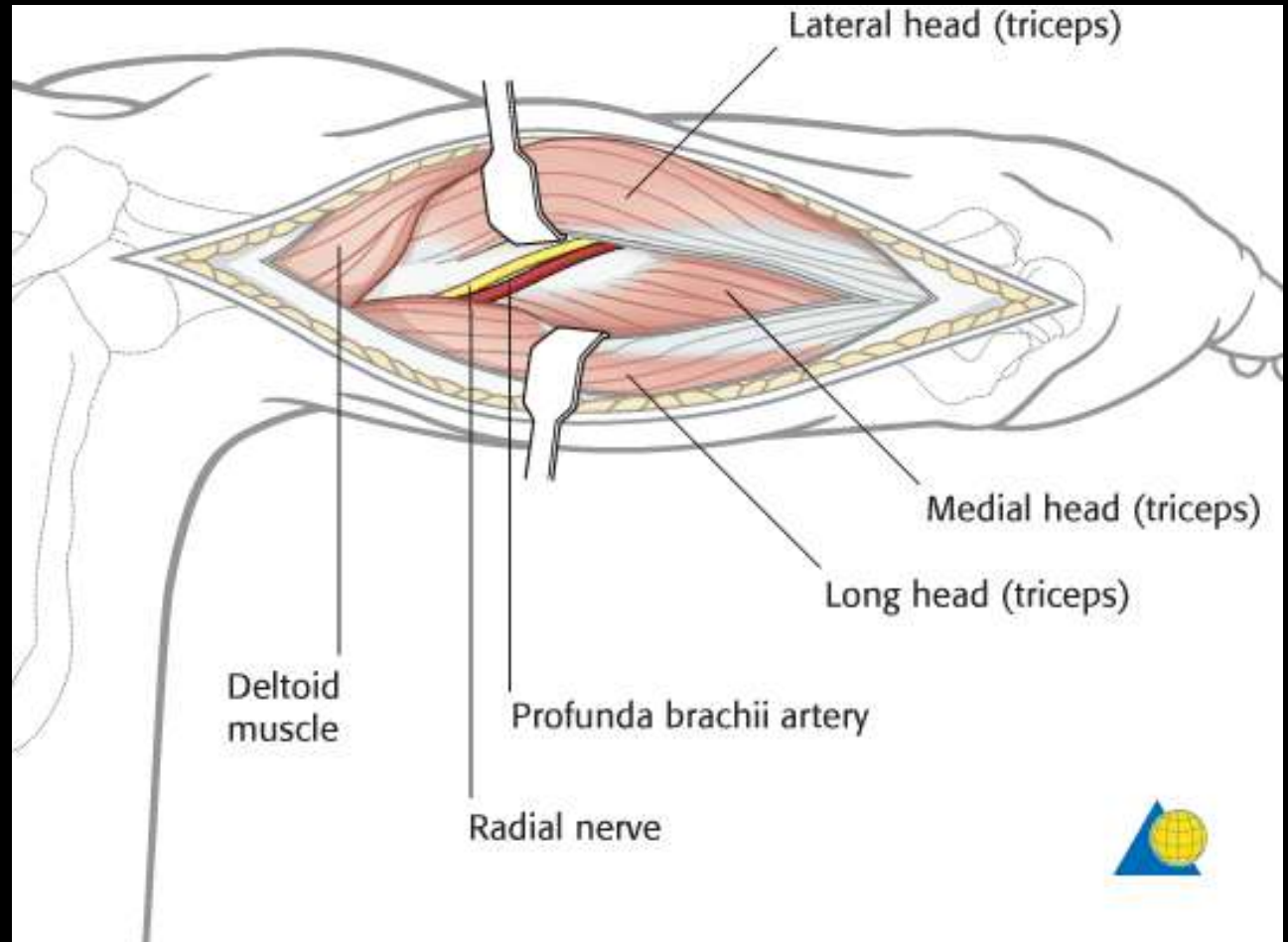
# Find the Radial Nerve



# Deep Dissection

Develop between  
long & lateral  
heads

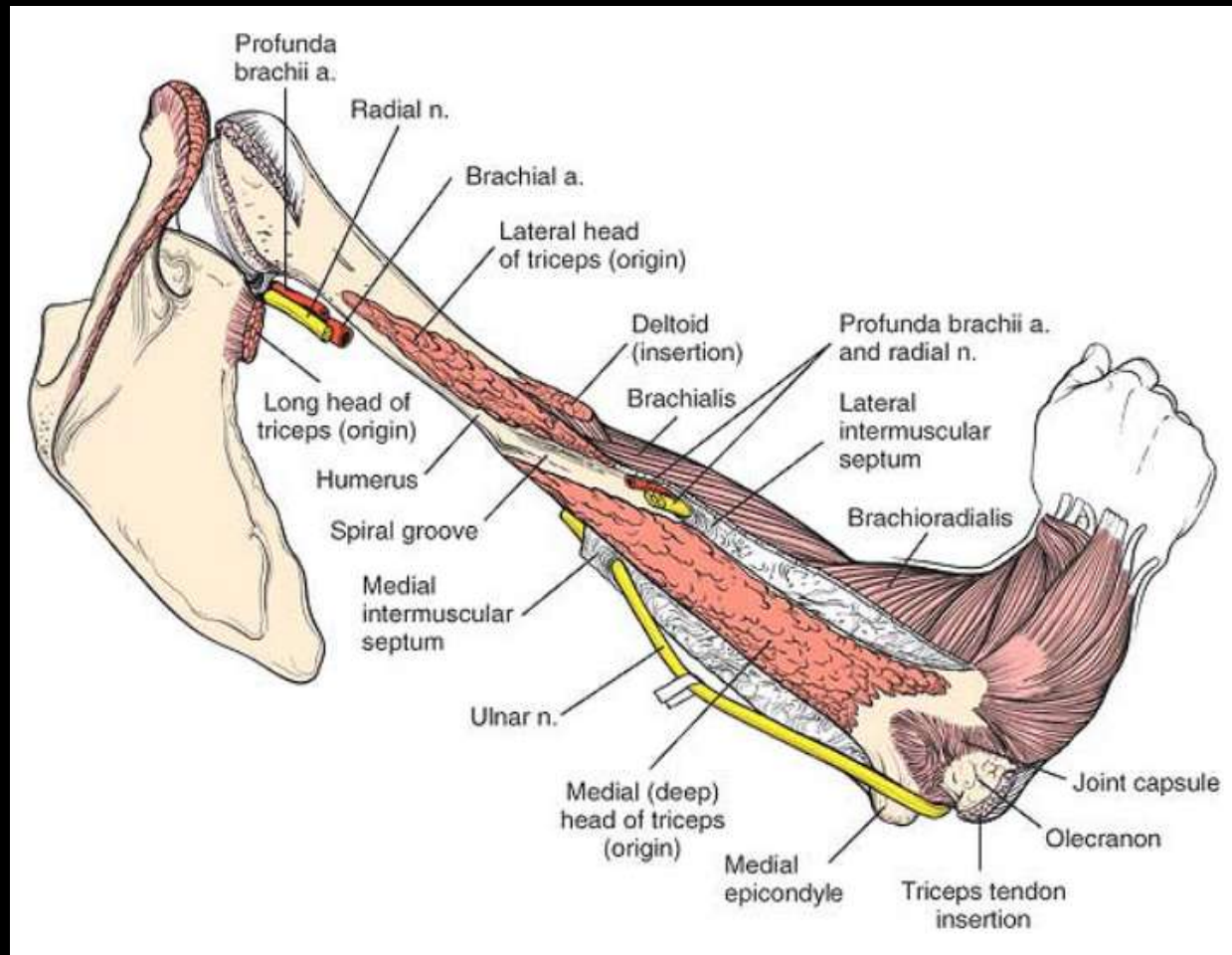
Find & protect  
Radial Nerve and  
Profunda Brachii  
Artery



# Applied Anatomy

Radial Nerve  
20-21cm Prox  
to ME

14-15cm Prox  
to LE

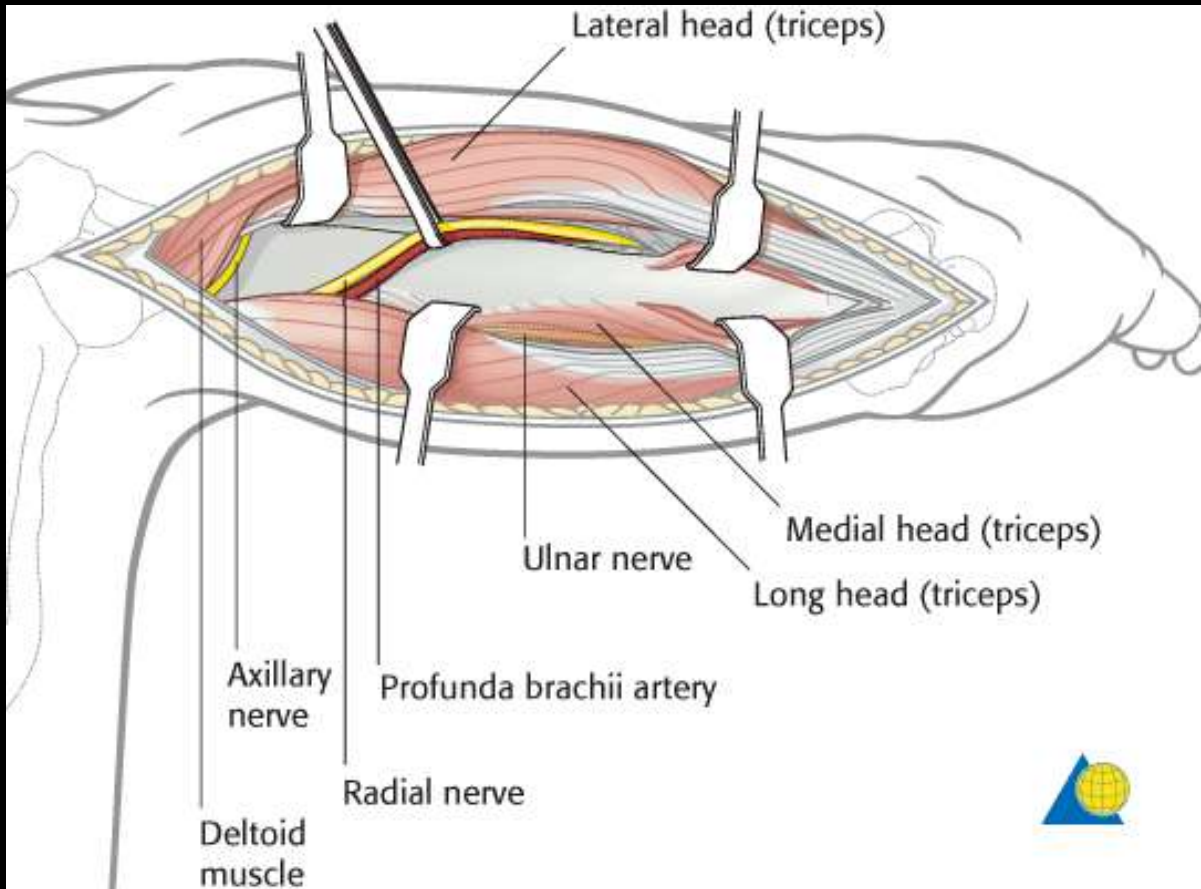


# Deep Dissection

Split Medial Head  
longitudinally to  
bone

Elevate off back  
humerus

Don't forget ulna  
nerve Medially



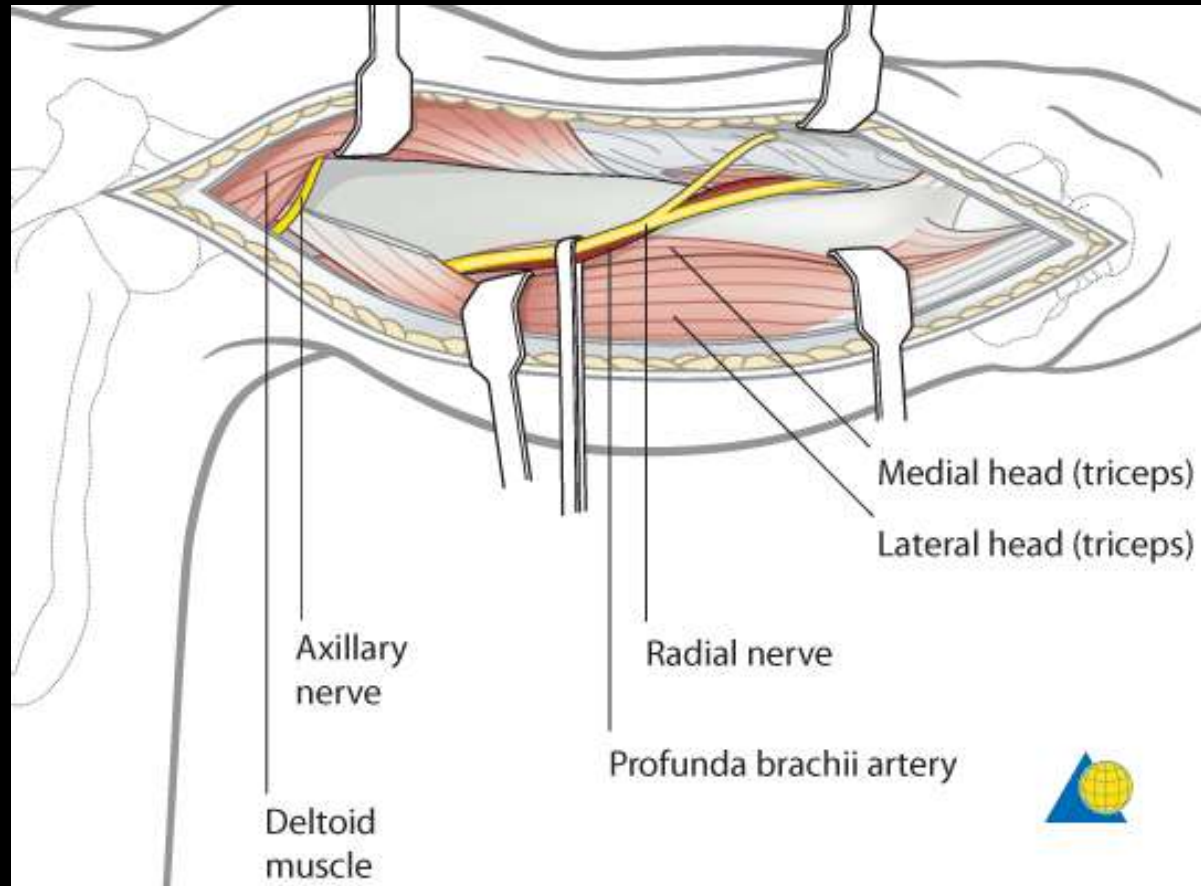
# Extensions

Distally:  
Further split of the  
triceps but limited

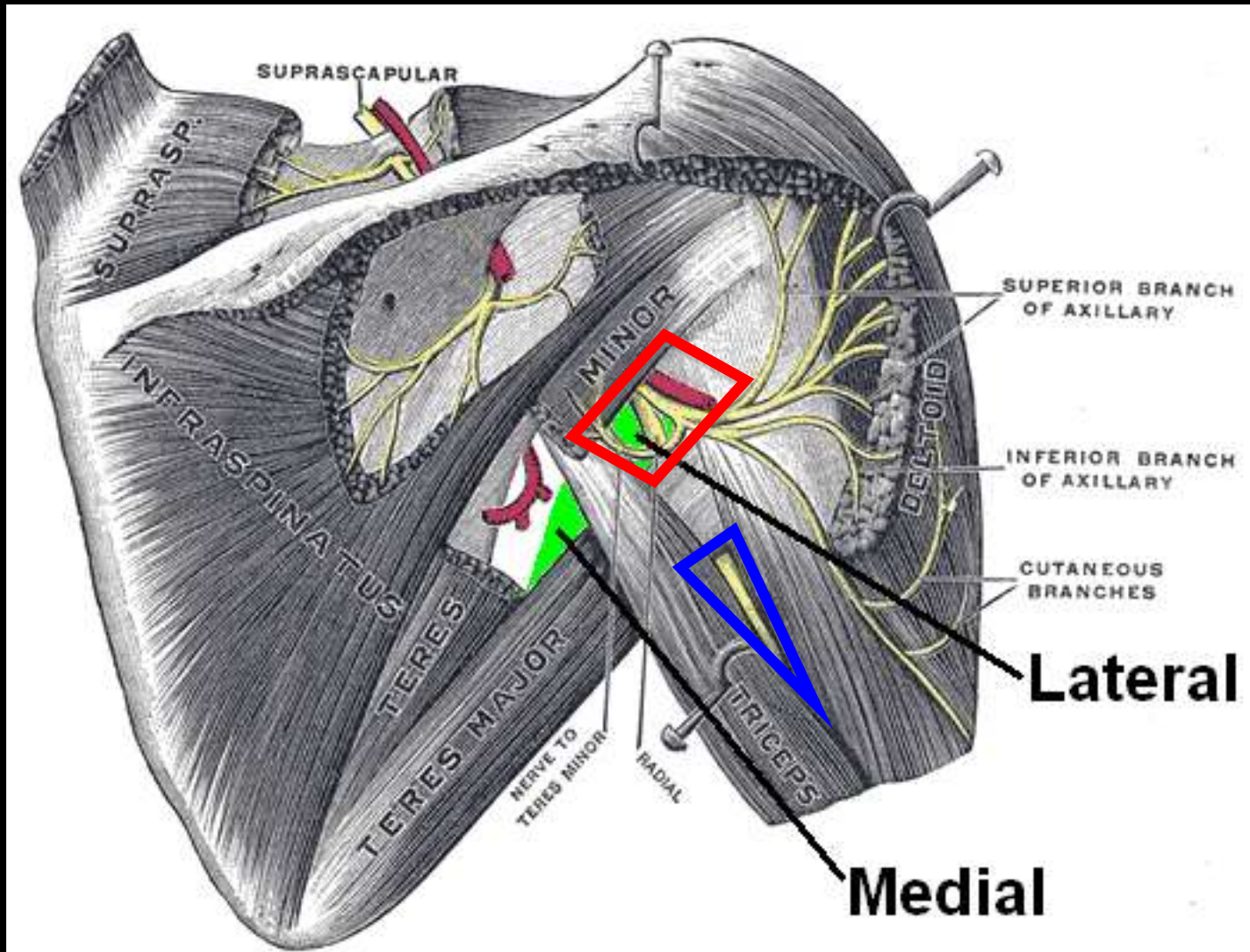
Proximally:  
Continue between  
long & lateral heads

You will find Axillary  
Nerve

Remember your  
proximally spaces



# Quadrilateral & Triangular Spaces



# Proximal Spaces

- Quadrilateral
  - Teres Minor
  - Long Head Triceps
  - Teres Major
  - Humeral Shaft
- Contains
  - Axillary Nerve
  - Posterior Humeral Circumflex Artery
- Triangular
  - Teres major
  - Long head triceps
  - Lateral head triceps or humeral shaft
- Contains
  - Axillary Nerve
  - Profunda Brachii Artery

# Summary

- Proximal 1/3 to mid-shaft – Anterolateral
- Mid to distal 1/3 shaft – Posterior
- Remember your anatomy
- Unfamiliar territory for most
- Find & Protect nerves

# Questions

