

Ulnar Nerve

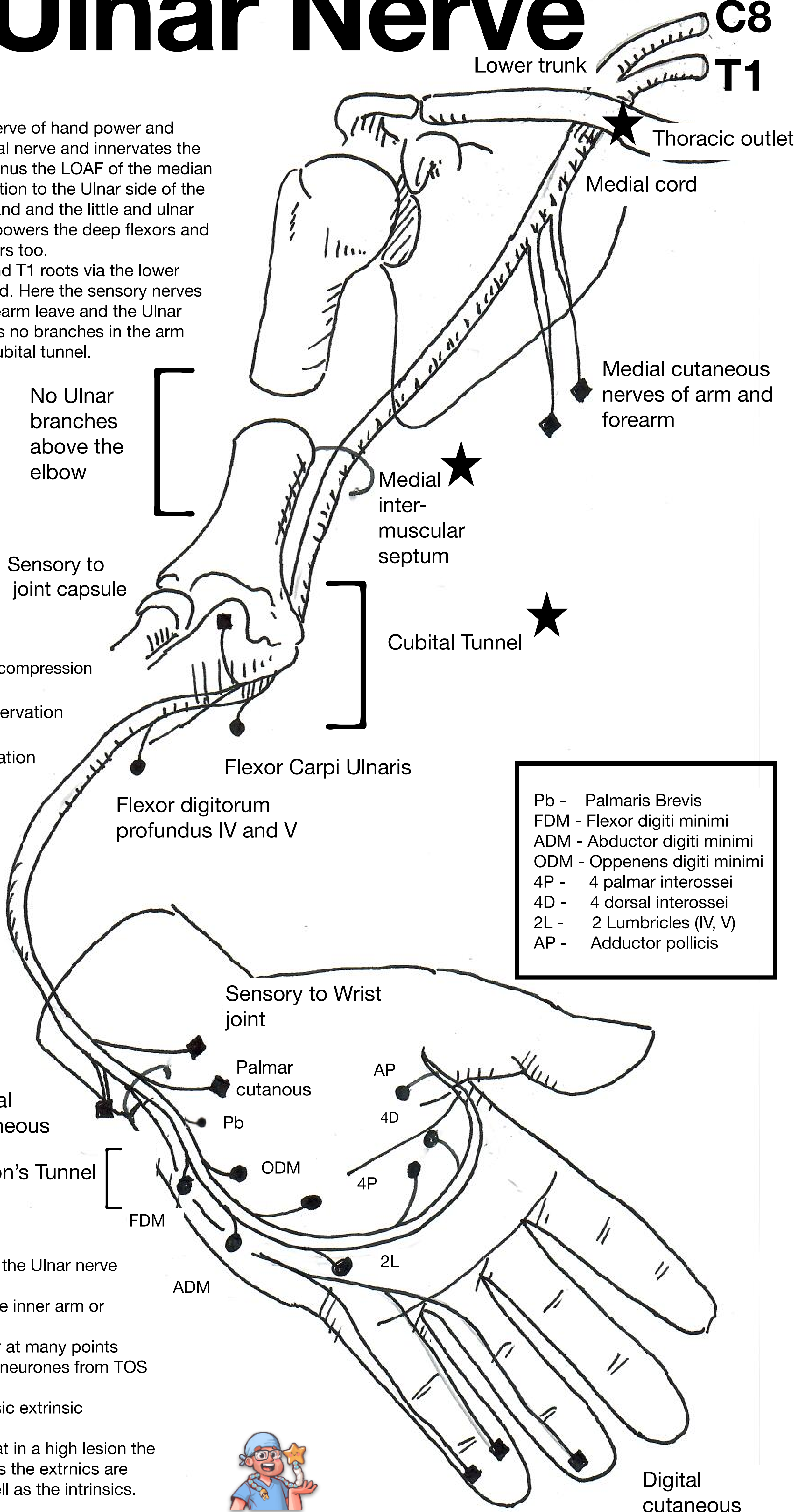
Lower trunk C8
T1

The Ulnar nerve is the nerve of hand power and control. It is the post axial nerve and innervates the intrinsic of the hand (minus the LOAF of the median nerve). It provides sensation to the Ulnar side of the palm and dorsum of the hand and the little and ulnar half of the ring finger. It powers the deep flexors and lumbricals of these fingers too. It is formed by the C8 and T1 roots via the lower trunk and the medial cord. Here the sensory nerves of the inner arm and forearm leave and the Ulnar nerve commences. It has no branches in the arm until after it leaves the cubital tunnel.

No Ulnar branches above the elbow

Sensory to joint capsule

- ★ Common site of compression
- Motor point innervation
- Sensory innervation



Pb - Palmaris Brevis
 FDM - Flexor digiti minimi
 ADM - Abductor digiti minimi
 ODM - Oppenens digiti minimi
 4P - 4 palmar interossei
 4D - 4 dorsal interossei
 2L - 2 Lumbricals (IV, V)
 AP - Adductor pollicis

When clinically assessing the Ulnar nerve remember:

- it does not innervate the inner arm or forearm sensation
- Compression can occur at many points along the course of the neurones from TOS to the hand.
- Clawing is due to intrinsic extrinsic imbalance.
- The ulnar paradox is that in a high lesion the clawing is less severe as the extrinsics are reduced in power as well as the intrinsic.

