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VARIANT ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE
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The biceps brachii muscle belongs to the flexor group of muscles in arm. Biceps muscle has long and a short heads. The long head originates from the supraglenoid tubercle of scapula. The short head originate from the coracoid process of the scapula. Distally, these two heads join to form the common tendon which insert on the radial tuberosity and form the bicipital aponeurosis. This muscle mainly contributes to flexion of arm and flexion and supination of forearm. Also it flexes arm in shoulder joint. The biceps brachii muscle is supplied by brachial and anterior circumflex humeral arteries and innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve.

The Biceps brachii muscle is known to show variations in the number of heads. Various types of variations have been associated with the proximal attachment of biceps brachii muscle. Gupta C., D'souza S. (2014) reported that in 7,5 -18,3% cases the three-headed biceps brachii muscle was noticed. The four-headed biceps was seen in 2 – 2,5%. More common variant of the third head of biceps' location is: origination - superomedial part of the brachialis muscle, insertion - bicipital aponeurosis and medial side of tendon insertion. Variations of the third head of biceps brachii muscle may be present as a group of accessory fascicles arising from the coracoid process, near the insertion of the coracobrachialis, from the tendinous insertion of deltoid muscle, from the pectoralis major tendon, head of humerus, articular capsule of humerus. Other variants of the third head insertion: into the deep fascia of the arm, into the posterior part of radial tuberosity and bicipital aponeurosis. In the present case, we report an origin of third head of biceps from upper third part of humerus near the insertion of deltoid muscle in the humerus. Kumar et al. (2008), observed the same variant of the third heads of biceps in 3.33% out of 96 cases studied. In the present case the third head fuse with the belly of the biceps brachii muscle.

Knowledge of such variation of biceps brachii muscle has clinical significance as they might confuse surgeons operating on the arm. Understanding of this variation is significant for nerve compression syndromes and in mysterious pain syndromes in the arm or shoulder region. So, the aim of this study was to look for the variants in the origin and morphological features of the third head of the biceps brachii muscle.