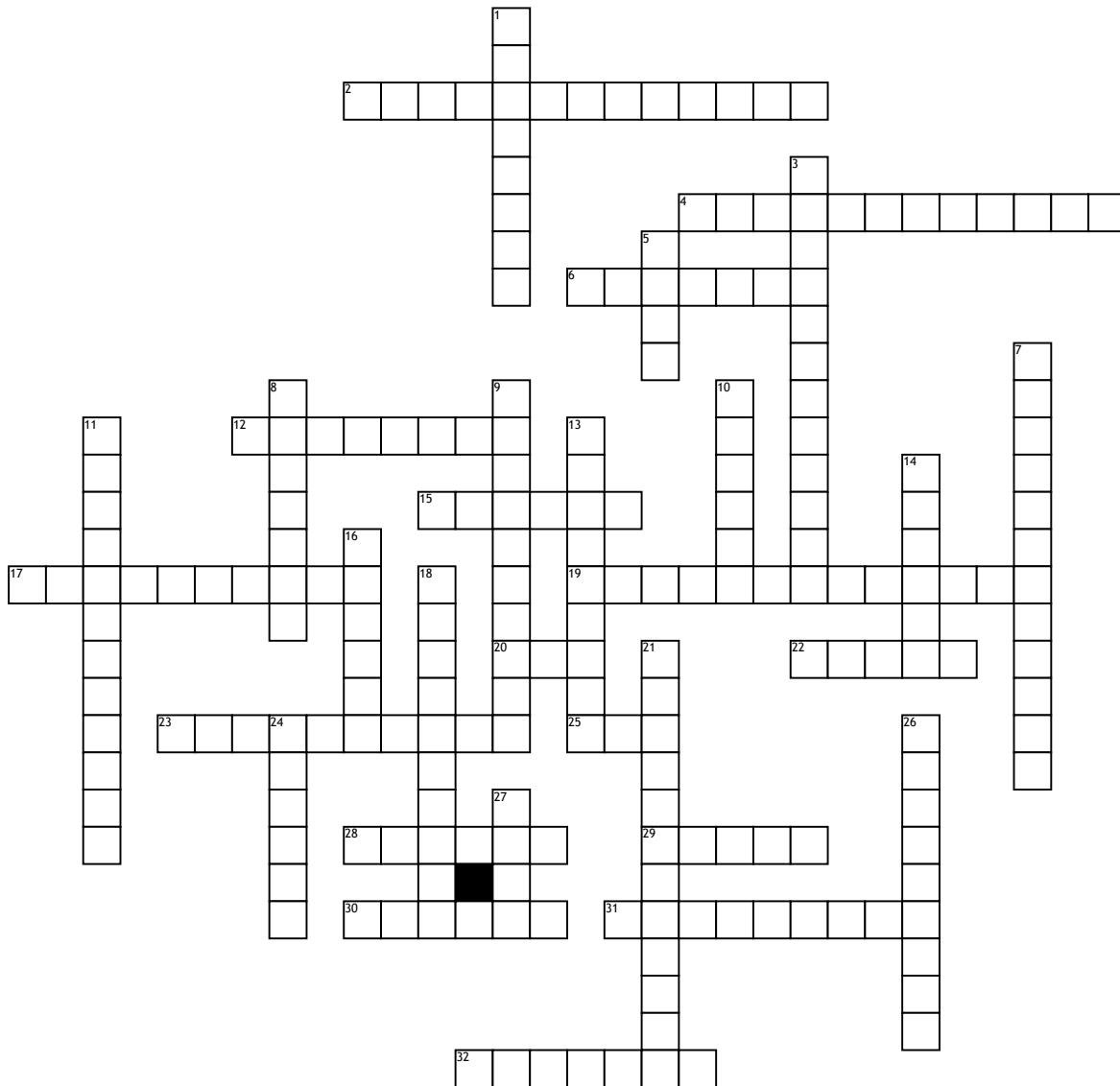


Name: _____

Date: _____

forearm



Across

2. Lateral and medial _____ are common elbow injuries.

4. _____ is a radial styloid process, scaphoid bone through anatomical snuffbox, trapezium, 1st metacarpal bone

6. _____ test, or wrist press, also tests for carpal tunnel syndrome

12. _____ teres and quadratus control pronation of the forearm.

15. _____ brachii and the supinator control supination of the forearm.

17. _____ bones are 5 bones that join the carpal bones above and the phalanges.

19. _____ is an example of an injury to the wrist.

20. _____ is not attached to radius which is free to rotate

22. _____ is formed by the union of the distal aspect of the radius and the articular disk of the ulna.

23. _____, forearm splints, and forearm fractures are all common forearm injuries.

25. A strong anterior band

28. _____ sign tests for carpal tunnel syndrome

29. _____ is a carpometacarpal joint, classified as a saddle joint which allows rotation.

30. _____ bones in the wrist are radial to the ulnar side and articulate with each other as gliding joints.

31. _____ of the phalanges make up the proximal interphalangeal joints; they have the same design as the MCP joints.

32. _____ and supinators move posteriorly in the forearm.

Down

1. One of the 2 articulating condyles on the distal end of the humerus, also known as the medial condyle.

3. _____ after hyperextension is a special test for the elbow and forearm.

5. 1st metacarpal, MCP, each phalanx PIP-DIP

7. _____ test is for testing for de quervain's disease.

8. _____ brachii control extension of the elbow.

9. _____, biceps brachii, and brachioradialis control flexion of the elbow

10. _____ and varus stress tests evaluate for collateral ligaments.

11. _____ is thin, covered by brachialis muscle anteriorly and triceps brachii posteriorly.

13. One of the 2 articulating condyles on the distal end of the humerus, also known as the lateral condyle.

14. _____ rotates in the radial notch of the ulna and is stabilized by the strong annular ligament.

16. _____ test is done to determine the function of the radial and ulnar arteries supplying the hand

18. _____ joints that consist of superior, middle, and distal. These are 3 forearm articulations.

21. _____ is an example of an injury to the hand.

24. _____ elbow test is a special test for the elbow and forearm.

26. _____ and pronators move anteriorly in the forearm.

27. One of the bones in the forearm