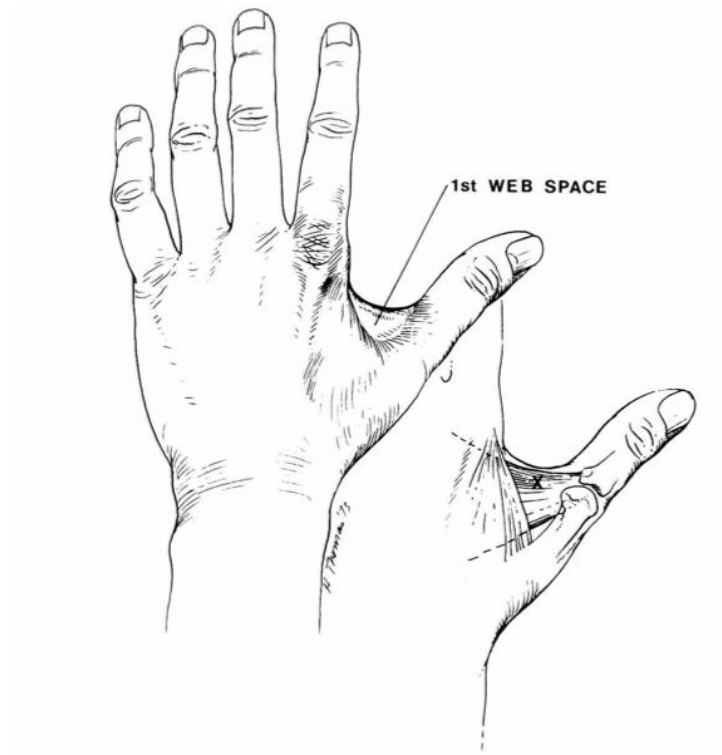


## ***ADDUCTOR POLLICIS***



### ***Innervation***

Ulnar Nerve, Medial Cord, Anterior Division, Lower Trunk, C8, 77

### ***Origin***

Lateral border of the third metacarpal.

### ***Insertion***

Medial side of the base of the proximal phalanx.

### ***Position***

Hand in full proration, thumb in radial abduction.

***Electrode Insertion (X)***

At the free edge of the first web space. The needle is directed toward the proximal end of the first metacarpal bone.

***Test Maneuver***

Adduct the thumb.

***Pitfalls***

If the electrode is inserted too dorsally it will be in the first dorsal interosseus; if too volarly it will be in the opponens pollicis.

***Comments***

- (a) The most distal muscle innervated by the ulnar nerve.
- (b) Paresis or paralysis of this muscle results in Froment's sign (substitution of flexor pollicis longus on attempted adduction of thumb).
- (c) May be involved in ulnar entrapment syndromes (Guyon's Tunnel; cubital tunnel; tardy ulnar palsy; cervical rib) and Klumpke's palsy (avulsion of C8, T1 nerve roots).
- (d) This muscle is a powerful adductor of the thumb and greatly contributes in the strength of the grasp.

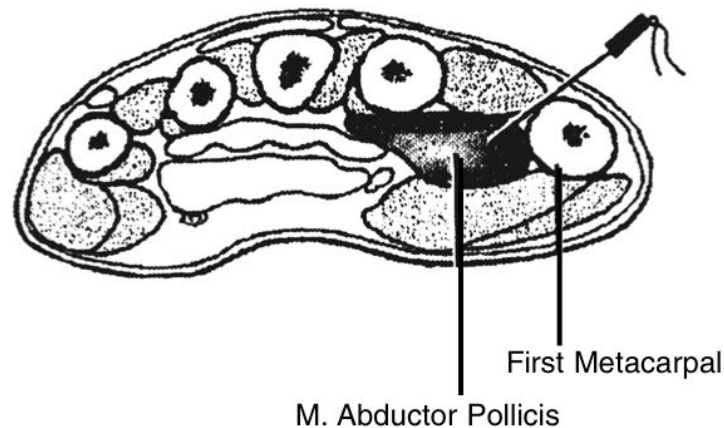


Figure 3. Cross section of the hand through the junction of the proximal and medial third of the metacarpal bones.