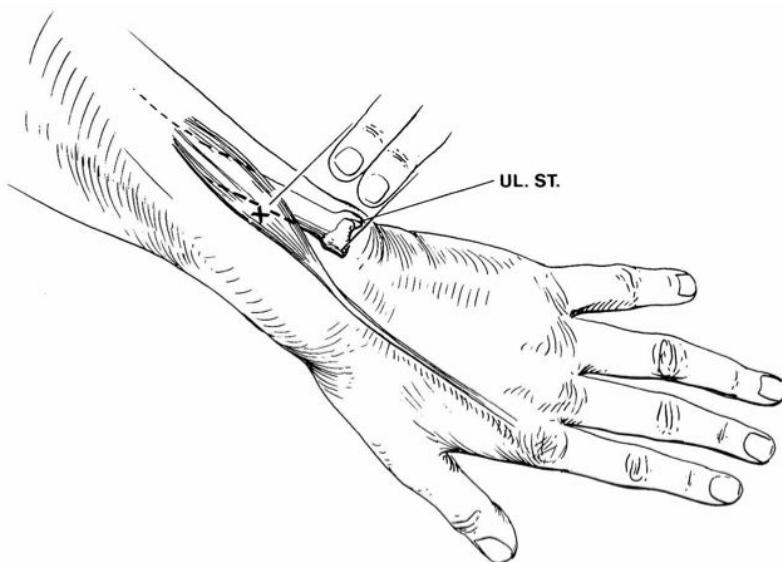


EXTENSOR INDICIS PROPRIUS



Innervation

Posterior Interosseous Nerve, Radial Nerve, Posterior Cord, Posterior Division, Middle and Lower Trunk, C7, C8.

Origin

Dorsal surface of lower half of ulnar shaft below the origin of the extensor pollicis longus.

Insertion

Joins ulnar side of tendon of extensor digitorum communis, which goes to index finger; terminates in extensor expansion.

Position

The forearm fully pronated.

Electrode Insertion (X)

Two fingerbreadths proximal to ulnar styloid (UL. ST.) just radial to ulnar at a depth of one-half inch.

Test Maneuver

Extend finger with flexion of other fingers.

Pitfalls

If needle electrode is inserted too radially it will be in the abductor pollicis longus; if inserted too proximally it will be in the extensor digitorum communis.

Comments

- (a) Usually it is the most distal radial nerve innervated muscle (at times the extensor pollicis longus occupies this position).
- (b) Tendon occupies the fourth compartment on dorsum of wrist with extensor digitorum communis.
- (c) Used as recording muscle in radial nerve motor conduction studies.
- (d) Involved in posterior interosseous and more proximal radial nerve injuries ("Saturday night" palsy and crutch palsy).
- (e) This muscle acting in conjunction with the extensor digitorum, extends the index finger at the M.P. joint and at the proximal interphalangeal joint. It can work in an isolated fashion, as when the hand is kept in a fist and the index finger is pointing.

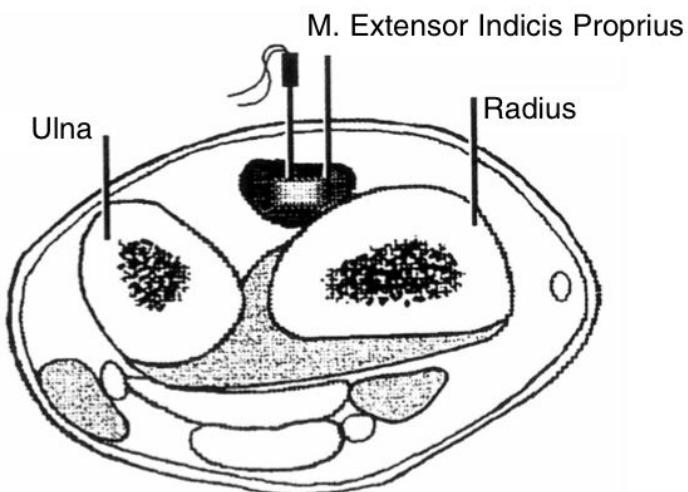


Figure 15. Cross section of the forearm through the distal third.