Third Head of Biceps Brachii (Caput Accessorium)

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Abstract: Biceps brachii is stated as one of the muscles that shows most frequent anatomical variations. Its most commonly reported anomaly is the presence of a third head arising from the humerus which is termed as Caput Accessorium, therefore, detailed knowledge of this variation in different populations is important for surgical interventions of the arm, nerve compression syndromes and in unexplained pain syndromes in the arm or shoulder region. The goal of this study was to elucidate the incidence of this muscle in an adult U.P west population. Upper extremities of the total of 50 cadavers were dissected and studied for the presence of accessory heads of the biceps brachii muscle. The incidence of humeral head of biceps brachii was found to be 6%. In all cases, it was found unilaterally and only in male subjects. Knowledge of the occurrence of humeral head of biceps brachii may facilitate preoperative diagnosis as well as the surgical procedures of the upper limb thus avoiding iatrogenic injuries.

Keywords: Biceps brachii, caput accessorium

1. Introduction

The biceps brachii, a muscle of the anterior compartment of the upper limb, has been characteristically described as having a long head originated from the supraglenoid tubercle and glenoid labrum and a short head from the coracoid process of the scapula. Distally these two heads unite to form a common tendon that inserts into the posterior rough part of the radial tuberosity and bicipital aponeurosis which merges with the deep fascia of the forearm [1]. This mode of insertion makes it an efficient and important supinator of the forearm. It is the only flexor of the arm that crosses the shoulder as well as the elbow joint thereby acting on both joints. It is innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve and vascularized by brachial and anterior circumflex humeral arteries and brachial vein [1].

A large body of evidence suggests a wide range of racial variations in the occurrence of third head of biceps brachii muscle. It was shown to have an incidence of 7.1% in Indians, 8% in Chinese, 10% in European whites, 12% in African Blacks, 15% in Turkish, 18% in Japanese [3], [8-16]. The existence of an anomalous muscle in and around the elbow region may cause high median nerve palsy and compression of the brachial artery [5].

2. Material and Method

This study was carried out on a total of 50 apparently healthy human cadavers (40 males and 10 females) during routine gross anatomy dissections in the Department of Anatomy, Subharti medical college Meerut. The cadavers were preserved in 10% formalin. The age group of the cadavers varied between 48-67 years. The presence of accessory heads, their origins and insertions were recorded.

A longitudinal incision was made on the anterior aspect of the arm extending from the level of acromian process to a point 2.5 cm below the elbow joint. Then horizontal incisions were made bilaterally on both proximal and distal ends of the longitudinal incision. The skin, subcutaneous fat and fascia of the arms were dissected carefully to expose the full length of the biceps brachii muscle from its proximal to distal attachment.

3. Results and Discussion

Out of 100 upper limbs of 50 cadavers third heads of the biceps brachii were present in 3 upper limbs of the study subjects. Supernumerary heads of biceps brachii muscle were absent bilaterally in 45 cadavers and unilaterally on 5 cadavers. The incidence of humeral head of biceps brachii in the present study was found to be 6%. In all cases, when present, it was found unilaterally and only in male subjects.

In all the study subjects, the humeral head of biceps brachii originated from the antero-medial aspect of the middle & lower third of the humeral shaft. It descended and merged with the other two heads to form a common tendon which inserted into the radial tuberosity and bicipital aponeurosis. The long and short heads of biceps brachii muscles had their normal attachments and relations.
This is further proved by the fact that supernumery distribution is prone to accidental injuries and impairments that any variant nerve with an abnormal origin, course and the nerve impairments. Furthermore, it has been mentioned surgical manipulations of the arm as well as in diagnosing knowledge on such variations will be important during subjected to compression by the bulky third head. Therefore, it may have clinical implication as the musculocutaneous nerve is pattern of musculocutaneous nerve [18],[13]. This may muscle is likely to influence the course and the branching of the forearm [13]. In addition to allowing the elbow flexion irrespective of the shoulder joint position, the third head of biceps brachii may enhance the strength of elbow flexion [16].

It was also interesting to note the gender differences of the occurrence of accessory heads of this muscle. Gender comparison of the incidence implies that third head of the biceps brachii is a predominantly male condition [10], [3]. The results of the present study are in agreement with the above statement.

4. Conclusion

It is presumed that the development of the biceps brachii muscle is likely to influence the course and the branching pattern of musculocutaneous nerve [18],[13]. This may have clinical implication as the musculocutaneous nerve is subjected to compression by the bulky third head. Therefore, knowledge on such variations will be important during surgical manipulations of the arm as well as in diagnosing the nerve impairments. Furthermore, it has been mentioned that any variant nerve with an abnormal origin, course and distribution is prone to accidental injuries and impairments [19]. This is further proved by the fact that supernumery heads of the biceps brachii muscle have been reported to compress the surrounding neurovascular structures leading to erroneous interpretations during surgical procedures [18].

5. Future Aspect

The biceps brachii is known for its powerful elbow flexion and supination of the forearm. It can be argued that the presence of supernumerary heads of biceps brachii muscle increase its kinematics. Therefore, from anatomical standpoint of view it can be presumed that the presence of a third head may increase the power of flexion and supination of the forearm [13]. In addition to allowing the elbow flexion irrespective of the shoulder joint position, the third head of biceps brachii may enhance the strength of elbow flexion [16].

References


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