

Coracoid process

Supraglenoid tubercle

Bicipital groove

Biceps tendon

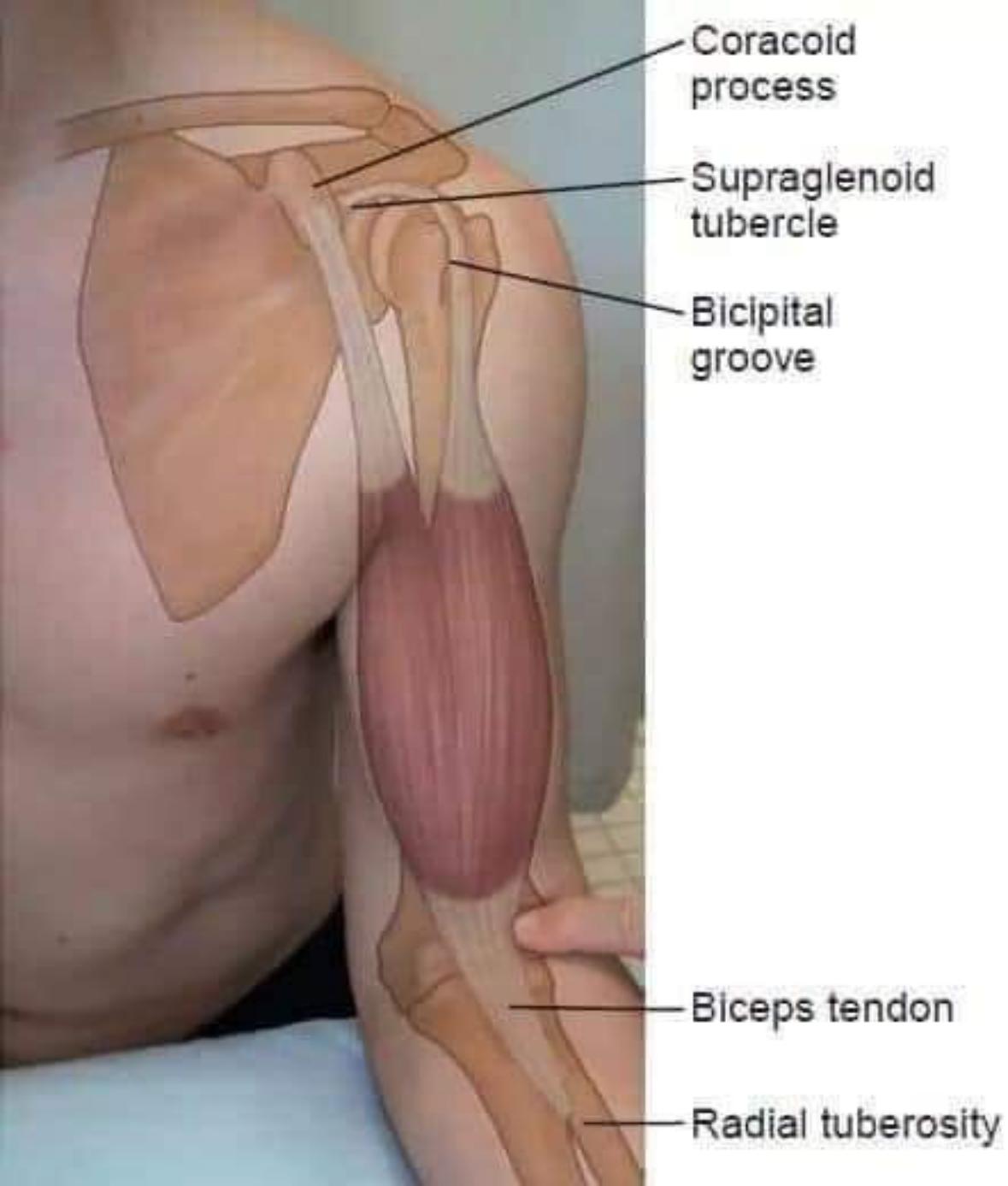
Radial tuberosity

Infraspinatus

Teres  
major

Rhomboids





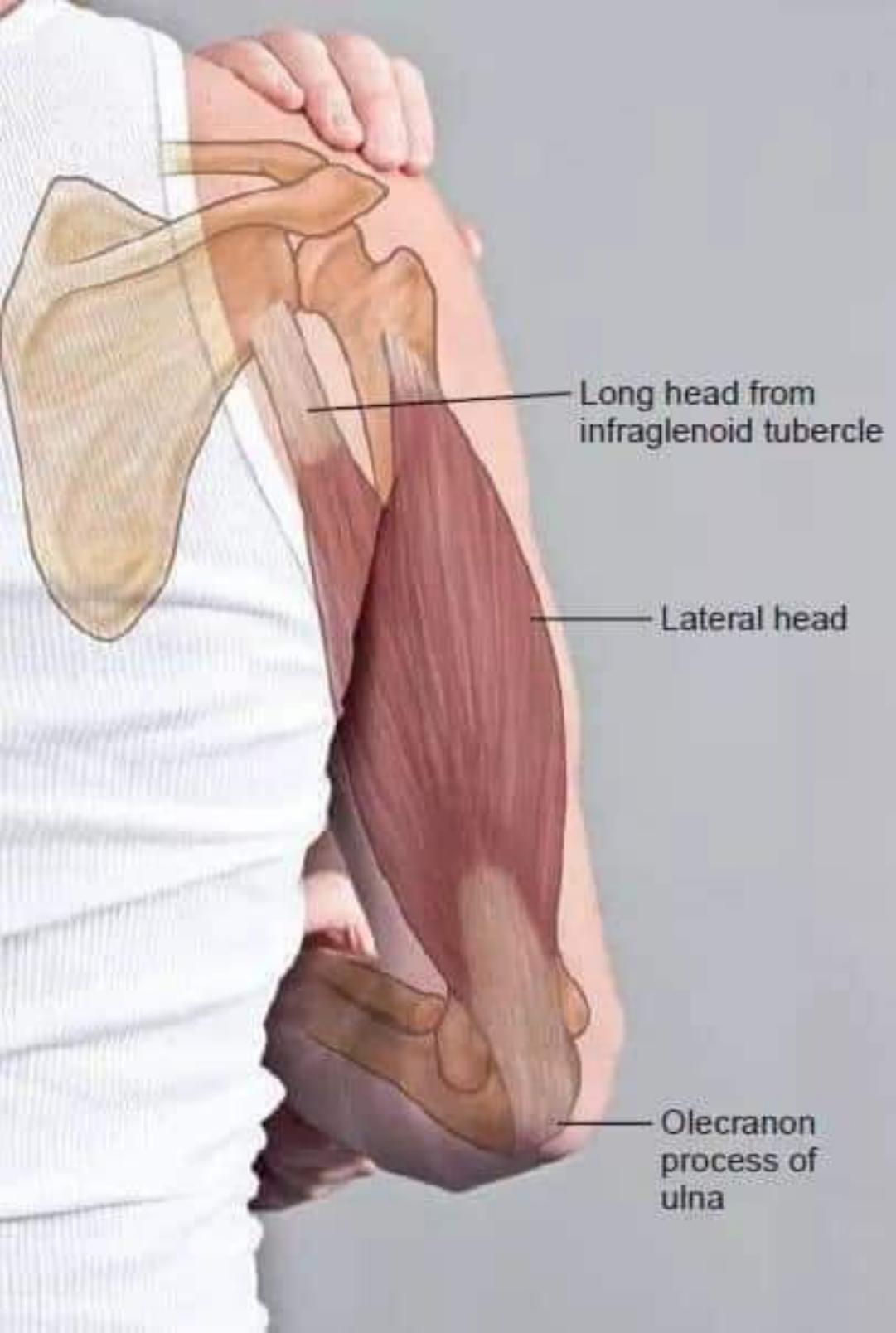
Coracoid process

Supraglenoid tubercle

Bicipital groove

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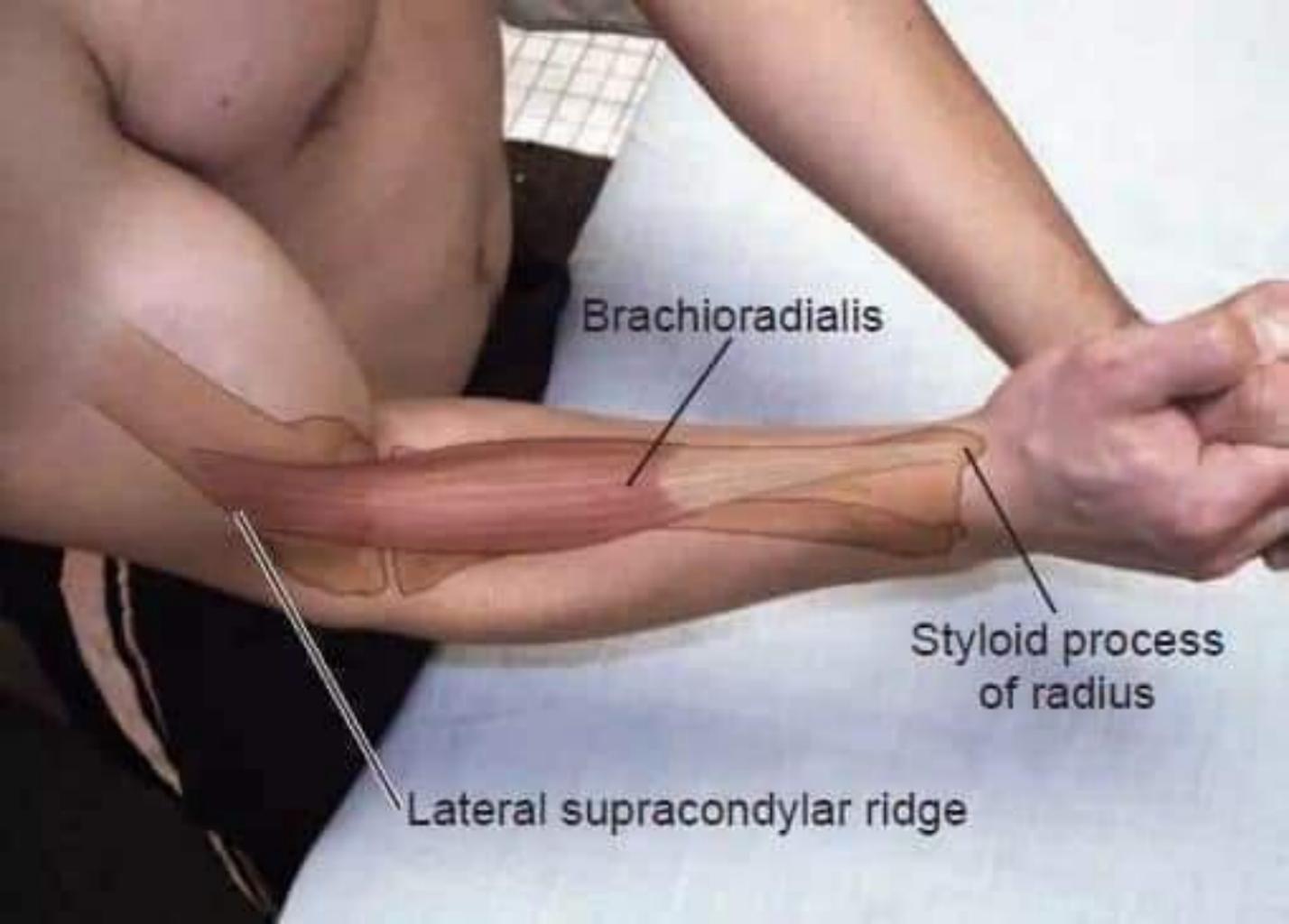
Radial tuberosity





Olecranon  
process of  
ulna

Lateral head  
(distal to  
posterior  
deltoid)



Brachioradialis

Styloid process  
of radius

Lateral supracondylar ridge

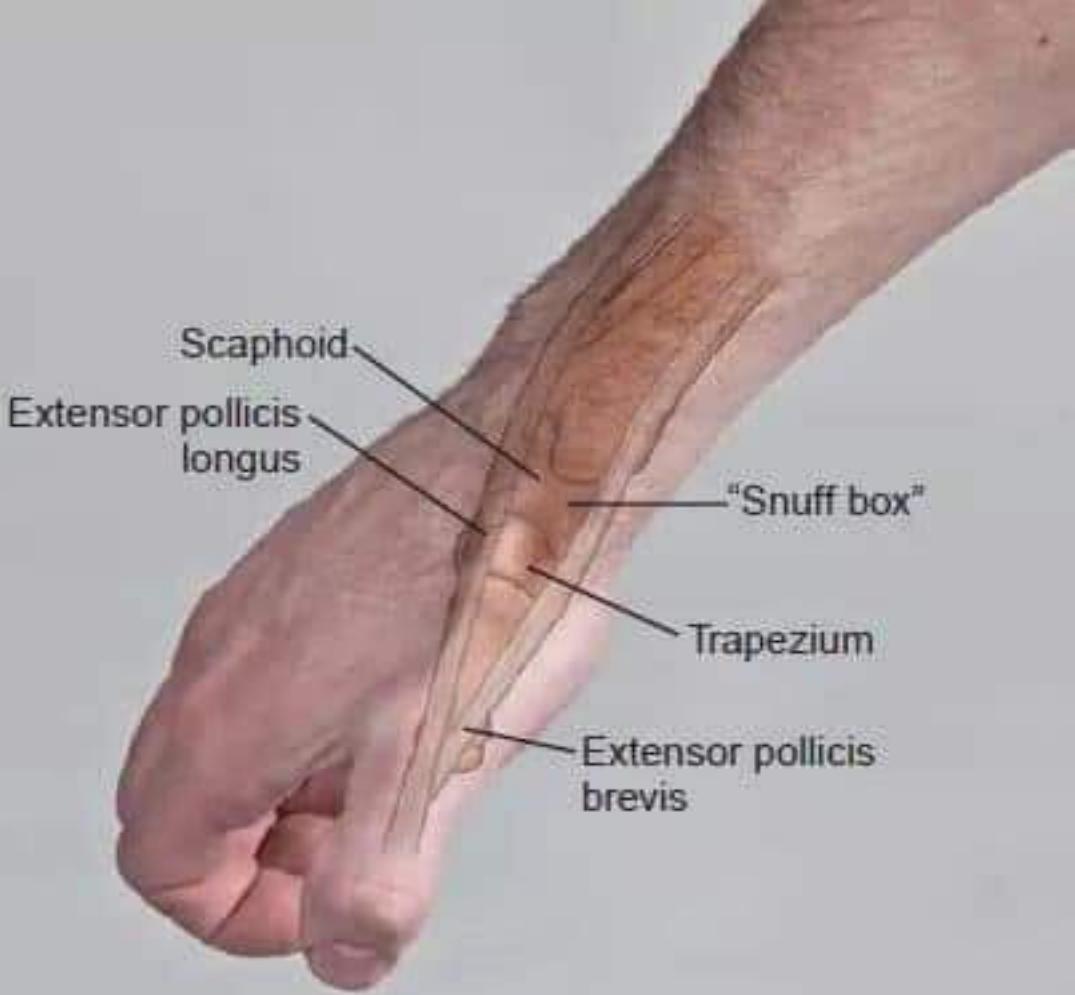
An anatomical illustration showing a human torso from the side, with the head turned to the right. The pectoral muscles are visible on the chest. A large, thick muscle, the subscapularis, is shown originating from the medial border of the scapula and the infraspinous and supraspinous ligaments. It extends down to the anterior surface of the humerus, where it forms the anterior deltoid. The latissimus dorsi muscle is also visible, originating from the sacrum and iliac crest, and crossing the back to attach to the humerus.

Subscapularis





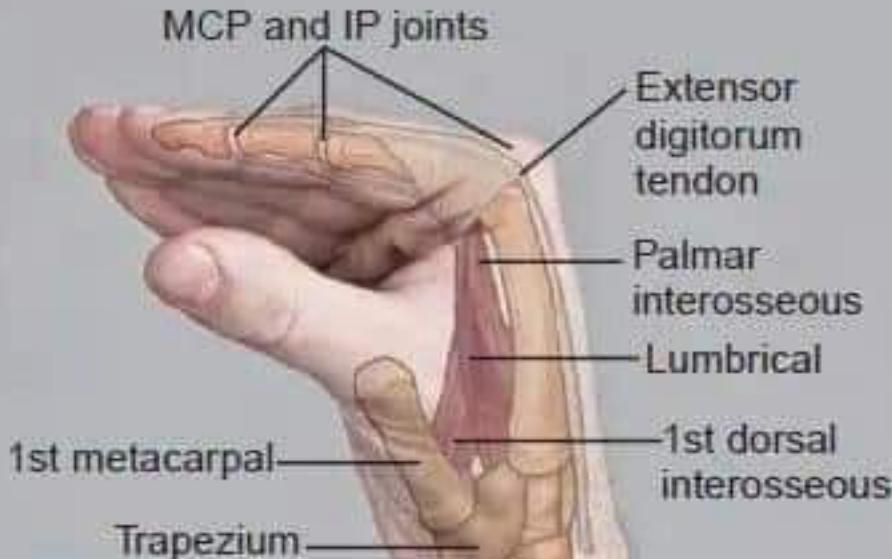


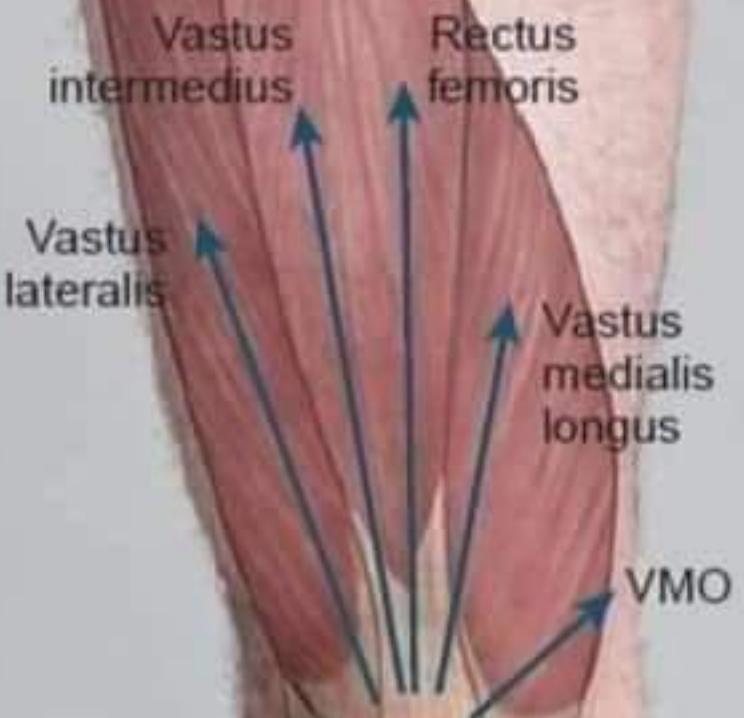


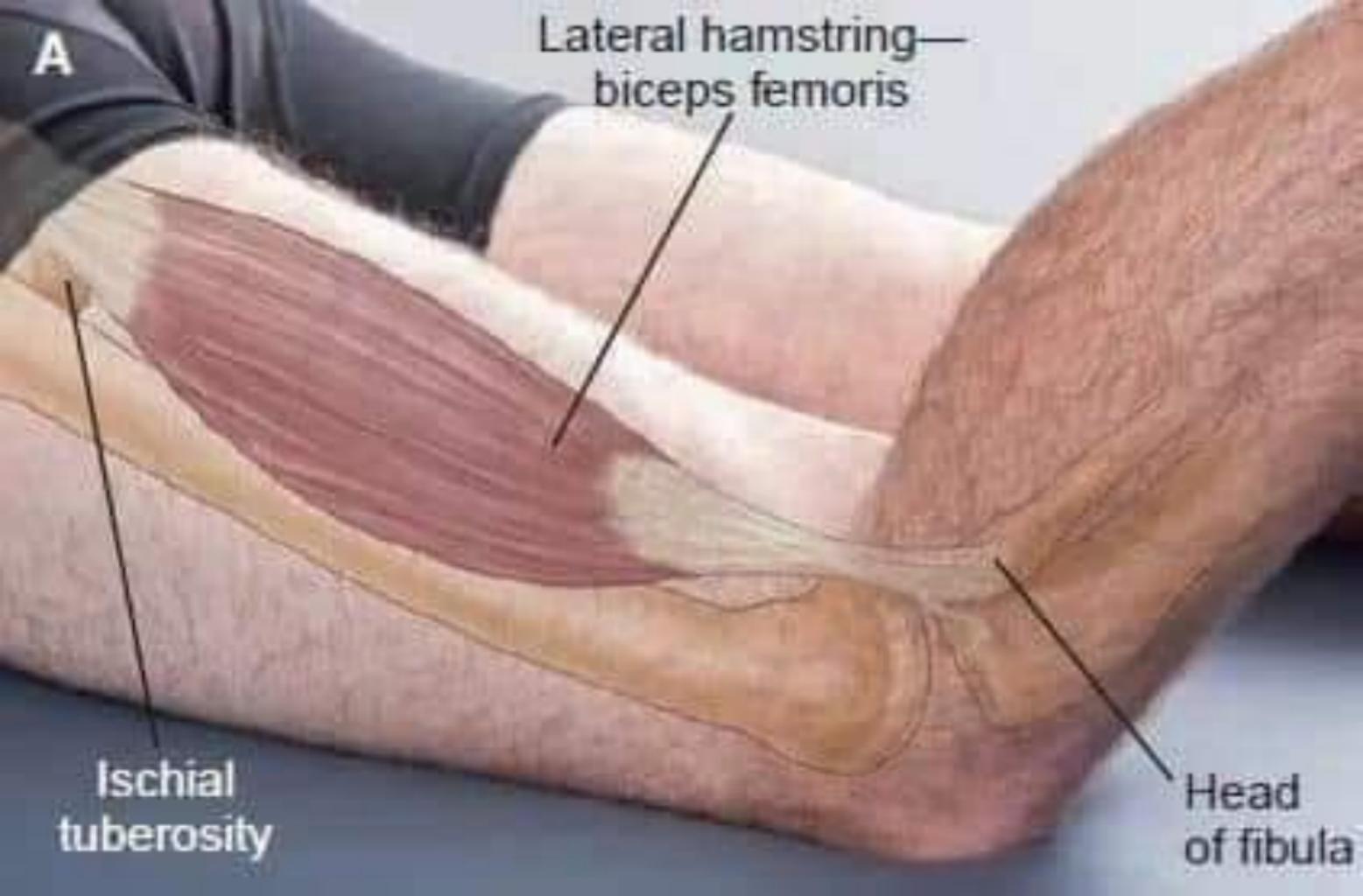
Abductor  
pollicis brevis

This anatomical diagram illustrates the hand's anatomy. A hand is shown from the side, with the thumb pointing upwards and the fingers pointing downwards. The palm is facing forward. A red-colored muscle, the Abductor pollicis brevis, is highlighted. It originates from the outer surface of the first metacarpal bone and inserts into the base of the thumb's proximal phalanx. A black line points from the text "Abductor pollicis brevis" to this muscle. In green text, "PBH" is written below the muscle, likely referring to the Latin name "Abductor pollicis brevis".

PBH







A

Lateral hamstring—  
biceps femoris

Ischial  
tuberosity

Head  
of fibula

Vastus  
lateralis

This anatomical illustration shows the quadriceps muscles of the right leg. The muscles are depicted in a deep red color, with the Vastus lateralis on the lateral side and the Vastus medialis on the medial side. The patella is shown at the bottom, and the femur is visible above it. The surrounding skin and soft tissue are shown in a light beige color.

Vastus  
medialis



Lumbar vertebrae,  
iliac fossa

Lesser trochanter

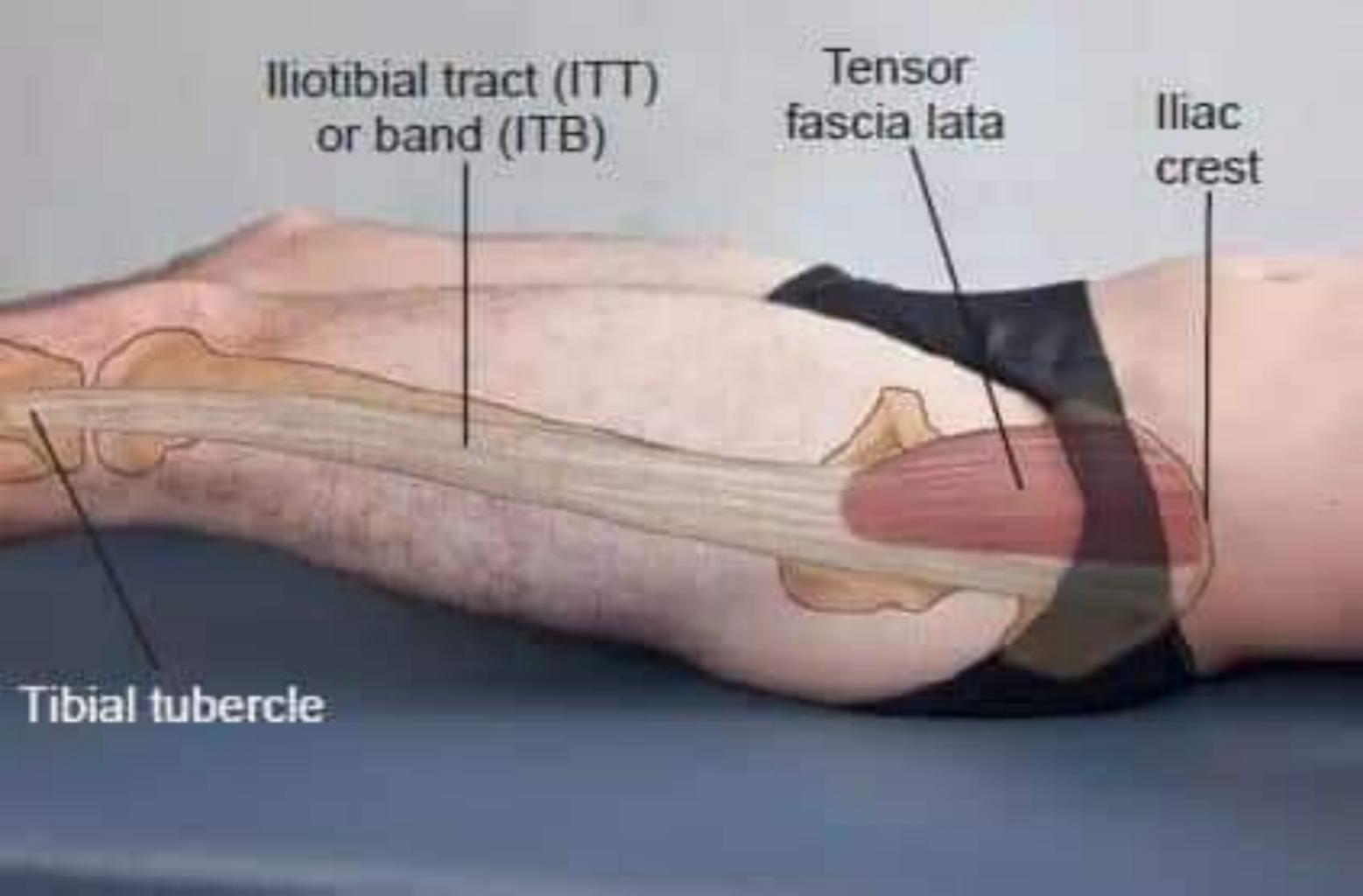
PBH

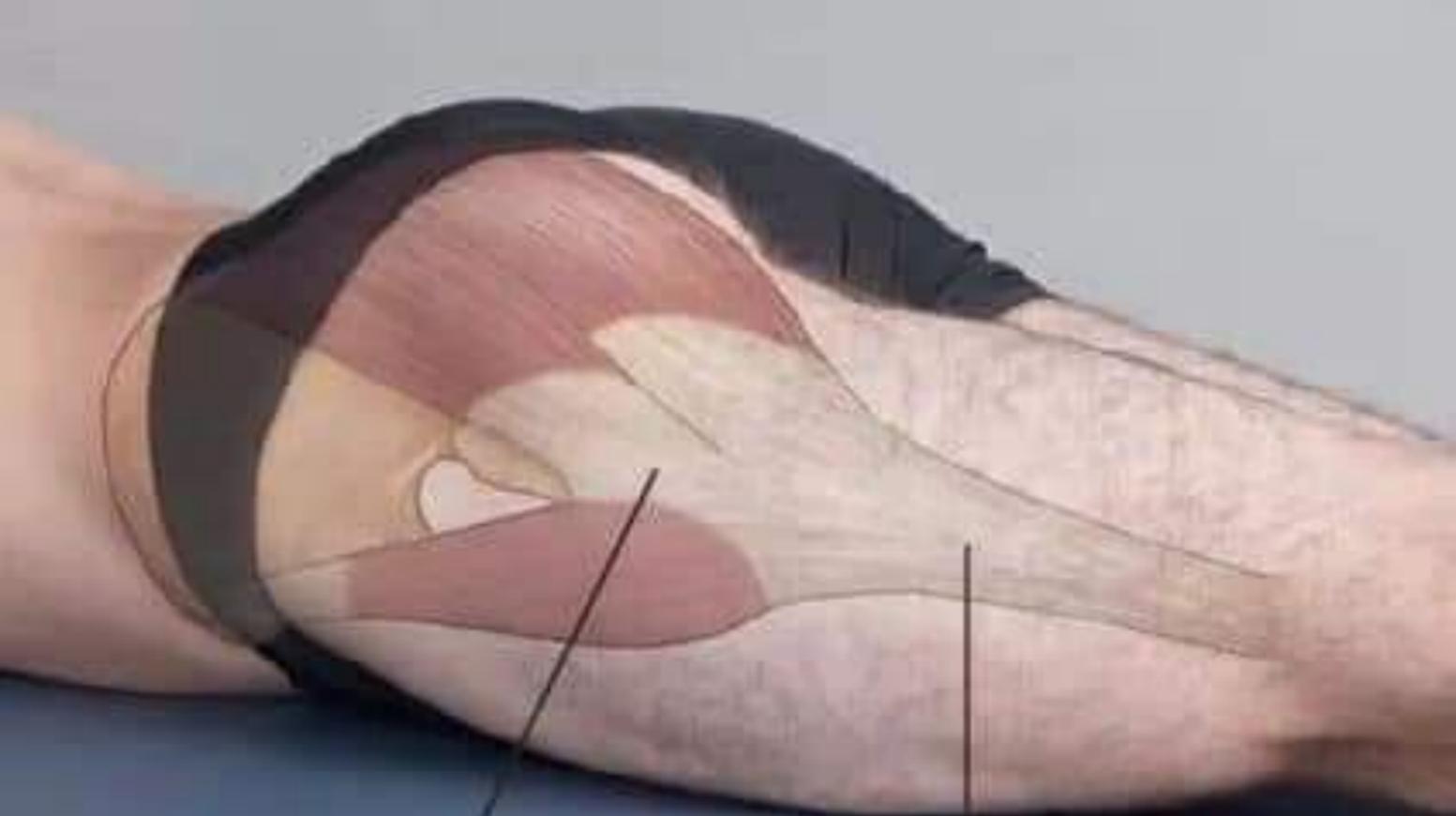
A

Proximal medial tibia  
(part of pes anserine)

Sartorius

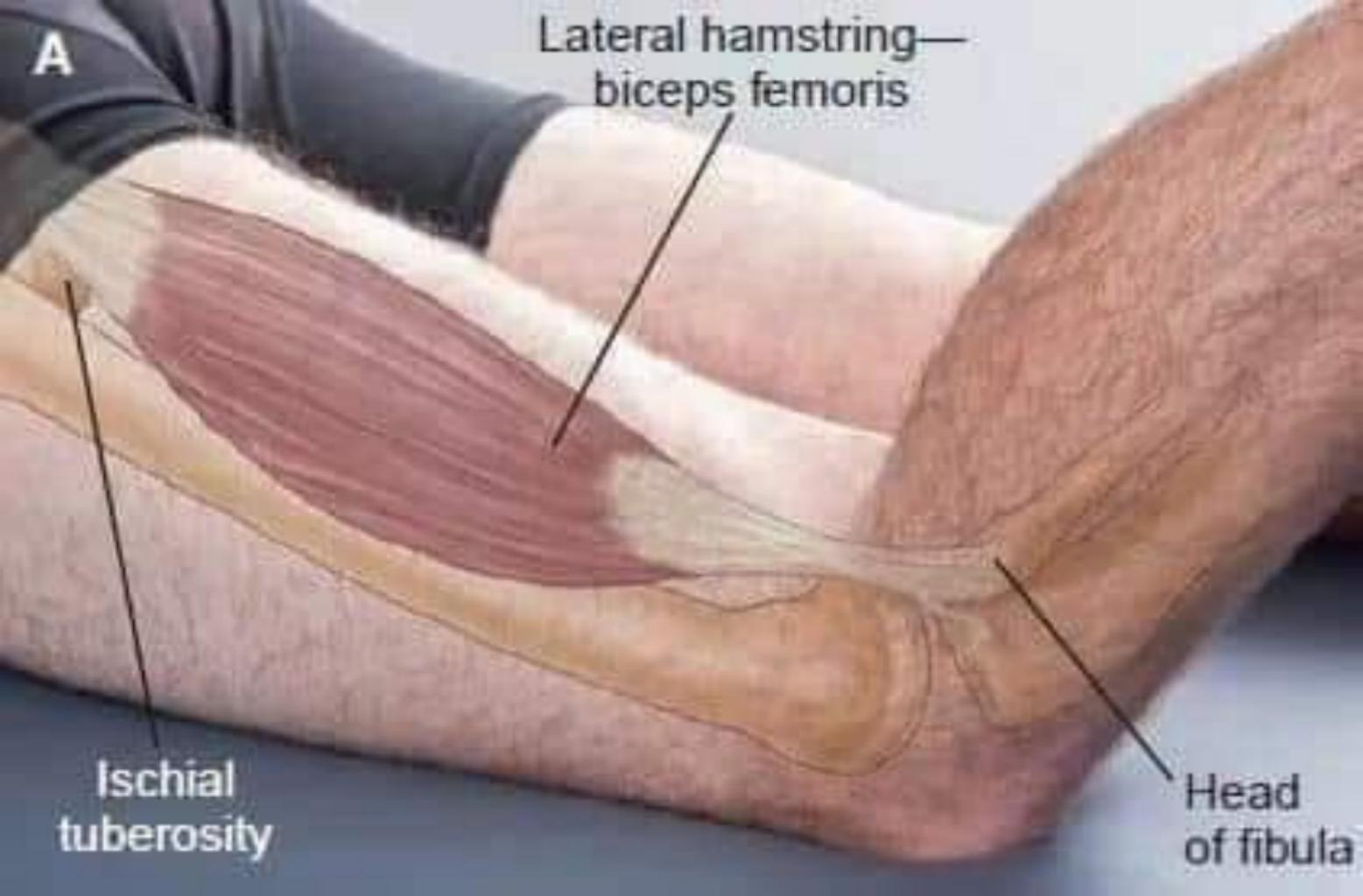
ASIS





Greater trochanter

Iliotibial band



A

Lateral hamstring—  
biceps femoris

Ischial  
tuberosity

Head  
of fibula

B

Ischial tuberosity

Semitendinosus

Semimembranosus

Proximal medial  
tibia at pes anserine

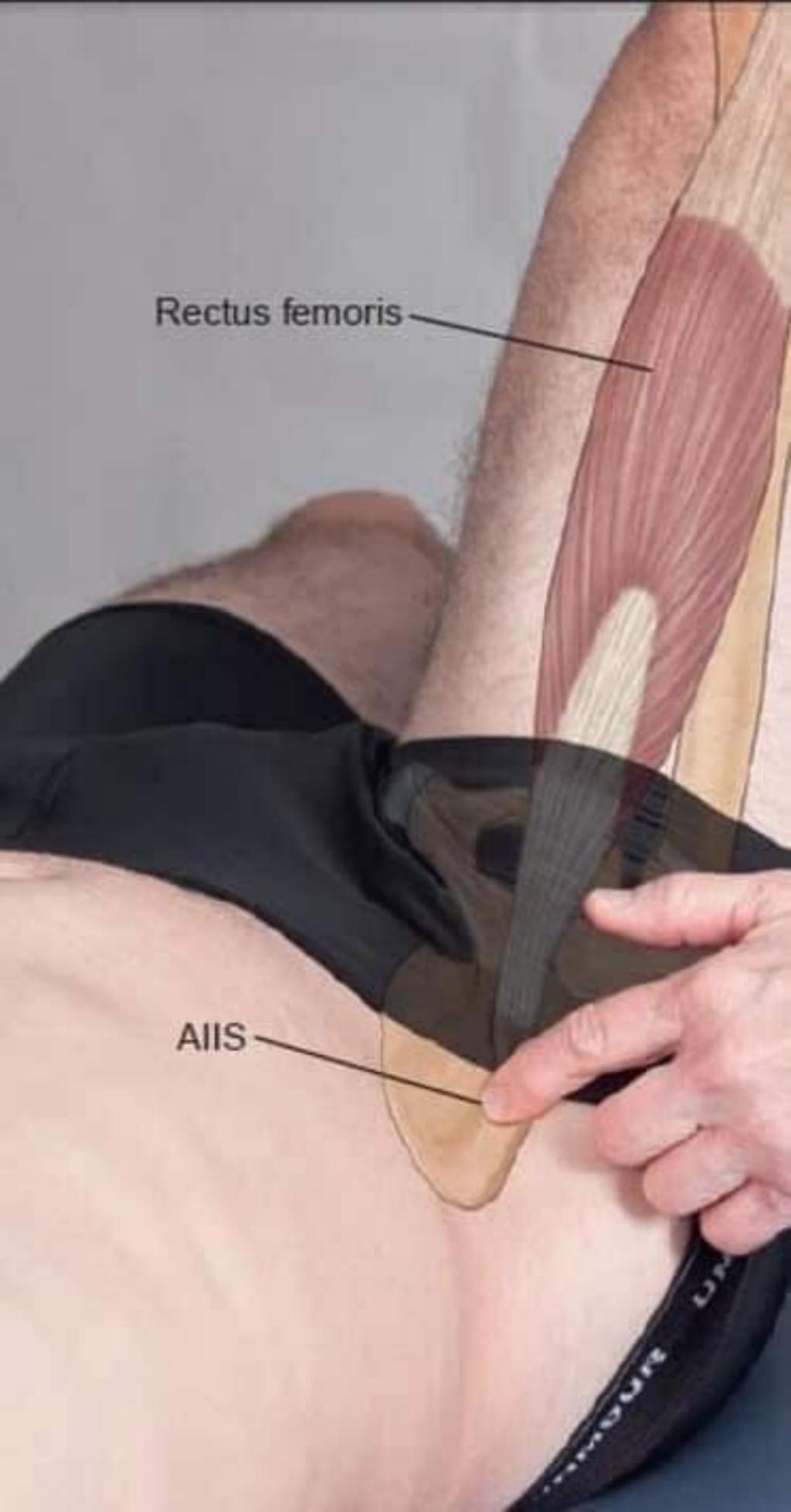
A detailed anatomical illustration of the posterior muscles of the right thigh. The gluteal muscles are visible at the top, transitioning into the hamstring group. The semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles are shown as thick, pinkish-red bands. The biceps femoris muscle is highlighted in red and is labeled with a black line pointing to its distal part. Superficial fascia is depicted in yellow, and the skin is shown in shades of pink and tan.

Biceps femoris

Vastus  
lateralis

This anatomical illustration shows the quadriceps muscles of a human leg. The muscles are depicted in a deep red color, with the Vastus lateralis on the lateral side and the Vastus medialis on the medial side. The patella is shown at the bottom, and the femur is visible above it. The muscle fibers are clearly defined, showing their origin from the femur and insertion into the patella and tibia.

Vastus  
medialis

An anatomical illustration showing a posterior view of the right thigh and hip. The gluteal muscles are visible on the side and back. The rectus femoris muscle is highlighted in red/pink, showing its four heads originating from the anterior iliac spine, the anterior surface of the femoral shaft, and the upper three trochanters. A black strap is wrapped around the thigh, and a hand is pointing to the area just above the knee.

Rectus femoris

AIIS