The Clavicle

- The clavicle is an S-shaped long bone, which forms part of the pectoral girdle
- It articulates proximally with the sternum and distally with the acromion of scapula
- Bony features include:
  - Acromial facet
  - Sternal facet
  - Impression for costoclavicular ligament
  - Subclavian groove
  - Conoid tubercle
  - Trapezoid line

Right clavicle

FACTOIDS
- It is occasionally pierced by a branch of the supraclavicular nerve
- Thicker and more curved in manual workers
- Weakest part is the junction of the middle and lateral thirds: most commonly fractured; more common in children
- After a fracture, the sternocleidomastoid elevates the medial fragment of the clavicle, and the shoulder drops.
- The lateral fragment of the clavicle gets pulled medially by the arm adductors, eg. pectoralis major
- THE CLAVICLE IS THE FIRST LONG BONE TO OSSIFY in the embryo (5th-6th week)
- Protects the neurovascular bundle supplying the upper arm, forming a bony boundary of the cervical canal
- Transmits traumatic impact force from the upper limb to the axial skeleton
- Contains NO MEDULLARY CAVITY