



A CASE REPORT ON DOUBLE PROFUNDA BRACHII ARTERIES

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<p>Article Info <i>Received 15/01/2016</i> <i>Revised 27/02/2016</i> <i>Accepted 12/03/2016</i></p> <p>Key words: Profunda Brachii Artery, Brachial Artery, Posterior Circumflex Humeral Artery, Quadrangular Space, Fractures of Humerus, Angiographic Studies.</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>During routine dissection in 50 upper limbs of 25 donated embalmed cadavers (15 males & 10 females) in the department of Anatomy at K.J. Somaiya Medical College, Sion, Mumbai, an extra profunda brachii artery was found in a male cadaver of 75 years in the left upper limb. The profunda brachii artery - one was originating from the posteromedial aspect of the brachial artery, distal to teres major muscle. It gave a nutrient artery to the humerus and travelled with posterior descending (middle collateral) artery & ended by anastomosing with interosseous recurrent artery behind the lateral epicondyle. The other profunda brachii artery was originating from the posterior circumflex humeral artery in quadrangular space, around the surgical neck of the humerus. It divided into the anterior descending (Radial collateral) & the posterior descending (middle collateral) arteries. The presence of double profunda brachii arteries in the radial groove may result in excessive hemorrhage during fractures. Topographical anatomies of the normal and abnormal variations of the brachial artery are clinically important for surgeons, orthopaedicians and radiologists performing angiographic studies on the upper limb.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The triceps receives part of its blood supply from muscular branches arising directly from the brachial artery and from the superior ulnar collateral artery. The arteria profunda brachii (also known as deep artery of the arm and the deep brachial artery) provides muscular branches to the triceps before beginning its course around the humerus in company with the radial nerve. It continues to give off twigs to the muscle as it runs this spiral course. It may give off a nutrient artery to the humerus. Deep to the long head of the triceps it regularly gives rise to a deltoid branch that ascends to anastomose with the posterior humeral circumflex artery. This anastomoses accounts for the fact that the profunda brachii sometimes arises from the posterior humeral circumflex, or more rarely, the circumflex arises from the profunda [1]. The terminal branches of the profunda brachii artery are the radial and middle collateral arteries, both of which help to form the anastomoses around the elbow. The radial collateral artery

follows the radial nerve through the lateral intermuscular septum and anastomoses in front of the elbow with the radial recurrent artery. The middle collateral artery descends on the triceps, disappears deep to the anconeus, and anastomoses behind the elbow with the interosseous recurrent artery. The present study describes rare anatomical variant i.e double profunda brachii arteries traversing the radial groove. The incidence of anatomical variations of upper limb arteries vary between 11-24% in normal population. Considering the higher incidence of anatomical variations of arteries of the upper limb, prior anatomical knowledge of such anomalies may be of great clinical significance to vascular surgeons, orthopaedicians and radiologists performing angiographic studies. Appreciation of variations in the upper limb vessels is important due to increasing number of procedures both diagnostic and therapeutic as in breast cancer surgery, flap harvesting and arteriography [2]. The arterial pattern of the



upper limb is one of the systems that shows a large number of variations in the adult human body. However, embryological explanations for these variations have been subject to much debate [3]. Recent studies have provided a new classification of the arterial variations in the upper limb, as well as a new model of arterial development based on the study of large anatomical and embryological samples [4]. In the present article, we offer a review of the embryological and morphological data obtained in adults.

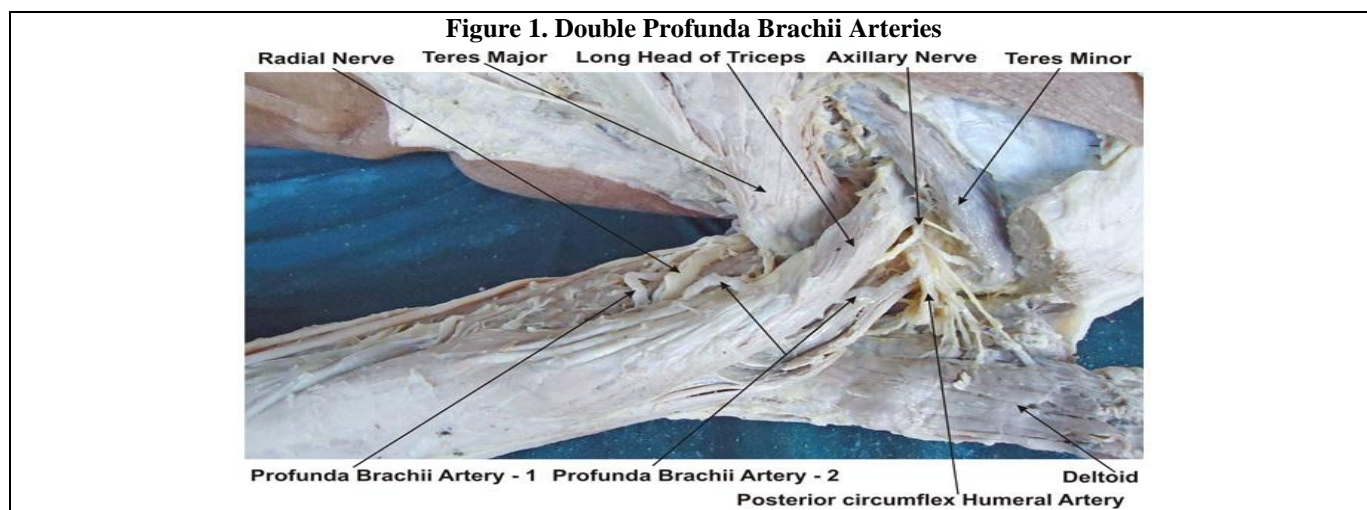
MATERIALS & METHODS

Exposure of the profunda brachii artery and its branches was achieved following classical incisions and

dissection procedures in 50 upper limbs of 25 cadavers (15 males & 10 females) of the department of Anatomy, K.J. Somaiya Medical College, Sion, Mumbai and all the branches of the profunda brachii artery was studied.

OBSERVATIONS

During this study, an extra profunda brachii artery was found in one left upper limb. The profunda brachii artery – 1st was originating from the posteromedial aspect of the brachial artery, distal to teres major muscle & the profunda brachii artery – 2nd was originating from the posterior circumflex humeral artery in the quadrangular space around the surgical neck of the humerus.



DISCUSSION

The upper limb arteries develop in five stages. An axial arterial pattern represented in the adult by axillary artery, brachial artery and interosseus artery of the forearm develops first while other branches develop later from the axial system. In the later stages the median artery branches from the anterior interosseous artery and the ulnar artery branches from the brachial artery respectively. In the further course of development a superficial brachial artery arises from the axillary artery and it continues as radial artery. Regression of the median artery and an anastomosis between the brachial artery and superficial brachial artery with regression of the proximal segment of the latter gives rise to the definitive radial artery [5].

The anomalies can be explained by the persistence of embryological vessels. Genetic influences are deemed to be prevalent causes of such variation, although factors like fetal position in utero, first limb movement or unusual musculature cannot be excluded [6]. The profunda brachii, largest branch of the brachial, shows considerable variations in its origin. In 55% of cases, it arises as a single trunk at the level of the tendon of teres major muscle. It may arise from the axillary artery (22%), as common trunk with the superior ulnar collateral artery in 22%, or as a branch of the posterior circumflex humeral artery (7%) [7]. The profunda brachii artery can originate from a common

origin with the posterior circumflex humeral artery, from the axillary artery proximal to the tendon of Latissimus dorsi or from the distal portion of the axillary artery [8]. The present study describes rare anatomical variant i.e double profunda brachii arteries traversing the radial groove. The profunda brachii artery - 1 was originating from the posteromedial aspect of the brachial artery, distal to teres major muscle. The profunda brachii artery – 2 was originating from the posterior circumflex humeral artery in quadrangular space around the surgical neck of the humerus.

The profunda brachii artery - 2 divides into the posterior descending (middle collateral) & the anterior descending (Radial collateral) arteries. The profunda brachii artery - 1 runs with posterior descending (middle collateral) artery & ends by anastomosing with interosseous recurrent artery behind the lateral epicondyle. The anterior descending (Radial collateral) artery is the continuation of the profunda brachii artery. It accompanies the radial nerve through the lateral inter muscular septum descending between brachialis & Brachioradialis anterior to the lateral epicondyle and ends by anastomosing with the radial recurrent artery. It supplies brachialis, Brachioradialis, the radial nerve and few fascio cutaneous perforators.



ANATOMICAL IMPORTANCE:

As the profunda brachii artery arises from the 3rd part of the axillary artery in the quadrangular space the contents of the space are:

1. Axillary nerve
2. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
3. Profunda brachii artery

The contents of radial groove In the present case are

1. Radial nerve
2. Profunda brachii artery - 1
3. Profunda brachii artery - 2

SURGICAL IMPORTANCE:

The present paper describes a rare anomaly of the presence of double profunda brachii artery. In the present case, both arteries traversed the radial groove. In case of fractures involving the radial groove of the humerus both the profunda brachii arteries may be involved resulting in excessive hemorrhage. Middle collateral (posterior descending) artery & its fascio cutaneous perforators provide the anatomical basis to elbow skin flap (the lateral arm flap) which are surgically raised for reconstructing areas of tissue missing elsewhere in the body [9,10].

CLINICAL IMPORTANCE

Knowledge of anomalous origin is important for surgeons who operate on patients of fracture in the mid-shaft region & surgical neck of humerus.

EMBRYOLOGICAL BASIS:

Variations of the arterial pattern of the Upper Limb can be explained on the basis of the embryological development. Developmentally, the Upper Limb bud is initially supplied by a vascular plexus derived from 4 or 5 consecutive intersegmental branches of the dorsal aortae. Very early in the development, the 7th intersegmental artery forms the main artery (axis artery) of the developing Upper Limb bud. The axis artery gives rise to the subclavian, axillary, brachial and interosseous arteries. Other branches are added subsequently to the axis artery. First is the median artery. The ulnar and the radial arteries arise from the axis artery later. Because of this temporal succession of emergence of principle arteries, anomalies of forearm vasculature occur [11].

The arterial pattern of the upper limb develops from an initial capillary plexus by a proximal and distal differentiation, due to maintenance, enlargement and differentiation of certain capillary vessels, and the regression of others.

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The numbers of Upper Limb arterial variations arise through the persistence, enlargement and differentiation of parts of the initial network which would normally remain as capillaries or even regress [12].

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, as anatomists, the present study on the presence of double profunda brachii artery may be clinically important for clinicians, surgeons, orthopaedicians and radiologists performing angiographic studies. Undoubtedly, such variations are important for diagnostic evaluation and surgical management of vascular diseases and injuries.

The knowledge of such variations is important; not only for surgeons but also for other medical and nursing staff because intravascular canulations are commonly performed by them. Palpating for a superficial pulse over the canulation site before such a procedure will probably minimize the risk of damaging an artery and subsequent bleeding. This also emphasizes the importance of preoperative arterial Doppler or angiography to correctly identify the regional anatomy of the vessels in certain procedures. Otherwise, the presence of the variations may be unexpectedly encountered during cases of vascularized forearm flap transfer or elective vascular surgery especially in the hand.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

STATEMENT OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

All procedures performed in human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.



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