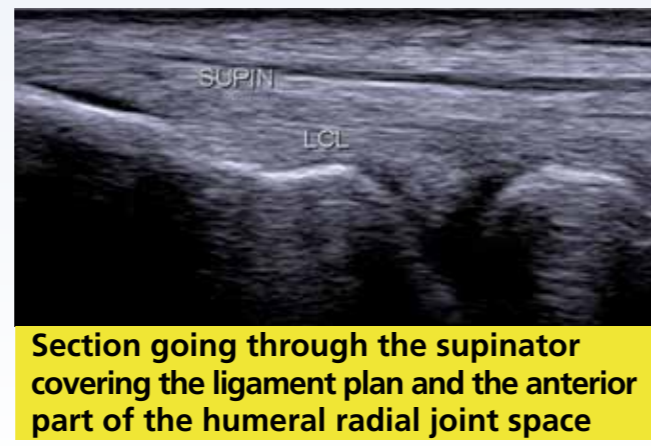
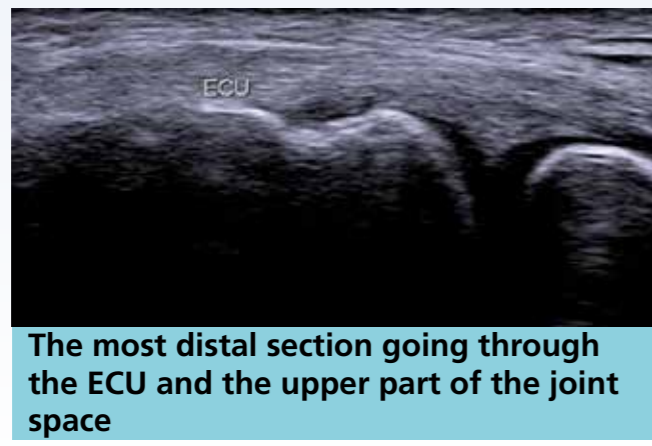
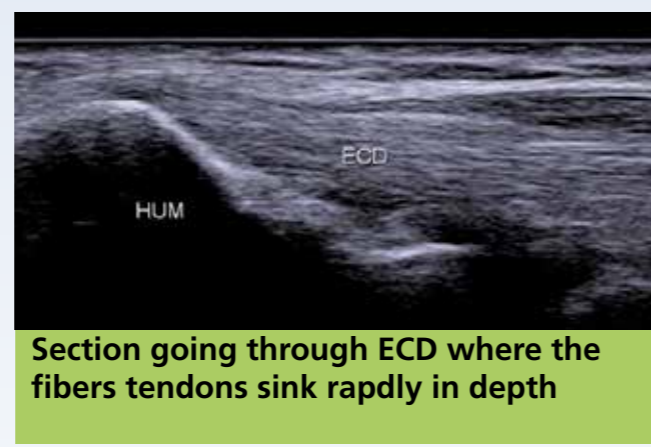
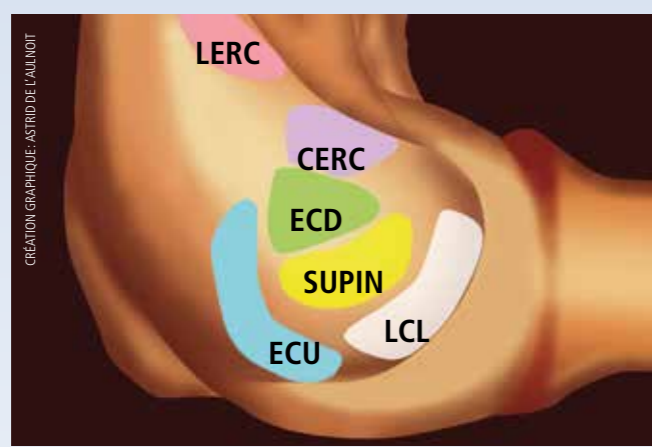
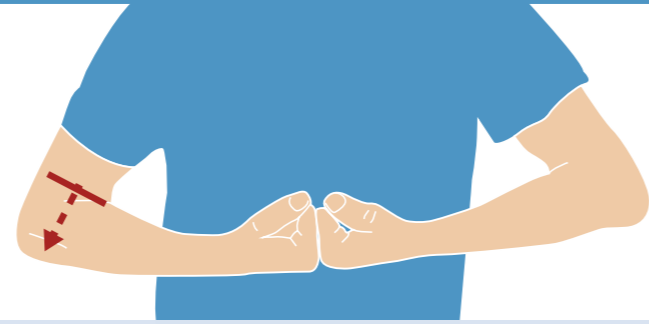


Ultrasound of the Elbow: Epicondyle tendons

With the courtesy of
Dr. Jean-Louis Brasseur
 Radiologist, GH Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris (France)

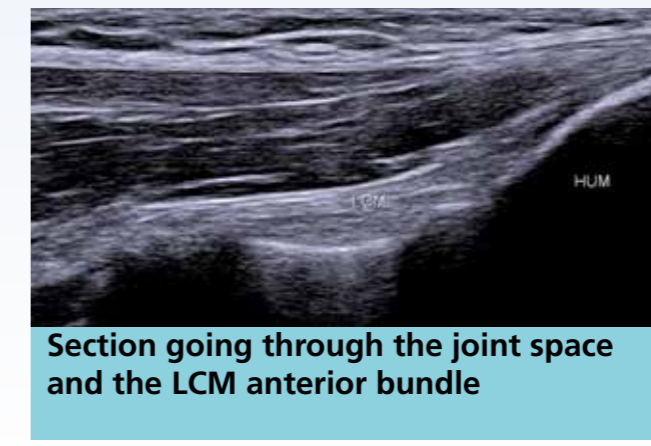
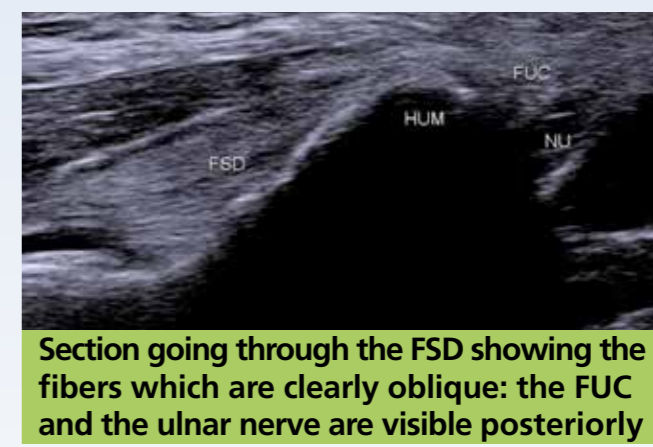
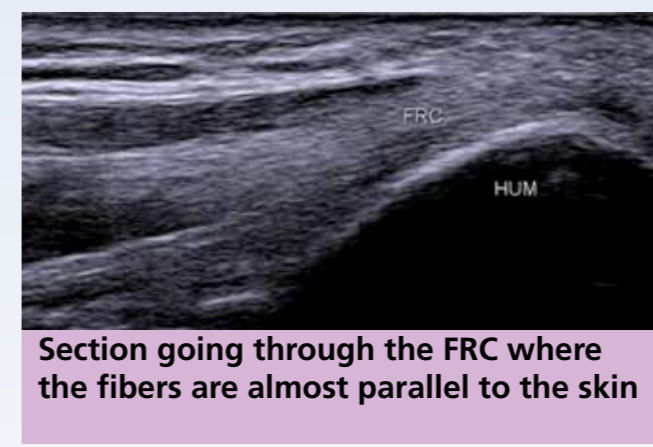
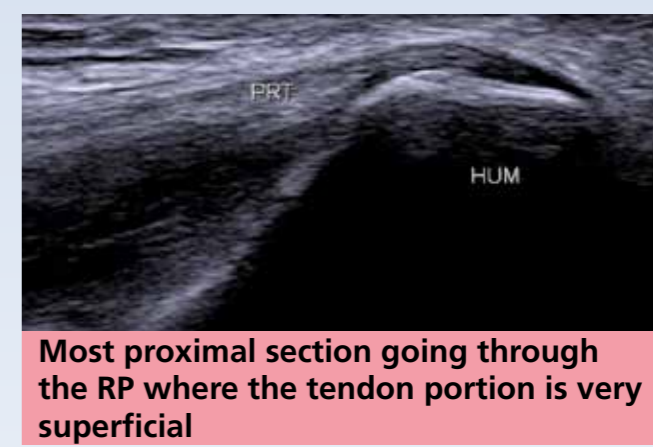
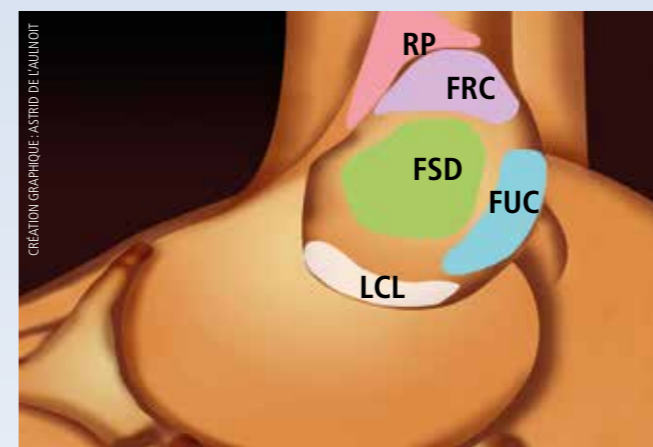
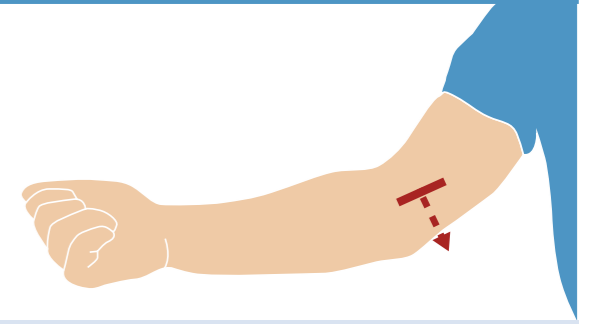
ANTERIOR LATERAL VIEW



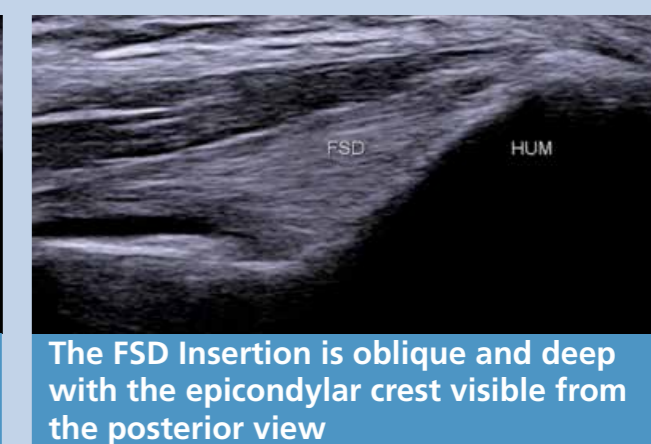
KEY SECTION: ANTERIOR LATERAL VIEWS



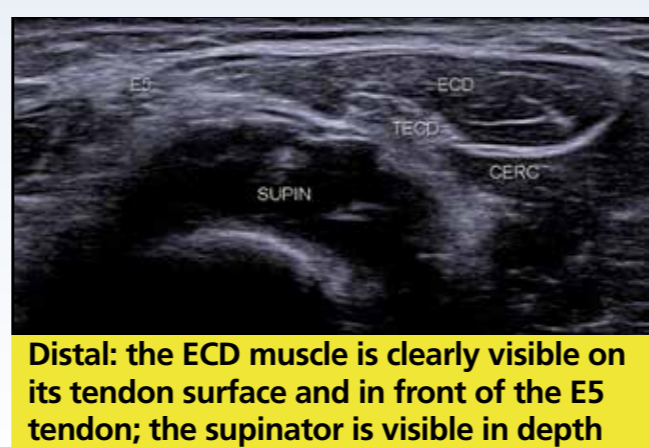
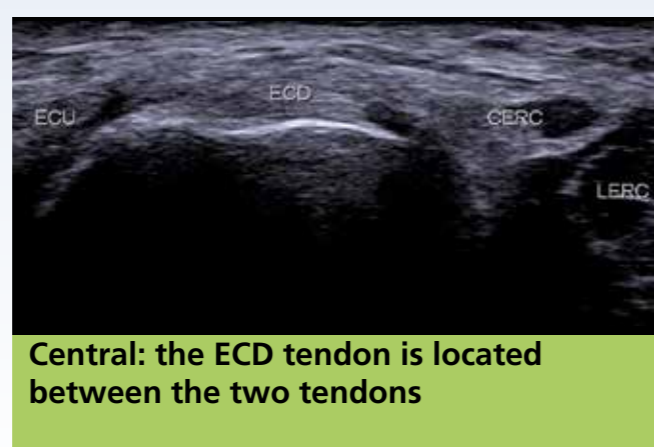
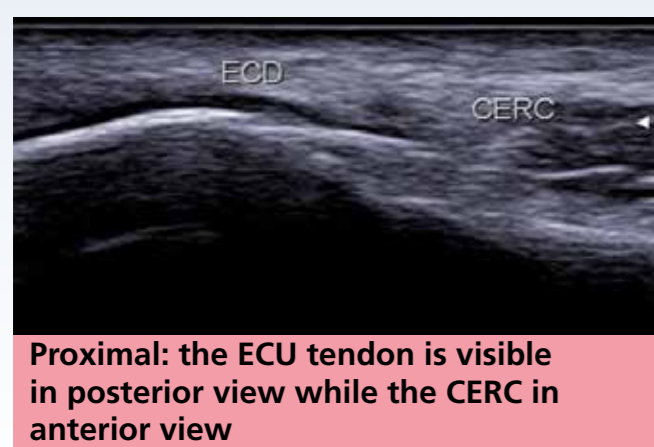
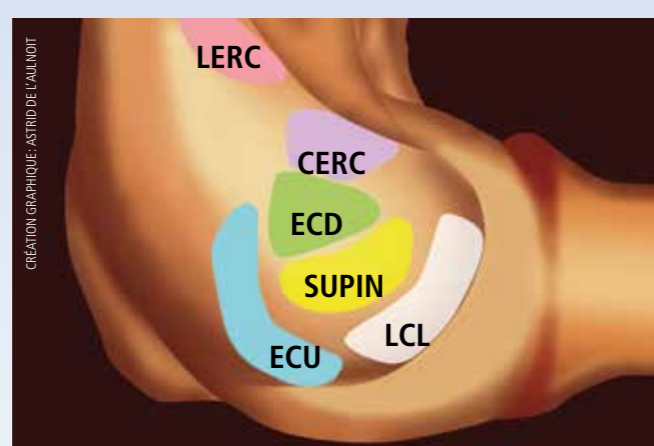
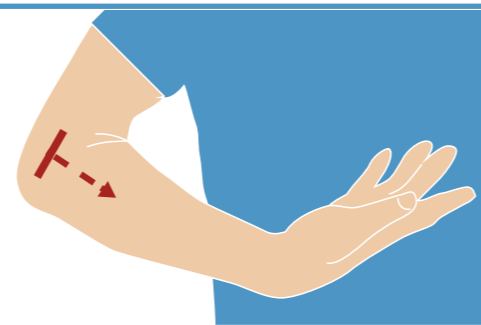
ANTERIOR MEDIAL VIEW



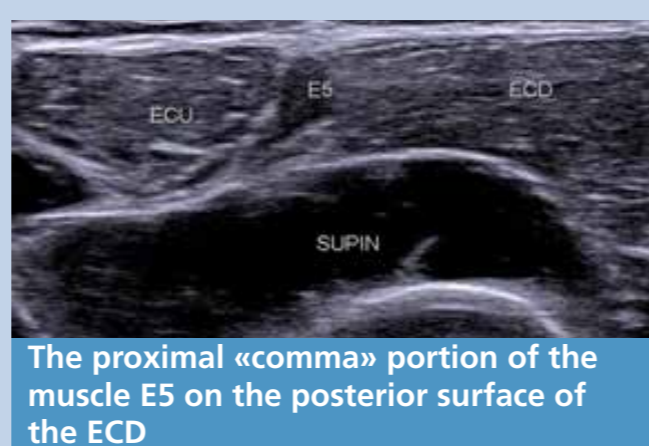
KEY SECTION: ANTERIOR MEDIAL VIEWS



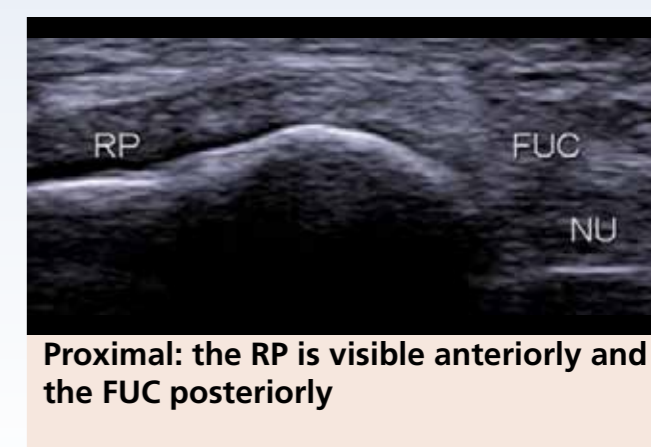
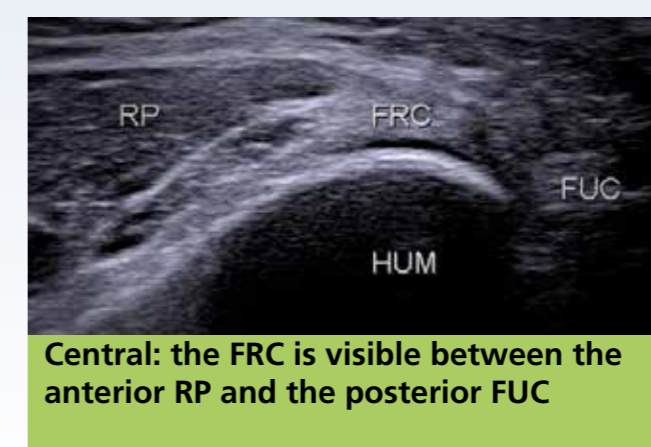
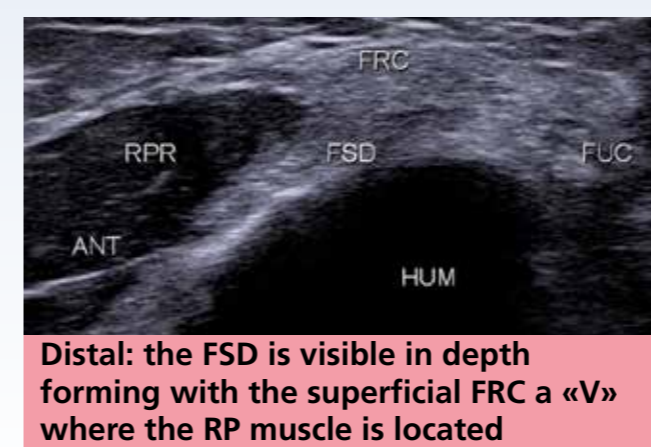
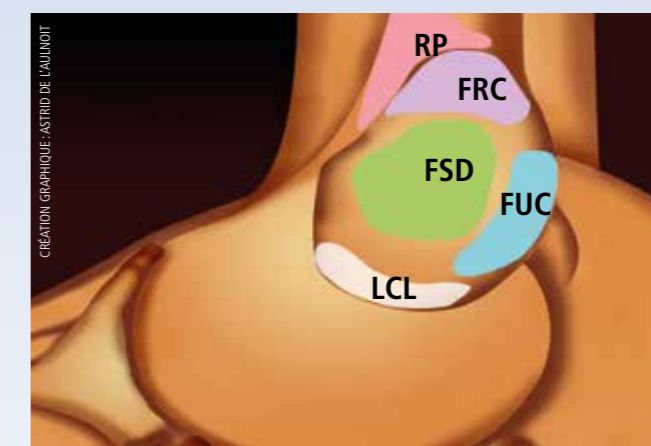
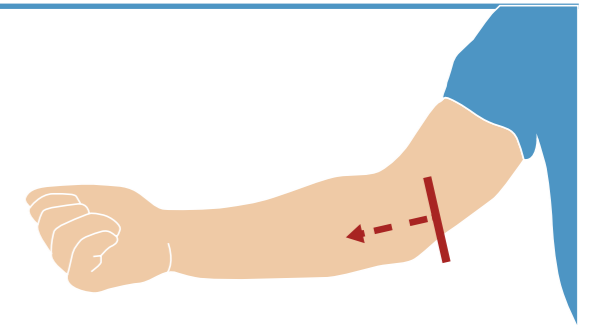
AXIAL LATERAL VIEW



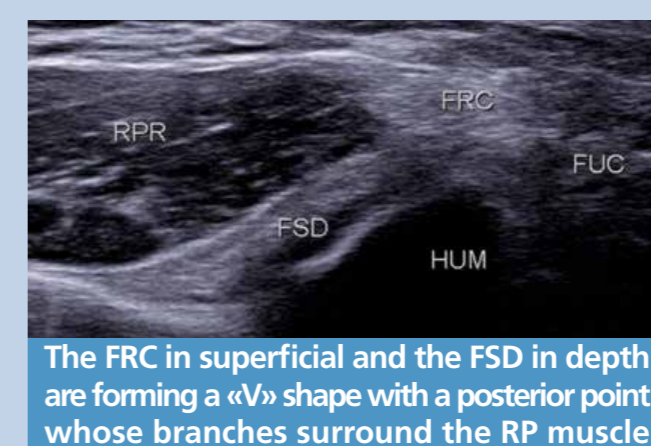
KEY SECTION: AXIAL LATERAL VIEWS



AXIAL MEDIAL VIEW



KEY SECTION: AXIAL MEDIAL VIEWS



For the detection of tendon insertions, the elbows must imperatively be flexed at 90° and supinated