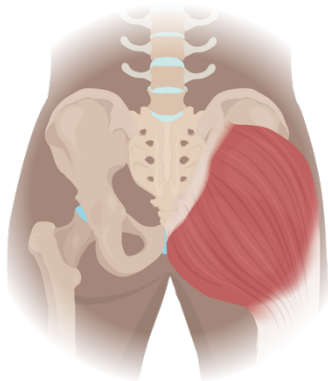


**TOPIC: MUSCLE NAMING**

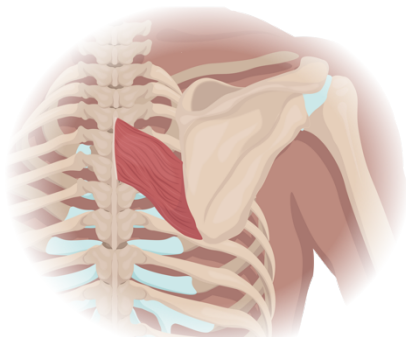
• Many factors influence muscle naming—recognizing them can help you identify and remember muscles.

- Body \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Muscle \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of Muscle Fibers
- Location of Attachments
- Number of Heads (origins)

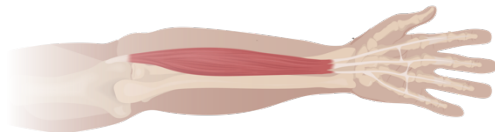
**Gluteus Maximus**



**Rhomboid Major**



**Extensor Digitorum Muscle**



**EXAMPLE:** The table below lists several muscles. Put a check in the box if the muscle’s name involves a particular naming convention.

Muscle	Body Region	Shape	Size	Muscle Action	Direction of Fibers	Location of Attachments	Number of Heads
Biceps Femoris Muscle							
Brachioradialis							
Transverse Abdominis							
Serratus Anterior Muscle							
Flexor Hallucis Brevis Muscle							

**TOPIC: MUSCLE NAMING**

**PRACTICE:** Based on the name, how does the fibularis brevis compare to the fibularis longus?

- a) The fibularis brevis muscle is relatively short while the fibularis longus is relatively long.
- b) The fibularis brevis muscle is flat while the fibularis longus is triangular.
- c) The fibularis brevis muscle is relatively slender while the fibularis longus is relatively wide.
- d) The fibularis brevis muscle has a pennate fascicle arrangement while the fibularis longus has a parallel fascicle arrangement.

**PRACTICE:** Based on the name, how would you expect the orbicularis oris muscle to be shaped?

- a) Triangular.
- b) Comb-like.
- c) Circular.
- d) Serrated.

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following muscle names does NOT provide information about the muscle's actions?

- a) Flexor pollicis brevis.
- b) Abductor digiti minimi.
- c) Transverse abdominis.
- d) Extensor carpi radialis longus.