Flexors of fingers, thumb and wrist:

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Action	Innervation
Flexor carpi ulnaris	Humeral head-Medial epicondyle of humerus. Ulnar head- olecranon and posterior border of ulna	Pisiform bone	Flexes and adducts the wrist	Ulnar nerve
Flexor carpi radialis	Medial epicondyle of humerus.	Base of second and third metacarpals	Flexes and abducts the wrist	Median nerve
Flexor digitorum superficialis	Humeral-**ulnar head**-Medial epicondyle of humerus and coracoid process. **Radial head**-oblique head of radius	Attach to the palmar surfaces of the middle phalanx of the index, middle, ring and little fingers	Flexes the proximal IPJ of the index, middle, ring and little fingers and also flexes the MCP joints of the same fingers and the wrist.	Median nerve
Flexor digitorum profundus	Anterior and medial surfaces of the ulna and anterior medial half of interosseous membrane	Attach to the palmar surfaces of the distal phalanx of the index, middle, ring and little fingers	Flexes the distal IPJ of the index, middle, ring and little fingers and also flexes the MCP joints of the same fingers and the wrist.	Lateral half by median nerve and medial half by ulnar nerve
Flexor pollicis longus	Anterior surface of radius and radial half of interosseous membrane	Palmar surface of base of distal phalanx of thumb	Flexes the IPJ of the thumb, can also flex MCP joint of the thumb.	Median nerve

Table 1.3: Origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the flexors of fingers, thumb and wrist.

Acknowledgement: Drake RL, Vogl W and Mitchell AWM. Grey's anatomy for students, 2nd Edition, London UK, Elseveir Churchill Livingstone publication; 2007: 697