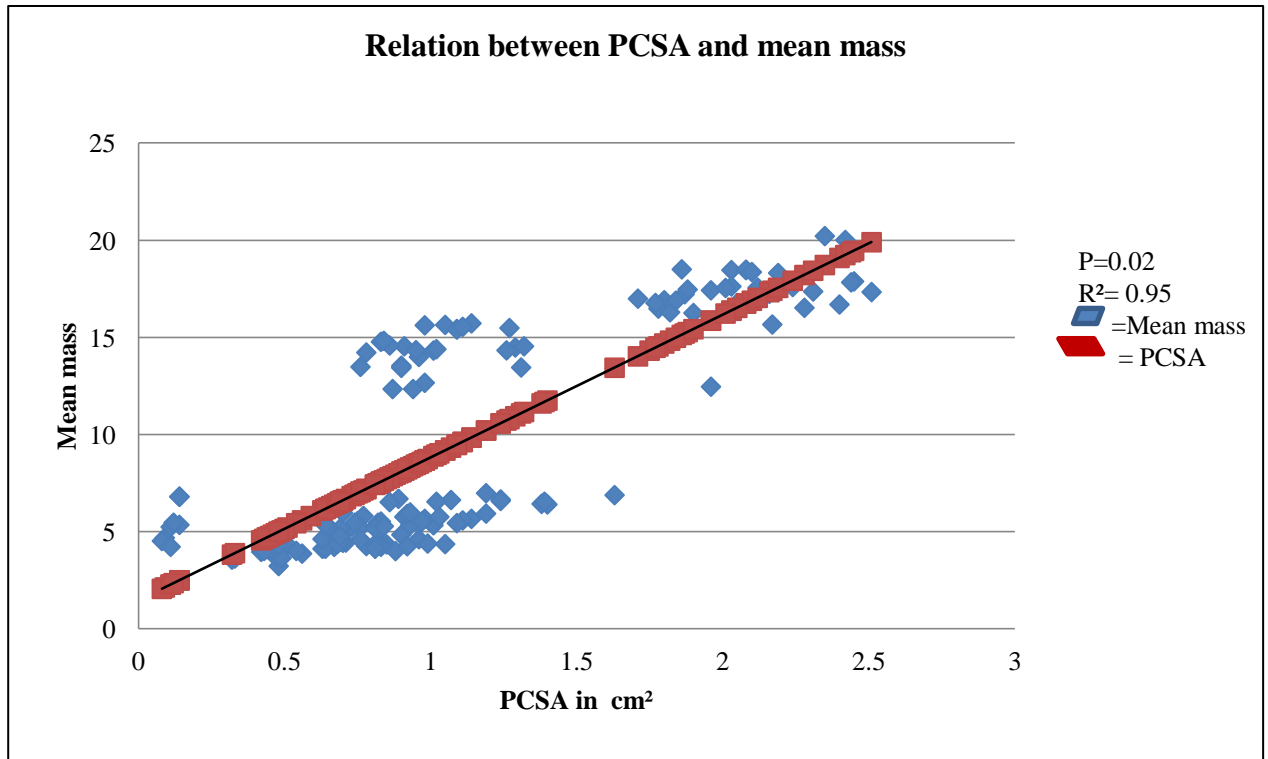
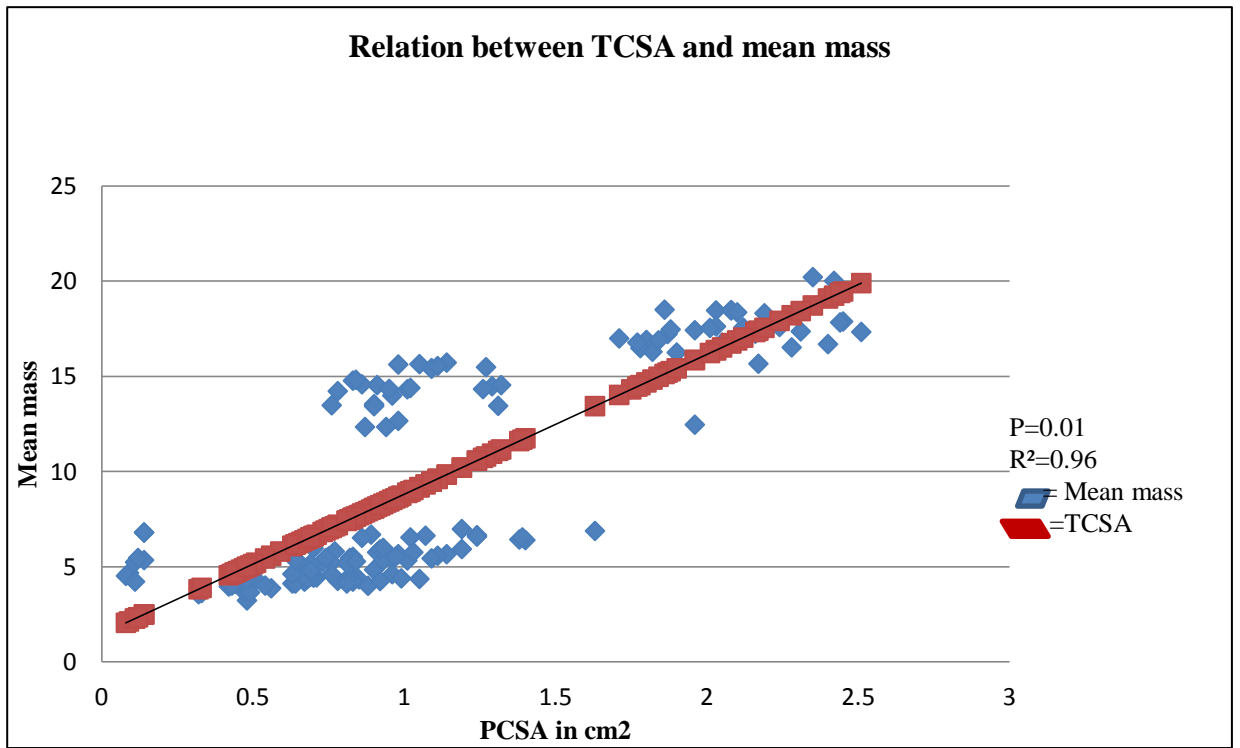


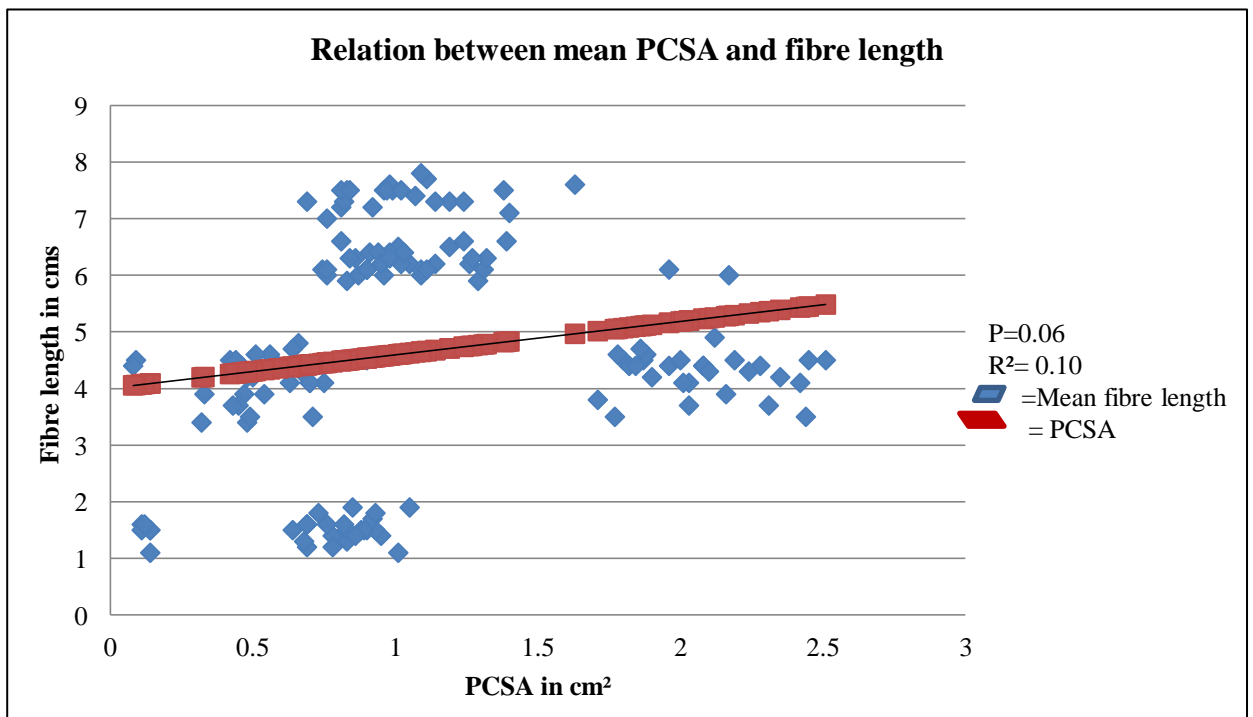
**Figure 3.1:** The graph showing the Physiological Cross-sectional Area of different flexor muscles.



**Figure 3.2:** The graph showing the relationship between the Physiological Cross-sectional Area and mean mass of different flexor muscles.



**Figure 3.3:** The graph showing the relationship between the Tendon Cross-sectional Area and mean mass of different flexor muscles.



**Figure 3.4:** The graph showing the relationship between the mean fibre length and Physiological Cross-sectional Area of different flexor muscles.

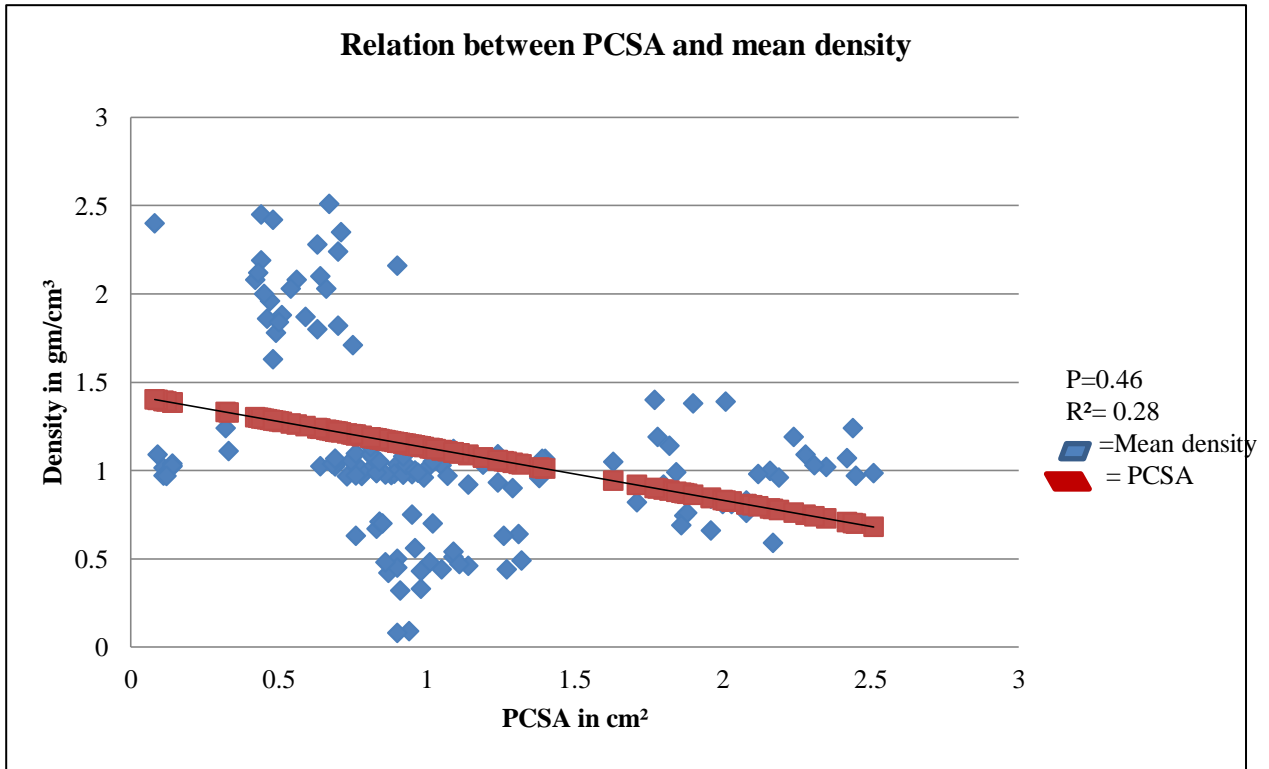


Figure 3.5: The graph shows the relationship between Physiological Cross-sectional Area and mean density.

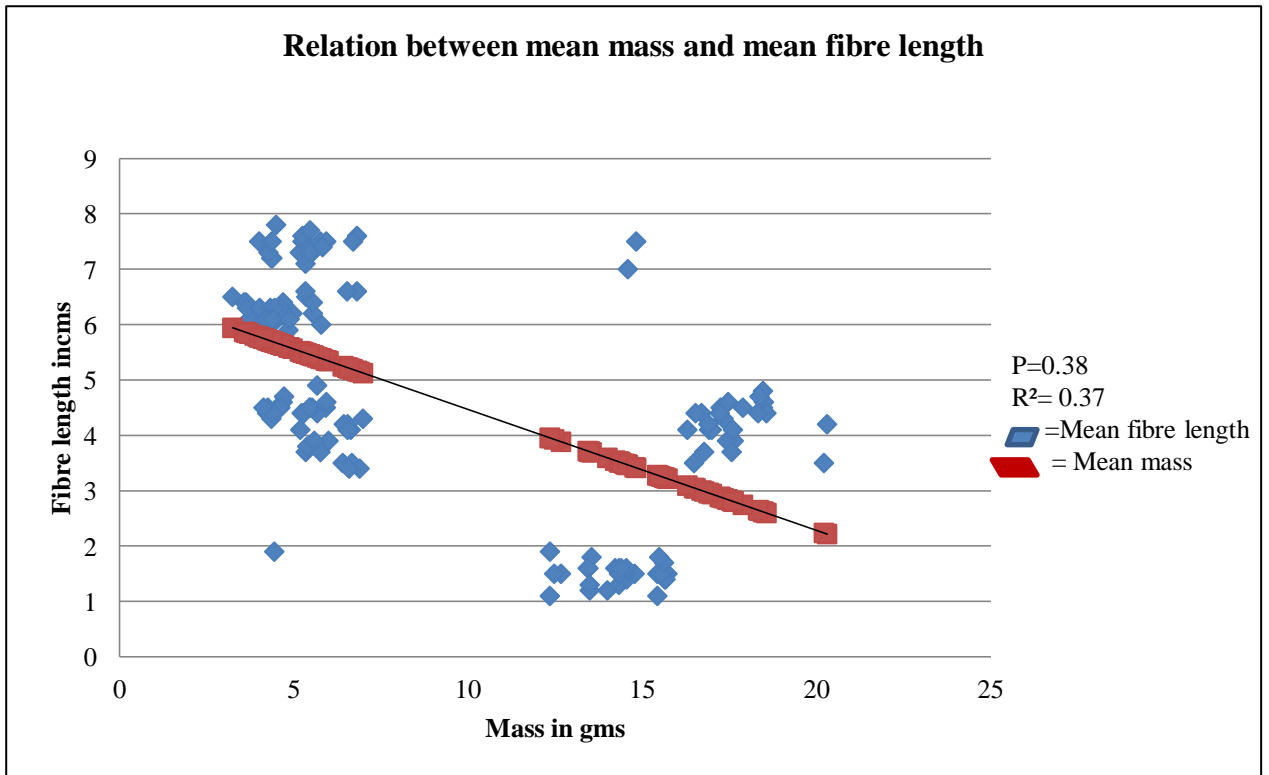
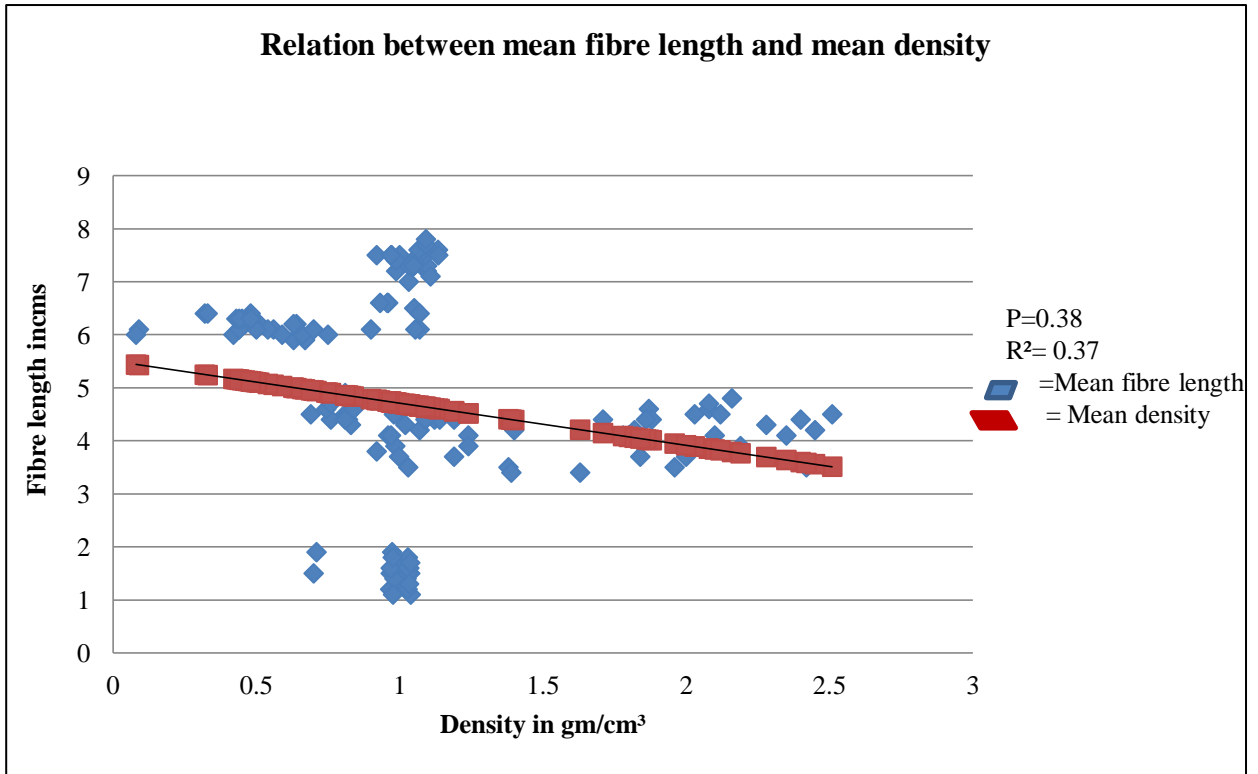
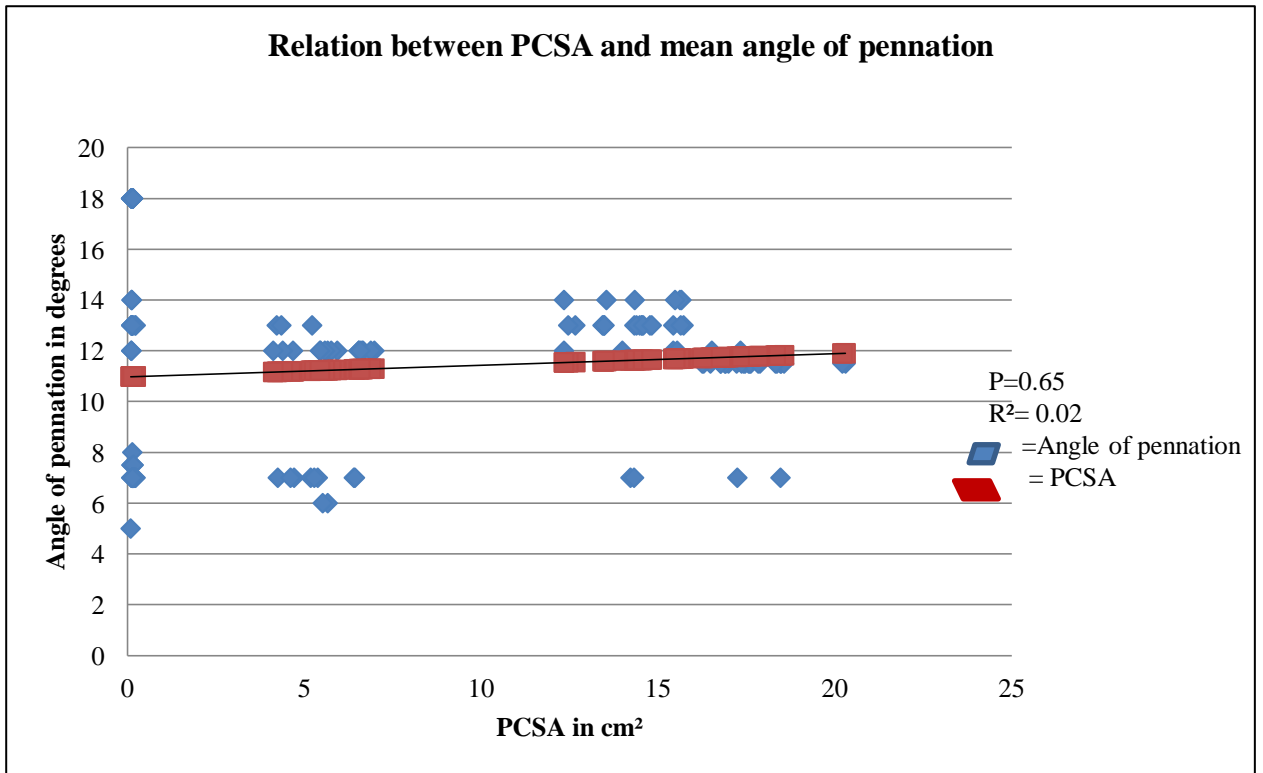


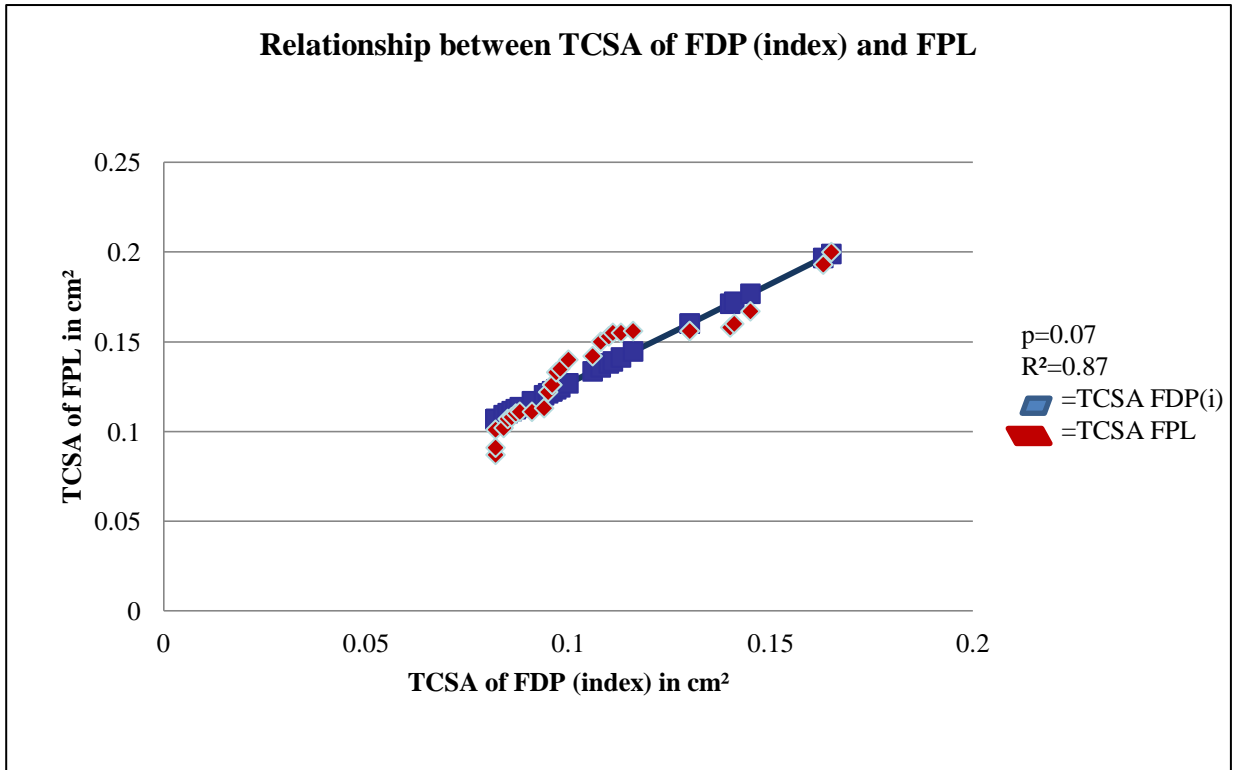
Figure 3.6: The graph showing the relationship between the mean mass and mean fibre length.



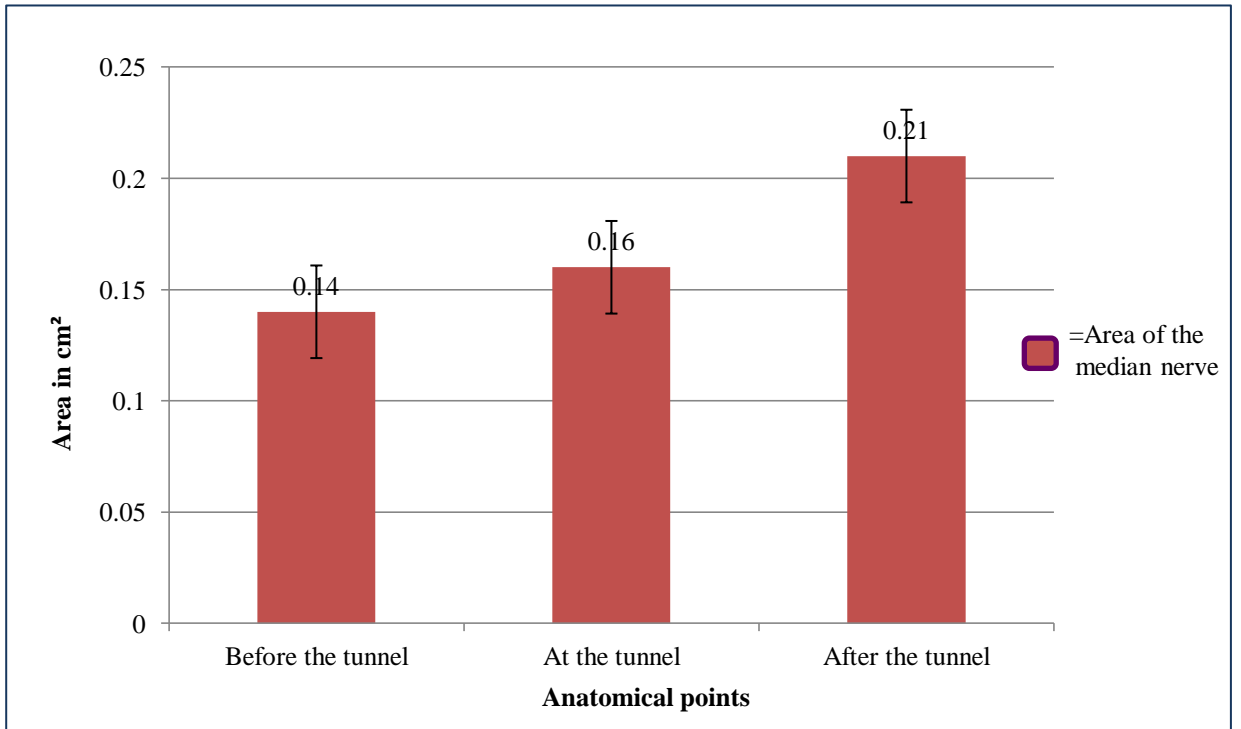
**Figure 3.7:** The graph showing the relationship between the mean fibre length and mean density.



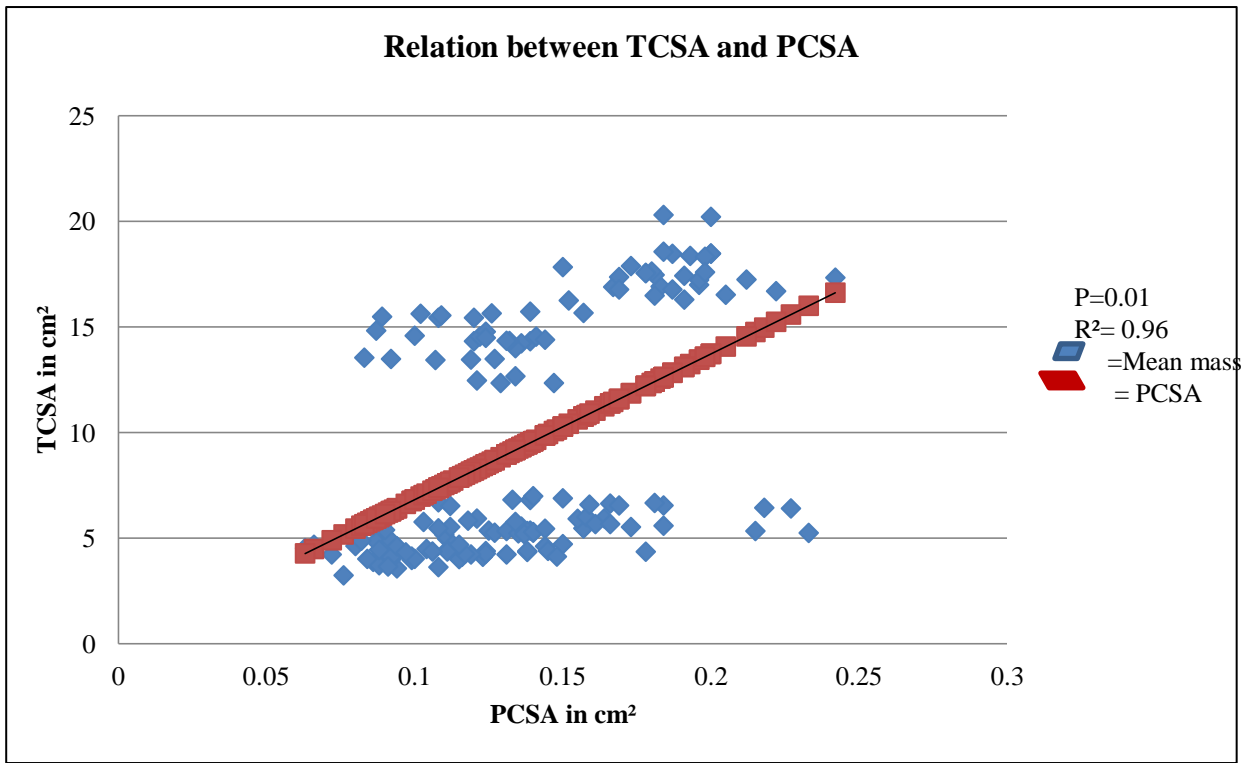
**Figure 3.8:** The graph shows the relationship between PCSA and angle of pennation of different flexor muscles.



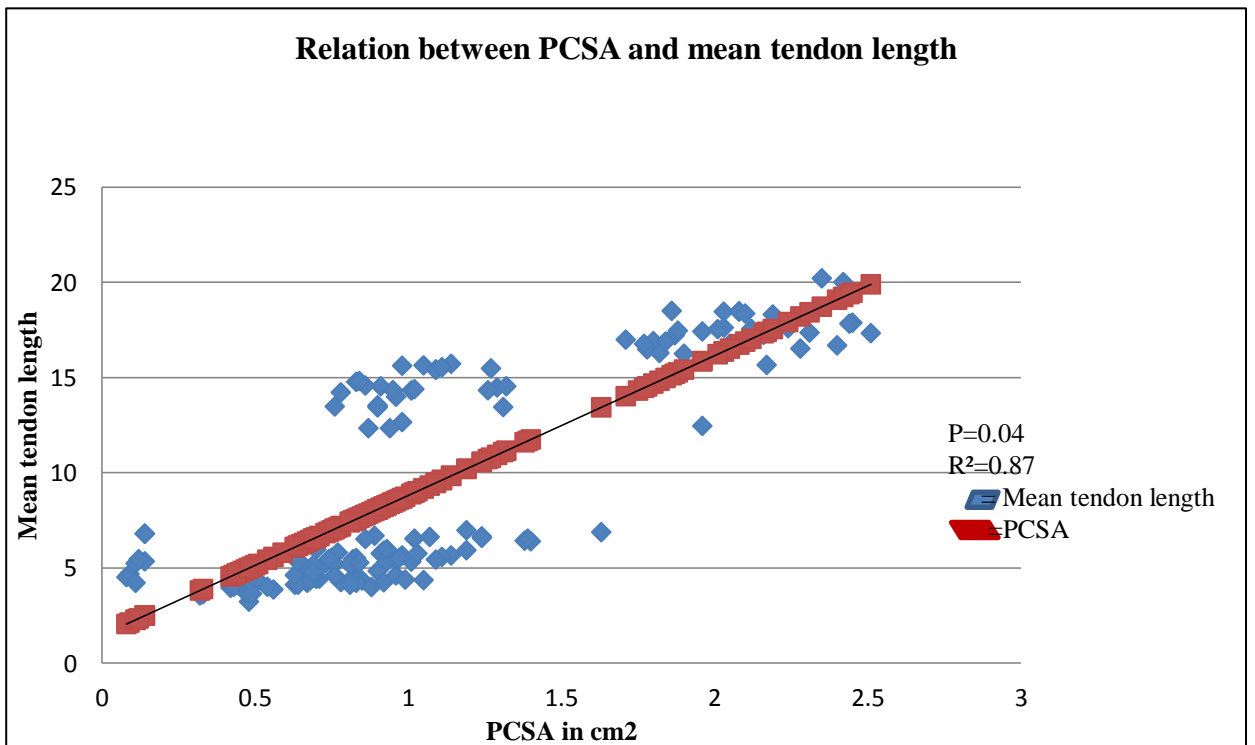
**Figure 3.9:** The graph shows the relationship the area of FDP (index) and FPL at the carpal tunnel.



**Figure 3.10:** The graph shows the mean cross-sectional area of the median nerve before, at and after the carpal tunnel.

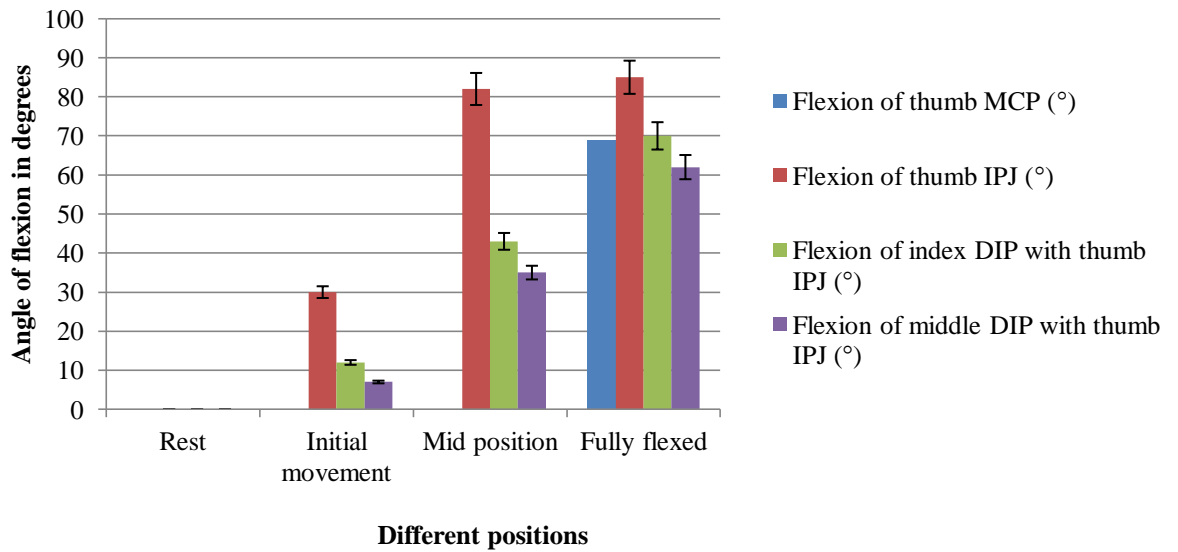


**Figure 3.11:** The graph showing the relationship between the Tendon Cross-sectional Area and Physiological Cross-sectional Area of different flexor muscles.



**Figure 3.12:** The graph showing the relationship between the mean tendon lengths and Physiological Cross-sectional Area of different flexor muscles.

### Angle of flexion of the IPJ, MCPJ of the thumb and the dependent fingers for volunteer 1



**Figure 3.24:** The graph shows the angle of flexion of the thumb (at the IPJ and MCP) and DIP of the dependent fingers at different stages for volunteer 1.