

Method for determining angle of torsion of the tubular humerus is based on the visual detection of such anatomical landmarks as the lateral and medial epicondyles, located on the distal segment of the bone, as well as the lesser and greater tubercles and the head of the humerus - on its proximal segment on the bone being examined, and reconstruction on the bone of a horizontal line connecting both epicondyles to each other and to the midline of the humeral head, the angle of intersection of which between them represents the angle of torsion of the bone. Wherein, an axial radiograph or skiagram of the patient's bone is used, on which a horizontal line is drawn connecting the centers of the outlines of both tubercles. A line is drawn through the point of intersection of the anterior margin of the lesser tubercle and the point of intersection of the posterior margin of the greater tubercle with the spherical contour of the humeral head, connecting these points of intersection. The midpoint of the line between the anterior margin of the lesser tubercle and the posterior margin of the greater tubercle is determined, and a perpendicular line is drawn from this midpoint so that it intersects the horizontal line connecting the two epicondyles, and this perpendicular line represents the midline of the humeral head.