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Category:American non-fiction books Category:Valve Corporation Category:1994 non-fiction booksQ: What kind of auxiliary muscle have the hands for? The hands have what kind of muscle? I mean the ones which are used to manipulate objects, not the ones which use the forearm. A: All muscles of the hand originate in the forearm. All muscles of the hand insert to bones of the wrist, forearm, or shoulder. All muscles of the hand are activated by nerves that run into the wrist, forearm, or shoulder. So, it's not the muscles of the hand per se that can work independently of the bones that they attach to, but the nerves that activate them. The muscles of the hand can still be thought of as a bunch of muscles though, as the muscles work in concert with the bones to move the hand and are responsible for the individual motions of the fingers. Slight OT: I recently came across this article about nerve muscles and it appears the nerves that run through the arm are just as important in nerve muscles as they are for voluntary muscles. The central nervous system (CNS) – which includes the brain and spinal cord – forms the central nervous system. It regulates the normal functions of the body and controls all involuntary (autonomic) processes, including the heart, blood, and muscles of the digestive system. A: I am going to focus on the deep muscles in the hand, as you specify the 'things that manipulate objects'. All muscles in the hand originate at the base of the forearm. Most go to the knuckles (fingers), the ones that don't to the palm, the whole hand (e.g. the muscles that wrap around the arm), or to other bones in the hand (e.g. the wrist). Most muscles in the hand insert to bones in the wrist, forearm or shoulder. The tendons in the fingers are over the muscles in the finger: There are three types of tendons in the fingers: the superficial, the middle, and the deep tendon. Each one is responsible for the direction in which a specific finger moves. The superficial tendon allows a finger to bend or flex, while the middle tendon provides power and stability in a finger's extension. The deep tendon controls the extension and contraction of a finger. See Figure 1: 2d92ce491b