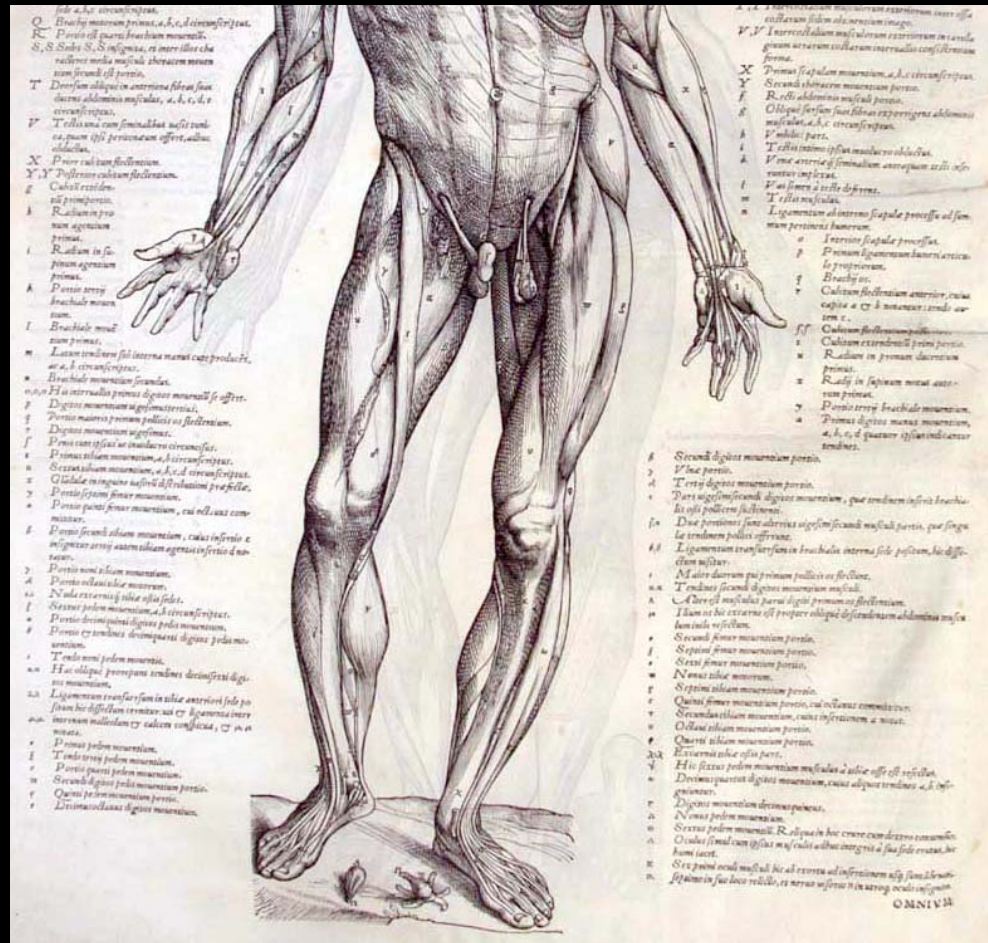


G28: Anterior and Medial Thigh



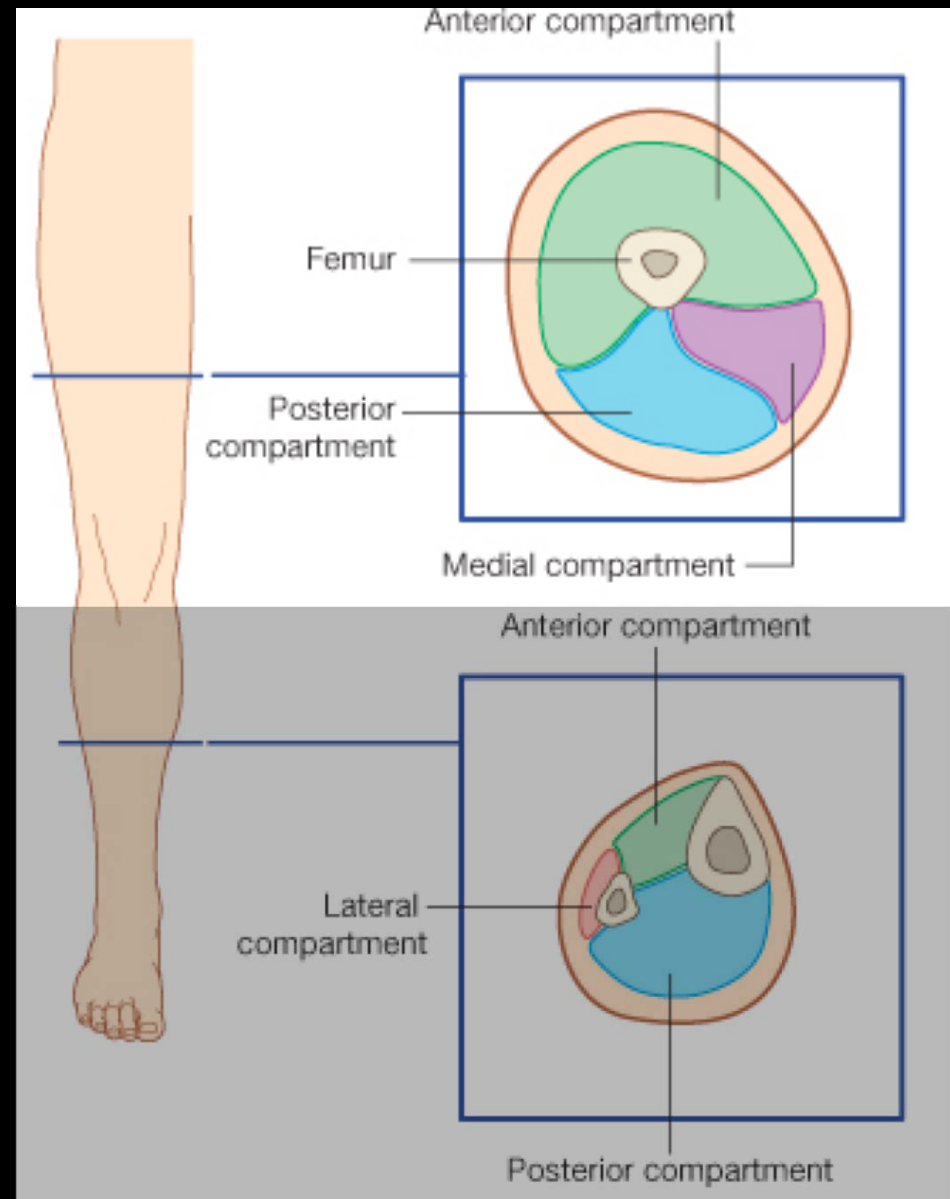
Syllabus - Pg. 24

1) Fascia of the thigh

Superficial fascia

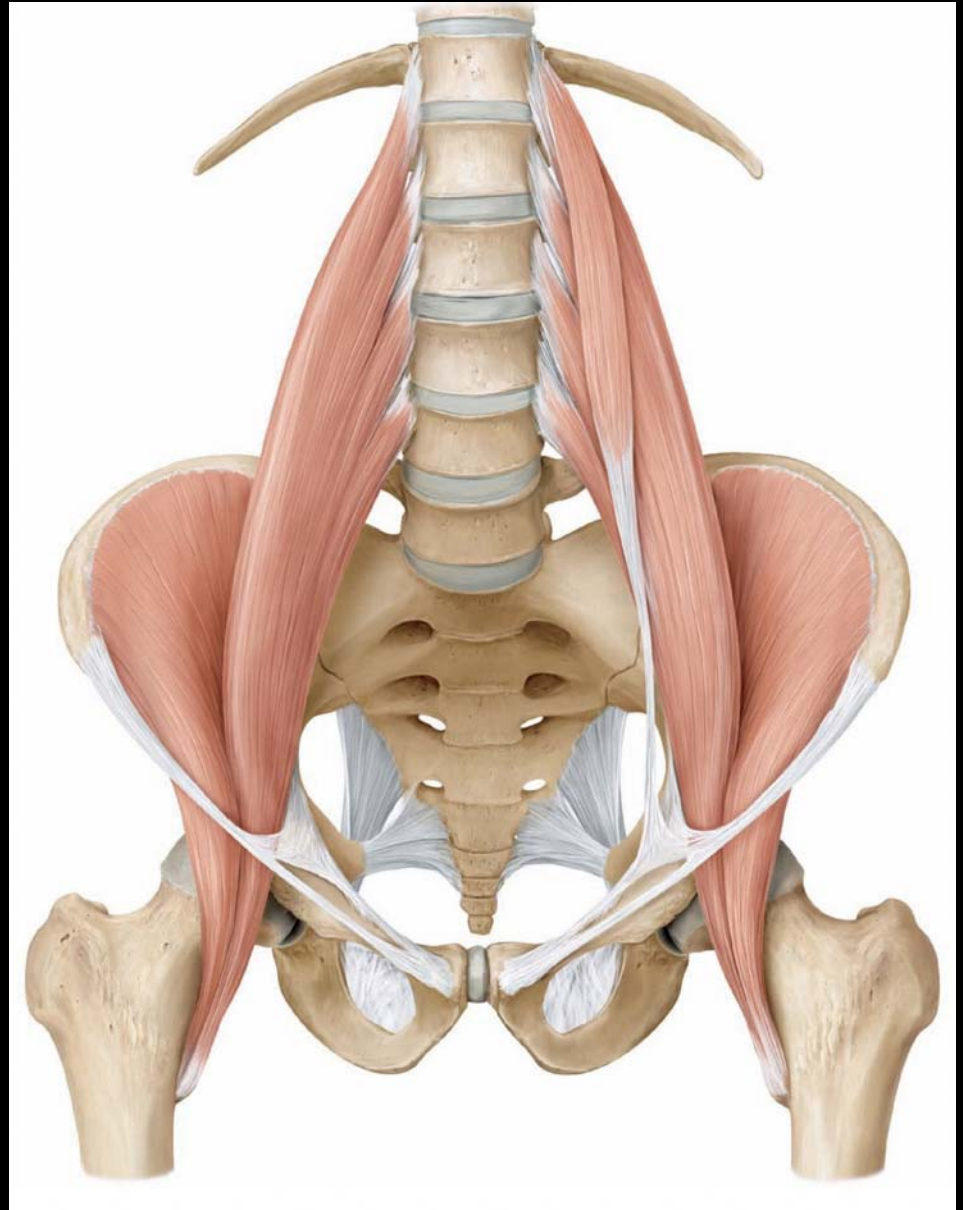
Deep Fascia

- Thigh - Fascia lata
 - Anterior
 - Medial
 - Posterior



2) Muscles of the Anterior thigh

Iliopsoas m.



2) Muscles of the Anterior thigh

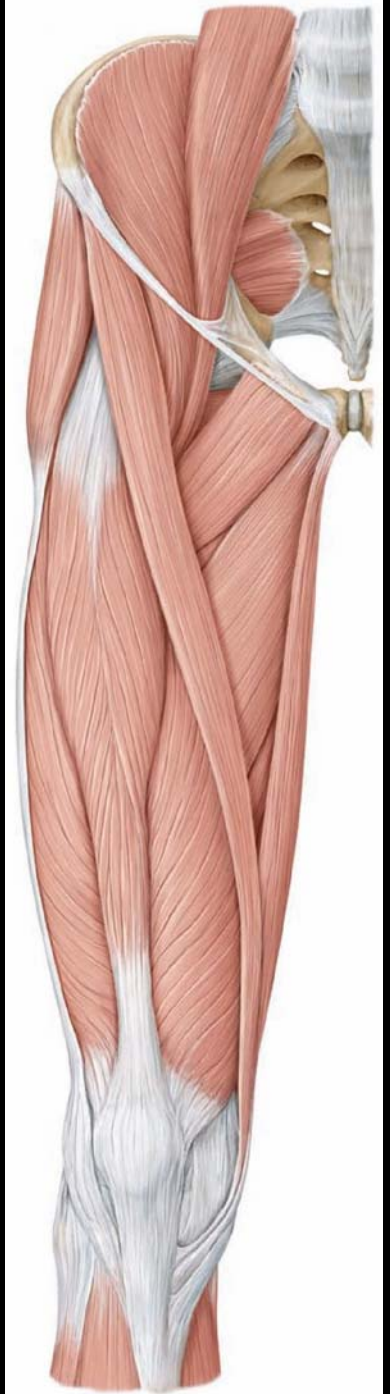
Tensor fascia latae m.



2) Muscles of the Anterior thigh

Anterior thigh mm.

- Sartorius
- Quadriceps femoris



2) Muscles of the Anterior thigh

Anterior thigh mm.

- Sartorius
- Quadriceps femoris

Common muscles - Quads

Common attachment - Tibial tuberosity

Common action - Extension of knee

Common Innervation - Femoral n. (L2-L4)

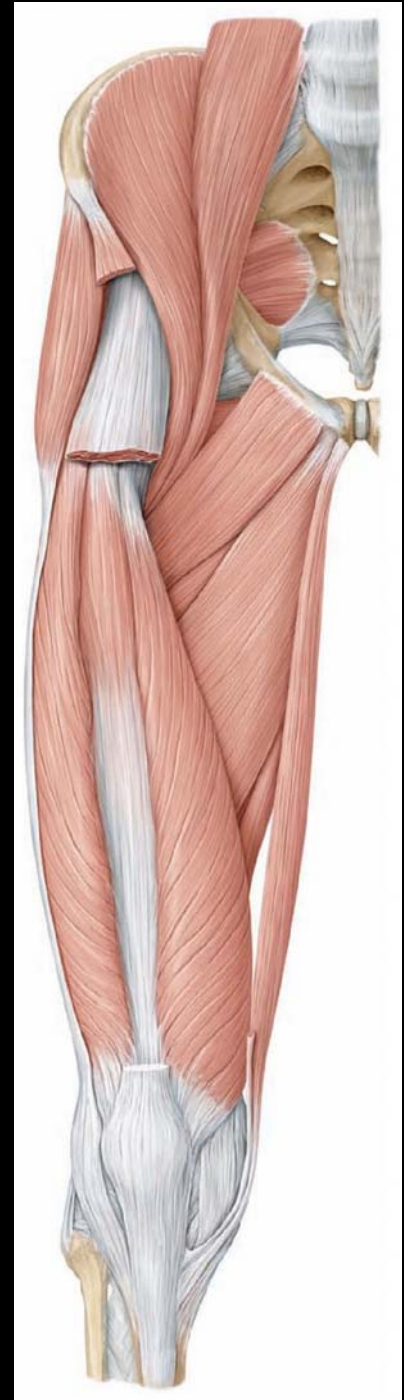
Common blood supply - Femoral a.



2) Muscles of the Medial thigh

Medial thigh mm.

- Gracilis
- Adductors



2) Muscles of the Medial thigh

Medial thigh mm.

- Gracilis
- Adductors

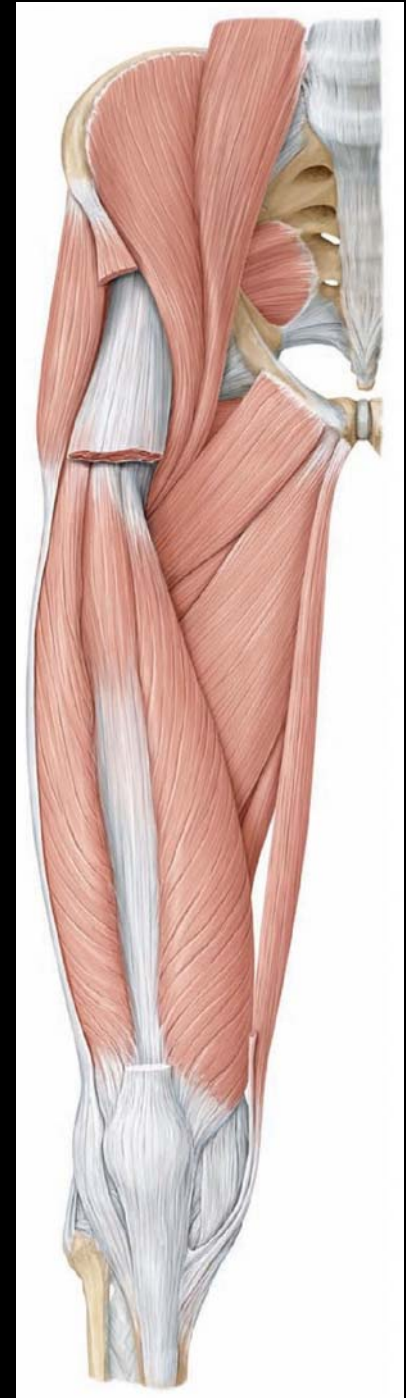
Common muscles - Adductors

Common attachment - Linea aspera

Common action - Adduction of hip

Common Innervation - Obturator n. (L2-L4)

Common blood supply - Obturator a.



2) Muscles of the Medial thigh

Adductor magnus m.



2) Muscles of the Medial thigh

Adductor magnus m.



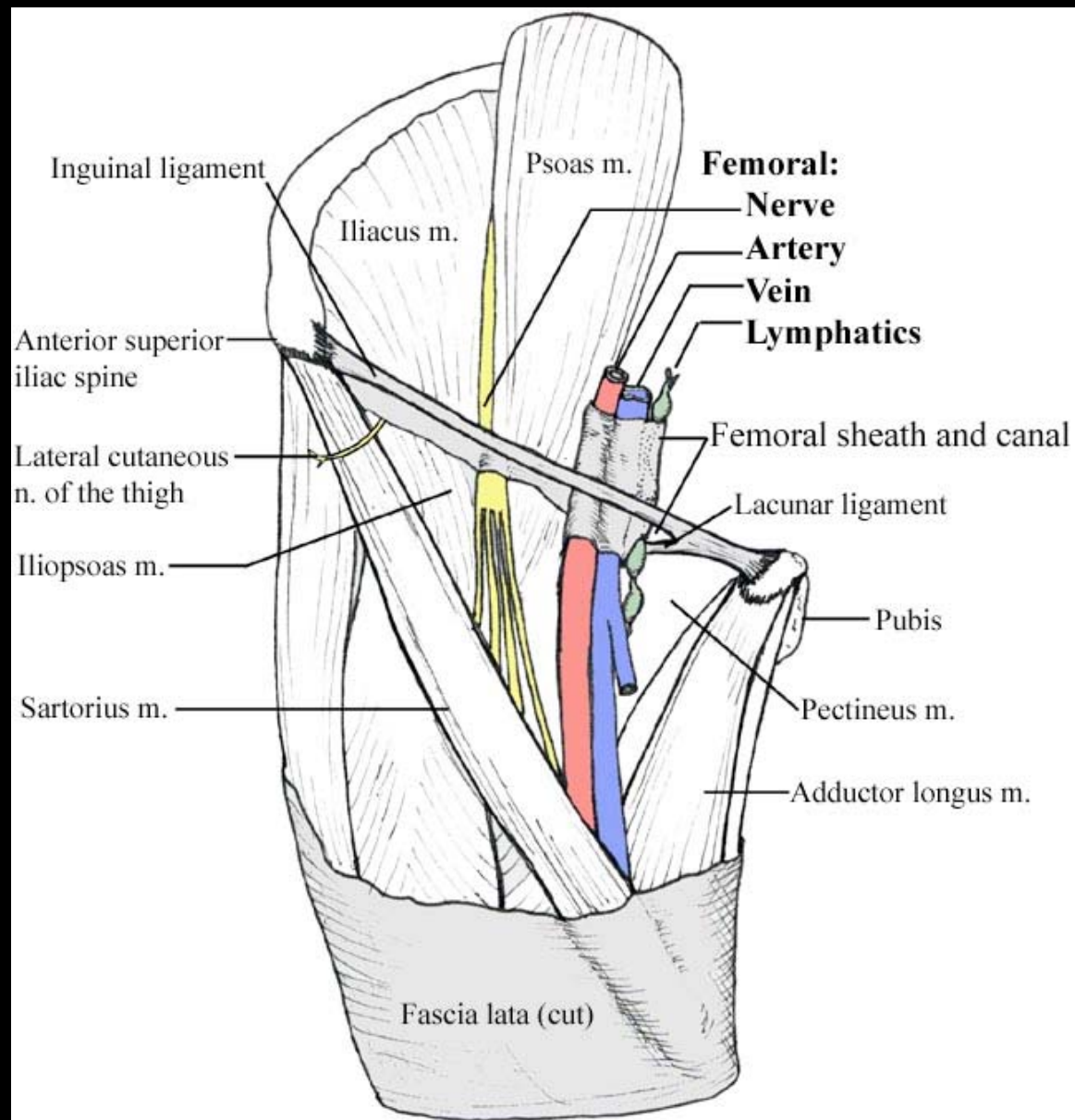
2) Muscles of the Medial thigh

Adductor magnus m.

- Adductor tubercle
- Adductor division
- Hamstring division



2) Lumbar plexus - thigh

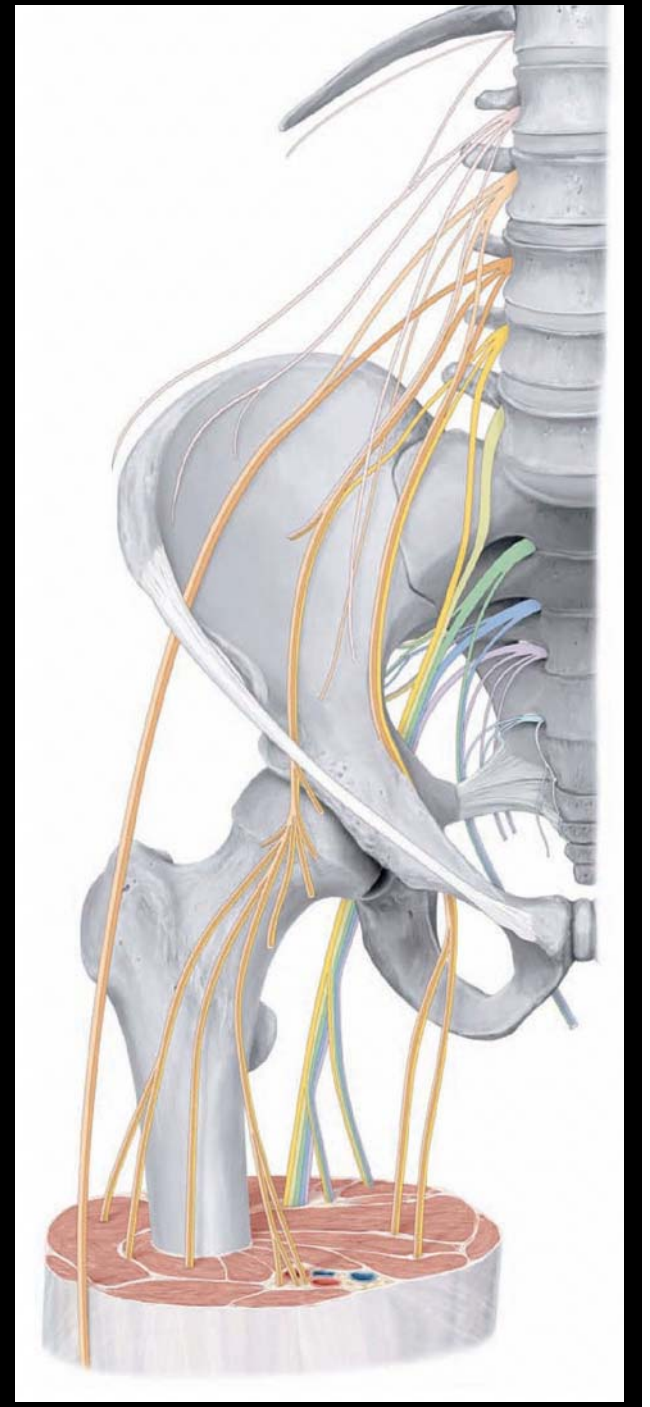


2) Lumbar plexus - thigh

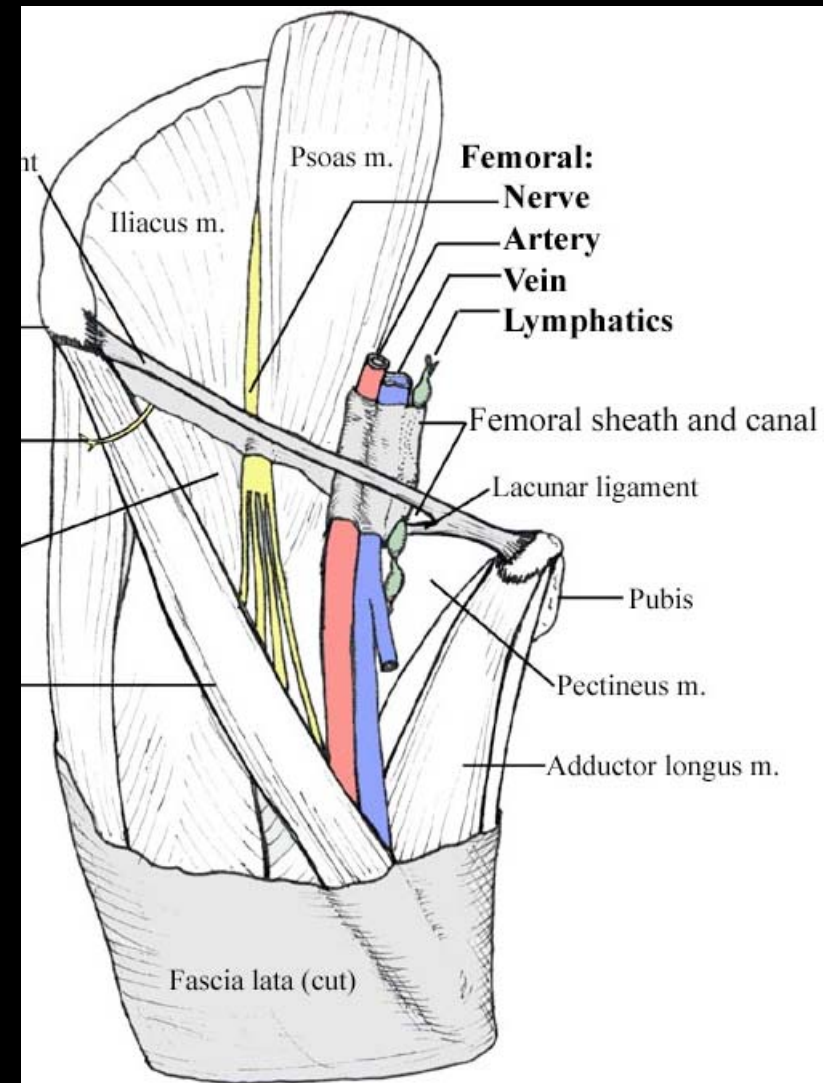
Femoral n.

Obturator n.

Tibial n.



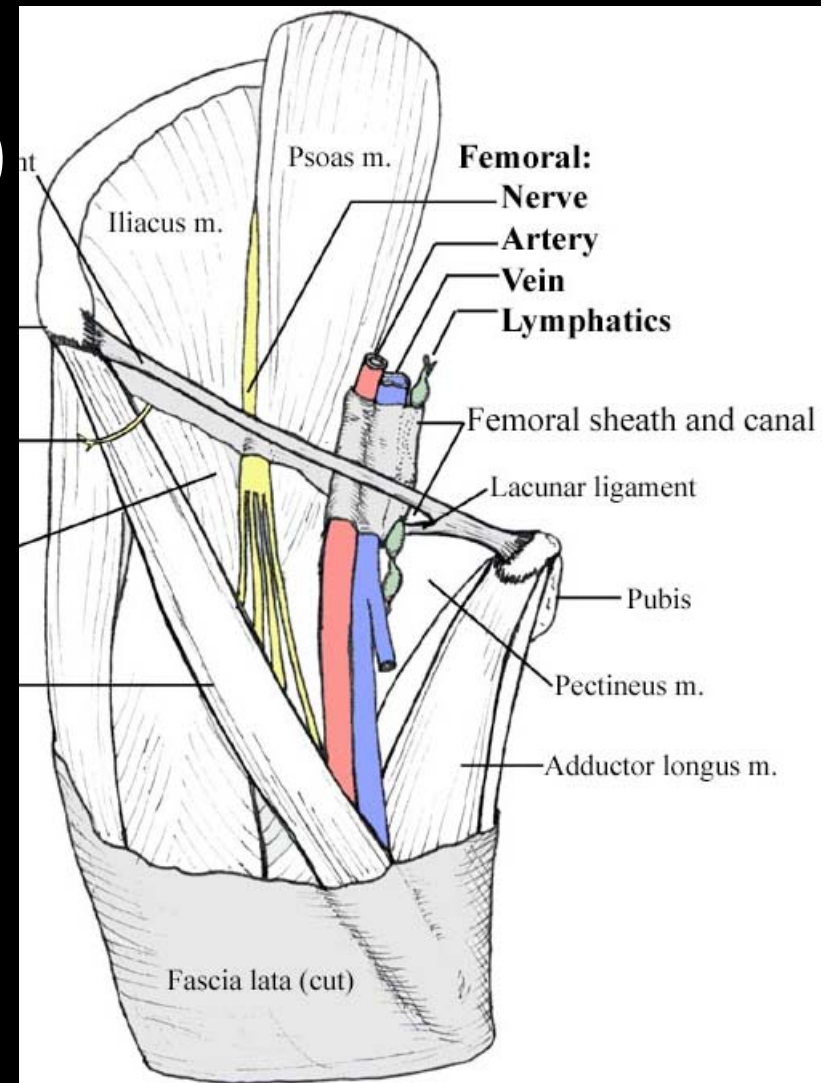
Femoral triangle



2) Vascularization

Femoral triangle (Lat-Med)

- N: Femoral Nerve
- A: Femoral Artery
- V: Femoral Vein
- L: Lymphatics



2) Vascularization

Femoral artery

- Deep artery of thigh

Popliteal artery



2) Vascularization

Femoral artery

- Deep artery of thigh
 - Medial circumflex
 - Lateral circumflex



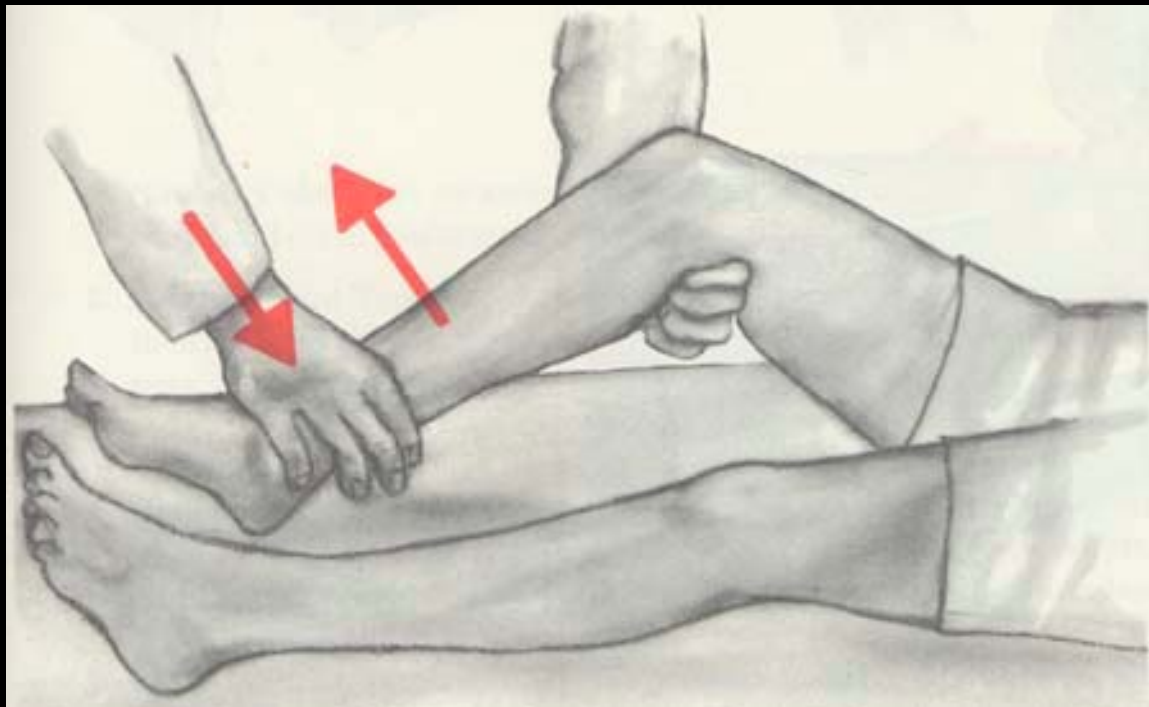
2) Vascularization

Deep veins - Femoral

Superficial veins - Great saphenous



During a physical examination you test muscles of the lower limb (focus on right lower limb). You place the patient's legs so that the right knee is bent with the foot resting on the floor. Which muscle group are you testing when you instruct your patient to straighten his leg against resistance?



Striking the patellar tendon with a hammer just below the patella stretches the quadriceps tendon and causing the knee jerk reflex.

What spinal cord levels are you testing?



Figure a illustrates the seven classic positions of the lower limbs at various stages during a complete cycle of a walking gait (focus is on the right limb). The seven boxes in Figure b correlate with the seven stages of a gait in Figure a. The **horizontal lines** with-in the boxes of Figure b demonstrate time frames of consistent significant muscular activity.

Identify the muscle(s) contracting.

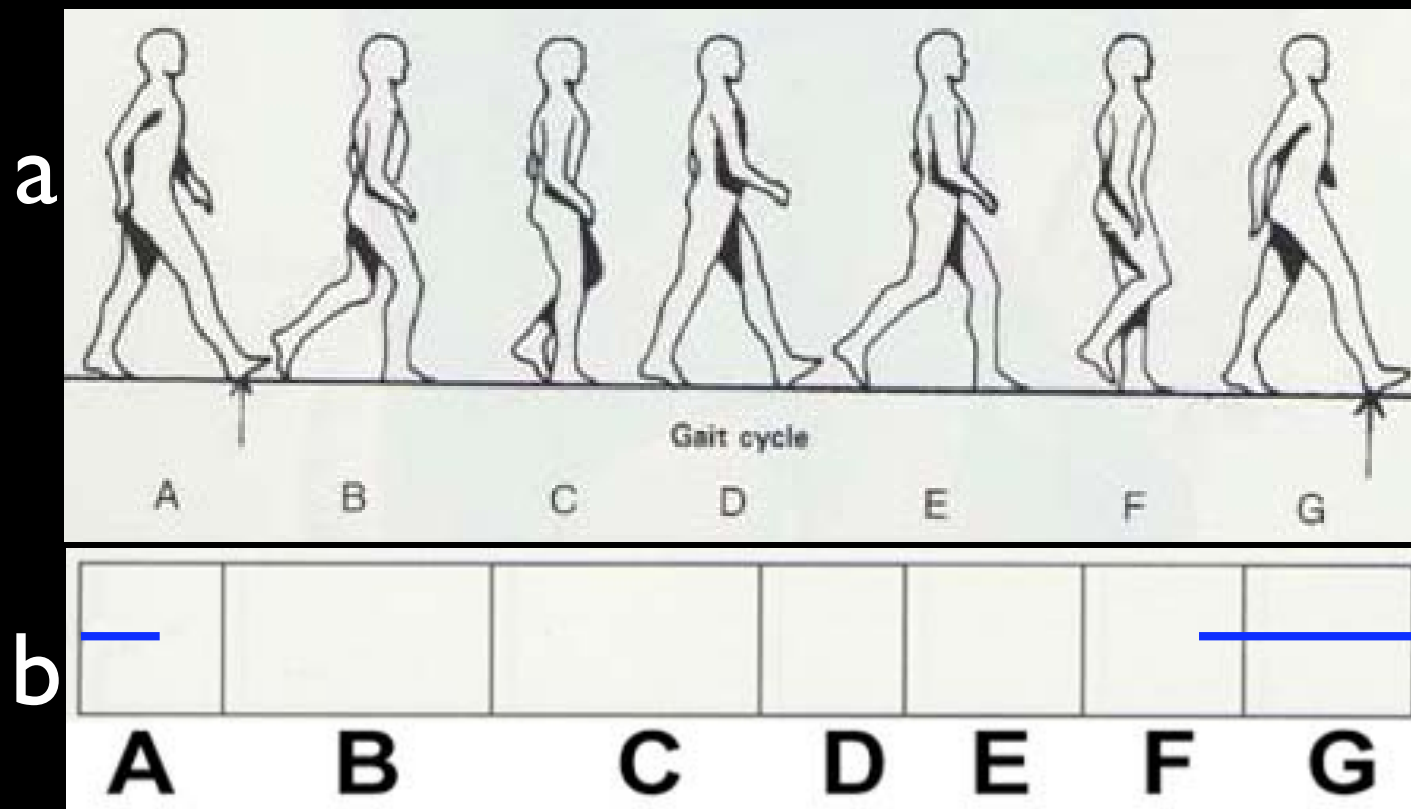


Figure a illustrates the seven classic positions of the lower limbs at various stages during a complete cycle of a walking gait (focus is on the right limb). The seven boxes in Figure b correlate with the seven stages of a gait in Figure a. The **horizontal lines** with-in the boxes of Figure b demonstrate time frames of consistent significant muscular activity.

Identify the muscle(s) contracting.

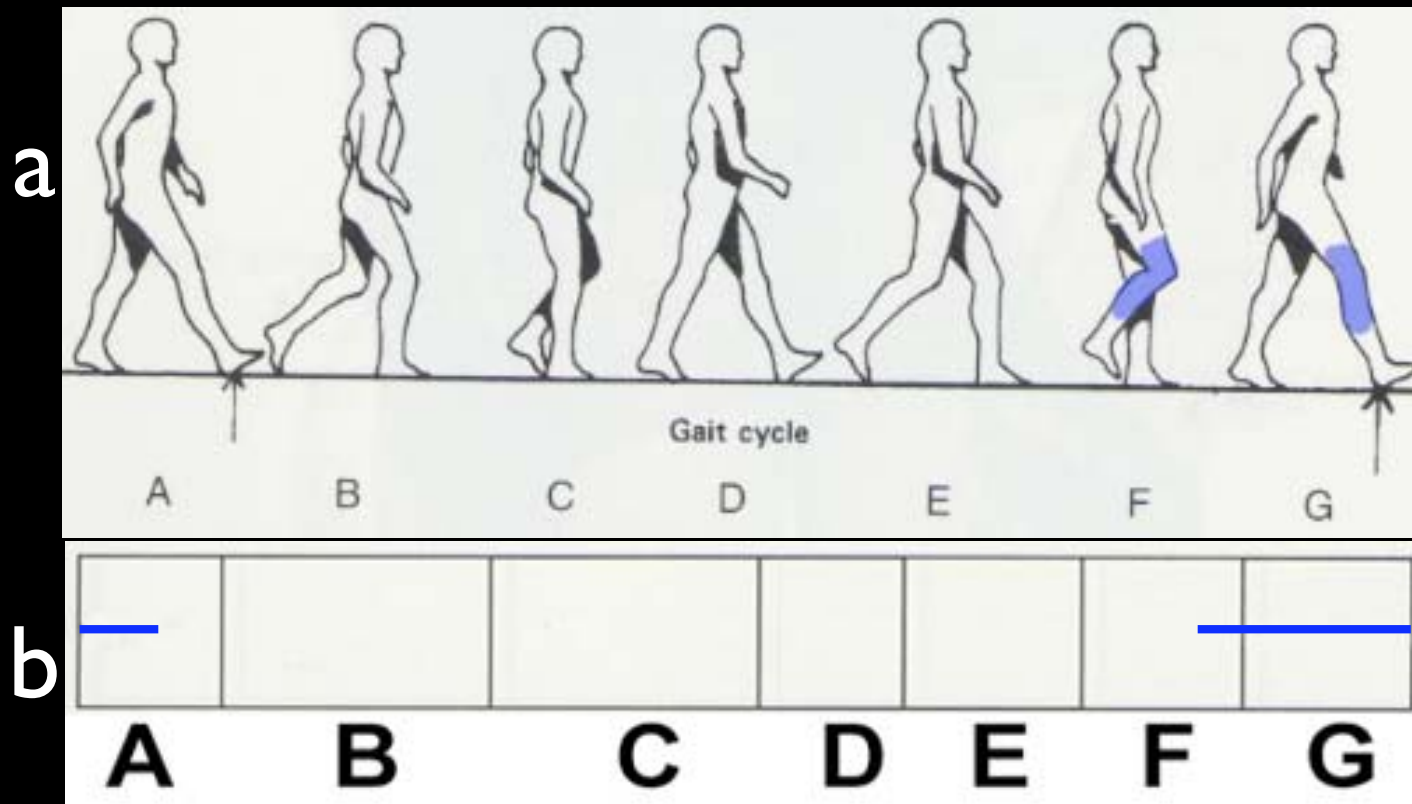


Figure a illustrates the seven classic positions of the lower limbs at various stages during a complete cycle of a walking gait (focus is on the right limb). The seven boxes in Figure b correlate with the seven stages of a gait in Figure a. The **horizontal lines** with-in the boxes of Figure b demonstrate time frames of consistent significant muscular activity.

Identify the muscle(s) contracting.

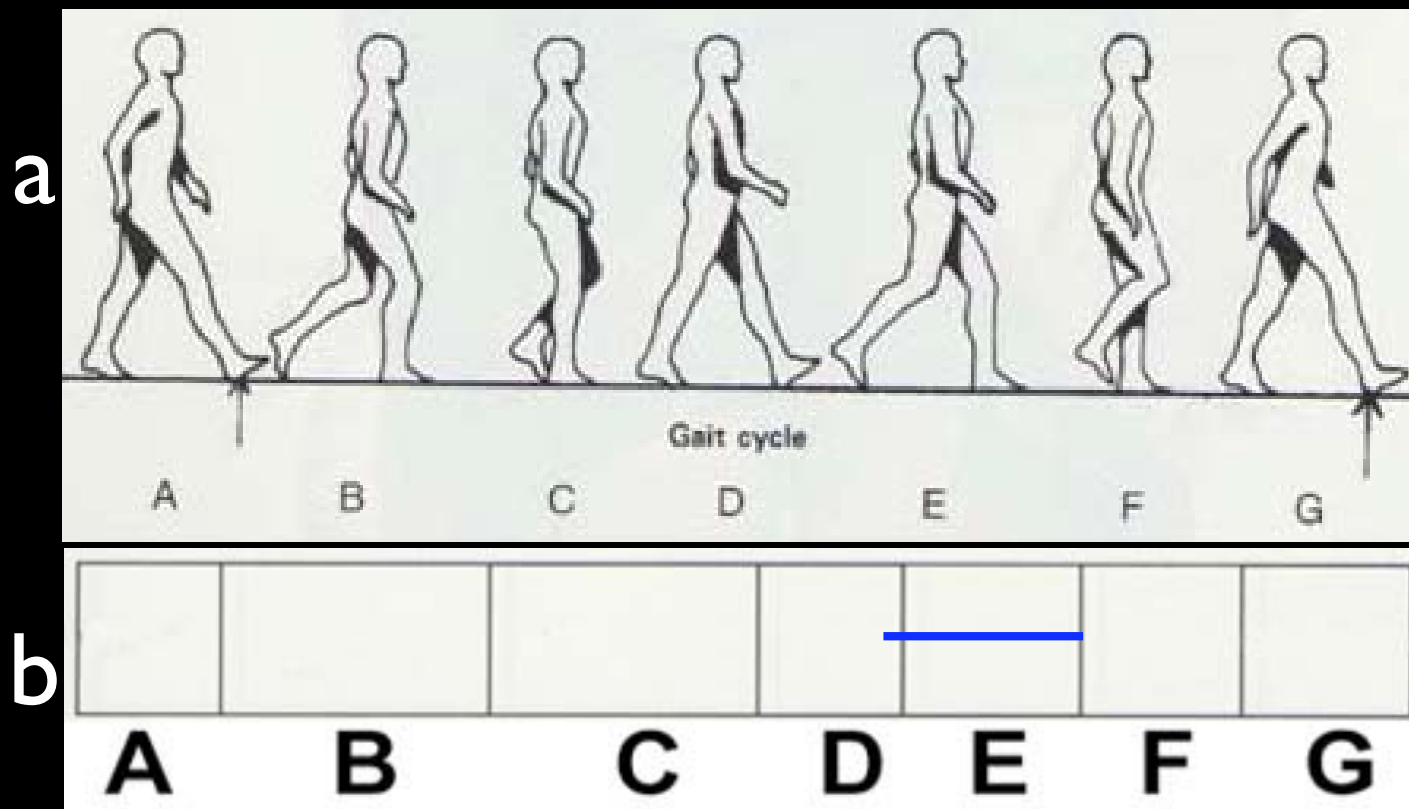
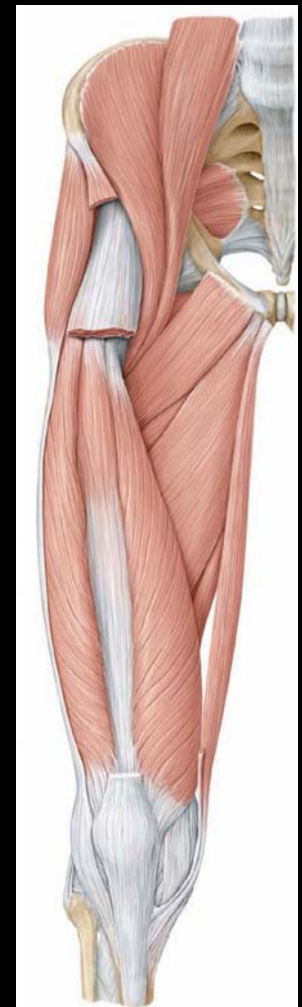
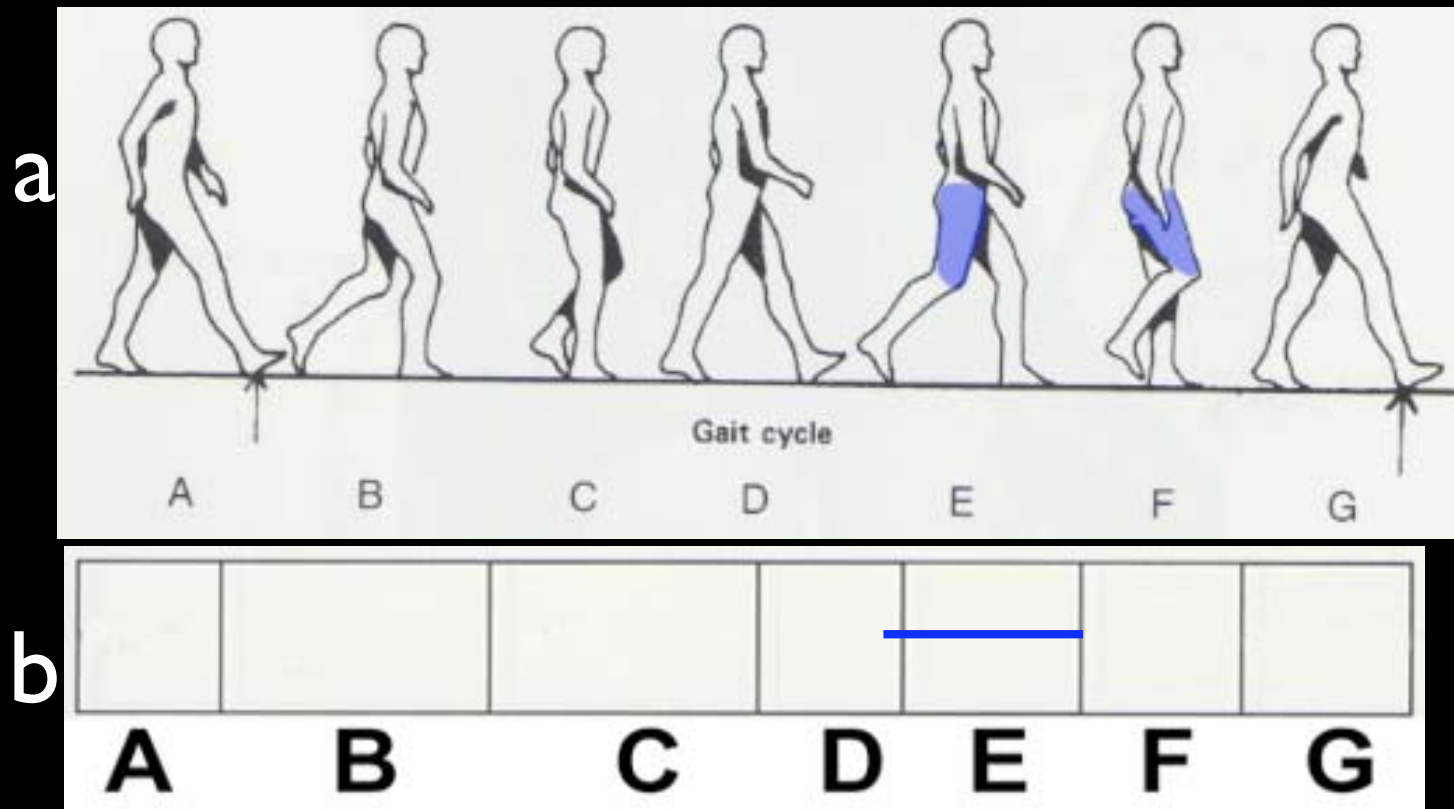


Figure a illustrates the seven classic positions of the lower limbs at various stages during a complete cycle of a walking gait (focus is on the right limb). The seven boxes in Figure b correlate with the seven stages of a gait in Figure a. The **horizontal lines** with-in the boxes of Figure b demonstrate time frames of consistent significant muscular activity.

Identify the muscle(s) contracting.



John Doe wakes up the morning after hiking Mount Timpanogos. All of the muscles of his lower limb are very sore. So, he goes to the medicine cabinet and takes an ibuprofen to help relieve some of the inflammation. Trace the route of the medicine from his mouth to his vastus medialis, adductor longus and biceps femoris muscles.

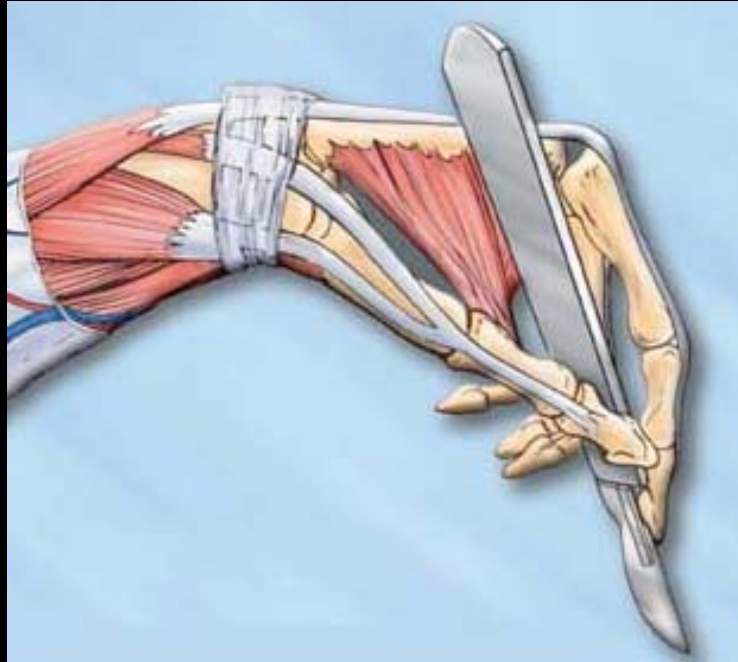
John Doe wakes up the morning after hiking Mount Timpanogos. All of the muscles of his lower limb are very sore. So, he goes to the medicine cabinet and takes an ibuprofen to help relieve some of the inflammation. Trace the route of the medicine from his mouth to his vastus medialis, adductor longus and biceps femoris muscles.

Mouth-pharynx-esophagus-stomach-duodenum-jejunum-superior mesenteric v.-portal v.-liver-hepatic v.-IVC-heart-lungs-heart-

-aorta-common iliac a.-

- int. iliac a.-obturator a.-adductor longus
- ext. iliac a.-femoral a.-vastus medialis
- ext. iliac a.-femoral a.-deep femoral a.-biceps fem.

Why are John's quadriceps femoris muscles so sore due to the long descent?



THANK-YOU