The Thigh (Front) Lab Session 4

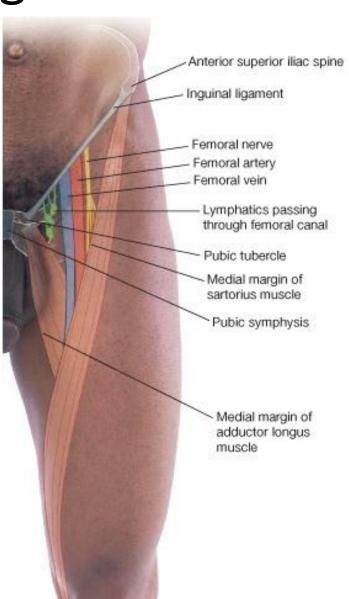
Dr. Hayder Jalil Al-Assam

MBChB (Iraq), MRes Anatomy (UK)

Email: dr_hayder_anatomy@yahoo.com

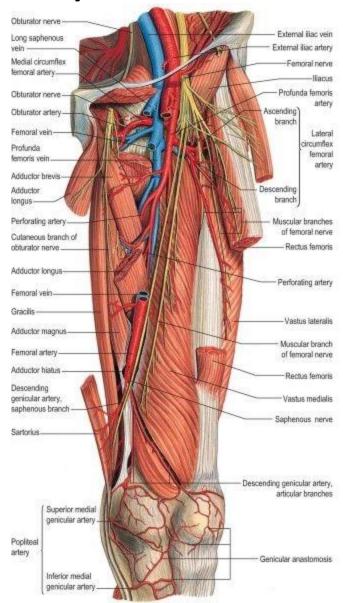
Femoral Triangle

- Its boundaries are:
- Superiorly: The inguinal ligament
- Laterally: The sartorius muscle
- Medially: The adductor longus muscle
- Its floor is formed from lateral to medial by the iliopsoas, the pectineus, and the adductor longus.
- Its roof is formed by the skin and fasciae of the thigh.



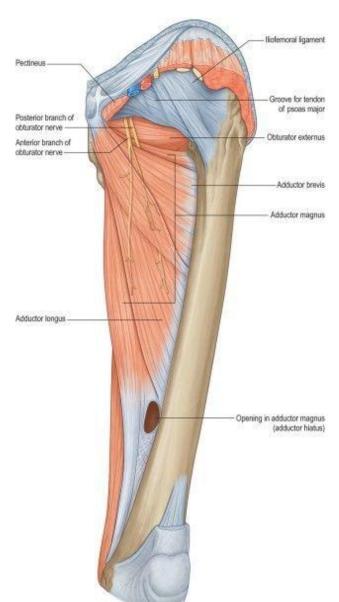
Adductor (Sub-sartorial) Canal

- The adductor canal is an intermuscular cleft situated beneath the sartorius muscle
- In cross section it is triangular, having:
- The anteromedial wall is formed by the sartorius muscle and fascia.
- The posterior wall is formed by the adductor longus and magnus.
- 3. The lateral wall is formed by the vastus medialis.
- Contents: Femoral artery & vein, deep lymph vessels, saphenous nerve, nerve to the vastus medialis & obturator nerve.

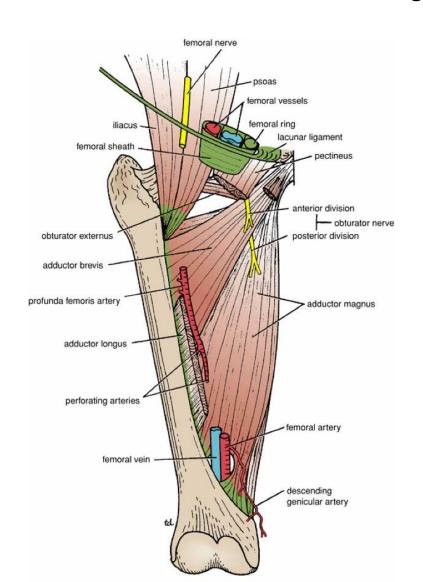


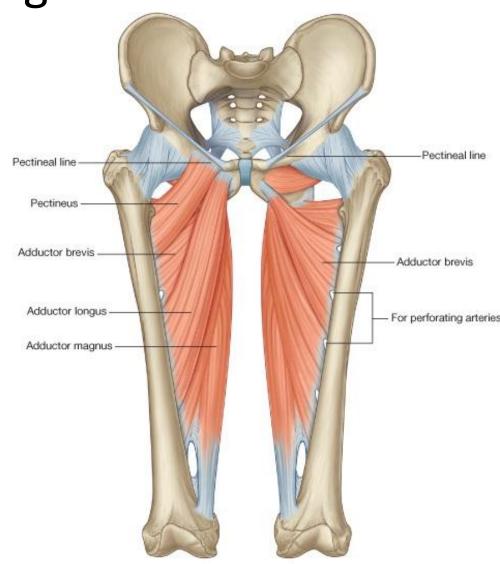
Medial fascial Compartment of the thigh

- Gracilis
- Adductor Longus
- Adductor Brevis
- Adductor Magnus
- Obturator Externus



Medial fascial Compartment of the thigh

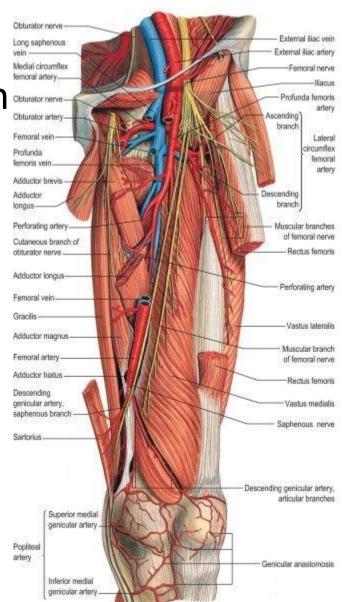




© Elsevier. Drake et al: Gray's Anatomy for Students - www.studentconsult.com

Blood Supply of medial thigh compartment

- Profunda Femoris artery & vein
- Obturator artery & vein



Nerve Supply of the medial fascial compartment

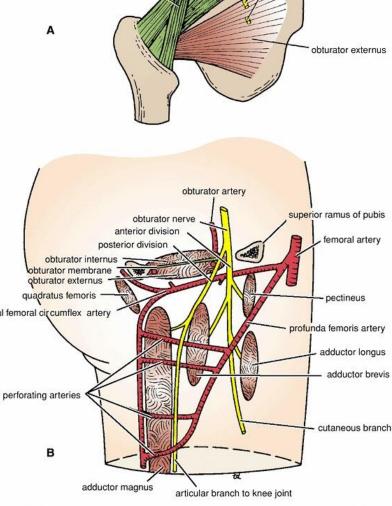
- Branch from the lumbar plexus (L2, 3, and 4) and emerges on the medial border of the psoas muscle within the abdomen.
- It runs forward on the lateral wall of the pelvis to reach the upper part of the obturator foramen (see Fig. 6-12), where it divides into anterior and posterior divisions (Fig. 10-27).
- Branches
- 1. The anterior division

(muscular branches to the gracilis, adductor brevis, and adductor longus, and occasionally to the pectineus)

(Articular branches to the hip joint and terminates as a small nerve that supplies the femoral artery)

2. The posterior division

(muscular branches to the obturator externus, to the adductor part of the adductor magnus, and occasionally to the adductor brevis)



iliofemoral ligament

divisions of obturator nerve

osterior anterior

Thank You