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Subject : Anatomy.

Department : DPT.

①

Q No 1:→

Muscles in the posterior
Compartment :→.

→ The muscles of the posterior
Compartment of the thigh are
collectively known as the
hamstrings.

⇒ Biceps Femoris :→.

→ It has
two heads i.e. Long head
and Short head.

→ It is the most lateral
of the muscles of the
posterior thigh.

(2)

⇒ Semitendinosus :->

The Semitendinosus
is a largely tendinous
muscle.

→ It lies medially to
the bicep femoris.

⇒ Semimembranosus :->

It is
flattened and broad.

→ It is located underneath
the Semitendinosus.

MUSCLE	ORIGIN	INSERTION	NERVE SUPPLY	NERVE ROOT	ACTION
Biceps femoris	<p>Long head: Ischial tuberosity</p> <p>Short head: Linea aspera, lateral supracondylar ridge of shaft of femur</p>	head of tibia	<p>Long head: tibial portion of Sciatic nerve</p> <p>Short head: Common fibular portion of Sciatic nerve</p>	L5: S1, 2	<p>flexes and laterally rotates leg at knee joint; long head also extends thigh at hip joint</p>
Semitendinosus	Ischial tuberosity	Upper part of medial surface of shaft of tibia	Tibial portion of Sciatic nerve	L5: S1, 2	flexes and medially rotates leg at knee joint; extends thigh
Semimembranosus	Ischial tuberosity	medial condyle of tibia	Tibial portion of Sciatic nerve	L5: S1, 2	flex and medially rotates leg at knee joint; extends thigh at hip joint
Adductor magnus (hamstring portion)	Ischial tuberosity	Adductor tubercle of femur	Tibial portion of Sciatic nerve	L2, 3, 4	extends at hip joint

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Q No 2 :->

Deep vein thrombosis :->

-> The formation of the blood clot within the deep vein of the lower limbs. Causing the blockage of the vessels.

-> Locally this causes pain, swelling and tenderness of the affected limb.

-> the main complication of DVT is pulmonary embolism. the thrombus can become dislodged and

~~3~~ (4)

travel into pulmonary
circulation.

→ pulmonary ~~occlusion~~ occlusion
prevents blood from
returning to the heart
resulting in mechanical shock.

→

(5)

⇒ Foot drop :->

Foot drop is a gait abnormality in which the dropping of the forefoot happens due to weakness, irritation or damage to the common fibular nerve including the sciatic nerve. or paralysis of the muscles in the anterior portion of the lower leg.

→ The most common cause of foot drop is a compression of a nerve in leg that control the muscle involve in lifting the foot.

Q. No. 3.

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blood supply in the thigh
and gluteal Region:→

⇒ Femoral Artery:→

→ It is the main artery
of lower limb.

→ It is a continuation of
the External iliac artery

→ The External iliac become
the femoral artery when
it crosses under the
inguinal ligament and enter
the femoral triangle.

→ In the femoral triangle
the profunda femoris artery
arises from the posterolateral
aspect of femoral artery

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It travels posteriorly and distally, giving off three main branches.

→

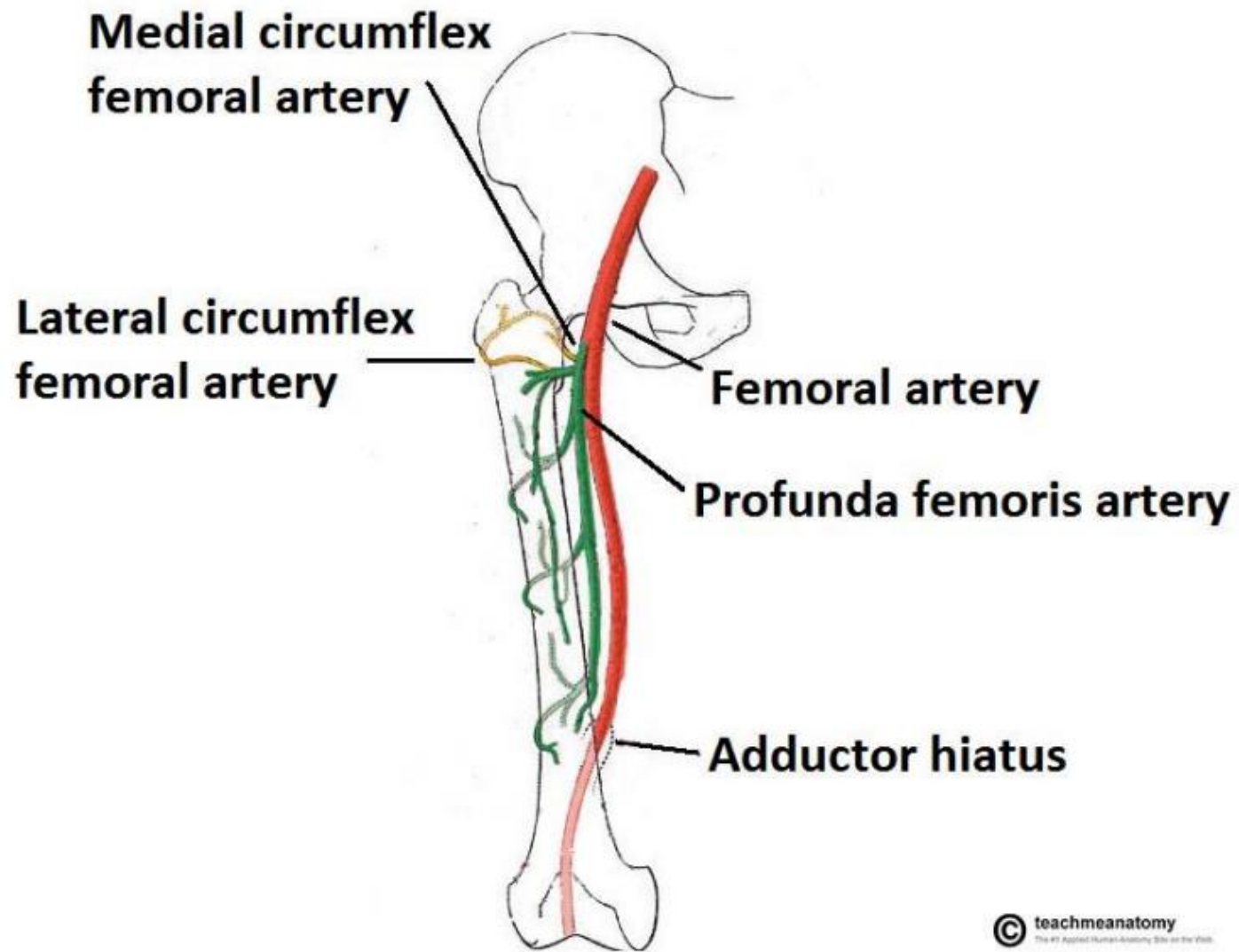
Consist of three or four arteries that perforate the adductor magnus, contributing to the supply of the muscles in the medial and posterior thigh.

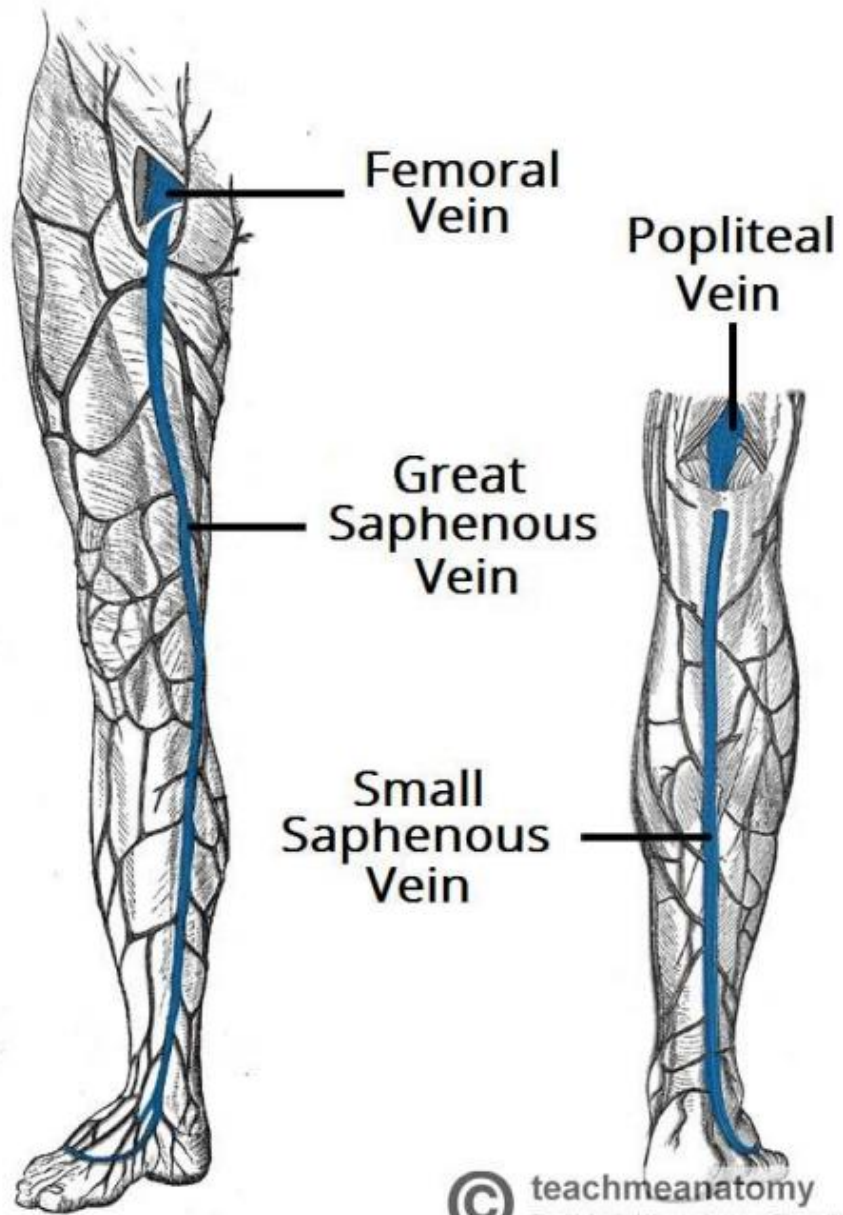
Wraps round the anterior lateral side of the femur supplying some of the muscles on the lateral aspect of the thigh.

wraps round the posterior side of femur supplying its neck and head in a fracture of the femoral neck this artery can easily be damaged.

→ After exiting the femoral triangle the femoral artery continues down the anterior surface of the thigh via a tunnel known as adductor canal. During its descent the artery supplies the anterior thigh muscles.

→ the adductor canal ends at an opening and enters the posterior compartment





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Sciatic nerve :->

Motor function :->

innervate the muscle
of the posterior thigh.
and the hamstring portion
of the adductor magnus

-> indirectly innervated all the
muscles of leg and foot.

=> Sensory function :->

Sensory function in thigh
region. the skin of
the lateral leg, heel and
both the dorsal and
plantar surface of foot.

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MUSCLES IN THE MEDIAL COMPARTMENT OF THE THIGH.

The muscles in the medial compartment of the thigh are collectively known as the hip adductors.

Gracilis

- The gracilis is the most superficial and medial of the muscles in the compartment. It crosses at both the hip and knee joints. It is sometimes transplanted into the hand or forearm to replace a damaged muscle.

Muscle	ORIGIN	INSERTION	NERVE SUPPLY	NERVE ROOT*	ACTION
Gracilis	Inferior ramus of Pubis, ramus of ischium	Upper part of shaft of tibia on medial surface	obturator nerve	L2, 3	Adducts thigh at hip joint; Flexes leg at knee joint
Adductor Longus	body of pubis, medial to pubic tubercle	posterior surface of shaft of femur (Linea aspera)	obturator nerve	L2, 3, 4	Adducts thigh at hip joint; Flexes and assists in medial rotation
Adductor brevis	Inferior ramus of Pubis	posterior surface of shaft of femur (Linea surface)	obturator nerve	L2, 3, 4	Adducts thigh at hip joint.
Adductor magnus	Inferior ramus of Pubis, ramus of ischium, ischial tuberosity	Posterior surface of shaft of femur, adductor tubercle of femur.	Adductor portion: obturator nerve; Hamstring portion: Sciatic nerve	L2, 3, 4	Adducts thigh at hip joint and assists in medial rotation; hamstring portion extends thigh at hip joint.
Obturator externus	outer surface of obturator membrane and pubic and ischial rami	medial surface of greater trochanter	obturator nerve	L3, 4	Laterally rotates thigh at hip joint.