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Anatomy DPT 2nd

Question #1

1) Blood supply of and venous return of lower limb:-

=> Blood supply of lower limb:-

The arterial supply of the lower limb originates from the external iliac artery.

The common femoral artery is the direct continuation of the external iliac artery, beginning at the level of the inguinal ligaments.

Anatomy Lower limb:-

- Skeleton of the lower limb
- Pelvis
- Sacrum
- innominate bones
 - ilium
 - ischium
 - pubis
 - pubic symphysis
 - acetabulum
 - acetabular labrum
 - perilabral sulcus
 - acetabular notch
 - accessory superior acetabular fossa

Femur:

calcar femoral

- lines aspers
- intertrochanteric line
- intertrochanteric crest

• Patella:-

- Variants
- bipartite patella
- multipartite patella
- absent patella
- dorsal defect of the patella

• Tibia:

- tibial plateau
- intercondylar area
- gerdy's tubercle
- fibula
- tarsal bone

⇒) Venous return of lower limb:-

The veins of the lower limb drain deoxygenated blood and return it to the heart. They can be divided into two groups deep and superficial:

• Deep veins:-

Deep veins are located underneath the deep fascia of the lower limb, accompanying the major arteries.

• Superficial veins:-

Superficial veins are found in the subcutaneous tissue. They eventually drain into the deep veins.

Question #2

2)

⇒ Anatomical course of femoral nerve :-

The femoral nerve is one of the major peripheral nerve of the lower limb.

• Nerve Roots:-

L2-L4

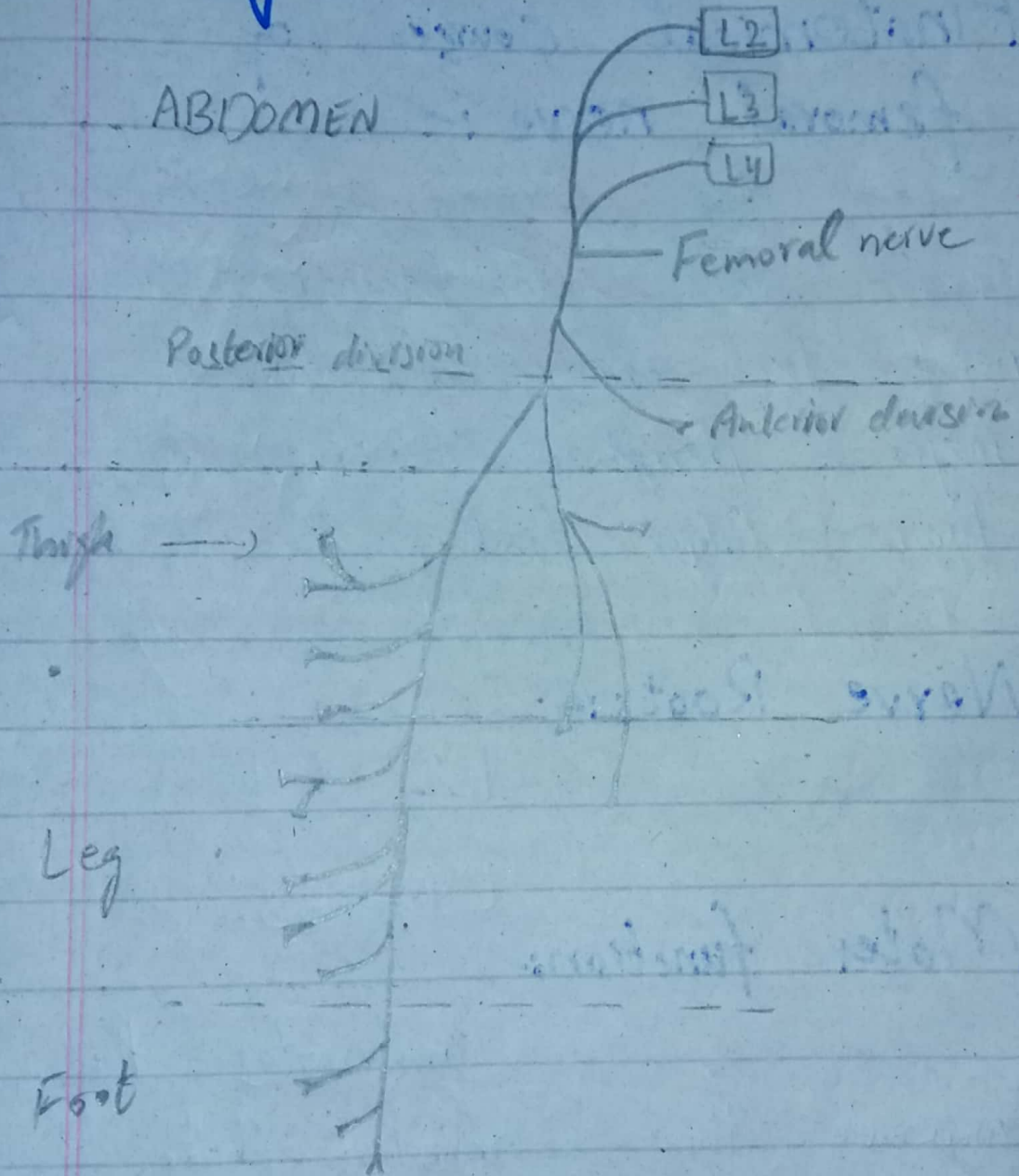
• Motor function:-

Innervates the anterior thigh muscles that flex the hip joint and extend the knee.

• Sensory function:-

Supplies cutaneous branches to the anteromedial thigh and the medial side of the leg.

• Diagram:-



• Anatomical course of Sciatic nerve:-

The sciatic nerve is a major nerve of the lower limb. It is a thick flat band, approximately 2cm wide - the largest nerve in the body.

• Nerve roots:-

L4 - S3.

• Motor function:-

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

• Sensory function:

No. direct sensory functions in thigh region. innervates the skin of the lateral leg, heel, and both the dorsal and plantar surfaces of the foot.

