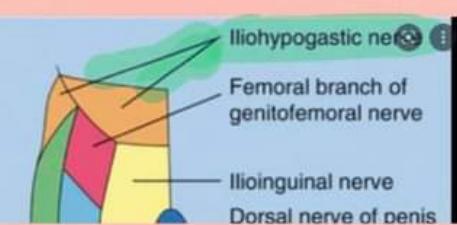


Dilohypogastric - L1

Lateral side of psoas major

supplies the anterior and lateral skin

Moter:- transverse abdominus
and obliques



Ilio-inguinal L1

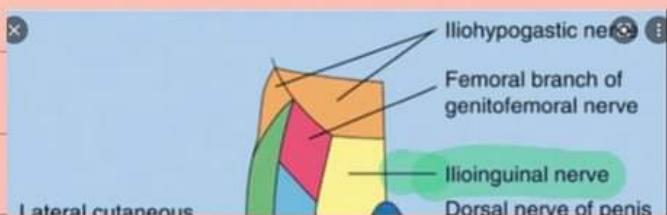
Lateral side of psoas major

Cutaneous upper medial thigh

in men: root of penis & anterior surface of scrotum

in women: labium majus & mons pubis

* الجراح لا زال ينتبه لعاد العصب اثناء
جراحة زراره
و سا يقطع
جراحته لازم رفع
جراحته لازم رفع



Moter:- transverse abdominus
and obliques

Genitofemoral (L1, L2)

anterior surface of psoas major

عاد العصب انتبهو بزغور

① femoral branch of Genitofemoral
upper anterior of the thigh

② the genital branch - superficial



A Genitofemoral (L_1, L_2)

anterior surface of Psoas major

هاد الوجه انتيبيلا بزقير

(A) femoral branch of Genitofemoral

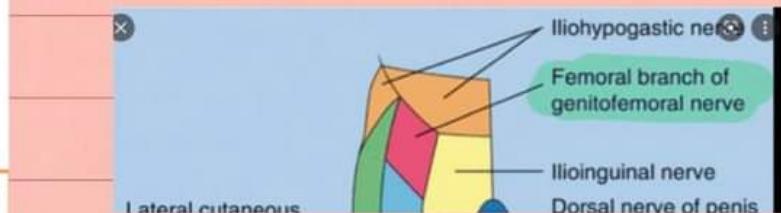
upper anterior of the thigh

(B) The genital branch Genitofemoral



The genital branch of genitofemoral nerve

- **in men**, innervates the **cremasteric** muscle and terminates on the skin in the upper anterior part of the scrotum;
- **in women**, accompanies the round ligament of the uterus and terminates on the skin of the mons pubis and labium majus.



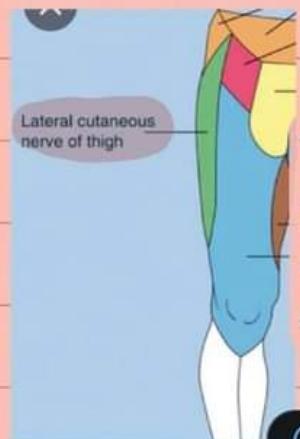
A Lateral Cutaneous nerve of the thigh (L_2, L_3)

Lateral of Psoas major

Posterior to the inguinal ligament

anterior and lateral of thigh

injury حزن لجه



D Intrapelvic: causes include



④ Lateral Cutaneous nerve of the thigh (L₂, L₃)

lateral of Psoas major

posterior to the inguinal ligament

anterior and lateral of thigh

injury can lie



① Intrapelvic: causes include pregnancy, abdominal, tumors

② Extrapelvic: causes include trauma to the region of the ASIS (eg, from a seatbelt in a motor vehicle accident), tight garments, belts, girdles, or stretch from obesity, bone marrow graft.

③ Mechanical: factors include prolonged sitting or standing.

⑤ obturator nerve (L₂, L₃, L₄)

medial of Psoas major

go to the lateral wall of pelvis to reach the upper part of obturator foramen where it divide into anterior and posterior



Ant. to adductor brevis



Post. to adductor
brevis





...



prolonged sitting or standing.

⑤ obturator nerve (L_2, L_3, L_4)

medial of Psoas major

go to the lateral wall of pelvis to reach the upper part of obturator foramen where it divide into **anterior** and **posterior**



Ant. to adductor brevis



muscular

Adductor longus

Adductor brevis

Gracilis

Cutaneous

middle
of the
thigh

muscular

* Obturator
externus

* Adductor
magnus



Knee
joint



articular

Hip joint

⑥ femoral nerve (L_2, L_3, L_4)

Lateral of Psoas major in abdomen \rightarrow iliacus muscles
enter the thigh lateral to femoral artery



Femoral nerve (L1, L2, L3, L4)

Lateral of psoas major in abdomen → iliacus muscles
enter the thigh lateral to femoral artery
behind the inguinal ligament one inch distal to it
terminates into ant post

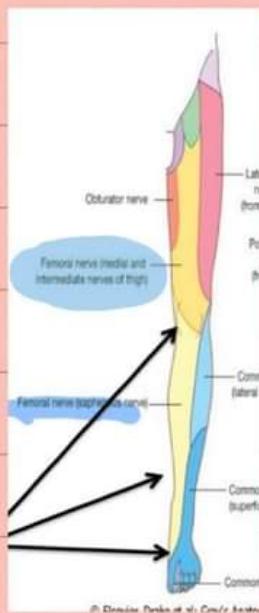
Muscular
① Sartorius
② Pectenius

Cutaneous

Intermediate
and medial of

Muscular Cutaneous

④ quadriceps saphenous
nerve



thigh

become medial

to the knee joint
and pierces the fascia
between the gracilis
and sartorius

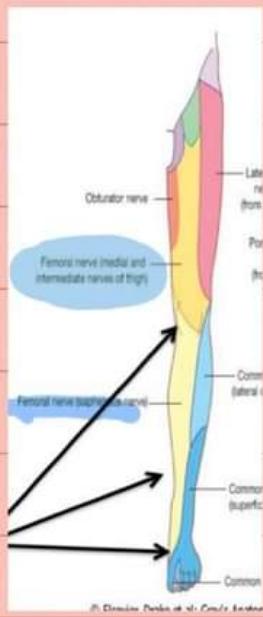
* posterior to great saphenous vein

* passes front to the
medical malleolus

* terminates at big ball
of toe

~~to skin in Medial side~~

muscular
 cutaneous
 Sartorius
 intermediate
 Pectenous
 and medial of
 thigh



muscular
 cutaneous
 quadriceps
 saphenous
 nerve

become medial

to the knee joint

and pierces the fascia

between the gracilis
and sartorius

* posterior to great saphenous vein

* passes front to the medial malleolus

* terminates at big ball of toe

lci (Skin in medial side of leg and foot)

