

* Saphenous nerve :-



① it is divided from femoral nerve
(Posterior division)

② adductor canal in the thigh.
between two muscles

Sartorius

③ in the leg pierces deep fascia
it will become cutaneous

Gracilis

descends with great saphenous vein

رکتز علیها

in the leg

لأنه الرکتز علیها

* Saphenous nerve the longest nerve in the
body & arises from posterior division
of the femoral nerve

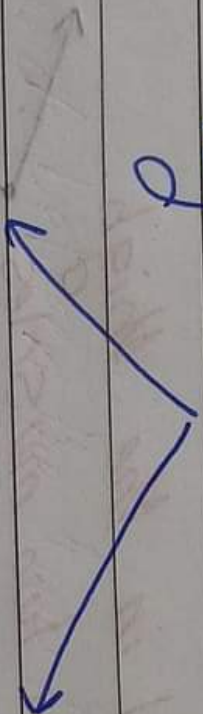
↳ lateral to the femoral artery.

* it doesn't enter adductor hiatus

* Saphenous nerve :-

① it doesn't give any cutaneous branches in the thigh.

② it gives cutaneous branches in the leg



Posterior medial.

anterior medial

* Sciatic nerve :-

① (L4 - S3)

② inter greater sciatic foramen beneath the piriformis muscle. (in the gluteal region)

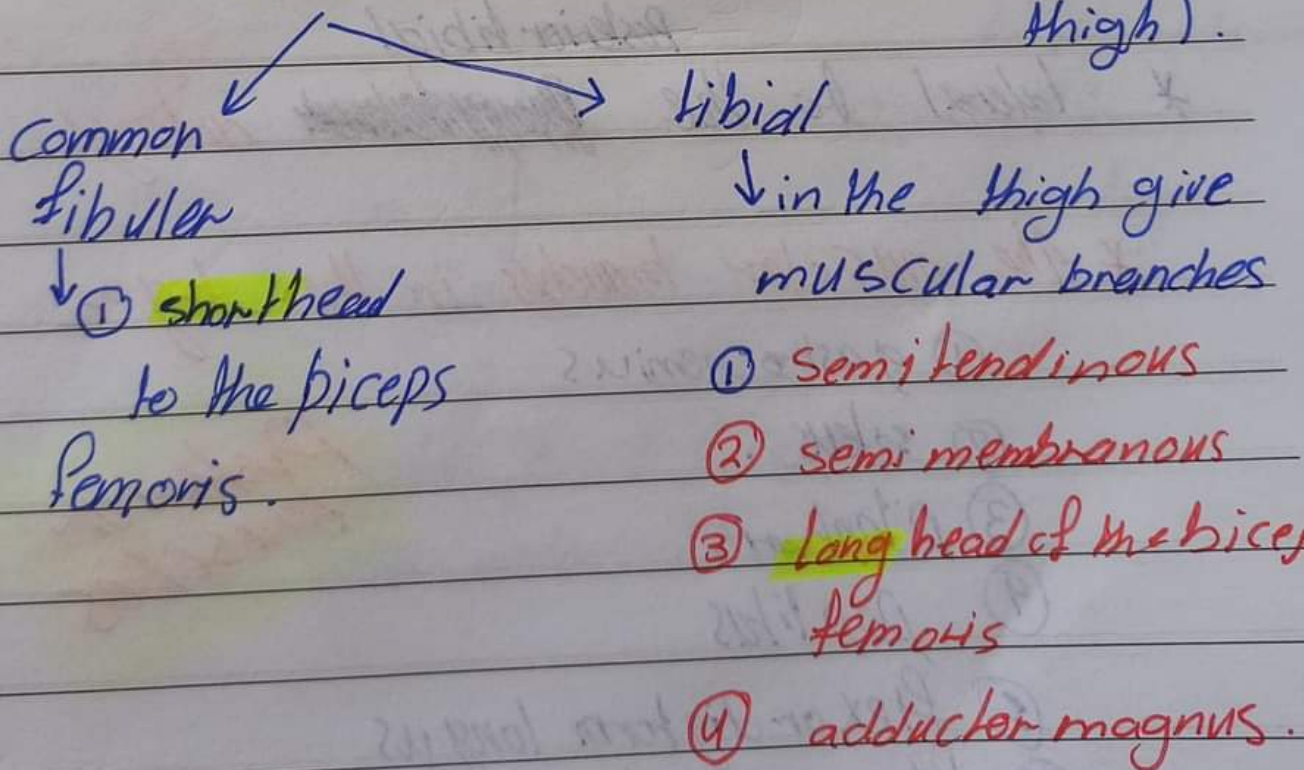
③ descends over the lateral rotators muscles

← ركنها الكتف كسج

* between the ischial tuberosity and greater trochanter

④ reach to the superior border of the popliteal fossa

⑤ it is divided to (in the middle of the thigh).



Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh. (S1, S2, S3)

① enter the gluteal region by passing through greater sciatic foramen beneath the Piriformis muscle.

* lateral to the pelvis region.

* deep to the gluteus maximus.

* superficial to the sciatic nerve.

* give cutaneous branches only.

Posterior of the thigh.

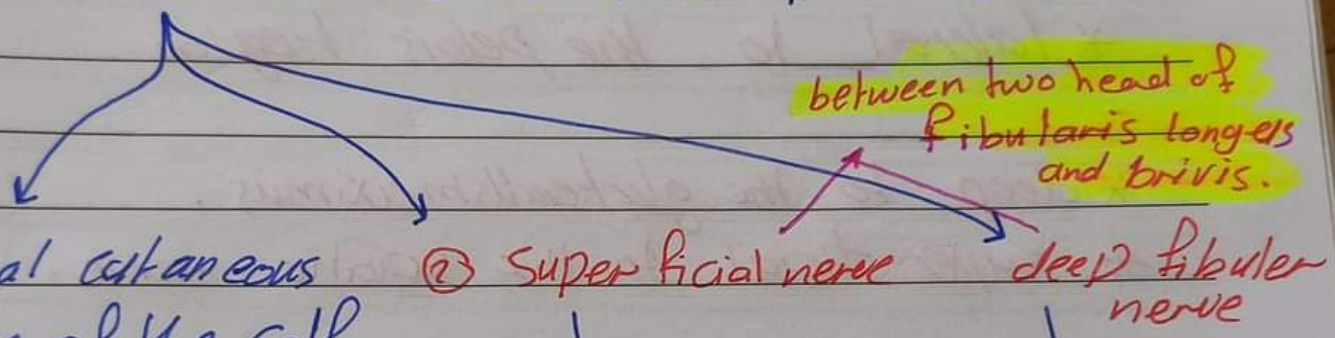
upper part of the popliteal fossa.

- * Common Fibular nerve
 - * Common peroneal nerve
 - * Lateral popliteal nerve
- Peroneal nerve

* (L4 - S2)

* *أعصاب العنق* (short head of the biceps femoris) *العنق*

* around the neck of the fibula



① Lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf
* upper part of the lateral surface of the leg.

② Superficial nerve
↓
lateral compartment in the leg.

deep fibular nerve
↓
muscular branches to the anterior compartment in the leg.

↓
give cutaneous branches in the lower part in the leg
~~and~~ anterio lateral

Tibial nerve :- in the popliteal fossa and posterior compartment of the leg. (lateral to the popliteal artery)

- ① gives cutaneous branches in leg
 - ① sural nerve

* descends between the two heads of the gastrocnemius muscle (Posterior lateral of the leg).
accompanies the small saphenous vein behind the lateral malleolus

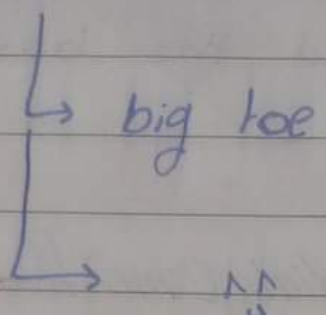
* lateral to the ~~popliteal~~ posterior tibial artery.

* The muscular branches in the leg :-

- ① gastrocnemius
- ② soleus
- ③ plantaris
- ④ popliteus
- ⑤ flexor digitorum longus
- ⑥ flexor ~~digiti~~ hallucis longus
- ⑦ fibialis posterior and anterior muscles.

Posterior muscles

* medial plantar ^{سنة} → median nerve



- ① nail beds
- ② tips of the toes

~~scribble~~ (medial three and half toes)

① motor → Lumbrical

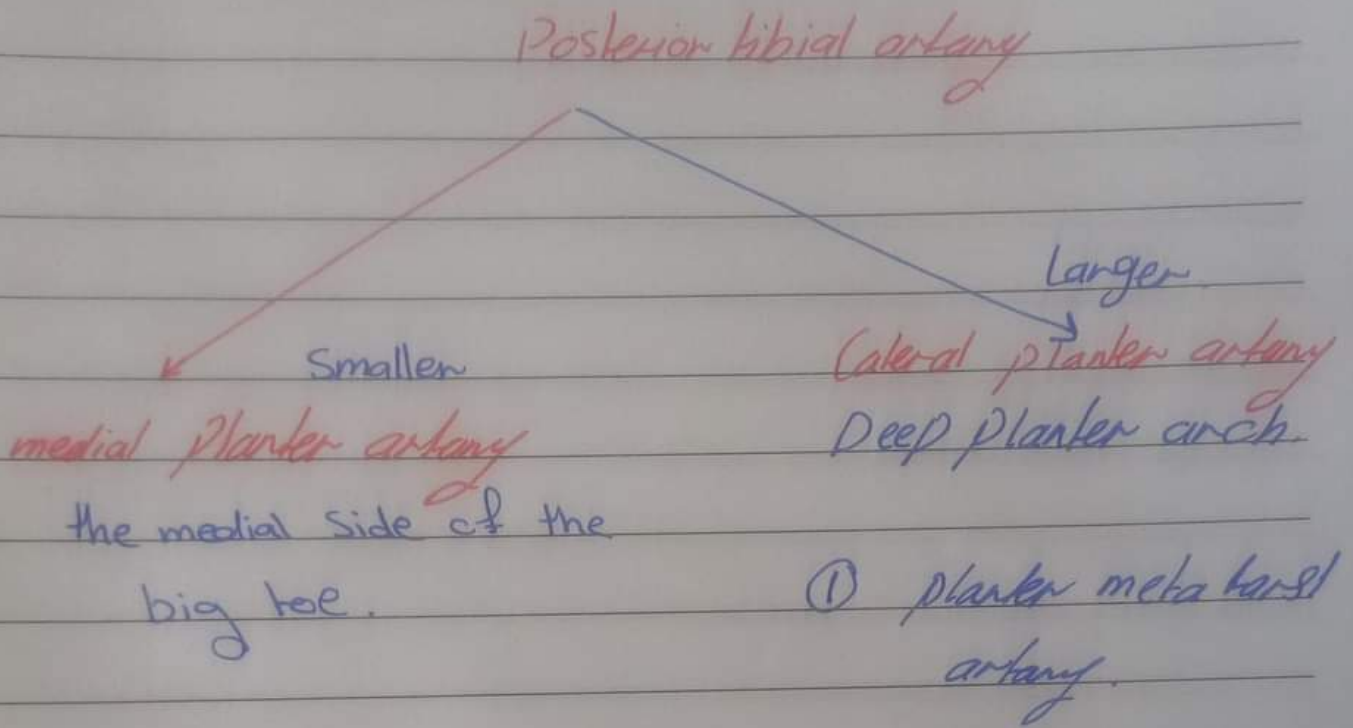
↳ Flexor hallucis brevis

* lateral plantar nerve

- ① deep to the Flexor digitorum brevis muscle
- ② deep and superficial branches.

both are branched from tibial artery

Side : \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$



* Dorsalis pedis artery \rightarrow anterior tibial artery.

\rightarrow inter between two heads of first dorsal interosseous muscle.

\rightarrow ~~joins~~ joins the lateral planter artery.

it branches \rightarrow medial and lateral tarsal

\rightarrow metatarsal

\rightarrow deep planter.

* lateral cutaneous nerve (L2-L3)

↳ iliacus muscle.

↳ عير فوقه

↳ * pure sensory nerves afferent

(مايضي هيلانت)

* ↳ posterio lateral
anterio lateral of the thigh.

* behind Inguinal ligement.

* genitofemoral nerve :-

femoral branch give cutaneous branches
to the anterior aspect of the thigh.
* deep to the inguinal ligament.
↳ Purely sensory upper anterior to
the thigh.

* Genital branch deep to the inguinal
Ligament.

* iliacus and psoas major → behind the
inguinal Ligament.

* the genitofemoral nerve after enters
the psoas major muscle divide to
femoral and genital.

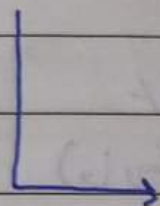
Flat bone

→ the medial longitudinal arch is collapsed

↳ pain

* Iliohypogastric

→ it is divided to lateral and anterior cutaneous branches.

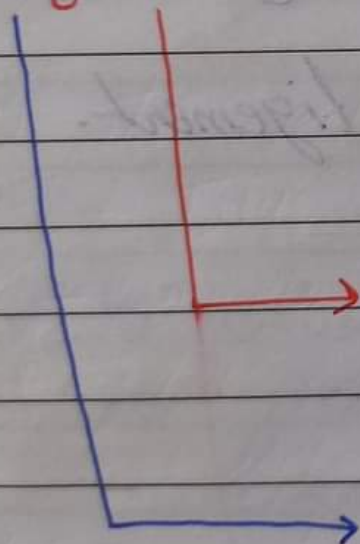


above the inguinal ligament

↓ superficial.

* Ilio inguinal

→ inferior to Iliohypogastric and along inguinal canal to external genital



→ medial to the spermatic cord.

give motor branch like abdominal oblique muscle

obturator nerve (L2, L3, L4)

* emerge the medial border of the psoas major muscle.

* lateral to the pelvic inter the obturator foramen.

* pass to the ~~the~~ medial compartment of the thigh.

posterior

anterior branch.

* sensory to the ~~and~~ knee joint.
adductor brevis

* Gracilis

* adductor longus

* adductor brevis.

* adductor magnus (adductor part) * pectinus.

* dd. obturator externus.

* NOTE: give sensory branches to the medial aspect of the thigh.

* Obturator artery branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery.

* adductor longus → origin from pubic tubercle in the median surface.
→ anterior surface of the Pubis

* adductor magnus

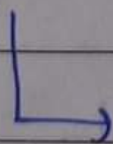
↓
obter for nerve → Posterior division.
tibial of the sciatic nerve.

(hamstring part)

* obturator externus :- Posterior branch from obturator nerve.

* Strain of the adductor muscles

مزق



بني جرج

الرياضيين ← athetes

* Femoral nerve : (L2-L3-L4)

* in the med point

anterior superior iliac spine

pubic tubercle

- ① lateral to the psoas major muscle.
- ② descends over the surface of iliacus

- ③ lateral to the femoral artery
- ④ under the inguinal ligament.

↳ after that is divided for

