

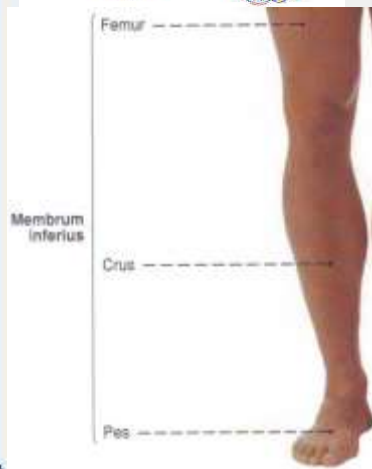
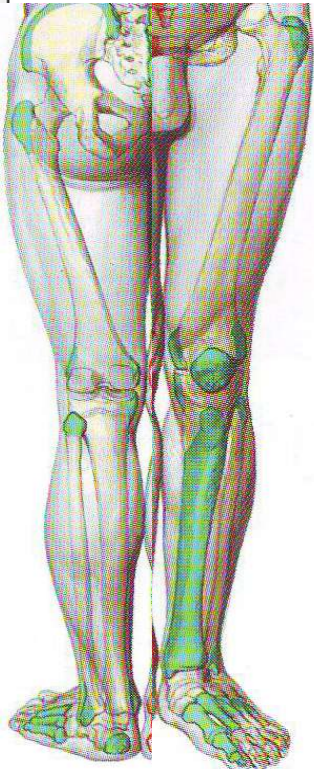


Topographic anatomy of the lower limb



1. Gluteal region – *regio glutealis*
2. Thigh – *regio femoris anterior et regio femoris posterior*
3. Knee – *regio genus anterior et regio genus posterior*
4. Leg – *regio cruris anterior et regio cruris posterior*
5. Foot – *regio calcanea, dorsum, planta et digiti pedis*

Lower limb
External points



External palpation points

■ The bone and muscle palpation points:

- ✓ *crista iliaca*
- ✓ *spina iliaca anterior superior*
- ✓ *spina iliaca posterior superior*
- ✓ *trochanter major*
- ✓ *condylus medialis femoris*
- ✓ *condylus lateralis femoris*
- ✓ *patella*
- ✓ *tuberositas tibiae*
- ✓ *margo anterior tibiae*
- ✓ *facies medialis tibiae*
- ✓ *malleolus medialis tibiae*
- ✓ *malleolus lateralis fibulae*
- ✓ *m. gluteus maximus*
- ✓ *m. quadriceps femoris*
- ✓ *m. sartorius*
- ✓ *m. gastrocnemius*



Regiones membri inferioris



Topographic regions of the lower limb

■ regiones membri inferioris:

✓ hip and buttocks, *nates (clunes)*:

- regio glutealis
- regio coxae

✓ thigh, *femur*:

- regio femoris anterior
- regio femoris posterior

✓ knee, *genu (poples)*:

- regio genus anterior
- regio genus posterior

✓ leg, *crus*:

- regio cruris anterior
- regio cruris posterior

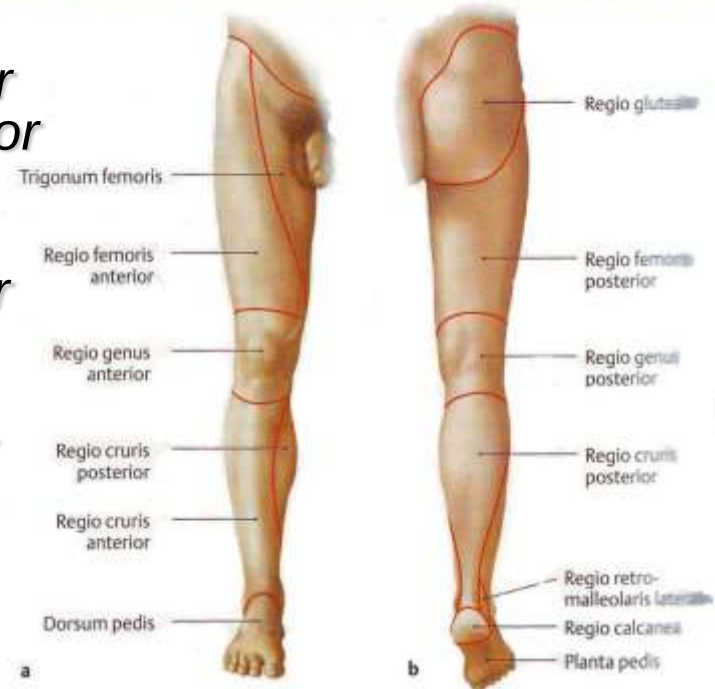
✓ heel, *calx*:

- regio calcanea

✓ foot, *pes*:

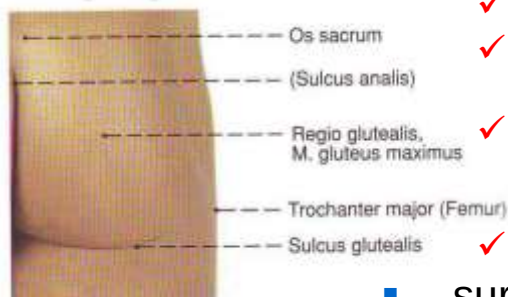
- dorsum pedis
- planta pedis
- digiti pedis

© D-1.39 Regionen der unteren Extremität



topography
surface anatomy

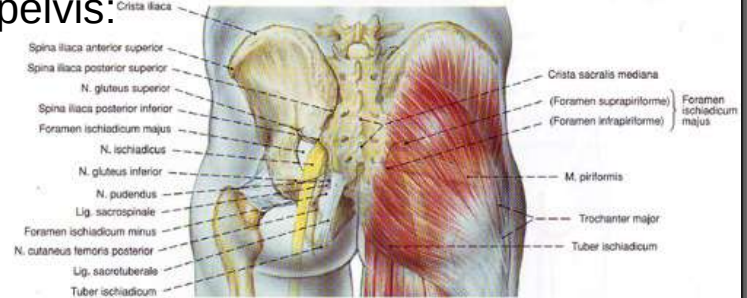
Regio glutealis



Gluteal region, regio glutea

- borders – soft tissues outside the pelvis:

- ✓ superior – *crista iliaca*
- ✓ medial – midsagittal line through the sacral and coccygeal bones
- ✓ lateral – a line connecting the anterior superior iliac spine with the greater trochanter
- ✓ inferior – gluteal fold



- surface anatomy:

- ✓ skin – thick and rich in sebaceous glands
- ✓ subcutaneous layer – abundant fat tissue:
 - *massa adiposa lumboglutealis*
 - *nn. clunium superiores, medii et inferiores*
- ✓ *fascia glutea* – superficial and deep layer
- ✓ muscles in the region – three layers:
 - superficial – *m. gluteus maximus*
 - middle – *m. gluteus medius*, *m. piriformis*, *mm. gemelli*, *tendines m. obturatorii interni et m. quadrati femoris*
 - deep – *m. gluteus minimus*, *m. obturatorius externus*
- ✓ neurovascular bundles – superior and inferior:
- ✓ superior – *foramen suprapiriforme*:
 - *a. et vv. glutea superior(es)*, *n. gluteus superior*
- ✓ inferior – *foramen infrapiriforme*:
 - deep: *a. et v. pudenda interna*, *n. pudendus*
 - medial: *a., vv. et n. gluteus inferior*
 - lateral: *n. ischiadicus*, *a. commitans n. ischiadici*, *n. cutaneus femoris posterior*



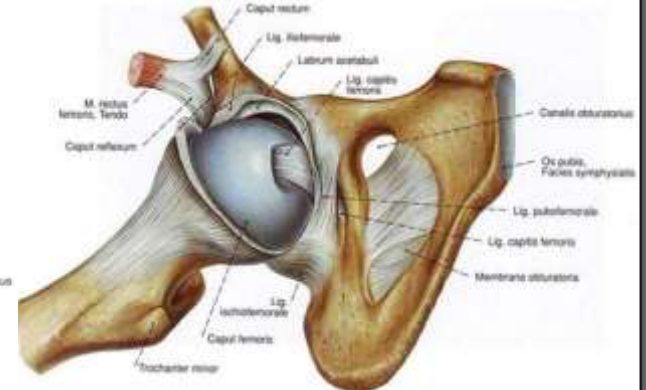
Articulatio coxae

The coxal region, *regio coxae*

Coxofemoral (hip)

luxations:

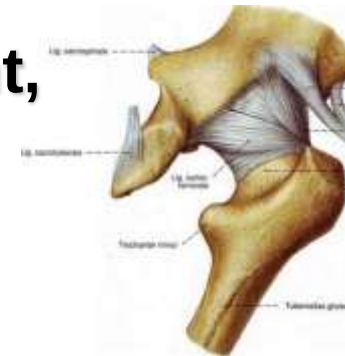
- ✓ *luxatio iliaca*
- ✓ *luxatio suprapubica*



The coxal (hip) joint, *articulatio coxae*

external points:

- ✓ *linea spinotrochanterica*
⇒ Shoemaker's line
- ✓ *trochanter major* ⇒ *spina iliaca anterior superior*
⇒ *tuber ischiadicum*
⇒ Roser-Nelaton line



D-1.4 Blutgefäßversorgung des Femurkopfes



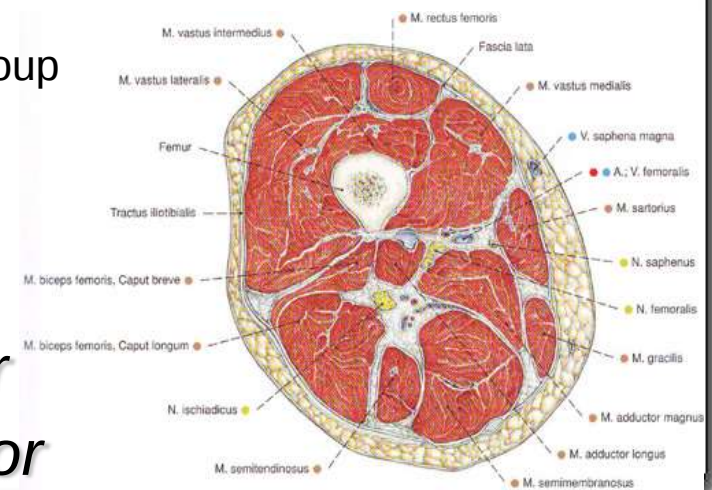
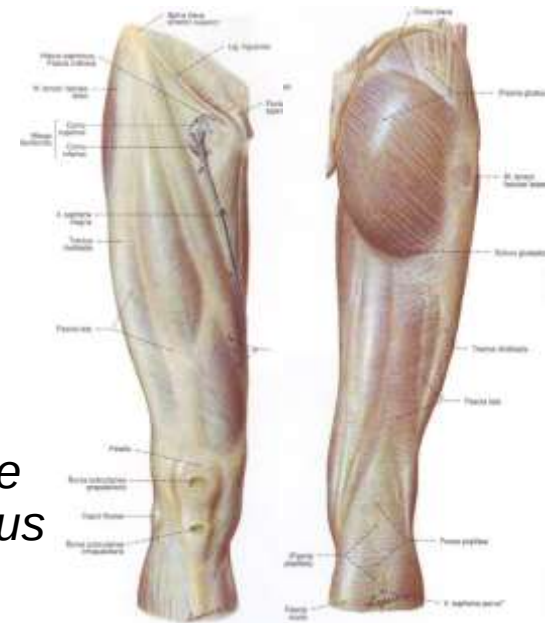
borders
topographic
regions

Femur



Thigh, femur

- boundaries:
 - ✓ proximal:
 - at the front – inguinal groin
 - at the back – gluteal fold
 - ✓ distal – two-finger width proximally from the *basis patellae*
- muscle compartments:
 - ✓ *fascia lata* ⇨ *septum intermusculare femoris, mediale et laterale, posterius*
 - ✓ anterior – anterior muscle group
 - ✓ medial – medial muscle group
 - ✓ posterior – posterior muscle group
- topographic regions –
 - two vertical lines from *epicondyli femoris* to *spina iliaca anterior superior*, *symphysis pubica*, respectively
 - ✓ *regio femoris anterior*
 - ✓ *regio femoris posterior*



topography
surface anatomy

Regio femoris anterior



The anterior femoral region, *regio femoris anterior*

- boundaries – ahead of the humerus and in front of:

- ✓ *septum intermusculare femoris laterale*
- ✓ *septum intermusculare femoris posterius*

- surface anatomy:

- ✓ skin – laterally thick, superomedially thinner
- ✓ subcutaneous layer – adipose connective tissue:

- the great saphenous vein – medially
- superior-medial skin area –
n. genitofemoralis, n. obturatorius
- inferior-lateral skin area –
rr. cutanei anteriores n. femoralis, n. cutaneus femoris lateralis
- *nodi inguinales superficiales* – 12-16 nodes

- ✓ *fascia lata* – superficial and deep layers

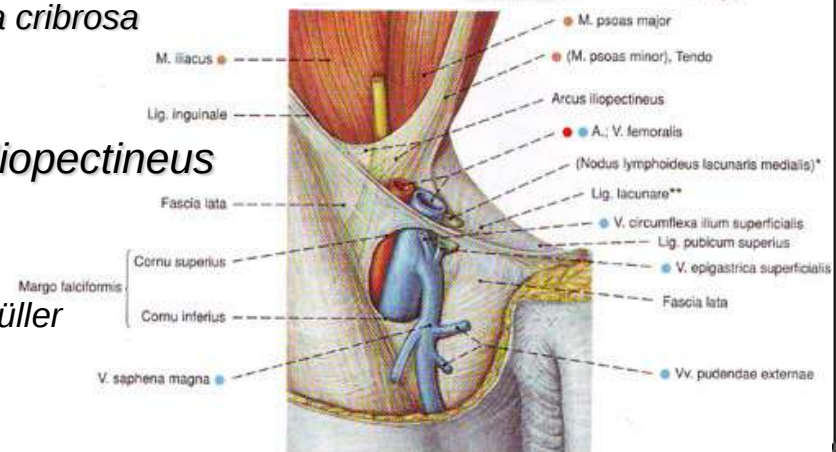
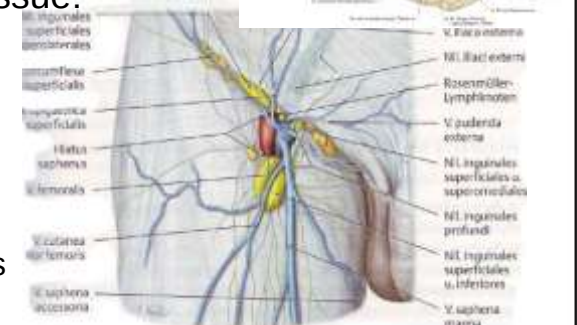
- *hiatus saphenus* ⇒ *fascia cribrosa*
- *tractus iliotibialis*

- ✓ *lacuna musculorum*:

- *m. iliopsoas*
- *n. femoralis* } *arcus iliopectineus*

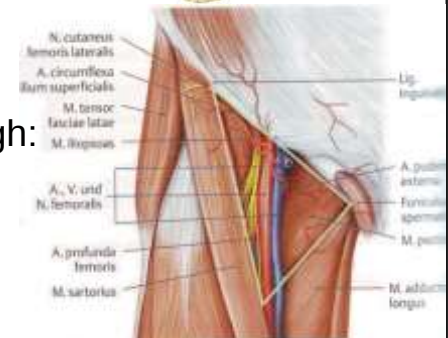
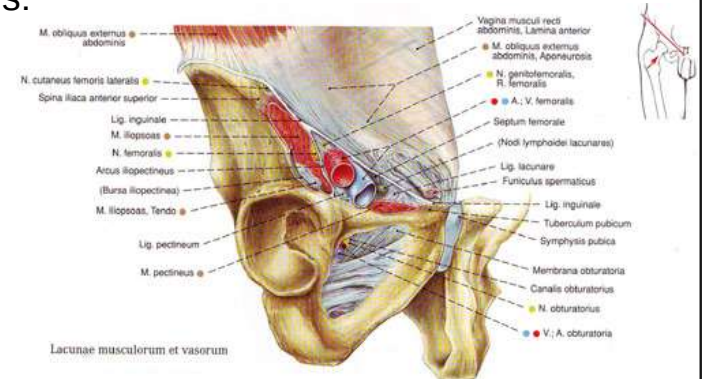
- ✓ *lacuna vasorum*:

- *anulus femoralis* ⇒
- **L**ymph node of Rosenmüller
- **V**ein – *v. femoralis*
- **A**rtery – *a. femoralis*
- **N**erve – *n. femoralis*

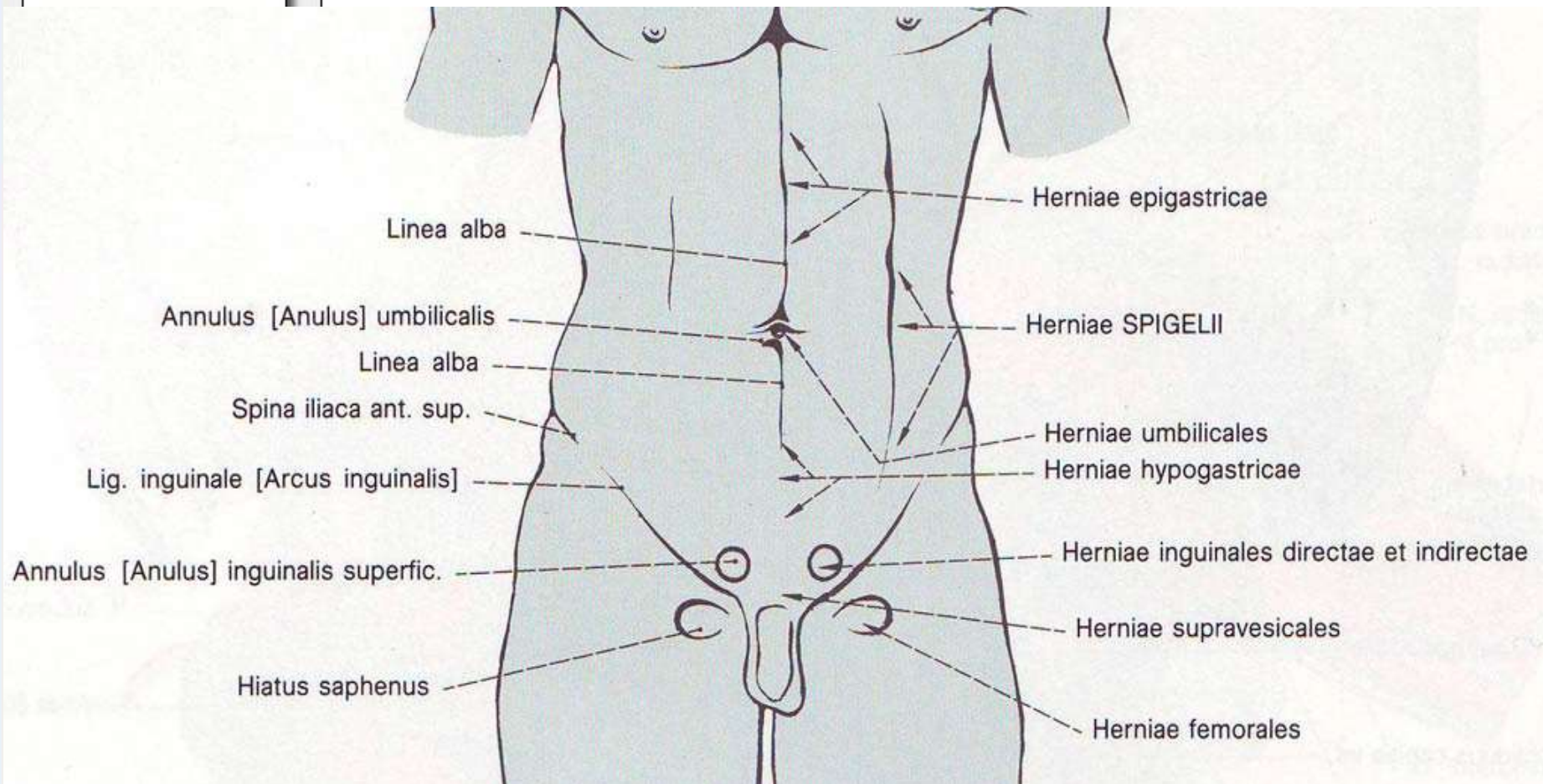


Anterior femoral region

- the femoral canal – 1-2 cm length, borders:
 - ✓ *anulus femoralis*
 - ✓ *hiatus saphenus*
 - ✓ content:
 - lymph node of *Rosenmüller* (80%)
 - deep inguinal lymph nodes
 - small blood vessels
- the obturator canal – 2 cm length, connects the pelvis to the thigh
 - ✓ borders:
 - above – *sulcus obturatorius*
 - below – *membrana obturatoria*, *mm. obturatorii*
 - ✓ content:
 - *a. et vv. obturatoria(e)*, *n. obturatorius*
- the femoral (Scarpa's) triangle – upper one-third of the thigh:
 - ✓ *lig. Inguinale*, *m. sartorius*, *m. adductor longus*
 - ✓ content:
 - *a. et v. femoralis* – branches and tributaries
 - *n. femoralis* – motor and sensory branches
 - *nodi lymphoidei inguinales profundi* – 3-5 lymph nodes
- the adductor (Hunter's) canal:
 - ✓ from the apex of the *trigonum femorale*
 - ✓ to the *hiatus tendineus* ⇒ *fossa poplitea*
 - ✓ superior (subsartorial) compartment – *sulcus femoralis*:
 - *a. et v. femoralis*, *n. saphenus* – topography
 - ✓ inferior (subaponeurotic) compartment – ~ 6 cm aponeurotic fibromuscular tunnel:
 - *a. et v. femoralis*, *n. saphenus* – topography
- anterior fascial compartment – content
- medial fascial compartment – content



Sites of femoral hernia formation



borders
topographic
regions

Genu

Diagram illustrating the normal knee joint (Genu) with labels for the following structures:

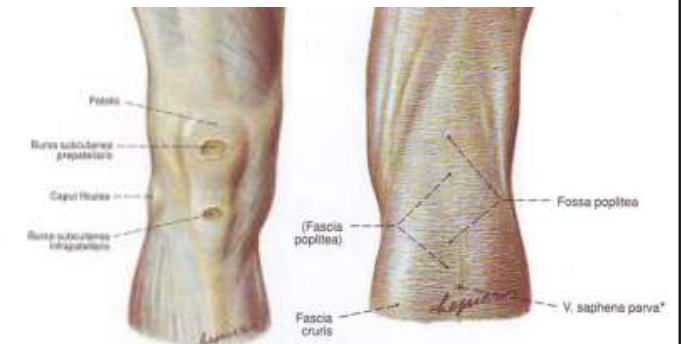
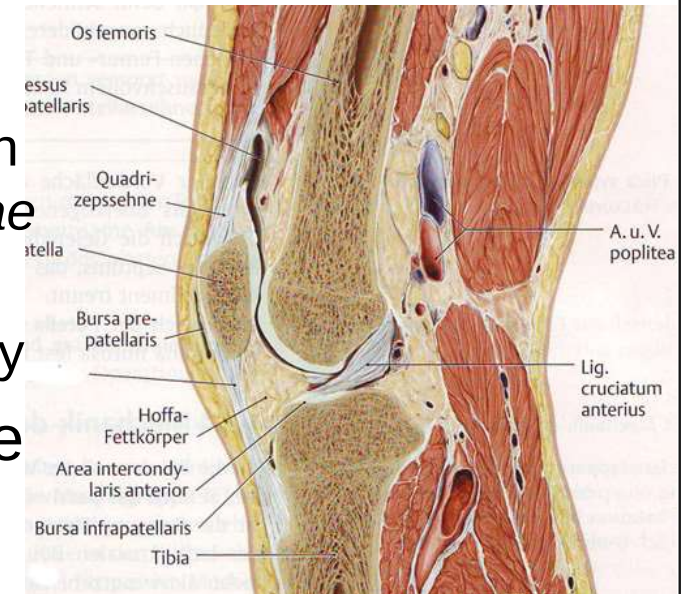
- Femur
- Patella
- Tibia
- Quadriceps Tendon
- Posterior Tendon

NORMAL KNEE



The knee, *genu*

- boundaries – the knee joint outlines:
 - ✓ proximal – two-finger width (4 cm) above *basis patellae*
 - ✓ distal – the horizontal line through the tibial tuberosity
 - topographic regions – the vertical lines through the femoral epicondyles:
 - ✓ *regio genus anterior*
 - ✓ *regio genus posterior*
- This anatomical diagram illustrates the anterior view of the knee joint. Key structures labeled include the Os femoris (femur), ossus patellaris (patella), Quadrizepsehne (quadriceps tendon), patella, Bursa prepatellaris (prepatellar bursa), Hoffa-Fettkörper (Hoffa's fat pad), Area intercondylaris anterior (anterior intercondylar area), Bursa infrapatellaris (infrapatellar bursa), and Tibia. On the right side, the A. u. V. poplitea (popliteal artery) and Lig. cruciatum anterius (anterior cruciate ligament) are also shown.
- This block contains two anatomical diagrams of the knee joint. The left diagram shows the anterior view, highlighting the Patella, Bursa subcutanea prepatellaris, Caput fibulae (head of the fibula), and Bursa subcutanea infrapatellaris. The right diagram shows the posterior view, highlighting the Fossa poplitea (popliteal fossa), (Fascia poplitea) (popliteal fascia), Fascia cruris (calf fascia), and V. saphena parva (small saphenous vein).



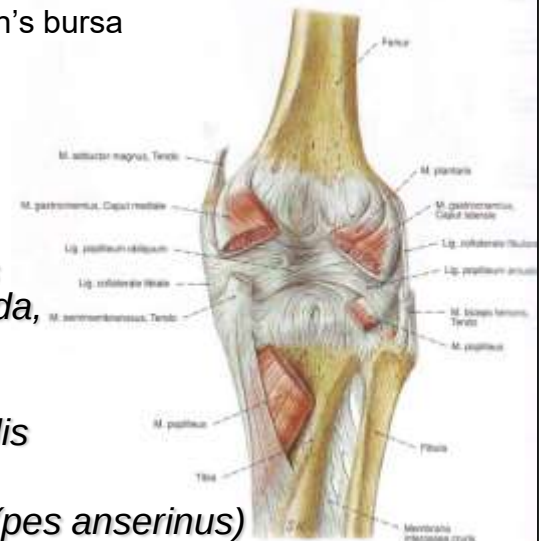
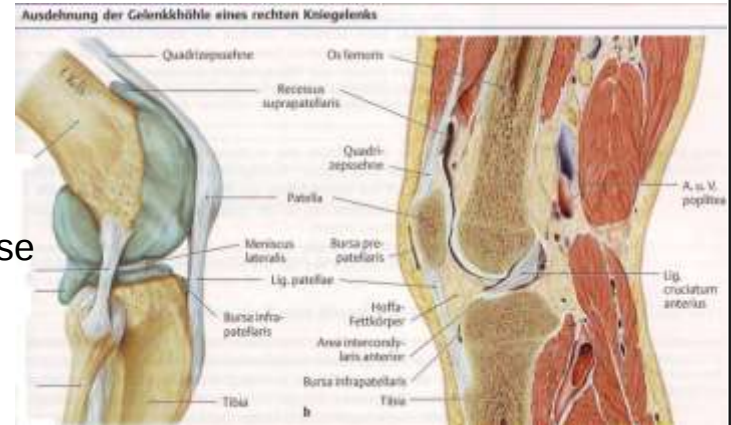
topography
surface anatomy

Regio genus anterior

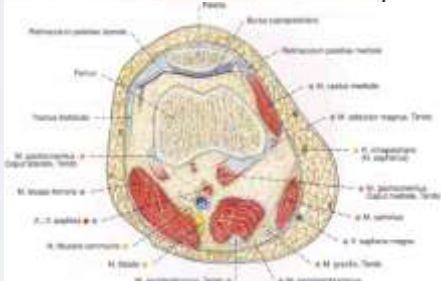


The anterior knee region, *regio genus anterior*

- external landmarks:
 - ✓ *patella et lig. patellae*
 - ✓ *condyli et epicondylus femoris*
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thick and less mobile
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – fat and sparse loose connective tissue:
 - *rr. cutanei anteriores n. femoralis*
 - *n. infrapatellaris (n. saphenus)*
 - *v. saphena magna*
 - *bursa subcutanea prepatellaris, bursa subcutanea tuberositas tibiae, cavalryman's bursa*
 - ✓ *fascia lata, bursa prepatellaris subfascialis*
 - ✓ muscles around the knee front:
 - anteriorly:
 - *m. quadriceps femoris* ⇒ *lig. patellae, retinaculum patellae mediale et laterale, bursa suprapatellaris, bursa prepatellaris subtendinea, bursa infrapatellaris profunda, m. articularis genus*
 - laterally:
 - *tendo m. bicipitis femoris, tractus iliotibialis*
 - medially:
 - *tendo m. sartorii, gracilis, semitendinosi (pes anserinus) bursa anserina et tendo m. semimembranosi*

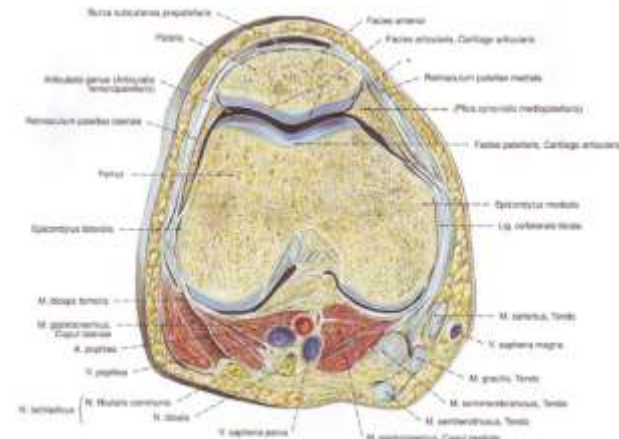
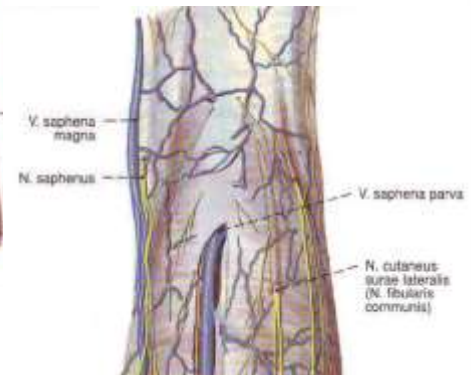


The posterior knee region, *regio genus posterior*



Jobert de Lamballe
(1799-1867)

- location – behind the knee joint
- **fossa poplitea**
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thin and mobile
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – individually developed fat tissue:
 - *n. cutaneus femoris posterior*
 - *n. saphenus*
 - *n. cutaneus surae lateralis*
 - ✓ **fascia genus:**
 - canal for *v. saphena parva*
 - medial and lateral septa
 - ✓ muscles – two sheaths:
 - medial
 - *m. semitendinosus*
 - *m. semimembranosus* ⇨ *bursa m. semimembranosi*
 - lateral
 - *m. biceps femoris*
 - *bursa subtendinea m. bicipitis femoris*
 - ✓ **nodi lymphoidei poplitei** – superficial, intermediate and deep
 - ✓ **fossa Joberti** – *m. adductor magnus* – *m. semimembranosus* ⇨ *a. poplitea*



Popliteal fossa, fossa poplitea

borders:

- ✓ superior-lateral:
 - *m. biceps femoris*
- ✓ superior-medial:
 - *m. semitendinosus*
 - *m. semimembranosus*
- ✓ distal – *m. gastrocnemius*:
 - *caput mediale* ⇨ *bursa subtendinea*
 - *caput laterale (fabella)* ⇨ *bursa subtendinea*
- ✓ floor – *planum popliteum*, *capsula articularis genus*, *m. popliteus*
 - ⇨ *recessus subpopliteus*

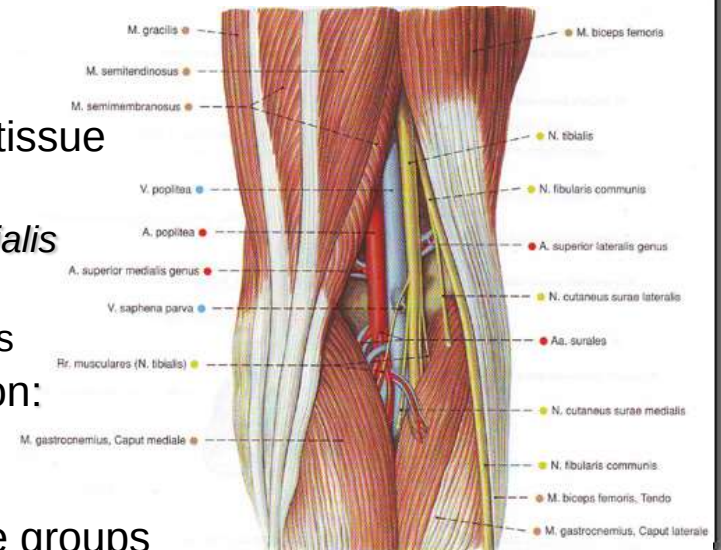
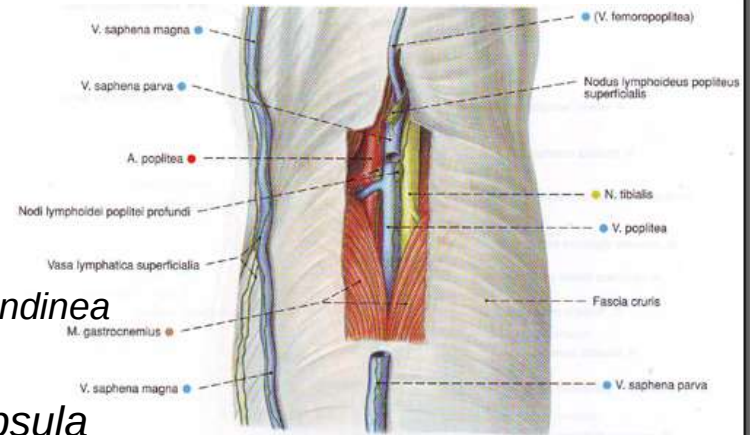
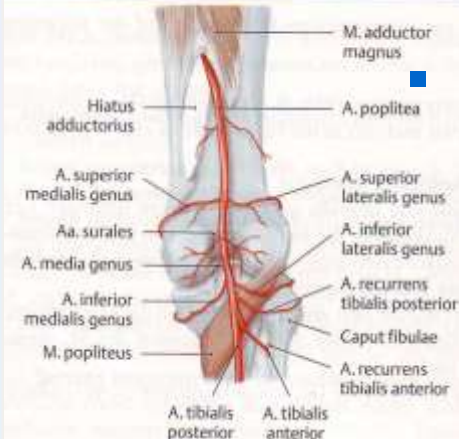
content:

- ✓ adipose and loose connective tissue
- ✓ neurovascular bundle:
 - **N**erve – *n. ischiadicus* ⇨ *n. tibialis*
 - **V**ein – *v. poplitea*
 - **A**rtery – *a. poplitea* – branches
- ✓ in the lower portion of the region:
 - *n. peroneus communis* ⇨ *n. cutaneus surae lateralis*
- ✓ *nodi lymphoidei poplitei* – three groups

D-1.31 Kniekehle (Fossa poplitea)



D-1.33 Äste der Arteria poplitea

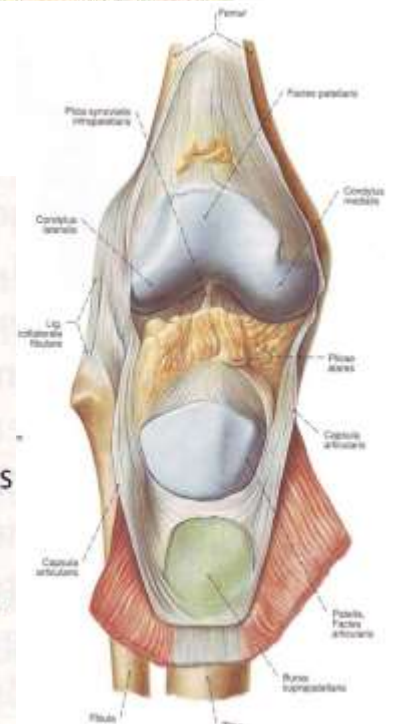
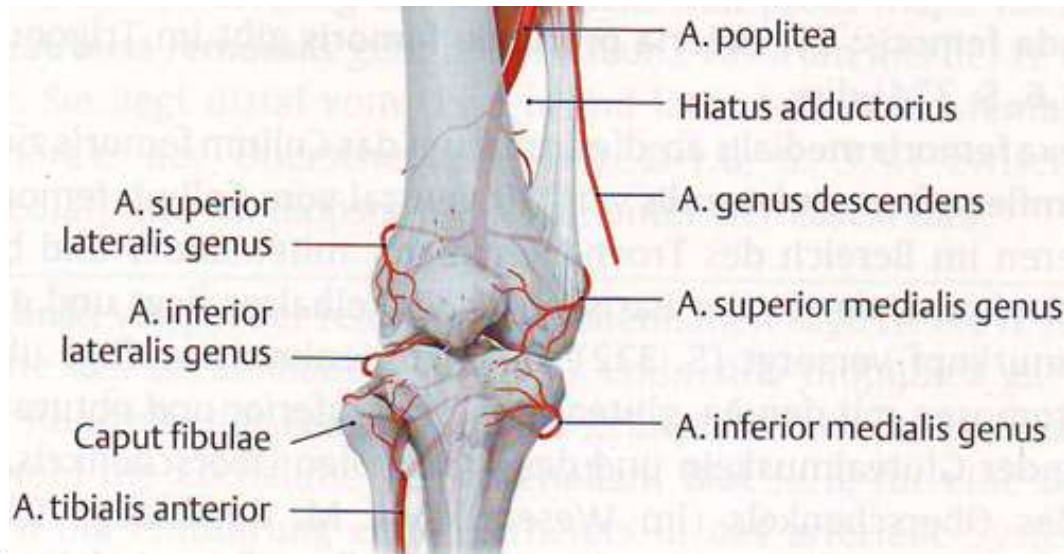
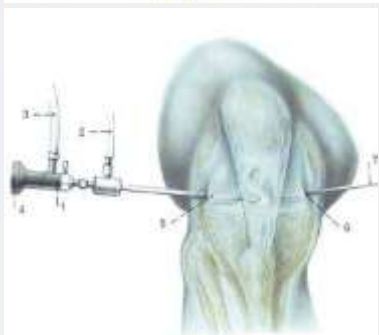
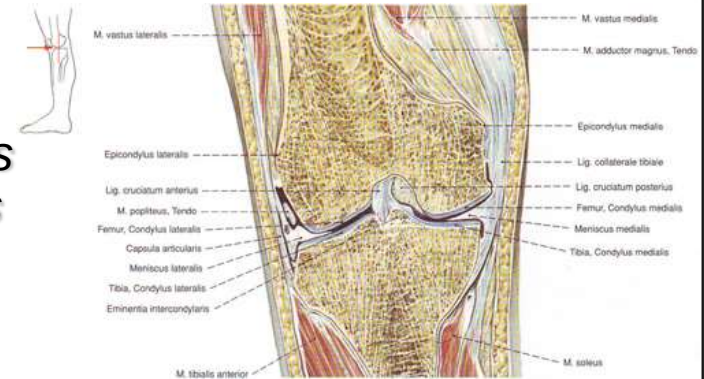


The knee joint, *articulatio genus*

Articulatio genus

■ rete articulare genus:

- ✓ a. genus descendens
- ✓ a. genus superior medialis
- ✓ a. genus superior lateralis
- ✓ a. genus media
- ✓ a. genus inferior medialis
- ✓ a. genus inferior lateralis
- ✓ a. recurrens tibialis anterior
- ✓ a. recurrens tibialis posterior
- ✓ r. circumflexus fibulae

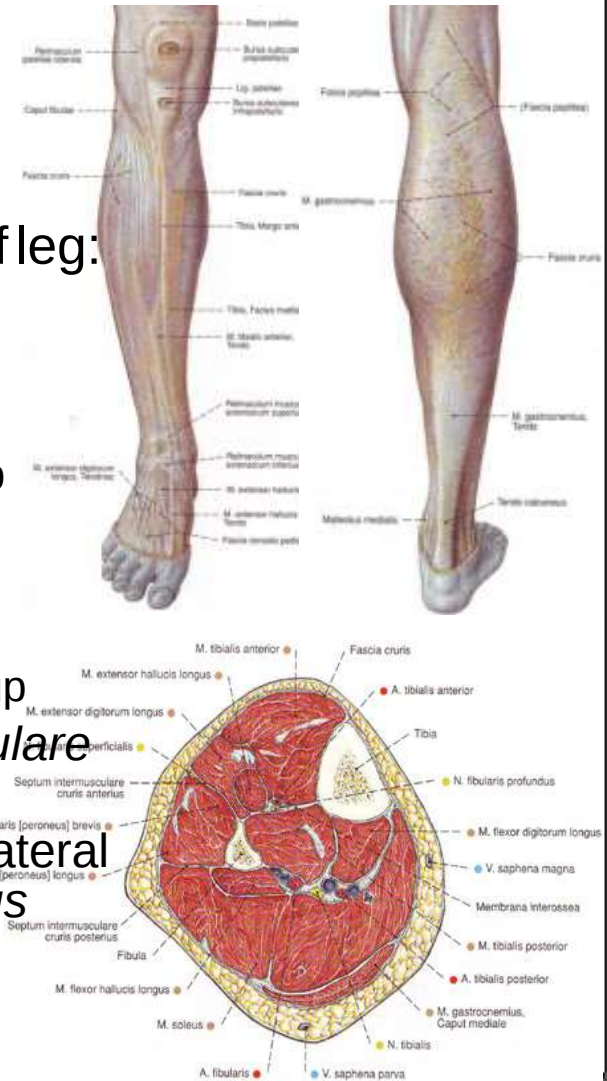


The leg, *crus*

Crus

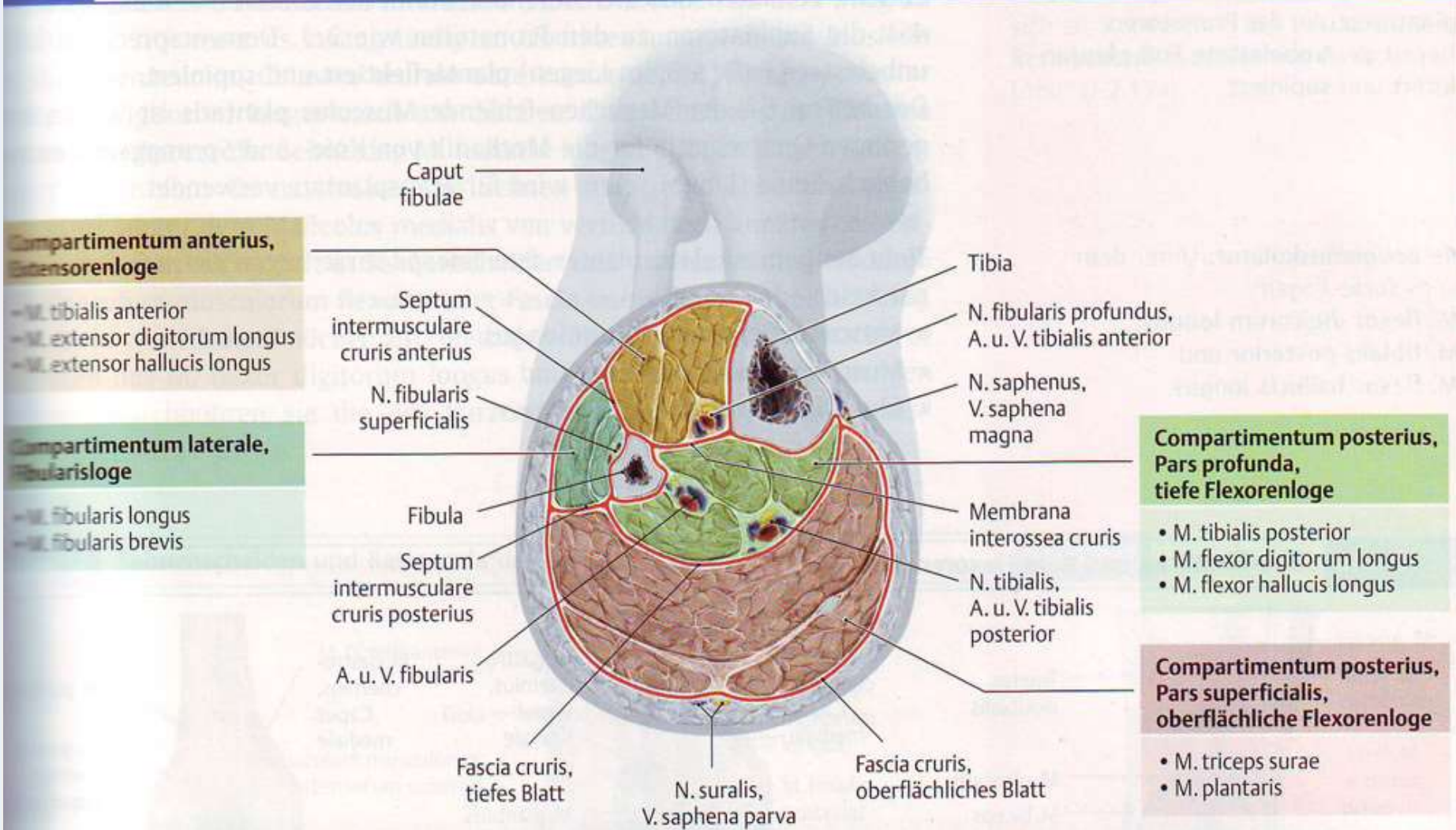


- borders:
 - ✓ proximal – the line through the tibial tuberosity
 - ✓ distal – the bimalleolar line
- bones and fascial compartments of leg:
 - ✓ *tibia et fibula*
 - ✓ *membrana interossea cruris*
 - ✓ anterior (dorsiflexor or extensor) compartment – anterior muscle group
 - ✓ lateral (fibular) compartment – lateral muscle group
 - ✓ posterior (plantarflexor or flexor) compartment – posterior muscle group
 - ✓ *fascia cruris* ⇨ *septum intermusculare cruris, anterius et posterius*
- topographic regions – medial and lateral longitudinal grooves through *malleolus medialis et lateralis*:
 - ✓ *regio cruris anterior*
 - ✓ *regio cruris posterior*



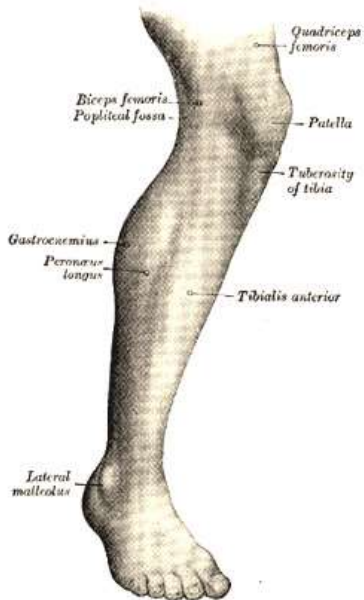
The leg, *crus*

2.15 Muskellogen (Kompartimente) und Gefäß-Nerven-Straßen am Unterschenkel



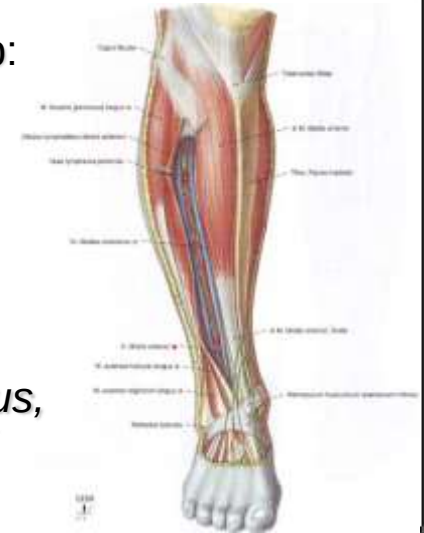
topography

surface anatomy

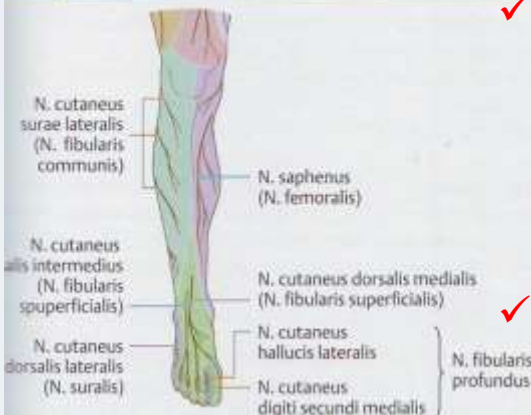


Anterior region of the leg, *regio cruris anterior*

- borders – anterior to the bone skeleton and in front of:
 - ✓ *septum intermusculare cruris anterior*
 - ✓ *membrana interossea cruris*
 - ✓ anterior and lateral fascial compartments
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thick and less mobile
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – moderate to poor fat tissue:
 - *v. saphena magna, n. saphenus* – medially
 - *n. cutaneus surae lateralis* – laterally
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) superficialis*
 - ✓ *fascia cruris* ⇔ *septum intermusculare cruris anterior*
 - ✓ *retinaculum mm. extensorum superior*
 - ✓ anterior compartment – anterior muscle group:
 - medial canal – *m. tibialis anterior*
 - lateral canal – *m. extensor digitorum longus, m. extensor hallucis longus*
 - neurovascular bundle:
 - *a. et vv. tibialis anterior*
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) profundus*
 - ✓ lateral compartment – lateral muscle group:
 - superficially – *m. peroneus (fibularis) longus*, beneath it – *m. peroneus (fibularis) brevis*
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) communis* ⇔ *n. peroneus superficialis et profundus*

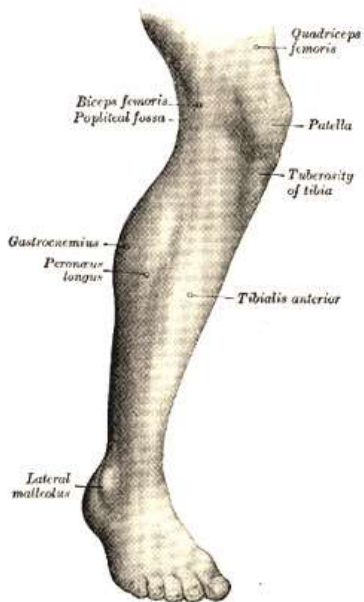


5-2.29 Sensible Innervation von Unterschenkel und Fuß



topography

surface anatomy

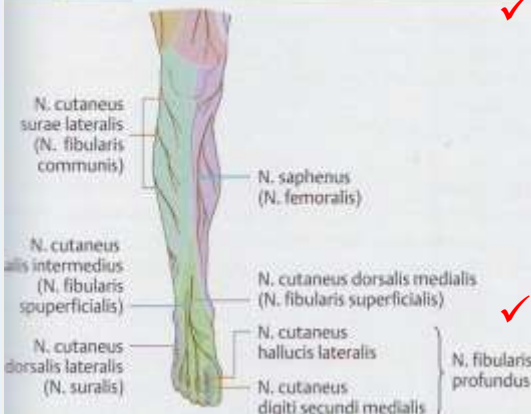


Anterior region of the leg, *regio cruris anterior*

- borders – anterior to the bone skeleton and in front of:
 - ✓ *septum intermusculare cruris anterior*
 - ✓ *membrana interossea cruris*
 - ✓ anterior and lateral fascial compartments
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thick and less mobile
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – moderate to poor fat tissue:
 - *v. saphena magna, n. saphenus* – medially
 - *n. cutaneus surae lateralis* – laterally
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) superficialis*
 - ✓ *fascia cruris* ⇔ *septum intermusculare cruris anterior*
 - ✓ *retinaculum mm. extensorum superior*
 - ✓ anterior compartment – anterior muscle group:
 - medial canal – *m. tibialis anterior*
 - lateral canal – *m. extensor digitorum longus, m. extensor hallucis longus*
 - neurovascular bundle:
 - *a. et vv. tibialis anterior*
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) profundus*
 - ✓ lateral compartment – lateral muscle group:
 - superficially – *m. peroneus (fibularis) longus*, beneath it – *m. peroneus (fibularis) brevis*
 - *n. peroneus (fibularis) communis* ⇔ *n. peroneus superficialis et profundus*

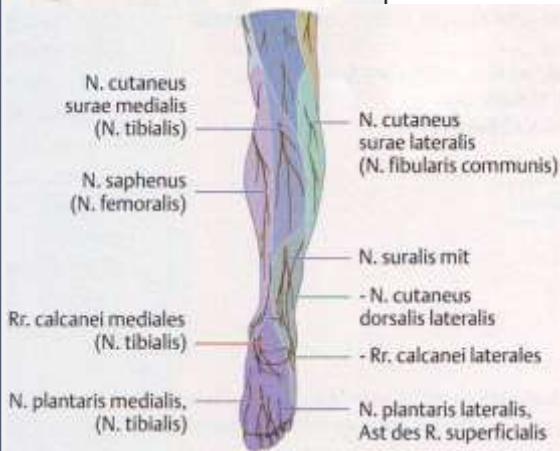
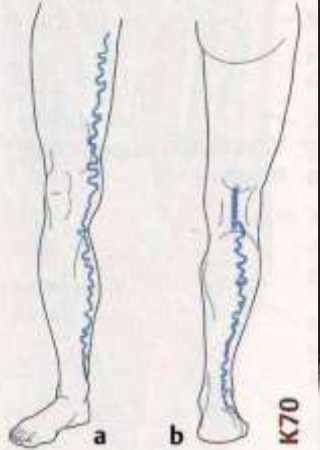


5-2.29 Sensible Innervation von Unterschenkel und Fuß



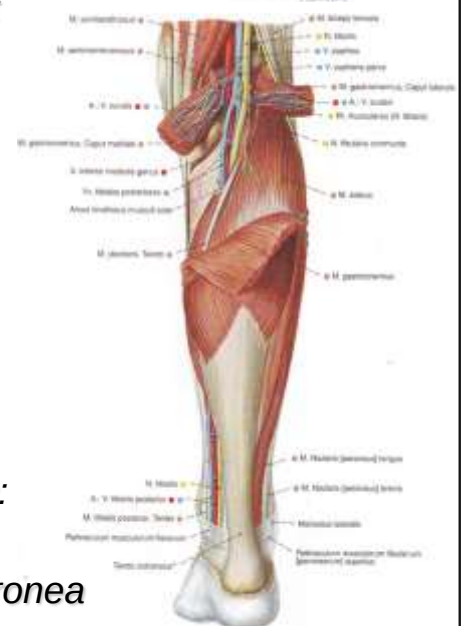
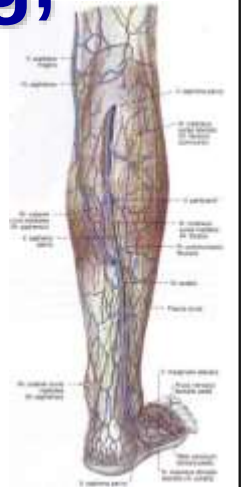
**important
landmarks
surface anatomy**

Varices cruris



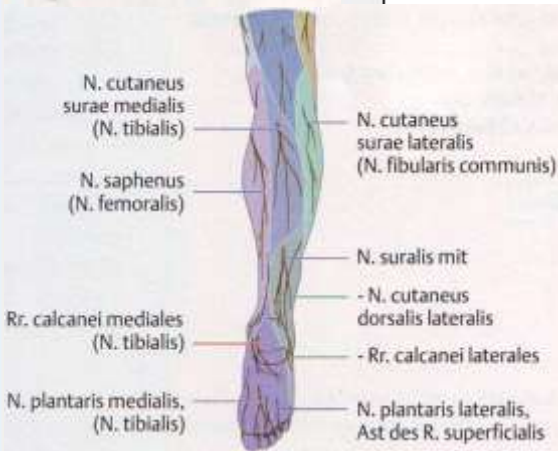
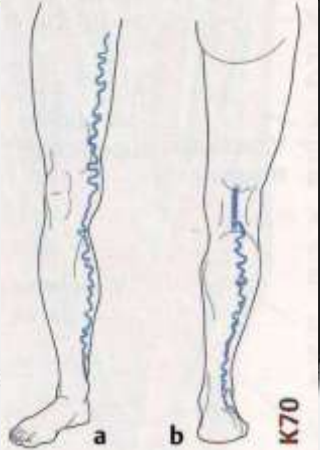
Posterior region of the leg, *regio cruris posterior*

- landmarks – calf of the leg:
 - ✓ retromalleolar grooves
 - ✓ *tendo m. tricipitis surae (tendo Achilles)*
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thick and mobile
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – thicker layer of fat tissue:
 - *v. saphena parva*
 - *n. suralis – n. cutaneus surae medialis et n. cutaneus surae lateralis*
 - ✓ *fascia cruris* – superficial and deep layer
 - ✓ superficial part – *m. triceps surae*:
 - *m. gastrocnemius et tendo m. plantaris*
 - *m. soleus – arcus tendineus m. solei*
 - ✓ deep part – deep muscles:
 - *m. flexor digitorum longus* – medially
 - *m. flexor hallucis longus* – laterally
 - *m. tibialis posterior* – in-between
 - ✓ neurovascular bundle – *canalis cruropopliteus*:
 - proximal and distal openings, borders
 - *a. et vv. tibialis posterior(es) ⇔ a. et v. peronea*
 - *n. tibialis*



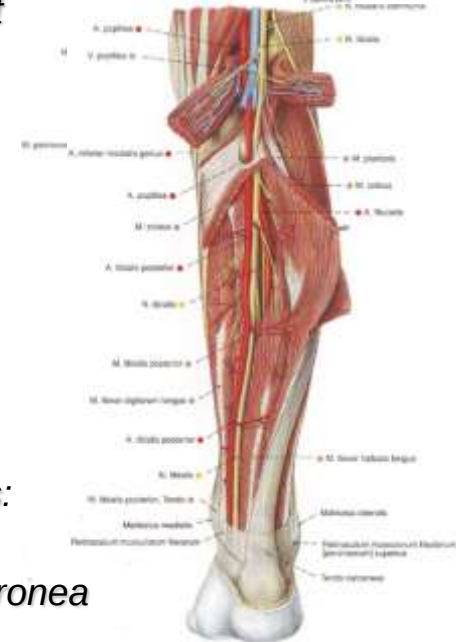
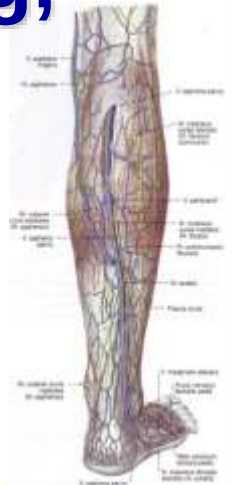
**important
landmarks
surface anatomy**

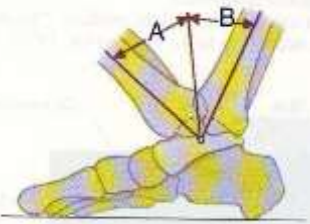
Varices cruris



Posterior region of the leg, *regio cruris posterior*

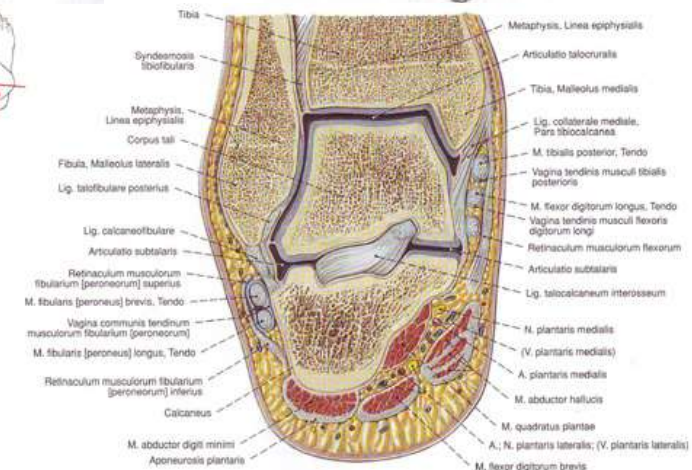
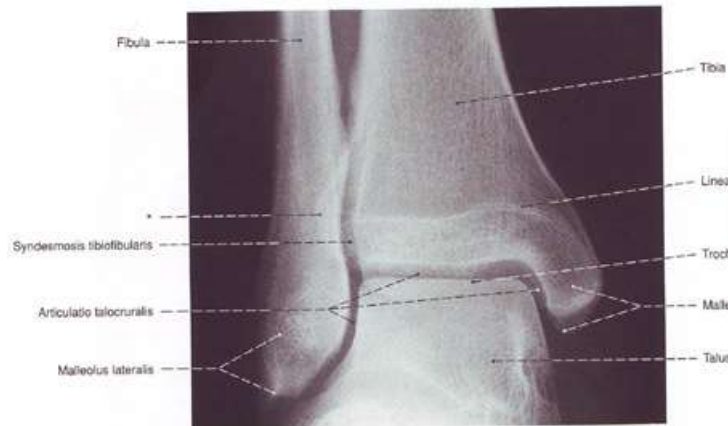
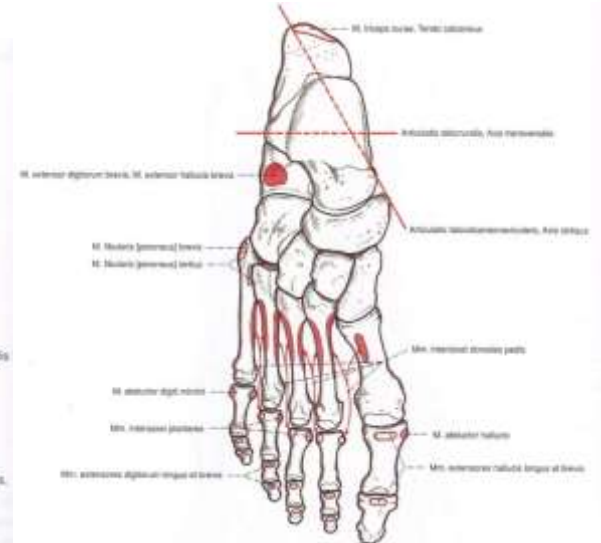
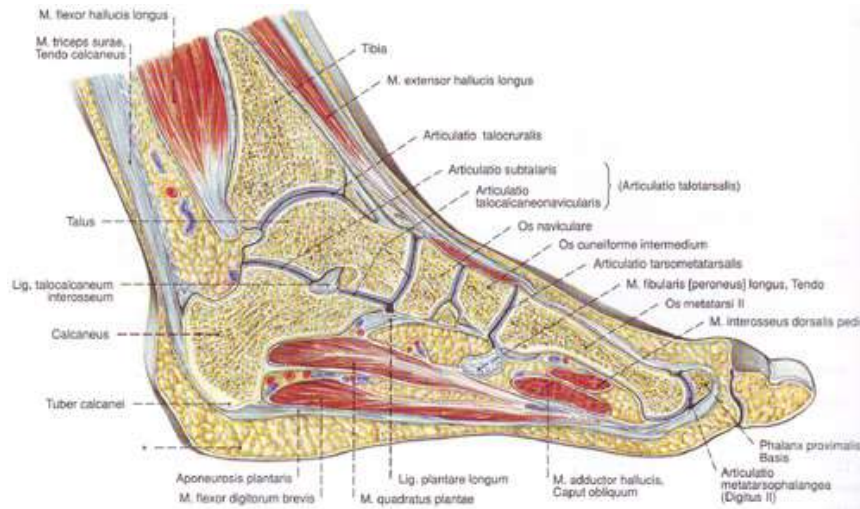
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 - *a. et vv. tibialis posterior(es) ⇔ a. et v. peronea*
 - *n. tibialis*





The talocrural (ankle) joint, *articulatio talocruralis*

**Regio
talocruralis,
anterior et
posterior**



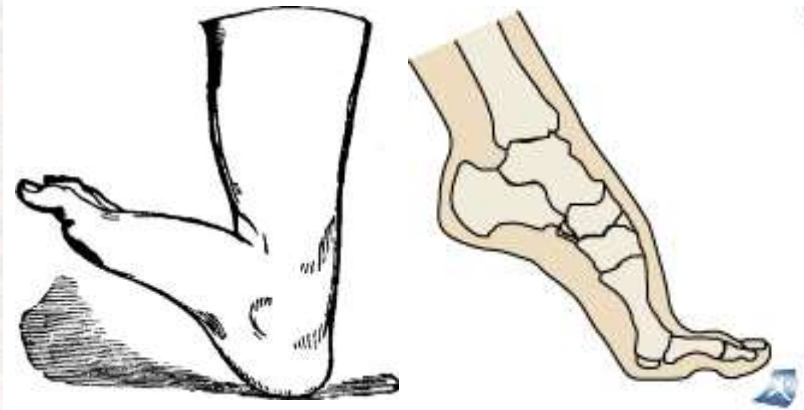
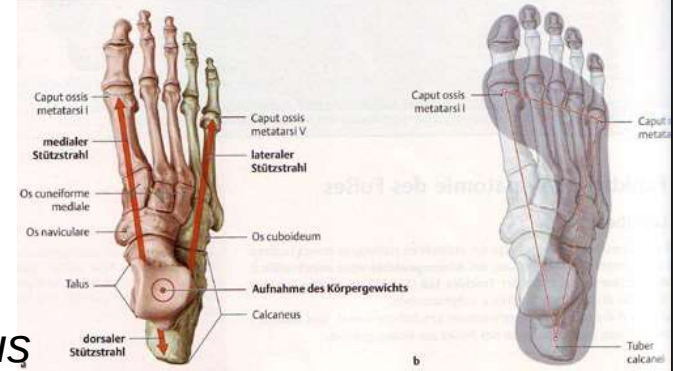
boundaries
topographic
regions



The foot, *pes*

- borders – distally from the bimalleolar line
- foot shape – longitudinal and transverse arches
⇒ supporting role:
 - ✓ infants – supination foot
 - ✓ children feet – flexible flat feet
 - ✓ *calcaneus valgus* ⇒ *pes planus*

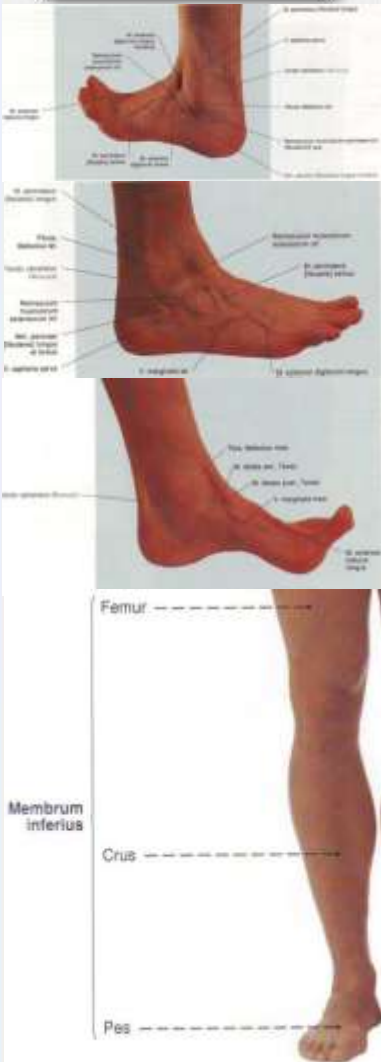
D-2.20 Stützstrahlen (a) und Auflagepunkte (b) des rechten Fußes



Pes rectus Pes transversoplanus Pes planus Pes calcaneus vs. Pes equinus

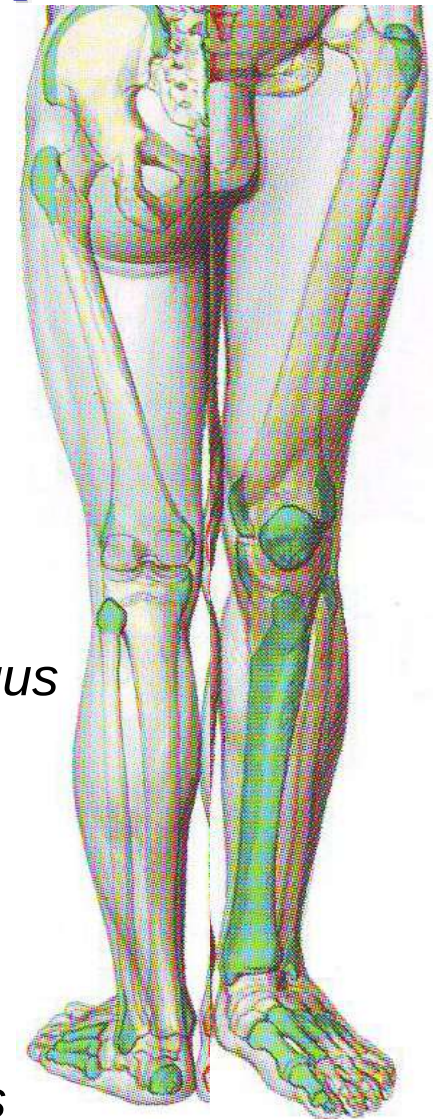
Foot

External points



External palpation points

- The bone and muscle points:
 - ✓ *tuber calcanei*
 - ✓ *tuberositas ossis navicularis*
 - ✓ *caput tali*
 - ✓ *basis et caput ossis metatarsi I*
 - ✓ *tendo calcaneus (Achilles)*
 - ✓ *fossa retromalleolaris medialis*
 - ✓ *fossa retromalleolaris lateralis*
 - ✓ *m. tibialis anterior et posterior*
 - ✓ *m. flexor et extensor digitorum longus*
 - ✓ *m. extensor hallucis longus*
 - ✓ *m. abductor hallucis et digiti minimi*
 - ✓ *mm. peronei*
 - ✓ *retinaculum mm. extensorum*
 - ✓ *sinus tarsi*
 - ✓ *sulcus plantaris medialis et lateralis*



boundaries
topographic
regions

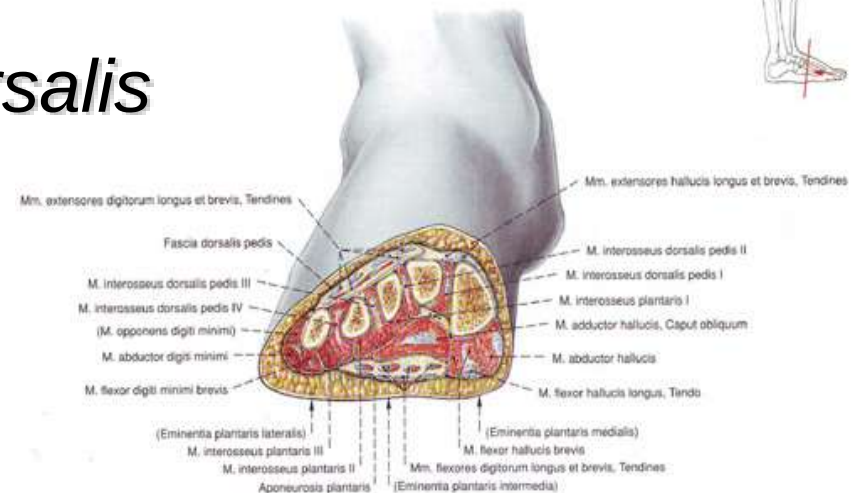
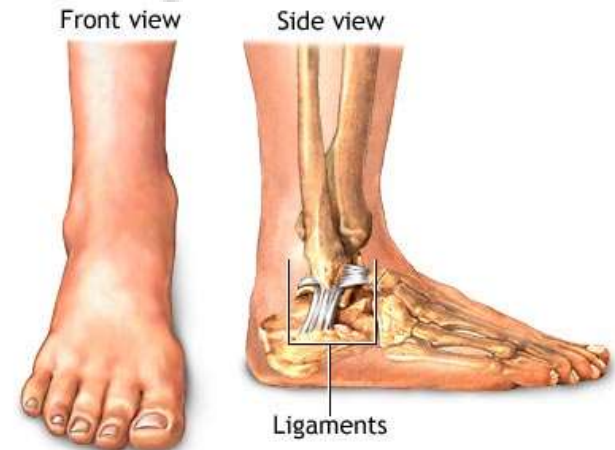
Pes



The foot, *pes*

■ Topographic anatomical regions:

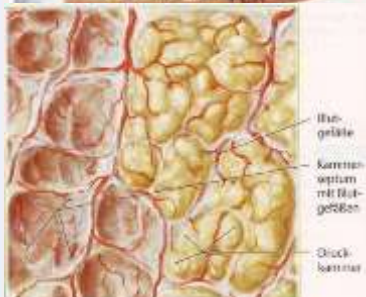
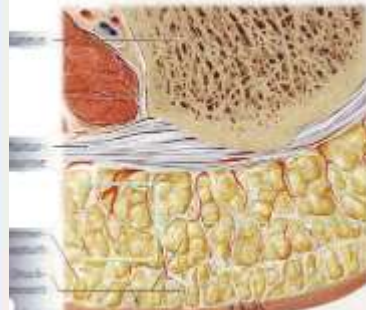
- ✓ *regio calcanea*
- ✓ *dorsum pedis*
- ✓ *planta pedis*
- ✓ *digiti pedis*
- ✓ *regio tarsalis*
- ✓ *regio metatarsalis*



topography
surface anatomy

Regio calcanea

Druckkammern des Subkutanfetts der Fußsohle



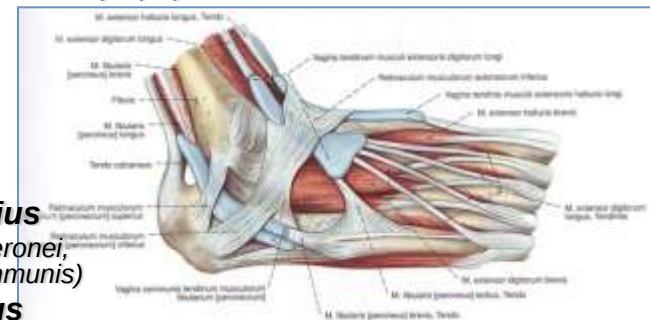
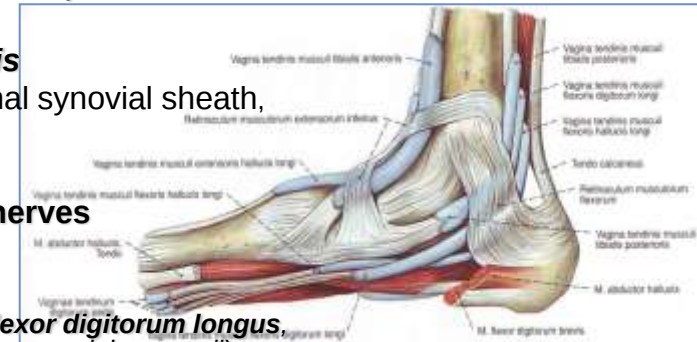
Calcaneal region, *regio calcanea*

■ borders:

- ✓ proximal – posterior bimalleolar line
- ✓ distal – the vertical lines from the tip of the ankles to the foot

■ surface anatomy:

- ✓ skin – thick, glabrous and fixed
- ✓ subcutaneous layer – abundant fat tissue:
 - posterior compartment:
 - **rete calcaneare** ⇒ *a. peronea*, *a. tibialis posterior*
 - venous network ⇒ *vv. saphenae*
 - branches of ***n. suralis*** and ***n. tibialis***
 - **tendo Achillis** – external and internal synovial sheath, *bursa tendinis calcanei*
 - medial compartment:
 - branches of **saphenous** and **tibial nerves**
 - **retinaculum mm. flexorum**
 - **canalis malleoli tibiae** – three canals:
 - **tendo *m. tibialis posterioris*, *m. flexor digitorum longus*, *m. flexor hallucis longus*** (*vaginae synoviales proprii*)
 - neurovascular bundle:
 - ***a. et vv. tibialis posterior*, *n. tibialis***
 - lateral compartment:
 - branches of ***n. suralis***
 - ***v. saphena parva*** and tributaries
 - **retinaculum mm. peroneorum superius**
 - common osseofibrous tunnel ⇒ *mm. peronei, longus et brevis* (*vagina synovialis communis*)
 - **retinaculum mm. peroneorum inferius**
 - two osseofibrous tunnels ⇒ *mm. peronei, longus et brevis*



topography

surface anatomy

Regio dorsalis pedis

The dorsum of the foot, *dorsum pedis*

■ borders:

- ✓ proximal – the anterior bimalleolar line

■ surface anatomy:

- ✓ skin – thin and mobile
- ✓ subcutaneous layer – poorly developed loose connective tissue:

- **rete venosum dorsale pedis** ⇔ *arcus venosus dorsalis pedis*: *v. saphena magna* – medially; *v. saphena parva* – laterally
- end branches of the **saphenous nerve**
- skin innervation – *nn. digitales dorsales*:
- ***n. cutaneus dorsalis lateralis*** ⇔ *n. suralis*;
- ***n. cutaneus dorsalis medialis et intermedius*** ⇔ *n. peroneus superficialis*;
- ***n. peroneus profundus*** – the first interdigital space

- ✓ **fascia dorsalis pedis – *retinaculum mm. extensorum inferius*** – three osseofibrous tunnels:

- medial – ***m. tibialis anterior*** (*tendo*)
- middle – ***m. extensor hallucis longus*** (*tendo*)
- lateral – ***m. extensor digitorum longus***, ***m. peroneus tertius*** (*tendo*)

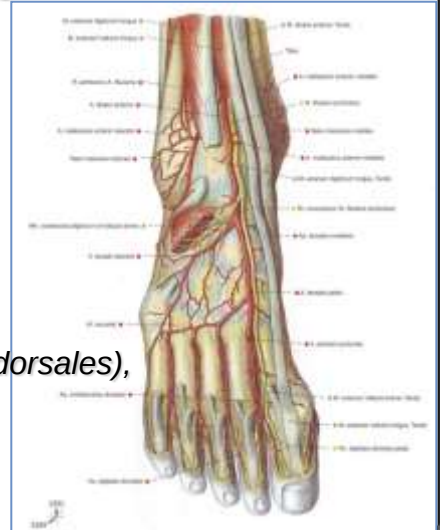
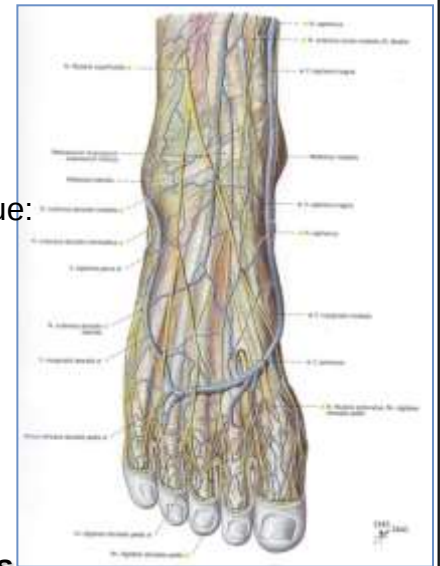
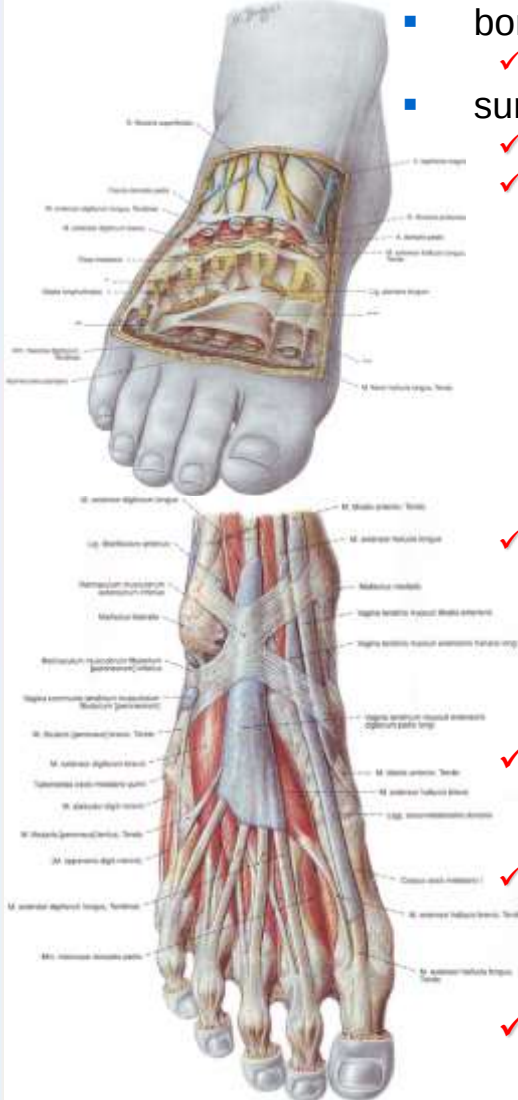
- ✓ **subfascial space – muscles, vessels and nerves:**

- superficial layer – long extensors of the toes
- deep layer – short extensors of the toes

- ✓ **neurovascular bundle:**

- ***a. et v. dorsalis pedis*** ⇔ *a. arcuata* (*aa. metatarsae dorsales*), *a. metatarsa dorsalis prima et r. plantaris profundus*
- ***n. peroneus profundus*** ⇔ the first interdigital space

- ✓ ***mm. interossei dorsales*** – four bipennate muscles



topography
surface anatomy

dorsalis pedis and
posterior tibial
pulses



Clinical significance

✓ palpation of posterior tibial pulse ✓ palpation of *dorsalis pedis* pulse



topography

surface anatomy Regio plantaris pedis

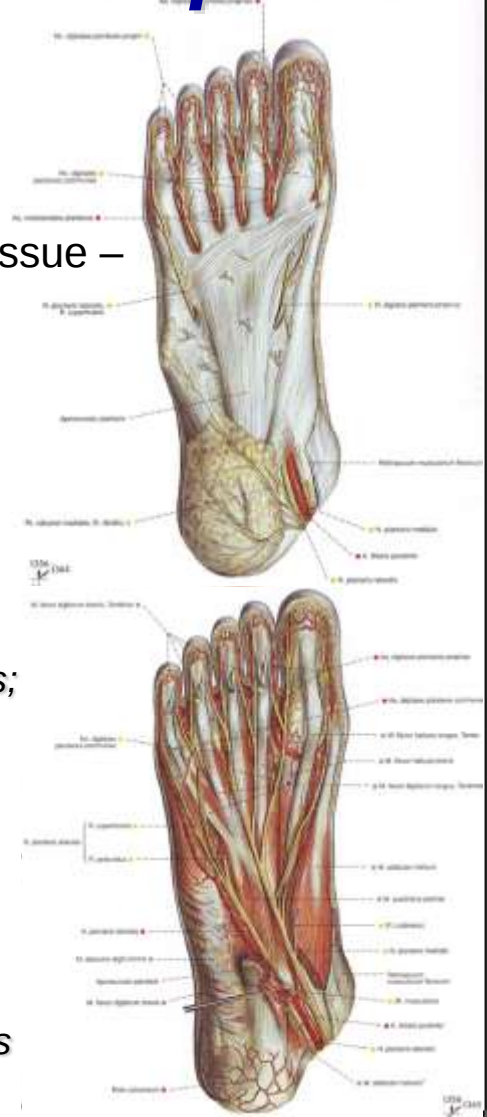
Jogger's foot



2

The sole of the foot, *planta pedis*

- borders – the soft tissues, plantar from the foot bones and joints
- surface anatomy:
 - ✓ skin – thick, glabrous and fixed
 - ✓ subcutaneous layer – abundant adipose tissue – in the heel and metatarsal heads:
 - *rete venosum plantare*
 - *nn. digitales plantares communes*
 - ✓ *fascia plantaris* ⇔ *aponeurosis plantaris* – fibrous strips, transversally and deeply
 - ✓ subfascial space – tree compartments:
 - medial – *m. abductor hallucis*, *m. flexor hallucis longus et brevis*
 - lateral – *m. abductor digiti minimi*, *m. flexor digiti minimi brevis*
 - middle – 1st layer – *m. flexor digitorum brevis*; 2nd layer – *m. flexor digitorum longus*, *m. quadratus plantae*, *mm. lumbricales*; 3rd layer – *m. adductor hallucis*; 4th layer – *mm. interossei*
 - ✓ neurovascular bundles:
 - medial – in *sulcus plantaris medialis*:
 - *a., vv. et n. plantaris medialis*
 - lateral – in *sulcus plantaris lateralis*:
 - *a., vv. et n. plantaris lateralis*
 - *arcus plantaris* ⇔ *aa. metatarsae plantares*
 - *a. plantaris lateralis*
 - *r. plantaris profundus (a. dorsalis pedis)*

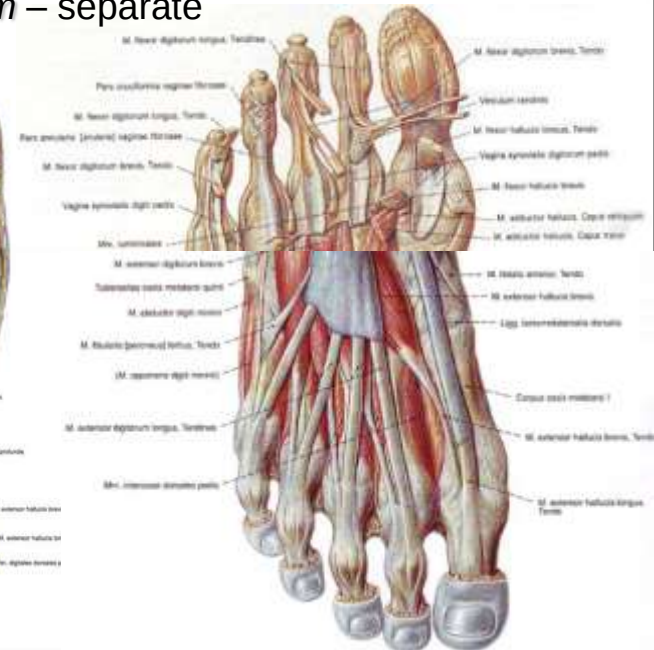
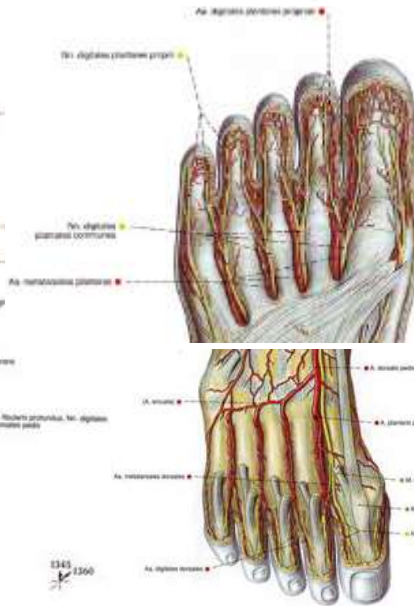
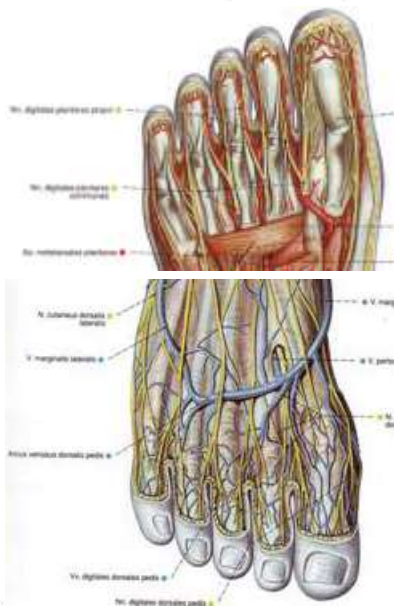




The digits (toes) of the foot, *digiti pedis*

■ Surface anatomy:

- ✓ skin – thin and mobile dorsally, thick ventrally
- ✓ subcutaneous tissue – abundant lobulated fat tissue in the sole:
 - anastomosing venous network, mostly dorsally
 - neurovascular bundles – two plantar and dorsal each:
 - plantar – *aa. et nn. digitales plantares proprii*
 - dorsal – *aa., vv. et nn. digitales dorsales*
- ✓ *fascia pedis* – synovial tendon sheath, *vagina fibrosa*
- ✓ *aponeurosis dorsalis* – the tendons of:
 - *m. extensor digitorum longus et brevis*
 - *mm. lumbricales*
- ✓ *vagina fibrosa* – plantar ⇒ osseofibrous tunnels
- ✓ *vaginae synoviales tendinum digitorum* – separate





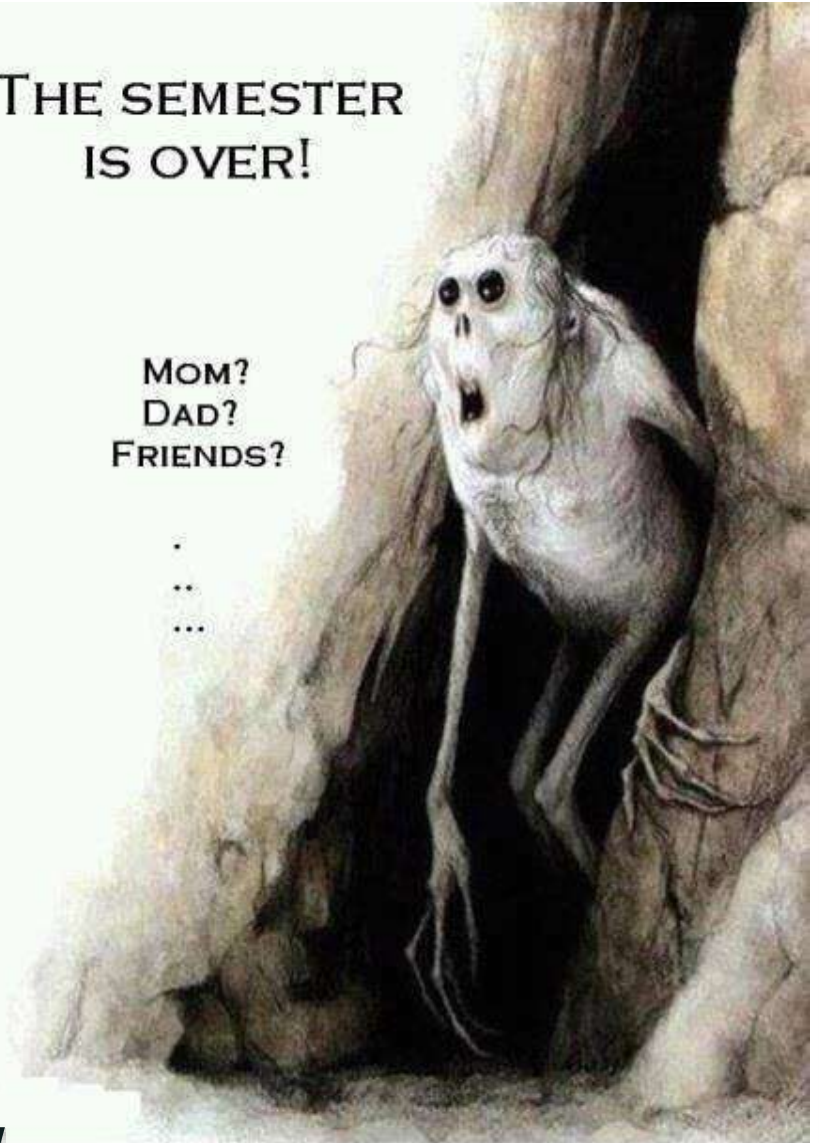


Thank you ...

THE SEMESTER
IS OVER!

MOM?
DAD?
FRIENDS?

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..
...



At office? Don't get busted on. 9GAG.COM

Prof. Nikolai Lazarov