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الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر

رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

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دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

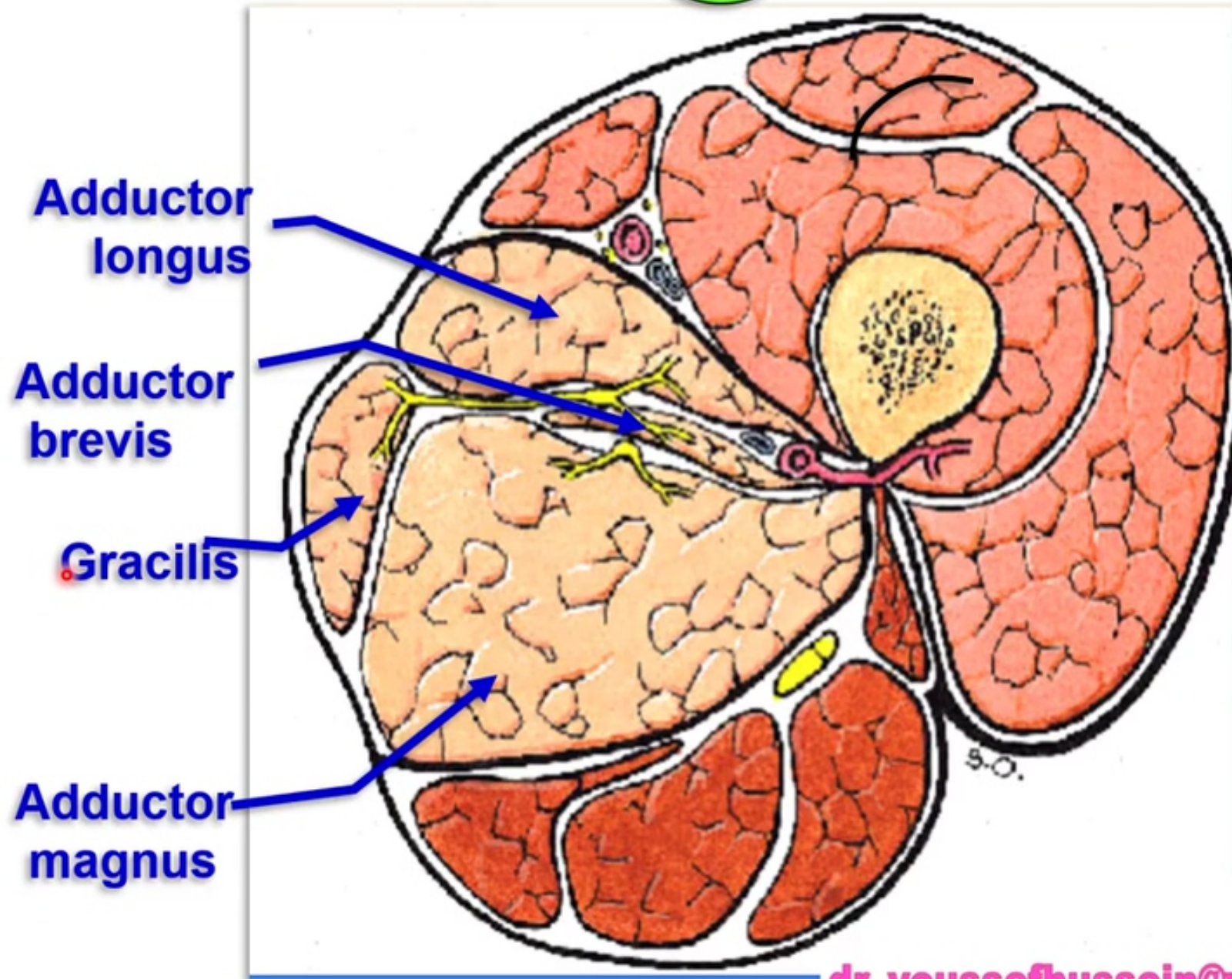
Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy اليوتيوب

جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (استاذ التشريح)

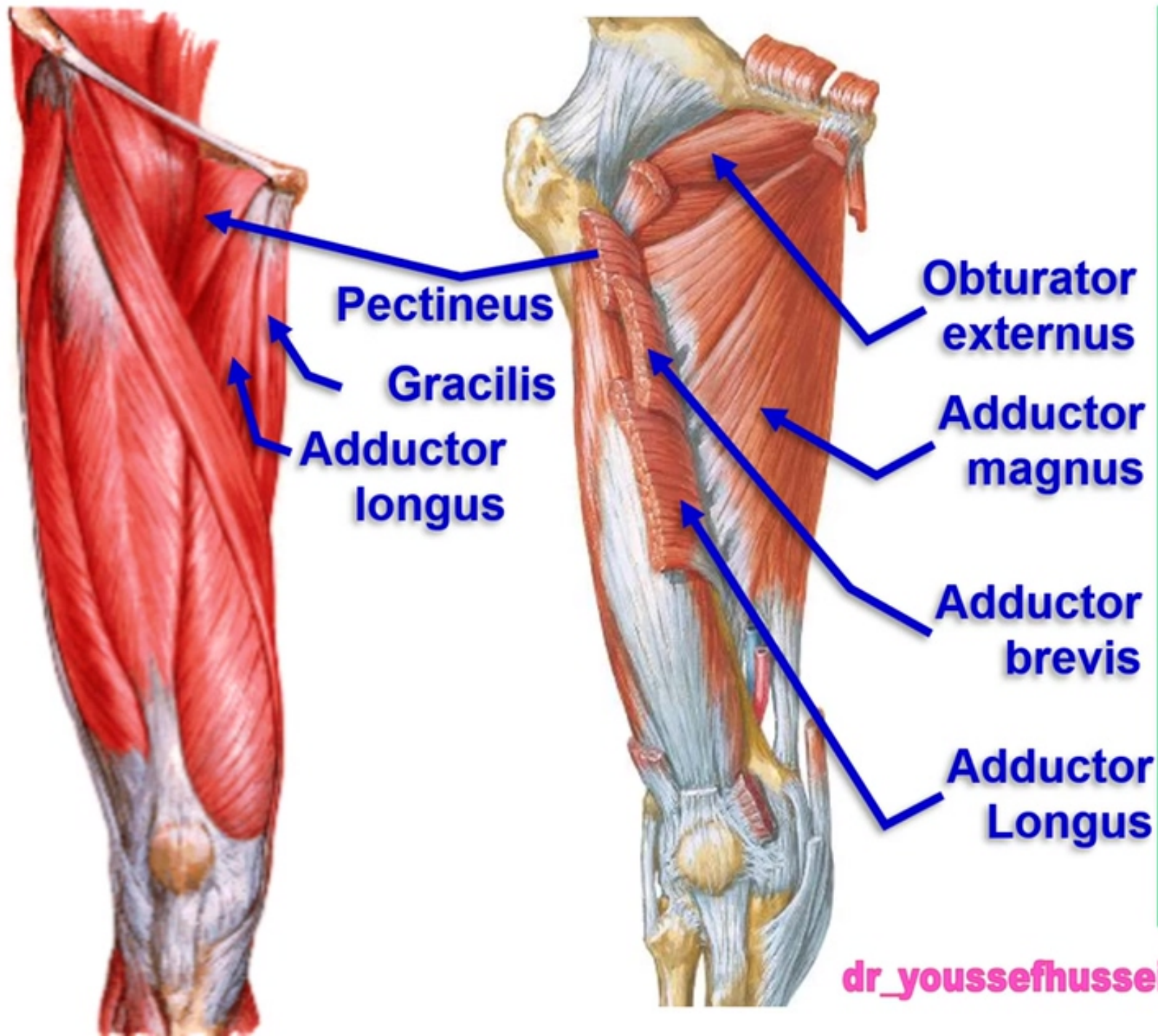


**Muscles of medial
side of thigh**

Rt



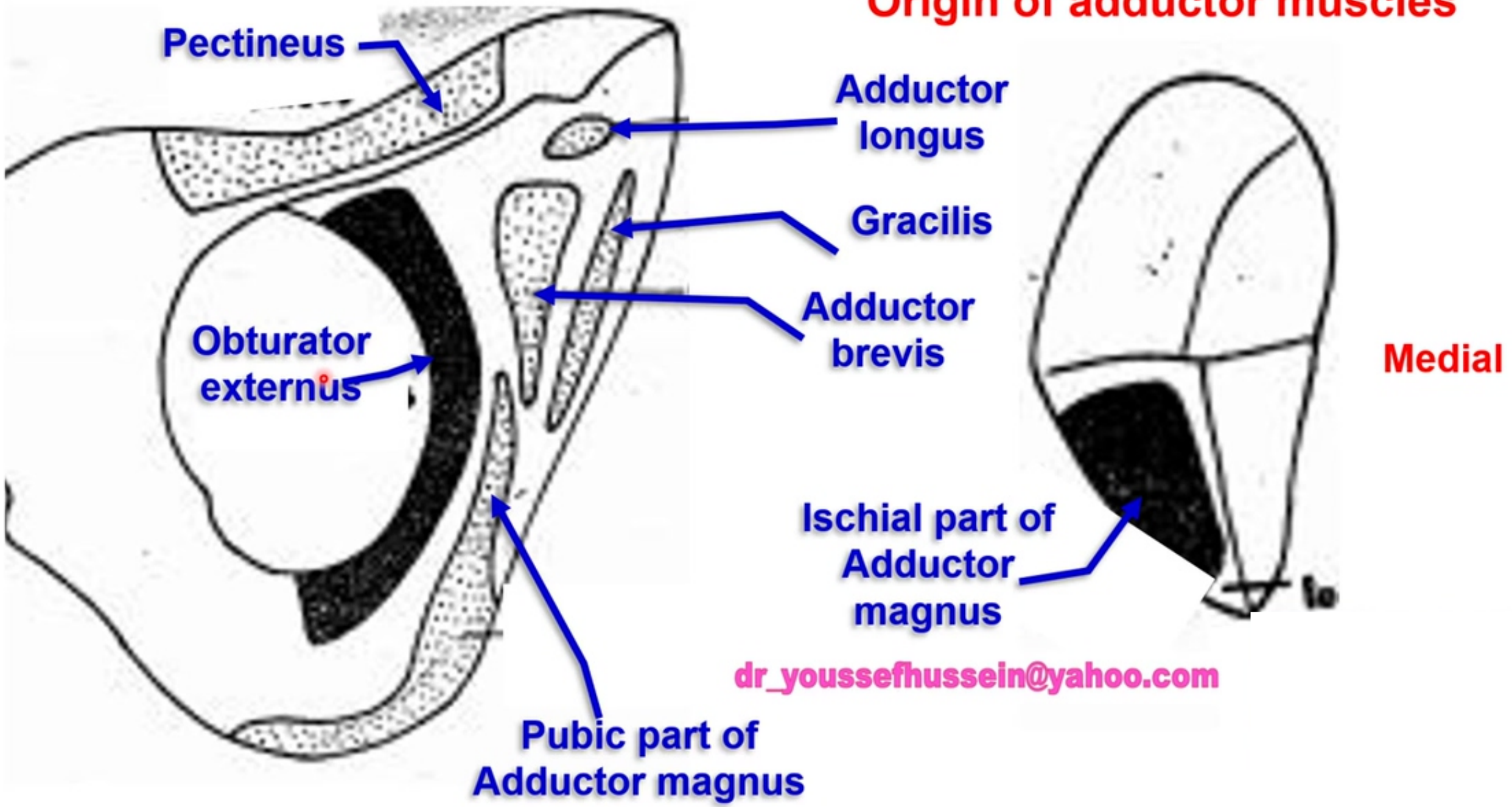
- **Medial Side of the Thigh**
 - The muscles arranged into **3 layers**:
 - **The 1st layer** is adductor longus and pectineus.
 - **The 2nd layer** adductor brevis.
 - **The 3rd layer** adductor magnus and obturator externus
 - **Strap muscle** (gracilis) lies medial to the above 3 layers.



**** All muscles arise** from the pubis except ischial part of the adductor magnus (ischium).

- **Inserted** in back of the femur except gracilis muscle (tibia).
- **Action:** adduction, flexion and lateral rotation of the thigh.
- **Nerve supply:** **obturator nerve** except ischial part of adductor magnus (sciatic N) and pectineus (femoral N).

Origin of adductor muscles



- **Origin of adductor muscles**

- **Pectineus**

** From the pectineal surface of the superior pubic ramus.

- **Adductor Longus**

** by a rounded tendon from the body of the pubis just below the pubic tubercle.

- **Gracilis**

** from the external surface of the body of the pubis and inferior pubic ramus (margin).

- **Adductor Brevis**

** from the external surface of the body of the pubis and inferior pubic ramus.

- **Adductor Magnus**

1- The pubic part from the inferior pubic ramus.

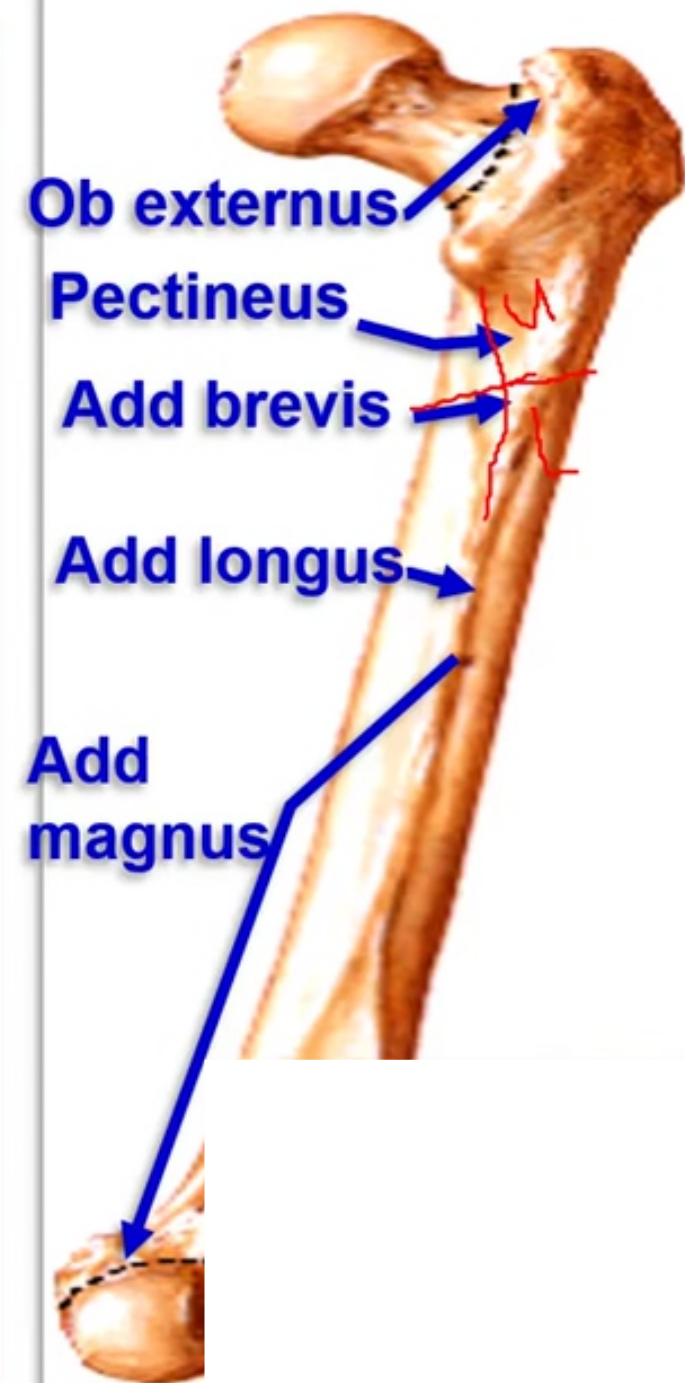
2- Ischial part from lateral part of the lower area of ischial tuberosity.

- **Obturator Externus**

** From outer margin of obturator foramen and outer surface of
membrane

- **Insertion of muscles of medial side**

- **Pectineus:** Upper 1/2 of the line between lesser trochanter and linea aspera.
- **Adductor Brevis:** Lower 1/2 of line between lesser trochanter and linea aspera, and linea aspera.
- **Adductor Longus:** into the linea aspera.
- **Adductor Magnus**
- **A- Pubic part** into 1) medial margin of gluteal tuberosity. 2) linea aspera. 3) Upper part of medial supracondylar line.
- **B- Ischial part** into lower part of medial supracondylar line and adductor tubercle.
- **Obturator Externus:** trochanteric fossa in medial surface of greater trochanter.
- **Gracilis:** upper part of medial surface of tibia behind sartorius (S.G.S).



- **Action of muscles of medial side**

- **Adductor longus, brevis and pectineus:** adduction, flexion and lateral rotation of the thigh

- **Adductor Magnus**

1- Pubic part, adduction, flexion and lateral rotation of the thigh.

2- Ischial part, adduction, extension, and medial rotation of the thigh.

- **Gracilis**

1- Adduction, flexion and lateral rotation of the thigh.

2- Flexion and medial rotation of the flexed leg.

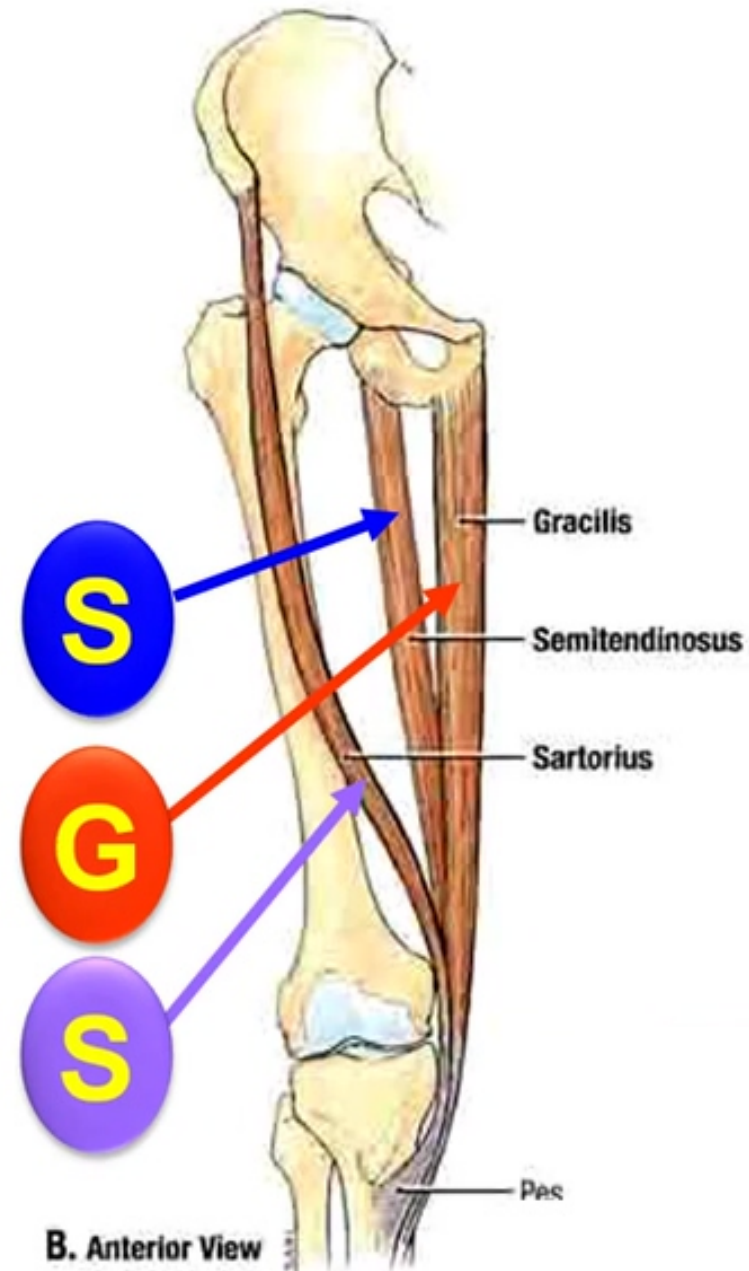
- **Obturator Externus**

** Adduction and lateral rotation of the thigh.

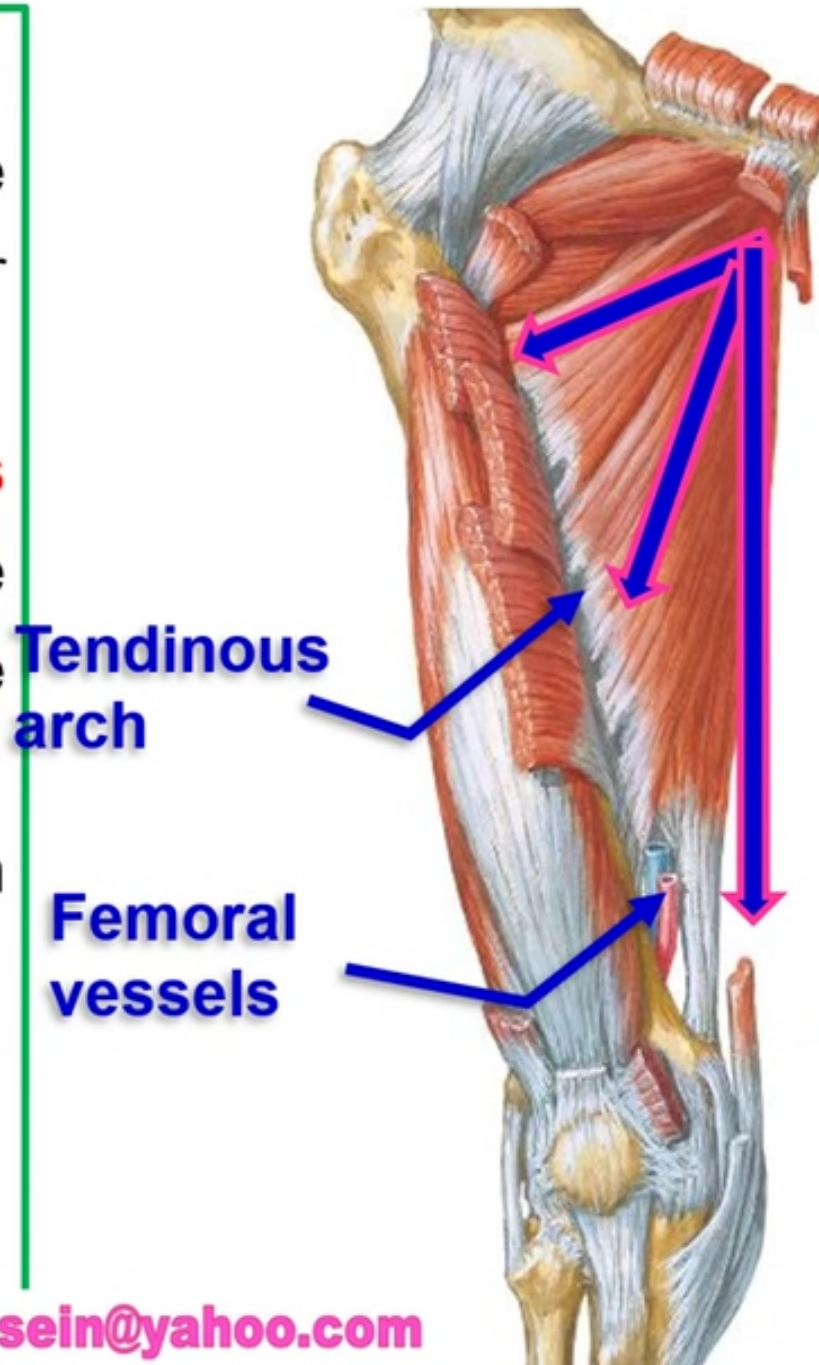
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- Three muscles (SGS) form an inverted “**tripod**” with its base separated at the hip bone and its apex attached to upper part of the medial side of tibia
- Helping to stabilize the bony pelvis during standing.

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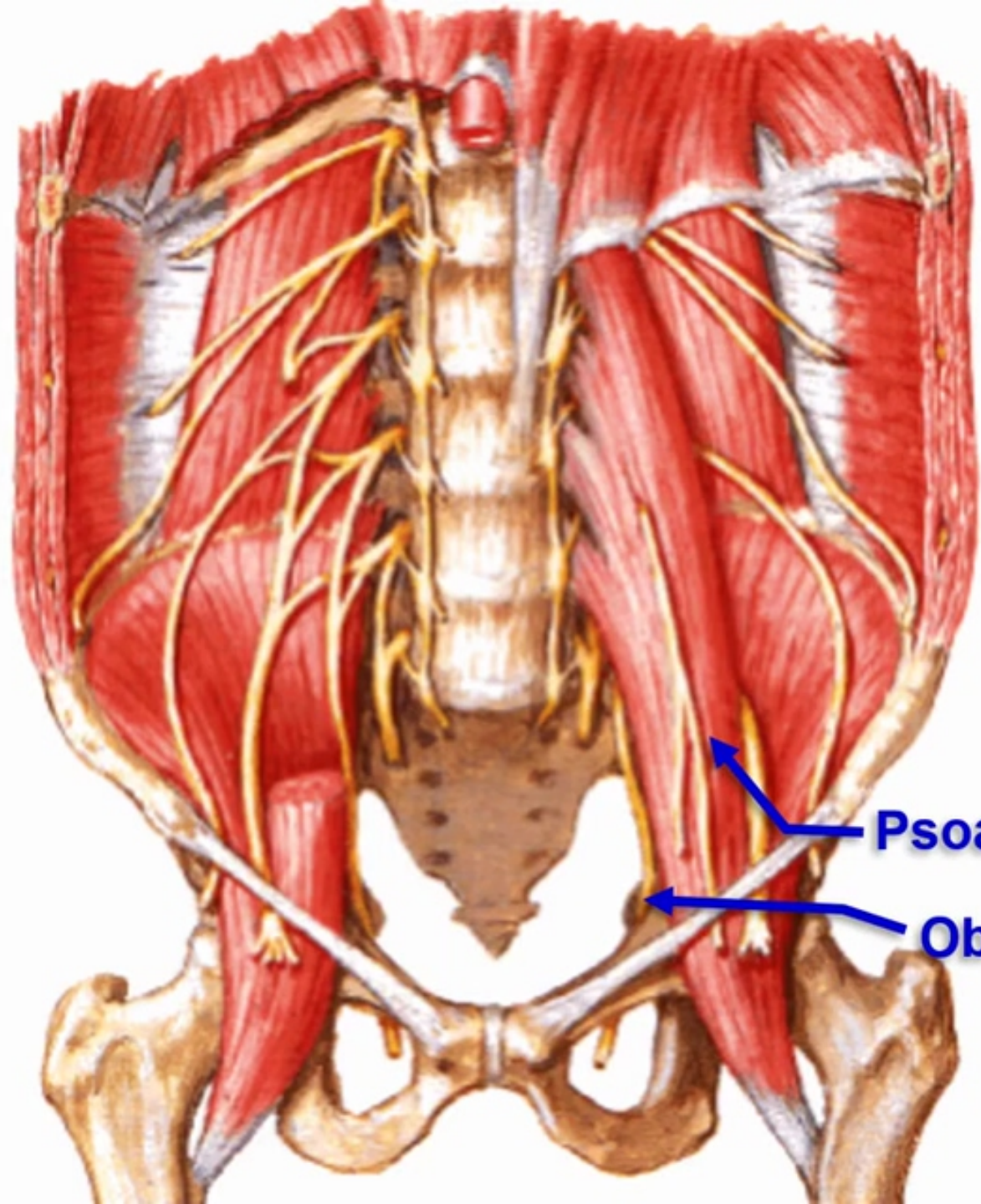


- **Clinical anatomy of adductor magnus**
 - 1- **Adductor opening**, between the insertion of pubic part and ischial part for the passage of the femoral vessels.
 - 2- The insertion is interrupted by **tendinous arches** over the perforating branches of the profunda femoris artery to share in cruciate anastomosis.
 - 3- The muscle is **triangular and fan** in shape;
 - a- Anterior fibres are horizontal.
 - b- Middle fibres are oblique.
 - c- Posterior fibres are vertical.





Obturator nerve



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• Obturator Nerve

**** Origin:** It is a branch of the lumbar plexus (from the **ventral divisions** of the ventral rami of L 2, 3 and 4).

**** Course :**

- The nerve is formed **inside the psoas major** muscle then leaving it through its **medial** border.

- It reaches the thigh by passing through the **obturator canal** with the obturator vessels.

- It divides into anterior and posterior branches.

a- The **anterior** branch descends In front of the **adductor brevis**

b- The **posterior** branch descends behind the **adductor brevis**

Obturator nerve

Adductor longus

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Anterior division

Hip joint

Gracilis

**Medial half
pectineus**

Adductor brevis

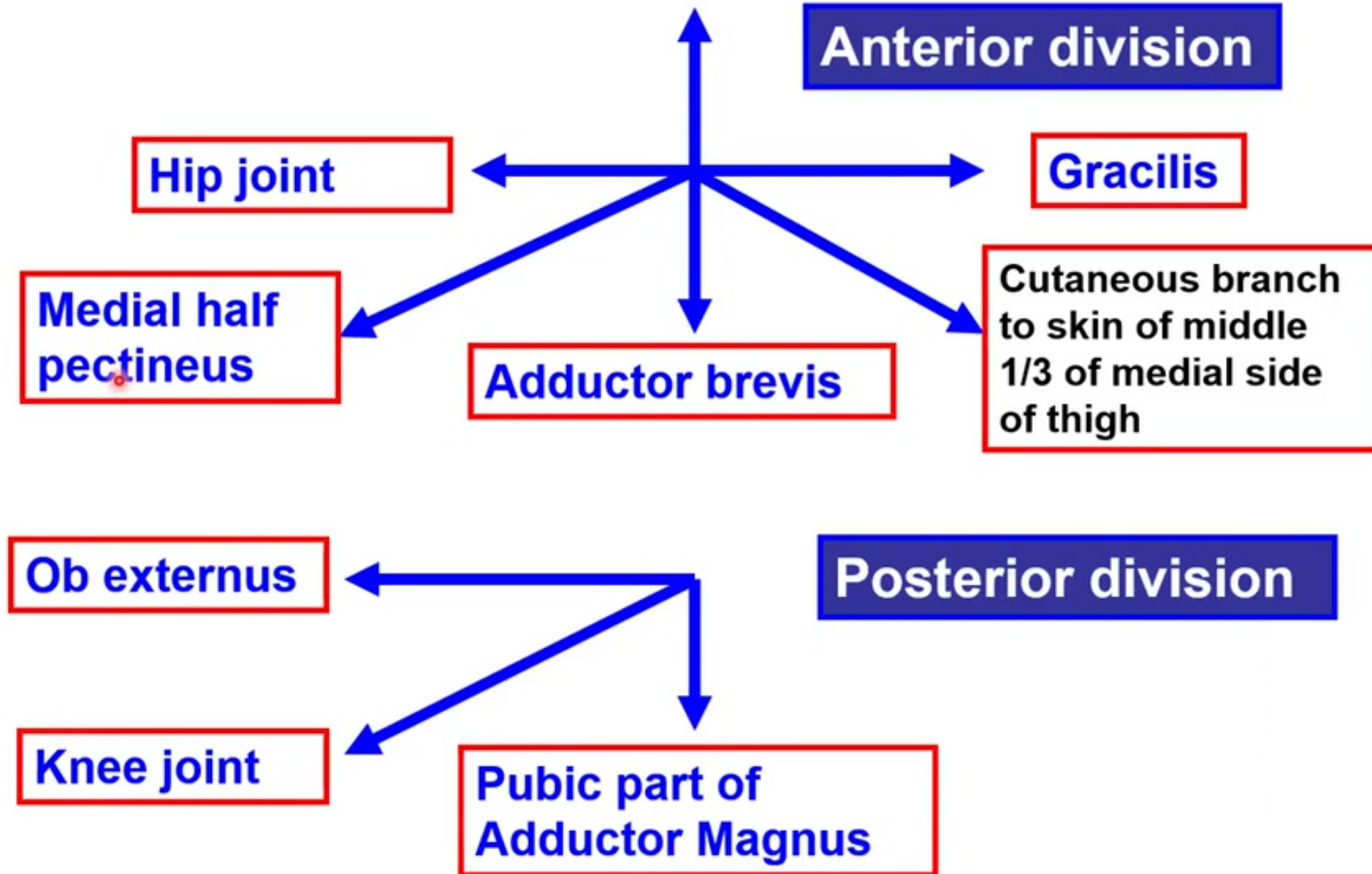
**Cutaneous branch
to skin of middle
1/3 of medial side
of thigh**

Ob externus

Posterior division

Knee joint

**Pubic part of
Adductor Magnus**





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جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (استاذ التشريح)



Adductor canal
Hunter's canal
Subsartorial canal

Anteromedial (Roof)

Rt

Anterolateral

Sartorius

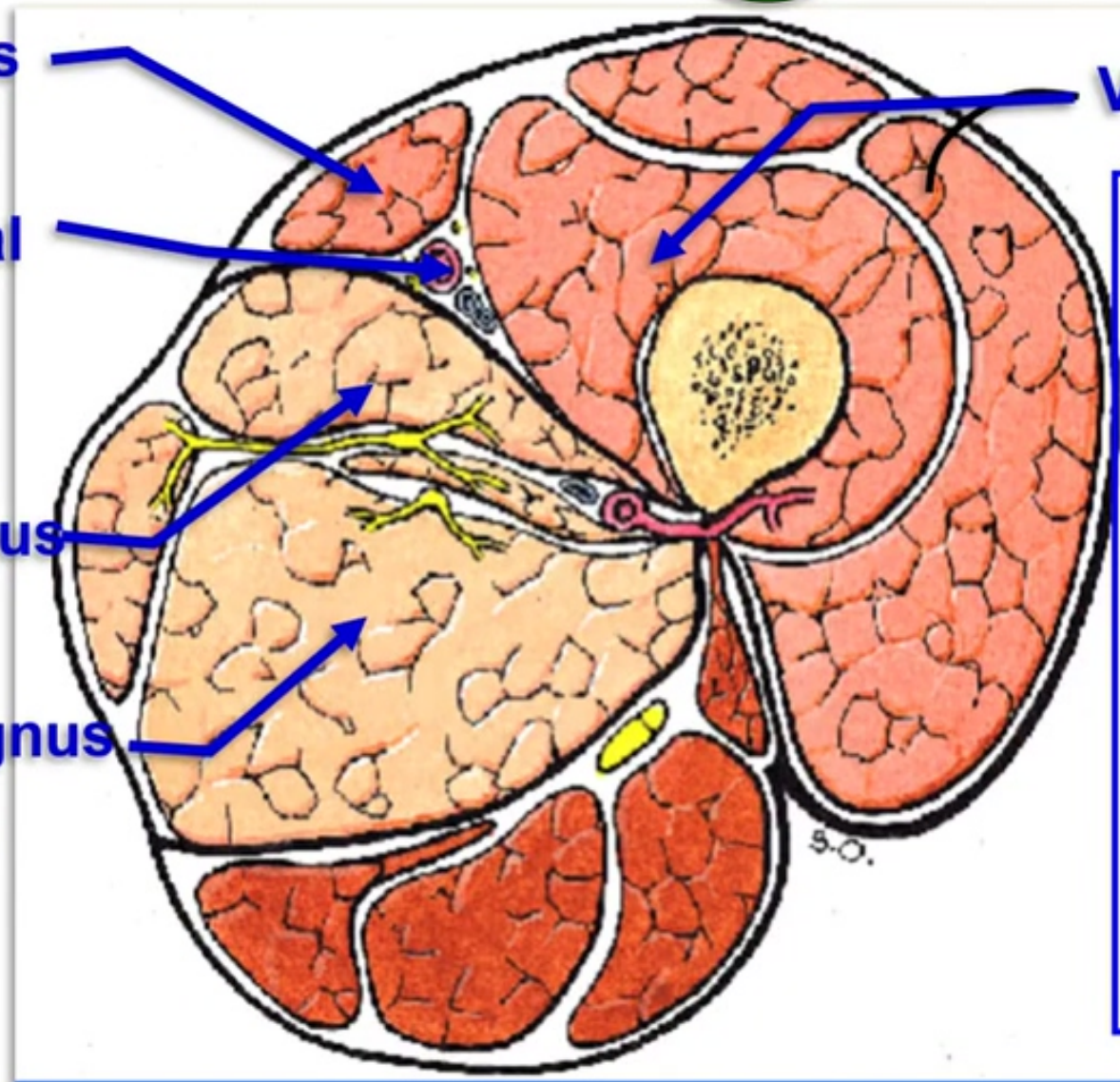
Vastus medialis

Adductor canal

Adductor longus

Adductor magnus

Floor



**** Boundaries:**

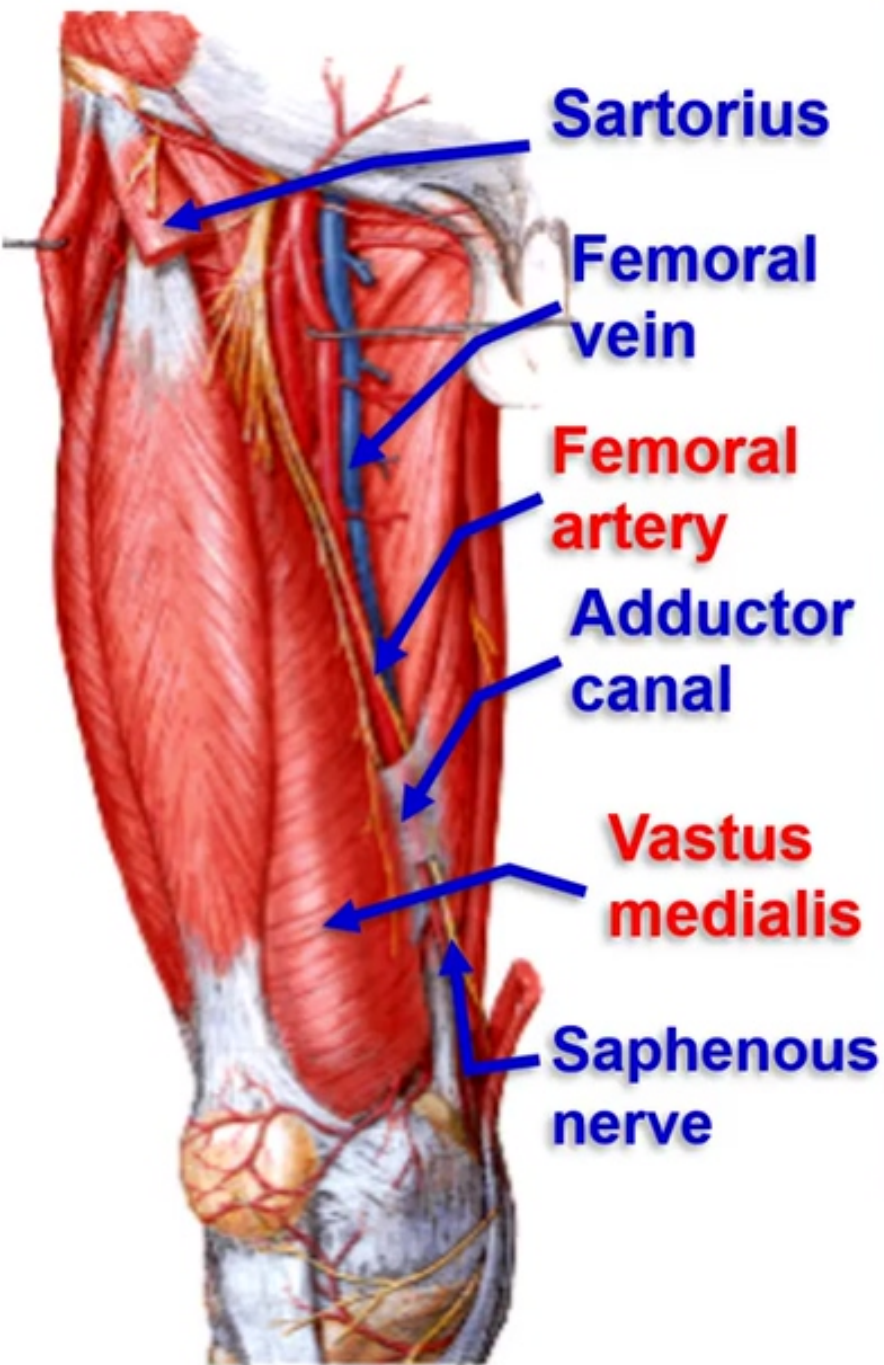
1- Floor; Adductor longus and adductor magnus.

2- Anterolateral: vastus medialis.

3- Anteromedial (roof):

1- Fibrous sheath between vastus medialis and adductor longus.

2- Sartorius m



- **Adductor Canal**

**** Site:** It is an intermuscular tunnel in the middle 1/3 of the medial part of the thigh.

**** Beginning,** at the apex of the femoral triangle.

**** End,** at the opening in the adductor magnus.

**** Shape,** The canal is triangular in cross section.

**** Contents:**

- 1- Femoral vein.
- 2- Femoral artery that continues as popliteal artery.
- 3- Saphenous nerve.
- 4- Saphenous artery from femoral or descending genicular artery.
- 5- Descending genicular artery; from the femoral artery.
- 6- Nerve to vastus medialis. •
- 7- Lymph vessels

