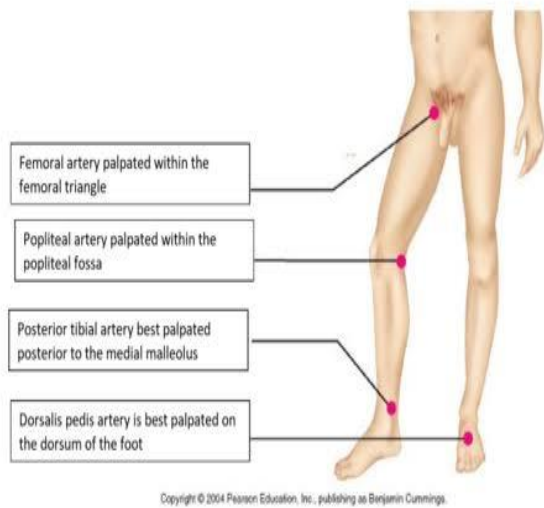
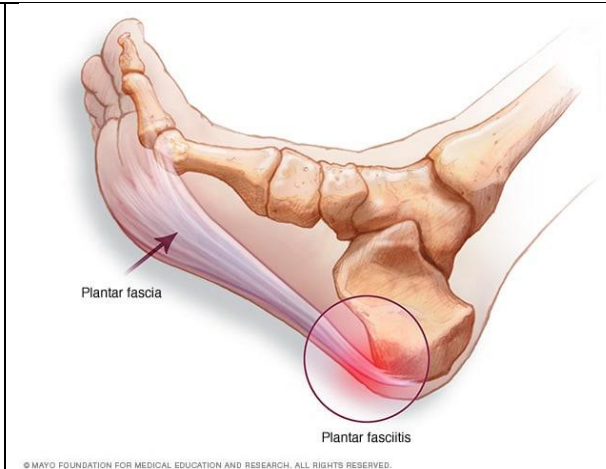
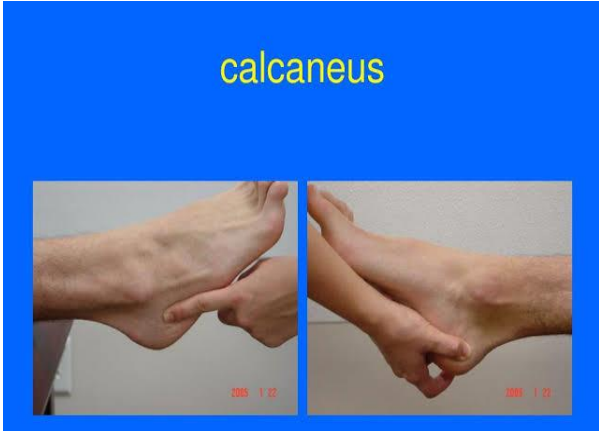
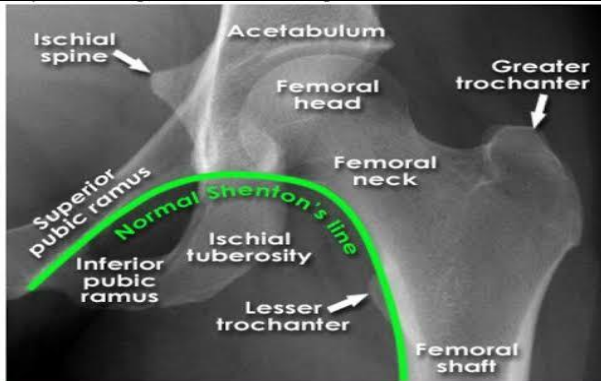


VISUAL DEMONSTRATION OF LOWER LIMB

CLINICALS





Hip X-ray anatomy - Normal AP

- ◆ Shenton's line is formed by the medial edge of the femoral neck and the inferior edge of the superior pubic ramus
- ◆ Loss of contour of Shenton's line is a sign of a fractured neck of femur
- ◆ **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Fractures of the femoral neck do not always cause loss of Shenton's line

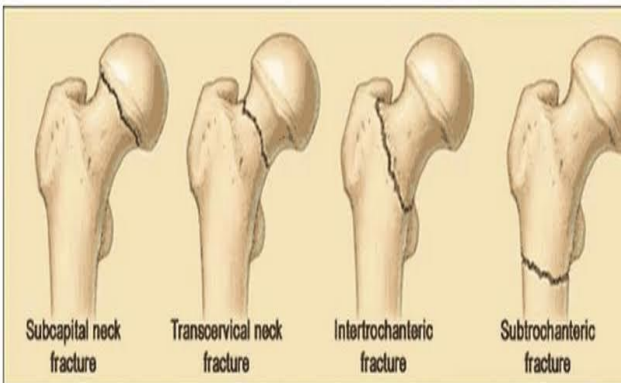
Foot Drop

The deep peroneal nerve gives innervation to the tibialis anterior muscle of the lower leg which is responsible for dorsiflexion of the ankle.

Superficial Peroneal Nerve

Deep Peroneal Nerve

DORSIFLEXION OF THE ANKLE



SCIATICA

The most common cause of sciatica is a bulging disk or herniated disk

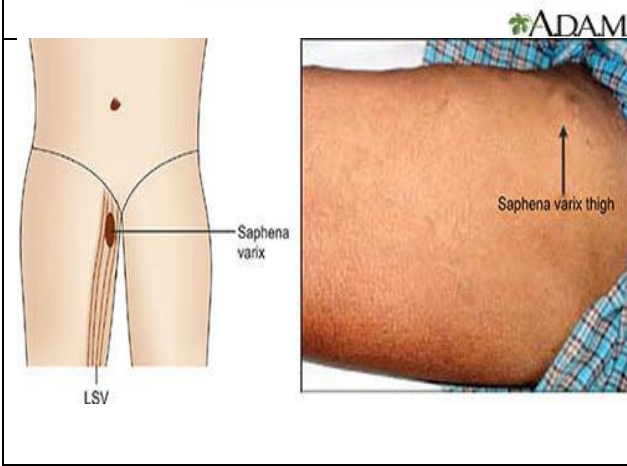
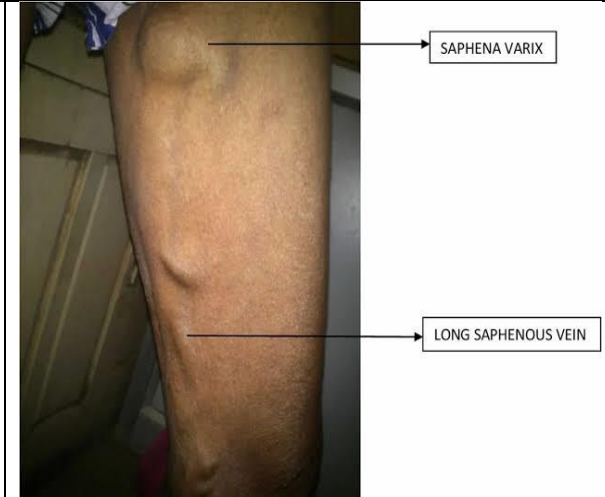
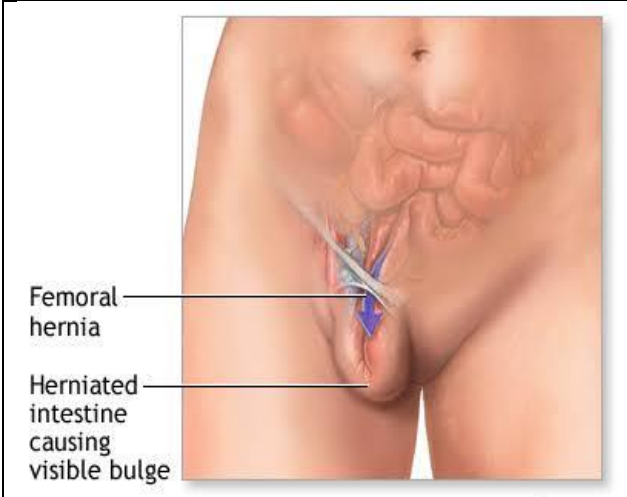
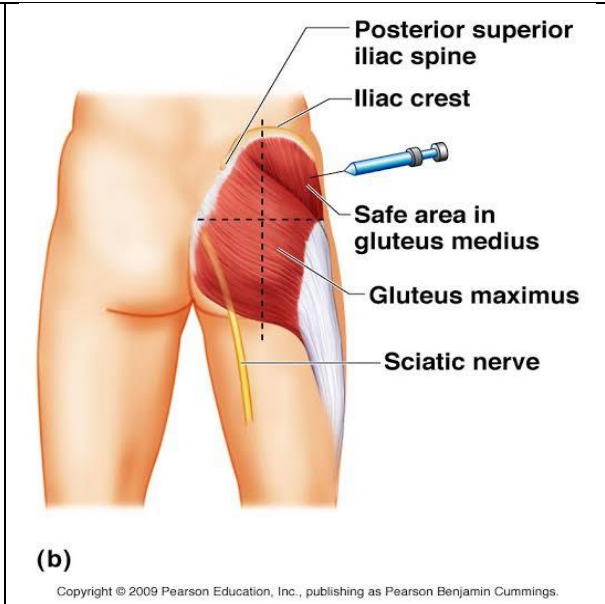
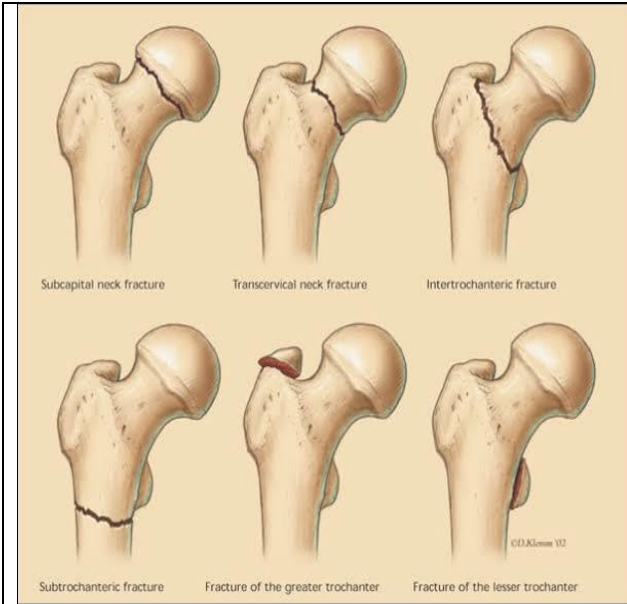
Sciatic nerve

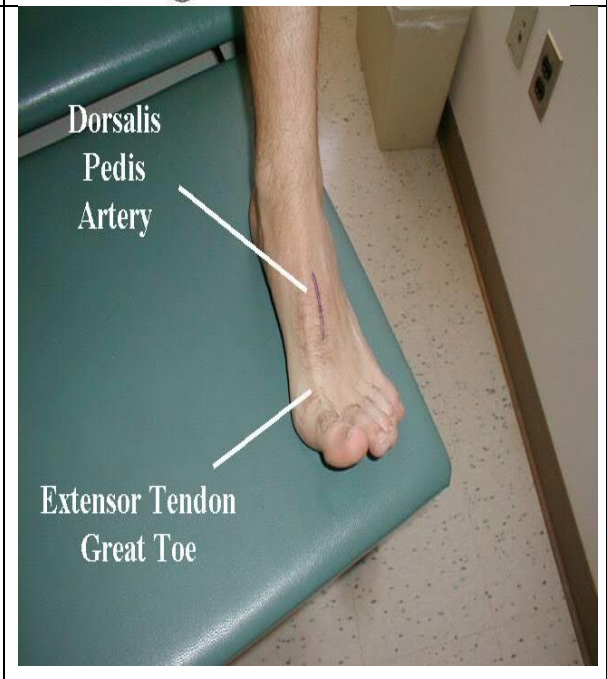
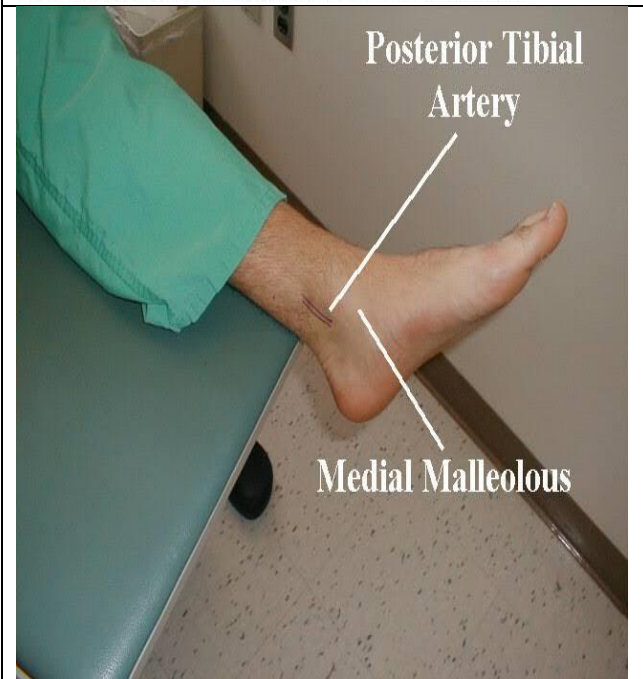
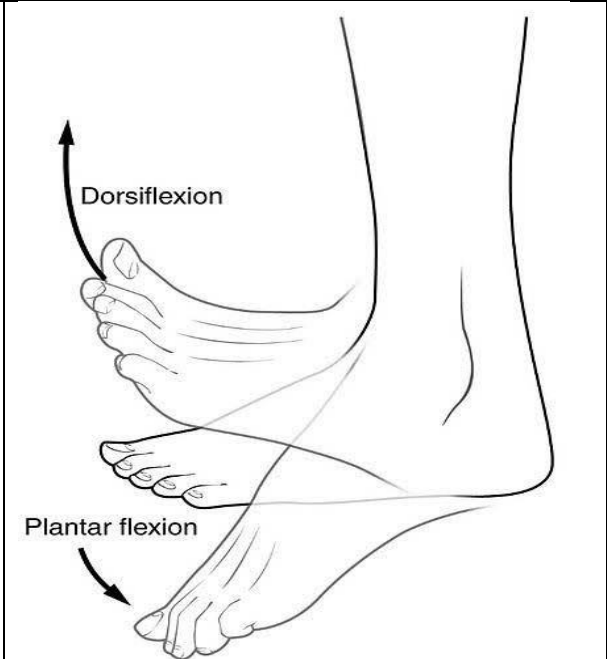
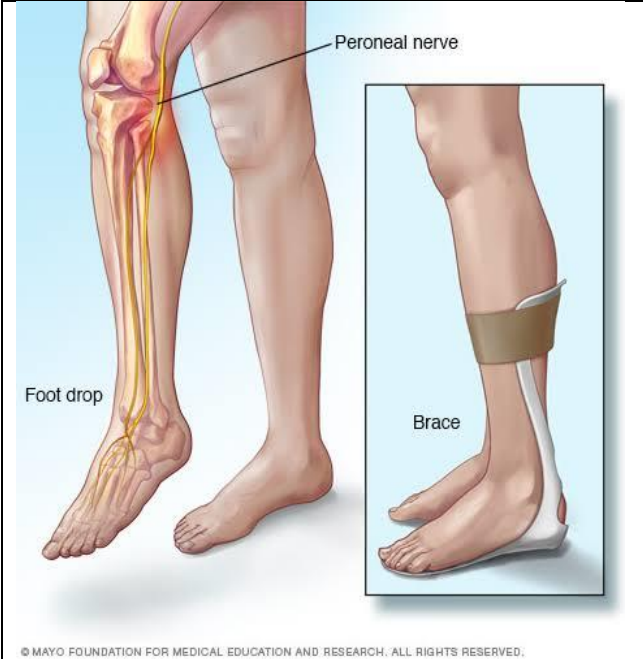
Bulging disk

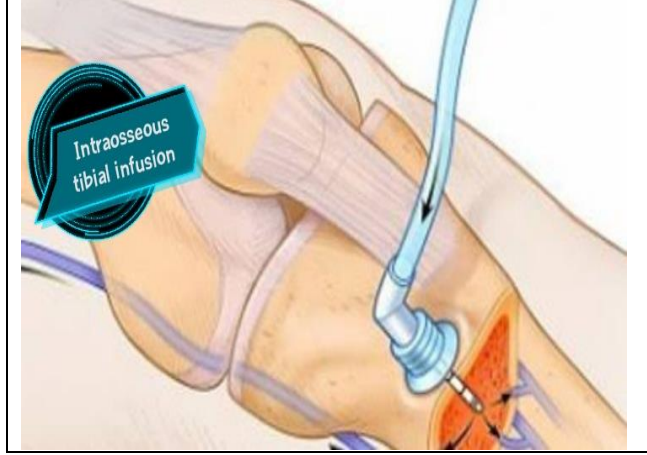
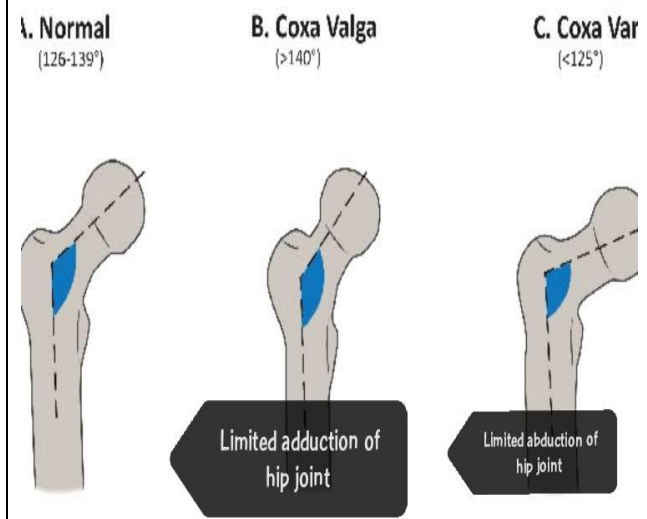
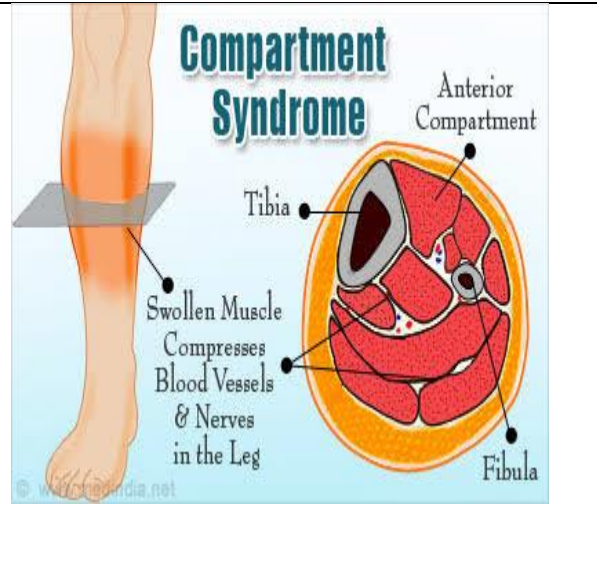
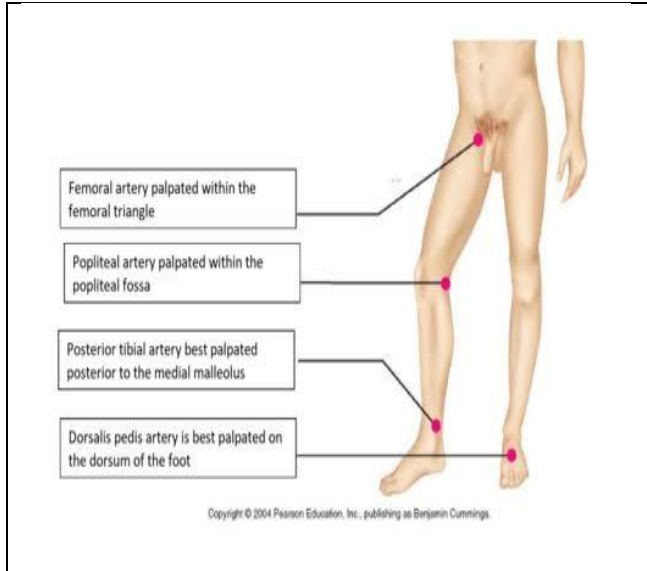
Areas of pain (Red)

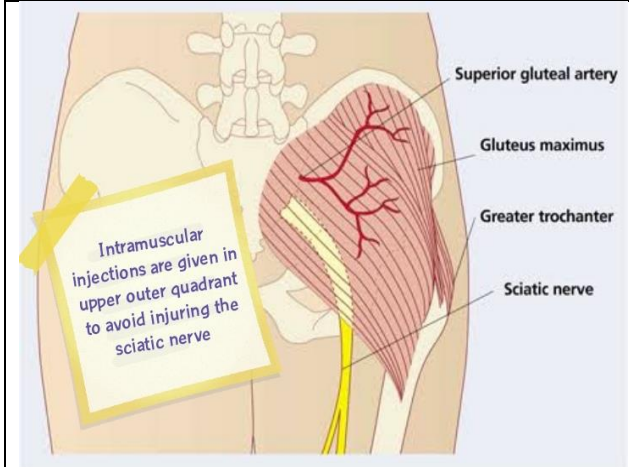
Herniated disk

Sciatic nerve





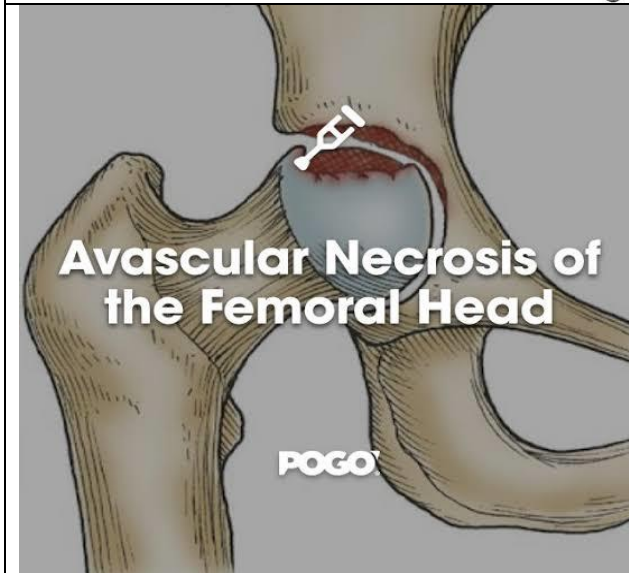
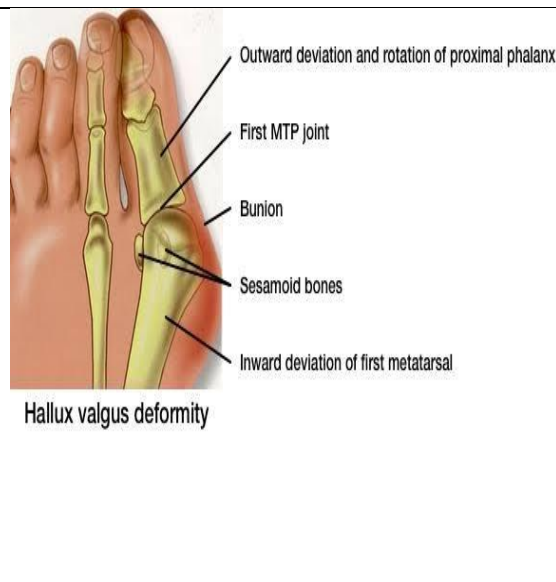




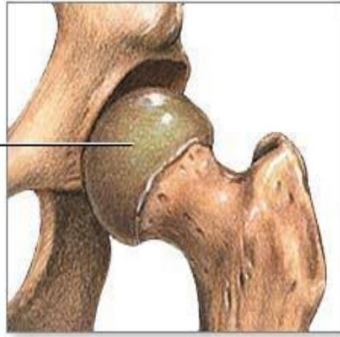
Diagnosis Cerebral Palsy

- A. Toe-walking (jump knee) gait: due to tightness in the hamstring muscles, hip adductors and gastrocnemius muscles
- B. crouch knee gait: due to long lasting of the knee extensor muscles mainly rectus femoris in stance phase .this also causes pelvis to bend forward and causes a crouch in body.
- C. Stiff knee gait: due to stiffness in the posterior capsule of knee in the flexed position
- D. Recurvatum knee gait: due to long lasting of the knee flexor muscles mainly biceps femoris in stance phase .

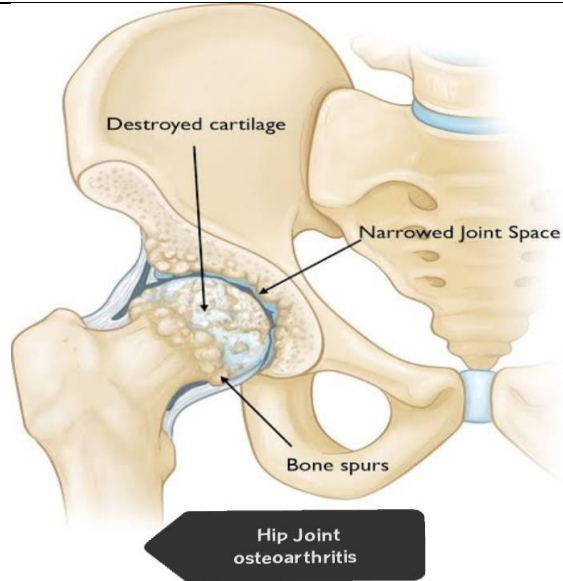
CP



Dislocated hip



**Congenital
hip
dislocation**



Normal



Trendelenburg Sign
Drop of pelvis when lifting leg
opposite to weak gluteus medius

Stanford Medicine 25

Foot Type

**Pes Cavus
(High Arch)**



Normal Arch



**Pes Planus
(Flat foot)**

