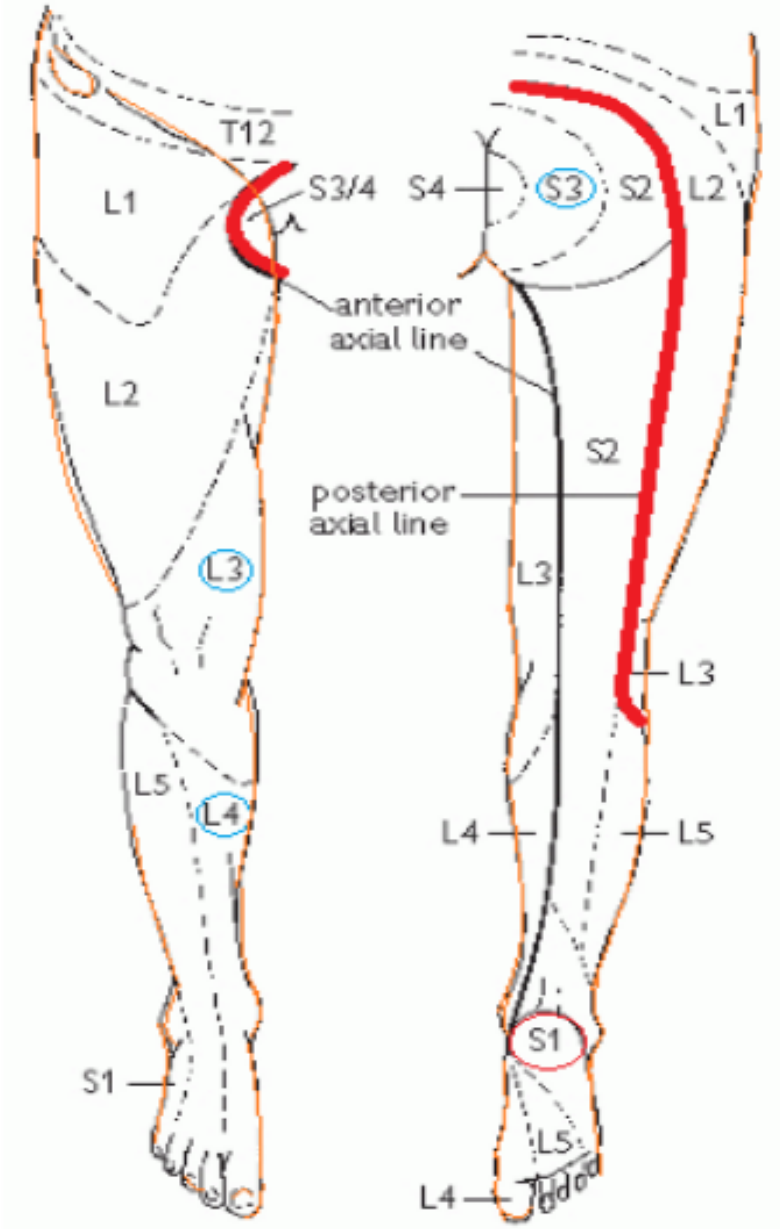
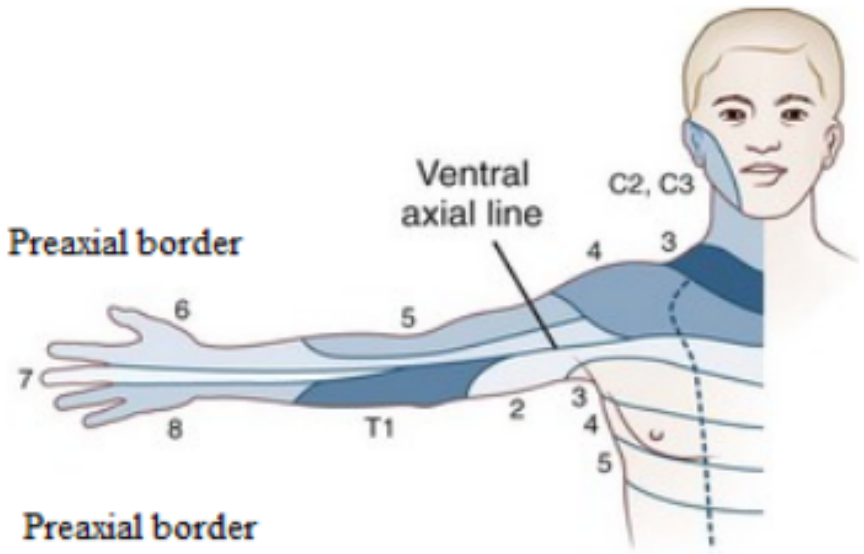
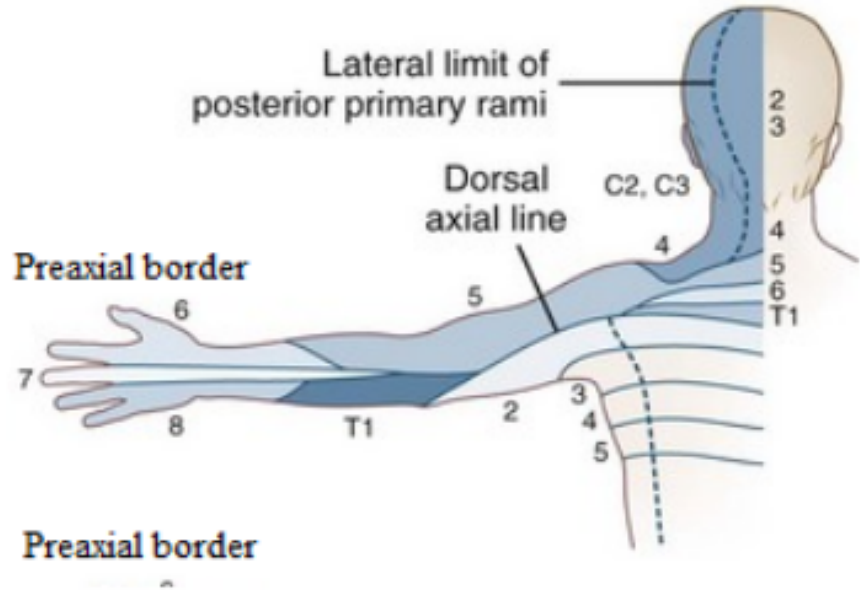
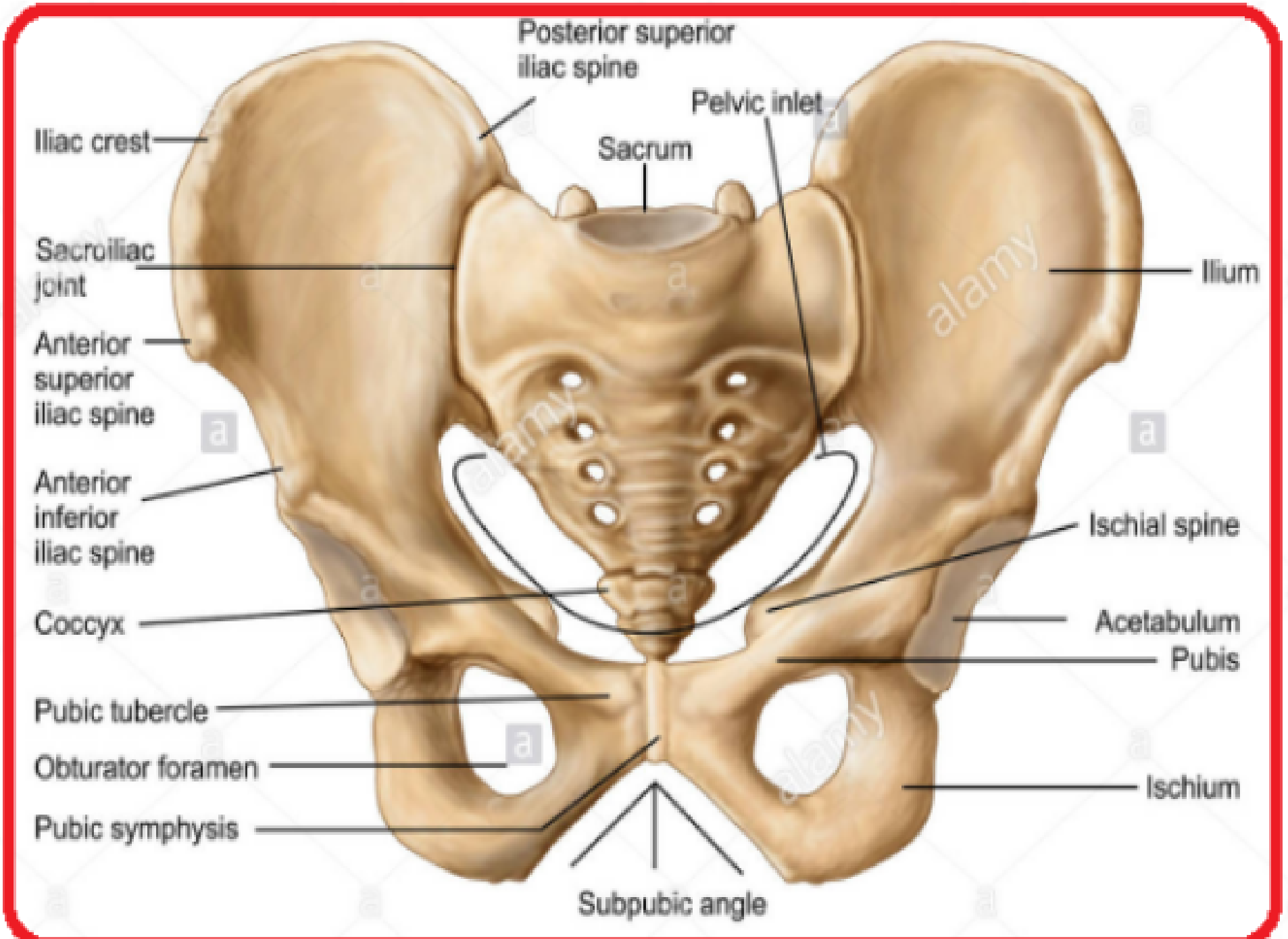
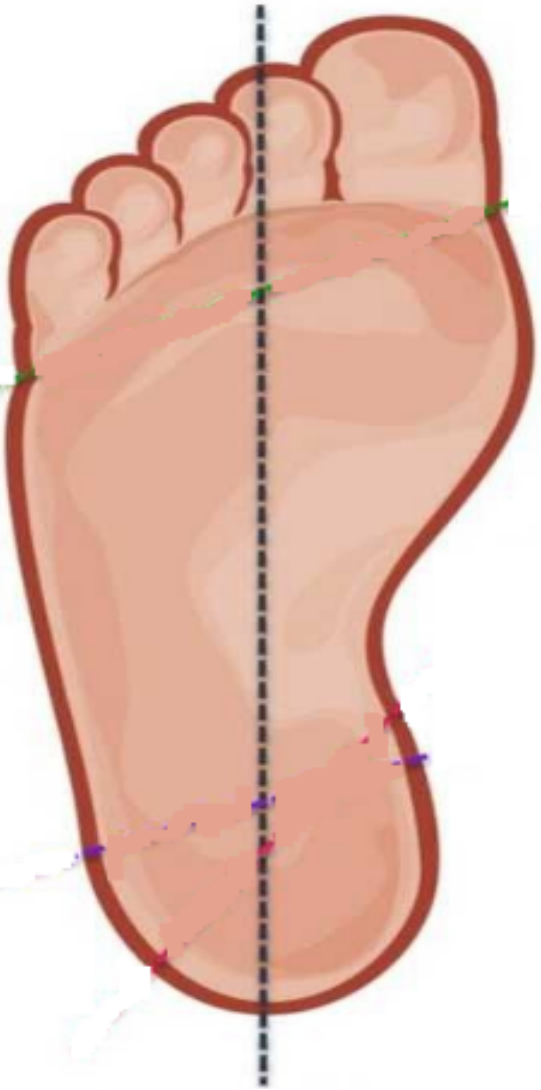

T12
L1
S3/4
S4
S3
S2
L2
L1
anterior
axial line
L2
S2
posterior
axial line
L3
L3
L3
L5
L4
L4
L5
S1
S1
L5
L4


Ventral
axial line
C2, C3
Preaxial border
4
3
6
5
7
2
3
8
T1
4
5
Preaxial border

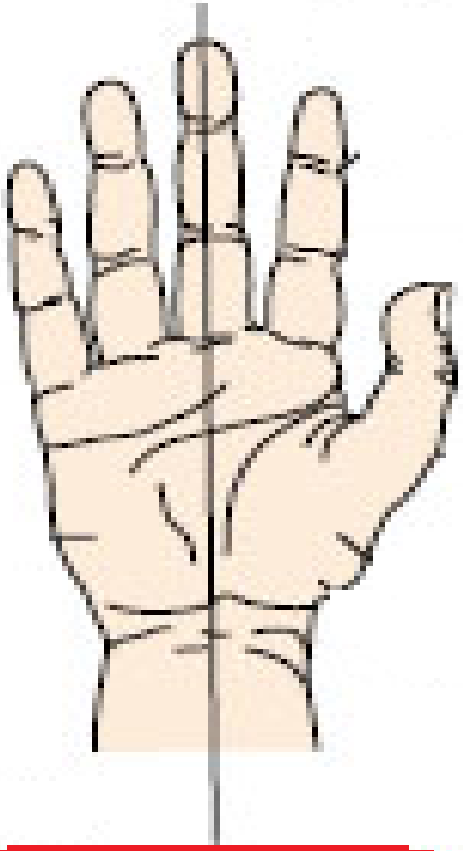

Lateral limit of
posterior primary rami
2
3
Dorsal
axial line
C2, C3
4
Preaxial border
5
6
T1
6
5
7
3
2
4
8
T1
5
Preaxial border


Posterior superior iliac spine
Pelvic inlet
Iliac crest
Sacrum
Sacroiliac joint
Ilium
Anterior superior iliac spine
Anterior inferior iliac spine
Ischial spine
Coccyx
Acetabulum
Pubis
Pubic tubercle
Obturator foramen
Ischium
Pubic symphysis
Subpubic angle


Hand Longitudinal axis
Foot longitudinal Axis



Longitudinal
Axis



Axis of hand

The lower limb of man is built upon the same plan as the upper limb with the similar basic pattern.

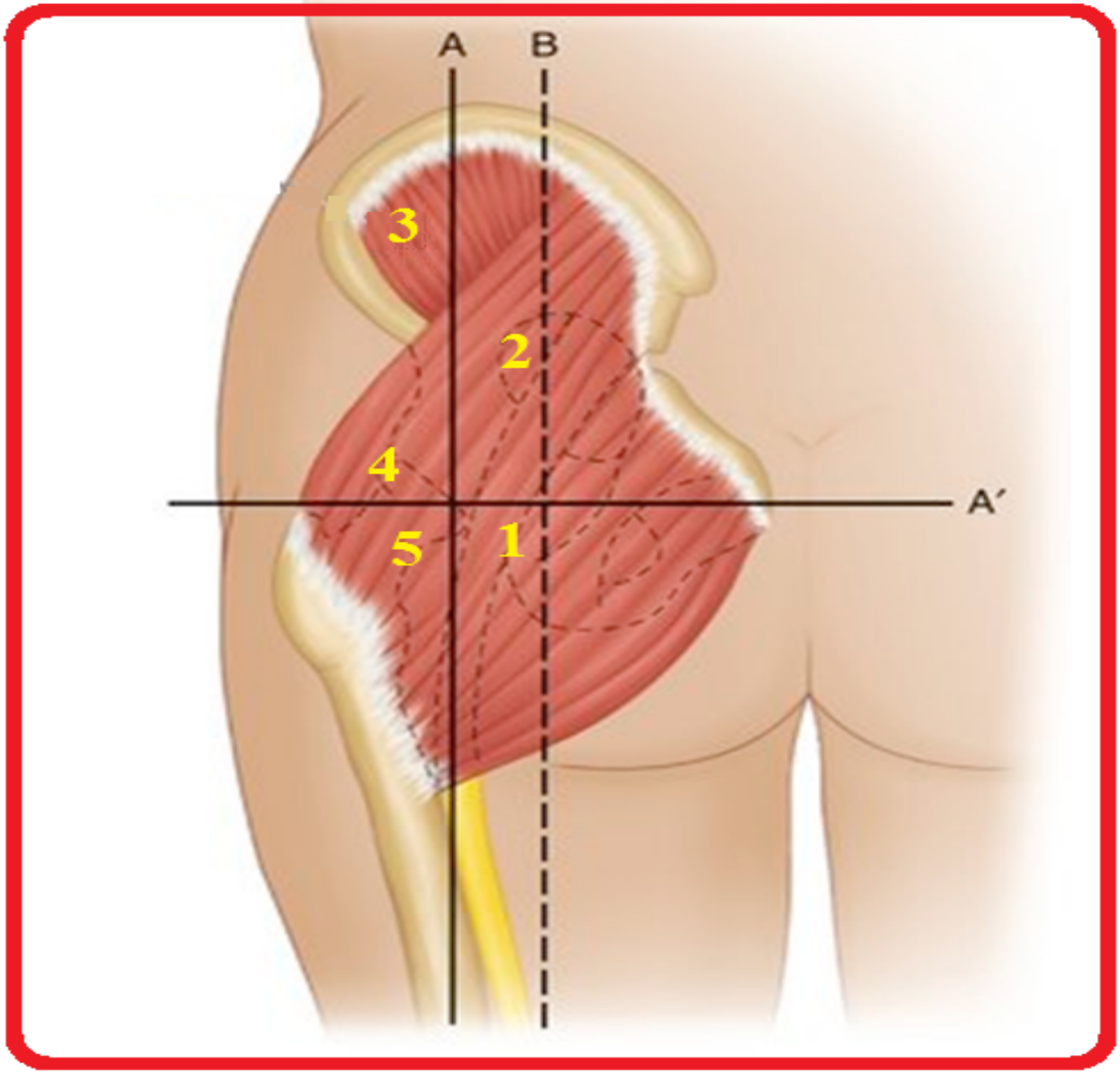
Thigh and upper arm

Leg and forearm

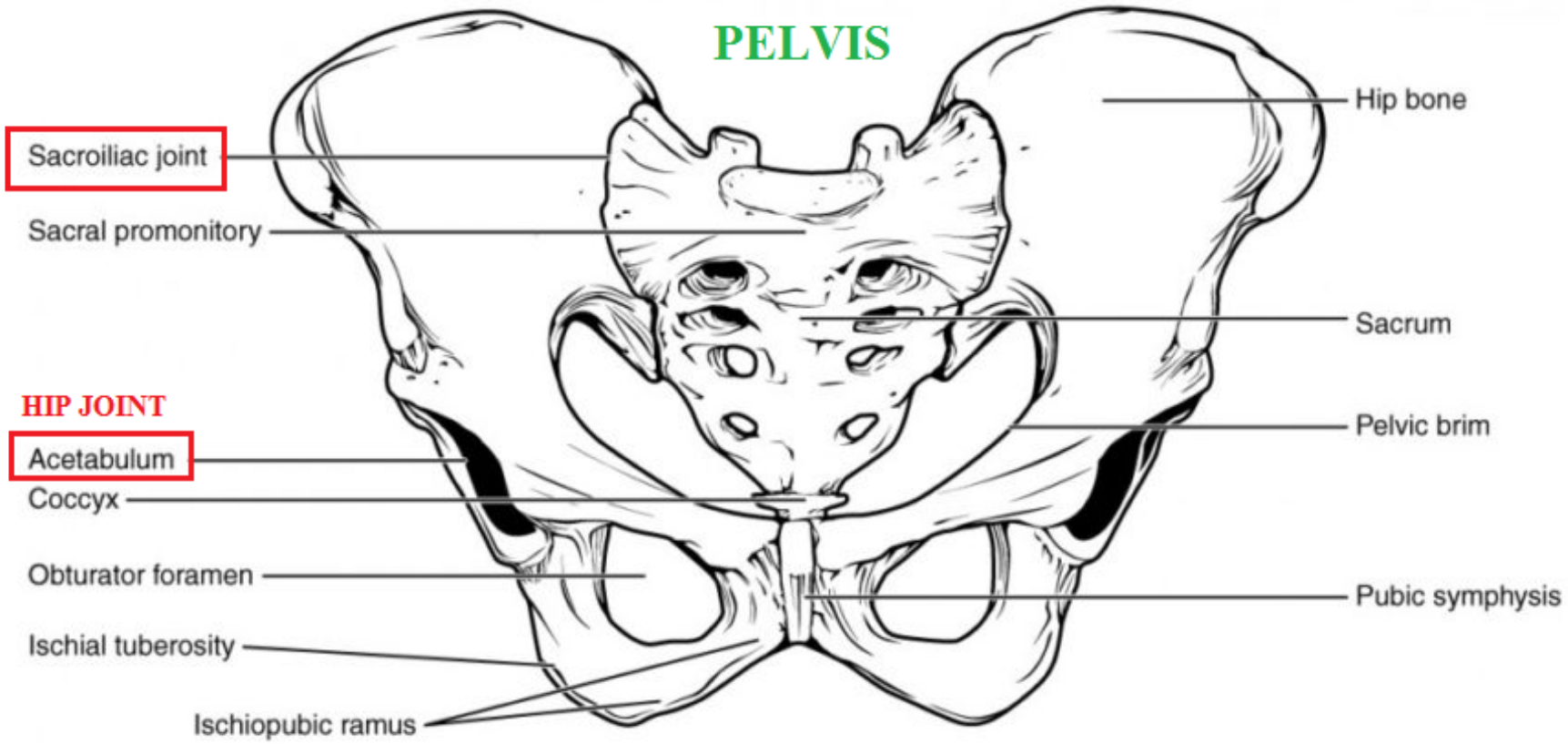
Tarsus and carpus

Foot and hand and their longitudinal axis.

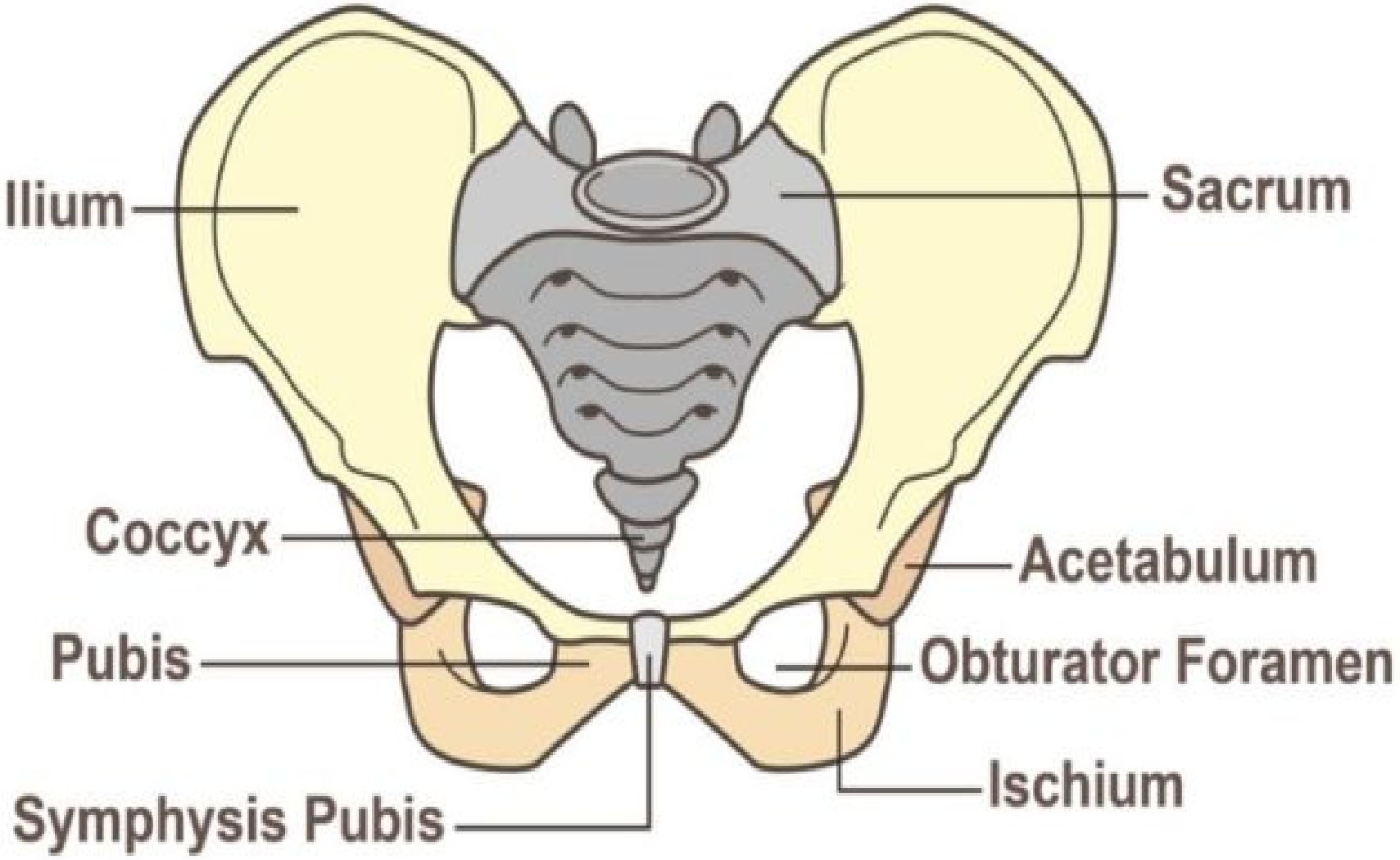
Upper limb buds and lower limb bud.


A
B
A´
1
2
3
4
5

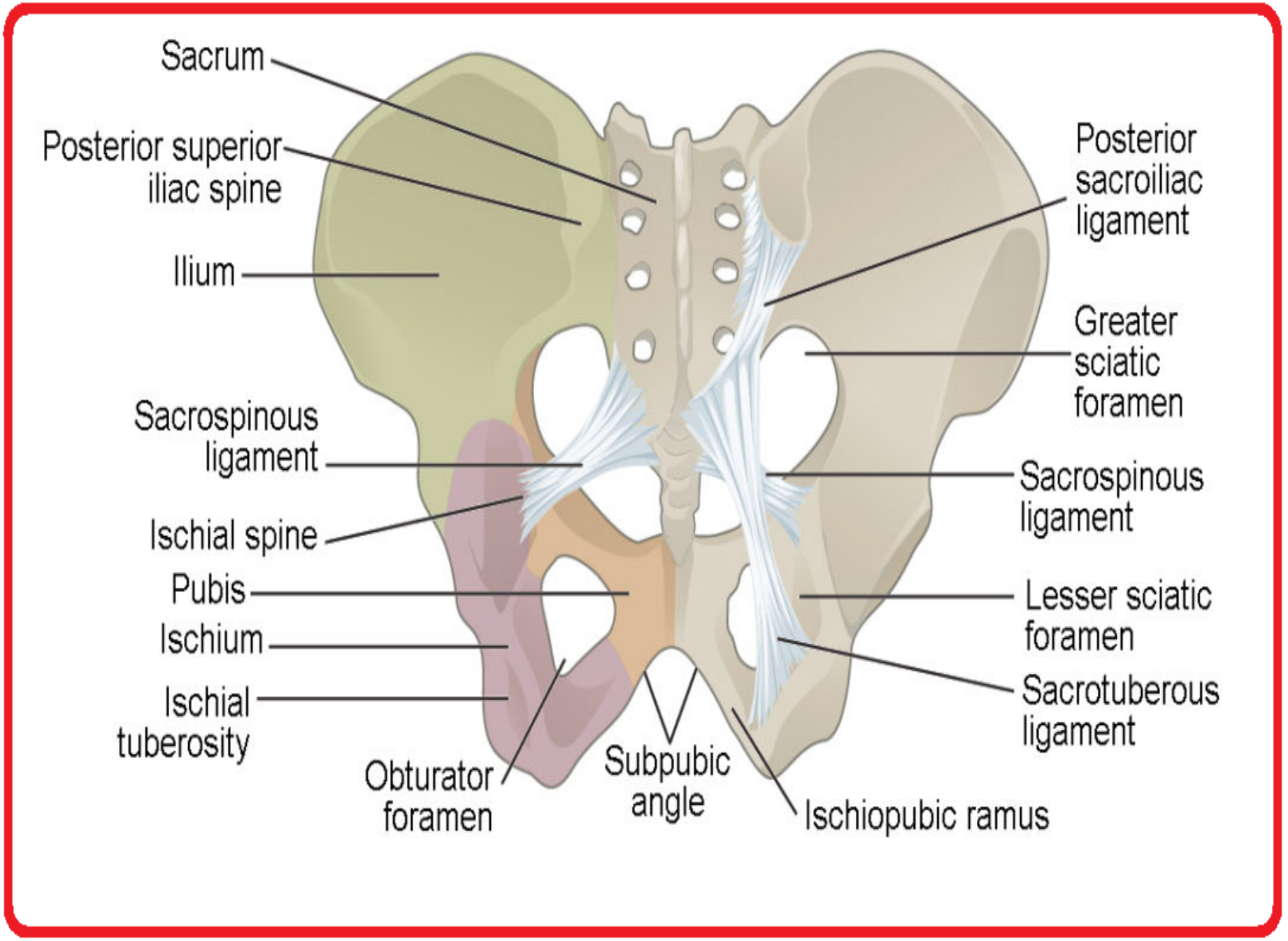
PELVIS

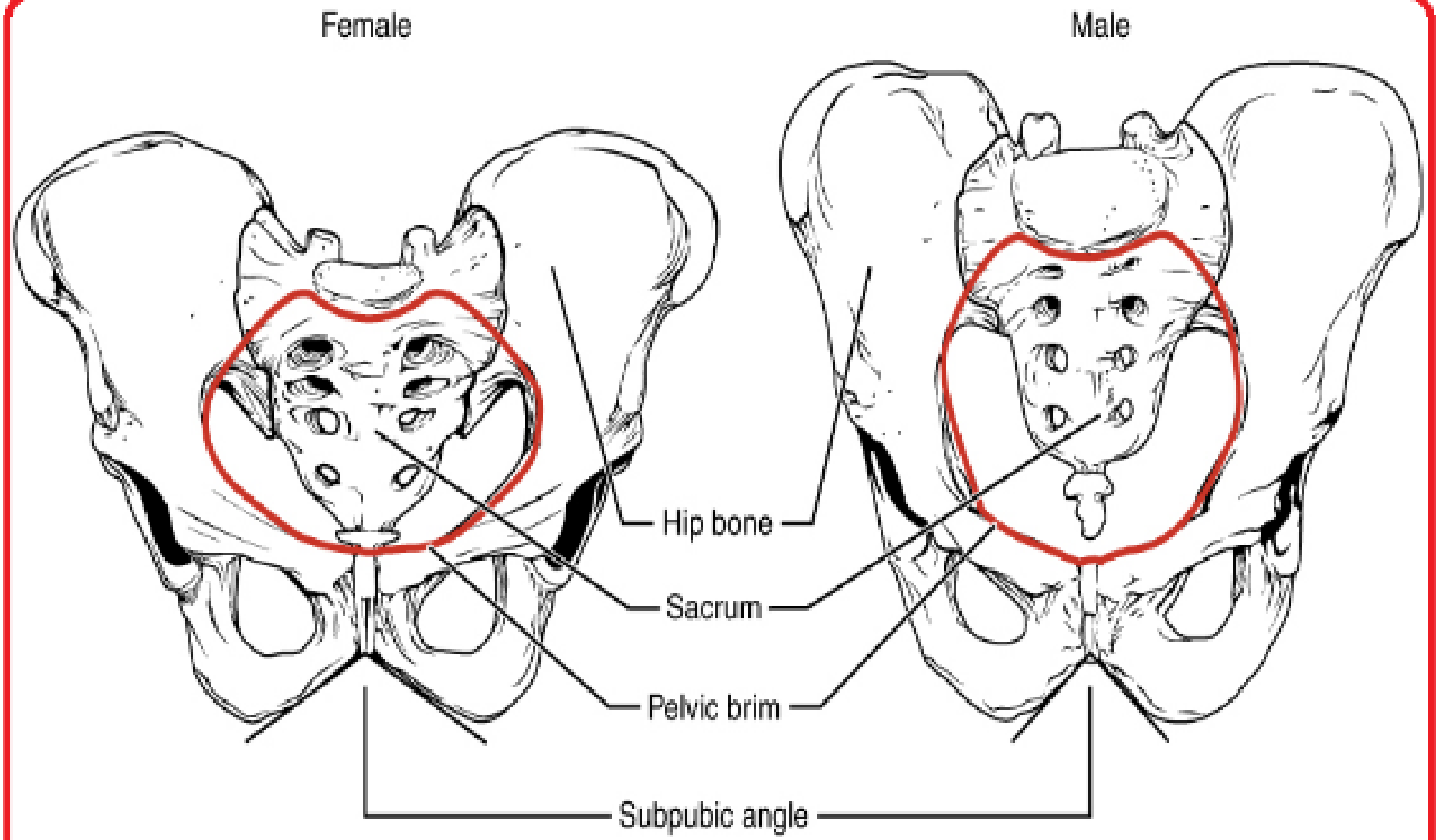


The Hip Bone. The adult hip bone consists of three regions. The ilium forms the large, fan-shaped superior portion, the ischium forms the posteroinferior portion, and the pubis forms the anteromedial portion

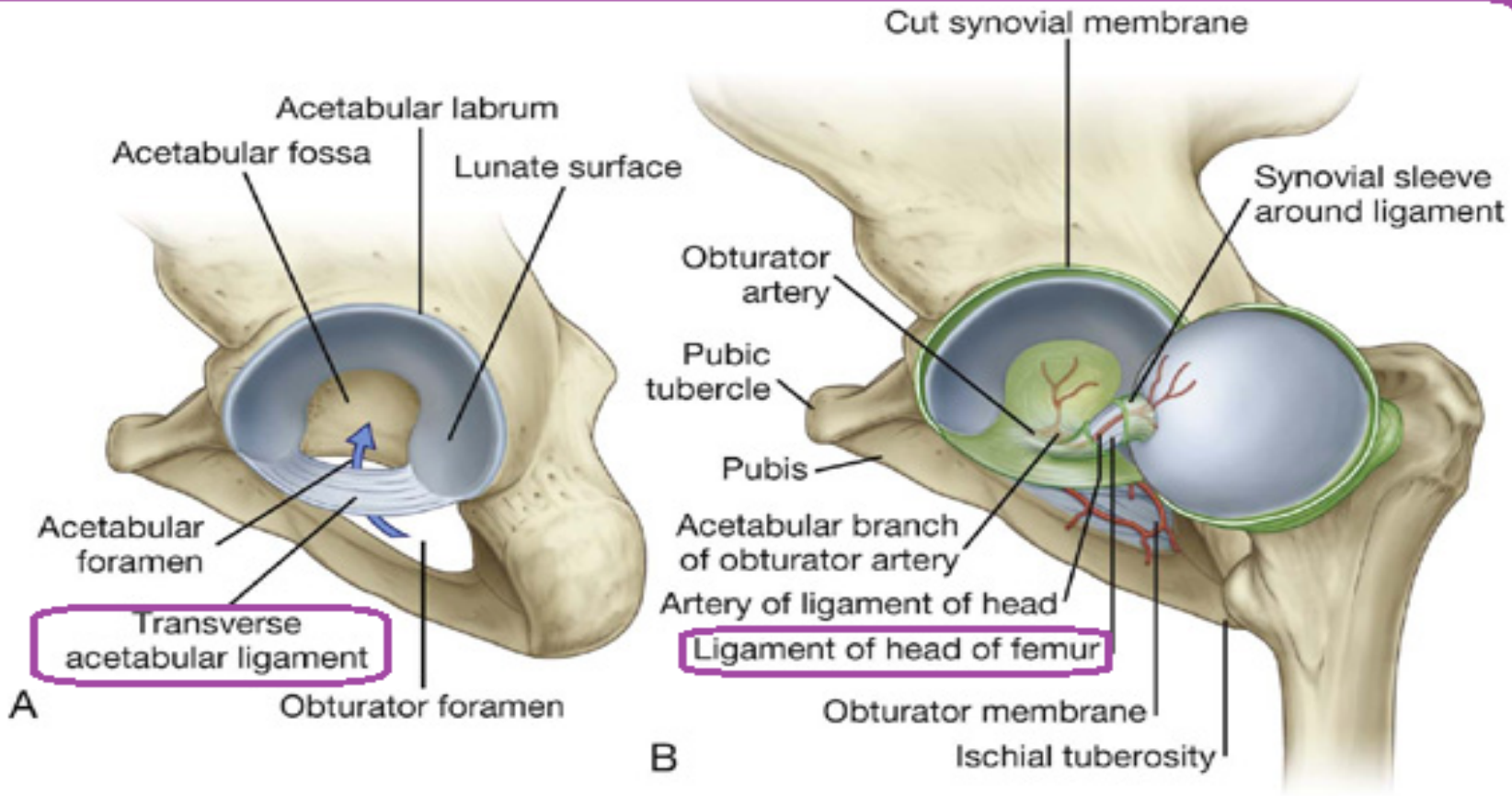

Ilium
Sacrum
Coccyx
Acetabulum
Pubis
Obturator Foramen
Ischium
Symphysis Pubis

PELVIS

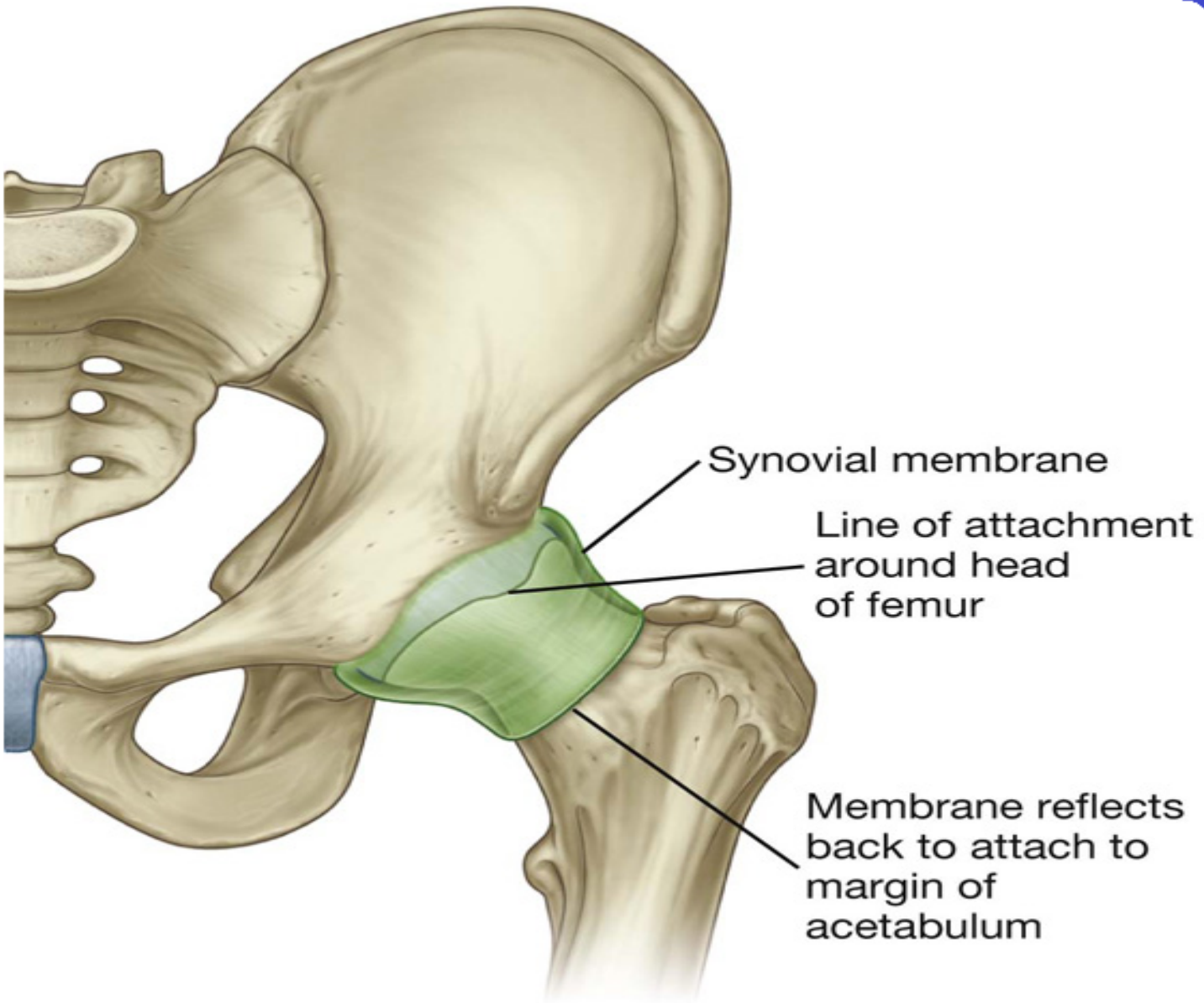

Sacrum
Posterior superior iliac spine
Ilium
Sacrospinous ligament
Ischial spine
Pubis
Ischium
Ischial tuberosity
Obturator foramen
Subpubic angle
Ischiopubic ramus
Posterior sacroiliac ligament
Greater sciatic foramen
Sacrospinous ligament
Lesser sciatic foramen
Sacrotuberous ligament



Male and Female Pelvis. The female pelvis is adapted for childbirth and is broader, with a larger subpubic angle, a rounder pelvic brim, and a wider and more shallow lesser pelvic cavity than the male pelvis.



Hip joint. A. Transverse acetabular ligament. B. Ligament of the head of the femur. The head of the femur has been laterally rotated out of the acetabulum to show the ligament.

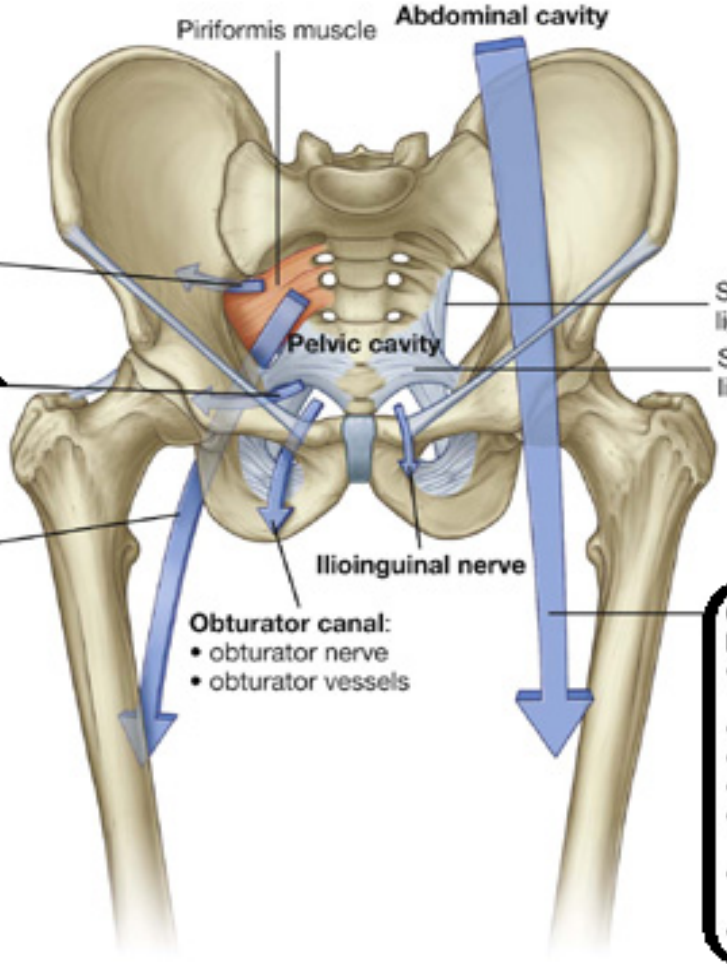


Synovial membrane of the hip joint.

Greater sciatic foramen above piriformis muscle:
- Superior gluteal nerve, artery, vein

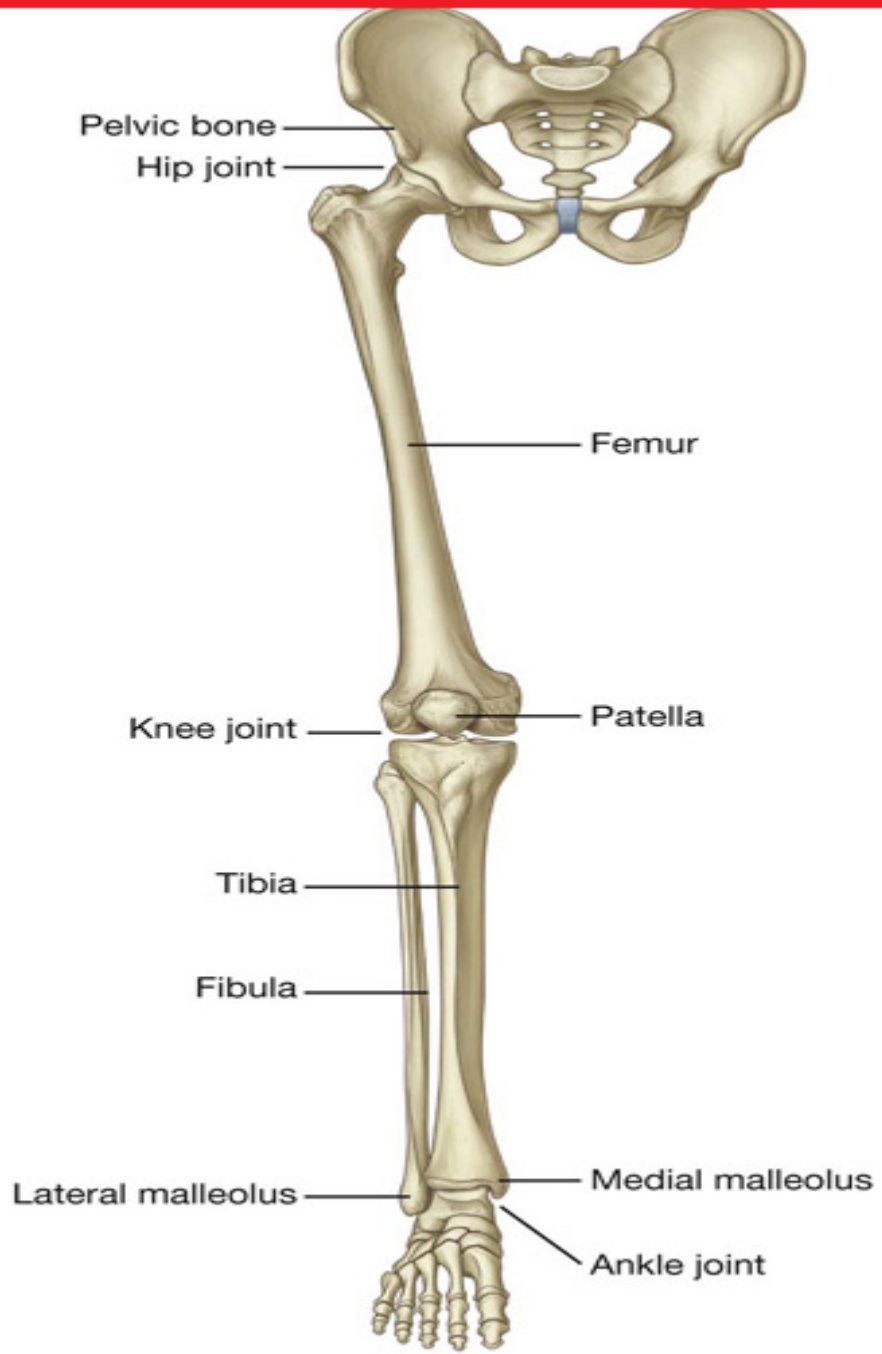
Lesser sciatic foramen:
- Obturator internus muscle tendon
- Pudendal nerve and internal pudendal vessels pass into perineum from gluteal region

Greater sciatic foramen below piriformis muscle:
- Sciatic nerve
- Inferior gluteal nerve, artery, vein
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal artery and vein
- Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- Nerve to obturator internus and gemellus superior muscles
- Nerve to quadratus femoris and gemellus inferior muscles

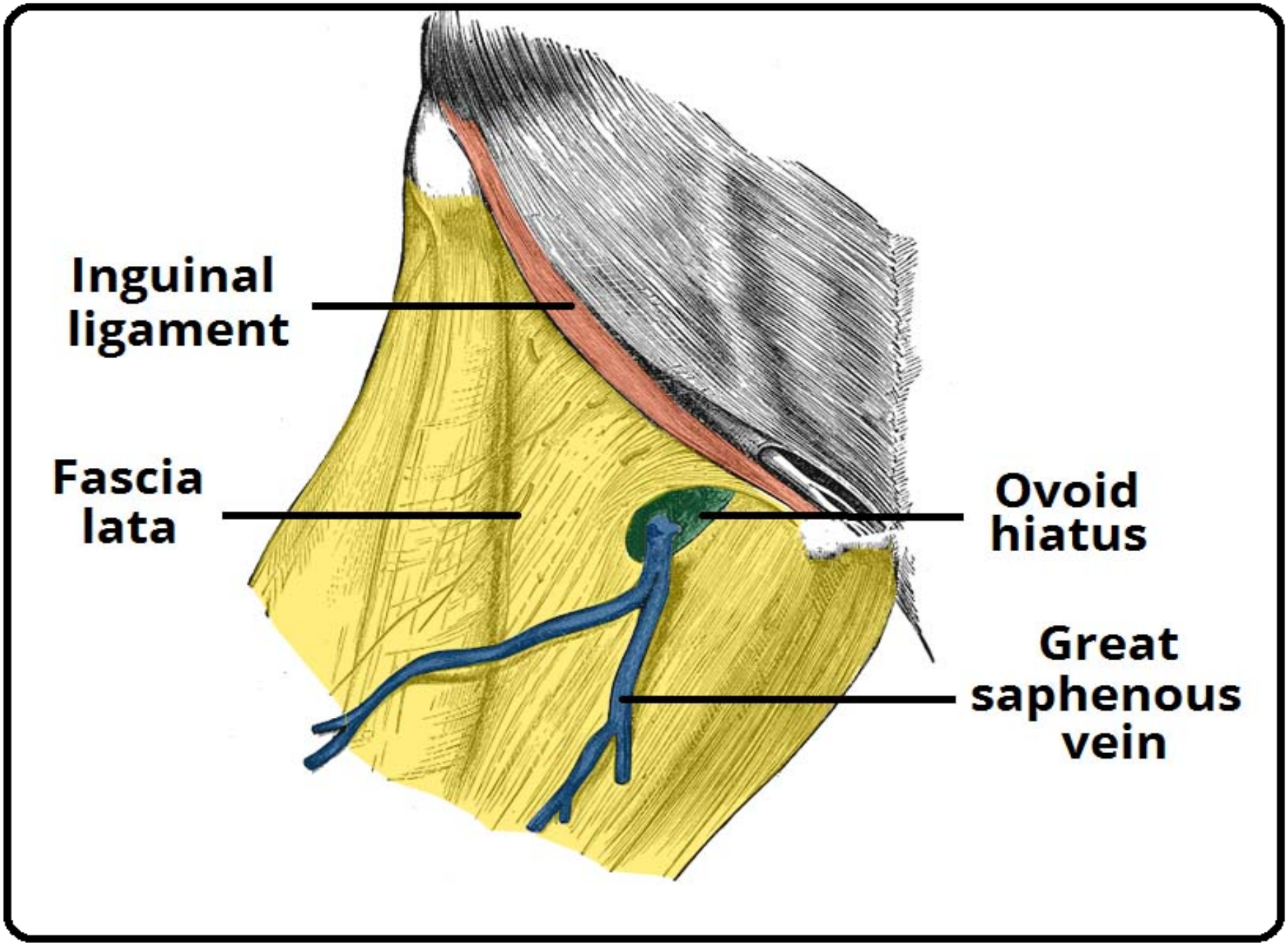


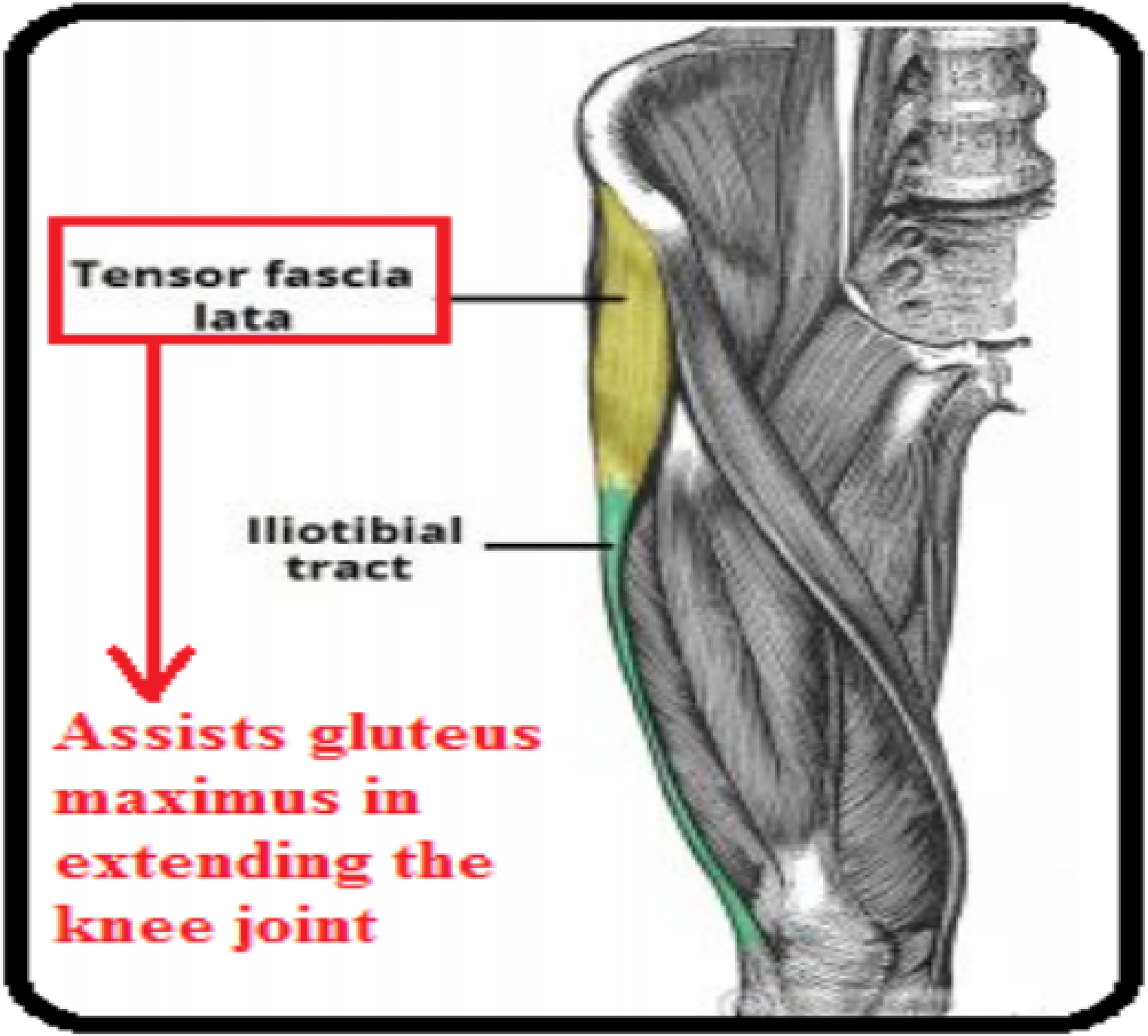
Gap between inguinal ligament and pelvic bone:
- Psoas major, iliacus, pectineus muscles
- Femoral artery
- Femoral vein
- Lymphatics
- Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
- Femoral nerve

Gateways to the lower limb.

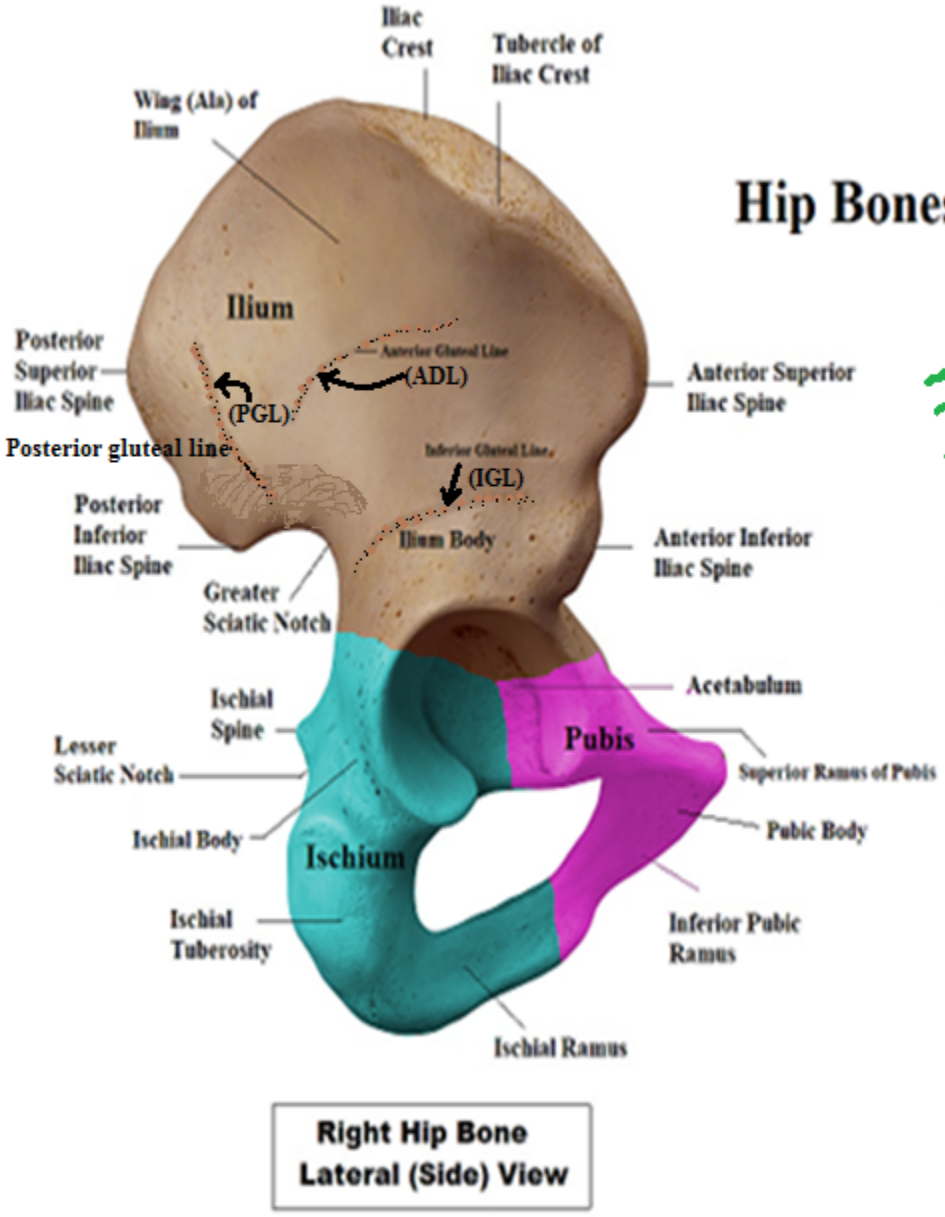


Bones and joints of the lower limb.

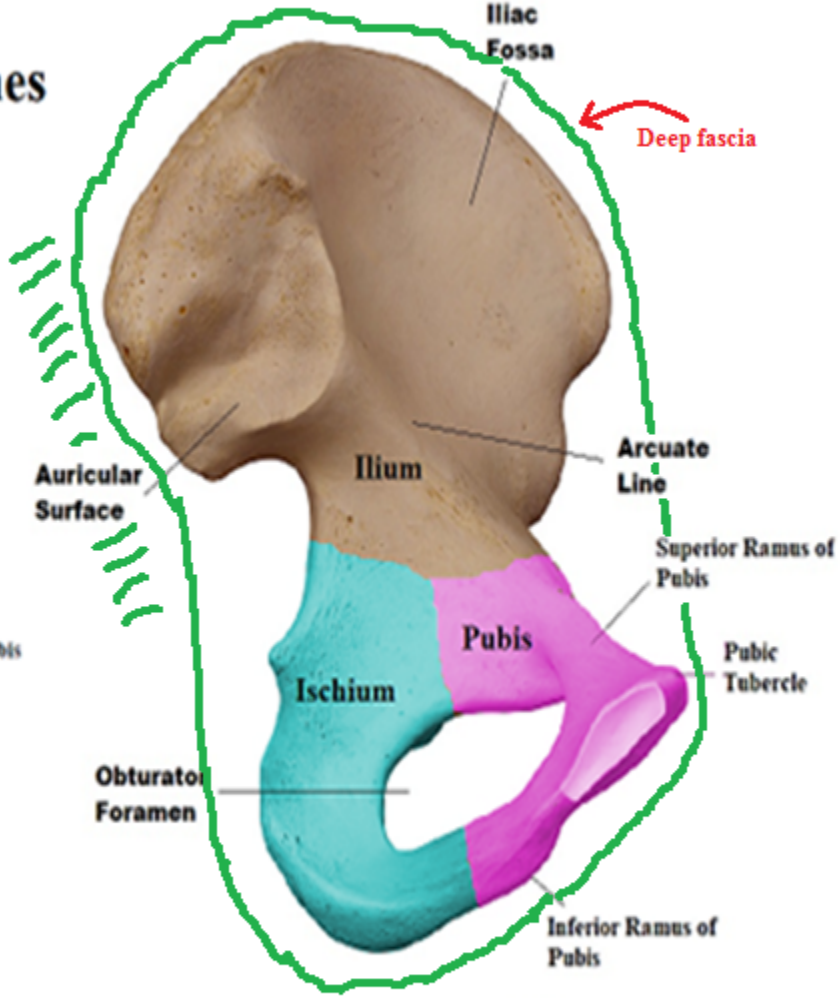

Inguinal ligament
Fascia lata
Ovoid hiatus
Great saphenous vein


Tensor fascia lata
Iliotibial tract
Assists gluteus maximus in extending the knee joint

Hip Bones



Right Hip Bone
Lateral (Side) View



Left Hip Bone
(Medial View)

Fascia Lata

Is a tough fibrous sheath that envelops the whole of the thigh like a sleeve.

THE FASCIA LATA IS ATTACHMENT

ABOVE AND BEHIND: To the back of the sacrum and coccyx.

LATERALLY: To the Iliac crest; In the gluteal region, It splits to enclose

and tensor fascia lata.

the gluteus maximus muscle

3. In front, to the inguinal ligament, and to the superior ramus of the pubis;

4. Medially, to the inferior ramus of the pubis and the ischium, and to the lower border of the sacrotuberous ligament.

5. Below

a. The condyles of the femur and tibia,
b. And the head of the fibula and continue as deep fascia of leg.

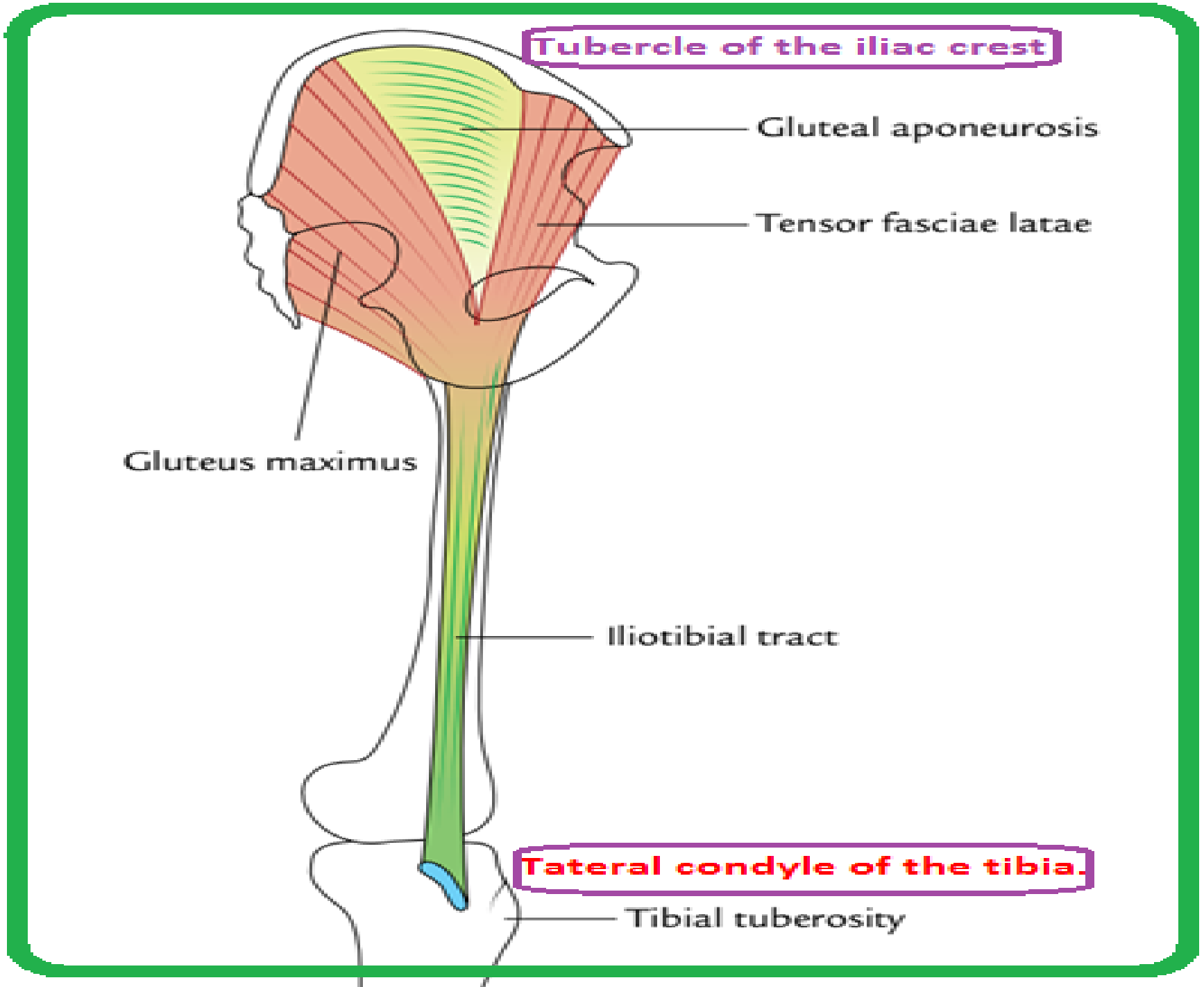
The fascia lata form a thick band laterally on the thigh, called

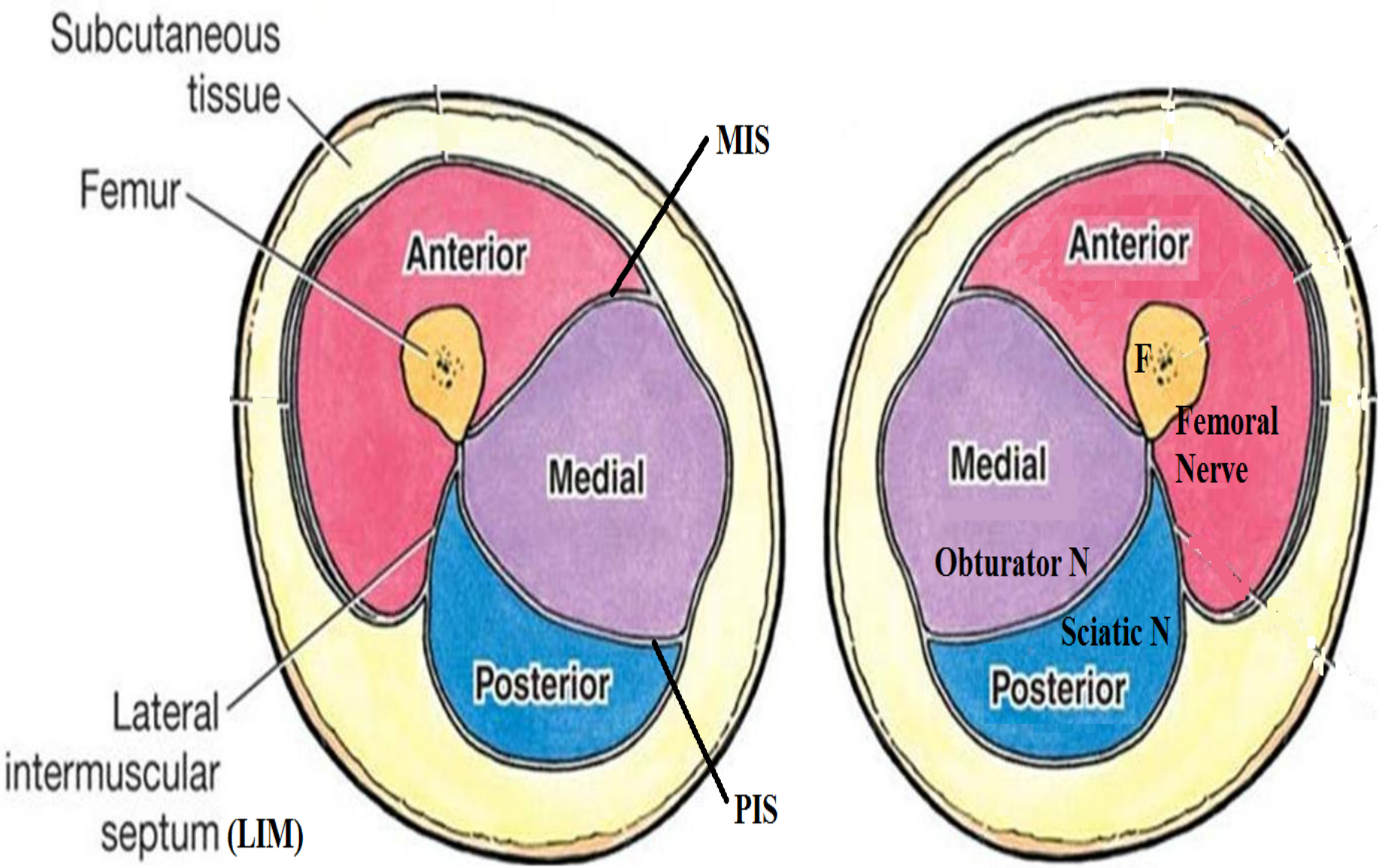
ILIOTIBIAL TRACT. Attached

Above to the **tubercle of the iliac crest**

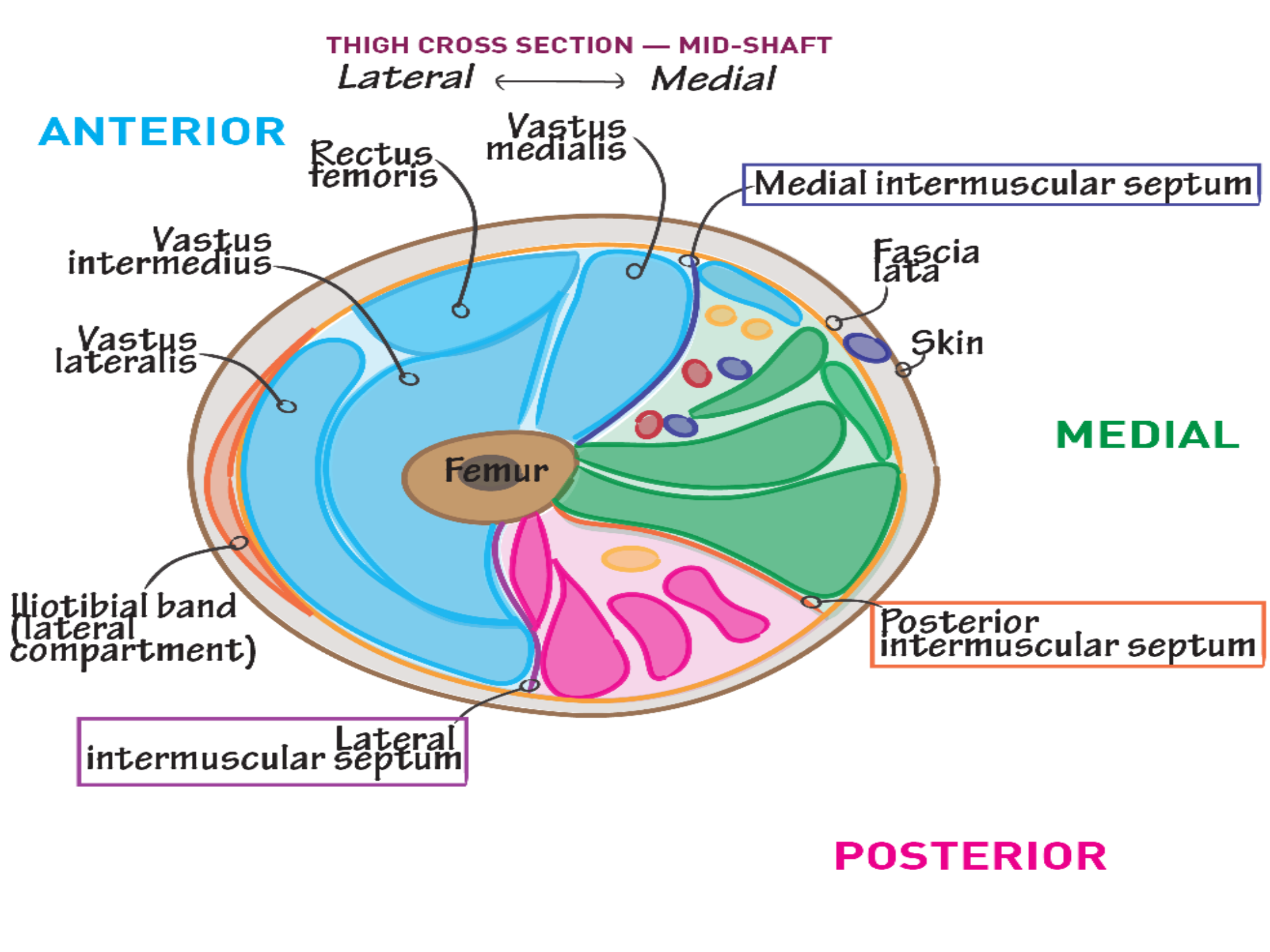
Below to the **lateral condyle of the tibia.**

The iliotibial tract receives the insertion of the gluteus maximus & tensor fasciae latae


Tubercle of the iliac crest
Gluteal aponeurosis
Tensor fasciae latae
Gluteus maximus
Iliotibial tract
Tateral condyle of the tibia.
Tibial tuberosity

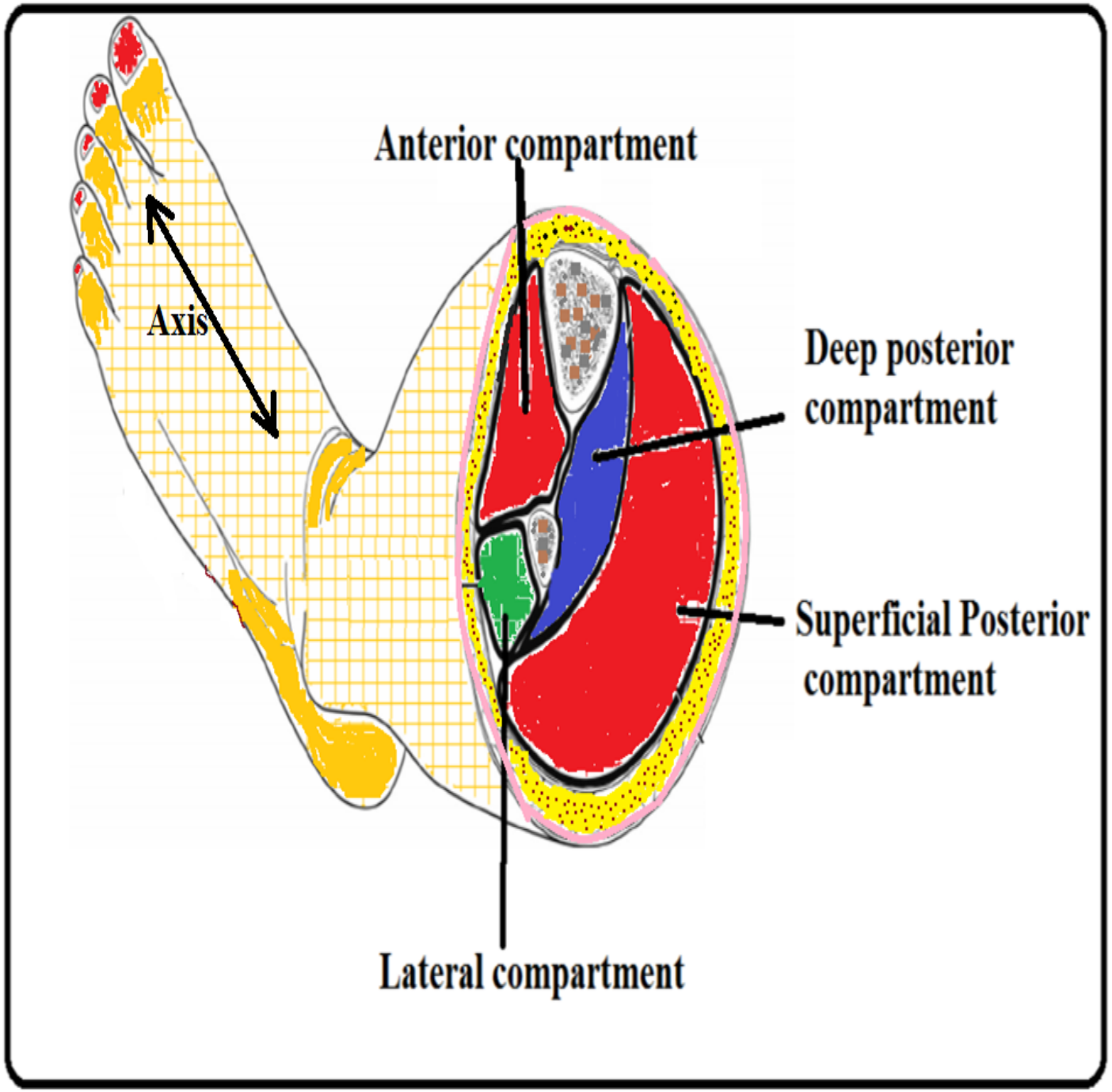


Inferior view of transverse section of thigl


THIGH CROSS SECTION — MID-SHAFT
Lateral ⟷ Medial
ANTERIOR
Rectus femoris
Vastus medialis
Medial intermuscular septum
Vastus intermedius
Fascia lata
Vastus lateralis
Skin
MEDIAL
Femur
Iliotibial band (lateral compartment)
Posterior intermuscular septum
Lateral intermuscular septum
POSTERIOR

Deep fascia of leg is a continuation of the fascia lata.

Where it also sends seta to bones to form compartments.



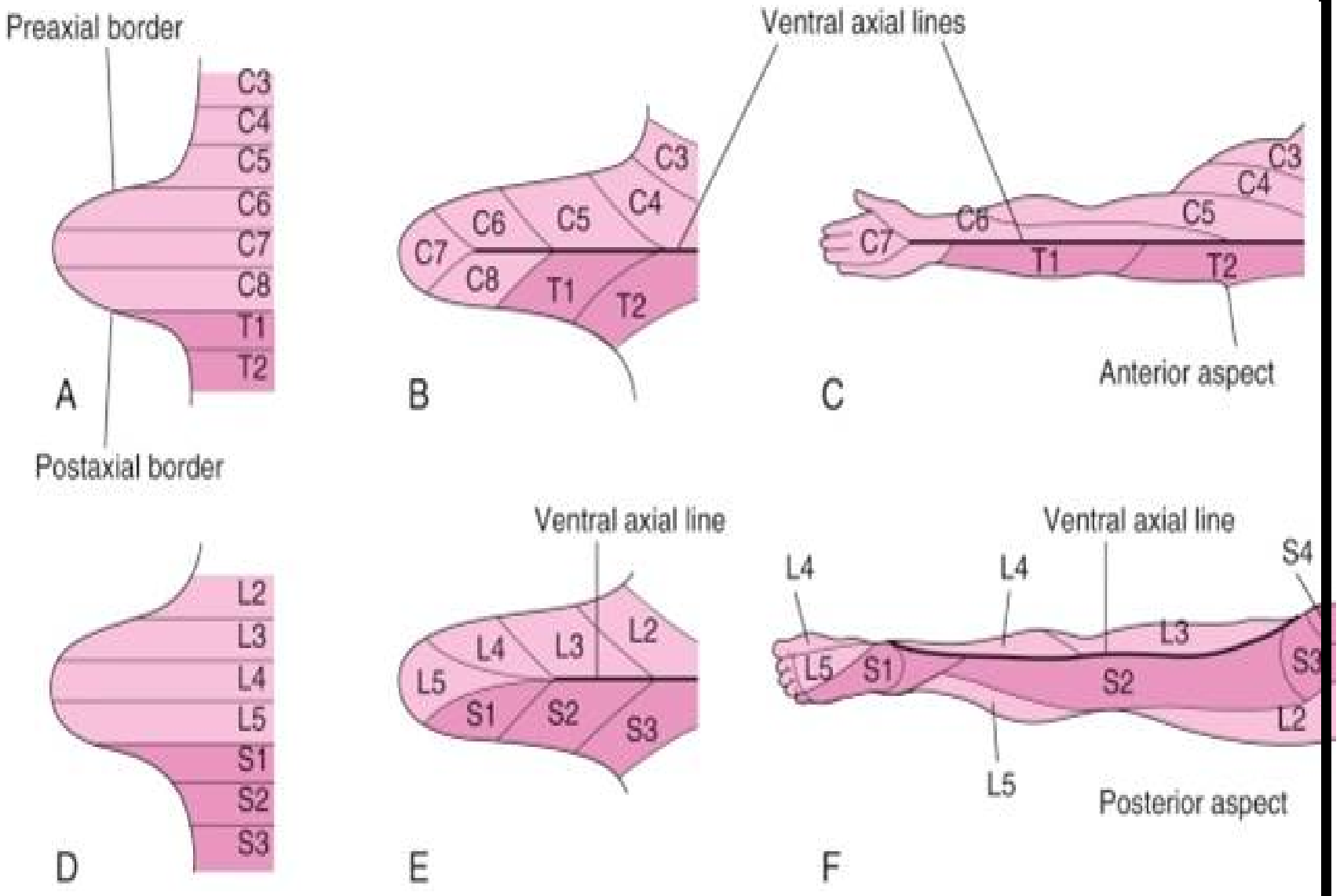
Clinical significance

It has great functional regarding compartment formation.

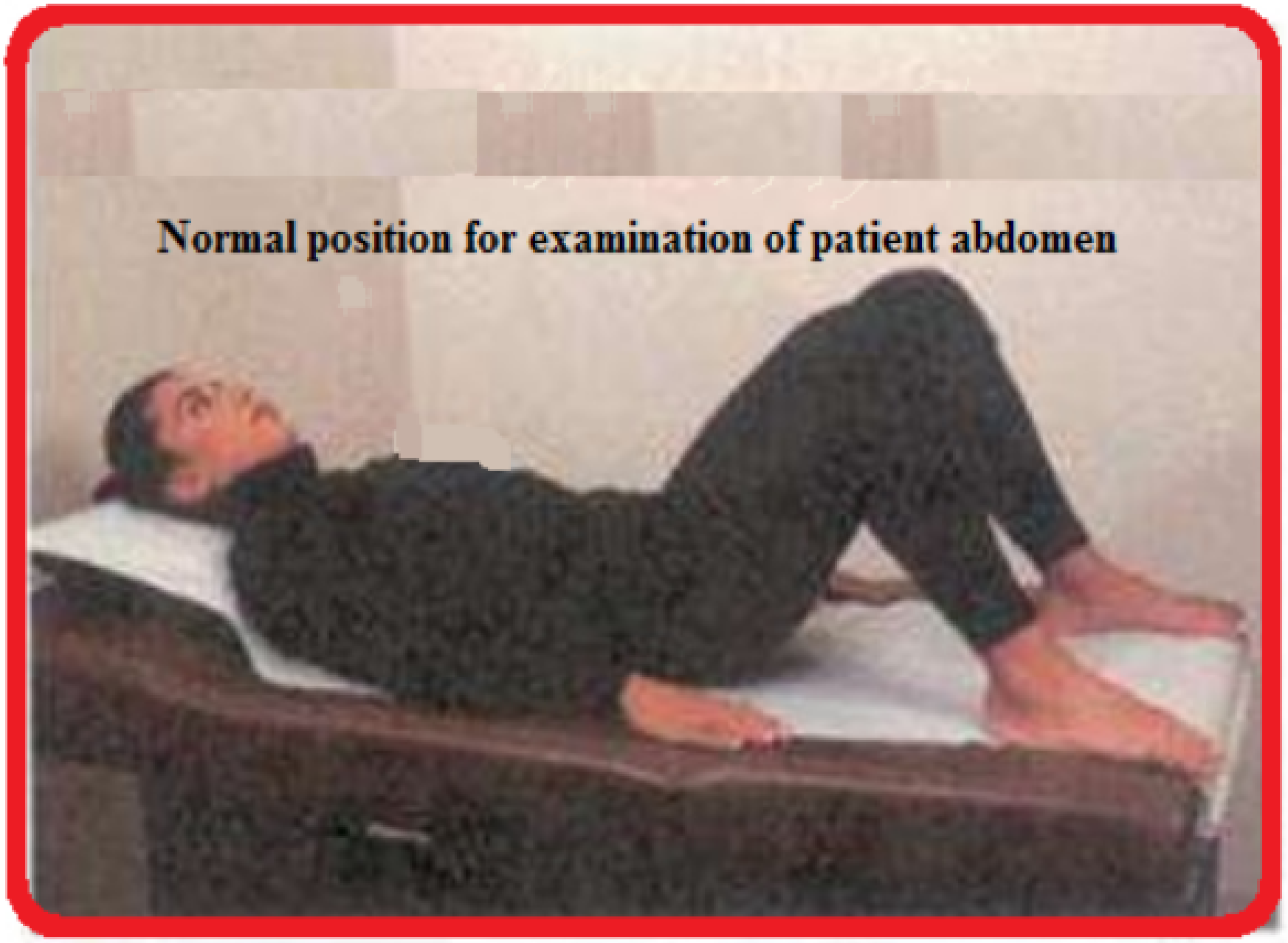
Compartment syndrome.

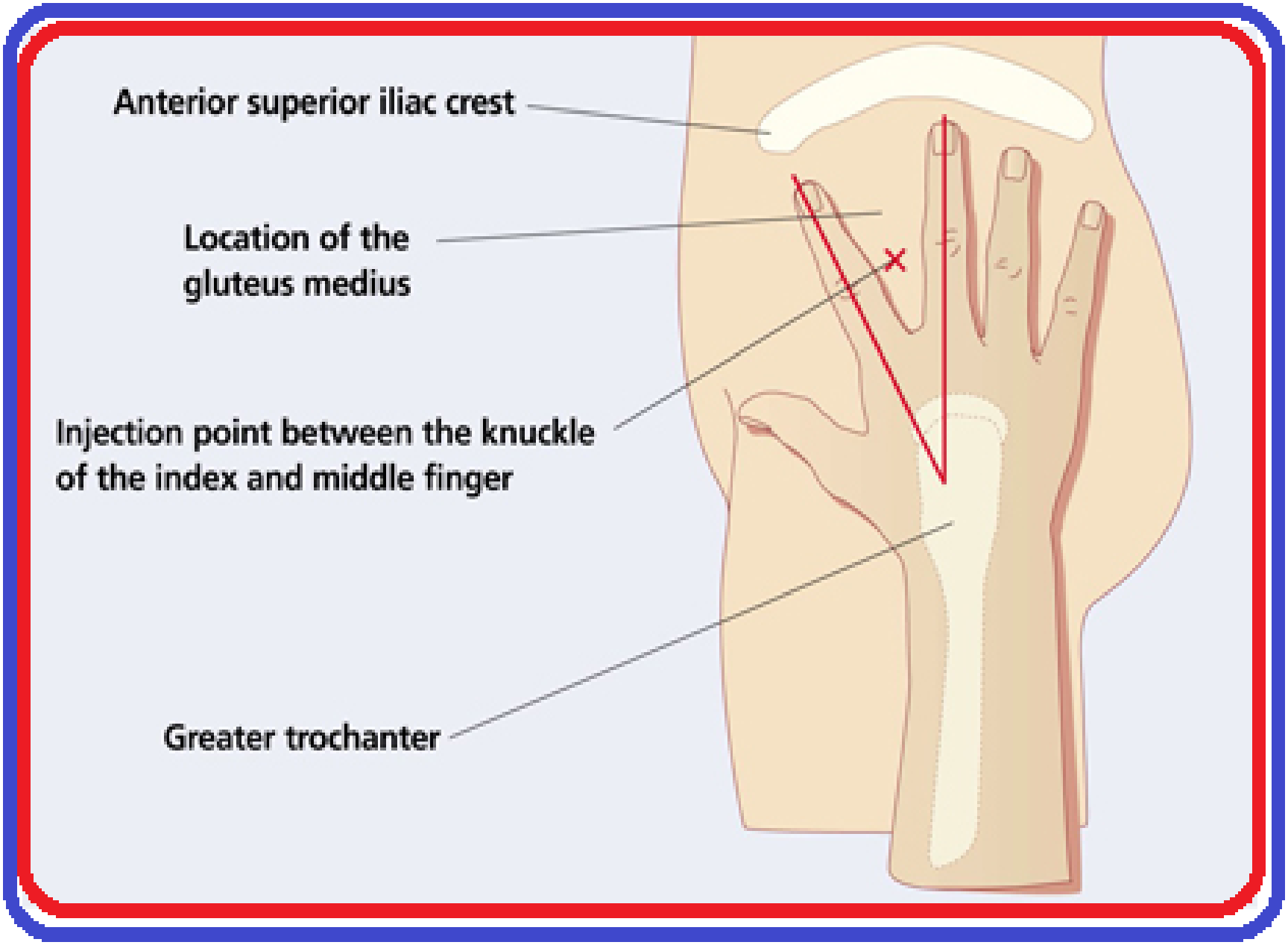
Can be used as a grafting

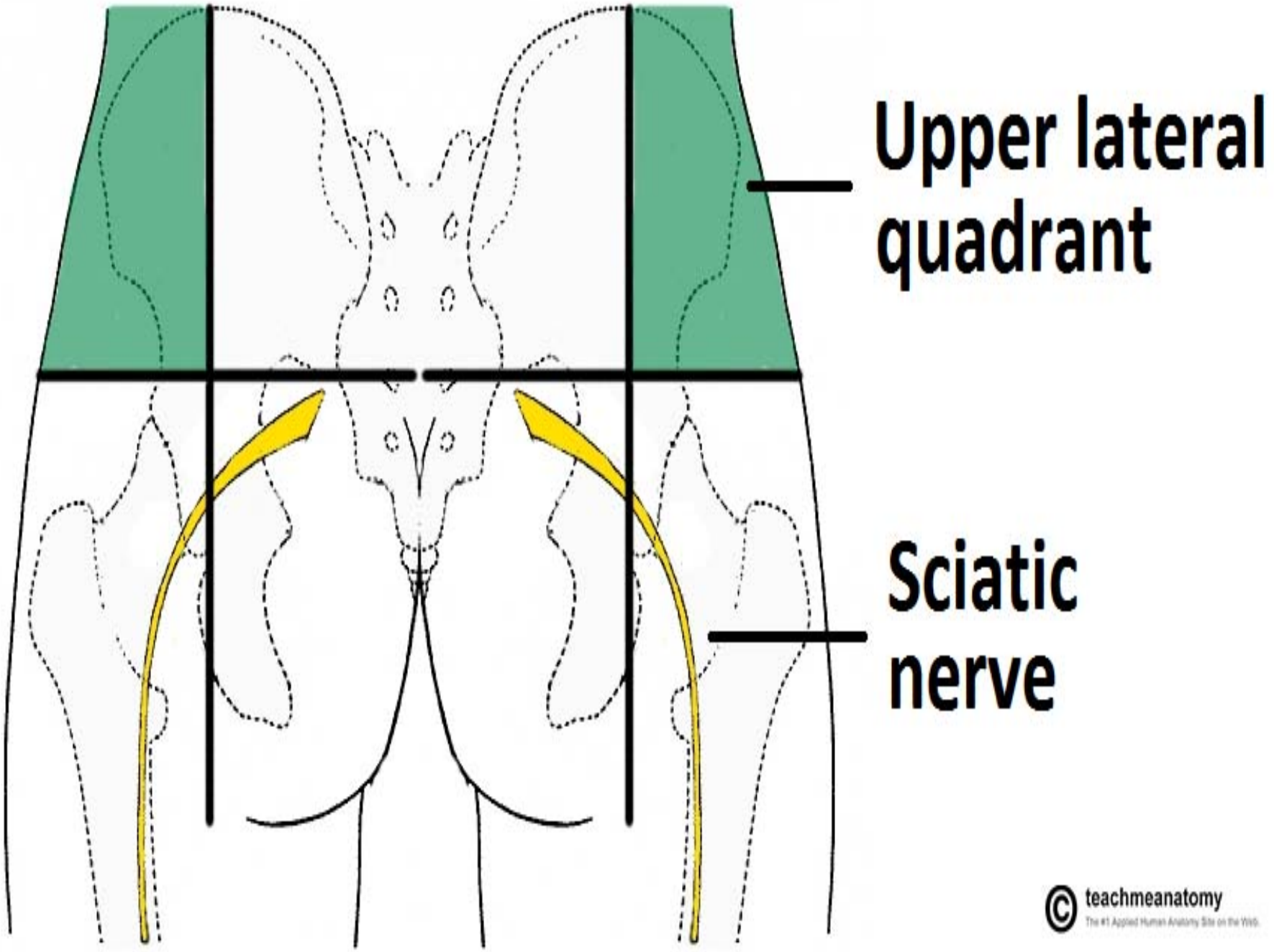
The fascia lata is attached to the INGUINAL LIGAMENT. To relax the abdomen fully for palpation by an examining physician, the patient is asked to draw the legs up.



Dermatomal pattern of the upper and lower limbs.


Normal position for examination of patient abdomen


Anterior superior iliac crest
Location of the gluteus medius
Injection point between the knuckle of the index and middle finger
Greater trochanter


Upper lateral quadrant
Sciatic nerve
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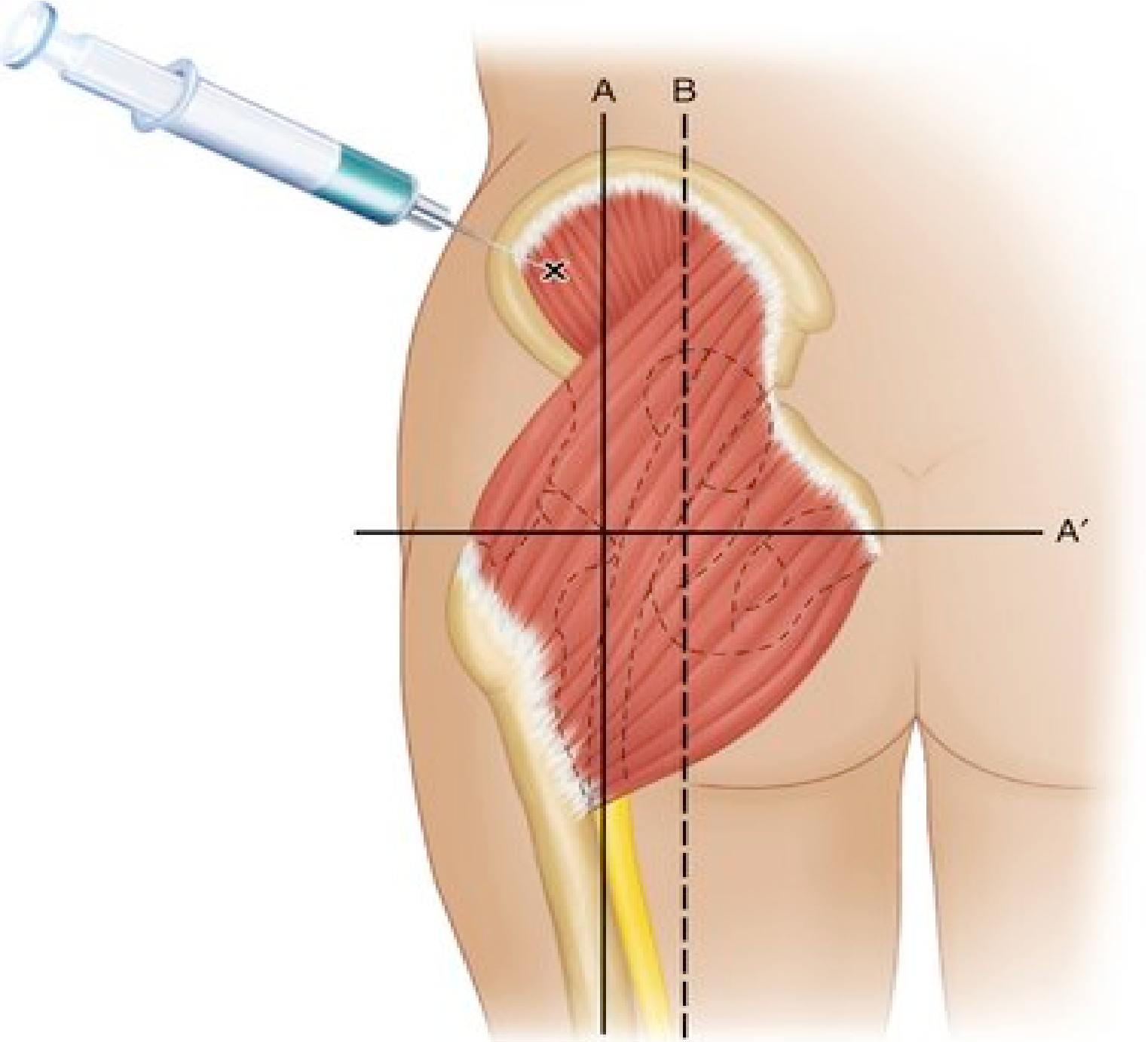

Thanks