

# LOWER LIMB 1

## You are supposed to learn about:

1. Bones, joints, ligaments, superficial and functional anatomy of the pelvis, hip joint, thigh
2. Surface anatomy of the gluteal region and the thigh
3. Fascia, veins, lymphatics, efferent vessels and cutaneous nerves of the gluteal region and the thigh
4. Posture and gait
5. Organization of proximal lower limb
6. Anterior thigh muscles (pectineus, iliopsoas, sartorius, quadriceps femoris): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
7. Medial thigh muscles (adductor longus, adductor brevis, adductor magnus, gracilis, obturator externus): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
8. Femoral triangle: boundaries, organization, contents
9. Femoral nerve: anatomy, course, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy
10. Femoral sheath: structure, contents, compartments
11. Femoral artery: course, branches, topography, area of supply
12. Femoral vein: course, branches, topography, area of drainage
13. Adductor canal: boundaries, contents, organization
14. Obturator nerve: course, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy
15. Gluteal ligaments
16. Muscles of the gluteal region (gluteus maximus, gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, piriformis, tensor fasciae latae, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
17. Muscles of the posterior thigh (semitendinosus, semimebranosus, biceps femoris): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
18. Nerves of the gluteal and posterior thigh region (clunial nerves, sciatic nerve, posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh, superior and inferior gluteal nerves, nerve to quadratus femoris, nerve to obturator internus): course, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy
19. Arteries of the gluteal regions and posterior thigh: anatomy, course, topography, branches, area of supply
20. Veins of the gluteal regions and posterior thigh: anatomy, course, topography, branches, area of drainage
21. Arterial anastomoses around the hip joint

Always read the relevant clinical blue boxes to have an idea about clinical significance of structures you learn about. Attend the lectures for more clinical anatomy and supplementary anatomical data.

## In the dissection room, you are supposed to recognize:

1. Bones, joints, ligaments of the pelvic girdle and the thigh (repetition)
2. Surface anatomy of the gluteal region and the thigh
3. Fascia lata, iliotibial tract, saphenous opening, cribriform fascia

4. Great saphenous vein and its tributaries
5. Inguinal lymph nodes
6. Cutaneous nerves of the gluteal regions and the thigh
7. Anterior thigh muscles (pectineus, iliopsoas, sartorius, quadriceps femoris)
8. Medial thigh muscles (adductor longus, adductor brevis, adductor magnus, gracilis, obturator externus)
9. Femoral triangle: boundaries, organization, contents
10. Femoral nerve and its branches
11. Femoral sheath
12. Femoral artery and its branches
13. Femoral vein and its tributaries
14. Adductor canal: boundaries, contents, organization
15. Obturator nerve and its branches
16. Muscles of the gluteal region (gluteus maximus, gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, piriformis, tensor fasciae latae, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris)
17. Muscles of the posterior thigh (semitendinosus, semimebranosus, biceps femoris)
18. Nerves of the gluteal and posterior thigh region (sciatic nerve, posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh, superior and inferior gluteal nerves)
19. Arteries of the gluteal regions and posterior thigh
20. Veins of the gluteal regions and posterior thigh

Always investigate the topography of structures and look at variations present in various specimens!