

LOWER LIMB 2

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Bones, joints, ligaments, superficial and functional anatomy of the leg; the knee joint
2. Surface anatomy of the popliteal fossa, knee region and the leg
3. Fascia, veins, lymphatics, efferent vessels and cutaneous nerves of the popliteal fossa, knee region and the leg
4. Organization of the leg
5. Popliteal fossa: organization, boundaries, contents
6. Nerves of the popliteal fossa (course, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy)
7. Popliteal artery: course, topography, branches, area of vascularization; arterial anastomoses around the knee joint
8. Popliteal vein: course, topography, tributaries, area of drainage
9. Muscular compartments of the leg, intermuscular septa of the leg
10. Muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg (tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, extensor hallucis longus, fibularis tertius): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
11. Muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg (fibularis longus, fibularis brevis): attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
12. Muscles of the posterior compartment of the leg (gastrocnemius, soleus, plantaris, popliteus, flexor hallucis longus, flexor digitorum longus, tibialis posterior): layers, attachments, innervation, arterial supply, venous drainage, actions
13. Posterior tibial artery, anterior tibial artery, fibular artery: origin, course, topography, branches, area of supply
14. Common fibular nerve, superficial fibular nerve, deep fibular nerve: origin, course in the popliteal fossa and the leg, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy, entrapment sites
15. Tibial nerve: origin, course in the popliteal fossa and the leg, topography, branches, area of innervation, signs of palsy, entrapment sites
16. Superficial and deep veins of the popliteal fossa and the leg: origin, course, topography, tributaries, perforating veins, area of drainage, relationship to the fascia and compartments of the leg

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 leg; the knee joint (repetition)
2. Surface anatomy of the knee joint region, popliteal fossa and the leg
3. Popliteal fascia, fascia of the leg, intermuscular septa of the leg
4. Cutaneous nerves of the popliteal fossa and the leg

5. Superficial veins of the leg: great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein, saphenopopliteal junction, accessory great saphenous veins of the leg, perforating veins
6. Boundaries of the popliteal fossa
7. Contents of the popliteal fossa (tibial and common fibular nerves, popliteal artery and its branches, popliteal vein and its tributaries)
8. The knee joint: ligaments, articular capsule, menisci, infrapatellar fat pad, suprapatellar recess (bursa)
9. Muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg (tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, extensor hallucis longus, fibularis tertius)
10. Muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg (fibularis longus, fibularis brevis)
11. Muscles of the posterior compartment of the leg (gastrocnemius, soleus, plantaris, popliteus, flexor hallucis longus, flexor digitorum longus, tibialis posterior)
12. Posterior tibial artery, anterior tibial artery, fibular artery and their branches
13. Posterior tibial veins, anterior tibial veins, fibular veins and their tributaries
14. Common fibular nerve, superficial fibular nerve, deep fibular nerve and their branches; look for possible entrapment sites
15. Tibial nerve and its branches

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