

Origin: Outer surface of Ilium

Insertion: Greater trochanter of femur

Nerve supply: Superior gluteal nerve

Action:

- Abduction
- Prevent tilting of the pelvis when the opposite limb is raised

Gluteus medius

GLUTEAL REGION

Superior Gluteal nerve



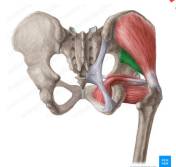
Origin: Outer surface of Ilium, sacrum and coccyx

Insertion: Gluteal tuberosity of femur, iliotibial tract

Nerve Supply: Inferior gluteal nerve

Action: Extends and lateral rotation of thigh. Extends the knee (through iliotibial tract)

Gluteus maximus



Origin: Anterior surface of ilium, between anterior superior iliac spine and anterior inferior iliac spine

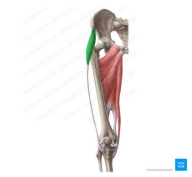
Insertion: Lesser trochanter of femur

Nerve supply: Superior gluteal nerve

Action: Medial rotation of thigh

Gluteus minimus

Superior Gluteal nerve



Origin: Iliac crest

Insertion: Iliotibial tract

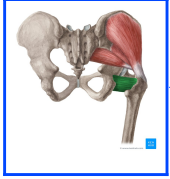
Nerve supply: Superior gluteal nerve

Action: Helps gluteus maximus in extending the knee joint

Tensor fascia latae

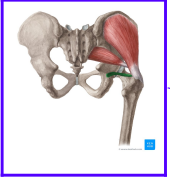
Lateral rotators of the thigh

Quadratus femoris



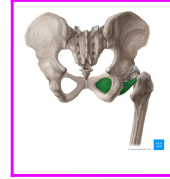
Nerve supply: Nerve to quadratus femoris

Inferior gemillus



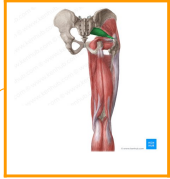
Nerve supply: Nerve to quadratus femoris

Obturator externus



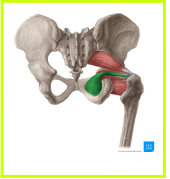
Nerve supply: Obturator nerve (L2,L3,L4)

Piriformis



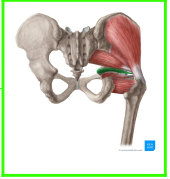
Nerve supply: S1,S2

Obturator internus



Nerve supply: Nerve to obturator internus

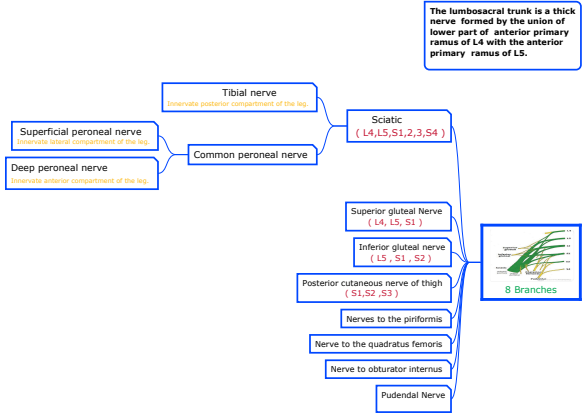
Superior gemillus



Nerve supply: Nerve to obturator internus

Nerve to quadratus femoris

Nerve to obturator internus



Sacral Plexus (L4-L5) + (S1-S4) *Ventral rami*

Nerves of the Lower limb

Lumbar Plexus (L1-L4)

Lies within the psoas major muscle
It receive a contribution from T12 (subcostal) nerve.



6 Branches

- Ilio-hypogastric (L1) Lateral to Psoas Major Muscle
- Ilio-inguinal (L1) Lateral to Psoas Major Muscle
- Genitofemoral (L1,2) Anterior to Psoas Major Muscle
- Lateral cutaneous of thigh (L2,3) Lateral to Psoas Major Muscle

Femoral nerve (L2,3,4) Lateral to Psoas Major Muscle

It is a mixed nerve.

Course and Relations:

- It is passes lateral to psoas major.
- It enters the thigh behind the midpoint of the inguinal ligament.
- It passes outside the femoral sheath lateral to femoral artery.

Termination:

- Saphenous Nerve: It is terminal cutaneous branch supplies skin of medial side of the leg and medial side of the dorsum of the foot as far as the ball of the big.

Muscular branches:

- "Anterior Compartment of the Thigh"
 - Siliacus Muscle
 - Rectineus Muscle
 - Sartorius Muscle
 - Four heads of quadriceps

Sensory branches:

- Intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
- Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
- Saphenous nerve
 - It descends with the great saphenous vein, in medial side of the leg and medial side of the dorsum of the foot down to the ball of the big toe.

Obturator nerve (L2,3,4) Medial to Psoas Major Muscle

It is a mixed nerve.

Course:

- It descends medial to psoas major.
- It leaves the pelvis through the obturator canal.

Termination:

- It ends by dividing into anterior and posterior divisions.

Muscular branches:

- "Medial compartment of the thigh"
 - Adductor longus
 - Adductor brevis
 - Adductor Magnus
 - Gracilis
 - Obturator externus

Sensory branches:

- It supplies skin on the medial side of the thigh