

# Muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh.

	origin	Insertion	Nerve supply
Iliopsoas	1. Iliacus : iliac fossa . 2. Psoas Major : Transverse processes, bodies, and intervertebral discs of T12-L5 vertebrae.	lesser trochanter of femur .	<b>FEMORAL nerve</b>  EXCEPT, Psoas Major by L1,2,3.
Quadriceps femoris		patella and tibia tuberosity via the patellar ligament.	
Sartorius	anterior superior iliac spine.	Upper medial surface of shaft of tibia (SGS) .	
Pectineus	Superior pubic ramus .	Linea aspera .	

→ origin →

## 1. Rectus femoris

Straight head : Anterior inferior iliac spine.

Reflected head Above the acetabulum.

2. Vastus intermedius Anterior and lateral surface of femur.

3. Vastus lateralis and 4. Vastus medialis Upper end and shaft of femur.

## Actions:

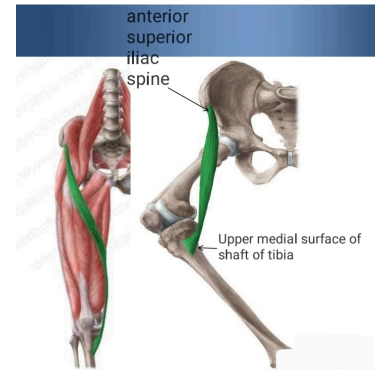
### ☆ Iliopsoas

1. Flexes the thigh.
2. Psoas major flexes trunk on thigh; if thigh is fixed.



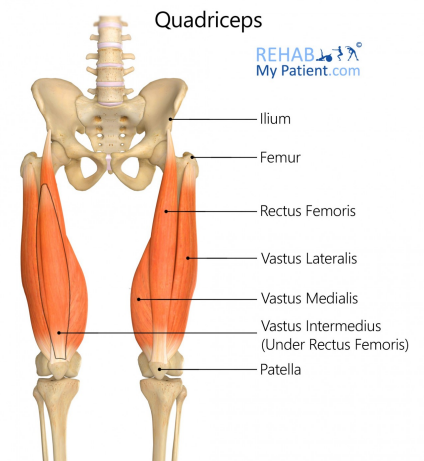
### ☆ Sartorius

1. Tailor position.
2. Flexes, abduct, laterally rotate the thigh.
3. Flexes and medially rotates the knee.



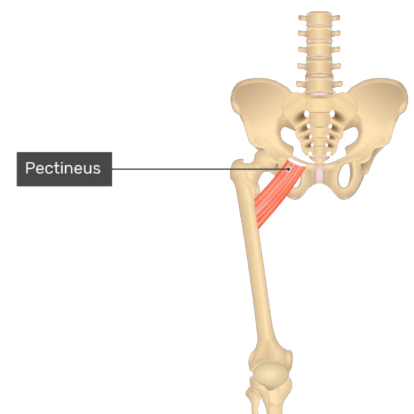
### ☆ Quadriceps femoris

1. extends knee.
2. (rectus femoris) flexes thigh.



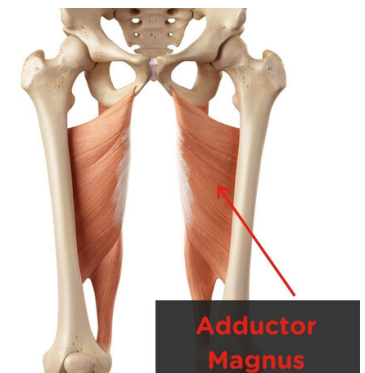
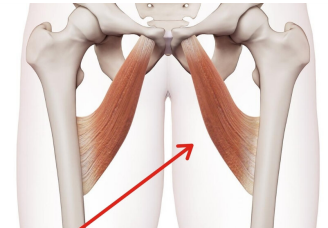
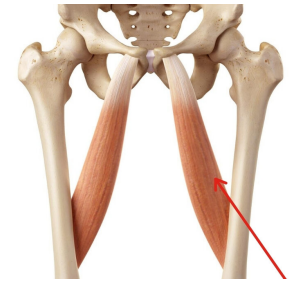
### ☆ Pectineus

Flexes and adducts thigh.



# Muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh.

	origin	Insertion
Adductor longus	body of pubis	linea aspera.
Adductor brevis	inferior pubic ramus.	
Adductor magnus (pubic head)	Pubic arch.	
Gracilis	Pubic arch.	



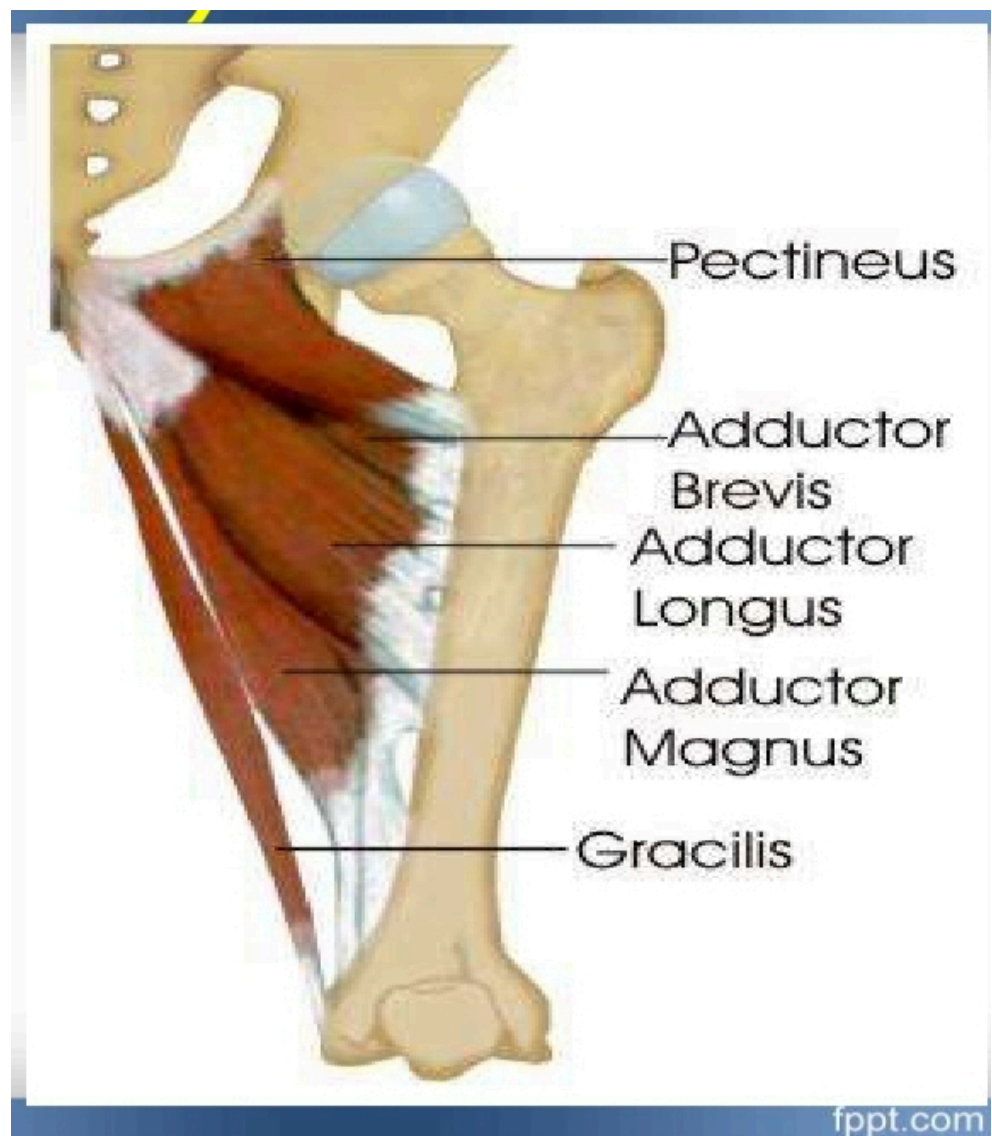
## Nerve supply

**OBTURATOR** nerve.

# Action:

1. Adducts thigh.

2. Gracilis : Adducts thigh , flexes and medial, rotates the leg.



# Muscles of the gluteal region.

	origin	Insertion	Nerve supply
Gluteus maximus	Outer surface of Ilium, sacrum , coccyx, and sacrotuberous ligament .	Gluteal tuberosity of femur Iliotibial tract.	Inferior gluteal nerve
Tensor fascia latae	Iliac crest .	Iliotibial tract.	Superior gluteal nerve
Gluteus minimus	Outer surface of Ilium .	Greater trochanter of femur.	
Gluteus medius			

## Action:

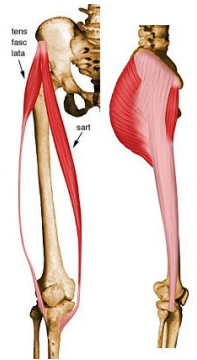
### ☆ Gluteus maximus

1. Extends and lateral rotation of thigh.
2. Extends the knee (through the iliotibial tract).



### ☆ Tensor fascia latae

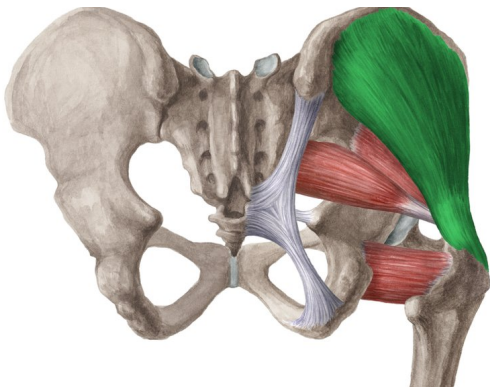
Helps gluteus maximus in extending the knee joint .



### ☆ Gluteus medius and minimus

1. Abduction.
2. Prevent tilting of the pelvis when the opposite limb is raised.

#### Gluteus medius



#### Gluteus minimus



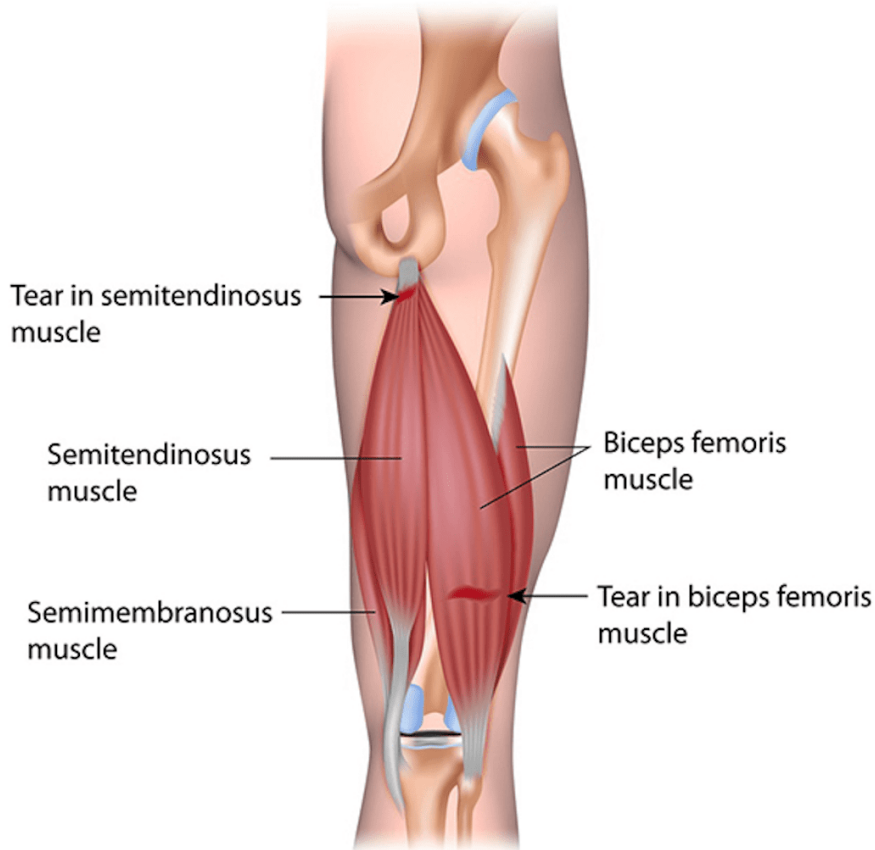
## Muscles of the posterior compartment .

	Insertion	origin	Nerve supply
Adductor Magnus	Adductor tubercle of femur.	All from Ischial tuberosity. EXCEPT Short head of biceps femoris from linea aspera and lateral supracondylar line.	Tibial branch of Sciatic nerve. EXCEPT Short head of biceps femoris by common peroneal branch of Sciatic nerve
Semitendinosus	upper part of medial surface of the tibia (SGS).		
Semimembranosus	Back of medial condyle of the tibia.		
Biceps femoris	styloid process of the fibula.		

# Action:

☆ All are Extends the hip (EXCEPT short head of Biceps ) and flex the knee.

Lateral muscle rotates the knee laterally.  
Medial muscle rotates the knee medially.





## Lateral rotators of the thigh

Now, we must know the nerve supply only .

1-Piriformis N.S: S1,S2.

2-Obturator internus N.S: Nerve to obturator internus.

3-Superior gemillus N.S: Nerve to obturator internus.

4-Quadratus femoris Nerve to quadratus femoris.

5-Inferior gemillus N.S: Nerve to quadratus femoris.

6-Obturator externus: N.S: Obturator nerve.

*Mays qashou*