** Causes: Facture dangerous position		f the fibula (The commonest site &	
** Effect of injury:	1- Motor:	Paralysis of muscles of the leg	
		- Anterior compartment (deep peroneal N)	
		- Lateral compartment (superficial peroneal)	
		-Deformity: Foot drops (manifested by plantar flexion and Inversion).	
	2- Sensory:	Decreased sensation, numbness, or tingling and pain on	1) Anterolateral of lower part of the leg.
			2) Dorsum of the foot except medial side supplied by saphenous nerve (femoral nerve) and lateral side by sural nerve (tibial nerve
			3) Dorsum of toes except lateral side of little toe (sural nerve).

Common peroneal nerve

Presented with XMind

		Nerve supply of pL and PB:	
PeroneusBrevis	PeroneusLongus	Superficialperonealner	Action
Insertion: base of 5th metatarsal bone.	Origin: From upper 2/3 of lateral surface of		1- Plantar flexion of the foot
	fibula.		2- Eversion of the foot
Origin: From lower 2/3 of	Insertion : crosses sole of foot		3- Peroneus longus Plays an

terior							
- Tibialis An	nterior	Peroneus Tertius	Extensor Hallucis Longus	Extensor Di Longus	igitorum		
Origin: 1- From the upper 2/3 of the lateral surface of the tibia and interosseous membrane. Insertion: medial surface of medial cuneiform bone and Adjacent part of base of the first metatarsal bone Nerve supply: anterior tibial nerve (interosseous membrane.	Origin: From the middle 2/4 of the anterior surface of the fibula and	Insertion: - They join the extensor expansions on the proximal phalanges of the lateral 4 toes,		a- Middle slip into the dorsal aspect of the middle phalanges.	
			interosseous membrane			b- 2 collateral slips into the bases of the distal phalanges.	
			Insertion: dorsum of the base of the distal phalanx of the big toe.				
				Then divided into			
		Insertion: dorsum of base of the 5th metatarsal bone.			1- Dorsiflexion of the	- Dorsiflexion of the foot.	
					2 Extension of the all joints of		
			Nerve supply: anterior tibial nerve (Action :	2- Extension of the all joints of the lateral 4 toes.		
deep peroneal nerve)		Nerve supply: deep peroneal nerve.	deep peroneal nerve).	the lateral reses.			
1- Dorsiflexion of the foot (ankle joint)				Nerve supply: anterior tibial nerve (deep			
Actions:	2- Inversion of the foot		1- Dorsiflexion of the foot.	peroneal nerve) Origin: from the upper 3/4 of the anterior			
		Actions: 1- Dorsiflexion of the foot. 2- Eversion of the foot.	1- DOISITIEXION OF THE 100T.				
	3- Support and maintain the medial longitudinal arch of the foot		Actions: 2- Extension of all joints of the big toe.	surface of the fibula and interosseous membrane			

* Origin: one of the two terminal branches of the sciatic nerve (Smaller). - It enters the popliteal fossa at its upper angle and descends downwards and laterally close to the medial side of the biceps femoris where it crosses plantaris and lateral head of Ends: it curves on the lateral side of the neck of the fibula (the commonest site of injury) then, divides into deep and superficial peroneal nerves, inside the peroneus longus. ** Roots: It arises from L. 4, 5, S. 1, 2 I-No muscular branches in the popliteal fossa. I- Superior lateral genicular nerve. II- Articular branches to the knee joint. 2- Inferior lateral genicular nerve. 3- Recurrent genicular nerve. a. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf; supplies the skin of the lateral, and anterior surfaces of the upper part of the leg. Superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve to the lateral compartment of the leg. It is the smaller of two terminal branches of 3) Then between peroneus longus and brevis. subcutaneous. 2- Medial by Saphenous nerve from femoral 3- Lateral part by sural nerve from tibial nerve - All the dorsum of the toes supplied by the superficial peroneal nerve except 2 areas: toe by the deep peroneal nerve 2- Lateral side of the little toe by the sural nerve It divides into medial and lateral terminal A- Muscular branches: two 2 peronei longus superficial to extensor retinacula to dorsum of 1) The lower part of the lateral side and front of B- Cutaneous branches 2) Intermediate part of the dorsum of the foot. 1- Medial branch to the medial side of the big 2- Lateral branch for adjacent sides of 2nd and 3rd toes.

1- Medial branch for adjacent sides of 3rd and D- Lateral terminal division divides into 2 dorsal 4th toes. Deep peroneal (anterior tibial) nerve to the Branches of deep peroneal nerve longus

2- Upper part, between Tibialis anterior (Medial) Causes:Fracture neck of the fibula. Stab wound. 3- Middle part, between Tibialis anterior (Medial) and extensor hallucis longu
4- It is crossed by extensor hallucis longus from 5- Lower part, between Extensor hallucis longus (Medial) & extensor digitorum longus 2- Articular branches: to the ankle joint a- Upper part of the leg, the nerve is lateral to - Loss of dorsiflexion and extension of b- Middle part of be leg, the nerve becomes 6- Relation of the anterior tibial artery to the Cutaneous to the adjacent sides of the big and 2nd toes.

Articular branches to the joints of the foot.

1- Muscular to the extensor digitorum brevis. - Weakness of inversion of the foot. 1. Motor affects; paralysis of muscles of anterior to the artery c- Lower part of the leg, the nerve returns I- Medial terminal branch: lateral to the artery Gait: high steppage gait. one of the two terminal branches of the 3- Terminal branches in the foot 2- Sensory affects: Loss of sensation of common peroneal nerve, at the lateral side of the neck of the fibula adjacent sides of the big and 2nd toe. by dividing into medial and lateral terminal