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جميع المعلومات للاستخدام التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

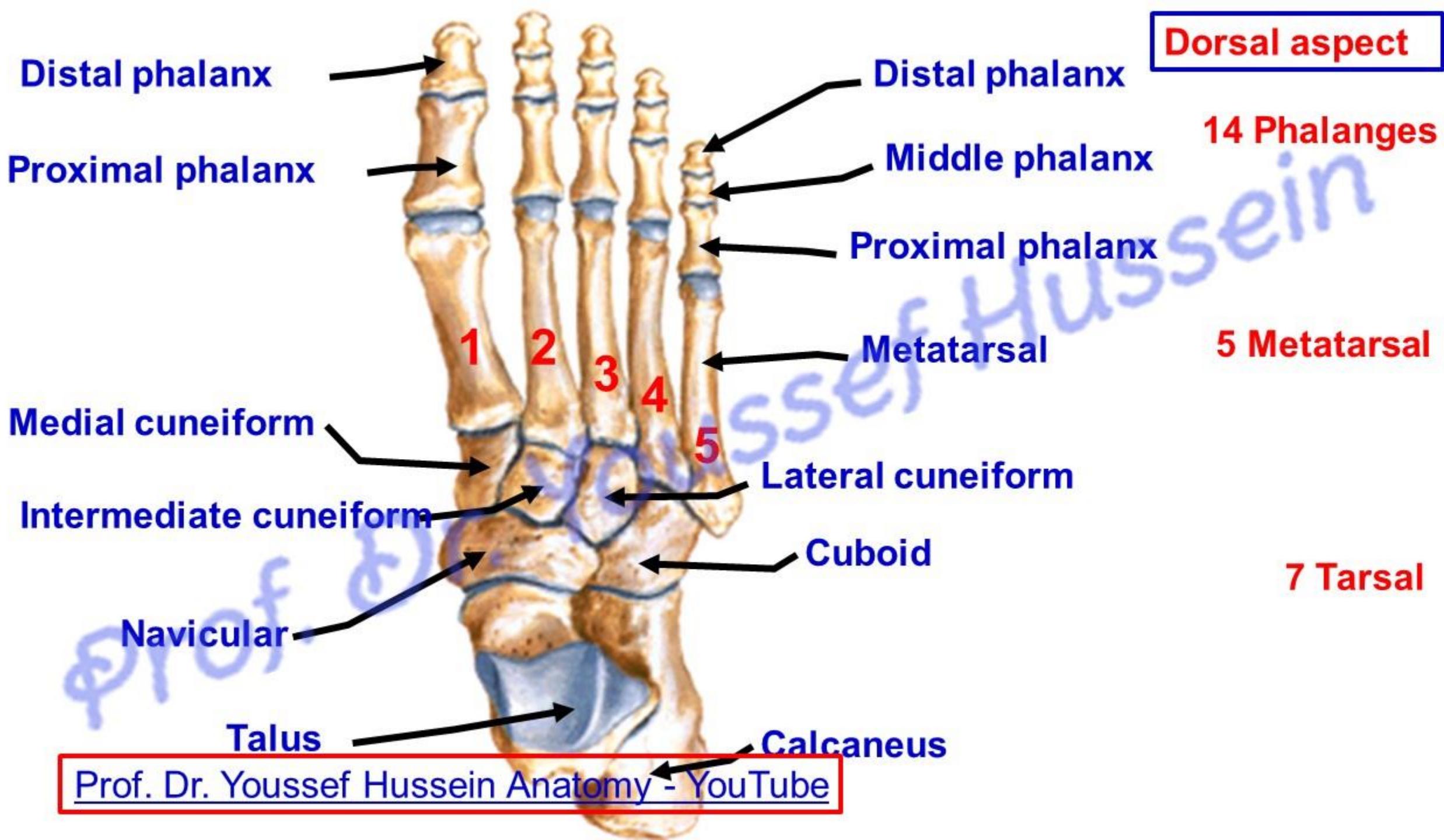
رئيس قسم التشريح والأنسجة والأجنة

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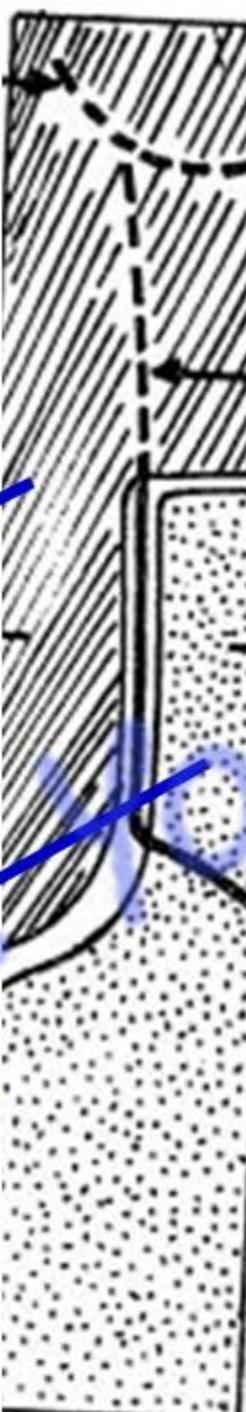
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Lateral compartment of the leg

prof. Dr.

يوسف حسين
Dr. Youssef Hussein



- **Peroneus Longus**

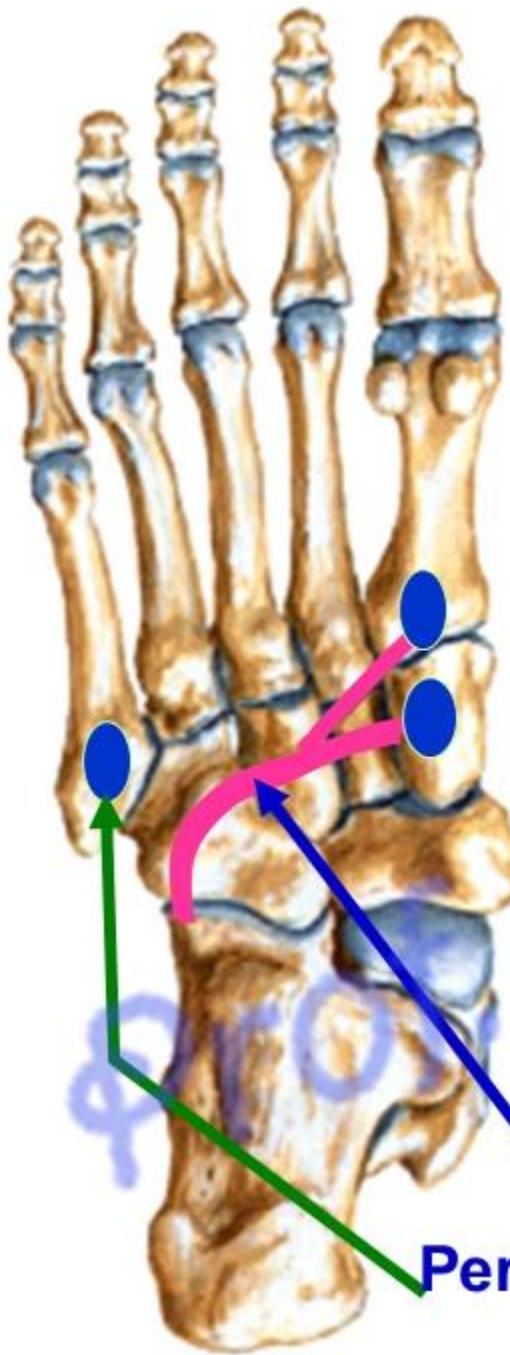
** **Origin:** From upper 2/3 of lateral surface of fibula.

- **Peroneus Brevis**

** **Origin:** From lower 2/3 of lateral surface of fibula.

** Peroneus **longus** passes superficial to peroneus **brevis** **behind** lateral malleolus then **deep** to **peroneal retinacula** inside synovial sheath

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- **Insertion of Peroneus Longus**, crosses sole of foot from lateral to medial to base of the plantar surface of the first metatarsal bone and medial cuneiform bone.
- **Insertion of Peroneus Brevis into** base of plantar surface of the 5th metatarsal bone.
- **Nerve supply:** Superficial peroneal nerve.
** Actions:
 - 1- Plantar flexion of the foot.
 - 2- Eversion of the foot.
 - 3- **Peroneus longus** Plays an important role in supporting **transverse** arch of foot.

Peroneus longus

Peroneus Brevis

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Muscles of Anterior compartment of leg

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- All muscles of anterior group arise from the anterior surface of **fibula** except **tibialis anterior** from lateral surface of **tibia**.

- Nerve supply: **deep peroneal Nerve (anterior tibial Nerve)**
- Actions: **Dorsiflexion of the foot (ankle joint)**
- Blood supply: **Anterior tibial vessels.**

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** Origin of muscles of anterior compartment

1- Tibialis Anterior

- From the upper 2/3 of the lateral surface of the **tibia**.

2- Extensor Digitorum Longus

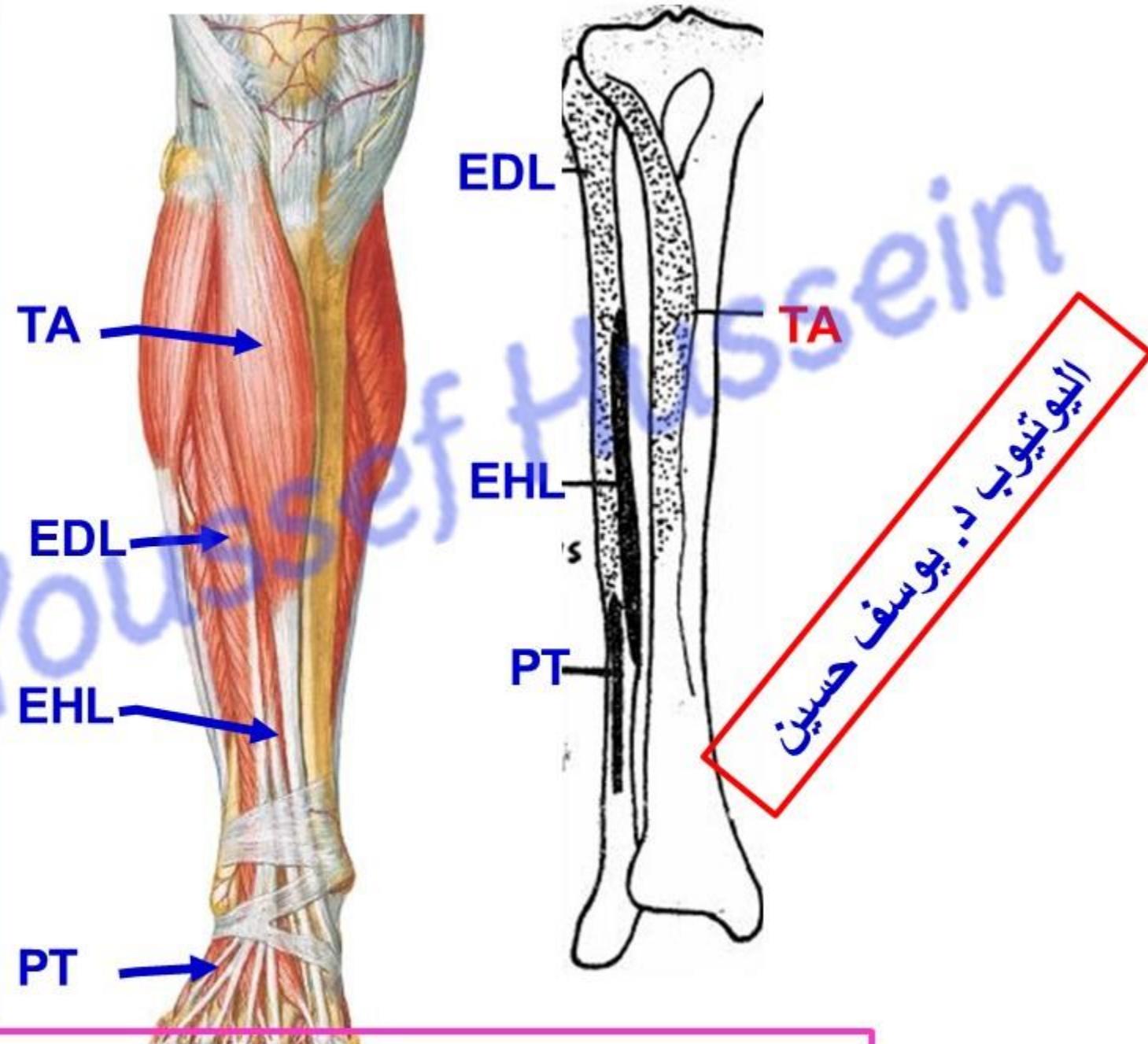
- from the upper 3/4 of the anterior surface of the **fibula**.

3- Extensor Hallucis Longus

- From the middle 2/4 of the anterior surface of the **fibula**.

4- Peroneus Tertius

- From the lower 1/4 of the anterior surface of the **fibula**.





1- Tibialis Anterior

- ** **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 (deep peroneal nerve).
- ** **Actions:**
 - 1- Dorsiflexion of the foot (ankle joint).
 - 2- Inversion of the foot.
 - 3- Support and maintain the medial longitudinal arch of the foot.

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2- Extensor Digitorum Longus

**** Origin:** from the upper 3/4 of the anterior surface of the fibula and interosseous membrane.

**** Insertion :**

- They join the **extensor expansions** on the proximal phalanges of the **lateral 4 toes**, Then divided into

a- Middle slip into the dorsal aspect of the middle phalanges.

b- 2 collateral slips into the bases of the distal phalanges.

**** Nerve supply:** anterior tibial nerve (deep peroneal nerve).

**** Actions:**

1- Dorsiflexion of the foot.

2- Extension of the all joints of the lateral 4 toes.

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3- Extensor Hallucis Longus

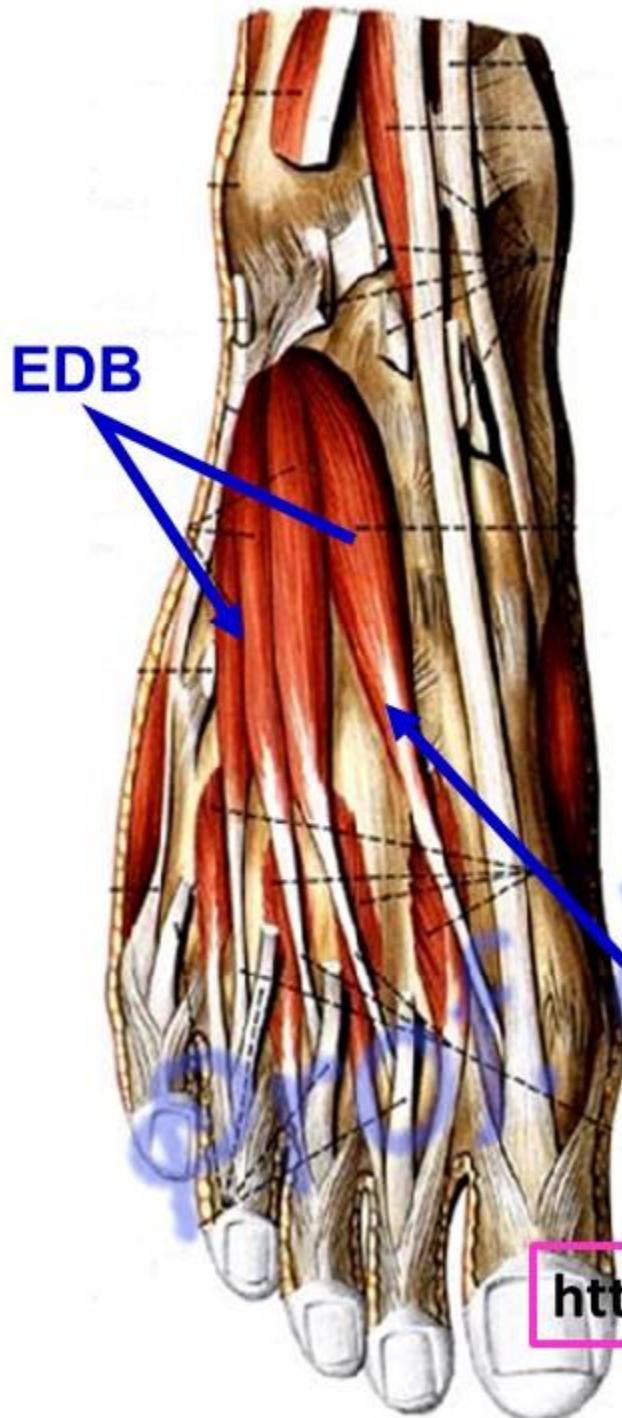
- ** **Origin:** From the middle 2/4 of the anterior surface of the fibula and interosseous membrane.
- ** **Insertion:** dorsum of the base of the distal phalanx of the big toe.
- ** **Nerve supply:** anterior tibial nerve (deep peroneal nerve).
- ** **Actions:**
- 1- Dorsiflexion of the foot.
 - 2- Extension of all joints of the big toe.

4- Peroneus Tertius

- ** **Origin:** From the lower 1/4 of the anterior surface of the fibula and interosseous membrane.
- ** **Insertion:** dorsum of base of the 5th metatarsal bone.
- ** **Nerve supply:** deep peroneal nerve.
- ** **Actions:**
- 1- Dorsiflexion of the foot.
 - 2- Eversion of the foot.



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- **Extensor Digitorum Brevis**

** **Origin:** anterior surface of the calcaneus and inferior extensor retinaculum.

** **Insertion:** It divides into 4 slips for the **medial 4 toes**.

1- **The medial slip** is inserted into dorsum of the base of the proximal phalanx of the **big toe (extensor hallucis brevis)**.

2- **The lateral 3 slips** are inserted into the extensor expansion of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th toes.

** **Nerve supply; lateral branch** of the deep peroneal nerve

** **Actions**, Extension of the medial 4 toes.

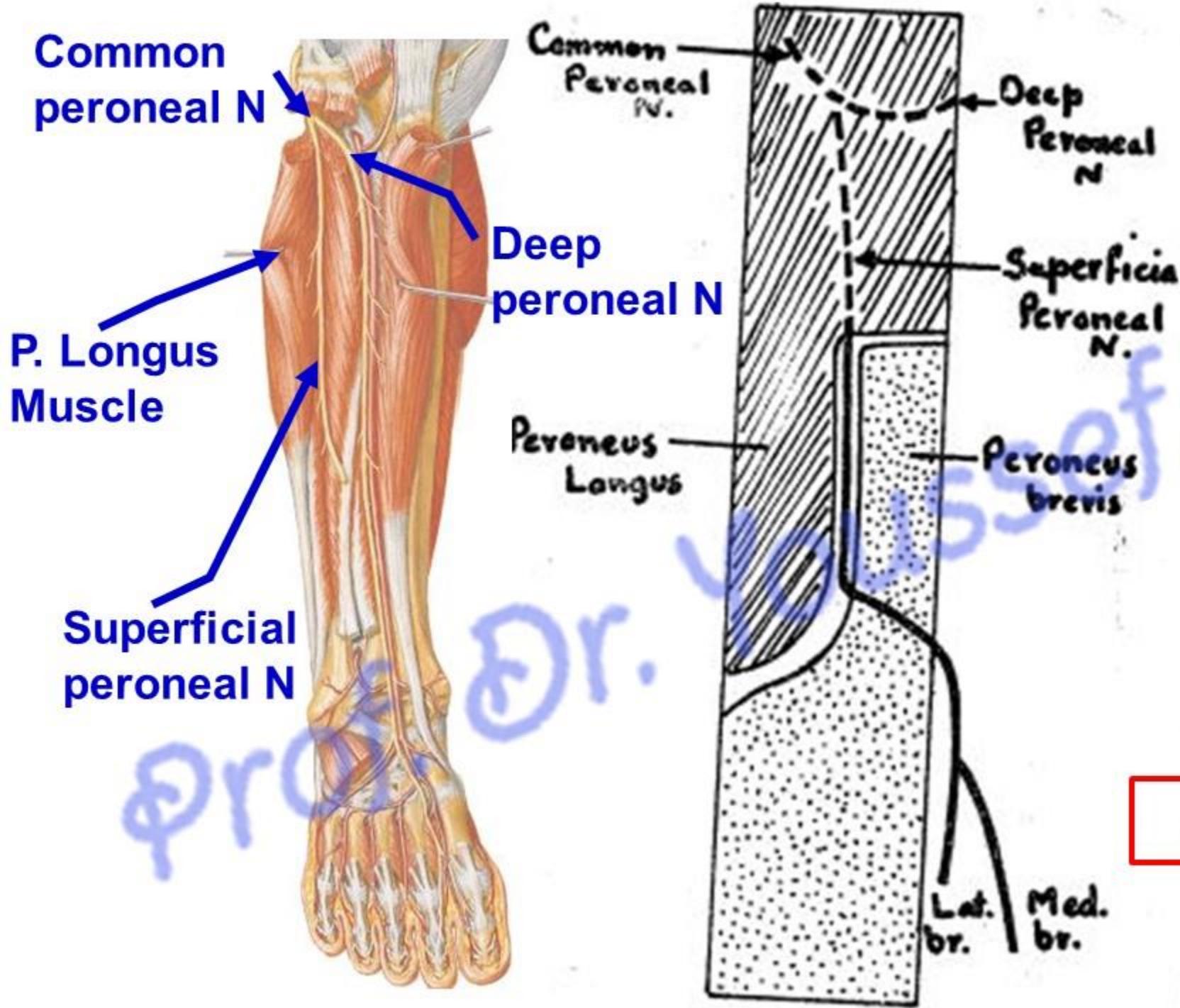
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Superficial Peroneal nerve



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- **Superficial Peroneal Nerve (musculocutaneous)**
- ** It is the smaller of two terminal branches of common peroneal nerve within substance of peroneus longus.
- It descends through substance of peroneus longus.
 - Then between peroneus longus and brevis.
 - Then, it pierces deep fascia where it becomes subcutaneous.

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- **Superficial Peroneal Nerve (musculocutaneous)**

** It divides into medial and lateral terminal branches, descend **superficial to extensor retinacula** to dorsum of foot.

** **Branches**

A- Muscular branches: two to peronei longus and brevis.

B- Cutaneous branches

1) The lower part of the lateral side and front of the leg.

2) Intermediate part of the dorsum of the foot.

C- Medial terminal division: divides into 2 dorsal digital branches

1- Medial branch to the medial side of the big toe.

2- Lateral branch for adjacent sides of 2nd and 3rd toes.

D- Lateral terminal division divides into 2 dorsal digital branches:

1- Medial branch for adjacent sides of 3rd and 4th toes.

2- Lateral branch for adjacent sides of 4th and little toes.



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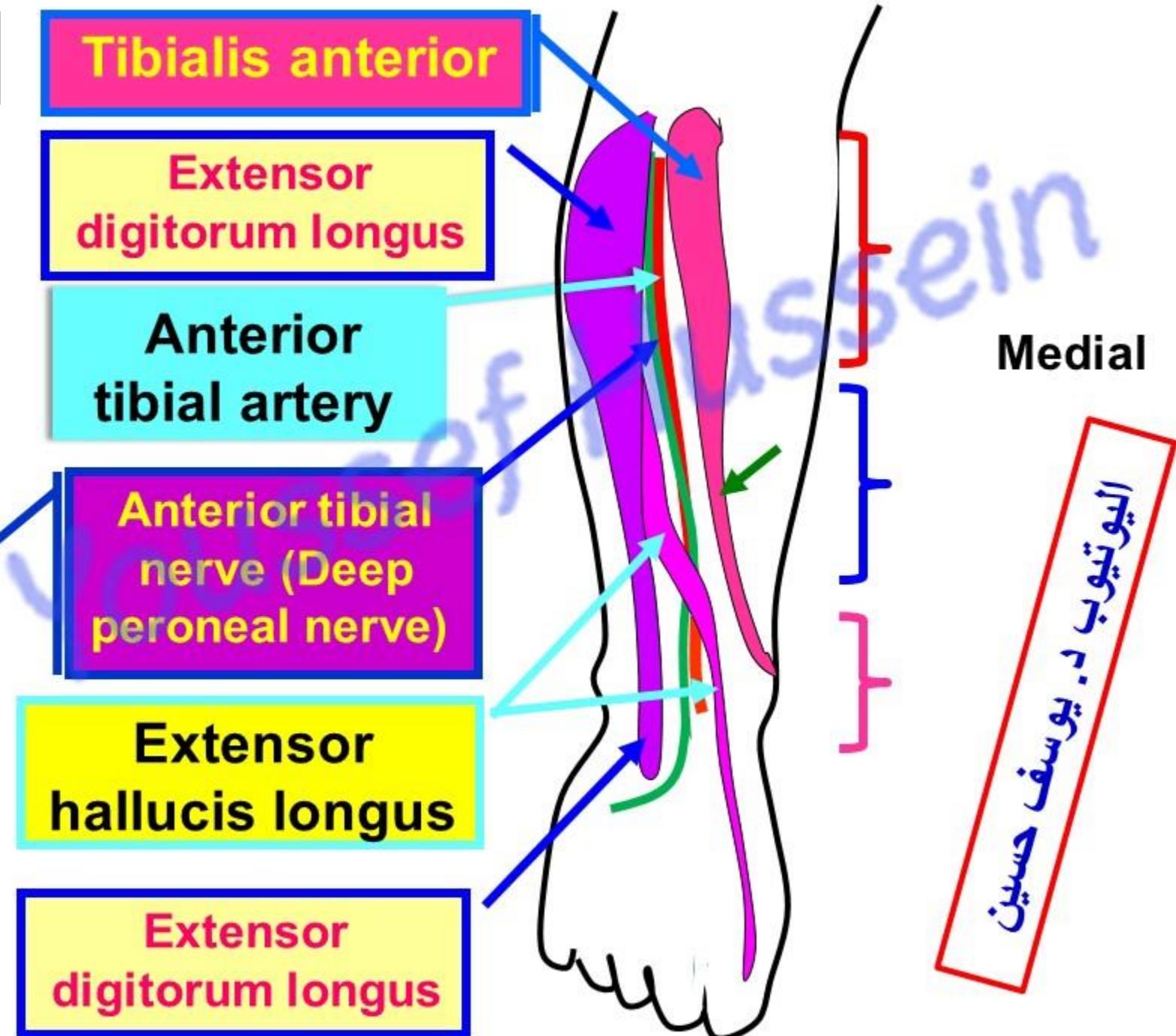
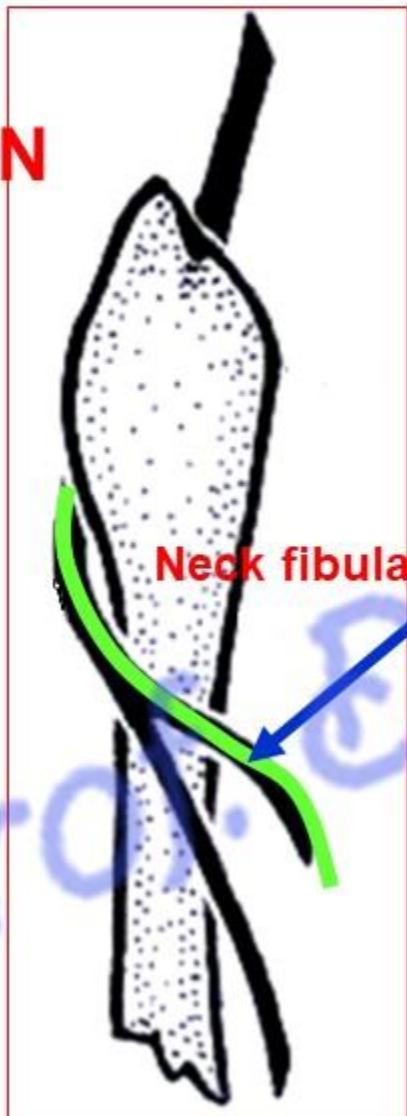
Deep peroneal (Anterior Tibial) Nerve

prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein

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Deep peroneal nerve

Common peroneal N



- **Anterior tibial (Deep Peroneal) Nerve**

**** Origin:** one of the two terminal branches of the common peroneal nerve, at the lateral side of the neck of the fibula.

**** Course and relations in the leg:**

1- **It passes** through the extensor digitorum longus.

2- **Upper part**, between Tibialis anterior (**Medial**) and extensor digitorum longus.

3- **Middle part**, between Tibialis anterior (**Medial**) and extensor hallucis longus.

4- **It is crossed** by extensor hallucis longus from lateral to medial

5- **Lower part**, between Extensor hallucis longus (**Medial**) & extensor digitorum longus.

6- Relation of the anterior tibial artery to the nerve,

a- **Upper** part of the leg, the nerve is **lateral** to the artery.

b- **Middle** part of the leg, the nerve becomes **anterior** to the artery.

c- **Lower** part of the leg, the nerve returns **lateral** to the artery.

**** Termination;** by dividing into medial and lateral terminal branches.

**** Branches of deep peroneal nerve**

1- Muscular branches to muscles of the anterior compartment

- Tibialis anterior, Extensor digitorum longus, Extensor hallucis longus and Peroneus tertius muscles

2- Articular branches: to the ankle joint.

3- Terminal branches in the foot

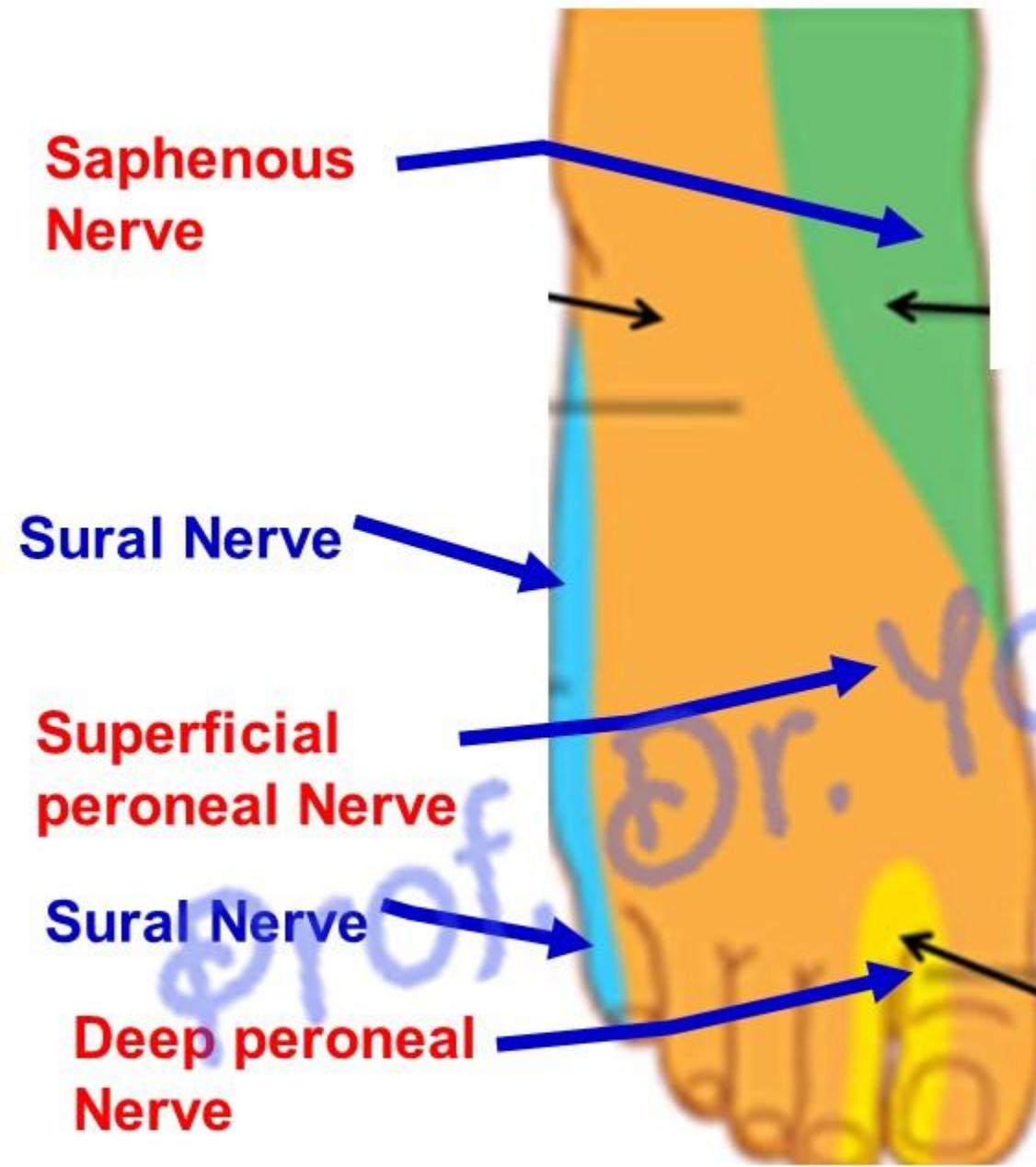
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I- Medial terminal branch:

- Cutaneous to the adjacent sides of the big and 2nd toes.
- Articular branches to the joints of the foot.

II- Lateral terminal branch: ends by **ganglia** and gives

- 1- **Muscular** to the **extensor digitorum brevis**.
- 2- **Articular** to the joints of the foot.



- ❖ **Cutaneous Nerve Supply of Dorsum of Foot**
- A- Dorsum of the foot.**
 - 1- **Intermediate** part by superficial peroneal nerve.
 - 2- **Medial** by Saphenous nerve from femoral nerve.
 - 3- **Lateral** part by sural nerve from tibial nerve.
- B- Dorsum of the toes;**
 - All the dorsum of the toes supplied by the superficial peroneal nerve **except** 2 areas;
 - 1- The **adjacent sides** between big toe and 2nd toe by the deep peroneal nerve.
 - 2- **Lateral side of the little toe** by the sural nerve.

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**** Injury of the common peroneal nerve**

**** Causes:** Fracture of the neck of the fibula (The **commonest site & dangerous position**).

**** Effect of injury:**

1- Motor; Paralysis of muscles of the leg

- Anterior compartment (deep peroneal N)
- Lateral compartment (superficial peroneal)

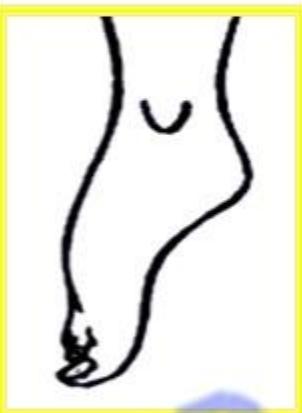
-Deformity: Foot drops

(manifested by plantar flexion and Inversion).

2- Sensory; Decreased sensation, numbness, or tingling and pain on

- 1) Anterolateral 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).

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- Injury of the deep peroneal nerve

** Causes, Fracture neck of the fibula. Stab wound.

** Results of injury

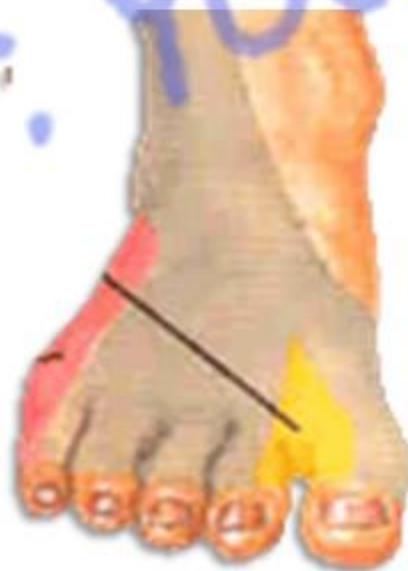
1. Motor affects; paralysis of muscles of anterior compartment leading to

- Loss of dorsiflexion and extension of toes.
- Weakness of inversion of the foot.

** Deformity, Foot drop

- Gait: high steppage gait.

2- Sensory affects; Loss of sensation of adjacent sides of the big and 2nd toe.

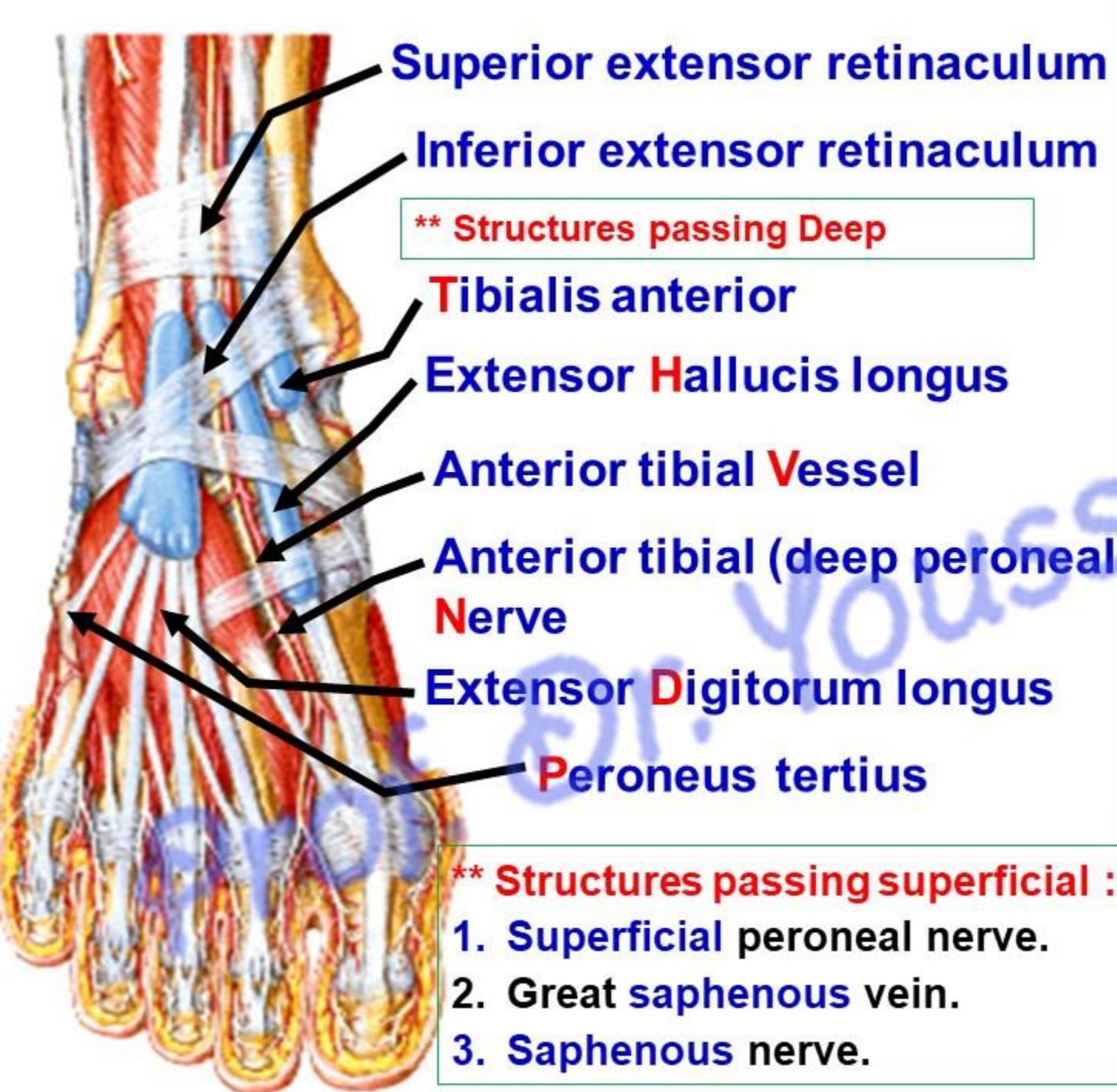


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Extensor retinaculum of foot

prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein

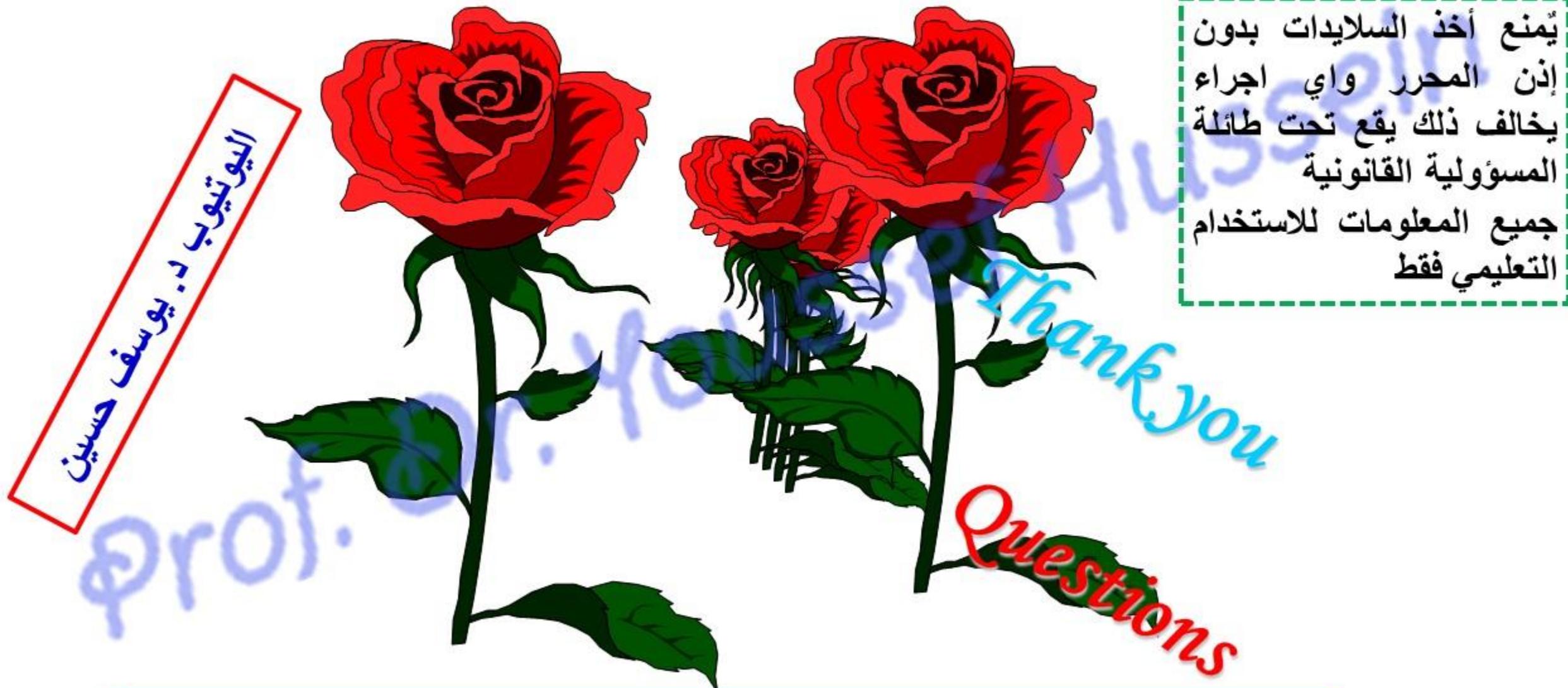
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- **Extensor Retinaculum**
Thickened band of the deep fascia
- 1- Superior Extensor Retinaculum,**
** Attachment; lower part of anterior border of fibula (**Lateral**) to lower part of anterior border of the tibia (**Medial**).
- 2- Inferior, Y shaped band**
- ** Attachment;
- Laterally, Stem attached to superior surface of the calcaneus.
 - Medially,
 - a- Upper band medial malleolus.
 - b- Lower band fuses with deep fascia of foot.

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https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ



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