

وسهلا

أهلا



يُمنع أخذ السليفات بدون إذن المحرر واي اجراء يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة المسؤولية القانونية
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

رئيس قسم التشريح والأنسجة والأجنة

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

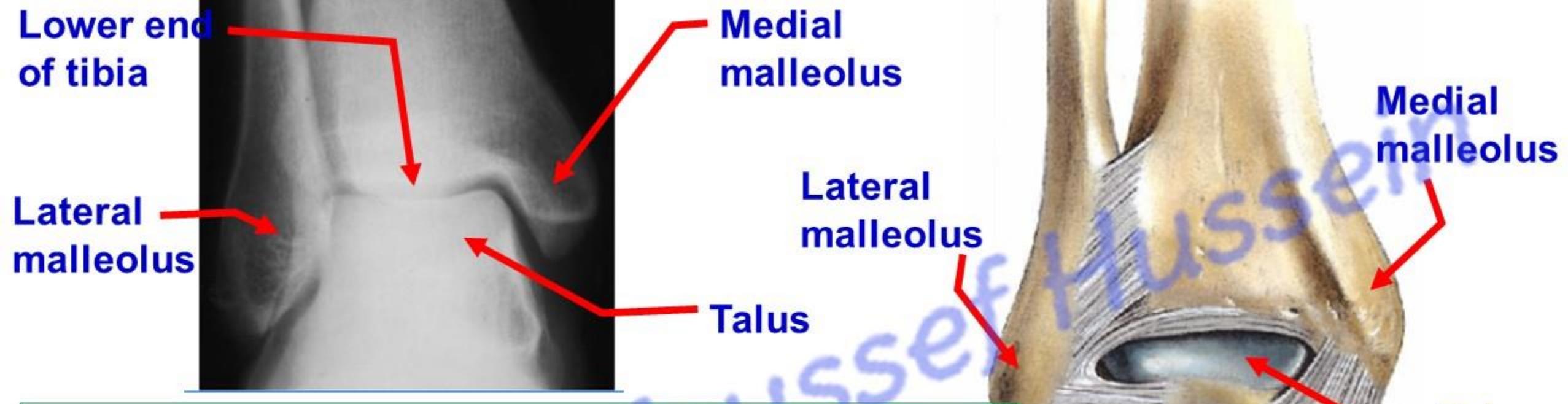
دكتوراه من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube

الواتسون 00201224904207



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- Ankle Joint

I- Type: Synovial joint, hinge variety.

II- Articular surfaces

A- Superior articular surface:

- 1) Lower end of the tibia.
- 2) Lateral surface of the medial malleolus.
- 3) Medial surface of the lateral malleolus.

B- Inferior articular surface; talus.

Articular surface of Talus

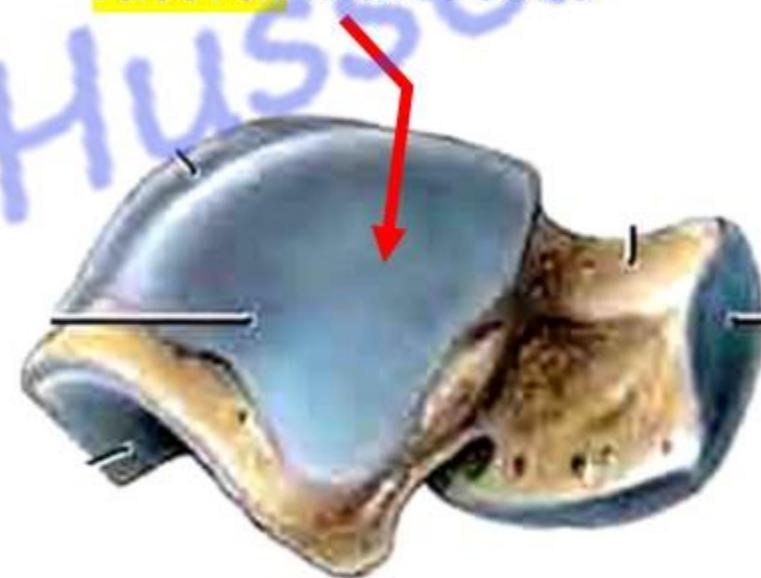
Superior trochlear
surface articulates
with lower end of
tibia



Coma shape
articulates with
medial malleolus



Triangle shape
articulates with
lateral malleolus



- **Capsule:** surrounds the articular surfaces.
- **Synovial membrane:** lines the capsule.

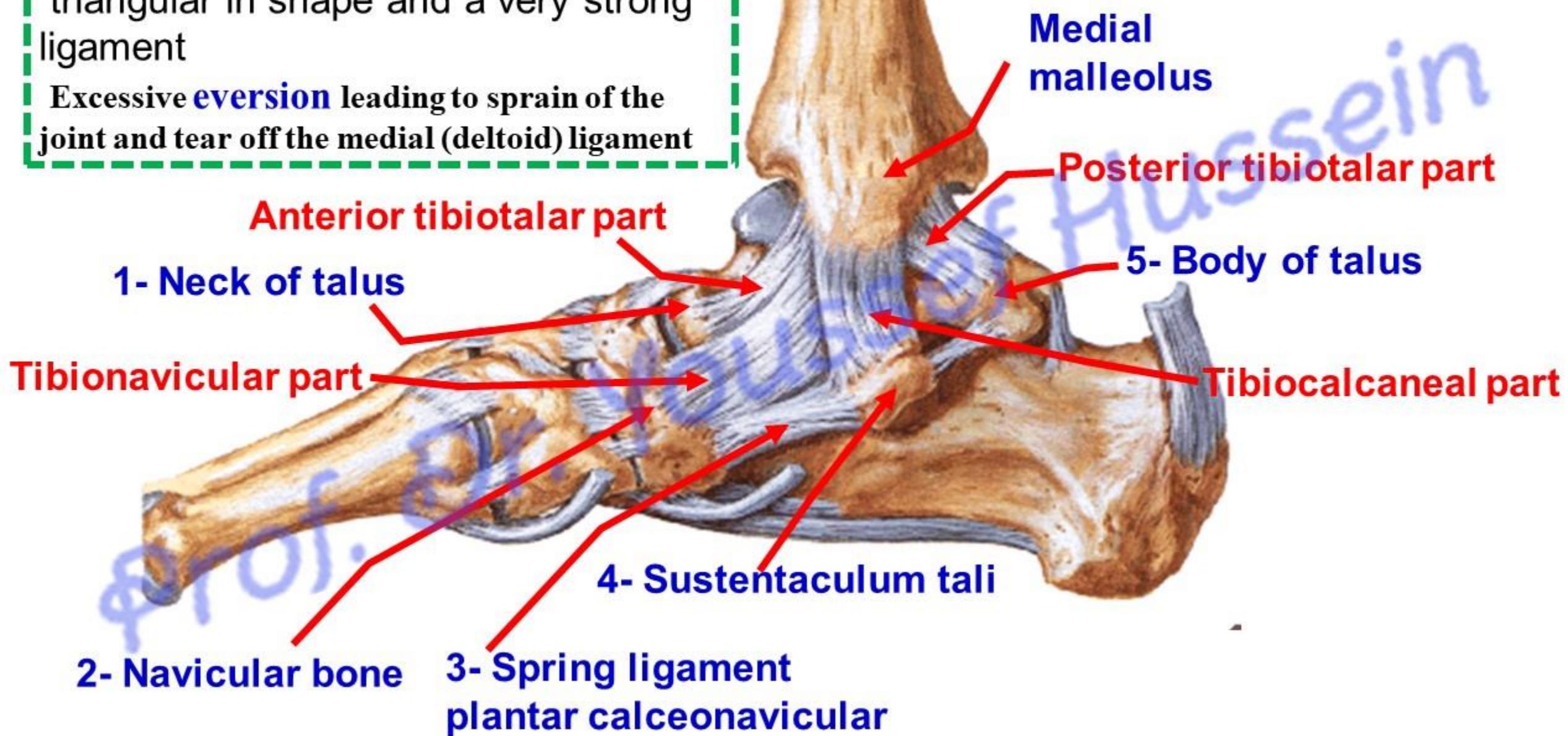
Ligaments of Ankle joint

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❖ Deltoid (medial) ligament

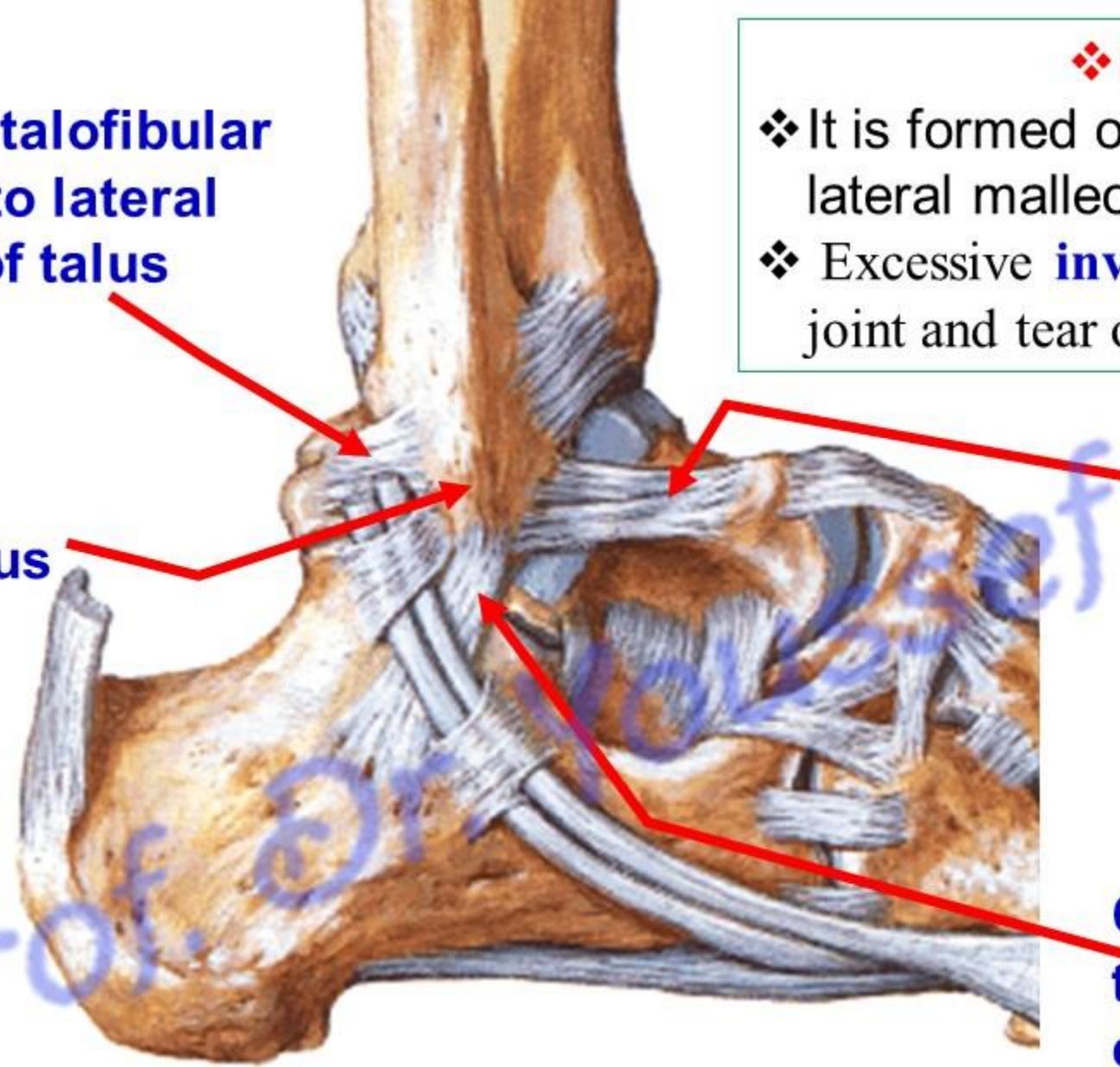
triangular in shape and a very strong ligament

Excessive **eversion** leading to sprain of the joint and tear off the medial (deltoid) ligament



Posterior talofibular ligament to lateral tubercle of talus

Lateral malleolus



❖ Lateral ligament

- ❖ It is formed of three bands attached to the lateral malleolus of fibula
- ❖ Excessive **inversion** leading to sprain of the joint and tear off the lateral ligament

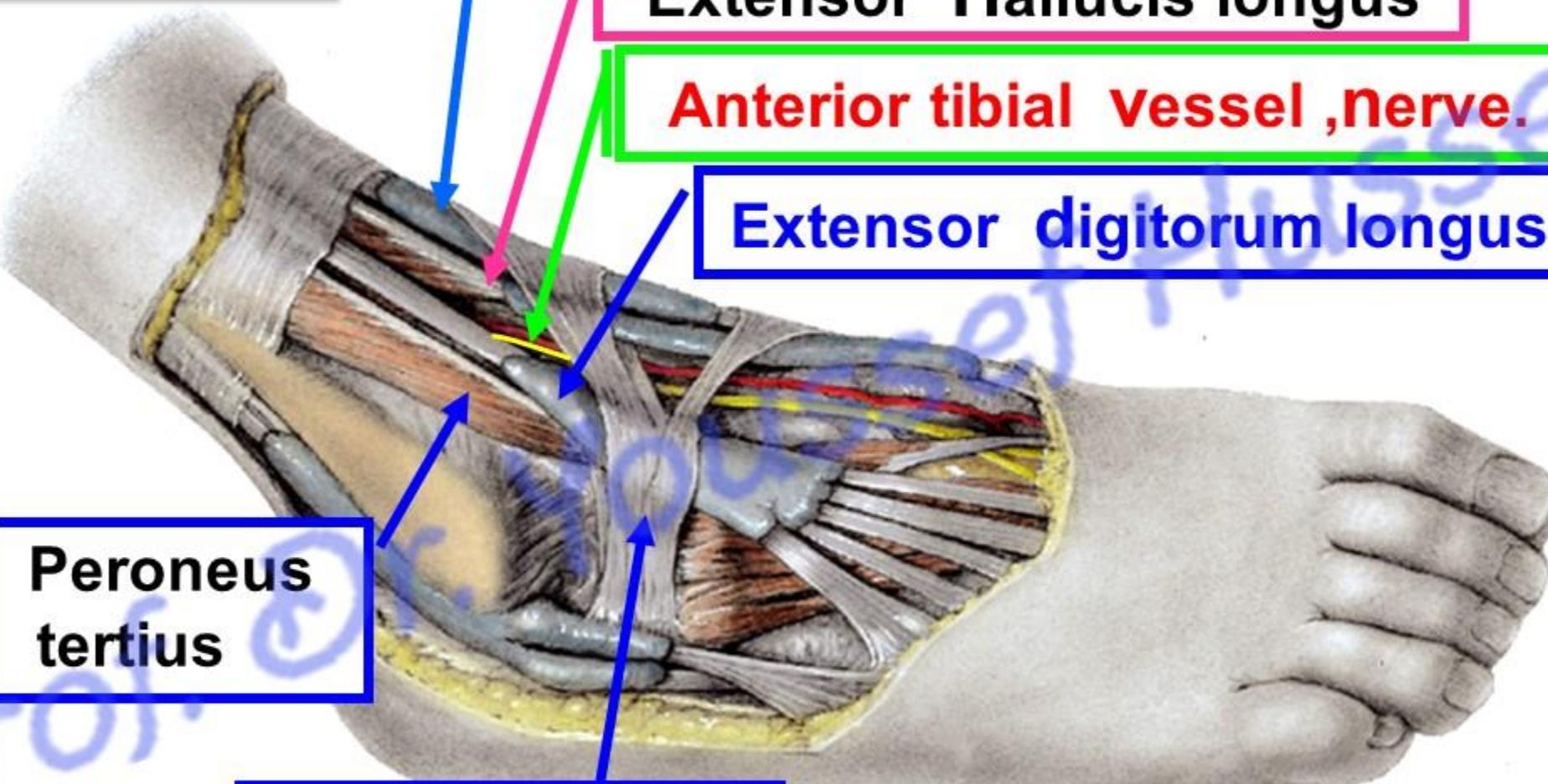
Anterior talofibular ligament to neck of talus is (the most common to injury)

Calcaneofibular ligament to the lateral surface of calcaneus

Relations of Ankle joint

prof.

Anterior relations



Tibialis anterior

Extensor Hallucis longus

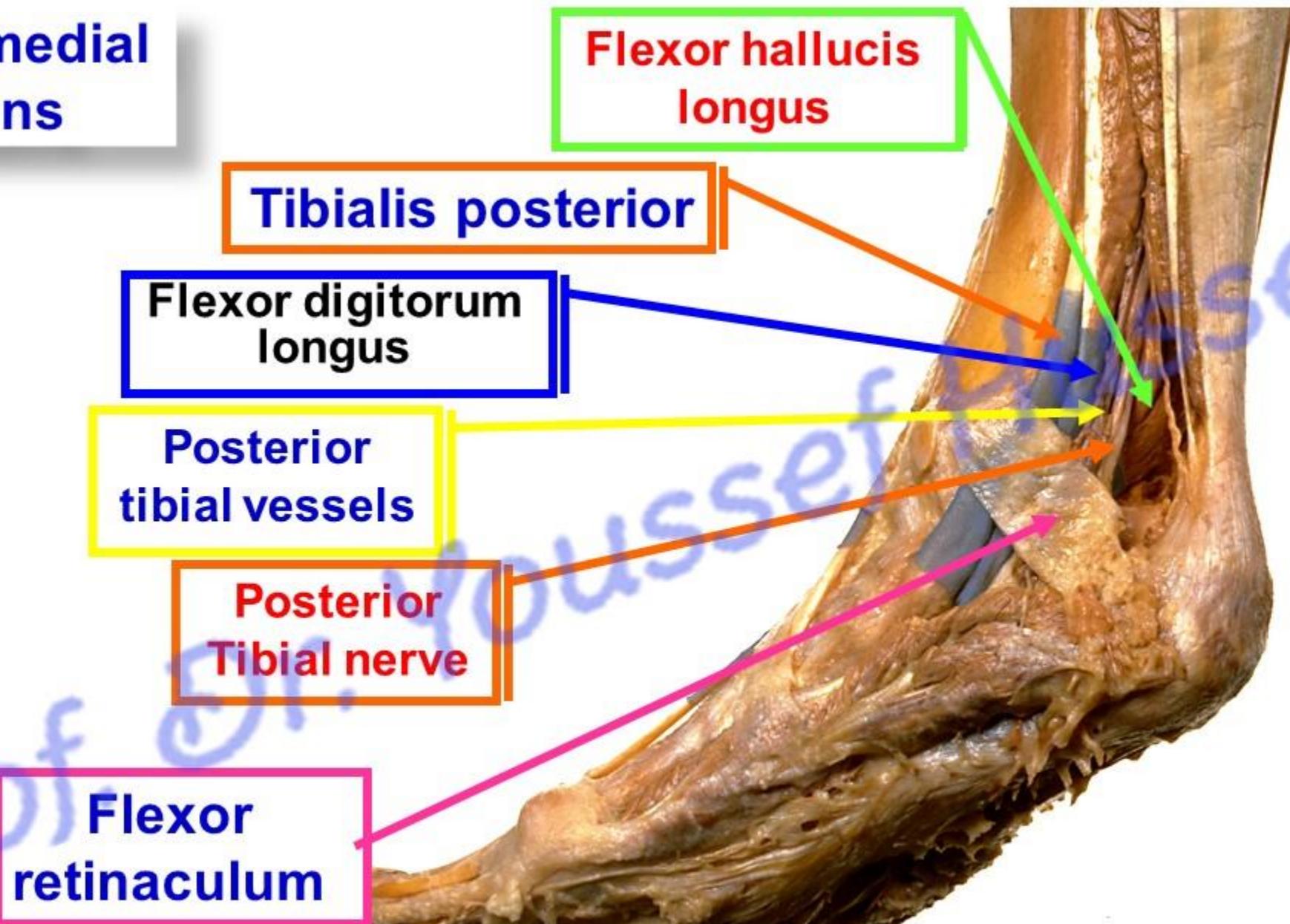
Anterior tibial Vessel ,nerve.

Extensor digitorum longus

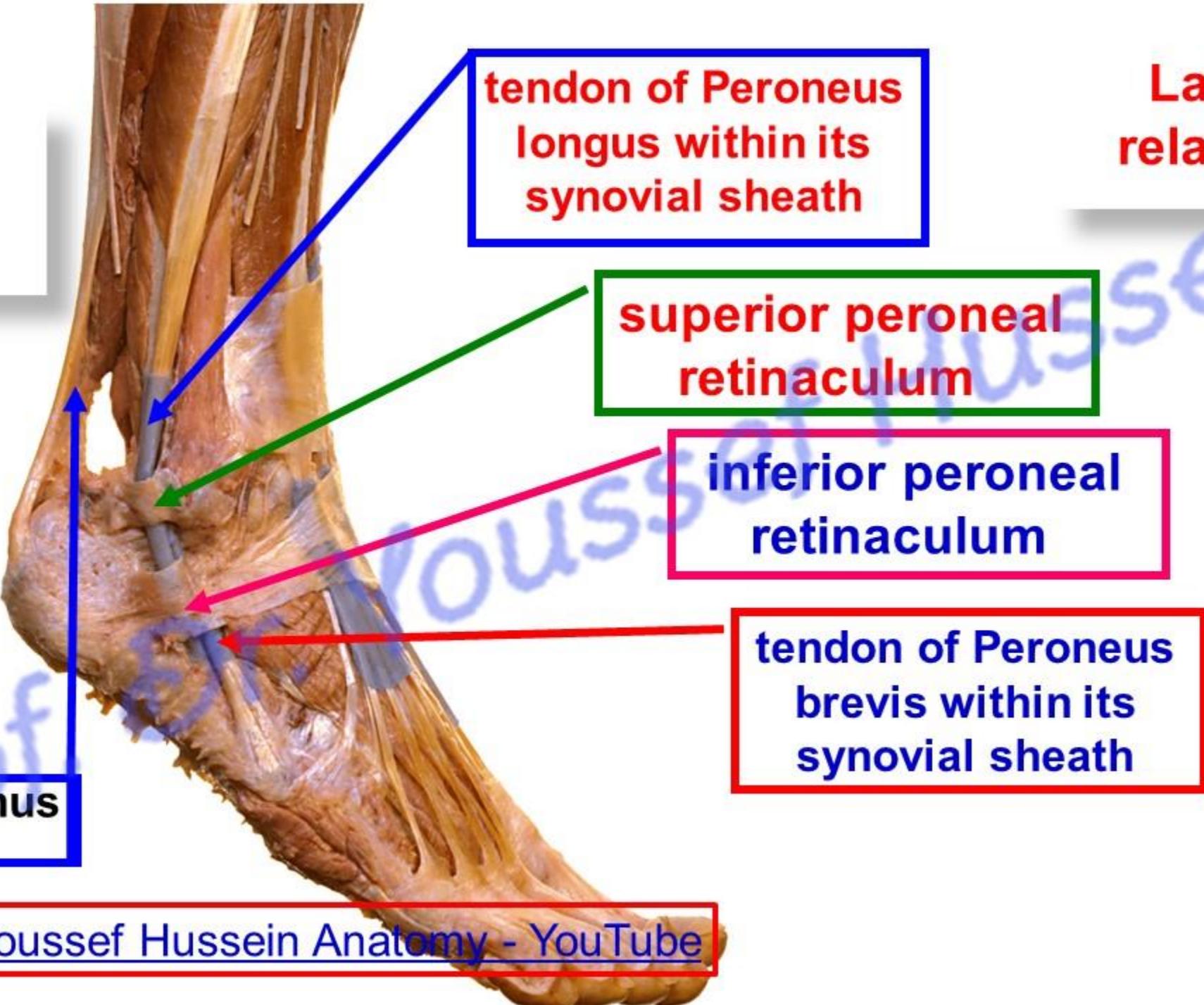
Peroneus
tertius

Extensor
retinacula

Posteromedial relations



Posterior relations



- **Movements of the ankle joint**

A- Dorsiflexion: by the muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg

1- Tibialis anterior, 2- **Extensor** hallucis longus., 3- **Extensor** digitorum longus., 4- Peroneus tertius)

dorsiflexion



B- Plantar flexion by muscles of posterior and lateral compartments of leg (1- Tendocalcaneus Mainly. 2- Tibialis posterior. 3- **Flexor** Digitorum longus. 4- **Flexor** Hallucis longus) (Peroneus longus and Brevis)

- **Locking and unlocking of the ankle joint:**

a- Locking, during **dorsiflexion**, the **wide anterior part** of the trochlear surface of the talus is lodged into the **narrow posterior part** of the superior articular surface (socket).

b- Unlocking, during **plantar flexion**, the **narrow posterior part** of the trochlear surface is lodged in the **wide anterior part** of the superior articular surface. In this position, the foot can be moved slightly from side to side.

❖ Blood supply

❖ Anastomoses around the ankle joint

- Branches of the anterior tibial artery.

- Anterior medial malleolar artery.
- Anterior lateral malleolar artery.

- Branches of dorsalis pedis artery.

- Medial tarsal artery.
- Lateral tarsal artery.

- Branches of posterior tibial artery.

- Posterior medial malleolar branches.
- Medial Calcanean branches

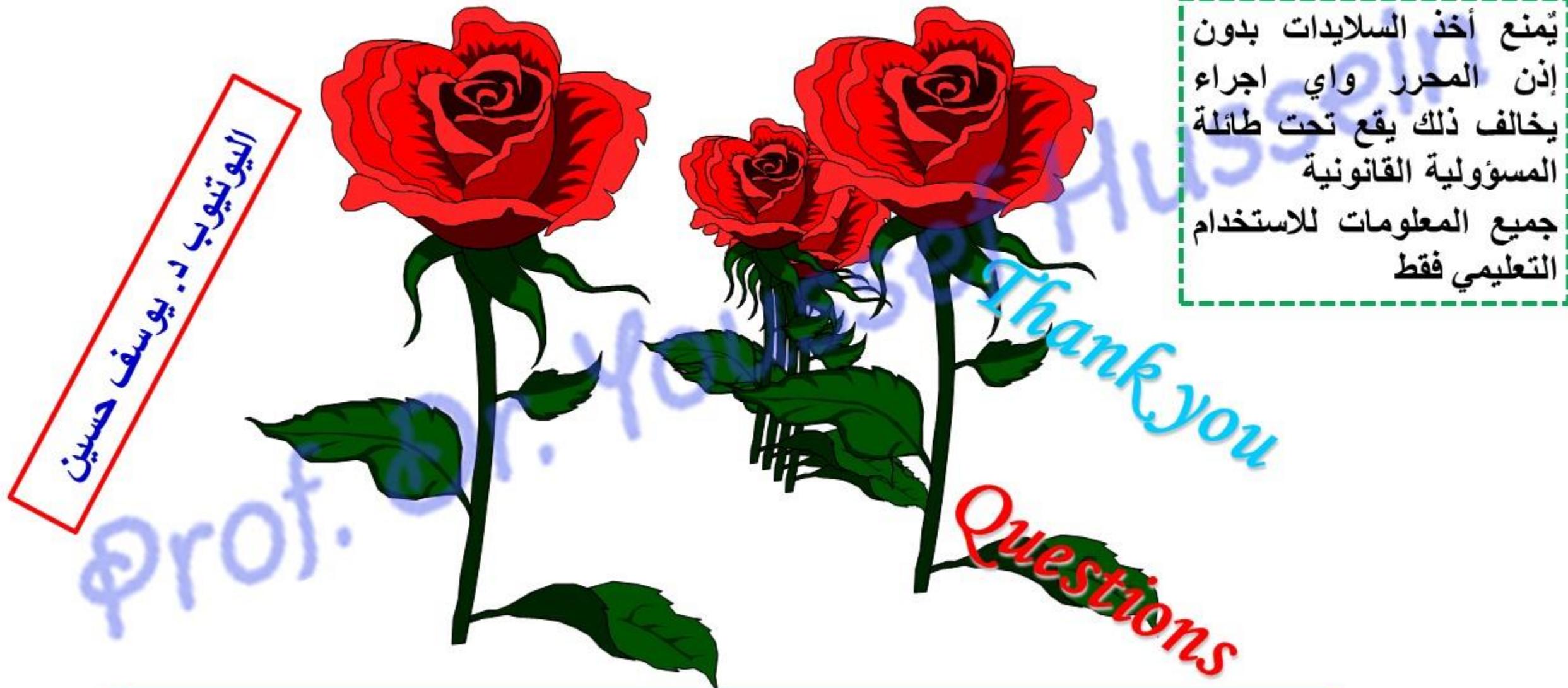
- Branches of peroneal artery.

- Perforating branches.
- Lateral Calcanean branches.

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❖ Nerve supply: from the anterior and posterior tibial nerves.

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



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