

from where	Adductor longus	Adductor brevis	Adductor Magnus	Gracilis	Obturator externus
Origin	Front of body of pubis just below pubic tubercle	Lateral (outer) surface of inferior ramus of pubis	-Pubic part, (Oblique head) – inferior ramus of pubis & ischial ramus. -Ischial part(Vertical head) – ischial tuberosity.	Anterior part of body of pubis, inferior pubic ramus, ischial ramus.	Anterior surface of obturator membrane, bony boundaries of obturator foramen
Insertion	Middle third of Linea aspera	Proximal portion of linea aspera	a. Oblique head – gluteal tuberosity, linea aspera and proximal supracondylar line of femur. b. Vertical head – adductor tubercle of femur.	Upper part of medial surface of tibia SGS	Trochanteric fossa of femur
Nerve supply	Anterior branch of obturator nerve	Anterior branch of obturator nerve	-Pubic part (posterior Branch of obturator nerve). -Ischial part (sciatic n.)	Anterior branch of obturator nerve	Innervation: posterior division of Obturator nerve (L3, L4)
Action (function)	1- Adduction of the hip joint 2- Flexion of the hip joint 3- Lateral rotation of the hip joint	1- Adduction of the hip joint 2- Flexion of the hip joint 3- Lateral rotation of the hip joint	-Pub.part; hip adduction, flexion, lateral rotation -Ischial part; extension of hip	- Hip joint: Thigh flexion, thigh adduction; - Knee joint: leg flexion, leg internal rotation	Hip joint: Thigh lateral rotation, adduction (from flexed hip); Stabilizes head of femur in acetabulum

From where	<i>Obturator nerve (L2,3,4)</i>
Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a branch of the lumbar plexus. • It arises from the ventral divisions of the ventral rami of L2,3,4.
Course& relations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reaches the thigh by passing through the obturator canal. • Immediately it divides into anterior and posterior branches. The anterior branch descends Infront of the adductor brevis and behind adductor longus and pectineus. • The posterior branch passes <i>through</i> the obturator externus and then behind adductor brevis and Infront of adductor magnus.
branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Anterior branch: It gives the following branches: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Articular branch to the hip. 2. Muscular branch to adductor brevis. 3. Muscular branch to adductor longus. 4. Muscular branch to Gracilis. 5. Cutaneous branch which supplies the skin on the middle 1/3 of the medial side of the thigh. ☐ Posterior branch: It gives the following branches: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muscular branch to obturator externus. 2. Muscular branch to pubic part of adductor magnus. 3. Genicular branch.
Injury of obturator nerve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ It leads to marked weakness of adduction of thigh however slight degree of adduction can be done by pectineus.
Accessory obturator nerve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ An occasional branch of the lumbar plexus . ☐ Only found in 12% of subjects. ☐ It descends close to medial side of posoas major muscle behind inguinal ligament. ☐ It gives branches to pectineus and hip joint

From where	The Femoral Triangle	Femoral Sheath	femoral ring	Femoral Hernia
Def	<p>- It is a triangular area in the anterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aspect of the thigh just below the inguinal ligament. 	<p>It is a downward protrusion into the thigh of the fascial envelope lining the abdominal walls.</p>		<p>The femoral ring is a site of potential herniation. A femoral hernia is a protrusion of abdominal viscera through the femoral ring into the femoral canal. A femoral hernia may become strangulated due to the inflexibility of the inguinal ligament.</p>
boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superiorly (base): Inguinal ligament • Laterally: Medial border of sartorius • Medially: Medial border of adductor longus muscle • Floor: formed of iliopsoas, pectineus and adductor longus (from lateral to medial). <p>Roof: Skin and fascia of the thigh</p> <p>Floor: formed of iliopsoas, pectineus and adductor longus (from lateral to medial).</p>	<p>- Anteriorly: It is formed by fascia transversalis</p> <p>- Posteriorly: It is formed by fascia iliaca</p> <p>The femoral sheath is composed of three compartments:</p> <p><u>1- Lateral compartment:</u> Contains the femoral artery and femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve.</p> <p><u>2-Intermediate compartment:</u> Contains the femoral vein.</p> <p><u>3-Medial compartment (the femoral canal):</u> Contains lymph node (called node of Cloquet). The upper opening of the femoral canal is the femoral ring. The Femoral septum is a condensation of extraperitoneal tissue closing the ring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inguinal ligament (anteriorly), • Superior pubic ramus (posteriorly), • Lacunar ligament (medially), • Femoral vein (laterally). 	
Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Femoral nerve and its branches 2- Femoral sheath 3- Femoral artery and its branches 4- Femoral vein and its tributaries 5- Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve. 6- Deep inguinal lymph nodes 7- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh 			

From where	Adductor (Sub sartorial) canal (hunter's canal)
Def	<p>- The adductor canal is an intermuscular cleft situated on the medial aspect of the middle third of the thigh beneath the sartorius muscle. It begins above at the apex of the femoral triangle and ends below at the opening in the adductor magnus. In cross section it is triangular.</p> <p>- an aponeurotic tunnel for femoral artery & vein</p>
Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anteromedial wall is formed by sartorius muscle and fascia. • The posterior wall is formed by adductor longus and magnus • The lateral wall is formed by vastus medialis.
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adductor canal contains – the terminal part of the femoral artery, <p>-the femoral vein, deep lymph vessels, -the saphenous nerve, -the nerve to the vastus medialis,</p>
Site	In middle third of front of thigh deep to sartorius
Extent	From apex of femoral triangle to adductor hiatus
Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Roof (anterior): sartorius (medially) vastus medialis (laterally) ▣ Floor (posterior): adductor longus & magnus