Deviation from the vertical (the tibia) to a line along the femur (pull of quadriceps). Wider the pelvis, the greater Q angle ( $\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{M}$ ) Offset tends to pull patella laterally. 3 factors avoid dislocation

3. More anteriorly protuberant lateral condyle of lower femur. Note that lateral condyle is smaller than medial one but it protrudes further anteriorly


THE Q ANGLE AND PATELLA DISLOCATION

LOCKING PHYSIOLOGICAL LOCKING OF KNEE
$\left.\underset{\text { extension }}{\text { Full }} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}\text { Taut anterior } \\ \text { cruciate }\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}\text { No further } \\ \text { symmetrical } \\ \text { extension }\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}\text { Medial femoral } \\ \text { condyle moves } \\ \text { back-lateral } \\ \text { condyle moves } \\ \text { forwards }\end{array}\right]$

## UNLOCKING



