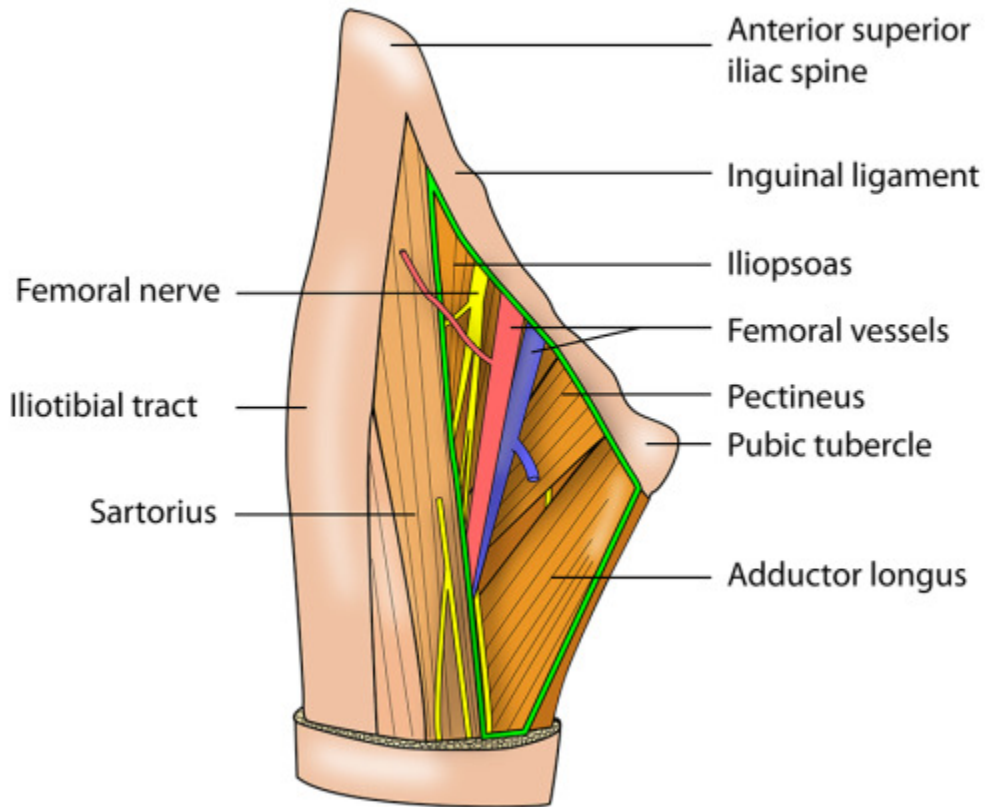


Femoral Triangle and Gluteal Region

FEMORAL TRIANGLE



BOUNDARIES

Lateral

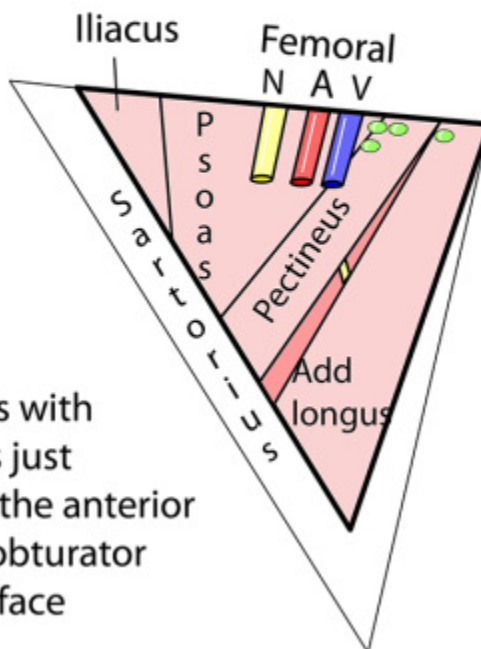
Medial border of sartorius

Roof

Fascia lata

Floor

Marked muscles with adductor brevis just showing. It has the anterior division of the obturator nerve on its surface



Superior

Inguinal ligament

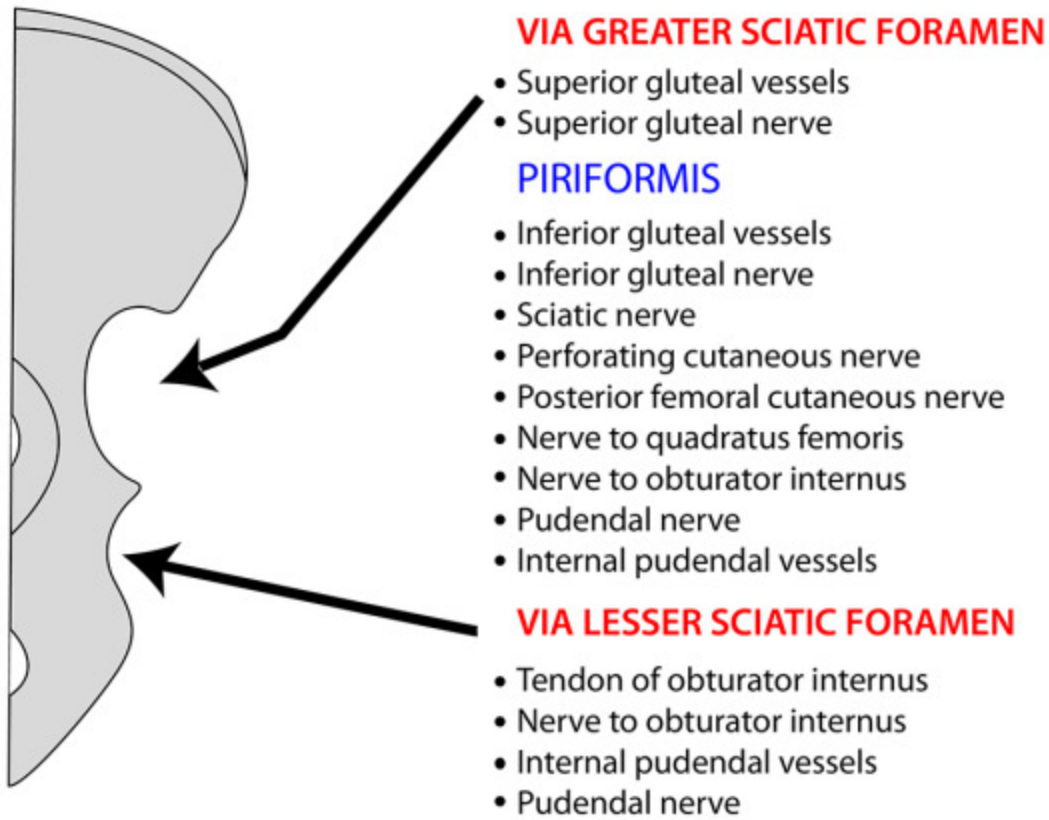
Medial

Medial border of adductor longus

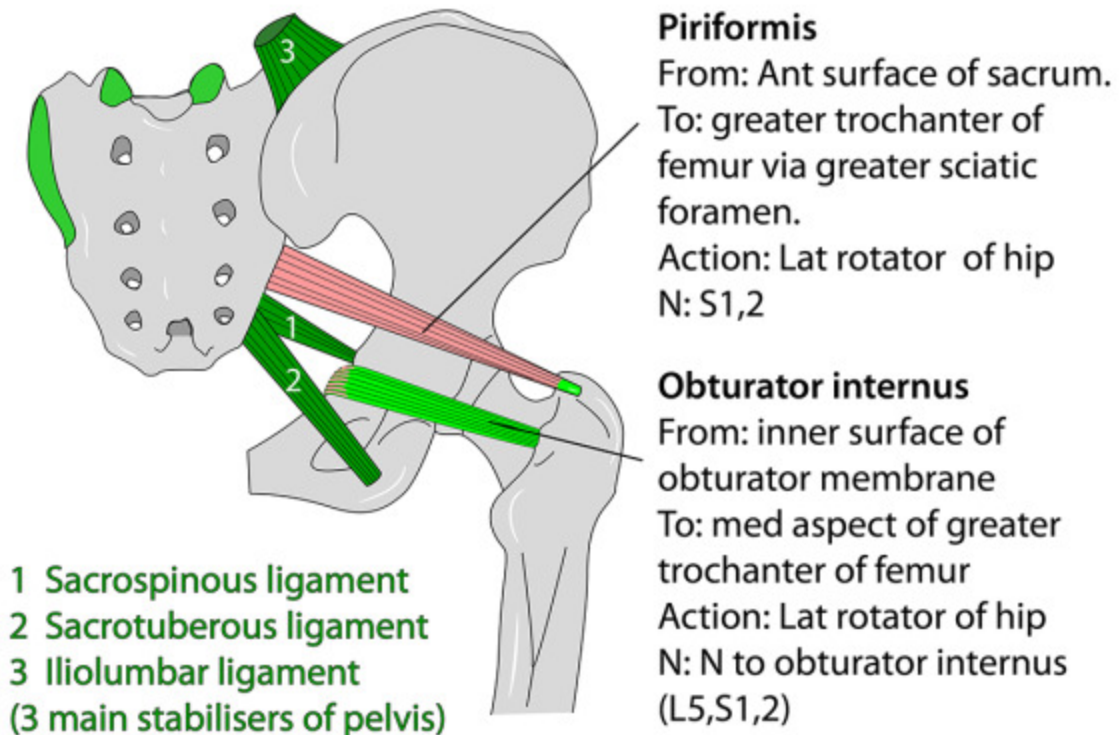
Contains

Femoral nerve
Femoral artery
Femoral vein
Deep inguinal nodes

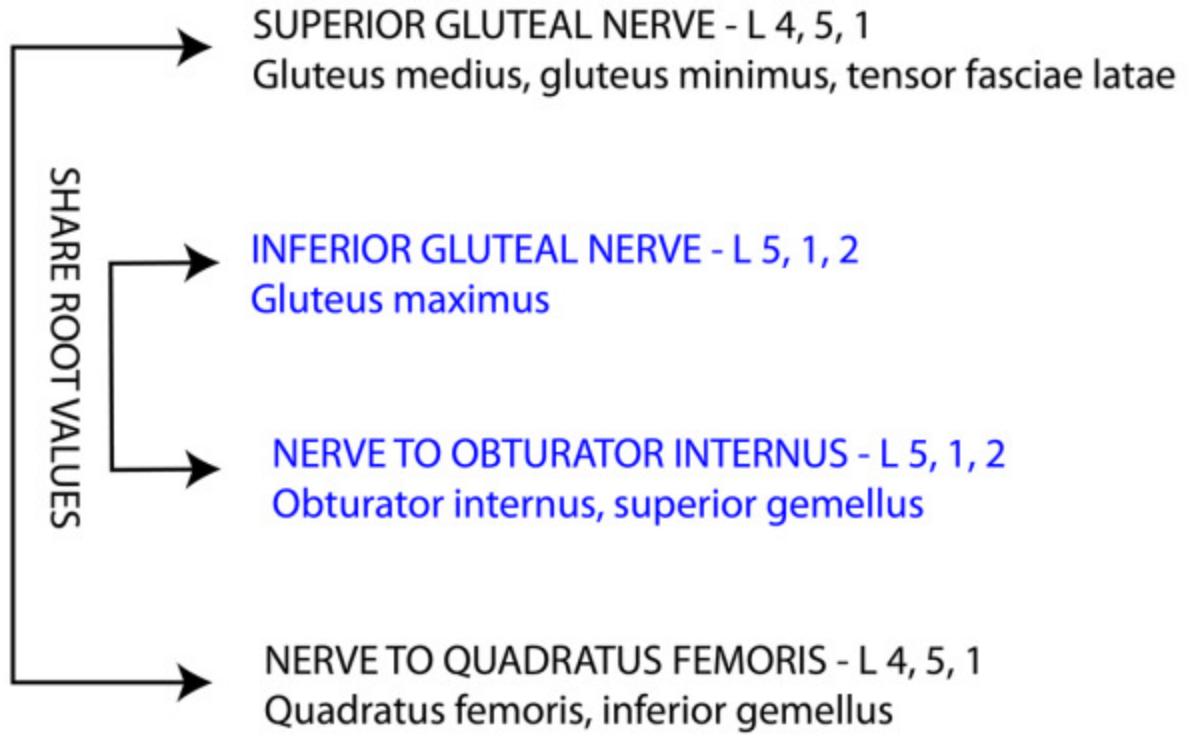
STRUCTURES PASSING THROUGH THE GREATER & LESSER SCIATIC FORAMINA



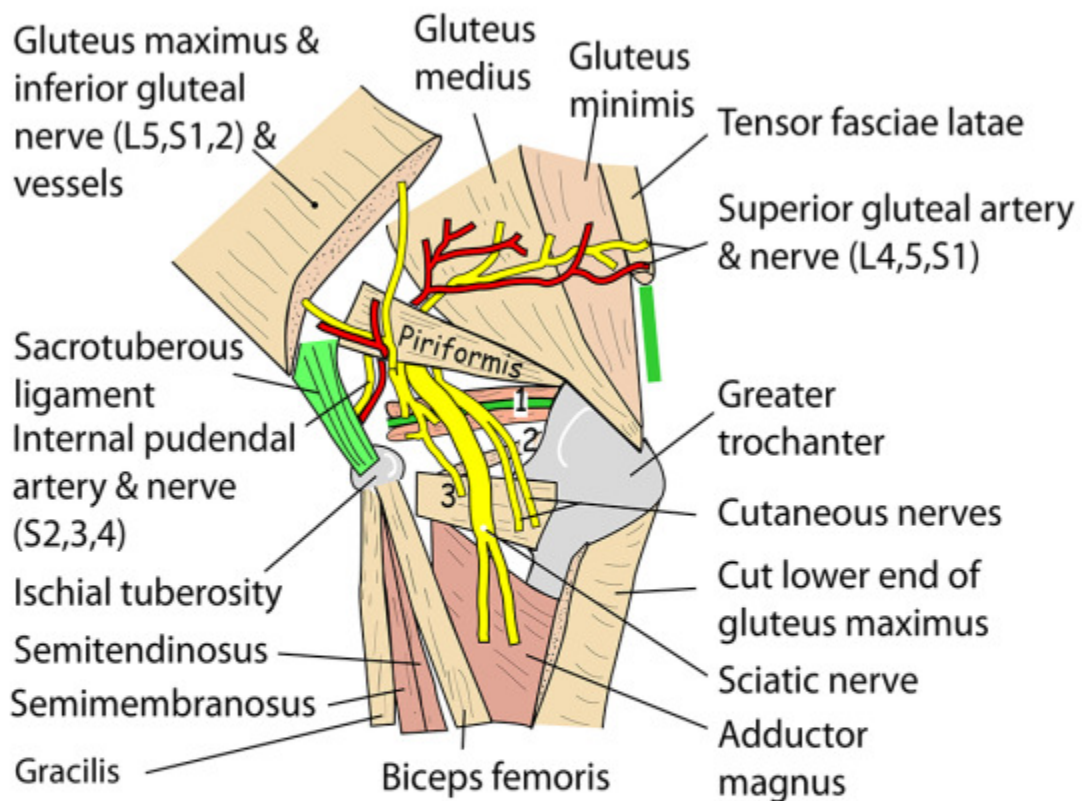
GLUTEAL REGION - PIRIFORMIS & OBTURATOR INTERNUS



EASY WAY TO REMEMBER ROOT VALUES OF GLUTEAL MUSCLES



RIGHT GLUTEAL REGION



- 1 Gemellus superior, obturator internus, gemellus inferior
- 2 Obturator externus
- 3 Quadratus femoris

For action of the muscles please see section on hip movements. More details can be found in the muscle section in the book - Instant Anatomy, by R H Whitaker & N R Borley. 4th edition. Wiley-Blackwell 2010

NOTES ON SACRAL PLEXUS AND SCIATIC NERVE

There are six nerves that arise from the roots of the sacral plexus that have the letter "P"

Piriformis, nerve to :	S1,2	Remains in pelvis to supply this muscle
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve:	S1,2,3	Leaves pelvis via greater sciatic foramen
Perforating cutaneous nerve:	S2,3	Leaves pelvis via greater sciatic foramen
Pudendal nerve:	S2,3,4	Leaves pelvis via greater sciatic foramen
Pelvic splanchnic (parasympathetic) nerves:	S2,3,4	Remains in pelvis to supply pelvic organs
Perineal branch of S4:	S4	Remains in pelvis to supply levator ani

3 nerves remain in the pelvis & 3 exit via the greater sciatic foramen

SCIATIC NERVE

Anterior division

Tibial to flexors (L4,5,S1,2,3)

Nerve to obturator internus (L5,S1,2)

Nerve to quadratus femoris (L4,5,S1)

Posterior division

Common fibular to extensors

Superior gluteal (L4,5,S1)

Inferior gluteal (L5,S1,2)