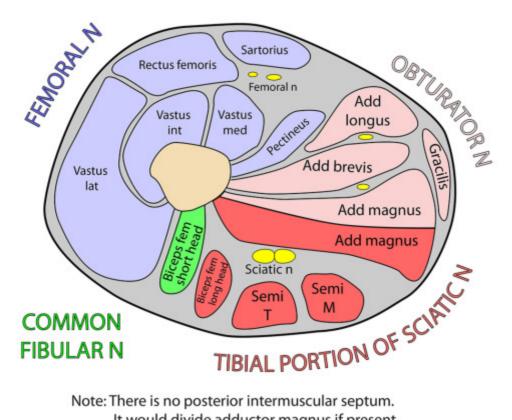
Muscle groups in the thigh

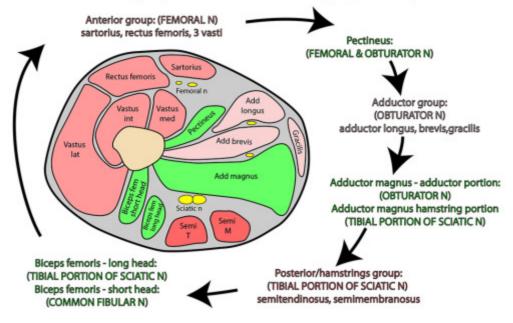
CROSS (AXIAL) SECTION OF MID RIGHT THIGH LOOKING UP ADDUCTOR AND HAMSTRING MUSCLES



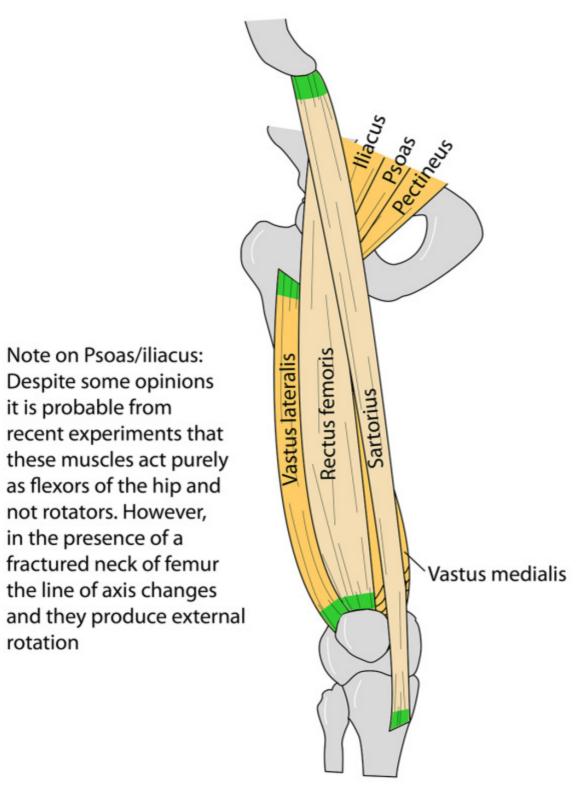
Note: There is no posterior intermuscular septum. It would divide adductor magnus if present.

THE "3 WATERSHED MUSCLES" WAY OF REMEMBERING THIGH MUSCLES

The 3 muscles with dual nerve supply are interposed between the three groups of muscles in the thigh. If you can recall these 3 then the groups are easily remembered



ANTERIOR THIGH & HIP FLEXORS

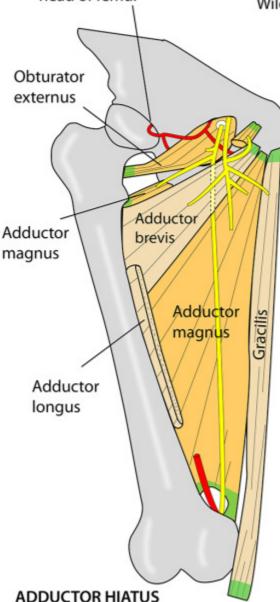


For more details of these muscles, please see muscle section in the book - Instant Anatomy, by R H Whitaker & N R Borley. 4th edition. Wiley-Blackwell 2010

MEDIAL THIGH

Branch of obturator artery via ligamentum teres to fovea of head of femur

For details of muscles, please see muscle section in the book - Instant Anatomy, by R H Whitaker & N R Borley. 4th edition. Wiley-Blackwell 2010



OBTURATOR NERVE

From anterior divisions of L2,3,4

Anterior branch:
Lies between adductors longus
& brevis, contributes to
subsartorial plexus for medial
thigh skin, supplies gracilis,
adductors longus, brevis

Posterior branch:
Lies between adductors brevis
& magnus, supplies adductor
portion of adductor magnus,
obturator externus & knee joint via a
small branch that passes through
the adductor hiatus

Medial collateral ligament of knee is probably a remnant of the tendon of the hamstring portion of adductor magnus that was originally attached to the tibia

Transmits femoral artery, femoral vein, the small genicular branch of the posterior branch of the obturator nerve. The saphenous nerve may pass through it, but if so, then it immediately returns more superficially so that it does not enter the popliteal fossa

POSTERIOR RIGHT THIGH

