# Popliteal fossa, Posterior compartment of leg & Sole of foot

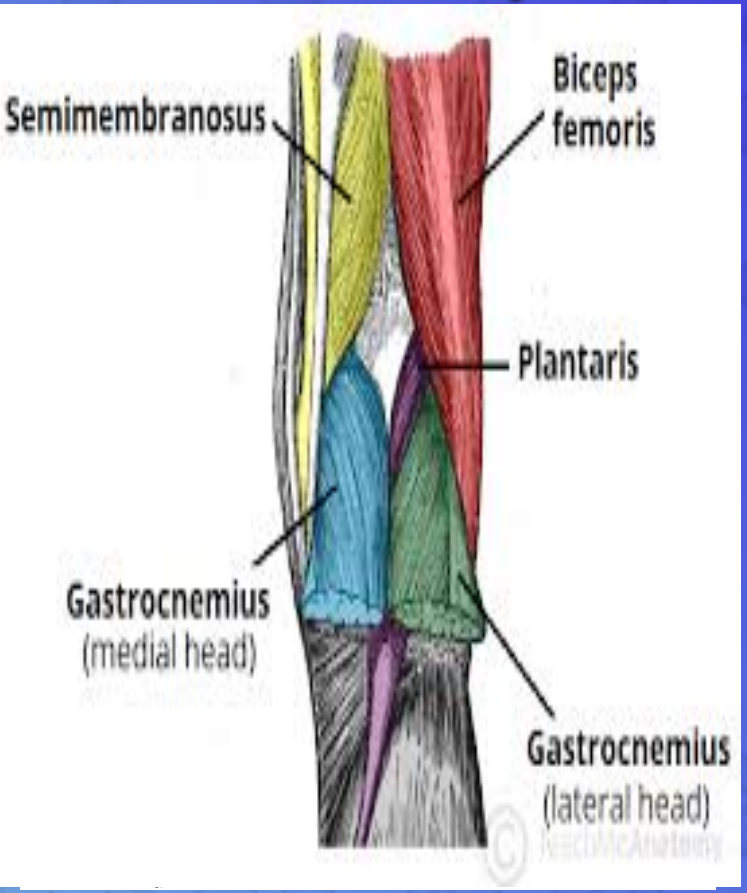
# OBJECTIVES

***At the end of this lecture the students should be able to know:***

- **The location, boundaries & contents of the popliteal fossa**
- **The contents of posterior fascial compartment of Leg.**
- **The structures hold by retinacula at ankle.**
- **Layers forming in the sole of foot & bone forming the arches of the foot.**

# Popliteal Fossa

**Is a diamond-shaped intermuscular space at the back of knee**




## Boundaries

**Laterally: *above*: biceps femoris.**

***Below*: lateral head of gastrocnemius & plantaris**

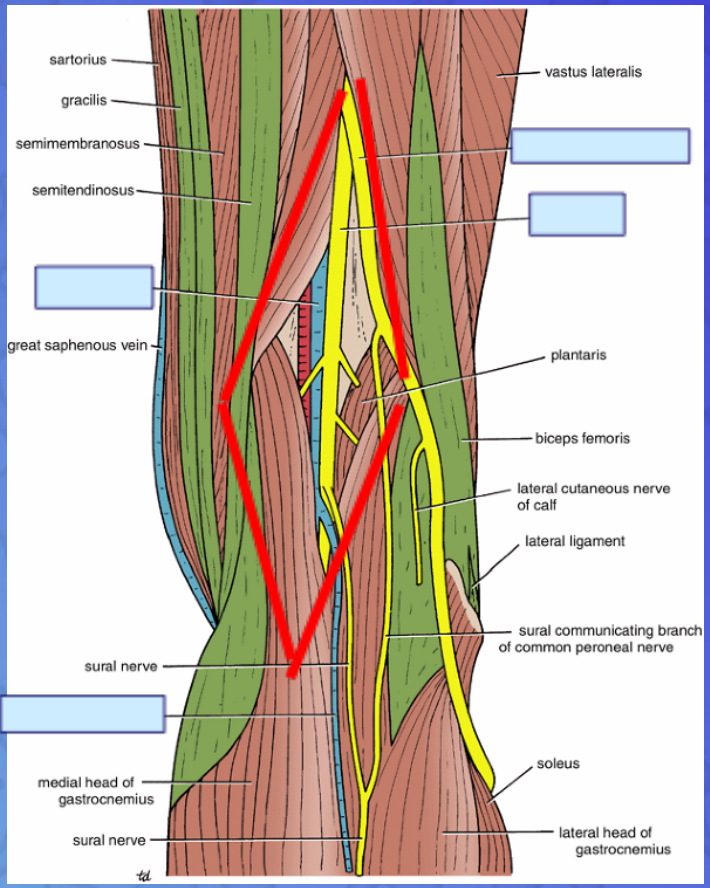
**Medially: *above:* semimembranosus & semitendinosus.**

***Below:* medial head of gastrocnemius**

**Roof: Skin, superficial fascia and deep fascia of the thigh.**

**Floor: popliteal surface of femur, posterior ligament of knee joint and popliteus muscle.**

# Popliteal Fossa



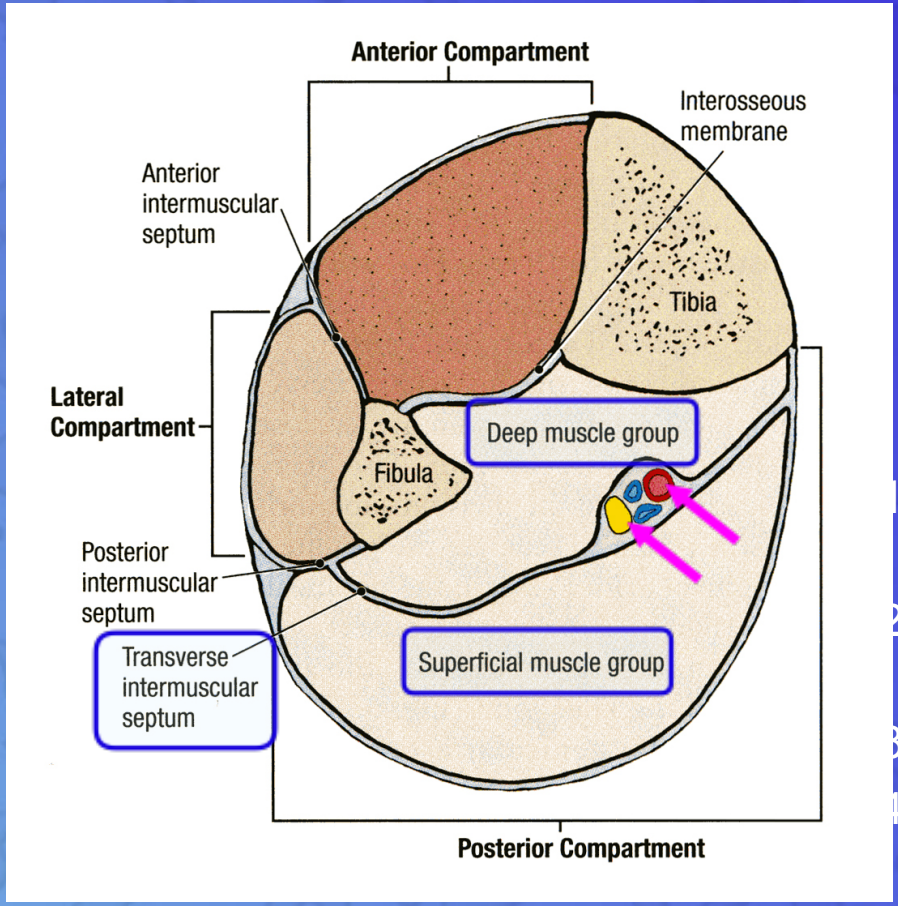

## Contents:

**From medial to lateral**

1. Popliteal vessels
2. Small saphenous vein
3. Tibial nerve.
4. Common peroneal nerve.
5. Posterior cut. nerve of thigh.
6. Connective tissue & popliteal lymph nodes.

**The deepest structure is popliteal artery.**

# CONTENTS OF THE POSTERIOR FASCIAL COMPARTMENT OF THE LEG



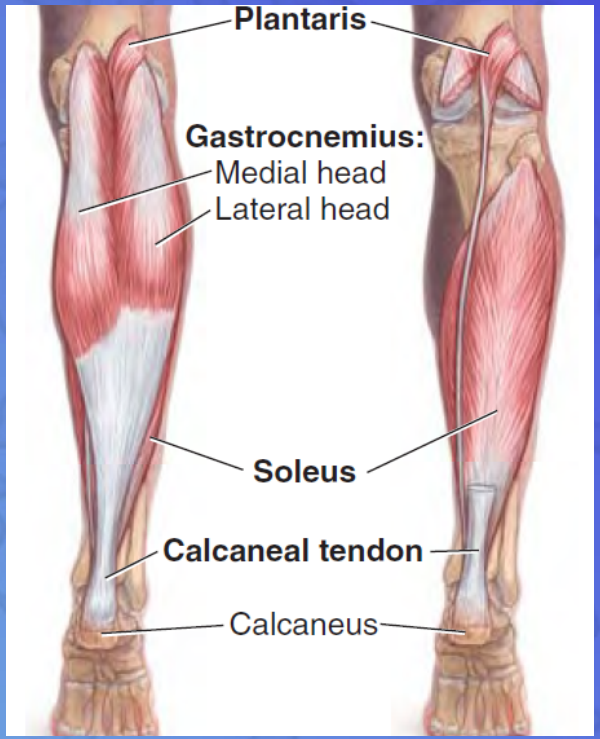

**The transverse intermuscular septum of the leg is a septum divides the muscles of the posterior compartment into superficial and deep groups.**

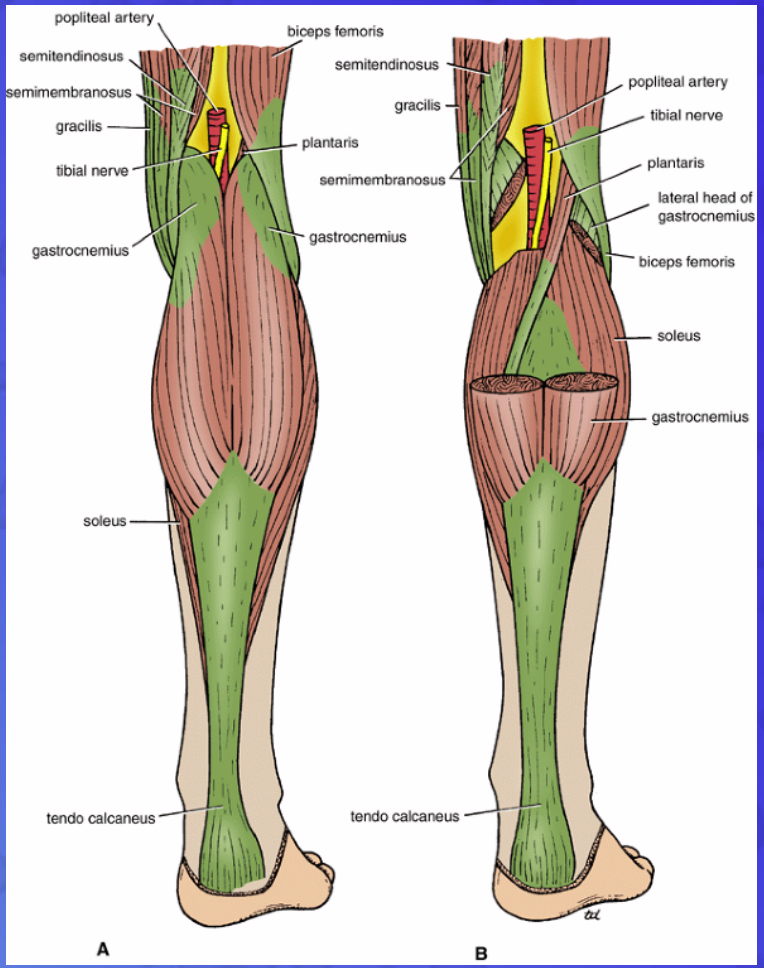
**Contents:**

1. **Superficial group of muscles**
2. **Deep group of muscles**
3. **Posterior tibial artery**
4. **Tibial nerve**

# SUPERFICIAL GROUP

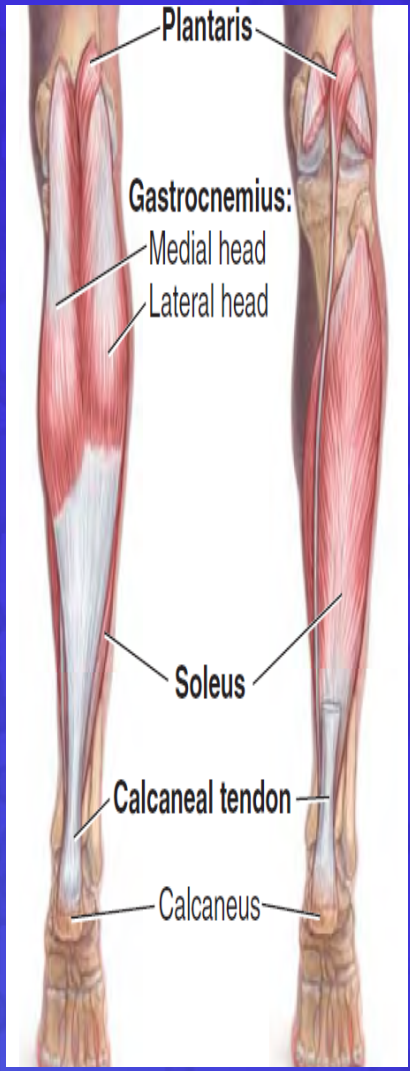
1. **Gastrocnemius** 2. **Plantaris** 3. **Soleus**



# SUPERFICIAL GROUP

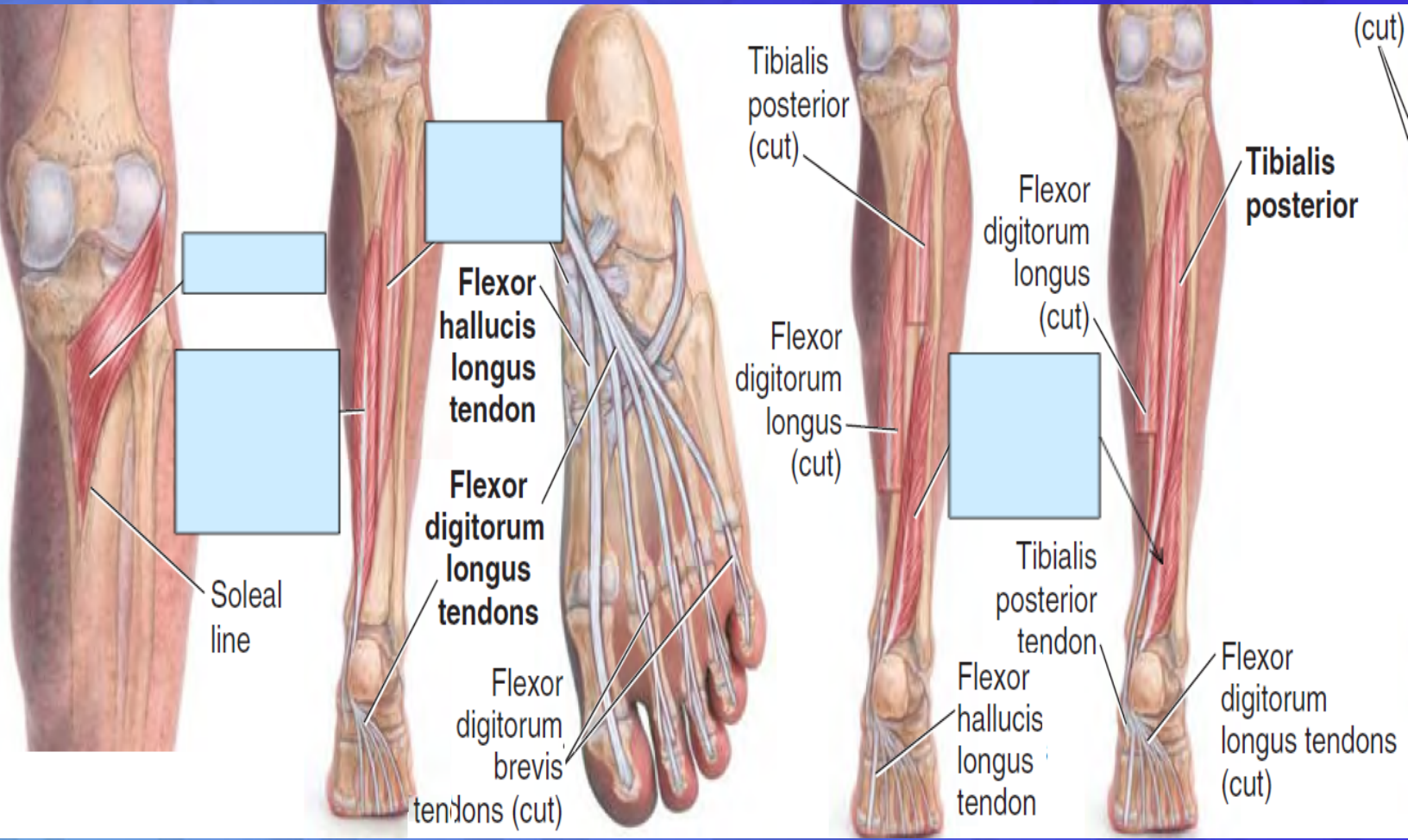
| Muscle | Origin | Insertion | Nerve | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gastrocnemius** | **Lateral head** from lateral condyle of femur & **medial head** from above medial condyle | **Posterior surface of calcaneum via tendo calcaneus** | Tibial | Plantar flexes foot at ankle joint; flexes knee joint |
| **Plantaris** | Lateral supracondylar ridge of femur | **Posterior surface of calcaneum** | Tibial | Plantar flexes foot at ankle joint; flexes knee joint |
| **Soleus** | Shafts of **tibia** and **fibula** | **Posterior surface of calcaneum via tendo calcaneus** | Tibial | Together with gastrocnemius and plantaris is powerful plantar flexor of ankle joint; provides main propulsive force in walking and running |



# DEEP GROUP

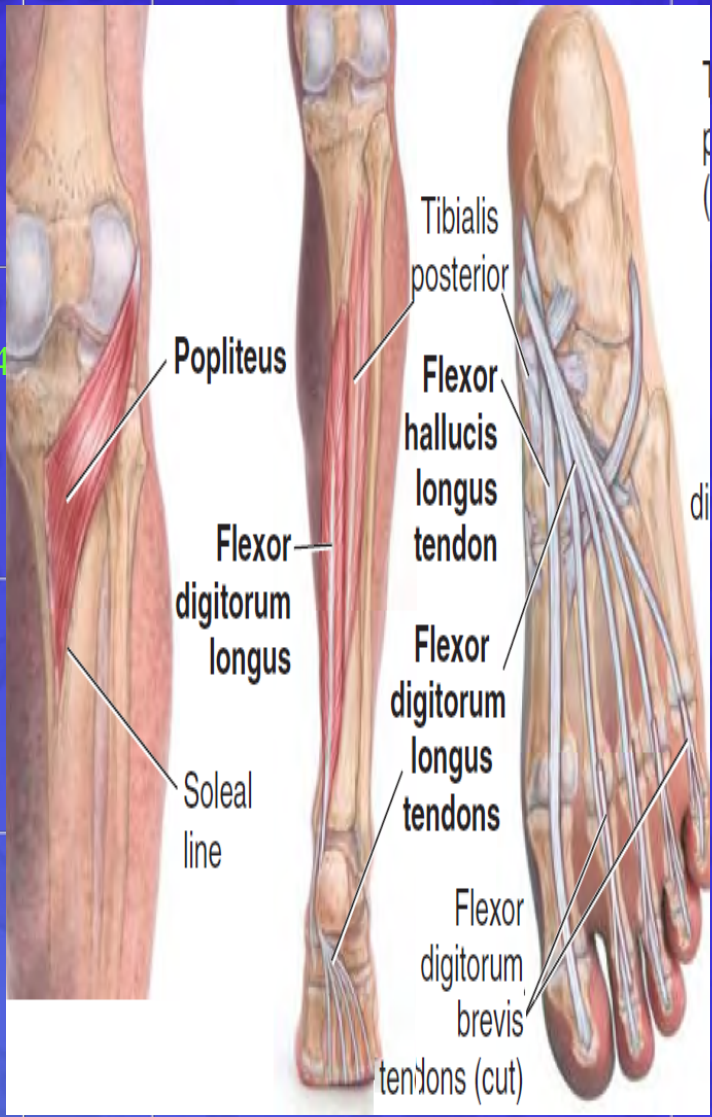
Popliteus 2. Flexor digitorum longus 3. Tibialis posterior

4. Flexor hallucis longus

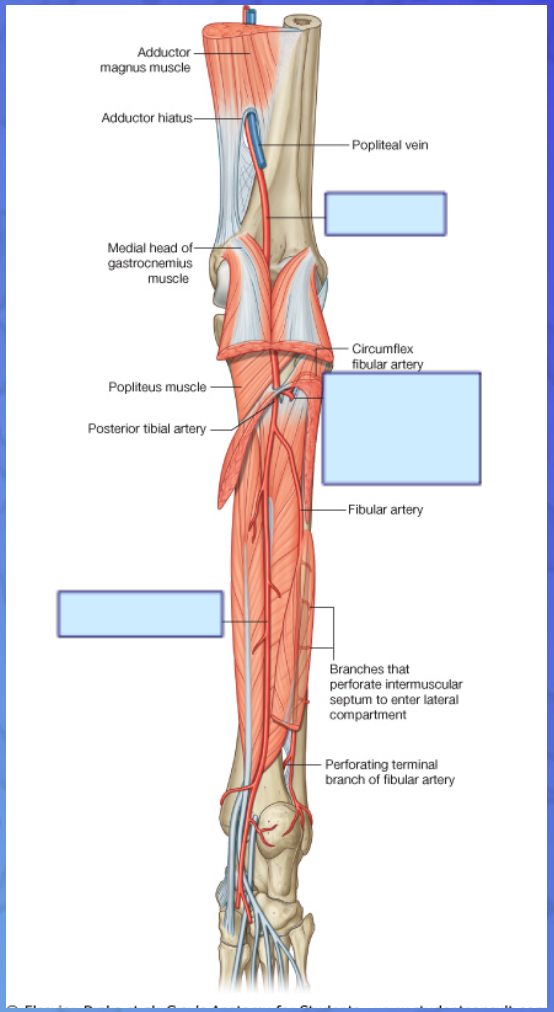


# DEEP GROUP

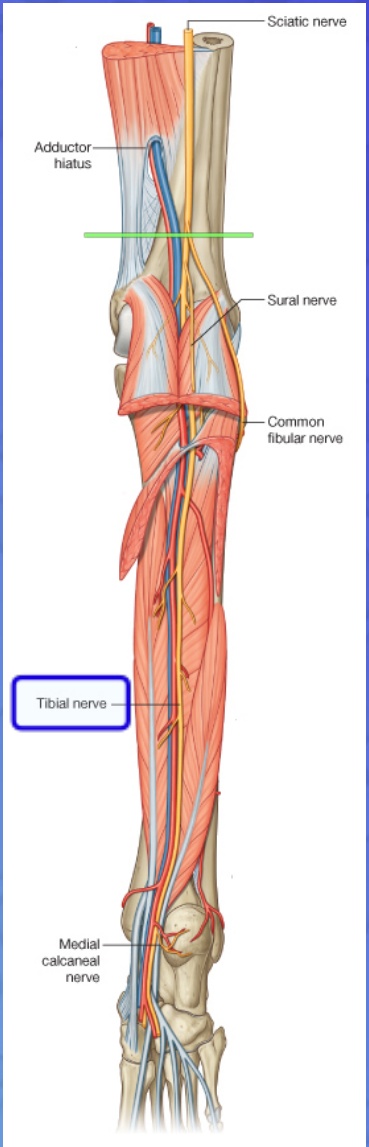
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Popliteus** | Groove on Lateral surface of lateral condyle of femur (Intracapsular) | Post surface of shaft of tibia above soleal line |
| **Flexor digitorum longus** | Posterior surface of shaft of tibia | Bases of distal phalanges of lateral 4 toes |
| **Flexor hallucis longus** | Posterior surface of shaft of fibula | Base of distal phalanx of big toe |
| **Tibialis posterior** | Posterior surface of shafts of tibia and fibula and interosseous | Tuberosity of navicular bone and other neighboring tarsal bones. |



# POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY




- **It is one of the terminal branches of the <u>popliteal artery.</u>**

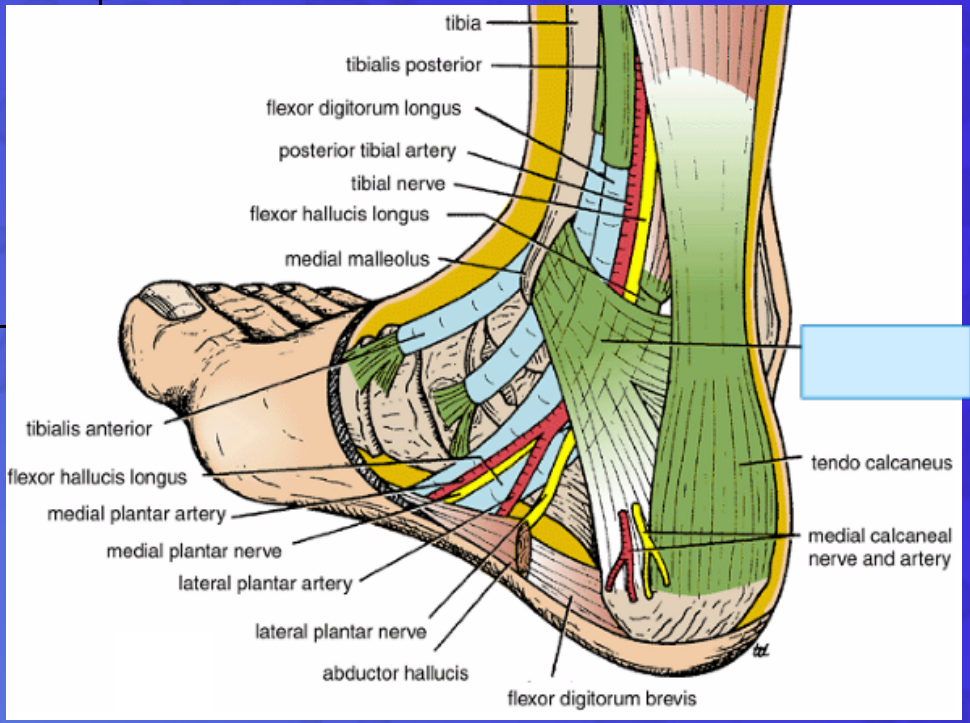



# TIBIAL NERVE

- It is the larger terminal branch of the sciatic nerve in the lower 1/3 of the back of the thigh

# Flexor Retinaculum

Extends from back of medial malleolus of tibia to medial side of calcaneum



# Structures passing posterior to medial malleolus, deep to flexor retinaculum

*Medial to lateral*

Tibialis posterior tendon

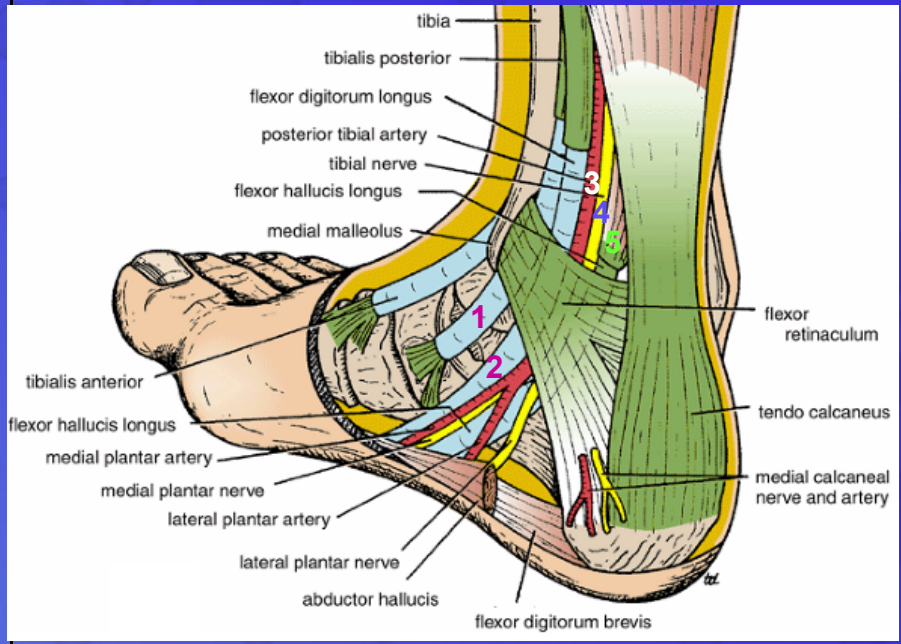
Flexor digitorum longus tendon

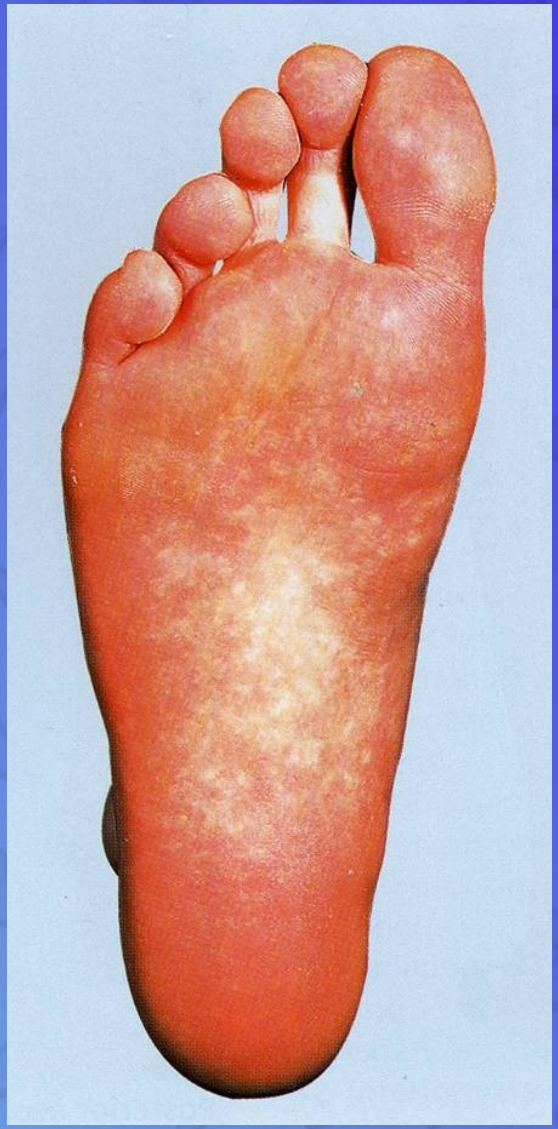
Posterior tibial artery with venae comitantes

Tibial nerve

Flexor hallucis longus tendon

*All the tendons are surrounded by a synovial sheath*

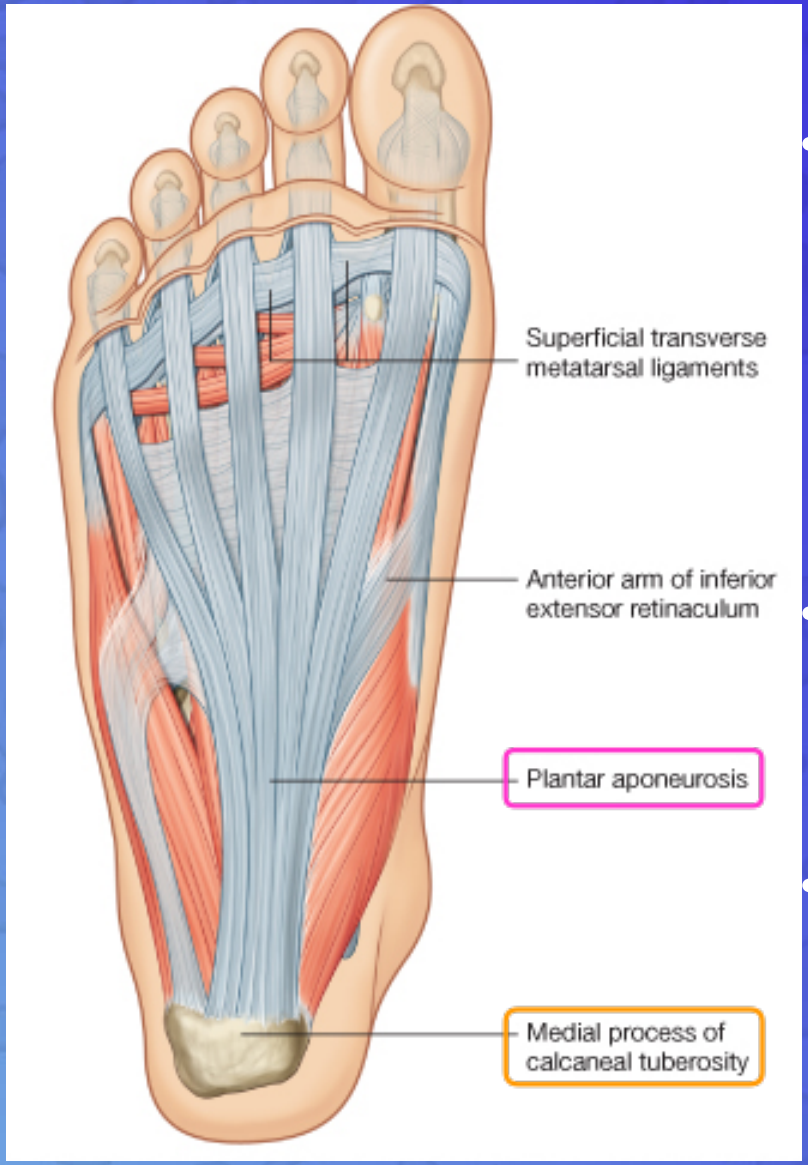




# SOLE OF THE FOOT

- **The skin** of the sole of the foot is **thick and hairless**
- It shows a **few flexure creases** at the sites of skin movement
- **Sweat glands** are present in large numbers

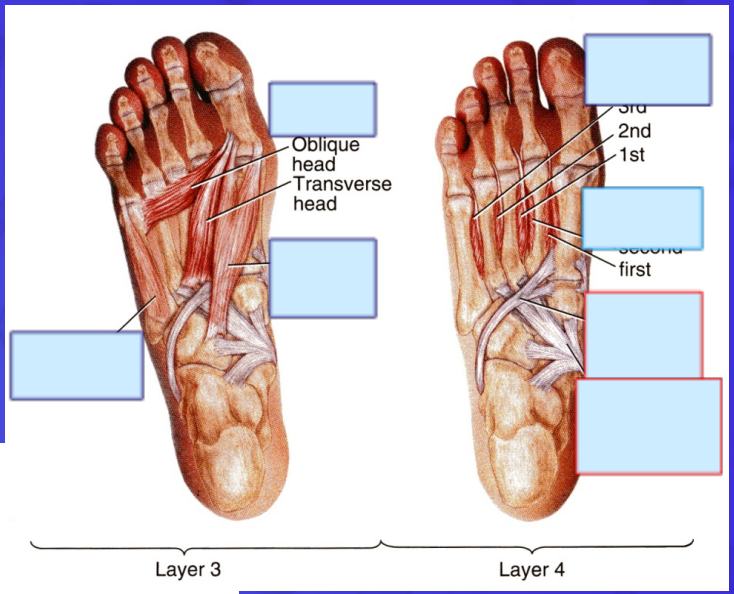
# DEEP FASCIA

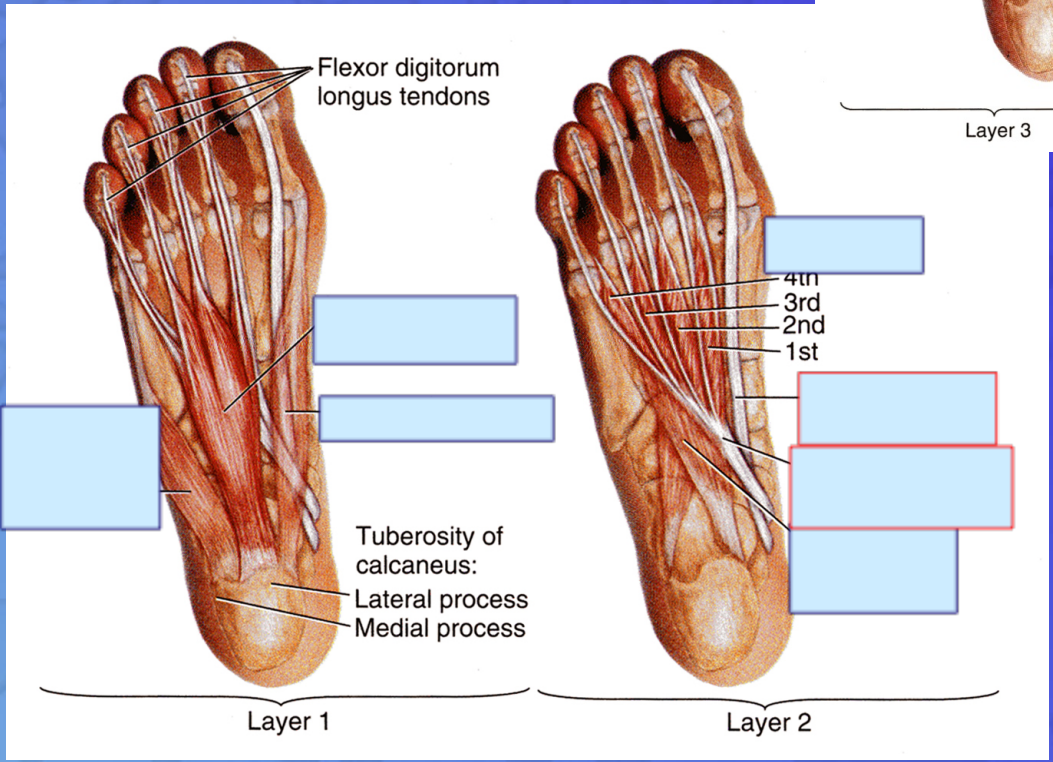


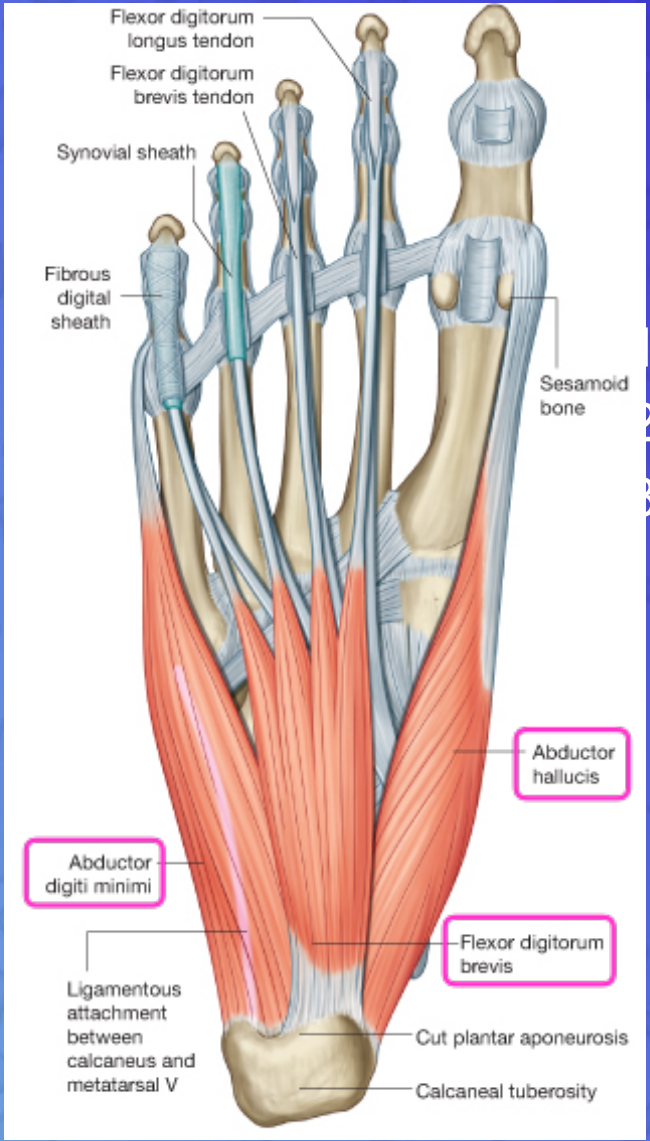

- The **plantar aponeurosis** is a triangular thickening of the deep fascia that protects the underlying nerves, blood vessels, and muscles.
- Its apex is attached to the *medial and lateral tubercles* of the calcaneum.
- The base of the aponeurosis divides into five slips that pass into the toes.

# MUSCLES OF THE SOLE OF THE FOOT

The muscles of the sole are conveniently described in four layers from superficial to deep.

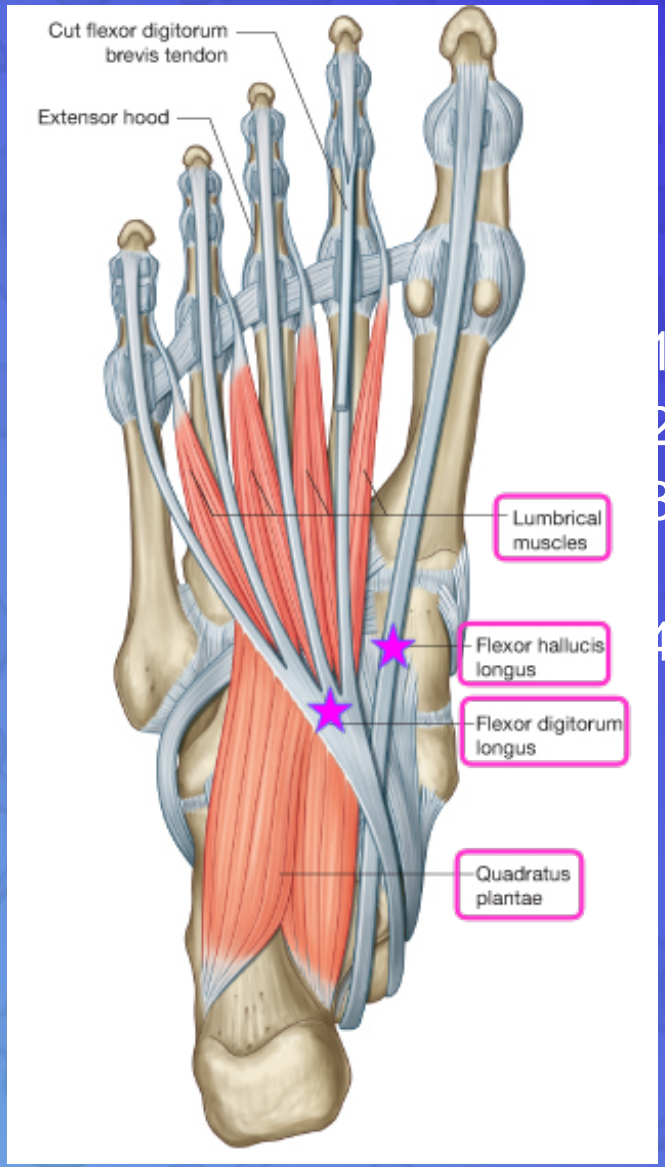




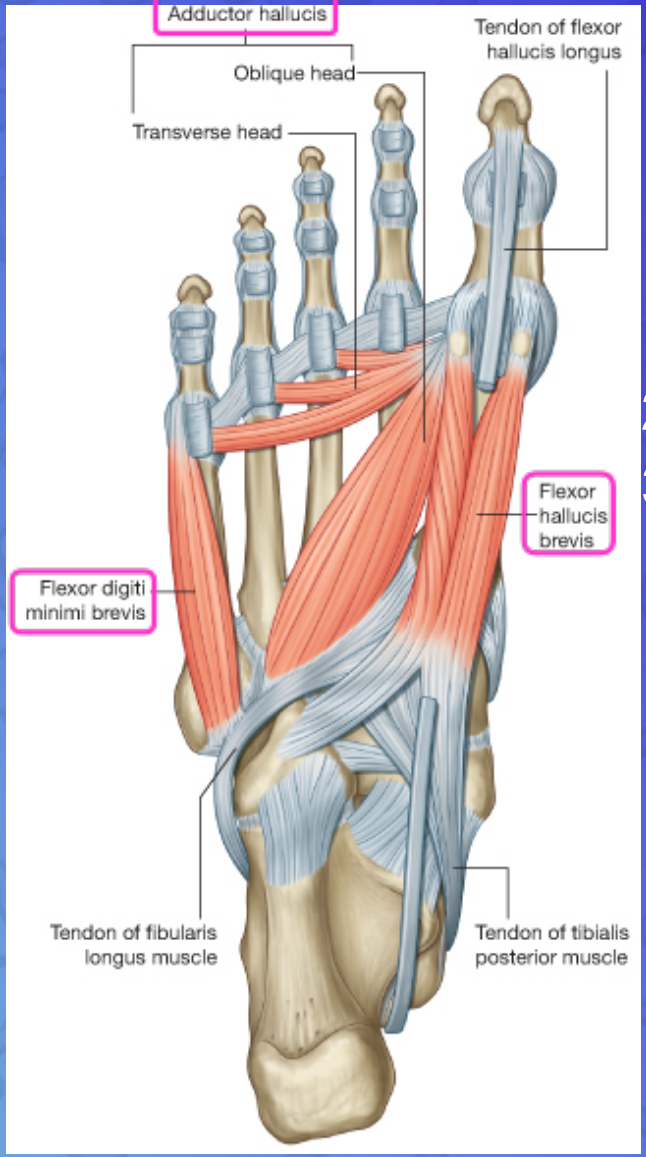

# First Layer

1. **Abductor hallucis,**
2. **Flexor digitorum brevis,**
3. **Abductor digiti minimi**



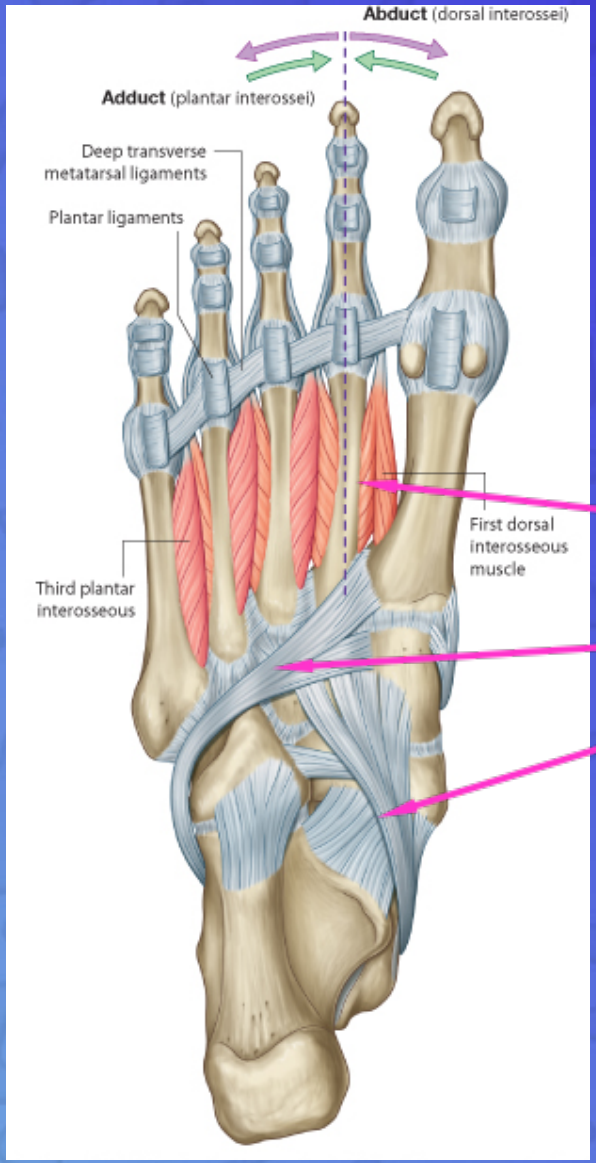

# Second Layer

1. **Quadratus plantae,**
2. **<u>Lumbricals</u>,**
3. **Flexor digitorum longus tendon,**
4. **Flexor hallucis longus tendon**



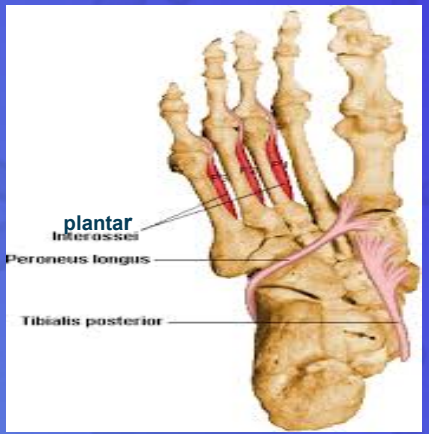

# Third Layer

1. Flexor hallucis brevis
2. Adductor hallucis
3. Flexor digiti minimi brevis

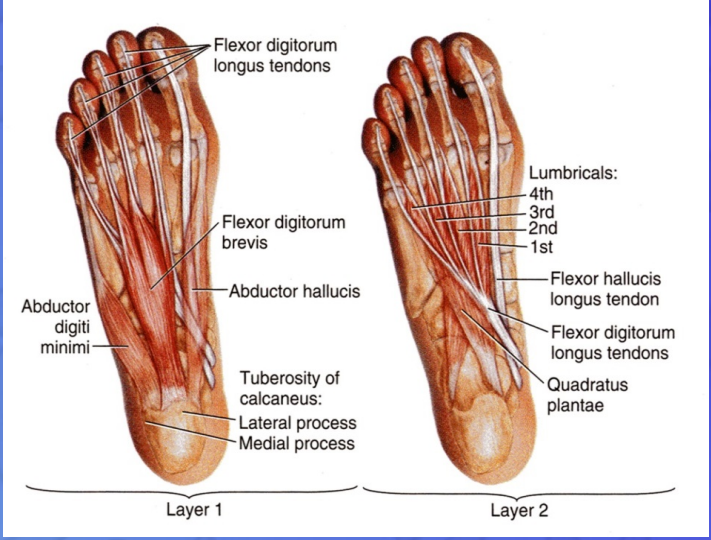


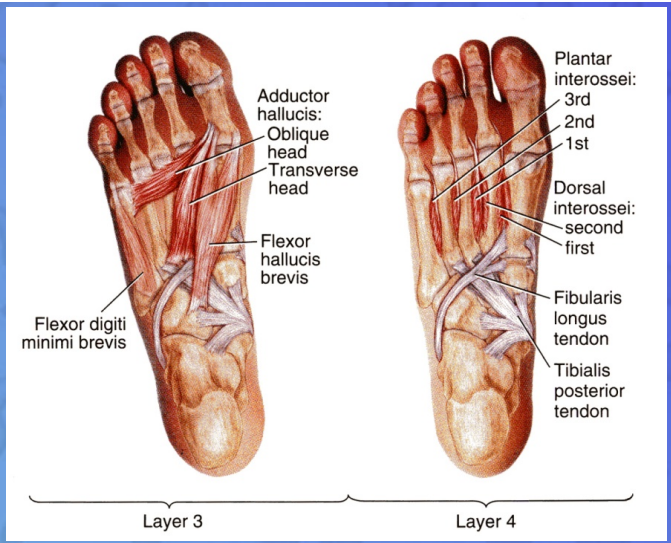

# Fourth Layer

1. **Interossei;**
   **(3 plantar + 4 dorsal).**
2. **Peroneus longus tendon,**
3. **Tibialis posterior tendon**

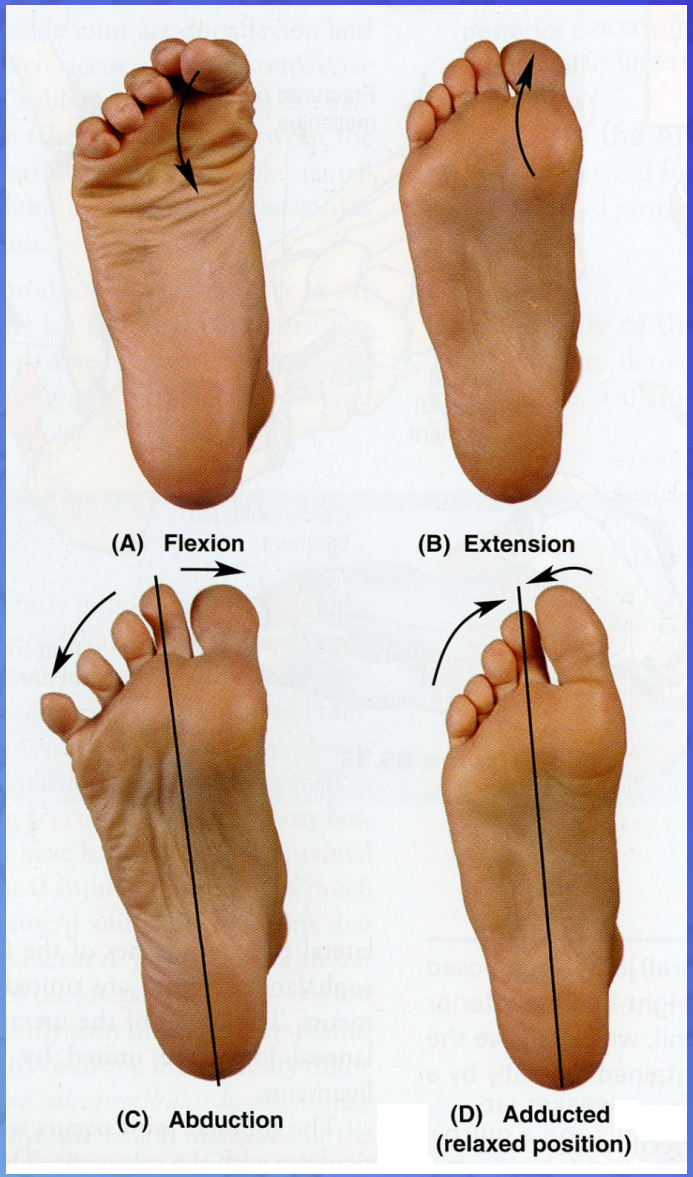



# Function of small muscles of sole of Foot



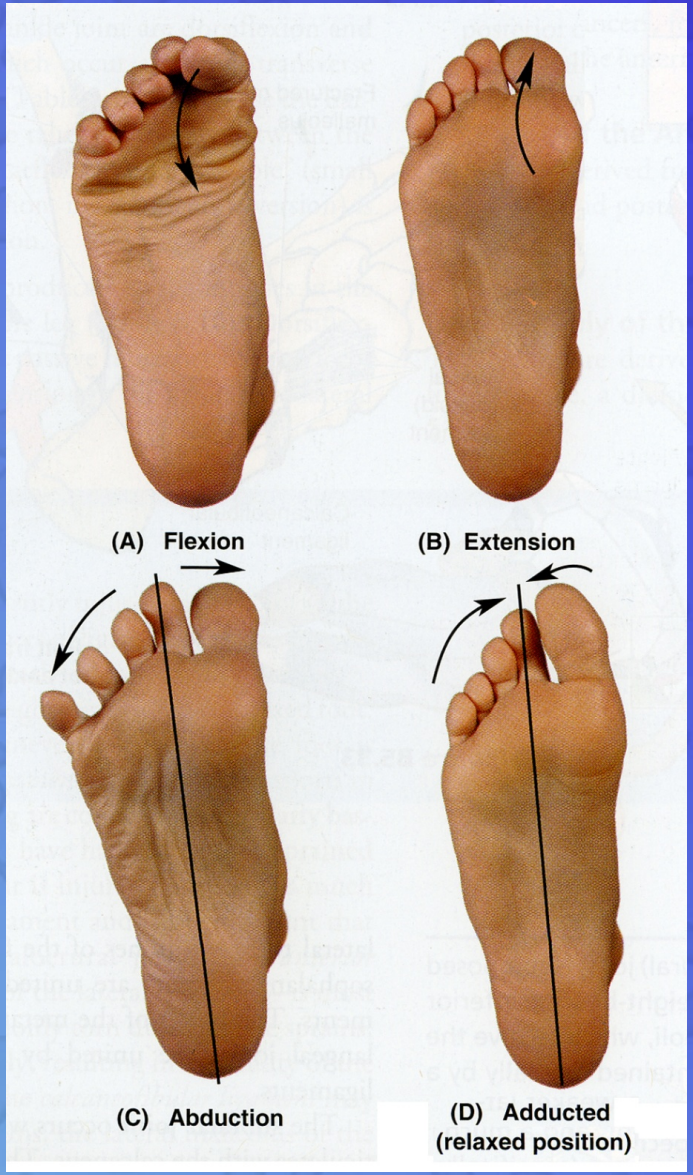




- Unlike the small muscles of the hand, the **sole muscles** have few delicate functions and are chiefly concerned with supporting the arches of the foot.
- They control movements of individual toes, **this function is rarely used.**




| Movement | Muscles[a] |
|---|---|
| Metatarsophalangeal joints | |
| Flexion (*A*) | **Flexor digitorum brevis**<br>**Lumbricals**<br>**Interossei**<br>**Flexor hallucis brevis**<br>**Flexor hallucis longus**<br>Flexor digit minimi brevis<br>Flexor digitorum longus |
| Extension (*B*) | **Extensor hallucis longus**<br>**Extensor digitorum longus**<br>**Extensor digitorum brevis** |
| Abduction (*C*) | **Abductor hallucis**<br>**Abductor digiti minimi**<br>**Dorsal interossei** |
| Adduction (*D*) | **Adductor hallucis**<br>**Plantar interossei** |

[a]Muscles in boldface are chiefly responsible for the movement; the other muscles assist them.




| Movement | Muscles[a] |
|---|---|
| Interphalangeal joints | |
| Flexion (fig. *A*) | **Flexor hallucis longus**<br>**Flexor digitorum longus**<br>**Flexor digitorum brevis**<br>Quadratus plantae |
| Extension (fig. *B*) | **Extensor hallucis longus**<br>**Extensor digitorum longus**<br>**Extensor digitorum brevis** |

[a]Muscles in boldface are chiefly responsible for the movement; the other muscles assist them.

# Arches of Foot


➢**Medial longitudinal arch**

Is formed of calcaneum, talus, navicular, 3 cuneiform bones, and 3 medial metatarsal bones.

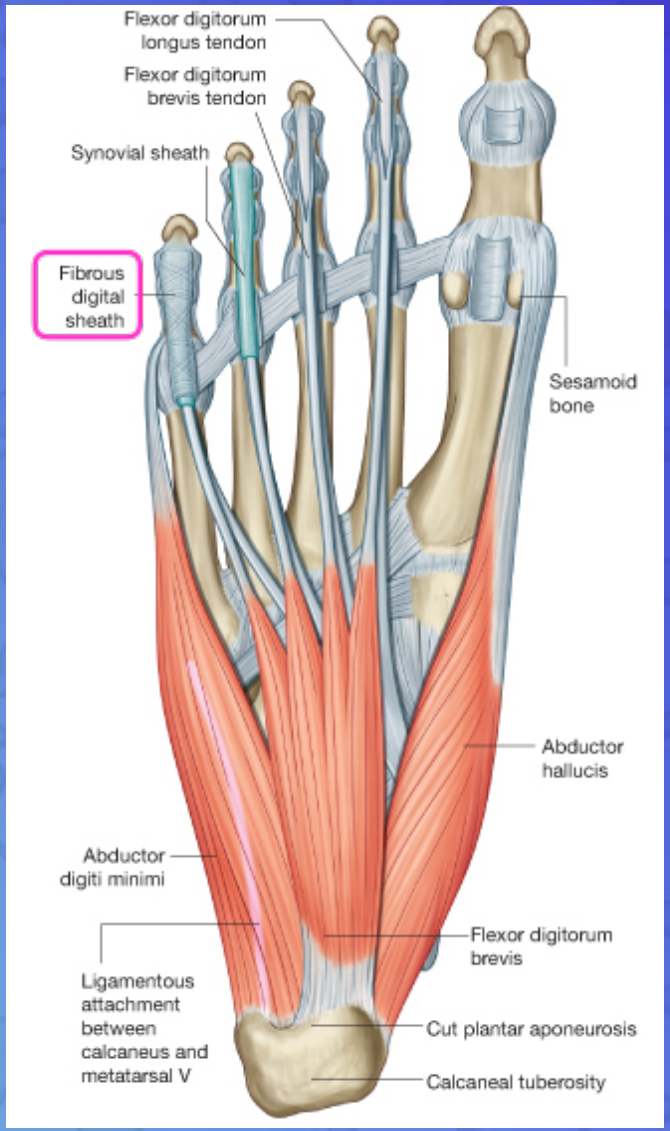
➢**Lateral longitudinal arch** Is formed of calcaneum, cuboid & lateral 4th & 5th metatarsal bones

➢**Transverse arch**

Lies at the level of tarso-metatarsal joints, formed of bases of metatarsal bones, cuboid & 3 cuneiform bones.

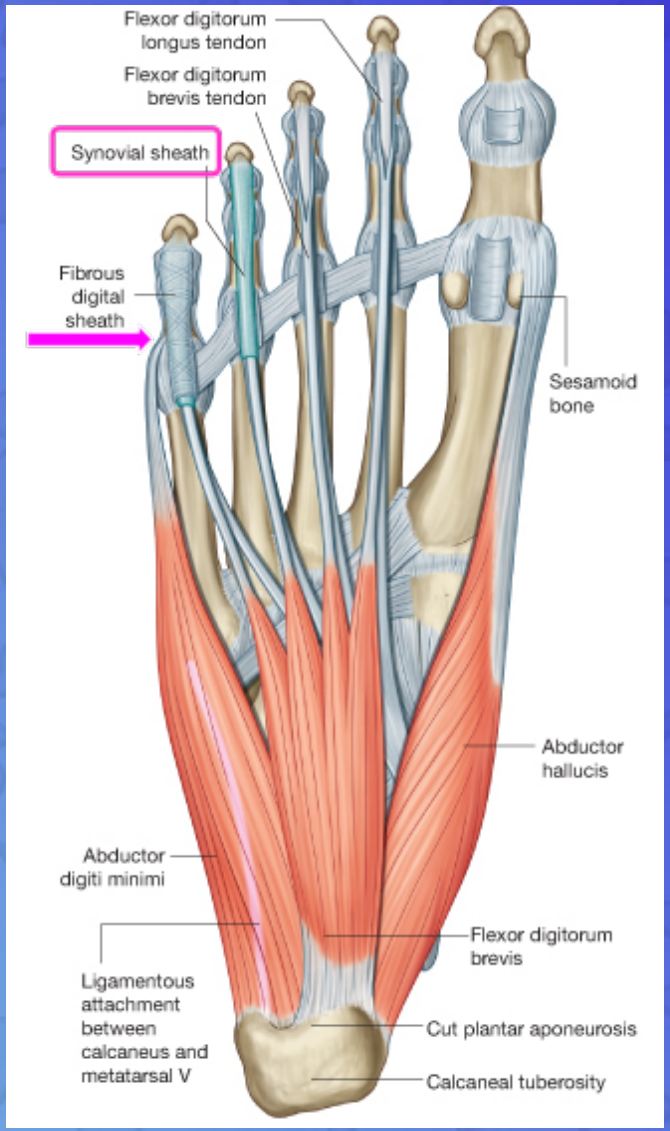
# Function of Arches of the Foot

- Weight bearing
- Support walking & running.
- Act as shock absorber
- Provide potential space for neurovascular bundle of the sole
- *In young child, the foot appears to be flat because of presence of a large amount of subcutaneous fat on the sole of foot*




# Fibrous Flexor Sheaths

- The inferior surface of each toe, from the head of the metatarsal bone to the base of the distal phalanx, is provided with a strong fibrous sheath, which is attached to the sides of the phalanges.
- The fibrous sheath, together with the inferior surfaces of the phalanges and the interphalangeal joints, forms a *blind tunnel* in which lie the flexor tendons of the toes.




# Synovial Flexor Sheaths

**The tendons** of the **flexor hallucis longus** and the **flexor digitorum longus** are surrounded by **synovial sheaths**

# THANK YOU