

Adductor Longus

ORIGIN → Medial part of the superior ramus of the pubis

Insertion → Linea aspera.

Action → Adduction and flexion at hip joint, extension and external rotation of the femur, stabilization of the pelvis

Nerve supply → Obturator nerve (L2-L4)

Arterial supply → Deep femoral Artery; femoral artery; medial circumflex femoral artery.

Adductor Brevis

ORIGIN → Inferior ramus of the pubis.

Insertion → Pectineal line and medial lip of the linea aspera.

Action → Adduction and weak flexion of the hip joint.

Teacher's Signature.....

VASTUS LATERALIS →

ORIGIN → Greater trochanter of femur, lateral lip of linea aspera and gluteal tuberosity

Insertion → Tibial tuberosity via the patellar ligament.

Action → Extension of the ^{knee} joint.

Nerve supply → Muscular branch of the femoral nerve (L₂-L₄)

Arterial supply → Deep femoral artery, lateral circumflex femoral artery.

Teacher's Signature.....

Crucialis

ORIGIN → Pubic symphysis and inferior pubic ramus.

Insertion → Medial surface of the tibia.

Action → Adduction of the hip joint; flexion and internal rotation of the knee joint.

Nerve supply → Obturator nerve (L2-L3)

Arterial supply → Deep femoral artery, femoral artery, medial circumflex femoral artery.

Obturator Externus

ORIGIN → Outer surface of obturator membrane superior and inferior pubic rami.

Insertion → Trochanteric fossa of femur.

Action → Adduction and external rotation of the hip joint; stabilizes pelvis in sagittal plane.

Nerve supply → Obturator nerve (L3-L4)

Arterial supply → Medial circumflex femoral artery

Teacher's Signature.....

Nerve supply $\rightarrow$ Obturator nerve (L_2-L_4)

Arterial supply $\rightarrow$ Deep femoral artery; medial circumflex ~~artery~~ femoral artery; obturator artery.

Adductor Magnus $\rightarrow$

ORIGIN $\rightarrow$ Inferior ramus of the pubis; ischio-pubic ramus and the ischial tuberosity.

Insertion $\rightarrow$ Medial lip of linea aspera and the adductor tubercle of the femur.

Action $\rightarrow$ Adduction of the thigh, adductor part: weakly flexes thigh, external rotation and stabilisation of the pelvis.
Hamstring part $\rightarrow$ Extends thigh.

Nerve supply $\rightarrow$ Obturator nerve (L_2-L_4)
fibial division of sciatic nerve (L_4)

Arterial supply $\rightarrow$ Deep femoral artery; femoral artery; obturator artery; perforating arteries.

Clinical $\rightarrow$ The obturator nerve

Vastus Medialis

ORIGIN → Medial lip of the linea aspera of the femur and the intertrochanteric line

Insertion → The patella and tibial tuberosity via the patellar ligament.

Action → Extension of the knee joint.

Nerve supply → Muscular branch of the femoral nerve (L₂-L₄)

Arterial supply → Femoral artery; deep femoral artery

VASTUS INTERMEDIUS

Origin → Anterior and lateral surface of femur

Action → Extension of the knee joint

Insertion → Tibial tuberosity via patellar ligament

Nerve supply → Muscular branch of femoral nerve (L₂-L₄)

Arterial supply to Deep femoral artery

→ The small, flat articularis genu (articularis muscle of the thigh), a derivation of the vastus intermedius, usually consists of a variable number of muscular slips that attach superiorly to the inferior part of the anterior aspect of the femur and inferior to the synovial membrane of the knee joint and the wall of the suprapatellar bursa. The articularis genu muscle pulls the synovial membrane superiorly during extension of the leg, thereby preventing folds of the membrane from being compressed between the femur and the patella within the knee joint.

Medial thigh muscles The muscles of the medial compartment of thigh comprise the adductor group, consisting of adductor longus, adductor brevis, adductor magnus, gracilis and obturator externus. In general, they attach proximally to the antero-inferior external surface of the bony pelvis (Pubic bone, ischial ramus, and ischial tuberosity), and adjacent obturator membrane and distally to the linea aspera of the femur.