

Origin: - Arises from the ventral rami of the spinal nerves L4-L5 and S1-S3

Course: - It enters the gluteal region through the greater sciatic foramen, beneath the piriformis muscle.

- It descends over the lateral rotators of the hip.
- It passes through the posterior compartment of the thigh to reach the superior border of the popliteal fossa!

Branches: - gives off muscular branches to supply hamstring muscles. Its terminal bifurcation gives rise to the tibial + common fibular nerves, which descend into the leg.

Largest Nerve in the body!
Sciatic Nerve

Supply: - Motor innervation to the posterior compartment of the thigh via the muscular branches.

* The posterior compartment of the leg via the tibial nerve and the muscles of the anterior + lateral compartments of the leg via the common fibular nerve. Sensory innervation to the skin of the leg + foot via the common fibular + tibial nerve.

Supplied Structures: - In the thigh, the muscular branches supply :-

- * Semimembranosus.
- * Semitendinosus
- * biceps femoris
- * adductor magnus muscles.

* The tibial nerve supplies branches to the superficial + deep muscles of the posterior compartment of leg. It gives off the sural nerve (which supplies cutaneous innervation to the skin on the lateral part of the back of the leg and a recurrent articular branch (which supplies the knee joint))

* The superficial fibular nerve innervates peroneus longus + brevis. It pierces the deep fascia, innervates the skin on the lateral side of the lower limb and the dorsum of the foot. The deep fibular nerve provides motor innervation to the muscles in the extensor compartment of the leg and becomes sensory cutaneous for the skin