

Muscles In A Foot

The fibularis longus and fibularis brevis are located in the lateral compartment of the leg and are supplied by the fibular artery and the superficial fibular nerve. The fibularis tertius is located in the anterior compartment of the leg and is supplied by the anterior tibial artery and the deep fibular nerve. While all three muscles move the sole of the foot outward, away from the midline of the body (eversion), the longus and brevis extend the foot downward away from the body (plantar flexion), whereas the tertius muscle pulls the foot upward toward the body (dorsiflexion). e16dcb5517 The word "foot", in the sense of meaning the "terminal part of the leg of a vertebrate animal" comes from Old English fot, from Proto-Germanic *fot (which is also the source of Old Frisian fot, Old Saxon fot, Old Norse fotr, Danish fod, Swedish fot, Dutch voet, Old High German fuoz, German Fuß, Gothic fatus; all meaning "foot"), from Proto-Indo-European root *ped- "foot". e16dcb5517 Both sets of muscles are innervated by the lateral plantar nerve. e16dcb5517

Flexor hallucis brevis muscle Flexor hallucis brevis muscle arises, by a pointed tendinous process, from Flexor hallucis brevis muscle is a muscle of the foot that flexes the big toe. Flexor hallucis brevis muscle is a muscle of the foot that flexes the big toe e16dcb5517

Fibularis muscles muscles (also called peroneus muscles or peroneals) are a group of muscles in the lower leg. The muscle group is normally composed of three muscles: The fibularis muscles (also called peroneus muscles or peroneals) are a group of muscles in the lower leg e16dcb5517

They are generally divided into two sets: e16dcb5517

Abductor digiti minimi muscle of foot) is a muscle which lies along the lateral (outer) border of the foot, and is in relation by its medial margin with the lateral plantar artery, vein and nerves.) is a muscle which lies along the lateral (outer) border of the foot, and is in relation by its medial margin with the The abductor digiti minimi (abductor minimi digiti, abductor digiti quinti or musculus abductor digiti V. quinti or musculus abductor digiti V e16dcb5517

Dorsal interossei of the foot In human anatomy, the dorsal interossei of the foot are four muscles situated between the metatarsal bones. The four interossei muscles are bipenniform In human anatomy, the dorsal interossei of the foot are four muscles situated between the metatarsal bones e16dcb5517

== Origin == e16dcb5517 Its tendon, after gliding over a smooth facet on the under surface of the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, is inserted, with the flexor digiti quinti brevis, into the fibular side of the base of the first phalanx of the fifth toe. e16dcb5517 The three plantar interosseous muscles are unipennate, as opposed to the bipennate structure of dorsal interosseous muscles, and originate on a single metatarsal bone. The three muscles originate on the medial aspect of metatarsals III-V. The muscles cross the metatarsophalangeal joint of toes III-V so the insertions correspond with the origin and there is no crossing between toes. e16dcb5517 == Etymology == e16dcb5517 The four interossei muscles are bipenniform muscles each originating by two heads from the proximal half of the sides of adjacent metatarsal bones. e16dcb5517 == Description == e16dcb5517 Its homolog in the arm is the abductor digiti minimi muscle in the hand. e16dcb5517 3 Plantar interossei - Adduct the digits towards the 2nd digit (towards the axial line) and are unipennate. e16dcb5517

Plantar interossei muscles The three plantar interosseous muscles In human anatomy, plantar interossei muscles are three muscles located between the metatarsal bones in the foot. In human anatomy, plantar interossei muscles are three muscles located between the metatarsal bones in the foot e16dcb5517

The muscles end in tendons, which pass forward on the medial sides of the four lesser toes, and are inserted into the expansions of the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus muscle on the dorsal surfaces of the proximal phalanges. All four lumbricals insert into extensor hoods of the phalanges, thus creating extension at the inter-phalangeal (PIP and DIP) joints. However, as the tendons also pass inferior to the metatarsal phalangeal (MTP) joints it creates flexion at this joint. e16dcb5517 == Structure == e16dcb5517 4 Dorsal interossei - Abduct the digits away from the 2nd digit (away from axial line) and are bipennate. e16dcb5517

Interosseous muscles of the foot interosseous muscles of the foot are muscles found near the metatarsal bones that help to control the toes. They are considered voluntary muscles. They are considered voluntary muscles. They are The interosseous muscles of the foot are muscles found near the metatarsal bones that help to control the toes e16dcb5517

== Origin and insertion == e16dcb5517 == Structure == e16dcb5517 == Structure == e16dcb5517 The plural form feet is an instance of i-mutation. Secondary plural forms such as feets, feeten, and feetses are attested in modern English, especially in regional, non-standard usage. e16dcb5517

Lumbricals of the foot They are numbered from the medial side of the foot. The lumbricals The lumbricals are four small skeletal muscles, accessory to the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle. They are numbered from the medial side of the foot. small skeletal muscles, accessory to the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle e16dcb5517

The muscle group is normally composed of three muscles: fibularis longus, fibularis brevis, and fibularis tertius. e16dcb5517

Foot intrinsic muscles of the hand, there are three groups of muscles in the sole of foot, those of the first and last digits, and a central group: Muscles of the The foot (pl. It is the terminal portion of a limb which bears weight and allows locomotion. : feet) is an anatomical structure found in many vertebrates. In many animals with feet, the foot is an organ at the terminal part of the leg made up of one or more segments or bones, generally including claws and/or nails e16dcb5517

Foot drop Foot drop is characterized by inability or impaired ability to raise the toes or raise the foot from the ankle (dorsiflexion). It is usually a symptom of a greater problem, not a disease in itself. Foot drop may be temporary or permanent, depending on the extent of muscle weakness or paralysis, and it can occur in one or both feet. Foot drop is characterized Foot drop is a gait abnormality in which the dropping of the forefoot happens out of weakness, irritation or damage to the deep fibular nerve (deep peroneal), including the sciatic nerve, or paralysis of the muscles in the anterior portion of the lower leg. paralysis of the muscles in the anterior portion of the lower leg. In walking, the raised leg is slightly bent at the knee to prevent the foot from dragging along the ground. It is usually a symptom of a greater problem, not a disease in itself e16dcb5517

== Structure == e16dcb5517

Abductor hallucis muscle Abductor hallucis muscle Coronal section through right talocrural and talocalcaneal joints Intrinsic muscles of the foot Sole of the foot This article incorporates The abductor hallucis muscle is an intrinsic muscle of the foot. It participates in the abduction and flexion of the great toe e16dcb5517

The axial line goes down the middle of the 2nd digit, towards the sole of the foot (it's an imaginary line). e16dcb5517 Foot drop can be caused by nerve damage alone or by muscle or spinal cord trauma, abnormal anatomy, toxins, or disease. Toxins include organophosphate compounds which have been used as pesticides and as chemical agents in warfare. The poison can lead to further damage to the body such as a neurodegenerative disorder called organophosphorus induced delayed polyneuropathy. This disorder causes loss of function of the motor and sensory neural pathways. In this case, foot drop could be the result of... e16dcb5517 It arises, by a broad origin, from the lateral process of the tuberosity of the calcaneus, from the under surface of the calcaneus between the two processes of the tuberosity, from the forepart of the medial process, from the plantar aponeurosis, and from the intermuscular septum between it and the flexor digitorum brevis. e16dcb5517 The muscles then continue distally along the foot and insert in the proximal phalanges III-V. The muscles cross the metatarsophalangeal joint of toes III-V so the insertions correspond with the origin and there is no crossing between toes. e16dcb5517 The lumbricals arise from the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle, as far back as their angles of division, each springing from two tendons, except the first. The first lumbrical is unipennate, while the second, third and fourth are bipennate. e16dcb5517

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