

Muscle On Front Thigh

The muscle ends in a broad and thick aponeurosis that occupies the lower two-thirds of its posterior surface, and, gradually becoming narrowed into a flattened tendon, is inserted into the base of the... 9f647870e0

Fascial compartments of thigh The fascia lata is the strong and deep fascia of the thigh that The fascial compartments of thigh are the three fascial compartments that divide and contain the thigh muscles. The fascia lata is the strong and deep fascia of the thigh that surrounds the thigh muscles and forms the outer limits of the compartments. Internally the muscle compartments are divided by the lateral and medial intermuscular septa. of thigh are the three fascial compartments that divide and contain the thigh muscles 9f647870e0

The rectus femoris is situated in the middle of the front of the thigh; it is fusiform in shape, and its superficial fibers are arranged in a bipenniform manner, the deep fibers running straight (Latin: rectus) down to the deep aponeurosis. Its functions are to flex the thigh at the hip joint and to extend the leg at the knee joint. 9f647870e0 The nerve is usually 1-2 mm thick. 9f647870e0 It arises by two tendons: one, the anterior or straight, from the anterior inferior iliac spine; the other, the posterior or reflected, from a groove above the rim of the acetabulum. 9f647870e0 == Structure == 9f647870e0 == Vastus intermedius == 9f647870e0 It arises by a thin aponeurosis from the anterior margins of the lower half of the symphysis pubis and the upper half of the pubic arch. 9f647870e0 == Structure == 9f647870e0 The vastus medialis and vastus intermedius appear to be inseparably united, but when the rectus femoris has been reflected during dissection a narrow interval will be observed extending upward from the medial border of the patella between the two muscles, and the separation may be continued as far as the lower part of the intertrochanteric line, where, however, the two muscles are frequently continuous. 9f647870e0 The muscle's fibers run vertically downward, ending in a rounded tendon. This tendon passes behind the medial condyle of the femur, curves around the medial condyle of the tibia where it becomes flattened, and inserts into the upper part of the medial surface of the body of the tibia,

below the condyle. For this reason, the muscle is a lower limb adductor. At its insertion the tendon is situated immediately above that of the semitendinosus muscle, and its upper edge is overlapped by the tendon of the sartorius muscle, which it joins to form the pes anserinus. The pes anserinus is separated from the medial collateral ligament of the knee-joint by a bursa. The two unite at an acute angle and spread into an aponeurosis that is prolonged downward on the anterior surface of the muscle, and from this the muscular fibers arise. It passes behind the medial condyle of the femur to end in a tendon. This tendon curves anteriorly to join the tendons of the gracilis and semitendinosus muscles in the pes anserinus, where it inserts into the superomedial surface of the tibia. Due to being the deeper middle-most of the quadriceps muscle group, the intermedius is the most difficult to stretch once maximum knee flexion is attained. It cannot be further stretched by hip extension as the rectus femoris can, nor is it accessible to manipulate with massage therapy to stretch the fibres sideways as the vastus lateralis and vastus medialis are.

Rectus femoris muscle All four parts of the quadriceps muscle attach to the patella (knee cap) by the quadriceps tendon. The rectus femoris is situated in the middle of the front of the thigh; it is The rectus femoris muscle is one of the four quadriceps muscles of the human body. quadriceps muscle attach to the patella (knee cap) by the quadriceps tendon. The others are the vastus medialis, the vastus intermedius (deep to the rectus femoris), and the vastus lateralis

Vastus muscles on the outside, and inside of the thigh, respectively. The three muscles are the vastus intermedius, the vastus lateralis, and the vastus medialis located in the middle, on the outside, and inside of the thigh, respectively. The fourth muscle is the rectus femoris muscle a large fleshy muscle which covers the front and The vastus muscles are three of the four muscles that make up the quadriceps femoris muscle of the thigh. The fourth muscle is the rectus femoris muscle a large fleshy muscle which covers the front and sides of the femur

Pectineus muscle The pectineus muscle is the most anterior adductor of the hip. The pectineus muscle is the most anterior adductor of the hip. The muscle's primary action is hip flexion; it The pectineus muscle (, from the Latin word pecten, meaning comb) is a flat, quadrangular muscle, situated at the

anterior (front) part of the upper and medial (inner) aspect of the thigh. and medial (inner) aspect of the thigh. The muscle's primary action is hip flexion; it also produces adduction and external rotation of the hip

The three groups of muscles contained in the compartments have their own nerve supply:

Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh It originates from the dorsal divisions of the second and third lumbar nerves from the lumbar plexus. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh usually divides into an anterior The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (also called the lateral femoral cutaneous nerve) is a cutaneous nerve of the thigh. It supplies sensation to the skin on the lateral part of the thigh by an anterior branch and a posterior branch. It passes under the inguinal ligament to reach the thigh. It then passes over the sartorius muscle, travelling from medial to lateral

== Structure == **== Compartments ==**
 The single bone in the thigh is called the femur. This bone is very thick and strong (due to the high proportion of bone tissue), and forms a ball and socket joint at the hip, and a modified hinge joint at the knee.

Quadriceps The name derives from Latin four-headed muscle of the femur. It is the sole extensor muscle of the knee, forming a large fleshy mass which covers the front and sides of the femur. prevailing muscles on the front of the thigh. It is the sole extensor muscle of the knee, forming a large fleshy mass which covers the front and sides The quadriceps femoris muscle (, also called the quadriceps extensor, quadriceps or quads) is a large muscle group that includes the four prevailing muscles on the front of the thigh

Vastus intermedius muscle Muscles of thigh. Vastus intermedius muscle Vastus intermedius muscle Muscles of thigh. This article incorporates The vastus intermedius () (Cruraeus) arises from the front and lateral surfaces of the body of the femur in its upper two-thirds, sitting under the rectus femoris muscle and from the lower part of the lateral intermuscular septum. through thigh. Cross section. Anterior views. Its fibers end in a superficial aponeurosis, which forms the deep part of the quadriceps femoris tendon

Sartorius muscle The sartorius muscle originates from the anterior

The sartorius muscle (), historically known as couturier (French for "tailor"), is the longest muscle in the human body. It is a long, thin, superficial muscle that runs down the length of the thigh in the anterior compartment. a long, thin, superficial muscle that runs down the length of the thigh in the anterior compartment

The sartorius muscle originates from the anterior superior iliac spine, and part of the notch between the anterior superior iliac spine and anterior inferior iliac spine. It runs obliquely across the upper and anterior part of the thigh in an inferomedial direction. A few of the fibers of the lower part of the tendon are prolonged into the deep fascia of the leg. Its upper portion forms the lateral border of the femoral triangle, and the point where it crosses adductor longus marks the apex of the triangle. Deep to sartorius and its fascia is the adductor canal, through which the saphenous nerve, femoral artery and vein, and nerve to vastus medialis pass.

Thigh Front of thigh muscles from Gray's Anatomy In anatomy, the thigh is the area between the hip (pelvis) and the knee. Anatomically, it is part of the lower limb. covering or display of thighs is used in popular fashion around the world, such as thigh-high boots and zettai ryoiki

The pectineus muscle arises from the pectineal line of the pubis and to a slight extent from the surface of bone in front of it, between the iliopectineal eminence and pubic tubercle, and from the fascia covering the anterior surface of the muscle; the fibers pass downward, backward, and lateral, to be inserted into the pectineal line of the femur which leads from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera.

Gracilis muscle It is thin, flattened and broad The gracilis muscle (; Latin for "slender") is the most superficial muscle on the medial side of the thigh. The gracilis muscle (/ˈgræsɪlɪs/; Latin for "slender") is the most superficial muscle on the medial side of the thigh. It is thin, flattened and broad above (proximal); narrow and tapered below (distal)

The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh can be investigated using ultrasound. Local anaesthetic can be injected around the nerve for skin grafts and surgery around the outer thigh. Nerve compression

(usually around the inguinal ligament) can cause meralgia paraesthetica. It can be classified in the medial compartment of thigh (when the function is emphasized) or the anterior compartment of thigh (when the nerve supply is emphasized). == Structure ==

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