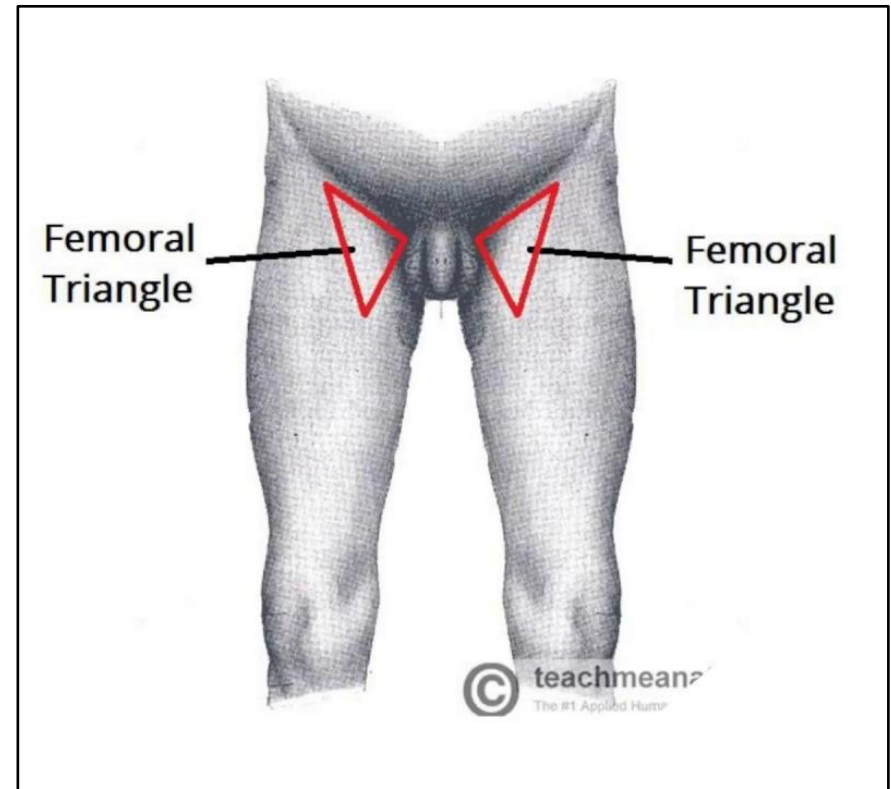


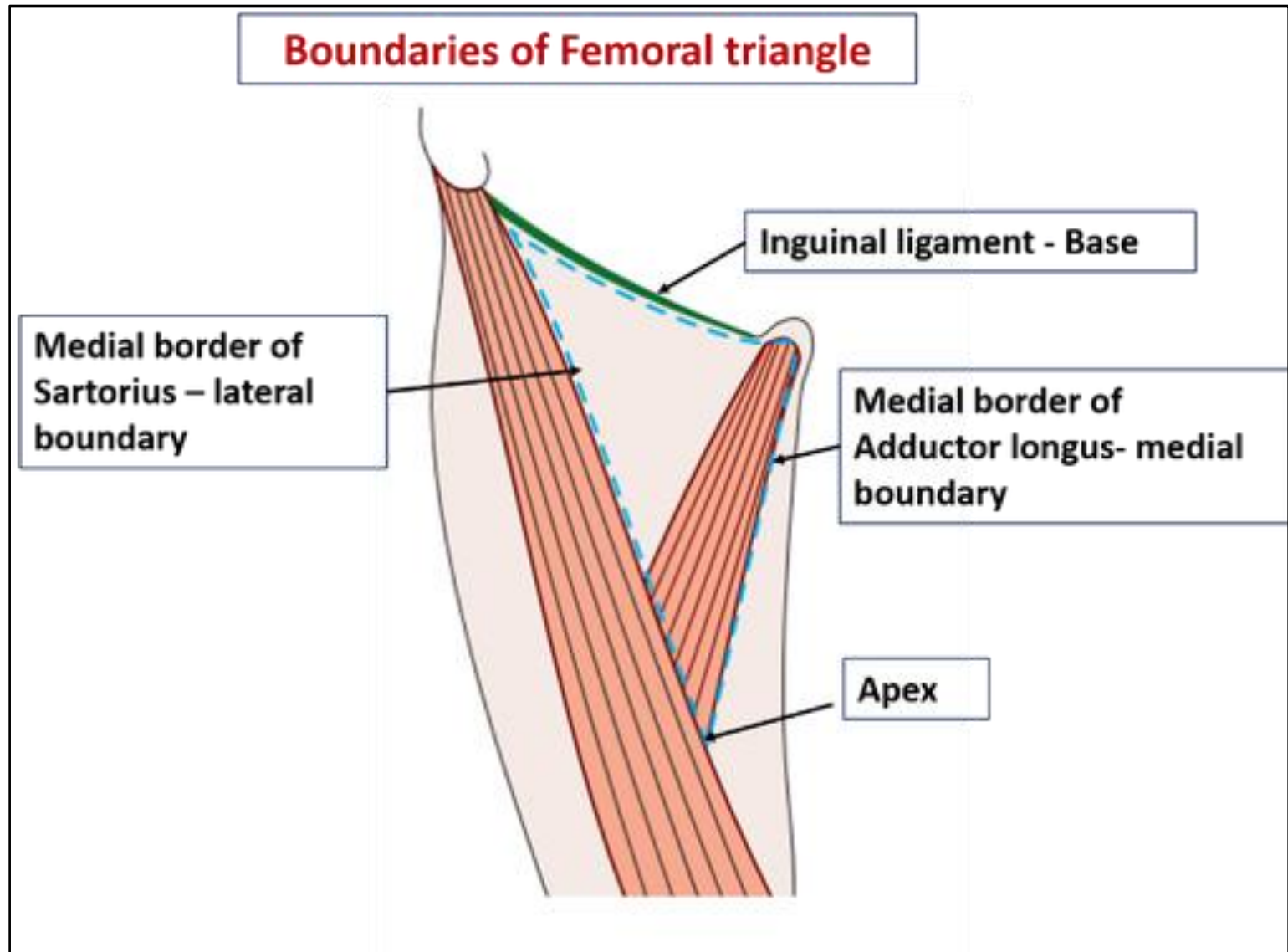
FEMORAL TRIANGLE

FEMORAL TRIANGLE

- The femoral triangle
- Scarpa's triangle
- It is an anatomical region of the upper third of the thigh.
- It is a space which appears as a triangular depression below the inguinal ligament when the thigh is flexed, abducted and laterally rotated.



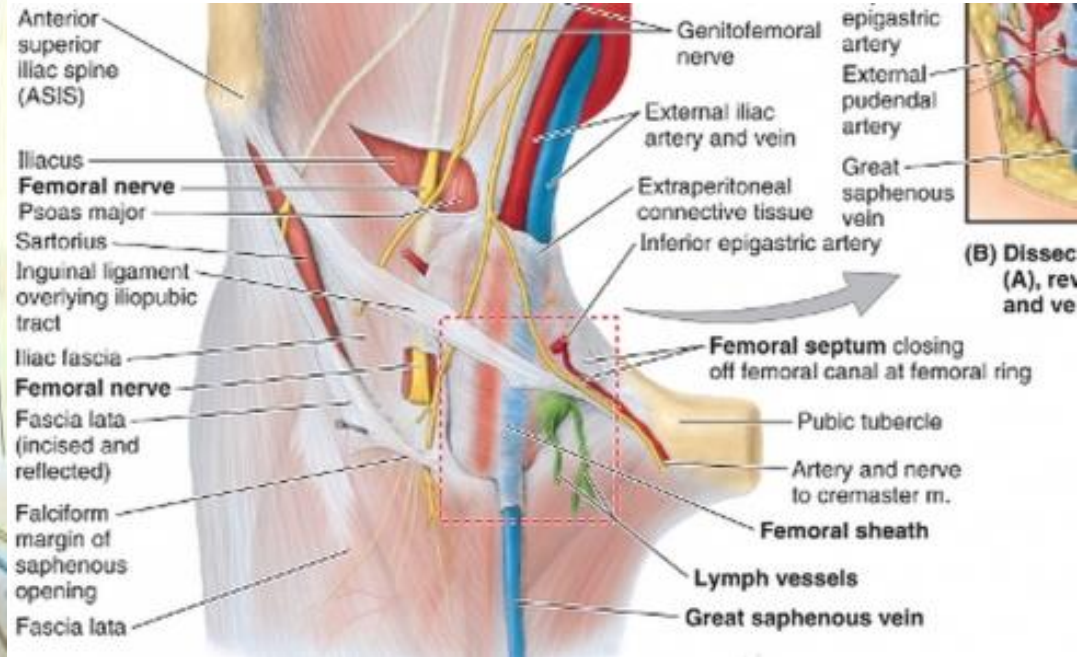
Boundaries



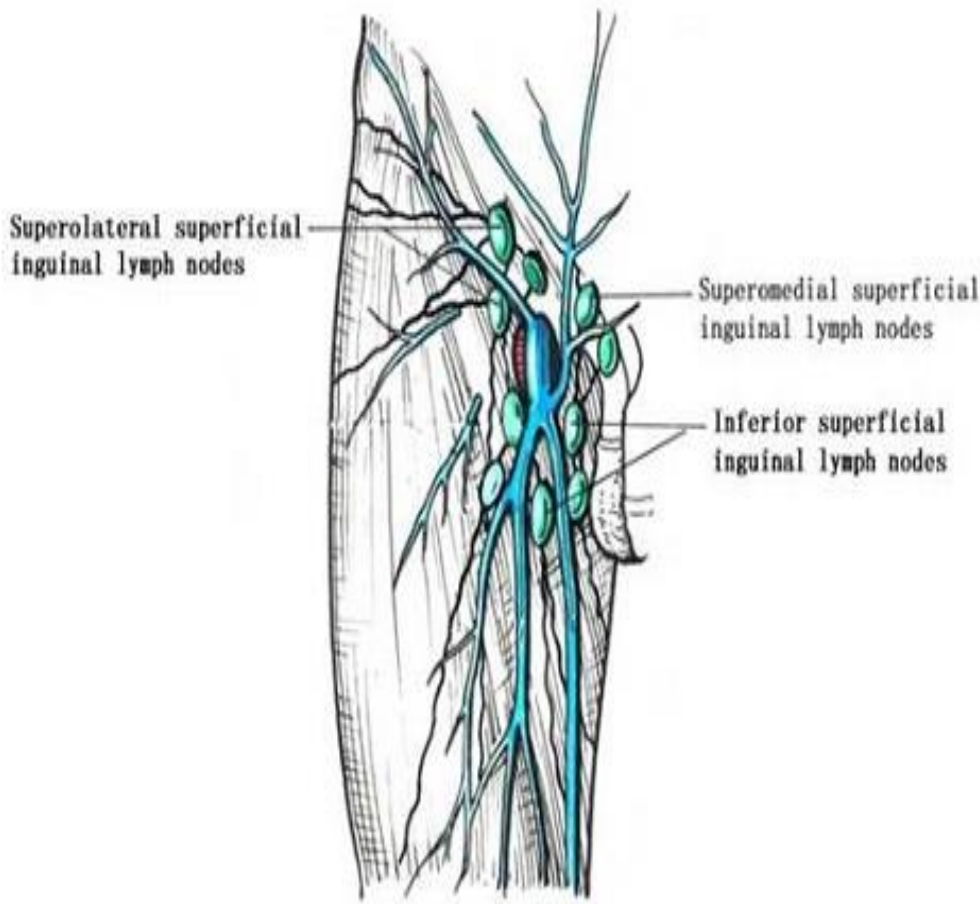
Superficial fascia

- ### Deep fascia

- Saphenous opening and
- Cribriform fascia.



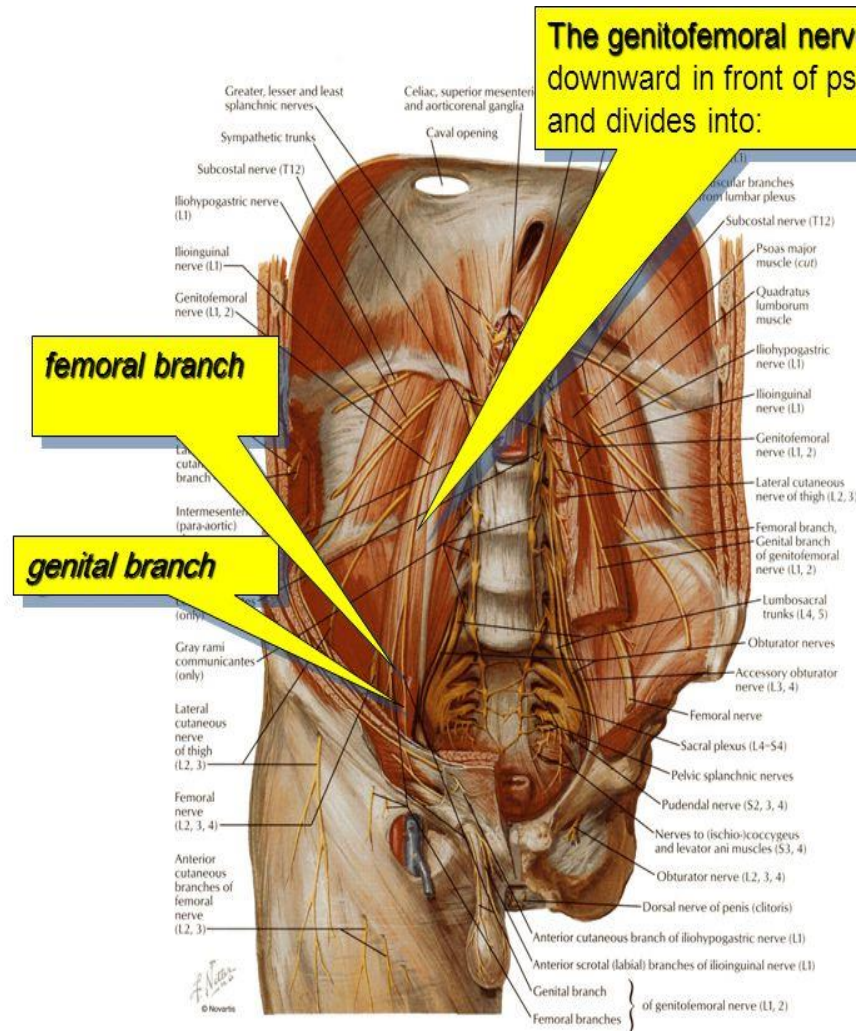
Superficial inguinal lymph nodes



- Horizontal-Along inguinal ligament
- Vertical-along GSV
- Drain lymph from
- Lower limb
- Gluteal region
- Anterior abd wall below umbilicus
- Genital organs
- Lower half of anal canal
- Gluteal region

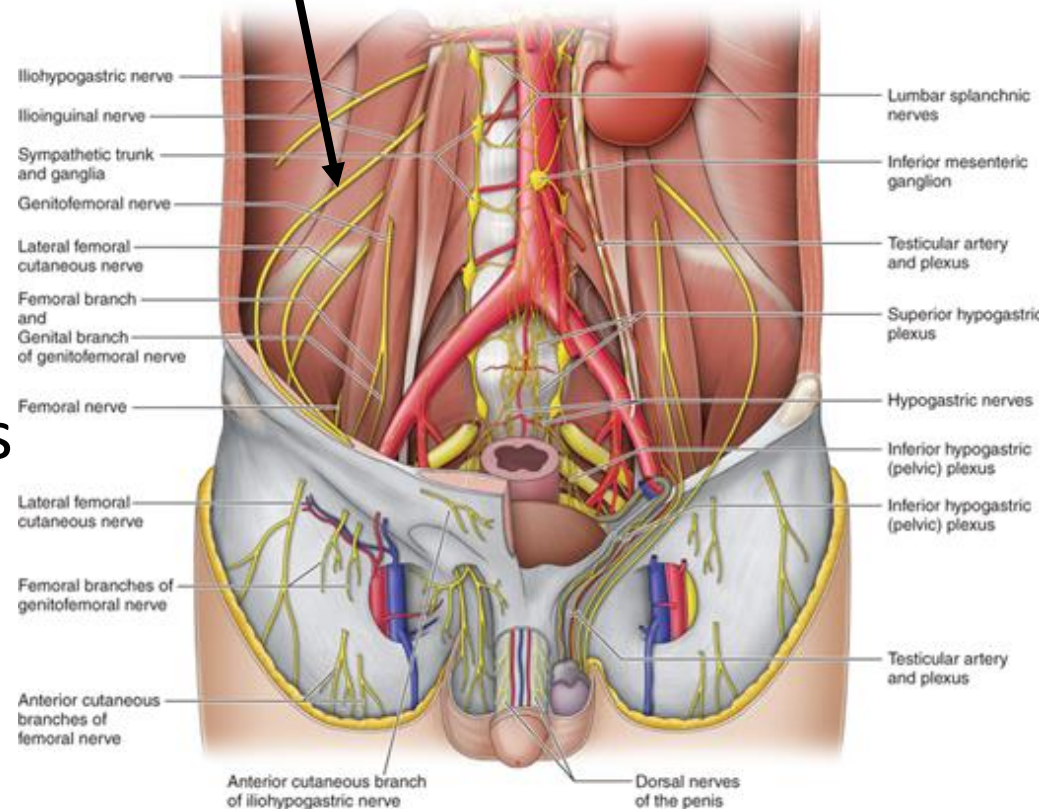
Femoral b/o genitofemoral nerve

- Its **branches**, the **genital branch** and **femoral branch** supply sensation to the upper anterior thigh, as well as the skin of the anterior scrotum in males and mons pubis in females.

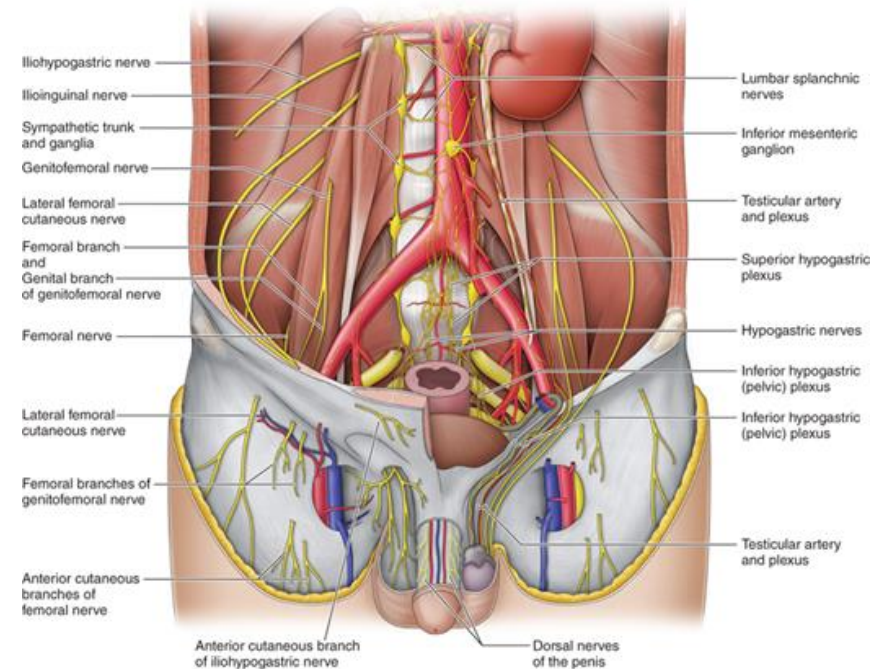


Ilioinguinal nerve

- The **ilioinguinal nerve** is a branch of the first lumbar nerve L1
- It emerges from the lateral border of the psoas major just inferior to iliohypogastric and passes obliquely across the quadratus lumborum and iliacus.



- The ilioinguinal nerve then perforates the transversus abdominis near the anterior part of the iliac crest, and communicates with the iliohypogastric nerve between the transversus and the internal oblique muscle.
- It then pierces the internal oblique muscle, distributing filaments to it, and then accompanies the spermatic cord (in males) or the round ligament of uterus (in females) through the superficial inguinal ring. Its fibres are then distributed to the skin of the upper and medial part of the thigh
- In the male ("anterior scrotal nerve") : to the skin over the root of the penis and upper part of the scrotum.
- In the female ("anterior labial nerve") : to the skin covering the mons pubis and labia majora.



Femoral vessels

Superficial Fascia

attachment of membranous layer of superficial fascia

horizontal group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes

femoral artery

vertical group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes

superficial circumflex iliac vessels

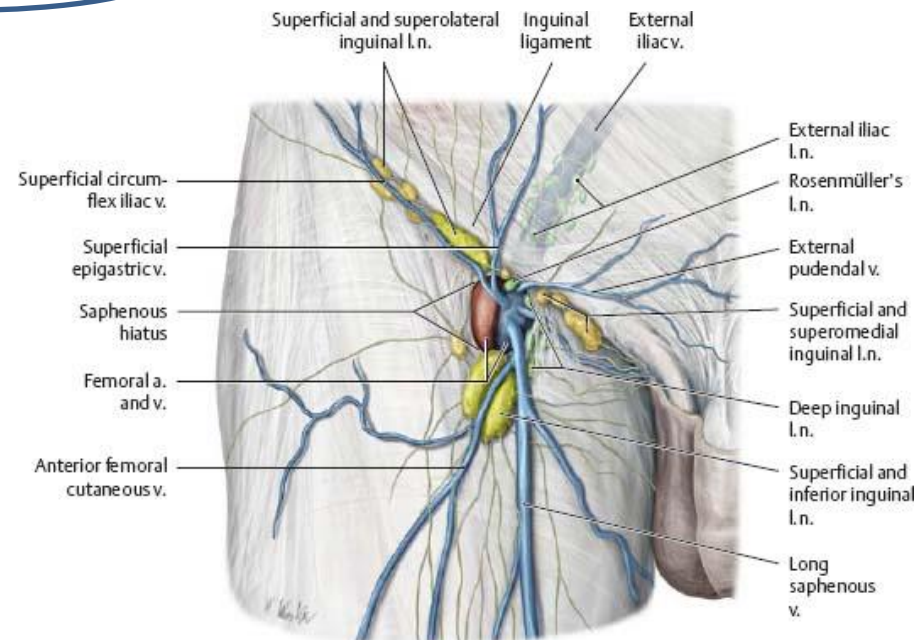
inguinal ligament

superficial epigastric vessels

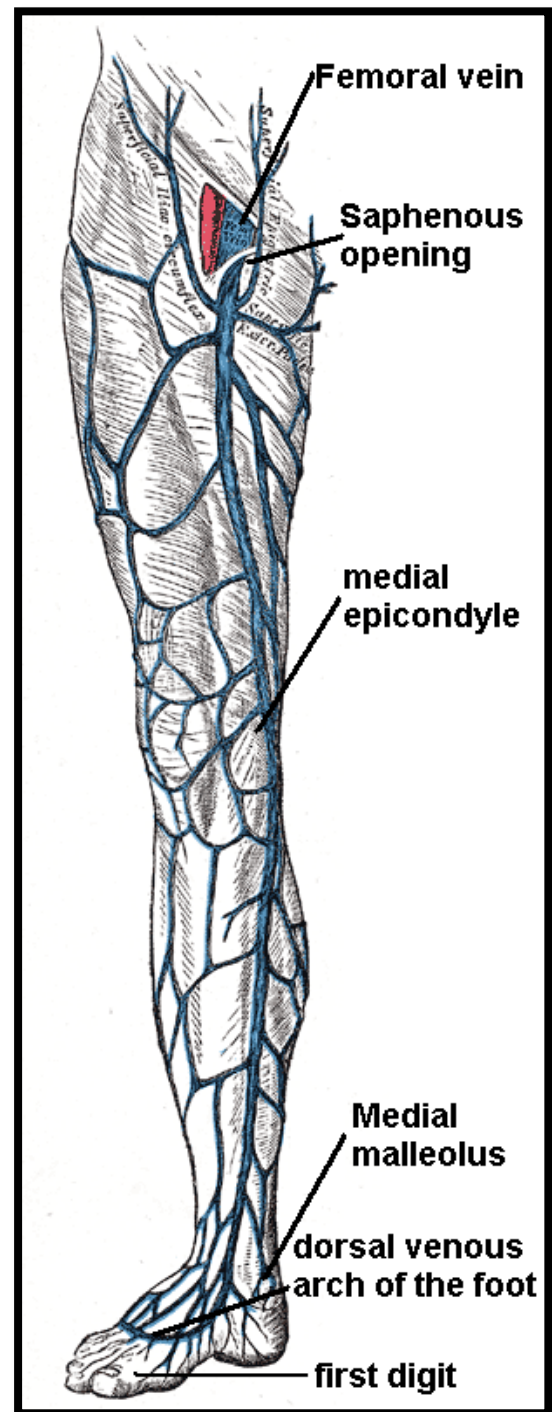
superficial external pudendal vessels

great saphenous vein

B



Great saphenous vein

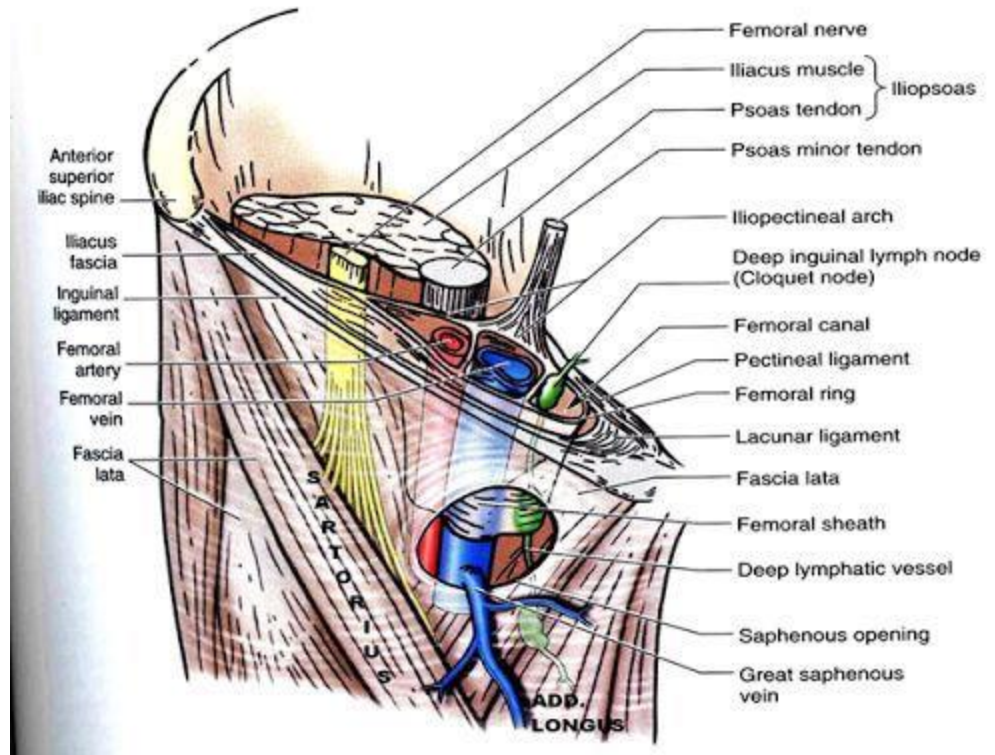


Deep Fascia

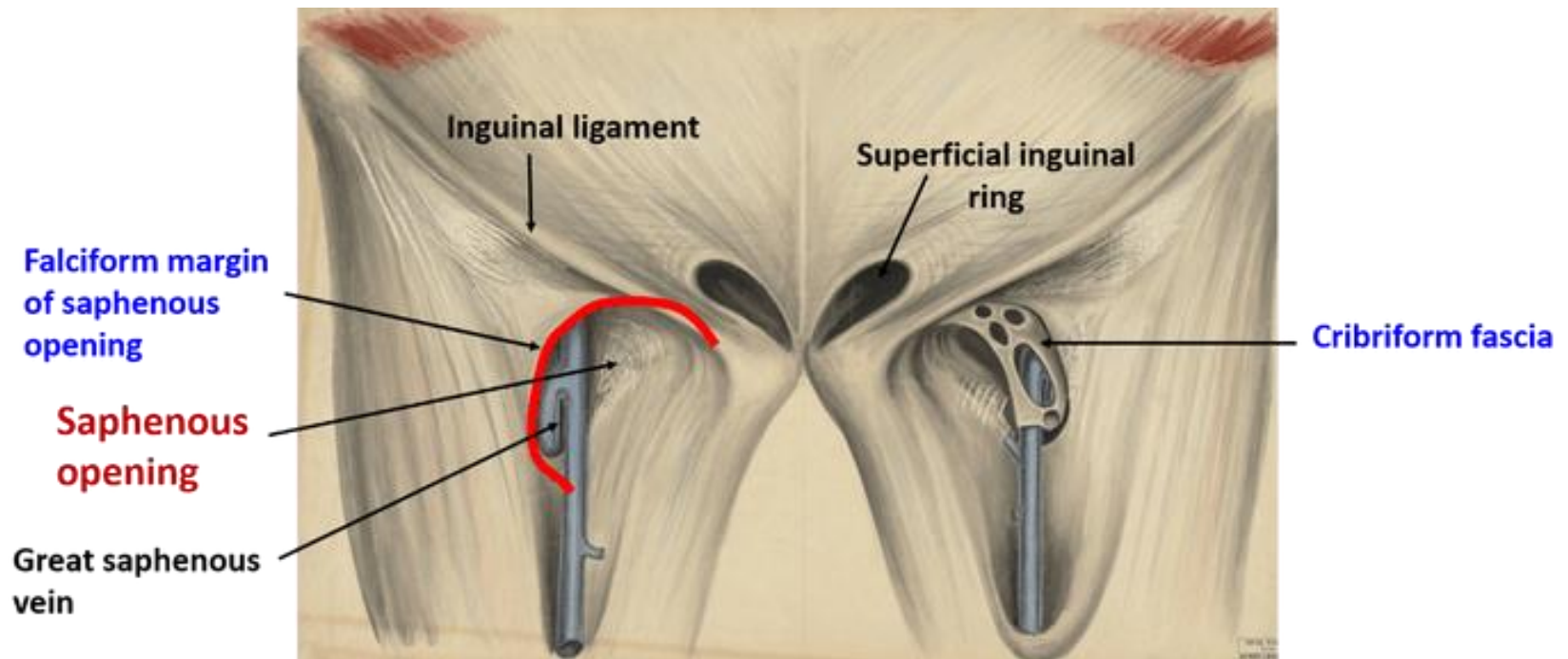
- Saphenous opening
- Cribriform fascia

SAPHENOUS OPENING

- Oval opening in fascia lata
- 4 cm below and 4 cm lateral to pubic tubercle
- 2.5 cm long
- 2 cm broad
- Sharp lateral margin which lies in front of femoral sheath
- Medial margin lies at deeper level



- Saphenous opening is closed by cribriform fascia formed by modification of superficial fascia which covers the opening.



FLOOR

Lateral

Medial

Iliacus
Psoas major
Pectineus
Adductor longus

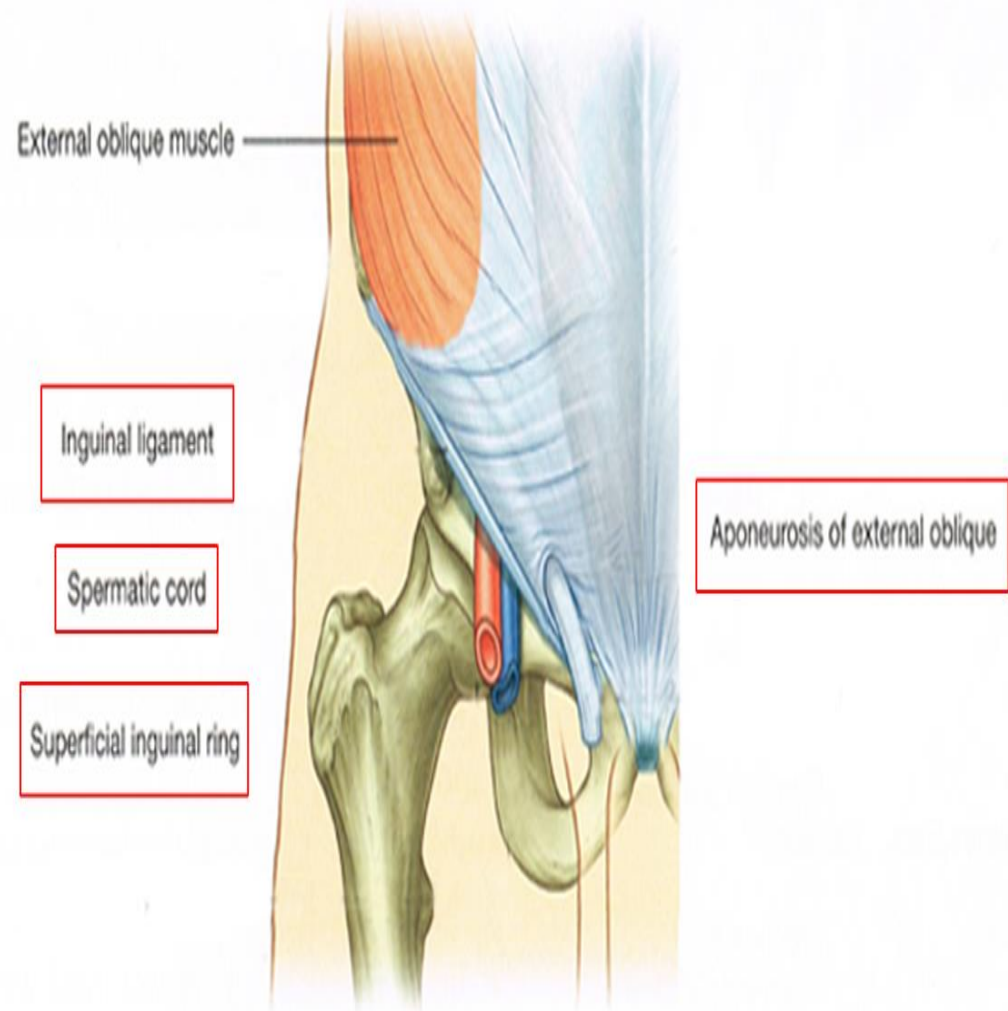


Base

- The inguinal ligament
- Poupart's ligament
- Groin ligament
- It is a band running from the pubic tubercle to the anterior superior iliac spine.
- It forms the base of the inguinal canal through which an indirect inguinal hernia may develop.

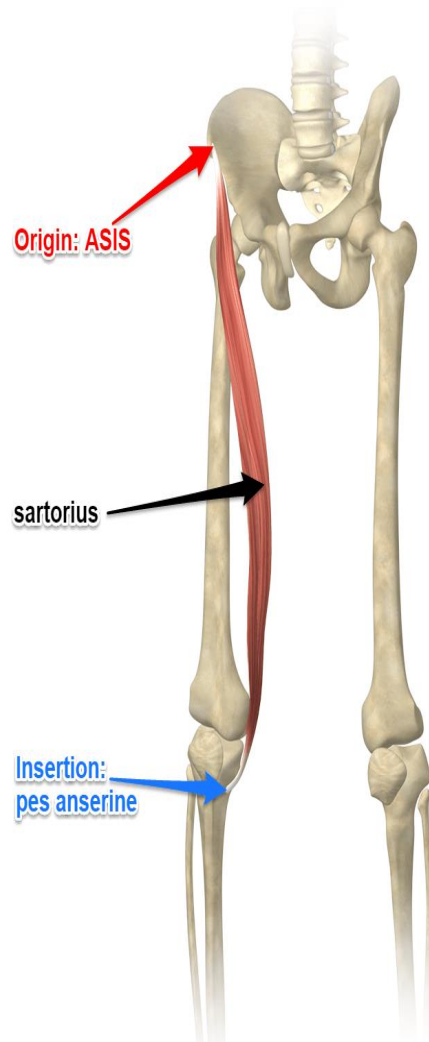


- It is formed by the external abdominal oblique aponeurosis
- It is continuous with the fascia lata of the thigh.



Laterally

- Medial border of Sartorius

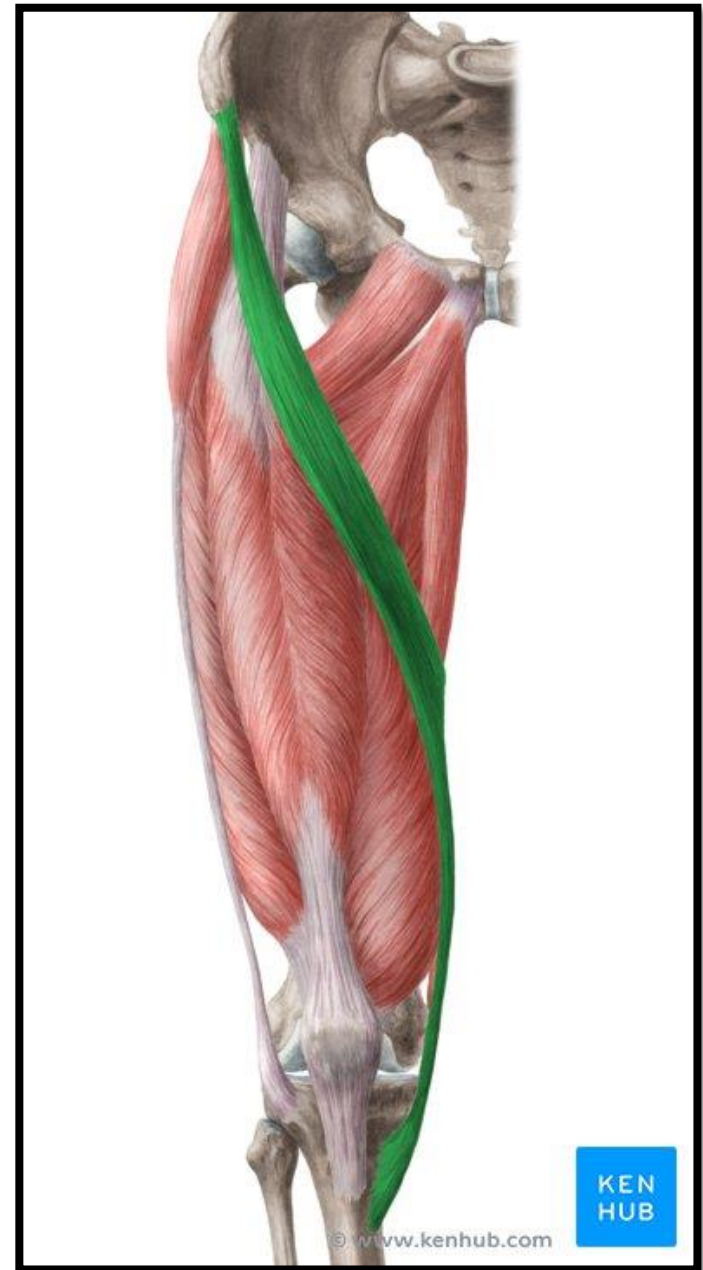


Sartorius

- Sartorius comes from the Latin word *sartor*, meaning tailor and it is sometimes called the tailor's muscle.
- In French, the muscle name itself "couturier" comes from this specific position which is referred to as "sitting as a tailor" (in French : "s'asseoir en tailleur").



- Origin
- Anterior superior iliac spine of the pelvic bone
- Insertion
- anteromedial surface of the proximal tibia in the pes anserinus
- Artery- femoral artery
- Nerve- femoral nerve
- Action-Flexion, abduction and lateral rotation of the hip, flexion of the knee

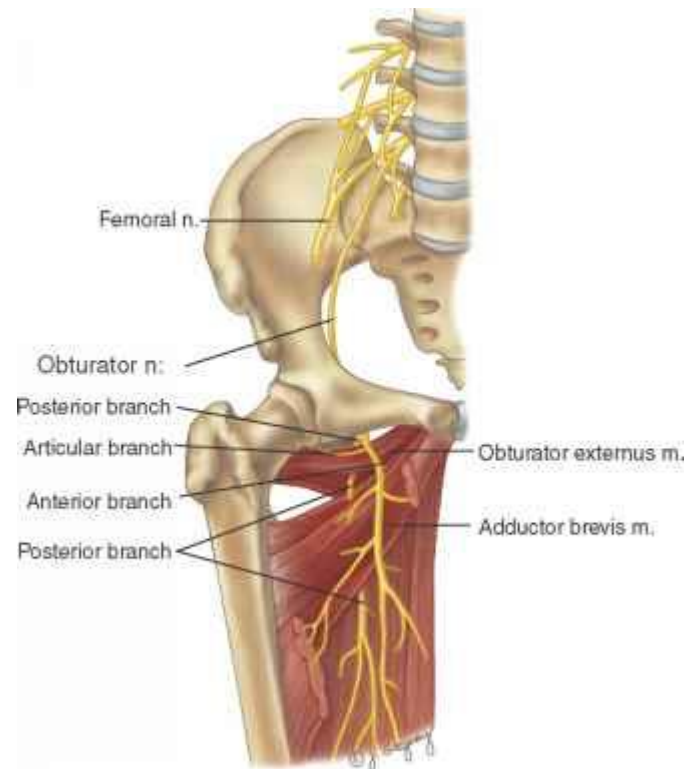
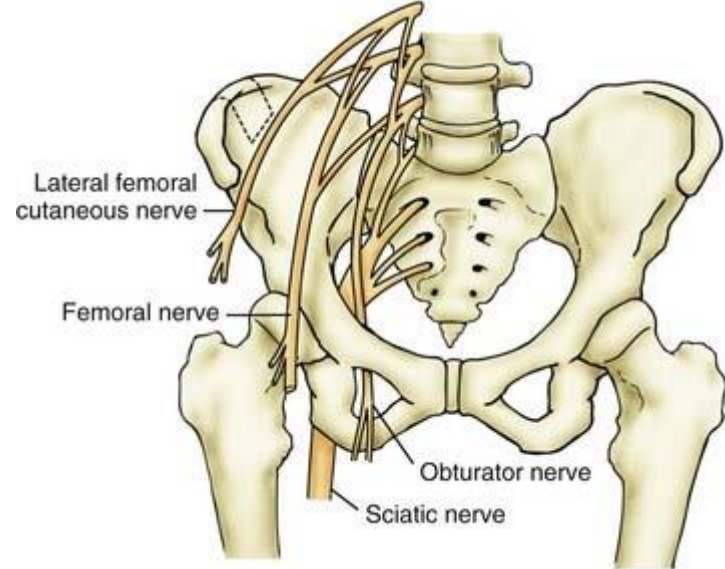


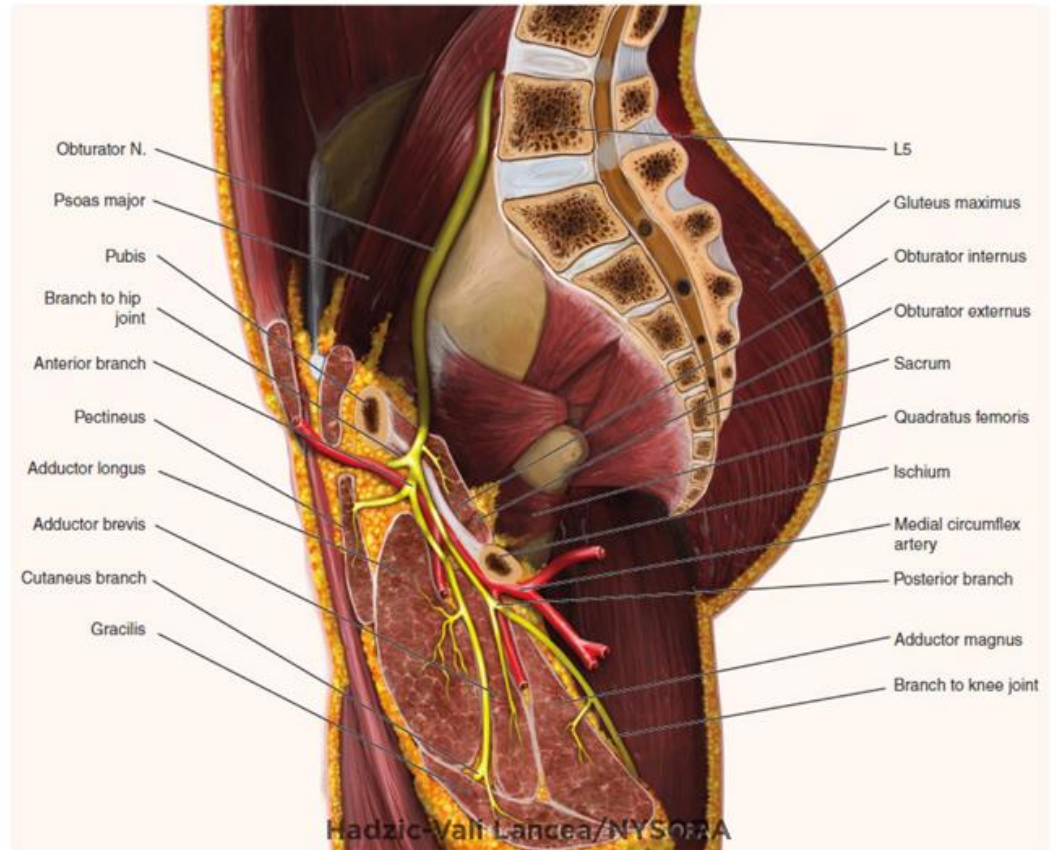
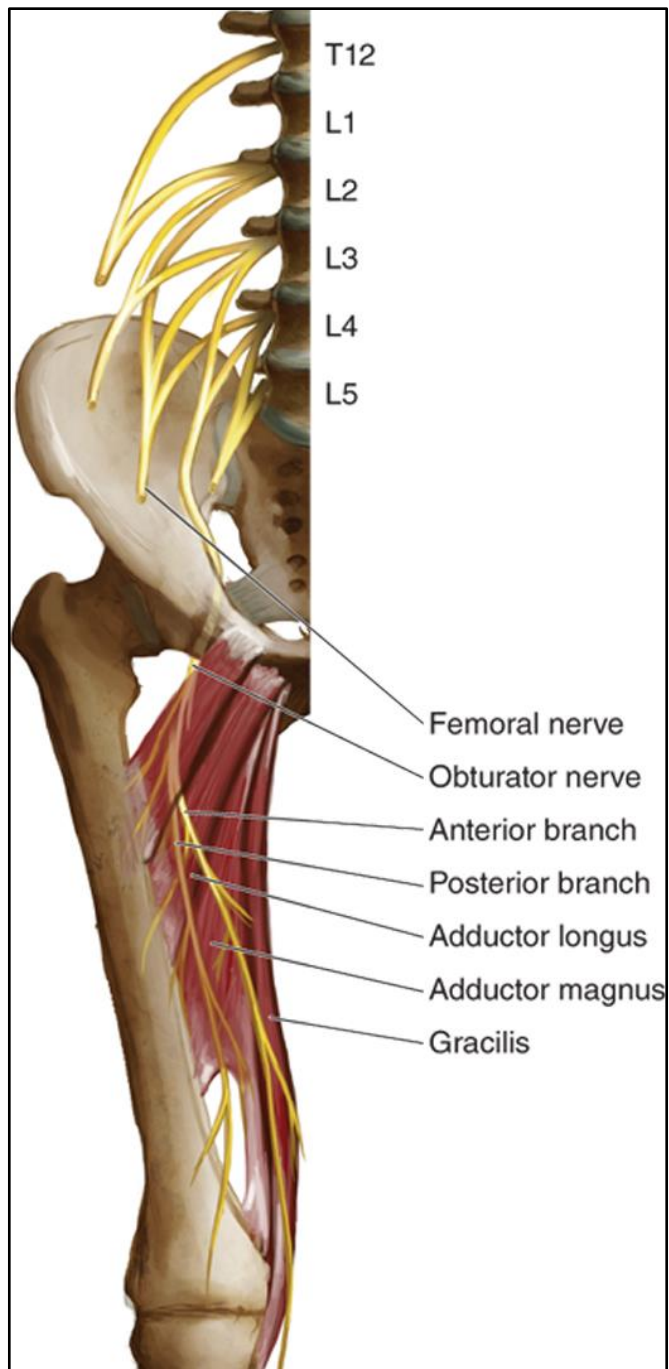
Adductor longus

- Origin
- The adductor longus arises from the superior ramus of pubis.
- It lies ventrally on the adductor magnus, and near the femur, the adductor brevis is interposed between these two muscles. Distally, the fibers of the adductor longus extend into the adductor canal.
- Insertion
- It is inserted into the middle third of the medial lip of the linea aspera.

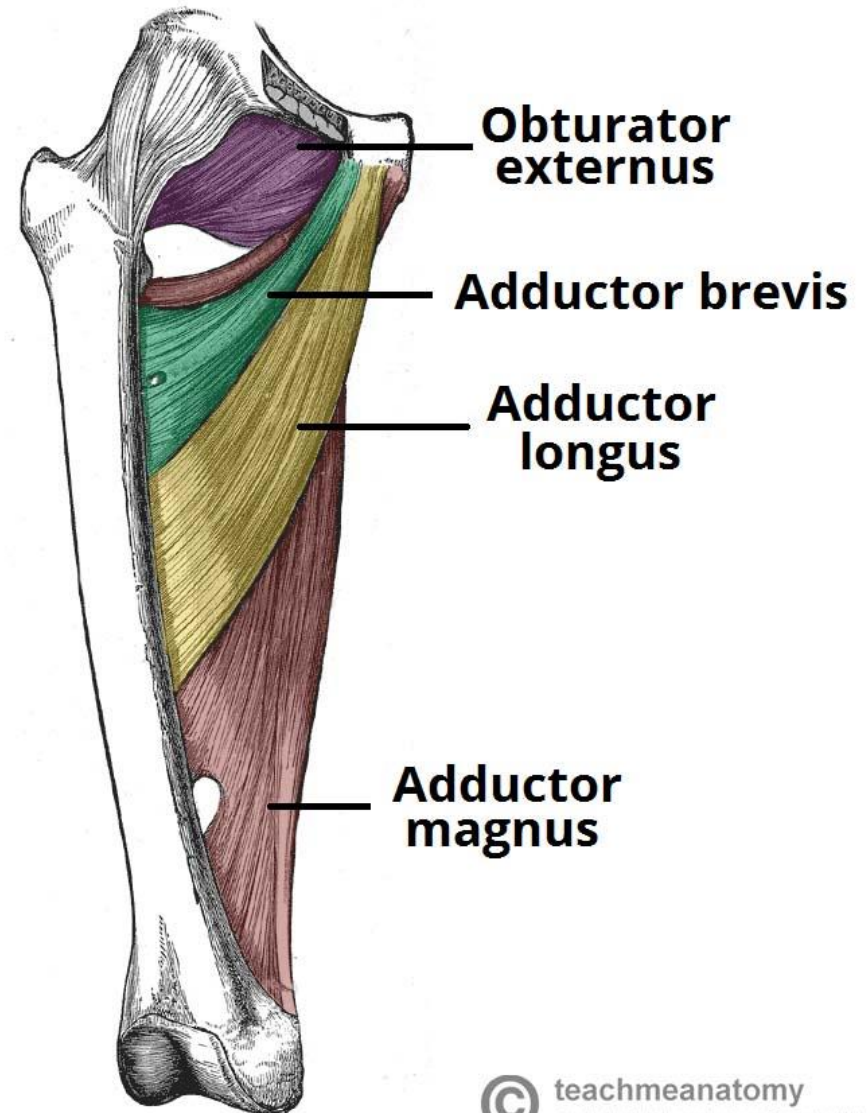


- Innervation
- As part of the medial compartment of the thigh, the adductor longus is innervated by the anterior division (sometimes the posterior division) of the obturator nerve.
- The obturator nerve exits via the anterior rami of the spinal cord from L2, L3, and L4.



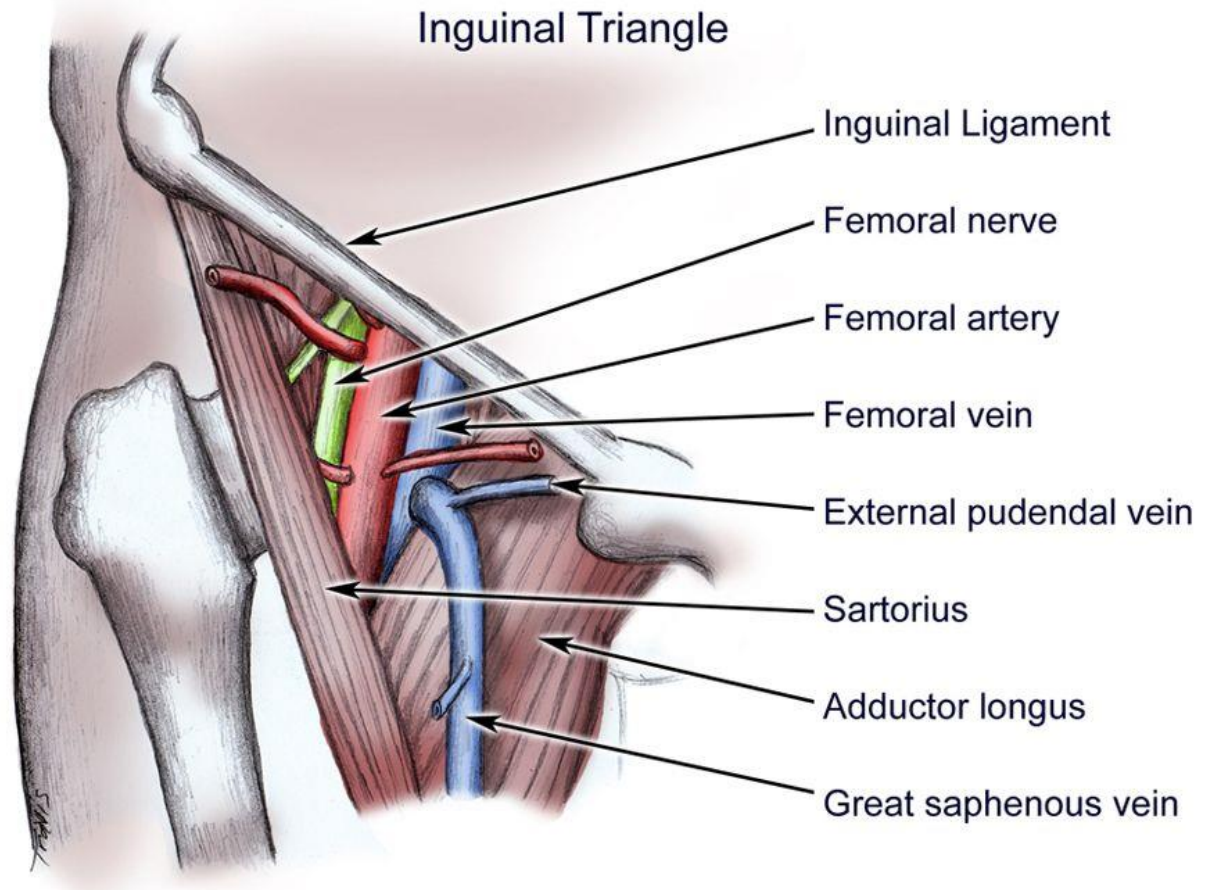


- Actions
- Posture controller
- Powerful adductor of thigh at hip joint
- Flexion of thigh



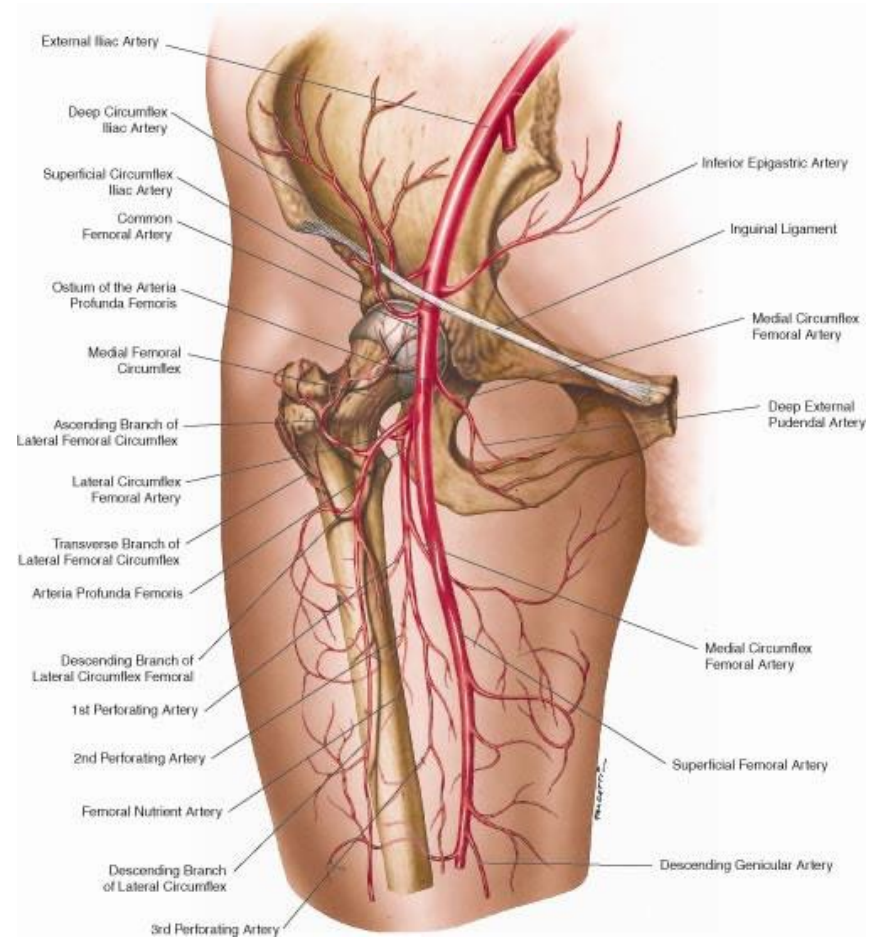
Contents

- Femoral artery and its branches
- Femoral vein and its tributaries
- Femoral sheath
- Nerves
- Deep Inguinal lymph nodes

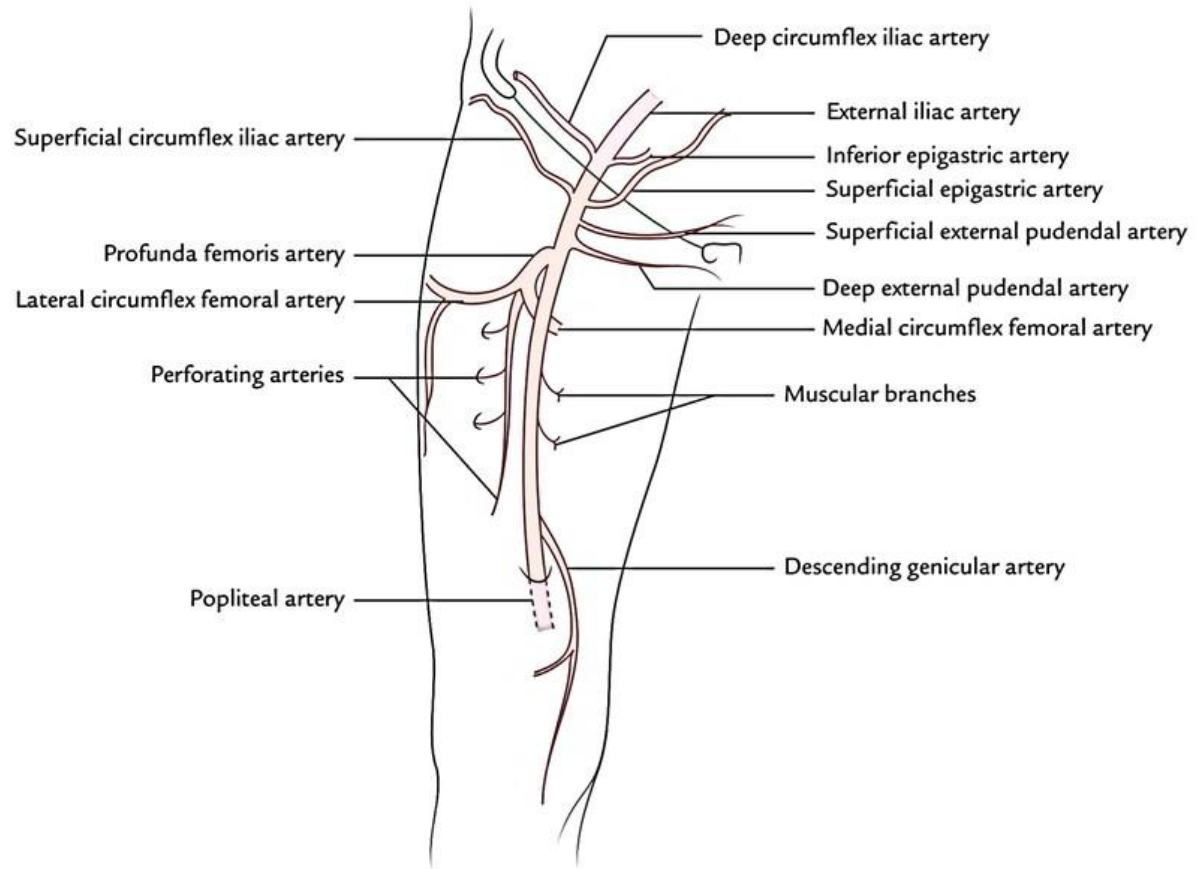


Femoral artery

- From midinguinal point to apex
- 6 branches
- 3 superficial
- 3 deep

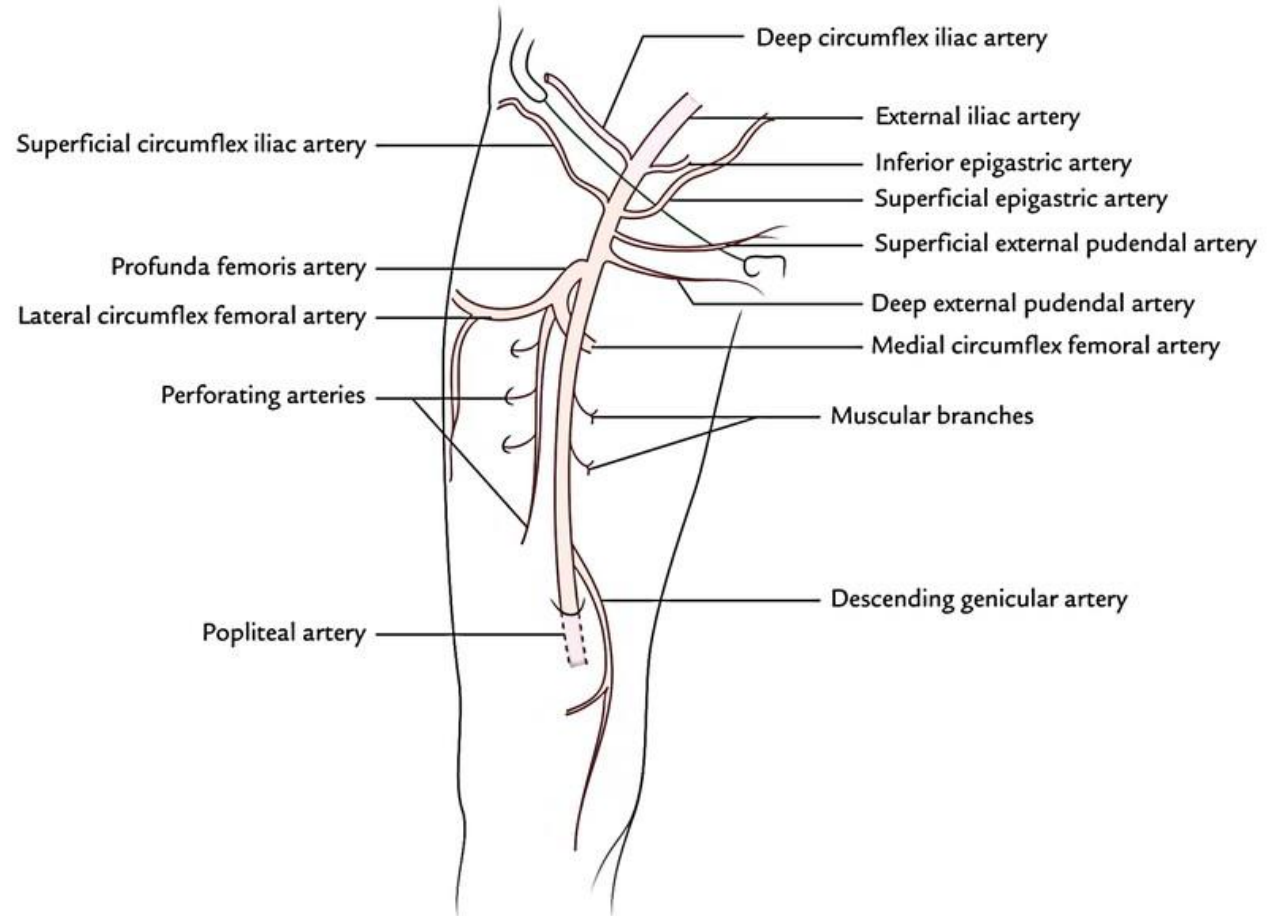


- Superficial
- Superficial external pudendal
- Superficial epigastric
- Superficial circumflex

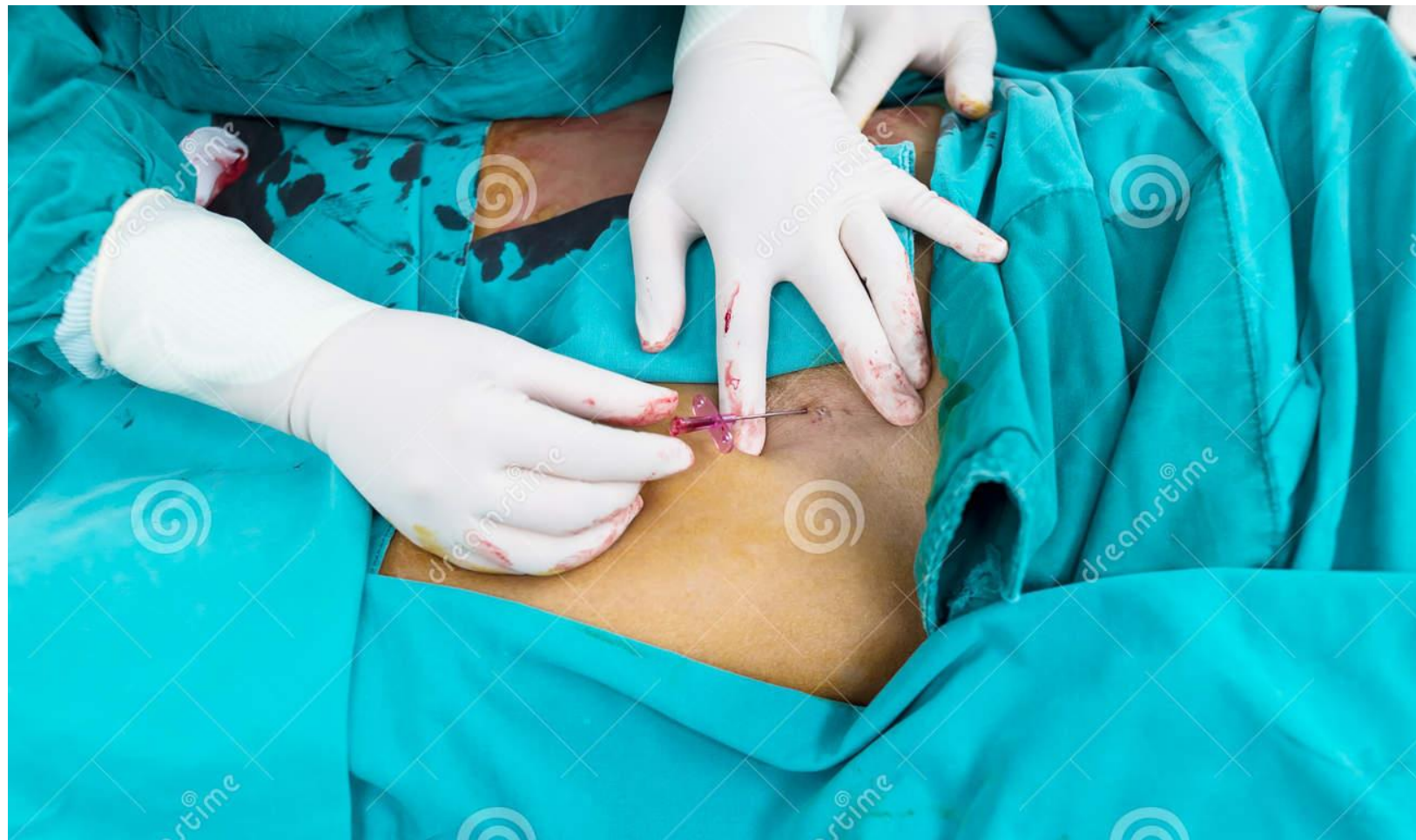


Deep

- Profunda femoris
- Deep external pudendal
- Muscular





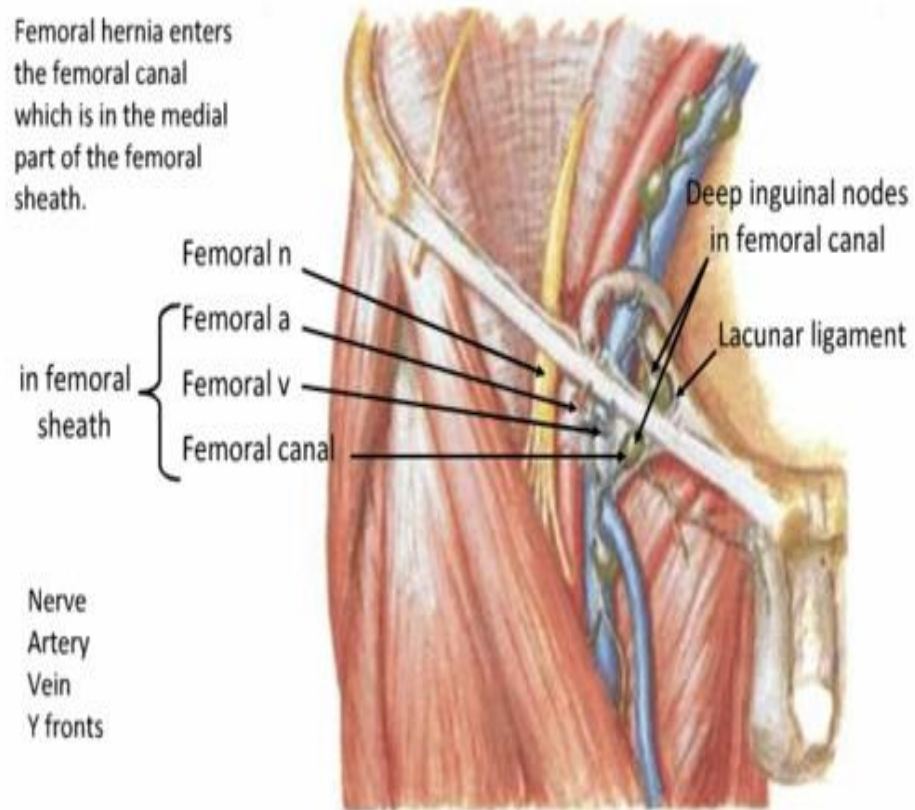


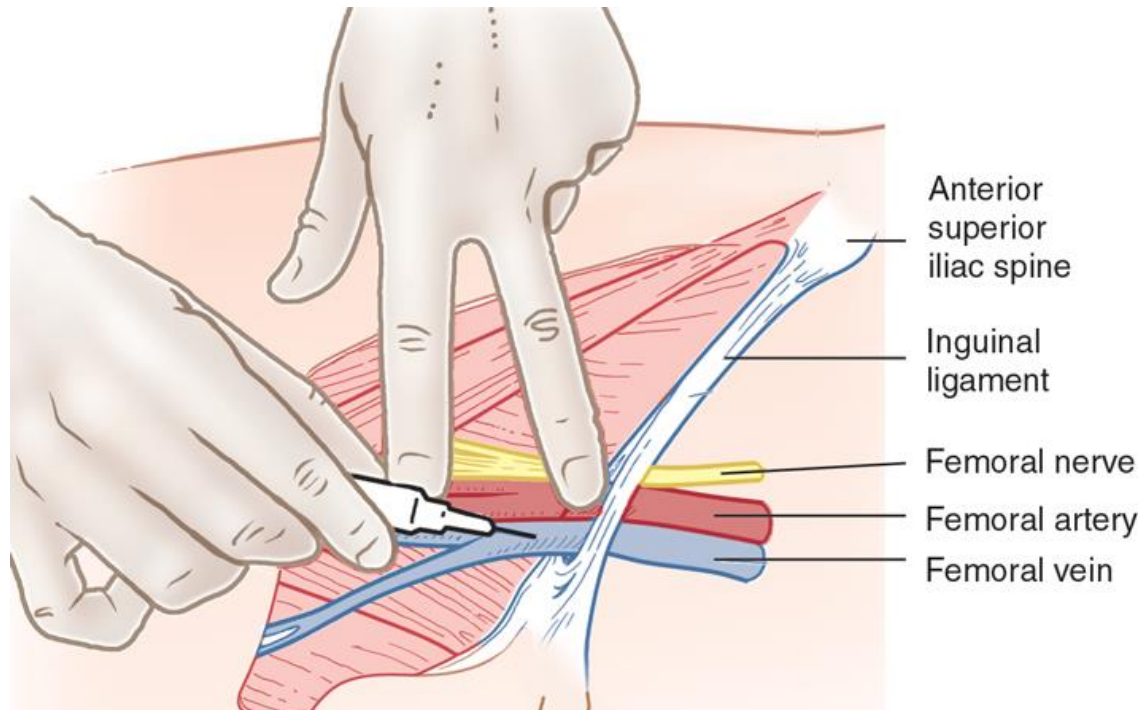
Femoral vein

- Continuation of popliteal vein
- Tributaries
- GSV
- Veins accompanying deep b/o femoral artery
- Lateral and medial circumflex femoral veins
- Genicular and muscular veins

Contents of Femoral Triangle

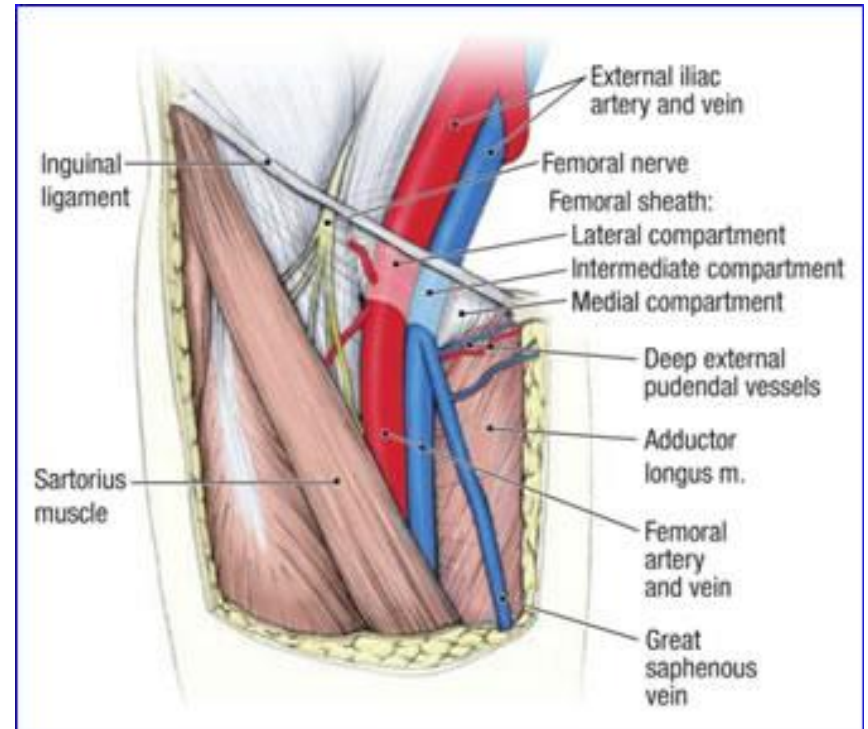
Femoral hernia enters the femoral canal which is in the medial part of the femoral sheath.



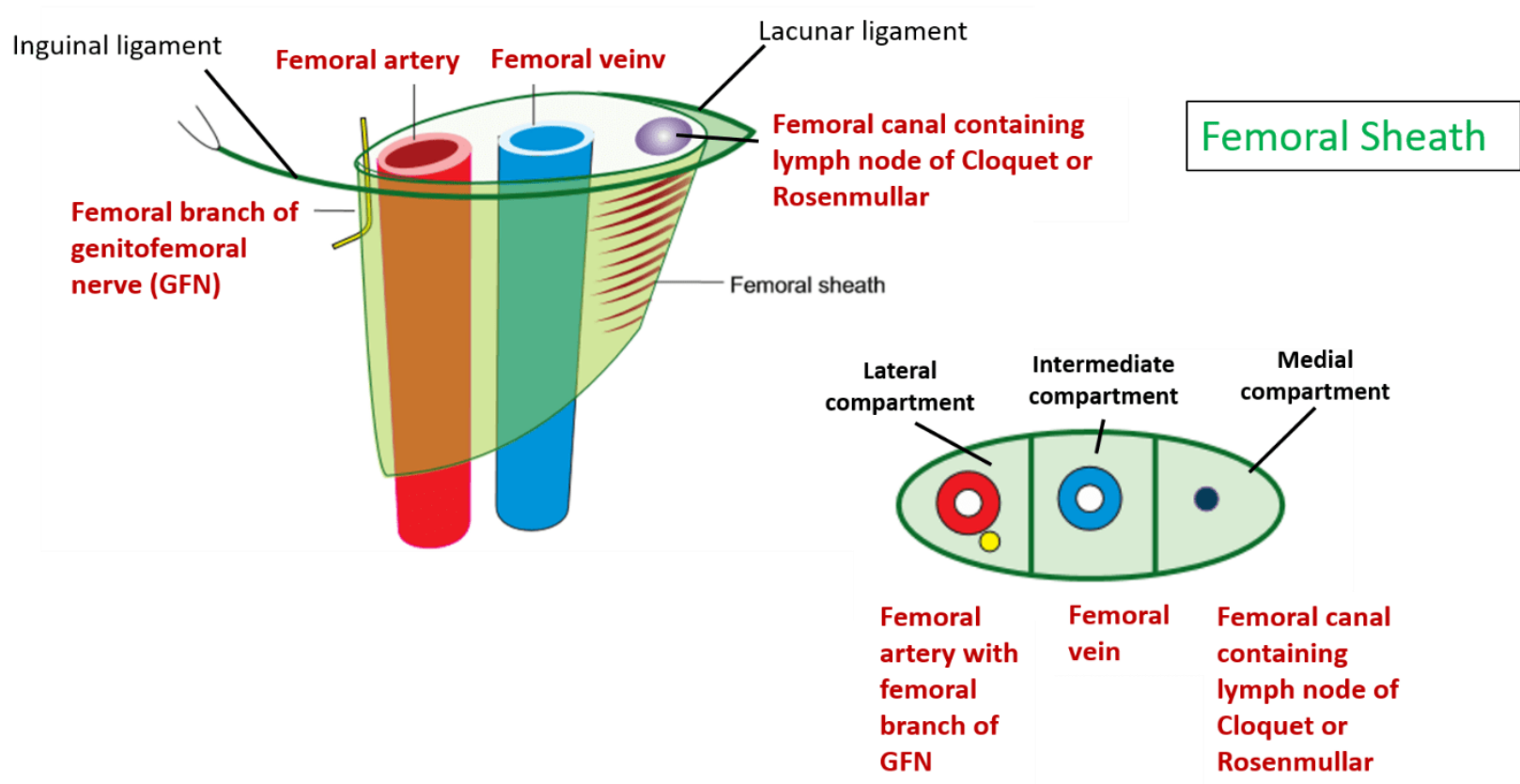


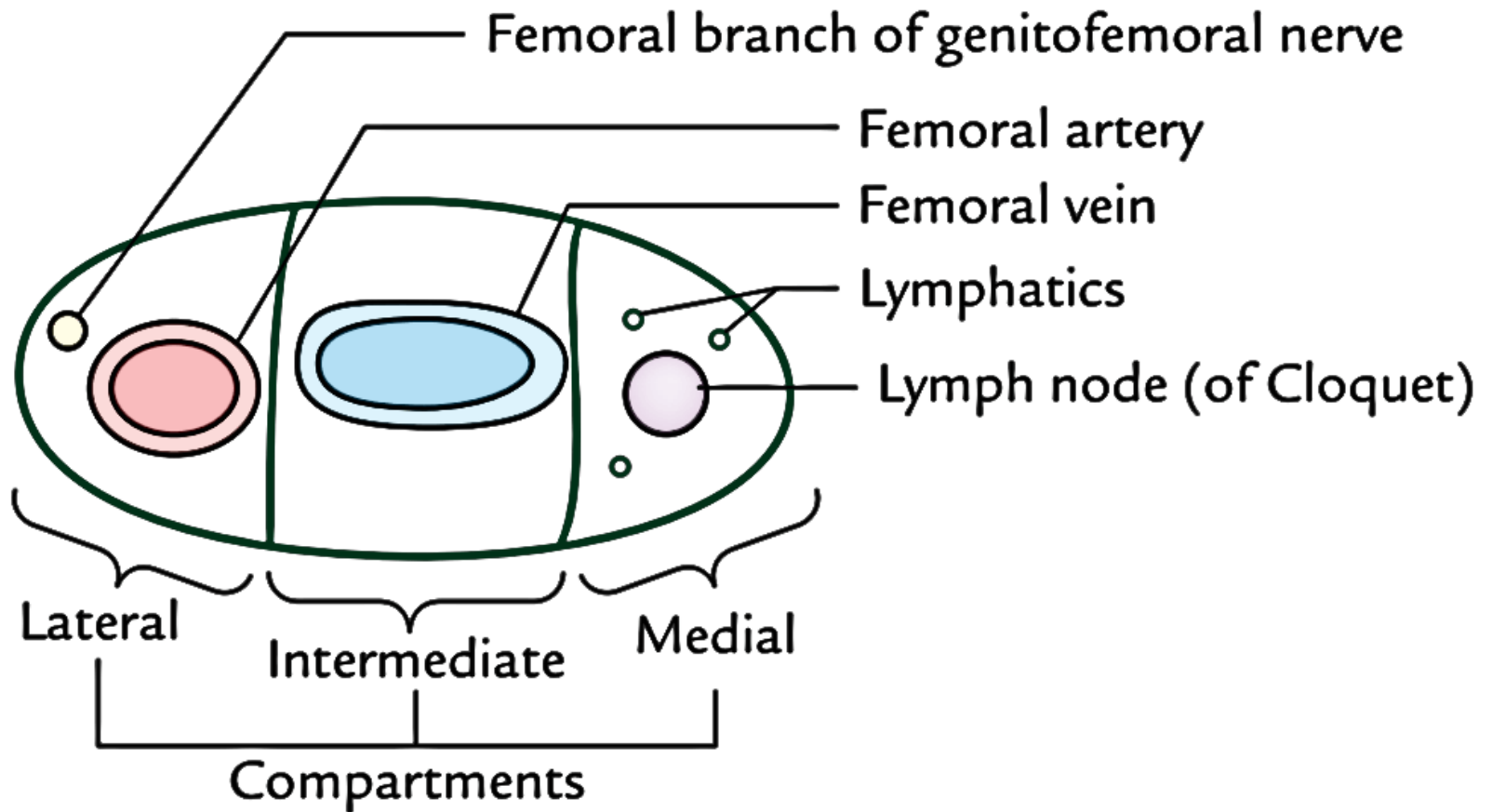
Femoral sheath

- Funnel shaped sleeve of fascia enclosing upper 3 to 4 cm of femoral vessels
- Anterior-fascia transversalis
- Posterior- fascia iliaca
- Inferiorly- merges with connective tissue around femoral vessels

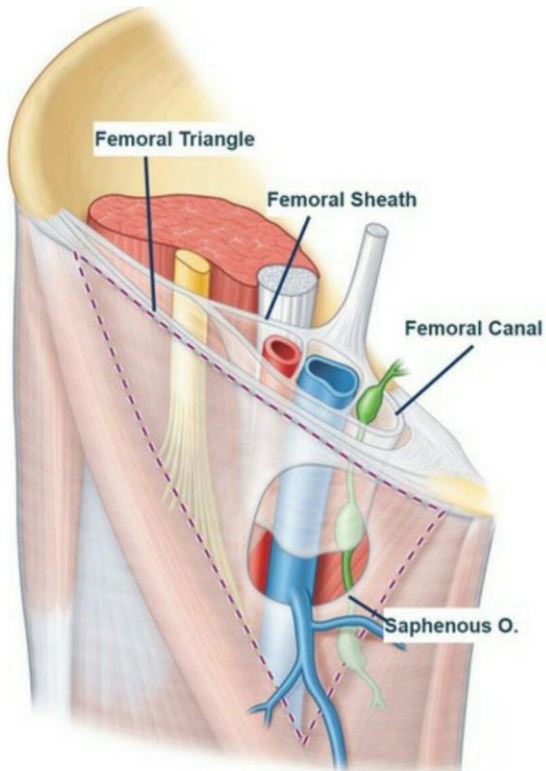


- Asymmetrical





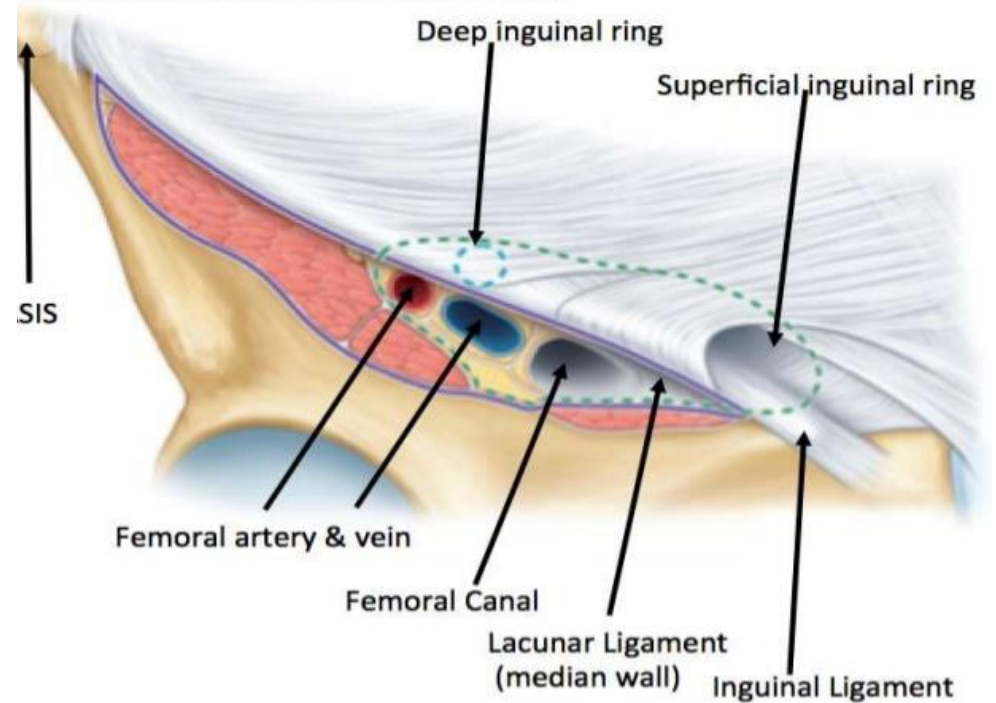
Femoral canal



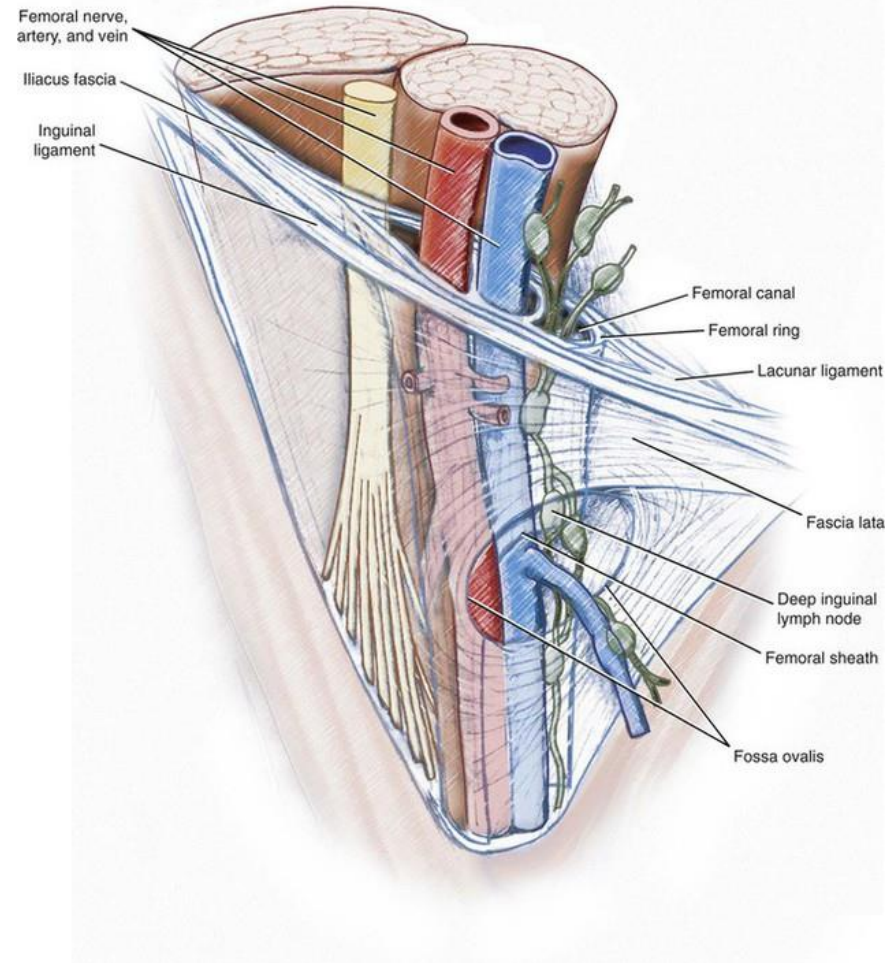
Note 'femoral sheath' does NOT cover the femoral nerve. otherwise from medial to lateral (*) NAV...

Femoral canal contains "Lymph node of cloquet"

Anatomy of the femoral canal



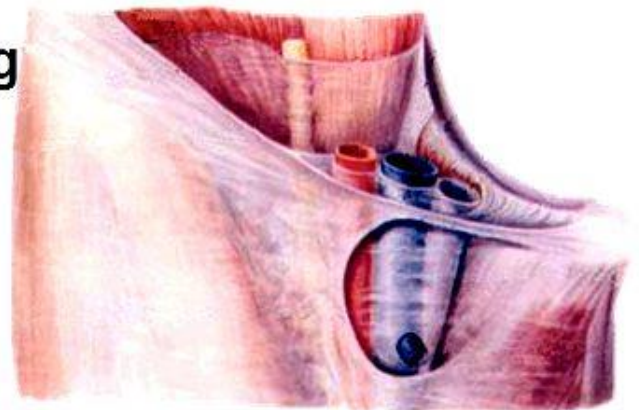
- Medial compartment
- Conical in shape
- Wide above
- Narrow below
- 1.5 cm long
- 1.5 cm wide at base



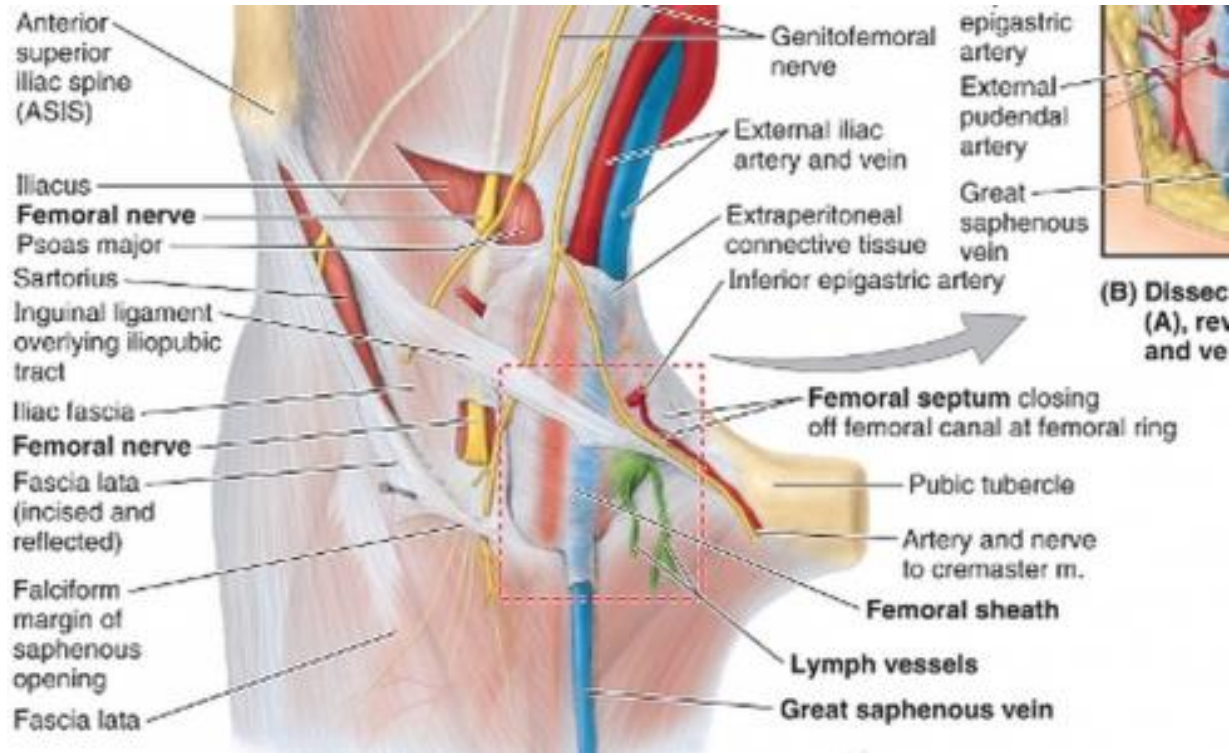
- Upper end of femoral canal is called femoral ring

The femoral canal

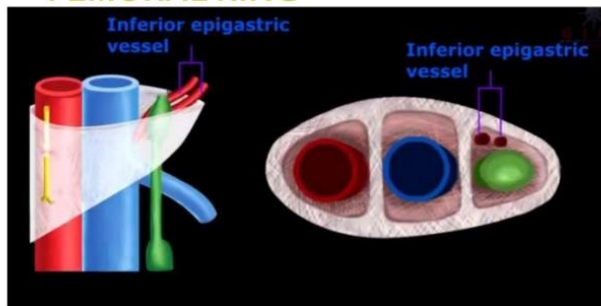
- About 1.3cm long , and its upper opening is called the **femoral ring**
- Contains: a little loose fatty tissue, a small lymph node, and some lymph vessels.
- The boundaries of the **femoral ring**
 - **Anteriorly**: the inguinal ligament
 - **Medially**: the lacunar ligament
 - **Posteriorly**: the pecten of pubis
 - Laterally: the femoral vein
 - Superior: covered by femoral septum



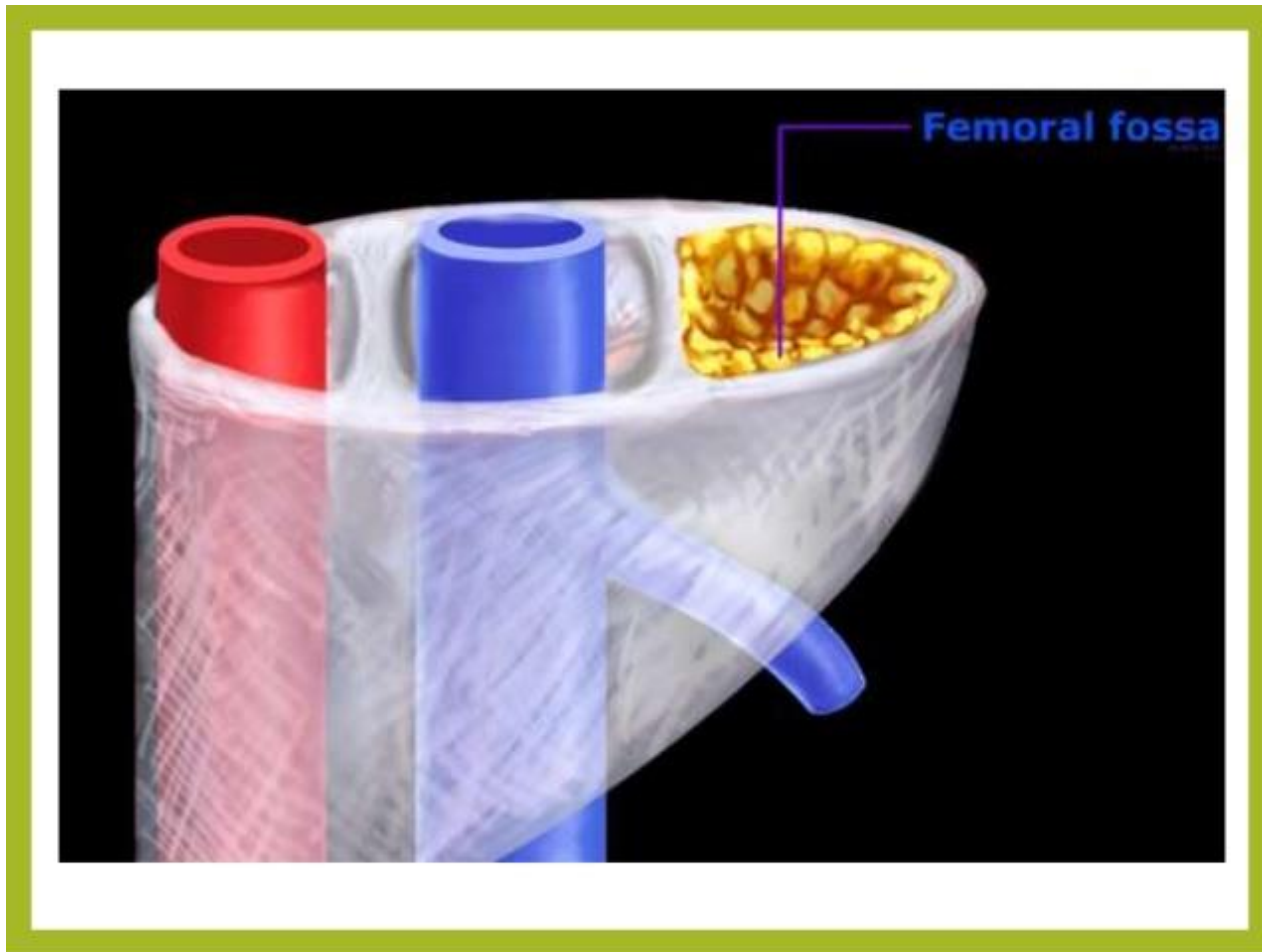
- Inferior epigastric vessels are closely related to junction of anterior and lateral walls of ring
- Femoral ring is closed by condensation of extraperitoneal connective tissue called femoral septum



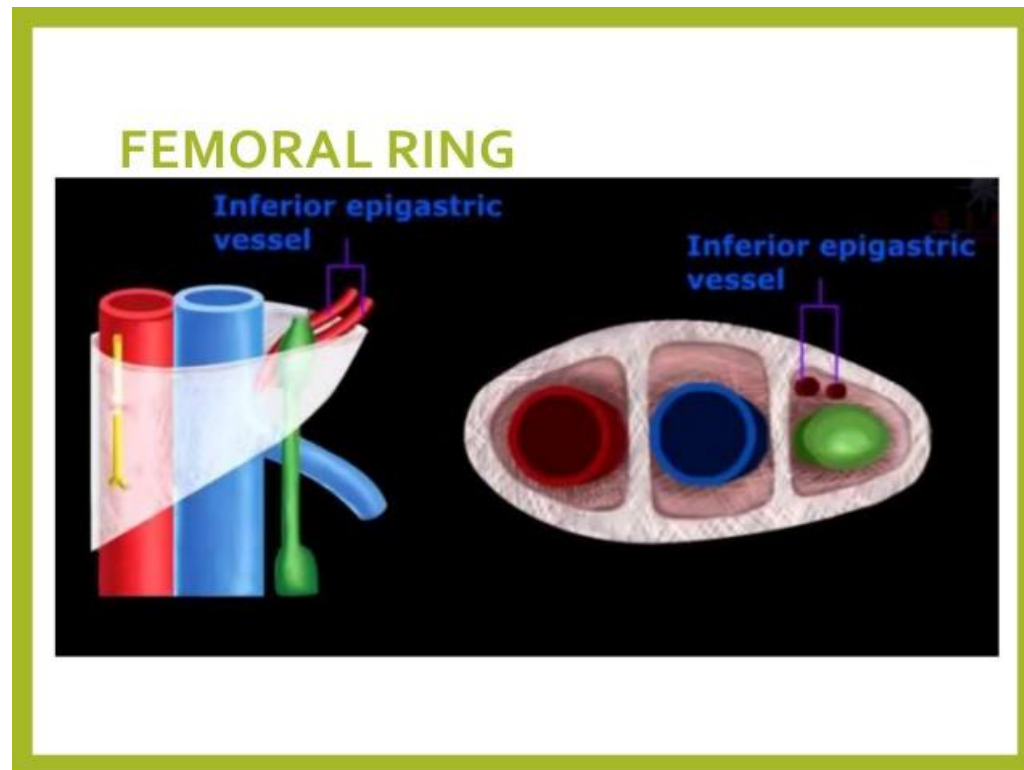
FEMORAL RING



Femoral fossa



- Lymph node of Cloquet OR of Rosenmuller
- Drains- glans penis in males and clitoris in females



Nerves

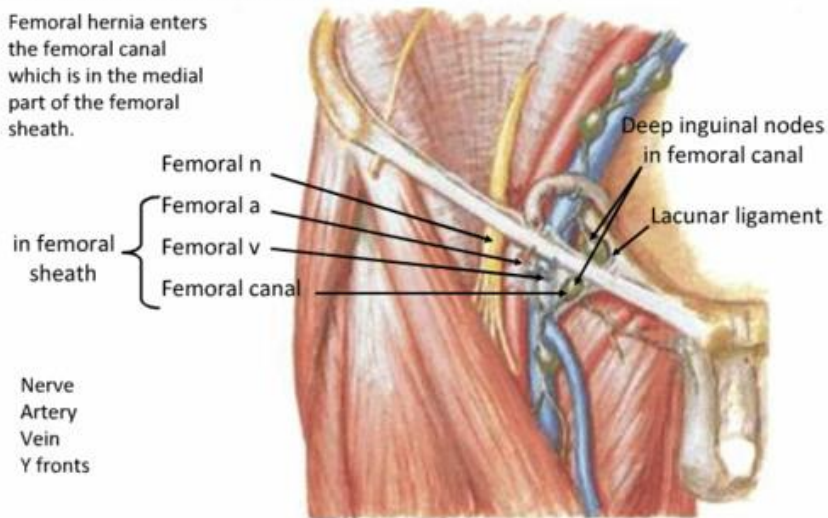
- Femoral nerve
- Nerve to pectineus
- Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh

Femoral nerve

- Dorsal divisions of anterior primary rami of spinal nerves L2,L3,L4

Contents of Femoral Triangle

Femoral hernia enters the femoral canal which is in the medial part of the femoral sheath.



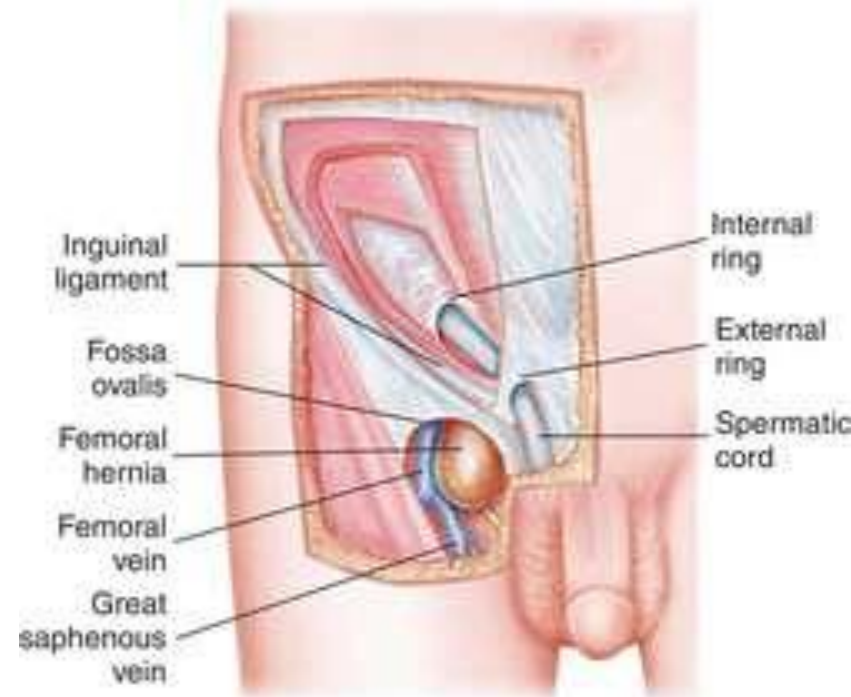
BRANCHES

- Muscular
 - Anterior division supplies the sartorius
 - Posterior division supplies rectus femoris, 3 vasti and articulating genu
- Cutaneous
 - Anterior division- intermediate and medial cutaneous nerves
 - Posterior division- saphenous nerve

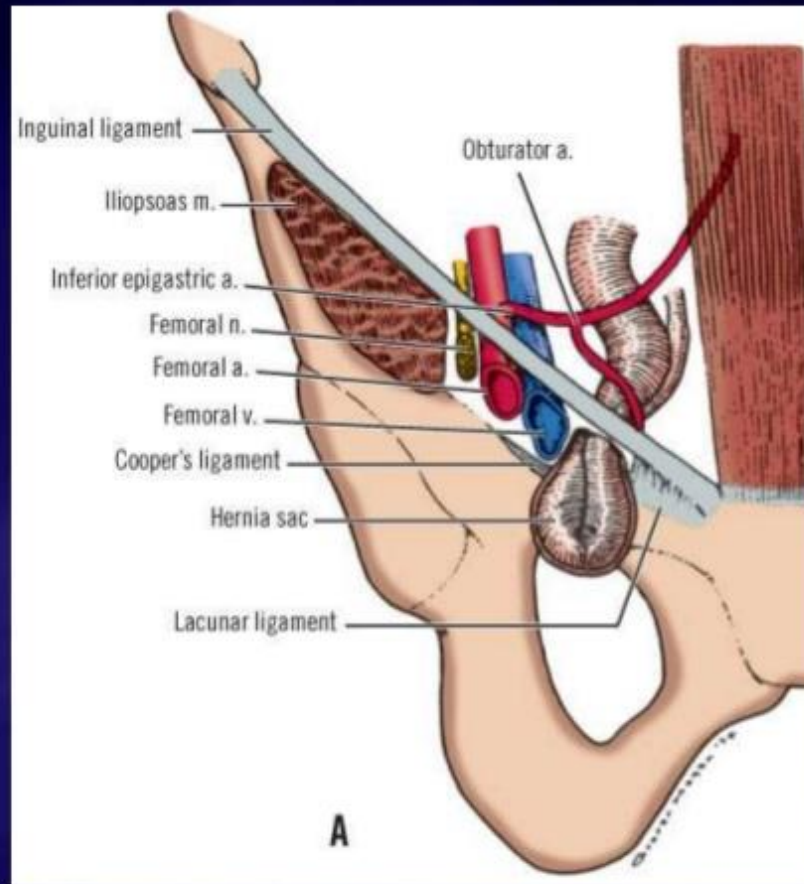
- Articular
 - Hip joint
 - Knee joint
-
- Vascular
 - Femoral artery and its branches

Applied

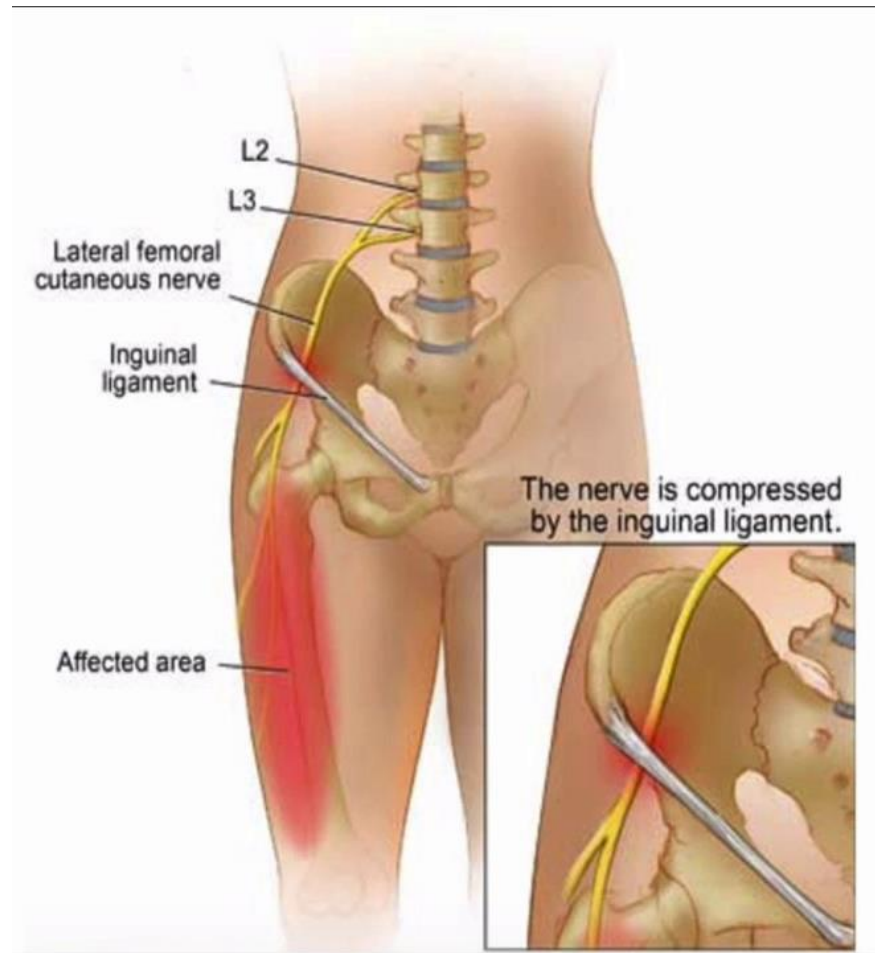
- Femoral hernia



Aberrant obturator artery



Meralgia Paresthetica



Thank you



Work hard in silence, let
your success be your noise.

Frank Ocean

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