

LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS

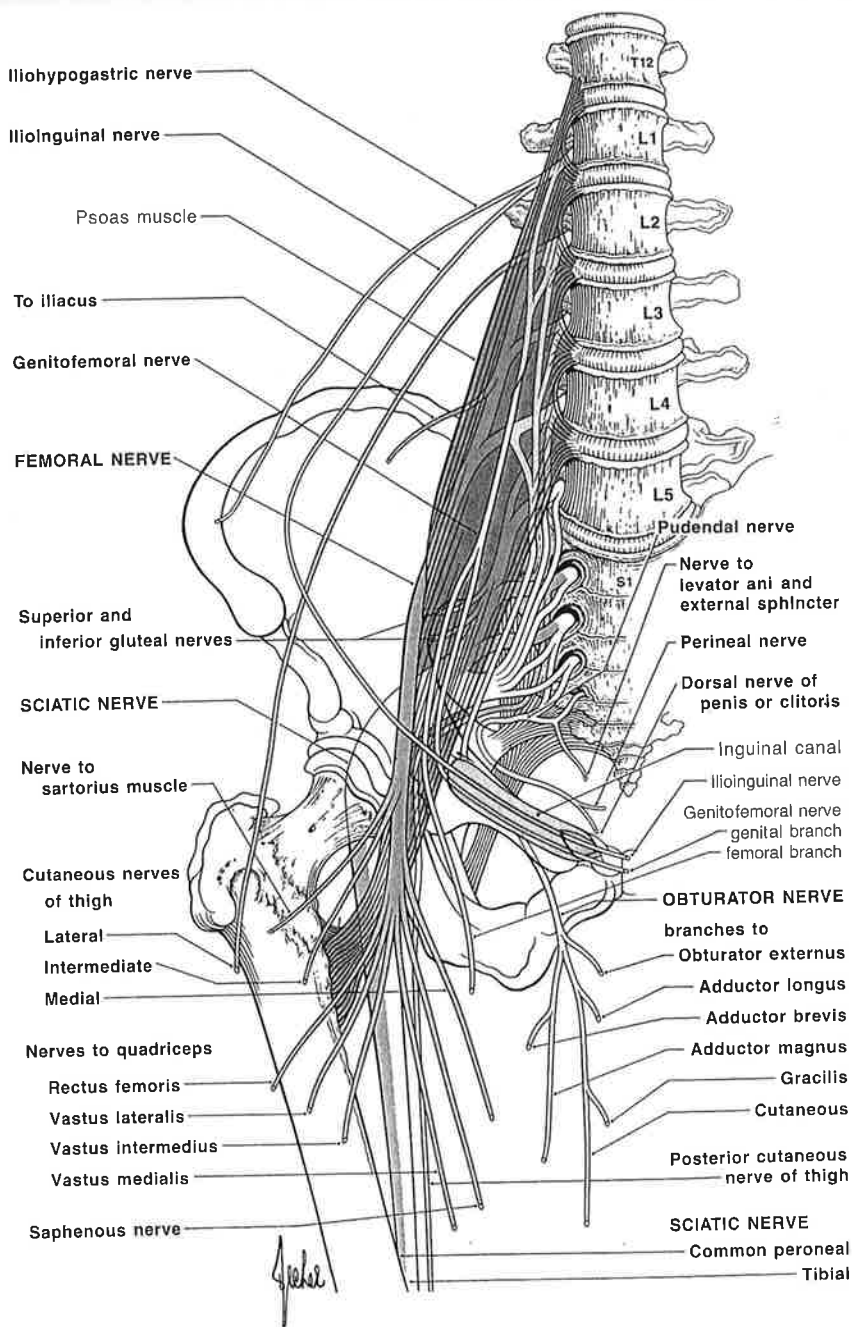


Fig. 56 Diagram of the lumbosacral plexus, its branches and the muscles which they supply.

NERVES OF THE LOWER LIMB

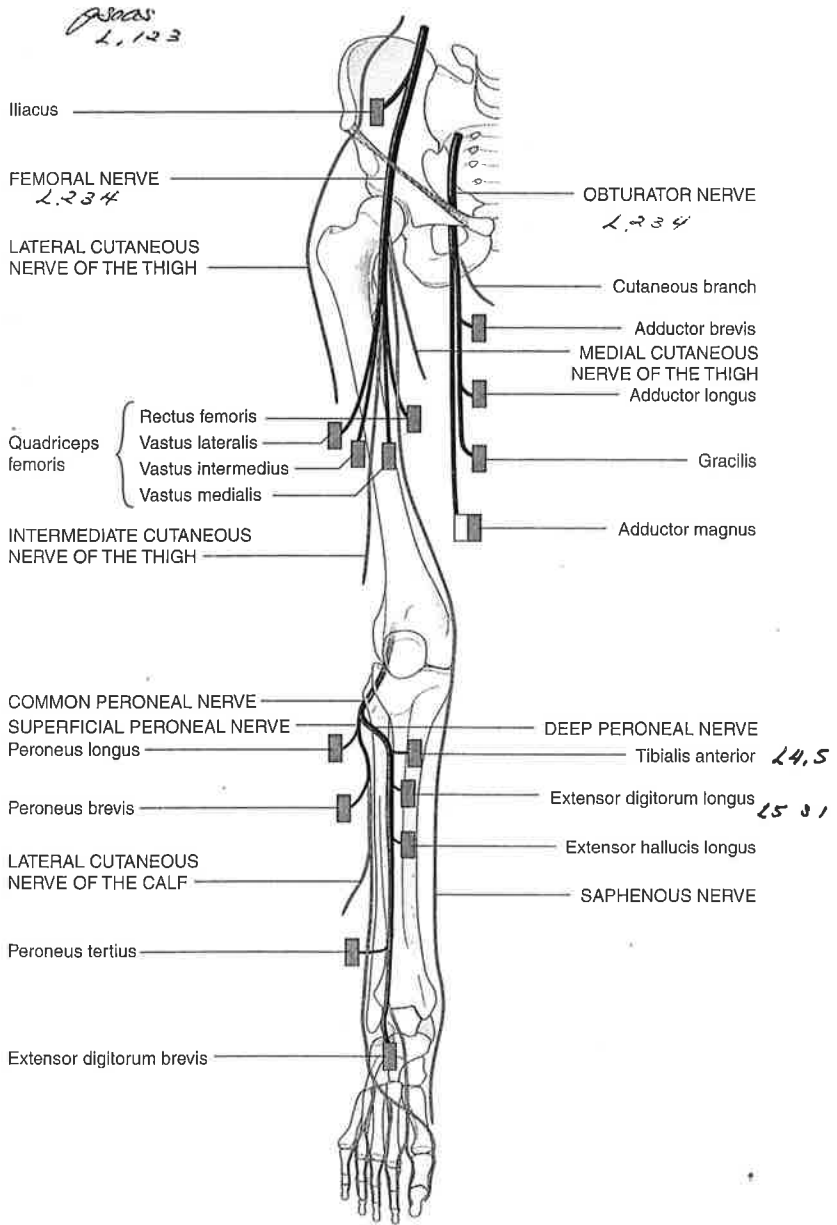


Fig. 57 Diagram of the nerves on the anterior aspect of the lower limb, their cutaneous branches and the muscles which they supply.

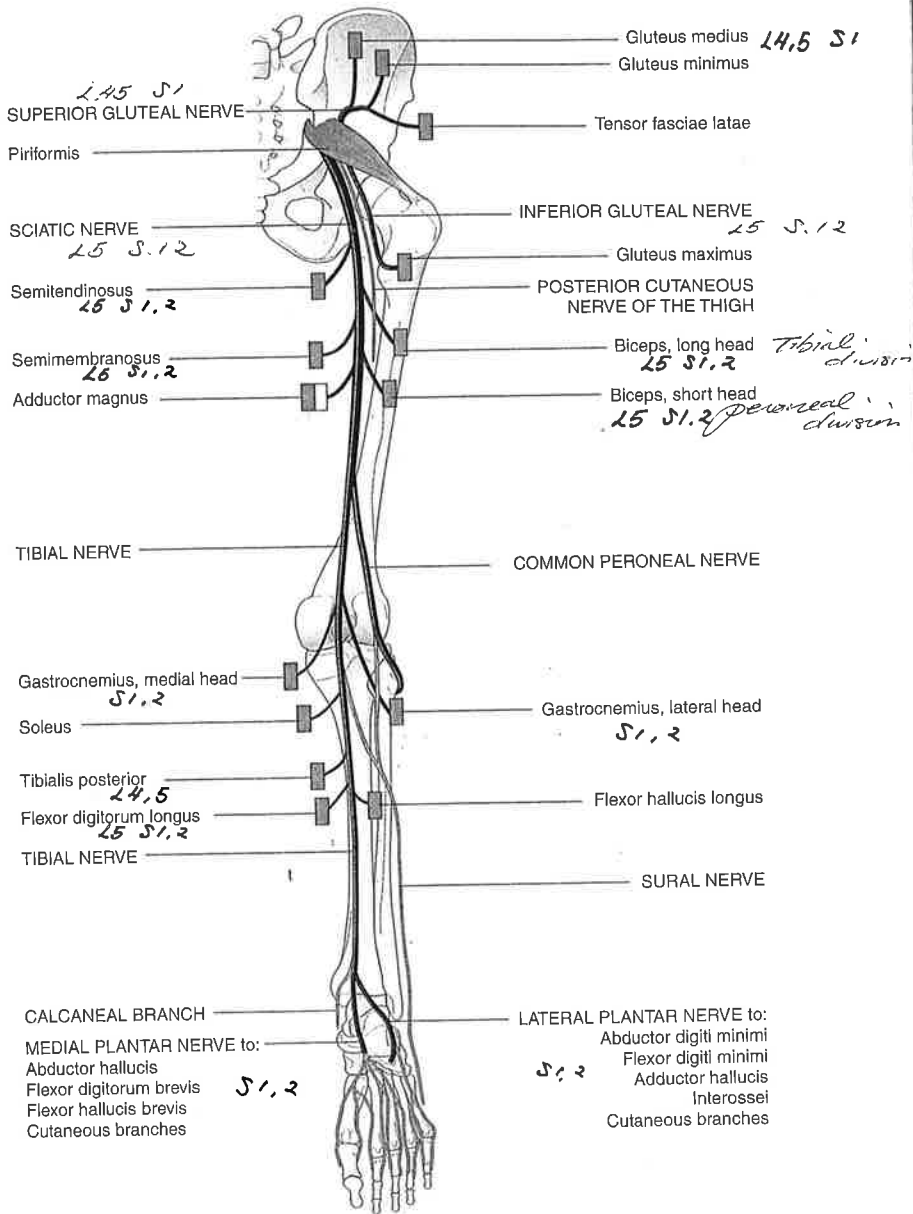


Fig. 58 Diagram of the nerves on the posterior aspect of the lower limb, their cutaneous branches and the muscles which they supply.

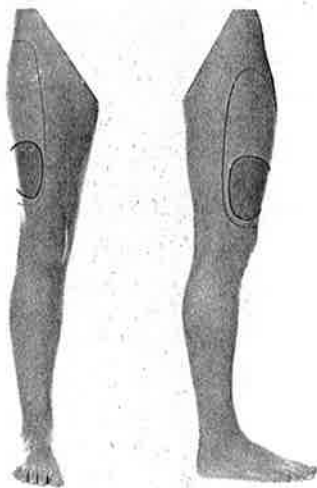


Fig. 59 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh. Usual area shaded, with dark blue line; large area indicated with light blue line.



Fig. 60 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the femoral nerve. (The distribution of the intermediate and medial cutaneous nerves of the thigh and the saphenous nerve.)

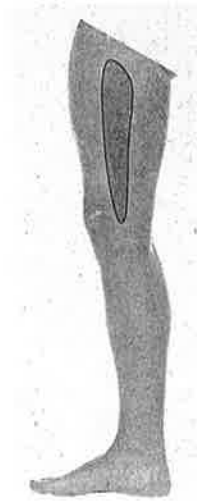


Fig. 61 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the obturator nerve.



Fig. 62 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh.



Fig. 63 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the trunk of the sciatic nerve. (Modified from M.R.C. Special Report No. 54, 1920.)



Fig. 64 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of both the sciatic and the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

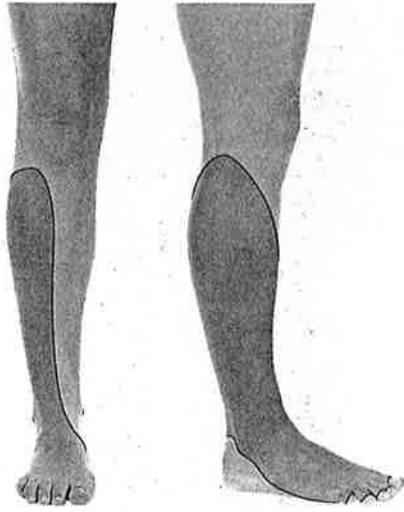


Fig. 65 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the common-peroneal-nerve above the origin of the superficial peroneal nerve. (Modified from M.R.C. Special Report No. 54, 1920.)



Fig. 66 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the deep-peroneal-nerve.



Fig. 67 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the sural nerve.



Fig. 68 The approximate area within which sensory changes may be found in lesions of the tibial nerve. (Modified from M.R.C. Special Report No. 54, 1920.)

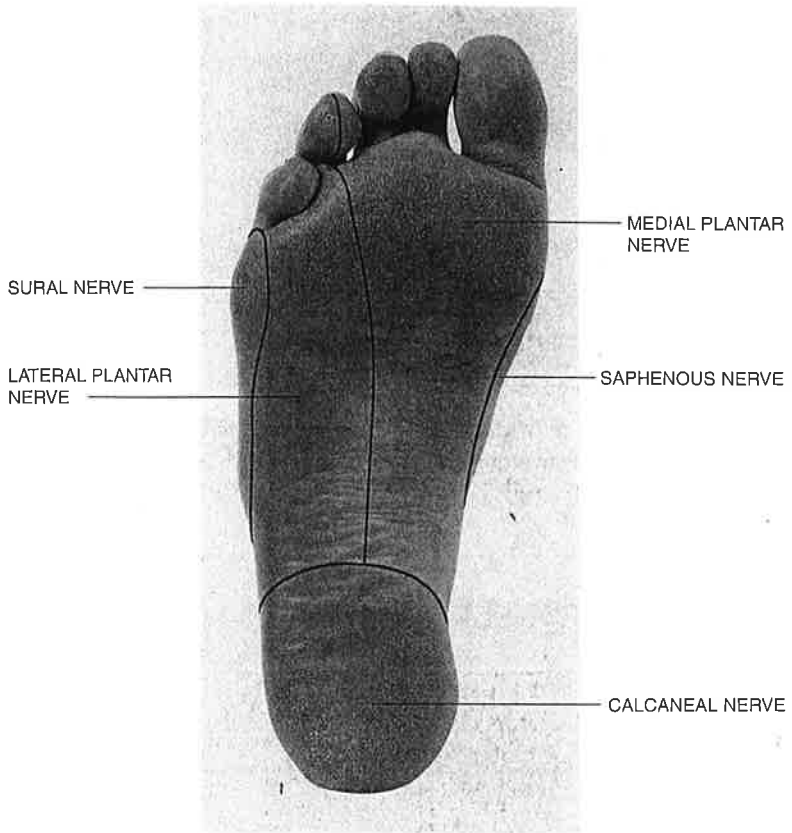


Fig. 69 The approximate areas supplied by the cutaneous nerves to the sole of the foot.

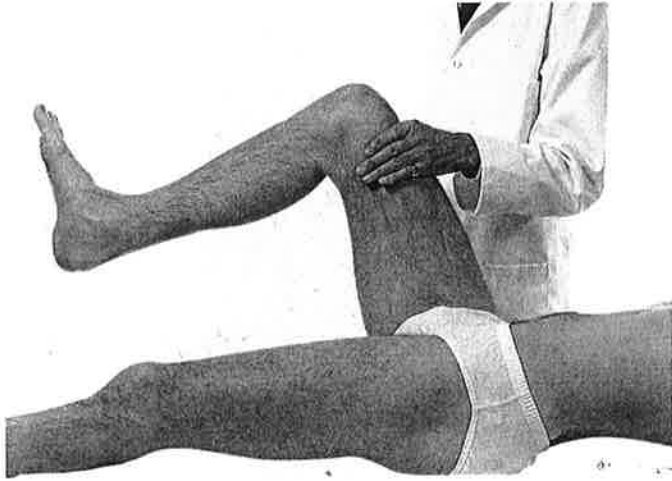


Fig. 70 Iliopsoas (Branches from L1, 2 and 3 spinal nerves and femoral nerve; L1, L2, L3)
The patient is flexing the thigh at the hip against resistance with the leg flexed at the knee and hip.

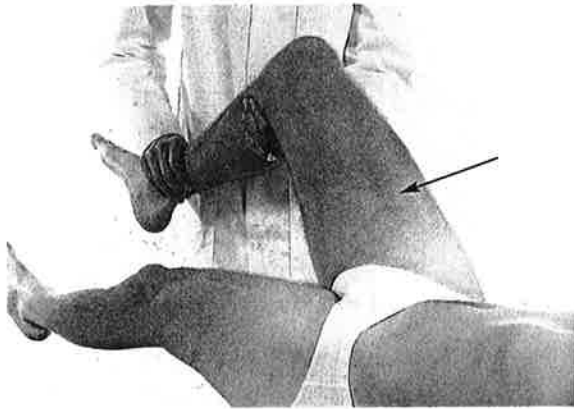


Fig. 71 Quadriceps Femoris (Femoral nerve; L2, L3, L4)
The patient is extending the leg against resistance with the limb flexed at the hip and knee. To detect slight weakness, the leg should be fully flexed at the knee.
Arrow: the muscle belly of rectus femoris can be seen and felt.



Fig. 72 Adductors (Obturator nerve; L2, L3, L4)

The patient lies on his back with the leg extended at the knee, and is adducting the limb against resistance. The muscle bellies can be felt.

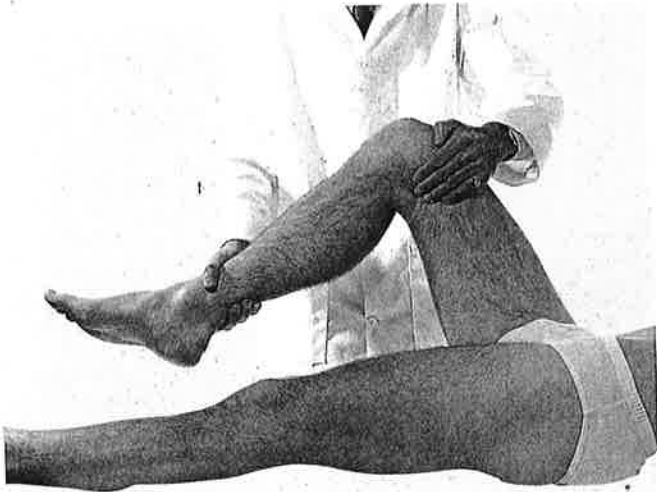


Fig. 73 Gluteus.Medius.and.Minimus (Superior.gluteal nerve; L4, L5, S1)

The patient lies on his back and is internally rotating the thigh against resistance with the limb flexed at the hip and knee.

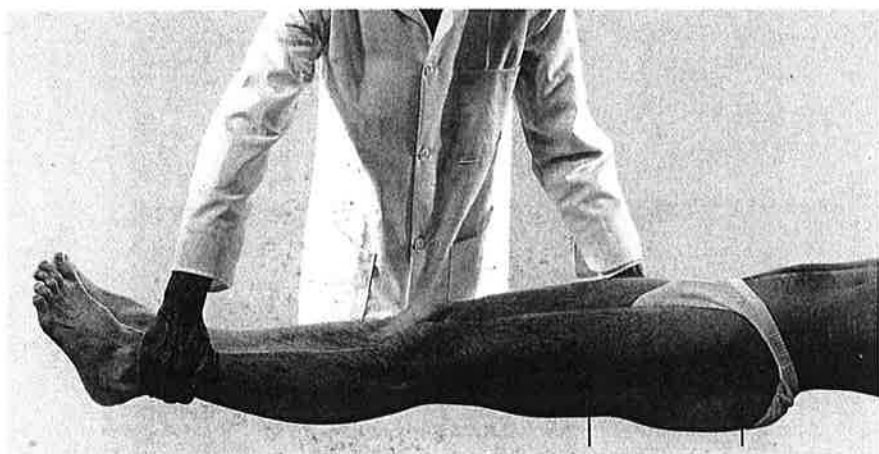


Fig. 74 Gluteus Medius and Minimus and Tensor Fasciae Latae (Superior gluteal nerve; L4, L5, S1)

The patient lies on his back with the leg extended and is abducting the limb against resistance. Arrows: the muscle bellies can be felt and sometimes seen.

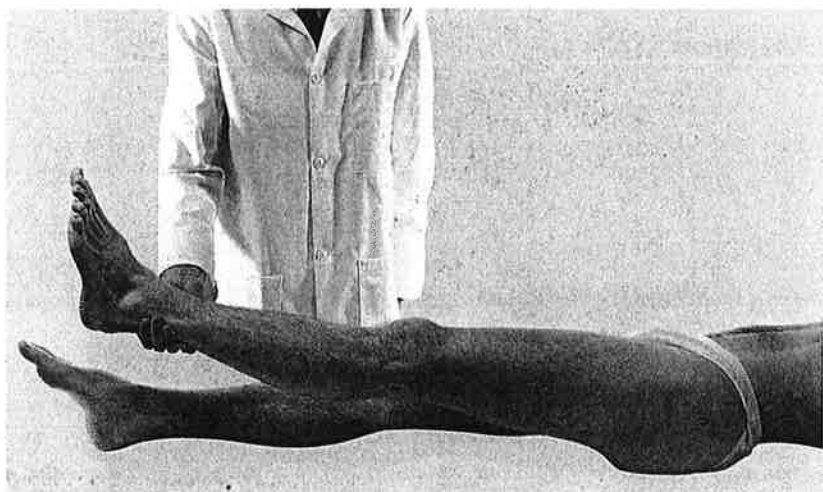
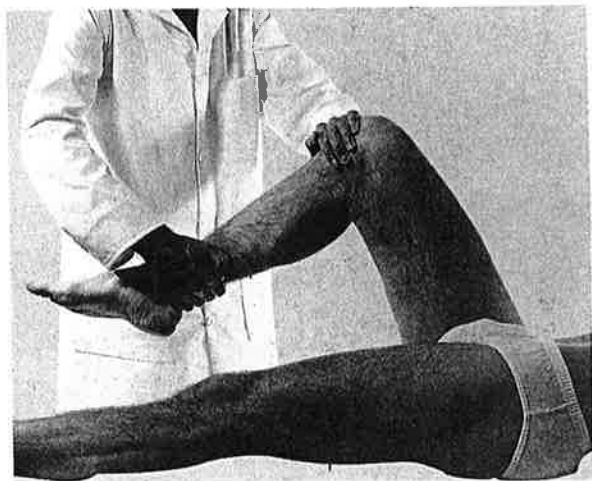


Fig. 75 Gluteus Maximus (Inferior gluteal nerve; L5, S1, S2)

The patient lies on his back with the leg extended at the knee and is extending the limb at the hip against resistance.



*neck
back
in bed
?
Sciatic*

Fig. 76 Hamstring Muscles (Sciatic nerve. Semitendinosus, semimembranosus and biceps; L5, S1, S2)

The patient lies on his back with the limb flexed at the hip and knee and is flexing the leg at the knee against resistance.

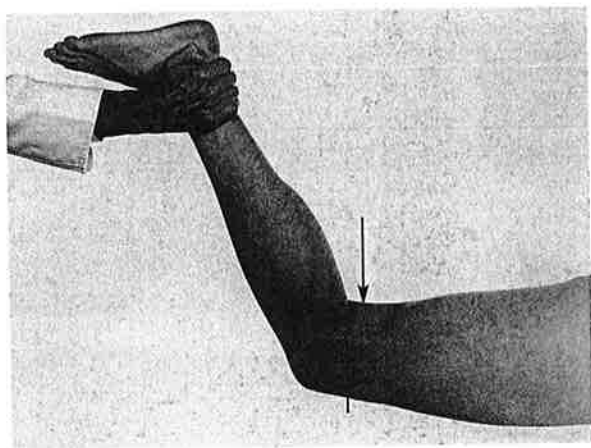


Fig. 77 Hamstring Muscles (Sciatic nerve. Semitendinosus, semimembranosus and biceps; L5, S1, S2)

The patient lies on his face and is flexing the leg at the knee against resistance.

Arrows: the tendons of the biceps (laterally) and semitendinosus (medially) can be felt and usually seen.

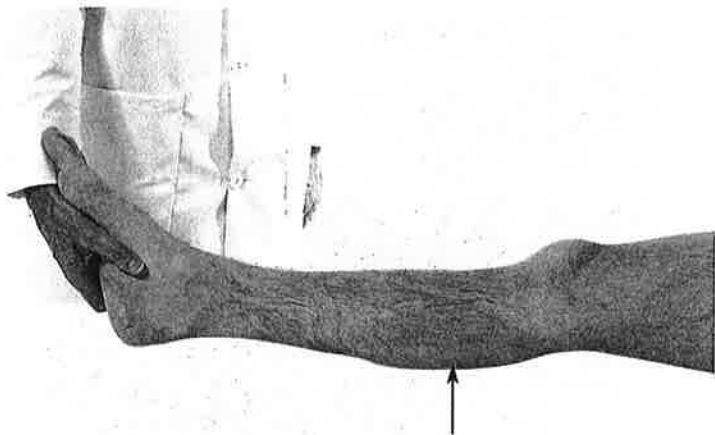


Fig. 78 Gastrocnemius (Tibial nerve; S1-S2)

The patient lies on his back with the leg extended and is plantar-flexing the foot against resistance. *Arrow*: the muscle bellies can be seen and felt. To detect slight weakness, the patient should be asked to stand on one foot, raise the heel from the ground and maintain this position.

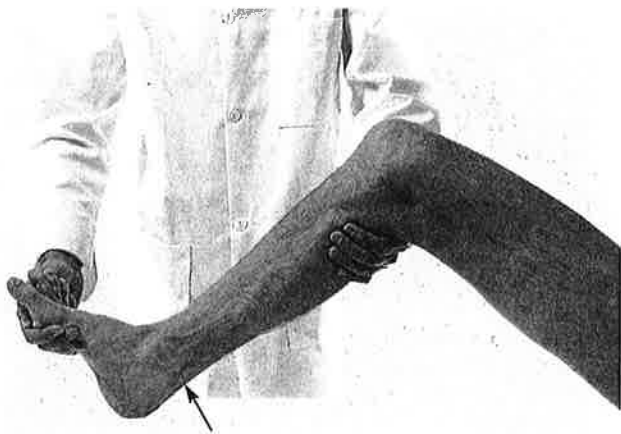


Fig. 79 Soleus (Tibial nerve; S1-S2)

The patient lies on his back with the limb flexed at the hip and knee and is plantar-flexing the foot against resistance. The muscle belly can be felt and sometimes seen. *Arrow*: the Achilles tendon.

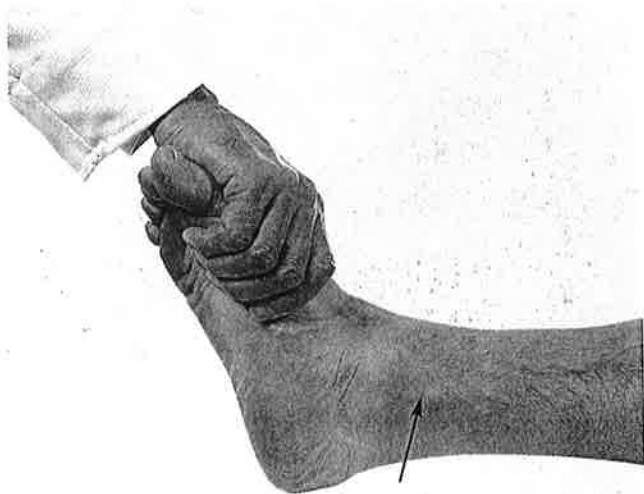


Fig. 80 Tibialis Posterior (Tibial nerve; L4, L5)
The patient is inverting the foot against resistance.
Arrow: the tendon can be seen and felt.

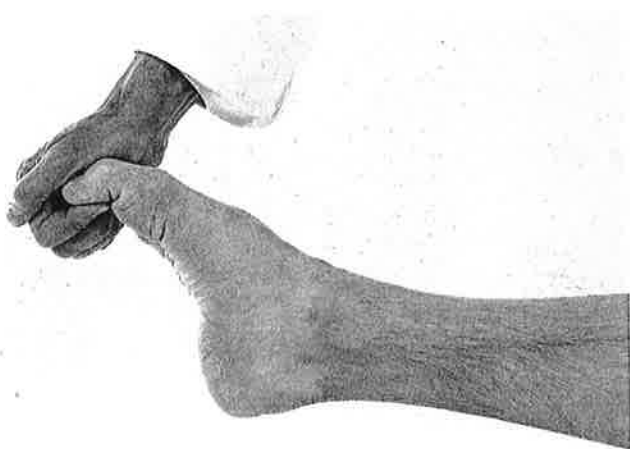


Fig. 81 Flexor Digitorum Longus, Flexor Hallucis Longus (Tibial nerve; L5, S1, S2)
The patient is flexing the toes against resistance.

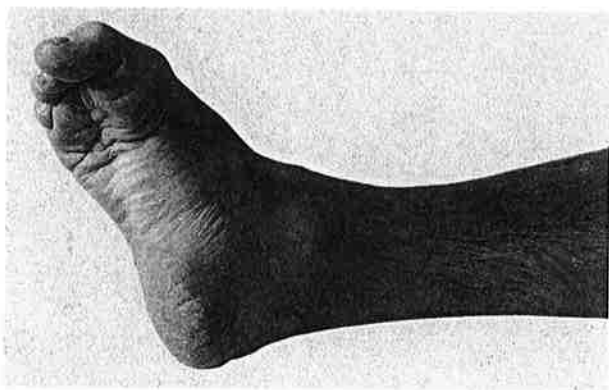


Fig. 82 Small muscles of the foot (medial and lateral plantar nerves; S1, S2)

The patient is cupping the sole of the foot; the small muscles can be felt and sometimes seen.

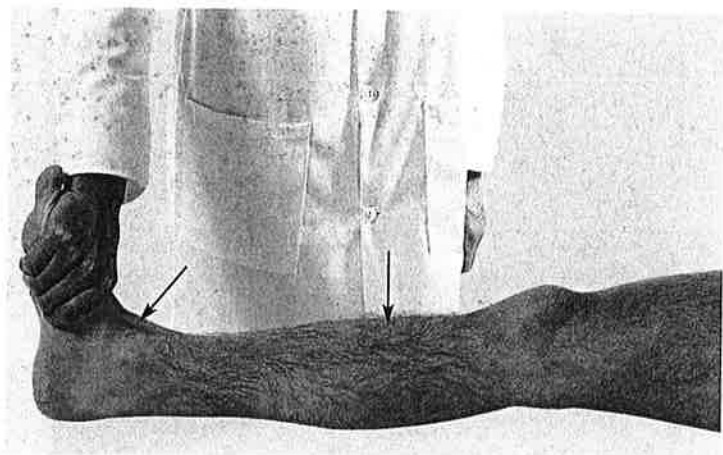


Fig. 83 Tibialis Anterior (Deep peroneal nerve; L4, L5)

The patient is dorsiflexing the foot against resistance.

Arrows: the muscle belly and its tendon can be seen and felt.

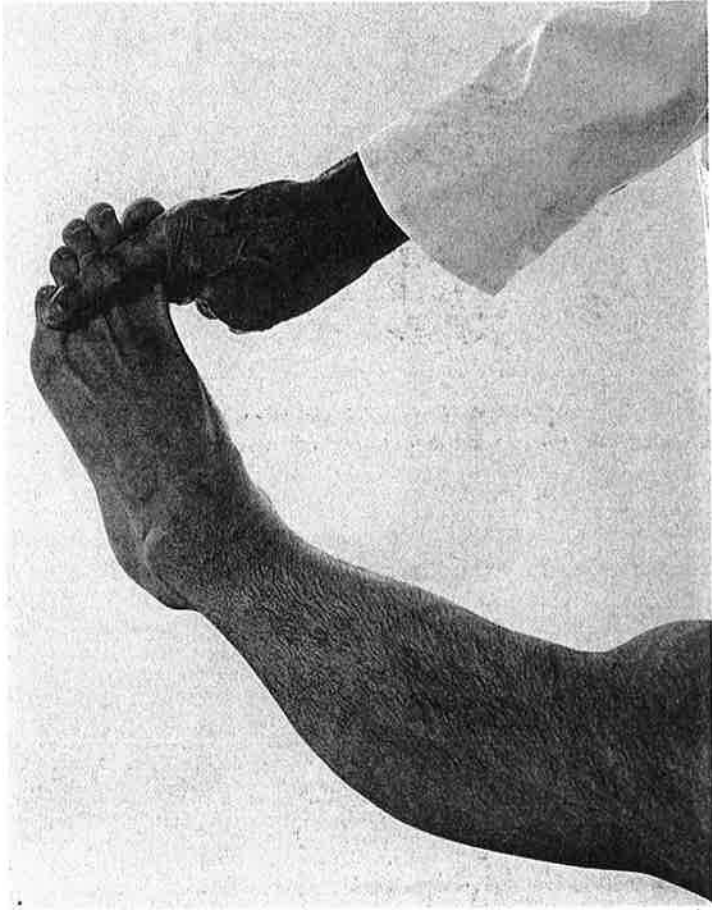


Fig. 84 Extensor Digitorum Longus (Deep peroneal nerve; L5, S1)

The patient is dorsiflexing the toes against resistance. The tendons passing to the lateral four toes can be seen and felt.

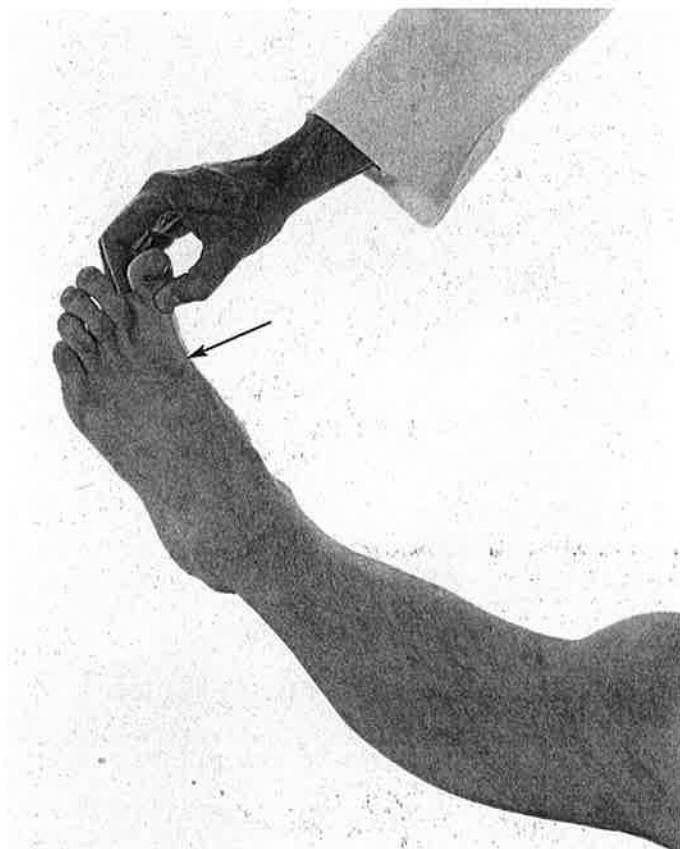


Fig. 85 Extensor Hallucis Longus (Deep peroneal nerve; L5-S1)
The patient is dorsiflexing the distal phalanx of the big toe against resistance.
Arrow: the tendon can be seen and felt.

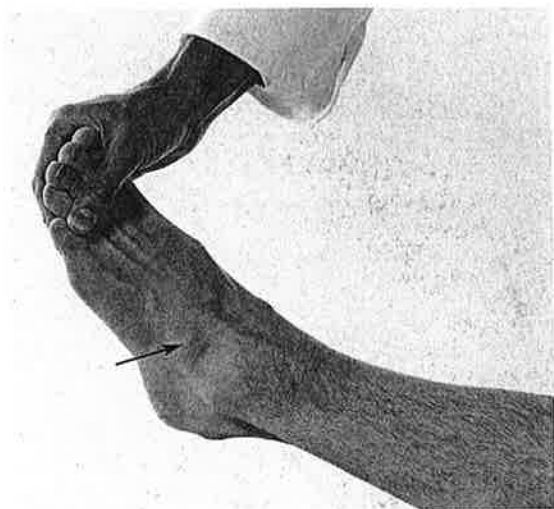


Fig. 86 Extensor Digitorum Brevis (Deep peroneal nerve; L5, S1)

The patient is dorsiflexing the proximal phalanges of the toes against resistance. *Arrow:* the muscle belly can be felt and sometimes seen.

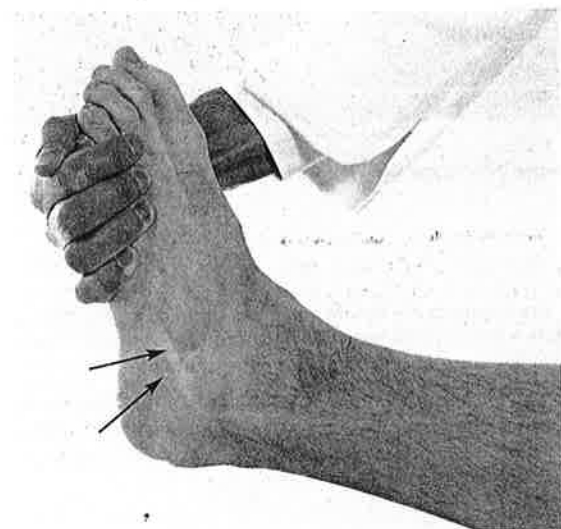


Fig. 87 Peroneus Longus and Brevis (Superficial peroneal nerve; L5, S1)

The patient is everting the foot against resistance. *Upper arrow:* the tendon of peroneus brevis. *Lower arrow:* the tendon of peroneus longus.