



श्री बाळासाहेब माने शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ अंबप  
**अशोकराव माने आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल कॉलेज अँड हॉस्पिटल**  
वाठार तर्फ वडगाव, ता. हातकणंगले, जि.कोल्हापूर 416112.

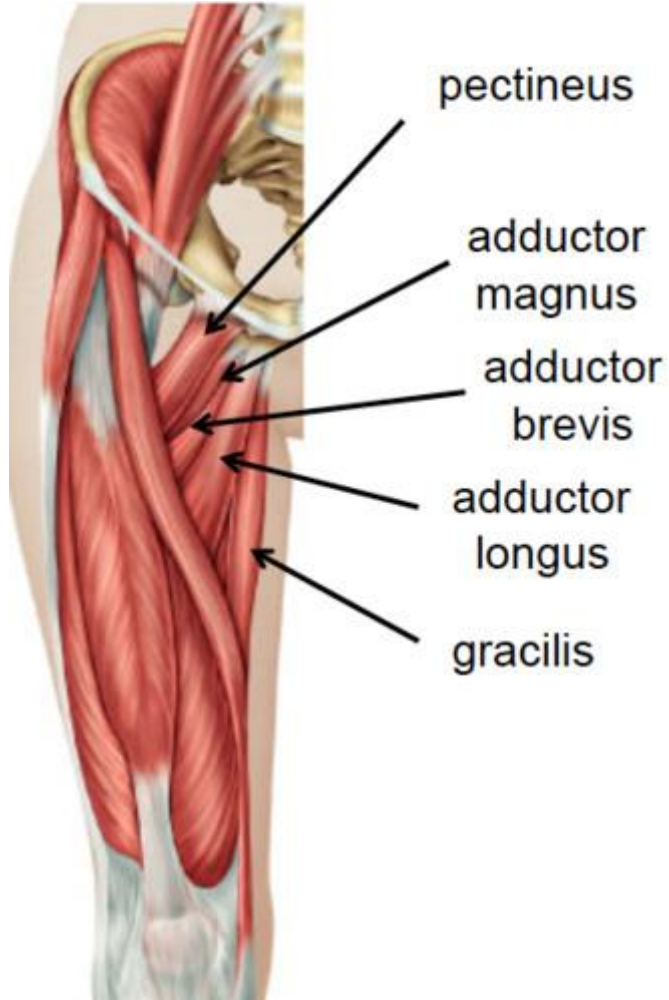


# Department of Rachana Sharir

HOD :- DR.SWARUP P. KULKARNI  
M.D. , PhD. (Rachana Sharir)

Assistant Professor :- DR.SUCHITRA DAS  
M.D. (Rachana Sharir)

# Medial side of thigh / Adductor compartment



Presented by :-

- Pranjali Patil
- Vishwam pawar
- Sanket Powar
- Sachin Pujari

<b>Muscle</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Insertion</b>	<b>Nerve Supply</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Blood supply</b>
Adductor longus	Medial portion of the superior pubic ramus	Linea aspera of the femur	Anterior division of the obturator nerve	Adducts , flexes & medially rotates the femur	Obturator artery and deep femoral artery
Adductor brevis	Inferior pubic ramus	Pectineal line & linea aspera	Deep branch of the lateral Plantar nerve	Adducts the great toe	Plantar arterial arch
Adductor magnus	Ischiopubic ramus & ischial tuberosity	Linea aspera of the femur	Posterior division of obturator nerve	Adducts, flexes & medially rotates the femur	Obturator artery
Gracilis	Inferior ramus of pubis	Upper part of Medial surface of tibia	Anterior division of obturator nerve	Flexes & Medial rotator of thigh	Obturator artery
Pectineus	Pectin of the pubis	Pectineal line of the femur	Medial femoral circumflex artery	Adducts, flexes & medially rotates the thigh	Obturator artery

# Name of muscle – *Gracilis*

- **Origin –**

1. **Medial margin of the lower half of the body of the pubis**
2. **Inferior ramus of the pubis**
3. **Adjoining part of the ramus of the ischium**

- **Insertion –**

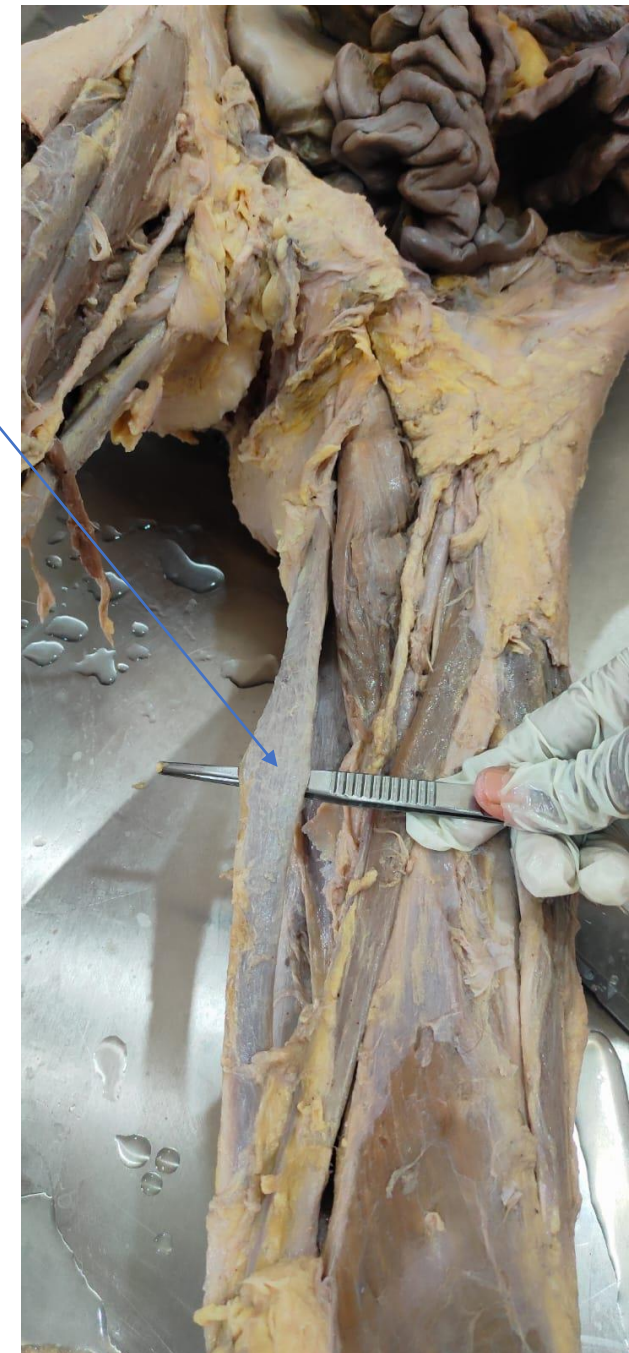
**Upper part of the medial surface of tibia behind the sartorius and in front of the semitendinosus**

- **Nerve supply –**

**Anterior division of obturator nerve**

- **Actions –**

**Flexor and medial rotator of thigh . It is a weak Adductor of thigh. It is used for transplantation of Any damaged muscles**



# Name of muscle - *Adductor longus*

- **Origin –**

1. It arises by a narrow , flat tendon from the front of the body of the pubis in the angle between the pubic crest and the pubic symphysis. Sometimes sesamoid bone is seen near it's origin (Riders bone)

- **Insertion –**

1. The linea aspera in middle one third of the shaft of the femur between the vastus medialis and the adductor brevis and magnus

- **Nerve Supply –**

1. Anterior division of obturator nerve

- **Action -**

1. Powerful Adductor of thigh at hip joint
2. The Adductor muscles act as posture controllers



# Name of muscle – *Adductor magnus*

- **Origin –**

1. *Anterior surface of the body of the pubis*
2. *Outer surface of inferior ramus of the pubis between the Gracilis and obturator externus*
3. *Outer surface of ramus of the ischium between Gracilis and the adductor magnus*

- **Insertion –**

1. *Medial margin of gluteal tuberosity*
2. *Linea aspera*
3. *Medial supracondylar line*
4. *Adductor tubercle*

- **Nerve supply –**

1. *Double nerve Supply: Adductor part by posterior division of obturator nerve  
Hamstring part by tibial part of sciatic nerve*

- **Action –**

1. *Adductor part causes adduction of thigh and hamstring part helps in extension of hip and flexion of knee*



**Name of muscle - *Pectineus***

***Origin* –**

- Superior ramus of pubis

***Insertion* –**

- Linea aspera

***Nerve supply* –**

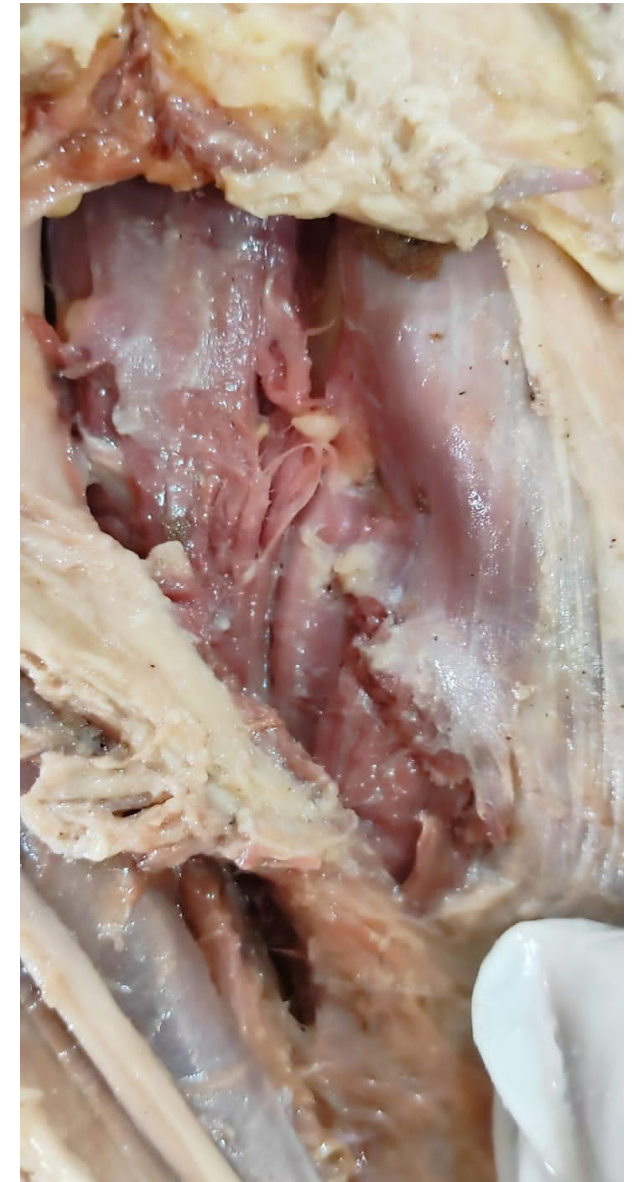
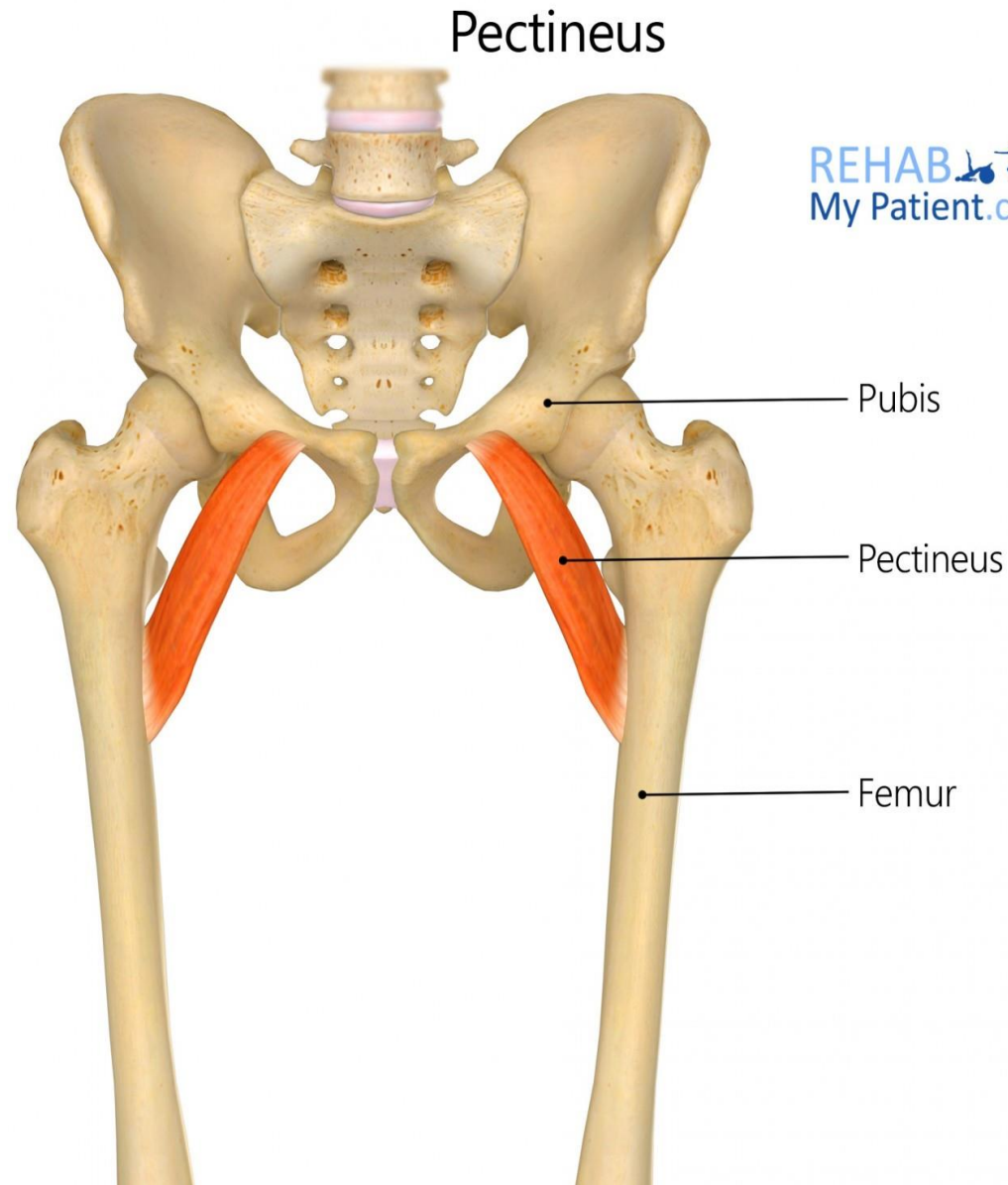
- Femoral nerve
- Obturator nerve

***Action* -**

- Flexion of thigh
- Adduction of thigh

***Blood supply* –**

- Obturator artery



# Name of muscle – *Adductor brevis*

## *Origin –*

- Anterior surface of body of pubis

## *Insertion –*

- Linea aspera

## *Nerve Supply –*

- Obturator nerve

## *Blood supply –*

- Obturator artery

## *Action –*

- Adducts the thigh





# Adductor canal

## Features –

- This is called as Hunter's Canal Or Subsartorial Canal
- The adductor canal is inter muscular space situated on the medial side of middle one third of the thigh

## Extent –

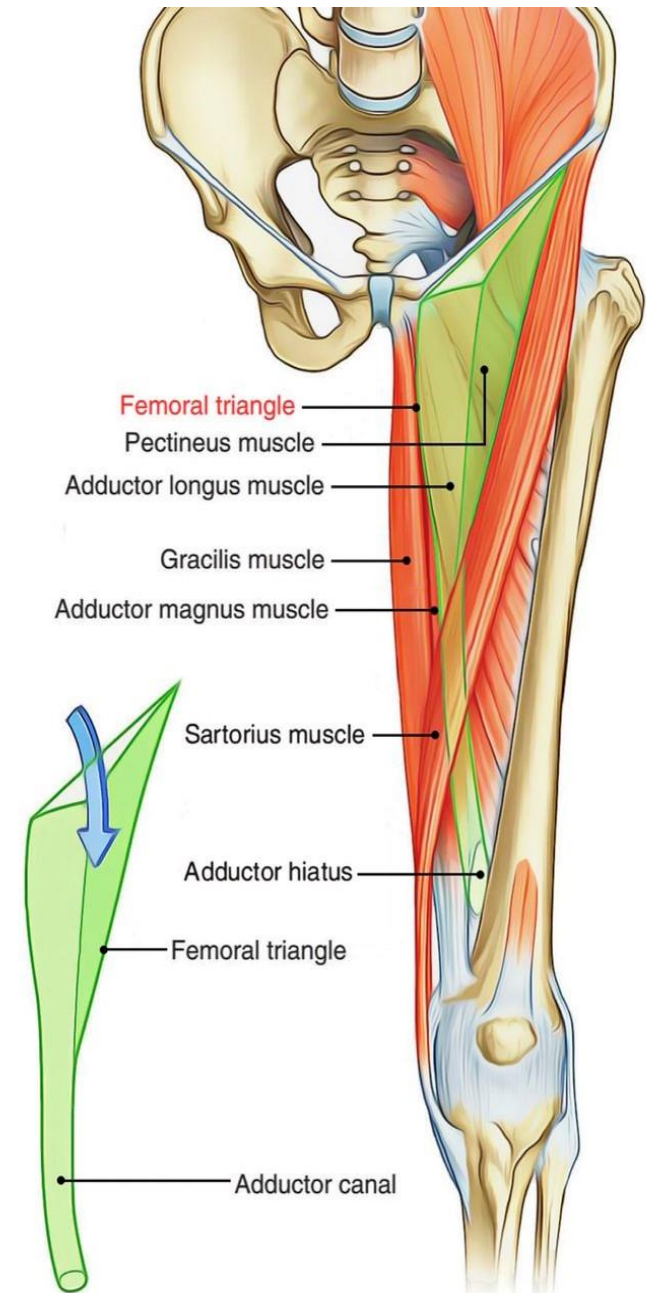
- The canal extent from the Apex of femoral triangle above; To tendinous opening in adductor magnus below

## Shape –

- The canal is triangular on cross section.

## Boundaries –

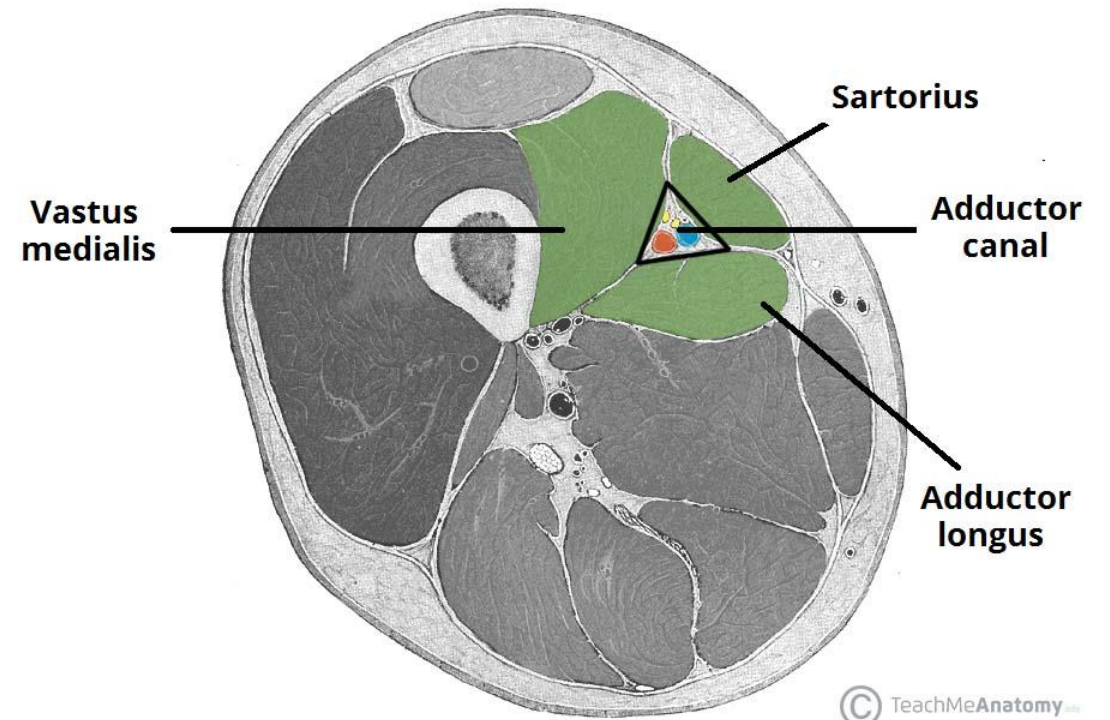
1. It has anterolateral , posteromedial , medial wall.
2. The anterolateral wall is formed by vastus medialis
3. The posteromedial wall or floor is formed by above adductor longus and below Adductor magnus
4. The Medial wall or roof is formed by a strong fibrous membrane joining the anterolateral and posteromedial wall



# Adductor Canal

## **Contents** –

- Femoral artery
- Femoral vein
- Saphenous nerve
- Nerve to vastus medialis
- Branches of two divisions of obturator nerve



*Thank You!*