

Femoral triangle

- Boundaries:**
- medial → medial border of Adductor longus
 - Lateral → medial border of Sartorius
 - floor → Iliacus, psoas m tendon, pectineus, Adductor longus. (L-M)
 - Roof → skin, superficial fascia with superficial branches of femoral artery and vein, upper part of great saphenous vein, superficial inguinal lymph nodes, femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve, branches of ilioinguinal nerve.
 - deep fascia → having saphenous opening & cribriform fascia.

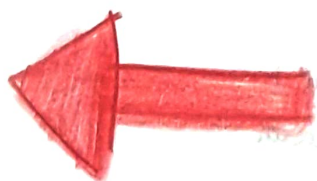
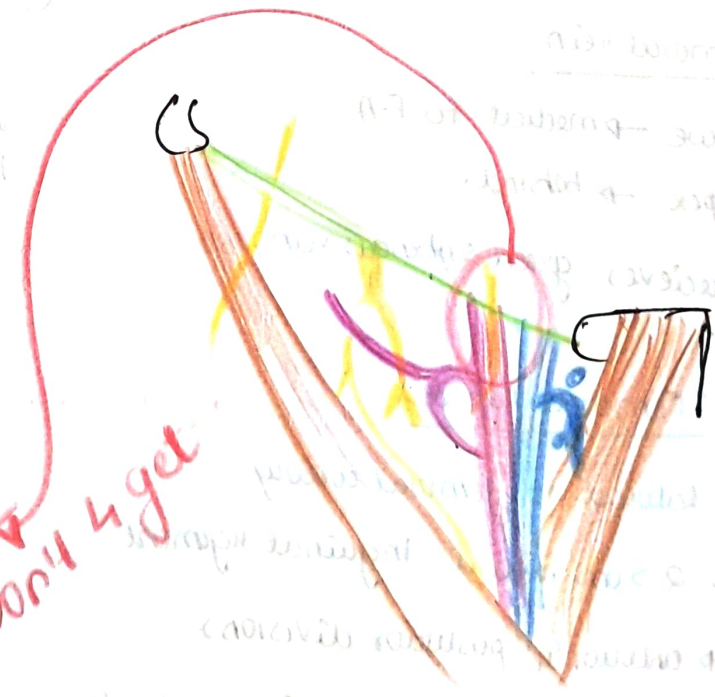
IPFA

no need

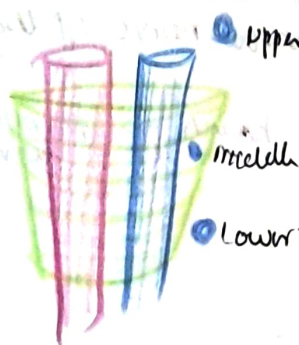
Contents

- 1) femoral artery & branches.
- 2) femoral vein & tributaries.
- 3) femoral nerve
- 4) lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.
- 5) deep inguinal lymph nodes.
- 6) femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve.

Don't forget



Imp't stuff my child



① femoral artery

- base → lies lateral to femoral vein.
- apex → lies in front of femoral vein.
- It gives 3 superficial → superficial: epigastric, circumflex iliac, external pudendal
2 deep branches → profunda femoris and deep external pudendal.

profunda femoris → largest.

- originates 3.5cm below inguinal ligament
- turns and goes behind the femoral artery.
- gives medial & lateral circumflex femoral arteries
- medial → pass between iliacus & psoas
- lateral → btw Ant & post divisions of femoral nerve.

② Femoral vein.

- Base → medial to F-A
- apex → behind.
- receives great saphenous vein,

③ Femoral nerve.

- lateral to femoral artery
- 2.5cm below inguinal ligament
- anterior & posterior divisions
- anterior div → medial & intermediate cutaneous nerve of thigh.
- posterior → single branch → saphenous nerve.

④ Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.

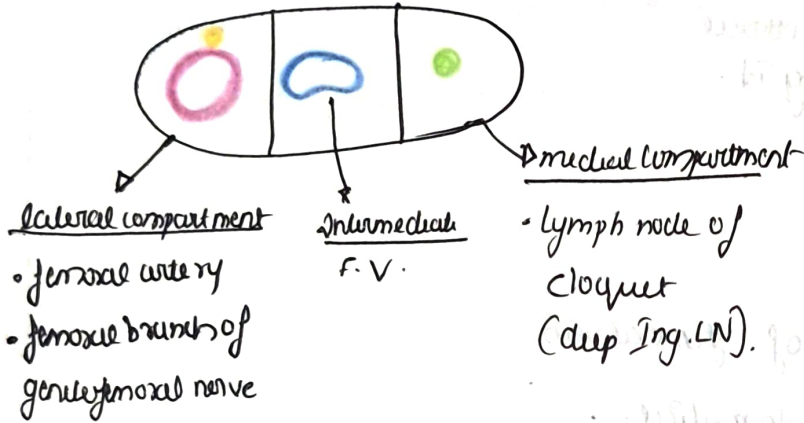
- enters thigh passing beneath inguinal ligament.
- supplies skin over lateral aspect of thigh.

⑤ deep inguinal lymph node

- usual 3
- medial to upper part of femoral vein.
- lowest (below entry of great saphenous)
- middle (deepest) in femoral sheath
- highest in femoral ring.

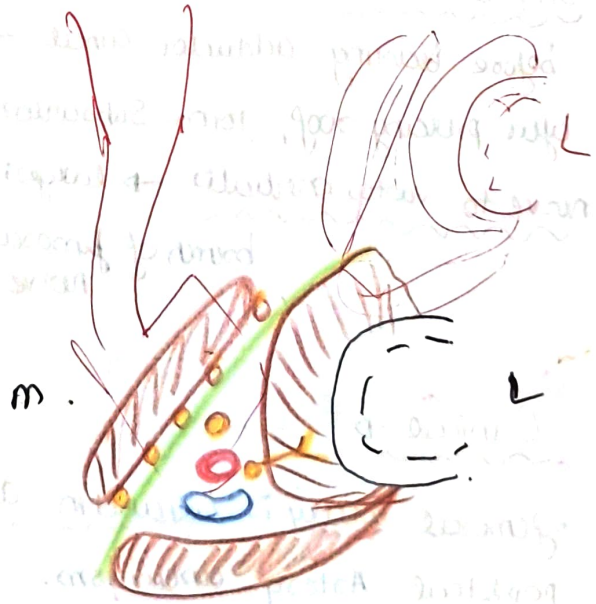
Femoral Sheath

- sheath that encloses initial 3-4cm of femoral vessels.
- funnel shaped.
- derived from fascia transversalis & fascia iliaca.
- divided into 3 compartments: by 2 septa.



ADDUCTOR CANAL / SUBSPINATORIAL / HUNTER'S CANAL

- 1.5cm long. → medial side of middle 1/3rd of thigh.
- passage for femoral vessels from femoral Δ to popliteal fossa.
- extend from apex of f.Δ to opening on adductor magnus → Adductor hiatus.



Boundaries.

- Anterolaterally → Vastus medialis.
- posteriorly → adductor L above
[floor] adductor M below.
- medial → strong membrane stretching
[Roof] between these two.
↳ Sartorius & Subcutaneous
plicae overlaying it.



Contents.

- femoral artery: lies in front of femoral vein.
crosses lateral to medial.
gives a branch in adductor canal.
descending genicular artery.

• femoral vein: behind artery.

• saphenous nerve: in front of F.A.

• before leaving adductor canal → infra-patellar branch.
after piercing roof, joins Subcutaneous plicae.

• nerve to vastus medialis → largest muscular
branch of femoral
nerve

Clinical →

• femoral artery is ligated in adductor canal during
popliteal artery aneurysm.

• frost by hunter → hunter's canal.

