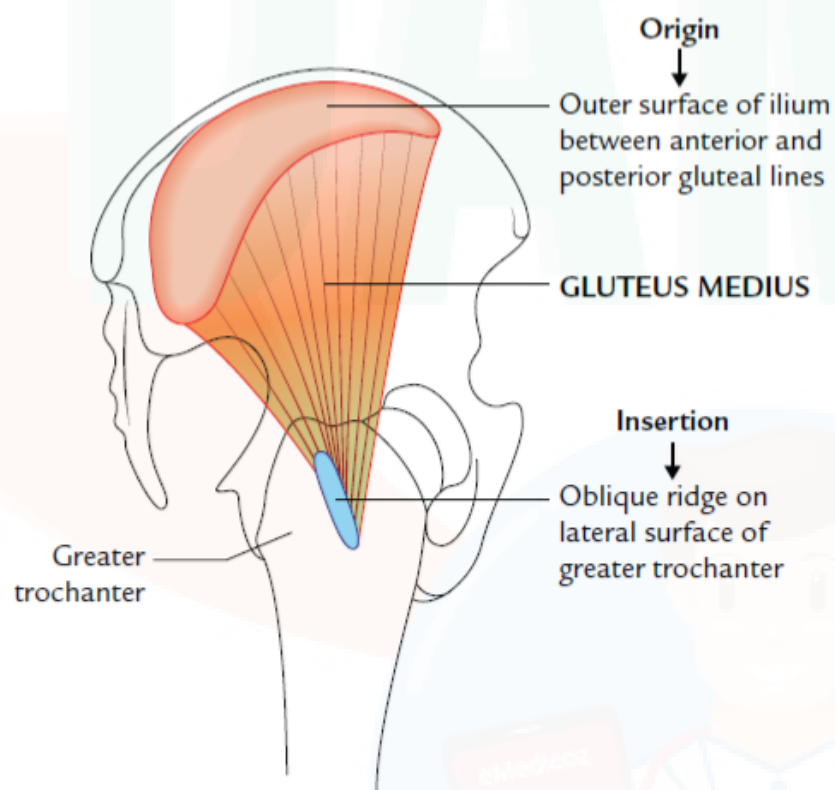
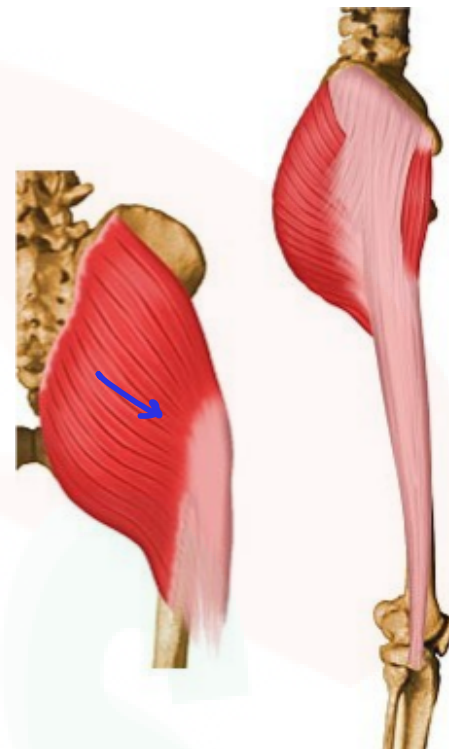
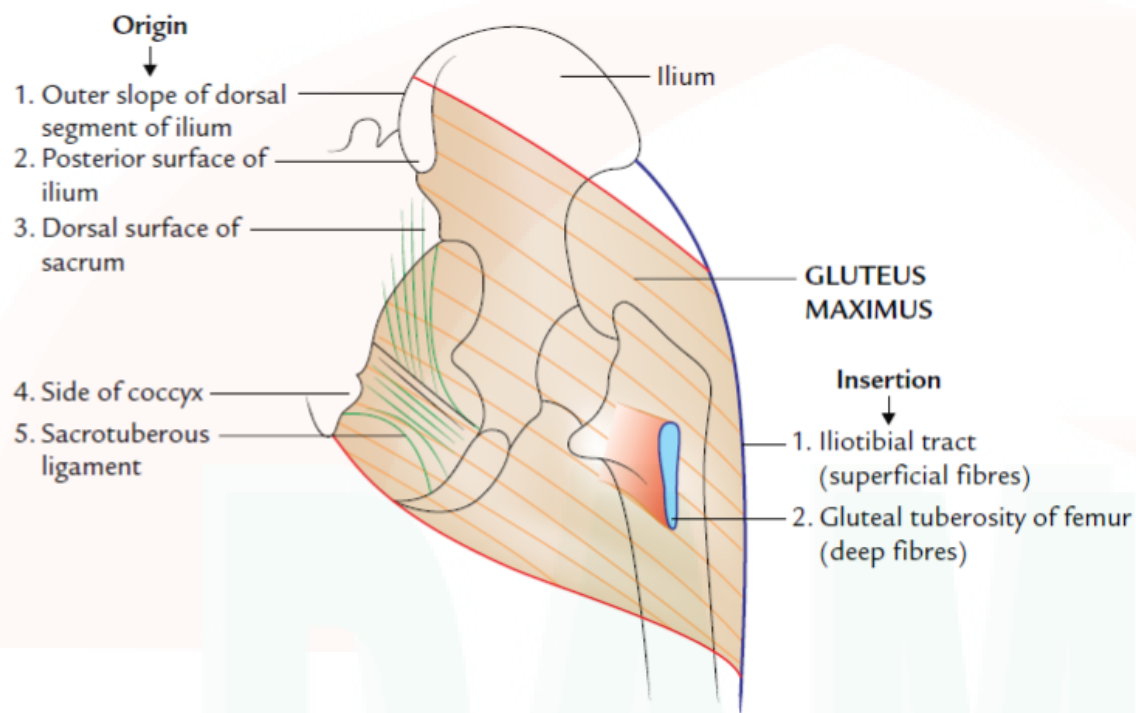
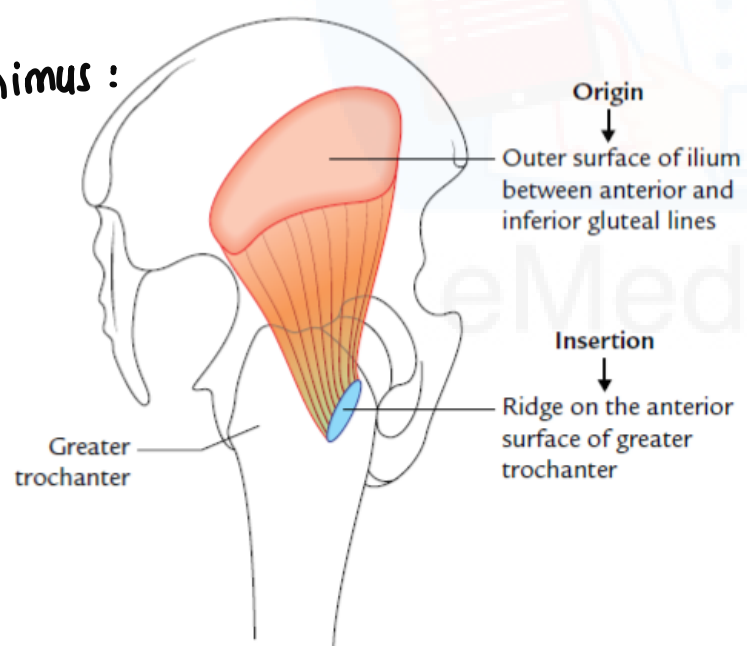


GLUTEAL REGION

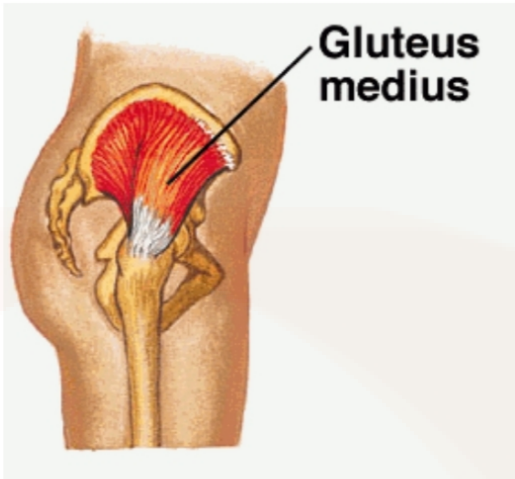


Gluteus minimus:





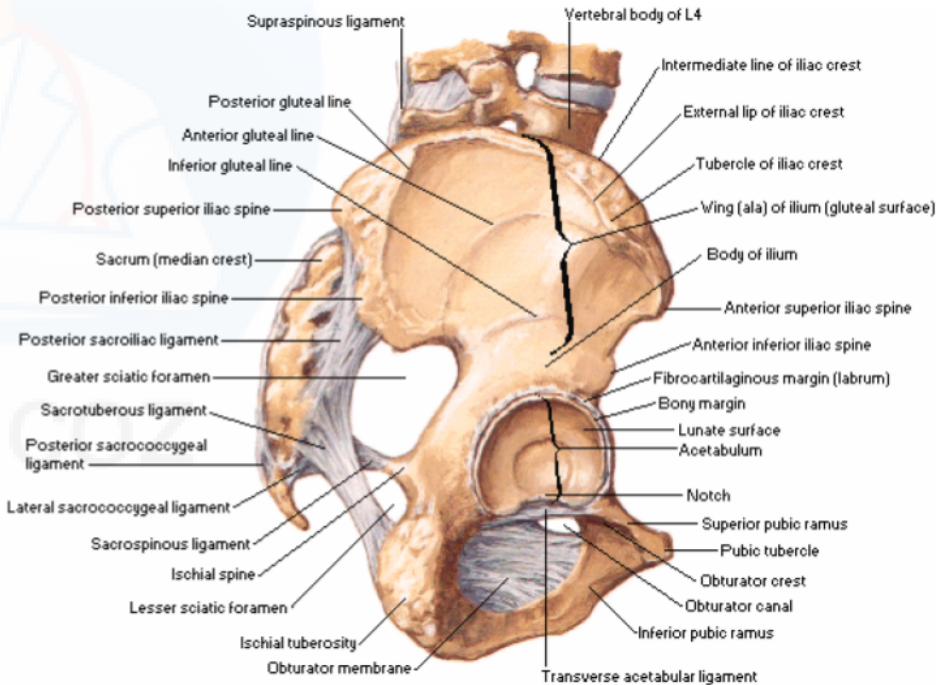
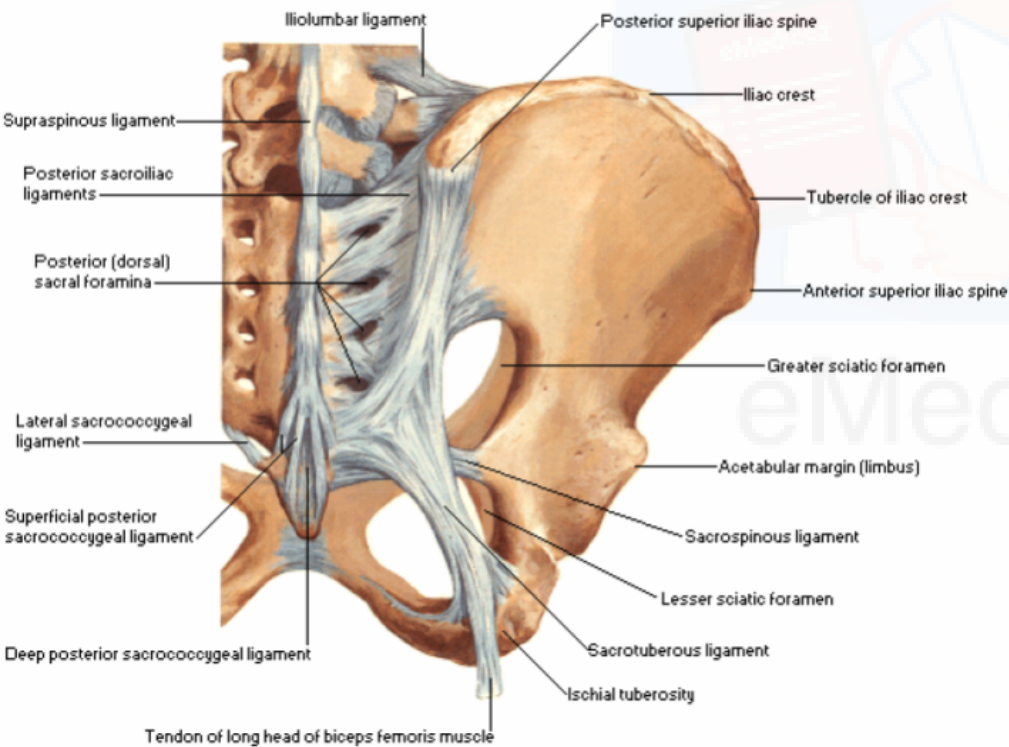
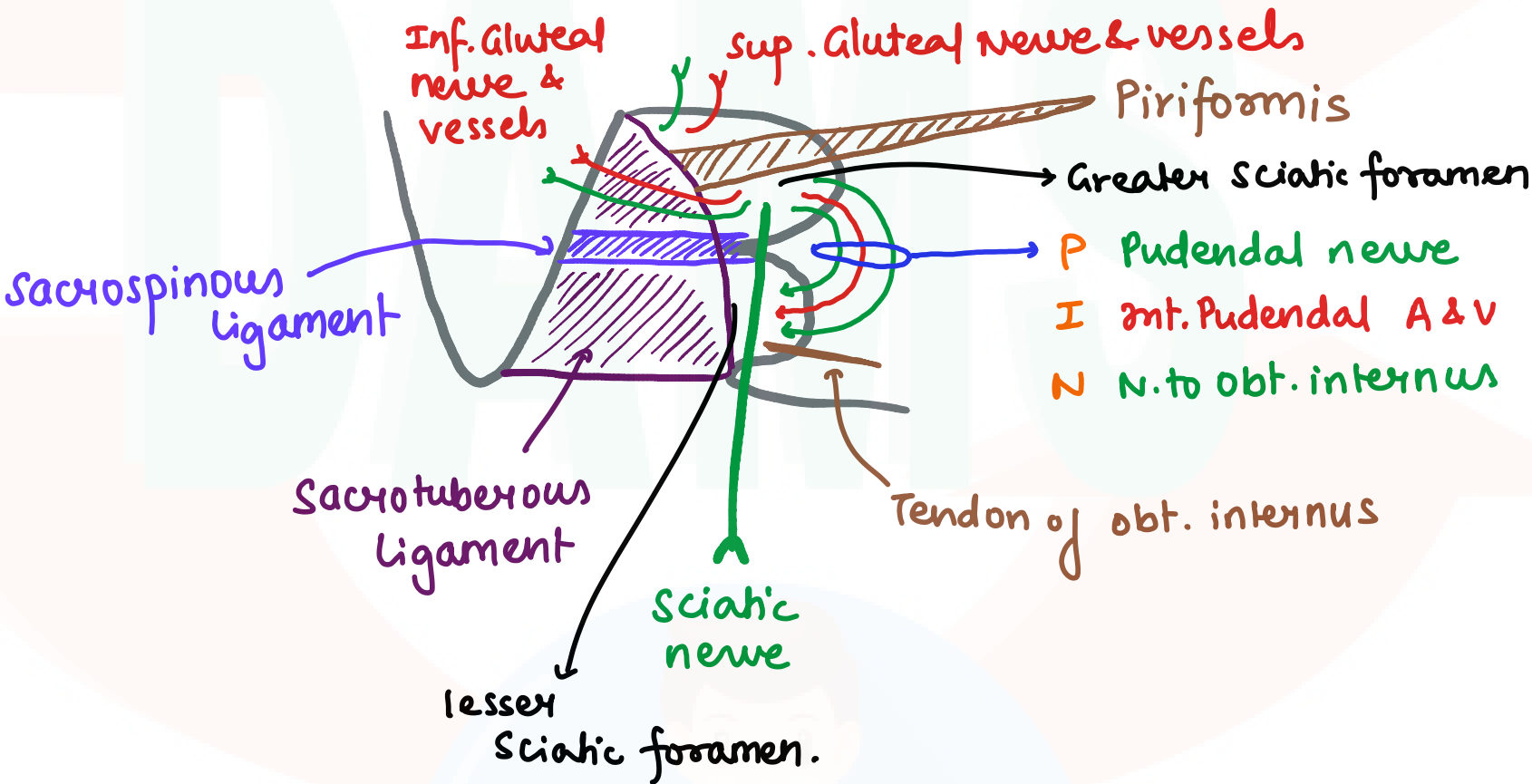
Lat. Rotation

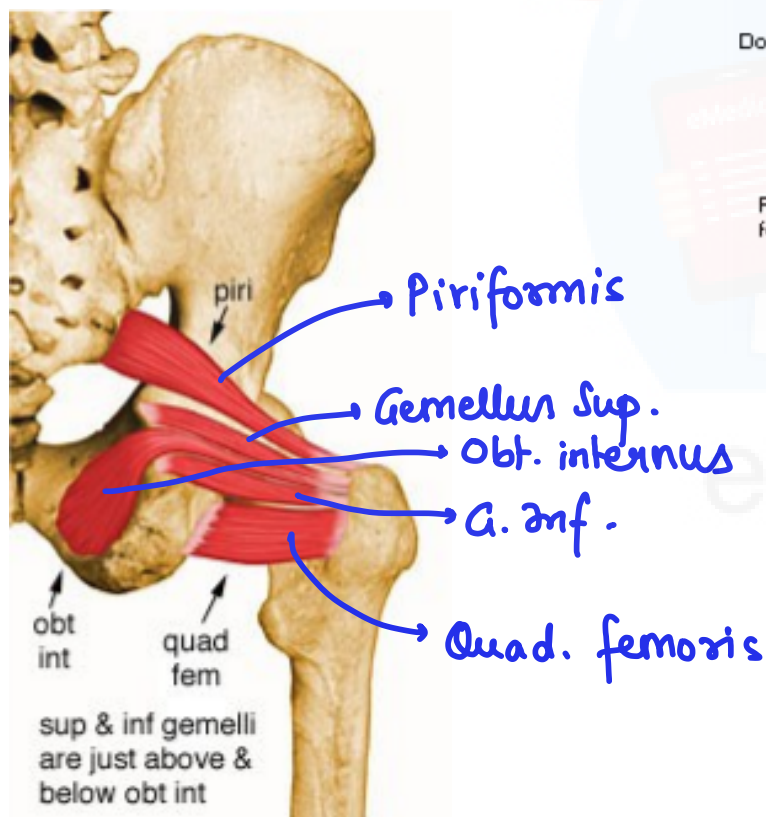
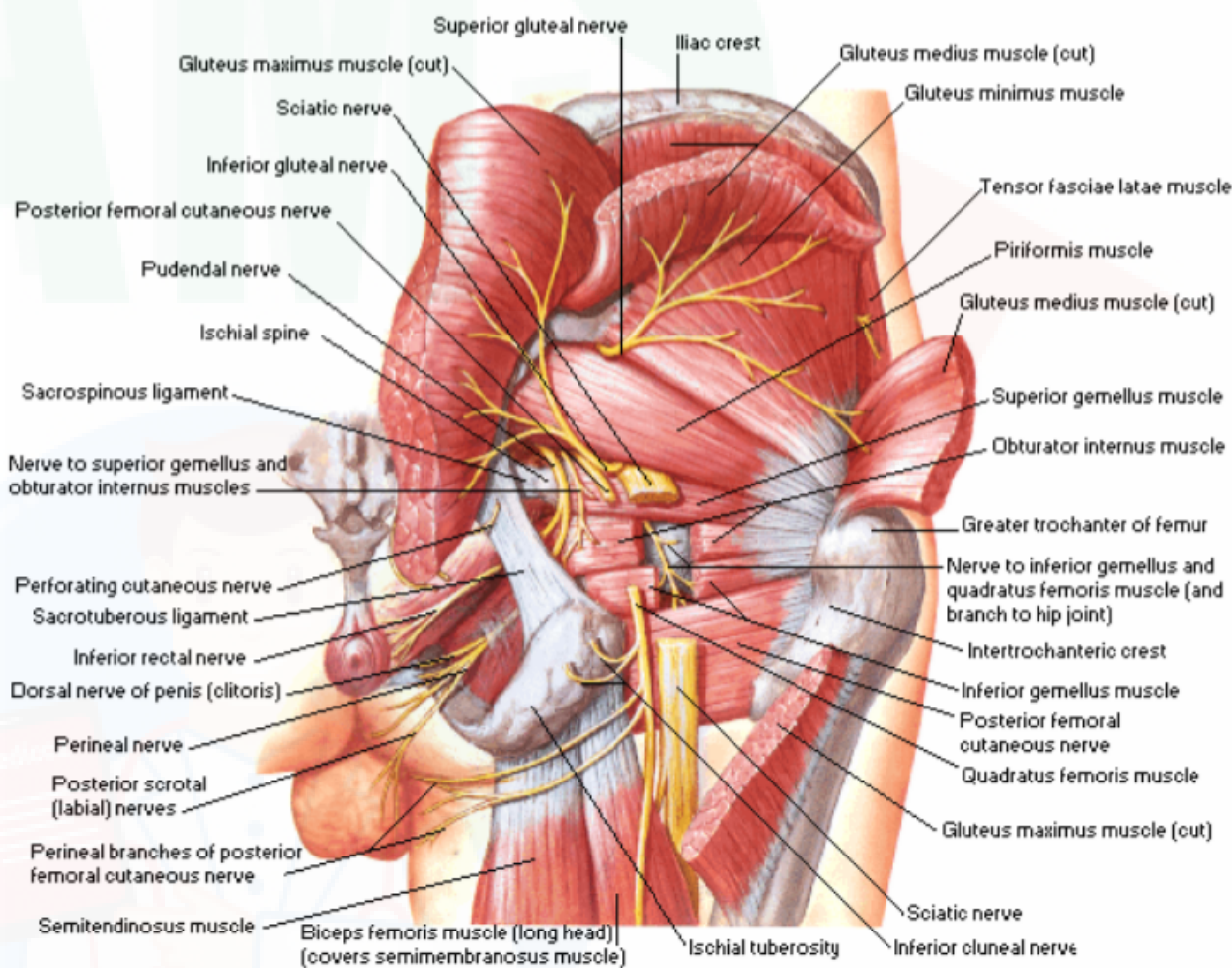
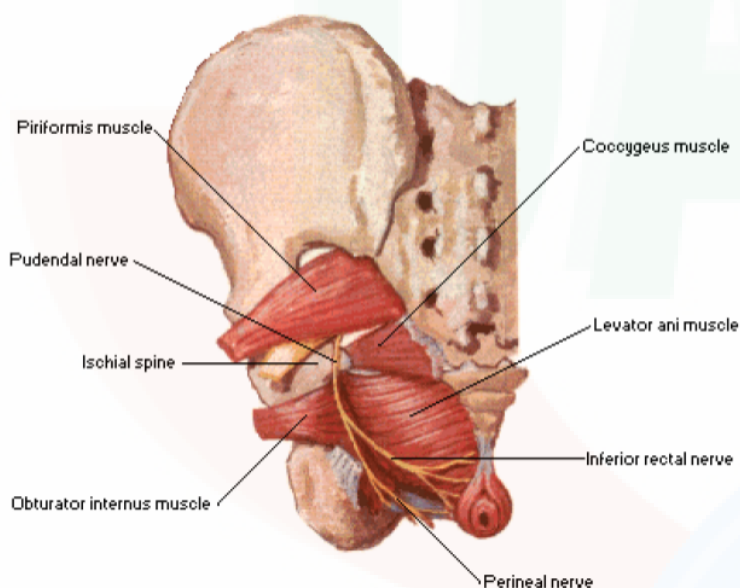
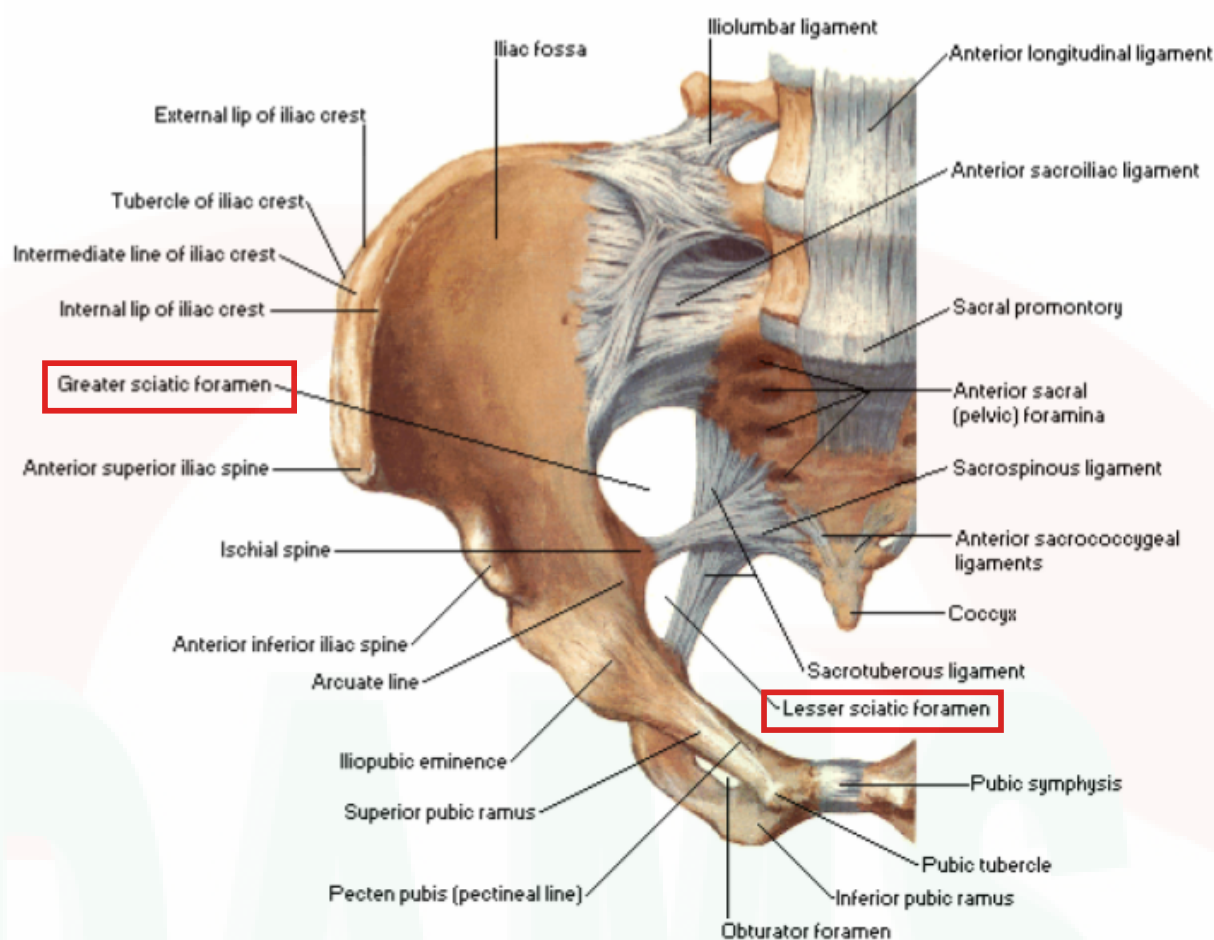


Med. Rotation



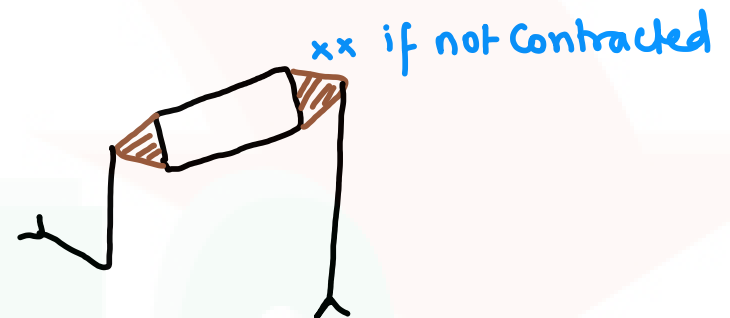
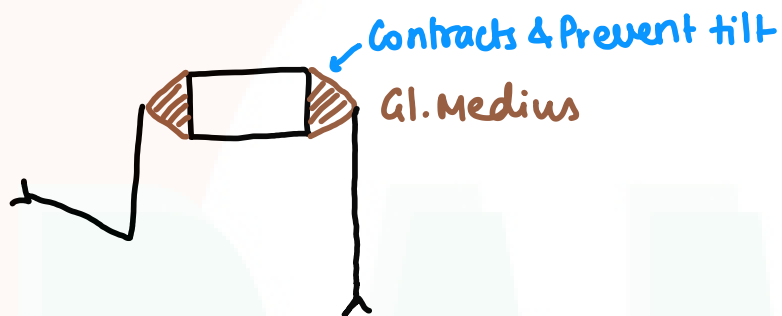
Med. Rotation





Inf. Gluteal nerve → Gl. maximus → chief extensor

Sup. Gluteal Nerve → Gl. medius
Gl. minimus
Tensor fascia lata } → Abductor
Med. Rotator



Trendelenburg Sign

Lurching Gait → U/L
waddling Gait → B/L



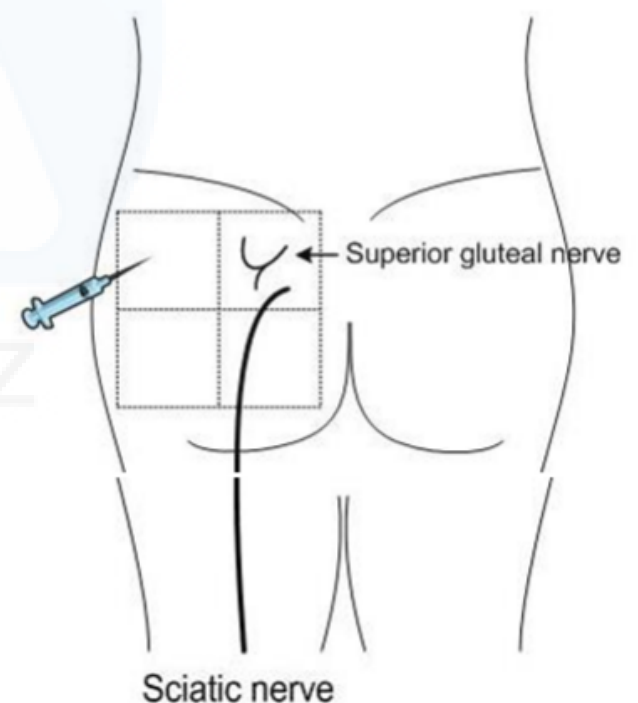
Normal



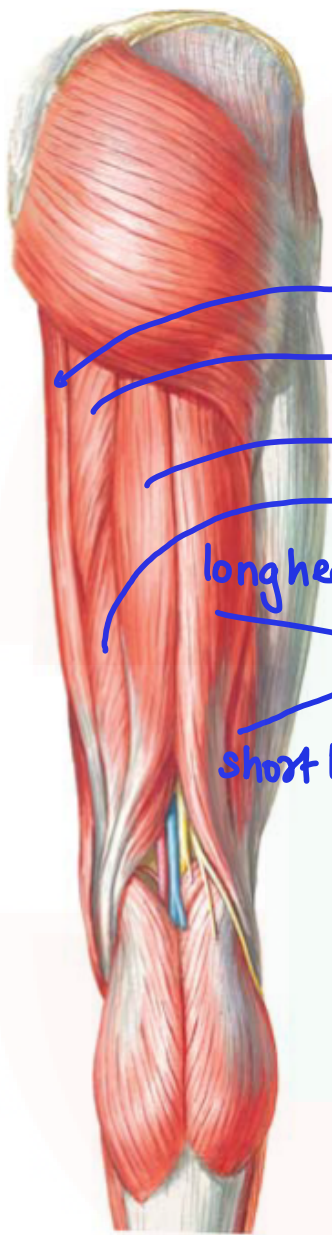
Trendelenburg Sign
Drop of pelvis when lifting leg
opposite to weak gluteus medius

Q- A 43-year-old male received a deep intramuscular injection two days ago and now presents with dif faulty walking. You note that his right hip drops every time he raises his right foot. At which location did this patient most likely receive his injection?

- ✓ A. Superomedial quadrant of the buttock
- B. Superolateral quadrant of the buttock
- C. Inferomedial quadrant of the buttock
- D. Inferolateral quadrant of the buttock
- E. Posterior thigh



HAMSTRING MUSCLES



Gracilis

Add. magnus

Semitendinosus

Semimembranosus

long head

Biceps femoris

short head

⇒ Criteria :-

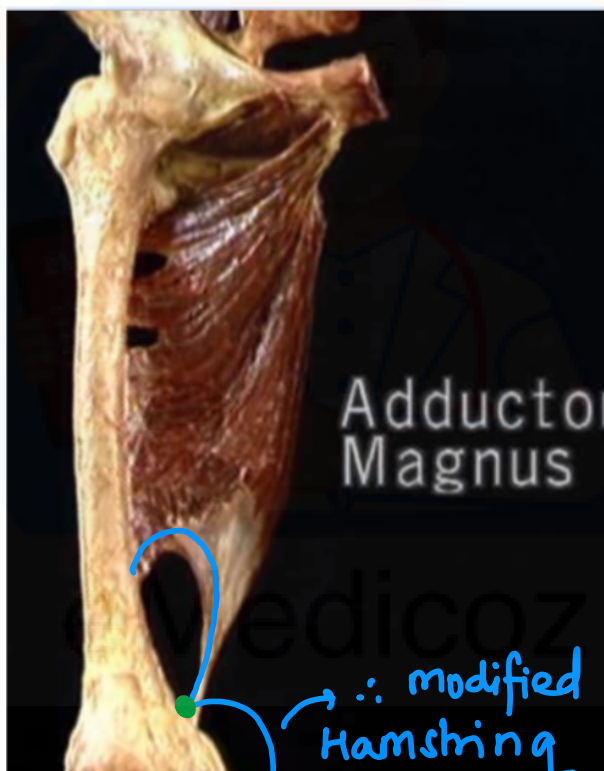
- Origin :- Ischial tuberosity
- Insertion :- Tibial/Fibula
- N. Supply :- Tibial division of sciatic nerve
- Action :- Hip extension
knee flexion.

→ Muscles :-

- 1) Semitendinosus
 - 2) Semimembranosus
 - 3) Add. magnus
 - 4) Biceps femoris
 - long
 - short
- True
modified
non-hamstring

origin = Linea aspera

Nerve supply = Common peroneal div. of Sciatic



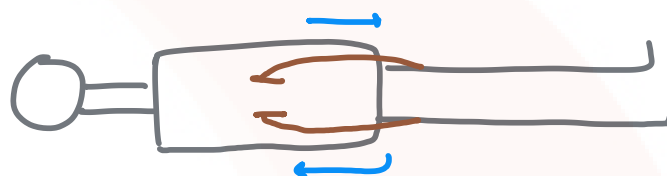
Adductor Magnus

∴ modified Hamstring

Tibia

Q- A 38-year-old woman comes to the physician complaining of easy fatigability. Her menstrual cycles are regular and her last menstrual period was 2 weeks ago. She does not smoke or consume alcohol. Her blood pressure is 150/90 mm Hg and pulse is 82/min. During her physical examination, she sits up from the supine position without using her hands. Which of the following muscles contributes most to the described movement?

- A. Adductor magnus
- B. Biceps femoris, long head
- C. Gluteus medius
- D. Obturator externus
- ☒ E. Psoas major



Movements	Muscles producing movements
Flexion	• Psoas major and iliacus (chief flexor) • Sartorius, rectus femoris, and pectineus
Extension	• Gluteus maximus (chief extensor) • Hamstring muscles
Abduction	• Gluteus medius and minimus (chief abductors) • Tensor fasciae latae and sartorius
Adduction	• Adductor longus, adductor brevis, and adductor magnus (chief adductors) • Pectineus and gracilis
Medial rotation	• Anterior fibres of gluteus minimus and medius (chief medial rotators) • Tensor fasciae latae
Lateral rotation	Piriformis, obturator externus, obturator internus and associated gemelli, quadratus femoris (These muscles are generally termed short rotators)