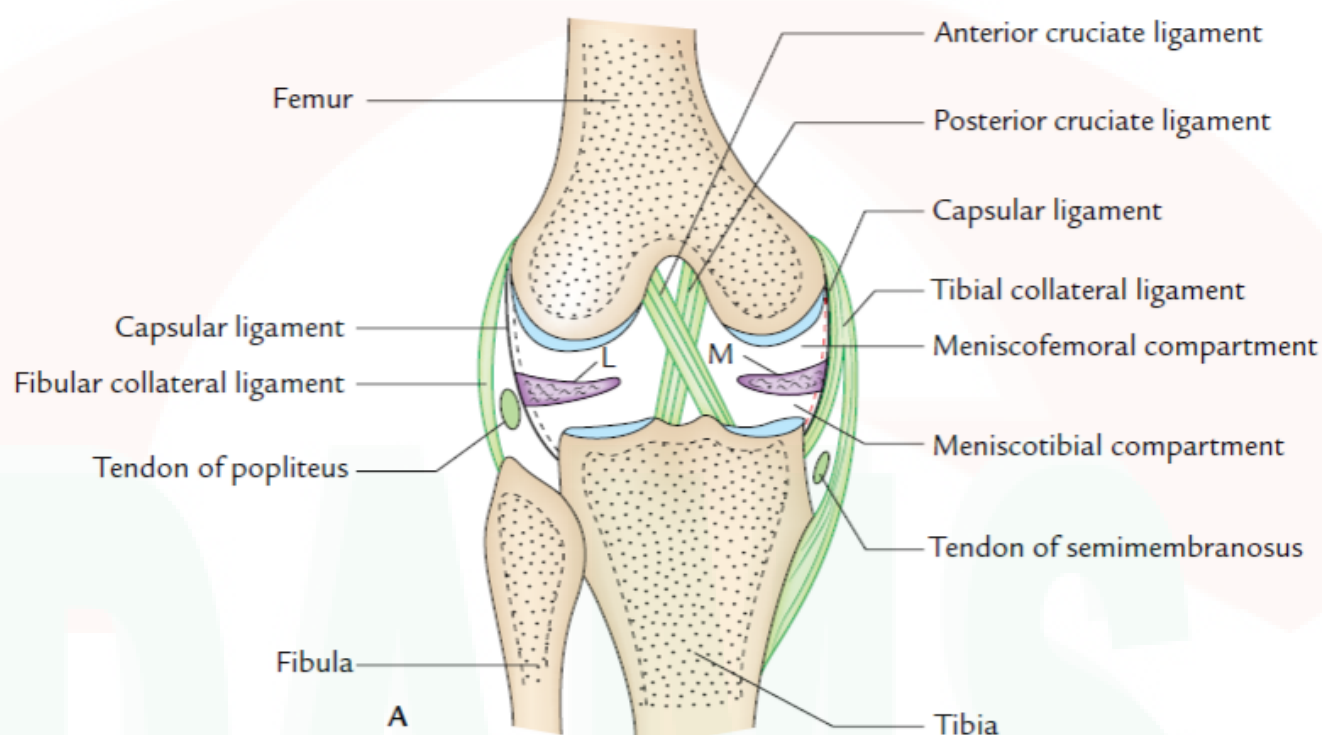


KNEE JOINT



Locking

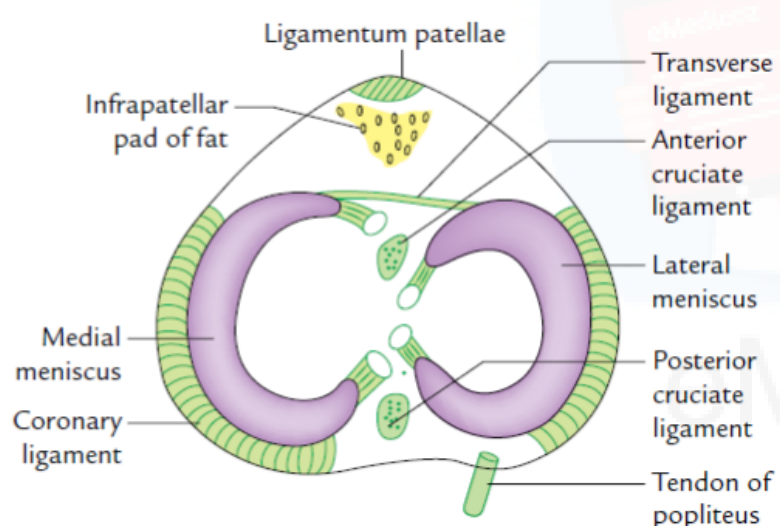
→ Medial Rotation of femur on Tibia @ the end of extension

→ by Quadriceps femoris (v. Medialis)

Unlocking

→ Lat Rotatⁿ of femur on tibia in the beginning of flexion

→ by Popliteus.



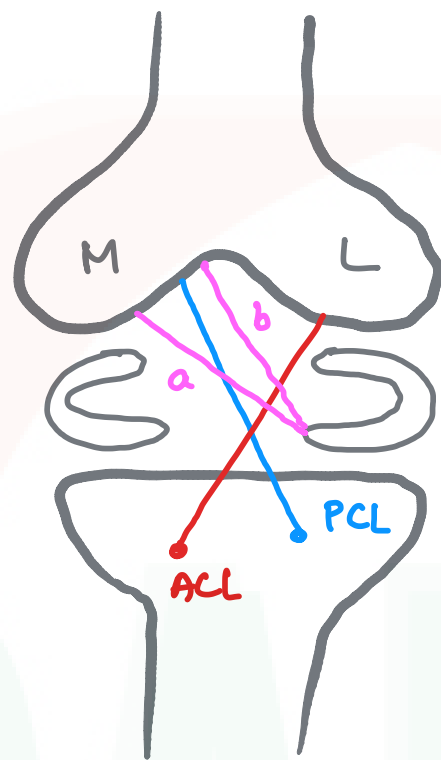
@ Tibial Plateau

A → P

Med.
College
Lucknow
Lucknow
Med.
college

Medial Meniscus (Ant. Horn)
ACL
Lat. meniscus (Post. Horn)
Lat. meniscus (Post. Horn)
Med. Meniscus (Post. Horn)
PCL

→ ACL & PCL → Named acc. to their attachment on tibia.



— = Menisiofemoral ligament

a = Ant. to PCL = lig. of Humphrey

b = Post. to PCL = lig. of Wrisberg

ACL

upward, backward, lateral

- Prevent Ant. dislocation of tibia
- Prevent post. dislocation of femur

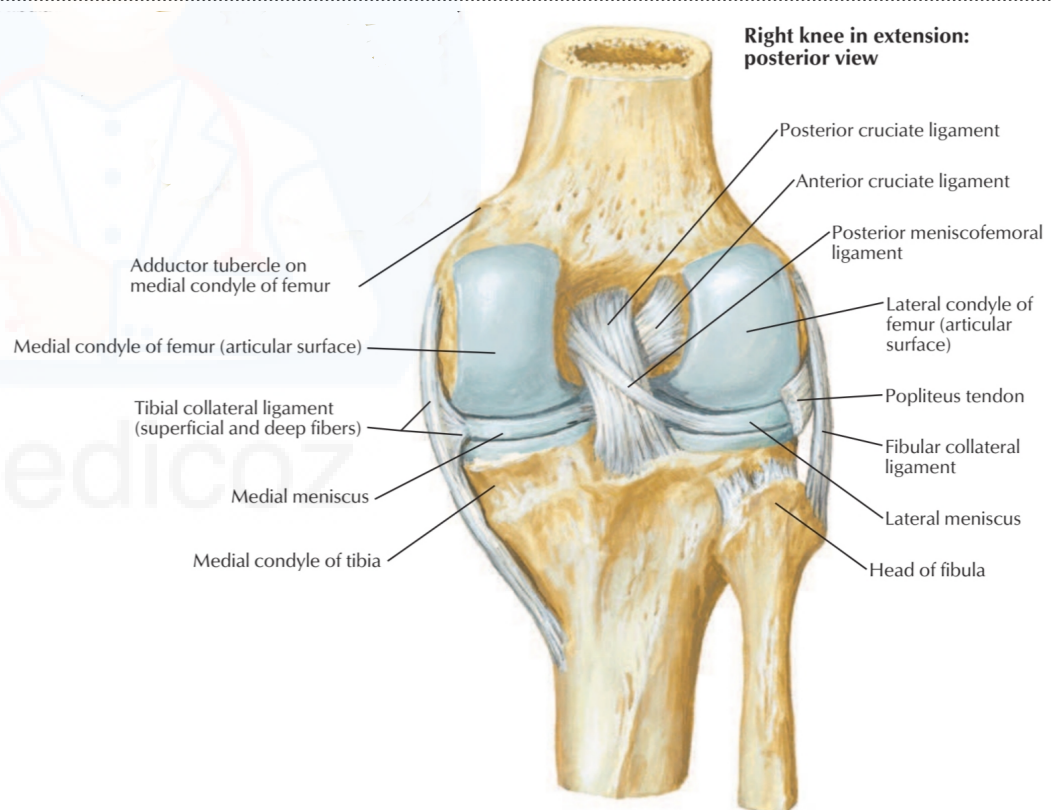
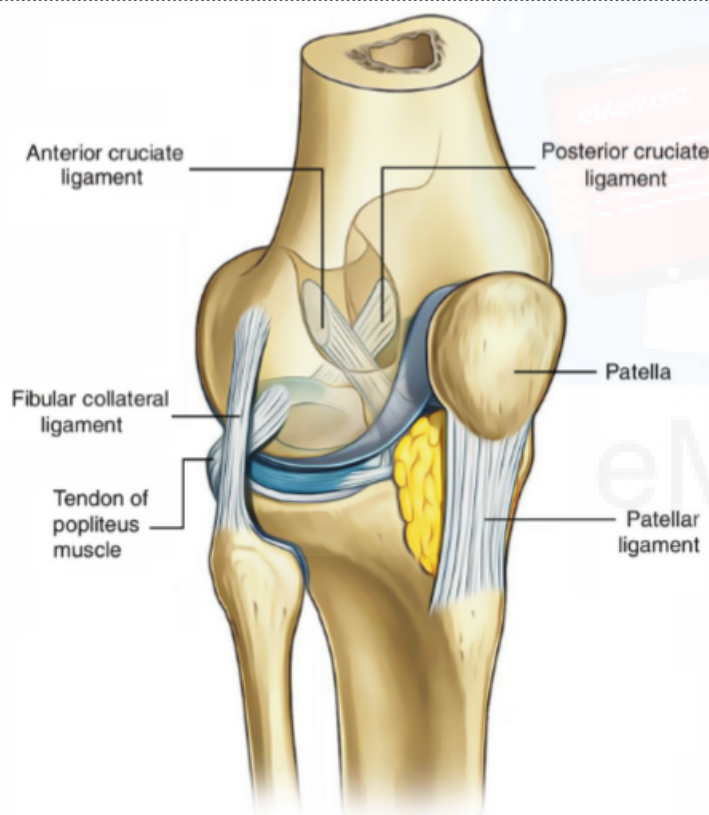
= Ant. drawer test
Lachman Test

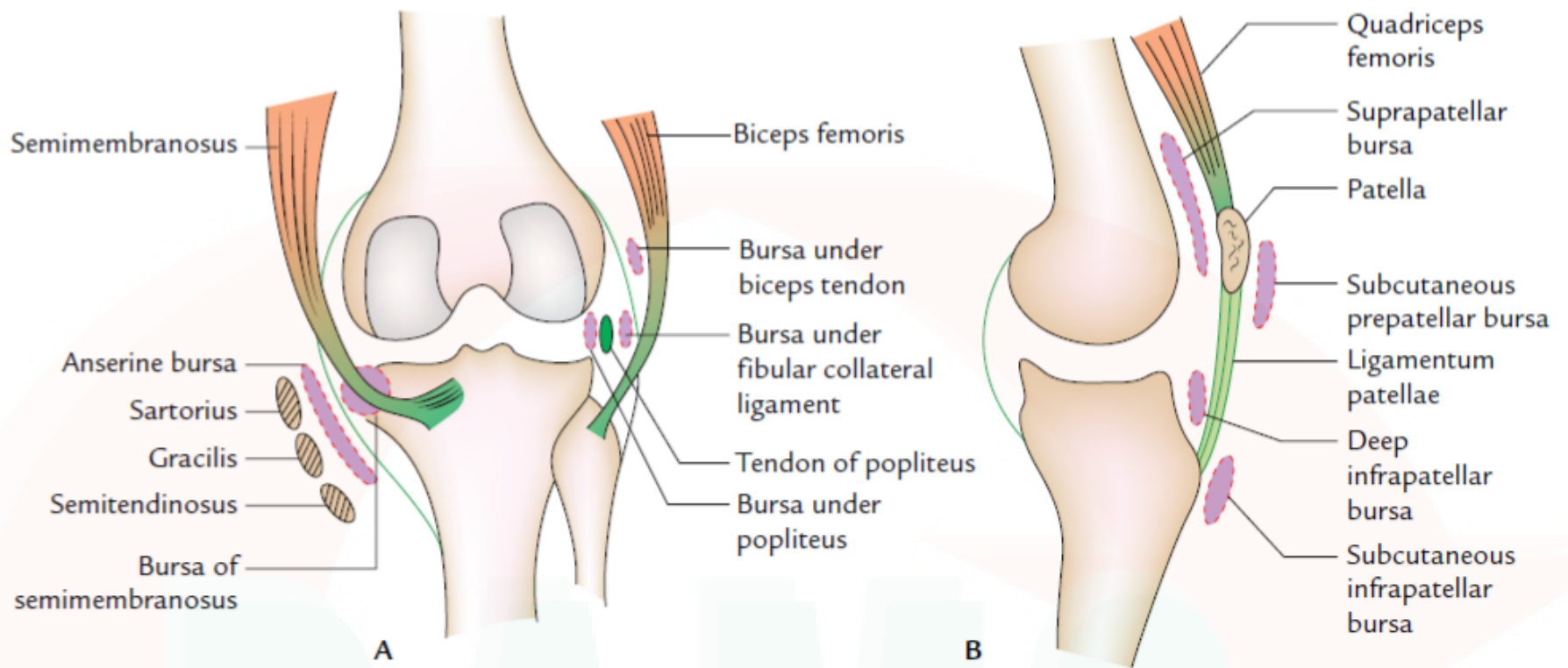
PCL

upward, forward, medial

- prevent post. dislocation of tibia
- prevent Ant. dislocation of femur

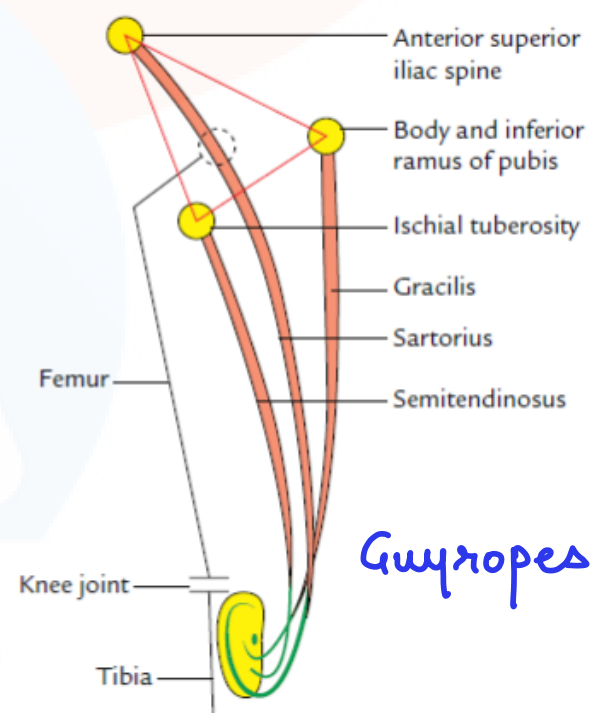
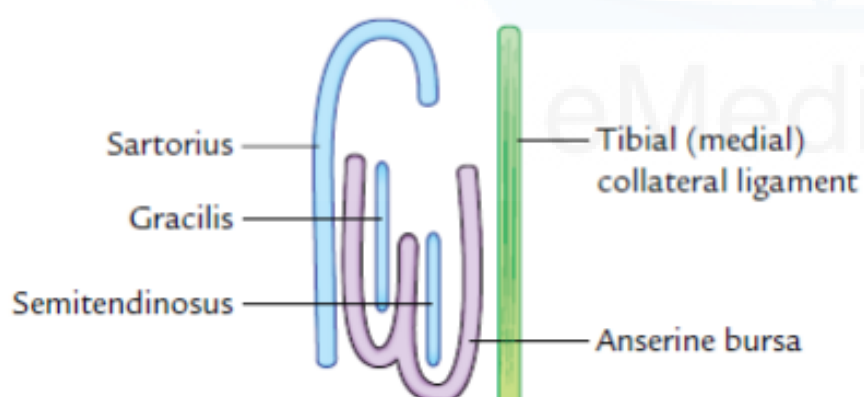
= Post. drawer test





- Bursa Communicating with Joint cavity : **Suprapatellar Bursa**
- Housemaid knee : **Prepatellar Bursa**
(Gardner's knee)
- clergyman knee : **Infrapatellar Bursa**
- Bursa separating Pes Anserinus : **Anserine Bursa**
Guy Ropes

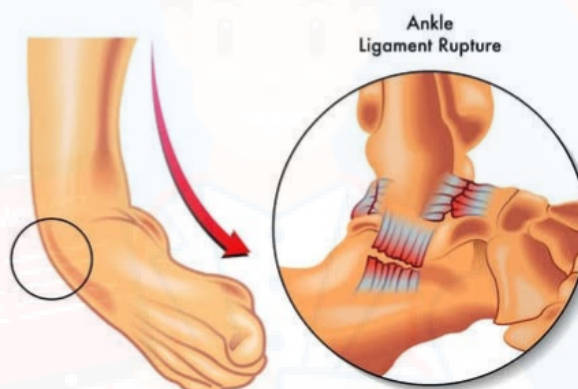
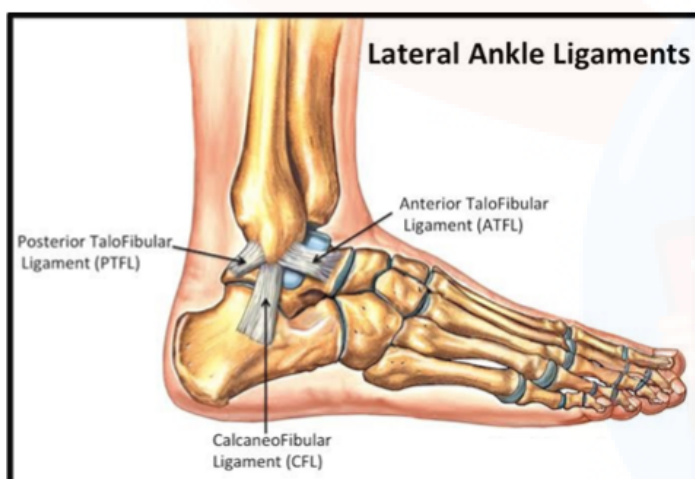
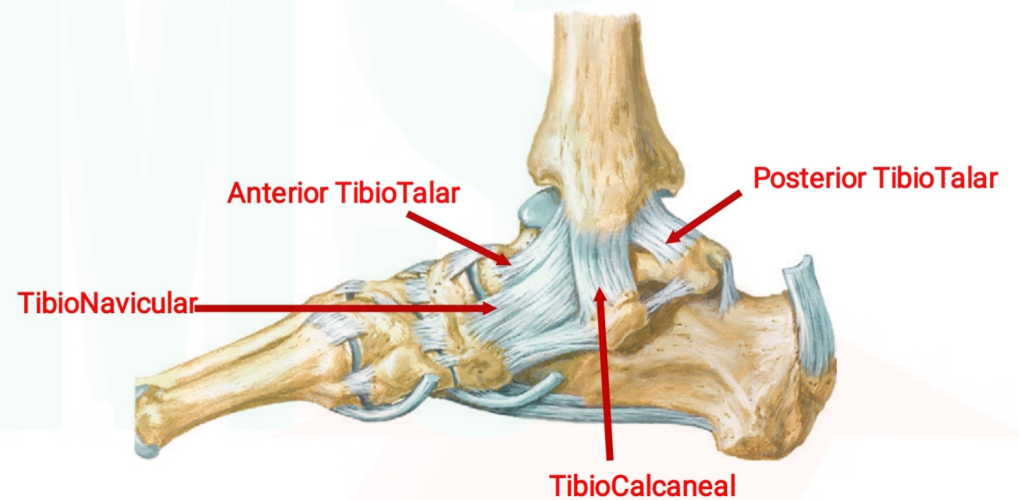
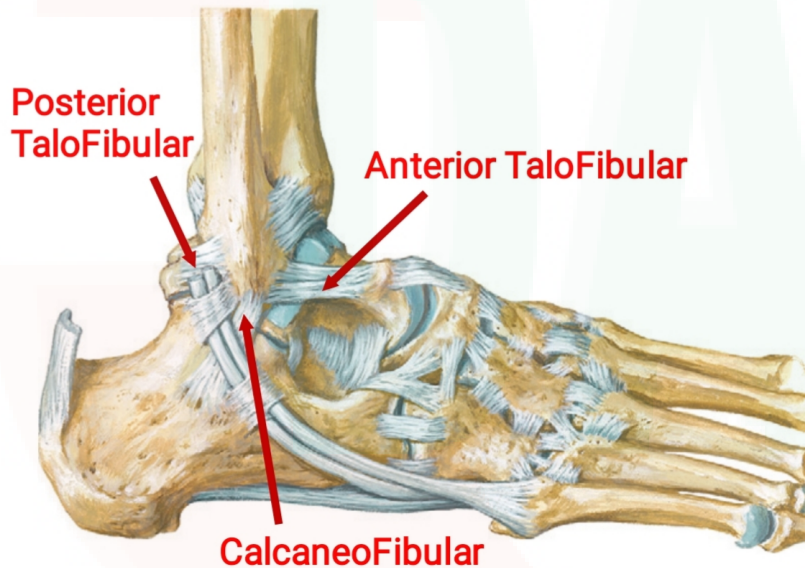
Girl b/w 2 Surgeons
S G S
 ↓ ↓ ↓
Sartorius Gracilis Semitendinosus



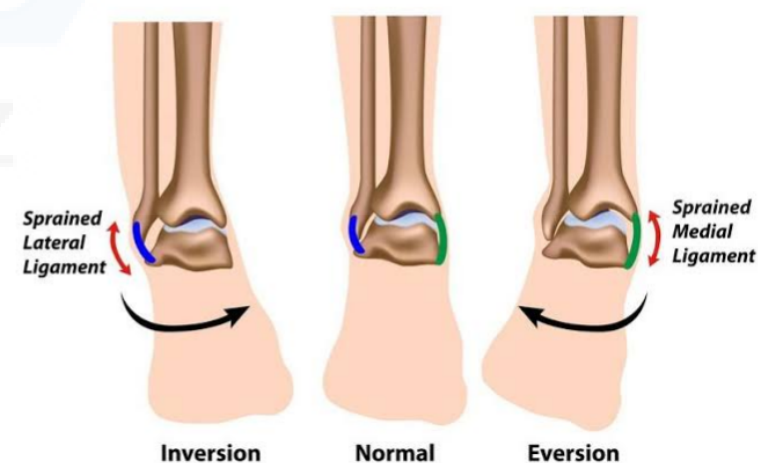
Q- A 46-year-old gardener presents to your office with knee pain. He reports that he spends hours on his knees several times per week while gardening. Which of the following bursae do you most expect to be affected in this patient?

- A. Suprapatellar bursa
- ☒ B. Prepatellar bursa
- C. Anserine bursa
- D. Semimembranous (popliteal) bursa
- E. Gastrocnemius bursa

ANKLE JOINT



Ankle Sprains

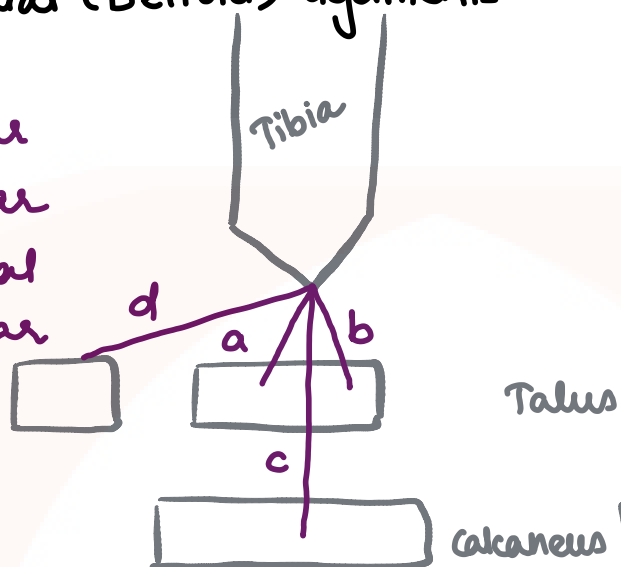


Medial (Deltoid) ligaments

- a = Ant. tibio talar
b = post. tibio talar
c = Tibio calcaneal
d = Tibio navicular

Navicular

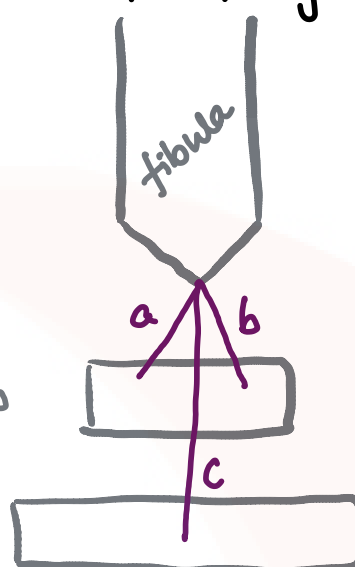
in Eversion



Lateral ligaments

- ^{M/c}
a = Ant. talo fibular
b = Post. talo fibular
c = Calcaneofibular

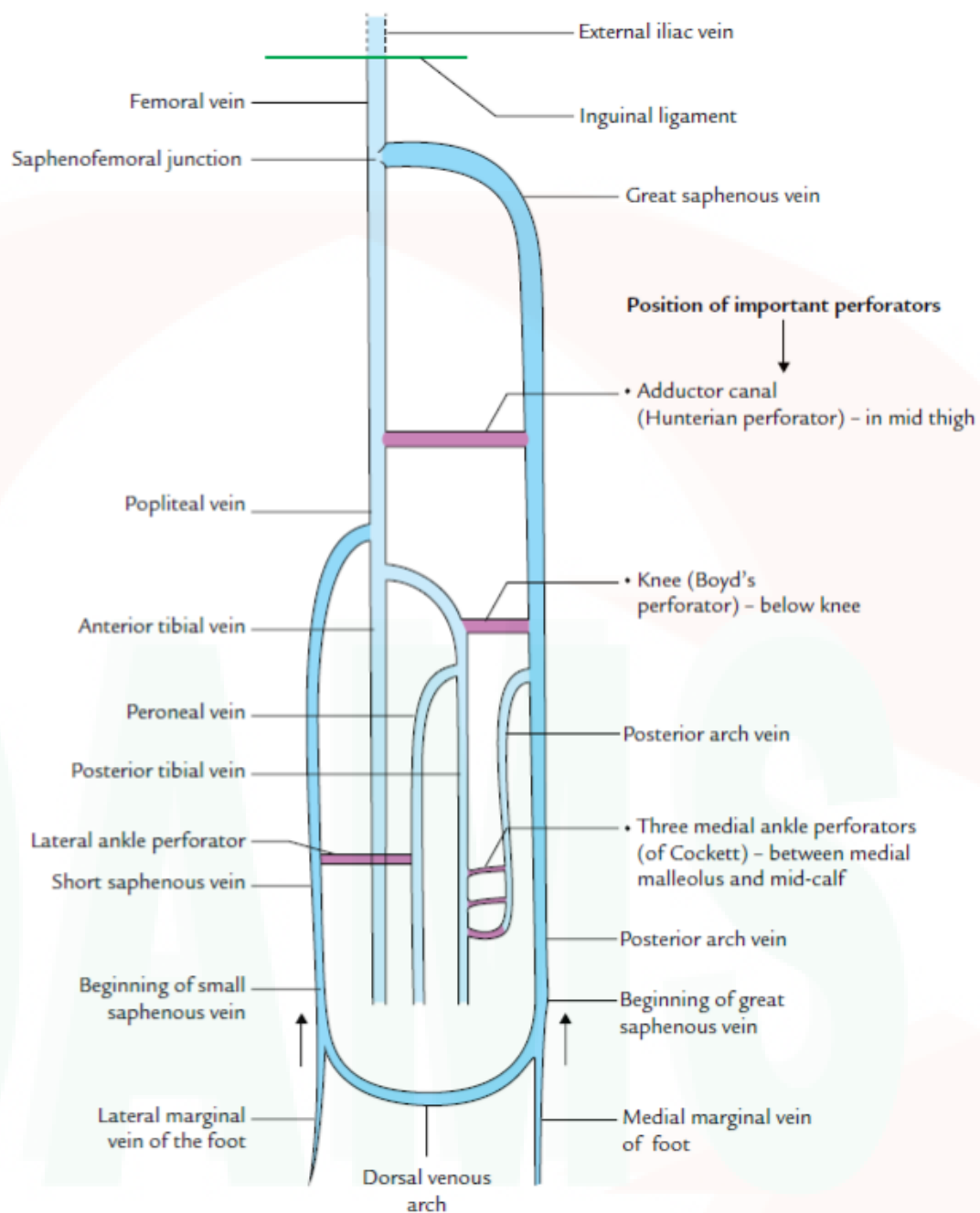
in inversion



ATF = Always torn first
= Ant. talo fibular

SUPERFICIAL VEINS

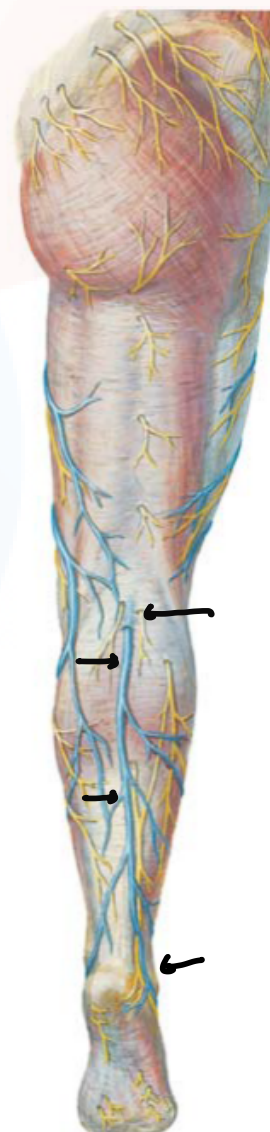
	Great saphenous vein	Short saphenous vein
origin	Medial	Lateral
Passes	Ant. to med. malleolus	Post. to lat. malleolus
Course	Med. leg, b/n knee, Med. thigh	Post. leg
Accompanied by	Saphenous nerve	Sural nerve
Terminates into	femoral vein	Popliteal vein
Perforator	3 Medial Ankle 1 knee 1 Adductor	1 lat. Ankle



Great saphenous vein :



Short saphenous vein :



Q. All are true about short saphenous vein EXCEPT:

- a. Runs behind lateral malleolus
- ✓ b. Runs on lateral side of leg
- c. Accompanied by sural nerve
- d. Achilles tendon is medial to vein

Q TRUE statement about great saphenous vein:

- a. It begins at lateral end of dorsal venous arch
- ✓ b. It runs anterior to medial malleolus
- c. It is accompanied by sural nerve
- d. Terminates into popliteal vein

LYMPHATICS

Q. Skin and fascia covering the ball of the big toe drain the lymphatics into:

- ✓ a. Vertical group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- b. Horizontal group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- c. Popliteal lymph nodes
- d. Deep inguinal lymph nodes

