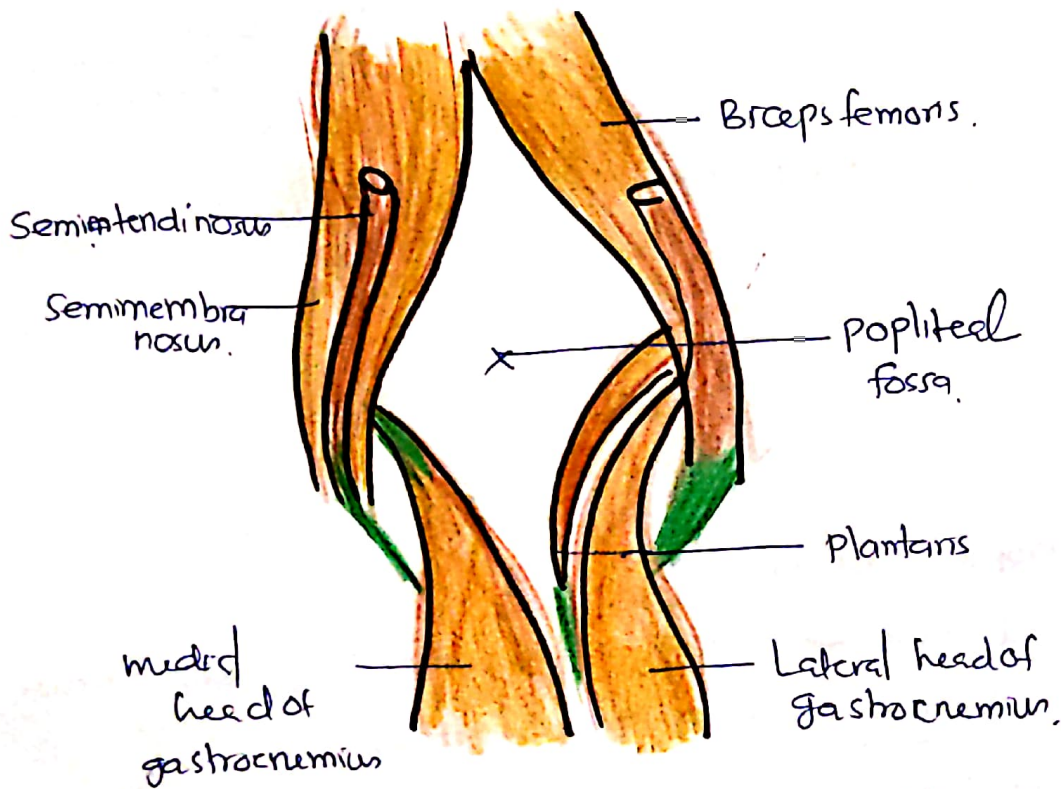


Popliteal Fossa.

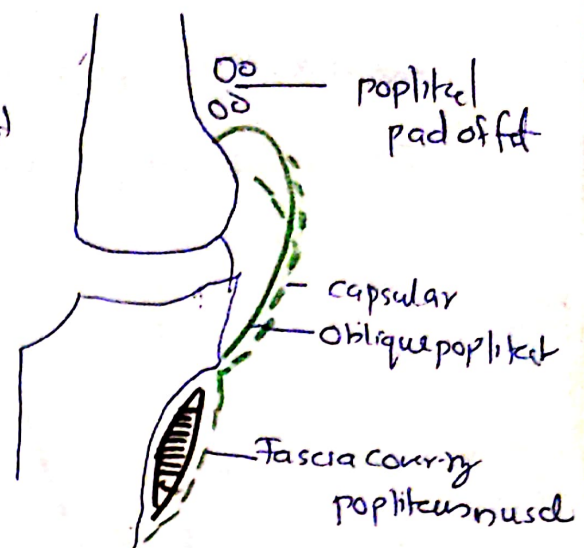
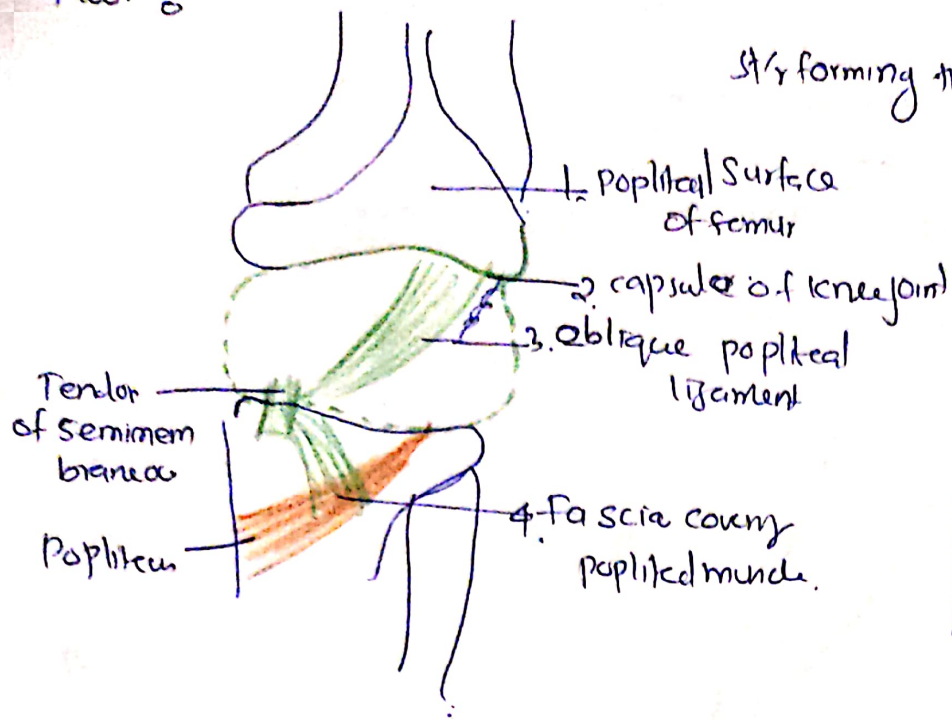
- Diamond shaped hollow space.
- on the back of knee
- it becomes prominent when the knee is flexed.

Boundaries of popliteal Fossa



1. Supromedially :
 - Semitendinosus.
 - semimembranosus.
2. superolaterally
 - Brachiofemoralis.
3. Inferomedially.
 - Medial head of gastrocnemius
4. Inferolaterally
 - Lateral head of gastrocnemius
 - Plantaris.

Floor $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$



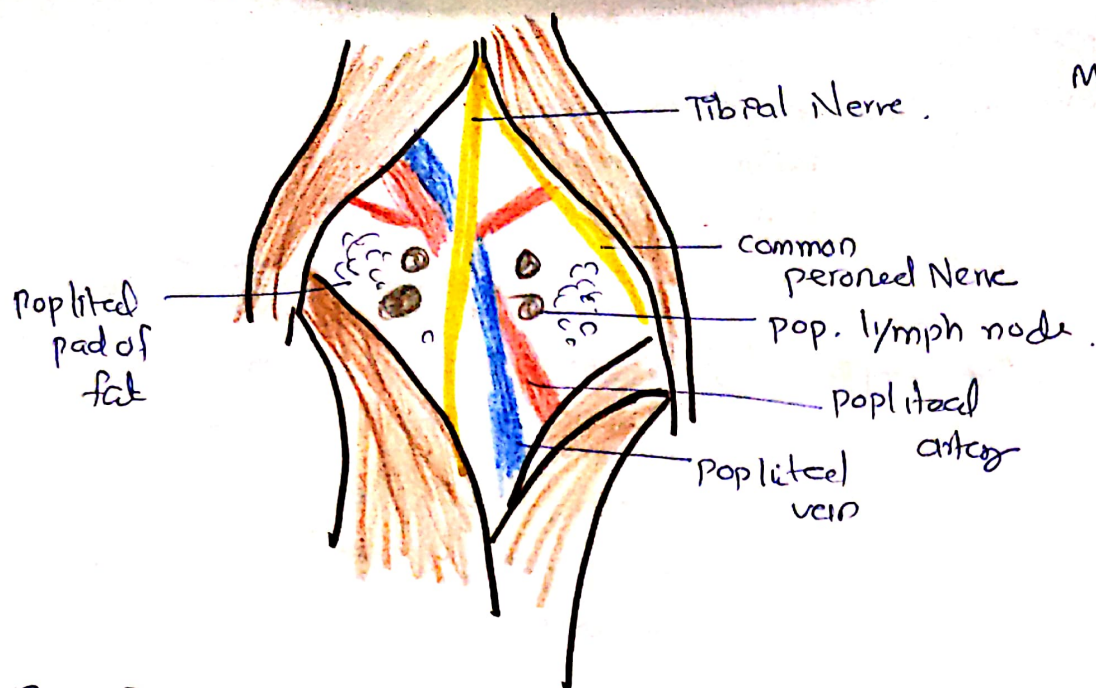
Roof $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$

- Strong popliteal Fascia.
 - Superficial fascia ~~can~~ can be seen Over the popliteal fascia.
- Str seen in superficial fascia $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$

1. Short saphenous vein
2. a) Terminal part of posterior cut. N of thigh
- b) post div of medial cut of N. of thigh
- c) sural communicating Nerve.

Contents of popliteal fossa $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. popliteal artery & branches 2. ~~Posterior~~ popliteal vein & tributaries 3. Tibial Nerve & branches 4. common peroneal Nv & branches 5. popliteal pad of fat 6. Popliteal lymph node. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Post. cut N of thigh # Descending Genicular branch of obturator N. # Terminal part of short saphenous vein. |
|---|---|



Relation of artery, Nerve & vein

Upper part:-

Lateral to medial: Nerve, vein, artery

medial part:-

Superior to Deep

Nerve, vein, artery

Lower part:-

L → M artery, vein, Nerve.

Popliteal artery.

Origin & course: Femoral artery

↓ At the level of Adductor hiatus
Popliteal artery.

At popliteal fossa. ↓

Cross popliteal fossa medial to lateral.

↓
Lower border of popliteus

Anterior
tibial artery

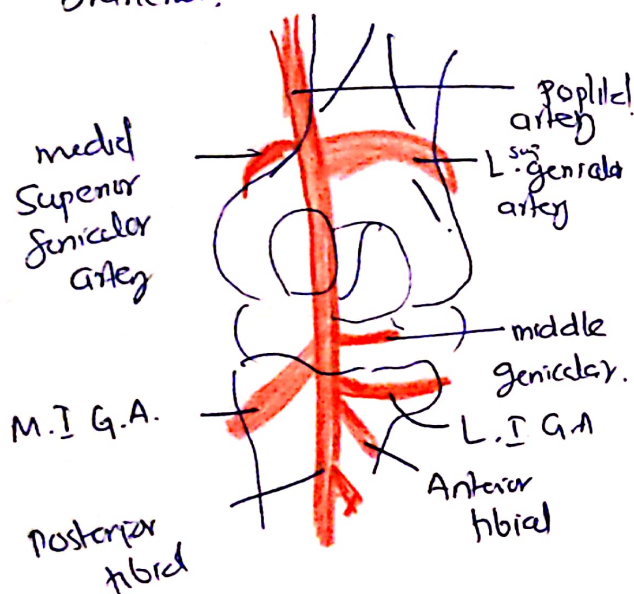
Posterior
tibial artery.

Relations:—

Anterior: floor of popliteal fossa
(deep)
 — Popliteal surface of femur
 — posterior aspect of knee joint
 — fascia covering the popliteus muscle

posterior (superficial): Popliteal vein
 Tibial Nerve
~~Fem~~ Fascial Tof
 — superficial fascia
 — skin

branches.



1 → cutaneous branches
 → pierce the roof and supply overlying skin

2 → muscular Branch.

Upper gp:

adductor magnus
 hamstring muscle.

Lower muscle:

Triceps Surae

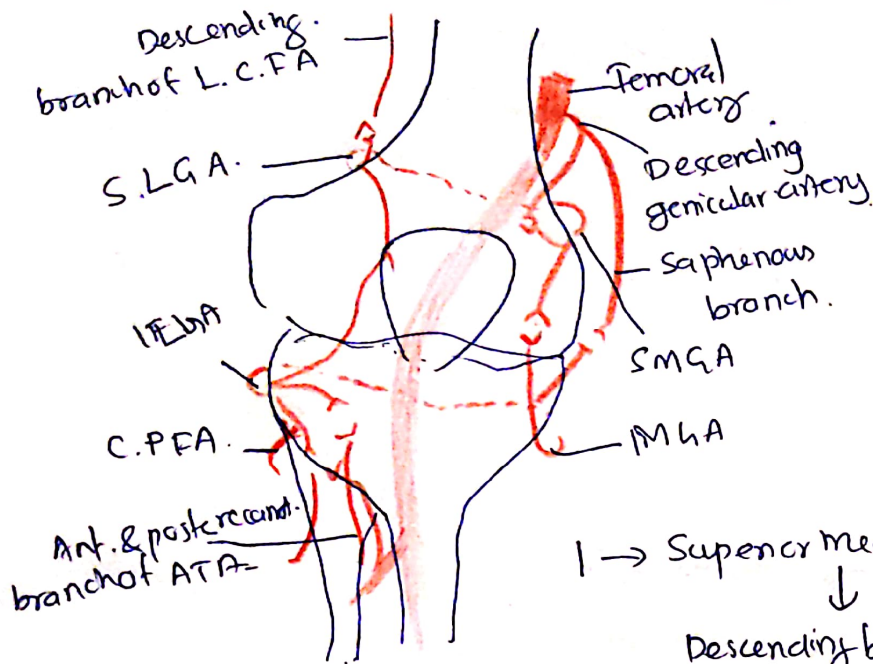
→ soleus
 +
 gastrocnemius
 muscle

3. Genicular branches

- superior medial & lateral genicular arteries
- inferior medial & lateral genicular arteries
- middle genicular arteries

Genicular anastomosis

Anterior anastomosis around the knee joint.

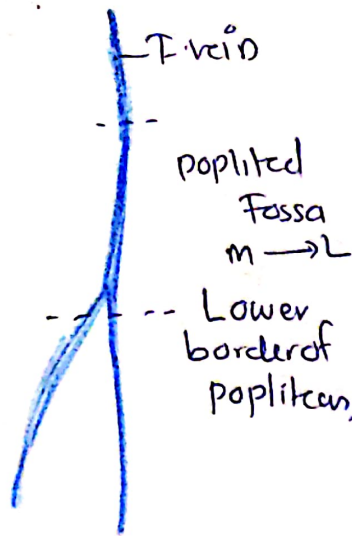


1 → Superior medial G.A
↓
Descending branch of F.A.
Inferior medial G.A
2. - Inf. medial genicular artery
↓
Superior M.G.A
Saphenous A.

3 → Superior Lateral G.A
↓
Descending branch Lat. Circum Femoral Arty
Inf. Lateral G.A

4 → Inferior lateral genicular artery.
↓
Superior Lateral genicular artery
Anterior & posterior recurrent branches of ATA
Circumflex Fib br. of posterior fibular artery

popliteal Vein. $\circ$ —



- Tributaries
- small saphenous vein
 - vein corresponding to the branch of popliteal A.

Tibial Nerve $\circ$ — (L₄, L₅, S₁, S₂, S₃)

- Largest terminal branch of Sacral Nerve
- Largest terminal branches extend vertically downward from the superior angle → inferior angle of popliteal fossa.

~~Its~~ Branches

- 1. Muscular branches.
- 2. Genicular branches.
- 3. cutaneous branch — sural Nerve.
- 4. Vascular branches.

Common peroneal Nerve $\circ$ —

Smallest terminal br. Sacral Nerve.

Branches

- 1. cutaneous branch — sural communicating Nerve
- 2. Lateral cutaneous Nerve.
- 2. Genicular Brn.
 - superior lateral genicular N
 - inferior "
 - Recurrent genic. N.

Clinical correlation

1. Popliteal pulse  1st flexes the knee
place finger tips in the popliteal Fossa — both hands
Thumb resting on the patella.
2. Popliteal Aneurysm
 - more prone to aneurysm than any other arteries in the body
 - clinically evident as pulsatile midline swelling in popliteal Fossa.
3. Baker's cyst.
cyst swelling on synovial bursa.