

POPLITEAL FOSSA:

Diamond shape depression → behind knee joint lower part of the femur.

BOUNDARIES:

Superolateral - Biceps femoris ls.

Superomedial - Semitendinosus ls, semimembr.

Inferolateral - Lat head gastrocnemius ls / plantaris ls.

Inferomedial - Med head of gastrocnemius.

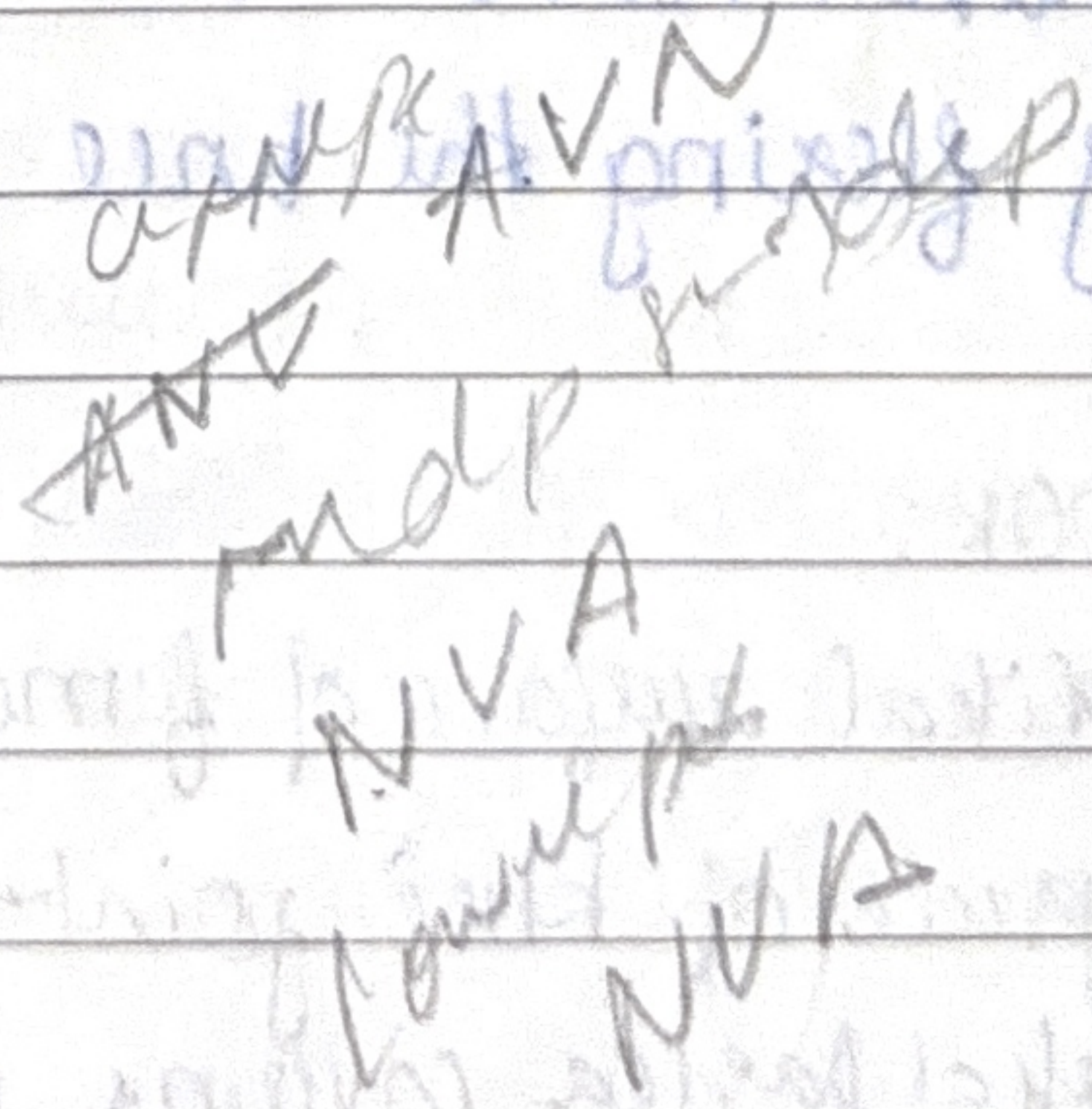
ROOF: Deep fascia (Popliteal fascia).

superficial fascia contain:

- 1) small saphenous vein
- 2) Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh.
- 3) small communication nerve
- 4) Posterior division of medial cutaneous nerve } except these all success.

CONTENTS:

- 1 • Popliteal Artery
- 2 • Popliteal vein
- 3 • Tibial nerve
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- 5 • Popliteal lymph node
- 6 • Popliteal pad of fat



Relations.

In the upper part. M → L

AVN

In the middle part. Superficial → deep.

NVA.

In the lower part. M → L.

NVA

BRANCHES:

1) Cutaneous branches to hand ball - lateral

2) Muscular branches.

3) Inguinal genicular Artery (Medial lateral)

4) Inguinal genicular Artery (Medial lateral)

5) Middle genicular Artery.

CLINICAL CORRELATION:

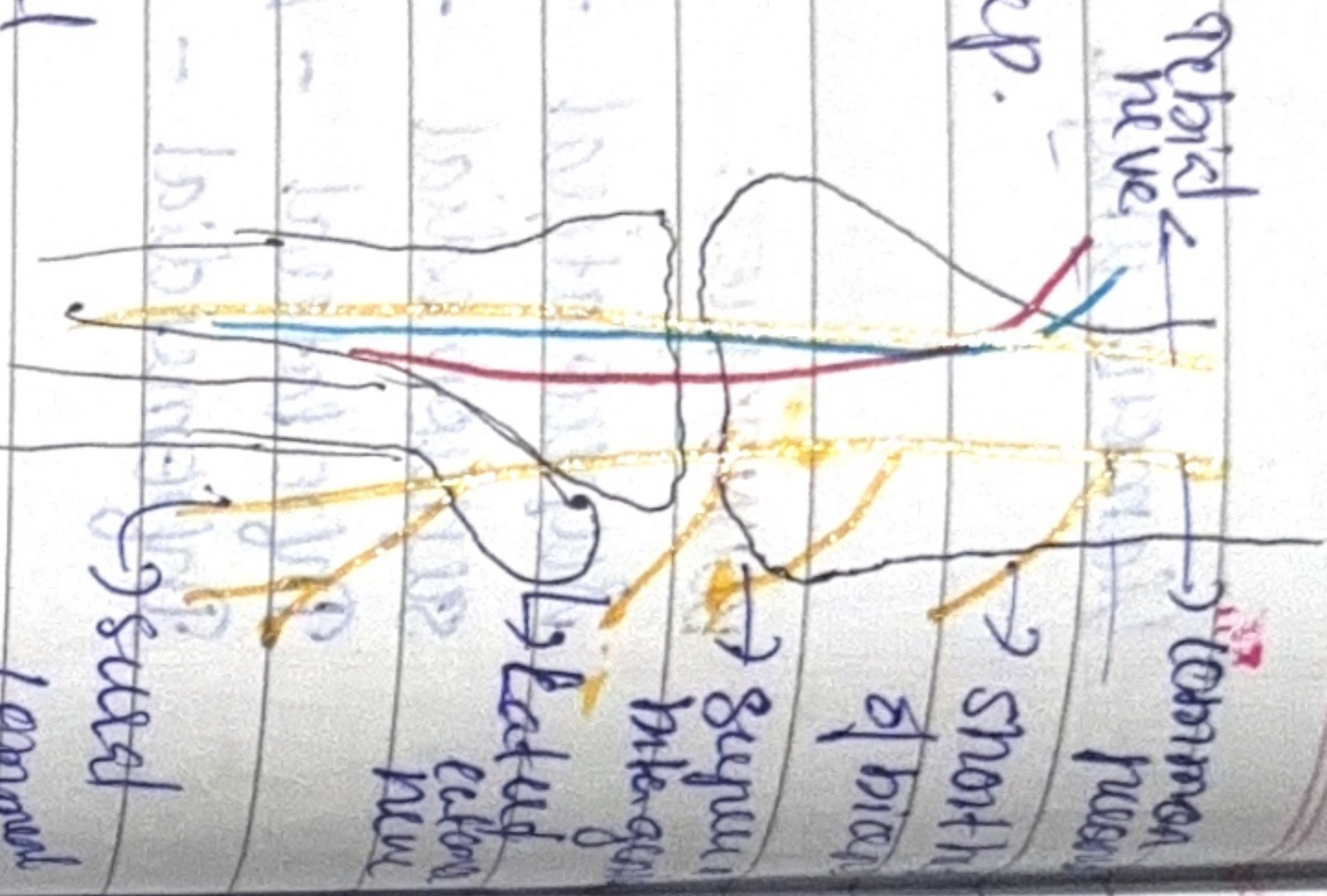
Popliteal Flw: PA lies deep in PF. It can be felt by flexing the knee.

TIOR:

⇒ Repetition surface of femur (lower part).

⇒ capsule of knee joint - oblique popliteal ligament.

⇒ Popliteal foramen covering popliteal muscle.



POPLITEAL VEIN:

ORIGIN: Formed at the lower border of the popliteus by the union of veins.

COURSE: It ascends superficial to PA and crosses M → L side of PF.

TERMINATION: continues as femoral vein. at Adductor hiatus.

TRIBUTARIES:

⇒ small saphenous vein
⇒ veins descending to branches of PF.

TIBIAL NERVE: L4, L5, S1-3.

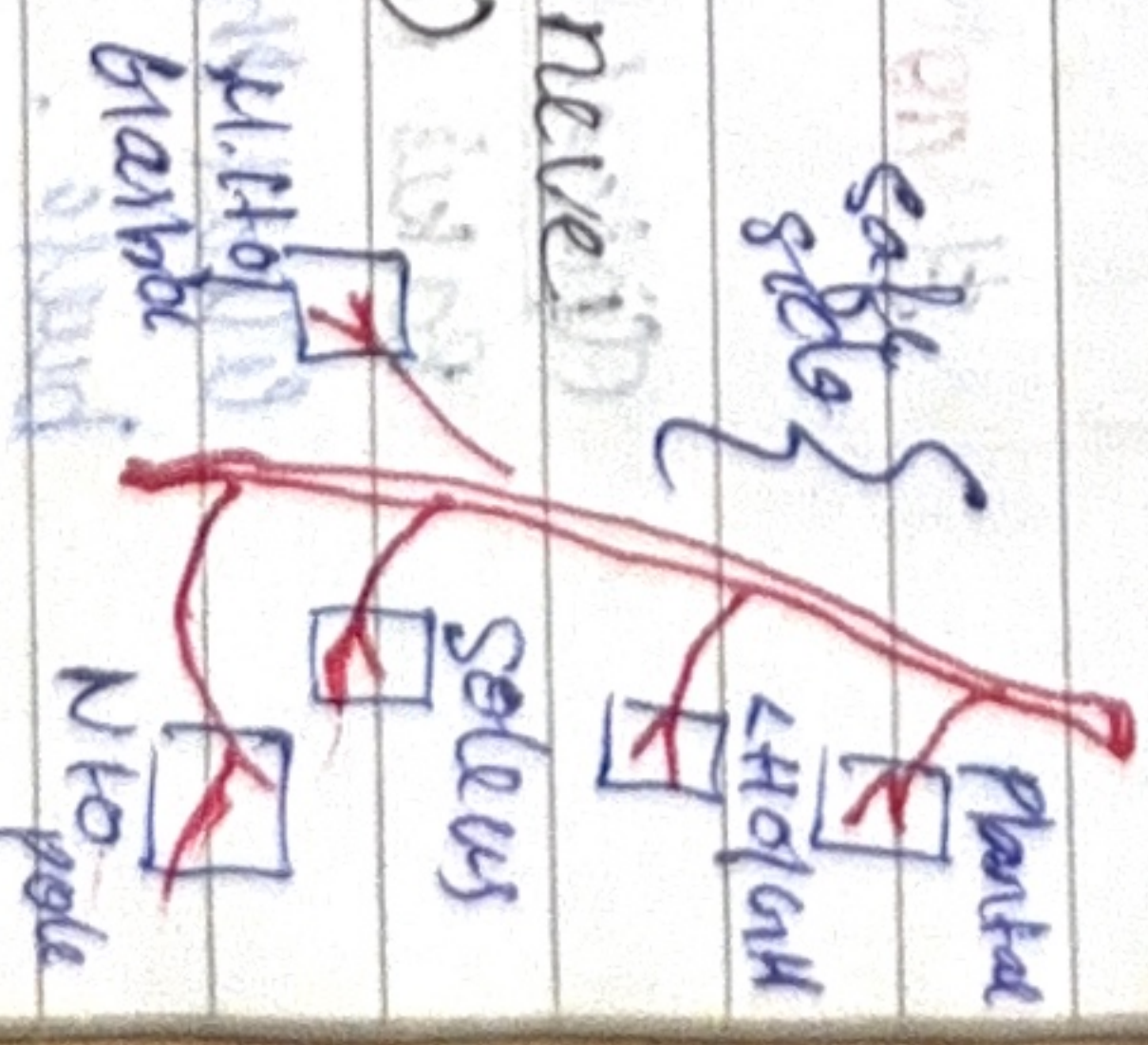
large terminal branch of the sciatic nerve
superior angle → Inguinal angle (extend)

BRANCHES:

1) Muscular branches.
2) Genicular branches. (MNN gives the oblique popliteal ligament of supply the interior of the knee joint)

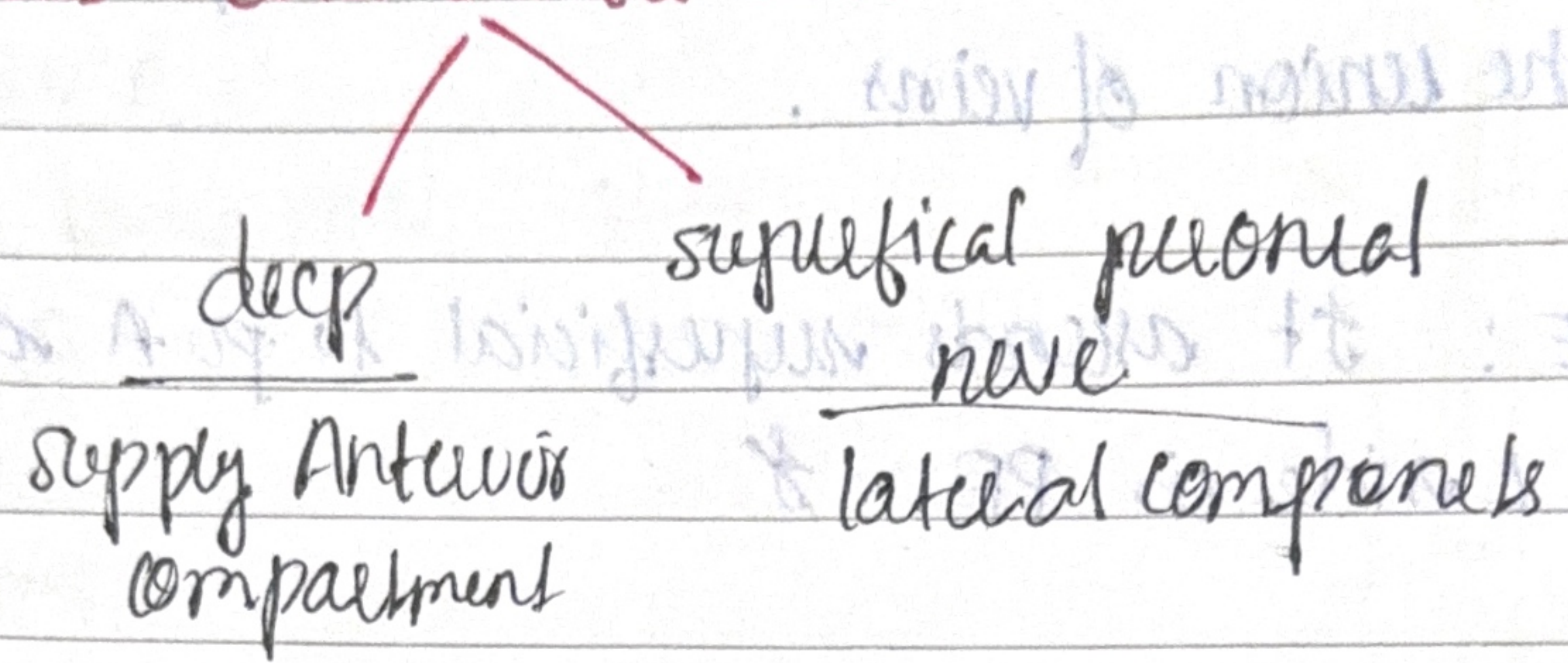
3) Cutaneous branches.

4) Vascular branches. (T10-L2)

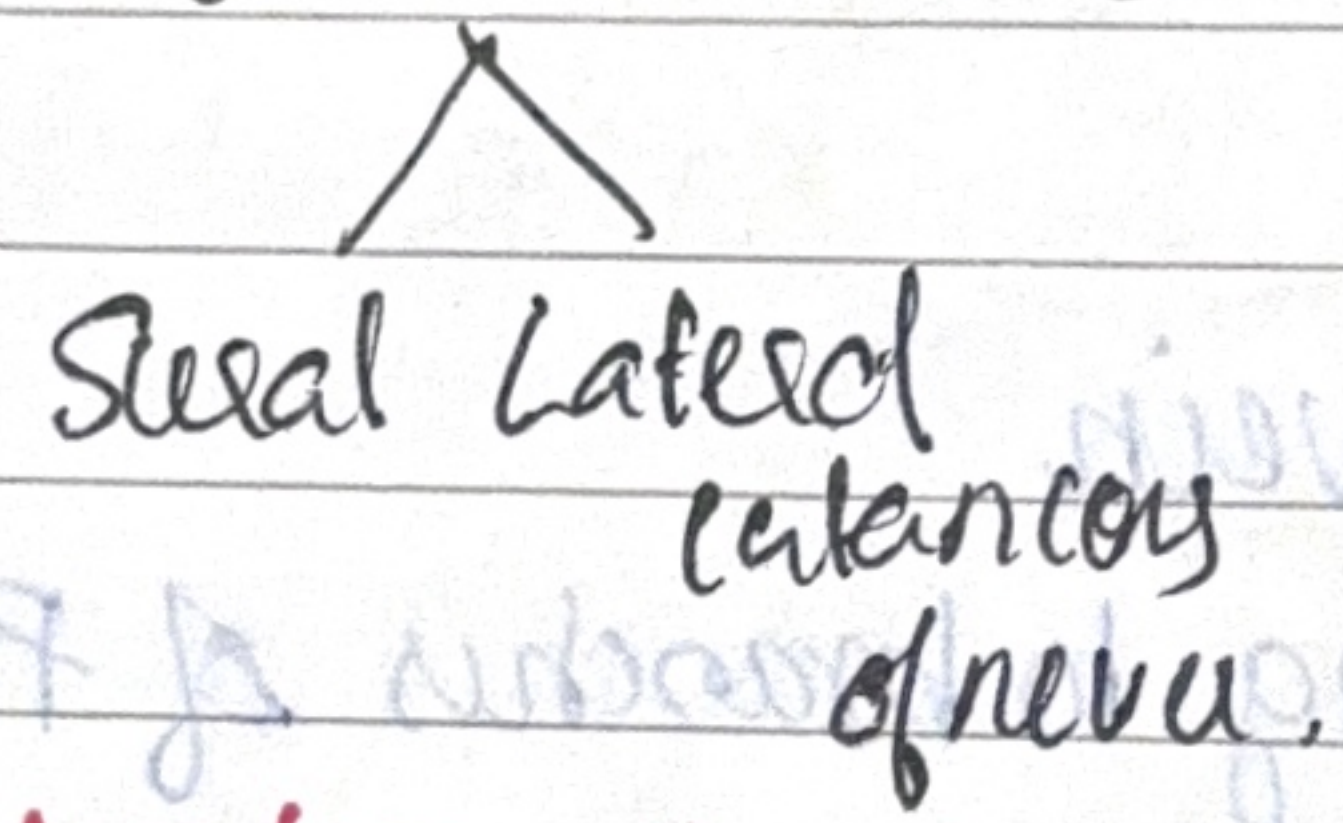


COMMON PERONEAL NERVE: L4, L5 (S1, S2)

smaller branch of sciatic nerve
It winds around the posterolateral aspect of neck of fibula and divide into



BRANCHES: cutaneous of 3 groups branches:



It **no muscular branches in popliteal fossa**.

Clinical Aspect:

Baker's cyst: Swelling which occurs in the popliteal thigh. because of swelling in ~~synovial~~ synovial bursa.

- Popliteal Aneurysm
- Popliteal Plex