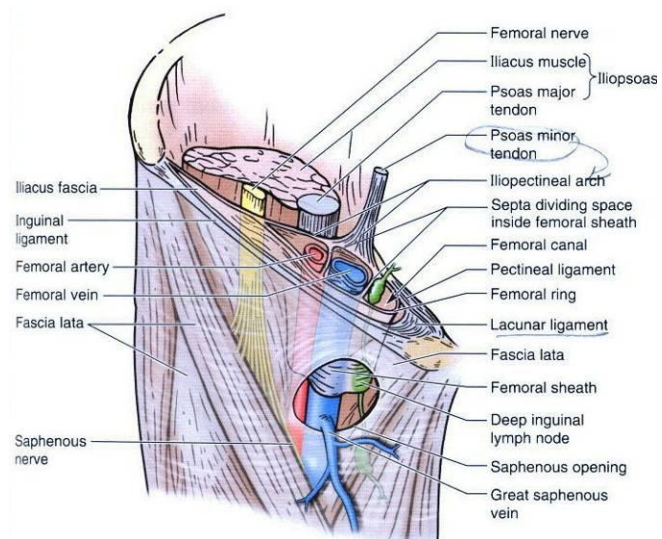
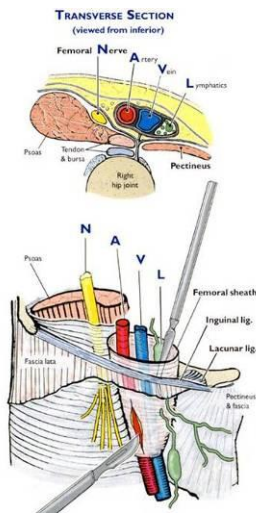
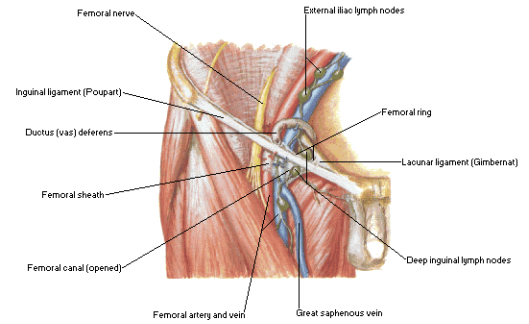


## Femoral Sheath

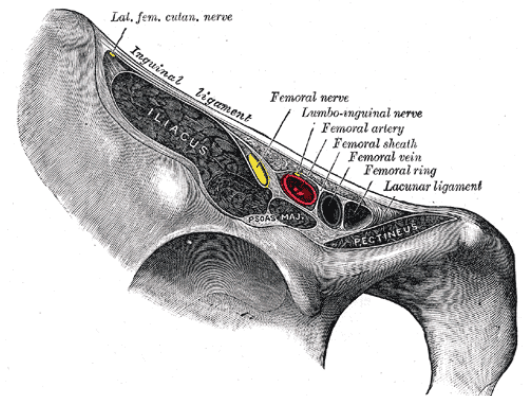
- This oval, funnel-shaped fascial tube **encloses the proximal parts of the femoral vessels**, which lie inferior to the inguinal ligament.
- It is a diverticulum or inferior prolongation of the fasciae lining of the abdomen (transversalis fascia anteriorly and iliac fascia posteriorly).
- It is covered by the fascia lata.



- Its presence allows the femoral artery and vein to glide in and out, deep to the inguinal ligament, during movements of the hip joint.
- The sheath does not project into the thigh when the thigh is fully flexed, but is drawn further into the femoral triangle when the thigh is extended.

Subdivided by two vertical septa into three compartments:

- (1) **Lateral compartment** for femoral artery
- (2) **Intermediate compartment** for femoral vein
- (3) **Medial compartment** or space called femoral canal.

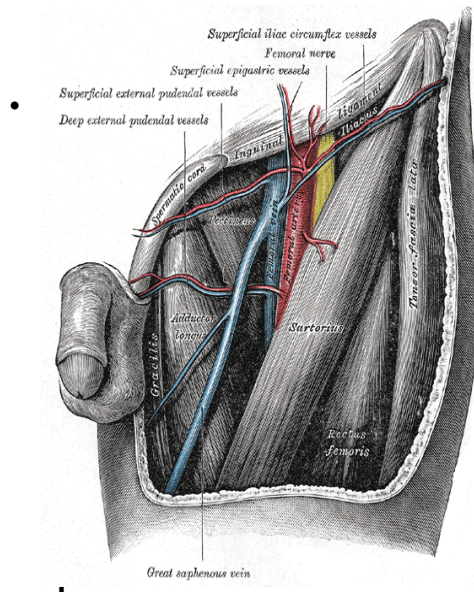
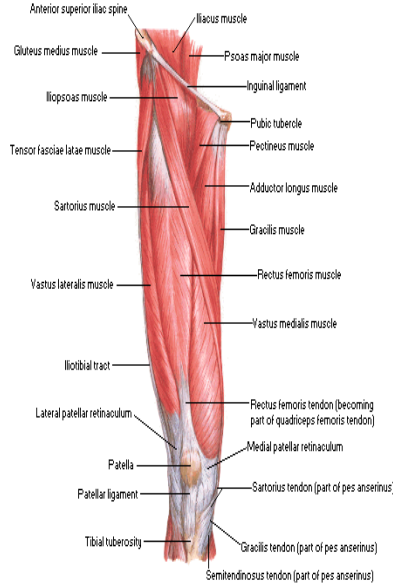


# Femoral Triangle

Clinically important **triangular subfascial space in the superomedial** one-third part of the thigh.

## Boundaries:

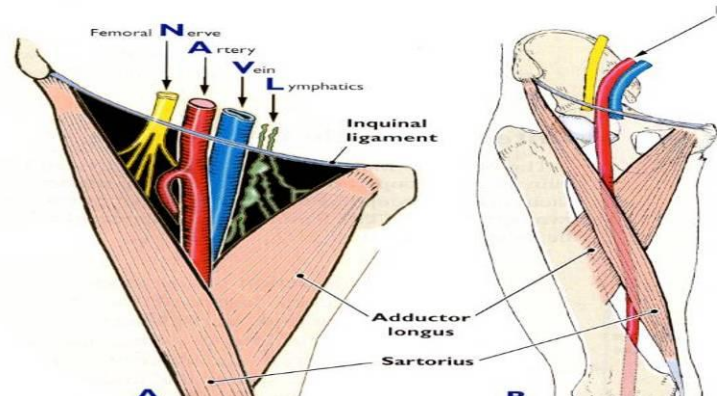
- Superiorly by the **inguinal ligament**
- Medially by **the medial border of the adductor longus muscle**
- Laterally by **the medial border of the sartorius muscle**



- **The muscular floor is not flat but gutter-shaped.**
- **Formed from medial to lateral by the *adductor longus*, *pectineus*, and the *iliopsoas*.**
- **It is the juxtaposition of the iliopsoas and pectineus muscles that forms the deep gutter in the muscular floor.**
- **Roof of the femoral triangle is formed by the fascia lata which includes the cribiform fascia.**

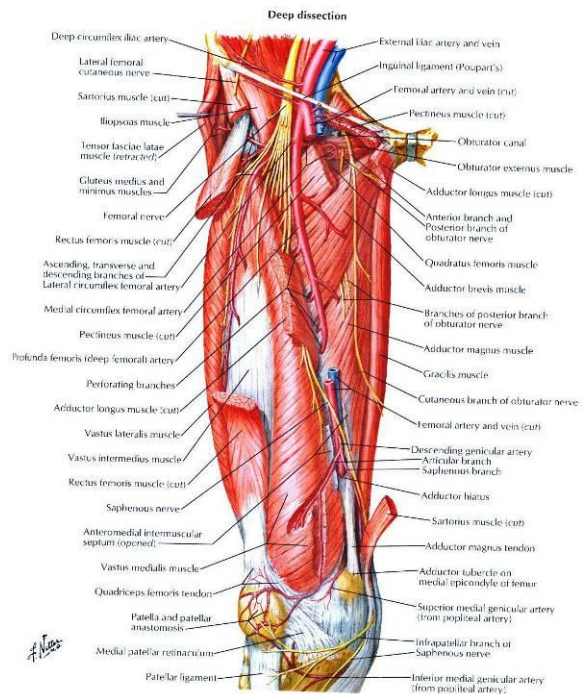
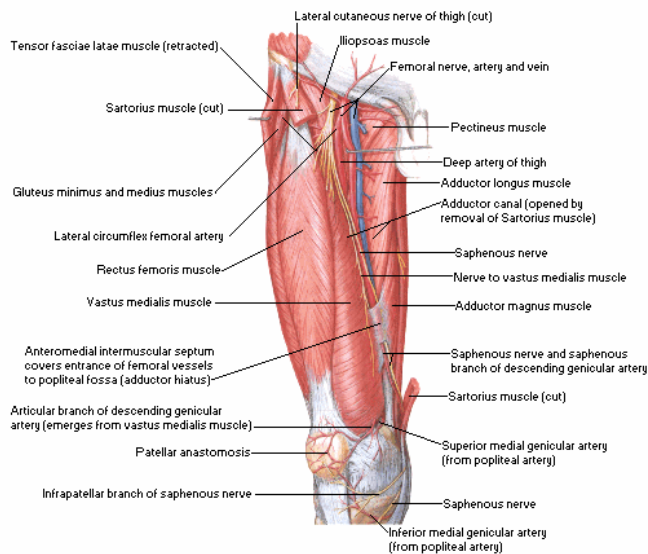
## Contents :

- **This triangular space in the anterior aspect of the thigh contains femoral artery and its branches**
- **Femoral vein and its tributaries**
- **Femoral nerve and its branches**
- **Lateral cutaneous nerve**
- **Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve,**
- **Lymphatic vessels**
- **Some inguinal lymph nodes.**



## Adductor Canal

- (subsartorial canal or Hunter's canal) is about 15 cm in length and is a narrow, fascial tunnel in the thigh
- It is located deep to middle third of the sartorius muscle
- Provides an intermuscular passage through which the femoral vessels pass to reach the popliteal fossa, where they become popliteal vessels.
- It begins about 15 cm inferior to the inguinal ligament, where the sartorius muscle crosses over the adductor longus muscle.
- It ends at the adductor hiatus in the tendon of the adductor magnus muscle.



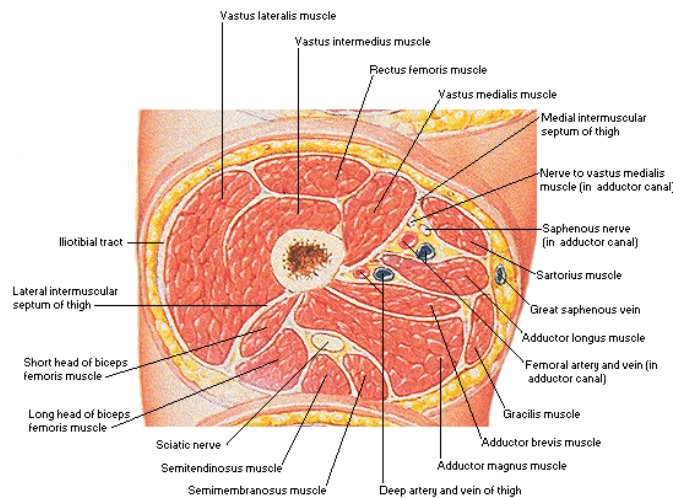
### Boundaries:

- **Laterally:** vastus medialis muscle
- **Posteromedially:** adductor longus and adductor magnus muscles
- **Anteriorly:** sartorius muscle
- **Roof:** Sartorius and subsartorial fascia
- **About the middle third of the thigh,** a subsartorial plexus of nerves lies on this fascia. It supplies the overlying skin.

### Contents

- **The femoral vessels enter the adductor canal where the sartorius muscle crosses over the adductor longus muscle, the vein lying posterior to the artery.**

- **Femoral artery and femoral vein leave the adductor canal through the tendinous opening in the adductor magnus muscle, known as the adductor hiatus.**
- **As soon as the femoral vessels enter the popliteal fossa, they are called the popliteal vessels.**
- **The saphenous nerve, a cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve, accompanies the femoral artery through the adductor canal.**
- **The nerve to the vastus medialis muscle accompanies the femoral artery through the proximal part of the adductor canal and then divides into the branches that supply this muscle and the knee joint.**



Reference Book:

- ✓ B D Chaurasia Human Anatomy
- ✓ Gray's Anatomy