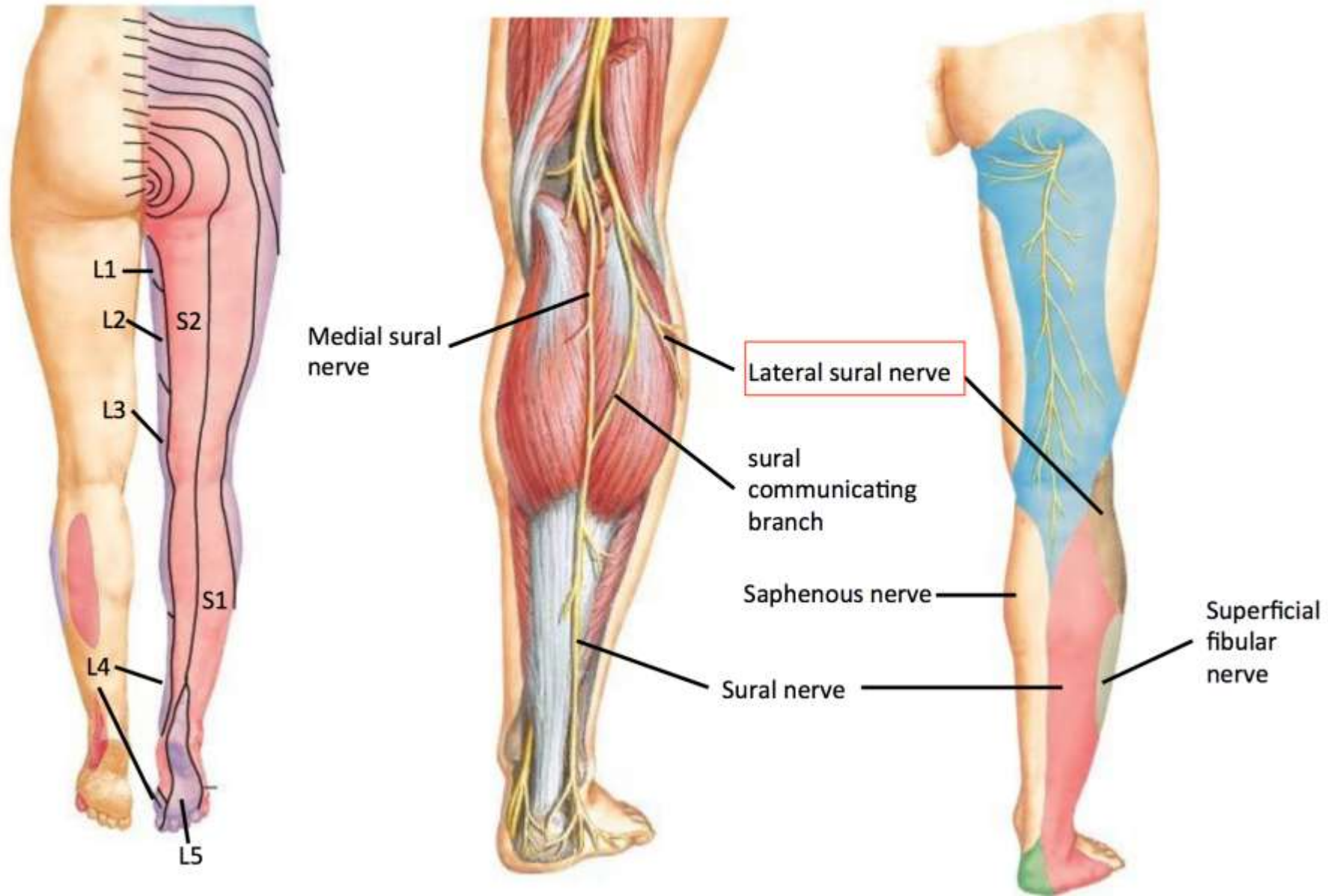


Cutaneous sensory innervation of the posterior leg and foot



Cutaneous innervation of the foot

Saphenous nerve ①

Deep peroneal nerve ②

Superficial peroneal nerve ③

Medial plantar nerve ④

Lateral plantar nerve ⑤

Calcaneal branch (tibial nerve) ⑥

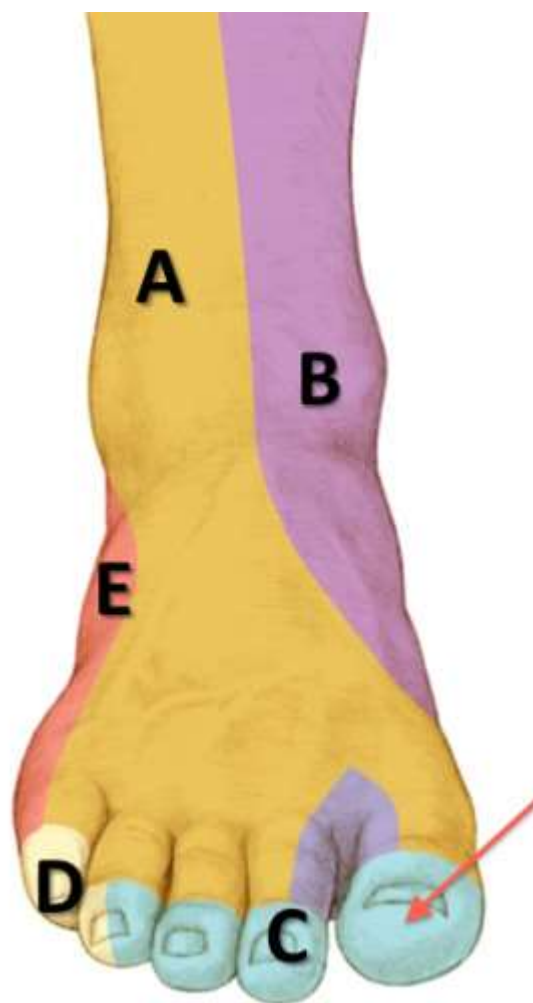
Sural nerve ⑦

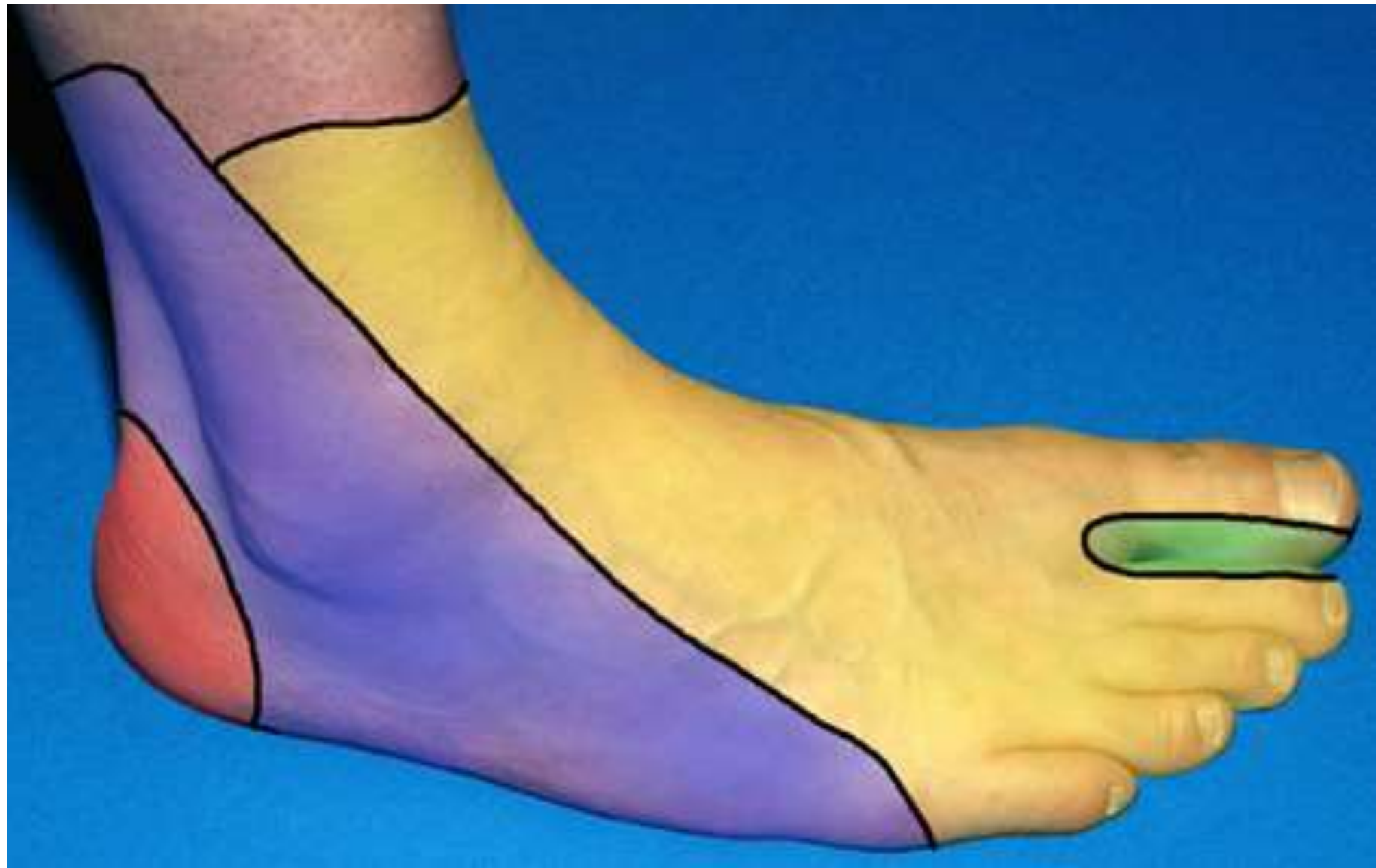


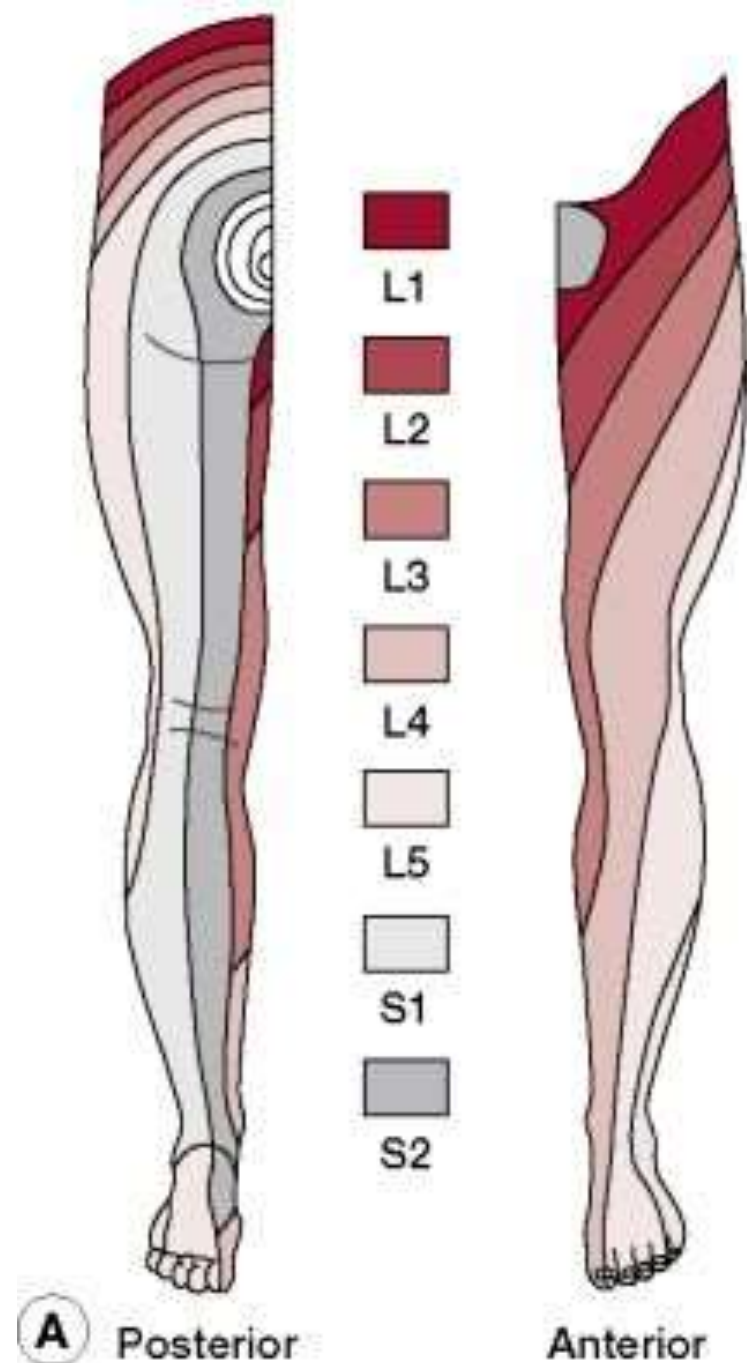
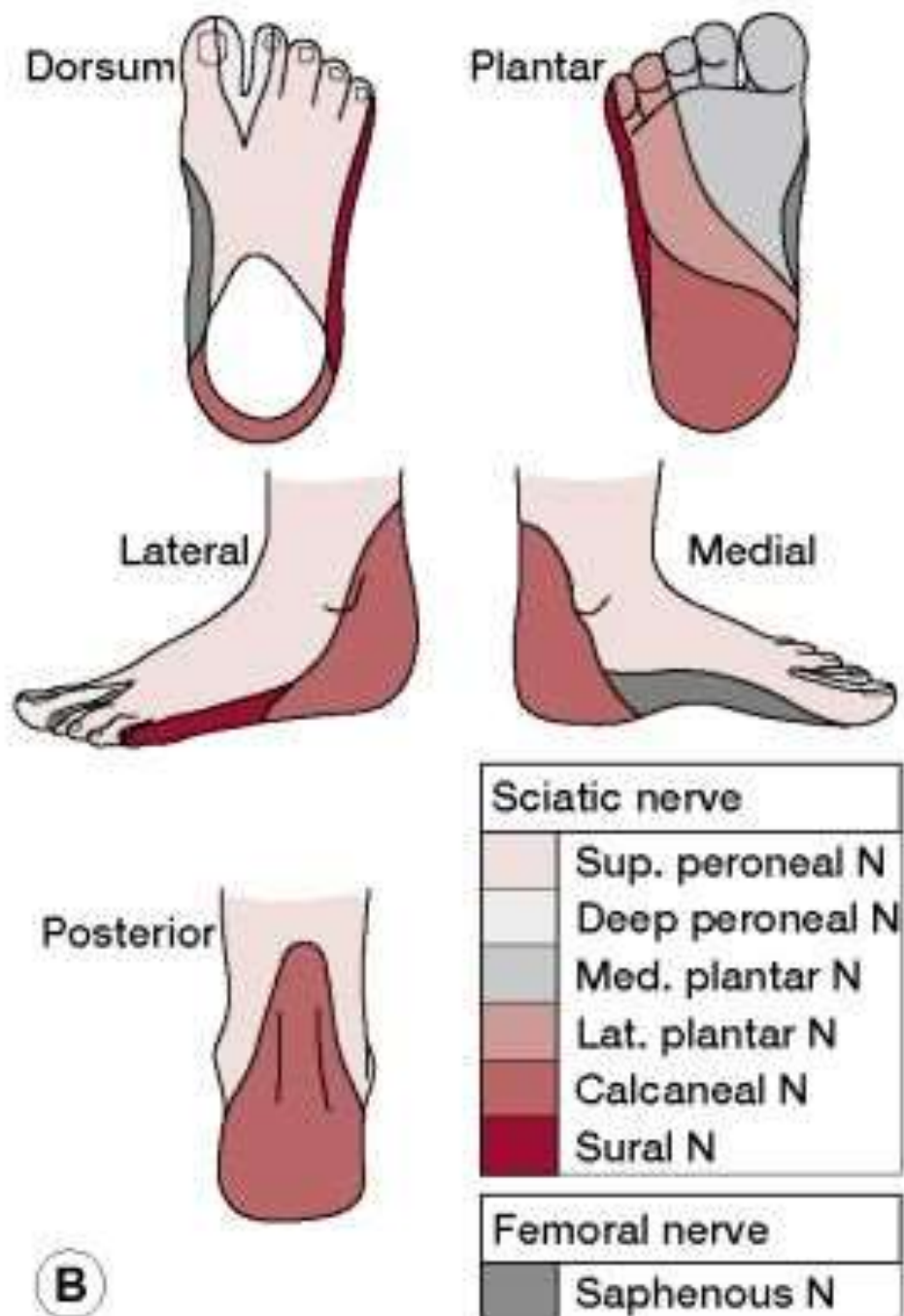
Dorsal surface

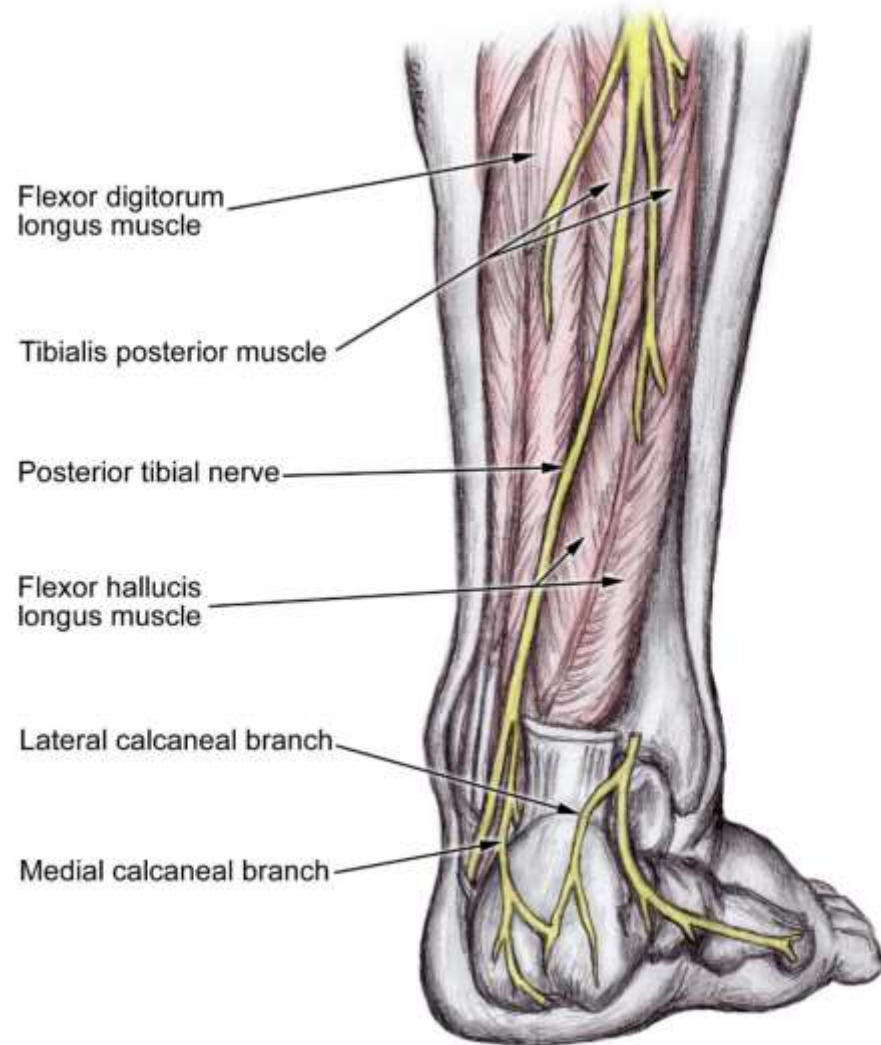
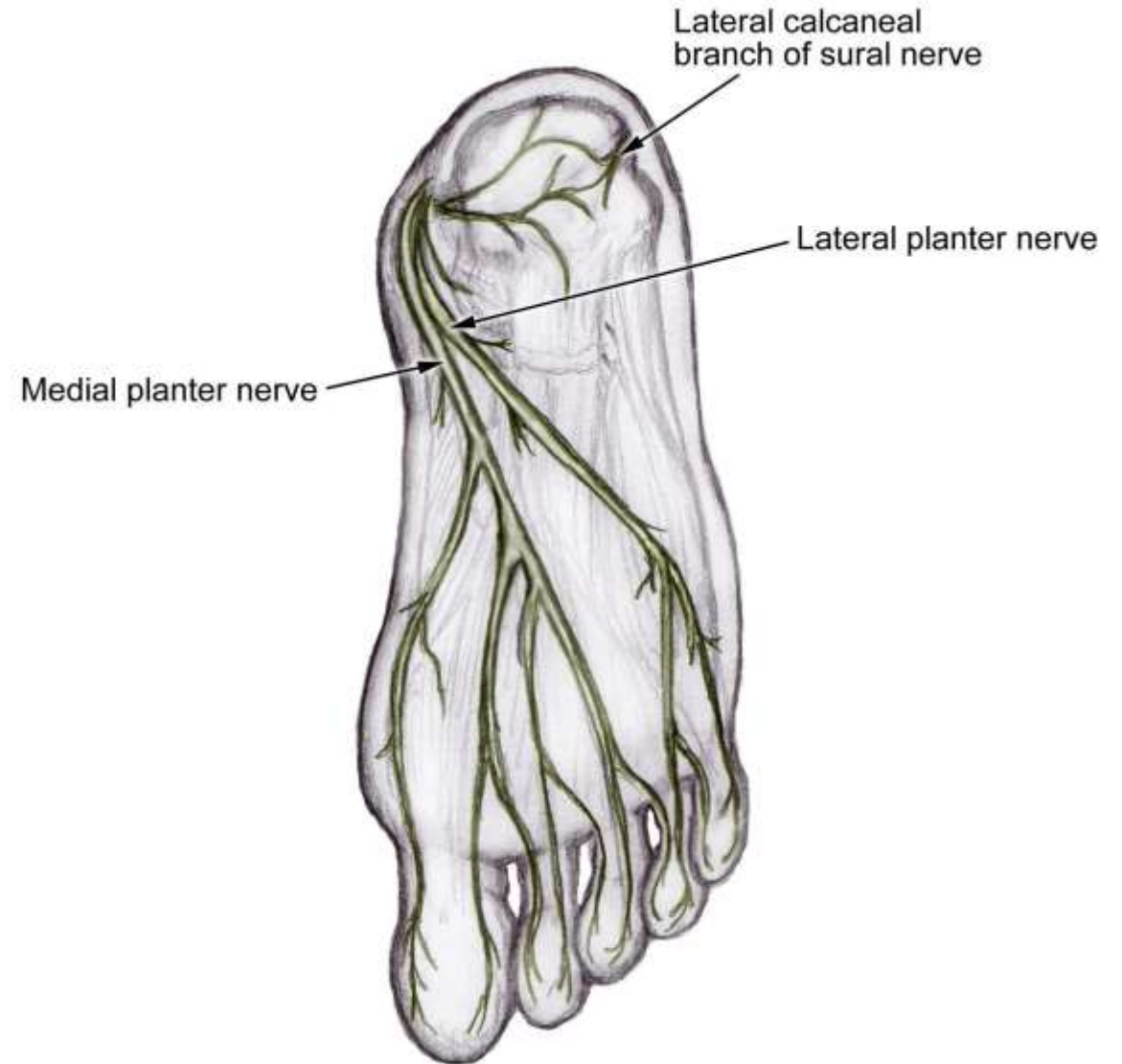


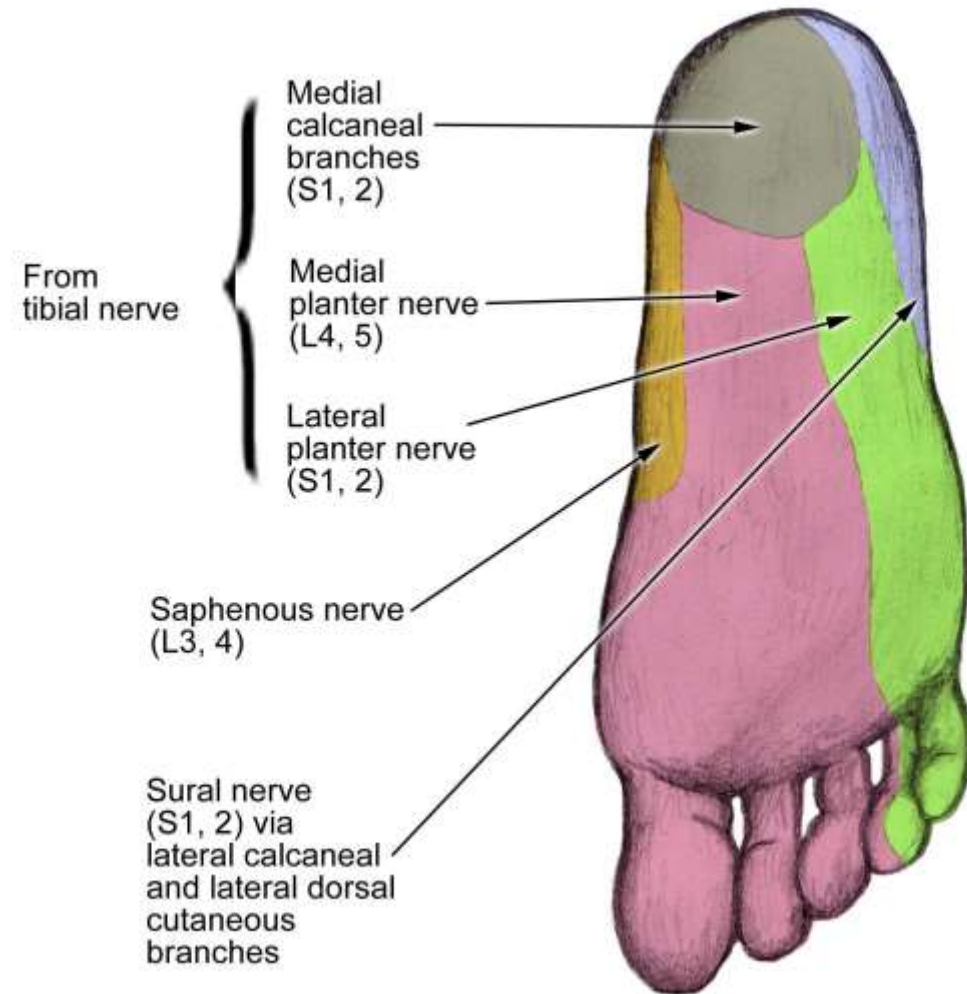
Plantar surface











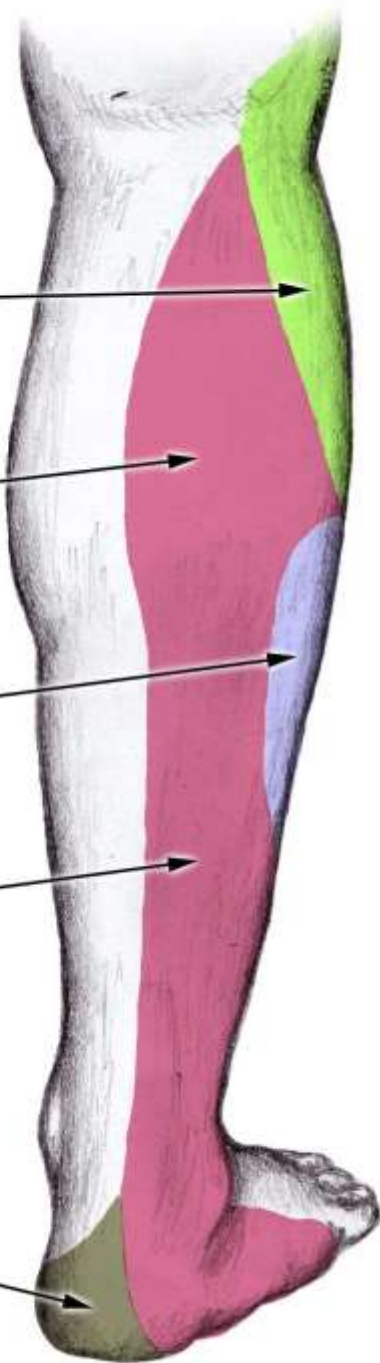
Common fibular
(peroneal) nerve
via lateral sural
cutaneous nerve

Medial sural
cutaneous nerve

Superficial fibular
(peroneal) nerve

Sural nerve

Tibial nerve
via medial
calcaneal
branches



Soleus muscle inserting into
calcaneal (Achilles) tendon

Flexor digitorum longus tendon

Tibialis posterior tendon

Posterior tibial artery and vein

Tibial nerve

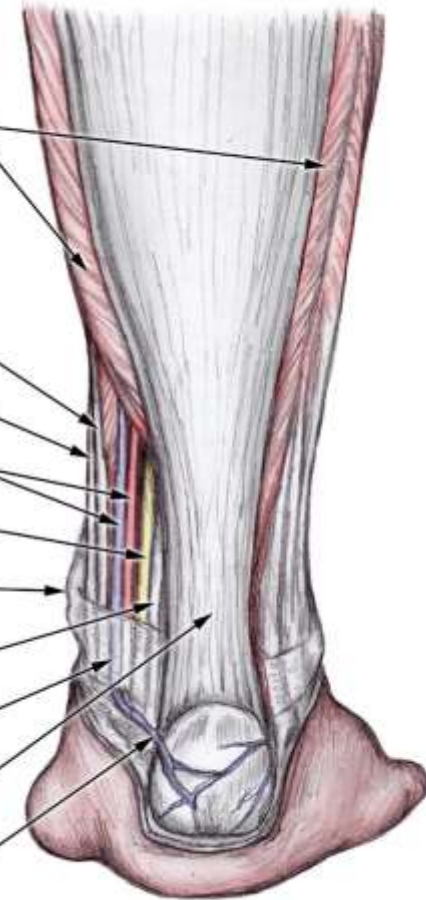
Medial malleolus

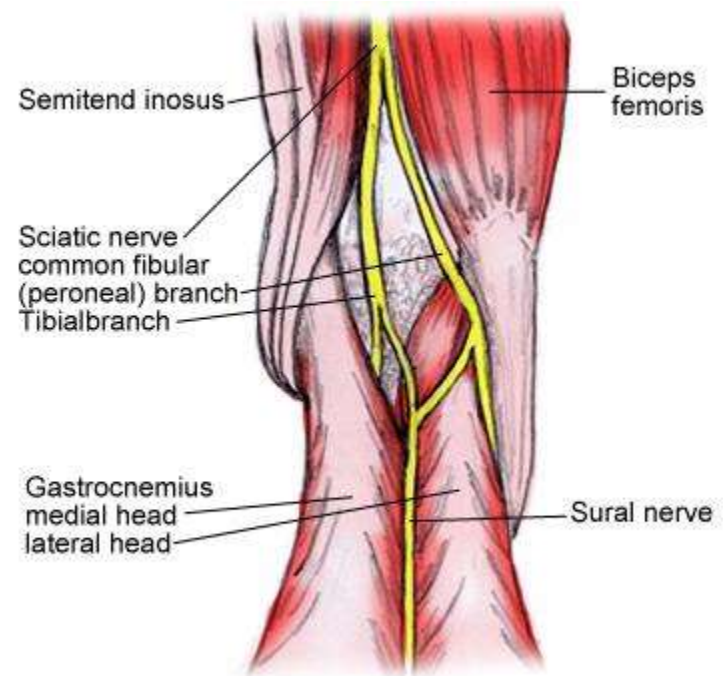
Flexor hallucis longus tendon

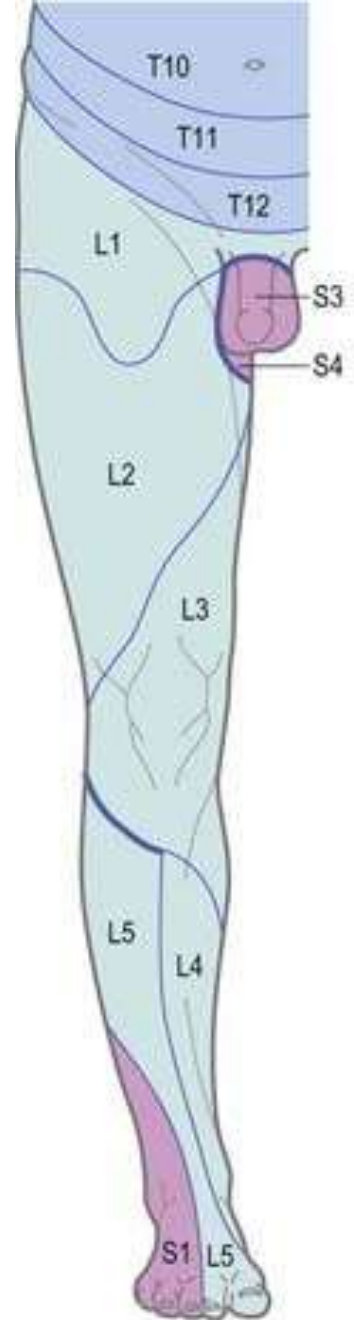
Flexor retinaculum

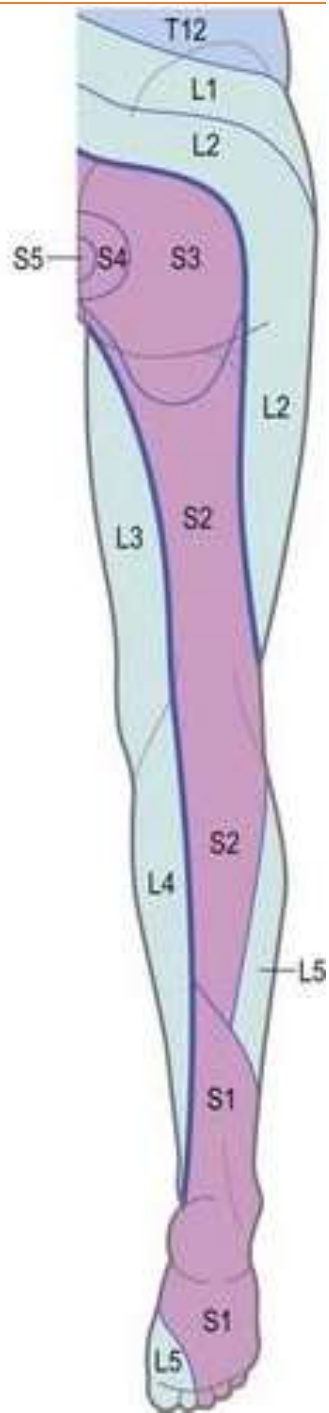
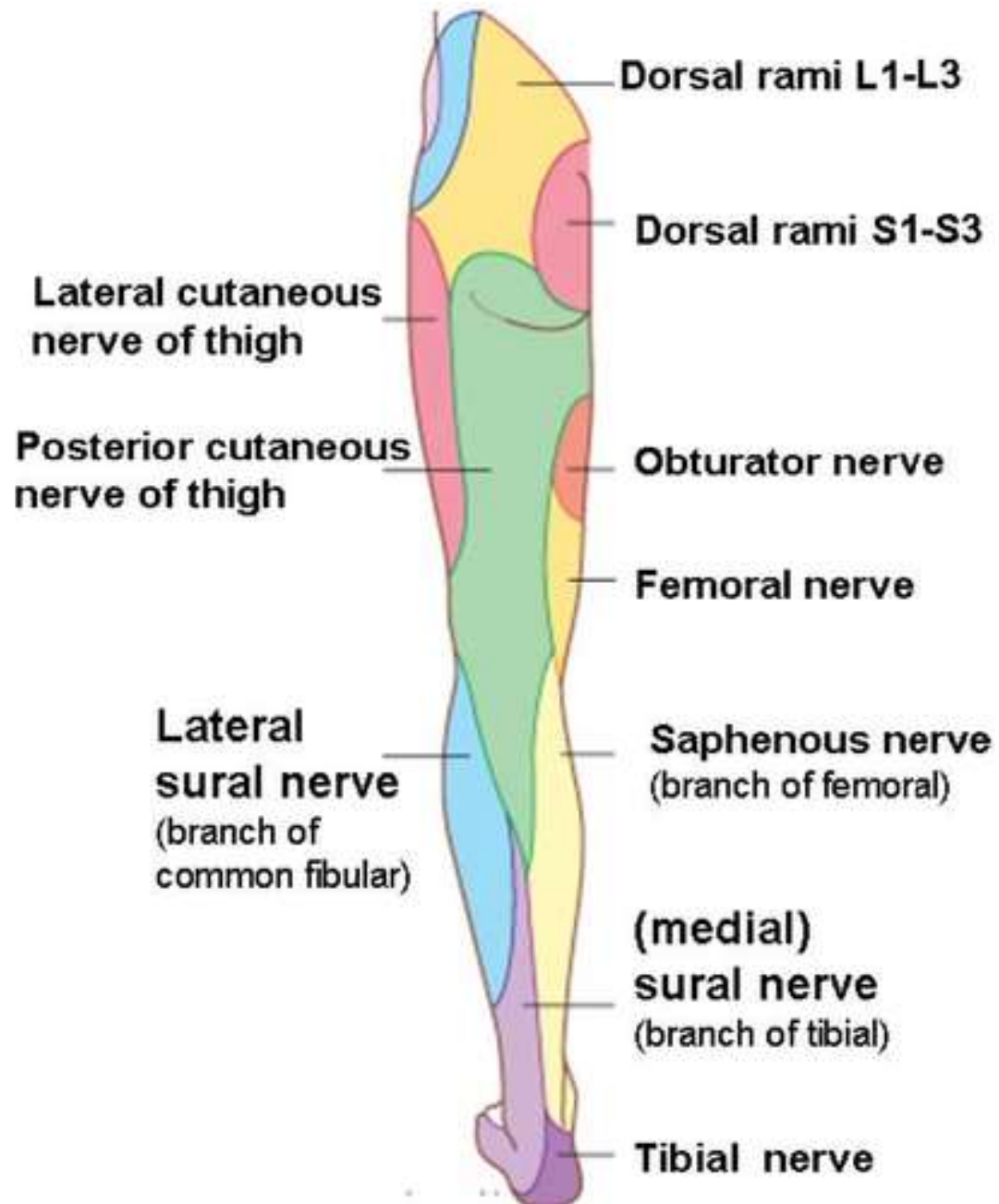
Calcaneal (Achilles) tendon

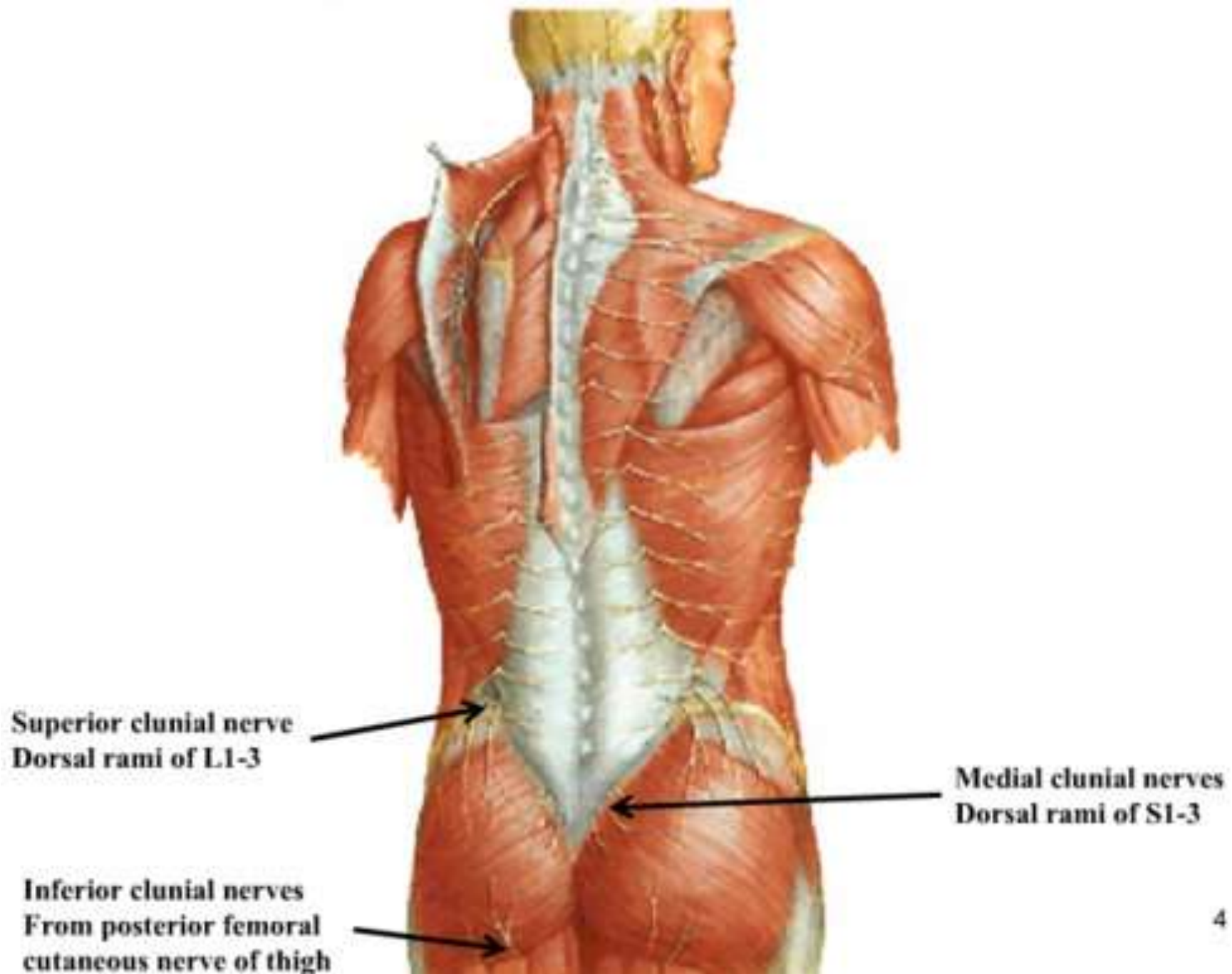
Calcaneal branch of
posterior tibial artery

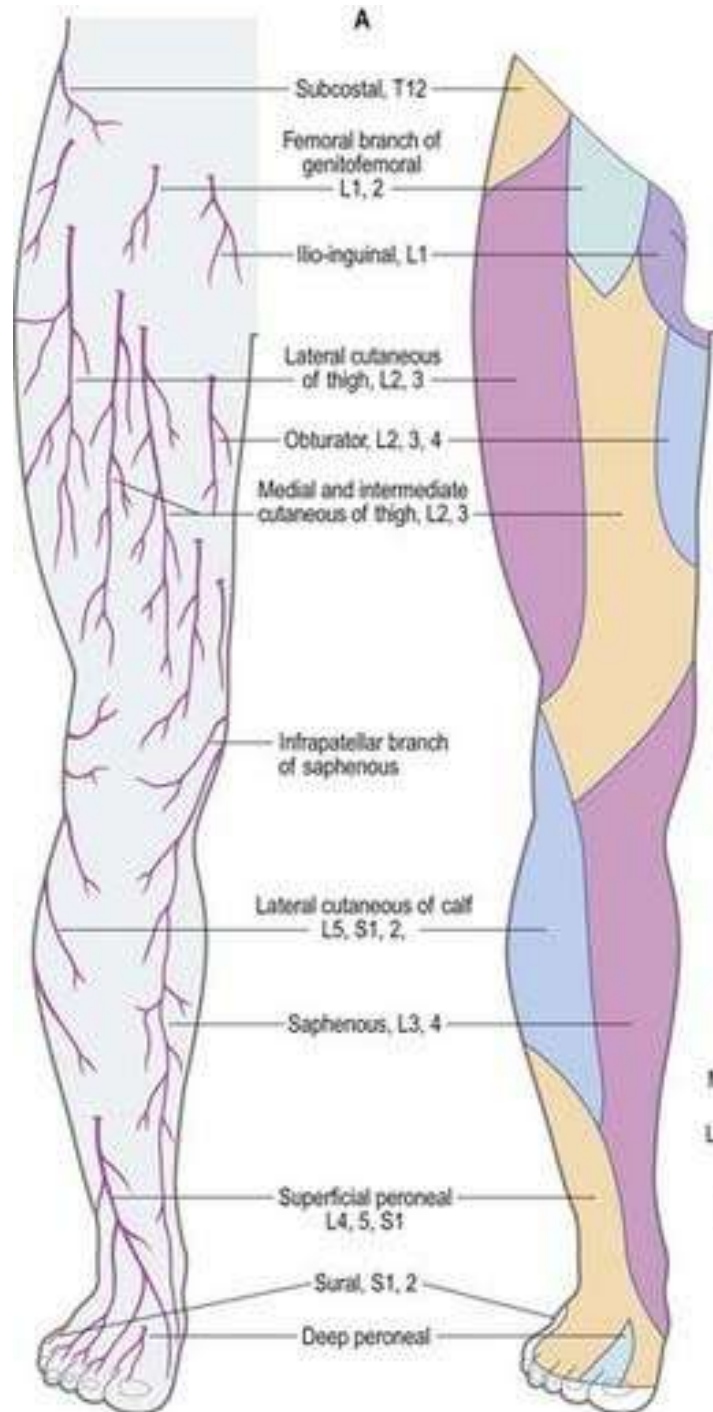
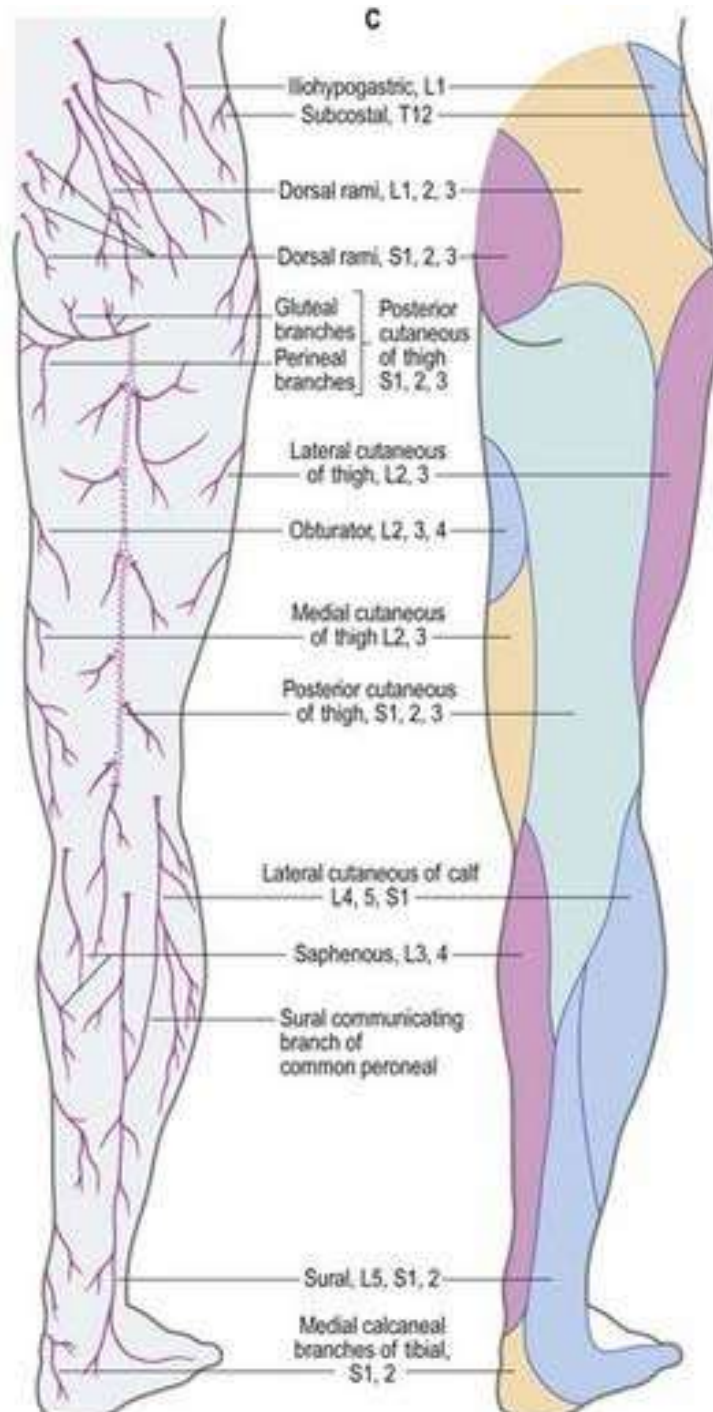


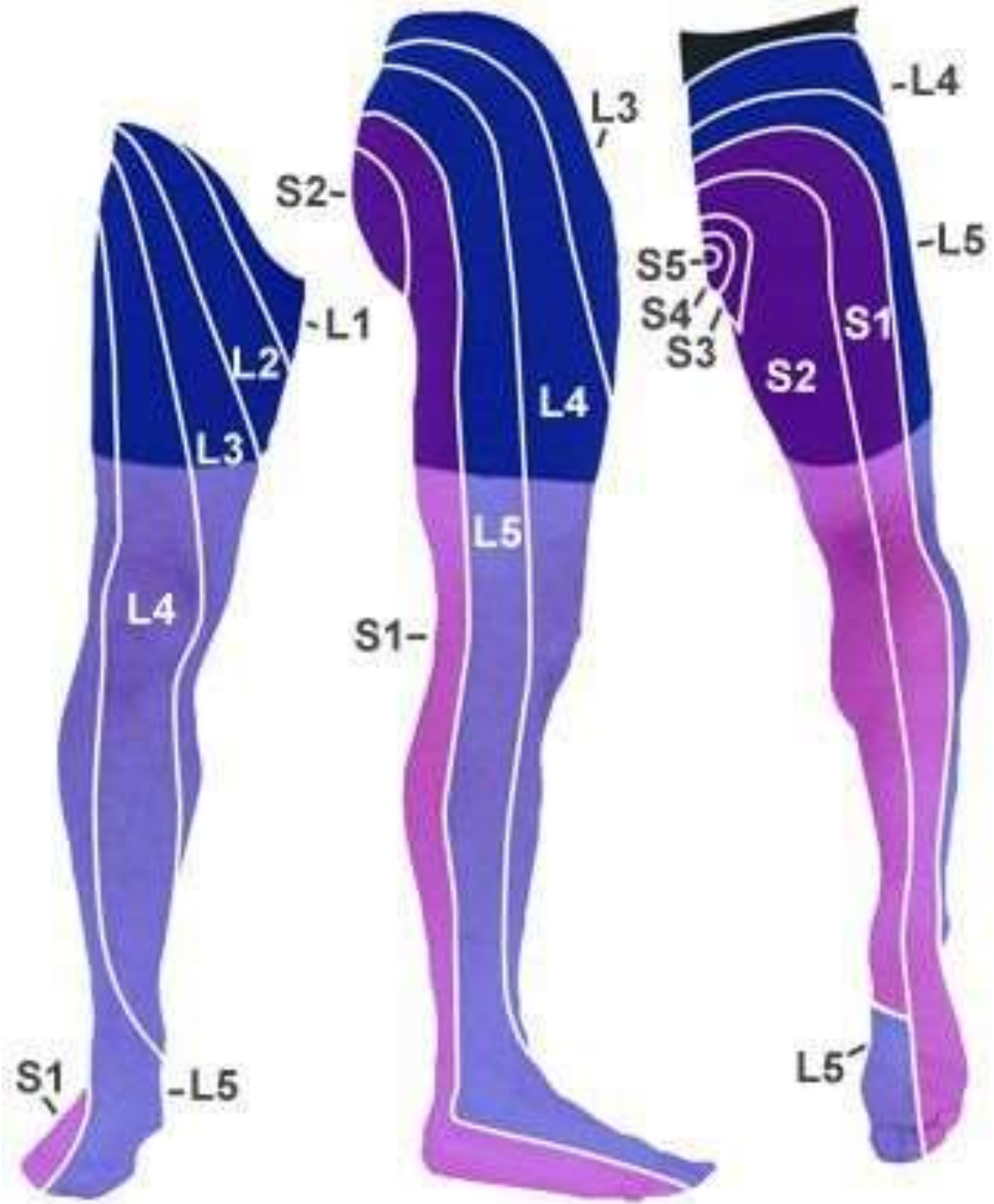




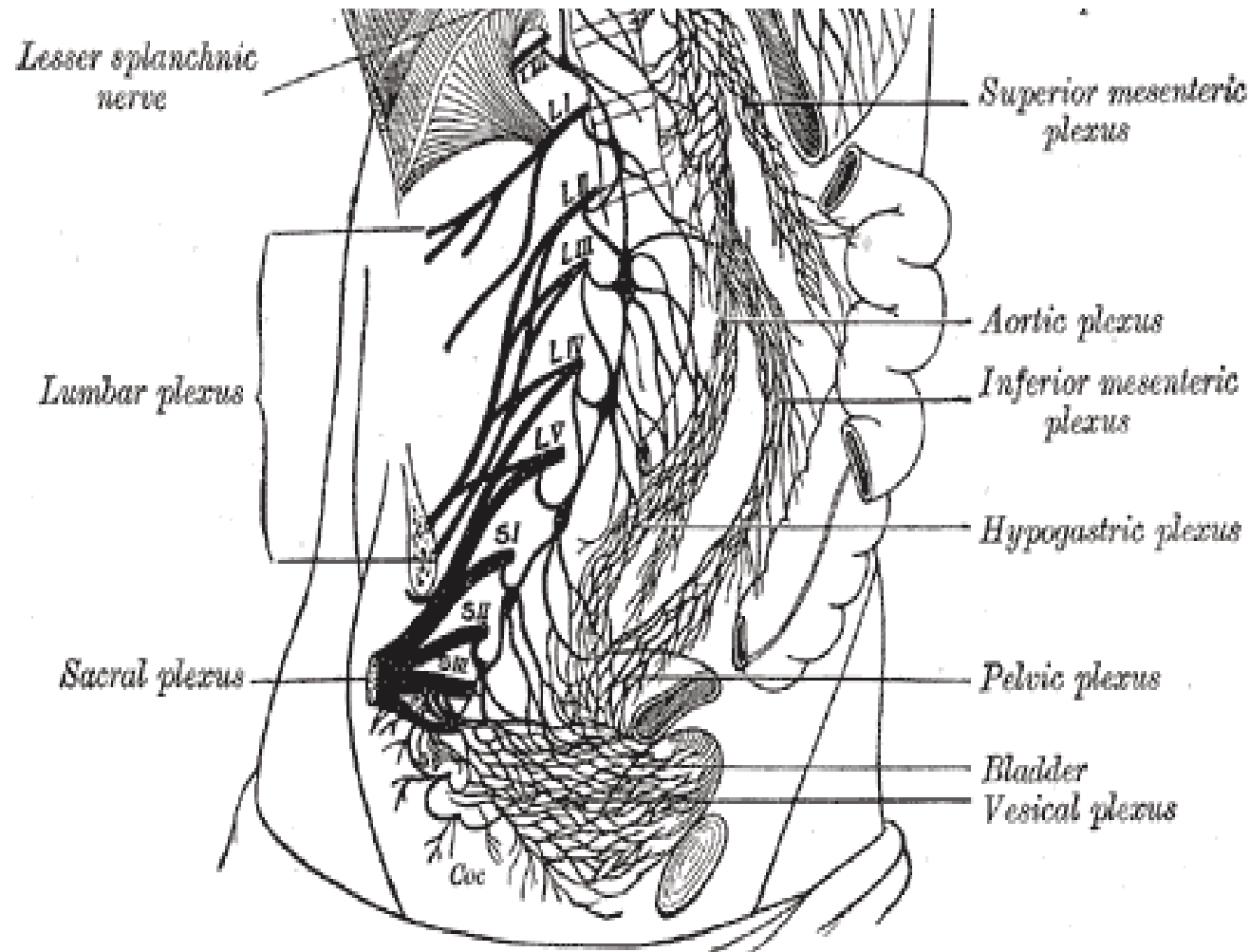
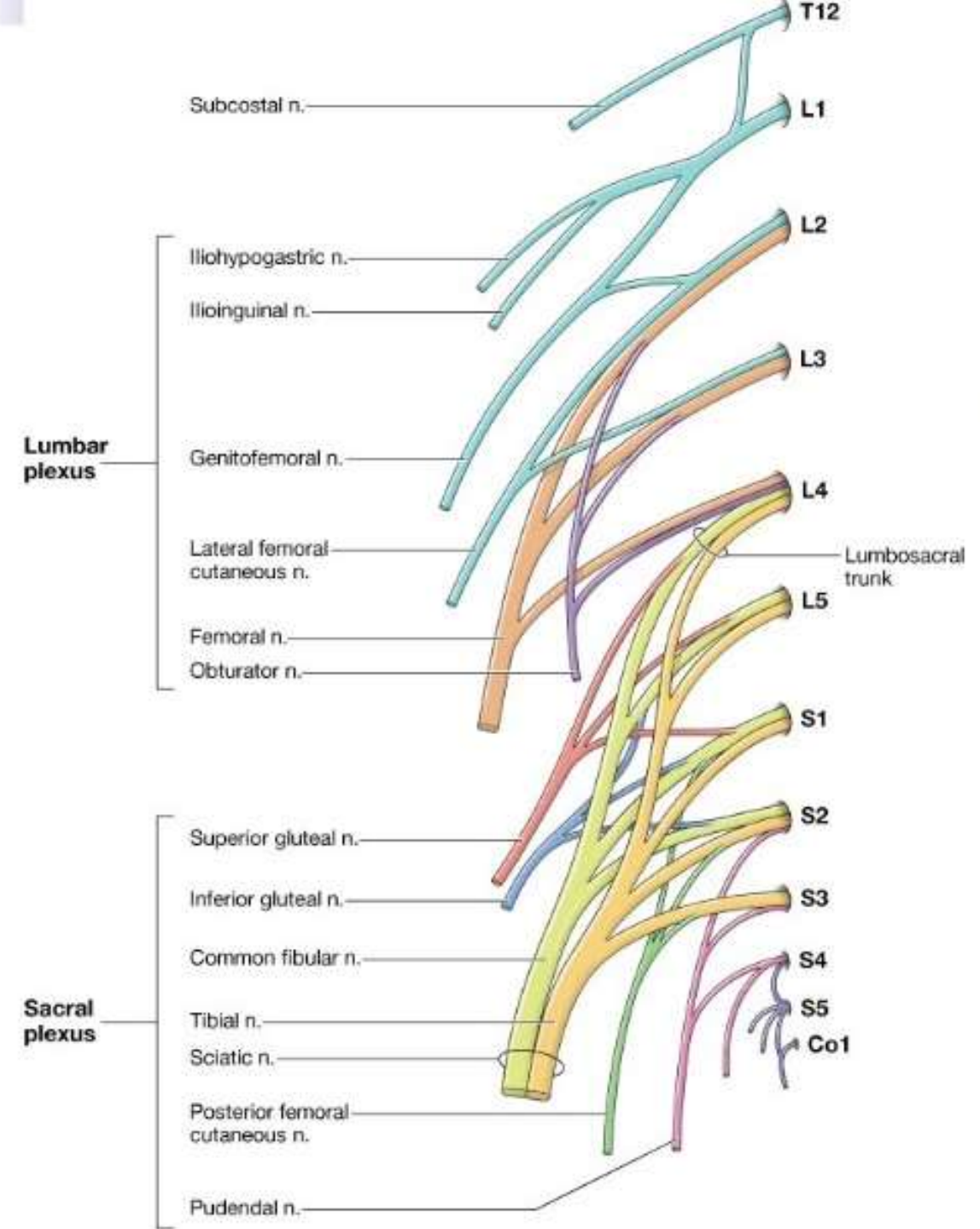




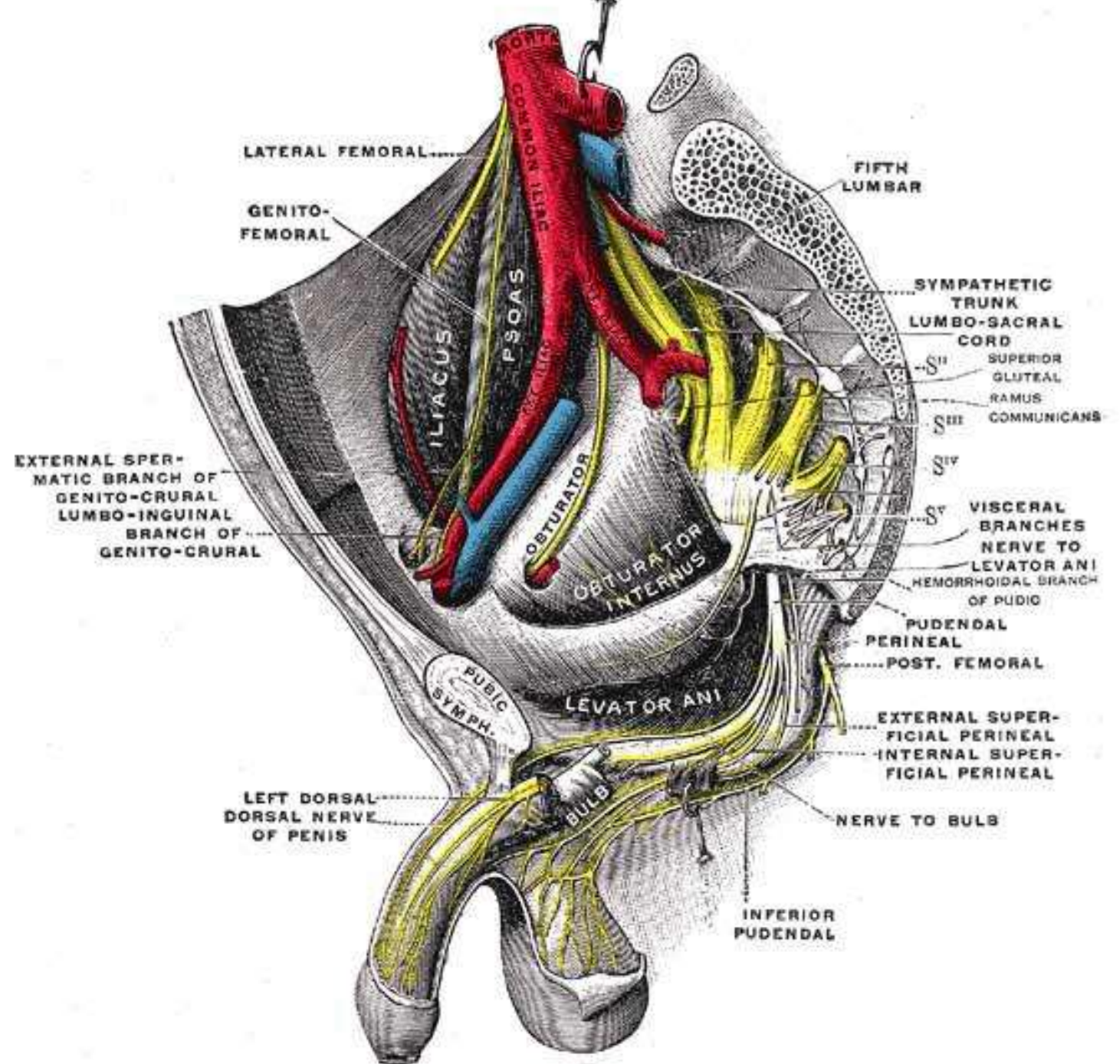
A**B****C**



LUMBAR and SACRAL PLEXII *the Sacral Plexus is also called the Lumbosacral Plexus (includes L4 & L5)



SAGITTAL VIEW of LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS



The Sacral Plexus

- Provides motor and sensory nerves for the posterior thigh, most of the lower leg, the entire foot, and part of the pelvis

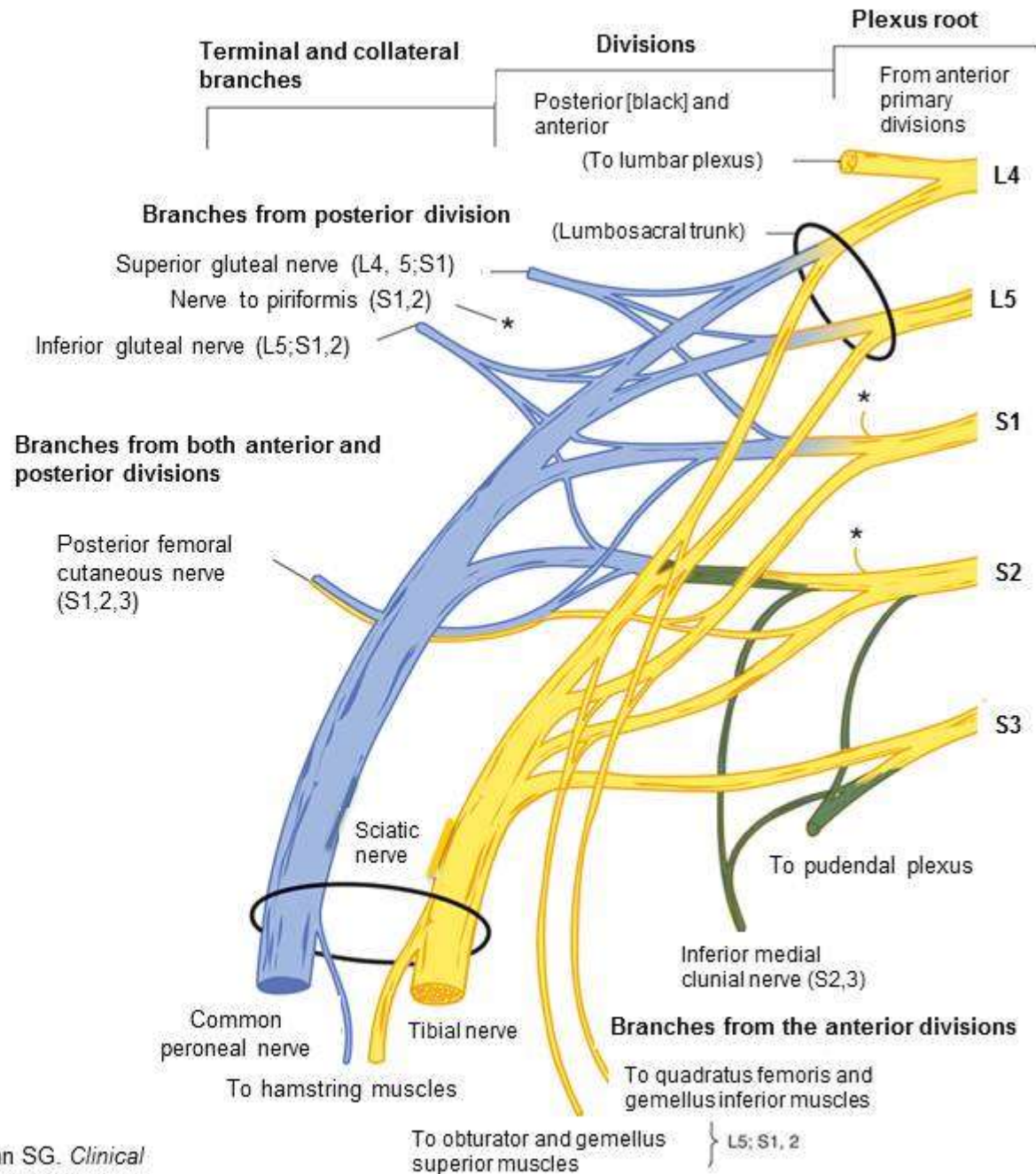
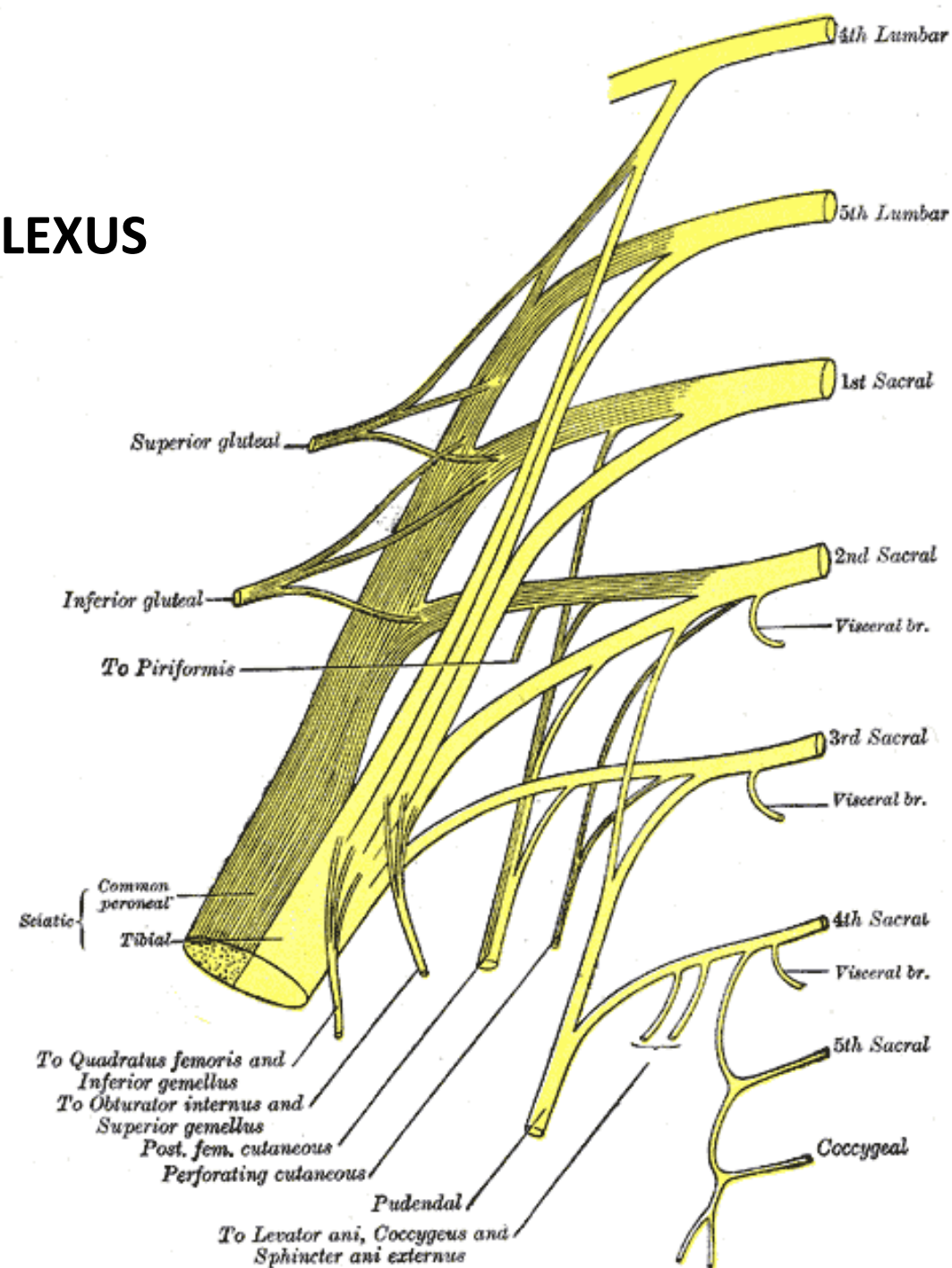
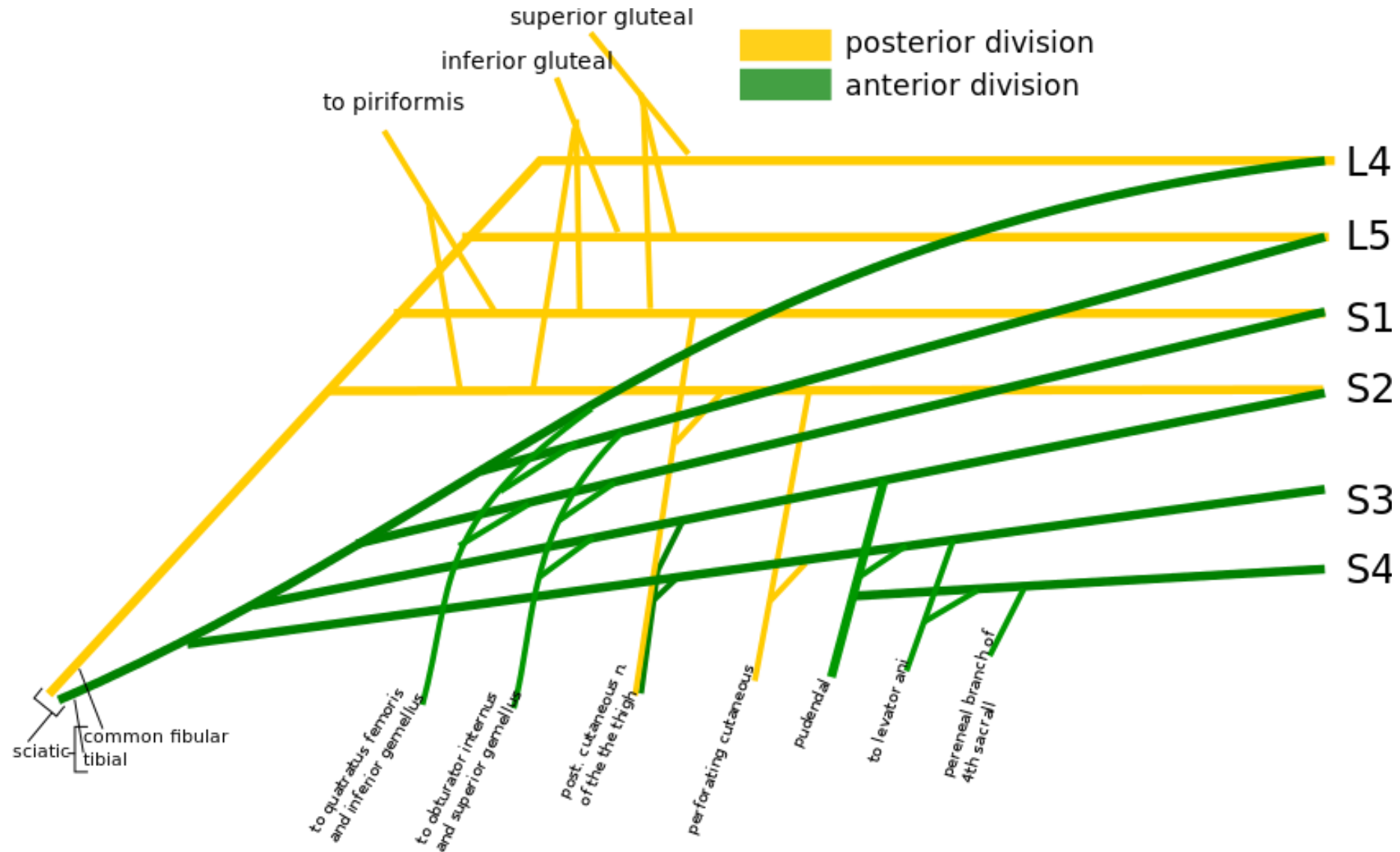


Figure 28-12. The sacral plexus. In: Waxman SG. *Clinical Neuroanatomy*. 26th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2010.
<http://www.accessphysiotherapy.com>. Accessed March 22, 2012.

DRAWING OF LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS (posterior divisions are greyed)



SCHEMATIC of LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS



The Sciatic Nerve

- Motor functions
 - Leg flexion at the knee (see also tibial and peroneal nerves, which are the two most important branches clinically of the sciatic nerve)
 - The hamstring muscles (semitendinosus, semimembranosus, biceps femoris) are innervated by the sciatic nerve itself before it divides into the tibial and common peroneal nerve

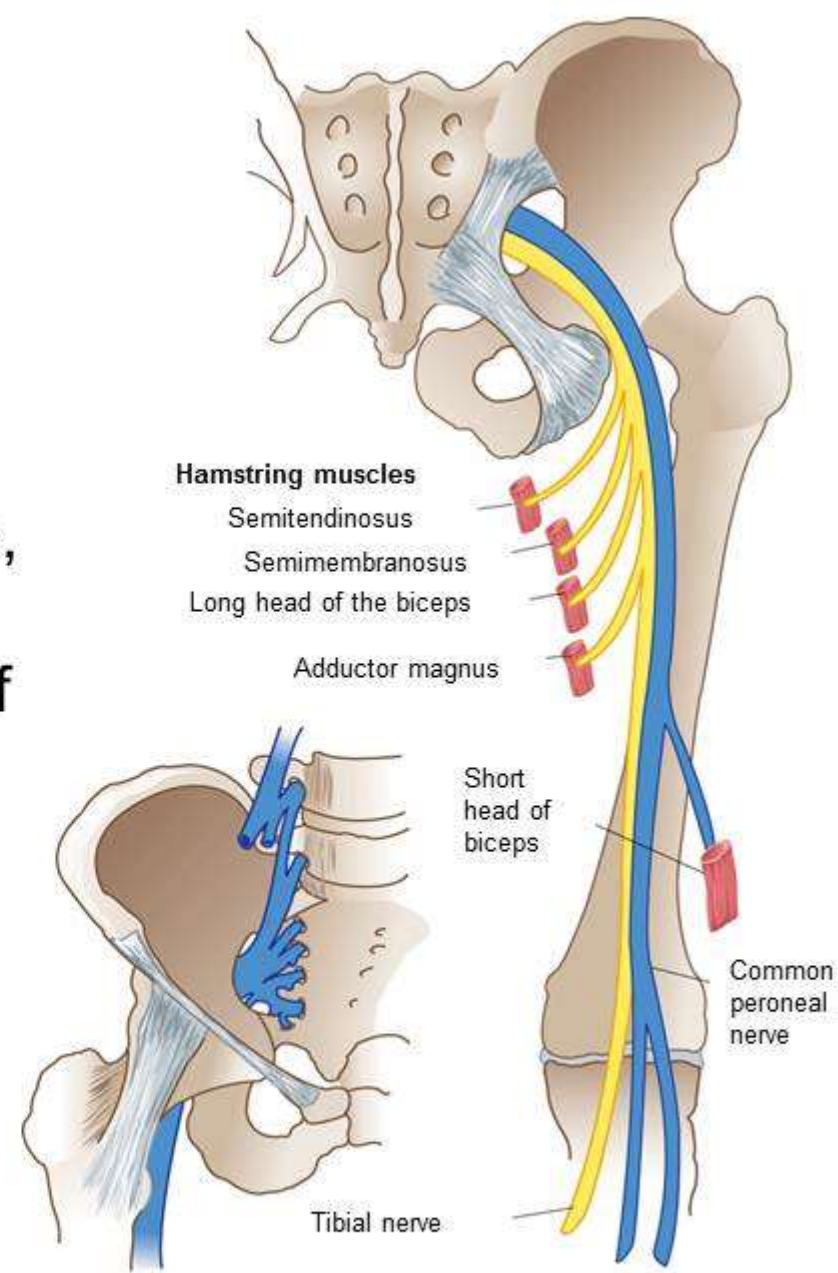
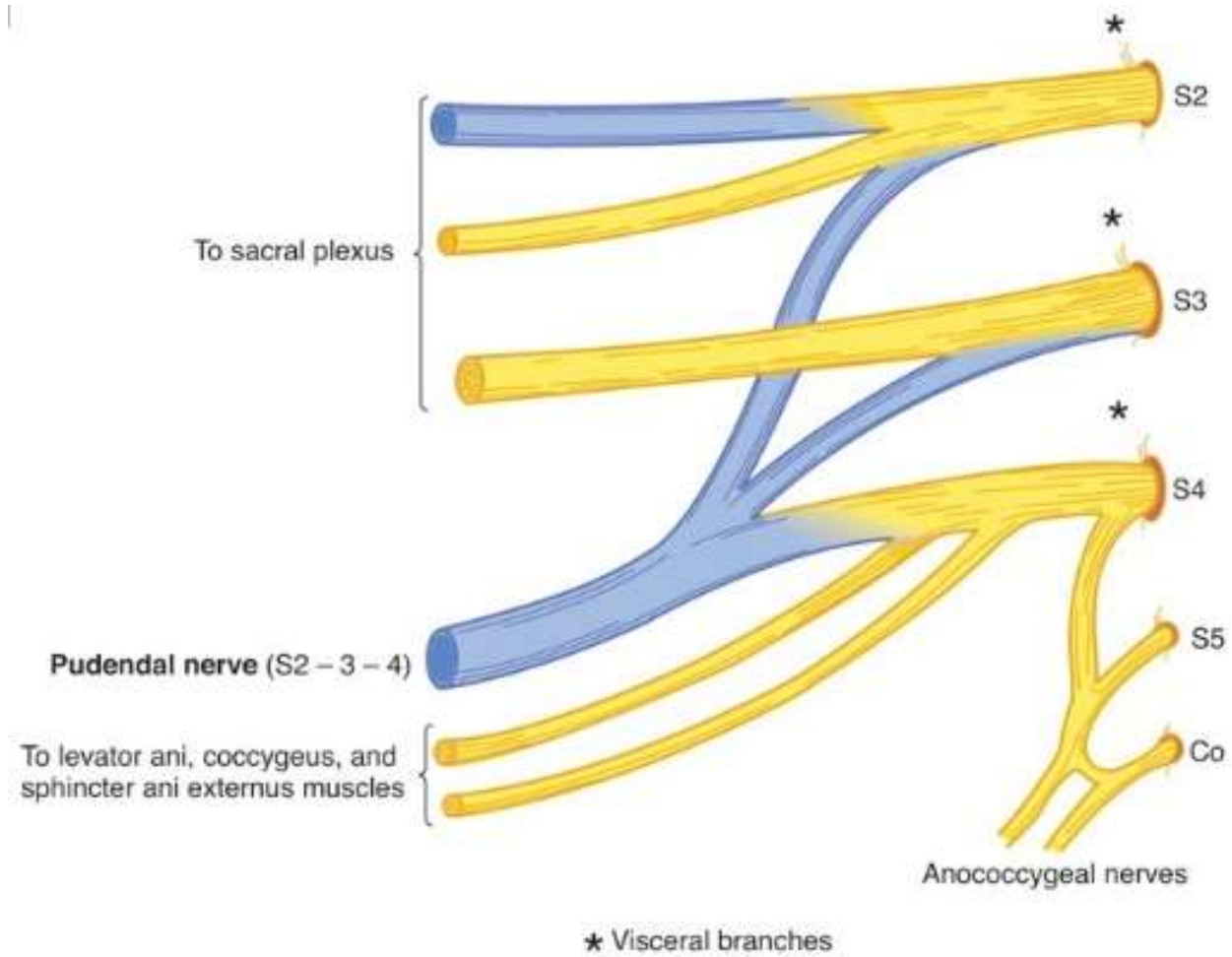


Figure 28-15. The Sciatic nerve (L4, 5;S1-3_In: Waxman SG. *Clinical Neuroanatomy*. 26th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2010. <http://www.accessphysiotherapy.com>. Accessed March 22, 2012.



Source: Waxman SG: *Clinical Neuroanatomy, 26th Edition*;
<http://www.accessmedicine.com>

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The pudendal and coccygeal plexuses.

POSTERIOR CUTANEOUS FEMORAL NERVE:

Emerges from S1-3

Sensory:

- Inferior buttocks
- Lateral perineum
- Proximal medial thigh
- Labia majora
- Clitoris

***Often confused with the
pudendal nerve***

Pudendal nerve:

Emerges from S2-4

Sensory:

The **pudendal nerve** is the main nerve of the perineum. It carries sensation from the external genitalia of both sexes and the skin around the anus and perineum, as well as the motor supply to various pelvic muscles, including the male or female external urethral sphincter and the external anal sphincter. If damaged, most commonly by childbirth, lesions may cause sensory loss or fecal incontinence.

***Often confused with the posterior cutaneous
femoral nerve***