

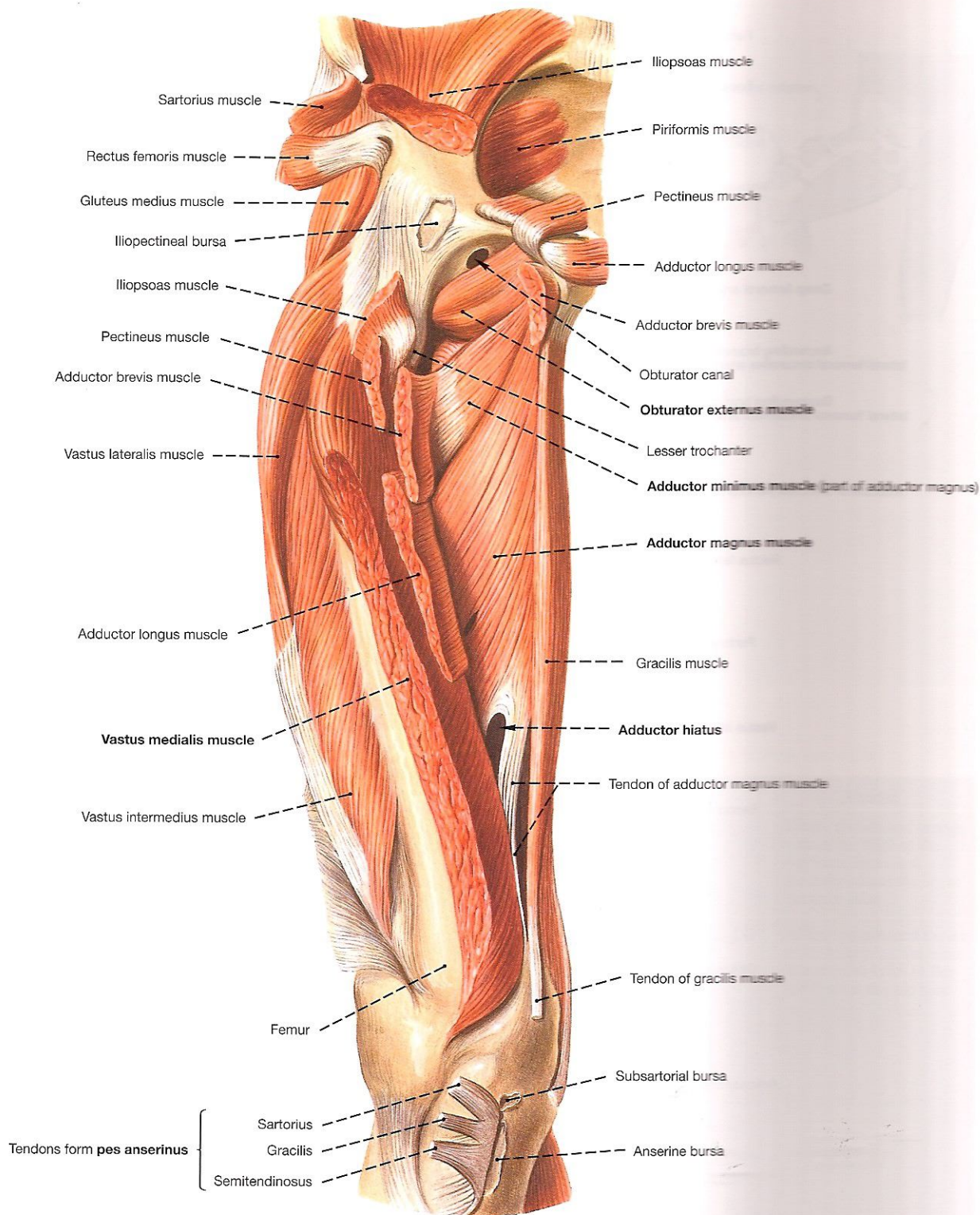


Fig. 500: Deep Layer of Anterior and Medial Thigh Muscles (Right)

NOTE: 1) the rectus femoris and vastus medialis have been removed, thereby exposing the shaft of the femur. Likewise, the adductor longus and brevis and the pectineus muscles have been reflected, exposing the **obturator externus**, the **adductor magnus** and the adductor minimus (which usually is just the upper portion of the adductor magnus).

2) the common insertion of the tendons of the **sartorius**, **gracilis**, and **semitendinosus** muscles on the medial aspect of the medial condyle of the tibia. The divergent nature of this insertion resembles a goose's foot (**pes anserinus**). This tendinous formation can be used by surgeons to strengthen the medial aspect of the capsule of the knee joint.

3) the tendinous opening on the adductor magnus, called the **adductor hiatus**, through which the femoral vessels course to (or from) the popliteal fossa.

4) the **obturator externus** muscle stretching across the inferior surface of the obturator membrane to insert laterally on the neck of the femur. This muscle laterally rotates the femur, and it is not part of the adductor group of muscles.