

Lateral Compartment of the Leg

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PERONEAL MUSCLES -These are the peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis.

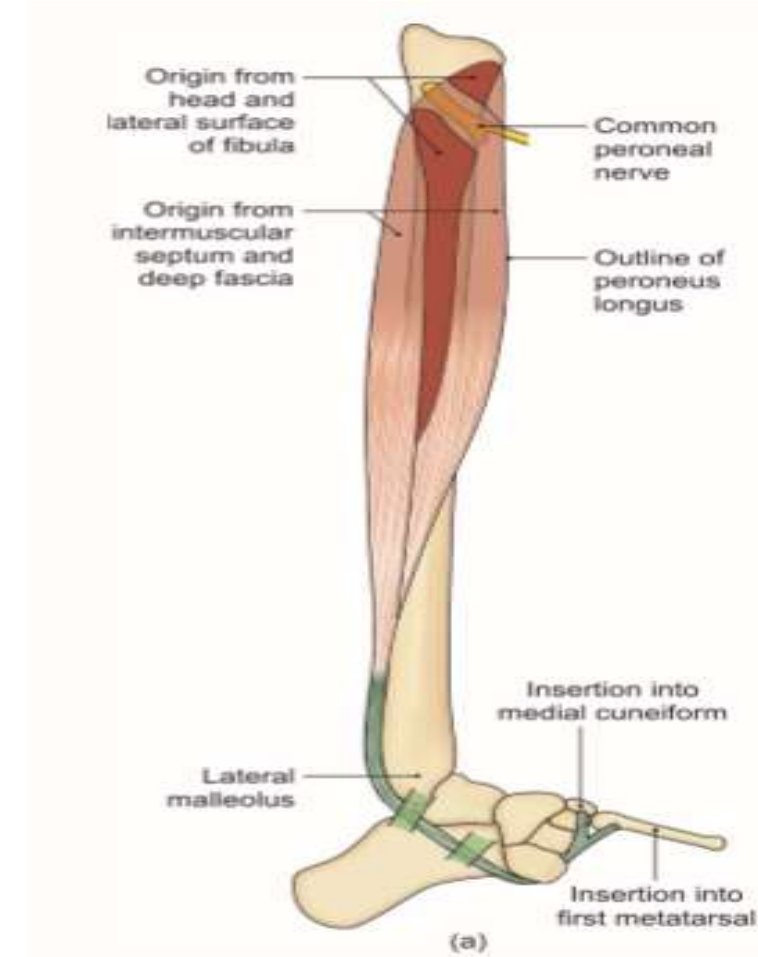
Peroneus longus- It lies superficial to the peroneus brevis.

Origin- Head of the fibula, Upper one-third, and posterior half of middle 1/3 of fibula, the lateral surface of the shaft of the fibula.

Insertion-The tendon passes deep to the peroneal retinacula, runs through a tunnel in the cuboid, and is inserted into: (a) the lateral side of the base of the first metatarsal bone, and (b) the adjoining part of the medial cuneiform bone. The tendon changes its direction below the lateral malleolus and again on the cuboid bone. A sesamoid is present in the tendon in the latter situation

Nerve supply- Superficial peroneal nerve

Action- Evertor of foot.



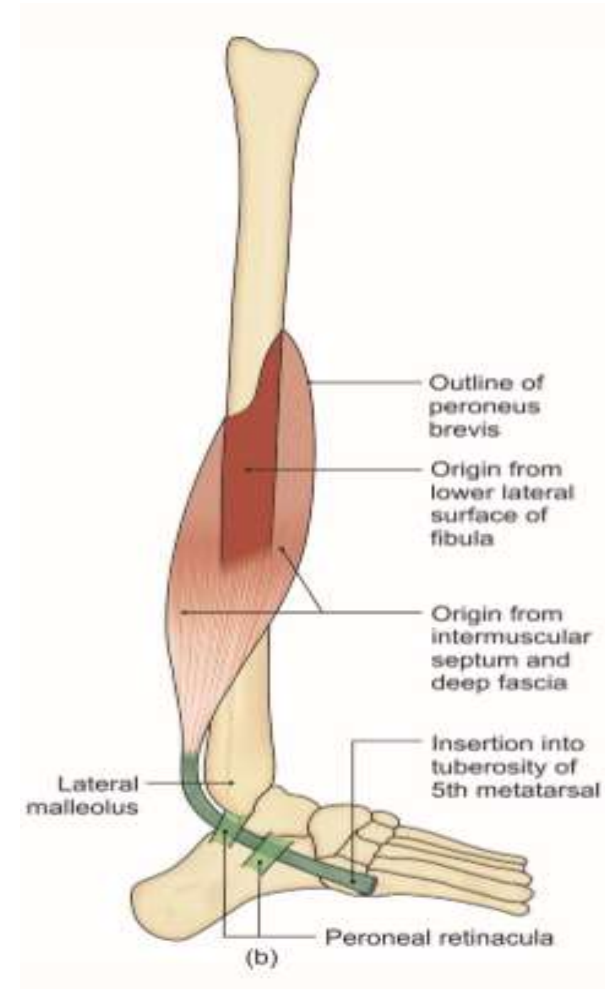
Peroneus brevis-

Origin- Anterior half of the middle one-third and whole of the lower one-third of the lateral surface of the shaft of fibula, Anterior and posterior intermuscular septa of the leg.

Insertion- The tendon passes deep to the peroneal retinacula, and is inserted into the lateral side of the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.

Nerve supply- Superficial peroneal nerve.

Action- Evertor of foot.



Superficial peroneal nerve is the main nerve of the lateral compartment of the leg. root value is ventral primary rami of L5, S1 segments of spinal cord.

Origin -It is a smaller terminal branch of the common peroneal nerve.

Course- begins on the lateral side of neck of fibula, runs through the peroneal muscles and becomes superficial at the junction of upper two-thirds and lower one-third of leg. In the distal part of leg, it becomes cutaneous to supply distal part of leg and most of the dorsum of foot.

Relations- It begins on the lateral side of the neck of the fibula, under cover of the upper fibres of the peroneus longus. In the upper one-third of the leg, it descends through the substance of the peroneus longus. In the middle 1/3, it first descends for a short distance between the peroneus longus and brevis muscles, reaches the anterior border of the peroneus brevis, and then descends in a groove between the peroneus brevis and the extensor digitorum longus under cover of deep fascia. At the junction of the upper 2/3 and lower 1/3 of the leg, it pierces the deep fascia to become superficial. It divides into a medial and a lateral branch which descend into the foot.



**THANK
YOU**