

206. Inner side of Thigh. The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Lower limb.Surface anatomy - N°2.

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Description : Epreuves stéréoscopiques positives gélatino-argentiques contrecollées sur un carton rigide contenant un texte descriptif (format du carton : 230 x 180). Série rangée dans un emboîtement en carton sous forme de reliure en deux parties avec la mention "Pestalozzi Stereographs. Anatomy" sur la tranche.

Mesures : hauteur : 90 mm ; largeur : 180 mm

Notes : Descriptif : muscles du bras (anatomie).

Mots-clés : Méthodes pédagogiques actives (y compris la coopération scolaire, classes vertes, méthode Freinet)

Pratique pédagogique

Filière : aucune

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ill.

THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

LOWER LIMB.

SURFACE ANATOMY.—No. 2.

INNER SIDE OF THIGH.

The landmarks on this aspect are entirely muscular, as far down as to the region of the knee-joint. Here the adductor tubercle can be felt, between the sartorius and the vastus internus.

This tubercle gives the position of the lower epiphysial cartilage on the inner side.

The sartorius muscle forms an important landmark in nearly its whole length. In the upper part of the thigh it lies to the outer side of the femoral vessels, at the middle third of the thigh it crosses them and comes to their inner side. In this region it forms the roof for Hunter's canal.

The fleshy mass of the adductor muscles is very wide at the upper part, but narrows rapidly as it passes down the thigh. The individual muscles cannot be identified on the surface, but the tendon origin of the adductor longus can be felt at the upper part, and the insertion of the adductor magnus into the adductor tubercle.

With this view, Hunter's Canal, Nos. 1 and 2, should be examined.

The figures indicate—

1. Sartorius muscle, bounding Scarpa's triangle.
2. Adductor muscles.
3. Scarpa's triangle.
4. Hunter's canal, covered by the sartorius muscle.
5. Vastus internus muscle.



LOWER LIMB SURFACE ANATOMY. No. 2.

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