

233. Internal Annular Ligament. The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Lower limb. Inner side of ankle - N°1.

Numéro d'inventaire : 1979.26251.27

Type de document : photographie

Éditeur : Edinburgh Stereoscopic Anatomy, T.C. & E.C. Jack (34, Henrietta St., London, W.C. Edinburgh, London)

Période de création : 1er quart 20e siècle

Date de création : 1900 (vers)

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 : pied (anatomie).

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

Pratique pédagogique

Filière : aucune

Niveau : aucun

Autres descriptions : Langue : Français
ill.

THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

LOWER LIMB.

INNER SIDE OF ANKLE—No. 1.

INTERNAL ANNULAR LIGAMENT AND THE STRUCTURES RELATED TO IT.

The upper portion of the ligament has been removed to show the vessels, etc. under cover of it. A portion of the abductor hallucis muscle has also been taken away to show the structures as they pass into the sole of the foot.

The internal annular ligament is a strong band which passes from the internal malleolus to the inner side of the os calcis. Like the other annular ligaments, it is continuous with the adjacent portions of the deep fascia, and it is also strengthened by fibres from the fascia covering the deep layer of muscles of the leg.

The internal calcanean vessels and nerves are seen coming through the ligament and are distributed to the tissues of the heel.

Under cover of the ligament, and retained in position by it, are the tendons of the tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum, and flexor longus hallucis muscles, while the posterior tibial vessels and nerve lie between the latter two tendons. The tendons are invested by separate synovial sheaths. The nerve lies on the outer side of the artery, and the vessels and nerve divide at the lower border of the ligament into the internal and external plantar branches.

The relations of the tendons in this region are of great importance in connection with the operation of tenotomy for club foot, and the vessels and nerves should be noticed with reference to Syme's amputation of the foot.

The figures indicate—

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Internal malleolus. | 6. Tendon of tibialis posticus. | 12. Plantaris tendon. |
| 2. Tuberosity of scaphoid. | 7. Tendon of flexor longus digi-
torum. | 13. Posterior tibial vessels. |
| 3. Os calcis. | 8. Tendon of flexor longus hal-
lucis. | 14. External plantar vessels. |
| 4. Portion of deep fascia between
superficial and deep muscles of
the leg. | 9. Abductor hallucis muscle. | 15. Internal plantar vessels. |
| 5. Lower part of internal annular
ligament. | 10. Musculus accesorius. | 16 and 17. Internal saphenous vein. |
| | 11. Tibialis anticus tendon. | 18. Internal saphenous nerve. |
| | | 19. Posterior tibial nerve. |
| | | 20. Internal plantar nerve. |

LOWER LIMB—INNER SIDE OF ANKLE. No. 1.
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