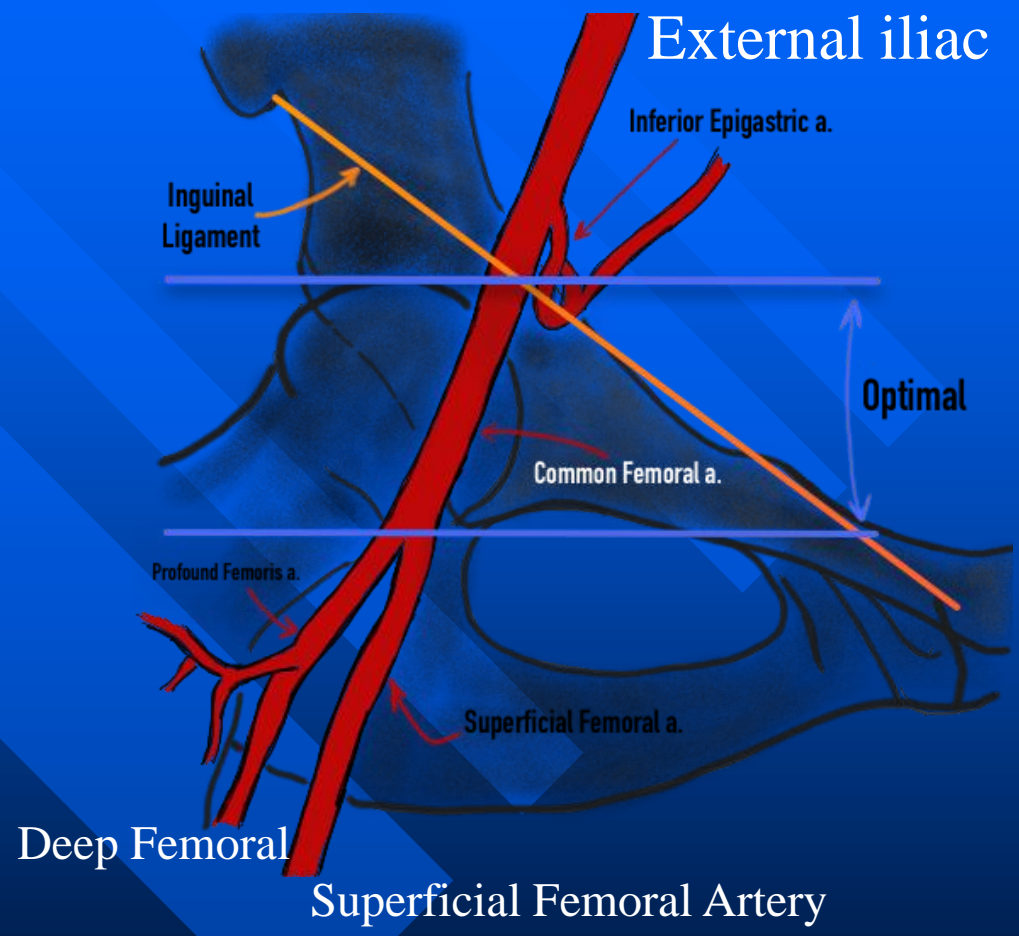
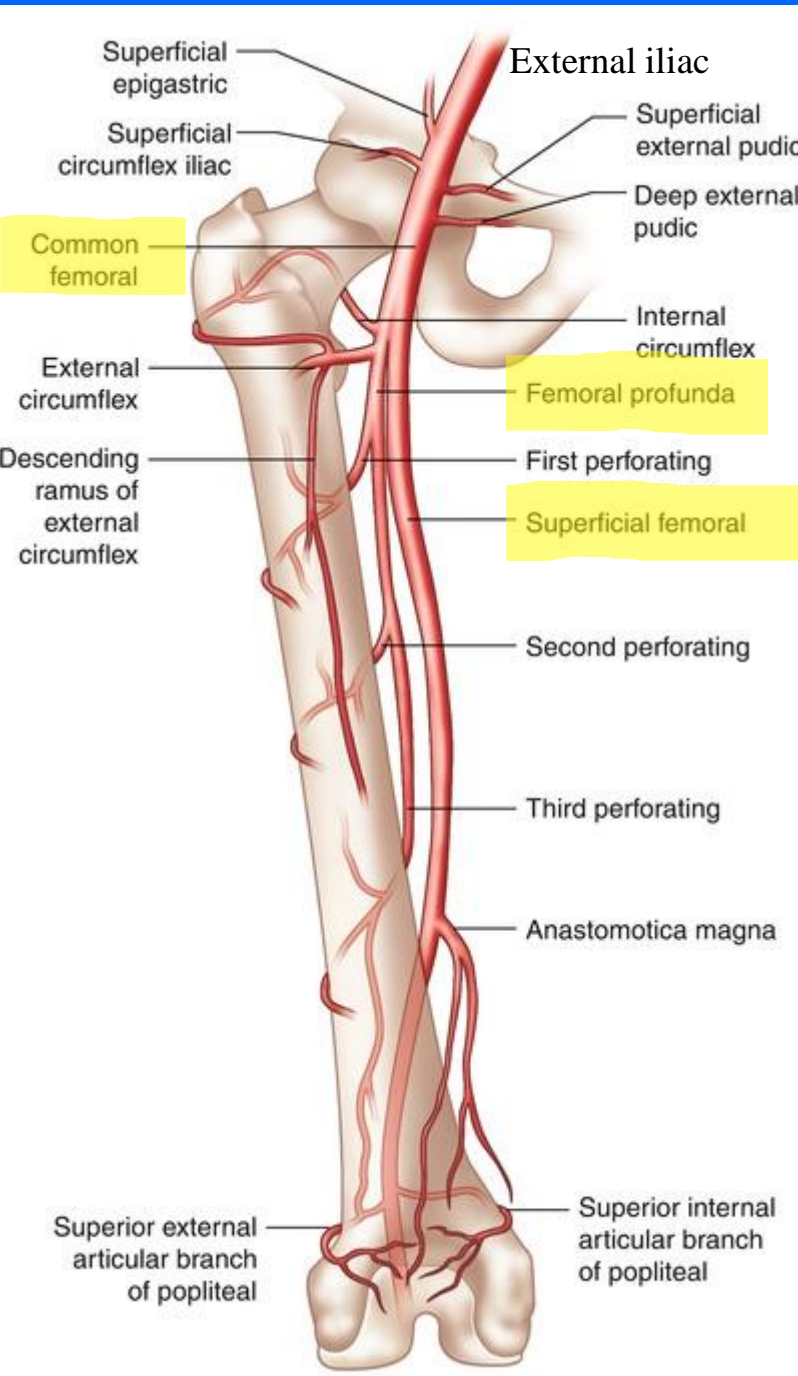
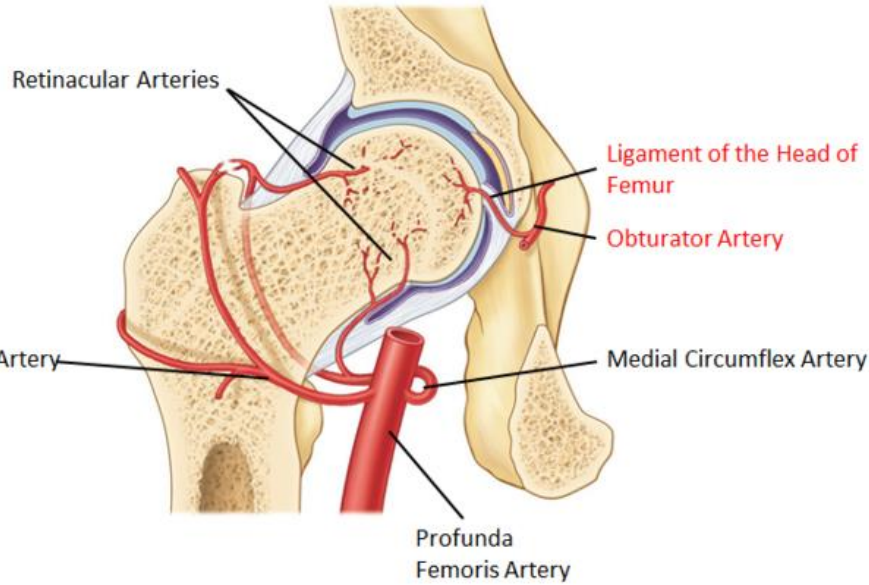


# Femoral artery

- Commonly known clinically as the **common femoral artery (CFA)** and **superficial femoral artery (SFA)**.
- The common femoral artery is the portion of the femoral artery between the **inguinal ligament** and branching of **profunda femoris**.
- The superficial femoral artery is the portion distal to the branching of profunda femoris to the **adductor hiatus**.

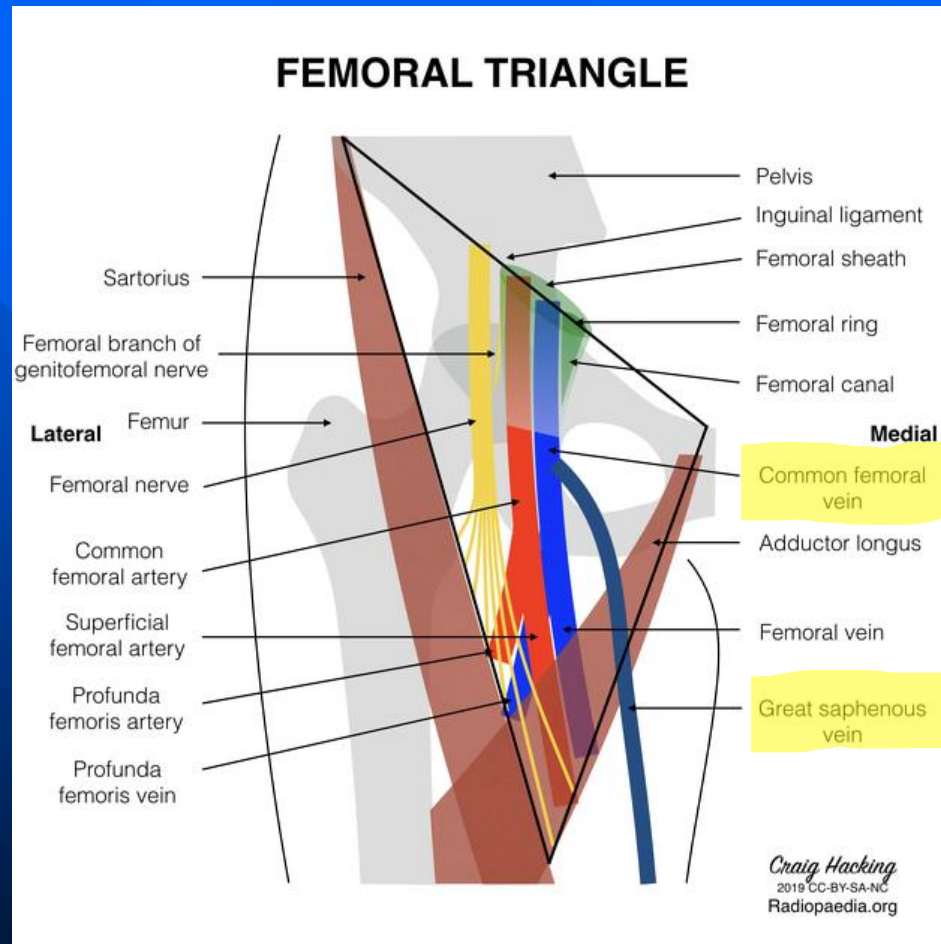


# Deep femoral artery



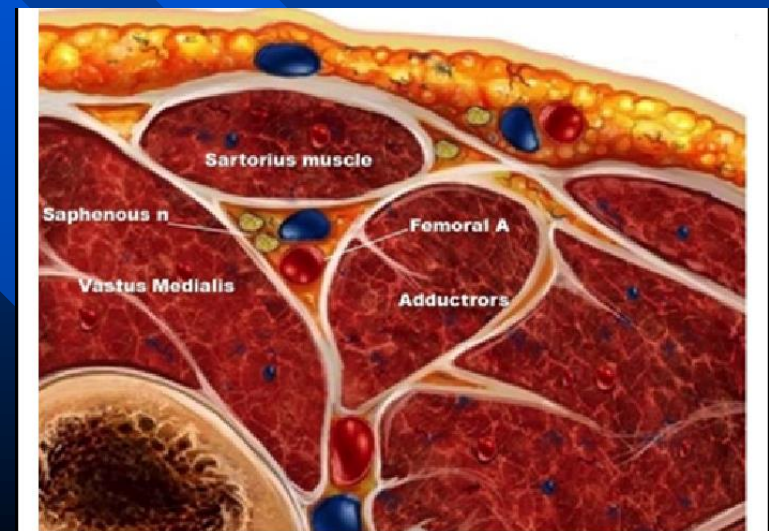
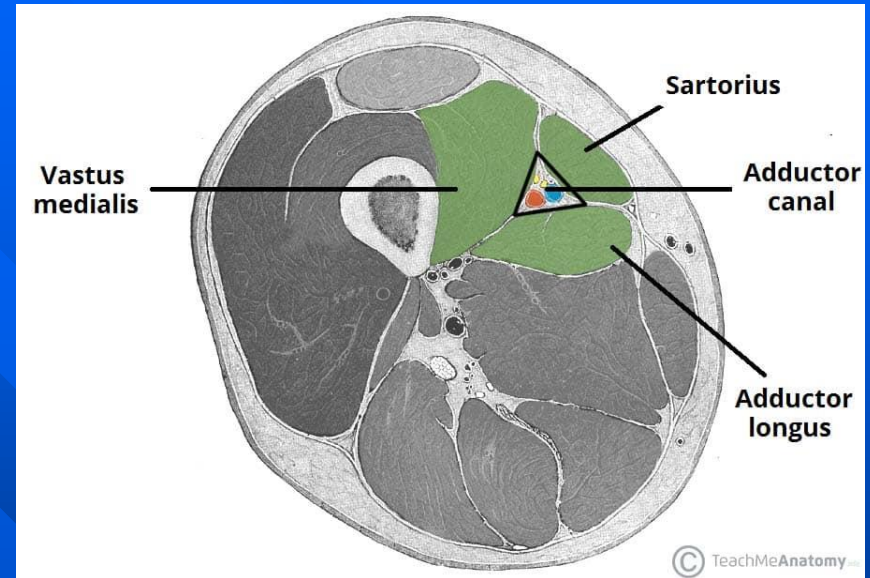
- **Profunda femoris** artery (also known as the **deep femoral artery** or deep artery of the thigh) is a branch of the femoral artery
- Is responsible for providing oxygenated blood to the deep structures of the thigh, including the femora.

# Femoral Triangle

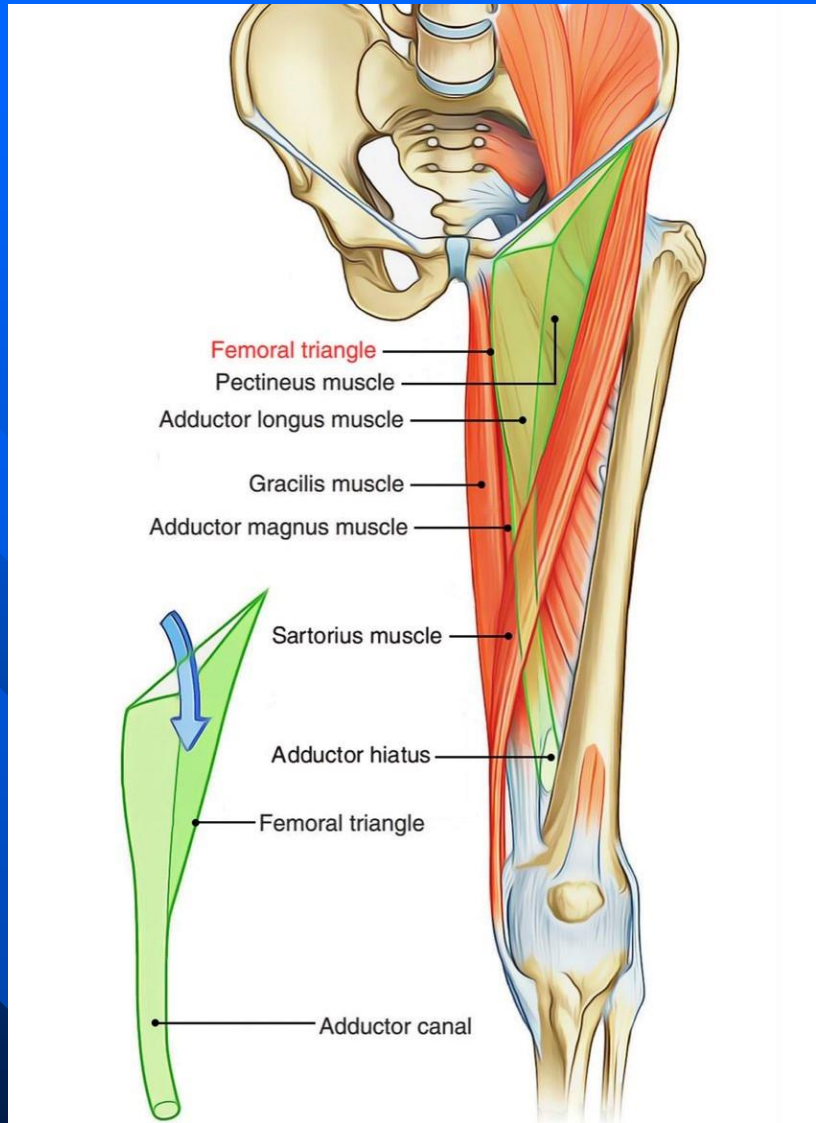


# Adductor canal (Hunter's canal)

- Muscular canal
- Serves to transmit several important neurovascular structures from the **femoral triangle** through the adductor canal and into the **popliteal fossa**.
- Key relationships
  - Femoral artery is always between the Femoral vein and saphenous nerve
  - Femoral vein spirals from medial to the artery in the femoral triangle to posterior to the artery in the adductor canal
  - Femoral artery gives descending genicular artery as it leaves the adductor hiatus



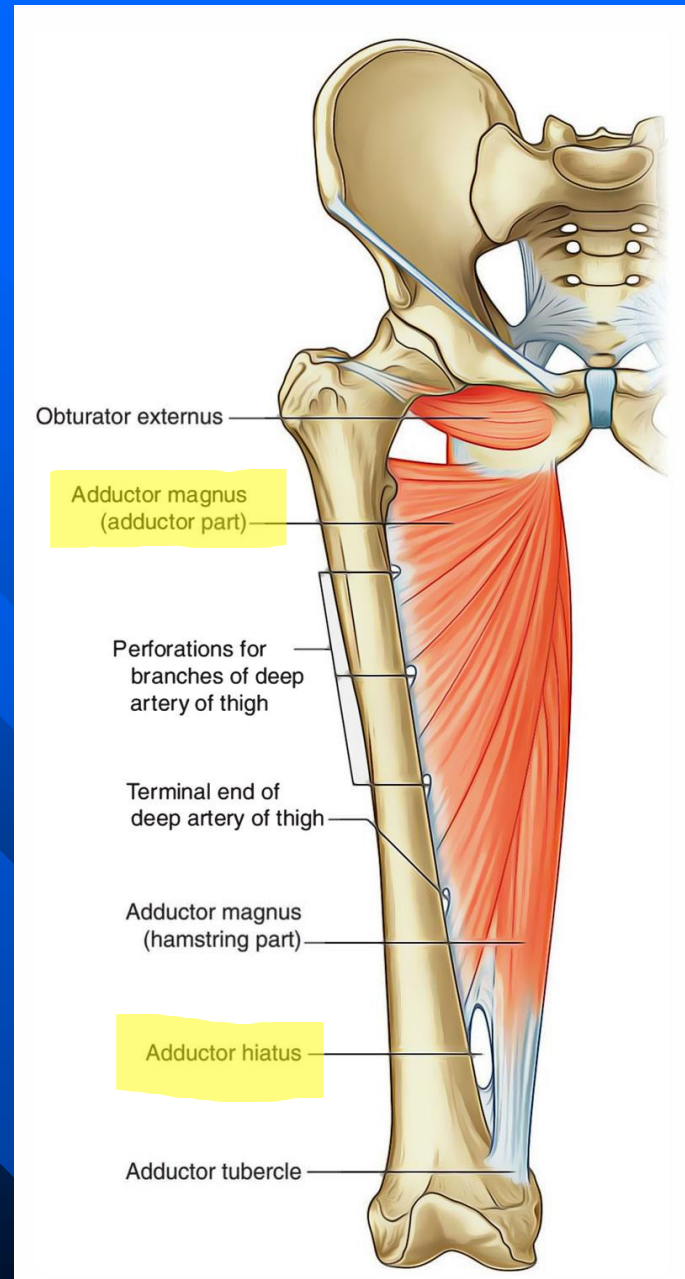
# Adductor canal



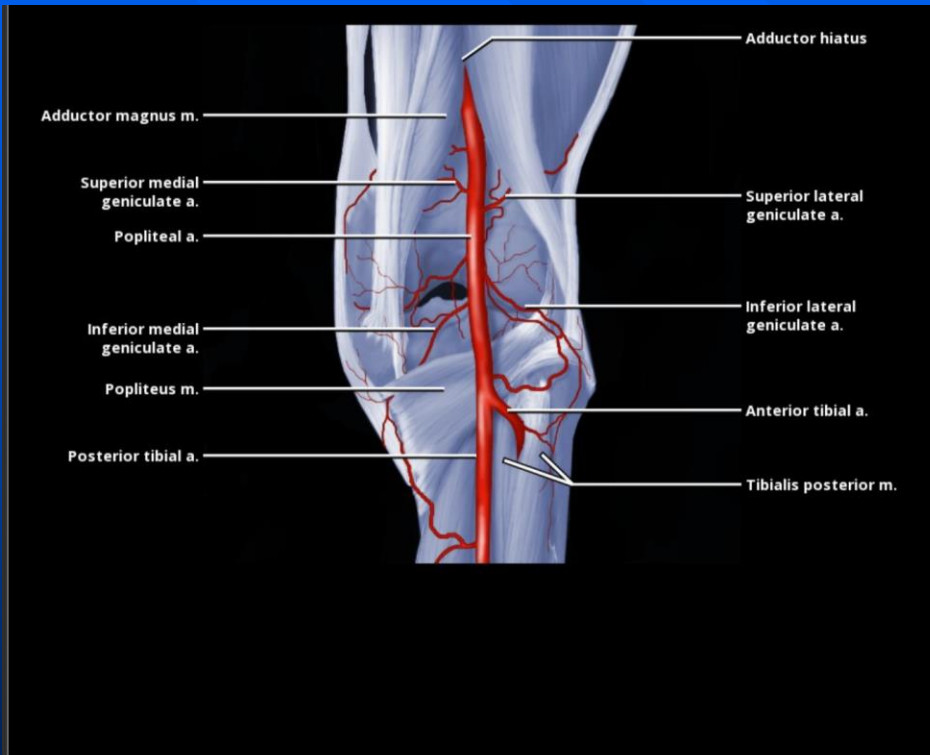


# Adductor Hiatus

- Opening between the **adductor magnus** muscle and the **femur**. It is also known as the hiatus magnus.
- Adductor hiatus represents the distal end of the adductor canal
- Anatomical landmark where the femoral artery and vein transition to become the **popliteal artery** and **vein**, respectively



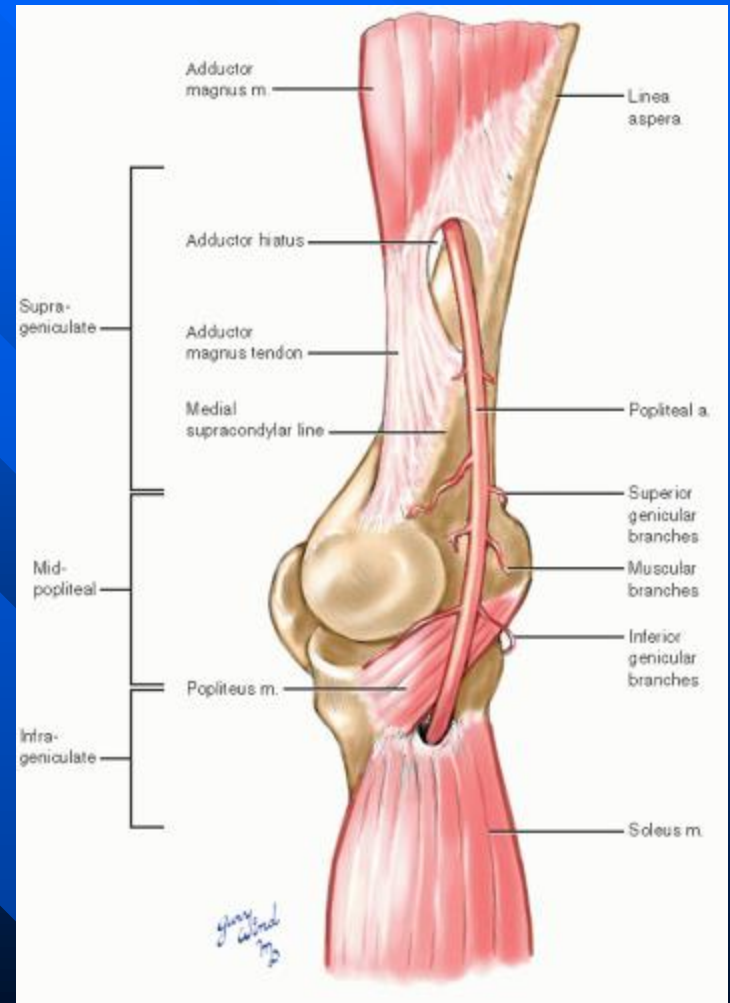
# Popliteal artery

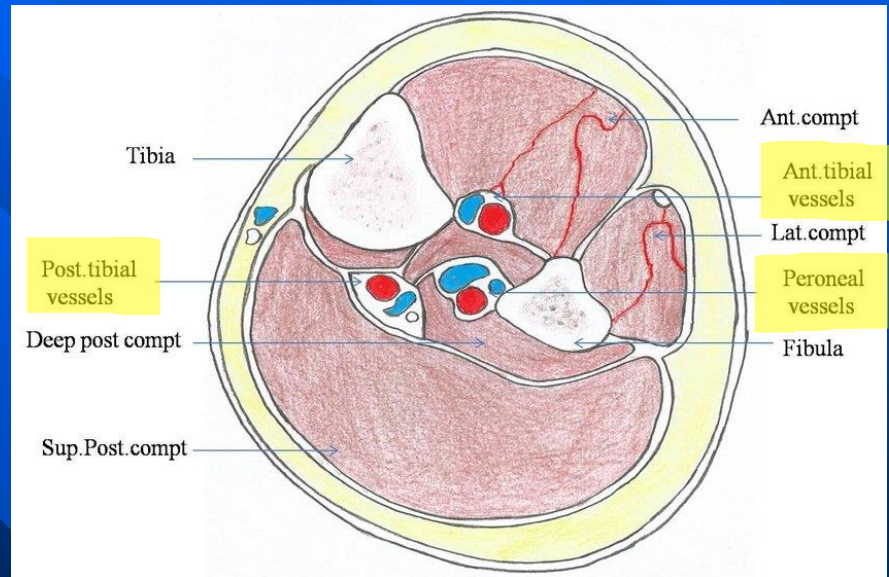
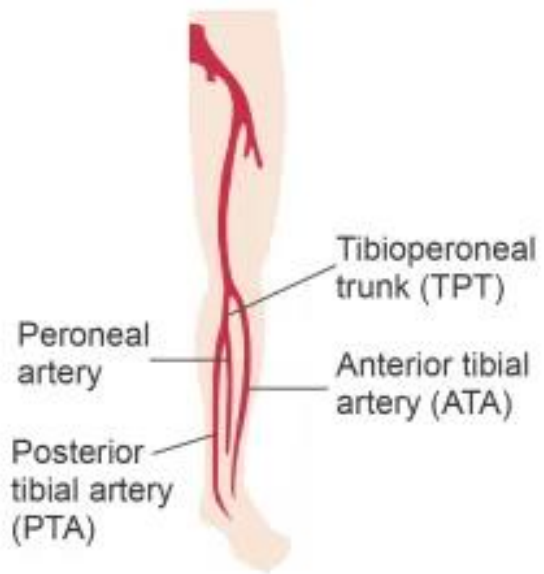


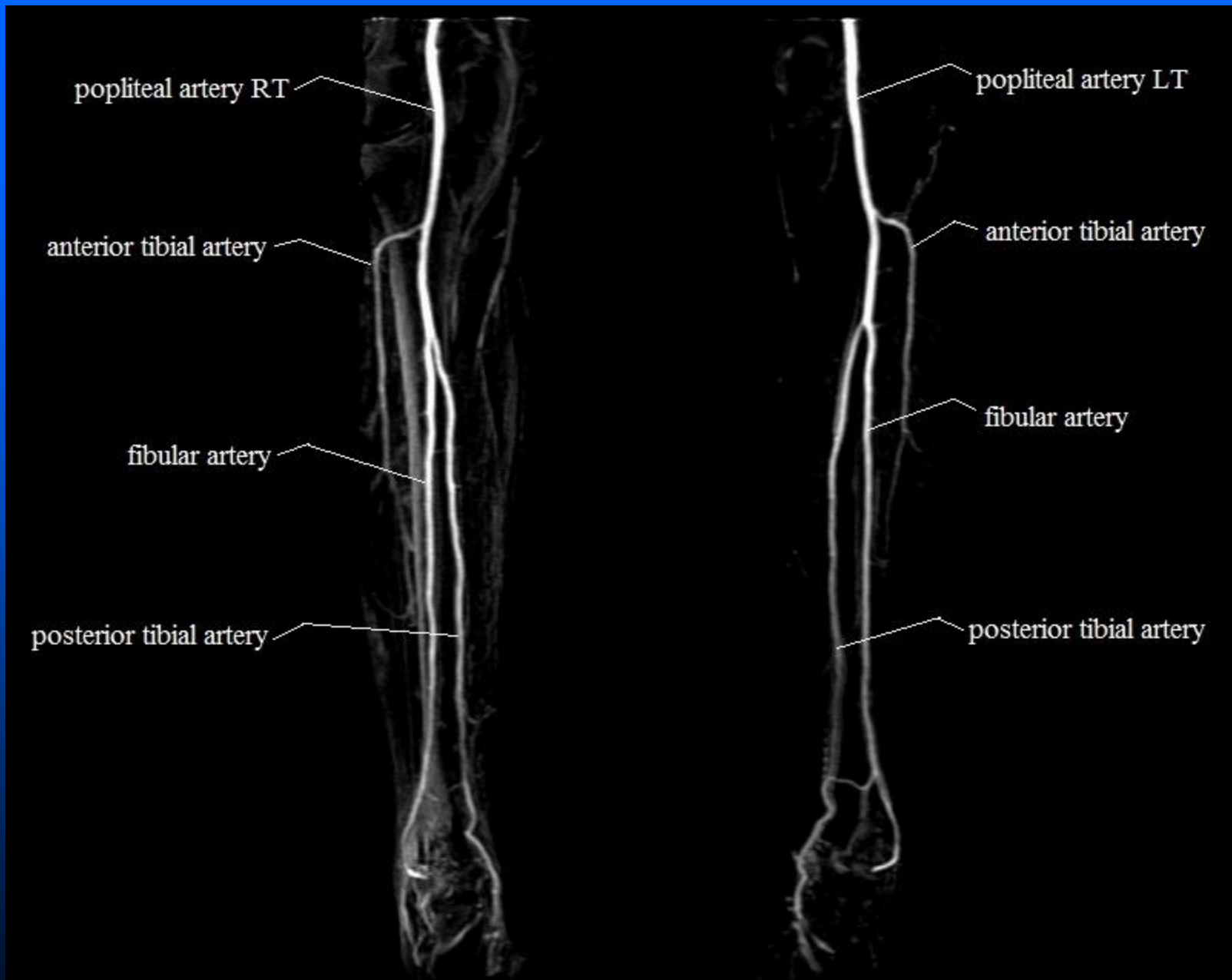
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Graphic shows the **popliteal artery** from the hiatus in adductor magnus proximally to the lower border of popliteus distally. At this point, the **popliteal artery** bifurcates into anterior and posterior tibial arteries. The anterior tibial is the smaller branch that extends through a slit in the tibialis posterior muscle and on through the interosseous membrane to descend along the interosseous membrane down the anterior compartment. There are 4 named geniculate branches, a superior and inferior both medially and laterally.

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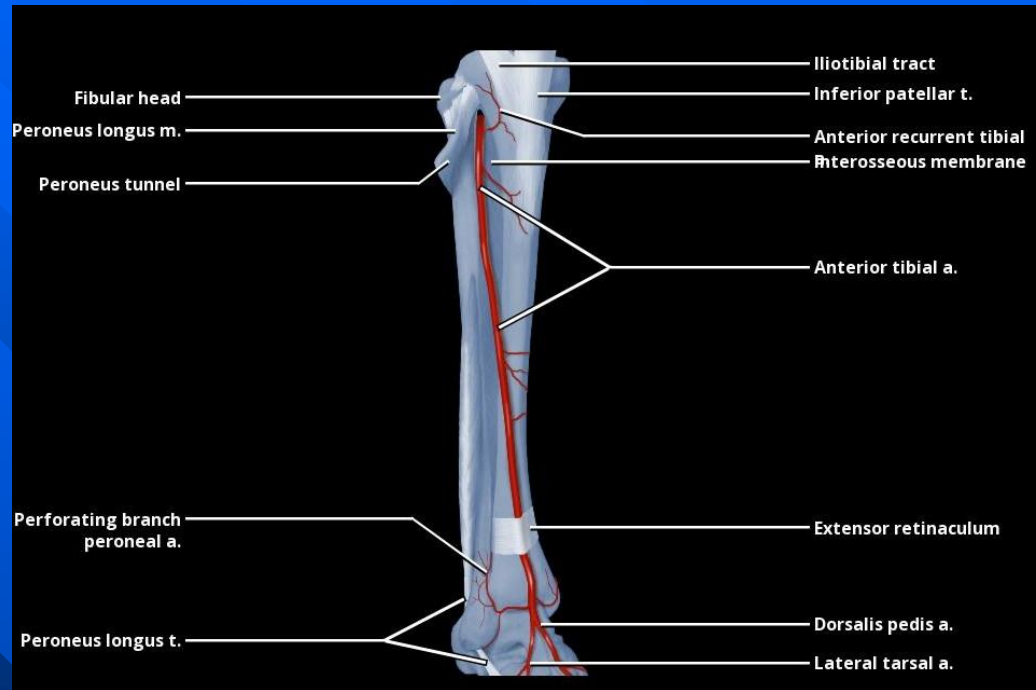






# Anterior Tibial Artery

- Anterior leg shows the anterior tibial artery perforating the interosseous septum proximally
- Descending along this membrane down the front of the leg to terminate as the dorsalis pedis.
- Distally, a perforating branch of the peroneal artery is seen, which, in a variant situation, may provide the major blood supply to the dorsum of the foot.



# Posterior Tibial Artery

- The posterior tibial artery passes downward and slightly medially adjacent to the tibial nerve to end in the space between the medial malleolus and calcaneus.
- The largest branch of the posterior tibial artery is the **peroneal artery**, which runs obliquely downward and laterally beneath the soleus muscle to the fibula.

