Lymphatic drainage

Superficial inguinal nodes: drain to external iliac nodes or to deep inguinal lymph nodes.

Proximal; Distal.

Afferent: (Proximal) Gluteal region
Infra-umbilical anterior abdomen wall,
External genitalia
anal canal, perianal region
umbilicus.

Distal: Superficial vessels of Lower Limb (except posterolateral region of calf).
Lymphatic drainage

- **Deep Inguinal nodes**: 1-3; medial to femoral vein. distal to Saphenofemoral function. in femoral canal. in femoral ring.
- **Affarents**: deep lymphatics of L.L. glans penis/clitoris Superior inguinal Nodes & popliteal L. nodes.
- **Popliteal lymph nodes**: small, six in no., embedded in popliteal fat around popliteal artery.
- **Affarents**: area drained by popliteal vein. knee joint. drain to deep inguinal nodes.
Venous Drainage of Lower Limb

Superficial-great and small saphenous veins
Deep: venae commitants
Perforating: communicating veins

**Venous Pump**: blood is propelled by powerful contraction of Muscles in Lower limb. (in Deep Veins)

In superficial Veins, no such mechanism, but direction of perforating veins is superficial to deep. This helps in drainage of superficial veins.

**Varicose veins**: increased diameter, elongated, tortuous causes discomfort pain. Incompetence of valves in perforating veins, weakness of vein walls, increased intra abdomen pressure.

Treatment: ligation and division of tributaries of superficial veins. so blood goes to deeper vein.
Great Saphenous Vein

• Longest vein in the body.
• Begins at the medial border of foot.
• Union of dossal venous arch with medial digital vein of big toe.
• Ascends in front of medial malleolus.
• Vertically upwards along medial border of tibia to the posterior part of medial side of knee.
• Then passes obliquely upwards, forwards & laterally.
• Passes through superficial fascia.
• Pierces the cribriform fascia & femoral sheath (Saphenous opening).
• Drains in to femoral vein.

Tributaries: Veins of origin.
   Superficial circumflex iliac.
   Superficial epigastric.
   Superficial external pudendal.

Communicates with deep veins of Lower Limb
Contains numerous valves (varicose veins).
Small Saphenous Vein.

- Forms at lateral border of foot by union of lateral dossal digital vein with lateral end of dorsal venous arch.
- Runs backwards below lateral malleolus.
- Then upwards behind it, lateral to tendo-calcanous along middle of calf to lower part of popliteal region.
- Pierces popliteal fascia, terminates into popliteal vein.

Tributaries: lateral border of foot heel & back of leg.

Connection between two saphenous veins.
Femoral nerve
(anterior compartment of thigh)

Superior and inferior gluteal nerves

Obturator
(medial compartment of thigh)

Tibial nerve
(posterior compartment of thigh, leg and sole of foot)

Common fibular nerve

Superficial branch
(lateral compartment of leg)

Deep branch
(anterior compartment of leg)
Cutaneous innervation of Lower Limb (T12 – S3)

Iliohypogastric – L1 – Upper later part of gluteal region.
Ilioinguinal - L1 – Pubic symphysis, superomedial part of femoral triangle, scrotum/mons pubis.

Femoral branch of genitofemoral N. – L1, 2 – femoral triangle.
Lateral femoral cutaneous N. –L2, 3 – divides into anterior & posterior branches, anterolateral surface of lateral surface bet greater trochanter & distal 1/3 of thigh.

Femoral N.  
- Intermediate femoral cut. N.
- Medial femoral cut. N.
- Saphenous N- subsartorial plexus, patellar plexus, front & medial side of knee, proximate part of leg, medial side & dorsum of foot.

Sacral Plexus  
- perforating cutaneous N. – L4, 5, S1,2
- Posterior femoral cut. N.

Tibial N  
- Sural N.
- Medial plantar N.
- Lateral plantar N.

Common Peroneal N.
Adduction of toes S2, S3

L1, L2

L3, L4

L5, S2

S1, S2