

LOWER LIMB.

DORSUM OF FOOT.—No. 2.

THE DEEP FASCIA HAS BEEN REMOVED, LEAVING THE TWO PORTIONS OF THE ANTERIOR ANNULAR LIGAMENT IN POSITION.

The anterior annular ligament consists of two parts, an upper and a lower. The upper is a broad band which stretches across the front of the leg, above the ankle, and is attached externally to the fibula and internally to the tibia.

The lower part is Y-shaped, and is attached externally to the front of the os calcis. It divides into two bands, which are attached, the upper to the internal malleolus, while the lower blends with the plantar fascia on the inner side of the foot.

The tendons of the long extensor muscles are retained in position by these bands, and pass through channels in them, which are lined by synovial membrane.

In the upper portion there is one such channel for the tendon of the tibialis anticus on the inner side, and one for the other extensor tendons on the outer.

In the lower portion there are three separate channels, an inner for the tendon of the tibialis anticus, a middle one for the extensor longus hallucis, and an outer one for the extensor longus digitorum and peroneus tertius tendons.

Vessels.—The anterior division of the peroneal artery is seen coming to the front of the ankle between the two bones of the leg, to take part in the anastomosis on the outer side of the ankle. The dorsalis pedis is seen lying on the dorsum of the foot between the tendons of the extensor longus hallucis and extensor longus digitorum muscles.

The figures indicate—

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| 1. Anterior annular ligament, upper portion. | 7. Peroneus brevis tendon. |
| 2. Anterior annular ligament, lower portion. | 8. Extensor brevis digitorum muscle. |
| 3. Peroneus tertius muscle. | 9. Dorsalis pedis artery. |
| 4. Extensor longus digitorum tendon. | 10. Anterior tibial nerve, terminal branch. |
| 5. Extensor longus hallucis tendon. | 11. Anterior peroneal vessels. |
| 6. Tibialis anticus tendon. | 12. External saphenous nerve. |

