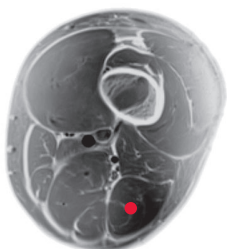
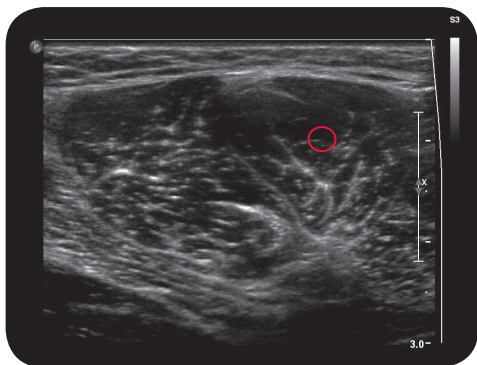


biceps femoris

Cross Section

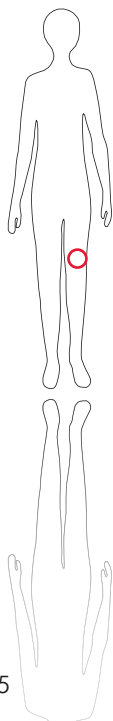


M R I

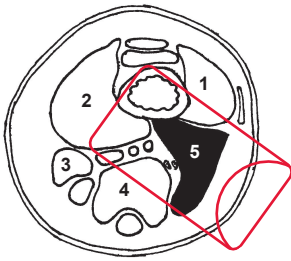


U l t r a s o u n d

\*



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## L e g e n d

1: M. vastus lateralis 2: M. vastus medialis 3: M. gracilis 4: M. semimembranosus 5: M. biceps femoris

## O r i g i n

Tuber ischiadicum ossis ischii (long head) and middle third of linea aspera (short head)

## I n s e r t i o n

Caput fibulae, Condylus lateralis tibiae

## I n n e r v a t i o n

long head: N. ischiadicus (tibial portion) short head: N. ischiadicus (peroneal portion) L5-S2

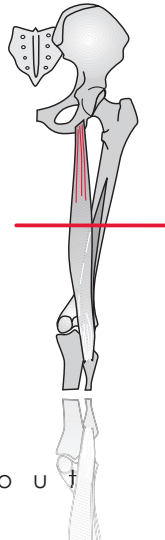
## F u n c t i o n

Extension and lateral rotation of the thigh at the hip joint. Flexion and lateral rotation of the leg at the knee joint.

Control of Injection Sonography, electrical stimulation, EMG

## C o m m e n t

Not as important for knee flexion spasticity as the medial hamstrings due to its important contribution to lateral rotation of the leg at the knee.



S c o u t