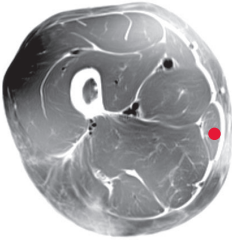
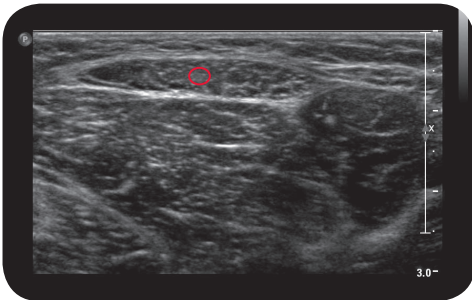


Cross Section

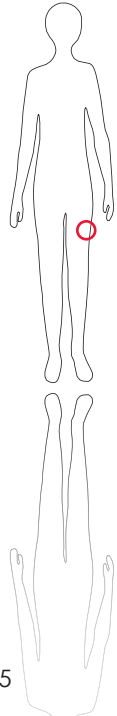


M R I

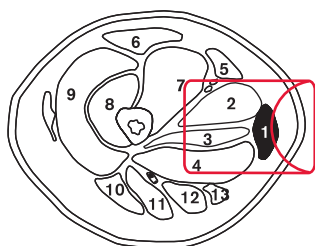


U l t r a s o u n d

gracilis



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L e g e n d

1: M. gracilis 2: M. adductor longus 3: M. adductor brevis 4: M. adductor magnus 5: M. sartorius 6: M. rectus femoris 7: M. vastus medialis 8: M. vastus intermedius 9: M. vastus lateralis 10: caput brevis 11: caput longum des M. biceps femoris 12: M. semitendinosus 13: M. semimembranosus

O r i g i n

Ramus inferior ossis pubis and Symphysis pubica

I n s e r t i o n

Condylus medialis tibiae, Pes anserinus

I n n e r v a t i o n

anterior branch of N. obturatorius

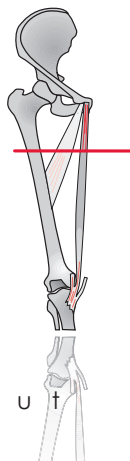
F u n c t i o n

Adduction and flexion of the thigh at the hip joint. Flexion and inward rotation of the leg at the knee

Control of Injection Sonography, electrical stimulation, EMG

C o m m e n t

The gracilis comes into action as an adductor muscle when the knee is extended. It then also contributes significantly to knee flexion. This makes him an important candidate for treatment in standing and walking patients with adductor spasticity. It is less important for the improvement of hygienic care.



S c o u t