

Gluteal Region and Posterior Thigh

Gluteal gait

- characterized by the pelvis falling
- 🚩 toward the unaffected side when the opposite leg is raised
- 💡 Gluteus medius results from paralysis of
- 📁 normally functions to stabilize the pelvis when the opposite foot is raised
- 💡 superior lateral quadrant should always be made in ⚠️ IM injections
- sciatic nerve
- neurovascular structures
- ✅ to avoid injury to

Nerves

- Superior gluteal nerve
- Inferior gluteal nerve
- Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- Sciatic nerve

Arteries

- Superior gluteal artery
- Inferior gluteal artery

Iliotibial tract

- thick lateral portion of the fascia lata
- Gluteus maximus
- Tensor Fasciae latae
- 1 insertion for capsule of the knee joint
- 2 Helps form the maintaining posture
- 3 Important for locomotion

Borders

- Superior Iliac Crest
- Inferior fold of buttock

Fascia

- Superficial Thick esp. in women
- Loaded with large amounts of fat
- Deep cont. below fascia lata of thigh
- Splits to enclose G. Maximus
- 📄 Fascia lata forms the lateral and medial intermuscular septa

Muscles

- Gluteus maximus
- Gluteus medius
- Gluteus minimus
- Tensor Fasciae latae
- Piriformis
- Obturator internus
- Gemellus Superior
- Gemellus inferior
- Quadratus femoris

Ligaments

- Sacrotuberous
 - Connects
 - P.I iliac Spine to lateral part of sacrum
 - Coccyx
 - Ischial Tuberosity
 - Converts notch to sciatic foramen
- Sacrospinous
 - connects
 - Spine of ischium to Lateral part of sacrum
 - Coccyx
 - Converts notch to sciatic foramen

Foramina

- Greater Sciatic
 - Passes
 - Piriformis muscle
 - ⚡ Sciatic nerve
 - superior and inferior gluteal vessels and nerves
 - internal pudendal vessels and nerve
 - posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
 - nerves to the obturator internus
 - nerves to quadratus femoris muscles
- Lesser Sciatic
 - Passes
 - tendon of the obturator internus
 - nerve to the obturator internus
 - internal pudendal vessels and nerve