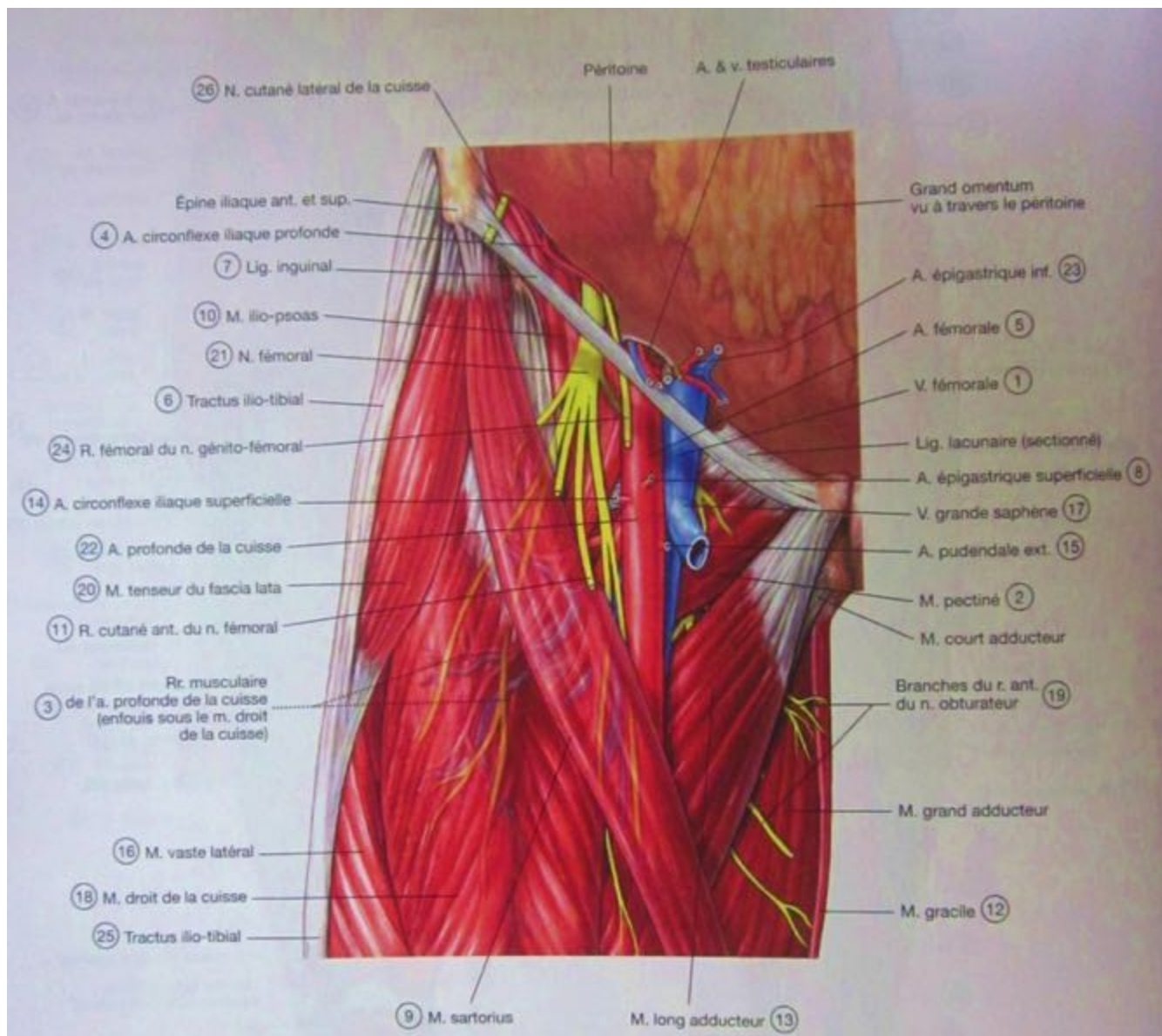
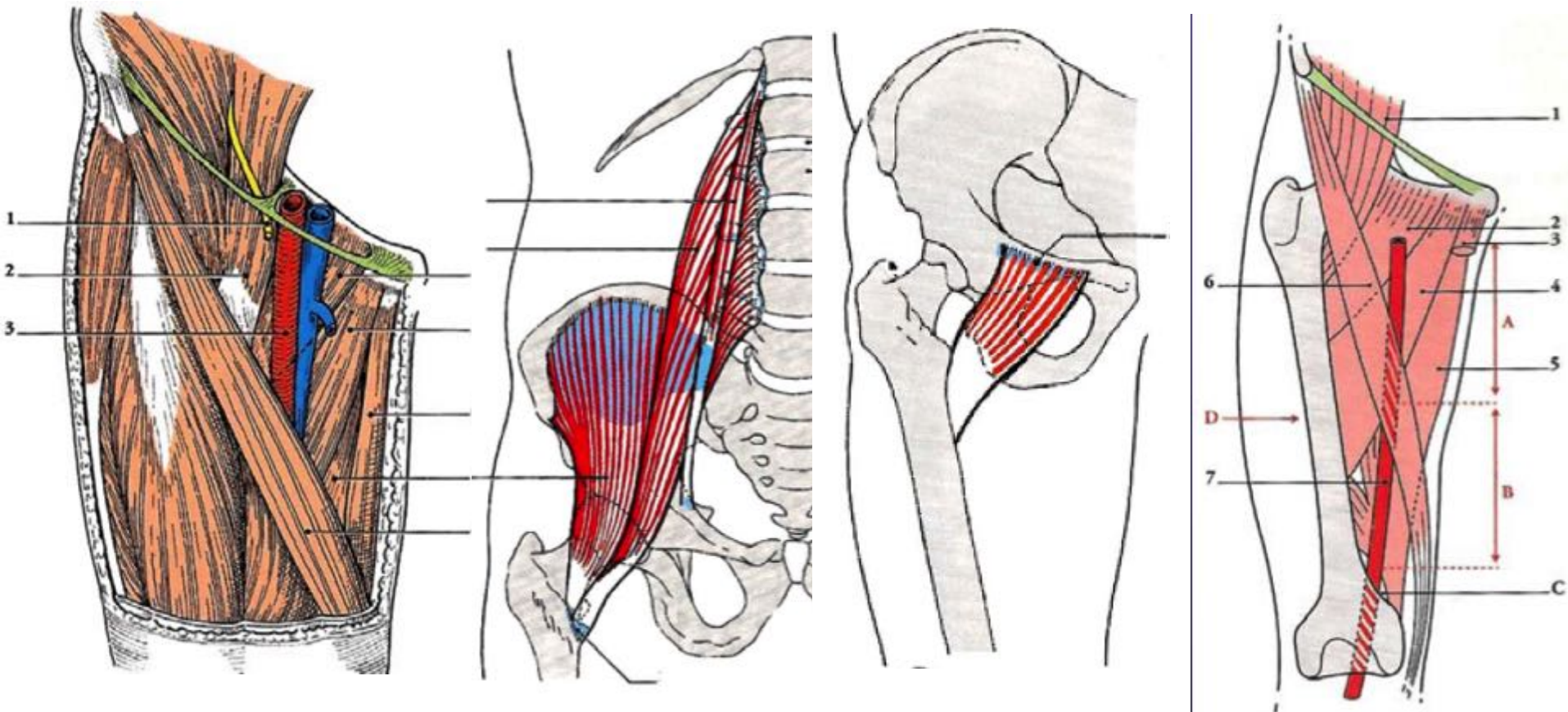


# Anatomie topographique du membre inférieur

# La région inguinocrurale

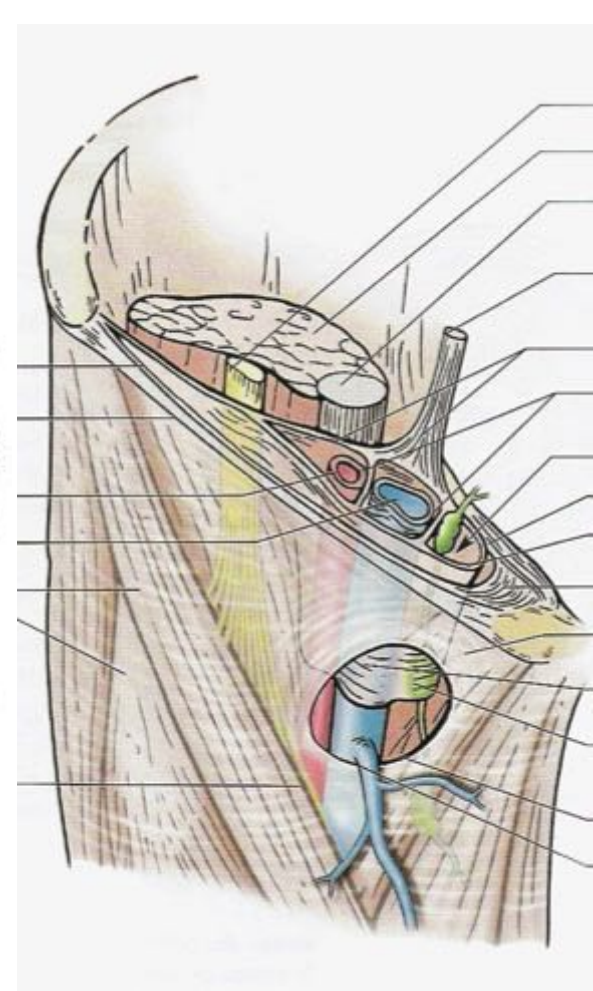
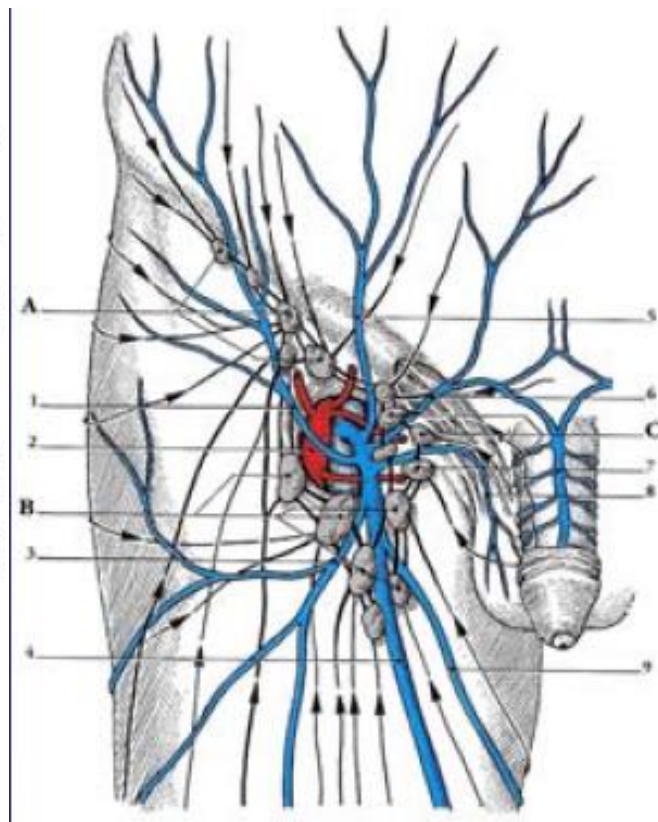
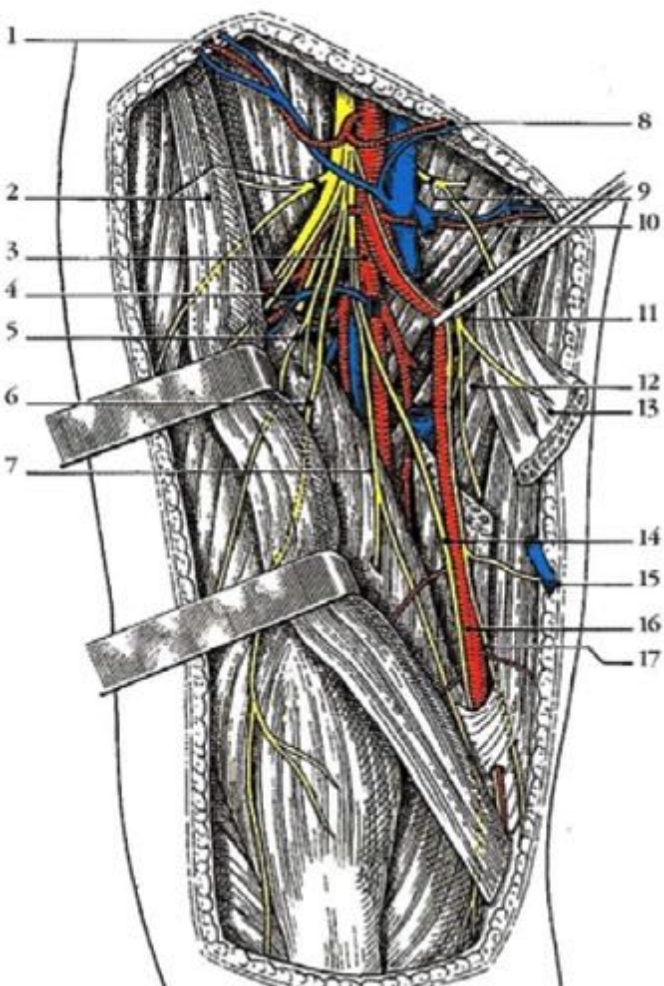


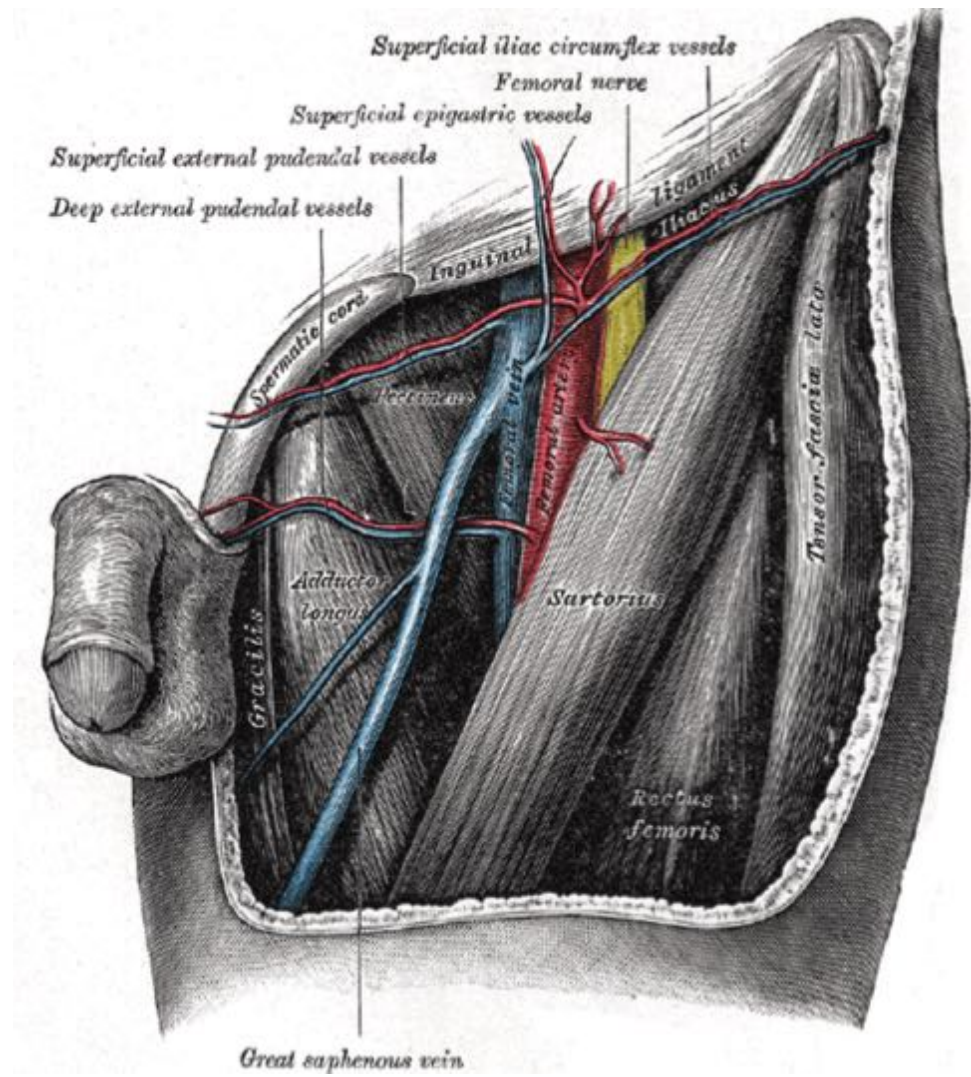
# La région inguinocrurale: les parois





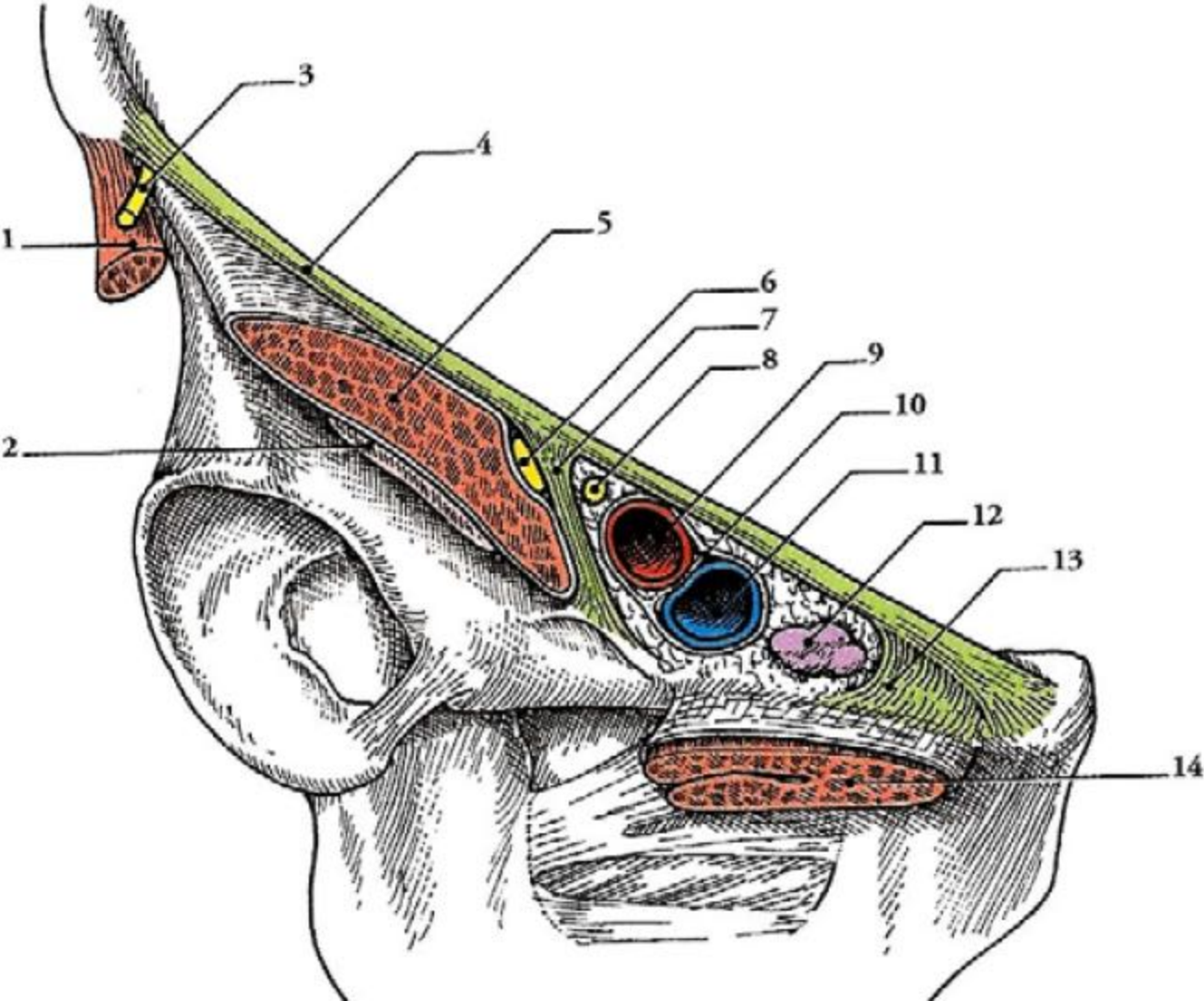
# La région inguinocrurale: le contenu







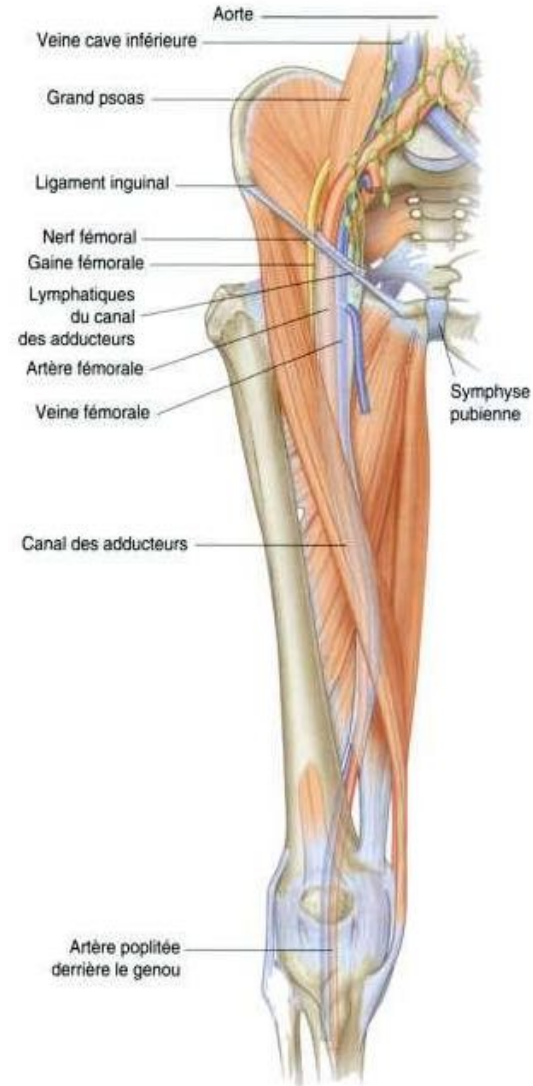
# L'anneau fémoral ou crural



# Trigone fémoral, canal fémoral et canal des adducteurs

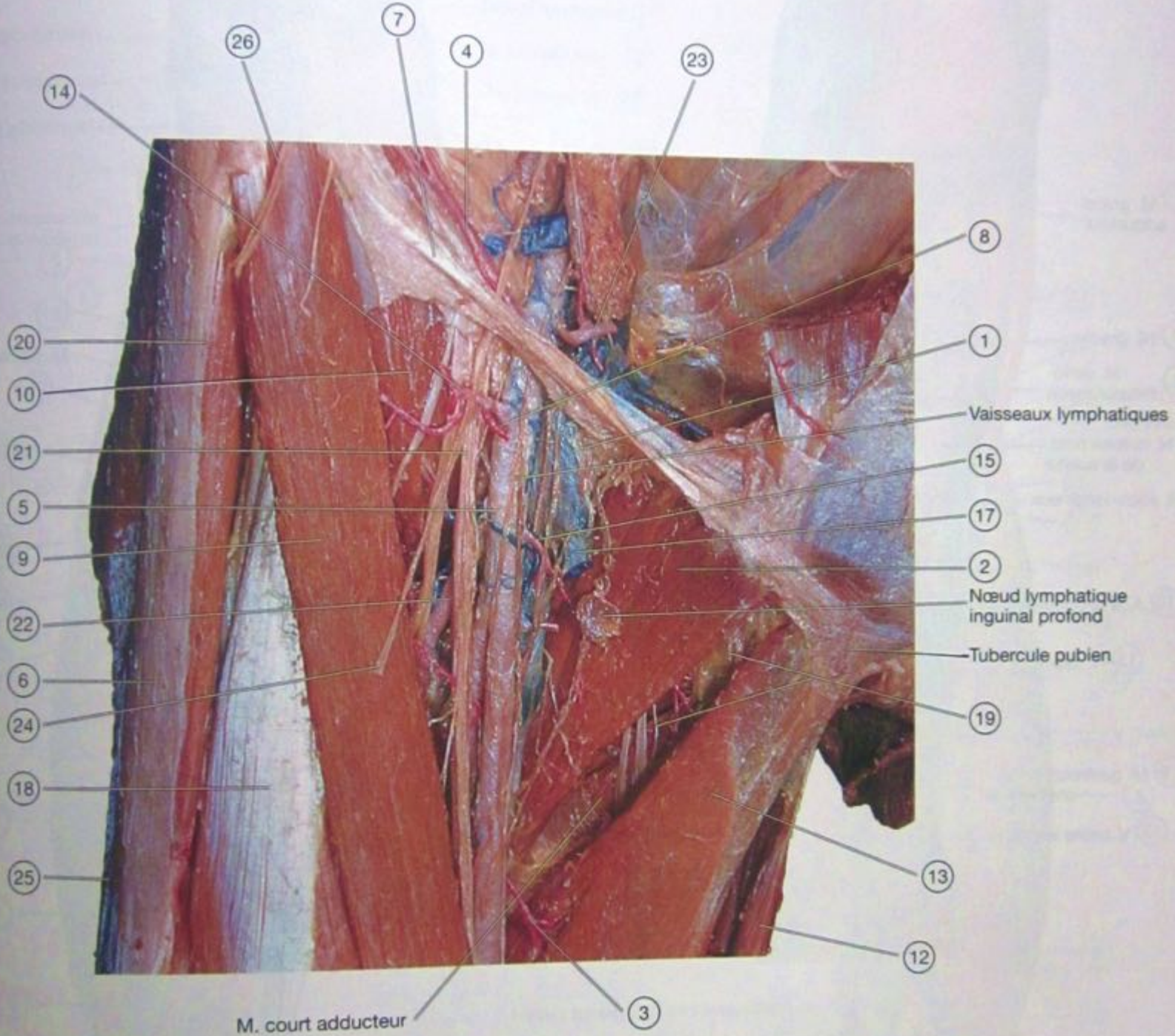


Les parois



Le contenu

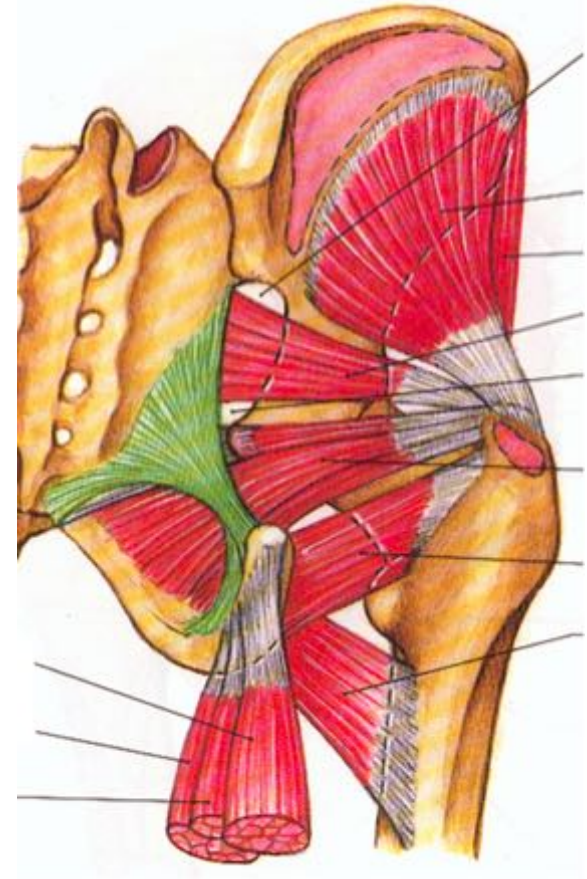
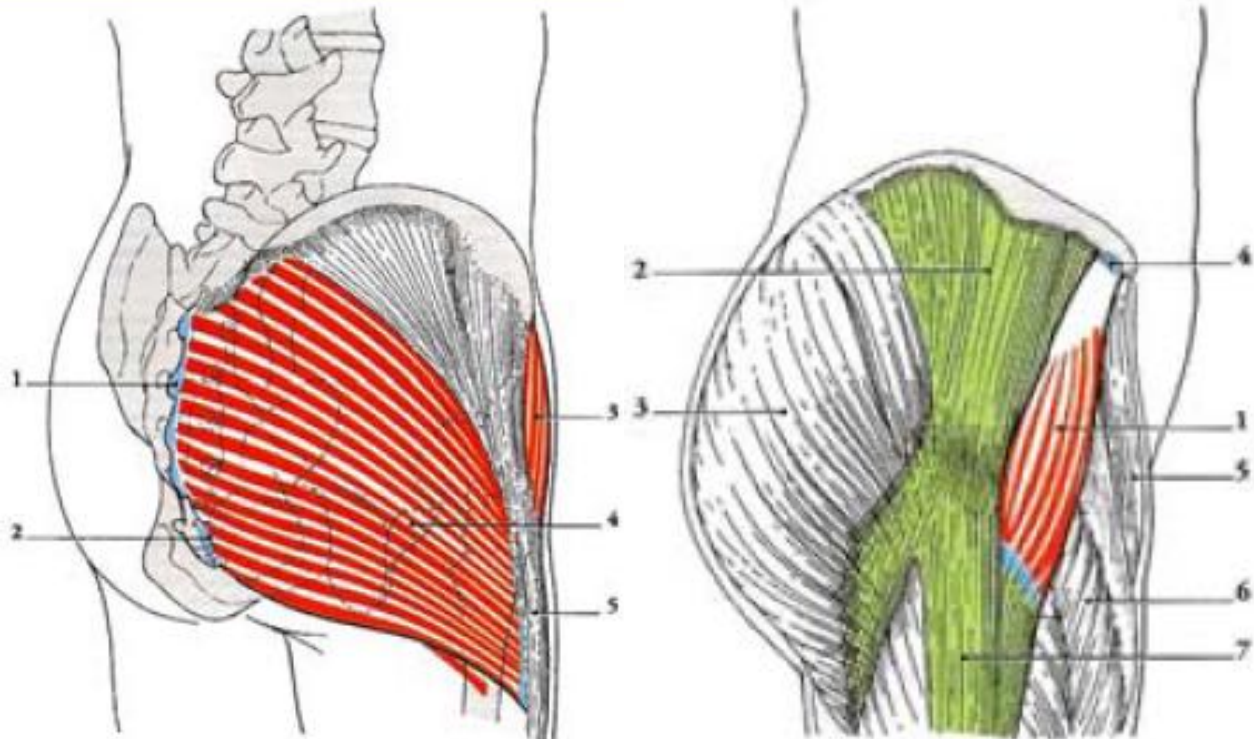




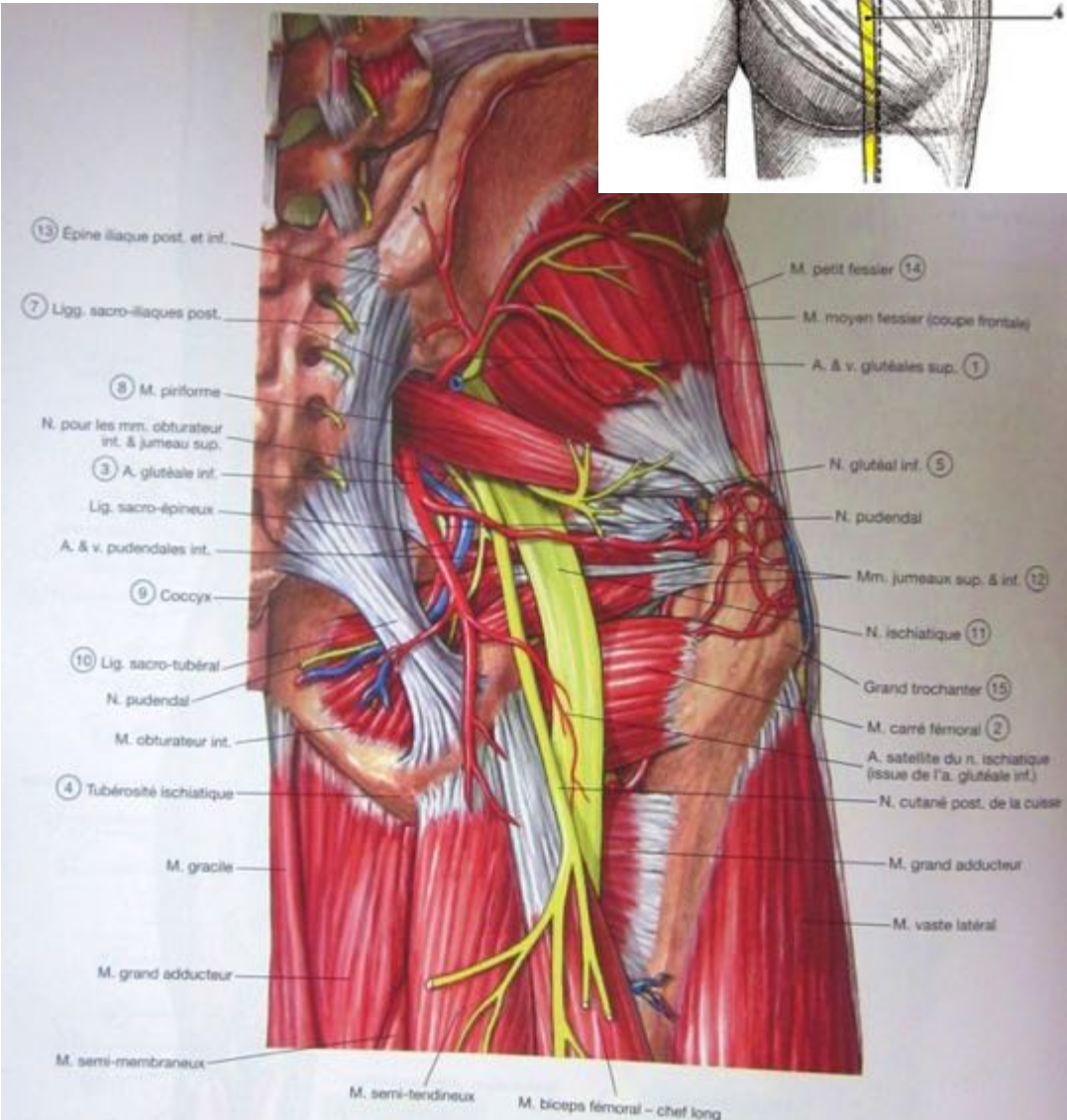
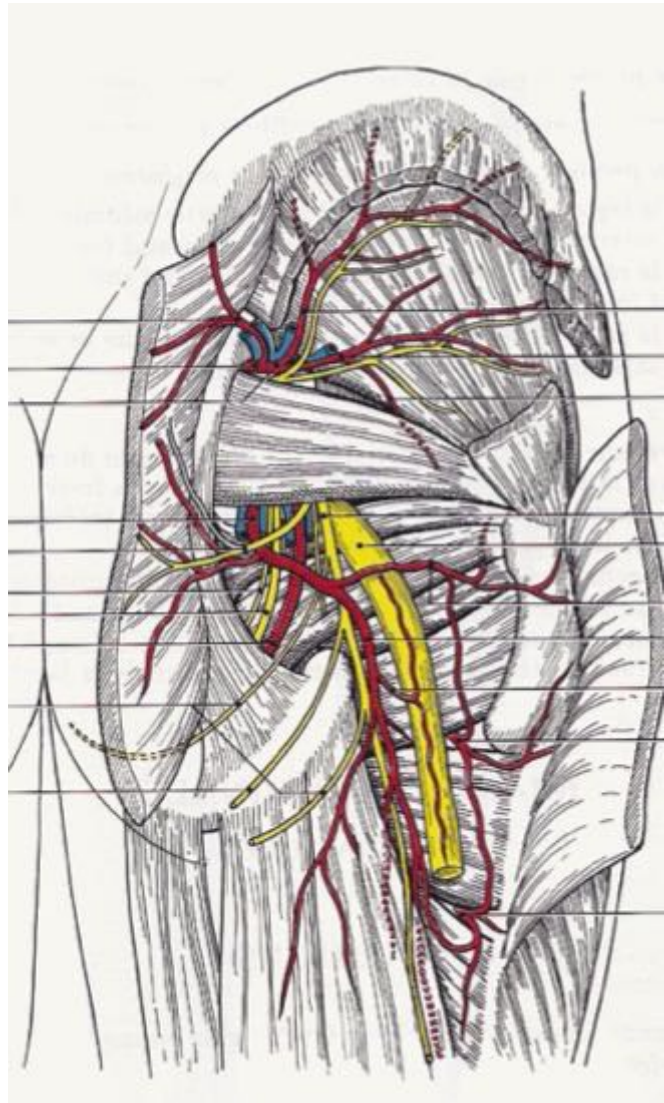
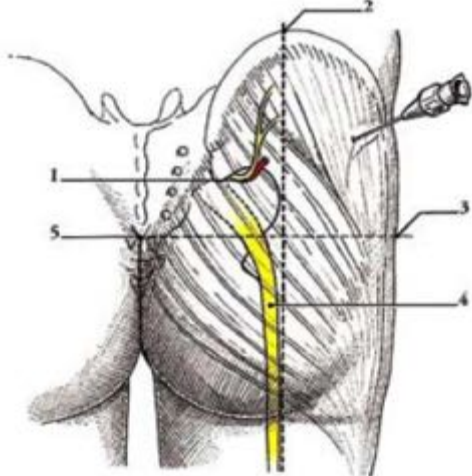
M. court adducteur



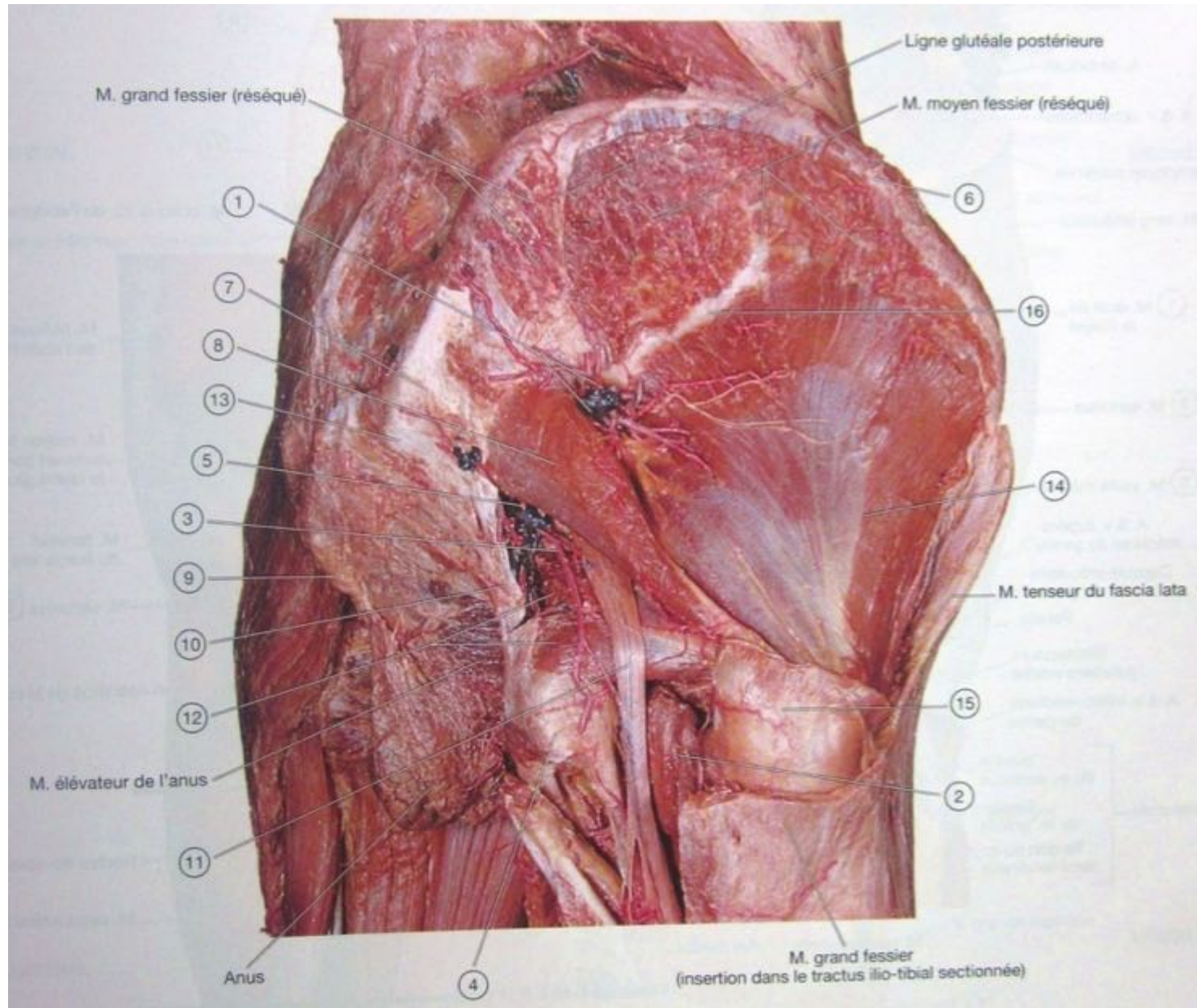
# La région glutéale: parois musculaires



# La région glutéale: éléments vasculo – nerveux

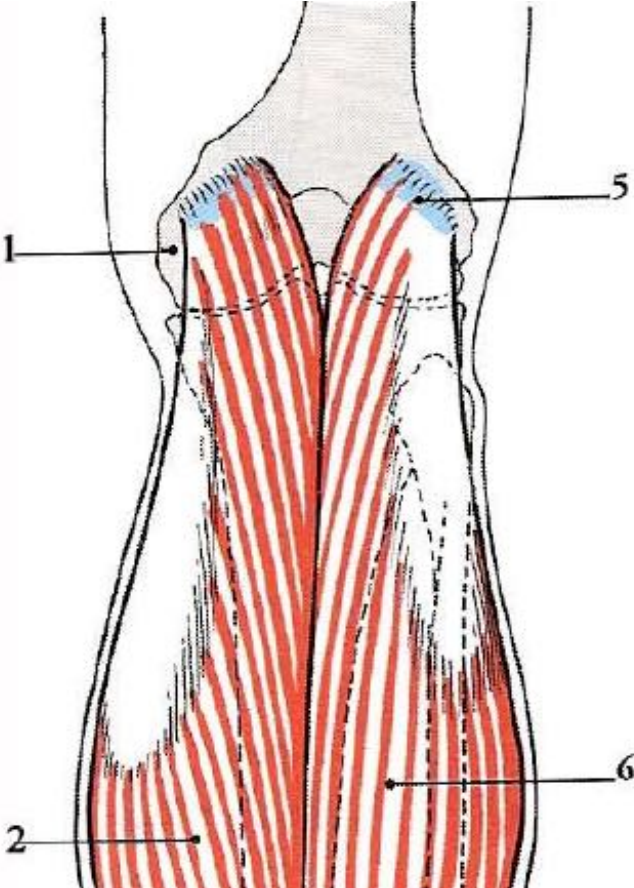
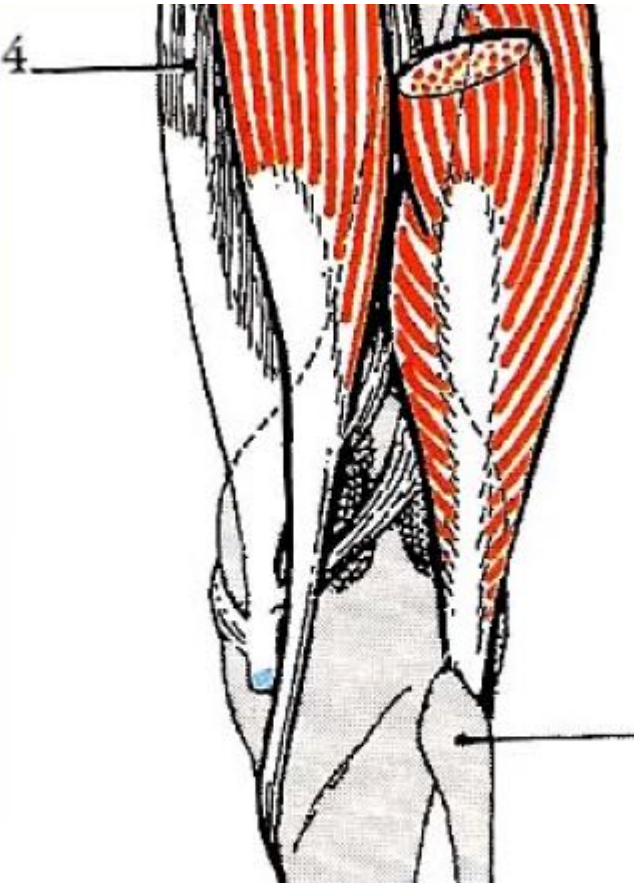
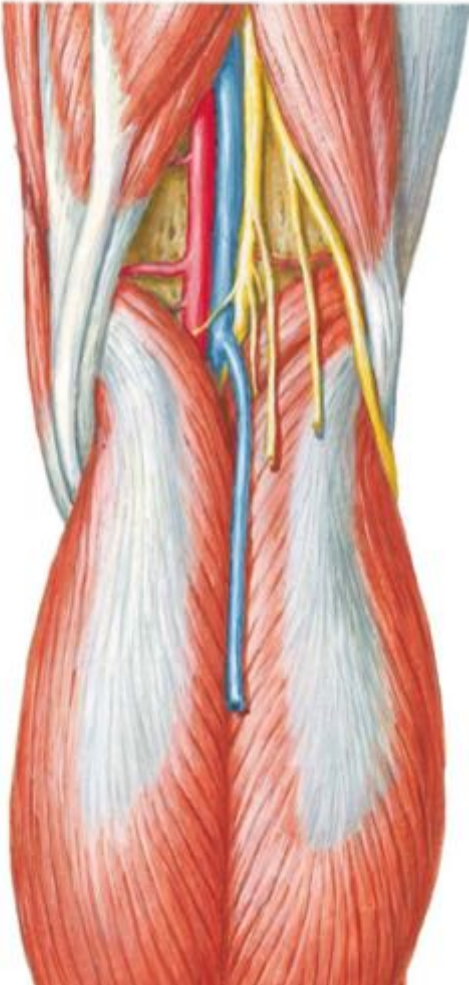




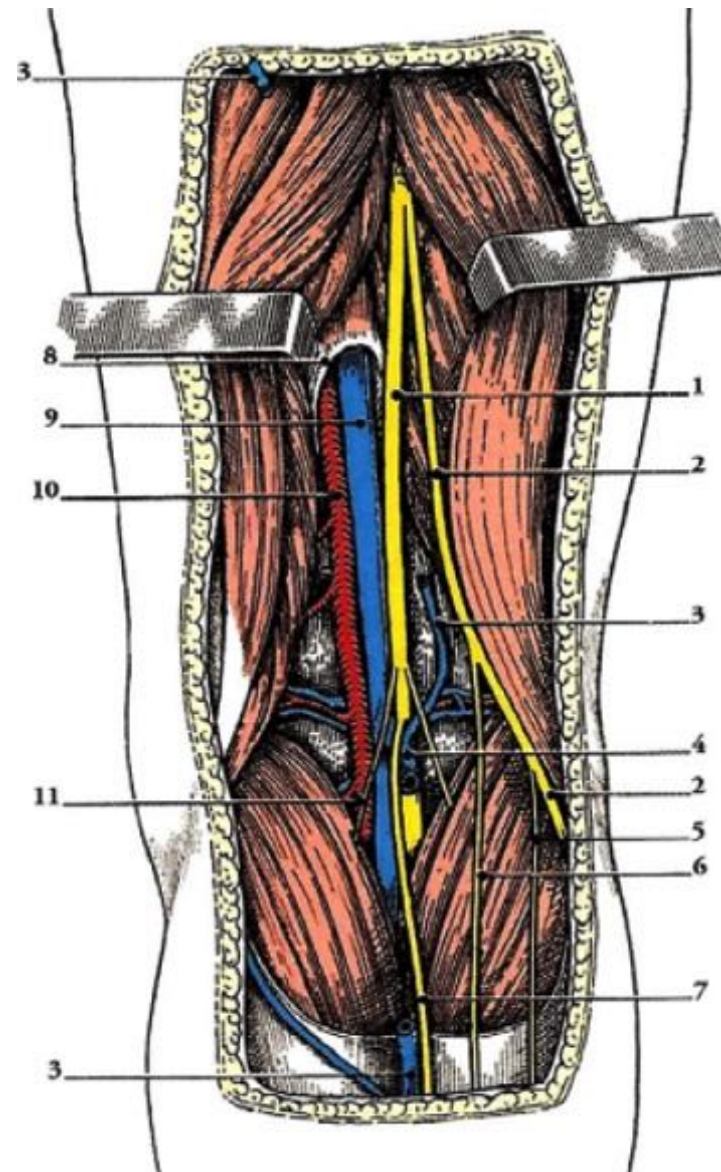
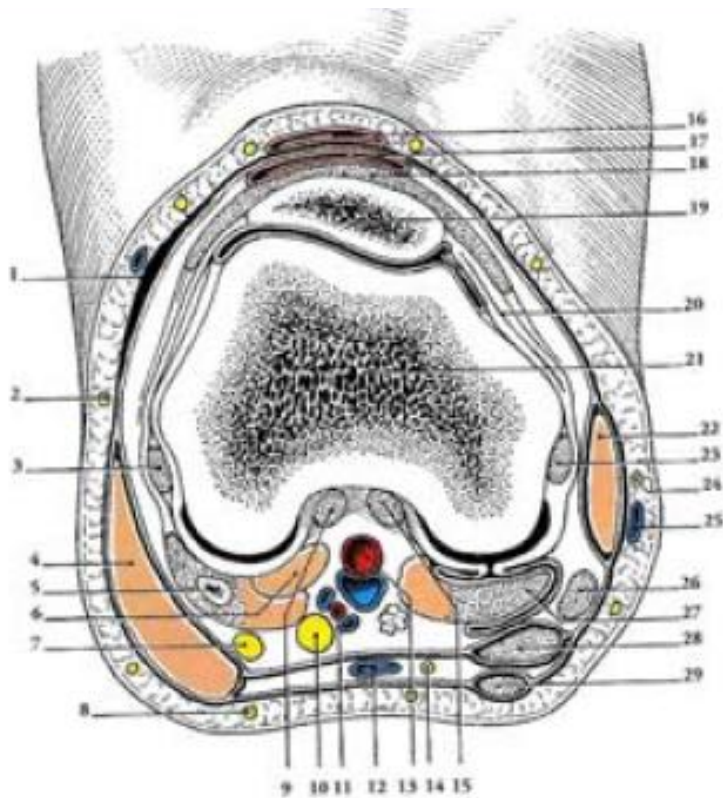




# Le creux poplité: les parois



# Le creux poplité: le contenu



- 1 - n. tibial
- 2 - n. fibulaire commun
- 3 - v. petite saphène
- 4 - n. cutané sural latéral
- 5 - n. cutané sural médial
- 6 - v. communicante entre les vv. grande et petite saphène
- 7 - hiatus tendineux de l'adducteur
- 8 - v. poplitée
- 9 - a. poplitée
- 10 - r. musculaire

# Le canal calcanéen médial

