

## Relationships

- The **femoral nerve** passes anterior to the hip joint and posterior (deep) to the inguinal ligament.
- The **external iliac (femoral) artery** passes posterior (deep) to the inguinal ligament.
- The **femoral artery** passes posterior (deep) to the sartorius muscle.
- At the level of the inguinal ligament, the **femoral artery** is positioned lateral to the femoral vein and medial to the femoral nerve.
- Within the femoral triangle, the **iliopsoas muscle** is positioned directly posterior (deep) to the femoral nerve, artery and vein.
- At the level of the femoral triangle, the **pectineus muscle** is positioned directly posterior (deep) to the femoral nerve, artery and vein.
- The **lateral circumflex femoral artery** passes anterior and lateral to the femur.
- The **medial circumflex femoral artery** passes directly lateral to the pectineus muscle.
- The **medial circumflex femoral artery** passes directly medial to the iliopsoas muscle.
- The **obturator nerve** passes directly inferior to the superior pubic ramus.
- The **adductor brevis muscle** is positioned posterior and superior to the adductor longus and anterior to the adductor magnus muscle.
- The **profunda femoris artery** is positioned anterior to the adductor magnus muscle.
- The medial perforating branches of the **profunda femoris artery** pass medial and posterior to the femur (shaft).
- The **gluteus maximus muscle** is positioned superficial to the gluteus medius muscle.
- The **gluteus medius muscle** is positioned superior to the piriformis muscle.
- The **inferior gluteal artery and nerve** pass directly inferior to the piriformis muscle.
- The **sciatic nerve** is positioned deep (anterior) to the gluteus maximus muscle (see cross section) and passes inferior to the piriformis muscle (see 3D dissection).
- The **gluteus medius muscle** is positioned superficial to the gluteus minimus muscle.
- The **superior gluteal artery and nerve** pass directly superior to the piriformis muscle and superficial to the gluteus minimus muscle.
- The **piriformis muscle** is positioned superior to the tendon of the obturator internus (and gemelli muscles).
- The **sacrospinous ligament** passes posterior (superficial) to the sacrospinous ligament.
- The **obturator internus muscle** passes inferior to the sacrospinous ligament.
- The **obturator internus muscle** passes anterior (deep) to the sacrotuberous ligament.
- The **tendon of the obturator internus** (and gemelli muscles) is positioned superior to the quadratus femoris muscle.
- The **tendon of the obturator internus muscle** passes posterior to the femur (neck).
- The **obturator externus muscle** passes posterior to the femur (neck).
- The **tendon of the obturator externus muscle** is positioned directly inferior to the tendon of the obturator internus.
- The **sciatic nerve** passes posterior to the obturator internus tendon, and gemelli and quadratus femoris muscles.
- At a mid-thigh level, the **sciatic nerve** is positioned posterior to the femur (shaft) and deep to the hamstring muscles.
- Within the popliteal fossa, the **common peroneal nerve** is positioned lateral to the tibial nerve.
- The **sural nerve** passes posterior to the fibula (lateral malleolus).
- The **tibial nerve** passes posterior to the knee joint.
- The **popliteal artery** is positioned posterior to the knee joint.
- The **tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle** passes posterior to the tibia (medial malleolus).
- At the ankle, the **tendon of the flexor digitorum longus muscle** is positioned posterior-lateral to the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle.
- At the ankle, the **tendon of the flexor digitorum longus muscle** is positioned anterior-medial to the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus muscle.
- Near the ankle, the **tibial nerve** is positioned anterior-medial to the flexor hallucis longus muscle.
- The **tibial nerve** passes posterior to the tibia (medial malleolus).
- Near the ankle, the **posterior tibial artery** is positioned posterior-lateral to the flexor digitorum longus muscle.
- Near the ankle, the **posterior tibial artery** is positioned anterior-medial to the flexor hallucis longus muscle.
- The **posterior tibial artery** passes posterior to the tibia (medial malleolus).
- The **tendon of the peroneus brevis muscle** passes posterior to the fibula (lateral malleolus).
- The **tendon of the peroneus longus muscle** passes posterior to the fibula (lateral malleolus).
- The **common peroneal nerve** passes directly superficial (lateral) to the neck of the fibula.
- The **anterior tibial artery and deep peroneal nerve** are positioned lateral to the tibialis anterior muscle.

- The **anterior tibial artery and deep peroneal nerve** are positioned medial to the extensor hallucis longus muscle.
- At the ankle, the **tendon of the extensor hallucis longus muscle** is positioned medial to the tendon of the extensor digitorum longus muscle.
- At the ankle, the **tendon of the extensor hallucis longus muscle** is positioned lateral to the tendon of the tibialis anterior muscle.
- At the ankle, the **dorsalis pedis artery** is positioned directly lateral to the tendon of the extensor hallucis longus muscle.
- The **iliofemoral ligament** passes anterior to the neck of the femur.
- The **ischiofemoral ligament** passes posterior to the head and superior to the neck of the femur.
- The **pubofemoral ligament** is positioned inferior to the hip joint.
- The **biceps femoris (tendon) muscle** is positioned lateral to the fibular collateral ligament.
- At the level of the knee, the **gracilis muscle (tendon)** is positioned posterior to the sartorius muscle (tendon).
- At the level of the knee, the **gracilis muscle (tendon)** is positioned anterior to the semitendinosus muscle (tendon).
- The **iliotibial tract** passes lateral to the knee joint.
- The **anterior cruciate ligament** passes lateral to the posterior cruciate ligament.
- The **flexor hallucis longus muscle (tendon)** passes inferior to the calcaneus (sustentaculum tali).  
The sustentaculum tali is not labeled. It is the calcaneal projection just anterior-lateral to the tendon in the cross section.
- In the deep foot, the **flexor digitorum longus muscle (tendon)** passes inferior to the flexor hallucis longus (tendon).
- The **plantar calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament** is positioned inferior to the talus (head).
- The **peroneus longus muscle (tendon)** passes deep (superior) to the long plantar ligament.