

Posterior Aspect Lower Limb Major Nerves Chart – CT093

Description	<p>◆ This chart provides information about which muscles are supplied by the major nerves of the Posterior aspect of the lower limb and illustrate the nerves which make up the lumbar and sacral plexus as well as those that supply the back of the hip and leg. The main diagram names the major nerves and indicates which muscles they supply. Some branches of the nerves are shown feeding into the muscle which gives the chart great visual impact and makes it a useful learning tool for any student of anatomy and indeed</p>
Details	1. Dimension: A2 Size
Image	<p>MAJOR NERVES OF THE LOWER LIMB POSTERIOR ASPECT</p> <p>LUMBAR AND SACRAL PLEXUS</p> <p>The lumbar and sacral plexuses are formed by the ventral rami of the lumbar and sacral spinal nerves. The lumbar plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the first four lumbar spinal nerves. The sacral plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the fifth lumbar and first five sacral spinal nerves. The sacral plexus is the largest and most complex of the two plexuses. It gives off the sciatic nerve, which is the largest nerve in the body. The sciatic nerve is formed by the union of the sacral plexus and the lumbar plexus. The sciatic nerve is the main nerve of the lower limb. It supplies the muscles of the thigh, leg, and foot. The chart shows the distribution of the major nerves of the lower limb and the muscles they supply. The nerves are color-coded: yellow for the lumbar plexus, green for the sacral plexus, and red for the sciatic nerve. The muscles are shown in pink. The chart includes a detailed diagram of the lower limb and a smaller diagram of the lumbar and sacral plexus on the right. The chart is divided into sections: LUMBAR AND SACRAL PLEXUS, LUMBAR PLEXUS, SACRAL PLEXUS, and SCIATIC NERVE. Each section lists the nerves and the muscles they supply. The chart is published by Elsevier and is available in English and Chinese.</p> <p>LUMBAR PLEXUS</p> <p>The lumbar plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the first four lumbar spinal nerves. It gives off the following nerves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T12-L1: Iliohypogastric nerve L1-L2: Ilioinguinal nerve L2-L3: Femoral nerve L3-L4: Obturator foramen nerve L4-L5: Saphenous nerve <p>SACRAL PLEXUS</p> <p>The sacral plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the fifth lumbar and first five sacral spinal nerves. It gives off the following nerves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> L5-S1: Sciatic nerve S1-S2: Tibial nerve S2-S3: Peroneal nerve S3-S4: Sural nerve S4-S5: Ankle nerve <p>SCIATIC NERVE</p> <p>The sciatic nerve is the largest nerve in the body. It is formed by the union of the sacral plexus and the lumbar plexus. It supplies the muscles of the thigh, leg, and foot. The chart shows the distribution of the major nerves of the lower limb and the muscles they supply. The nerves are color-coded: yellow for the lumbar plexus, green for the sacral plexus, and red for the sciatic nerve. The muscles are shown in pink. The chart includes a detailed diagram of the lower limb and a smaller diagram of the lumbar and sacral plexus on the right. The chart is divided into sections: LUMBAR AND SACRAL PLEXUS, LUMBAR PLEXUS, SACRAL PLEXUS, and SCIATIC NERVE. Each section lists the nerves and the muscles they supply. The chart is published by Elsevier and is available in English and Chinese.</p>