

Femoral nerve palsy

Nervus femoralis is formed by fibers from the roots of L2–4. It passes through the isthmus at the lacuna musculorum. Vulnerable places of this nerve are during its pelvic course on the lateral side of the psoas (pelvic tumors, laparoscopy), in the lacuna musculorum and in the fossa ilipectinea. It motorically innervates the iliopsoas, sartorius and quadriceps femoris muscles, providing sensitive innervation on the inner side of the thigh and the inner side of the lower leg. Allows for hip flexion and knee extension.

Image of polio

1. high nerve damage
 - palsy m. iliopsoas (flexion disorder in the hip) and m. quadriceps femoris (extension disorder in the knee) – cannot step, cannot climb stairs
 - quadriceps atrophy
 2. low nerve damage
 - extension damage in the knee – the knee breaks (especially when walking down stairs), walking is unstable
- sensitivity disorders in the innervation area (inner thigh and lower leg)

Causes

1. **pelvic trauma** - fractures, dislocations
2. **consequence of surgery** - hip joint surgery, extirpation of inguinal nodes, etc.
3. **iatrogenic** - wrong application of i.m. injections, hematomas after angiography
4. **pressure in the area of inguinal canal** - tumors, enlarged nodes, aneurysm *a. femoralis*

Links

Related Articles

- Inguinal canal
- Peripheral nerve involvement syndromes

Link

- PASTOR, Jan. *Langenbeck's medical web page* [online]. [cit. 2009]. <<https://langenbeck.webs.com/>>.
- AMBLER, Zdeněk – BEDNAŘÍK, Josef. *Klinická neurologie : část speciální. II. 1.* edition. Praha : Triton, 2010. ISBN 978-80-7387-389-9.

