

Topography of foot

Structures behind the medial ankle

The region behind the medial ankle (also called *canalis malleolaris* or *tarsal canal*) is bounded by **retinaculum musculorum flexorum** (medially), **malleolus medialis** (ventrally) and **tuber calcanei** (dorsally).

The region includes **tendon of m. tibialis posterior**, **tendon of m. flexor digitorum longus**, **a. tibialis posterior** together with **v. tibialis posterior**, **n. tibialis** and **tendon of m. flexor hallucis longus**, which is the only tendon that does not rest on the ankle and passes through the *processus posterior tali*.

For learning you can use memory aids:

TIDIAVENEH – tendon of m. **T**ibialis posterior, tendon of m. flexor **D**igitorum longus, **A**rteria et **V**ena tibialis posterior, **N**ervus tibialis and tendon of m. flexor **H**allucis longus

TIDIVANHA – tendon of m. **T**ibialis posterior, tendon m. flexor **D**igitorum longus, **V**. tibialis posterior, **A**. tibialis posterior, **N**. tibialis, m. flexor **H**allucis longus

Structures in front of the medial ankle

The regio in front of the medial ankle is bounded by **retinaculum musculorum extensorum superius et inferius** (ventrally) and **malleolus medialis** (dorsally).

Above both retinacula passes *v. saphena magna* and *n. saphenus*, under retinacula passes the **tendon of m. tibialis anterior**.

For learning you can use a memory aid **SAMANTA** – vena **S**aphena **M**agna, **N**ervus saphenus, tendon of musculus **T**ibialis **A**nterior.

The region behind the lateral ankle is bounded by **retinaculum musculorum fibularium superius et inferius** (laterally), **malleolus lateralis** (ventrally) and **tuber calcanei** (dorsally).

Above both retinacula is **v. saphena parva** and **n. suralis**, under both retinacula are **tendons of m. fibularis longus et brevis** in the same tendon sheath for both.

For learning you can use a memory aid **SAPASUFI** – vena **S**aphena **P**arva, nervus **S**uralis and tendon of musculus **F**ibularis longus et brevis.

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Chopart joint

Chopart joint also called *articulatio tarsi transversa*, is the articulation among *talus*, *calcaneus* and *tarsals bones*.

Francois Chopart

It is named after the French surgeon Francois Chopart. He performed amputations in the area of the metatarsal joint in the 18th century. He himself did not write a publication about amputation, but other authors mention him in their works, making him famous.

Basic description of the joint and its line

The Chopart joint is a functional unit. It is an compound joint. *Os naviculare* and *talus* are articulated with *Os cuboideum* and *calcaneus* are articulated as *articulatio calcaneocuboidea*. The articular line is formed by the *talonavicular* fissure in the tibial part, which is convex distally, and the *calcaneocuboidea*, which is convex proximally. It resembles the letter S and is important both in terms of flexibility of the entire leg and in terms of surgical interventions. Forms a line during amputation of the distal part of the leg (*surgical exarticulation*).

Joint capsule and ligaments

Joint capsules are short and stiff and are reinforced by longitudinal, transverse and interosseous ligaments.

Dorsally there are:

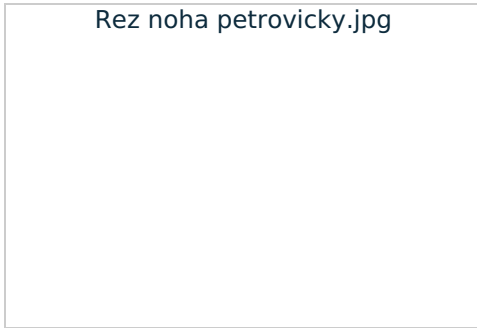
- **lig. talonaviculare** (dorsale);
- **lig. bifurcatum** – starts from the calcaneus and splits distally into two ligaments;

Lisfrank joint (red line)

Rez noha.jpg



Rez noha petrovicky.jpg



Transversal section of the foot

Scheme of the transversal section of the foot

References

Related articles

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Literature

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