

# Tibial nerve palsy

The **Nervus tibialis** is formed by fibers from the L5–S2 roots. It separates from n. ischiadicus, sends several motor branches (*m. triceps surae*, *m. tibialis post.*, *m. flexor digitorum longus* and *flexor hallucis longus*) and sensitively innervates the back of the calf and the lateral part of the leg (creates a connection with the peroneus nerve and creates a sensitive suralis nerve). It passes through a strait at the tarsal tunnel (behind the inner ankle, covered by the retinaculum of the flexors) and in the *porta pedis* (the course of the nerve or its final branches - the *nn. plantares* in plantar pod m. abductor hallucis). During the course, the vulnerable place is in the *fossa poplitea* (nerve located superficially in the axis of the limb).

## Image of polio

- it is impossible to stand on tiptoes, lift the heel - when walking, the patient stomps with his heels
- sensitivity disorders in the innervation area (mainly planta)
- the Achilles tendon reflex often disappears

## Causes

Individual disability is very rare. Compared to the "n. peroneus", it is significantly less fragile.

1. **knee trauma** — dislocations and displaced fractures
2. **trauma in the area of the passage behind the inner ankle** — cuts and lacerations, ankle fractures, pressure with a plaster cast, etc.
3. **syndrome tarsal tunnel** — initially manifested as intermittent pain shooting into the plantar, with a longer duration of constant paresthesia and pain

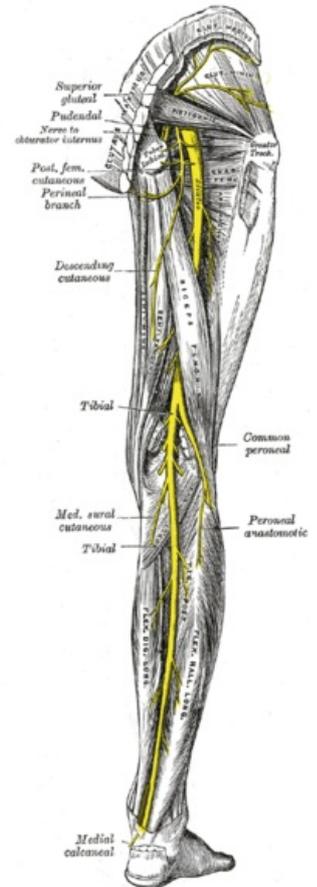
## Links

### Related Articles

- Tibial Nerve
- Ischiadicus
- Tarsal Tunnel
- Fossa poplitea
- [[Peripheral nerve involvement syndrome

### Source

- AMBLER, Zdeněk – BEDNAŘÍK, Josef, et al. *Klinická neurologie*. 1. edition. Praha : Triton, 2010. ISBN 978-80-7387-389-9.



Tibial nerve