## 42b Kinesiology: AOIs -Coxal and Tibiofemoral Joint Muscles

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10 minutes <b>Break</b> Announce the return time and write it on the b
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5 minutes Attendance Also project the "Class Reminders" slide.

20 minutes Cadaver Video: Acland's DVD Atlas of Human Anatomy

55 minutes Anatomy in Clay

20 minutes **Break** Announce the return time and write it on the board.

30 minutes Active Study Skills

60 minutes **Palpation** 

10 minutes Break down, clean up, and circle up

3h 30m Total Class Time

# 42b Kinesiology – Coxal and Tibiofemoral Joint Muscles Class Reminders

#### **Assignments:**

- 43a Swedish: Outside Massages (Packet A: 57-62)
- 45b Cover Letter and Resume assignment due before class starts via email or hard copy to your instructor. If LMS is active, assignment must be turned in via LMS.

#### **Quizzes and Exams:**

- 43a Kinesiology Quiz
   (adductor magnus, gracilis, iliopsoas, sartorius, TFL, piriformis, quadratus femoris)
- 44a Quiz (33b, 35a, 36a, 37a/b, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a/b, 42b, and 43a)
- 46a Exam

#### **Practical Exam:**

- 44b Integration Massage: Practical Exam (60-minute Swedish, Passive Stretches, and BMTs)
- Bring your grading sheet for evaluation A: 83

#### **Preparation for upcoming classes:**

- 43a Kinesiology: AOIs Coxal and Tibiofemoral Joint Muscles
- 44a Quiz
- 47b, 48b, 49b Pregnancy Message: These classes cannot be made up in the makeup room. To schedule a sit-in, please contact the Student Administrator.

# Cadaver Video

- Deep Lateral Rotators
- Adductors
- IT Tract, TFL, and Iliopsoas
- Sartorius

# Anatomy in Clay

- Coxal and tibiofemoral joint muscles that we've studied so far:
  - Gluteus maximus
  - Gluteus medius
  - Gluteus minimus
  - Biceps femoris
  - Semitendinosus
  - Semimembranosus
  - Rectus femoris
  - Vastus lateralis
  - Vastus medialis
  - Vastus intermedius
  - Gastrocnemius

- Adductor magnus \*
- Gracilis \*
- Psoas major \*
- Iliacus \*
- Sartorius \*
- Tensor fasciae latae \*
- Piriformis \*
- Quadratus femoris \*

# Palpation

#### Set Up by the Students

- Students form groups of 3.
- Each group sets up a table and gets 1 face cradle, 1 bolster, and 2 chairs.
- Receivers must remain clothed.
- There will be no need of sheets except for a face cradle cover.

#### **Demo and Practice**

- All of the students come to a central table to watch a brief demonstration of how to palpate one of the focus muscles:
  - List and identify the bony landmarks, especially origins and insertions.
  - List and identify the muscle bellies and tendons.
  - List and explain the actions.
  - Demo how to palpate the muscle while simultaneously offer resistance to the action, "Contract, relax. Contract, relax."
  - The students go back to their table to practice the palpation.
  - 2 students palpate the third student collaboratively.
  - The instructor and assistant circulate to offer guidance and touch comparisons:
- This process repeats for each muscle that will be palpated.
- Once all the focus muscles have been palpated on the first student, repeat the process so that each student will palpate twice and be palpated once.

#### Adductor Magnus, page 320

All fibers:

Adduct the hip (coxal joint)

Medially rotate the hip (coxal joint)

Assist to flex the hip (coxal joint)

Posterior fibers:

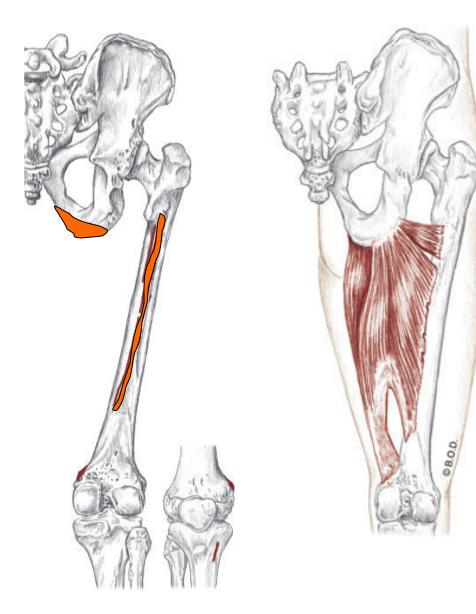
Extend the hip (coxal joint)

Inferior ramus of the pubis
Ramus of the ischium

Ischial tuberosity

Medial lip of linea aspera

Adductor tubercle



Posterior View

#### Gracilis, page 321

All fibers:

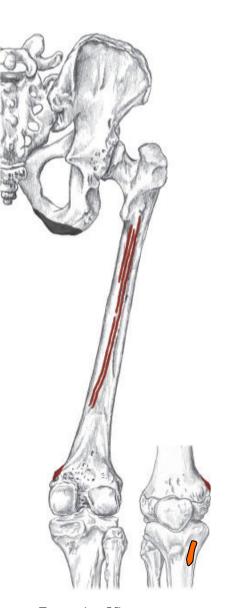
Adduct the hip (coxal joint)

Medially rotate the hip (coxal joint)

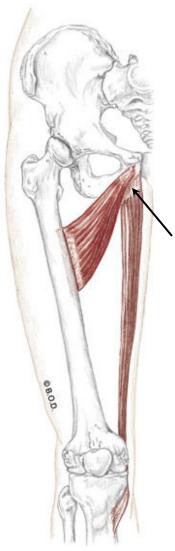
Flex the knee (tibiofemoral joint)

Medially rotate the knee (tibiofemoral joint)

- O Inferior ramus of the pubis
- Proximal, medial shaft of tibia at pes anserinus tendon



Posterior View



Anterior View

#### Psoas Major, page 332

A With the origin fixed:

Flex the hip (coxal joint)

May laterally rotate the hip (coxal joint)

With the insertion fixed:

Flex the trunk toward the thigh

Tilt the pelvis anteriorly

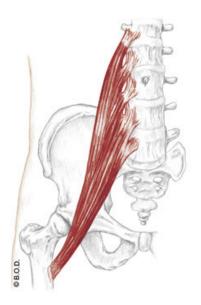
*Unilaterally:* 

Assist to laterally flex the lumbar spine

Bodies of lumbar vertebrae

Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae

Lesser trochanter



**Anterior View** 



#### Iliacus, page 332

A With the origin fixed:

Flex the hip (coxal joint)

May laterally rotate the hip (coxal joint)

With the insertion fixed:

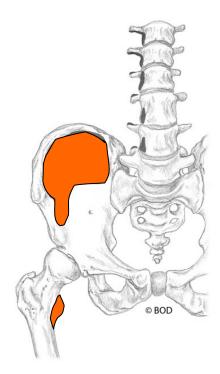
Flex the trunk toward the thigh

Tilt the pelvis anteriorly

- Iliac fossa
- Lesser trochanter



**Anterior View** 



#### Sartorius, page 326

A Flex the hip (coxal joint)

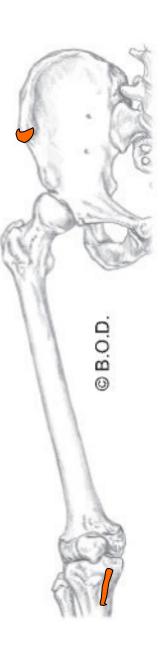
Laterally rotate the hip (coxal joint)

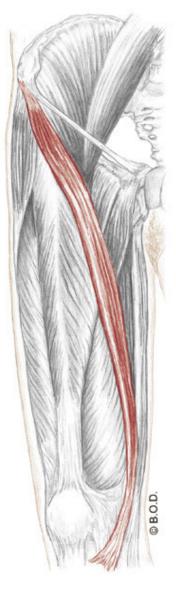
Abduct the hip (coxal joint)

Flex the knee (tibiofemoral joint)

Medially rotate the knee (tibiofemoral joint)

- Anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS)
- Proximal, medial shaft of the tibia at pes anserinus tendon





Anteromedial View

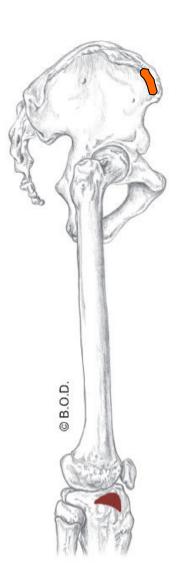
#### Tensor Fasciae Latae, page 324

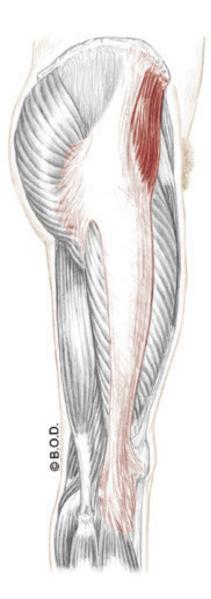
A Flex the hip (coxal joint)

Medially rotate the hip (coxal joint)

Abduct the hip (coxal joint)

- Iliac crest, posterior to the ASIS
- Iliotibial tract



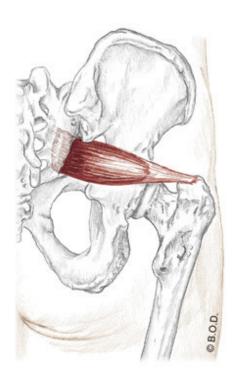


Lateral View

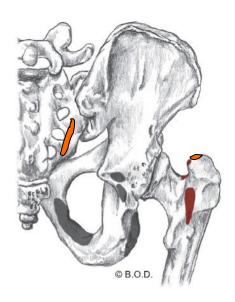
## Piriformis, page 328

- A Laterally rotate the hip (coxal joint)

  Abduct the hip (coxal joint) when it is flexed
- O Anterior surface of sacrum
- Superior aspect of greater trochanter



Posterior View

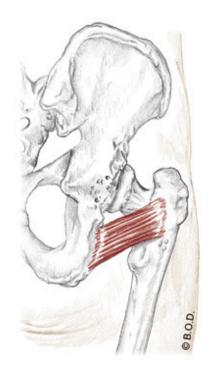


#### Quadratus Femoris, page 328

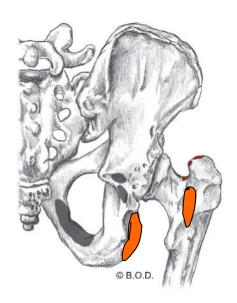
A Laterally rotate the hip (coxal joint)

Lateral border of ischial tuberosity

Intertrochanteric crest, between the greater and lesser trochanters



Posterior View



Thinking ahead ....

# Which muscles are synergists in doing the following actions on the coxal joint? ...

# Coxal Joint

Trail Guide, page 302-304

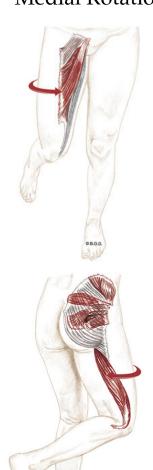
Flexion





Extension

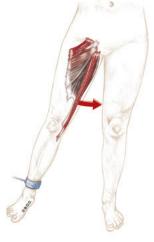
Medial Rotation



Lateral rotation

Abduction





Adduction

Which muscles are synergists in doing the following actions on the tibiofemoral joint? ...

## Tibiofemoral Joint

Flexion





Extension

Medial Rotation of Flexed Knee





Lateral Rotation of Flexed Knee

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