THE FRONT OF THE THIGH
Femoral triangle (Scarpa’s triangle)

Is a triangular depressed area located in the upper part of the medial aspect of the thigh immediately below the inguinal ligament.
Superiorly:
The inguinal ligament (the base of the triangle)

Laterally:
The medial border of sartorius muscle

Medially:
The medial border of adductor longus muscle

The apex: directed downwards and is formed by the meeting point of Sartorius and adductor longus muscles

Floor: gutter shaped from lateral to medial is made by
The iliopsoas muscle
The pectineus muscle
The adductor longus
Contents of the femoral triangle

1- Terminal part of the femoral nerve and its branches.

2- The **femoral sheath!!!**

3- The femoral artery and its branches.

4- The femoral vein and its tributaries.

5- Deep inguinal lymph nodes

6- Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve

7- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
Dr. Amjad Shatarat
The femoral sheath

Is a funnel-shaped sleeve of fascia surrounded the femoral artery, vein and the associated lymphatic vessels in the femoral triangle for 2.5 cm below the inguinal ligament.

- The femoral sheath is formed by a downwards extension of the abdominal fascia.

Anterior wall: fascia transversalis
Posterior wall: fascia iliaca

Two Anterior-posterior septa divide the sheath into 3 compartments:
1-Lateral compartment (arterial)

occupied by the femoral artery and femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

2-Intermediate compartment (venous)

occupied by the femoral vein

3-Medial compartment (lymphatic)

occupied by the lymph vessels

(also Called femoral canal)
Is the small medial compartment for the lymph vessels. 1.3 cm in length, just admits the tip of the little finger.

- Its upper opening is called the femoral ring.

- The femoral septum (is a condensation of extraperitoneal tissue), closes the ring.

Note: the femoral ring is wider in females because of their wider pelvis and therefore, femoral hernia is commoner in females than in males.