

Core Surgical Anatomy – Learning outcomes

Lower limb 2 – Knee, leg, ankle, foot

Describe the osteology and surface landmarks of the tibia, fibula and foot. Demonstrate their palpable and imaging landmarks. Explain how the bones, joints and related structures are vulnerable to damage and what the consequences of such damage could be.

Identify the factors responsible for maintaining the stability of the knee joint. Describe the locking mechanism that occurs in full extension. Explain the anatomical basis of tests that assess the integrity of the cruciate ligaments.

Describe the boundaries and contents of the popliteal fossa.

Describe the close relations of the knee joint, including major bursae and explain which of these structures may be injured by trauma.

Describe the factors responsible for stability of the ankle joint, especially the lateral ligaments, and explain the anatomical basis of ‘sprain’ injuries.

Interpret standard diagnostic images e.g. CT, MRI, X-ray and ultrasound of the lower limb and be able to recognise common abnormalities.