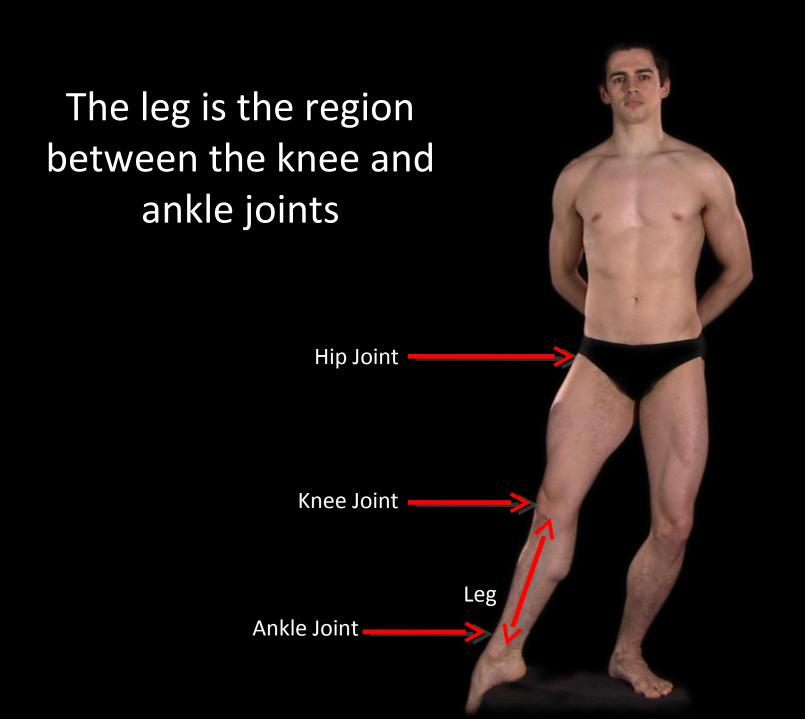
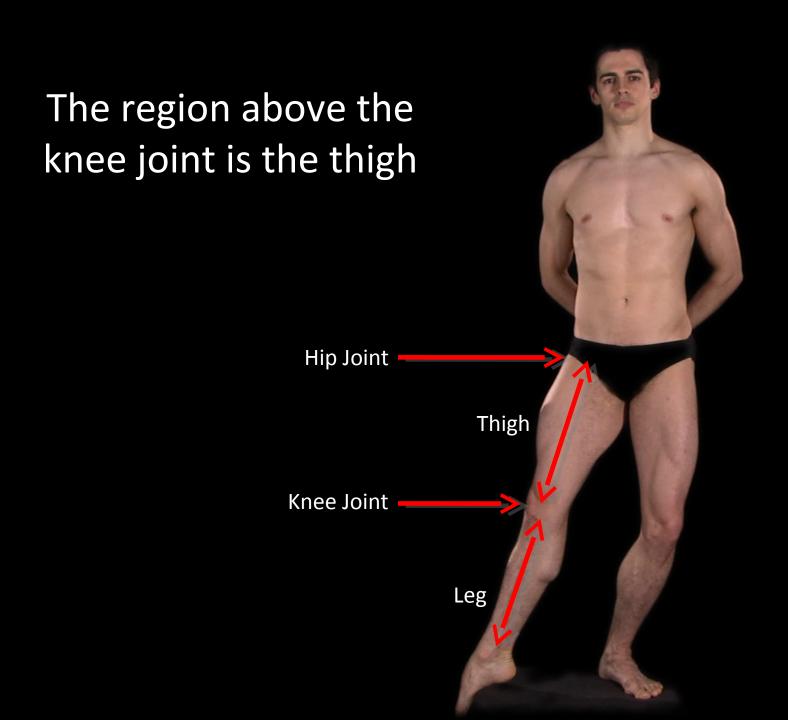
The Fibula







Tibia



Fibula



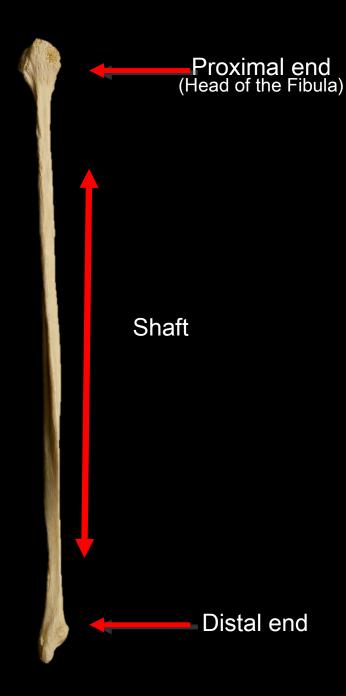
The Fibula

- Lies Laterally
- •Is shorter
- •Is not a weight-bearing bone



The Fibula and Tibia are joined together by the Interosseous Membrane





Proximal Third



Proximal Third

Middle Third

Proximal end (Head of the Fibula)

Distal end

Proximal Third

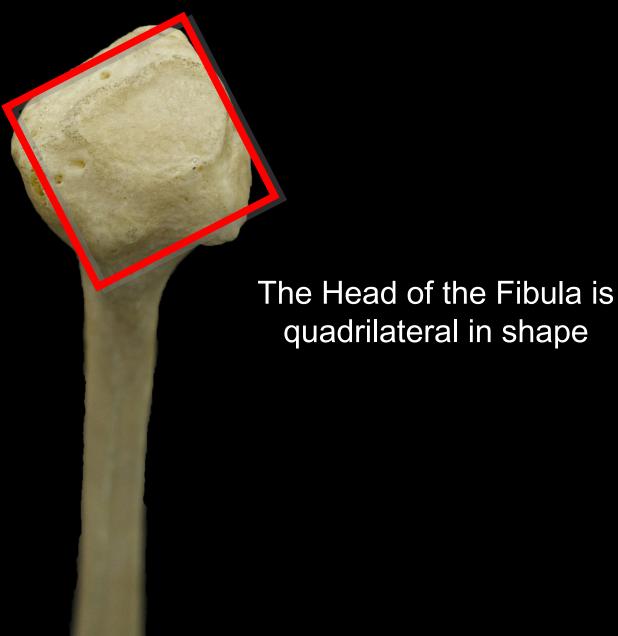
Proximal end (Head of the Fibula)

Middle Third

Distal Third



The Proximal Fibula (Head of the Fibula)





On the upper surface is a smooth oval facet covered in articular hyaline cartilage



On the upper surface is a smooth oval facet covered in articular hyaline cartilage

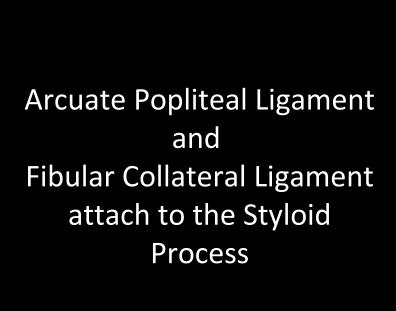
This region articulates with the Lateral Tibial Condyle

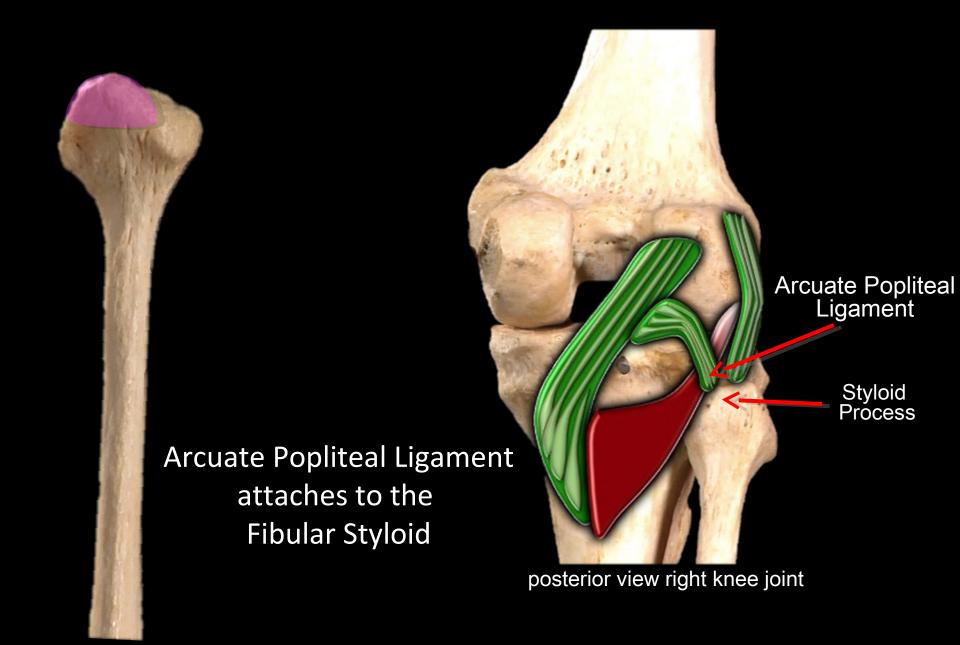
Lateral view knee joint This articulation is called the Superior Tibiofibular Joint Lateral Tibial Condyle Superior Tibiofibular Joint Fibula Tibia

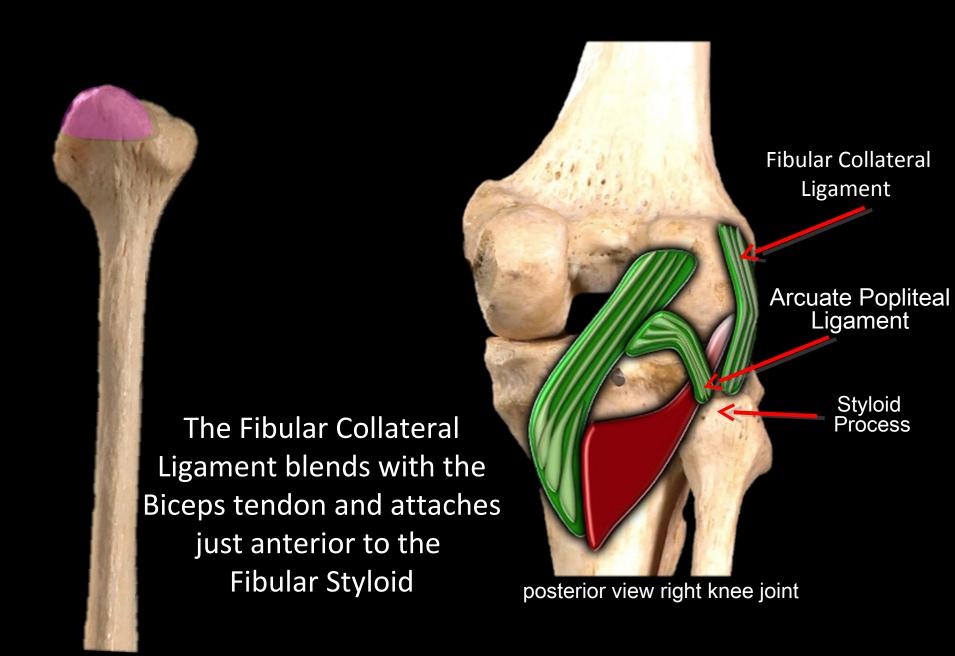


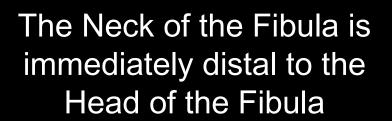
The Styloid Process or

Apex of the Head of the Fibula
lies postero-lateral to the
articular facet











The Common Peroneal Nerve wraps around the Neck of the Fibula before dividing into its two terminal branches

- Superfical Peroneal Nerve
- Deep Peroneal Nerve

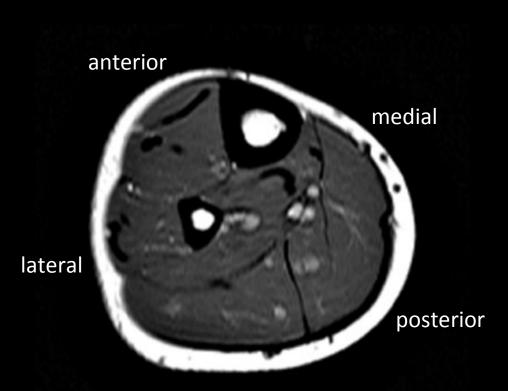


Borders of the Fibular shaft

The Fibula is triangular in cross-section and has

3 borders and 3 surfaces

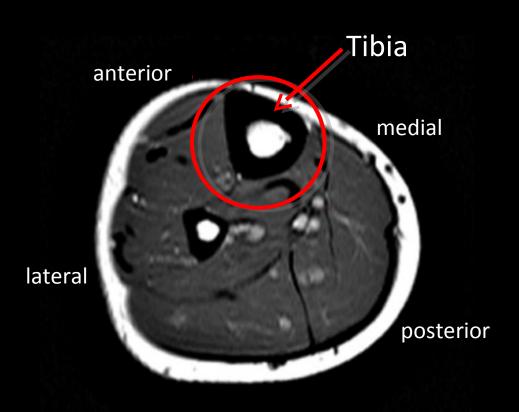
Each surface is associated with a different group of muscles

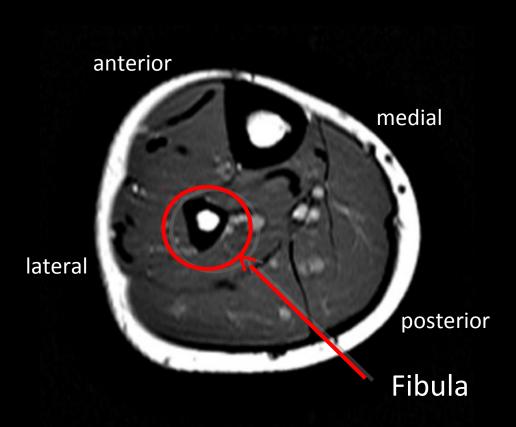


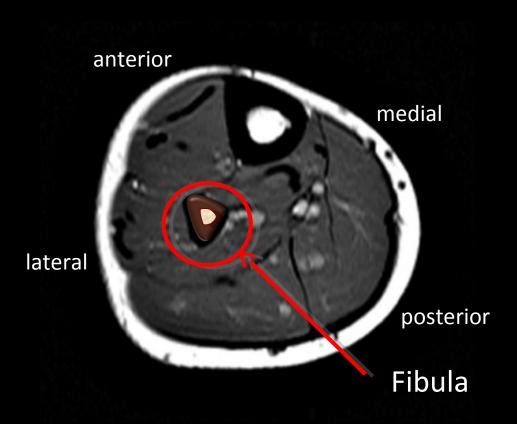
MRI of cross-section through right leg
Looking up towards the head

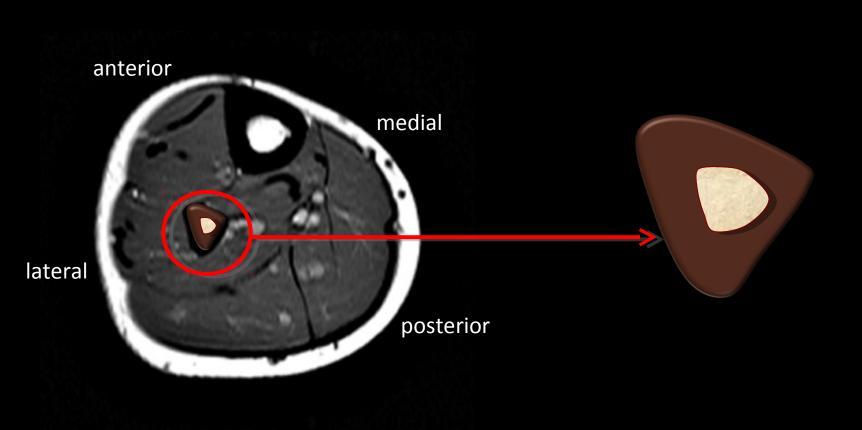
When a patient lies in the scanner, the foot usually points outwards due to the natural resting position of the body, and not directly forwards as in the standing position

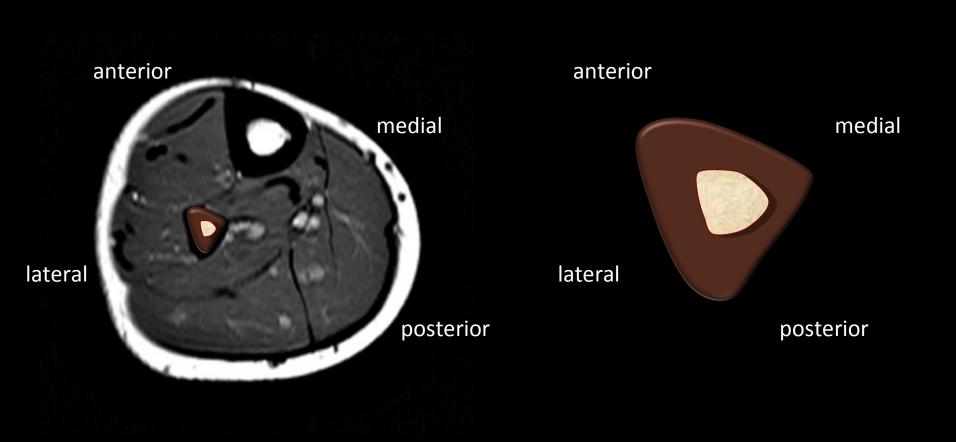
This means that when interpreting scans remember that the anterior surface rotates anticlockwise for the right leg and clockwise for the left leg

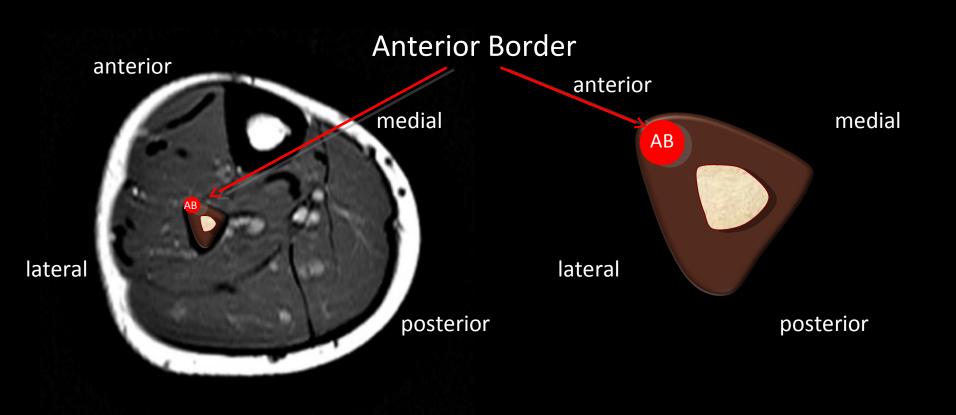


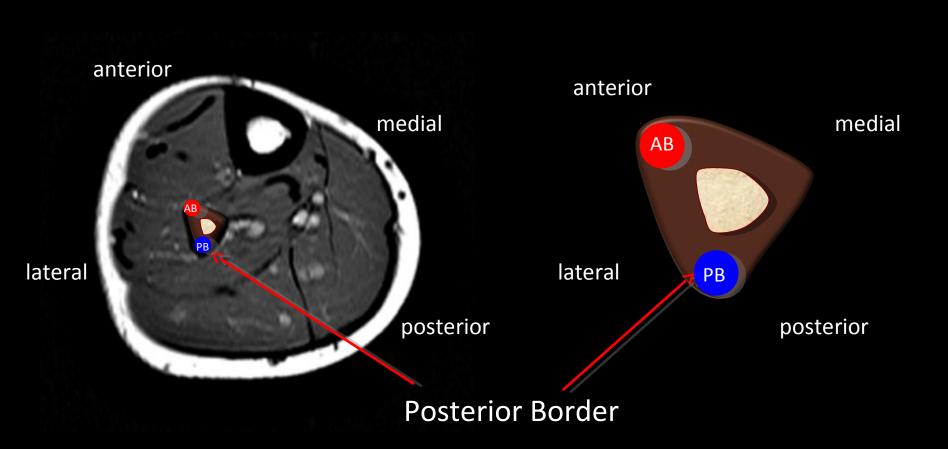


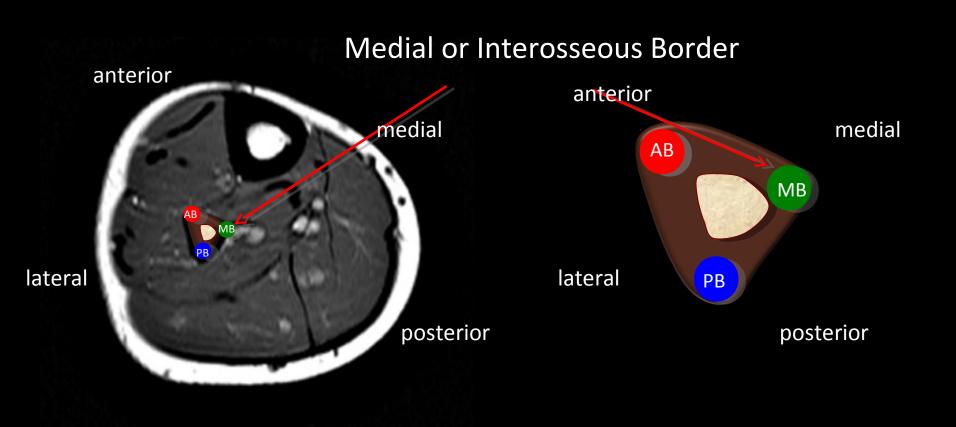


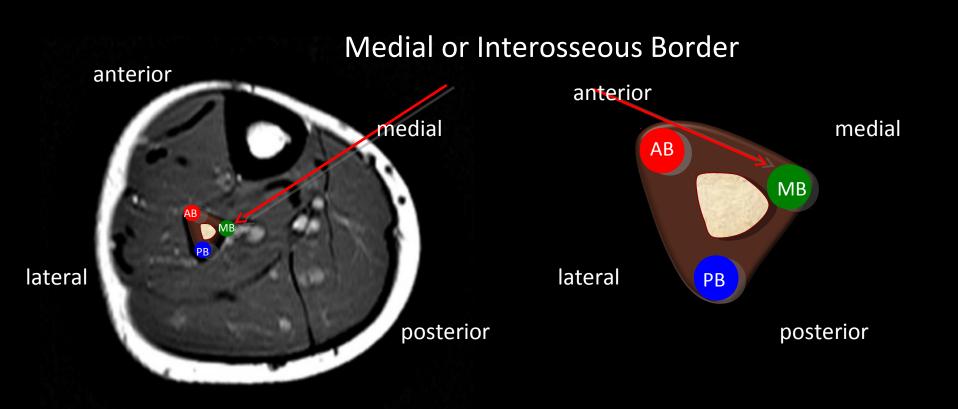






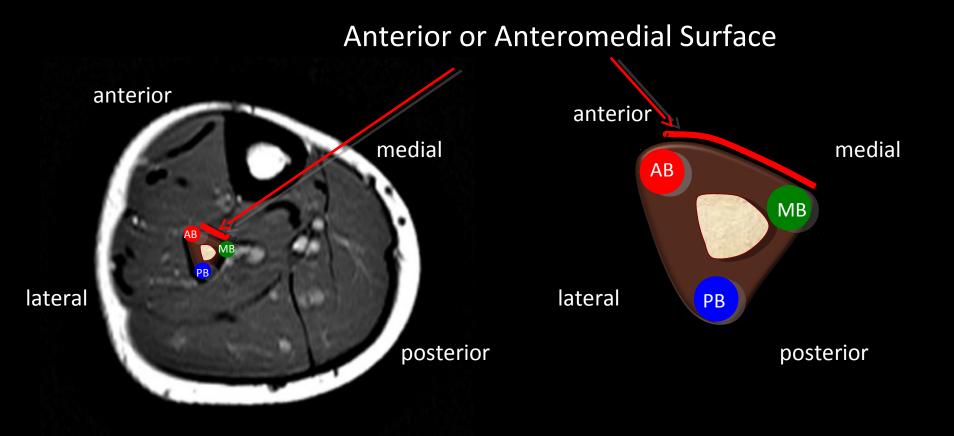


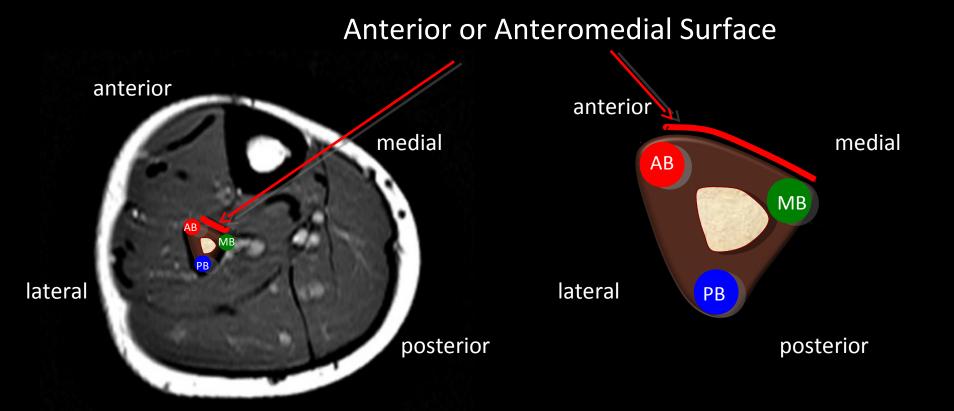




MRI of cross-section through right leg
Looking up towards the head

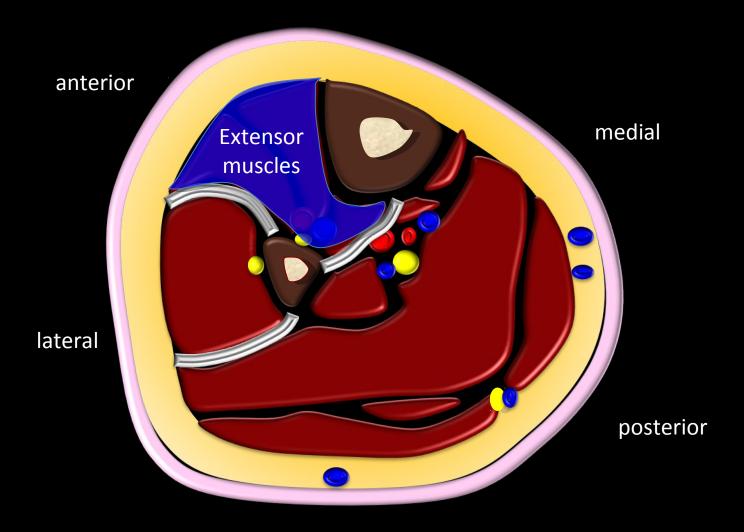
The Interosseous Membrane attaches here



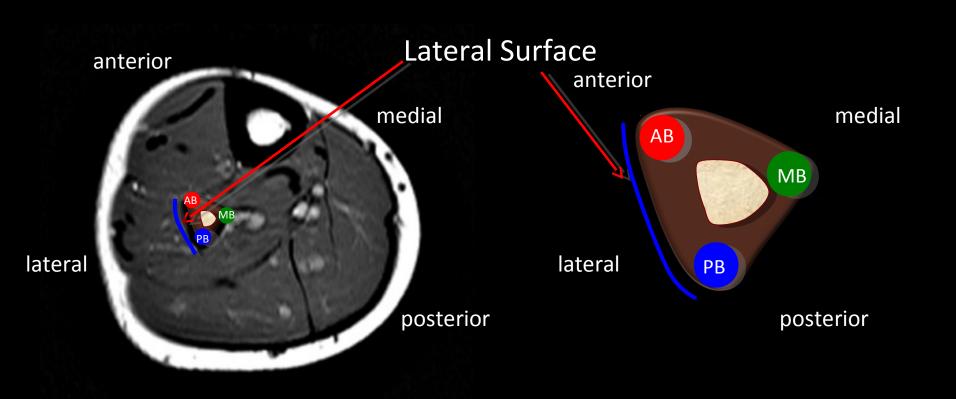


MRI of cross-section through right leg
Looking up towards the head

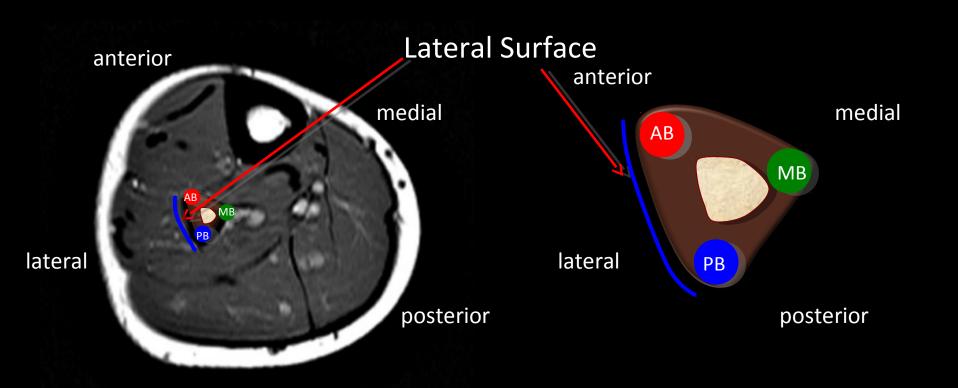
This surface is associated with the extensor muscles



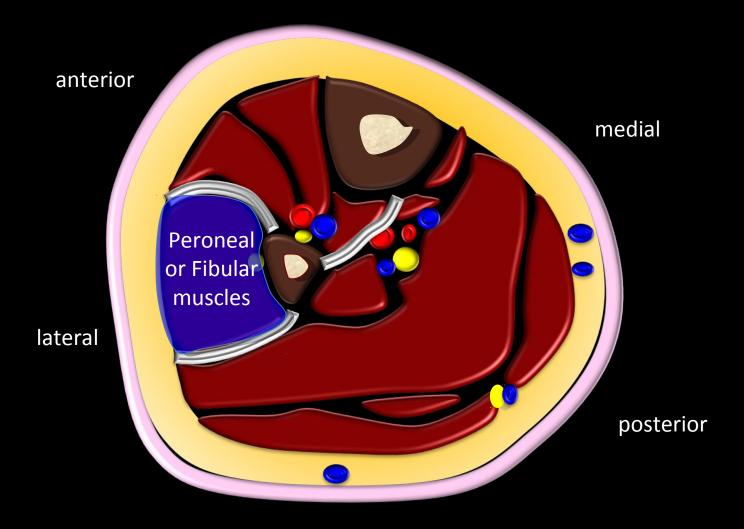
Cross section through leg approx 10 cm distal to knee joint



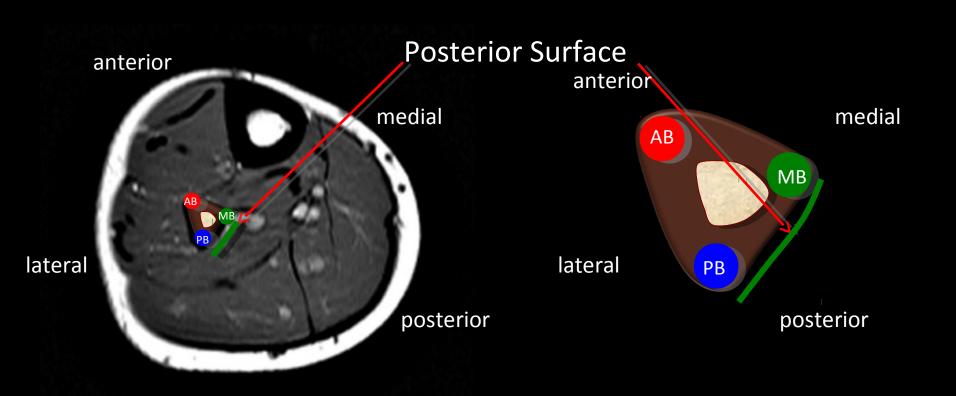
MRI of cross-section through right leg
Looking up towards the head



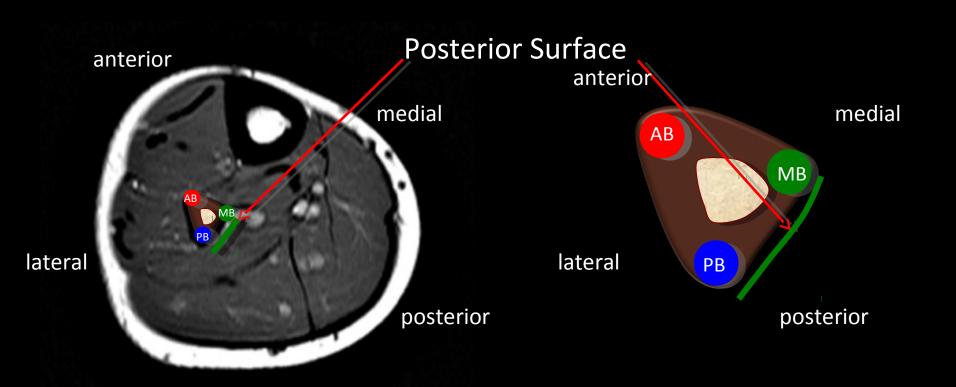
This surface is associated with the MRI of cross-section through right leg Looking up towards the head peroneal or fibular muscles



Cross section through leg approx 10 cm distal to knee joint

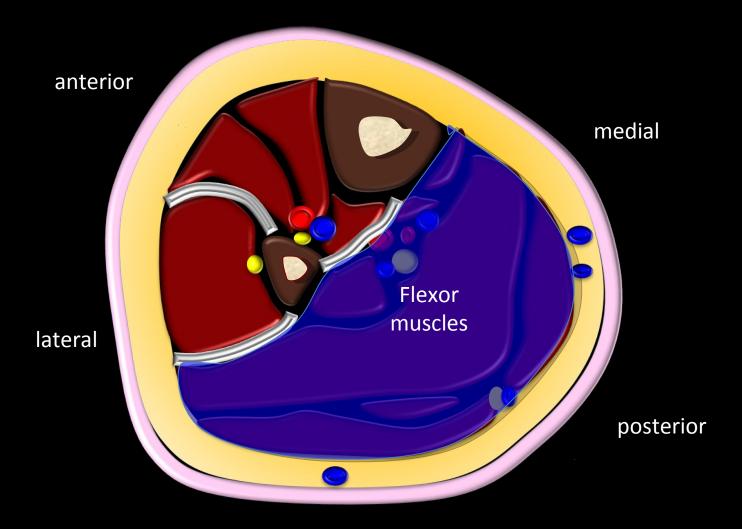


MRI of cross-section through right leg
Looking up towards the head

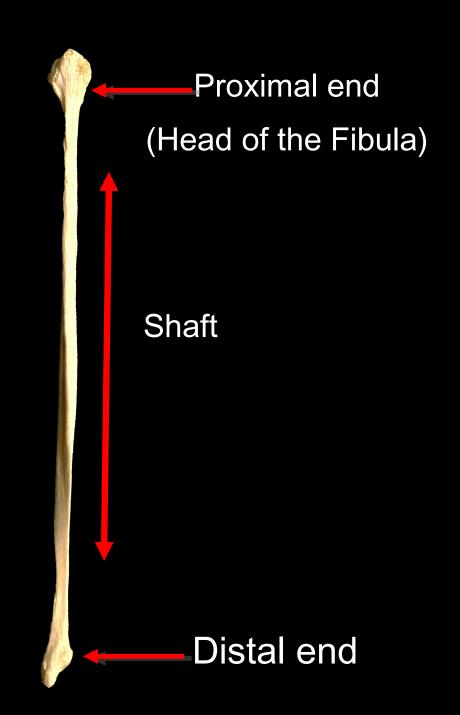


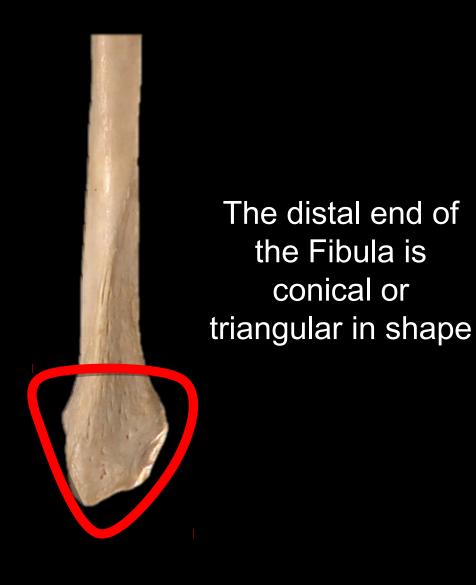
MRI of cross-section through right leg Looking up towards the head

This surface is associated with the flexor muscles



Cross section through leg approx 10 cm distal to knee joint







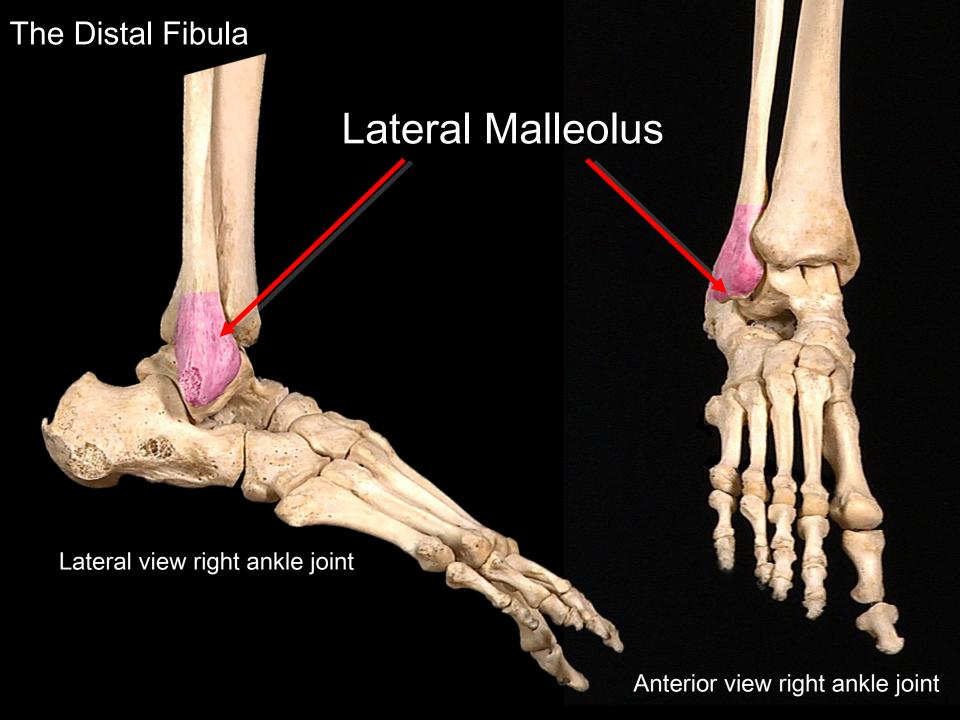
This conical projection of bone is called the Lateral Malleolus

Lateral Malleolus

This conical projection of bone is called the Lateral Malleolus

It is easily palpable in the ankle

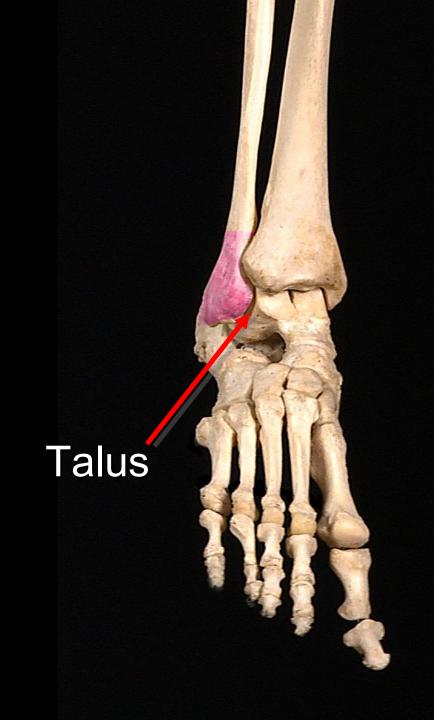
Lateral Malleolus



On the Medial side of the Lateral Malleolus is a triangular facet

On the Medial side of the Lateral Malleolus is a triangular facet

This facet articulates with with the lateral surface of the body of the Talus



Posterior to the triangular facet is a deep pit

The Malleolar Fossa

