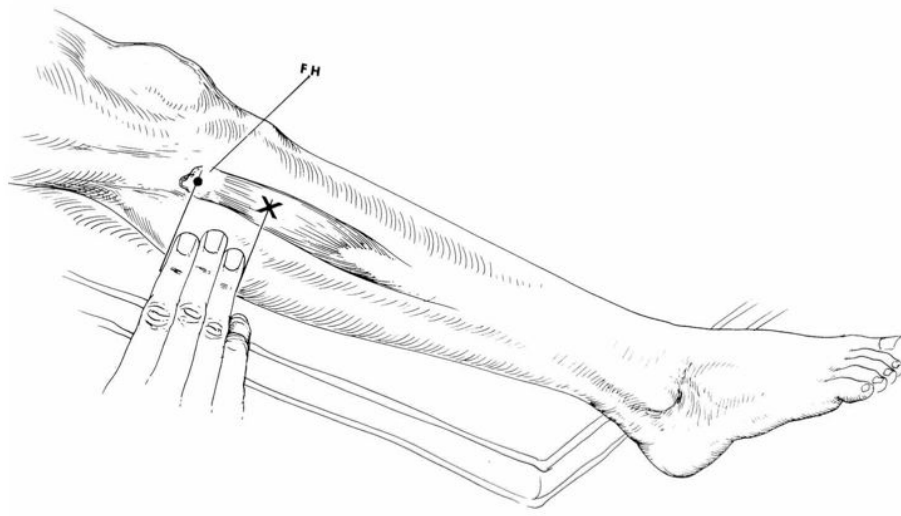


PERONEUS LONGUS



Innervation

Superficial Peroneal Nerve, Common Peroneal Nerve, Sciatic Nerve, Posterior Division Sacral Plexus, *L5, S1, S2*.

Origin

From the fibular head and from the proximal two-thirds of the fibula.

Insertion

Into the base of the first metatarsal and the first cuneiform.

Position

The patient supine.

Electrode Insertion (X)

Three fingerbreadths below the fibular head (FH) directed toward the lateral aspect of the fibula.

Test Maneuver

Patient to plantar flex and evert the foot.

Pitfalls

If the electrode is inserted too posteriorly it will be in the soleus; if inserted too anteriorly it will be in the extensor digitorum longus.

Comments

- (a) This muscle is involved in lesions of:
 - 1. Superficial peroneal nerve
 - 2. Common peroneal nerve
 - 3. Sciatic nerve
 - 4. Sacral plexus
 - 5. L5, S1, roots.
- (b) The main function of this muscle is to evert the foot. It also has a weak function in plantar-flexing the foot. It is a good support of the transverse arch of the foot.

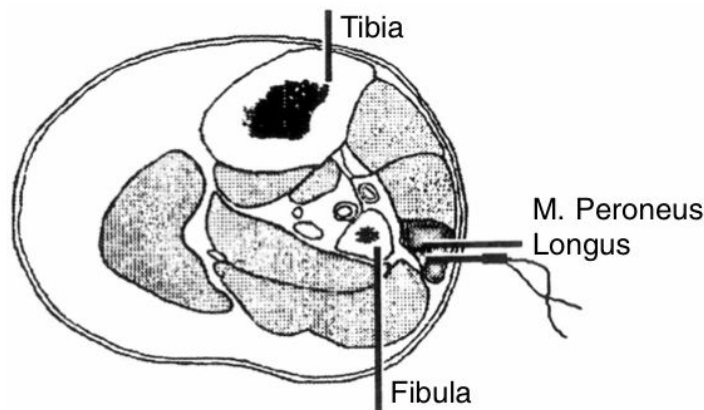


Figure 60. Cross section of the leg through the junction of the upper and middle third.