

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Iliococcygeus.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: ischial spine.
- Insertion: coccyx.

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: supports & maintains position of pelvic viscera; attenuates/resists increase in intra-abdominal pressure in forced exhalation coughing vomiting, urination, and defecation; constricts anus, urethra, and vagina.
- Reverse mover action:
- Eccentric action:
- Isometric action:
- Innervation: sacral spinal nerves S2-S4.
- Arterial supply: inferior gluteal artery.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

Biel, A. (2015). *Trail guide to the body: A hands-on guide to locating muscles, bones and more.*

Cedars-Sinai. (2018). Vertebrae of the spine. Retrieved from <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions/v/vertebrae-of-the-spine.html>

Clark, M., Lucett, S., Sutton, B. G., & National Academy of Sports Medicine. (2014). *NASM essentials of corrective exercise training.* Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Jenkins, G., & Tortora, G. J. (2012). *Anatomy and Physiology: From Science to Life, 3rd Edition International Stu.* John Wiley & Sons.

Muscolino, J. E. (2017). *The muscular system manual: The skeletal muscles of the human body.*