

Anatomy & Physiology: Muscles—Obturator Externus.

STRUCTURE.

- Origin: inner surface of obturator membrane.
- Insertion: deep depression inferior to greater tochanter (trochanteric fossa) of femur.
- Of deep lateral rotator group.

FUNCTION.

- Concentric action: accelerates abduction, and external/lateral rotation.
- Reverse mover action: contralateral rotation of pelvis.
- Eccentric action: decelerates adduction and internal/medial rotation.
- Isometric action: stabilization hip and sacroiliac joints.
- Innervation: obturator nerve.
- Arterial supply: obturator artery.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

References

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