26 year old male athlete with lateral knee pain and injury 2 weeks prior.
12 days later
12 days later
Distal Biceps Femoris Tendon Tear
Anatomy

Long Head:
- **Origin:** Common tendon with semitendinosus from superior medial quadrant of the posterior portion of the ischial tuberosity

Short Head:
- **Origin:** Lateral lip of linea aspera, lateral supracondylar ridge of femur, and lateral intermuscular septum of thigh

Insertions...
Anatomy

Short Head

Long Head
Figure 2. A, lateral aspect of the right knee with superficial fascia removed. Components of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle included the proximal tendon (1), reflected arm (2), direct arm (3), and anterior arm (4). Components of the short head of the biceps femoris muscle included the muscular attachment of short biceps to long head's tendon (7), and biceps-capsulo-osseous iliotibial tract confluens (9). LG, lateral gastrocnemius muscle; ITT, iliotibial tract; G, Gerdy's tubercle. B, With the capsulo-osseous layer reflected, components of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle included the proximal tendon (1) and lateral aponeurosis (5). Short head components visible were the capsular arm (8) and biceps-capsulo-osseous iliotibial tract confluens (9). LG, lateral gastrocnemius muscle; FCL, fibular collateral ligament.

Figure 3. A, lateral aspect of the right knee with posterior iliotibial tract, biceps-capsulo-osseous iliotibial tract confluens, and reflected arm of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle removed. Components of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle that were visible included the proximal tendon (1), direct arm (3), anterior arm (4), lateral aponeurosis (5), and anterior aponeurosis (6). FCL, fibular collateral ligament; G, Gerdy's tubercle; S, soleus muscle; LGT, lateral gastrocnemius tendon; PN, peroneal nerve. Component of the short head of the biceps femoris muscle was the capsular arm (8). B, visible components of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle were the direct arm (3), anterior arm (4), lateral aponeurosis (5), and anterior aponeurosis (6). FCL, fibular collateral ligament; M/3, mid-third lateral capsu-

Figure 4. Lateral aspect of the right knee. A, anatomic drawing of short head of biceps femoris muscle. Long head components—proximal tendon (1), direct arm (3), and anterior arm (4)—are retracted. Components of the short head of the biceps femoris muscle visible here were the capsular arm (8), direct arm (10), anterior arm (11), and lateral aponeurosis (12). LGT, lateral gastrocnemius tendon; G, Gerdy's tubercle; BB, bicipital bursa; S, soleus muscle; LG, lateral gastrocnemius muscle; PN, peroneal nerve. B, deep and capsulo-osseous layers of the iliotibial tract with long head of the biceps femoris muscle removed. Short head of the biceps femoris muscle's capsular arm (8), direct arm (10), and anterior arm (11). FCL, fibular collateral ligament; S, soleus muscle; LGT, lateral gastrocnemius tendon; PN, peroneal nerve.
Posterolateral Corner Structures by Layer

Layer I
- Iliotibial tract, biceps femoris

Layer II
- Patellar retinaculum, patellofemoral ligament

Layer III
- Superficial: LCL, fabellofibular ligament
- Deep: Arcuate ligament, coronary ligament, popliteus tendon, popliteofibular ligament, capsule

*common peroneal nerve lies between layer I and II
*lateral geniculate artery lies between deep and superficial layer of layer III

Lateral Structures by Layer

Lateral Structures by Layer

1. First layer
- Iliotibial tract
- Prepatellar bursa
- Patella

2. Second layer
- Patellar retinaculum
- Fat pad
- Lateral meniscus
- Joint capsule
- Popliteus tendon (entering joint through hiatus)
- Lateral collateral ligament
- Arcuate ligament
- Lateral inferior geniculate artery
- Fabellofibular ligament

3. Third layer
- Biceps tendon
- Ligament of Wrisberg
- Popliteal ligament
- Common peroneal nerve

Components of the biceps femoris muscle complex

• The superficial fascial layer
• Long head: 1) Reflected arm of the long head of the biceps femoris muscle, 2) direct arm, 3) aponeurotic expansion and 4) anterior arm
• Short head: 1) Attachment to the long head, 1) biceps-capsuloosseous iliotibial tract confluens, 3) capsular attachment, 4) direct arm, 5) aponeurotic expansion, 6) and anterior arm
• The bicipital bursa.
Biceps femoris-short head muscle

Biceps femoris-long head tendon

Reflected arm

Direct arm

Fibular collateral ligament (FCL)

Lateral aponeurotic expansion

Anterior arm

Anterior aponeurotic expansion

Fibular collateral ligament-biceps femoris bursa

Biceps Femoris Long Head Ligaments

Posterior View (cut biceps femoris long head)

Biceps Femoris Short Head Ligaments
Distal Insertions

Anterolateral Ligament

Fibular Collateral Ligament

Tibial Insertion of Biceps Femoris

Distal Fibular Insertion of Biceps Femoris

Proximal Fibular Insertion of Biceps Femoris

SH, LH, or Both

Mostly LH

Mostly SH

SH + LH


