



Mechanism of Femoral Artery and its Classification

Abdoulaye Ongoiba*

Department of Vascular Medicine, The Gabriel Toure University Hospital Center, Bamako, Mali

DESCRIPTION

The femoral artery is a large artery in the lower leg that supplies blood to the thigh and leg. The femoral artery arises into the profundal femoris artery, which devolves in the femoral triangle along the anterior component of the thigh. It enters and departs the adductor canal, and became the popliteal artery as it passes through the abductor pollicis hiatus in the adductor magnus near the middle and distal thirds of the thigh.

Structure of femoral artery

As a continuation of the external iliac artery, the femoral artery enters the thigh behind the inguinal ligament. It is placed between the anterior superior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis (Mid-inguinal point).

Segments: The femoral artery is divided into the following segments in clinical terms: The Common Femoral Artery (CFA) is the component of the femoral artery that continues to run between the inguinal ligament's inferior margin and the filamentary point of the deep femoral artery or profundal femoris artery. The first three or four centimeters are enclosed in the femoral sheath, along with the femoral vein. In the upper thigh, the common femoral artery is found anterior to the femoral vein in 65% of people.

The subsartorial artery is also known as the superficial femoral artery, it is the segment of the deep femoral artery that runs through the subsartorial canal between the intersection of the deep femoral artery and the abductor pollicis hiatus. Many physicians prevent the use of the superficial femoral because it confuses people among general practitioners, at least for the femoral vein that flows next to the femoral artery. The adjacent femoral vein, is clinically a deep vein, and deep vein thrombosis

indicates anticoagulant or thrombolytic therapy; however, the adjective "superficial" leads many physicians to inappropriate suspect it is a superficial vein, resulting in patients with femoral thrombosis being refused appropriate treatment.

The femoral artery is a major blood vessel in the body. It transports blood from the bottom of the abdomen to lower limbs. This artery begins near the pelvis in the upper front part of the thigh and it splits into several segments. The femoral artery and its segments are responsible for supplying blood to the lower body. The tissues require blood to receive oxygen and nutrients. The femoral artery and other arteries in the body, transports oxygen-rich blood away from heart. The femoral vein connects to the femoral artery. This vein transports deoxygenated blood from lower body to person heart. The femoral artery is placed in the upper part of the thigh in an area is known as the femoral triangle. The triangle is placed under the groyne, which is the groove between abdomen and the legs. The femoral artery continues to run from the upper thigh to behind the knee. The femoral carotid arteries become the popliteal artery at the knee.

The femoral artery flows in a relatively straight line lateral, but it contains branches that branch horizontally. The femoral artery is divided into several sections:

Common femoral artery: This first component of the femoral artery is a pelvic extension of the external iliac artery. It has several sections that supply blood to the abdominal wall, groyne, and pelvic area tissues.

Deep femoral artery: This artery stems from the common femoral artery. It transports blood to the femoral head, hip, abdomen, and deep thigh tissues.

Correspondence to: Abdoulaye Ongoiba, Department of Vascular Medicine, The Gabriel Touré University Hospital Center, Bamako, Mali, E-mail: abdoulaye.o@gmail.com

Received: 02-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JVMS-22-18896; **Editor assigned:** 04-Oct-2022, Pre QC No. JVMS-22-18896 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Oct-2022, QC No. JVMS-22-18896; **Revised:** 25-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JVMS-22-18896 (R); **Published:** 04-Nov-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-6925.22.S11.484.

Citation: Ongoiba A (2022) Mechanism of Femoral Artery and its Classification. J Vasc Surg. S11:484.

Copyright: © 2022 Ongoiba A. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.