

## Dissection and review of the variations of the tibialis posterior muscle

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The Tibialis posterior muscle is inserted in the upper two thirds of the rear face of the tibia, on the side of the lower lip of the oblique ridge and in the upper two thirds of the medial side of the fibula. It descends obliquely in a lower and medial direction, ending in a tendon that outlines the rear edge of medial malleolus, and is reflected in a lower and medial direction. The tendon inserts in the navicular bone tuberosity, and by means of radiated expansions toward the sole of foot, in the three cuneiform bones, in the cuboid bone and in the base of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal bones. The importance of this study is that the muscle action of the terminal tendon contributes to the formation of the plantar arch. The design work is descriptive, 40 cadaverous pieces of both sexes adults were used, fixed with 10% formaldehyde. Dissection techniques, biometrics with conventional instruments, optics magnification 2x and 5x and panoramic and focused photographic record were used. We performed statistical analysis and tabulation of data. The empirical analysis of the material shows: Classical variety: 28 pieces (70%). Variety II: A slip for the Flexor hallucis brevis: 2 pieces (5%). Variety III: A slip for the Fibularis longus: 2 pieces (5%). Variety IV: Absence of the slip for the Cuboid bone: 1 piece (2.5%). Variety V: Absence of the slip for the 4th metatarsal bone: 2 pieces (5%). Variety VI: A slip for the 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal bone: 1 piece (2.5%). The last 2 varieties are not described by classical authors. The results reflect a wide variability in the same tendon and should therefore be taken into account in future surgical approaches.

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