

## Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023 (Friday)

ORAL 1

2.00-3.30 pm

Scientific Session 2

**A cadaveric study on the morphology of PSO as minor muscle and its clinical insight****Najma Mobin**

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**Background:** The Psoas minor muscle is a small inconstant vestigial muscle with a small belly and a flat long tendon. When present it lies in front of the Psoas major muscle in the posterior abdominal wall. It arises from the bodies of T12 & L1 vertebrae and inserted into pectineal line and iliopectineal eminence. It helps in bending of the lumbar spine and is supplied by ventral ramus of L1. It is well developed among quadrupeds and leaping animals.

**Aim:** This study is aimed to obtain more detailed information about the incidence of Psoas minor muscle among the South Indian population, its clinical and functional significance, since very little information is present in the previous literature.

**Methods:** The study was carried out in the Department of Anatomy of JSS Medical College, Mysore. 30 embalmed cadavers were used for this study for a period of 3 years. Its prevalence or agenesis was noted, morphology and morphometric analysis was done.

**Results:** The prevalence of Psoas minor muscle was found to be higher among males (50%) than females (20%). The mean values of muscle belly length were 70.7mm, width of the muscle belly was 14.8 mm, length of tendon was 138.6mm and thickness of the muscle was 3.8mm. Total average length of the muscle was 212.14mm. No other anatomical variations were noted.

**Conclusion:** This study provides valuable information about the Psoas minor muscle; its functional and clinical relevance is highlighted. The Psoas minor muscle is not only important for Anatomist, but also for Physiotherapists, Sports medicine & Orthopedic surgeons in reference to Psoas minor syndrome.

**Keywords:** Psoas minor muscle, Variations, Morphometry.