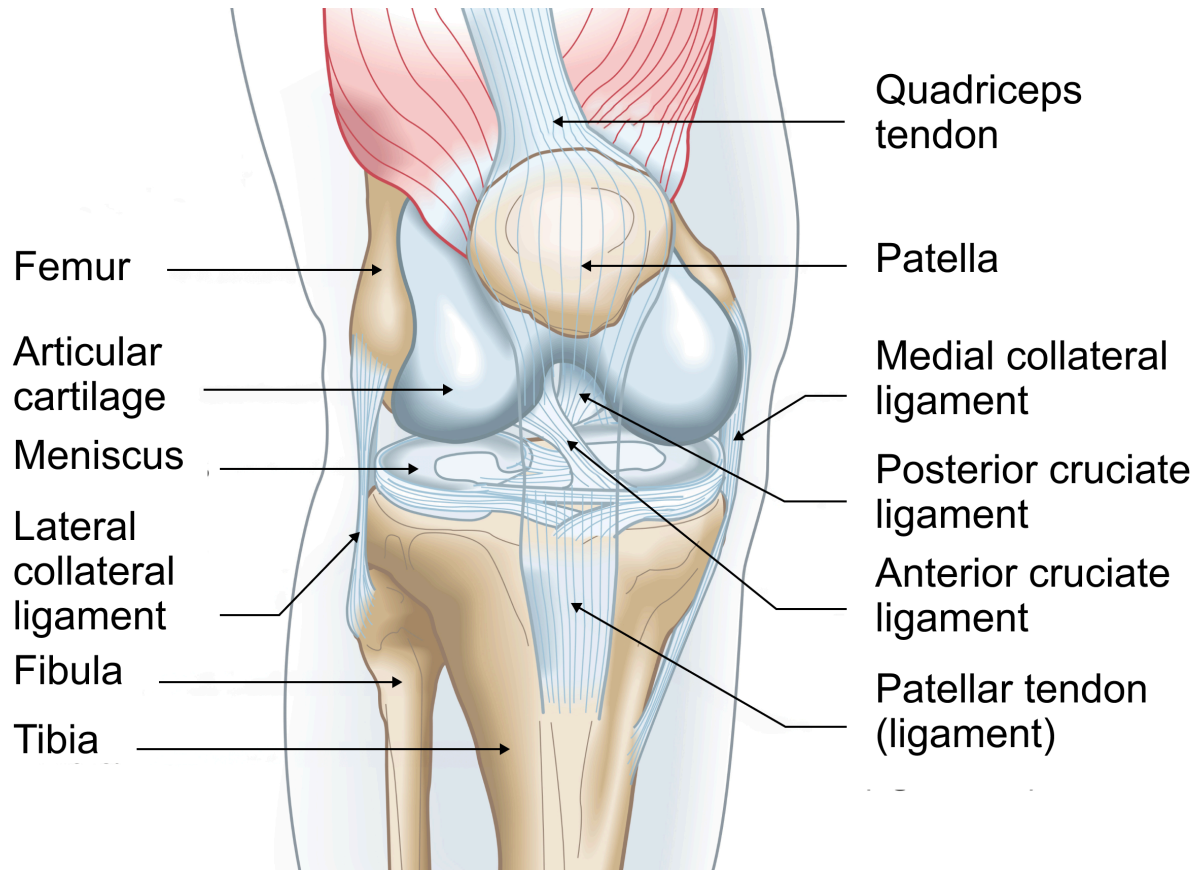


Knee Anatomy Diagram



Knee part	Location	Function
Femur	Also known as the thighbone, upper leg bone above the knee joint.	Supports weight and allows movement in the knee.
Articular cartilage	Covers the ends of the femur and tibia within the knee joint.	Reduces friction and absorbs shock within the knee joint.
Meniscus	Between the femur and tibia.	Acts as a cushion and stabilizes the knee joint, as well as a shock absorber.
Fibula	Also known as the calf bone, smaller bone of the lower leg, on the outer side of the knee joint.	Provides muscle attachment and stability to the ankle joint.
Tibia	Also called the shinbone, larger bone of the lower leg, below the knee joint.	Supports the majority of the body weight and connects the knee to the ankle.
Quadriceps tendon	Connects the quadriceps muscles to the patella.	Helps in extending the knee.
Patella	Also known as the kneecap, located in front of the knee joint.	Protects the knee joint and improves the leverage of the thigh muscles.

Knee part	Location	Function
Medial collateral ligament	Inside part of the knee.	Keeps the shinbone in place and prevents the leg from extending too far inward.
Lateral collateral ligament	Outside part of the knee.	Provides stability to the outer knee.
Posterior cruciate ligament	Inside the knee joint, behind the anterior cruciate ligament.	Prevents the tibia from moving too far backward.
Anterior cruciate ligament	Inside the knee joint, in front of the posterior cruciate ligament.	Prevents the tibia from moving too far forward.
Patellar tendon	Connects the patella to the tibia.	Works with the quadriceps tendon to straighten the leg.

Additional notes

References

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