

MCL Anatomical Structure Chart

PRIMARY ANATOMY

Superficial MCL	Largest portion; attaches from the medial femoral epicondyle to the proximal-medial tibia.
Deep MCL	Comprised of meniscomfemoral and meniscotibial ligaments; firmly attached to the medial meniscus.
Origin Point	Medial femoral epicondyle (adductor tubercle).
Insertion Point	Pes anserinus area (approx. 4-5cm distal to the joint line).

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Primary Function	Resists valgus (outward) stress and stabilizes against external rotation.
Blood Supply	Medial inferior genicular artery; high healing potential due to vascularity.
Innervation	Branches of the femoral nerve (obturator and saphenous nerves).

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