ABSTRACT
Peroneus Tertius muscle originates from the distal third or more of the medial surface of the fibula, the adjoining anterior surface of the interosseous membrane and the anterior crural intramuscular septum, and it is inserted into the medial part of the dorsal surface of the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Frequent variations seen in the musculature of the leg as regards their mode of origin and insertion indicate that they have not yet reached their final stage of evolution. Case Report: We observed dual tendineous insertion of Peroneus Tertius in 50 year old formalin embalmed male cadaver in our case the muscle have normal origin but the insertion of the tendon splits into two separate tendons at its terminal part. Conclusion: Presence of dual tendon of the Peroneus Tertius in both the legs, strengthen the support to the lateral longitudinal arch, as well as to the lateral ligament of the ankle.

Keywords: Peroneus Tertius, tendineous insertion, swing phase.

INTRODUCTION
It often appears to be part of Extensor Digitorum Longus, and might be described as its ‘fifth tendon’. The muscle fibers operating on this tendon arise from the distal third or more of the medial surface of the fibula, the adjoining anterior surface of the interosseous membrane and the anterior crural intramuscular septum, and it is inserted into the medial part of the dorsal surface of the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, and a thin expansion usually extends forwards along the medial border of the shaft of the bone. Frequent variations seen in the musculature of the leg as regards their mode of origin and insertion indicate that they have not yet reached their final stage of evolution.1 the musculature of the human lower limb has greatly modified, because of the peculiar mode of progression. Some of the muscles are still in the process of evolution, they are either degenerating like the plantaris or are appearing like the peroneus tertius. Usually, the peroneus tertius is involved in dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot. Usually insertion of peroneus tertius is into the medial side of the dorsal region of the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.1 Peroneus Tertius muscle is helpful in the swing phase of the bipedal mode of locomotion. The pull of the Peroneus Tertius may be responsible for causing stress on the fifth metatarsal and account for all the stress fractures in any individual.2 If the organiser starts working prematurely or prolongs its action, this results in abnormal splitting of the muscle mass, giving rise to supernumerary muscles. If the organiser starts functioning late or its action is too short, we have fusion of muscles belonging to the same or fundamentally different muscle mass.3

CASE REPORT
We observed dual tendineous insertion of Peroneus Tertius in one case (Fig. 1) during cadaveric dissection of the 15 lower limbs in the Department of Anatomy, Teerthankaer Mahaveer Medical College, Moradabad (U.P), when the muscle peroneus tertius was dissected from its origin to the insertion. It was found in an approximately 50 year old formalin embalmed male cadaver. In the rest of the cadavers, the insertion followed the normal text book pattern. The muscle have normal origin but the insertion of the tendon splits into two separate tendons at its terminal part. The tendon was accompanying with the Extensor Digitorum Longus one part of the tendon inserted on to the fifth metatarsal bone and the another part of the tendon inserted on to the shaft of the fifth metatarsal bone. Thus a rare bilateral dual tendineous insertion of the Peroneus Tertius was encountered.
DISCUSSION
The muscle is variable in its development and attachment. Because of functional demands of bipedal gait and plantigrade foot, part of extensor digitorum brevis (EDB) has migrated upwards into the leg from the dorsum of foot. Peroneus Tertius varies in size; it may be as large as the Extensor Digitorum Longus or it may be absent.4 The Peroneus tertius is usually considered to be a differentiated portion of the Extensor Digitorum Longus and its variations therefore, are commonly interpreted as mere variations in the degree of differentiation from this muscle.5 It often inserts on to the base of the fourth metatarsal as well. It is not so completely separated from the common extensor at its origin as is the corresponding muscle of the forearm.6 A slip occasionally joins the extensor tendons of the fourth and little toe or fourth interosseous, and represents the radial tendon of Extensor Digiti Minimi; its main tendon corresponds to the ulnar slip in the hand.7 Rourke et al., 4 have observed the insertion of PT tendon to the shafts of both the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones. Mehta et al.,8 have reported an accessory muscle belly of the PT. The tendon of this belly terminated by joining with the usual muscle and formed a common tendon. This common tendon divided into two slips; lateral slip was inserted into the base of fifth metatarsal bone and the medial slip joined the fourth tendinous slip of EDL.8 The clinical importance of the Peroneus Tertius concerning prevention and treatment of ankle ligament injuries is low.9 Peroneus Tertius may play a special proprioceptive role in sensing sudden inversion and then contracting reflexively to protect the anterior tibio-fibular ligament, the most commonly sprained ligament of the body.10 Some of the muscles are still in the process of evolution and are appearing like the Peroneus tertius. Frequent variations seen in the lateral musculature of the leg as regards their mode of origin and insertion indicate that they have not yet reached their final stage of evolution. Phylogenetically, peroneus tertius is peculiar to humans who are associated with bipedal gait.

CONCLUSION
Peroneus Tertius functions along with Extensor Digitorum Longus and Tibialis anterior as a swing-phase muscle in order to level the foot and also help the toes to clear the ground. Presence of dual tendon of the Peroneus Tertius in both the legs, strengthen the support to the lateral longitudinal arch, as well as to the lateral ligament of the ankle. Thus it can be stated that the knowledge of this variation of Peroneus Tertius muscle has scientific importance for the anatomist and the plastic surgeon and it is equally important for orthopedic surgeons.

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