The groin triangle: a patho-anatomical approach to the diagnosis of chronic groin pain in athletes

E C Falvey,1,2 A Franklyn-Miller,2 P R McCrory1

ABSTRACT
Chronic groin pain is a common presentation in sports medicine. It is most often a problem in those sports that involve kicking and twisting movements while running. The morbidity of groin pain should not be underestimated, ranking behind only fracture and anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in terms of time out of training and play. Due to the insidious onset and course of pathology in the groin region it commonly presents with well-established pathology. Without a clear clinical/pathological diagnosis, the subsequent management of chronic groin pain is difficult. The combination of complex anatomy, variability of presentation and the non-specific nature of the signs and symptoms make the diagnostic process problematic. This paper proposes a novel educational model based on patho-anatomical concepts. Anatomical reference points were selected to form a triangle, which provides the discriminative power to restrict the differential diagnosis and form the basis of ensuing investigation. This paper forms part of a series addressing the three-dimensional nature of proximal lower limb pathology. The 3G approach (groin, gluteal and greater trochanter triangles) acknowledges this, permitting the clinician to move throughout the region, considering pathologies appropriately.

THE GROIN TRIANGLE
The specific anatomical landmarks and borders of the groin triangle are set out in fig 1.

AEPX POINTS OF THE GROIN TRIANGLE
The anatomical apex points of the triangle are as follows: the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS); the pubic tubercle and the 3G (groin, gluteal and greater trochanter triangles) point.

The 3G point
From anthropometric measurements, the authors defined a new reference point at the apex of the triangle. This point was termed the “3G point” in reference to the three-dimensional pathology and the groin, gluteal and greater trochanteric regions. The relationship of this point in the anterior coronal plane was the mid-distance point between the ASIS and the superior pole of the patella, and in the posterior coronal plane double the distance from the spinous process of the L5 lumbar vertebrae to the ischial tuberosity in the line of the femur.

ANATOMICAL RELATIONS OF THE BORDERS OF THE GROIN TRIANGLE
Superior border of the groin triangle
The line between the pubic tubercle and the ASIS forms the superior border of the triangle. This corresponds to the anatomical position of the inguinal ligament, a thickening of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. Superior to this line, working from the pubic tubercle medially to the ASIS laterally the following structures will be encountered: the rectus abdominis and rectus abdominis sheath insertions; internal oblique, external oblique and transversus abdominis insertions and aponeuroses; inguinal canal, medially the superficial inguinal ring and conjoint tendon, more laterally the canal and further laterally the deep inguinal ring; the ilioinguinal, iliohypogastric and genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve; the conjoint tendon of ilio-psas as it passes under the superficial inguinal ring; the visceral contents of the abdomen and pelvis.

The insertion of the rectus abdominis and its sheath are intimately related to the aponeuroses of the obliques and transversus abdominis. The junction of where these structures converge at the pubic bone revolves around the inguinal canal. The internal inguinal ring is located at a point between the mid-inguinal point (situated midway between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic symphysis) and the midpoint of the inguinal ligament. The transversalis fascia and the conjoint tendon, a confluence of internal oblique and transversalis fasciae, form the posterior wall of the canal. The superficial inguinal ring, the opening in the external oblique aponeurosis is situated a...
centimetre above and lateral to the pubic tubercle. The anatomy of the ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric and genital branch of the genitofemoral nerves is extremely variable, between them they supply the skin of the lower abdomen, medial thigh and scrotum.7

Medial border of the groin triangle

The line from the pubic tubercle to the 3G point inferiorly forms the medial border of the triangle. Although neither the medial or lateral borders of the triangle comprise a muscular line, in both instances they work to separate the clinically important “groups” of structures that lie on either side of them. Medial to the border lie the adductor muscles, from superficial to deep—adductor longus, gracilis, adductor brevis, adductor magnus.

The adductor longus and gracilis tendons are the most commonly affected and lie in an almost continuous site of origin along the body of the pubis. The other adductor muscles (brevis and magnus) arise more posterolaterally along the inferior pubic ramus. The ramus forms a direct continuum between the pubic body and the ischial tuberosity. The obturator nerve divides in the obturator canal (2–3 cm long canal situated in the anterosuperior aspect of the obturator foramen containing the obturator nerve, artery and vein) to anterior and posterior divisions. The anterior branch innervates the adductor longus, brevis, gracilis and, occasionally, the pectineus; it supplies sensory innervation to the skin and fascia of the inner distal thirds of the medial thigh.8

Lateral border of triangle

The line from the ASIS superiorly to the 3G point forms the lateral border of the triangle: femoro-acetabular joint; trochanteric bursa; tensor fasciae latae and iliotibial band.

Although the surface marking of the femoro-acetabular joint lies within the triangle, the pathology of the joint is usually referred to as the greater trochanter, as such it is considered in this section. Gluteal bursae underlie the glutus maximus and
gluteus medius tendon proximal to their insertions. The iliotibial band or tract is a lateral thickening of the fasciae latae in the thigh. Proximally it splits into superficial and deep layers, enclosing tensor fasciae latae and anchoring this muscle to the iliac crest.

**Within the triangle**

Within the triangle the following structures are encountered: conjoint tendon of the iliopectineus muscle; rectus femoris muscle; femoral canal.

The psoas arises as a series of slips, each of which arise from the adjacent margins of the vertebral bodies and the intervening discs from the lower border of T12 to the upper border of L5. The iliacus arises from the upper two-thirds of the concavity of the iliac fossa and the inner lip of the iliac crest, as well as the ventral sacro-ilac and iliolumbar ligaments and the upper surface of the lateral part of the sacrum. The two muscles converge and pass downwards and medially beneath the inguinal ligament over the hip joint and into the lesser trochanter of the femur. The passage of this conjoint tendon over the hip joint is facilitated by the iliopectineus bursa, which is in some cases in direct communication with the hip joint. The rectus femoris arises via a direct head from the anterior inferior iliac spine and a reflected head arising from the superior acetabular rim and joint capsule. The femoral ring is the base of the femoral canal. Its surface marking is medial to the femoral artery, palpable at the mid-inguinal point. The femoral ring is incorporated in the triangle and their potential neuropathies is shown in fig 2; these, however, must serve as a guide only, as in vivo considerable variation occurs. The clinician will appreciate that in addition to paraesthesias, a compressed nerve can give rise to pain. The additional possibility of referred or radicular pain from T12, L1, L2 and L3 must also be considered.

**Nerve entrapment**

The classic distribution of the cutaneous innervation of the area incorporated in the triangle and their potential neuropathies is shown in fig 2; these, however, must serve as a guide only, as in vivo considerable variation occurs. The clinician will appreciate that in addition to paraesthesias, a compressed nerve can give rise to pain. The additional possibility of referred or radicular pain from T12, L1, L2 and L3 must also be considered.

### Table 1 Patho-anatomical approach: pubic tubercle region (diagnoses appear in order of frequency in an athletic population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define and align</th>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Listen and localise</th>
<th>Palpate and re-create</th>
<th>Alleviate and investigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pubic tubercle</td>
<td>Adductor tendon enthesopathy</td>
<td>Insidious onset, warms up with exercise</td>
<td>Guarding on passive abduction,(^4) weakness,(^4) Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Well localised to insertion, acute or insidious onset</td>
<td>Pain from resisted sit-up,(^6) Public “clock”: 6–8 (^8)</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rectus abdominis enthesopathy</td>
<td>Non-specific diminished athletic performance, loss of propulsive power</td>
<td>Bone tenderness predominates(^12) (^13) Diagnosis of exclusion</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Degenerative pubic symphysis</td>
<td>Central pain, associated with stress through symphysis—stair climbing</td>
<td>Tender over symphysis. Public “clock”: 3 (^9) (^10)</td>
<td>Ultrasound(^12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incipient hernia; conjoint tendon tear</td>
<td>Insidious onset, diminished performance, warms up</td>
<td>Pain on resisted “torsion” of trunk “ipsilateral direction”. Public “clock”: 11 (^11)</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incipient hernia; external oblique aponeurosis tear</td>
<td>Acute onset, related to sport-specific movement eg, “slap shot”(^17)</td>
<td>Tenderness and dilution of superficial inguinal ring on invagination of scrotum. Public “clock”: 12–1</td>
<td>Confirmation by direct vision at arthroscopy(^12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerve entrapment; ilioinguinal nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genitofemoral nerve (genital branch)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2 Patho-anatomical approach: medial to the groin triangle (diagnoses appear in order of frequency in an athletic population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define and align</th>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Listen and localise</th>
<th>Palpate and re-create</th>
<th>Alleviate and investigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medial to triangle</td>
<td>Adductor/gracilis enthesopathy</td>
<td>Insidious onset, diminished performance, warms up</td>
<td>Proximal adductor pain, at enthesis. Guarding, weakness (^4) (^11)</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adductor longus pathology at musculotendinous junction</td>
<td>Acute onset, worse during exercise</td>
<td>Pain in proximal adductor (^4) (2–4 cm distal to enthesis), guarding, weakness (^4) (^18)</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pubic bone stress injury</td>
<td>Pain primarily at pubis radiating to proximal thigh</td>
<td>Bone tenderness, lack of point muscular tenderness</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging(^1) (^11) (^13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stress fracture inferior pubic ramus</td>
<td>Insidious onset, heavy training load pain</td>
<td>Hop test,(^19) associated deep buttock pain</td>
<td>Plain x ray, magnetic resonance imaging(^26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerve entrapment</td>
<td>Claudian-type pain of medial thigh, which settles on resting(^8)</td>
<td>Exercise-related adductor weakness, superficial dysesthesia of mid-medial thigh(^8)</td>
<td>Electromyography of adductor longus(^26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Obturator nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guided local anaesthetic injection to obturator foramen(^7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Ilioinguinal nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relief of pain by ultrasound-guided local anaesthetic infiltration(^7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Genitofemoral nerve (genital branch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nerve conduction studies(^7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External iliac artery endofibrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doppler ultrasound(^26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**References**

2. 215
A PATHO-ANATOMICAL APPROACH USING THE GROIN TRIANGLE

The diagnostic process of history and examination is often abbreviated. There is a growing tendency to rely on investigational studies as the initial diagnostic step (eg, proceeding to magnetic resonance imaging of a painful groin in the absence of a clear differential diagnosis). The authors propose a four-step approach to the diagnostic process emphasising history and examination and limiting investigation to the final step as follows.

Step 1: define and align
Define the anatomical points and borders of the triangle on the patient (ASIS, pubic tubercle and SG point).

Step 2: listen and localise
Listen to the patient’s history and obtain as many localising factors as possible, then pinpoint the pain in relation to the groin triangle.

Step 3: palpate and re-create
Carefully palpate the identified area and determine which anatomical structures are painful. The use of provocative manoeuvres/examinations (eg, exercise) to re-create the patient’s pain can be a critical diagnostic step. To describe all of the manoeuvres in detail is beyond the scope of this text; readers are referred to reviews on this topic.

Step 4: alleviate and investigate
When a number of anatomical structures are in close proximity, clinical presentations can be very similar. The manner in which pain can be removed may be very helpful. A decrease in pain following guided injection of local anaesthetic into the specific structure can be identified, the elimination of symptoms following guided injection of local anaesthetic into the structure is invaluable. The authors recognise that a number of conditions discussed in this text may only be diagnosed definitively following radiological investigation; in these instances the most discriminative, evidence-based investigation is recommended.

SPECIFIC SCENARIOS USING A PROBLEM-ORIENTED APPROACH

The diagnostic stepwise approach using the groin triangle is summarised in tables 1–5. The triangle is used to localise the pathology to a particular area. We refer the reader to the specific table relating to that border of the triangle. This provides a differential diagnosis and clarifies the most discriminative, evidence-based investigation for tests.

Table 3 Patho-anatomical approach: superior to the groin triangle (diagnoses appear in order of frequency in an athletic population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define and align</th>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Listen and localise</th>
<th>Palpate and re-create</th>
<th>Alleviate and investigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superior to base</td>
<td>Recess abdominis tendinopathy</td>
<td>Well localised to insertion, acute or insidious onset</td>
<td>Pain from resisted sit-up, magnetic resonance imaging 11</td>
<td>Ultrasound 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incipient hernia; conjoint tendon tear</td>
<td>Insidious onset, diminished performance, warms up</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 15</td>
<td>Ultrasound 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incipient hernia; external oblique aponeurosis tear</td>
<td>Acute onset, related to sport-specific movement, eg, &quot;slap shot&quot; 22</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 16</td>
<td>Ultrasound 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inguinal hernia</td>
<td>Pain on valsala manoeuvre</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 18</td>
<td>Confirmation by direct vision at arthroscopy 14 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve entrapment</td>
<td>Altered skin sensation</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 20</td>
<td>Ultrasound 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliohypogastric nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound 23</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliopsoas nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound 25</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound 27</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Patho-anatomical approach: lateral to the groin triangle (diagnoses appear in order of frequency in an athletic population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define and align</th>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Listen and localise</th>
<th>Palpate and re-create</th>
<th>Alleviate and investigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lateral to triangle</td>
<td>Impingement/labral pathology, femoro-acetabular joint</td>
<td>Mechanical signs, clicking in joint and/or catching</td>
<td>Impingement test 29</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging, arthrography 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis/chondral damage, femoro-acetabular joint</td>
<td>History of traumatic/congenital insult, Older age group</td>
<td>Limited range of movement, 40 pain on weight bearing</td>
<td>Plain film x ray, magnetic resonance imaging 31</td>
<td>Ultrasound 32 Relief of pain by ultrasound-guided local anaesthetic injection 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliotibial band friction syndrome</td>
<td>Persistent lateral hip pain worse on lying on affected side</td>
<td>Pain on transition between lying/standing 34</td>
<td>Ultrasound 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress fracture neck of femur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve entrapment; lateral cutaneous femoral nerve/ralgia paraesthetica</td>
<td>External &quot;snapping&quot; and/or lateral knee pain</td>
<td>Re-create snapping 36</td>
<td>Ultrasound 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy training load, biomechanical/gait abnormality</td>
<td>Ober’s test 38</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exercise induced, obesity 42</td>
<td>Hop test, 43 fulcrum test 44</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reproduction of symptoms on pressure inferior to anterior superior iliac spine 46</td>
<td>Nerve conduction studies 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because many potentially anatomical structures converge at this point, we propose a marking of the structure in similar fashion to a clock face (fig 3, table 1). This schematic representation of the anatomy of the area serves as a guide to what may be palpable following invagination of the scrotum. The examining clinician can therefore “walk their finger” around the tubercle assigning each part of the clock face to the relevant attachment as highlighted in fig 3. The authors recognise the variability of structures in this area, having based diagrams on cadaveric studies performed prior to this paper. We have employed the term “pubic bone stress injury” for what is often in the literature called “osteitis pubis”. We feel this is a better reflection of the clinical picture in the absence of any evidence of an inflammatory process.

The topic of incipient hernia is included as disorders of the posterior and anterior inguinal walls. These are diagnoses of exclusion and, outside of the most experienced hands, probably inseparable. These may represent different ends of a spectrum of pathology in the area as a result of differing sporting activity.^

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**Table 5** Patho-anatomical approach: within the groin triangle (diagnoses appear in order of frequency in an athletic population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define and align</th>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Listen and localise</th>
<th>Palpate and re-create</th>
<th>Alleviate and investigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within the triangle</td>
<td>Iliopsoas syndrome</td>
<td>Pain above and below inguinal ligament—associated snapping at hip joint</td>
<td>Thomas test, modified*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rectus femoris tendinopathy/apophysitis</td>
<td>Does knee movement affect pain?</td>
<td>Rectus femoris contracture test**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Femoral hernia</td>
<td>Painful lump inferomedial to pubic tubercle</td>
<td>Minimal relationship to exercise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerve entrapment</td>
<td>Altered skin sensation</td>
<td>Dysesthesia/hyperesthesia over area of skin supplied by nerve in question*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genitofemoral nerve (femoral branch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medial femoral cutaneous nerve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PUBLIC TUBERCLE**

Because many potentially anatomical structures converge at this point, we propose a marking of the structure in similar fashion to a clock face (fig 3, table 1). This schematic representation of the anatomy of the area serves as a guide to what may be palpable following invagination of the scrotum. The examining clinician can therefore “walk their finger” around the tubercle assigning each part of the clock face to the relevant attachment as highlighted in fig 3. The authors recognise the variability of structures in this area, having based diagrams on cadaveric studies performed prior to this paper. We have employed the term “pubic bone stress injury” for what is often in the literature called “osteitis pubis”. We feel this is a better reflection of the clinical picture in the absence of any evidence of an inflammatory process.

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**MEDIAL TO THE TRIANGLE**

Adductor longus pathology is the most common cause of pain in this area; differentiation of enthesis-related problems from those at the musculotendinous junction is important. The abnormal mechanics that arise as a result of adductor dysfunction play a critical role in the generation of a chronic pain/dysfunction cycle in the area (fig 4, table 2).

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**SUPERIOR TO THE TRIANGLE**

Rectus abdominis pathology tends to be well localised to its insertion at the pubic tubercle, often making it the most clearcut diagnosis in this area. This may arise as a primary diagnosis, or develop secondary to pubic overload originating from adductor or iliopsoas pathology (fig 5, table 3).

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**LATERAL TO THE TRIANGLE**

As a cause of recalcitrant groin pain, pathology of the femoroacetabular joint should not be underestimated. The joint is prone to degenerative, inflammatory and infective processes. The long-term contribution of acute or repetitive trauma to the
development of degenerative conditions such as osteoarthritis is of particular concern in the sports setting (fig 6, table 4).

WITHIN THE TRIANGLE
Pathology of the iliopsoas muscle may cause pain that is referred in the area superior to the triangle, but the conjoint tendon is the most palpable structure within the triangle when the hip is flexed. This is a common, although underdiagnosed, cause of groin pain. It is particularly prone to irritation when overloaded secondary to dysfunction of other muscular structures around the groin, such as the adductors (fig 7, table 5).

INTRA-ABDOMINAL PATHOLOGY
Discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of this paper; gastrointestinal and genitourinary pathology may mask as groin discomfort or pain. Key discriminating symptoms may be signs of systemic illness, systemic inflammatory response and no
This paper outlines a novel educational approach to the categorisation of pathologies in the groin area in an athlete. Pain-generating structures are categorised according to their anatomical position, around a triangle based on easily located anatomical landmarks. This categorisation, with accompanying high-quality diagrams, focuses the diagnostic process. Discriminative questioning and evidence-based examination presented in tabular form facilitate accurate differential diagnosis.

Experience and a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the region remain vital in any complete understanding of groin pain. By providing a means of focusing the differential diagnosis in a structured manner, practitioners who lack experience may approach this problem with more confidence.

Competing interests: None.

REFERENCES

Occasional piece

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