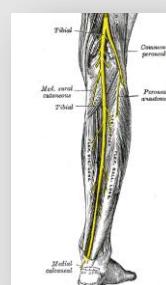
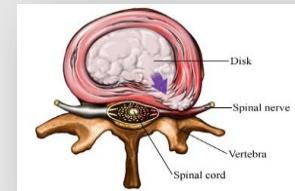




The saphenous nerve exits through the adductor muscle and under the sartorius muscle and can get entrapped there. This can cause inside knee pain that can travel down the inside of the leg to the ankle.



The tibial nerve at the back of the knee can get compressed by a Baker's cyst leading to numbness, tingling, or burning down the leg. A baker's cyst is a collection of fluid at the back of the knee.



Bulging discs in the back can pinch nerves that can make the knee area hurt or cause burning, tingling, numbness, or tightness in certain muscles. The S1 nerve can cause symptoms in the back of the knee while the upper lumbar nerves can cause symptoms in the front of the knee or thigh.



The [pes anserine](#) is the "tennis elbow" of the knee. This area on the inside of the knee just below the joint is where three important thigh muscles attach. The area can become tender and swollen in patients with chronic low back pain.

Tendons

Tendons are the fibrous ends of muscles that attach to bones.

Around the knee they can become chronically tender and swollen.



The patellar tendon is the end of the quadriceps muscle which contains the knee cap. When the quadriceps gets overloaded through trigger points, muscular weakness, or excessive trauma, the tendon can become chronically swollen and sore.



You might think that if you have pain in the knee area, that it must be coming from inside the knee. However, "knee pain" can come from many different areas including the spine, muscles, tendons, or nerves. Too often we see patients get knee surgeries when their pain is really coming from somewhere else.. ([click here for more info](#)).



Knee Joint

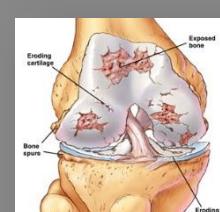
Problems like arthritis or meniscus tears in the knee can obviously cause knee pain. However, sometimes these MRI findings aren't causing pain.

The knee meniscus is a spacer which acts as the shock absorber of the knee. It can be torn, which can cause pain, swelling, or locking. However, recent research has shown that surgery is ineffective. In addition, [many patients without pain have meniscus tears on MRI](#), so a tear seen on imaging doesn't mean that it's causing knee pain.

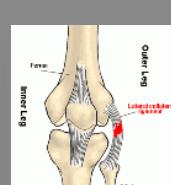


The knee ACL is a major stabilizer of front-back motion of the two knee bones. It can become [stretched without being fully torn, leading to a chronically unstable knee](#). This extra motion can lead to swelling, meniscus damage, or arthritis.

The knee joint cartilage can be worn away or torn through trauma leading to arthritis. Less cartilage can mean pain and swelling, which usually causes low to mid level aching and stiffness.



The collateral ligaments are the "duct tape" that hold the sides of the knee joint together. The MCL or LCL can be stretched without being fully torn or broken which can lead to instability in the knee. This extra movement can cause damage to the structures inside the knee.



Muscles

Muscles can develop trigger points (TPs) which are areas that are painful and weak. These TPs are often felt as "knots" or bands that when pressed, cause pain elsewhere.

Trigger points in the quadriceps muscle can refer pain to the knee. In addition, these tight and weak areas can cause the knee cap to get overloaded leading to patellofemoral syndrome.

