

Type	Articular surfaces	Attachment of the Capsule	Relations of hip joint	Ligaments of hip joint
Synovial joint, and polyaxial (ball and socket)	<p>Head of the femur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It forms more than half (about two-thirds) of a sphere There is a small depression called fovea that gives attachment to the ligament of the head of the femur 	<p>Hip bone — to the margin of the acetabulum outside the labrum acetabular</p> <p>Femur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anteriorly — to the intertrochanteric line Posteriorly — to the neck of the femur one cm medial to intertrochanteric crest 	<p>Superior relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gluteus maximus Gluteus medius Gluteus minimus Reflected head of rectus femoris <p>Inferior relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medial circumflex femoral artery Obturator externus 	<p>Iliofemoralligament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is the strongest ligament of the body Site — anterior to the capsule Shape — Y- shaped Attachment — Apex attached to the lower part of anterior inferior iliac spine Two bands are attached to the intertrochanteric line Functions — Prevents hyperextension of the hip joint <p>Pubofemoral ligament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site — medial to capsule Shape — triangular Attachment — Hip:iliopectineal eminence and superior pubic ramus Femur:intertrochanteric line Function — Prevents over abduction of the hip joint <p>Ischiofemoral ligament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site — on the back of the capsule Shape — spiral ligament Attachment — Hip:the body of the ischium Femur:to the greater trochanter <p>Transverse acetabular ligament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It converts the notch into foramen for passage of nerve & vessel to the joint Attachments:margins of acetabular notch <p>Ligament of head of the femur(ligamentum teres)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shape — It is a triangular ligament and covered by a synovial membrane Attachment — Apex: to fovea of head of the femur Base:to transverse acetabular ligament Function — carries blood supply to head of the femur
	<p>Lunate surface of the acetabulum of hip bone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cup-shaped depression on the lateral side of the hip bone The inferior margin of the acetabulum shows acetabular notch Its floor shows a non-articular area called the acetabular fossa There is a C-shaped articular strip called the lunate surface Acetabular Labrum:ring of fibrocartilage fixed to margin of acetabulum to increase depth of the cavity 		<p>Anterior relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Straight head of rectus femoris Tendon of iliopsoas Synovial bursa Femoral nerve Femoral artery Femoral vein Pectineus <p>Posterior relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piriformis Sciatic nerve Obturator internus and gemelli Quadratus femoris Gluteus maximus Nerve to quadratus femoris 	

Accordingly, the neck is partly intracapsular and partly extracapsular

The fibers of the capsule are arranged longitudinally parallel to the neck of the femur

Some of the deep fibers of the capsule are arranged circularly around the neck forming the zona orbicularis

Synovial membrane covers all non-articular surfaces inside the capsule

Many of the fibers of the capsule are reflected medially to cover the intracapsular part of the neck called retinacula of the neck (They keep the bony fragments close together in cases of fractures of the neck of the femur)

