

وسهلا



أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون
إذن المحرر واي اجراء
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة
المسؤولية القانونية
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام
التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

رئيس قسم التشريح والأنسجة والأجنة

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

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Hip bone

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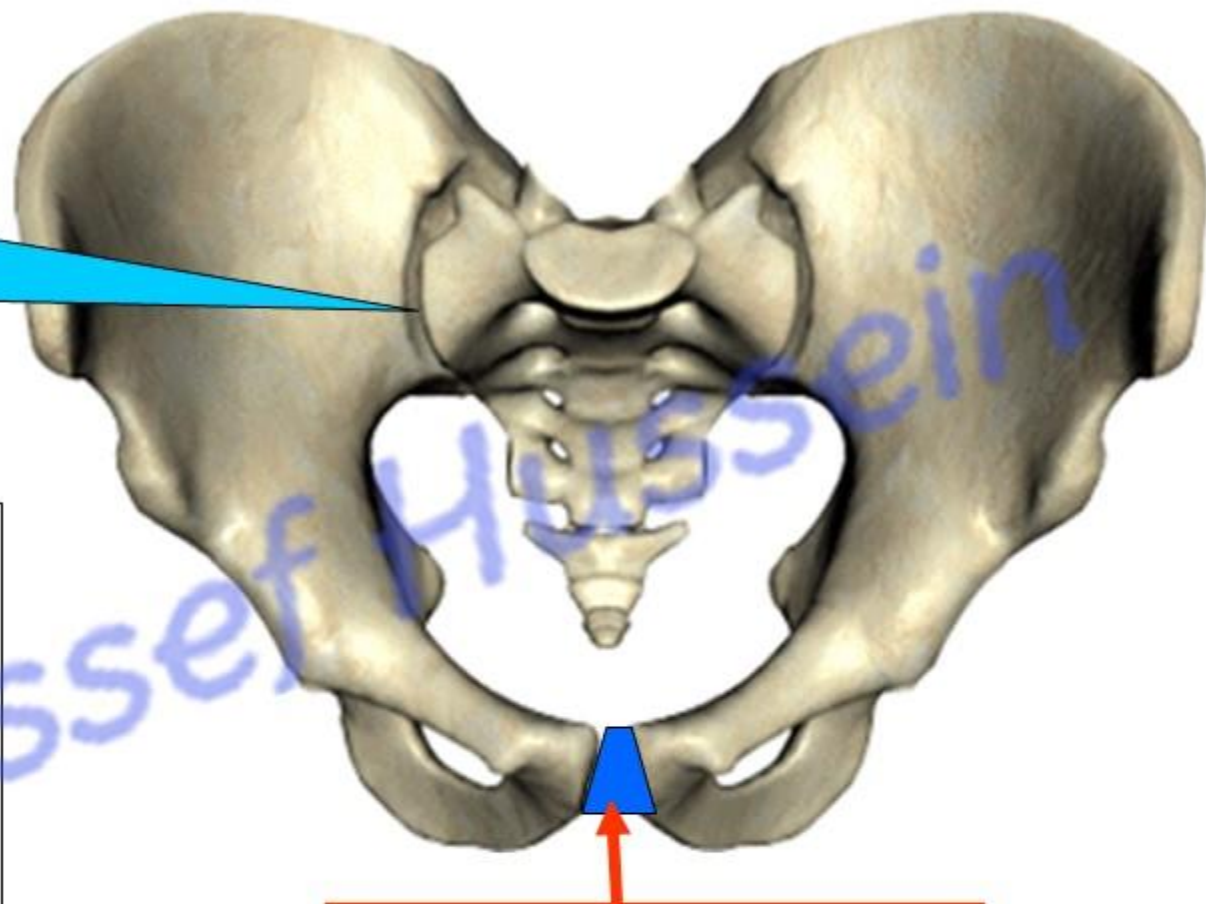
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Sacroiliac joint

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• HIP BONE

- The hip bone forms the **pelvic girdle** which **connects the skeleton of the lower limb with the axial skeleton.**
- The two hip bones articulate together at the **symphysis pubis.**
- Posteriorly, the 2 hip bones are articulate with the sacrum at the **sacroiliac joints.**



Symphysis pubis

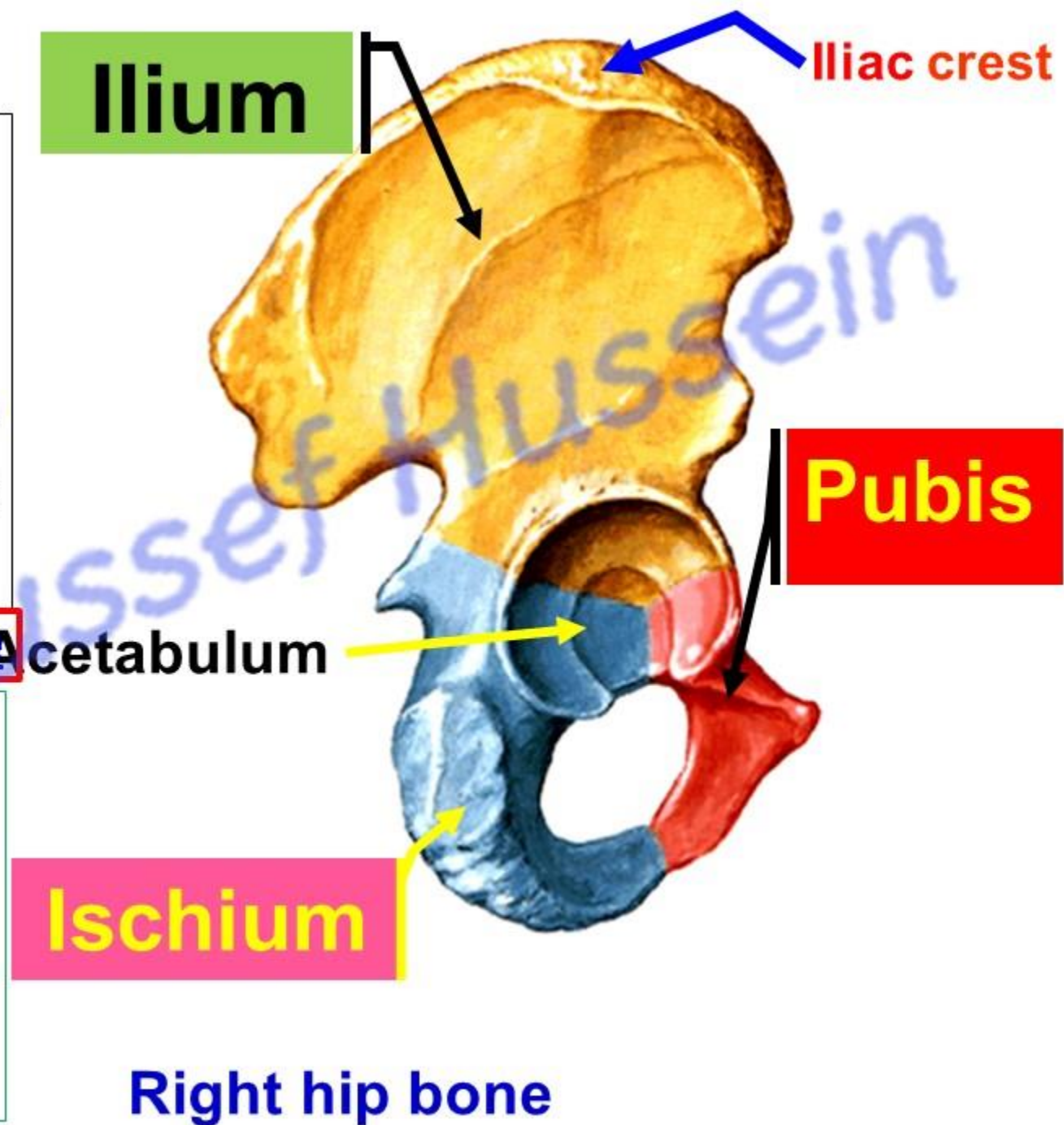
• HIP BONE

- The hip bone is formed of **3 bones**:
- 1) Ilium. 2) Pubis. 3) Ischium.
- The 3 parts are **separated by cartilage at young age** and fuse together at puberty.

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** Side determination

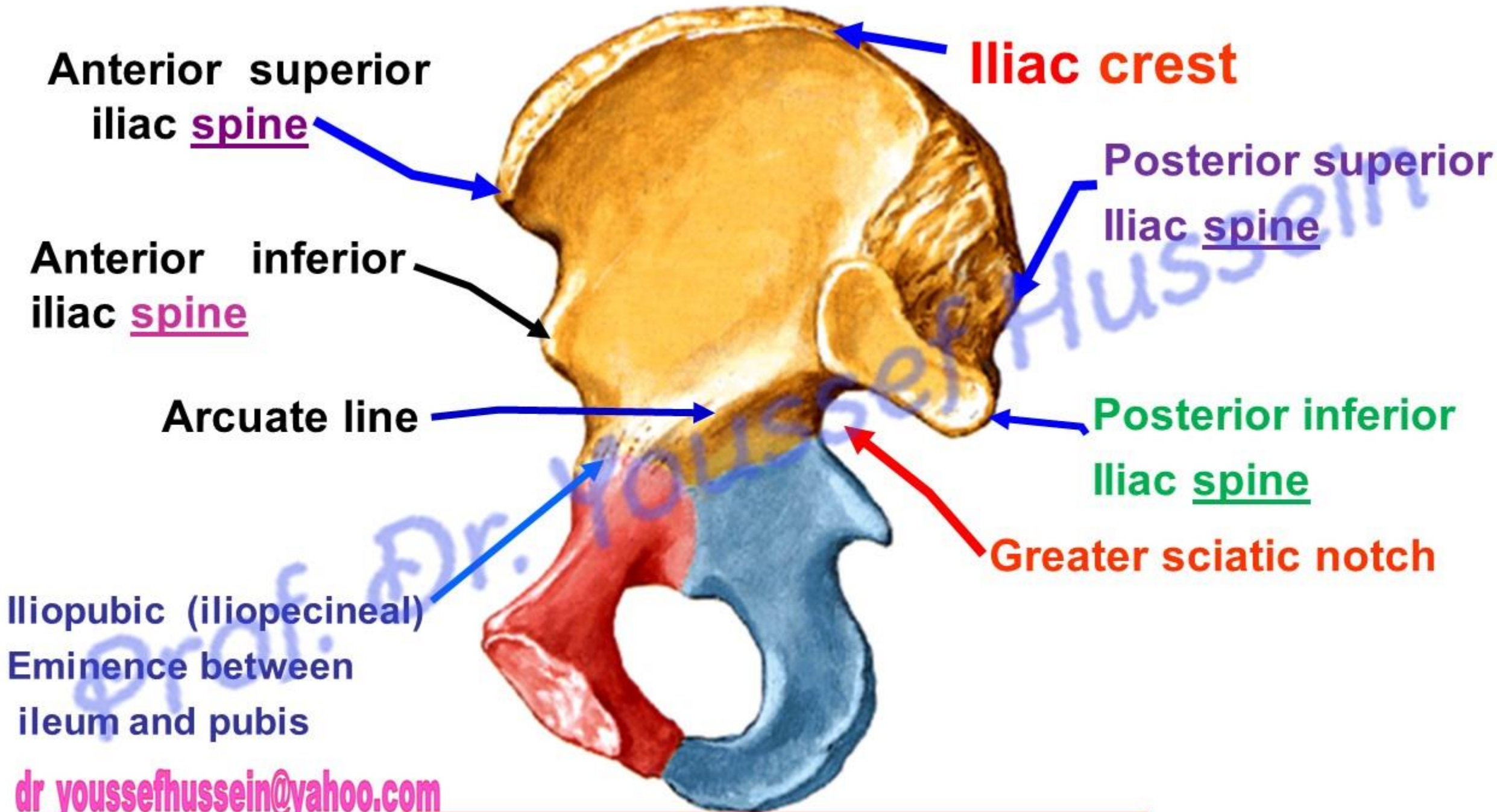
- 1- The iliac crest is directed **superiorly**.
- 2- Acetabulum is directed **laterally**.
- 3- Pubis is directed **anteriorly**.



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Ilium bone

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Anterior superior
iliac spine

Iliac crest

Posterior superior
iliac spine

Anterior inferior
iliac spine

Arcuate line

Posterior inferior
iliac spine

Greater sciatic notch

Iliopubic (iliopectineal)
Eminence between
ileum and pubis

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Middle (anterior) gluteal line

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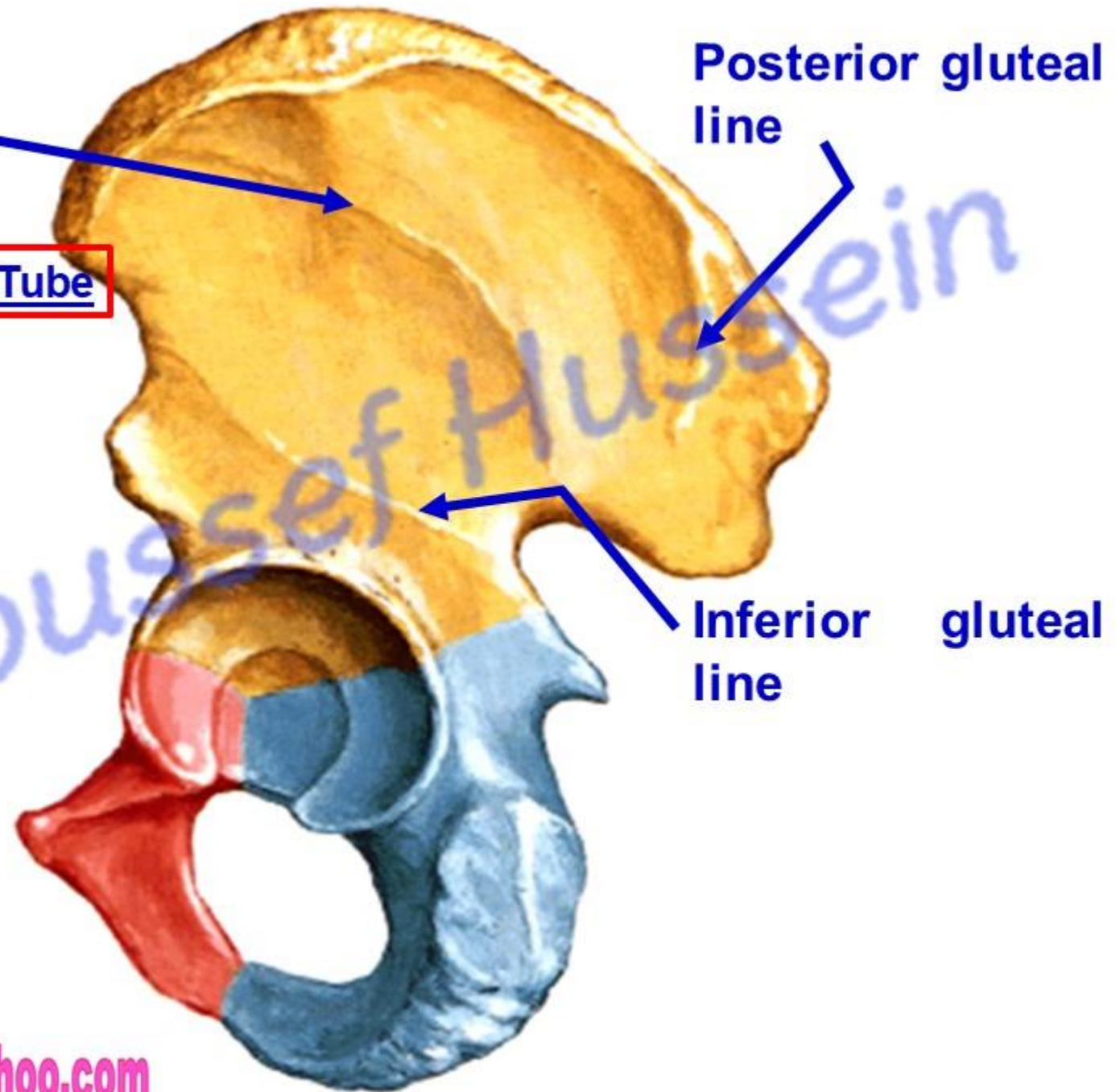
- **Gluteal surface:** Is the wide outer surface of the ilium.

1- Posterior gluteal line: from P.I.I.S. to iliac crest.

2- Middle (anterior) gluteal line: from the upper border of greater sciatic notch to A.S.I.S.

3- Inferior gluteal line: from the apex of the greater sciatic notch to A.I.I.S.

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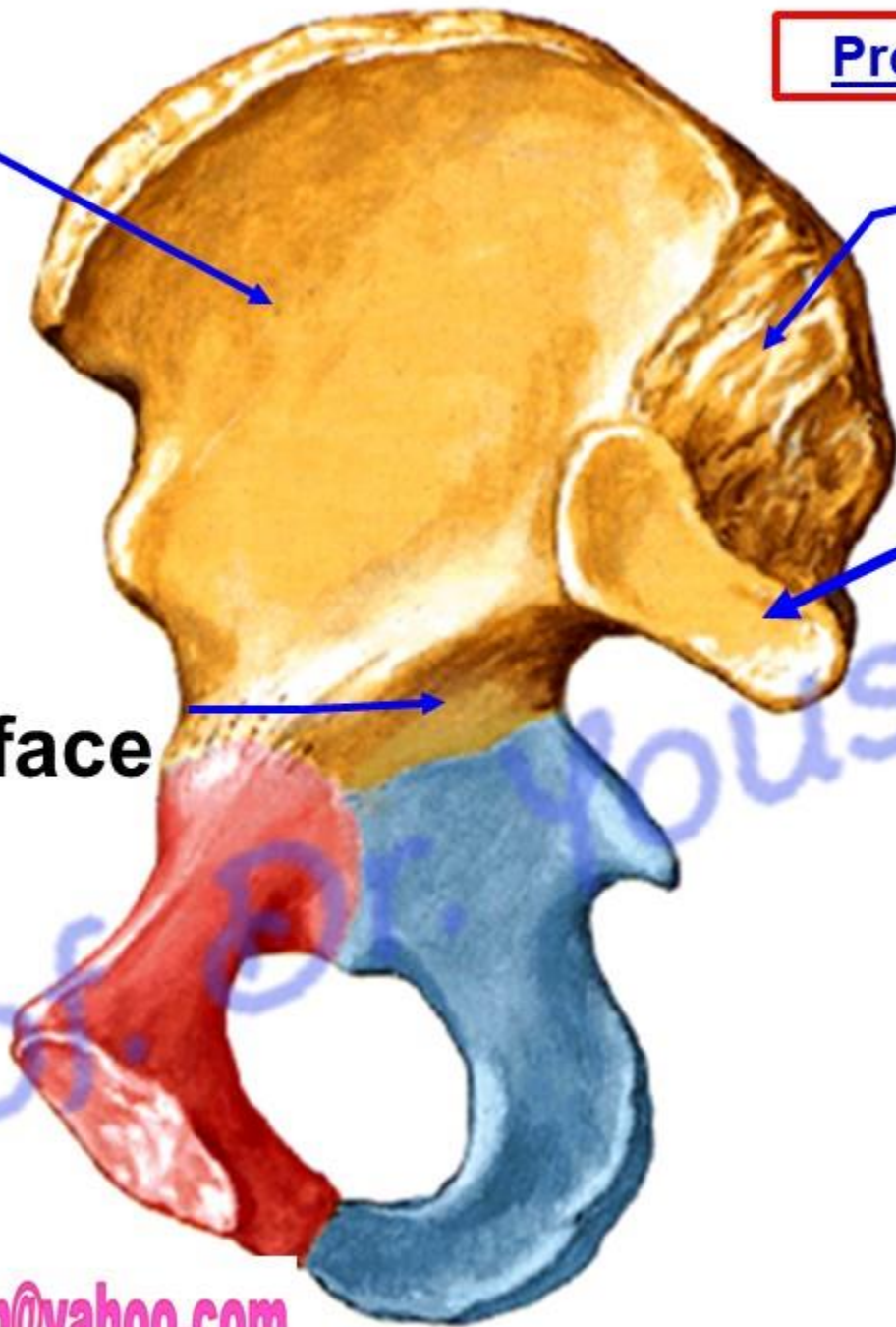


Iliac fossa

Iliac tuberosity gives attachment to the sacroiliac ligament

Auricular surface

Pelvic surface

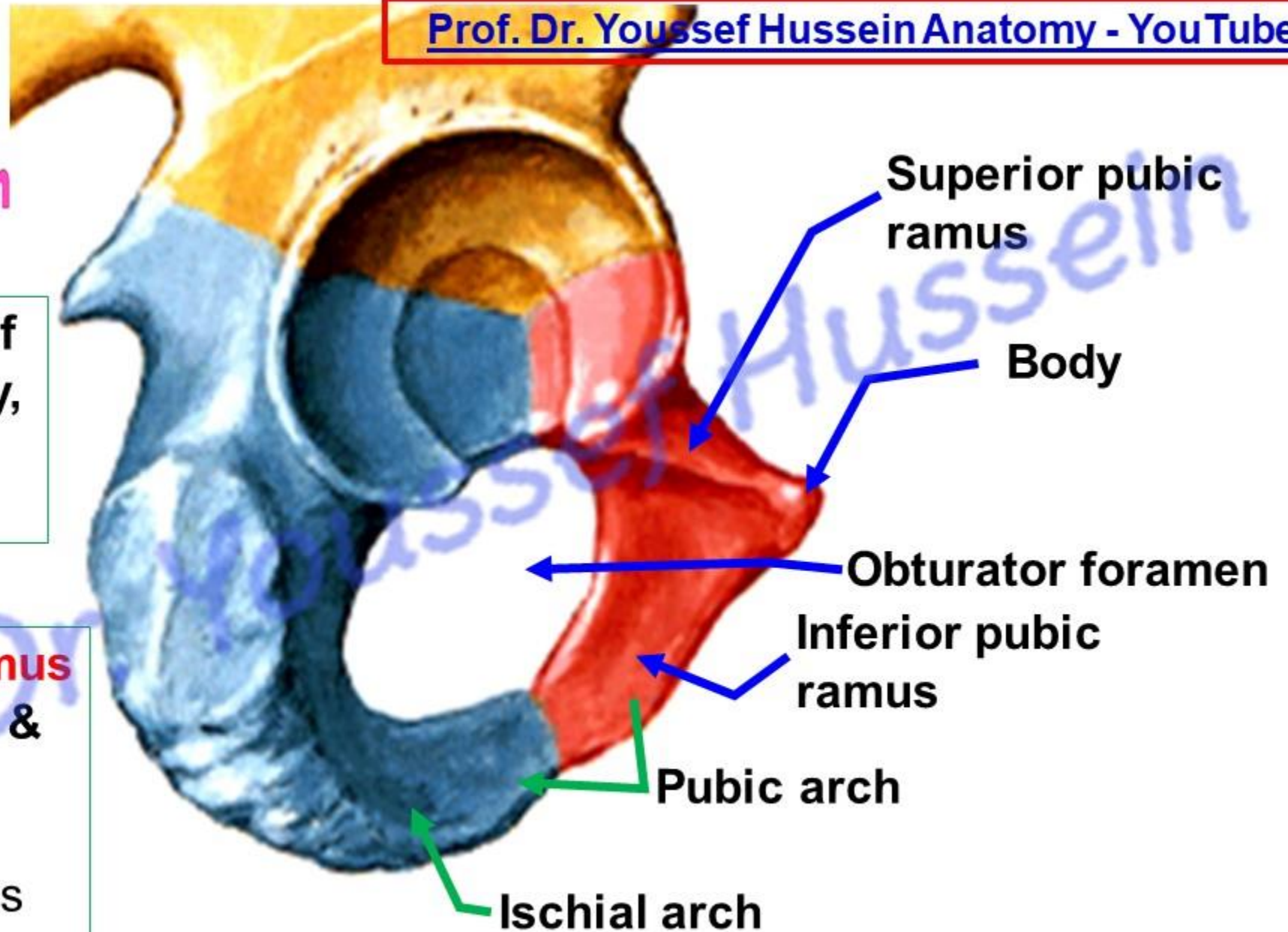


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Pubic bone

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- **The pubis** is formed of three main parts: body, superior and inferior pubic ramus

- **The inferior pubic ramus** has 2 surfaces (outer & inner) separated by 2 borders.
- It joins the ischial ramus to form **pubic arch**

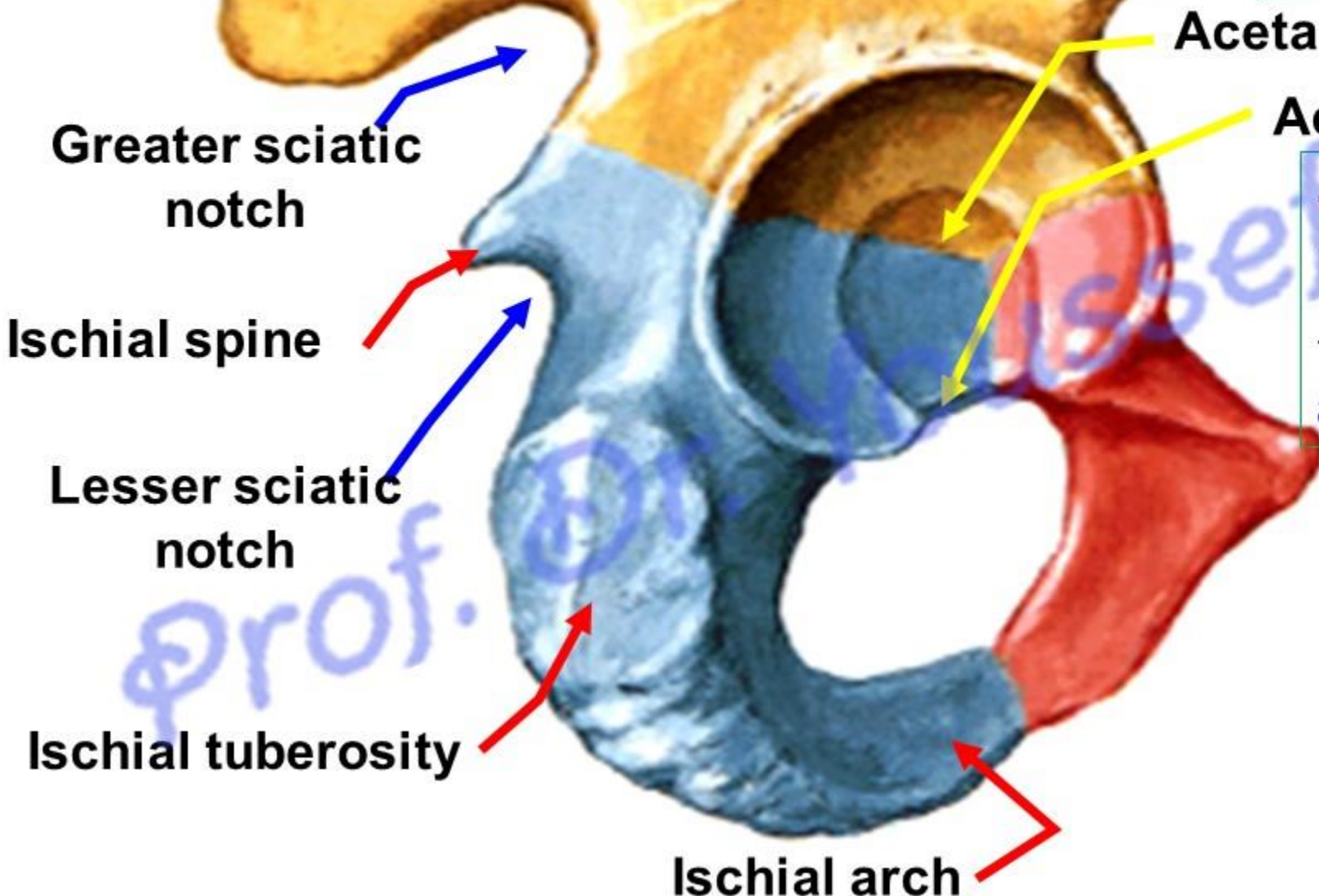
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Ischium bone

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The floor of acetabulum shows

- **Non-articular area** called **acetabular fossa**
- C-shaped **articular** strip called **lunate surface**.



Acetabulum

Acetabular notch

- **Acetabulum** articulates with head of femur to form **hip joint**.

- The inferior margin shows **acetabular notch**.

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Greater sciatic notch

Ischial spine

Lesser sciatic notch

Ischial tuberosity

Ischial arch

- **Ischial tuberosity**

- It is divided by a transverse ridge into **2 areas**:

1- Upper area: which is divided by an oblique ridge into **2 parts**:

a - Upper lateral part.

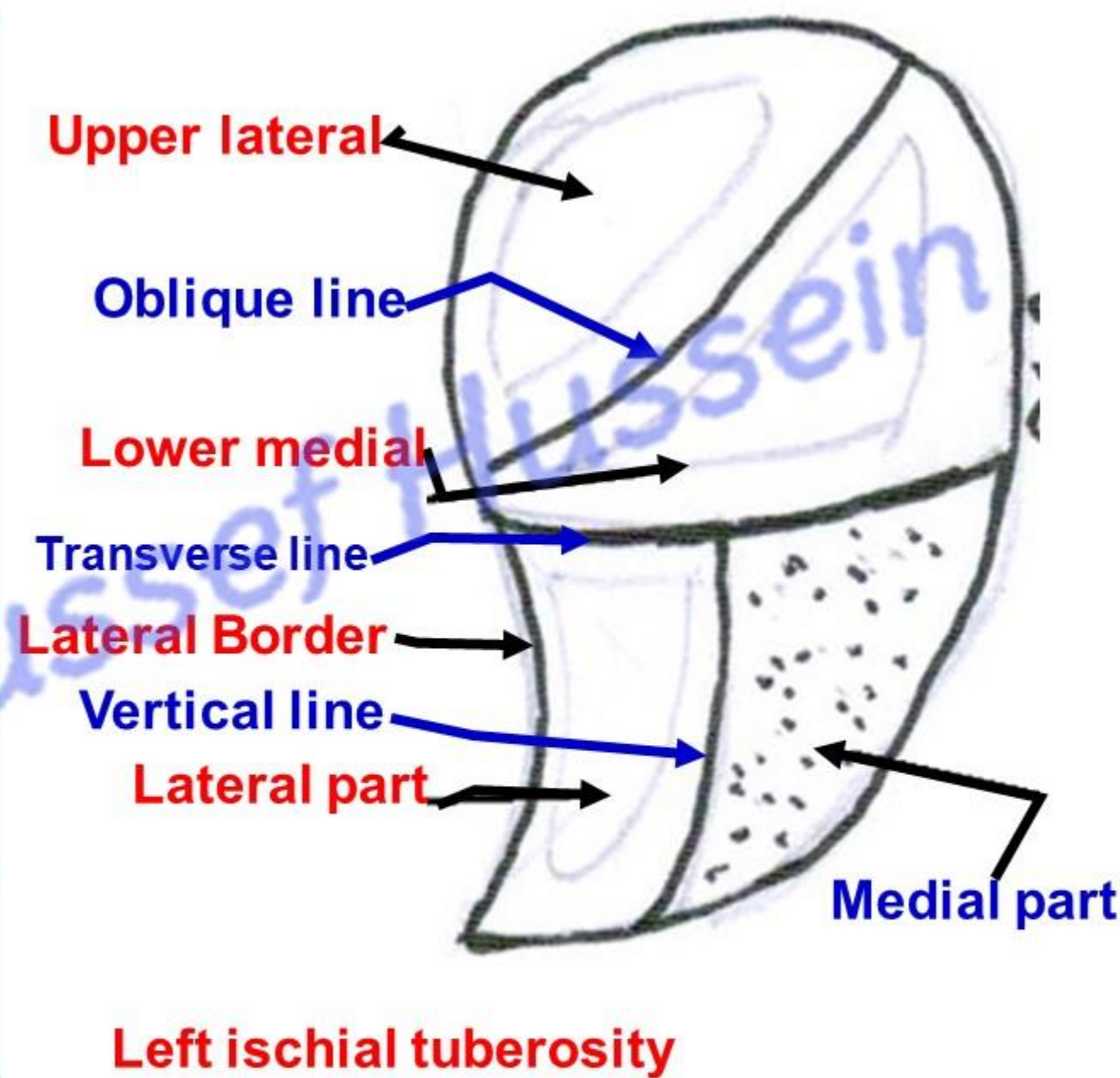
b- Lower medial part.

2- Lower area: which is divided by a longitudinal ridge into **2 parts**:

a- Lateral part.

b- Medial part, subcutaneous (sitting position).

- It has lateral and medial borders

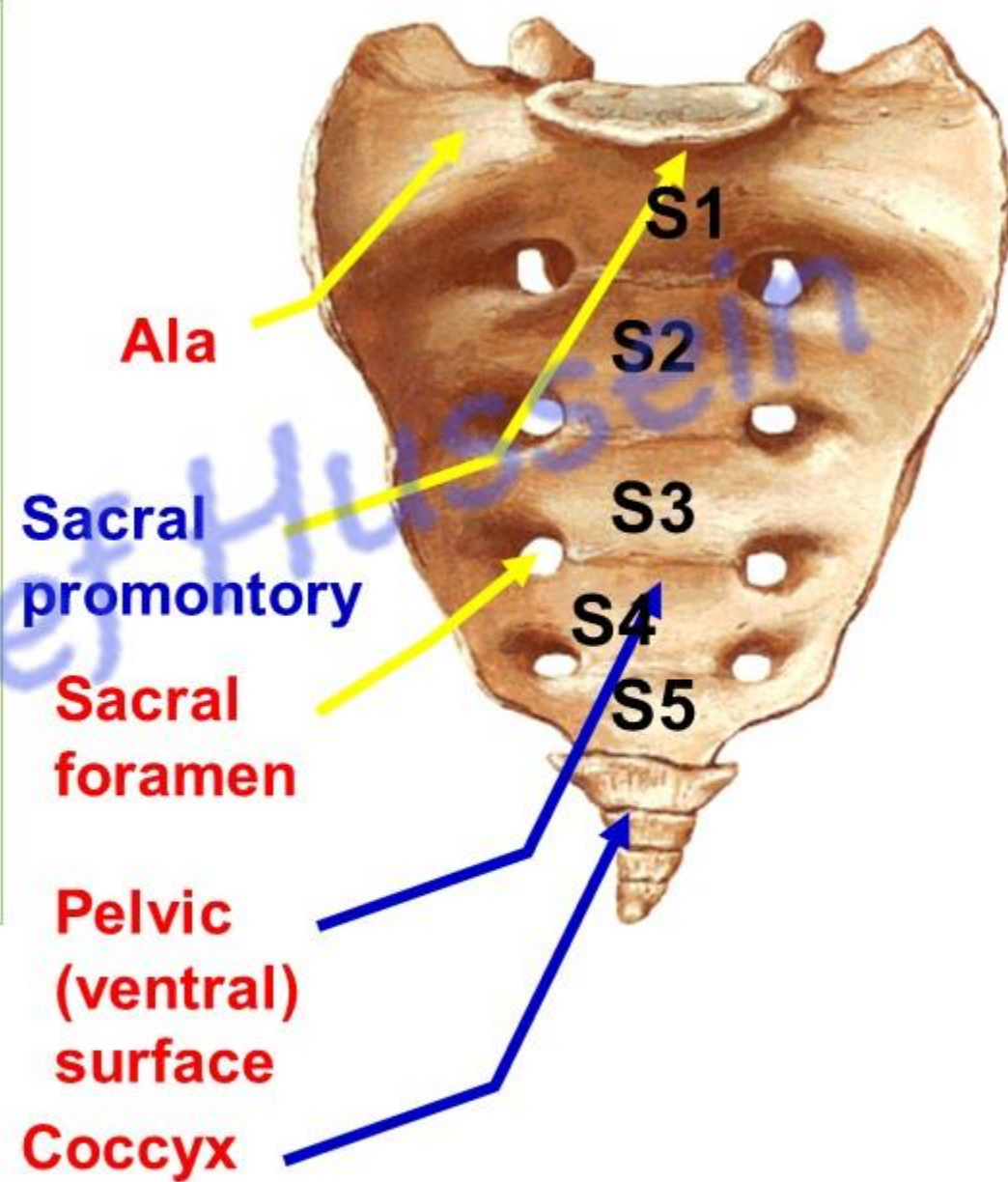


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Sacrum

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- This is a triangular bone formed by fusion of **5** sacral vertebrae.
- It has an **apex** which is directed downwards.
- **Base** is directed upwards.
 - **Base of the sacrum**
- It is formed by the **first** sacral piece.
- The anterior border of its body forms **sacral promontory**.
- The expanded sides of the base are called **ala of the sacrum**.



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Femur bone

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- The **femur** is a long bone of the **thigh** which is formed of upper end, shaft and lower end

**** How to identify the side of femur**

- 1- The **head** is directed upwards and medially.
- 2 - The linea aspera is posterior.

Left femur



Trochanteric fossa

Head

Anterior

Intertrochanteric line

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Greater trochanter

Quadrate tubercle

Intertrochanteric crest

Upper end

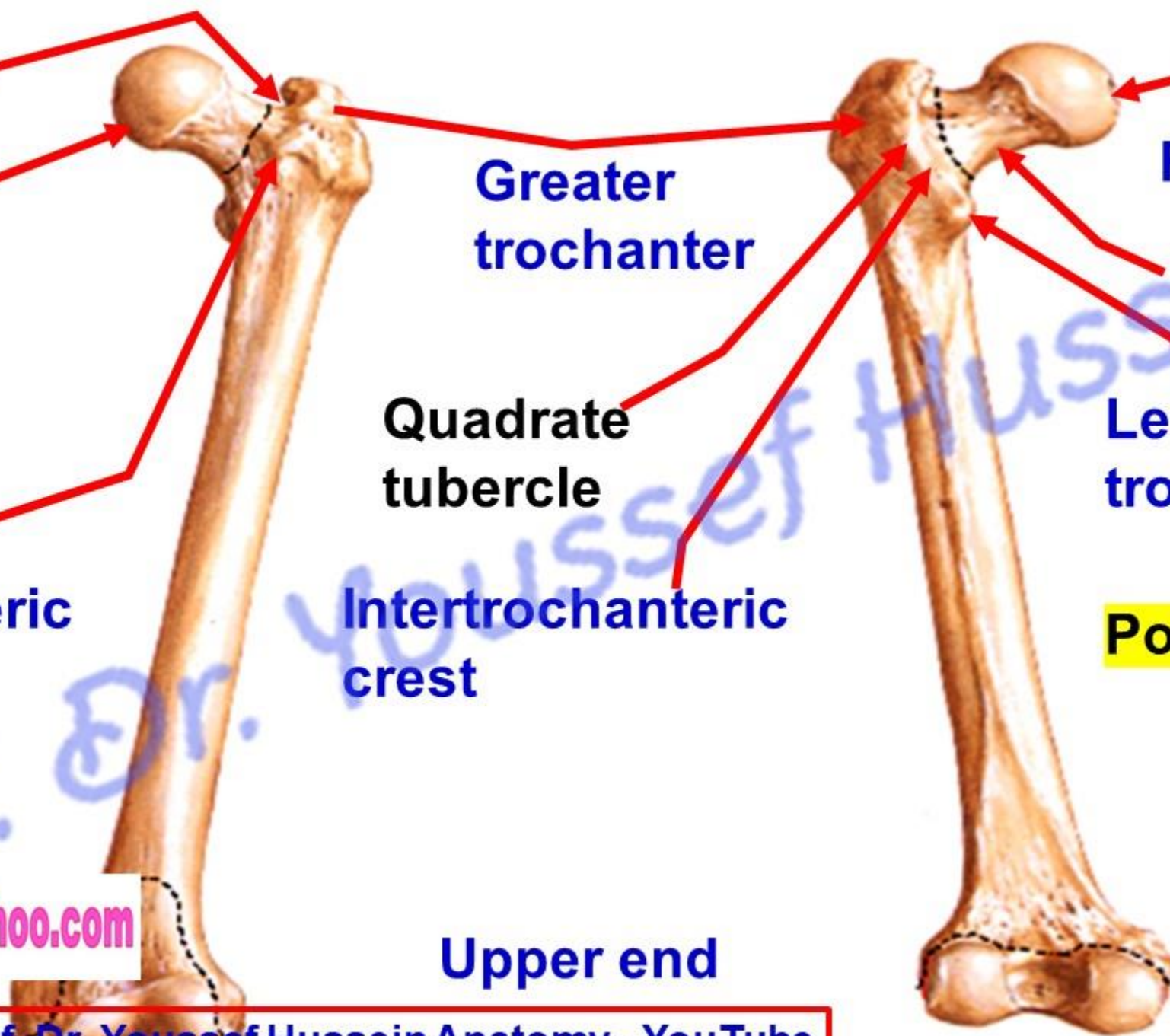
Fovea

Neck

Lesser trochanter

Posterior

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Shaft

Gluteal tuberosity

Spiral line

Lateral lip of linea aspera

Medial lip of linea aspera

Lateral supracondylar line

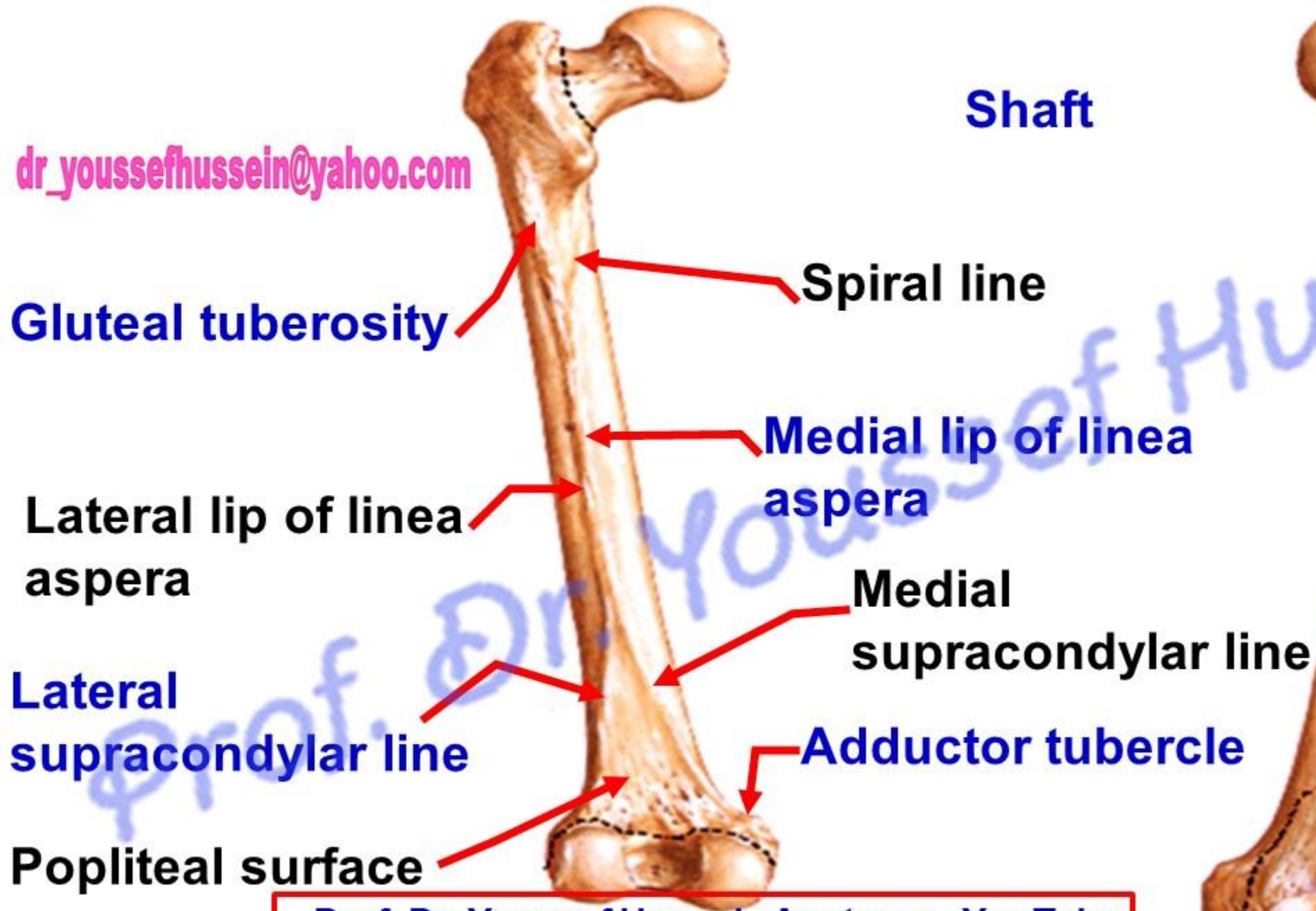
Medial supracondylar line

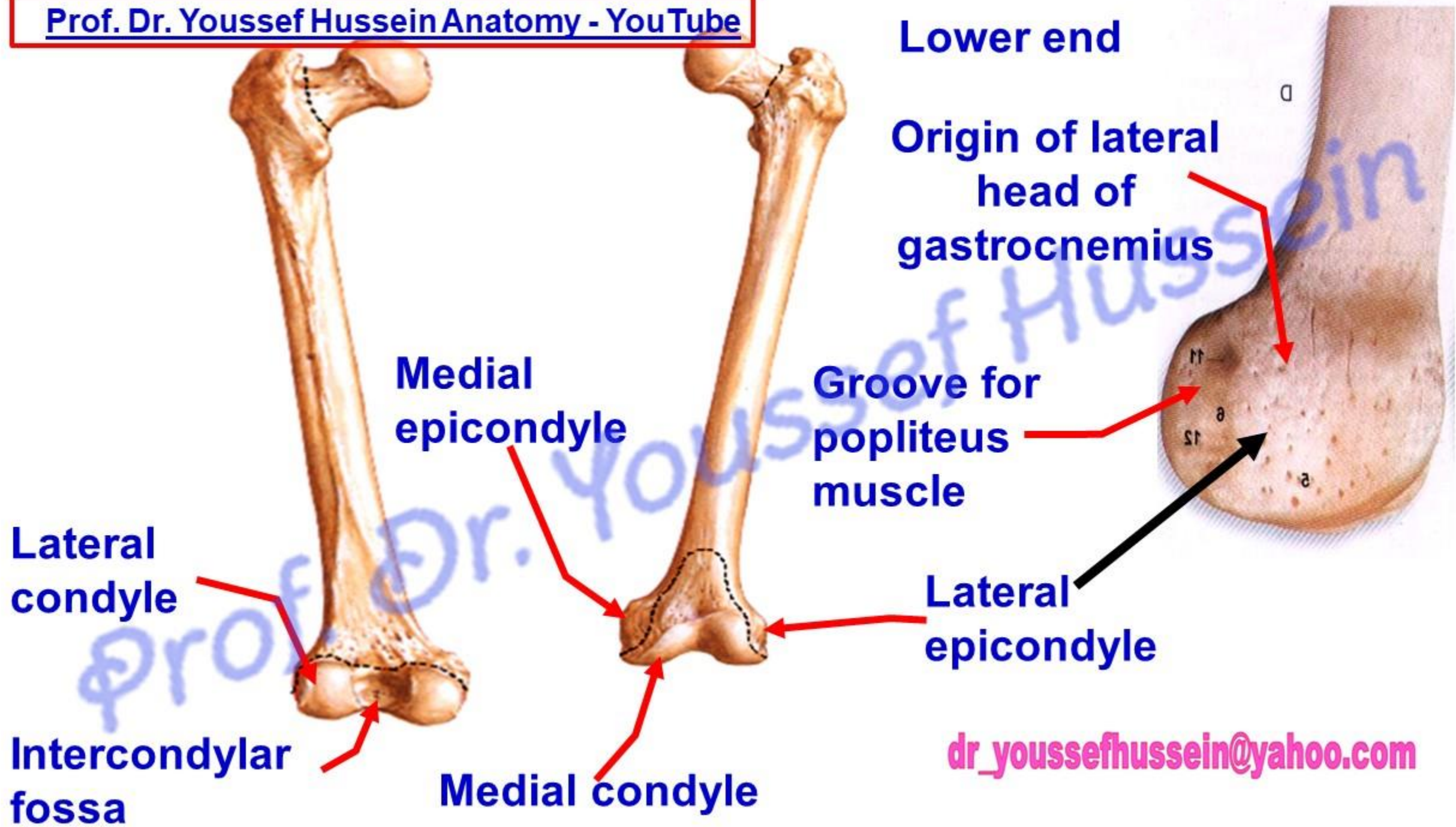
Popliteal surface

Adductor tubercle

Anterior surface

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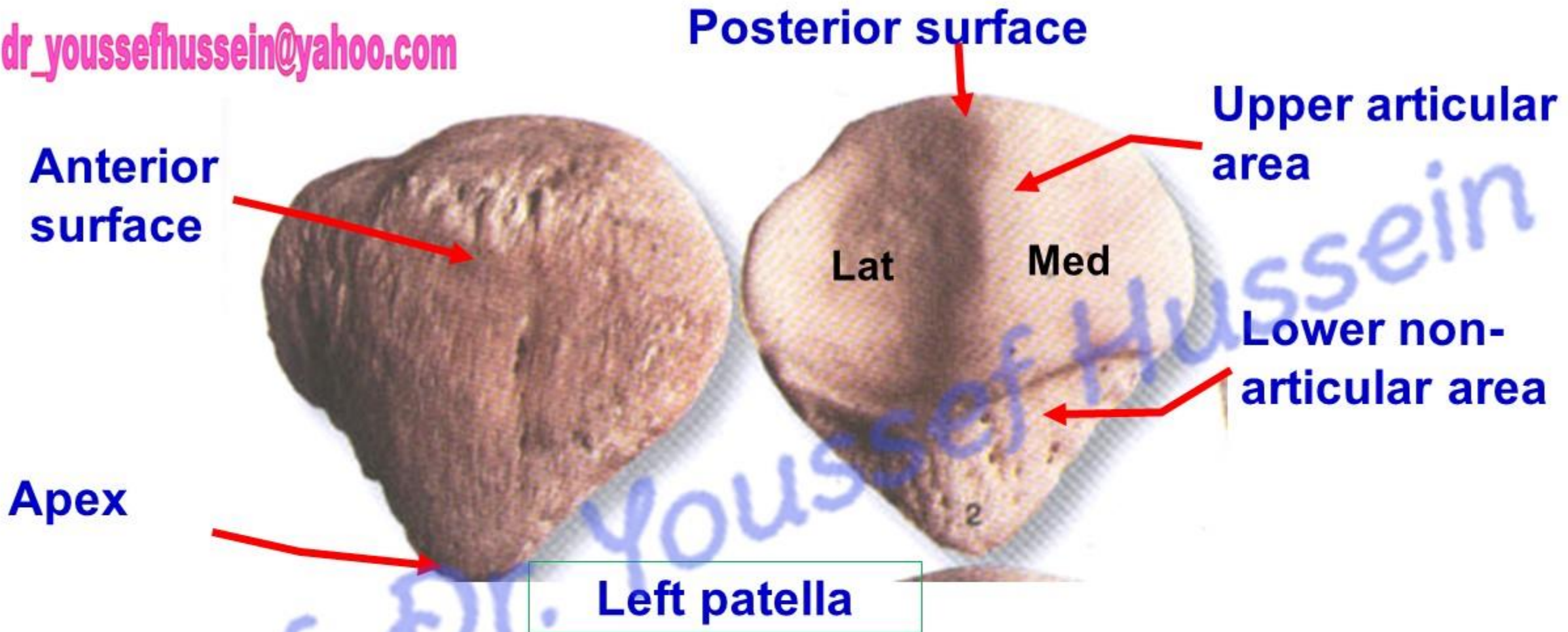


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Patella bone

**This is the largest sesamoid bone in the body,
inside quadriceps tendon**

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Left patella

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- It is a triangular bone with its **apex** directed downwards
- The **articular surface** articulates with the femur.
- The **Lateral** articular surface is **Larger** than the medial

Tibia bone

The medial and stronger bone of the leg

Anterior

Posterior

Tibial
tuberosity

Medial
condyle

Lateral
condyle

Medial
malleolus

Right tibia

**** How to identify the side of the tibia.**

- 1- Upper end is larger than lower end.
- 2- **Tibial tuberosity** is directed anteriorly and superiorly.
- 3- **Medial malleolus** is directed medially.

Upper end

Tibial tuberosity

Shallow groove

Anterior intercondylar area

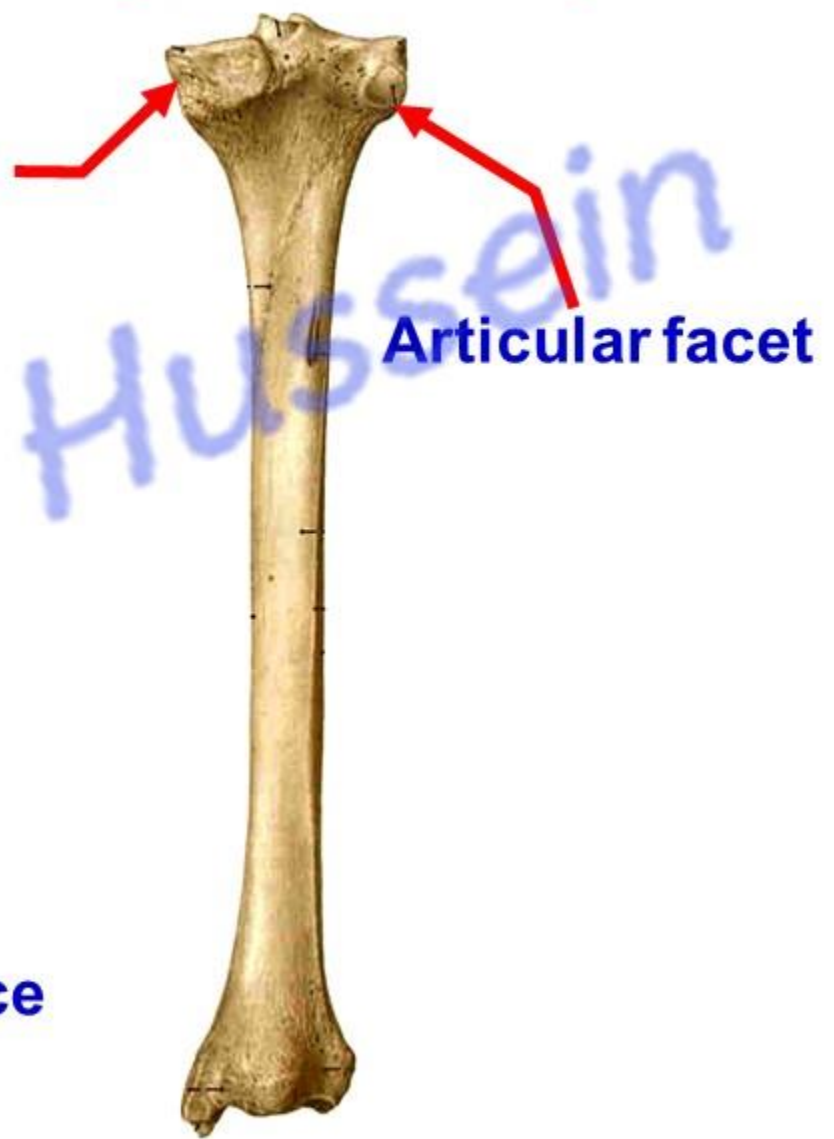
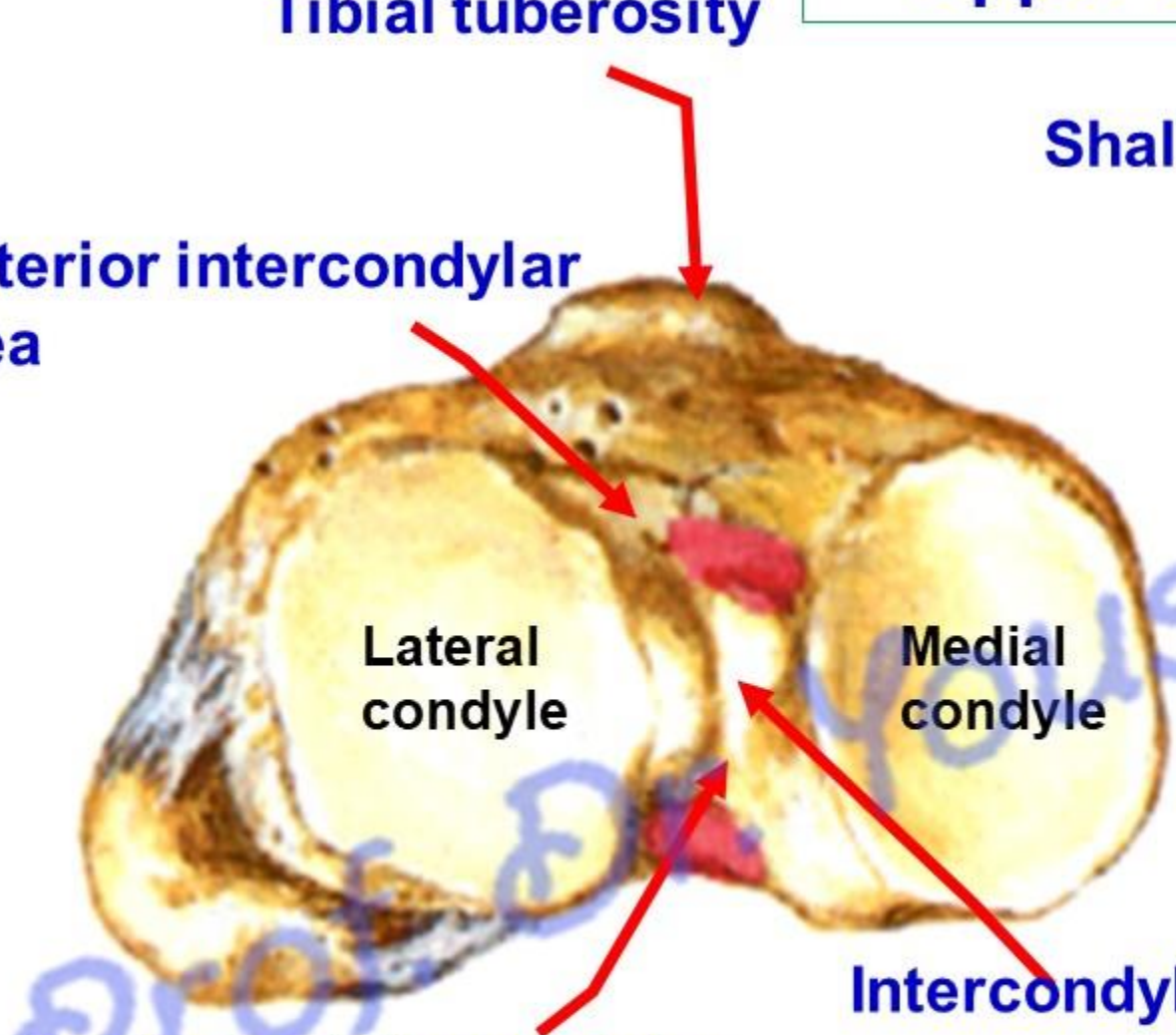
Articular facet

Lateral condyle

Medial condyle

Intercondylar eminence

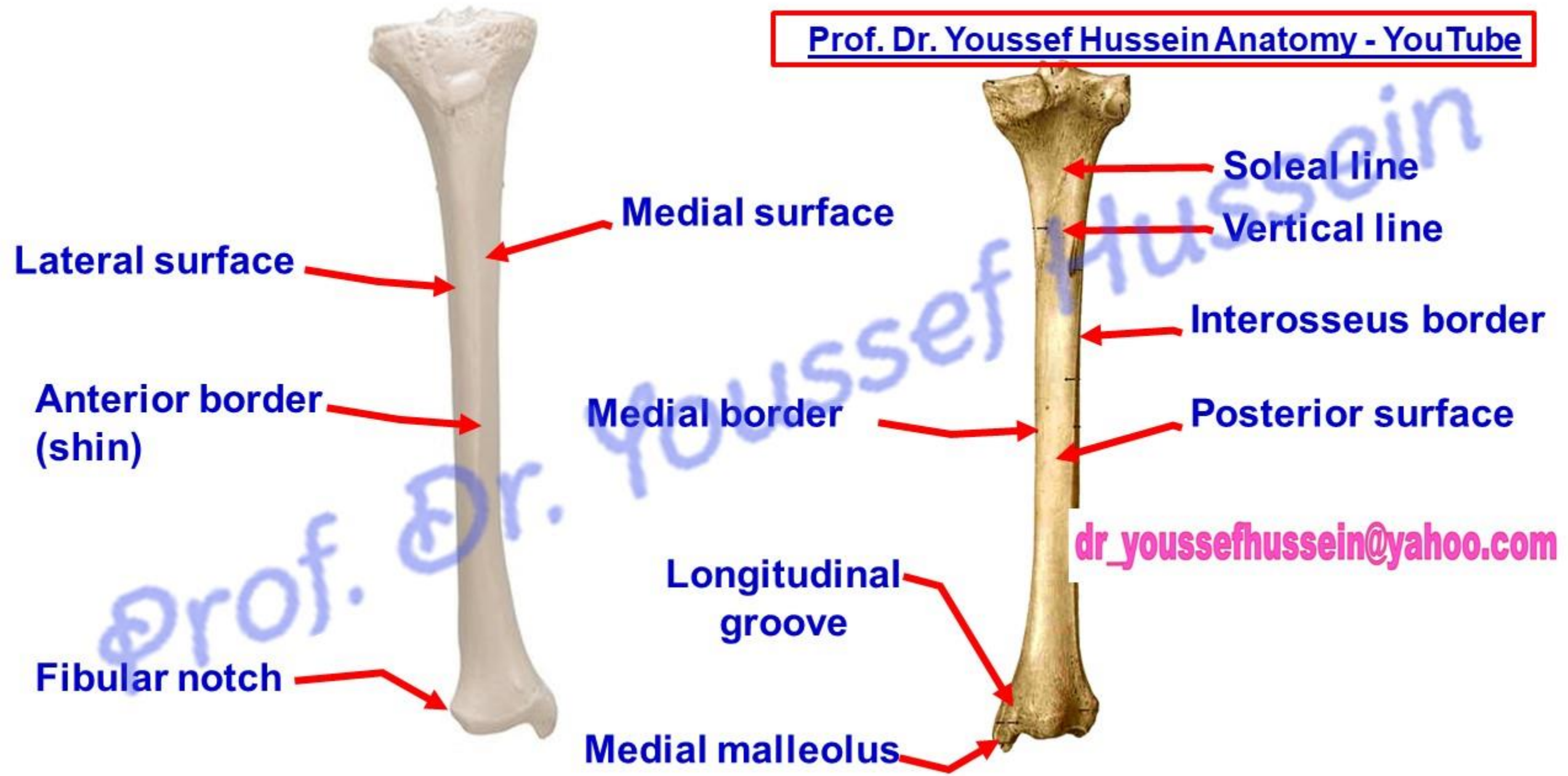
Posterior intercondylar area



Anterior

Posterior

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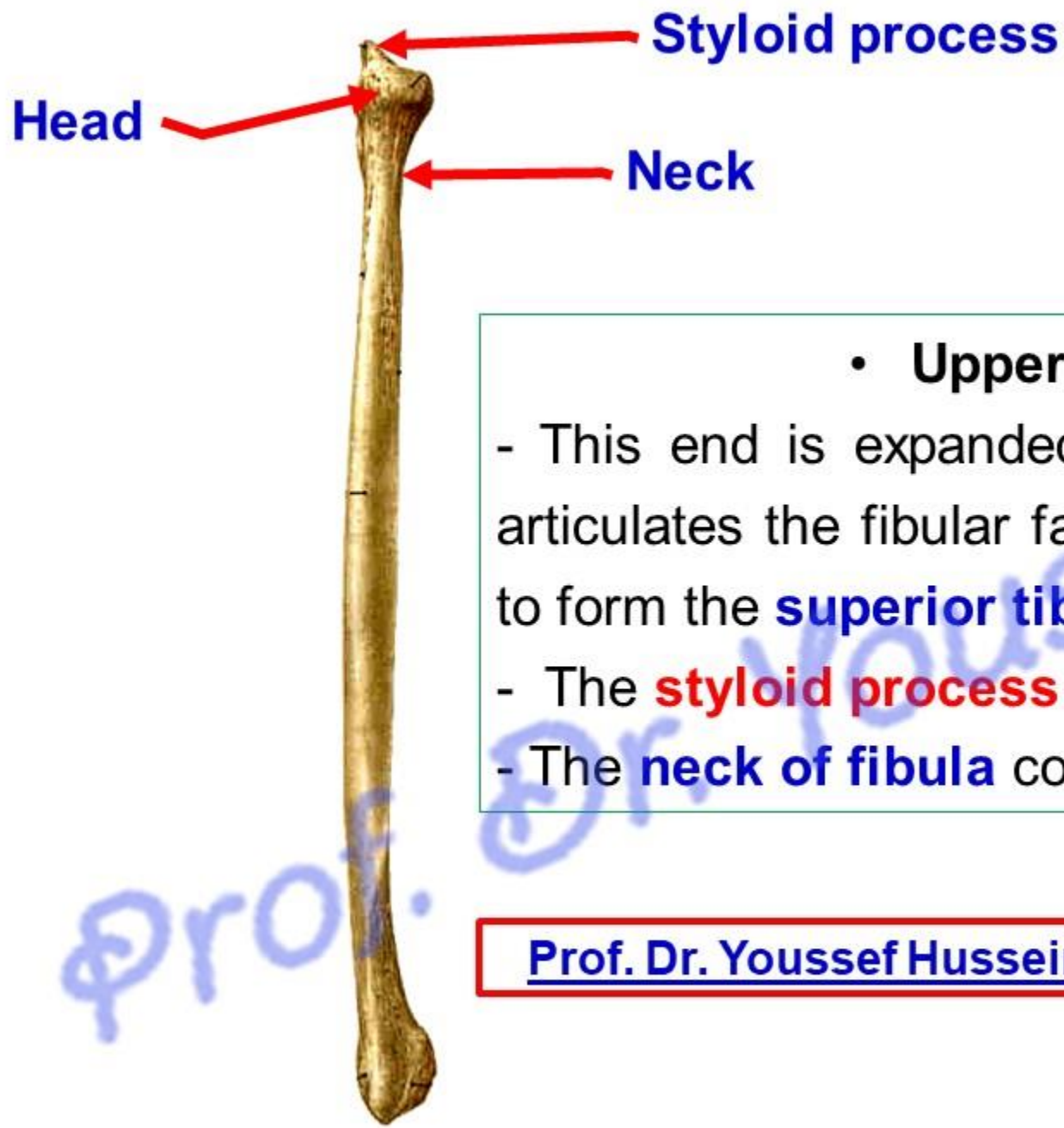
The lateral bone of the leg

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Fibula bone

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- **Upper end (Head of Fibula)**

- This end is expanded and carries a circular facet which articulates the fibular facet of the lateral condyle of the tibia to form the **superior tibiofibular Joint**.
- The **styloid process** or apex of the head.
- The **neck of fibula** constriction below the head

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Anterior

Posterior

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Anterior border

Subcutaneous triangle

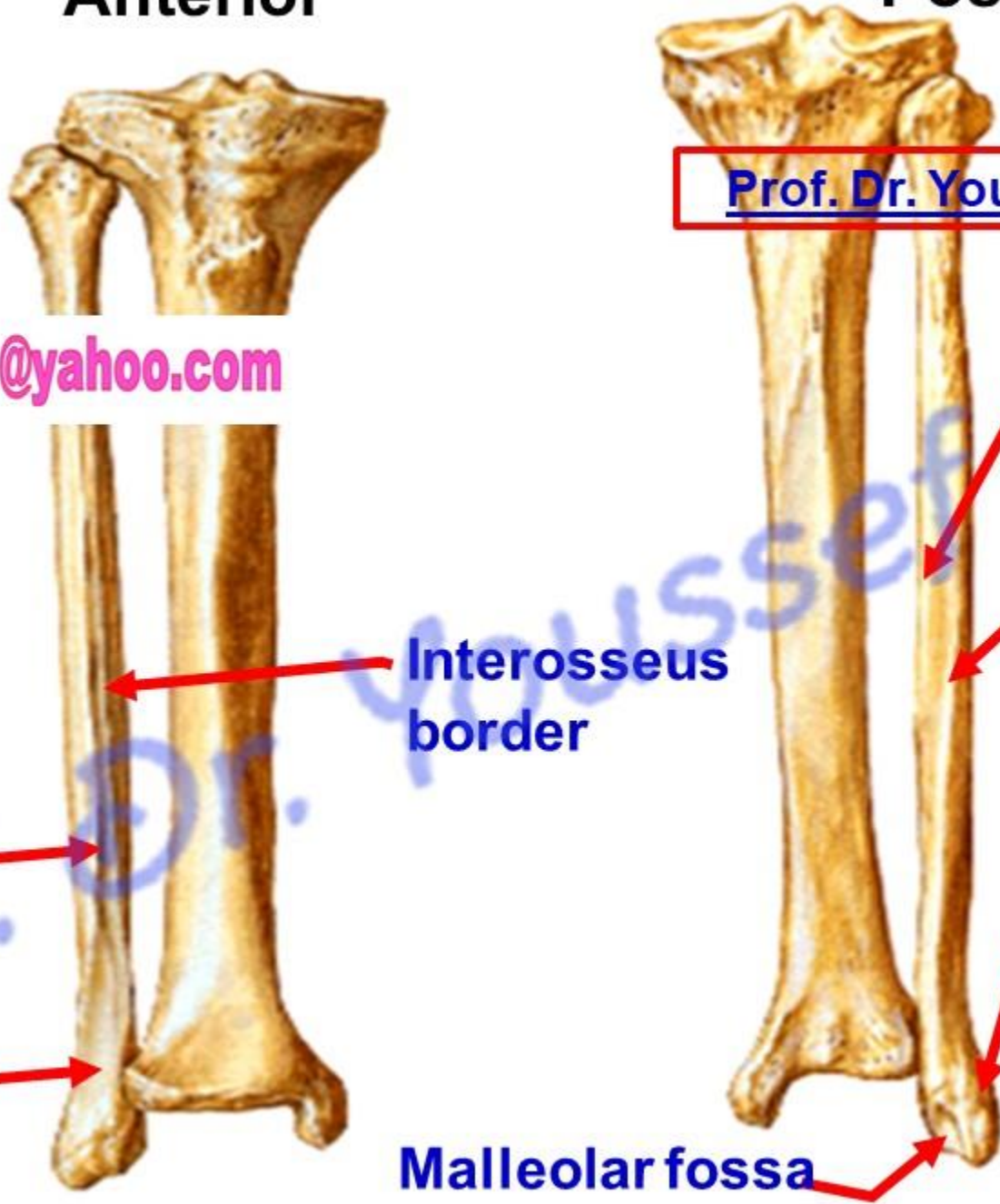
Interosseus border

Medial crest

Posterior border

Lateral malleolus

Malleolar fossa



https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ



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Questions

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