أهلا وسهلا

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب – جامعة الزقازيق – مصر

رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

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دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

اليوتيوب **Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy**

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Hip bone

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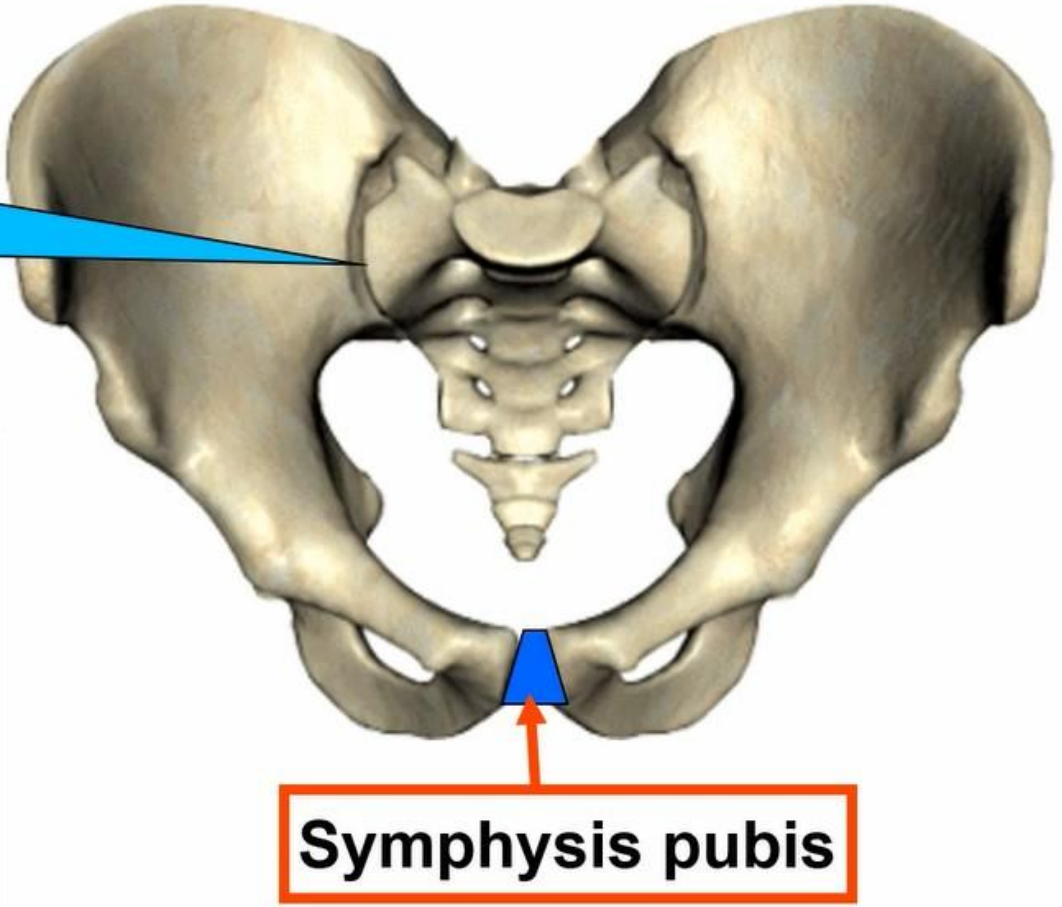

• HIP BONE

- 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.**

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• HIP BONE

- The hip bone is formed of **3 bones:**

1) Ilium. 2) Pubis. 3) Ischium.

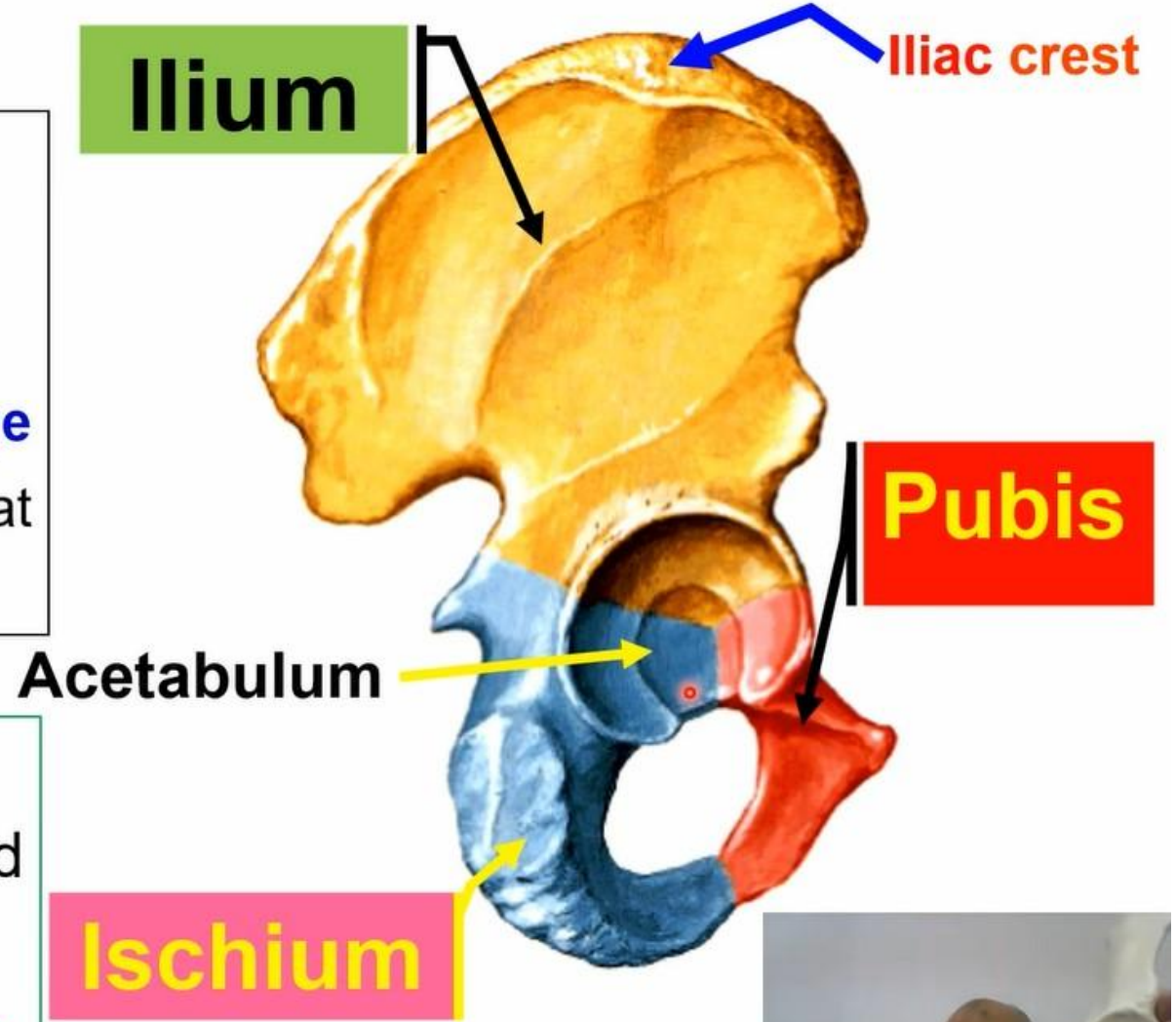
- The 3 parts are **separated by cartilage at young age** and fuse together at puberty.

** Side determination

1- The iliac crest is directed **superiorly**.

2- Acetabulum is directed **laterally**.

3- Pubis is directed **anteriorly**.



Right hip bone

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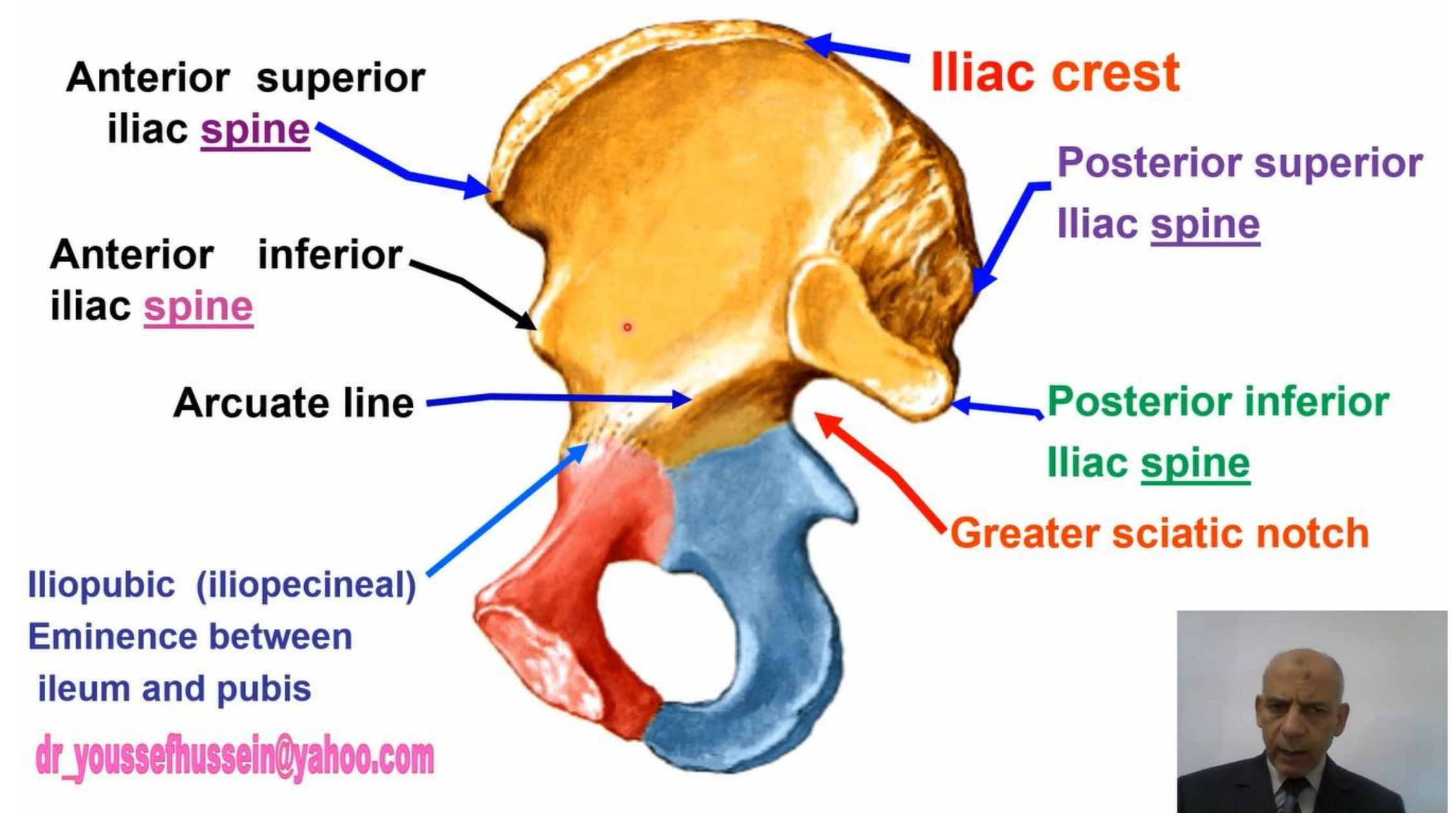
Ilium bone


Anterior superior iliac spine
Iliac crest
Posterior superior iliac spine
Anterior inferior iliac spine
Arcuate line
Posterior inferior Iliac spine
Greater sciatic notch
Iliopubic (iliopecineal) Eminence between ileum and pubis
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❖ Ilium

- This is the upper part of the hip bone.

** Borders

A- Iliac crest: upper border of the ilium.

- Its anterior end forms anterior superior iliac spine (**A.S.I.S**).
- Its posterior end forms posterior superior iliac spine (**P.S.I.S**).

B- Anterior border: from A.S.I.S to anterior inferior iliac spine (A.I.I.S).

C- Posterior border: from (**P.S.I.S**) **to posterior inferior iliac spine, t**hen it forms the upper part of **greater sciatic notch**.

D- Medial border: is called the **arcuate or iliopectineal line** of the hip bone.

- Its junction with the pubis forms a projection called **iliopectineal or iliopubic eminence.**

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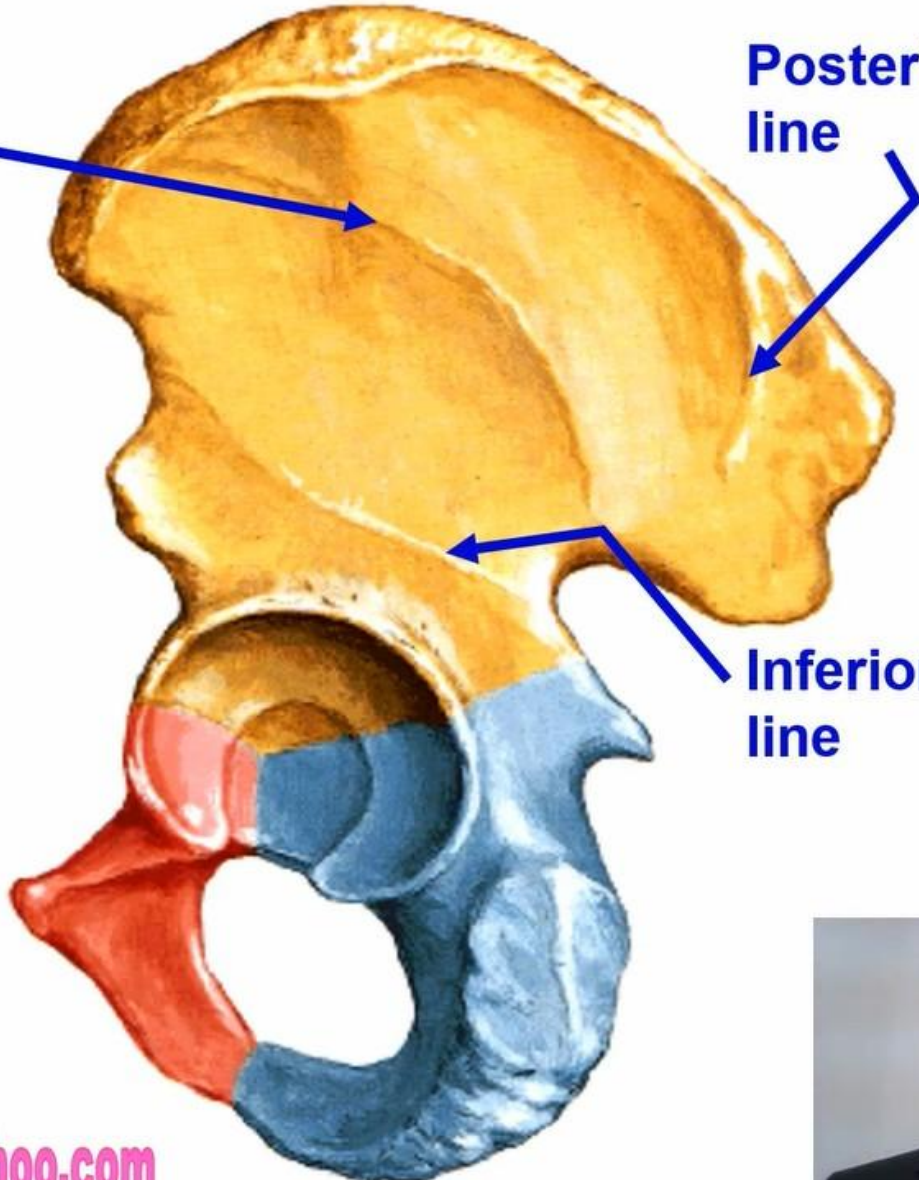

- **Gluteal surface:** Is the wide outer surface of the ilium.

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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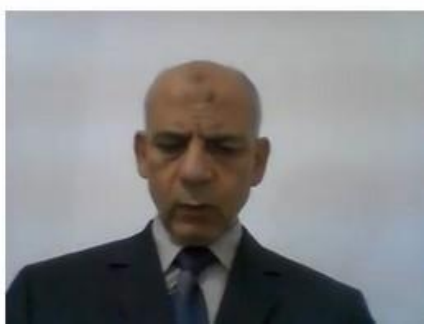

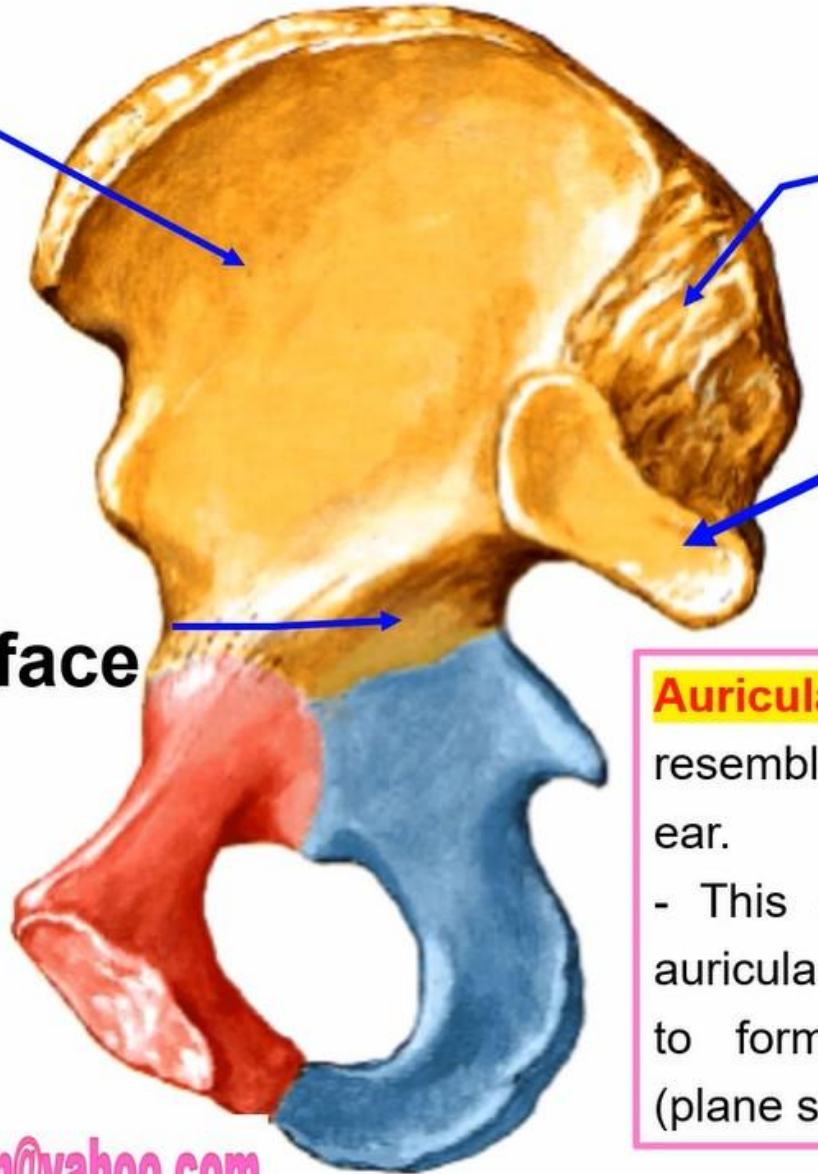

Iliac fossa

Iliac tuberosity gives attachment to the **sacroiliac ligament**

Auricular surface

Pelvic surface

Auricular surface: because it resembles auricle of external ear.

- This surface articulates with auricular surface of the sacrum to form the **sacroiliac joint** (plane synovial joint).

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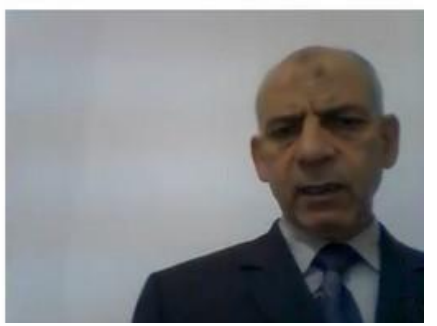

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Pubic bone

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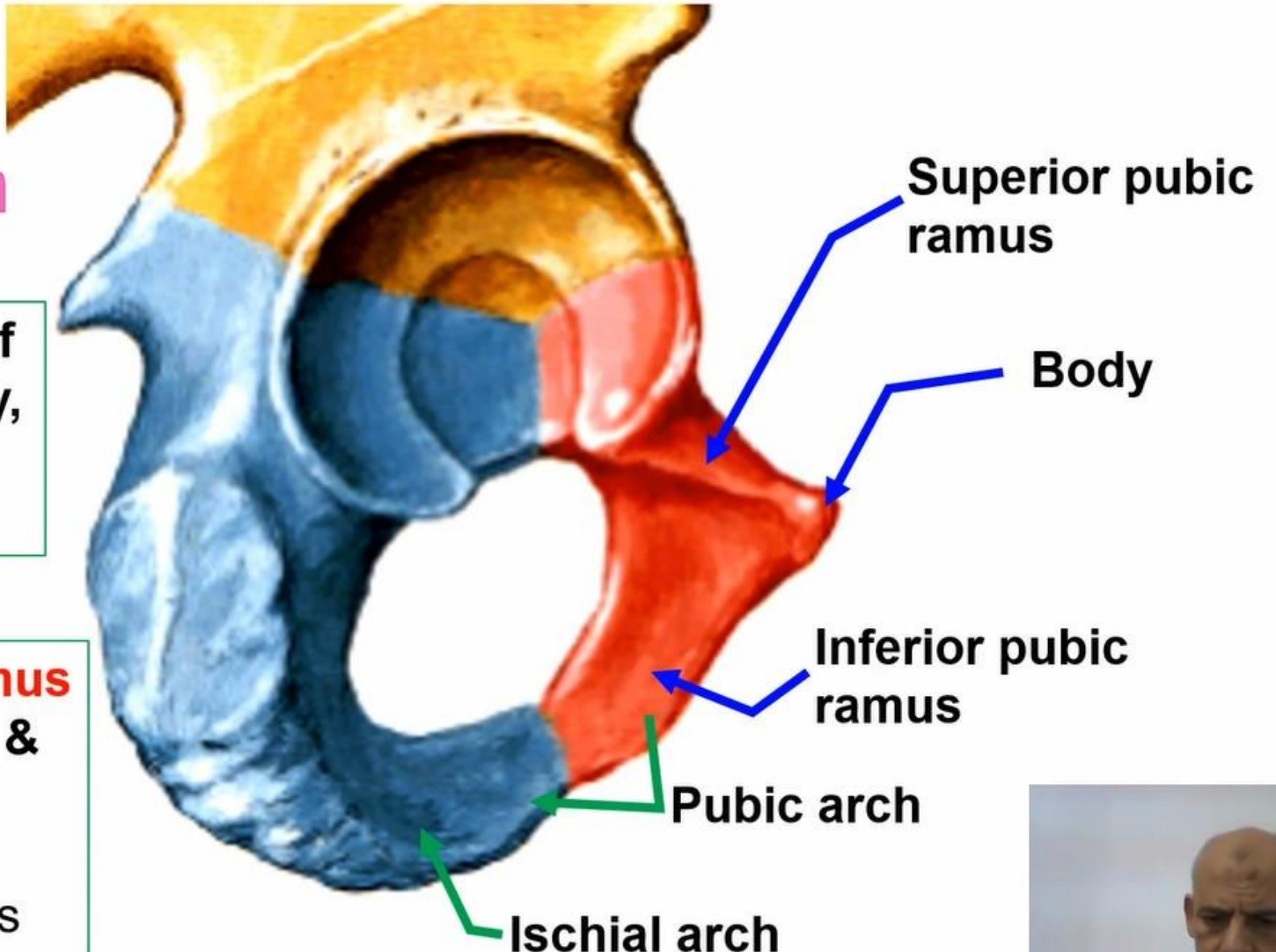
- **The pubis** is formed of three main pans: body, superior and inferior pubic ramus

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



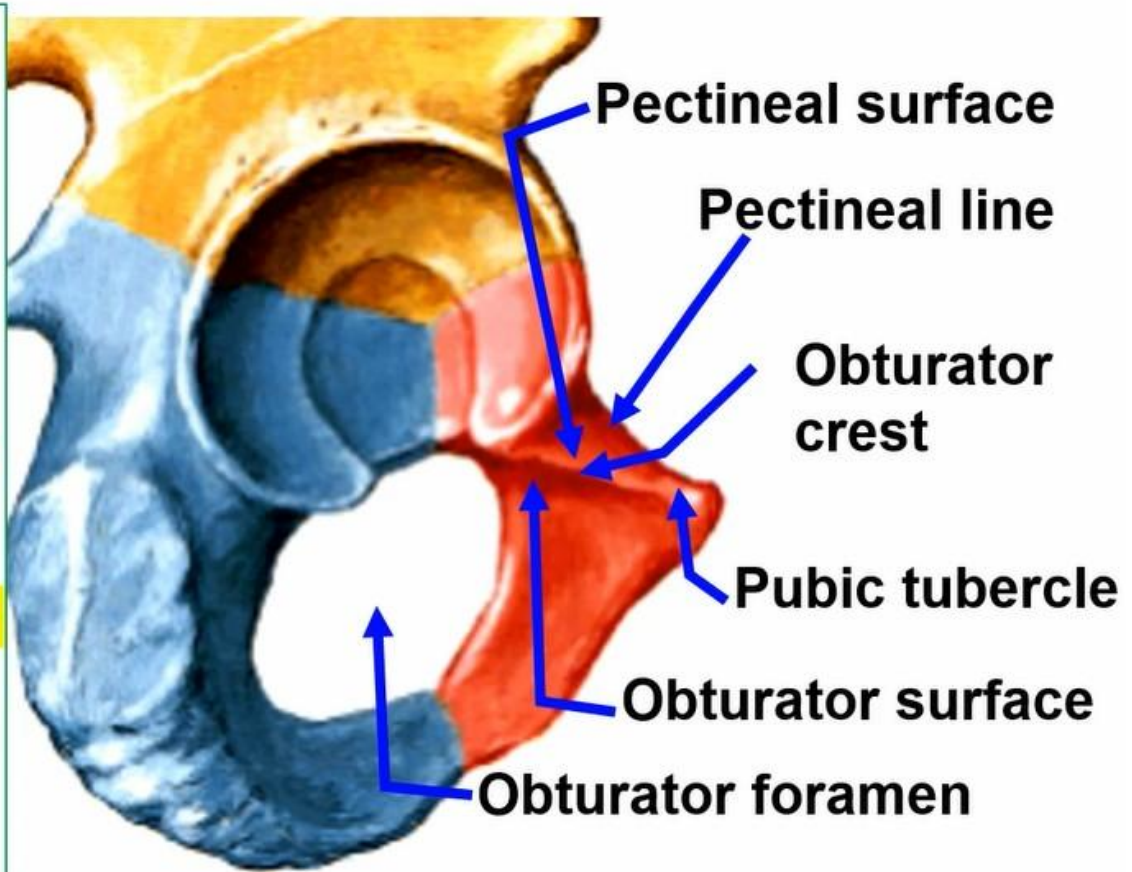
- **Superior pubic ramus**

- It is triangular in cross section

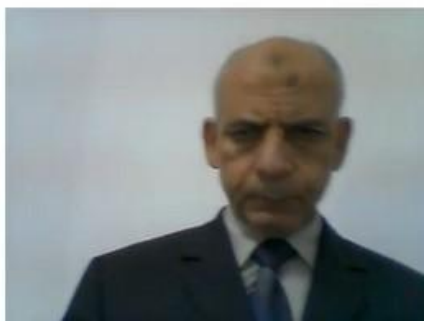
1- Pectineal surface: a triangular surface, **anterosuperior** between pectineal line and obturator crest

2- Obturator surface; posteroinferior towards the **obturator foramen**. It is grooved obliquely to form the **obturator groove**.

3- Pelvic surface: forming a part of the true pelvis.



- The upper border of body is called **pubic crest**.
- The crest forms a part of the pelvic brim; and ends laterally by **pubic tubercle**.



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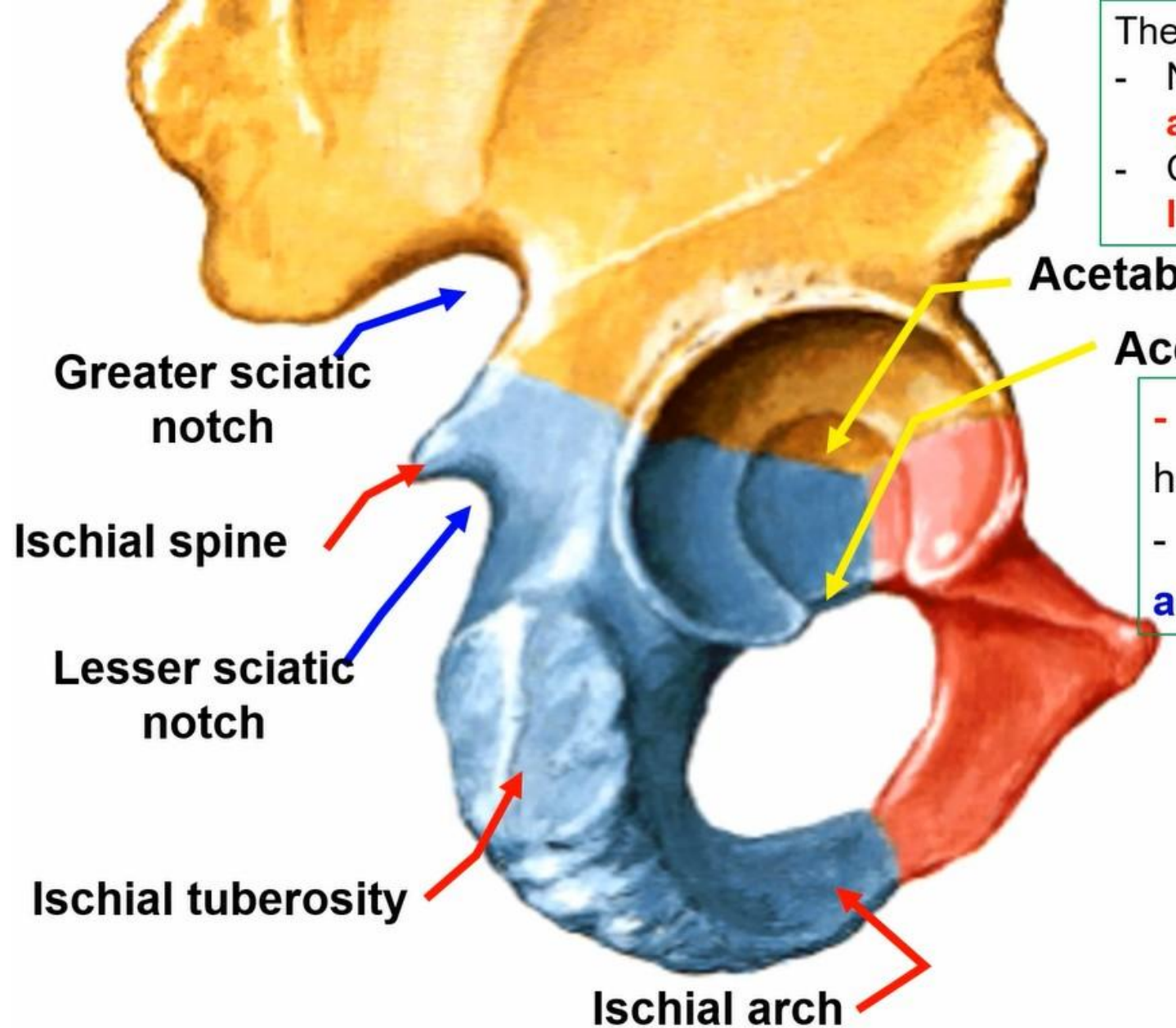
Ischium bone



The floor of acetabulum shows
- **Non-articular area** called **acetabular fossa**
- C-shaped **articular** strip called **lunate surface**.

- **Acetabulum** articulates with head of femur to form **hip joint.**
- The inferior margin shows **acetabular notch.**

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- **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.

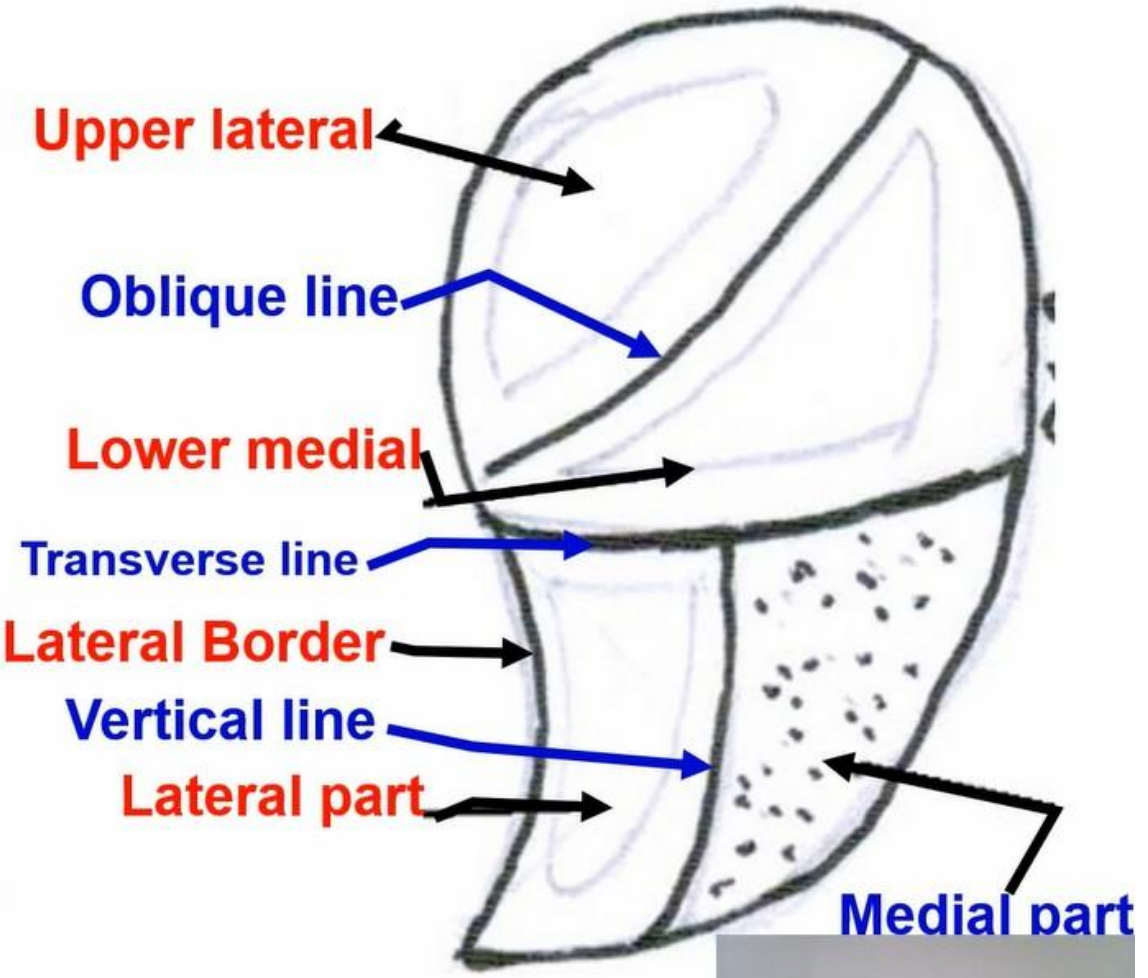
b- Lower medial part.

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



Left ischial tuberosity

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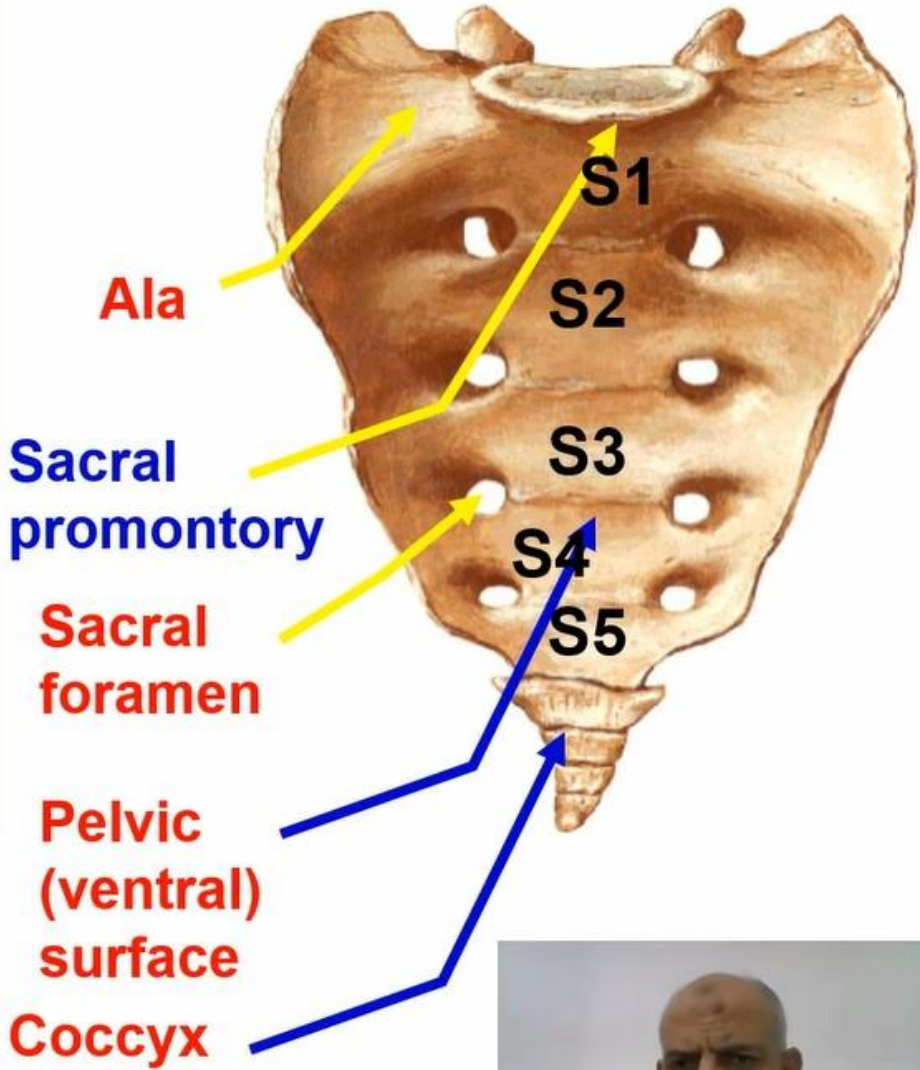
Sacrum

- 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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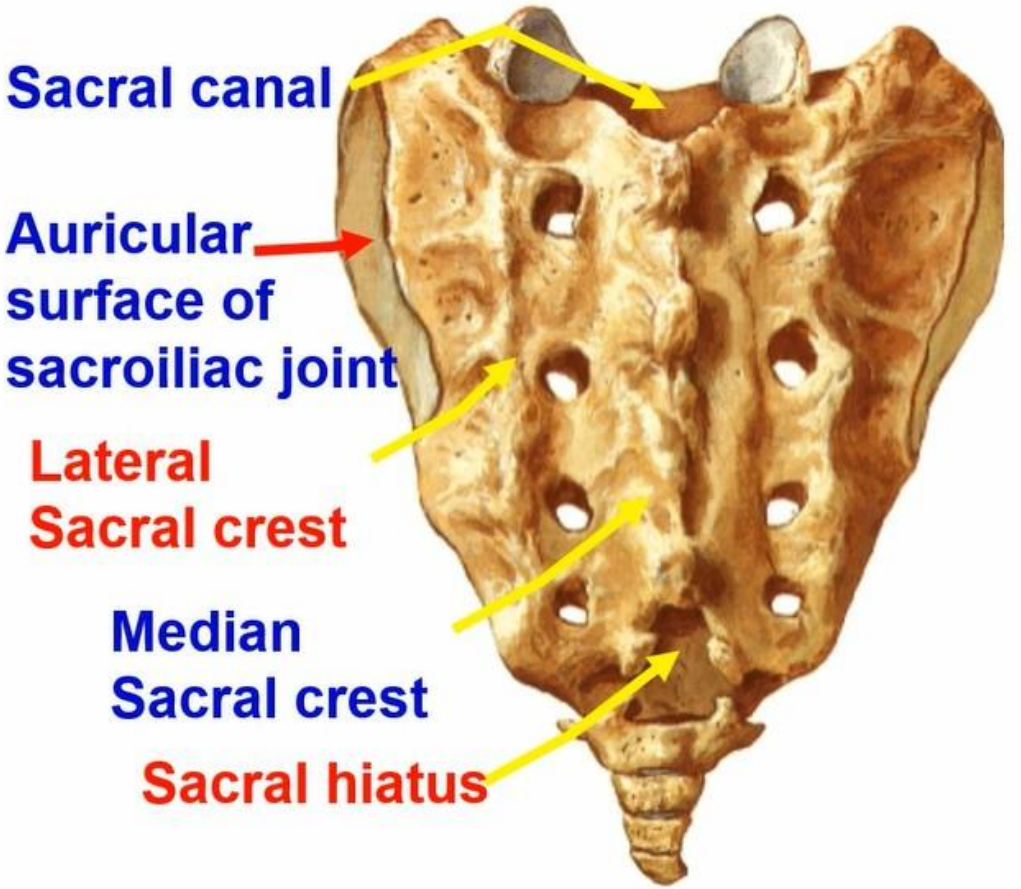
Posterior (Dorsal) surface

- This is a convex rough surface.
- **Median sacral crest** produced by fusion of **spines** of the sacral vertebrae**.**
- **Intermediate sacral crest** on the **medial sides** of the posterior sacral foramina produced by fusion of the **articular processes.**
- **Lateral sacral crest** on the **lateral sides** of the posterior sacral foramina are produced by fusion of the **transverse processes.**



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