

- Lower limb Plan :

Pelvis/ Glutea Regjin

- Ilium
- Ischium
- Pubis

Thigh

- Femur

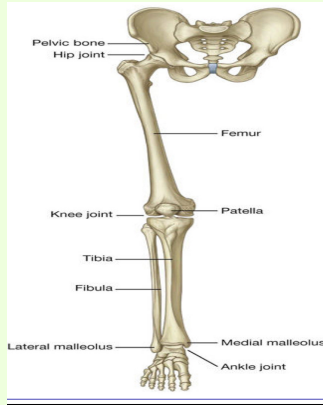
Leg

- Tibia
- Fibula

Foot

- Ankle
Calcaneus

- Hand (Foot)
- Tarsals
- Metatarsals
- Phalanges



Pelvis/ Glutea Region

(4) Four Bones

1- Two HIP bones [Coxal Bones]

2- Sacrum

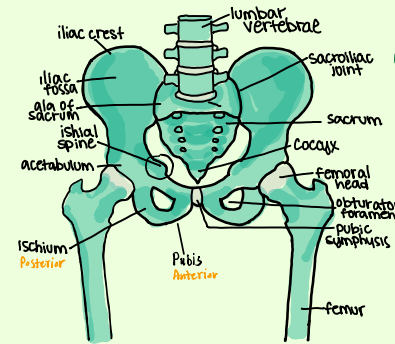
3- COCCYX

A Bone are (large and heavy)

• Bearing (carrying) weight is

The most important Function
↓
The Total weight of the upper body falls on the Pelvis

Ilium: upper large Bone
Ischium: lower Posterior Part
Pubis: lower Anterior Part
They are joined at Deep Sockets
↓
Acetabulum



Closure of fusion of the
<<Triradiate Cartilages>>
Occurs in mid-adolescence:

- 15-16 yo in male
- 13-14 yo in female

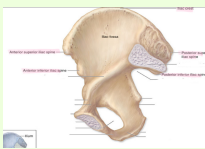
Ilium Bone

- 1- Anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) (Ais)
- 2- Anterior inferior iliac spine

- 3- Posterior superior iliac spine
- 4- Posterior inferior iliac spine

Anterior < superior inferior
Posterior < superior inferior

Iliac crest



• Medial surface:

- Iliac Fossa

Forms False Pelvis

- Auricular surface

Forms articulation with the Sacrum

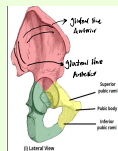
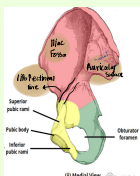
- Iliopectineal line

- Runs Downwards and Forwards
- Separates between the False and True Pelvis

• Lateral surface:

Rough and has gluteal line

- gluteal line → Lateral surface
- Iliopectineal line → Medial surface



Pubis Bone

Forms The Anterior and Inferior Part of The hip Bone

1- Body

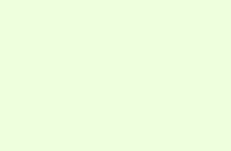
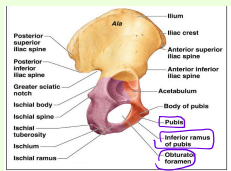
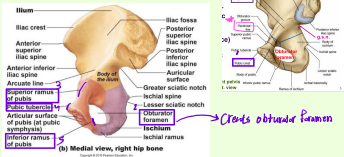
Bears [carries] the Pubic Crest and Pubic Tubercle

2- Anterior Part of obturator Foramen:

Creates the obturator Canal

3- Two Pubic Rami:

Superior and inferior



Ischium Bone

Forms The Posterior and Inferior Part of The hip Bone

1- Ischial Tuberosity:

Rough area that receives body weight in sitting*

2- Ischial spine:

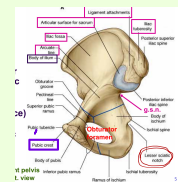
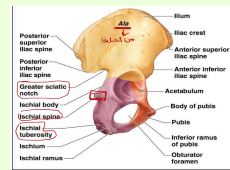
Superior to the tuberosity, it is important especially in obstetric

3- Greater Sciatic notch:

Sciatic Nerve and Vessels Form Pelvis to thigh

4- Lesser Sciatic notch:

Nerve and Vessels Form Pelvis to Perineum

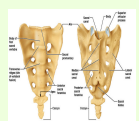


Sacrum Bone:

• A single wedge shaped Bone
Consists of Five rudimentary Vertebrae fused together to form Promontory of sacrum become one

Coccyx Bone:

Consists of 4 vertebrae fused together forming a single triangular piece



Articulations of Pelvic bones

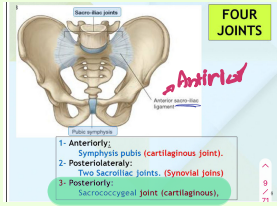
Connections

Two wings
3 bones
4 joints
ligaments

Ligaments of Pelvis

• Pelvic Joints

3 joints between the Pelvic bones:



- Sacrococcygeal Joint:

Inferiorly between the Sacrum and the Coccyx

- joint between the bone of Coccyx [Coccyx] and the Sacral apex [Coccyx]

- synovium Present occasionally

- Sacrococcygeal disc Present

- Slightly moveable joint "Amphiarthral joints" But movement decreases with age

- Two Sacroiliac Joints:



- Receives body weight
In sitting and standing

Posteriorly between the Sacrum and Each ilium

- joints between the spine (Sacrum) and the Pelvis (Ilium)

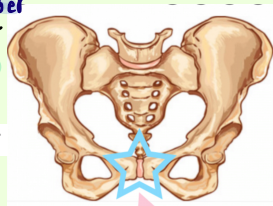
- large diarthrodial joints - synovial joint - stability

- Essential for effective load transfer between the spine and the lower extremities

- Functions both as a shock absorber

- Symphysis Pubis joint:

Anteriorly between the Pubic bodies



Synovial Free movement

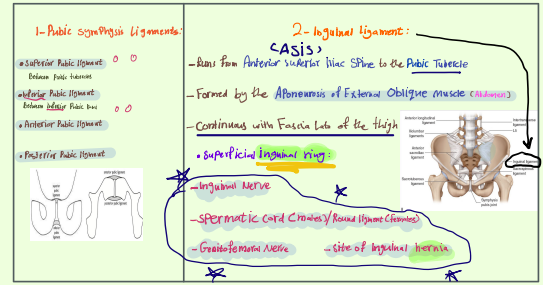
- Non-synovial amphiarthral joint

- Inter-Pubic fibrocartilage disc

- less firm closure than sacroiliac joint

• Hip Joint:

Between the acetabulum and thigh (Upper Femur)



امراض
طبعا لانه
او جرح ابي يرسب
الكمر مع الضوف
اني يرتطعك
اللازان اسقيه

Skeletal structures - Pelvis (coxal bone)

Sacrum - 5 fused bones

- Sacral promontory (center of gravity)
- base of sacrum

Coccyx - minor supportive role

Coxal bone - 3 components

- Ilium - largest coxal bone
- Iliac fossa - tendon attachment

Sacroiliac joint - ligament attachment

Pubic bone - 2nd bone of coxal bone

- Pubic crest (tendon attachment)

Skeletal structures - Pelvis (coxal bone)

Pubic symphysis - cartilaginous joint (fibrocartilage)

Acetabulum - Articulates with femur (hip joint)

Obturator foramen - Allows passage of nerves and blood vessels

Pubic arch - angle important in forensics

Coxal bone - 3 components

- Ilium - largest coxal bone
- Iliac fossa - tendon attachment

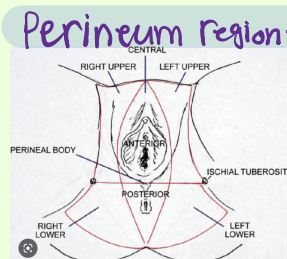
Sacroiliac joint - ligament attachment

Pubic bone - 2nd bone of coxal bone

- Pubic crest (tendon attachment)

Ischium - 3rd bone of coxal bone

- Ischial spine - ligament / tendon attachment



Perineum region: → below the Pelvic diaphragm

↓

Consist of muscle-fascial formation arranged to close the pelvis inferiorly

