

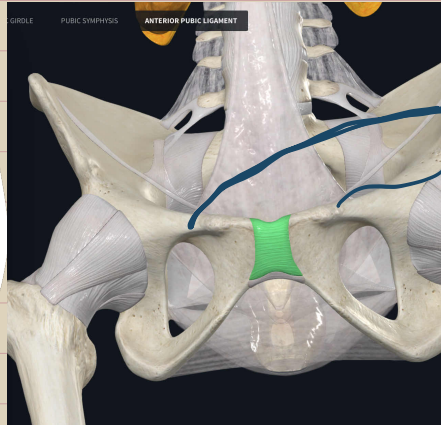
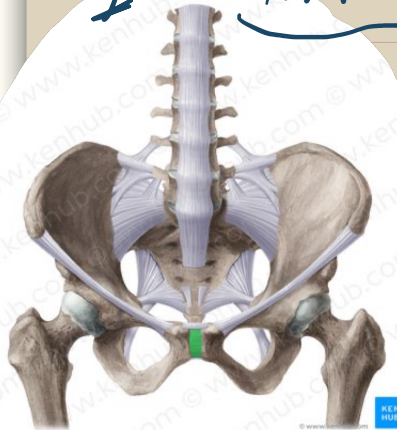
(لو I I)

In this type I will focus on the legemnt  
In my view I believe the most important things

\* the most important note to know  
where the ligament attachment and  
what the functions I & any.

# (Articulation of hip bone)

## 1\* Symphysis Pubis



Pubic rami

\* you will must know two things:

(secondary cartilaginous joint)

تسمى الربطة القلبي من خلال هناك! التواء  
تسمى الربطة من يترنأ (secondary)

(secondary)

### Articulation of hip bone :

1. Anterior with other hip bone forming **symphysis pubis** .
2. Posterior with sacrum forming **sacroiliac joint** .
3. Lateral with femur forming **hip joints** .

#### 1-Symphysis pubis

##### Articulating bones

Right and left superior pubic rami

##### Type :

Secondary cartilaginous joint

#### 2-Sacroiliac joint

##### Articulating bones

Auricular surface of the ilium and the sacrum

##### Type :

Plane synovial joint

##### Movement :

Gliding movement and weight transmission from axial skeleton to

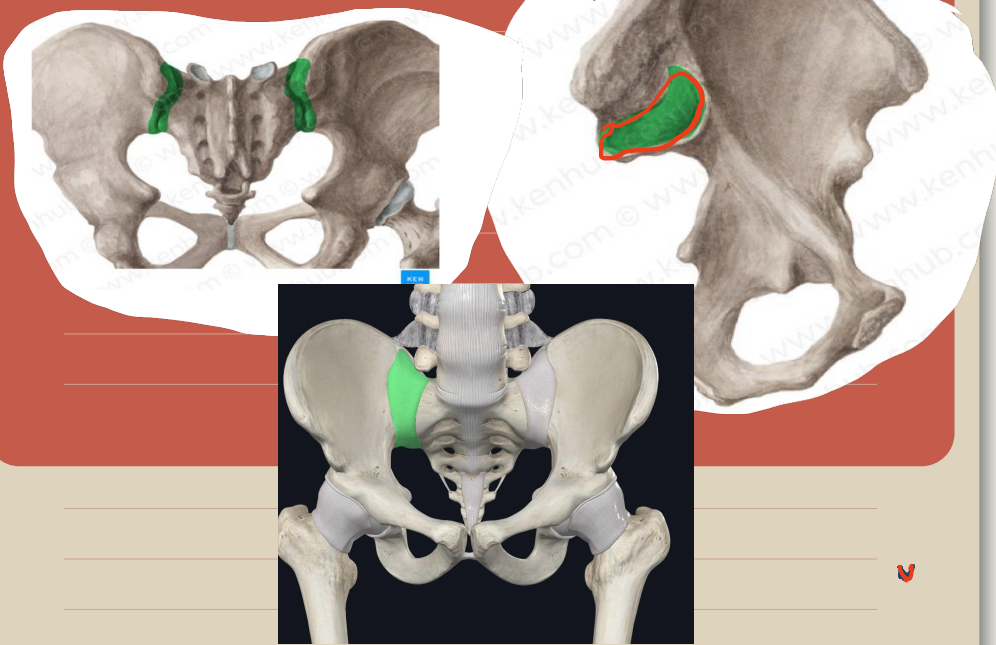
#### Vertebropelvic ligaments:

- 1) **Iliolumbar ligament** : extends from the tip of the L5 transverse process to iliac crest.
- 2) **Lumbosacral ligament** : extends from the inferior aspect of L5 transverse process to the lateral part of the ala of sacrum.
- 3) **Sacrospinous ligament** ;  
It extends between posterior iliac spines, lower part of the sacrum and coccyx and ischial tuberosity.
- 4) **Sacrospinous ligament**: Extends from ischial spine to the lateral margins of sacrum and coccyx.

#### Functions of the Vertebropelvic Ligaments:

- ❖ The **iliolumbar and lumbosacral ligaments** prevent the anteroinferior displacement of L5 vertebra under effect of body weight.
  - ❖ The **sacrospinous and sacrotuberous ligaments** convert the greater and lesser sciatic notches into foramina.
- They also prevent the upward tilting of the lower part of sacrum under effect of body weight

2 (sacro iliac joint)



\* there are two things

\* Location of attachment

Articular surface on the ilium

sacrum

Type

\* Plane synovial joint

(Gliding movement)

\* Transmission weight

→ Vertebro-pelvic ligaments:

\* sacrotuberous ligament:

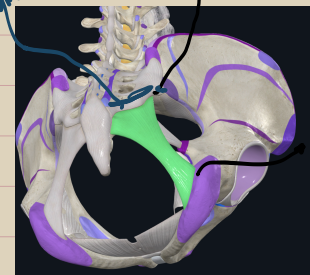
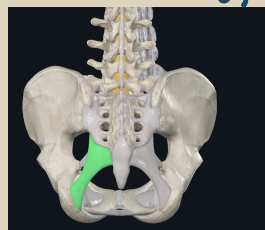
lower part of sacrum

(PIS)

Posterior iliac spine

lower part of the sacrum

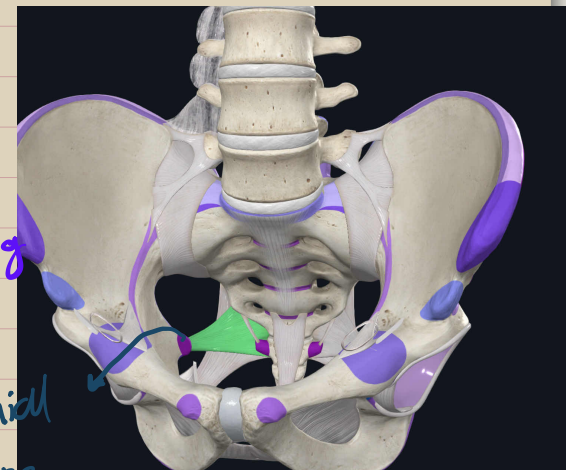
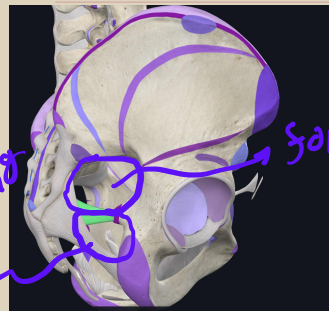
ischial tuberosity



\* sacrospinous ligament:

lateral margins of sacrum and coccyx

ischial spine



**Note:** convert the greater and lesser sciatic notches into foramina:

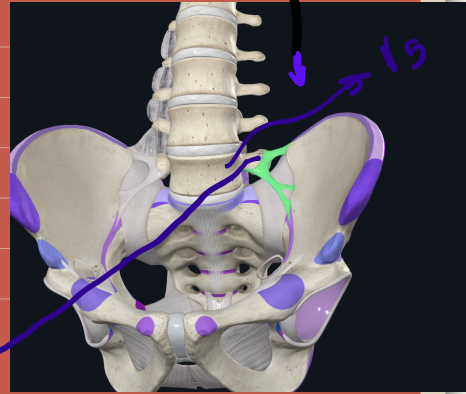
\* Prevent the upward tilting of the lower

Part of sacrum under of the body weight.

### \* Iliolumbar ligament

from the tip of the L5 transverse process to the lateral part of ala of sacrum

tip of the L5

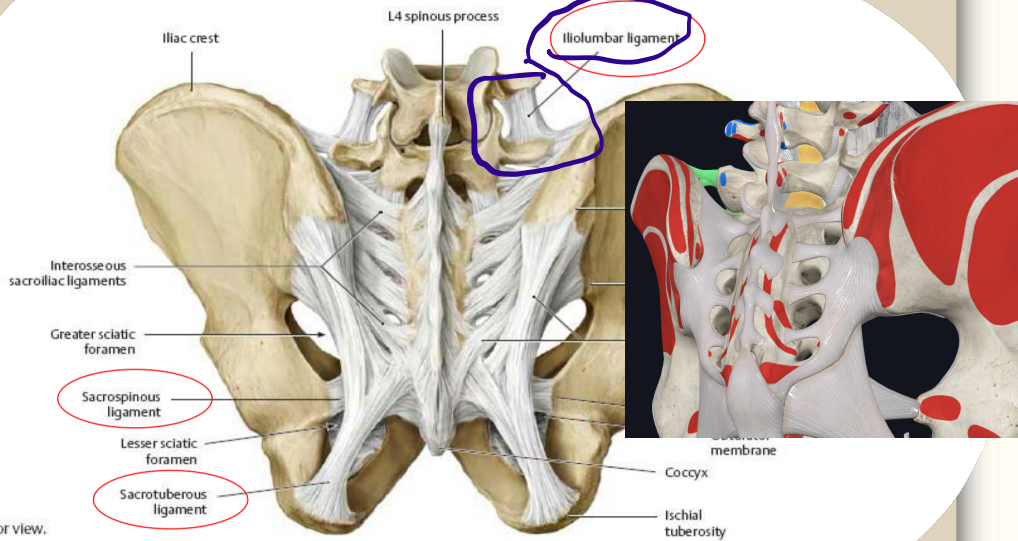


### \* lumbosacral ligament:

extend from the inferior aspect of L5 transverse process to the lateral part of the ala sacrum

the major functions of the vertebropelvic ligaments is

iliolumbar and lumbosacral (L) prevent the anteroinferior displacement of L5 vertebra under effect of body weight.



B Posterior view.

\* (the hip joint) \*

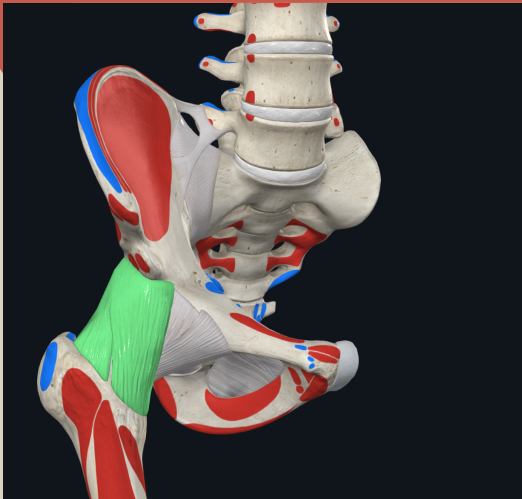
\* Acetabulum articulates with head of femur  
type of this joint is Ball and socket

(ligaments) of

\* Iliofemoral (L)

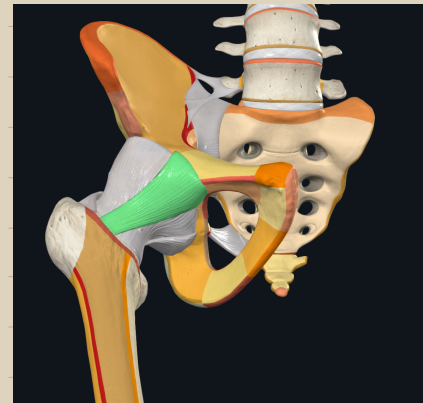
(No function)

It prevent  
overextension  
of the hip during  
standing



\* Pubofemoral ligament

It limits extension and a:  
abduction



\* Ischiofemoral

It limits extension



\* Ligament of the head of the femur is attached to the groove on the head of the femur and sides of the acetabular notch. It transmits blood supply for the head.

