

SNS COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**Affiliated To The TamilNadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai
Coimbatore– 641035**

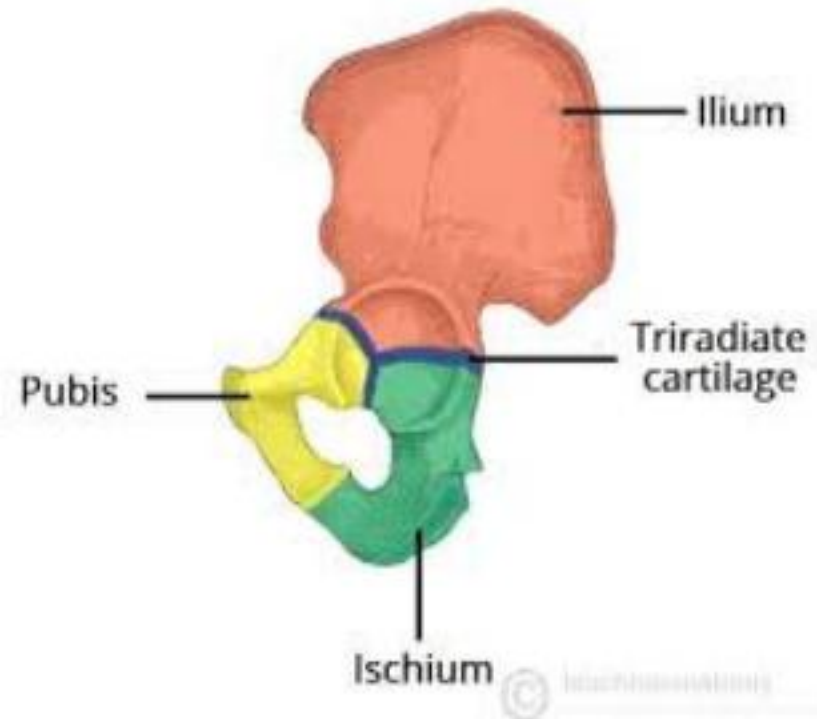
COURSE NAME: ANATOMY

SUBJECT CODE : 6273

TOPIC: OSTEOLOGY OF HIP BONE

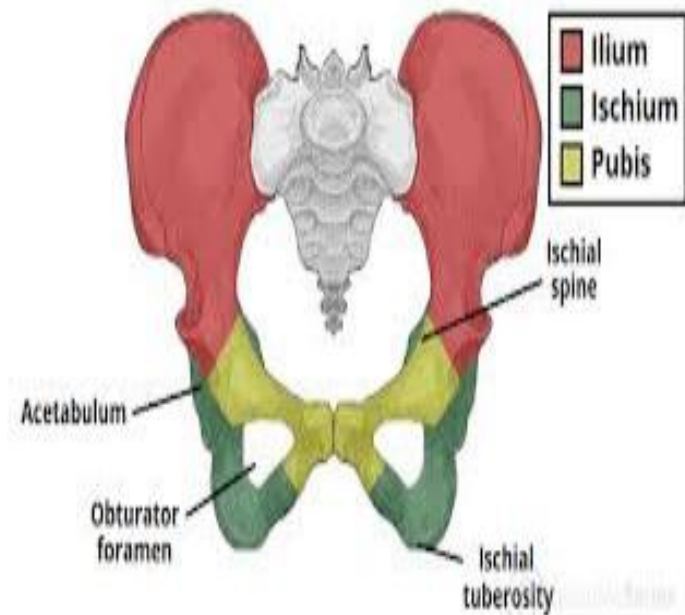
DEFINE

- Difficulty in:
Identifying three fused bones
Locating muscle attachments
- Understanding weight transmission
Need for systematic learning with clinical correlation

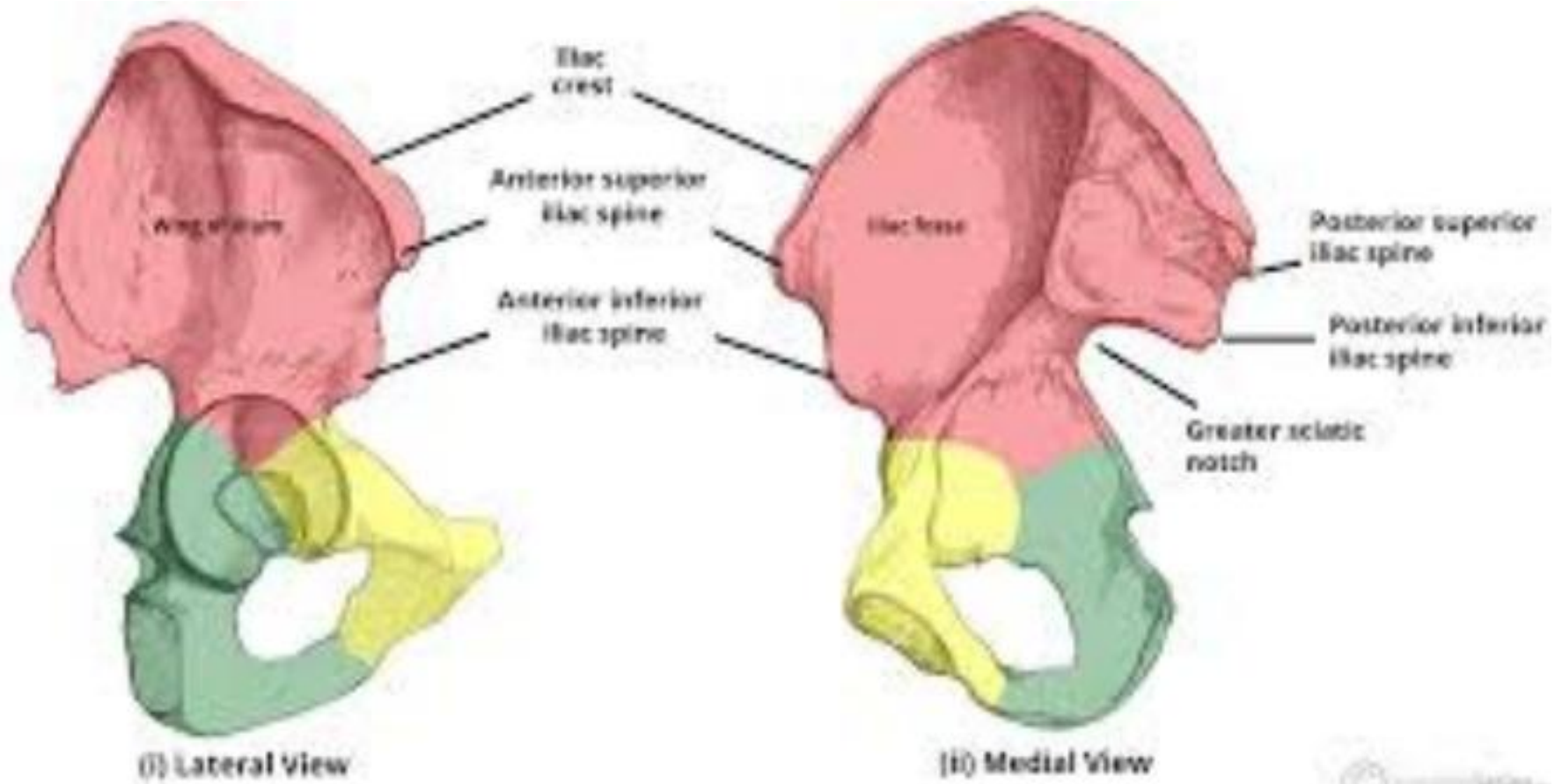


IDEATE

- Learn hip bone by:
Separating ilium, ischium, pubis conceptually
- Using colour-coded diagrams
- Relating landmarks to muscle actions
- Use pelvis models and clinical case discussions



HIP BONE

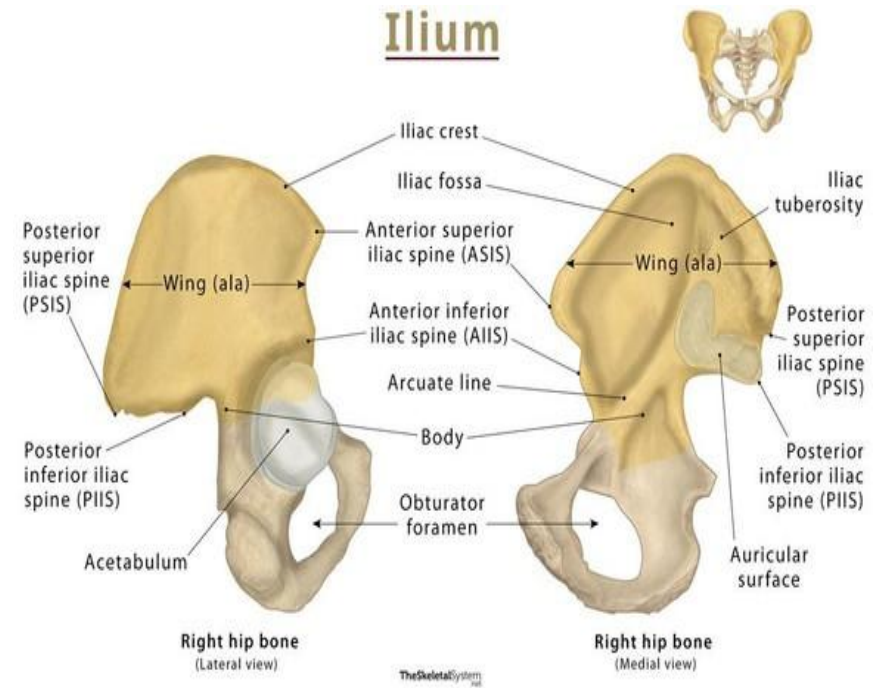


EMPATHIZE

- Pelvic fractures cause severe pain and functional limitation
- Students find hip bone difficult due to complex landmarks
- Understanding hip bone is essential for: Gait analysis, orthopaedics and physiotherapy practice

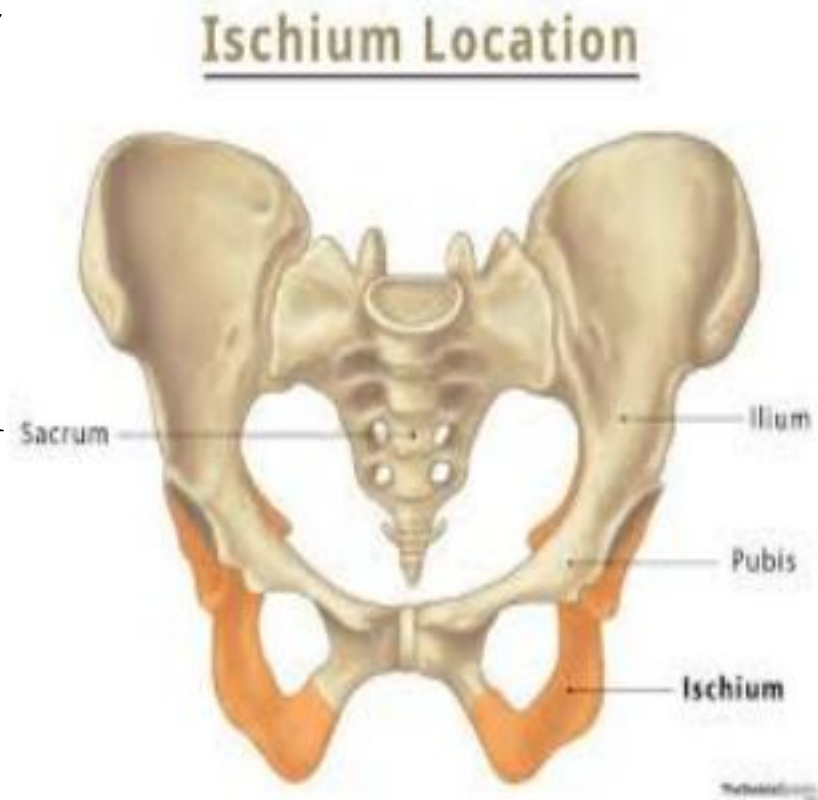
ILIUM

- Largest part of hip bone Ala and body
- Important landmarks:
- Iliac crest
- ASIS, PSIS, AIIS, PIIS
- Iliac fossa
- Forms sacroiliac joint



ISCHIUM

- Forms posteroinferior part
- Parts: Body, Ramus
- Important landmarks:
- Ischial tuberosity
- Contributes to acetabulum and obturator foramen



PUBIS

- Forms anterior part
- Parts:
 - Body
 - Superior ramus
 - Inferior ramus
 - Pubic crest and pubic tubercle



SUMMARY

Hip Bone Osteology



Made with  Napkin

In class assessment

1. Define the hip bone and list its components.
2. Describe the side determination of hip bone.
3. Name the parts of ilium and mention its important landmarks.
4. Describe the ischium with its anatomical features.
5. Write a short note on the pubis.

In class assessment

6. Describe the acetabulum and its significance.
7. What is the obturator foramen? Mention its boundaries.
8. List the muscle attachments on hip bone (any four).
9. Describe the functions of hip bone.
10. Write the applied anatomy of hip bone (any two).

Thank you

