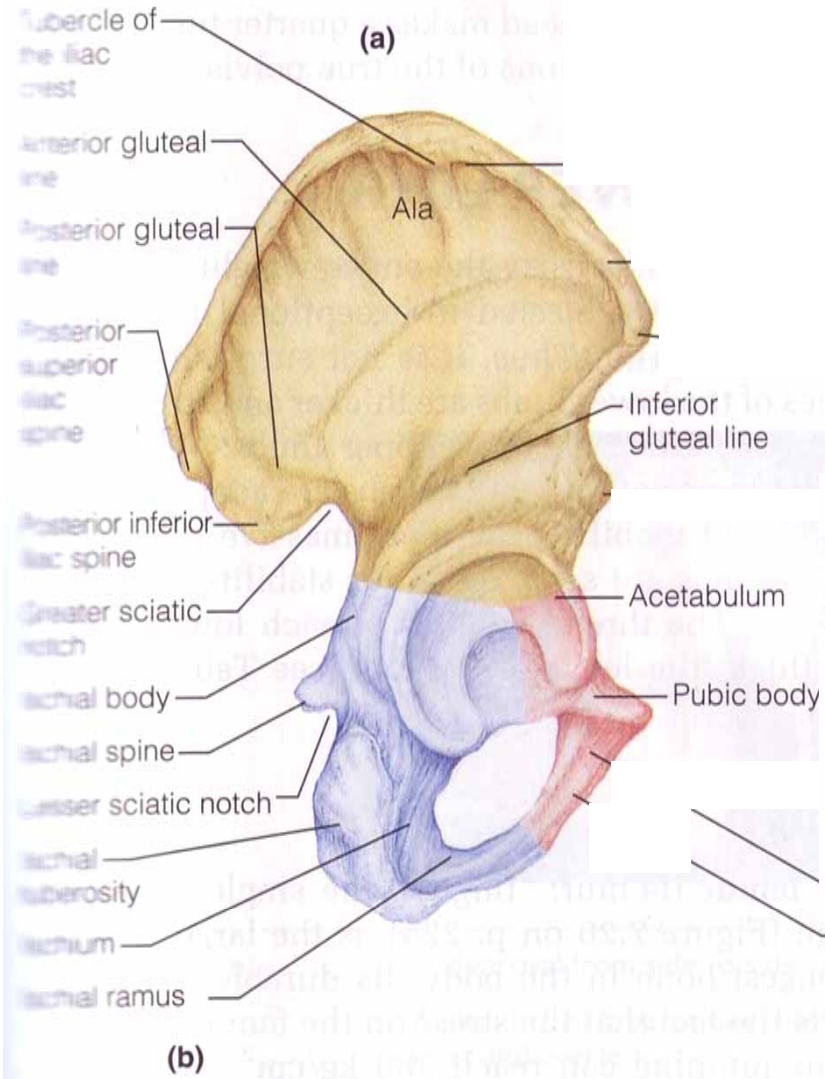


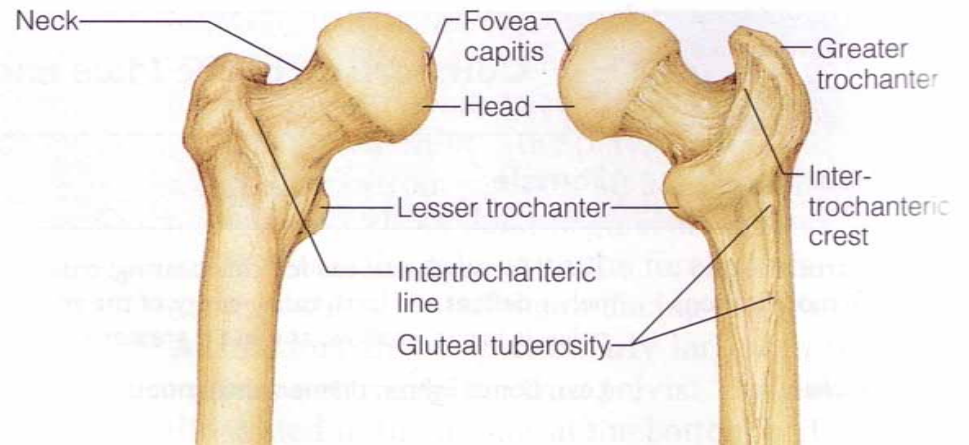
Section 33: Hip – Structural Components

posterior → anterior

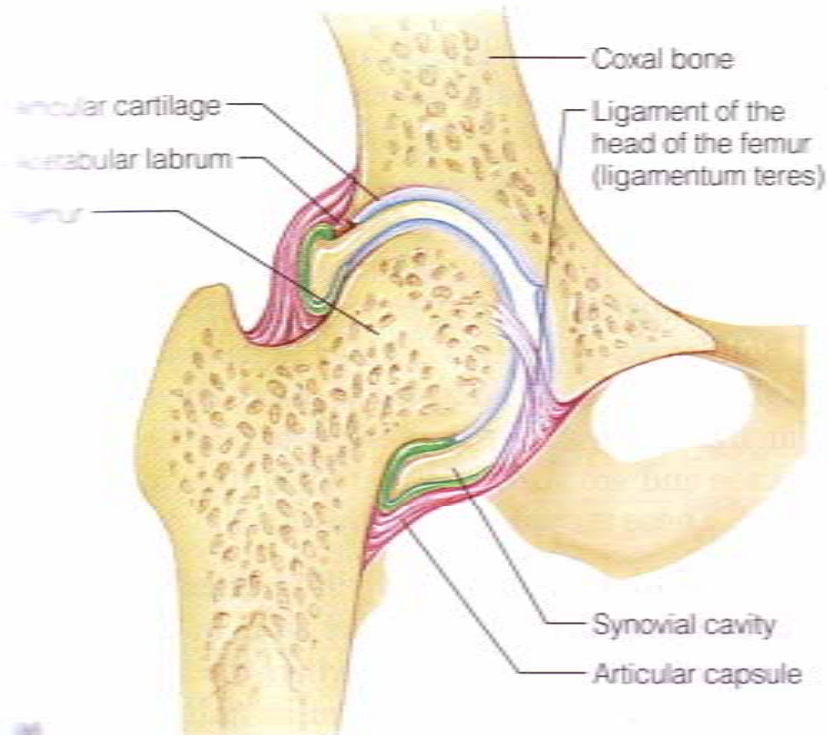


right lateral view

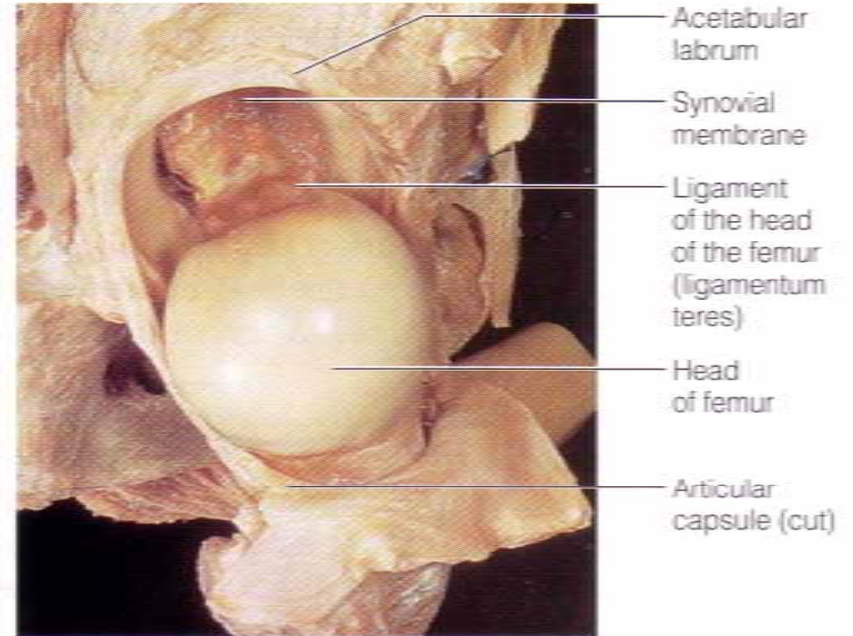
head of right femur
anterior → posterior



Hip (Coxal) Joint



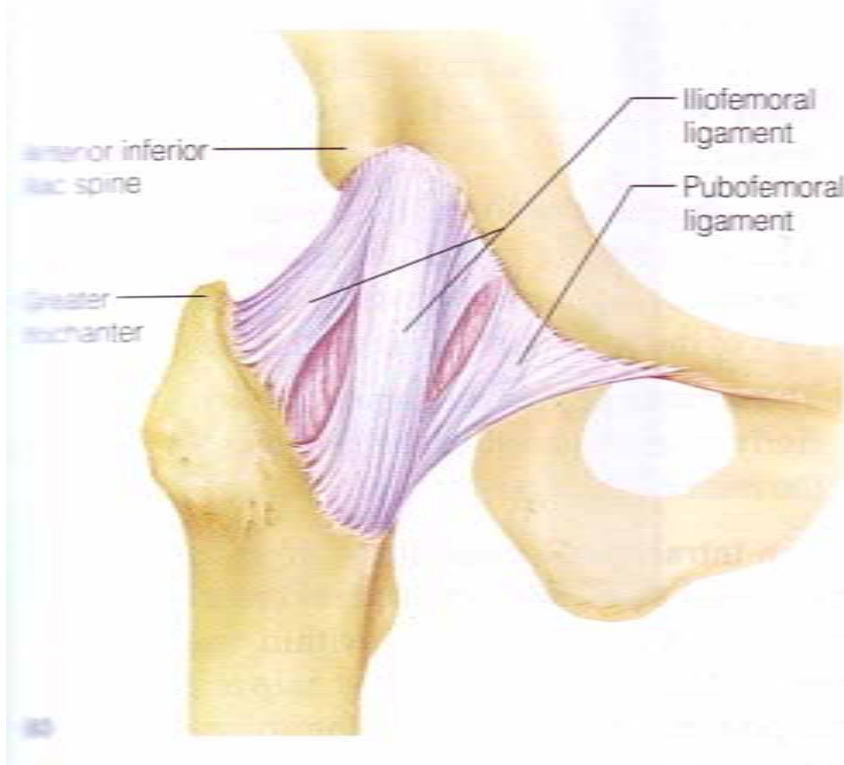
frontal section



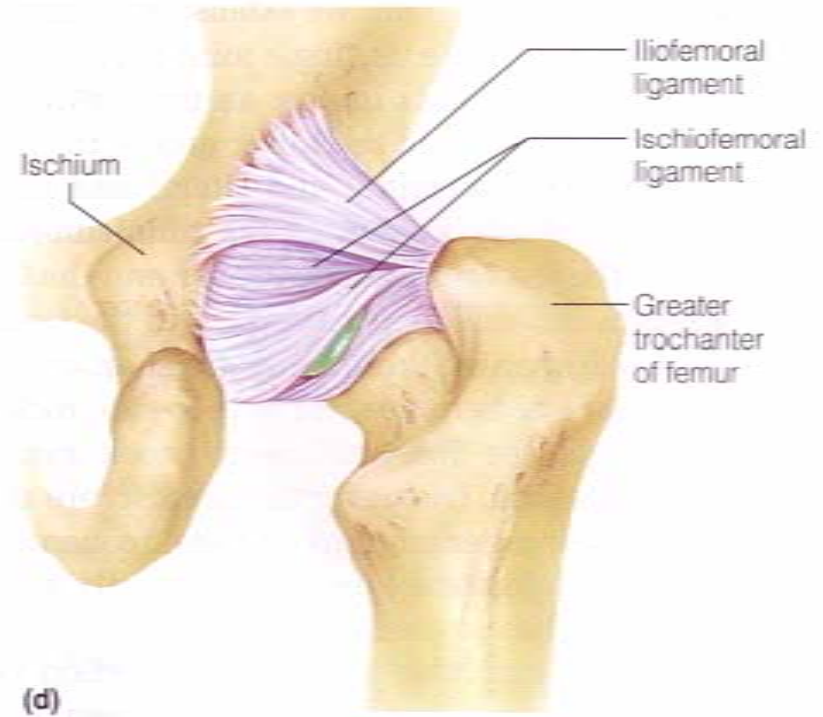
(b)

lateral

Hip (Coxal) Joint

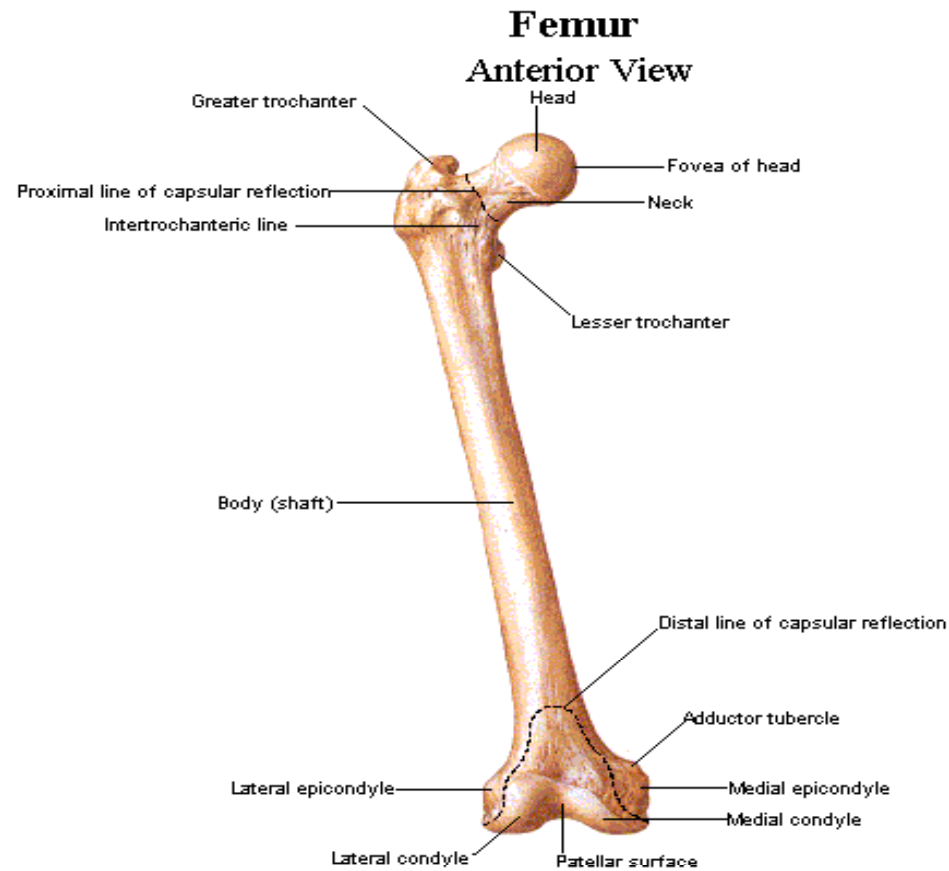


anterior

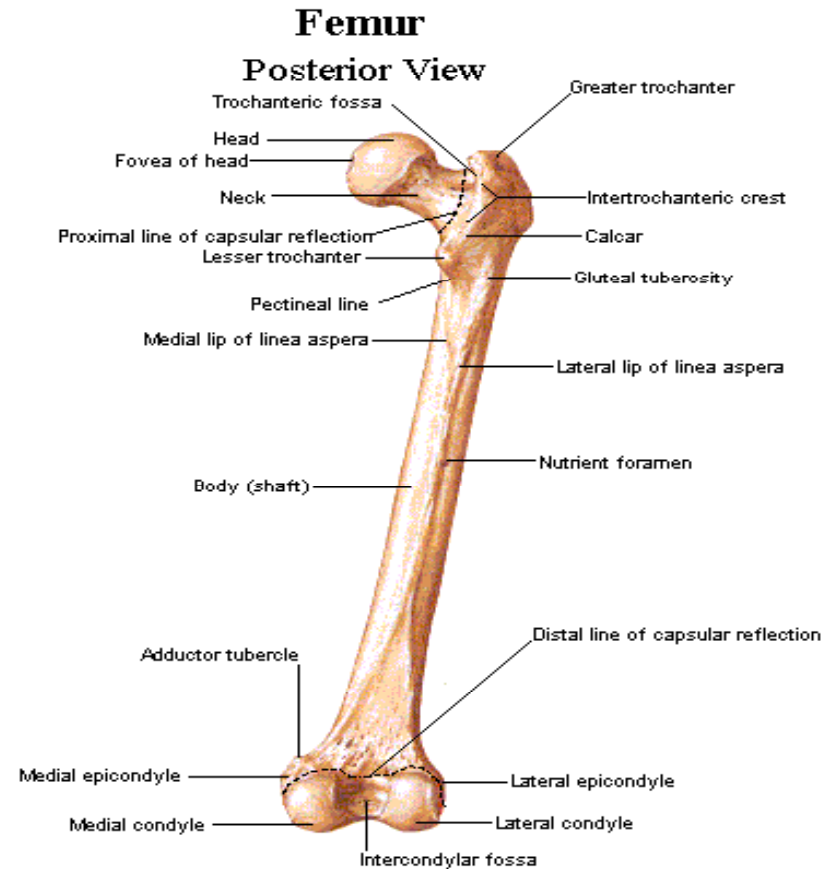


posterior

BONY ANATOMY OF THE FEMUR



BONY ANATOMY OF THE FEMUR



FEMUR

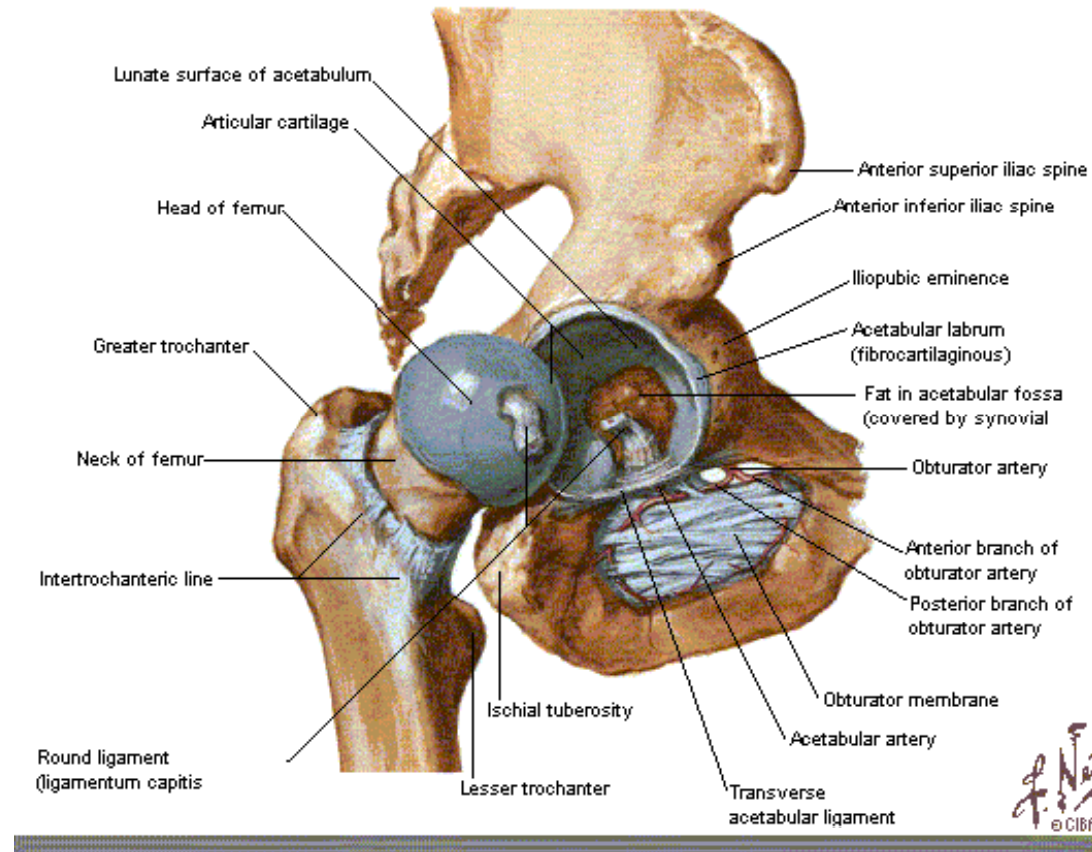
- The largest and heaviest bone in the body
- The head of the femur projects superomedially and slightly anterior
- The head is attached to the femoral body by the neck of the femur
- Lesser trochanter
- Greater trochanter
- Intertrochanteric line

ACETABULUM

- Is the large cup-shaped cavity or socket on the lateral aspect of the hip bone
- Articulates with the head of the femur to form the hip joint
- The Ilium, Ischium, and Pubis join to form the acetabulum

Ligamentous Anatomy

Hip Joint [Opened] Lateral View

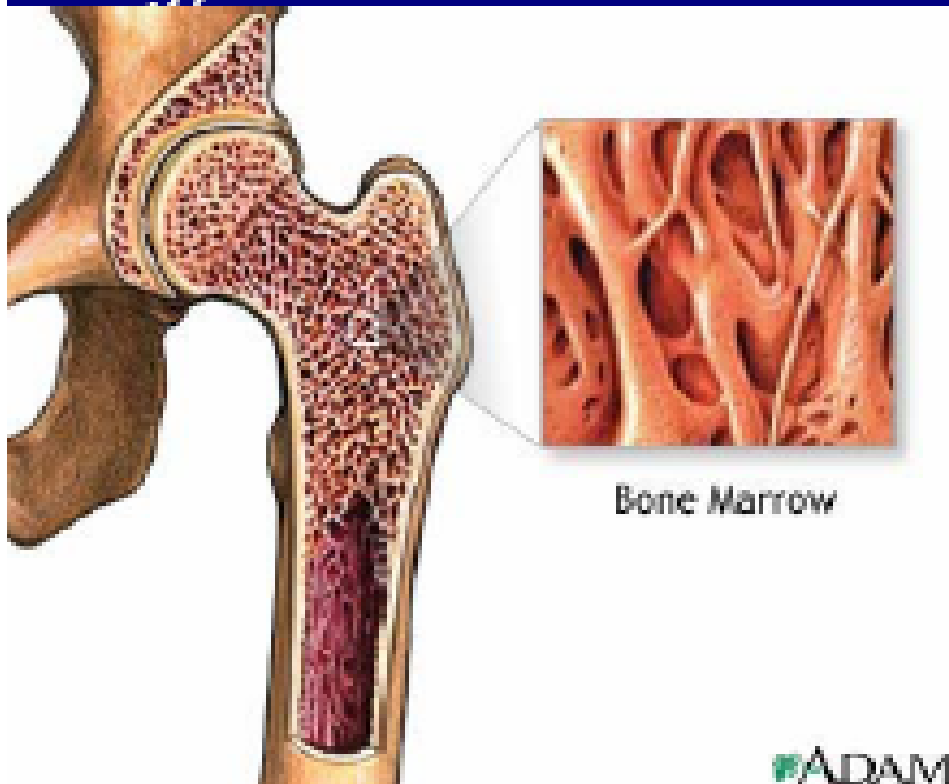


Bone marrow

Within the long bones are two types of bone marrow: red marrow and yellow marrow.

The yellow marrow has fatty connective tissue and fills the marrow cavity.

During starvation, the body uses the fat in yellow marrow for energy.



The red marrow of some bones is an important site for blood cell production. Here all erythrocytes (red blood cells), platelets, and most leukocytes (white blood cells) form in adults. From the red marrow, erythrocytes, platelets, and leukocytes migrate to the blood to do their special tasks. Red blood cells carry oxygen and nutrients to the body tissues. Platelets help in blood clotting. White blood cells help fight disease and infection.