# Section 34: Hip - Biomechanical Properties

#### Biomechanics

- Dynamic analysis much more complex
- Forces across hip joint combination of:
  - Body weight
  - Ground reaction forces
  - Abductor muscle forces

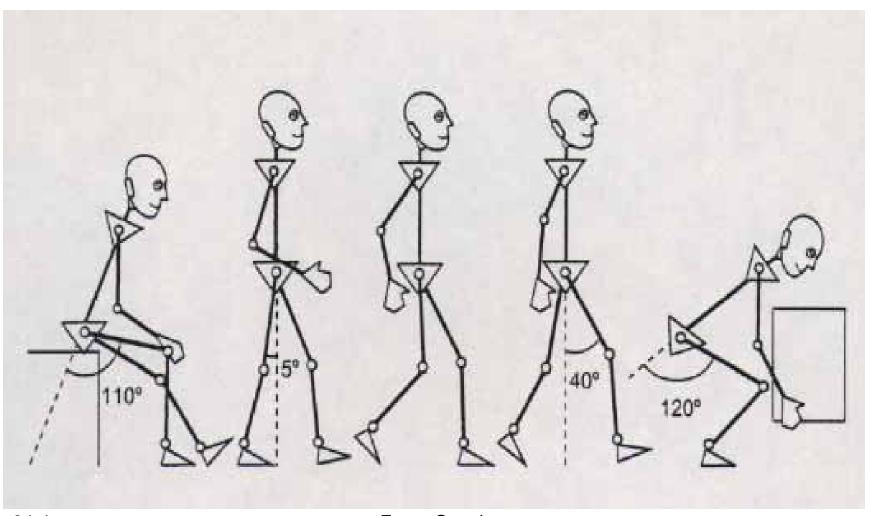
34-2 From: Stone

### The hip joint is loaded in the following manner;

- standing 1/3 of body weight
- standing on one limb 2-2.5x body weight
- walking 1.5 5.5x body weight
- walking stairs 3x body weight
- running 4.5x > body weight depending upon the ability of the runner and the type of running to be performed.

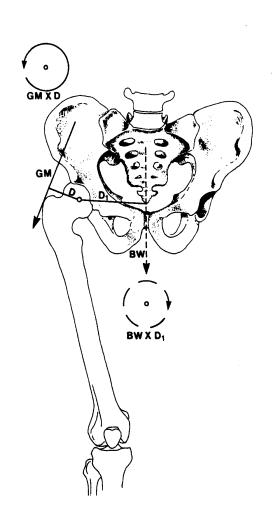
From: Bajekal

# HIP ANGLES OF DAILY ACTIVITY



34-4 From: Gough

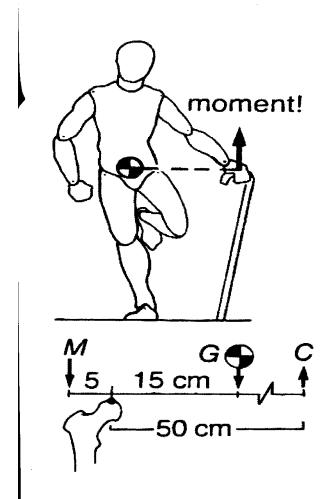
#### 2D Static Analysis



- One legged stance
  5/6 BW on femoral head
- Ratio of lever arms to BW 3:1

34-5 From: Stone

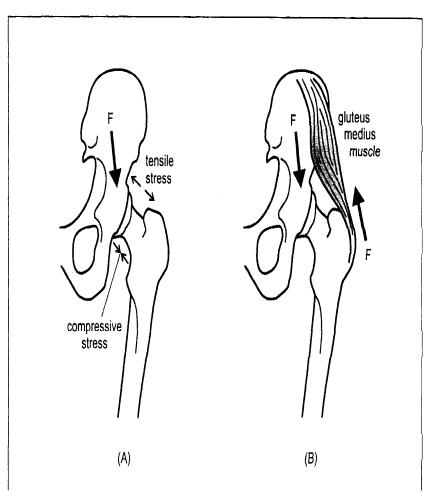
#### Biomechanics of Cane



- Cane in Contralateral hand decreases JRF
- Long moment arm makes so effective
- 15% BW to cane reduces joint contact forces by 50%

From: Stone

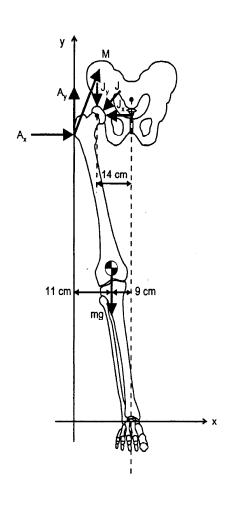
## INFLUENCE OF MUSCLE ACTIVITY



- Muscles will often contract, not to cause movement, but to equalise stress accumulations on bones.
- A good example of this is the hip joint and the femur.

34-7 From: Gough

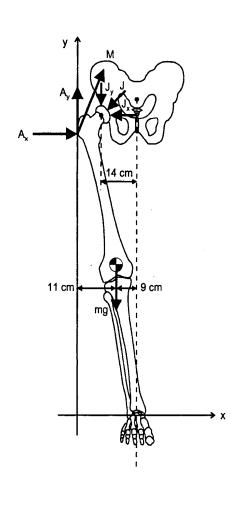
## BIOMECHANICS OF MUSCLE INFLUENCE IN THE HIP



- BONE IS STRONGER IN COMPRESSION
- HOWEVER WHERE THERE IS COMPRESSION THERE IS ALSO A TENSILE STRESS

From: Gough

## BIOMECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF MUSCLE FORCE



- Each lower limb makes up around 15% of total body weight.
- Therefore
- A man weighing 800 N
- WLL= 15% 100%=800x0.15 = 120 N

#### **Common Injuries**



- Dislocation
- -femoral head moves out of the acetabulum
- -usually it goes posterior into notch
- -position typically flexion, adduction, and internal rotation
- -common mechanism: knee to dashboard during traffic collision
- -signs and symptoms: extreme pain, obvious deformity, unwilling to move the extremity

From: Howard and Rivera

#### **COMMON INJURIES**

- Hip Fracture
- most frequently occurs through the femoral neck
- -a direct blow to the lateral hip
- -signs and symptoms: pain, swelling, and loss of function
- -the involved leg will appear shortened and will be externally rotated

34-11 From: Howard and Rivera