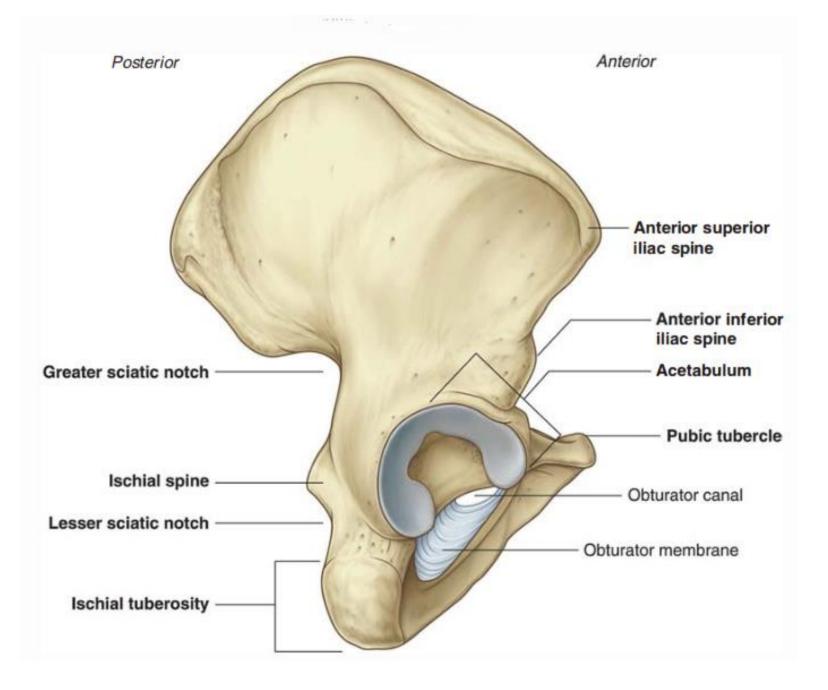
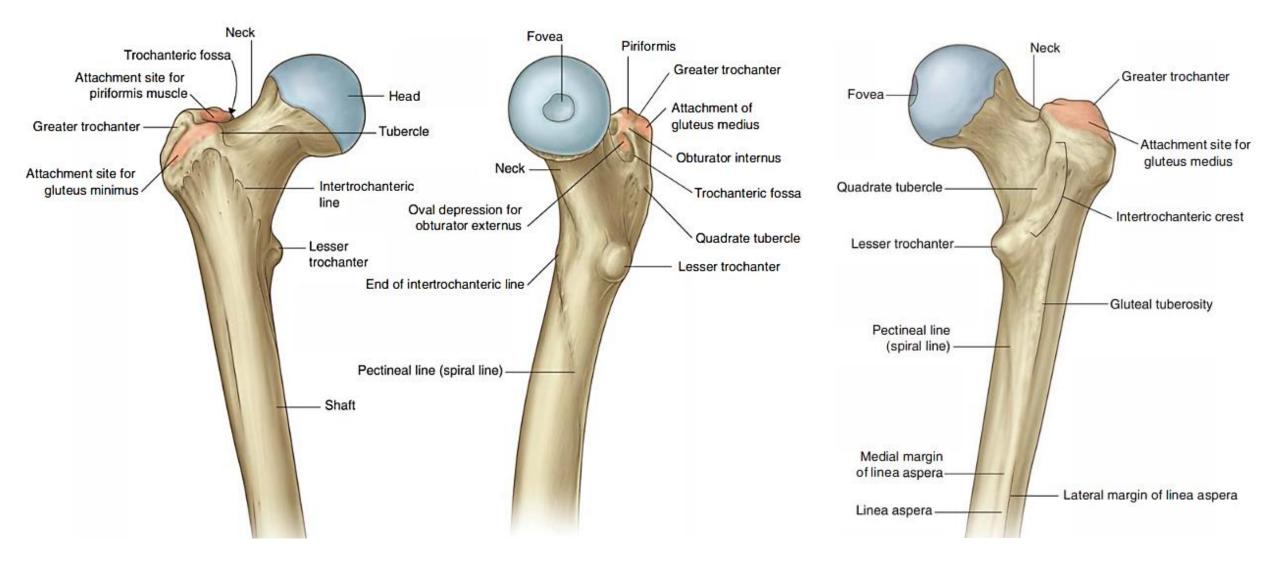
# The Hip joint

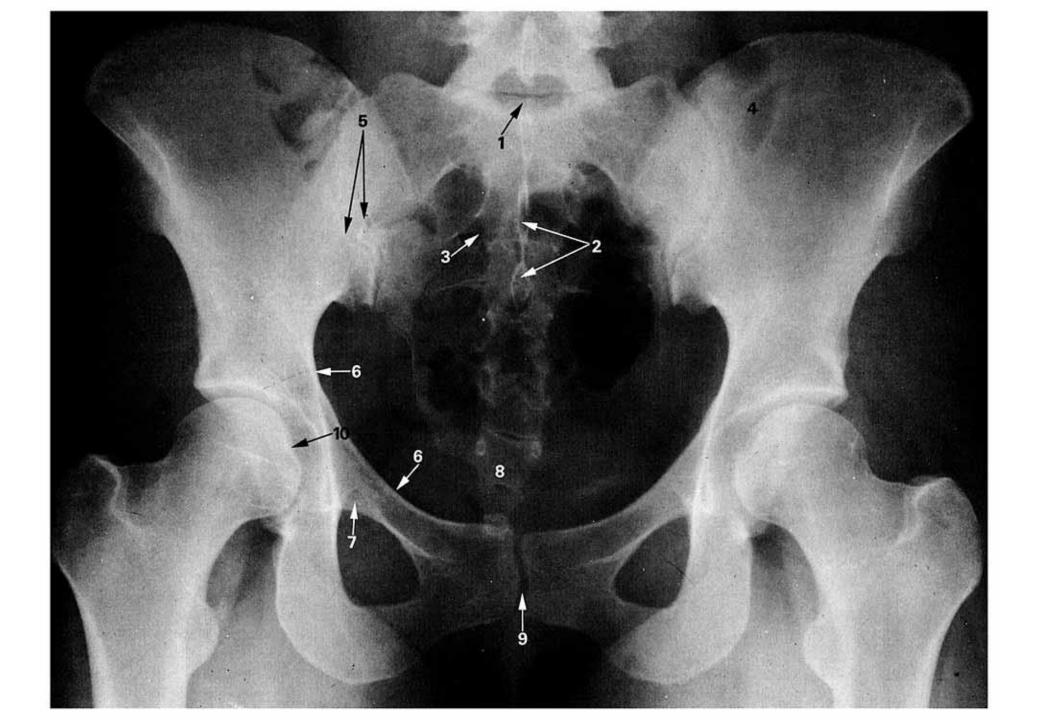


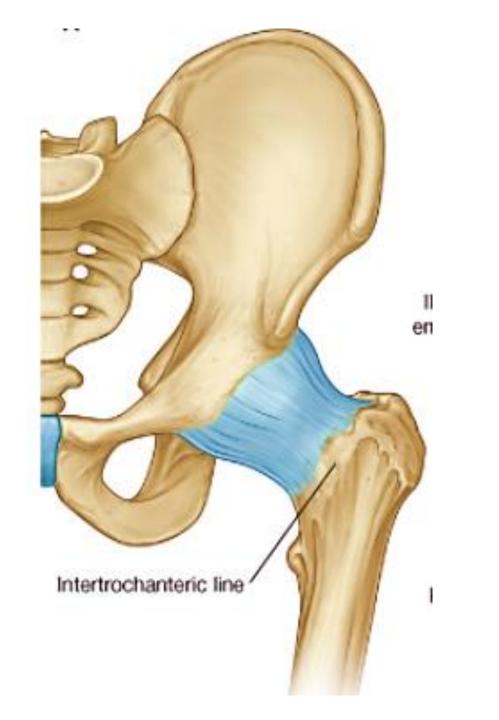
#### Lecture objectives

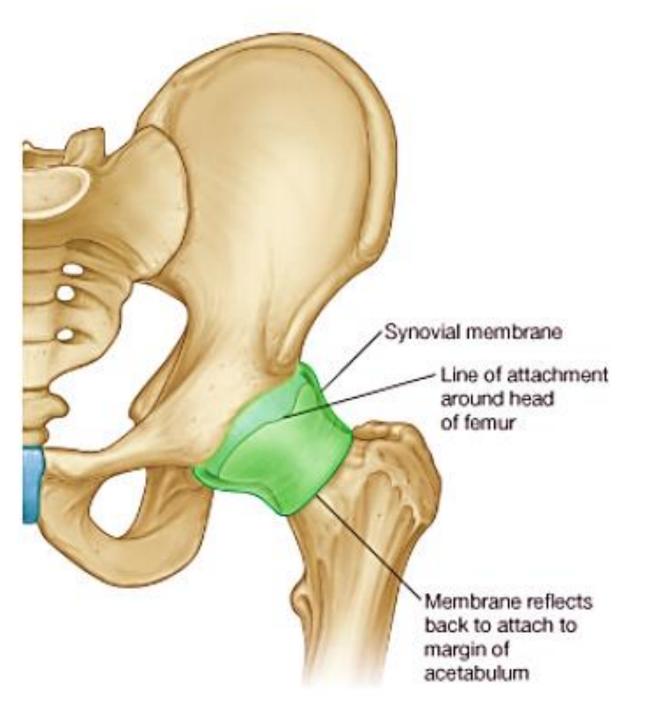
- Study type articulations of the hip j
- Identify the common ligaments & stabilizing factors
- Study its blood & nerve supply
- Identify its relations & movements

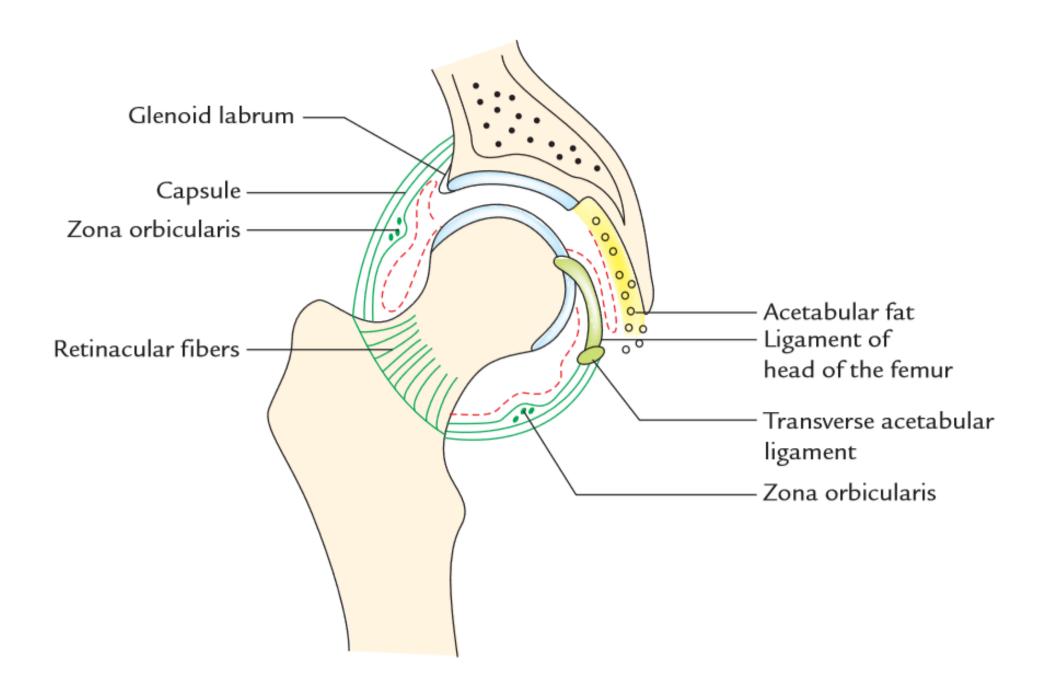


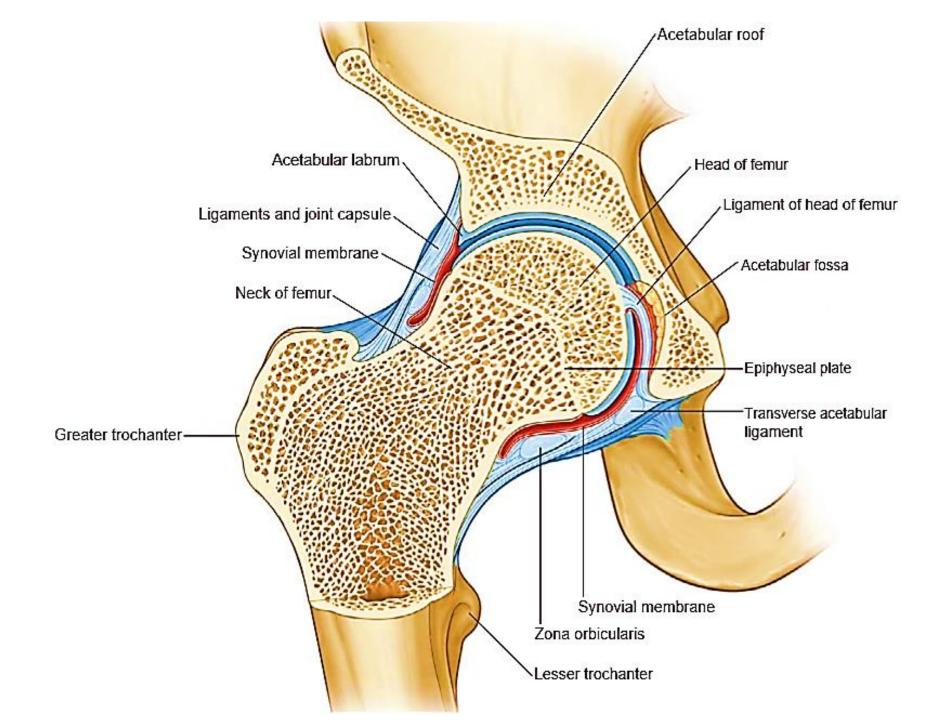


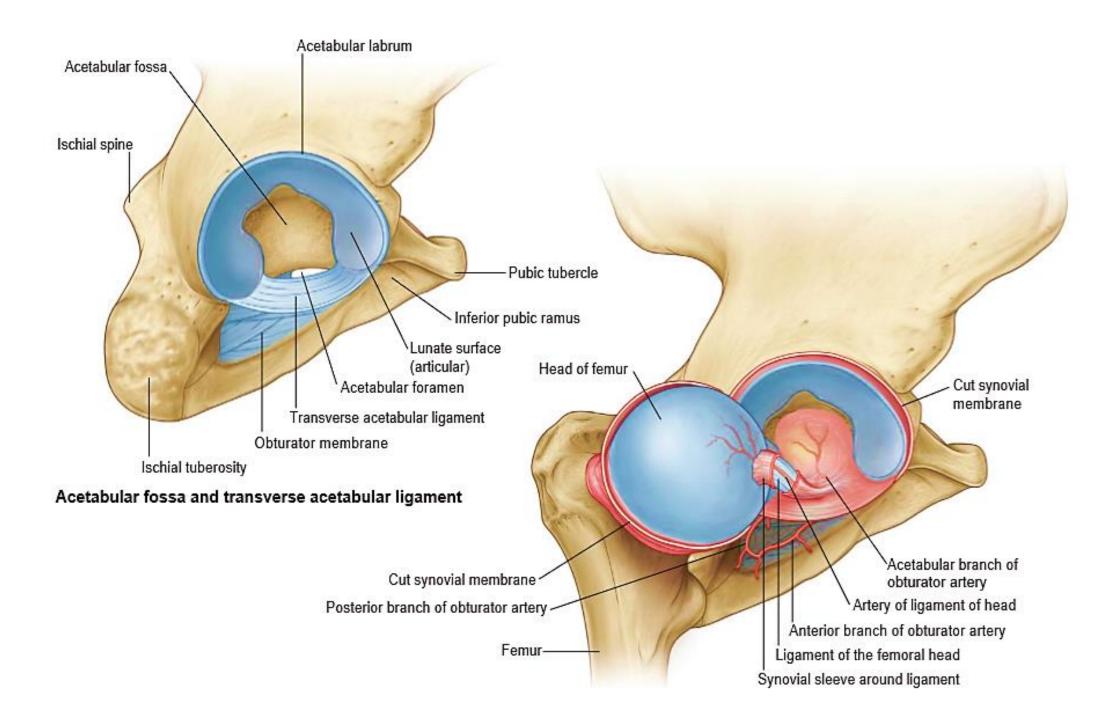


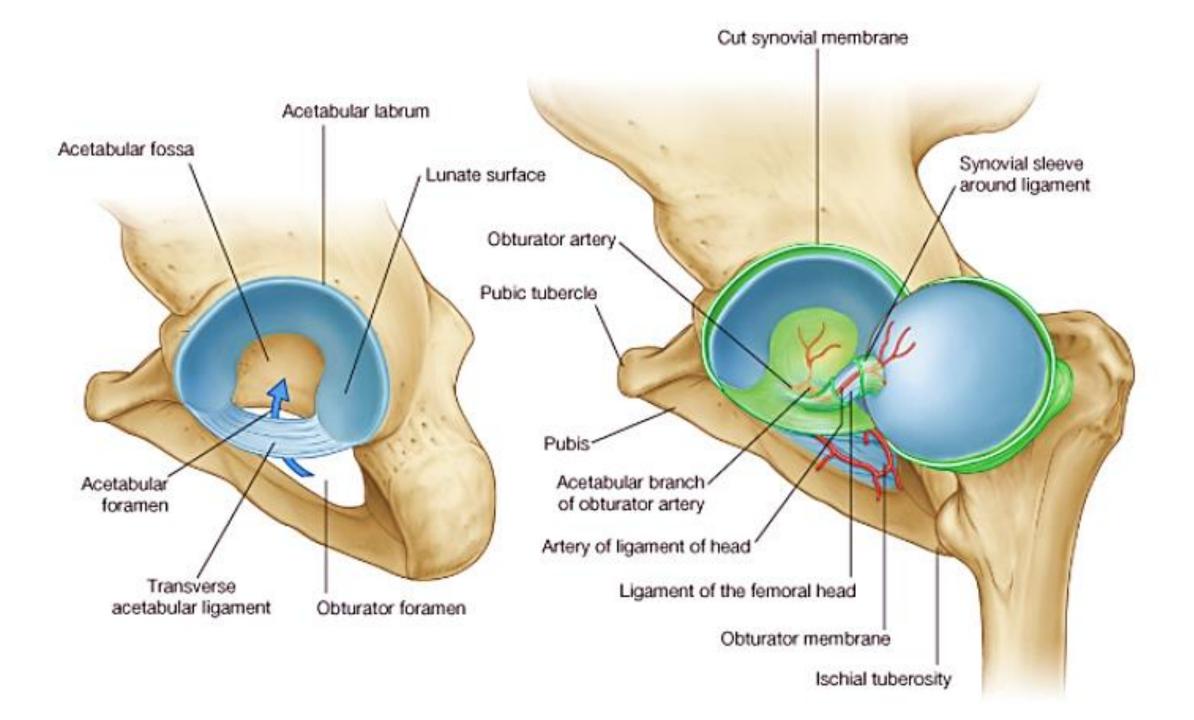


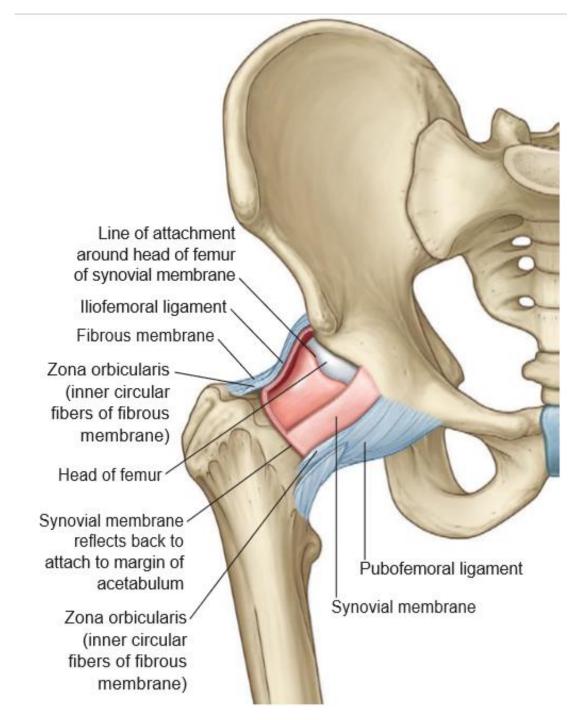






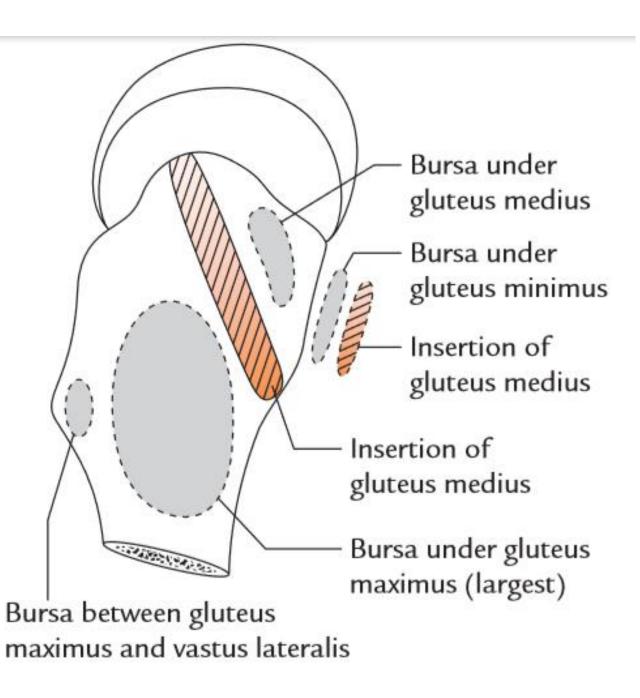






## Hip joint bursae

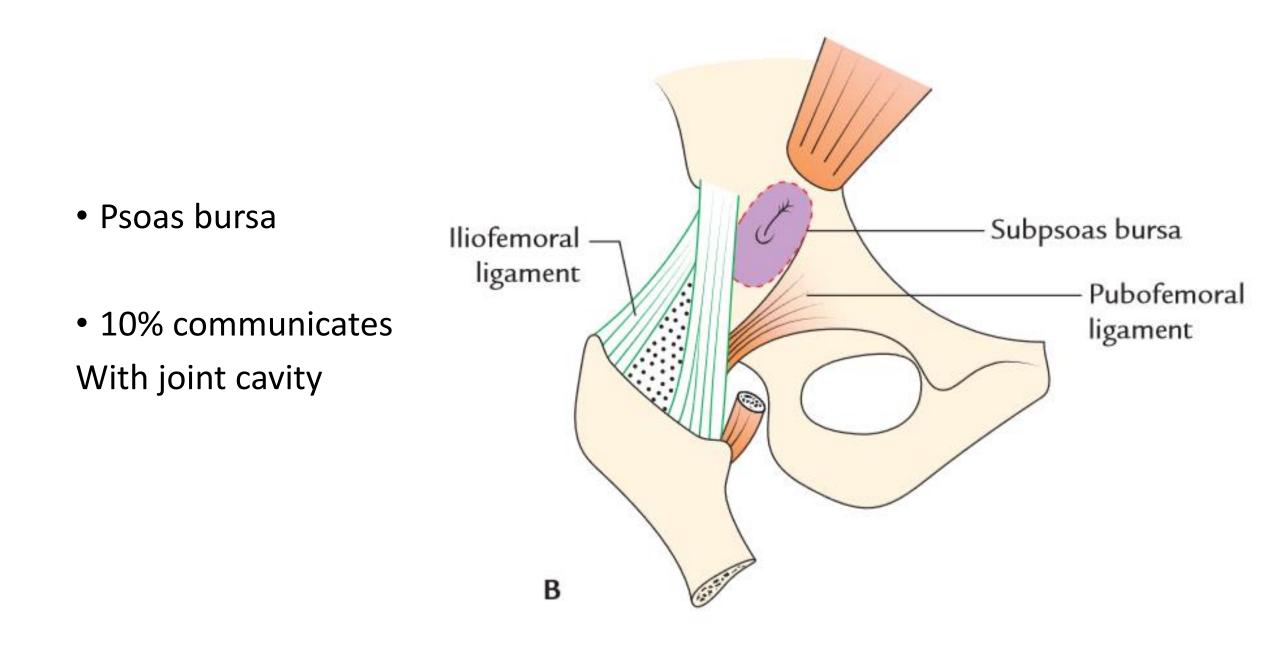
• 6 subgluteal bursae

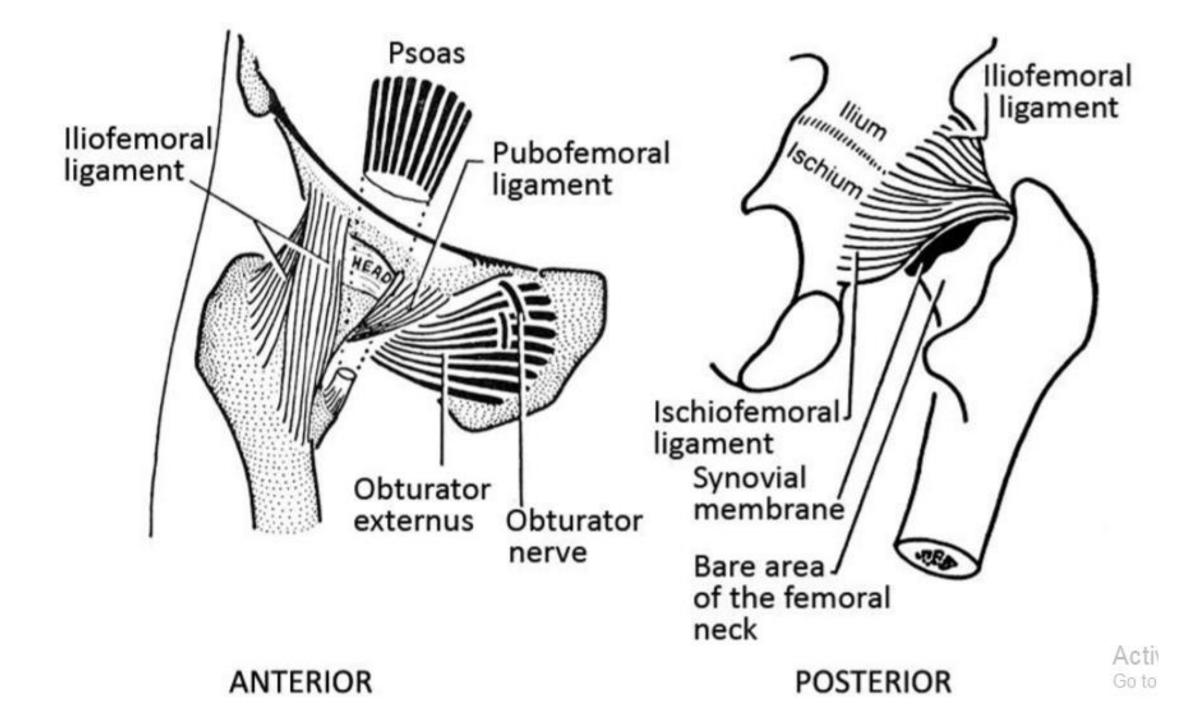


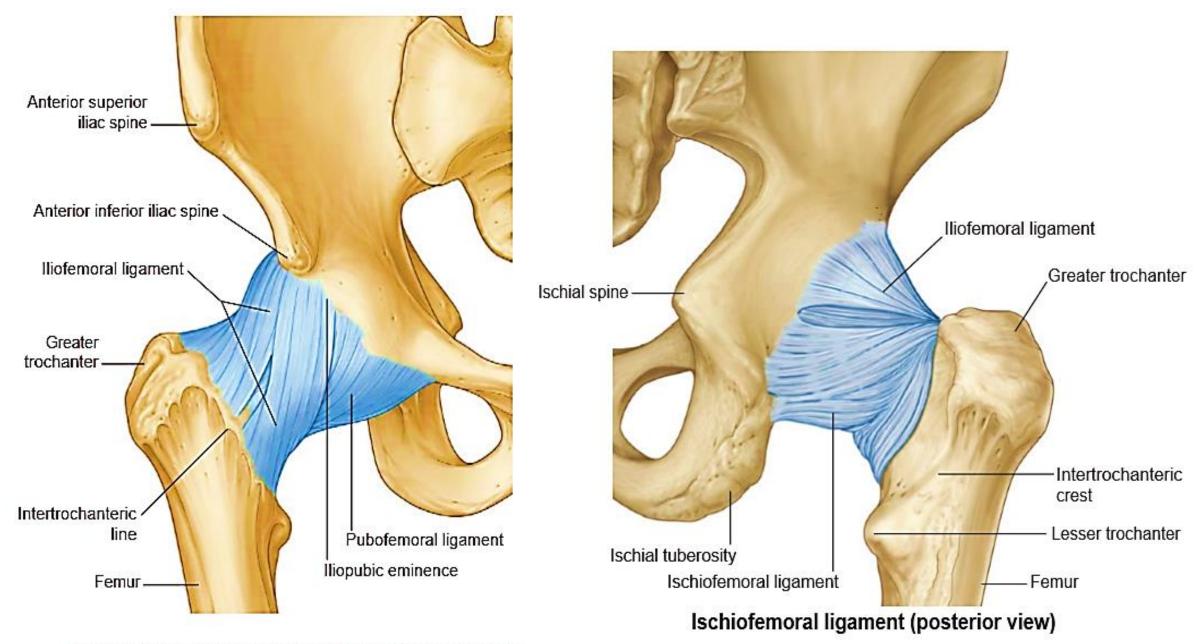
## Weaver's bottom

Ischial bursitis









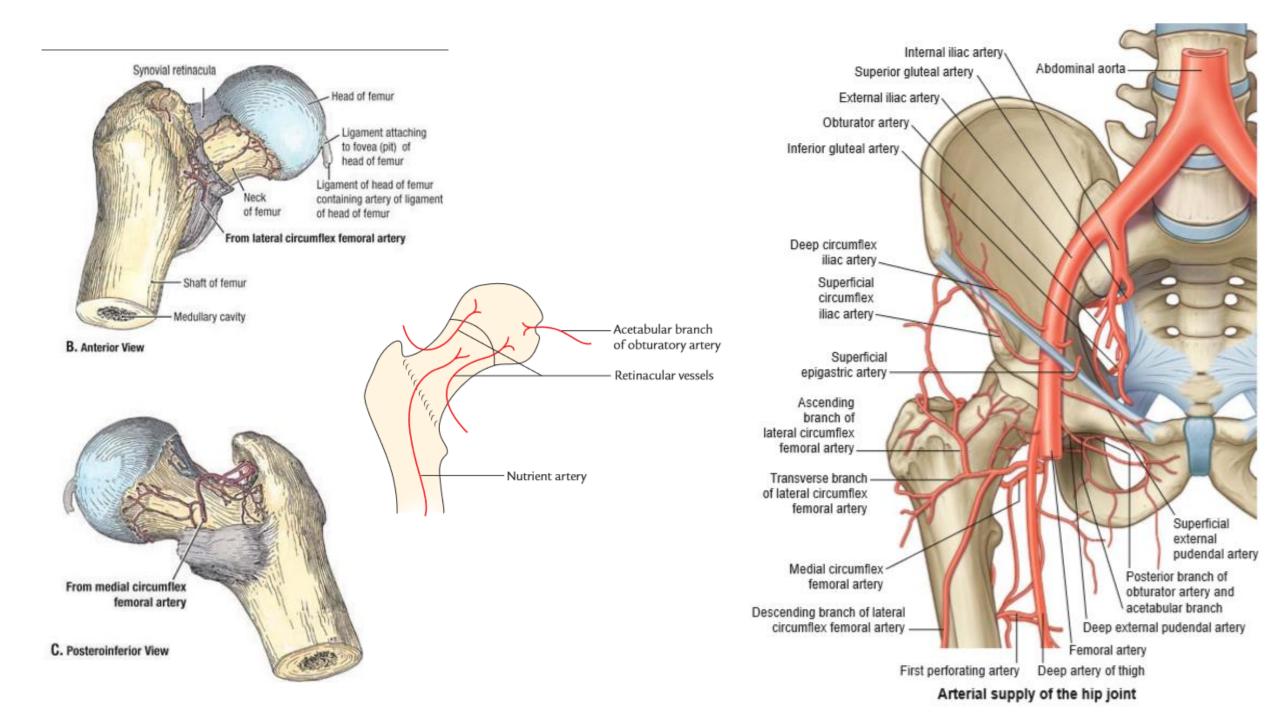
Iliofemoral and pubofemoral ligaments (anterior vie

### STABILITY OF THE HIP JOINT

• Depth of the acetabulum and narrowing of its mouth by

the acetabular labrum

- Three strong ligaments & gluteal muscles
- Length & obliquity of femoral neck



## Fracture neck of femur

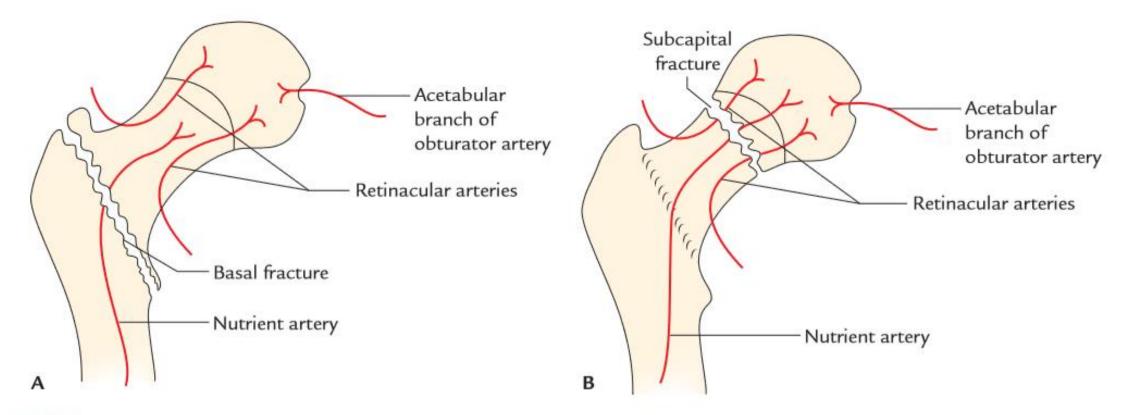
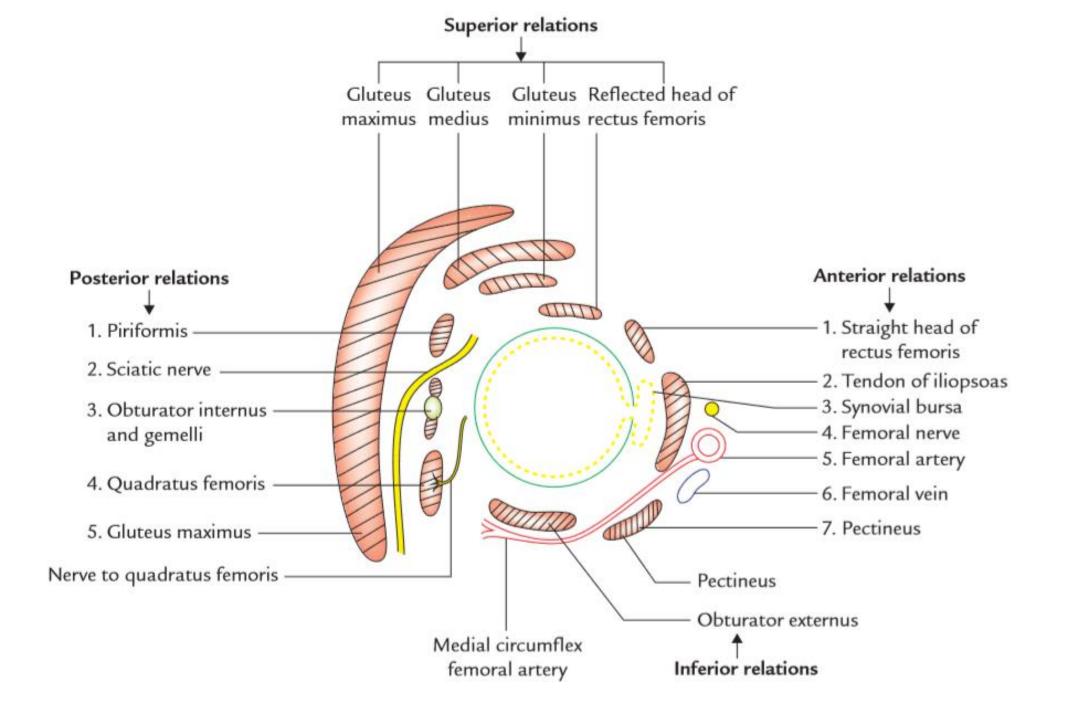


Fig. 26.11 Involvement of arteries supplying the head of femur: A, in basal fracture of the neck of femur; B, in subcapital fracture of the neck of femur.



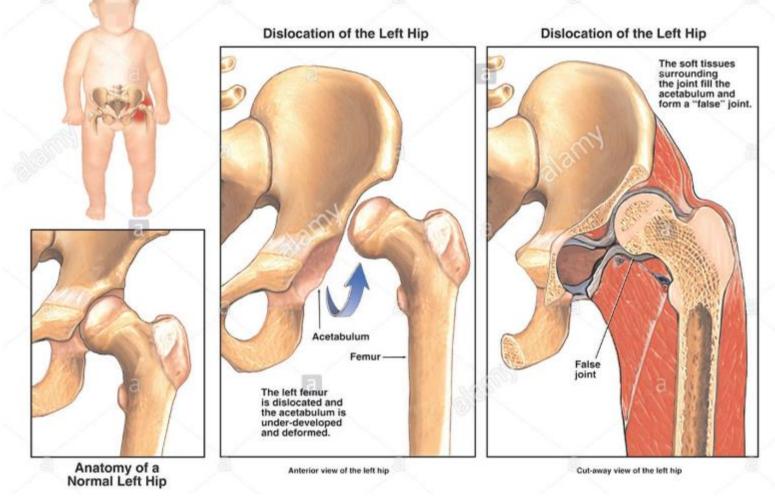
## Movements

Movement	Main Acting Muscles	Accessary Muscles	Root Value
Flexion	lliopsoas, rectus femoris, sartorius, tensor fasciae latae	Adductor group of muscles	L1, L2, L3
Extension	Gluteus maximus, hamstring muscles	Posterior (hamstring) part of adductor magnus	L5, S1
Abduction	Gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, tensor fasciae latae		L4, L5
Adduction	Adductor muscles (brevis, longus, & magnus), gracillis, pectineus	Obturator externus	L2, L3
Medial rotation	Anterior parts of Gluteus medius & gluteus minimus, tensor fasciae latae	Adductor muscles (longus, brevis, & magnus)	L4, L5
Lateral rotation	Deep group of gluteal region muscles, obturator externus, gluteus maximus		L5, S1

## **Hip dislocation**

• Developmental dysplasia of the hip (congenital)





Acquired hip dislocation

