**Bones of the Lower Limb (I)**

**Hip Bone**

1. **Lateral View**
2. Iliac crest
3. Tubercle of the iliac crest
4. Anterior superior iliac spine
5. Anterior inferior iliac spine
6. Posterior superior iliac spine
7. Posterior inferior iliac spine
8. Greater sciatic Notch
9. Ischial spine
10. Lesser sciatic notch
11. Gluteal surface

* Posterior gluteal line
* Anterior (middle) gluteal line
* Inferior gluteal line

1. Body of ilium
2. Acetabulum
3. Rim of acetabulum
4. Iliopubic eminence
5. Acetabular notch
6. Obturator foramen
7. Obturator crest
8. Obturator groove
9. Superior ramus of pubis
10. Body of pubis

* Pubic tubercle

1. Inferior Ramus of pubis
2. Ischiopubic ramus
3. Ramus of ischium
4. Ischial tubersosity
5. Body of ischium
6. **Medial View**
7. Arcuate line
8. Iliac fossa
9. Sacropelvic Surface

* Iliac tuberosity
* Auricular surface
* Pelvic surface

1. Superior ramus of pubis

* Pectineal Line

1. Body of pubis

* Pubic crest
* Symphyseal surface

Note:  
It is very important to understand the anatomical position of the hip bone, in anatomical position:  
1-The **Anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle lie in the *same vertical plane.***  
**2- The ischial spine and the upper border of the Symphysis pubis lie in the *same horizontal plane*.**

The hip bone is formed by the union of the Ilium, Ischium and Pubis. The two hip bones articulate at the midline anteriorly at the Symphysis pubis. Posteriorly, they are separated by the sacrum forming the sacro-iliac joint. The two hip bones with the sacrum and coccyx constitute the pelvis.