

S9 – Male Pelvic Skeleton



See diagram
on next page

The pelvic girdle consists of 2 large hipbones, or ossa coxae. Each hipbone (os coxae or coxal bone) forms by the fusion of 3 bones: an ilium, an Ischium, and a pubis.

Ilium

1. ilium
2. ilium body
3. ilium ala
4. iliac crest
5. tubercle of iliac crest
6. iliac fossa
7. anterior gluteal line
8. posterior gluteal line
9. inferior gluteal line
10. anterior superior iliac spine
11. posterior superior iliac spine
12. anterior inferior iliac spine
13. posterior inferior iliac spine
14. auricular surface
15. greater sciatic notch
16. arcuate line
17. sacroiliac joint

Ischium

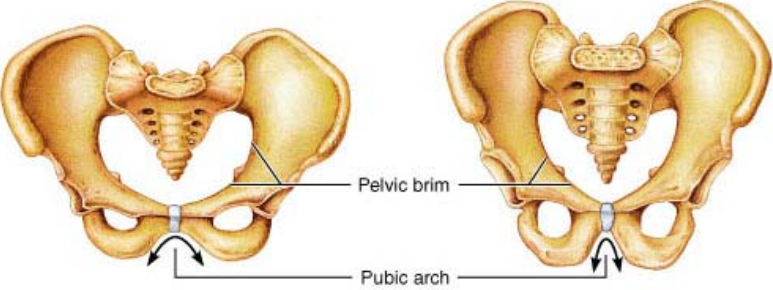
18. ischium
19. ischial body
20. ischial spine
21. lesser sciatic notch
22. ischial tuberosity
23. ischial ramus

Pubis

24. pubis
25. pubic tubercle
26. superior ramus
27. pubic body
28. inferior ramus
29. pubic crest
30. obturator foramen
31. pubic arch (also called subpubic angle)
32. pelvic brim
33. pubis symphysis





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Table 8.2 Comparison of the Male and Female Pelves (1 of 2)

| Characteristic | Female | Male |
|--|--|---|
| General structure and functional modifications | Tilted forward; adapted for childbearing; true pelvis defines the birth canal; cavity of the true pelvis is broad, shallow, and has a greater capacity | Tilted less far forward; adapted for support of a male's heavier build and stronger muscles; cavity of the true pelvis is narrow and deep |
| Bone thickness | Less; bones lighter, thinner, and smoother | Greater; bones heavier and thicker, and markings are more prominent |
| Acetabula | Smaller; farther apart | Larger; closer |
| Pubic angle/arch | Broader (80° to 90°); more rounded | Angle is more acute (50° to 60°) |
| Anterior view |  | |

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Table 8.2 Comparison of the Male and Female Pelves (2 of 2)

| Characteristic | Female | Male |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Sacrum | Wider; shorter; sacral curvature is accentuated | Narrow; longer; sacral promontory more ventral |
| Coccyx | More moveable; straighter | Less moveable; curves ventrally |
| Greater sciatic notch | Wide and shallow | Narrow and deep |
| Left lateral view |  |  |
| Pelvic inlet (brim) | Wider; oval from side to side | Narrow; basically heart-shaped |
| Pelvic outlet | Wider; ischial tuberosities shorter, farther apart and everted | Narrower; ischial tuberosities longer, sharper, and point more medially |
| Posteroinferior view |  |  |

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