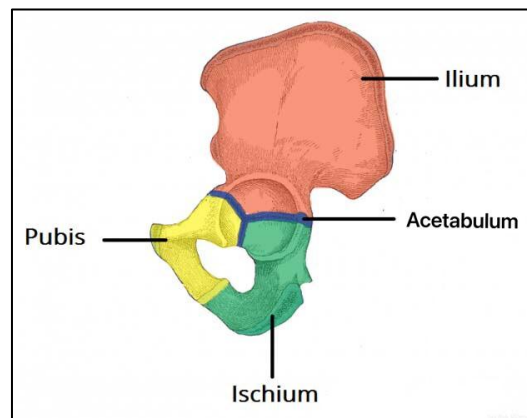
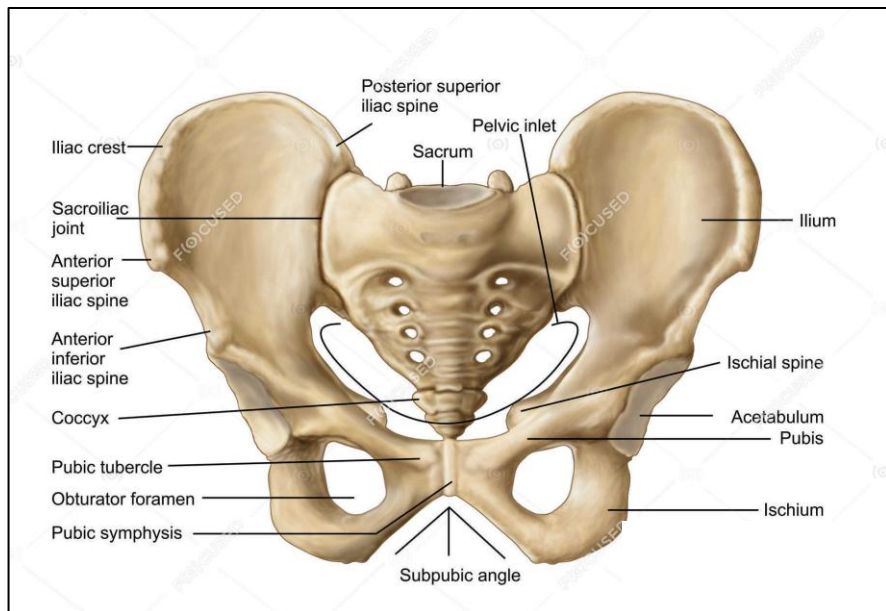


BONES OF THE LOWER LIMB

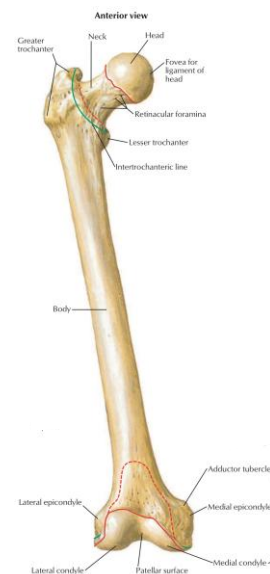
Hip Bone

The ilium, ischium, and pubis form the hip bone. They meet one another at the acetabulum. The hip bones articulate with the sacrum posteriorly at the sacroiliac joints and with one another anteriorly at the symphysis pubis.



Femur

The femur articulates above with the acetabulum to form the hip joint and below with the tibia and the patella to form the knee joint. The upper end of the femur has a head, a neck, and greater and lesser trochanters; shaft; and the lower end of the femur has lateral and medial condyles.



Bones of the Leg

The leg is the part of the lower limb between the knee joint and the ankle joint.

Patella

The patella is the largest sesamoid bone lies in front of the knee joint.

Tibia

The tibia is the large weight-bearing medial bone of the leg. It articulates with the condyles of the femur and the head of the fibula above and with the talus and the distal end of the fibula below. It has an expanded upper end (lateral and medial condyles), The lower end (is prolonged downward medially to form the medial malleolus), and a shaft.

Fibula

The fibula is the slender lateral bone of the leg. It takes no part in the articulation at the knee joint, but below it forms the lateral malleolus at the lower end.

Bones of the Foot

The bones of the foot are the tarsal bones, the metatarsals, and the phalanges.

Tarsal Bones

The tarsal bones are the calcaneum, the talus, the navicular, the cuboid, and the three cuneiform bones. The calcaneum is the largest bone of the foot and forms the prominence of the heel.

The metatarsal bones and phalanges possess a head distally, a shaft, and a base proximally.

