



YMCA Awards

Level 3 Applied anatomy and
physiology

2018

Level 3 Applied anatomy and physiology

Muscles of the pelvic girdle and hip joint

Iliacus



Origin

Inside surface of ilium

Insertion

Top of femur (shares tendon with psoas major)

Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

Flexes the hip

Psoas major



Origin

Transverse processes and intervertebral discs of all lumbar vertebrae and T12

Insertion

Top of femur (shares tendon with iliacus)

Joints crossed

Hip and intervertebral joints of lumbar vertebrae

Joint action

Flexes the hip (origin fixed)

Pulls the trunk towards the legs – sit up action (insertion fixed)

Unilaterally: assists in lateral flexion of the trunk

Stabilises lumbar spine

Sartorius



Origin

Anterior and laterally on the iliac crest

Insertion

Tibia (medially)

Joint crossed

Hip and knee

Joint action

Flexion and lateral rotation of the hip

Flexion of the knee

Tensor Fascia Latae



Origin

Crest of ilium

Insertion

Iliotibial tract/band

Joint crossed

Hip and knee (via iliotibial tract/band)

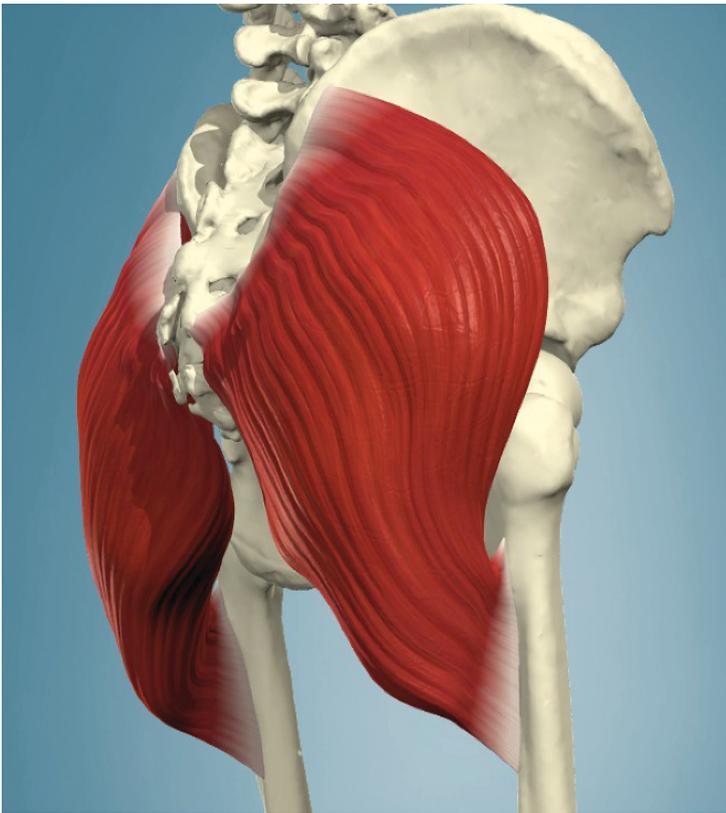
Joint action

Flexes the hip

Abducts the hip

Medially rotates the hip

Gluteus maximus



Origin

Base of the spine (sacrum and coccyx) and back of the ilium

Insertion

Iliotibial tract/band and femur

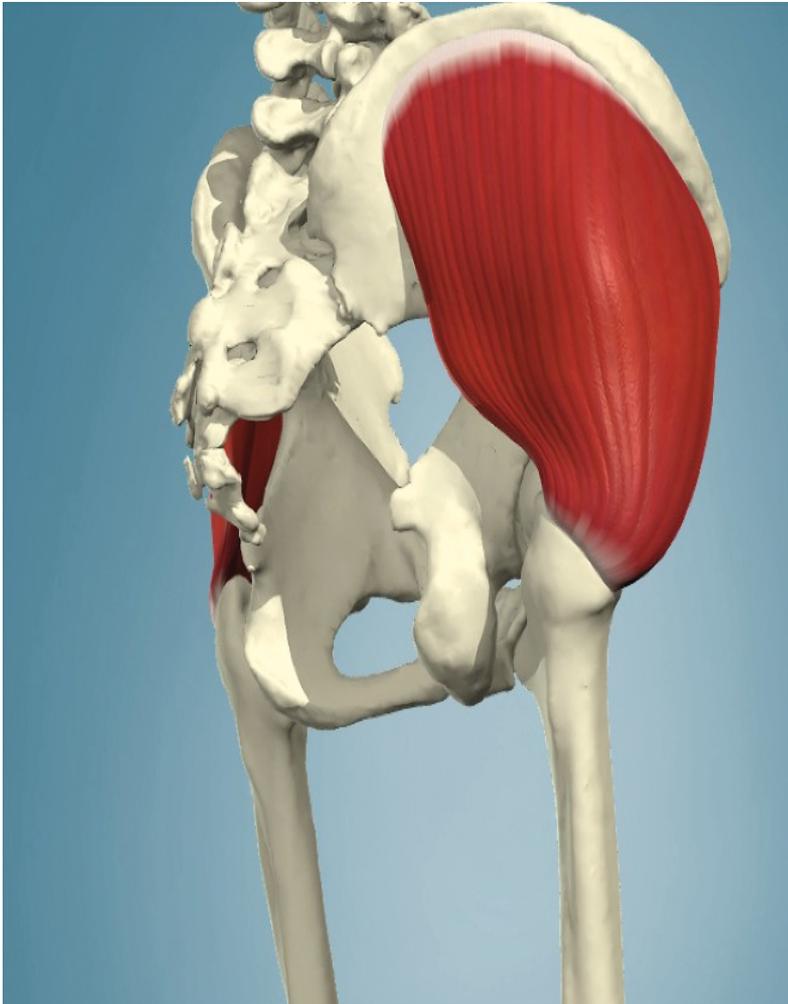
Joint(s) crossed

Hip

Joint action

Extends and laterally rotates hip

Gluteus medius



Origin

Outer surface of the ilium

Insertion

Laterally on the top of the femur

Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

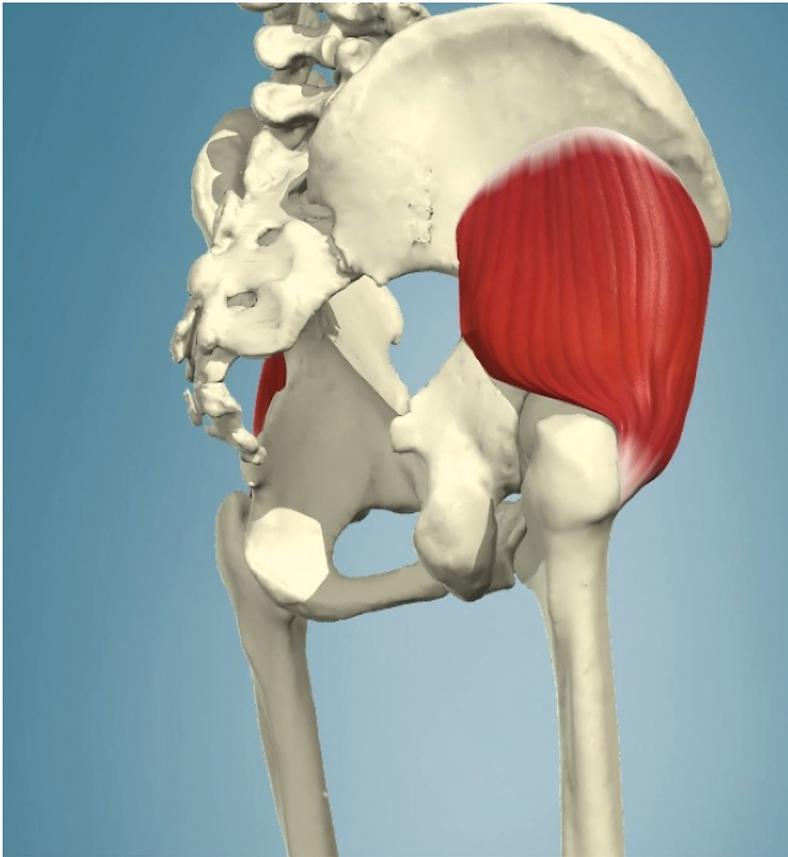
Abducts the hip

Assists in turning the thigh inwards (medial rotation)

Posterior fibres laterally rotates the hip when hip is flexed

Important in hip stabilisation during the support phase in walking/running, preventing the pelvis dipping and the knees rolling in

Gluteus minimus



Origin

Outer surface of the ilium

Insertion

Laterally on the top of the femur

Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

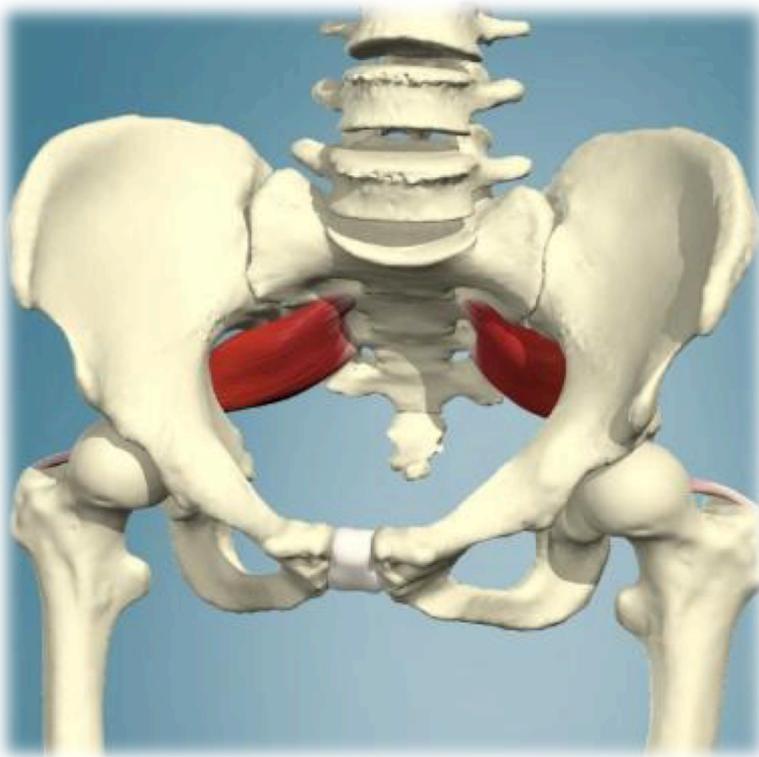
Abducts the hip

Assists in turning the thigh inwards (medial rotation)

Posterior fibres laterally rotates the hip when hip is flexed

Important in hip stabilisation during the support phase in walking/running, preventing the pelvis dipping and the knees rolling in

Piriformis



Origin

Anterior surface of sacrum

Insertion

Top of femur (greater trochanter)

Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

Abducts hip

Assists in lateral rotation of hip (however, with hip flexed, may assist in medial rotation)

Adductor group (longus, magnus, brevis)



Origin

Pubis

Insertion

Medial/posterior surface of femur

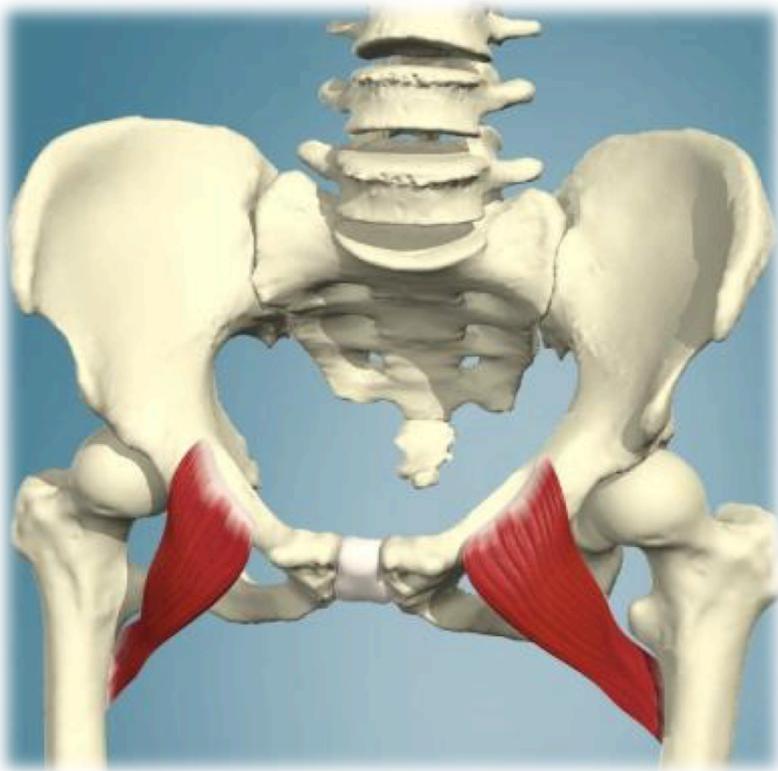
Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

Adducts hip

Pectineus



Origin

Pubis

Insertion

Femur

Joint crossed

Hip

Joint action

Adducts and flexes the hip

Assists in turning the thigh inwards (medial rotation)

Gracilis



Origin

Pubis

Insertion

Top of tibia (just below the knee joint)

Joint crossed

Hip and knee

Joint action

Adducts the hip

Assists in knee flexion (helps hamstrings)

