

Aufbau, Gelenke und Mechanik des Beckens.

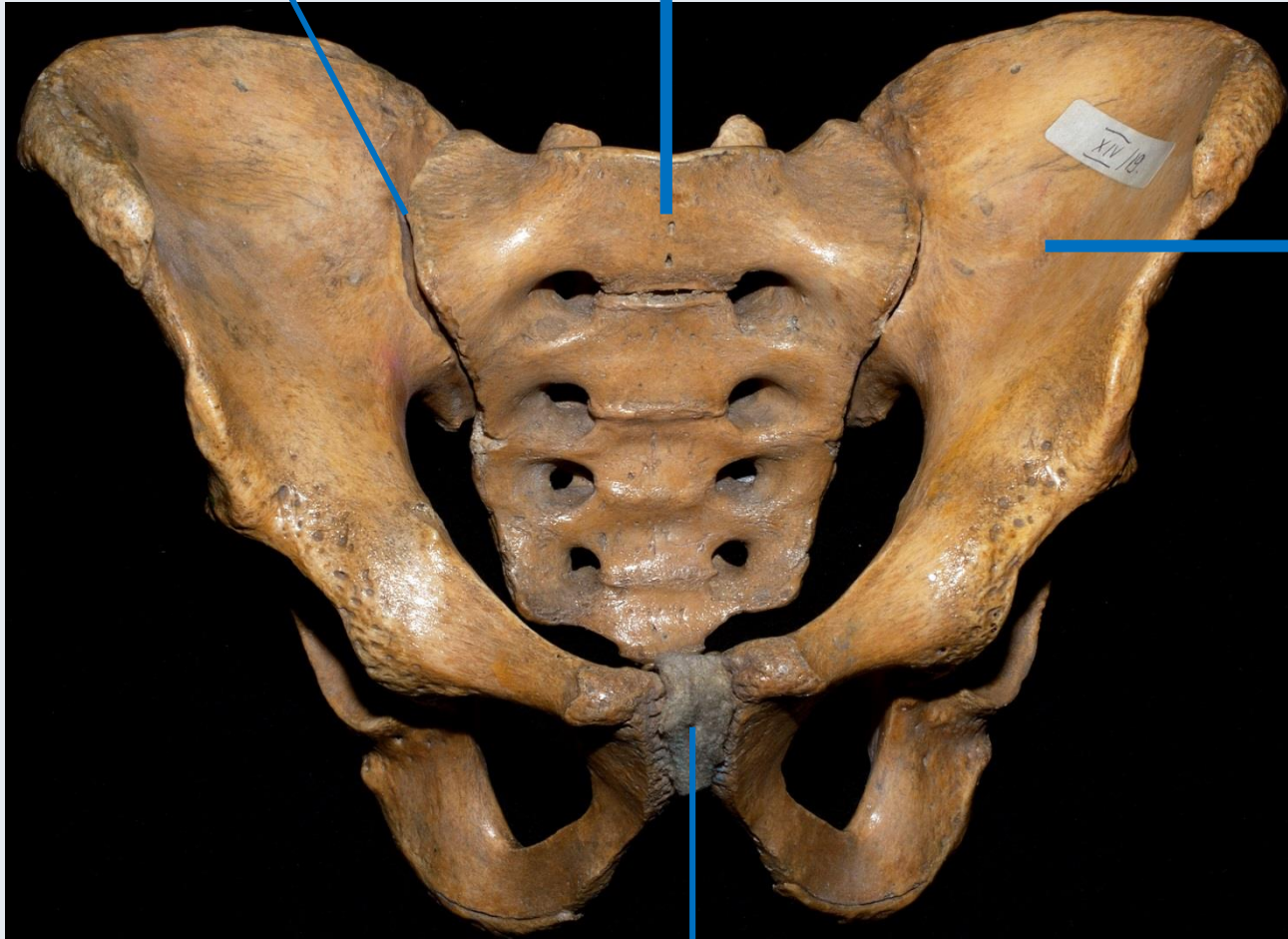
Dr. Gábor Baksa / Dr. Tamás Ruttkay

Anatomisches, Histologisches- und Embryologisches Institut

2018.

Sacrum (Kreuzbein)

Articulatio sacroiliaca



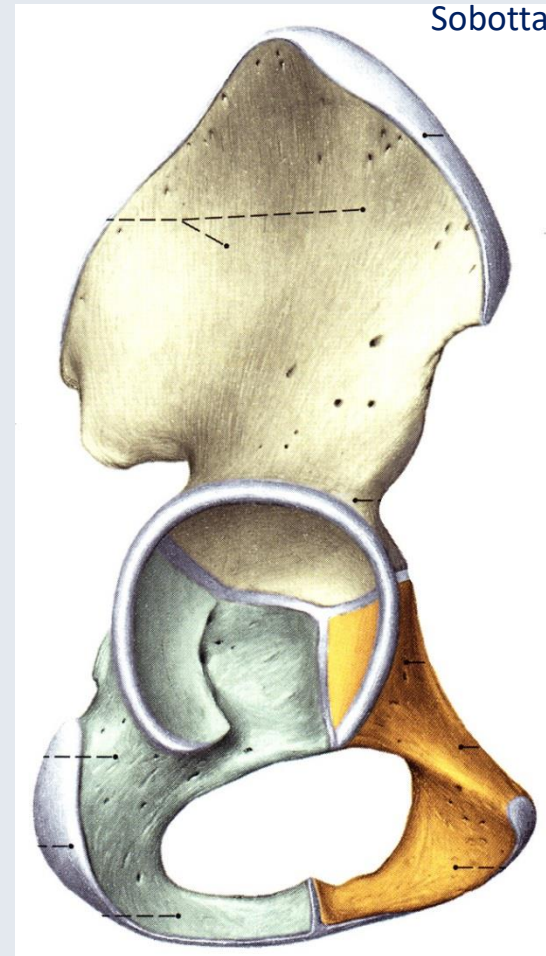
**Os coxae
(Beckenbein)**

Symphysis pubica



Beim Erwachsenen

Os coxae {
Os ilium
Os ischii
Os pubis

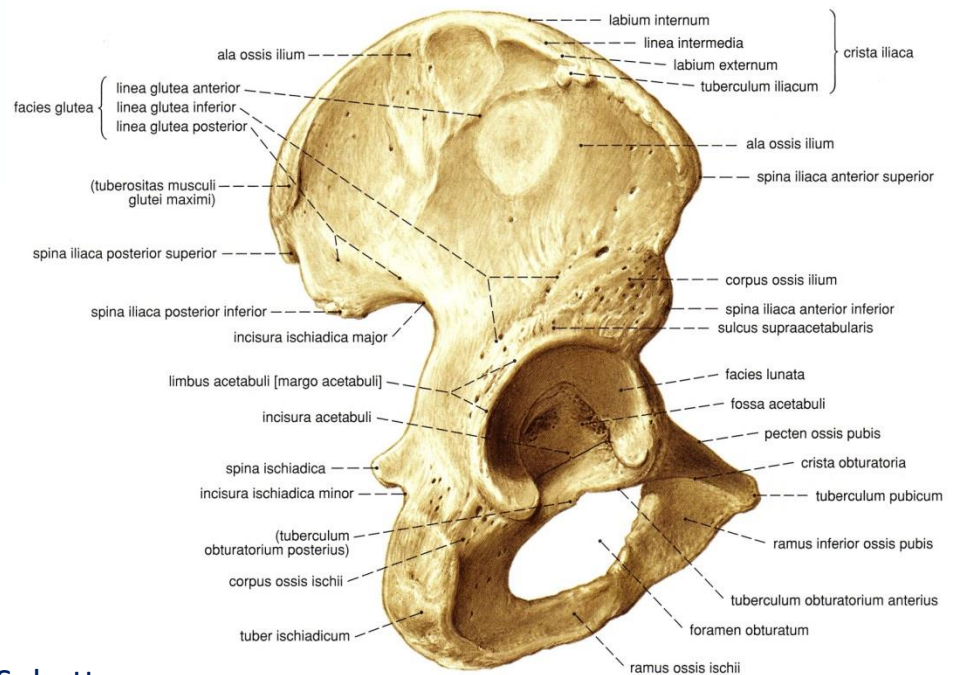


Beim Kind

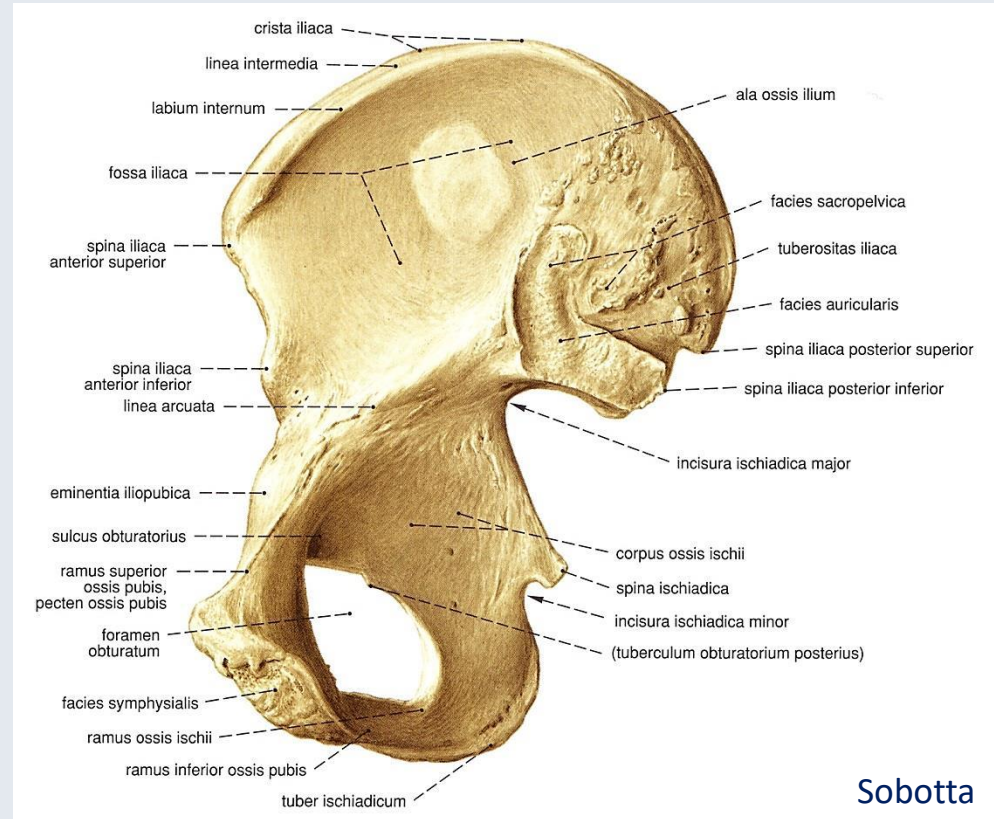
Os coxae

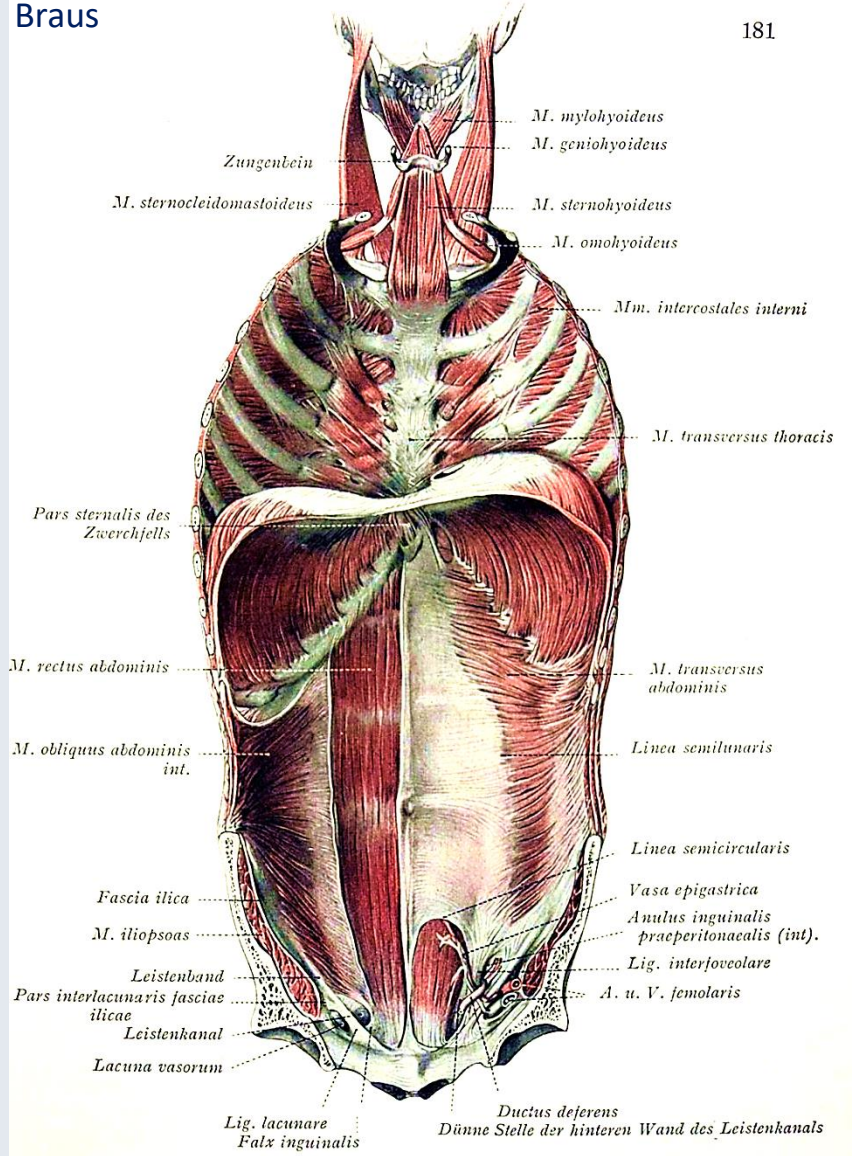


Beim Erwachsenen



Os coxae





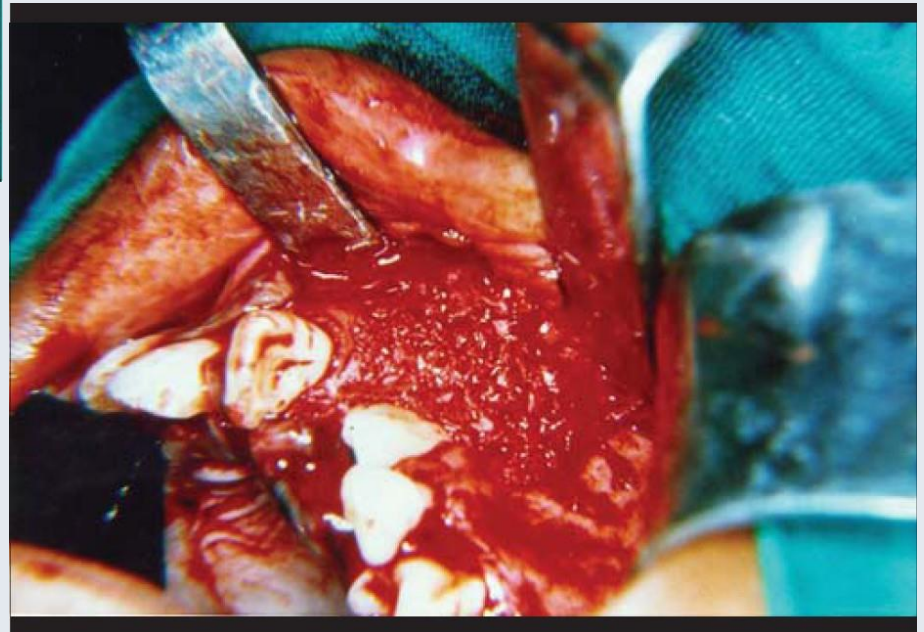


Sharma et al.

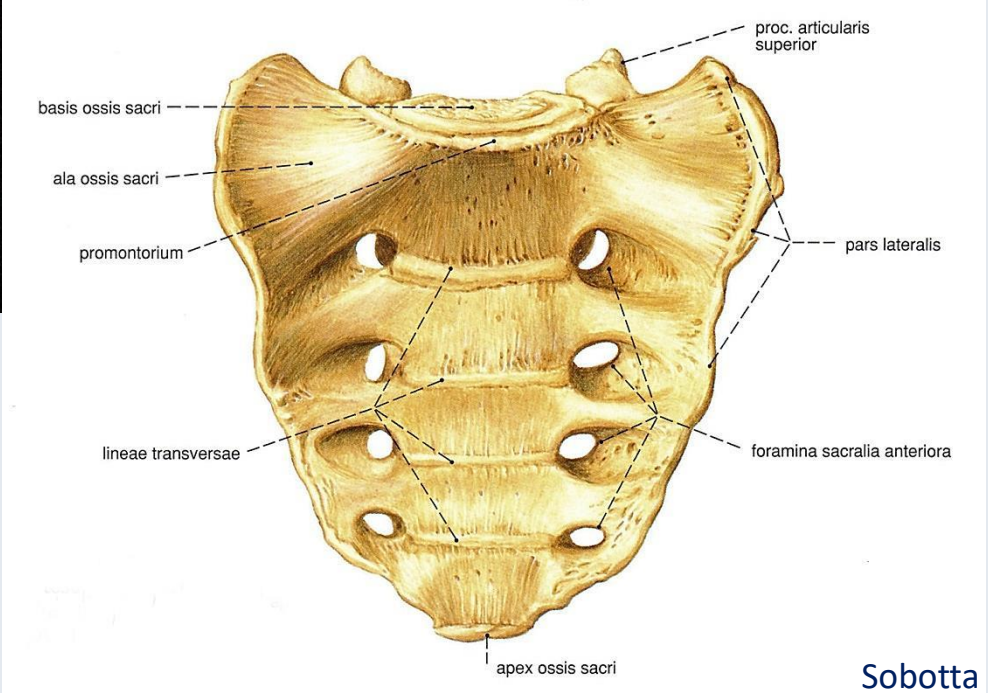
Beckenkamm als Knochengraft im Bereich
der Mund-Kiefer-Gesichtschirurgie



Bertos & Lluch



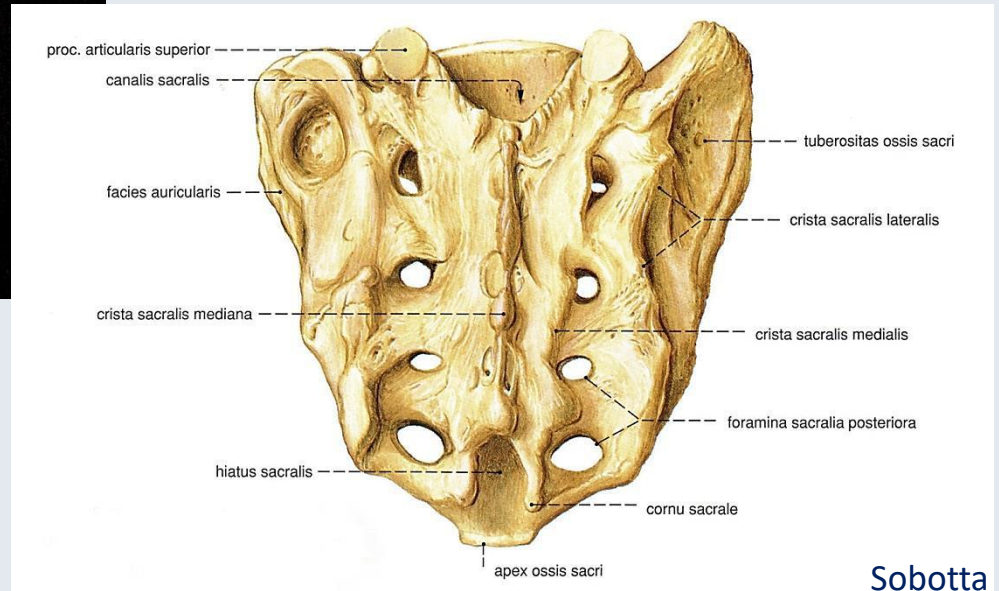
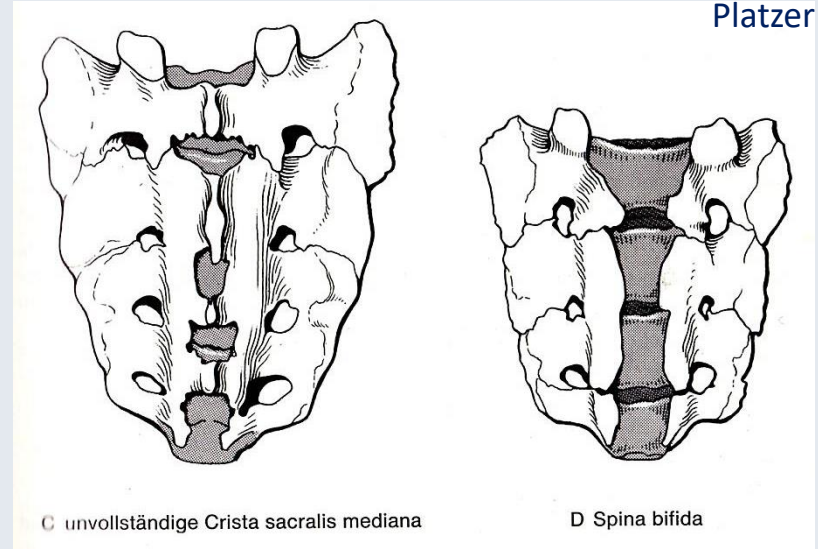
Sacrum



Sacrum

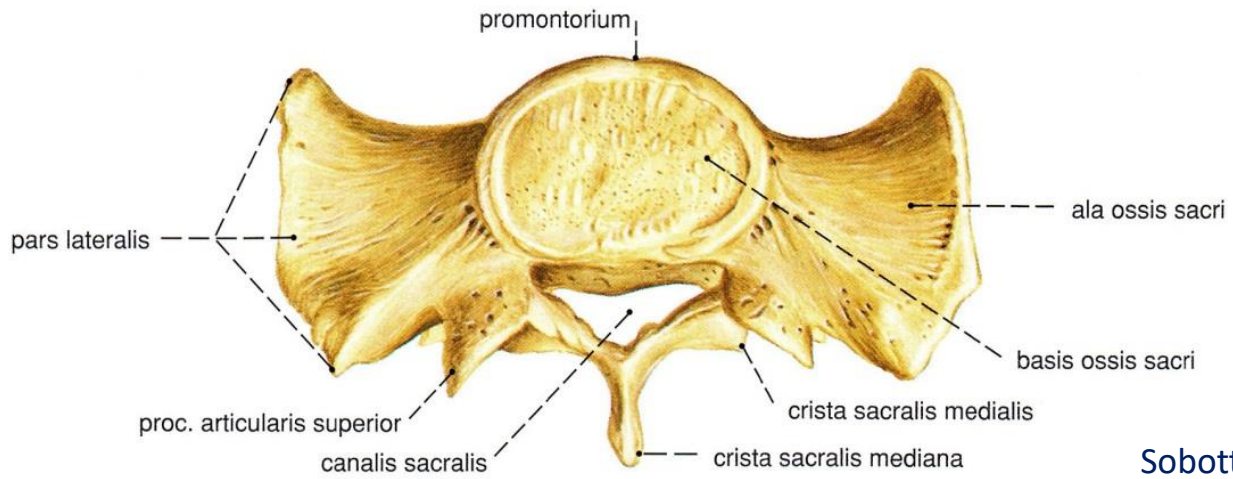


Platzer

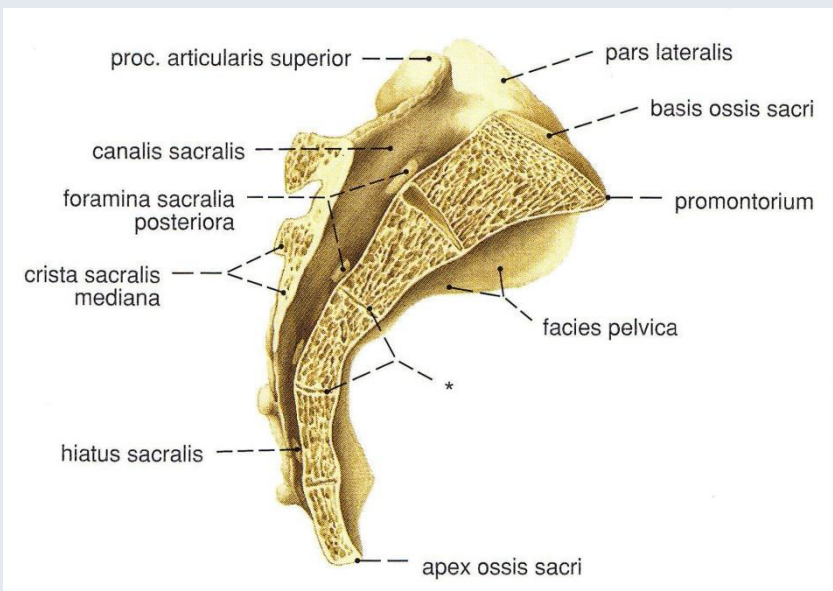
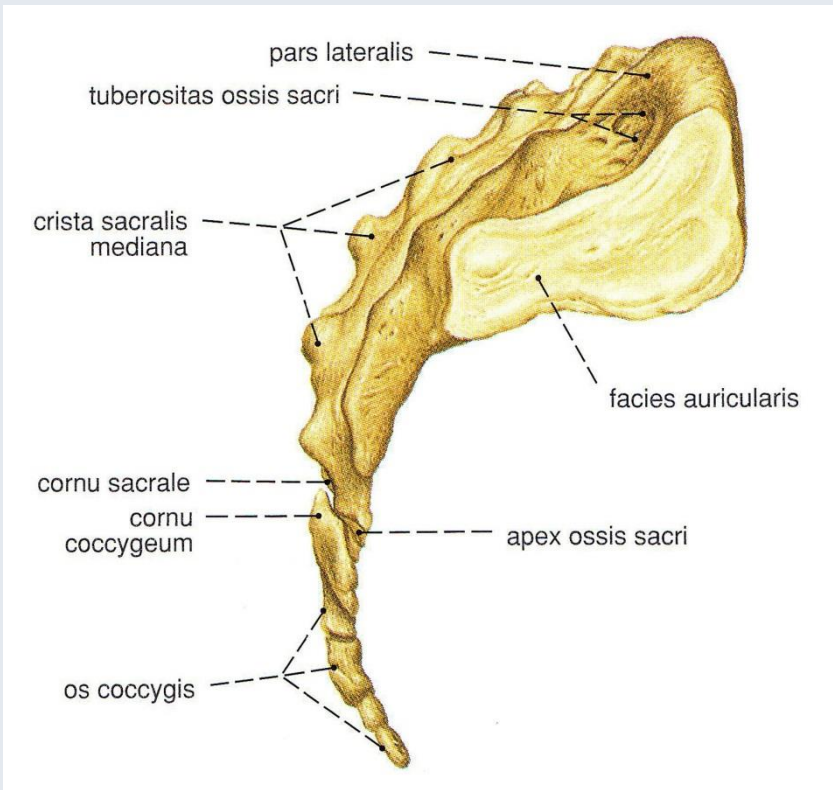


Sobotta

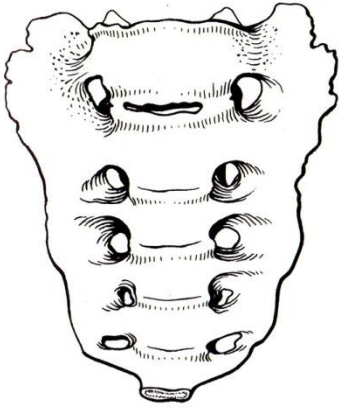
Sacrum



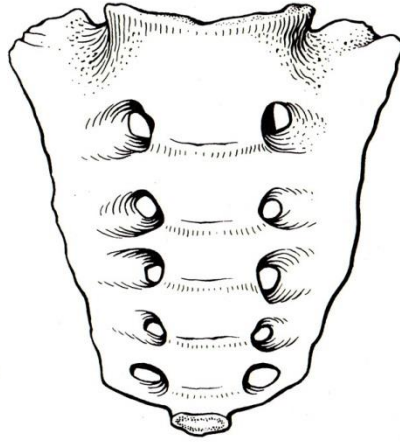
Sobotta



Sobotta



A Sakralisation des 5. Lendenwirbels

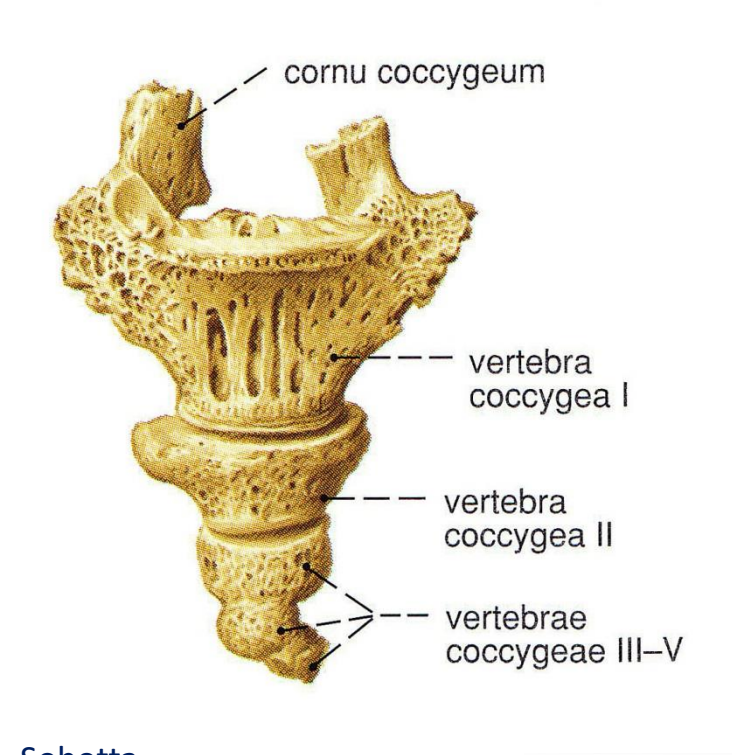


B Sakralisation des 1. Steißwirbels

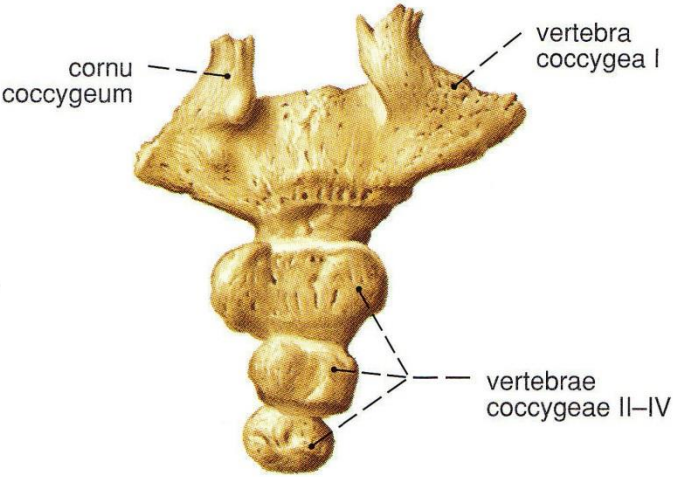
Platzer



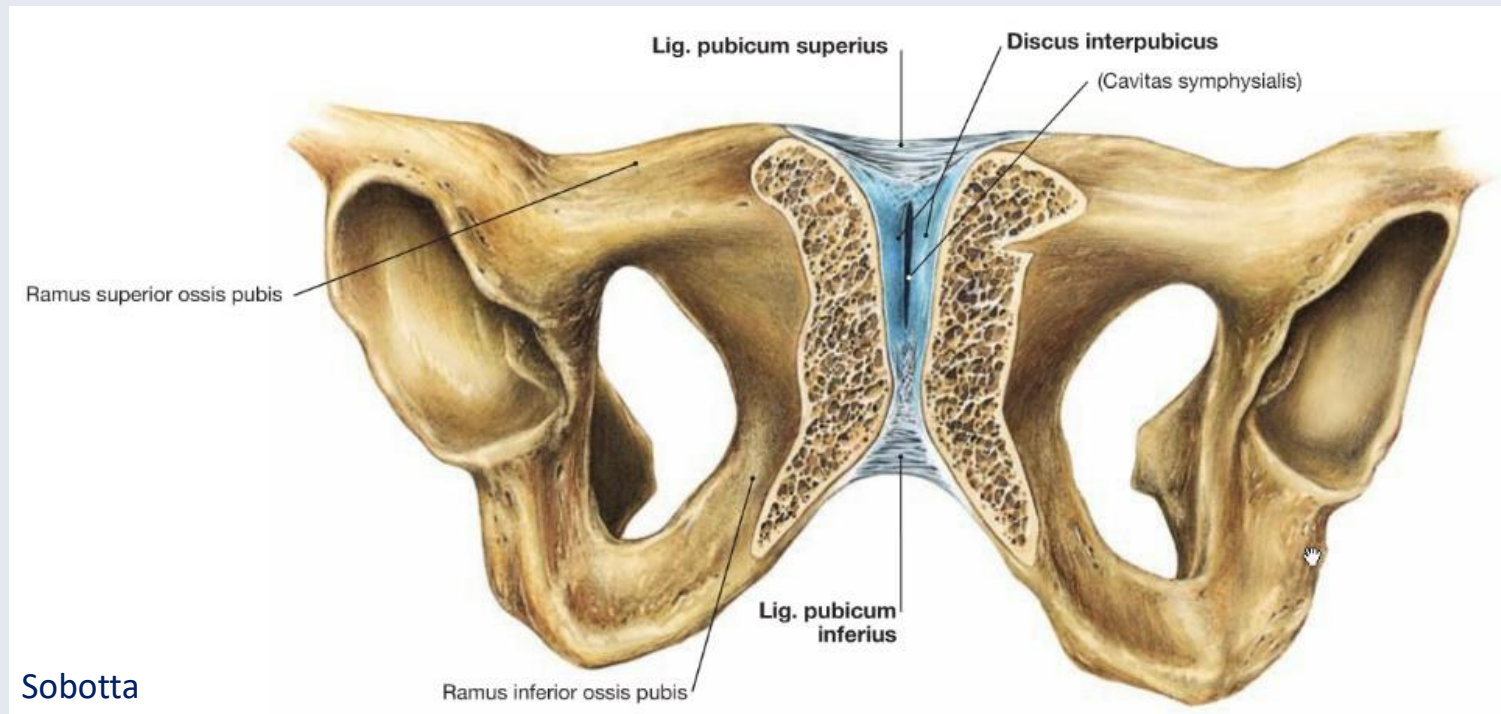
Os coccygis



Sobotta



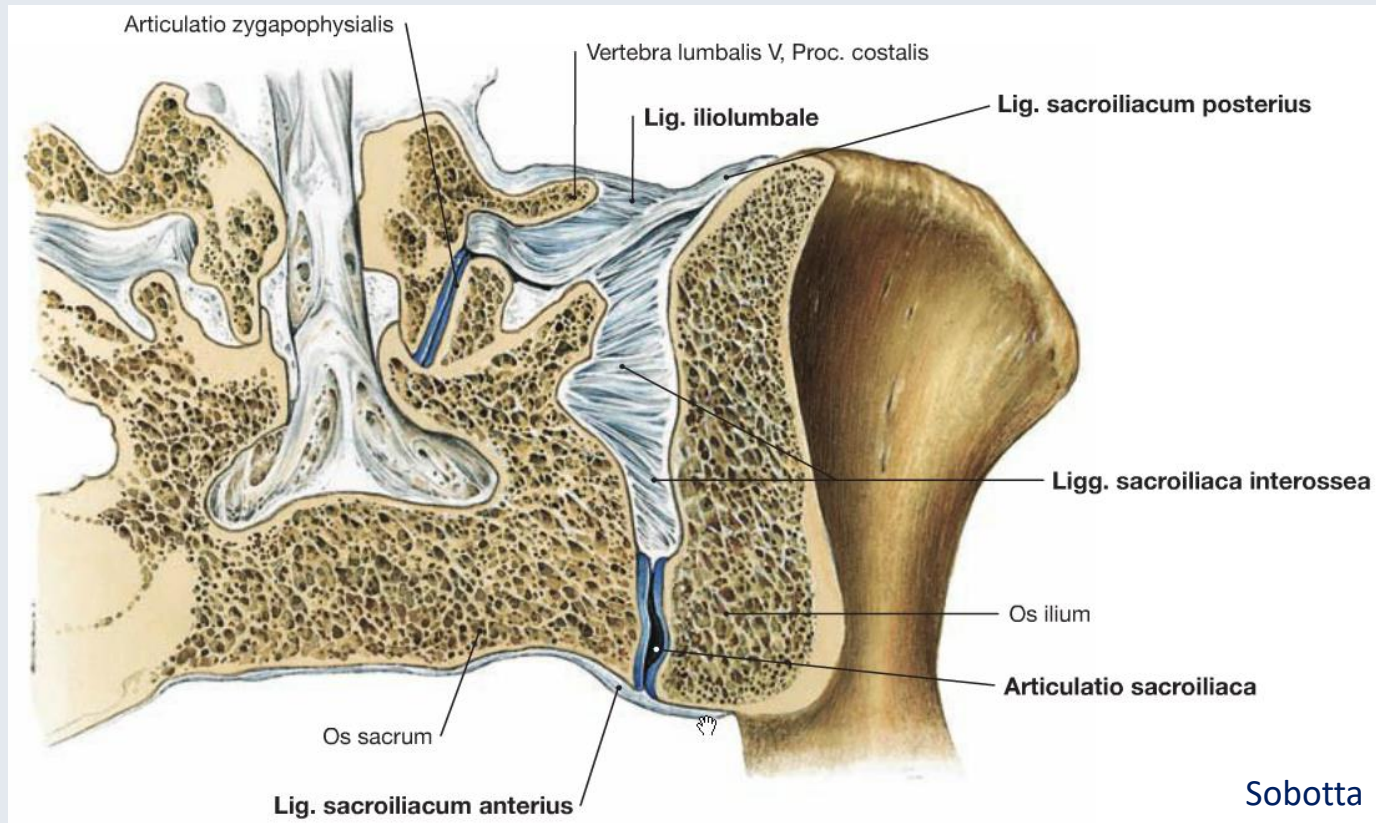
Schambeinfuge (Symphysis pubica)



Knorpelhaft

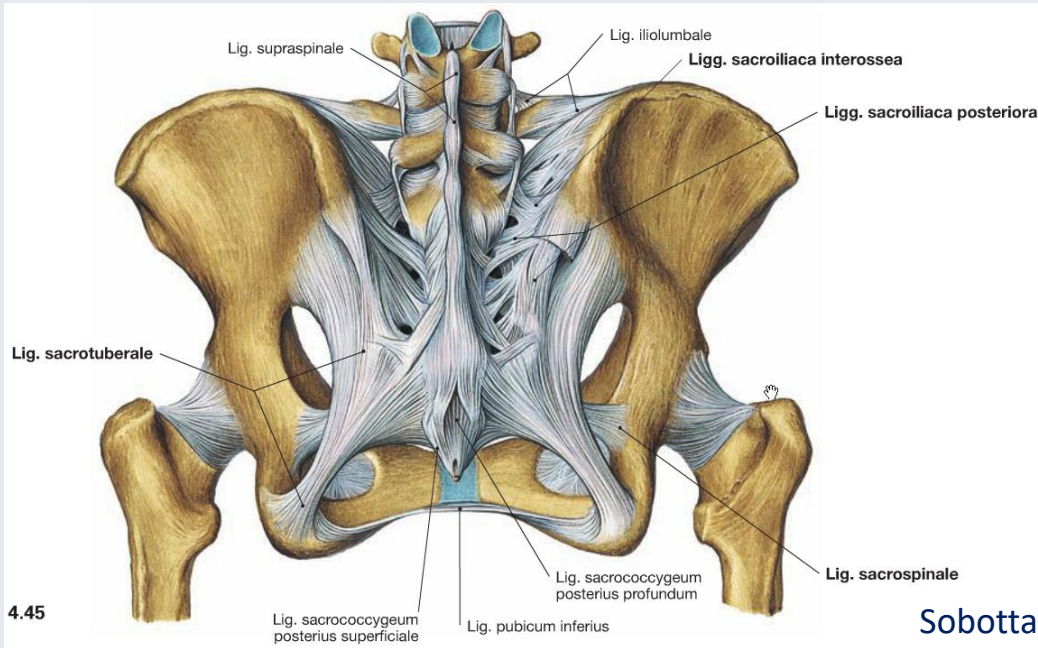
- Knöcherne Facies symphysialis des Schambeines ist von einer dünnen Schicht von **hyalinen Knorpels** bedeckt
- Discus interpubicus besteht aus **Faserknorpel**
- Cavum articulare mit Synovia gefüllt
- Ligamentum pubicum superius und Ligamentum pubicum inferius (Ligamentum arcuatum)

Kreuzbein-Darmbein-Gelenk (Articulatio sacroiliaca)



- Facies auricularis des *Os ilium* und Facies auricularis des *Os sacrum* artikulieren miteinander
- Straffe Gelenkkapsel
- Bänder:
 - *Ligamentum sacroiliacum anterius*
 - *Ligamentum sacroiliacum interosseum*
 - *Ligamentum sacroiliacum posterius*
- Straffes Gelenk (Amphiarthrose): geringgradige Rotations- und Translationsbewegungen

Bandverbindungen im Bereich des Beckens



Membrana obturatoria

Ligamentum sacrotuberale

Ligamentum sacrospinale

Ligamentum iliolumbale

Foramen ischiadicum majus:

Ligg. sacrotuberale und
sacrospinale

+

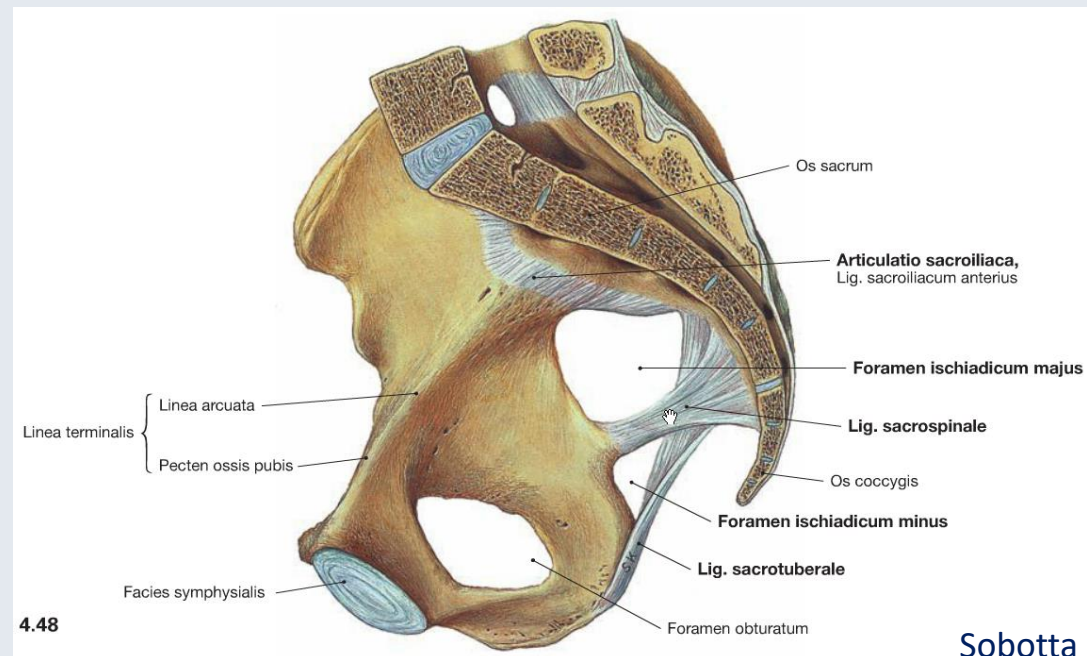
Incisura ischiadica major und
Kreuzbein

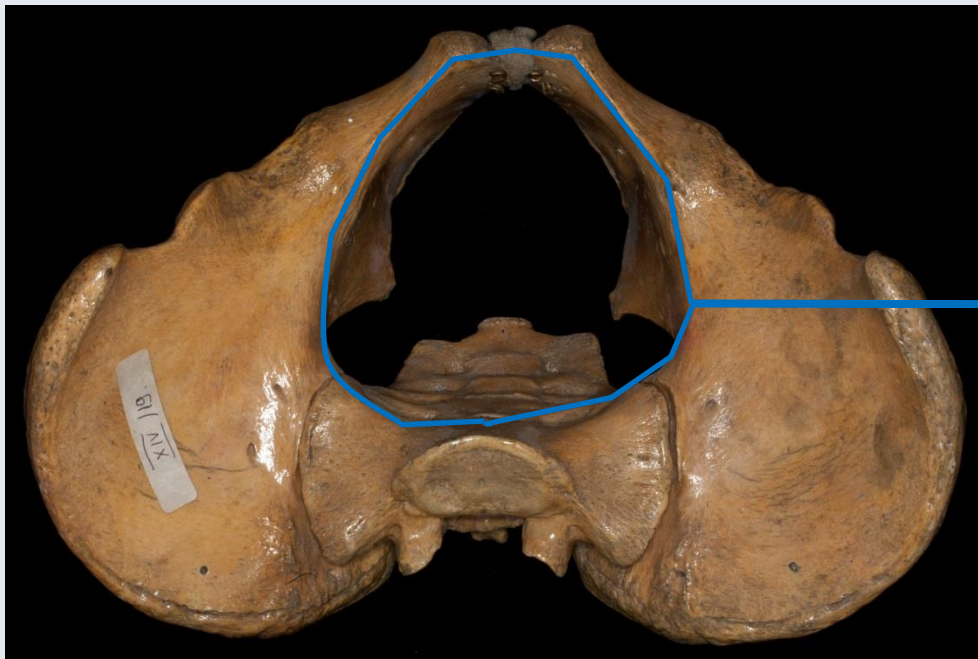
Foramen ischiadicum minus:

Ligg. sacrotuberale und
sacrospinale

+

Incisura ischiadica minor



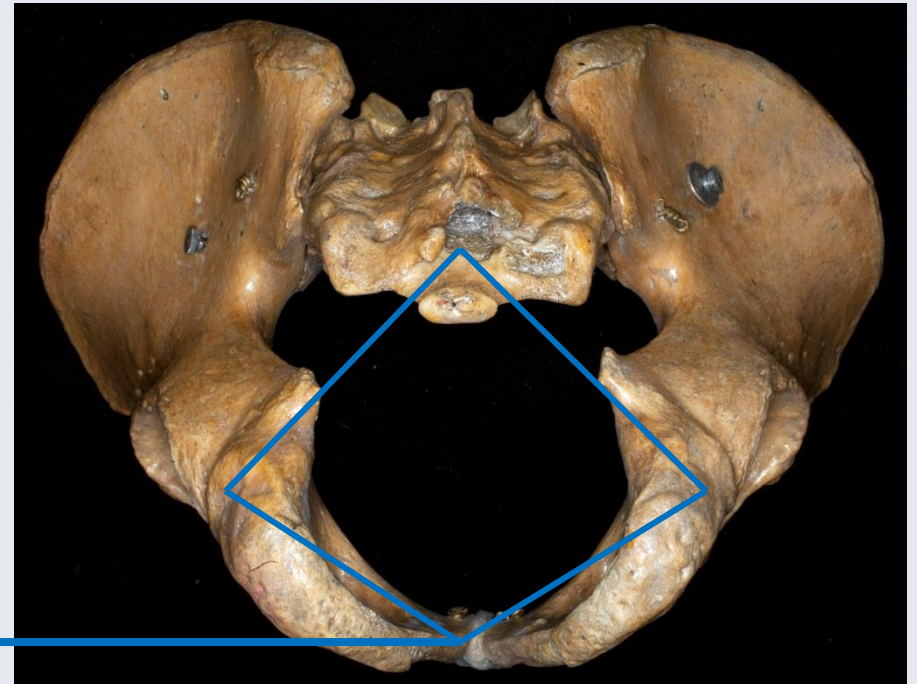
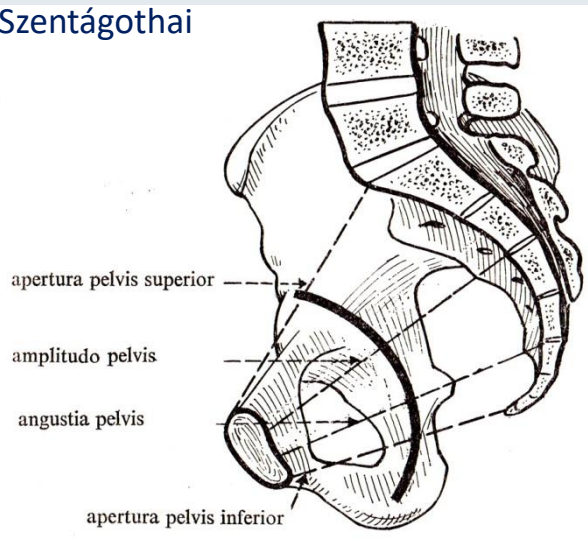


Apertura pelvis superior:

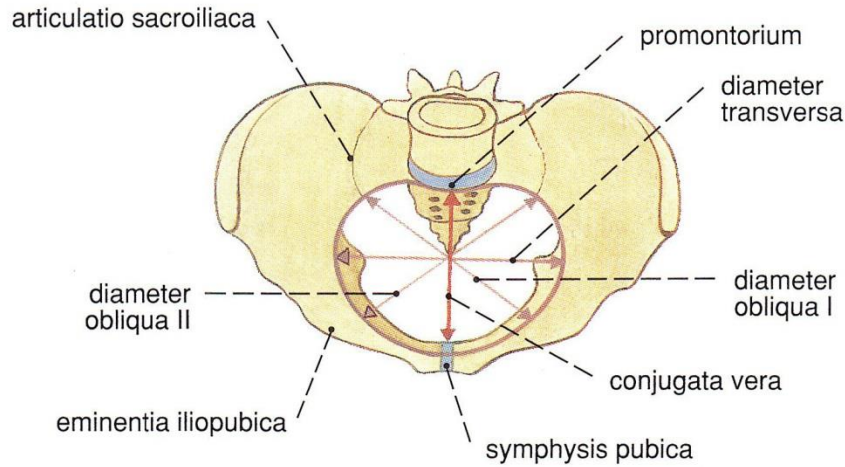
- Promontorium
- Articulatio sacroiliaca
- Partes laterales ossis sacralis
- Linea arcuata
- Eminentia iliopubica
- Pecten ossis pubis
- Symphysis

Linea terminalis

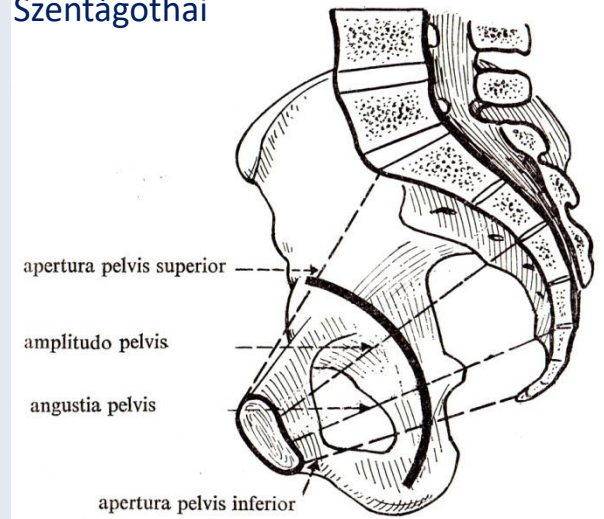
Szentágothai



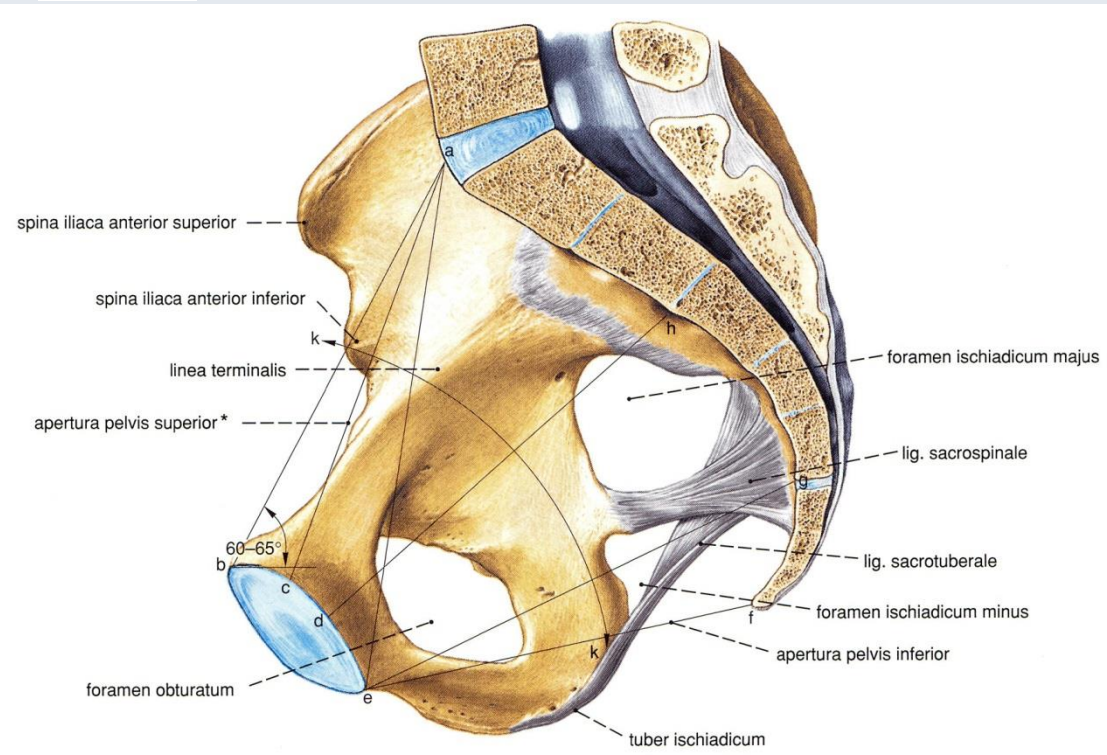
Apertura pelvis inferior



Szentágotthai



Sobotta



Beckendurchmesser:

Diameter transversa ~ 13,5 cm

Conjugata vera /*obstetrica*/ ~ 11 cm

(Beide in der Ebene der Apertura pelvis superior; a-c)

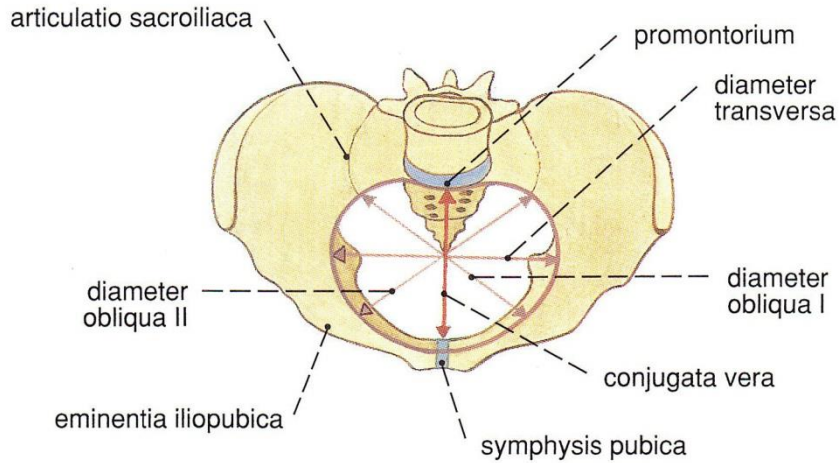
Amplitudo pelvis (Ebene in Höhe der 2. Sacralwirbel und Mitte der Symphyse; h-d)

max. Durchmesser schräg ~ 13 cm

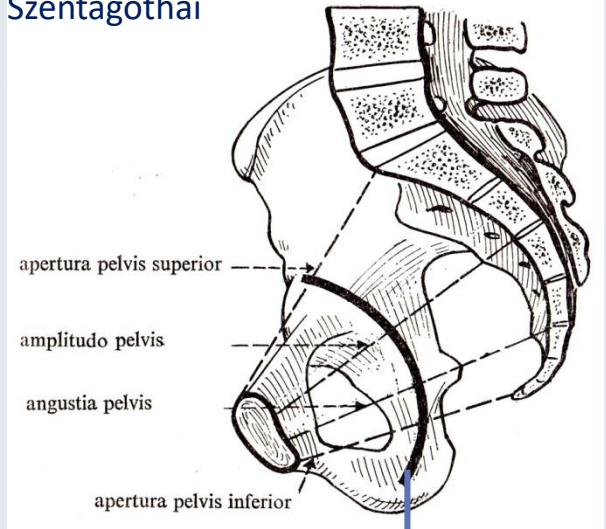
Angustia pelvis (e-g) ~ 11,5 cm

Conjugata recta (e-f) ~ 9,5 cm

Sobotta

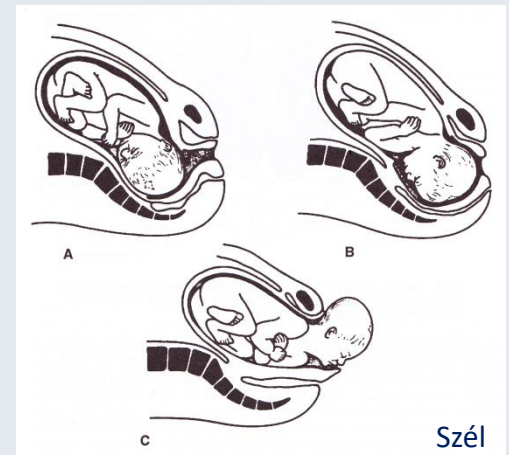
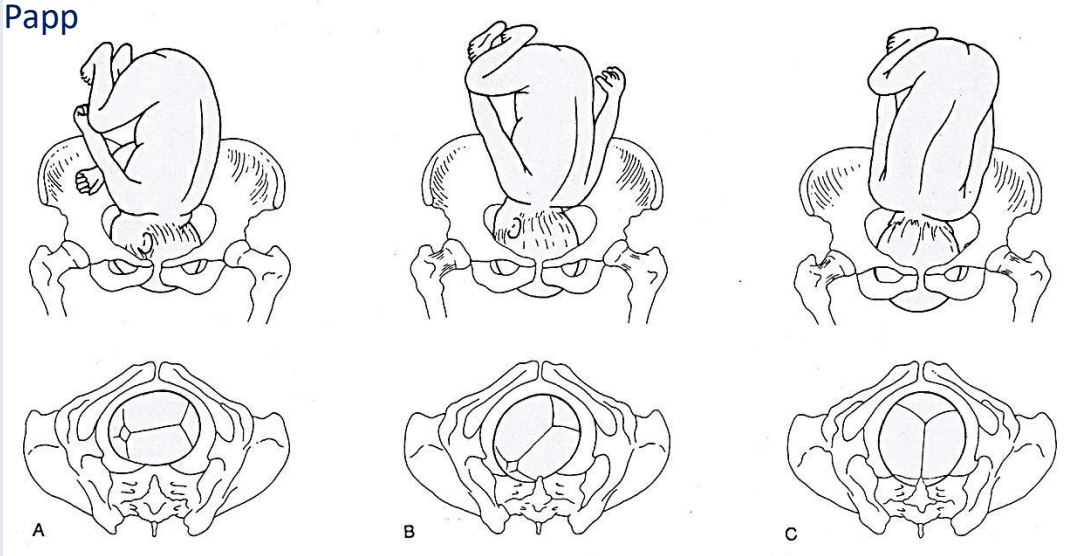


Szentágothai



↓
Axis pelvis

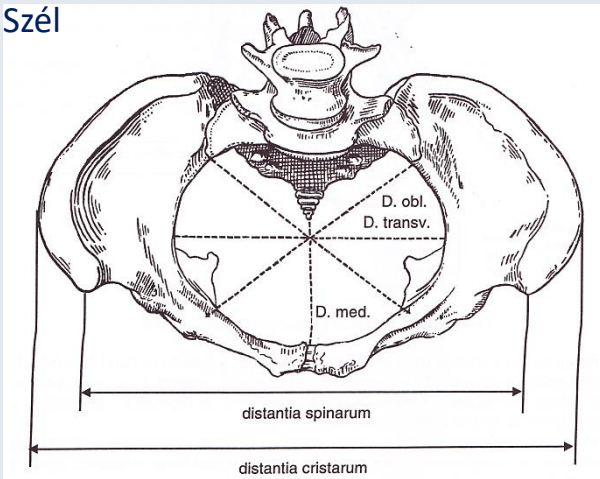
Papp



Szél

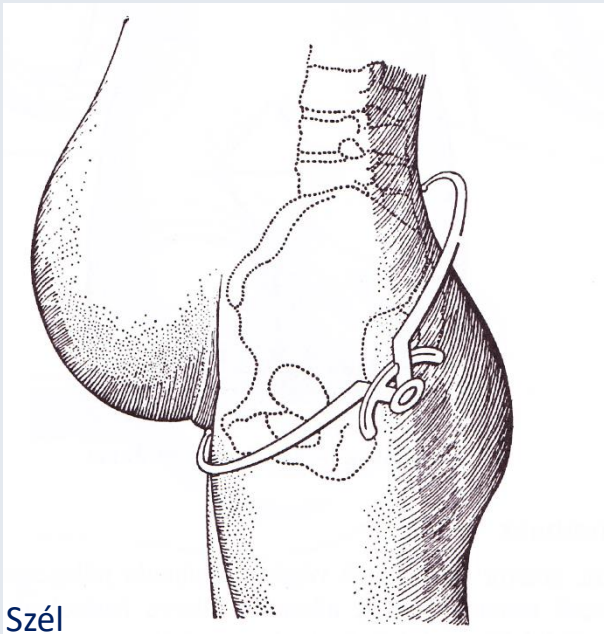
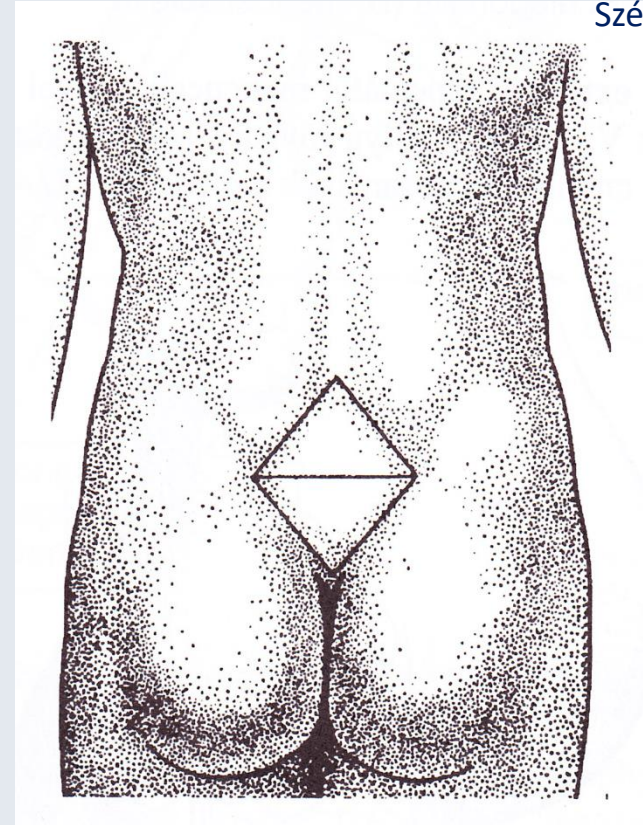
Der Kopf vom Säuglingen bewegt sich der Axis pelvis entlang, wobei der größte Durchmesser des Kopfes (frontosuboccipital) sich dem jeweiligen größten Beckendurchmesser zudreht.

Szél



Einschätzung der Beckengröße mit Hilfe von äußeren knöchernen Orientierungspunkten

Szél



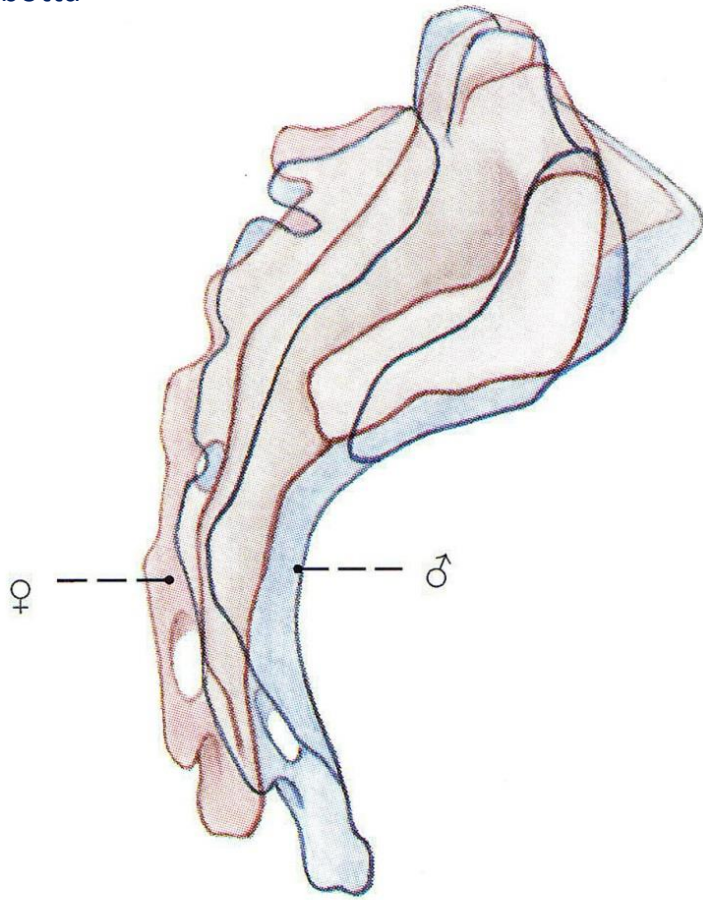
Szél

Conjugata diagonalis externa mit einem Kalliper gemessen

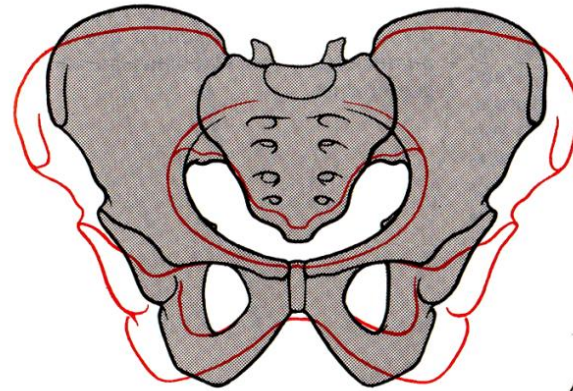
Michaelis-Raute: zwischen Dornfortsatz des 5. Lendenwirbel, den Spinae iliacae posteriores sup. und dem letzten Steißwirbel

Geschlechtsunterschiede

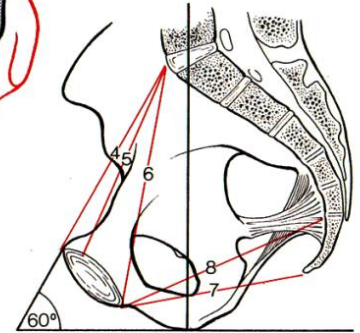
Sobotta



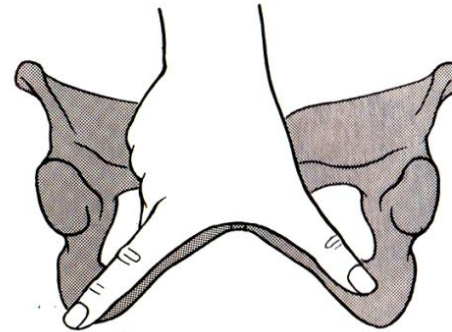
Platzer



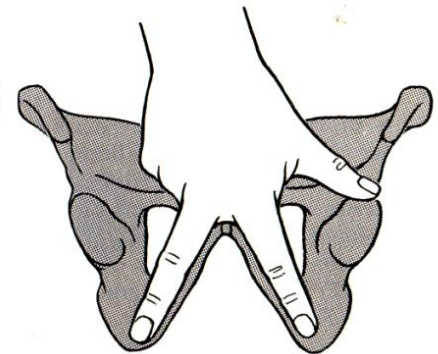
D Vergleich zwischen einem männlichen und einem weiblichen Becken



A Beckenneigung



E Arcus pubis



F Angulus subpubicus