

Anatomy & Physiology: Bones—Femur.

STRUCTURE.

- The largest, longest, strongest, and most massive bone of the body.
- Head: articulates with the acetabulum of the LPHC (lumbo-pelvic hip complex).
- Fovea capitis: a dimple-like depression on the femoral head.
- Neck.
- Greater trochanter: prominence that is observable and easily palpable.
- Lesser trochanter.
- Interotrochanteric line: anterior line between the two trochanters.
- Interotrochanteric crest: posterior line between the two trochanters.
- Gluteal tuberosity.
- Linea aspera.
- Media condyle.
- Lateral condyle.
- Medial epicondyle: superior to the condyles.
- Lateral epicondyle: also superior to the condyles.
- Intercondylar fossa: posterior surface; depression between the condyles.
- Patellar surface: anteriorly; a smooth area to allow for patella movement.

FUNCTION.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

- Greater trochanter: Landmark for intramuscular injections.

References

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