Conference Abstract

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The study of morphology and morphometric parameters of Greater Sciatic Notch in dry hip bones

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Background: The greater sciatic notch is a large indentation on the posterior aspect of the hip bone, specifically on the ilium. It is an important anatomical landmark as it can exhibit sexual dimorphism. Therefore, the dimensions such as width and depth of the greater sciatic notch can be used to assess the gender of the hip bone. The notch is converted into greater sciatic foramen by sacrospinous ligament and sacrotuberous ligament. The foramen serves as a passage for several important structures such as sciatic nerve, internal pudendal nerve and artery, superior and inferior gluteal nerves, piriformis muscle etc.

Aim: To measure the width, breadth and angle of the Greater Sciatic Notch. To determine the ratio of width and depth. To compare the parameters of both sides

Methods: 50 dried specimens of pelvic bones were studied from the Department of Anatomy. The width, breadth and angle of the greater sciatic notch were measured and all the data entered in a Microsoft Excel sheet and were analysed by SPSS software.

Results: The width and depth of the greater sciatic notch showed various variations morphometrically. The two sides of the pelvic bones also showed variations in different parameters. Details of these would be discussed in the presentation.

Conclusion: Greater Sciatic notch shows sexual dimorphism and can therefore be used for gender determination. Knowledge of the anatomy of the shape and size of the notch and its variations is crucial for surgeons doing pelvic region operations.

Keywords: Greater Sciatic notch, angle of Sciatic notch, Sciatic nerve, Sexual Dimorphism, Sacrotuberous ligament