

This guide shows the normal ultrasonographic anatomy of the pelvic region.

Bony protuberances such as the tubera sacrale are superficial, and so a linear transducer with a standoff pad are required. However, the ilial wing, shaft, and coxofemoral joint are deep and therefore require a low frequency convex transducer in order to be evaluated.

Tubera sacrale

Evaluate both the left and right tubera sacrale in transverse (A; lateral to the left) and longitudinal (B; cranial to the left) planes.

Image key

- margin of the tuber sacrale
- } dorsal part of the dorsal sacroiliac ligament
- skin

Iliac wing & shaft

Image the wing of the ilium in a longitudinal plane, from the tuber sacrale (TS) to tuber coxae (TC), in at least 3 sections (---→) from cranial to caudal.

From the caudal margin of the ilial wing, follow the ilial shaft in a caudoventral direction (---→).

Image key

- abaxial aspect of tuber sacrale
- dorsal margin of ilial wing
- skin
- GM** gluteus medius muscle
- abaxial margin of ilial shaft

Coxofemoral joint

Continue following the ilial shaft until the coxofemoral joint is reached. The lateral joint margins can be evaluated by fanning the probe from cranial to caudal.

Image key

- acetabulum
- head of the femur
- coxofemoral joint space

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