

Article review on pelvic widening

[Health & Medicine](#), [Body](#)



In human anatomy the pelvic girdle is located on the lower part of the trunk in between the thighs and the abdomen. The pelvis comprises of sacrum from the posterior, coccyx from the anterior view and laterally it's bordered by hip bones. This bone grows and expands reaching its maximal growth during the puberty period especially in girls. It also has a cartilage called pubic symphysis that allows the expansion of the bone during maturation. Amongst the bone cell types involved in the widening (growth) of the pelvis are osteochondroma, endochondroma, nonossifying fibroma, osteoblastoma, osteoid osteoma, chondroblastoma, periosteal chondroma and chondromyxoid fibroma cells. Some of the chemicals involved in the pelvic bone growth include environmental chemicals like PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyl) which bind to oestrogen receptors, sex steroids, bisphenol A, which interferes with the action of oestrogen a regulator of growth of this bone.

Functions

It is basin shaped and has interconnected bones that join the vertebral column and the femora. Its primary functions include; bearing the weight from the upper body during sitting and standing. It transfers the body's weight from the axial skeleton to the lower appendicular skeleton during standing and walking. It also offers attachment for and withstands force from the locomotion and posture muscles.

It also performs major functions like containing and protecting the pelvic and abdominopelvic viscera. The pelvis also provides attachment for external reproductive parts, membranes and the muscles associated. It also performs some mechanical role during child bearing thus overcoming omnidirectional

powerful forces. It is located at the lower part of the body in between the thighs and the abdomen.