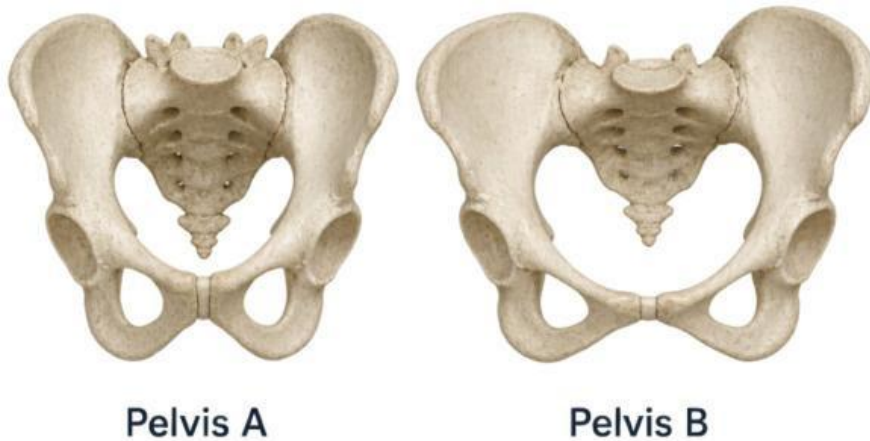


Section 4: Male and Female Pelvic Differences

Learning Objective: Distinguish structural and anatomical differences between male and female pelvic girdles, correlating skeletal landmarks with evolutionary adaptations for parturition.

Key Vocabulary: Pelvic inlet, pubic arch, ilia, sacrum, ischial spines, true pelvis.

Human pelvic anatomy exhibits pronounced sexual dimorphism, reflecting an evolutionary balance between efficient bipedal locomotion and the biomechanical demands of childbearing. The female pelvis is structurally lighter, shallower, and broader, featuring a wider circular pelvic inlet and laterally flared iliac crests. Furthermore, the female pubic arch forms a broad, rounded angle greater than 90 degrees, paired with a shorter, less curved sacrum and widely separated ischial spines.



1. Match each pelvis with its classification. Write the correct number beside Pelvis A and Pelvis B.

Choices: 1. Male 2. Female

Pelvis A: _____

Pelvis B: _____

2. Complete the comparative matrix below to detail the anatomical differences between the male and female pelvic girdles across five specific skeletal landmarks.

Skeletal Feature	Male Pelvis	Female Pelvis
Pelvic Inlet Shape		
Pubic Arch Angle		
Iliac Orientation and Flare		
Sacrum Morphology		
Ischial Spines		