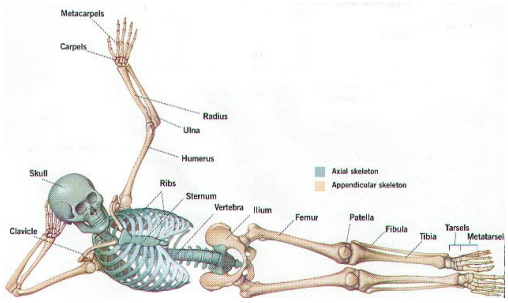
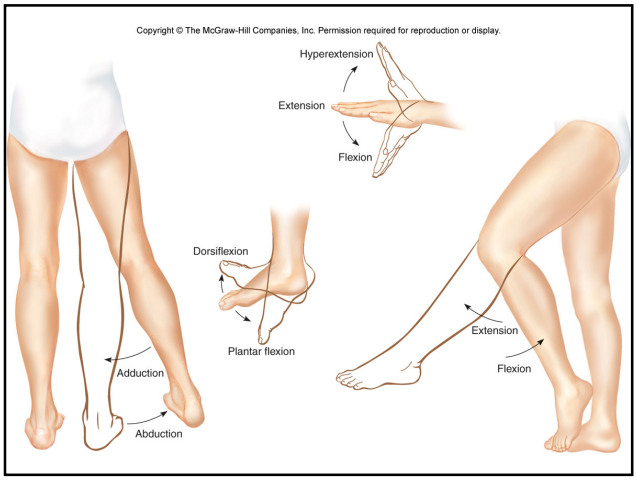
The Skeletal System



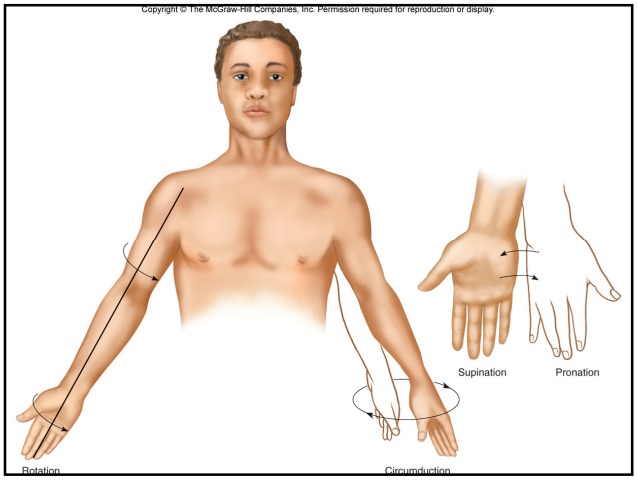
Anatomy and Physiology
Mrs. Michaelsen

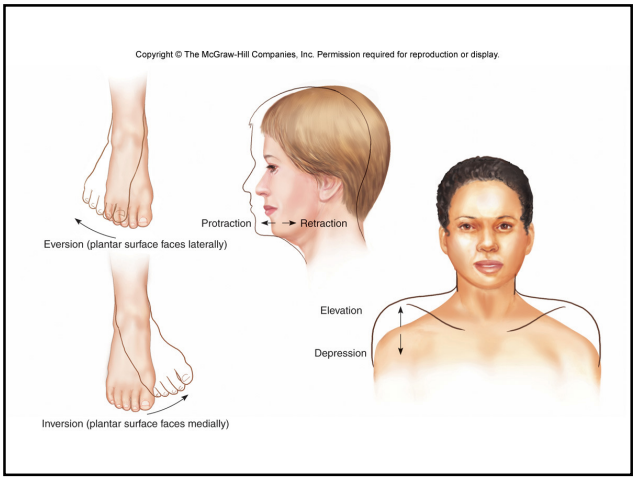


Types of Joint Movements

A. The following terms describe movements at joints (p. 165): There will be a quiz on these!

1. Flexion
2. Extension
3. Dorsiflexion
4. Plantar flexion
5. Hyperextension
6. Abduction
7. Adduction
8. Rotation
9. Circumduction
10. Pronation
11. Supination
12. Eversion
13. Inversion
14. Retraction
15. Protraction
16. Elevation
17. Depression





7.1 Introduction (and 7.4 Bone Function)

A.

B. Protects

1.

C. Helps make

1.

D. <u>Hematopoiesis</u> or

1. Begins in

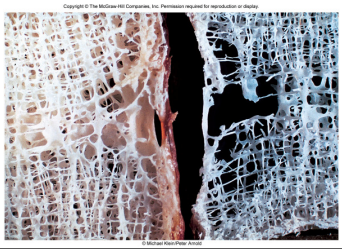
E. Passageway for

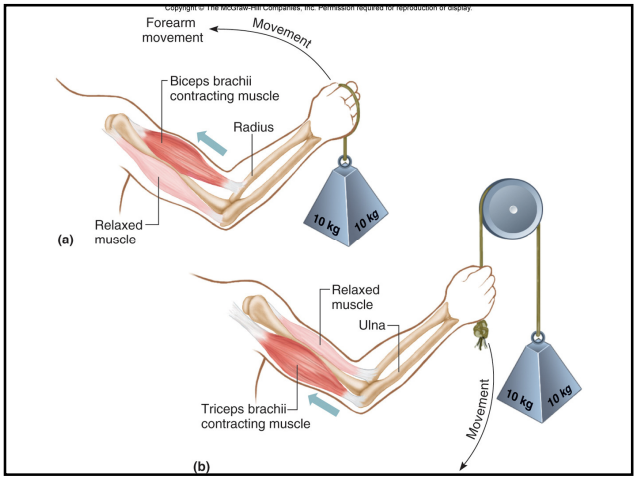
7.1 Introduction

A. Bone is an

B. Composed of:

1.





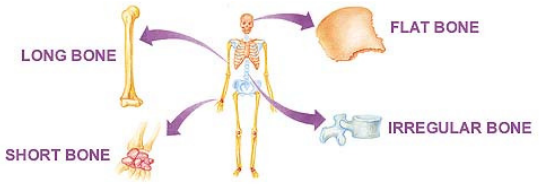
7.1 Introduction (and 7.4 Bone Function)

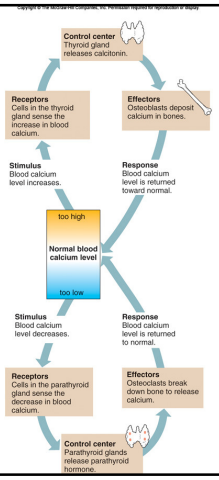
A. Stores

1. Bone stores
2. Blood calcium is low, stimulates osteoclasts to
3. Blood calcium is high, and osteoblasts
4. Calcium is needed for

7.2 Bone Structure

A. Long:
B. Short:
C. Flat:
D. Irregular:
E. Sesamoid (round):

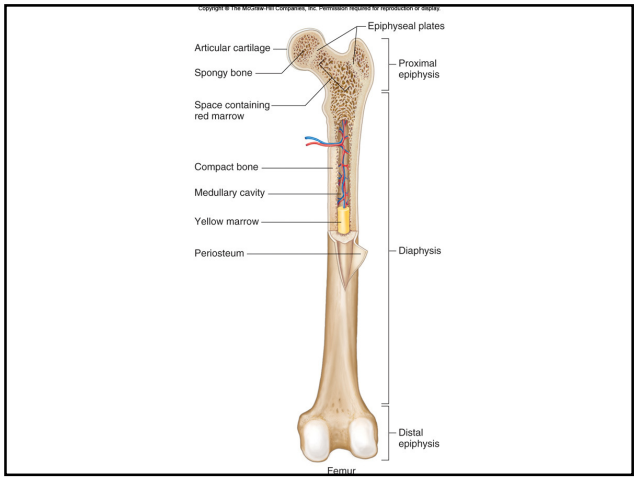




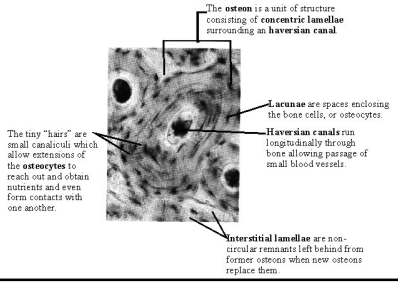
7.2 Bone Structure

A. Parts of a Long Bone

1. Epiphyses or ends of the bone;
2. Articular cartilage:
3. Diaphysis:
4. Medullary cavity:
5. Endosteum:
6. Periosteum:

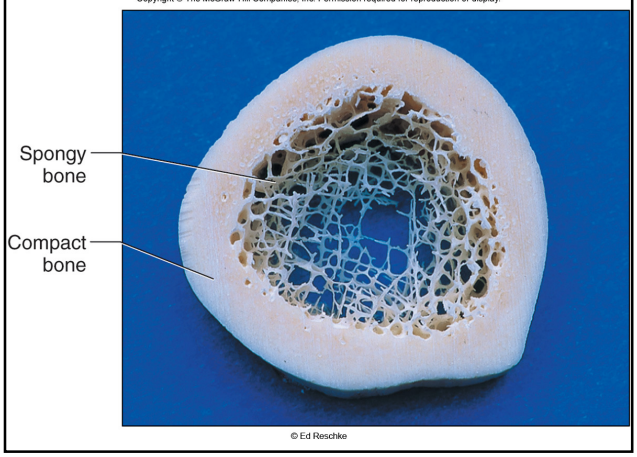


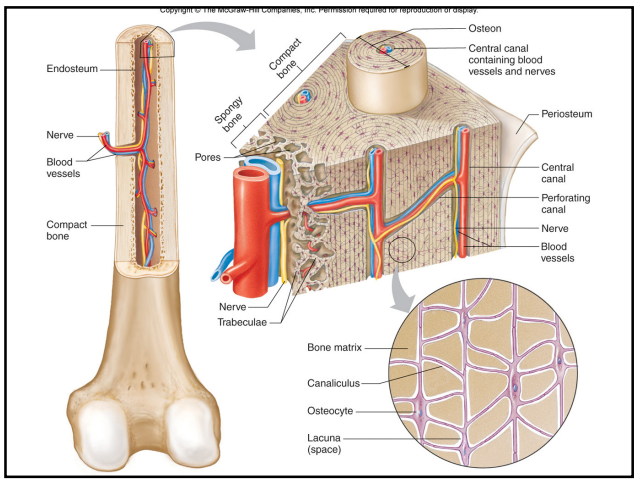
2. Compact
   a. Structural unit is an



7.2 Bone Structure

A. Microscopic Structure
   1. Spongy
      a. Also called
      b. Texture results from needlelike threads of bone called
      c. Found in
      d. Spaces contain





7.3 Bone Development and Growth

B. Endochondral Bones

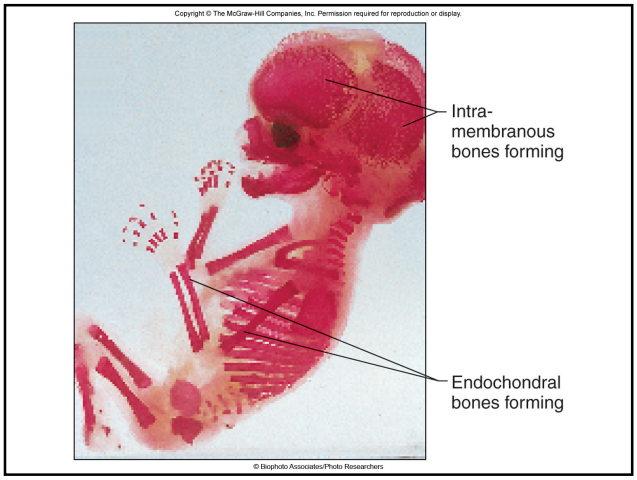
1. Most bones
2. Formed from hyaline cartilage
3. Primary ossification begins in
4. Epiphyseal plate (metaphysis) remains
5. Epiphyseal plates are
6. Long bones thicken as compact bone is formed

7.3 Bone Development and Growth

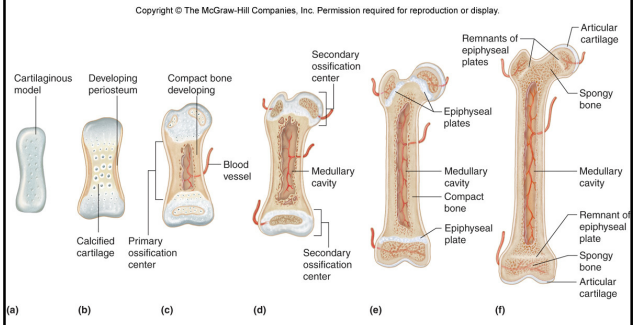
A. Intramembranous Bones

1. Broad,
2. Form by replacing
3. Osteoblasts become
4. Once completely surrounded by
5. The periosteum develops and

Bone remodeling video



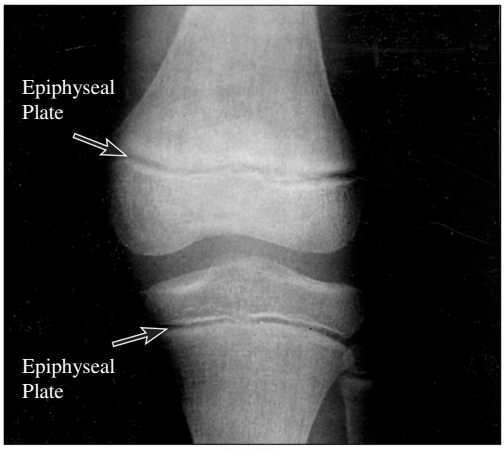
Bone Growth and Development



7.3 Bone Development and Growth

C. Homeostasis of Bone Tissue

1. is exchanged each year.
2. Osteoclasts break down
3. Osteoblasts invade the region and
4. This occurs through life and



7.3 Bone Development and Growth

D. A number of factors influence bone development, growth, and repair.

1. Vitamin D is necessary for
   a. Without it the matrix of bone lacks
2. Growth hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary stimulates
3. Sex hormones stimulate
4. Physical exercise stimulates bone to

VI. Divisions of the Skeleton

A. Skeleton composed of the following divisions and subdivisions:

1. Axial skeleton
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
2. Appendicular skeleton
   a.
   b.

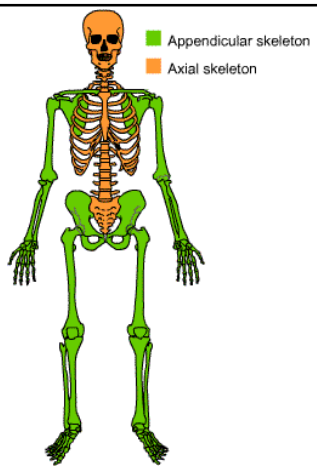
VII. Differences Between a Man's and Woman's Skeleton

A. Size: Male skeleton

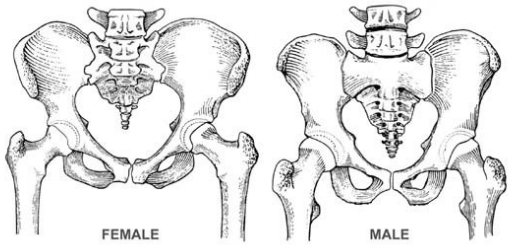
B. Shape of pelvis:

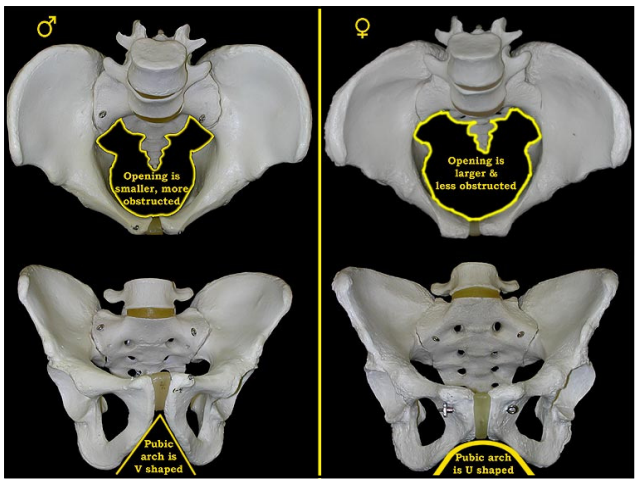
C. Size of pelvic inlet: Female pelvic inlet generally

D. Pubic angle: Angle between pubic bones of



Female and Male Pelvis



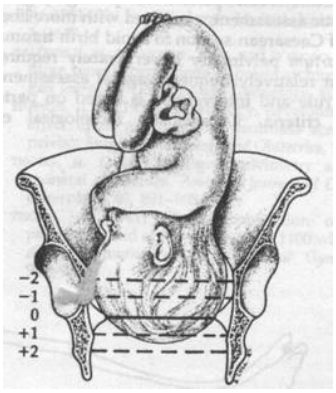


VIII. Joints (Articulations)

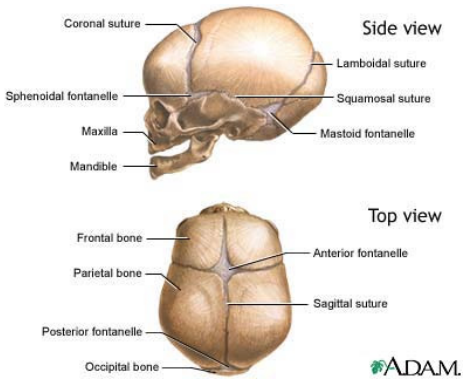
A. Kinds of Joints
   1. Functional
   2. Classified by
      a.
      b.
      c.

B. Fibrous Joints
   1. Between bones that
   2.

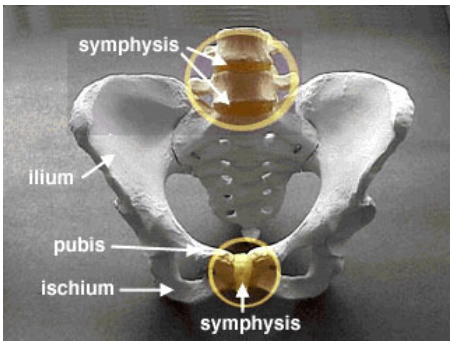
C. Cartilaginous Joints
   1.
   2.

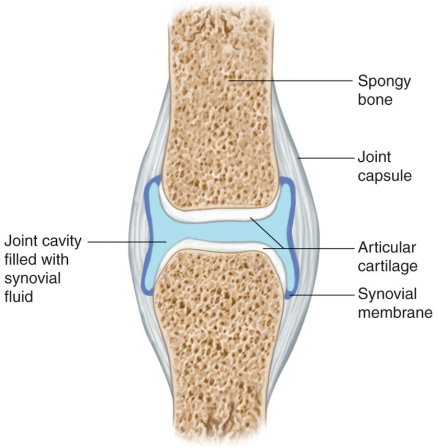


Synarthroses



Amphiarthroses





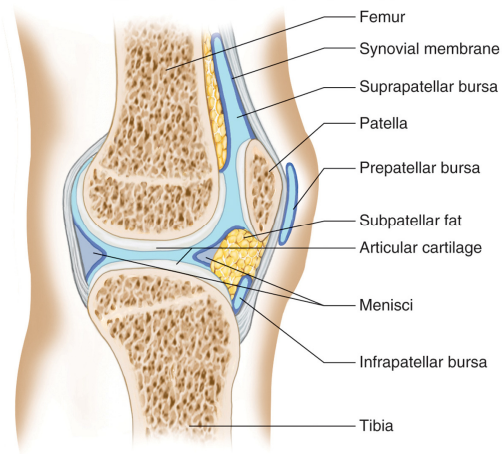
D. Synovial Joints

1.
2. Structures of freely moveable joints –

   a. Articular cartilage: Covers joint

   b. Synovial membrane: Lines joint

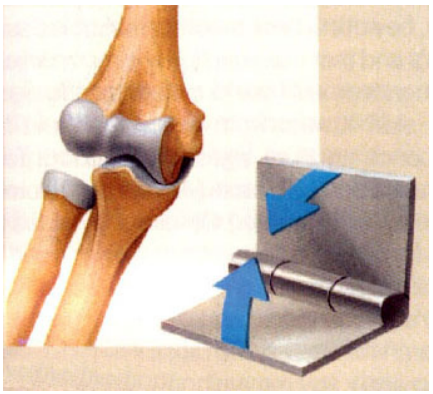
   c. Joint cavity space between
3. Some have
4. Others have



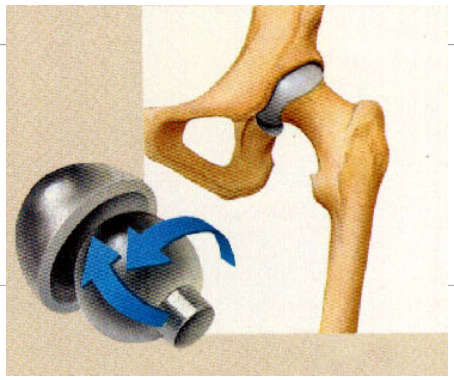
E. Types of freely moveable joints:

1. Ball and socket –
2. Hinge –
3. Pivot –
4. Saddle –
5. Gliding –
6. Condyloid –

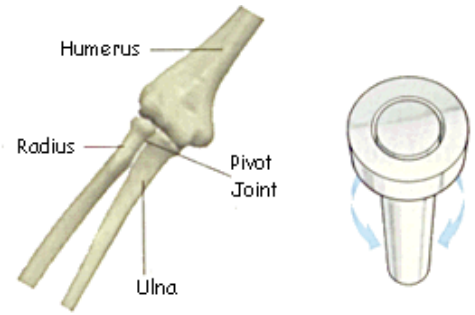
Hinge



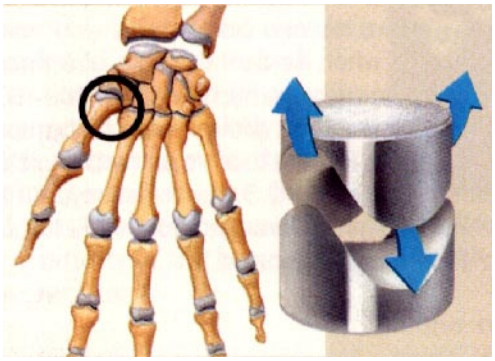
Ball and Socket

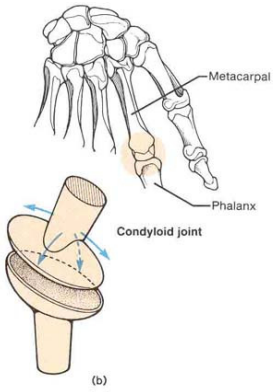


Pivot

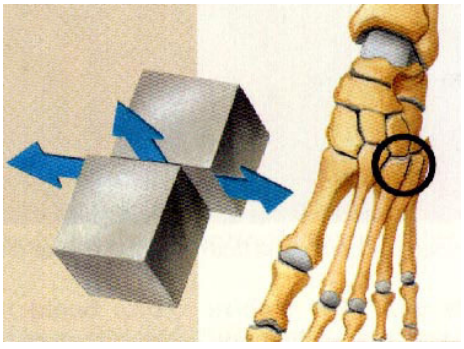


Saddle Joint





Gliding

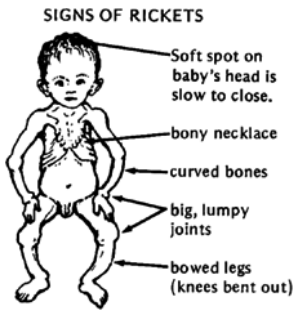


Disorders of the Skeletal System

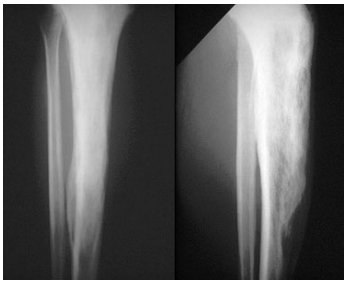
A. Bone tumors and cancers:

B. Metabolic bone diseases
   1. Osteoporosis:
   2. Osteomalacia:
   3. Paget Disease:

Rickets

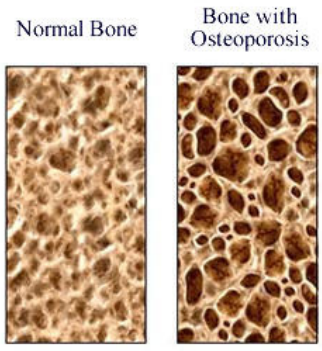


Paget Disease



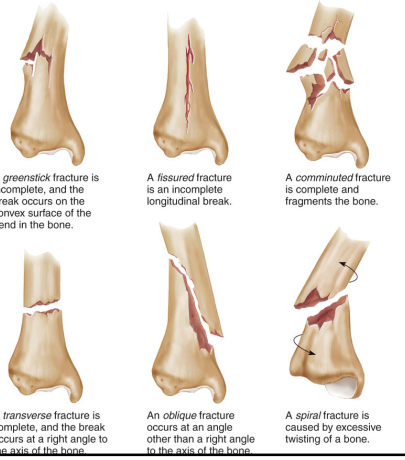
This is an advanced case of Paget's disease in the tibia. The bone has become very large in comparison to the fibula and the trabeculae have become very coarse.

Osteoporosis



C. Bone Infection
   1. Osteomyelitis: General term for
   2. Bone infections may also be caused by

D. Bone Fractures
   1. Open (Compound) fractures:
   2. Closed (Simple):
   3. Complete fractures involve total
   4. Incomplete (Greenstick, fissure):
   5. Comminuted:
   6. Fracture lines can be



A *greenstick* fracture is incomplete, and the break occurs on the convex surface of the bend in the bone.

A *fissured* fracture is an incomplete longitudinal break.

A *comminuted* fracture is complete and fragments the bone.

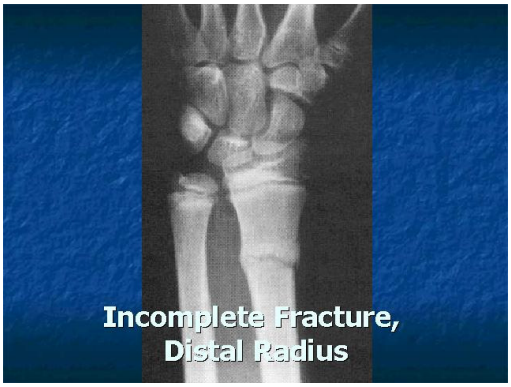
A *transverse* fracture is complete, and the break occurs at a right angle to the axis of the bone.

An *oblique* fracture occurs at an angle other than a right angle to the axis of the bone.

A *spiral* fracture is caused by excessive twisting of a bone.

Osteomyelitis of Big Toe

Closed Fracture



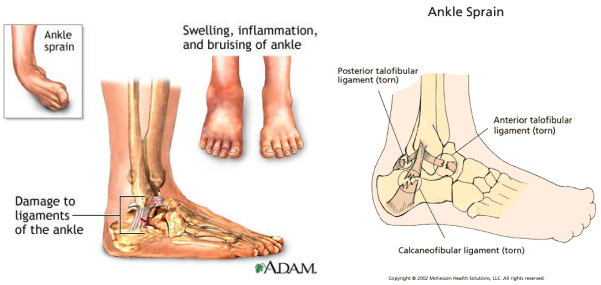
A transverse fracture of the tibial shaft.

Comminuted Fracture

Oblique Fracture

Patient with an anterior dislocation of the right shoulder.

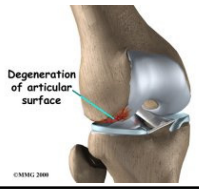
Ankle Sprain



E. Joint Disorders

1. Noninflammatory joint disease does not usually involve
   a. Osteoarthritis: Degenerative

   b. Traumatic Injuries:
      *i. Subluxation: D*islocation of articular surfaces.
      ii. Sprain:



Osteoarthritis

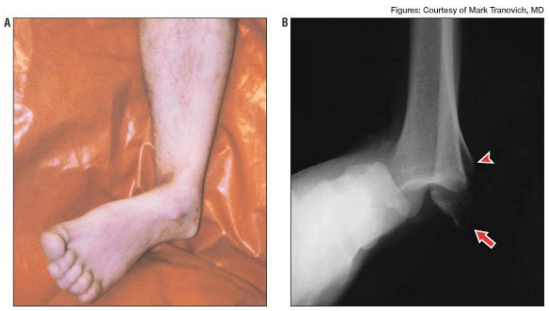


FIGURE 1. Photo (A) of the left ankle of a 33-year-old male recreational softball player shows tibiotalar dislocation of the ankle. The foot is displaced medially, and the skin is tented over the prominence of the lateral malleolus. Anterolateral radiograph of the same ankle (B) shows that the talus is completely disassociated from the ankle mortise (arrow), and a small avulsion of the fibula is evident (arrowhead).

2. Inflammatory joint disease (arthritis): Inflammation of synovial membrane

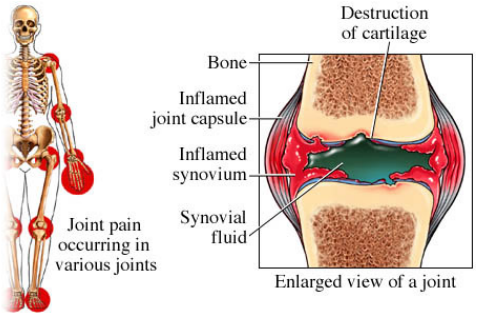
   a. Rheumatoid arthritis:

   b. Gouty arthritis: Synovial inflammation caused by

   c. Infectious arthritis: Arthritis resulting from

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Joints typically affected by rheumatoid arthritis



Gouty Arthritis