

# APPARATO SCHELETRICO

# Funzioni dell'osso

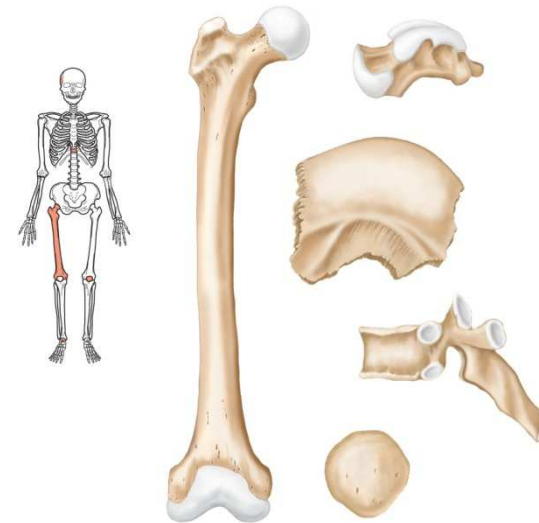
- 1. **Sostegno:** costituisce l'impalcatura del corpo
- 2. **Protezione** di molti organi (cervello, midollo spinale e tanti organi interni)
- 3. **Leve** per attacco dei muscoli ed esecuzione dei movimenti
- 4. **Riserva** di vari minerali (es. calcio, 99% nell'osso)
- 5. **Emopoiesi** (alcune ossa contengono midollo osseo - contenuto nella cavità midollare- responsabile dell'emopoiesi)

# COMPONENTE OSSEA

- Le ossa vengono classificate per **FORMA** e **STRUTTURA**.

- In base alla forma vengono classificate in:

- Ossa lunghe
- Ossa piatte o larghe
- Ossa brevi o corte
- Ossa irregolari
- Ossa sesamoidi



- In base alla struttura istologica vengono classificate in:

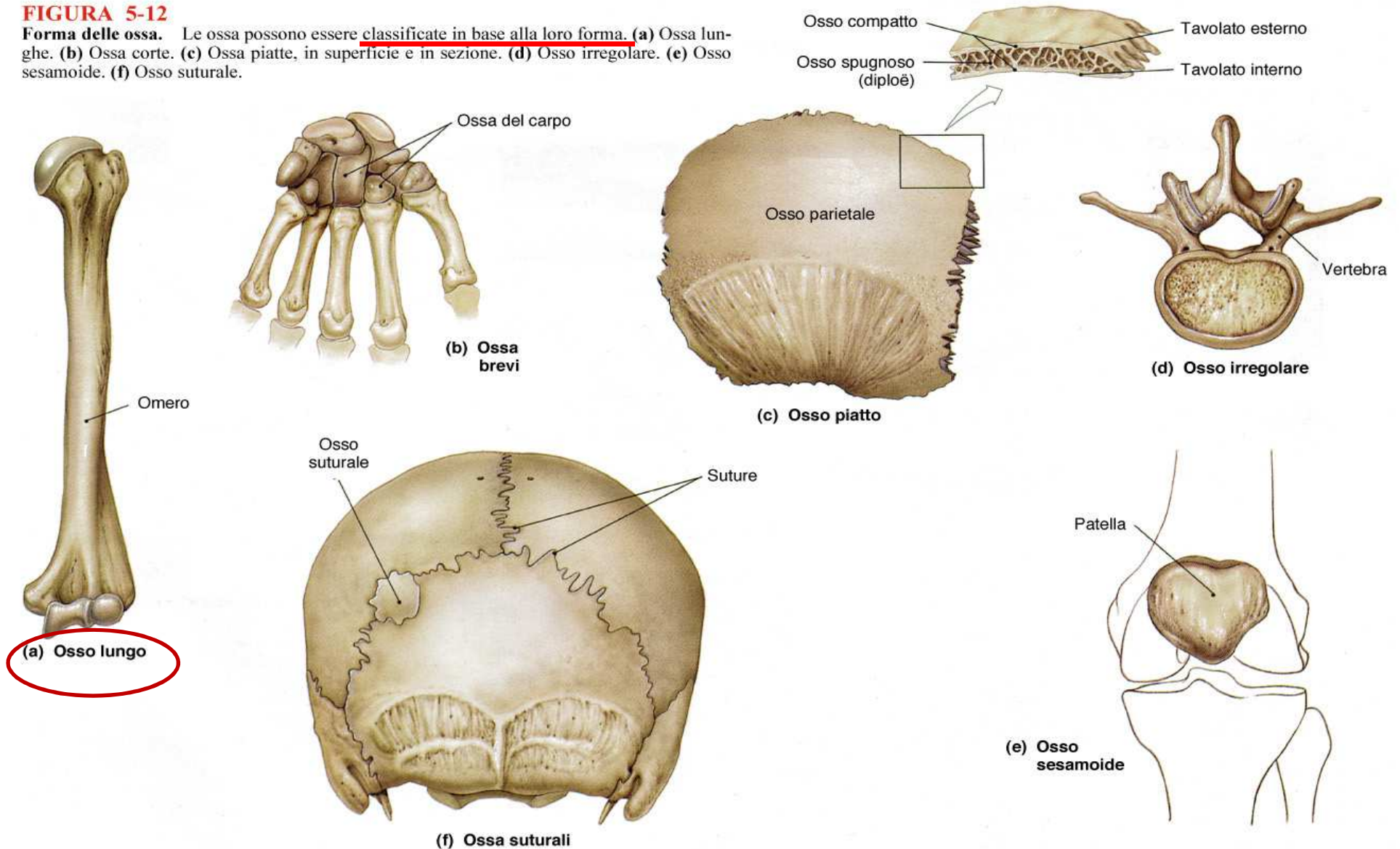
- Ossa spugnose
- Ossa compatte

(Va, inoltre, ricordato che la forma e la struttura delle ossa sono funzione delle attività statiche o dinamiche nelle quali sono coinvolte)

# Forma delle ossa

**FIGURA 5-12**

**Forma delle ossa.** Le ossa possono essere classificate in base alla loro forma. **(a)** Ossa lunghe. **(b)** Ossa corte. **(c)** Ossa piatte, in superficie e in sezione. **(d)** Osso irregolare. **(e)** Osso sesamoide. **(f)** Osso suturale.



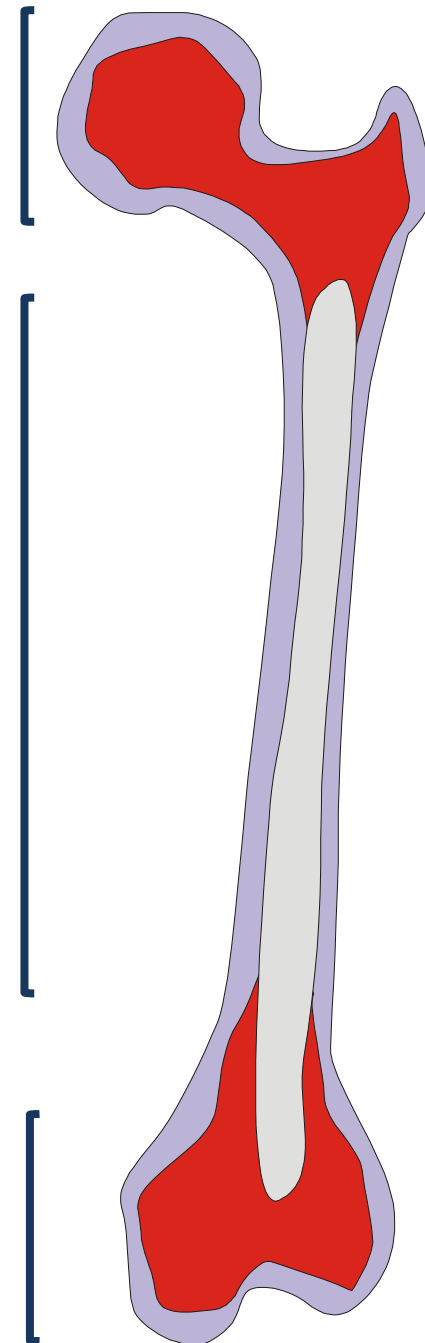
# Osso lungo tipico

Il tratto compreso tra diafisi e ciascuna epifisi è chiamato **METAFISI**

**EPIFISI**  
prossimale

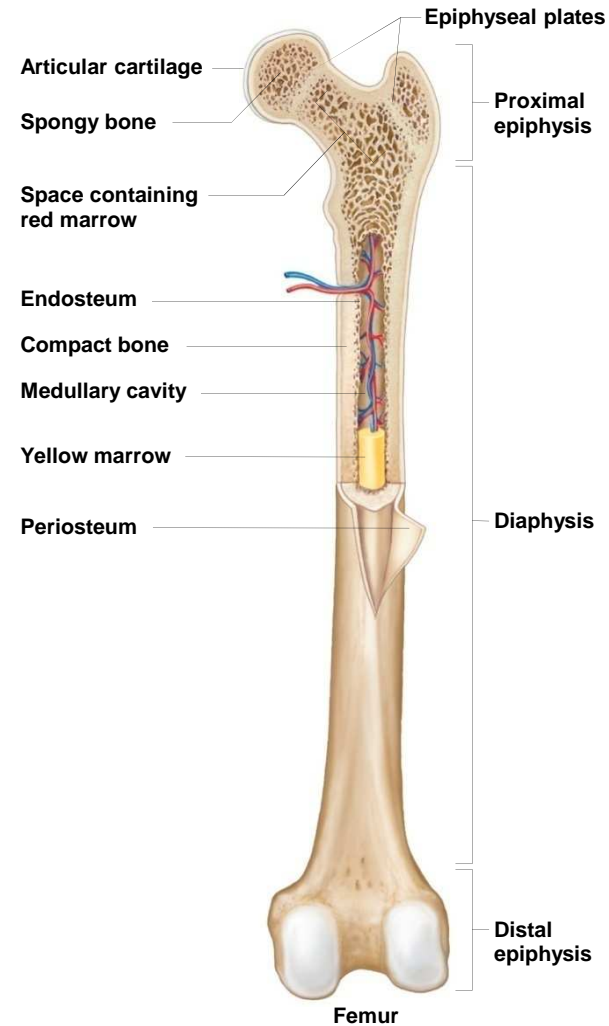
**DIAFISI**  
Presenta al suo  
interno il canale  
midollare

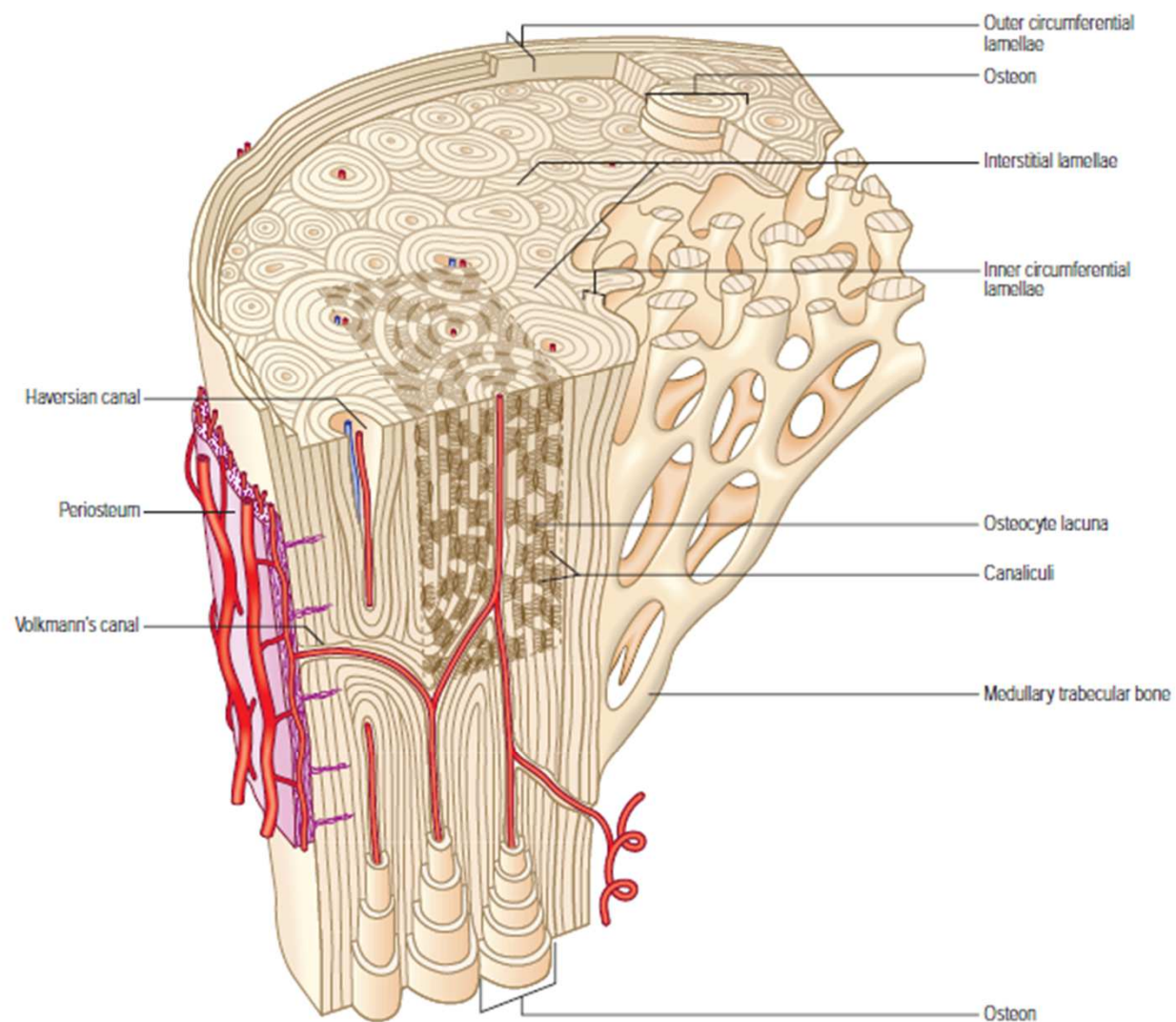
**EPIFISI**  
distale



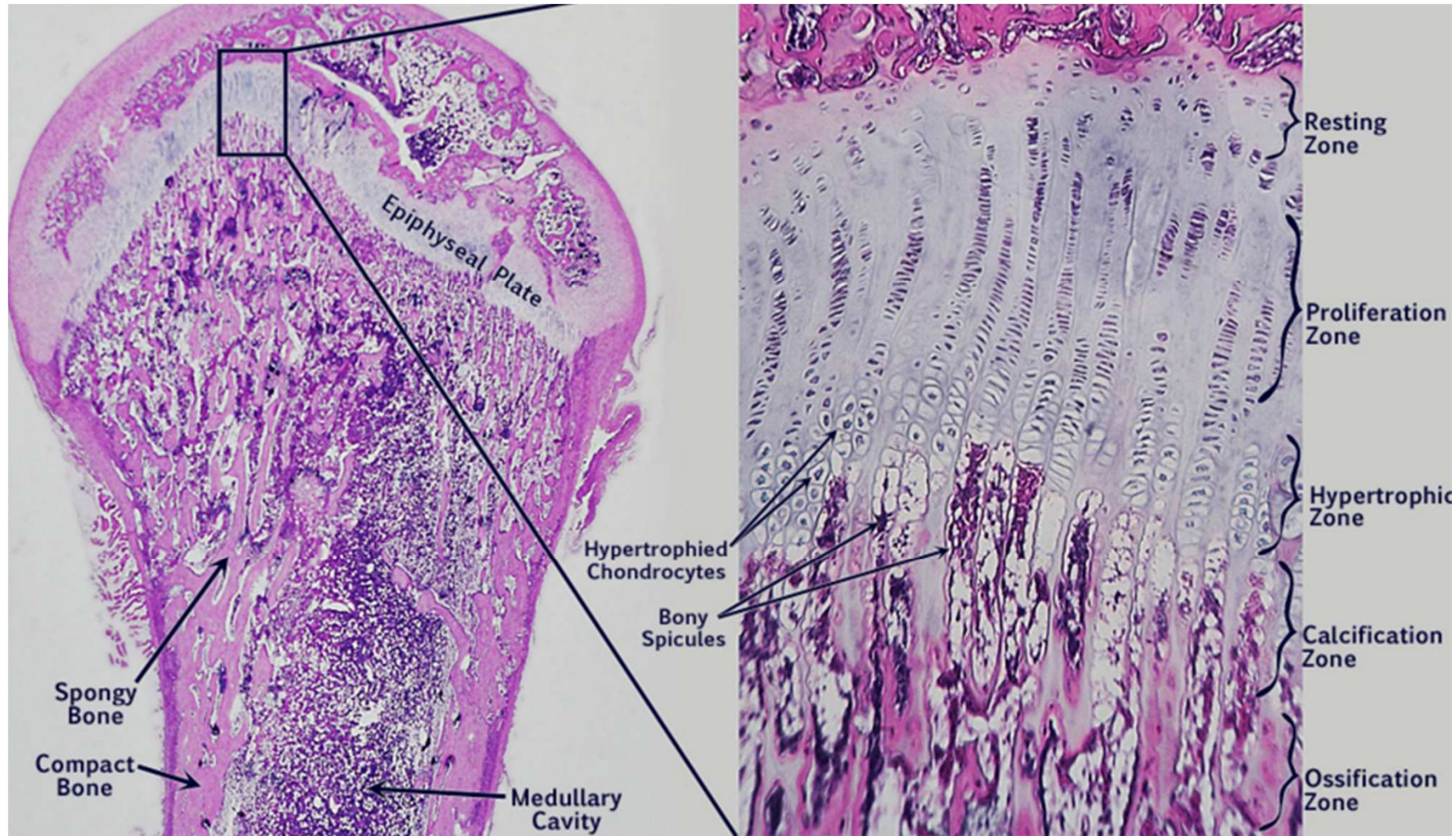
- Epiphysis
  - Distal
  - Proximal
- Diaphysis
- Metaphysis
- Compact bone
- Spongy bone
- Articular cartilage
- Periosteum
- Endosteum
- Medullary cavity
- Trabeculae
- Bone marrow
  - Red marrow and yellow marrow

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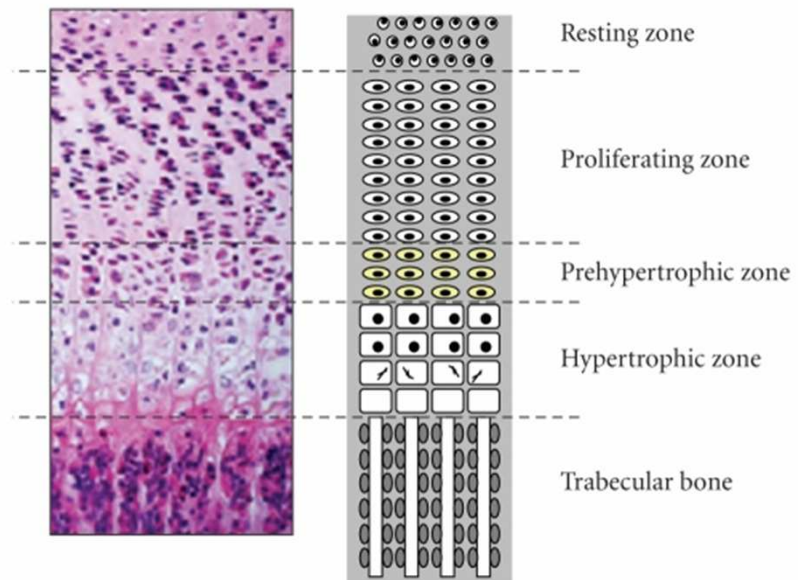
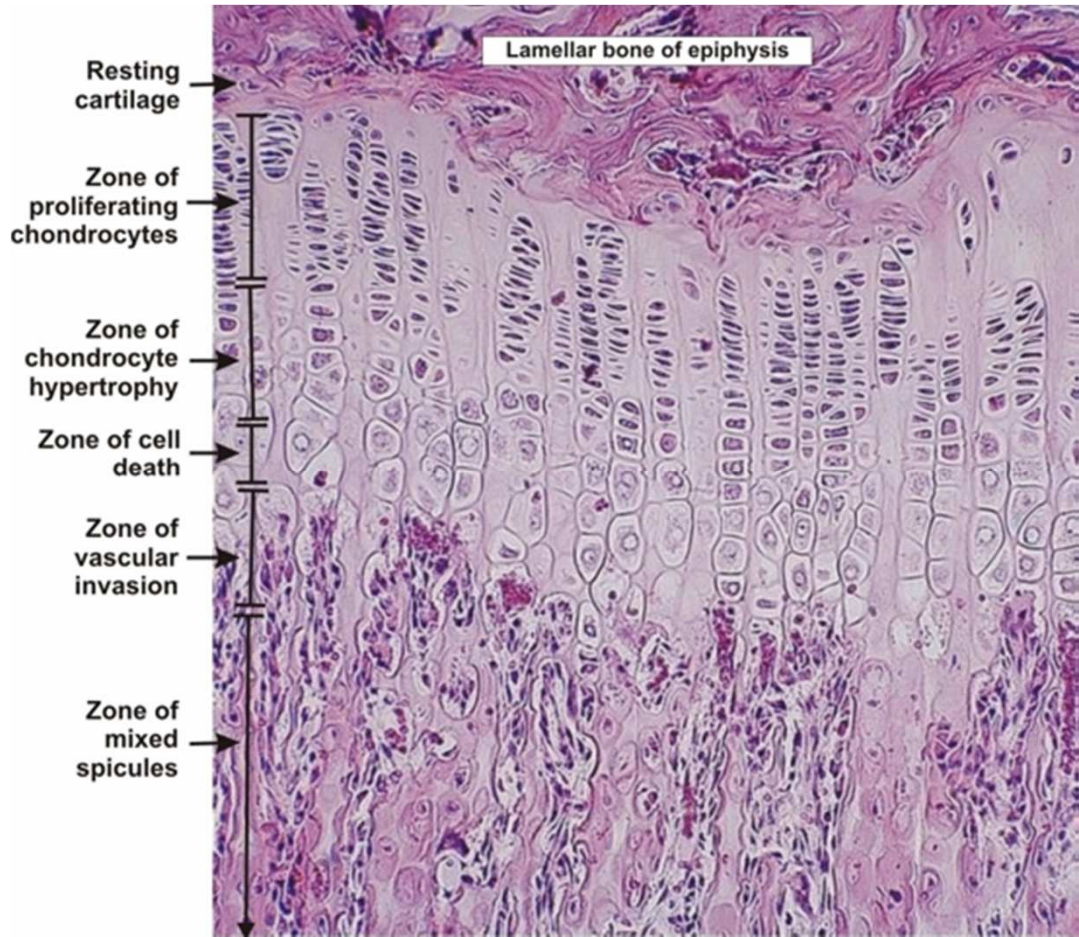




**Fig. 5.16** The main features of the microstructure of mature lamellar bone. Areas of compact and trabecular (cancellous) bone are included. Note the general construction of the osteons; distribution of the osteocyte lacunae; Haversian canals and their contents; resorption spaces; and different views of the structural basis of bone lamellation.







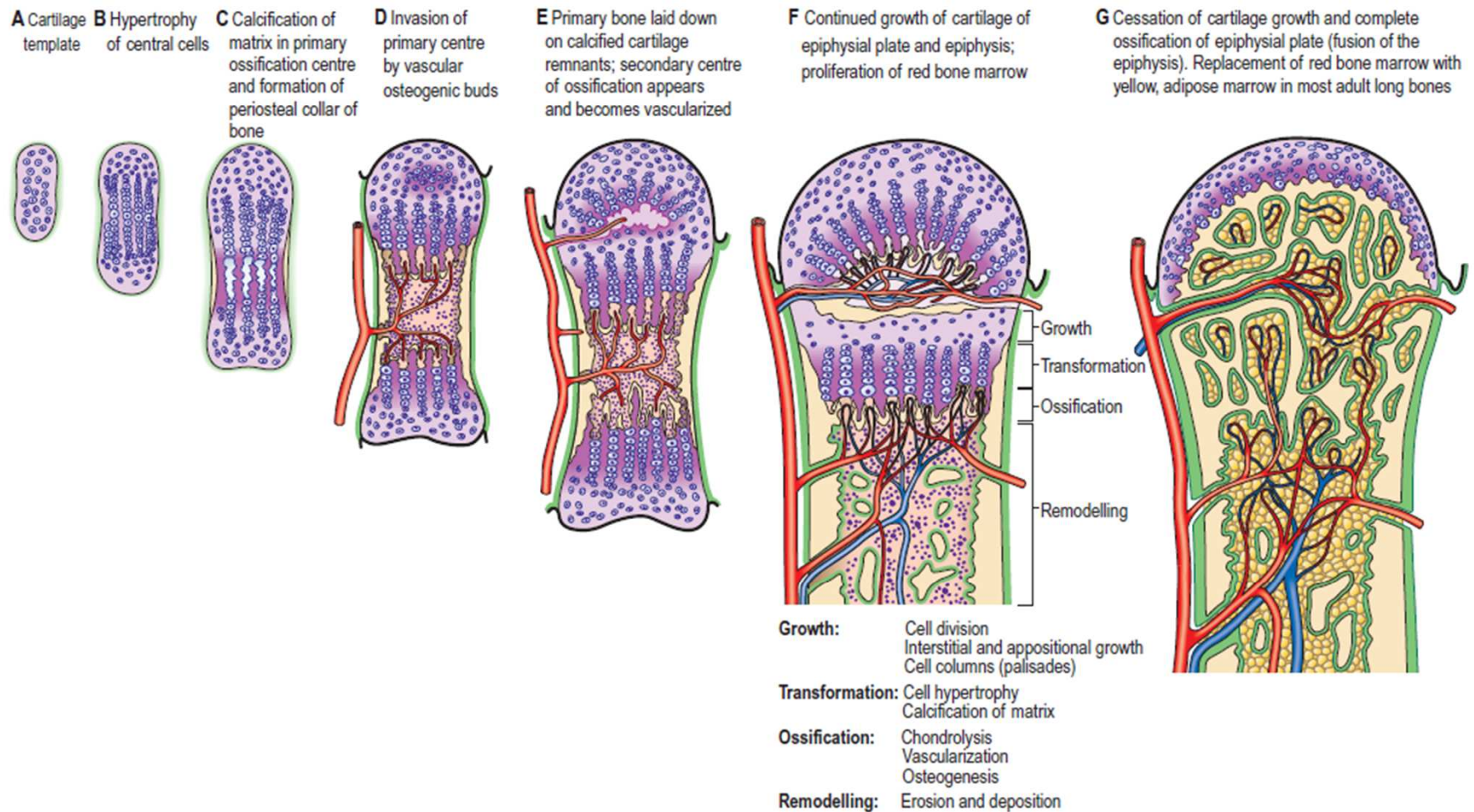
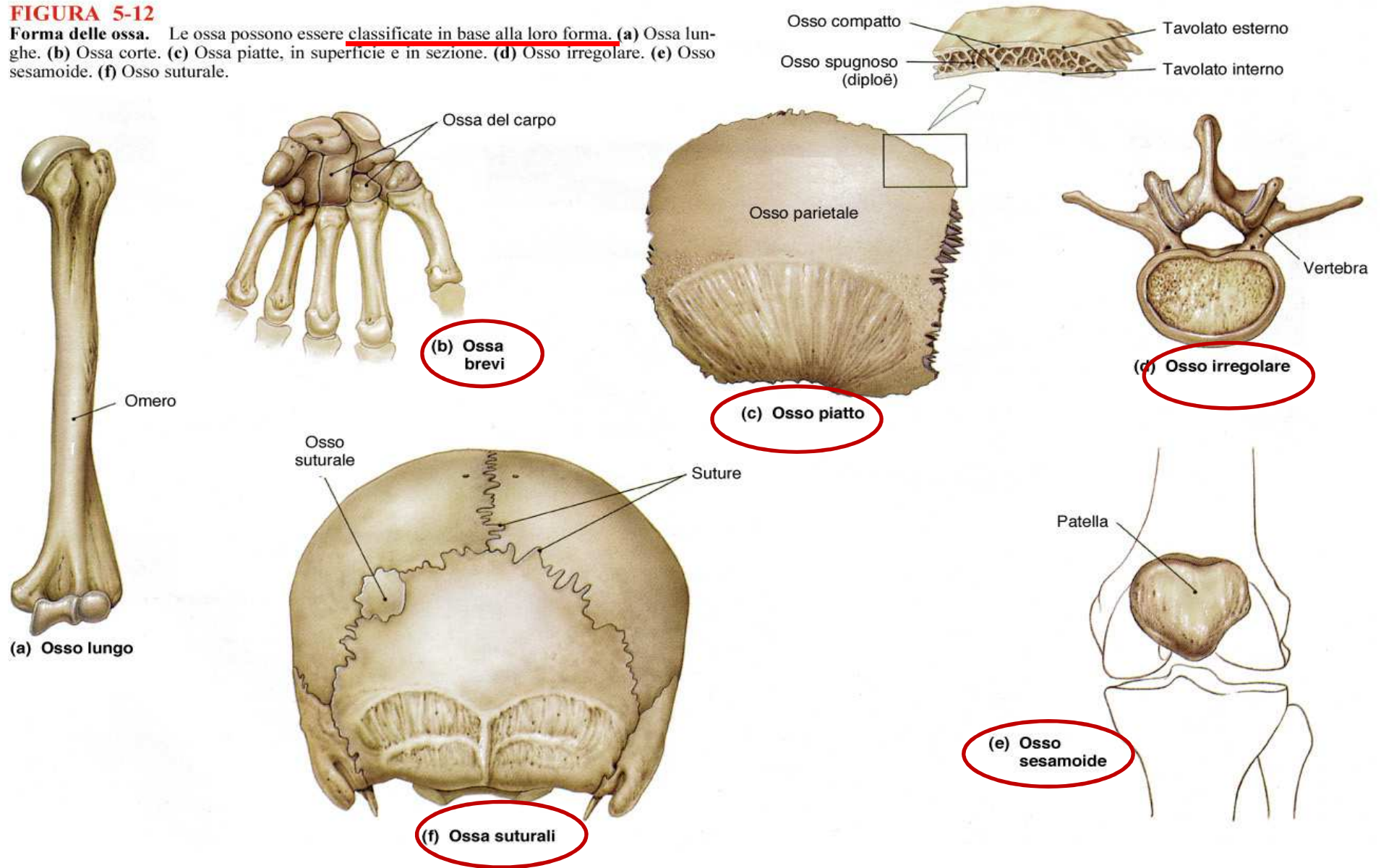


Fig. 5.25 The stages of endochondral ossification in a long bone.

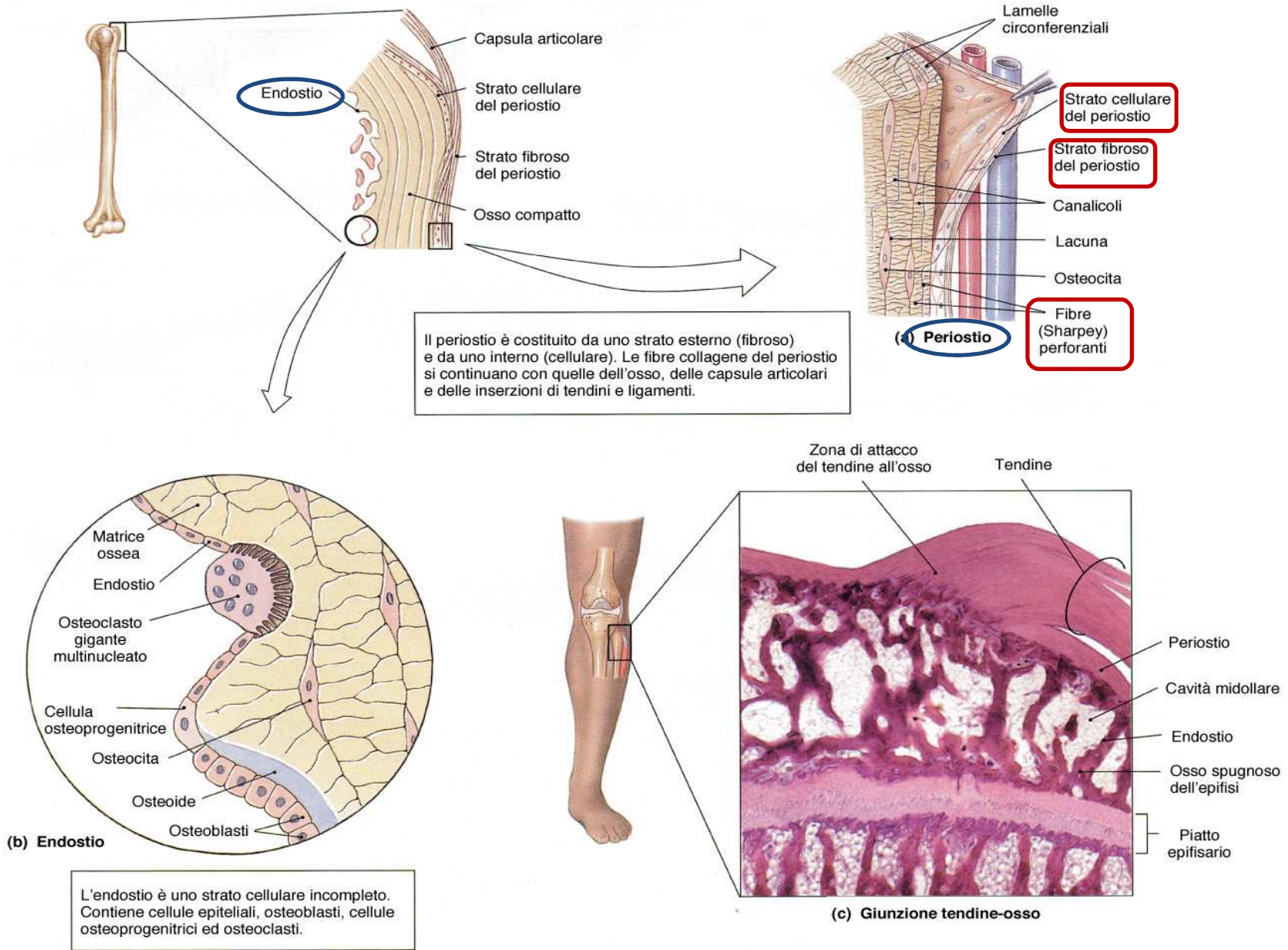
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**Forma delle ossa.** Le ossa possono essere classificate in base alla loro forma. (a) Ossa lunghe. (b) Ossa corte. (c) Ossa piatte, in superficie e in sezione. (d) Osso irregolare. (e) Osso sesamoide. (f) Osso suturale.



# PERIOSTIO ed ENDOSTIO



**FIGURA 5-4**

**Il periostio e l'endostio.** Rappresentazione schematica del periostio e dell'endostio e loro associazione con altre strutture ossee. Sezione istologica che mostra periostio e endostio. (a) Il periostio. (b) L'endostio. (c) Giunzione tendine-osso. (MO × 100)

# ELEMENTI DESCRITTIVI DELLE OSSA

- EMINENZE: tutte le parti che fanno sporgenza sulla superficie delle ossa → ARTICOLARI ( corrisp. alle articolazioni)  
→ NON ARTICOLARI .  
Rispetto alla forma: Bozze, Tubercoli, Tuberosità, Eminenze mammillari, Impronte, Spine, Linee, Creste ecc. ecc.

- CAVITA': tutte le parti incavate della superficie ossea  
→ ARTICOLARI (di fronte alle  
eminenze

omonime)

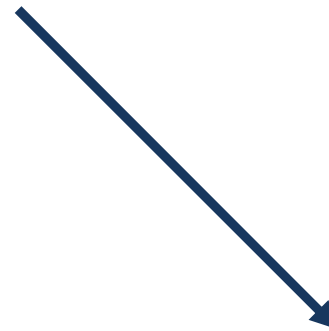
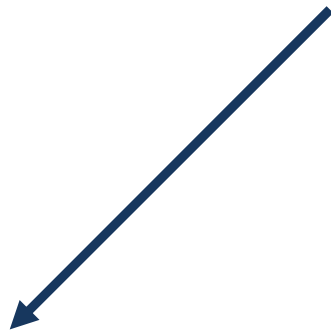
→

NON ARTICOLARI

Attacco a legamenti e muscoli:  
Docce, Solchi, Fosse o Cavità  
d'inserzione

Fori o Canali: di trasmissione e  
nutritizi

# ESISTONO 2 TIPI di OSSO

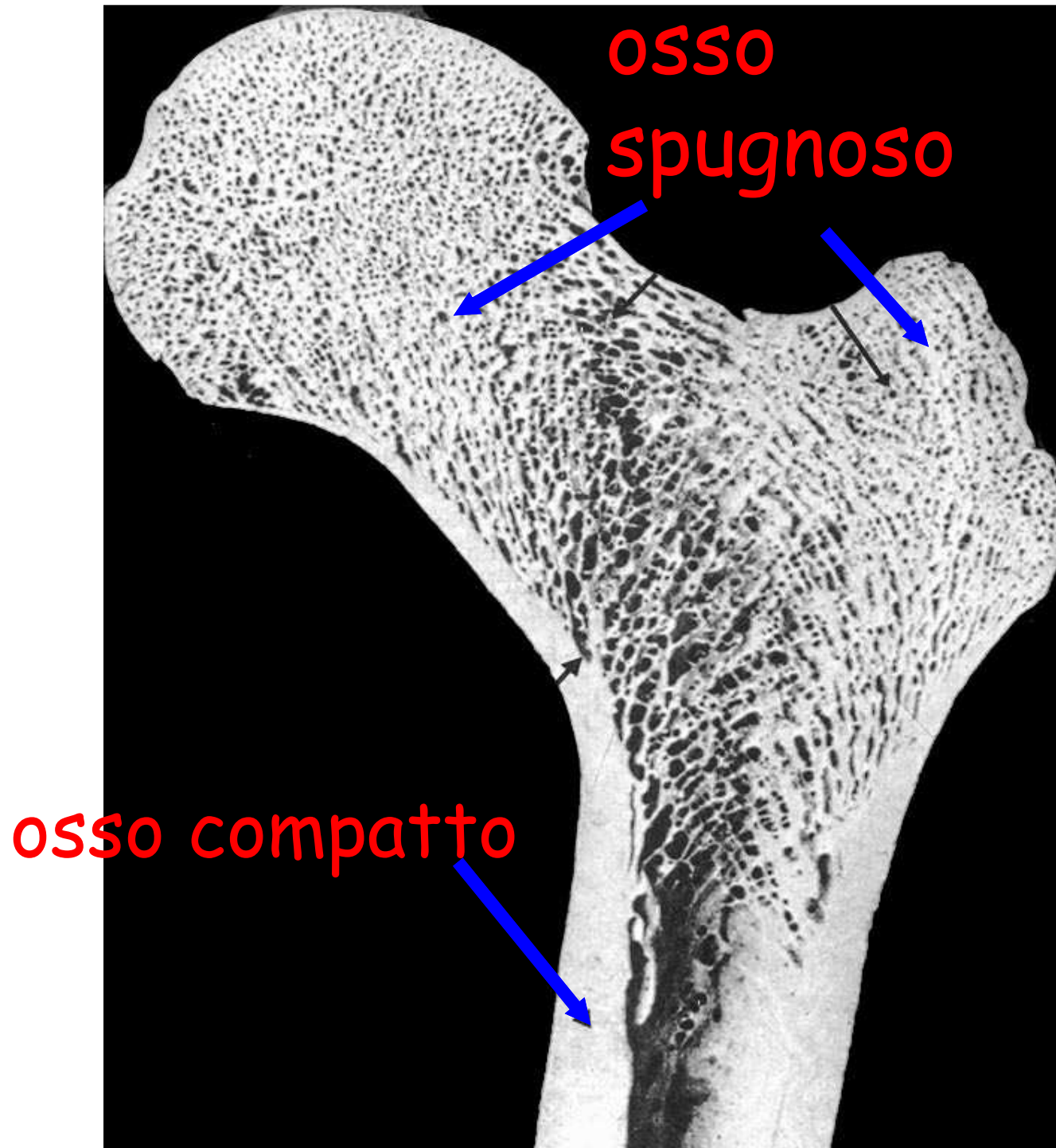


**COMPATTO**

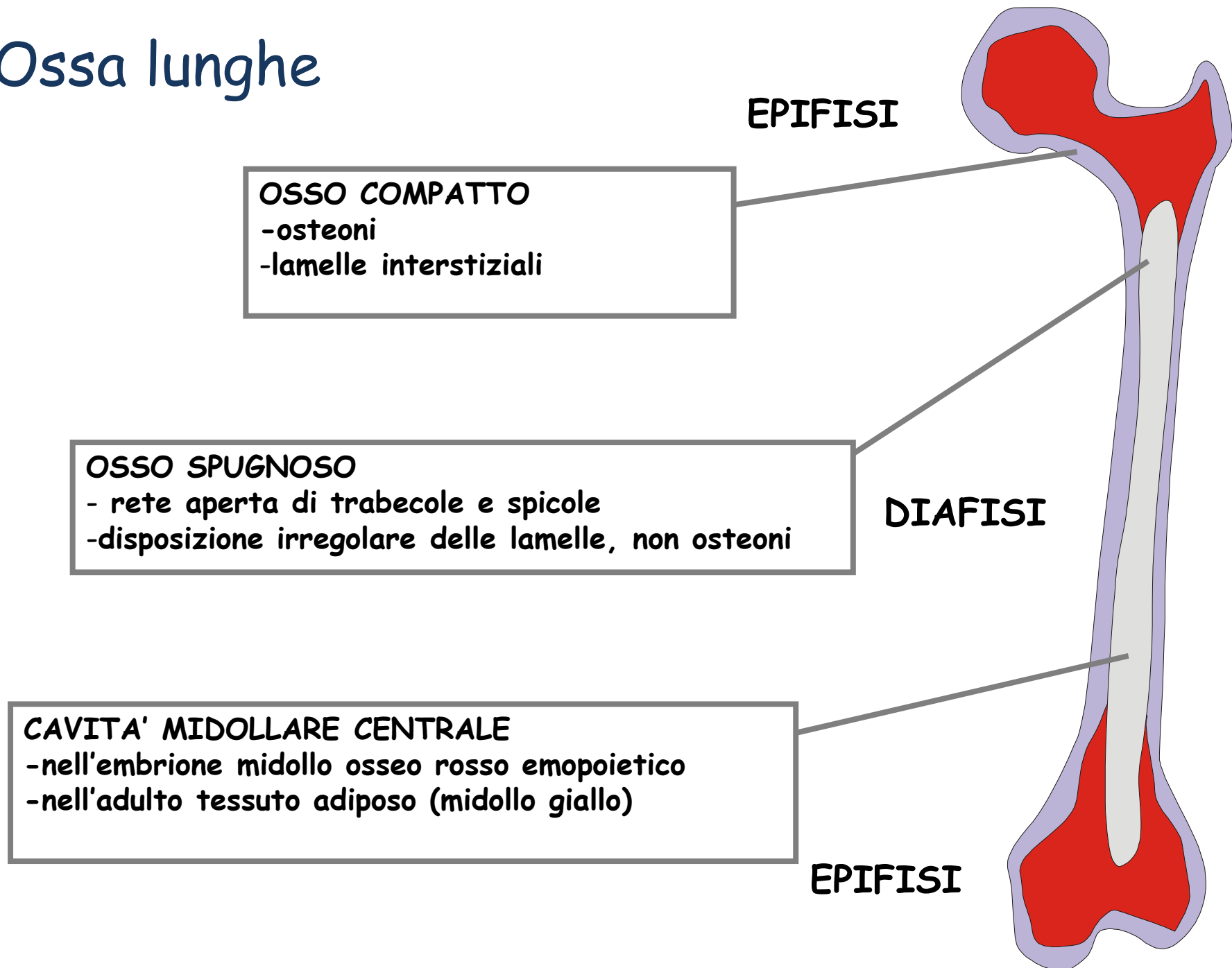
(denso)

**SPUGNOSO**

(cellulare o spongioso)



# Ossa lunghe

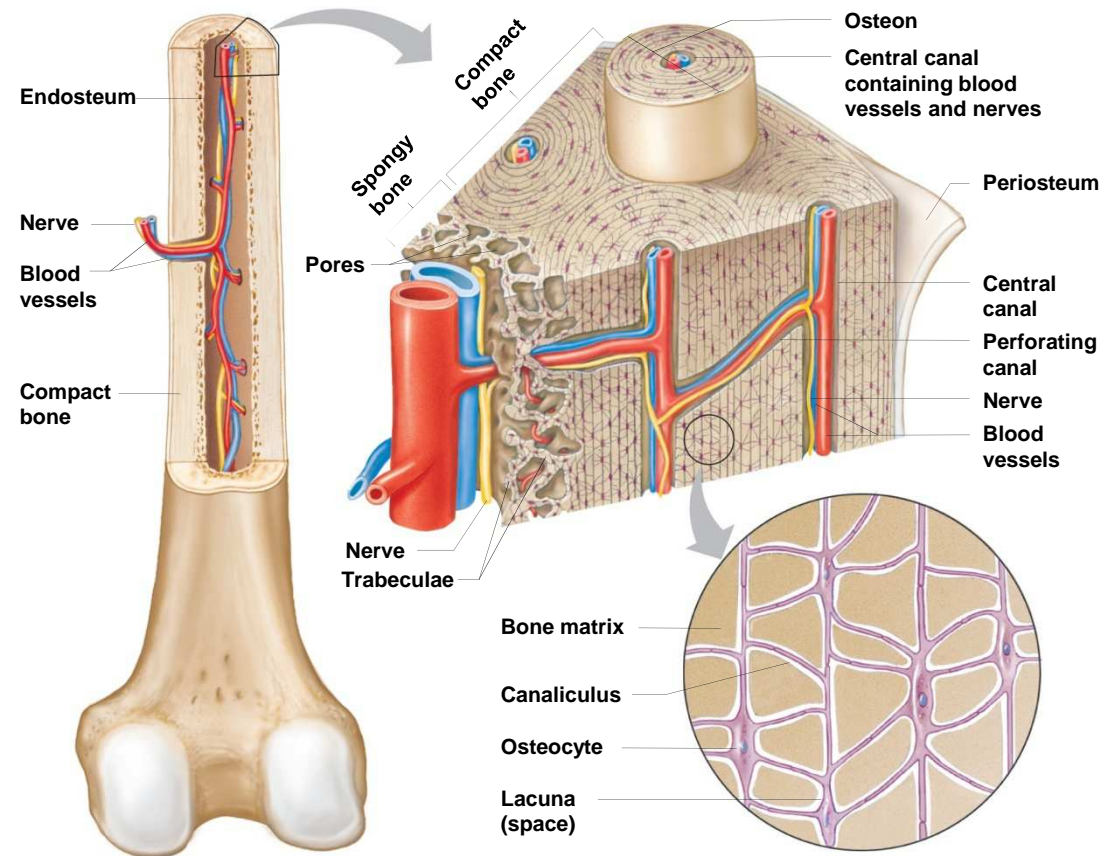




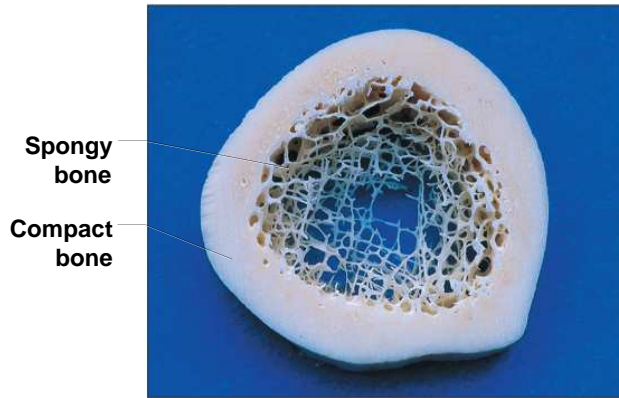
# Osso compatto

- Osteon
  - Haversian System
- Central canal
- Perforating canal
  - Volkmann's canal
- Osteocytes
- Lamellae
- Lacunae
- Bone matrix
- Canaliculi

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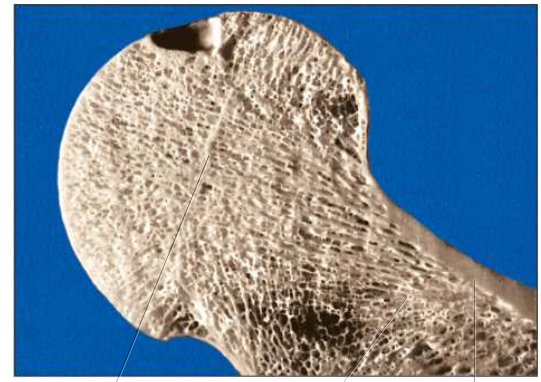


# Osso spugnoso



Spongy bone  
Compact bone

(a)



Remnant of epiphyseal plate  
Spongy bone  
Compact bone

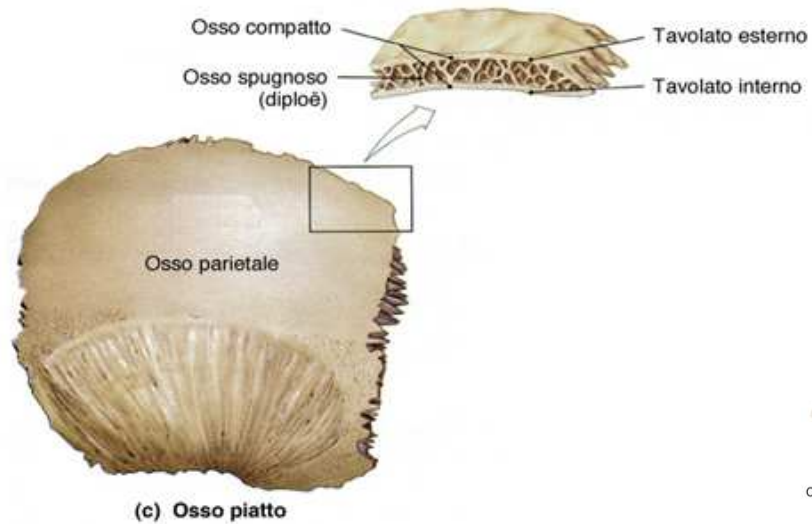
(b)



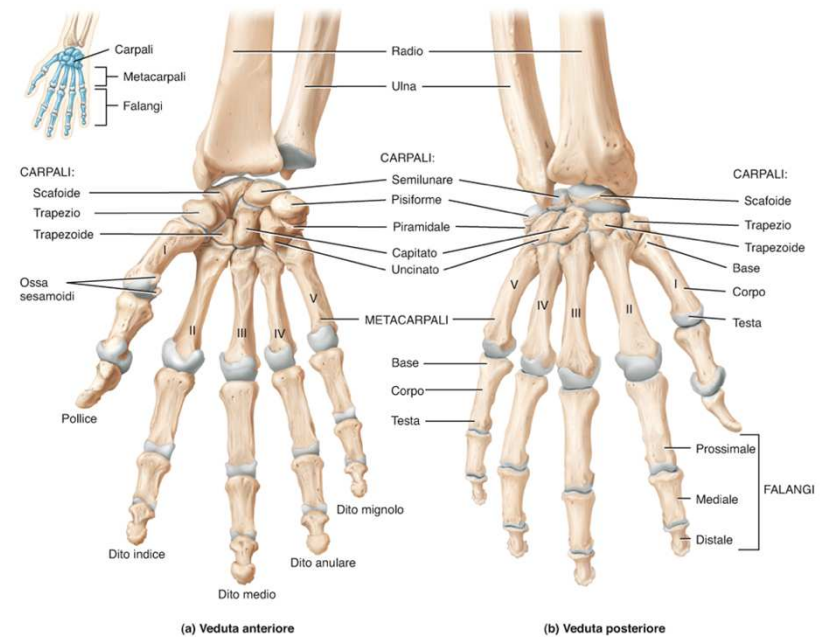
Spongy bone  
Compact bone

(c)

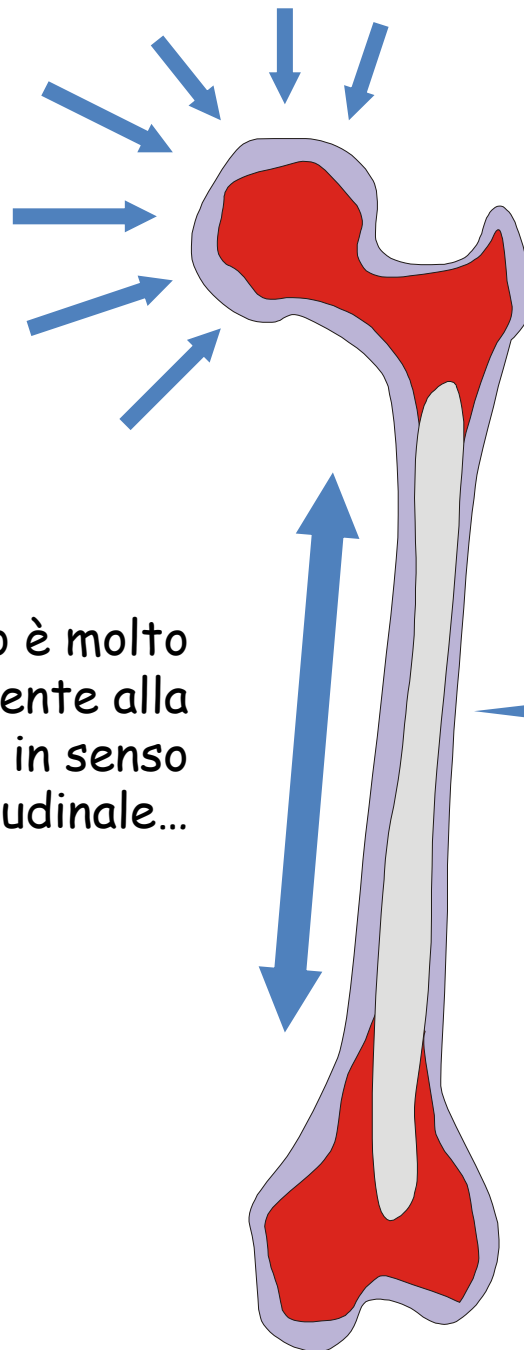
# Ossa piatte



# Ossa brevi



# compatto vs. spugnoso



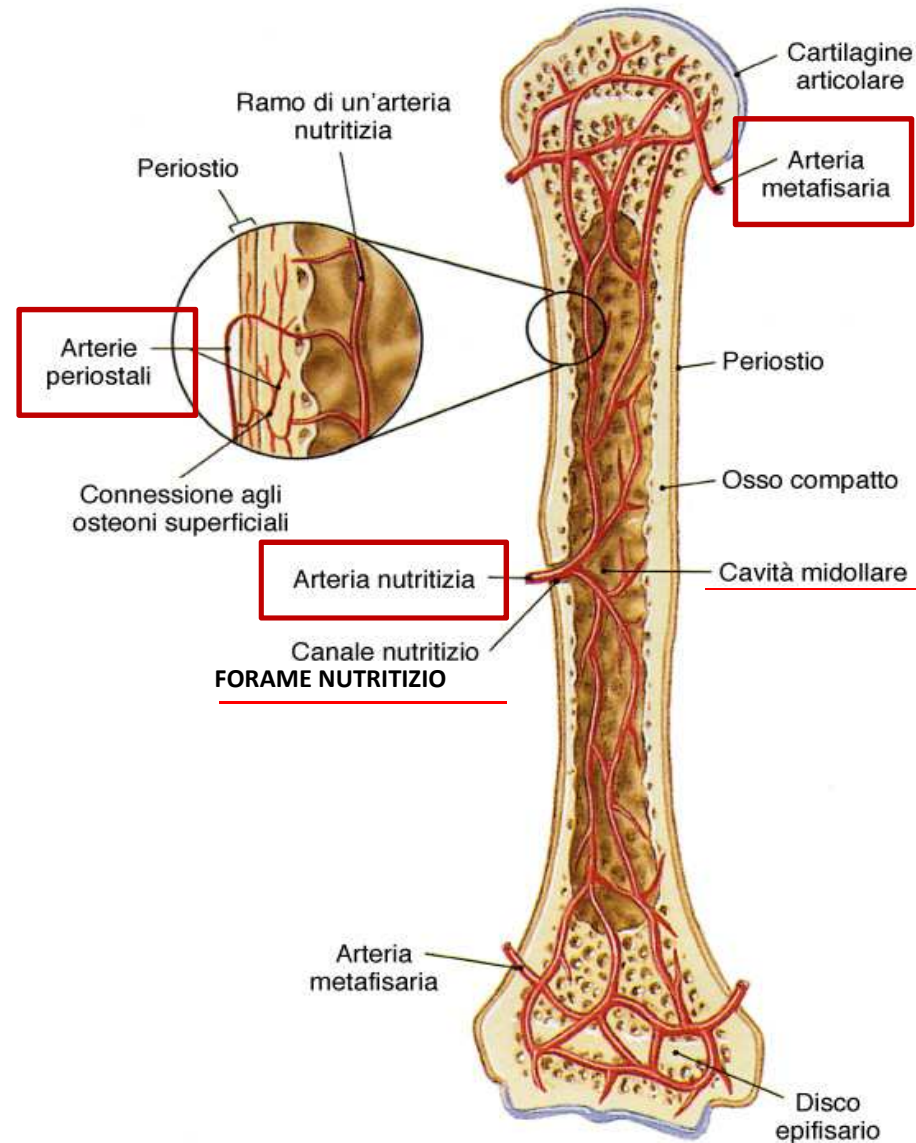
-l'osso spugnoso è presente dove le forze vengono **applicate da varie direzioni**

-rende lo scheletro più leggero

l'osso compatto è molto resistente alla compressione in senso longitudinale...

...ma una pressione laterale provoca facilmente fratture

# Vascularizzazione dell'osso



**FIGURA 5-10**

Vascularizzazione sanguifera di un osso maturo. Disposizione dei vasi ematici nell'omero.

# ARTICOLAZIONI

Dispositivi giunzionali che collegano tra di loro 2 o più ossa

- Permettono il movimento  
Vincolano il tipo e l'ampiezza del movimento
- Sono responsabili della trasmissione delle forze

# Classificazione delle ARTICOLAZIONI

**SINARTROSI** (*o per continuità*)  
**(ANFIARTROSI)**

Ossa sono unite da tessuto  
connettivo

<b>Fibrose</b> ↓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Suture</li><li>- Sindesmosi (Gonfosi)</li><li>- Membrana interossea</li></ul>	<b>Cartilaginee</b> ↓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sincondrosi (cartilagine ialina)</li><li>- Sinfisi (fibrocartilagine)</li></ul>
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**DIARTROSI** *o*  
Articolazioni sinoviali  
*(o per contiguità)*

Ossa separate da una cavità  
chiusa contenente liquido e  
collegate da un manicotto  
fibroso

- Enartrosi
- Condilartrosi
- Artrodie
- A sella
- Ginglimi Angolari e Laterali

## sinartrosi

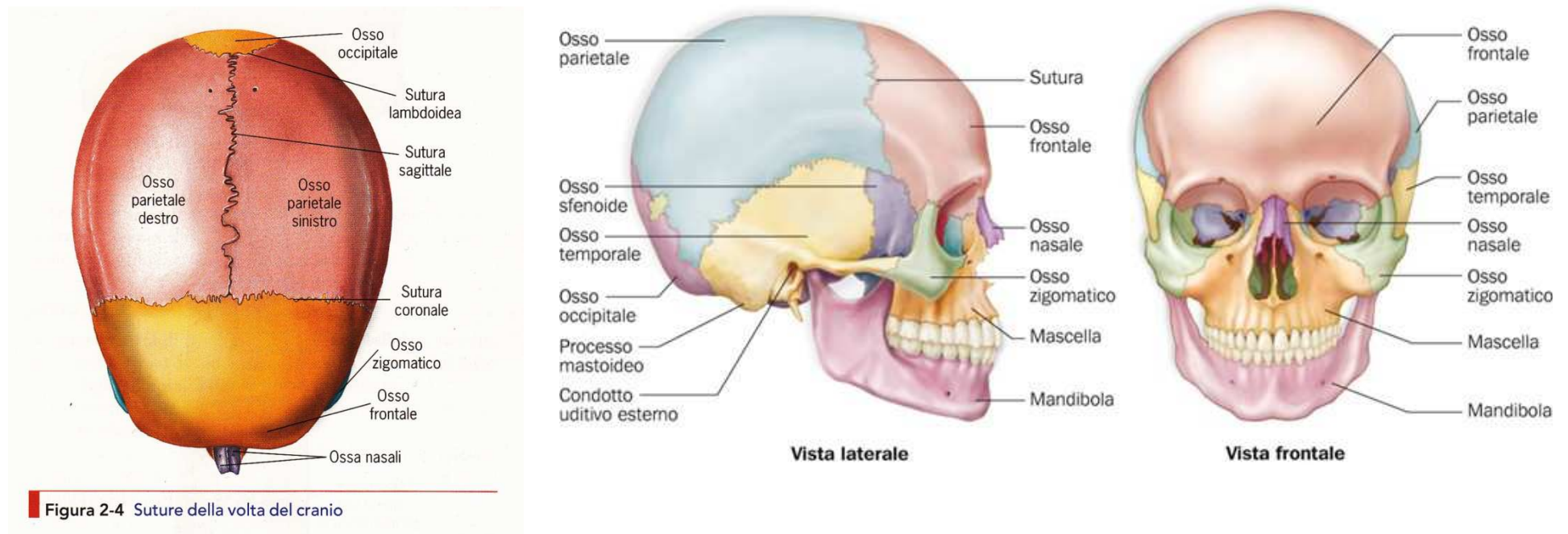
- Le sinartrosi sono dispositivi giunzionali tra due capi ossei continui.
- Sono immobili.
- Possono essere suddivise in tre sottocategorie rispetto al tessuto connettivo che si interpone tra gli stessi capi ossei in
  - **SINFIBROSI** (tessuto fibroso)
  - .... sinfisi pubica presenza di un disco fibrocartilagineo fra i capi ossei, ma che non può andare, o molto raramente, incontro a ossificazione come le normali sincondrosi che diventano sinostosi
  - **SINCONDROSI** (tessuto cartilagineo ialino)
  - **SINOSTOSI** (mera unione dei capi ossei, esempio: ossa del cranio individuo adulto).



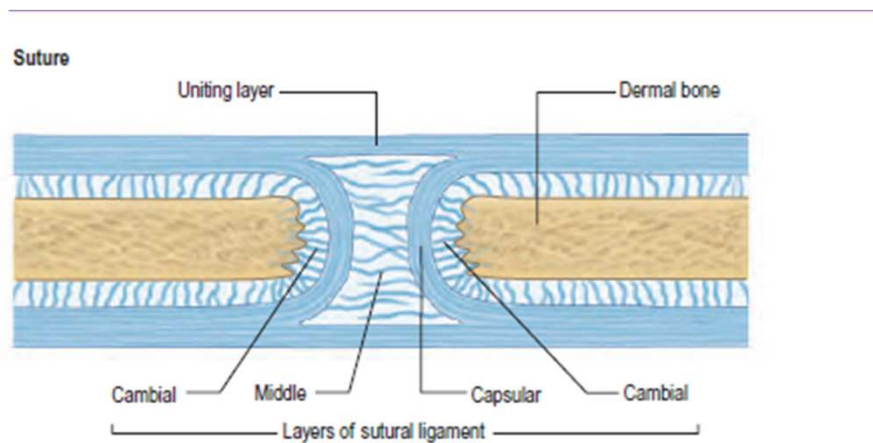
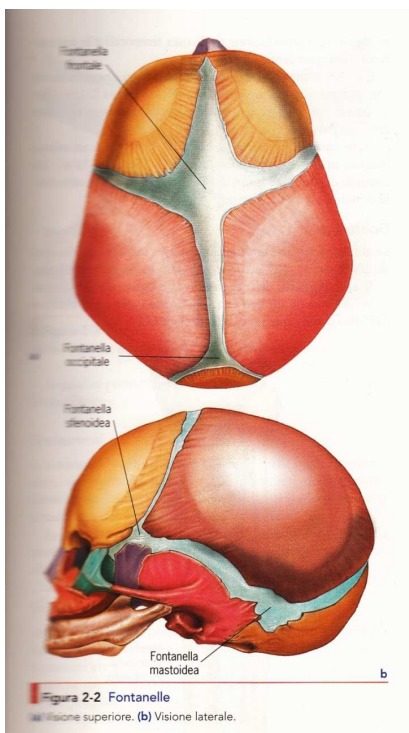
# SINARTROSI Fibrose

Nelle sinfibrosi, o articolazioni fibrose, il tessuto di congiunzione è prevalentemente costituito da connettivo ricco di collagene, e in alcuni casi abbondante in fibre elastiche. Si distinguono all'interno delle articolazioni fibrose tre diverse categorie: **suture**, gonfosi e schindilesi. Queste sono articolazioni immobili.

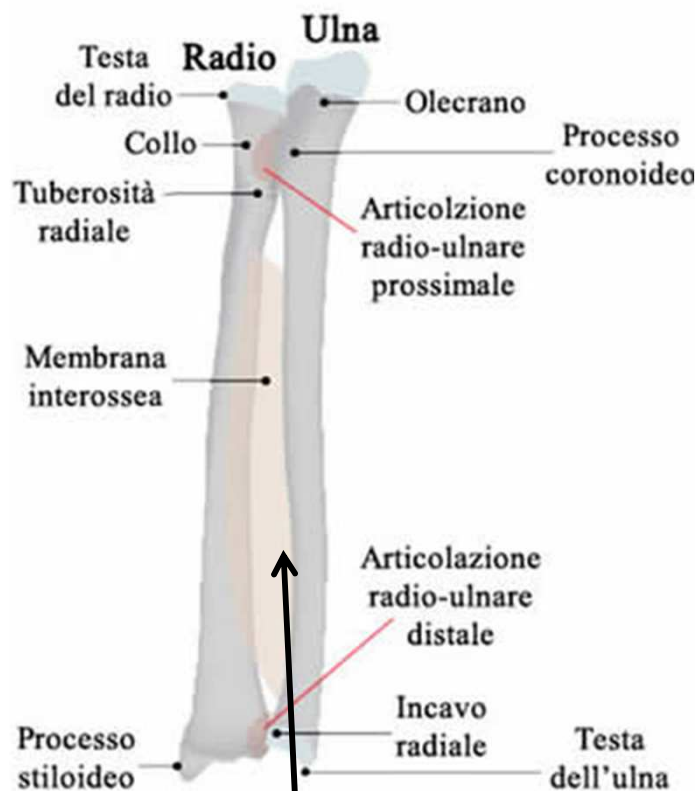
Le **anfiartrosi** includono invece le sinfisi, e sono articolazioni ipomobili, ossia con limitate possibilità di movimento.



SUTURA → SINOSTOSI



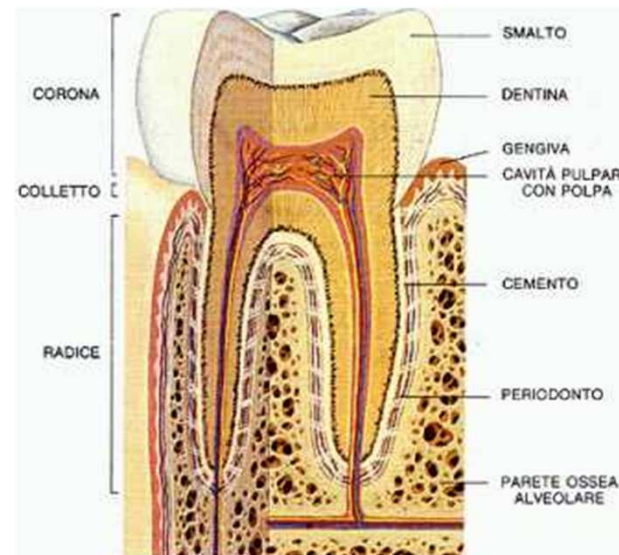
# SINARTROSI Fibrose



**SINDESMOSI**

**MEMBRANA INTEROSSEA**

**GONFOSI**

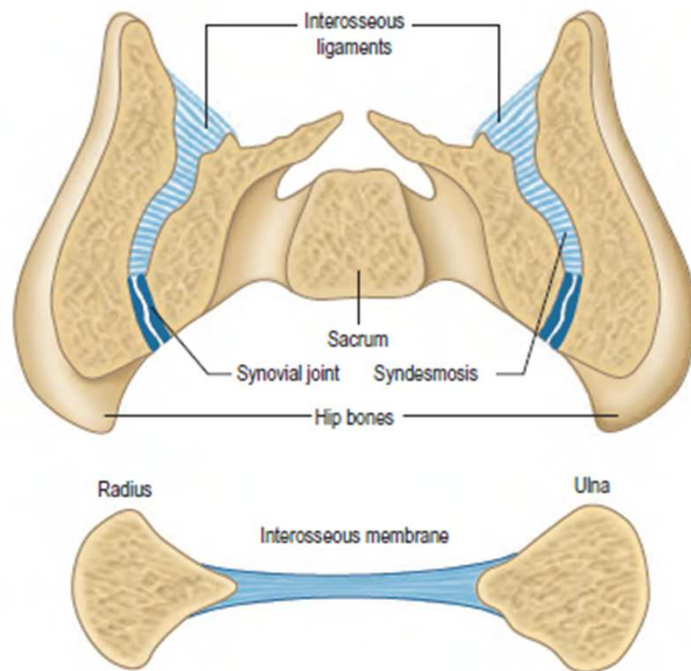


Le gonfosi, o articolazioni a piolo-alveolo o alveolodentarie, sono un tipo di articolazioni fibrose caratteristiche per la fissazione dei denti nelle proprie cavità alveolari. La fissazione avviene grazie al collagene del parodonto che connette il cemento del dente all'osso mandibolare o mascellare.

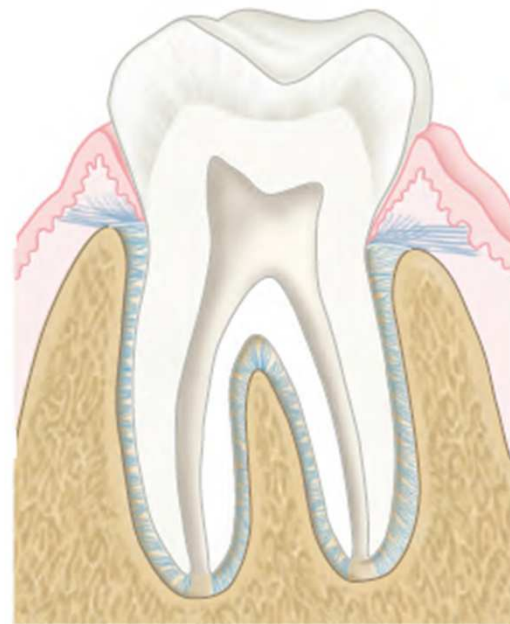
**Non viene considerata una vera e propria articolazione in quanto non prevede l'unione di segmenti ossei.**

Le sindesmosi sono articolazioni fibrose in cui il mezzo congiungente le due ossa che vanno ad articolarsi è un legamento interosseo, una sottile corda fibrosa o una membrana aponevrotica. Ne sono un esempio l'articolazione radio-ulnare media, la tibio-fibulare distale.

**Syndesmoses**



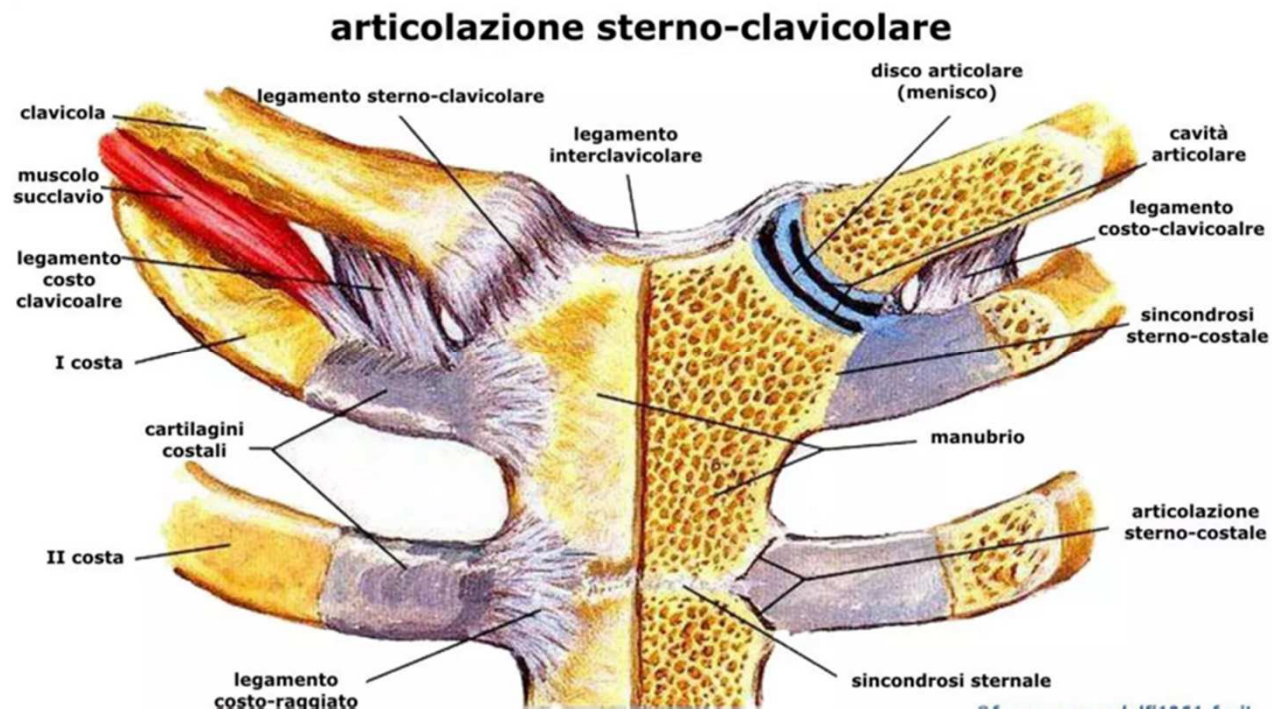
**Gomphosis  
(dento-alveolar joint)**



# SINARTROSI Cartilaginee

Le sincondrosi sono caratterizzate dalla presenza di un sottile strato di cartilagine che può, col tempo, essere sostituito da tessuto osseo, determinando la trasformazione della sincondrosi in sinostosi.

Classici esempi di sincondrosi sono l'articolazione sterno-costale della prima costa e le varie articolazioni che si instaurano durante lo sviluppo di ossa lunghe tra epifisi e diafisi.

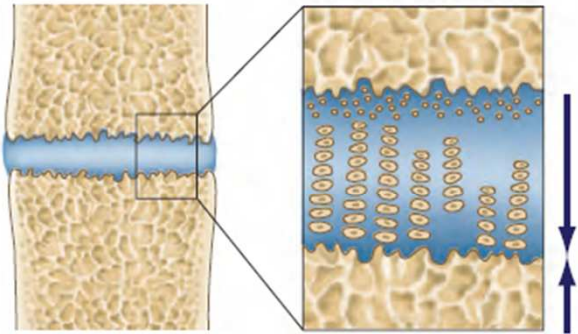


**Synchondroses**

Endochondral bone

Hyaline cartilage

Endochondral bone



Epiphysis  
(secondary centre)

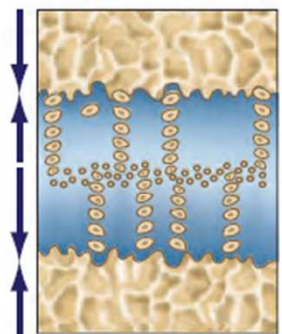
Metaphysis  
(primary centre)

**Asymmetric**

Endochondral ossification

Cartilaginous growth and transformation

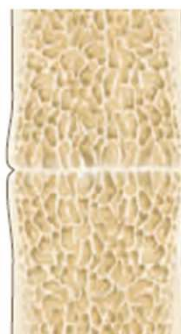
Endochondral ossification



Primary centre  
e.g. basisphenoid

Primary centre  
e.g. basioccipital

**Symmetric**



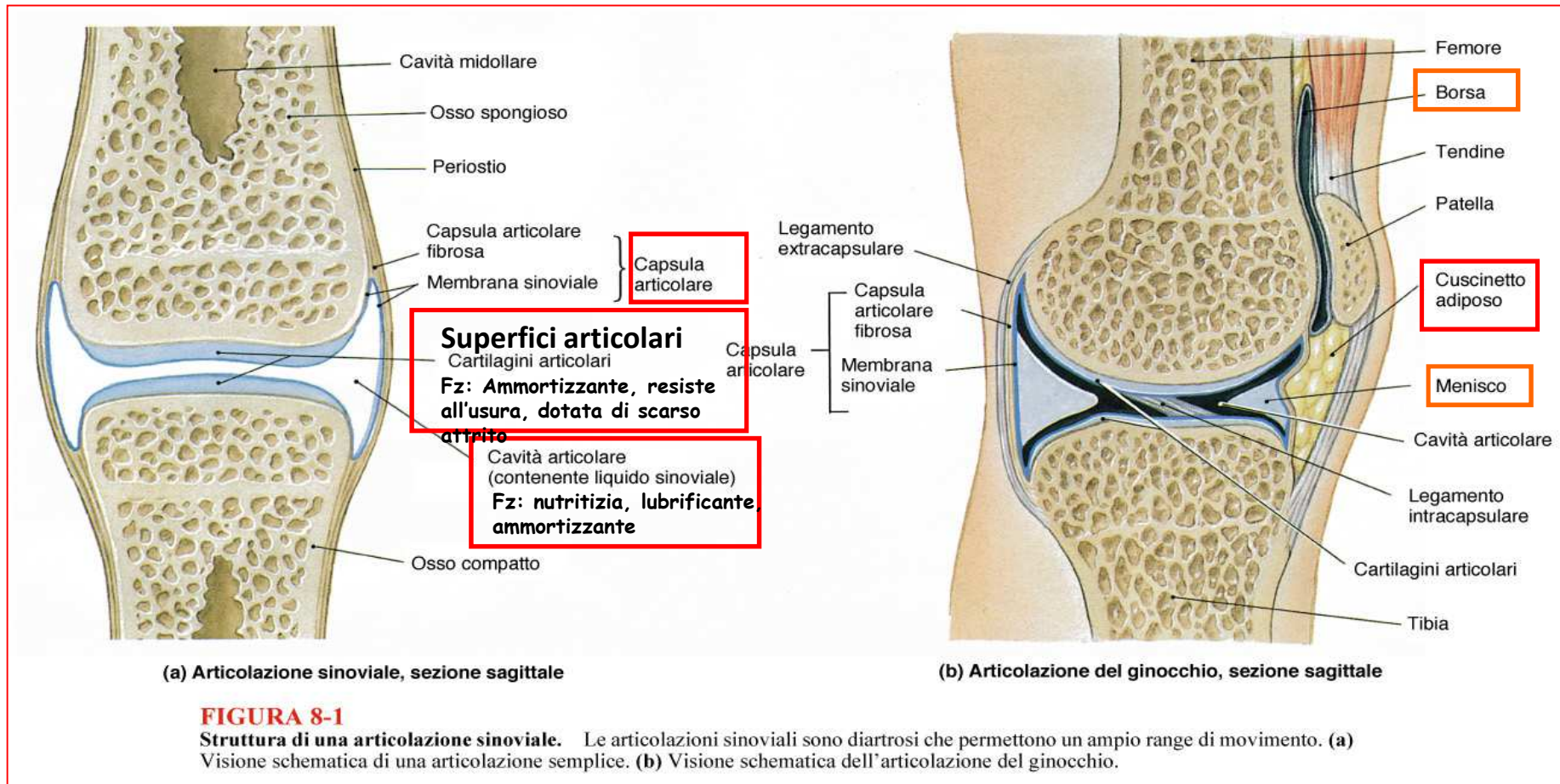
Fate of  
synchondrosis

**Synostosis**

**Varieties:**

# DIARTROSI o Articolazioni SINOVIALI

Le diartrosi sono dispositivi giunzionali tra due capi ossei contigui. Questo tipo di articolazione permette un certo grado di mobilità alle ossa affrontate.



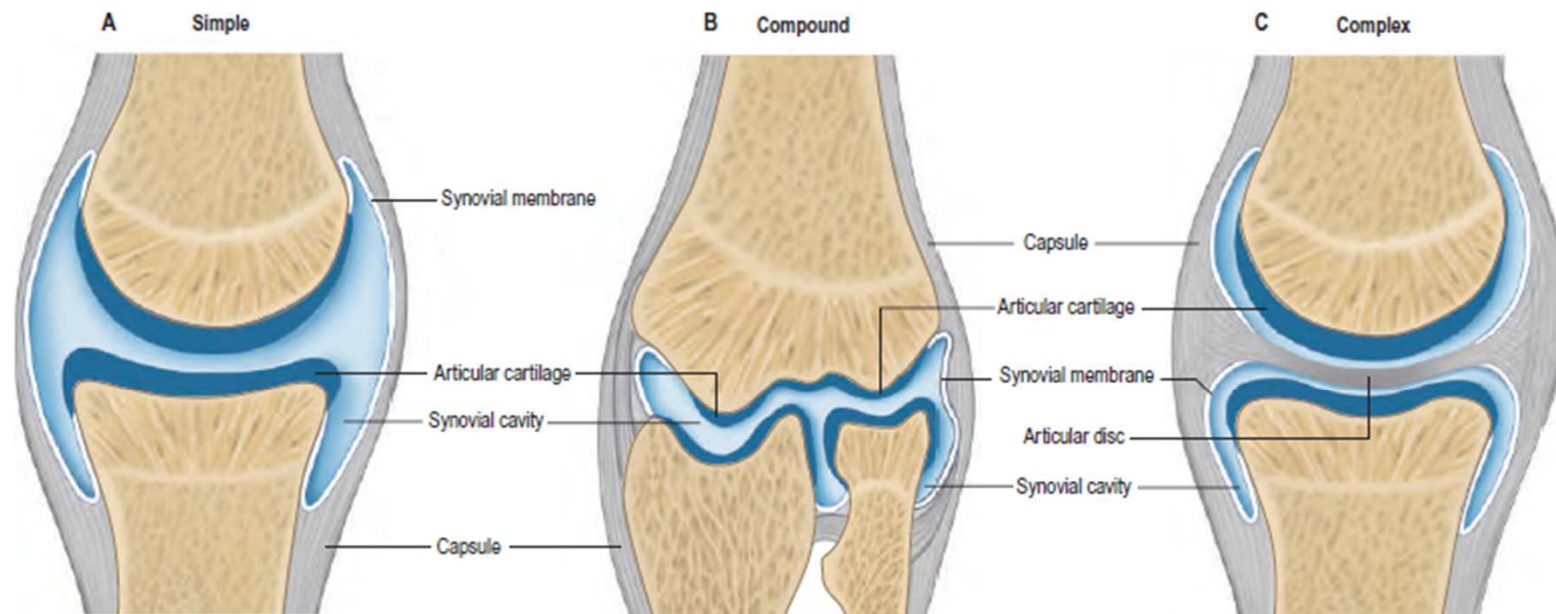
**Componenti essenziali**

**Componenti accessorie**

Le diartrosi possono essere **ARMONICHE**, con capi ossei corrispondenti, e **DISARMONICHE**; in tal caso le discordanze sono eliminatee tramite i menischi fibrocartilaginei. Questi permettono scambi nutritivi e una maggiore sollecitazione meccanica. Esternamente la capsula articolare, un manicotto fibroso, ricopre l'intera articolazione, fissandosi ai margini della cartilagine.

Profondamente ad essa si trova la **MEMBRANA SINOVIALE** che può essere: semplice se ridotta ad un esile strato fibroso o complessa se spessa e ricca di cellule, vasi e nervi. L'articolazione è costituita anche da legamenti a distanza o periferici.

Infine la **CAVITÀ ARTICOLARE** è lo spazio presente tra i capi ossei e capsula articolare ripieno di liquido sinoviale (funzione nutritiva) proveniente dal plasma sanguigno e arricchito con sostanze nutritive; attutisce gli urti.



**Fig. 5.31** Synovial joints, some main structural features and one elementary type of classification: **A**, simple; **B**, compound; **C**, complex joints. For clarity, the articular surfaces are artificially separated. A and C are purely diagrammatic and not related to particular joints. B, however, is a simplified representation of some features of an elbow joint; the complicated contours due to the olecranon, coronoid and radial fossae, and profiles of articular fat pads have been omitted for clarity.

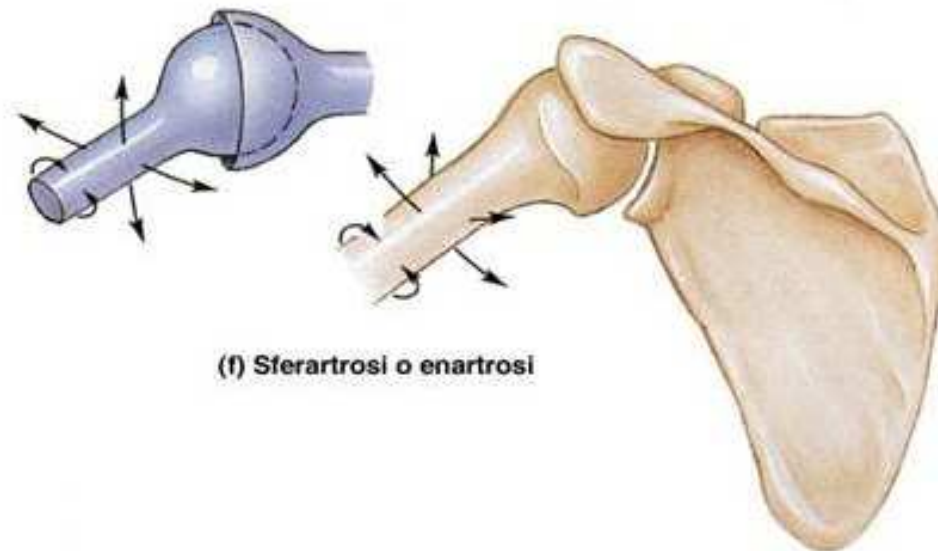


# ENANTROSI

I due capi ossei sono "sferici", uno concavo e l'altro convesso e compiono movimenti angolari su tutti i piani, inclusa la rotazione.

I capi articolari, sempre a contatto, ruotano reciprocamente e così le relativi diafisi compiono movimenti angolari su tutti i piani.

Un esempio è l'articolazione coxo-femorale (articolazione dell'anca) e la gleno-omerale (articolazione della spalla propriamente detta).



(f) Sferartrosi o enartrosi

Triassiali (FLESSIONE-ESTENSIONE: piano sagittale, asse trasversale. ABDUZIONE-ADDUZIONE: piano frontale, asse antero-posteriore o sagittale. ROTAZIONE-CIRCUMDUZIONE; piano trasversale, asse longitudinale)

# CONDILARTROSI

Sono ellissoidali uno concavo (cavità glenoidea) e l'altro convesso (condilo) e permettono un movimento angolare su due piani perpendicolari ai due assi dell'ellissoide.

Un tipico esempio è l'articolazione temporo-mandibolare.

Per precisione l'articolazione temporo mandibolare è una diartrosi doppia formata da due articolazioni sovrapposte con interposto un disco completo che le separa. Sono una superiore (articolazione disco-fossa glenoide) e una inferiore (articolazione disco-condilo).



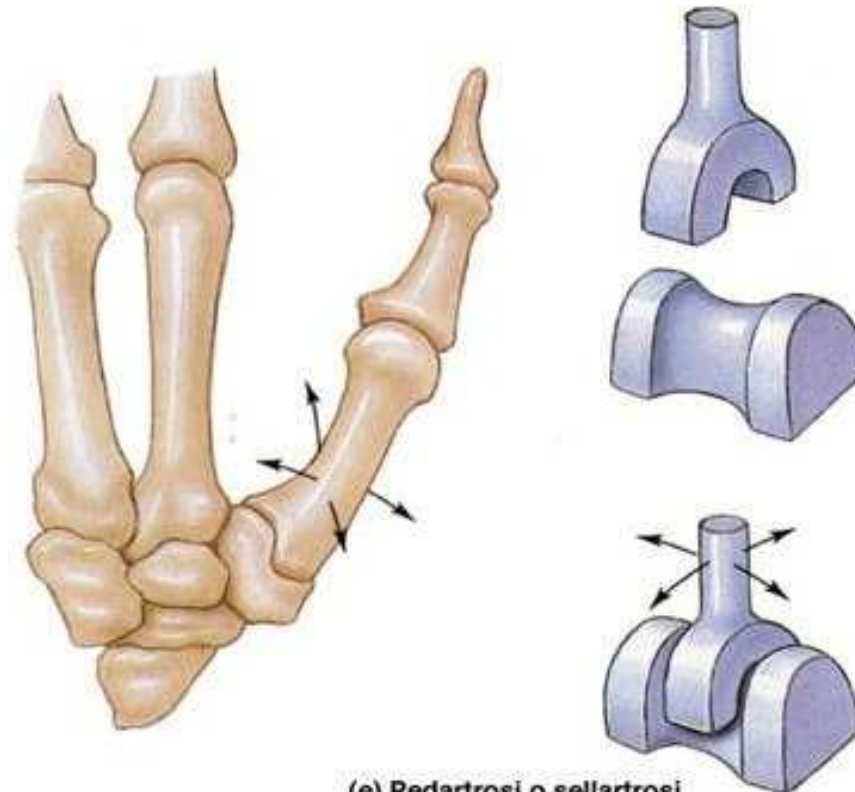
(d) Condilartrosi o ellissartrosi

*Biassiali (FLEX-EST: piano sagittale, asse trasversale. ABD-ADD: piano frontale, asse antero-posteriore o sagittale)*

# ARTICOLAZIONE A SELLA

I due corpi sono biassiali concavi e convessi a incastro reciproco e permettono una rotazione assiale.

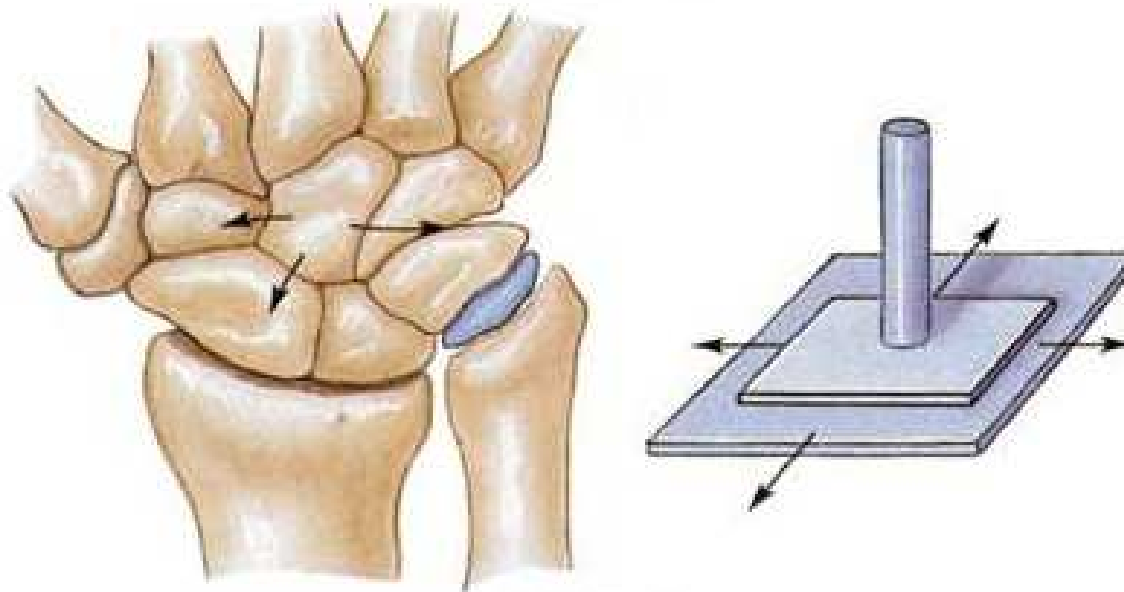
Si chiamano così perché le superfici articolari hanno la forma di una sella di cavallo concava longitudinalmente e convessa trasversalmente, come per esempio l'articolazione fra il trapezio e il primo osso metacarpale. Si può parlare di articolazione a sella anche per l'articolazione femoro-rotulea.



(e) Pedartrosi o sellartrosi

# ARTRODIE

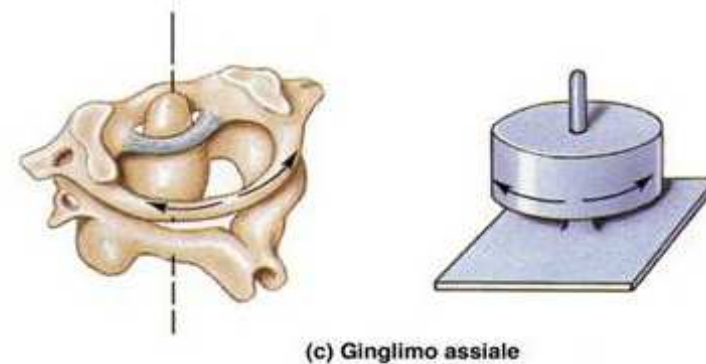
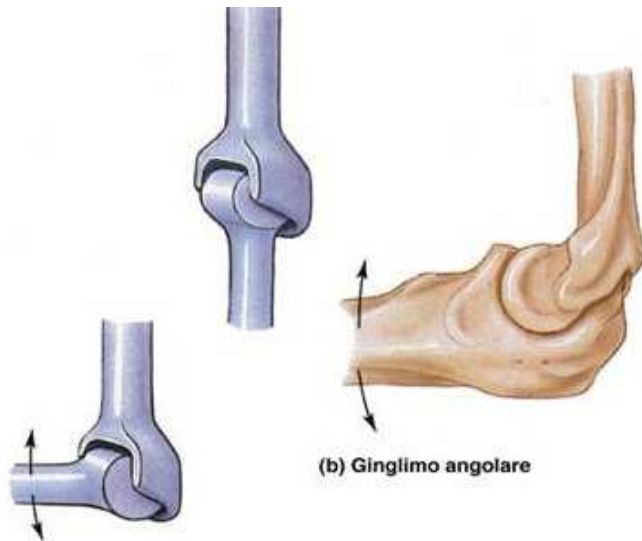
Le due superfici articolari sono piane e consentono solo movimenti di scivolamento dei due capi articolari, (non consentono movimenti angolari) un esempio sono quelle tra i processi articolari delle vertebre. Poiché la capsula di un'articolazione a superfici piane è sempre tesa, il movimento concesso è limitato (traslazione o scivolamento) ma multidirezionale (uniassiale).



(a) Artrodie

# GINGLIMI

Nei ginglimi i capi articolari hanno la forma di due cilindri, uno cavo e l'altro pieno.



**Ginglimo angolare (TROCLEA)** se gli assi sono perpendicolari

**Ginglimo laterale o assiale (TROCOIDE)** se gli assi dei capi articolari sono paralleli all'asse longitudinale dell'osso

*Uniassiale -> asse trasversale -> FLEX-EST; piano sagittale, asse trasversale)*

*Uniassiale (Rotazione piano trasversale asse longitudinale)*

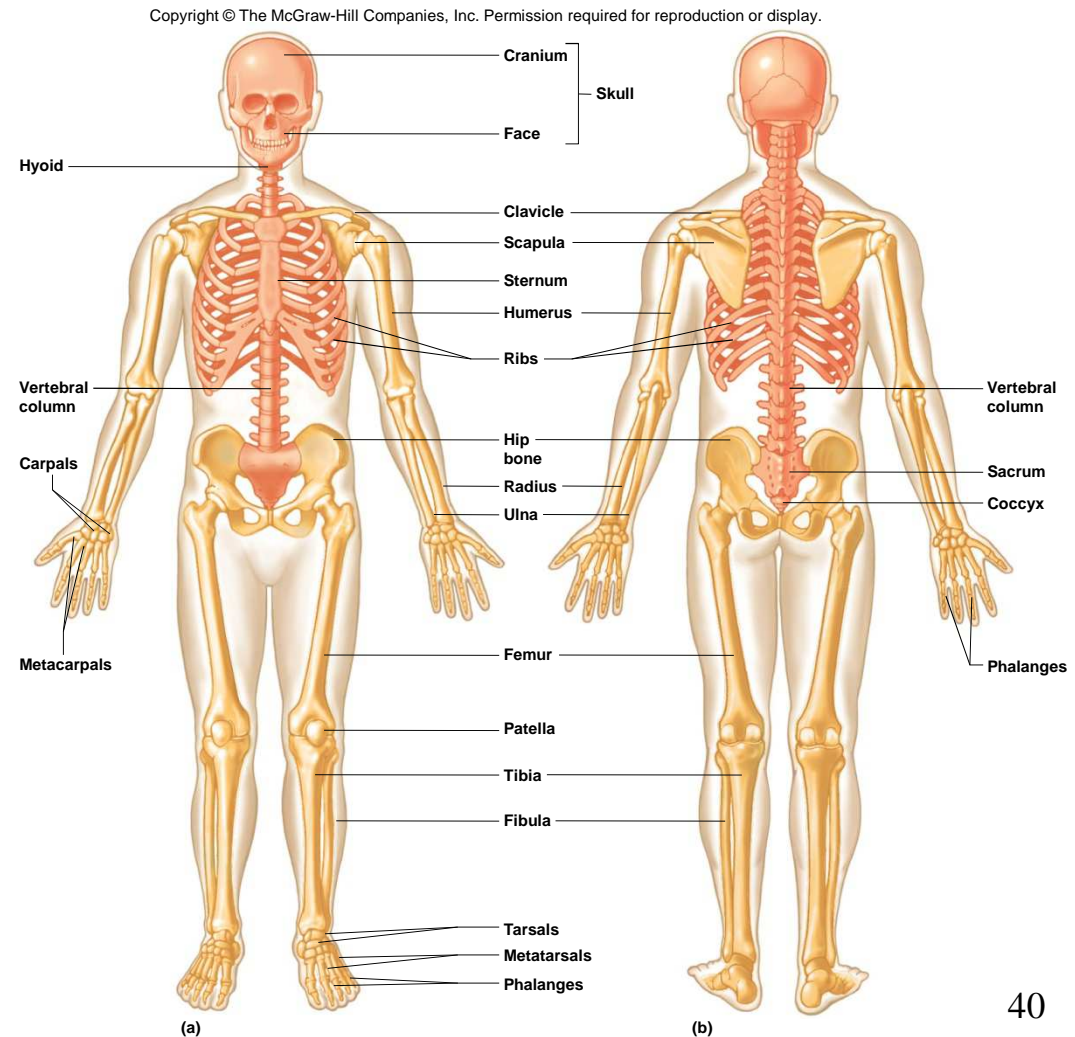


# 7.5: Skeletal Organization

- The actual number of bones in the human skeleton varies from person to person
- Typically there are about 206 bones
- For convenience the skeleton is divided into the:
  - Axial skeleton
  - Appendicular skeleton

# Divisions of the Skeleton

- **Axial Skeleton**
  - Skull
  - Spine
  - Rib cage
- **Appendicular Skeleton**
  - Upper limbs
  - Lower limbs
  - Shoulder girdle
  - Pelvic girdle





## 7.6: Skull

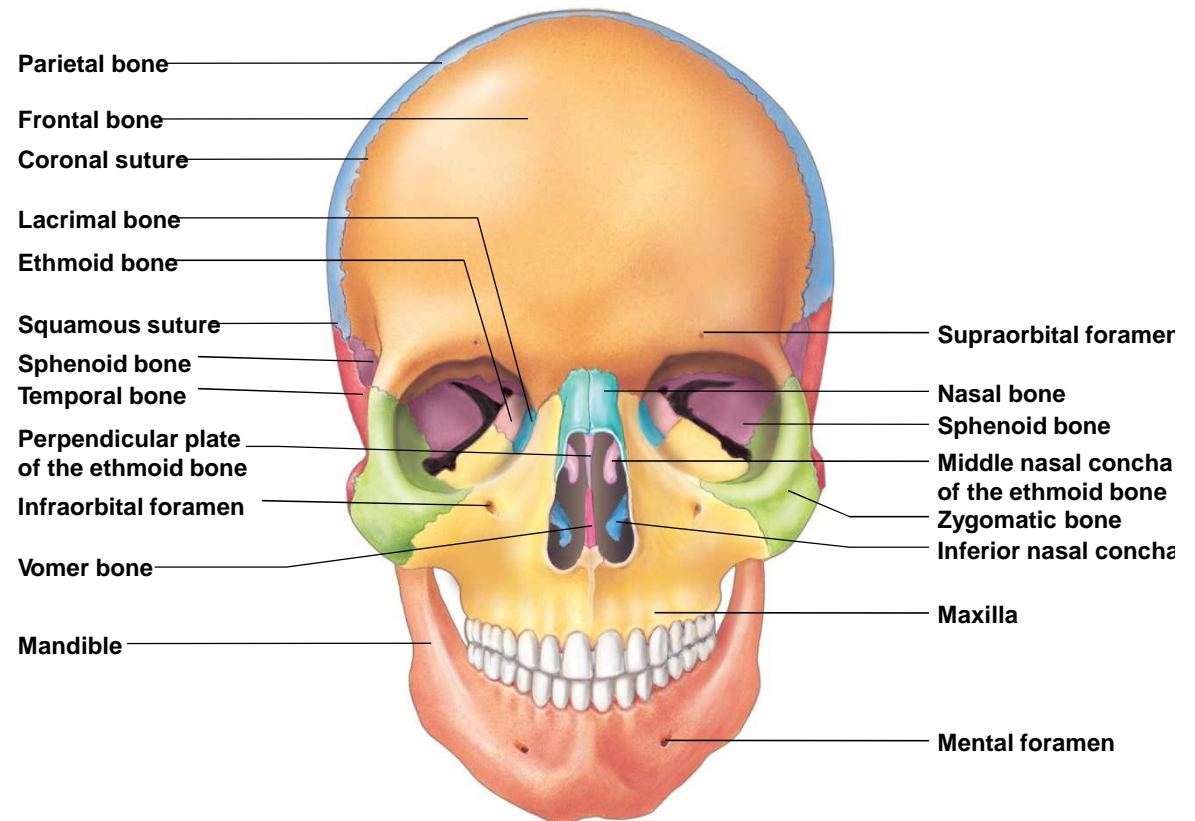
- Is composed of the cranium (brain case) and the facial bones

# Cranium

- **Frontal Bone (1)**

- Forehead
- Roof of nasal cavity
- Roofs of orbits
- Frontal sinuses
- Supraorbital foramen
- Coronal suture

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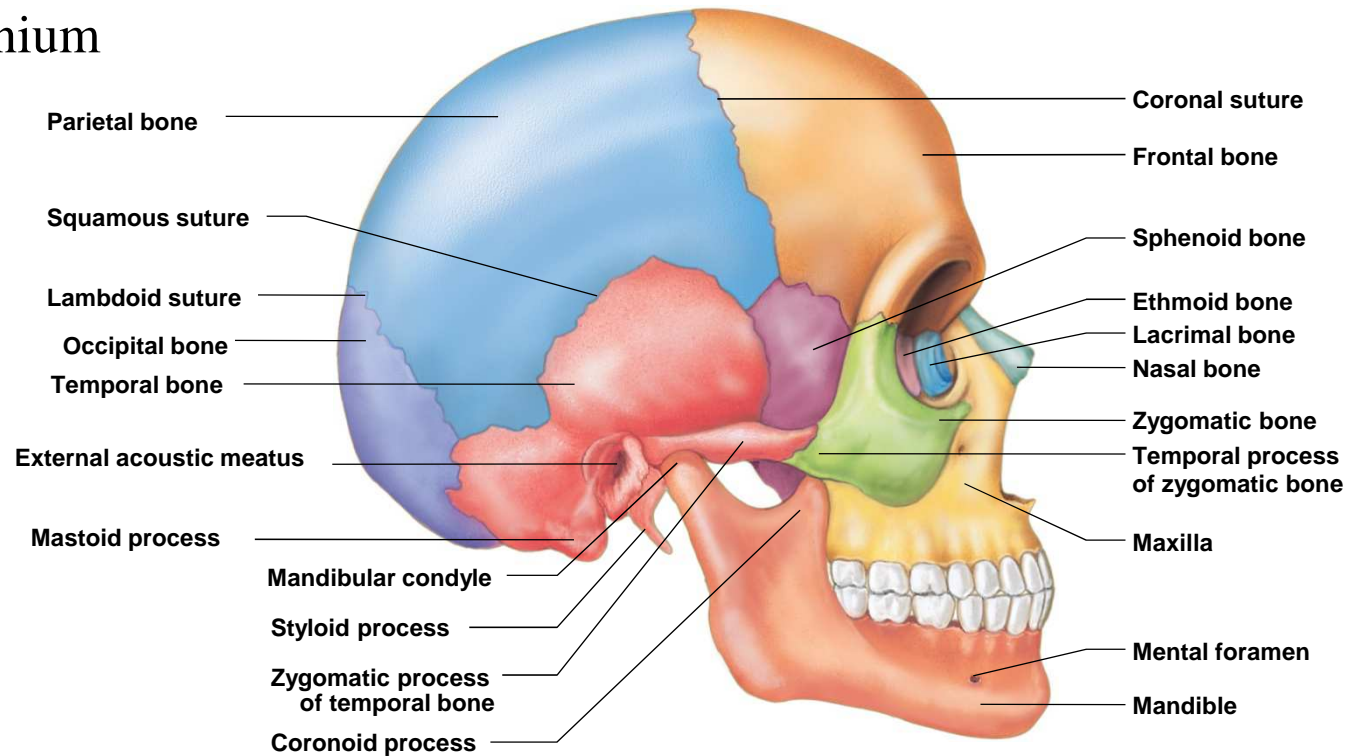


# Cranium

- **Parietal Bones (2)**

- Side walls of cranium
- Roof of cranium
- Sagittal suture

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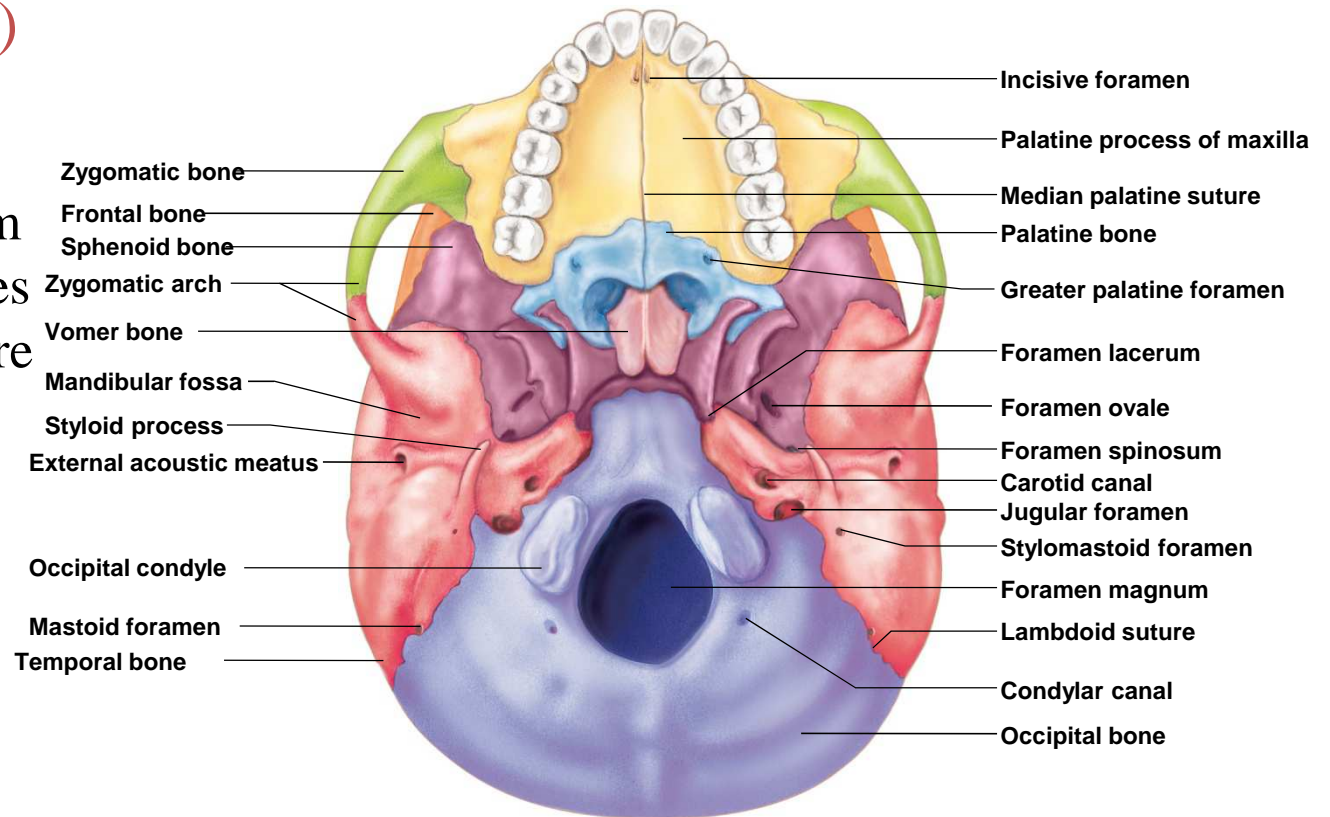


# Cranium

- Occipital Bone (1)

- Back of skull
- Base of cranium
- Foramen magnum
- Occipital condyles
- Lambdoidal suture

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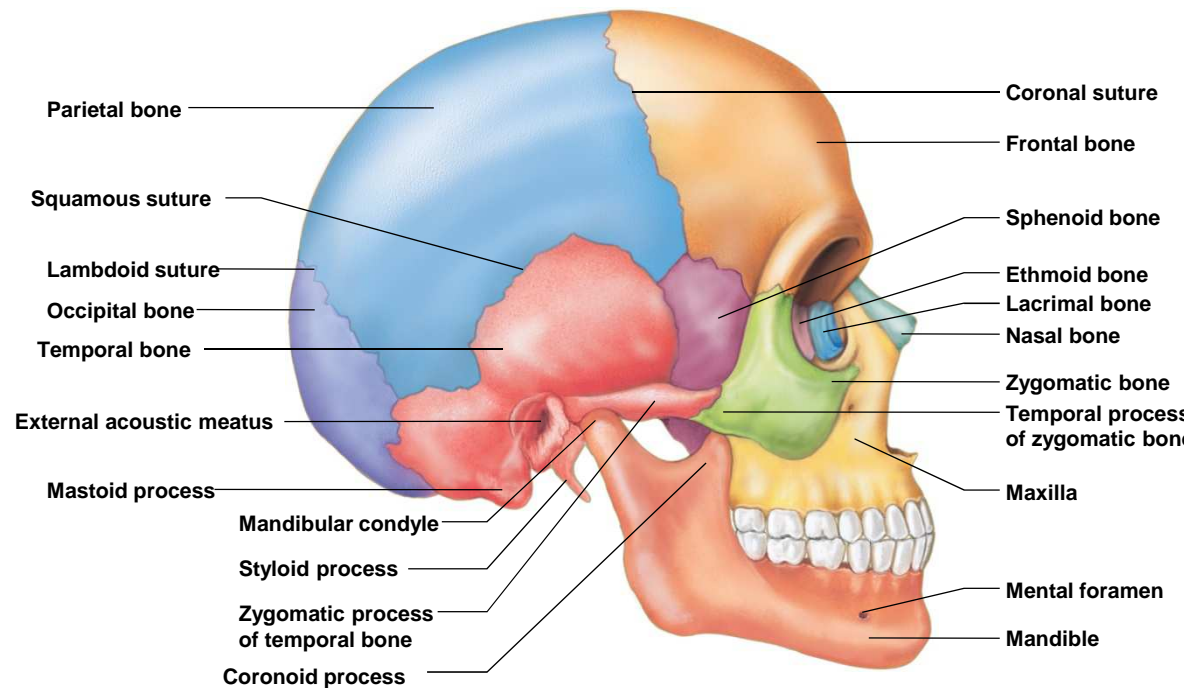


# Cranium

- **Temporal Bones (2)**

- Side walls of cranium
- Floor of cranium
- Floors and sides of orbits
- Squamous suture
- External acoustic meatus
- Mandibular fossa
- Mastoid process
- Styloid process
- Zygomatic process

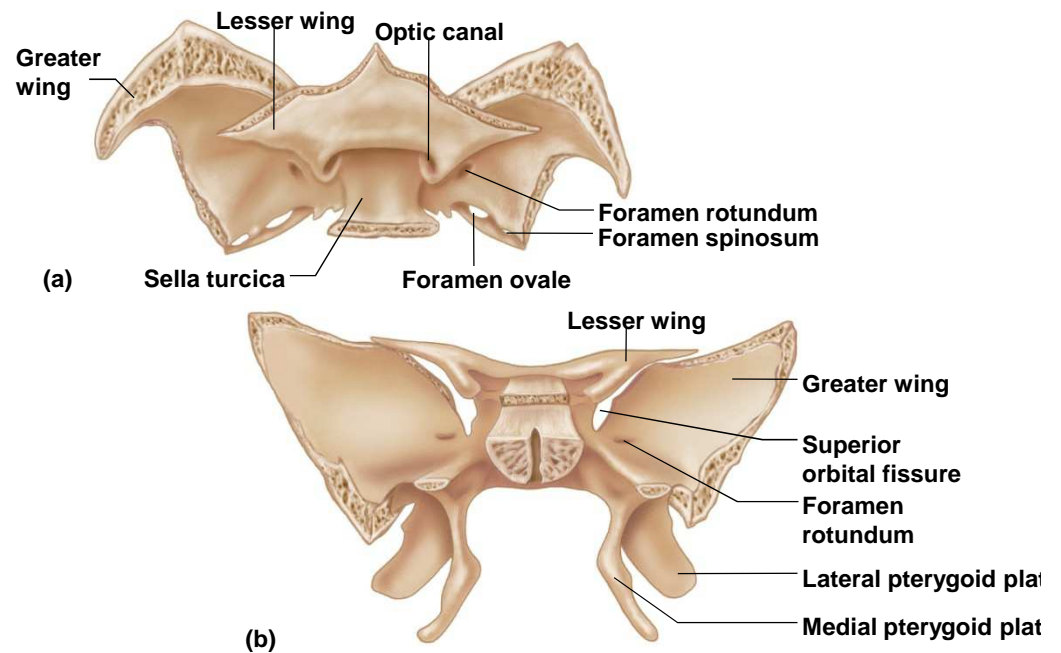
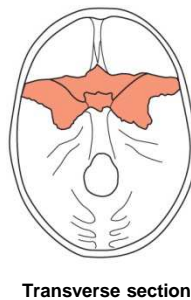
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# Cranium

- **Sphenoid Bone (1)**

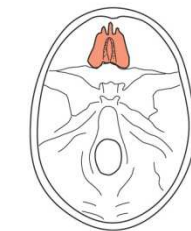
- Base of cranium
- Sides of skull
- Floors and sides of orbits
- Sella turcica
- Sphenoid sinuses



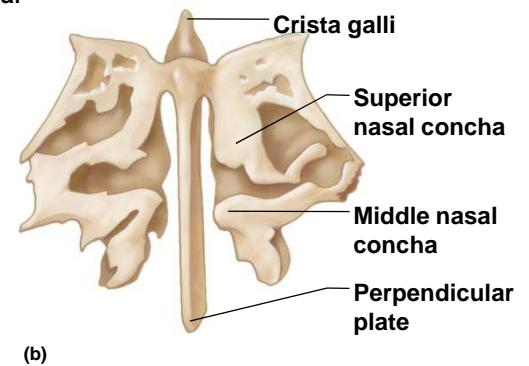
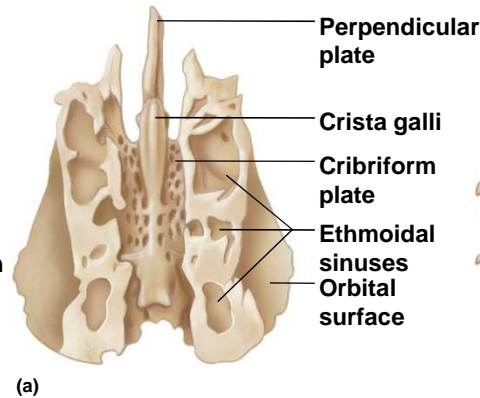
# Cranium

- **Ethmoid Bone (1)**

- Roof and walls of nasal cavity
- Floor of cranium
- Wall of orbits
- Cribriform plates
- Perpendicular plate
- Superior and middle nasal conchae
- Ethmoid sinuses
- Crista galli



Transverse section

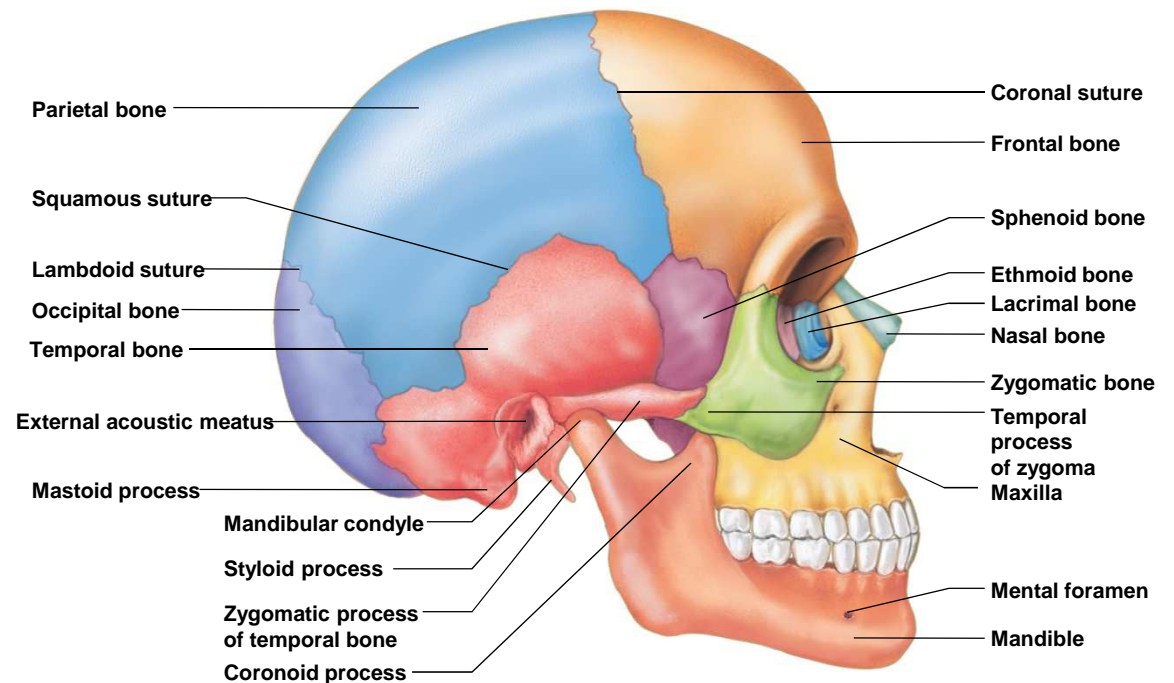


# Facial Skeleton

- **Maxillary Bones (2)**

- Upper jaw
- Anterior roof of mouth
- Floors of orbits
- Sides of nasal cavity
- Floors of nasal cavity
- Alveolar processes
- Maxillary sinuses
- Palatine process

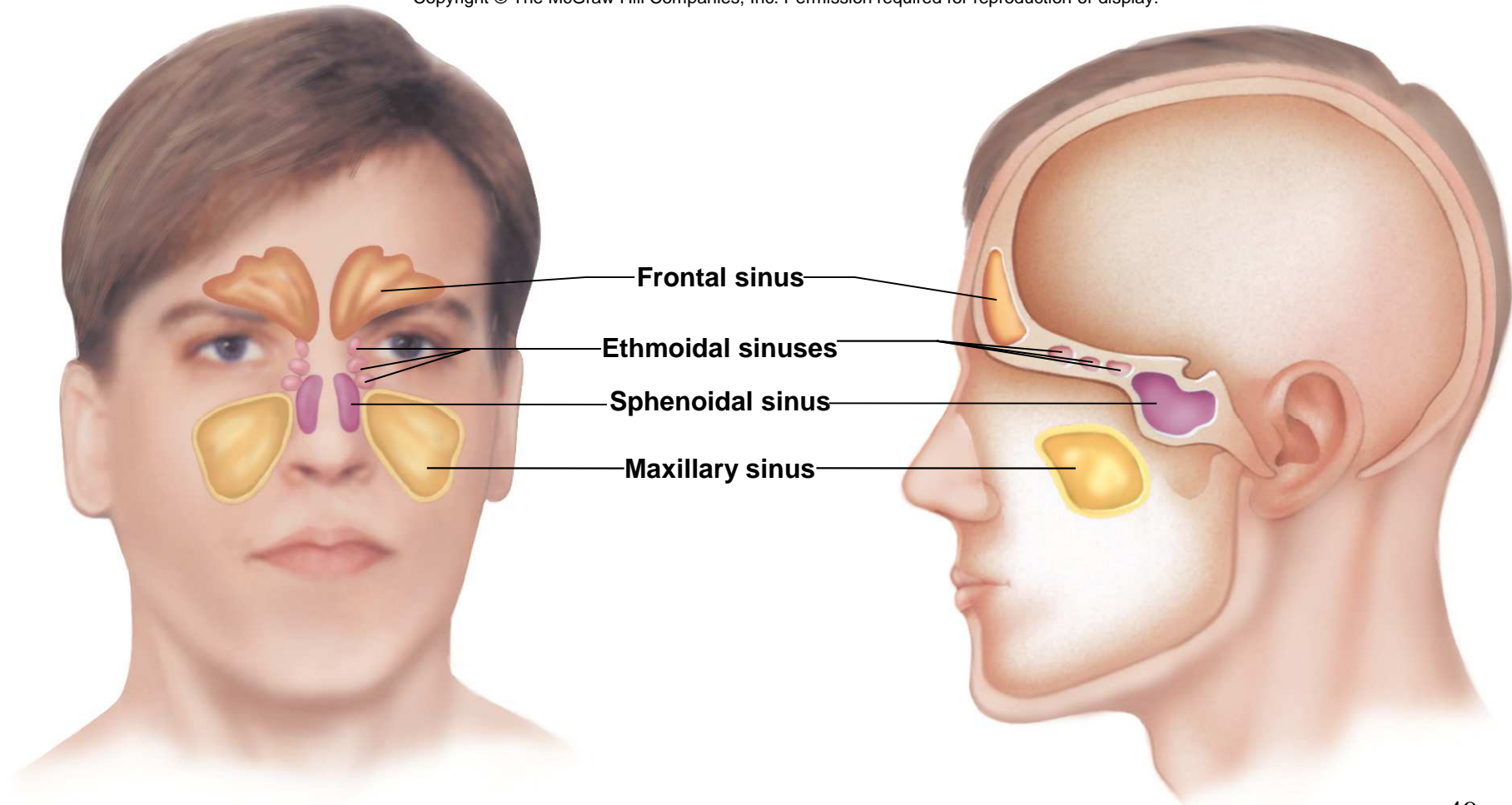
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# Facial Skeleton

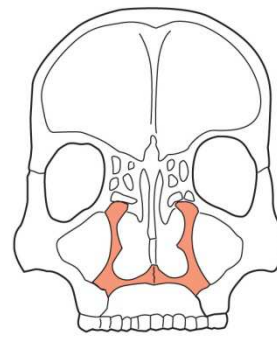
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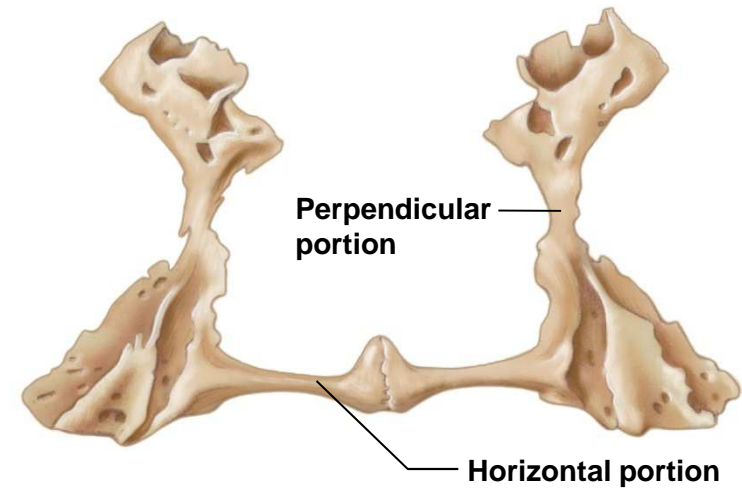
# Facial Skeleton

- **Palatine Bones (2)**
  - 'L' shaped bones located behind the maxillae
  - Posterior section of hard palate
  - Floor of nasal cavity
  - Lateral walls of nasal cavity

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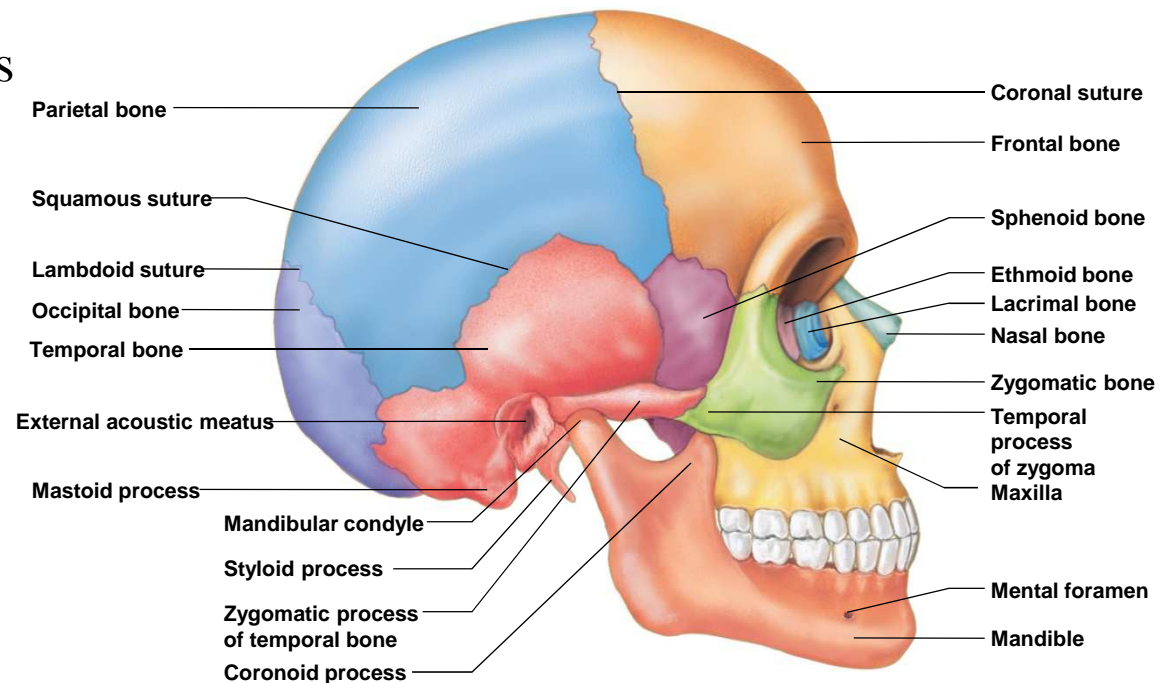
Coronal section



# Facial Skeleton

- **Zygomatic Bones (2)**
  - Prominences of cheeks
  - Lateral walls of orbits
  - Floors of orbits
  - Temporal process

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# Facial Skeleton

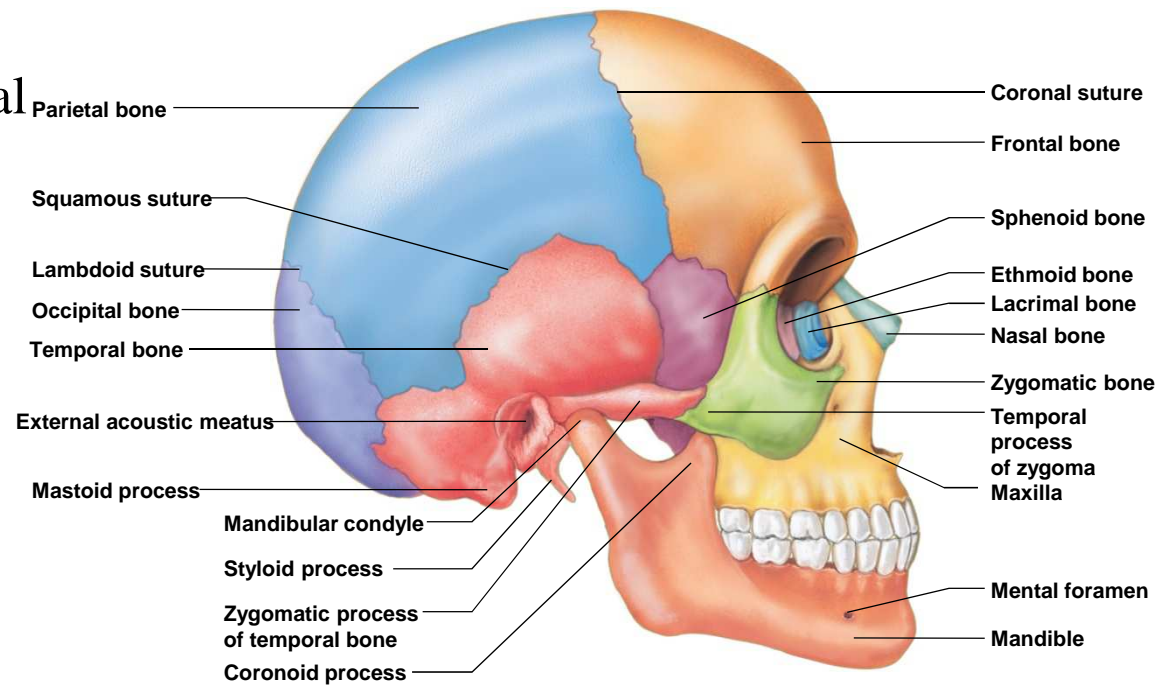
- **Lacrimal Bones (2)**

- Medial walls of orbits
- Groove from orbit to nasal cavity

- **Nasal Bones (2)**

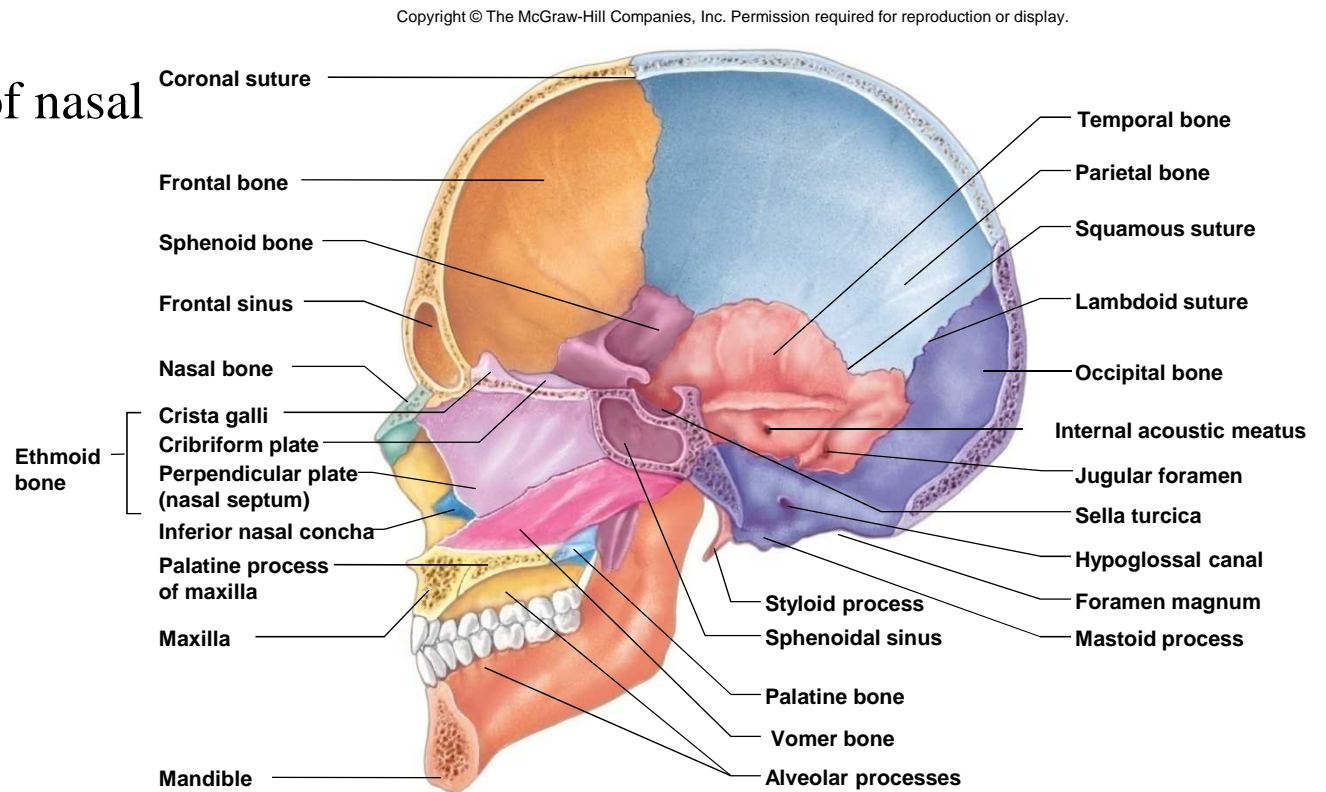
- Bridge of nose

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# Facial Skeleton

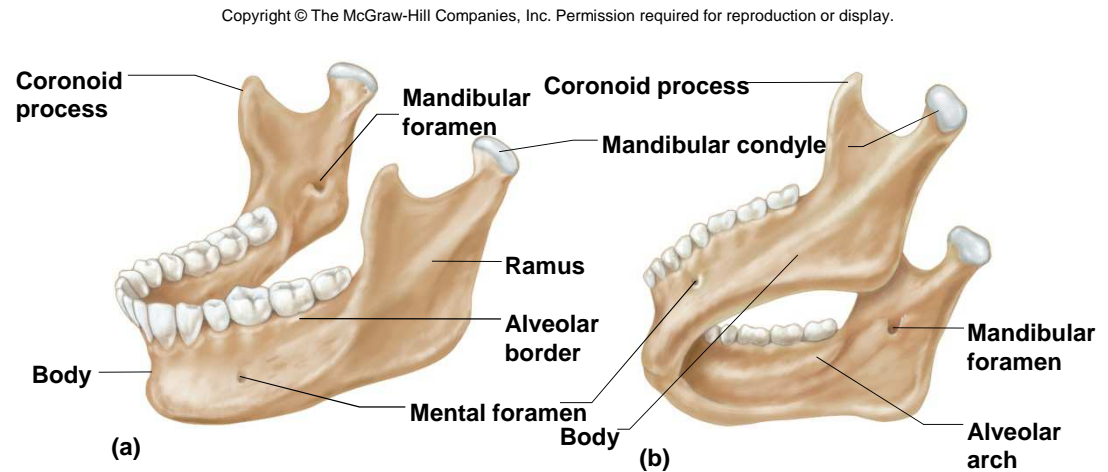
- **Vomer Bone (1)**
  - Inferior portion of nasal septum
- **Inferior Nasal Conchae (2)**
  - Extend from lateral walls of nasal cavity



# Facial Skeleton

- **Mandible Bone (1)**

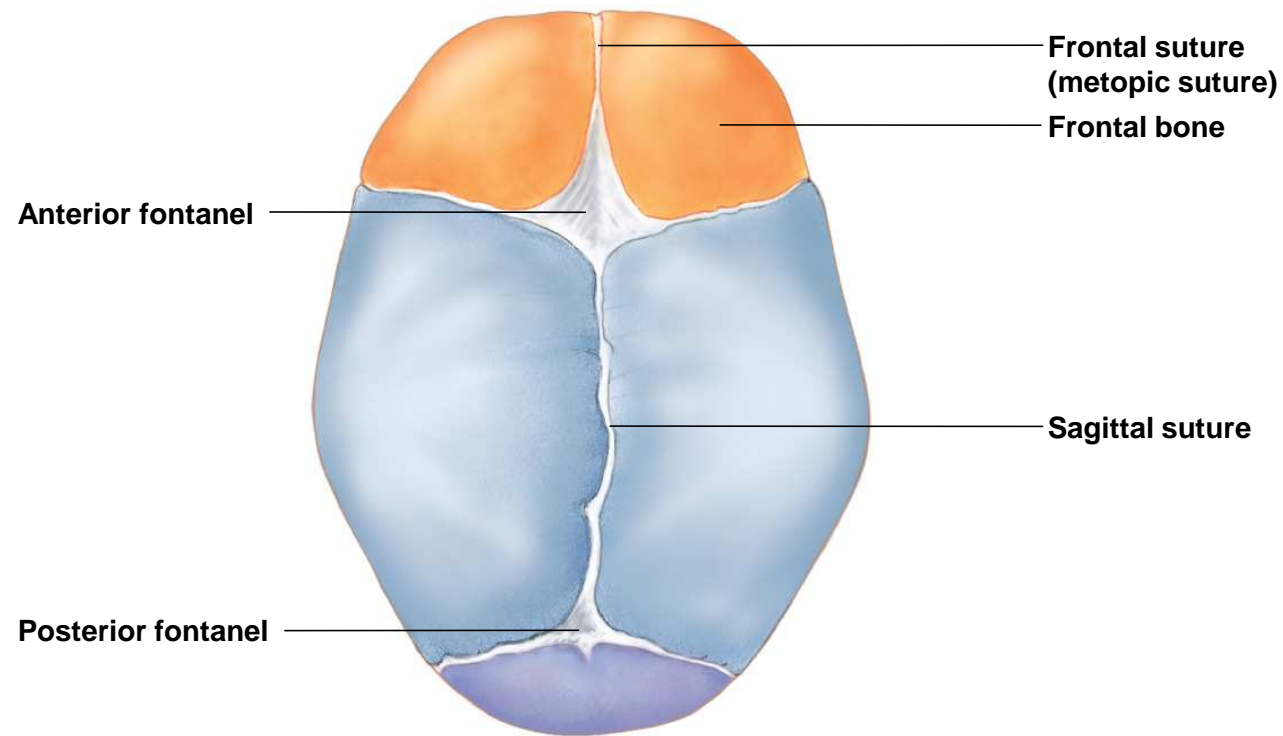
- Lower jaw
- Body
- Ramus
- Mandibular condyle
- Coronoid process
- Alveolar process
- Mandibular foramen
- Mental foramen



# Infantile Skull

- **Fontanels** – fibrous membranes

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(b)

## 7.7: Vertebral Column

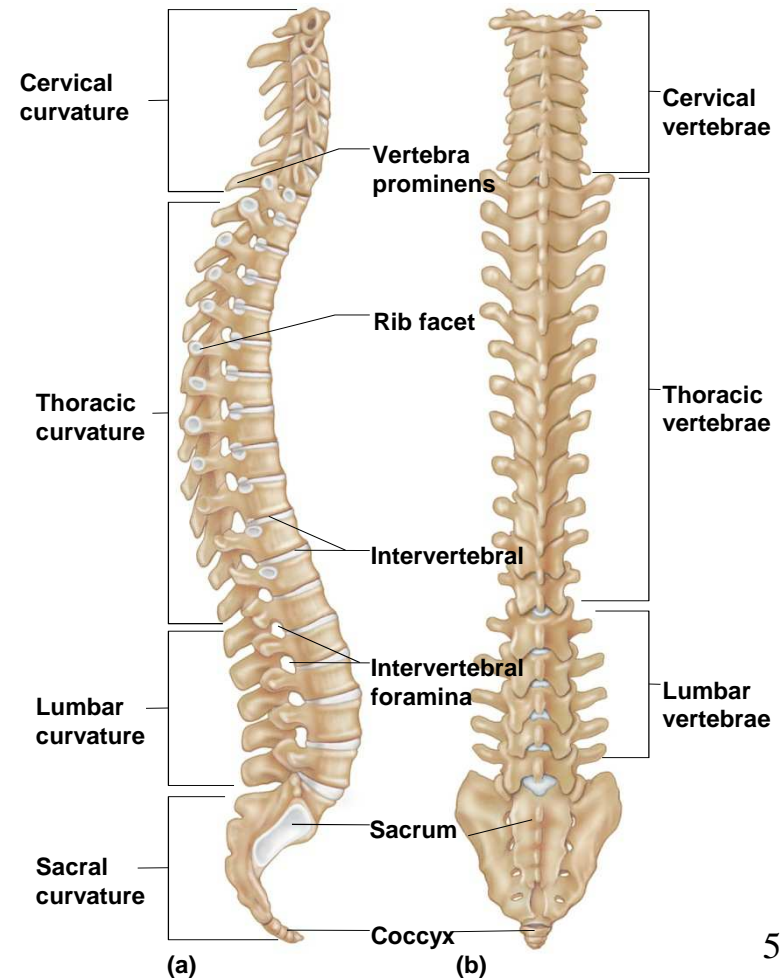
- The vertebral column, or spinal column, consists of many vertebrae separated by cartilaginous **intervertebral discs**.



# Vertebral Column

- Cervical vertebrae (7)
- Thoracic vertebrae (12)
- Lumbar vertebrae (5)
- Sacral (4-5 fused segments)
  - Sacrum is fused bone
- Coccygeal (3-4 fused segments)
  - Coccyx is fused bone

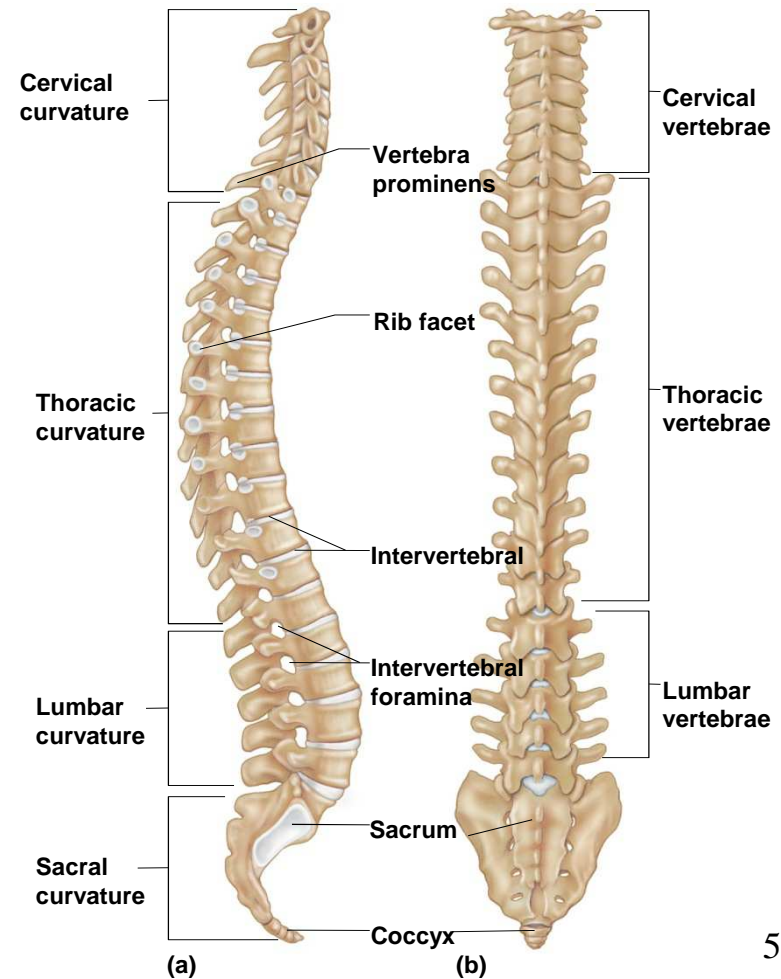
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# Vertebral Column

- Cervical curvature
- Thoracic curvature
- Lumbar curvature
- Sacral curvature
- Rib facets
- Vertebral prominens
- Intervertebral discs (IVD)
- Intervertebral foramina (IVF)

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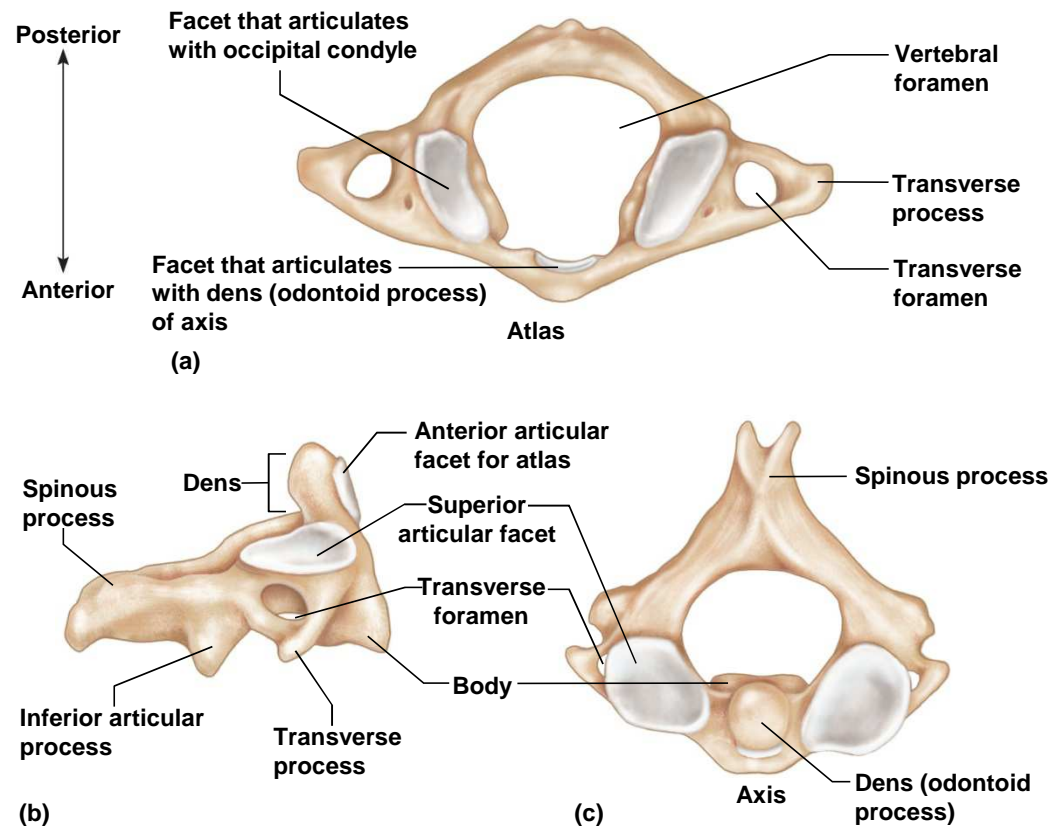
# Typical Vertebrae

- Includes the following parts:
  - Vertebral body
  - Pedicles
  - Lamina
  - Spinous process
  - Transverse processes
  - Vertebral foramen
  - Facets

# Cervical Vertebrae

- **Atlas** – 1<sup>st</sup>; supports head
- **Axis** – 2<sup>nd</sup>; dens pivots to turn head
- Transverse foramina
- Bifid spinous processes
- Vertebral prominens – useful landmark

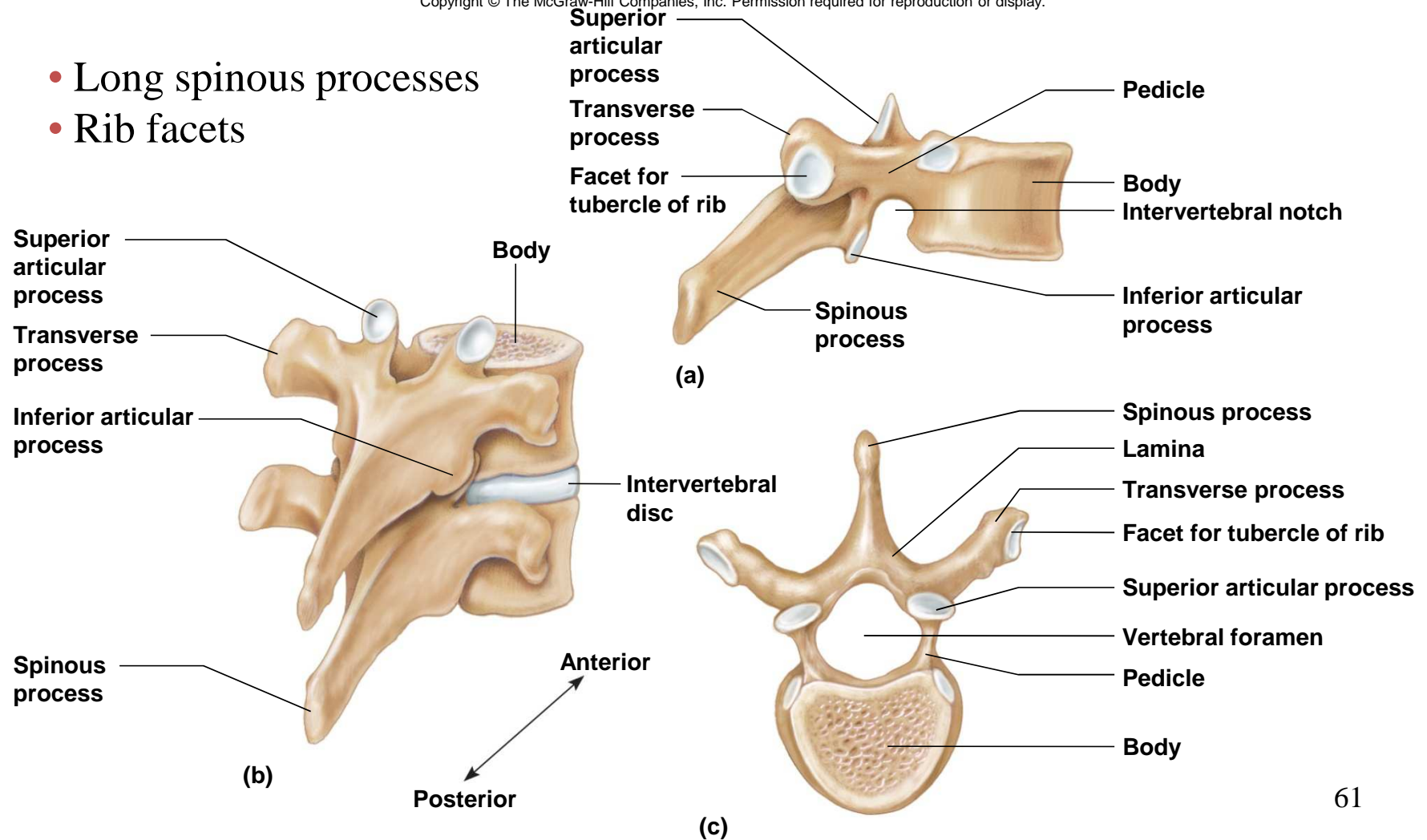
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# Thoracic Vertebrae

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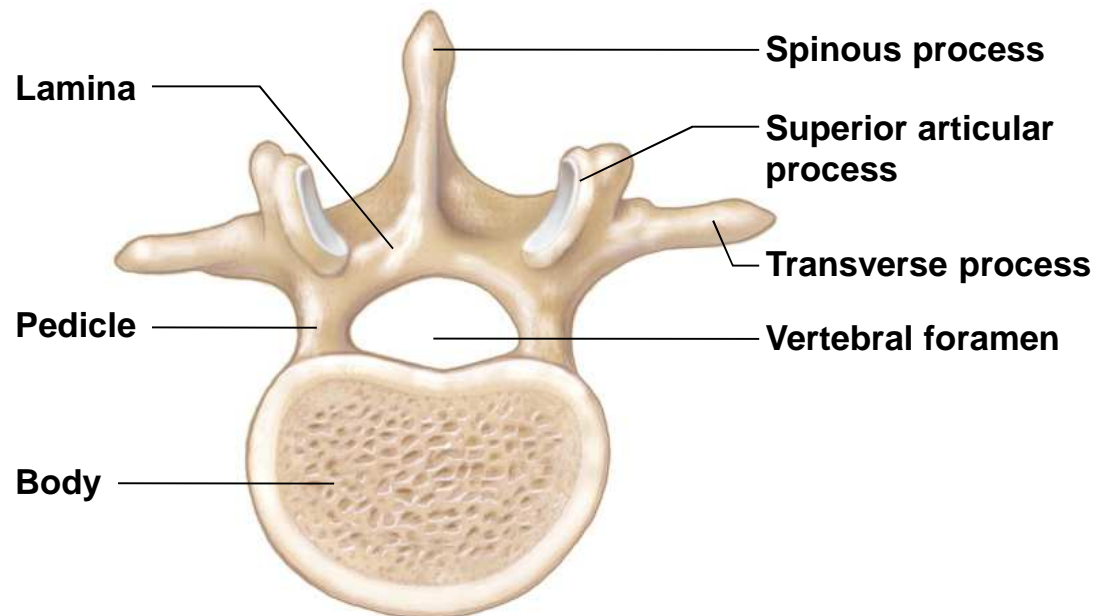
- Long spinous processes
- Rib facets



# Lumbar Vertebrae

- Large bodies
- Thick, short spinous processes

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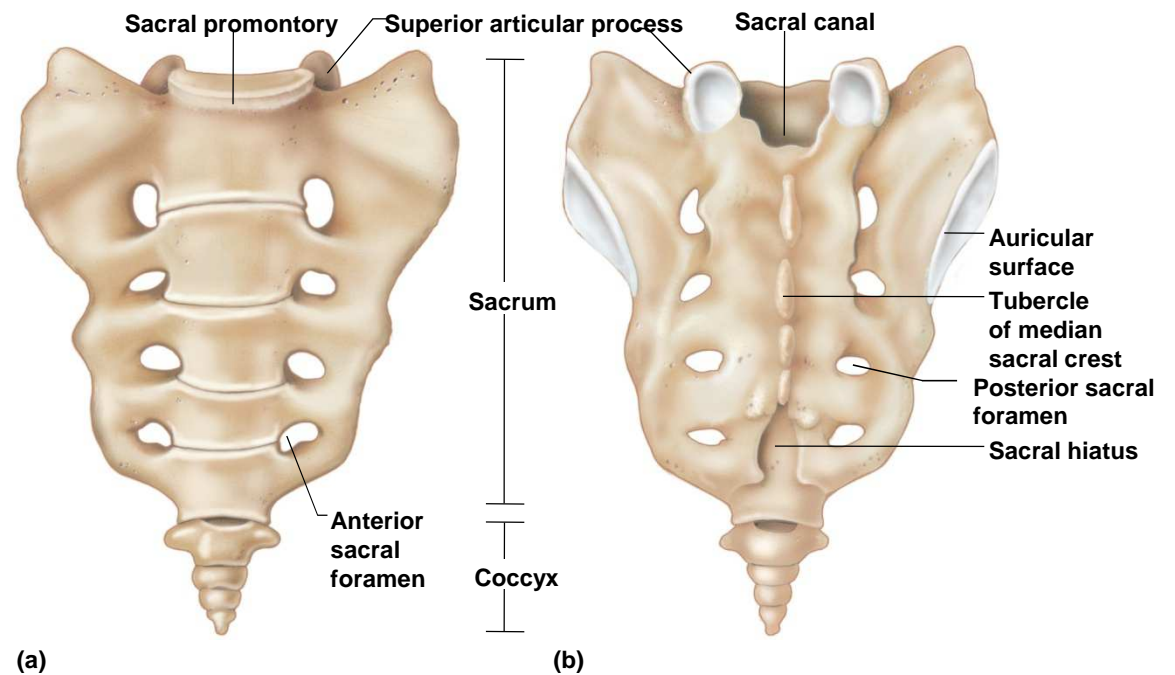
(c) Lumbar vertebra

# Sacrum

- 4-5 fused segments
- Median sacral crest
- Posterior sacral foramina
- Posterior wall of pelvic cavity
- Sacral promontory aka base
- Area toward coccyx is the apex



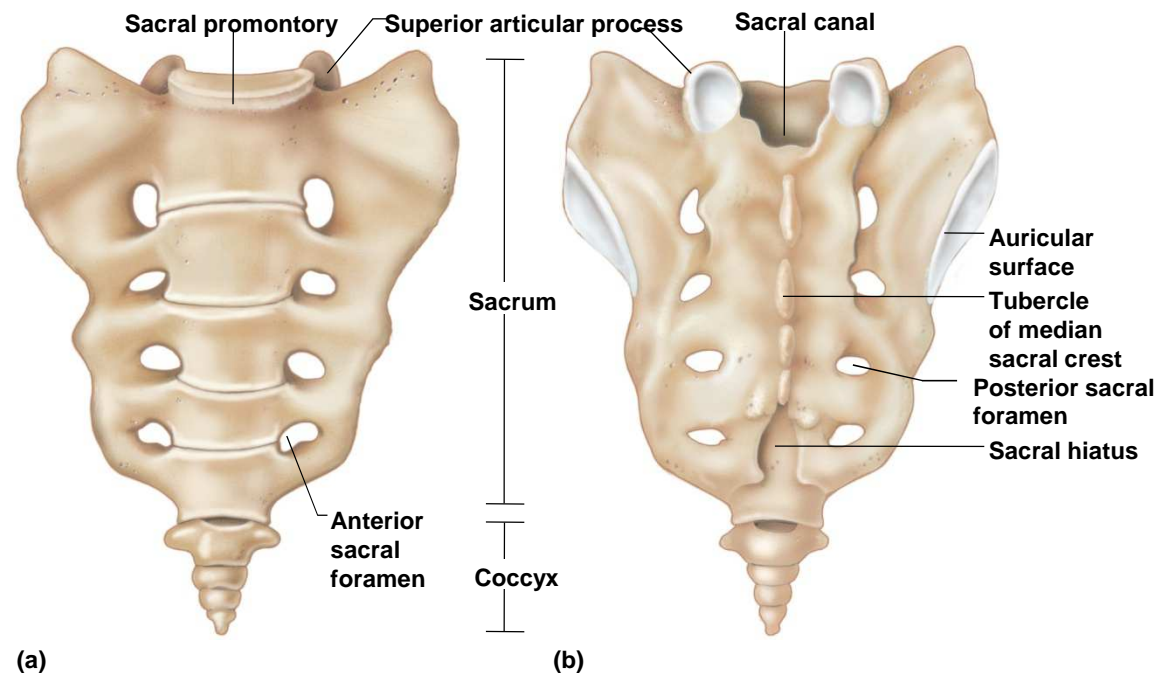
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# Coccyx

- A.k.a tailbone
- 3-4 fused segments

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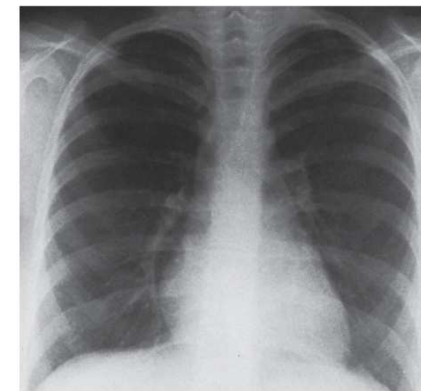
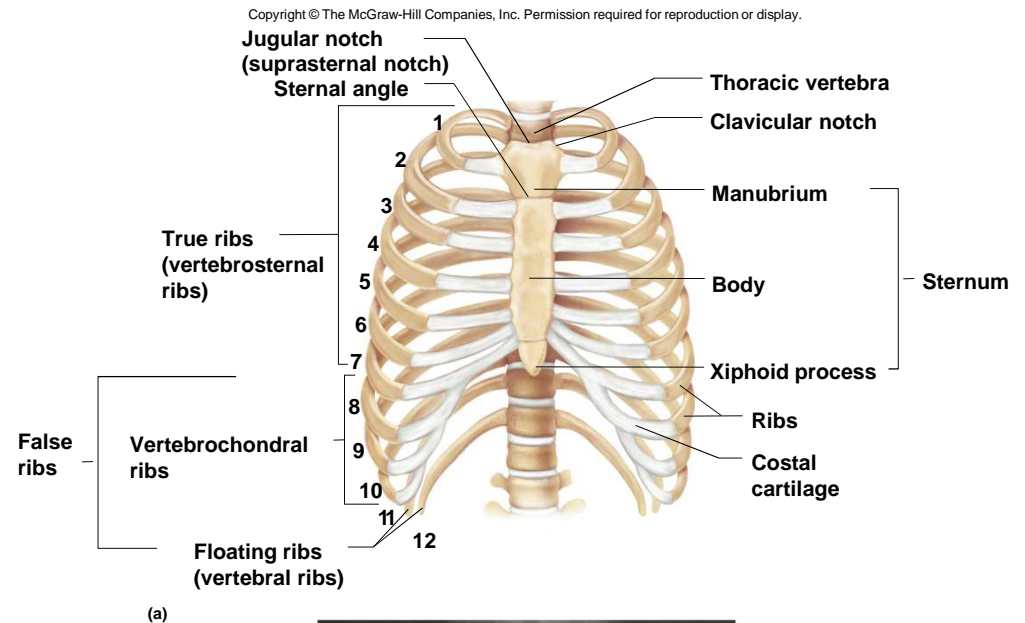


## 7.8: Thoracic Cage

- The thoracic cage includes the ribs, the thoracic vertebrae, the sternum, and the costal cartilages that attach the ribs to the sternum.

# Thoracic Cage

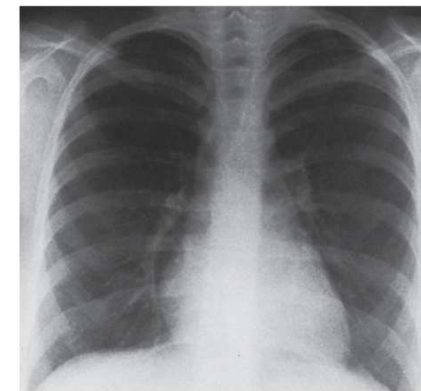
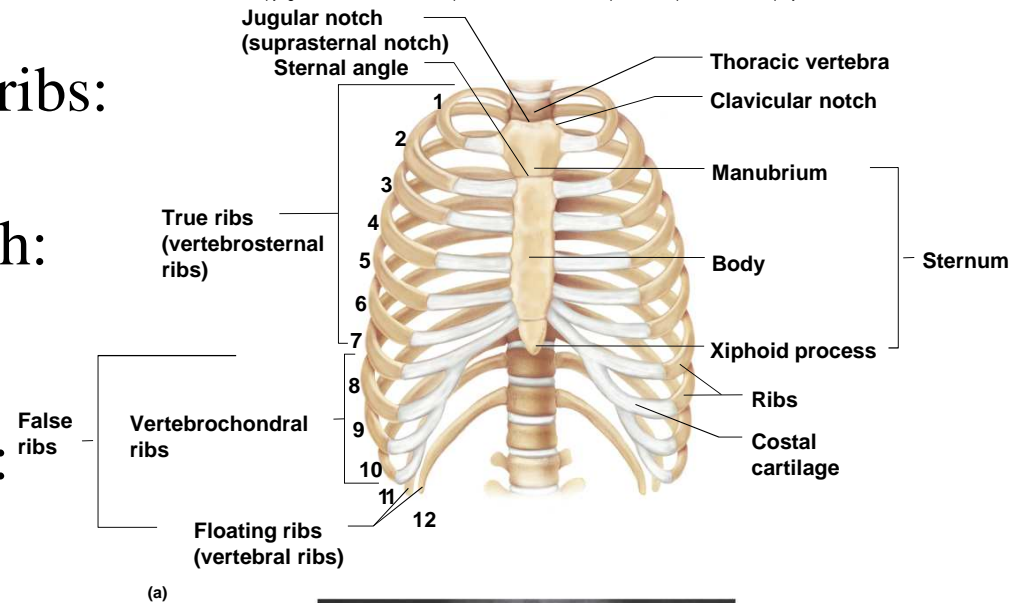
- Ribs (12)
- Sternum
- Thoracic vertebrae (12)
- Costal cartilages
- Supports shoulder girdle and upper limbs
- Protects viscera
- Role in breathing



# Ribs

- Humans have 12 pairs of ribs:
  - True ribs (7)
  - False ribs (5), of which:
    - Floating (2)
- There are some anomalies:
  - Cervical ribs
  - Lumbar ribs

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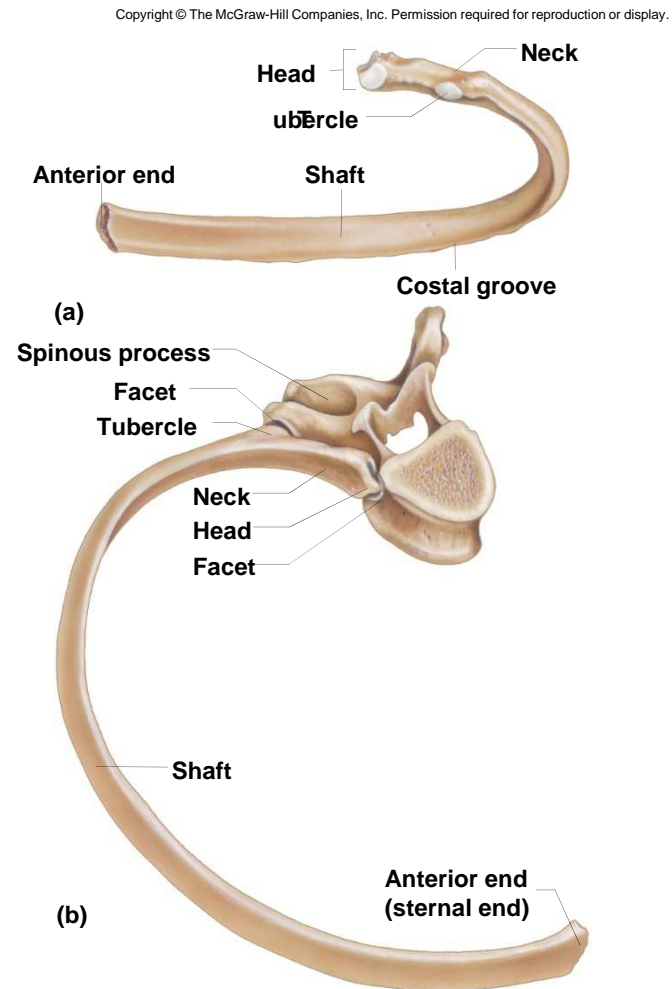


(b)

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# Rib Structure

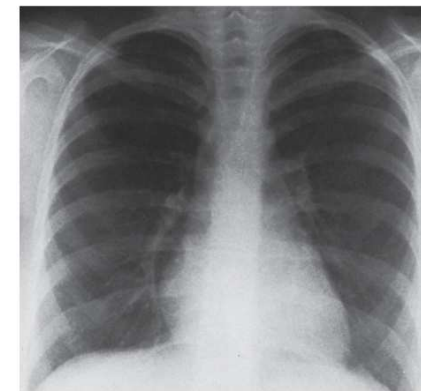
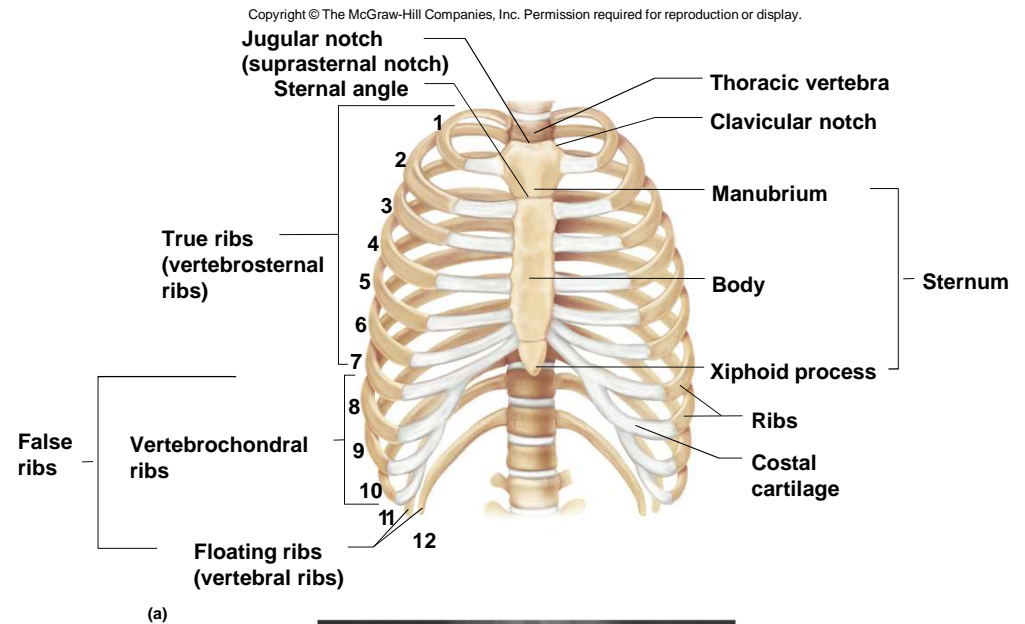
- Shaft
- Head – posterior end; articulates with vertebrae
- Tubercle – articulates with vertebrae
- Costal cartilage – hyaline cartilage



# Sternum

• Three (3) parts of the sternum:

- Manubrium
- Body
- Xiphoid process

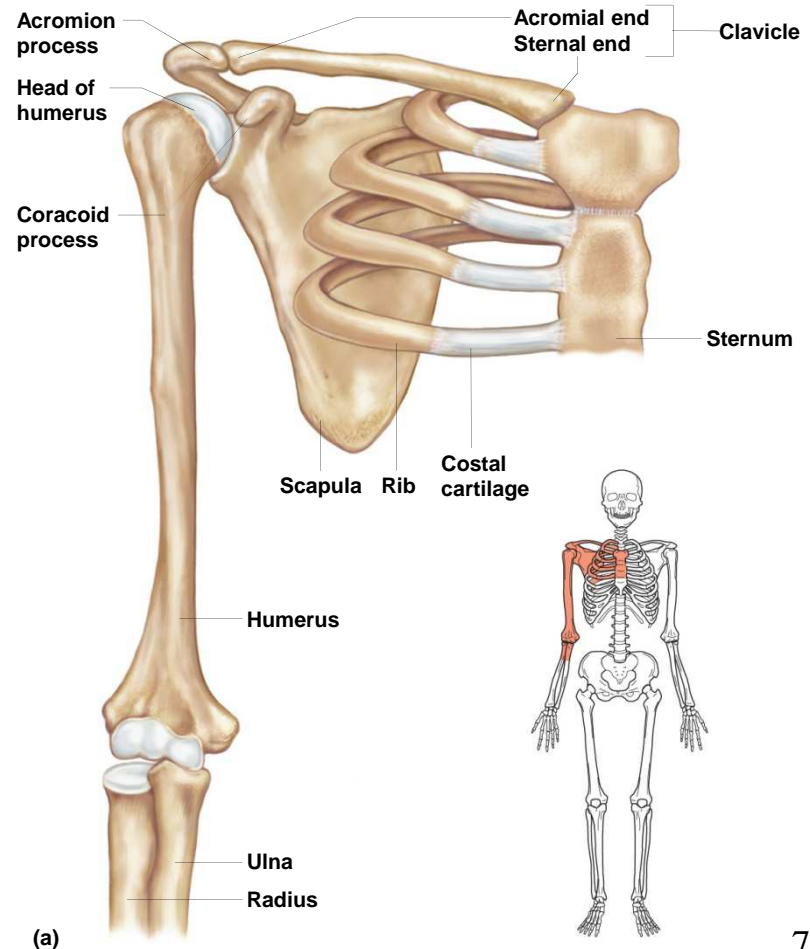


(b)

# 7.9: Pectoral Girdle

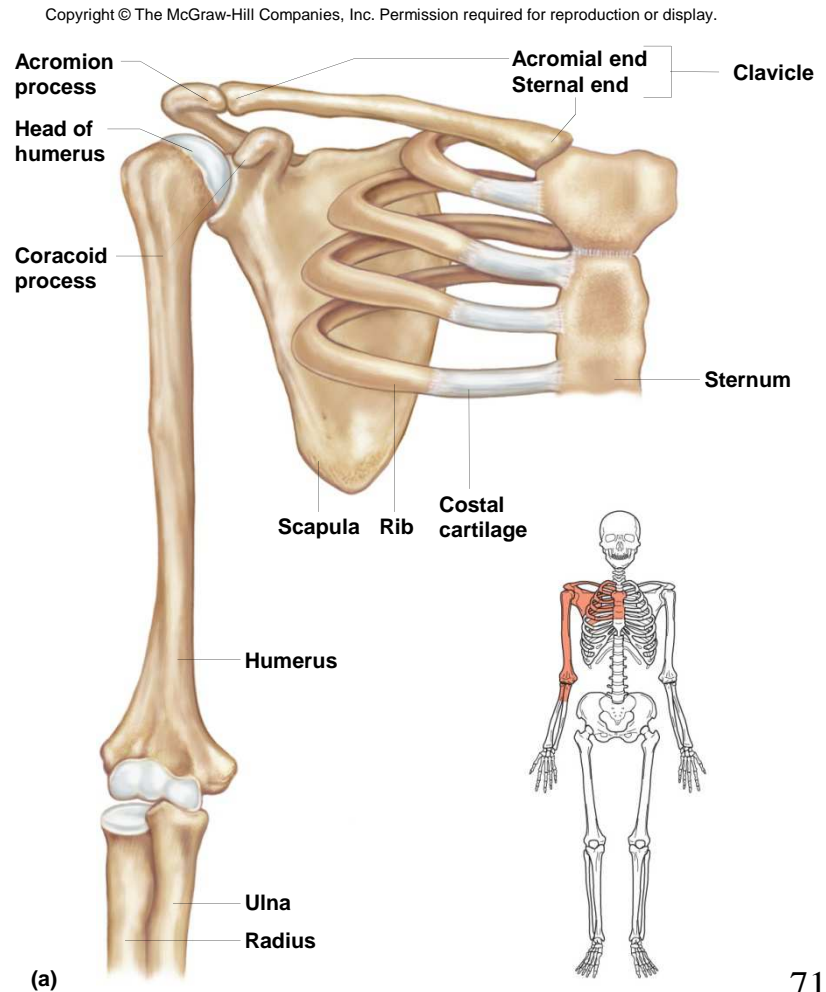
- Also known as the shoulder girdle
- Clavicles
- Scapulae
- Supports upper limbs
- True shoulder joint is simply the articulation of the humerus and scapula

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# Clavicles

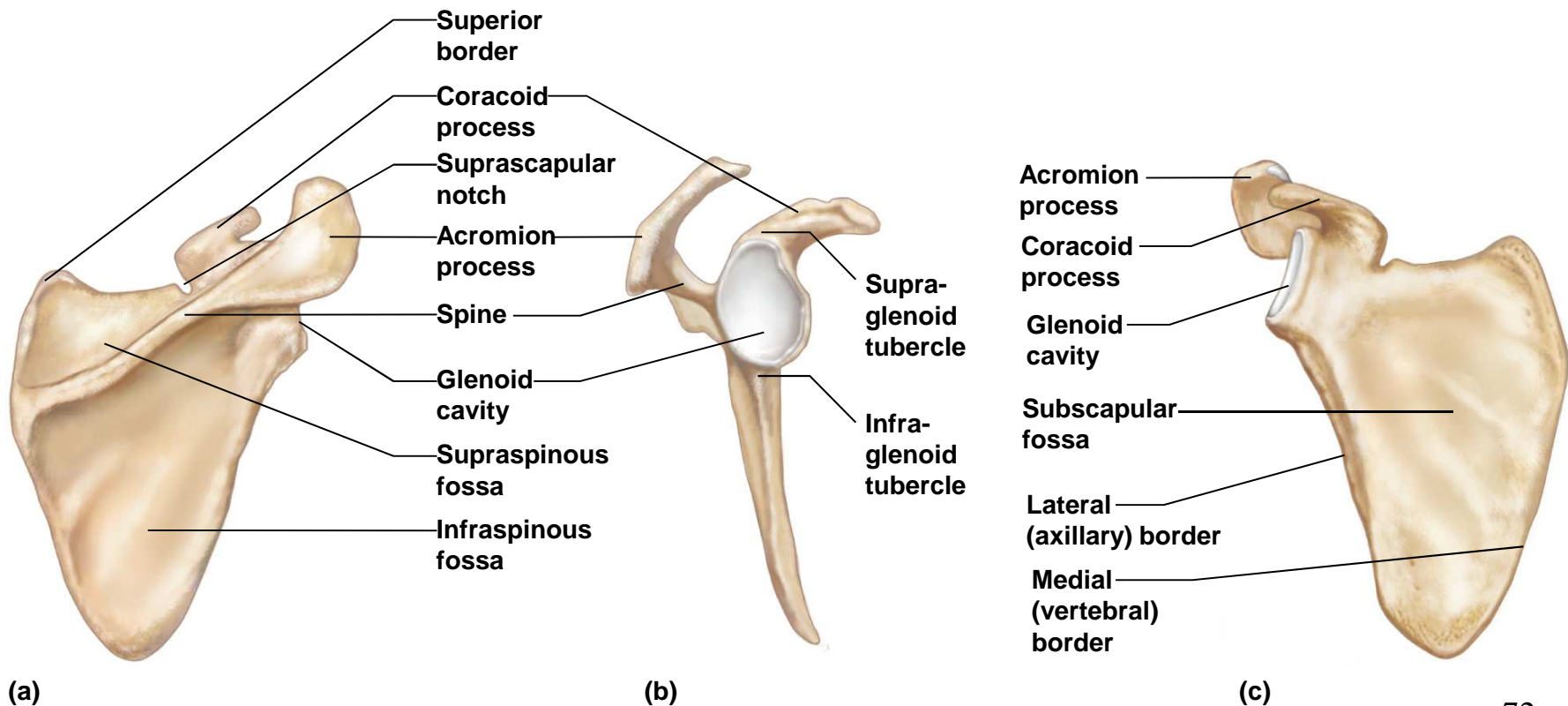
- Articulate with manubrium
- Articulate with scapulae (acromion process)
- A-C joint



# Scapulae

- Spine
- Supraspinous fossa
- Infraspinous fossa
- Acromion process
- Coracoid process
- Glenoid fossa or cavity

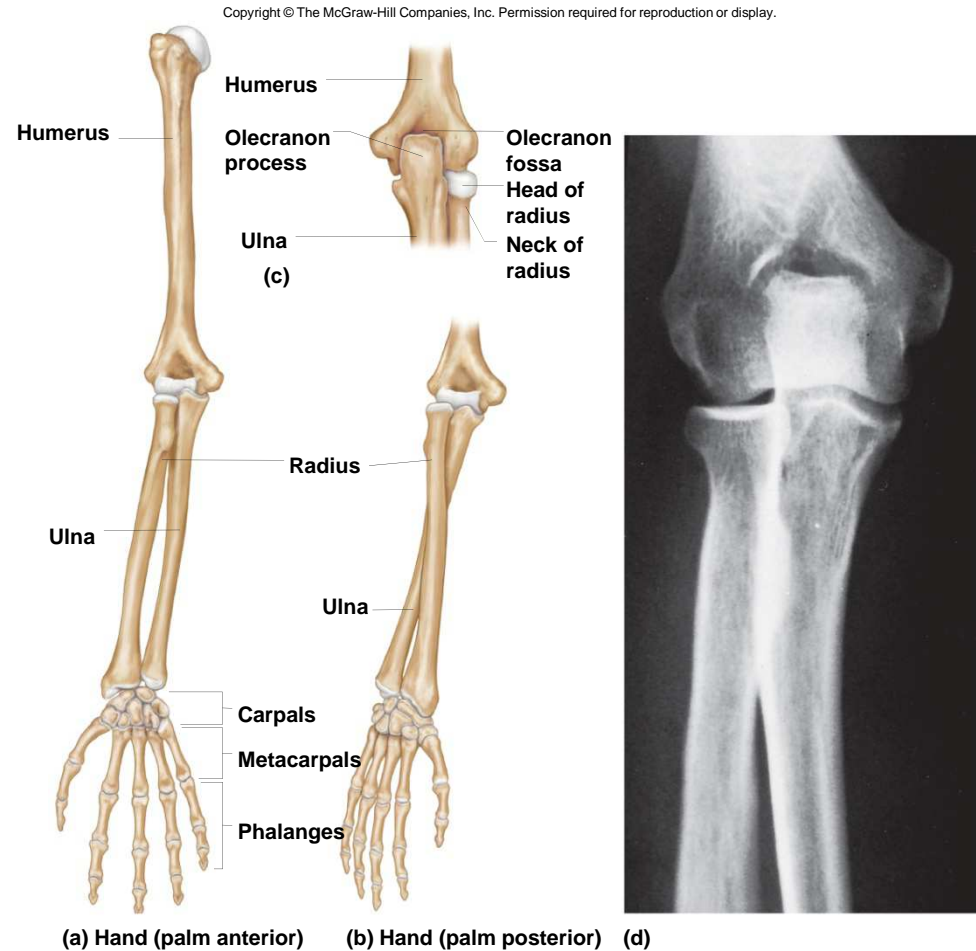
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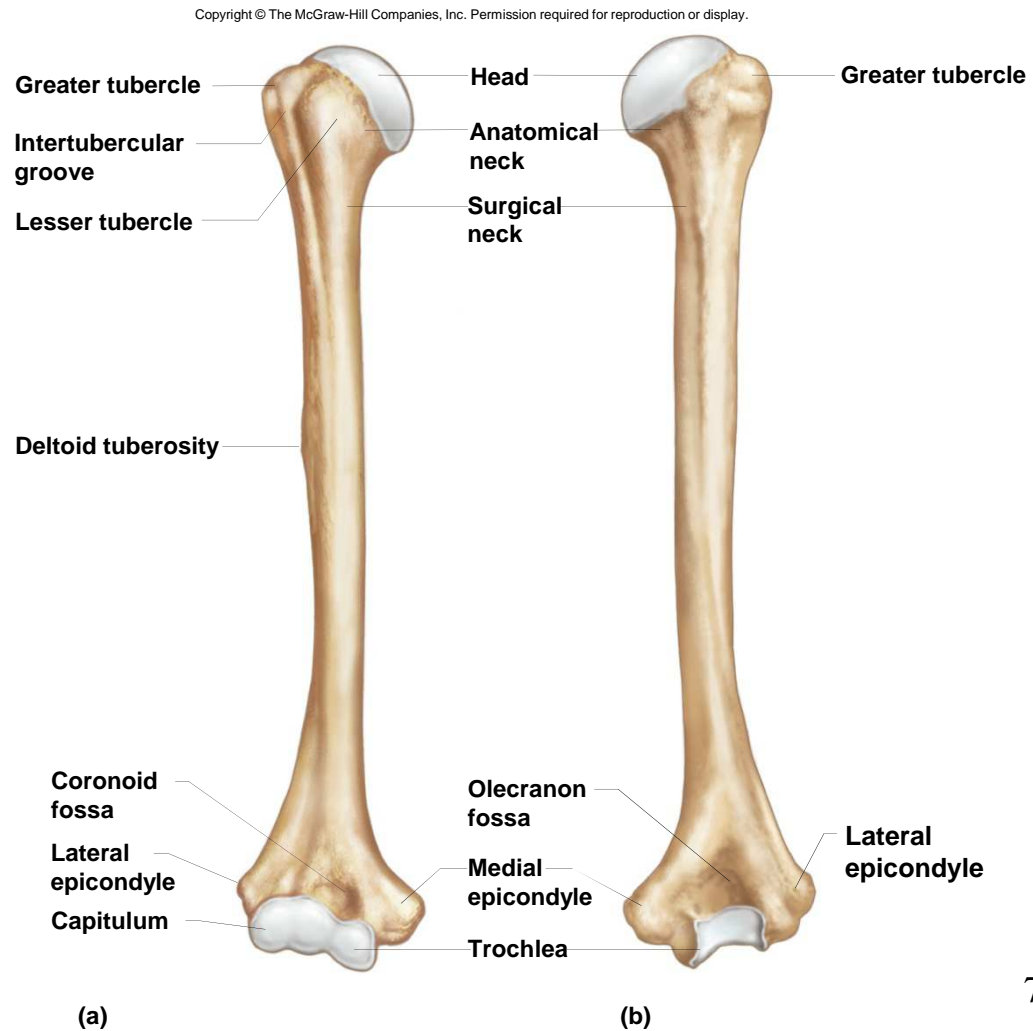
# 7.10: Upper Limb

- Humerus
- Radius
- Ulna  
(Interosseous membrane)
- Carpals
- Metacarpals
- Phalanges



# Humerus

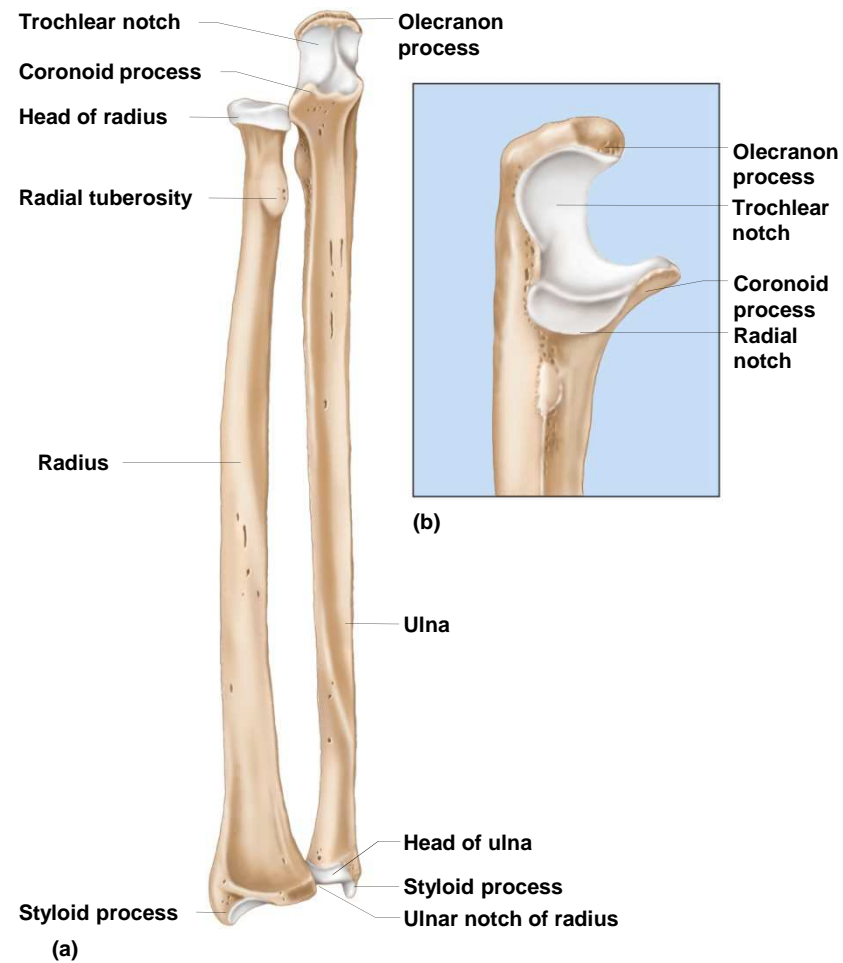
- Head
- Greater tubercle
- Lesser tubercle
- Anatomical neck
- Surgical neck
- Deltoid tuberosity
- Capitulum
- Trochlea
- Coronoid fossa
- Olecranon fossa



# Radius

- Lateral forearm bone
- Head
- Radial tuberosity
- Styloid process

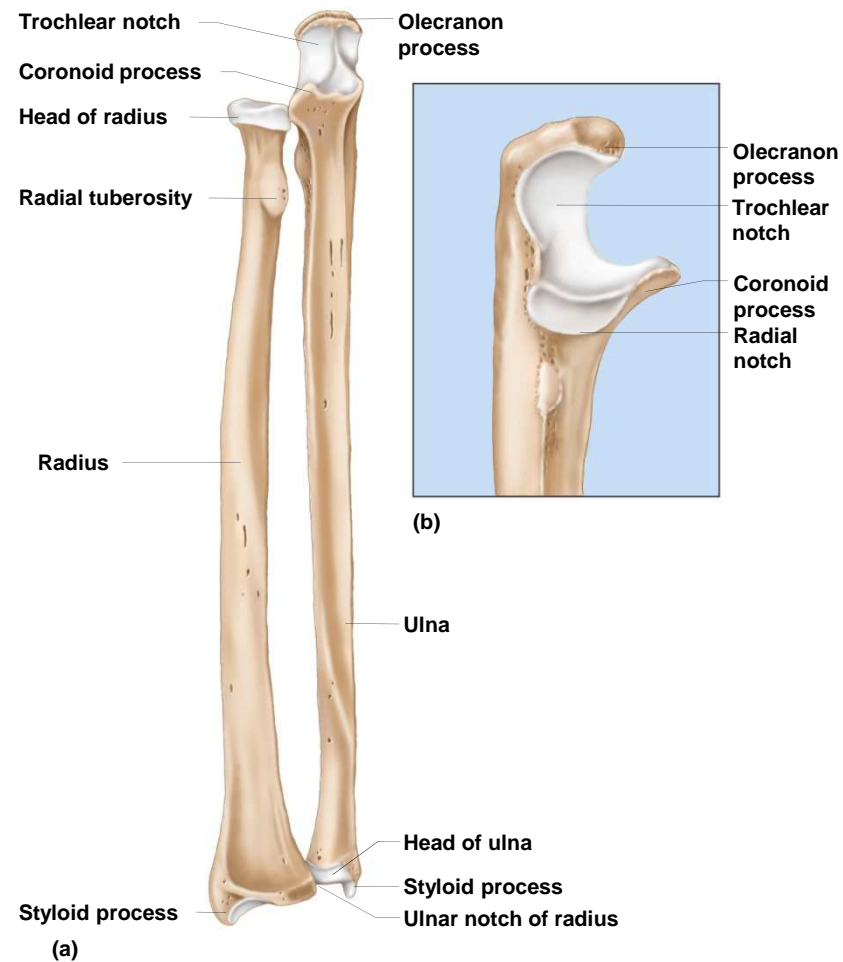
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# Ulna

- Medial forearm bone
- Trochlear notch
- Olecranon process
- Coronoid process
- Styloid process

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# Wrist and Hand

- **Carpal Bones** (16 total bones)

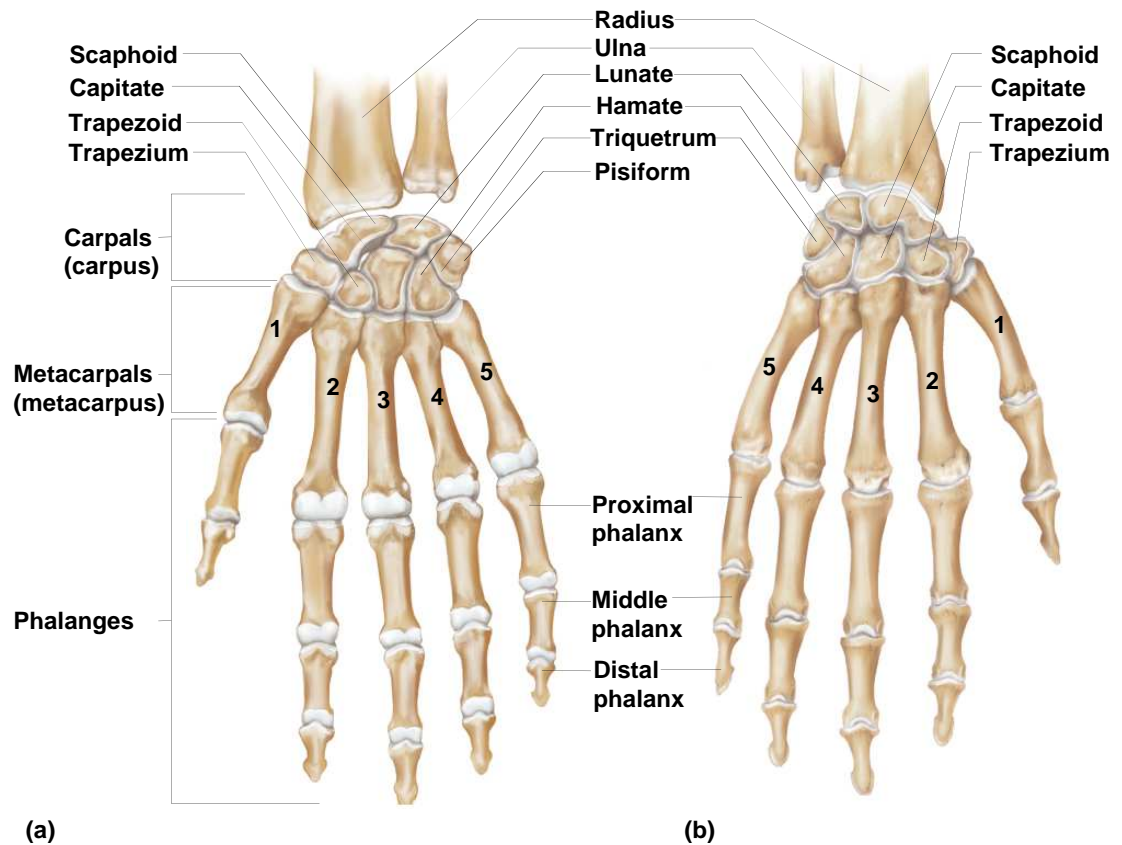
- Scaphoid
- Lunate
- Triquetrum
- Pisiform
- Hamate
- Capitate
- Trapezoid
- Trapezium

- **Metacarpal Bones** (10)

- **Phalangeal Bones** (28)

- Proximal phalanx
- Middle phalanx
- Distal phalanx

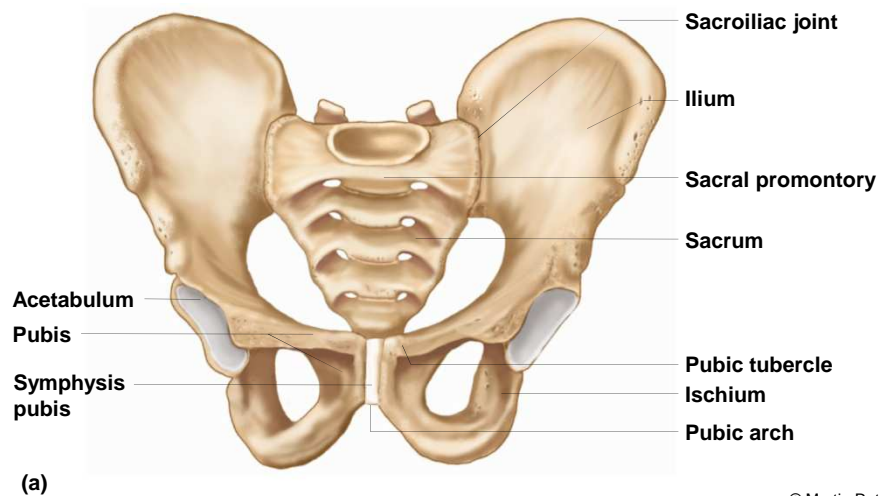
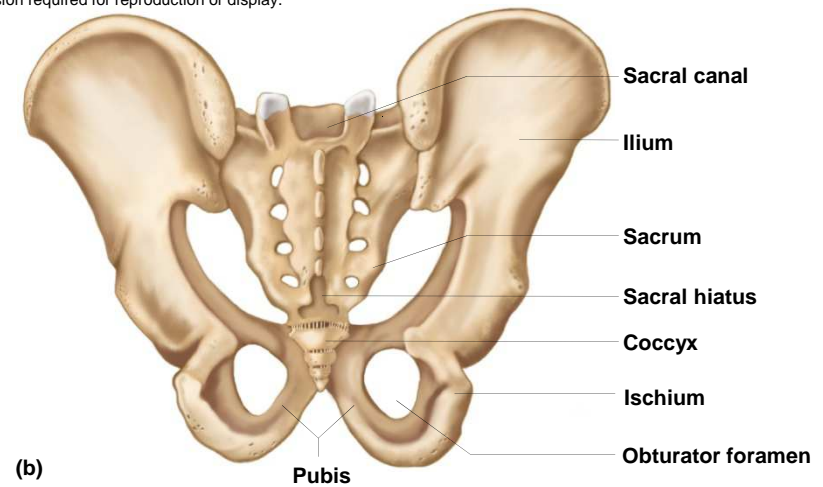
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# 7.11: Pelvic Girdle

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- **Coxal Bones (2)**
  - Supports trunk of body
  - Protects viscera
  - Forms pelvic cavity



c. © Martin Rotker

# Hip Bones

- Also known as the ossa coxae:

- Acetabulum
- There are three (3) bones:

## 1. Ilium

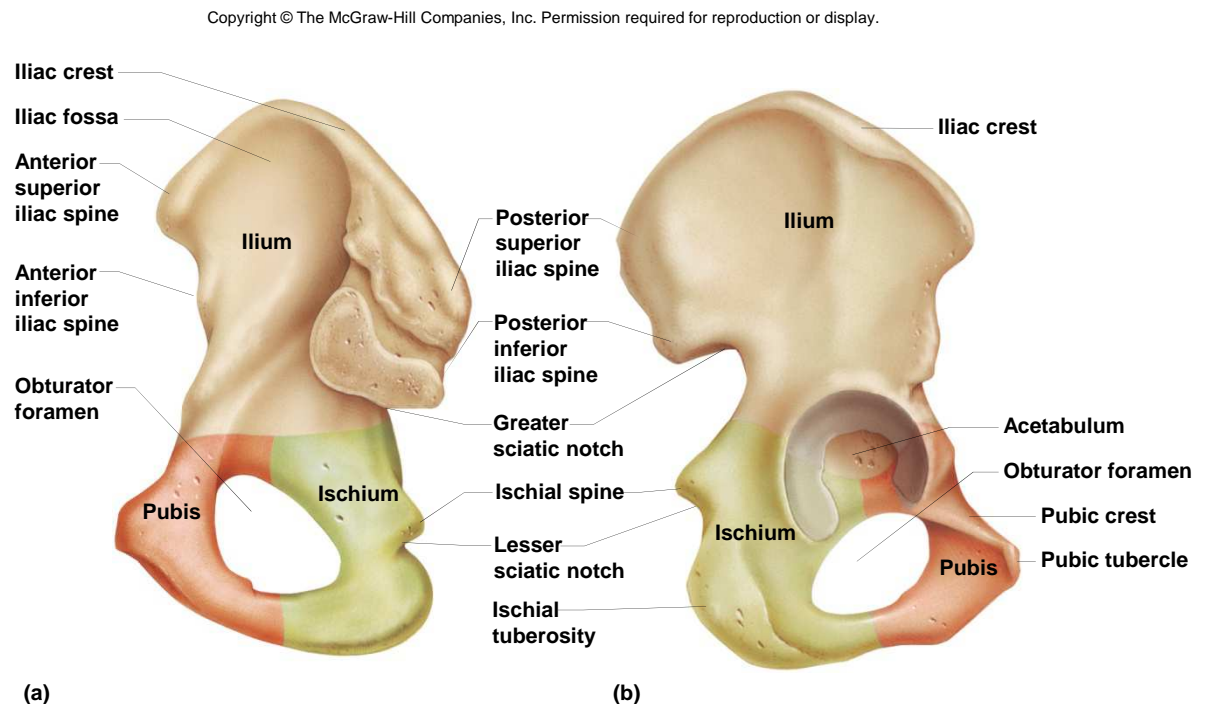
- Iliac crest
- Iliac spines
- Greater sciatic notch

## 2. Ischium

- Ischial spines
- Lesser sciatic notch
- Ischial tuberosity

## 3. Pubis

- Obturator foramen
- Symphysis pubis
- Pubic arch



# Greater and Lesser Pelves

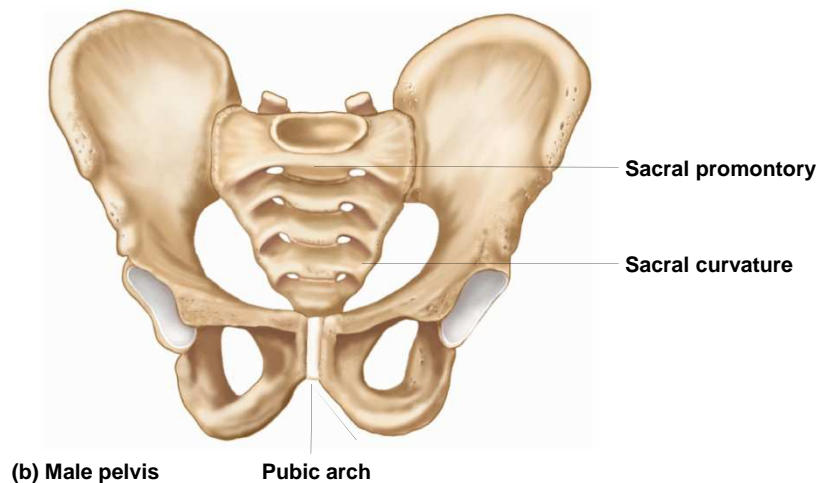
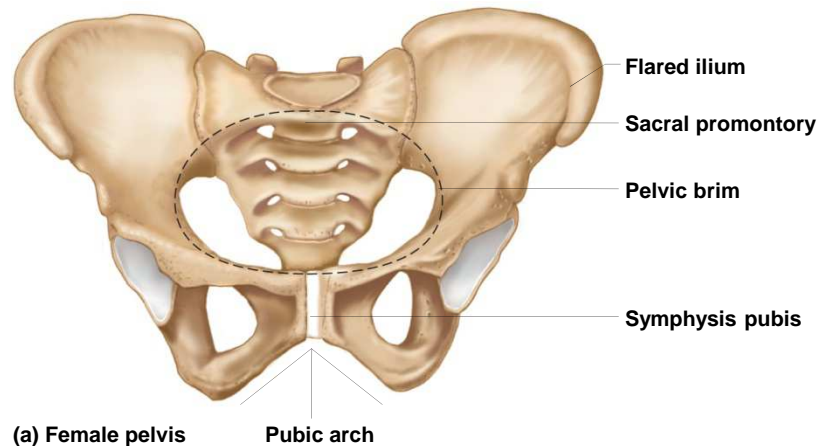
- **Greater Pelvis**

- Lumbar vertebrae posteriorly
- Iliac bones laterally
- Abdominal wall anteriorly

- **Lesser Pelvis**

- Sacrum and coccyx posteriorly
- Lower ilium, ischium, and pubic bones laterally and anteriorly

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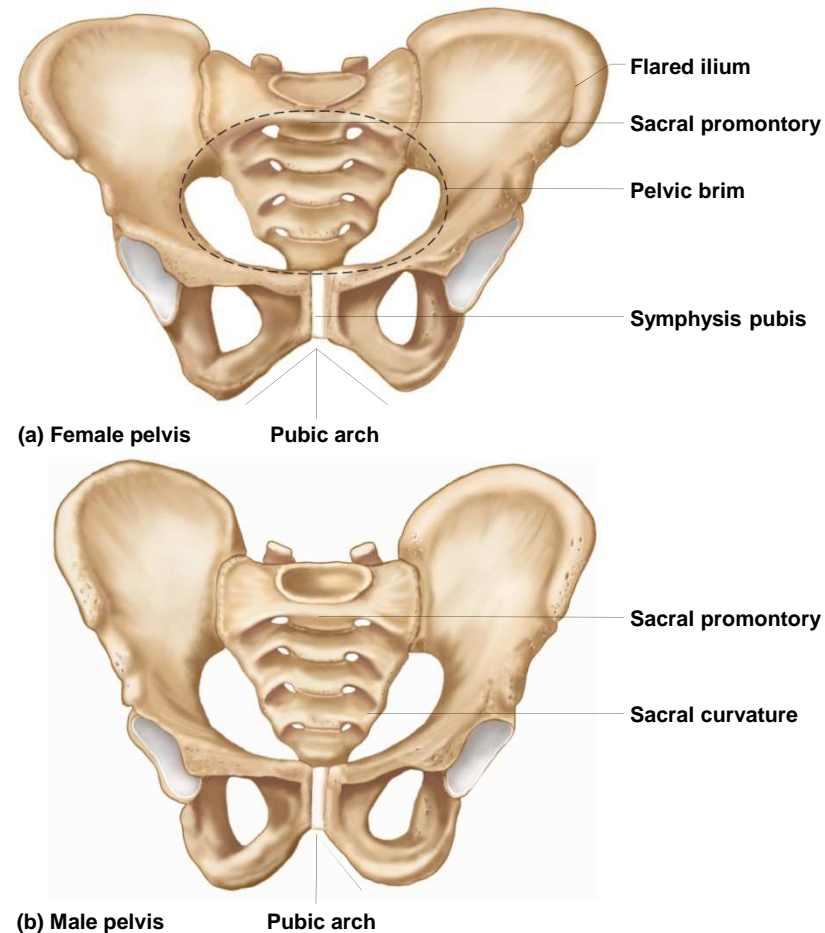


# Differences Between Male Female Pelves

- **Female pelvis**

- Iliac bones more flared
- Broader hips
- Pubic arch angle greater
- More distance between ischial spines and ischial tuberosities
- Sacral curvature shorter and flatter
- Lighter bones
- Why?

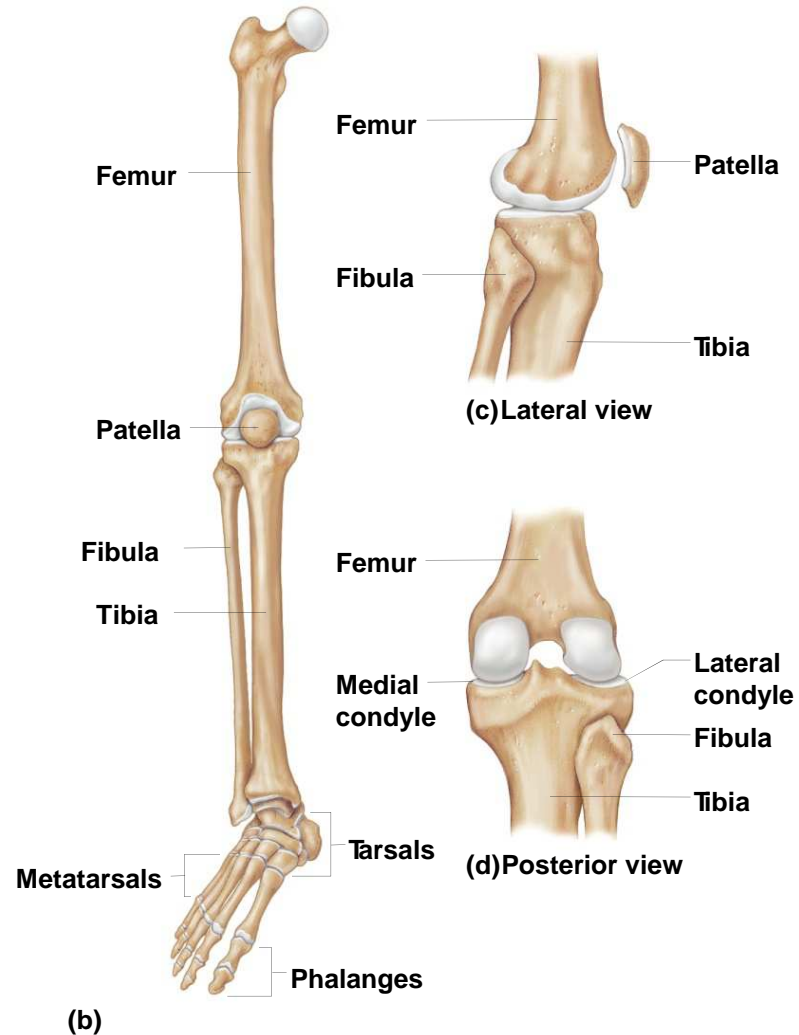
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# 7.12: Lower Limb

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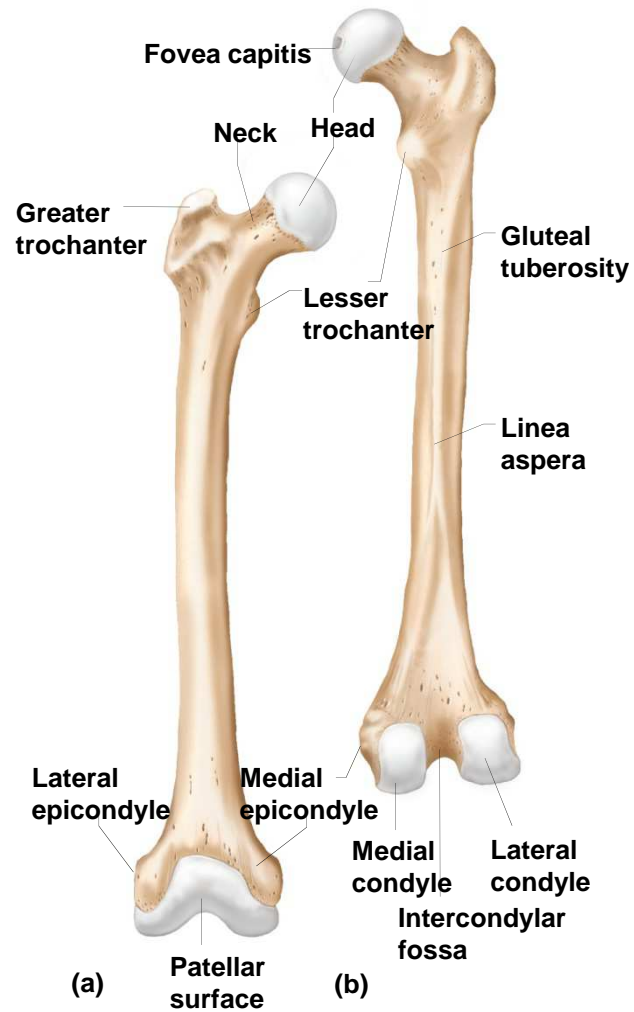
- Femur
- Patella
- Tibia
- Fibula
- Tarsals
- Metatarsals
- Phalanges



# Femur

- Longest bone of body
- Head
- Fovea capitis
- Neck
- Greater trochanter
- Lesser trochanter
- Linea aspera
- Condyles
- Epicondyles

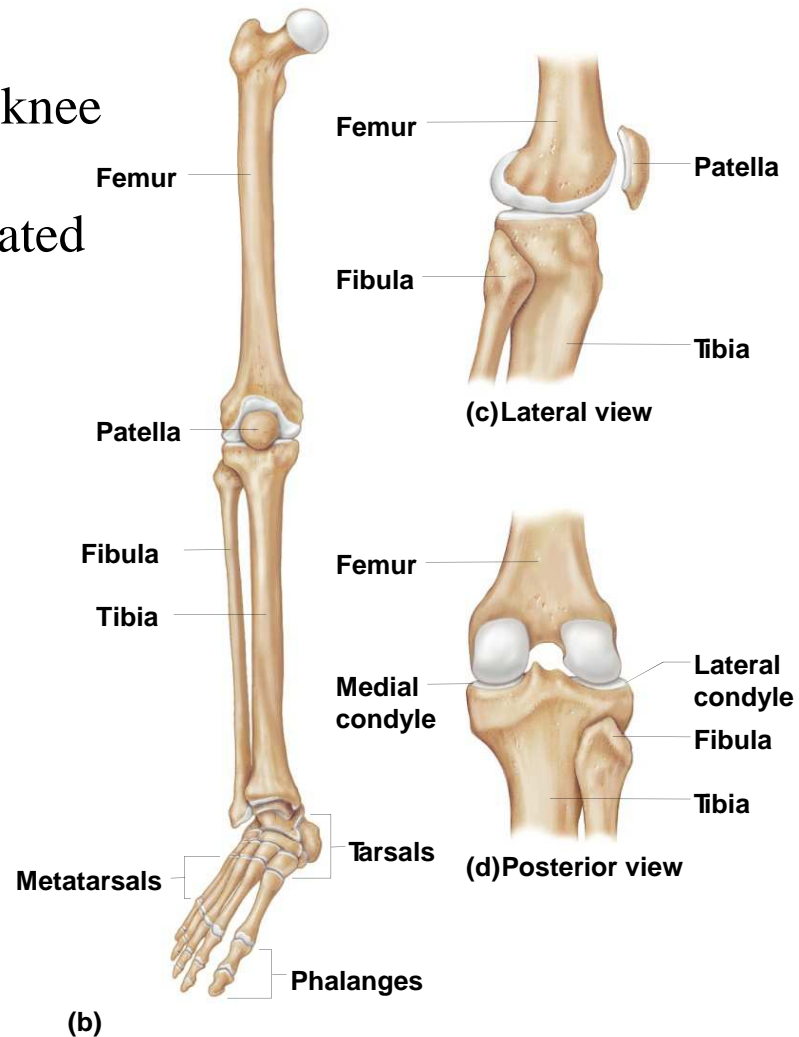
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# Patella

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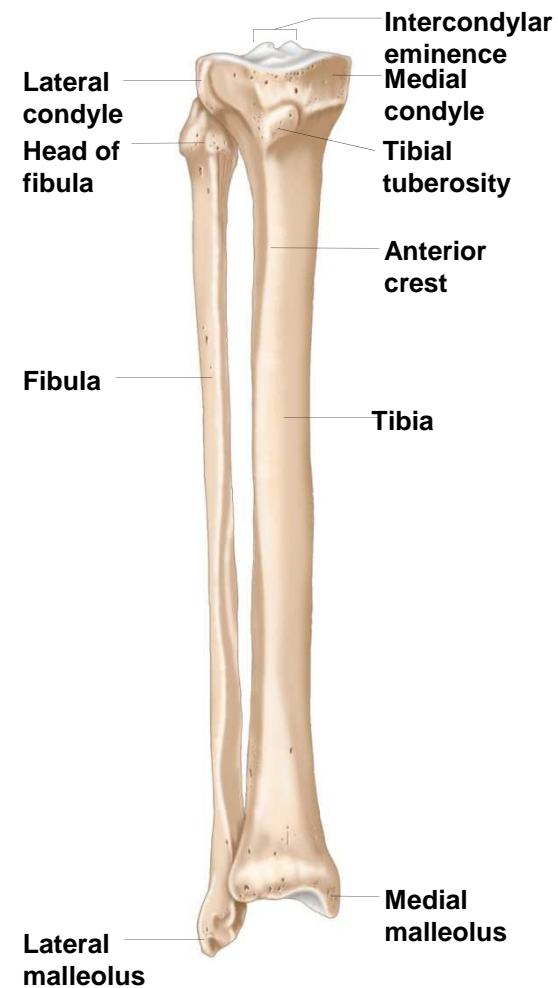
- A.k.a kneecap
- Anterior surface of the knee joint
- Flat sesamoid bone located in the quadriceps tendon



# Tibia

- Aka shin bone
- Medial to fibula
- Condyles
- Tibial tuberosity
- Anterior crest
- Makes the medial malleolus

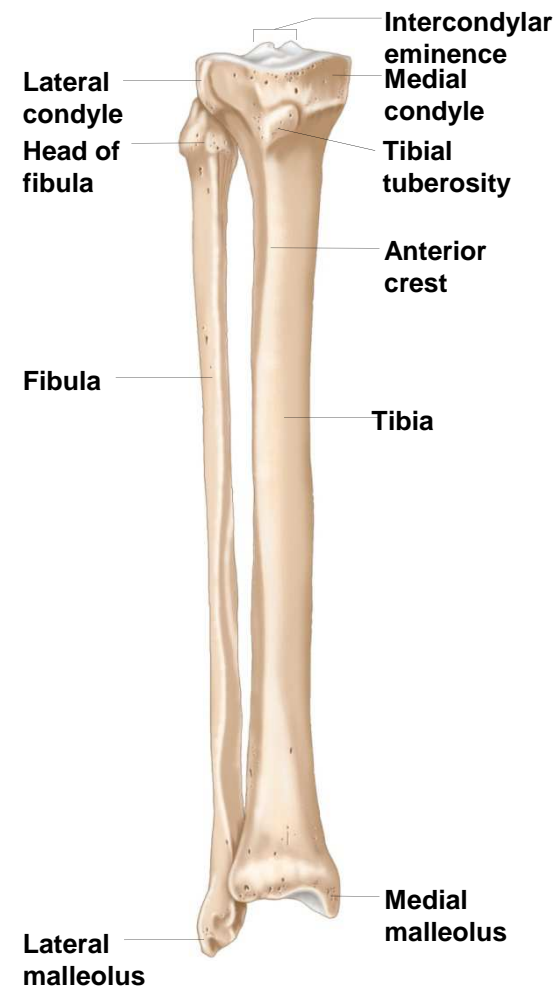
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# Fibula

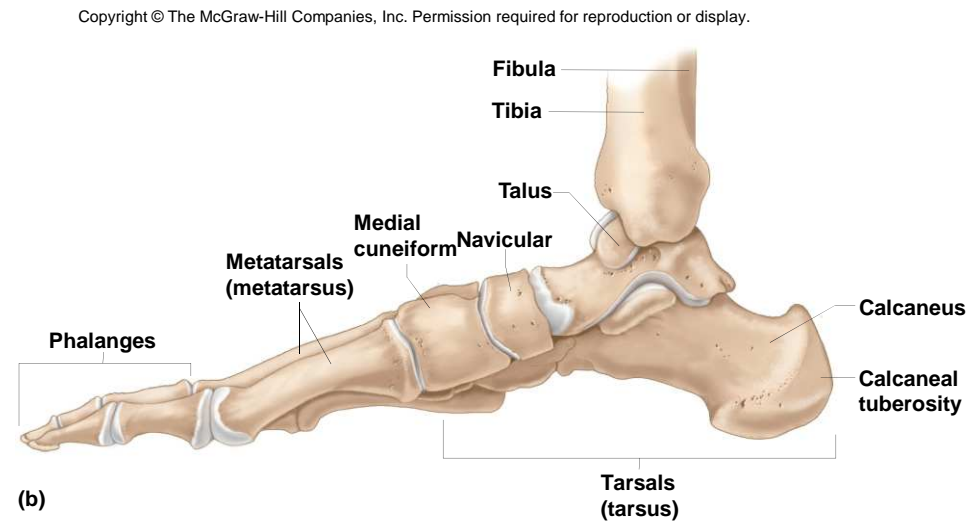
- Lateral to tibia
- Long, slender
- Head
- Makes the lateral malleolus
- Non-weight bearing

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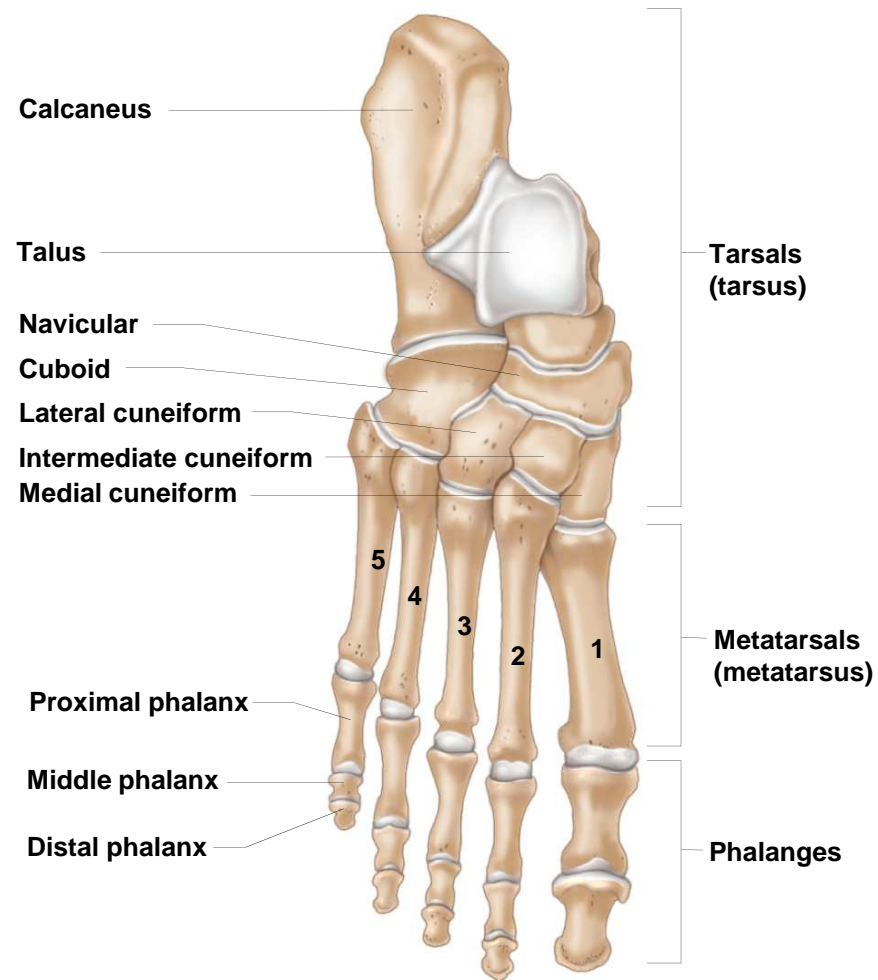
# Foot

- **Tarsal Bones (14)**
  - Calcaneus
  - Talus
  - Navicular
  - Cuboid
  - Lateral (3<sup>rd</sup>) cuneiform
  - Intermediate (2<sup>nd</sup>) cuneiform
  - Medial (1<sup>st</sup>) cuneiform
- **Metatarsal Bones (10)**
- **Phalanges (28)**
  - Proximal
  - Middle
  - Distal



# Foot

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(a)