

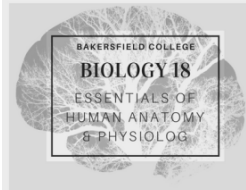


**Lecture #5:
Skeletal System 3:
Appendicular Skeleton**

Chapter 5



Marieb, 2018. Essentials of Human Anatomy & Physiology (12th Ed.) ISBN 978-0134395326



Objectives

- Classify joints structurally and functionally.
- Recognize the examples given of fibrous and cartilaginous joints.
- Describe the structural characteristics of all synovial joints.
- Name and provide examples of all 6 movement based types of synovial joint.
- Name and demonstrate with your body common body movements.
- Name and describe common injuries that occur at joints.

Take out Lab Manuals and turn to pg. 16

- Tubercle: small rounded projection
- Tuberosity: rounded prominence
- Condyle: rounded prominence
- Sulcus: groove
- Fossa: depression or hollow

**Activity#2: Bones of the Pectoral Girdle,
 Upper Limb & Important Markings**

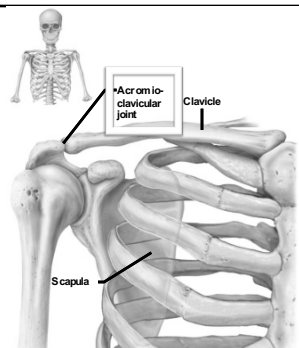


Figure 7.25b The pectoral girdle and clavicle.

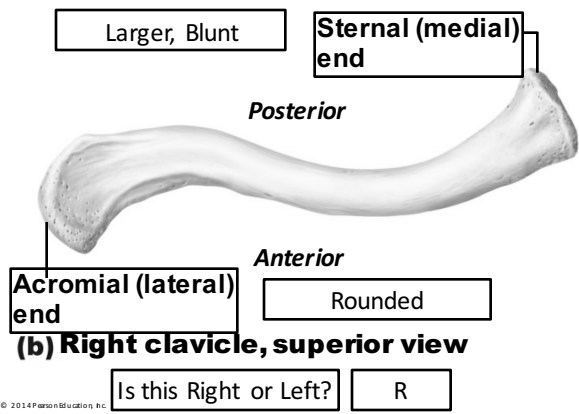
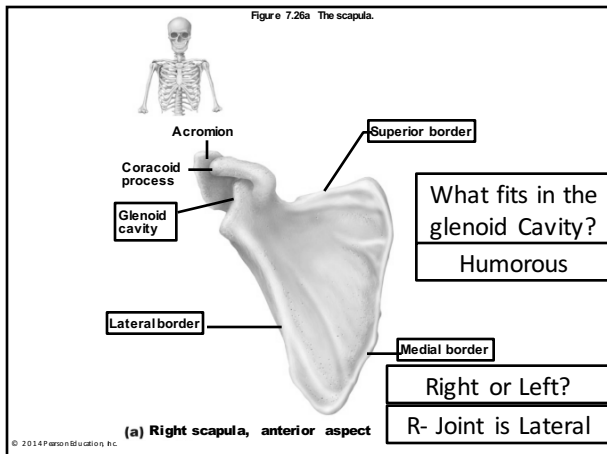
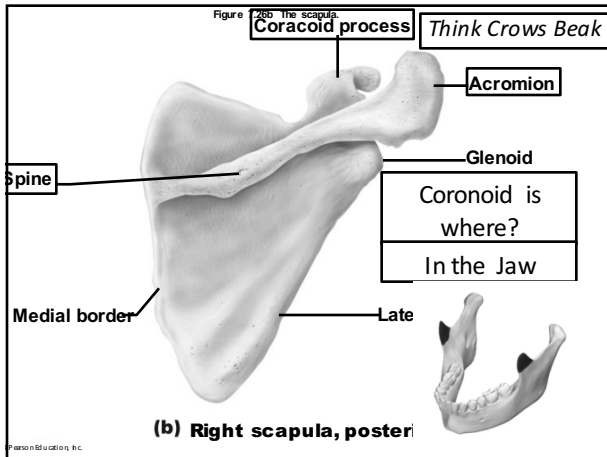
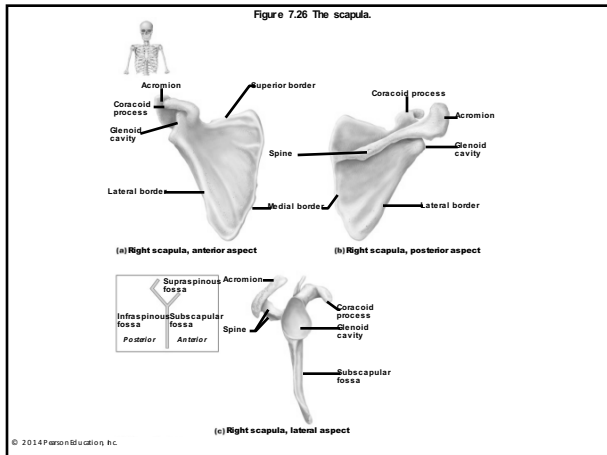
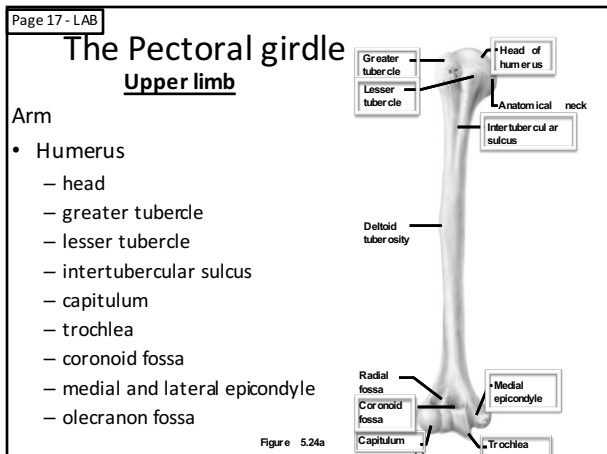


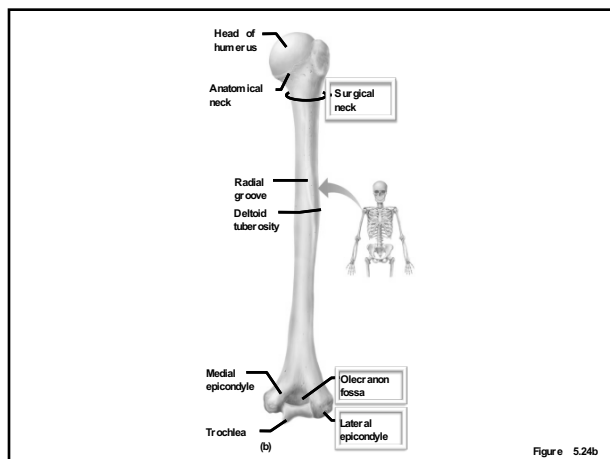
Figure 7.26a The scapula.

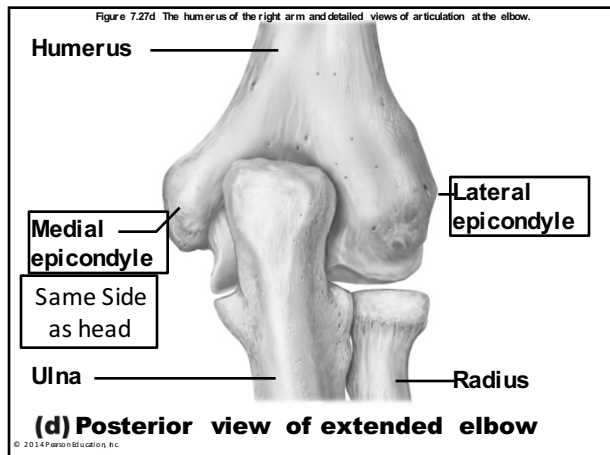










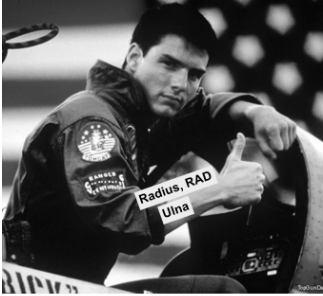


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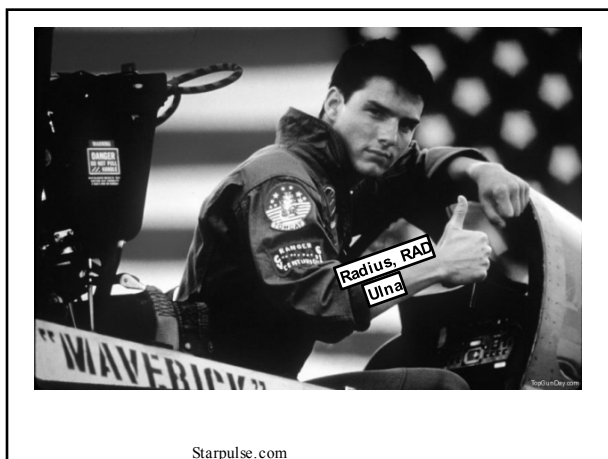
The Pectoral girdle

Lower limb

- Forearm
 - ulna
 - olecranon process
 - trochlear notch
 - coronoid process
 - ulnar styloid process
- radius
 - head
 - radial tuberosity
 - radial styloid process



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The Pectoral girdle

Hand

- hand (bones of the wrist, palm and fingers)
 - carpals (wrist)
 - scaphoid
 - carpal tunnel syndrome
 - metacarpals (bones of the palm)
 - distal ends at "knuckles"
 - named 1 through 5 lateral (thumb side) to medial
 - phalanges (finger bones)
 - proximal, middle, distal on #2-5
 - pollex (thumb) has only proximal and distal

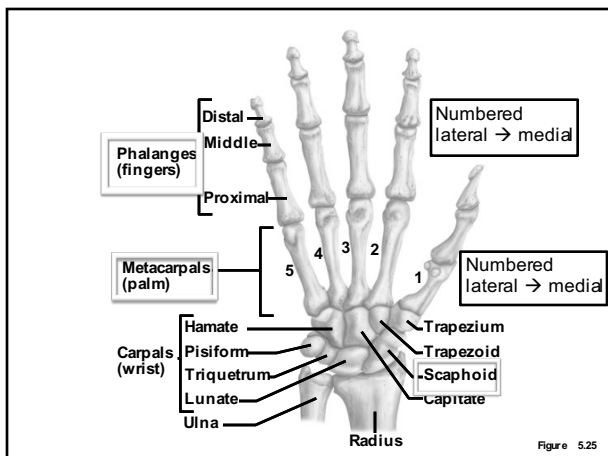
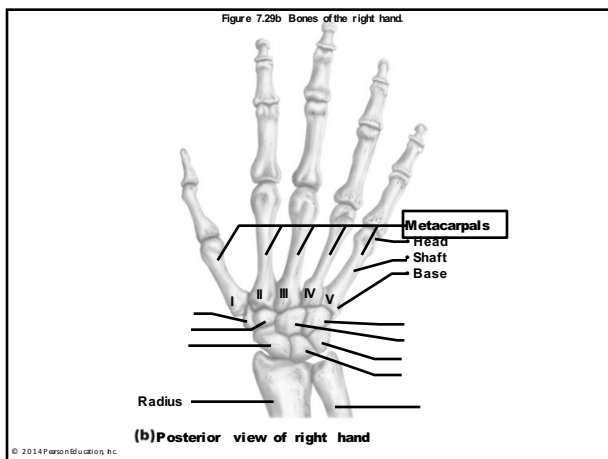
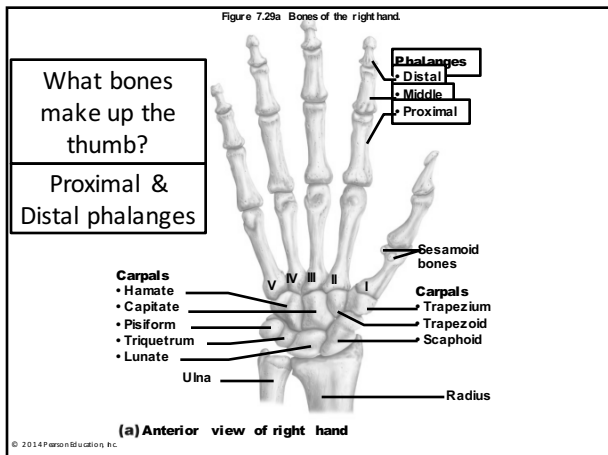
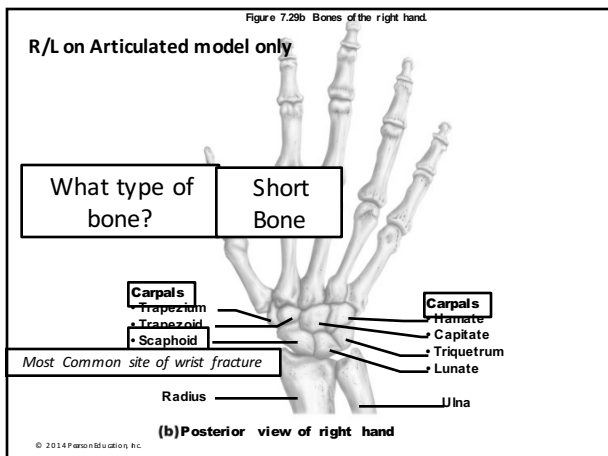
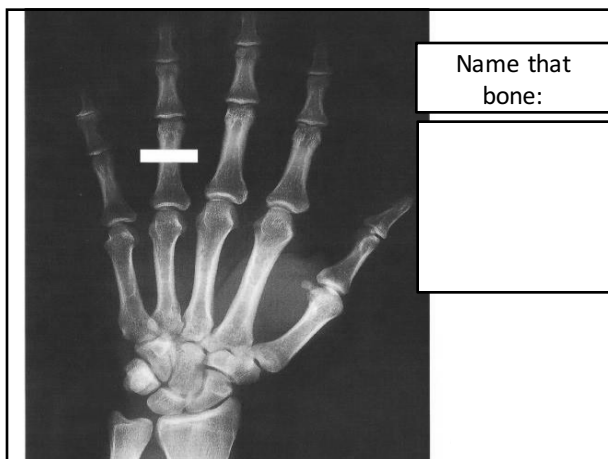


Figure 5.25









Name that
bone:

Activity#3: Bones of the Pelvic Girdle, Lower Limb & Important Markings

Table 7.5 Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton, Part 2: Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limb

BODY REGION	BONES*	ILLUSTRATION	LOCATION	MARKINGS
Pelvic girdle (Figures 7.30, 7.31)	Coxal (2) (hip)		Each coxal (thigh) bone is formed by the fusion of an ilium, ischium, and pubis; the coxal bones articulate anteriorly at the pubic symphysis and form sacroiliac joints with the sacrum posteriorly; girdle consisting of both coxal bones and the sacrum is basinlike	Iliac crest; anterior and posterior iliac spines; auricular surface; greater and lesser sciatic notches; obturator foramen; ischial tuberosity and spine; acetabulum; pubic arch; pubic crest; pubic tubercle
Lower limb Thigh (Figure 7.32)	Femur (2)		Femur is the sole bone of thigh; between hip joint and knee; largest bone of the body	Head; greater and lesser trochanters; neck; lateral and medial condyles and epicondyles; gluteal tuberosity; linea aspera
Kneecap (Figure 7.32)	Patella (2)		Patella is a sesamoid bone formed within the tendon of the quadriceps (anterior thigh) muscle	

Take out Lab Manuals and turn to pg. 18

LAB52

Pelvic Girdle

- The pelvic girdle
 - Paired hip bones attached to each other with the sacrum
 - Attachment to the vertebral column at the sacroiliac joint
 - Attachment to the lower limb at the acetabulum

Figure 7.30 Pelvis.

Hip bone
(coxal bone or os coxae)

Posterior superior iliac spine

Posterior inferior iliac spine

Greater sciatic notch

Ischial body

Ischial spine

Ischial tuberosity

Ischium

Ischial ramus

Figure 5.26b

LAB52

Pelvis

- **The bony pelvis**
 - Deep basin like structure formed by the hip bones, sacrum and coccyx

Figure 7.30 Pelvis.

- the lower limb
 - bones of the thigh
 - femur
 - head
 - neck
 - greater and lesser trochanters
 - lateral and medial condyles
 - intercondylar fossa
 - patella

Figure 5.27a

