

ҚР ДЕНСАУЛЫҚ САҚТАУ МИНИСТРЛІГІ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РК

С.Д.АСФЕНДИЯРОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ

ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ МЕДИЦИНА УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ С.Д.АСФЕНДИЯРОВА

Independent work of students of English

The skeleton

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A scenic landscape featuring a waterfall cascading down a rocky cliff face. The surrounding area is lush with green trees and vegetation. In the foreground, a calm body of water reflects the scene. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. In the top right corner, there is a small logo with the letters 'mo' in a blue circle.

Skeletal System - Functions

- Support & shape to body
- Protection of internal organs
- Movement in union with muscles
- Storage of minerals (calcium, phosphorus) & lipids
- Blood cell production

The Skeletal System

Know the Skeletal Anatomy

- Axial Skeleton
- Appendicular Skeleton
- Surface Anatomy of the bones
 - By x-ray or diagram
- Structure/function of joints, muscle and ligament attachments
 - Including range of motion



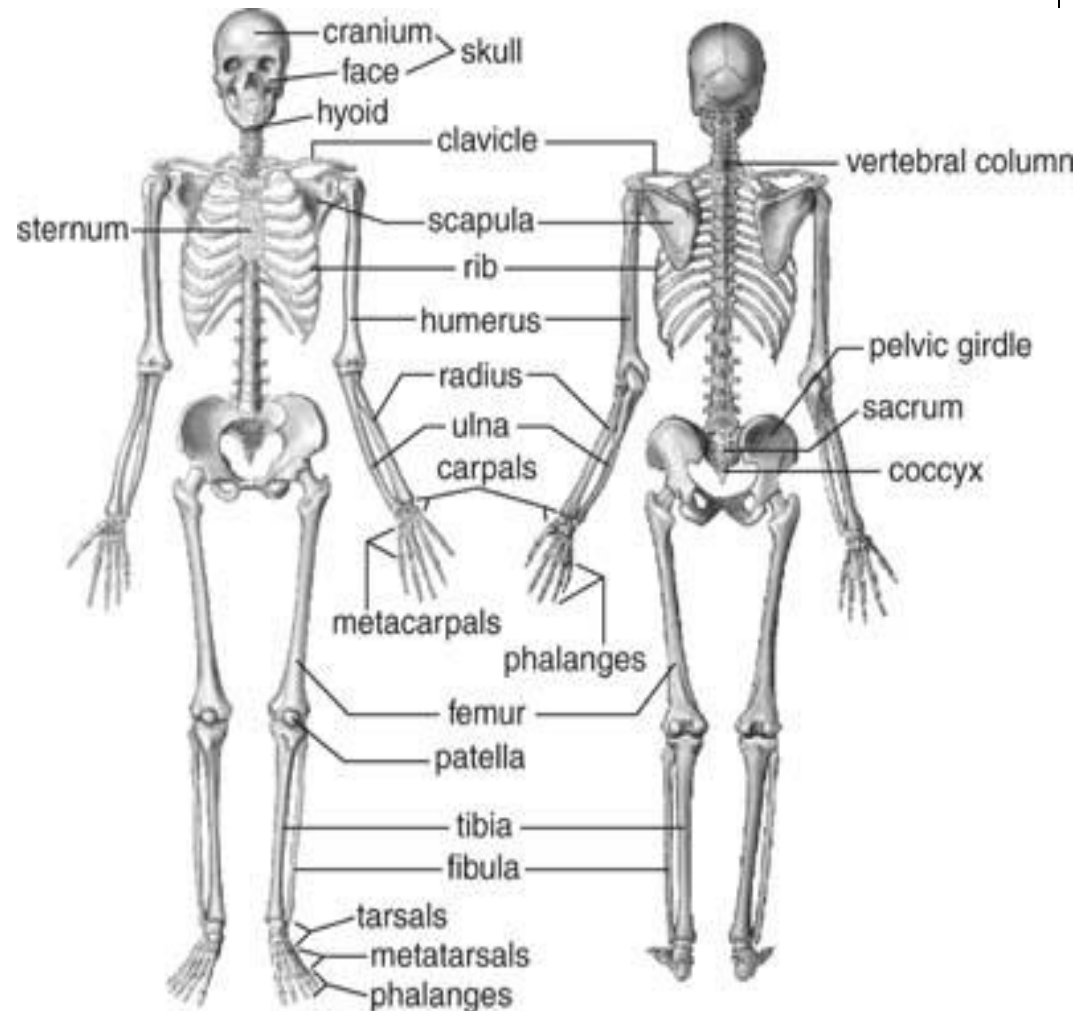
Human Skeleton

- 206 Bones

- **Axial skeleton:** (80 bones) in skull, vertebrae, ribs, sternum, hyoid bone

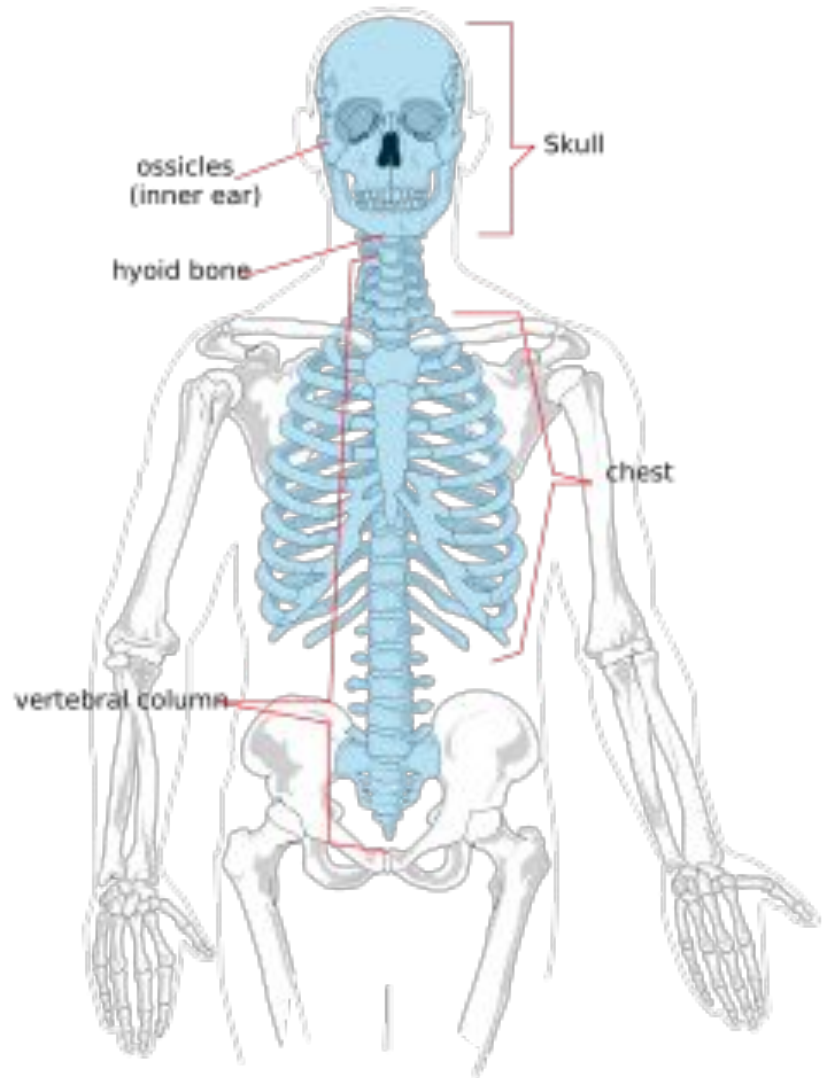
- **Appendicular Skeleton:** (126 bones)- upper & lower extremities plus two girdles

- Half of bones in hands & feet



Axial Skeleton (80)

- Skull
- Ossicles of the middle ear
- Hyoid bone
- Thorax or chest
- Vertebral column



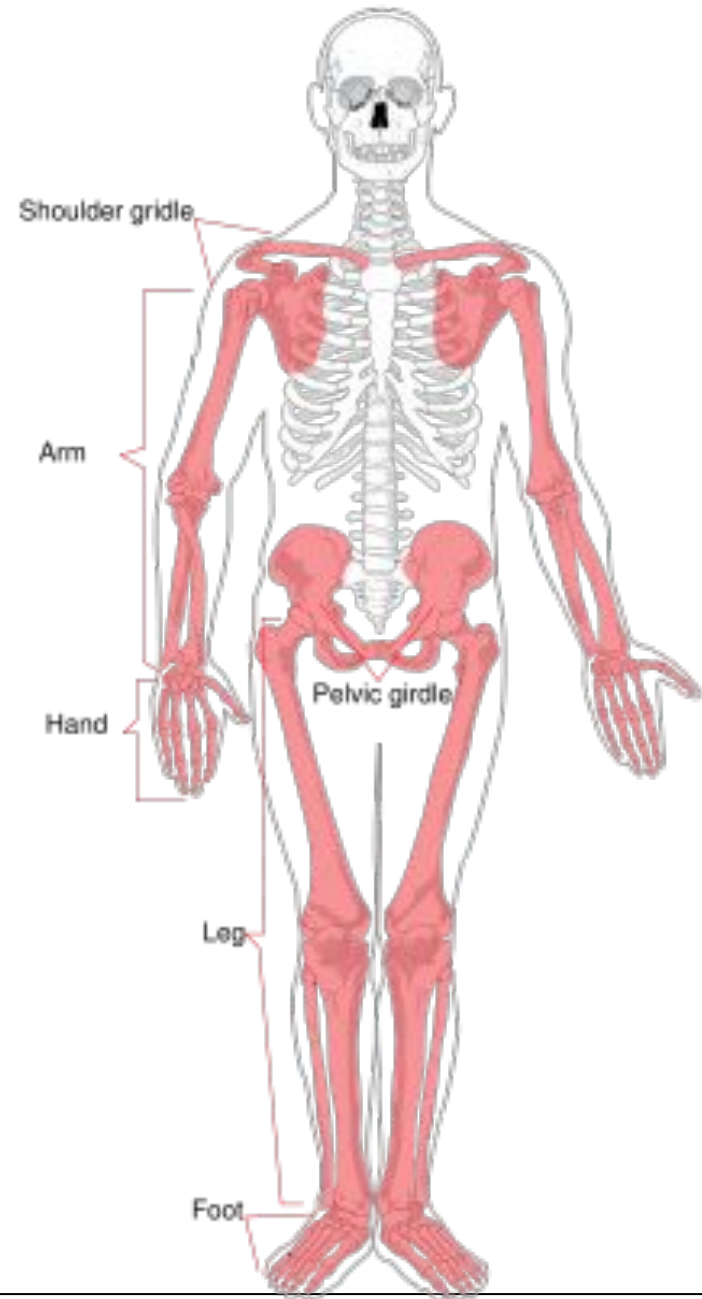
Appendicular Skeleton (126)

Upper Extremity (64)

- Shoulder Girdle
- Arms
- Hands

Lower Extremity (62)

- Pelvic Girdle
- Legs
- Feet



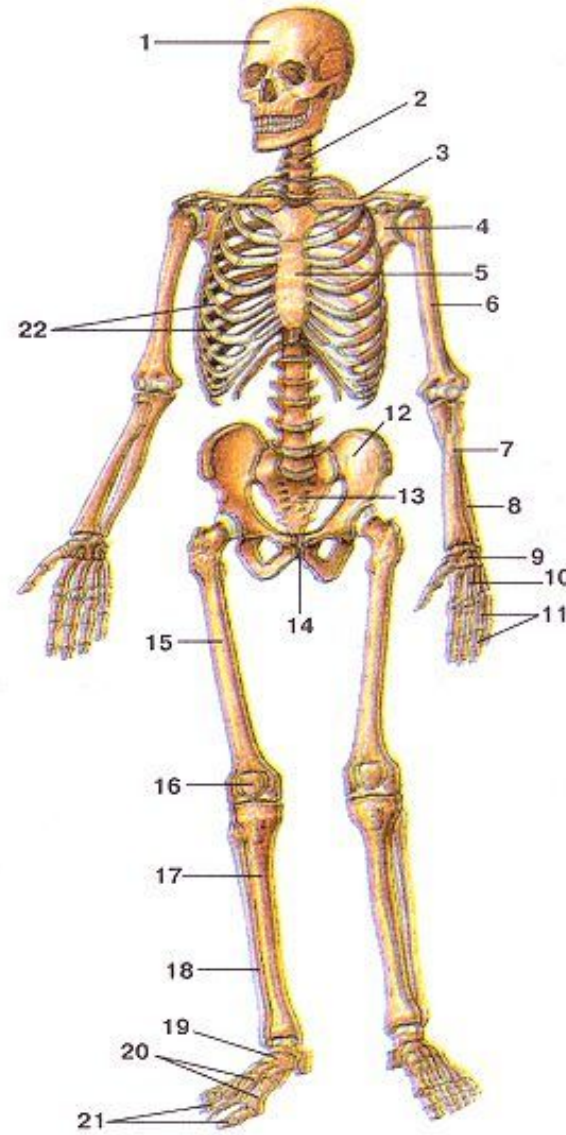
Types of Bone

- ***Long bones***: longer than they are wide; shaft & 2 ends (e.g.: bones of arms & legs, except wrist, ankle & patella)
- ***Short bones***: roughly cube-shaped (e.g.: ankle & wrist bones)
- ***Sesamoid bones***: short bones within tendons (e.g.: patella)
- ***Flat bones***: thin, flat & often curved (e.g.: sternum, scapulae, ribs & most skull bones)
- ***Irregular bones***: odd shapes; don't fit into other classes (e.g.: hip bones & vertebrae)

22 bones in skull
6 in middle ears
1 hyoid bone
26 in vertebral column
25 in thoracic cage

4 in pectoral girdle
60 in upper limbs
60 in lower limbs
2 in pelvic girdle

206 bones in all



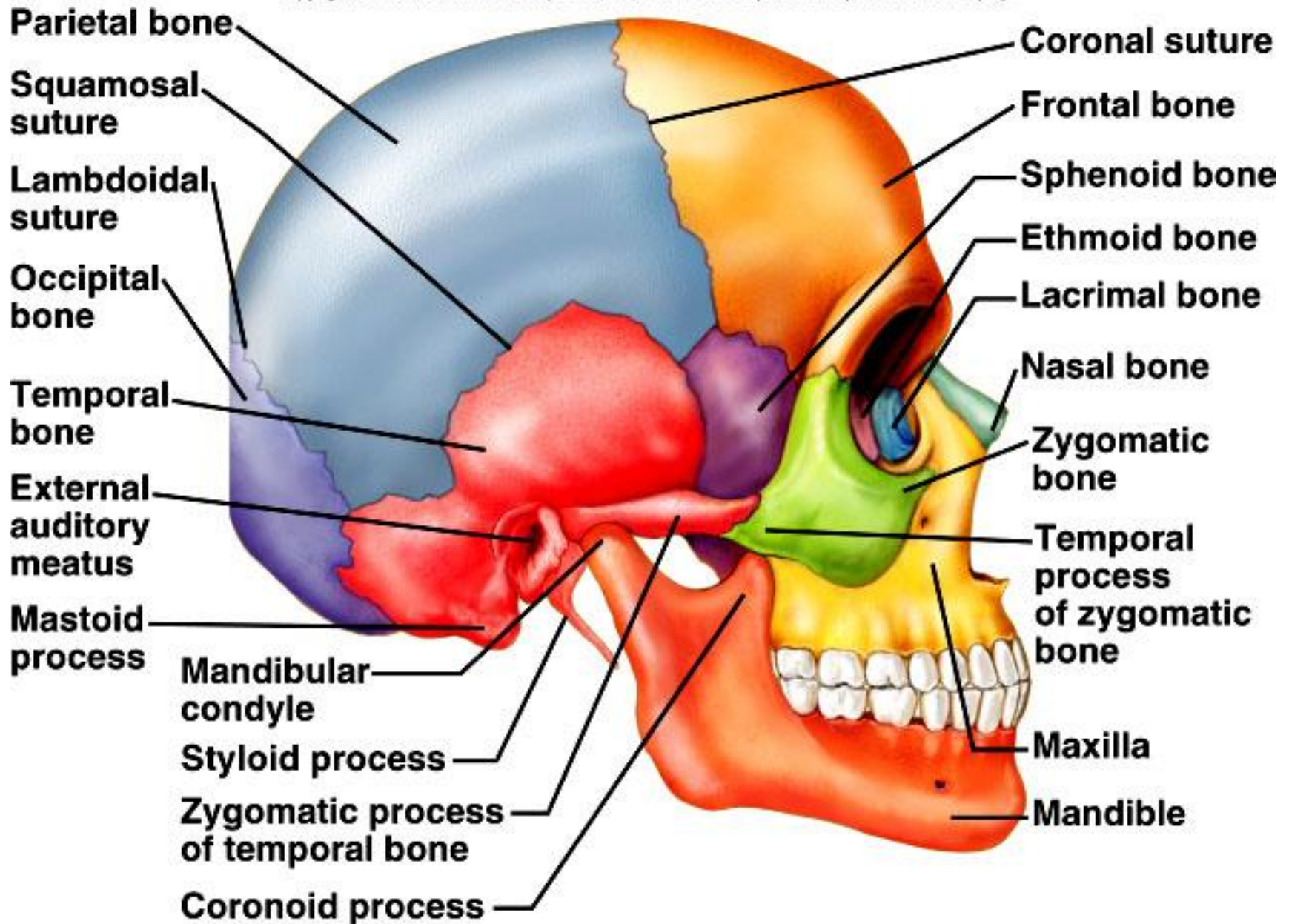
The skull



8 sutured bones in cranium
Facial bones: 13 sutured
bones,
1 mandible

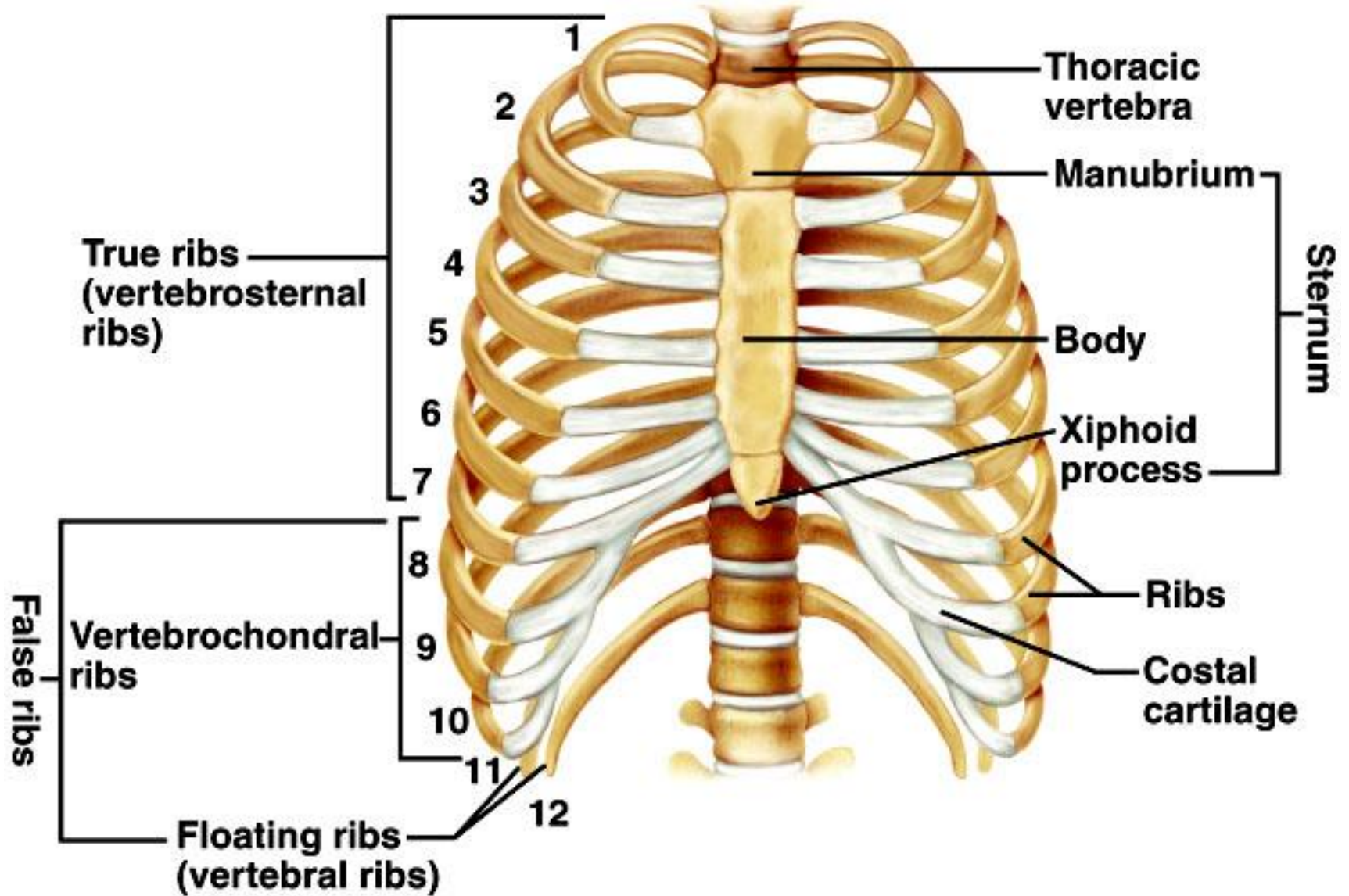
Cranium
encases brain
attachments for muscles
sinuses





Thoracic cage

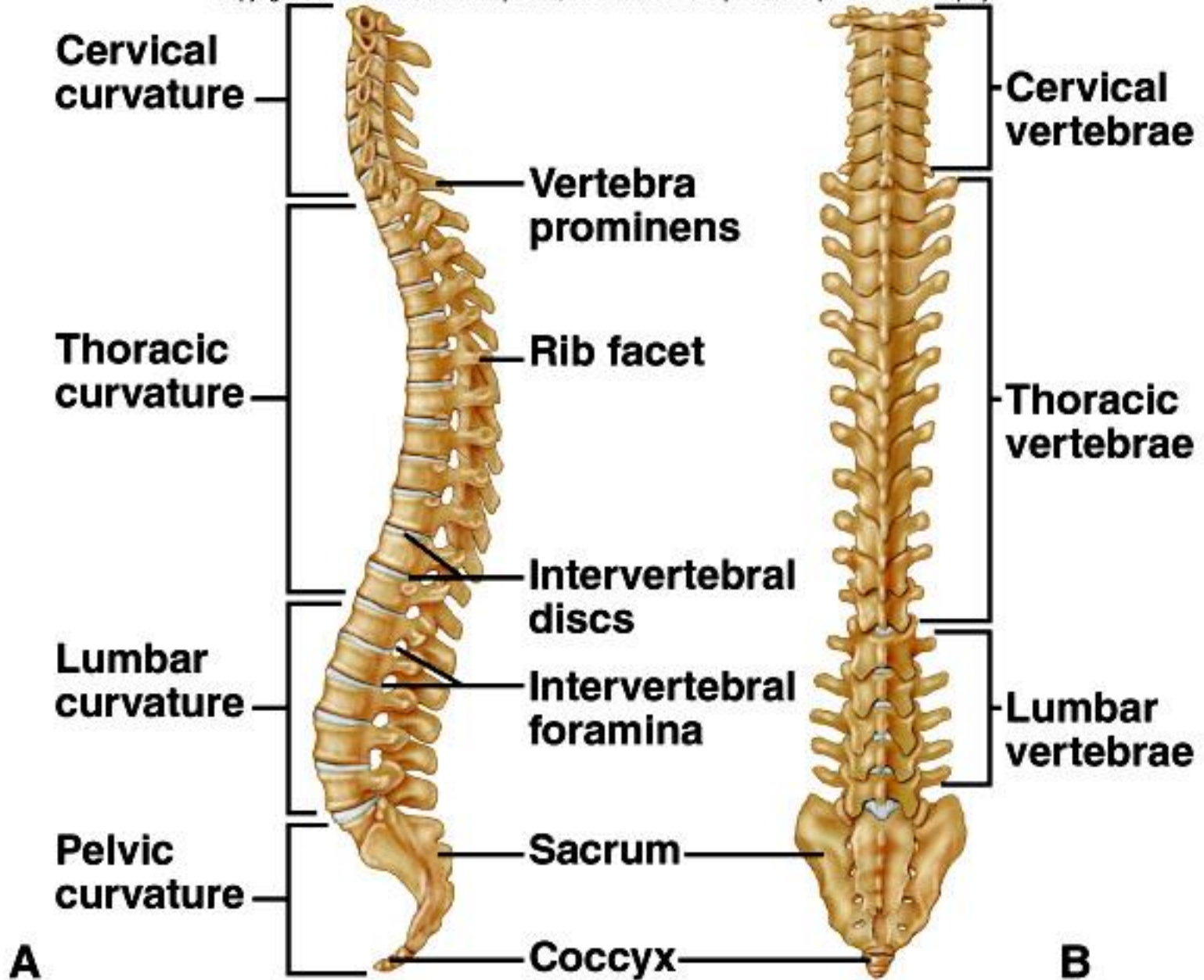
- ✓ ribs
 - ✓ thoracic vertebrae
 - ✓ sternum
 - ✓ costal cartilages
-
- ❖ True ribs are directly attached to the sternum (first seven pairs)
 - ❖ Three false ribs are joined to the 7th rib
 - Two pairs of floating ribs



Vertebral column

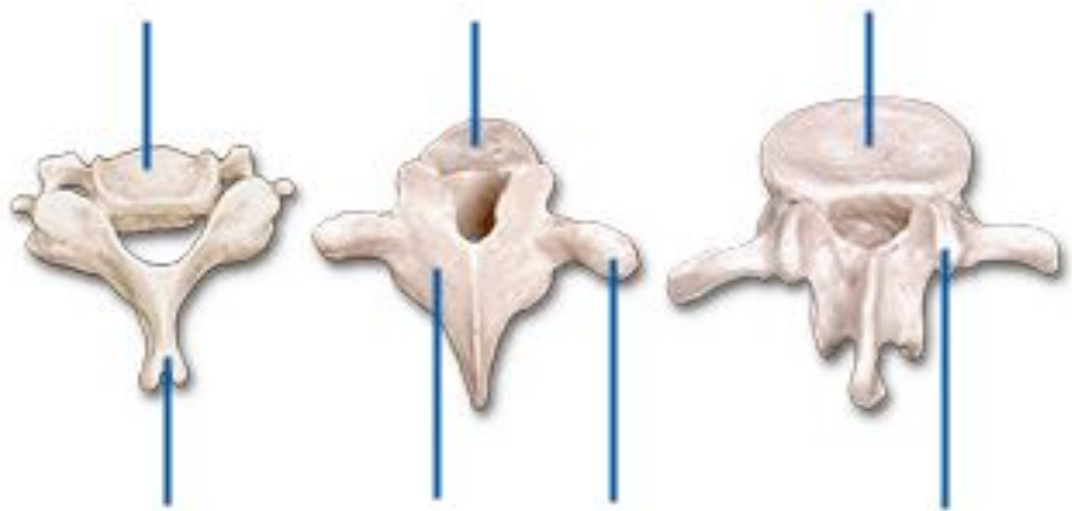
- 7 cervical vertebrae
- 12 thoracic
- 5 lumbar
- 1 sacrum (5 fused)
- 1 coccyx (4 fused)

Vertebrae vary in size and



Types of Vertebrae

- Cervical (7)
 - Atlas
 - Axis
- Thoracic (12)
- Lumbar (5)



Cervical Vertebrae



- **Atlas** – 1st; supports head
- **Axis** – 2nd; dens pivots to turn head

Thoracic Vertebrae

- long spinous processes
- rib facets



Lumbar Vertebrae

- **large bodies**
- **thick, short spinous processes**



Bone Cells

- **Osteoblasts** – bone forming cells synthesize and secrete unmineralized ground substance and are found in areas of high metabolism within the bone
- **Osteocytes** – mature bone cells made from osteoblasts that have made bone tissue around themselves. They maintain healthy bone tissue by secreting enzymes and controlling the bone mineral content; they also control the calcium release from the bone tissue to the blood.
- **Osteogenic cells** respond to traumas, such as fractures, by giving rise to bone-forming cells and bone-destroying cells
- **Osteoclasts** – bone absorbing cell – large cells that break down bone tissue – important to growth, healing, remodeling
- **Bone lining cells** - made from osteoblasts along the surface of most bones in an adult. Bone-lining cells

Types of Skeletal Cartilage

- **Hyaline Cartilages:** fine collagen fiber matrix- most abundant type- found in articular (movable joint) cartilages, costal cartilages (connect ribs to sternum), respiratory cartilages (in larynx & upper respiratory passageways) & nasal cartilages
- **Elastic Cartilages:** similar to hyaline cartilage, more elastic fibers (very flexible) – found in external ear & epiglottis (larynx covering)
- **Fibrocartilage:** rows of chondrocytes with thick collagen fibers; highly compressible with great tensile strength- found in menisci of knee, intervertebral discs & pubic symphysis