

Anatomy Notes - Chapter 7 (Skeletal System)

Functions of the skel sys

- support
- protection
- movement
- storage
- hematopoiesis

types of bones

- long - humerus
- short - carpals
- flat - frontal (skull)
- irregular - vertebrae

red marrow - hematopoietic, located in the spaces in the spongy bone in the epiphysis (ends of long bones)

yellow marrow - in the medullary cavity inside the diaphysis

diaphysis - midshaft, composed of hard compact bone

articular cartilage - cartilage on the articular (joint) surface of the bone

five functions of bone

Some People Make School Hard

- S - support
- P - protection
- M - movement
- S - storage
- H - hematopoiesis

canaliculi - CANALiculi - canals that connect lacunae with one another and the central canal.

Lacunae - L is for Live cells in here

it just so happens that there are 14 bones in the face, 8 in the cranium, and 6 in the ear (both ears added together). it's not related but for memorization:

$$8 (\text{cranium}) + 6 (\text{ear}) = 14 (\text{face})$$

alphabetical order (CEF - cranium, ear, face)

The four (anterior/posterior) curves of the spine are named for the first four segments of the spinal sections EXCEPT the 4th which is the "Pelvic" curvature (not sacral).

This author considers (in the adult) the two most inferior segments of the spine (sacral, coccyx) to be one (1) vertebrae each which is different than the EMT course material (see page 194).

Curves of spine (**COS** - completely opposite an "S") if view from the side with the person facing to the right

cervical - concave

(then they alternate)

thoracic - convex

lumbar - concave

pelvic - convex)

Note that the clavicle (and scapula) is part of the upper appendage NOT the axial skeleton.

dislocation = subluxation

sprain = ligament injury

strain = muscle, tendon and muscle/tendon junction injury (musculotendinous unit)

rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic disease, not localized to just the affected joint(s)