Warm-Up:

1. How is Psoriasis treated?
2. How does a pimple occur?
3. What is the function of the nail bed?
4. What is the difference in the three types of skin CA?

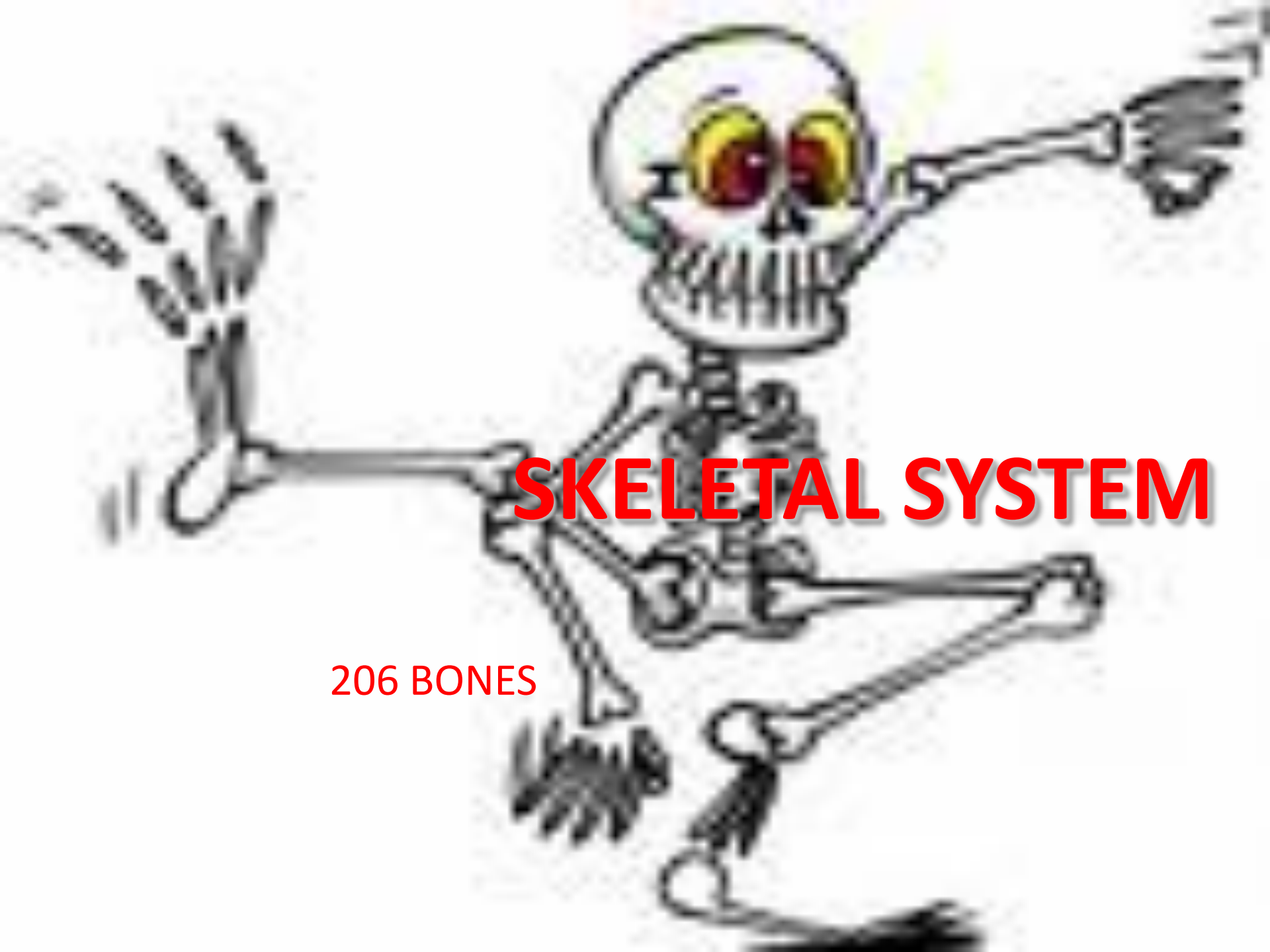
Today's Agenda: 10/3/13

1. Students will complete warm-up.

TO: Students will be able to identify the layers of a bone, bones of the body, and the skeleton's function.

1. Students will identify axial or appendicular.

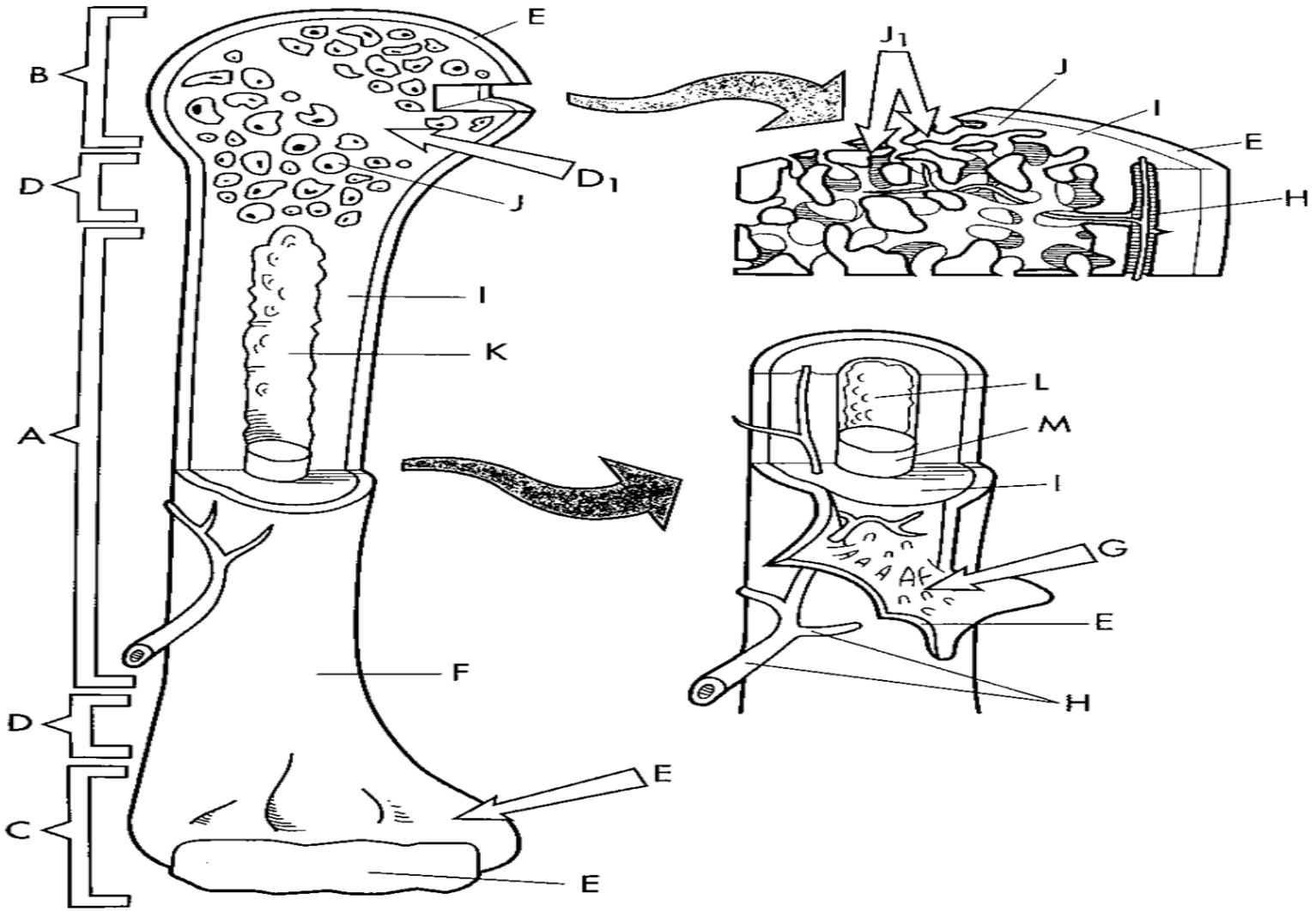
State Standard:
1.2 Analyze basic structure and function of the human body.



SKELETAL SYSTEM

206 BONES

ANATOMY OF A LONG BONE

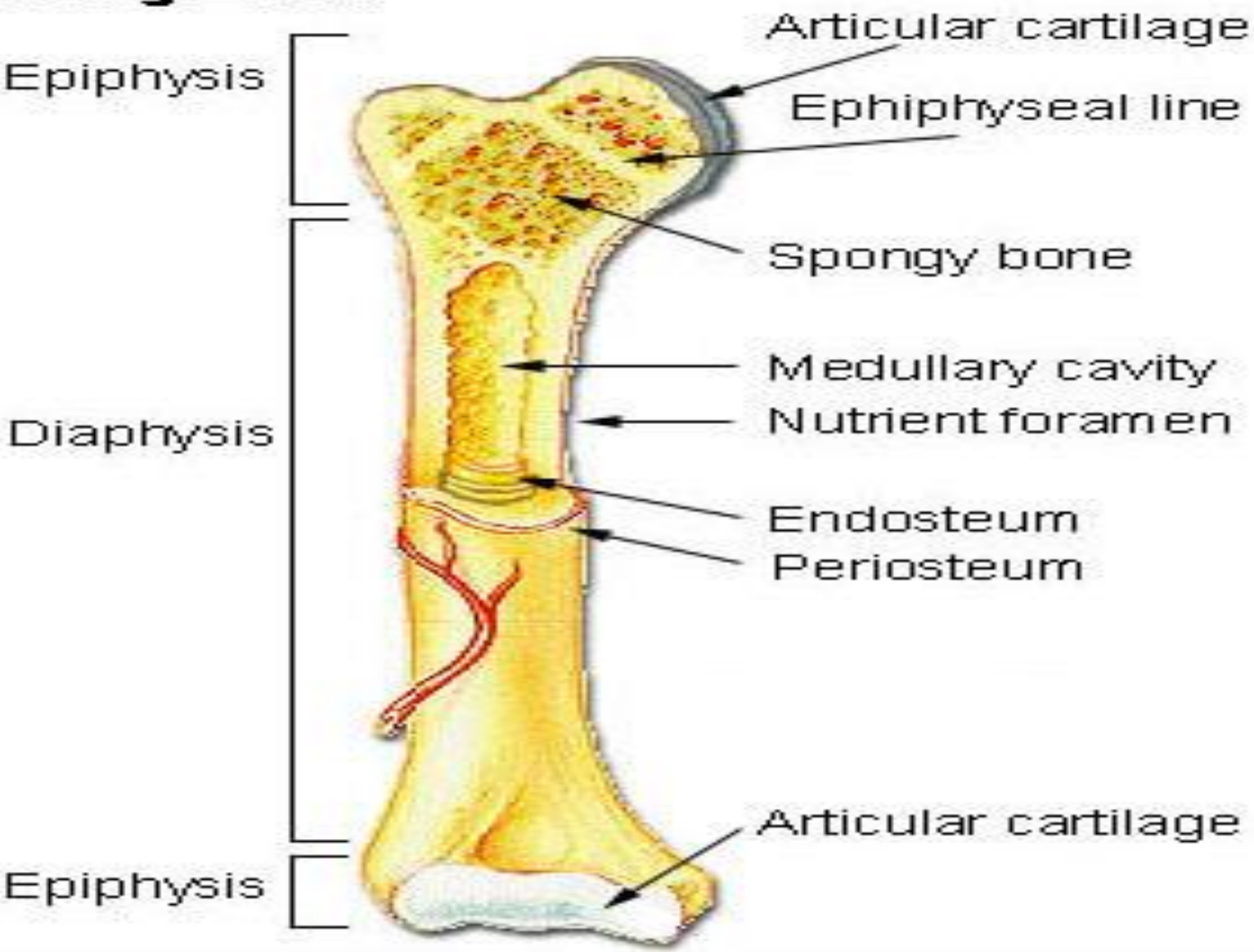


Diaphysis	A	○
Proximal epiphysis	B	○
Distal epiphysis	C	○
Metaphysis	D	○
Epiphyseal plate	D_1	○

Articular cartilage	E	○
Periosteum	F	○
Sharpey's fibers	G	○
Nutrient arteries	H	○
Compact bone	I	○

Spongy bone	J	○
Trabeculae	J_1	○
Medullary cavity	K	○
Endosteum	L	○
Marrow	M	○

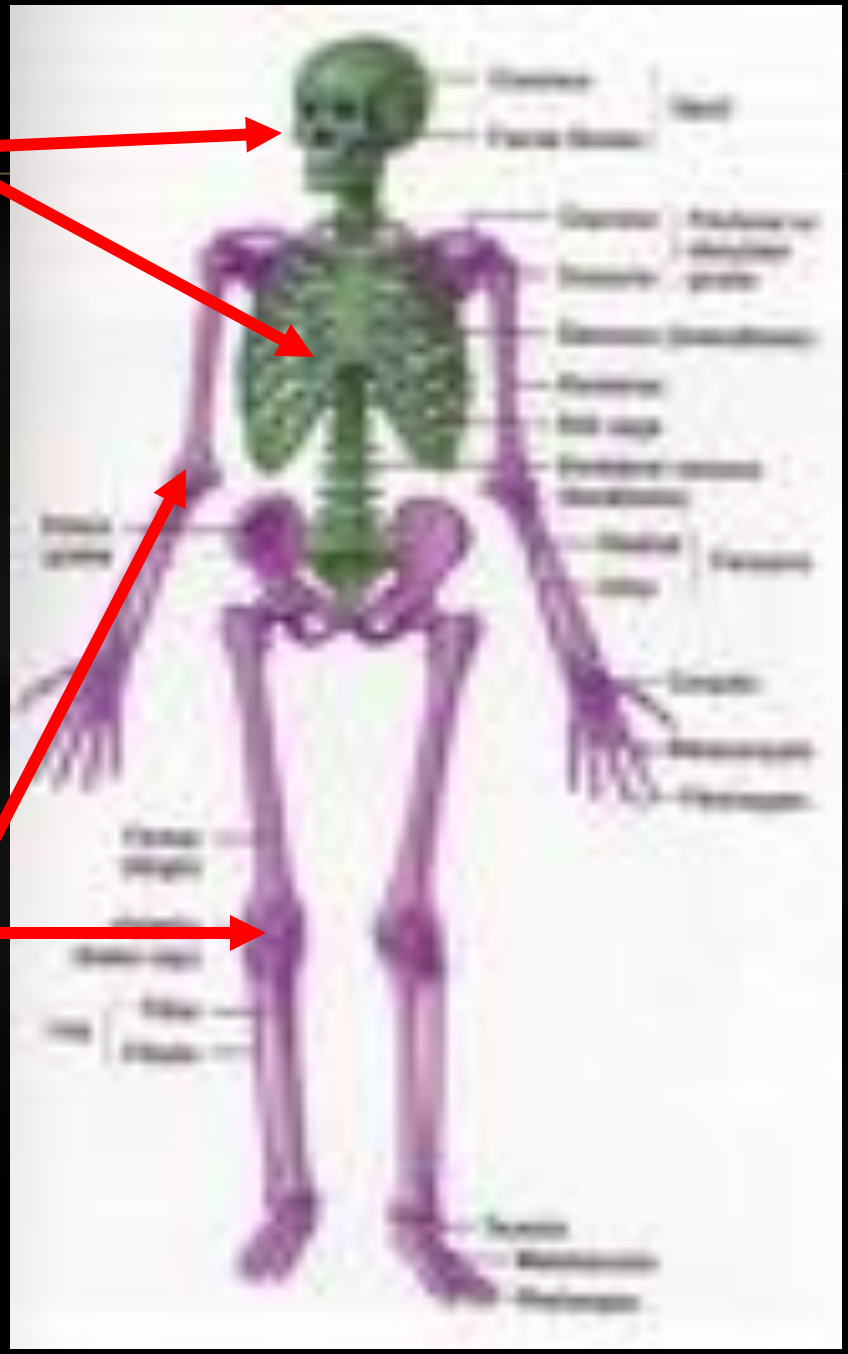
Long Bone


Articular cartilage
Epiphysis
Ephiphyseal line
Spongy bone
Medullary cavity
Diaphysis
Nutrient foramen
Endosteum
Periosteum
Articular cartilage
Epiphysis

5 Functions of the Bone

1. **FRAMEWORK -** Support muscles, fat, and skin
2. **PROTECTION -** Vital organs
3. **LEVERS -** Muscles attach to them for movement
4. **PRODUCTION OF BLOOD CELLS-** RBC, WBC and platelets – hemopoiesis.
5. **STORAGE - C**alcium

Axial skeleton



Appendicular skeleton

Axial Skeleton

- Cranium
- Maxilla
- Mandible
- Xyphoid process
- Cervical vertebrae
- Thoracic vertebrae
- Lumbar vertebrae
- Ribs
- Sternum
- Sacrum
- Coccyx

Appendicular Skeleton

Clavicle
Scapula
Humerus
Radius
Ulna
Carpals
Metacarpals
Phalanges

Pelvis
Femur
Patella
Tibia
Fibula
Tarsals
Metatarsals
Phalanges

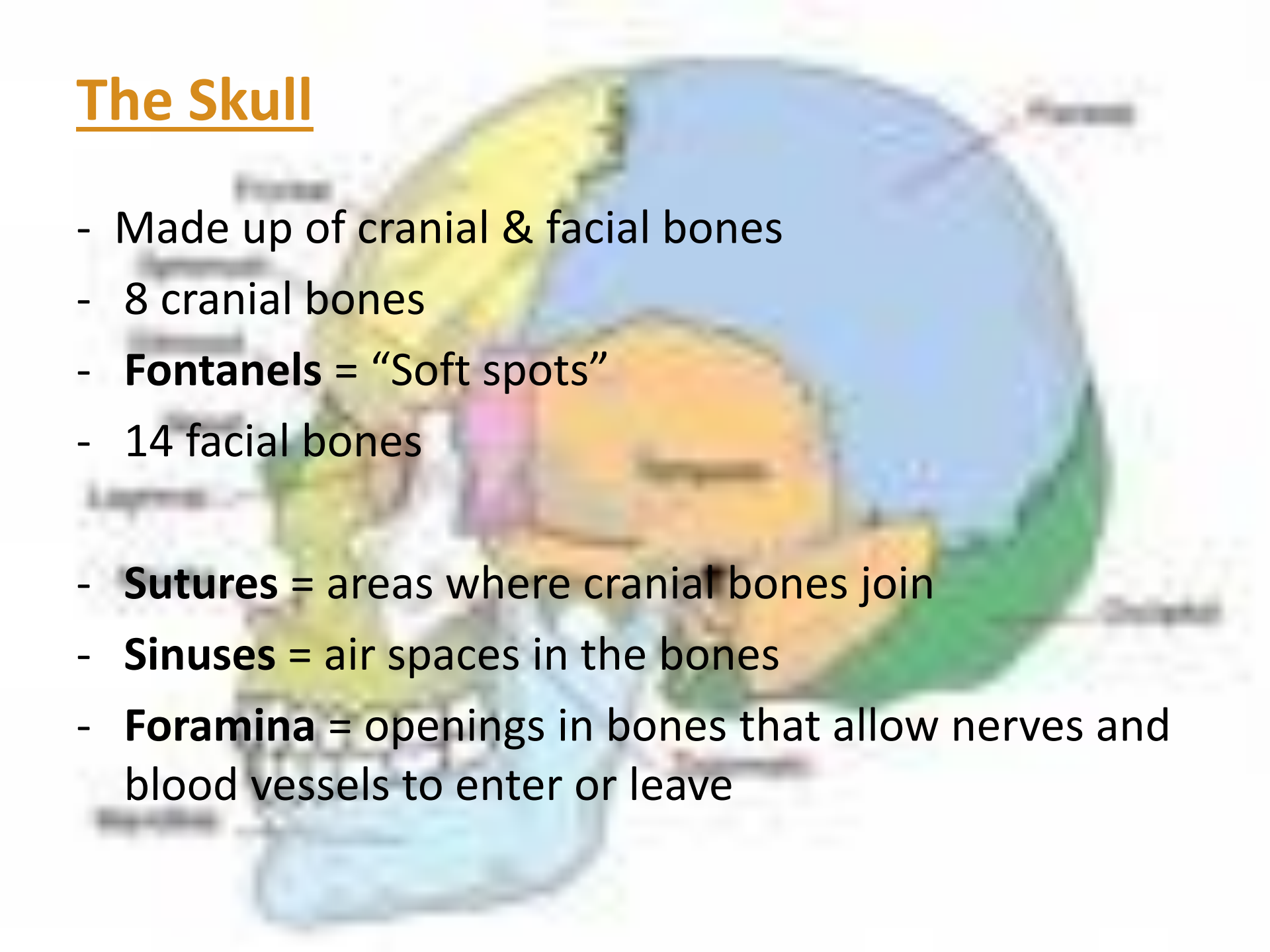
Bones to Know

Phalanges
Sternum
Thoracic Vertebrae
Metatarsals
Xyphoid Process
Cervical Vertebrae
Metacarpals
Lumbar Vertebrae

Ribs
Ulna
Tibia
Pelvis
Femur
Mandible
Tarsals
Radius
Sacrum

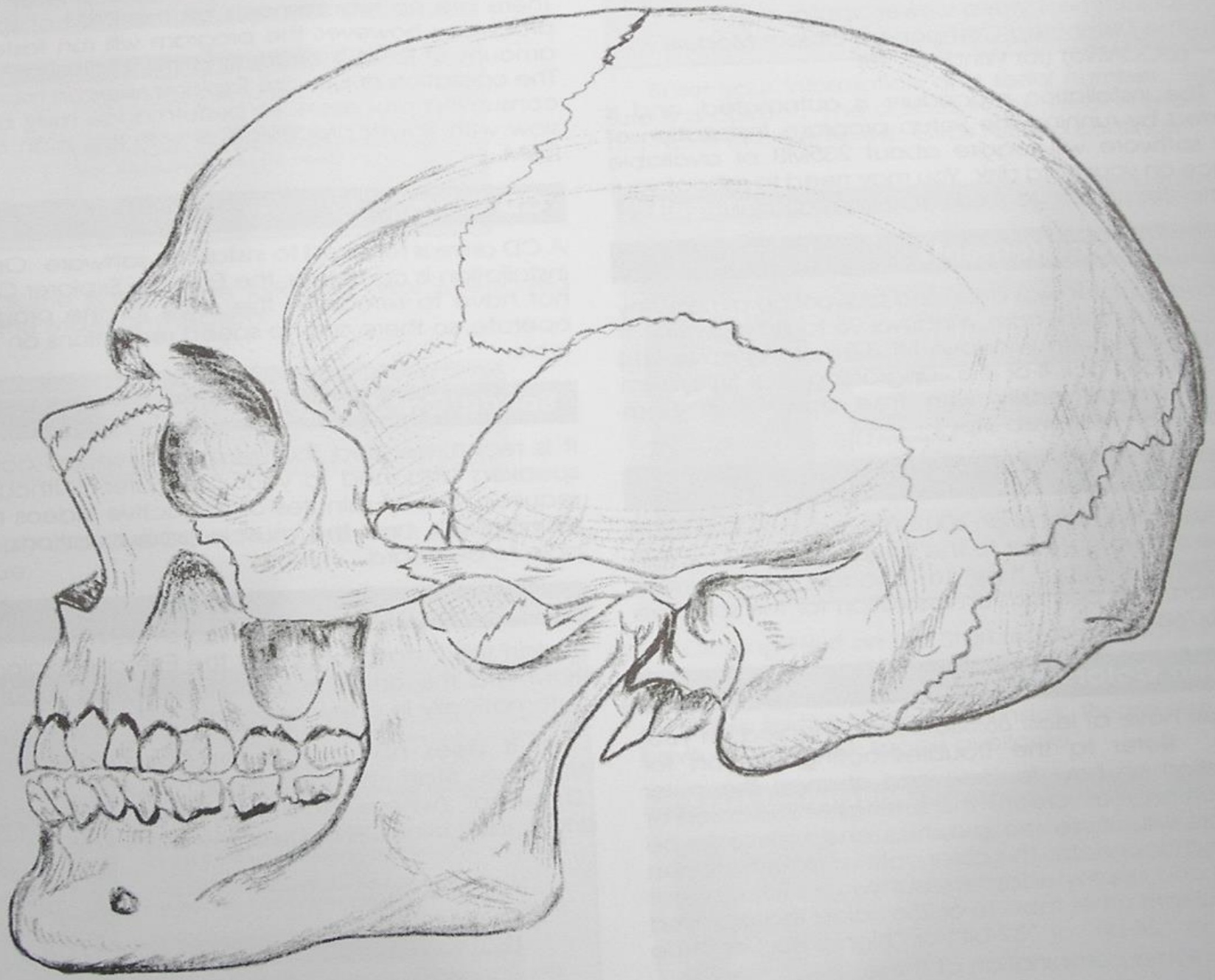
Carpals
Fibula
Humerus
Cranium
Clavicle
Patella
Coccyx
Maxilla
Scapula

The Skull



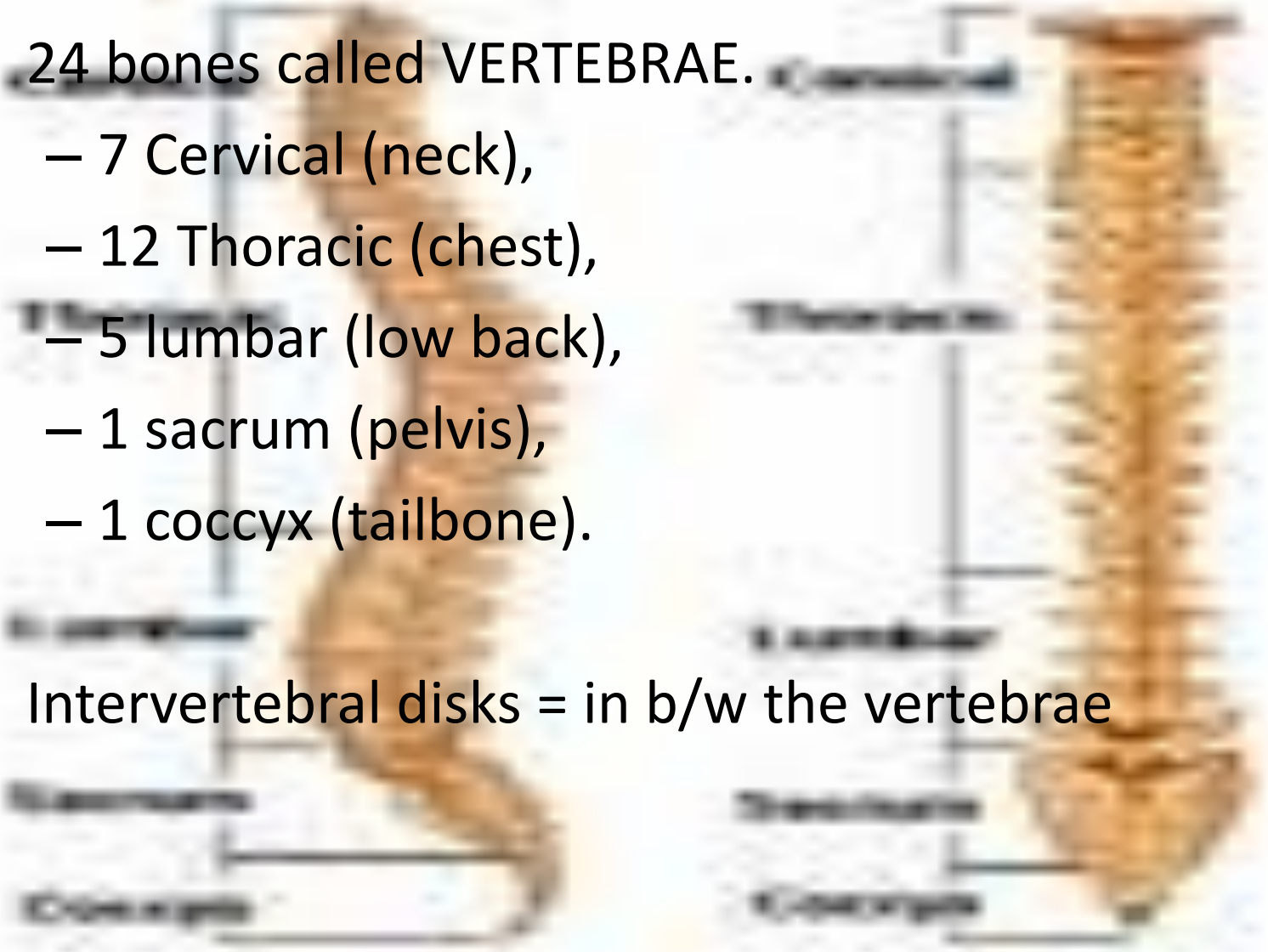
- Made up of cranial & facial bones
- 8 cranial bones
- **Fontanels** = “Soft spots”
- 14 facial bones

- **Sutures** = areas where cranial bones join
- **Sinuses** = air spaces in the bones
- **Foramina** = openings in bones that allow nerves and blood vessels to enter or leave



The Spine

- 24 bones called VERTEBRAE.
  - 7 Cervical (neck),
  - 12 Thoracic (chest),
  - 5 lumbar (low back),
  - 1 sacrum (pelvis),
  - 1 coccyx (tailbone).
- Intervertebral disks = in b/w the vertebrae



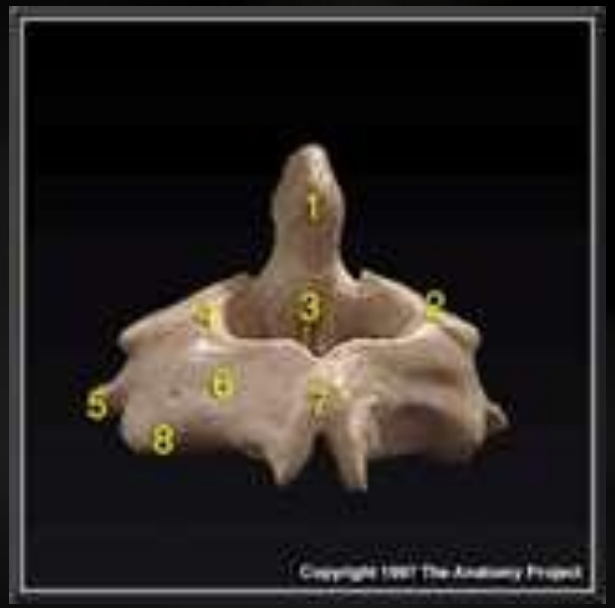
C1 & C2

C1

- The Atlas

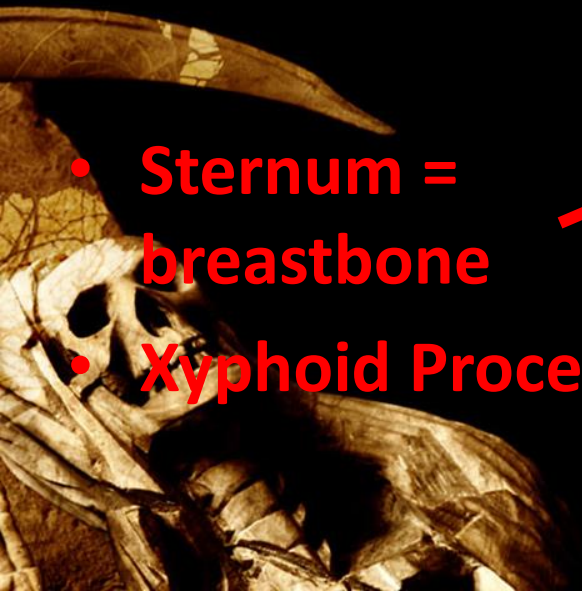
C2

- The Axis

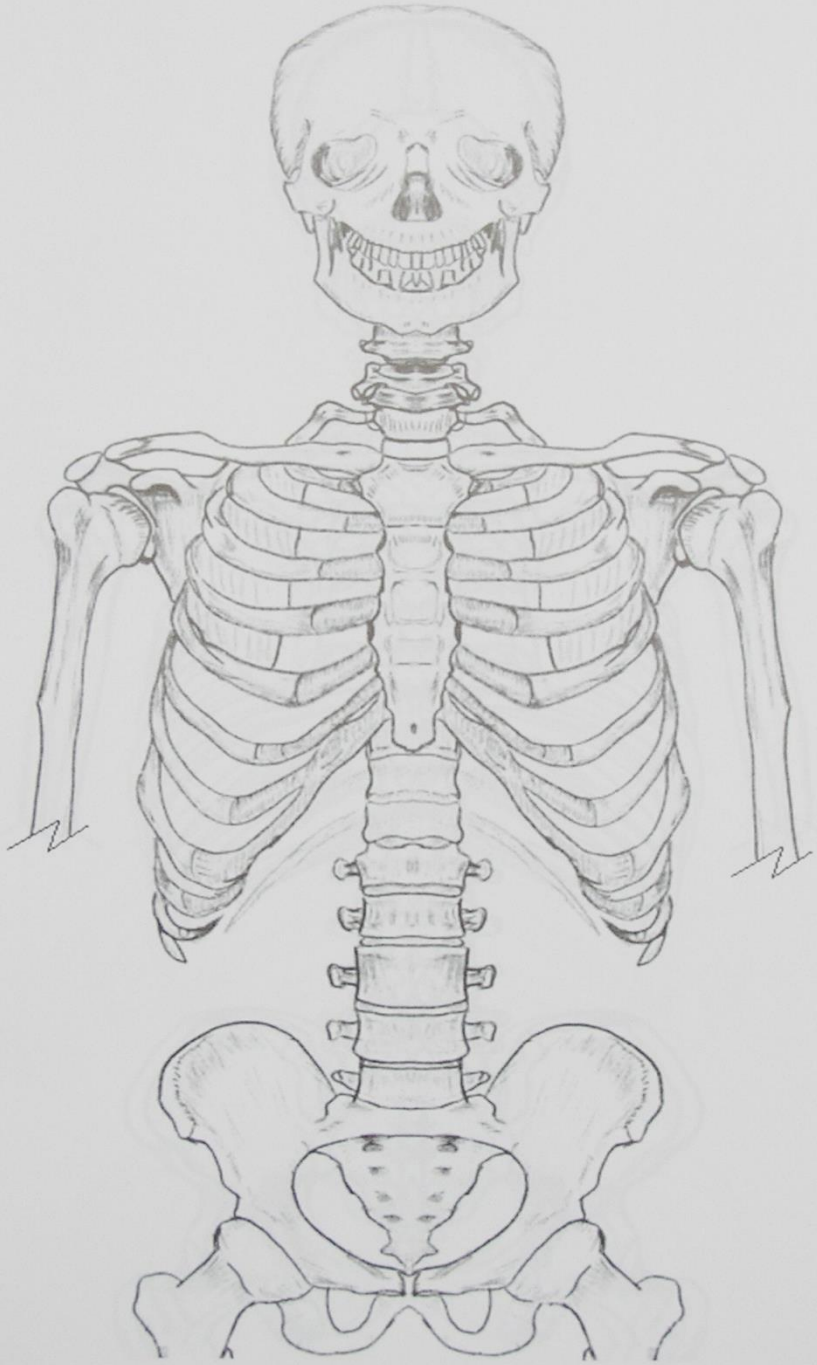


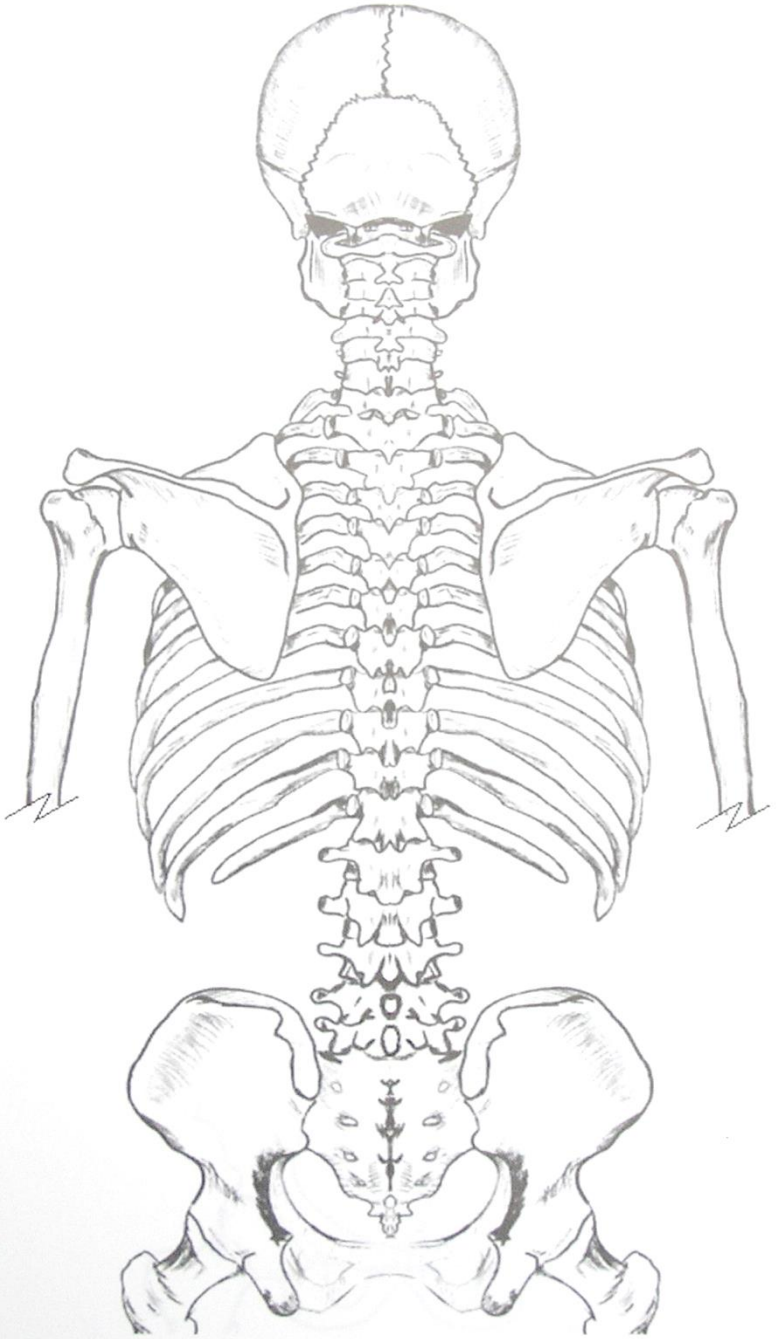
The Ribs & Sternum

- 12 pairs of ribs
- 7 pair of “true ribs”
- 5 pair of “false ribs”
- Last 2 pairs are “floating ribs”



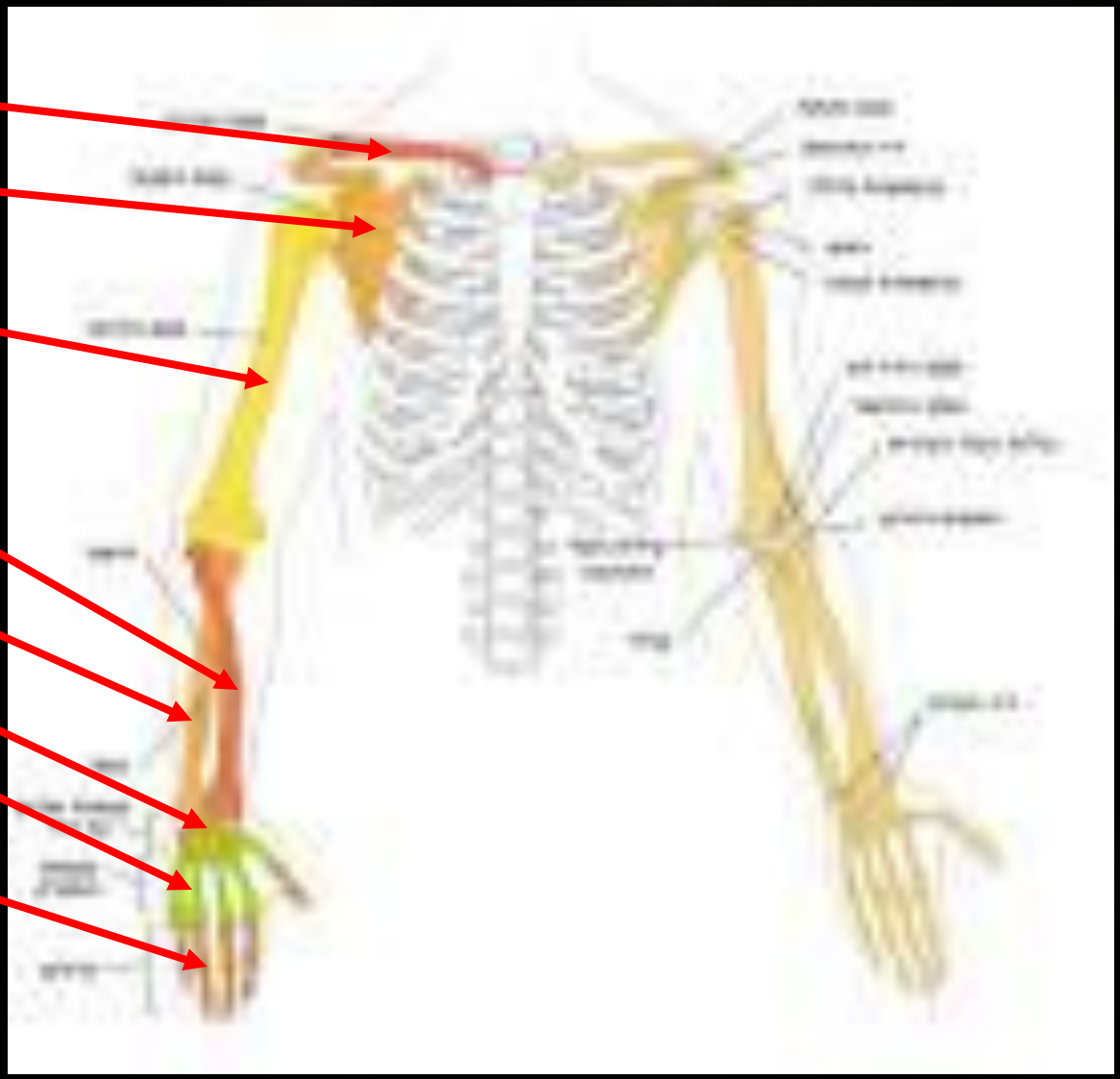
- Sternum = breastbone
- Xyphoid Process

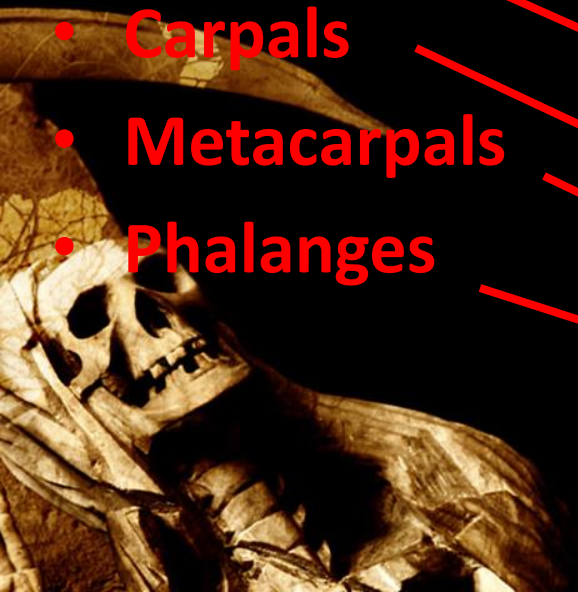


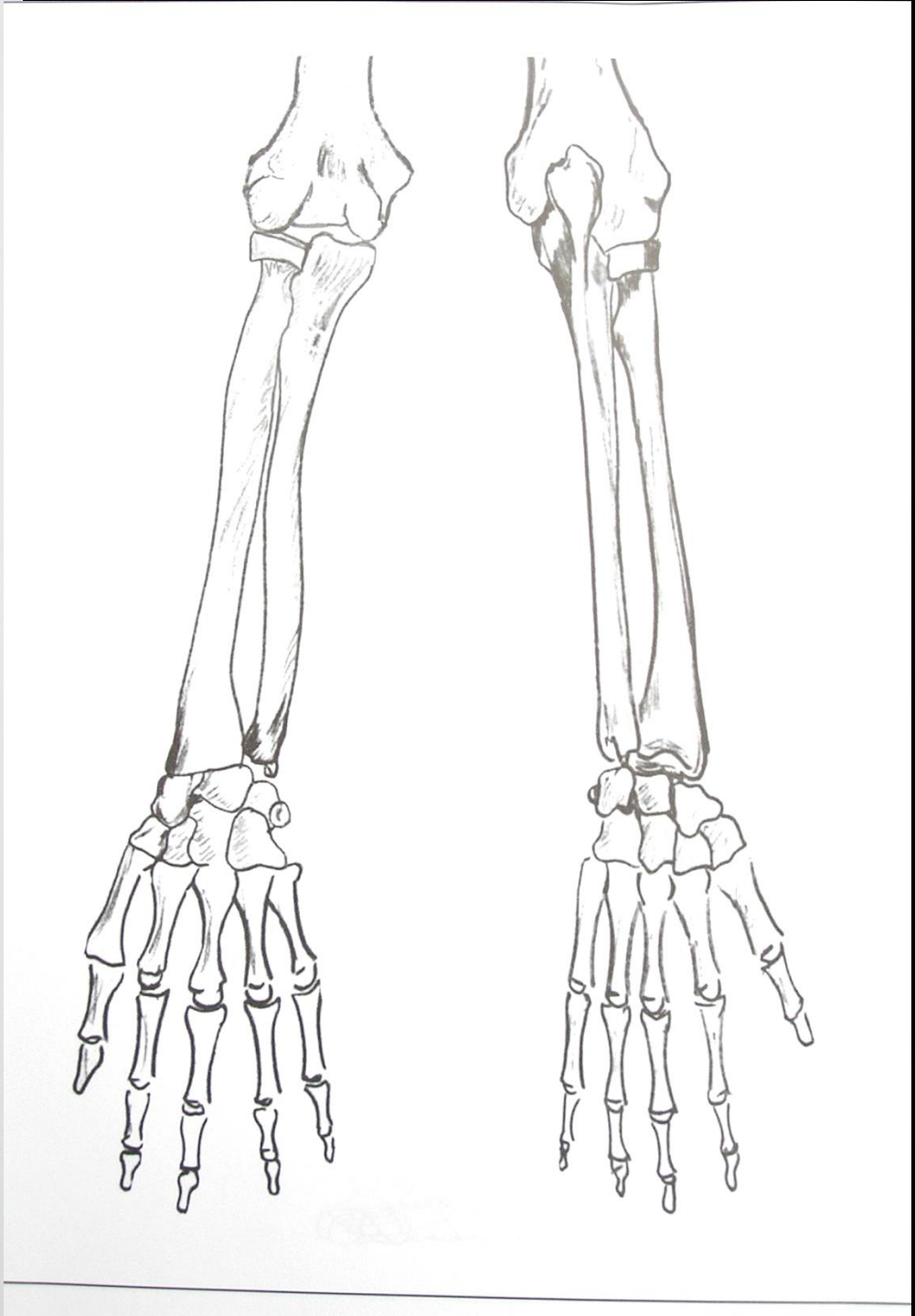


The Shoulder & Arm

- Clavicle
- Scapula
- Humerus
- Radius
- Ulna
- Carpals
- Metacarpals
- Phalanges







The Pelvis & Legs

- Pelvis (3 sections)

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