

Anatomy of Bone & Joint Types

Compact Bone Under A Microscope

- Mature bone cells are called _____.
- Compact bone shows a definite pattern of arrangement.

_____ : Concentric rings formed around canals.

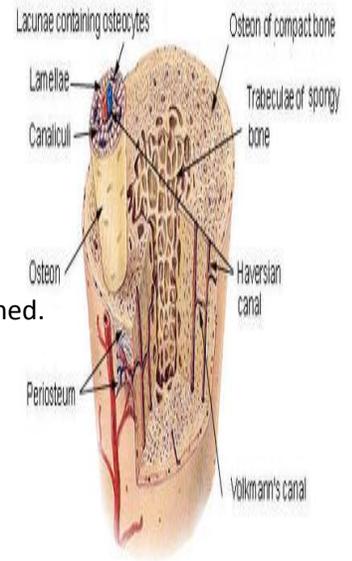
_____ : Chanel through which blood vessels run.

_____ : Cavity where osteocytes live. Formed when matrix hardened.

_____ : Connects Haversian Canals.

_____ : Connect Lacunae

Compact Bone & Spongy (Cancellous Bone)



Joints

- A joint is where _____.
- Also called an _____.

3 Types of joints:

1. _____
2. Cartilaginous
3. _____

Fibrous Joints

- Two bones meet; _____ is produced.
- Ex. _____ in the skull

Cartilaginous Joints

- _____ movement occurs
- Ex. Where _____ attach

Synovial Joints

- Have _____ filled with fluid and allow for a great range of motion.

1. _____ - concave/convex

2. **Ball & Socket Joint**- Head fits into groove.

3. **Gliding Joint**- small bones that move or glide past each other to allow quick movement.

4. _____ : Allows bending & straightening.

5. **Pivot Joint**: Allow rotation around an axis.

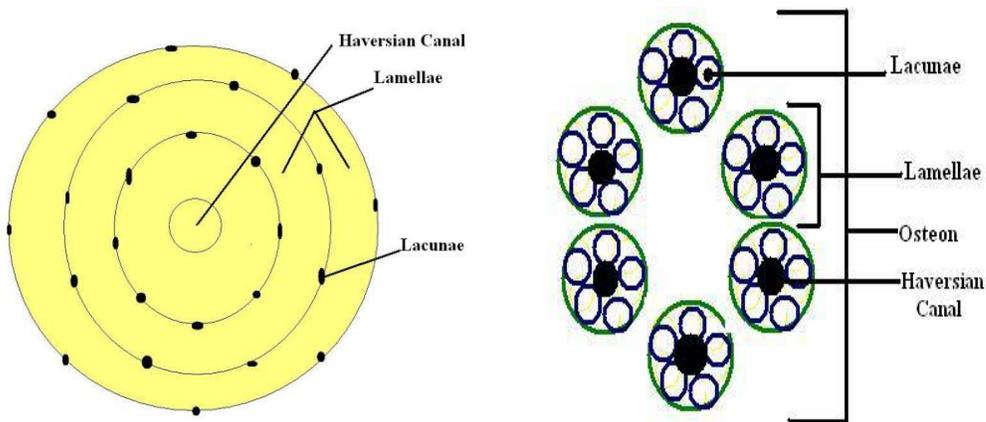
6. **Condylod Joint**: Allow movement but no rotation.

Classification

- **Synarthroses:** _____
- **Amphiarthroses:** Slight movement
- **Diarthroses:** _____

Disorders

- _____ – refers to more than 100 different forms of joint pain and inflammation
 - 1 in 7 Americans has some form of it.
- _____: “wear and tear” – breakdown of cartilage, bone spurs form – treat pain and encourage activity to maintain mobility
- _____ arthritis: autoimmune version – chronic inflammation mostly of wrists, fingers, ankles and feet
- _____ arthritis: uric acid crystals in soft tissue – often strikes the big toe
- _____: breaking down of bone leading to possible fractures
- _____ – softening of bones in children due to calcium deficiencies.
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta: AKA _____
 - Bones fracture easily and child does not grow to normal stature
- Lordosis, Kyphosis and _____: Abnormal curvatures of the spine



Vertebral Disorders

