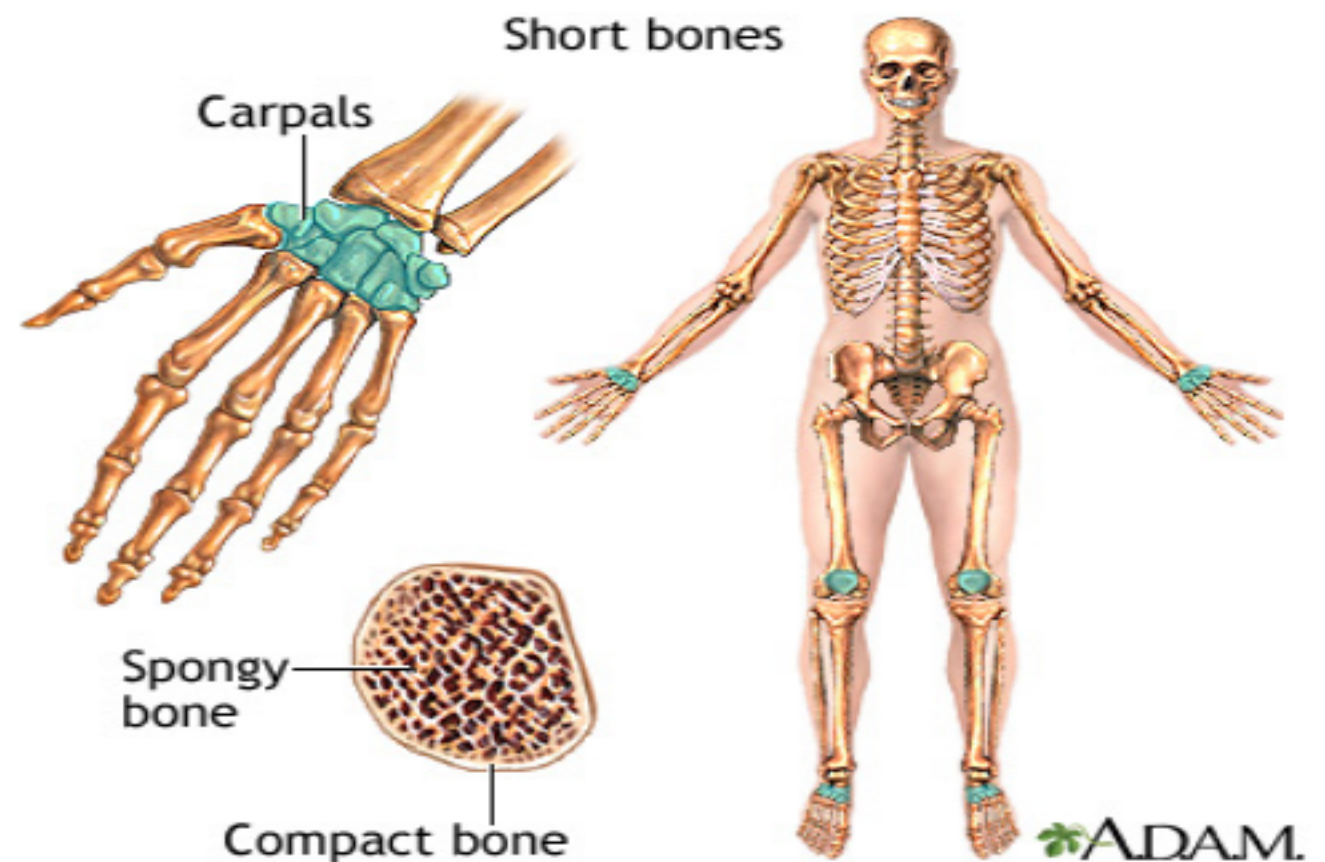


BONES AND CARTILAGE



BONES AND CARTILAGE



- **Osteology:**

Branch of anatomy which deals with study of bones and cartilages

- Composed of bony and cartilaginous tissue called "Skeleton"

- Two types of Skeleton:

1-Exo-skeleton

2-Endo-Skelton



1-Exo-skeleton

- Part of Skeleton present in relation with skin. E.g. Enamel of tooth

2-Endo-Skelton

Deeply situated and forms main skeleton of human beings

- 2-Types:

1-Visceral: In relation with certain viscera (mandible, hyoid bone)

2- Somatic: almost all bones of body belongs to this variety



THE SKELETAL SYSTEM

- Parts of the skeletal system include:
 - Bones (skeleton)
 - Joints
 - Cartilages
 - Ligaments
- Divided into two divisions:
 - Axial skeleton (skull, ribs and vertebra)
 - Appendicular skeleton (pelvis, extremities)



BONE

- Rigid, Highly Vascular (Cartilage), dynamic, constantly changing, mineralized Connective Tissue



FUNCTIONS OF BONES

- 1-Gives Characteristics form to human body
- 2-Support of the body (Mechanical Support)
- 3-Protection of vital organs
 - Skull: Protects brain
 - Thoracic: Protects lungs and heart
- 4-Movement due to attachment with skeletal muscles
- 5-Storage of minerals and fats
E.g. Ca and Phosphorus



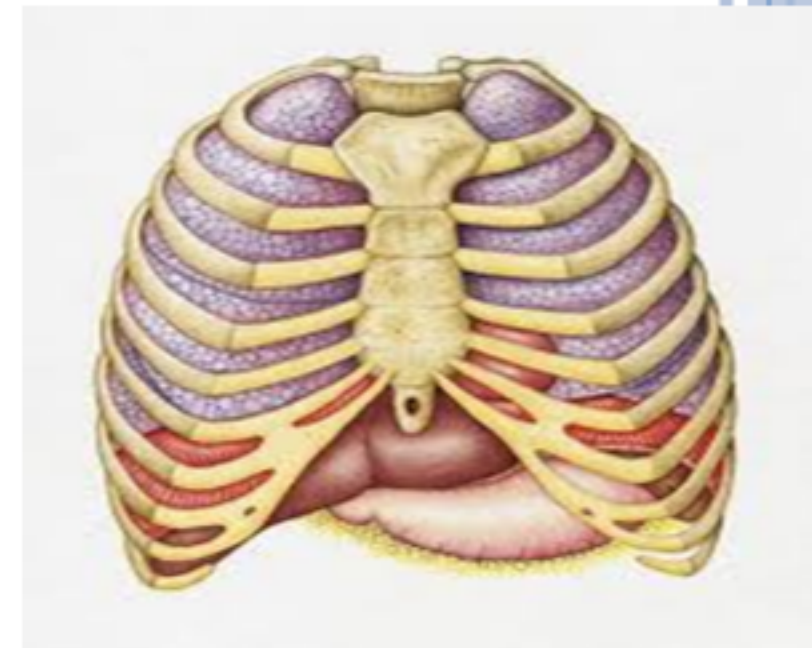
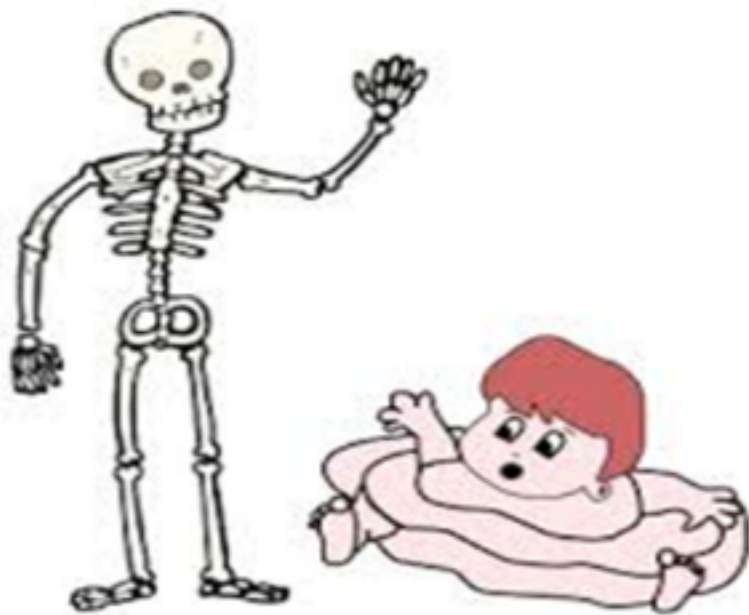
6- Assist in respiration: Ribs

7-Helps in speech: Mandible, hyoid bone, bones of palate

8-Chief sites for defense system of body

9-Maintain electrolyte balance: Ca and P

10-Blood cell formation: Erythropoiesis



CLASSIFICATION OF BONES

- Developmental Classification
- Structural Classification
- Regional Classification



1-DEVELOPMENTAL CLASSIFICATION

- Membrane bones
- Cartilaginous bones
- Membrano-cartilaginous bones



1-Membrane bones

- Intramembranous method of osteogenesis
- Formed by condensation of the mesenchyme
- Flat bones of skull vault
- Bones of the face (maxilla, zygomatic and nasal)



2-Cartilaginous bones

- Intra-cartilaginous method
- Most of the bones of body
- Bones of limbs, ribs and vertebrae



- **Membranous-cartilaginous bones**
- Partly in membrane and partly in cartilage
- Occipital
- Temporal
- Mandible
- clavicle



3-REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Depending on location

1-Axial bones

- Skull
- Vertebral column
- Ribs and sternum

2-Appendicular bones

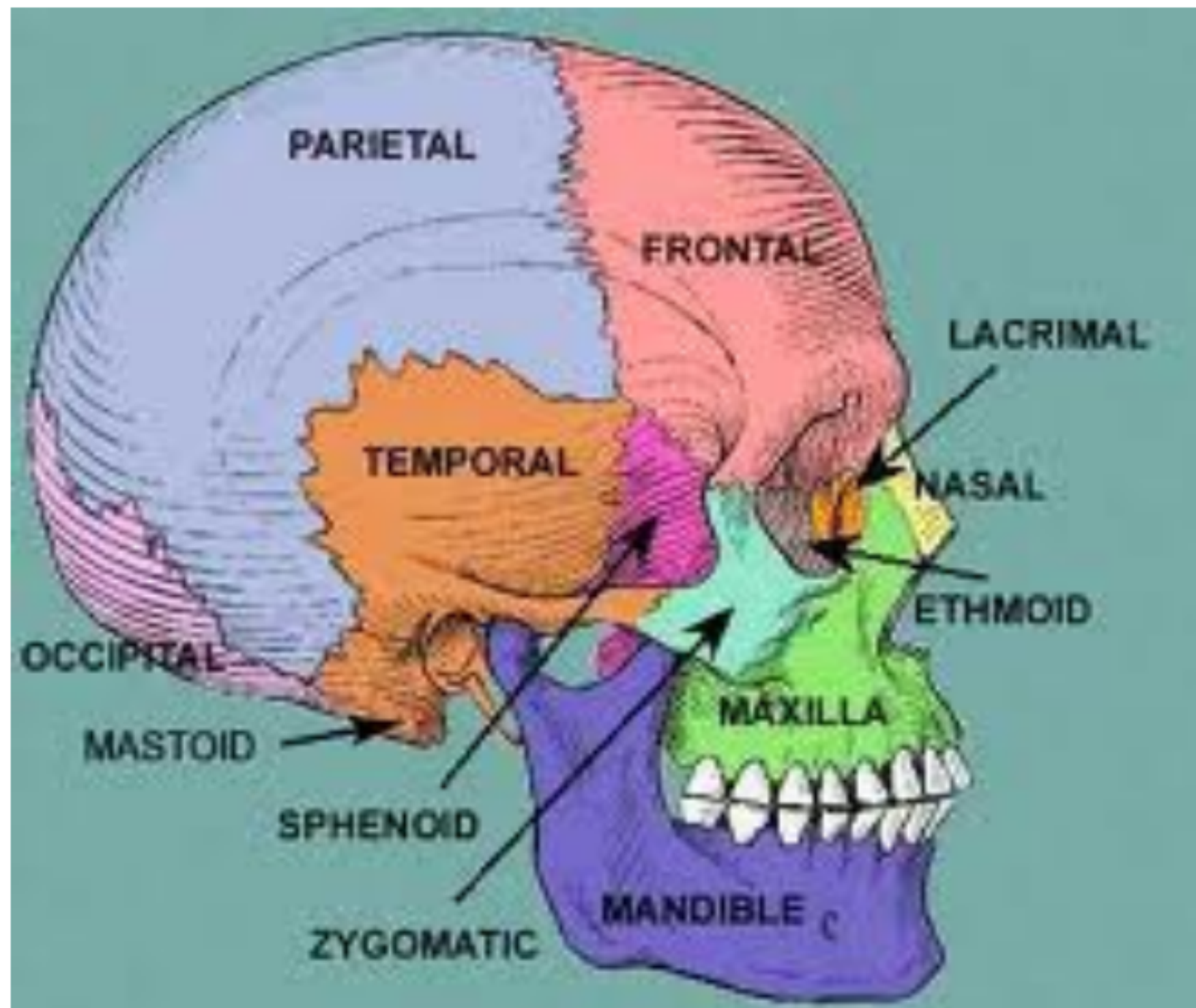
- Bones of limb





AXIAL BONES

Skull	22
Ear ossicles	6
Hyoid	1
Vertebral column	26
Ribs	24
Sternum	1
Total	80



APPENDICULAR BONES

- Upper extremities 64 bones
- Clavicle
- Scapula
- Humerus
- Ulna
- Radius
- Carpal bone 8
- Metacarpals 5
- Phalanges 14



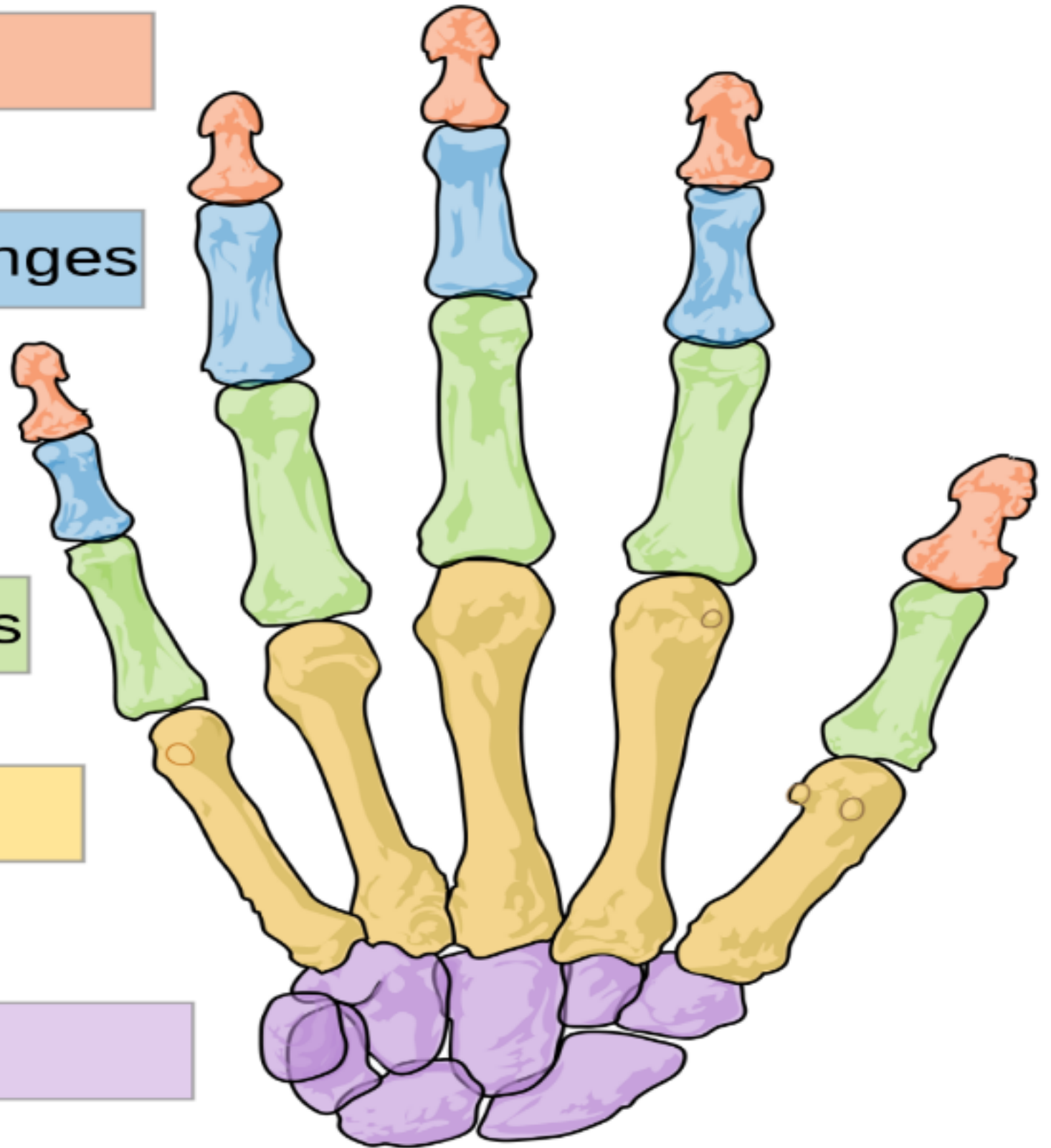
Distal phalanges

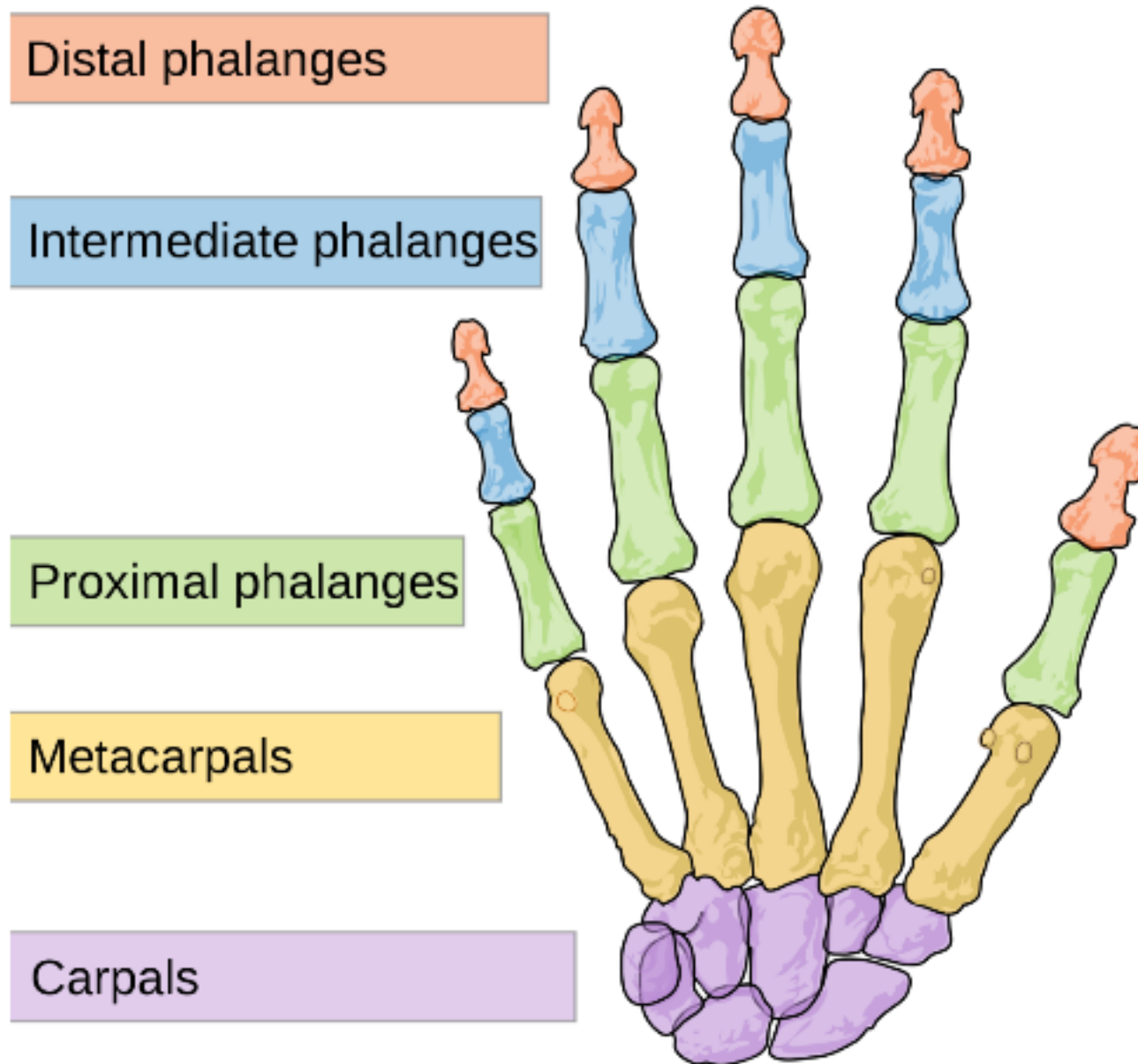
Intermediate phalanges

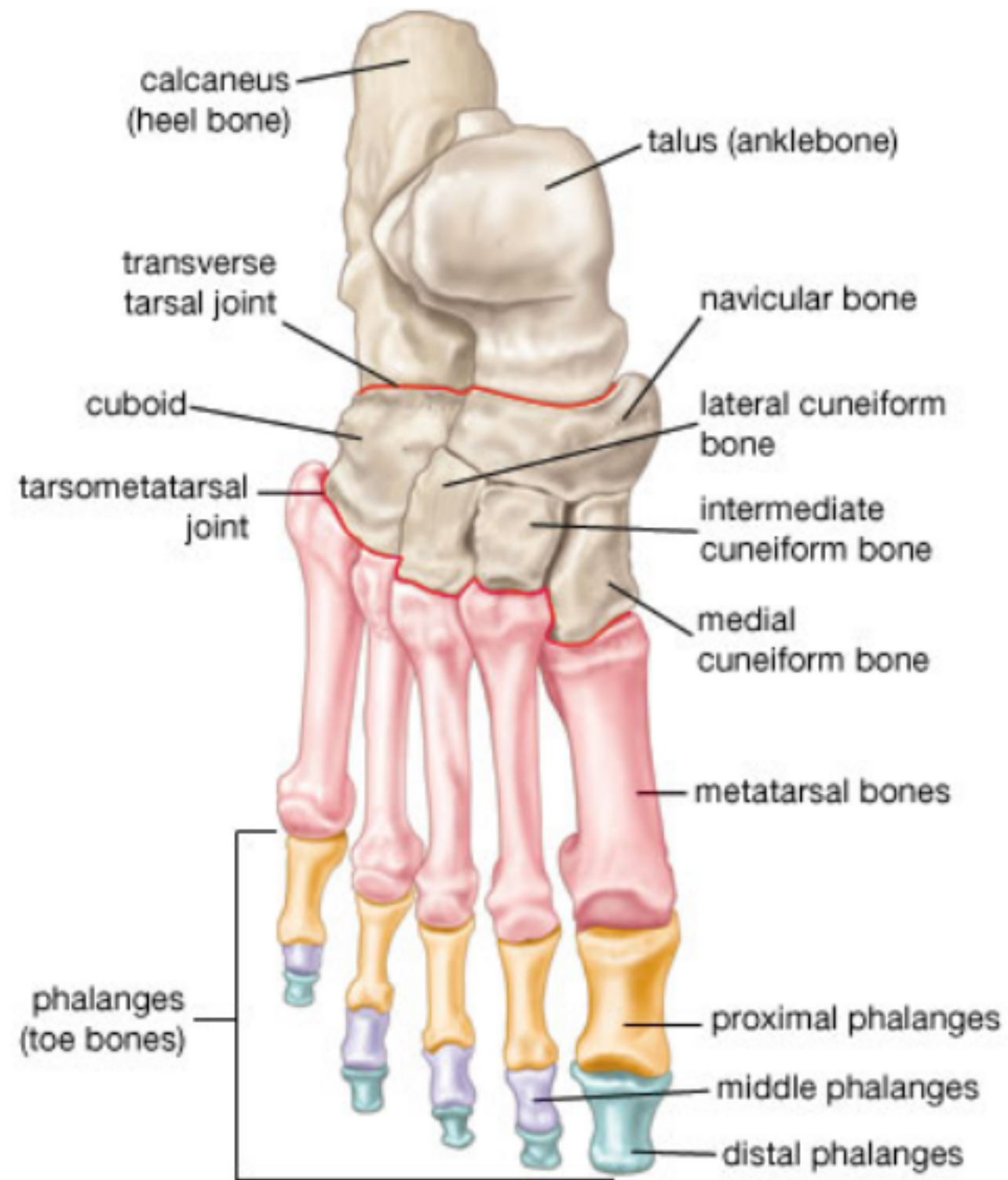
Proximal phalanges

Metacarpals

Carpals







2-STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

- 2 types of osseous tissue:
- Compact bone tissue
- Spongy bone tissue



COMPACT BONE TISSUE

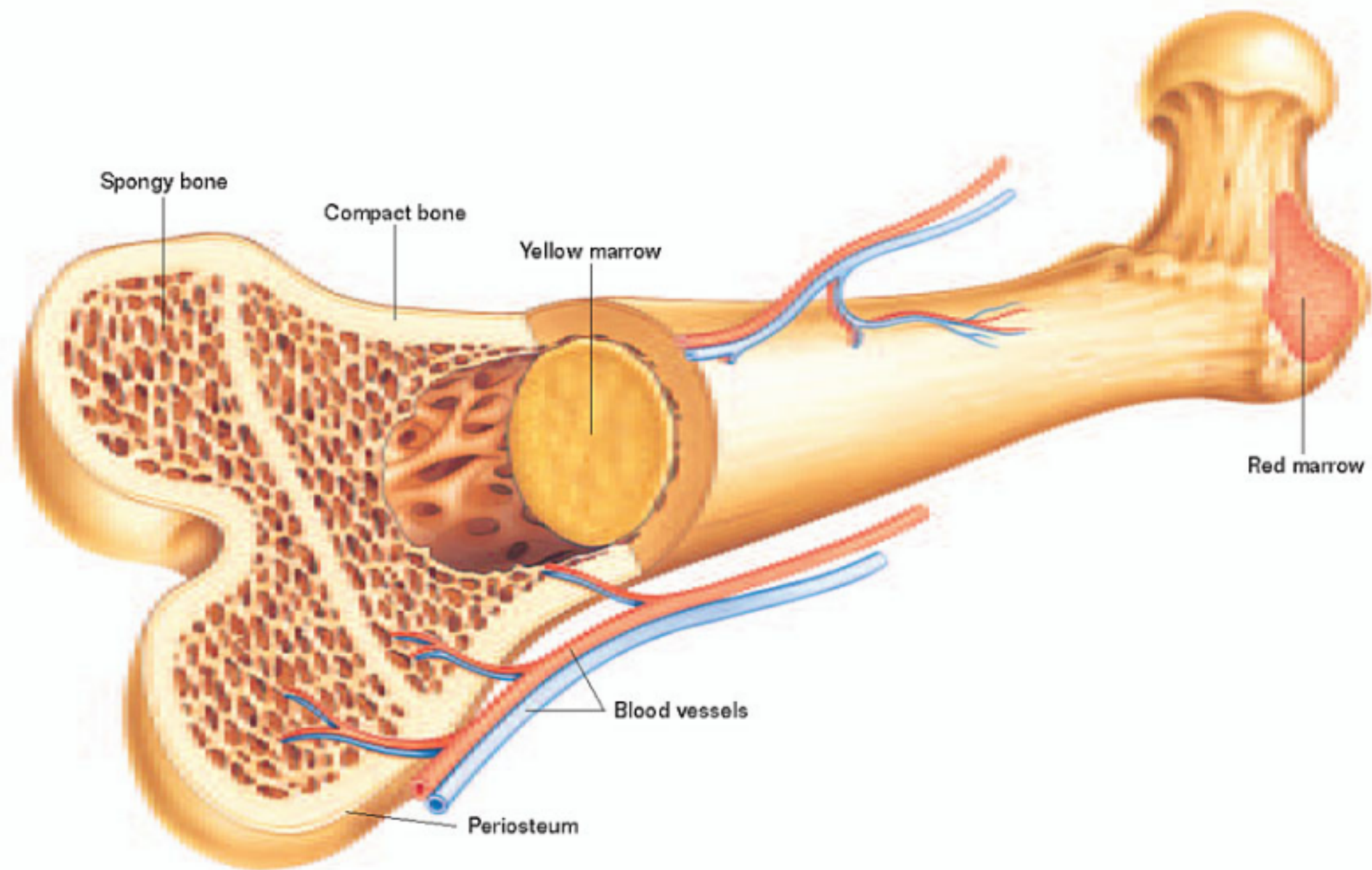
- Hard and dense
- Solid to naked eye
- Cylinders of calcified bone (haversian system or osteons)
- Center of osteon__ longitudinal channel----
haversian canal
- Provide strength



SPONGY OR CANCELLOUS BONE TISSUE

- Intercalated pattern of tissue consisting an irregular meshwork of intercommunicating bony trabeculae
- Spaces red bone marrow
- Surrounded by an outer shell of compact bone





**Study like there's no tomorrow
because if you keep putting off
your studies for tomorrow,
you'll probably be too late.**

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