Skeletal System (3)

Appendicular Skeleton

1

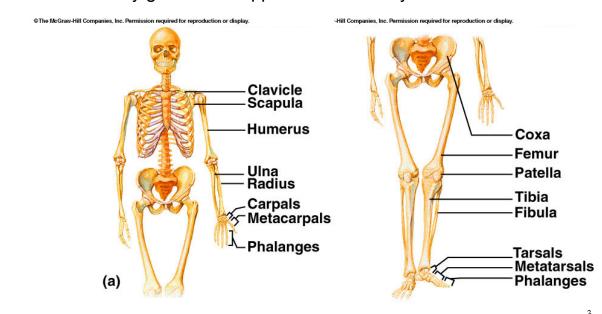
Objective

- Locate and identify the bones and the major features of the bones.
- Distinguish between the axial and appendicular skeletons and name the major parts of each.
- Explain how skeletal system produce movement at joints and identify several types of such movements.

2

Appendicular Skeleton

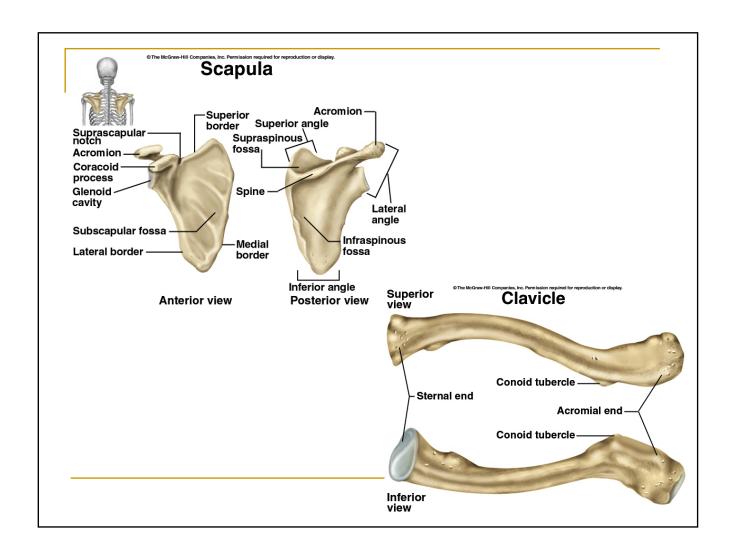
 Appendicular skeletons consists of the bone upper and lower limbs and the bony girdle that support them on body trunk.

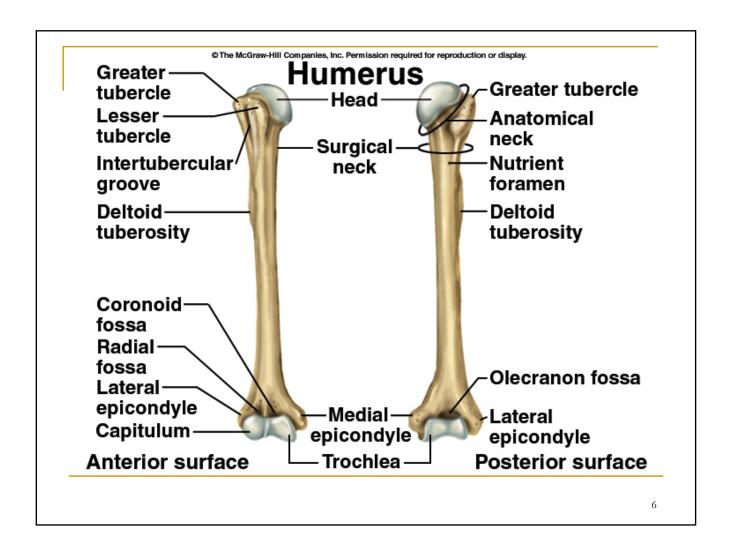


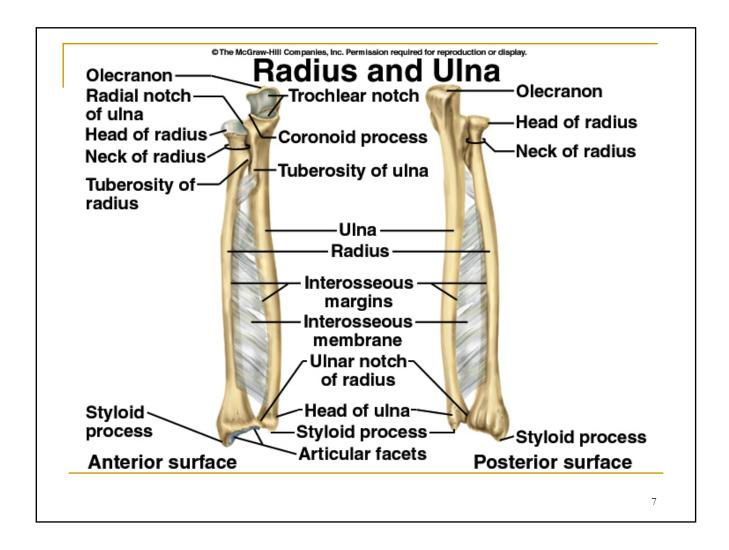
Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton

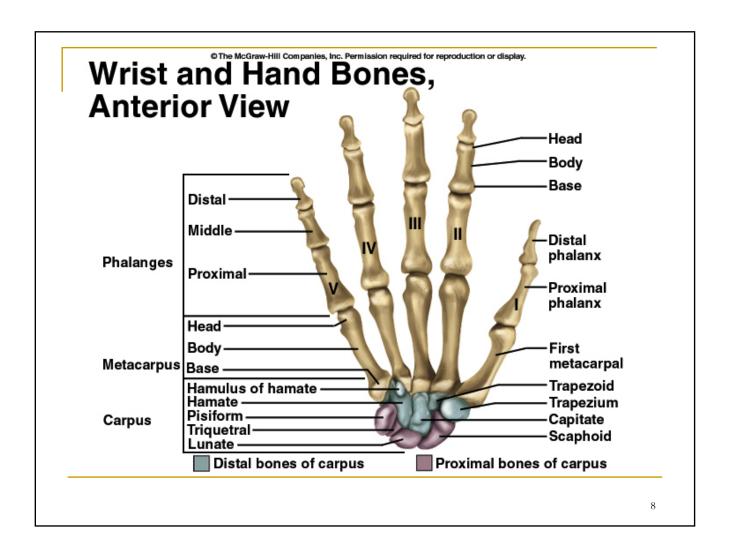
- Pectoral Girdles (4)
 - Clavicle (2), Scapula (2)
- Upper Limbs (30)
 - Humerus (2), Radius (2), Ulna (2), Carpals (16), Metacarpals (10), Phalanges (28)
- Pelvic Girdles (2)
 - Ossa coxae
- Lower Limbs (30)
 - Femur (2), Patella (2), Tibia (2), Fibula (2), Tarsals (14), Metatarsals (10), Phalanges (28)

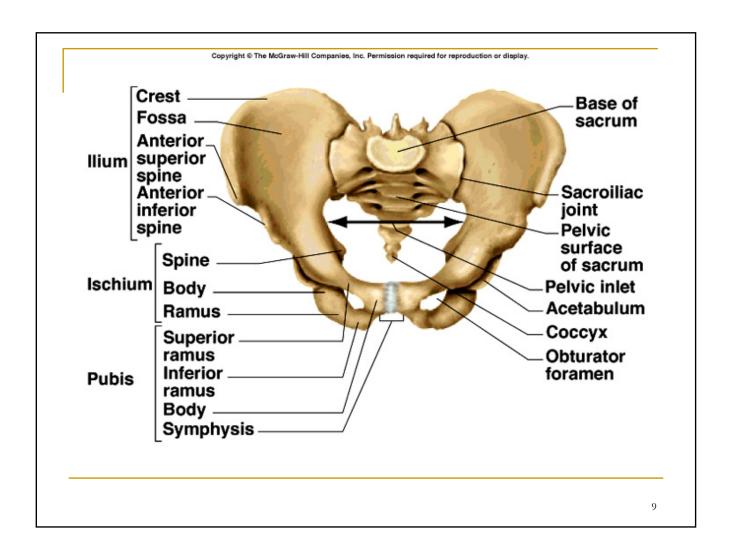
4











Differences between Female & Male Pelvis

Features	Female	Male
General appearance	Less massive; gracile processes, less prominent muscle markings	More
Width	Wider & more flared	Narrower & vertically oriented, less flared
Acetabulum	Smaller, more laterally	Larger, more anteriorly
Greater sciatic notch	Wide & shallow	Narrow & U-shape, deep
Ilium	Shallow	Deep
Obturator foramen	Smaller & triangular	Larger & oval
Pubic arch	Broader	Narrow, V-shape
Superior inlet	Spacious, wide & oval	Heart-shape
Body of pubis	Longer, more rectangular	Short, triangular
Preauticular Sulcus	Usually present	Usually absent
Sacrum	Shorter & wider	Narrower & longer
Соссух	Posterior tilt	Vertical
Tilt of pelvis	Anterior tilt to superior end of pelvis	Superior end of pelvis relatively vertical

