Important Parts of Bones

For 2015→ Know:

Humerus (posterior)

Clavical

Femur (Anterior)

Foot

Hand

Mandible

Os Coxa

Scapula

Skull (Anterior, Inferior, Lateral)

Sternum

Humerus (posterior)

A. olecranon fossa – depression that receives the Ulna when forearm is extended

B. greater tubercle –attachment point of several muscles (4 control shoulder movement)

C. head- socket joint at the shoulder

Humerus (anterior)

A. trochlea- creates a hinge joint with ulna so forearm can move

B. capitulum –rounded surface joins with the cavity of radius bone

C. coronoid fossa –depressed surface found on the lower portion of humerus

D. head –socket joint at the shoulder

E. lesser tubercle –connects a large muscle to front of shoulder joint

F. intertuberclar groove –connects ligaments from deltoid muscle

G. greater tubercle –attachment point of several muscles

H. deltoid tuberosity –attach fibers from deltoid muscle

Clavical

- A. acromial end (by shoulder)
- B. sternal end (by sternum)

Radius

A. styloid process- attachment point for muscles, tendons, and ligaments

B. neck

C. head –socket joint at elbow

D. radial tuberosity –connects to a tendon that allows bicep to pull radius up

Femur (anterior)

A. head -Rounded projection at the proximal end of femur; joints with the acetabulum

B. neck –connects head with shaft

C. greater trochanter- It is directed a little lateralward and backward, and, in the adult, is about 1 cm lower than the head. *Because the pelvic outlet in the female is larger than in the male, there is a greater distance between the greater trochanters in the female.*

D. condyle (lateral)- a rounded projection that articulates with another bone

E. patellar surface- joints with the patella

Femur (posterior)

A. head

B. neck

C. greater trochanter

D. condyle (medial)

E. popliteal surface- behind the knee

Tibia

A. medial malleolus -the rounded process of the tibia forming the internal surface of the ankle joint

B. tibial tuberosity -patellar ligament inserted here

C. condyle- -a rounded projection that articulates with another bone

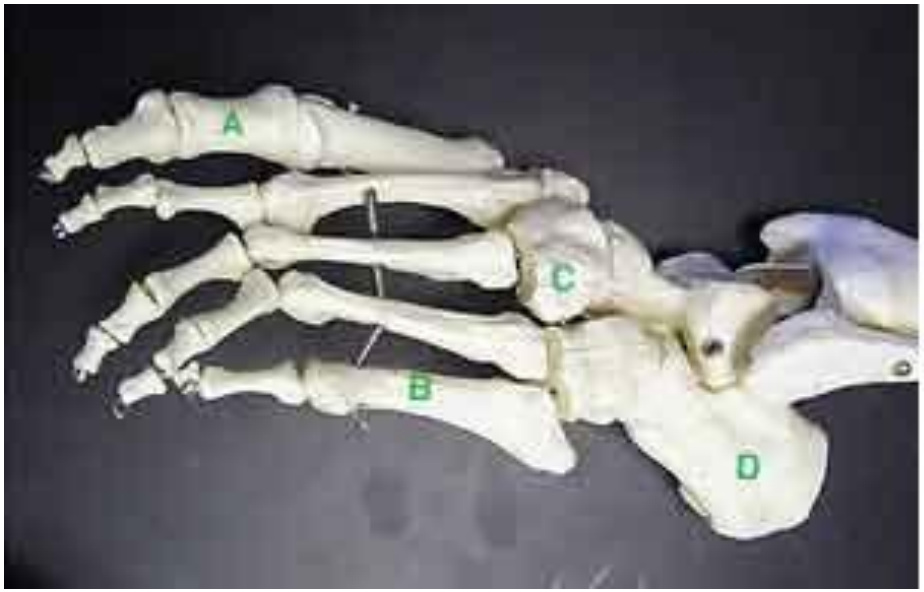
Fibula

A. head –joints by a facet with the undersurface of the lateral condyle of the tibia.

B. lateral malleolus- the process at the lateral side of the lower end of the fibula, forming the projection of the lateral part of the ankle

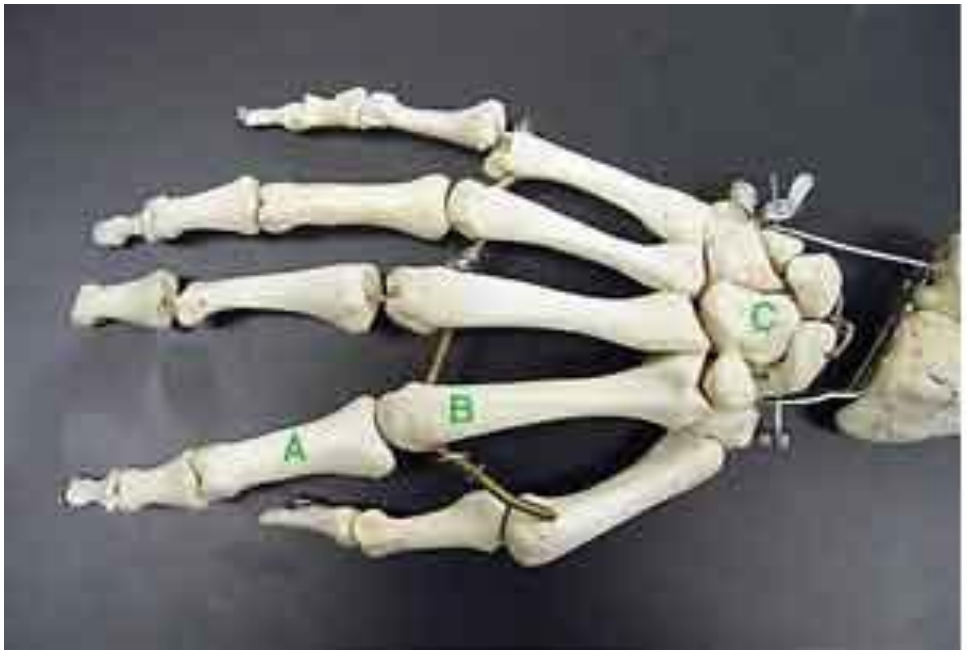
Foot

- A. phalange
- B. metatarsal
- C. tarsal
- D. calcaneus



Hand

- A. phalange
- B. metacarpal
- C. carpal



Hyoid

Mandible

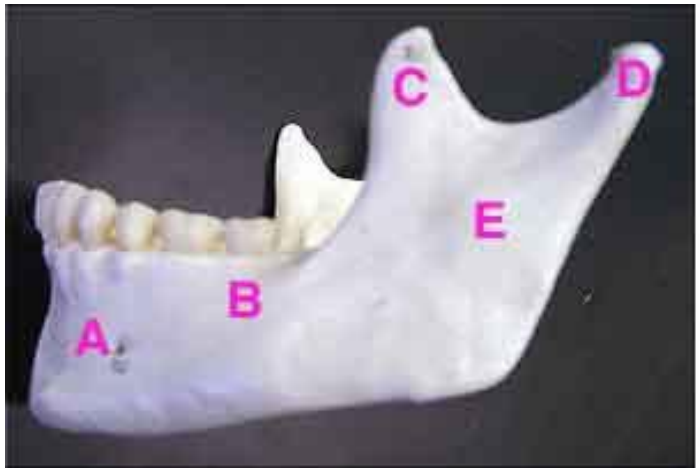
A. mental foramen - The front opening of the mandibular canal on the body of the mandible alongside and above the tubercle of the chin.

B. body

C. coronoid process - the anterior part of the upper end of the ramus of the mandible.

D. mandibular condyle - the articular process of the ramus of the mandible; it includes the head of the mandible and the neck of the mandible

E. ramus- The vertical projection on either side of the mandible by which it articulates with the temporal bone



Os Coxa

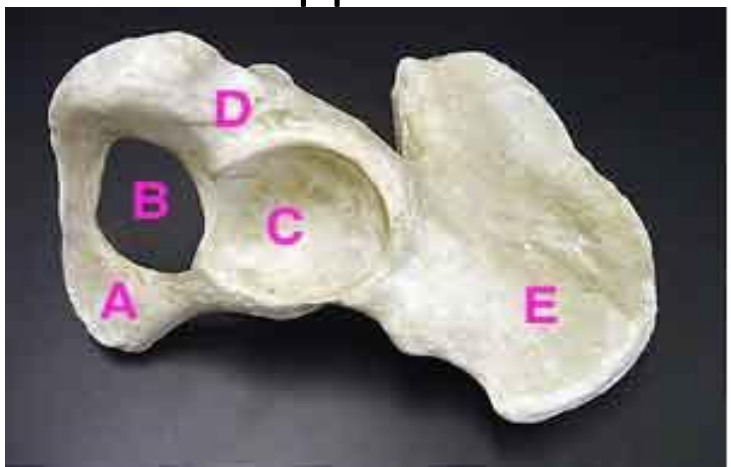
A. pubis - The anterior portion of the pelvis located in the anterior abdomen.

B. orburator foramen – (foramen--a hole)

C. acetabulum - the cup-shaped cavity on the lateral surface of the hip bone, receiving the head of the femur.

D. ischium - The lowest of the three major bones that constitute each half of the pelvis, distinct at birth but later becoming fused with the ilium and pubis. Also called *ischial bone*.

E. illium- The **ilium** is the uppermost and largest bone of the pelvis



Ribs

- A. tubercle - --a small, rounded process
- B. neck - it is about 2.5 cm. long
- C. head- the end of a rib closest to the vertebral column, with which it articulates.

Scapula

A. coracoid process - a small hook-like structure on the lateral edge of the superior anterior portion of the scapula; stabilizes the shoulder joint

B. acromion process – joints with the clavical

C. glenoid fossa- directed laterally and forward and articulates with the head of the humerus; it is broader below than above and its vertical diameter is the longest.

Ulna

A. olecranon process- a large, thick, curved bony eminence of the forearm that projects behind the elbow.

B. coronoid process - a triangular eminence projecting forward from the upper and front part of the ulna

C. styloid process - found at distal end of the forearm, attaches to the wrist

D. head- the small rounded distal extremity of the ulna articulating with the ulnar notch of the radius and the articular disk.

Skull (anterior)

A. frontal

B. glabella- between the eyebrows

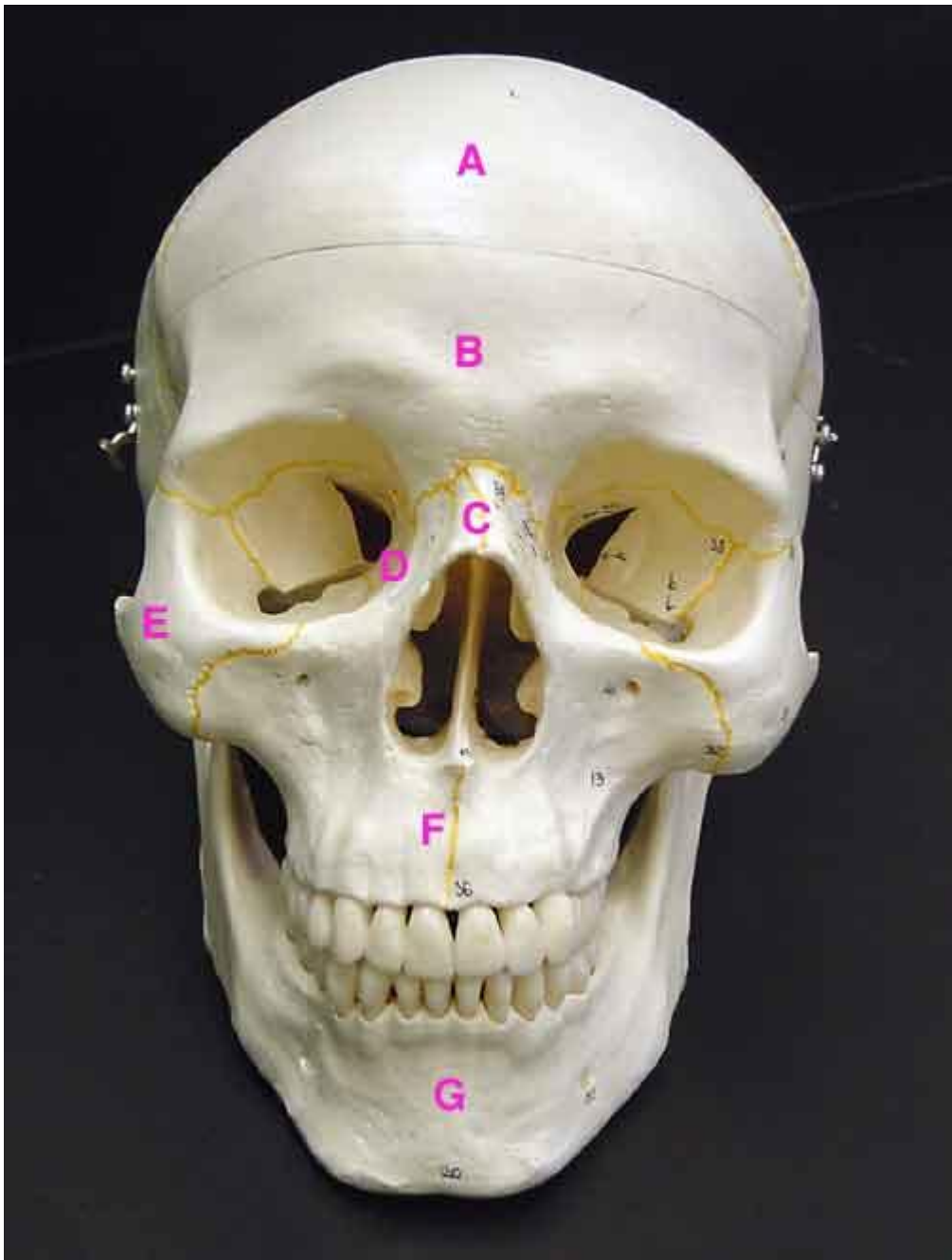
C. nasal

D. lacrimal (tears)

E. zygomatic

F. maxilla

G. mandible



Skull (inferior)

A. occipital

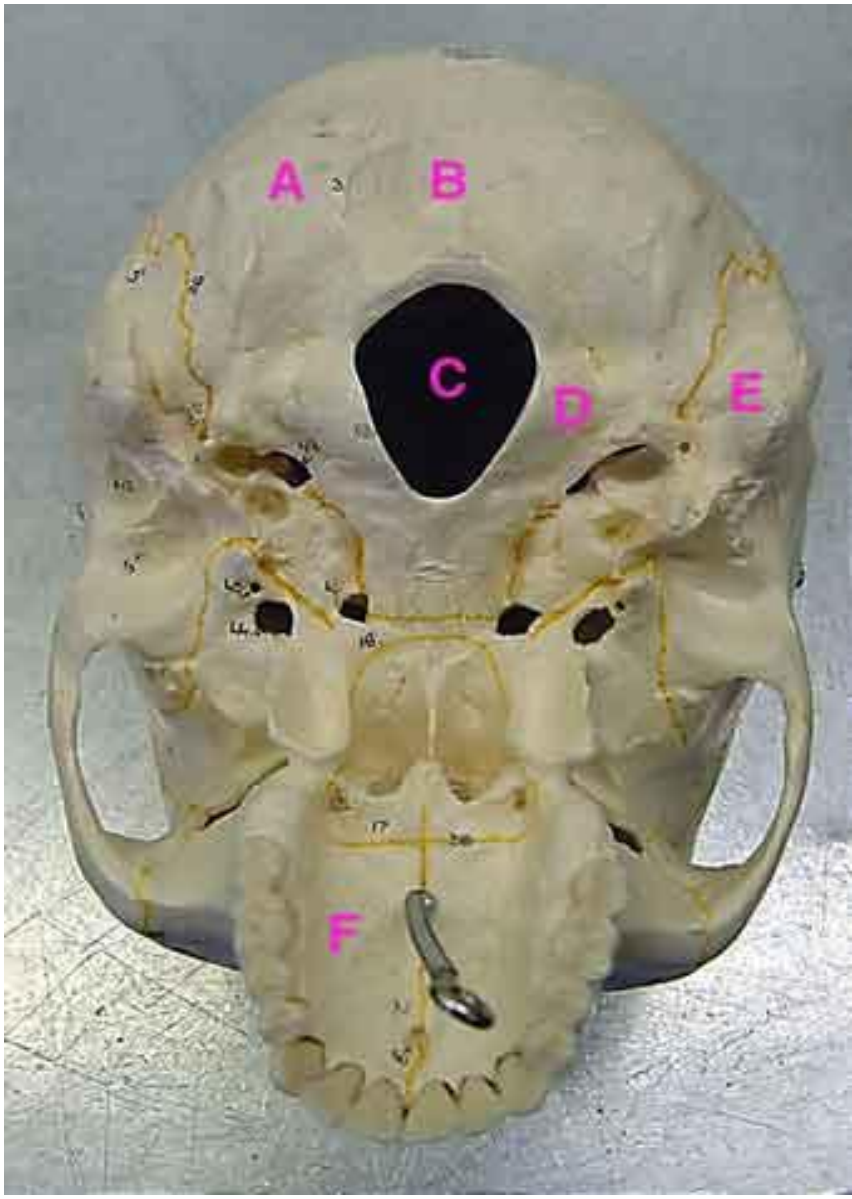
B. external occipital protuberance- a midline projection of the occipital bone with curved lines extending laterally from it. (muscle, tendons, and ligaments attach here…weight of head is supported)

C. foramen magnum – (hole)

D. occipital condyles - paired structures on each border of the foramen magnum (nodding and head movements)

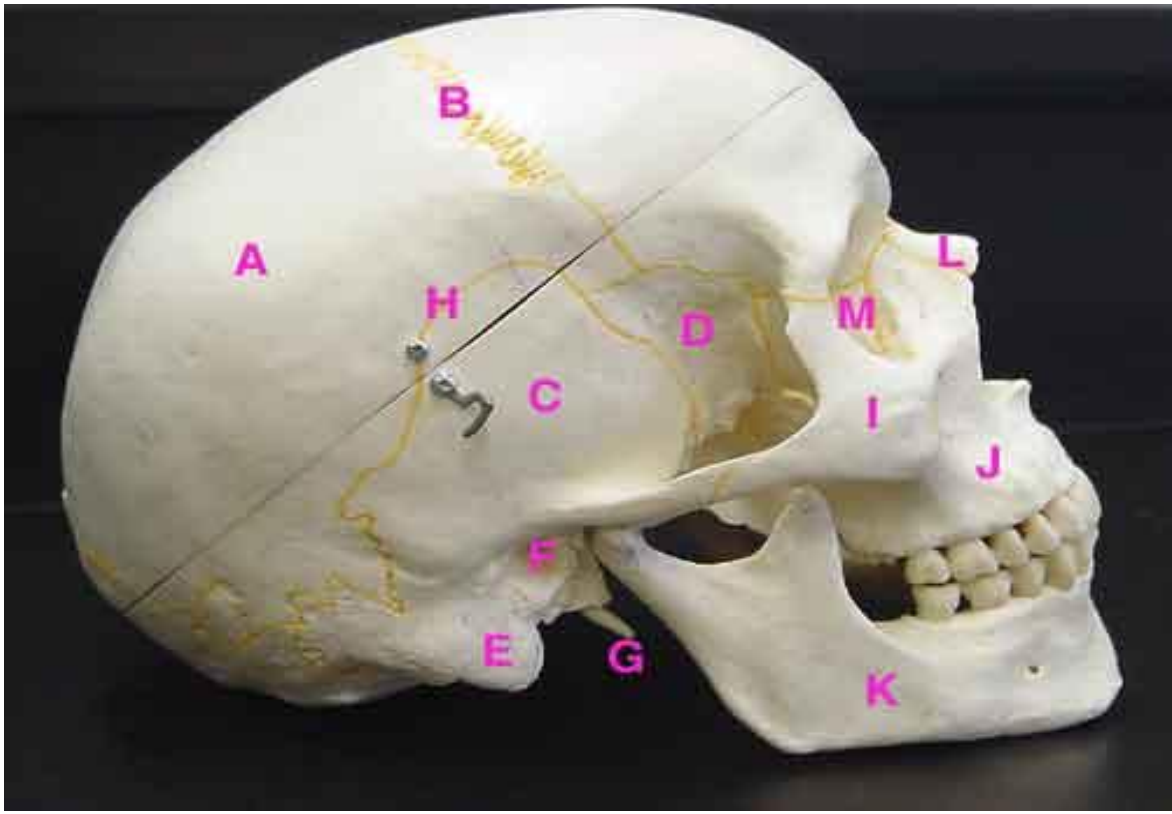
E. temporal (associated with the ear anatomy)

F. palatine- Of or relating to the palate.



Skull (side view)

A. parietal (top and back of the cranium)
B. coronal suture
C. temporal
D. sphenoid – wedge shaped (behind the eye)



E. mastoid process - -projection at the base of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone (just behind the ear- larger in men)
F. external acoustic meatus - the canal of the external ear

Skull side view (cont)

G. styloid process - pointed projection from the temporal bone (attachment of muscles, tendons, and ligaments)

H. squamosal suture (part of temporal bone)

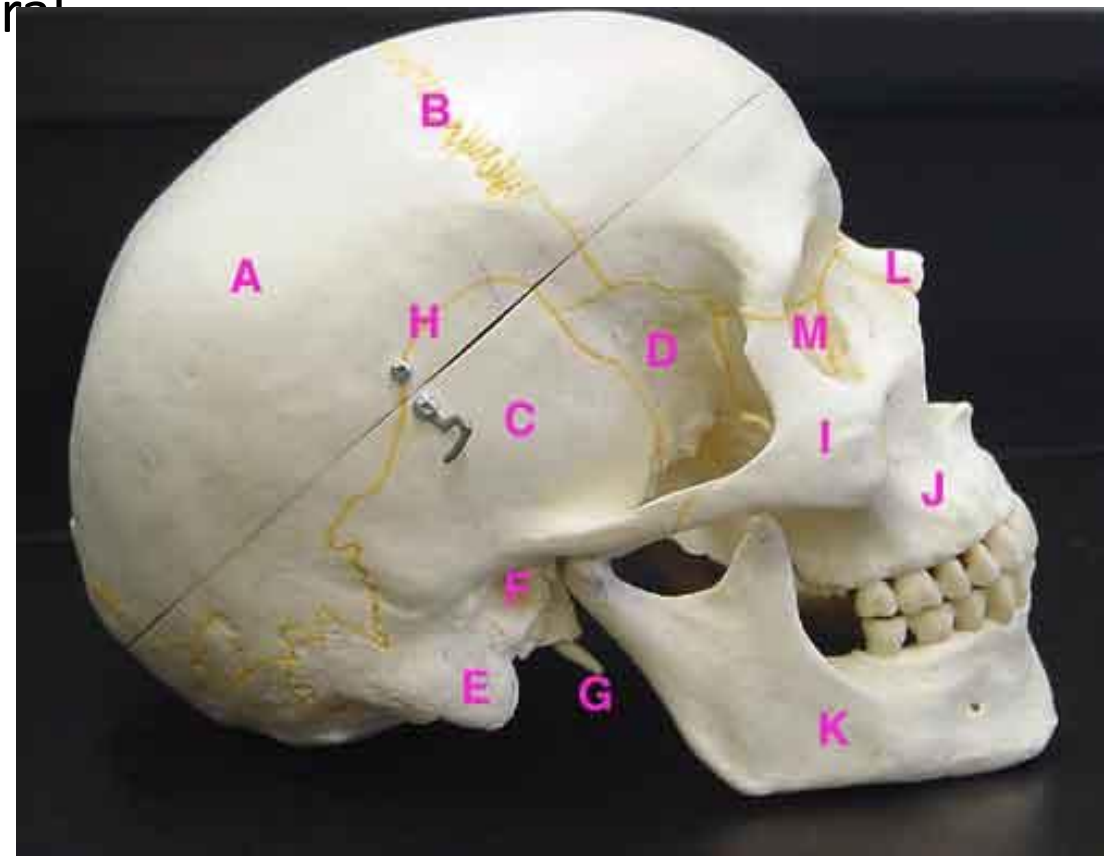
I. zygomatic (cheek bone)

J. maxilla

K. mandible

L. nasal

M. Lacrimal (tears)



Sternum

A. manubrium - The upper segment of the sternum with which the clavicle and the first two pairs of ribs articulate

B. body

C. xiphoid process - the pointed process of cartilage, supported by a core of bone, connected with the lower end of the sternum.

D. costal cartilage- a bar of hyaline cartilage that attaches a rib to the sternum