

Ch 7 and Ch 8 Appendicular Skeleton and Joints

02/02/2010

□ Go to Lecture Hall 2 for the test! At 1:15- 2:30
70 questions similar to quizzes and practice test
all MC → no fill in the blank
will be bonus questions that will come at clinicals terms at the end of the chapters

□

□ **Go Over**

□ Clivus

□ Sigmoid Sinus

□ Transverse Sinus

□ Internal Auditory Meatus

□

□ Appendicular Skeleton

- Pectoral Girdle

- o Made up of clavicle and scapula

- o Clavicle

- Medial end- articulates with sternum

- Lateral end- articulates with scapula

- o Scapula

- Know all the things she highlighted

- Acromion- articulates with clavicle

- Corocoid process- bends anteriorly
- Sternoclavicular joint- only place where the clavicle articulates with the manubrium (where upper limb articulates with the axial skeleton)
- Upper Limb
 - Arm- humerus (brachium)
 - Medial- **head** articulates with the gleno fossa
 - Groove between greater and less tubercle- inter
 - Lesser is only seen anteriorly
 - Deltoid tuberosity- where deltoid muscle attaches
 - Medial epicondyle- larger end on the humerus
 - Olecranon fossa- where olecranon articulates with the humerus
 - Forearm- radius and ulna
 - Thumb side- radius- lateral
 - Pinky side- ulna- medial
 - Interosseous membrane- in between the radius and ulna
 - **Radius goes more distally and wider**
 - Supination- anatomical position where the bones are parallel to each other
 - Pronation- radius is pulled over ulna anteriorly
 - Trochlea articulates with the radius
 - Capitulum articulates with the ulna
 - When elbow is extend → goes into fossa
 - When elbow is flexed → olecranon is felt

- o Wrist- carpals
 - Articulates with radius and a little with ulna
 - Short bones
 - 2 divisions- proximal row and distal row
 - proximal row-S.L.T.P (lateral to medial)
 - scaphoid-most lateral worst blood supply
 - lunate
 - triquetrum
 - pisiform
 - distal row
 - trapezium- has saddle joint to allow thumb to have specific movement
 - trapezoid
 - capitate
 - hamate
 - look at powerpoint to know order of ossification- goes in a swirl shape
- o hand- metacarpals- 5 of them
 - distal end connects to proximal phalanx
 - 3 phalanges in each finger besides thumb (2,3,4,5)
 - 2 phalanges in the thumb (1)
 - called proximal, middle, and distal
 - one hand → 14 phalanges, 5 metacarpals, 8 carpals