

ANTHROPOLOGY 2200 EXAM 3 STUDY GUIDE

HUMAN SKELETAL ANATOMY

Why study Skeletons?

- Population biology
 - Ancestry, Health, Social Status
- Individual variation
 - Occupation, Genetics

Bone Functions

- Protect and support soft tissues
- Anchors muscles
- Produce movement
- Red blood cell production
 - Red marrow
- Store fat and calcium
 - Yellow marrow

Parts of the skeleton

- Joints
 - Connections between skeletal elements
 - Moveable (shoulder, hip)
 - Immovable (spinal chord)
- Muscle markers
 - Anchor muscles to bones

Bone biology

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- Bone forms in utero
 - Mostly cartilage
 - Function determines shape
- Bone is a living tissue
 - Remodels itself when it can
- Changes with age
 - Natural degeneration
 - Arthritis
- Changes based on external influences
 - Occupational stress
 - Traumatic event

Anatomical position

- Sagittal Plane
 - Left to right
- Coronal Plane
 - Front to back
- Transverse Plane
 - Top and bottom
- Face front, Palms up

Terminology

- Front and back of the body
 - Anterior: front of the body
 - Posterior: back of the body
 - Ex: eyes are anterior to the back of your skull

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- Vertical midline of the body
 - Medial: toward the midline
 - Lateral: away from the midline
 - Ex: eye is medial to the ear
- Relationship among the limbs
 - Proximal: toward the trunk
 - Distal: away from the trunk
 - Ex: wrist is distal to you elbow
- Vertical
 - Superior: towards top of body
 - Inferior: towards bottom of body

Skull/Cranial Bones

- 22 bones total
- Paired and single
- Fused together by sutures
 - Except for mandible
- Keeps the brain protected
 - Paired Cranial Bones
 - Parietal
 - Temporal
 - Zygomatic
 - Nasal
 - Maxilla
 - Contains upper teeth