Skeletal System - Appendicular and Axial Divisions

Skeletal System - Appendicular and Axial Divisions Class Outline

5 minutes Attendance, Breath of Arrival, and Reminders

10 minutes Lecture:

25 minutes Lecture:

20 minutes Active study skills:

60 minutes Total

Skeletal System - Appendicular and Axial Divisions Class Reminders

In Class 22b:

 Internship evaluated full SOAP notes with date, first and last names. Signatures and dates on intake form

Exams:

- 22b Swedish Touch Assessment
 - Packet A: 81-84
 - Bring your grading sheet for evaluation A: 83
 - Be prepared to make up missing assignments and retake tests
 - Bring laptop, tablet, or phone to watch class videos, Quizlet or Exam Coach

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- 23a Pathology: Medications
 - Packet E: 27-36
 - Packet A-150
- 23b Swedish: Practical Exam
 - Packet A: 91-94
 - Bring your grading sheet for evaluation A: 93

Classroom Rules

Punctuality - everybody's time is precious

- Be ready to learn at the start of class; we'll have you out of here on time
- Tardiness: arriving late, returning late after breaks, leaving during class, leaving early

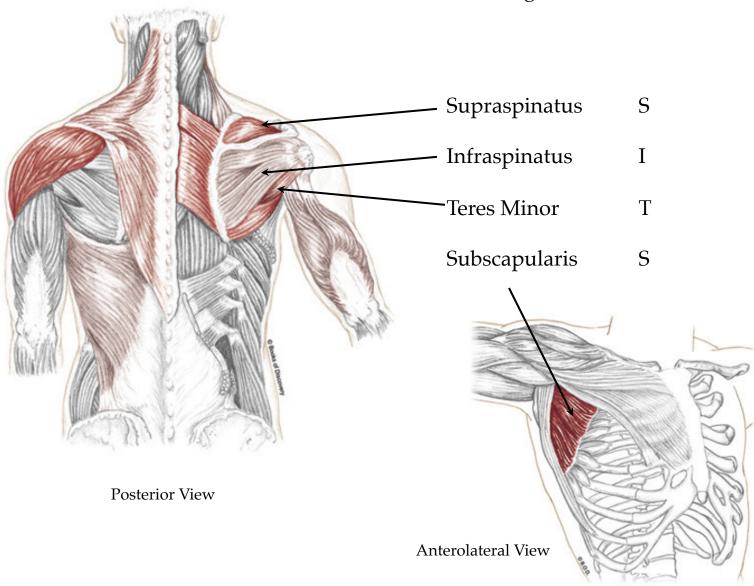
The following are not allowed:

- Bare feet
- Side talking
- Lying down
- Inappropriate clothing
- Food or drink except water
- Phones that are visible in the classroom, bathrooms, or internship

You will receive one verbal warning, then you'll have to leave the room.

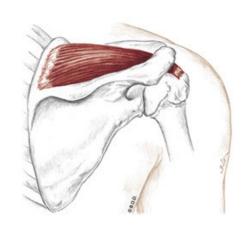
The Rotator Cuff

Trail Guide, Page 74

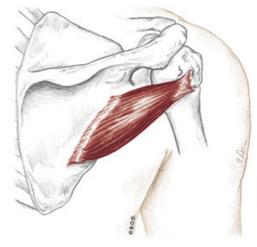


The Rotator Cuff

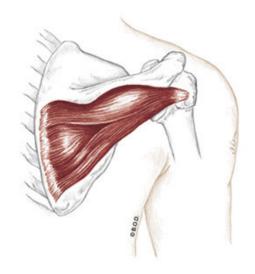
Trail Guide, Page 74



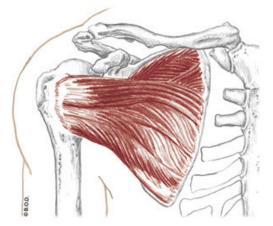
Supraspinatus Posterior View



Teres Minor Posterior View

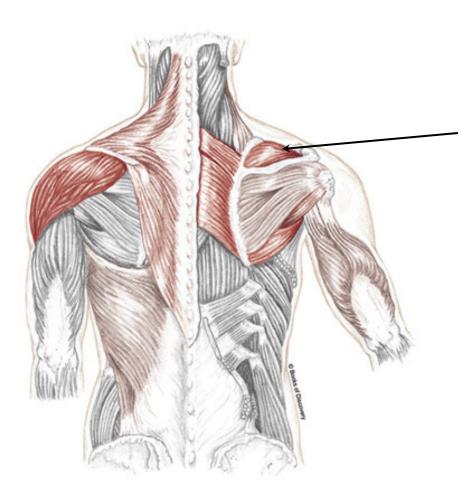


Infraspinatus Posterior View



Subscapularis Anterior View

Supraspinatus Trail Guide, Page 75



Supraspinatus is located in the supraspinous fossa, deep to the trapezius' middle fibers.

Its belly runs underneath the acromion and attaches to the humerus.

Supraspinatus is the only rotator cuff muscle that is not involved in shoulder rotation.

What do you use supraspinatus for?

Posterior View

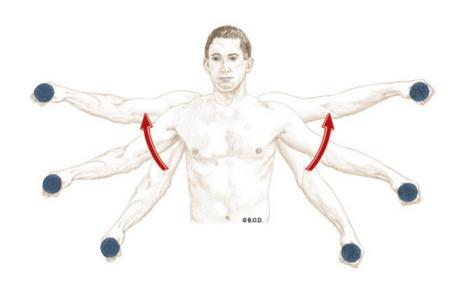
A Abduct the shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint)

Stabilize the head of the humerus in glenoid cavity

- Supraspinous fossa of the scapula
- Greater tubercle of the humerus



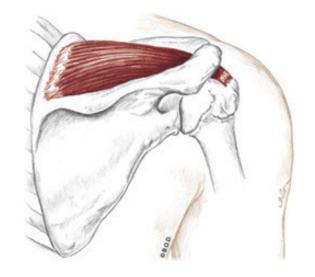
Posterior View



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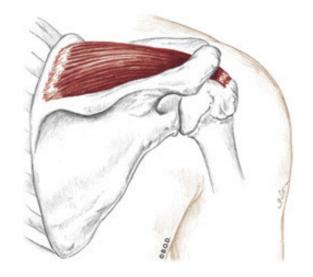


Posterior View

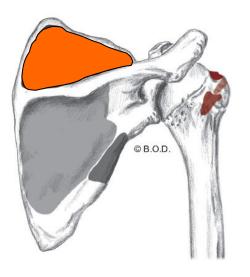
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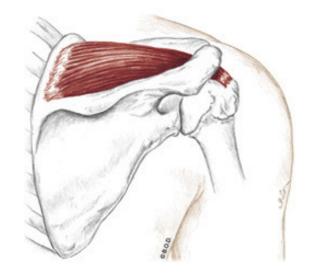


Posterior View

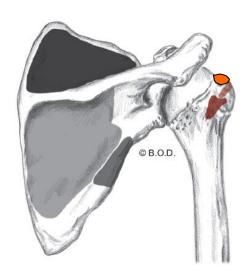


- A Abduct the shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint)

 Stabilize the head of the humerus in glenoid cavity
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- I Greater tubercle of the humerus



Posterior View



Skeletal System - Appendicular and Axial Divisions E-17 Divisions of the Skeletal System

Divisions of the Skeletal System

Adult Human 206 bones total

Axial Skeleton 80 bones

Appendicular Skeleton 126 bones

Divisions of the Skeletal System

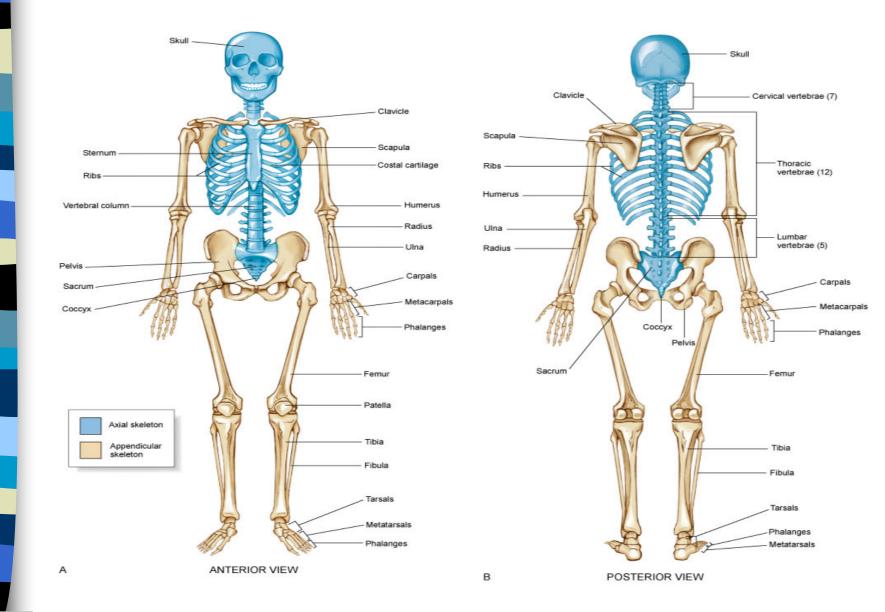
80 Axial Skeleton

- The skeleton that a snake would have
- No arms or legs

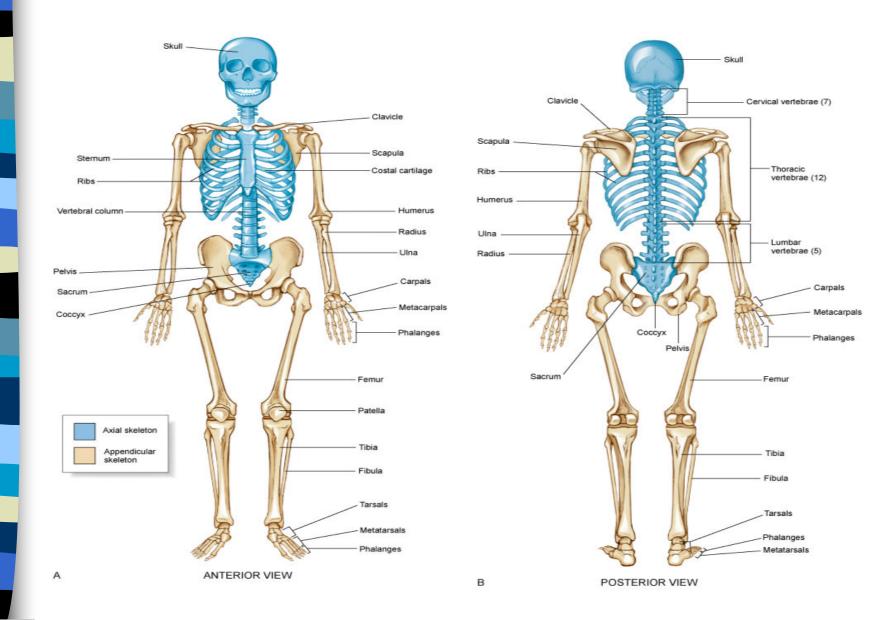
126 Appendicular Skeleton

- The shoulder girdle and arms
- The pelvic girdle and legs

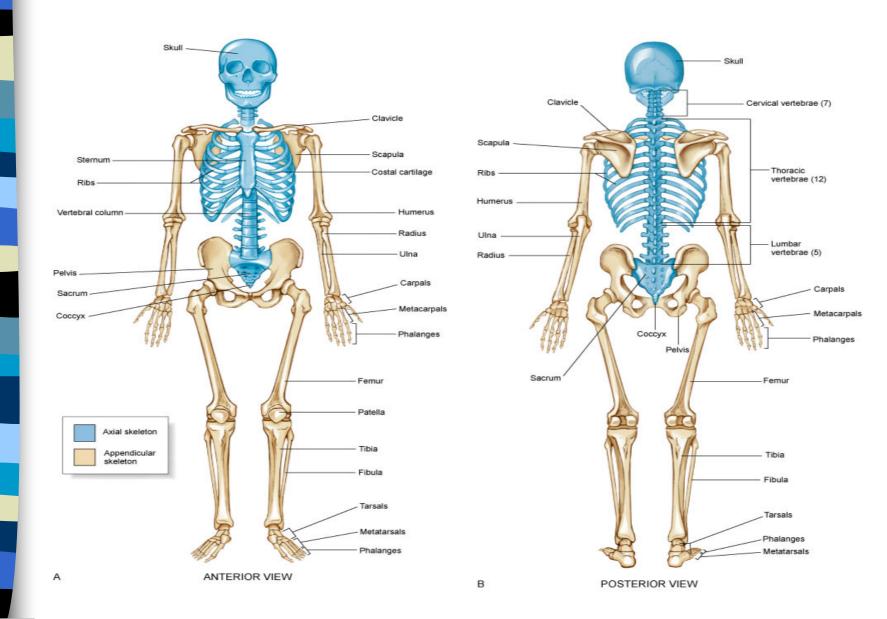
Axial Skelton in BLUE (80 bones)



Appendicular Skeleton in WHITE (126 bones)



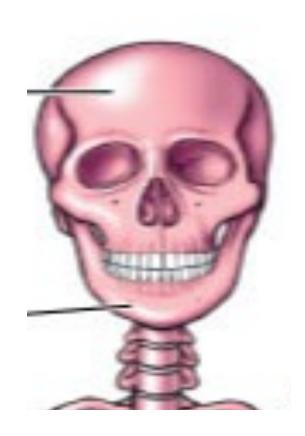
Human Skeleton (206 bones)



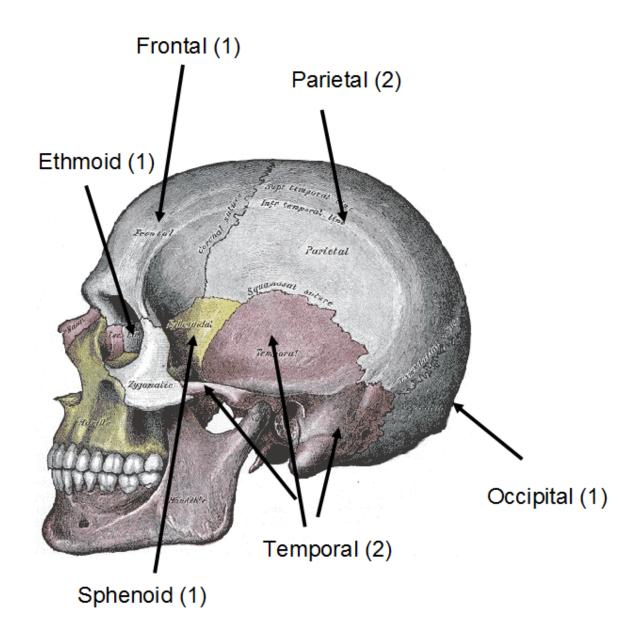
- 29 Skull
- 26 Vertebral column
 - 1 Sternum
- 24 Ribs
- 80 Total

<u>29 Skull</u>

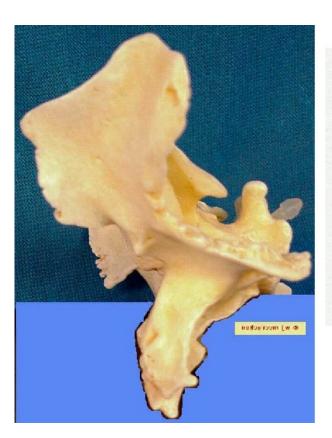
- 8 Cranium
- 14 Face
- 6 Ear
- 1 Hyoid

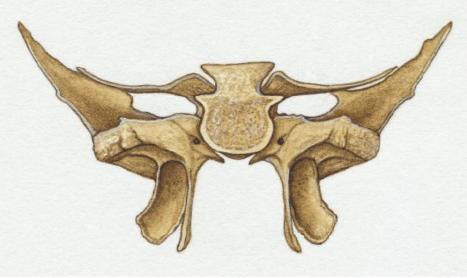


8 Cranium



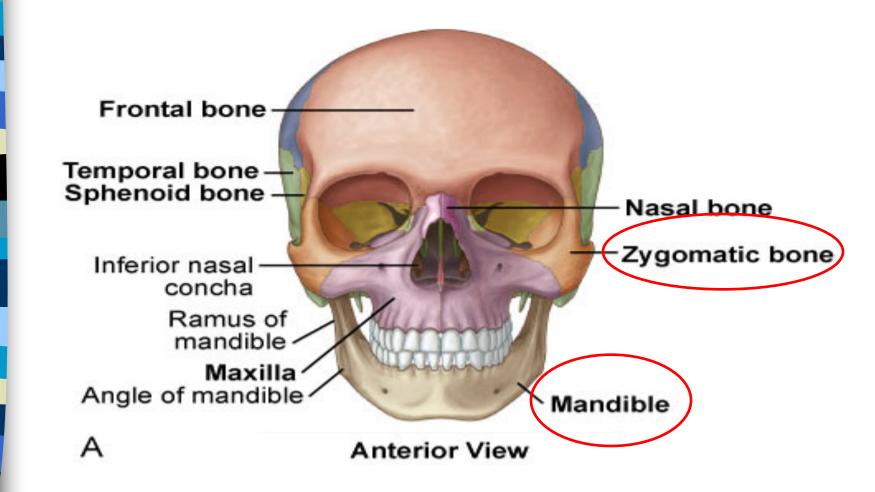
1 Sphenoid



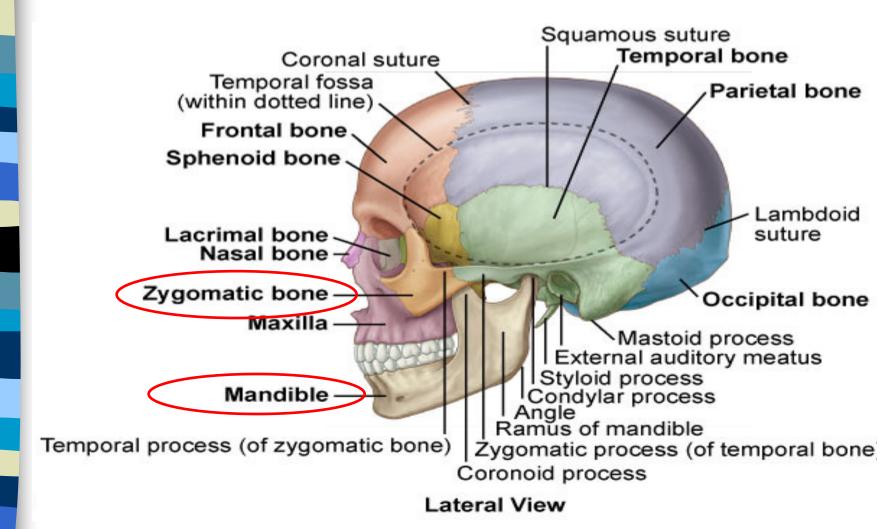


14 Face

zygomatic 2 mandible 1



14 Face

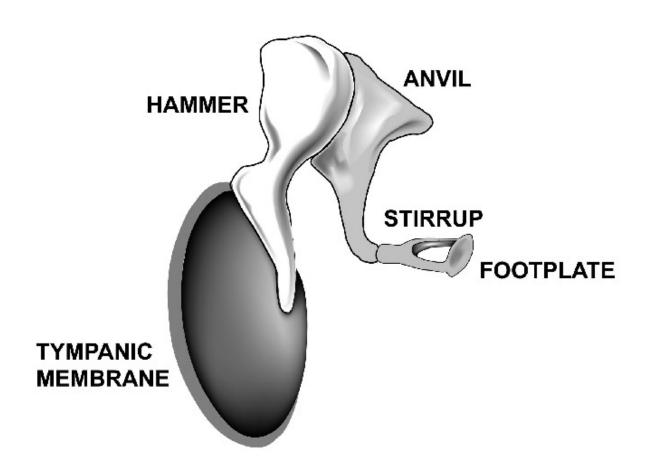


6 Ear

2 malleus (hammer)

2 incus (anvil)

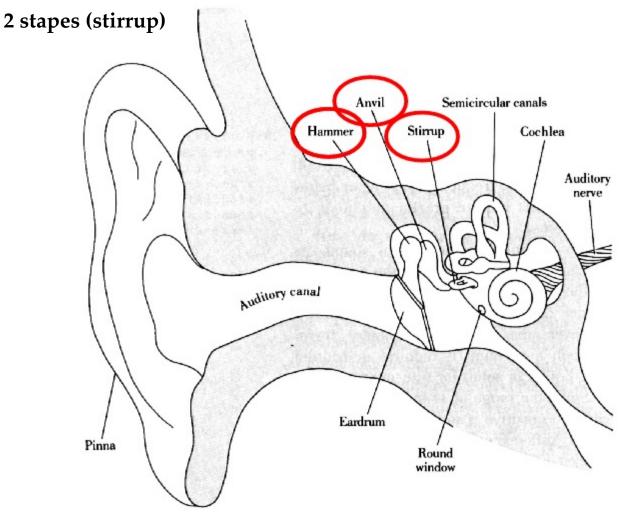
2 stapes (stirrup)



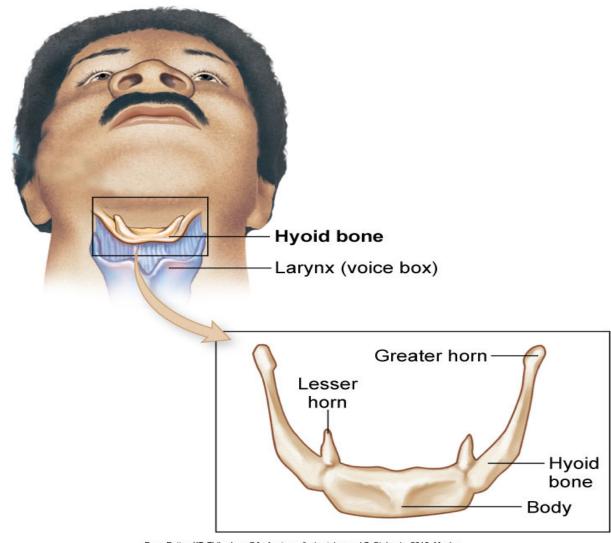
6 Ear

2 malleus (hammer)

2 incus (anvil)



1 Hyoid



From Patton KT, Thibodeau GA: Anatomy & physiology, ed 7, St. Louis, 2010, Mosby.

Fig. 21-19. Hyoid bone, anterior view.

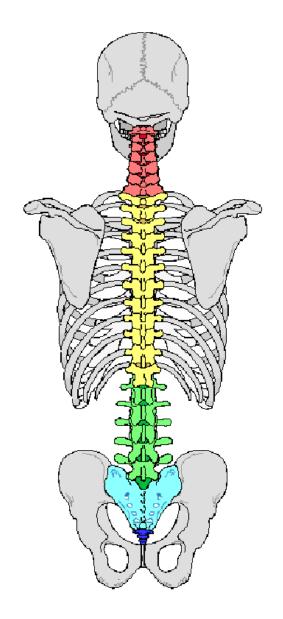
<u>29 Skull</u>

- 8 Cranium
- 14 Face
- 6 Ear
- 1 Hyoid



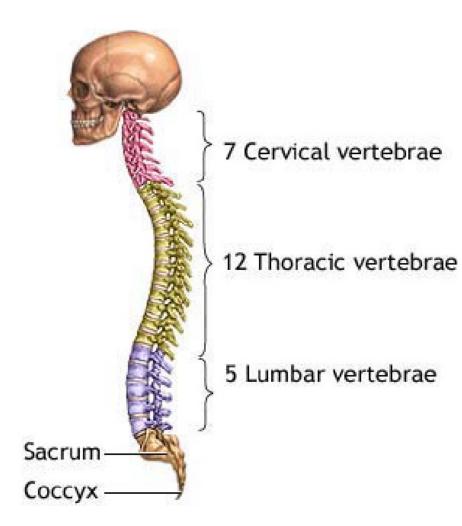
26 Vertebral Column

7 Cervical
12 Thoracic
5 Lumbar
1 Sacrum
1 Coccyx

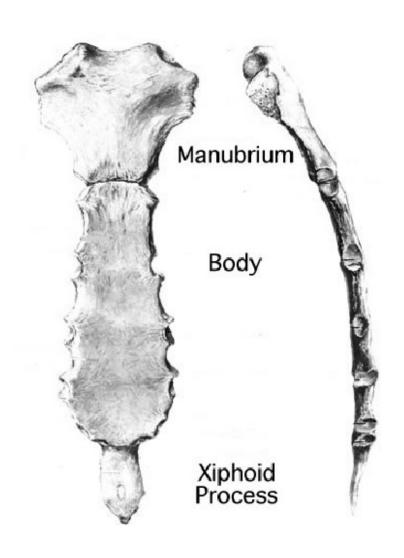


26 Vertebral Column

- 7 Cervical
- 12 Thoracic
- 5 Lumbar
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- 1 Coccyx

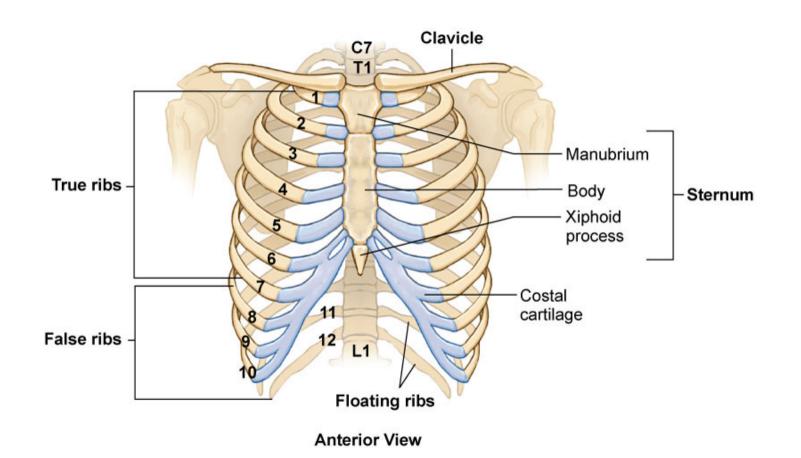


1 Sternum

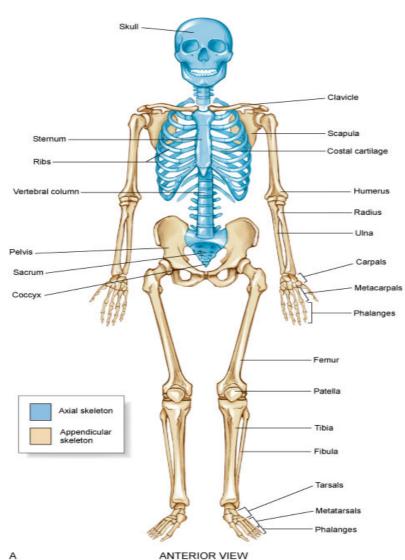


<u>24 Ribs</u>

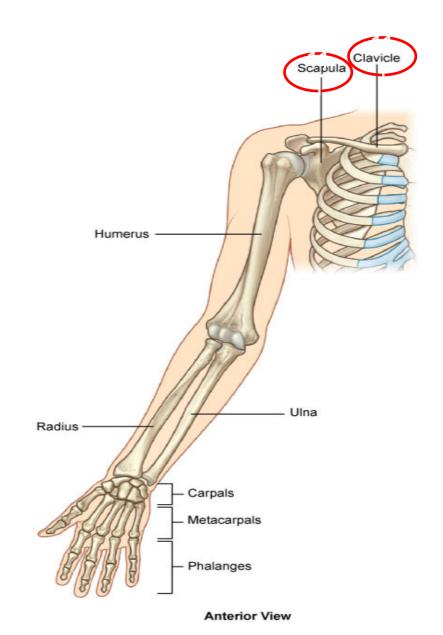
14 True ribs 10 False ribs Directly attaching to the sternum by way of cartilage. Not *directly* attached to the sternum. Ribs 8, 9, and 10 share an attachment. Ribs 11 and 12 are floating.



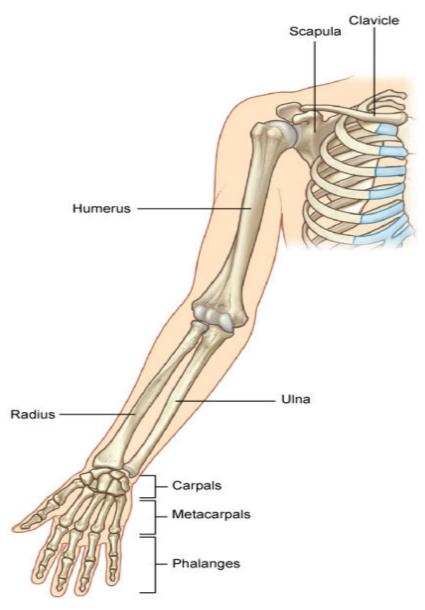
4 Shoulder Girdle **60 Upper Extremity** 2 Pelvic Girdle **60 Lower Extremity**

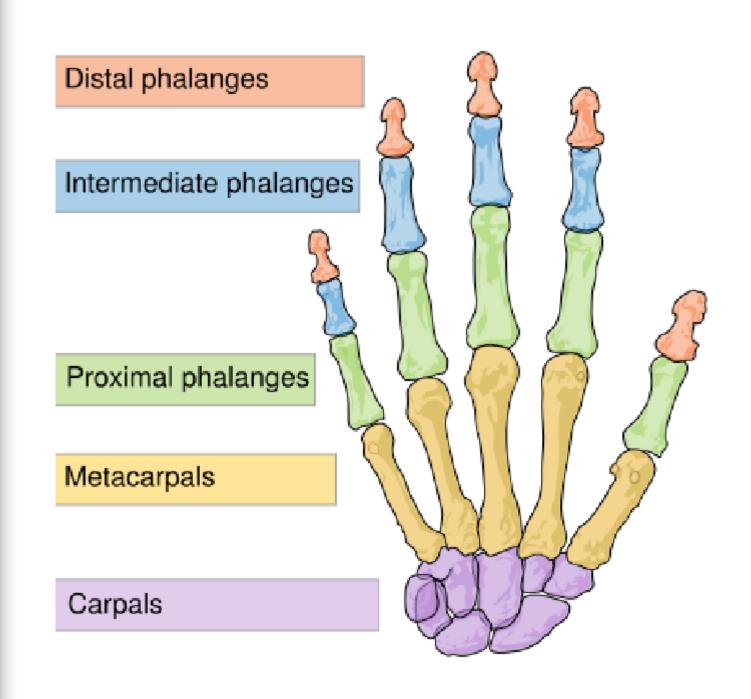


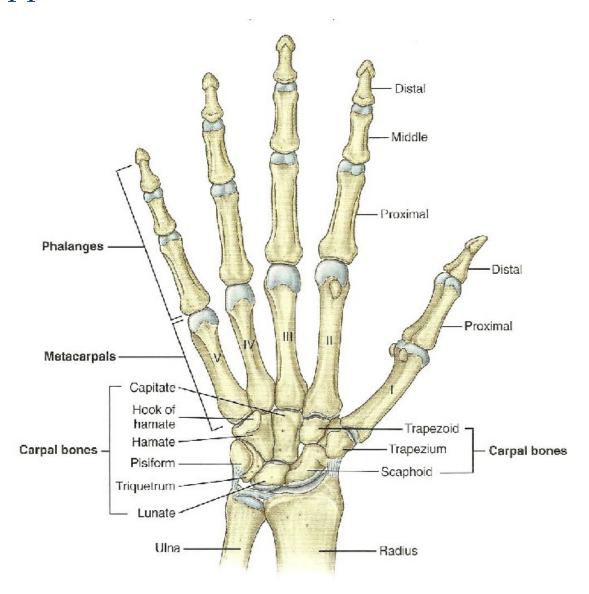
4 Shoulder Girdle clavicle 2 scapula 2



60 Upper Extremity
humerus 2
radius 2
ulna 2
carpals 16
metacarpals 10
phalanges 28







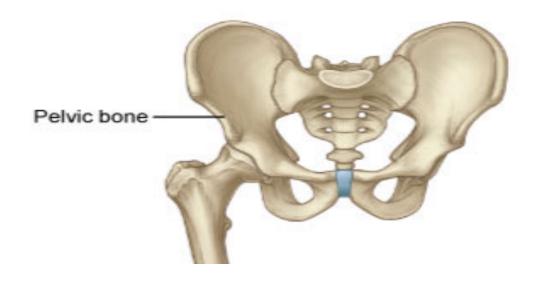
Anterior/Palmar View of Right Hand

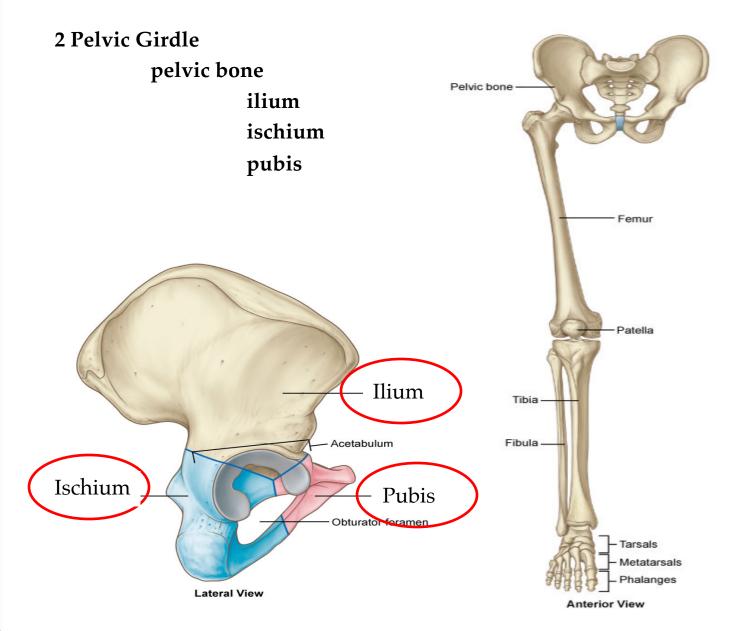
2 Pelvic Girdle

pelvic bone

AKA: innominate bone

AKA: os coxae or coxal bone





60 Lower Extremity

femur 2

patella 2

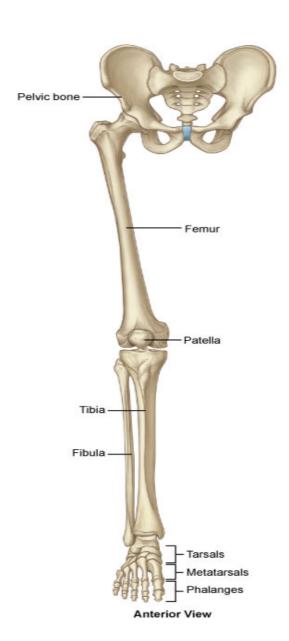
tibia 2

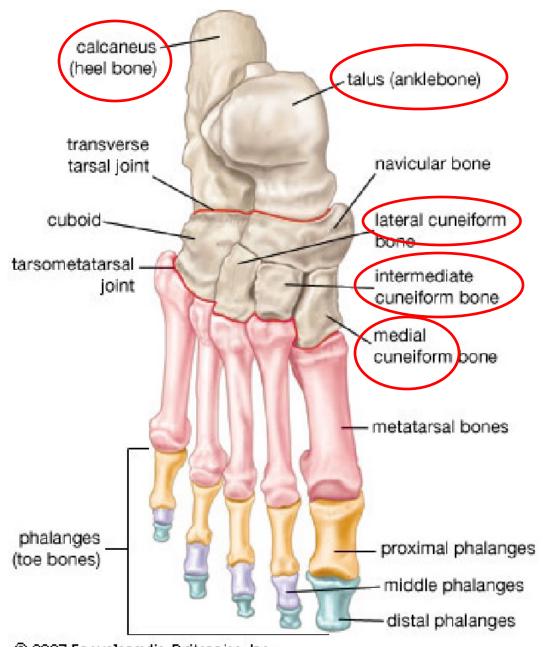
fibula 2

tarsals 14

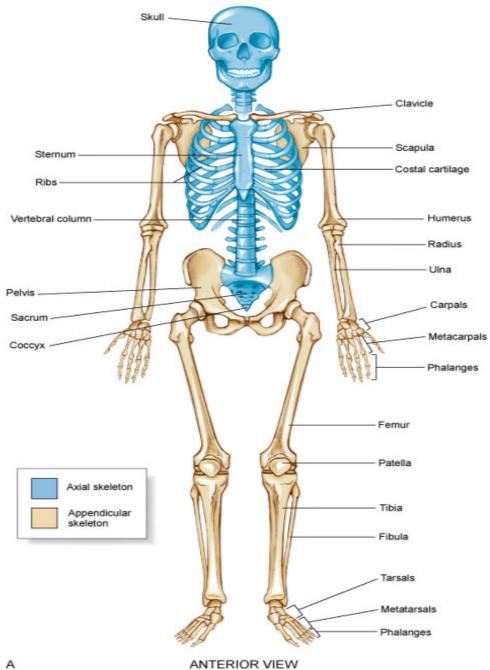
metatarsals 10

phalanges 28





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