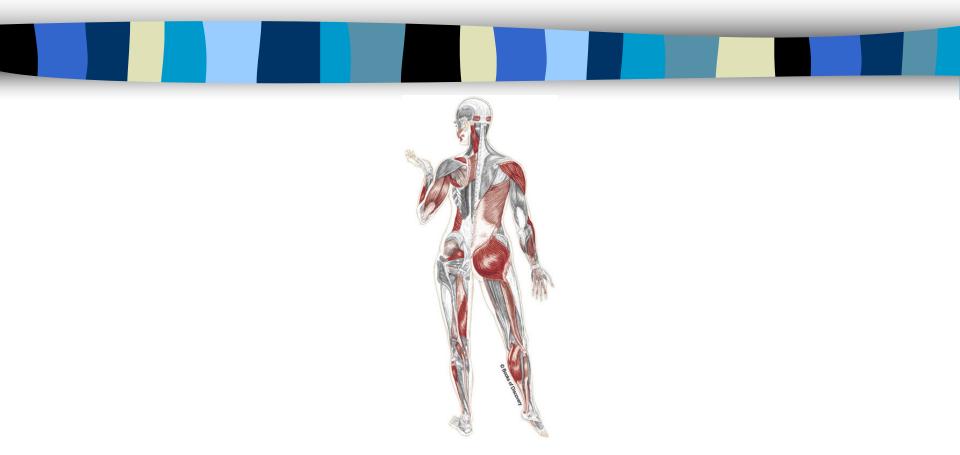
2a Kinesiology: Names and Locations of Bones and Posterior Muscles



2a Kinesiology:

Names and Locations of Bones and Posterior Muscles Class Outline

Reminders (10 minutes before class display the reminders slide)

- 5 minutes Attendance and Breath of Arrival
- 15 minutes AOIs: Trapezius
- 25 minutes Lecture: Axial versus Appendicular (Packet E-17)

<u>15 minutes</u> Muscles of the Posterior Upper and Lower Body

60 minutes

Total Class Time

2a Kinesiology:

Names and Locations of Bones and Posterior Muscles Class Reminders

Assignments:

- **3**a Student Handbook Review Questions (A: 115-118)
- 4a Autobiography and Photo (B-4) *email to your instructor* **AND** *tims@tlcschool.com*
- **7**a Review Questions (A: 119-130)

Quizzes:

- 6a Kinesiology Quiz (A: 73, and 75-80)
 - 20 multiple-choice questions in 20 minutes
 - Study terms on packet page A-51
 - AOIs for deltoid, traps, lats, teres major, rhomboids, triceps, and erectors

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- **3**a Self-Care: Health, Wellness, Nutrition, and Stress Reduction
 - Trail Guide: latissimus dorsi and teres major
 - Salvo: Chapter 4
 - Packet H: 1-6
 - Packet A: 123-124
- **3**b Body Mechanics, Client Positioning, and Draping
 - Salvo: Chapter 7, Packet F: 17-24, and Packet A: 125-126
 - Wear close-fitting clothing to allow for better draping practice
 - Bring a twin sheet set including 2 pillow cases and a blanket

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

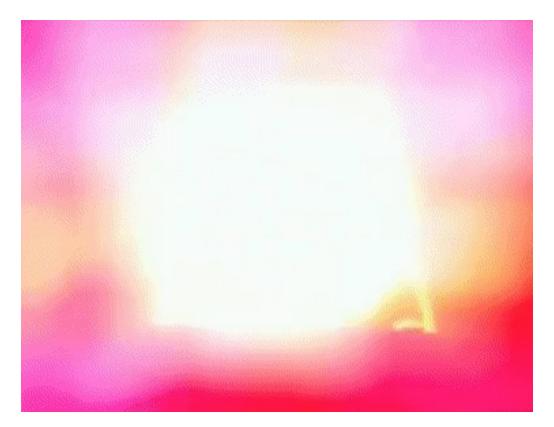
The following are not allowed:

- 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.

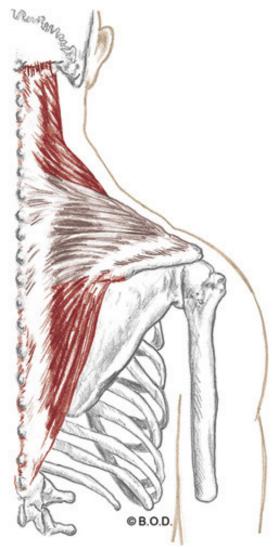


Cell Phones – Turn it off!



And put it away!

Trapezius Trail Guide, Page 68



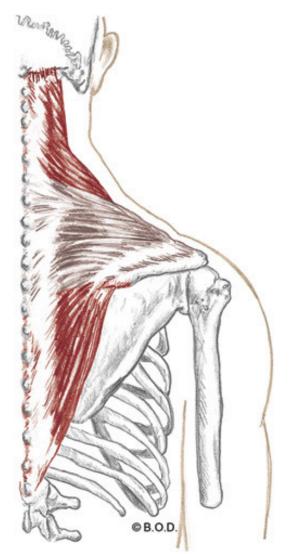
Trapezius is a superficial muscle of the upper back and neck.

It comes from a Greek word meaning "little table" or "trapezoid shape".

When do you use trapezius?

Posterior View

Trapezius Trail Guide, Page 68



Posterior View

Trapezius is used to:

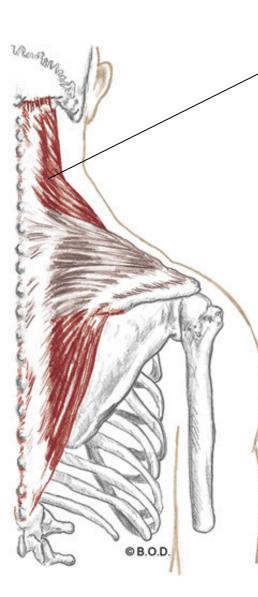
• Extend your neck over the handlebars of a bicycle

• Hold a phone between your ear and shoulder

- Carry articles strapped over your shoulder
- Pull your shoulders back in a military fashion

What actions are performed by the upper fibers of trapezius?

Actions of trapezius upper fibers



Extension of the head and neck



Lateral flexion of the head and neck

© BOD

Rotation of the head and neck to the opposite side

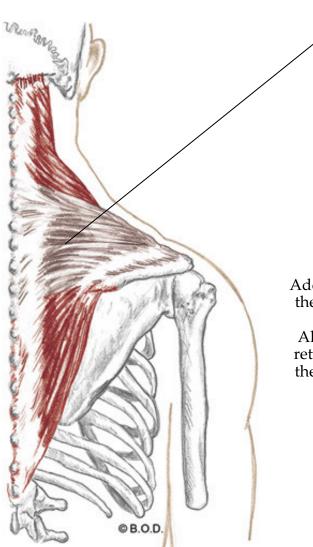




Elevation of the scapula

Upward rotation of the scapula

Actions of trapezius middle fibers



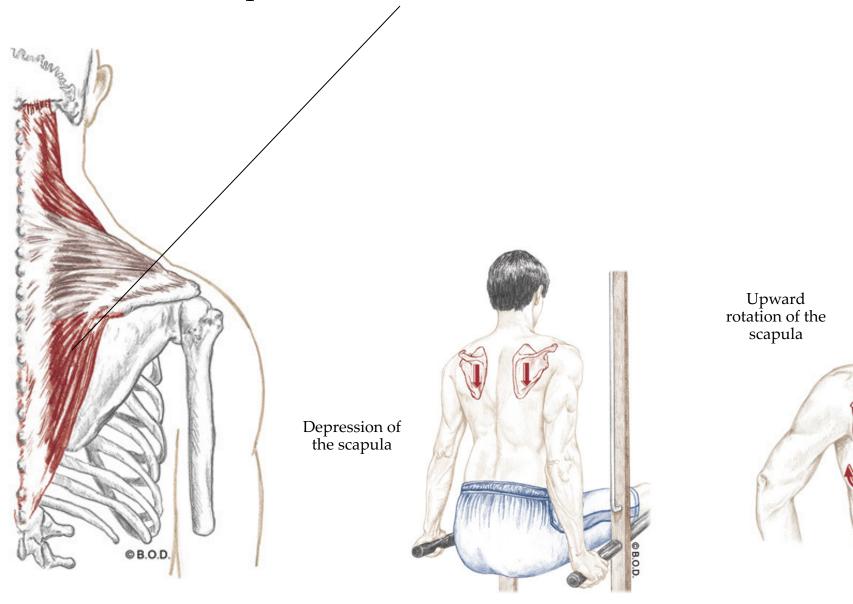
Adduction of the scapula.

Also called retraction of the scapula!



Middle fibers of trapezius are also responsible for stabilizing the scapula so that it remains in a fixed position.

Actions of trapezius lower fibers



Upper fibers:

Bilaterally

Extend the head and neck

Unilaterally

Laterally flex the head and neck to the same side Rotate the head and neck to the opposite side Elevate the scapula (scapulothoracic joint) Upwardly rotate the scapula (S/T joint)

Middle fibers: **Adduct** the scapula (S/T joint)

Stabilize the scapula (S/T joint)

Lower fibers:

Depress the scapula (S/T joint) **Upwardly rotate** the scapula (S/T joint)

External occipital protuberance Medial portion of superior nuchal line Ligamentum nuchae Spinous processes of C-7 through T-12



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External occipital protuberance Medial portion of superior nuchal line Ligamentum nuchae Spinous processes of C-7 through T-12



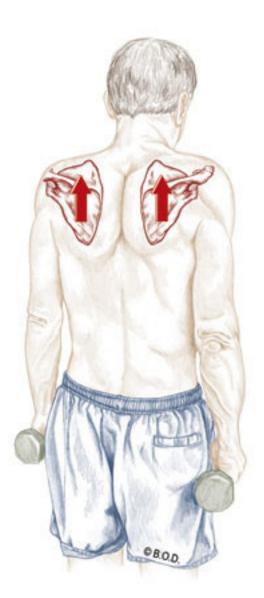
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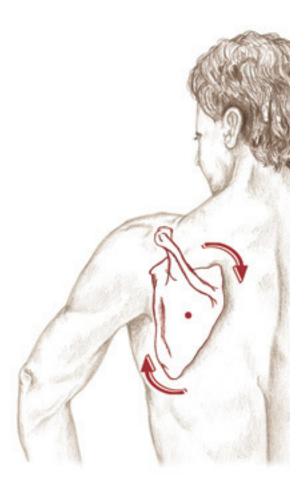
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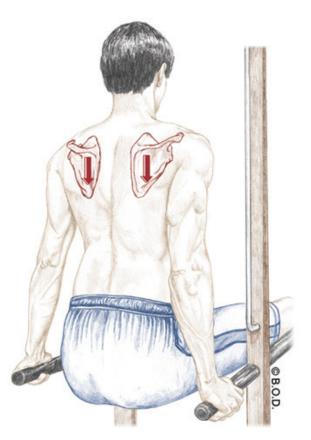
Upwardly rotate the scapula (S/T joint)

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External occipital protuberance Medial portion of superior nuchal line Ligamentum nuchae Spinous processes of C-7 through T-12



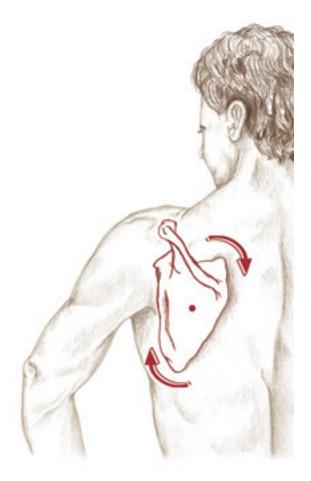
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Middle fibers:

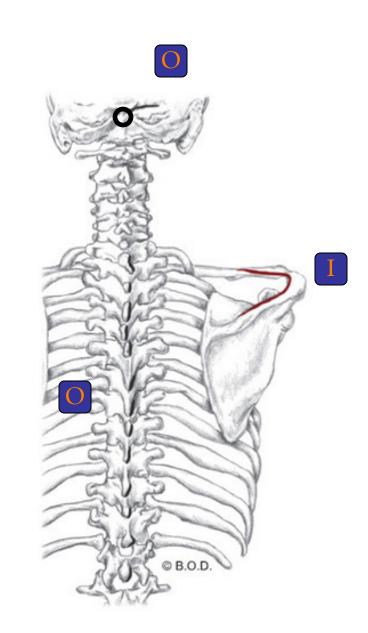
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Medial portion of superior nuchal line Ligamentum nuchae Spinous processes of C-7 through T-12



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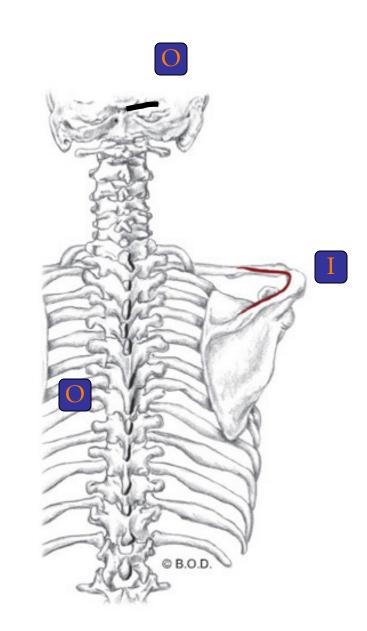
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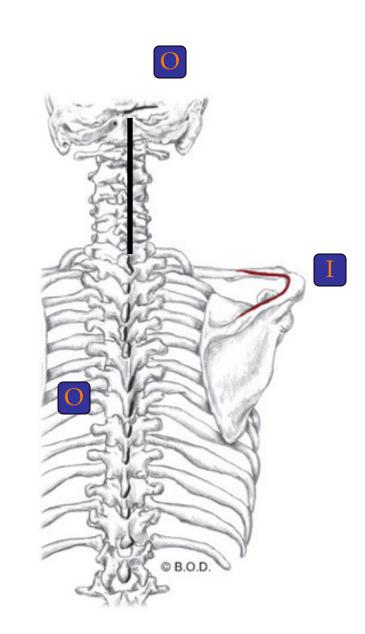
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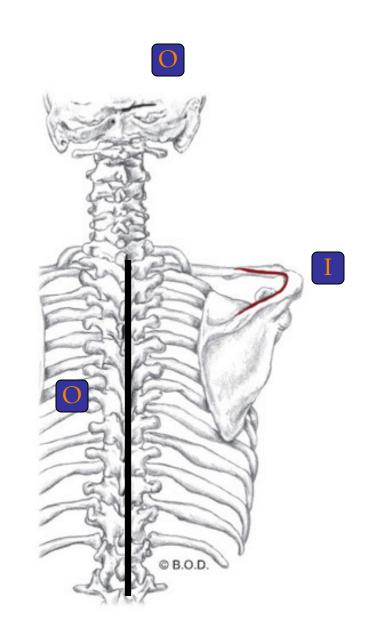
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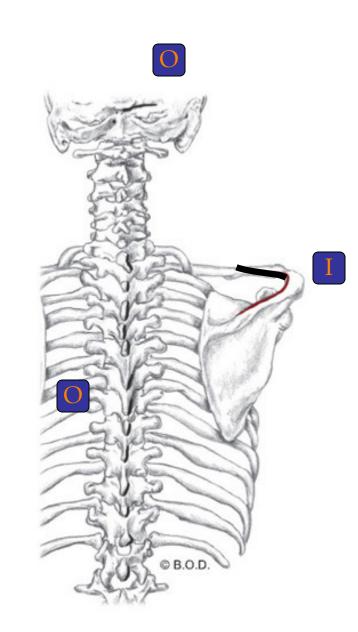
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Lateral one-third of clavicle

Acromion Spine of scapula



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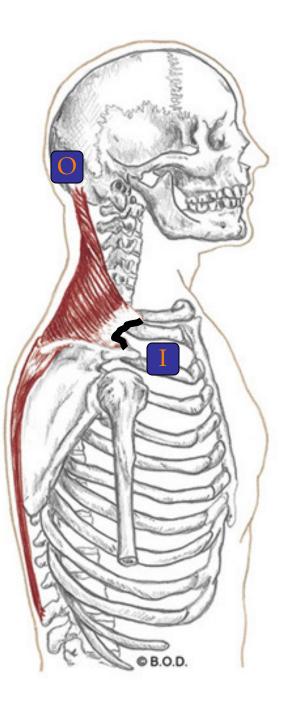
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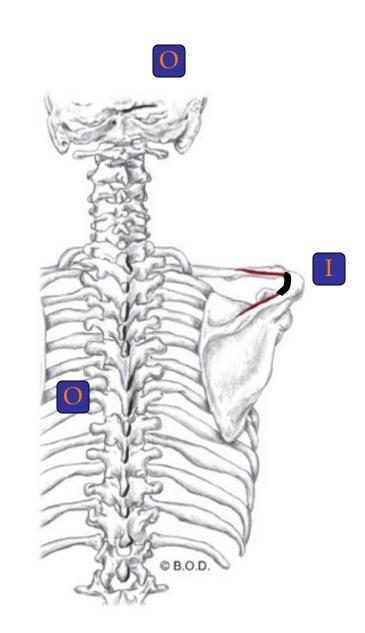
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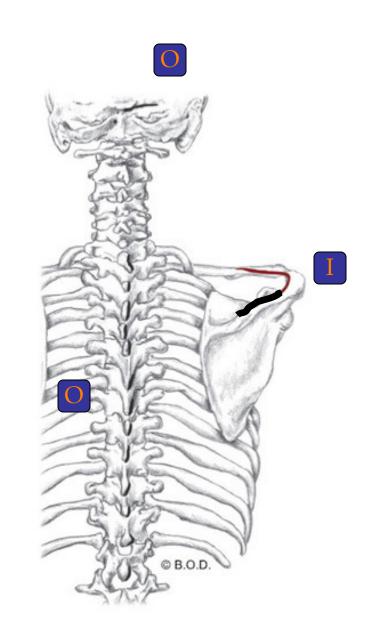
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External occipital protuberance Medial portion of superior nuchal line Ligamentum nuchae Spinous processes of C-7 through T-12



2a Kinesiology: Names and Locations of Bones and Posterior Muscles E - 17





Divisions of the Skeletal System

Adult Human

206 bones total

Axial Skeleton

80 bones

Appendicular Skeleton

126 bones

Divisions of the Skeletal System

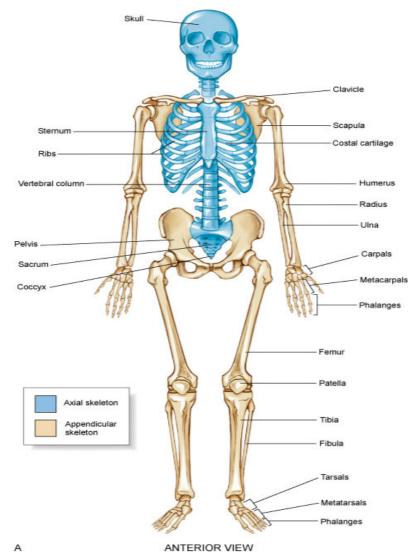
80 Axial Skeleton

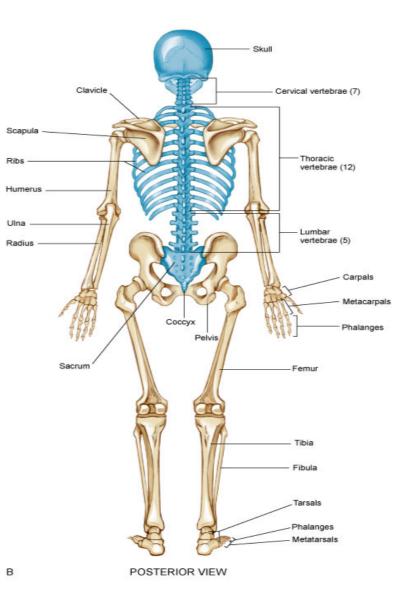
- The skeleton that a snake would have
- No arms or legs

126 Appendicular Skeleton

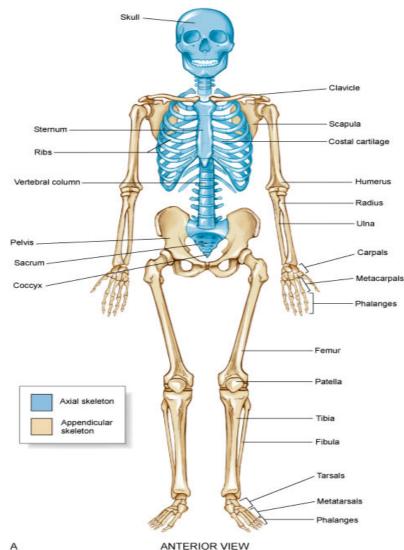
- The shoulder girdle and arms
- The pelvic girdle and legs

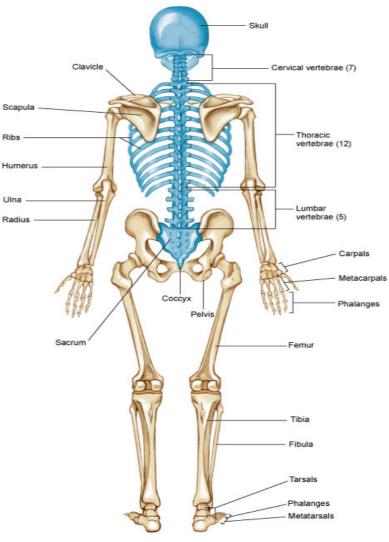
Axial Skelton in BLUE (80 bones)





Appendicular Skeleton in GOLD/WHITE (126 bones)



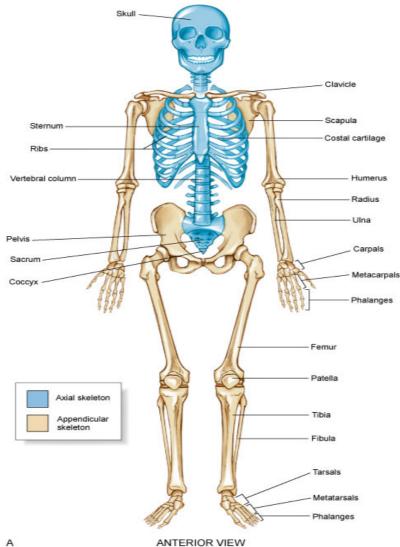


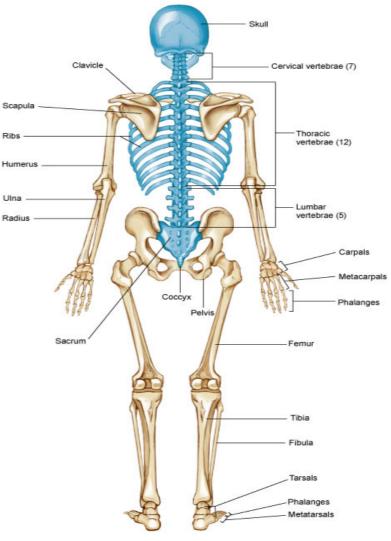
А

POSTERIOR VIEW



Human Skeleton (206 bones)





POSTERIOR VIEW

80 Axial Skeleton

80 Axial Skeleton

29 Skull

- 26 Vertebral column
 - 1 Sternum
- 24 Ribs

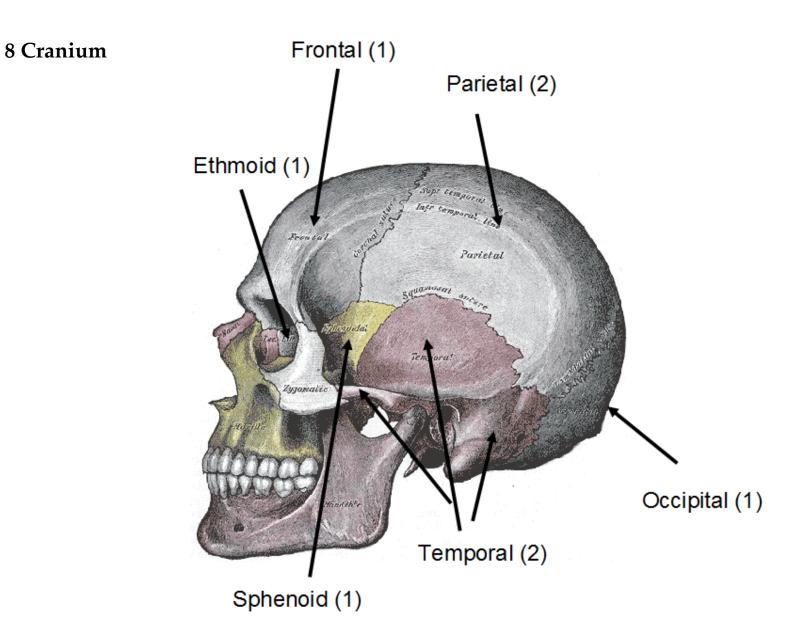
80 Total

80 Axial Skeleton

<u>29 Skull</u>

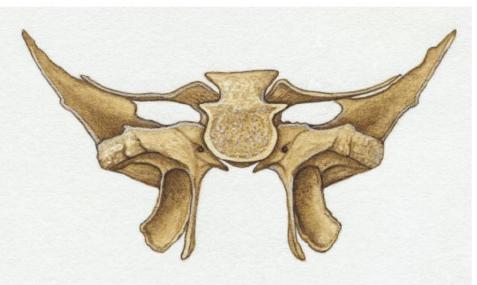
- 8 Cranium
- 14 Face
- 6 Ear
- 1 Hyoid





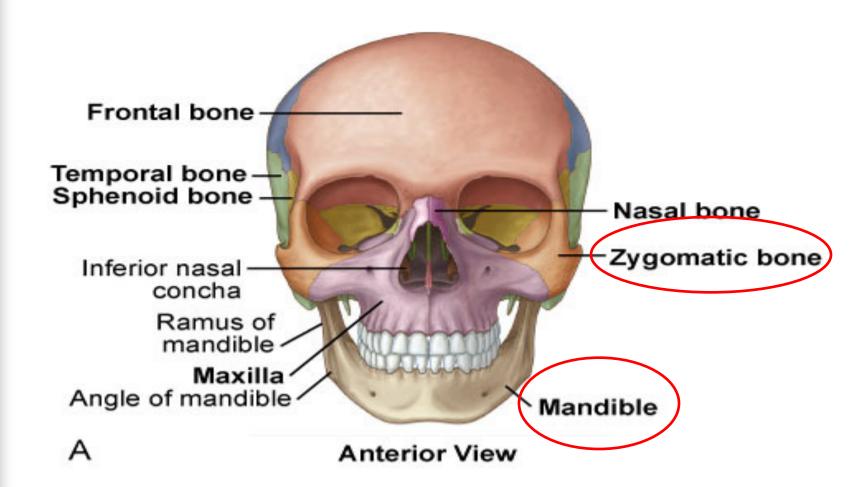
1 Sphenoid



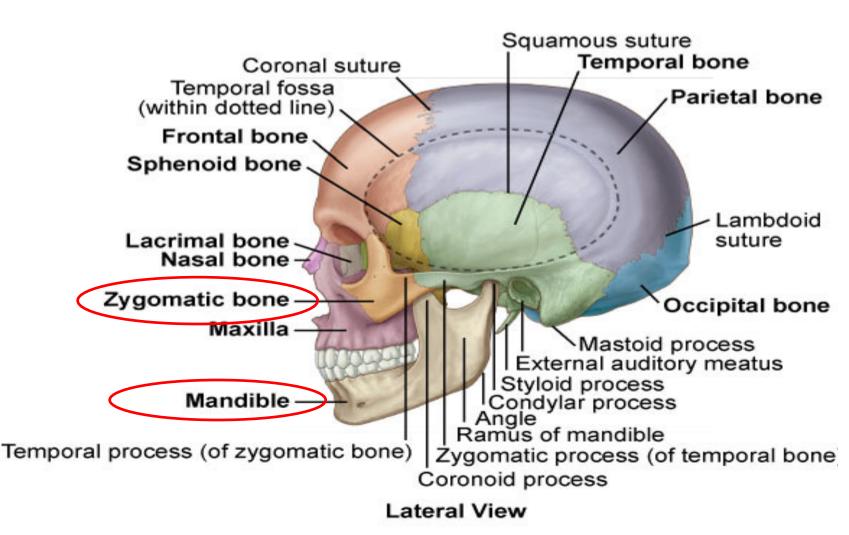


14 Face

zygomatic 2 mandible 1

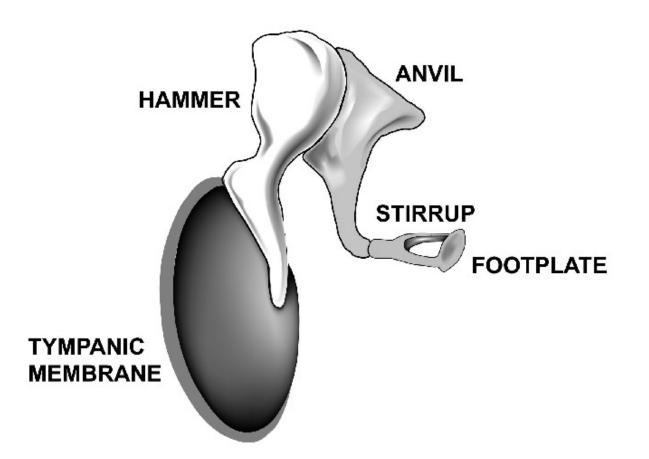


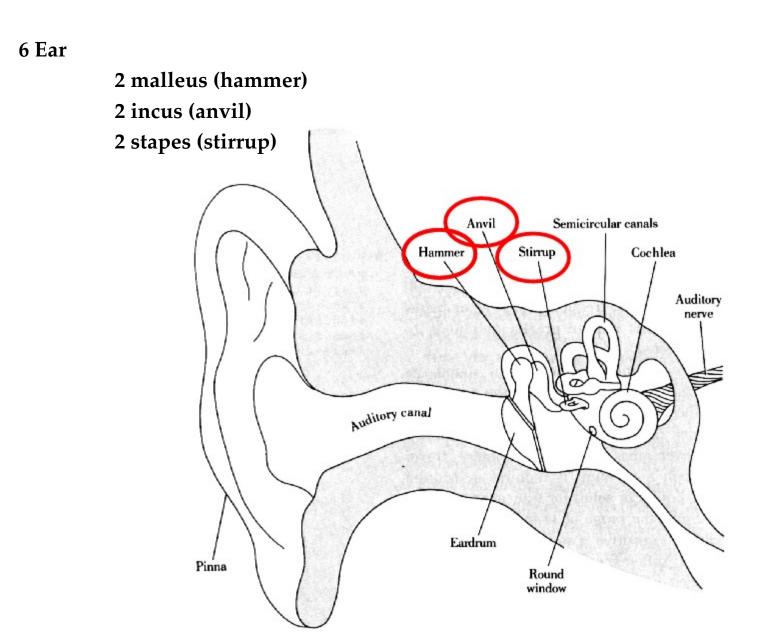
14 Face

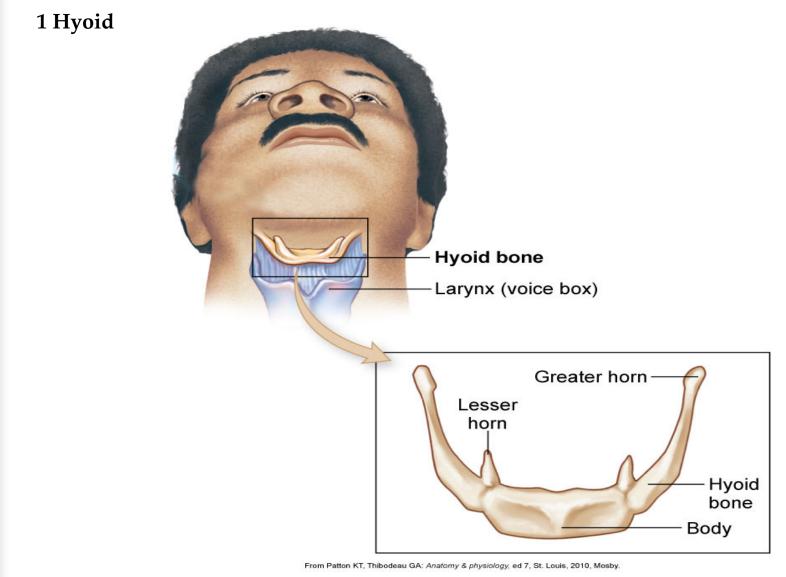


6 Ear

- 2 malleus (hammer)
- 2 incus (anvil)
- 2 stapes (stirrup)







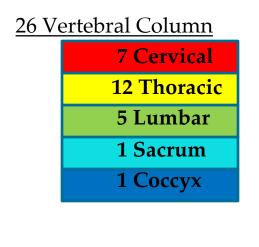
<u>29 Skull</u>

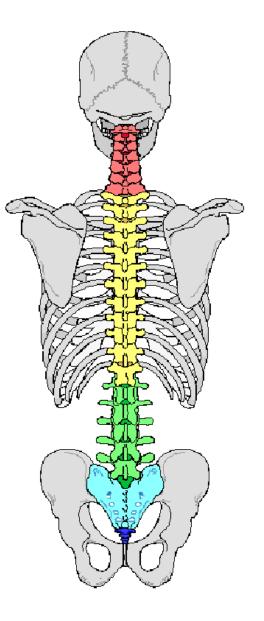
- 8 Cranium
- 14 Face

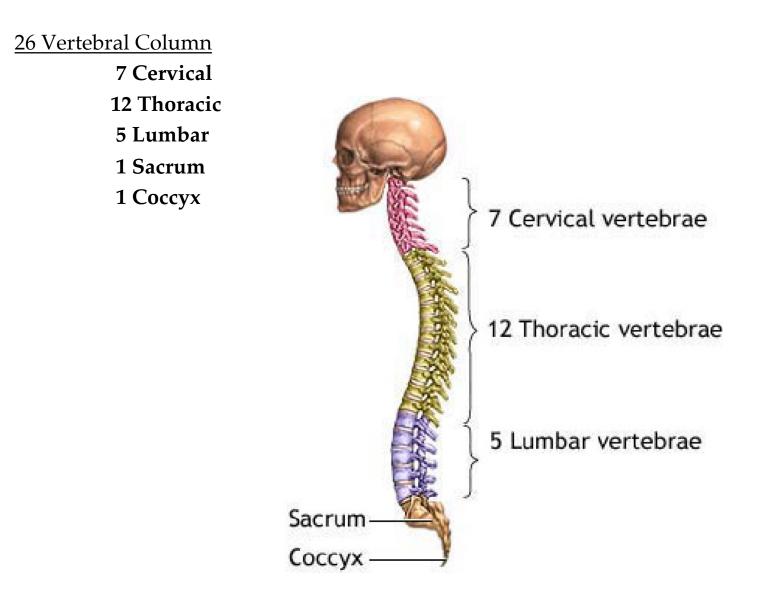
6 Ear

1 Hyoid

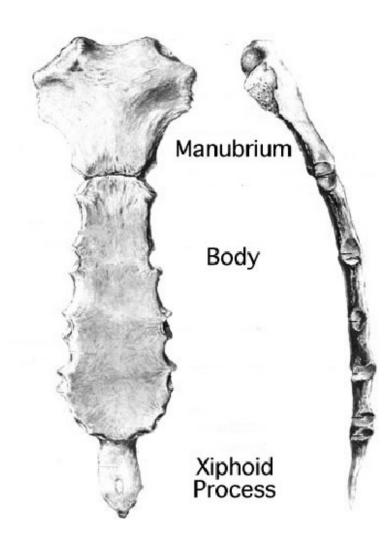








1 Sternum

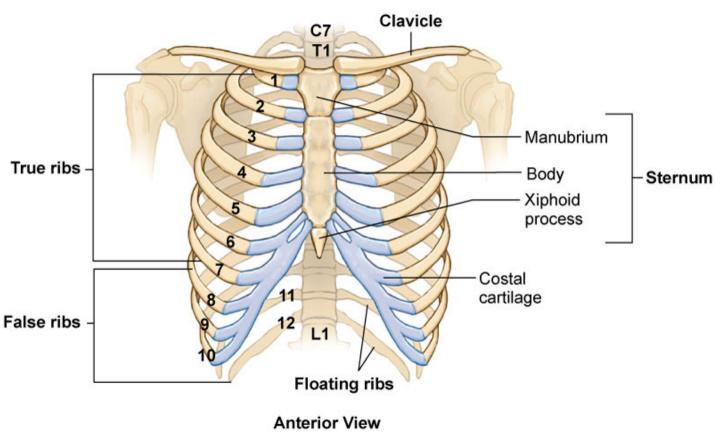


<u>24 Ribs</u>

14 True ribsDirectly attaching to the sternum by way of cartilage.10 False ribs including 4 Floating ribs

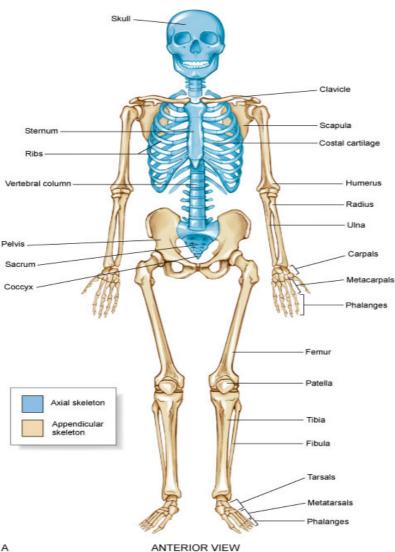
False- Not *directly* attached to the sternum.

Floating- Not attached to the sternum at *all*.

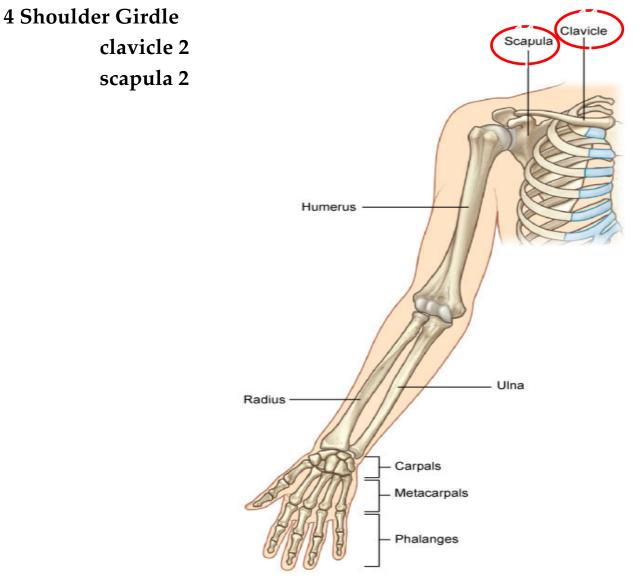




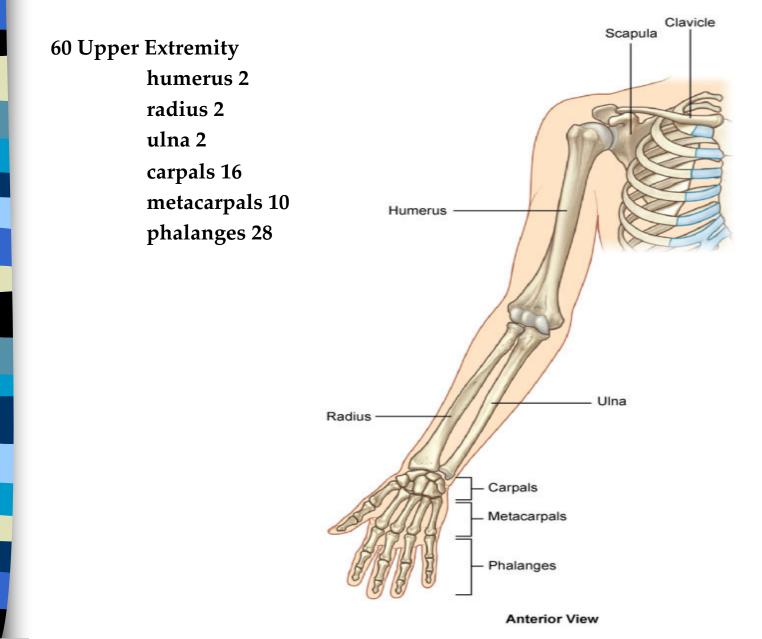
4 Shoulder Girdle 60 Upper Extremity 2 Pelvic Girdle **60** Lower Extremity

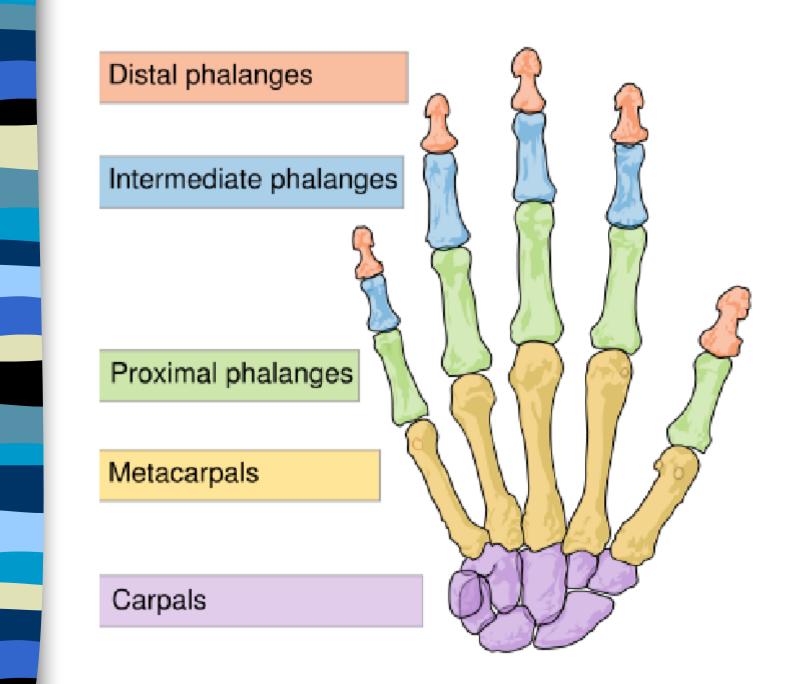


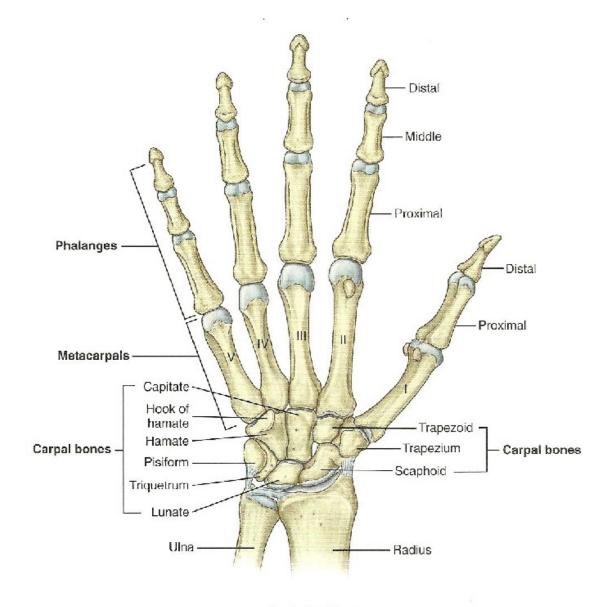




Anterior View



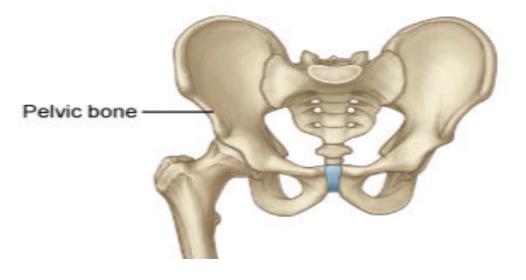




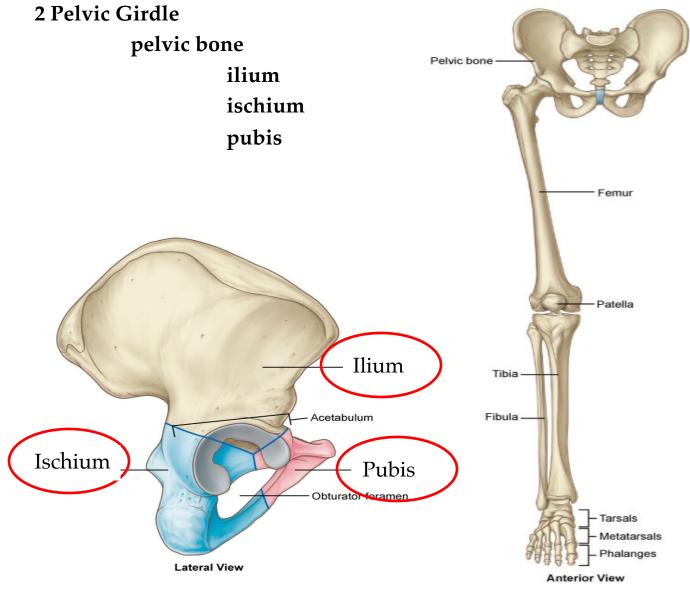


2 Pelvic Girdle

pelvic bone AKA: innominate bone AKA: os coxae or coxal bone

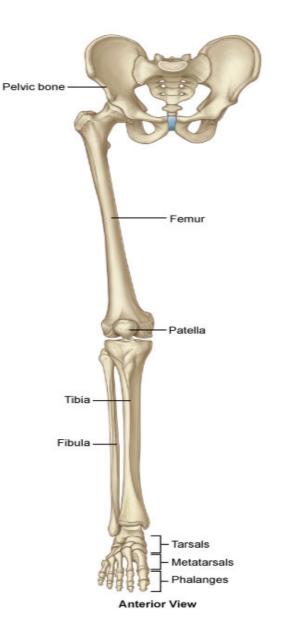


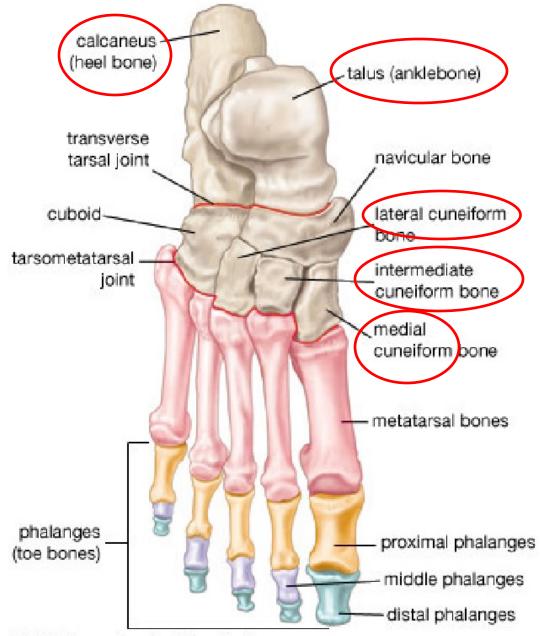




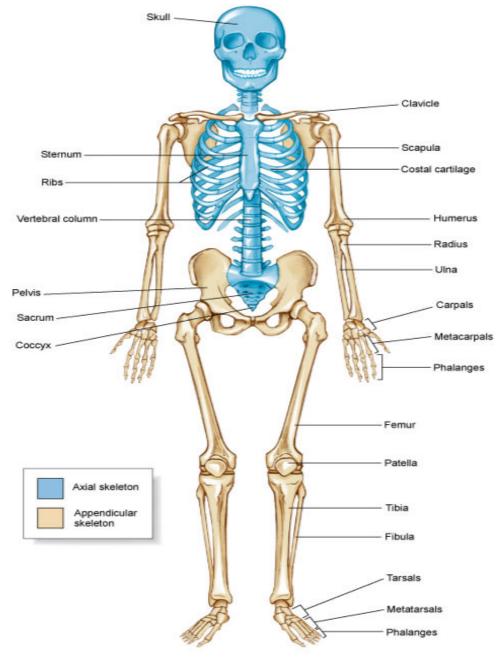
60 Lower Extremity

femur 2 patella 2 tibia 2 fibula 2 tarsals 14 metatarsals 10 phalanges 28

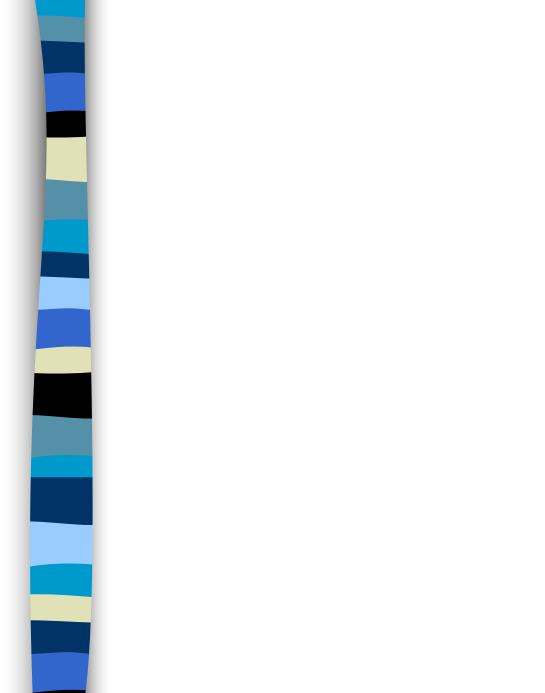


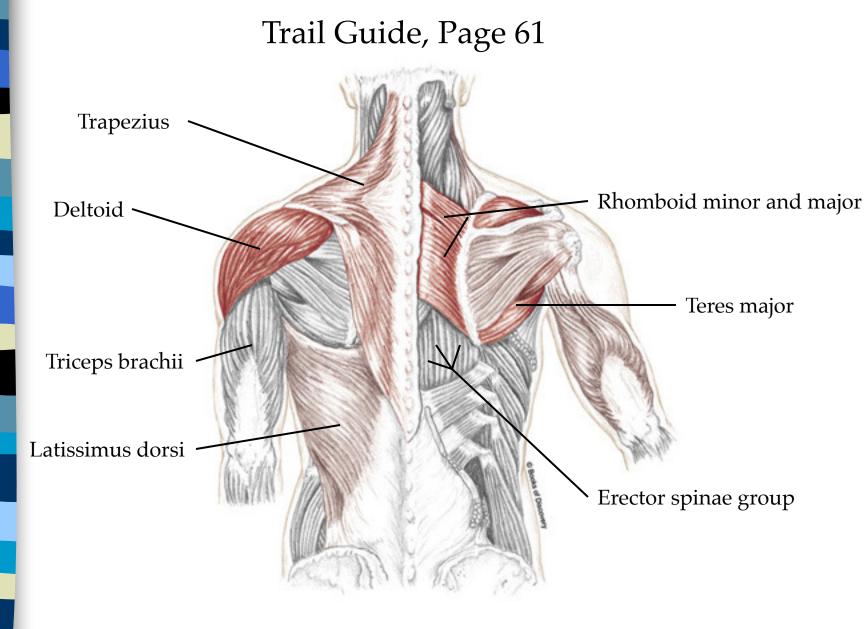


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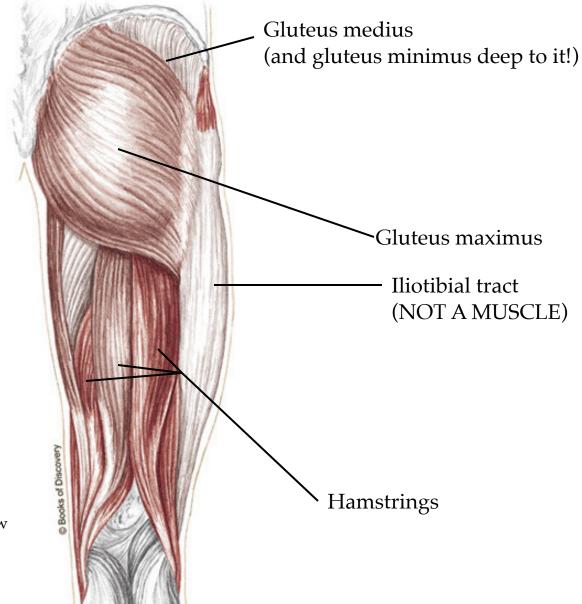






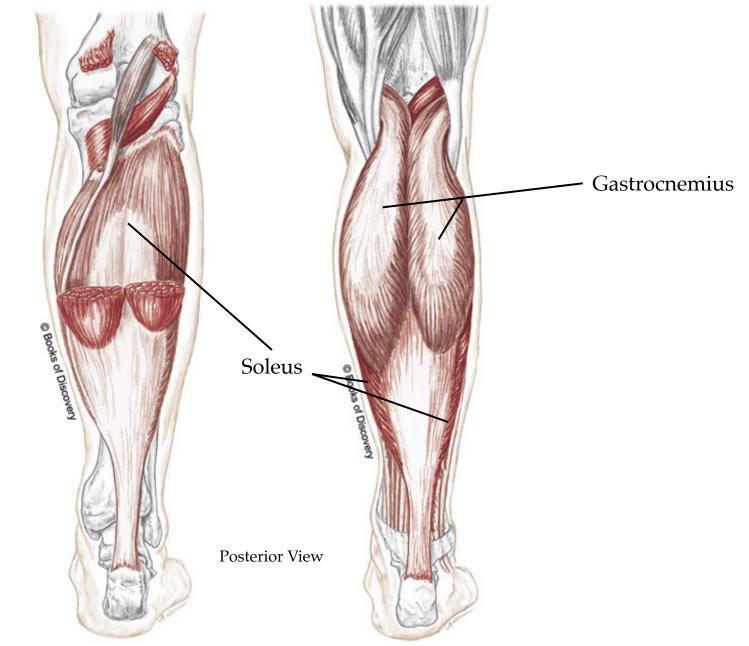
Posterior View

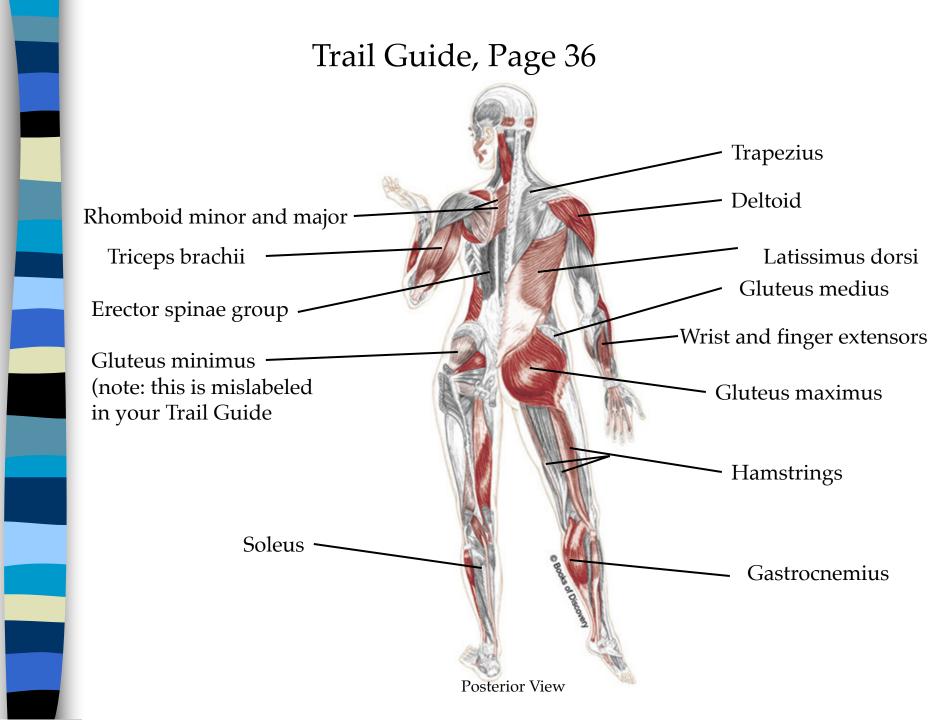
Trail Guide, Page 297



Posterior View

Trail Guide, Page 366

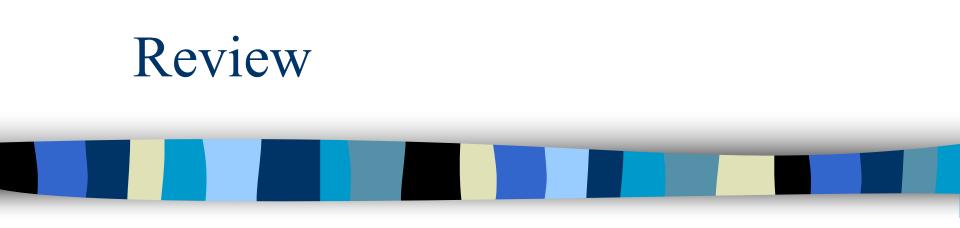




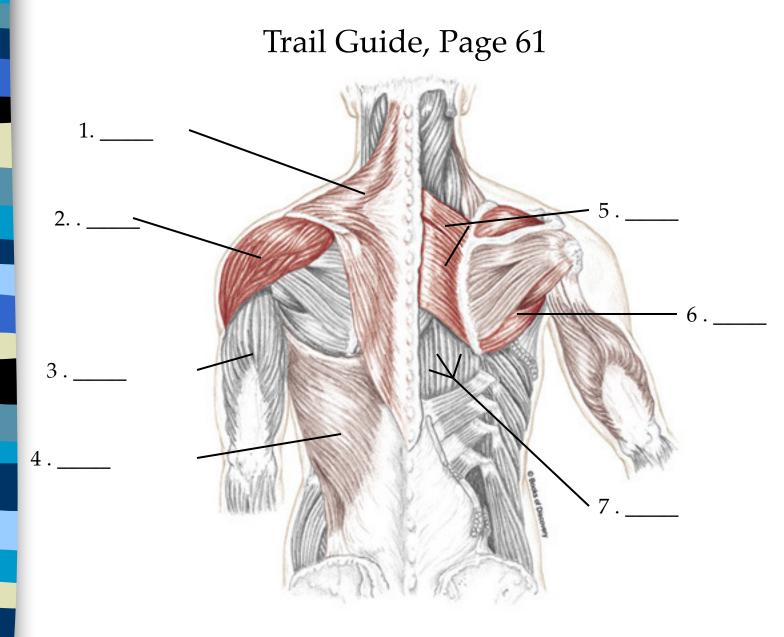
Active Study Skills

Engage in active studying of this new material using:

- Trail Guide (pages 36, 61, 297, 366, and any others that help you)
- Your body (link the muscles in the book with those on your body)
- Movement (touch the muscle as you contract it and say its name out loud)
- Drawings (draw the basic shapes of the muscles and label them)
- Drilling (with a partner, name or write the muscle as they point at it
- Writing (write the names of all of the muscles)
- Speaking (name all of the muscles)

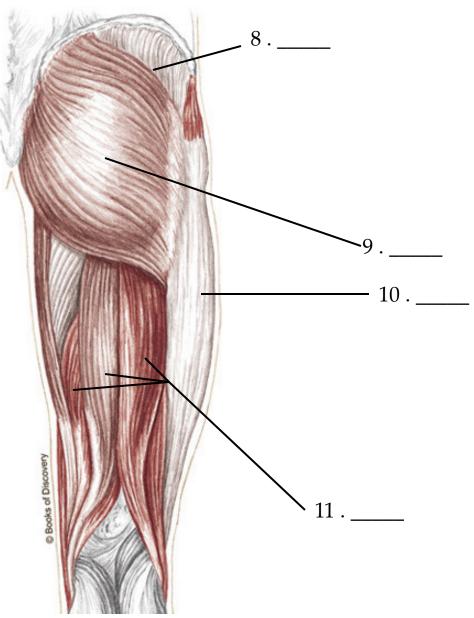


Write the name of the muscle for each number



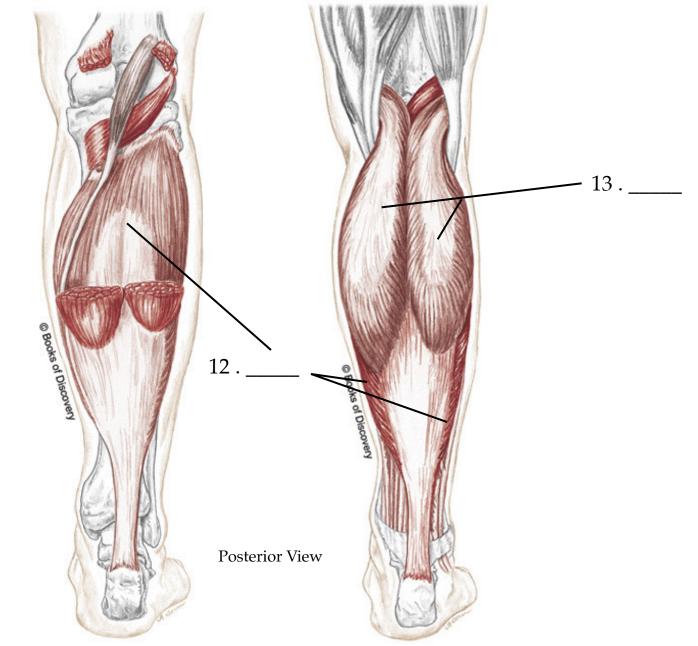
Posterior View



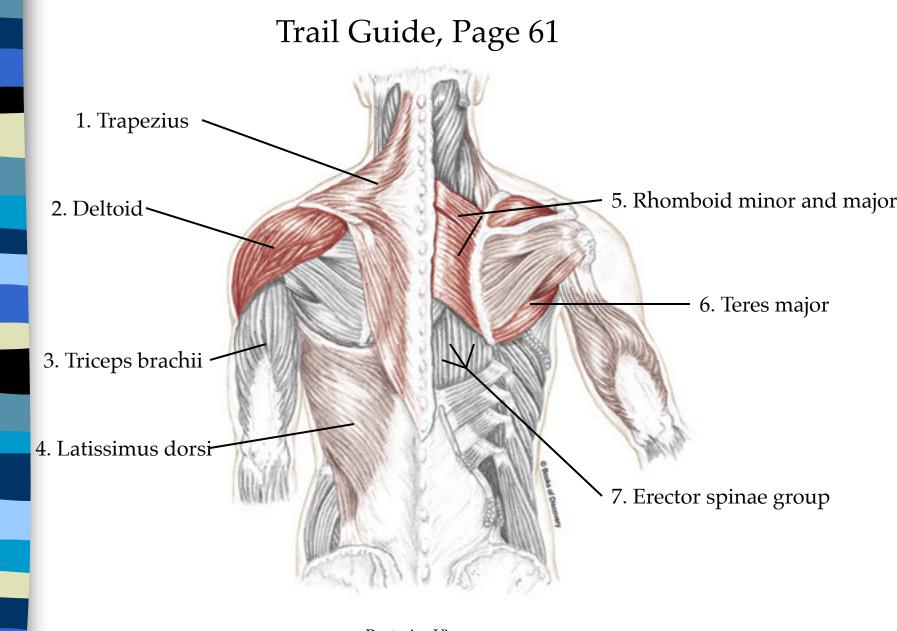


Posterior View

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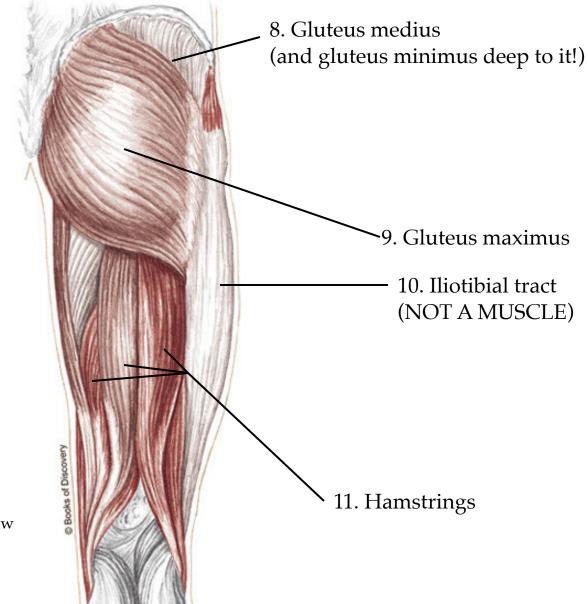


Check your answers



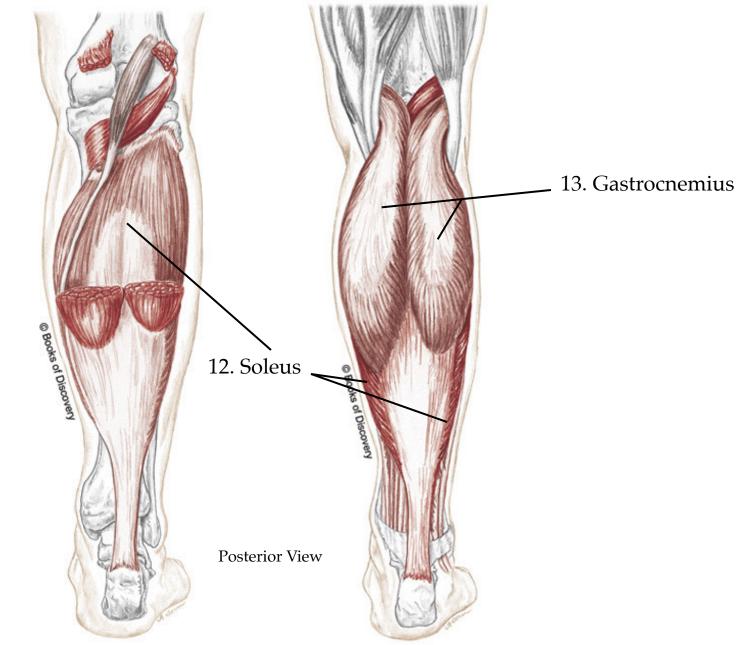
Posterior View

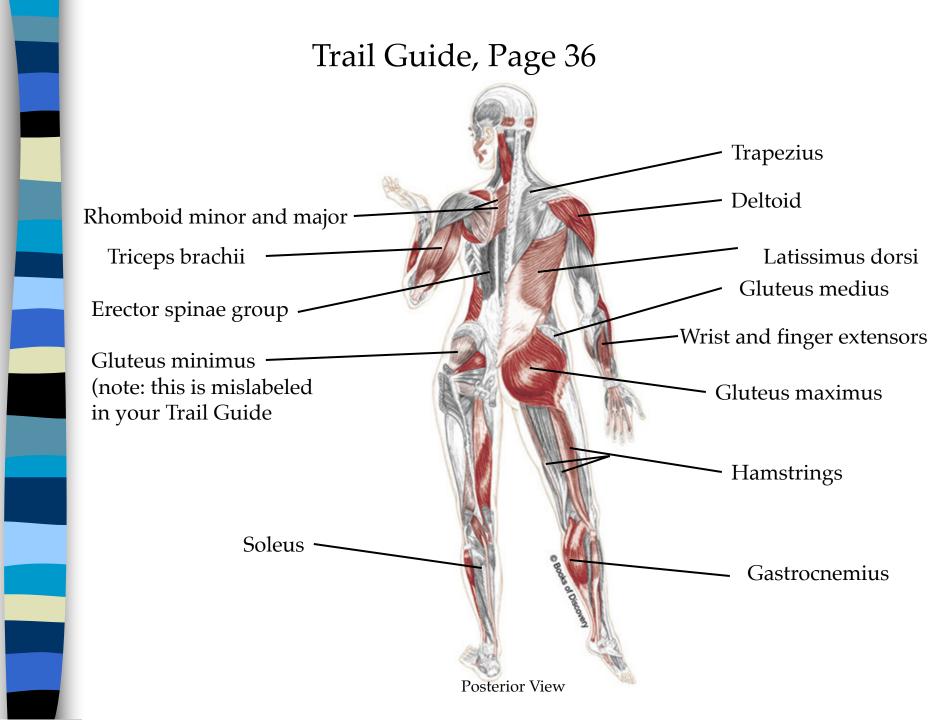
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Posterior View

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2a Kinesiology: Names and Locations of Bones and Posterior Muscles

