Appendicular Skeleton

Pectoral girdle & Upper limbs (Fig 8.1)

- Clavicle x 2
- Scapula (e) x 2
- Humerus
- Radius and Ulna
- Carpals
- Metacarpals
- Phalanges

Pelvic girdle and lower limbs

- Coxal bones (ossa coxae) x 2 (fusion of Ilium, Ischium & Pubis)

Pelvis

- False
- True
- Brim
- Pelvic inlet and pelvic outlet
- Differences between male & female pelves (See Table 8.1)

Lower limbs (Fig 8.12)

- Femur
- Fibula and Tibia
- Patella
- Tarsals
- Metatarsals
- Phalanges
Joints = Articulations
- A point of contact between two bones or between bone & cartilage
- Arthr = joint

Functional Classification
- Synarthrosis = immovable
- Amphiarthrosis = slightly moveable
- Diarthrosis = freely moveable

Structural Classification
- Fibrous joints (Fig 9.1)
  - Sutures
  - Gomphoses
  - Syndesmoses
- Cartilaginous joints (Fig. 9.2)
  - Synchondroses
  - Synphses
- Synovial joints

Synovial Joint – structure (Fig 9.3)
- Space between two articulating bones
- Articular cartilage
- Articular capsule
  - Outer fibrous capsule
  - Inner synovial membrane that secretes synovial fluid

Synovial Membrane
- Areolar connective tissue w/elastic fibers
• Secretes synovial fluid
• Reduces friction
• Supply nutrients & remove wastes

Accessory structures
• Miniscus
• Fat pads
• Ligaments
• Tendons
• Bursae
• Tendon sheaths

Types of synovial joints (Fig. 9.4)
• Planar joints
• Hinge joints
• Pivot joints
• Condyloid joints
• Saddle joints
• Ball-and Socket joints

TABLE 9.1 Summarizes the structural and Functional classifications

Joint Disorders
• Injury
• Rheumatism
• Arthritis
  - Osteoarthritis
  - Rheumatoid arthritis