

Skeletal System Guided Notes (Chapters 7 and 8)

I. Bone Functions

- A. _____: gives body structure
- B. _____: hold body upright
- C. Protection: bones protect delicate _____
- D. Movement: movement of arms and legs and ability to breathe result from _____ and _____ working together
- E. _____ balance: store and release minerals for reactions
- F. _____ production: bone marrow produces blood cells
- G. Acid-Base balance: bone absorbs and releases alkaline salts to maintain a stable _____

II. Bone Classification

- A. _____ Bones: long axis, work like levers to move limbs
- B. _____ Bones: shaped like cubes, in wrist and ankle
- C. _____ Bones: thin, flat, curved which protect organs
- D. _____ Bones: various sizes and shapes, like vertebra

III. Parts of a Bone

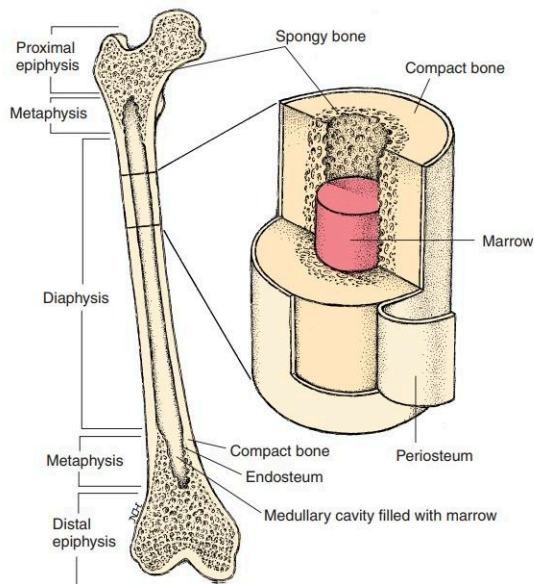
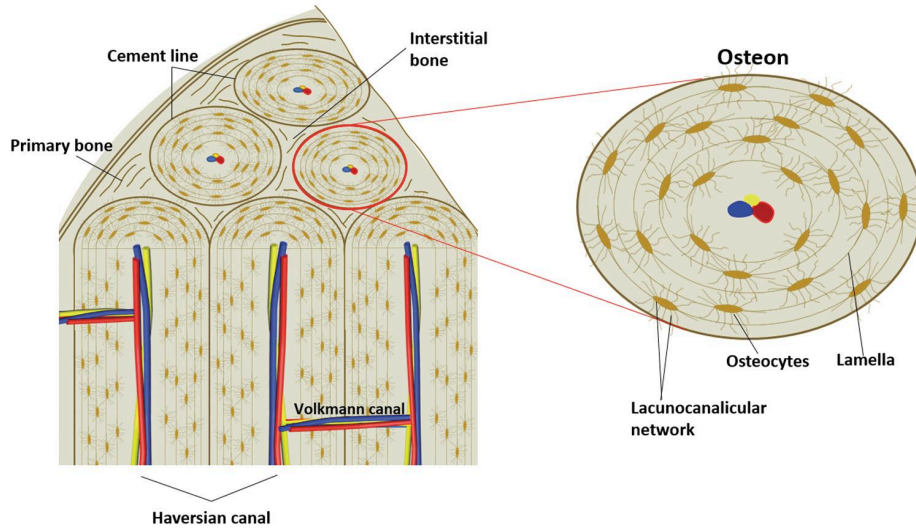


FIGURE . Parts of a Long Bone

- A. _____: the head of each end of a long bone, strengthens the joint
- B. _____: central portion made of thick, compact bone
- C. _____: hollow portion filled with marrow
- D. _____: a dense, fibrous membrane that covers the diaphysis

- E. _____: light and porous tissue at the ends of long bones and in the middle of other bones, surrounded by compact bone
- F. _____: dense and solid tissue, forms shafts of long bones and outer surface of other bones
- G. _____: red produces blood cells and yellow is rich in fat



IV. Three types of bone cells

- A. Osteoblasts: _____
- B. Osteoclasts: _____
- C. Osteocytes: _____

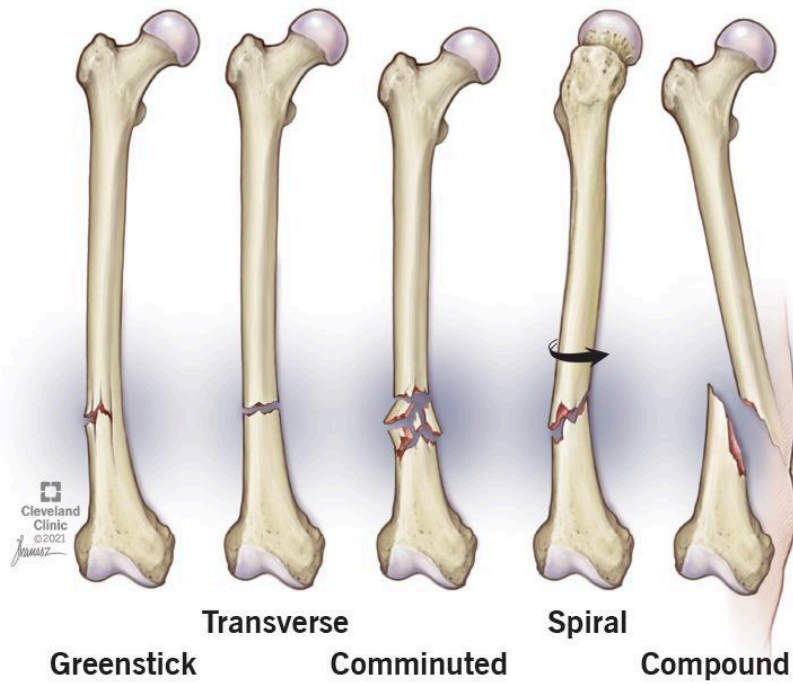
V. Bone Growth

- A. _____: layer of hyaline cartilage at each end of bone where chondrocytes continue to multiply
- B. _____: what's left when epiphyseal plate is replaced with spongy bone and growth has stopped

VI. Bone Remodeling

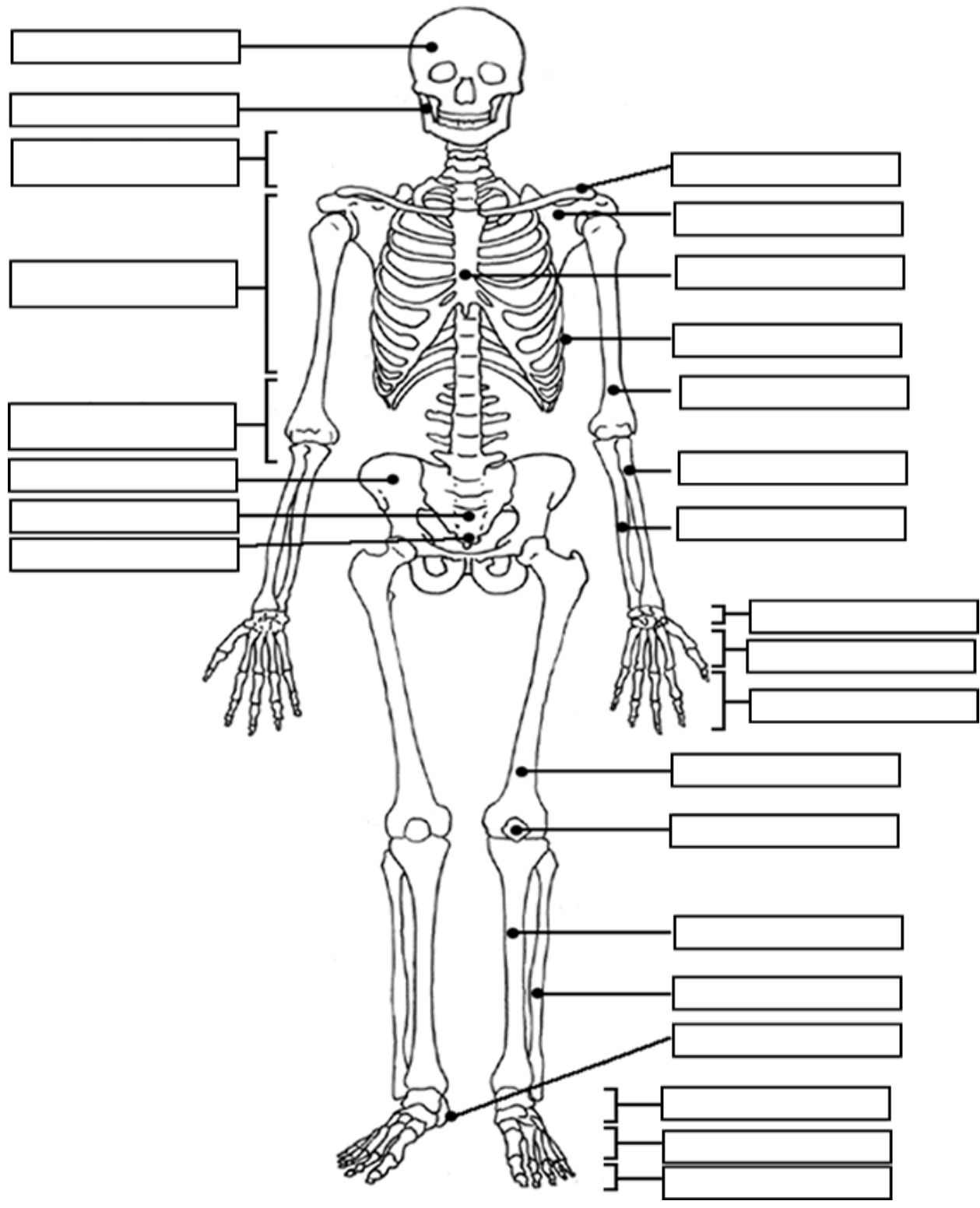
- A. Osteoclasts: cause _____ or destroying of old bone
- B. Osteoblasts: cause _____ or depositing of new bone

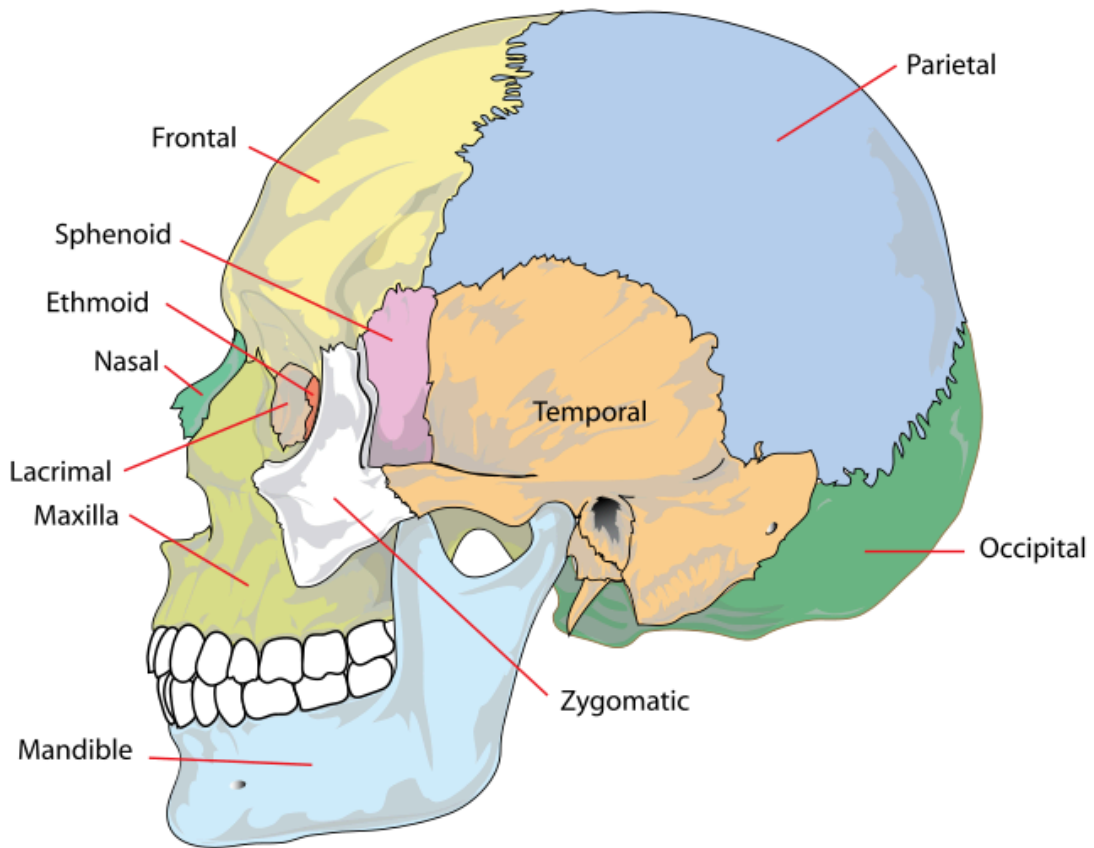
Types of Bone Fractures



VII. Bone Surface Markings

- A. Articulations
- B. _____
- C. Depressions
- D. _____

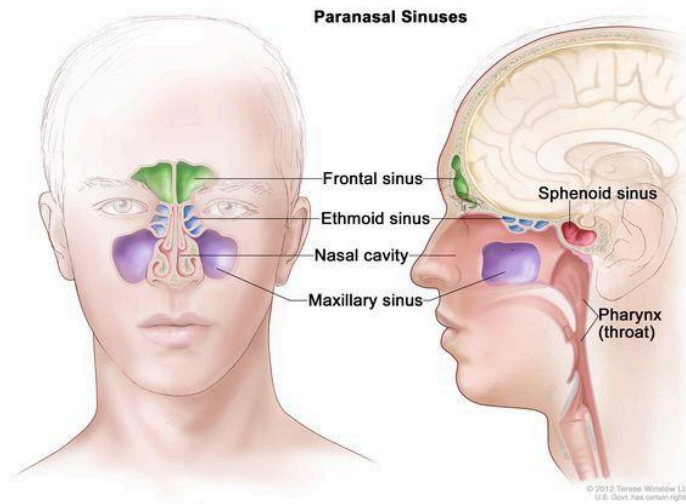




The skull has holes called _____ through which there is passage for blood and nerves.

The bones of the skull join together at immovable joints called _____.

What is unique about the hyoid bone?



Paranasal sinuses are _____ within the skull.

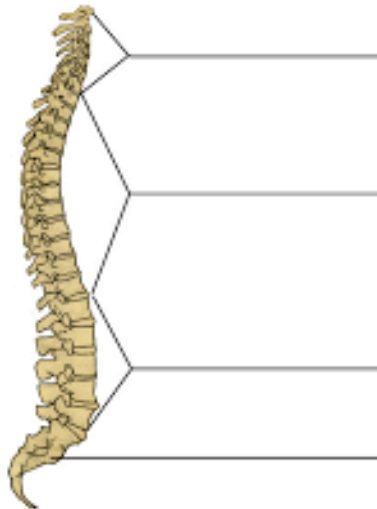


Figure 6-18 The Atlas and Axis.

