

ANATOMY

BS RIT,OTT,MLT

1ST SEMESTER

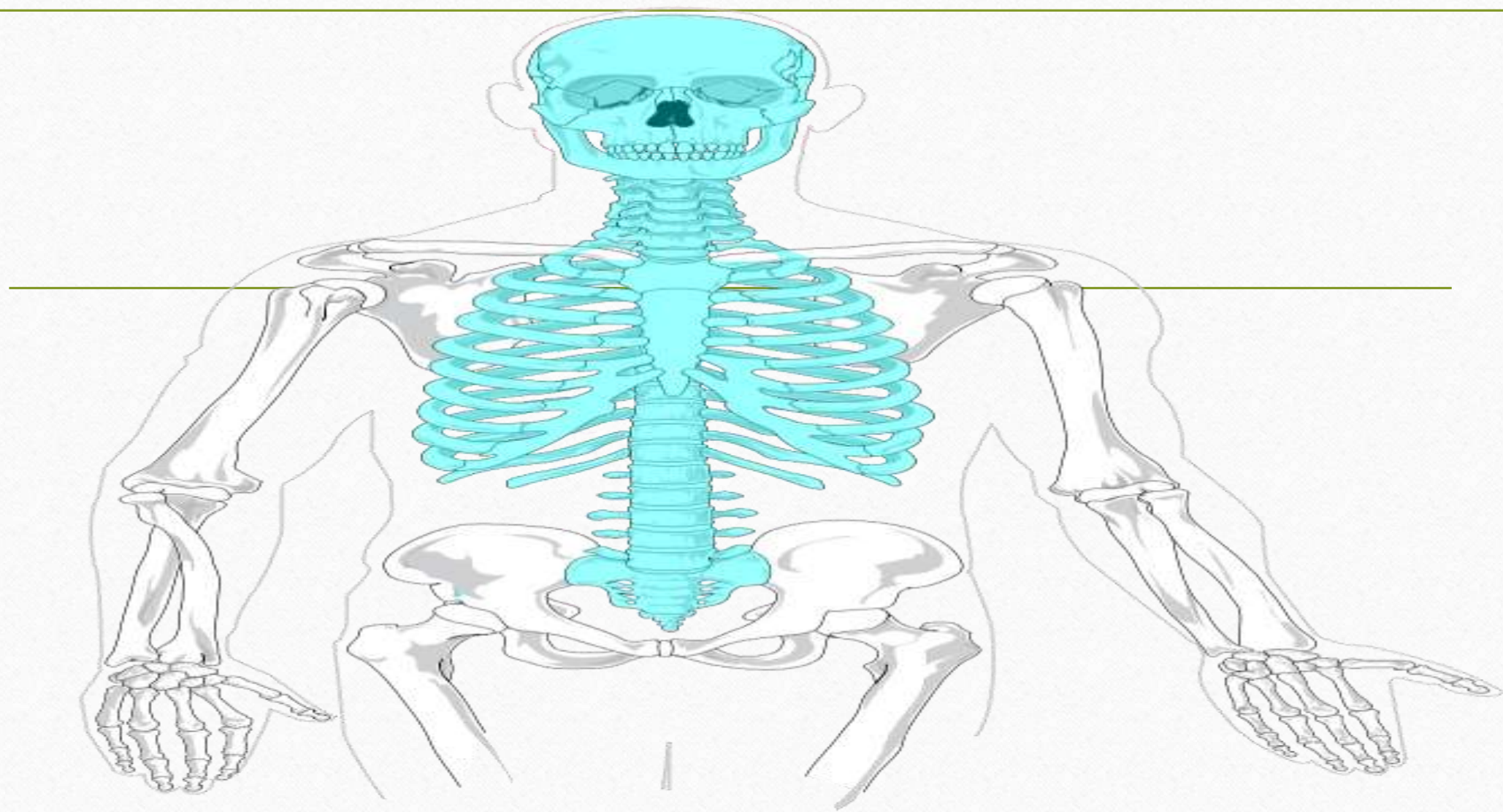
DR DANISH

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BONES

- Divided into 2 parts:
- 1. **Axial** skeleton
- 2. **Appendicular** skeleton

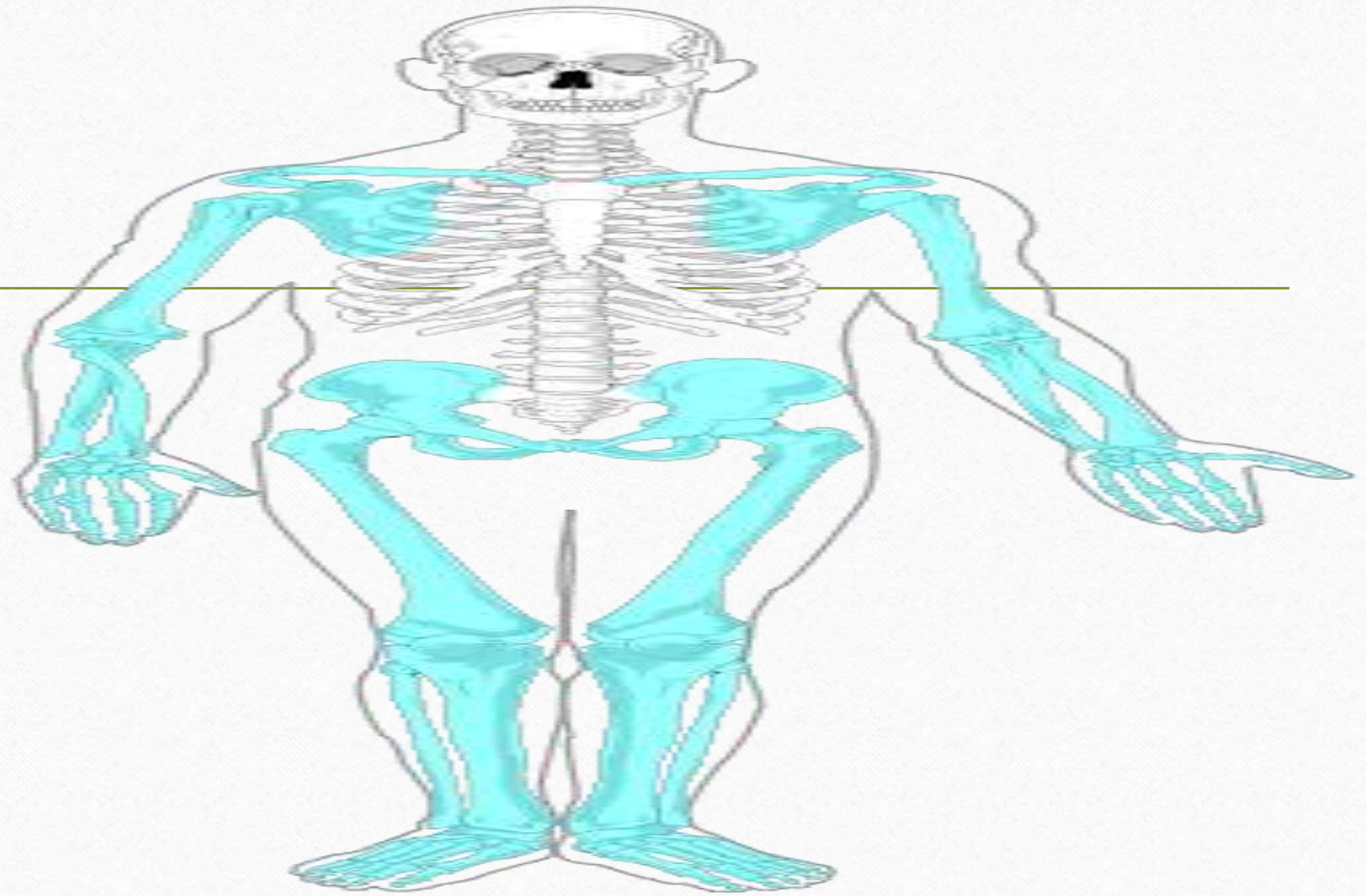
Axial skeleton

- Consistes of bones & cartilages of head,neck & trunk



Appendicular skeleton

- Consists of bones of upper limb and lower limbs



Axial bones distribution

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| • Skull | • 22 bones |
| • Ear ossicles(3+3) | • 6 bones |
| • Hyoid | • 1 bone |
| • Vertebral column | • 26 bone |
| • Ribs (12+12) | • 24 bones |
| • Sternum | • 1 bone |
| • Total | • 80 bones |

Appendicular bones

- upper limbs(right 32+left 32)
 - Lower bones(right 31+left 31)
 - Total
- 64 bones
 - 62 bones
 - 126 bones

Classification of Bones

- 1.Long bones
- 2.short bones
- 3.flat bones
- 4.irregular bones
- 5.Sesamoid bones
- 6.accessory bones

Long bones

- Consists of cylindrical, elongated shaft
- Two expanded ends that bear smooth articular surfaces



Sub types of long bones

- i. Typical long bones
- ii. Miniature long bones

i. Typical long bones

- Bones generally have long shaft
- prominent expanded proximal & distal ends
- Support body weight and help in body movements
- **Examples: humerus & femur**



ii. Miniature long bones

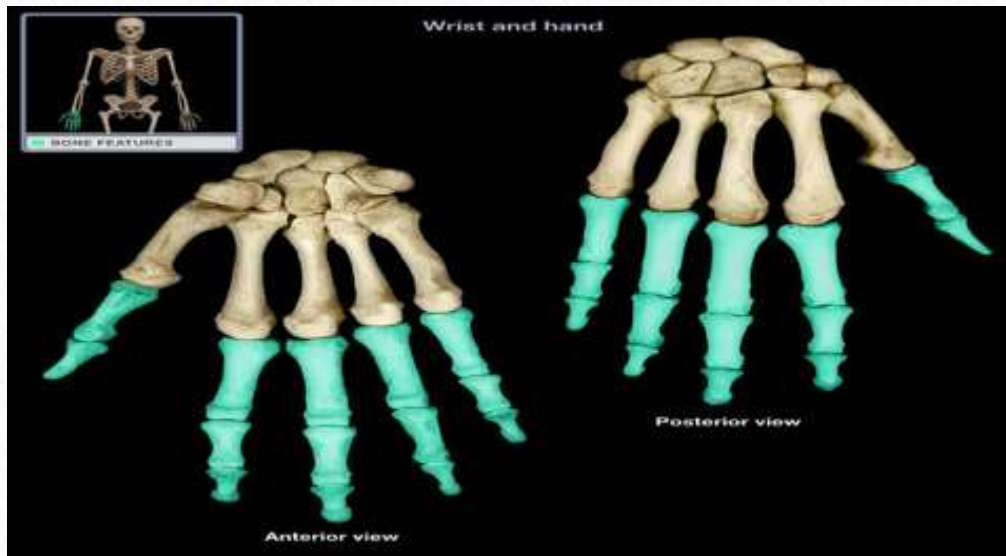
- Miniature in appearance
- Length considerably less as compared to typical long bones
- **Examples: .meta carpals and phalanges of hands**

or

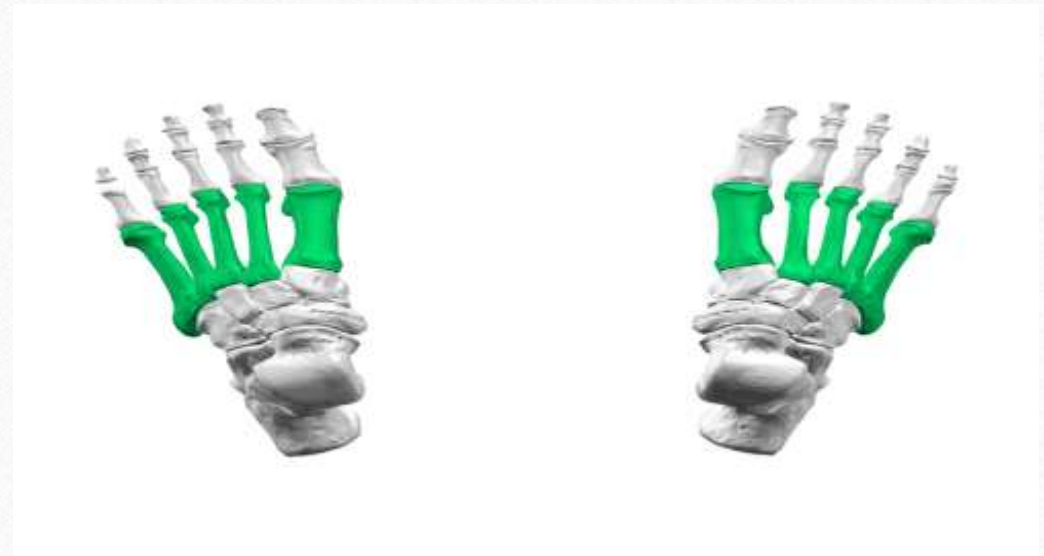
.meta tarsals & phalanges of foots

Continued

Meta carpals & phalanges



Meta tarsals & phalanges





*Thank
You*