Skeletal System

Skeletal system provides support, protection, movement and a site for blood cell formation.

206 bones in adult human body.

Bones are a solid network of living cells and protein fibers that are surrounded by deposits of calcium salts.

Bone marrow: soft tissue found in bone.

Two types: yellow (made of fat cells) and red (made of red blood cells).

cranium cranium mandible clavicle cervical vertebrae stemum scapula humerus humerus rib thoracic lumbar vertebrae vertebrae ulna ulna radius ilium radius pubis sacrum carpels metacarpels coccyx -phalanges ischeum femur femur patella fibula fibula tibia tibia metatarsals tarsals phalanges

Development of Bones

Skeleton of baby is composed of cartilage.

Cartilage is replaced by bone during ossification.

Bone formation also occurs when bone is broken.

Types of Joints

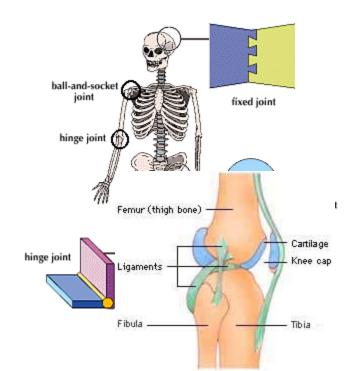
Place where one bone attaches to another is called a joint.

Joints permit bones to move w/o damaging each other.

In movable joints, bones are covered with cartilage to protect them.

Ligaments are tough connective tissue.

LIGAMENTS CONNECT BONE TO BONE!



Muscular System

Three types of muscles

1) skeletal 2) smooth 3) cardiac

Skeletal: attached to bones and responsible for voluntary movement.

Smooth: non voluntary, found in hollow structures (e.g.: stomach, blood vessels).

Cardiac: involuntary muscle found only in the heart.

Muscle Contraction

Muscle contracts when thin filaments in the muscle fiber slid over the thick filaments.

ATP = energy for muscle contraction.

Muscle and Bone Interaction

Skeletal muscles are joined to bones by tendons.

TENDONS ATTACH MUSCLE TO BONE!

Most skeletal muscles work in pairs (one contracts, other relaxes).

