

1.

a. The bones that form the pectoral girdle are the: **clavicle and scapula**

b. The upper limb is formed by the arm bone, the **humerus** and the two bones of the forearm, the **ulna and radius**.

c. The **carpals** are the wrist bones. List the proximal row of wrist bones from lateral to medial: **scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, pisiform**.

List the distal row of wrist bones from lateral to medial: **Trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, and hamate**.

d. The **metacarpal** forms the palm of the hand. and the heads of these bones form the knuckles.

e. a single finger bone is called a **phalanx**. Each hand has **3** finger bones. called **phalanges**.

2.

1. F

2. K

3. B

4. H

5. E

6. C

7. I

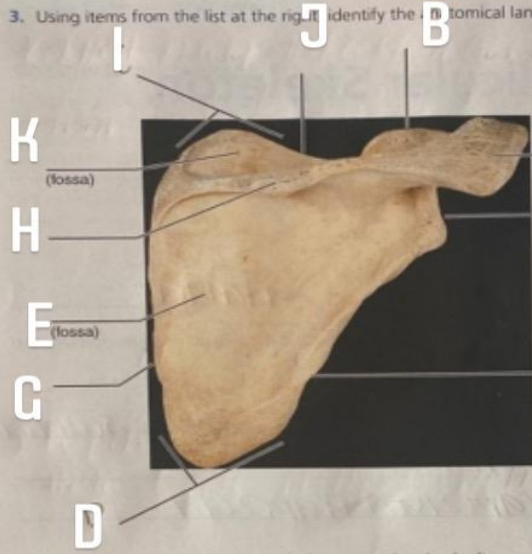
8. G

9. A

10. J

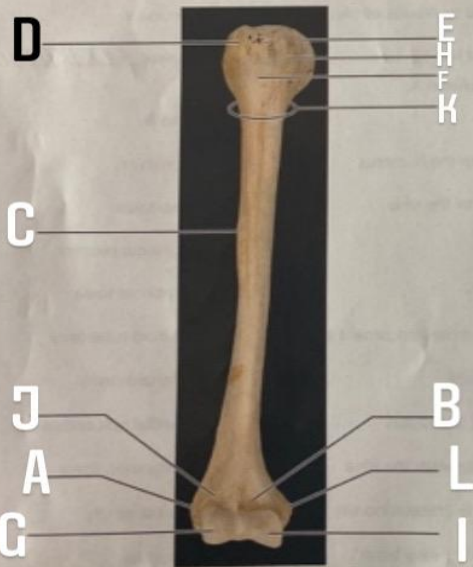
11. D

3. Using items from the list at the right, identify the anatomical landmarks and regions of the scapula.



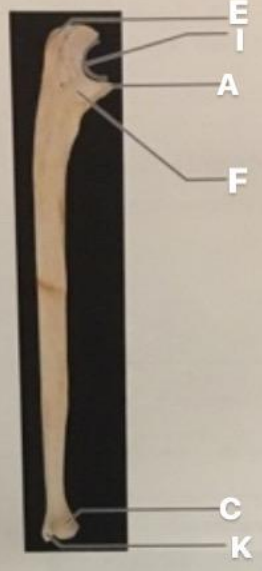
- Key:
- a. acromion
 - b. coracoid process
 - c. glenoid cavity
 - d. inferior angle
 - e. infraspinous fossa
 - f. lateral border
 - g. medial border
 - h. spine
 - i. superior angle
 - j. superior border
 - k. supraspinous fossa

4. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the humerus.



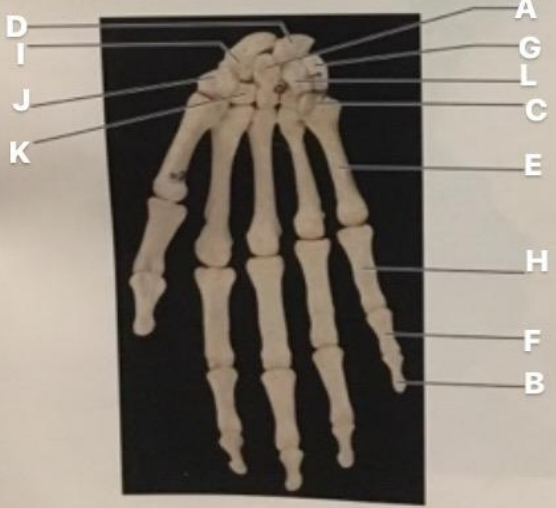
- Key:
- a. capitulum
 - b. coronoid fossa
 - c. deltoid tuberosity
 - d. greater tubercle
 - e. head
 - f. intertubercular sulcus
 - g. lateral epicondyle
 - h. lesser tubercle
 - i. medial epicondyle
 - j. radial fossa
 - k. surgical neck
 - l. trochlea

5. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photographs of the posterior view of the radius on the left and the lateral view of the ulna on the right.



- Key:
- a. coronoid process
 - b. head of the radius
 - c. head of the ulna
 - d. neck of the radius
 - e. olecranon
 - f. radial notch of the ulna
 - g. radial styloid process
 - h. radial tuberosity
 - i. trochlear notch
 - j. ulnar notch of the radius
 - k. ulnar styloid process

6. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the hand.



- Key:
- a. capitate
 - b. distal phalanx
 - c. hamate
 - d. lunate
 - e. metacarpal
 - f. middle phalanx
 - g. pisiform
 - h. proximal phalanx
 - i. scaphoid
 - j. trapezium
 - k. trapezoid
 - l. triquetrum

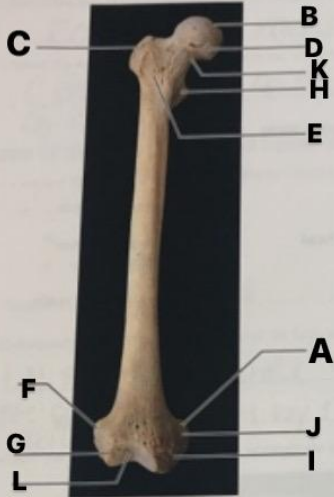
12. Match the bone name, and markings in column B with the caption of column A. The items in column B may be used more once.

Column A

I, k, and

1. S
2. K
3. R
4. H
5. A
6. T
7. C
8. D
9. G
10. M
11. X
12. Q
13. W
14. N
15. L
16. B
17. V
18. O
19. P
20. E AND F
21. U
22. W
23. U

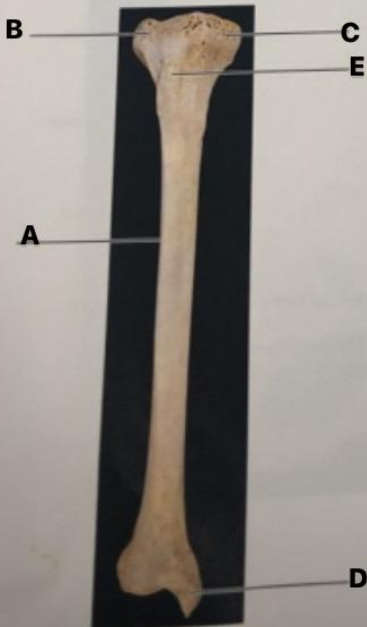
13. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the femur.



Key:

- a. adductor tubercle
- b. fovea capitis
- c. greater trochanter
- d. head
- e. intertrochanteric line
- f. lateral condyle
- g. lateral epicondyle
- h. lesser trochanter
- i. medial condyle
- j. medial epicondyle
- k. neck
- l. patellar surface

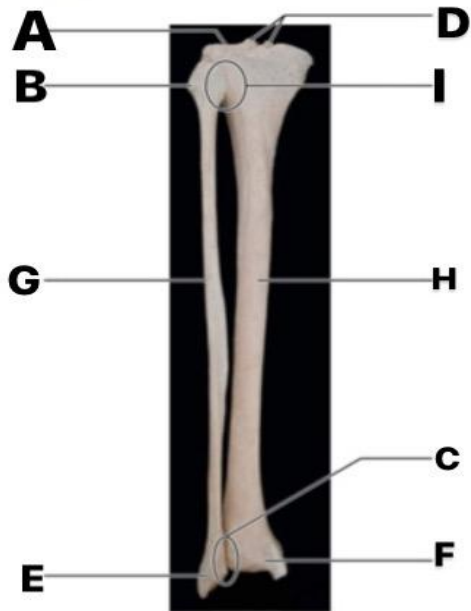
14. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the tibia.



Key:

- a. anterior border
- b. lateral condyle
- c. medial condyle
- d. medial malleolus
- e. tibial tuberosity

15. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the posterior view of the articulated tibia and fibula.



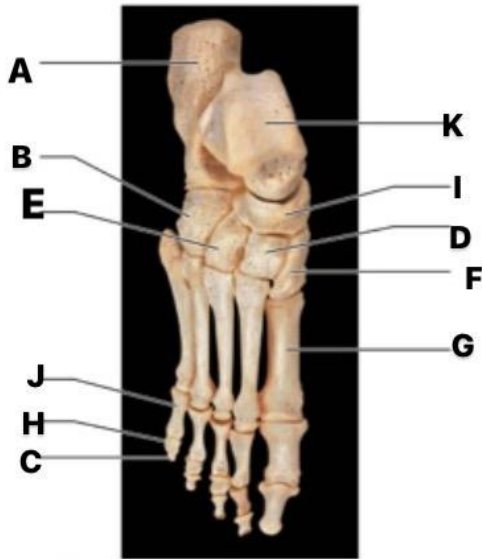
Key:

- a. articular surface of the lateral condyle
- b. head of the fibula
- c. inferior tibiofibular joint
- d. intercondylar eminence
- e. lateral malleolus
- f. medial malleolus
- g. shaft of the fibula
- h. shaft of the tibia
- i. superior tibiofibular joint

16. Are the bones of the leg shown above from the left or from the right leg? Right leg

Explain how you can tell which side of the body they are from. The fibula is facing outside
always and if it's on right leg
then it's is on the right leg

17. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the superior view of the articulated foot.



Key:

- a. calcaneus
- b. cuboid
- c. distal phalanx
- d. intermediate cuneiform
- e. lateral cuneiform
- f. medial cuneiform
- g. metatarsal
- h. middle phalanx
- i. navicular
- j. proximal phalanx
- k. talus

18. **+** FOOSH is an acronym that stands for **F**all on **O**utstretched **H**and. Discuss possible fractures and dislocations that might occur with an injury of this type.

Ulnar styloid fracture, carpal bones fracture

19. **+** Describe some of the features of the female pelvis that provide for compatibility with vaginal birth.

Greater capacity to allow passage of a child through pelvic outlet

20. **+** Your X-ray exam reveals that you have fractured your fibula. Your physician remarks, "Well, it's better than breaking your tibia." Explain why a fracture of the tibia would be worse than a fracture of the fibula.