

The Axial Skeleton

The Skull

1. (B) Frontal
2. (O) Zygomatic
3. (H) Nasal
4. (J) Palatine
5. (K) Parietal
6. (e) Lacrimal
7. (e) Lacrimal
8. (G) Maxilla
9. (A) Ethmoid
10. (M) Temporal
11. (i) Occipital
12. (C) Hyoid
13. (M) Temporal
14. (a) Ethmoid
15. (J) Palatine

- 3) Sutures are a type of fibrous joint located between the bones of the skull
- 4) The exception is the jaw mandible connected to temporal bones
- 5) These bones are the occipital bone to parietal bones that are connected by the lambdoid structure.

These are parietal bones to temporal bones which are connected to the squamous structure

- 6.) Frontal bone (left) Occipital bone (right) Temporal bone (left)
Temporal bone (right) Parietal bone (left) Parietal bone (right)
Sphenoid bone Ethmoid bone.

7) The bones that have sinuses are frontal, maxilla, sphenoid & ethmoid. 1st function of the sinus is that it lightens the skull. The second function is that it secretes mucus.

8) The bony orbit is the cavity which holds the eyeballs

9) The sphenoid bone can be called the keystone bone of the cranium because it's close together with the other considered cranial bones.

10) The vertebral column

1. Atlas
2. Cervical vertebra
3. Thoracic vertebra
4. Sacrum
5. Lumbar vertebra
6. Coccyx
7. Axis

- 11)
1. Vertebral Arch
 2. Body
 3. Pedicle
 4. Transverse processes
 5. Intervertebral foramen
 6. Vertebral foramen
 7. Lamina

12) A spinal nerve exits through an intervertebral foramen located between vertebrae.

13) Discs and S-shaped of vertebral column

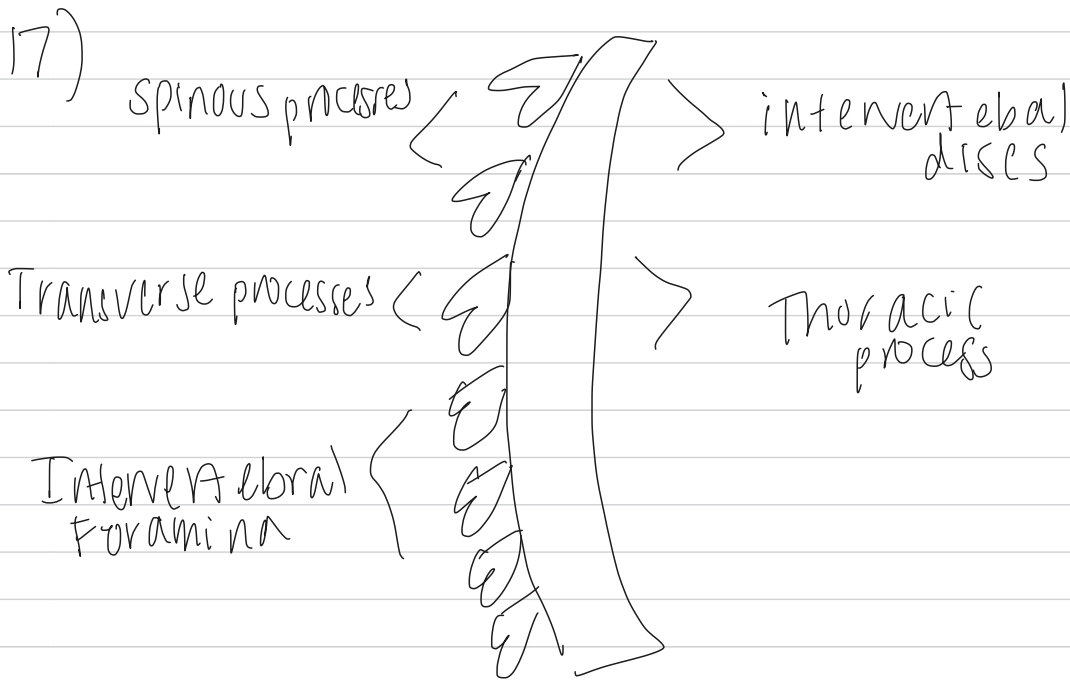
14) Fibrocartilage is what makes up the intervertebral discs.

15) A herniated disc is a slipped, ruptured disc that is between the spinal bones

The problems it can cause is chronic or significant back pain.

16) Lumbar Curvatures and Cervical Curvatures

- The lumbar curvature develops when the fetus attempts to walk and stand. The cervical curvature develops as soon as the fetus makes the effort to lift up their head.

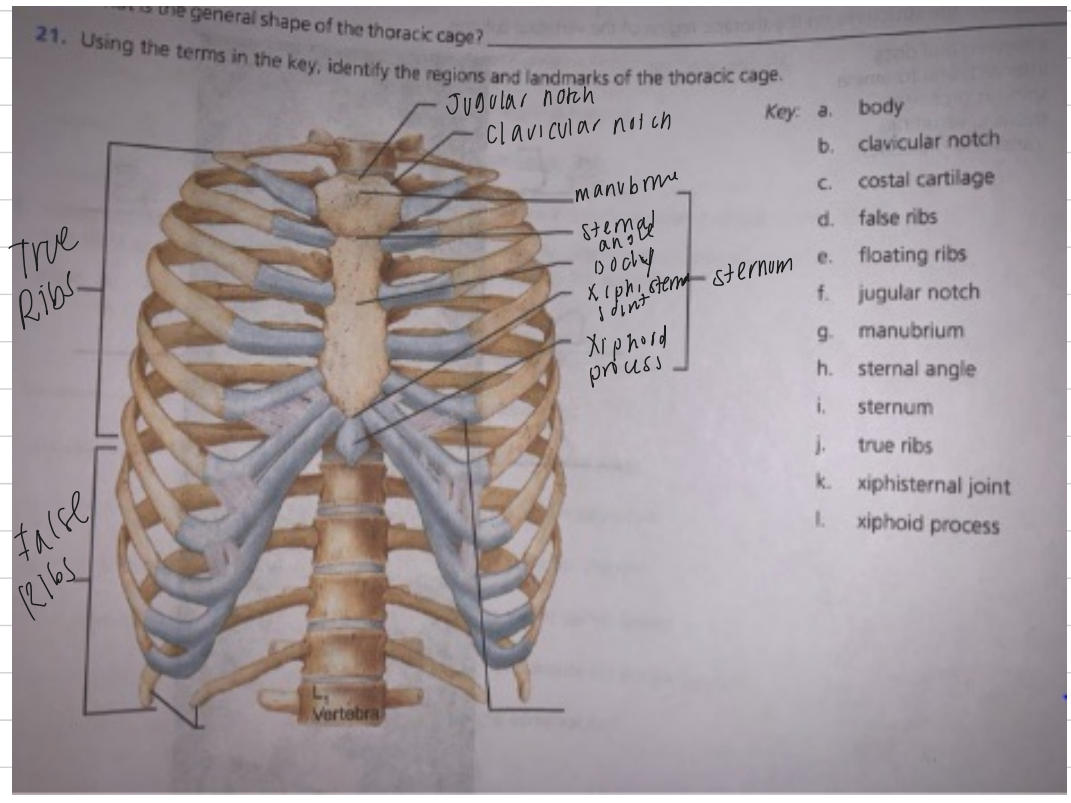


18) The major bony components of the thorax (excluding the vertebral column) are the ribs and the sternum.

19) A true rib are the top seven pairs that are connected to the sternum. The false ribs are the bottom three pairs of ribs.

20) cone-shaped

21)



22) Yes the skull bones seen in an adult are found in the fetal skull

23) It's shortened and overshadowed by a layer of cranium.

This compares to an adult skull in adults, bones in the face are a bit bigger. The skullbone is shorter.

24) Growth centers

25) This is a space between 2 or more bones in the place of suture.
Fate is put together in a baby from a range of 6-18 months old.

Using choices from the numbered key to the right, identify all bones and bone markings provided with various leader lines in the two following photographs. A colored dot at the end of a leader line indicates a bone. Leader lines without a colored dot indicate bone markings. Note that vomer, sphenoid bone, and zygomatic bone will each be labeled twice.

Glabella
 Nasal bone
 Zygomatic bone
 Lacrimal bone
 Inferior nasal
 Maxilla
 Mandible



Frontal bone
 Parietal bone
 Supraorbital foramen
 Superior orbital fissure
 Ethmoid bone
 Inferior orbital fissure
 Inferior orbital foramen
 Alveolar processes
 Mental foramen
 Mandibular symphysis

Key:

1. alveolar processes
2. carotid canal
3. ethmoid bone (perpendicular plate)
4. external occipital protuberance
5. foramen lacerum
6. foramen magnum
7. foramen ovale
8. frontal bone
9. glabella
10. incisive fossa
11. inferior nasal concha
12. inferior orbital fissure
13. infraorbital foramen
14. jugular foramen
15. lacrimal bone
16. mandible
17. mandibular fossa
18. mandibular symphysis
19. mastoid process
20. maxilla
21. mental foramen
22. nasal bone
23. occipital bone
24. occipital condyle
25. palatine bone
26. palatine process of maxilla
27. parietal bone
28. sphenoid bone
29. styloid process
30. stylomastoid foramen
31. superior orbital fissure
32. supraorbital foramen
33. temporal bone
34. vomer
35. zygomatic bone
36. zygomatic process

Palatine process
 Maxilla
 Palatine bone
 Vomer
 Zygomatic process
 Temporal bone
 Foramen lacerum
 Stylomastoid foramen
 Mastoid process
 Occipital condyle
 External occipital protuberance



Incisive fossa
 Maxilla
 Sphenoid bone
 Foramen lacerum
 Mandibular foramen
 Carotid canal
 Styloid process
 Jugular foramen
 Occipital condyle
 Foramen magnum