

LABORATORY EXERCISE 7

The Appendicular Skeleton

Ex. 7

PROCEDURE:

Examine the fully articulated skeleton in your laboratory and, comparing it to the diagram on p. 152, answer the following questions.

1. List the bones which make up the appendicular skeleton:

PROCEDURE:

Using the labelled drawings and photographs in your textbook locate the following markings on bones in the laboratory,

1. Pectoral Girdle:

- a. Scapula: Anterior and posterior surfaces, spinous process, acromial process, coracoid process, vertebral border, axillary border, glenoid cavity, suprascapular notch, inferior angle, distinguish R or L.
- b. Clavicle: Sternal end, acromial end.

2. Upper Extremity:

- a. Humerus (Brachium): Anterior and posterior surfaces, lateral and medial surfaces, head, anatomical & surgical necks, shaft, proximal vs. distal ends, deltoid tuberosity, olecranon fossa, coronoid fossa, radial fossa, condyles: capitulum, trochlea, greater and lesser tubercle, groove for radial nerve, distinguish R or L.
- b. Radius: Proximal and distal ends, Head, neck, radial tuberosity, ulnar notch, styloid process, sites for articulation with other bones.

- c. Ulna: Proximal and distal ends, olecranon process, coronoid process, radial notch, troclear or semi-lunar notch, head, styloid process, sites for articulation with other bones.
- d. Carpals(8)
- e. Metacarpals (5)
- f. Phalanges (Phalanx)(14)

STUDY QUESTIONS:

2. Name the bones which compose the pelvic girdle and give its function.

3. Name the bones which compose the pectoral girdle and give its function.

4. Name the bone which is on the thumb side when the arm is in the anatomical position. What do you call the pulse you feel when you take a person's pulse at their wrist?

5. The bones which articulate with the distal ends of the radius and ulna are called:

6. The _____ is the bone of the arm.
7. The _____ and the _____ are the bones of the forearm.
8. The _____ cavity is a shallow oval depression in the scapula where the head of the humerus articulates.
9. The _____ process is what we rest on when leaning on our elbows.
10. The bones which articulate with the distal ends of the humerus are called:

11. The name for all the finger bones is _____. The name for all the toe bones is _____.

12. The name for the ankle bones is _____.

13. The name for the wrist bones is _____.