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Schéma squelette humain pdf

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The human skeleton consists of 206 constant bones in adulthood (approximately 350 at birth)[1][2] and a variable number of supernumerable bones depending on the individual. These bones are supported and supported by the ligaments, tendons, muscles, fascias and cartilage that make up the musculoskeletal system. The fetus has a cartilaginous skeleton, the ossification of which begins before birth and continues into adulthood. The role of the skeleton is twofold. It is both the structure of the body to which muscles and other structures can be attached, and also provides a protective function for certain organs, such as those located in the rib cage (heart, lungs...) or brain, protected by the bones of the skull and allow movement of the body. The weight of the dry skeleton, that is, without red marrow, is on average 4 to 6 kilograms in men and 3 to 4 kilograms in women. The longest bone in the body is the femur; the smallest is the stirrup in the middle of the anche. Skeleton seen from the front and rear front view. Right pronation of the forearm, on the left is in the supiation (anatomical position) look back. Left forearm in prose, right in anatomical position The role of the bone system serves as a framework for the body and protects the intestines with large cavities that form (skull, chest, pelvis). It is at the base of the mobility of the body thanks to the joints, which allow the muscles to control various segments of the skeleton. It represents a significant reserve of minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus. It allows the formation of blood cells at the level of the bone marrow. It also plays a protective role on the body by storing some heavy metals, such as lead (this is what causes lead poisoning in some cases in case of fracture). List of skeletons Detailed article: List of bones of the human skeleton. The shape of short bones having three dimensions more or less the same: e.g. Their varies from bone to bone, they can be rounded, cubic, pyramidal or irregular. Like calcaneum, they are therefore caught on to each other. Flat bones, where two dimensions prevail on the third, have two sides and three edges: e.g. For example, the parietal bone on the upper half of the posterior half of the skull consists of two thin parallel faces. Long bones, where one dimension prevails over the other two, represent a central body, called a diaphysis and two limbs, the pineal glands: eg. Sesamoid bones that develop in tendons: e.g. The human skeletal system consists of an axial skeleton (surrounding the intestines) and an appendicular skeleton (upper and lower extremities, respectively, attached to the trunk by a scapula belt and pelvic band). Irregular bones that have irregularities, such as vertebrae and some facial bones. For example, the sphenoid at the base of the skull is one of the most unbloud bones of the human skeleton. Bone counting In adulthood, the human skeleton has 206 constant bones, including six auditory ossicles. Depending on the individual, there is also a variable number of excess bones. These fickle bones are small sesamoid bones of the hands and feet and the suture bones of the skull. Counting the bones of the human skeleton - that is, the constant number of bones of a human being in adulthood - is not done in a unique way: it is mostly a question of defining their joints. The bone joint will affect their parity (for example, the frontal bone or jaw, peers at birth, which become special in adulthood), their number, with the fusion of bones (sternebras, which become the body of the sternum and sacrèbes[What?], which become the sacramental bone), their mobility (although manubrium is confused with the sternum) or their sesamoid character as asla patela (patela) or even sesame bone. The main difference in counting is the recess, sycune and coccyx: the recess, an important sesamoid bone, may or may not be considered a skeletal bone. Similarly, the number of vertebrae can be 26, 30 or 33 (respectively, with the squamous bone and coccyx, sacramental vertebrae and coccygiennes) depending on the individualization of some bones as welded or not. It is recognized that the human skeleton has an average of 33 vertebrae (sometimes 34 depending on the coccyx). There are at least 204 bones (without the stooge, with scap and coccyx) and a maximum of 224 bones (if you consider the five vertebrae of the sacrament, four vertebrae of the coccyx, manubrium, fabella, two sea bones of the thumb, the sesamoid bone index and two sesamoid bones hallux). It's it is also possible to treat a pair of jaws (such as coxal bones and jaw) and frontal bones as peer, either 226 bones, or vice versa skull and face bones as one bone, as well as manubrium and body of the sternum (21 stitched bones) or at least 184 bones. However, calvaria sutures are not the same as for two parts of the frontal bone, the residual kological vertebrae are always welded in contrast to fused sacral vertebrae. It all depends on how the bones are connected to each other and the mobility of their joints. The most famous number is 206[4] (including the recess, sacrum and coccyx, 26 vertebrae), which was teaching in 2008 at the Pitié-Salpêtrière School of Medicine at Pierre-et-Marie-Curie University and in 2011 at the Necker Medical School at the University of Paris Descartes, the first year of study in pace health studies (PACES). Strictly takes into account the number of constant articulated bones of an adult human being. The origin of variability in the counting of skeletal bones can be: sesamoid bones (located in tendons, have the role of increasing the lever arm). Patella (patella) is a constant sesamoid bone; worm bone (or sutural bone): a small extra bone in the skull that comes from the nucleus of supernumerable ossification (located in the stitches between the bones of the skull); pairs of supernumerable ribs are rare and are generally applied to the cervical vertebrae, certain malformations, such as polydactylia (six fingers instead of five); sacred vertebrae, usually welded to form a s crusbone, may or may not be incomplete. This is referred to as a transient anomaly; trigon bone, on the back of the embankment. Description of the skeleton The skeleton is arranged around the vertical bone wax, spine, this wax connecting three bundles: the head, rib cage and pelvis. Two strips, pelvic and scapula, bind four limbs (lower and upper) to the trunk. Bony head Bone head (profile view). Bone head (front view). Located above the spine, it consists of two parts: a skull in the form of a box that contains the brain; a face that accommodates the organs of the senses and supports muscles and organs chewing, as well as the muscles of the mimikry. Skull Skull is an icing cavity with large hind ends. Contains eight flat bones. The front side has a vertical part and a horizontal part. It's dug out of two cavities. Ethmoid is located at the base of the skull, between the frontal and sphenoid. He participates in the constitution of nasal passages. Sphenoid is located in the middle part at the base of the skull, between the ethmoid and the anterior forward, oical and posterior temporal. The oc oc oc two-way form the majority of the rear pole It's punctured from the oc ocu ocut ocu mischi question. The tops are located on each side above the time scale, at the back of the frontal, in front of the occipital. Time feasts are placed on each side under the parietal, in front of the octhetal, behind the large wing of the sphenoid. They have three parts: scale, upper part, which enters the composition of the lateral wall of the skull, mastoid, post-inferior and rock, internal. Near the connection between the scale and the mastoid, zygomatic apophysis, is directed first outward and forward, then forward, separated. He's got 26 bones. Face The skeleton of the face contains many bones. We simply describe the upper jaw and jaw. The upper maxilla is located above the oral cavity, outside the nasal pit, under the orbit. It participates in the formation of these three cavities and forms with it on the opposite side of most of the upper jaw. It is dug out of the sinus, which communicates with the nasal passages. It has an upper dental arch. The jaw, in the form of an arcade with anterior convexity, is formed by two halves welded forward, at the level of the symphysis of the chin. Each semi-diluted jaw has a horizontal branch and a vertically raised quadrangle blade, a rising branch. At its upper edge, the second represents forward coronary apophysis and backward condyle, which articulates with temporal bone. These two reliefs are separated by a coonoid indented. The horizontal branch supports the lower dental arch and is pierced by the dental canal, occupied by the nerve. On its inside there is a very pronounced ridge, pointing to the bottom and forward, mylo-hyoid comb. Appendix: Hyoid is a horseshoe-shaped bone with an anterior convexity. It is located under and behind the jaw. Neck and trunk Spine Spine (lateral view). General Spine is a long osteo-fiber stem, full forward, dug from the canal back, located on the middle line at the back of the trunk. It consists of vertebrae, separated by fibrocartilaginum discs. In the frontal plane it is straight, while the curvatures are easily described in the sagittal plane. There are: 7 cervical vertebrae that form the anterior convexnost (lordosis); 12 dorsal vertebrae that form the anterior concavity (cyphosis); 5 lumbar vertebrae that form the anterior convexnost (lordosis); 5 sacred vertebrae welded in one piece, suture bone, forming anterior concavation (cyphosis); 4 or 5 coccygic vertebrae welded together to form a coccyx, an evolutionary relic of a cauldural pendant. General features of the vertebrae Each vertebra represents: the front cylindrical body; Vertebrae foramen between the body forward and the thorny process back. All form a spinal canal that allows passage into the spinal cord; two cross-sectional processes routed outwards and backwards. They are placed one on each side, on the connection of the blade and pedicule (vertebral isthma); thorny process, facing backwards, which is formed by fusion, on the middle line, vertebral blades; four joint surfaces: one upper (look up and back) and one lower (look down and forward), on both sides of the vertebral foramen. It should be noted that on the lumbar floor there are common processes sagittalized, so on the upper floor they will also look in and out; allow the vertebrae to connect; Two blades between the transverse processes and the thorny process; two pedicules that connect transverse and joint processes with the body. The upper and lower edges of the pedicule are cut so that the layering pedicules of the two adjacent vertebrae form conjugation holes. Two specific vertebrae: atlas and atlas of the wasp or the first cervical atlas Atlas consists of: 2 side masses, cylindrical, connected by the front arch and the rear arch. The lateral masses at the top are divided by the occipital and at the bottom with the wastic, opening for vertebrae consisting of two parts: the front, square part, which is located in the axed tooth, the posterior, elliptical, large transverse part. The axis or second cervical axis has a vertical protrusion, odontoid tooth or apophysis, connected to the body by the cervix on the upper side of the body. Its front face has a joint facet that responds to the anterior arch of the atlas. Note: For each area, vertebrae have specific properties of this area. Sacrum Sacrum The sacrum is located under the lumbar spine, above the coccyx and between the two hip bones. It has the shape of a quadrangular pyramid, the front face of which is concaving forward. This face has four transverse protrusions (old vertebral welds) completed on each side of the front sacred openings. The back face is very complex. It represents, on the middle line, a sacred ridge, irregular, completed at the bottom by the bottom opening of the sacred canal. On both sides there are gutters, tubers and posterior sacred holes, which are remnants of ancient structures of sacred vertebrae. The lateral surfaces have a joint surface at the top for the joint with the hip bone. The base is aimed at the upper and anterior and is similar to the upper wall of the vertebrae. Coccyx Coccyx is the result of welding four to six atrophied vertebrae: vertebrae of coccyx. Chest chest and pelvis (front view). General Chest is a large osteo-cartilaginous cavity that located the heart and lungs. It consists of 12 dorsal vertebrae, 12 pairs of ribs, rib cartilage and sternum. Chest bone The thoracic bone is a flat bone, in front of the chest, facing down and forward. It consists of three segments from top to bottom: manubrium or handle; the body, the edges of which are cut to get ribs cartilage; xiphoid appendix. Manubrium and body form a prominent angle forward, the corner of Louis, which spots the second sterno-costale joint. Ribs and rib cartilage Ribs are divided into 12 pairs numbered from top to bottom: 7 real, each articulated to the sternum through different cartilage; 3 false, 8., 9. 2 pairs of floating ribs, the cartilage of which has a free front end. From the vertebrae' bodies, they point the ribs to the bottom and out. They then bend (rear angle) to move down and forward. Finally, the front angle is directed down and inward. Each rib has a body and two ends. The body has external and internal surfaces. At its lower edge there is an ironing trough. The posterior end is articulated with two corresponding vertebrae at the level of their interverte vertebral disc. The front end continues through the cartilage iron. The first rib His body has upper and lower surfaces. The upper wall is interwoven in the middle part with two transverse eaves, separated by a lisfranc tuber, where the anterior muscle is inserted. Skeleton of the upper limb Bones of the upper extremities (anterior view, transparent chest). Right pronation of the forearm (left in supiation). The upper limb consists of four segments that are from top to bottom: shoulder, arm, forearm, hand. Shoulder Shoulder, also called scapula bands, is formed by the anterior clavicle and the scapula (scientific name of the scapula) back. Clavicle The clavicle is an elongated, even bone located between the thoracic manubrium (inside) and the scapula (outside), pointing obliquely back and forth. Forms an elongated S with concaving inner curvature backwards and external curvature, concaving forward. The clavicle has a body and two ends. The Scapula scapula (or scapula) is a flat triangular bone applied to the back wall of the chest from 2. The posterior face shows the connection of its upper quarter and its lower three quarters, a strong blade, the spine of the scapula. It detaches almost at right angles, the spine is carried up, back and out to spread out by a strong apophision, an acromion that carries the articular surface on which the outer end of the clavicle rests. The upper outer angle of the scapula represents the glenoidal cavity to be broken down by the head Arm: humerus Humerus is a long bone located between the scapula (scapula) at the top, radius and elbow woman (ulitus) at the bottom, has a body and two ends. The

upper end consists of three protrusions: the humeral head, which has the shape of a third of a sphere and is divided by the glenoidal cavity of the scapula. It is directed up, inward and backward and supported by a more or less narrowed part of the anatomical cervix; in addition to the anatomical cervix, there are two protrusions. One of them, small and older, is trochin; the second, larger and outer, is trochiter; there's a bicipital slide between trochiter and trochia. The lower end is a wide cross-section. It has a common surface and two lateral masses. The surface of the joint is divided into two parts. External, hemispheric, is a condyl that is articulated with radius. The inner, trochlée, is in the form of a pulley: it has an external slope, separated from the deeper inner slope, through the throat. Trochlée is articulated with an elbow woman. Above and outside the condyle is epicondyle. Above and inside trochlée is epitrochlée. On the front side, above the surface of the joint, there is a coonoid dent. On the back, above trochlée, is a deep olecranal dimple. Forearm Skeleton of the forearm consists of a radius outside and the elbow bone inside, articulated on their limbs (distal wrist and proximal elbow) and separated in the center of the inter-bone space. Ulna (ulpos) Ulna (or ulnas) is a long bone located between humerus and carp, within a radius. He's got a body and two limbs. The body is thinning. The upper end, in the lateral view, shows an open indented forward, a large sigmoid cavity. It is articulated with humeral trochlée. It is bounded by two apofysas: one vertical, olecranine and the other horizontal, coonoid apofysis. The lower end shows at the bottom inside the vertical elongation, penid apophysis. Olécâne forms the majority of the elbow joint. Radius Radius is a long bone located between the middle bone and the carp, except for the elbow bone. It has a body and two ends. The body is larger at the bottom than at the top. The upper limb includes the head, cervix and bicipital tuberoosis. The head, coarsely cylindrical, forms at the top a cup, which is articulated with a humerus condyle. The neck forms with the body a blunt angle open outside. Bicipital tuberosity is at the top of the corner. The lower end is a quadrangle pyramid that shows an extension, radial penid apolysis. It ends on the underside of the thumb and serves as the basis for most of the joint with the hand. Hands Bones of the hand. The hand consists of 27 bones, three groups: carp, metacarp, phalanxes. Carp carp consists of 8 irregularly cubic osselets, arranged in two rows of cross-sections. The upper row represents from the outside, scaphoid, which has on the front of the tuber, lunatum, triquetrum and pisiform, arranged in front of the pyramidal. The lower row consists of an outside, a stinger, also with a tuber on the front of the face, trapezoid, captum and hamatum, with an anterior hook, unciform apophysis. Carp as a whole form a deep gutter open to the front and from each other is limited by a scapula and a trapeze, inside a pisiform and informal apofysis curved bone. Metacarpal Metacarpal forms the skeleton of the palm of the hand. It contains five small long bones numbered from the outside, metacarp. Phalanx phalanxes form the skeleton of fingers. Each finger has three phalanxes, except for the thumb, which has only two. These are from proximal to distals, phalanges, phalanxes and phalangettes. Skeleton of the lower extremities Bones of the lower extremities. The lower limb consists of four segments: hip, thigh, foot and foot. The Coxal bone is a flat bone, between the singabia and the femur. Coxal bone is described by two faces, one outer and one inner and four edges: better, lower, front, back. The outer surface is manifested from top to bottom: the outer iliac pit, the certyloid cavity, which receives the head of the femur and the shutter opening. It is bordered by a bony frame, which has two bulges, one front, pubis and the other back, larger, ischion. The inner surface of the coxal bone is interwoven with a mossy ridge, oblique at the bottom and forward, an innominate line that enters the constitution of the upper strait of the small pelvis. The upper edge, or iliac comb, describes a very elongated S. Front and back edge are very sturdy. Thigh: Femur Femur is a long bone (the longest in the human body) that is located between the coxal bone and the tibia. It has a body and two ends. The body is slightly arched forward. The upper limb represents the articular head, forming about two-thirds of the sphere, pointing upwards, inwards and slightly backwards. The neck connects the head with trochanters and forms with diaphyse an angle called tilt (110 to 140 degrees). A large trochanter is located at the back of the cervix. The lower, voluminous end has two common parts, condyles. These are connected forward by another articulated surface, trochlée and separated backwards by the so-called intersyl offset. Foot Leg contains tibia and fibula (or fibula). Tibia Tibia is a long bone located in the fieltal bone, between the femur and the valerian (or His body shows the anterior edge bypassed in the S, which begins at the top of the anterior tuberness of the tibia. Its middle part, very pronounced, is the crest of the tibia. The large upper end has the shape of a quadrangular pyramid. The tibial base or plateau has two slightly dug articulated surfaces, glenoidal cavities, separated by interglaoid space. From this space rises the spine of the tibia, fork. The lower end of the tibia is also in the form of a quadrangular pyramid, the inner surface of which stretches downwards to form an inner malleole. Fibula (fibula) Fibula (in the new nomenclature, formerly fibula) is a long bone that is located back and outside the tibia. Less than the tibia on the side of the knee, it overflows at the bottom. Patella Patella (formerly patella) is a sesamoid bone in the quadriceps tendon. It has the shape of a triangle. The legs of the foot bone. The foot contains tarsus, metatarsal and toe phalanxes. Tarsus combines 7 short bones, arranged in two rows. The back row consists of two overlapping bones, a slope (astragale) and calcaneum (calcaneus). The anterior is formed apart by a blocks, inside the navicular bone and three wedge shapes. Valerian is irregularly cubic. On the upper side it represents a convex Astragal pulley in antero-rear and concave transverse direction. The wider back than the forward is articulated with the lower end of the tibia. Calcaneum is the biggest bone in tarsu. Metatarzal consists of five small long bones numbered from the inside, similar to metacarp. Fingers have three phalanxes each, except for the large one (also known as hallux), which has only two. Fetal skeleton, congenital defect Fetal skeleton preserved for medical training (United States military medical archives) By Week 7, the 110 bone parts that will form the skeleton are in place but are soft. Ossification is sketched the following week from the vertebrae and is completed throughout the third and fourth months. Many types of malformations can affect the skeleton of the fetus. They were discovered only at birth or in a growing child. A CT scan can now confirm suspected abnormalities discovered on ultrasound or expected for genetic reasons, but by exposing the fetus to mild exposure. Articulation Detailed article: Articulation. The joints make a connection between the bones. They can consist of fibrous tissue, cartilage or joint capsules. They may or may not allow movement. Diseases Bone is a living tissue subject to various pathologies, such as: fractures of osteoporosis; Osteogenesis imperfecta; osteoarthritis; Cancer Paget Vitamin D Bone Disease Vitamin D's fat-soluble vitamin produced by the skin when exposed to the sun. It is involved in the fixation of calcium on the bone. Vitamin D deficiency can cause certain bone diseases, such as osteoporosis, osteomalacia or rickets. Adequate vitamin D intake helps to keep bones healthy. Terminological articulation The area where adjacent bones come into contact with a bulging tuber in some bones, which attaches to the muscles or ligaments trochanter Apophyse located at the upper end of the suture suture It is a joint structure that allows only very limited movements, the joint characterized by the absence of malleole cartilage internal malleole also called medial or tibial outer malleole also called lateral, oral or fibular, which corresponds to the lower end of the fibula. Condyle joint head bone, Prominent and rounded Epicondyl Apophysis lower extrem Foramen Conduit let blood vessels and nerves pass through the bones Pit Cavity giving insertion into the muscles Meat Opening of the sinus cavity cavity in the sinuses near the nasal pit and attached to them Diaphyse relatively straight bones, primary ossification area epiphyse Both ends of a long col narrow segment of bone bone of some bones, for example: cervical humerus, Femoral Organization of Bones Between Them Face and Skull Nasal Cavities Nasal Cavities Pit pterygo-palatine Pterygo-maxillary Pit Temporal Pit Pathology Continuity Solutions Notes and References - Number of bones in the human body on journaldesfemmes.com (consulted December 11, 2017) - Paul Heineyy , Skeleton Bone: How many bones does the human body count?, in Cats have a navel?, EDP Sciences, 200 (read online) - Skeleton, consulted September 13, 2009 - b and c. P. Kamina , Clinical Anatomy, Volume 1 - General Anatomy, Members, 4. H. 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