Bones, Muscles & Skin

The Skeletal System

Function

- Support
- Protection
- Movement

Structure

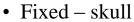
- Periosteum –outer bone membrane
- Compact bone
- Spongy bone
- Marrow cavity
 - Filled with fatty tissue called marrow
 - Makes red blood cells in flat bones

Cartilage

- Rubbery tissue
- Function
 - Cushion Joints
 - Turns into bone
 - Supports tissue and other bone
- Ligaments hold bones together

(a) HUMAN SKELETON Types of joints

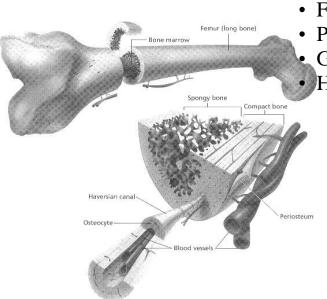
• Ball and socket – shoulder



• Pivot – radius

• Gliding – vertebrae

Hinge – knee



Cranium – Maxilla – Mandible

Cervical _ vertebrae

Clavicle Scapula

Sternum-

Humerus

Lumbar vertebrae

Radius-

Ulna-

Pelvis-

Carpals

Pubis -

Femur

Patella

Tibia

Fibula

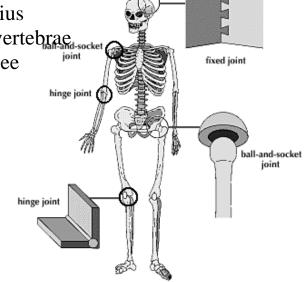
Tarsals —— Metatarsals

Phalanges

Metacarpals

Phalanges Sacral / vertebrae

Ribs -





The Muscular System

- There 630 active muscles in your body.
- Muscles are bundles of cells and fibers.
- Muscles tighten up, and then they relax.
- Half our weight is muscle
- Muscles work in a very simple way. All they do is tighten up and relax
- Types of muscles
 - Voluntary muscles
 - Ones that you consciously control
 - o Involuntary muscles
 - o Can't consciously control
- Three types of muscle tissue
 - o Skeletal (striated) moves skeleton
 - o Smooth (nonstriated) intestines
 - Cardiac (striated) heart
- Muscle Use and Development
 - Apposing pairs
 - o Get stronger by use

• Skin

- Layers
 - Epidermis outer layer
 - · Gives skin color
 - Protects the dermis
 - Dermis
 - Alive
 - Contains sweat glands, hair follicles, blood vessels, oil glands, muscles
 - Hypodermis
 - Fat tissue under the dermis
- Function of the skin
 - Protection
 - Excretion
 - Cooling (Temperature)
 - Formation of vitamin D Sensory organ