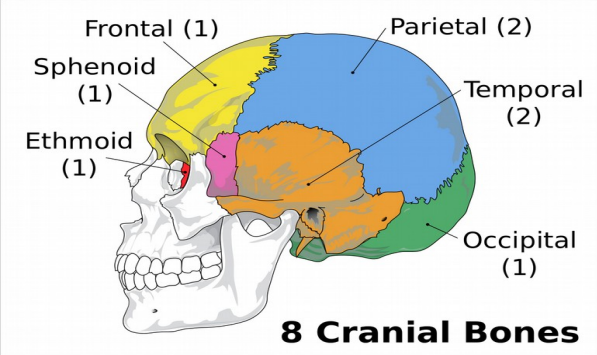
Bone and its classification

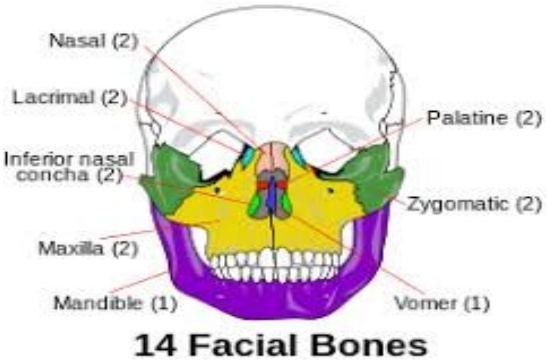
Bone is a substance that forms the skeleton of the body. It is composed chiefly of calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate.Bone is a living and growing tissue. Collagen is a protine that provide a soft framework and calcium phosphate is a mineral that adds strength and hardness of the framework.

Bones of the skeleton system

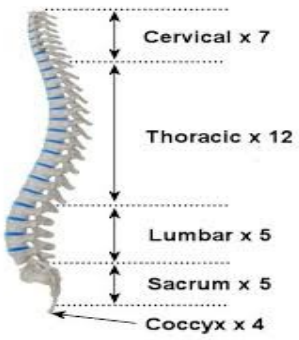
Cranial bones (8): Part of the top portion of the skull which protects the brain. Frontal (1), Occipital (1), Ethenoid (1), Spheniod (1), Temporal (2), Parietal (2)



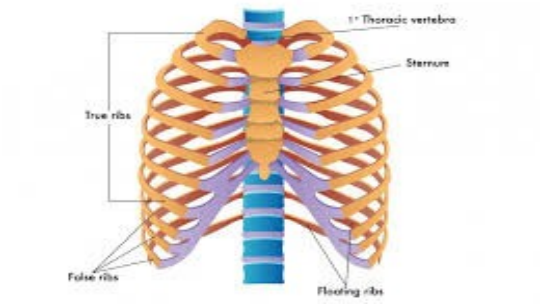
Facial bones (14): Mandible (1), Vomer (1), Maxillae (2), Zygomatics (2), Nasal (2), Palative (2), Inferior nasal conchae (2), lacrimal (2)



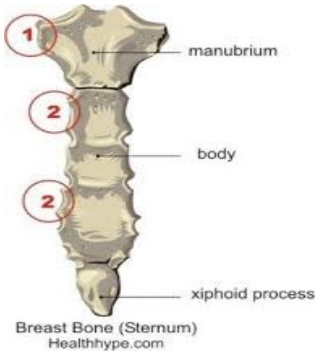
Vertebral column (33): Cervical (7), Thoracic (12), Lumbar (5) (This are also called presacral vertebrae), Sacral (5), Coccyx (4)



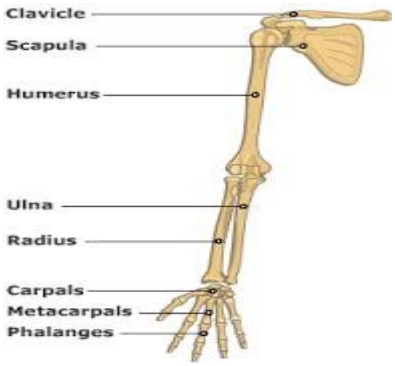
Ribs (24): There are 12 bones in both side- 7 true ribs, 3 false ribs, 2 flying/floating ribs



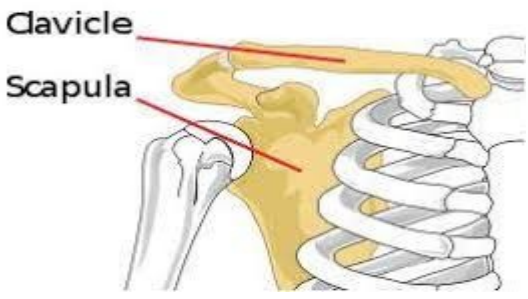
Strenum (1): Which is lying in middle of the theracia cage



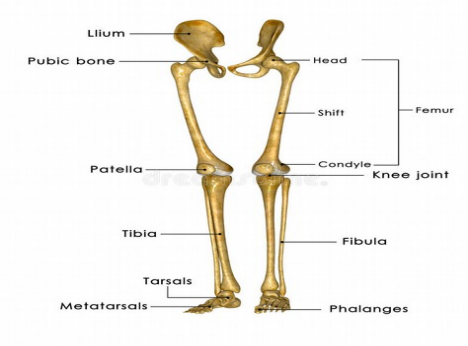
Upper limbs (60): 30 bones on one limb. Humer (1), Radius (1), Ulna (1), Carpus (8), Metacarpus (5), Phallanges (14)



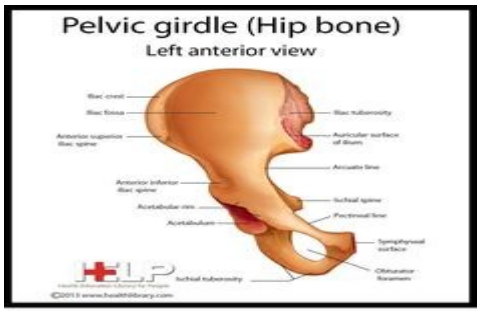
Shoulder Gridle (4): Clavicle (1) and Scapula (1) on each side



Lower limd (60): 30 bones in each limb, Femur (1), Tibia (1), Fibula (1), Patella (1), Tarsals (7), Metatarsus (5), Phallanges (14)



Pelvic Girdle (2): The pelvic girdle consists of paired hipbones, connected in front at the pubic symphysis and behind by the sacrum. Innominate bone on each side



Skeleton system is devided into two parts

1. Axial Skeleton
(Upper limbs + Shoulder griddle + Lower lims)

2. Appendicular Skeleton
(Facial + Cranial + Vertebra column+ Ribs + Strenum)

Types of bones

There are five types of bone in human skeleton. Details are given below:

1. Long bone: It function to support the body and helps in body movements. It can be found in the appendicular skeleton part. Examples- Femur, Humer

2. Short bone: Function of short bone is to provide support and stability with little movement. Examples- Carpus, Tarsals

3. Flat bone: This type of bones provide protection of vital organs of the body and being a base for muscular attachment. Examples- Scapula

4. Irregular bone: The shape of the irregular bone is unique and each and every bone is different in their shape. That is the reason, these type of bones does not fall above mentioned catagories. Examples- Vertebra, Sacrum and some of the facial bones

5. Sesamoid bone: This type of bones are short or irregular and found in a tendon where it passes over a joint which serves to protect the tendon. Examples- Patella (knee cap) or Quadriceps tendon.