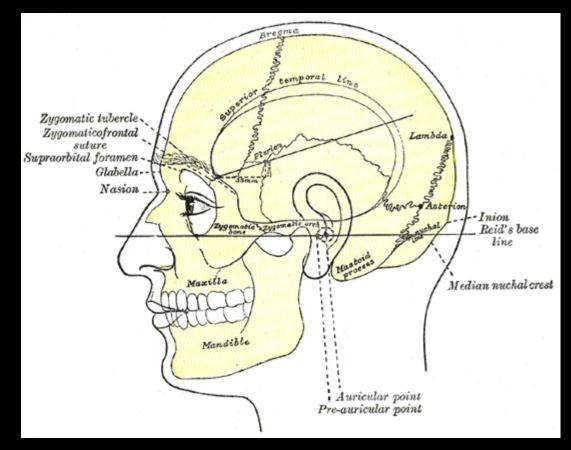
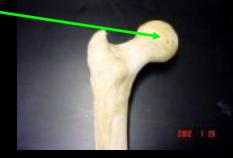
BONE MARKINGS

Every bump, groove, and hole on your bones has a name

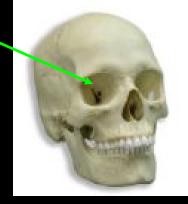


Bone Markings

Two types of bone markings:
– Processes grow out from the bone

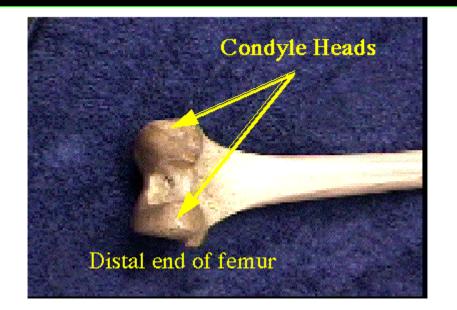


- Depressions (cavities) indent the bone



Projections (joints)

• 1) Condyle: Rounded articular projection

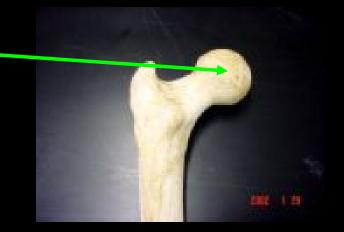


Condyle

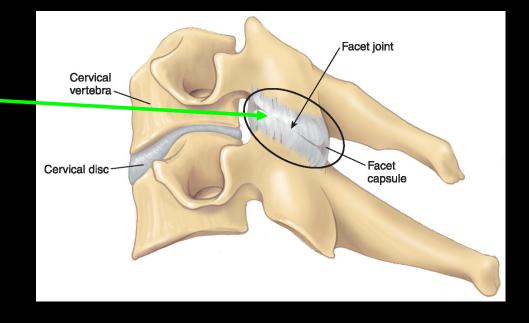


Projections (joints)

 2) Head: bony expansion on a narrow neck



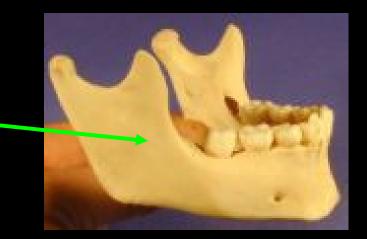
 3) Facet: smooth, nearly flat articular surface



Projections (joints)

• 4) Ramus: Armlike bar of bone





Projections (ligaments and tendons)

1) Crest: Narrow ridge of bone (Line: smaller than a crest)

2) Epicondyle: Raised area on or above a condyle

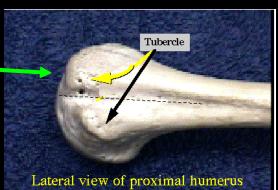




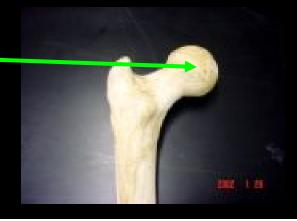
Projections (ligaments and tendons)

3) Tubercle: Small – rounded projection

5) Trochanter: very large, blunt projection (only on femur)



Proximal Tibia



Projections (ligaments and tendons)

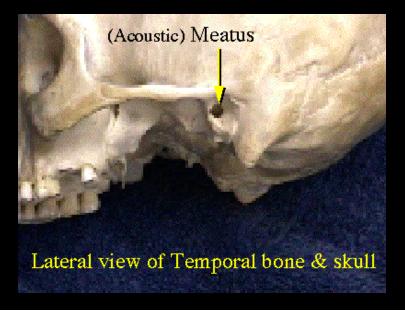
6) Spine: Sharp, pointed projection



Thoracic Vertebrae

Allow blood vessels or nerves to pass through.

1) Meatus: (me – A - tus) Canal or tube



2) Fossa: shallow basin

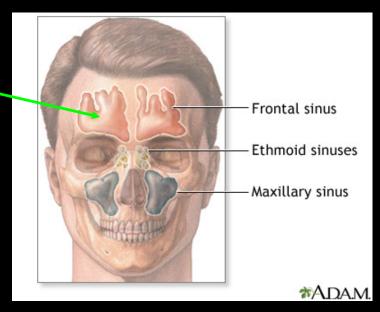


ARTICULATING FOSSAE

3) Fissure: narrow, slit-like opening

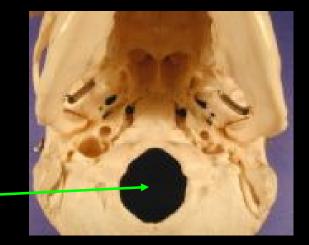
Orbital fissure

4) Sinus: Cavity within a bone; filled with air and lined with mucous membranes

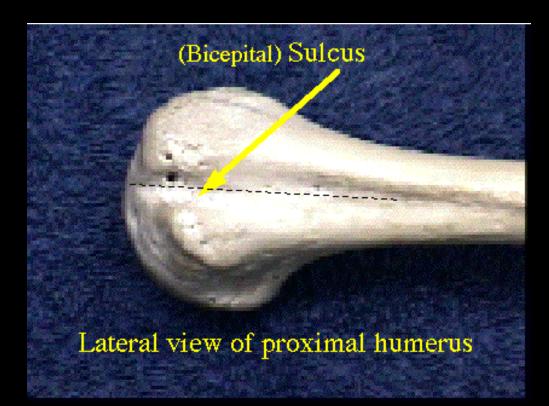


5) Foramen: Round or oval opening

Foramen Magnum



6) Sulcus, Groove or Furrow: a shallow depression



Review:

Projections

- 1) Condyle
- 2) Head
- 3) Facet
- 4) Ramus
- 5) Crest
- 6) Epicondyle
- 7) Tubercle
- 8) Tuberosity
- 9) Trochanter
- 10) Spine

<u>Depressions</u>

- 1) Meatus
- 2) Fossa
- 3) Fissure
- 4) Sinus
- 5) Sulcus or Groove or Furrow