Medical Terminology Skeletal System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
  or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn

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Skeletal System

AXIAL SKELETON

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CRANIUM

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FRONTAL BONES

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PARIETAL BONES

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OCCIPITAL BONES

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TEMPORAL BONES

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MAXILLA

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MANDIBLE

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Bones of the face and jaw as well as the part of the skull enclosing the brain

Part of the skeleton that underlies the central core of the body and includes the bones of the head, neck, chest, and back

Located at the lateral upper posterior aspect of the cranium

Cranial bones that make up the forehead

Make up the lateral borders of the cranium, superior and anterior to the ear

Located at the posterior pole of the cranium and run to the base of the skull

Mobile lower jaw, a fusion of two mandibular bones

Immobile upper jaw, a fusion of two maxillary bones

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VERTEBRAL COLUMN

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CERVICAL VERTEBRAE

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THORACIC VERTEBRAE

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LUMBAR

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SACRUM

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COCCYX

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THORACIC CAGE

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RIBS

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7 vertebrae that form the neck, C1 through C7

Consists of a series of vertebral bones, or vertebrae, that surround and protect the spinal cord, serving as a rigid central core to support the rest of the skeleton

5 vertebrae, L1 through L5, that lie directly inferior to the thoracic vertebrae and are responsible for the inward curvature of the spine

12 vertebrae, T1 through T12, that lie directly inferior to the cervical vertebrae and are responsible for the outward curvature of the spine

Tail bone and terminal end of the spine

Fused, wedge-shaped bone that lies directly inferior to the lumbar vertebrae at the base of the spine

12 pairs of ribs are horizontally oriented long, curved bones that serve as the walls of the thoracic cage

Bones that enclose and safeguard the major organs of the respiratory and circulatory systems, namely the heart and lungs

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STERNUM

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SHOULDER (PECTORAL) GIRDLE

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SCAPULA

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CLAVICLE

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ARM BONES

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HUMERUS

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RADIUS

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ULNA

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Group of bones that provide the structure for shoulder movements

This is the vertically oriented fused, flat bone at the center of the chest to which the ribs attach. It consists of the manubrium superiorly, the body or corpus, and the xiphoid process

Horizontally oriented curved bone that articulates with the acromion laterally and the manubrium of the sternum medially

This triangular bone forms the posterior border of the shoulder girdle. It contains a bony projection called the acromion that articulates with the clavicle, and it forms the ball and socket joint that articulates with the humerus

This bone forms the upper arm and articulates with the radius and ulna. It is greater in size and length than any other bone of the arm

Constitute the upper arm and forearm

This bone forms the medial edge of the forearm. It articulates with the carpals distally and humerus proximally

This bone forms the lateral edge of the forearm. It articulates with the carpals distally and humerus proximally

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CARPALS

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METACARPALS

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PHALANGES

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PELVIC GIRDLE

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ILIUM

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ISCHIUM

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PUBIS

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ACETABULUM

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Bones that form the palm of the hand

8 bones that articulate with the radius and ulna, forming the wrist of the hand

Fused bones that form the support structure for the lower limbs to join the axial skeleton at the hip joint

Bones that form the digits or fingers of the hand and enable manipulation of objects

Bone that makes up the inferior aspect of the pelvic girdle

Bone that makes up the superior aspect of the pelvic girdle and articulates with the sacrum of the vertebral column

Large socket that articulates with the head of the femur

Bone that makes up the anterior aspect of the pelvic girdle

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LEG BONES

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FEMUR

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PATELLA

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TIBIA

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FIBULA

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TARSALS

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METATARSALS

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PHALANGES

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Bone that forms the thigh and is the longest bone in the body

Constitute the thigh and lower leg

This bone forms the shin and carries the weight of the body in the lower leg. It articulates with the femur proximally and talus distally

Bone that forms the kneecap

Bones, of which there are 7, that form the ankle and heel of the foot

Bone that is the lateral smaller bone of the lower leg and serves as an articulation point with the talus of the foot

Bones that make up the toes of the foot

Bones that make up the central portion of the foot

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TALUS

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CALCANEUS

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DIAPHYSIS

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COMPACT BONE

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EPIPHYSIS (EPIPHYSES, PLURAL)

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CANCELLOUS OR SPONGY BONE

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METAPHYSIS

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MEDULLARY CAVITY

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Tarsal bone that forms the heel

Superior tarsal bone that articulates with the tibia and fibula

Tough, dense bone that forms the walls of the diaphysis

Cylindrical midsection of a long bone

Organized in a mesh-like honey-comb matrix called trabeculae and found within the epiphysis

Expanded end of a long bone that serves as a joint articulation point

Hollow interior of the diaphysis that contains yellow marrow

Area between the epiphysis and metaphysis that contains the growth plate, which is made up of a layer of cartilage that is replaced by bone in early adulthood

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PERIOSTEUM

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ENDOSTEUM

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BONE CELLS

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OSTEOBLASTS

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OSTEOCLASTS

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OSTEOCYTES

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OSTEOGENIC CELLS

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LIGAMENTS

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Fine inner lining of a bone's medullary cavity

Fibrous membrane that surrounds the outer surface of a bone

These cells generate a new bone matrix of calcium and collagen fibers and are found in areas of bone growth, including the periosteum and endosteum

Compose bone

These cells are mature osteoblasts that get trapped in the matrix of calcium and collagen fibers. They are the most plentiful bone cell type

These cells are responsible for breaking down or resorbing bone. Bone is continually being slowly reshaped by an interplay between breakdown and regrowth

Strong yet elastic segments of connective tissue that unite bone with bone

Bone cells responsible for the generation of new cells because neither osteoblasts nor osteocytes replicate

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JOINTS

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CARTILAGE

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ARTHRITIS

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OSTEOARTHRITIS

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RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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ARTHRALGIA

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BURSITIS

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CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

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This is an elastic type of connective tissue that provides a cushioning function as well as structure. It can be found at the ends of bones, at the tip of the nose, and other places

These are articulation points between bones. They can be mobile or immobile

Also known as wear and tear arthritis, develops from repeated mechanical stress or injury to joints over time

General term for joint inflammation that includes both osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, among other conditions

Joint pain

Autoimmune condition in which the body's immune system mistakes joint tissue for a foreign invader and attacks it

This is a condition that develops from repetitive bending of the wrist in some people. It results from inflammation of a wrist ligament that runs across a nerve innervating the medial digits of the hand, called the median nerve. The inflamed, swollen ligament compresses the nerve, causing symptoms of numbness, tingling, pain, and potentially weakness in the affected digits

This is a term for inflammation of a bursa. A bursa is an enclosed sac of lubricating fluid that protects mobile joints against damage by acting as a shock absorber

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CHONDRITIS

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CHONDROMALACIA

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CONTRACTURE

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DISLOCATION

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KYPHOSIS

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LIGAMENTOUS INJURY

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LORDOSIS

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OSTEITIS

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Softening of cartilage

Inflammation of structures made of cartilage

Displacement of bone outside of its normal position, such as within a socket joint

Abnormally immobilized joint in flexed position due to atrophy and muscle shortening

Ligament tissue injury

This is an abnormally prominent downward curvature of the thoracic spine that results in a hunchback posture and is seen most frequently in the elderly. It is also characteristic of a type of arthritis that leads to spinal fusion, called ankylosing spondylitis

Inflammation of bone

Abnormally prominent upward curvature of the lumbar spine

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OSTEOMALACIA

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OSTEOPOROSIS

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SCOLIOSIS

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OSTEOGENIC SARCOMA (OSTEOSARCOMA)

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EWING'S SARCOMA

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CHONDROSARCOMA

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PAGET'S DISEASE

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ARTHROCENTESIS

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This is a condition characterized by pathologic loss of bone density that greatly increases the risk of bone fracture following a fall or other injury. Elderly women are most at risk

Also called rickets, this is a condition characterized by softening of bone that can occur from inadequate calcium and vitamin D levels during development

This is a bone-producing tumor and the leading type of bone cancer. It primarily affects people between 15 and 25 years old and frequently affects the leg bones

Developmental condition that results in abnormal lateral curvature of the spine

This is a type of cancer derived from cartilage cells. It mostly affects people between 50 and 75 years old and is rare under age 40

This is the leading bone cancer affecting children and young adults. The most common bones affected are the pelvis, femur, tibia, and fibula. Often metastases to another bone or the lungs are identified at the time of diagnosis

Procedure that involves puncturing a joint with a needle to obtain fluid, which is then analyzed to help diagnose certain joint conditions

This is a bone condition characterized by abnormal bone mineralization that results in disordered areas of hardening and softening. Caucasians above the age of 40 are most likely to be affected. With rates as high as 10%, Paget's disease significantly increases the risk of developing bone sarcomas

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ARTHROGRAPHY

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ARTHROSCOPY

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BONE SCAN/BONE SCINTIGRAPHY

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BONE/BONE MARROW BIOPSY

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BONE X-RAY

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JOINT X-RAY

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ORTHOPEDIST/ ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON

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RHEUMATOLOGIST

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Procedure that involves the insertion of an arthroscope (a tube attached to a camera) to visualize a joint from the inside

This is an X-ray image of the joint visualized with radiocontrast dye

Procedure that involves obtaining tissue from the surface of the bone or the bone marrow to diagnose bone or blood disorders

Procedure that involves injecting a radioactive dye with a predilection for bone to diagnose bone tumors and other bone conditions

Standard radiographic image of the joint used to diagnose a fracture or other conditions of the joint

Standard radiographic image of the bone used to diagnose a fracture or other conditions of the bone

Physician who received specialty training in the medical treatment of joint and connective tissue diseases after a residency in internal medicine

Specialist physician trained in the surgical treatment of bone diseases and injuries

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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PODIATRIST

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PHYSICAL THERAPIST

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ARTHROPLASTY

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PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION OR PLACEMENT

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BONE GRAFT

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CARPAL TUNNEL RELEASE

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PERCUTANEOUS DISCECTOMY

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A "foot doctor" who received specialty training to treat foot conditions medically and surgically

Physician who received medical training very similar to traditional allopathic physicians but with additional training on musculoskeletal manipulations

Term for the surgical reconstruction or replacement of a joint

Medical provider trained to treat medical conditions that affect gait use of the lower extremities with rehabilitation therapies

Surgical transplantation of bone tissue from one bone to another that repairs a skeletal defect or damage from injury

Procedure that involves replacing part of a bone involved in a joint or a complete limb with a prosthesis (an artificial substitute)

Procedure that involves excising an interverbal disc through a small opening in the skin

Surgical procedure involving the incision of the carpal tunnel ligament in the wrist to release its compression of the median nerve

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TENORRHAPHY

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Surgical repair of a torn tendon