Anatomy & Physiology: THE SKELETAL SYSTEM

▶ The **skeletal system** helps with movement, provides support for organs, and synthesizes blood cells.

Terms

bone: tissue that helps with movement, provides support for organs, and synthesizes blood cells

bone marrow: matter within the bone that houses cells that produce red blood cells and lymphocytes

canaliculi: canals that connect lacunae

cartilaginous joints: joints connected by hyaline cartilage

fibrous joints: joints connected by dense, collagen-rich fibers

flat bone: a wide and flat bone that usually provides protection (like the skull and rib cage)

Haversian canal: cavity in lamellae where a bone's blood supply is located

hematopoiesis: production of red blood cells that occurs in the bone marrow

irregular bones: bones with a shape that cannot be otherwise categorized, such as the vertebrae or mandible

joints: locations where bones meet

lacunae: space in bone tissue occupied by osteocytes

lamellae: layers of compact bone

ligaments: connective tissue that holds bones together

lining cells: flattened osteoblasts that protect the bone and balance calcium levels

long bones: a type of bone longer than it is wide (like the femur and humerus)

osteoblasts: mononucleated cells that produce bone tissue

osteoclasts: bone cells that break down bone tissue

osteocytes: bone cell formed from osteoblast

osteons: units that form the matrix of bone

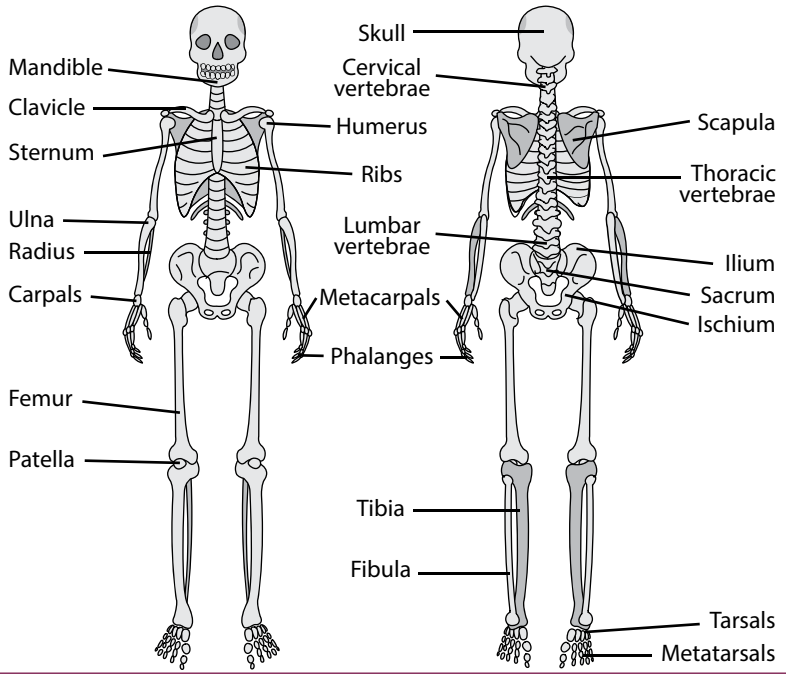
periosteum: outermost membrane of bone

synovial joints: joints connected by synovial fluid, which lubricates the joints and allows for movement

trabeculae: spongy layer of bone that encompasses the bone marrow

Volkmann's canals: connect periosteum to Haversian canal

Bones of the Skeleton



The Structure of Bone