

A&P Key Terms

06 The Skeletal System

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Published 2015

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4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 06 The Skeletal System

1. A&P Key Terms 06 The Skeletal System Questions

<u>articular cartilage</u>	thin layer of cartilage covering an epiphysis; reduces friction and acts as a shock absorber
<u>articulation</u>	where two bone surfaces meet
<u>bone</u>	hard, dense connective tissue that forms the structural elements of the skeleton
<u>canaliculi</u>	(singular: canaliculus) channels within the bone matrix that house one of an osteocyte's many cytoplasmic extensions that it uses to communicate and receive nutrients
<u>cartilage</u>	semi-rigid connective tissue found on the skeleton in areas where flexibility and smooth surfaces support movement
<u>central canal</u>	longitudinal channel in the center of each osteon; contains blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatic vessels; also known as the Haversian canal
<u>closed reduction</u>	manual manipulation of a broken bone to set it into its natural position without surgery
<u>compact bone</u>	dense osseous tissue that can withstand compressive forces
<u>diaphysis</u>	tubular shaft that runs between the proximal and distal ends of a long bone
<u>diplo</u>	layer of spongy bone, that is sandwiched between two the layers of compact bone found in flat bones
<u>endochondral ossification</u>	process in which bone forms by replacing hyaline cartilage
<u>endosteum</u>	delicate membranous lining of a bone's medullary cavity
<u>epiphyseal line</u>	completely ossified remnant of the epiphyseal plate
<u>epiphyseal plate</u>	(also, growth plate) sheet of hyaline cartilage in the metaphysis of an immature bone; replaced by bone tissue as the organ grows in length
<u>epiphysis</u>	wide section at each end of a long bone; filled with spongy bone and red marrow
<u>external callus</u>	collar of hyaline cartilage and bone that forms around the outside of a fracture
<u>flat bone</u>	thin and curved bone; serves as a point of attachment for muscles and protects internal organs

	for muscles and protects internal organs
<u>fracture hematoma</u>	blood clot that forms at the site of a broken bone
<u>fracture</u>	broken bone
<u>hematopoiesis</u>	production of blood cells, which occurs in the red marrow of the bones
<u>hypercalcemia</u>	condition characterized by abnormally high levels of calcium
<u>hypocalcemia</u>	condition characterized by abnormally low levels of calcium
<u>internal callus</u>	fibrocartilaginous matrix, in the endosteal region, between the two ends of a broken bone
<u>intramembranous ossification</u>	process by which bone forms directly from mesenchymal tissue
<u>irregular bone</u>	bone of complex shape; protects internal organs from compressive forces
<u>lacunae</u>	(singular: lacuna) spaces in a bone that house an osteocyte
<u>medullary cavity</u>	hollow region of the diaphysis; filled with yellow marrow
<u>modeling</u>	process, during bone growth, by which bone is resorbed on one surface of a bone and deposited on another
<u>nutrient foramen</u>	small opening in the middle of the external surface of the diaphysis, through which an artery enters the bone to provide nourishment
<u>open reduction</u>	surgical exposure of a bone to reset a fracture
<u>orthopedist</u>	doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating musculoskeletal disorders and injuries
<u>osseous tissue</u>	bone tissue; a hard, dense connective tissue that forms the structural elements of the skeleton
<u>ossification center</u>	cluster of osteoblasts found in the early stages of intramembranous ossification
<u>ossification</u>	(also, osteogenesis) bone formation
<u>osteoblast</u>	cell responsible for forming new bone

<u>osteoclast</u>	cell responsible for resorbing bone
<u>osteocyte</u>	primary cell in mature bone; responsible for maintaining the matrix
<u>osteogenic cell</u>	undifferentiated cell with high mitotic activity; the only bone cells that divide; they differentiate and develop into osteoblasts
<u>osteoid</u>	uncalcified bone matrix secreted by osteoblasts
<u>osteon</u>	(also, Haversian system) basic structural unit of compact bone; made of concentric layers of calcified matrix
<u>osteoporosis</u>	disease characterized by a decrease in bone mass; occurs when the rate of bone resorption exceeds the rate of bone formation, a common occurrence as the body ages
<u>perforating canal</u>	(also, Volkmann's canal) channel that branches off from the central canal and houses vessels and nerves that extend to the periosteum and endosteum
<u>perichondrium</u>	membrane that covers cartilage
<u>periosteum</u>	fibrous membrane covering the outer surface of bone and continuous with ligaments
<u>primary ossification center</u>	region, deep in the periosteal collar, where bone development starts during endochondral ossification
<u>projection</u>	bone markings where part of the surface sticks out above the rest of the surface, where tendons and ligaments attach
<u>proliferative zone</u>	region of the epiphyseal plate that makes new chondrocytes to replace those that die at the diaphyseal end of the plate and contributes to longitudinal growth of the epiphyseal plate
<u>red marrow</u>	connective tissue in the interior cavity of a bone where hematopoiesis takes place
<u>remodeling</u>	process by which osteoclasts resorb old or damaged bone at the same time as and on the same surface where osteoblasts form new bone to replace that which is resorbed
<u>reserve zone</u>	region of the epiphyseal plate that anchors the plate to the osseous tissue of the epiphysis

<u>secondary ossification center</u>	region of bone development in the epiphyses
<u>sesamoid bone</u>	small, round bone embedded in a tendon; protects the tendon from compressive forces
<u>short bone</u>	cube-shaped bone that is approximately equal in length, width, and thickness; provides limited motion
<u>skeletal system</u>	organ system composed of bones and cartilage that provides for movement, support, and protection
<u>spongy bone</u>	(also, cancellous bone) trabeculated osseous tissue that supports shifts in weight distribution
<u>trabeculae</u>	(singular: trabecula) spikes or sections of the lattice-like matrix in spongy bone
<u>yellow marrow</u>	connective tissue in the interior cavity of a bone where fat is stored
<u>zone of calcified matrix</u>	region of the epiphyseal plate closest to the diaphyseal end; functions to connect the epiphyseal plate to the diaphysis
<u>zone of maturation and hypertrophy</u>	region of the epiphyseal plate where chondrocytes from the proliferative zone grow and mature and contribute to the longitudinal growth of the epiphyseal plate