

## Joint (and Skeletal Review)

- 1) What are the three types of joints, what are the -throses names for them, and how moveable are they?

- Fibrous Joints (Synarthroses) - Immoveable
- Cartilaginous Joints (Amphiarthroses) - Slightly Moveable
- Synovial Joints (Diarthroses) - Freely Moveable

- 2) What types of joints are found in the axial skeleton?

Fibrous & Cartilaginous

- 3) Synovial joints are found in the appendicular skeleton.

- 4) What are the three types of synarthroses? Where are they found?

① Suture - Skull

② Gomphosis - Teeth into skull

③ Syndesmosis - Splint bones to cannon bone (horses)

- 5) What are the characteristics of synarthroses?

- Connected by fibrous tissue
- No joint cavity
- No movement

- 6) What are the characteristics of amphiarthroses? What types of cartilage are involved with this type of joint?

- Limited movement

★ Hyaline Cartilage

- No joint cavity

★ Fibrocartilage

- 7) What are the four amphiarthroses joints we learned about in class?

① Epiphyseal Plate

③ Pubic Symphysis

② Joint between first rib & sternum

④ Intervertebral Disks

- 8) Diarthroses are considered to be true joints

- 9) Give an example of a diarthrosis joint.

Shoulder & Knee & Temporomandibular

- 10) What are the characteristics of diarthroses?

- Most moveable type of joint

- Joint Cavity

- Bursae

- 11) What is the function of the bursae?

- Cushion

- Reduces friction between bones of the joint



12) Within the joint area, what do the blood, lymph, and nerve supply do for the joint?

**Blood Supply** - Arteries: Network around joints  
- Capillaries: Supply nutrition to articular cartilage

**Lymph Function** - Lymph vessels leave joint & drain into local lymph node  
↳ think immune

**Nerve Function** - Pain & Reflex response  
- Assists with locomotion & posture

13) Name the 4 axial skeleton joints covered in class and what bones they connect.

Temporomandibular (Maxilla & Mandible)

Alanto-occipital (Atlas (C1) & the Skull)

Alantoaxial (Atlas (C1) & Axis (C2))

Intervertebral Disks (Vertebrae)

14) Name the 15 appendicular skeleton joints covered in class and what bones they connect.

Scapulohumeral (Scapula & Humerus)

Elbow Joint (Humerus & Ulna/Radius)

Radiocarpal (Radius & Carpals)

Midcarpal (Carpals)

Carpometacarpals (Carpals & Metacarpal)

Metacarpophalangeal (Metacarpal & 1<sup>st</sup> phalange)

Proximal Interphalangeal (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> phalanges)

Distal Interphalangeal (2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> phalanges)

Sacroiliac (Sacrum & Pelvis)

Coxofemoral (Pelvis & Femur)

Stifle (Femur, Patella, & Tibia)

Tibiotarsals (Tibia & Tarsals)

Proximal ~~Distal~~ Intertarsals (Tibial Tarsal Bone & Central Tarsal Bone)

Distal Intertarsals (Central & 3<sup>rd</sup> Tarsal Bones)

Tarsometatarsals (Tarsals & Metatarsals)

15) There are four types of joint movements. What are the names of the movements and what direction/how are the limbs moving?

Adduction - towards the midline

Abduction - away from the midline

Extension - Straightened

Flexion - Bent