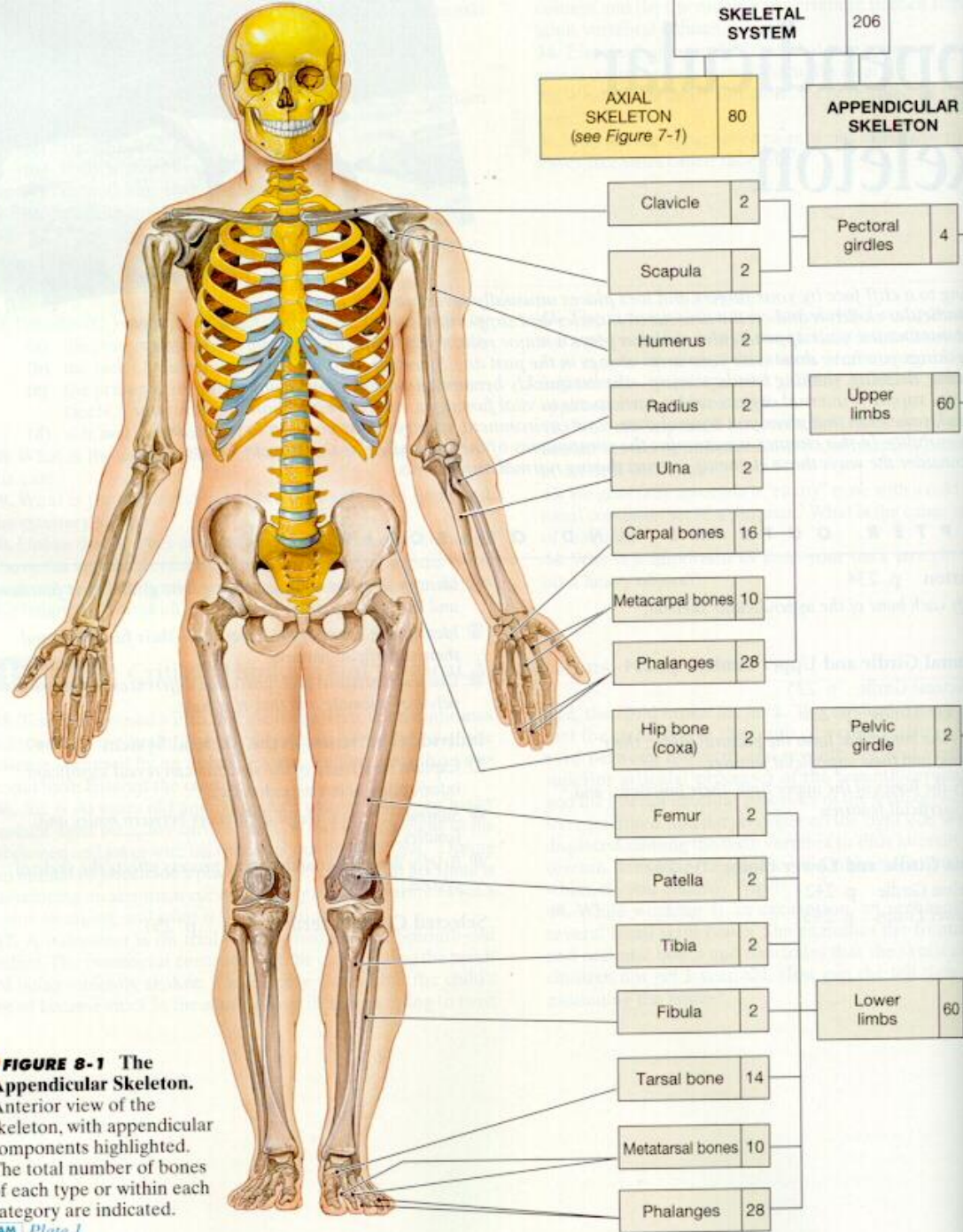


The Appendicular Skeleton. Part 2, the lower body.



• **FIGURE 8-1** The Appendicular Skeleton. Anterior view of the skeleton, with appendicular components highlighted. The total number of bones of each type or within each category are indicated.

The Pelvic Girdle and Lower limbs.

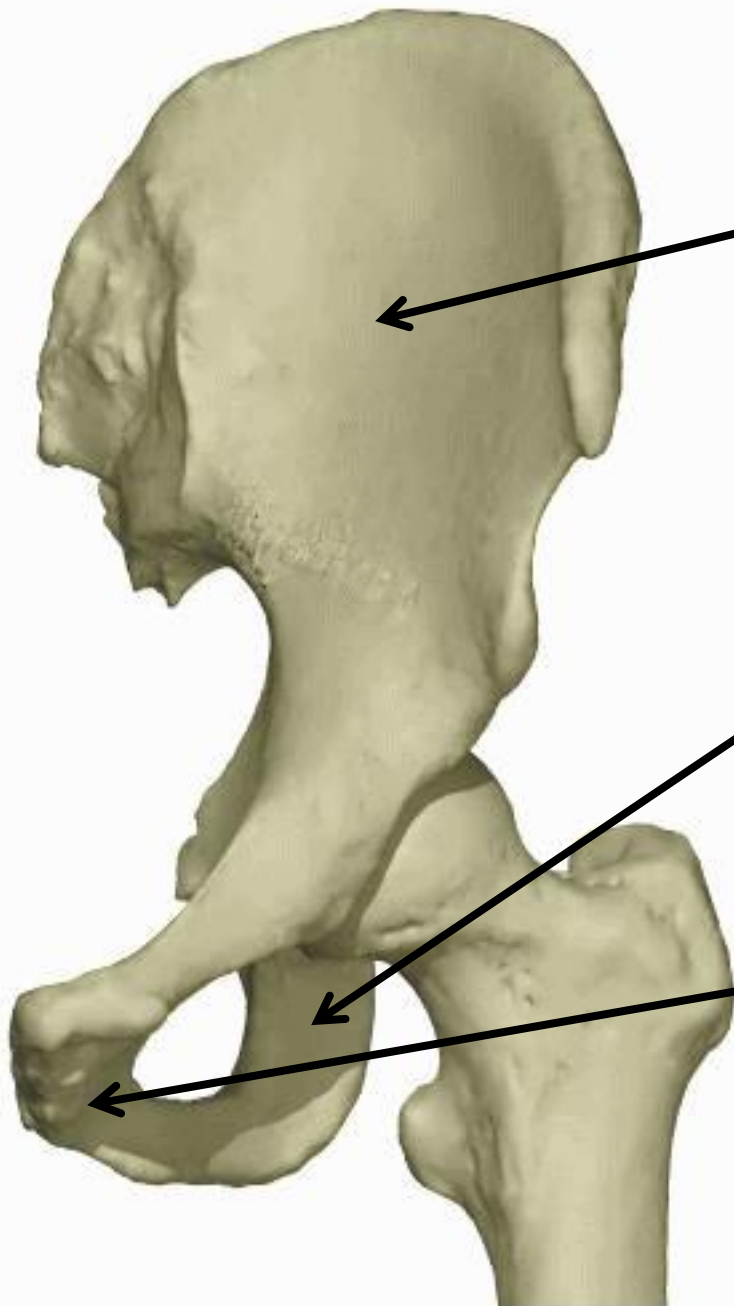
Because they must support the body's weight, these structures are more massive than the upper body structures.



The Pelvic Girdle

- Made up of 3 bones - Ilium, Ischium, Pubis.





Ilium

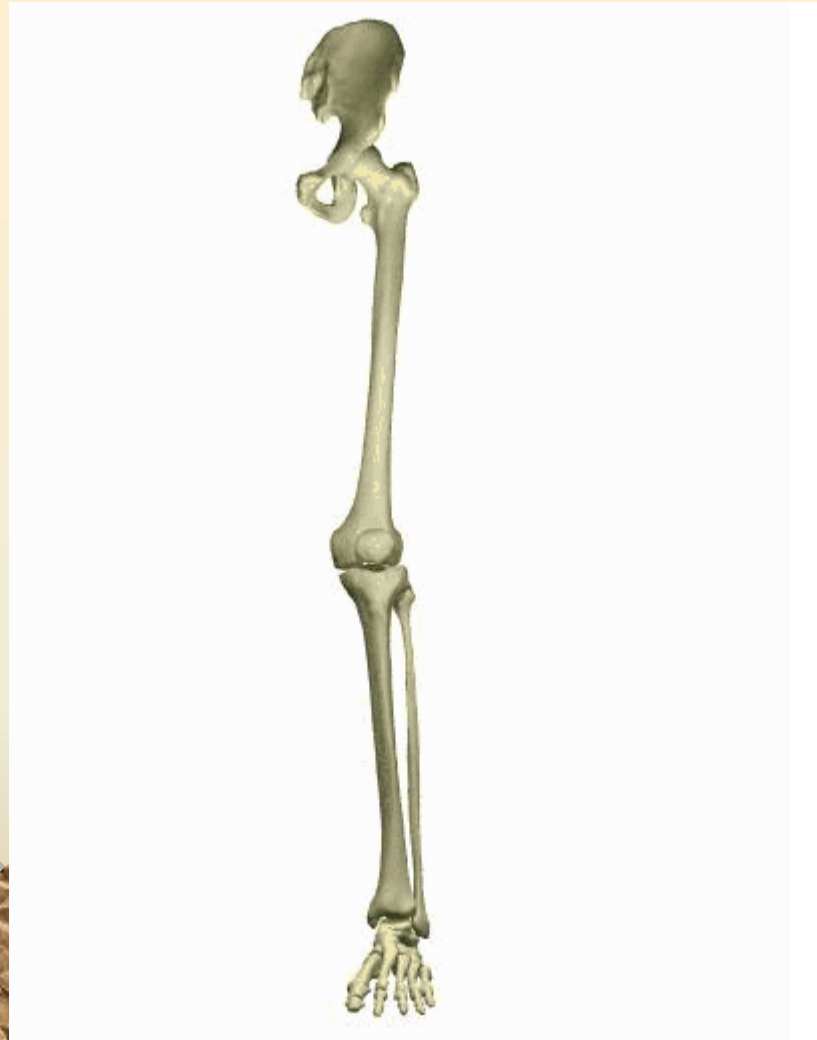
Ischium

Pubis

Pelvis; Things to Find:

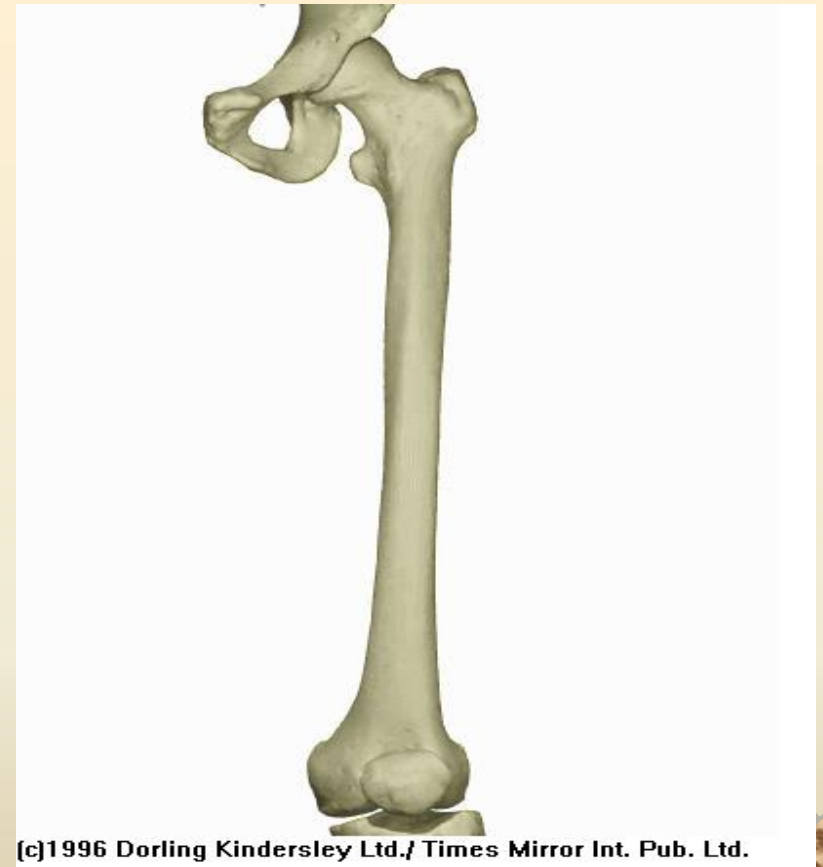
- Iliac fossa
- Iliac crest
- Obturator foramen
- Acetabulum
- Ischial spine
- Greater Sciatic notch
- Ischial tuberosity

The Lower Limbs (60 bones)



The Femur (thigh):

- The longest and heaviest bone in the body



Femur, Find these:

- Head
- Greater Trochanter
- Lesser Trochanter
- Patellar surface
- Lateral & Medial Condyles
- Lateral & Medial Epicondyles

The Patella (knee cap)



The Tibia & Fibula



- The largest bone of the lower leg is the Tibia.
- The fibula is the slim, long bone.

Tibia & Fibula, Know:

- Tibial tuberosity
- Medial Malleolus
- Lateral Malleolus of fibula
- Head of fibula

The Ankle



Look for 7 bones:

- Talus
- Calcaneus
- Cuboid
- Navicular
- 3 Cuneiform bones

The Foot

- 5 Metatarsals
- 14 Phalanges

