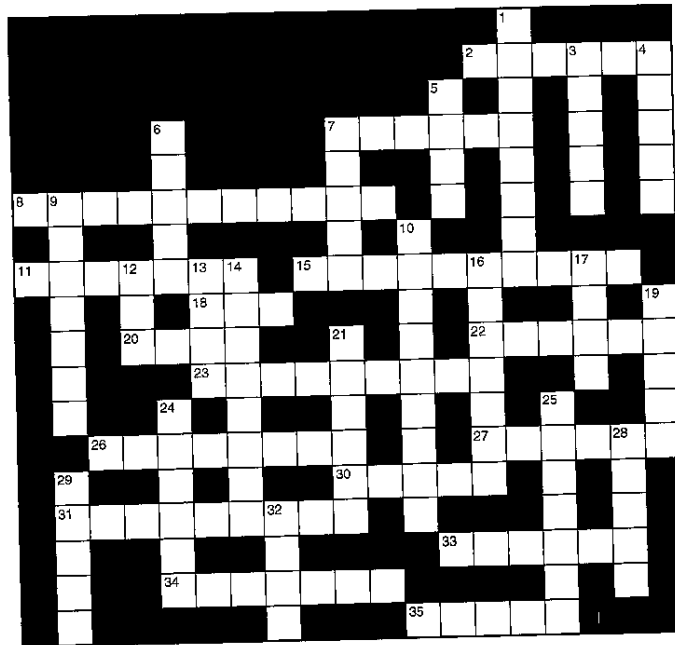


ASSIGNMENT SHEET**CHAPTER 11: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY****Unit 5: The Skeletal System****WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE****A. Crossword Puzzle****ACROSS**

2. Uncomplicated
7. Leg bone
8. Sensation after amputation (two words)
11. Floating mass in blood vessel
15. Incomplete fracture
18. Last known address (acronym)
20. Calcified cartilage
22. To stretch a ligament
23. To straighten a fracture
26. Break
27. Fills long bones
30. Harvests
31. Bones of the hands and feet
33. Bone in the forearm
34. Bone in the rib cage
35. Pelvic bone

DOWN

1. Attaches bone to bone at joints
3. A student
4. Joint between the humerus and the ulna and radius
5. Make well
6. Lethal
7. Thigh bone
9. Upper arm bone
10. Bones of spine
12. Circular object
13. Bone of forearm
14. Bony framework
16. The body _____
17. Outer garment
19. To furnish with a permanent source of income
21. Goes into
24. Bulgy deposit around a new fracture
25. The skull
28. Grossly overweight
29. Backbone
32. Female child

B. Matching: Match the disease or disorder in column I with the appropriate symptoms in column II.

- | COLUMN I | COLUMN II |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Osteoarthritis | a. Painful displacement of the bones of the joint, usually fingers, shoulders, knees, often resulting in joint fracture |
| _____ 2. Rheumatoid arthritis | b. A metabolic disease resulting in severe joint pain due to deposits of urates |
| _____ 3. Bursitis | c. A lateral spinal curvature, usually thoracic, resulting from spinal column rotation |
| _____ 4. Congenital hip dysplasia | d. Porous, brittle bones, prone to fracture; caused by metabolic disorder; found primarily in postmenopausal women |
| _____ 5. Dislocation | e. Progressive deterioration of joint cartilage, usually hip and knee; joint pain; stiffness; grating; and joint fluid |
| _____ 6. Epicondylitis | f. The dislocation of a child's hip joint at birth |
| _____ 7. Gout | g. A bowing of the back, usually at the thoracic level |
| _____ 8. Hallux valgus | h. Inflammation of forearm extensor tendon at its attachment on the humerus; more painful with twisting of forearm |
| _____ 9. Herniated disk | i. Chronic inflammatory disease occurring intermittently; damages synovial membrane, causing edema and congestion, bone atrophy, deformities |
| _____ 10. Kyphosis | j. Causes severe low back pain, radiating deep into buttocks and down back of the leg |
| _____ 11. Osteoporosis | k. A tear of the ligaments of a joint resulting in pain, swelling, and local bleeding |
| _____ 12. Scoliosis | l. Painful inflammation of the joint sac, usually at the knee, elbow, or shoulder |
| _____ 13. Sprain | m. Lateral deviation of the great toe with enlarged first metatarsal and the formation of a bunion |
| _____ 14. Carpal tunnel syndrome | n. Partial or incomplete dislocation of the articulating surfaces of bones at a joint, causing deformity, pain, and extremity length change |
| _____ 15. Bunion | o. An inflamed bursa of the great toe filled with fluid and covered with a callus |
| _____ 16. Lordosis | p. Decreased sensitivity in the first two fingers and thumb, often with atrophy of the thumb muscle on the palm side |
| _____ 17. Subluxation | q. Abnormal anterior convex curvature of the lumbar spine |

UNIT REVIEW

A. Fill in the Blank

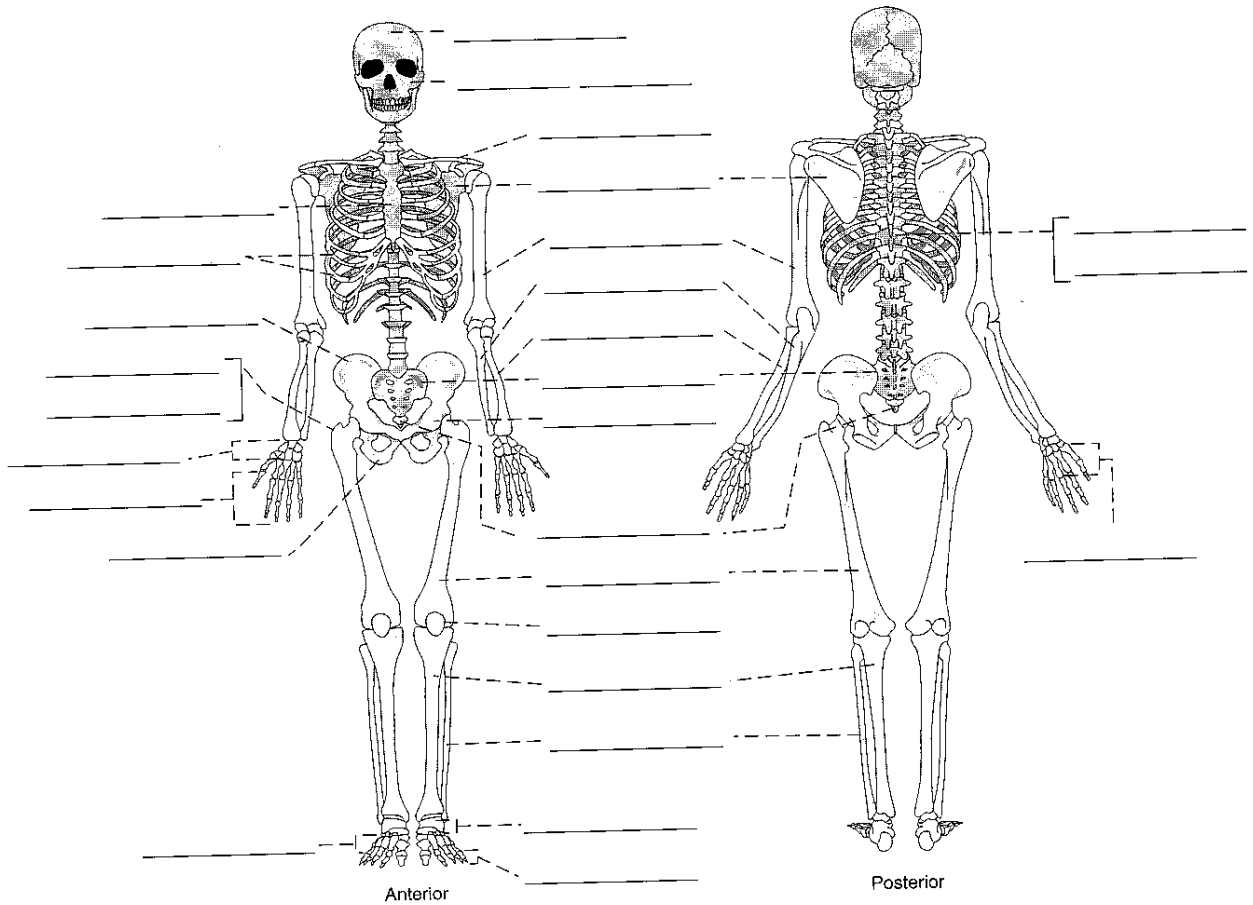
1. The skeletal system is divided into sections. The axial skeleton is made up of the _____, _____, and _____. The appendicular skeleton is made up of the _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

2. The rib cage consists of _____ pairs of ribs that attach by _____ to the _____ anteriorly and to the _____ posteriorly. The top _____ pairs are attached both anteriorly and posteriorly. The bottom _____ pairs are attached only to the _____ and are therefore called _____.
3. The rib cage is also classified as having _____ and _____ ribs. This division considers the first _____ pairs to be _____ ribs because _____.
The last _____ pairs are called _____ ribs because _____.
4. The primary function of the rib cage is to protect the _____ and _____.

B. Label the Illustration

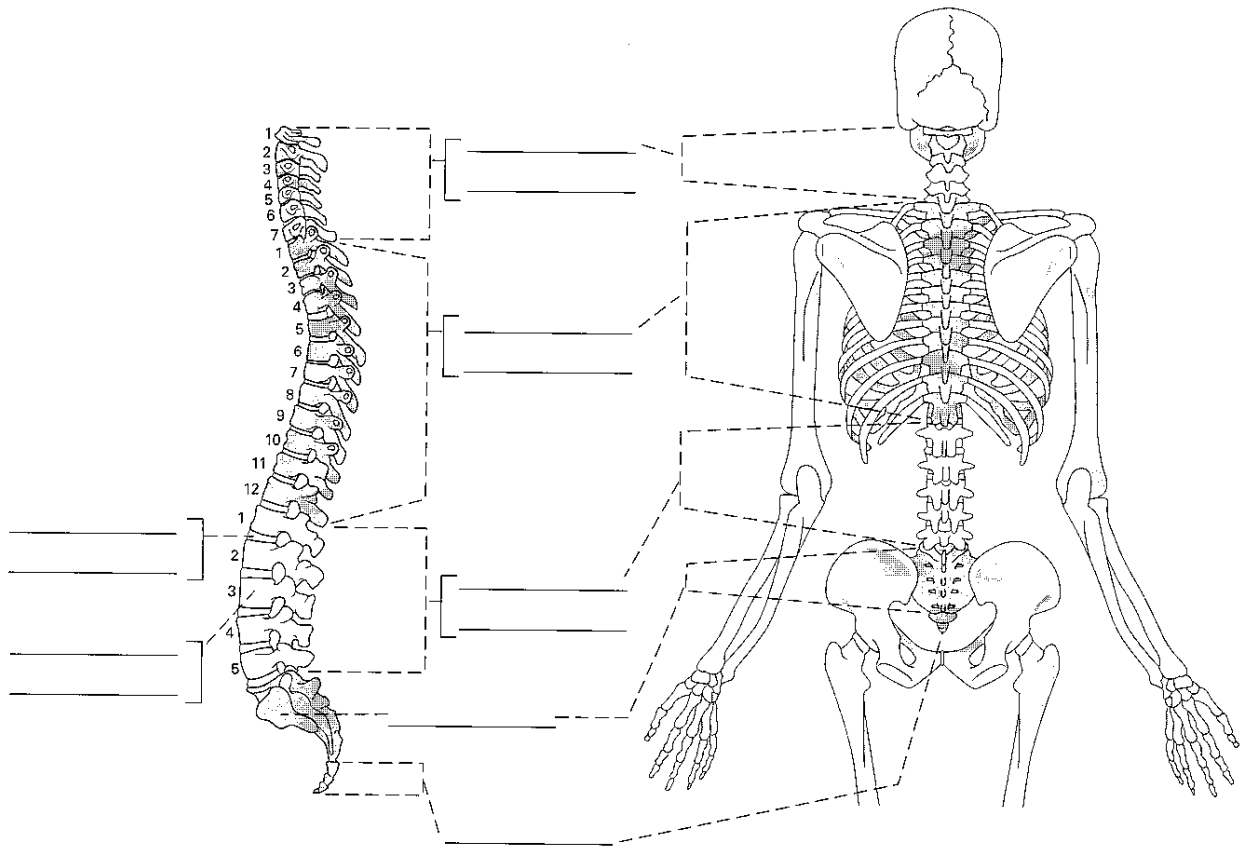
1. Label the skeletal system with these terms. Refer to Figure 11-77 in the textbook.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Carpals | Ilium | Sacrum |
| Clavicle | Ischium | Scapula |
| Coccyx | Metacarpals | Sternum |
| Cranium | Metatarsals | Tarsals |
| Facial bones | Patella | Tibia |
| Femur | Phalanges | Ulna |
| Fibula | Pubis | Vertebral column |
| Greater trochanter | Radius | |
| Humerus | Ribs | |



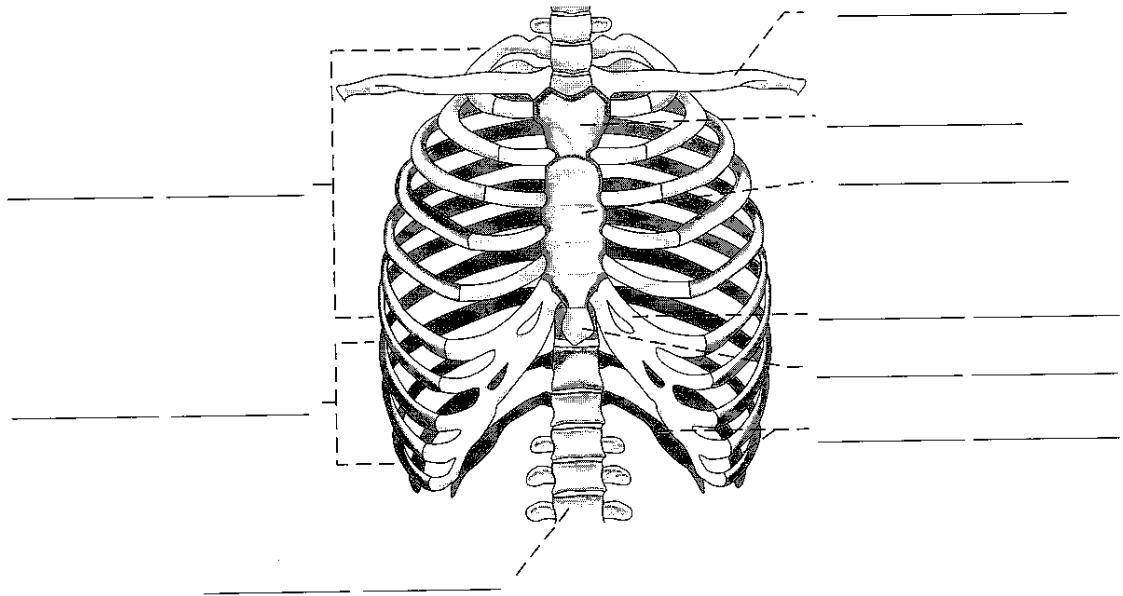
2. Label the illustration of the vertebral column using the following terms. Refer to Figure 11-81 in the textbook.

- Cervical vertebrae
- Coccyx
- Intervertebral disk
- Lumbar vertebrae
- Sacrum
- Thoracic vertebrae
- Vertebral body



3. Label the illustration of the rib cage with the following terms. Refer to Figure 11-83 in the textbook.

- Clavicle
- Costal cartilage
- False ribs
- Floating ribs
- Manubrium
- Spinal column
- Sternum
- True ribs
- Xiphoid process



C. Short Answer

1. What is bone composed of? _____

2. List six functions of the skeletal system.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
3. Describe the spinal column. _____

4. How is a long bone constructed? _____

5. How do long bones grow? _____

6. Identify three kinds of synovial joints, giving examples of each.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

7. List the seven types of fractures, describing the characteristics of each type.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

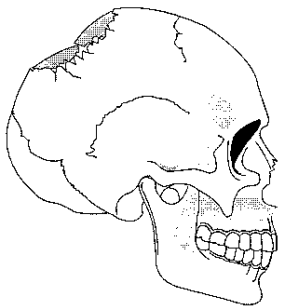
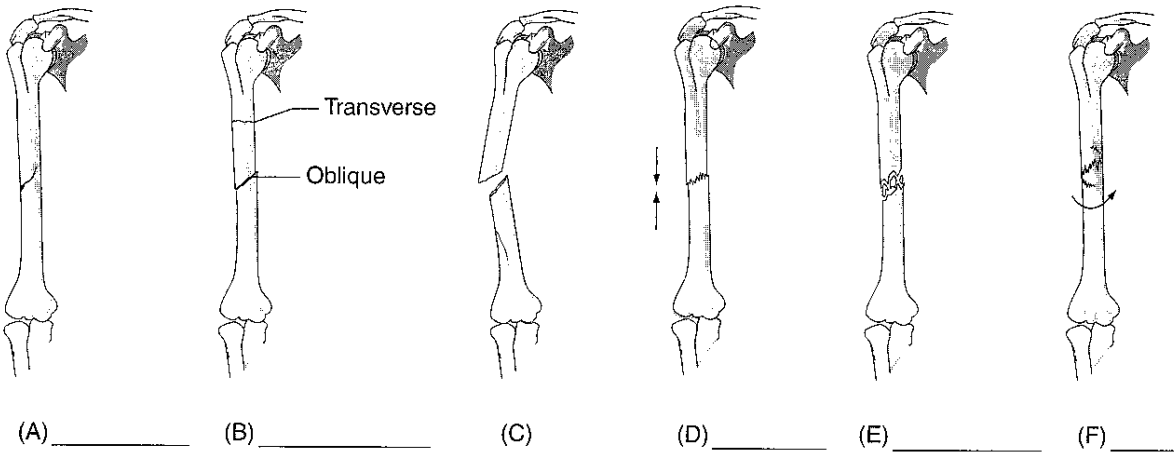
d. _____

e. _____

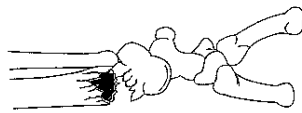
f. _____

g. _____

8. Identify each type of fracture illustrated below. Refer to Figure 11-87 in the textbook.



(G) _____



(H) _____

9. Describe the initial and follow-up treatment of fractures. _____

10. How does bone heal? _____

11. What is a fat embolus and how does it occur? _____

12. What conditions might result in the need for an amputation?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
13. Explain the condition known as phantom limb. _____

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

You are alone in the office when the wife of a patient calls to find out what she should do. Her husband suffered a leg fracture at work yesterday, but in the last hour he started perspiring and looks pale. He also seems to be breathing faster and his pulse is above normal. She wonders if this is normal.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What should you initially tell the patient's wife? _____

2. When is it appropriate for you try to reach the physician? _____

3. Why might this be a real emergency? _____

Scenario 2

Your neighbor calls to tell you he sprained his ankle the night before, but it is a lot more swollen and painful today. He tells you he has been keeping the heating pad on it like his friend told him, but it just seems to be getting worse.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What advice should you give him first? _____

2. How can you be certain it's just a sprain? _____

3. When should you recommend medical evaluation? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Bone identification and spelling

- A. Practice identifying the bones of the body. With a partner, use a model of a skeleton or a chart without labels and try to identify all the bones of the body. Your partner can say whether you are right or wrong.
- B. Choose a partner and play hangman using The Words to Know. Each person makes a list of 10 words and then tries to win against his or her partner.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. An adult has how many bones?
a. 207
b. 270
c. 206
d. 260
- _____ 2. The bone covering is called:
a. marrow
b. cancellous
c. cortical
d. periosteum
- _____ 3. Sacral vertebrae are located in the:
a. neck
b. chest
c. back
d. posterior pelvic girdle
- _____ 4. The place where two or more bony parts join together is called a(n):
a. diarthrosis
b. bursa
c. amphiarthrosis
d. articulation

- _____ 5. Arthroscopy is:
 - a. a surgical procedure to view inside a joint
 - b. the injection of radioactive substance into a vein
 - c. a special X-ray of a joint
 - d. an imaging test using radio waves

- _____ 6. Rheumatoid arthritis is caused by:
 - a. a fault in the immune system
 - b. a virus
 - c. an injury to the joint
 - d. wear and tear on the joint

- _____ 7. Carpal tunnel syndrome:
 - a. develops after acute bursitis
 - b. causes symptoms in the thumb and first two fingers
 - c. causes deformities of the joint
 - d. is an inflammation of the forearm extensor tendon

- _____ 8. Lordosis refers to:
 - a. the bowing of the back at the thoracic level
 - b. a lateral curvature of the spine
 - c. a backward curvature of the cervical area
 - d. the abnormal anterior convex curvature of the lumbar spine

- _____ 9. Subluxation is:
 - a. a feeling the jaw is unhinged
 - b. the incomplete dislocation of a joint
 - c. the incomplete tear in the supporting ligaments of a joint
 - d. the deposit of urates at a joint.

- _____ 10. Bones of the spinal column are separated by:
 - a. marrow
 - b. ligaments
 - c. synovial fluid
 - d. cartilage disks

