**Axial Skeleton Guided Notes**

**Vertebral Column /Spine Supports the Skull /Transfers Weight**

Structure:

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ irregular bones (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pre-birth)

-7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_ thoracic

-5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_ coccyx

**Intervertebral Foramen**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each vertebrae for spinal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Intervertebral discs- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/absorbs shock; provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with age

**Herniated Disc**

-When the annulus wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the disc will press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spinal nerve= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Curvatures**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curvature-it’s what you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with

-Posterior=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curvature-it’s what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Cervical becomes posterior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the baby lifts its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes posterior concave when the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Abnormal Curvatures**

-Scoliosis- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curve

-Kyphosis- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ posterior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae; typically caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-exaggerated posterior curve of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae; typical of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a pot belly

**Typical Vertebrae**

-Body- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bearing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Vertebral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_join the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pedicles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Vertebral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-canal that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passes through

-Transverse process- \_\_\_\_\_\_ lateral projections from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Spinal process- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ projection from the posterior arch

-Superior and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Articular Processes-paired projections \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the foramen; allows the vertebrae to join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Cervical Vertebrae**

C1-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body; receives the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condyles

-Allows the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” nod

C2-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Has an upright \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process

-Allows rotation-“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Thoracic Vertebrae**

T1-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Larger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shaped body

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spinous process-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ downward

-2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facets on either side for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lumbar Vertebrae**

L1- \_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like spinous process

-Take the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Sacrum**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_ fused Vertebrae

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like

-Lateral articulation with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacral crest-posterior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spinous process

-Sacral foramina-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to crest

-Sacral canal-down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Sacral hiatus-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opening

**Coccyx**

3-\_\_\_\_\_\_ fused vertebrae; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bony Thorax**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Sternum

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae

**Sternum**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-jugular notch (\_\_\_\_\_\_)

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-sternal angle at the 3rd rib (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process-small point at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Xiphoid**

-The xiphoid process can cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the location of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (can puncture it)

**Costal Cartilage**

-The costal cartilage attaches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cartilage

**Ribs-\_\_\_\_\_ Pairs**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ribs are connected to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-verterbrosternal #1-7

-Posterior-attached to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae, #1-7

-Anterior-attached to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ribs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connected directly to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Ribs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are called “false” and vertebrochondral

-Posterior-attaches to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Anterior-attaches to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Floating ribs- ribs #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connected in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side, only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Posterior-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Anterior-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ribs-Flat Bones**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meets with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meets with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process of the thoracic vertebrae

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-angles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_