Structure based on material & cavity

Structure of the joint:

Fibrous Immovable to slightly movable **Cartilaginous** Both rigid & slightly moveable

Synovial Freely movable

Fibrous

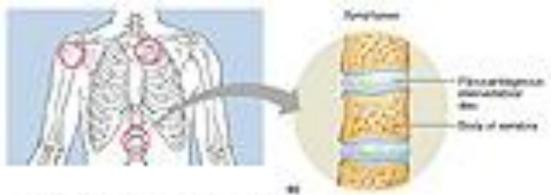
- Made of fibrous tissue
- No cavity
- Sutures (skull)

 Syndesmoses-ligaments tibia/fibula
 Radius/ulna
 Gompphoses peg in socket



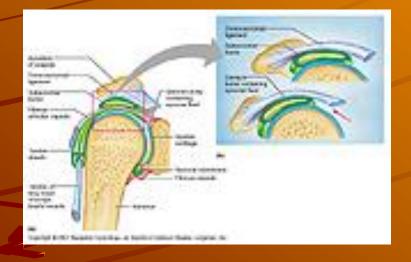
Cartilaginous

Cartilage between bones
No cavity
2 types
Synchondrosesepiphyseal plate



 Symphyses- joint
 between vert., pubis & manubrium

Synovial



 Joint cavity-bones separated by fluid filled cavity

Bursae-fibrous sac with fluid

 Tendon sheathselongated bursae wraps tendon

Q:Fibrous joints are classified as: A. Pivot, hinge, ball & socket B. Symphysis sacroiliac, & articular C. Sutures, syndesmoses, & gomphoses D. Hinge & saddle

Movements allowed by synovial joints



 Gliding - bones slide over each other.

 Flexion – decrease angle

 Extension – increases angle



Interfect 4.007 Instance increasing, or marined fitting finding large at the

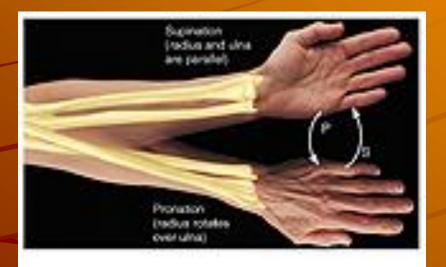
Abduction – movement <u>away</u> from mid-line.

Adduction – movement <u>toward</u> the mid-line

Circumduction – end of limb makes a cone.



Energiel & Still Deserts Commun. In 1994; J. 1985; Parts Longham Pr.



(a) Supination (S) and pronation (P)

Supination – parallel

 Pronation – radius over ulna

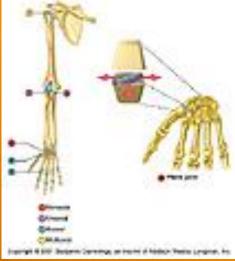
Rotation – turning around its axis.



Types of synovial joints

Plane joints – allow only gliding

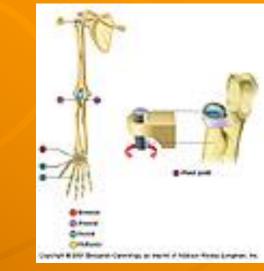
 Hinge joint – projection of one bone fits into the depression of another

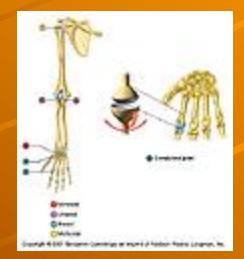




 Pivot joint – rounded surface of one bone fits into bony ring of another.

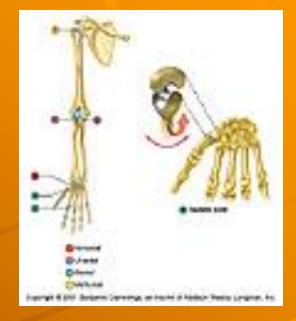
 Condyloid joint – oval surface of one bone fits into elliptical cavity of another. Metacarpophalangeal joints

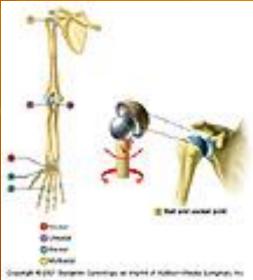




 Saddle joint – structure is like condyloid but greater movement: has saddle shape.
 Carpometacarpal of thumb.

Ball & Socket – most freely moving. Head of one bone fits into socket of another.





Common Joint Injuries

- Sprains ligaments are
 - stretched or torn. Lumbar of spine, ankle, knee are common sites.
- Heal slowly poor blood supply, painful, and immobilizing.
- If severe: transplant tendon from another area, protein from cattle hide woven into bands and stapled. Carbon fibers implanted in torn ligament to form supporting mesh for new fibers



Cartilage injuries

Most involve the menisci of the knee

 Avascular, rarely repairs itself

 Remove pieces of cartilage – arthroscopic surgery



Q: The meniscus refers to A. A small sac containing synovial fluid B. Semilunar cartilage pads C. A tendon sheath D. A cavity lined with cartilage

Dislocations

 Occurs when bones are forced out of normal position

Usually accompanied by sprains
 Let Dr. relocate