

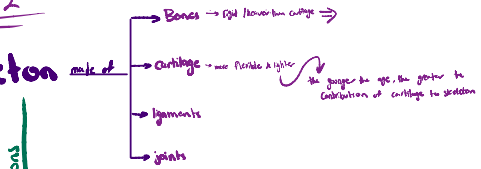


Lecture: 2

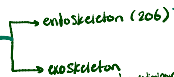
Done By: Wafaa Altarabsheh

lecture 2

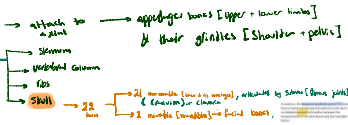
Skeleton



divisions



→ supporting structure of teeth
→ claws

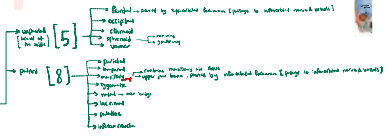


* bones (rigid connective tissue)
* cartilage (flexible connective tissue)

* bones

- Flat → 
- Long → 

* What connects axial to appendicular skeleton?
Shoulder + pelvis

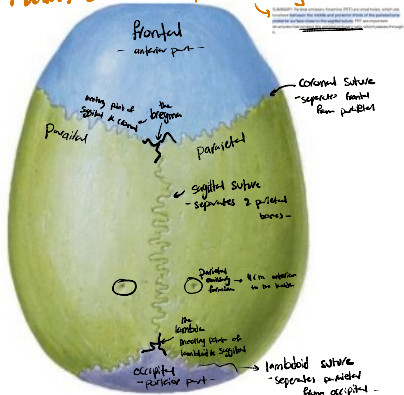


Norma verticalis

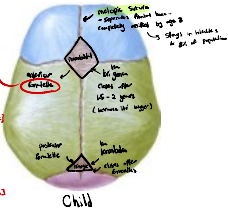
(Superior view/upper)

~ vault of the skull ~

4 bones, 3 sutures, 2 parietal emissary foramina, 3 apertures foramina → 2 orbit 1 nasal



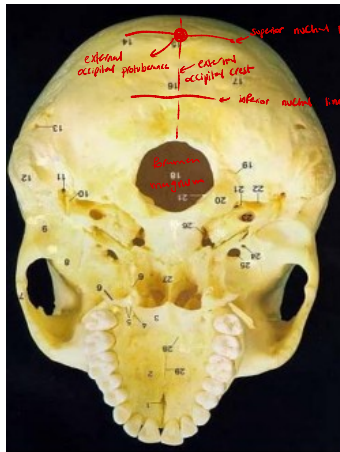
* Sutures are fibrous joints



Norma occipitalis

occipital bone presents

- external occipital protuberance
 - + median elevation on occipital bone
 - = most projecting point → inion
- external occipital crest
 - * extends from protuberance → foramen magnum

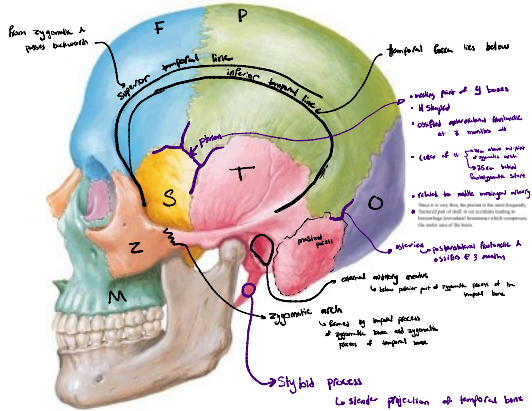


→ extends laterally from crest & runs parallel and beyond superior nuchal line

Norma lateralis

7 bones

- Frontal
- Parietal
- occipital
- temporal
- greater wing of sphenoid
- maxilla
- zygomatic



Norma Basalis externa

hard palate bounded anteriorly by alveolar arch

has 16 sockets for upper teeth roots

anterior part

anterior end of alveolar arch

palatine foramen

- \rightarrow 2 y below greater palatine foramen
- \rightarrow passage for lesser palatine nerve and vessels

middle part

posterior part



The incisive foramen

\rightarrow posterior to central incisor teeth

\rightarrow has foramen lacerum connects between palate & nose

greater palatine foramen

\rightarrow posterior of hard palate

\rightarrow gives passage to greater palatine nerve & vessels