Body Region (Appendicular Skeleton)

The appendicular skeleton: contains the bones of:

- The **pectoral girdle** and **upper limbs**.
- The pelvic girdle and lower limbs.

The pectoral girdle (shoulder girdle): contains four bones: two scapulae &two clavicles.

<u>A. Scapulae:</u> is otherwise known as **the shoulder region**. The scapula is **located** on the **posterior side** of the body.

Each scapula has the following features:

- 1. Acromion process: This articulates with a clavicle.
- 2. Coracoid process: This place of attachment for arm and chest muscles.
- 3. Glenoid cavity: This articulates with the head of the arm bone (humerus).

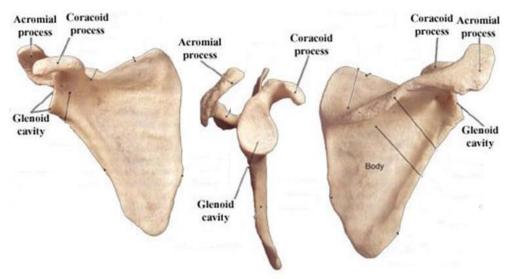


Fig1: The anterior & posterior surface of the scapula

<u>B. Clavicle (collarbones)</u>: is slender and S-shaped. Each clavicle articulates with a **scapula** and each clavicle also articulates with the **sternum**.

- The Lateral end (acromial end) is articulation with the scapula
- The Medial end (sternal end) is articulation with the sternum

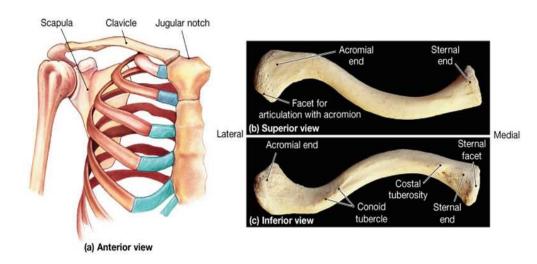


Fig2: Clavicle Bone

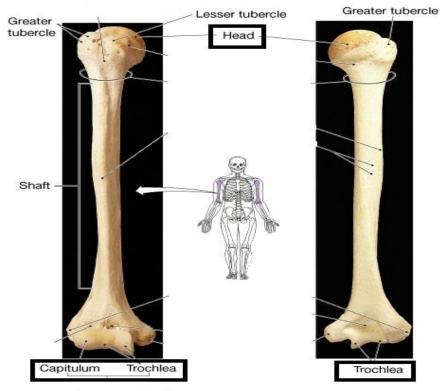
<u>Upper limbs:</u> are includes the following bones:

- 1. The arm (humerus),
- 2. The forearm (radius and ulna),
- 3. The hand (carpals, metacarpals and phalanges).

<u>1. Arm (Humerus)</u>: It is a long bone between the **shoulder** and the **elbow joint** with the following features.

- The proximal end of the humerus consists of the head articulates with the scapula

- The distal end of the humerus a triangular shape articulates with the radius & ulna

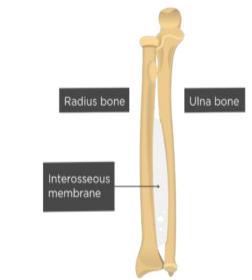




<u>2. Forearm (radius and ulna)</u>: the upper ends of both radius and ulna articulate with the lower end of humerus to form **elbow joint**.

Fig 4: Radius and Ulna

- A. <u>Radius:</u> is on the lateral side of the forearm (thumb side)
- **B.**<u>Ulna:</u> is the long bone of the forearm.



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3. The hand (carpals, metacarpals and phalanges):

A. Carpal (wrist) bones: or carpus contains eight small carpal bones which articulate with distal end of the forearm forms **the wrist joint**

B. Metacarpal bones: Five metacarpal bones, numbered 1 to 5 from the thumb side of the hand toward the little finger, to form **the palm**.

C. Phalanges: are bones of the fingers the **thumb** has only **two phalanges** but the other fingers have **three phalanges** (proximal, middle, and distal).

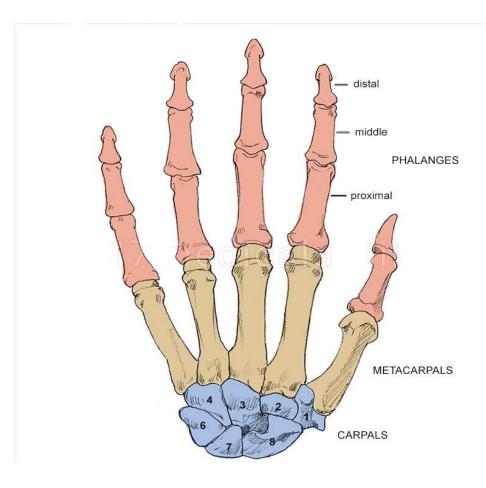


Fig5: The hand (carpals, metacarpals and phalanges)