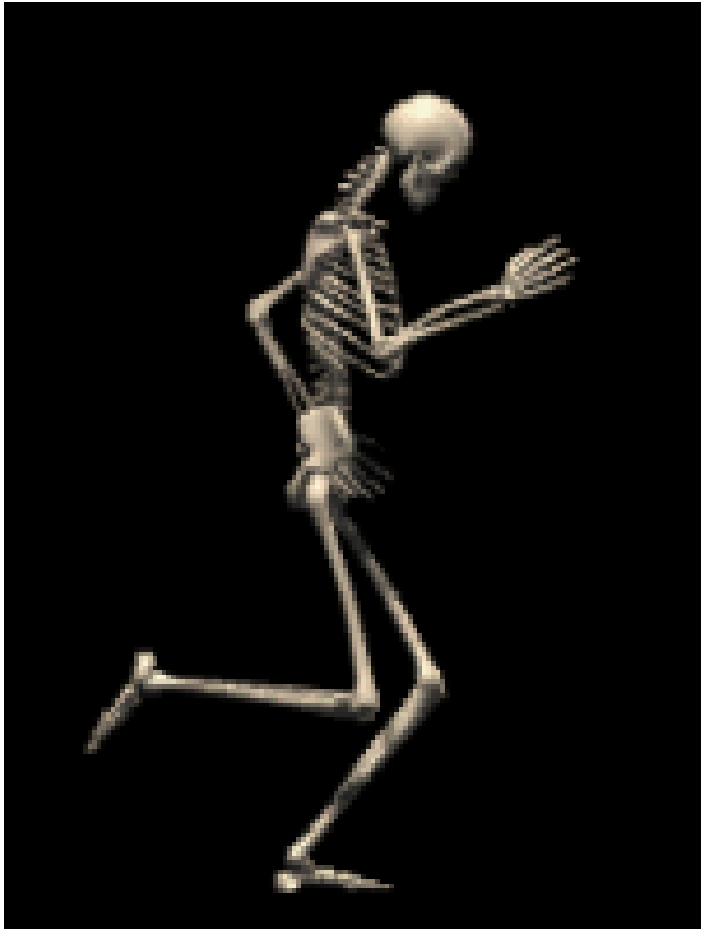


Skeletal System



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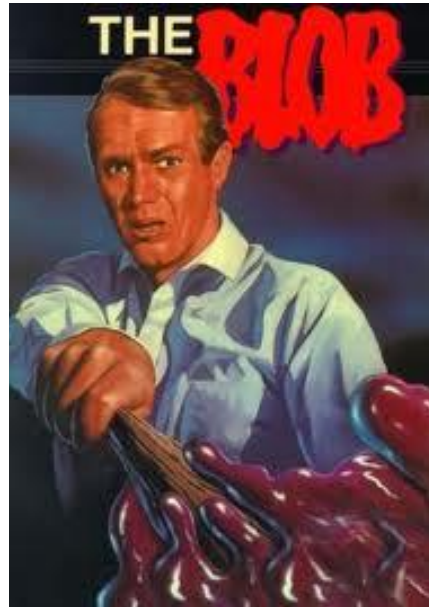


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"You should have come to me sooner."

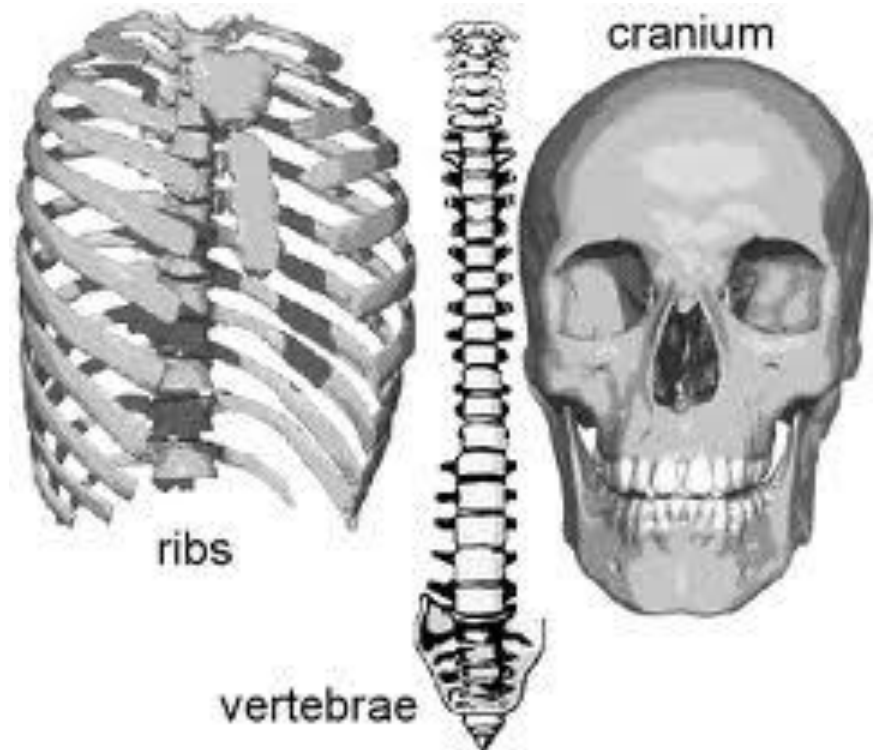
Skeleton Function: support body

- Gives shape and support to the rest of the body
- Major muscles are attached to bones



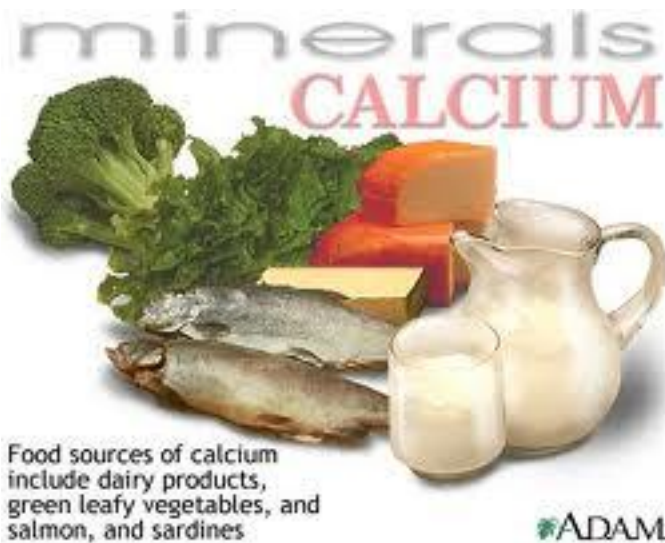
Skeletal Function: protection

- Protect internal organs. For example: ribs surround the heart and lungs, skull encloses the brain



Skeletal Function: nutrition

- Storage place for calcium and phosphorous
- Calcium and phosphorous make bones hard.



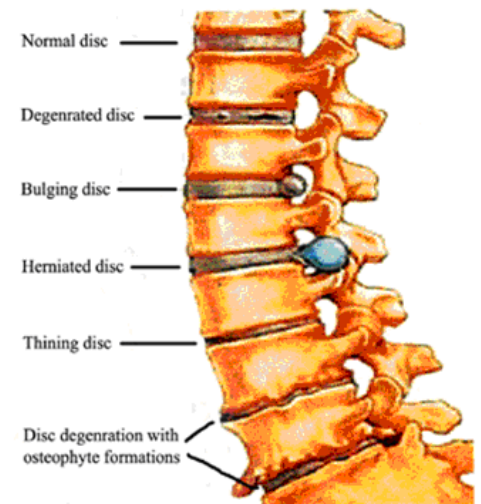
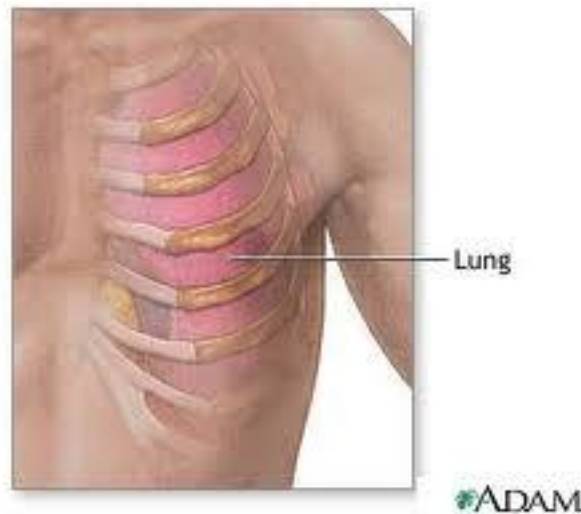
Connecting Bones

- Bones are connected with tough tissues called ligaments
- Bones are connected to muscles with tough tissues called tendons
- Joints are where bones meet for the purpose of motion



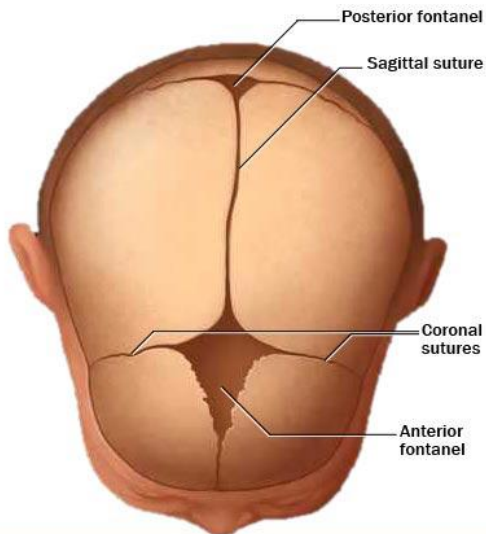
Role of specific bones

- Leg bones are strong to support weight
- Ribs protect internal organs such as lungs, heart, and liver
- Vertebrae protect the spinal cord and gives the back flexibility



Bones throughout our life

- Children have more bones than adults because some of their bones have not fused together yet.
- Bones tend to decrease in density as we age.

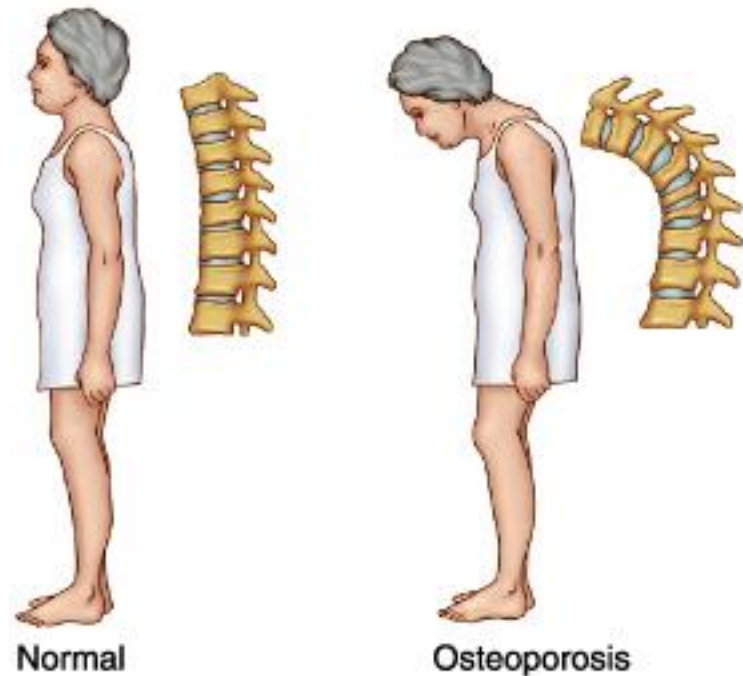


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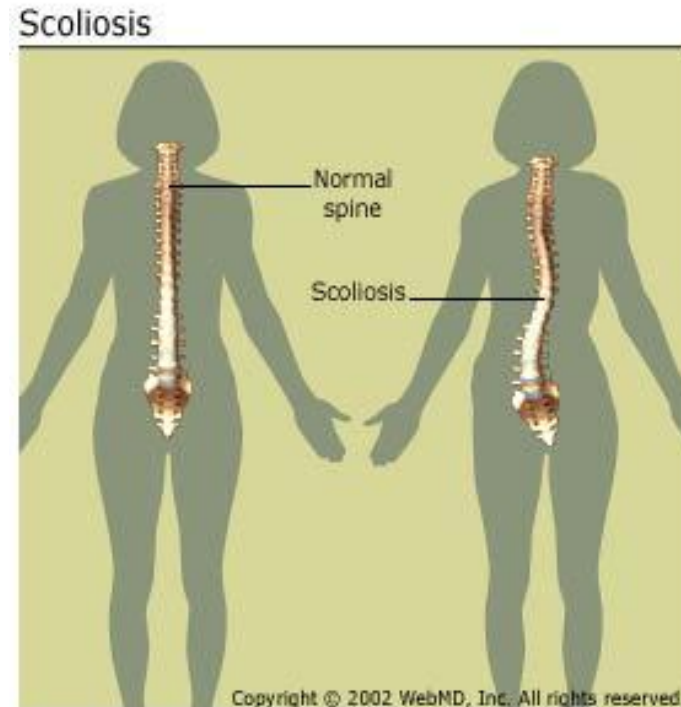
Osteoporosis

- Weak bones that are susceptible to fracturing
- Usually in older people and may cause a stooped back
- Can often be treated with better exercise and nutrition



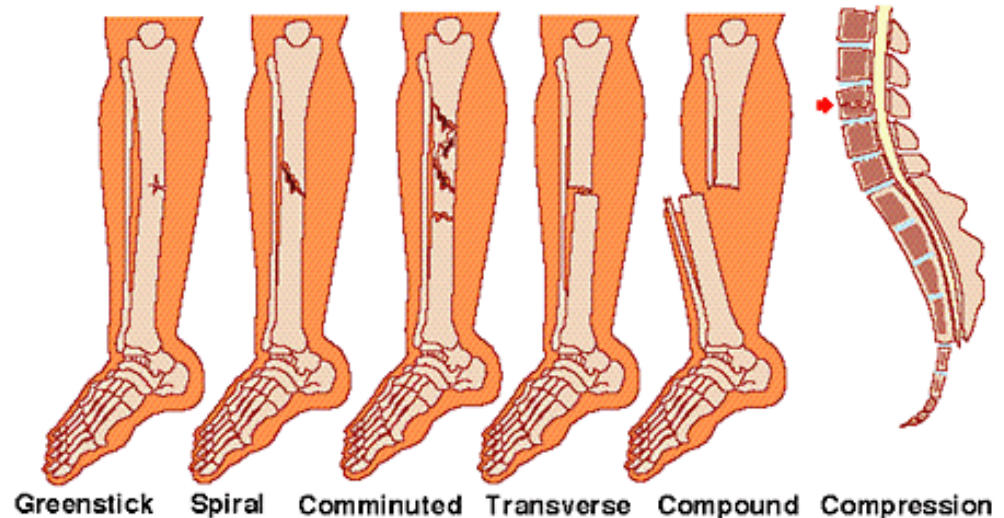
Scoliosis

- A medical condition in which a person's spine is curved side to side
- Is genetic and is more common in girls than boys



Broken Bones

- Closed fracture is when the bone breaks but does not break the skin
- Compound fracture is when the bone breaks and protrudes from the skin



TYPICAL BONE FRACTURES