READING HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MEDICAL IMAGING PROGRAM
CROSS SECTIONAL ANATOMY--2021

This study guide is to be completed and submitted to the MI262 associated assignment drop box ***by 9/17/21 10:00AM***

***Please click on the box next to each question to insert your answer.*

Joint-Extremity Anatomy Review

1. List the bones that make up the hip joint.

2. This muscle in the lower extremity originates at the upper ilium and extends to the gluteal tuberosity of the femur.

3. This muscle in the lower extremity originates at the transverse process of L1-L5, upper iliac fossa to the lesser trochanter of the femur aiding in the flexion and rotation of the thigh laterally.

4. The function of this structure is to provide a smooth surface for the shoulder joint between the glenoid and the head of the humerus.

5. This is considered to be the largest sesamoid bone in the body.

6. Which structure forms the posterior portion of the bony shoulder?

7. The shoulder is considered to be what type of joint?

8. This is the most proximal tarsal bone in the ankle and it articulates with the tibia and fibula.

9. Which portion of the scapula originates from the spine on the posterior surface of the scapula?

10. This structure in the arm is located on the lower half of the humerus, on the anterior surface of the humerus and extends to the coronoid process and tuberosity of the ulna aiding in flexion of the forearm.

11. This structure in the knee is considered to be a collection of fatty tissue posterior to the patella and protects the femur and tibia.

12. Which arm muscle extends from upper surface of the clavicle, upper surface of the acromion and spine of the scapula to the deltoid tubercle of the humerus?

13. What is the name of the joint that is formed between the femur and patella?

14. This portion of the distal humerus articulates with the fovea on the head of the radius and is the small eminence of bone below the lateral epicondyle.

15. This structure in the knee extends from the anterior intercondylar fossa to the back of the lateral femoral condyle.

16. Which bone in the wrist is considered to be the most lateral and proximal and articulates with the radius?

17. The elbow is considered what type of joint?

18. What is considered to be the small depression on the head of the radius?

19. List the characteristic appearance in the difference between the medial and lateral epicondyles of the humerus.

20. This structure in the knee extends from the posterior intercondylar fossa to the front of the medial femoral condyle.

21. This bone in the wrist is considered to be the most lateral of the distal row.

22. This portion of the shoulder surrounds and deepens the glenoid fossa protecting the bone. It is also considered to be the insertion point of the long head of the bicep muscle.

23. This structure in the knee extends from the lateral femoral condyle to the head of the styloid process of the fibula.

24. This muscle of the shoulder rotates the arm laterally attaching to the greater tubercle of the humerus.

25. This structure in the ankle carries 25% of the body's weight while in the standing position.

26. This muscle of the arm originates at the coracoid process of the scapula and inserts into the radial tuberosity aiding in the function of supination of the hand.

27. Which bone in the wrist articulates with the second metacarpal and is in the distal row?

28. Identify the structure of the knee that is a ligament that sits on the superior suface of the knee serving as a shock absorber and cushion to the knee.

29. Which muscle in the arm extends from the upper humerus and infraglandoid tuberosity of the scapula to the posterior olecranon and aids in the extension of the forearm?

30. The knee is classified as what type of joint?

31. This bone in the ankle articulates with the talus and is on the lateral aspect of the foot.

32. This muscle of the shoulder is attached to the supraspinous fossa and extends to the greater tubercle of the humerus and aids in abduction of the arm.

33. The hip is considered what type of joint?

34. What would be considered the protrusion on the lateral humerus between the head and surgical neck?

35. This portion of the humerus articulates with the trochlear notch of the ulna and is located below the medial epicondyle.