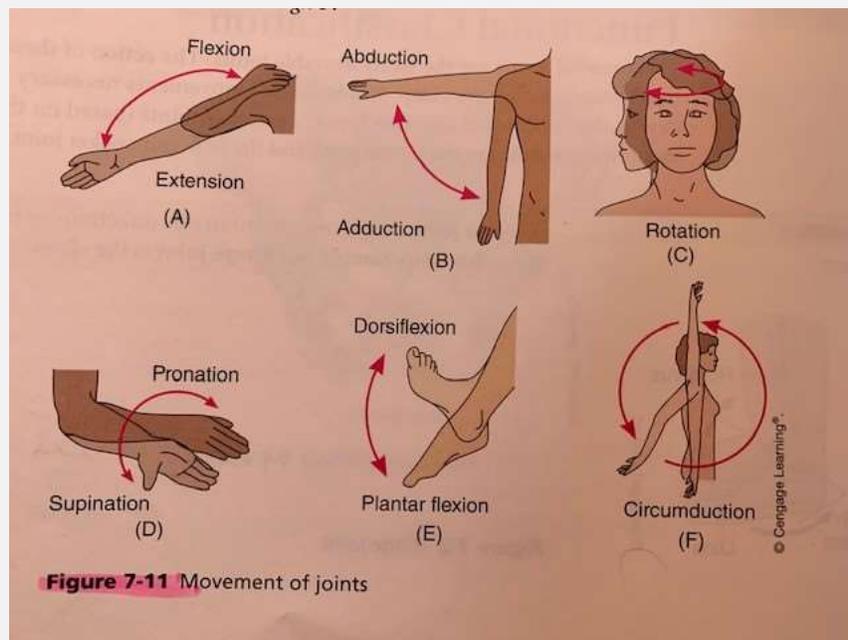


CHAPTER 7

1



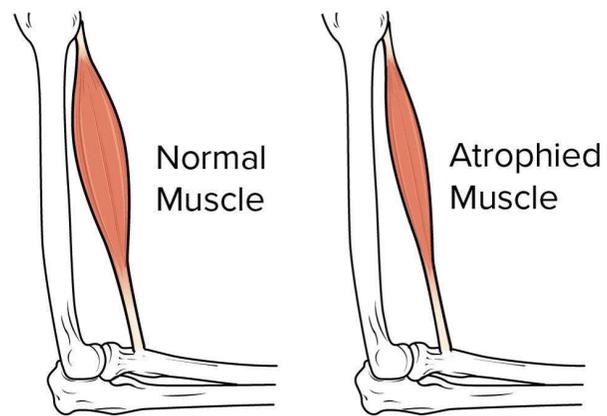
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ARTHRALGIA



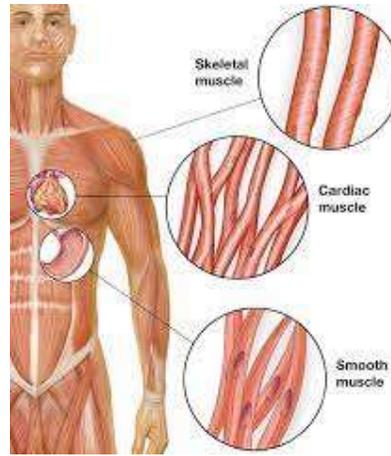
3

ATROPHY



4

CARDIAC
MUSCLE



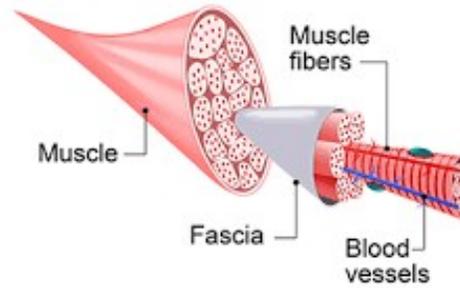
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CONTRACT/
CONTRACTION



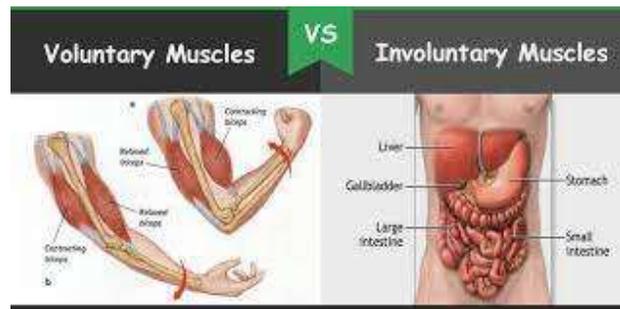
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FASCIA



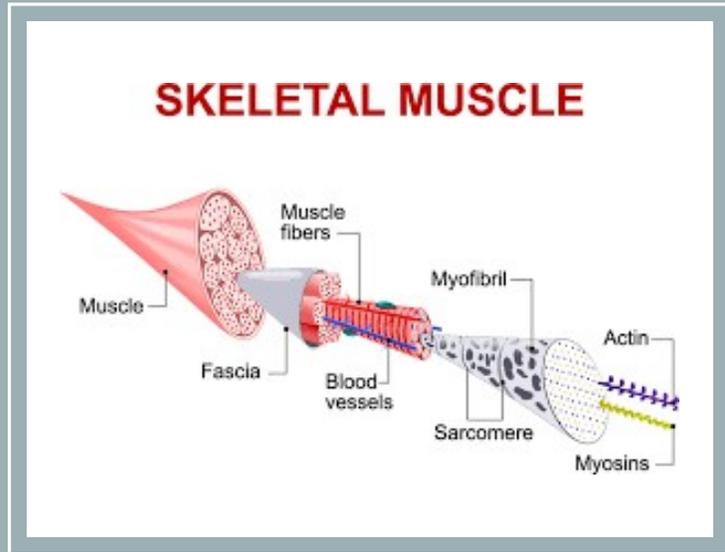
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INVOLUNTARY MUSCLE



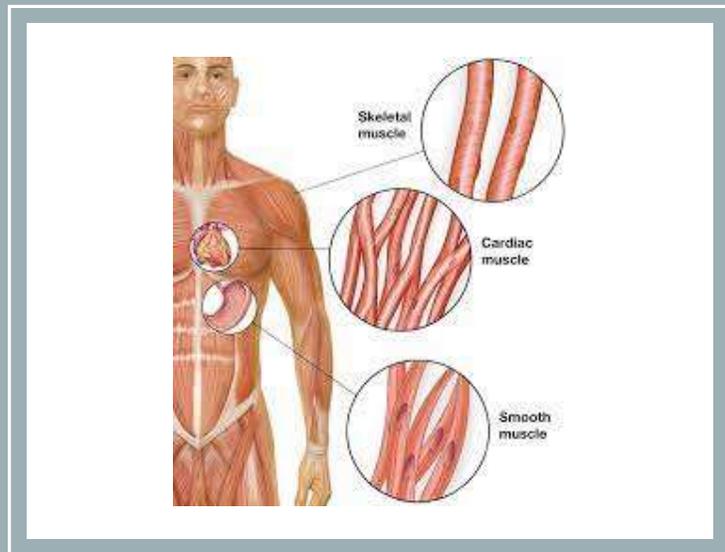
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MUSCLE FIBER



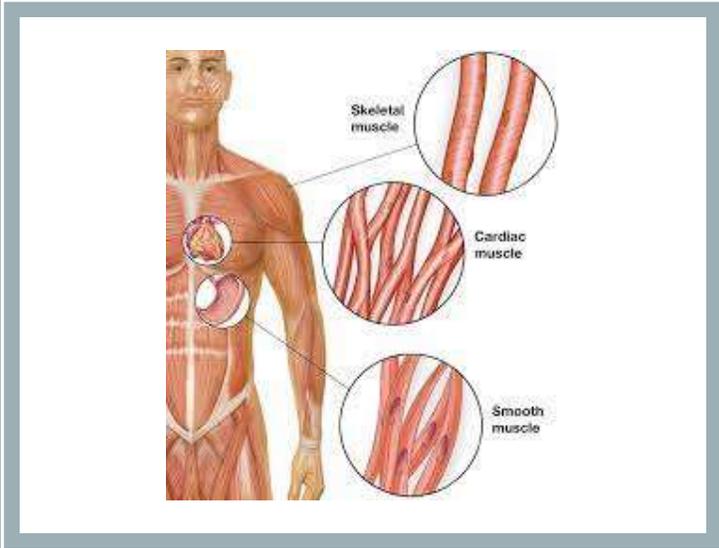
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SKELETAL MUSCLE



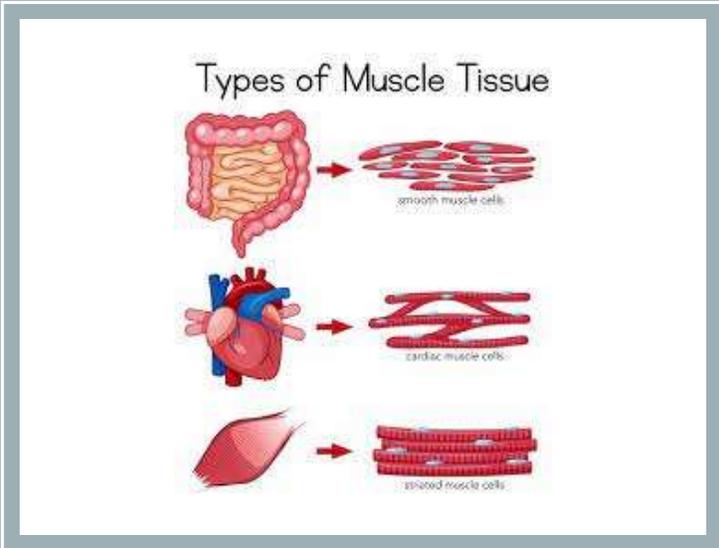
10

SMOOTH
MUSCLE



11

STRIATED
MUSCLE



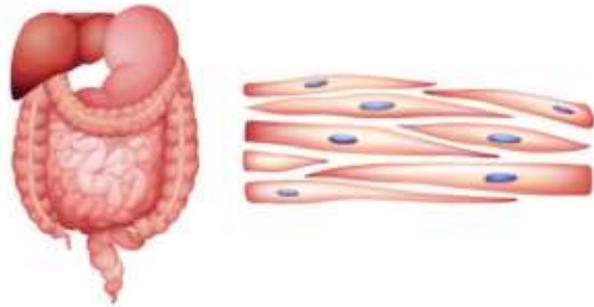
12

TENDON



13

VISCERAL
MUSCLE



14

VOLUNTARY MUSCLE

15

WORD ELEMENTS

Bi-	Bucco-	Dors/o	Dys-	Electr/o	Fasci/o
Fibr/o	-graphy	-itis	kinesi/o, kines/o	leiomy/o	my/o
	pector/o	rhabdomy/o	tri-	troph/o	

16



17



18

FIBROUS JOINT

Fibrous
(Immovable)

Cartilagenous
(Semi moveable)

Synovial
(freely moveable)

19

CARTILAGINOUS JOINT

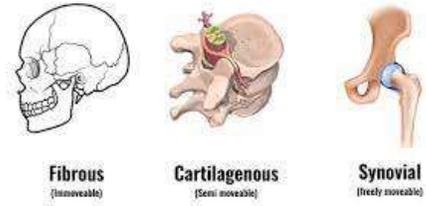
Fibrous
(Immovable)

Cartilagenous
(Semi moveable)

Synovial
(freely moveable)

20

SYNOVIAL JOINT



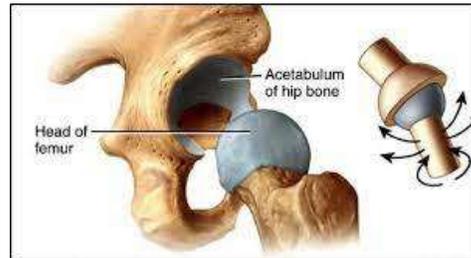
21

HINGE JOINT



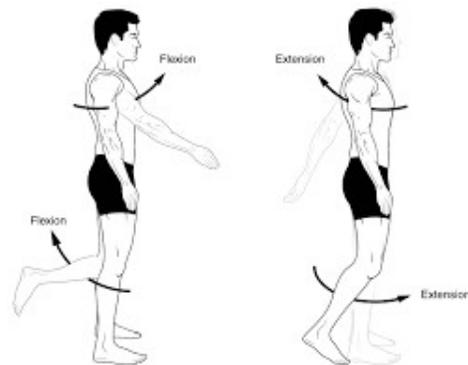
22

BALL & SOCKET JOINT



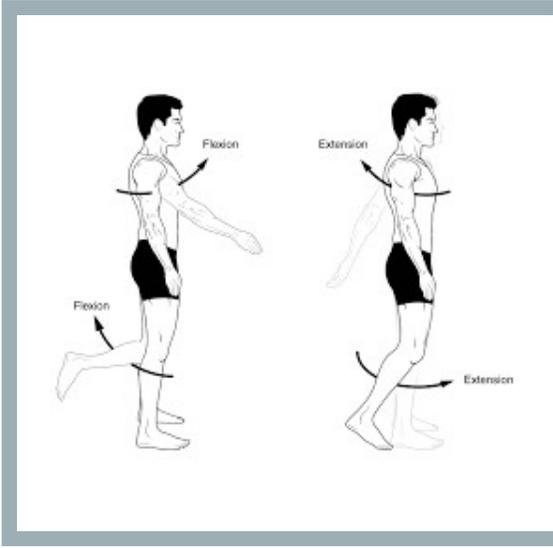
23

FLEXION



24

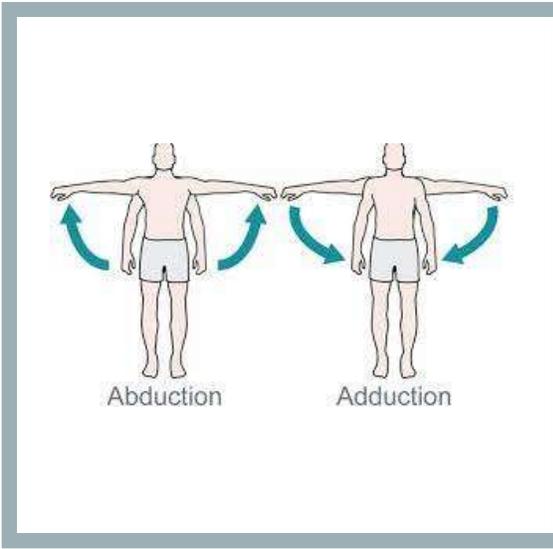
EXTENSION



The diagram illustrates two types of extension movements. On the left, a side view of a male figure shows arm flexion (labeled 'Flexion') and leg flexion (labeled 'Flexion'). On the right, a side view shows arm extension (labeled 'Extension') and leg extension (labeled 'Extension').

25

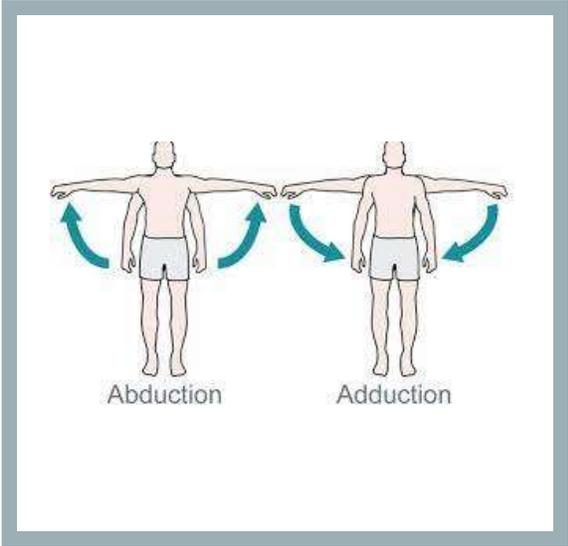
ABDUCTION



The diagram illustrates two types of abduction movements. On the left, a back view of a male figure shows arm abduction (labeled 'Abduction') with green arrows indicating the movement away from the midline. On the right, a back view shows arm adduction (labeled 'Adduction') with green arrows indicating the movement towards the midline.

26

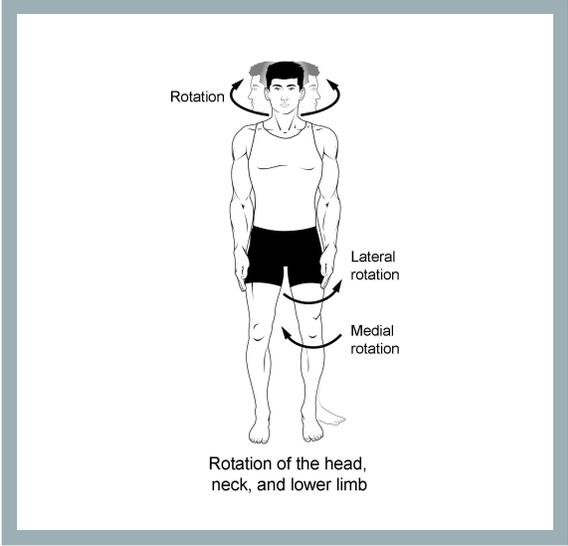
ADDITION



The diagram shows two human figures from the back. The left figure has its arms extended horizontally to the sides, with two blue curved arrows pointing outwards from the shoulders, labeled 'Abduction'. The right figure has its arms extended horizontally towards the midline of the body, with two blue curved arrows pointing inwards towards the shoulders, labeled 'Adduction'.

27

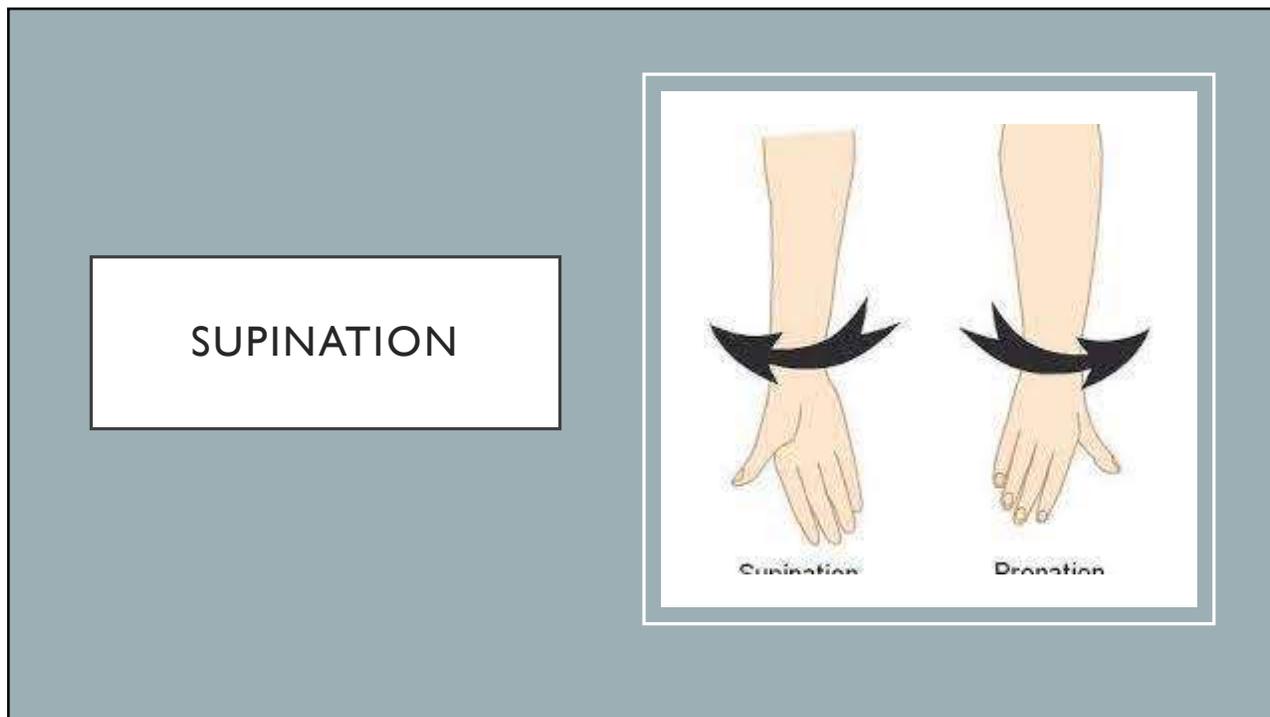
ROTATION



The diagram shows a human figure from the front. At the top, a circular arrow around the neck is labeled 'Rotation'. On the right side of the figure, two curved arrows indicate 'Lateral rotation' (pointing away from the midline) and 'Medial rotation' (pointing towards the midline) of the lower limb.

Rotation of the head, neck, and lower limb

28



29



30

DORSIFLEXION



The diagram shows a human foot and ankle against a black background. Two white curved arrows indicate movement: one pointing upwards from the foot towards the shin, labeled 'Dorsiflexion', and another pointing downwards from the foot towards the heel, labeled 'Plantar flexion'. A small red dot is visible on the lateral malleolus of the ankle.

31

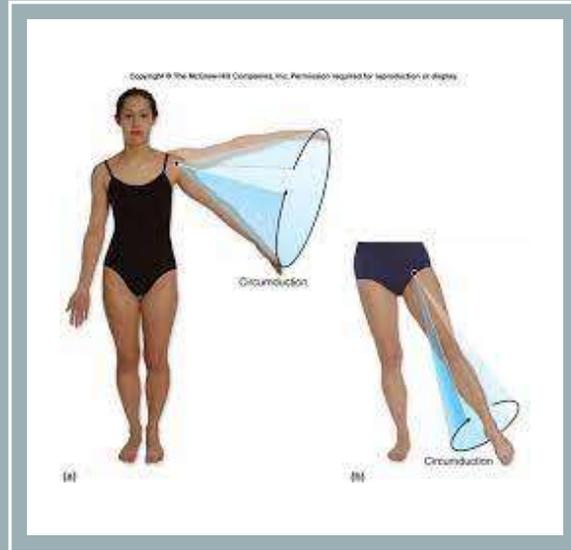
PLANTAR FLEXION



The diagram shows a human foot and ankle against a black background. Two white curved arrows indicate movement: one pointing upwards from the foot towards the shin, labeled 'Dorsiflexion', and another pointing downwards from the foot towards the heel, labeled 'Plantar flexion'. A small red dot is visible on the lateral malleolus of the ankle.

32

CIRCUMDUCTION



33

BUNION



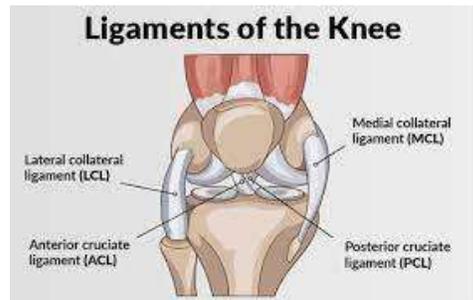
34

CREPITATION



35

LIGAMENTS



36

Ankyl/o	Arthr/o	Articul/o	Burs/o	-centesis	-desis
-graphy	ligament/o	oste/o	-plasty	-scopy	ten/o, tendin/o, tend/o

WORD ELEMENTS

39

ARTHRITIS



The illustration shows a hand with visible swelling and redness in the fingers, characteristic of arthritis. To the right, a cross-section of a joint is shown with labels: 'Thickened synovial membrane', 'Synovial fluid', and 'Degraded cartilage'.

40

GOUT

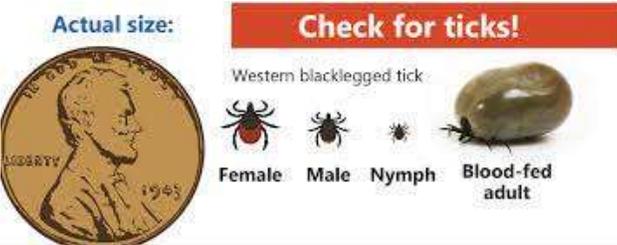


41

LYME DISEASE

Actual size: **Check for ticks!**

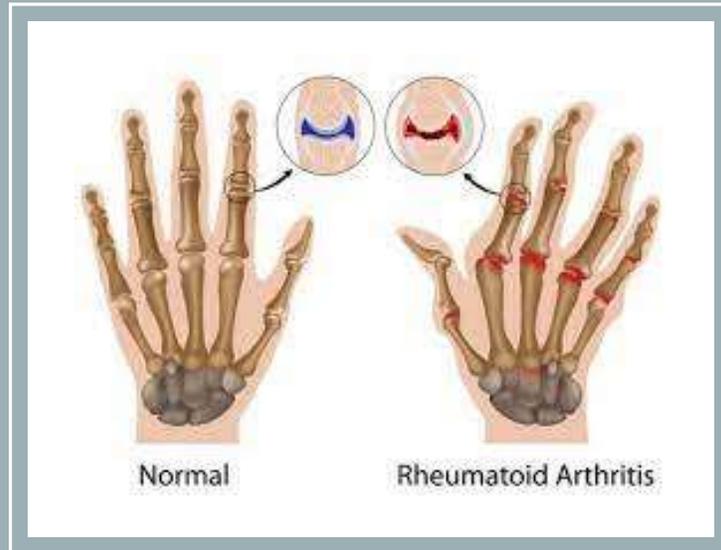
Western blacklegged tick



Female Male Nymph Blood-fed adult

42

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS



43

SPRAIN VS STRAIN

Injury to ligaments and surrounding joint

Common sites: knee and ankle

Wrenching or twisting movement

Injury to muscle or attachment of a tendon

Common sites: lumbar; cervical

Overstretching, extension or misuse

44

The graphic consists of a dark blue rectangular base. On top of this base is a white rectangular area. Within the white area, there are two rows of five orange boxes each. The first row contains the abbreviations: DIP, ESR, HNP, MCP, and MTP. The second row contains: OA, PIP, RA, RF, and SLE. Centered below these two rows is a white rectangular box containing the word "ABBREVIATIONS" in a black, sans-serif font.

DIP	ESR	HNP	MCP	MTP
OA	PIP	RA	RF	SLE

ABBREVIATIONS