Lecture 10
Articulations and Movement
Articulations or Joints

• **Articulation or Joint**
  • Freely movable to limited to no apparent movement
  • Structure correlated with movement
Classes of Joints

**Structural:** Based on major connective tissue type that binds bones

- Fibrous
- Cartilaginous
- ______________________
Synovial Joints

- Allow **considerable** movement
- Most joints that unite bone of ______________ skeleton
- **Complex**
  - Articular cartilage and disks
  - Joint cavity and capsule
  - Synovial membrane and fluid
- **Bursa (plural bursae)**
  - ______________
  - ______________

Fig. 9.4
Types of Movement

• **Angular**
  - Flexion and Extension
    - ____________________________
  - Abduction and Adduction
  - Circumduction

• **Circular or Rotational**
  - Rotation
    - ____________________________

• **Special Movements**
Flexion and Extension

Fig. 9.7

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Abduction and Adduction

Fig. 9.8

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Circumduction
Rotation

Fig. 9.10
Pronation and Supination

Fig. 9.10
Special Movements

• Unique to only one or two joints

• Types
  • Elevation and Depression
  • Protraction and Retraction
Elevation and Depression

Fig. 9.11
Protraction and Retraction

Fig. 9.11
Points to Remember

• A joint or articulation is a meeting between two bones and does not necessarily imply movement.
• A joint can be classified according to its structure.
• Synovial joints are the most complex.
• Specific terms are used to describe the movements of joints that are freely movable.
• Commonly grouped in opposing pairs that move a part of the body in relation to the anatomical position.
Questions?