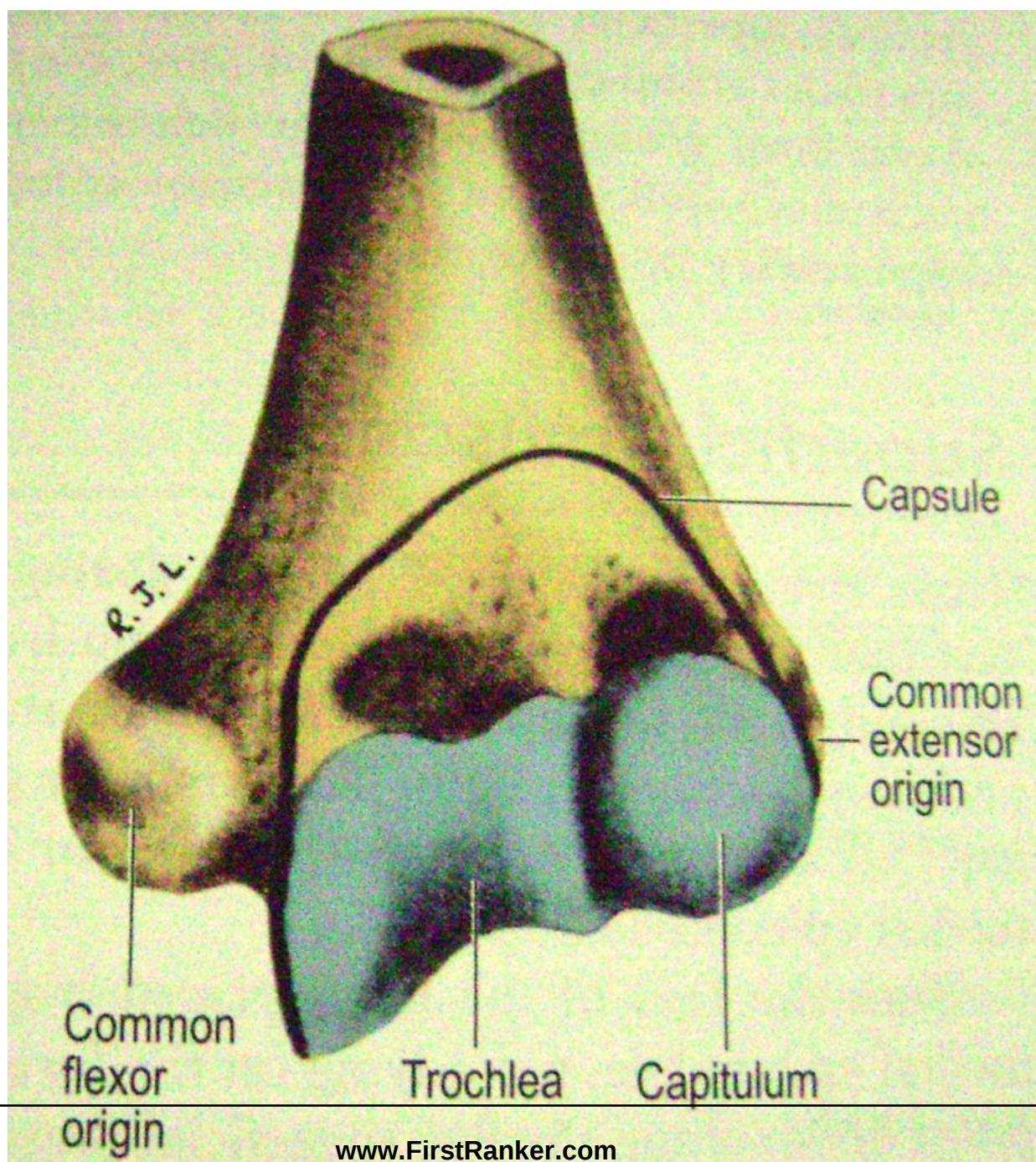


Learning Objectives

- Type of joint.
- Bones participating in formation of joint and the articular surfaces.
- Attachment of capsule of joint.
- Ligaments supporting the joint.
- Muscles responsible for producing various movements.
- Applied aspect of joint.



MCQ

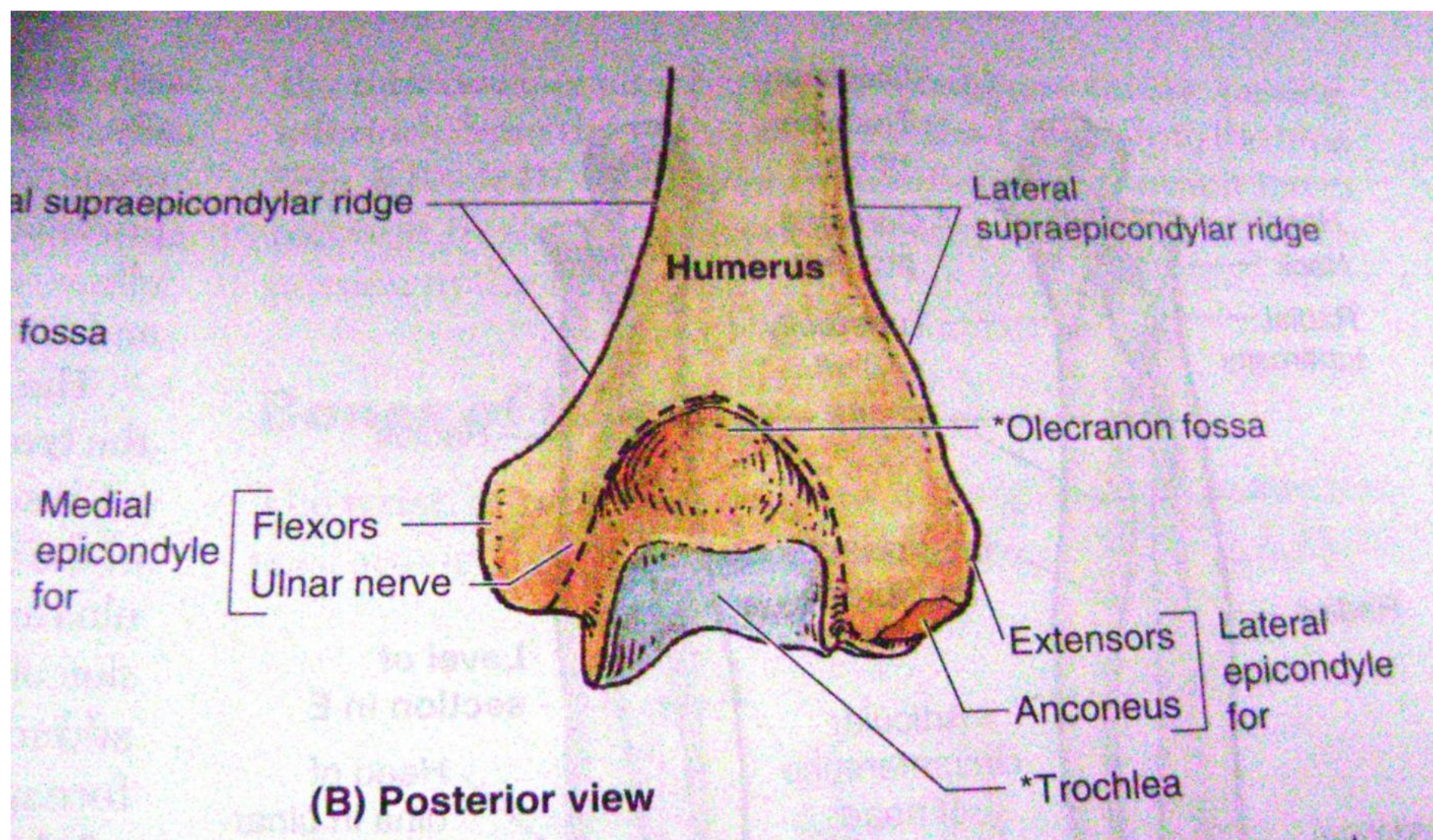
Q The characteristics of synovial joints are all of the following except

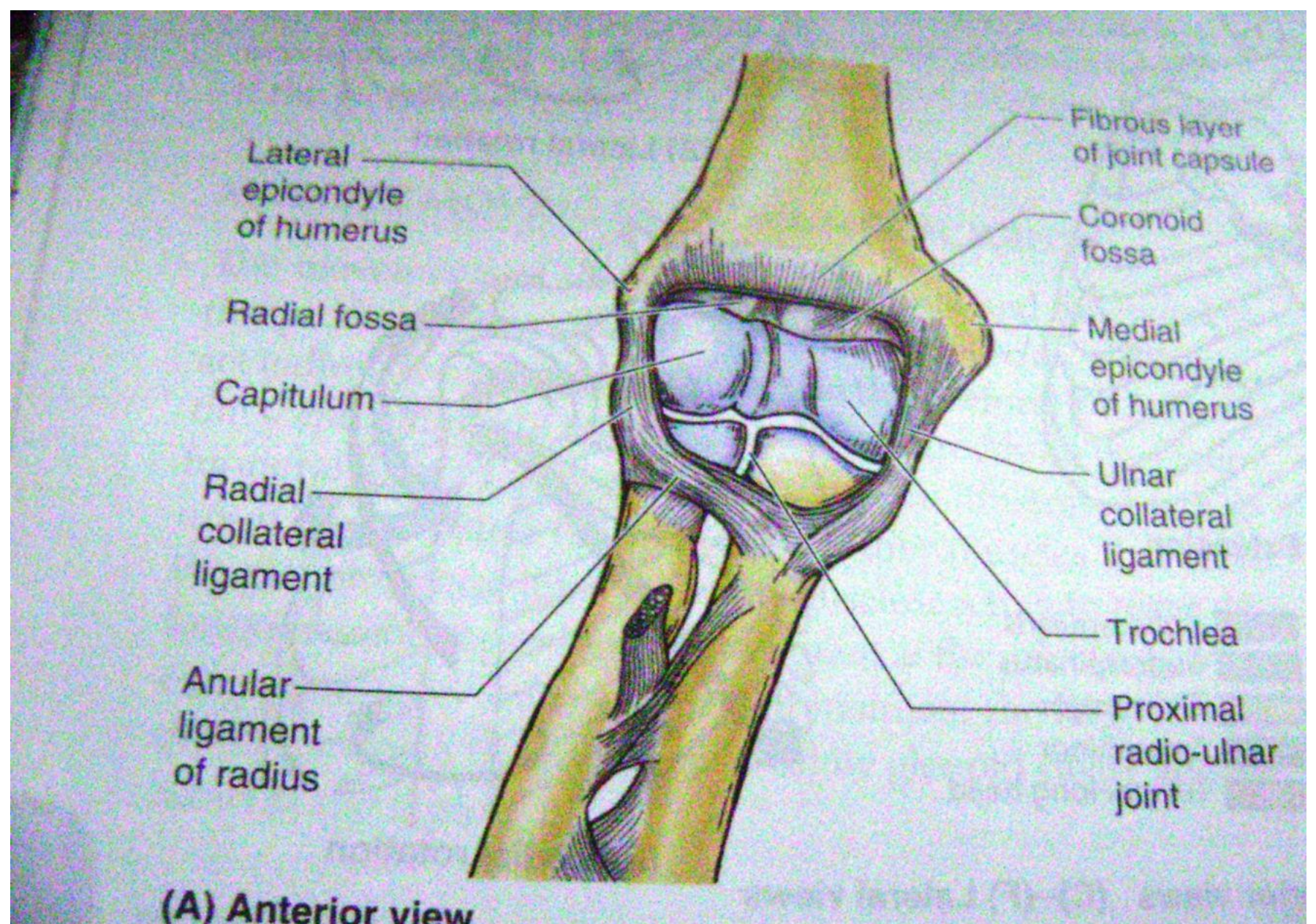
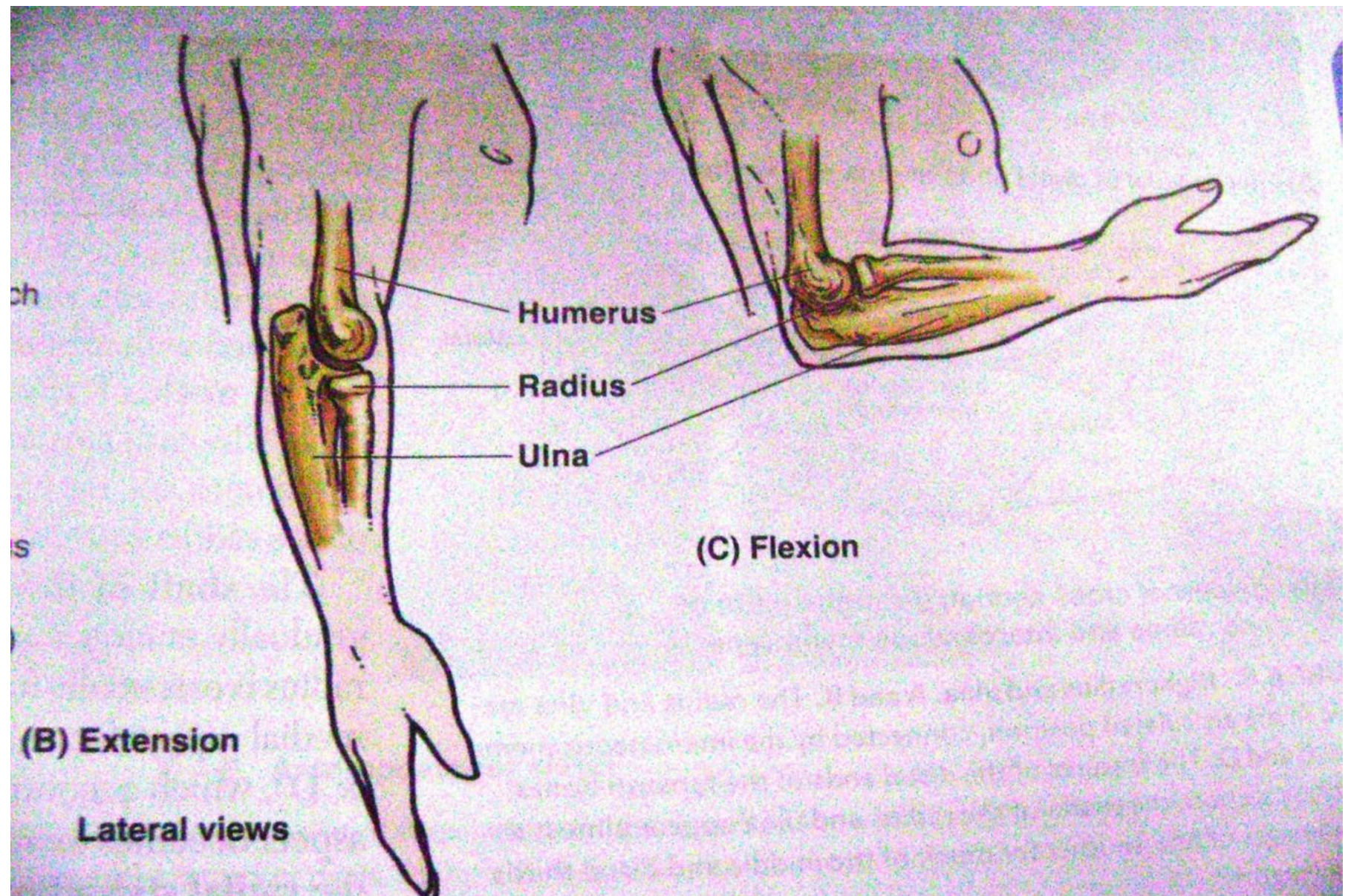
A Articular surfaces of bones are covered by articular cartilage

B Permit either very limited movements or no movement at all.

C The synovial fluid lubricates the articular surfaces and nourishes articular cartilage

D A fibrous capsule reinforce and supports the joint





MCQ

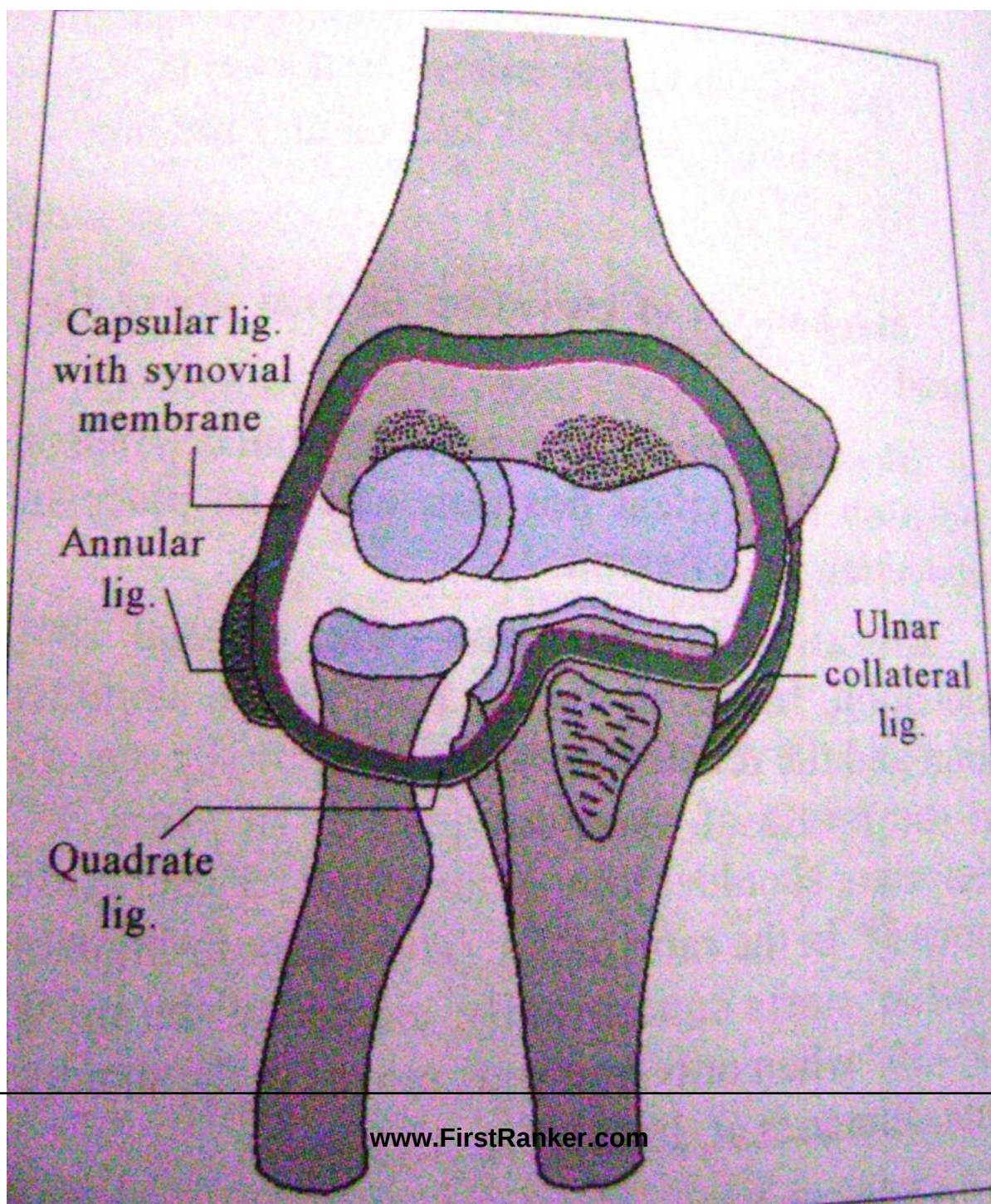
Q.All of the following are examples of fibrous type of joints except

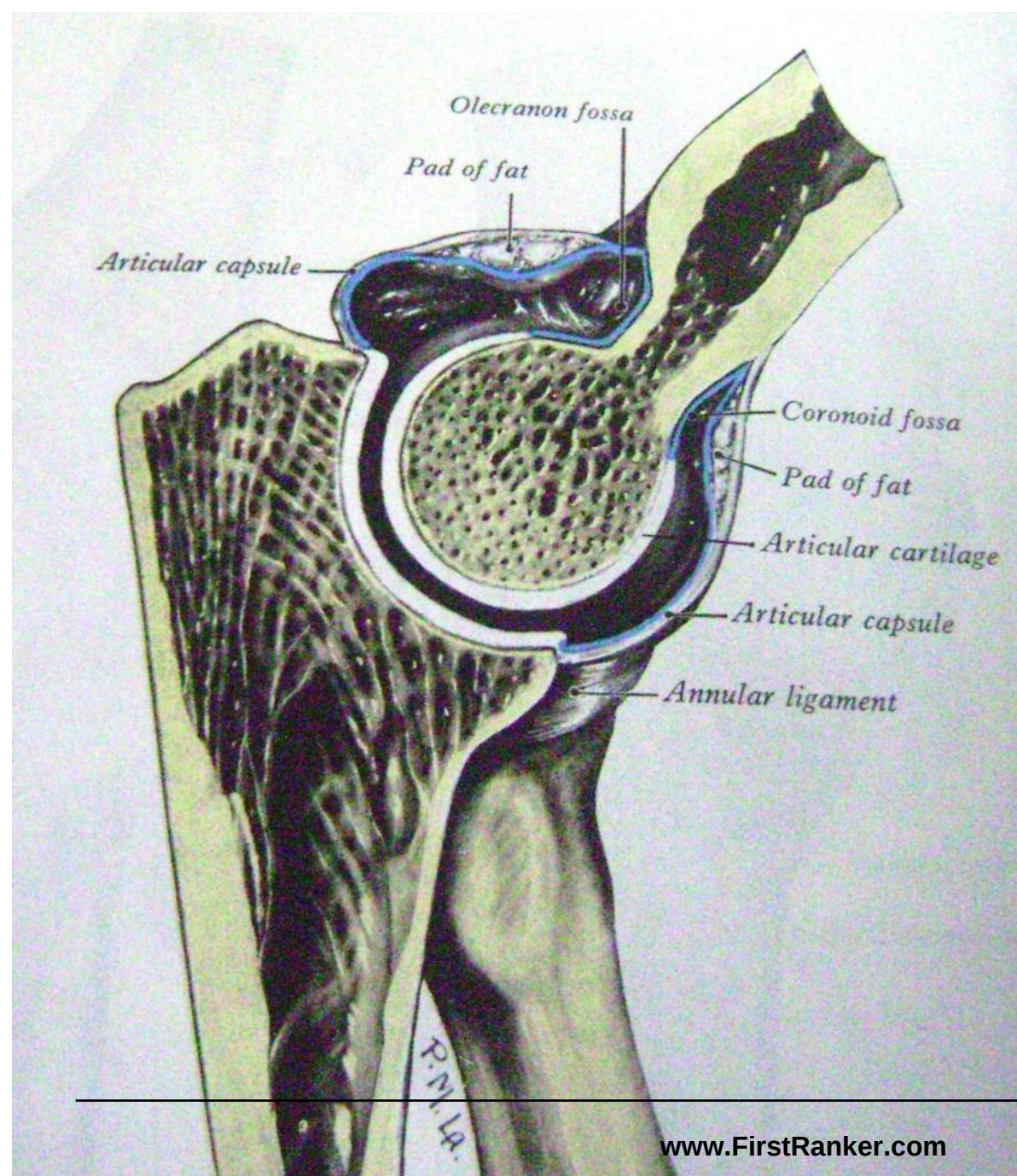
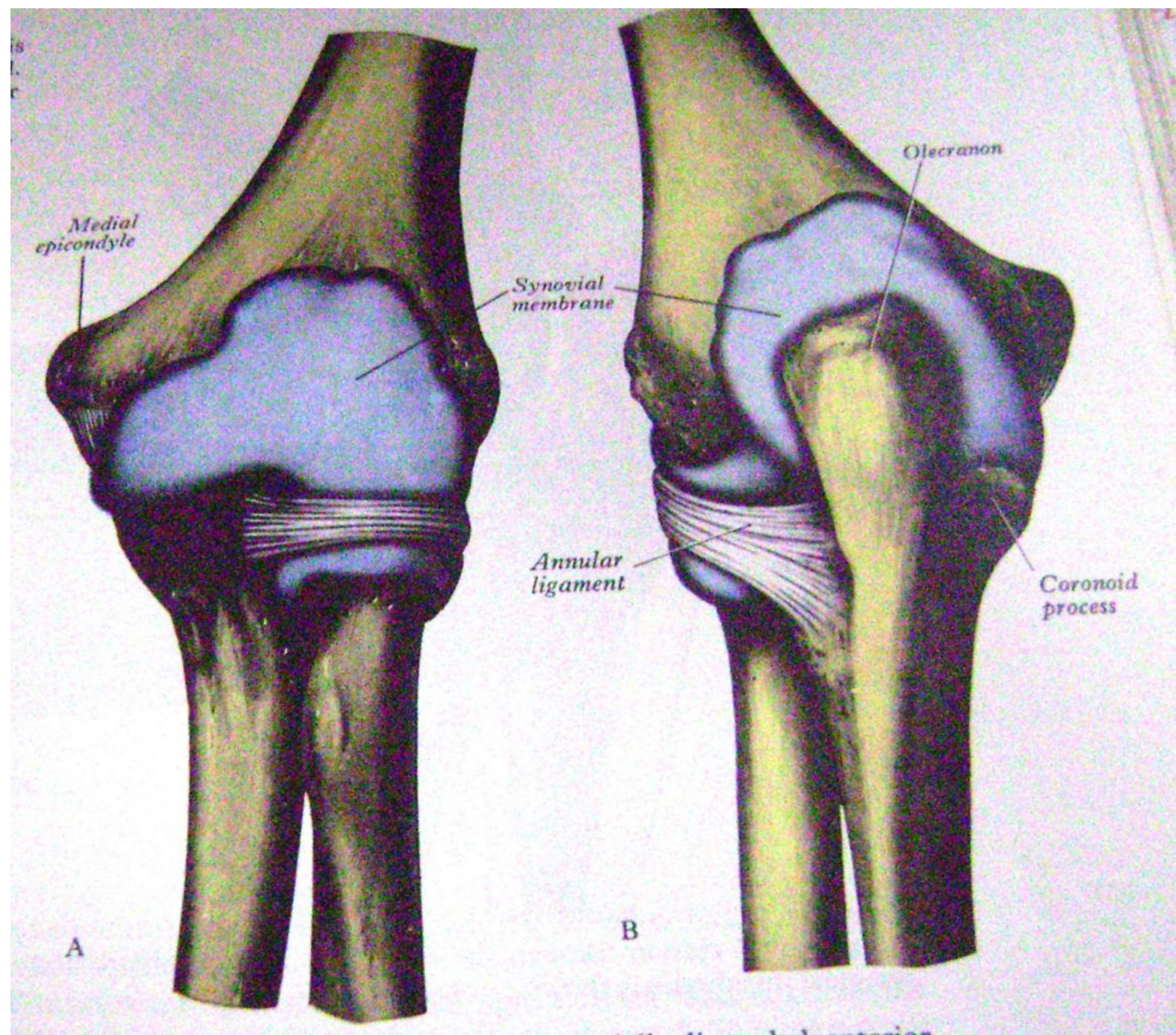
A Symphysis

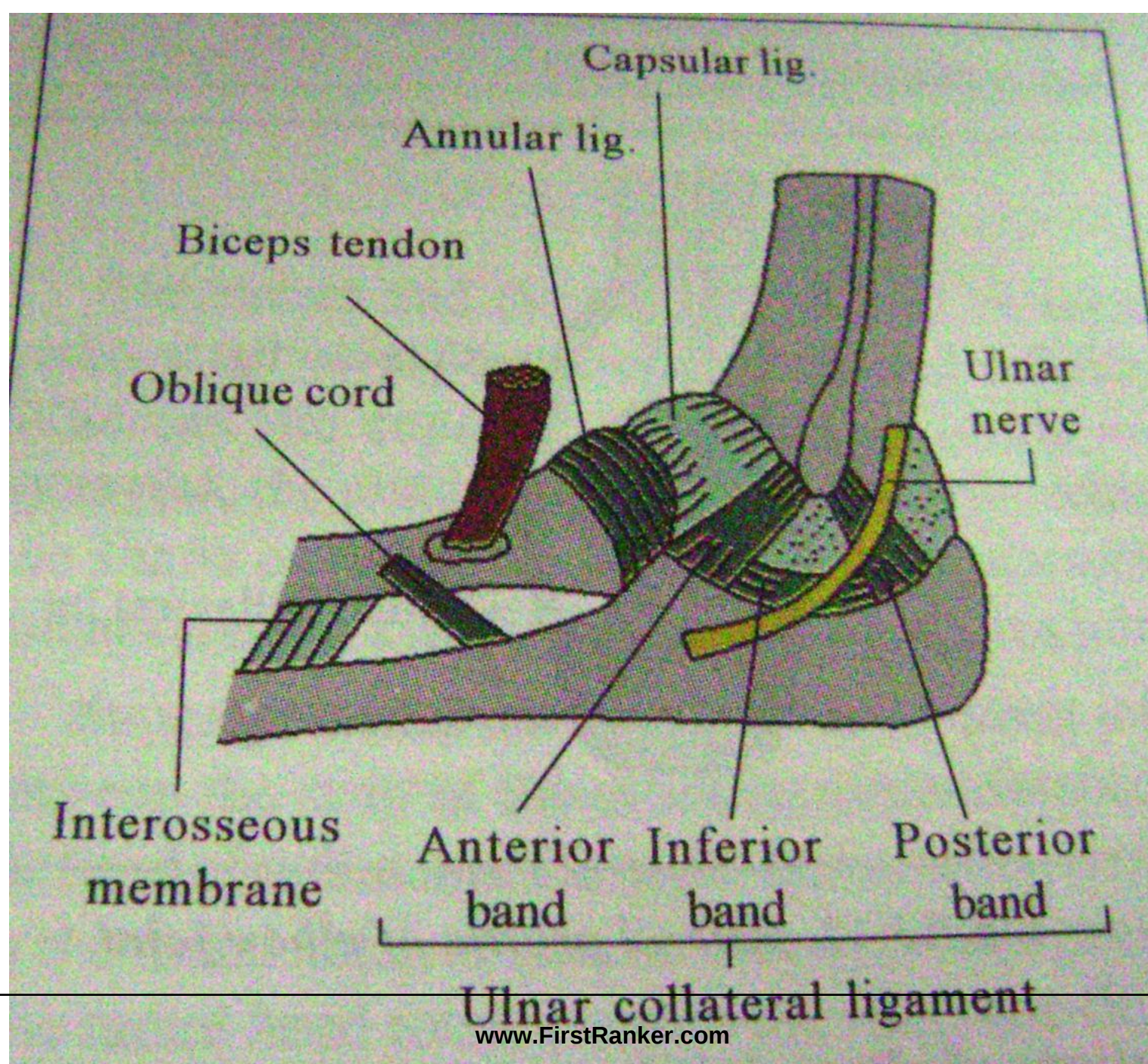
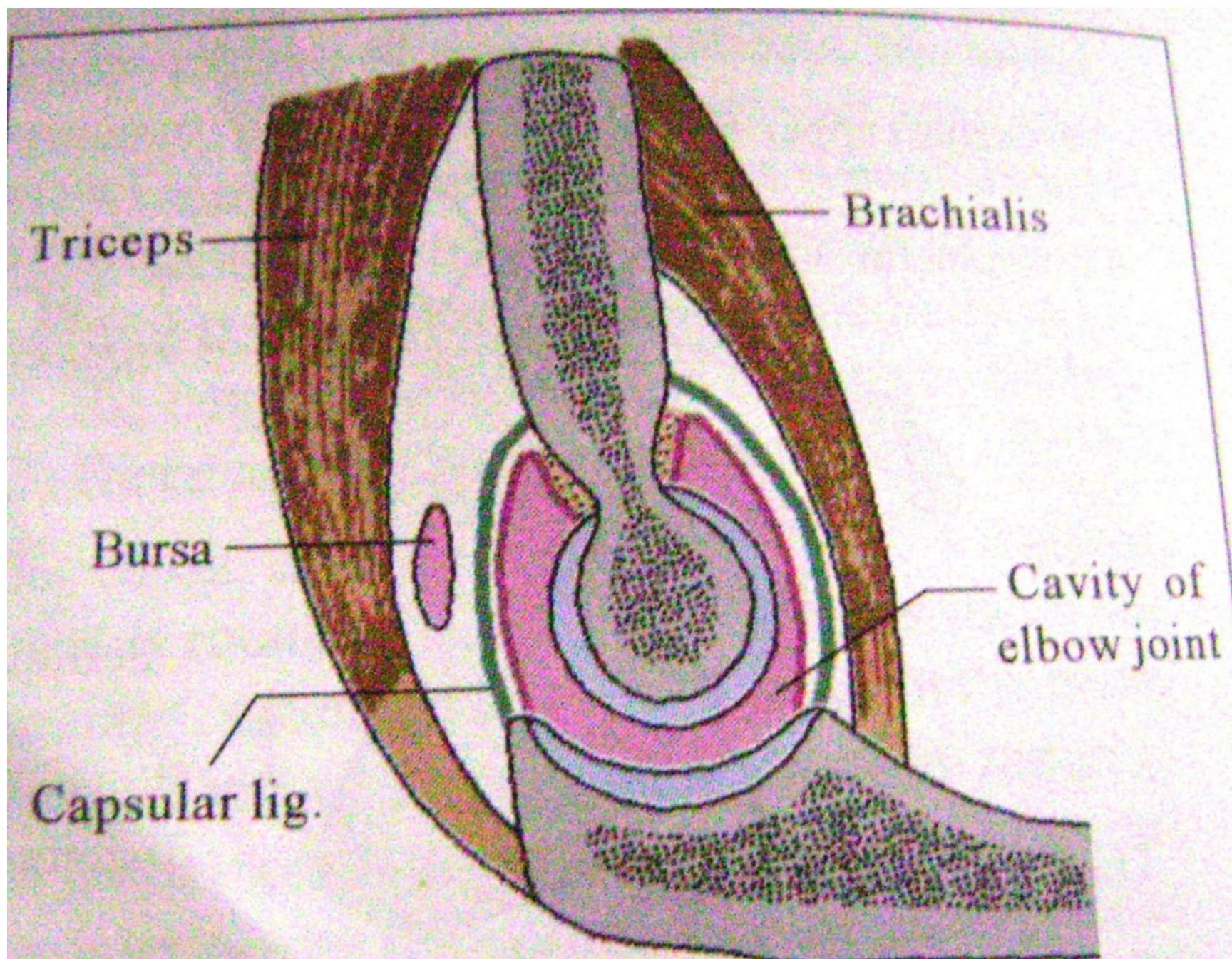
B Sutures

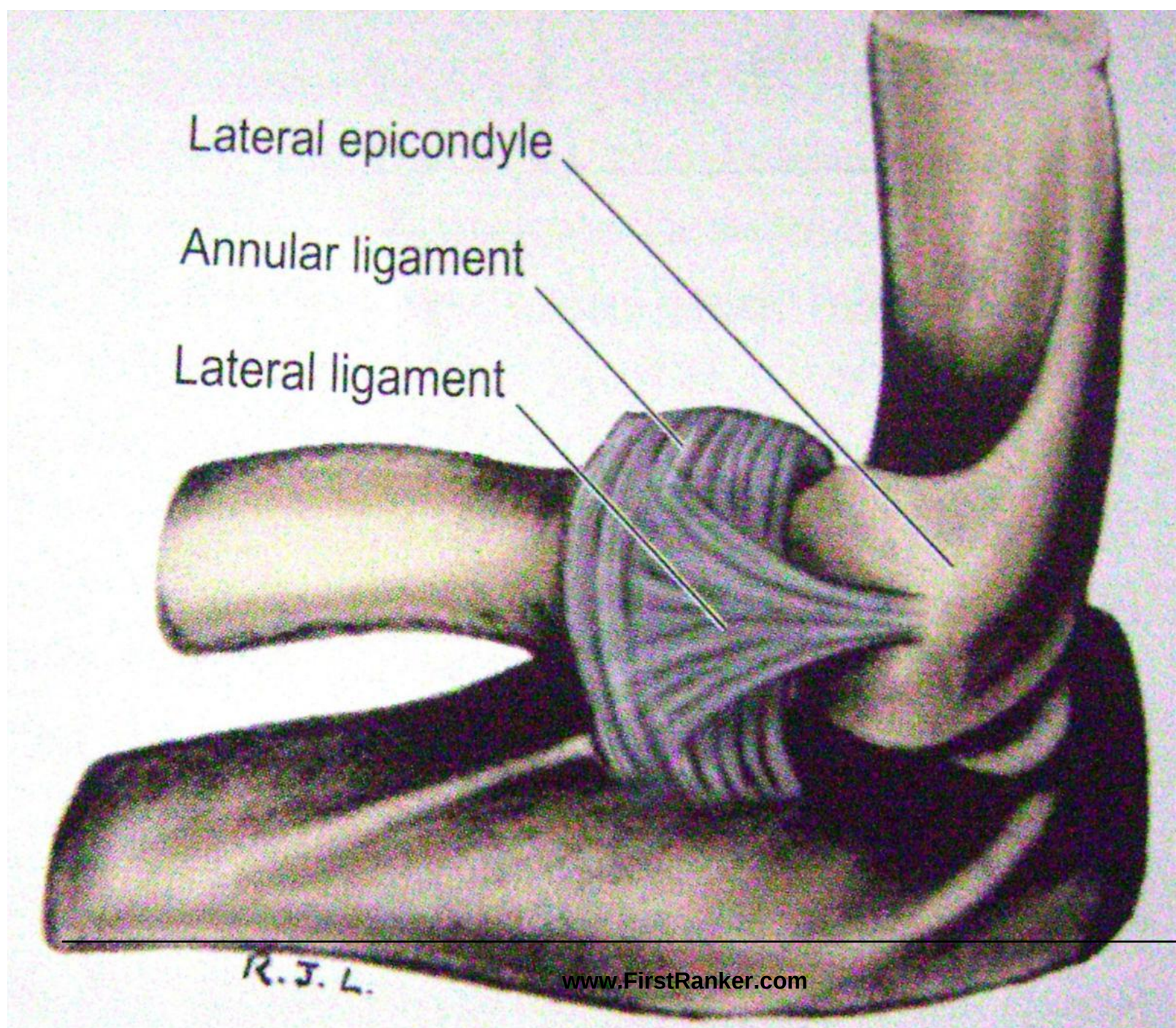
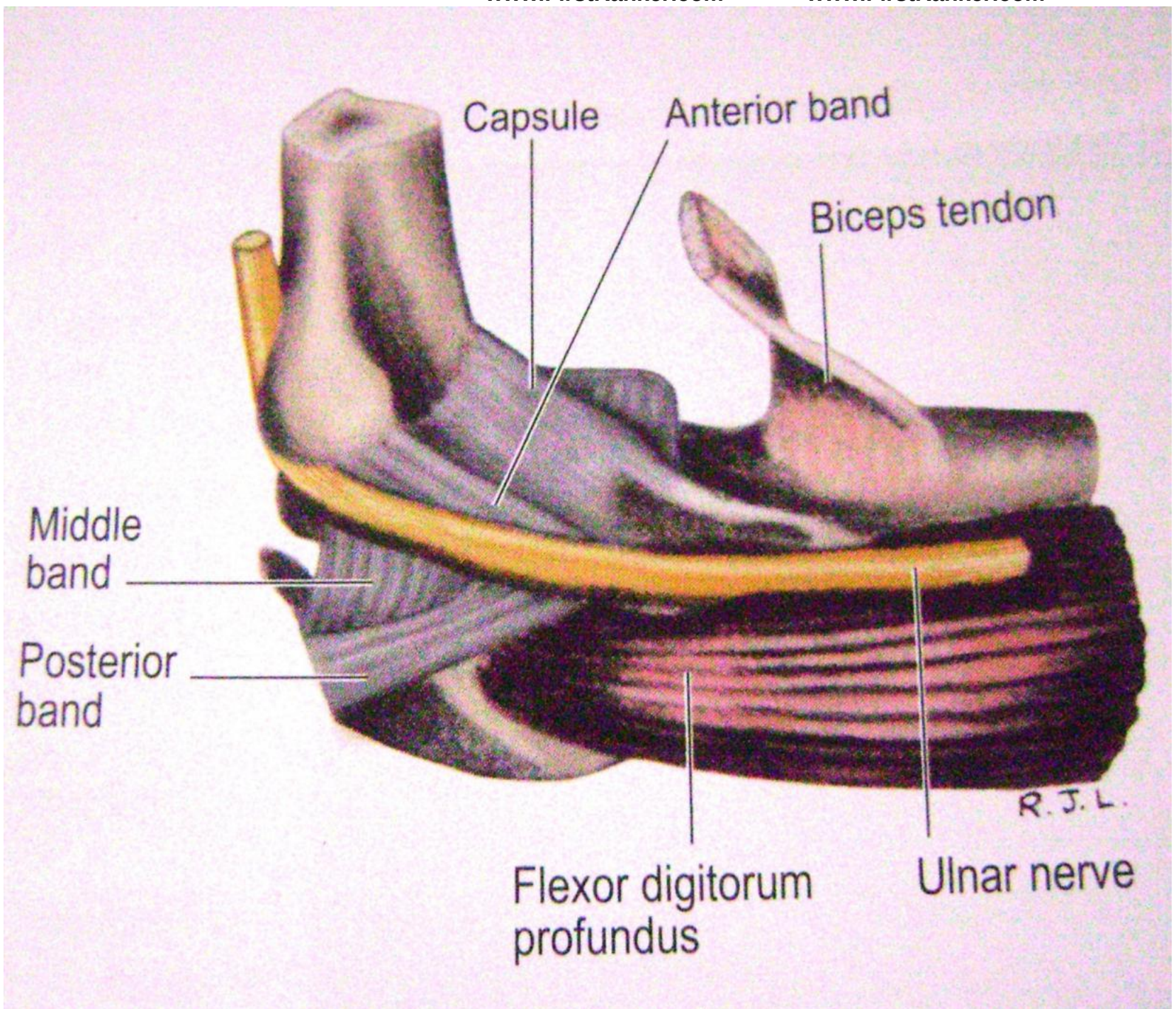
C Syndesmosis

D gomphosis







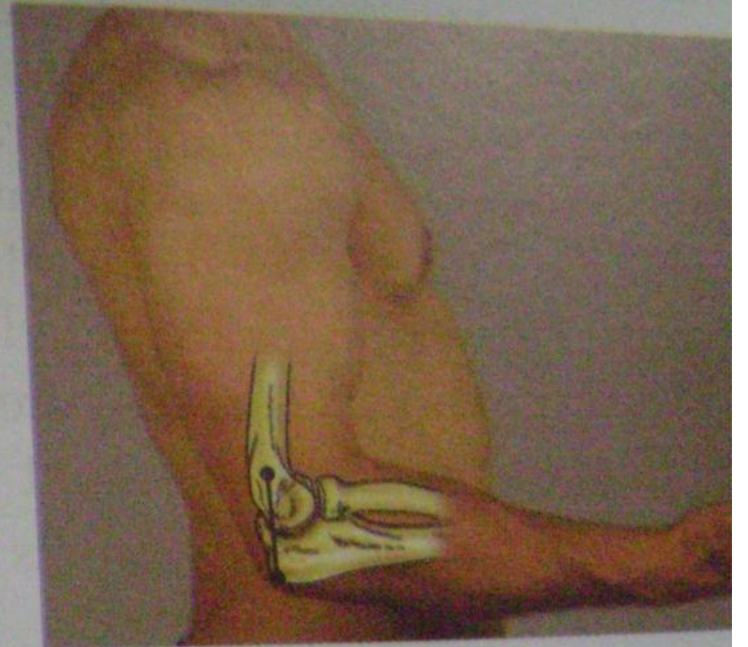




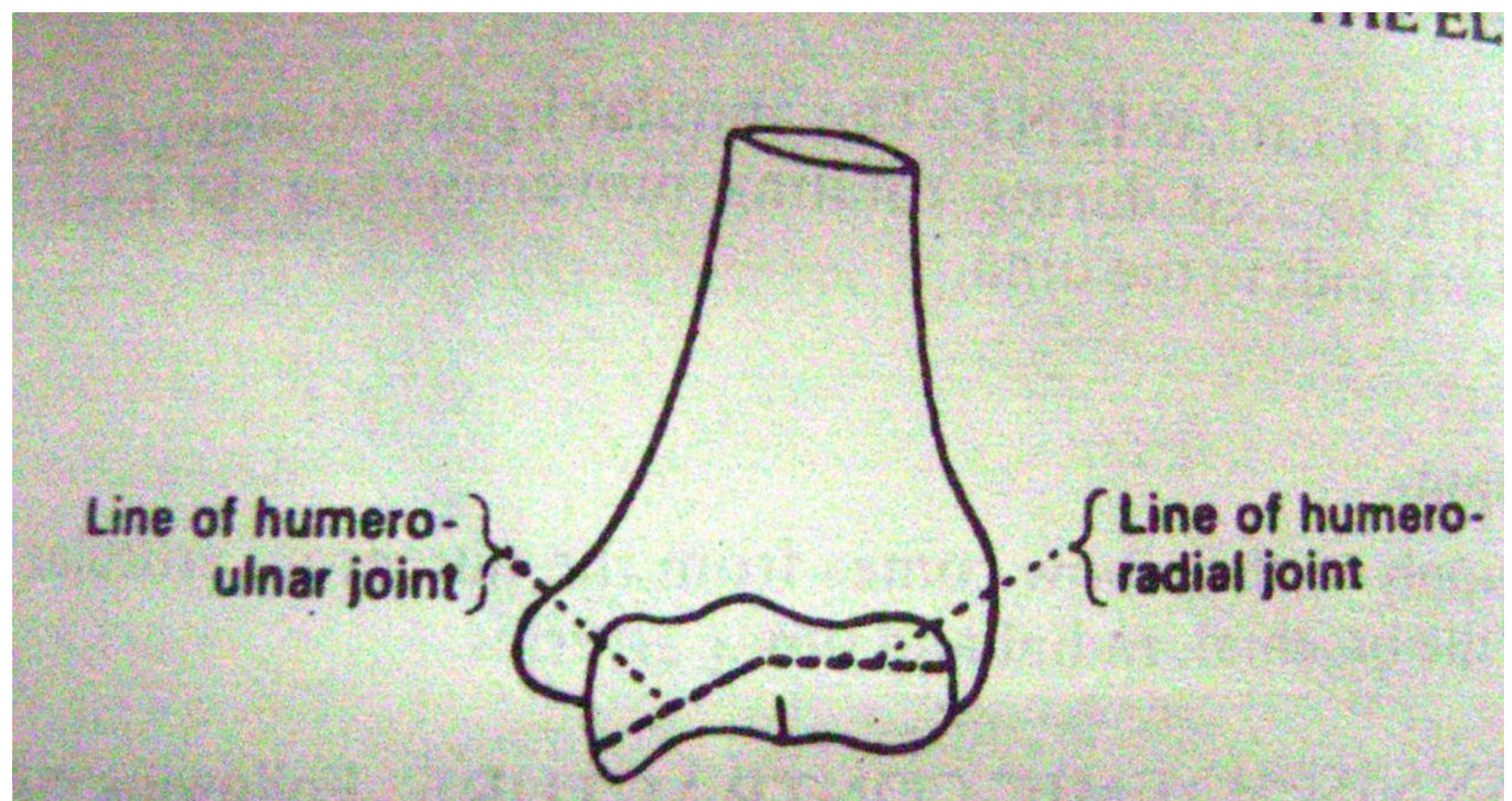
Posterior view

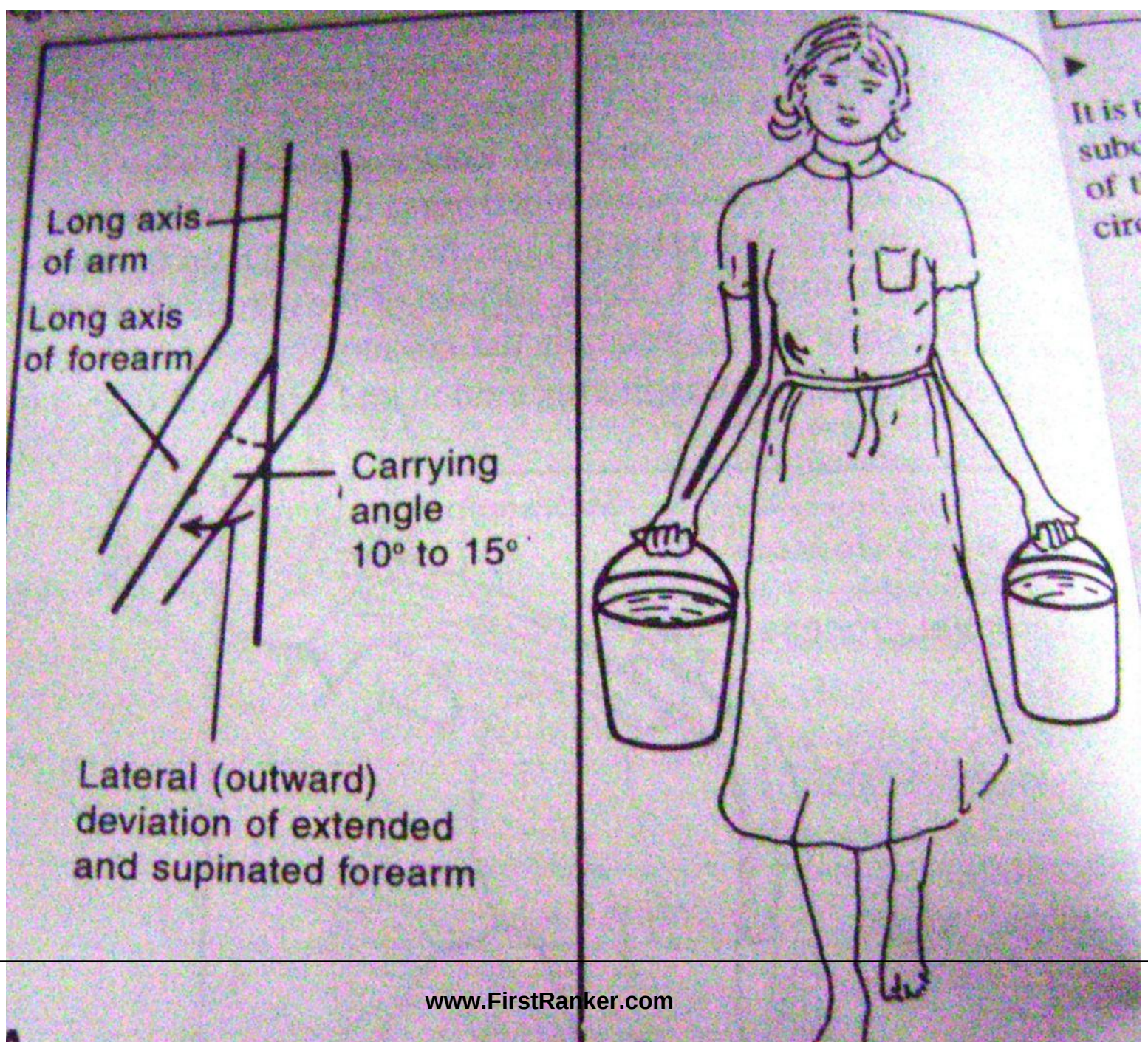
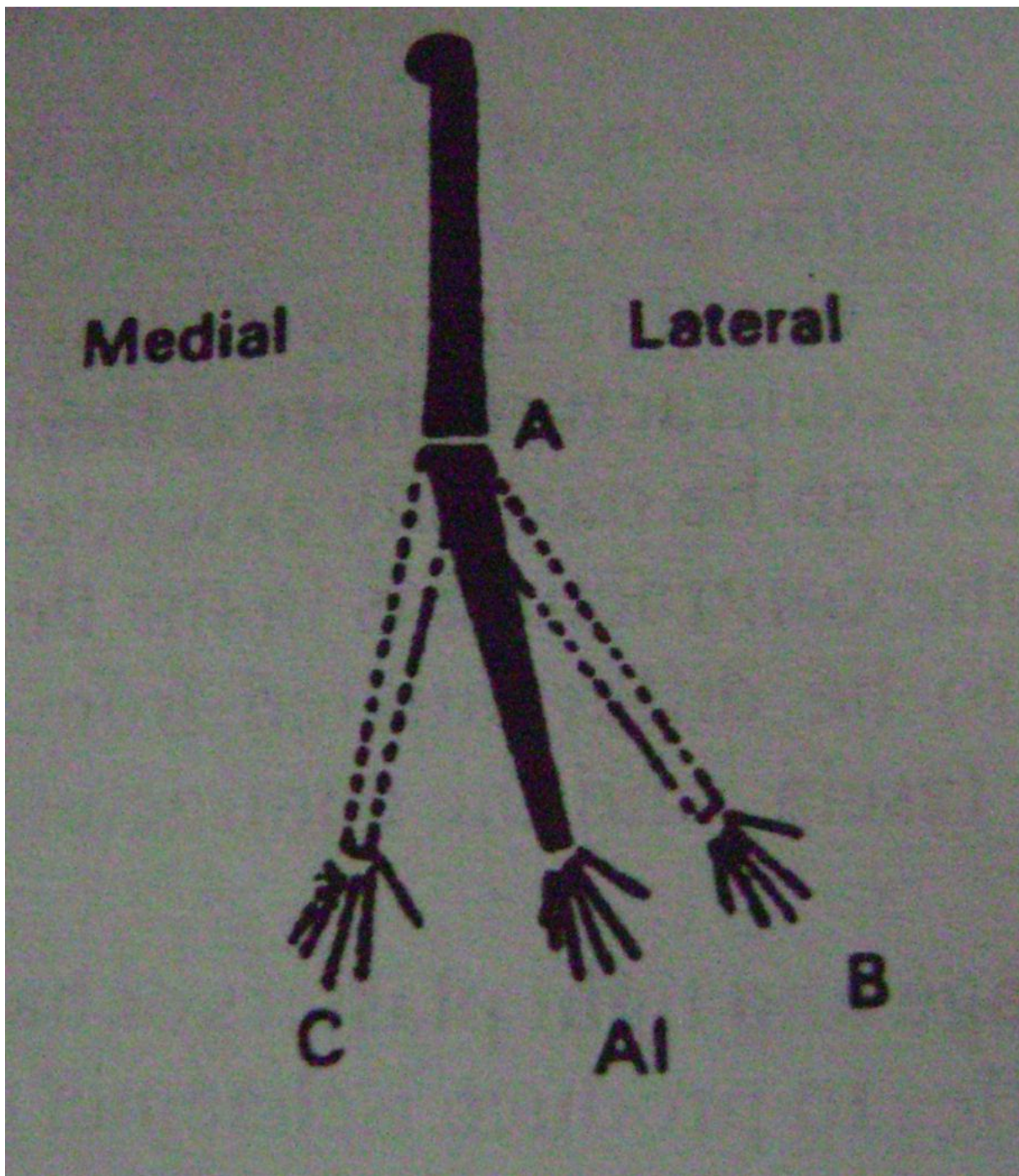


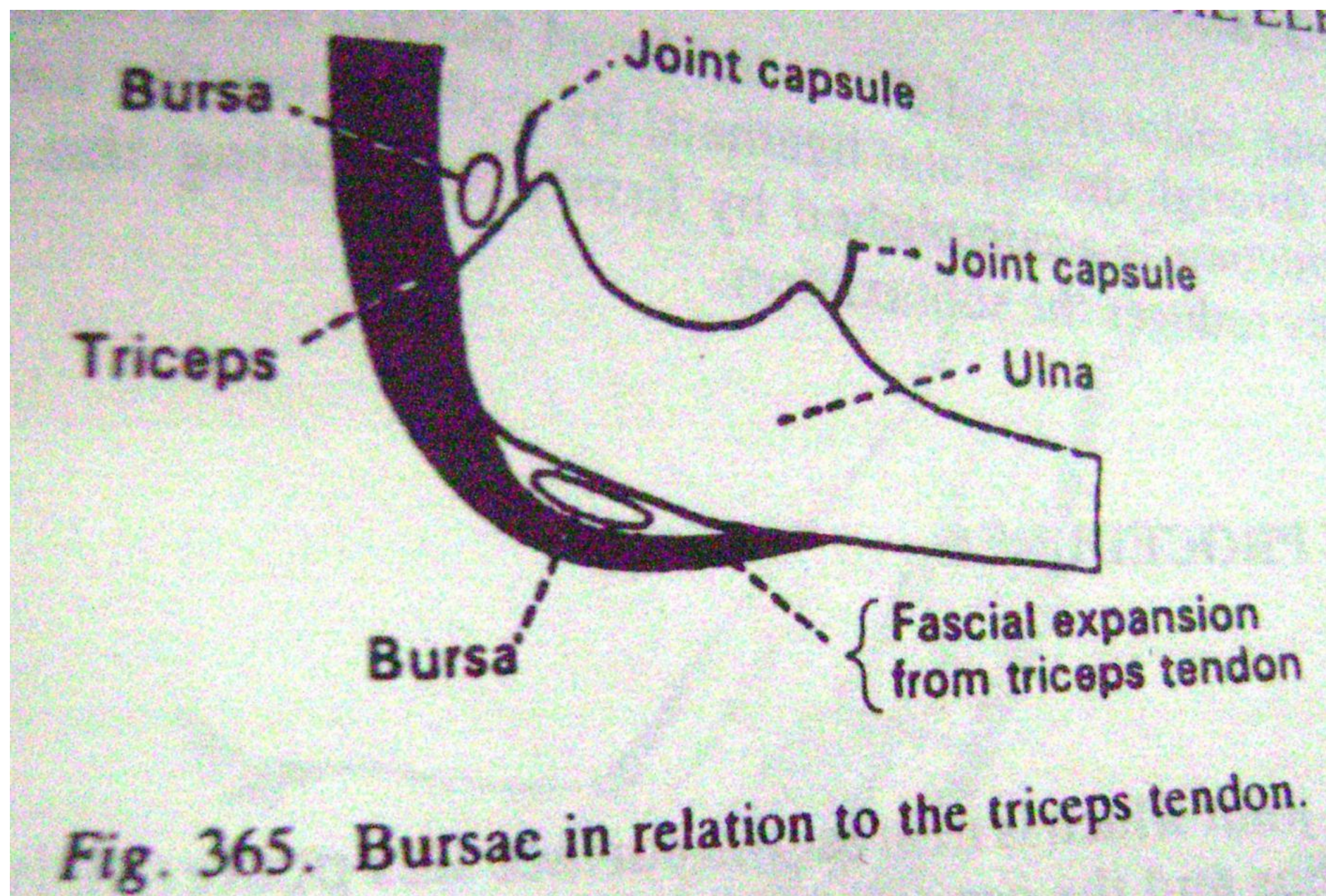
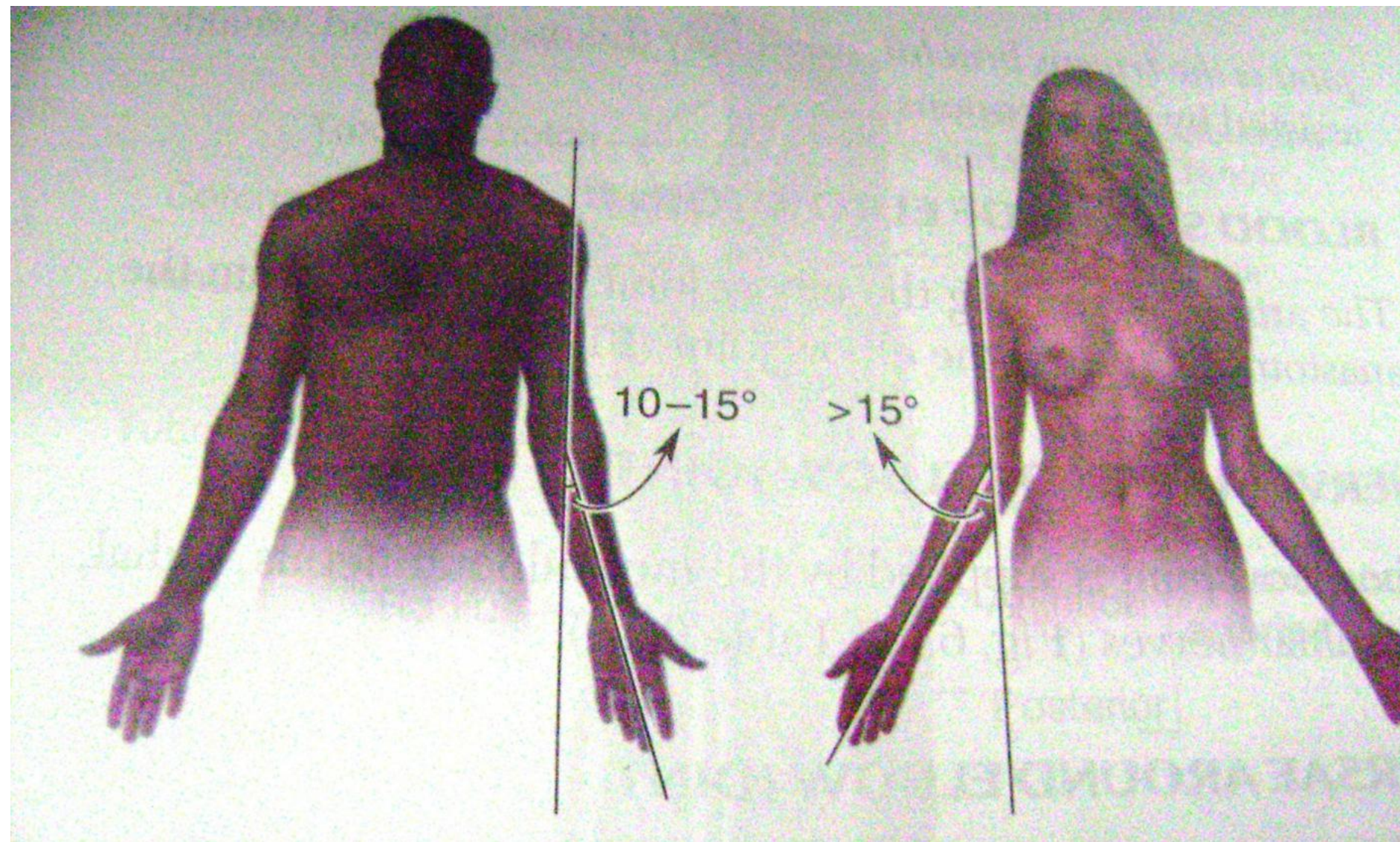
Posterior view



Lateral view







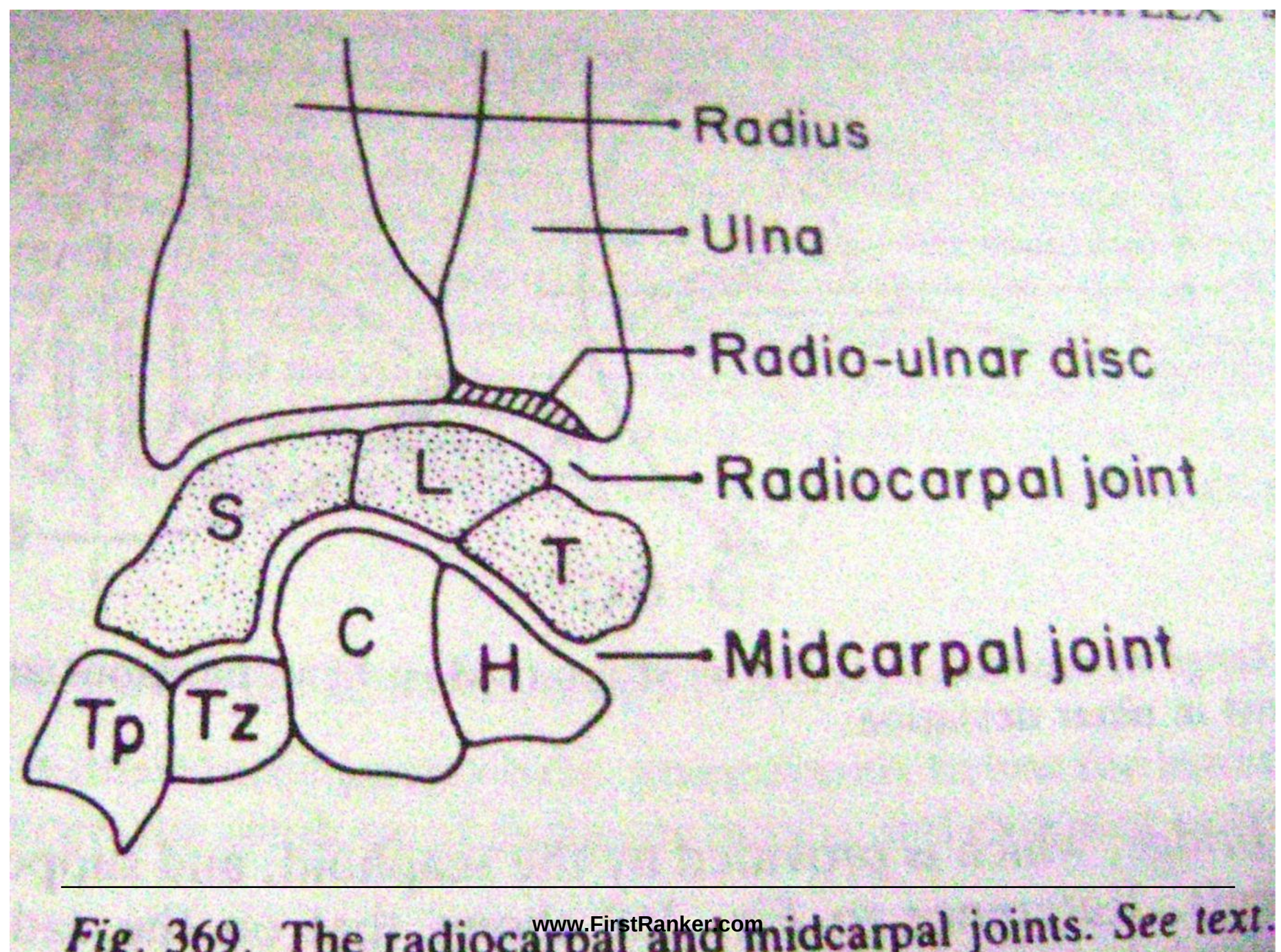
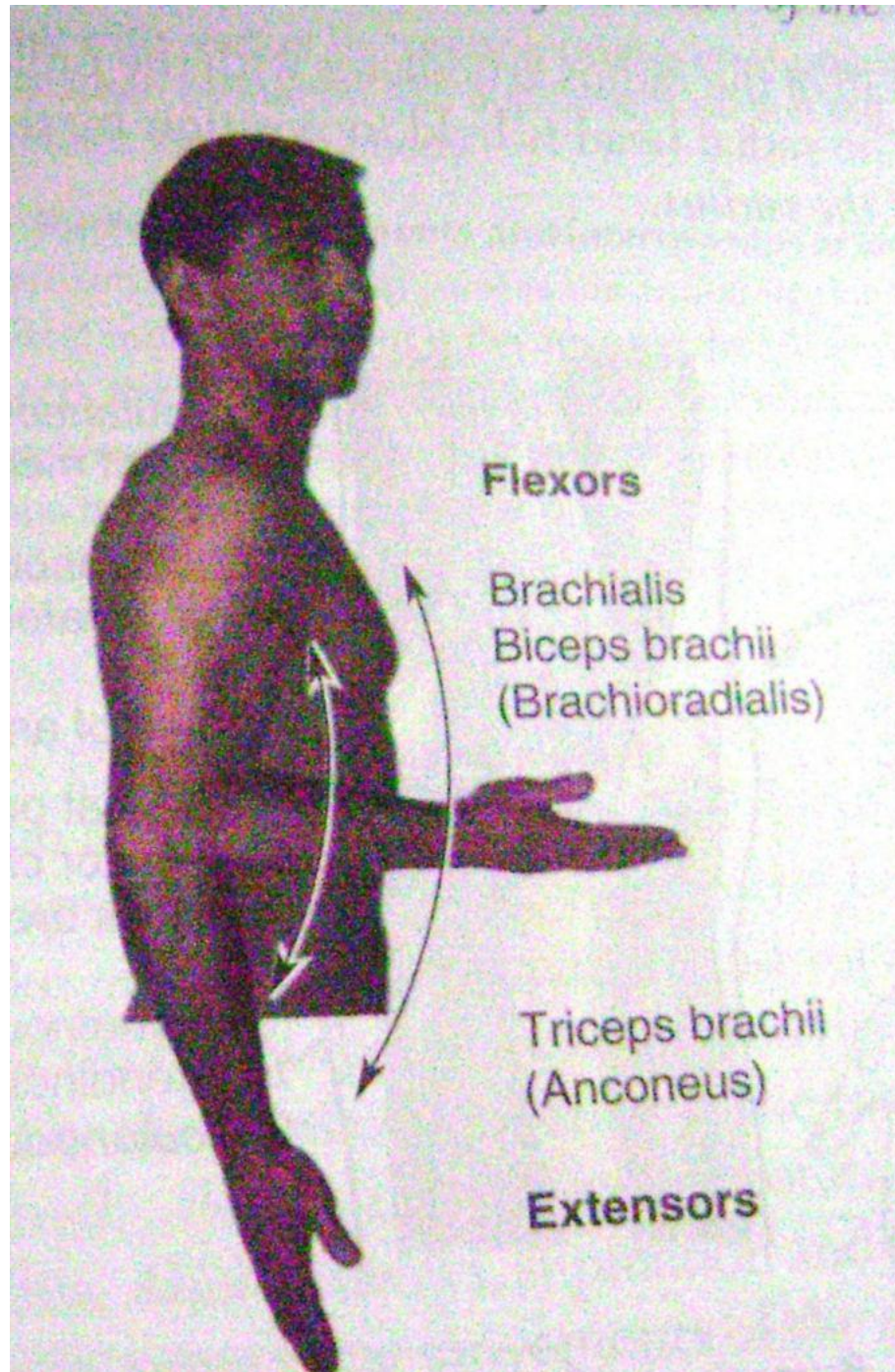
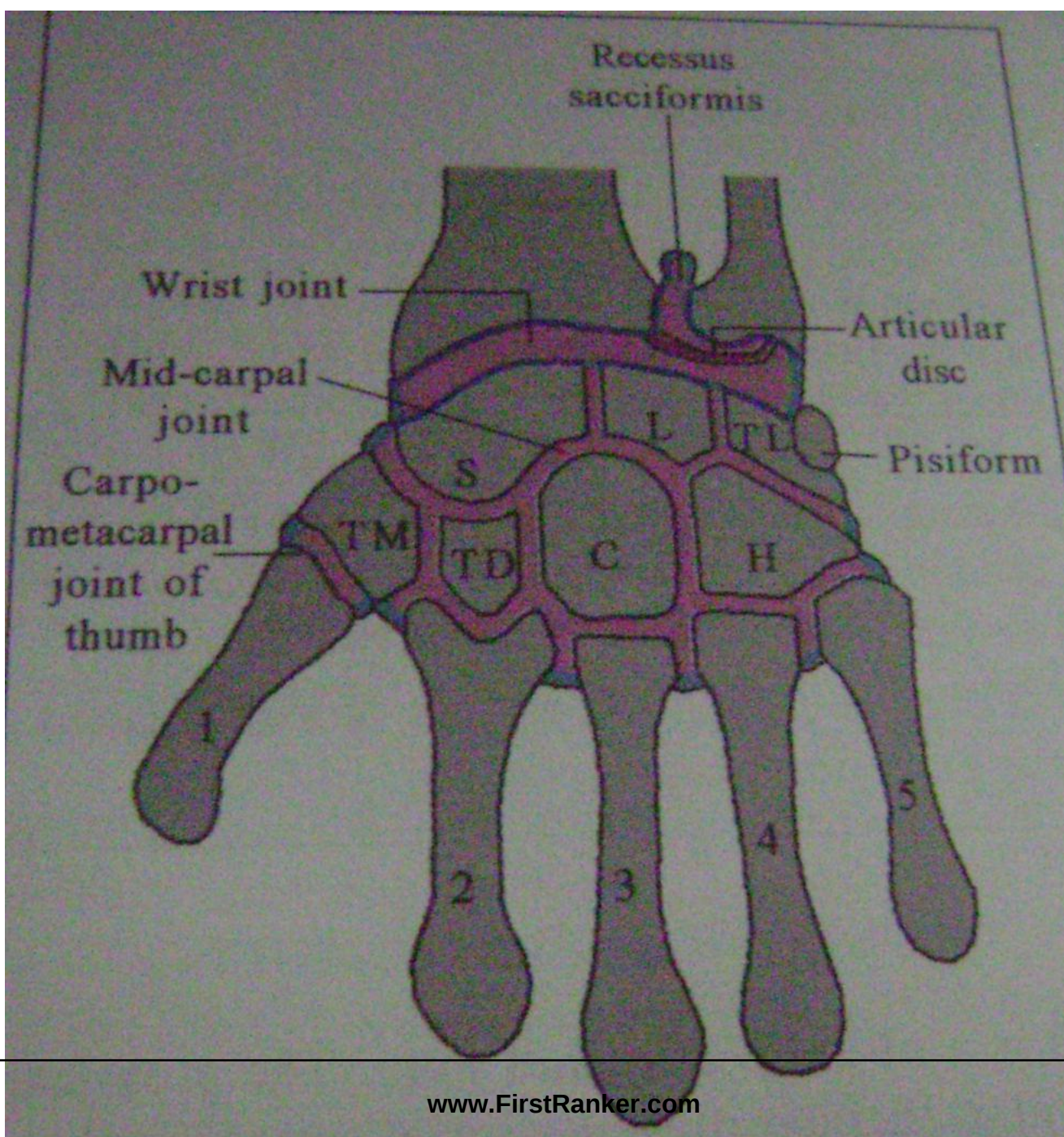
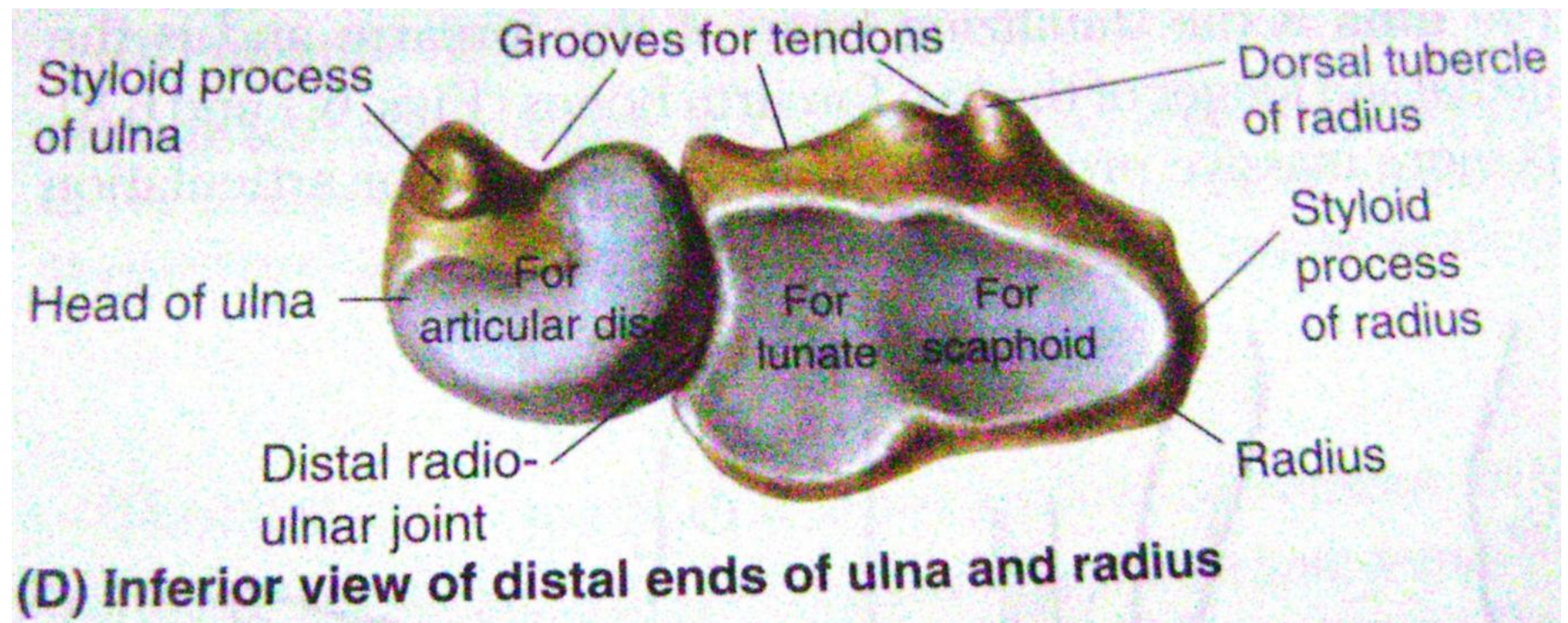


Fig. 369. The radiocarpal and midcarpal joints. See text.



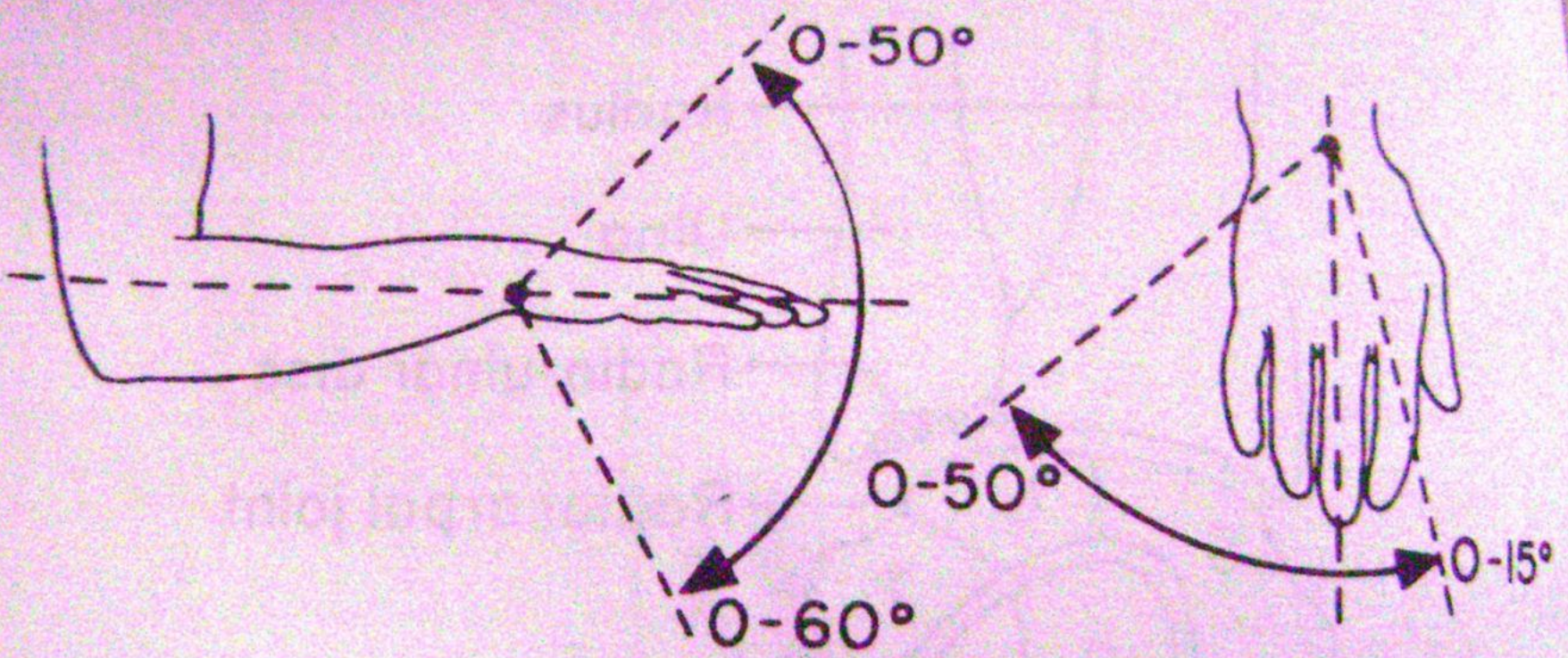
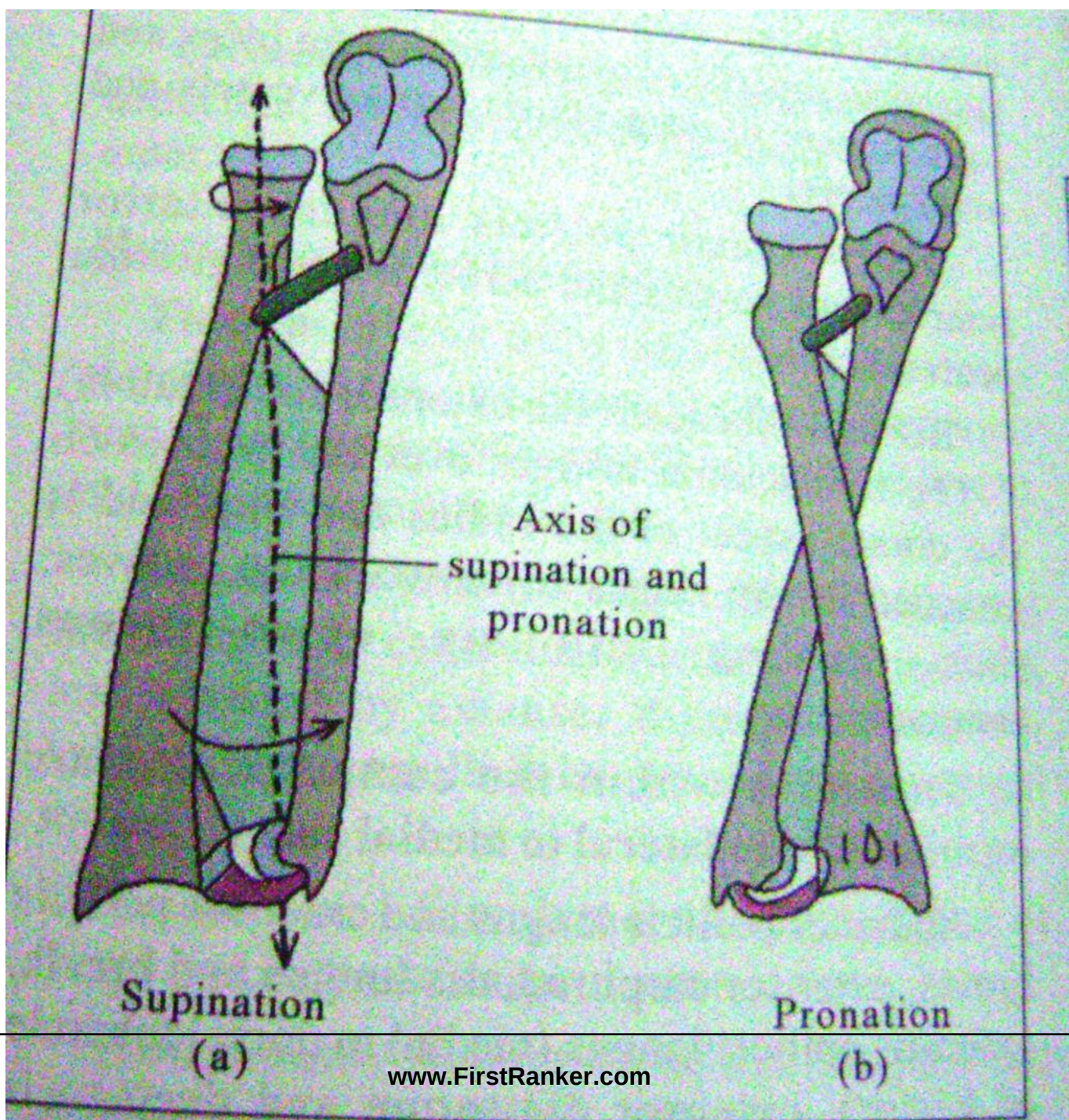
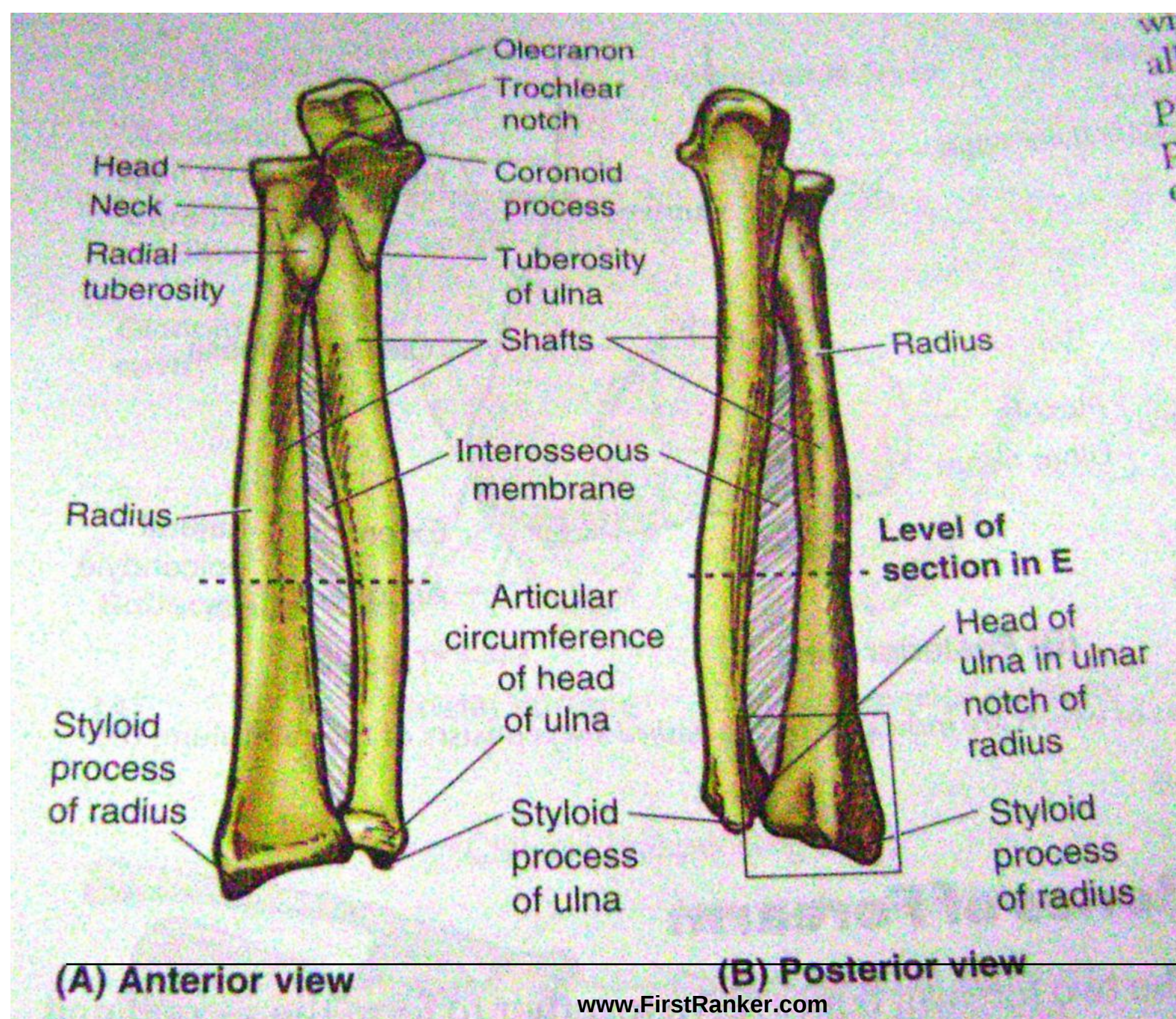
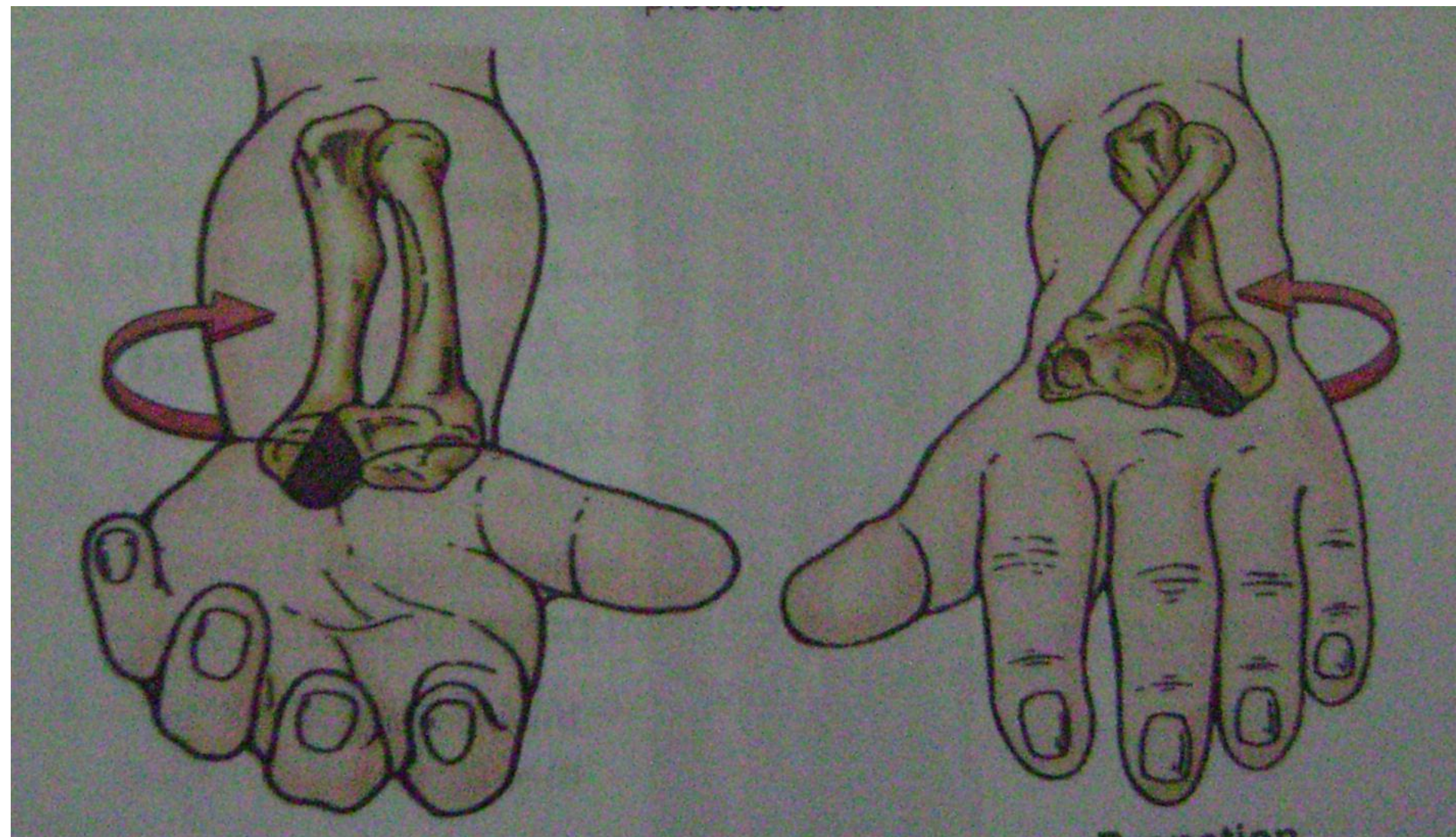
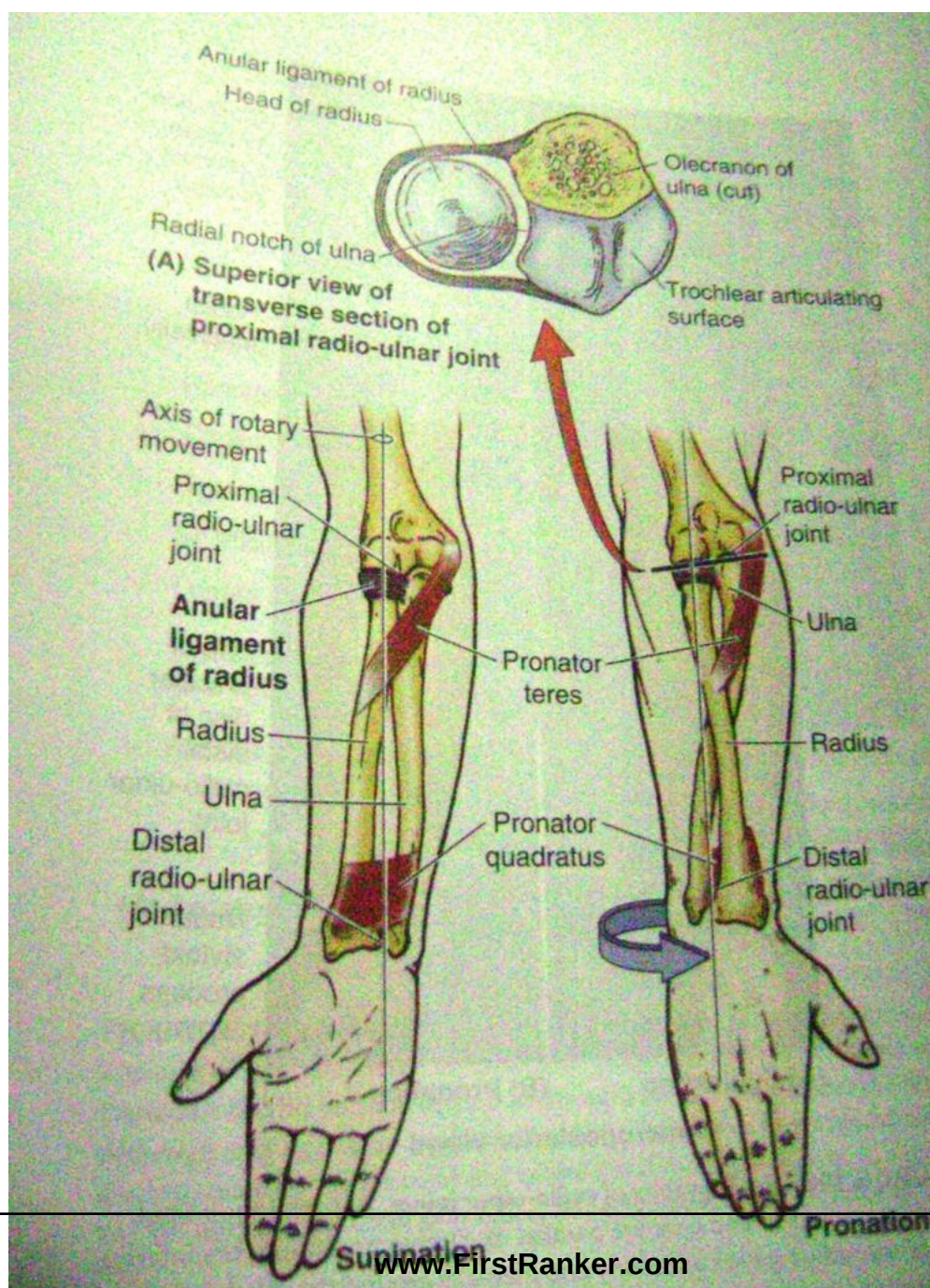
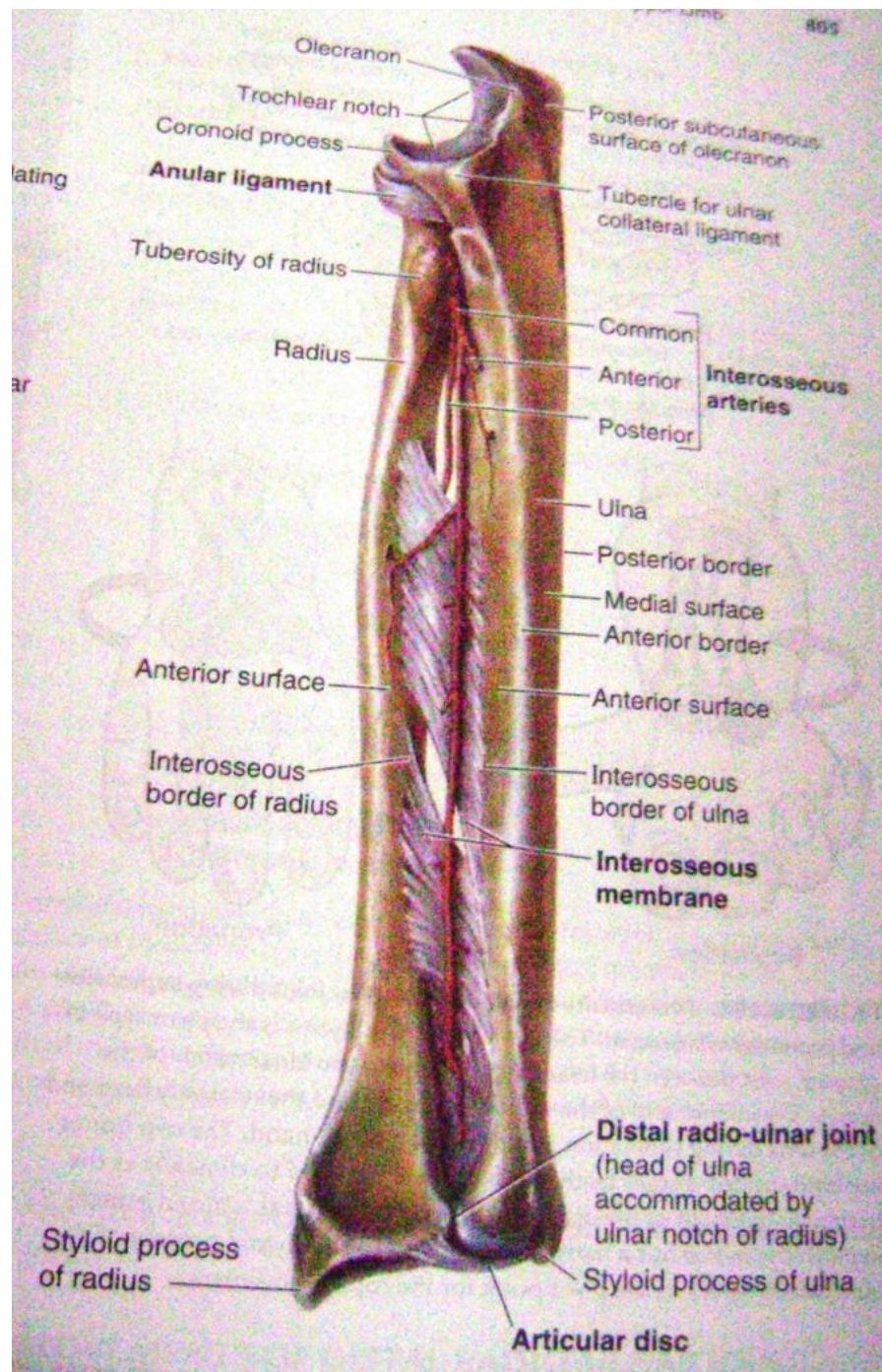
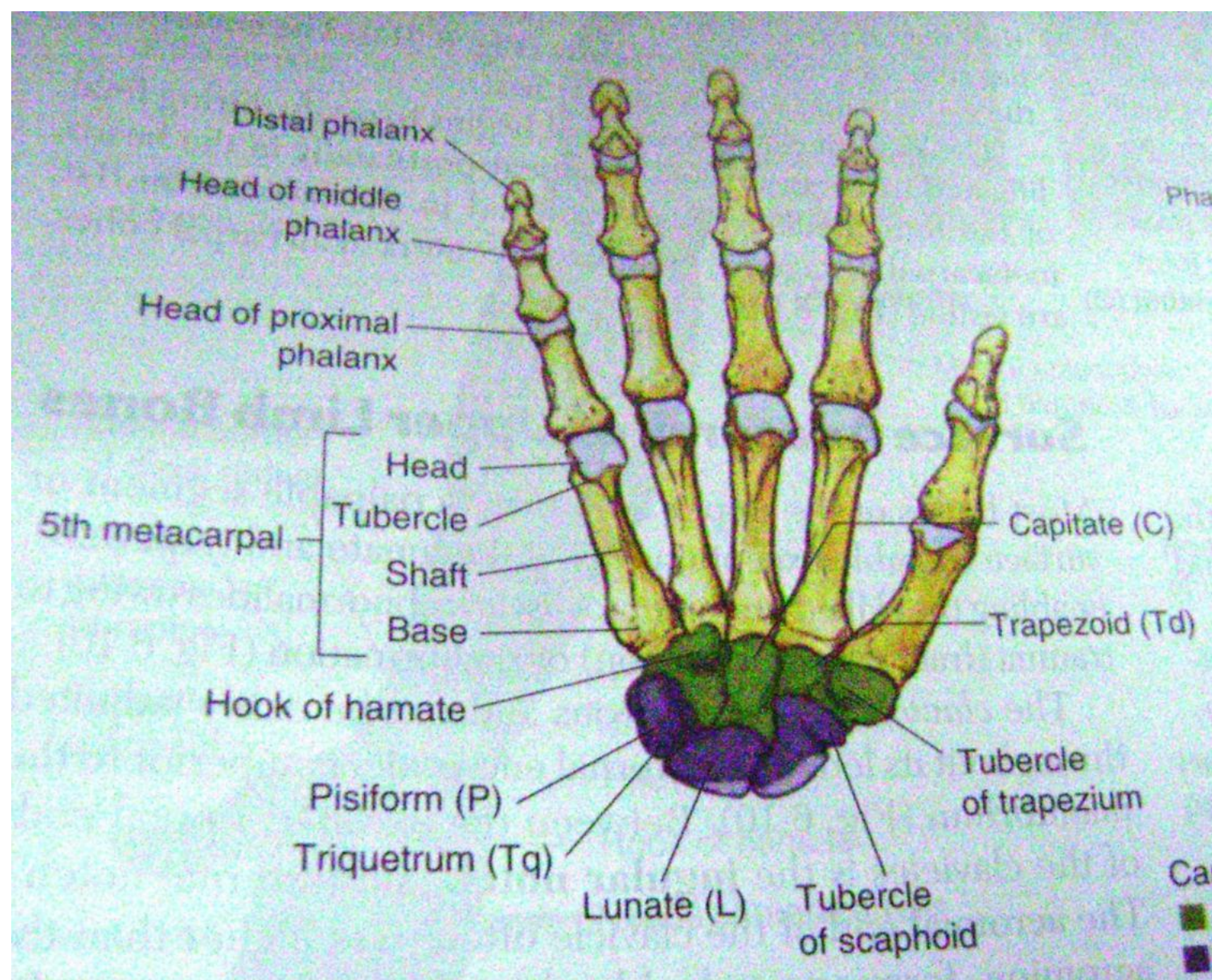
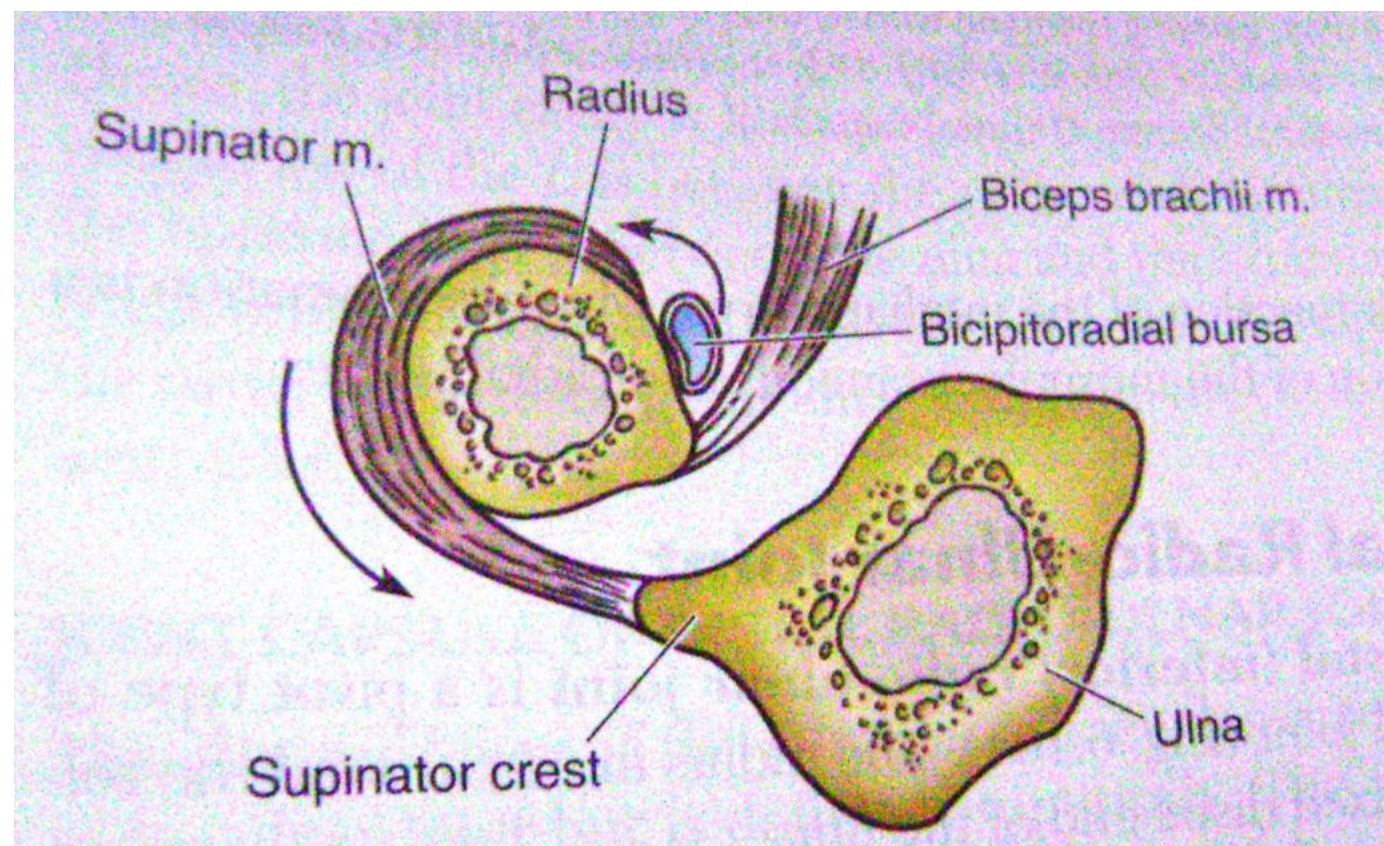


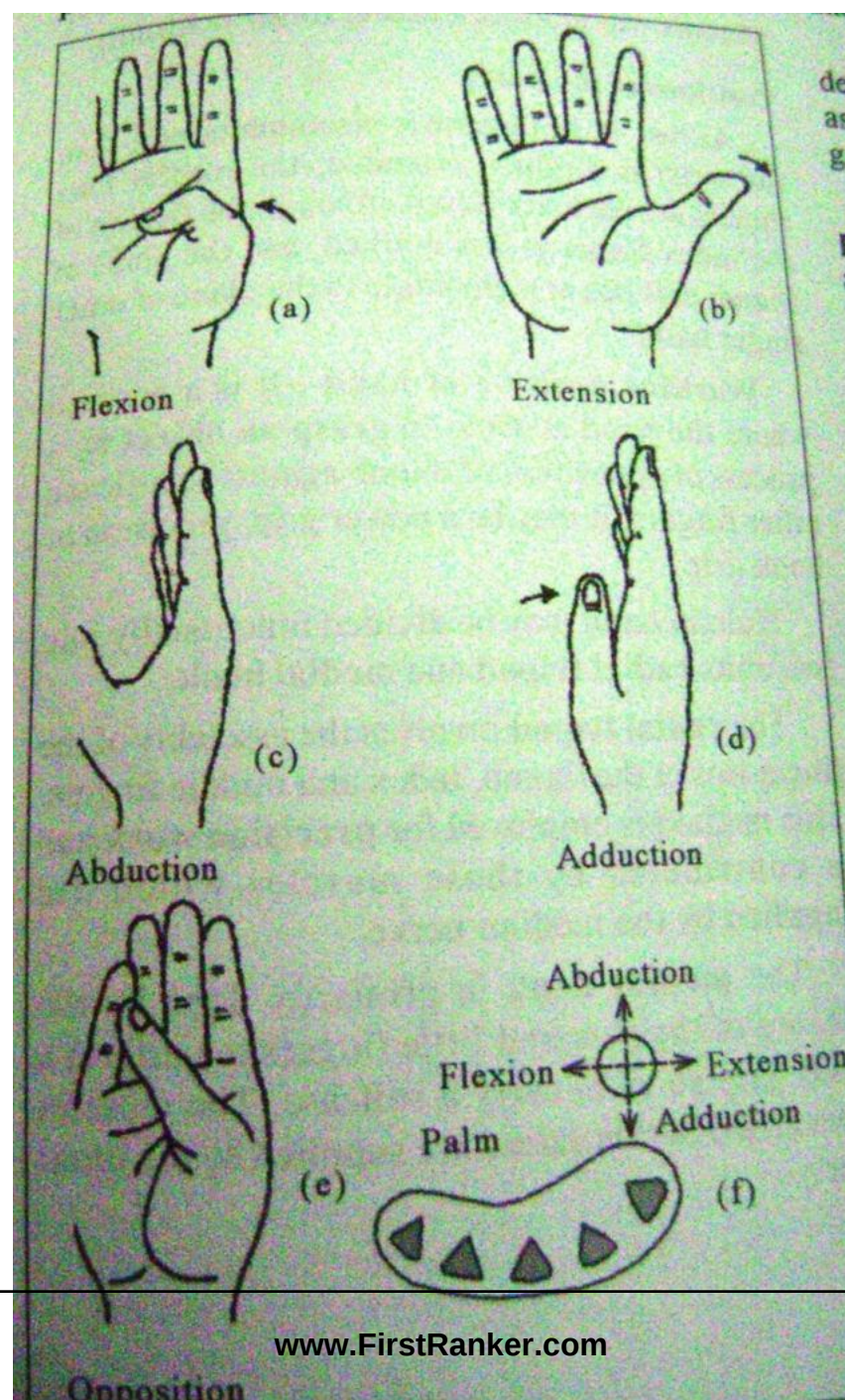
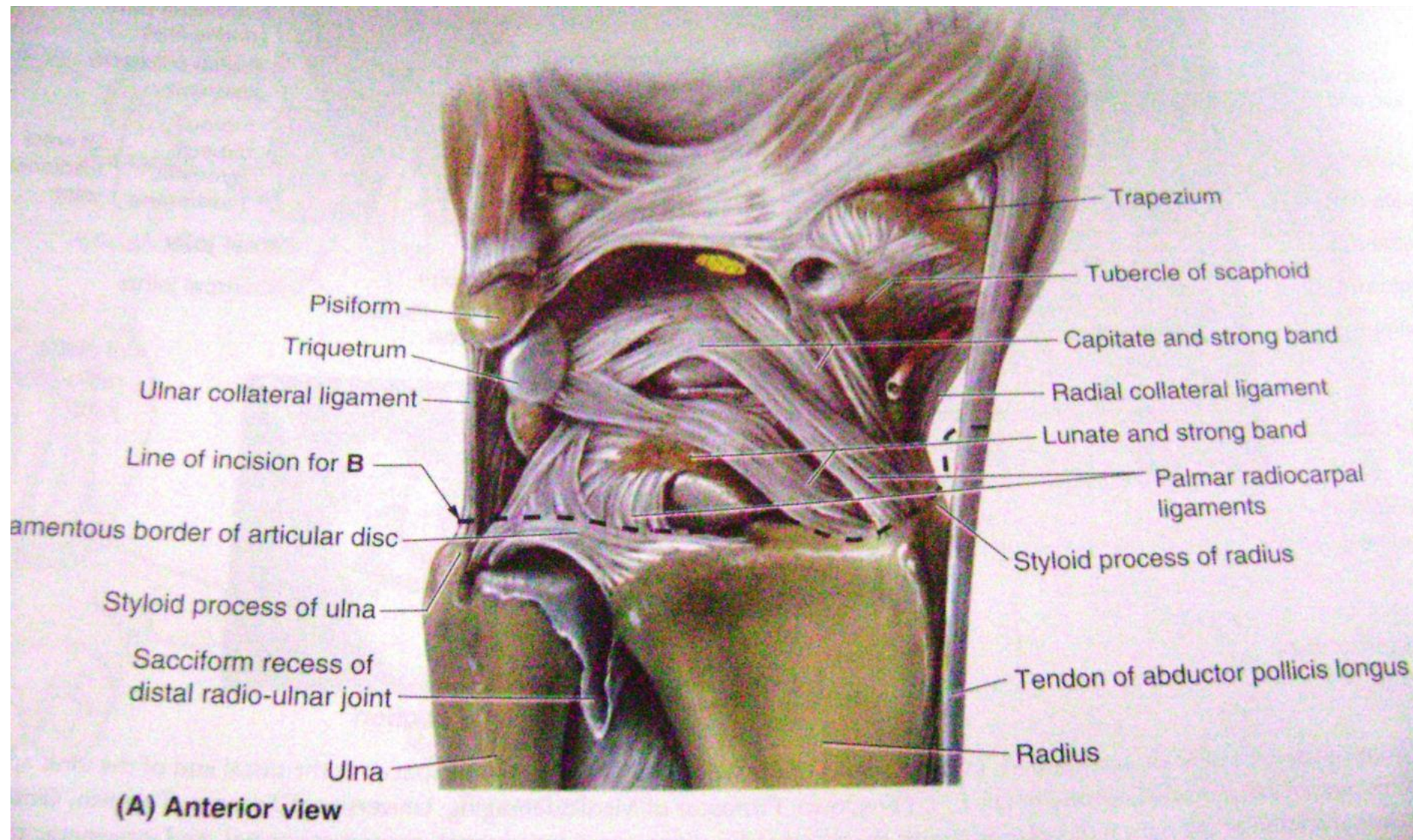
Fig. 370. Range of movement at the wrist joint. Most hand functions are performed with the wrist in ulnar deviation.





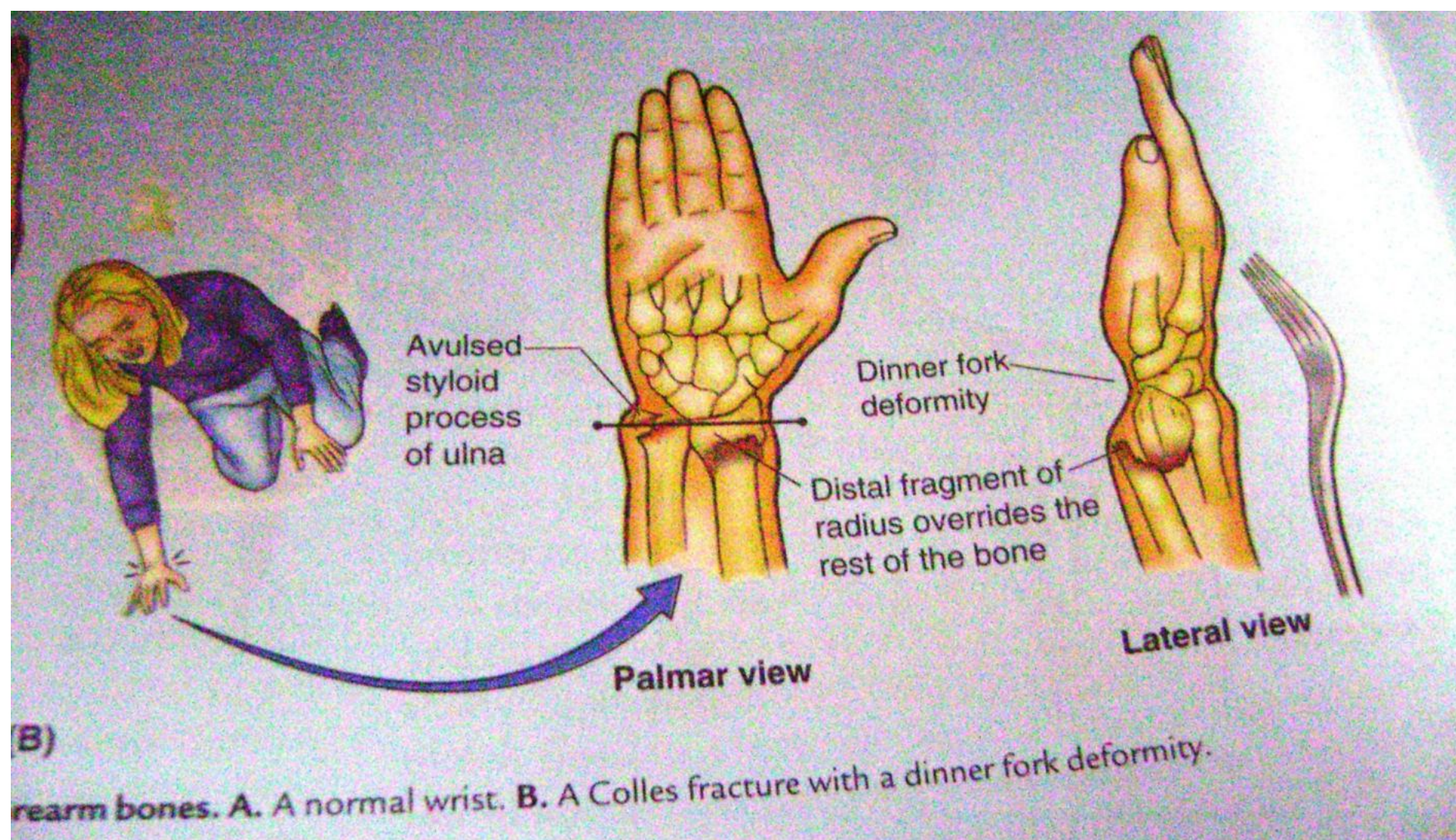
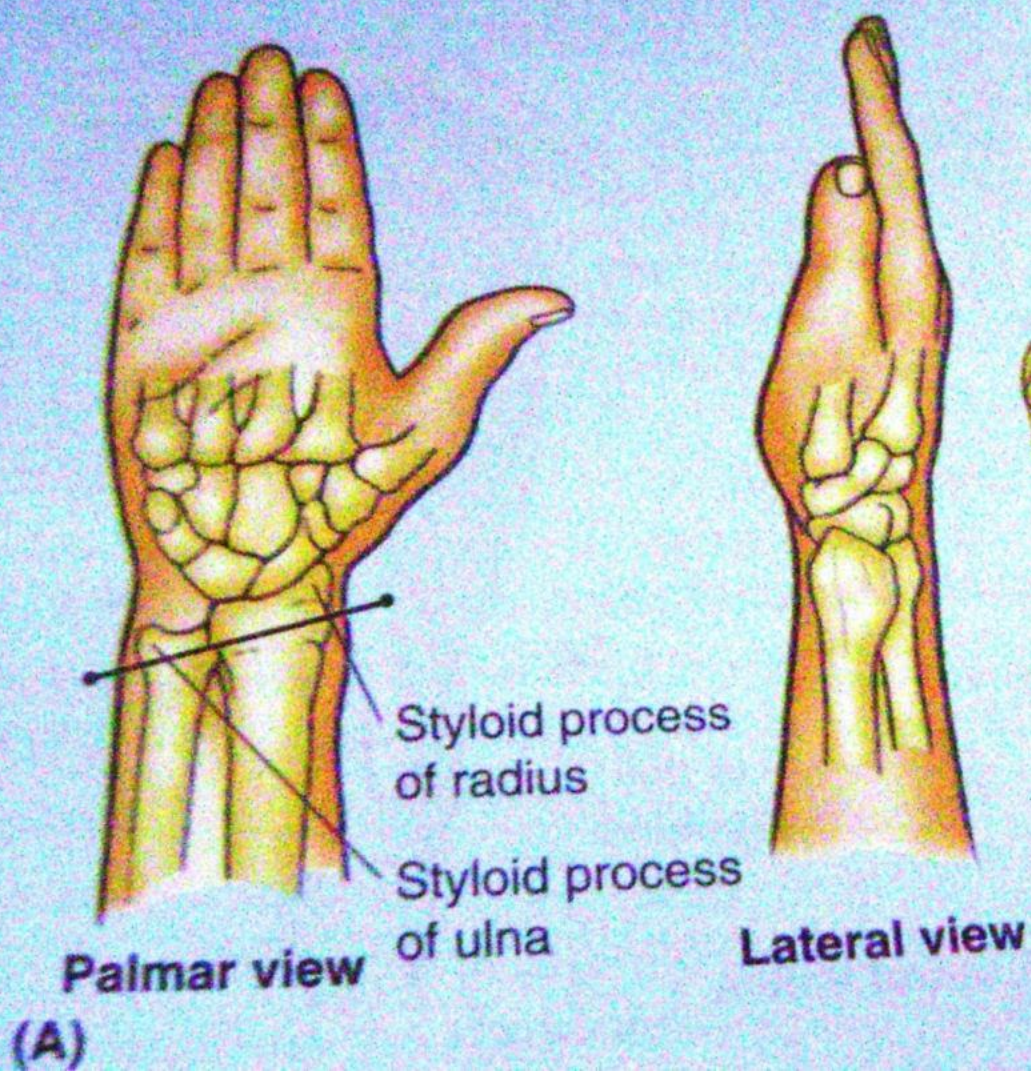






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Chapter 6 • Upper Limb



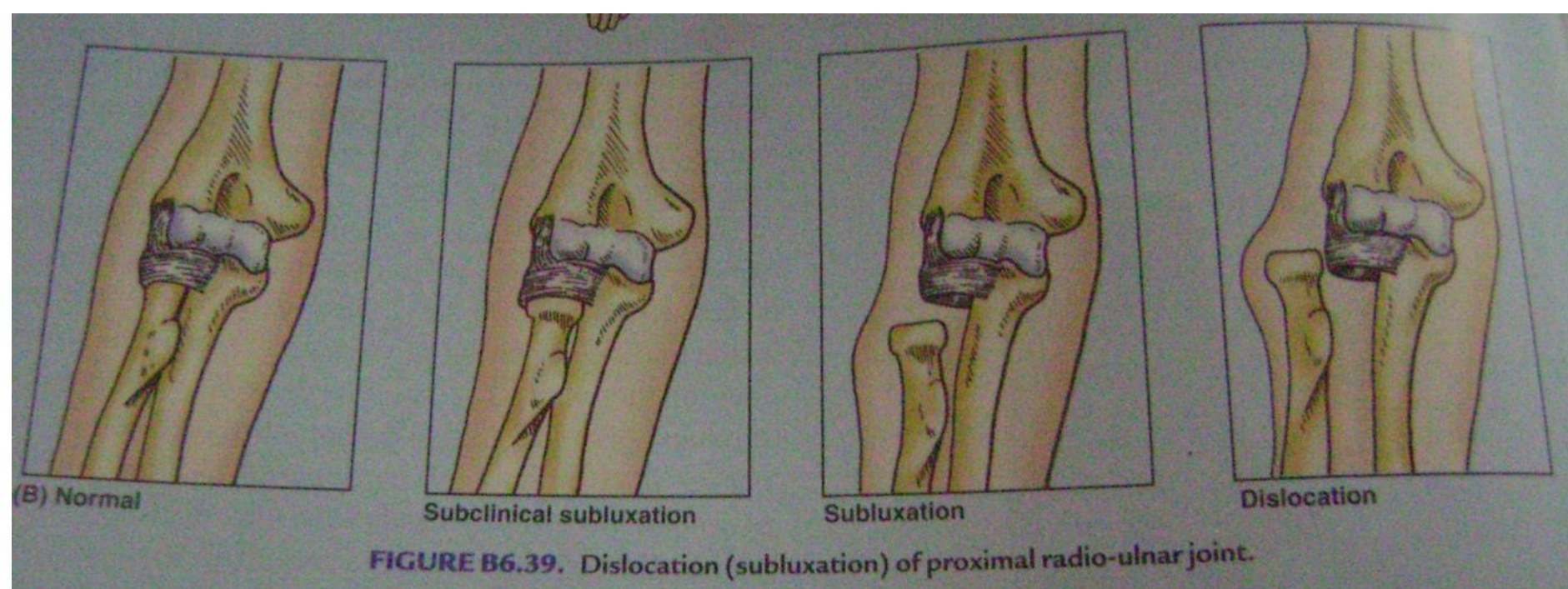
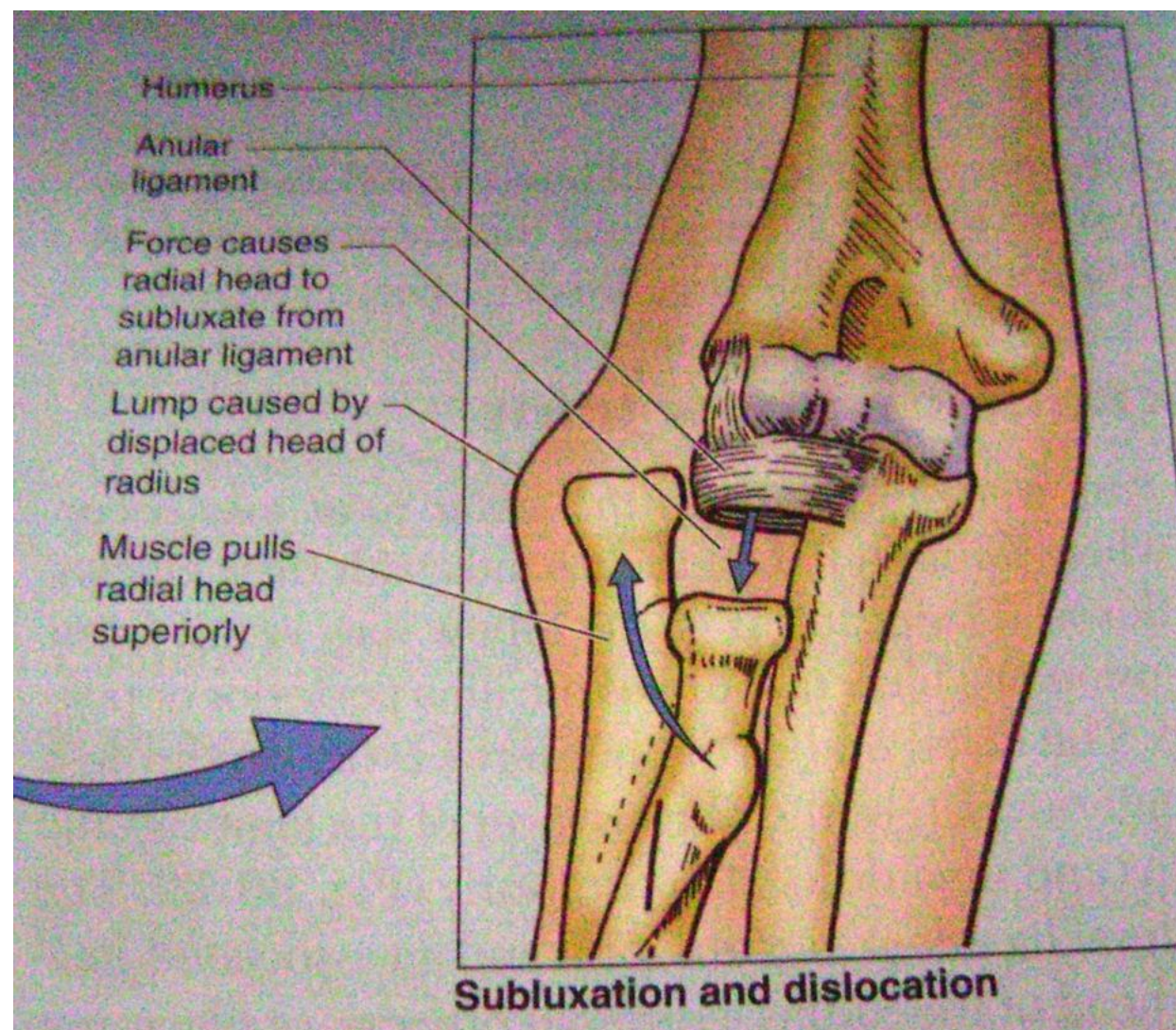




FIGURE B6.35.

MCQ

Q The wrist joint is formed between

- A Distal end of radius and articular disc above and scaphoid, lunate and triquetral bones below
- B Distal end of ulna above and triquetral bone below
- C Distal end of both radius and ulna above with scaphoid and lunate bones below
- D Distal end of ulna and articular disc above and scaphoid bone below

MCQ

Q All are true about movements of pronation and supination except

A These take place at radioulnar joints

B pronation is more powerful in action than supination

C They take place around an oblique changeable axis

D pronation is performed by pronator teres

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