

**General Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this class you should understand:

- The types of formations found on bones
- How to distinguish bones that are similar in appearance
- The major formations found in the typical human skeleton

**Key Laboratory Skills:**

- Identify a bone formation by name or location
- Identify whether a bone is from the right or left side

**Laboratory Procedure:**

- Exercise 8: Skeletal System
- Group Credit: Tour of body bone formations and left/right signs
- Individual Credit: Skull formations

**List of required bone formations:**

- Skull: zygomatic process, temporal process, mastoid process, styloid process, foramen magnum, sella turcica, crista galli, external acoustic meatus, {coronal, squamous, sagittal, and lambdoidal sutures}, supraorbital foramen, infraorbital foramen, foramen rotundum, carotid foramen, jugular foramen, foramen lacerum, foramen ovale, foramen spinosum, incisive foramen, mental foramen, optic canal middle nasal concha, inferior nasal concha, cribriform and perpendicular plates of ethmoid
- Radius: radial head, radial tuberosity, radial neck, styloid process
- Ulna: trochlear notch, olecranon process, coronoid process, styloid process
- Humerus: head, greater and lesser tubercles, trochlea, capitulum, medial and lateral epicondyles
- Femur: head, neck, greater and lesser trochanters, medial and lateral condyles and epicondyles
- Tibia: tibial plateau and intercondylar eminence, anterior tuberosity, medial malleolus
- Fibula: head and lateral malleolus
- Scapula: spine, medial border, lateral border, acromion, coracoid process
- Sternum: body, manubrium, xyphoid process, costal cartilage
- Pelvis: Be able to tell the difference between a male and female pelvis; ischial tuberosity, obturator foramen, acetabulum, iliac crest, pubic symphysis
- Vertebra: body, vertebral foramen, transverse foramen, intervertebral foramen, spinous process, transverse process, lamina, pedicles, odontoid process
- Osteon parts: lacuna, osteocytes, canaliculi, lamellae, central (Haversian) canal.
- Left vs. right requirements: Femur, tibia, os coxa, scapula, humerus, ulna