The total number of bones in adult human is 206. The axial skeleton of adult man consists of 80 bones.

Teh appendicular skeleton of adult man consists of 126 bones.

The number of bones in the skull of man is 28 (cranium bones 8, facial bones 14 and ear ossicles 3 x 1 = 6).

The bone common to cranium and face is frontal.

Number of bones present in the human cranium is 8.

The skull bones fit, together by sutures.

1. Temporay holes in the cranium are fontanelles.
2. Sinuses are air spaces within skull bones.
3. Cheek bones are called zygomatics.
4. The only movable bone in the skull of man is mandible.
5. The vertebral column of man consists of 33 vertebrae.
6. Human vertebral formula is C7 T12 L5 S5 Cd4.
7. The number of bones in the vertebral column is 26.
8. Vertebral column gives support to the trunk, provides places for the attachment of the ribs and bones of pelvis.
9. Vertebral column permits movements and protects the spinal cord.
10. Usually, there are 12 pairs of ribs, but occasionally, there may be 11, 13 or even 14 pairs.
11. The first seven pairs of ribs are known as "true ribs", the only one to reach the sternum directly.
12. Pairs 8, 9 and 10 are "false ribs", they are attached indirectly to sternum by means of cartilages.
13. Last two pairs (11and 12) fall far short of the setemum and are known as, "floating ribs"
14. 'Gorilla ribs' are the extra floating ribs' are the extra floating ribs, if any.
15. Sternum or breast bone articulate with the manubrium of manubrium, body and xiphoid process.
16. Clavicles or collar bones articulate with the manubrium of the sternum.
17. The sternum is a favoured site for obtaining samples of haemopoietic (blood forming) tissue during diagnosis of suspected blood diseases.

JOINTS

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1. Arthrology is the study of the anatomy, function and treatment of joints.
2. Kinesiology is the study of musculoskeletal movements in the body.
3. Biomechanics deals with a broad range of motions and mechanical processes in the body.
4. There are many joints or articulations present in the skeleton.
5. Joints can be classified based upon their relative freedom of movement.
6. Three main types of joints are:
   1. Immovable joints (Synarthoses)
   2. Imperfect movable joints (Amphiarthroses)
   3. Perfect movable joints (Diarthroses)

IMMOVABLE JOINTS

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No joints cavity, no movement possible. These joints include:

- **Sutures**: Found between skull bones. Sutures are fixed, immovable or fibrous joints, articular bones are held together by white fibrous tissue.
- **Gomphoses**: The attachment of a tooth to its socket, by a fibrous periodontal ligament, which consists of collagen.
- **Synchondroses**: Ethmoid bone in vomer (one bone fits into a slit in another bone)

IMPERFECT MOVABLE JOINTS

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With or without joint cavities permits a small amount of movement. Fibrocartilage is placed between the bones. These joints are also called cartilaginous joints.

- Between bodies of the vertebrae, united by an intervertebral disc,
Between the manuvrium and body of the sternum.
Between bones of the pubic symphysis.
Sacrotiatic joint in frog.