Articulations - Joints

EQ: Compare and contrast the different types of joints.

- Functions
 - a. Hold the bones together
 - b. Create flexibility for movement to occur
 - c. Union Between Bones
 - i. Joints may be freely moveable or completely fixed
 - ii. They can also fall somewhere in between
- II. Joints Classified
 - a. Functionally
 - i. Immovable Joints (synarthroses)
 - 1. arthrose=joint,
 - 2. syn=together bone stuck together
 - ii. Slightly Movable Joints (amphiarthroses)
 - 1. amphi=both in between immovable and freely movable
 - iii. Freely Movable Joints (diarthroses)
 - 1. dia=apart bone apart, can move easily
 - b. Structurally
 - i. fibrous joints
 - 1. No Joint Cavity
 - 2. Most are immovable with a few slightly movable
 - 3. 3 Subtypes
 - a. Sutures
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. gomphosis
 - ii. cartilaginous joints
 - 1. No Joint Cavity
 - 2. Bones are connected with each other by cartilage
 - iii. synovial joints
 - 1. Freely moveable
 - 2. A closed space or joint cavity between the bones
 - 3. Think the "knee" here as a good example
 - 4. Lubricated by synovial fluid
 - 5. 6 Major Types
 - a. Hinge
 - b. Pivot
 - c. Ball and socket
 - d. Condyloid (Ellipsoidal)
 - e. Gliding
 - f. Saddle
 - 6. Bursae
 - a. are small sacs filled with synovial fluid that reduce friction in the joint.
 - b. lined with synovial membrane
 - c. The knee joint contains 13 bursae

- III. Disorders
 - a. Ankle sprains and fractures
 - i. Type 1

- ii. Type 2
- iii. Type 3
- b. Gouty Arthritis
 - i. Uric crystals build up in joints—pain
 - ii. Bones fuse
- c. Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - i. Autoimmune disorder
 - ii. Cartilage attacked
 - iii. Inflammation, swelling & pain
 - iv. Final step is fusion in joint
- d. Tendinitis
 - i. Tendons become inflamed
 - ii. Tendonitis literally means inflammation of the tendon.
 - iii. The most common cause of tendonitis is overuse.