Skeletal system worksheet

Reading revision

Bones anatomy

1 medullary cavity

2 endosteum

3 compact bone

4 articular cartilage

5 epiphysis

6 cancellous (spongy) bone

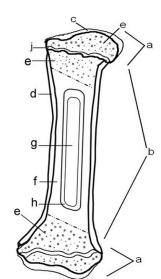
7 epiphyseal line

8 periosteum

9 diaphysis

a) It has a thin layer of compact bone, while internally the bone is cancellous. It is capped with articular cartilage.

- b) The shaft of the long bone. It has compact bone with a central cavity.
- c) It is found on both ends of long bones. It is slippery, smooth and bloodless.
- d) It a vascular, sensitive life support covering the bone.
- e) It is found mainly within the epiphysis and has a textured appearance.
- f) It is a dense bone with a repeated pattern arranged in concentric layers of solid bone tissue.



- g) It serves to lighten bone weight and provide space for marrow.
- h) This tissue lines the medullary cavity of bone.
- i) Also called the growth plate, it is found on both ends of the long bone.

Bones pathologies

1. Fractures

A fracture is a break in a bone. There are some types of fracture, match them with the definition and picture.

- 1. open (compound)
- 2. comminuted
- 3. displaced
- greenstick
- impacted

- a) There is a break in the skin.
- b) The bone is bent. It occurs mainly in children.
- c) The bone is broken into several pieces.
- d) The broken pieces are separated.
- e) The broken pieces are pushed together.











2. Treatment of fractures: Word Formation. Complete the correct form of the word.

Example: Most people find the idea of fame attractive 0 /attract/.

When the fragments of a ______1 /break/ bone heal and join together, they unite. _______2 /unite/ may be promoted, or helped, by reducing the fracture – replacing the fragments in their _______3 /anatomy/ position if they are displaced. After _______4 /reduce/, _______5 /excess/ movement of the bone is prevented by _______6





a pin a plate and screws

/fix/ - either external, for example a splint or plaster of Paris cast, or internal, for example a pin or plate and screws. A displaced fracture which is not reduced may result in _____

7 /unite/— incomplete or incorrect union.

Wrist injuries

Lead-in

- 1 Have you (or a person you know) ever suffered a wrist injury? What happened?
- 2 What do you think can cause pain in your wrist?

Tasks

A What is the purpose of the video? Can you identify any key words?

B Decide if these statements are true or false.

- 1 Thousands of patients will profit from the new discovery.
- 2 A completely new type of ligament injury has been found.
- 3 Phil Jacobson has developed dull pain in his wrist following an ice-hockey incident.
- 4 A series of X-ray and MRI images helped identify the spot of the pain in Phil's wrist.
- 5 The source of wrist pain has not been identified so far only in a few patients.
- 6 Doctor Burger's diagnostic test is not complicated.
- 7 The pain in the wrist is due to an injury of the UT ligament.
- 8 Doctor Burger identified a type of wrist injury which he calls 'split-torn'.

| C Fill-in the missing words: | | | |
|---|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 The pain is caused by | _ and | of the ligament. | |
| 2 Doctor Burger fixes the injury by _ | | away the damaged tissue and | _ the sides back together |
| 3 Researchers will have to find out if or | this type | e of injury affects other areas of the body, for | example the |
| 4 According to Doctor Burger, similar | injuries | can be | |
| D Discussion | | | |

Medical examination documentation example

| SURNAME FIRST NAMES | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| AGE SEX MARITAL STATUS | |
| OCCUPATION | GUS |
| PRESENT COMPLAINT . | CNS Fundi normal |
| OVE General Condition obese, 1.65m tall, 85 kg | IMMEDIATE PAST HISTORY |
| ENT wax ++ both sides | POINTS OF NOTE INVESTIGATIONS |
| RS (NAD) | Urine (Je) for sugar and albumen |
| CVS (\$\text{P}\)80/min (rg.) (8\text{P}\)180/120 | DIAGNOSIS |
| GIS (HS) narmal | MANAGEMENT SuL (1/52) |