

Module 4 LO8

Bone Surface Markings

Dr. Lisa Brinn

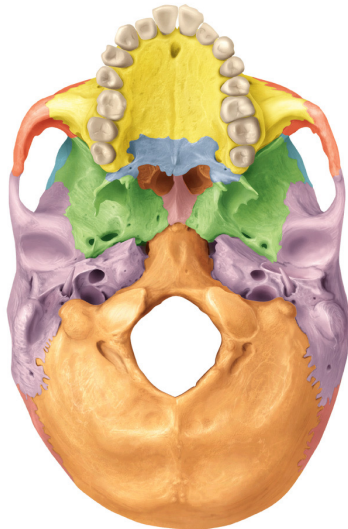
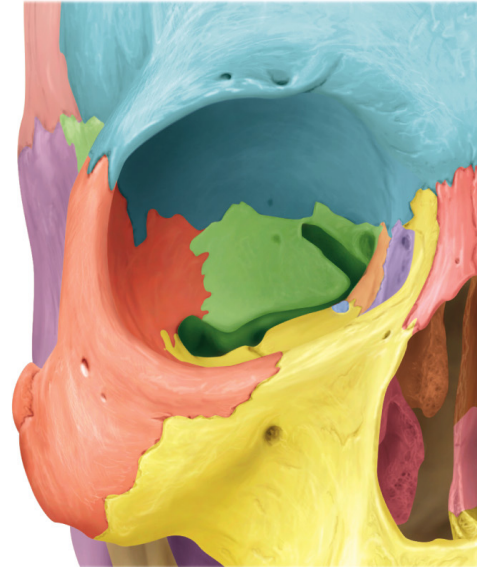
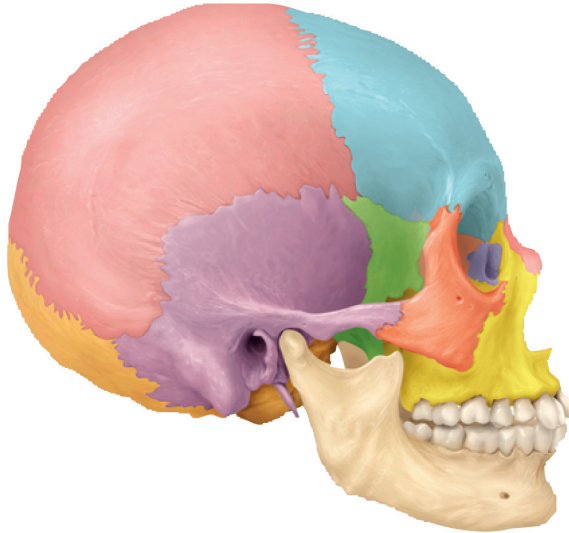
lbrinn@fiu.edu

8. Bone Surface Markings

- A. Depressions and openings
- B. Processes that form joints
- C. Processes that form attachment points for connective tissues

A. Depressions and Openings

- Fissure
- Foramen
- Fossa
- Sulcus
- Meatus



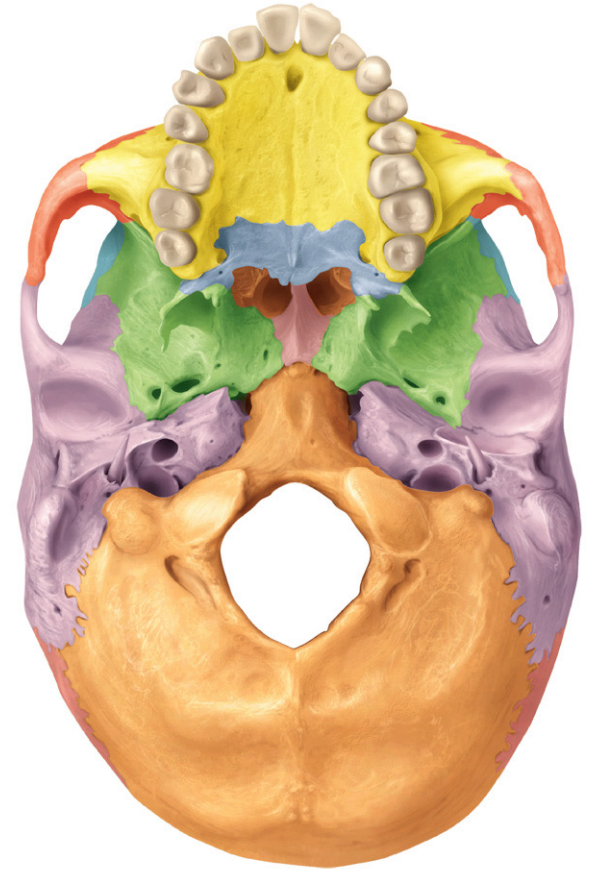
DEPRESSIONS AND OPENINGS

Sites allowing the passage of soft tissue (nerves, blood vessels, ligaments, tendons) or formation of joints

MARKING	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Fissure	Narrow slit between adjacent parts of bones through which blood vessels or nerves pass	Superior orbital fissure of the sphenoid bone
Foramen (fō-RĀ-men=hole; plural is <i>foramina</i>)	Opening through which blood vessels, nerves, or ligaments pass	Optic foramen (canal) of the sphenoid bone
Fossa (FOS-a=trench; plural is fossae, FOS-ē)	Shallow depression (<i>fossa</i> =trench)	Coronoid fossa of the humerus
Sulcus (SUL-kus=groove; plural is <i>sulci</i> , SUL-sī)	Furrow along a bone surface that accommodates a blood vessel, nerve, or tendon	Intertubercular sulcus (groove) of the humerus
Meatus (mē-Ā-tus=passageway; plural is <i>meati</i> , me-Ā-tī)	Tubelike opening	External and internal auditory meati of the temporal bone

B. Processes That Form Joints

- Condyle
- Facet
- Head



Processes

Projections or outgrowths on bone that form joints

MARKING	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Condyle (KON-dīl; <i>condylus</i> =knuckle)	Large, round protuberance with a smooth articular surface at the end of a bone	Lateral condyle of the femur
Facet (FAS-et or fa-SET)	Smooth, flat, slightly concave or convex articular surface	Superior articular facet of a vertebra
Head	Usually rounded articular projection supported on the neck (constricted portion) of a bone	Head of the femur

C. Processes That Form Attachment Points for Connective Tissues

- Crest
- Epicondyle
- Line
- Spinous process
- Trochanter
- Tubercle
- Tuberosity



Processes

Projections or outgrowths on bone that form attachment points for connective tissue, such as ligaments and tendons

MARKING	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Crest	Prominent ridge or elongated projection	Iliac crest of the hip bone
Epicondyle (<i>epi</i> =above)	Typically roughened projection above a condyle	Medial epicondyle of the femur
Line	Long, narrow ridge or border (less prominent than a crest)	Linea aspera of the femur
Spinous process	Sharp, slender projection	Spinous process of a vertebra
Trochanter (trō-KAN-ter)	Very large projection	Greater trochanter of the femur
Tubercle (TOO-ber-kul; <i>tuber</i> =knob)	Variable sized rounded projection	Greater tubercle of the humerus
Tuberosity	Variable sized projection that has a rough, bumpy surface	Ischial tuberosity of the hip bone