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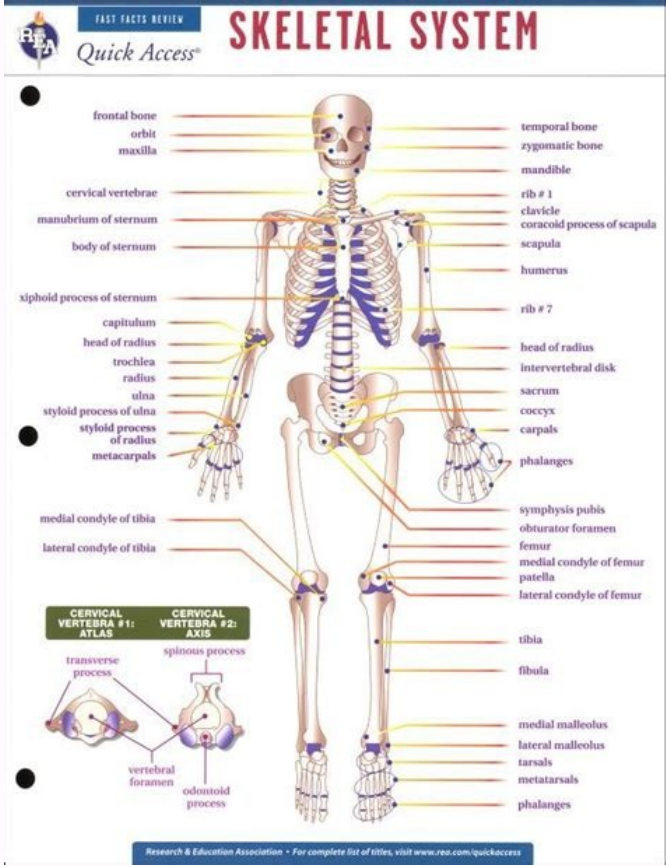
  
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### 1.03 functions of the skeletal system handout

**What are the functions of human skeletal system. What are the main functions of the human skeletal system.**

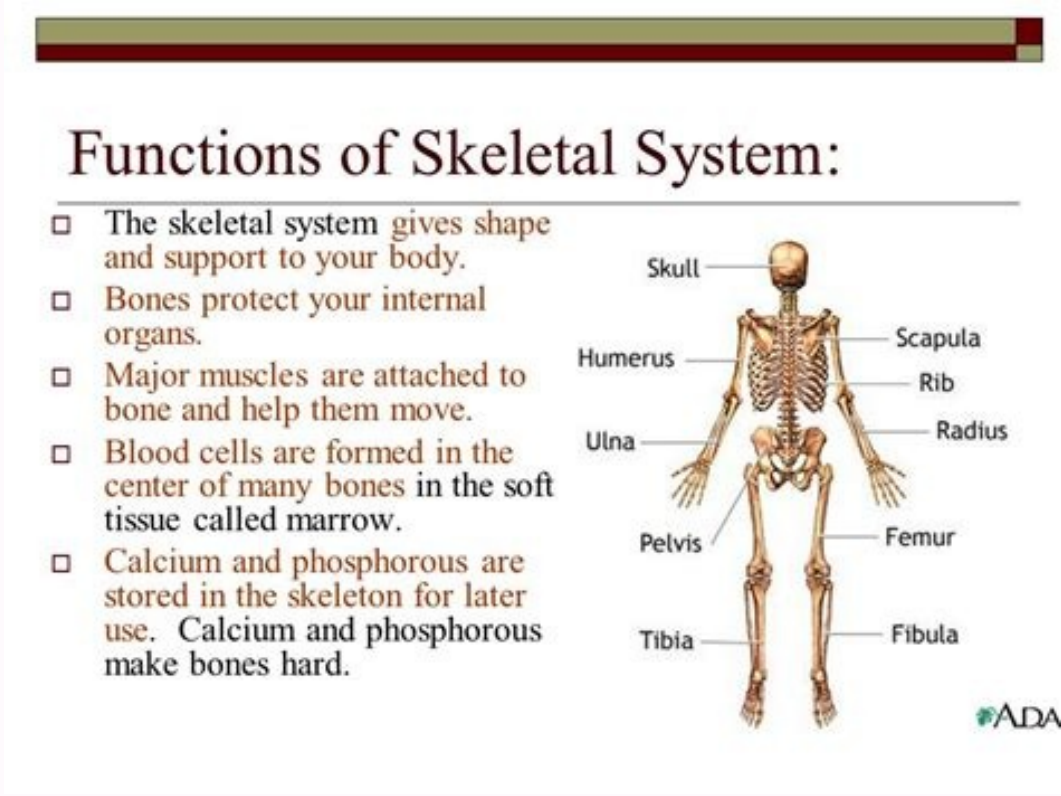
Learning objectives for identifying bones, cartilage and the skeletal system. List and describe the functions of the skeletal system. Figure 1. Movement of bone support. When muscles cover a joint and contract, the bones act as a lever. (Credit: Benjamin J. DeLong) Bone or bony tissue is the hard, dense connective tissue that forms most of the adult skeleton, the body's support. In areas of the skeleton where bones move (such as the ribcages and joints), cartilage, a semi-aggrisl connective tissue, provides flexibility and smooth surfaces for movement.



The skeletal system is a body system consisting of bone and cartilage and performs these important functions for the human body: supports the body, facilitates movement, protect internal organs, produces blood cells, stores and secretes minerals and fat, supports, moves, etc. Defense. The most obvious functions of the skeletal system are the gross functions - visible by observation. Just look at a person, how bones support the human body, facilitate movement and protect it. Figure 2. Bones protect the brain. The skull is completely surrounded by the brain and protects them from non-traumatic injury. Because steel buildings form a frame that supports its weight, your skeletal system and cartilage form a frame that supports the rest of your body. In addition to the skeletal system, you would have a flabby mass of organs, muscles and skin. Bones also facilitate movement by acting on muscle attachment points. Some bones support only muscles, others also transmit the forces generated by muscle contraction. Mechanically, the bones act as leverage and the joints as support points (Figure 1). If the muscle does not cross the joint and contract, the bone cannot move. Information on the skeletal and musculoskeletal system, vol. You will find interactions in the muscular system in additional content. Also protect bones! Listen to bones, bones, cartilage and list of skeletal systems and describe the function of the skeletal system 1 (Figure 1). Movement of bone support. The bones act as a lever when the muscles cover the joint and are narrow. (Credit: Benjamin J. DeLong) Bone, or bony tissue, is a dense, dense connective tissue that makes up most of the support structures of adult skeletons. In areas of the skeleton where bones move (such as ribs and joints), cartilage, a semi-flexible connective tissue, provides smooth elasticity and surface movement. The skeletal system is a body system consisting of bone and cartilage and performs the following critical functions of the human body: it supports the body, facilitates movement, protects internal organs, produces cells, stores and secretes minerals and fat support, fat, cells, accumulates and removes minerals and fat support, fat, cells supporting movement and protection functions, most noticeable in the skeletal system X2X3X4X5 that are visible. Just by looking at a person, you can see how they support bones, facilitate movement, and protect the human body. Figure 2. Bones protect the brain. The skull surrounds and completely protects the brain from non-traumatic wounds, which act as structural steel beams provide rigidity that support their weight, the bones of the skeletal system and cartilage form scaffolds that support the rest of the body. Without the skeletal system, you would be an inverted organ, muscle and skin mass. Bones also facilitate movement by acting from points of attack against muscles. While some bones serve only to support muscles, others also transmit the forces that occur when muscles shrink. Mechanically, the bones act as levers and the joints serve as points of support (Figure 1). If the muscle does not stretch the joints and shrink, the bone will not move. For more information about the skeletal and musculoskeletal system, that is, the musculoskeletal system, look for additional content. Bonelt was treated surgically (Fig. 3). Figure 3. Private hands. An orthopedic surgeon will sometimes prescribe the use of a splint that strengthens the underlying bone structure that he uses for support. (Photo: Juhan Sonin) Although the origin of the word "orthopedics" (ortho = straight; in recent years, orthopedists have even performed prenatal surgeries to correct spina bifida, a birth defect in which the neural tube in the fetal spine is destroyed) does not close completely during embryonic development. Orthopedists typically treat bone and joint injuries, but they also treat other bone conditions, including spinal curvatures. Lateral curves (scoliosis) can be so severe that they slide under the scapula (shoulder blade), forcing it to rise. Mectal curvatures can theoretically also be excessive (kyphosis), causing intuition and compression of the breast.

These curves often occur before the -olesca due to poor posture, abnormal growth, or unknown causes. Above all, they are easily treatable. As we age, cumulative injuries and spinal injuries such as osteoporosis can also lead to spinal deformities. sprained ankles and complex injuries such as a rider's torn shoulder.

Treatment can range from exercise to surgery. Mineral stores, energy stores and hematopoiesis Figure 4. High-high head with red and yellow bone marrow. The head of the upper femur contains both yellow and red brain. The yolk stores fat. Red bone marrow is responsible for hematopoiesis. (Photo: Modification of work by "Stevenfruitsmaak" / Wikimedia Commons) At the metabolic level, bone tissue performs several important functions. On the one hand, the bone matrix acts as reality. The interior of most bones is called bone marrow (Fig. 4). There are two types of bone marrow: yellow brain and red brain.



The skeleton is a central body structure and consists of bones, joints and cartilage. The skeleton creates a muscle structure and gives the body a specific human shape. form.