

Module 4 Review Questions

What does an osteoblast do?
What does an osteocyte do?
What does an osteoclast do?
What two substances are bones made of?
What are trabeculae and which type of bone has them?
What are canaliculi and which type of bone has them?
What are osteons and which type of bone has them?
Name 3 reasons bone is continually remodeled.
What is appositional bone growth?
Explain the stages for broken bone repair.
What does PTH do and where is it produced?
What does calcitonin do and where is it produced?
Which gland secretes HGH?
What hormones cause growth spurts during adolescence?
List the three major classifications of joints.
Which of these have little to no motion?
Which of these have the greatest range of motion?
List the six types of synovial joints and an example of each.
Which type has the largest range of motion?
Which type has the smallest range of motion?
What is rickets?
What does Vitamin D do?
What type of tissue is bone?
Where will you find interstitial lamellae?
Know two bone diseases, their symptoms, and their causes.
Describe anatomical position.
What does superior mean?

inferior	plantar flexion
proximal	dorsiflexion
distal	abduction
anterior	adduction
posterior	inversion
midline	eversion
midsagittal plane	circumduction
medial	lateral rotation
lateral	medial rotation
flexion	pronation
extension	supination

What causes dwarfism?
What cause gigantism?

Parts of a synovial joint

Bursa

Articular cartilage

Synovial fluid

Articular capsule

What connects bone to bone? Ligament

What connects muscle to bone? Tendon

What is ossification?

When do most bones stop growing? 20's

What is in the center of the osteon? Blood vessels

Which type of bone cell lives in a lacuna?

What is a hematoma?

What is a callus?

What is a suture?

What's the function of the epiphyseal plate?

What will you find in the spaces of cancellous bone?

Which is stronger: cancellous bone or compact bone?

What is a sprain?