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8th Edition



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Anatomy: A Photographic Atlas



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Johannes W. Rohen
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Anatomy: A Photographic Atlas

Eighth Edition

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8th edition

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Preface to the Eighth Edition

The knowledge of the structure and topography of the various organs of the human body is a prerequisite not only for the education of medical students but also for everyone involved in diagnostic and therapy of human diseases. This knowledge can optimally be gained by dissection of the human body, with an excellent atlas by one's side. Today there exist a number of good anatomic atlases, but most of them contain mainly schematic drawings, which minimally reflect reality. In contrast, the photographs of the actual anatomic specimens have the advantage of conveying the reality of the object with its proportions and spatial dimensions in a more accurate manner.

On the other hand, schematic drawings help us to better understand the photos. Therefore, in this eighth edition, the number of drawings has greatly been increased and old drawings have been replaced by new ones specifically adapted to their accompanying photos.

The didactic purpose of this atlas is not only to help the student understand the topography of the human body. We also hope to provide a way to systematically learn the anatomical structures and functions. Therefore, the chapters of regional anatomy are consequently placed behind a systematic description of the anatomical structures – e.g., before dissecting an extremity, the

student can study the systematic anatomy of the involved bones, joints, muscles, nerves, and vessels.

The correlations between clinical images like MRI and CT scans can best be learned if sections of scans can be directly compared with cadaveric anatomical sections of the same region. In this edition, a number of MRI scans have been added that have been taken in a plane of the related anatomical section. In addition, functional MRI scans of the heart and the related anatomical preparations are included, hopefully increasing the importance of the atlas for clinical purposes.

While preparing this new edition, the authors were reminded of how precisely, beautifully, and admirably the human body is constructed. If this book helps the student or physician to appreciate the overwhelming beauty of the anatomical architecture of these tissues and organs, then it greatly fulfills its task. Deep interest and admiration of these anatomical structures may create the "love for the human being," which unhesitatingly becomes the inspiration to pursue the vocation of medicine.

Erlangen, Germany; Spring 2015

J. W. Rohen
C. Yokochi
E. Lütjen-Drecoll

The preparations of the anatomical specimens shown in this atlas were time consuming and required profound knowledge. Therefore, all were prepared by anatomists or surgeons. The majority were prepared by the authors and coworkers either in the Department of Anatomy in Erlangen or in the Department of Anatomy, Kanagawa, Dental College in Tokyo. We would like to express our great gratitude to Prof. S. Nagashima, Prof. K. Okamoto, and Dr. M. Takahashi (all Japan) who worked for extended periods in Germany in the Department of Anatomy in Erlangen, and to Dr. K. Schmidt, Dr. G. Lindner-Funk (both Nuremberg), Dr. M. Rexer (Fürth), R.M. Mc Donnell (Dallas, USA), and Mr. J. Bryant (Erlangen) for dissecting specimens with great skill and knowledge.

We are also greatly indebted to Mr. H. Sommer (SOMSO Co., Coburg, Germany) who kindly provided a number of excellent bone specimens.

All the excellent macro photos of specimens newly included in this eighth edition, most notably those of the skeletal system and of the heart, were contributed by our photographer Mr. M. Gößwein, to whom we express our great gratitude.

Most important for this new eighth edition was the work of our artist Mr. J. Pekarsky. He created many new drawings specifi-

cally adapted to the photos in this edition and revised most of the old ones. We express our many thanks to him for his most excellent and time consuming work.

We are greatly indebted to our coworkers from the Department of Radiology, especially Prof. M. Uder and his colleagues (Erlangen) who took the time to perform MRI scans specifically adapted to specimens in our atlas and who added scans to the heart chapter that significantly improved our ability to elucidate the functional aspects of this organ. Also, we extend our thanks to Prof. W. J. Huk and Prof. W. Bautz (both Erlangen), Prof. A. Heuck (Munich), and Dr. Wieners (Berlin) for their excellent MRI and CT scans.

In addition, we express our many thanks to our secretary Mrs. L. Koehler for her untiring and excellent cooperation and to Dr. C. Sims-O'Neil for her careful corrections of the proofs of the new edition.

Finally, we gratefully acknowledge the head of our publisher (Schattauer Verlag, Stuttgart) Mr. D. Bergemann and his coworkers, particularly Mrs. E. Wallstein, who prepared the final layout of the Atlas and worked intensely together with the authors on the new structure of this edition.

Acknowledgments

Preface to the First Edition

Today there exist any number of good anatomic atlases. Consequently, the advent of a new work requires justification. We found three main reasons to undertake the publication of such a book.

First of all, most of the previous atlases contain mainly schematic or semischematic drawings, which often reflect reality only in a limited way; the third dimension, i.e., the spatial effect, is lacking. In contrast, the photo of the actual anatomic specimen has the advantage of conveying the reality of the object with its proportions and spatial dimensions in a more exact and realistic manner than the "idealized," colored "nice" drawings of most previous atlases. Furthermore, the photo of the human specimen corresponds to the student's observations and needs in the dissection courses. Thus he has the advantage of immediate orientation by photographic specimens while working with the cadaver.

Secondly, some of the existing atlases are classified by systemic rather than regional aspects. As a result, the student needs several books each supplying the necessary facts for a certain region of the body. The present atlas, however, tries to portray macroscopic anatomy with regard to the regional and stratigraphic aspects of the object itself as realistically as possible. Hence it is an immediate help during the dissection courses in the study of medical and dental anatomy.

Another intention of the authors was to limit the subject to the essential and to offer it didactically in a way that is self-explanatory. To all regions of the body we added schematic drawings of the main tributaries of nerves and vessels, of the course and mechanism of the muscles, of the nomenclature of the various regions, etc. This will enhance the understanding of the details

seen in the photographs. The complicated architecture of the skull bones, for example, was not presented in a descriptive way, but rather through a series of figures revealing the mosaic of bones by adding one bone to another, so that ultimately the composition of skull bones can be more easily understood.

Finally, the authors also considered the present situation in medical education. On one hand there is a universal lack of cadavers in many departments of anatomy, while on the other hand there has been a considerable increase in the number of students almost everywhere. As a consequence, students do not have access to sufficient illustrative material for their anatomic studies. Of course, photos can never replace the immediate observation, but we think the use of a macroscopic photo instead of a painted, mostly idealized picture is more appropriate and is an improvement in anatomic study over drawings alone.

The majority of the specimens depicted in the atlas were prepared by the authors either in the Dept. of Anatomy in Erlangen, Germany, or in the Dept. of Anatomy, Kanagawa Dental College, Yokosuka, Japan. The specimens of the chapter on the neck and those of the spinal cord demonstrating the dorsal branches of the spinal nerves were prepared by Dr. K. Schmidt with great skill and enthusiasm. The specimens of the ligaments of the vertebral column were prepared by Dr. Th. Mokrusch, and a great number of specimens in the chapter of the upper and lower limb was very carefully prepared by Dr. S. Nagashima, Kurume, Japan.

Once again, our warmest thanks go out to all of our coworkers for their unselfish, devoted and highly qualified work.

Erlangen, Germany; Spring 1983

J. W. Rohen
C. Yokochi

Contents



1 General Anatomy

1

Position of the Inner Organs, Palpable Points, and Regional Lines	2
Planes and Directions of the Body	4
Osteology	6
Skeleton of the Human Body	6
Bone Structure	8
Ossification of the Bones	9
Arthrology	10
Types of Joints	10
Architecture of the Joint	12
Myology	13
Shapes of Muscles	13
Structure of the Muscular System	14
Comparative Imaging of Skeletal and Muscular Structures in MRI and X-Ray	15
Organization of the Circulatory System	16
Organization of the Lymphatic System	17
Organization of the Nervous System	18



2 Head and Neck

19

2.1 Skull	20
Bones of the Skull	21
Disarticulated Skull I	24
Sphenoidal and Occipital Bones	24
Temporal Bone	26
Frontal Bone	28
Calvaria	29
Base of the Skull	30
Skull of the Newborn	35
Median Sections through the Skull	36
Disarticulated Skull II	38
Ethmoidal Bone	38
Ethmoidal and Palatine Bones	39
Palatine Bone and Maxilla	40
Sphenoidal, Ethmoidal, and Palatine Bones	43
Maxilla, Zygomatic Bone, and Bony Palate	45
Pterygopalatine Fossa and Orbit	46
Orbit, and Nasal and Lacrimal Bones	47
Bones of the Nasal Cavity	48
Septum and Cartilages of the Nose	49
Maxilla and Mandible with Teeth	50
Deciduous and Permanent Teeth	51
Mandible and Dental Arch	52

2.2 Masticatory Apparatus and Muscles of the Head	53
Temporomandibular Joint	54
Ligaments of the Temporomandibular Joint	55
Temporomandibular Joint and Masticatory Muscles	56
Facial Muscles	60
Supra- and Infrahyoid Muscles	62
Section through the Cavities of the Head	64
Maxillary Artery	65



2 Head and Neck

2.3 Brain and Regions of the Head	66	Visual Apparatus	134
Brain and Cranial Nerves	67	Orbit	134
Trochlear (N. IV), Facial (N. VII),		Lacrimal Apparatus and Lids	135
Vestibulocochlear (N. VIII), Glossopharyngeal (N. IX),		Extra-ocular Muscles	136
Vagus (N. X), Accessory (N. XI),		Layers of the Orbit	138
and Hypoglossal (N. XII) Nerves	69	Eye Accommodation	140
Trigeminal Nerve (N. V)	70	Macula and Vessels of the Eye	141
Facial Nerve (N. VII)	72	Visual Pathway and Areas	142
Connection with the Brain Stem	73		
Optic (N. II), Oculomotor (N. III), Trochlear (N. IV),			
Ophthalmic (N. V ₁), and Abducent (N. VI) Nerves	74		
Base of the Skull with Cranial Nerves	76		
Regions of the Head	78	2.5 Nasal and Oral Cavities	145
Lateral Region	78	Nasal Cavity	146
Retromandibular Region	82	Paranasal Sinuses	146
Para- and Retropharyngeal Regions	85	Nerves and Arteries	148
		Sections through the Nasal and Oral Cavities	150
		Oral Cavity	152
		Hyoid Bone and Muscles	152
		Submandibular Triangle	154
		Salivary Glands	155
2.4 Brain and Sensory Organs	86		
Scalp and Meninges	87		
Meninges	88	2.6 Neck and Organs of the Neck	156
Dura Mater and Dural Venous Sinuses	88	Median Sections through the Head and Neck	157
Dura Mater	90	Muscles of the Neck	158
Pia Mater and Arachnoid	91	Larynx	160
Brain	92	Cartilages and Hyoid Bone	160
Median Sections	92	Muscles	162
Arteries and Veins	94	Vocal Folds	163
Arteries	95	Nerves	164
Arteries and the Arterial Circle of Willis	100	Larynx and Oral Cavity	165
Cerebrum	101	Pharynx	166
Cerebellum	104	Muscles	168
Dissections	106	Vessels of the Head and Neck	170
Limbic System	109	Arteries	170
Hypothalamus	110	Arteries and Veins	172
Subcortical Nuclei	111	Veins	173
Ventricular System	114	Lymph Vessels and Nodes	174
Brain Stem	116	Regions of the Neck	176
Coronal and Cross Sections	118	Anterior Region	176
Horizontal Sections	120	Lateral Region	180
Auditory and Vestibular Apparatus	124		
Temporal Bone	127		
Middle Ear	128		
Auditory Ossicles	130		
Internal Ear	131		
Auditory Pathway and Areas	133		



3 Trunk

189

Skeleton	190
Head and Vertebral Column	193
Joints Connecting to the Head	194
Cervical Vertebral Column	196
Vertebrae	198
Vertebral Joints	200
Thorax and Vertebral Column	201
Costovertebral Joints and Intercostal Muscles	204
Costovertebral Joints	205
Ligaments of the Vertebral Column	206
Surface Anatomy of the Anterior Body	208
Female	208
Male	209
Thoracic Wall	210
Thoracic and Abdominal Walls	212
Vessels and Nerves	218
Inguinal Region	221
Male	221
Female	224
Surface Anatomy of the Back	225
Back	226
Muscles	226
Nerves	230
Spinal Cord	234
Intercostal Nerves	236
Lumbar Plexus	237
Lumbar Part of the Vertebral Column and Spinal Cord	238
Vertebral Canal and Spinal Cord	240
Median Sections	241
Nuchal Region	242



4 Thoracic Organs

251

Position of the Thoracic Organs	252
Respiratory System	254
Bronchial Tree	254
Projections of Lungs and Pleura	256
Lungs	257
Bronchopulmonary Segments	258
Heart	260
Position of Heart and Related Vessels	260
Isolated Heart	262
Function	264
Valves	266
Direction of Blood Flow	268
Conducting System	269
Coronary Arteries	270
Fetal Circulatory System	272
Regional Anatomy of the Thoracic Organs	274
Internal Thoracic Vein and Artery	274
Anterior Mediastinum and Pleura	275
Thymus	276
Heart	278
Pericardium	282
Pericardium and Epicardium	283
Posterior Mediastinum	284
Mediastinal Organs	284
Diaphragm	292
Coronal Sections through the Thorax	294
Horizontal Sections through the Thorax	296
Mammary Gland	298



5 Abdominal Organs

299

Position of the Abdominal Organs	300
Anterior Abdominal Wall	301
Stomach	302
Pancreas and Bile Ducts	304
Liver	307
Spleen	309
Vessels of the Abdominal Organs	310
Vessels of Upper Abdominal Organs and Small Intestine	310
Portal Circulation	313
Mesenteric Artery and Vein	314
Vessels of Retroperitoneal Organs	315
Dissection of the Abdominal Organs	316
Colon, Cecum, and Vermiform Appendix	317
Mesentery, Duodenojejunal Flexure, and Ileocecal Valve	318
Upper Abdominal Organs	319
Lower Abdominal Organs	324
Posterior Abdominal Wall	326
Pancreas and Bile Ducts	326
Pancreas, Bile Ducts, Spleen, and Liver	327
Root of the Mesentery and Peritoneal Recesses	328
Horizontal Sections through the Abdominal Cavity	330
Midsagittal Sections through the Abdominal Cavity	332



6 Retroperitoneal Organs

333

Position of the Urinary Organs	334
Kidney	336
Arteries	338
Arteries and Veins	339
Retroperitoneal Region	340
Urinary System	340
Lymph Vessels and Nodes	342
Arteries	344
Vessels and Nerves	345
Autonomic Nervous System	346
Male Urogenital System	348
Male Genital Organs (isolated)	350
Male External Genital Organs	352
Penis	354
Male Internal Genital Organs	355
Testis and Epididymis	355
Accessory Glands	356
Pelvic Cavity in the Male	357
Coronal Sections	357
Vessels of the Pelvic Organs	358
Vessels and Nerves of the Pelvic Organs	361
Urogenital and Anal Regions in the Male	362
Female Urogenital System	366
Female Genital Organs (isolated)	368
Female Internal Genital Organs	370
Uterus and Related Organs	371
Arteries and Lymph Vessels	372
Female External Genital Organs	373
Inguinal Region and Female External Genital Organs	374
Urogenital and Anal Regions in the Female	375
Pelvic Cavity in the Female	378
Coronal and Horizontal Sections	378



7 Upper Limb

380

Skeleton of the Shoulder Girdle and Thorax	381
Scapula and Clavicle	383
Skeleton of the Shoulder Girdle and Humerus	384
Humerus	385
Skeleton of the Forearm	386
Skeleton of the Forearm and Hand	387
Skeleton of the Hand	388
Joints and Ligaments of the Shoulder	390
Joints and Ligaments of the Elbow	391
Ligaments of the Hand and Wrist	392
Muscles of the Shoulder and Arm	394
Dorsal Muscles	394
Pectoral Muscles	396
Muscles of the Arm	398
Muscles of the Forearm and Hand	400
Flexor Muscles	400
Extensor Muscles	404
Muscles of the Hand	406
Arteries	408
Veins	410
Nerves	411
Surface Anatomy of the Upper Limb	413
Posterior and Lateral Aspects	413
Anterior Aspect	414
Neck and Shoulder	415
Shoulder	416
Posterior Region	416
Anterior Region	418
Shoulder and Arm	420
Axillary Region	422
Brachial Plexus	425
Arm	426
Cubital Region	428
Forearm and Hand	432
Posterior Region	432
Anterior Region	434
Hand	436
Posterior Region	436
Anterior Region	440
Sections through the Upper Limb	444



8 Lower Limb

446

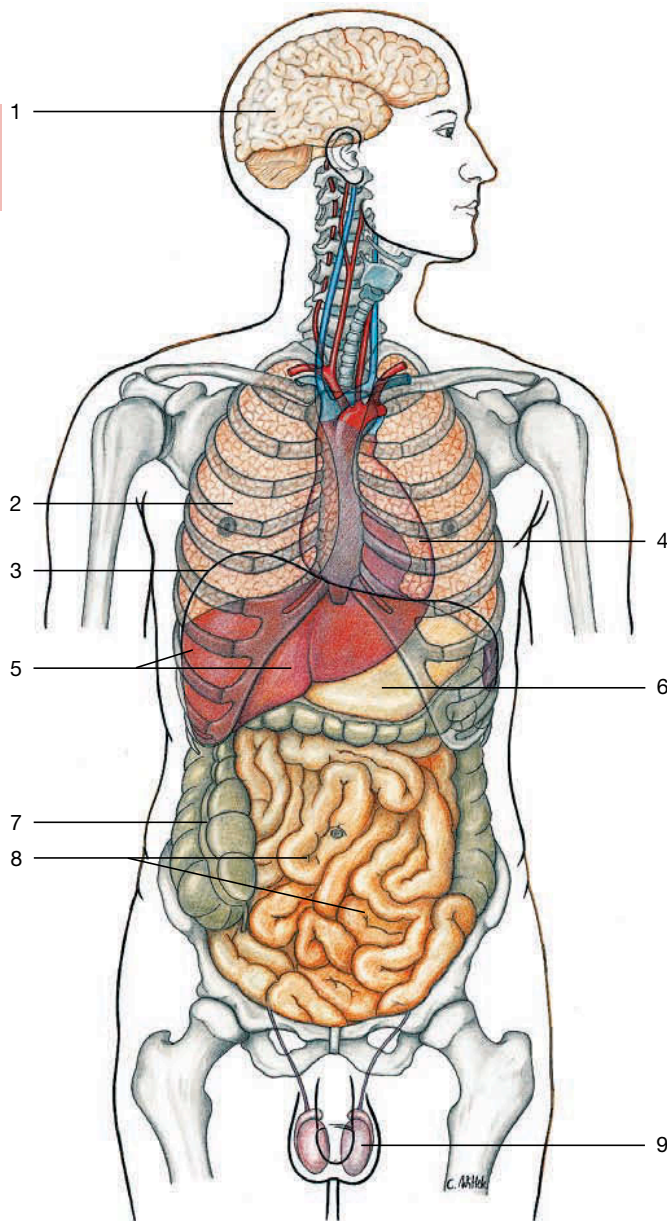
Skeleton of the Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limb	447
Skeleton of the Pelvis	448
Bones of the Pelvis	452
Bones of the Hip Joint	454
Femur	455
Skeleton of the Leg	456
Bones of the Knee Joint	457
Skeleton of the Foot	458
Ligaments of the Pelvis and Hip Joint	460
Knee Joint	462
Ligaments of the Knee Joint	463
Joints of the Ankle	465
Ligaments of the Foot	466
Muscles of the Thigh	468
Adductor Muscles	468
Gluteal Muscles	470
Flexor Muscles	471
Muscles of the Leg	473
Flexor Muscles	473
Muscles of the Leg and Foot	474
Deep Flexor Muscles	476
Extensor Muscles	478
Muscles of the Foot	479
Arteries	482
Veins	484
Nerves	486
Lumbosacral Plexus	487
Surface Anatomy of the Lower Limb	488
Posterior Aspect	488
Anterior Aspect	489
Thigh	490
Anterior Region	490
Gluteal Region	494
Thigh	496
Posterior Region	496
Knee and Popliteal Fossa	498
Crural Region	501
Crural Region and Foot	504
Foot	507
Posterior Region	507
Anterior Region	510
Sections through the Lower Limb	514

1 General Anatomy

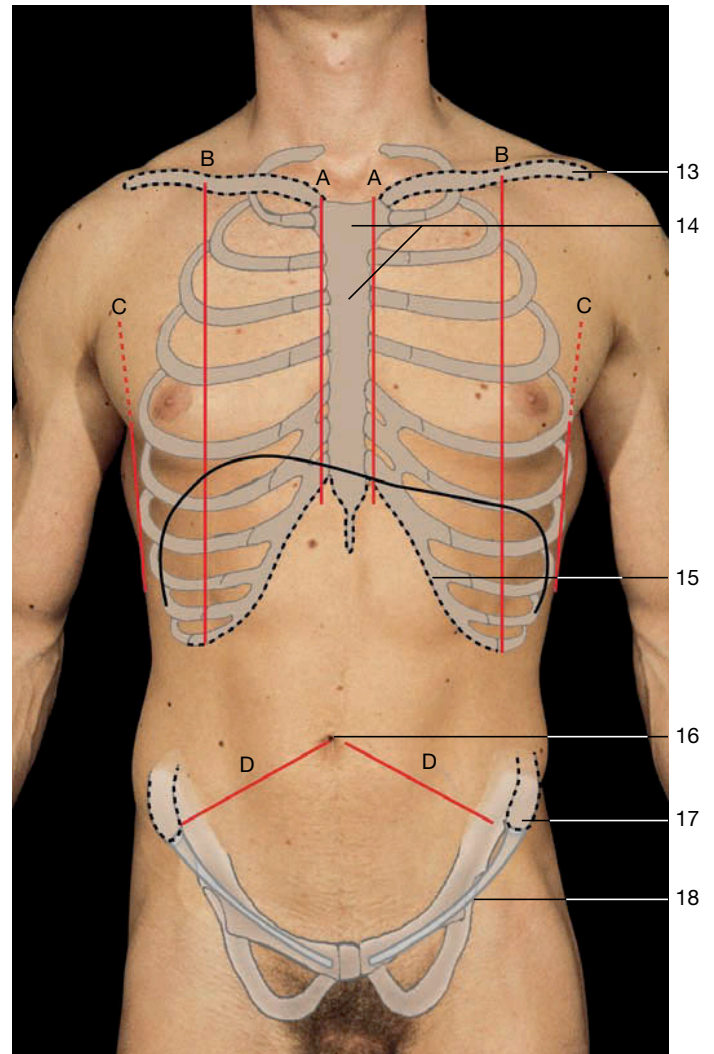


Position of the Inner Organs, Palpable Points, and Regional Lines _____	2
Planes and Directions of the Body _____	4
Osteology _____	6
Arthrology _____	10
Myology _____	13
Comparative Imaging of Skeletal and Muscular Structures in MRI and X-Ray _____	15
Organization of the Circulatory System _____	16
Organization of the Lymphatic System _____	17
Organization of the Nervous System _____	18





Position of the inner organs of the human body (anterior aspect).
The main cavities of the body and their contents.



Regional lines and palpable points at the ventral side of the human body.

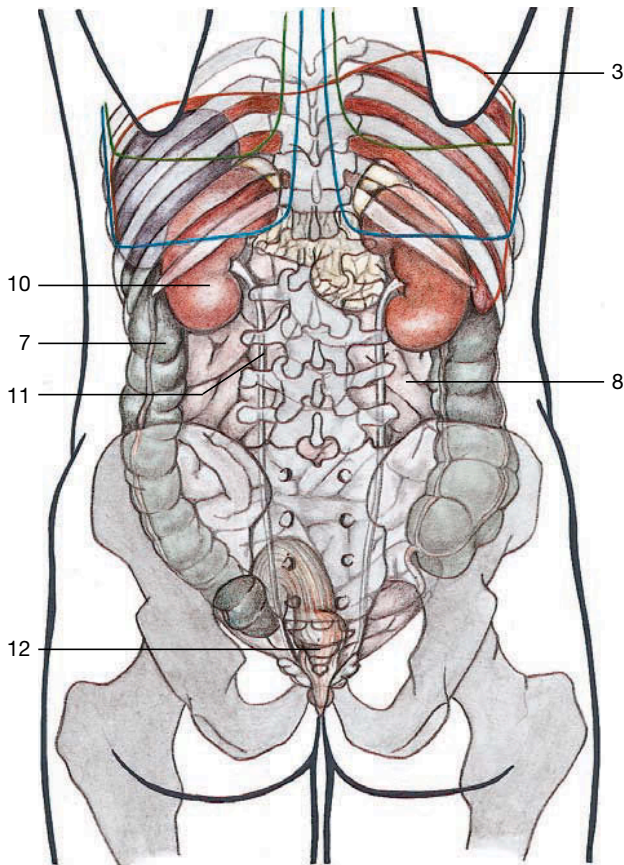
Regional lines

- A = Parasternal line
- B = Midclavicular line
- C = Anterior axillary line
- D = Umbilical-pelvic line

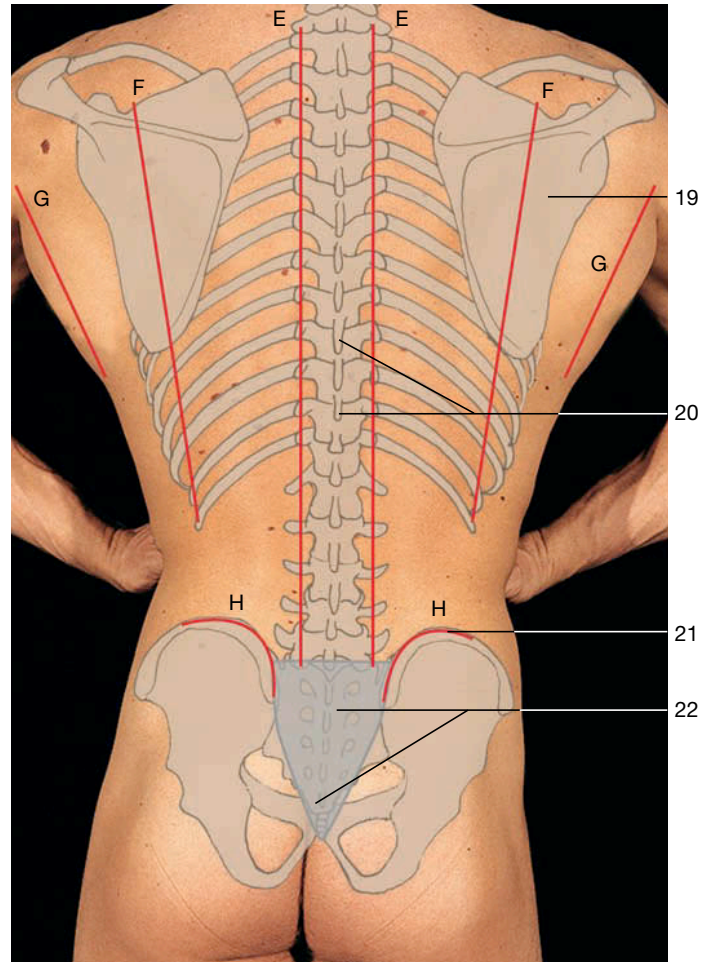
The bones of the skeletal system are palpable through the skin at different points. This enables physicians to localize the inner organs. On the **ventral side**, the clavicle, sternum, ribs, and intercostal spaces are palpable. Furthermore, the anterior iliac spine and the symphysis can be

localized. For better orientation, several **lines of orientation** are used, e.g., the parasternal line, the midclavicular line, the anterior axillary line, the umbilical-pelvic line.

By means of these lines, the heart and the position of the vermiform process can be localized.



Position of the inner organs of the human body (posterior aspect).



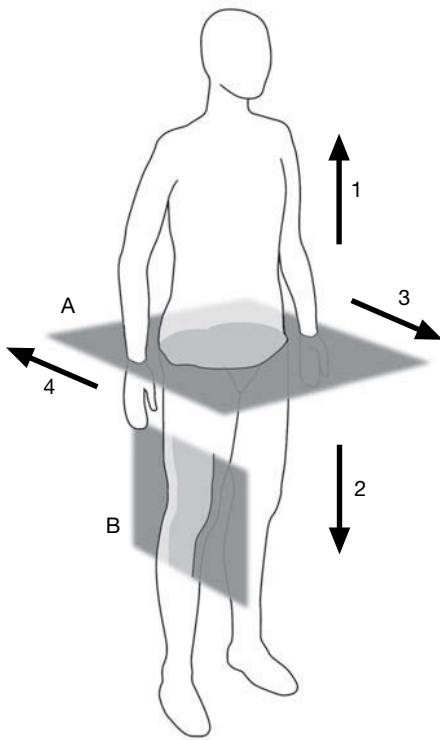
Regional lines and palpable points at the dorsal side of the human body.

Regional lines

- E = Paravertebral line
- F = Scapular line
- G = Posterior axillary line
- H = Iliac crest

- 1 Brain
- 2 Lung
- 3 Diaphragm
- 4 Heart
- 5 Liver
- 6 Stomach
- 7 Colon
- 8 Small intestine
- 9 Testis
- 10 Kidney
- 11 Ureter
- 12 Anal canal
- 13 Clavicle
- 14 Manubrium sterni
- 15 Costal arch
- 16 Umbilicus
- 17 Anterior superior iliac spine
- 18 Inguinal ligament
- 19 Scapular spine
- 20 Spinous processes
- 21 Iliac crest
- 22 Coccyx and sacrum

At the **dorsal side** of the body, the posterior spines of the vertebral column, the ribs, the scapula, the sacrum, and the iliac crest are palpable. **Lines of orientation** are the paravertebral line, the scapular line, the posterior axillary line, and the iliac crest.



Planes of the body:

A = Horizontal or axial or transverse plane

B = Sagittal plane (at the level of the knee joint)

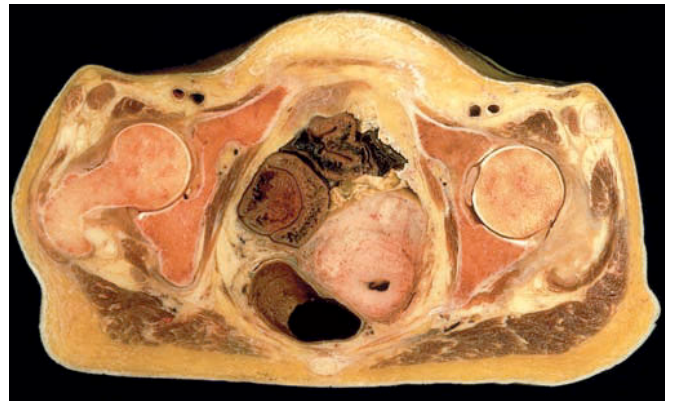
Directions:

1 = Cranial

3 = Anterior (ventral)

2 = Caudal

4 = Posterior (dorsal)



Horizontal section through the pelvic cavity and the hip joints.



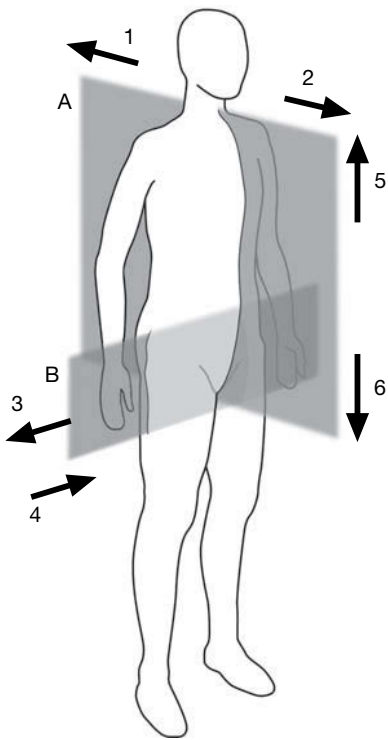
MRI scan through the pelvic cavity and the hip joints (horizontal or axial or transverse plane).



Sagittal section through the knee joint.



MRI scan through the knee joint (sagittal plane).

**Planes of the body:**

A = Midsagittal or median plane

B = Frontal or coronal plane (through the pelvic cavity)

Directions:

1 = Posterior (dorsal)

4 = Medial

2 = Anterior (ventral)

5 = Cranial

3 = Lateral

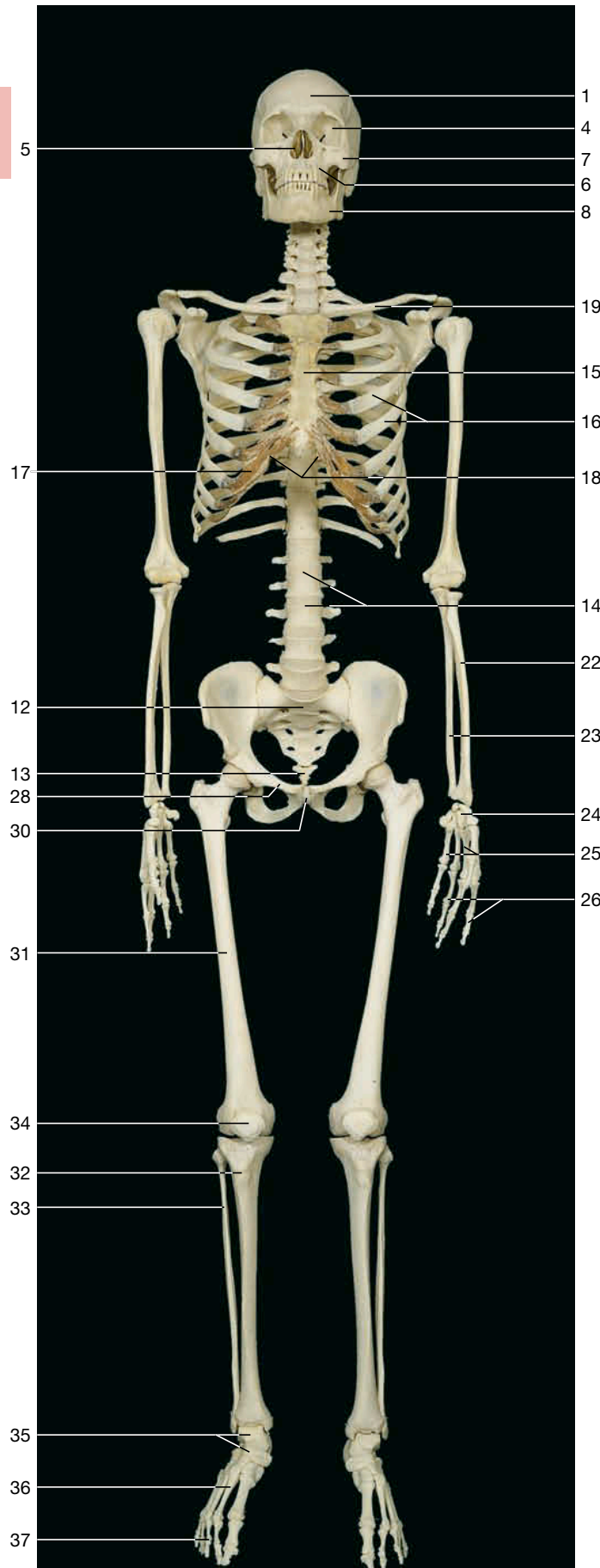
6 = Caudal



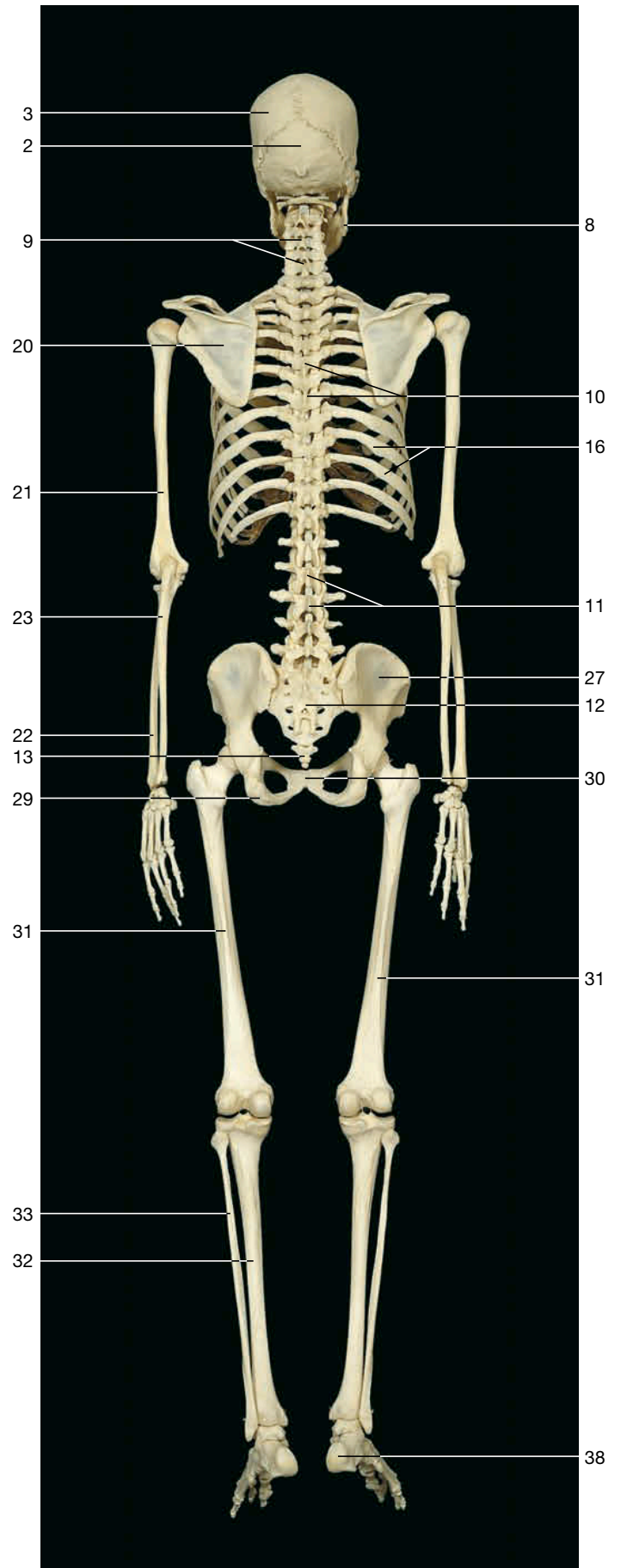
MRI scan through the pelvic cavity and the hip joints (frontal or coronal plane).



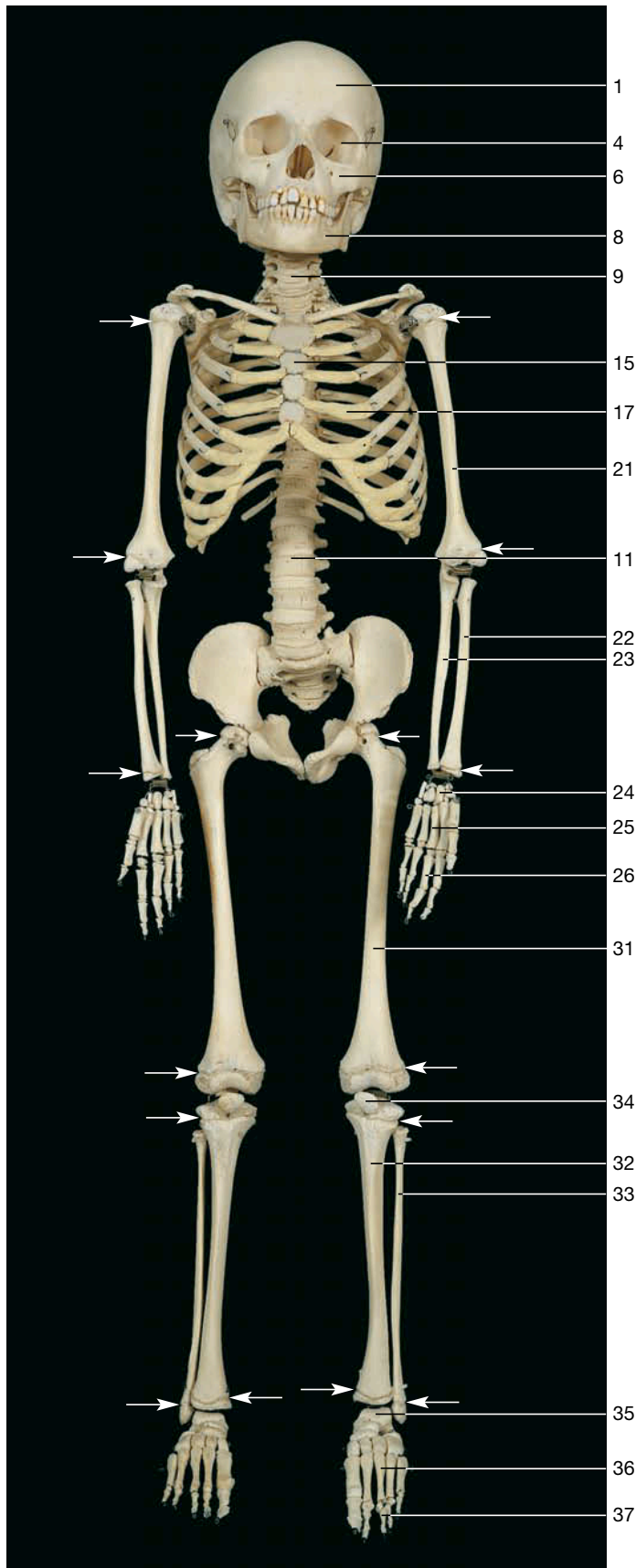
Median section through the trunk of a female.



Skeleton of a female adult (anterior aspect).



Skeleton of a female adult (posterior aspect).



Axial skeleton

Head

- 1 Frontal bone
- 2 Occipital bone
- 3 Parietal bone
- 4 Orbit
- 5 Nasal cavity
- 6 Maxilla
- 7 Zygomatic bone
- 8 Mandible

Trunk and thorax

Vertebral column

- 9 Cervical vertebrae
- 10 Thoracic vertebrae
- 11 Lumbar vertebrae
- 12 Sacrum
- 13 Coccyx
- 14 Intervertebral discs

Thorax

- 15 Sternum
- 16 Ribs
- 17 Costal cartilage
- 18 Infrasternal angle

Appendicular skeleton

Upper limb and shoulder girdle

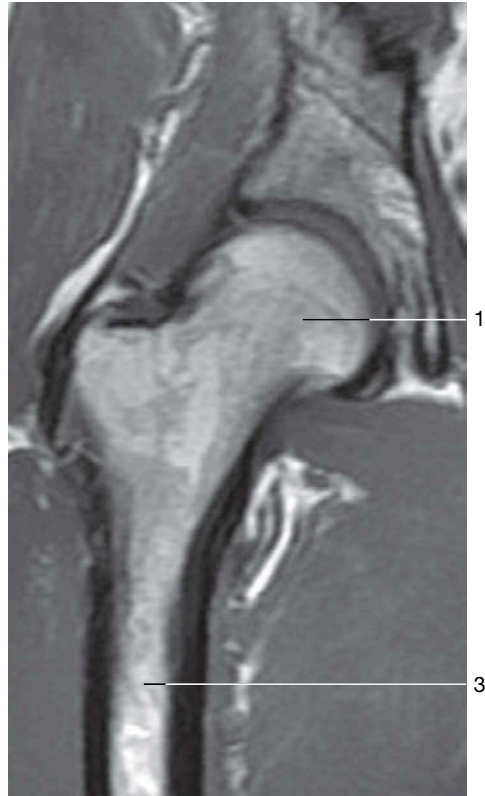
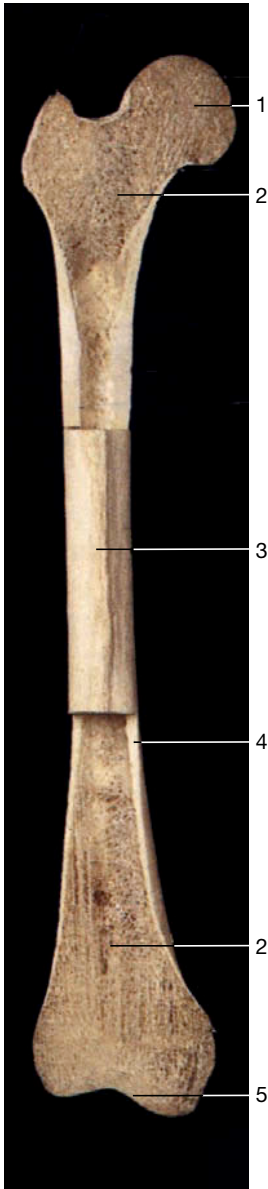
- 19 Clavicle
- 20 Scapula
- 21 Humerus
- 22 Radius
- 23 Ulna
- 24 Carpal bones
- 25 Metacarpal bones
- 26 Phalanges of the hand

Lower limb and pelvis

- 27 Ilium
- 28 Pubis
- 29 Ischium
- 30 Symphysis pubis
- 31 Femur
- 32 Tibia
- 33 Fibula
- 34 Patella
- 35 Tarsal bones
- 36 Metatarsal bones
- 37 Phalanges of the foot
- 38 Calcaneus

Skeleton of a 5-year-old child (anterior aspect).

The zones of the cartilaginous growth plates are seen (arrows). In contrast to the adult, the ribs show a predominantly horizontal position.



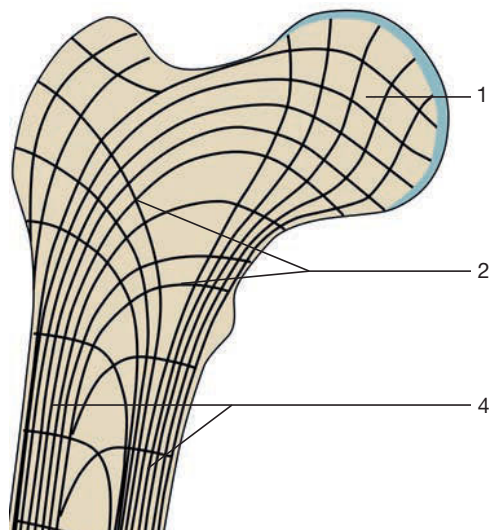
MRI scan of the right femur and hip joint (coronal section). (From Heuck et al., MRT-Atlas, 2009.)



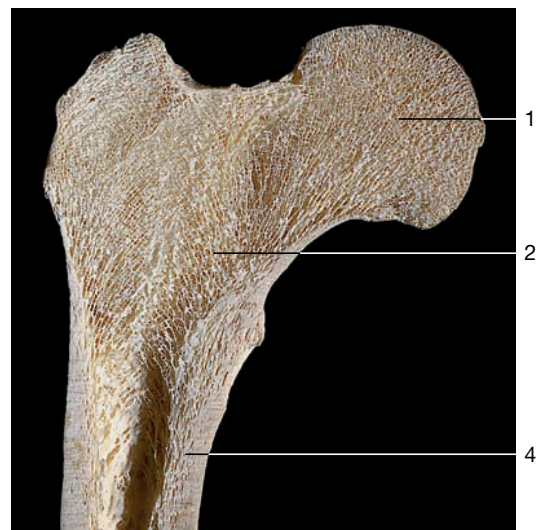
X-ray of the right femur and hip joint (a.-p. direction).

◁ **Femur of the adult.** Coronal section of the proximal and distal epiphyses displaying the spongy bone and the medullary cavity.

- 1 Head of the femur
- 2 Spongy bone
- 3 Diaphysis of the femur
- 4 Compact bone
- 5 Articular cartilage



Three-dimensional representation on the trajectorial lines of the femoral head.



Coronal section through the proximal end of the adult femur showing the characteristic structure of the spongy bone.

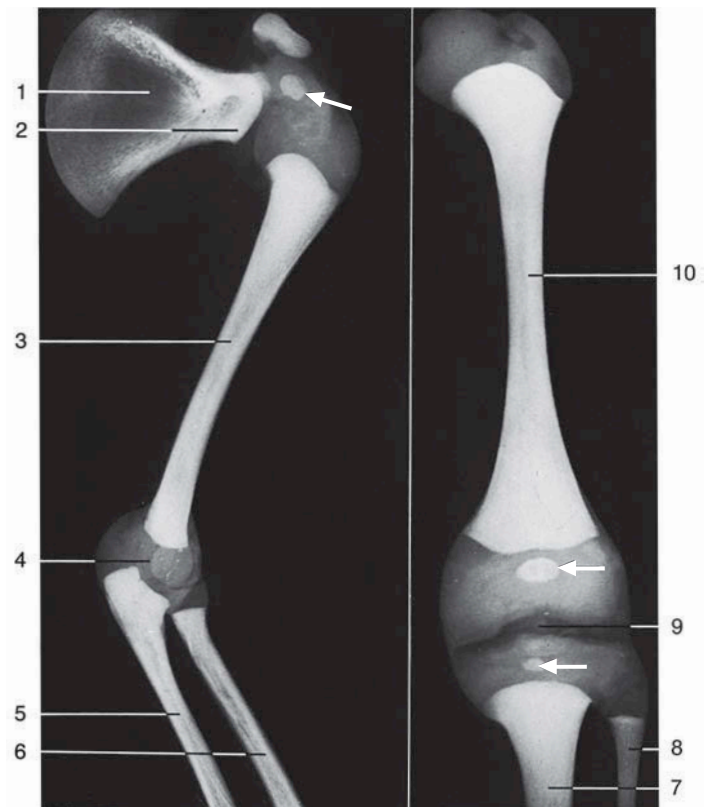


The **ossification of the bones** of the limbs starts within the ossification centers of the primary cartilagenous bones. Here, the medullary cavity develops. The ossification process of limb bones is not finished at birth.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| ◁ 1 Ossification center in the head of the femur | 5 Lateral condyle |
| 2 Greater trochanter | 6 Medial condyle |
| 3 Head of the femur | 7 Intercondylar notch |
| 4 Neck of the femur | 8 Diaphysis |



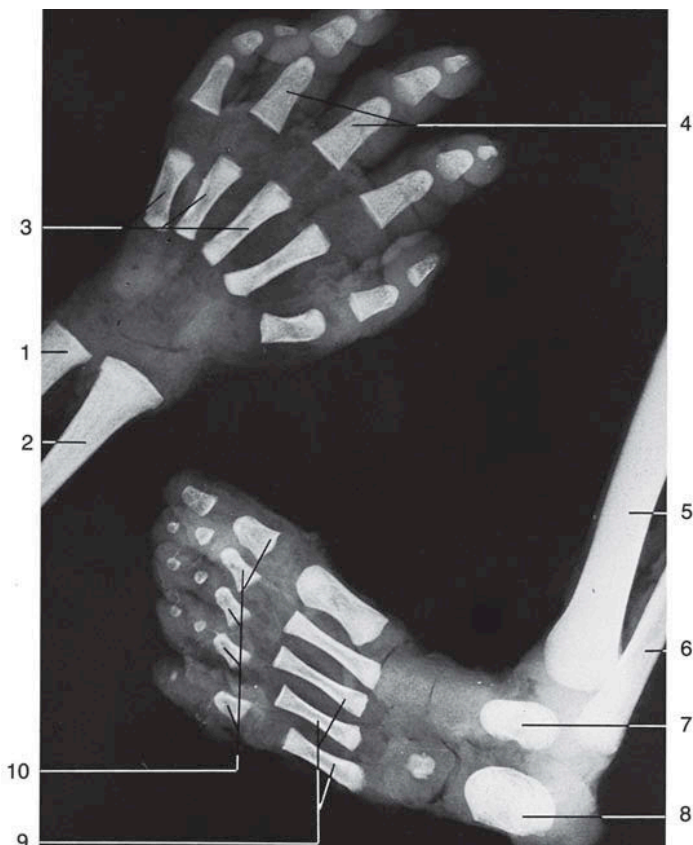
Ossification of the femur (left: coronal section, right: posterior aspect of the femur). Arrows: distal epiphysis.



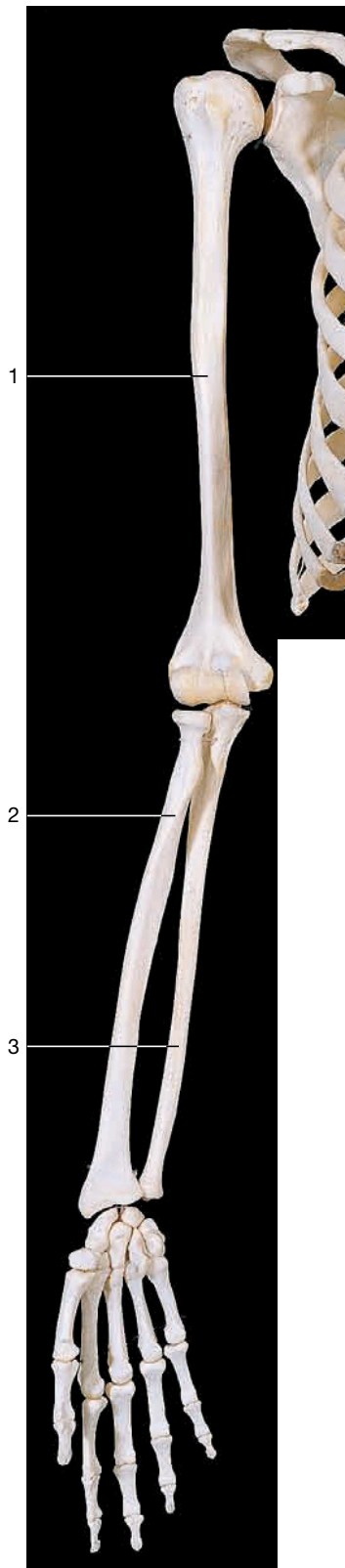
X-ray of the upper and lower limb of a newborn child (left: upper limb, right: lower limb). Arrows: ossification centers.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Scapula | 6 Radius |
| 2 Shoulder joint | 7 Tibia |
| 3 Humerus | 8 Fibula |
| 4 Elbow joint | 9 Knee joint |
| 5 Ulna | 10 Femur |

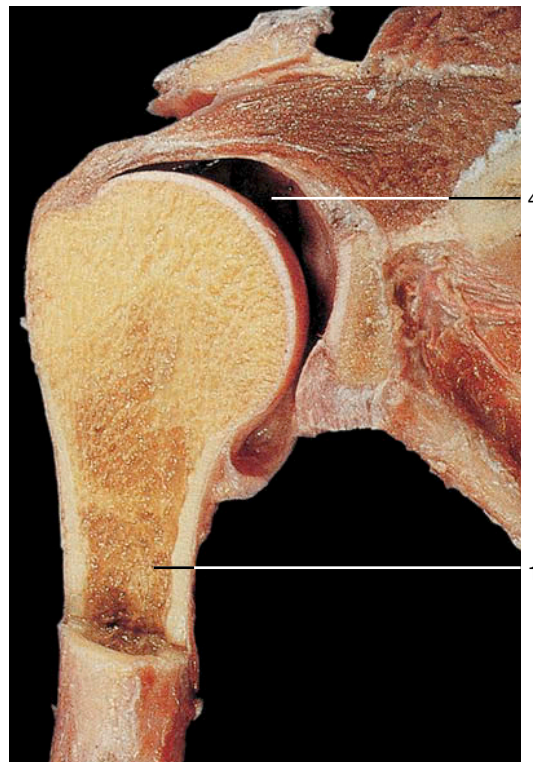
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ◁ 1 Ulna | 6 Fibula |
| 2 Radius | 7 Talus |
| 3 Metacarpal bones | 8 Calcaneus |
| 4 Phalanges | 9 Metatarsal bones |
| 5 Tibia | 10 Phalanges |



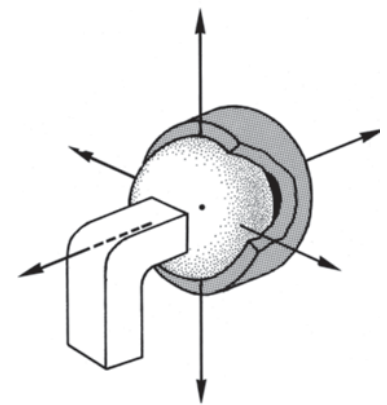
X-ray of hand and foot of a newborn.



Skeleton of the arm and shoulder girdle (anterior aspect).

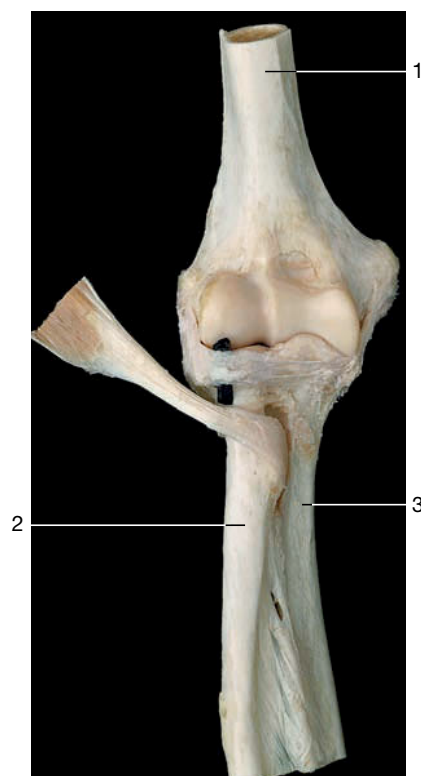


Shoulder joint as an example of a multiaxial ball-and-socket joint (coronal section).



Ball-and-socket joint with its different axes. Arrows: axes of movement.

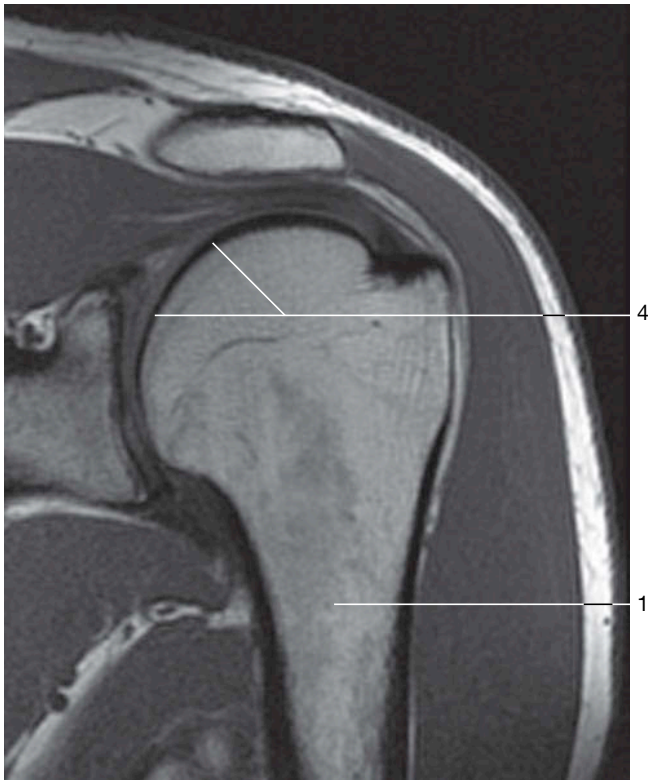
- 1 Humerus
- 2 Radius
- 3 Ulna
- 4 Articular cavity (shoulder joint)
- 5 Metacarpophalangeal joint
- 6 Joints of fingers



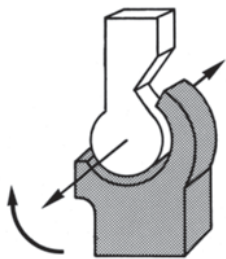
Elbow joint with ligaments as an example of a hinge joint (monaxial humero-ulnar joint) in combination with a pivot joint (monaxial radio-ulnar joint), which allows rotation.



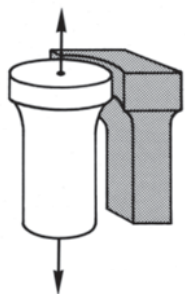
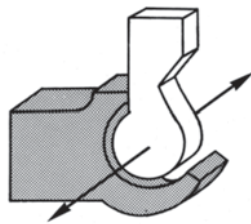
Coronal section through the elbow joint (MRI scan). (Courtesy of Prof. Heuck, Munich, Germany.) The possibilities of movement are shown in the schematic drawings on page 11.



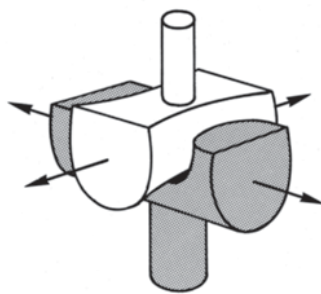
Coronal section through the shoulder joint (MRI scan).
(From Heuck et al., MRT-Atlas, 2009.)



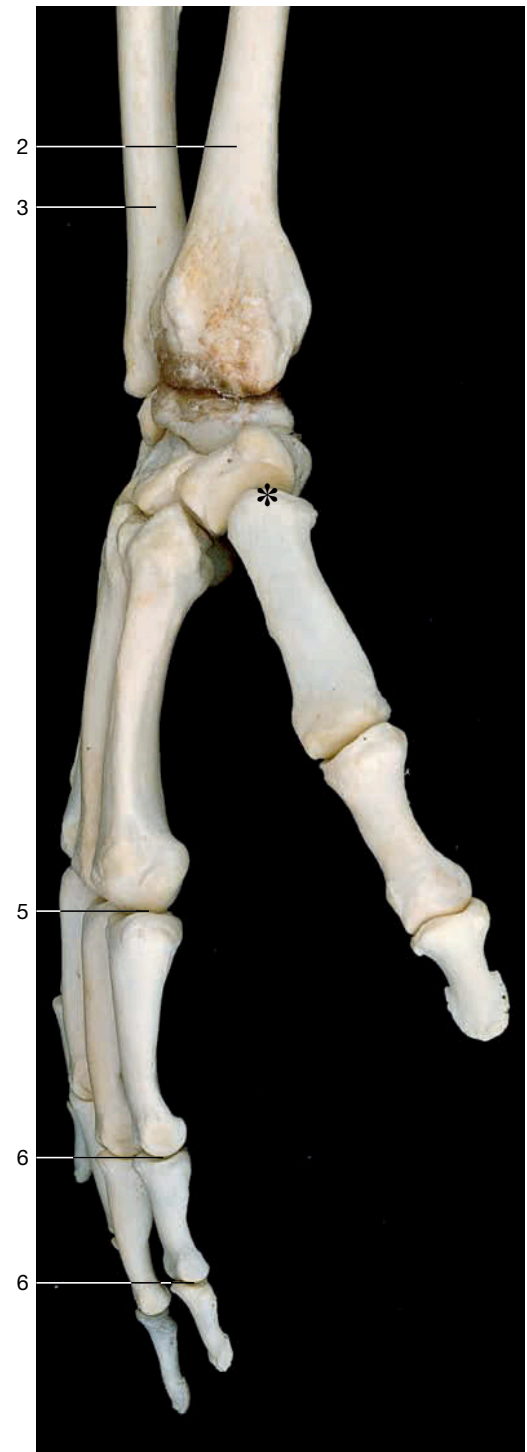
Hinge joint
(e.g., humero-ulnar joint). Left: extension, right: flexion.
Arrows: axes of movement.



Pivot joint
(e.g., radio-ulnar joint).



Saddle joint
(e.g., carpometacarpal joint of the thumb).



Skeleton of right wrist and hand (medial aspect).
The metacarpophalangeal joints are biaxial, as is the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb (* in the figure). The joints of the fingers, however, are monaxial.

Joints exhibit a variety of functions. In general, mobility becomes reduced in the direction from proximal to distal. The hip joint, e.g., is multiaxial; the knee joint is biaxial, and the joints of toes and fingers are monaxial.