## Answers to laboratory report 12 bone structure

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What is the structure of bone grade 12? There are two types of osseous tissues: cortical bone tissue and spongy bone tissue. Cortical bone tissue is smooth and dense. It forms the outer layer of bones. Spongy bone tissue is porous and light, and it is found inside many bones.

What is a bone that is platelike classified as a bone? A bone that has a platelike resemblance would be considered a flat bone. An example of bones like this would be the skull bones, scapula, ilium, etc. Flat bones are only one of the five types of bones that exist within the human body.

What is the patella an example of a special type of short bone called? Sesamoid bones are bones embedded in tendons. These small, round bones are commonly found in the tendons of the hands, knees, and feet. Sesamoid bones function to protect tendons from stress and wear. The patella, commonly referred to as the kneecap, is an example of a sesamoid bone.

What is the structure of bones? Bone structure Inside bones there is a supporting structure with interconnecting bony plates and rods called trabeculae. It is called spongy bone because of its sponge-like structure, but is sometimes also referred to as trabecular or cancellous bone. Long bones like the arms and legs also have a bone marrow cavity.

What is bone 12? Cervical vertebrae (7) Thoracic vertebrae (12)

What is the function of bone Class 12? Their functions include supporting body structure, protecting key organs, and enabling the body to move. Also, it is in the

bones that the body produces bone marrow and, from there, blood cells.

What are the structural classification of bones? The four principal types of bones are long, short, flat and irregular. Bones that are longer than they are wide are called long bones. They consist of a long shaft with two bulky ends or extremities. They are primarily compact bone but may have a large amount of spongy bone at the ends or extremities.

## What are the different types of bones based on shape?

What are examples of irregular bones? Irregular Bones. They consist of cancellous tissue enclosed within a thin layer of compact bone. The irregular bones are: the vertebræ, sacrum, coccyx, temporal, sphenoid, ethmoid, zygomatic, maxilla, mandible, palatine, inferior nasal concha, and hyoid.

What is the name of the kneecap and its bone classification? The patella is your kneecap. It's the bone at the front of your knee joint. It's the biggest bone in your body embedded in a tendon (a sesamoid bone). Your patella helps your quadriceps muscle move your leg, protects your knee joint, and supports lots of important muscles, tendons and ligaments.

What is the bone below the knee called? The tibia is your shin bone. It's the second longest bone in your body, and it's an important part of your ability to stand and move.

What two bones are classified as flat bones? The flat bones are: the occipital, parietal, frontal, nasal, lacrimal, vomer, sternum, ribs, and scapulae.

What is good bone structure? Think of the phrase "good bone structure." Your jaws and teeth are made out of bone, and they support the rest of your face and skull above it. Strong, healthy bones create strong teeth and a beautiful smile. These same bones support and prevent the fat, muscle and tissue of your cheek from sagging.

What defines bone structure? Definition of 'bone structure' 1. the skeletal composition of a human or animal. The fossils are similar to modern hummingbirds in size, bone structure and beak length. 2. the bones underlying a person's face, esp if the person is considered attractive.

What is a hollow cavity within a bone called? The medullary cavity is the hollow part of bone that contains bone marrow. The bone marrow makes blood cells and stores fat. Spongy bone (also called cancellous bone) is made up of small, needle-like pieces of bone arranged like a honeycomb.

What is made up of 12 pair of bones? The ribs are a set of twelve paired bones which form the protective 'cage' of the thorax.

What is the most serious bone? Femur. The femur is the only bone in the thigh and is the longest and strongest of all bones in the body. A femur fracture that's not due to a traumatic incident may indicate osteoporosis or bone cancer. If it breaks, it can be potentially life-threatening.

What bone is T 12? The twelfth thoracic vertebra (vertebra T12) is the largest of the twelve thoracic vertebrae of the vertebral column. Although its general morphology is typical of the thoracic vertebrae, the twelfth thoracic vertebra presents a number of transitionary features, similar to the first lumbar vertebra.

What is the structure of the bone? As shown in Figure below, the basic structure of bones is bone matrix, which makes up the underlying rigid framework of bones, composed of both compact bone and spongy bone. The bone matrix consists of tough protein fibers, mainly collagen, that become hard and rigid due to mineralization with calcium crystals.

Which is responsible for bone structure? Osteoblasts are cuboidal cells that are located along the bone surface comprising 4–6% of the total resident bone cells and are largely known for their bone forming function [22].

**Is bone an organ or tissue?** Bone is living tissue that makes up the body's skeleton. There are 3 types of bone tissue: Compact tissue.

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What is the structure of a typical bone quizlet? The tough outer layer is called periosteum. Just below the periosteum is the compact bone which contains a network of tubes called Haversian canals. Inside these canals are the blood vessels that deliver oxygen and nutrients to the bone. On the outer layer of the compact bone, a spongy bone is found.

What are the structures of bone formation? Mesenchymal cells on the surface of the bone form a membrane called the periosteum. Cells on the inner surface of the periosteum differentiate into osteoblasts and secrete osteoid parallel to that of the existing matrix, thus forming layers. These layers are collectively called the compact/cortical bone [2].

What is the structural component of bone? As described above, by volume, bone consists of 40% inorganic component (hydroxyapatite), 25% water and 35% organic component (proteins) [1,2,12]. 90% of the organic component are collagen type I and the remaining 10% noncollagenous proteins.

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