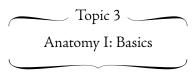
Megan Andrews
ISHTA 200H TT Assignment

Mentor: Peter Farko February 5, 2022



3.1 Briefly describe each of these tissues and its function: Muscle, Ligament, Tendon, Cartilage.

Muscle

A muscle is tissue consisting of bundles of parallel fibers wrapped in fascia.

Properties:

- Excitable Reacts to stimuli via innervation
- Contractible May contract upon stimulation in 3 different ways
 - ~ Concentrically Muscle shortens
 - ~ Eccentrically Muscle lengthens
 - ~ Isometrically Muscle neither shortens or lengthens during contraction
- Extensible May be stretched
- Elastic Able to recoil

Roles:

- Agonist Prime mover muscle
- Synergist Supporting muscle to help the agonist in movement
- Antagonist Opposes prime mover to slow and monitor movement
- Protects joint
- Stabilizer A muscle that pairs with an opposing muscle to keep a bone in place

LIGAMENT

A ligament is a dense piece of connective tissue that connects one bone to another bone.

- Protects joints
- Avascular no blood supply
- Barely elastic → difficult to heal

Tendon

A tendon is a tough, fibrous continuation of muscle fascia that attaches muscle to bone.

- Stabilizes joint
- Transmits and supports muscle force
- Woven into the periosteum/outer shell of the bone

Cartilage

Cartilage is supplementary tissue to muscle providing strength, rigidity, and a little elasticity.

- Fibrocartilage
 - ~ Cushioning, pillowy
 - Shock-absorbing
 - Avascular no blood supply
- Hyaline Cartilage
 - ~ Smooth, glassy
 - ~ Reinforcing coat where bones rub against one another
 - ~ Avascular no blood supply
- 3.2 The elbow is a hinge joint and the hip is a ball-and-socket joint. What are the movements of a hinge joint? Name the plane.

The movements of a hinge joint are flexion and extension, and the plane is the Sagittal Plane.

3.3 What are the movements of a ball-and-socket joint? In how many planes does a ball-and-socket joint move and what are the actions in each of the planes?

The movements of a ball-and-socket joint and their corresponding planes are:

- 1. Rotation (internal and external) in the Transverse Plane
- 2. Flexion & Extension in the Sagittal Plane
- 3. Adduction & Abduction in Coronal Plane
- * Circumduction involves all movements and planes in combination, except rotation in the Transverse plane
- 3.4 What is the job of an agonist? What is the job of a synergist?

An agonist is the prime mover muscle that does the bulk of the work in a movement. The synergist is a supporting muscle that assists the agonist in doing the movement or compensates if the agonist is injured/dysfunctional.