
The Physiology Of The Joints Lower Limb Volume

9.1 Classification of Joints – Anatomy and Physiology

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slightly movable joints (amphiarthrosis): syndesmosis and symphysis. A syndesmosis is similar to a suture, complete with the fibrous connective tissue, but it is more flexible. Such a joint is useful if the body needs to link two bones, but allow a little flexibility.

Anatomy and Physiology: Types of JointsA joint, also called an articulation, is any place where adjacent bones or bone and cartilage come together (articulate with each other) to form a connection. Joints are classified both structurally and functionally.

Joints | Anatomy and PhysiologyAt a cartilaginous joint, the bones are joined by hyaline cartilage or fibrocartilage. At a synovial joint, the articulating surfaces of the bones are not directly connected, but instead come into contact with each other within a joint cavity that is filled with a lubricating fluid. Synovial joints allow for free movement between the bones and are the most common joints of the body.

9.1 Classification of Joints - Anatomy and PhysiologyAt a condyloid joint (ellipsoid joint), the shallow depression at the end of one bone articulates with a rounded structure from an adjacent bone or bones (see Figure 9.4.3e). The knuckle (metacarpophalangeal) joints of the hand between the distal end of a metacarpal bone and the proximal phalanx are condyloid joints.

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articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

9.4 Synovial Joints - Anatomy and PhysiologyThe different types of synovial joints are the ball-and-socket joint (shoulder joint), hinge joint (knee), pivot joint (atlantoaxial joint, between C1 and C2 vertebrae of the neck), condyloid joint (radiocarpal joint of the wrist), saddle joint (first carpometacarpal joint, between the trapezium carpal bone and the first metacarpal bone, at the base of the thumb), and plane joint (facet joints of vertebral column, between superior and inferior articular processes).

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