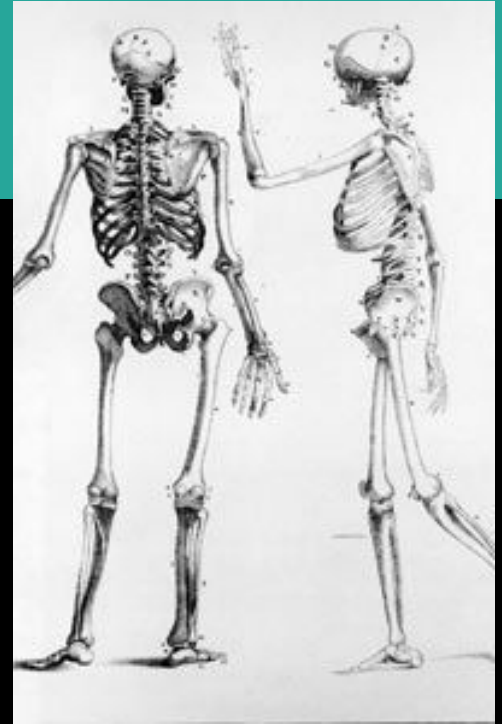


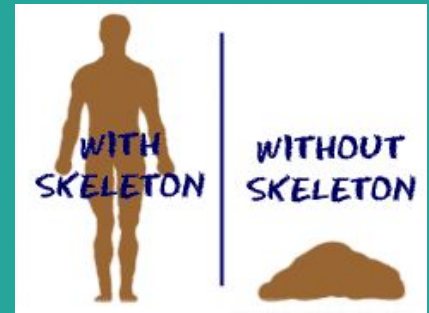
# *Skeletal System*

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Madison Keller & Ceyenne Walton



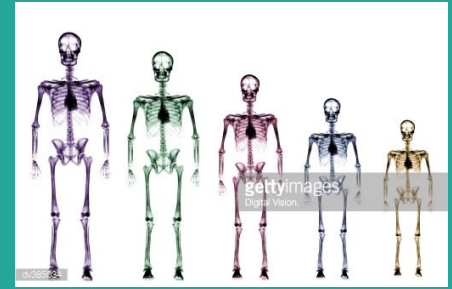
# *System's Purpose*



- Bones give our bodies shape and support/protect our internal organs and systems, without the help of bones we'd be a puddle of guts
- Bones create framework to which our muscles and organs can connect and so that we are able to move
- They also protect fragile body tissues
- They contain red marrow that produces blood cells and yellow marrow that stores fat

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# *Systems's Makeup*



- The sternum is an important part of the skeletal system which protects the heart, lungs, stomach and other internal organs
- The hipbones are important because they protect the bladder, reproductive organs, and part of the large intestine
- The skull is important because it makes it possible for us to eat, communicate, and it protects the brain
- All of the bones that make up our arms and legs are important so that we're able to walk and hold things
- Overall most of the bones in our body are important for many

# *Functions of the System*



- Our bones keep us from being a pile of squish
- Bones do a lot more for us than we would ever think
- They protect our brain and organs
- Bones produce blood cells
- We couldn't walk or move much without bones
- Bones rebuild themselves
- They also help us maintain a healthy amount of calcium

# Makeup of Bones



- The outer layer is called periosteum, which is a thin dense membrane that contains nerves and blood vessels that nourish the bones
- The next layer is made of compact bone which is smooth and hard (the part you see)
- In the compact bone are many layers of cancellous bone, which looks like sponge
- The cancellous bone protects the innermost part of the bone, bone marrow
- ● Bone marrow is a jelly-like, thick substance whose job is to make blood cells

# *Relationship of the Bones*



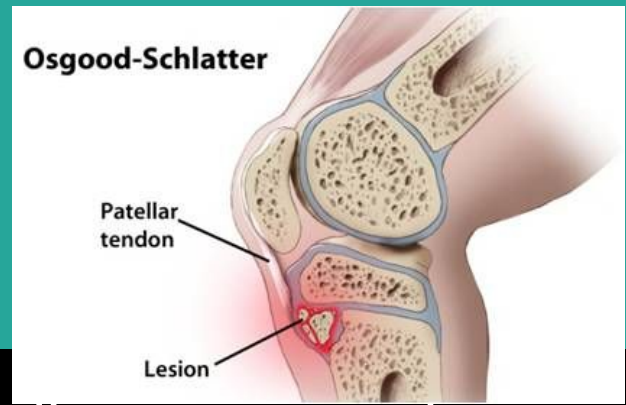
- The bones protect our inside organs
- We are able to move when our muscles contract around our bones
- Our bones store minerals and release them where they are needed
- In our joints, between our bones we have sensory receptors that send signals to our brain to control body positions

# Medical Problems



- Complete Fracture: when the bone is broken into two pieces
- Greenstick Fracture: when the bone cracks on one side only and not all the way through
- Single Fracture: when the bone is broken in one place
- Comminuted Fracture: when the bone is broken in into more than two places or crushed
- Bowing Fracture: (only happens in kids) when the bone bends but doesn't break
- Open Fracture: when the bone is sticking out of the skin

# *Diseases*



- There are tons of different kinds of diseases your bones can have but these are the categories
- Cancer and infection diseases
- Paget's disease: Makes the bones weak
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta: Makes the bones brittle
- Low Bone Destiny: Makes your bones easier to break