

JOINTS

A site where two or more bones come together, whether or not movement occurs between them. Joints are classified according to the tissues that lie between the bones: ¹fibrous joints, ²cartilaginous joints, and ³synovial joints

1. Fibrous Joints

- Bones joined by fibrous tissue.
- Example is the sutures of the vault of the skull.
- Very little movement is possible.

2. Cartilaginous Joints: can be divided into two types: primary and secondary.

• Primary cartilaginous joint:

- Bones united by a plate of hyaline cartilage.
- Example is the union between the 1st rib and the manubrium sterni.
- No movement is possible.

• Secondary cartilaginous joint:

- Bones are united by a plate of fibrocartilage and covered by a thin layer of hyaline cartilage.
- Examples are the vertebral bodies and the symphysis pubis.
- A small amount of movement is possible.

3. Synovial Joints

- Bones are covered by a thin layer of hyaline cartilage separated by a joint cavity.
- Examples are hip, knee joints etc..
- This arrangement permits a great degree of freedom of movement.

Types of synovial Joints:

1. Hinge- . (Elbow, Knee)
2. Ball and Socket- (Hip, Shoulder)
3. Gliding- or plane- (carpal, tarsal bones)
4. Saddle- (Thumb).
5. Pivot joint : (between C1 & C2)
6. Condylloid joint : (between radius and carpal bones).



