

JOINTS:-

↳ also called an Articulation (or) orthosis.

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Definition:- It is a point of contact between two bones, between bone & cartilage (or) between bone & Teeth.

- Joints of the skeletal system, contribute to Homeostasis by holding bones together in a way that allow movement and flexibility.

- Bones are too rigid to bend without being damaged.

- Flexible connective tissues form joints that hold bones together permitting (in most cases) some degree of movement.

- The study of joints is termed Arthrology (Scientific)

- " " " motion of human body is called kinesiology

Classification of joint :-

- Joints are classified structurally based on their Anatomical characteristics & functionally based on the type of Movement they Permit.

(1) structural classification :-

It is based on two criteria

— The presence (or) Absence of a space b/w bones (called a synovial cavity)

— Types of CT that binds bone together

(1) Structurally Joints are classified as -

(i) Fibrous joints :-

- There is no synovial cavity

- Bones are held together by dense irregular CT (rich in collagen fibers)

(ii) Cartilaginous joints :-

- There is no synovial cavity

- Bones are held together by cartilage

(iii) Synovial joints :-

- The bones forming the joint have a synovial cavity

- They are united by dense irregular CT of an articular capsule

(2) Functional classification :- Related to degree of movement they permit

(i) Synarthrosis :- An immovable joint.

(ii) Anphiarthrosis :- A slightly movable joint.

(iii) Diarthrosis :- A freely movable joint

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All diarthrosis are synovial joints

- They permit several different types of movements.