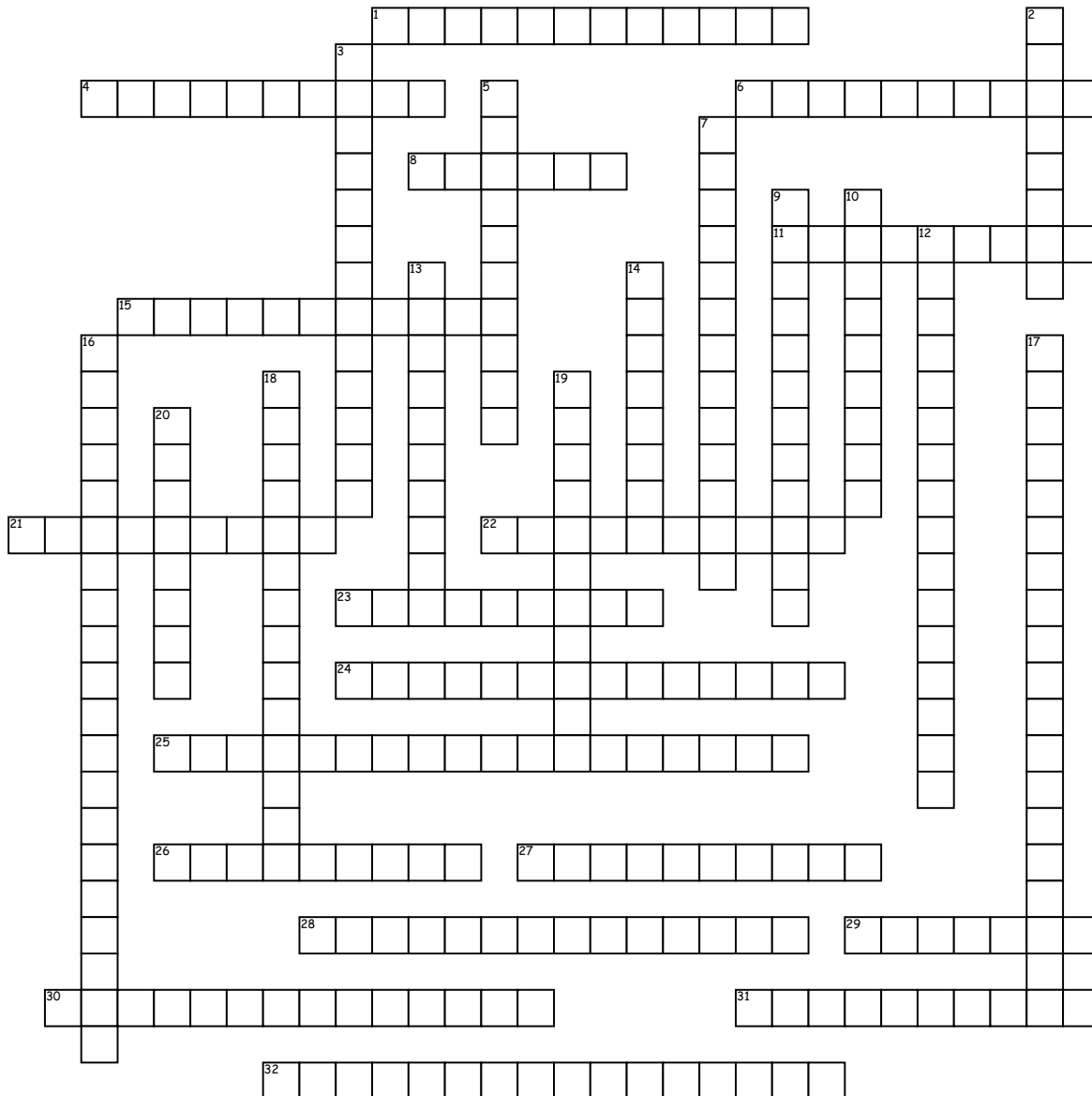


Skeletal System



Across

1. Decreased density and strength of bone due to a gradual decrease in the rate of bone formation.

4. A type of synovial joint where the axis of a convex articular surface is parallel with the longitudinal axis of the bone.

6. Also called cancellous bone, and is a honeycomb of small needle-like or flat pieces called trabeculae.

8. A fluid-filled sac or saclike cavity, especially one countering friction at a joint.

11. Are the bone ends.

15. A synovial joint that resembles a condyloid joint, but it allows a greater amount of freedom of movement.

21. Hematopoietic tissue.

22. A synovial joint which only allows gliding movement.

23. Inflammation of the joints.

24. A synovial joint where the oval articular surface of one bone fits into a complementary depression in another, and it allows angular motions.

25. A synovial joint where the spherical head of one bone articulates with the cuplike socket of another, and it allows universal movement.

26. A spider shaped mature bone cell that occupies the lacunae at the junctions of the lamellae.

27. Bone forming cells that are found in the inner osteogenic layer.

28. Freely moveable joints that exhibit a joint cavity.

29. A disease present in children due to a lack of vitamin D, and is characterized by imperfect calcification, softening, and distortion of bones.

30. A lifelong process that removes mature bone tissue from the skeleton and new bone tissue is formed.

31. Bone destroying cells that are found in the inner osteogenic layer.

32. Resembles hyaline cartilage but it contains more elastic fibers to withstand repeated bending.

Down

2. A fibrous membrane that is found at the angles of cranial bones that accommodate brain growth in the fetus and infant.

3. Bones joined together by fibrous tissue and no joint cavity is present.

5. A glistening white and double-layered membrane that, except for the joint surfaces, covers the external surface of the entire bone.

7. Forms the long axis of the body and includes the bones of the skull, vertebral column, and the rib cage.

9. Runs through the core of each osteon and contains small blood vessels and nerve fibers.

10. Forms the long axis of bone.

12. Looks like frosted glass and provides support with flexibility and resilience.

13. A synovial joint where a cylindrical projection of one bone fits into a trough-shaped surface on another, and the allowed motion resembles a mechanical hinge.

14. A break in bone.

16. Consists of bones located in the upper limbs, lower limbs, and the girdles that attach the limbs to the axial skeleton.

17. A chronic progressive disease that causes inflammation in the joints, and it results in painful deformity and immobility, especially in the fingers, wrists, feet, and ankles.

18. Highly compressible and has great tensile strength. Occurs in sites that are subjected to heavy pressure and stretch.

19. A dense outer layer that appears smooth and solid to the naked eye, found in every bone.

20. A band of regular fibrous tissue that connects bones.