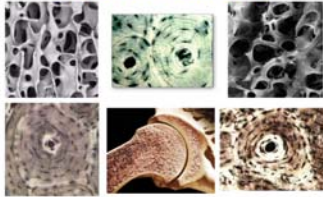
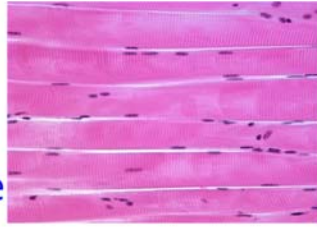


Adipose Tissue

### Bone Tissue

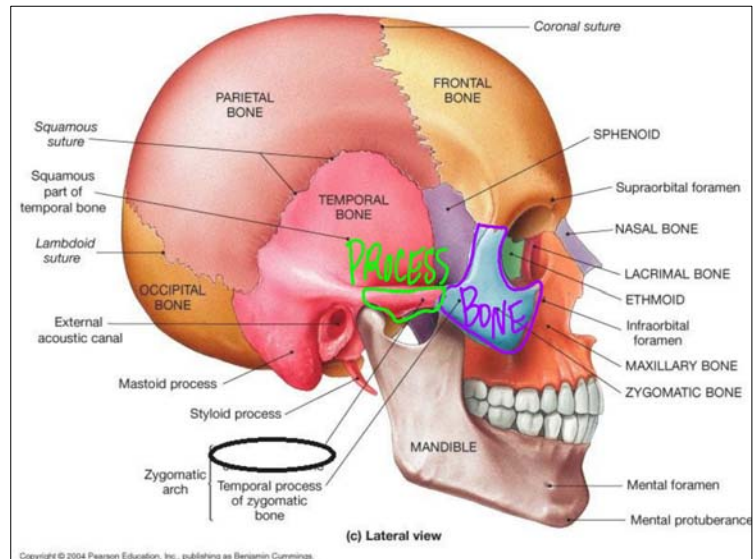
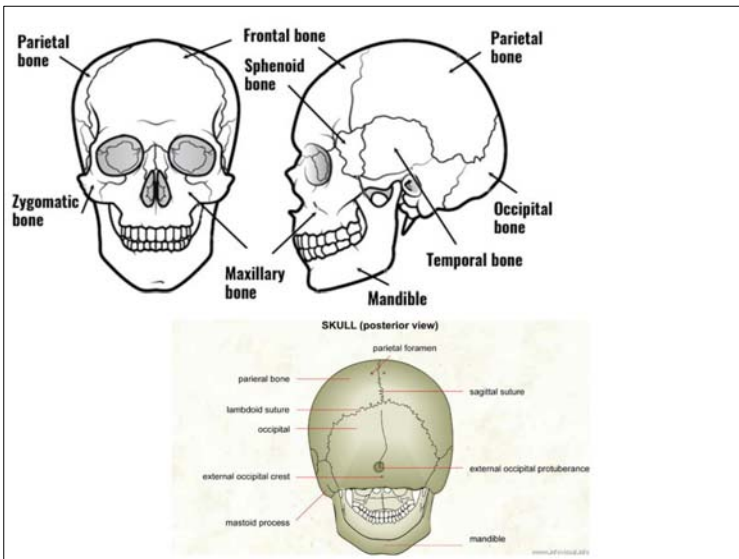


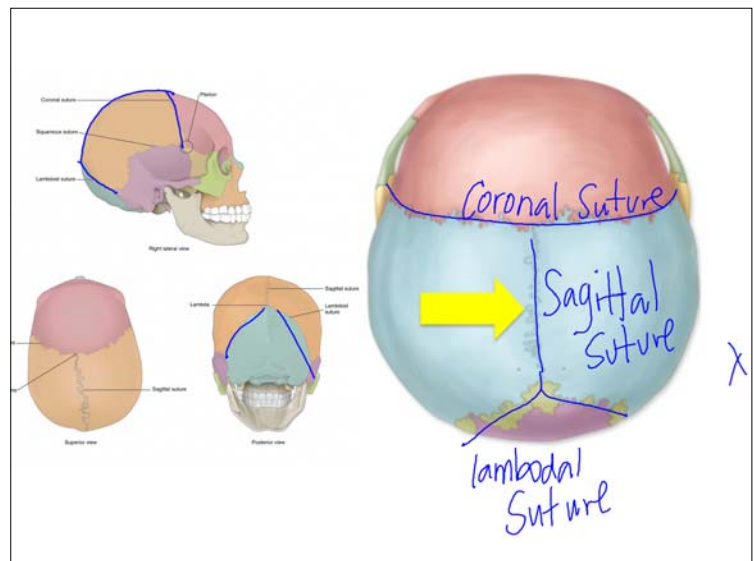
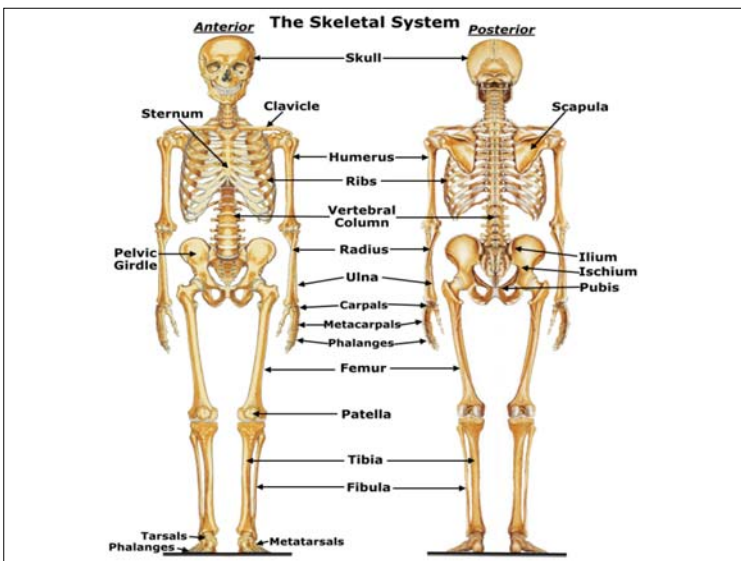
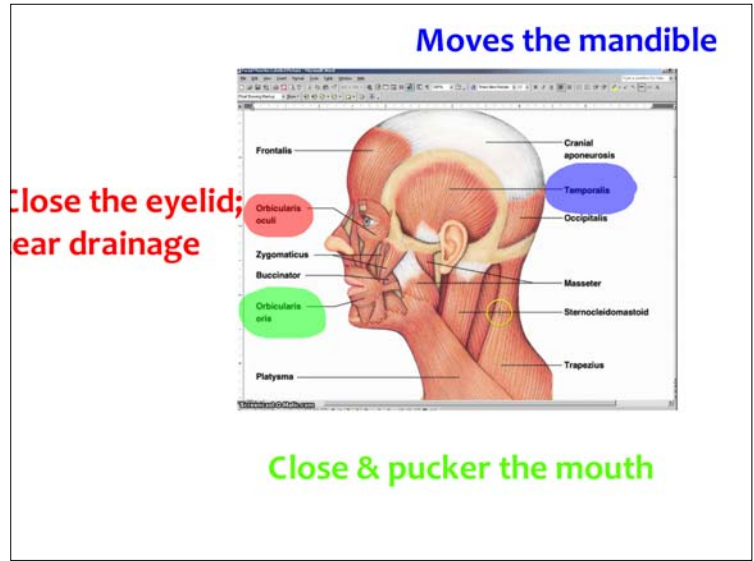
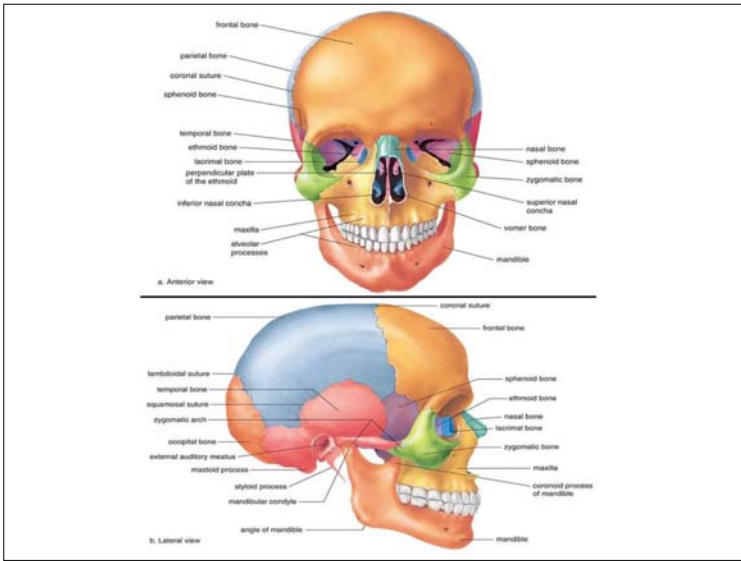
Skeletal Muscle Tissue

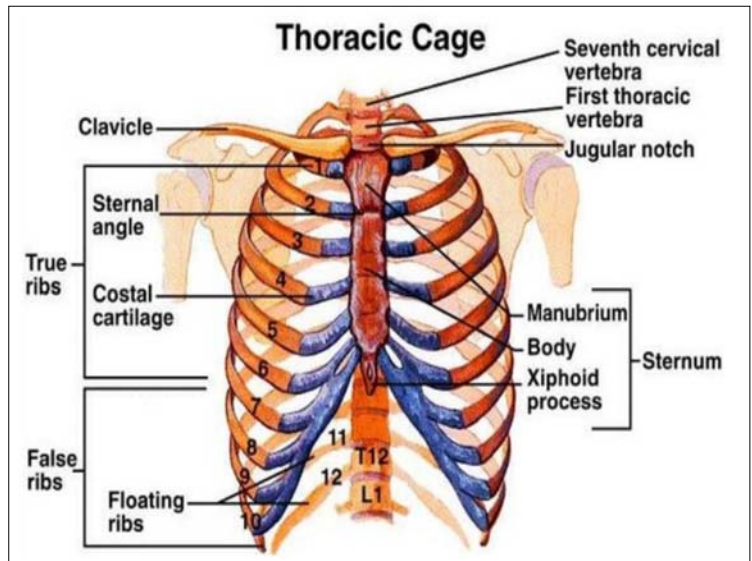
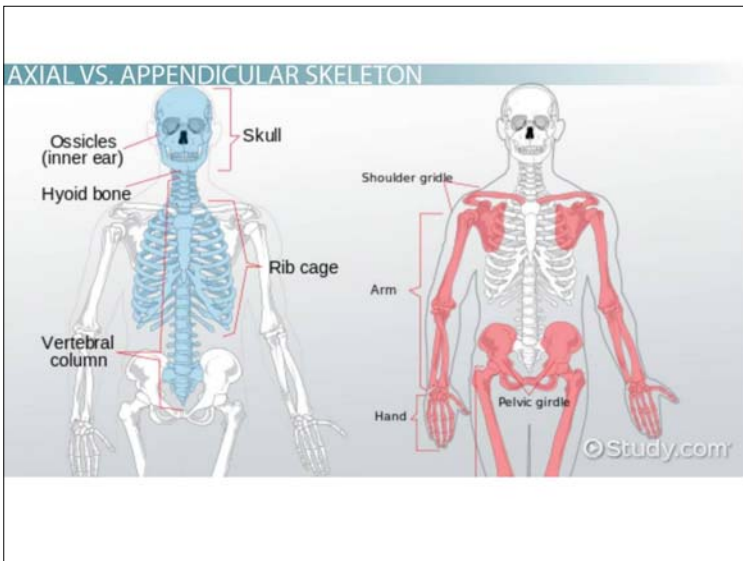
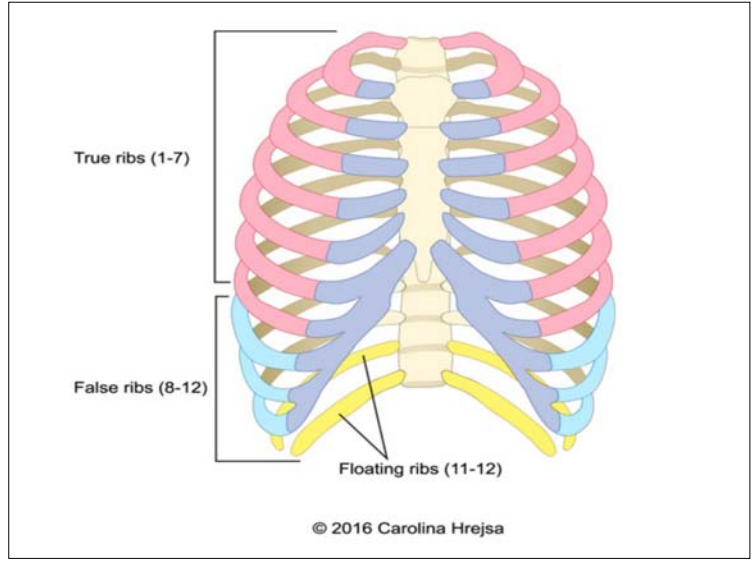
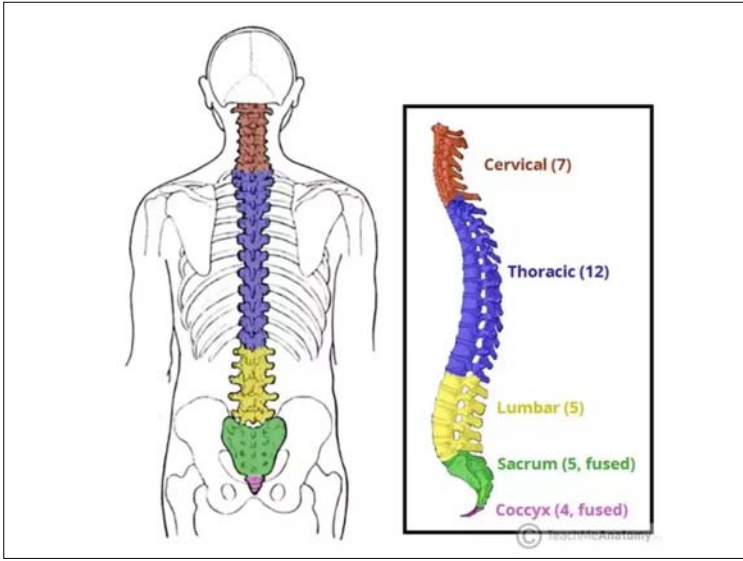


## What's the difference?

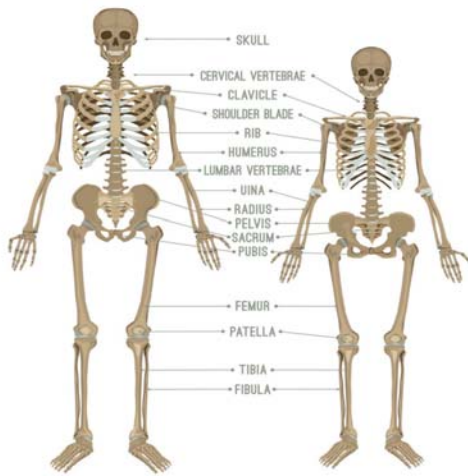
Cartilage	Tendons	Ligaments
Tough	Attaches bone to muscle	Attaches bone to bone
Flexible	Sturdy	Elastic
At end of bone	Non elastic	Stabilise
Cushions	Size changes depending on muscle	Made of many fibres
	Anchor	Strong







## MALE & FEMALE SKELETONS



## Ileum, Ischium and Pubis

- Ileum, ischium and pubis are joined together (13-14 years)
- Ileum, ischium and pubis fully ossified (no epiphyseal unions) (20-25 years)

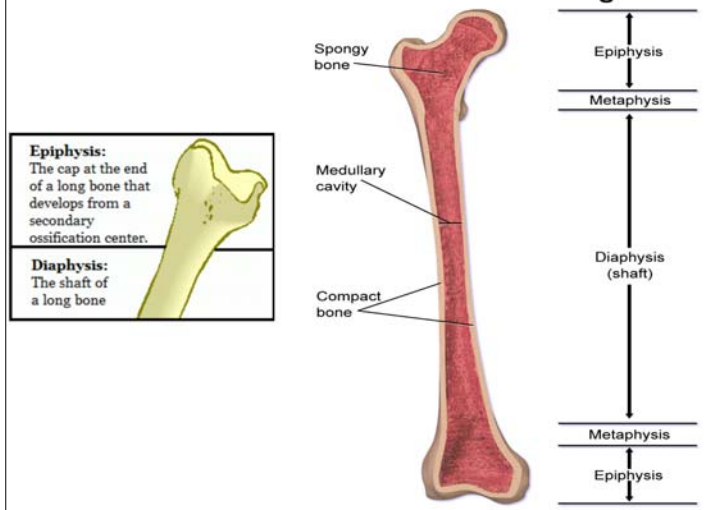


## Sacrum

- Two lowest segments of sacral vertebrae are joined together (18 years)
- All segments of sacrum are united (25-30 years)



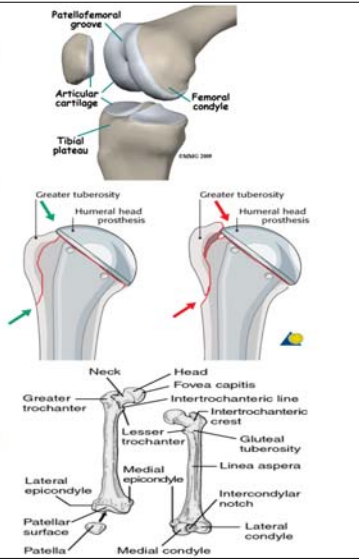
## Structure of a Long Bone



**Condyles:** round prominence at the end of a bone; often part of a joint

**Tuberosities:** A projection or protuberance, especially at the end of a bone for attachment of a muscle or tendon

**Trochanters:** anatomical part of the femur connecting to the hip bone



## Upper Epiphysis

- Upper epiphysis unites with shaft (20)



## Trochanters

- Greater trochanter appears at age 4
- Lesser trochanter appears at ages 13-14
- Head, greater and lesser trochanters join the shaft at age 18



## Condyles

- Condyles join shaft at age 20



