LESSON 14

Developmental Aspects

Developmental Aspects of the Skeletal System

- At birth, the skull bones are incomplete
- Bones are joined by fibrous membranes called fontanels
- Fontanels are completely replaced with bone within two years after birth



Ossification Centers in a 12-week-old Fetus

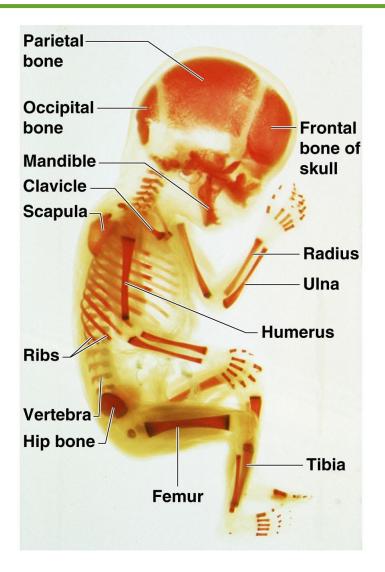


Figure 5.32

Fetus

- Long bones are formed of hyaline cartilage
- Flat bones begin as fibrous membranes





Birth

Fontanels remain until around age 2

Adolescence

Epiphyseal plates become ossified and long bone growth ends

Size of cranium in relationship to body

- 2 years old—skull is larger in proportion to the body compared to that of an adult
- 8 or 9 years old—skull is near adult size and proportion
- Between ages 6 and 11, the face grows out from the skull

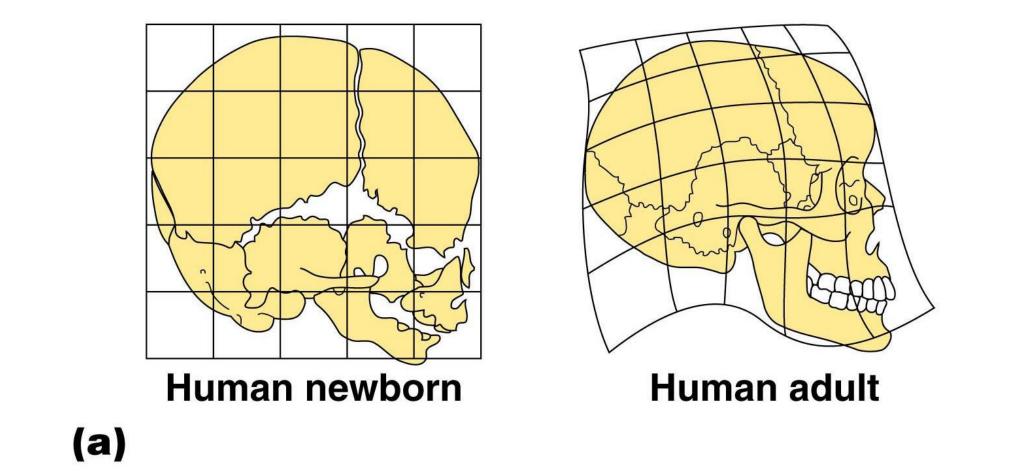
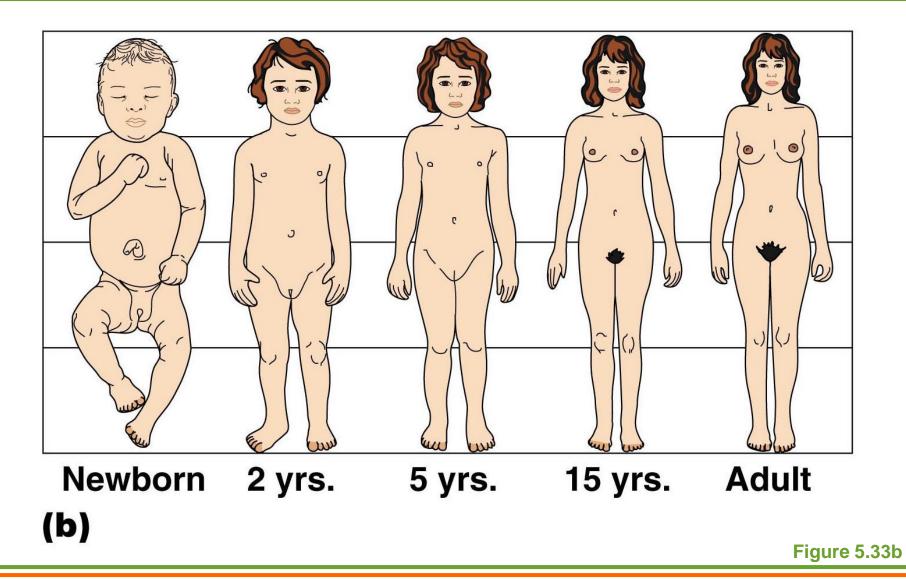
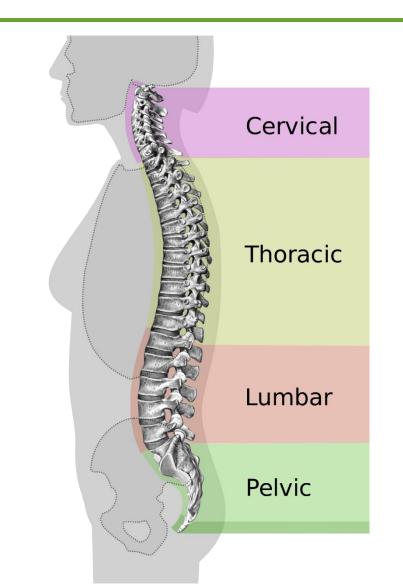


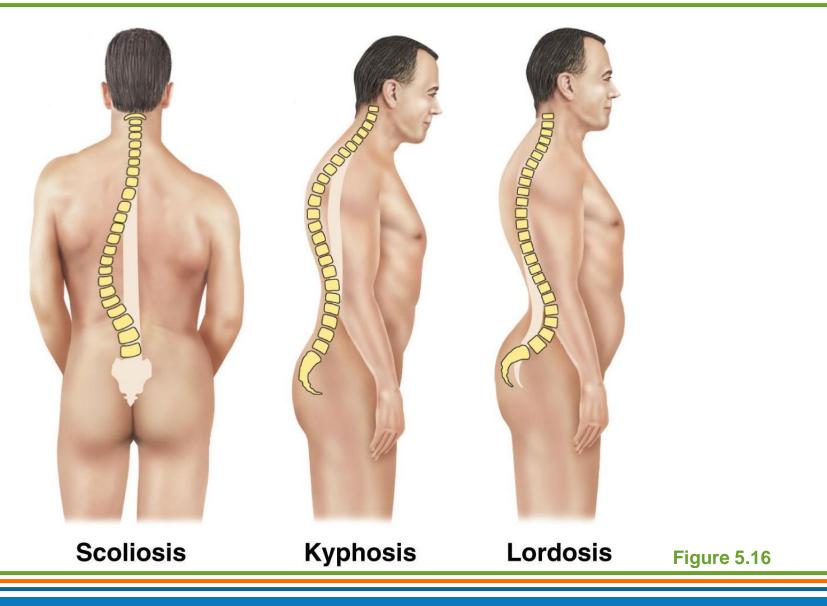
Figure 5.33a



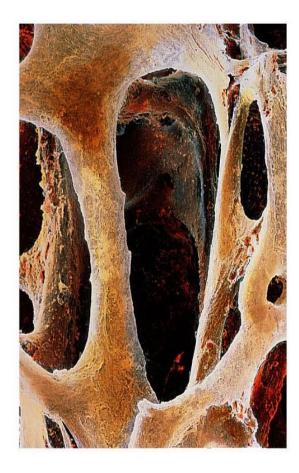
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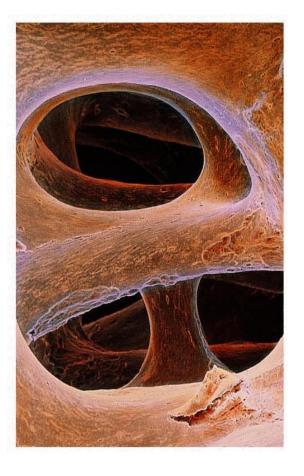
- Curvatures of the spine
 - Primary curvatures present at birth and are convex posteriorly
 - Secondary curvatures associated with a child's later development and are convex anteriorly
 - Abnormal spinal curvatures (scoliosis and lordosis) are often congenital





- Osteoporosis
 - Bone-thinning disease afflicting
 - 50% of women over age 65
 - 20% of men over age 70
 - Disease makes bones fragile and bones can easily fracture
 - Vertebral collapse results in kyphosis (also known as dowager's hump)
 - Estrogen aids in health and normal density of a female skeleton





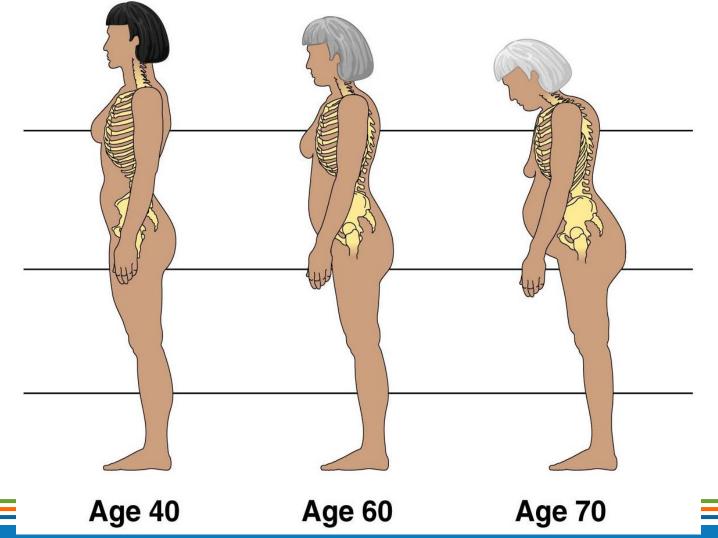
Osteoporotic Bone

Normal Bone

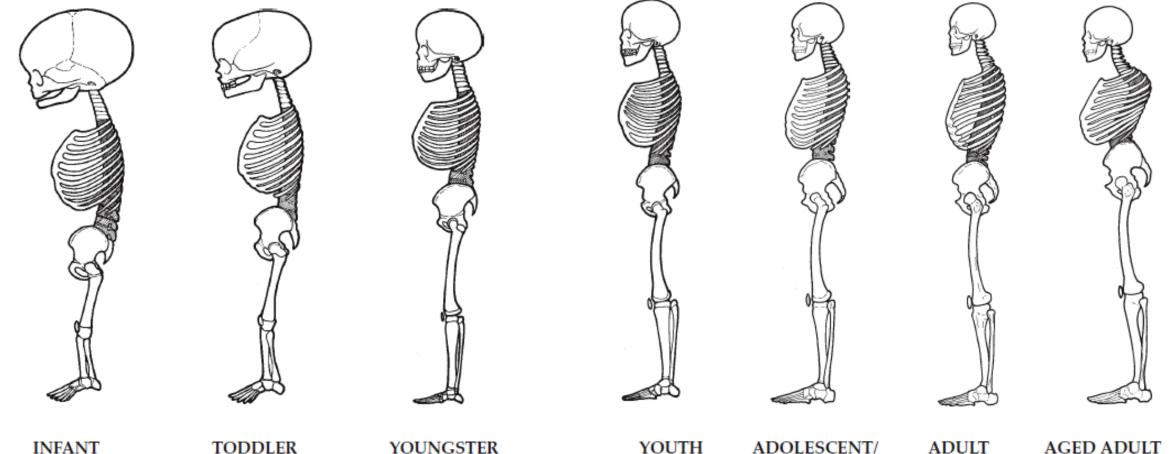
Figure 5.34

Vertebral collapse due to Osteoporosis

- Loss of height
- Tilted rib cage
- Dowager's hump
- Protruding abdomen



Skeleton Changes Across a Life Span



AGED ADULT WITH OSTEOPOROSIS

YOUTH ADOLESCENT/ (AGE 10 TO 13) YOUNG ADULT (AGE 14 TO 25)

YOUNGSTER (AGE 3 T0 9)

INFANT (LESS THAN 1 YEAR)

(AGE 1 TO 2)