## Lesson 6

Naming Skeletal Muscles

- Types of Muscles
- Naming Muscles
- Head and Neck Muscles


## Types of Muscles

- Prime mover-muscle with the major responsibility for a certain movement
- Antagonist-muscle that opposes or reverses a prime mover
- Synergist—muscle that aids a prime mover in a movement and helps prevent rotation
- Fixator-stabilizes the origin of a prime mover


## Naming Skeletal Muscles

- By direction of muscle fibers
- Example: Rectus (straight), Oblique (diagonal)
- By relative size of the muscle
- Example: Maximus (largest), Longus (long)
- By location of the muscle
- Example: Temporalis (on temporal bone)
- By number of origins
- Example: Biceps (2 heads), Triceps (3 heads)


## Naming Skeletal Muscles

- By location of the muscle's origin and insertion
- Example: Sternocleidomastoid (on the sternum, clavicle, and mastoid process)
- By shape of the muscle
- Example: Deltoid (triangular)
- By action of the muscle
- Example: Flexor and extensor (flexes or extends a bone)


## Arrangement of Fascicles

Unipennate - oblique fibers from 1 side of tendon
Bipennate - oblique fibers into opposite side of tendon

Multipennate - oblique fibers into several sides
Circular - concentric rings Convergent - converge toward tendon; fan shaped Fusiform - spindle shape with expanded midsection

Parallel - strap like



(d)

Rectus femoris


Extensor digitorum Ion


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(a) Convergent Biceps brachii


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b) Fusiform
``` Sartorius


(d) Circular

(g) Unipennate```

