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

<u>Unipennate</u> – oblique fibers from 1 side of tendon

<u>Bipennate</u> – oblique fibers into opposite side of tendon

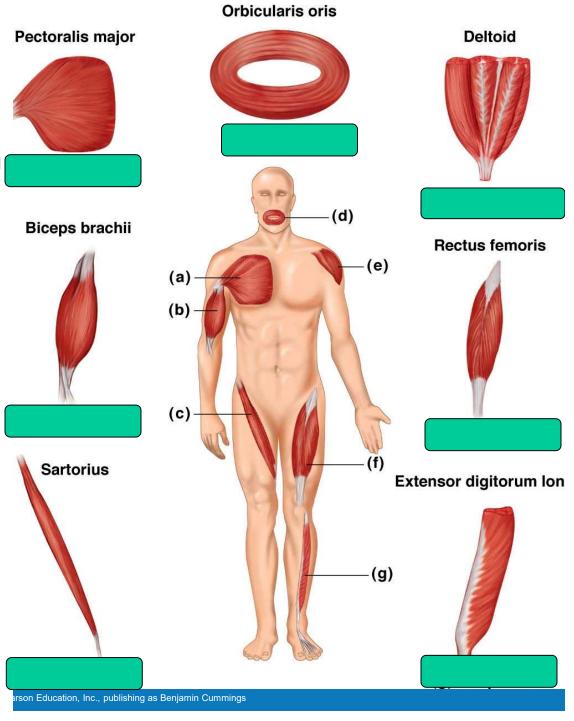
<u>Multipennate</u> – oblique fibers into several sides

<u>Circular</u> – concentric rings

<u>Convergent</u> – converge toward tendon; fan shaped

<u>Fusiform</u> – spindle shape with expanded midsection

Parallel – strap like



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