

Knee Joint Diagram

Anatomy

Outline of human anatomy It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to human anatomy: human anatomy: Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human eb4af3b90a

Hinge joint The knee joints and ankle joints are A hinge joint (ginglymus or ginglymoid) is a bone joint where the articular surfaces are molded to each other in such a manner as to permit motion only in one plane. joints are the interphalangeal joints of the hand and those of the foot and the joint between the humerus and ulna. According to one classification system they are said to be uniaxial (having one degree of freedom) eb4af3b90a

In front of the interosseous membrane are the tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, extensor hallucis proprius, peronæus tertius, the anterior tibial vessels, and deep peroneal nerve; behind are the tibialis posterior and flexor

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hallucis longus. eb4af3b90a == Essence of human anatomy == eb4af3b90a

Anterior cruciate ligament The anterior cruciate ligament is one of the four main ligaments of the knee, providing 85% of the restraining force to anterior tibial displacement at 30 and 90° of knee flexion. The term cruciate is Latin for cross. the human knee. This name is fitting because the ACL crosses the posterior cruciate ligament to form an "X". In the quadruped stifle joint (homologous The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the cruciate ligaments in the human knee. It is composed of strong, fibrous material and assists in controlling excessive motion by limiting mobility of the joint. In the quadruped stifle joint (homologous to the knee), based on its anatomical position, it is also referred to as the cranial cruciate ligament. The two ligaments are called "cruciform" ligaments, as they are arranged in a crossed formation. The two ligaments are called "cruciform" ligaments, as they are arranged in a crossed formation. The ACL is the most frequently injured ligament in the knee eb4af3b90a

Chin groove: the part of the horse's head behind the lower lip and chin, the area that dips down slightly on the lower jaw; area where the curb chain of certain bits is fastened eb4af3b90a ==

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Structure == eb4af3b90a Back: the area where the saddle sits, beginning at the end of the withers, extending to the last thoracic vertebrae (colloquially includes the loin or "coupling", though technically incorrect usage) eb4af3b90a

Medial knee injuries A thorough understanding of the anatomy and function Medial knee injuries (those to the inside of the knee) are the most common type of knee injury. the medial knee. Injuries to the medial side of the knee are most commonly isolated to these ligaments. The medial ligament complex of the knee consists of: eb4af3b90a

The articular surfaces of the bones are connected by strong collateral ligaments. eb4af3b90a == Clinical significance == eb4af3b90a Anatomy eb4af3b90a

Synovial bursa : bursae or bursas), is a small fluid-filled sac lined by synovial membrane with an inner capillary layer of viscous synovial fluid (similar in consistency to that of a raw egg white). "9. lymphatic organ in birds) Bursectomy Knee bursae Shoulder joint#Bursae Betts, J. It provides a cushion between bones and tendons and/or muscles around a joint. 4 Synovial joints". Anatomy & physiology. Gordon (2013). Houston, Texas: A

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synovial bursa, usually simply bursa (pl. Bursae are found around most major joints of the body. This helps to reduce friction between the bones and allows free movement eb4af3b90a

This complex is the major stabilizer of the medial knee. Injuries to the medial side of the knee are most commonly isolated to these ligaments. A thorough understanding of the anatomy and function of the medial knee structures, along with a detailed history and physical exam, are imperative to diagnosing and treating these injuries. eb4af3b90a Human body eb4af3b90a

Interosseous membrane of leg This article incorporates text in the public domain from page 348 of the 20th edition of Gray's Anatomy (1918) The interosseous membrane of the leg (middle tibiofibular ligament) is a fibrous membrane which extends between the interosseous crests of the tibia and fibula that helps stabilize the bones' relationship and separates the muscles on the front from those on the back. the knee, tibiofibular and ankle joints eb4af3b90a

Its anterior end is attached in front of the intercondyloid eminence of the tibia, lateral to, and behind, the anterior cruciate ligament, with which it blends; the posterior end is attached

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behind the intercondyloid eminence of the tibia and in front of the posterior end of the medial meniscus. eb4af3b90a

Equine anatomy While all anatomical features of equids are described in the same terms as for other animals by the International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature in the book *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria*, there are many horse-specific colloquial terms used by equestrians. root of the tail Cannon or cannon bone: the area between the knee or hock and the fetlock joint, sometimes called the “shin” of the horse, though technically Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids, including donkeys, mules and zebras eb4af3b90a

In its lower part is an opening for the passage of the anterior peroneal vessels. eb4af3b90a

Buttock: the part of the hindquarters behind the thighs and below the root of the tail eb4af3b90a

The direction which the distal bone takes in this motion is rarely in the same plane as that of the axis of the proximal bone; there is usually a certain amount of deviation from the straight line during flexion. eb4af3b90a == Description == eb4af3b90a Barrel: the body of the horse, enclosing the rib cage and the major internal

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organs eb4af3b90a Chestnut: a callosity on the inside of each leg eb4af3b90a posterior oblique ligament (POL), or oblique fibers of the sMCL eb4af3b90a Joints play a vital role in the human body, contributing to movement, stability, and overall function. They are essential for mobility and flexibility, connecting bones and facilitating a wide range of motions, from simple bending and stretching to complex actions like running and jumping. Beyond enabling movement, joints provide structural support and stability to the skeleton... eb4af3b90a

Lateral meniscus It is one of two menisci of the knee, the other being the medial meniscus. It is The lateral meniscus (external semilunar fibrocartilage) is a fibrocartilaginous band that spans the lateral side of the interior of the knee joint. It is nearly circular and covers a larger portion of the articular surface than the medial. It can occasionally be injured or torn by twisting the knee or applying direct force, as seen in contact sports. [citation needed] It is one of two menisci of the knee, the other being the medial meniscus. spans the lateral side of the interior of the knee joint eb4af3b90a

Cannon or cannon bone: the area between the knee or hock and the fetlock joint, sometimes called the "shin" of the horse, though technically

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it is the third metacarpal eb4af3b90a Hinge and pivot joints are both types of synovial joint. A hinge joint can be considered a modified sellar/saddle joint, with reduced movement. eb4af3b90a deep medial collateral ligament (dMCL), or mid-third medial capsular ligament eb4af3b90a Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human. It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross anatomy (also called topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by unaided vision. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, and includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). eb4af3b90a Based on location, there are three types of bursa: subcutaneous, submuscular and subtendinous. A subcutaneous bursa is located between the skin and an underlying bone. It allows skin to move smoothly over the bone. Examples include the prepatellar bursa located over the kneecap and the olecranon bursa at the tip of the elbow. A submuscular bursa is found between a muscle and an underlying bone, or between adjacent muscles. These prevent rubbing of the muscle during movements. A large submuscular bursa, the trochanteric bursa, is found at the lateral

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hip, between the greater trochanter of the femur and the overlying gluteus maximus muscle. A subtendinous bursa is found between a tendon and a bone. Examples include the subacromial bursa that... The anterior attachment of the lateral meniscus is twisted on itself so that its free margin looks backward and upward, its anterior end resting on a sloping shelf of bone on the front of the lateral process of the intercondyloid eminence. == References == Broader above than below, its upper margin does not quite reach the tibiofibular joint. Above the joint's free concave border is a large oval aperture for the passage of the anterior tibial vessels to the front of the leg.

Lateral condyle of femur The lateral condyle is the more prominent and is broader both in its front-to-back and transverse diameters. The other one is the medial condyle. Muscles of the back of the leg. Deep layer. Knee diagram Right knee-joint, from the front, showing interior ligaments. Right knee in extension The lateral condyle is one of the two projections on the lower extremity of the femur. diaphysis

== External anatomy == Open reduction and internal fixation surgery is

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typically used to repair an osteochondral fracture. For a AO Type B1 partial articular fracture of the lateral condyle, interfragmentary lag screws are used to secure the bone back together. Supplementation of buttress screws or a buttress plate is used if the fracture extends to the proximal metaphysis or distal diaphysis.

eb4af3b90a == Structure == eb4af3b90a The ACL originates from deep within the notch of the distal femur. Its proximal fibers fan out along the medial wall of the lateral femoral condyle. The two bundles of the ACL are the anteromedial and the posterolateral, named according to where the bundles insert into the tibial plateau. The tibial plateau is a critical weight-bearing region on the upper... eb4af3b90a It is continuous below with the interosseous ligament of the tibiofibular syndesmosis, and presents numerous perforations for the passage of small vessels.

eb4af3b90a The lateral meniscus is grooved laterally for the tendon of the popliteus, which separates it from the fibular collateral ligament.

eb4af3b90a == Structure == eb4af3b90a superficial medial collateral ligament (sMCL), also called the medial collateral ligament (MCL) or tibial collateral ligament eb4af3b90a Close to its posterior attachment it sends off a strong fasciculus, the ligament of Wrisberg...

eb4af3b90a Examples of ginglymoid joints are the interphalangeal joints of the hand and those

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of the foot and the joint between the humerus and ulna. The knee joints and ankle joints are less typical, as they allow a slight degree of rotation or side-to-side movement in certain positions of the limb. The knee is the largest hinge joint in the human body. The most common injury to the lateral femoral condyle is an osteochondral fracture combined with a patellar dislocation. The osteochondral fracture occurs on the weight-bearing portion of the lateral condyle. Typically, the condyle will fracture (and the patella may dislocate) as a result of severe impaction from activities such as downhill skiing and parachuting. Coupling...

Joint constructed to allow for different degrees and types of movement. Some joints, such as the knee, elbow, and shoulder, are self-lubricating, almost frictionless. A joint or articulation (or articular surface) is the connection made between bones, ossicles, or other hard structures in the body which link an animal's skeletal system into a functional whole. Other joints such as sutures between the bones of the skull permit very little movement (only during birth) in order to protect the brain and the sense organs. Joints are classified both structurally and functionally. They are constructed to allow for different degrees and

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types of movement. The connection between a tooth and the jawbone is also called a joint, and is described as a fibrous joint known as a gomphosis. Some joints, such as the knee, elbow, and shoulder, are self-lubricating, almost frictionless, and are able to withstand compression and maintain heavy loads while still executing smooth and precise movements

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It consists of a thin aponeurotic joint lamina composed of oblique fibers running downward and laterally, with a few passing transversely.

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