4.25 When an older patient suffers from a "broken hip" what is usually the bone fracture that has occurred?

_____

4.26 What are common **appendicular** bones to fracture when a person tries to break a fall with an outstretched hand? _____ _____

4.27 What upper body **appendicular** bone is common to fracture with a fall when there is NOT an outstretched hand to break the fall? _____

4.28 Bones that may fracture when an angry person punches a wall: _____

4.29 Appendicular bone that may break on a large newborn during a vaginal delivery: _____

4.30 Common appendicular bone to fracture with a stubbed great toe: _____

4.31 Common bones to fracture when a heavy object falls on the top of foot: _____

4.32 List the most common of the carpal bones to fracture: _____

4.33 Define stress fracture: _____

4.34 List a common bone for a stress fracture with runners: _____

4.35 Medial malleolus is on this bone: _____ Lateral malleolus is on this bone: _____

4.36 Medial and lateral epicondyle are on this bone: _____

3.18 There are _____ (insert a number) PAIRS of ribs.

Each rib is attached posteriorly to a _____ _____.

Ten of the pairs of ribs are attached directly or indirectly anteriorly to the _____.

These ten pairs are attached anteriorly to this structure by _____ _____.

The remaining lower 2 pairs of ribs are known as _____ ribs.

3.19 Space between the ribs is referred to as: _____ _____

3.20 The sternal angle (ridge) is a landmark for which pair of ribs? _____ (insert a number)

3.21 Describe the vertebral curve of a newborn: _____

3.22 List the names of the spinal curves of an adult AND classify as primary (present at birth) or secondary:

a. _____ _____

b. _____ _____

c. _____ _____

d. _____ _____

3.23 Abnormal lateral curvature of the vertebrae: _____

3.24 Abnormal "hunchback" curvature of upper thoracic vertebrae: _____

3.25 Abnormal lateral curvature plus hunchback curvature: _____

3.26 Abnormal curvature of the lumbar vertebrae (arched back): _____

3.27 List the distinguishing feature of the thoracic vertebrae: _____

3.28 List the 2 main distinguishing features of the lumbar vertebrae:

a. _____

b. _____

3.29 Could fracture if a chair is pulled out from someone as they are about to sit down: _____

3.30 A common **axial** bone that may suffer a stress fracture with gymnasts: _____

3.31 This bone may fracture with strangulation: _____

3.32 Fractures that may occur with strong repetitive coughing, especially in elderly: _____

3.33 Spina bifida is the protrusion of the spinal cord or the membranes surrounding the spinal cord. These membranes are known as _____.

Spinal bifida may be related to low levels of _____ in the mother's diet.

3.34 Explain why, with advanced age, we tend to lose height._____

2.12 List the four blood phenotypes:

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____ d. _____

2.13 List the six blood genotypes:

a. _____ d. _____

b. _____ e. _____

c. _____ f. _____

2.14 List the universal donor blood type: _____

2.15 An individual with this blood type can safely receive all blood types: _____

2.16 List the rarest blood type: _____ List the most common blood type: _____

2.17 Define: Polycythemia: _____

Leukopenia: _____

2.18 List & define the various forms of anemia:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

2.19 a. List the ideal blood pH of blood: _____

b. List the normal blood pH range of blood: _____

2.20 Characteristics of arterial blood: _____

2.21 Characteristics of venous blood: _____

2.22 Characteristics of old blood: _____

2.23 Blood is considered what type of tissue? _____

2.7 List the remaining two types of WBC's & function of each

a-1 . _____

a-2. Function of this WBC: _____

b-1._____

b-2. Function of this WBC: _____

2.8 Monocytes move from the bloodstream into the tissue and become: _____

2.9 The WBC count for each of the 5 types of WBC's is known as: _____

2.10 List another name for the following (do not list what the acronym stands for):

a. WBC: _____

b. RBC: _____

c. Platelet: Thrombocytes

2.11 What are the three main elements being counted in a CBC (complete blood count)?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____