

**Warm-Up: Joints p 165-173****Short Answer**

1. The disease in which uric acid accumulates in the blood and may be deposited as needle-shaped crystals in the soft tissues of joints is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Immovable joints are functionally classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Multiple Choice:** *Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The hyoid bone is unique because:
- (A) it is the only bone of the body that does not directly articulate with any other bone
  - (B) it has an unusual shape
  - (C) it is covered with mucosa
  - (D) it has no specific function
  - (E) it largely consists of cartilage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The type of joint shown in Figure 5.4 is:

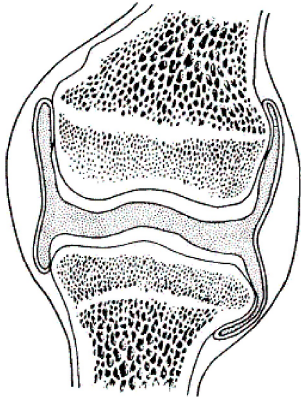


Figure 5.4

- (A) a suture
  - (B) a fibrous joint
  - (C) an amphiarthrotic joint
  - (D) a cartilaginous joint
  - (E) a synovial joint
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Articulations permitting only slight degrees of movement are \_\_\_\_\_, whereas articulations permitting no movement are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) amphiarthroses; synarthroses
  - (B) synarthroses; amphiarthroses
  - (C) diarthroses; amphiarthroses
  - (D) amphiarthroses; diarthroses
  - (E) diarthroses; synarthroses

**True/False:** *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Plane, hinge, and pivot joints are all types of synovial joints.

\_\_\_ 7. Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune disease that affects fibrous joints.

**Matching**

*Match the following:*

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Ⓐ gouty arthritis (gout) | Ⓓ pannus    |
| Ⓑ osteoarthritis         | Ⓔ rickets   |
| Ⓒ bursitis               | Ⓕ fractures |

- \_\_\_ 8. Disease resulting from accumulating of uric acid crystals
- \_\_\_ 9. Disease of the aged in which articular cartilage is affected
- \_\_\_ 10. Inflammation of bursae associated with synovial membranes
- \_\_\_ 11. Disease of children in which bones fail to calcify
- \_\_\_ 12. Bone breaks

*Match the following:*

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Ⓐ saddle joint | Ⓓ ball-and-socket joint |
| Ⓑ hinge joint  | Ⓔ condylar joint        |
| Ⓒ plane joint  | Ⓕ pivot joint           |

- \_\_\_ 13. Wrist joint
- \_\_\_ 14. Shoulder joint
- \_\_\_ 15. Elbow joint
- \_\_\_ 16. Knuckle joints
- \_\_\_ 17. Joint between atlas and axis

**Essay**

18. Differentiate among the three types of joints based on structural and functional classification. Provide examples of each type of joint.