MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM
<NOTES VERTEBRAL COLUMN(1)>
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1/4 of the length of vertebral column is IVDs.
- cervical region articulate with the occipital bone of skull.
  - Primary curves → keep on original orientation but
  - Secondary → change it.
  - Kyphosis: thoracic curve is more concave.
  - Lordosis: lumber region is more convex.
  - Scoliosis: more lateral.
- IVD give flexibility to vertebral column.
- Transverse processes separate vertebral arch to anterior pedicles and posterior laminae (plate like bone).
- 4 articular processes: 2 superior and 2 inferior (articulation with each other).
- Superior articular process of one vertebrae with inferior articular process of another vertebrae form a joint (zygapophyisal facet) joint.
- IVFs are absent in sacrum and coccyx.
- Transverse processes in cervical vertebrae have transverse foramen(C1-C7) which make them different than other vertebrae.

Anterior tubercle of C1 joint with dens of axis (C2)
- Ribs make two joint with thoracic vertebrae:
  - 1-head of rib with facet or demifacet of vertebrae's body.
  - 2-tubercule of rib with facets on transverse process.
- Sacrum and coccyx have a base and apex.
- In the sacrum, IVD replaced with transverse line
- Spinal nerves divided after leave vertebral column except in the sacrum region (ventral & dorsal).
- Spinal cord is a highway between peripheral nervous system and brain.
- In adult spinal cord end in L2 but in newborn end in L4, the reason is because the growth of vertebral column is higher than spinal cord.
- Anterior ramus of spinal cord makes all plexus.