

OSTEOCLASTS



MULTINUCLEATED CELLS
THAT ABSORB BONE TISSUE
DURING GROWTH & HEALING

OSTEOBLASTS

- FORMS BONE MATRIX
- MAKES BONE
- B FOR BUILDING BONE

OSTEOCYTES

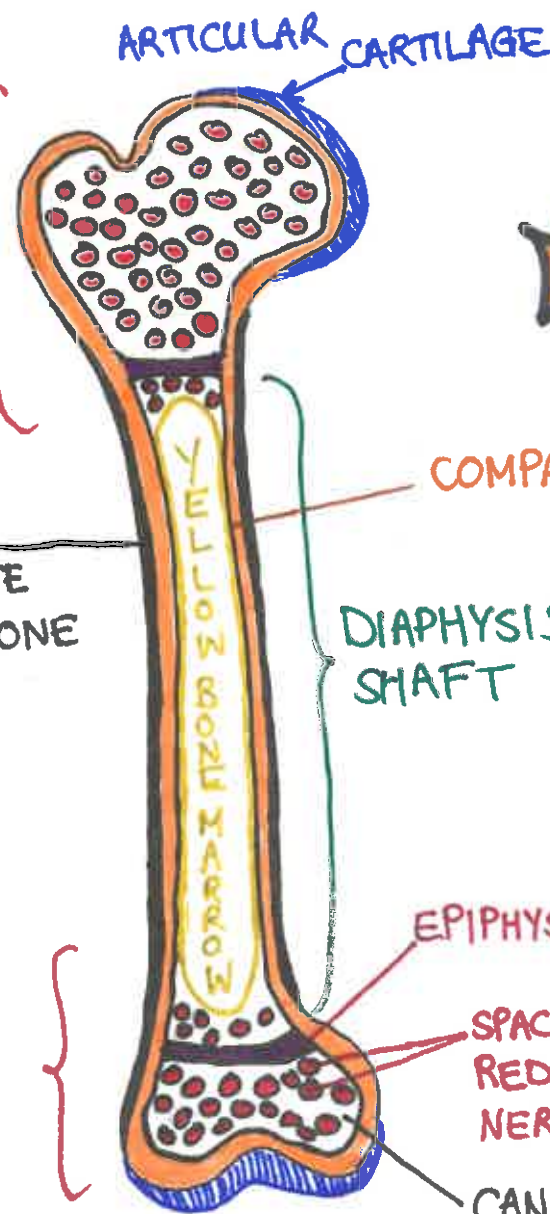
- BONE CELLS FORMED FROM OSTEOBLASTS
- MAINTAIN BONE TISSUE



EPIPHYSIS

PERIOSTEUM
-FIBROUS WHITE
COVERING OF BONE

EPIPHYSIS



COMPACT BONE

DIAPHYSIS
SHAFT

EPIPHYSEAL LINE (GROWTH PLATE)

SPACES IN CANCELOUS BONE CONTAIN
RED BONE MARROW, BLOOD VESSELS &
NERVES

CANCELOUS (SPONGY) BONE

LONG BONE

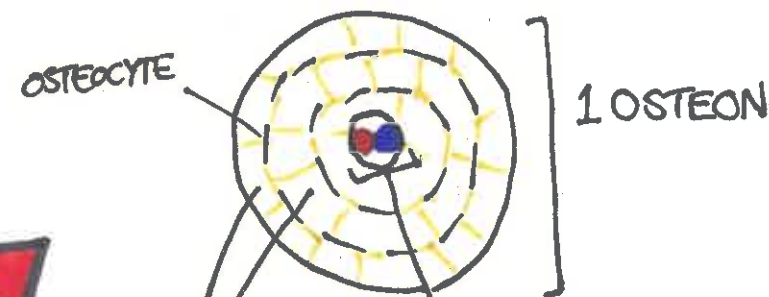
COMPACT BONE

SPONGY BONE

BONES

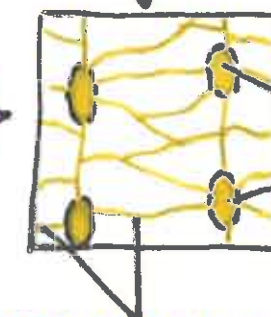
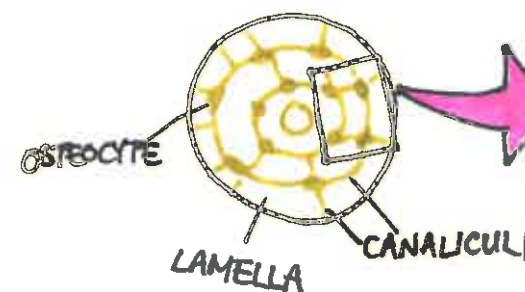
→ VERY HARD BONE THAT RUNS VERTICALLY ALONG THE
LENGTH OF THE LONG BONE - PROVIDES STRENGTH

→ MADE OF UNITS CALLED OSTEONS



CENTRAL CANAL CONTAINING
NERVES & VESSELS

CONCENTRIC CIRCLES SURROUNDING THE CENTRAL
CANAL ARE CALLED LAMELLAE (LAYERS)



OSTEOCYTES -
IN SPACES BETWEEN
LAMELLAE CALLED
LACUNAE

TINY CANALS
CALLED CANALICULI
-CONNECT OSTEOCYTES

→ IRREGULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THIN, BONY
TRABECULAE

→ OSTEOCYTES (BONE CELLS) ARE IN TRABECULAE

→ NERVES & VESSELS PASS THROUGH
SPACES IN TRABECULAE

