The Hyoid Bone and Vertebral Column
Hyoid Bone

- U shaped
- Sits between the mandible and upper part of the larynx (voice box)
  - Only bone to NOT ARTICULATE with any other bones
- Attachment for:
  - Tongue
  - Lower mouth muscles
  - Epiglottis
Hyoid Bone

- How does it sit there?
  - Muscles and ligaments
- It is involved with functions of the tongue, larynx and pharynx
Vertebral Column

- Not actually a column
  - Segmented curved rod
- 24 individual vertebrae
  - 7 cervical
  - 12 thoracic
  - 5 lumbar
- 1 sacrum
- 1 coccyx
Vertebral Column

- Vertebrae
  - Body
  - Neural (Vertebral) arch
    - 2 pedicles
    - 2 lamina
      - 7 processes
  - Spinal foramen (canal)
    - Spinal cord runs through
  - Intervertebral foramina
    - Spinal nerves run to rest of the body
Vertebral Column

- Lamina processes (7)
  - Transverse (2)
    - Muscle attachment
    - Movement
  - Spinous (1)
    - Muscle attachment
    - Movement
  - Articular processes/facets (4)
    - Restriction of movement
Vertebral Column

- Cervical vertebrae
  - C1 – C7
  - Foramen in transverse processes
  - Bifurcated spinous process
    - Except on C7
  - Small body
Vertebral Column

- Atlas
  - First cervical vertebra (C1)
  - Rocker – like cradles on superior surface that articulate with the occipital bone
  - Named from Atlas of Greek mythology
Vertebral Column

• **Axis**
  - Second cervical vertebrae (C2)
  - Atlas rotates AROUND this bone

• **Dens**
  - Peg – like projection that forms a pivot for the atlas to rotate
Thoracic Vertebrae (12)
- T1 – T12
- More robust
  - Larger bodies
- No transverse foramina

Facets
- Body and transverse process
  - For articulating with ribs
Vertebral Column

• Lumbar Vertebrae (5)
  – L1 – L5
  – Largest and strongest of the vertebrae
    • Why?
  – Cauda Equina
    • True spinal cord ends around L1
    • Remainder is a collection of nerves
      – Looks like a horses tail
- **Sacrum**
  - 5 separate vertebrae until around 25
    - Fuses into a wedge–like bone
  - **Sacral promontory**
    - Anterior and uppermost region
    - Protuberance is smaller in females
      - Why?
  - **Coccyx**
    - Tailbone
    - 4/5 more vertebrae until fusing