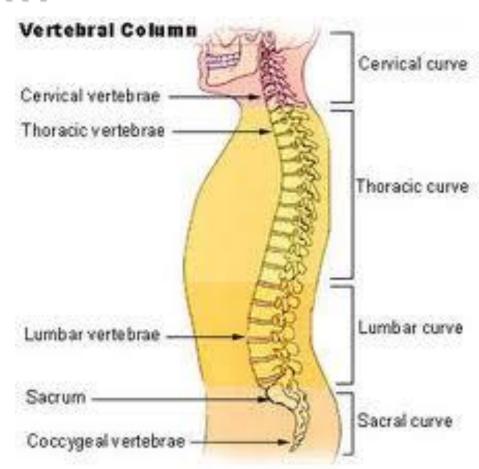
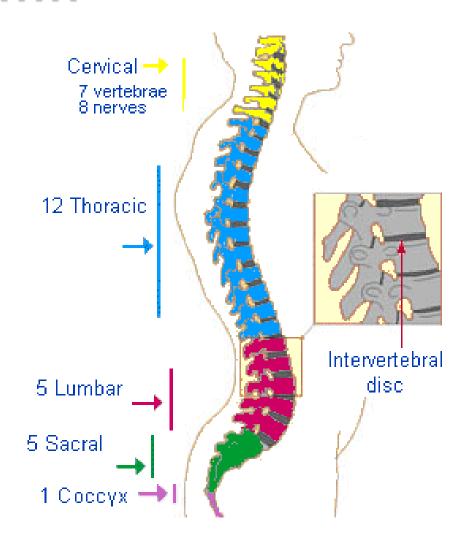
The Vertebral Column

- Formed from 26 irregular shaped bones
- Supports the trunk
- Transmits the weight of the trunk to the lower limbs
- Surrounds and protects the spinal cord
- Provides attachment sites for the ribs and muscles of the neck and back

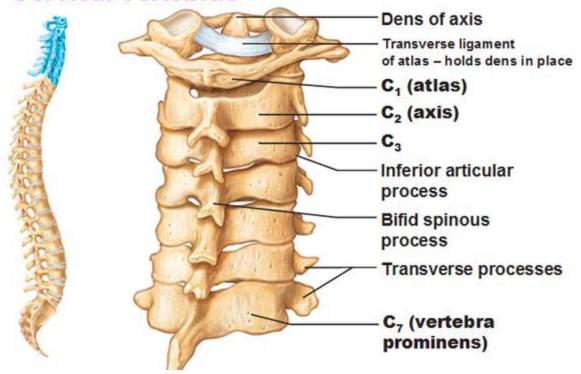


- 5 Sections
 - Cervical-7
 - Thoracic–12
 - Lumbar-5
 - Sacrum-5 fused
 - Coccyx-4 fused



Cervical Vertebrae

Cervical Vertebrae





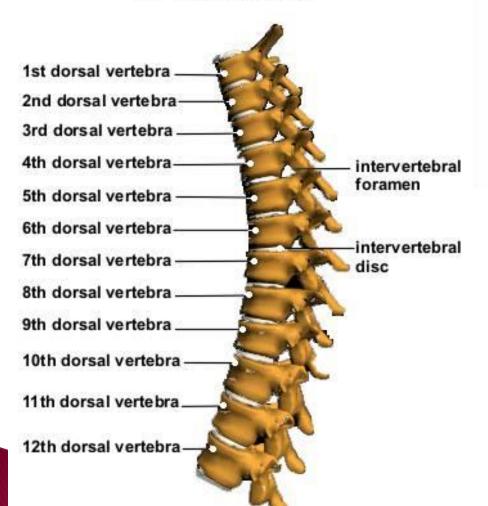
Lateral view of a cervical vertebra.

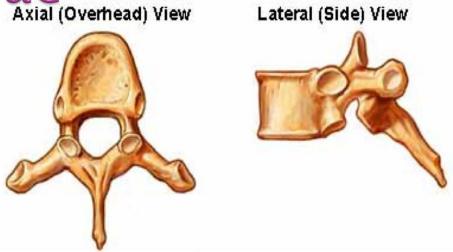


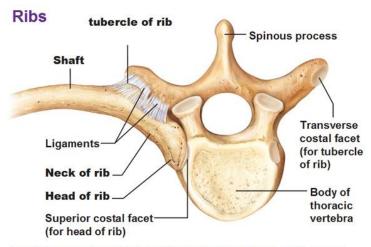
Superior view of a cervical vertebra.

Thoracic Vertebrae Thoracic Vertebrae

The Thoracic Spine

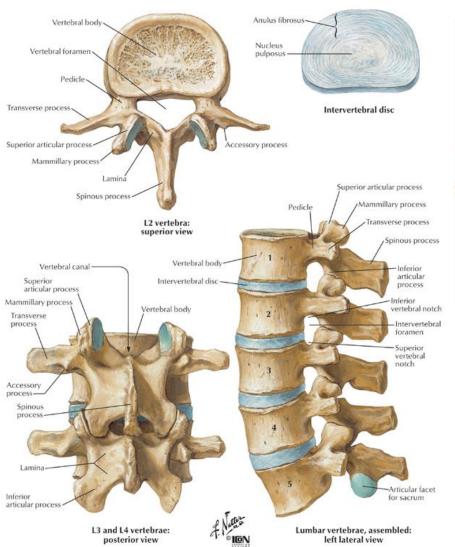


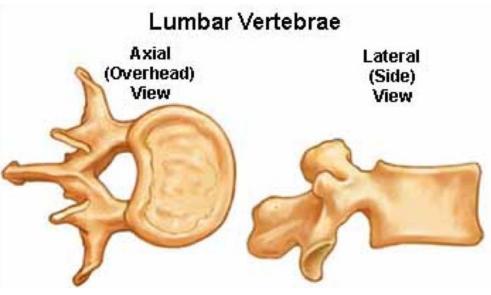




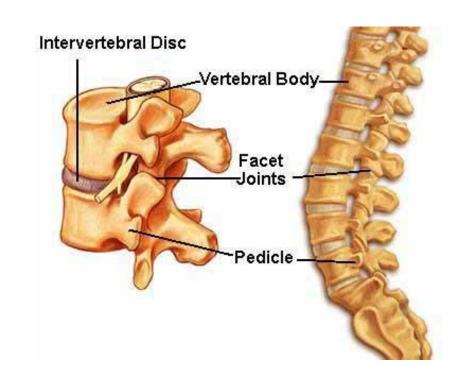
(c) Superior view of the articulation between a rib and a thoracic vertebra

Lumbar Vertebrae



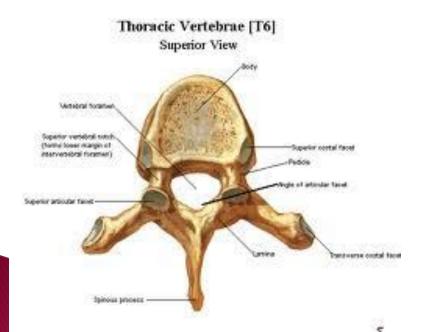


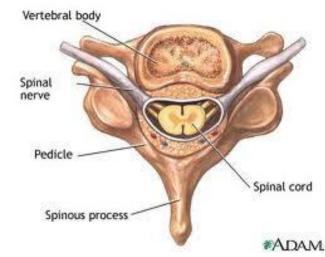
- Separating each vertebrae are intervertebral discs
 - Cushionlike pad
 - Acts as a shock absorber
 - Allow the spine to flex and extend
 - Account for about 25% of the height of the vertebral column

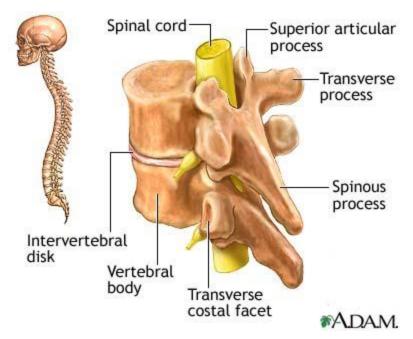


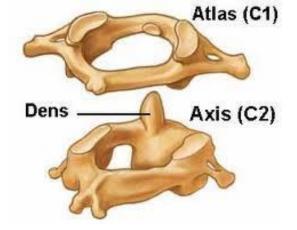
Anatomy of a Vertebra

- Body
- Vertebral foramen
- Spinous process
- Transverse process







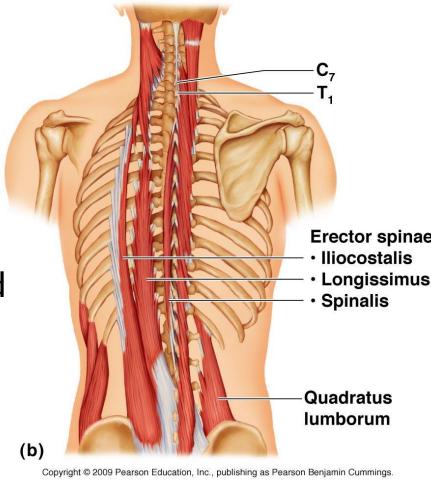


- The first two cervical vertebrae are called the atlas and axis
- They have no intervertebral disc
- Atlas has no body and no spinous process
 - Simply a ring of bone
 - Supports the skull
- Axis just like remainder of the cervical vertebra except it has a knoblike projection which the atlas pivots upon

Muscles

Erector Spinae

- Origin: sacrum, iliac crest, spinous and transvers processes of vertebrae, ribs
- Insertion: ribs, transverse and spinous processes of vertebrae, occipital bone
- Action: extends and laterally flexes vertebral column, maintains curvature of spine when standing and sitting, stabilizes spine during walking



Rotatores

- Origin: transverse process of each vertebrae
- Insertion: base of spinous process of adjoining vertebra above
- Action: rotate and assist in extension of vertebral column

