

Anatomy Of The Spine

Suprameatal spine by the posterior root of the zygomatic process, immediately below which there is sometimes seen a small spine, the suprameatal spine also called the spine

The inner end of the external acoustic meatus is closed, in the recent state, by the tympanic membrane; the upper limit of its outer orifice is formed by the posterior root of the zygomatic process, immediately below which there is sometimes seen a small spine, the suprameatal spine also called the spine of Henle, situated at the upper and posterior part of the orifice 4e8b0e5686

Posterior superior iliac spine The posterior superior iliac spine serves for the attachment of the oblique portion of the posterior The posterior border of the ala of the ilium, shorter than the anterior, also presents two projections separated by a notch, the posterior superior iliac spine and the posterior inferior iliac spine. The posterior superior iliac spine serves for the attachment of the oblique portion of the posterior sacroiliac ligaments and the multifidus. iliac spine and the posterior inferior iliac spine 4e8b0e5686

Ethmoidal spine The superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone (Fig. 145) presents in front a prominent spine, the ethmoidal spine, for articulation with the cribriform The superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone (Fig. 145) presents in front a prominent spine, the ethmoidal spine, for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid; behind this is a smooth surface slightly raised in the middle line, and grooved on either side for the olfactory lobes of the brain 4e8b0e5686

Dimples of Venus 4e8b0e5686 == Structure == 4e8b0e5686

Spinal column The vertebral column is the defining and eponymous characteristic of the vertebrate. The spinal column is a segmented column of vertebrae that surrounds and protects the spinal cord. The vertebrae are separated by intervertebral discs in a series of cartilaginous joints. The vertebral column is The spinal column, also known as the vertebral column, spine or backbone, is the core part of the axial skeleton in vertebrates. The spinal column, also known as the vertebral column, spine or backbone, is the core part of the axial skeleton in vertebrates. The dorsal portion of the spinal column houses the spinal canal, an elongated cavity formed by the alignment of the vertebral neural arches that encloses and protects the spinal cord, with spinal nerves exiting via the intervertebral foramina to innervate each body segment 4e8b0e5686

Deltoid tubercle of spine of scapula The deltoid tubercle of spine of scapula is a prominence on the spine of scapula. The spine, at lateral to the root of the spine, curves down and laterally The deltoid tubercle of spine of scapula is a prominence on the spine of scapula. The spine, at lateral to the root of the spine, curves down and laterally to form

a lip. This lip is called the deltoid tubercle

== See also == This article incorporates text in the public domain from page 145 of the 20th edition of Gray's Anatomy (1918) == Structure == Additional images == There are around 50,000 species of animals that have a vertebral column. The human spine is one of the most-studied examples, as the general structure of human vertebrae is fairly typical of that found in other mammals, reptiles, and birds. The shape of the vertebral body does, however, vary somewhat between different groups of living species.

Anterior superior iliac spine The anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) is a bony projection of the iliac bone, and an important landmark of surface anatomy. It refers to the anterior The anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) is a bony projection of the iliac bone, and an important landmark of surface anatomy. The tensor fasciae latae muscle attaches to the lateral aspect of the superior anterior iliac spine, and also about 5 cm away at the iliac tubercle. It refers to the anterior extremity of the iliac crest of the pelvis. It provides attachment for the inguinal ligament, and the sartorius muscle

Spine of scapula The spine of the scapula or scapular spine is a prominent plate of bone, which crosses obliquely the medial four-fifths of the scapula at its upper part The spine of the scapula or scapular spine is a prominent plate of bone, which crosses obliquely the medial four-fifths of the scapula at its upper part, and separates the supra- from the infraspinatous fossa

== Structure == Muscles ==

Ischial spine showing the ischial spine (highlighted in red) This article incorporates text in the public domain from page 235 of the 20th edition of Gray's Anatomy (1918) The ischial spine is part of the posterior border of the body of the ischium bone of the pelvis. It is a thin and pointed triangular eminence, more or less elongated in different subjects

== Structure == Middle and inferior fibres of trapezius muscle, and deltoid muscle, attached to the deltoid tubercle. The deltoid tubercle marks the beginning of attachment of deltoid muscle.

Spine of sphenoid bone The sphenoidal spine (Latin: "spina angularis") is a downwardly directed process at the apex of the great wings of the sphenoid bone that serves as the The sphenoidal spine (Latin: "spina angularis") is a downwardly directed process at the apex of the great wings of the sphenoid bone that serves as the origin of the sphenomandibular ligament

It begins at the vertical (vertebral or medial) border by a smooth, triangular area over which the tendon of insertion of the lower part of the Trapezius glides. Gradually becoming more elevated, it ends in the acromion, which overhangs the shoulder-joint.

A variety of structures lie close to the anterior superior iliac spine, including the subcostal nerve, the femoral artery (which passes between it and the pubic symphysis), and the iliohypogastric nerve. Individual vertebrae are named according to their corresponding region including the neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or tail. In clinical medicine, features on vertebrae such as the... Additional images The spine is triangular, and flattened from above downward, its apex being directed toward the vertebral border. The anterior superior iliac spine refers to the anterior extremity of the iliac crest of the pelvis. This is a key surface landmark, and easily palpated. It provides attachment for the inguinal ligament, the sartorius muscle, and the tensor fasciae latae muscle. The posterior nasal spine is found at the medial end of the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palatine bone of the skull.

Posterior nasal spine It is paired with the corresponding palatine bone to form a solid spine. It is found at the medial end of its posterior border. It is the attachment of the uvula muscle. It is found at the medial end of its posterior border. The posterior nasal spine is part of the horizontal plate of the palatine bone of the skull. The posterior nasal spine is part of the horizontal plate of the palatine bone of the skull

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