

Joints

(= Arthrosis = articulation)

Function "Range of movement"

- Synarthrosis → immobile
- Amphiarthrosis → slightly mobile
- Diarthrosis → freely mobile

Structure "What links the bones"

- Fibrous → dense CT
 - o Suture
 - o Syndesmosis
 - o Gomphosis
- Cartilaginous → Hyaline or Fibro-cartilage
 - o Synchondrosis
 - o Symphysis
- Synovial → Ligaments
 - o Plane
 - o Hinge
 - o Pivot
 - o Saddle
 - o Condylod
 - o Ball & socket
- Synostosis → Bone

Fibrous Joints:

Suture

- Bones linked by thin layer of fibrous connective tissue
- Bones have interlocking edges
- Located only in skull
- Immovable

Syndesmosis

Two parallel bones held together by collagenous fibres

- More connective tissue linking bones than in sutures
- Forms interosseous membrane or ligament
- May be slightly moveable

Gomphosis

- Joint between tooth and bony socket in the maxilla or mandible

Cartilaginous Joints:

Synchondrosis

Epiphyseal plate & joint between rib 1 and sternum

- Hyaline cartilage links bones
- Can facilitate longitudinal growth of immature long bones (epiphyseal plate)
- Synarthrosis

Symphysis

Pubic symphysis & intervertebral discs

- Bones joined by pad of fibrocartilage
- Compressible, strong and flexible
- Limited movement possible: amphiarthrosis
-