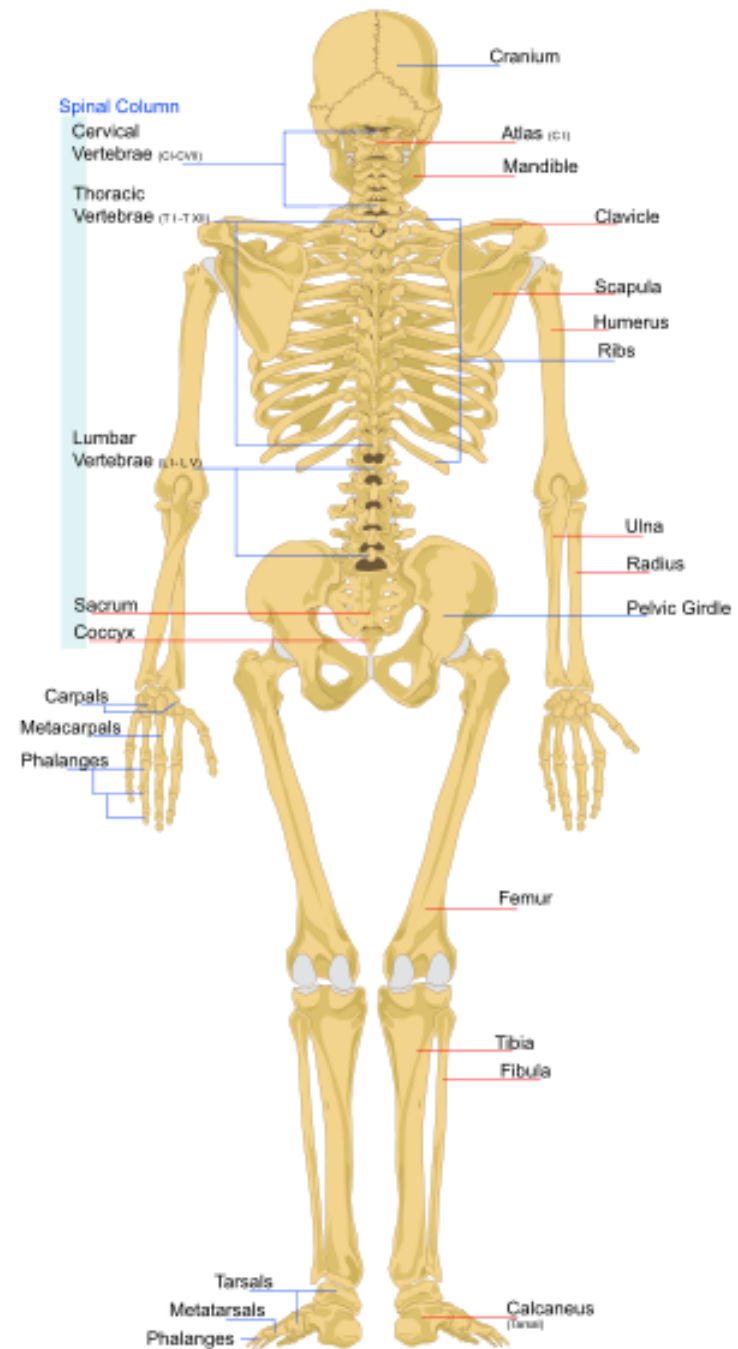
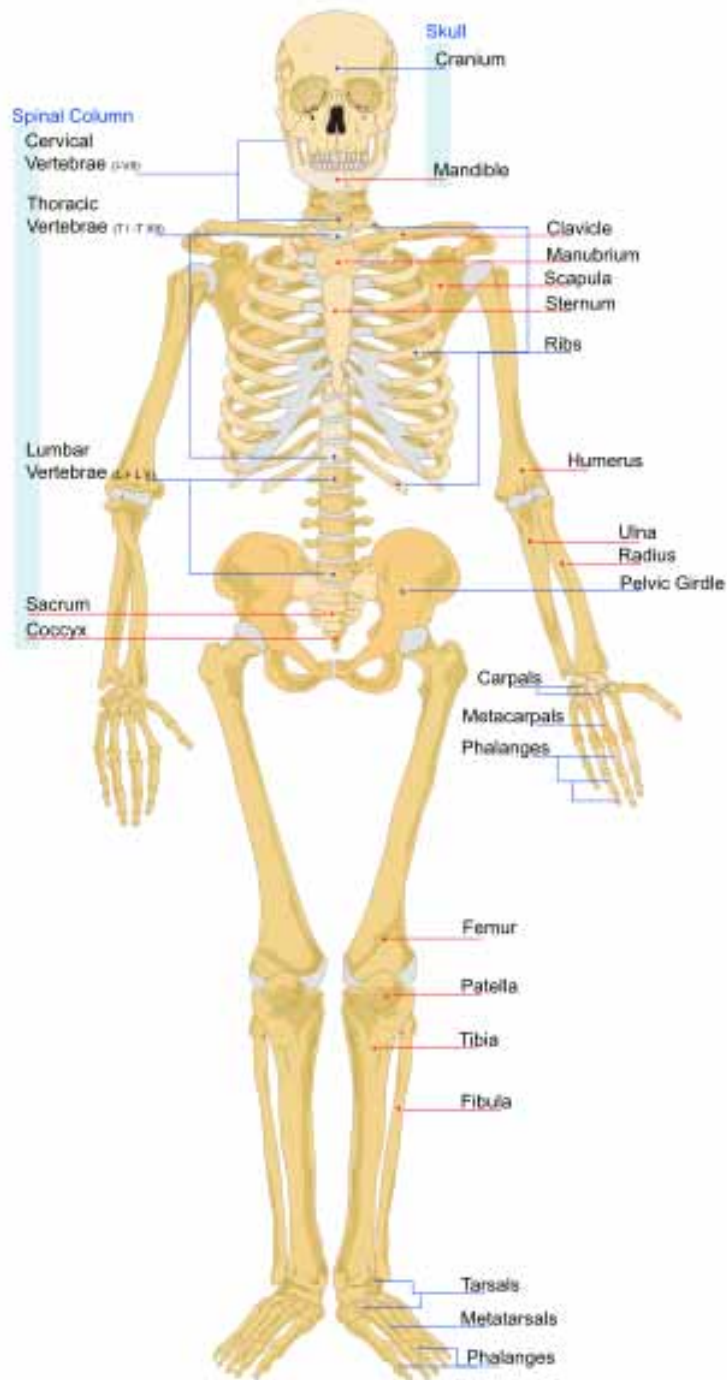


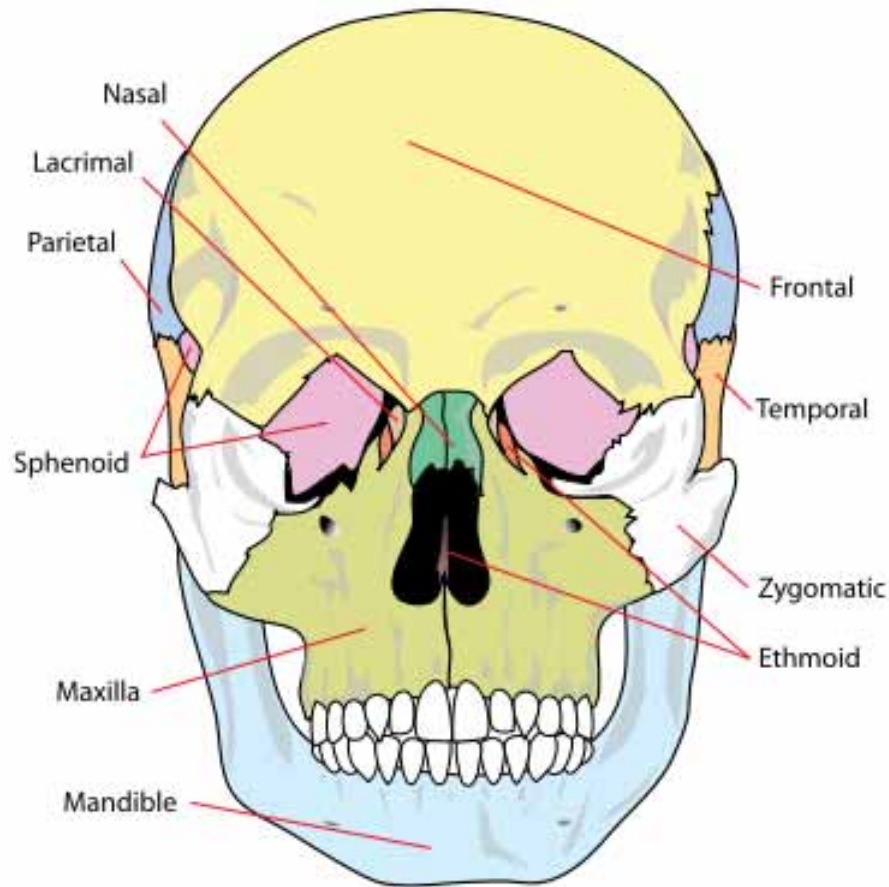
# Biocompatible materials

LV 308.106

Bones of the human skeleton

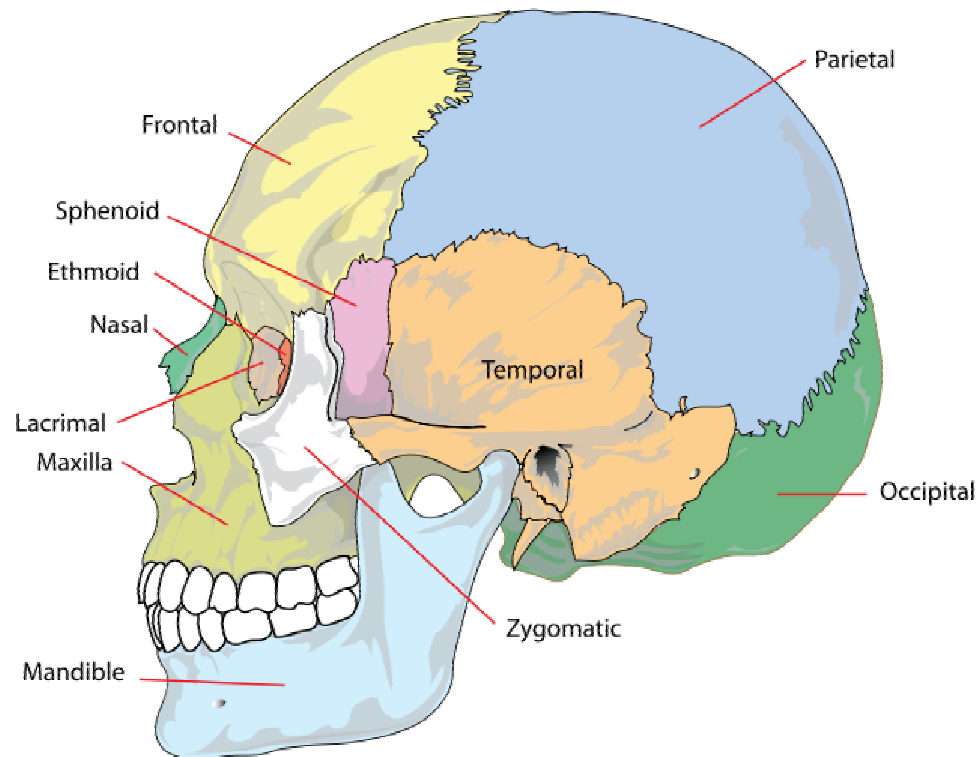


# The human skull (front view simplified)



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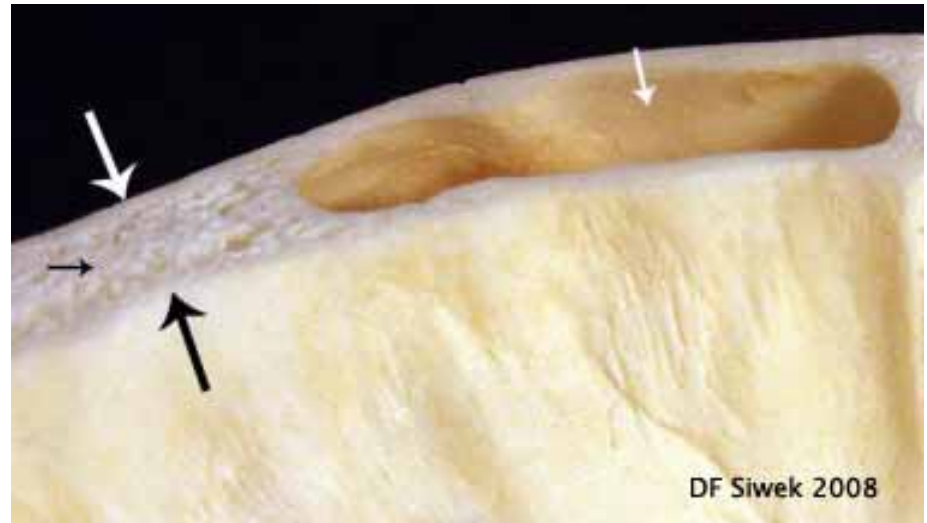
# The human skull (side view simplified)



©LadyofHats

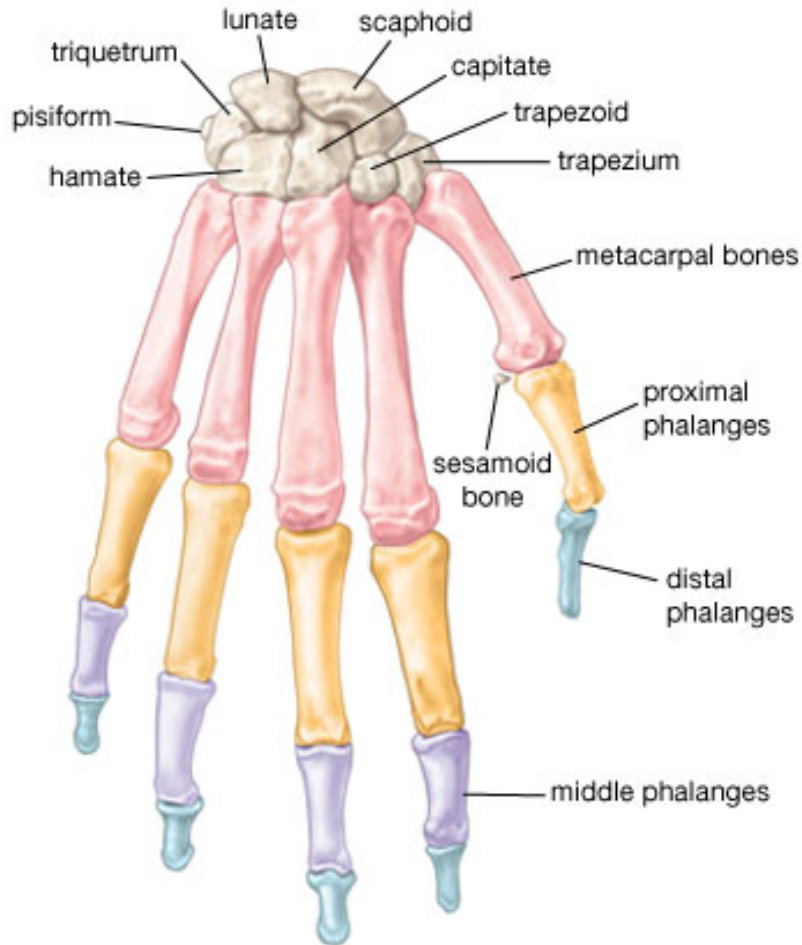
# Skull bone

As a general rule, the skull is composed of two layers of compact (cortical) bone – the inner (*large black arrow, right*) and outer (*large white arrow, right*) “tables” - separated by cancellous bone – the “diploë” containing red marrow (small black arrow, right). The thickness of these strata varies considerably from region to region, however. Where the bone is flat and thin, as in the dome of the skull, the inner and outer tables may be fused together, without any intervening diploë. Certain bones are pneumatized, that is hollowed out by air spaces continuous with either the nasal cavities or the middle ear cavities. These air sinuses, or air cells, usually are named for the bones involved (frontal air sinus [small white arrow, above], mastoid air cells, etc.). They form and expand at different times during pre- and postnatal development, and they vary considerably in size from one individual to another.

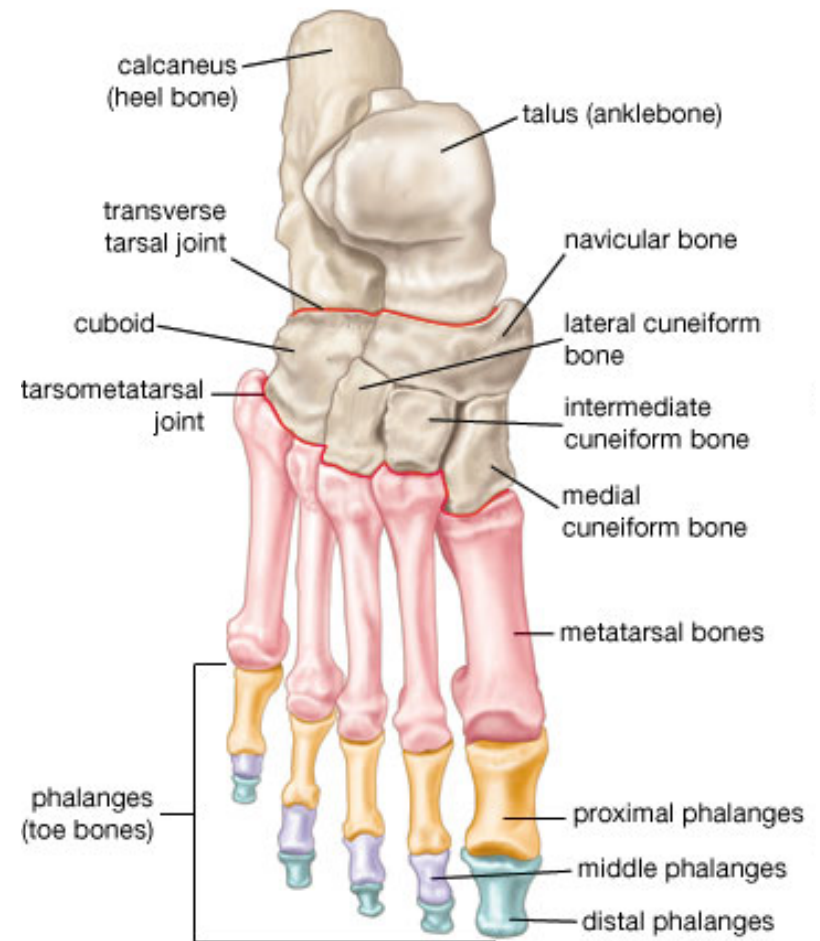


[http://skullanatomy.info/basic\\_organization.htm](http://skullanatomy.info/basic_organization.htm)

# Bones of the hand and foot



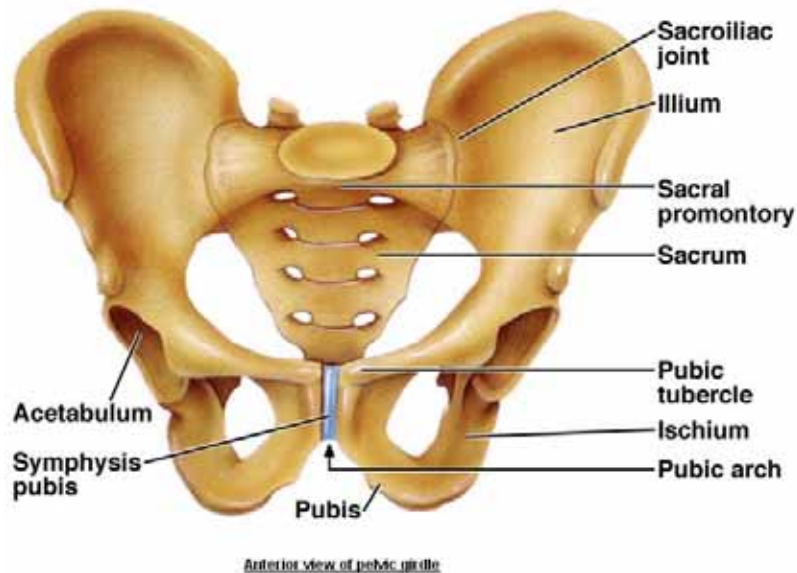
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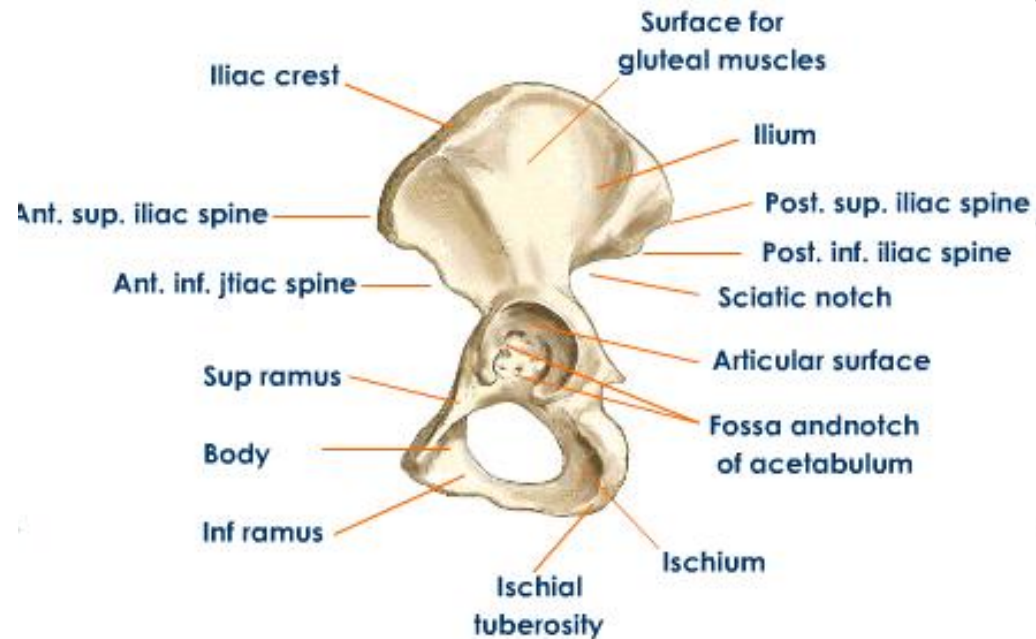
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# Pelvic girdle



Anterior view



Side view