

<b>2018 SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>		NCDB= New Complete DogBook
ATLAS	1st vertabrae of the neck region, differing drastically from remaining 5 neck vertabrae. (Atlas; C1) differs to allow free movement of the head)	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
AXIS	1) 2nd vertebra of the neck 2) The center of rotation	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
CARPUS	Carpal bones or wrist	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
CERVICAL VERTEBRAE	7 vertebrae of the neck	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
COCCYGEAL VERTEBRAE	Tailbones (caudal vertebrae)	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
ELBOW JOINT	The joint in the front leg where the upper arm (humerus) meets with the forearm (ulna).	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology pg 124
FIBULA	One of the 2 bones of the forleg. The thinner and shorter fibula lies behind the tibia and is fused together at top and bottom ends. Part of the lower thigh, second thigh, or lower leg.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 78

FEMUR	The upper thighbone, runs downward and forwards from the hip to the stifle joint.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 77
HIP JOINT	Hip, located between the femoral head and the pelvic acetabulum (hip socket).	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
HUMERUS	Upper arm bone, the largest bone of the forequarters. Lies below the scapula.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology p 62
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE	The 7 vertebrae of the loin region, between the thoracic vertebrae and the sacrum.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE	Their function is to act as support both for and to the abdominal muscles.	Canine terminology pg 124
MANDIBLE	The lower jaw. Each mandible consists of a body (the tooth-bearing section) and a vertical portion or ramus at the back.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 84
MAXILLA	The size and shape of the maxilla bones have a great bearing length, depth and general appearance of a dogs foreface	Canine terminology pg 84
METACARPUS	Metacarpal bones or pastern, front pastern.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
METATARSUS	Metatarsal bones or pastern, rear pastern.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology

OCCIPUT	The dorsal, posterior point of the skull.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
ORBIT	Eye socket.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
OS COXAE	PELVIS, PUBIC BONES OR HIPBONE	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition
PATELLA	Kneecap.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
PHALANGES	Digit or toes.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition
RADIUS	The main weight-supporting bone of the lower forelimb, situated in front of the ulna, which is joined firmly to it.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 62
RIBS	The series of flat, narrow, elongated bones forming the chest wall.	Canine terminology pg 112
SACRUM	The region of the vertebral column that consists of 3 fused vertebrae that articulate with the pelvic girdle.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
SCAPULA	Shoulder blade.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology

SHOULDER JOINT	A joint in the forequarters formed by the articulation of the shoulder blade and the arm.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
SKULL	The bony components of the head.	Canine terminology pg 120
STERNUM	Breastbone; Brisket	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
STIFLE JOINT	Knee joint; formed by the upper and the lower thighs.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
TARSUS	Hock or ankle joint.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Glossary Canine Terminology
THORACIC VERTEBRAE	13 vertebrae of the chest with which 13 pairs of ribs articulate.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, canine terminology pg 30
TIBIA	One of the 2 bones of the leg . Lies in front of the fibula and is fused together at top and bottom ends. Part of the lower thigh, second thigh, or lower leg.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 78
ULNA	The smaller and slimmer, 20 % weight-supporting bone of the lower forelimb, situated behind of the radius, which is joined firmly to it.	Glossary NCDB, 22 edition, Canine Terminology pg 62

CERVICAL VERTEBRAE	7 vertebrae of the neck	Canine Terminology pg 124
CERVICAL VERTEBRAE	These make up the neck region. C1 + C2 differ drastically from the remaining 5, being highly specialized to allow for almost complete freedom of head movement in all directions.	Canine Terminology pg 124
COCCYGEAL OR CAUDAL VERTEBRAE	Bones gradually reducing in size from the sacral junction to the tail tip. (The Tail)	Canine Terminology pg 124
COCCYGEAL OR CAUDAL VERTEBRAE	The number of vertebrae in each anatomical section is constant except for the tail segment, irrespective of the breed.	Canine Terminology pg 124
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE	The 7 vertebrae of the loin region, between the thoracic vertebrae and the sacrum.	Canine Terminology pg 124
SACRUM	The region of the vertebral column that consists of 3 fused vertebrae that articulate with the pelvic girdle.	Canine Terminology pg 124
THORACIC VERTEBRAE	13 vertebrae of the chest with which 13 pairs of ribs articulate.	Canine Terminology
THORACIC VERTEBRAE	These form the upper or dorsal components of the chest, and provide anchorage points for the ribs.	Canine Terminology pg 124

RIBS	The 1st 9 ribs are known as 'true' ribs	Canine Terminology pg 30
RIBS	The 10th, 11th, + 12th ribs are known as 'false' ribs.	Canine Terminology pg 30
RIBS	The 13th rib is called a 'floating' rib.	Canine Terminology pg 30
SKELETAL ANATOMY	Refers to the examination of the skeleton to understand where the bones are in relation to the external anatomy.	Ohio pg130
SKELETAL ANATOMY	Skeleton is divided into the 1) axial skeleton 2) appendicular skeleton.	Ohio pg130
SKELETAL ANATOMY	AXIAL skeleton is to protect internal organs; consisting mainly of flat and irregular bones in the skull, spine, ribs, pelvis.	Ohio pg130
SKELETAL ANATOMY	APPENDICULAR skeleton comprises the fore and hind limbs, which provide support for the body and attachment sites for muscles used in movement.	Ohio pg130
SKELETAL	Dogs have tails, but no thumbs	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 14
SKELETAL	Dogs are quadrupeds, which means that they walk on all fours,	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 14

SKELETAL	The human skeleton has 206 bones; dogs have on average 320 bones. ( due to the tail)	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 14
SKELETAL	Dog's have 9 pairs of true ribs, (connected directly to the breast bone).	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 20
SKELETAL	Dog's have three pairs of false ribs (connected together by cartilage)	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 20
SKELETAL	Dog's have a set of floating ribs (unattached, as the name implies)	New Complete Dog Book 21st edition pg 20
SKELETAL	Descriptively divided into two parts: 1) Axil (skull, vertebrae column, chest) 2) Appendicular (forequarters, hindquarters).	Glossary Complete Dog Book 19th edition
	<b>MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMANS + DOGS</b>	
DIFFERENCES	upright posture of humans vs all four legs of dogs	Ohio pg 130
DIFFERENCES	absence of collar bones in dogs	Ohio pg 130
DIFFERENCES	attachment of the dog humerus to chest wall along entire length	Ohio pg 130
DIFFERENCES	humans walk on entire foot; dogs walk on the equivalent of the human toe	Ohio pg 130

DIFFERENCES	dogs have more bones due to the tail	Ohio pg 130
<u>SKULL</u>	<u>SKULL OR HEAD SHAPES</u>	
SKULL	1) DOICHOCEPHALIC head shape has a narrow skull and elongated necks, and a body that is agile and swift.	Ohio pg130, Canine Terminology , NCDB GLOSSARY
SKULL	2) MESOCEPHALIC skull - has a wider skull base with a long face and is characteristic of retrievers and spaniels.	Ohio pg130, Canine Terminology , NCDB GLOSSARY
SKULL	3) BRAACHYCEPHALIC skull, has a broad skull base and a short muzzle. The structure is taken to its extreme and the muzzle virtually disappears.	Ohio pg130, Canine Terminology , NCDB GLOSSARY