

Lab 6

Muscle Ex 15

1

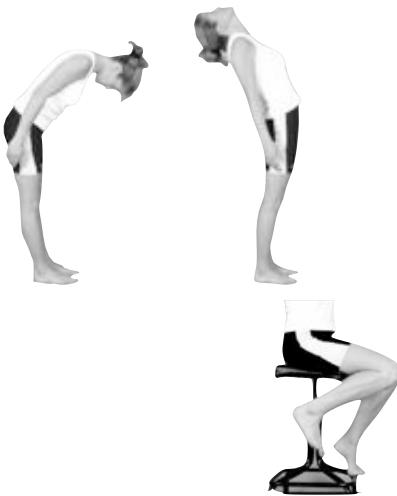
Body Movements



- Flexion - Extension
 - flexion decreases the angle between two bones
 - extension increases the angle between two bones

2

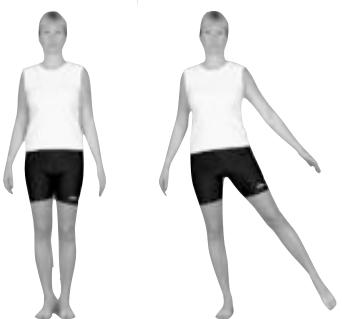
Body Movements



- Flexion - Extension
 - flexion decreases the angle between two bones
 - extension increases the angle between two bones

3

Body Movements



- Abduction - Adduction
 - abduction is movement away from the midline of the body
 - adduction is movement towards the midline of the body

4

Body Movements

- Pronation - Supination
 - pronation is movement of the hand from an anterior to a posterior position
 - supination is movement of the hand from a posterior position to an anterior position



5

Body Movements

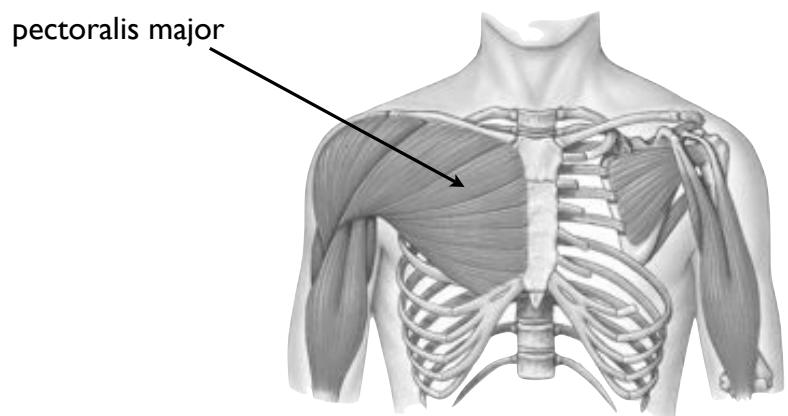


- Dorsiflexion - Plantarflexion
 - dorsiflexion is movement of the foot up (dorsally)
 - plantarflexion is movement of the foot down

6

Torso

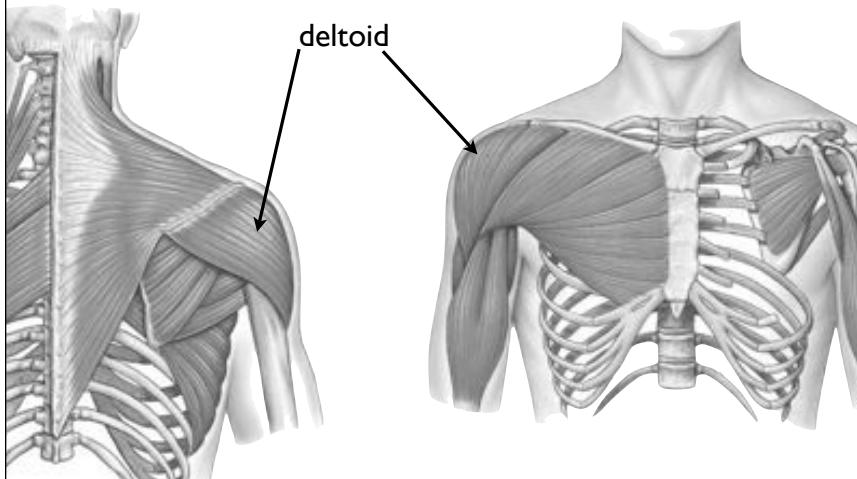
Insertion on the Humerus



7

Torso

Insertion on the Humerus

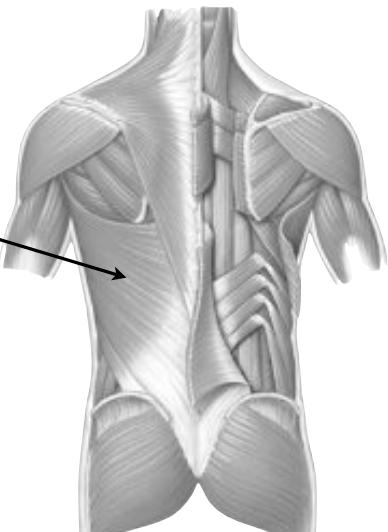


8

Torso

Insertion on the Humerus

latissimus dorsi

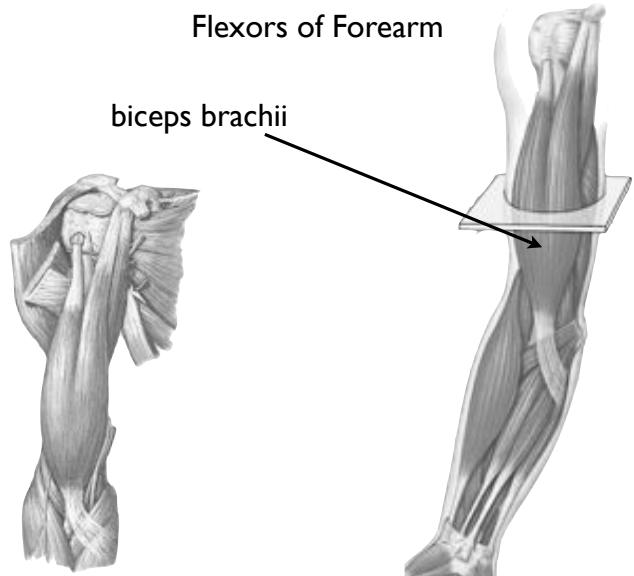


9

Arm

Flexors of Forearm

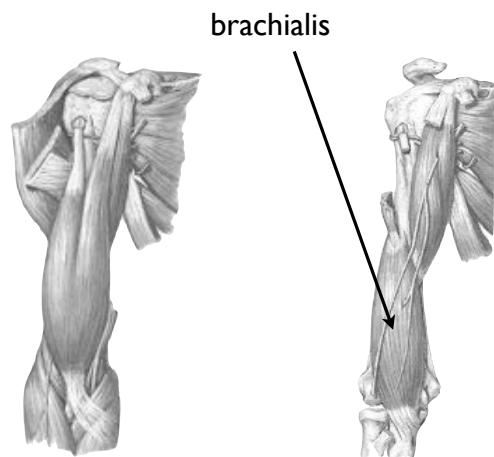
biceps brachii



10

Arm

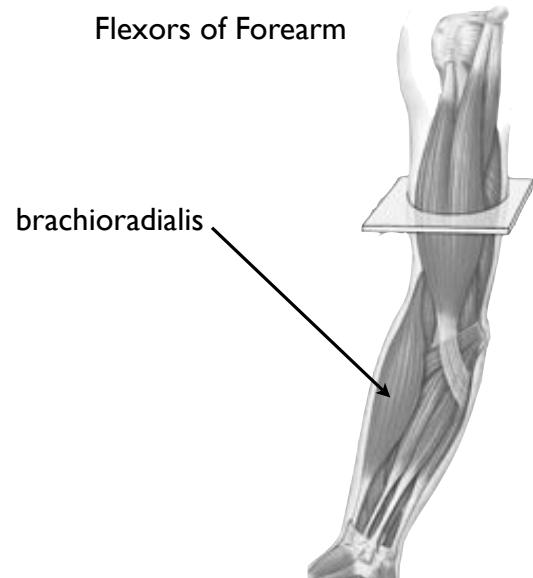
Flexors of Forearm



11

Arm

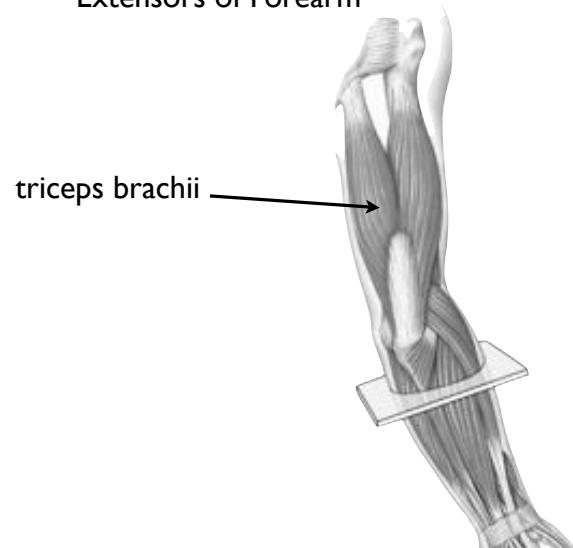
Flexors of Forearm



12

Arm

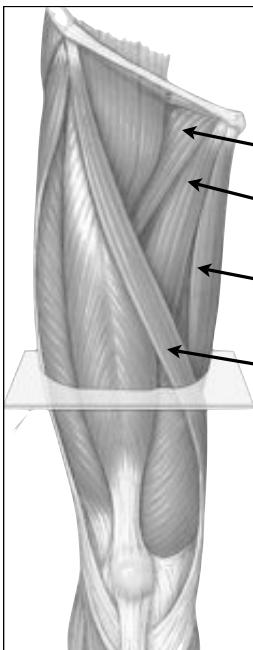
Extensors of Forearm



13

Thigh

Medial Muscles



pectineus

adductor longus

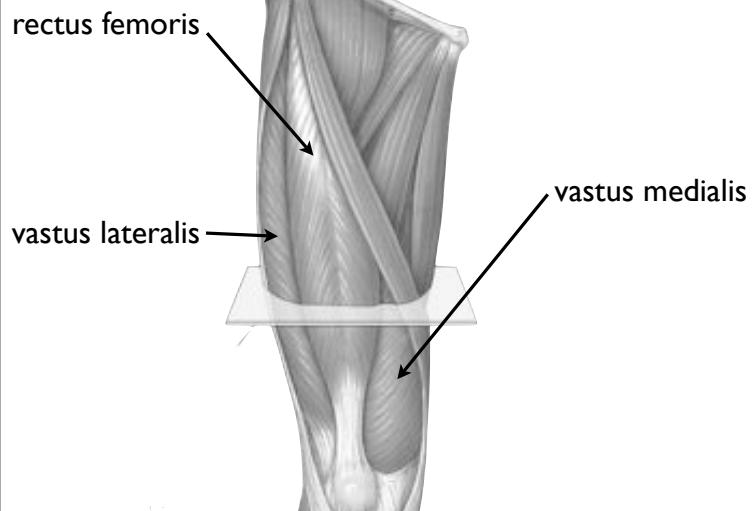
gracilis

- sartorius

14

Thigh

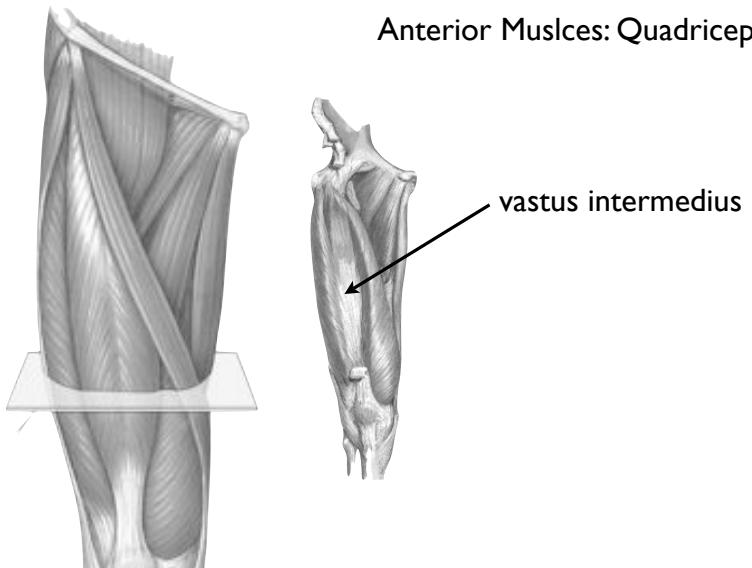
Anterior Muscles: Quadriceps



15

Thigh

Anterior Muscles: Quadriceps



16

Thigh

Lateral Muscles

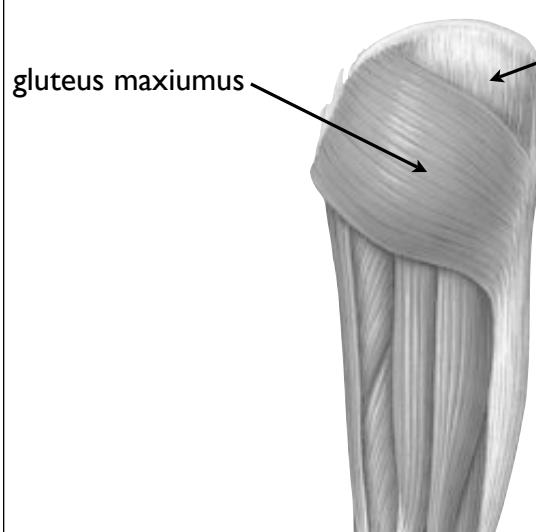


tensor fasciae latae

17

Thigh

Posterior Muscles



gluteus medius

gluteus maximus

18

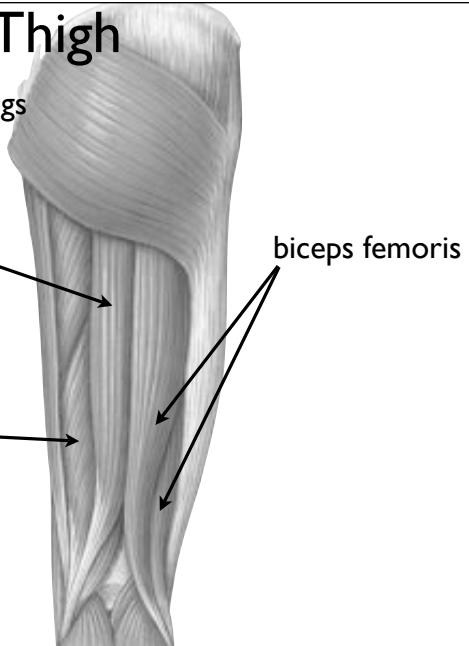
Thigh

Posterior Muscles: Hamstrings

semitendinosus

biceps femoris

semimembranosus



19

Lower Leg

Anterior Muscles: Dorsiflexion

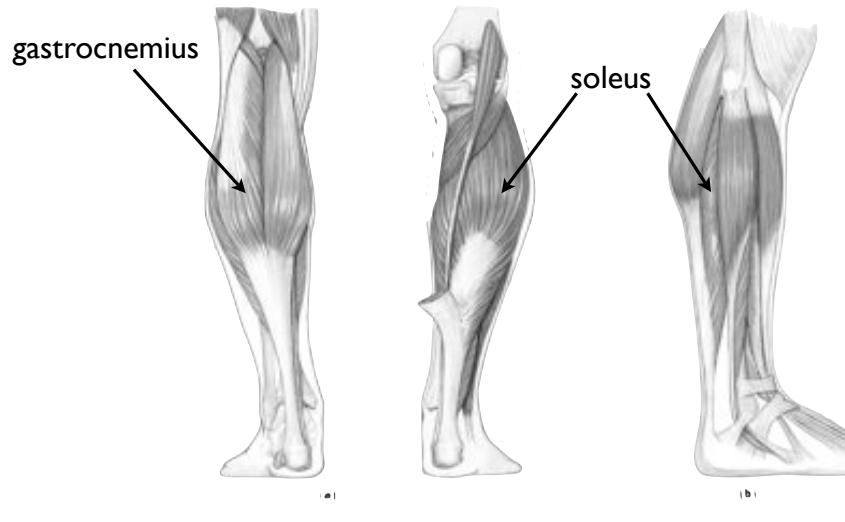
tibialis anterior



20

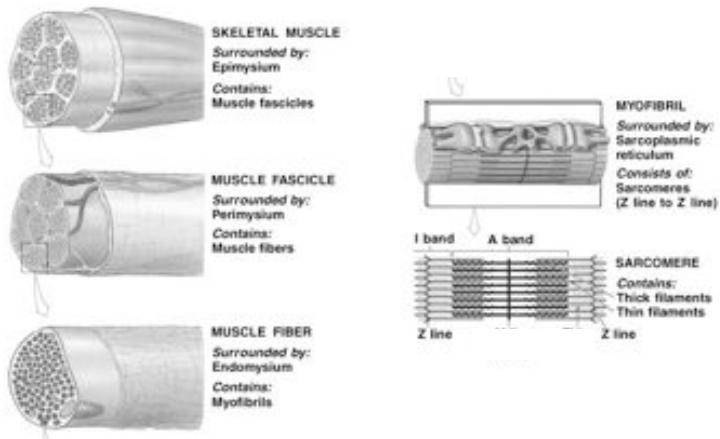
Lower Leg

Anterior Muscles: Plantarflexion



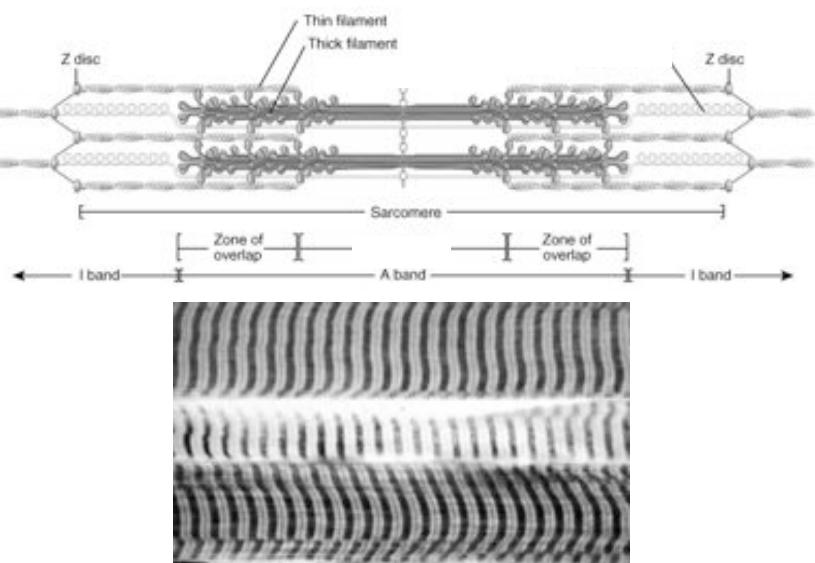
21

Muscle Review



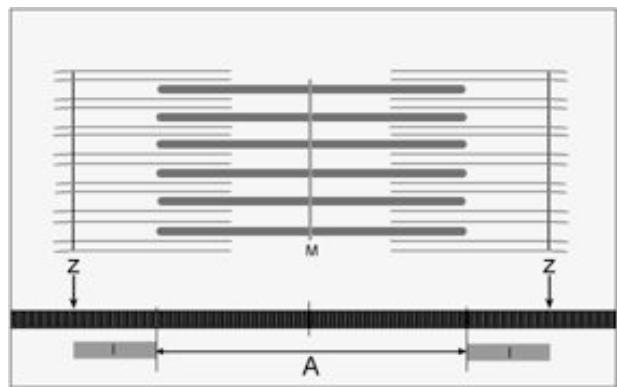
22

Sarcomere

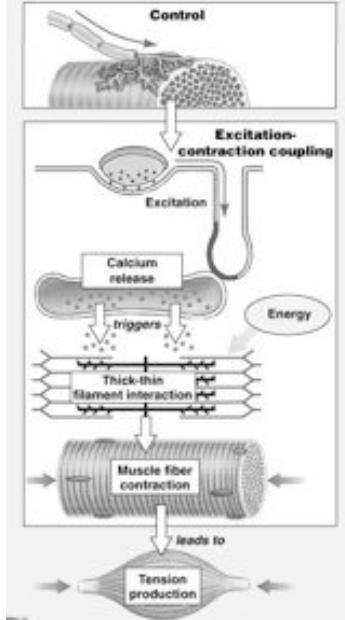


23

Sarcomere



24



Sarcomere

- Neuron causes cell membrane depolarization
- Calcium is released from sarcoplasmic reticulum
- Calcium causes active sites of actin to become exposed
- Myosin heads to move actin across the myosin
 - uses ATP as energy source