MOBILE
MEDICAL
MUSEUM

ASSEMBLE THE SKELETON

1. (Optional): 13 x-ray images of human skeleton are placed in hidden locations. Students must retrieve them and place them on display table.
2. Complete x-ray image of human skeleton is set up on table.
3. Students must match 19 bone labels to their correct location on skeleton. They range from easy (teeth, skull) to hard (tibia, ulna, scapula). When the bone is correctly identified, have student read trivia about it.

Bones Trivia

Skull
Adult skulls are one full piece however infant skulls consist of multiple loose pieces that fuse together as they age.

Teeth
Teeth consist of three layers and the outer layer is entirely inorganic and the hardest tissue in the body.

Neck Vertebrae
Neck Vertebrae are classified as cervical vertebrae and the top two, of seven, (the atlas and the axis) form a joint with the skull.

Clavicle
The only animals that have a clavicle are mammals with prehensile forelimbs and bats.

Fibula
We get the word fibula from Latin language where it was originally used as the word for a brooch, a piece of jewelry.

Femur
In humans the neck of the femur connects the shaft and head at a 125° angle, which is efficient for walking. It can resistance compressions up to 2,500 pounds.

Scapula
The scapula, or shoulder blade, are triangular and located between the second and eighth rib.

Rib Cage
The rib cage is made of the 24 ribs and the 12 chest thoracic or chest vertebrae.

Humerus
The funny bone isn't actually the humerus but rather the ulnar nerve. When it is bumped against the humerus it produces the tingling "funny" feeling.
http://kidshealth.org/en/kids/funny-bone.html

Pelvis
When a human is standing erect, the centre of gravity falls over the centre of the body, and the weight is transmitted via the pelvis from the vertebral column to the thigh bone, the knee, and the foot.

Patella
The kneecap, or patella, rests on the ends of the femur and serves to prevent the tibia from moving too far forward when the leg is bent.

Phalanges (fingers)
In those with five digits (e.g., primates, raccoons), the thumb has two phalanges; all other digits have three.

Phalanges (toes)
The tips of the digits are usually protected by keratinous structures, such as claws, nails, or hoofs, which may also be used for defense or manipulation.

Carpus
Carpal bone consists of any of several small angular bones that in humans make up the wrist (carpus).

Sternum
While the sternum supports the collarbone and ribs, its origin in evolution is unknown.

Spinal Vertebrae
The general s shape of the spine allows for better shock absorption when walking on hard surface.

Tibia
The tibia forms the lower half of the knee joint all the way down to the ankle.

Ulna
At the end of the ulna is a cylindrical head that forms a joint with the wrist below.

Radius
All land vertebrates have this bone. In humans it is shorter than the other bone of the forearm, the ulna.