

**Mi Universidad**

**Súper nota**

*Alumna: Pérez Hernández Karla Regina*

*Nombre: Esqueleto axial y apendicular*

*Tercer parcial*

*Materia: anatomía y fisiología I*

*Profesor: Felipe Antonio Morales Hernández*

*Licenciatura en Enfermería*

*Primer Cuatrimestre*

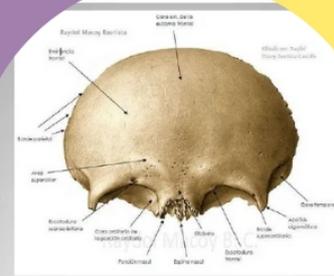


# HUESOS DEL CRANEO

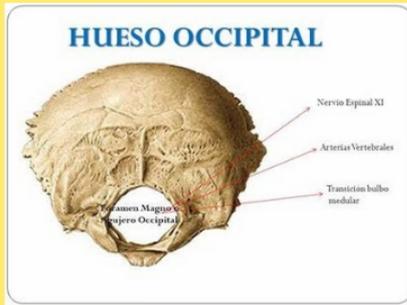
consta de 22 huesos  
Su trabajo más importante es proteger el órgano principal del ser humano: el encéfalo.



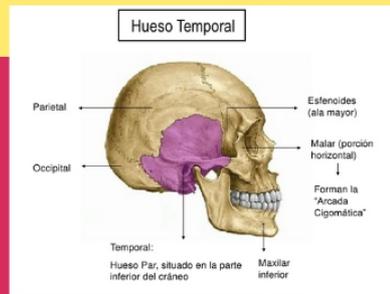
## HUESO PARIETAL



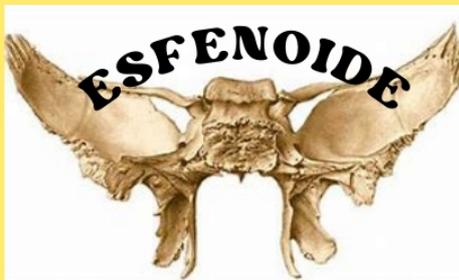
## HUESO FRONTAL



## HUESO OCCIPITAL



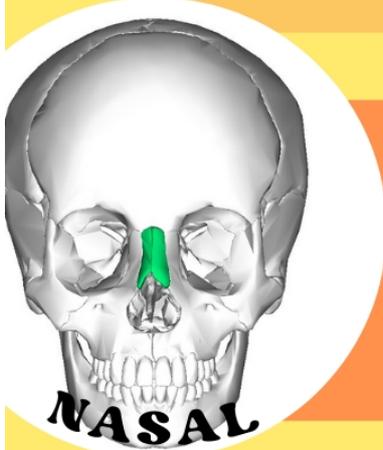
## Hueso Temporal



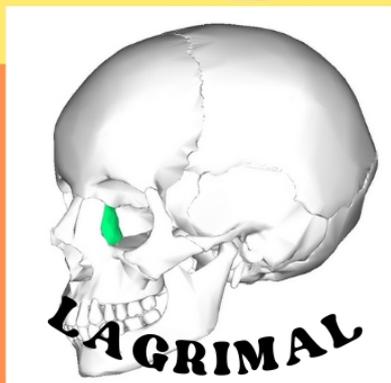
## ESFENOIDE



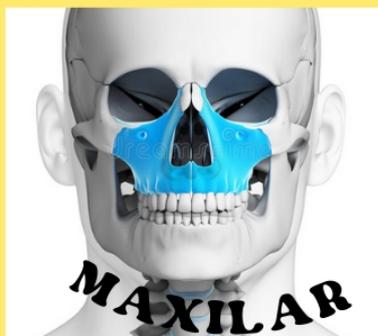
## CIGOMATICO



## NASAL



## LAGRIMAL



## MAXILAR



## MANDIBULAR

# HUESOS DE LA CARA

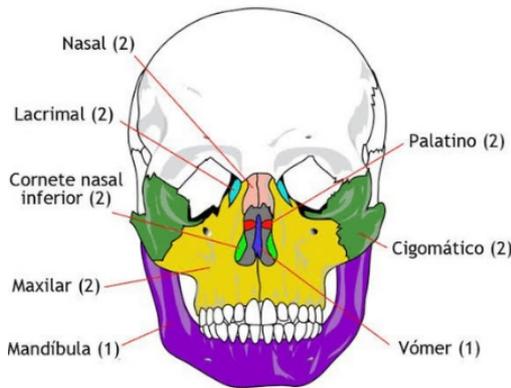
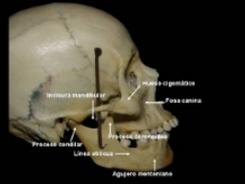
Anterior de la Cara



Cara Inferior



Caras laterales

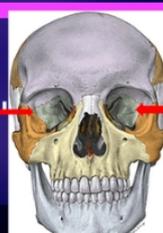
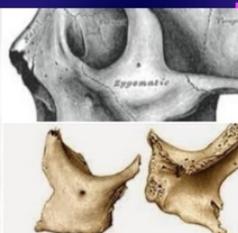
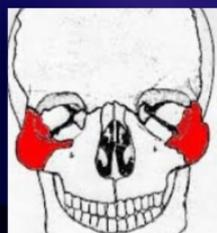


Los 14 huesos faciales

Cara Superior



Cara Posterior

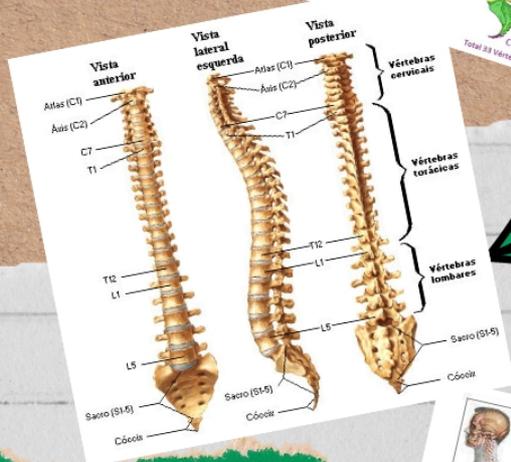
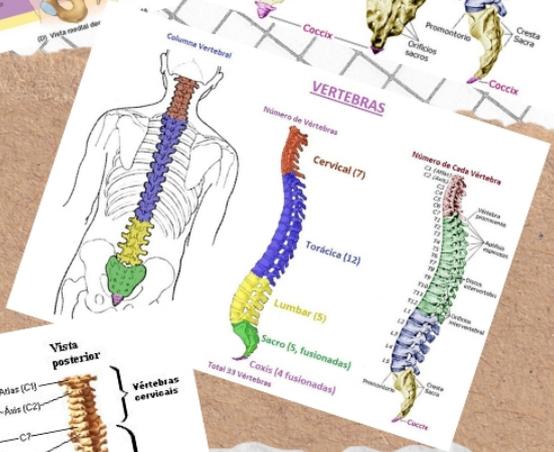


Consta de 22 huesos y se divide en neurocraneo y viscerocraneo

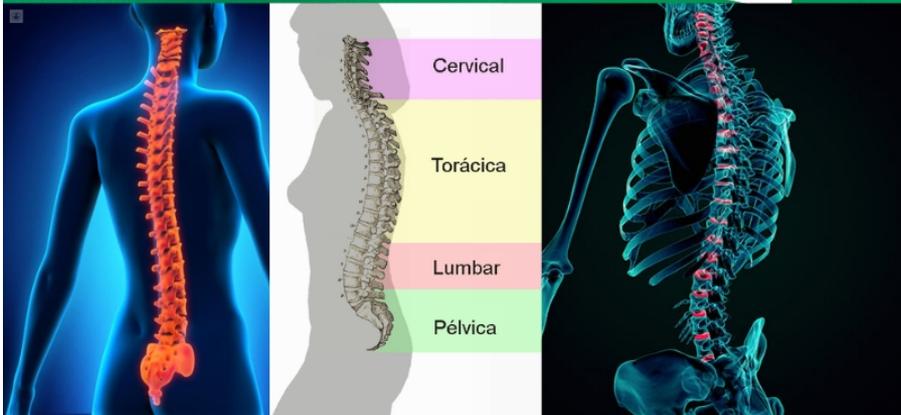
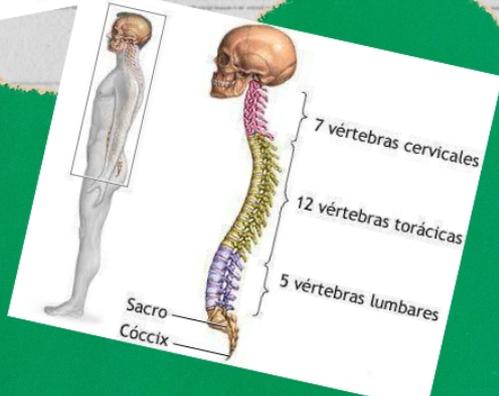
Su principal función protege al órgano principal del ser humano al encéfalo



# Regiones Vertebrales



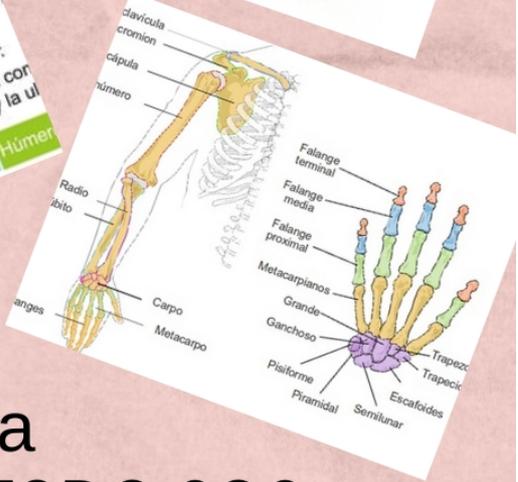
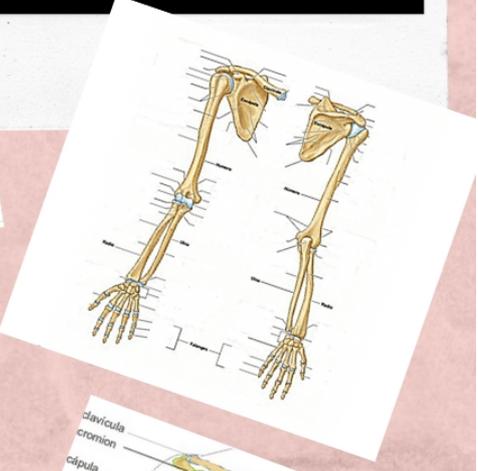
ES UN CONJUNTO DE HUESOS SITUADOS EN LA PARTE MEDIA Y POSTERIOR DEL TRONCO DE LA CABEZA A LA PELVIS



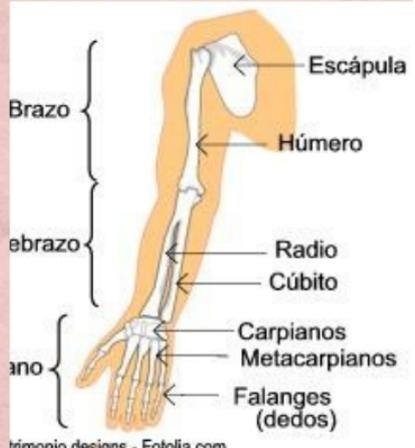
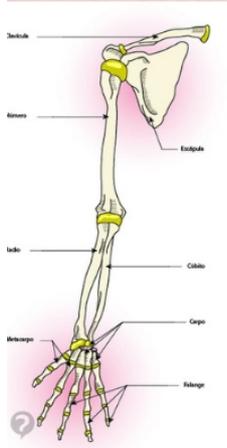




# MIEMBRO SUPERIOR



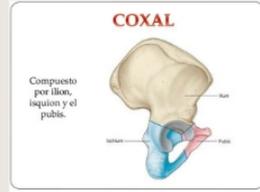
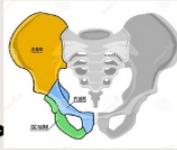
esta  
 CARACTERIZADO POR  
 SU GRAN MOVILIDAD,  
 Y SU ASOMBROSA  
 CAPACIDAD PARA  
 MANIPULAR OBJETOS.



# Cintura pélvica



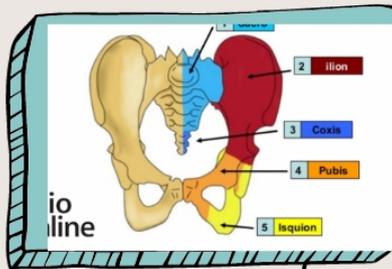
está formada por 2 Coxales y el Sacro es un conjunto de huesos que unen el miembro inferior (FÉMUR) al tronco.



## Coxales

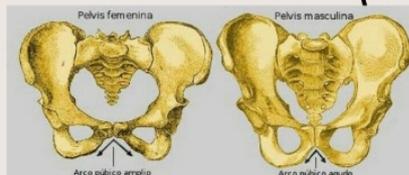
Los coxales son 2 huesos que se unen a nivel del sacro.

1.



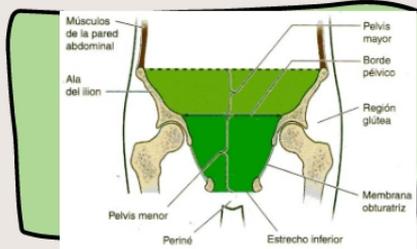
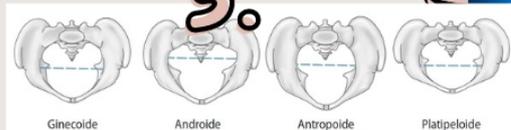
Pelvis mayor y menor

2.



Pelvis masculina y femenina

3.



4.

