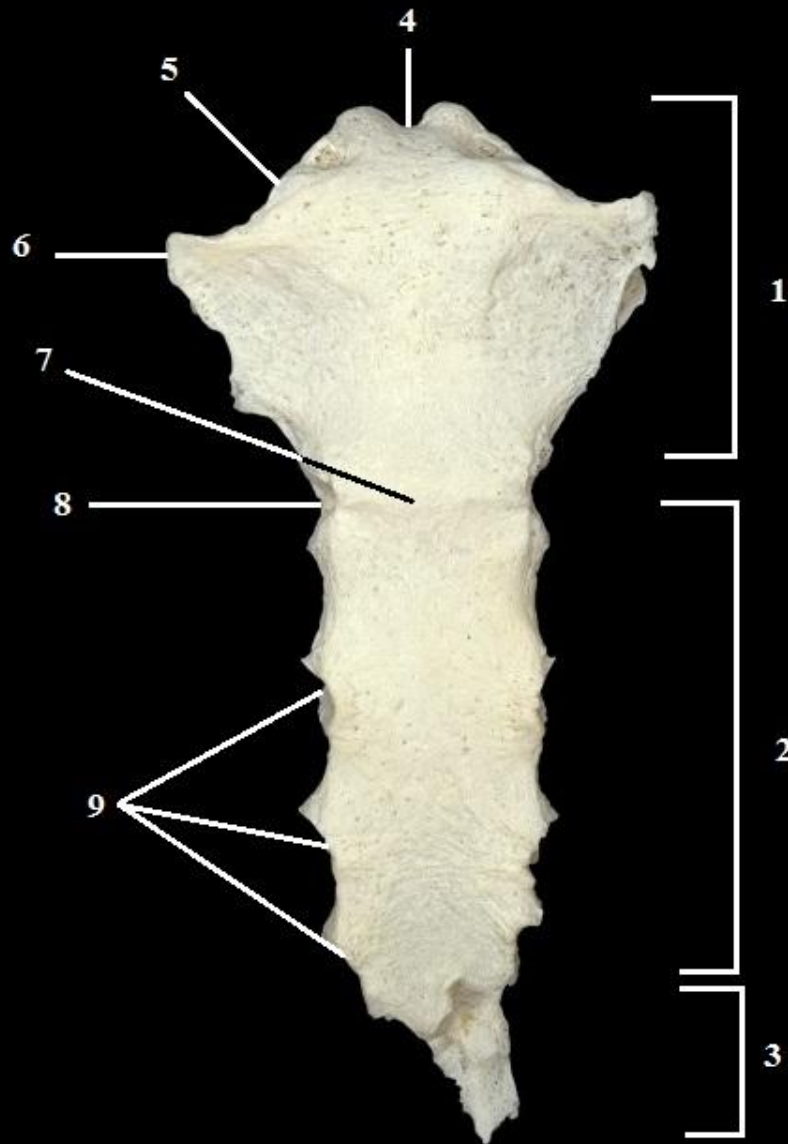


Грудина (Sternum)



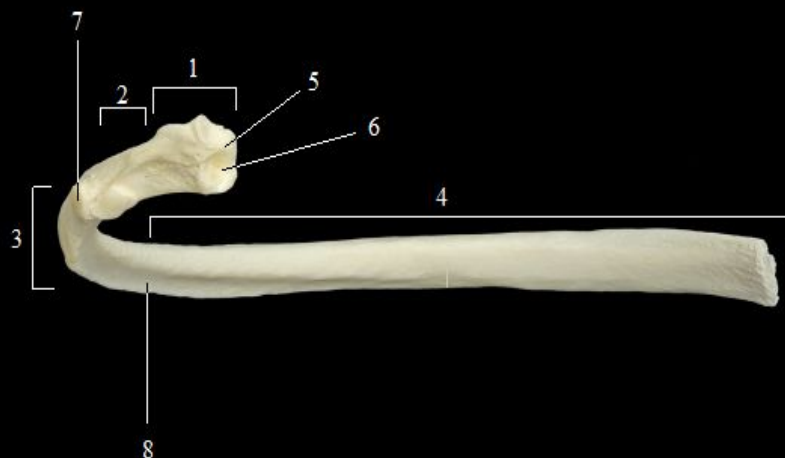
- 1 – Рукоятка грудины (Manubrium sterni)
- 2 – Тело грудины (Corpus sterni)
- 3 – Мечевидный отросток (Processus xiphoideus)
- 4 – Яремная вырезка (Incisura jugularis)
- 5 – Вырезка ключицы (Incisura clavicularis)
- 6 – Вырезка I ребра (Incisura costalis I)
- 7 – Угол грудины (Angulus sterni)
- 8 – Вырезка II ребра (Incisura costalis II)
- 9 – Реберные вырезки (Incisurae costales)

Sternum

The sternum is the anterior bone of the thoracic wall. It forms from six segmental elements, or sternebrae, that fuse during development. The bone has the appearance of a sword with a wide handle called the manubrium, a tapering blade or body, and a sharp point-like apex, the xiphoid process. A distinct angle forms at the junction of the manubrium and the body. This angle is called the sternal angle. The lateral margins of the bone are notched for reception of the costal cartilages and clavicles. Its anterior surface is slightly convex, while the posterior surface is weakly concave. The bone is typical of flat bones in having thin outer lamellae of compact bone with a spongy core filled with red bone marrow.

Ребро (Os costale).

Вид сбоку.



- 1 – Головка ребра (*Caput costae*)
- 2 – Шейка ребра (*Collum costae*)
- 3 – Угол ребра (*Angulus costae*)
- 4 – Тело ребра (*Corpus costae*)
- 5 – Гребень головки ребра (*Crista capitis costae*)
- 6 – Суставная поверхность головки ребра (*Facies articularis capitis costae*)
- 7 – Бугорок ребра (*Tuberculum costae*)
- 8 – Борозда ребра (*Sulcus costae*)

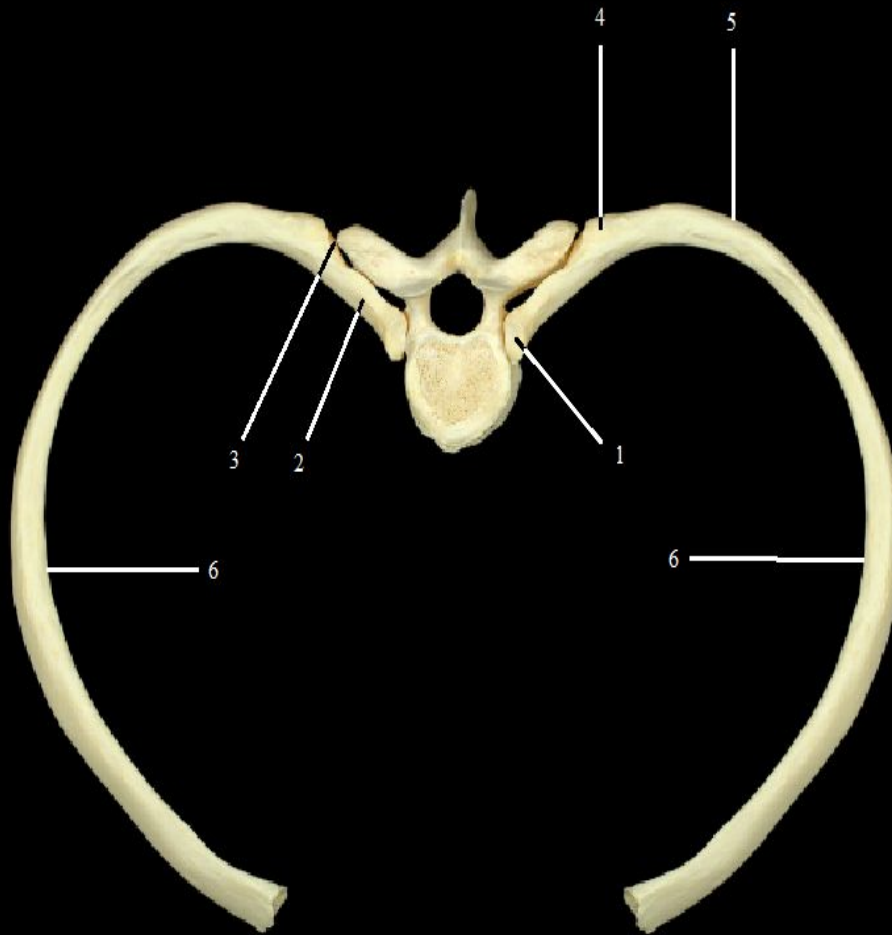
Rib

There are twelve paired bones called ribs, a pair for each of the twelve thoracic vertebrae. Together they unite the thoracic vertebrae to the sternum via costal cartilages to form the thoracic skeleton, a flexible, bony wall that protects thoracic viscera and facilitates respiratory function. The ribs are divided into two groups - true ribs and false ribs. True ribs, ribs one through seven, are those that have their costal cartilages attached directly to the sternum. False ribs, ribs eight through twelve, have costal cartilages that do not attach directly to the sternum. The costal cartilage of each of the first three false ribs attaches to the cartilage of the superior rib. The last two false ribs do not attach to other ribs and are therefore called floating ribs. The ribs form synovial articulations with the vertebrae and the sternum.

Ribs are long, slender flat bones. They fall under the classification of flat bone rather than long bone because they do not have an epiphysis with a medullary cavity. The bone consists of an outer shell of compact bone with a trabecular center. The rib has a bow-like shape. The first rib is the shortest of the ribs. It is distinguishable from the other ribs in being flat in the horizontal plane rather than the vertical plane. The proximal aspect of the rib

has more character than the distal aspect of the rib. The proximal end forms a ridged head with articular surfaces for the vertebral body. Just distal to the head is a tapered neck region that has a prominent tubercle projecting dorsally from its base. Just beyond the neck the rib angles sharply acquiring a flatter profile. This flat arching portion of the rib is the costal body. The body ends simply, forming a flattened end with a rough, oval surface for the attachment of the costal cartilage.

Ребро (Os costae).
Соединение с позвонком.



- 1 – Головка ребра (Caput costae)
- 2 – Шейка ребра (Collum costae)
- 3 – Суставная поверхность бугорка ребра (Facies articularis tuberculi costae)
- 4 – Бугорок ребра (Tuberculum costae)
- 5 – Угол ребра (Angulus costae)
- 6 – Тело ребра (Corpus costae)

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