

Lab 5  
Shoulder Girdle

**Exercises to Complete:**

1. The shoulder girdle has some rather tricky articulations, since you have to imagine it in three dimensions. List or draw the ways in which the scapula and clavicle articulate with one another and with other bones (it's a good idea to know/label the bony features).
2. How would you be able to side a broken clavicle? Check through the SBI and study materials to find pieces for practice.
3. The scapular body is very thin and prone to breakage in the ground. The glenoid fossa and the acromion process, however, are often recovered. If you just had one of these pieces, how could you side the bone?
4. What bones might the scapula and clavicle be confused with? What features will help you distinguish whether or not the bone is a scapula or clavicle?
5. *Critical Thinking.* The clavicle is often broken in contact sports, and it was often broken in past populations as well. What effects do you think a severe break in this bone would have on a person's range of motion if there were no technology to set the bone?

**Vocabulary Review:**

1. The conoid tubercle is found on the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the clavicle.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the broad, rough surface that anchors the costoclavicular ligament.
3. To side a clavicle, the flatter acromial end points \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ groove lies along the posteroinferior quadrant of the midshaft.
5. The rough surface of the clavicle is \_\_\_\_\_, while the smoother surface is \_\_\_\_\_.

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6. The scapula has three borders: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The small superior projection on the scapula is the \_\_\_\_\_ process.
8. The larger superior projection on the scapula is the \_\_\_\_\_ process.
9. The semicircular \_\_\_\_\_ notch transmits a nerve along the superior border of the scapula.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ survives well in archaeological sites and can be measured to figure out the sex of an individual.
11. The two angles of the scapula are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. While the \_\_\_\_\_ tubercle is adjacent to the inferior edge of the glenoid cavity, the \_\_\_\_\_ tubercle is adjacent to the superior edge of the glenoid cavity.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ fossa holds a muscle that is a major arm abductor, and the \_\_\_\_\_ fossa holds a muscle that helps the arm rotate laterally.
14. The posterior surface of the scapula is largely made up of the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. At the base of the glenoid fossa is the scapular \_\_\_\_\_, a slightly constricted region of the bone.