Physiotherapy

Unit 8 – Joints 02



Examples of synovial joints



1: Ball and socket joint; 2: Condyloid joint (Ellipsoid); 3: Saddle joint; 4: Hinge joint; 5: Pivot joint

Some examples of synovial joints:

ball and socket joints,

such as the joints of the hip and shoulder



What are some characteristics and examples of a ball-and-socket joint?

Ball-and-socket joints, which are also called spheroidal joints, are comprised of a round bony head that rotates within a cup or socket.

This is a multiaxial joint, moving along three axes and allowing for three degrees of freedom. Examples: shoulder and hip joints

Some examples of synovial joints:

Plane joints, including the wrist and ankle.



What are some characteristics and examples of a plane joint?

In a plane joint the mating surfaces of the bones are slightly curved and may be either ovoid or sellar.

Only a small amount of gliding movement is found.

Examples are the joints between the metacarpal bones of the hand and those between the cuneiform bones of the foot.

Some examples of synovial joints:

Hinge joints,

such as the knee and elbow are also synovial joints.



What are some characteristics and examples of a hinge joint?

The hinge joints usually allow flexion and extension.

Allows movement in a single plane (along a single transverse axis) with limited movement in other planes.

Some examples of hinge joints are elbow, knee, fingers, toes, etc.

Some examples of synovial joints:

Saddle joint

It is found in the thumb, the thorax and the heel.



What is unique about saddle joints?

- The saddle joint is unique in both its shape and the range of motion that it allows for.
- This type of joint is made up of two saddleshaped surfaces, each with both a convex and a concave curve.
- The thumb contains the only saddle joint in the entire body.

Some examples of synovial joints:

Pivot joint

The moving bone rotates within a ring that is formed from a second bone and adjoining ligament.



Pivot Joint eg. median atlantoaxial joint

Difference between a pivot and a hinge joint

Hinge joints, such as in the fingers, knees, elbows, and toes, allow only bending and straightening movements.

Pivot joints, such as the neck joints, allow limited rotating movements.

ball joint / socket joint kulový kloub plane joint rovinný kloub / plochý kloub hinge joint kladkový kloub sellar / saddle joint sedlový kloub

1 The wrist contains a(n) joint located between the surfaces of two flat bones held together by ligament.

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plane joint

2 The thumb is the only joint with opposing surfaces that are concave and convex, in the shape of a saddle, in the human body.



(s d1)(oi)

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saddle joint

3 A pivot joint is one type of a joint where a section of a cylinder of one bone fits into a cavity of another.

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trochoid joint

4 The neck is a joint where the convex surface of one bone rotates within the concave surface of another.



4 The neck is a joint where the convex surface of one bone rotates within the concave surface of another.



pivot joint

4 Place the phrases from the word bank under the correct headings.

WOrd BANK		
(ellipsoidal joint) (spheroidal joint) (condylar joint) (hinge joint) (ball-and-socket joint)		all-and-socket joint
Index Finger	Shoulder	Knee

(ellipsoidal joint) (spheroidal joint) (condylar joint) (hinge joint) (ball-and-socket joint)

Spheroidal joint = ball-and-socket joint

Condylar joints are found in the wrist, toes, and fingers.

Also known as the condyloid joint, it allows the jaw, wrists, toes,

and fingers to move up and down, from side to side, and around in circumduction.

It does not allow for full rotation like the ball and socket joint.



circumduction – obloukovitý pohyb



Index finger:

ellipsoidal joint, condylar joint

Shoulder:

ball-and-socket joint (spheroidal joint)

Knee:

hinge joint

Listen to a conversation between a physical therapist and an assistant. Mark the following statements as *True* or *False*.

- **1** The patient has pain in her wrist and elbow.
- 2 The elbow is a hinge joint.
- **3** The wrist is a hinge joint.



Listen to a conversation between two students. Mark the following statements as *True* or *False*.

1 The patient has pain in her wrist and elbow. TRUE

2 The elbow is a hinge joint. TRUE

3 The wrist is a hinge joint. FALSE Assistant: Hi Sally, can I ask you a question about a patient?

PT: Sure. What can I help with?

Assistant: It's Mrs. Jackson. She is complaining of 1) in her arms.
PT: Which joints are 2) ?
Assistant: Her elbow is sore. That's a 3) , right?
PT: That's right. What about her 4) ?
Assistant: She says that it is sore sometimes, too. That's 5)
, is it?
PT: Our wrists are comprised of several joints, mainly 6)

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- 2. bothering her
- 3. hinge joint
- 4. wrist
- 5. not a hinge joint
- 6. ellipsoidal joints and plane joints

Complete the conve	ersation below based on Task 7, with the phrases given. Then, take roles and act it out.
	USE I ANCHACE SUCH AS.
	USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS: Can I ask you? That's a, right? What about?
	Student A: You are an assistant. Talk to Student B about: • a patient's complaints • the joints that hurt • what types of joints they are
	Student B: You are a physical therapist. Talk to Student A about the patient's joints.
How can I help?	The shoulder is a ball-and-socket joint. Which joints are bothering him? What about his shoulded
3: Of course.	uestion about a patient? is complaining of joint problems in his arms.
B:	
A: His elbow is sore.	That's a hinge joint, right?
3: That's right.	
A: He says that it is s	sore sometimes, too. That's not a hinge joint, is it?

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill in the assistant's notes after a patient's visit.

Assistant's Notes:			
Does the patient complain of joint pain? Yes/No			
If yes, where is the pain located? In the patient's and			
shoulder.			
What types of joints are causing pain? A(n) joint and a(n)			
-and-joint.			
Follow-up visit scheduled? Yes/No			
The patient will return in two weeks.			

elbow hinge ball-and-socket

