

Biology

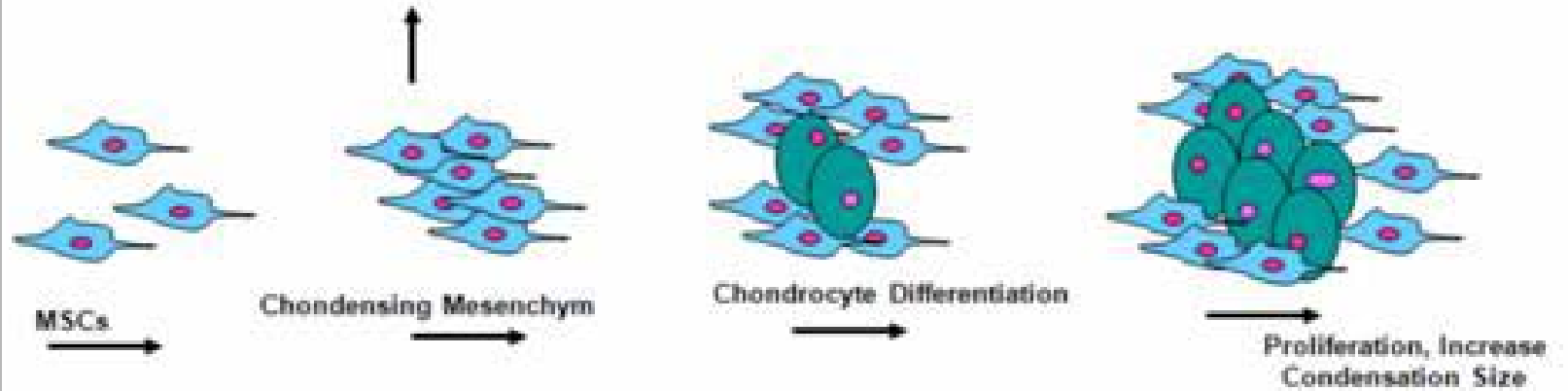
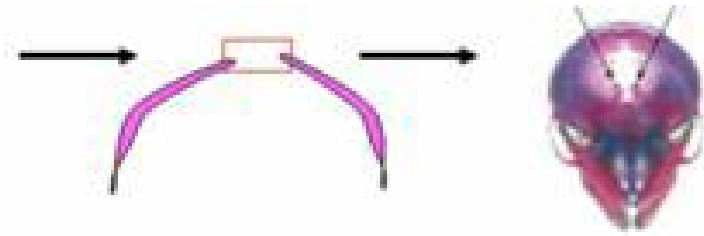


# BONE TISSUE

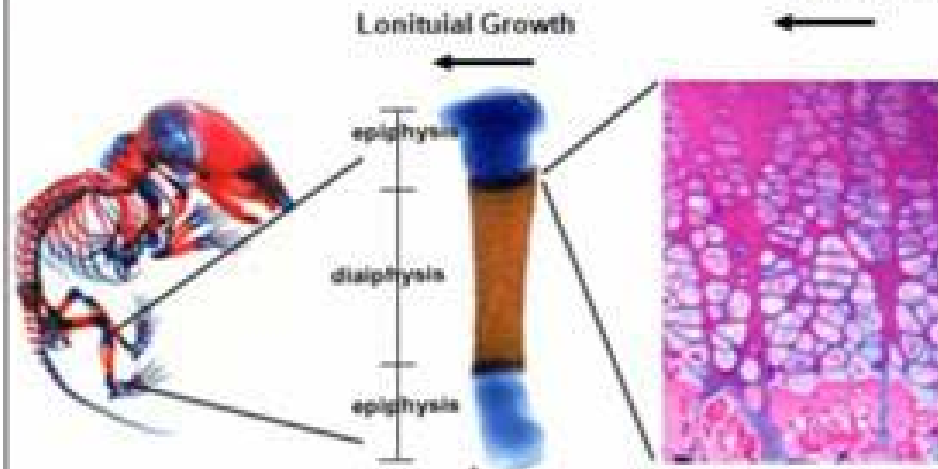
(CONTINUED)

# Osteogenesis

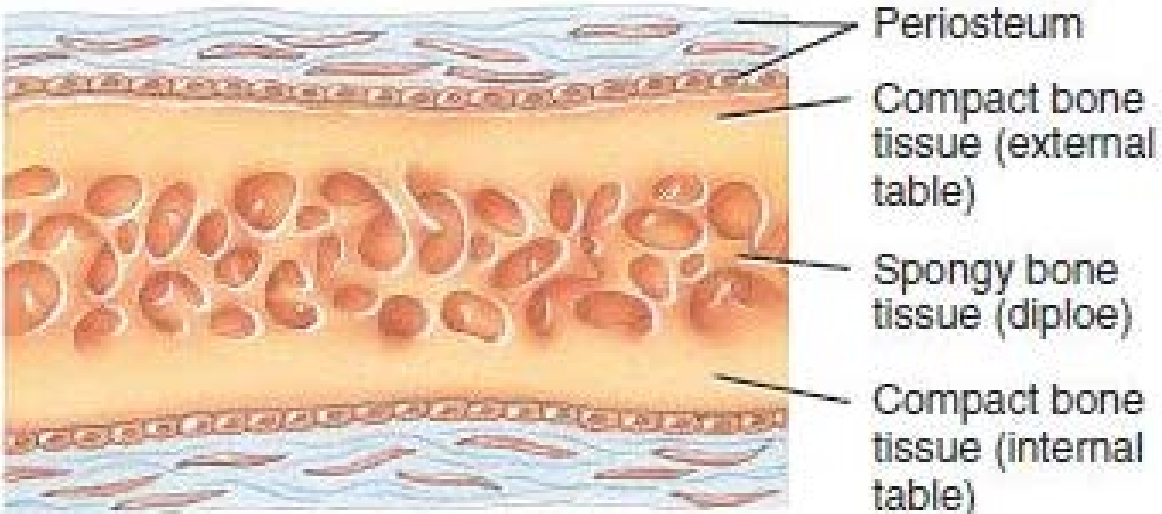
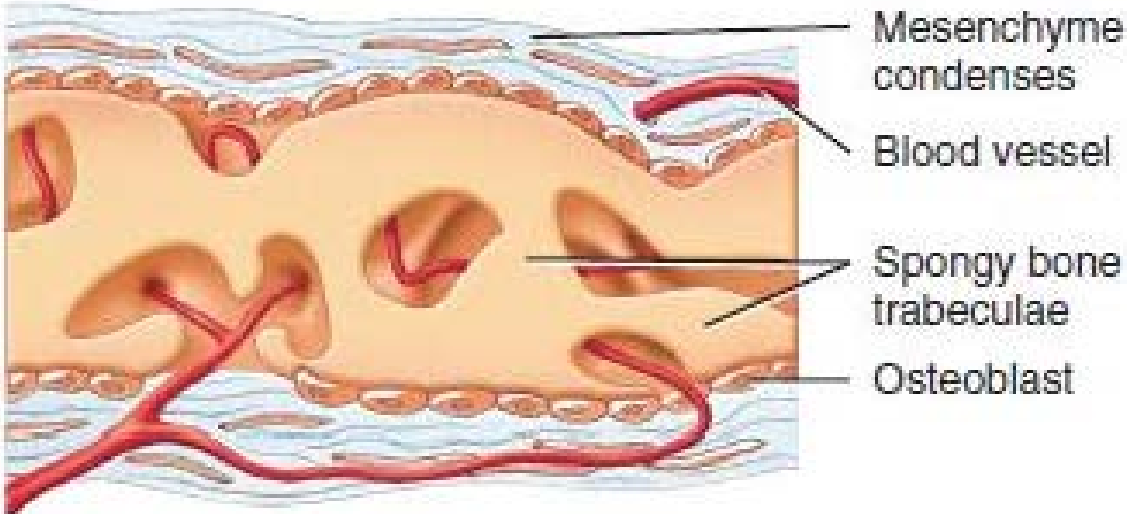
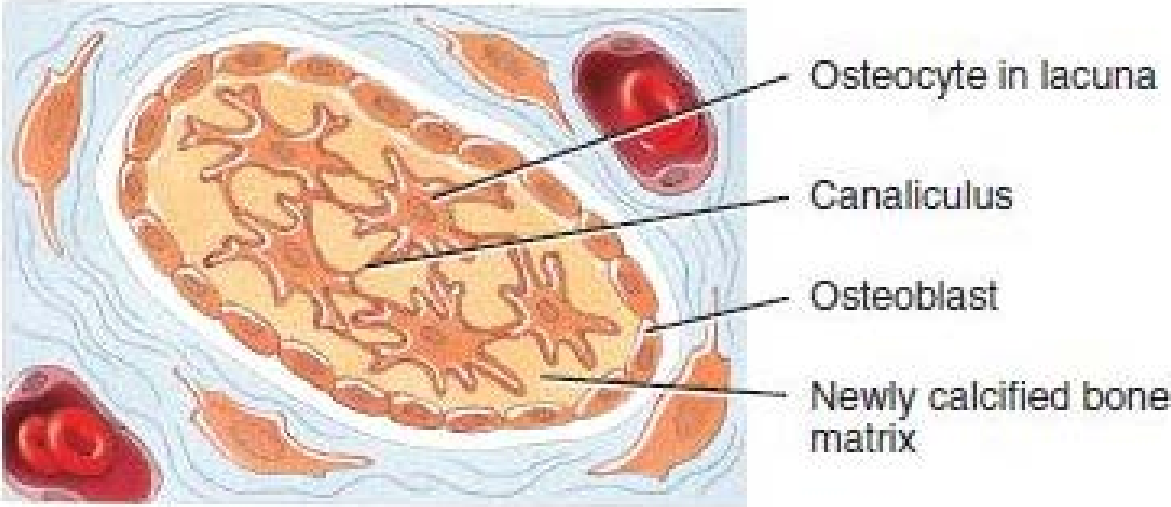
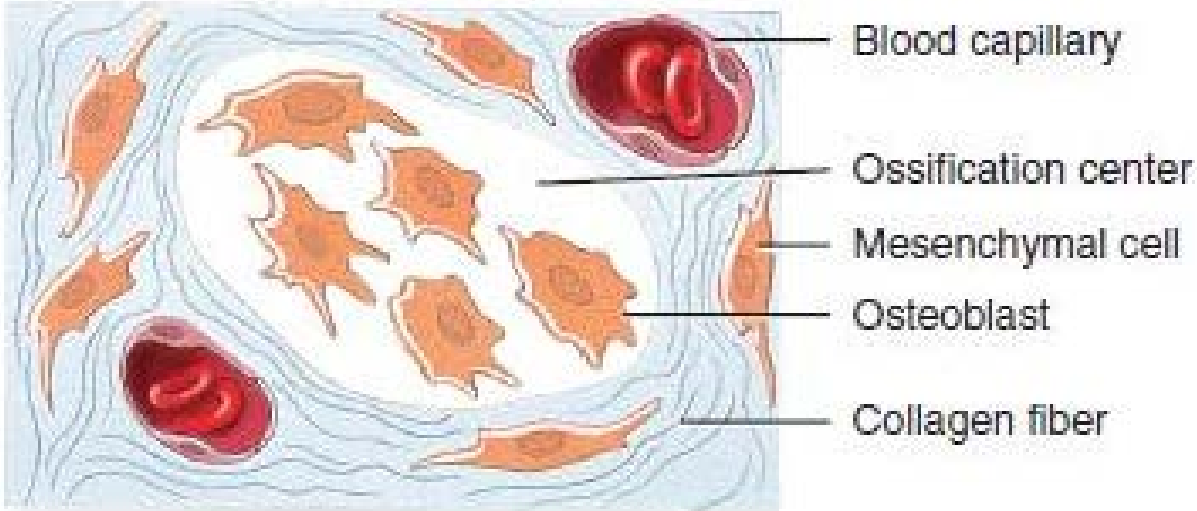
Intramembranous  
Ossification



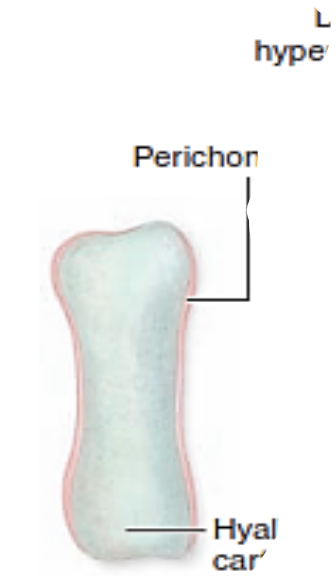
Endochondral  
Ossification



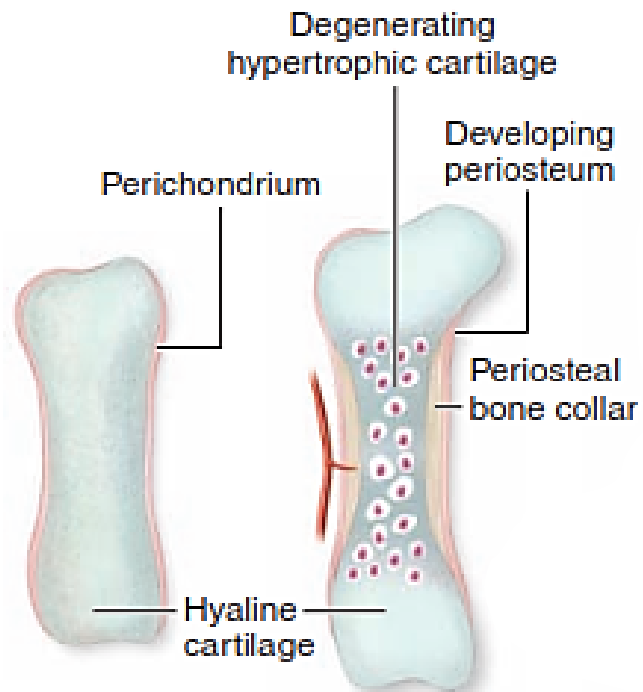
# Intramembranous Ossification



# Endochondral ossification

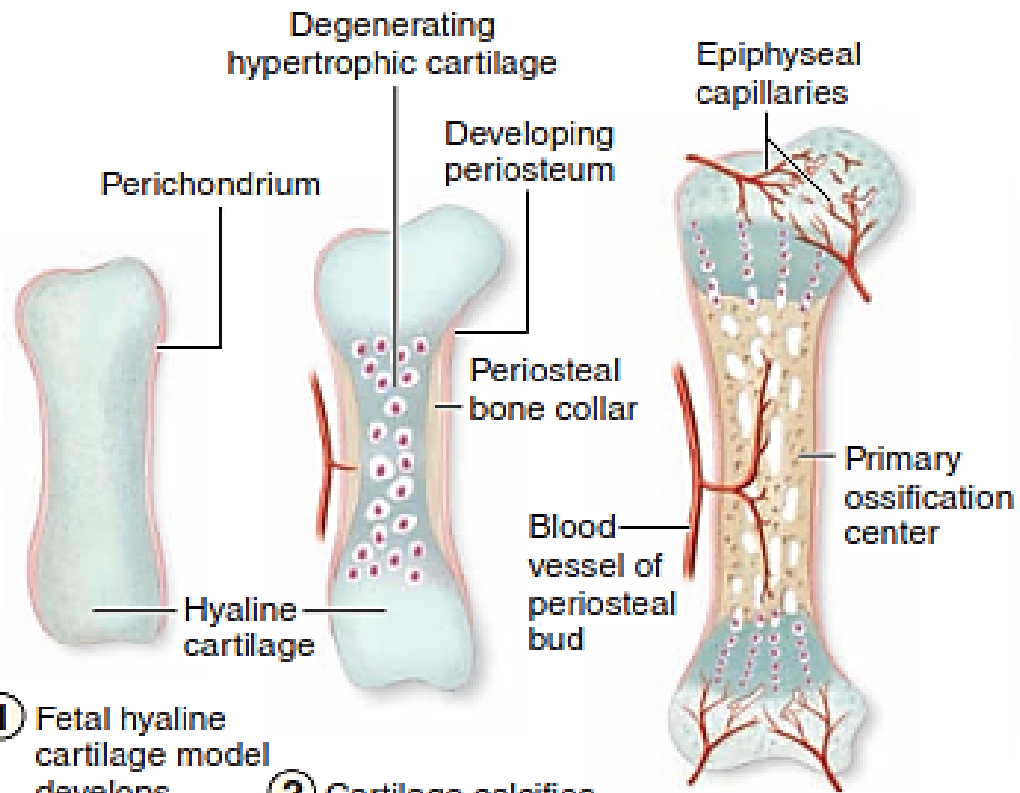


- ① Fetal hyalin cartilage m develops.



① Fetal hyaline cartilage model develops.

② Cartilage calcifies, and a periosteal bone collar forms around diaphysis.

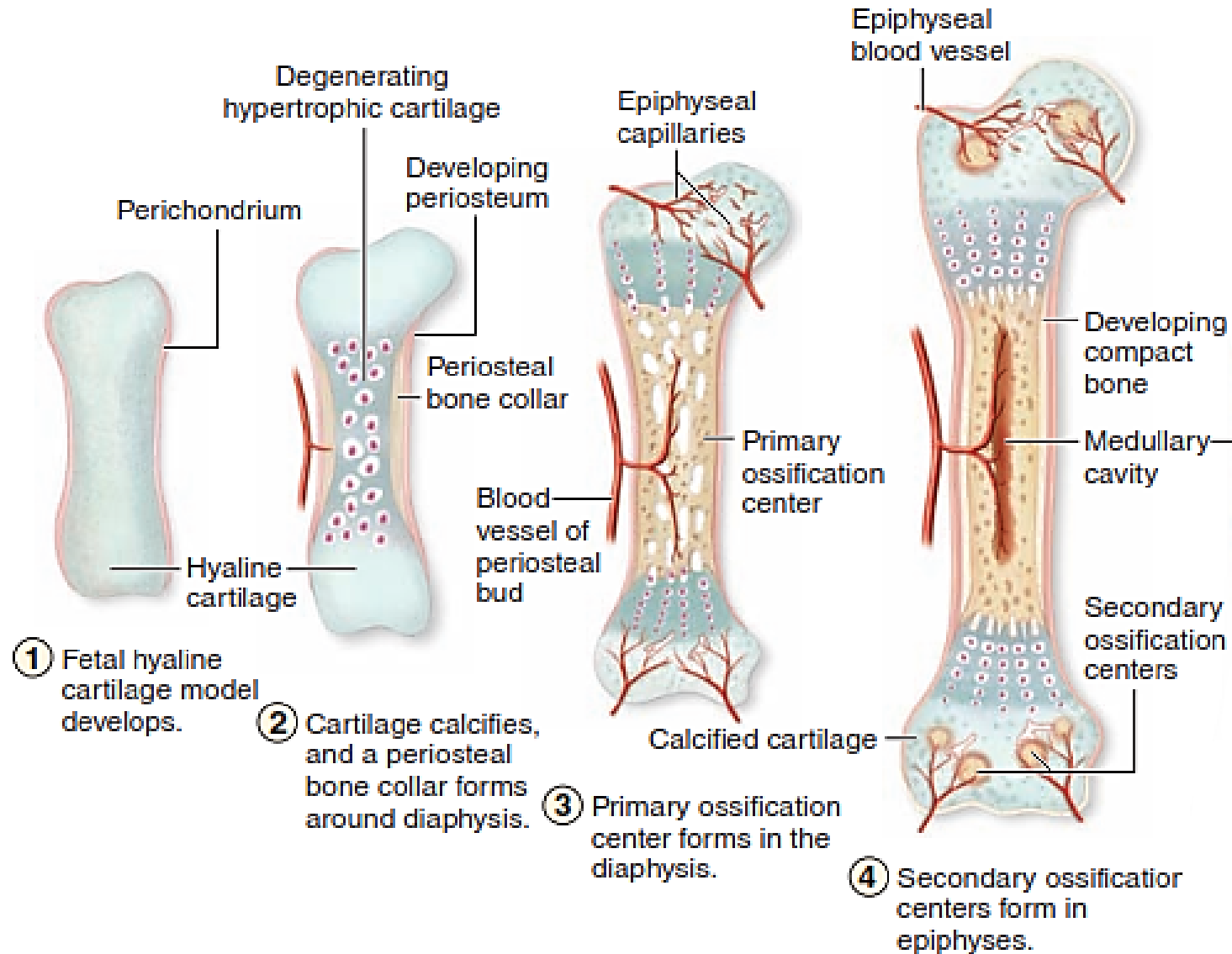


① Fetal hyaline cartilage model develops.

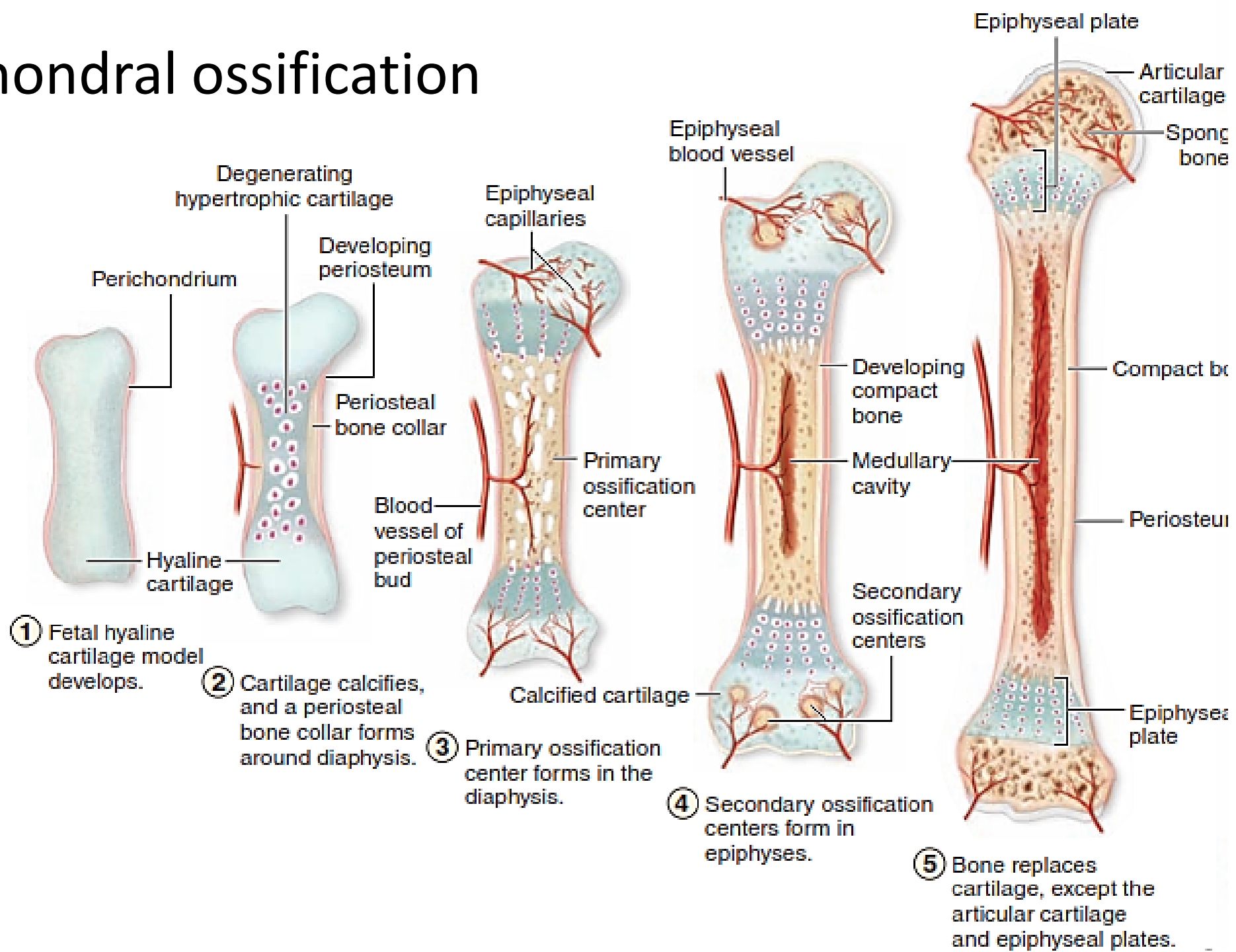
② Cartilage calcifies, and a periosteal bone collar forms around diaphysis.

③ Primary ossification center forms in the diaphysis.

# Endochondral ossification



# Endochondral ossification







Resting zone

Proliferative

Hypertrophic

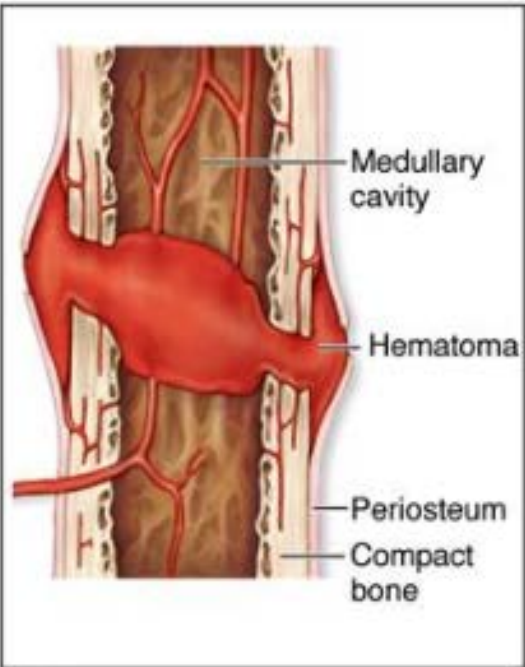
Calcification

Ossification

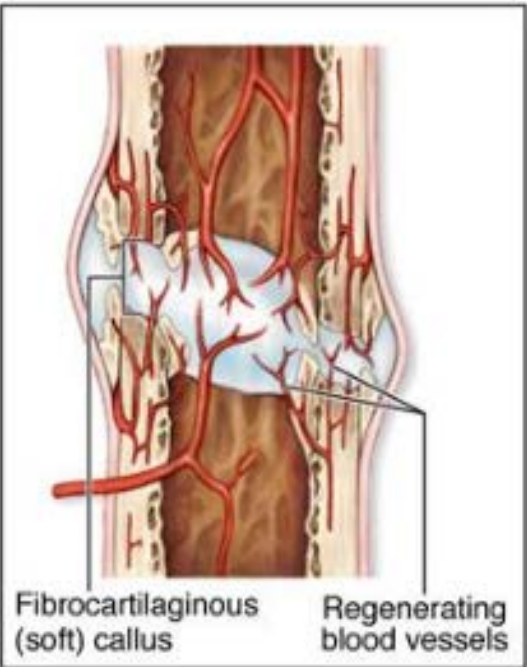
# EPIPHYSEAL CARTILAGE (GROWTH PLATE)



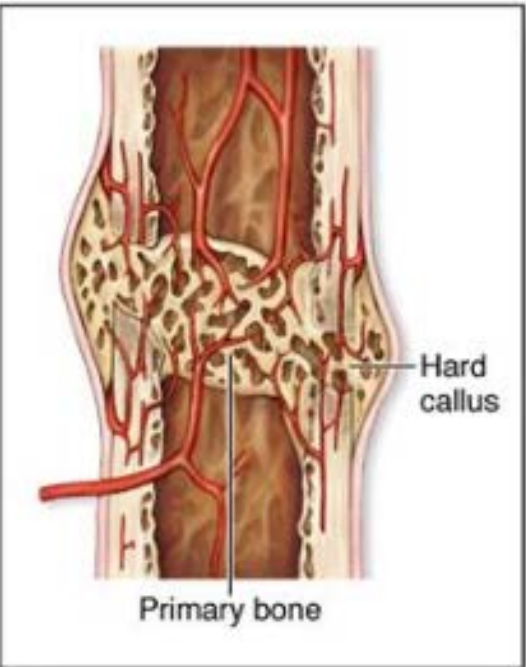
# Fracture Repair



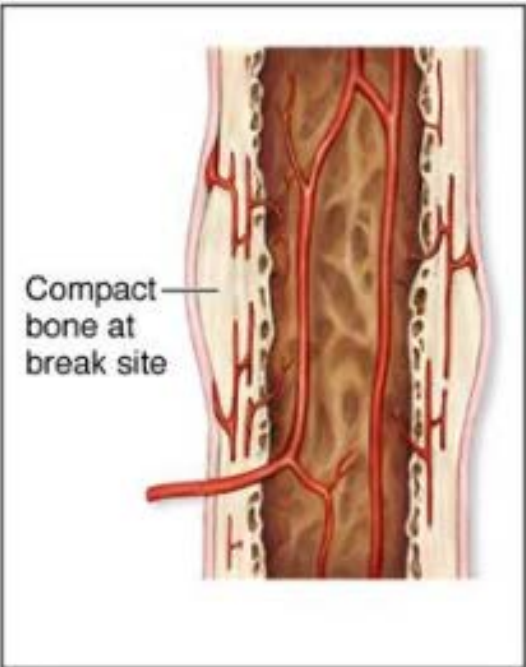
① A fracture hematoma forms.



② A fibrocartilaginous (soft) callus forms.



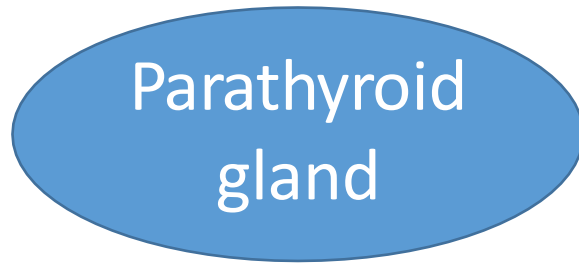
③ A hard (bony) callus forms.



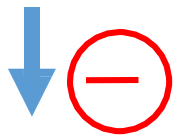
④ The bone is remodeled.

# METABOLIC ROLE OF BONE

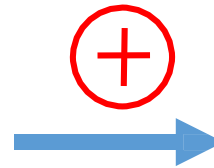
↓ Blood Ca level



PTH



M-CSF, RANKL



↑ Blood Ca level



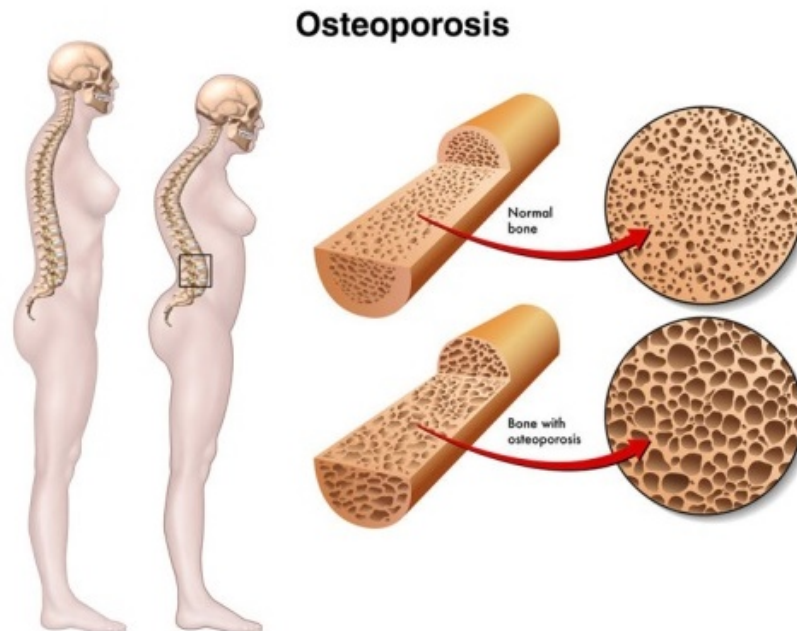
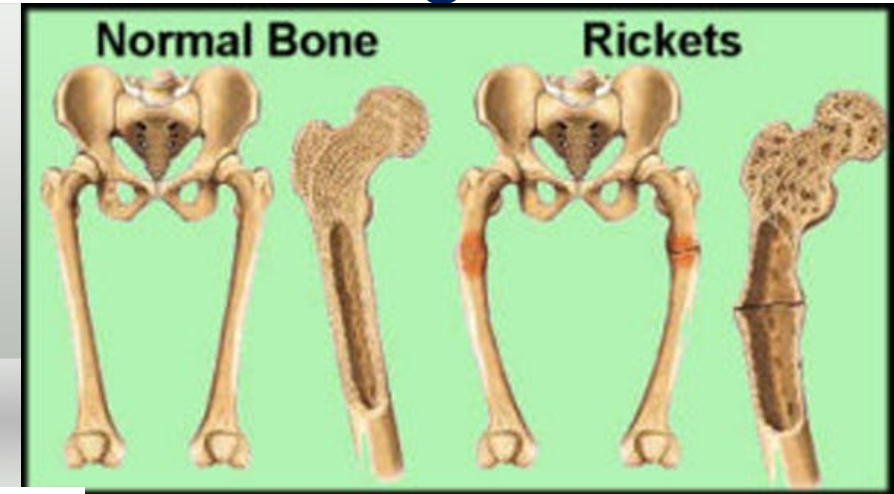
Calcitonin



# Clinical notes:

## Nutritional Deficiencies and Bone Remodeling

- Rickets
- Osteomalacia
- osteoporosis



**Osteomalacia is softening of bones caused due to the deficiency of vitamin D**

**THANK YOU**