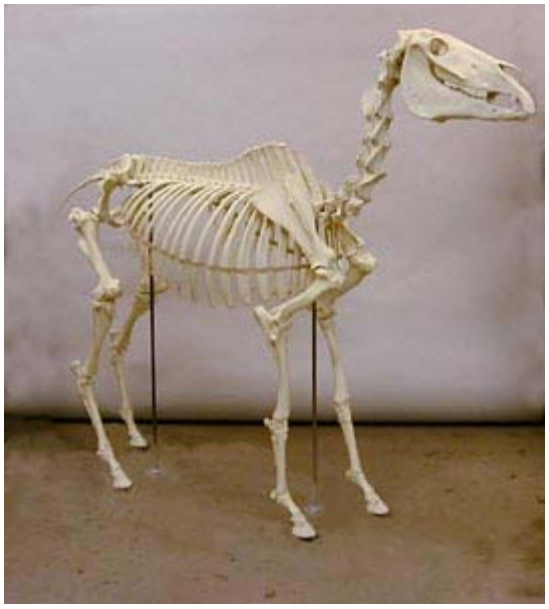
Middle California Region USPC
Horse Skeleton
QUIZ



The skeleton of the horse is divided into two major categories:

Appendicular Skeleton and the Axial Skeleton

1. What does the Axial Skeleton include?
    a) _____
    b) _____
    c) _____
2. What does the Appendicular Skeleton include?
    a) _____
    b) _____
3. What structures hold bones together (bone to bone)? _____
4. What structures attach muscle to bones? _____
5. What are the primary 2 minerals that are found in bones?
    a) _____
    b) _____
6. How many bones does a normal horse have? _____

7. Check all of the following that are true about bones:

- ☐ They protect vital organs
- ☐ They serve as levers for movement
- ☐ They are the framework for the body
- ☐ They are the attachment points for tendons and ligaments
- ☐ They are soft
- ☐ They protect the spinal cord

8. How many cervical vertebrae does a horse have? _____

9. What is the first cervical vertebrae called? _____

10. What is the 2nd cervical vertebrae called? _____

11. What are the set of vertebrae which form the withers and to which the ribs are attached called? _____

12. How many are there of these vertebrae? _____

13. How many ribs are there? _____

14. What is the next set of vertebrae called? _____

15. How many are there of them? _____

16. What vital organs are found under the #14 set of vertebrae? _____

17. What is the set of vertebrae that form the skeletal structure of the croup called? _____

18. How many are there? _____

19.What are the vertebrae that form the tail bone called? _____

20.How many are there? _____

21. What is found in the center of the long bones of the body and the sternum and to a small extent in the ribs?

_____ & _____.

22. What are the three major cell types formed by the answer to #21?

a) _____ (carry O2)

b) _____ (fight infection)

c) _____ (stop bleeding).

23. What is the scientific name for the chest bone? _____

For the following questions ***the name of a bone*** will be followed by a blank space. Fill in the following blank space with the name of the next bone.

25. **Foreleg**:

a) pedal bone / 3rd phalanx / coffin bone

b) _____

c) 2nd Phalanx/ middle or short pastern bone

d) _____ or _____

e) 2nd and 4th metacarpal /side bones

f) _____ , _____or _____

g) What are the 2 little bones on the back of each fetlock called?

_____ & _____

26. Name all 6 bones of knee – start with lowest 3 bones

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

27. **Hindleg**:

a) _____ / _____ / _____

b) navicular bone

c) _____ / _____ / _____

d) 1st phalanx or long pastern bone

e) _____ and _____ / _____

f) Cannon / 3rd metatarsal

28. Name all 7 bones of the hock starting with lowest 4 bones

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

29. Joints are where 2 or more _____ come together.

30. The joint oil is called _____ fluid.

31. The fluid filled capsule surrounding a joint is called a _____.

32. The surfaces of joints are lined with a smooth hard material called _____.

33. The _____ becomes ossified as a young horse and grows to turn to bone.

34. In the process of ossification, or turning to bone, which 2 minerals are laid down? _____ and _____.

35. Where on young horses do the long bones grow? At the _____ plates (growth plates) which are located _____?

36. Joint that move are _____ and those that don't move are peri-_____.

37. What do we call the result of the joint surfaces becoming rough (no longer smooth) leading to pain and lameness? _____.

Name 5 of the most commonly affected joints:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

38. What two classes of drugs are sometimes injected into joints to treat this?

_____ and _____.

What are the names of 3 drugs that fit into either of these 2 classes?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

39. What is the membrane that surrounds tendons and muscles called? _____