

The skeletal system consists of the framework, bones, cartilage, and ligaments, which also support all the organs. The bones are of different types: long bones, flat bones, irregular bones, and short bones. The axial skeleton includes the skull, hyoid bones, vertebral column, and thoracic cage. The thoracic cavity consists of three different types of bones. The Sternum is a single bone located at the front portion of the thoracic cavity. The vertebrae column, which runs along the back of the thoracic cavity, is also connected to the sternum by the ribs on either side. This is also called the rib cage, which consists of twelve pairs of ribs. It is divided into five regions: the cervical vertebrae, which consist of seven bones; the thoracic vertebrae, with twelve bones; the lumbar vertebrae, with five bones; the sacral vertebrae, with five bones; and the coccygeal vertebrae, with four bones. Thus, the total number of vertebrae is twenty-six. There are eight cranial bones and fourteen facial bones, making a total of twenty-two bones in the skull. The base of the skull has an opening through which the medulla oblongata passes as it transitions into the spinal cord. The skull is mainly divided into two parts: the cranial bones, also called the head bones, and the facial bones. The vertebrae column is S-shaped and consists of thirty-three vertebrae. The human skeleton is basically divided into two categories