Muscle Movements, Types and Names

Chapter 6

Objectives

- Define origin, insertion, prime mover, antagonist, synergist and fixator as they relate to muscles.
- 2. Identify the different types of body movements
- 3. List some of the criteria for naming muscles

BODY MOVEMENTS

- MUSCLES ARE ATTACHED TO BONE OR CONNECTIVE TISSUE AT NO LESS THAN 2 POINTS
- ORIGIN ATTACHED TO THE IMMOVABLE OR LESS MOVABLE BONE
- <u>INSERTION</u> ATTACHED TO THE MOVABLE BONE
- DURING CONTRACTION THE INSERTION MOVES TOWARD THE ORIGIN

TYPES OF BODY MOVEMENTS

- FLEXION DECREASES ANGLE BETWEEN BONES
- EXTENSION INCREASES ANGLE BETWEEN BONES
- HYPEREXTENSION

 GREATER THAN

 180 DEGREES



ABDUCTION –
 MOVE AWAY FROM
 THE MIDLINE

 ADDUCTION – MOVE TOWARD MIDLINE



ROTATION –
 MOVEMENT OF
 BONE AROUND A
 LONGITUDINAL
 AXIS

- PROXIMAL END STATIONARY WHILE DISTAL END MOVES IN A CIRCLE







AND ULNA PARALLEL)



- INVERSION SOLE OF FOOT TURNED MEDIALLY
- EVERSION SOLE OF FOOT TURNED LATERALLY



 DORSIFLEXION – INSTEP OF FOOT MOVED UP TOWARD SHIN (STANDING ON HEELS)





Link for muscle movement

http://www.zoology.ubc.ca/~biomania/tutorial/mvmt/mv02.htm

Types of Muscles

- <u>Prime mover</u> responsible for movement in muscle group
- Antagonist oppose or reverse a movement
 - When a prime mover is active its antagonist is relaxed
 - ex: biceps and triceps

- <u>Synergists</u>- stabilize a joint when muscle crosses 2 or more joints
- <u>Fixators</u>- hold a bone still or stabilize prime mover origin.













