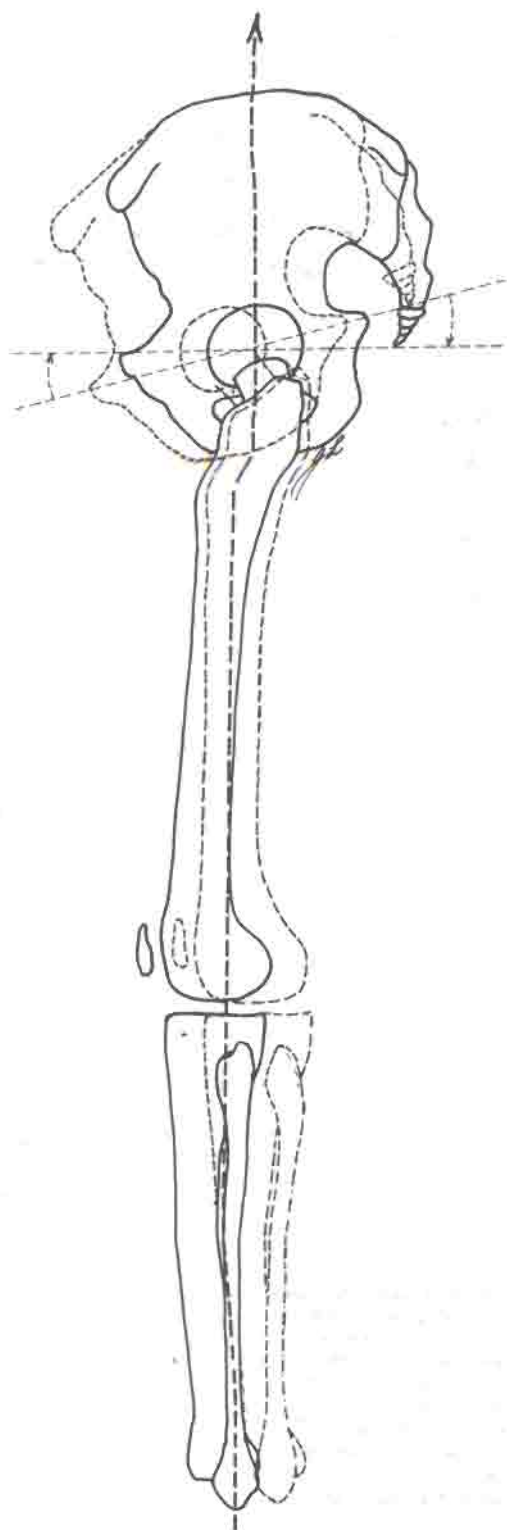
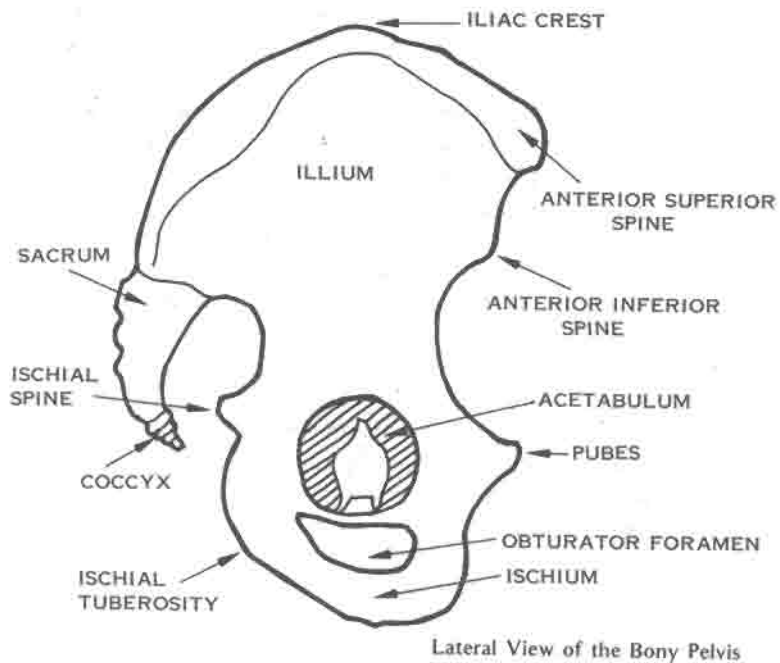


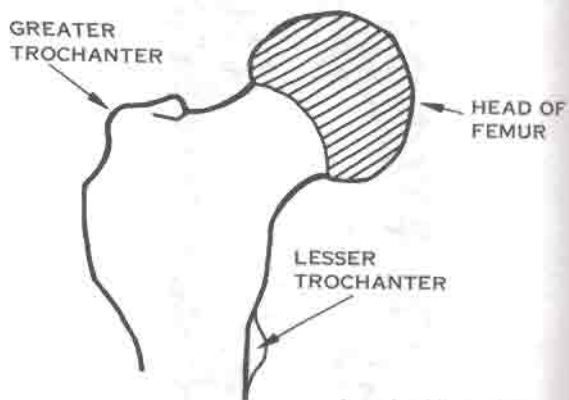
14-16 Anterior views: Deeper muscles (as well as superficial ones) bind the humerus (upper arm) to the trunk. In so doing, they distribute some of the burden of arm activity to the heavy trunk muscles — to the latissimus and pectorales major and minor, for example. These schemata demonstrate the layered construction of the muscles. At top are the muscles that rotate the humerus medially; at bottom, those that control shoulder-joint action. Clearly, lack of tone in underlying muscles will permit those overlying to sag. Any habitual pattern of unbalanced arm use will in this way change the tone of muscles attaching to scapula and clavicle — overworking some, neglecting others;



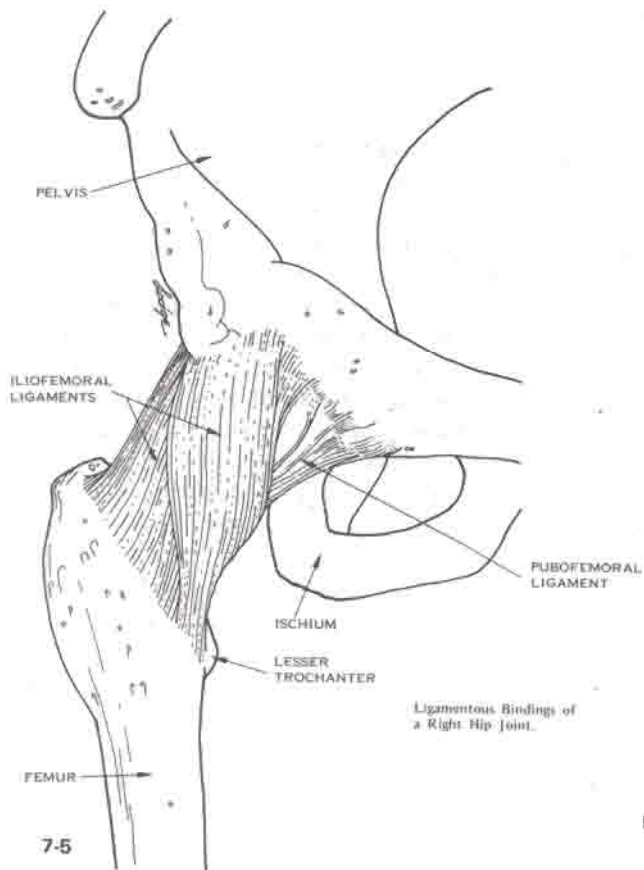
9-12 Lateral view: Limitation at the hip joint in any body may be the result of direct impact (an accident, a bad fall) on the joint itself. (There can be other causes, as discussed previously.) The primary gravity requirement is that the sole of the foot adjust to the ground. If the foot is aberrated, tibia and fibula (at the ankle) may have to compensate to allow this adjustment. Then the other end of the tibia and fibula will have to reorganize, changing weight transmission through the knee. The femur must adjust at both knee and acetabulum, which may in turn tip the ilia. In its solid lines, this schema shows the position of a horizontal pelvis. The broken lines indicate an aberrant position the pelvis may have taken to accommodate strains from the underpinning legs.



Lateral View of the Bony Pelvis



Anterior View of Femur



7-5

