

Bone

Rigid organs that constitute part of the endoskeleton of vertebrates.

They support and protect the various organs of the body, produce red and white blood cells and store minerals.

It is a type of dense [connective tissue](#).

Bones come in a variety of shapes and have a complex internal and external structure, are lightweight yet strong and hard, and serve multiple functions. One of the types of tissue that makes up bone is the mineralized osseous tissue, also called bone tissue, that gives it rigidity and a coral-like three-dimensional internal structure.

Other types of tissue found in bones include marrow, endosteum, periosteum, nerves, blood vessels and cartilage. At birth, there are over 270 bones in an infant human's body, but many of these fuse together as the child grows, leaving a total of 206 separate bones in a typical adult, not counting numerous small sesamoid bones and ossicles.

Bone is the most common site of [metastases](#) after lung and liver and one of the most common causes of chronic pain among cancer patients.

see [Cancellous bone](#)

see [Cortical bone](#).

see [Bone metastases](#).

[Allogeneic bone](#).

see [Skull](#)

see [Vertebra](#)

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