



Summary

The skeletal system performs vital functions: support, movement, protection, blood cell production, calcium storage and endocrine regulation that enable us to survive. The skeletal system gives the body its basic framework, providing structure, protection, and movement. When there is imbalance in the function of the soft tissues as well as bones, skeletal deformities may occur. Some of the skeletal deformities includes:

Kyphosis

Kyphosis, also known as roundback or hunchback, is a condition in which the spine in the upper back has an excessive curvature.

Scoliosis

Scoliosis is a condition that causes the spine to curve to the side. It can affect any part of the spine, but the most common regions are the chest area (thoracic scoliosis) and the lower section of the back (lumbar scoliosis).

Lordosis

Lordosis is a condition where there is an increased inner curvature of the spine

Knock knee

Genu valgum, commonly called "knock-knee", is a condition in which the knees angle in and touch one another when the legs are straightened

Bow legs

Genu varum (also called bow-leggedness, bandiness, bandy-leg, and tibia vara), is a physical deformity marked by outward bowing of the lower leg in relation to the thigh, giving the appearance of an archer's bow.

Flat feet (also called pes planus or fallen arches) is a postural deformity in which the arches of the foot collapse, with the entire sole of the foot coming into complete or near-complete contact with the ground