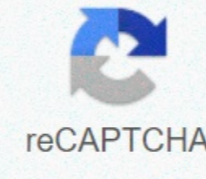




I'm not robot



Continue

## Condyle and epicondyle

This is a quick anatomy stub post about what's the difference between an epicondyle and a condyle? First, some definitions: Condyle: a rounded eminence at the end of long bones, often articulating with another bone. The term comes from the Greek for the knuckles Epicondyle: a bone cover overlooking a condyle, most often used in reference to the distal humerus at the elbow level Anatomical relations of epicondyles and condyles Source: Wikipedia At the elbow, the condyle forms the trochlea that articulates with the ulna, and the capitulum, which articulates with the radius. As the image above shows, the epicondyles are medial and laterally for the condyles respectively, and have no joints. Lateral epicondyle is often cited in patients with tennis elbows, or lateral epicondylitis. The syndrome is an injury from excessive use of the tendon of the common extensor, described for the first time in lawn tennis players. Much less common medial epicondylitis, also known as the golfer's elbow, is a similar phenomenon that affects the internal appearance of the elbow. The results for both entities are best described on MRI. As always, starting with basic anatomy from a text like Netter's Anatomy is very useful. EpicondyleDetailsIdentifiersLatinepicondylusTA98A02.0.00.030FMA75435The anatomic terms of the bone[edit on Wikidata] An epicondyle (epi "upon" - condyl- "condyle, from a root meaning walnut or rounded articular area). There are various epicondyles in the human skeleton, each named after its anatomical site. They include the following: Epicondyle name Medial comments of the humerus (ventral epicondyle in birds) In humans, on the side aboard the medial epicondyle elbow of the lateral epicondyle femur of the humerus (dorsal epicondyle in birds) In humans, on the outboard side of the side epicondyle elbow of the femur This article of the human musculoskeletal system is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vie Recovered from anatomy condyles against epicondyle Condyle and epicondyle occur at the end of long bones. The condyle is more prominent than the epicondyle. The condyle is smooth and round, while epicondyle is rough. Epicondyle is a projection on the condyle. The main difference between condyle and epicondyle is that condyle forms an articulation with another bone, while epicondyle provides sites for muscle attachment, tennis elbow - epicondylitisgolfer side elbow - epicondylitis medialWhat is condyle? Condyle refers to a rounded bump at the end of a bone, which articulates the bone with another bone. Therefore, condyle is as part of a joint. The femur refers to the thigh bone. On the femur, two types of condyl condyles occur knee joint: medial and lateral condyle. Medial condyle is much larger and carries more weight. The lateral condyle is wider than the medial condyle of the femur. Tibia refers to the shin bone. It also contains medial and lateral condyles. The medial and lateral condyle of the tibia are shown in Figure 1.What is epicondyle? Epicondyle refers to a bump on the condyle of a long bone. At the epicondyle, tendons and ligaments bind to the bone. Larger skeletal muscles attach to the bones via a tendon. Ligaments connect bones to other bones. Both the medial and lateral epicondyles can be identified in the femur and humerus. Medial and lateral epicondyles at the bottom of the humerus are shown in Figure 2.Any disturbance to an epicondyle can cause pain. It can also lead to the loss of function of muscles and ligaments, which are attached to the epicondyle. title:condyle vs. epicondyle,source: blogName:homo cogit...blogId:jesus24968 .logNo:221359571623,smartEditorVersion:2,lineDisplay:true,outsideDisplay:true,cafeDisplay:true,blogDisplay:true,meDisplay:true We found that you are using AdBlock Plus or some other adblocking software that prevents the page from loading fully. We have no banners, Flashes, animation, hateful sound or pop-up ad. We don't implement these annoying types of ads! We need money to run the site, and almost everything comes from our online advertising. Add information askdifference.com in the ad blocker whitelist or disable adblocking software. Joints within the human physique will likely be delicate areas from completely different components of the physical are associated with at least one other. There are many different components that are present that help connect it to the bones, and the two most important are Condyle and Epicondyle. The most important of these two is that the first is a simple prominence on the bone the place that varieties a joint with a different bone that is located on the lower side. The latter is a protrusion above the condyle of a bone to which ligaments or tendons are related and is present on the upper side of the joint.Comparison ChartBasis of DistinctionCondyleEpicondyleDefinitionA simple prominence on the bone the place where it varieties a joint with a different bone that is located on the underside. A bump above the condyle of a bone to which ligaments or tendons are related and are present on the upper side of the joint.RoleAis to take care of the bone in the type and stand as much as stress. It helps to separate the bone into two openings. LocationPresent on the edges of jointPresent on the best of the joint.TypesMedial Condyle and the Lateral Epicondyle Condyle.Medial epicondyle side of the humerus, epicondyle Medial Medial the femur and lateral epicondyle of the femur.What is Condyle? This is the spherical flooring that surrounds any joint throughout the bone, is essentially the most distinct half and is generally thought of on a part of the joint and has distinct choices due to which it is seen as essential. Usually, when a bone is longer in size, it connects to a unique bone, which is performed by joints that are part of the two components. There are two main types of condyle projections found within the knee joint, the first is known as Medial Condyle and the second is known as Lateral Condyle. Usually, the first one is present on the left side, while the alternative one exists on the right side. The main function of the medial function is to bear an additional weight compared to the first and is, subsequently, larger in size. This is because of the center of mass being medial on the knee. On the floor of the condyle door, the bone is reworked into the medial and lateral supercondylar ridges and will probably be felt when passing the finger on the left knee door. The side condyle will not be the largest however it may be essentially the most distinct of the two each from the door and the side even more. It should not be so robust and subsequently results in various very important incidents such as due to fracture or dislocation of the bone. This is attributable to actions similar to snowboarding. The knee should not be the only place the place is however there areas such as elbow also have the condyle. The condyle is the thickest half and constitutes the central spherical house these connections. What is Epicondyle? The epicenter is a factor similar to the condyle however it is present on the outer flooring on excessive condyle, it would have no direct reference to the condyle however it has the primary function when the bone begins to separate into two joints so that they can join with the alternative one. There are many epicondyles present in a human physicist, and they have completely different traits. The first is the medial epicenter of the humerus that is present on the inner side of the elbow, while the lateral epicenter of the humerus is present on the outer floor of the elbow. There are two different types as correctly, which are usually known as medial epicondyle of the femur and lateral epicondyle of the femur that is present near the knee flooring and all of them play identical roles. The side one is the smallest of the two which is just a bit of curved flooring that attaches to the radial collateral ligament of the elbow joint. It also contains completely different muscle tissues and can simply be rotated. The elbow time interval of tennis which is a giant among the sporting activities actions avid players is brought to when when Lateral epicondyle is damaged, and this is the result of excessive use of the upper arm that results in excessive pain. The medial epicenter is the largest half that will also be the roughest house in the whole elbow or knee. It should not be exclusively existing in individuals, however it will also be relevant in animals and even birds. This is useful to defend the ulnar nerve and creates a sensation when a slight tingling is made that is known as the humerus bone. Key differencesThe condyle phrase originated from the Latin phrase Condylus and the Greek phrase kondylos, and each of them suggests the articulation at the end of the bone. While the phrase Epicondyle originated, from the phrase condyle itself. Condyle is a simple prominence on the bone the place that varieties a joint with a different bone that is located on the underside. Epicondyle is a protrusion above the condyle of a bone to which the ligaments or tendons are related and is present on the upper side of the joint. There are two main types of condyle, the first is Medial Condyle and the second is known as Lateral Condyle. There are four main types of Epicondyle that are medial epicondyle of the humerus, lateral epicondyle of the humerus, medial epicondyle of the femur, and lateral epicondyle of the femur. In Condyle, the medial condyle is larger in size and raises as much as stress, while the lateral condyle is smaller in size, yet further distinct. In Epicondyle, the parallel one may be essentially the smallest and much less noticeable, while the medial one is the largest and most distinct of the two. Condyle helps to take care of the bone in the type and stand as much as stress, while the Epicondyle helps separate the bone into two openings. Video Explanation Explanation