

MUSCLES



Classification of Muscles

- Depending upon the presence or absence of striations.
- Depending upon the control.Depending upon the situation.



Depending upon Striations

The muscles are divided into ≻Striated muscle ≻Non-striated muscle



Striated muscle

- These muscles have a large number of crossstriations (transverse lines).
- E.g., skeletal and cardiac muscles.

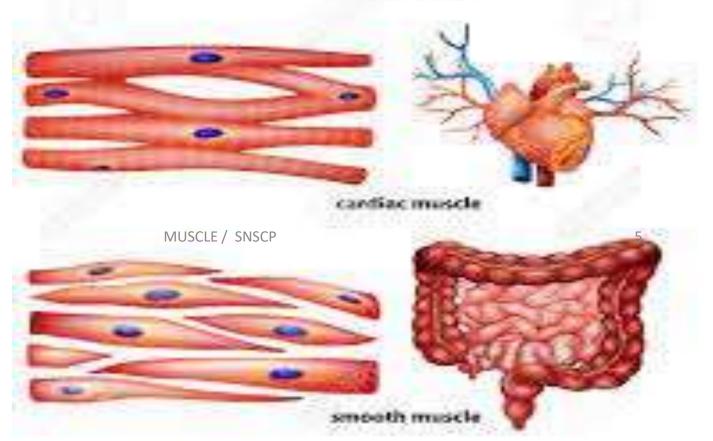


Types of Muscle Cells





skeletal muscle-





NON-STRIATED MUSCLES

- Muscles which does not have cross-striations.
- Plain or smooth muscle.
- Found in the wall of the visceral organs.



Depending upon control

- Voluntary muscle
- Involuntary muscle



Voluntary muscle

- Voluntary muscle is the muscle that is controlled by the will.
- E.g., skeletal muscles.
- These muscles are innervated by somatic nerves.



Involuntary muscle

- Muscles that cannot be controlled by the will.
- E.g., cardiac and smooth muscles.
- These muscles are innervated by autonomic nerves.



Depending upon situation

The muscles are classified into ≻Skeletal muscle ≻Cardiac muscle ≻Smooth muscle



Skeletal muscle

- Skeletal muscle is situated in association with bones forming the skeletal system.
- The skeletal muscles form 40 to 50% of body mass.
- Voluntary and striated.
- The muscles are supplied by somatic nerves



- Fibers of the skeletal muscles are arranged in parallel.
- In most of the skeletal muscles, muscle fibers are attached to tendons on either end.
- Skeletal muscles are anchored to the bones by the tendons.



Cardiac muscle

- Cardiac muscle forms the musculature of the heart.
- Striated and involuntary.
- Cardiac muscles are supplied by autonomic nerve fibers.



Smooth muscle

- Smooth muscle is situated in association with viscera. (Visceral muscle)
- Differ from skeletal and cardiac muscles because of the absence of cross striations. (Smooth muscle)



- Smooth muscle is supplied by autonomic nerve fibers.
- Smooth muscle form the main contractile units of wall of the various visceral organs