Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information



activity, effects, 154-5, 211, 215, 224 adaptation, see diaphyseal adaptation; functional adaptation aggrecan articular cartilage content, 220, 228 joint development, 56-7, 108, 111 properties, 32 tendon development, 56-7 aging femoral diaphysis, 94 joint adaptation, 220-2 ossification simulations, 86-90 osteoarthritis description, 222-33 joint repair, 191-7 angiogenesis development, 110, 115, 120 tissue regeneration, 161-6 anlagen bone formation role, 73 developmental variation role, 11 apparent density cancellous bone, 151-3 continuum stress calculation, 142, 144 - 9stress versus strain curves, 293-4 arthritis joint repair, 191-7 osteoarthritis, 222-33 attractor stress stimulus biological factor effects, 155-6 bone apposition/resorption rate effects, 83-6, 99, 244-5 continuum stress calculation, 142-9

biological factors, effects bone development, 7 cancellous bone, 155-6 endochondral bone, 110-14, 201 ossification, 75-80 bone (see also specific types) cortical continuum stress calculation, 142-9 cross sectional differences, 253-5 cyclic energy dissipation, 305 daily loading response, 77-9, 146-9 gap healing, 178 poroelasticity, 279-81 remodeling, 37-8, 254 stress versus strain curves, 293-4 viscoelasticity, 279-81, 305 development femur development, 118-21, 150-4 mechanics, 236-46 morphogens, 8, 13, 63, 76 overview, 7, 73-5 pattern formation, 5-11 regulatory genes, 7-8 sternum development, 122-5, 205 failure characteristics creep damage, 297-300 fatigue energy regulation, 302-7 material behavior, 292 monotonic criteria, 292-7 multiaxial fatigue, 300-2 uniaxial fatigue, 297-300 histomorphology, 33-8 intramembraneous, 13-16, 167 mechanobiology, see mechanobiology

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

310

INDEX

bone (continued) ossification, see ossification periosteal evolution, 13-16 gap healing, 179-82 poroelasticity, 279-80 regeneration, 161-97 biology, 161-8 bone-implant interface, 62, 156-7, 168 - 72fracture healing mechanobiology, 161-8 nonrigid fixation, 176-81 pseudarthrosis, 181-4 rigid internal fixation, 172-6 joint repair, 191-7 mechanobiology, 161-8 osteogenesis, 184–91 strain effects, see strain stress effects, see stress viscoelasticity, 276, 279-81, 305 bone density apparent density cancellous bone, 151-3 continuum stress calculation, 142, 144 - 9stress versus strain curves, 293-4 bilinear power law relationship, 148-9 cancellous bone adaptation, 151-2 bone-implant interface, 62, 156-7, 168-72 bone morphogenetic proteins bone collar formation, 76 bone development role, 8 evolution, 13 interzone development role, 63 bone remodeling bone-implant interface, 62, 156-7, 168-72 cancellous bone continuum model, 43, 140-9, 158, 283 remodeling around implants, 156-7 description, 37-8 lazy zone, 254 osteon creation, 37-8 bone scaling evolution mechanobiology joint interactions, 22-4, 246-53 mechanics, 236-46 human skeletal growth, 22-4

bony epiphyses endochondral ossification patterns, 132–5 evolution, 16–18, 255–62 femur development, 119–20 mechanobiology, 255–62

calcitonin, endochondral growth regulation, 112-13 cancellous bone (*see also* cortical bone) adaptation, 139-40, 150-5 biological factors effects, 155-6 biology, 138-40 development, 150-4 endochondral ossification patterns, 114-35 epiphyses, 132-5, 255-62 femur development, 118-21, 150 long bone ossification, 18, 125-32 pseudoepiphyses, 132-5 regulation, 114-17 sternum development, 122-5, 205 taxonomic differences, 255-62 future research directions, 158 joint repair, 193-4 mechanically regulated remodeling continuum model, 43, 140-9, 158, 283 implants, 156-7 lazy zone, 254 morphology, 138-40 stress versus strain curves, 293-4 cartilage adaptation, 220-2 aging effects, 220-33 anlagen, 11, 73 bone formation role, 73-5 cones, 18, 173-5, 256, 259 development articular cartilage development, 108, 210-20 fibrocartilage metaplasia, 53-62 joint surface morphogenesis, 62-70, 201-10, 220-2 near joint surfaces, 201-10 secondary cartilage, 62 endochondral growth biological factors, 110-14, 201 biology, 106-10

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

INDEX

evolution, 13-16 growth regulation, 114-17 mammalian skeleton mechanobiology, 18-20 morphology, 106–10 ossification patterns epiphyses, 132-5, 255-62 femur development, 118-21, 150 long bone ossification, 18, 125-32 mechanobiology, 114-35 pseudoepiphyses, 132-5 regulation, 114-17 sternum development, 122-5, 205 taxonomic differences, 255-62 histomorphology, 31-3 maintenance, 210-20 osteoarthritis, 191-7, 222-33 poroelasticity, 281 regeneration implant interfaces, 170–1 neochondrogenesis, 191-7, 231 osteogenesis, 164, 184-91 stress effects, 53, 115-17, 191-7, 210 - 20thickness, 214-25, 252 viscoelasticity, 281 CBRA-1 gene, 7 cell adhesion molecules, embryonic development, 9 chondroblasts, definition, 31 chondrocytes bone development, 73-5, 106-11, 138 description, 31 maintenance, 33, 222 metabolism, 112-13 chondroepiphysis articular cartilage development, 212 bony epiphyses, 255-62 calcified cartilage epiphysis formation, 16-17, 107-8, 116 finite element model, 116-17 joint development, 202-7 material regions, 258–9 secondary ossific nuclei, 16, 107, 115, 132 - 4collagen tendon and ligament histomorphology, 38-40, 56 type I, 36, 38, 220-1 type II, 32, 56–7, 189, 220–1

compression, see hydrostatic stress concave/convex joints, 65-9, 183, 202-10 continuum assumption, 43 continuum model cancellous bone remodeling, 43, 140-9, 158, 283 description, 42-3 strength of materials approach, 283 - 7cortical bone (see also cancellous bone) continuum stress calculation, 142-9 cross sectional differences, 253-5 cyclic energy dissipation, 305 daily loading response, 77-9, 146-9 gap healing, 178 poroelasticity, 279-81 remodeling, 37-8, 254 stress versus strain curves, 293-4 viscoelasticity, 279-81, 305 crown rump length human embryo development, 20, 25 joint surface morphogenesis, 63-4 cyclic compression osteogenesis, distraction osteogenesis compared, 184-91

311

daily loading history (see also materials properties; strain; stress) articular cartilage, 49-51, 211-18 cortical bone response, 77-9, 146-56 definition, 49 femoral diaphysis, 87-8, 94-5 functional adaptation to physical activity, 154-5 joints, 193-5, 259 mechanobiological effects, 94-6 model development, 80-6 normal growth and aging simulations, 86-90 sternum development, 124 stress/strain histories, 96-8 damage accumulation creep damage, 297-300 fatigue energy regulation, 302-7 material behavior, 292 monotonic criteria, 292-7 multiaxial fatigue, 300–2 uniaxial fatigue, 297-300 dermal bone, evolution, 13-16

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

312

INDEX

development (see also specific tissues) biological factors role, see biological factors epiphyses, see epiphyses evolution mechanobiology, 236-46, 255 - 62growth plates, 121, 255-62 human skeletal growth, 20-7 interzone development, 63 ossification, see ossification pattern formation, 5-11, 258 developmental dislocation of the hip, human skeletal growth, 20-2 deviatoric stress, see hydrostatic stress diaphyseal adaptation, 77, 79, 81, 288 (see also functional adaptation) diaphysis description, 34-5, 38, 283-4 femoral diaphysis, 87-8, 94-5, 268, 285 loading effects, 94-5, 97, 243 dilatational stress, see hydrostatic stress distortional stress, see octahedral shear stress distraction osteogenesis, 62, 167, 184-92 elastic materials bilinear power law relationship, 148-9 poroelasticity, 279-81 properties, 101, 276-9 stress effects, 53-8, 101, 141, 276-9 viscoelasticity, 276, 279-81, 305 elastic modulus cancellous bone, 148, 151 strain energy regulation, 302-7 tissue regeneration, 162 elastin, description, 31-2 endochondral bone biological factors, 110-14, 201 biology, 106-10 evolution, 13-16 gap healing, 179-80 growth regulation, 114–17 mammalian skeleton mechanobiology, 18 - 20morphology, 106-10 ossification patterns cancellous bone, see cancellous bone mechanobiology, 114-35 epiphyses, 132-5, 255-62

femur development, 118-21, 150 long bone ossification, 18, 125-32 material regions, 258 near joint ossification, 201-10 pseudoepiphyses, 132-5 regulation, 114-17 sternum development, 122-5, 205 taxonomic differences, 255-62 energy stress daily stress stimulus, 140-1 description, 47, 272, 274 mathematical models, 82-5 strain energy regulation, 302-7 stress failure, 295 epigenesis evolutionary variation, 20 skeletal pattern formation, 6–8 epiphyses endochondral ossification patterns, 132-5, 255-62 evolution, 16-18, 255-62 femur development, 119–20 mechanobiology, 255-62 evolution bony epiphyses, 16-18, 255-62 dermal bone, 13-16 endochondral bone, 13-16 functional adaptation, 2, 20-7 mechanobiology role bone scaling joint interactions, 22-4, 246-53 mechanics, 22-4, 236-46 bony epiphyses, 16–18, 255–62 developmental mechanics, 236-46 growth plates, 255-62 long bones, 253-5 mammalian skeleton, 18-20 overview, 235-6 taxonomic differences, 10-11, 16, 253-5 overview, 11-13, 235-6, 253-5 perichondral bone, 13-16 sesamoid bone, 16–18

femur, development adaptation, 150–5 apposition/resorption rates, 91–2 diaphysis, 87–8, 94–5, 268, 285 mechanobiology, 118–21, 150

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

INDEX

fibrocartilage bone-implant interface, 170-2 description, 32 gap healing, 180-1, 183, 191 permeability, 47 tendon development, 54-5, 62 fibrocartilage metaplasia, tendon development relationship, 53-62 finite element analysis articular cartilage, 50, 214 bone-implant interface, 169-70 continuum stress calculation, 141-2, 148 description, 41-2, 141, 290-1 femur development, 119-21 fibrocartilage metaplasia modeling, 57 - 8gap healing, 180-1, 187-8 joint movement, 67-8, 259 joint repair, 193-4 long bone ossification, 125-9 material regions, 258 sternum development, 124-5 fractures, healing process, 161-91 gap healing, 173–90 mechanobiology, 161-8 nonrigid fixation, 176-81 osteogenesis, 184-91 pseudarthrosis, 181-4 rigid internal fixation, 172-6 functional adaptation (see also diaphyseal adaptation) cancellous bone, 139-40, 150-5 evolution, 2, 20-7 human skeletal growth, 20-7 joints, 220-2 mechanobiological effects, 94-6 stress analysis, see stress

gap healing, 173–90 growth factors, effects bone development, 7 cancellous bone, 155–6 endochondral bone, 110–14, 201 ossification, 75–80 growth plates evolution mechanobiology, 255–62 femur development, 121 hip, developmental dislocation, 20-2 historical perspectives skeletal form and function, 1-5 skeletal pattern formation, 5-6 Hox genes cartilage growth regulation, 112 evolution, 13 pattern formation role, 7 human skeleton anterior aspect, 19 developmental dislocation of the hip, 20 - 2functional adaptation, 2, 20-7 ossification centers, 20-1 hydrostatic stress articular cartilage development, 211-18, 225, 252 bony epiphyses, 260-2 cartilage material behavior, 48-51, 59-62, 260 description, 45-6, 122, 163-7, 271-3 femur development, 118-21 fracture healing, 182, 186-9 joint development, 67-71, 116-18, 202 - 7joint repair, 192, 196-7 long bone ossification, 126-8 sternum development, 124 stress failure, 296 tissue regeneration role, 163-7, 182

313

implants bone–implant interface, 62, 156–7, 168–72 cancellous bone remodeling, 156–7 rigid internal fixation, 172–6 intramembraneous bone, 13–16, 167

joints

adaptation, 220–2 aging effects, 220–2 articular cartilage development, 108, 210–20 cavitation, 65–9, 183, 202–6 concave/convex joints, 65–9, 183, 202–10 evolution mechanobiology, 22–4, 246–53

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

314

INDEX

joints (continued) formation, 67-71, 116-18, 201-10 musculoskeletal movements, 65 near joint ossification, 201-10 neochondrogenesis, 191-7, 231 surface morphogenesis, 62-70, 201-10, 220 - 2ligaments histomorphology, 38-40, 56 poroelasticity, 280 viscoelasticity, 280 loading history (see also materials properties; stress) articular cartilage, 49-51, 211-18 cortical bone response, 77-9, 146-56 definition, 49 femoral diaphysis, 87-8, 94-5 functional adaptation to physical activity, 154-5 joints, 193-5, 259 mechanobiological effects, 94-6 model development, 80-6 normal growth and aging simulations, 86-90 sternum development, 124 stress/strain histories, 96-8 long bones adaptation, 150-5 cancellous bone, see cancellous bone developmental mechanics, 236-46 evolution, 10-11, 16, 253-5 femur development, 93, 118-21, 150 - 4fracture healing, see fractures histomorphology, 34-5, 38 mathematical models, 81 ossification cartilage growth phases, 73-5 mechanobiology, 18, 125-32 section modulus, 93, 96 stress effects, see stress structure, 34

mammalian skeleton evolution mechanobiology, 18–20 humans, *see* human skeleton materials properties (see also specific *materials*) bone mechanics, 236-46 continuum model, 283-7 elastic materials bilinear power law relationship, 148-9 poroelasticity, 279-81 properties, 101, 276–9 stress effects, 53-8, 101, 141, 276-9 viscoelasticity, 279-81 failure characteristics, 292 Poisson's ratio cancellous bone, 148 cortical bone, 148 description, 272 engineering and biological materials, 278 single-phase representations, 43-7 strain, see strain strength of materials approach, 283-7 stress, see stress two-phase porous-hydrated representations, 47-8 mathematical models, see model systems maturation index, long bone development, 129-31 mechanobiology bone development, 236-46 bone regeneration, 161-8 bone scaling, 22-4, 236-53 endochondral ossification patterns, 114-35 epiphyses, 132-5, 255-62 femur development, 118-21 long bone ossification, 18, 125–32 near joint ossification, 201-10 pseudoepiphyses, 132-5 regulation, 114-35 sternum development, 122-5, 205 taxonomic differences, 255-62 failure characteristics creep damage, 297-300 fatigue energy regulation, 302-7 material behavior, 292 monotonic criteria, 292-7 multiaxial fatigue, 300-2 uniaxial fatigue, 297-300 functional adaptation relationship, 94-6

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

INDEX

joint development, 66-70 levels of consideration, 40-2 ossification models, 94-6, 265 overview, 265-6 skeletal evolution, see evolution strain, see strain stress, see stress mesenchyme, 62-3, 73, 164-6 metaplasia, tendon development relationship, 53-62 model systems continuum model cancellous bone remodeling, 43, 140-9, 158, 283 strength of materials approach, 283 - 7ossification, 80-101 aging simulations, 86–90 clinical data compared, 90-3 lining cells, 98–101 mechanobiological effects, 94-6 model development, 80-6 normal growth, 86–90 site specificity, 98–101 stress/strain histories, 81-6, 96-8, 123 time lags, 98-101 strength of materials approach, 283-7 tendon chondrometaplasia, 58-9 morphogenesis developmental variation, 10-11 historical perspectives, 1-5 joint surfaces, 62-70 morphogenetic rules, 10, 26 morphogens bone development role, 8, 13, 63, 76 joint surface morphogenesis, 62-70, 201-10, 220-2

neochondrogenesis, joint repair, 191–7, 231

octahedral shear stress articular cartilage development, 211–18 bony epiphyses, 260–2 cartilage material behavior, 48–51, 60–2, 260

description, 45-6, 163-7, 271-3 femur development, 118-21 joint development, 67-71, 202-7 joint repair, 195-6 long bone ossification, 126-8 secondary ossific nucleus formation, 116-18 sternum development, 124 stress failure, 295 tissue regeneration role, 163-7 ontogeny, human functional adaptation, 2,20-7ossification biological factors, 75-80 bone formation, 73-5 cartilage growth phases, 73-5 endochondral ossification mechanobiology, 117-35 epiphyses, 132-5, 255-62 femur development, 118-21, 150 long bone ossification, 18, 125–32 near joint ossification, 201-10 pseudoepiphyses, 132-5 sternum development, 122-5, 205 taxonomic differences, 255-62 regulation, 114-17 human ossification centers, 20-1 mechanobiological factors, 75-80, 94-6, 265 models, 80-101 aging simulations, 86–90 clinical data compared, 90-3 lining cells, 98-101 mechanobiological effects, 94-6 model development, 80-6 normal growth, 86-90 site specificity, 98-101 stress/strain histories, 81-6, 96-8, 123 time lags, 98-101 osteoarthritis description, 222-33 joint repair, 191-7 osteoblasts bone remodeling, 144, 155, 173 gap healing, 173–5 lamellar bone formation, 38 osteocalcin production, 7 osteocyte formation, 37 perichondral bone formation, 74-5

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

316

INDEX

osteoclasts bone resorption, 97-8, 144, 173 gap healing, 173–5 lamellar bone formation, 38 osteocytes description, 35-6 formation, 37 osteogenesis (see also specific aspects) cyclic compression compared, 184-91 distraction osteogenesis, 62, 167, 184-92 mechanobiology, 265-6 tissue regeneration, 164 osteogenic index articular cartilage development, 212-18, 260 - 1bony epiphyses, 260-2 joint formation, 206-7 long bone ossification patterns, 125-9 sternum ossification patterns, 122 osteons, remodeling bone role, 37-8

parathyroid gland, function, 113 parathyroid hormone, endochondral growth regulation, 112–13 parathyroid hormone-related protein, endochondral ossification regulation, 112-13 pattern formation, overview, 5-11, 258 perichondral bone evolution, 13-16 ossification, see ossification periosteal bone evolution, 13-16 gap healing, 179-82 ossification, see ossification permeability, 47, 57, 169 (see also cancellous bone) physical activity, effects, 154-5, 211, 215, 2.2.4 Poisson's ratio cancellous bone, 148 cortical bone, 148 description, 272 engineering and biological materials, 278 poroelasticity, 279-81 positional information, 8, 154

primitive tetrapods bone evolution, 12–17 bony epiphyses, 255–62 skeletal pattern formation, 6–8 proteoglycan articular cartilage content, 219–20, 226 description, 32 fibrocartilage permeability, 47, 57 stress failure, 296 tendon composition, 38, 57 pseudarthrosis, fracture healing, 181–4 pseudoepiphyses, endochondral ossification patterns, 132–5

regeneration, *see specific tissues* remodeling bone bone–implant interface, 62, 156–7, 168–72 cancellous bone continuum model, 43, 140–9, 158, 283 remodeling around implants, 156–7 lazy zone, 254 osteon creation, 37–8 rudiments bone development, 73–7, 107 cartilage development, 65–71, 114 limb development, 8

scaling, 22-4, 236-53 secondary ossification center cancellous bone development, 138 chondroepiphysis, 16, 107, 115, 132-4 evolution, 17 human embryo development, 21, 24 joint development, 203 section modulus, 93, 96, 304 sesamoid bones, evolution, 16-18 shear stress, 43-7, 268-76, 283-7 (see also octahedral shear stress) skeletal ontogeny, functional adaptation, 2, 20-7somatotropin, function, 113 somites, human embryo development, 25 sternum, development, mechanobiology, 122-5, 205

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

INDEX

317

strain cyclic compression osteogenesis, 184-91 distraction osteogenesis, 184-91 energy regulation, 302-7 histomorphology, 42-8 invariant, 43-9, 163, 271 long bone formation, 77-9, 119-21 maximum compressive principle, 78-80 octahedral shear articular cartilage development, 211-18 bony epiphyses, 260-2 cartilage material behavior, 48-51, 60-2,260 description, 45-6, 163-7, 271-3 femur development, 118-21 joint development, 67-71, 202-7 joint repair, 195-6 long bone ossification, 126-8 secondary ossific nucleus formation, 116 - 18sternum development, 124 stress failure, 295 tissue regeneration role, 163-7 ossification models, 81-6, 96-8, 123 overview, 274-6 principal description, 271-2 physical activity effects, 80 single-phase material representations, 43-7 shear, 268-76, 283-7 torsion daily loading history, 97 femoral diaphysis, 87-8, 285-6 mechanics, 238-40, 243-4 stress adaptation role, see functional adaptation analysis, 48-51, 287-91 attractor stress stimulus biological factor effects, 155-6 bone apposition/resorption rate effects, 83-6, 99, 244-5 continuum stress calculation, 142-9 cancellous bone adaptation, 151-3 cartilage, 53, 115-17, 191-7, 210-20 computational stress, 287-91

elastic material properties, 53-8, 101, 141, 276-9 energy stress daily stress stimulus, 140-1 description, 47, 272, 274 mathematical models, 82-5 strain energy regulation, 302-7 stress failure, 295 experimental stress, 287-91 fibrocartilage metaplasia, 53-62 hydrostatic articular cartilage development, 211-18, 225, 252 bony epiphyses, 260-2 cartilage material behavior, 48-51, 59-62, 260 description, 45-6, 122, 163-7, 271-3 femur development, 118-21 fracture healing, 182, 186-9 joint development, 67-71, 116-18, 202 - 7joint repair, 192, 196-7 long bone ossification, 126-8 sternum development, 124 stress failure, 296 tissue regeneration role, 163-7, 182 invariants, 43-9, 163, 271 joints development, 66-8 near joint ossification, 202-10 repair, 191-7 long bone formation, 77-9, 118-21, 128, 153 modeling rate compared, 99-101 octahedral shear articular cartilage development, 211-18 bony epiphyses, 260–2 cartilage material behavior, 48-51, 60-2,260 description, 45-6, 163-7, 271-3 femur development, 118-21 joint development, 67-71, 202-7 joint repair, 195-6 long bone ossification, 126-8 secondary ossific nucleus formation, 116-18 sternum development, 124 stress failure, 295

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-0-521-71475-4 — Skeletal Function and Form Dennis R. Carter , Gary S. Beaupré Index More Information

318

INDEX

stress (continued) tissue regeneration role, 163-7 ossification models, see ossification overview, 42-3, 267-74 physical activity effects, 154-5, 211, 215, 224 shear, 43-7, 268-76, 283-7 single-phase material representations, 43 - 7sternum development, 124-6, 205 structural mechanics, 48-51, 236-46 taxonomic differences, 255–62 tendons, 53-62 tissue regeneration role bone-implant interface, 62, 156-7, 168-72 cyclic compression osteogenesis, 184-91 distraction osteogenesis, 184-91 fracture healing, 176-8 joint repair, 191-7 overview, 162-8, 176 pseudarthrosis, 181-4 two-phase porous-hydrated material representations, 47-8 stress stimulus biological factor effects, 155-6 bone apposition/resorption rate effects, 83-6, 98, 244-5 continuum stress calculation, 140, 142 - 9daily stress stimulus, 140-1

taxonomy endochondral ossification patterns, 255–62

evolution mechanobiology, 10-11, 16, 253-5 teleology, 1-4 tendons chondrometaplasia model, 58-9 development, 53-62 fibrocartilage metaplasia relationship, 55-62 histomorphology, 38-40 poroelasticity, 280 viscoelasticity, 280 tetrapods, see primitive tetrapods thyroid hormones, endochondral growth regulation, 112-13 tissue differentiation, see morphogenesis; specific tissues torsion daily loading history, 97 femoral diaphysis, 87-8, 285-6 mechanics, 238-40, 243-4 transforming growth factor-b angiogenesis promotion, 110 cartilage growth regulation, 17 chondrocyte metabolism, 112 tendon development, 57

vertebrates bony epiphyses, 255–62 evolution mechanobiology, 18–20 skeletal pattern formation, 6–8 viscoelasticity, 276, 279–81, 305