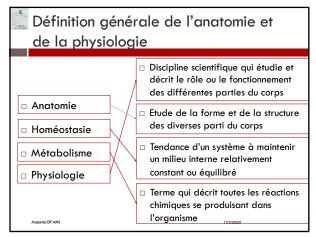
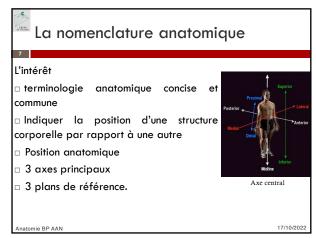
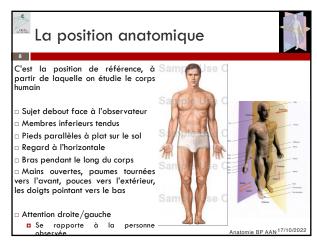
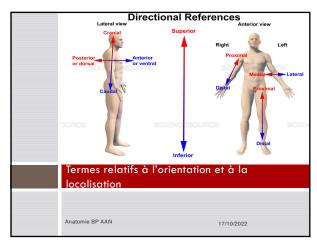
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	omie/squelette/types-os.php	
Arestonie BP ANN 17/10/2022		
2		
Définition g	générale de l'anatomie et	
de la physiologie		
4	□ Discipline scientifique qui étudie et	
	décrit le rôle ou le fonctionnement	
□ Anatomie	des différentes parties du corps	
□ Homéostasie	 Etude de la forme et de la structure des diverses parti du corps 	
□ Métabolisme	□ Tendance d'un système à maintenir	
□ Physiologie	un milieu interne relativement constant ou équilibré	-
Filysiologie	☐ Terme qui décrit toutes les réactions	
	chimiques se produisant dans	

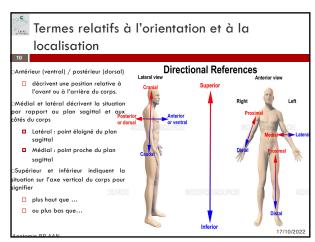
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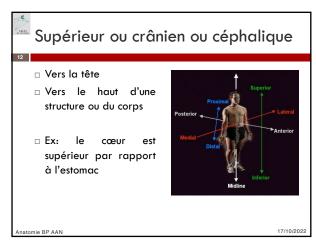




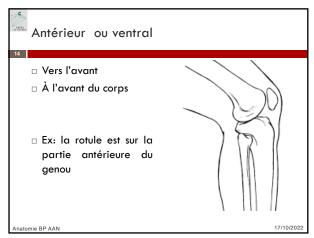


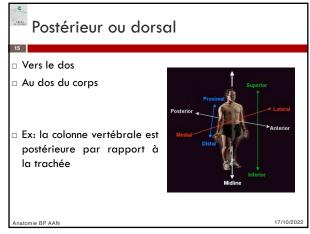


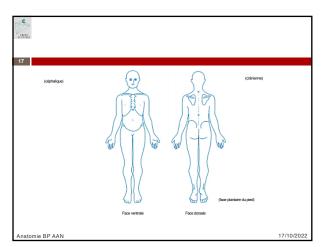


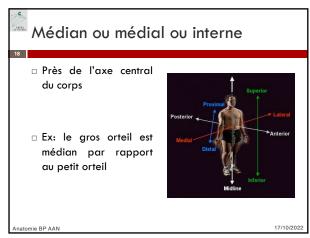


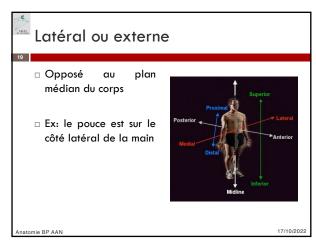


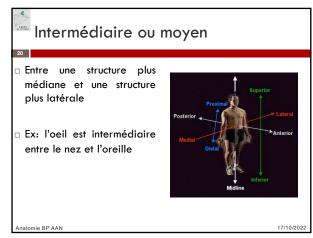


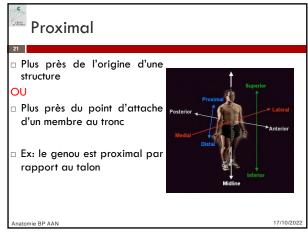


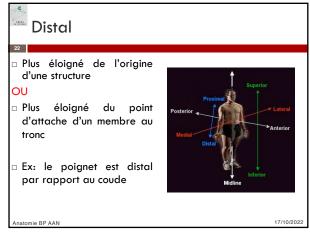


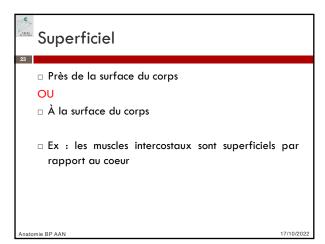


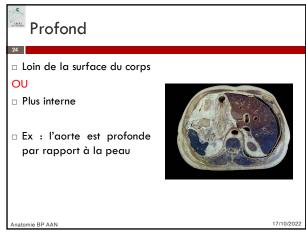


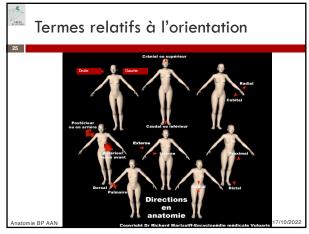


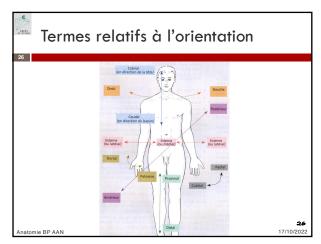


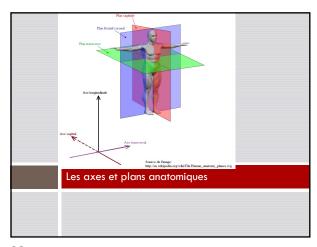


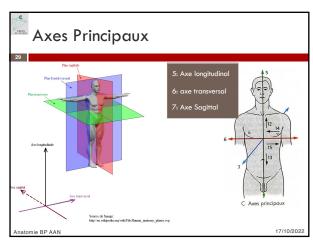


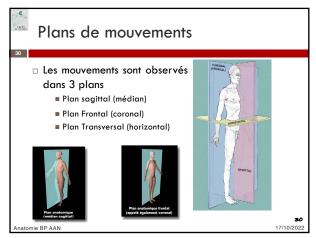


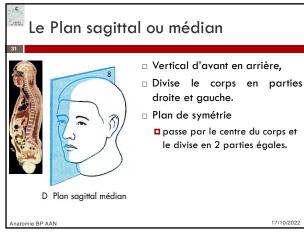


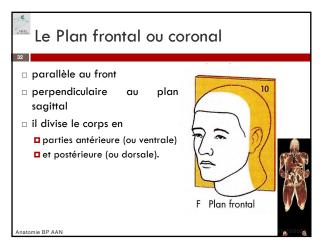


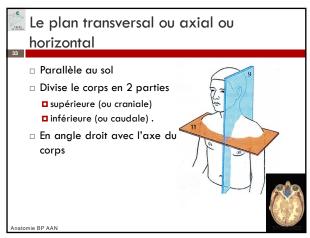


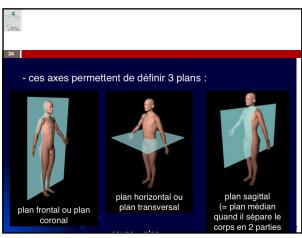


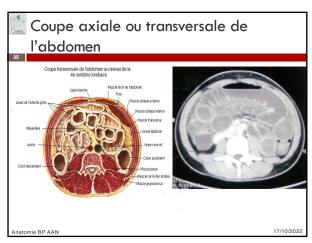


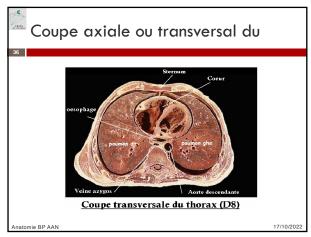


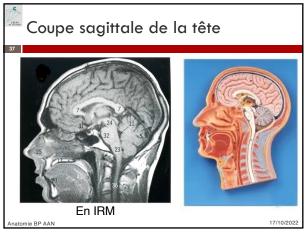


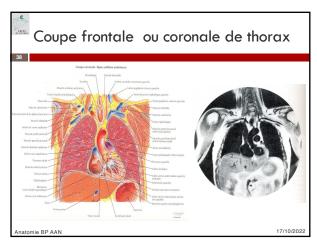




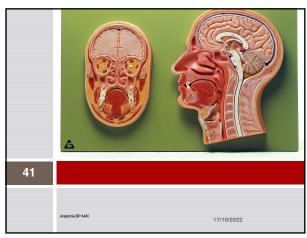


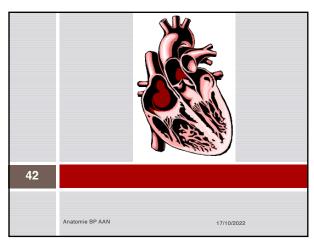






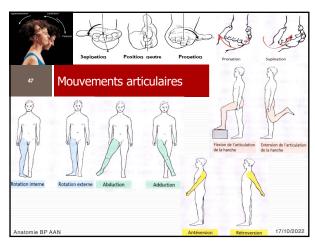


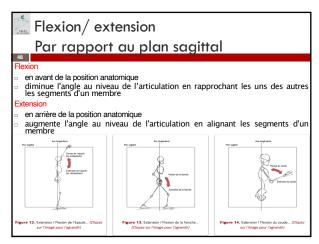


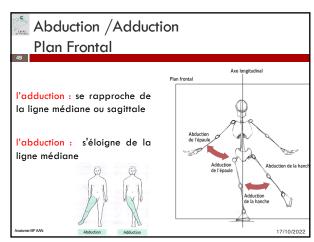


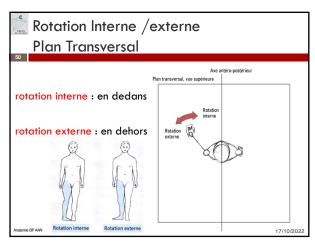


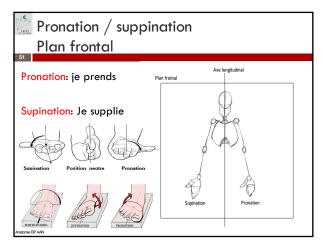


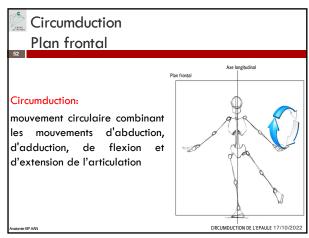


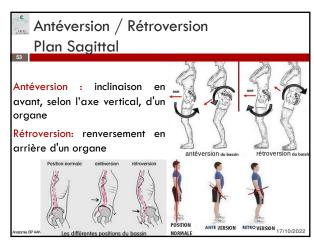


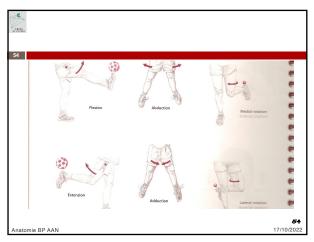


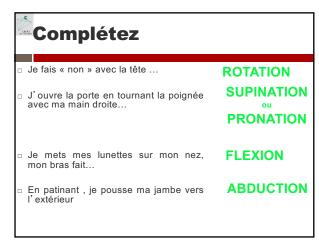


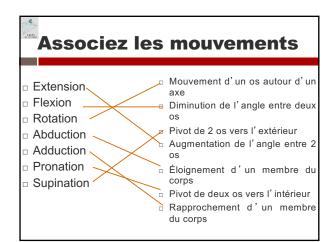






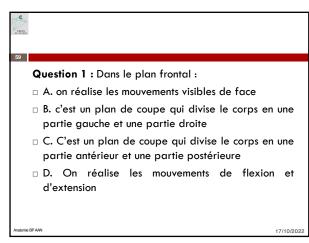


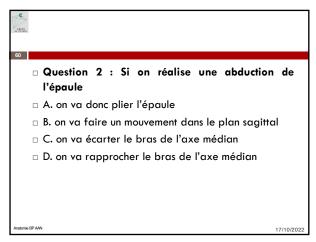


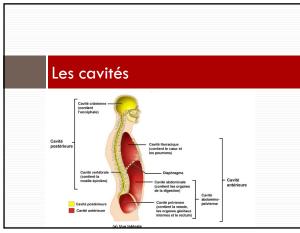


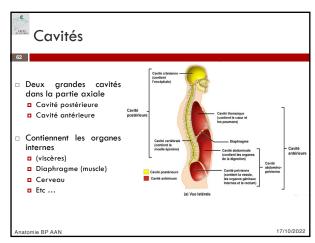


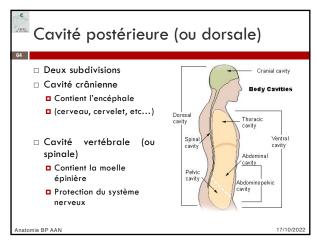


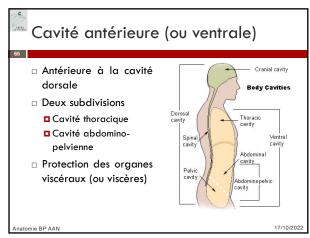


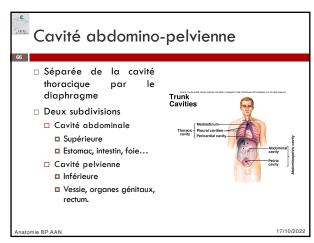


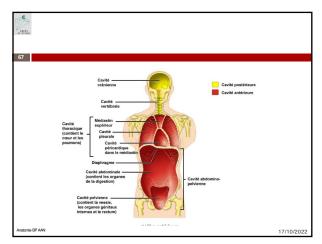


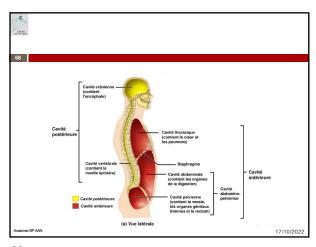


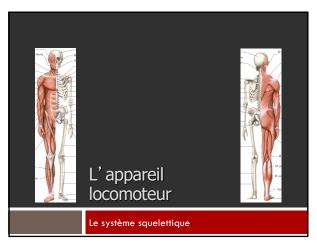


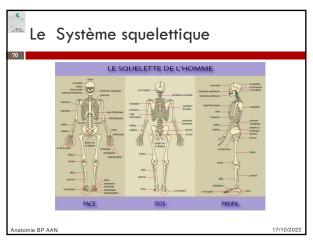


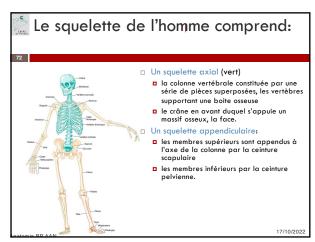


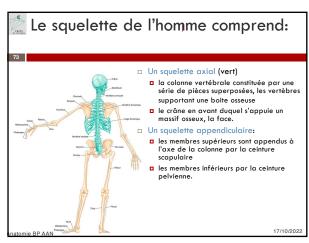


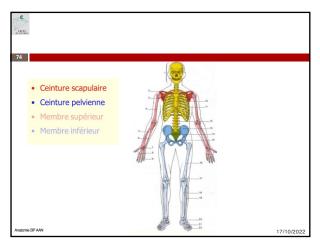


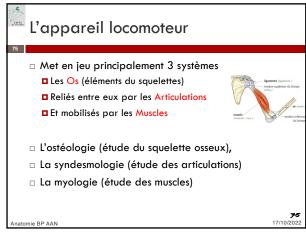


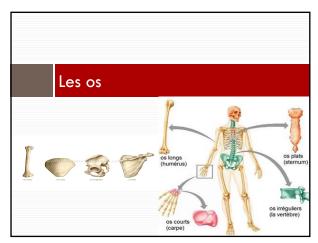


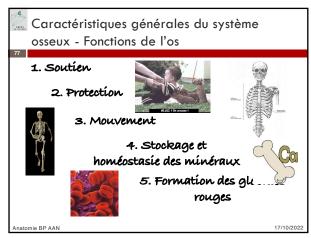


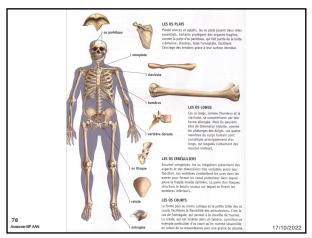


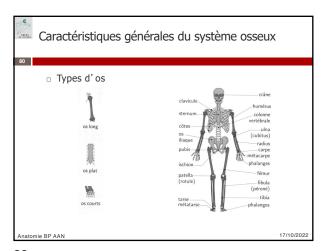


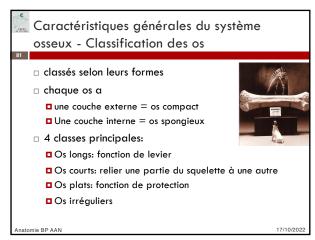


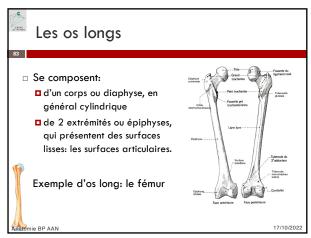


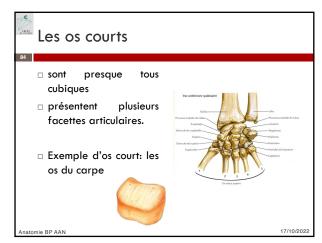


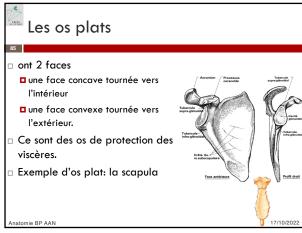


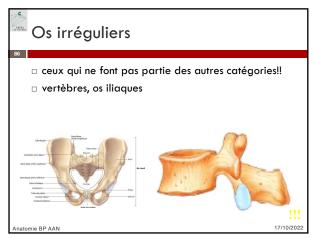


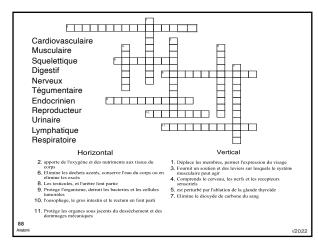


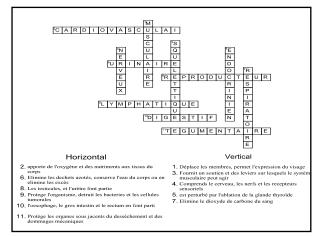


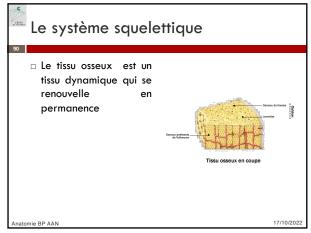


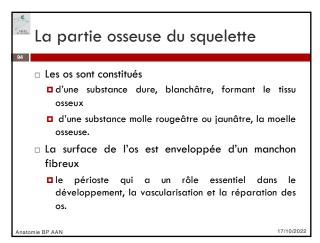


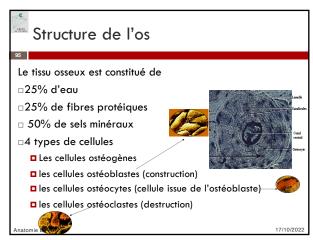


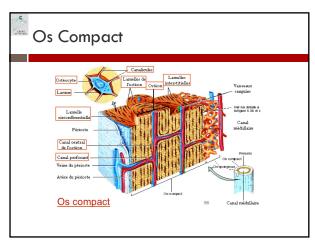


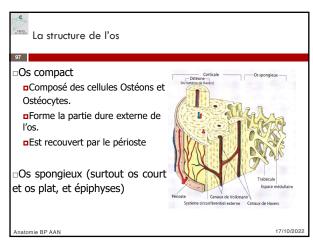


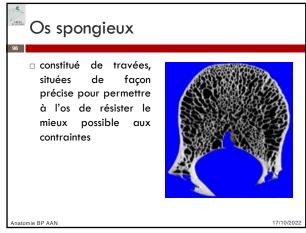


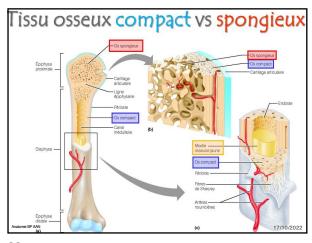


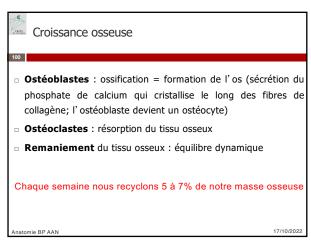


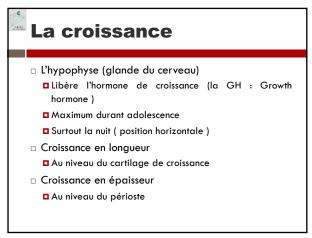


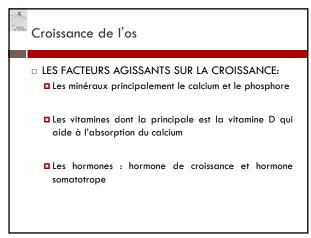


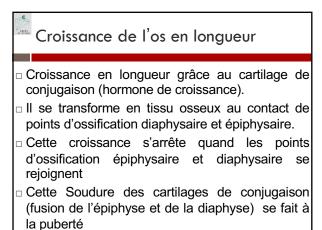


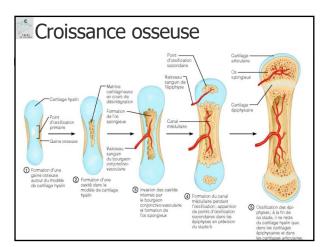


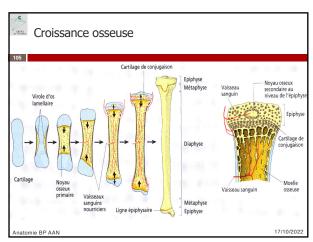


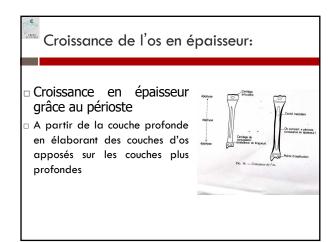


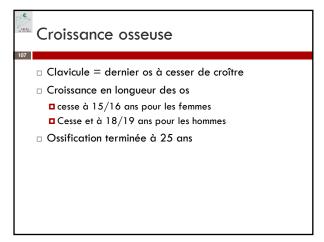


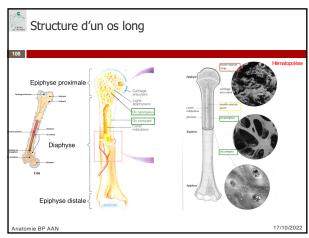


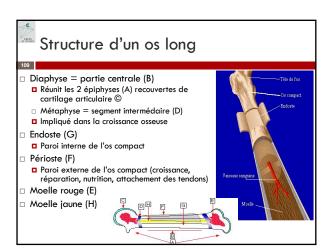


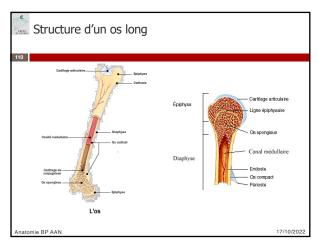


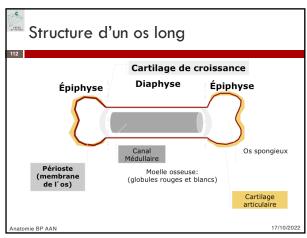


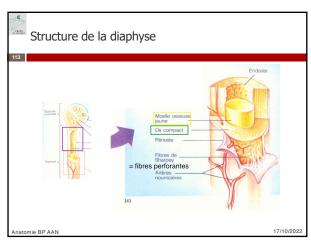


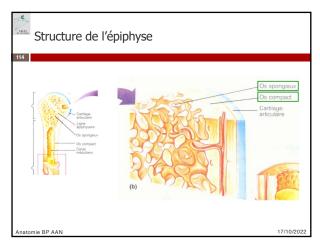


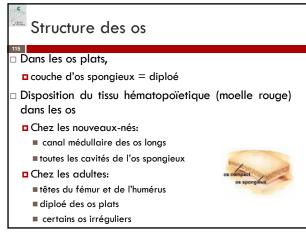


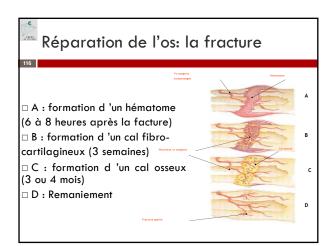


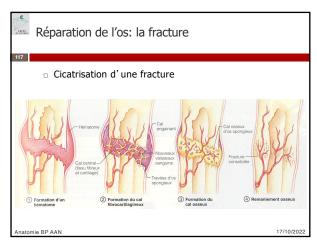


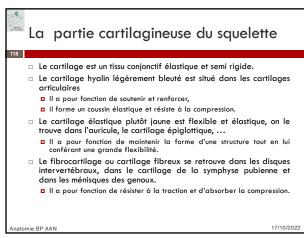


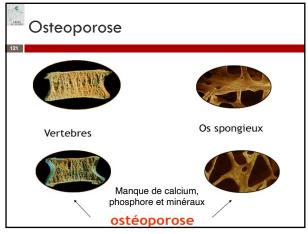


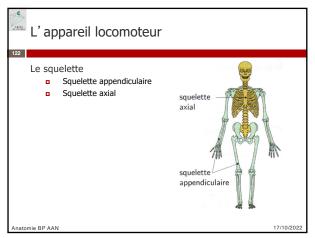


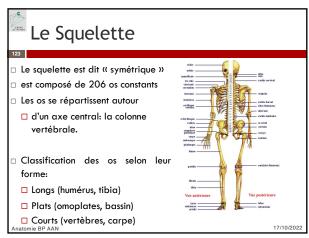


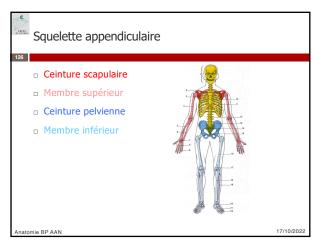


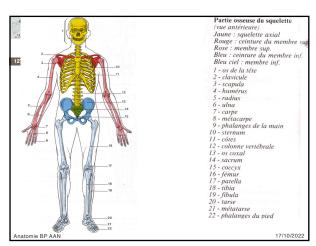










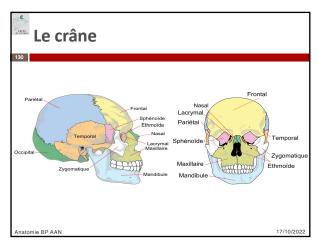


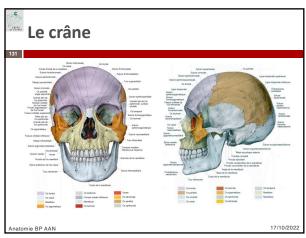


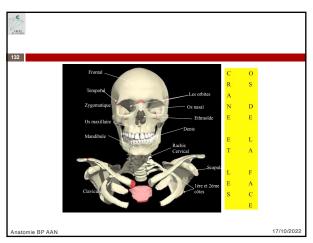
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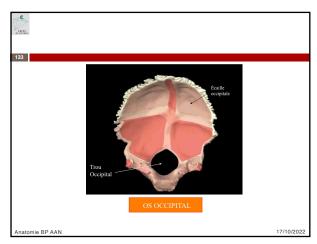
CRANE et les os de la face

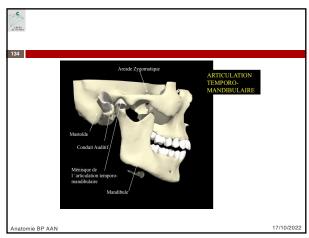
- Le crâne est formé des os suivants : os frontal, os pariétal, os occipital, os temporal, os sphénoïdal.
- □ Ces os sont reliés entre eux par des « articulations non mobiles » appelés des sutures.
- □ Les cavités de la face sont formés: os frontal, os zygomatique, os maxillaire, os nasal, ethmoïde.











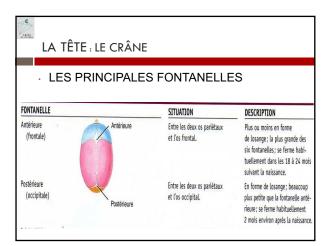
134

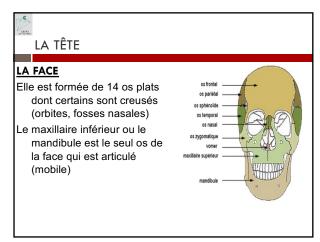


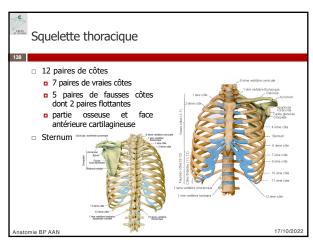
LES FONTANELLES

- A la naissance, des espaces membraneux appelés fontanelles séparent les os du crâne, les principales:
- · la fontanelle antérieure
- · La fontanelle postérieure

Au cours de l'ossification intermenbraneuse, ces membranes sont remplacées par de la matière osseuse et deviendront des sutures





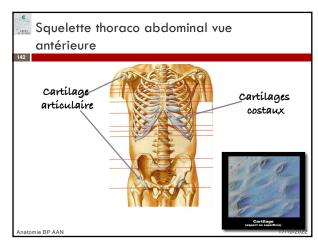


CREPS	Le Sternum
	 Os plat, situé en avant de la cage thoracique Le bord supérieur est concave vers le bas, c'est le manubrium strenal L'extrémité inférieure, pointue, orientée vers le bas, c'est l'Apophyse Xyphoïde Entre les deux le corps du sternum.

Les côtes Os longs recourbés qui s'attachent en arrière aux vertèbres et en avant au sternum par l'intermédiaire du cartilage Elles sont au nombre de 12 à droite et 12 à gauche Il peut exister des côtes sur-numéraires (13ème côtes) Espace Intercostal: espace existant entre 2 côtes, il contient les muscles inter-costaux. Elles sont répartis en 3 groupes: Iles vraies côtes, au nombre de 7 paires = côtes dont le cartilage s'insère directement sur les faces latérales du sternum Iles fausses côtes (3 paires) = unies en avant par leur cartilage au cartilage sus-jacent de la 7ème côte Iles côtes flottantes (2 dernières paires) = ne sont reliées qu'aux vertèbres

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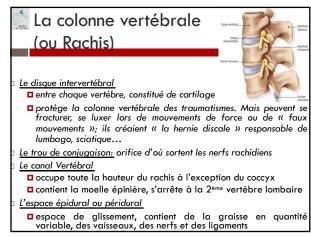
La Clavicule Située sur la partie supérieure du thorax, placée entre la pointe supérieure du sternum et le dessus de l'épaule. Sa forme globale est celle d'un « S » . Elle possède 2 épiphyses, une proximale sur le sternum et une distale sur l'omoplate. Os long, pair et asymétrique. Elle relie le tronc à la scapula Os sous cutané, entièrement palpable sauf face inférieure

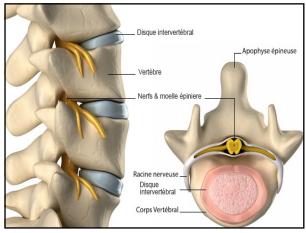


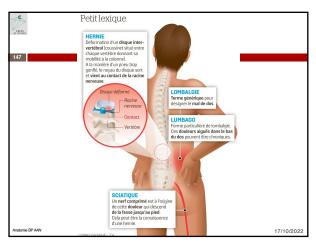
La colonne vertébrale (ou Rachis) La colonne vertébrale (ou rachis) supporte l'ensemble du squelette humain. Elle s'articule en haut avec le crâne et en bas avec le bassin. Elle se divise en 4 segments: le rachis cervical formé de 7 vertèbres, le rachis thoracique (dorsal) formé de 12 vertèbres sur lesquelles s'appuient les côtes, le rachis lombaire, formé de 5 vertèbres le segment sacro coccygien constitué du sacrum et du coccyx formé de vertèbres soudées (5 pour le sacrum et 4 à 5 pour le coccyx).

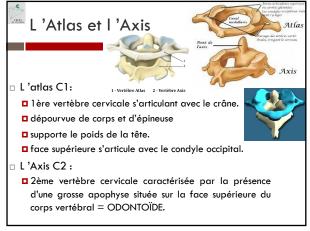
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La colonne vertébrale (ou Rachis) Composée de vertèbres séparées ou soudées qui permettent le soutien et la mobilité du crâne, la flexion du cou et du dos Les vertèbres: à l'exception des 2 premières vertèbres cervicales (Atlas et Axis) et du sacrum, elles ont toutes la même anatomie Le corps vertébral: partie de la vertèbre qui porte le corps vertébral. En avant, constitué d'os spongieux. Ils sont unis entre eux par les disques intervertébraux. L'arc postérieur: en arrière, formé d'une apophyse épineuse, de deux apophyses transverses, de deux apophyses articulaires supérieures et deux apophyses articulaires inférieures.





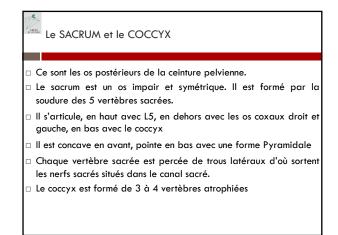


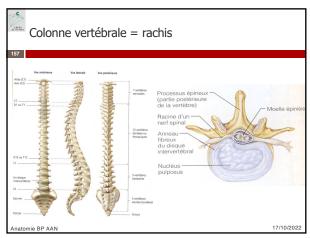


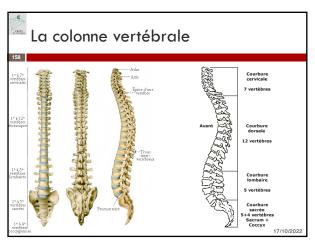
Le rachis dorsal ou thoracique Il est concave en arrière. particularité des vertèbres thoraciques, elles s'articulent avec les côtes (T1 à T12) Les apophyses épineuses sont longues et très obliques en arrière et en bas

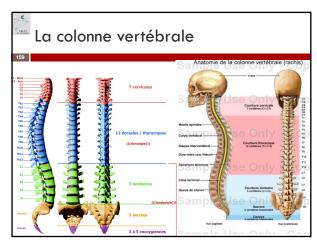
153

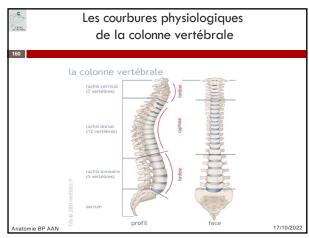
Le rachis lombaire Les vertèbres lombaires sont les cinq vertèbres qui se trouvent entre le rachis dorsal et le sacrum. Le corps vertébral est beaucoup plus gros, et l'apophyse épineuse forme une pointe vers l'arrière rectangulaire. C'est au niveau de la 2ème vertèbre lombaire que s'arrête la moelle épinière. Les ponctions lombaires se pratiquent entre L3- L4 ou L4 - L5.

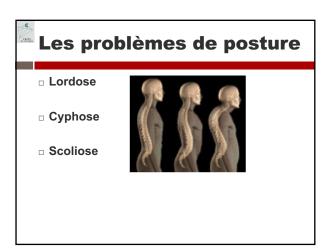












La lordose



Déformation de la colonne où le dos est cambré au niveau du bas du dos.

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La cyphose



Déformation de la colonne où le dos est voûté vers l'avant au niveau des omoplates (bossu)



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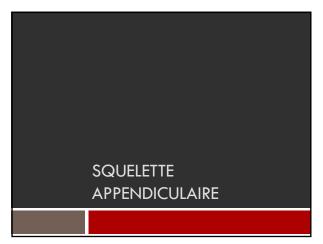
La scoliose

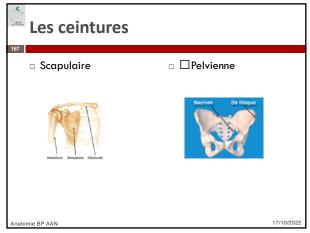
Déformation de la colonne de côté en forme de « S »

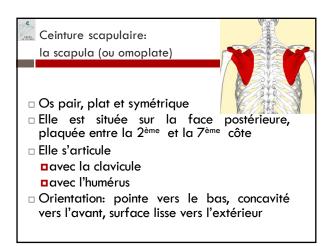


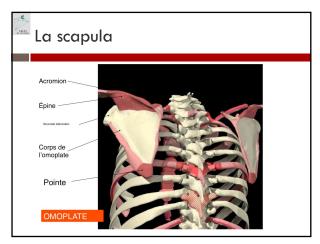




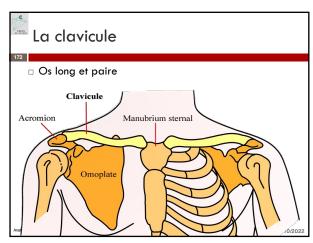


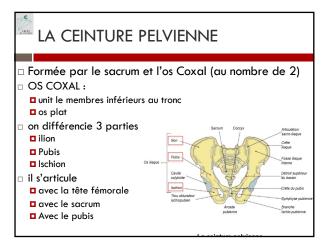


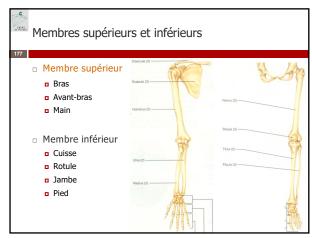


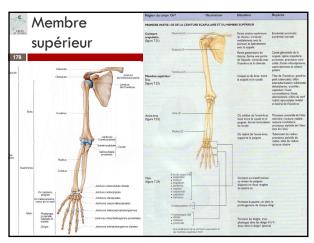


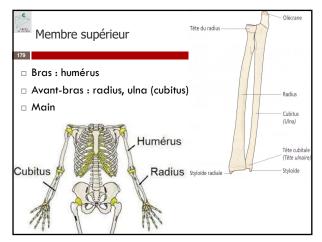


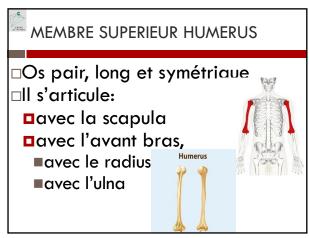


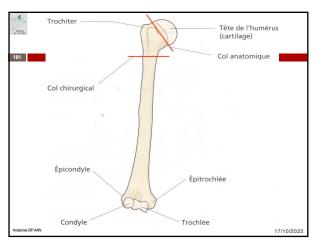


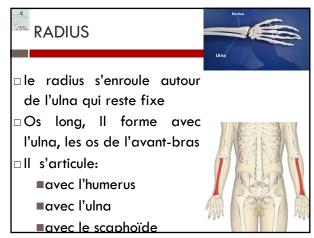


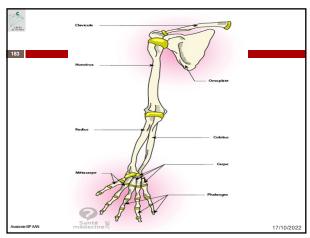


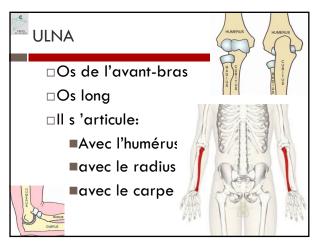


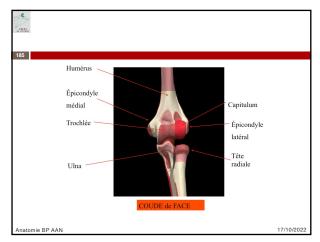


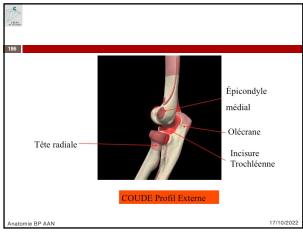


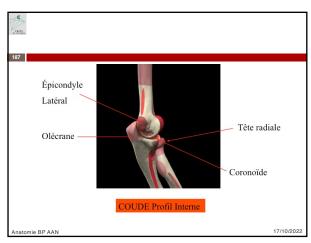


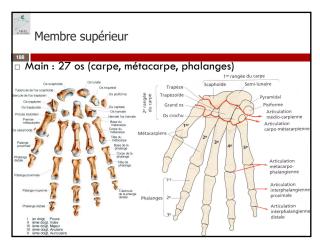


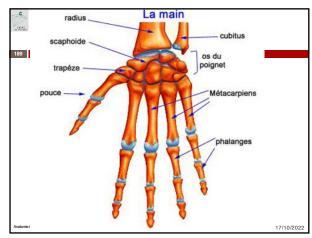


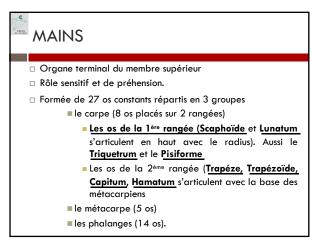


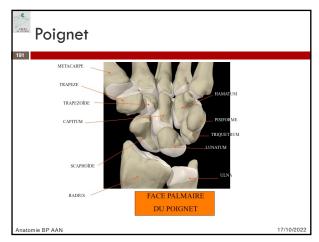


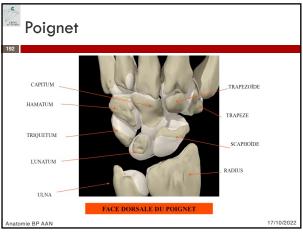


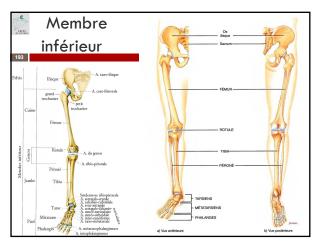


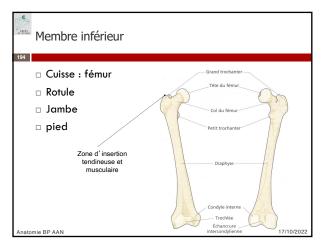


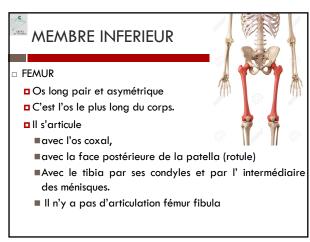


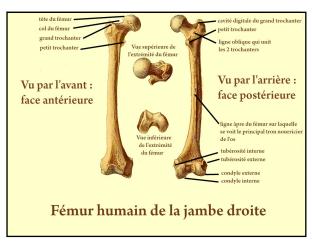


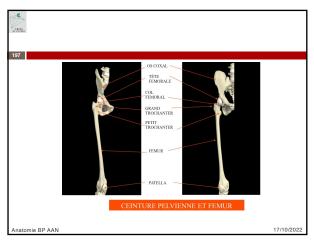


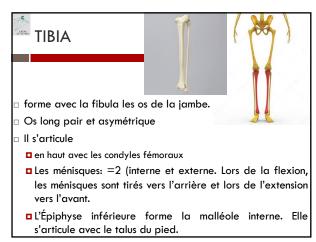


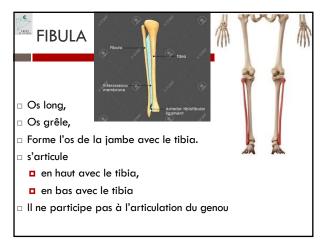




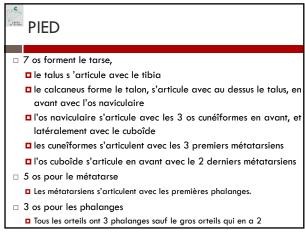


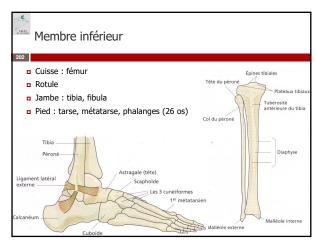


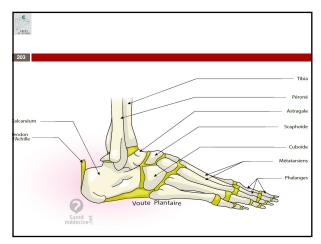


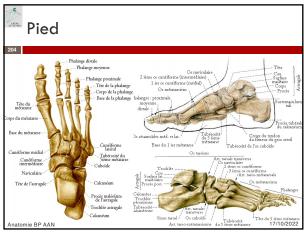


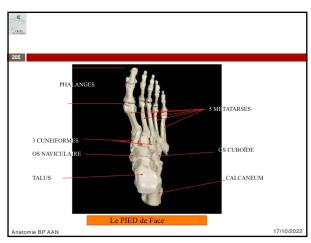












Saviez-vous que Les bébés naissent avec 300 os tandis qu'un adulte n'en possède que 206.				
un cou de girafe contient le même nombre de vertèbres qu' un cou humain.				
 Le plus petit os dans le corps humain se trouve dans l'oreille interne et mesure environ 0,28 cm de long. (Stapès) 				
Anatom Magelf, Argane 30	17/10/202 2⁵³			