



APPARATO LOCOMOTORE

Corso soccorritore – esecutore 2015

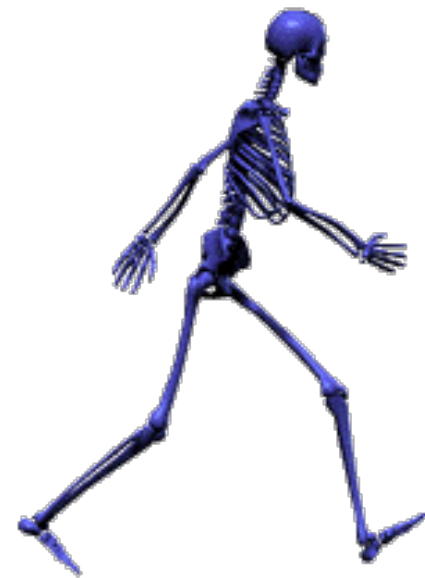


- 
- Comprendere l'anatomia dell'apparato muscolo-scheletrico.
 - Conoscere il funzionamento dell'apparato locomotore.



Costituito da :

- SCHELETRO OSSEO
- ARTICOLAZIONI
- APPARATO MUSCOLARE



APPARATO SCHELETRICO



FRATTURE



Costituito da 206 ossa , suddivise in :

- Scheletro assile
- Scheletro degli arti (collegati con cingolo scapolare e cingolo pelvico)

Funzione :

- SOSTENERE IL CORPO
- PROTEGGERE GLI ORGANI
- FORNIRE PUNTI DI ATTACCO ALLA MUSCOLATURA

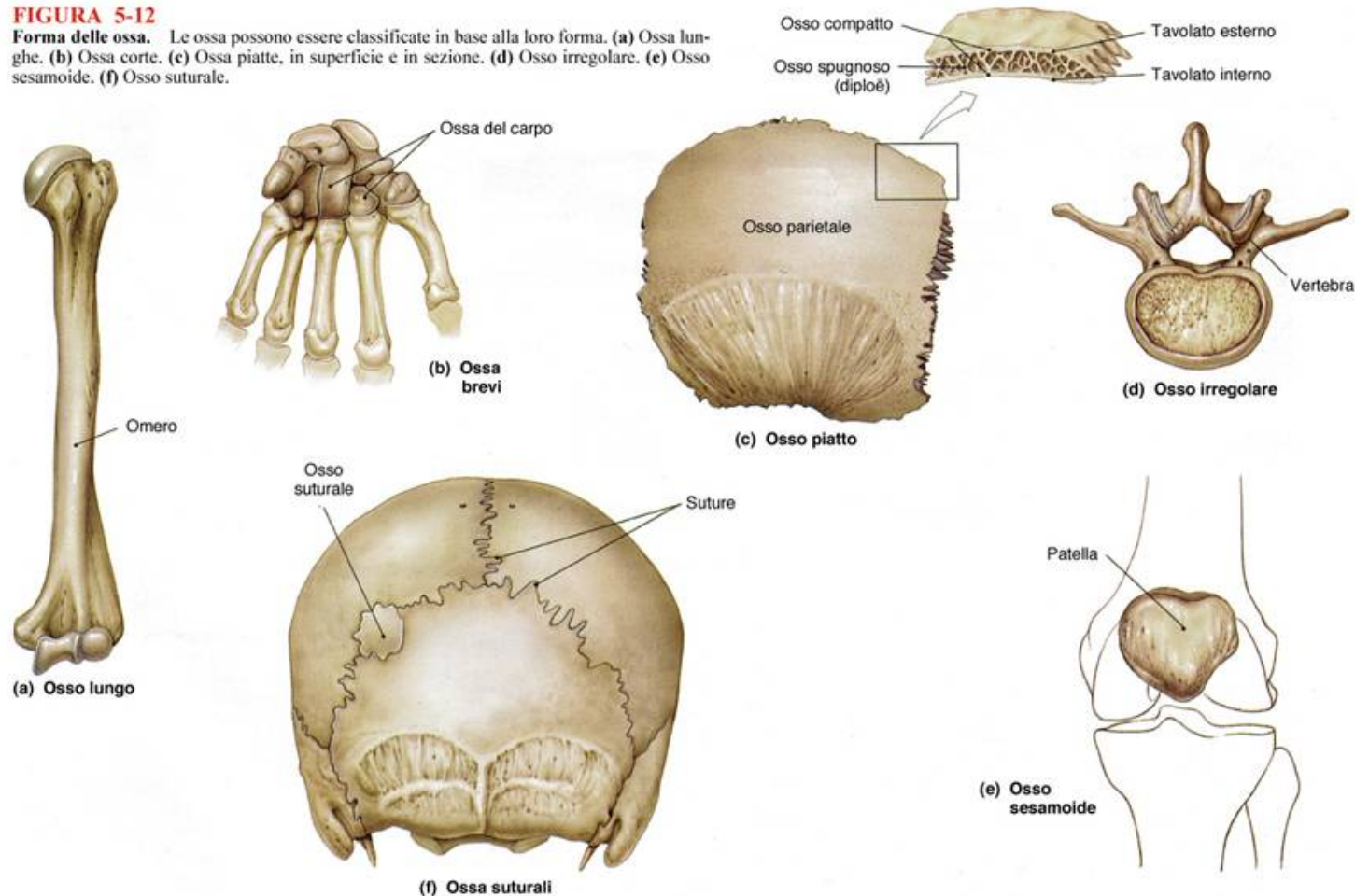


CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE OSSA

FIGURA 5-12

Forma delle ossa. Le ossa possono essere classificate in base alla loro forma. (a) Ossa lunghe. (b) Ossa corte. (c) Ossa piatte, in superficie e in sezione. (d) Osso irregolare. (e) Osso sesamoide. (f) Osso suturale.

- LUNGHE
- BREVI
- PIATTE

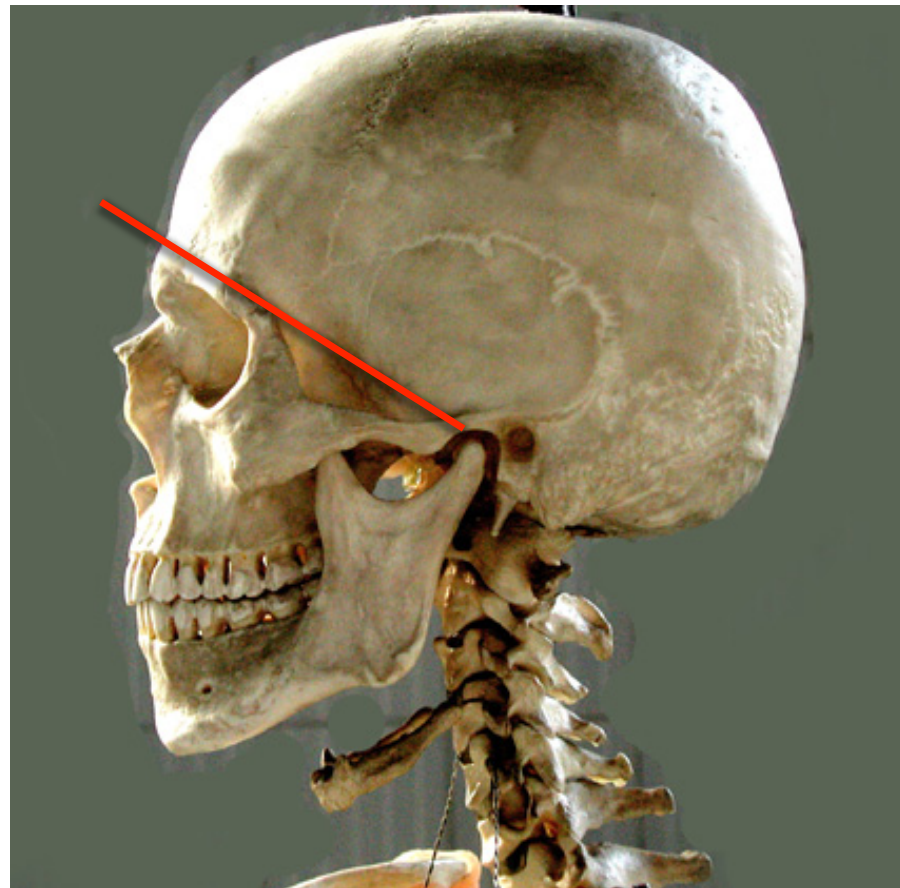


OSSA DELLA TESTA

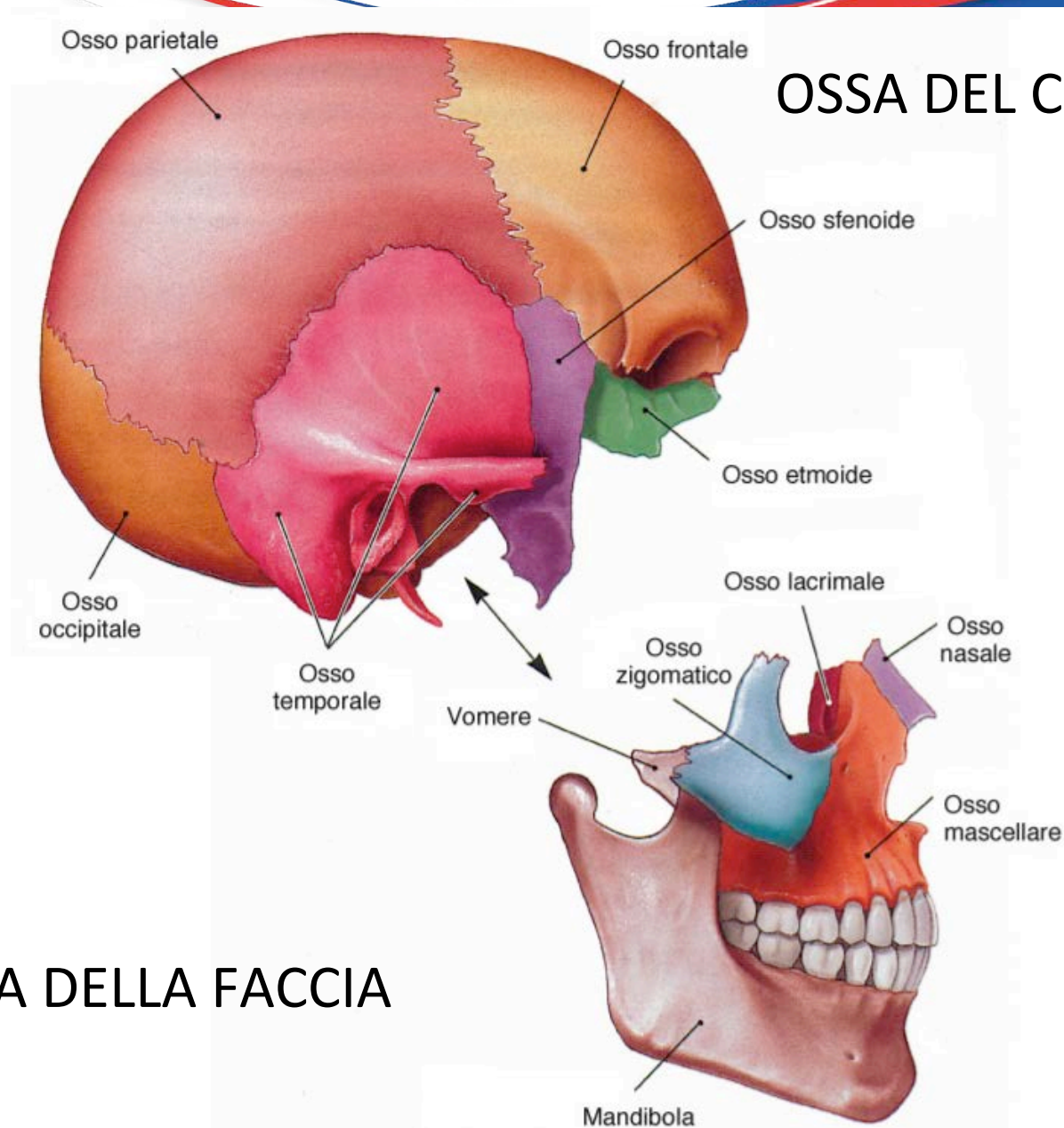
La regione della testa è suddivisibile in :

- CRANIO
- FACCIA

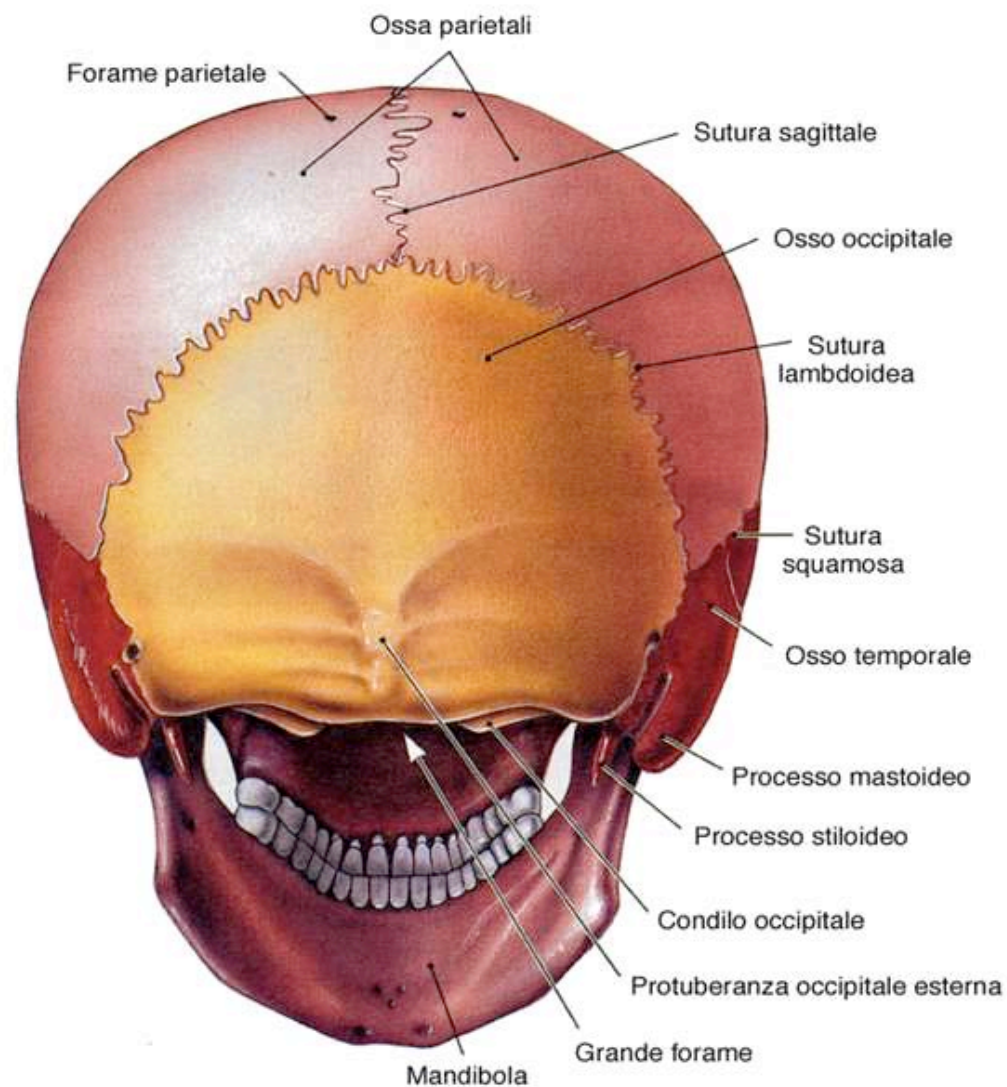
Le due aree sono delimitate dall'orbita oculare.

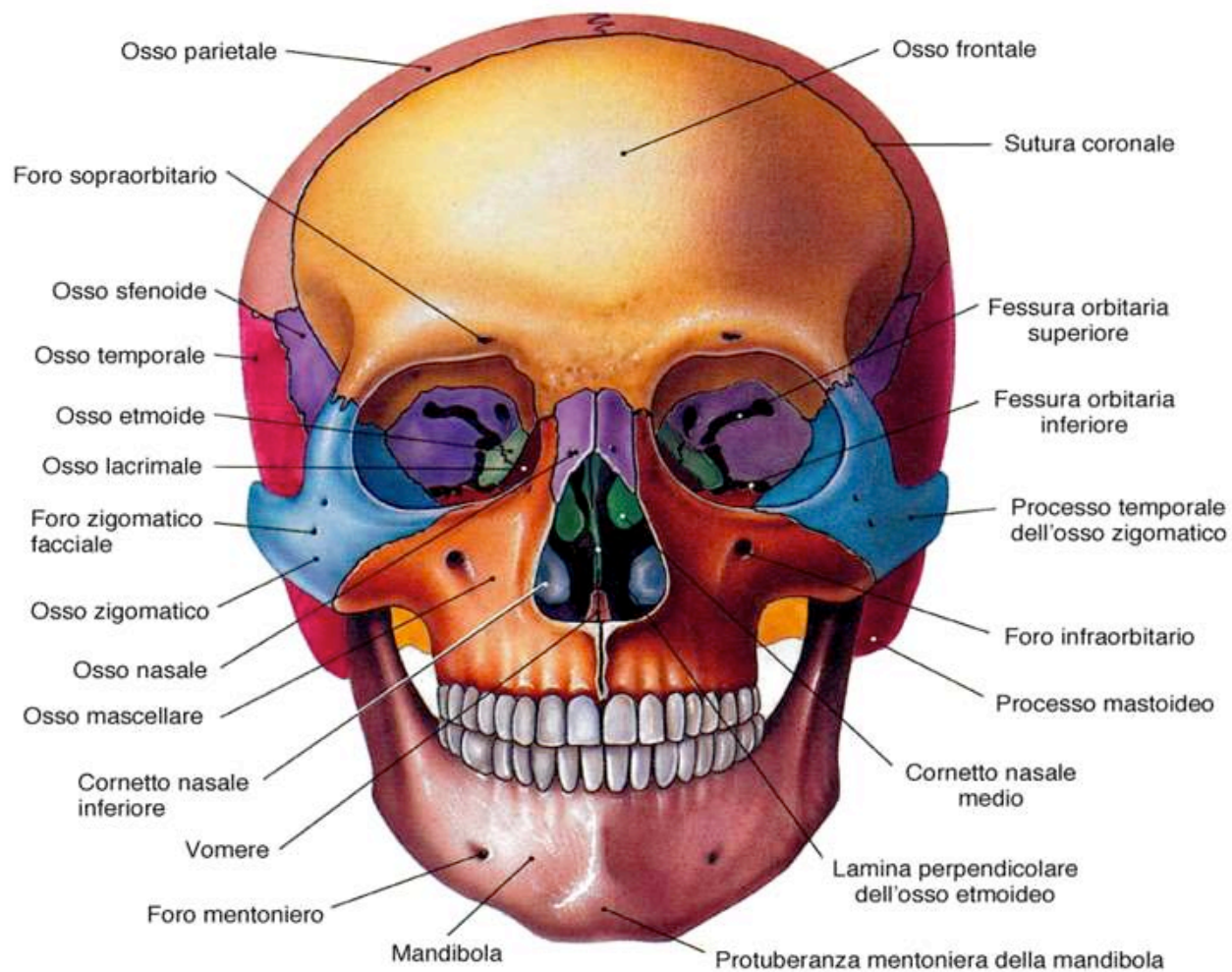


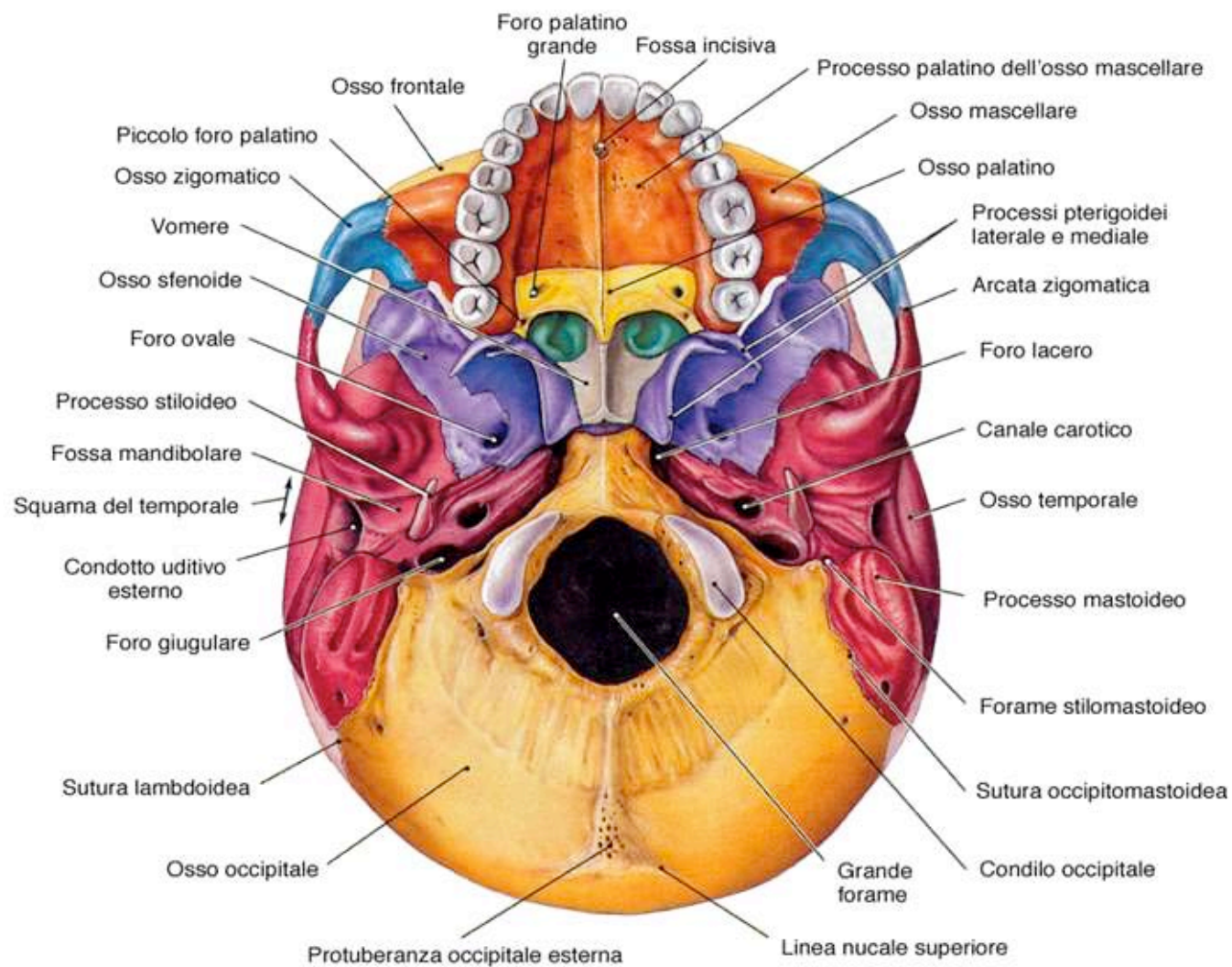
OSSA DEL CRANIO

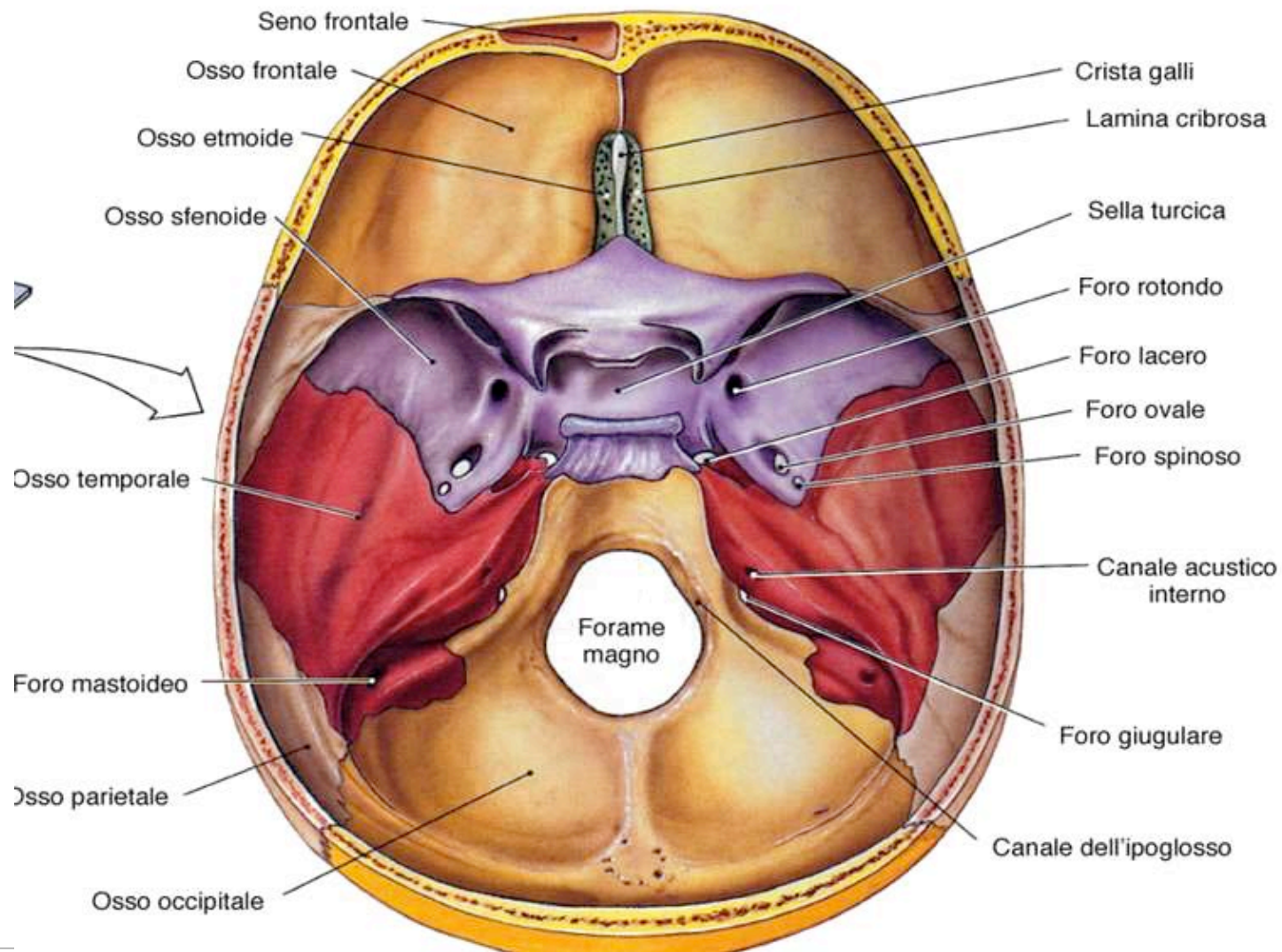


OSSA DELLA FACCIA

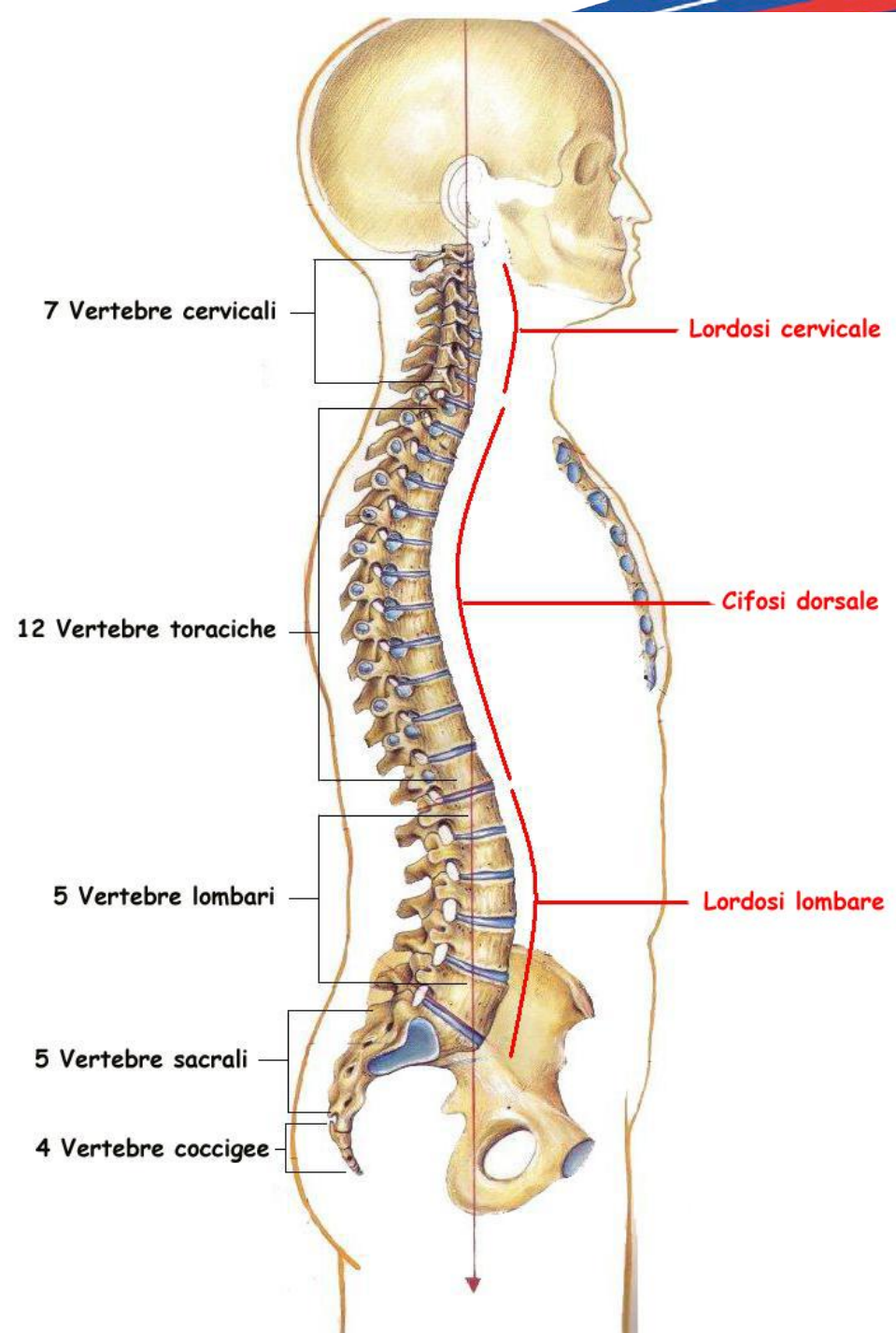








IL RACHIDE



LE VERTEBRE

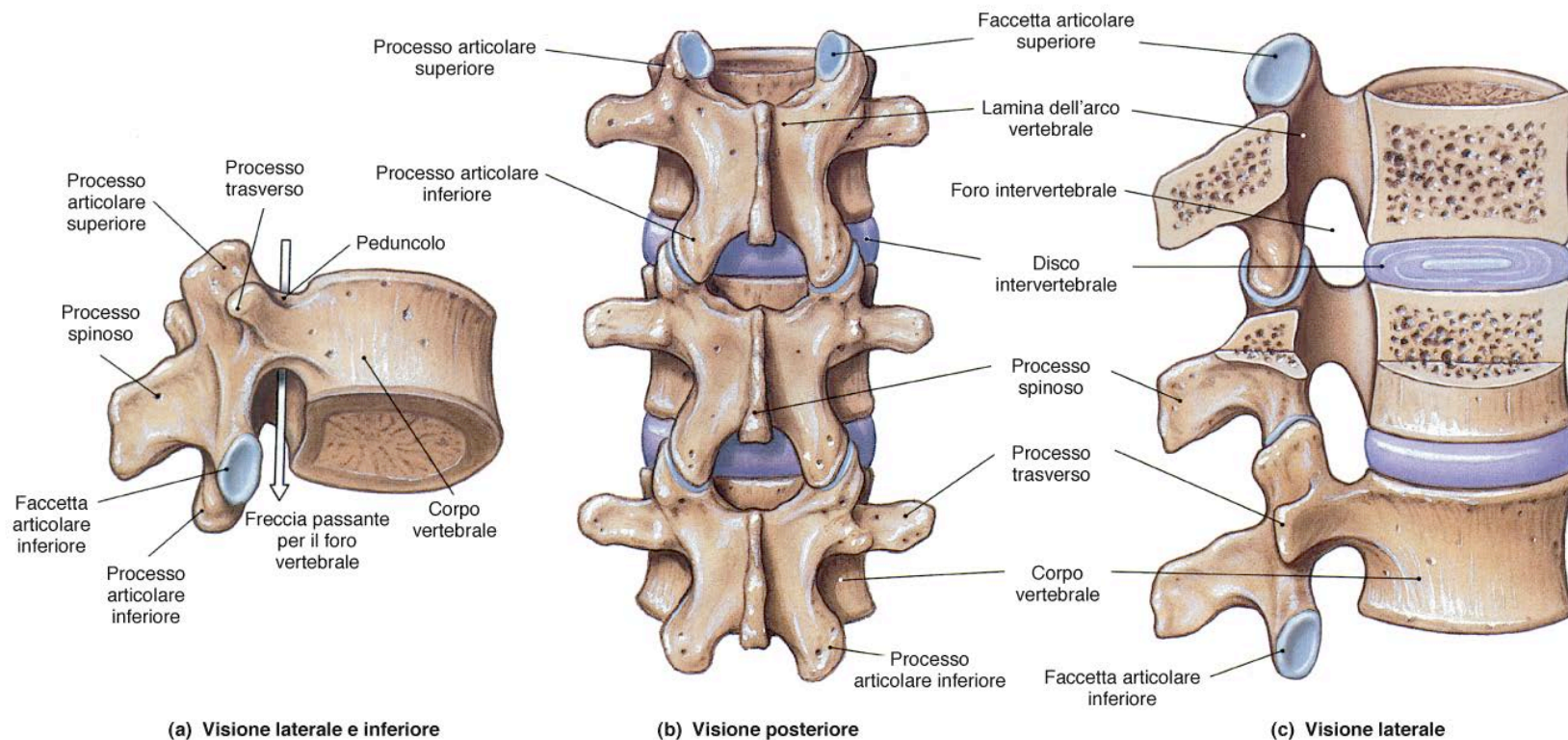
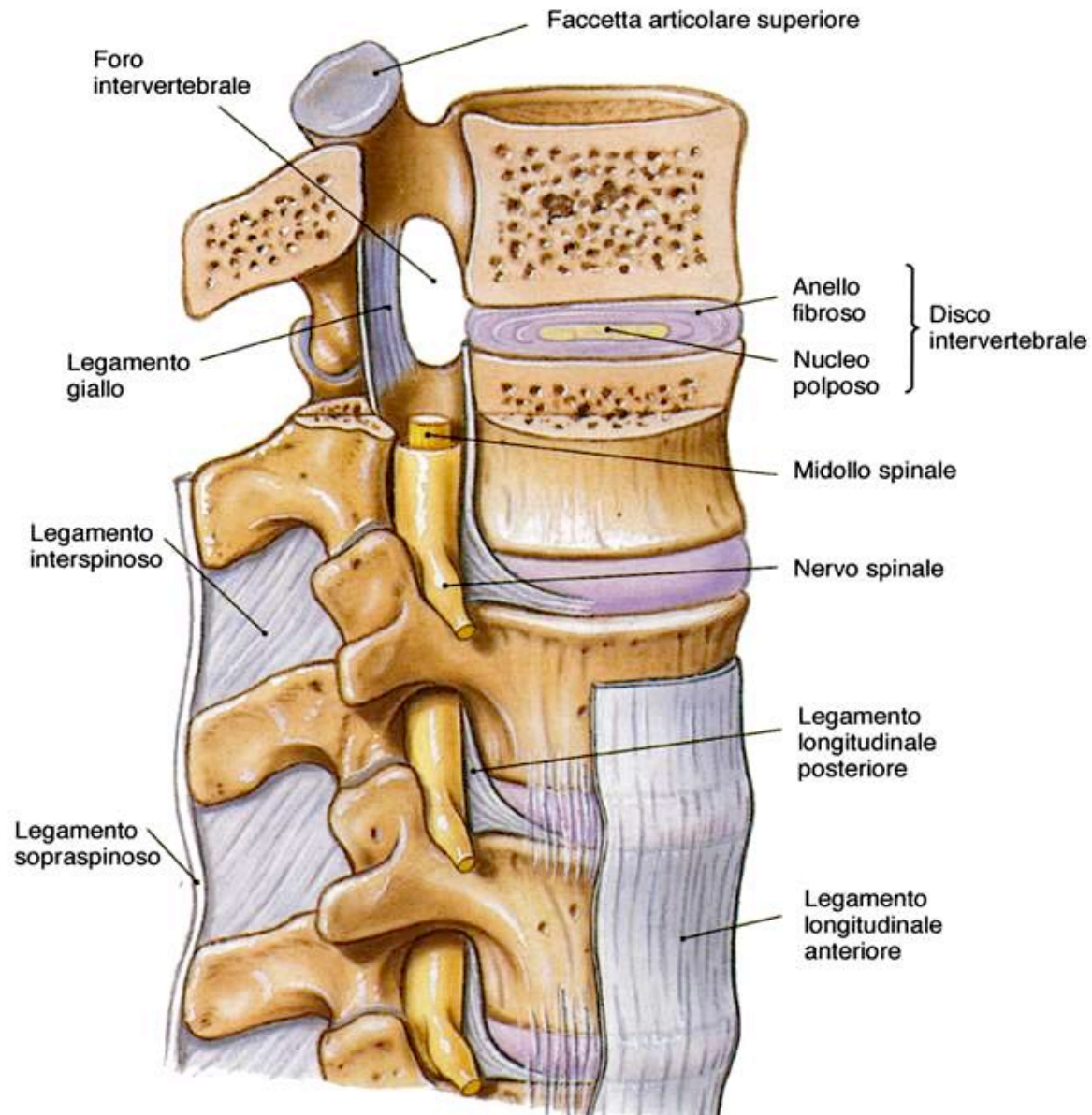
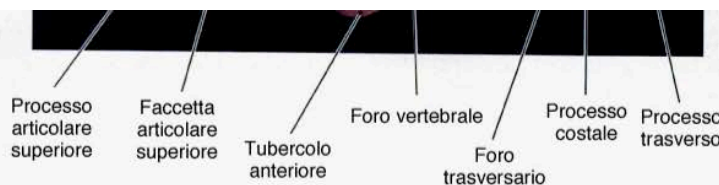


FIGURA 6-20

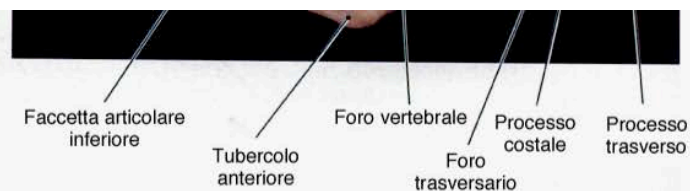
Anatomia delle vertebre. (a) L'anatomia di una vertebra tipo vista lateralmente. (b) Immagine posteriore che mostra le caratteristiche anatomiche e la disposizione delle articolazioni tra le vertebre. (c) Articolazioni intervertebrali superiore e inferiore, visione laterale.



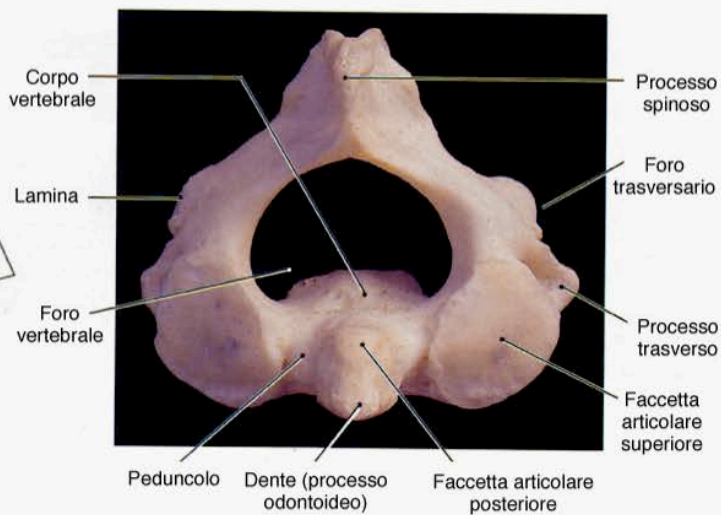
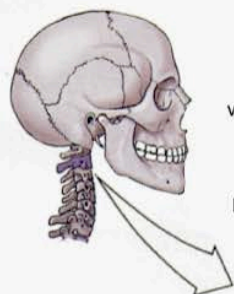
ATLANTE



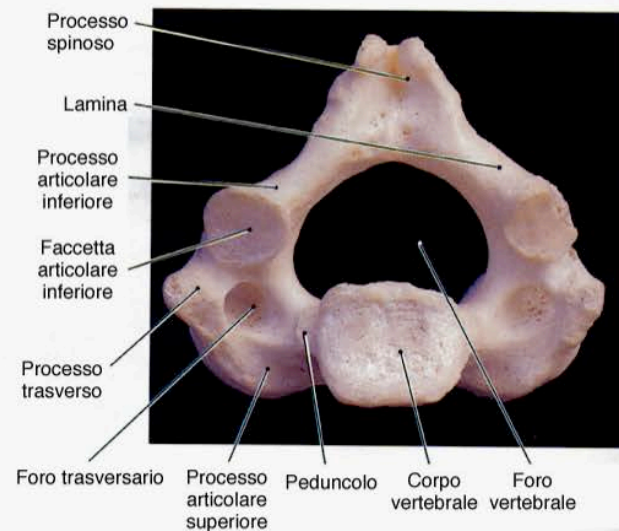
(a) Atlante, visione superiore



(b) Atlante, visione inferiore



(c) Epistrofeo, visione superiore

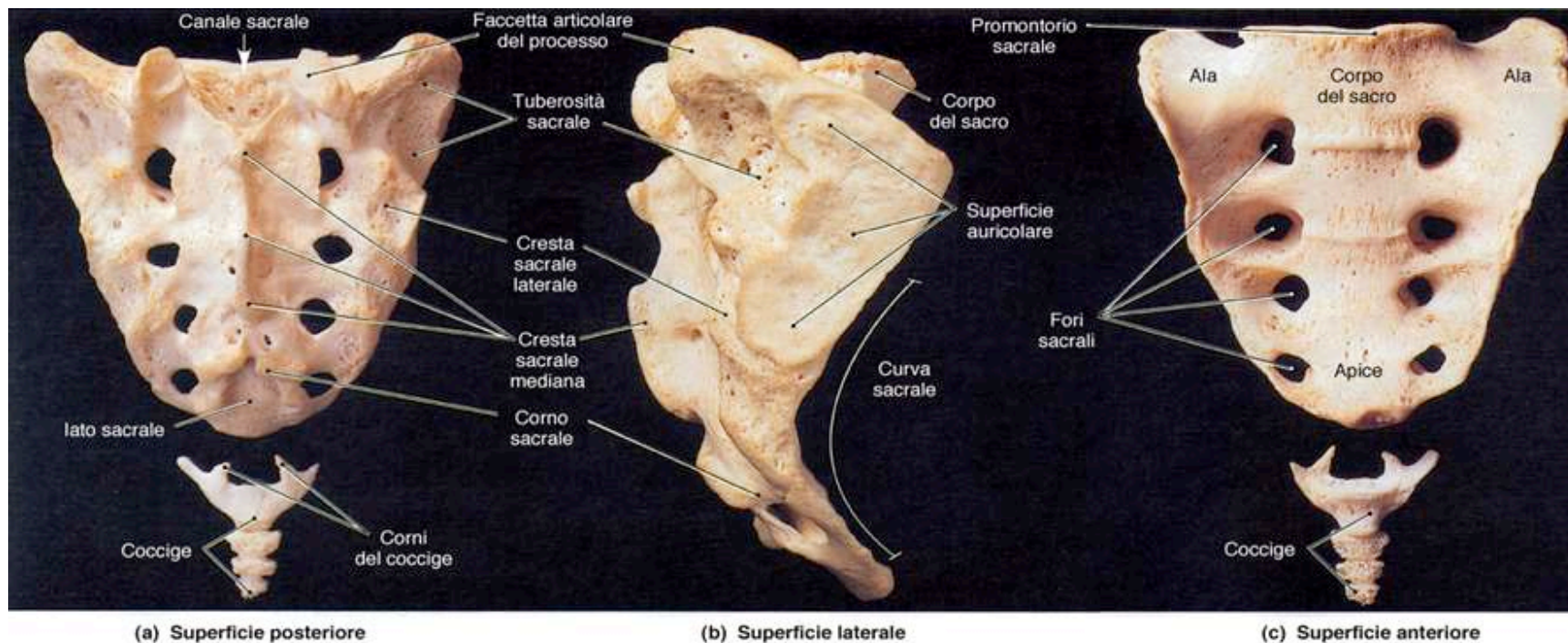


(d) Epistrofeo, visione inferiore

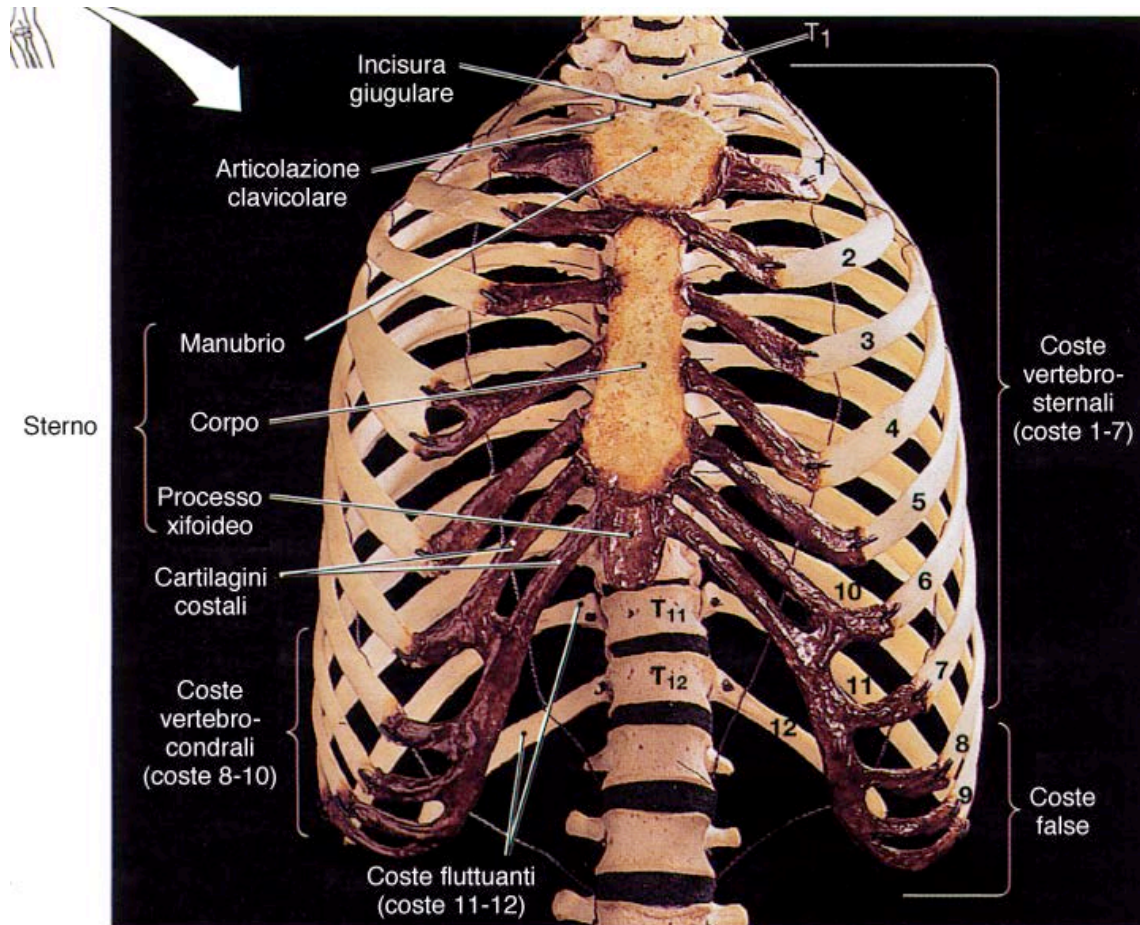
FIGURA 6-22

Faccette
articolari

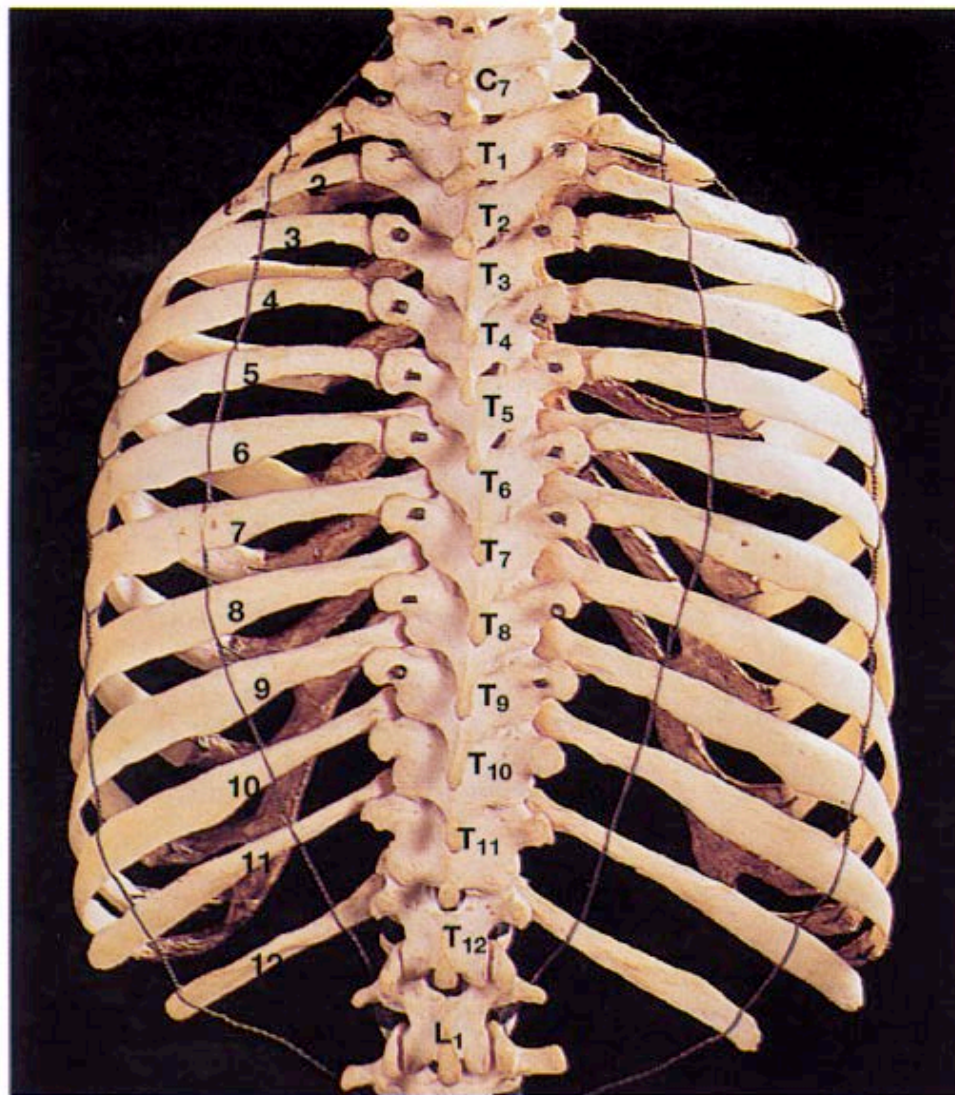
IL SACRO



LA GABBIA TORACICA



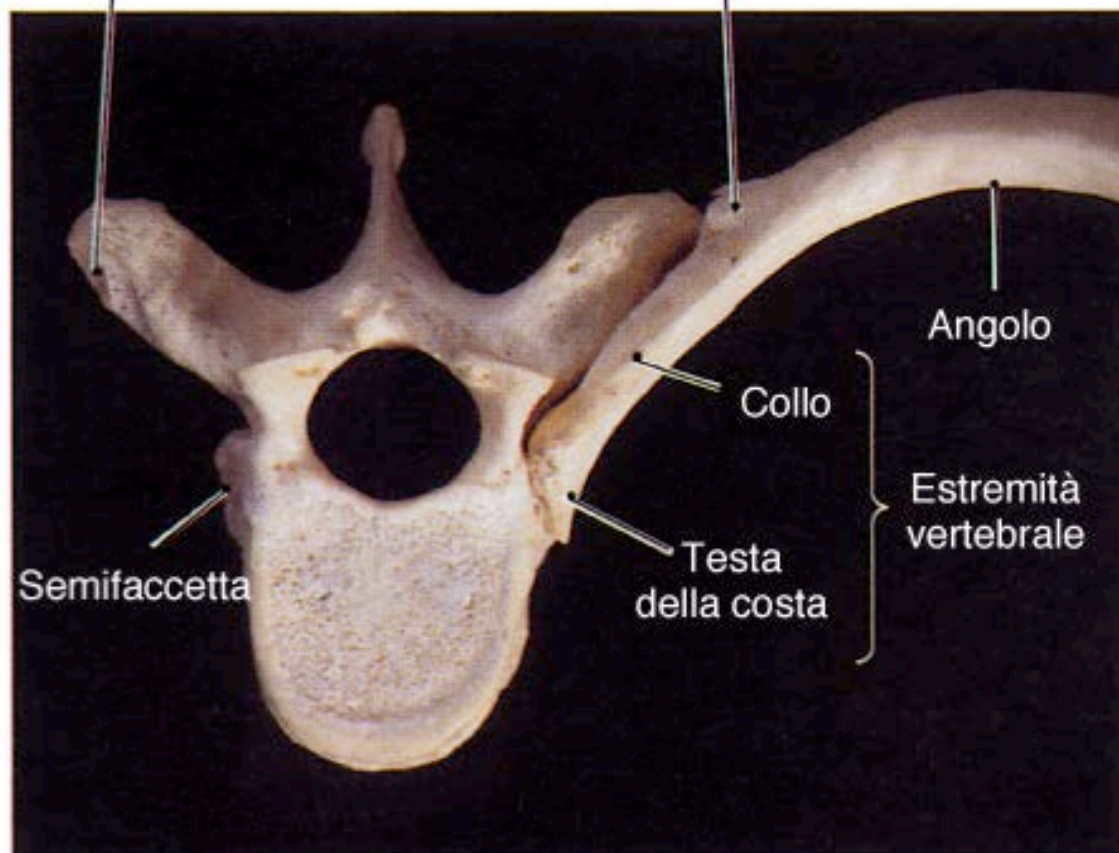
(a) Visione anteriore



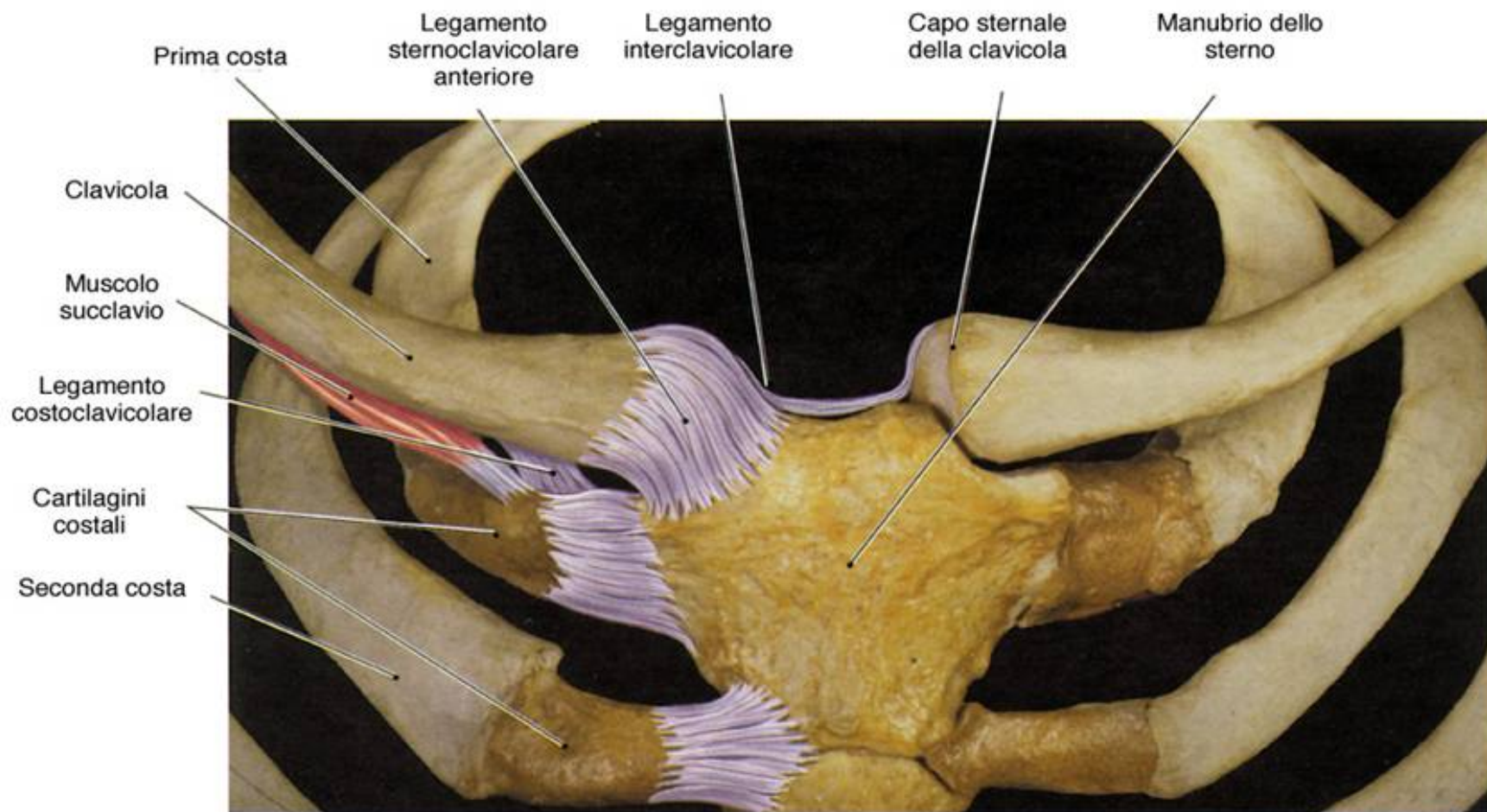
(c) Visione posteriore

Faccetta
articolare
del processo trasverso

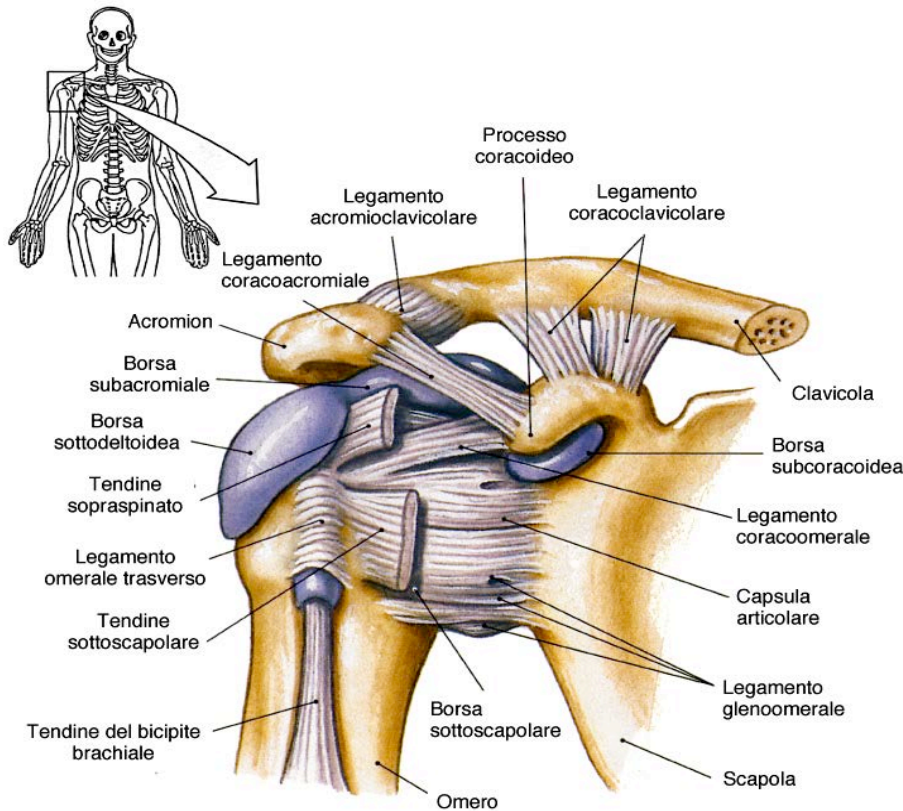
Tubercolo
della costa



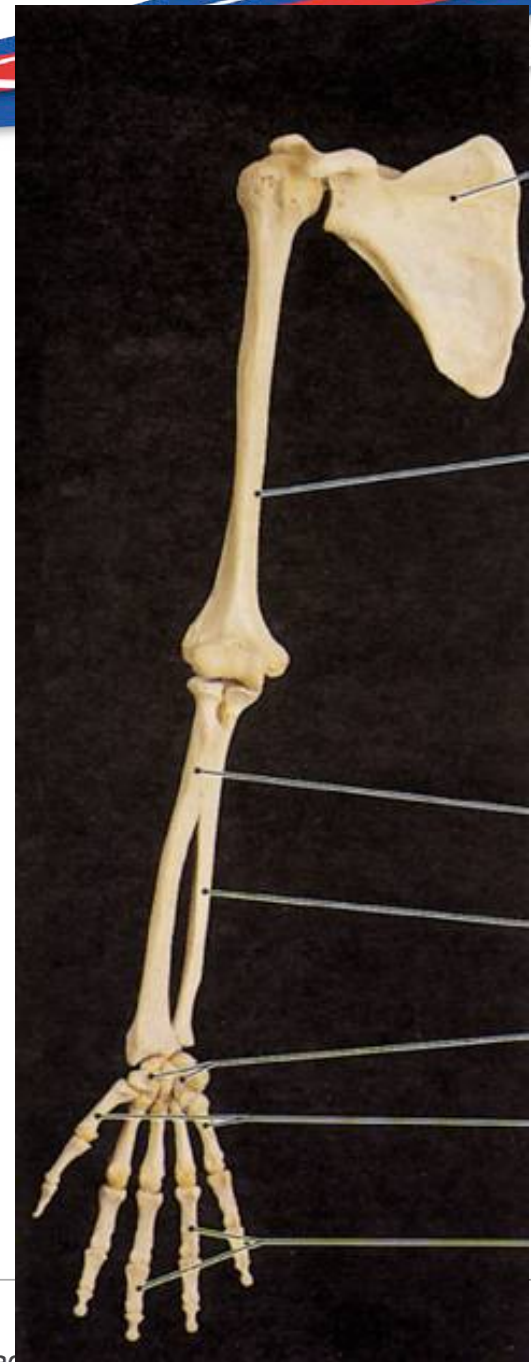
(b) Visione superiore

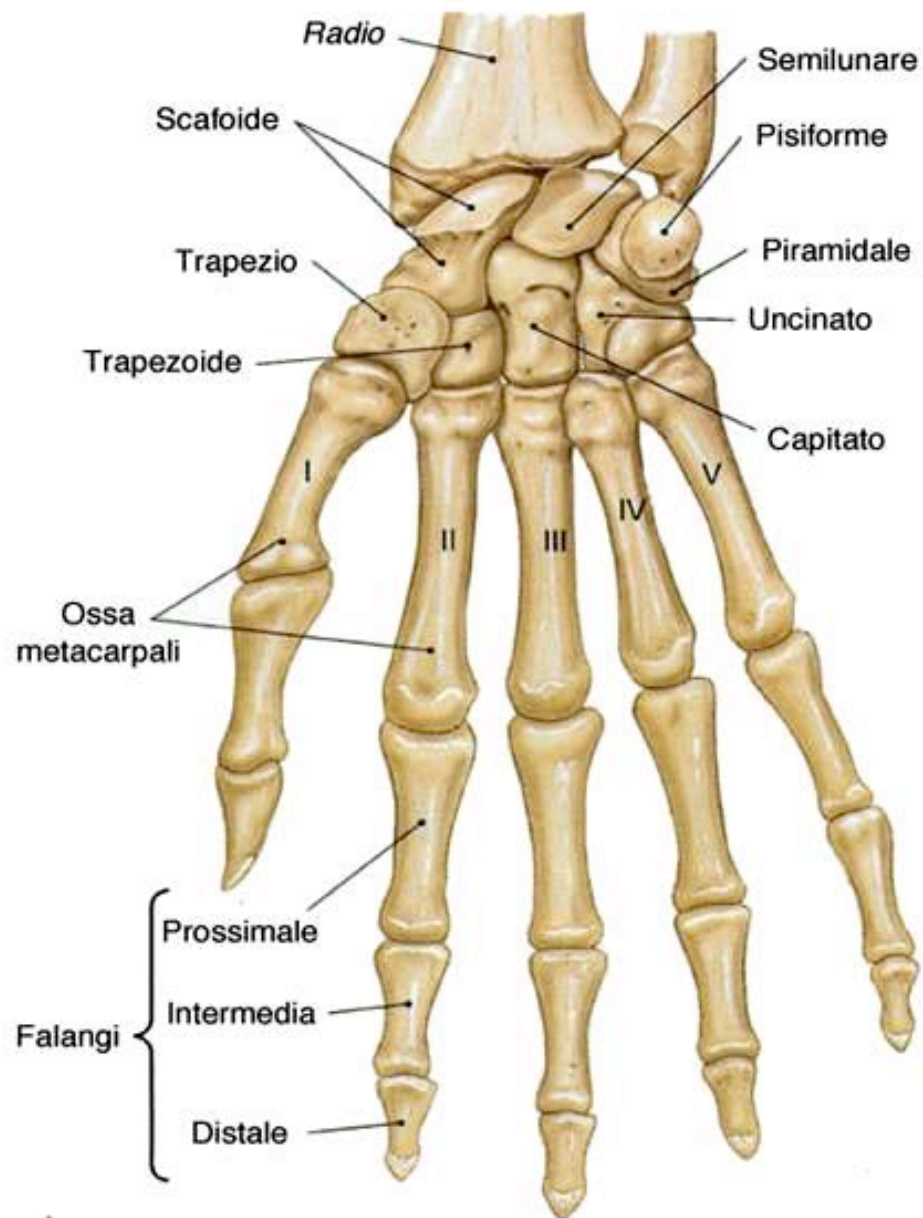


ARTO SUPERIORE E CINGOLO OMEROSCAPOLARE

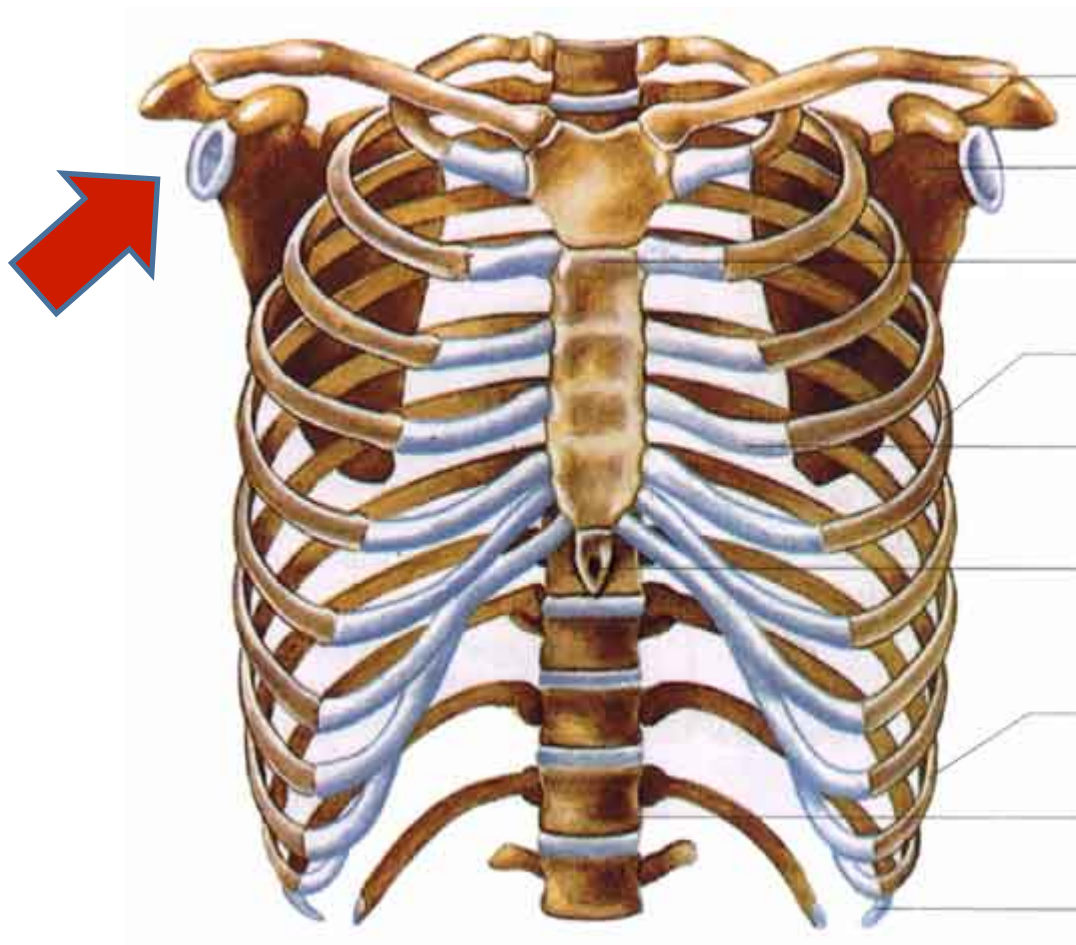


(a) Visione anteriore

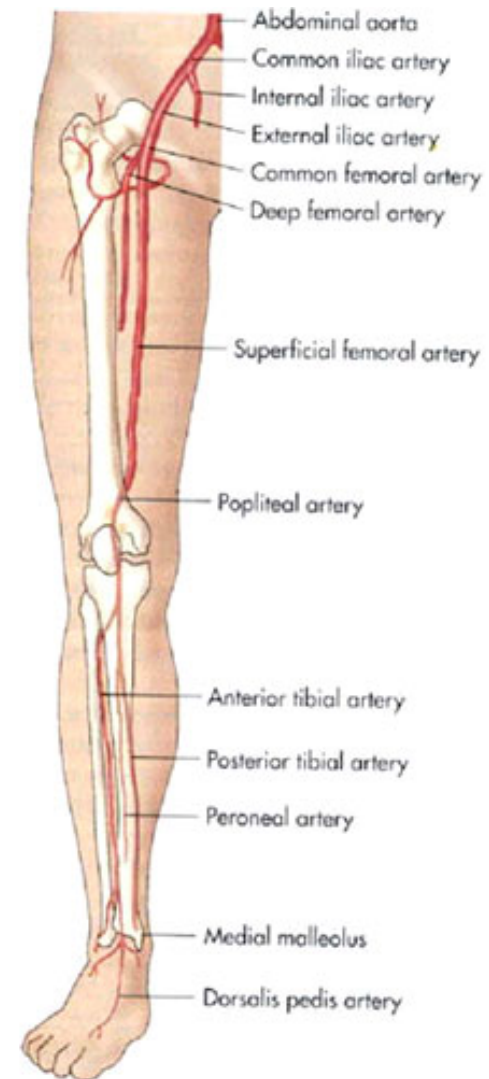
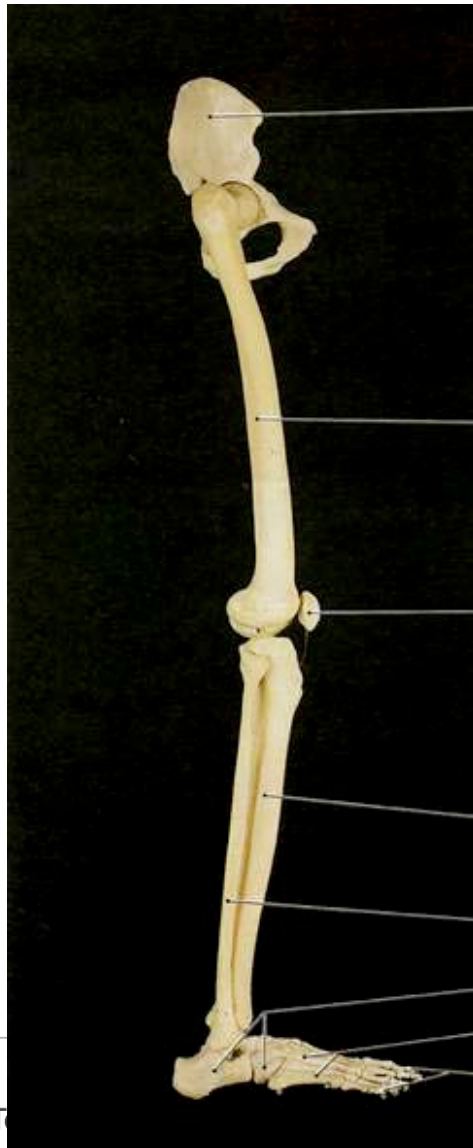


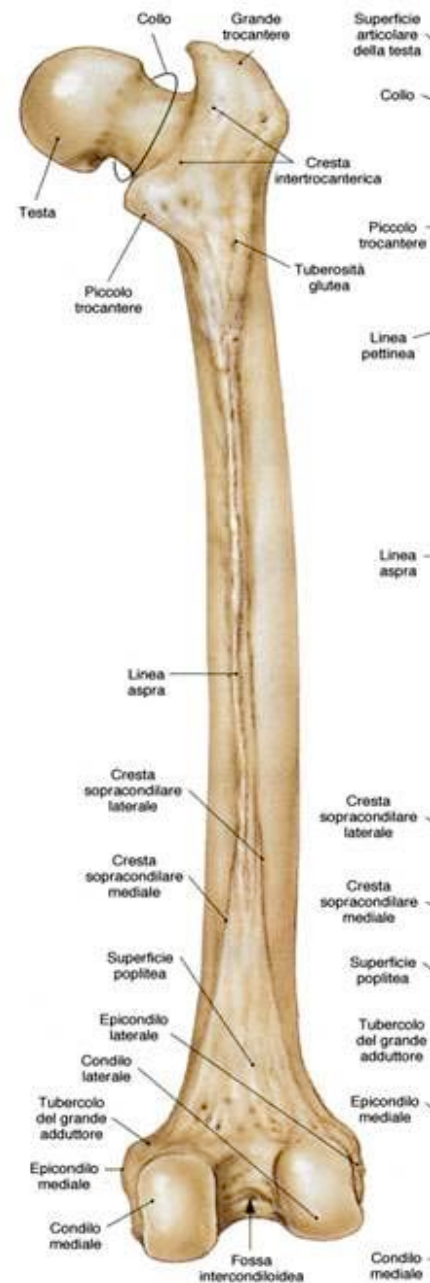
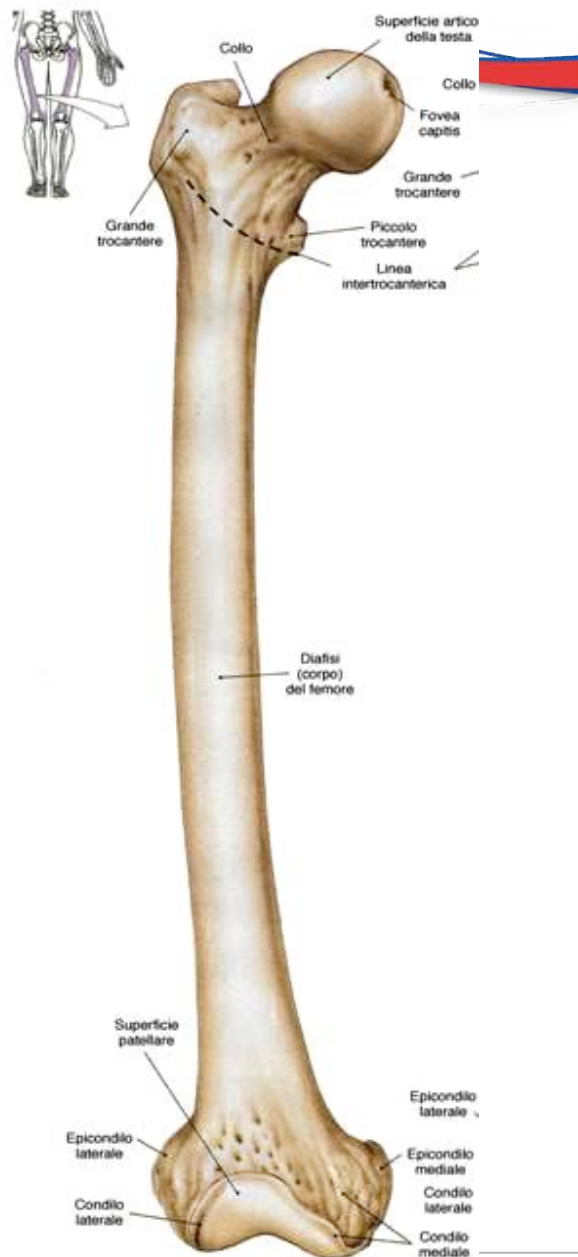


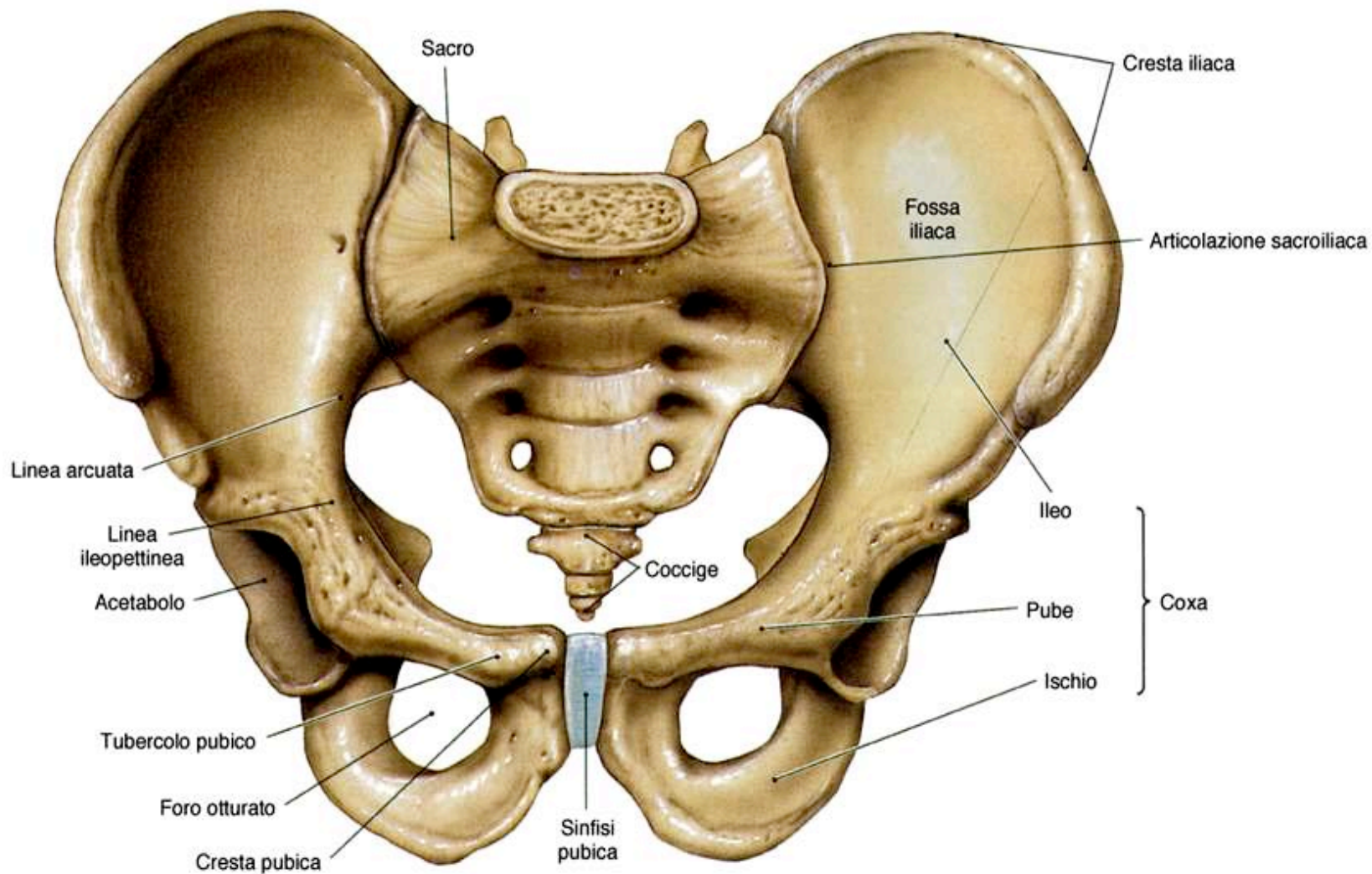
O:

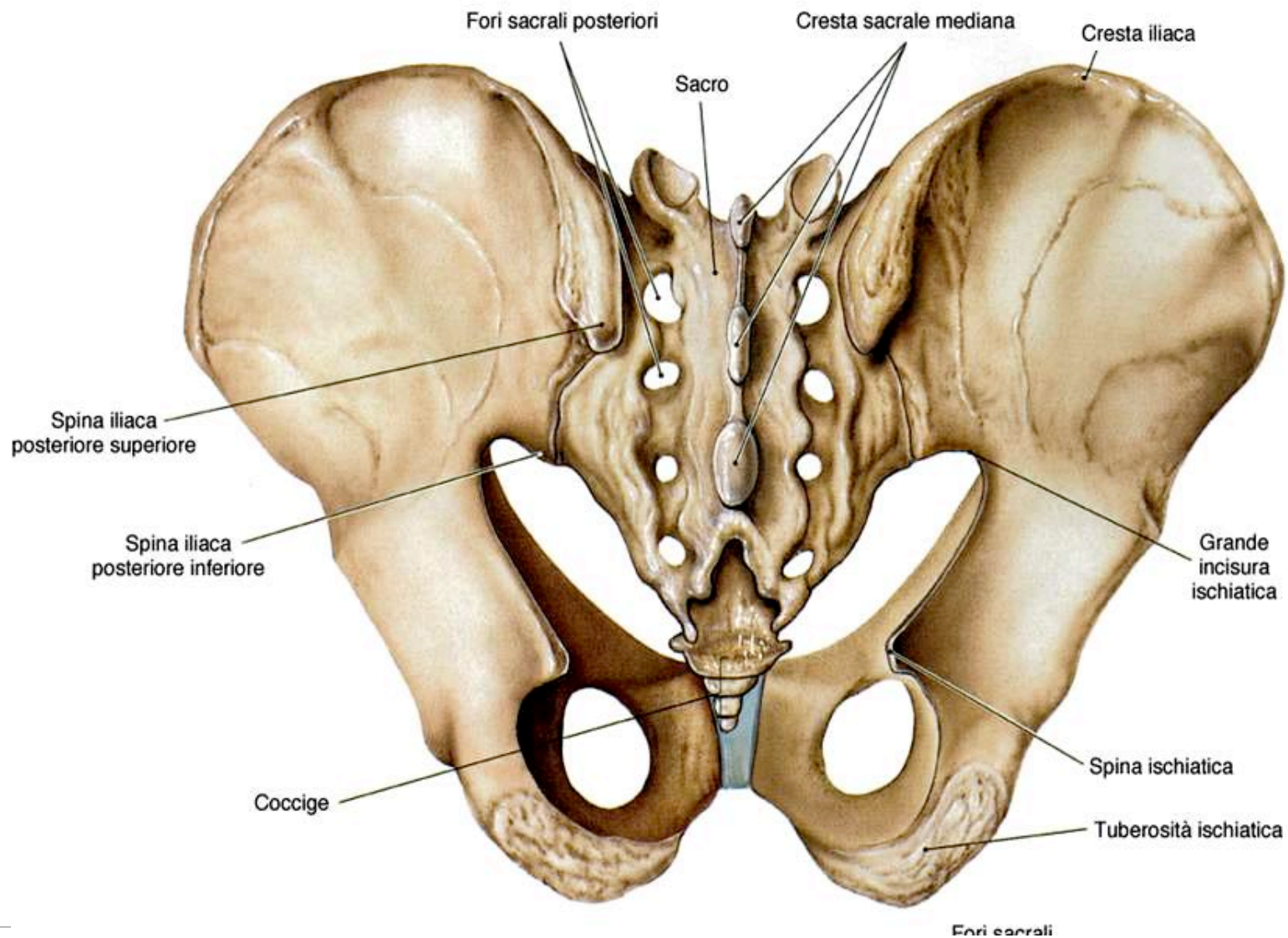


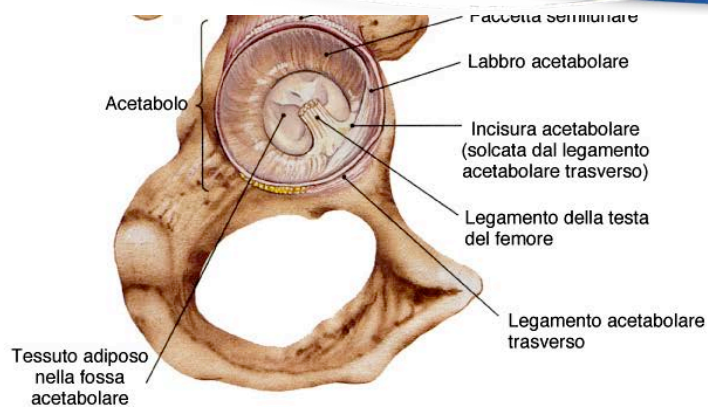
ARTO INFERIORE E BACINO



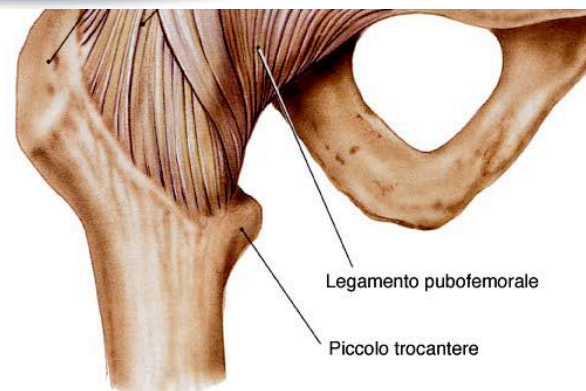




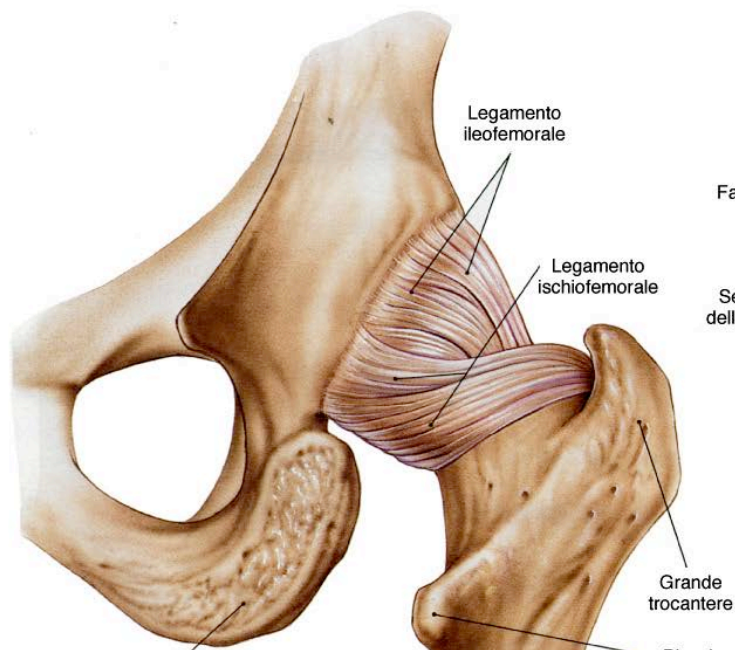




(a) Visione laterale

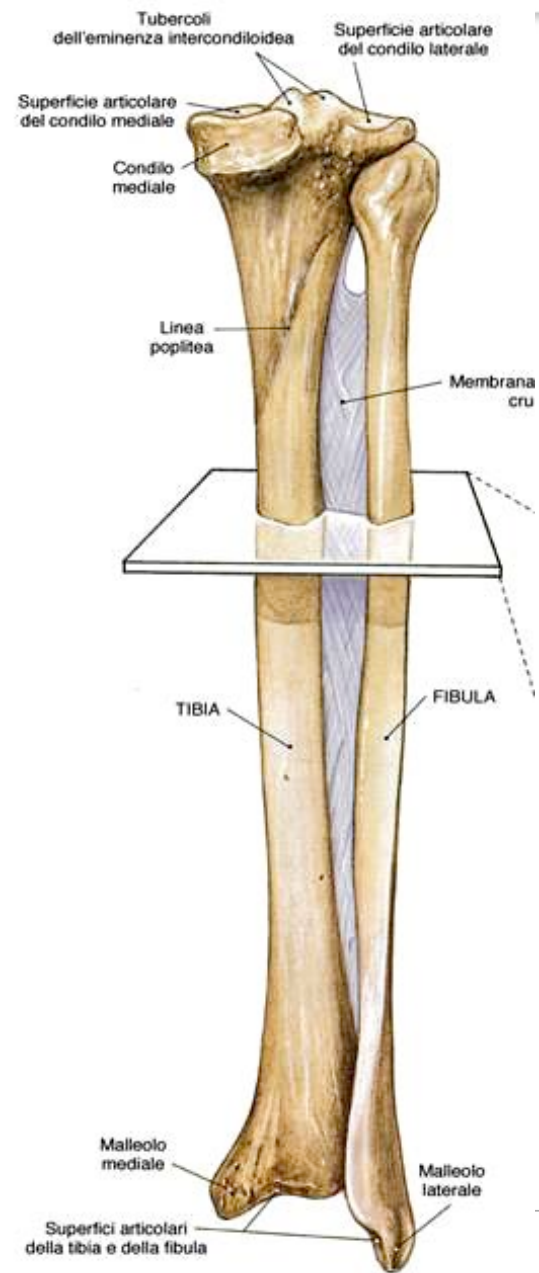
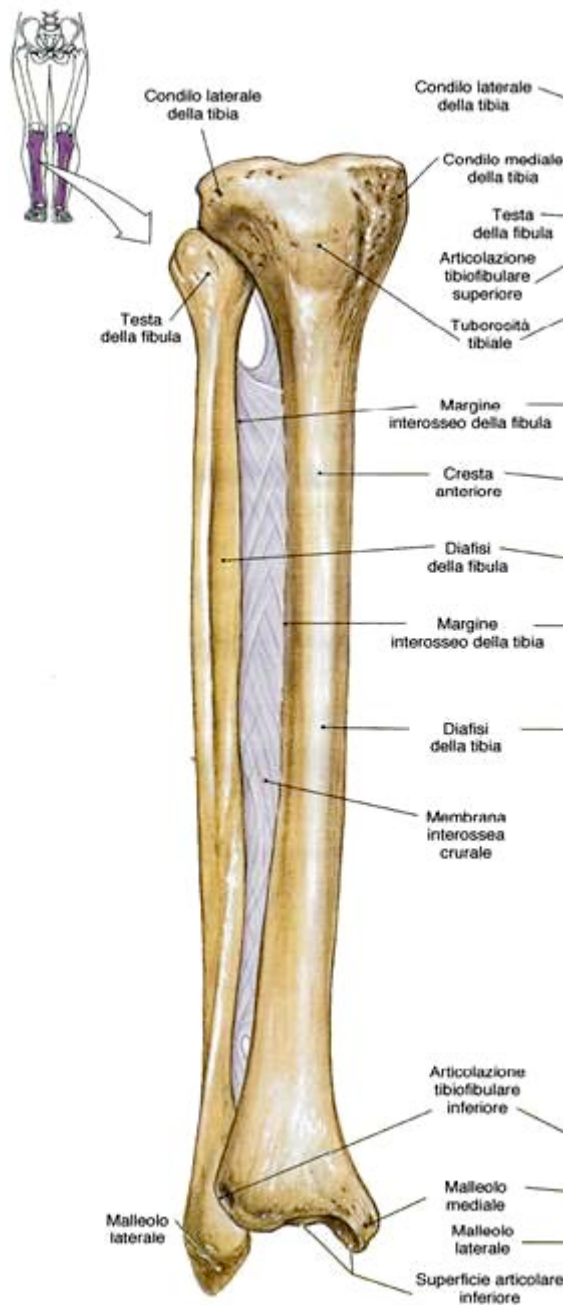


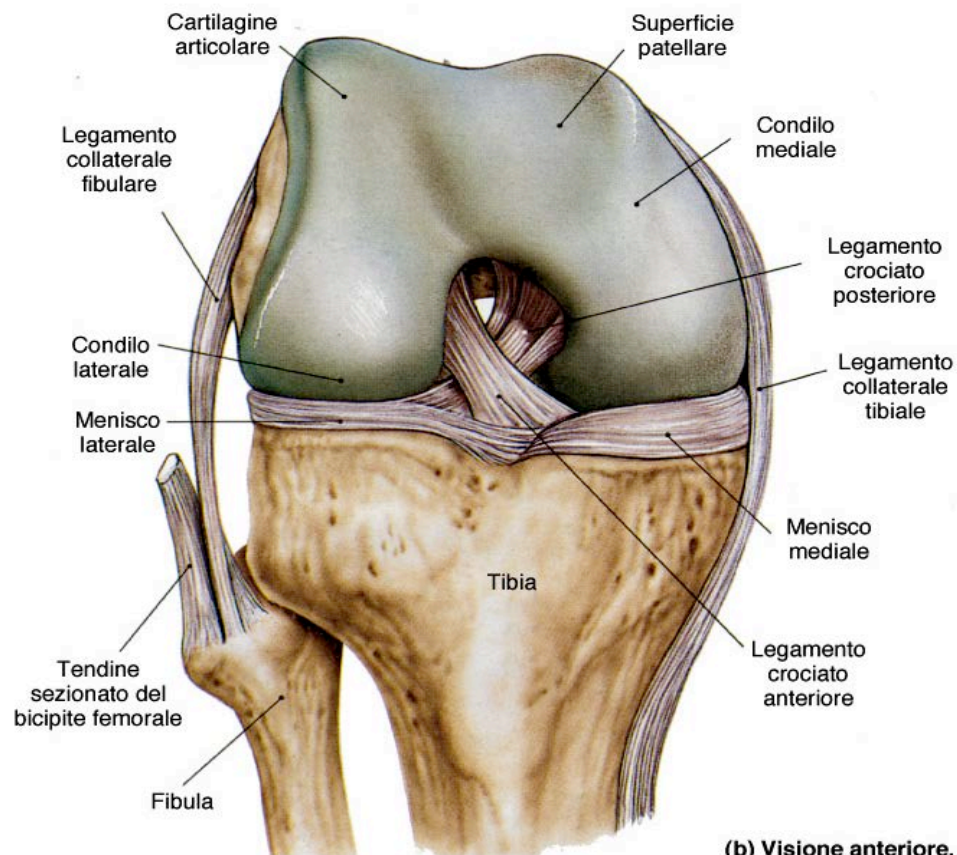
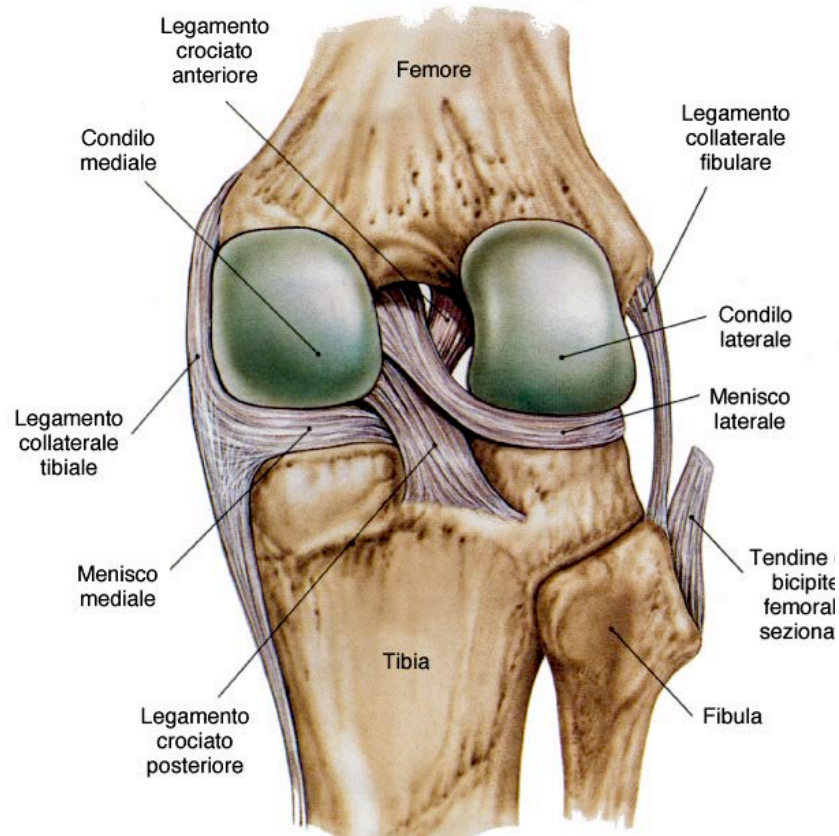
(b) Visione anteriore



Faccetta semilunare dell'acetabolo
 Testa del femore
 Sede del legamento della testa del femore
 Collo del femore
 Cresta intertrocanterica
 Piccolo trocantere

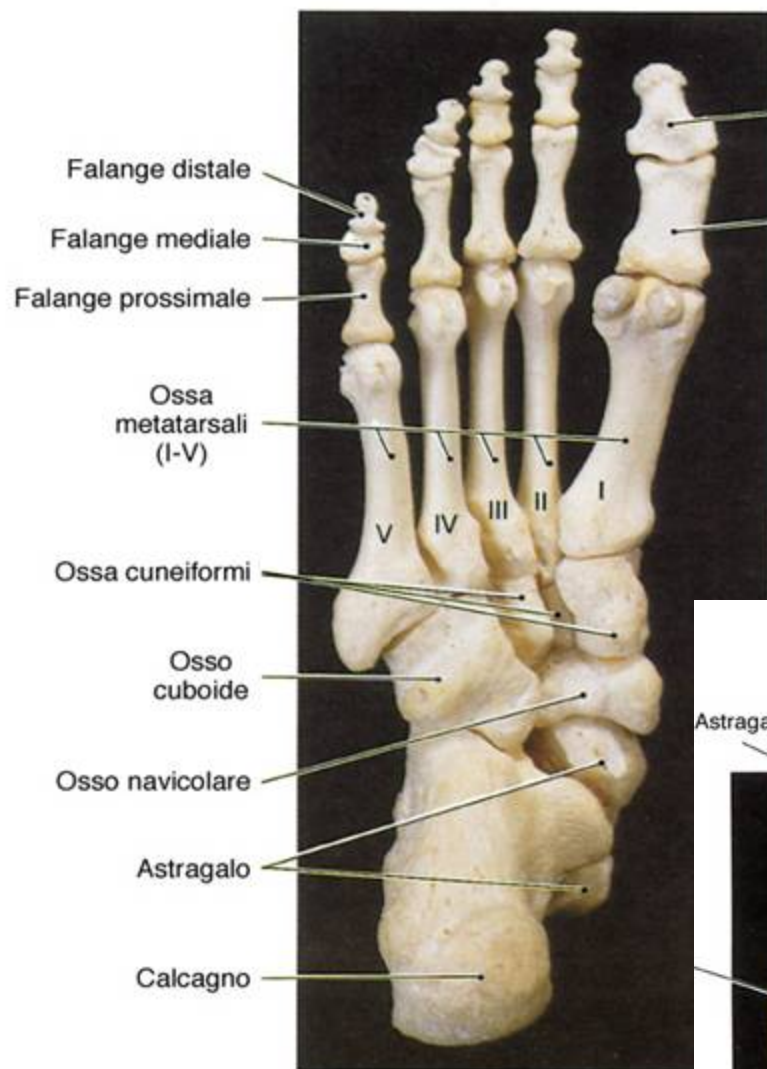




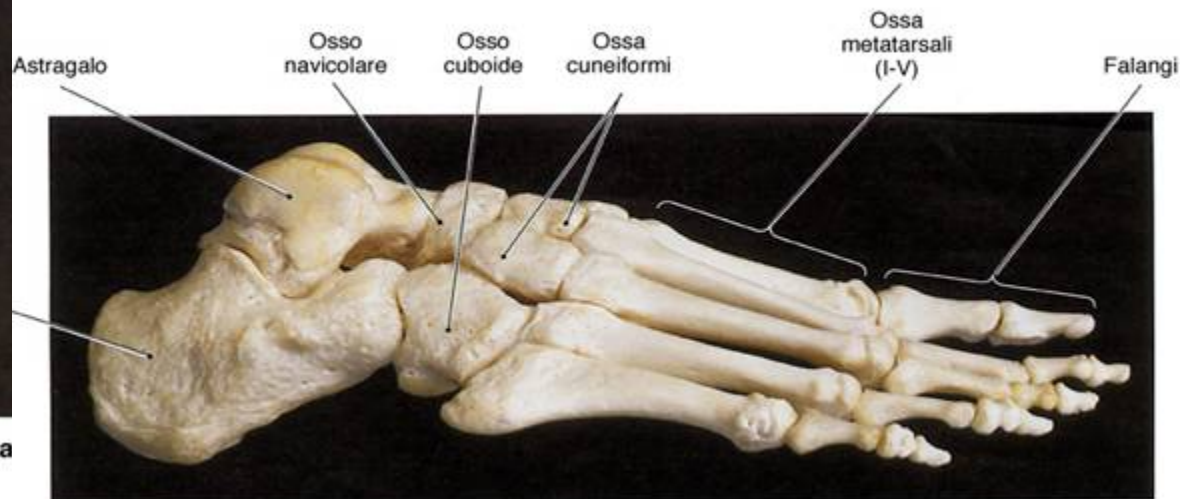


(b) Visione anteriore, gir

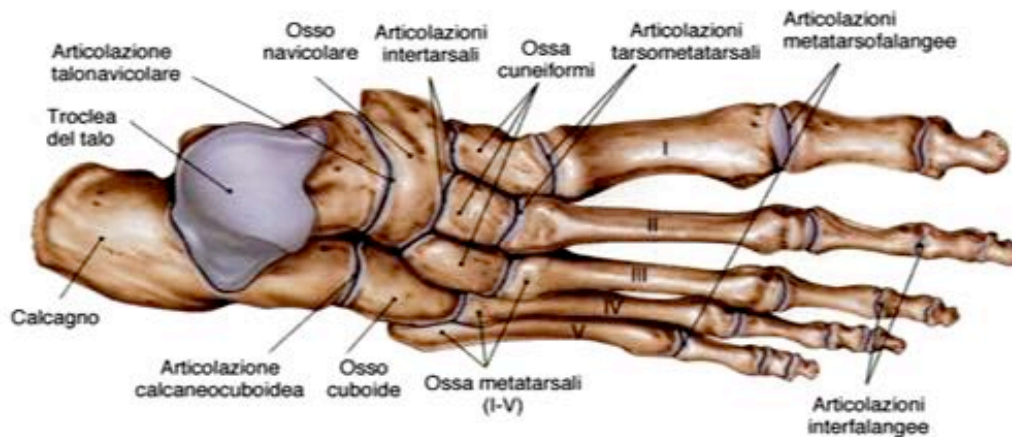




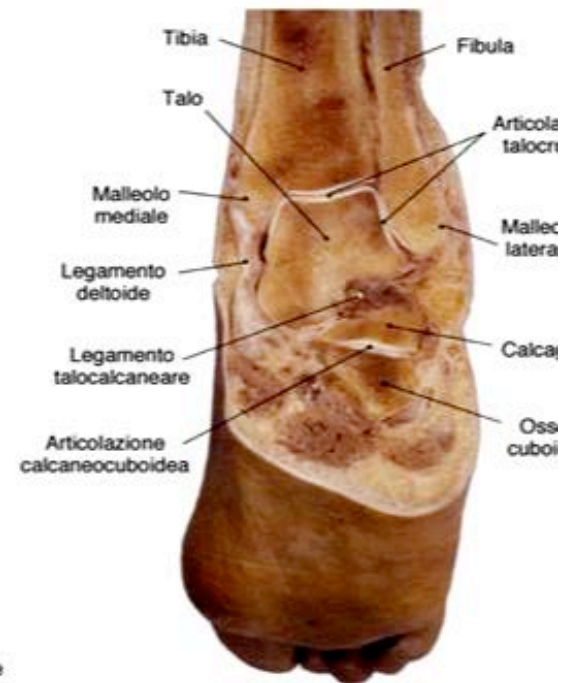
(b) Veduta inferiore (planta)



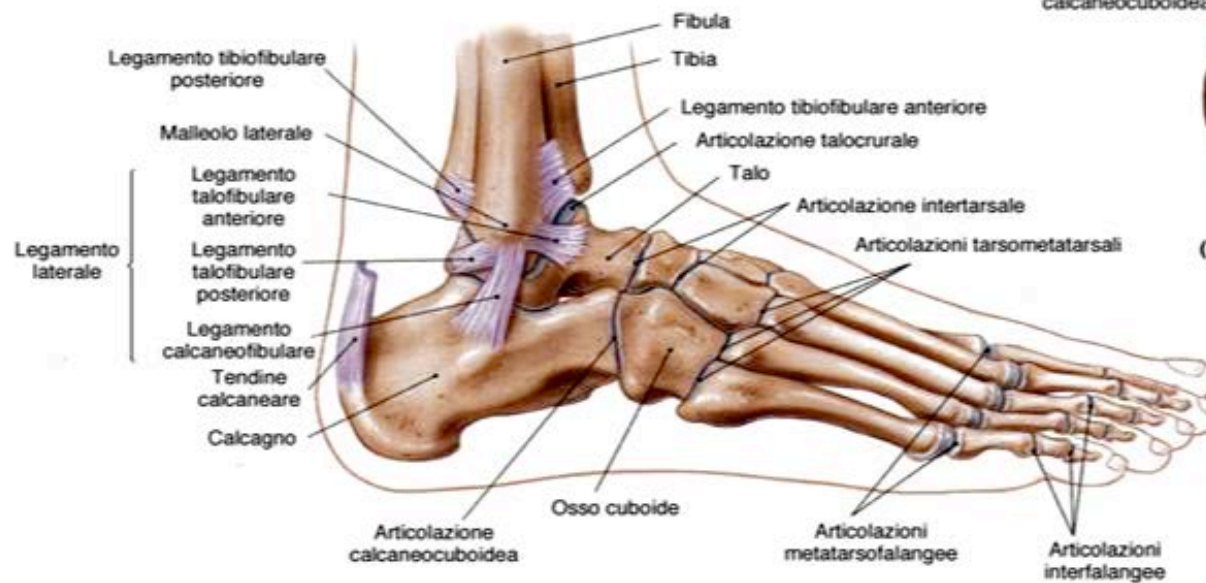
(a) Veduta laterale



(a) Visione superiore



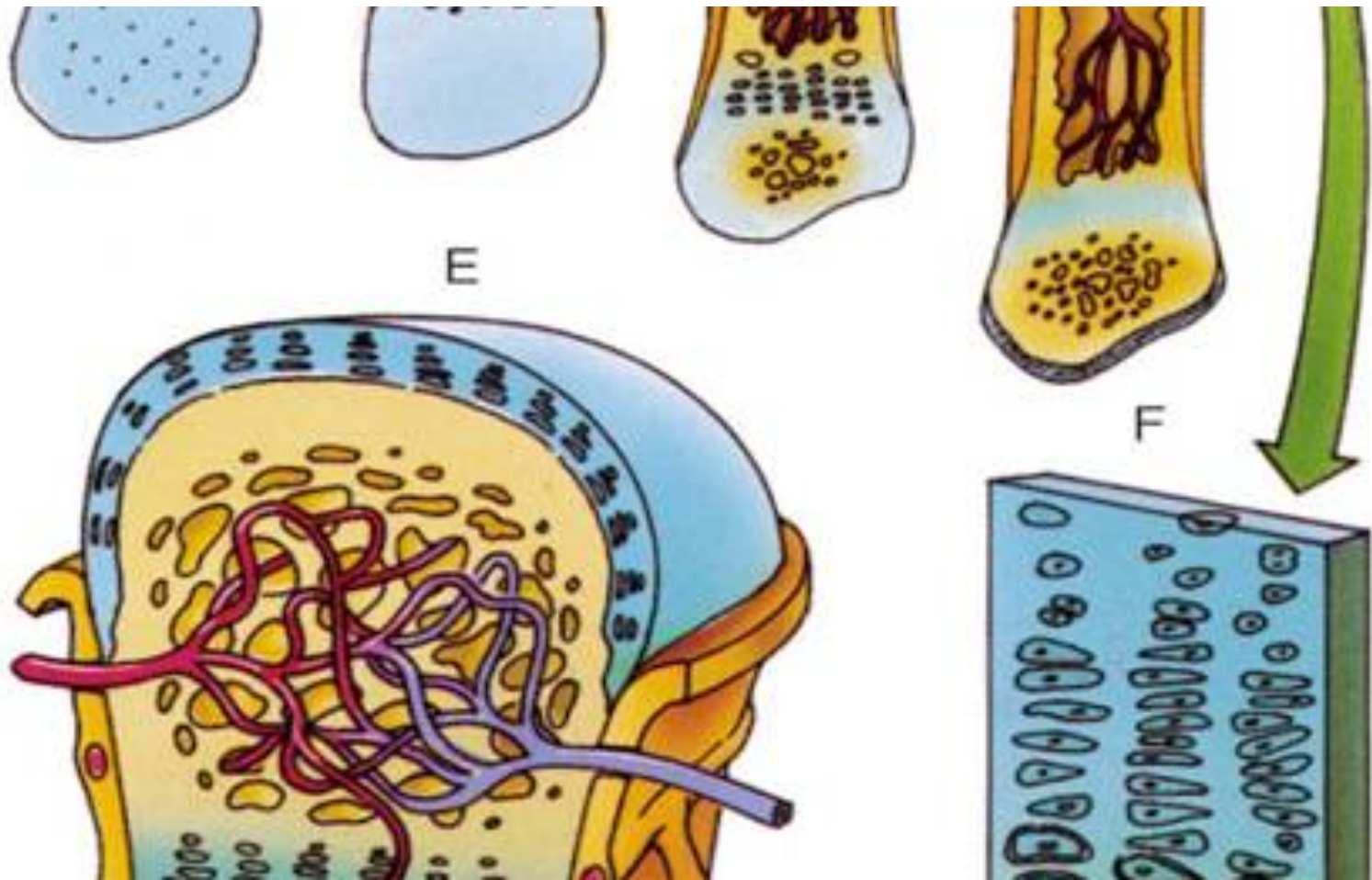
(b) Visione posteriore, sezione corona



(c) Visione laterale

Articolazione Articolazione

LA CARTILAGINE



ARTICOLAZIONI



DISTORSIONI E LUSSAZIONI

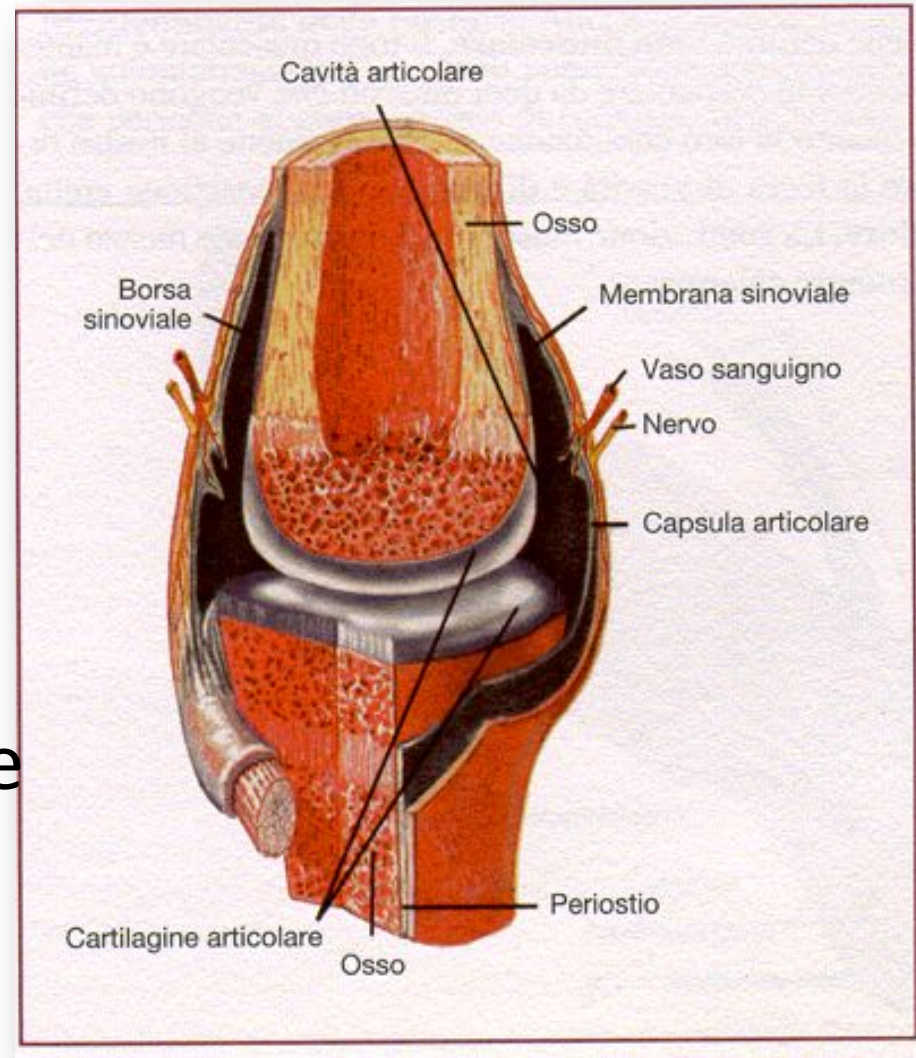




Il punto di incontro tra due ossa è chiamato articolazione. Le articolazioni permettono il movimento e sono in grado di sopportare una grande quantità di sollecitazioni, ciononostante vengono considerate i punti più vulnerabili dell'apparato locomotore.

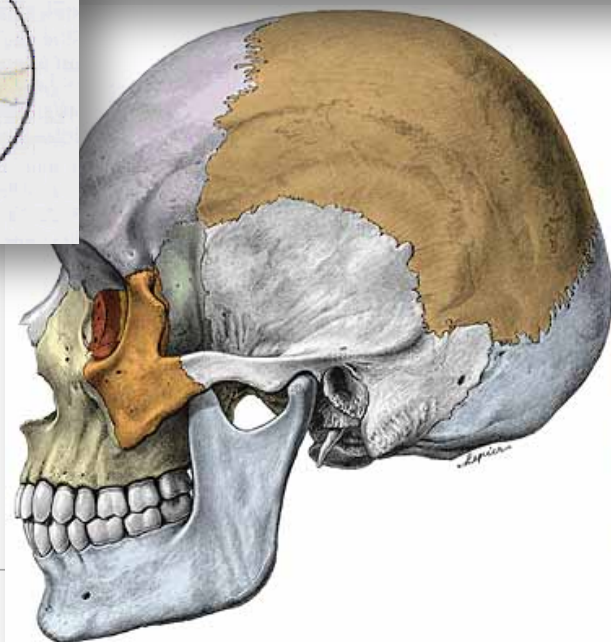
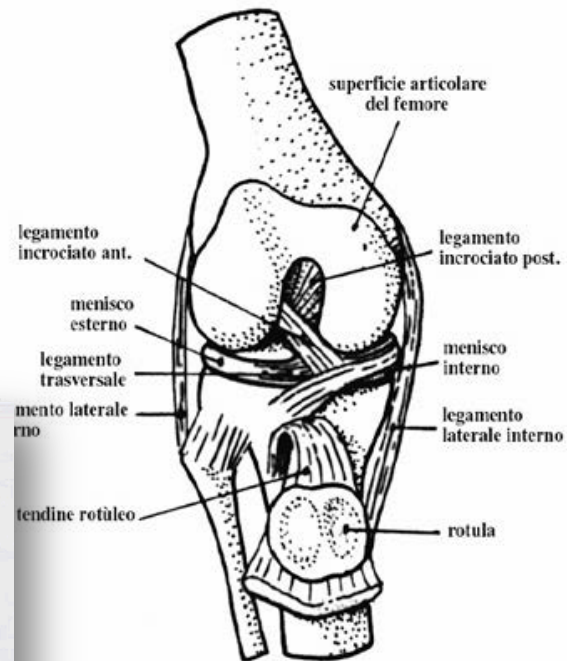
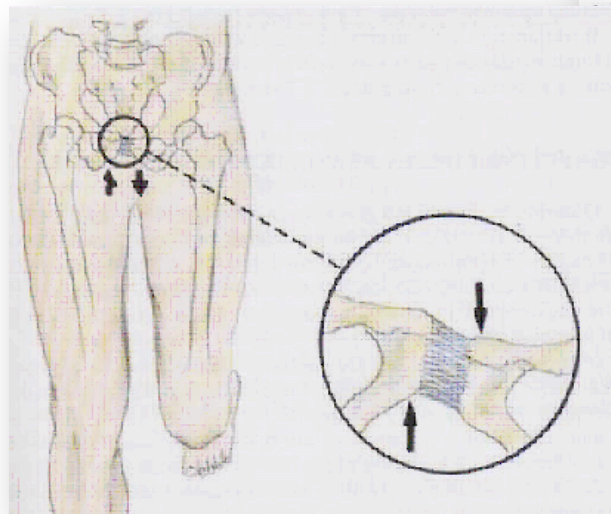


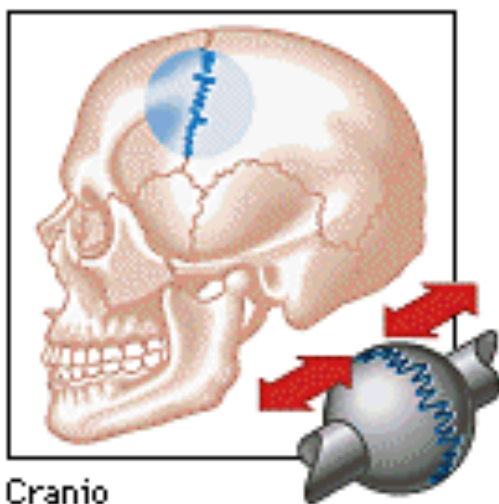
- Estremità ossea
- Cartilagine
- Capsula articolare
- Legamenti
- Tendini muscolari , che ne permettono il movimento.



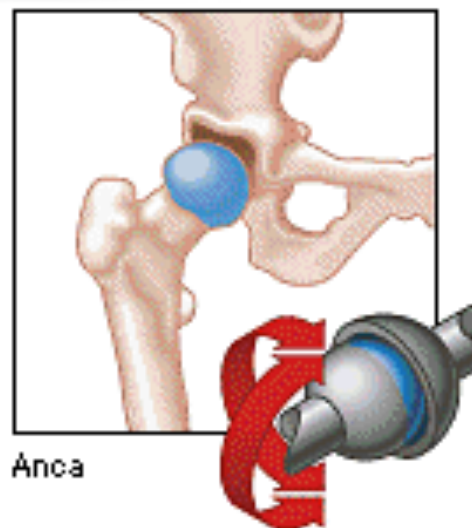
CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE ARTICOLAZIONI

- MOBILI
- SEMIMOBILI
- FISSE

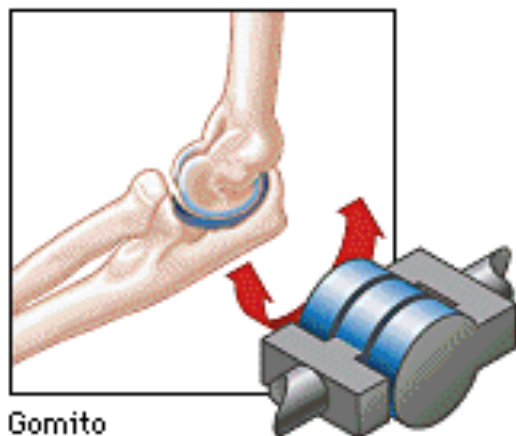




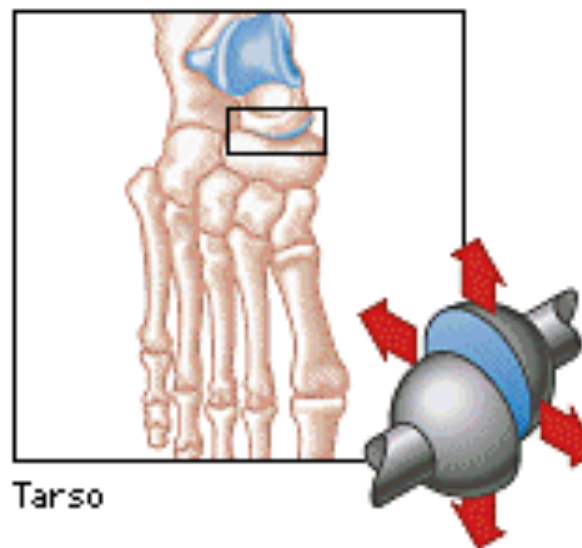
Cranio



Anca



Gomito



Tarso



APPARATO MUSCOLARE





Proprietà del muscolo

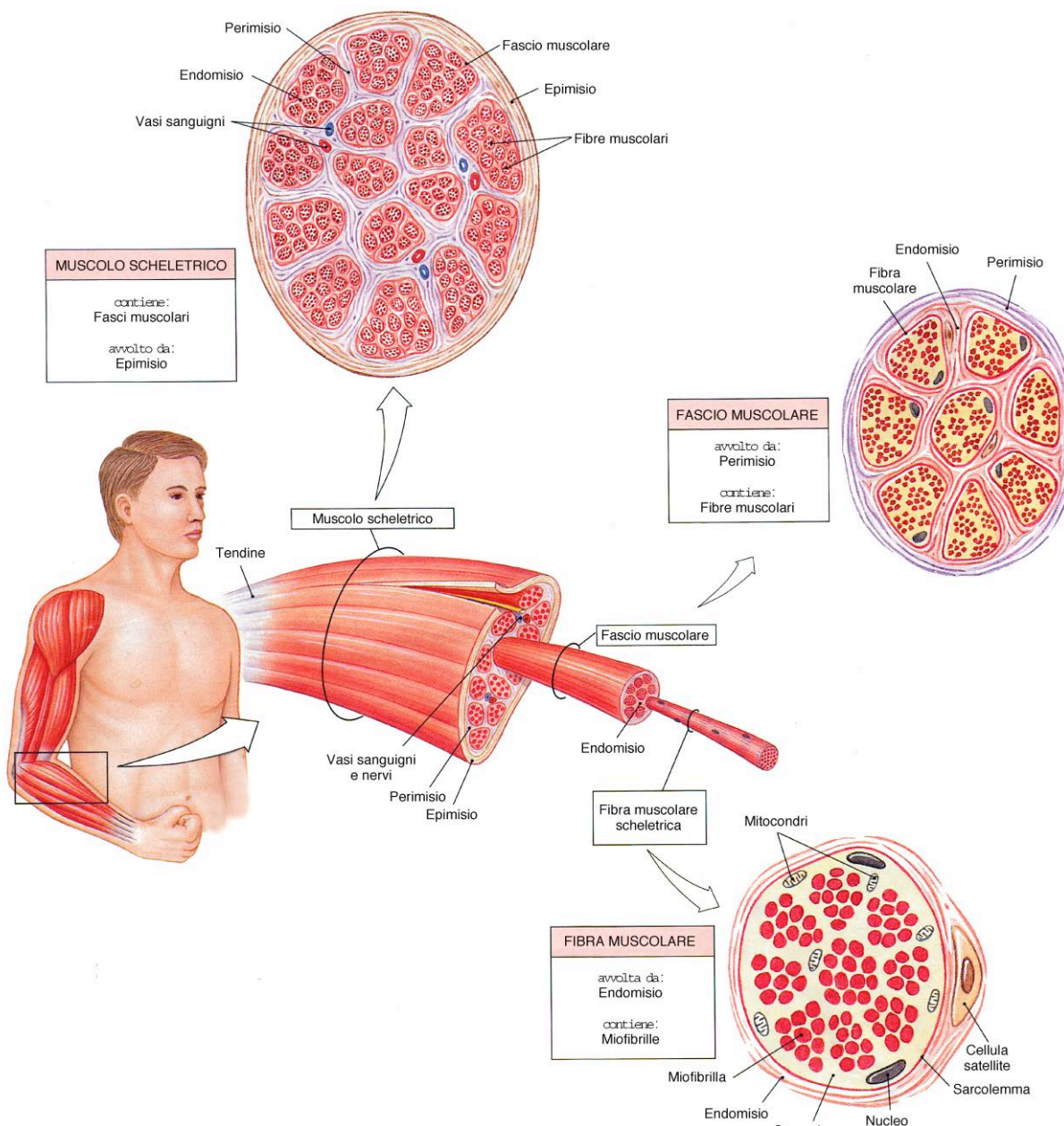
- Irritabilità
- Contrattilità
- Estensibilità
- Elasticità

40-50% del peso totale

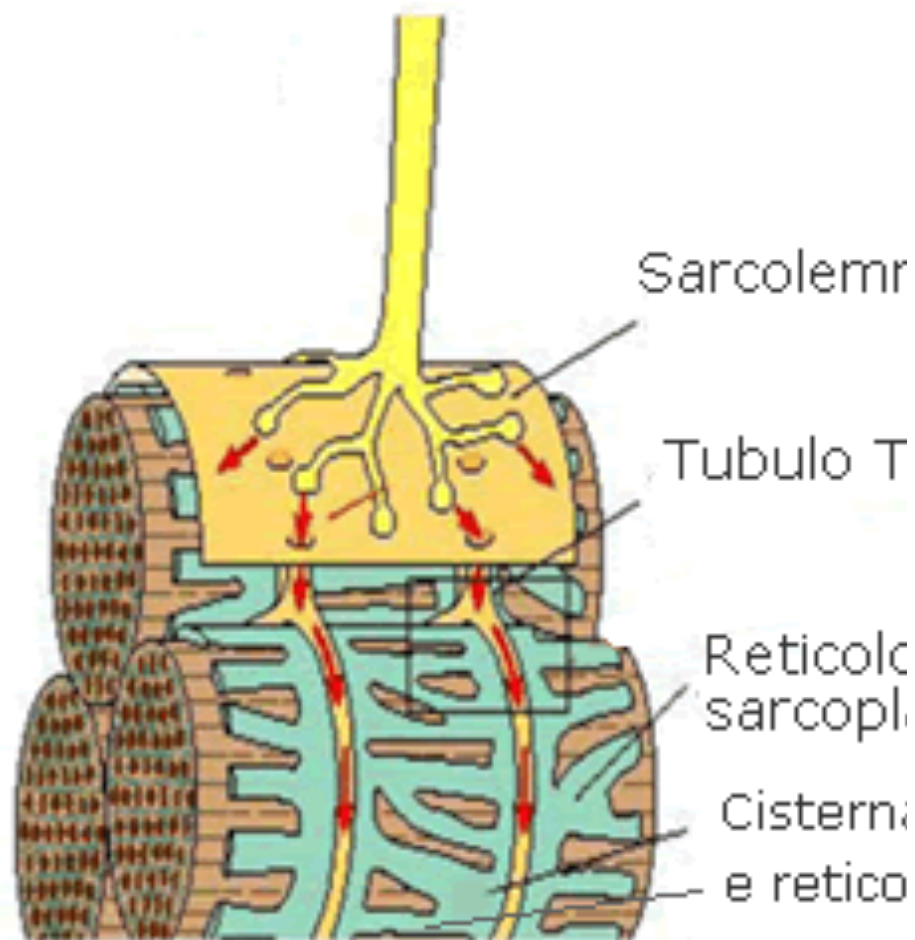
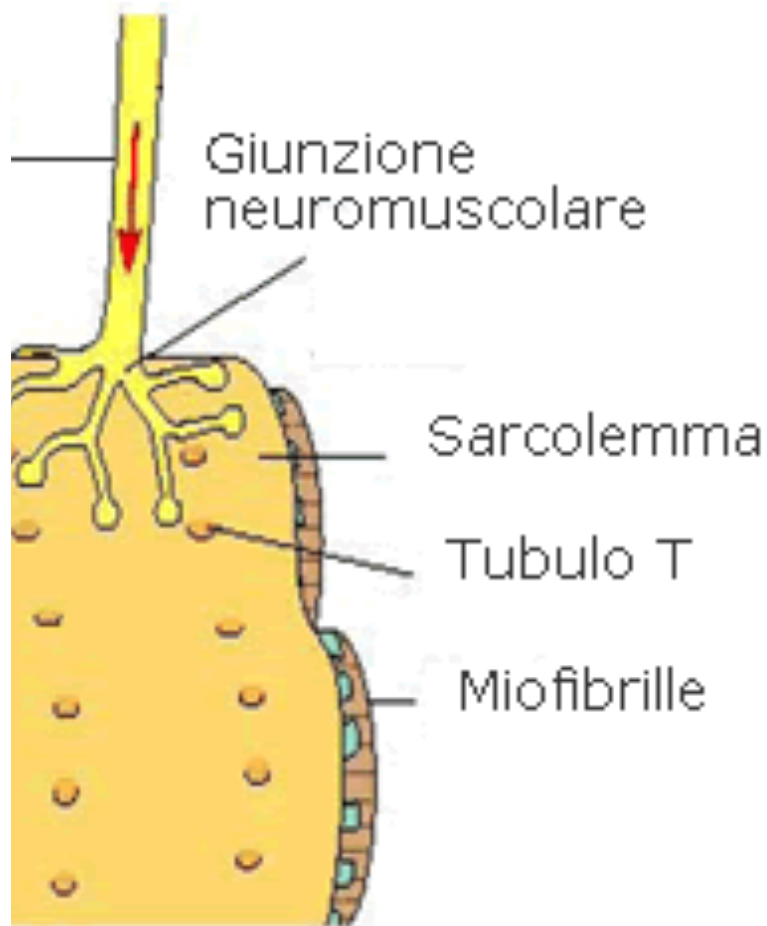
TENDINI

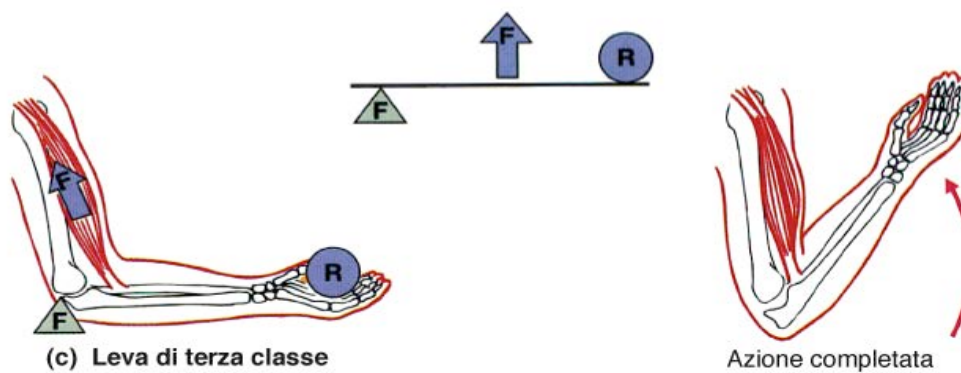
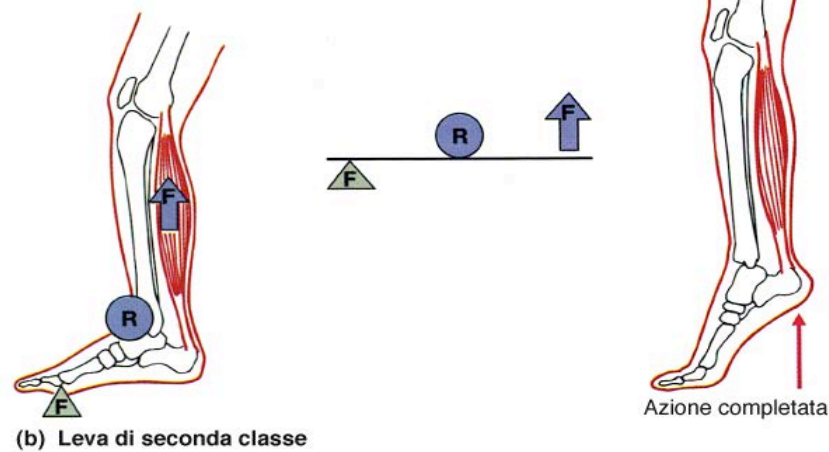
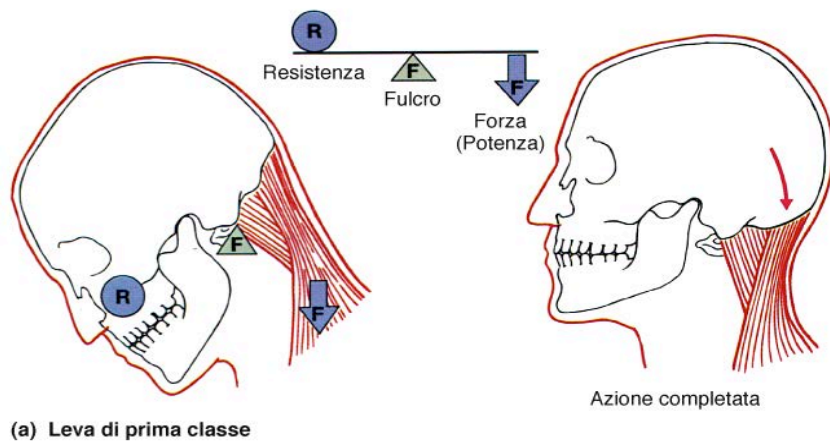
Robuste strutture fibrose dal colore madreperlaceo che legano i muscoli alle ossa, o ad altre strutture di inserzione .





PLACCA NEUROMUSCOLARE







Nomenclatura

- Forma
- Dimensioni
- Sede
- Inserzioni
- Andamento
- Funzione



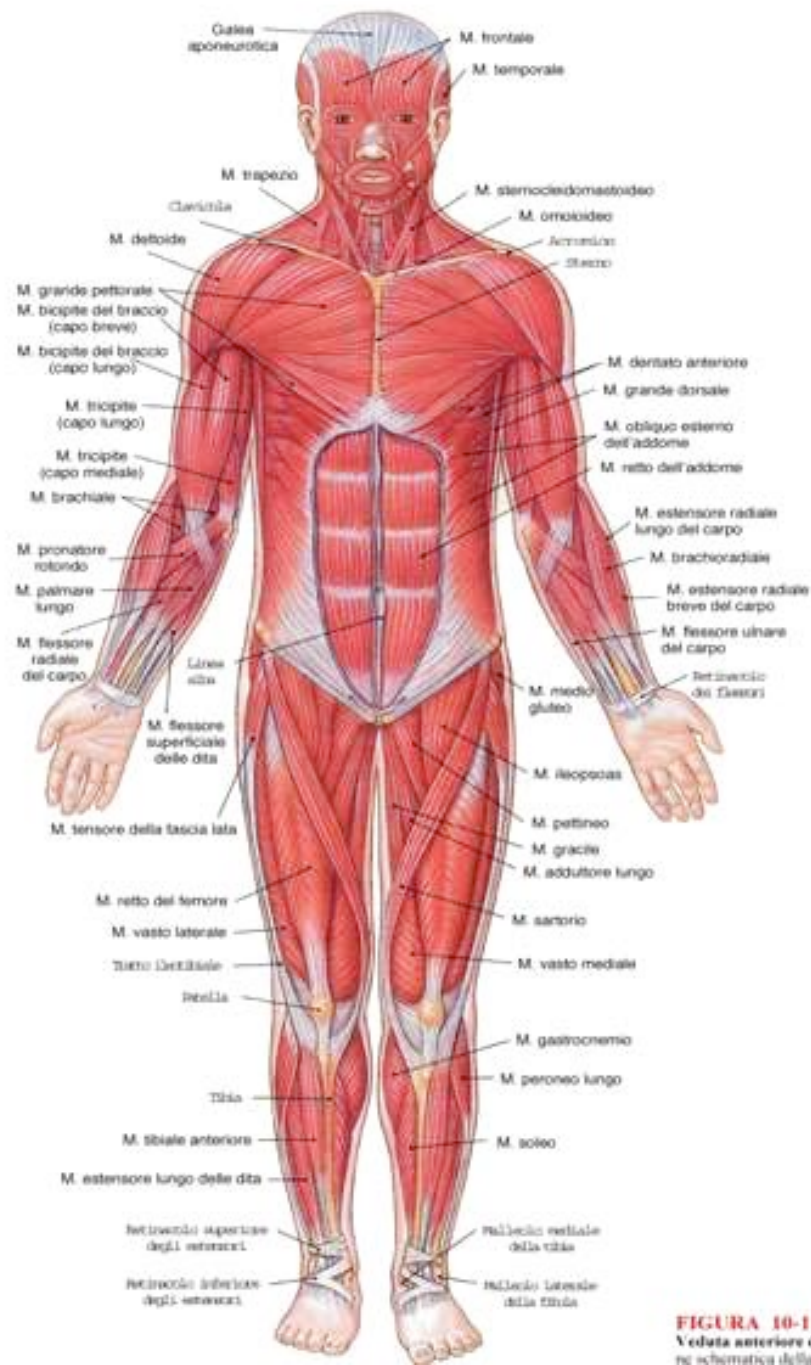
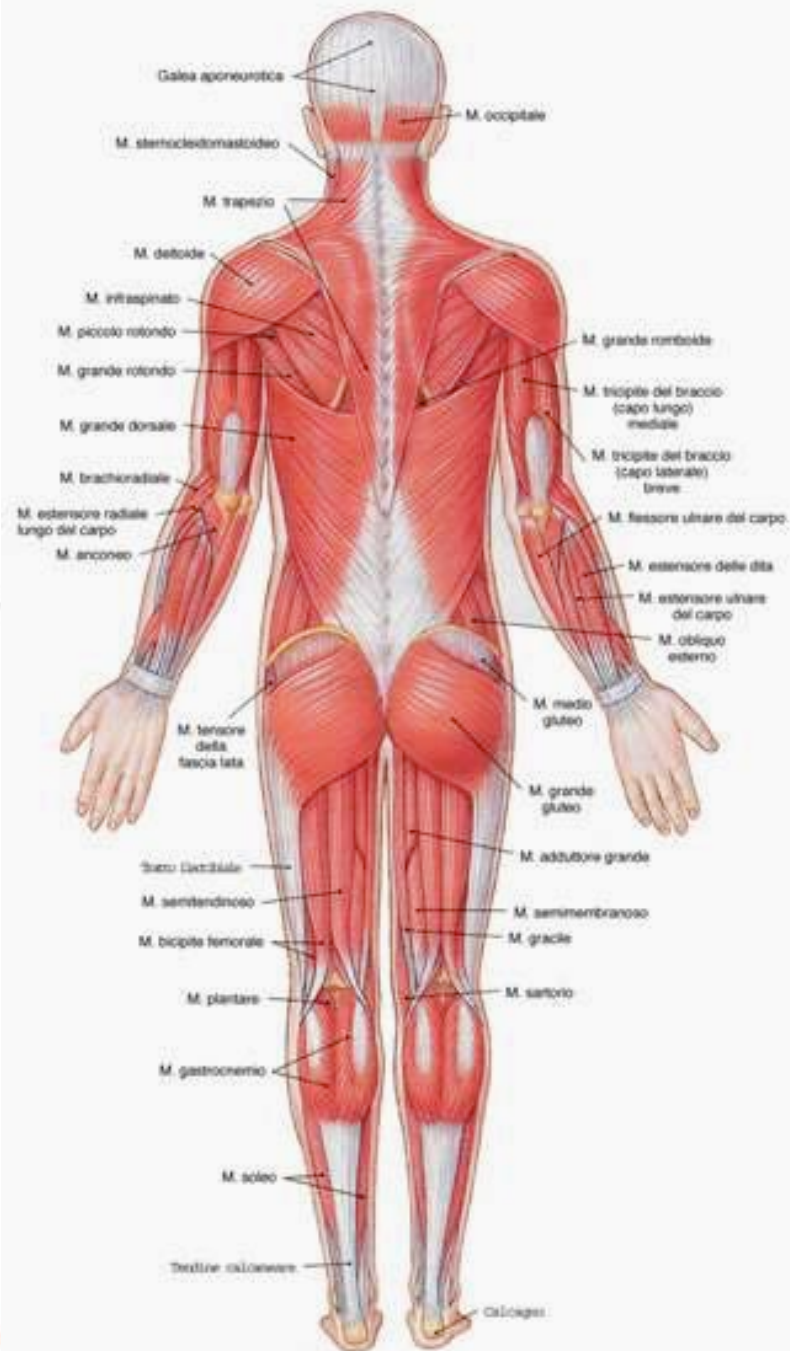


FIGURA 10-1
Veduta anteriore
e schematica della





Muscoli della testa

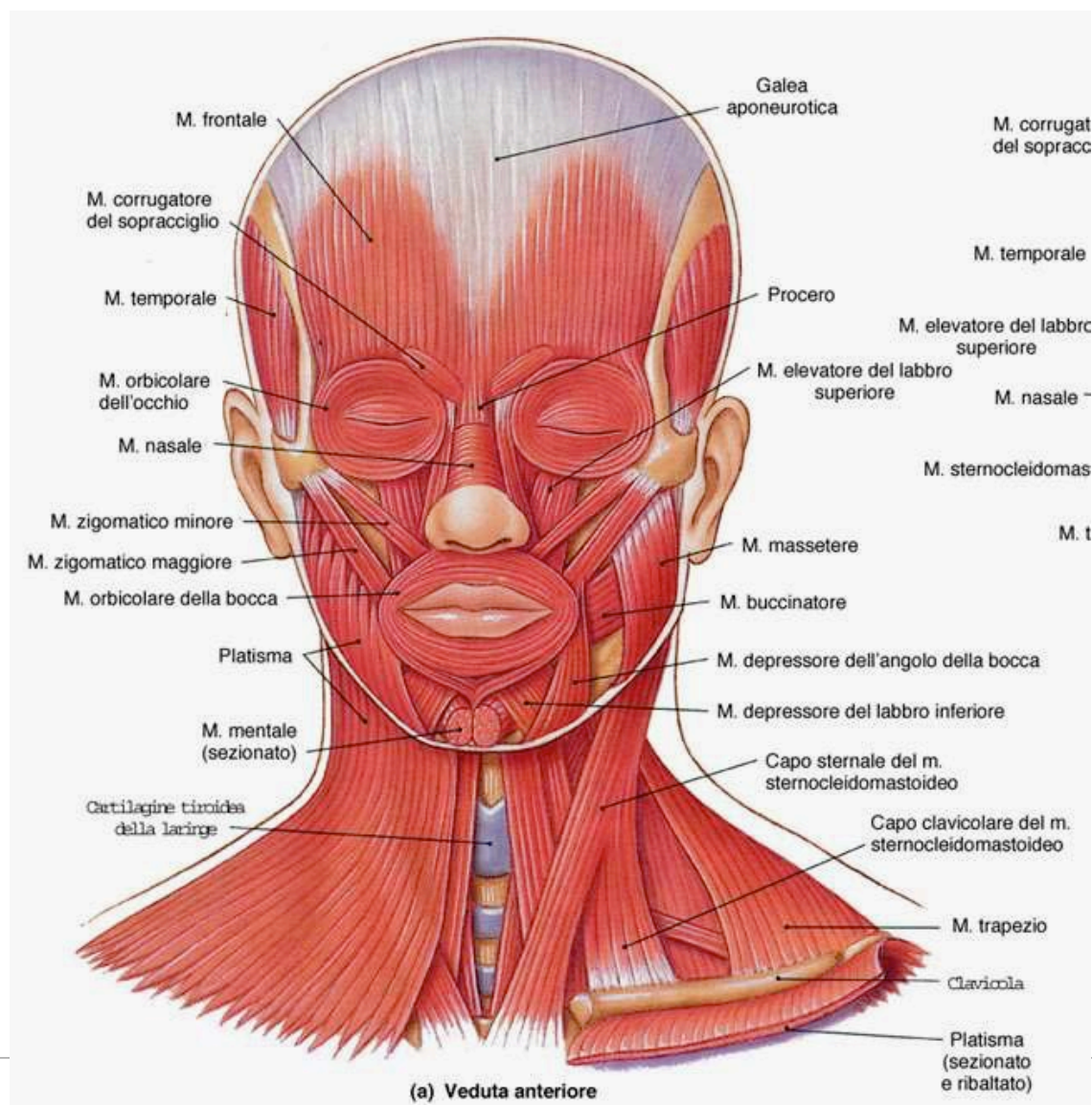
Muscoli mimici

- Espressività del viso
- Innervazione: VII n.c.

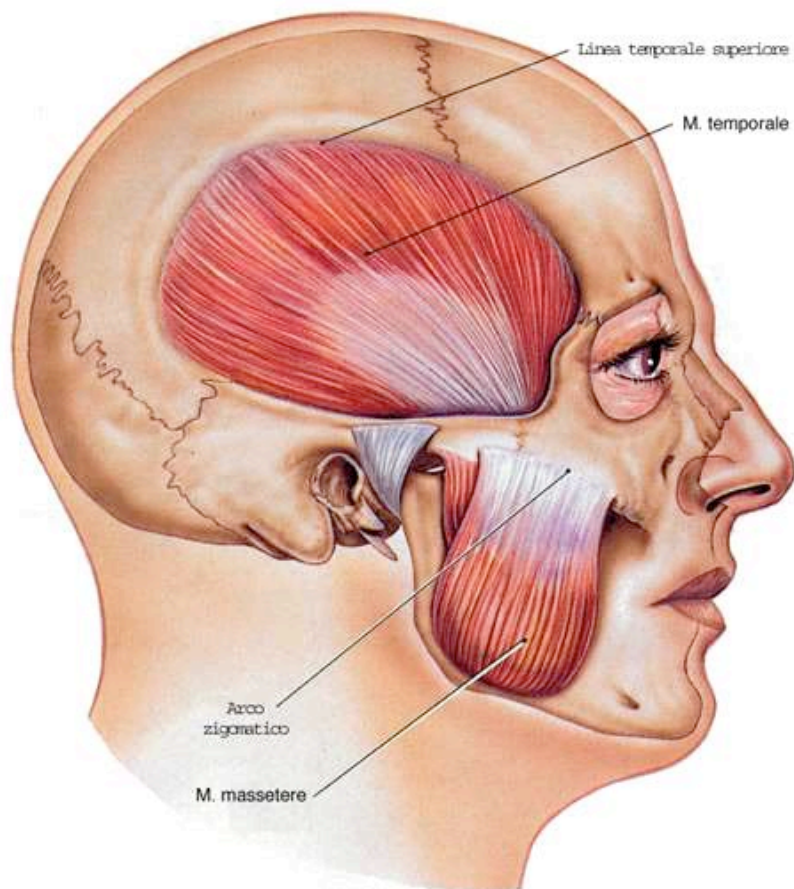
Muscoli masticatori



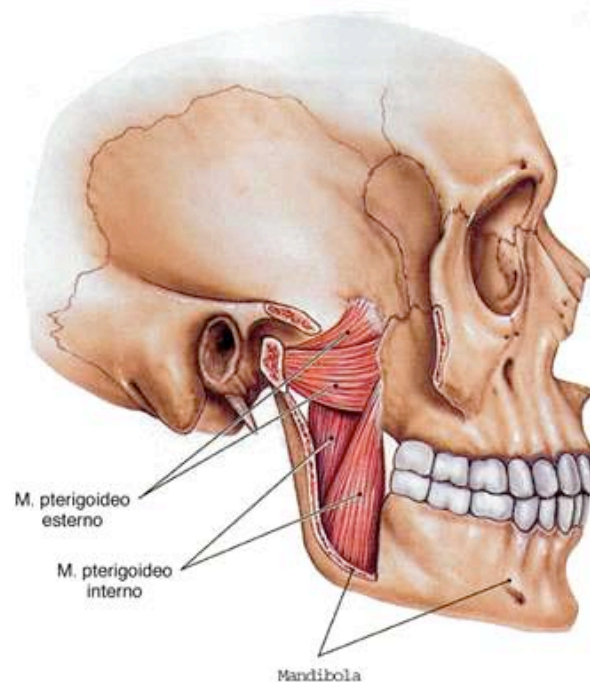
MUSCOLI MIMICI



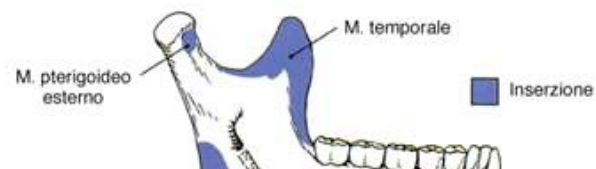
MUSOCLI MASTICATORI



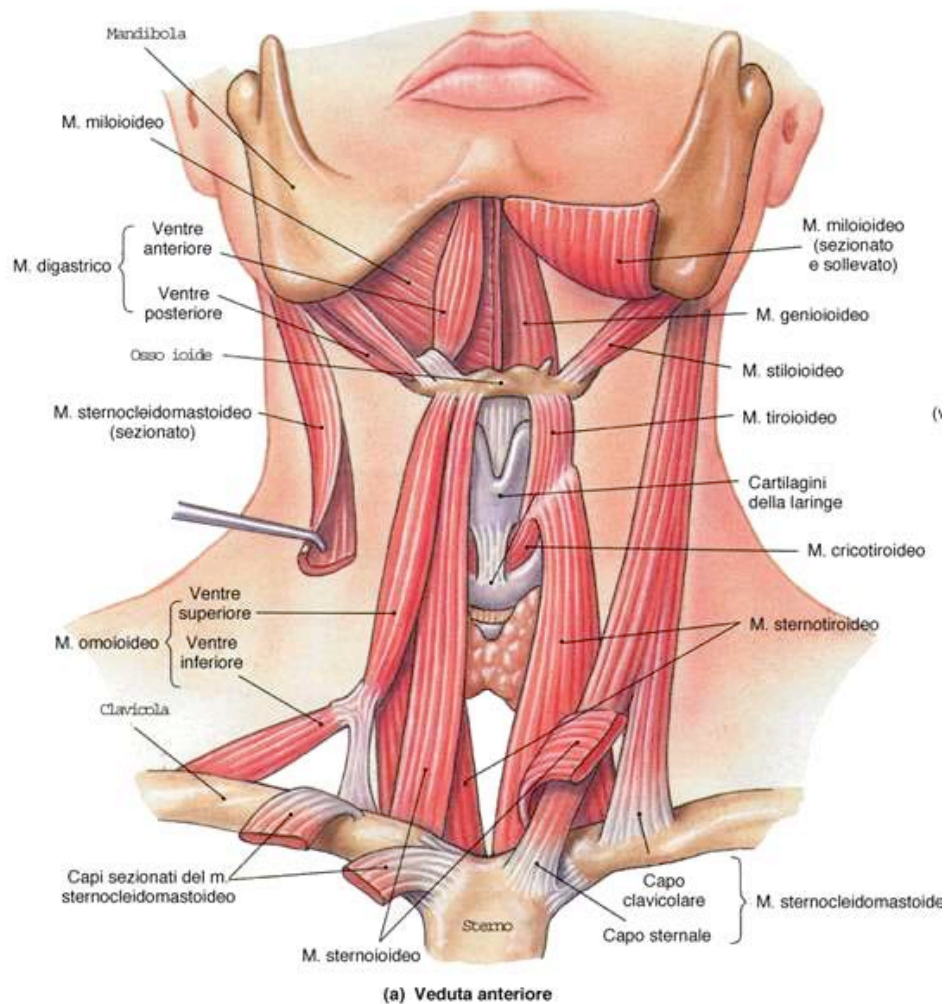
(a) Veduta laterale



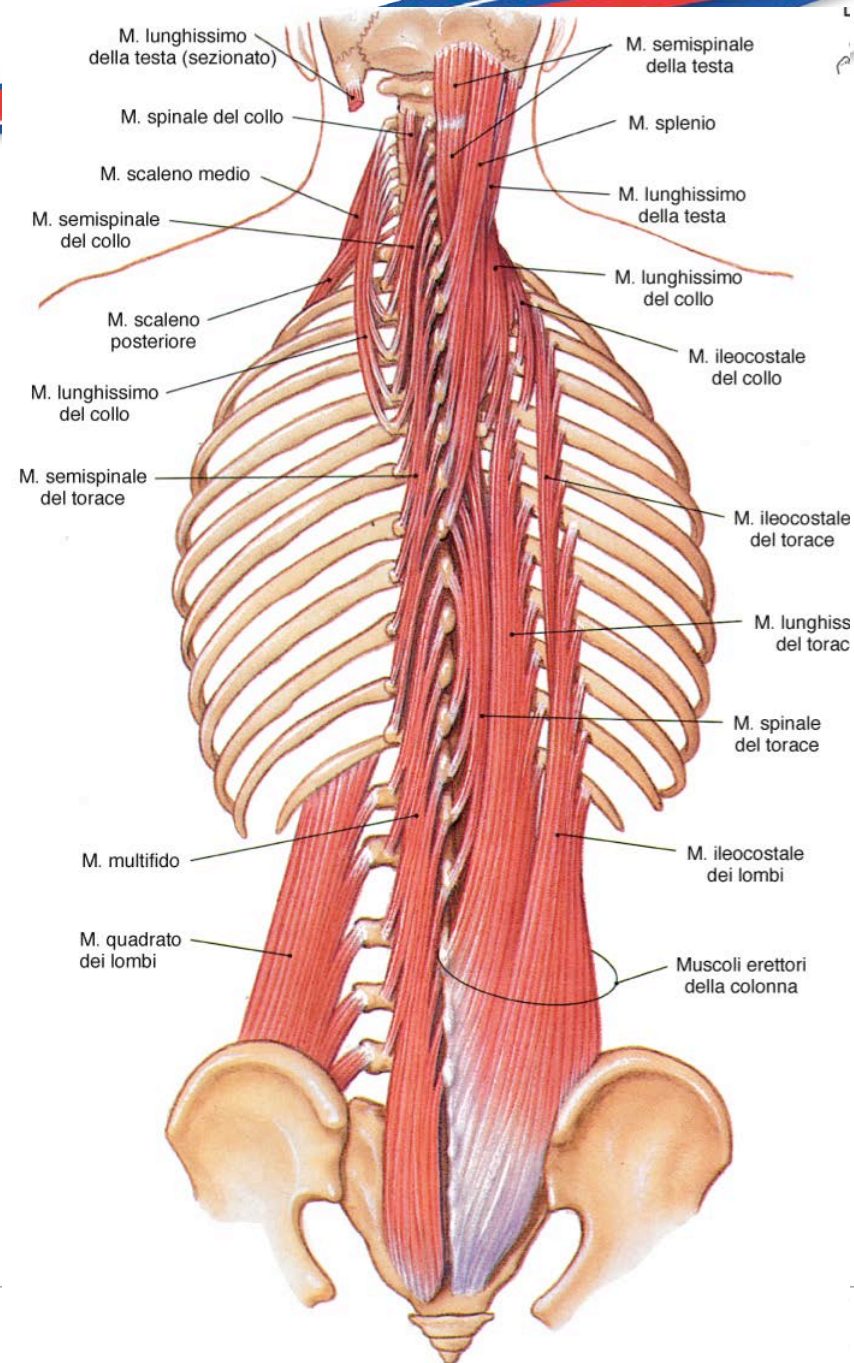
(b) Veduta laterale che mostra i muscoli pterigoidei



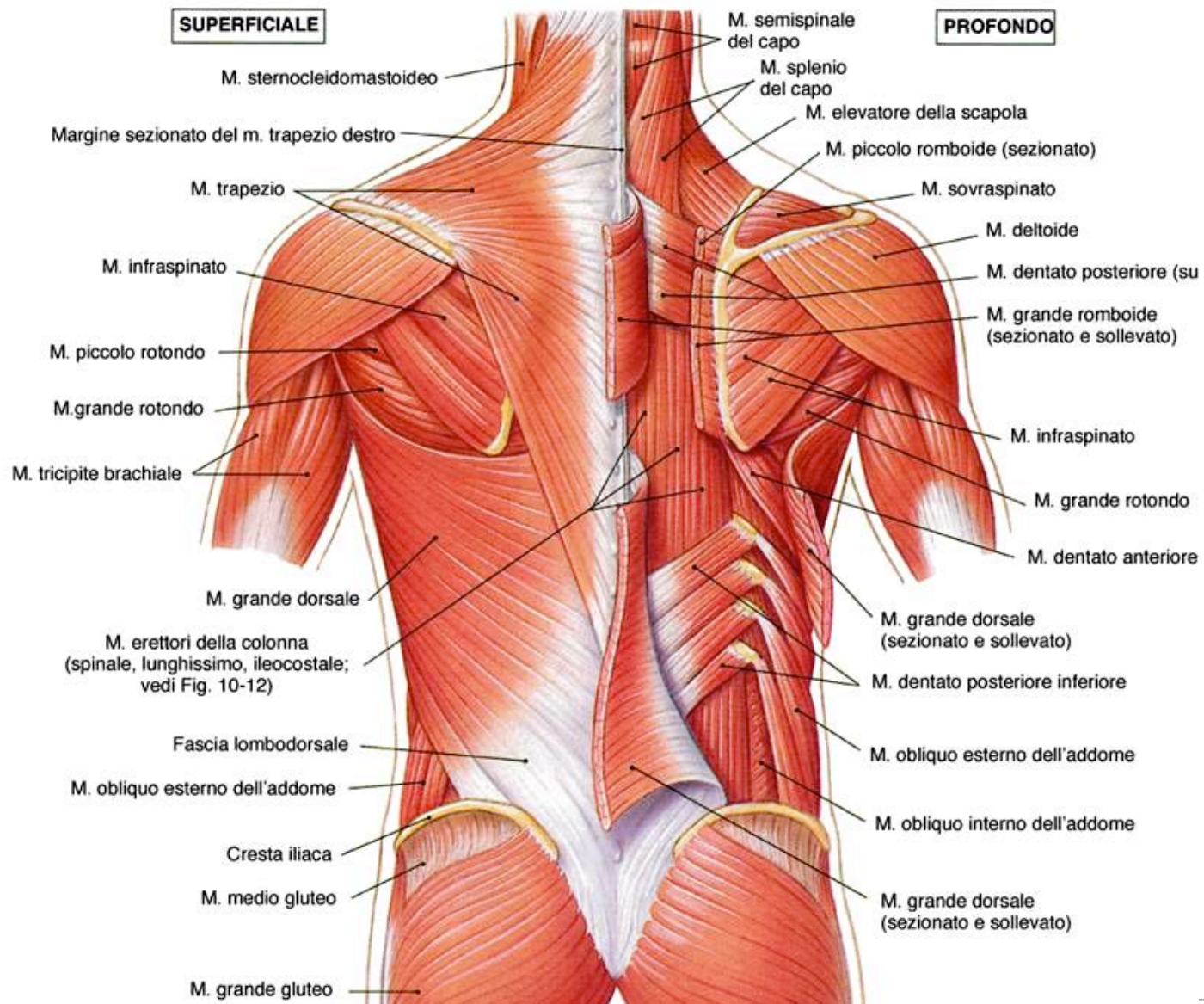
MUSCOLI DEL COLLO



MUSCOLI DEL RACHIDE



(a) Muscolo erettore della colonna, veduta posteriore



f. tricipite brachiale,
apo laterale

f. tricipite brachiale,
apo mediale

f. bicipite

f. brachiale

picondilo mediale
ell'omero

f. brachioradiale

Tubercolo sottoglenoideo
della scapola

M. tricipite brachiale,
capo lungo

M. tricipite brachiale,
capo laterale

M. brachioradiale

Olecrano dell'ulna

M. anconeo

M. estensore radiale
lungo del carpo

M. estensore ulnare
del carpo

M. estensore radio
breve del carpo

M. estensore de

M. abduktore
del pollice

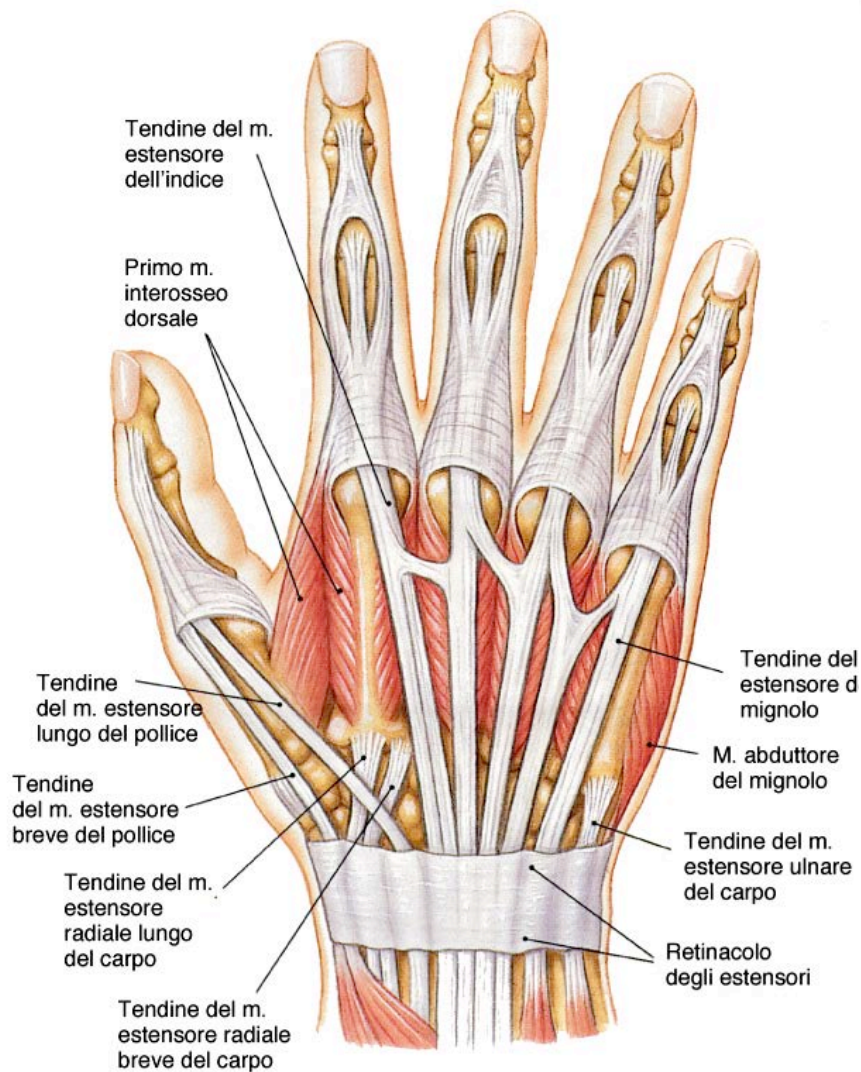
M. est
breve

M. flessore
ulnare del
carpo

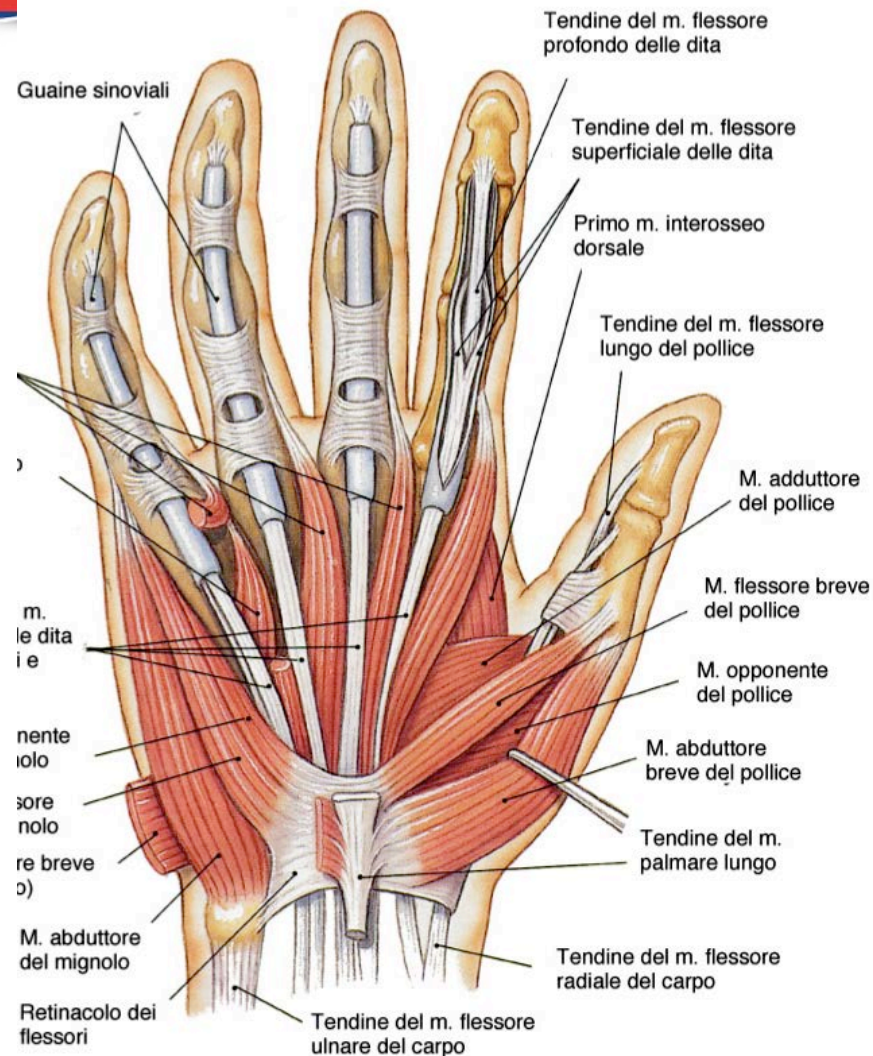
Ulna

Radio

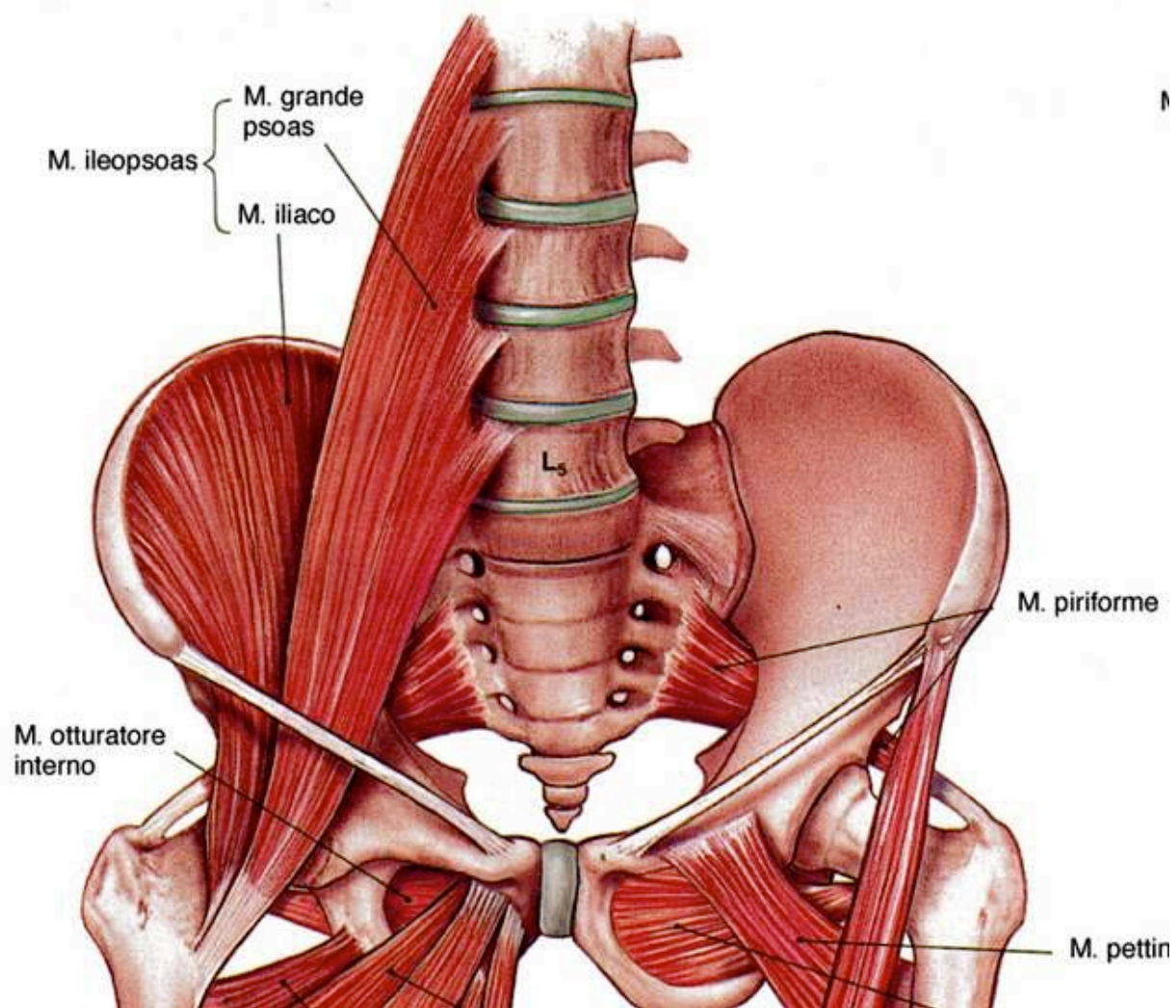
MUSCOLI DELL'ARTO SUPERIORE



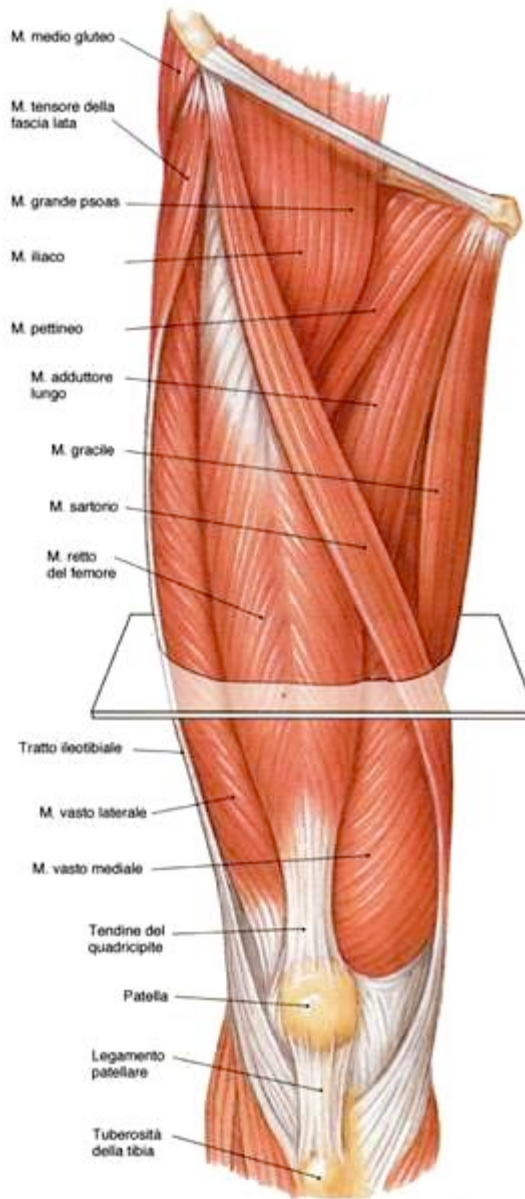
(a) Mano destra, veduta posteriore o dorsale



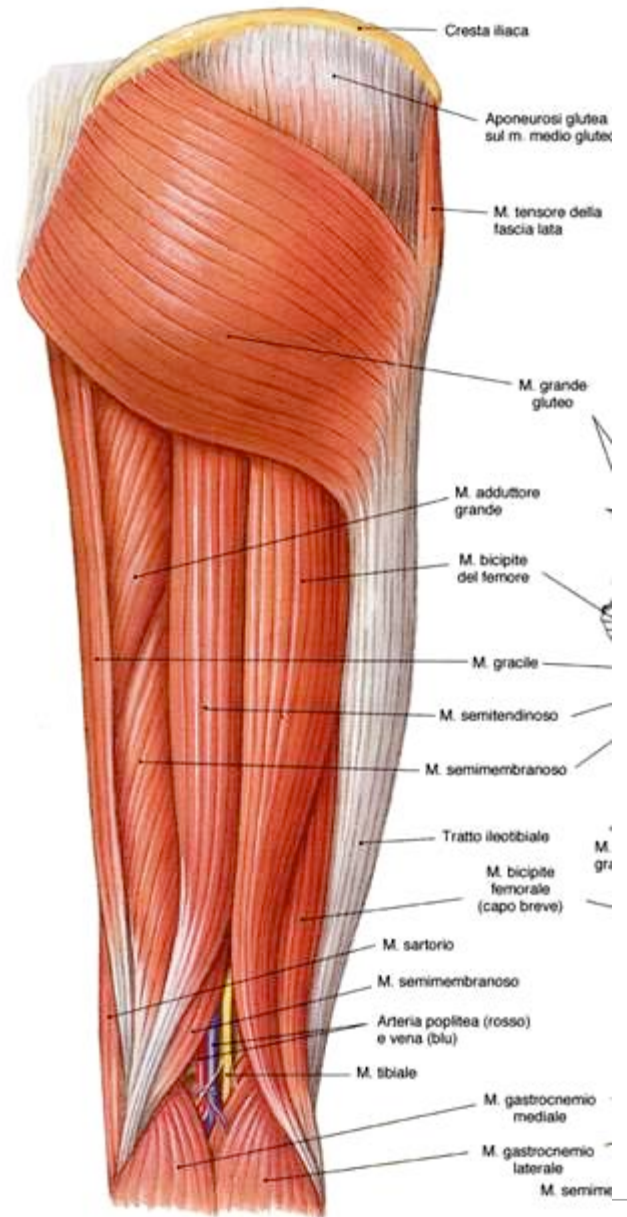
(d) Mano destra, veduta anteriore o palmare



MUSCOLI DELL'ARTO INFERIORE

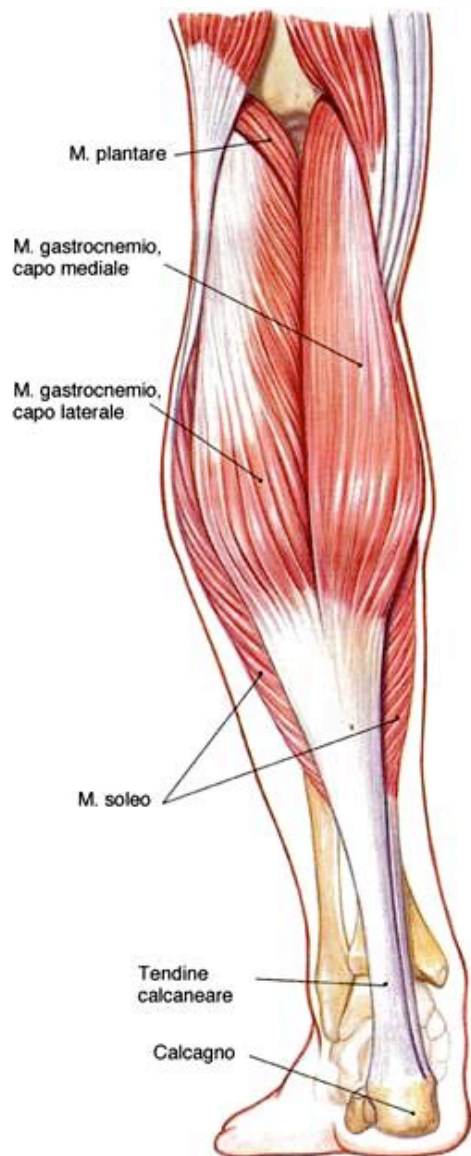


(a) Quadricipite e muscoli della coscia, veduta anteriore

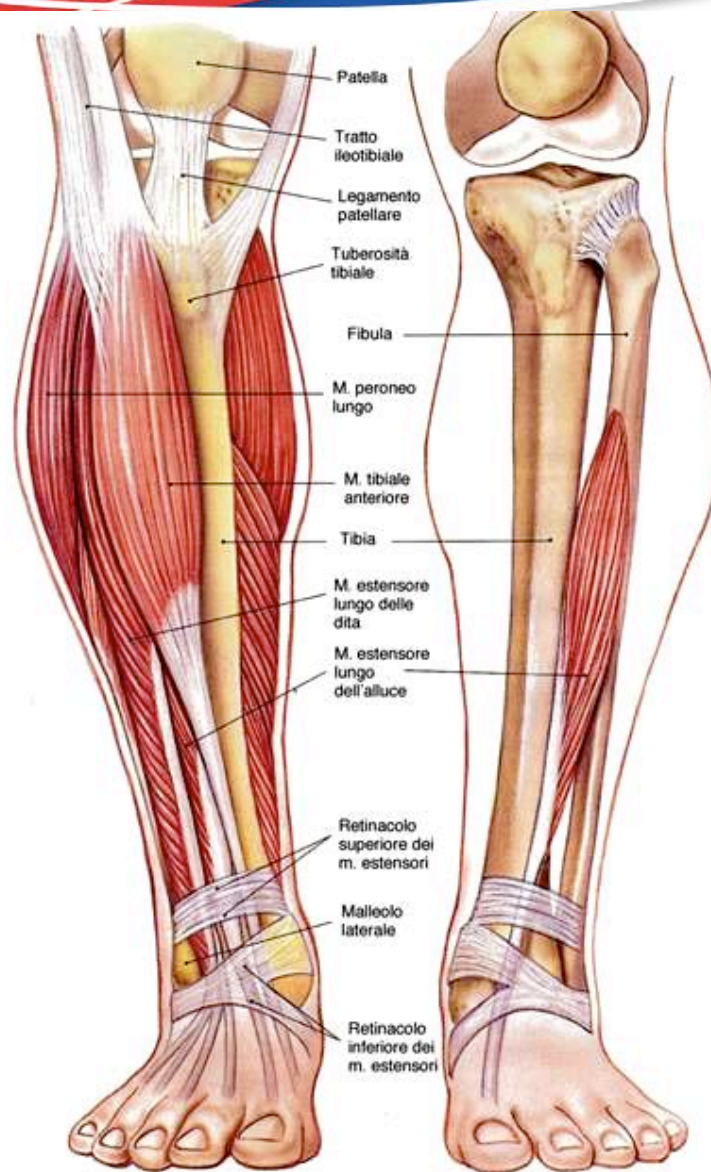
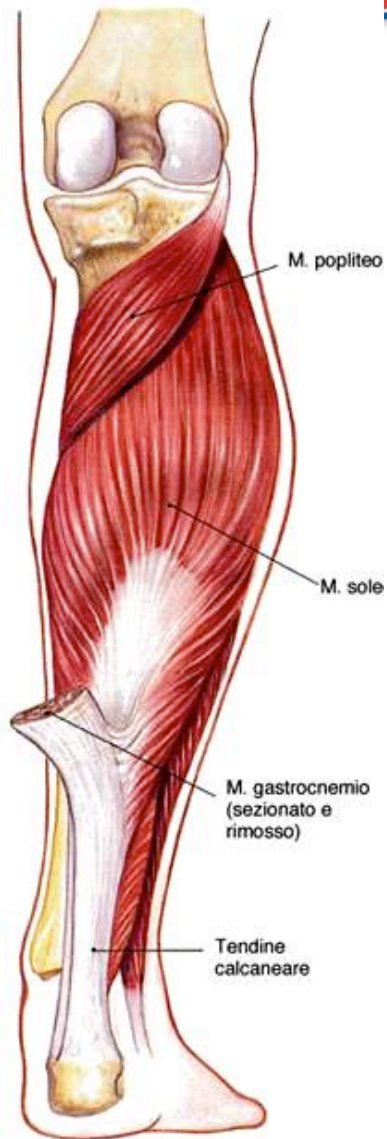


(a) Anca e coscia, veduta posteriore

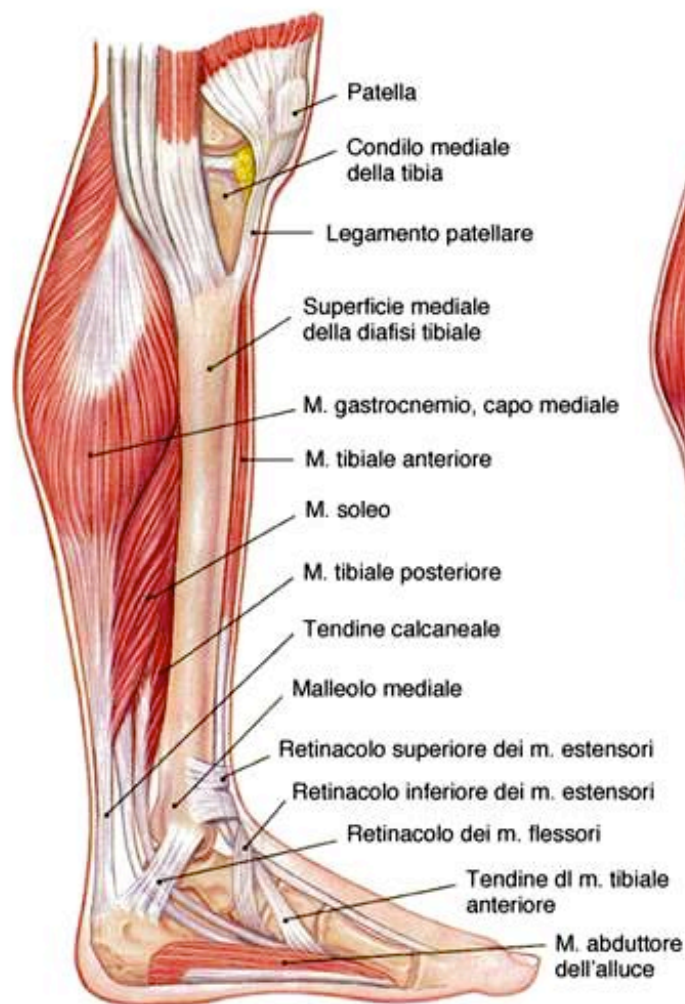
(b) Or



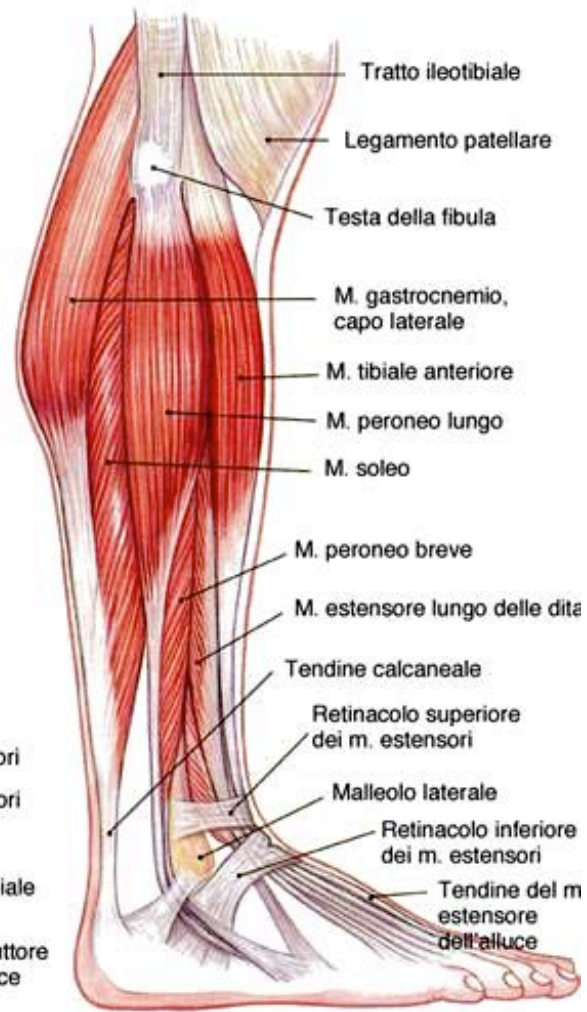
(a) Muscoli superficiali, veduta posteriore



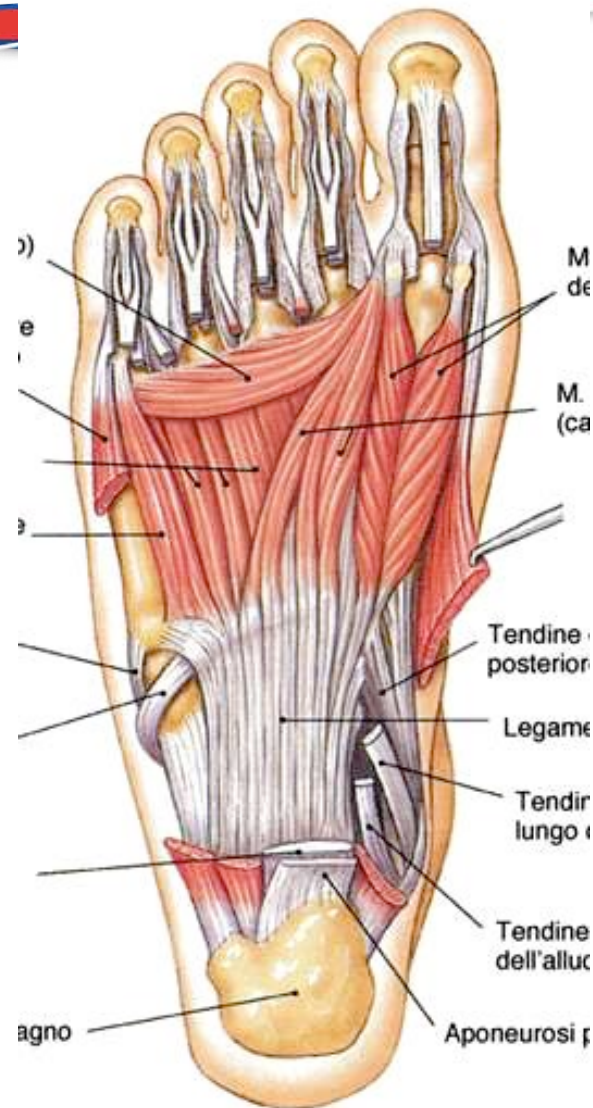
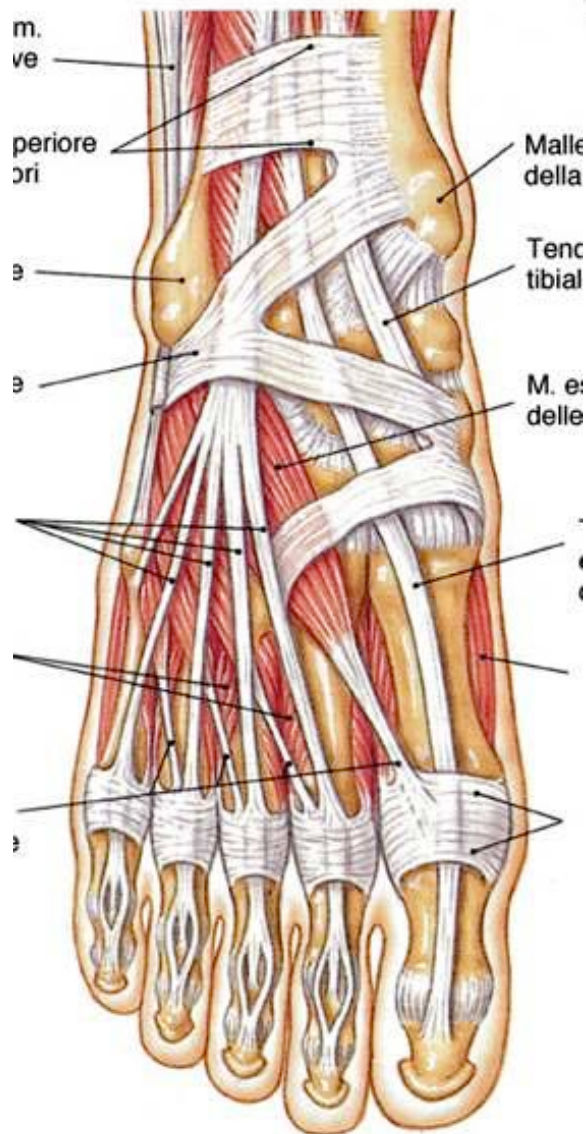
(a) Veduta anteriore



(a) Veduta mediale



(b) Veduta laterale



(e) Veduta plantare, strato profondo



MUSCOLI TORACICI

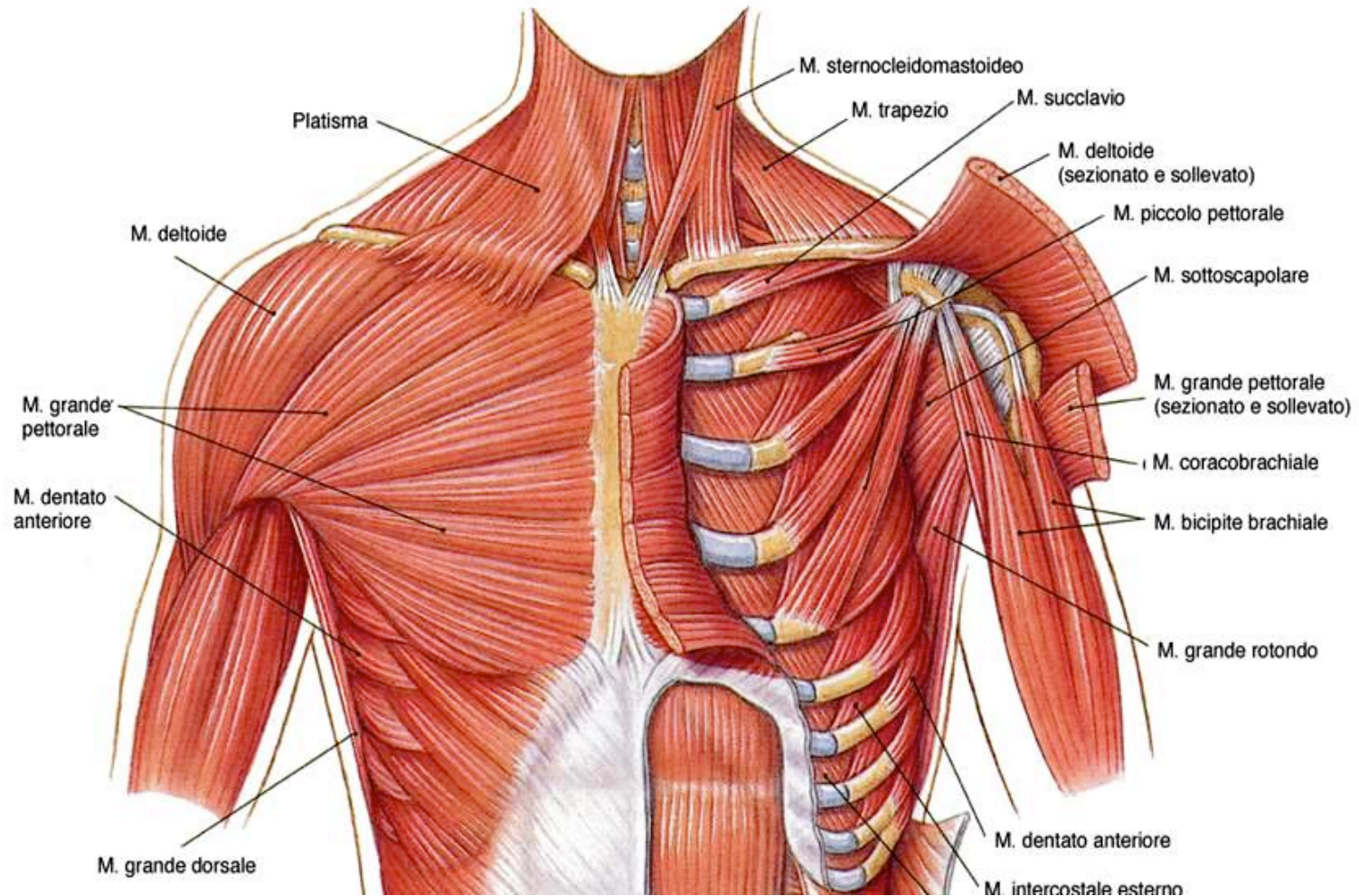
RESPIRATORI

- Intercostali interni (E) ed esterni (I)
- Scaleni anteriore, medio e posteriore
- Dentato postero-superiore (I) e postero-inferiore (E)
- Diaframma

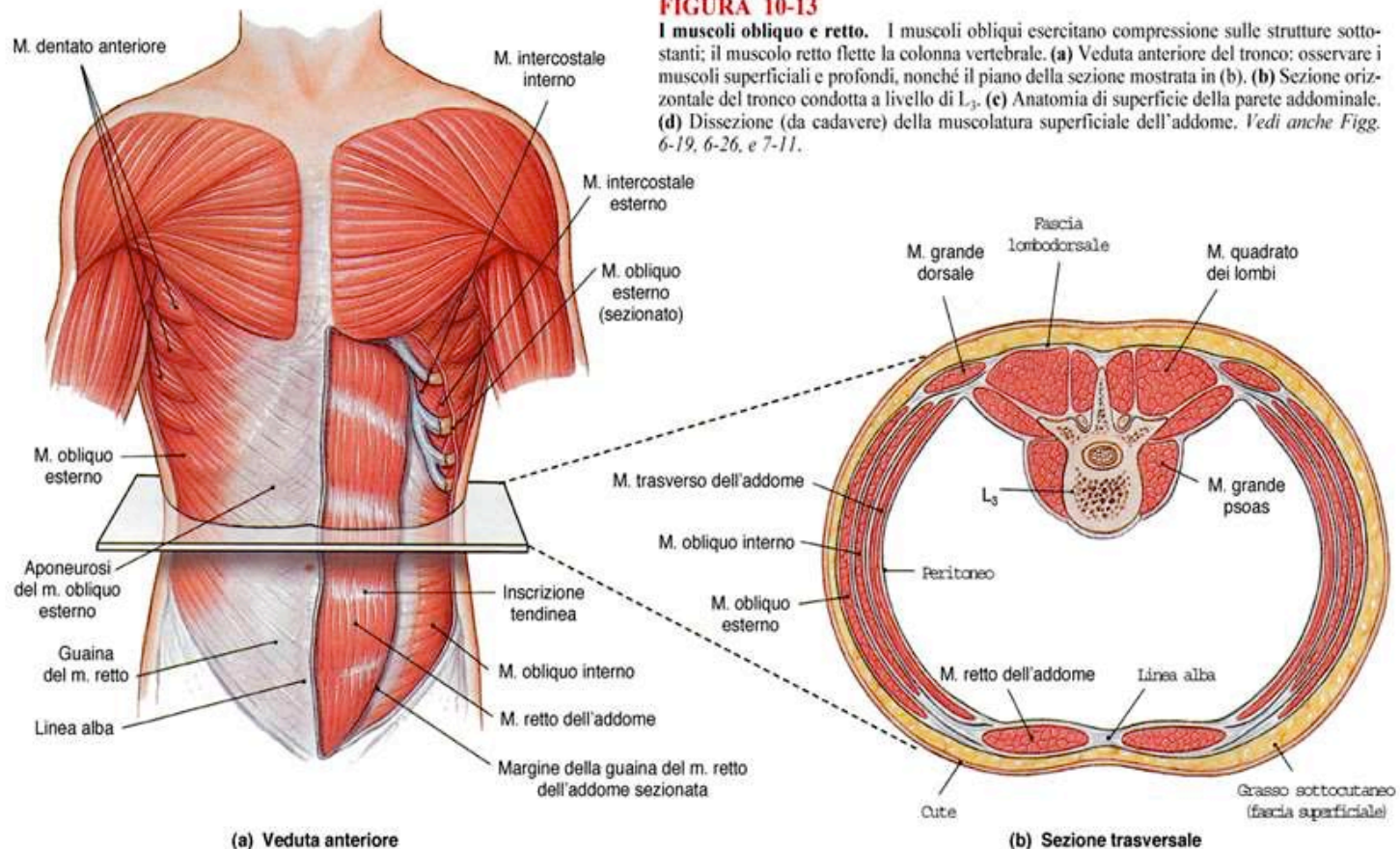
NON RESPIRATORI



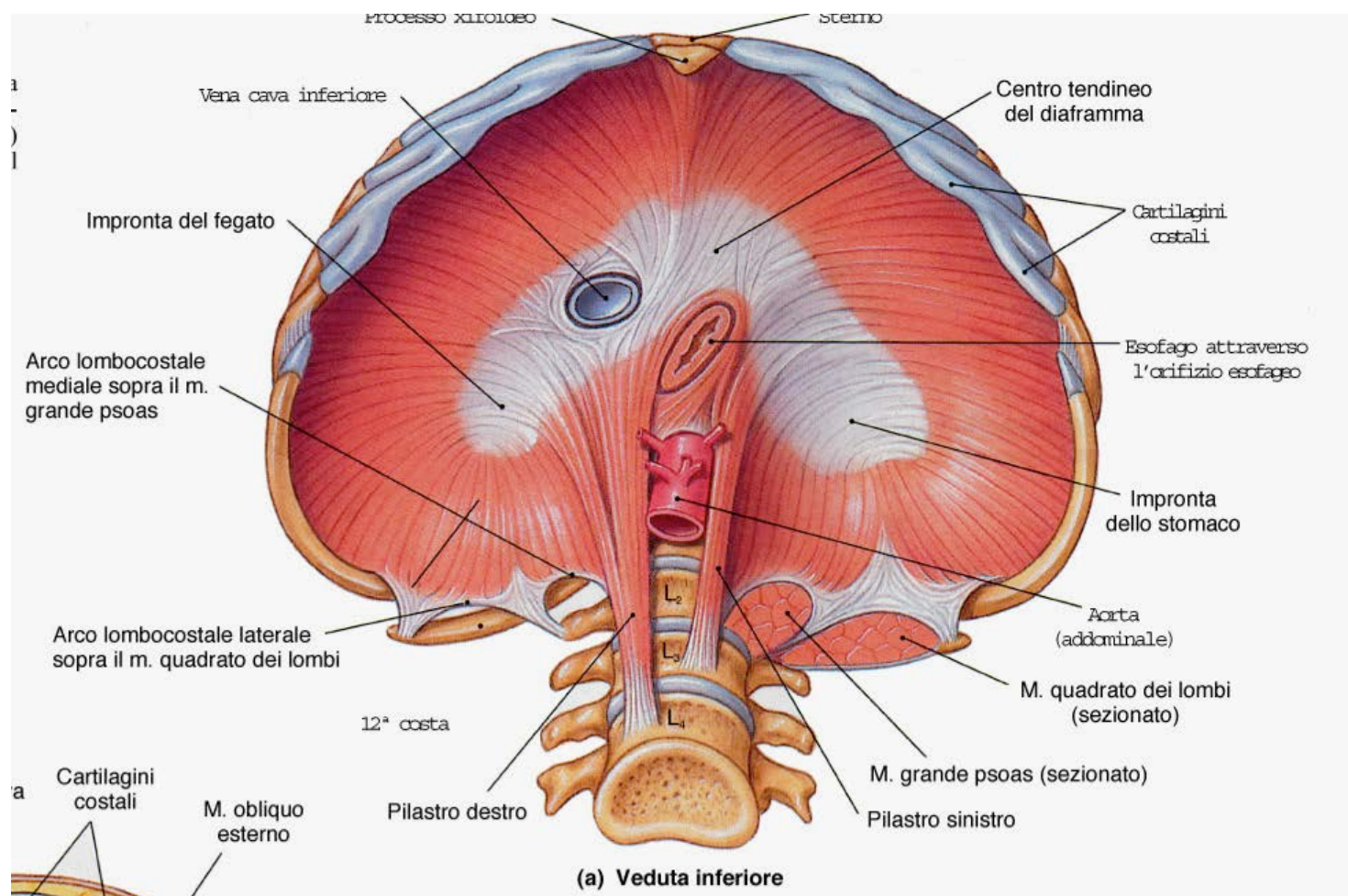
MUSCOLI TORACICI

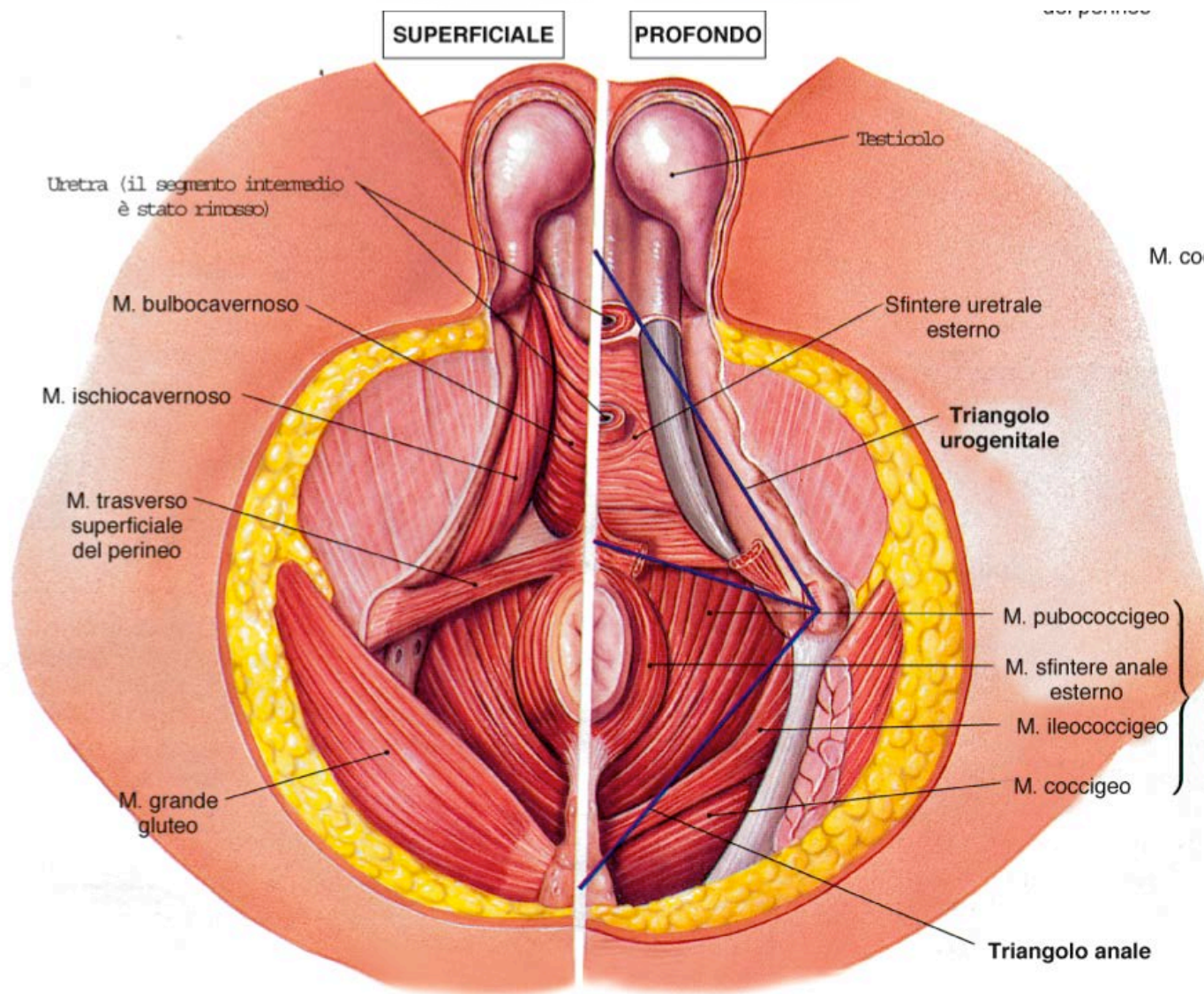


MUSCOLI DELL' ADDOME

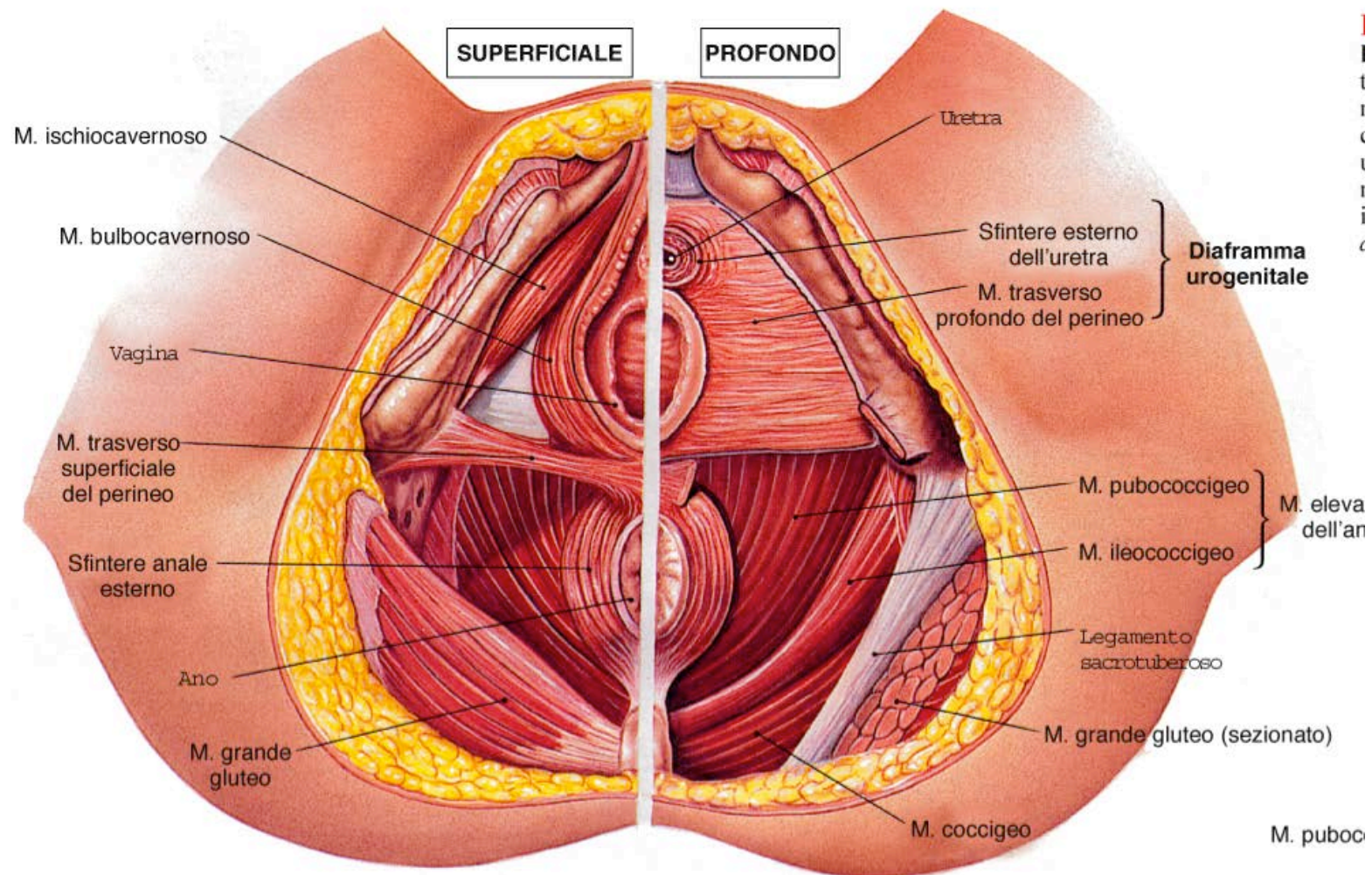


MUSCOLO DIAFRAMMA





(b) Maschio



(a) Femmina

