

## Morpho anat 2



- Anatomie2 :  
*Mbre Sup*  
rappels

- repères  
pratiques

J-L JULLY

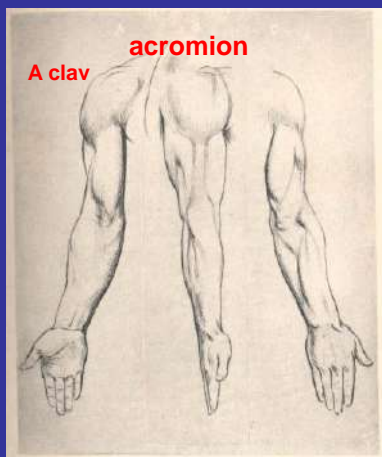
U B O Brest

2024 L3

## Mbre Sup

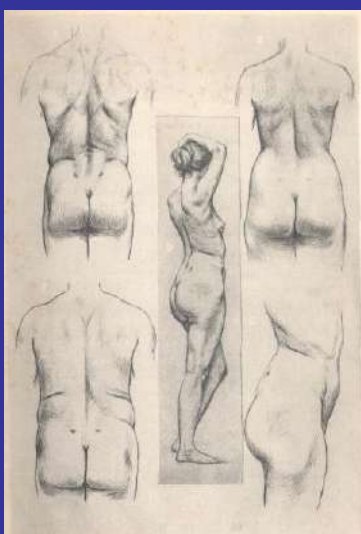


# Membre sup

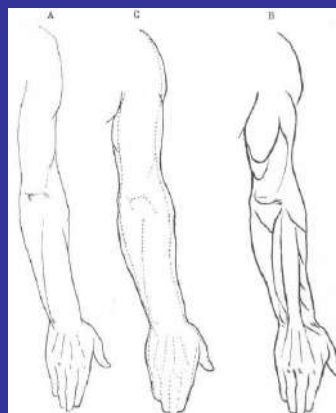


## *Ceinture scapulaire*


# Mbre Sup



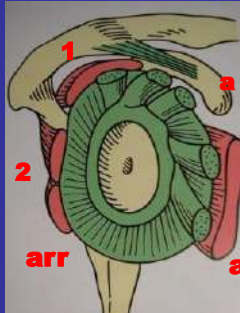
post



## Face épaule



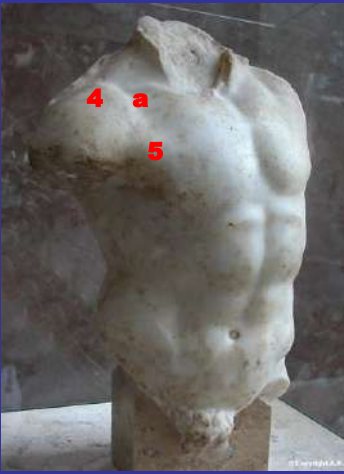
**5**



**1**  
**2**  
**3**  
**4**  
**5**

**arr**      **avt**


**profil**



**4**      **a**  
**5**

### Coiffe

## Face post

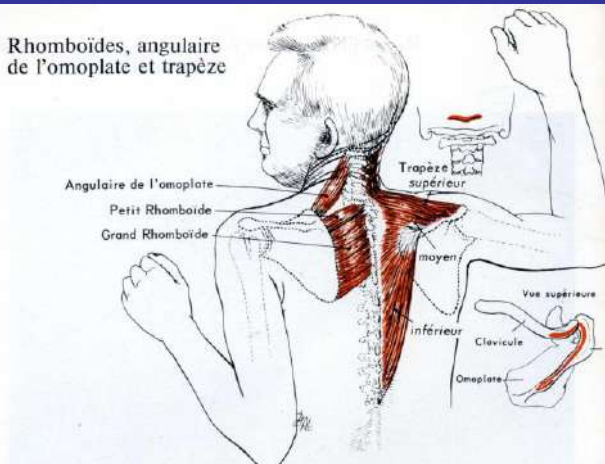


TRAPEZIO  
GRANDE DORSAL  
REDONDO MENOR  
REDONDO MAIOR  
DELTOIDE POSTERIOR  
TRICEPS

### *C Scapulaire*

# Face post

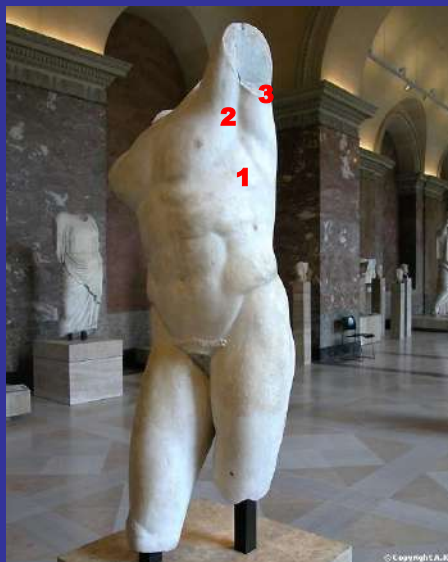
Rhomboides, angulaire de l'omoplate et trapèze



**C Scapulaire**

# Membre sup

- 3 : gd dorsal
- 2: gd pectoral
- 1: gd dentelé



# Thorax, mbre sup: f ant



*David M Ange 1501*



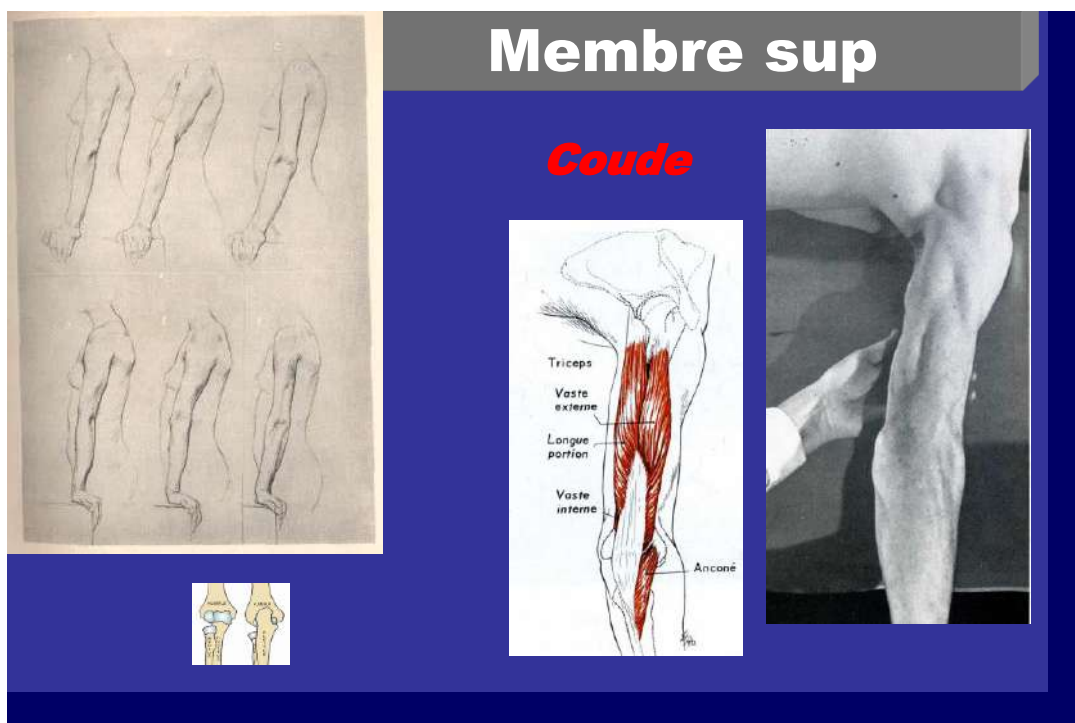
*Heracles Bourdelle 1861 1929*



*C. Claudel 1864 1943*

# Membre sup

## Coude



This slide illustrates the anatomy of the upper arm. It features several anatomical diagrams: a set of six sketches showing the arm in various flexion and extension positions; a central anatomical drawing of the posterior arm with labels for 'Triceps', 'Vaste externe', 'Longue portion', 'Vaste interne', and 'Anconeé'; and a photograph of a person's arm with a hand palpating the triceps muscle. A small diagram at the bottom left shows the elbow joint.

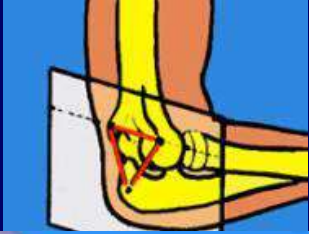
# M Sup:





A photograph of a male gymnast in a red and yellow uniform performing a skill on the rings. He is in a horizontal position, holding the rings with both hands. The Olympic rings logo is visible in the top right corner of the image.

## Coude luxation :

**Urgence**



Triangle Nelaton, ligne HUNTER

## Membre sup

### Force musculaire

- La force d'extension représente environ 60-70% de celle de flexion
- La force de supination est habituellement plus forte de 15% que celle de pronation

### Coude

Le coude intervient pour 15% de la force du service

Vélocité angulaire = 1000°/sec pour l'extension du coude et ≈350°/sec pour la pronation



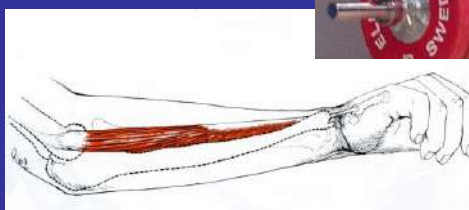
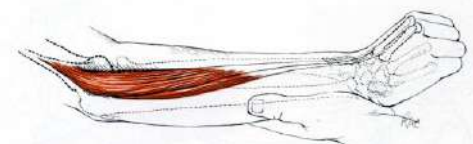
Action prédominante des extenseurs du poignet dans tous les gestes du tennis

Action plus particulière du biceps lors de la phase de follow-through au service

# Membre sup

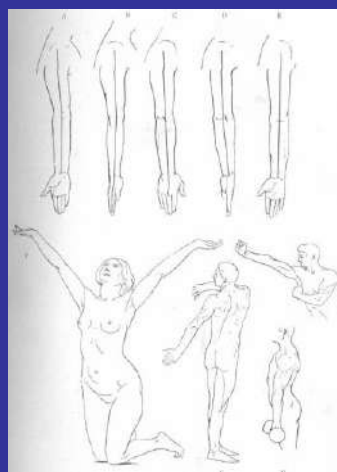
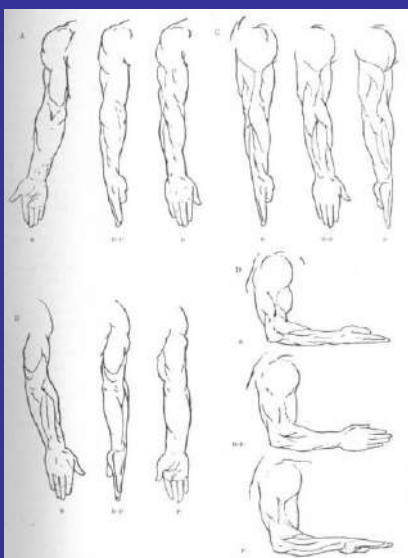
## Premier et deuxième radial

(Extensor carpi radialis longus  
Extensor carpi radialis brevis)



**Avt bras**

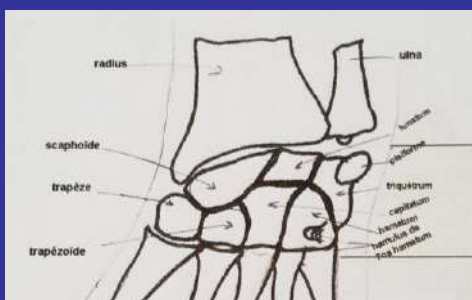
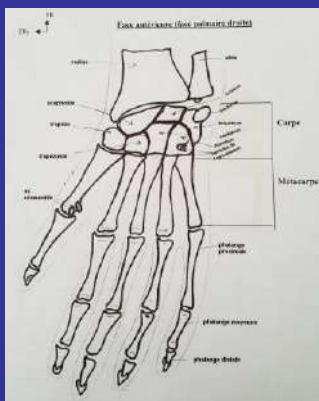
# Mbre Sup





# La Main

*Main droite*



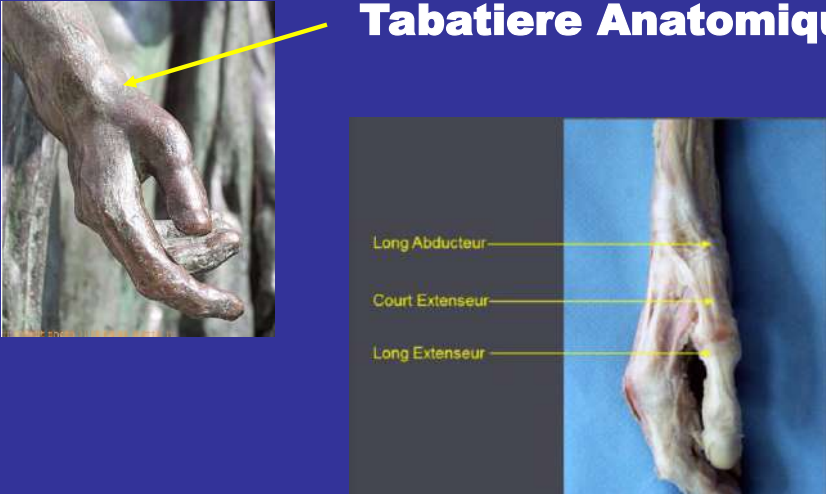
**Dh 1 2 3 4 5 Dd**

# Membre sup

*Main*



## Tabatiere Anatomique



Long Abducteur  
Court Extenseur  
Long Extenseur

Dr. P. Pellegrin - Elmas

The slide features a blue background. On the left, a photograph of a hand with a yellow arrow pointing to the base of the thumb. On the right, a photograph of a forearm and hand with three yellow arrows pointing to the Long Abducteur, Court Extenseur, and Long Extenseur muscles. A red signature 'Dr. P. Pellegrin - Elmas' is at the bottom right.

## M Sup: poignet, dgts

### Entorse IPP



28 Le doigt sain sert de tuteur au doigt lésé.

The slide has a blue background. The top section has a grey header with the text 'M Sup: poignet, dgts'. Below it, the title 'Entorse IPP' is centered. On the left, a photograph shows a white bandage wrapped around a wrist with two black arrows pointing in opposite directions. On the right, a photograph shows a white bandage wrapped around the proximal phalanx of a finger. Below this is a white box with the text '28 Le doigt sain sert de tuteur au doigt lésé.'

# M Sup: dgt pouce



1

Poser la bande en partant en avant du pouce.  
Cravater ce dernier vers l'avant et terminer en faisant le tour du poignet.



2

## Entorse Pouce



3



4

2eme passage



5 Collier final

# M Sup: poignet, dgts



Position art raccourcie



## Entorse LL

