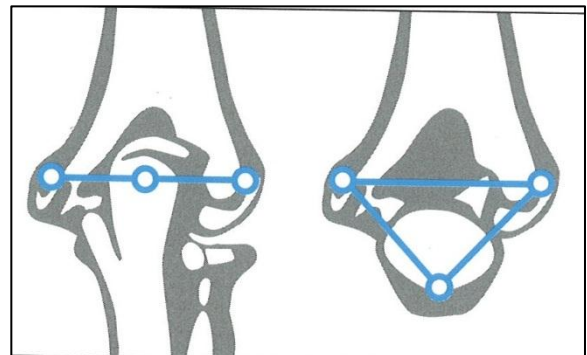
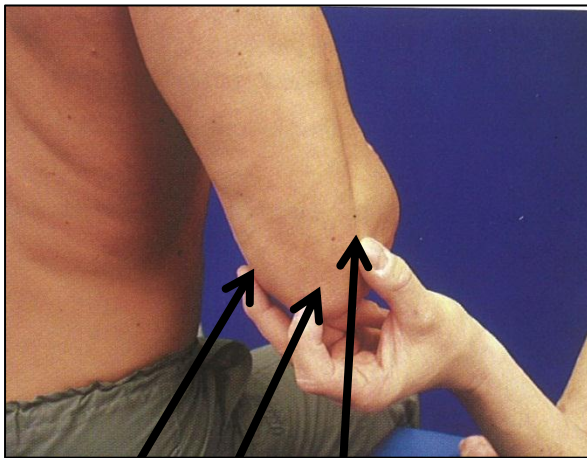
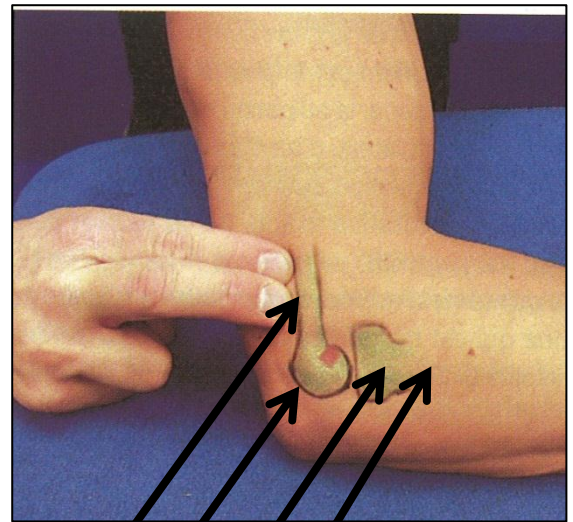
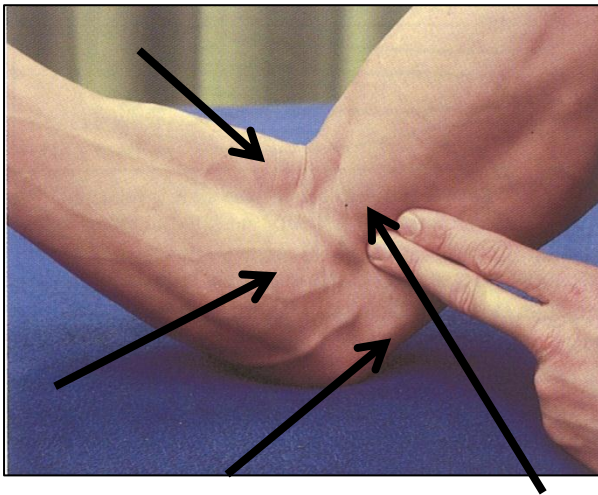


TD – Anatomie – Anatomie Fonctionnelle

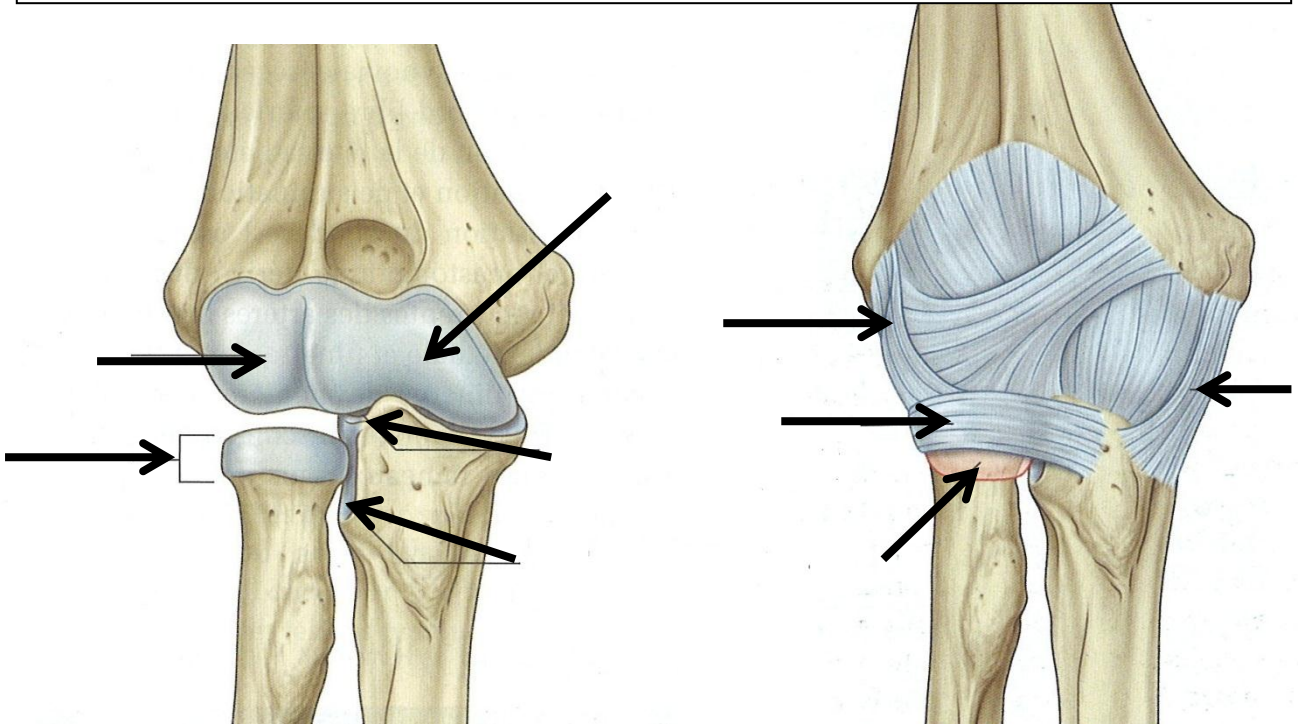
TD9 – Coude et Avant-Bras

Morphologie – Palpation - Repères osseux et musculaires du coude

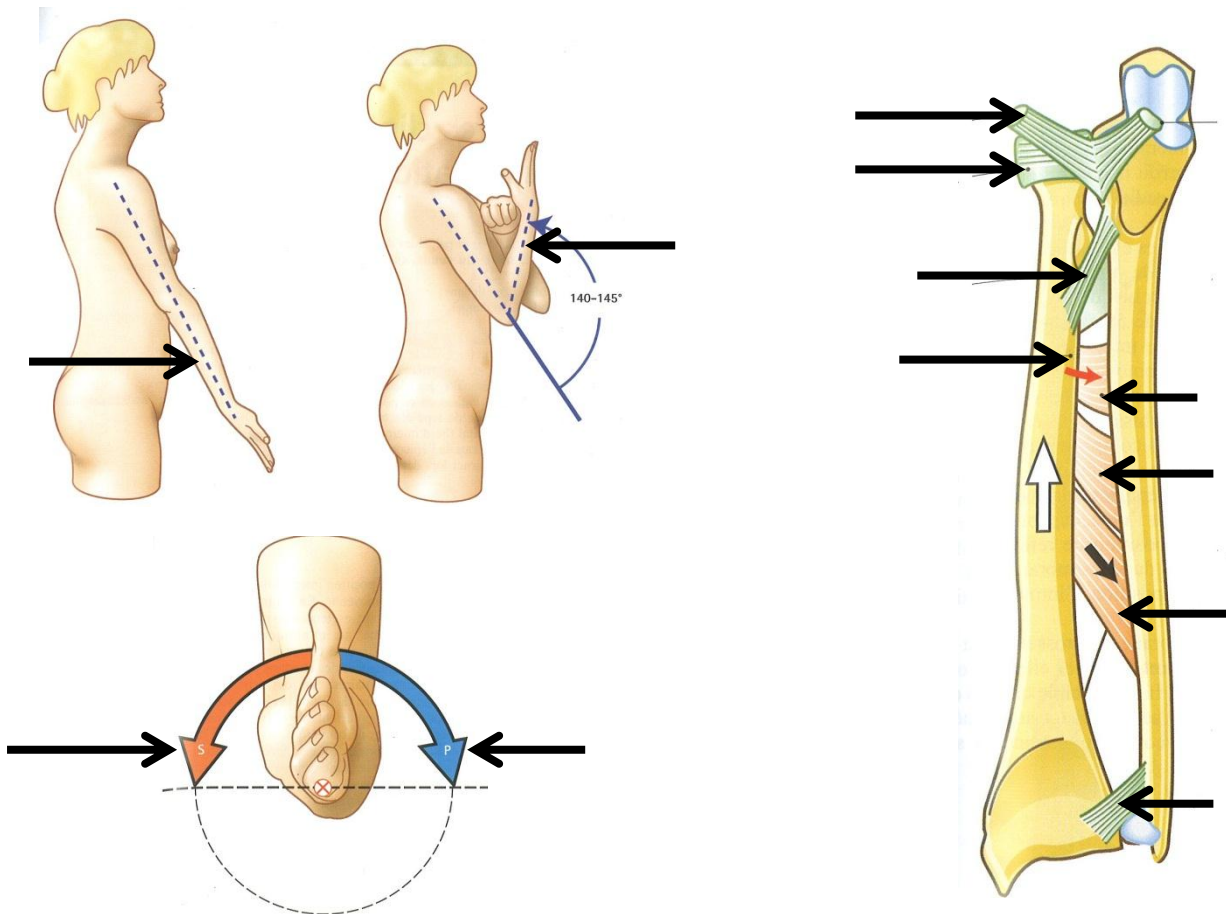


- Repères osseux postérieurs :
- Ligne de Malgaigne
 - Triangle de Nélaton

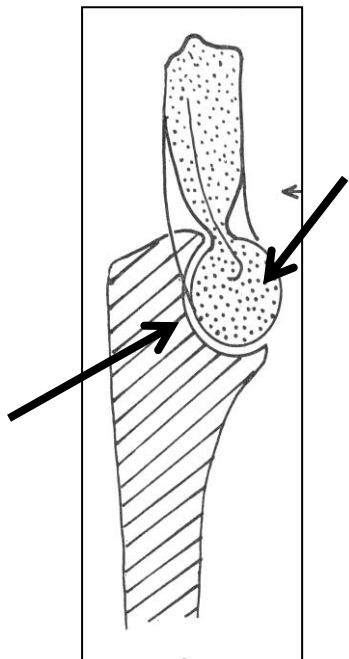
Arthrologie - Surfaces articulaires – Moyens d'union



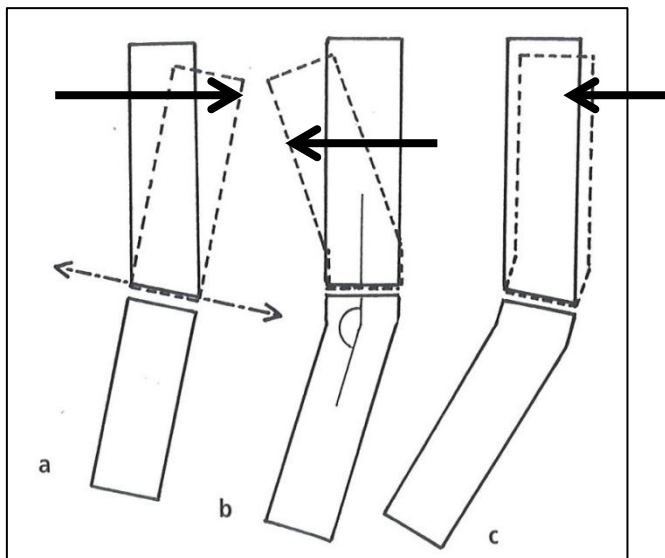
Les Mouvements : Flexion – Extension – Supination – Pronation



Biomécanique : Flexion – Extension

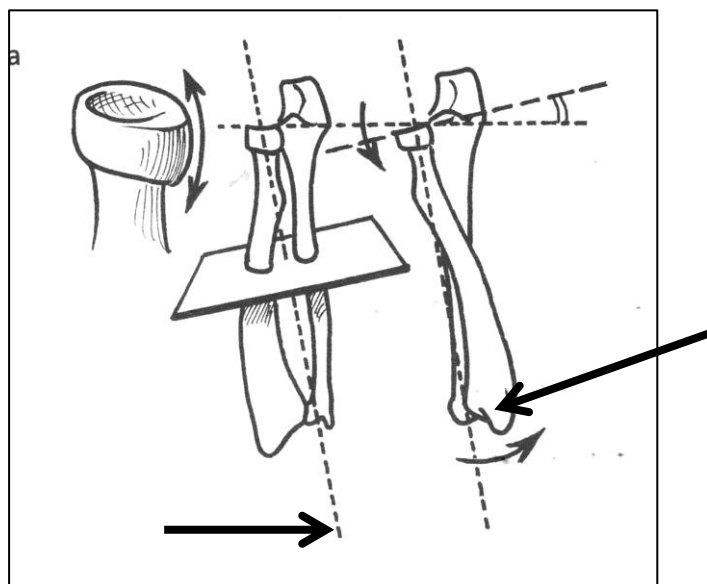


Positionnement des structures articulaires



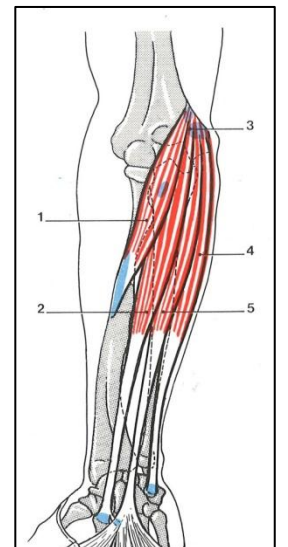
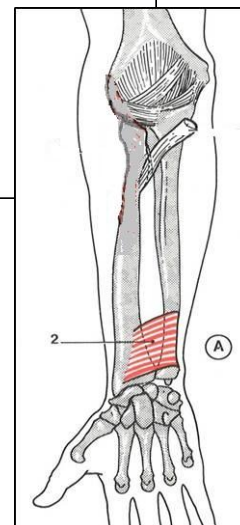
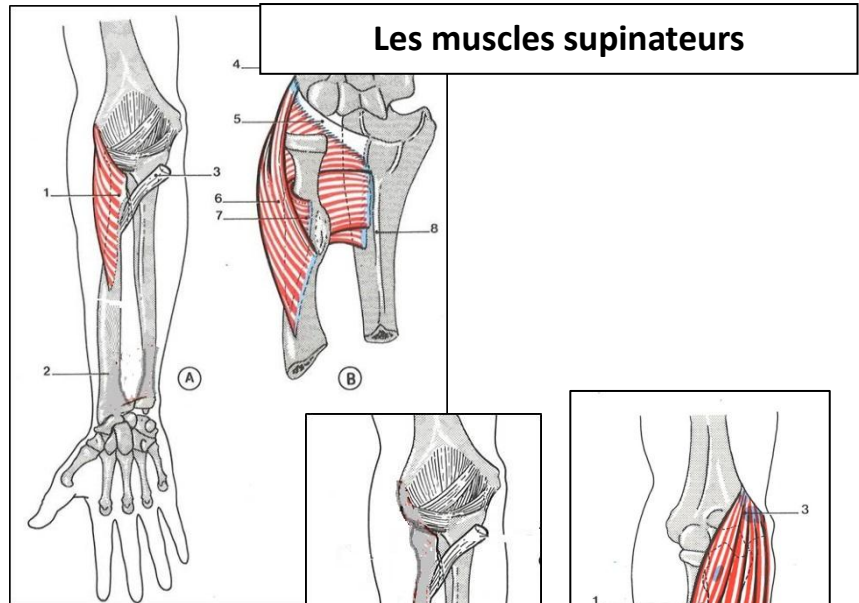
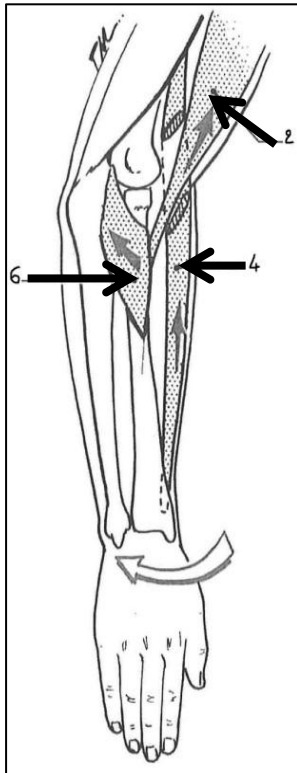
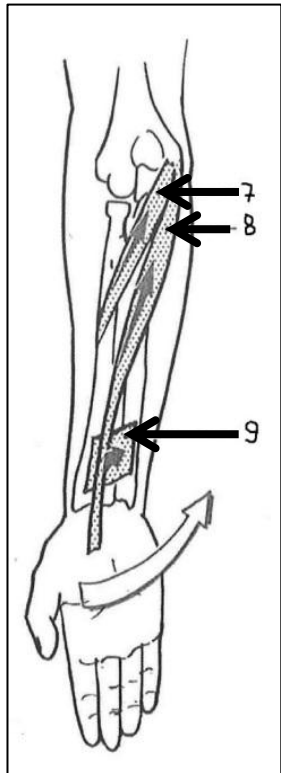
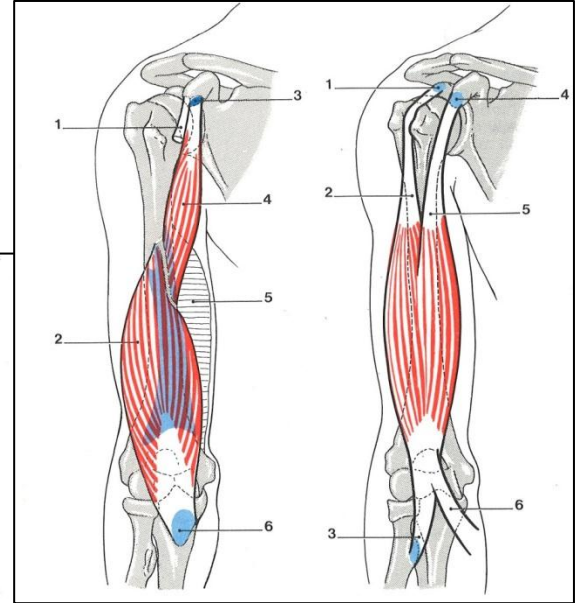
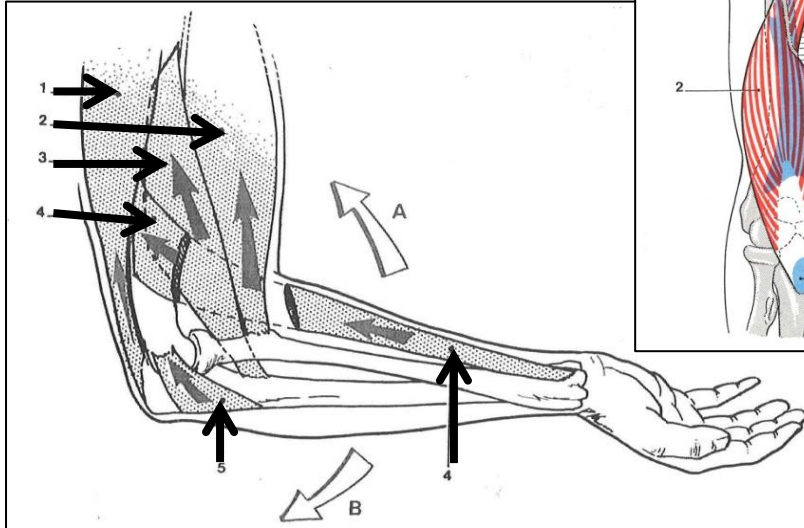
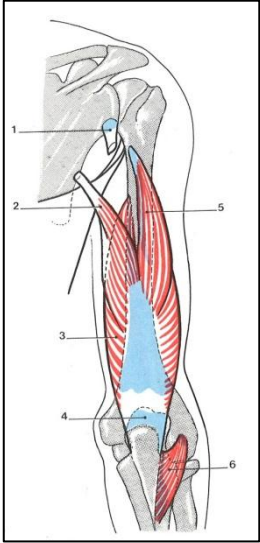
Valgus du coude

Biomécanique : Supination – Pronation



Déplacement des structures osseuses dans le mouvement de Prono-supination

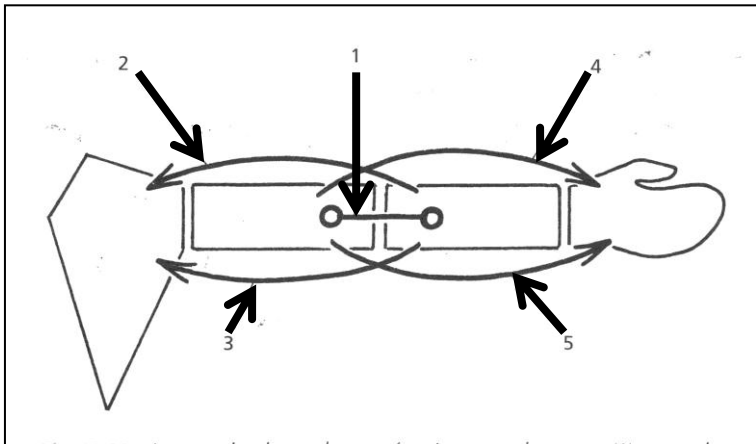
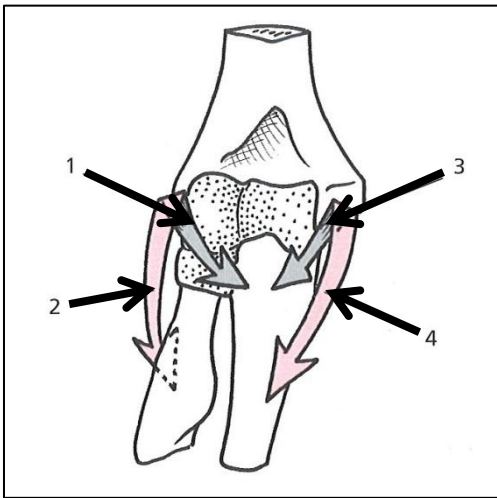
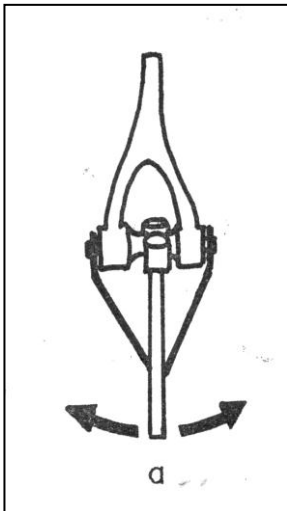
Muscles Moteurs



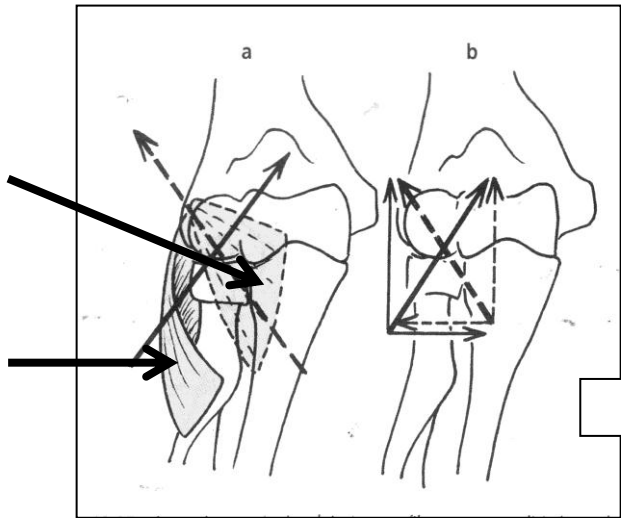
Muscles longs : action par traction
Muscles courts : action par déroulement

Les muscles pronateurs

Stabilité Passive – Stabilité Active

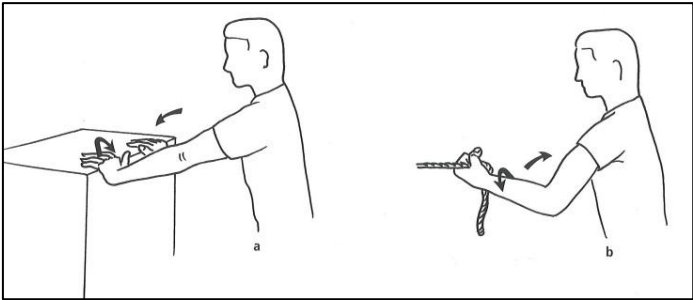


Muscles longs : activités de mobilisation
Muscles courts : activités de stabilisation

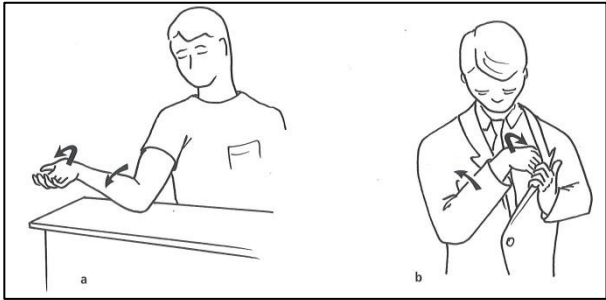


Stabilisation du compartiment latéral

Activités musculaires



Coude de Force



Coude de Finesse

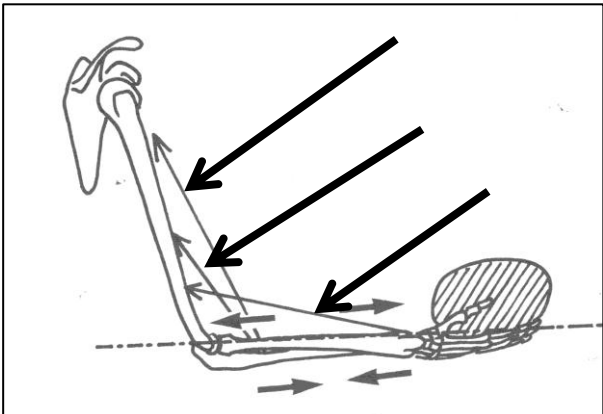
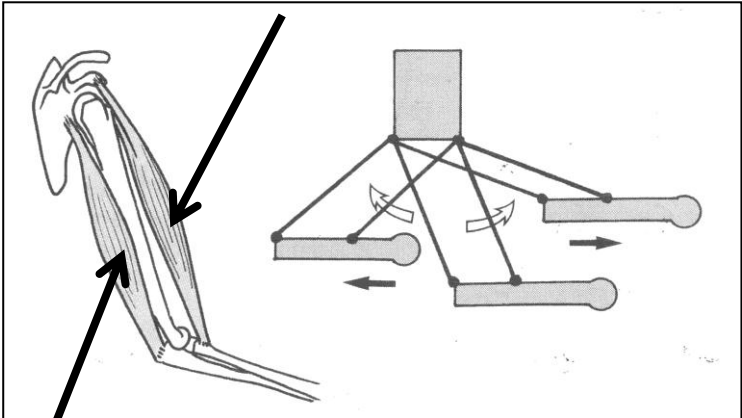


Fig. 10-38 – Les efforts en flexion du coude sollicitent la poutre cor

Dissociation des fléchisseurs du coude



Pseudo paradoxe de Lombard

