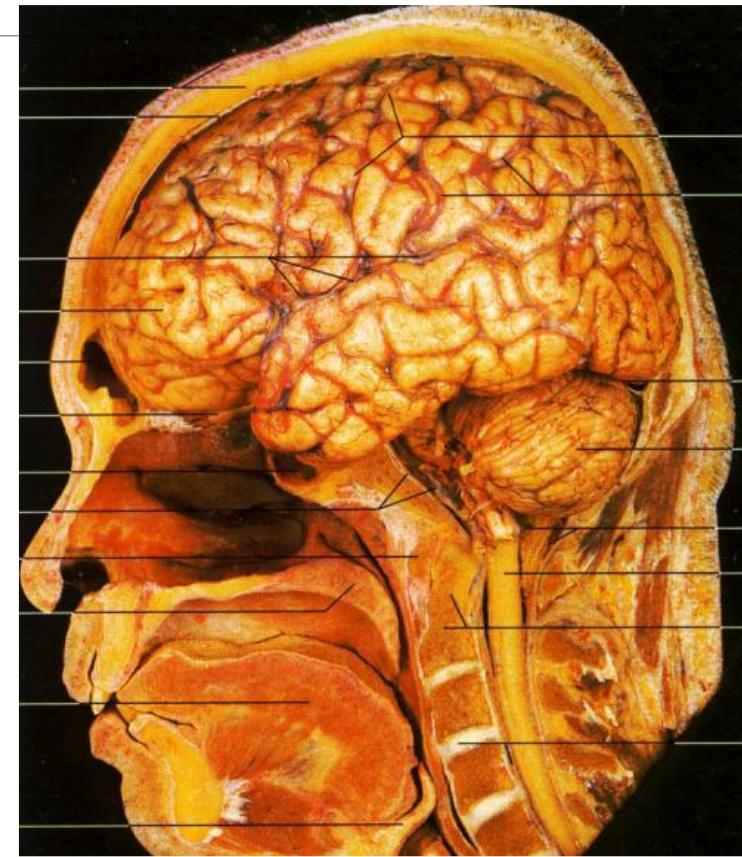
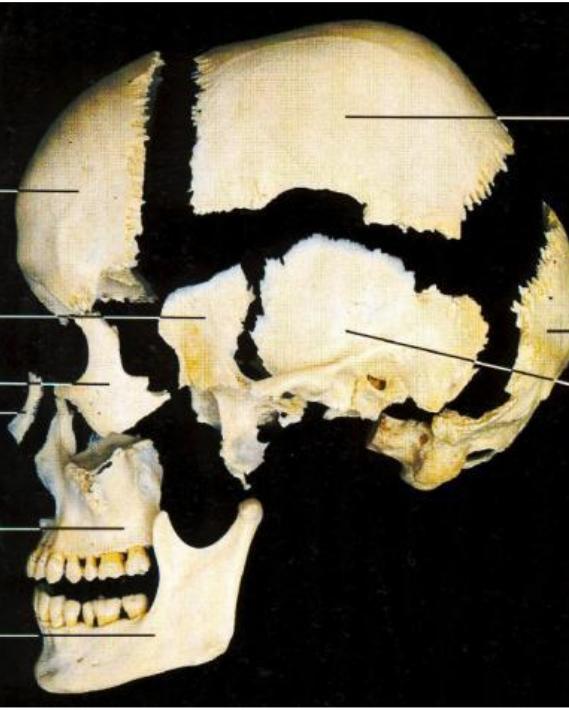
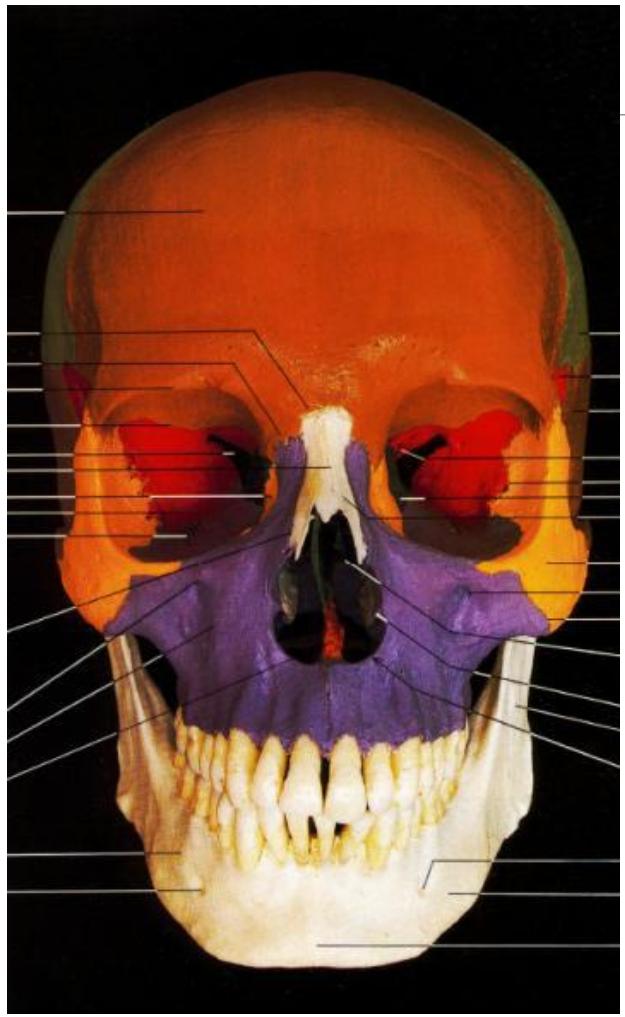


Anatomía Cabeza y Cuello

EDUARDO SOTO B.

EDUARDOSOTOKINE@GMAIL.COM







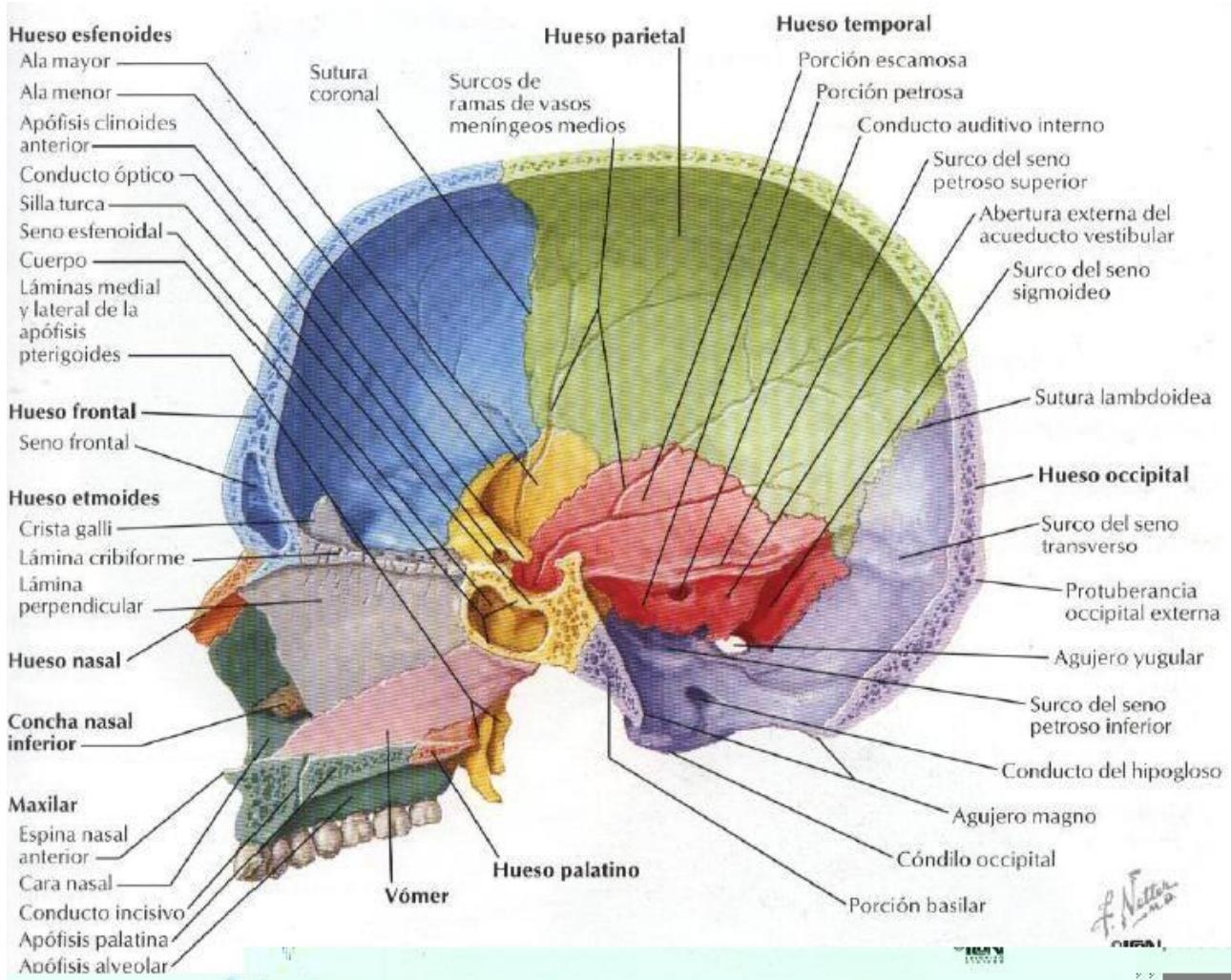
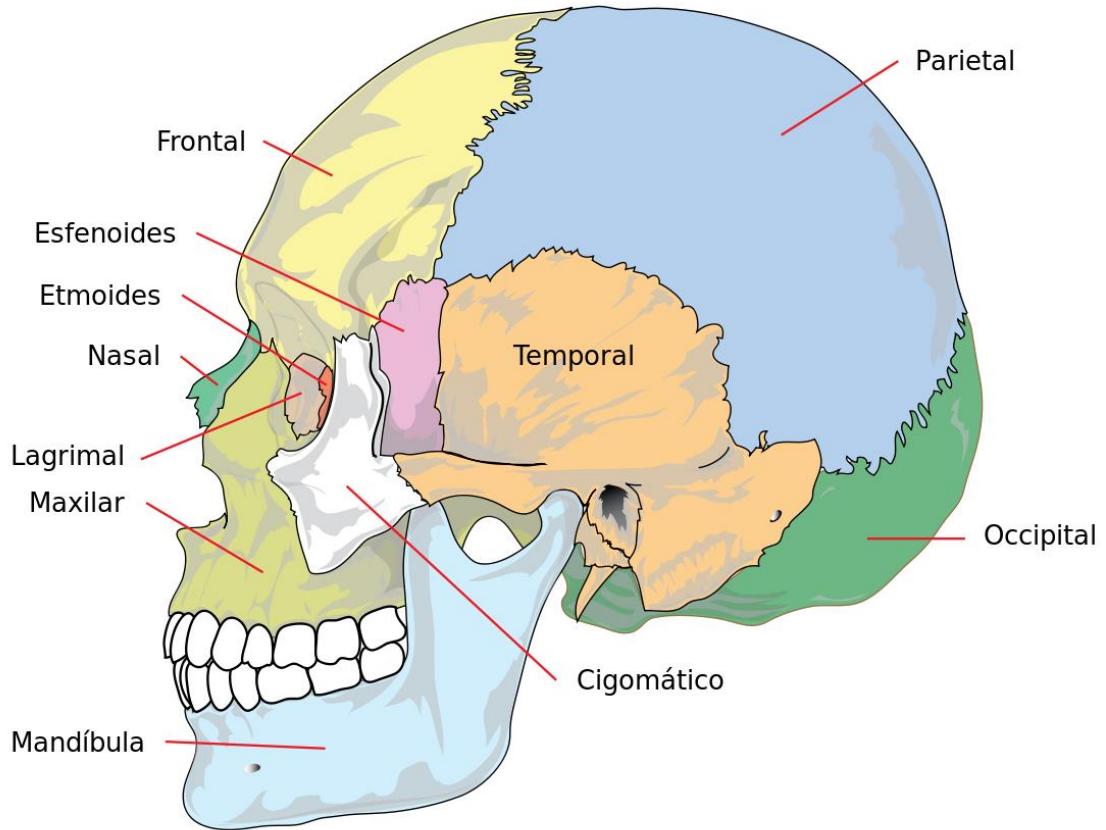
anium

NEUROCRANEO (8 HUESOS)
FRONTAL, parietaL, temporal, occipital,
esfenoideas, etmoides

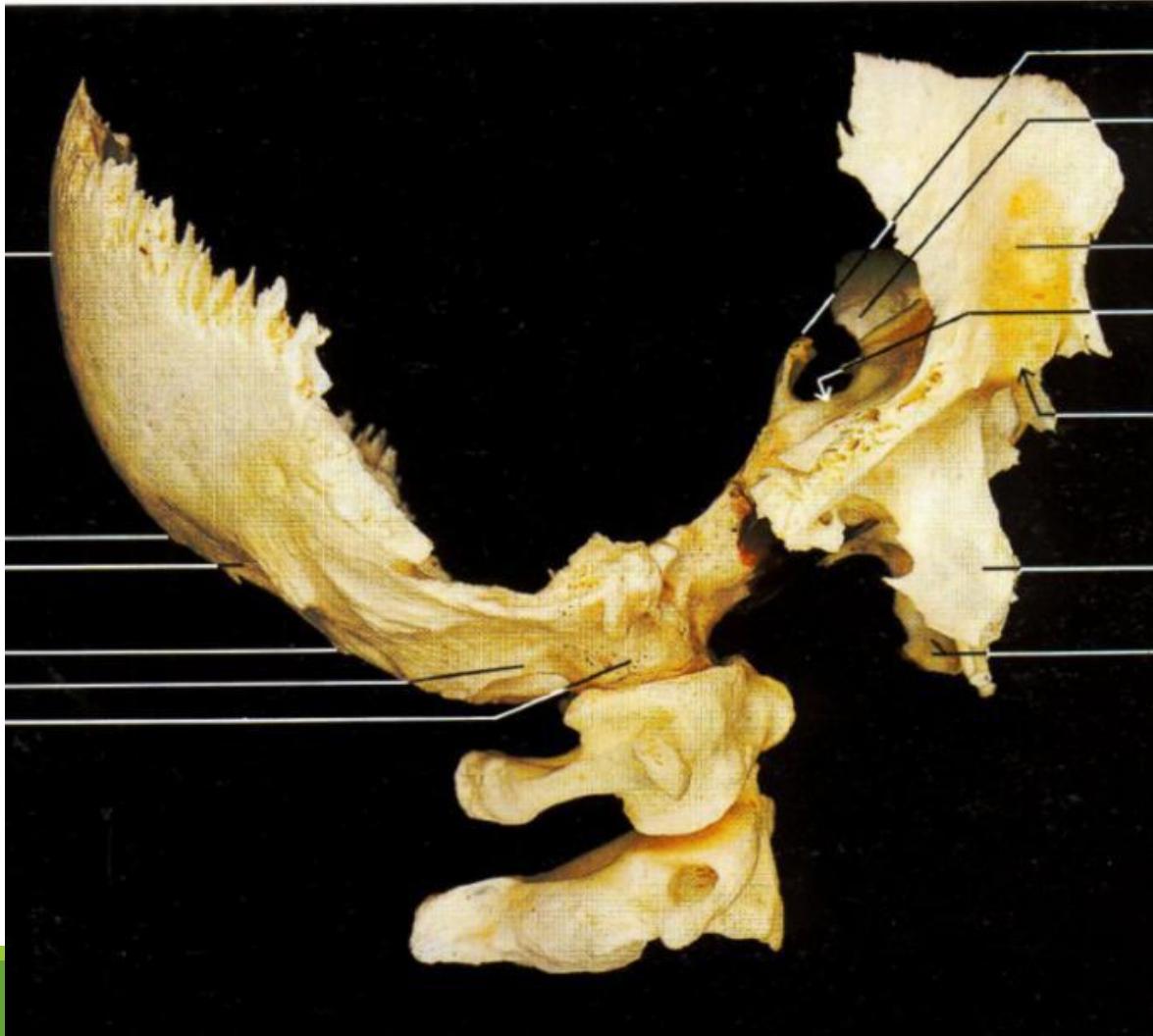


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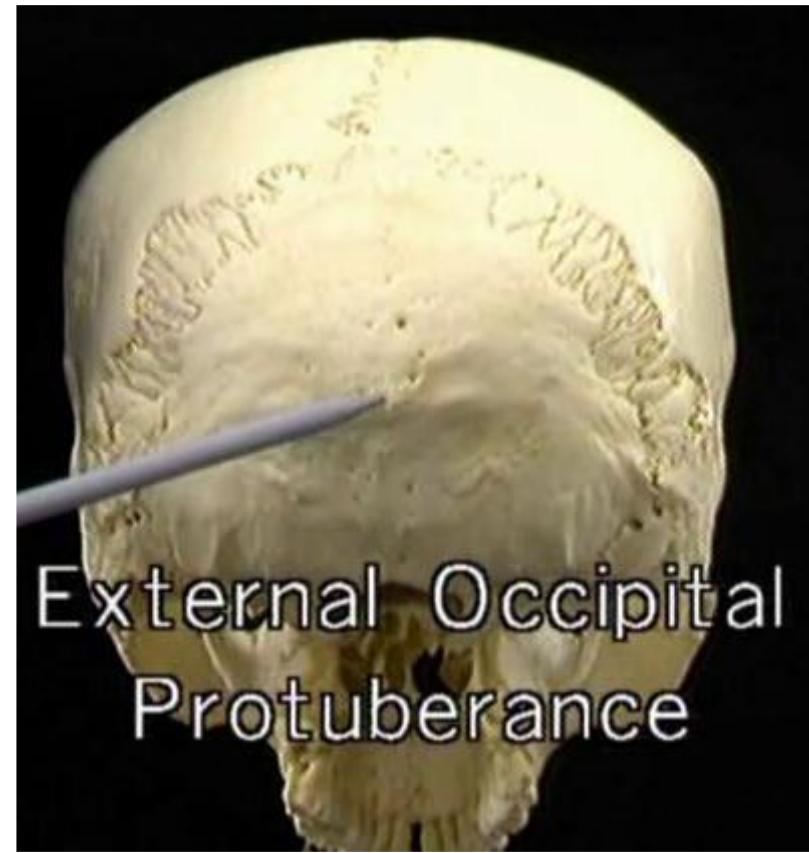
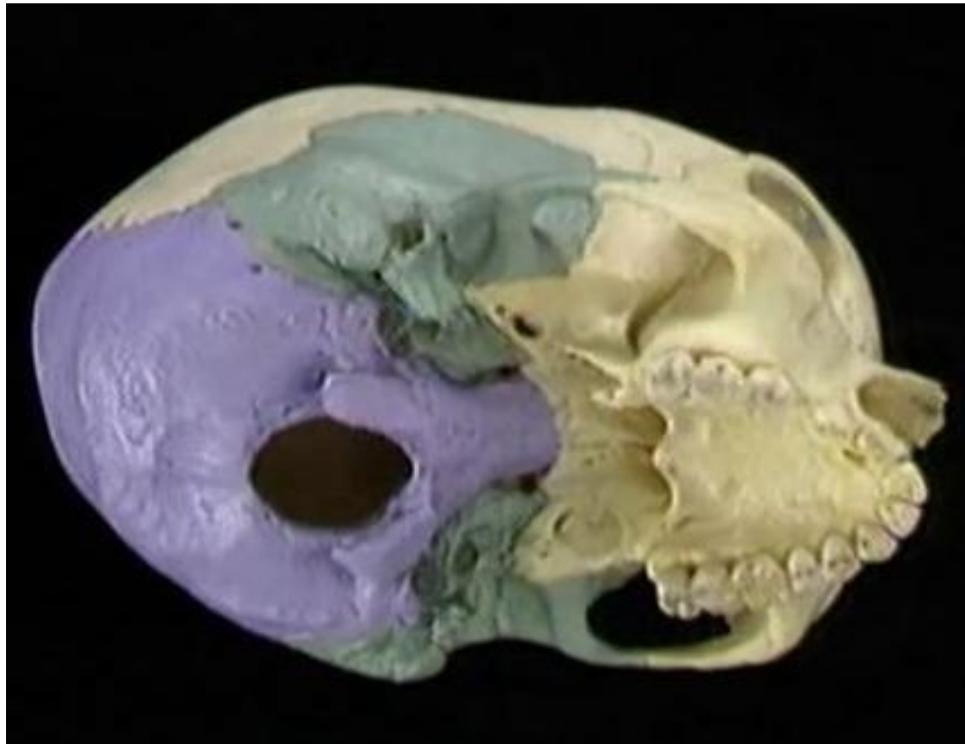
VISCEROCRANEO (14 HUESOS)
LACRIMAL, NASAL, MAXILA, CIGOMATICO,
CONCHA INFERIOR, VOMER, MANDIBULA,
PALATINO.



Base del cráneo

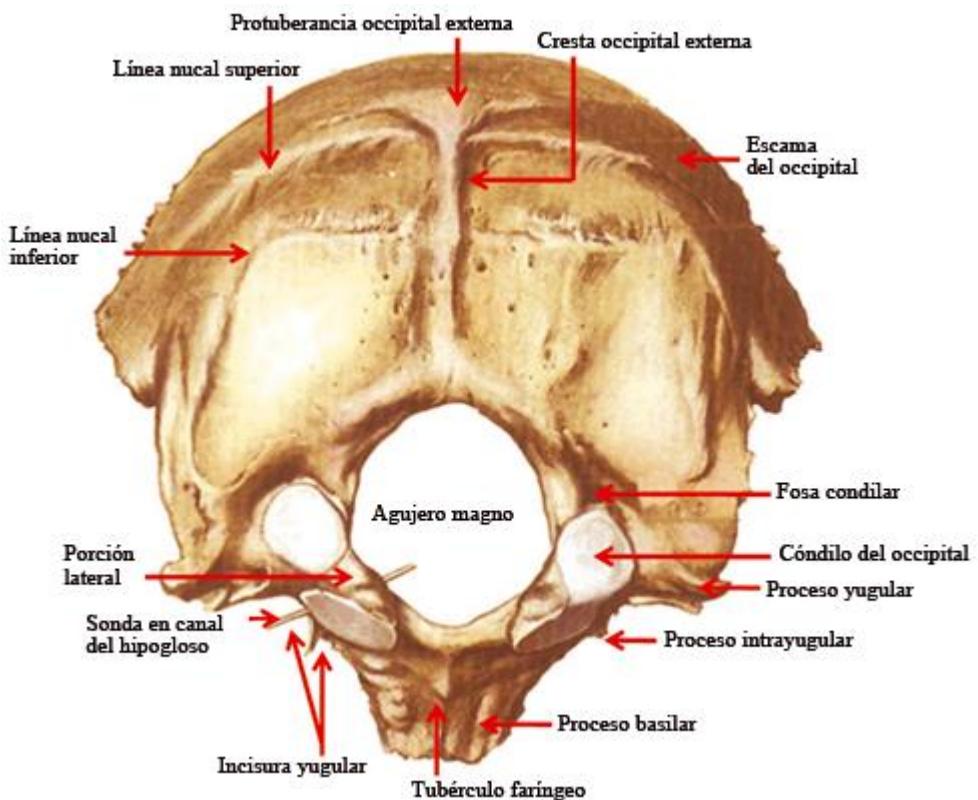
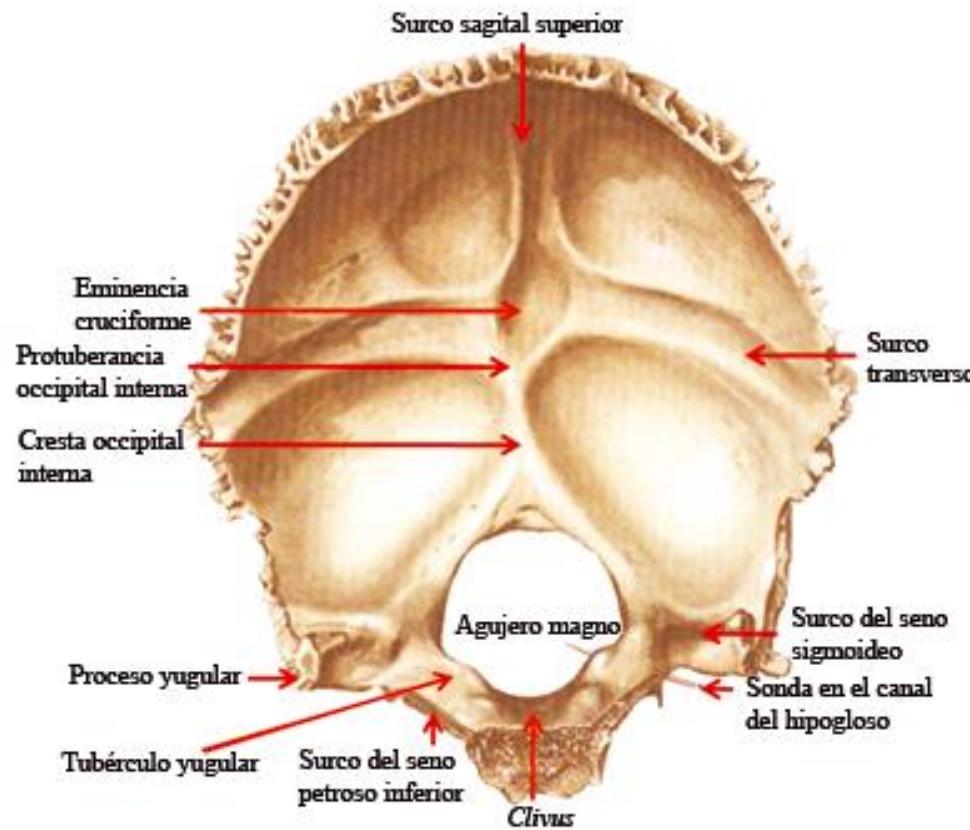


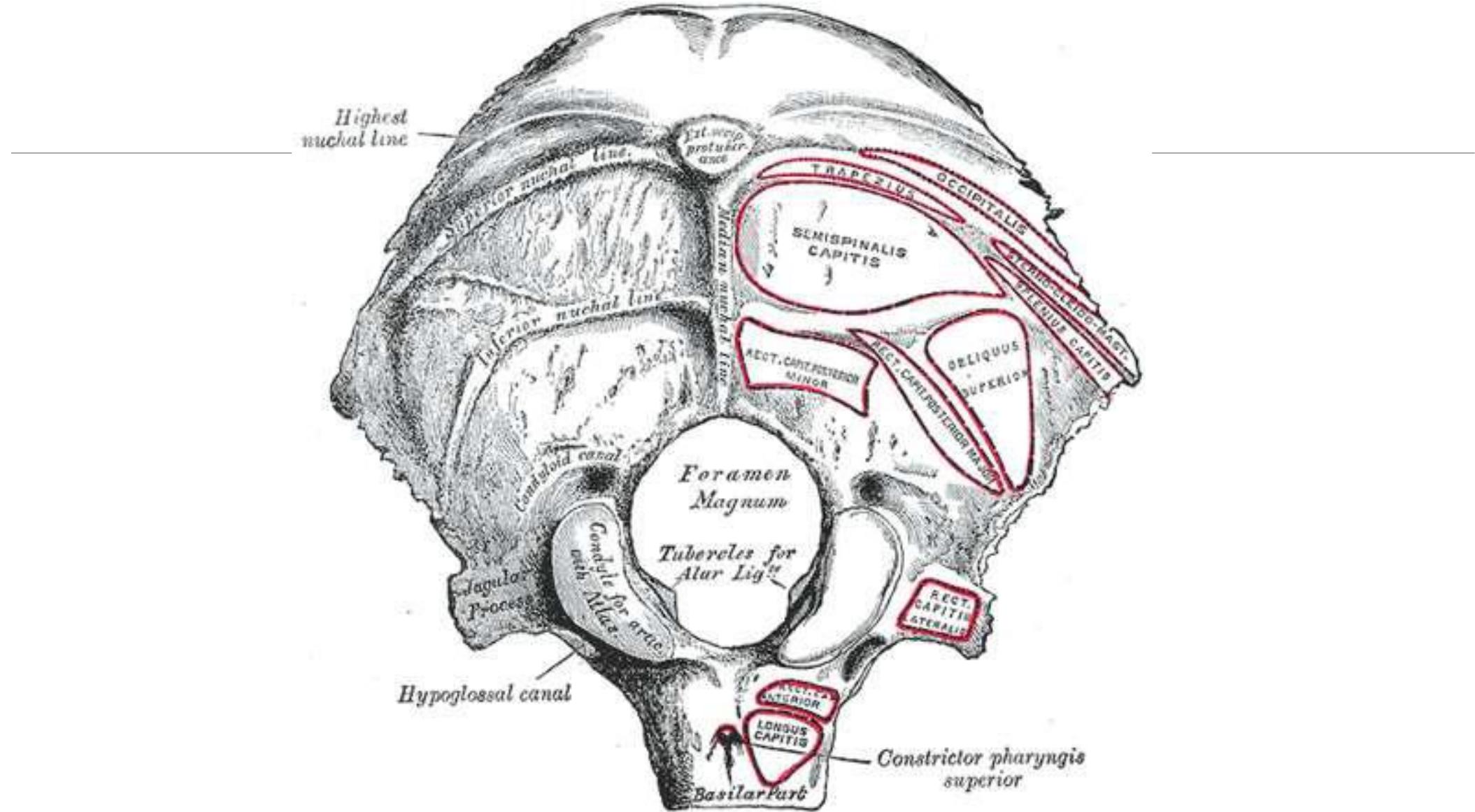
Hueso occipital

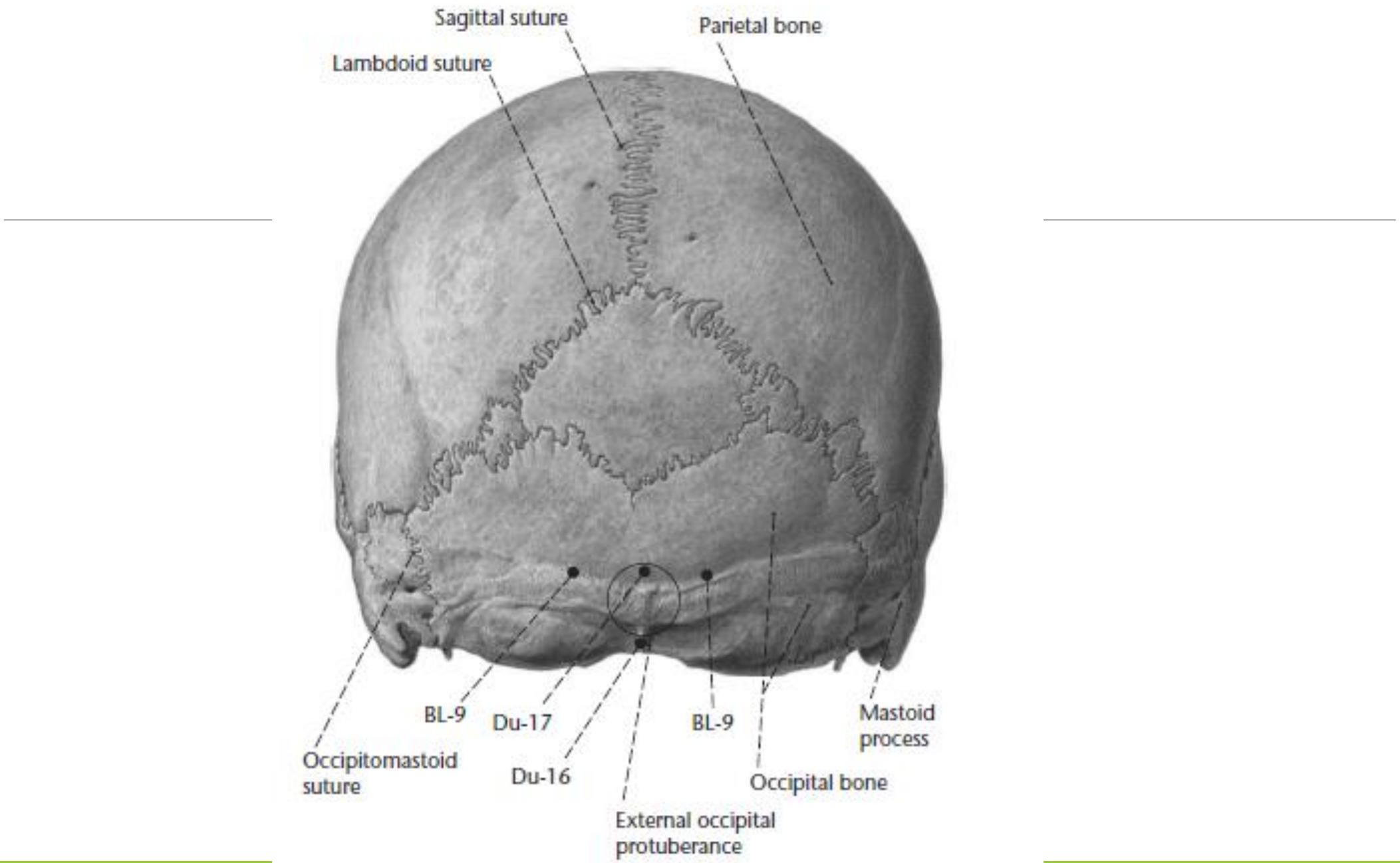


External Occipital
Protuberance

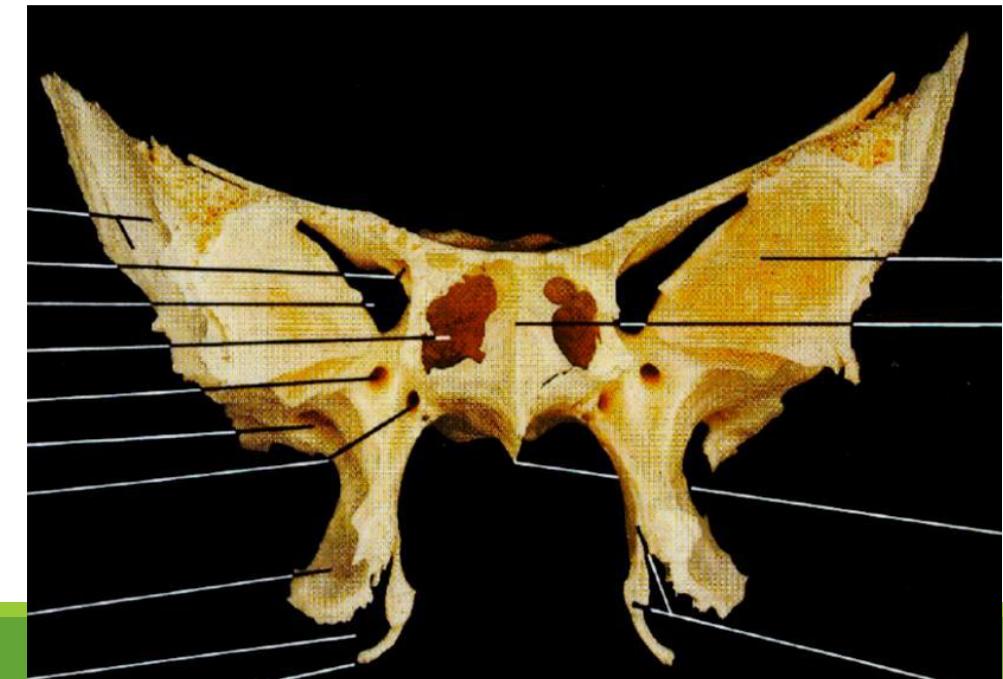
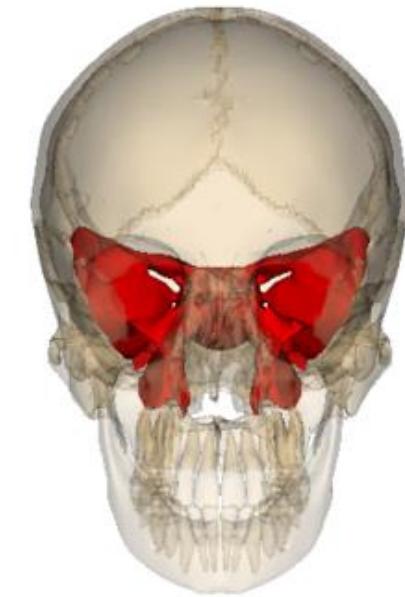
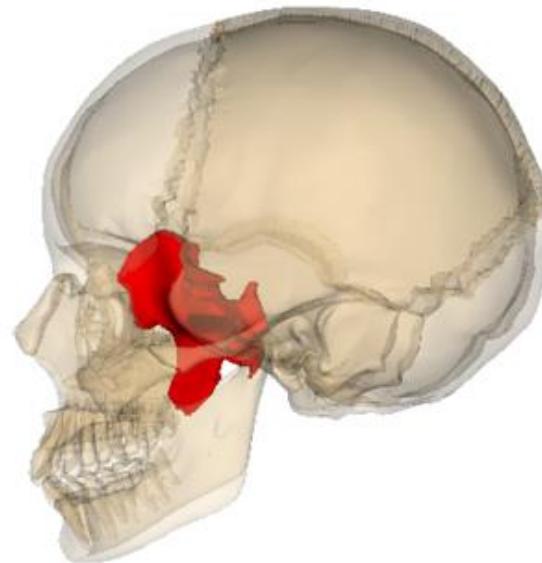
Hueso occipital



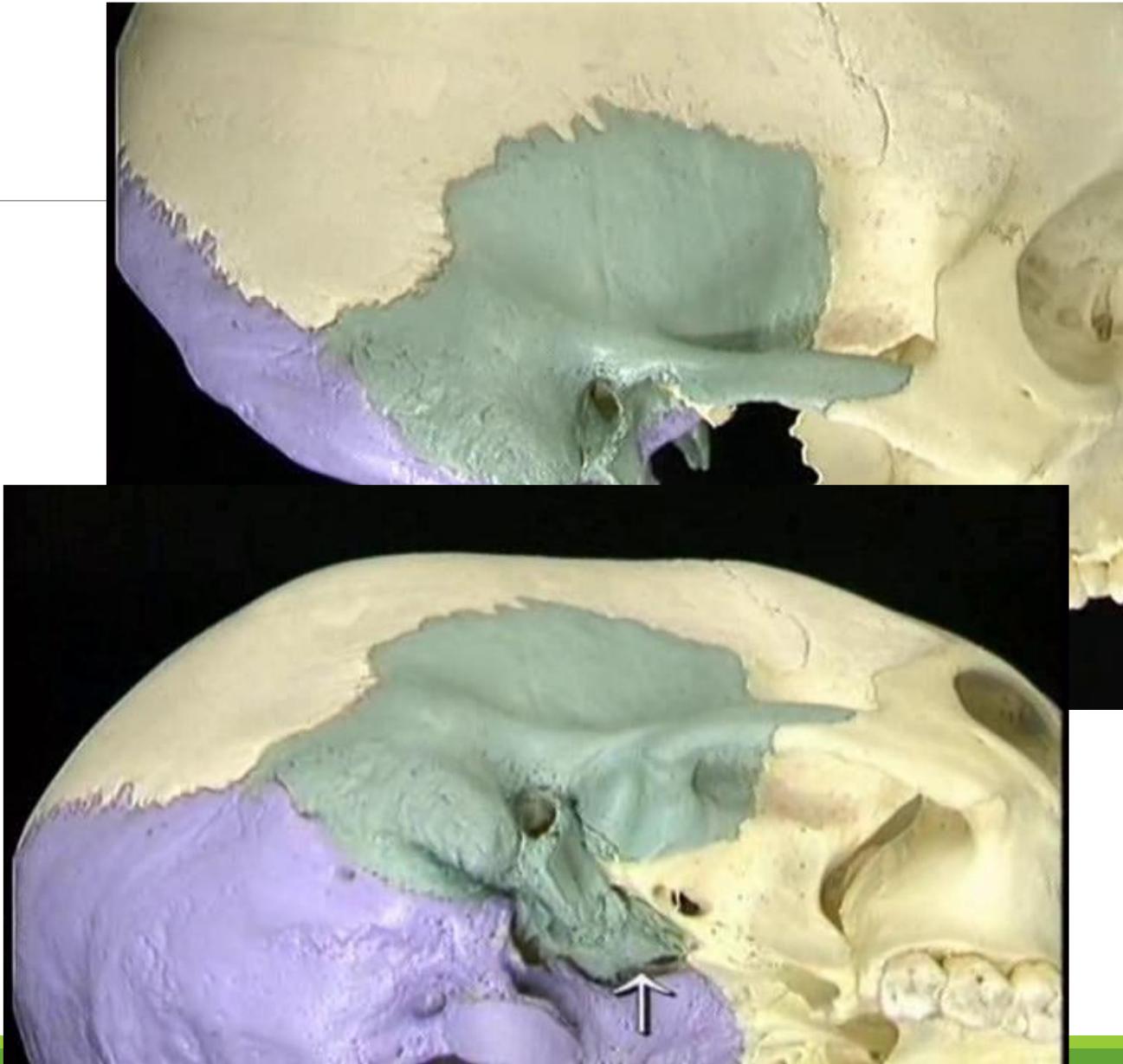




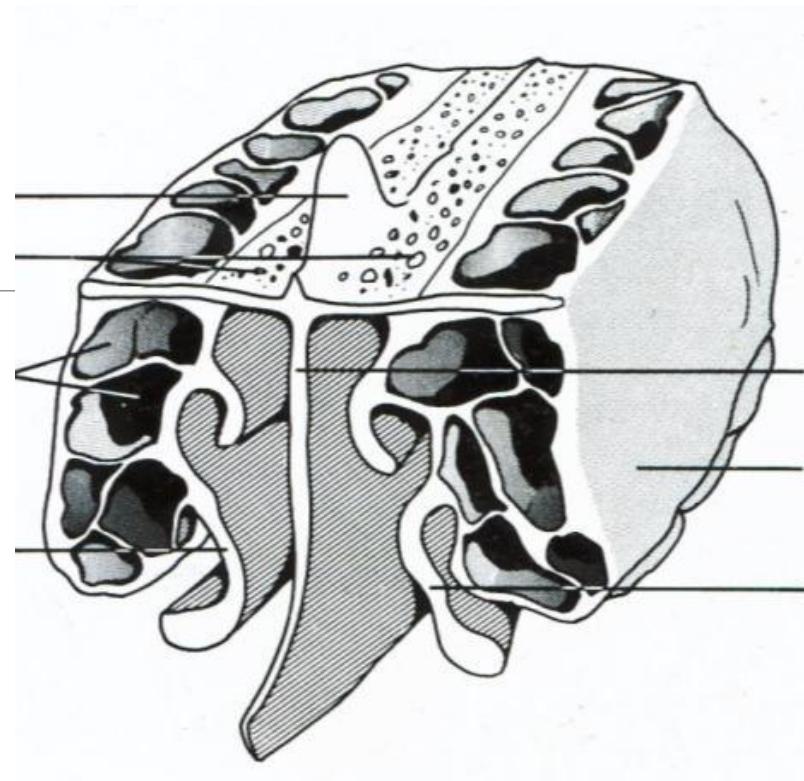
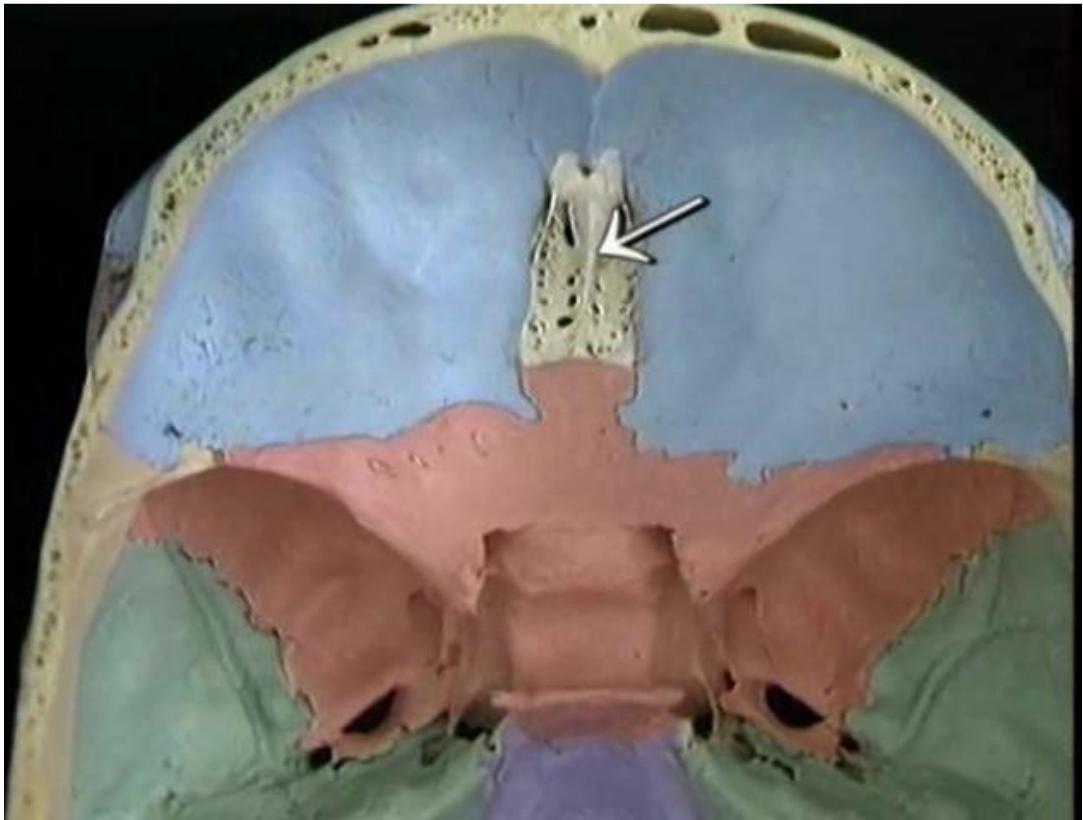
Esfenoides



Hueso temporal

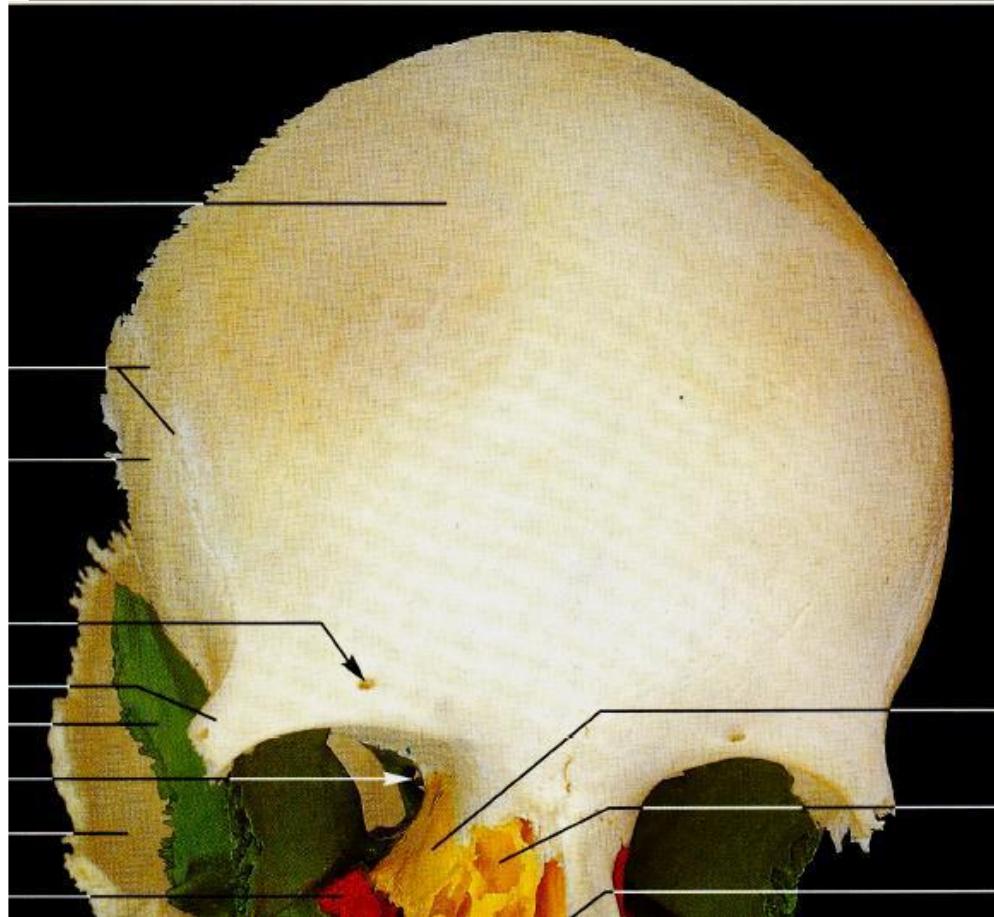


Etmoides

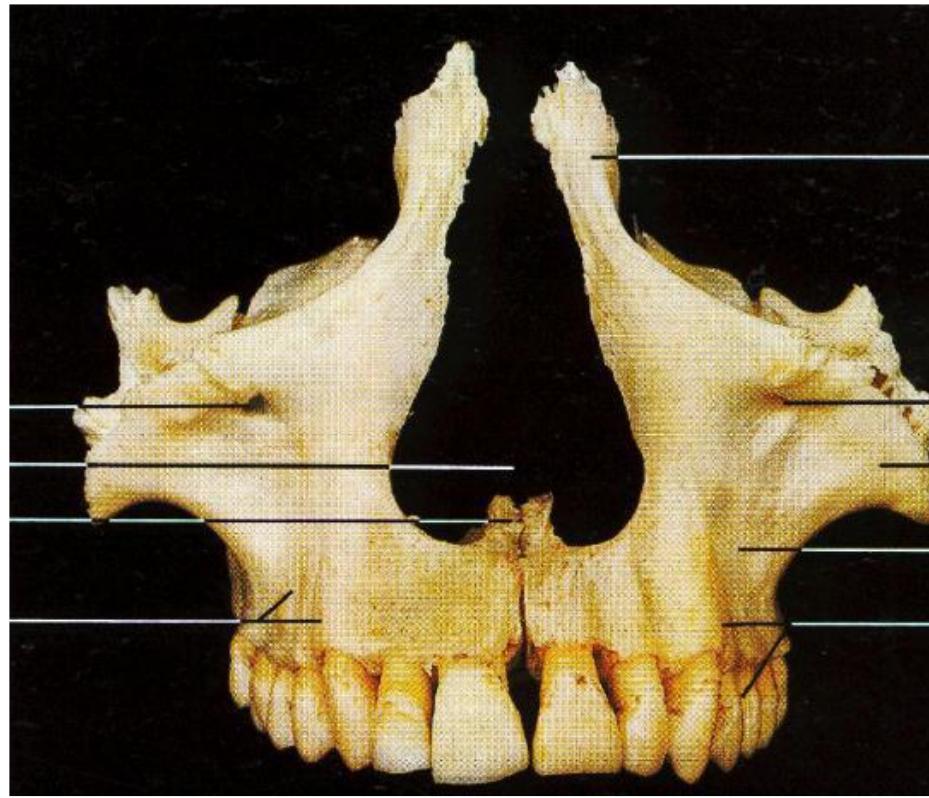
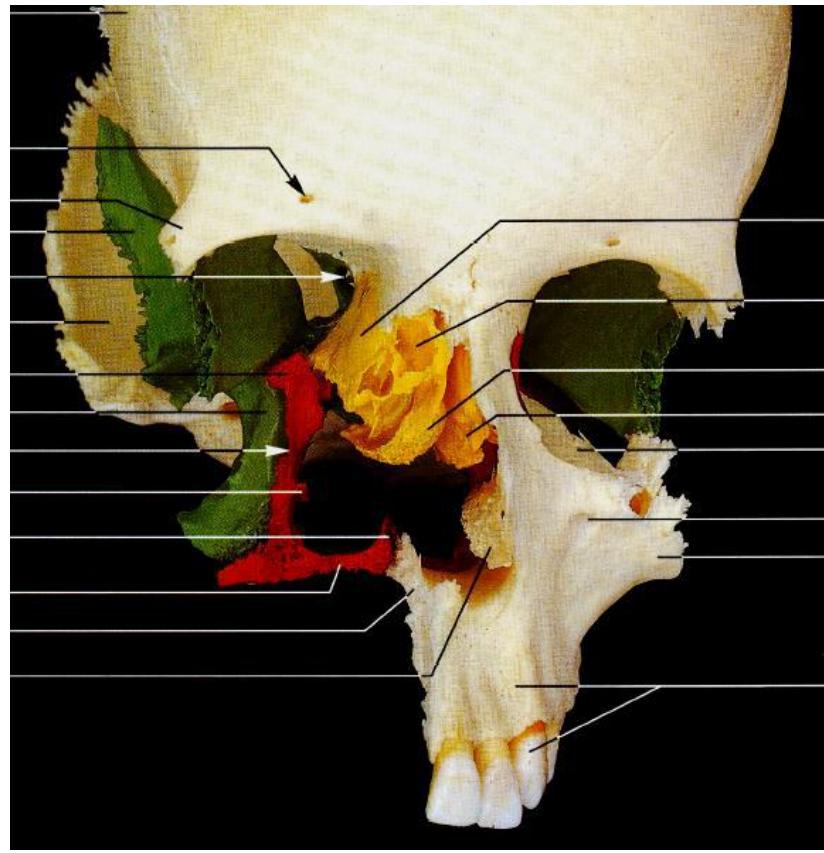




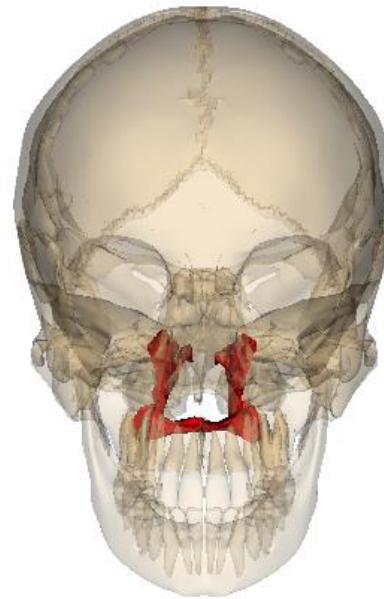
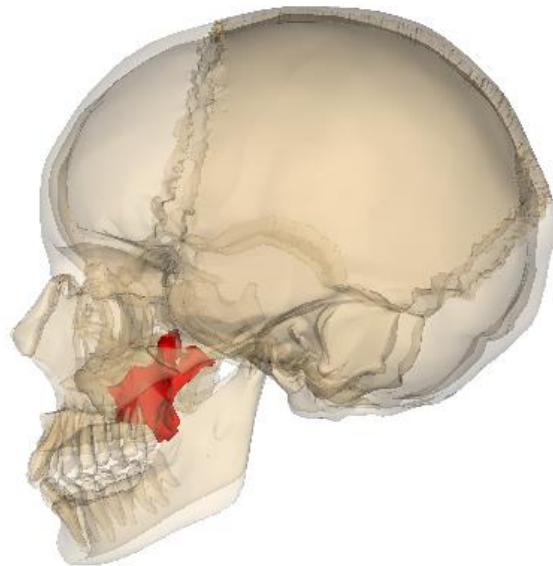
Frontal



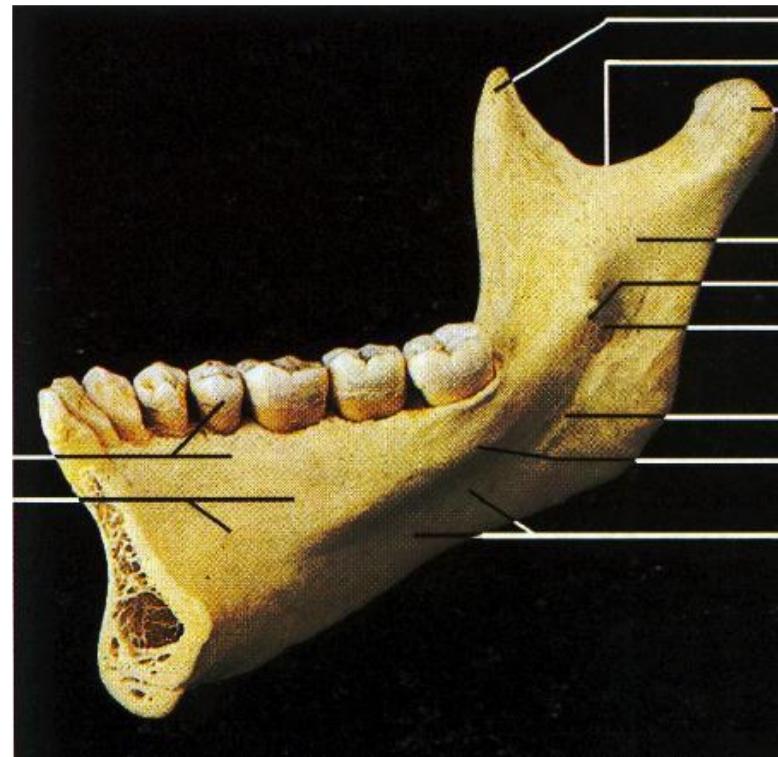
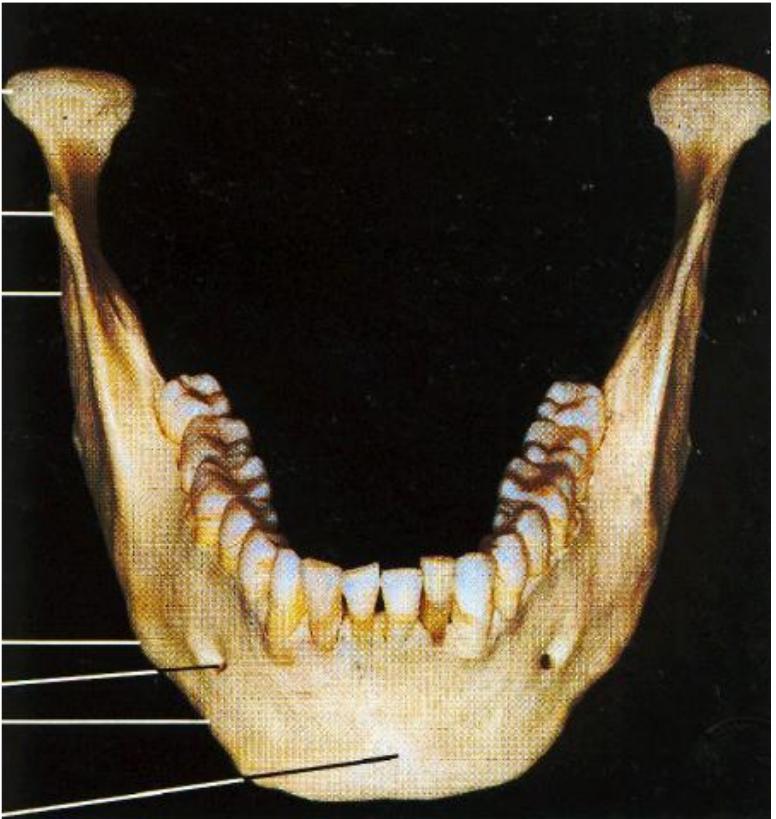
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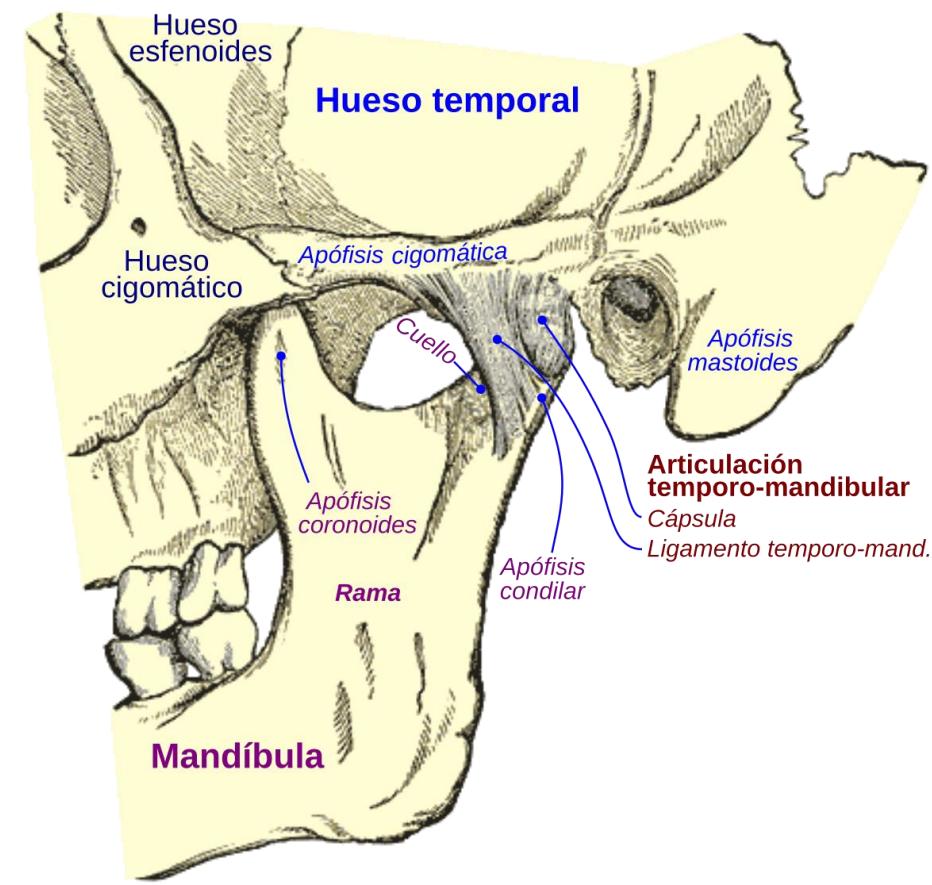
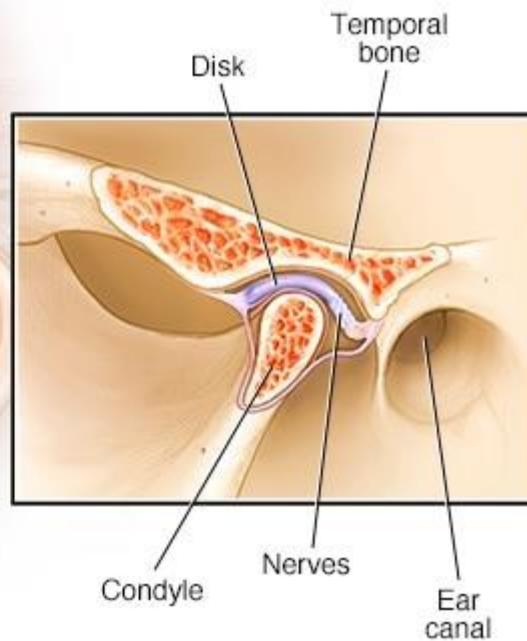
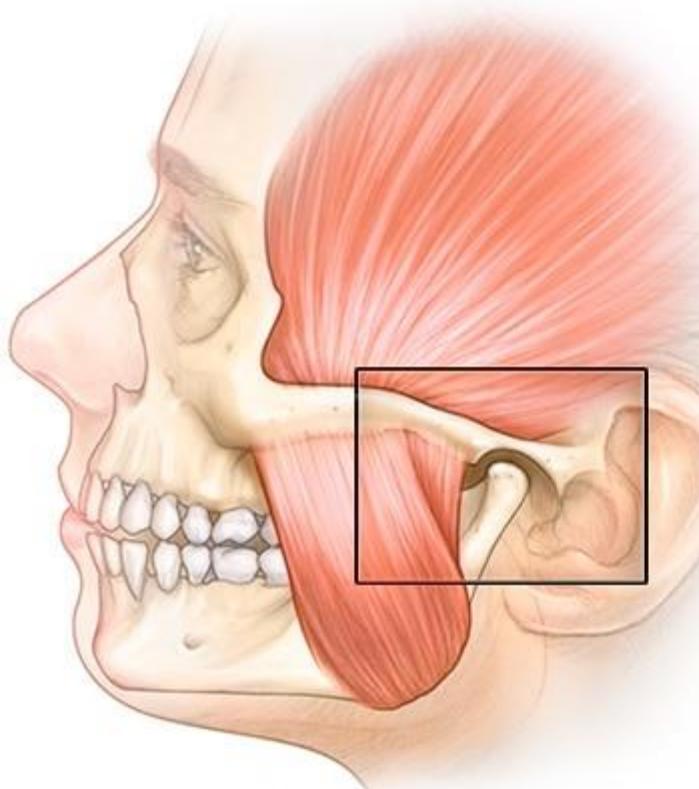
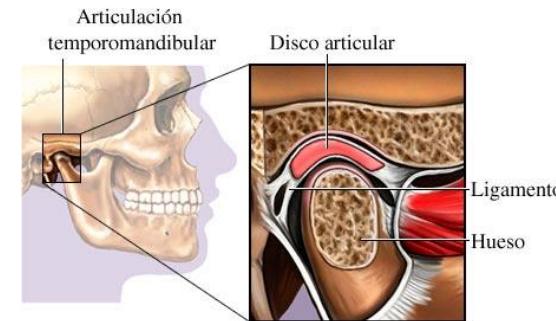
Palatino

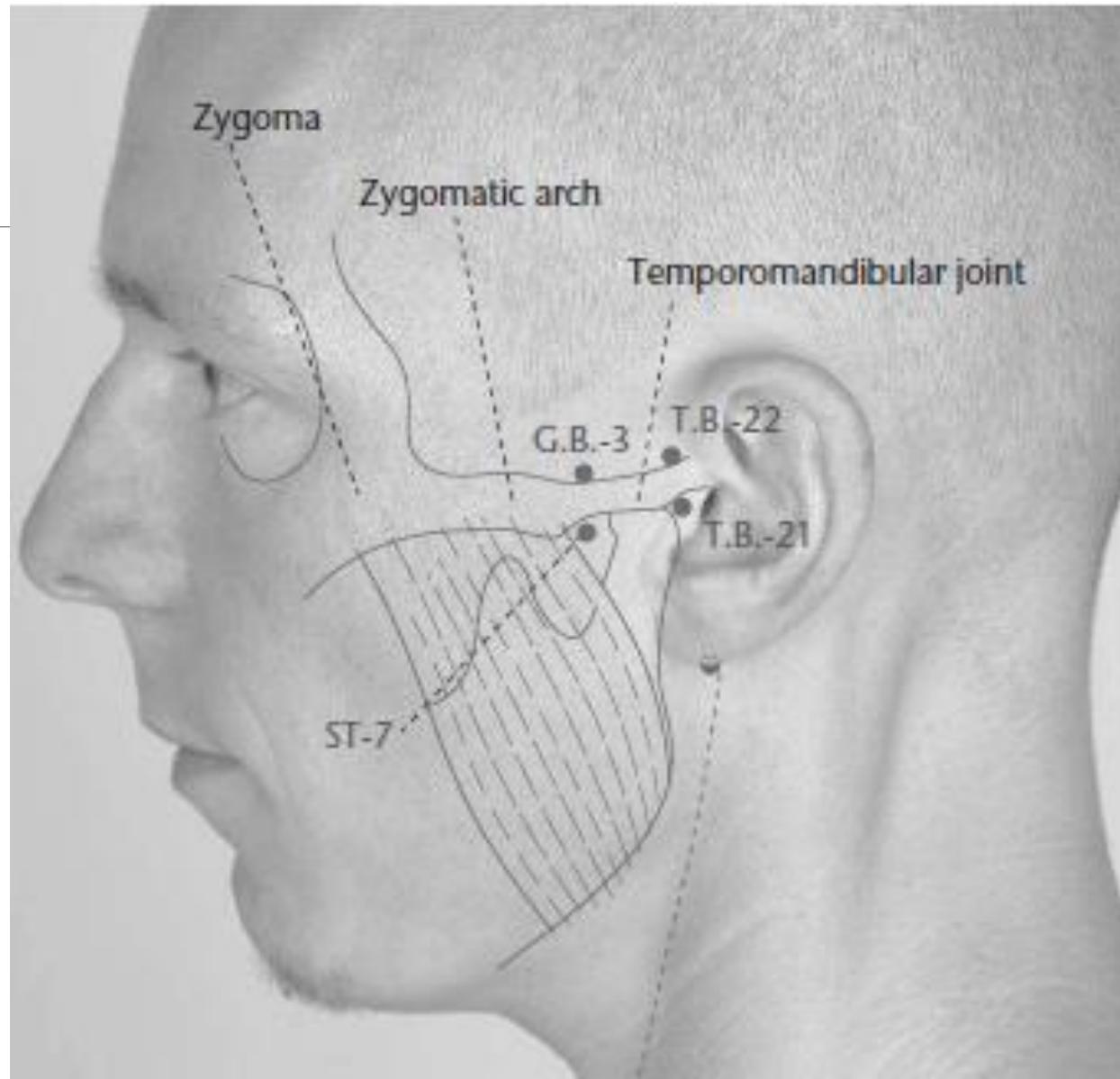


Mandíbula

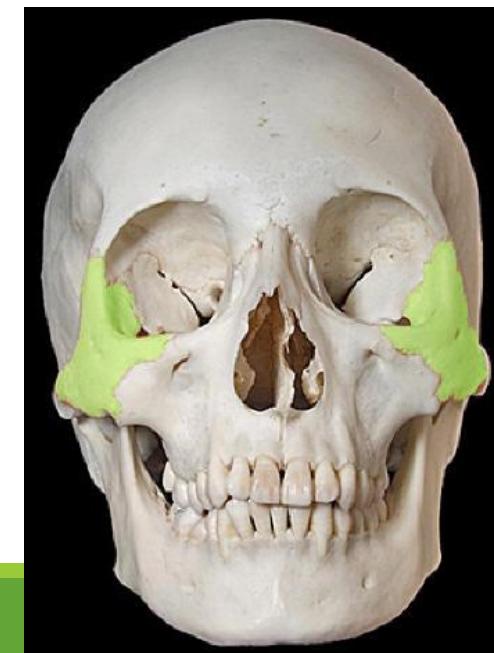
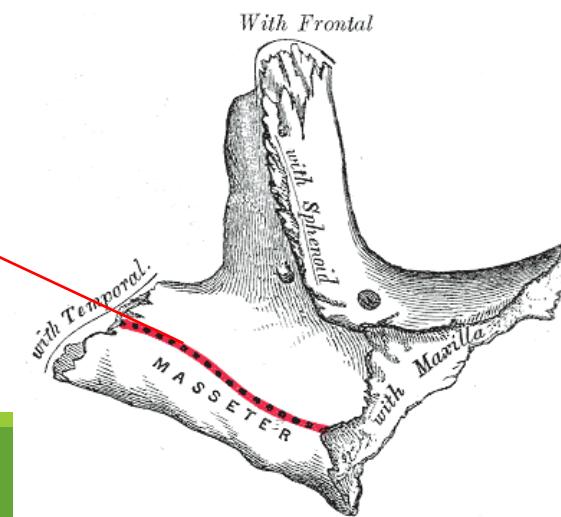
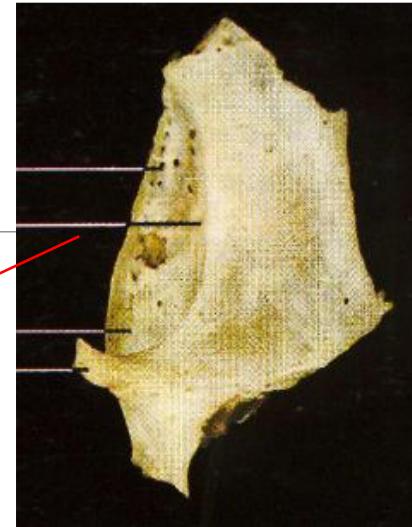
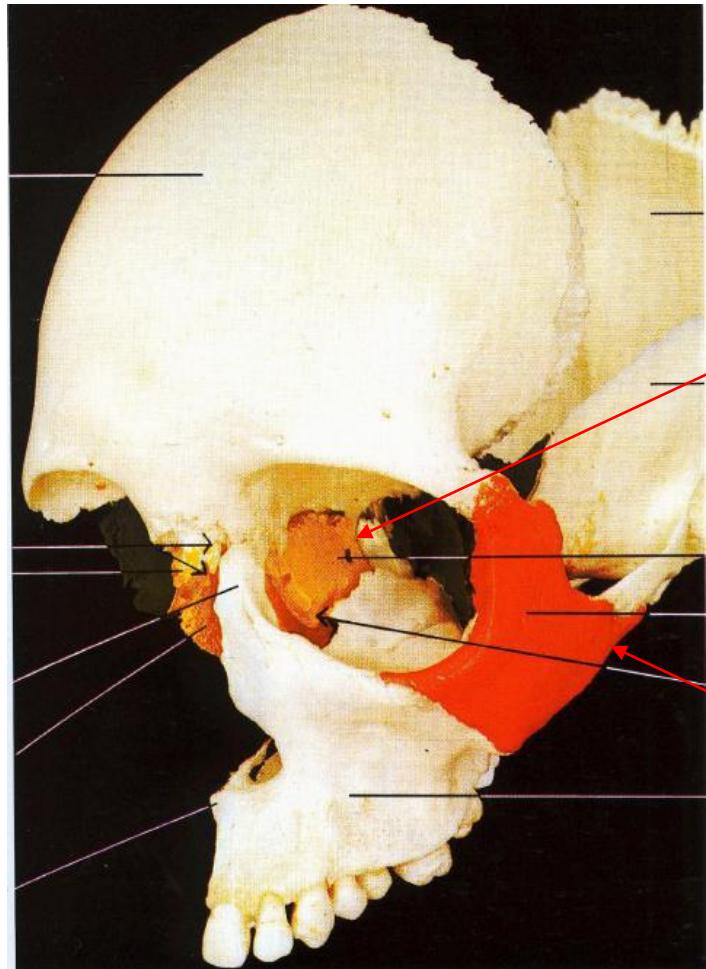


Articulación Temporomandibular

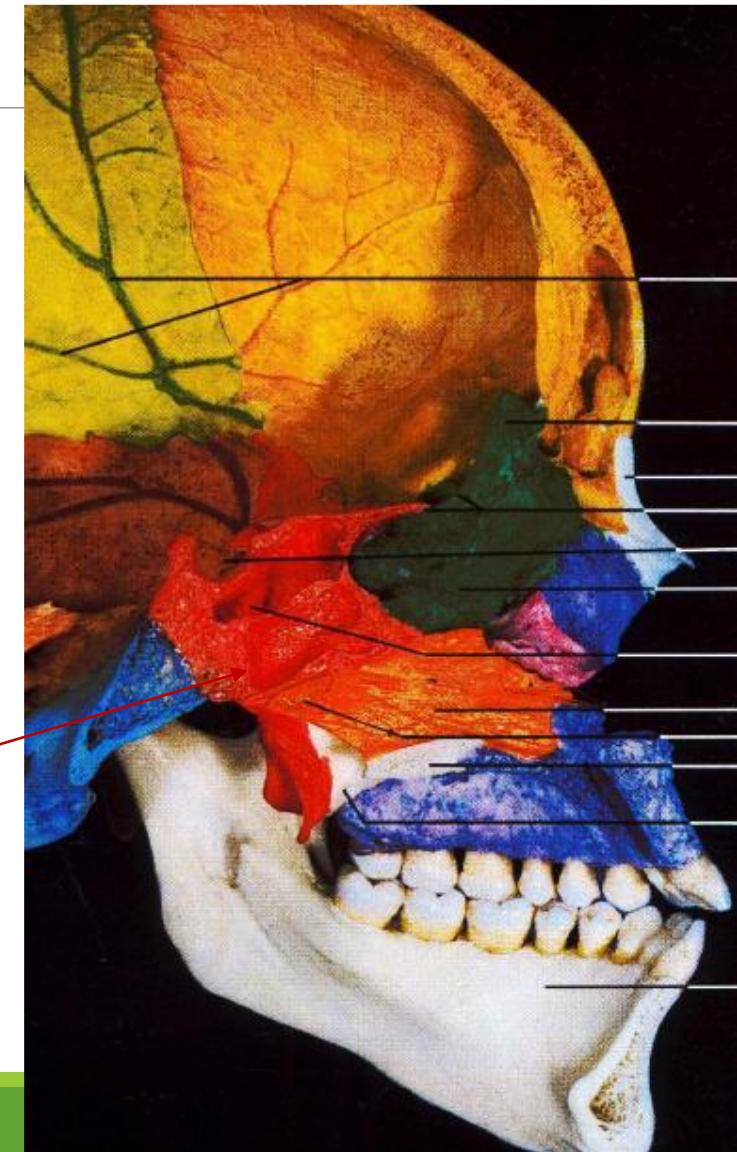
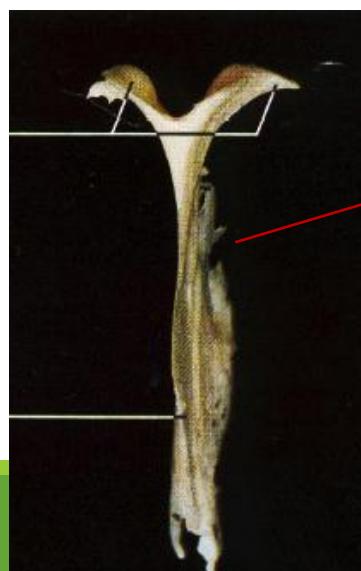
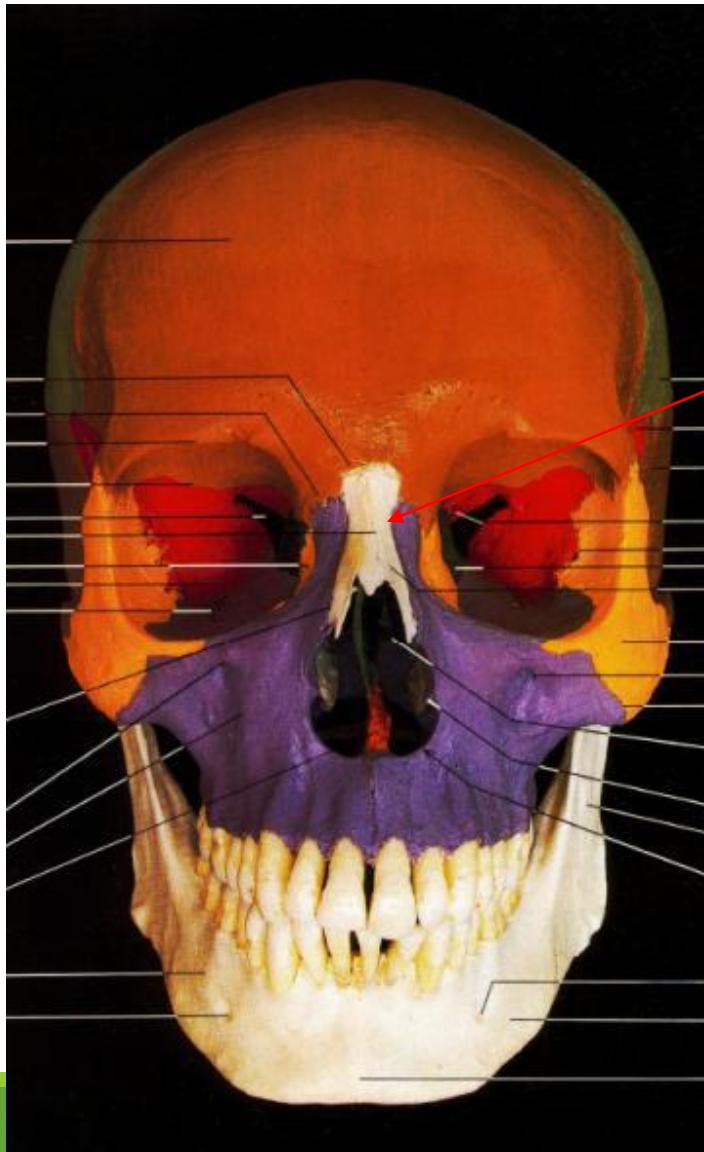


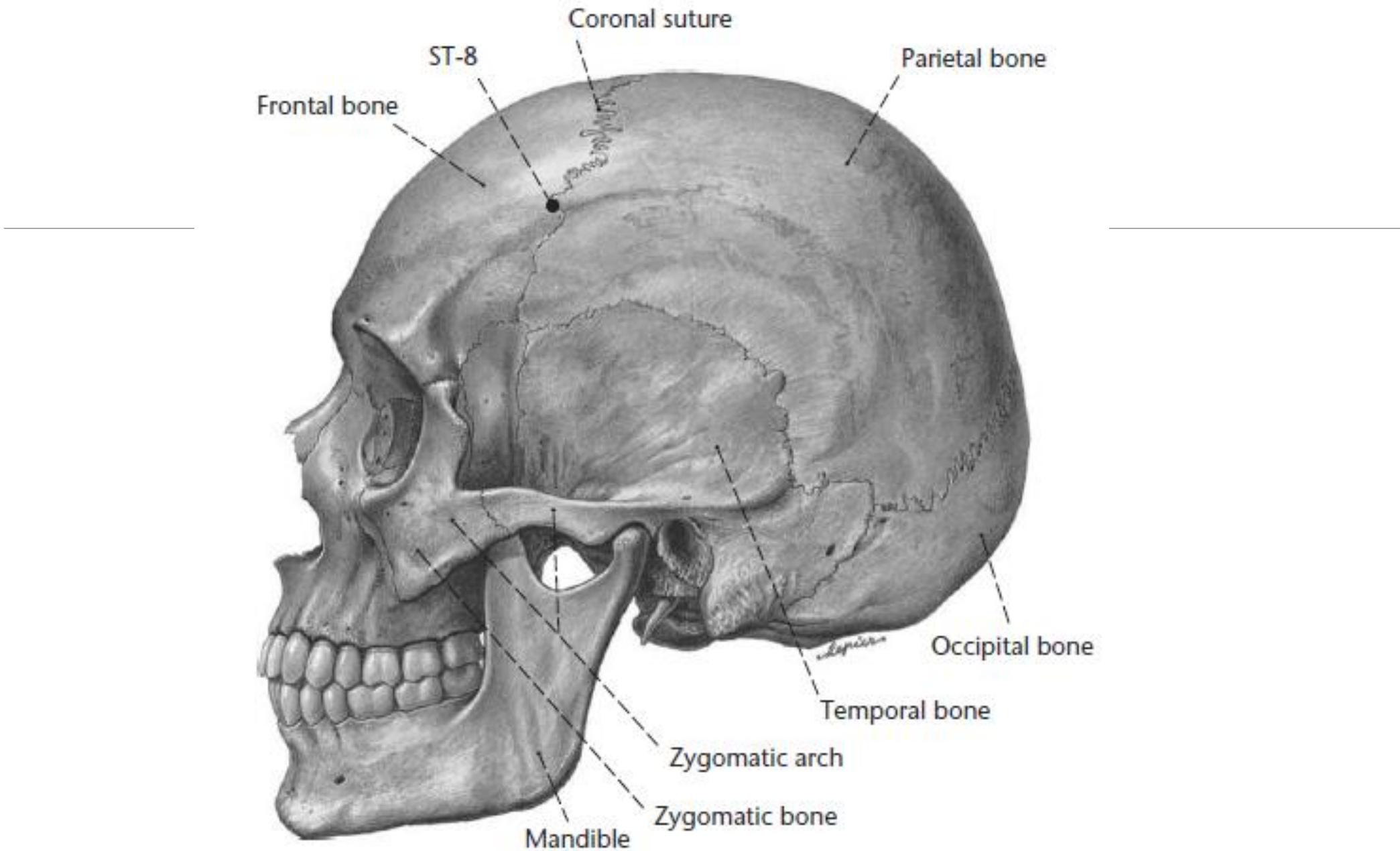


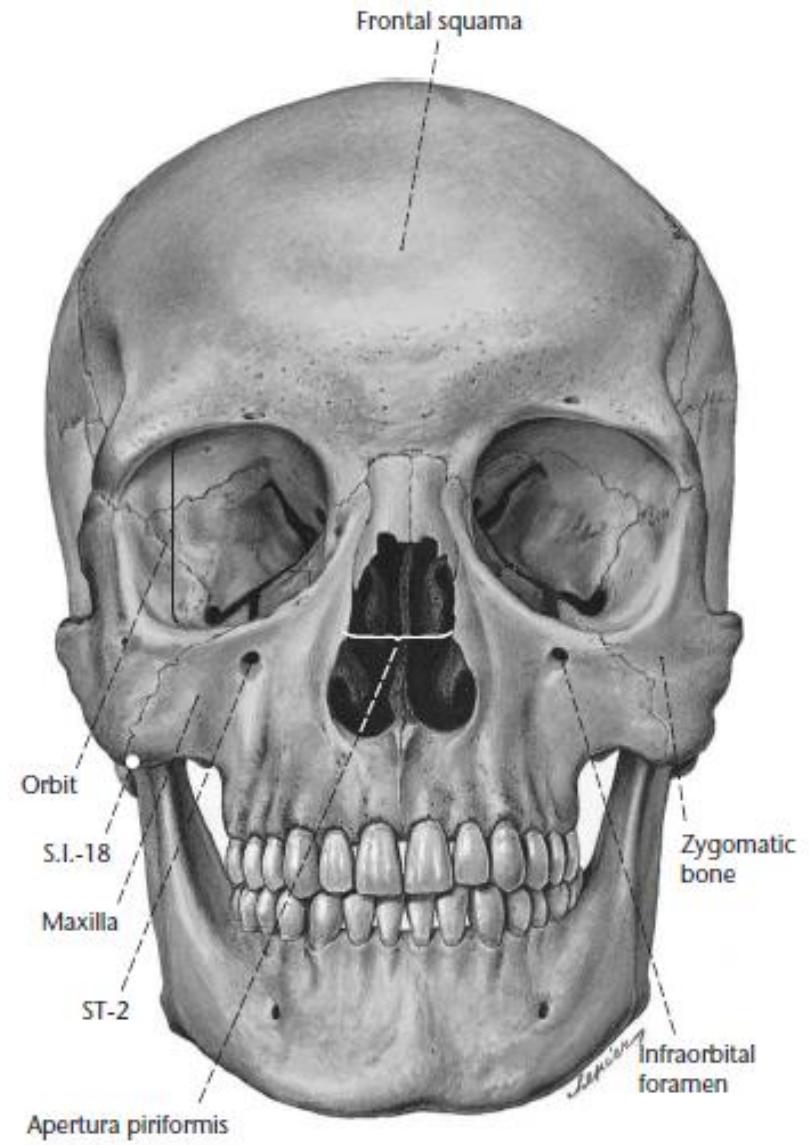
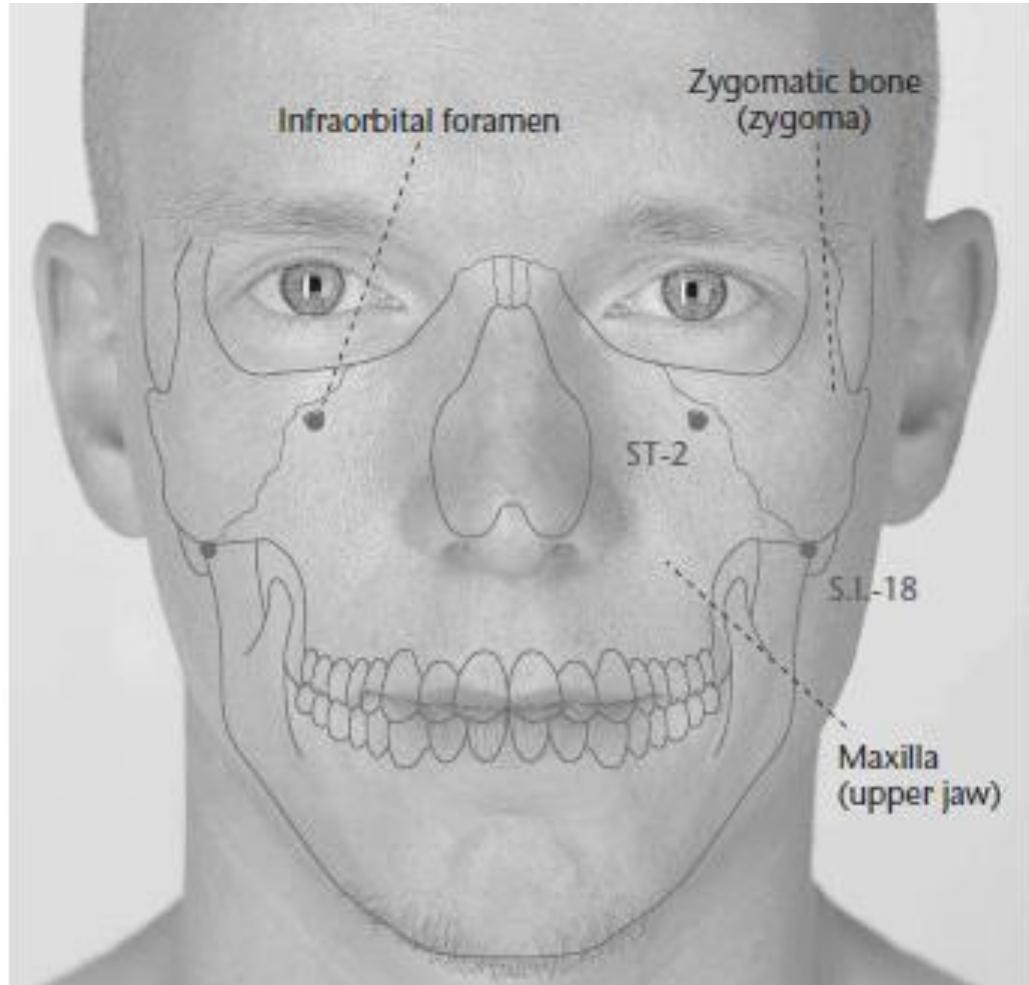
Cigomático y lacrimal

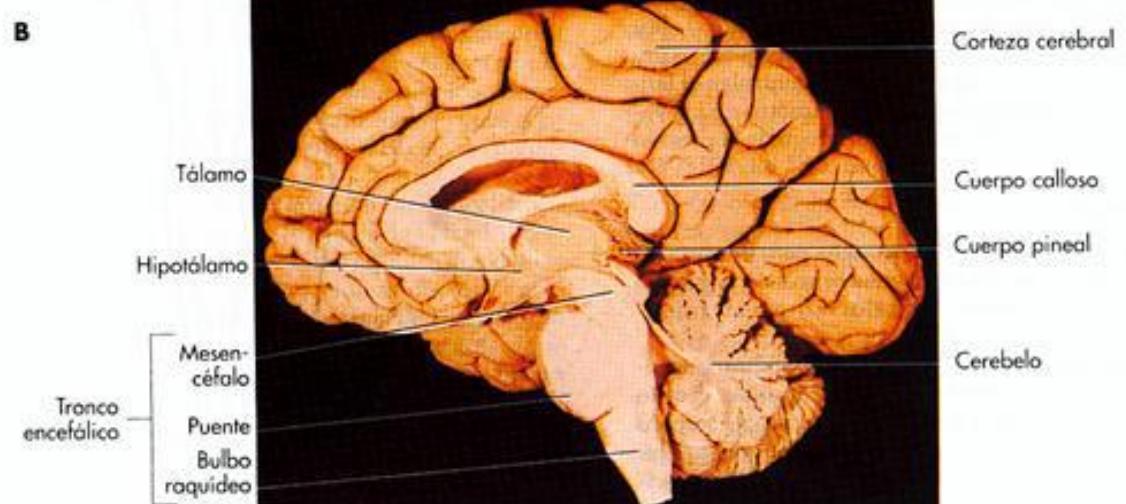
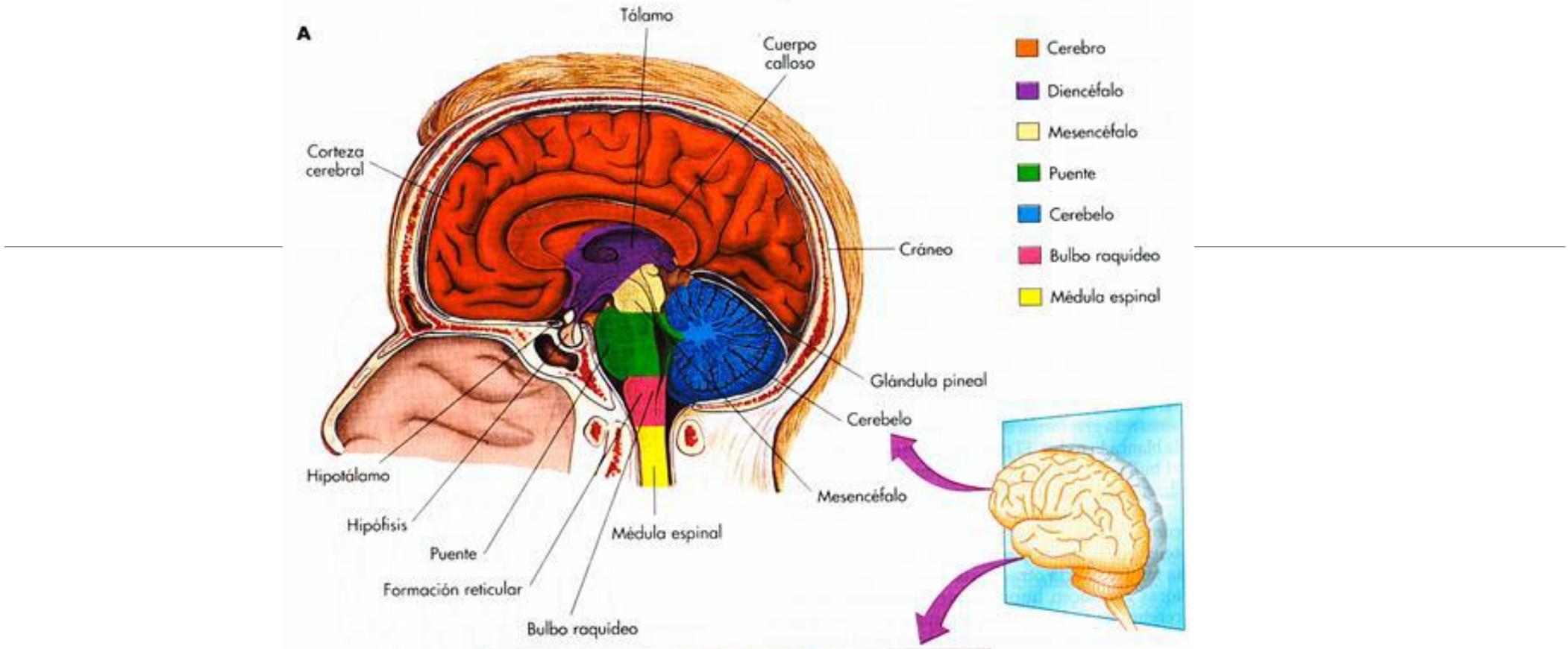


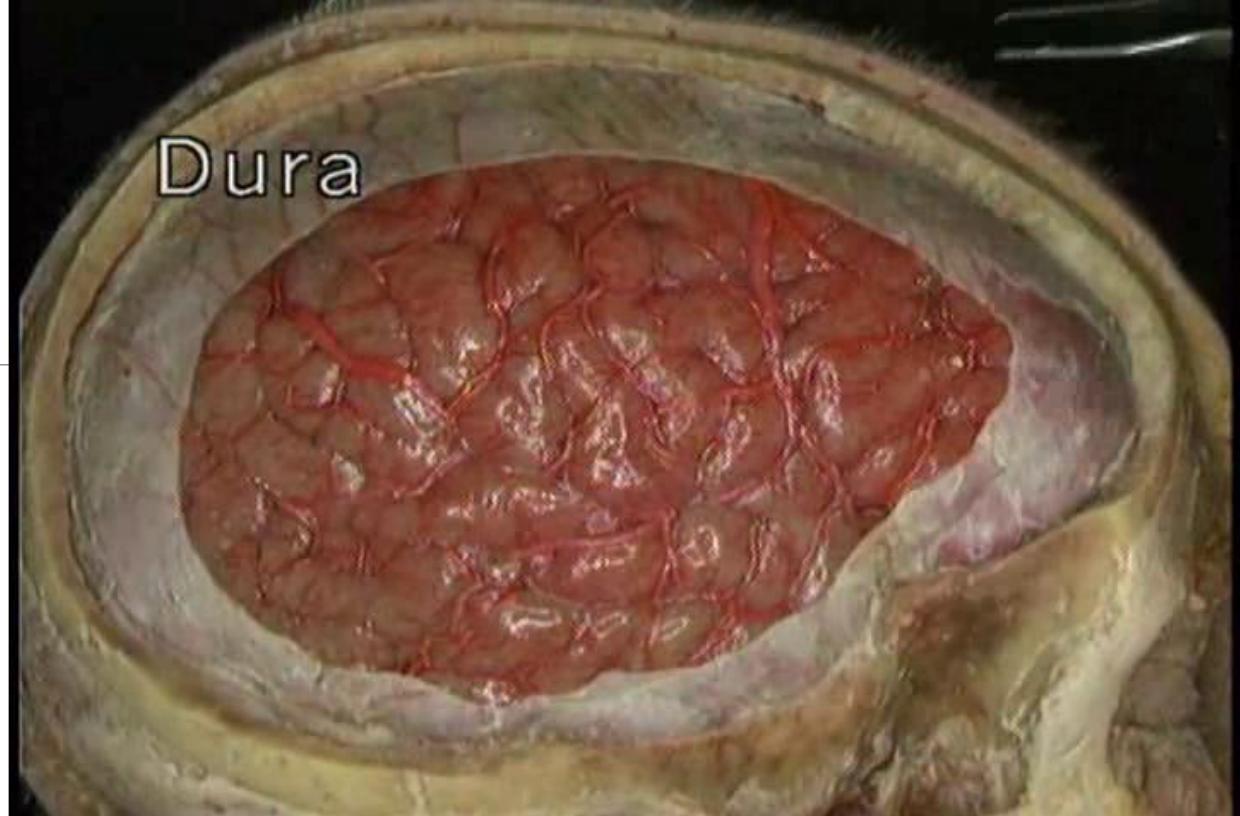
Nasal y vómer

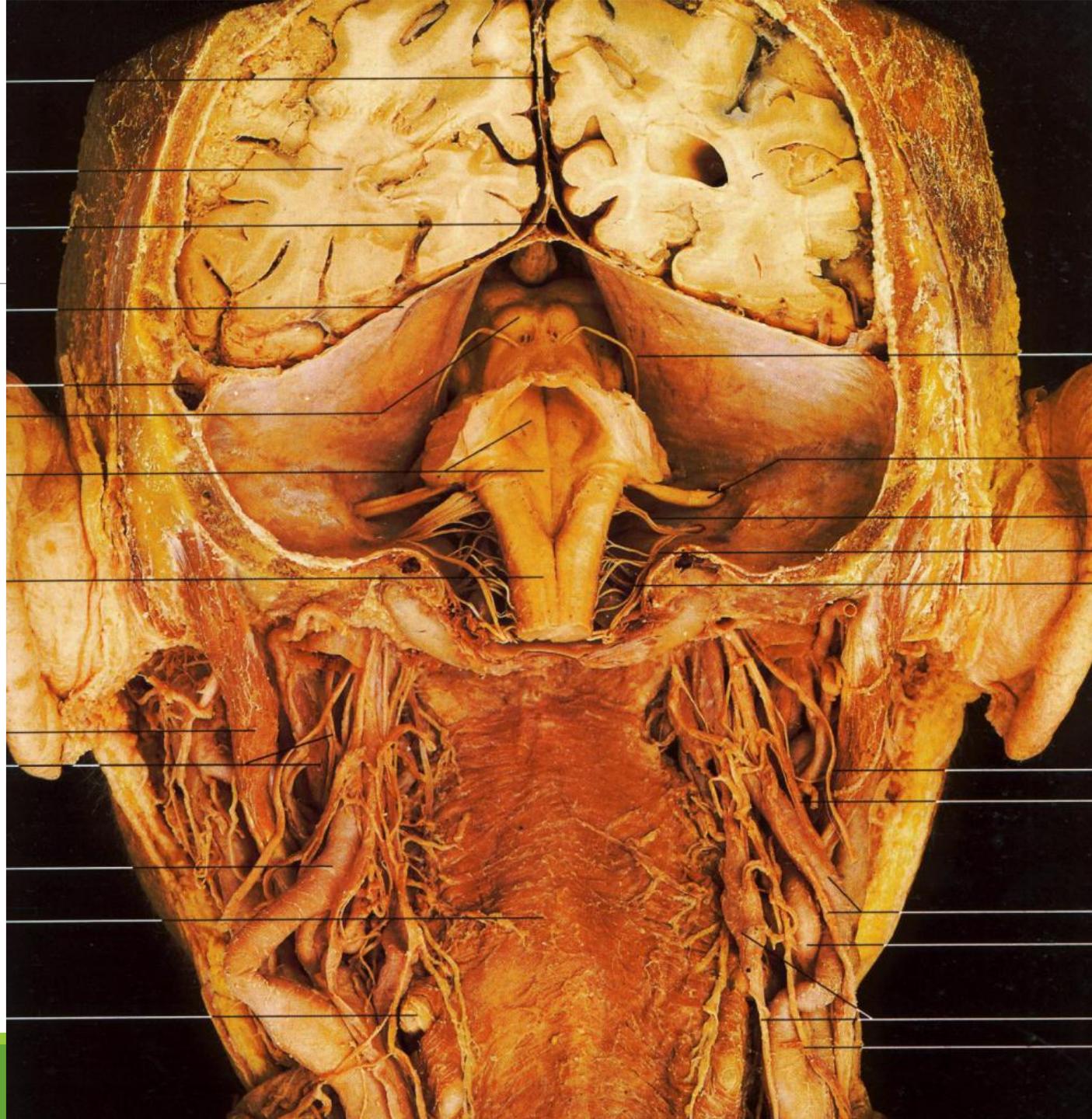




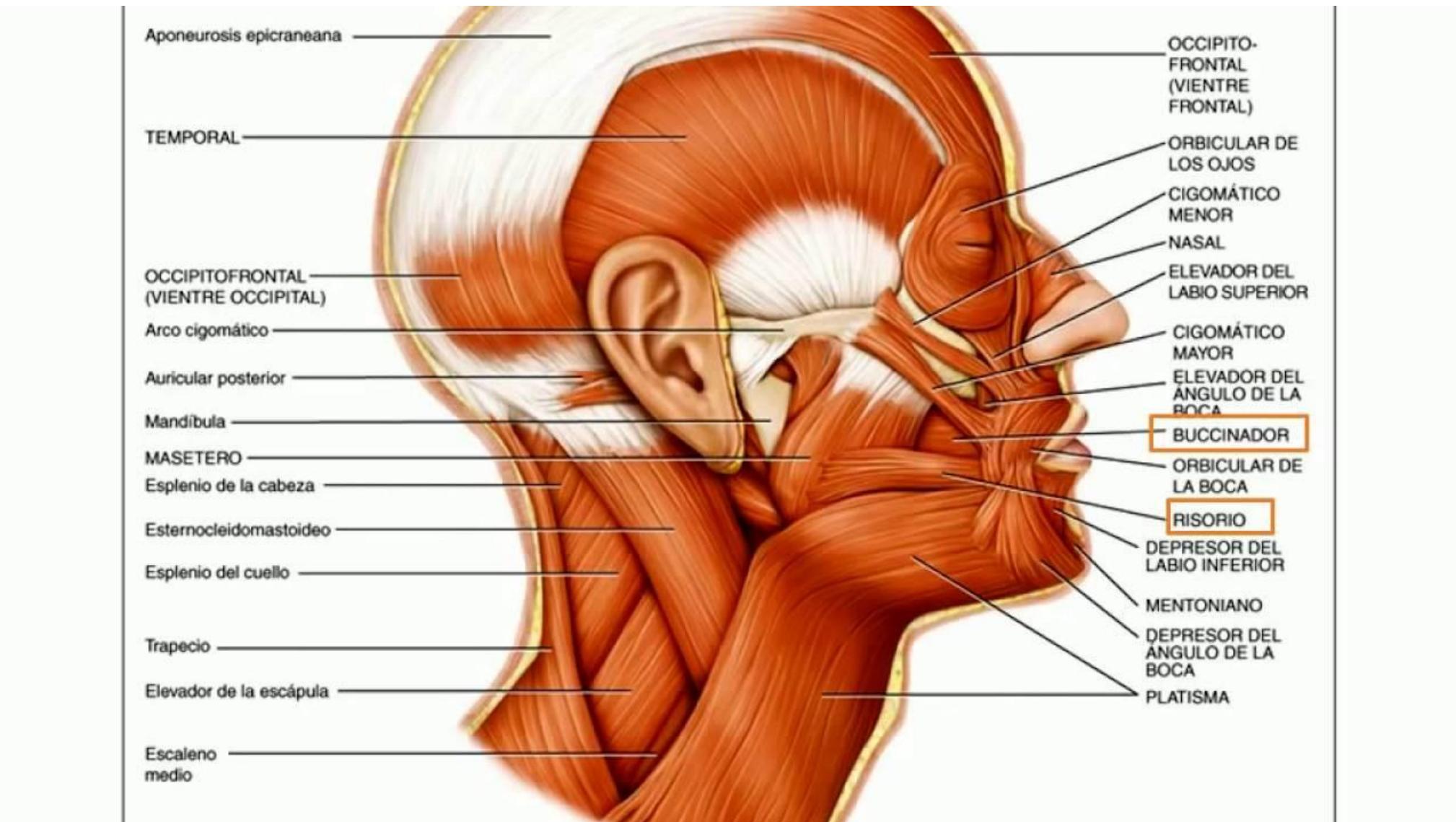


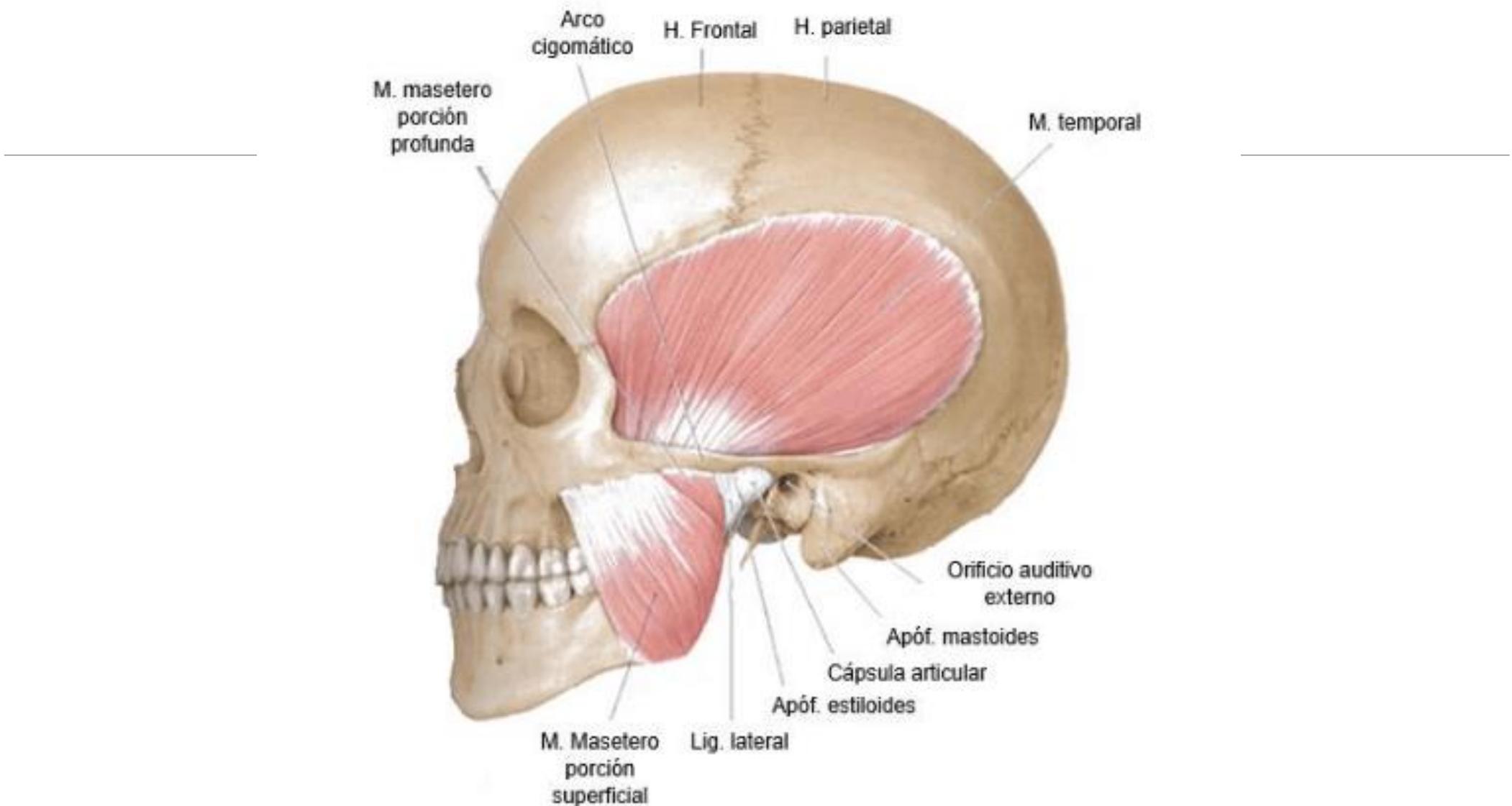


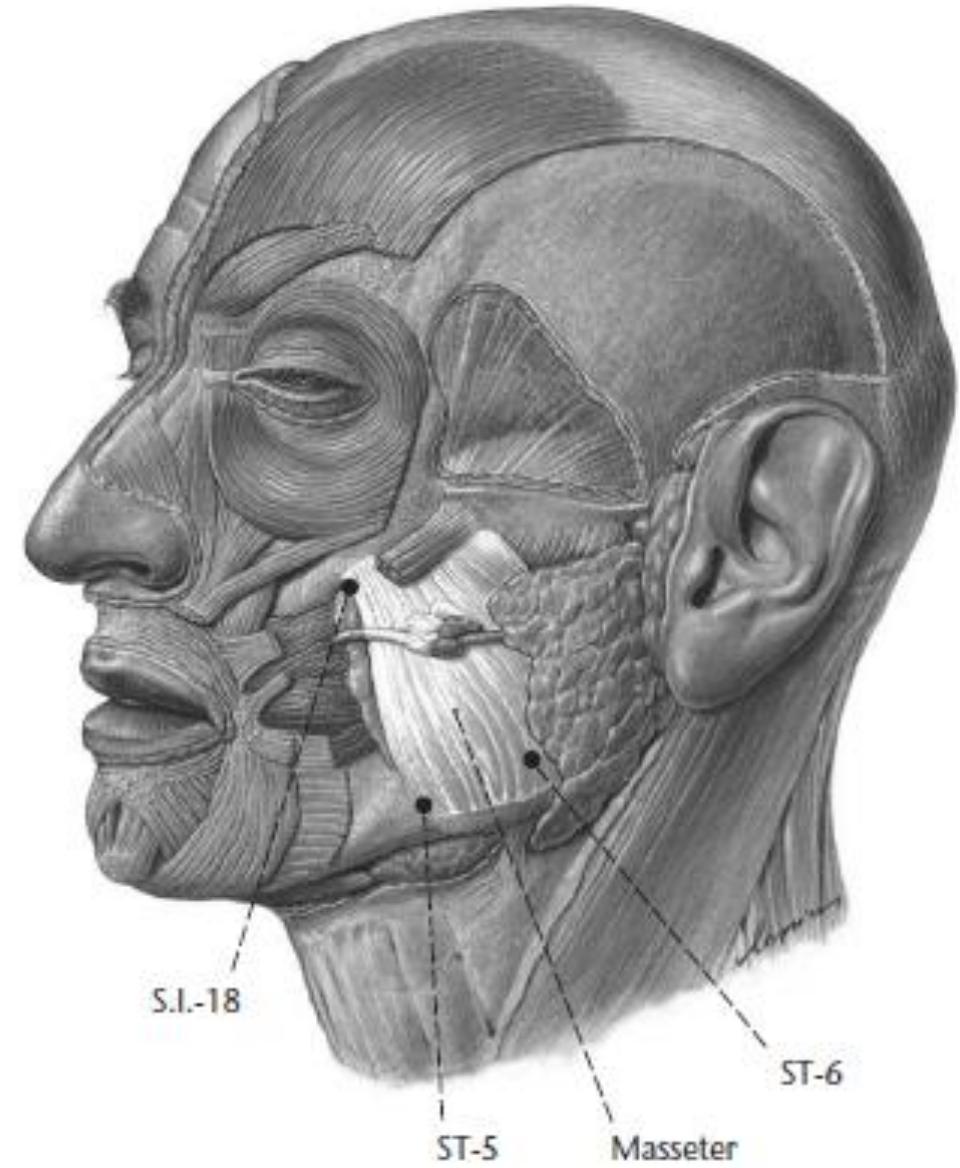




Músculos craneales







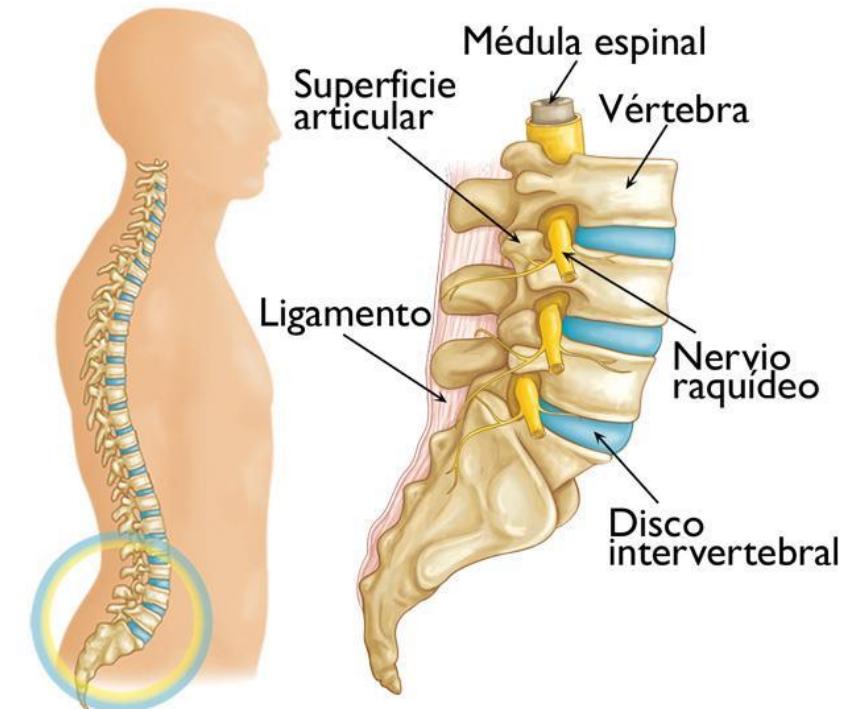


Columna vertebral

-Sistema dinámico compuesto de elementos rígidos (vertebras) y discos intervertebrales

-Resistencia y elasticidad

-Funciones: Movilidad, soporte de cargas, protección del SNC



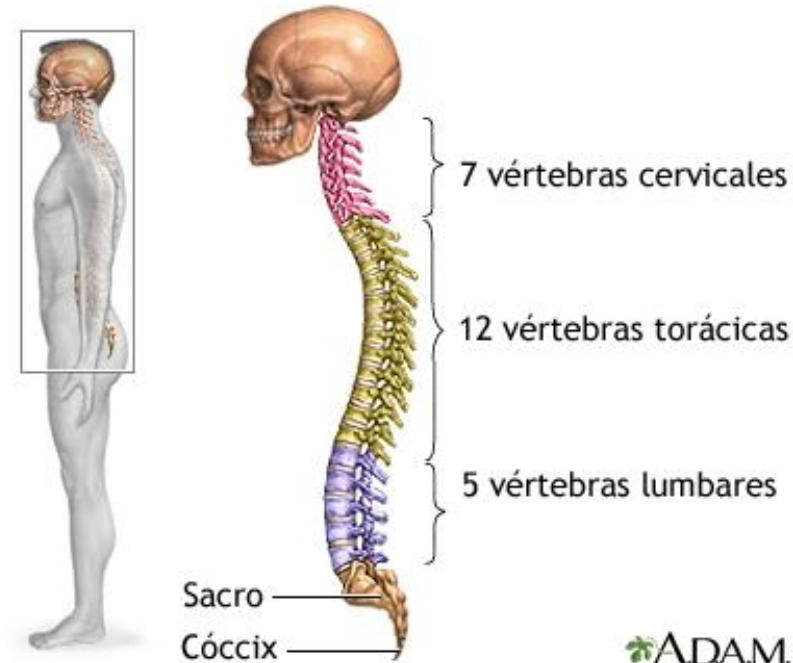
Columna vertebral

Se encuentra formada por 33 vértebras:

- 7 cervicales
- 12 dorsales o torácicas
- 5 lumbares
- 5 sacras
- 4 coccígeas

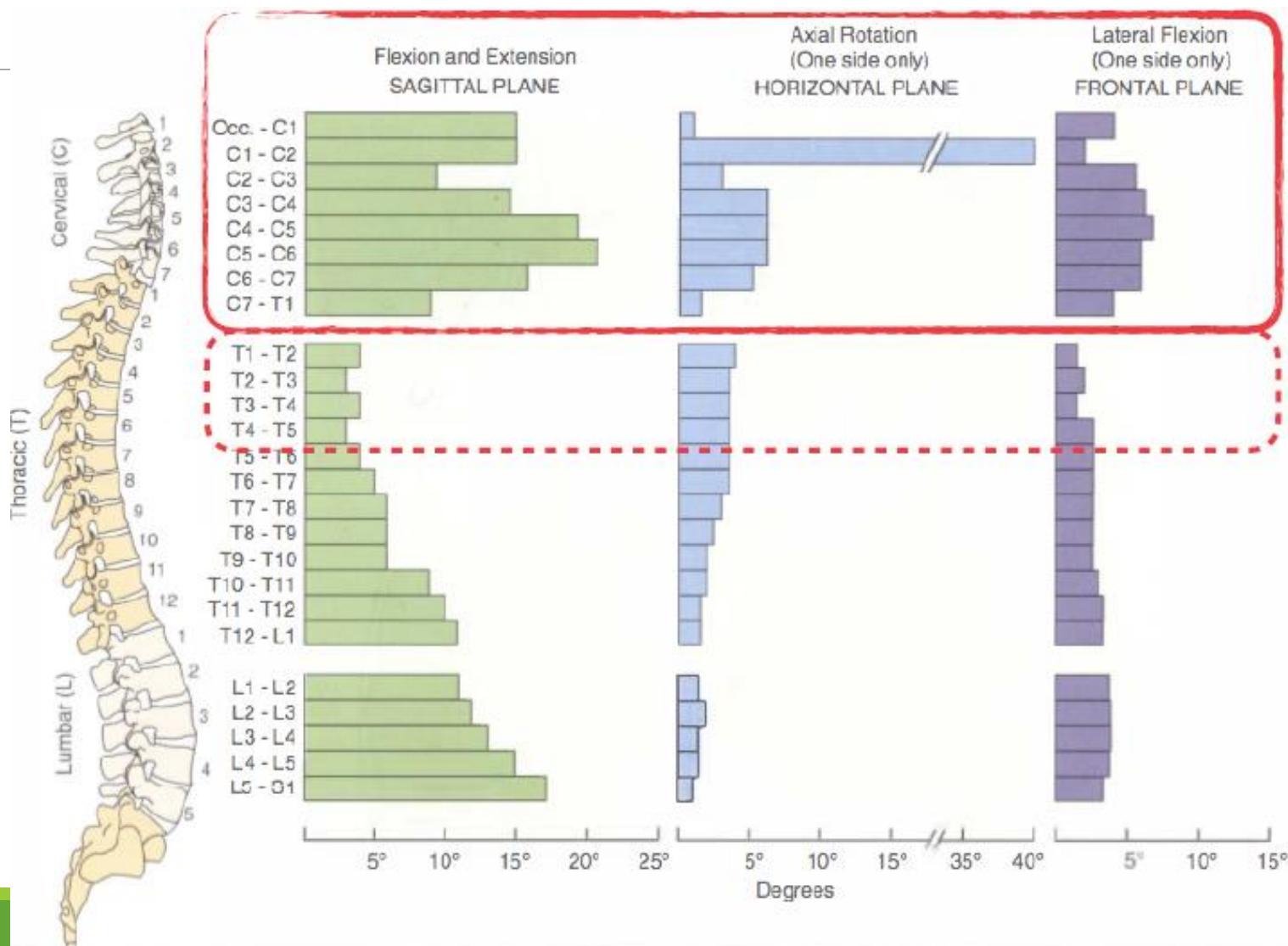
Vértebras se encuentran separadas por discos intervertebrales (desde C2 hasta región superior de sacro).

Suma altura de los discos corresponde a $\frac{1}{4}$ de longitud total de columna

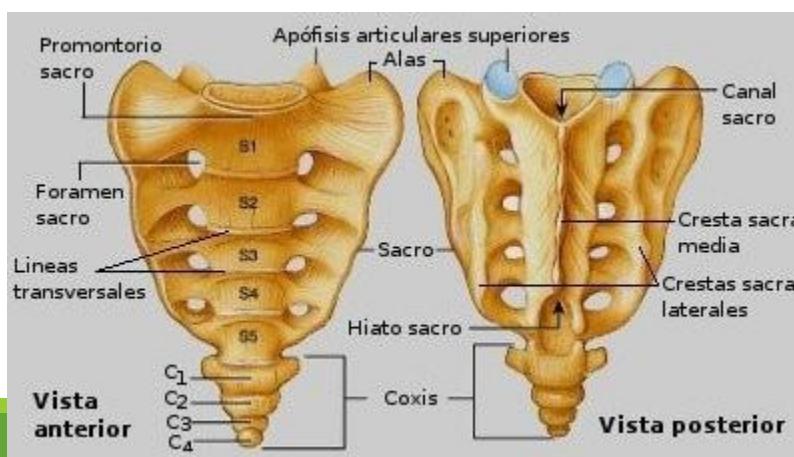
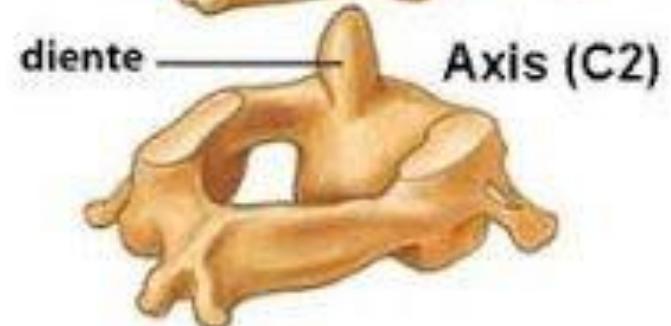
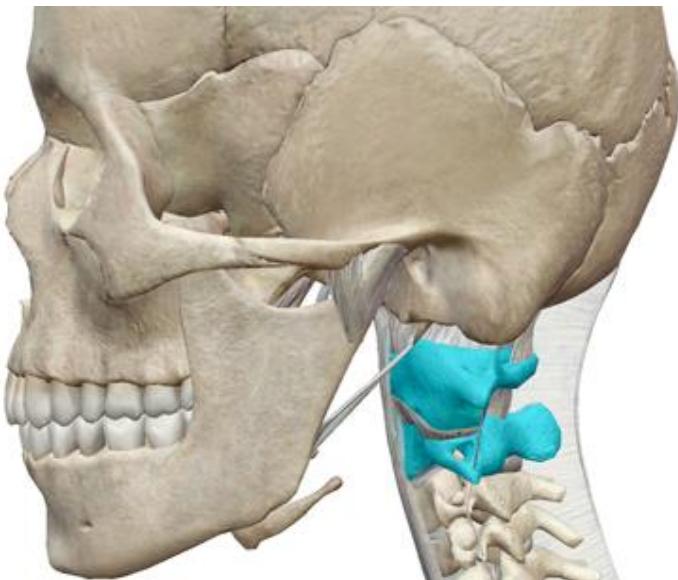


ADAM.

Ejes de movimientos

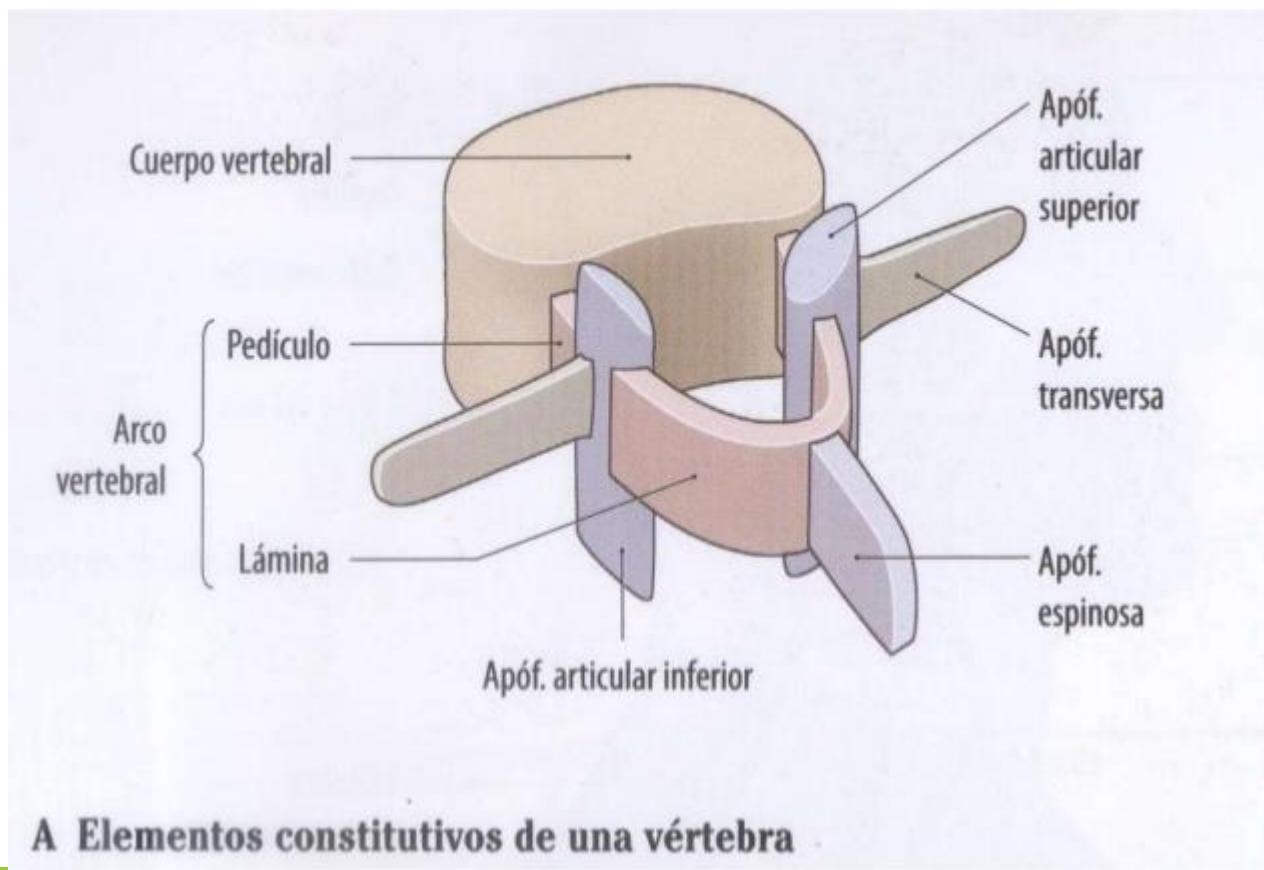


Vertebras especiales

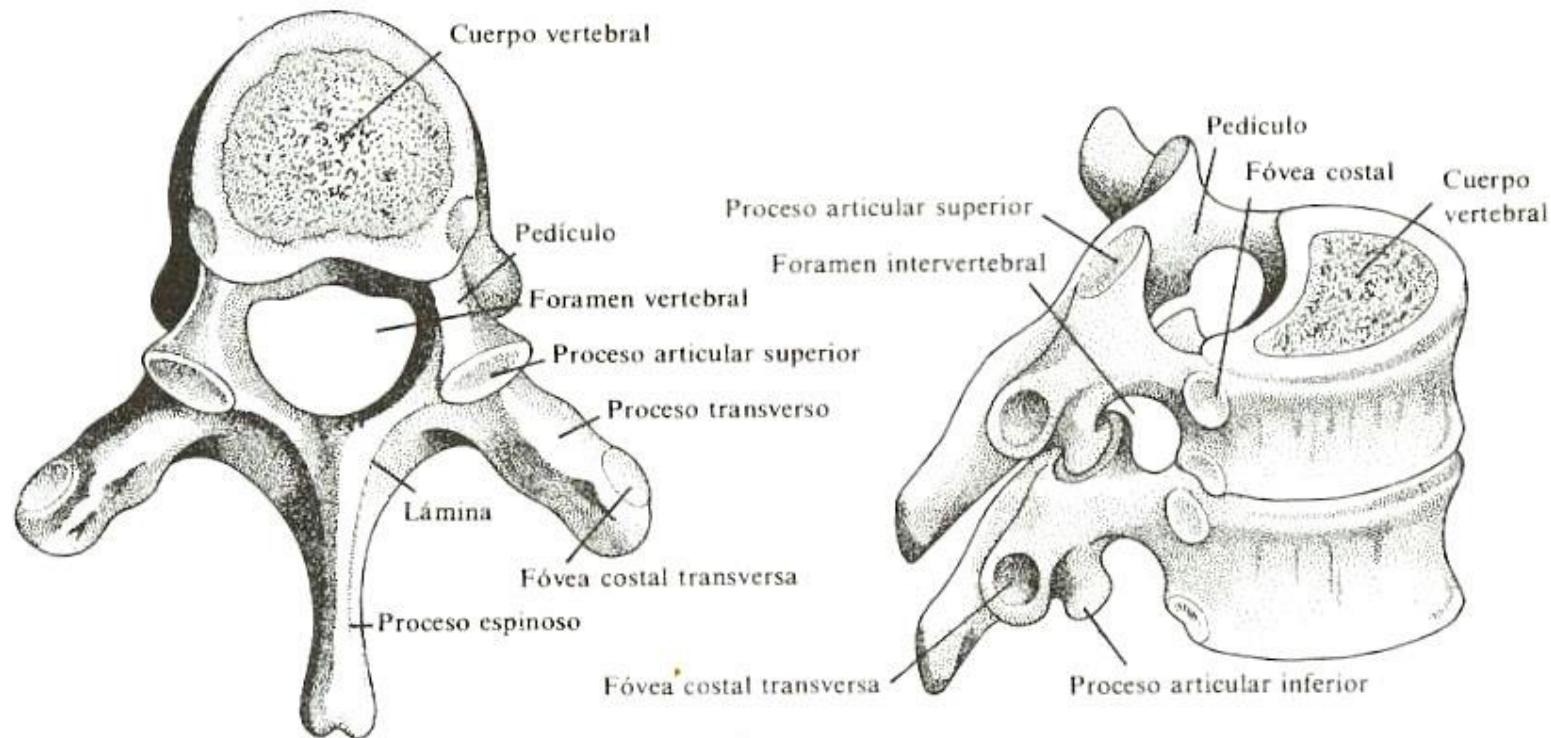


Vertebra tipo

VERTEBRA TIPO



Vertebra tipo



Vertebras segmentales

TIPOS DE VÉRTEBRAS



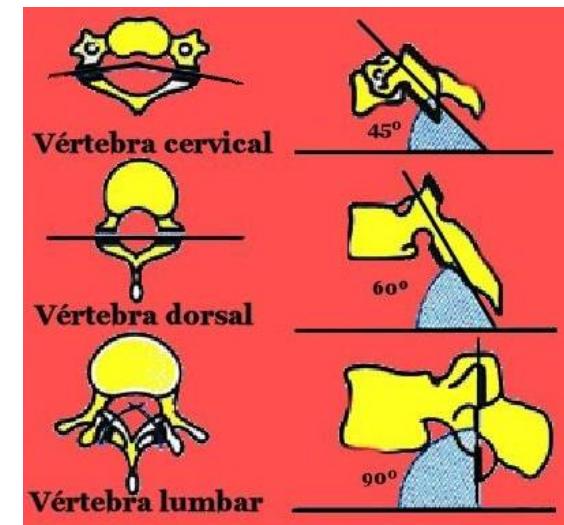
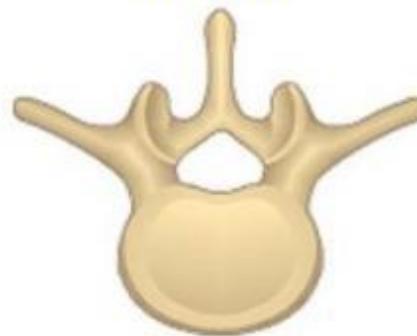
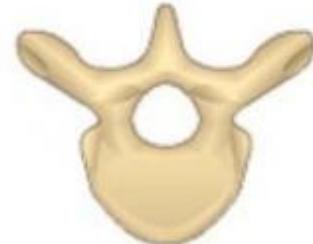
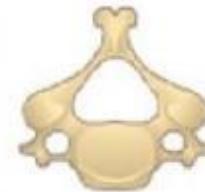
Cervical



Torácica

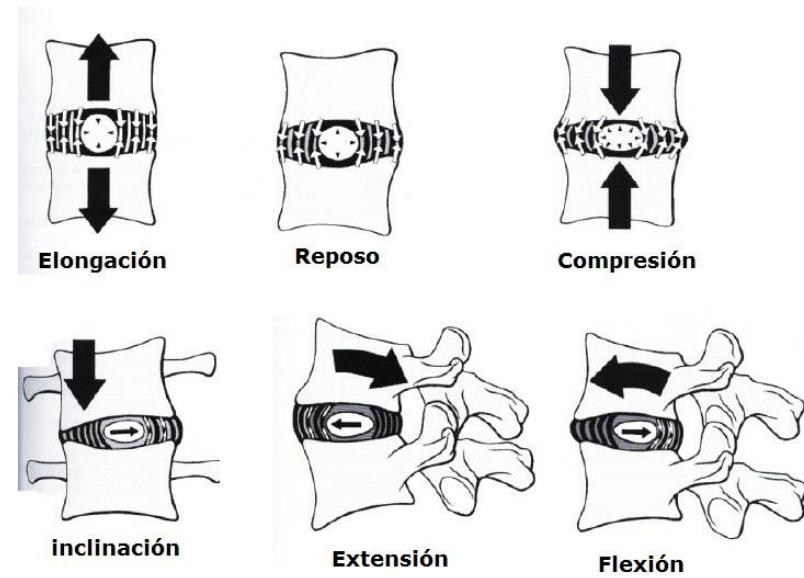
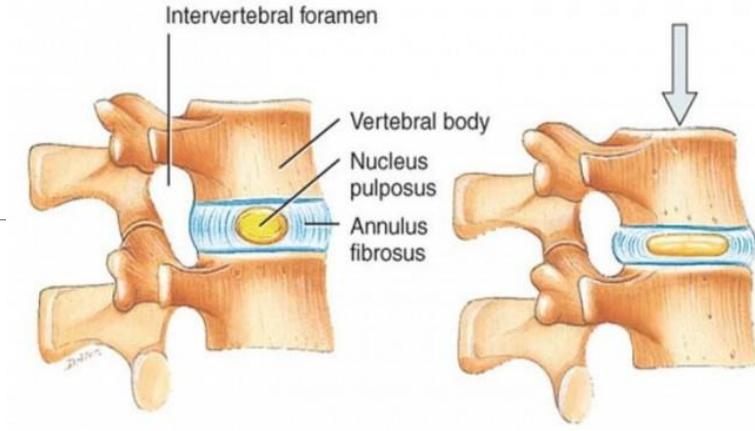


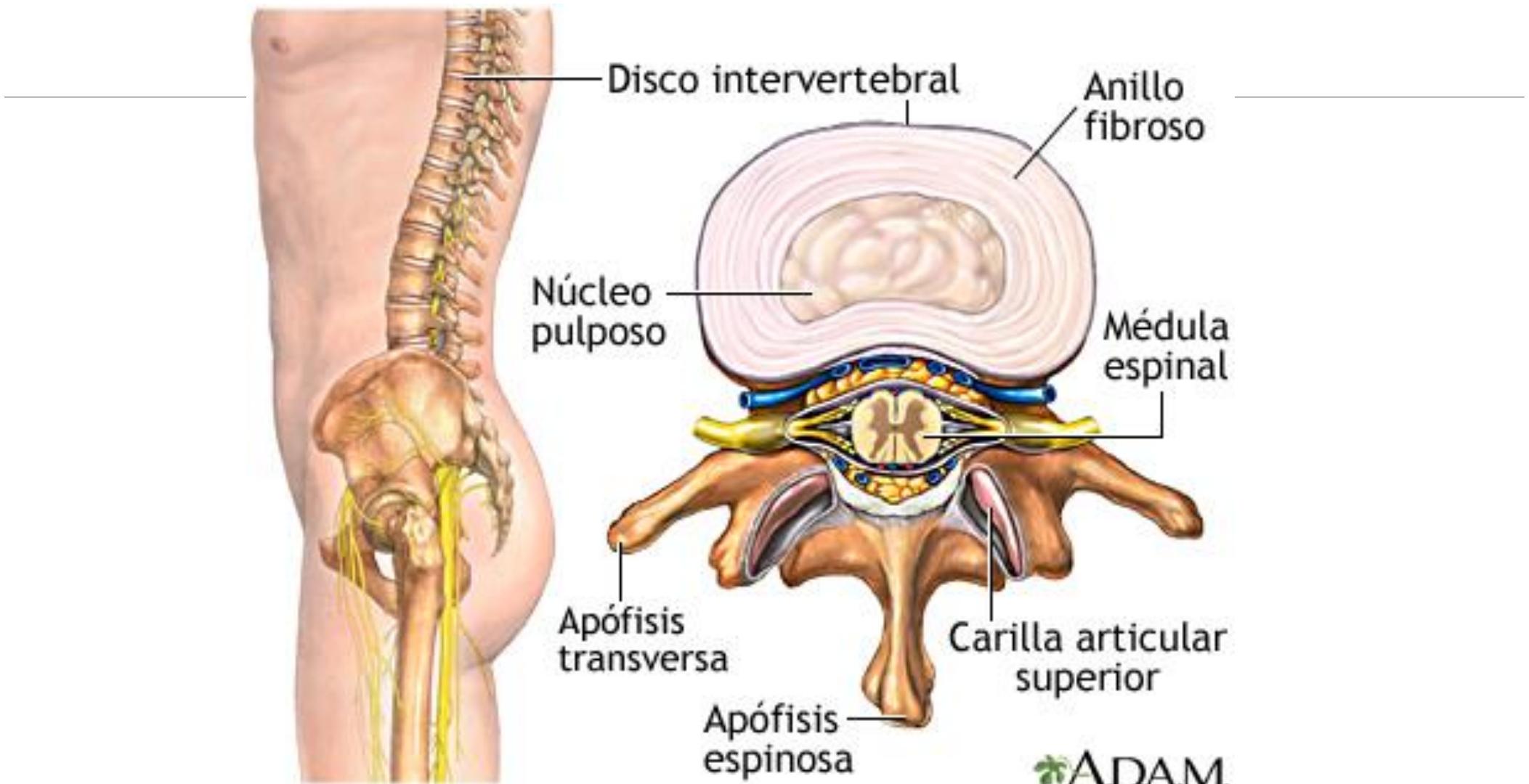
Lumbar

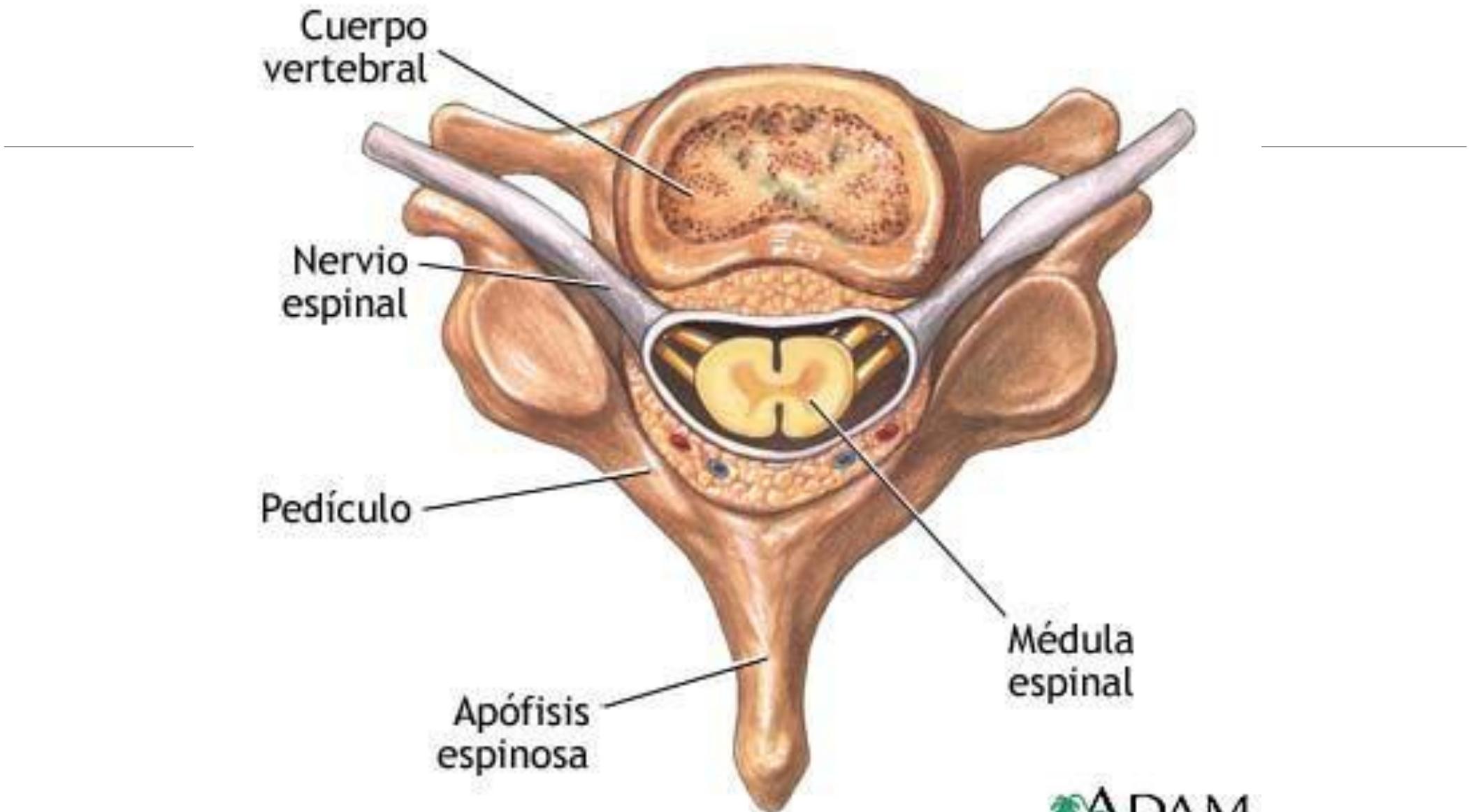


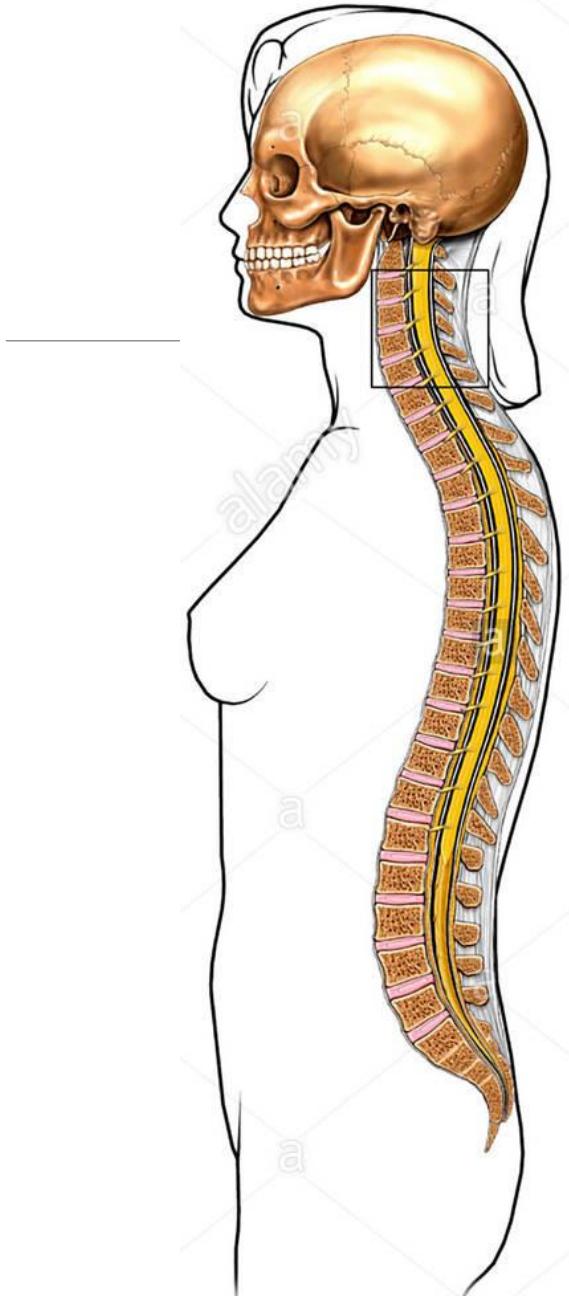
Disco intervertebral

- Mantiene separadas y estables la vertebras
- Permite movimiento entre ellas
- Posee un núcleo pulposo, rodeado por zona periférica: anillo fibroso
- Núcleo 70-90% agua, 15- 20% colágeno
- Anillo fibroso: capas de colágeno, 60% a 70% agua
- Capacidad amortiguadora. Carga axial 75% NP y 25% AF
- Mala resistencia ante movimientos de cizalla y torsión







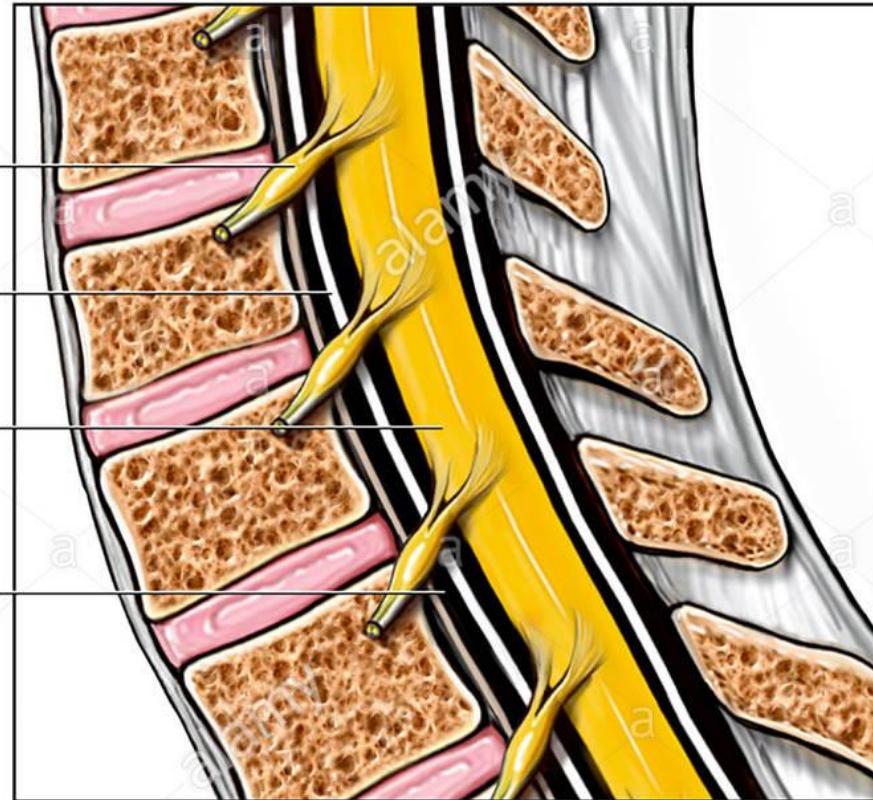


Nerve root

Dura

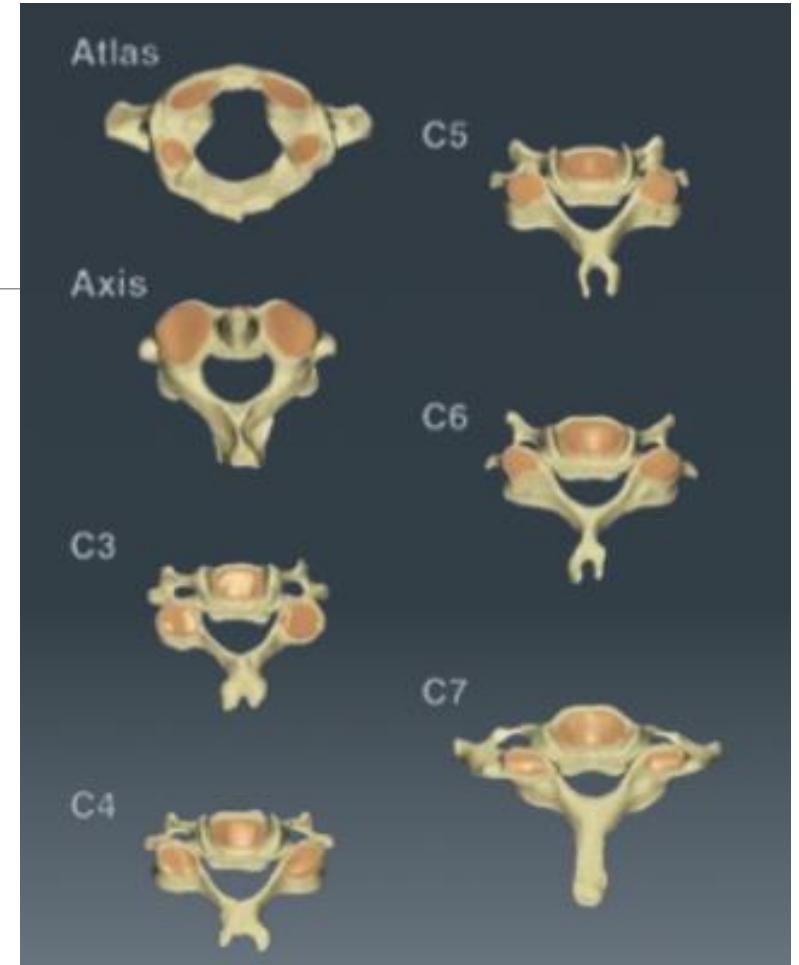
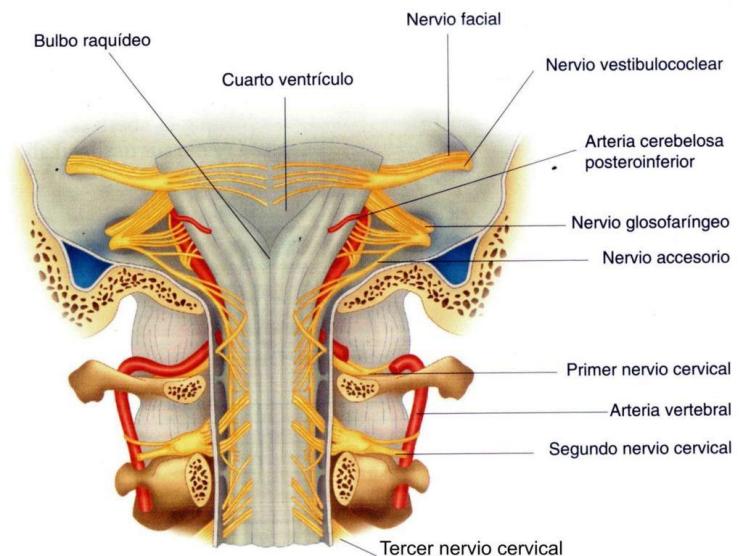
Spinal cord

Subarachnoid
space



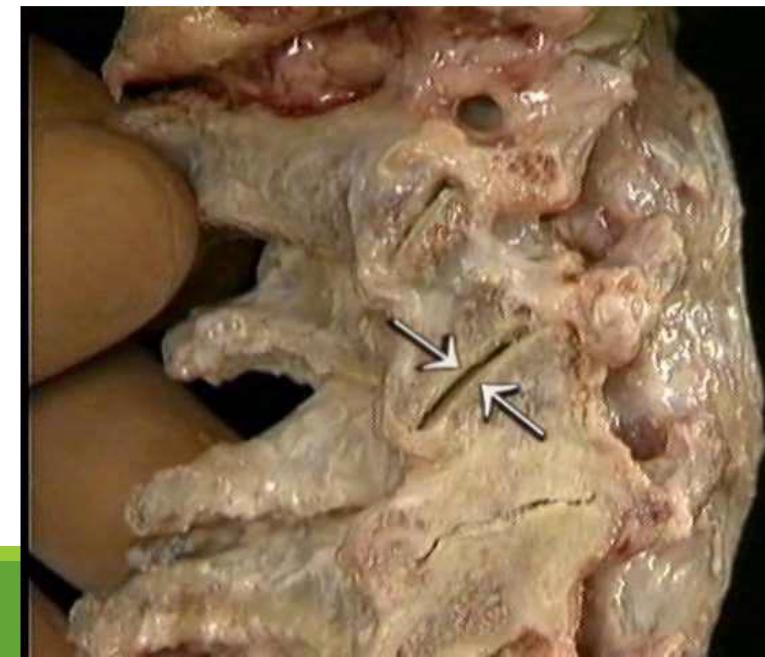
Columna cervical

- Mayor movilidad
- Principal nivel rotacional de la columna vertebral
- Relación con estructuras nobles
- Cervicales atípicas C1,C2, C7 (Prominente)
- Cervicales típicas: C3,C4,C5,C6



Vertebras típicas

- Cuerpo Rectangular
- Foramen medular triangular
- Procesos transversos y espinosos bituberculares
- Presencia de Forámenes transversos
- Presencia de procesos unciformes o semilunares
- Orientación superficies articulares 45°

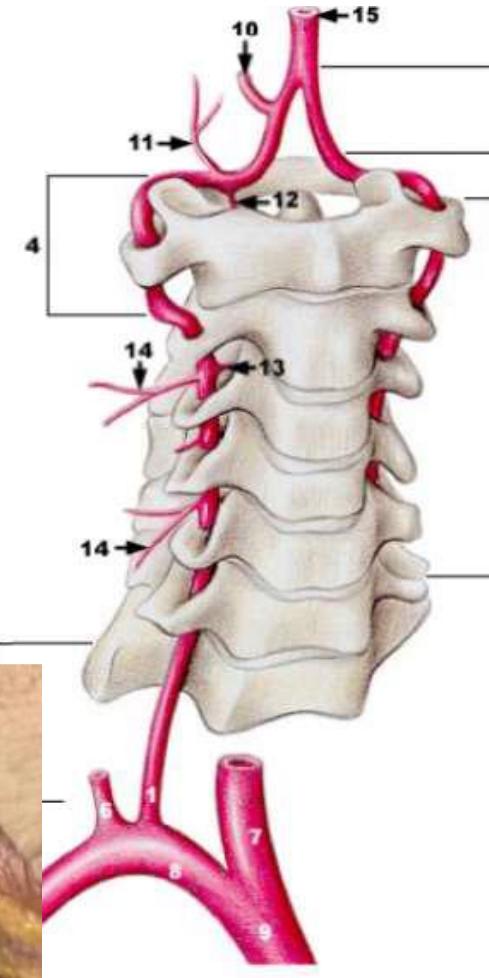


Procesos transversos

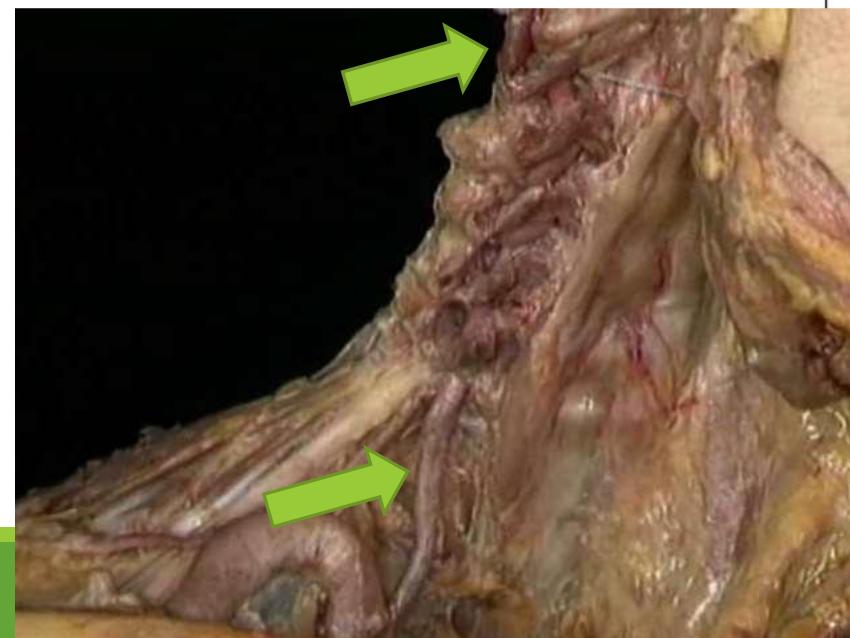
-Acanalados: Soporte y protección emergencia raíces nerviosas



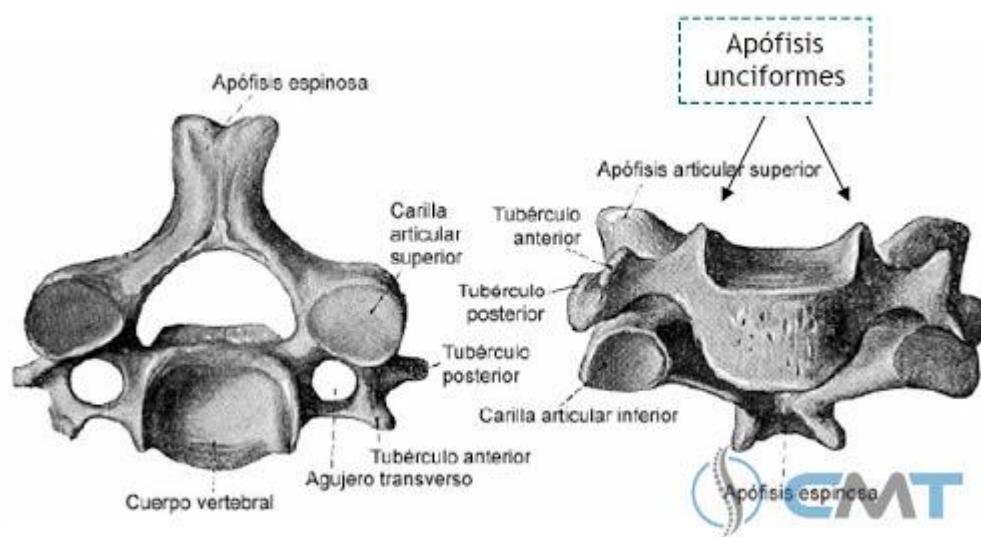
-Tubérculos anteriores y posteriores que sirven para inserción muscular (músculos escalenos y músculos prevertebrales)



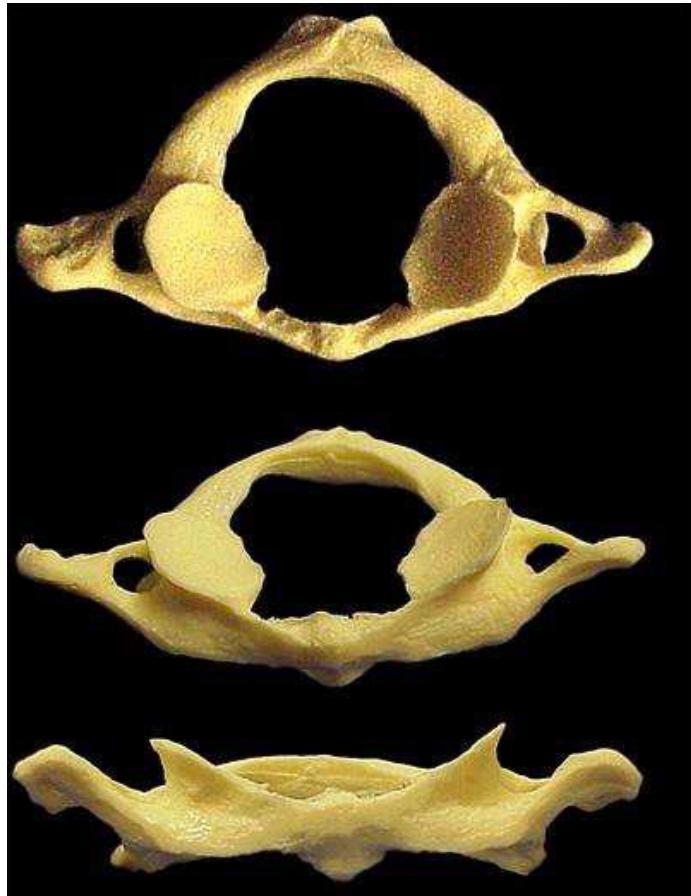
-Desde C1 a C6 por foramen transverso, pasa arteria vertebral que provee irrigación al encéfalo junto a Carótida



Procesos unciformes



Atlas (C1)

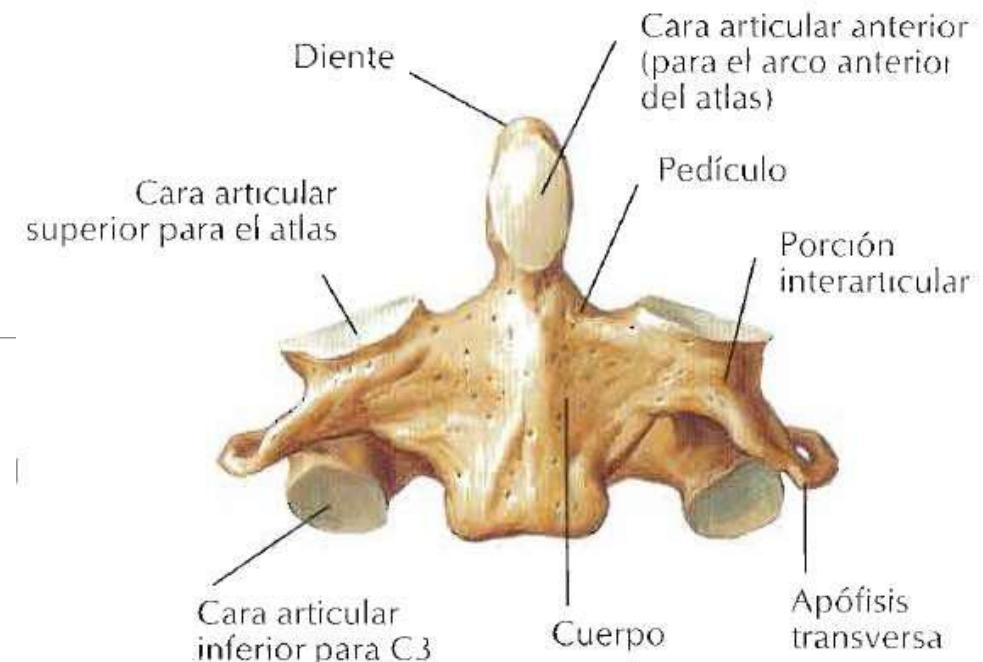


- *No posee cuerpo*
- *Tiene un arco anterior y otro posterior*
- *Posee un proceso transverso prominente sobre el resto de las vertebras*

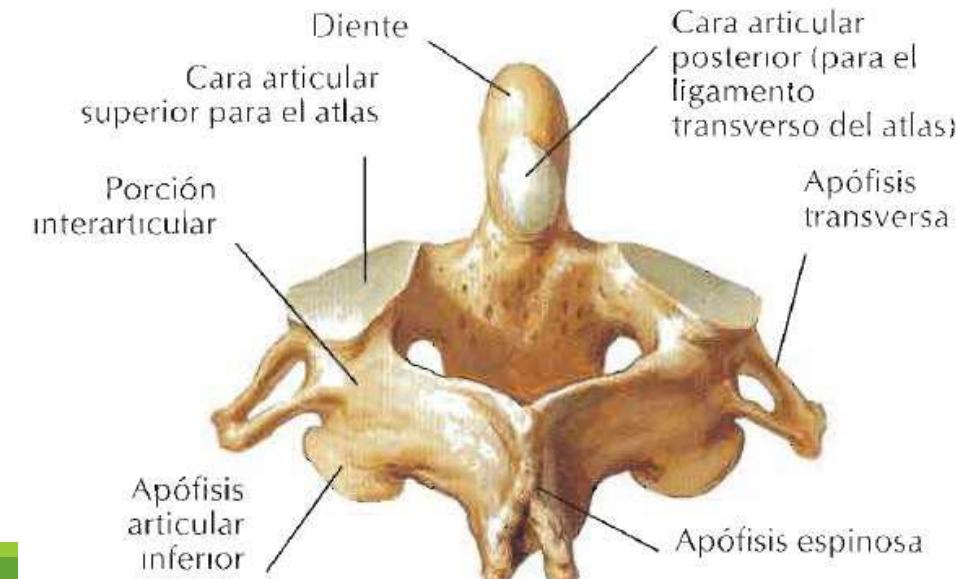
Axis (C2)

Inicia los cuerpos vertebrales con el proc. Odontoides

- *Este proceso posee una superficie articular anterior para el arco del atlas y marcas por posterior y lateral por la inserción de importantes ligamentos*
- *Posee el primer proceso espinoso palpable bajo el occipital*



Axis (C2): visión anterior



Axis (C2): visión posterosuperior

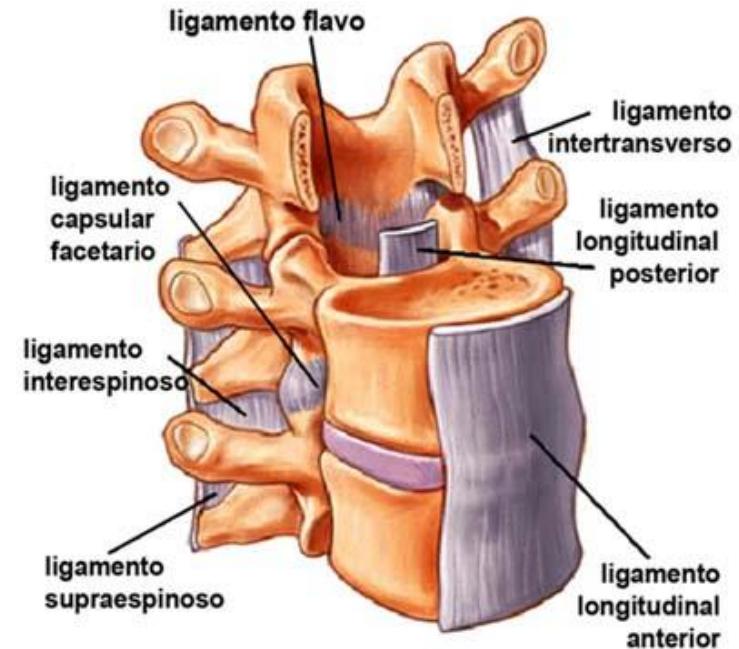
Estabilizadores pasivos

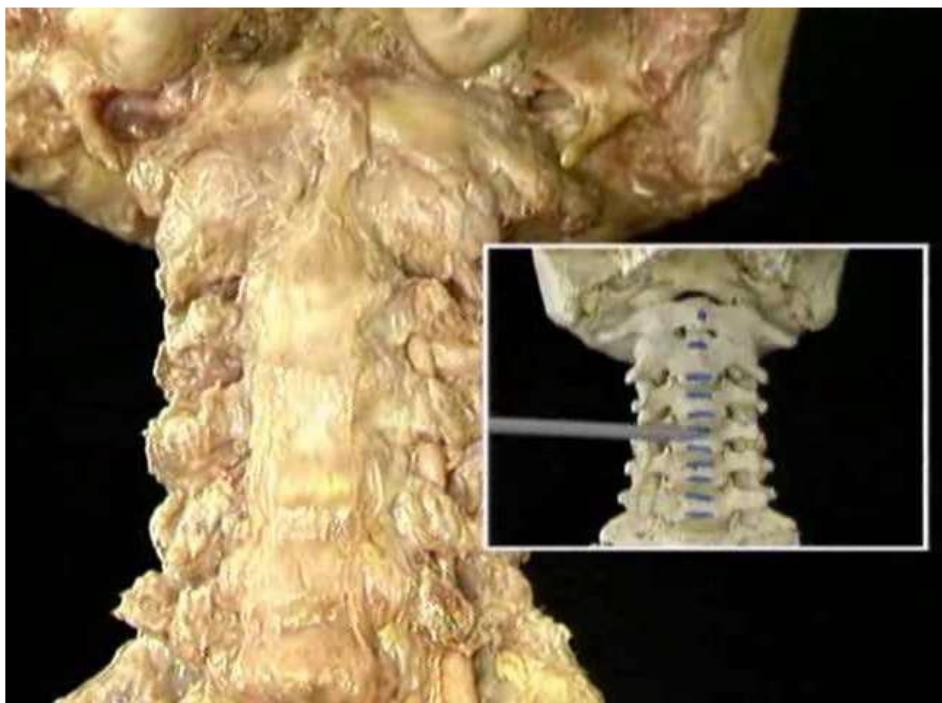
Longitudinal anterior: Mantiene unión por anterior, limita mov. Extensión de columna, contención A/P vertebras.

L. Long posterior: Refuerza cara post. CV. Limita separación posterior. Limita movimiento flexión vertebral

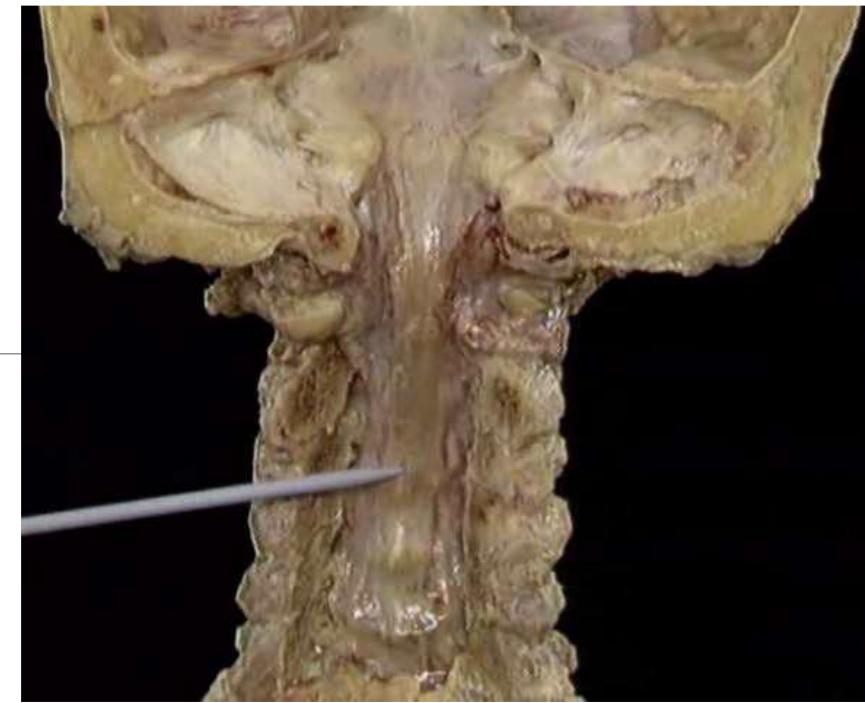
Ligamento amarillo: Une láminas. 80% elastina 20% colágeno. Ayuda a recuperar la extensión desde posición de flexión

Ligamento interespinoso y supraespinoso: Limita separación de procesos espinosos adyacentes. Solo se tensan al final de la flexión

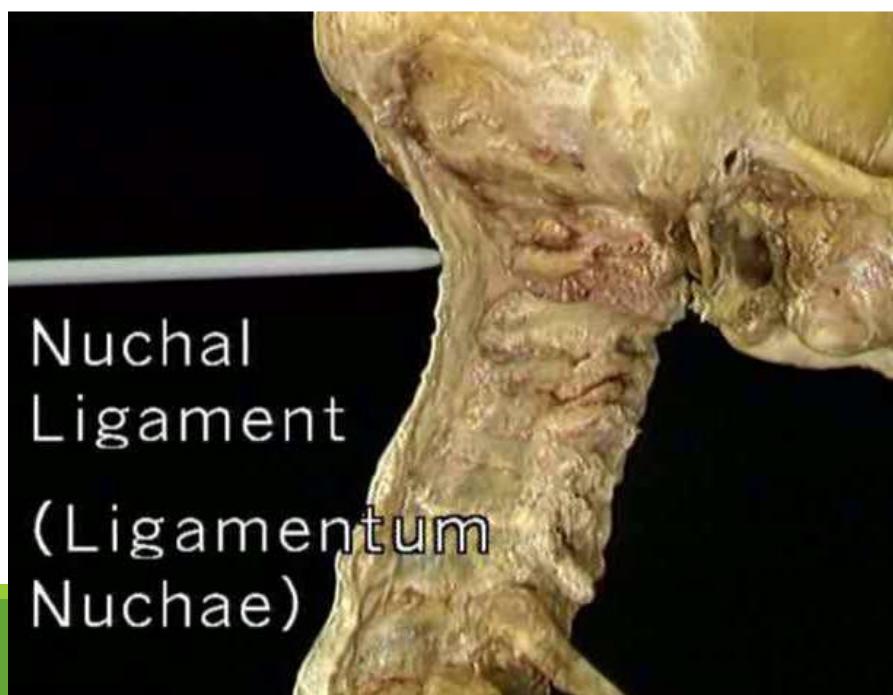




Ligamento longitudinal anterior



Ligamento longitudinal posterior

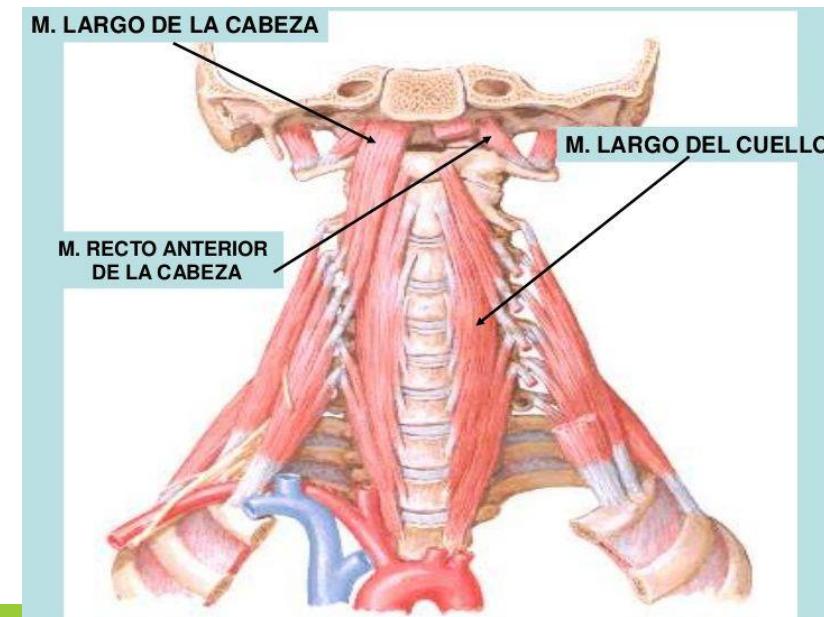
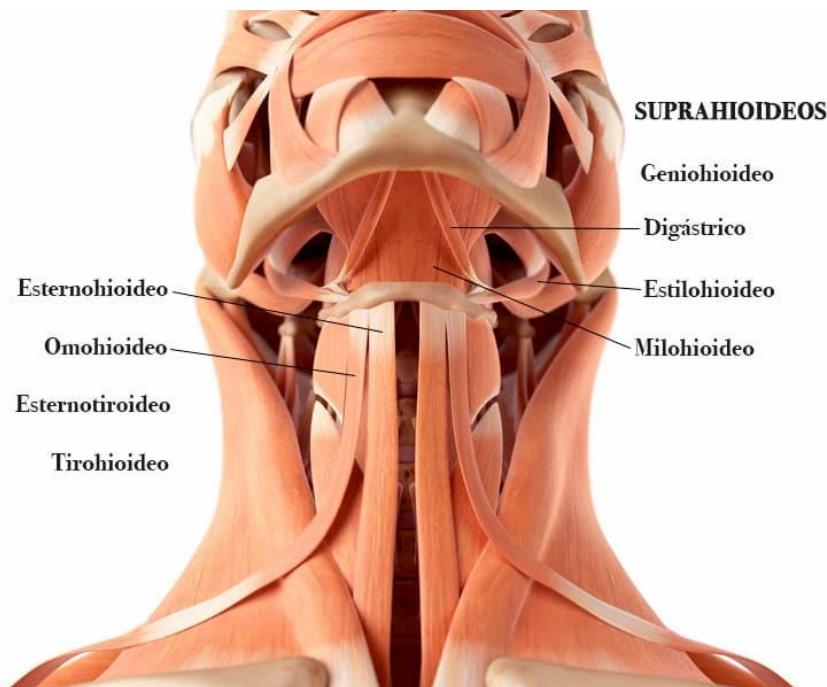


Ligamento nucal

Musculatura cervical

Plano anterior:

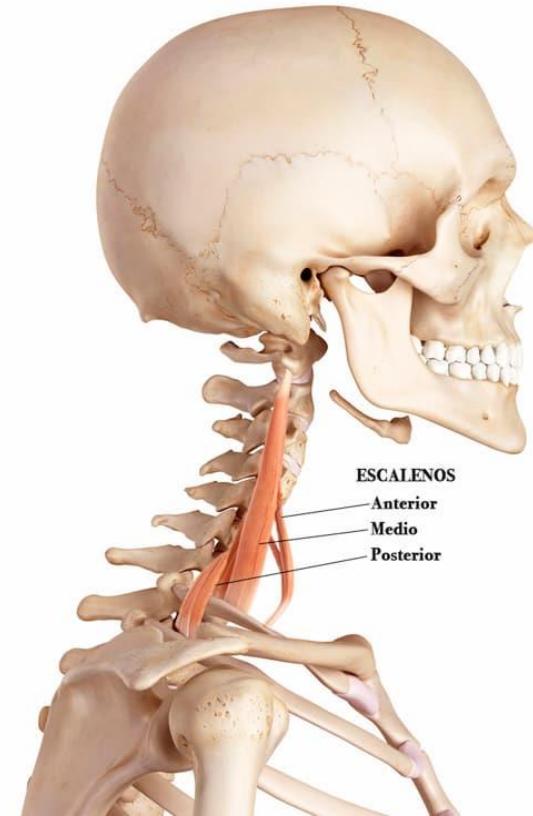
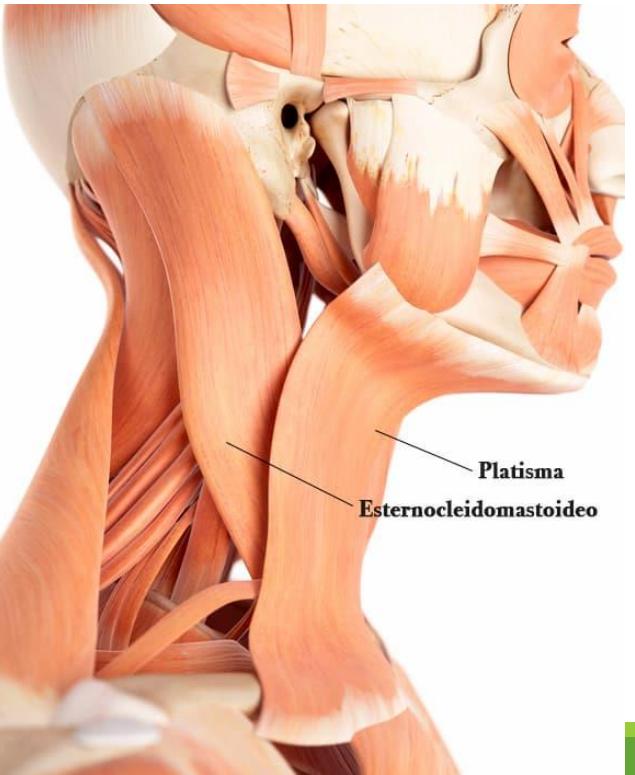
- Superficiales (Supra e infrahioideos) y profundos.
- Prevertebrales: Largo de la cabeza y del cuello



Musculatura cervical

Región lateral:

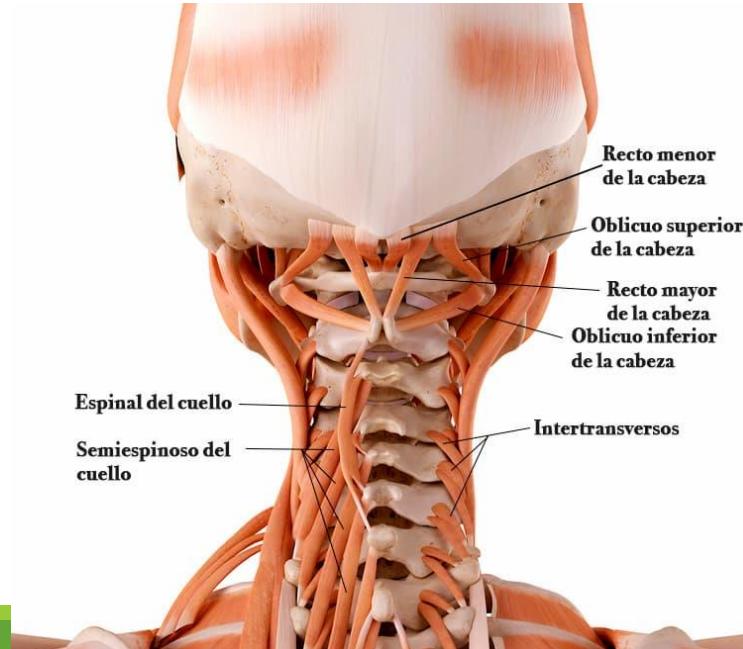
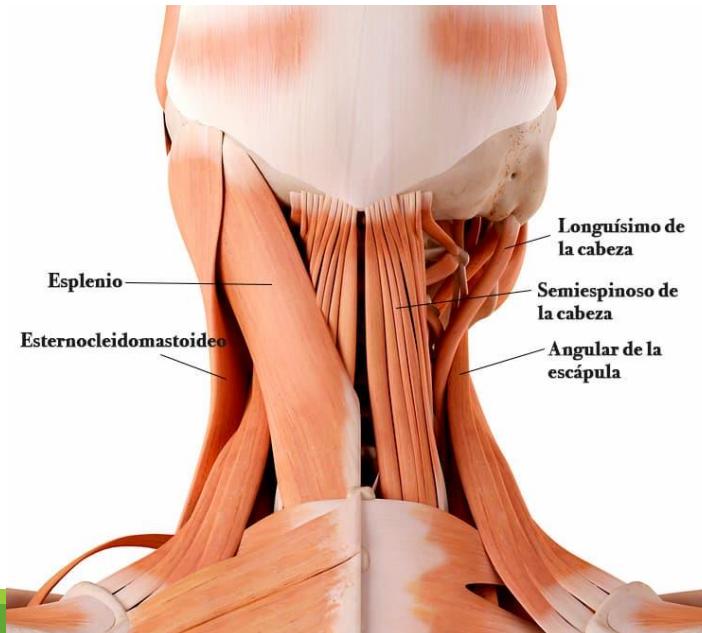
- ECOM
- Escalenos



Musculatura cervical

Región posterior:

- Suboccipitales (Propioceptivos, equilibrio).
- Longuísimo, semiespinoso
- Esplenio, elevador de la escápula
- Trapecio



Musculatura cervical

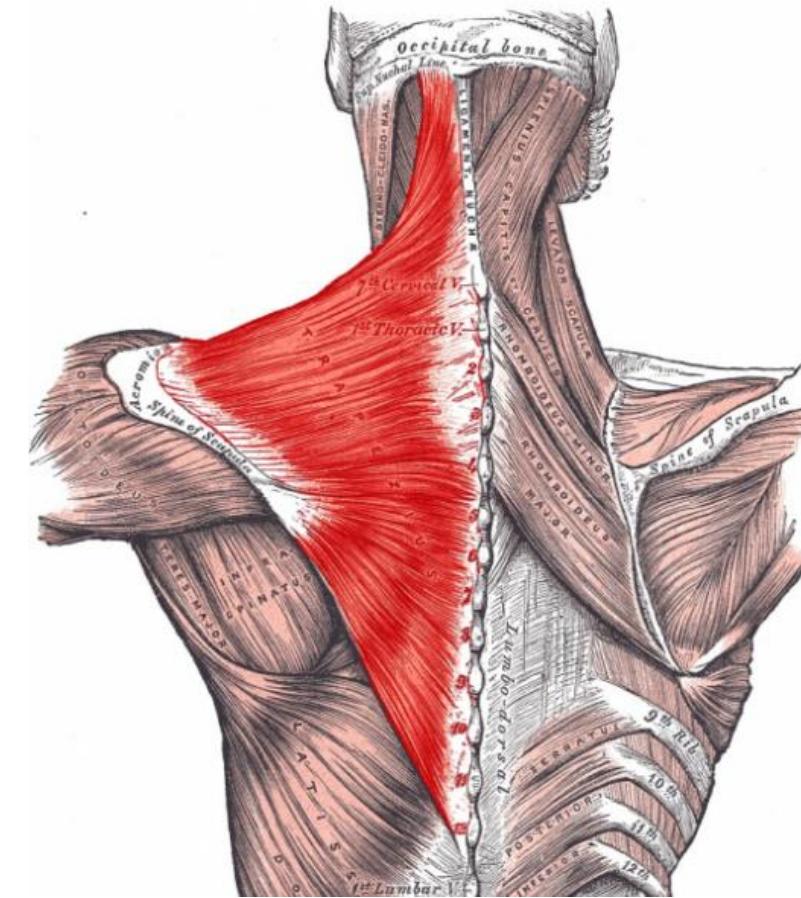
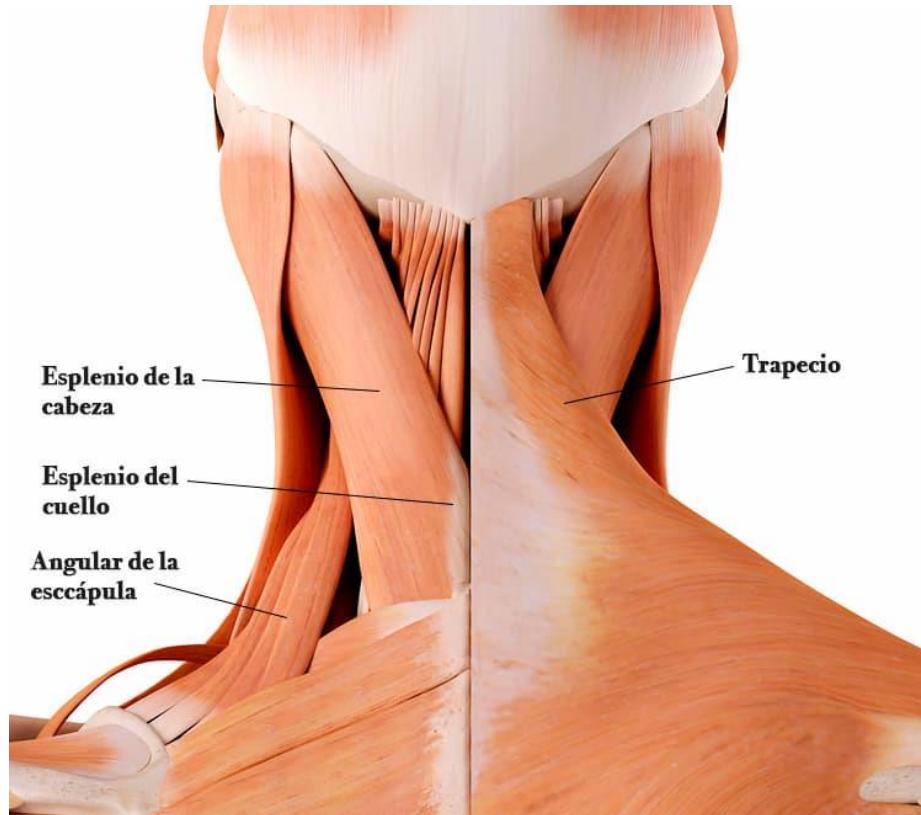


FIG. 366.

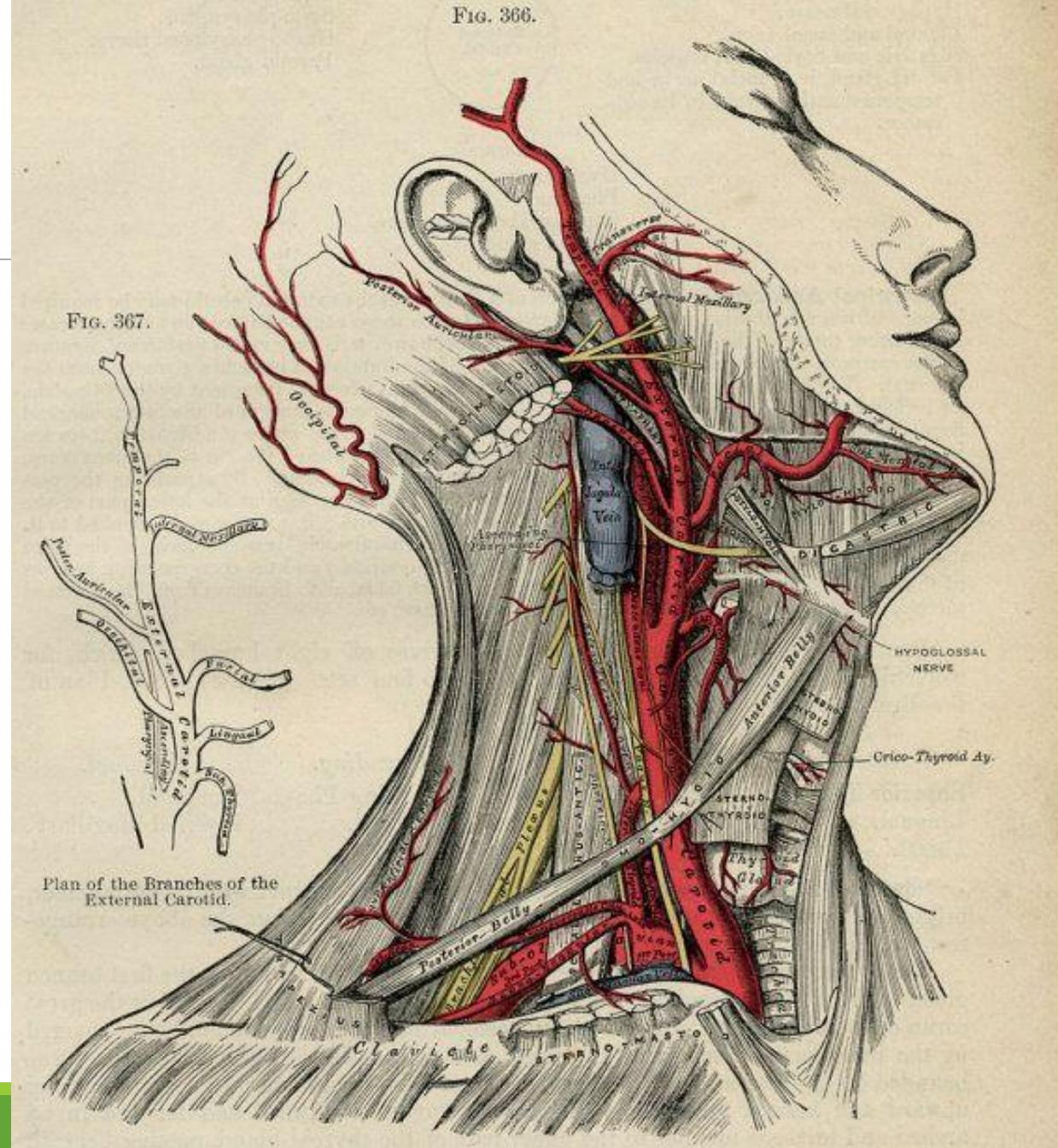
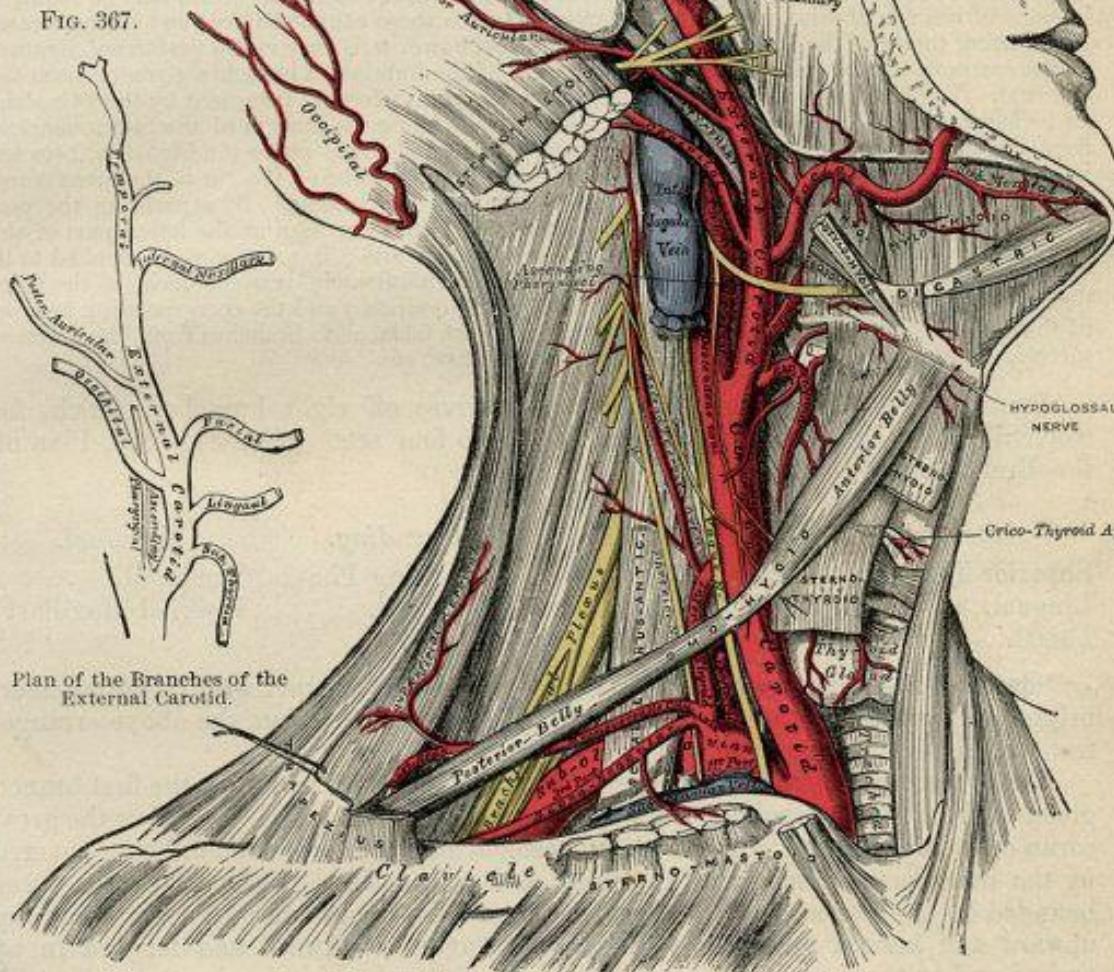
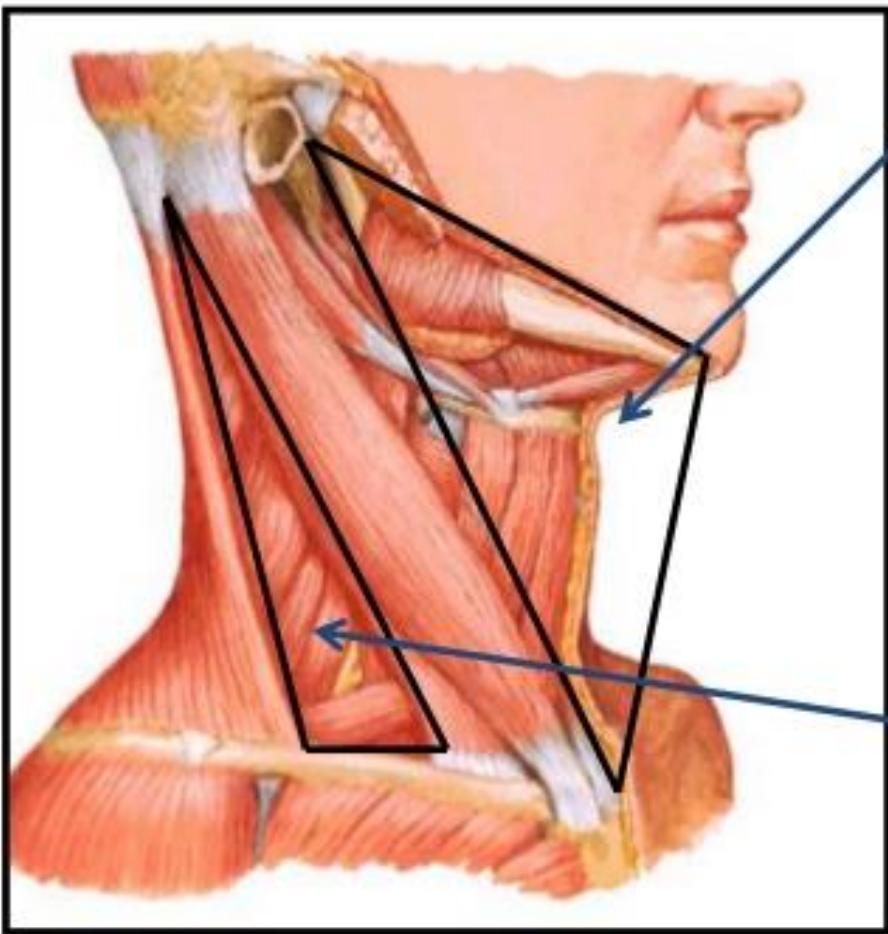


FIG. 367.





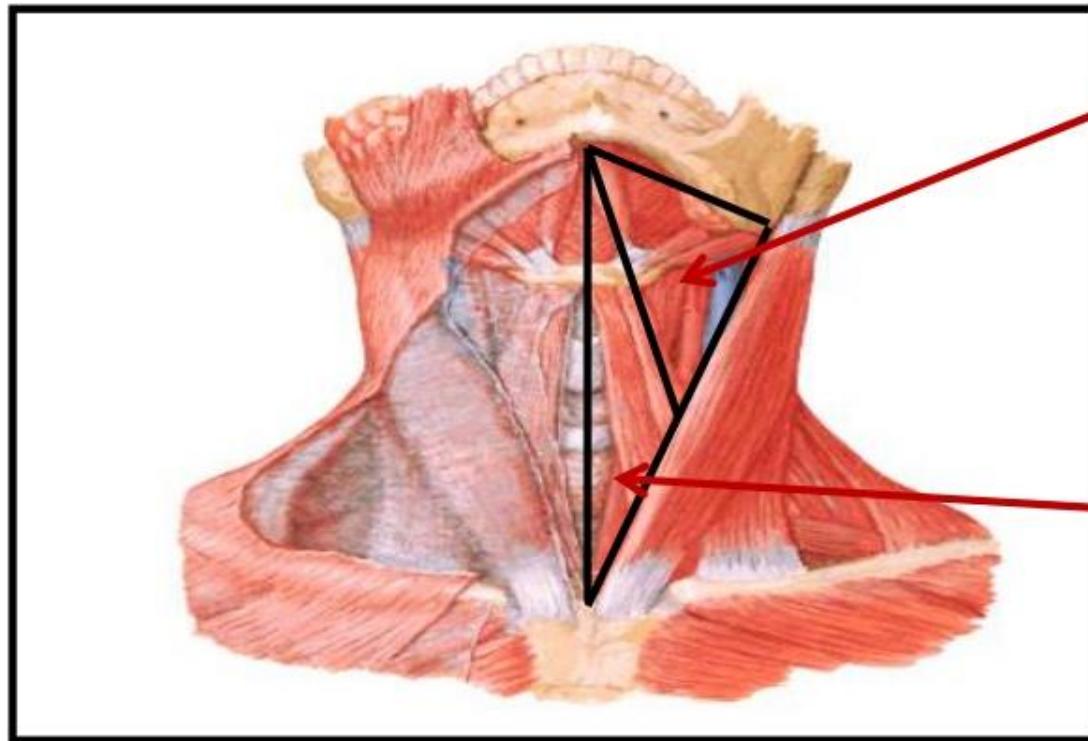
Triángulo anterior

1. Borde inferior de la mandíbula
2. Línea media
3. Borde anterior del esternocleidomastoideo

Triángulo Posterior

1. Borde Posterior del esternocleidomastoideo
2. Clavícula
3. Borde anterior del músculo trapecio.

Triángulo anterior



Triángulo Carotideo

- Borde inferior de la mandíbula
- M. Omohioideo
- Borde anterior del Esternocleidomastoideo

Triángulo Carotideo (contenido)

- a. Bifurcación carotídea
- b. Vena yugular interna.
- c. Nervio Neumogástrico
- d. Nervio Hipogloso

Triángulo Muscular

- ✓ M. omohioideo
- ✓ Borde anterior del músculo esternocleidomastoideo
- ✓ Línea media

Contenido

- Gland. Tiroides
- Gland Paratiroides
- Esternohipoideo
- Tirohióideo
- Tráquea

Triángulo Posterior

(Hay dos triángulos)

- TRIANGULO OCCIPITAL

- ESTERNOCLEIDOMASTOIDEO
- TRAPECIO
- VIENTRE POSTERIOR
OMOHIODEO

- CONTENIDO**

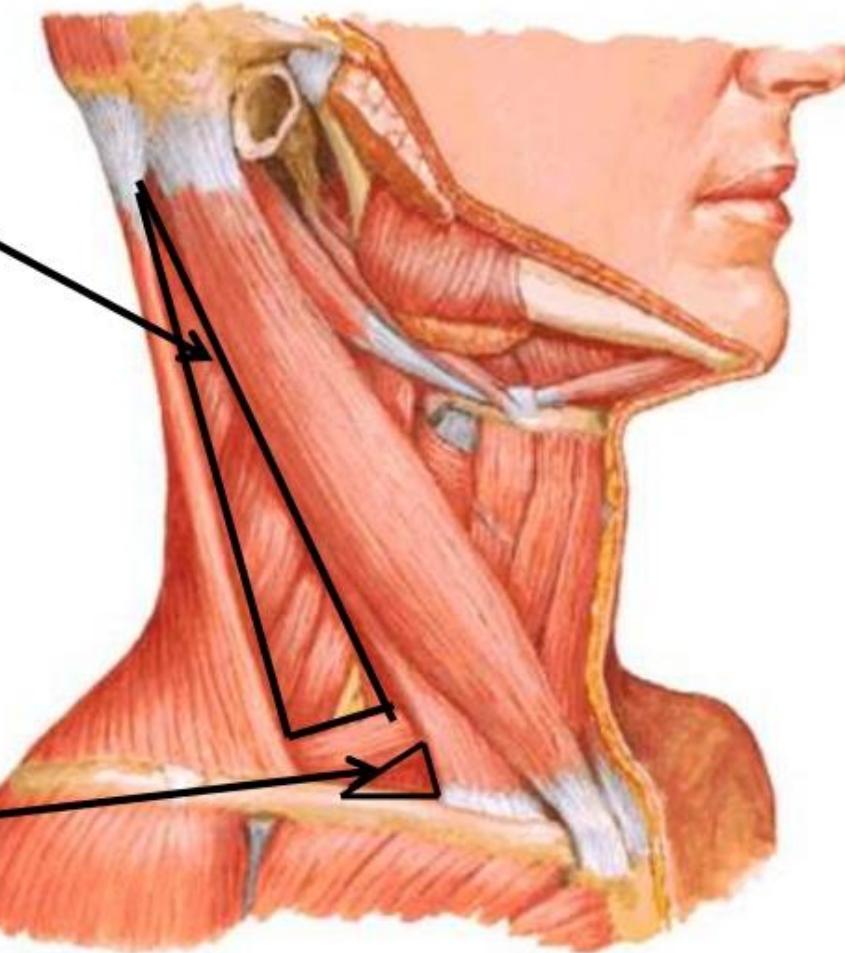
- XI par craneal
- Arteria Occipital
- Nervio Mastoideo
- Grupo Ganglionar

- TRIANGULO SUPRACLAVICULAR

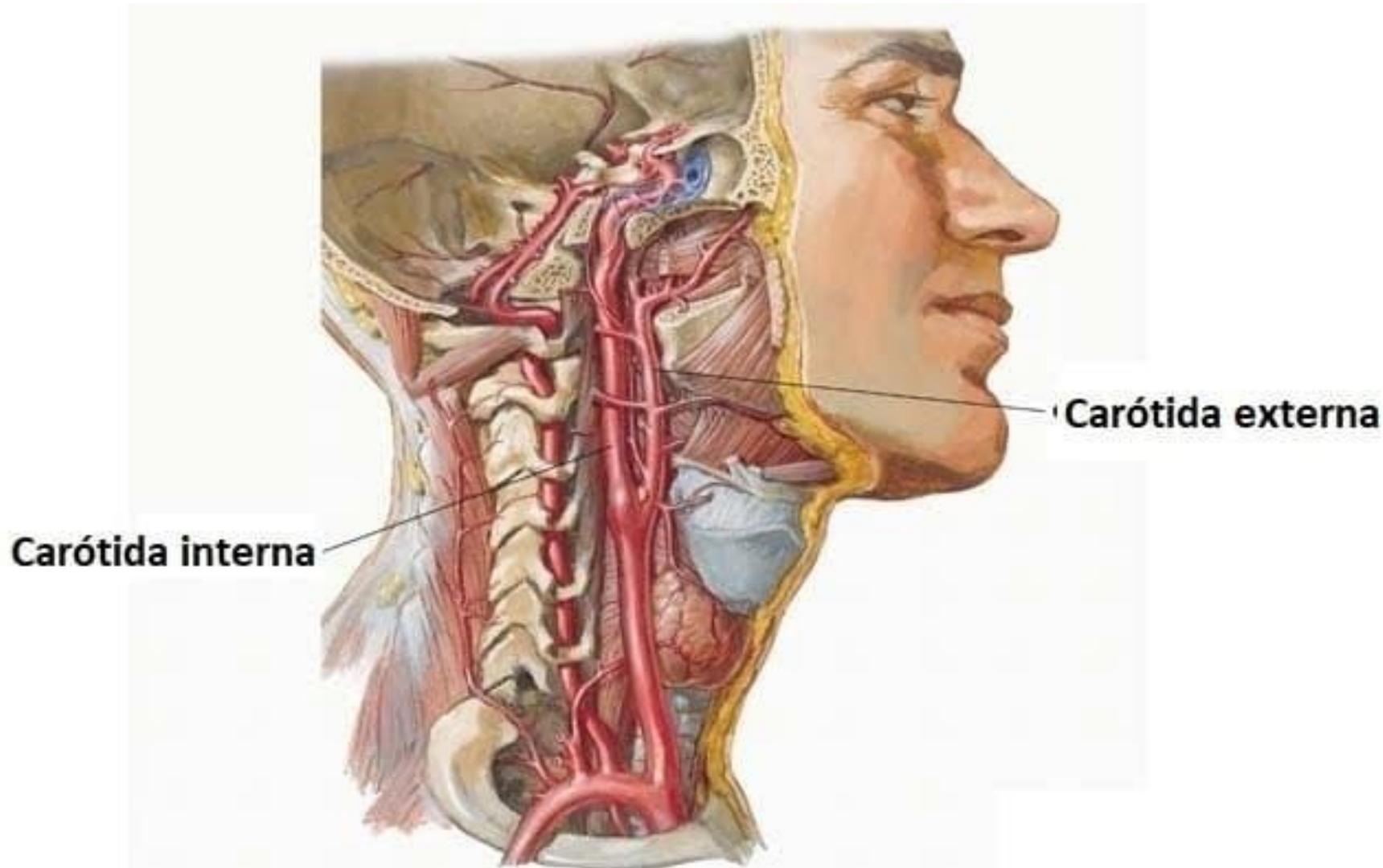
- ESTERNOCLEIDOMASTOIDEO
- CLAVICULA
- VIENTRE POSTERIOR
OMOHIODEO

- CONTENIDO**

- Escaleno Anterior
- Plexo Braquial
- Arteria Subclavia
- Vena Subclavia



Estructuras



Estructuras

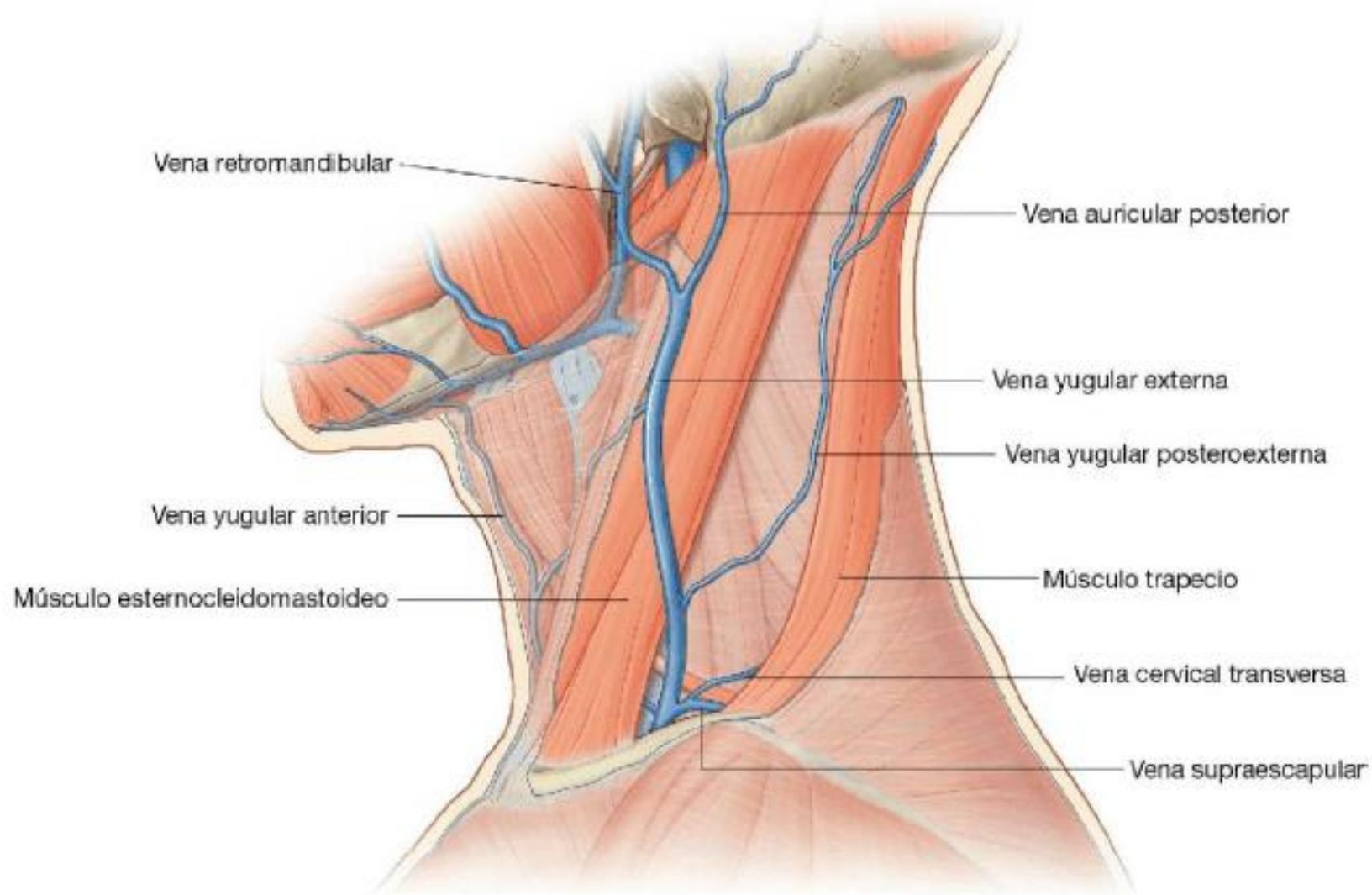
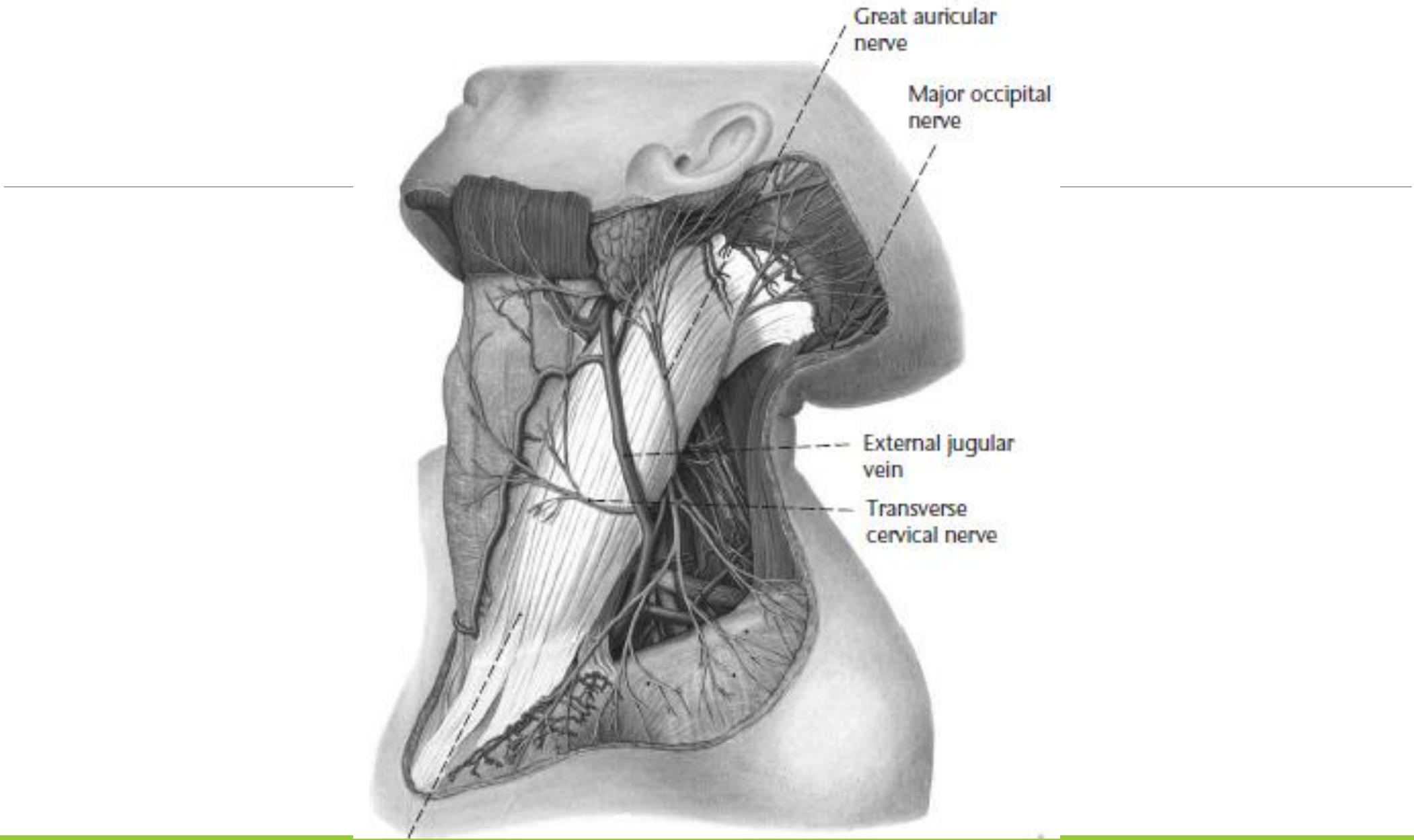
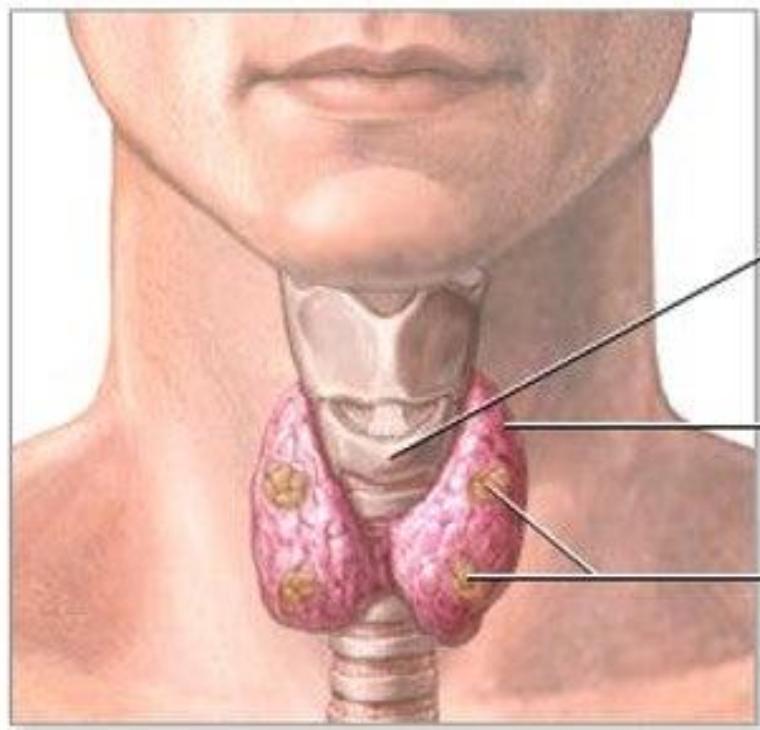
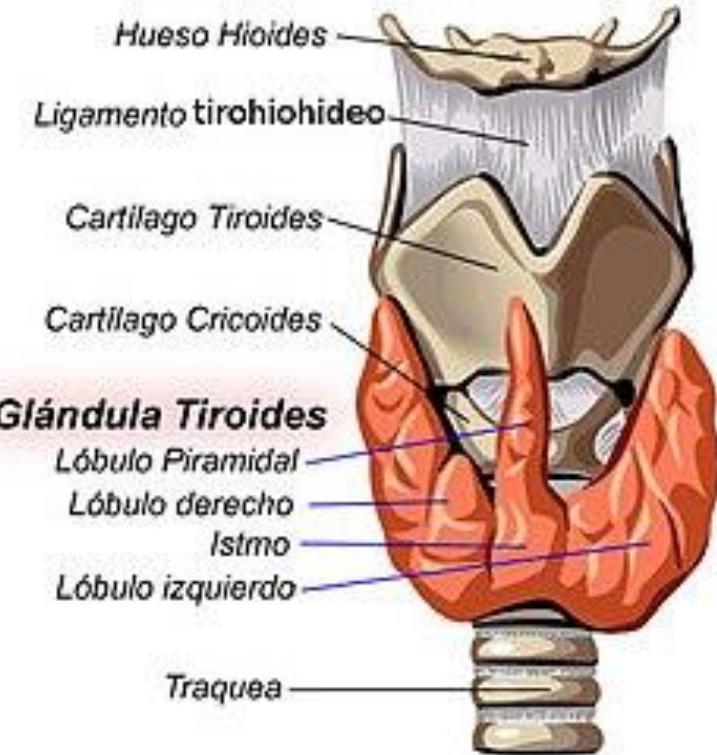


Fig. 8.181 Vena jugular externa en el triángulo posterior del cuello.

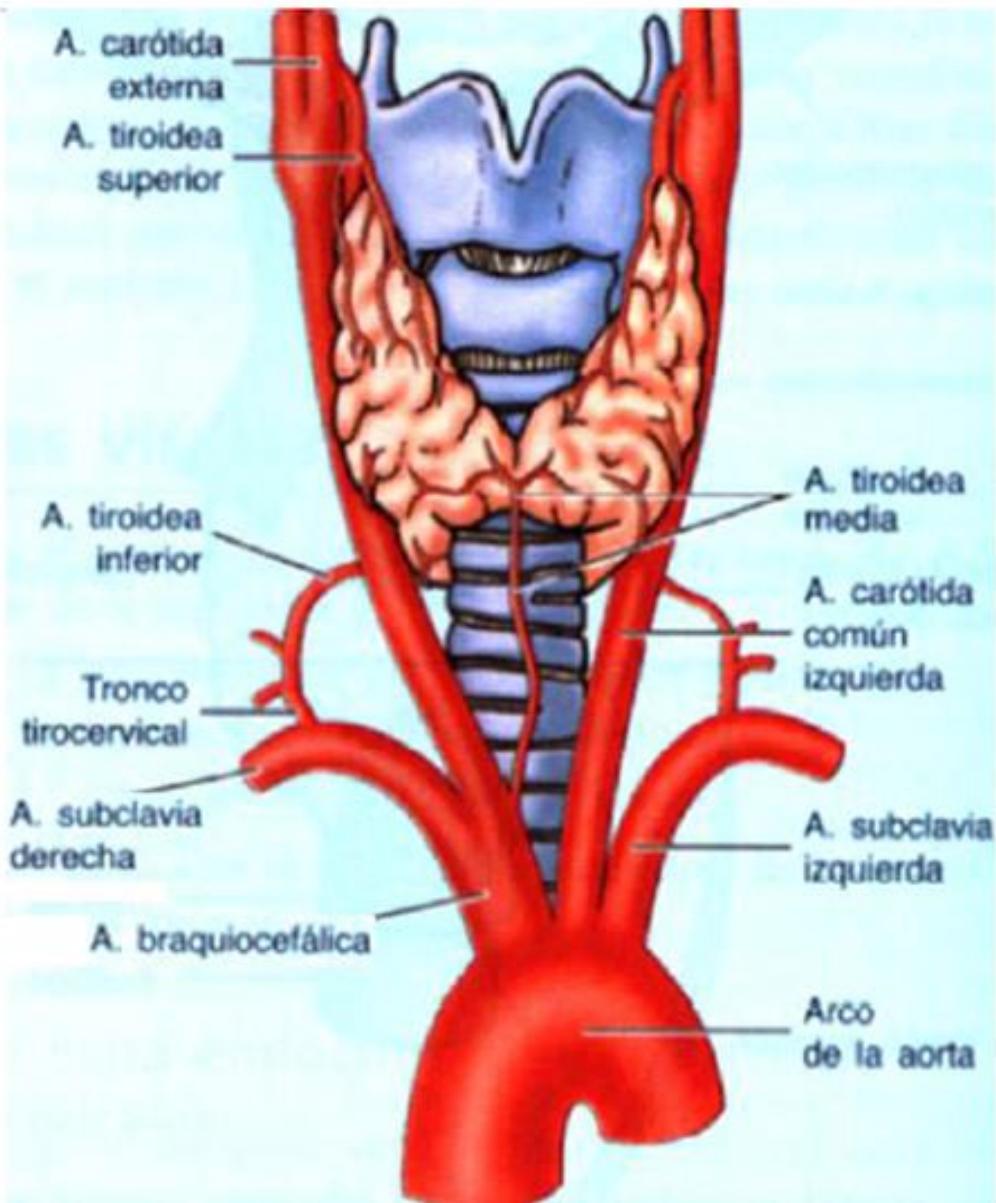




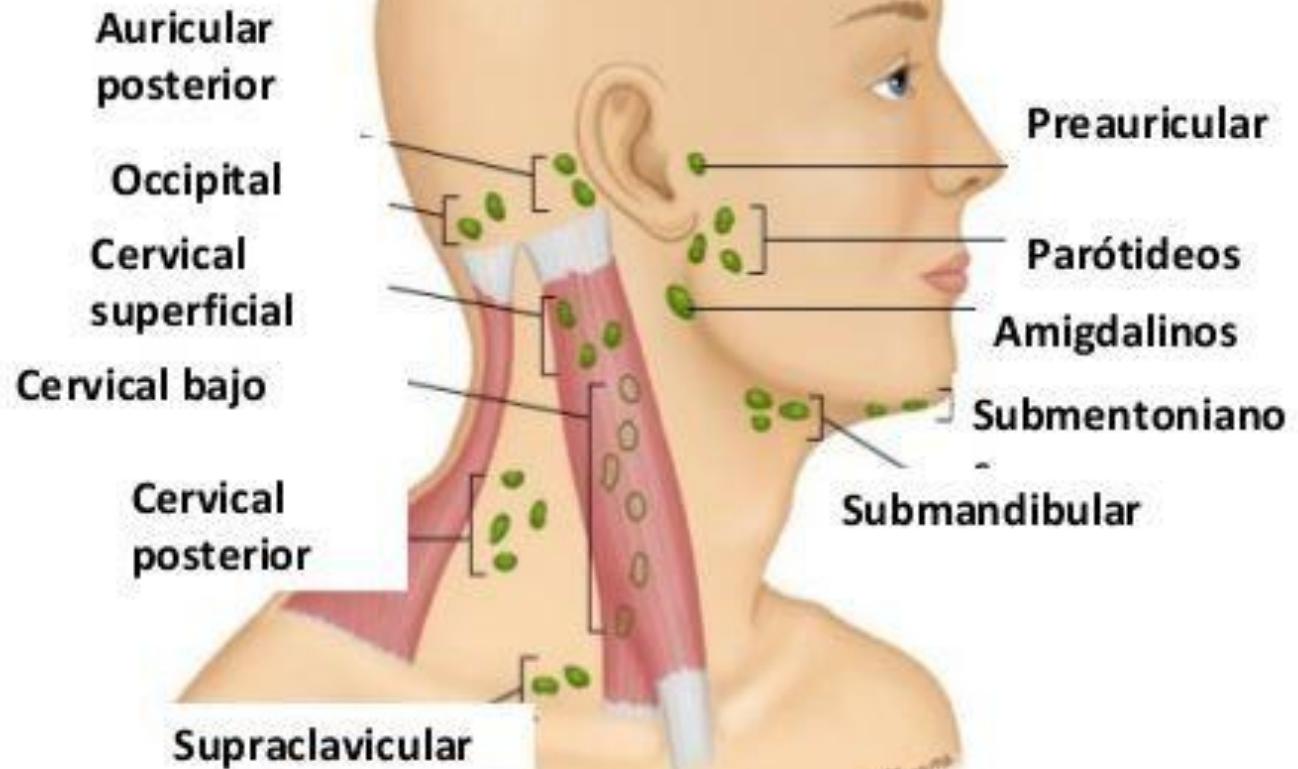
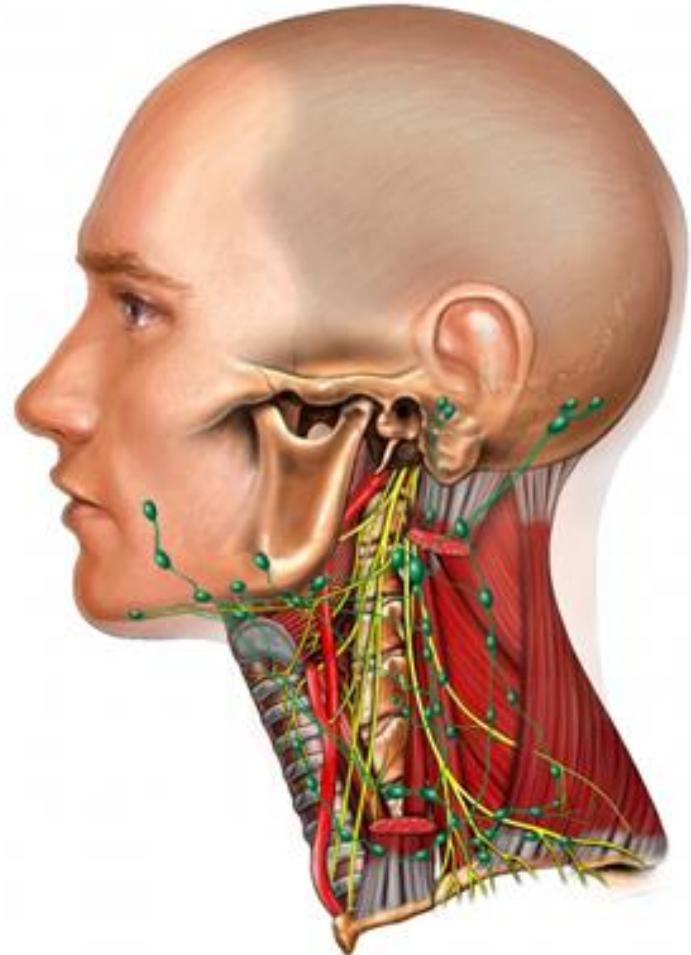
Cartílago cricoides
Glándula tiroides
Glándulas paratiroides



Hueso Hioídes
Ligamento tirohioideo
Cartilago Tiroides
Cartilago Cricoides
Glándula Tiroides
Lóbulo Piramidal
Lóbulo derecho
Istmo
Lóbulo izquierdo
Traquea



Ganglios linfáticos



Implicancias prácticas

