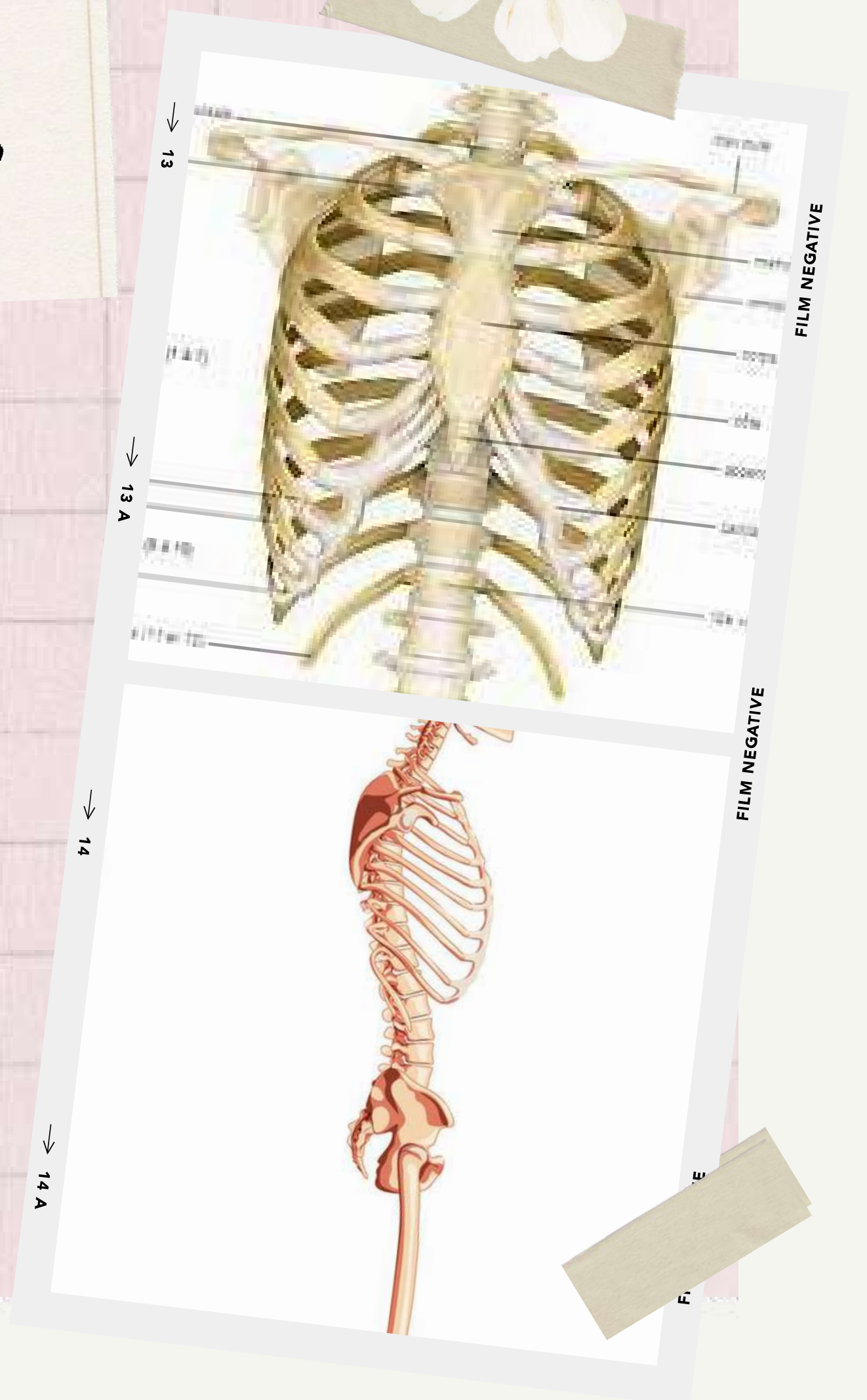


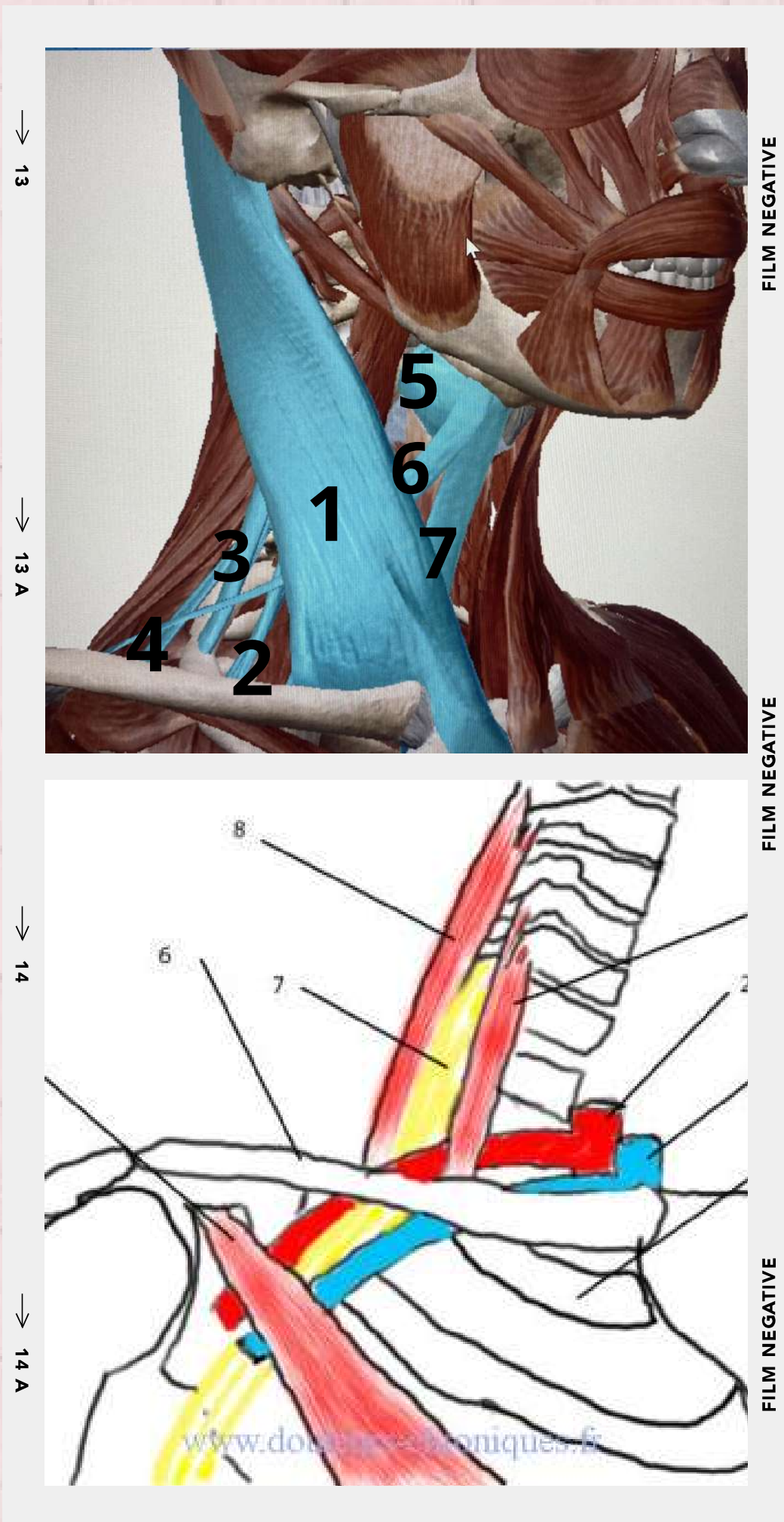
Introduction à la cardio- respiratoire

RECAP 1) GENERALITES :

chaleur = favorise les réactions
chimiques
pression = permet la respiration
eau = favorise le fonctionnement
des métabolismes
oxygène = combustion
nourriture = produire de
l'énergie à partir de lipides,
glucides...

2) ANATOMIE ET APPAREIL RESPIRATOIRE



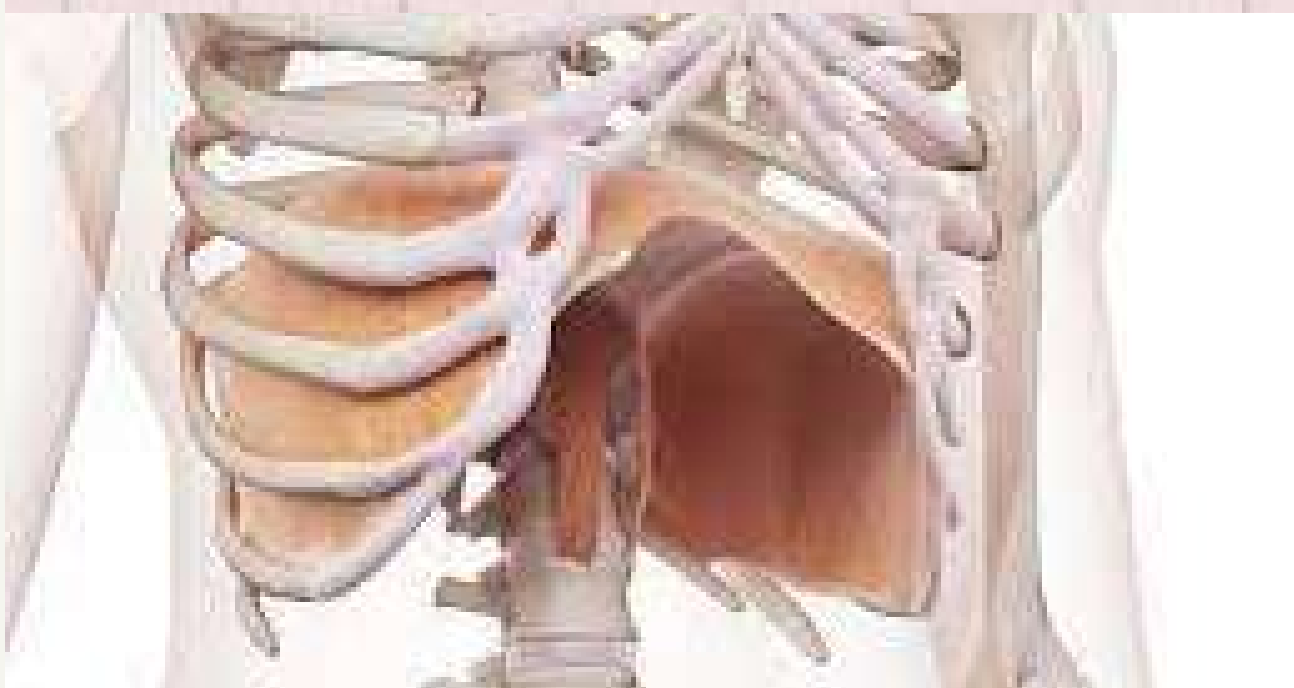


Défilé cervico-thoracique

- 1) Sterno-cléido-mastoïdien
- 2) Scalène antérieur
- 3) scalène moyen
- 4) Scalène postérieur
- 5) Thyro-hyoidien
- 6) Omo-hyodien
- 7) Sterno-hyoidien

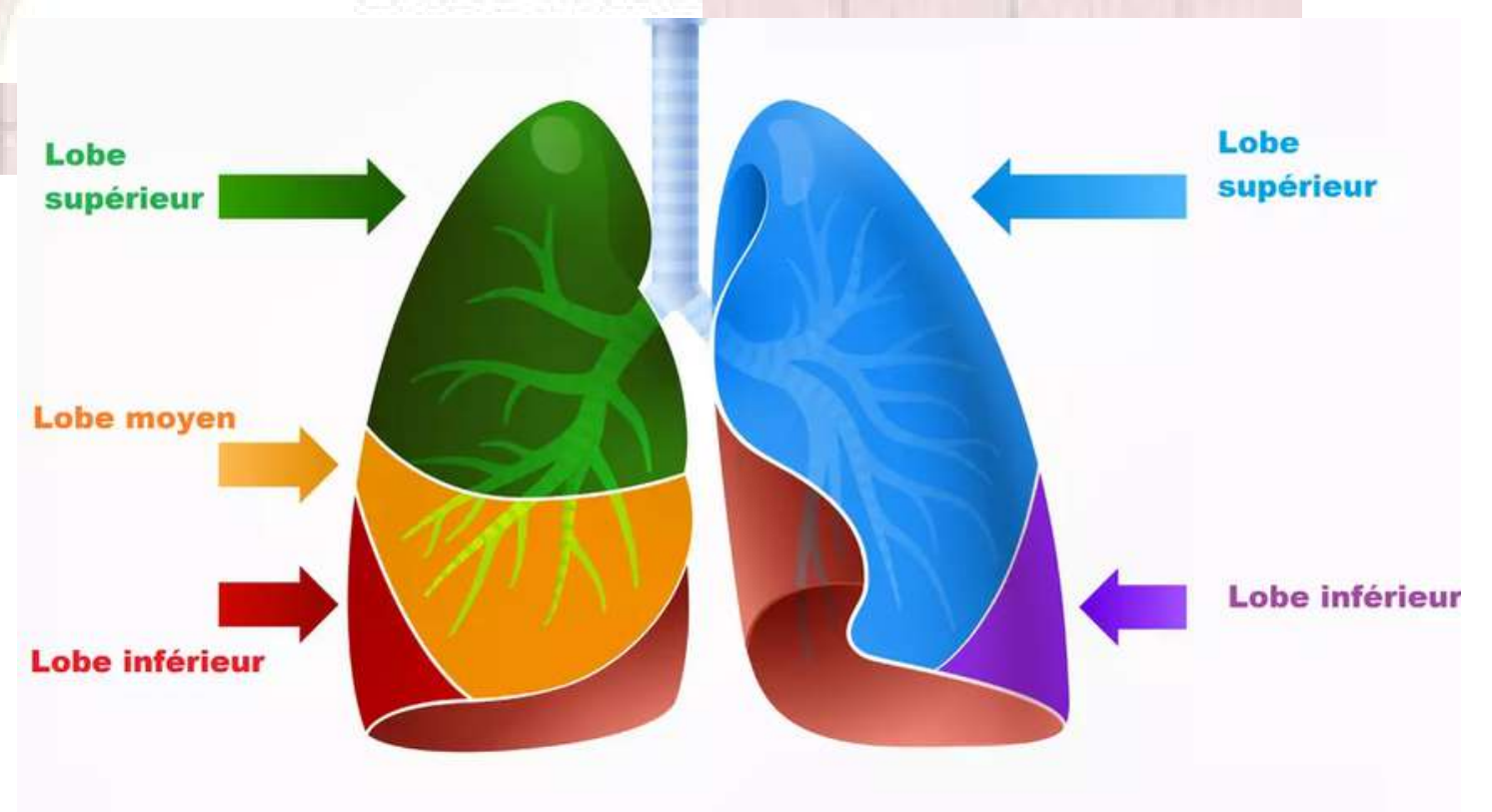
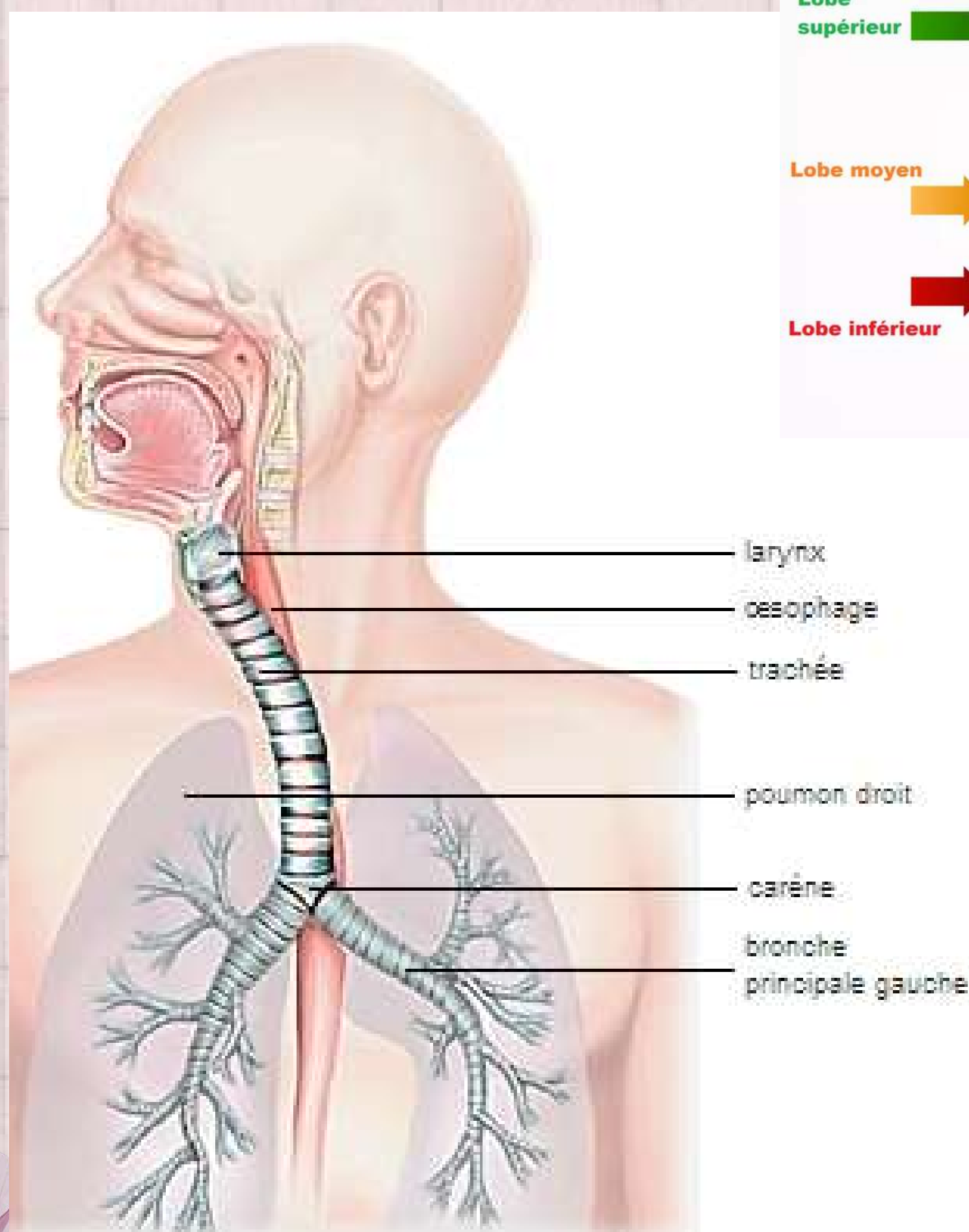
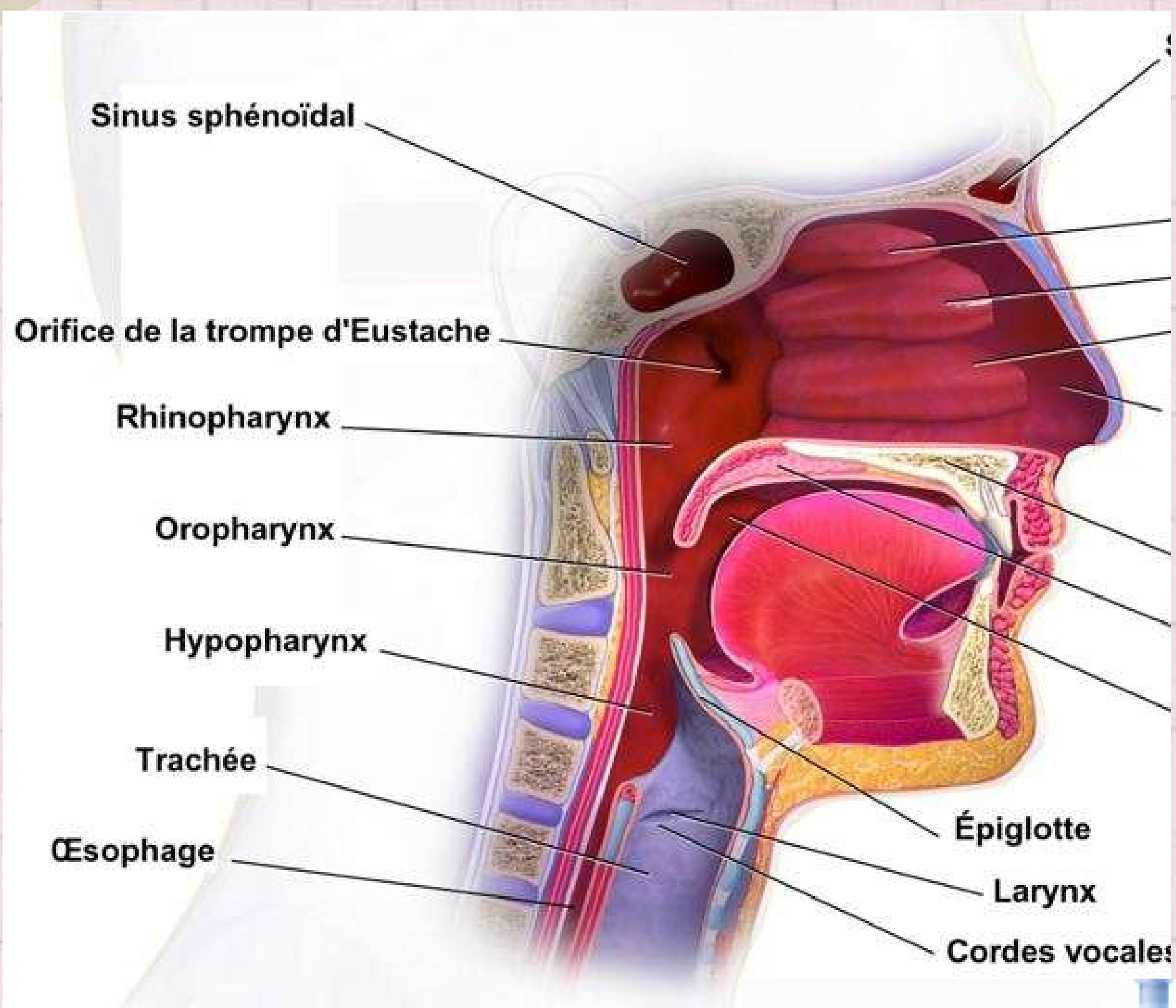
= *sous hyodiens*

= plexus brachial

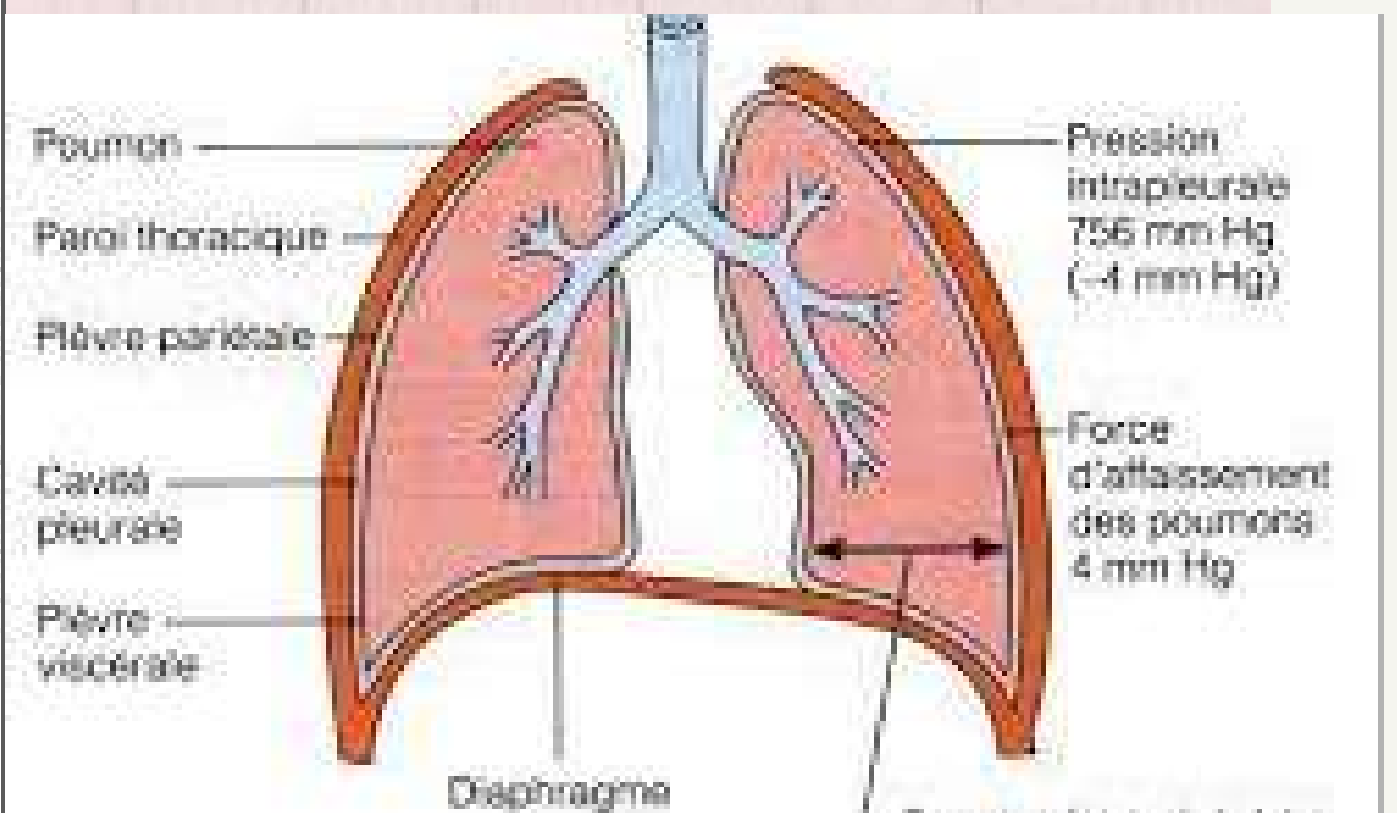
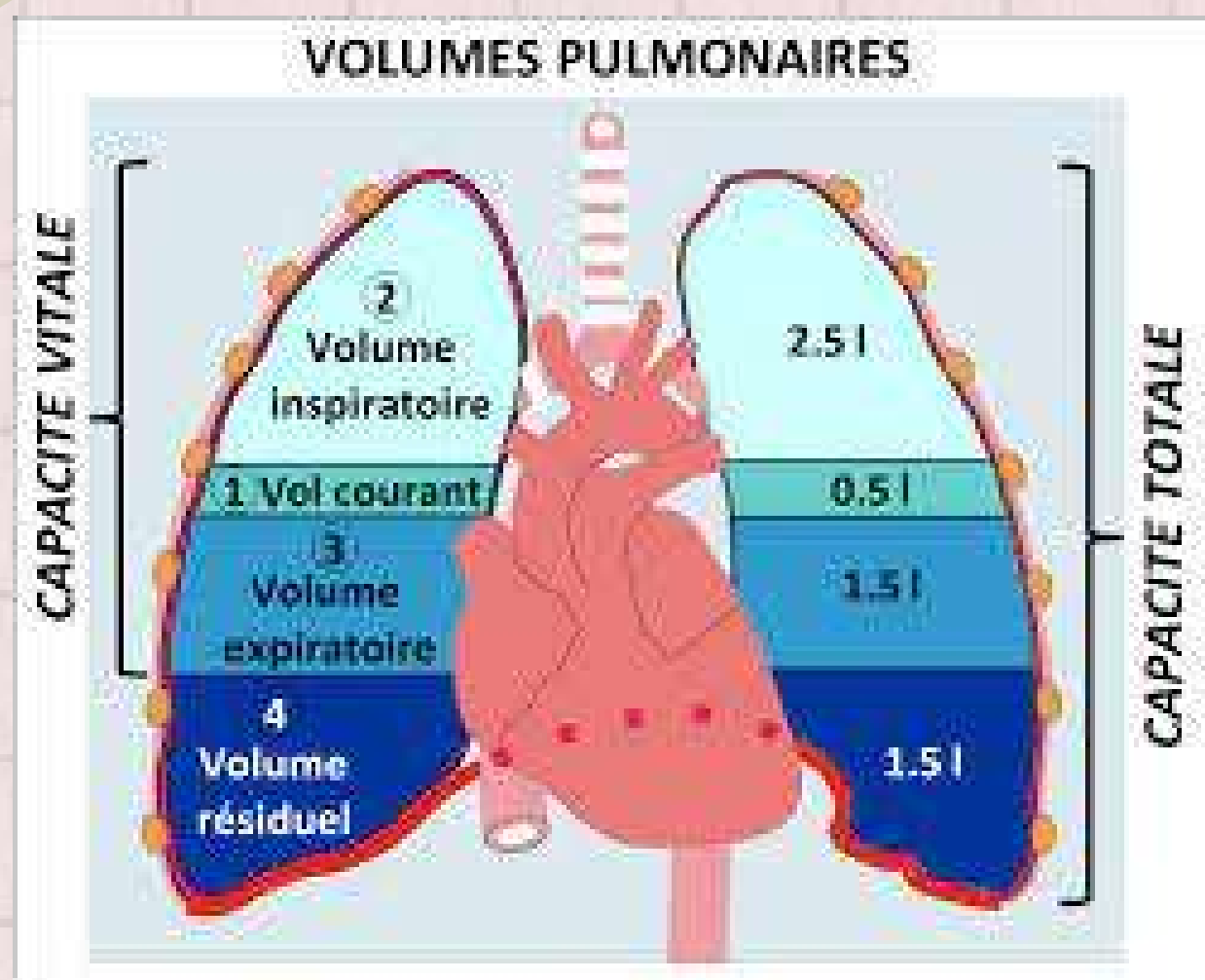


DTA OU DIAPHRAGME THORACO
ABDOMINAL

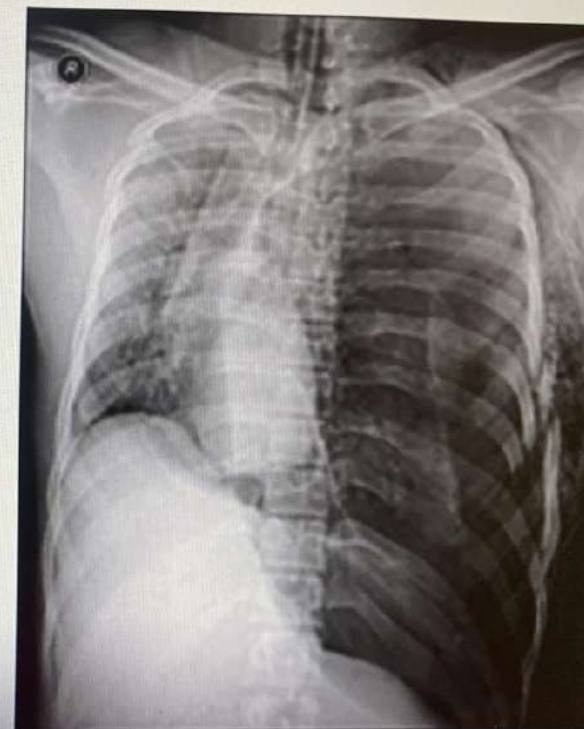




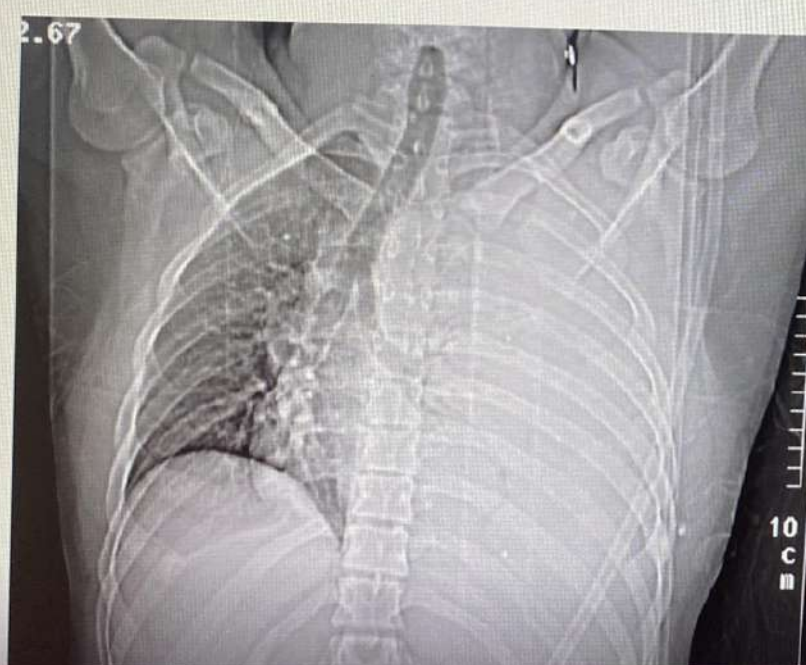
3) EFR-Pneumothorax-Radiographie



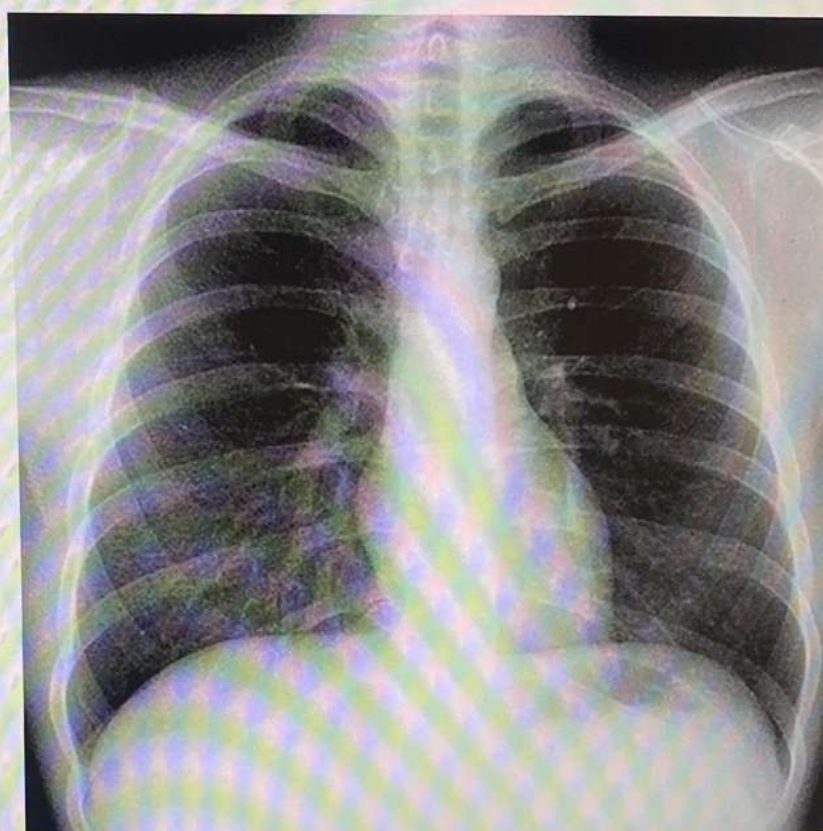
Pneumothorax



Hémothorax



Radiographie thoracique

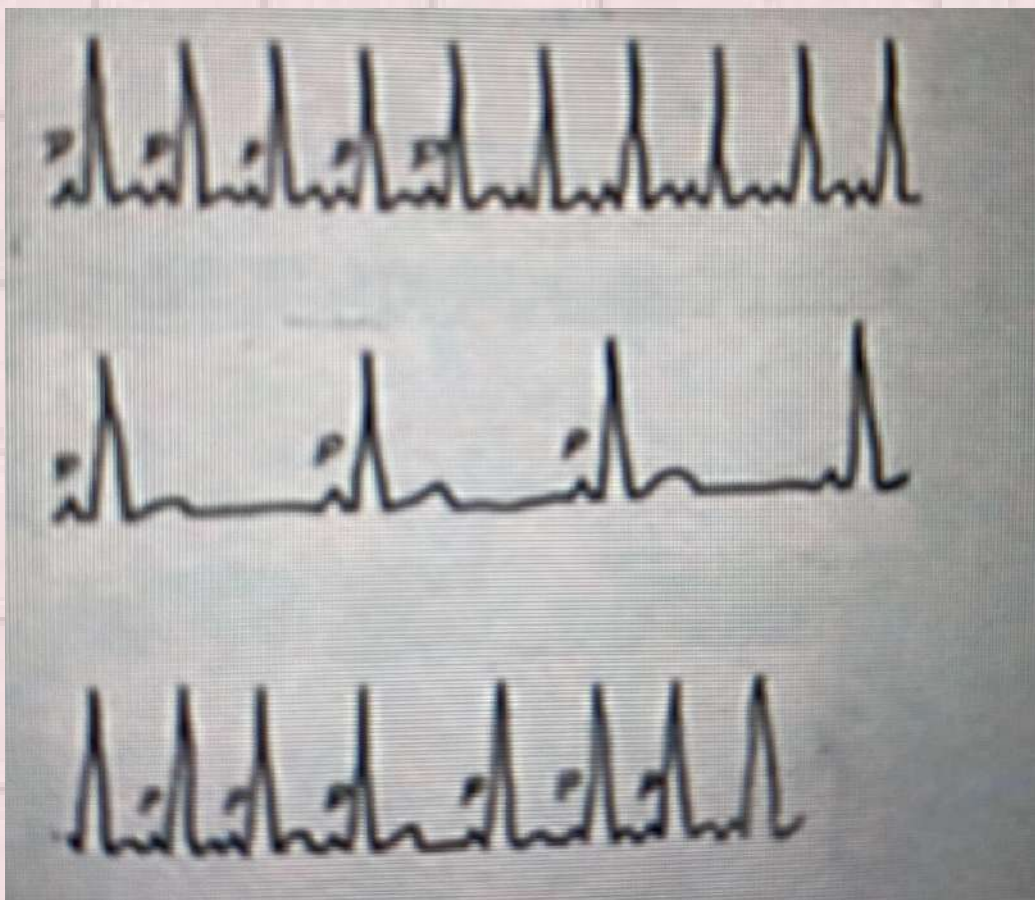


4) IRC ou Insuffisance Respiratoire Chronique



EN HAUT: oxygénothérapie
EN BAS: trachéotomie

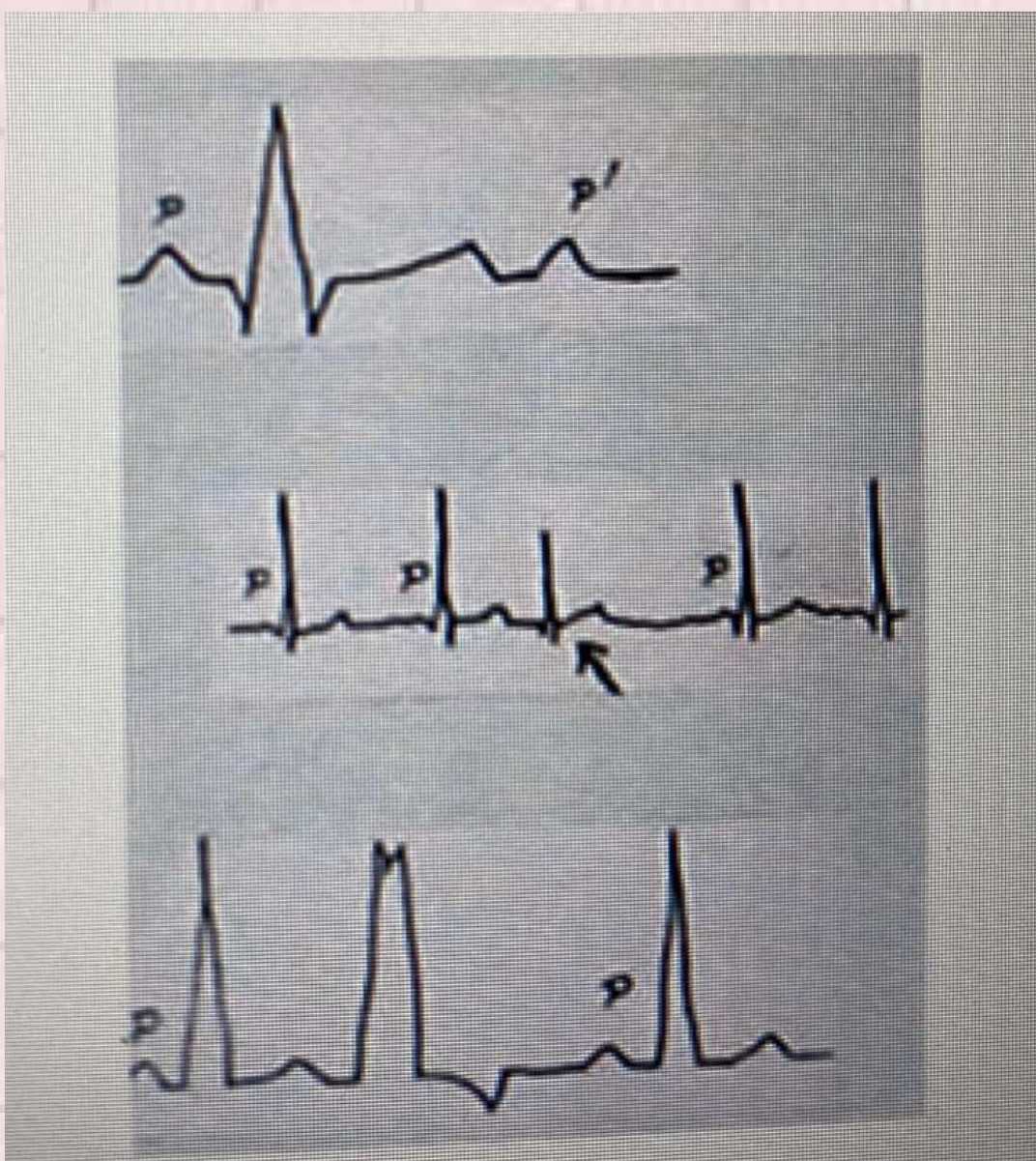
5) RCV ou Réadaptation Cardio-Vasculaire



Tachycardie

Bradychardie

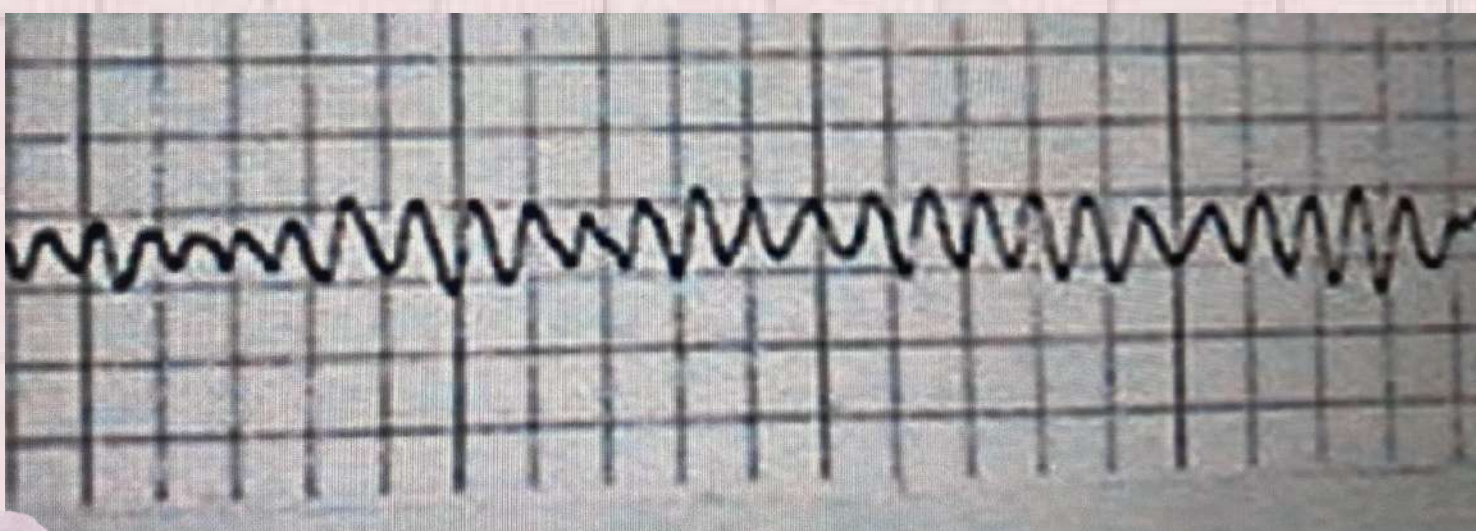
Arythmie



extra systole
auriculaire ou E.S.A

extra systole supra
ventriculaire ou
E.S.S.V

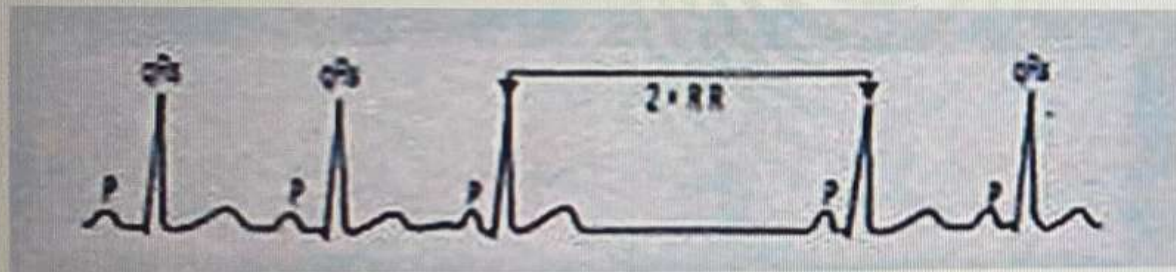
extra systole
ventriculaire ou E.S.V



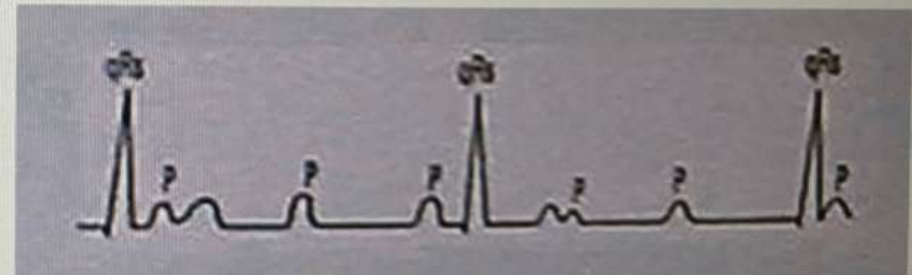
FIBRILLATION

TROUBLE DE LA CONDUCTION :

BLOC SINO - AURICULAIRE

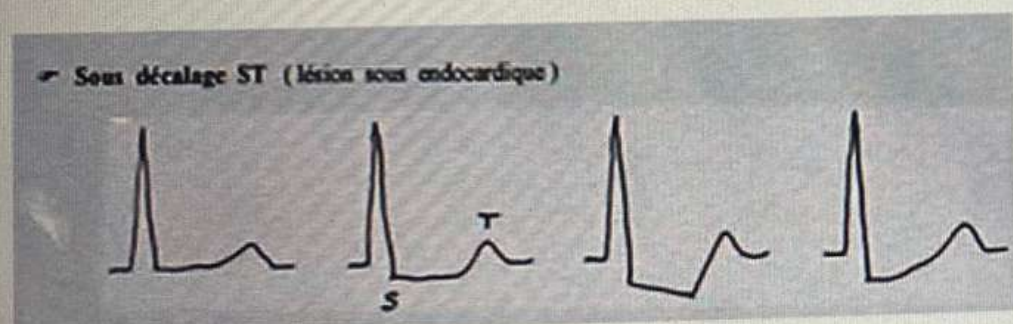


BLOC AURICULO - VENTRICULAIRE



TROUBLE DE LA REPOLARISATION:

SOUS - DECALAGE S - T



SUS - DECALAGE S - T

