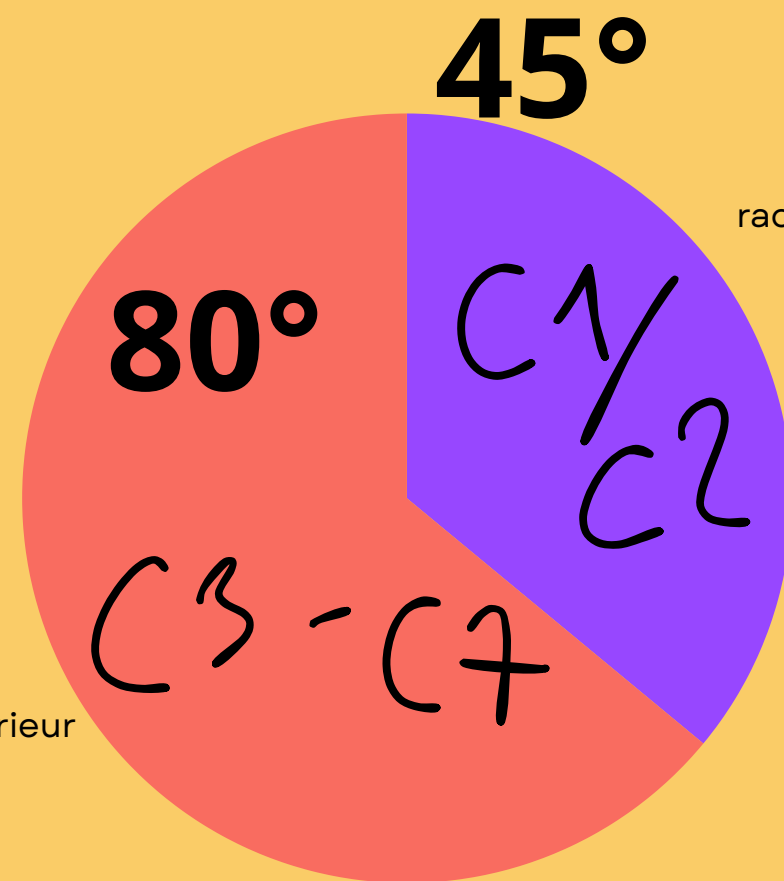


Mouvement cervical

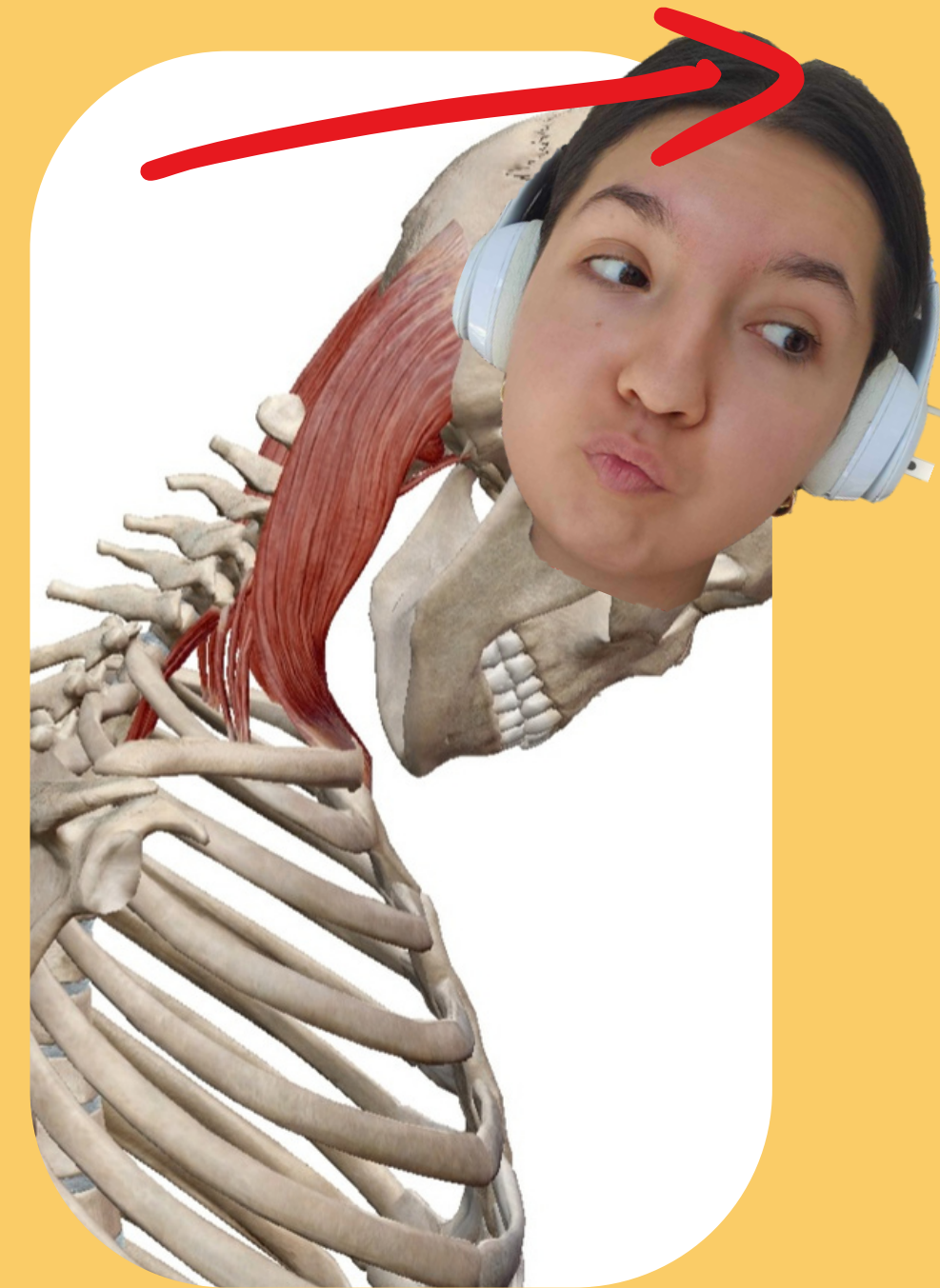


rachis cervical inférieur
80

rachis cervical supérieur
45



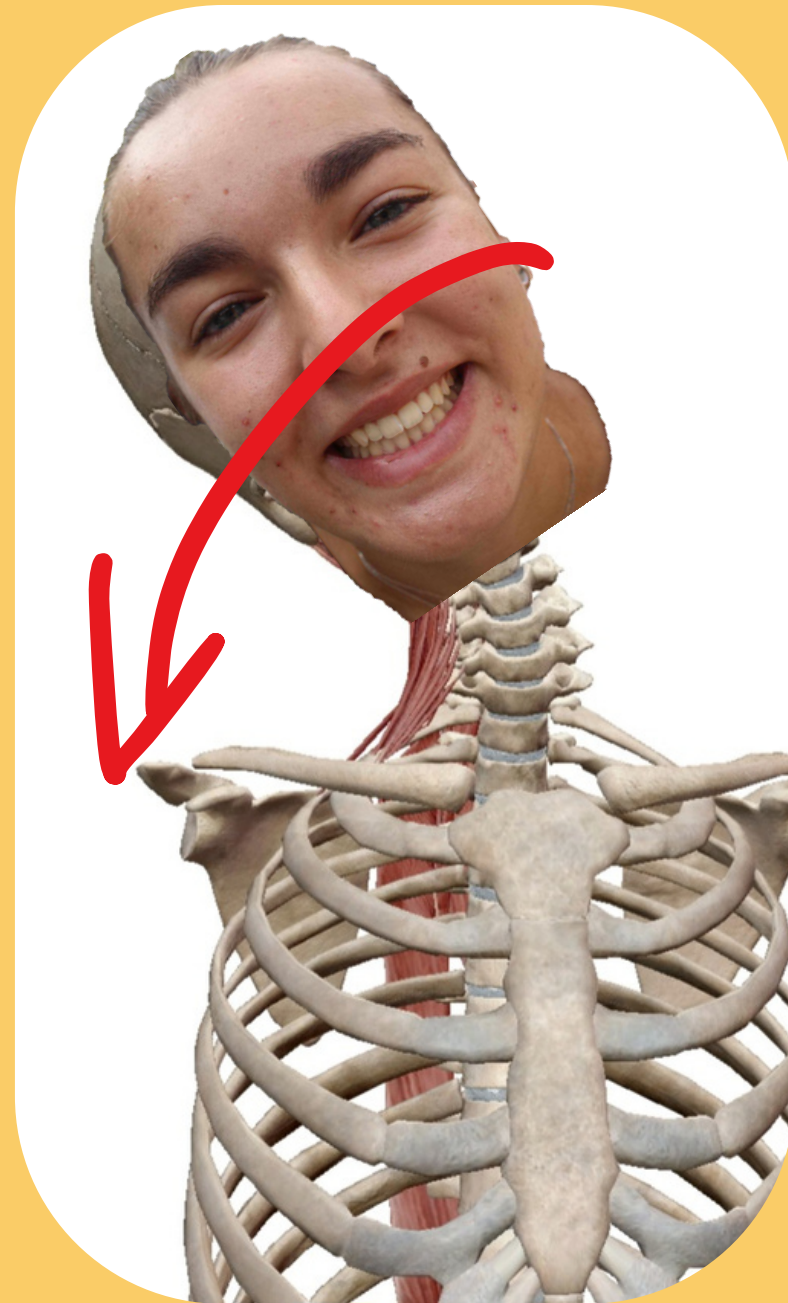
Extension



Flexion

+
= 130°

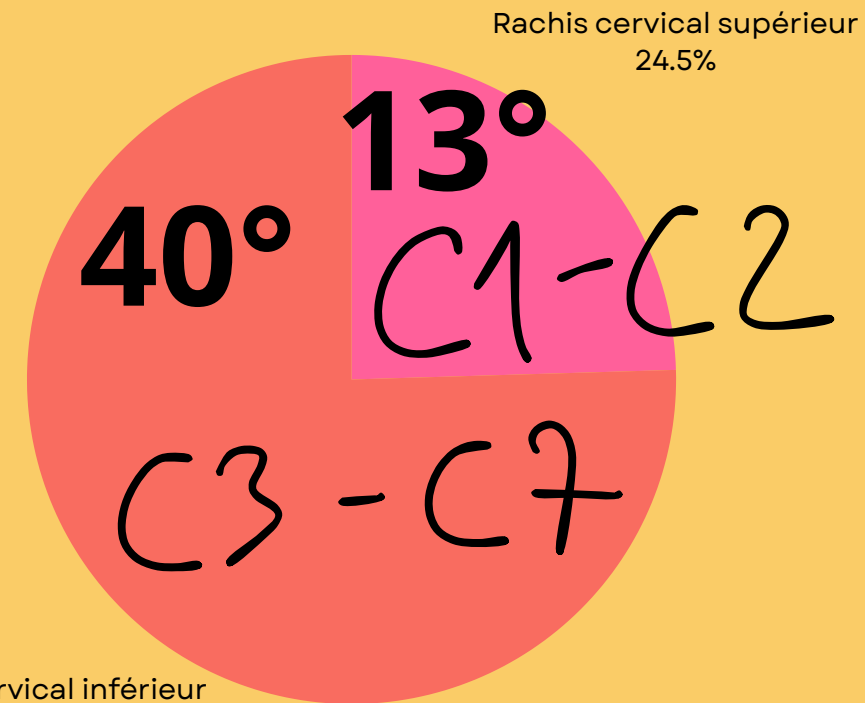
Mouvement cervical



Rachis cervical inférieur
75.5%

Inflexion latérale

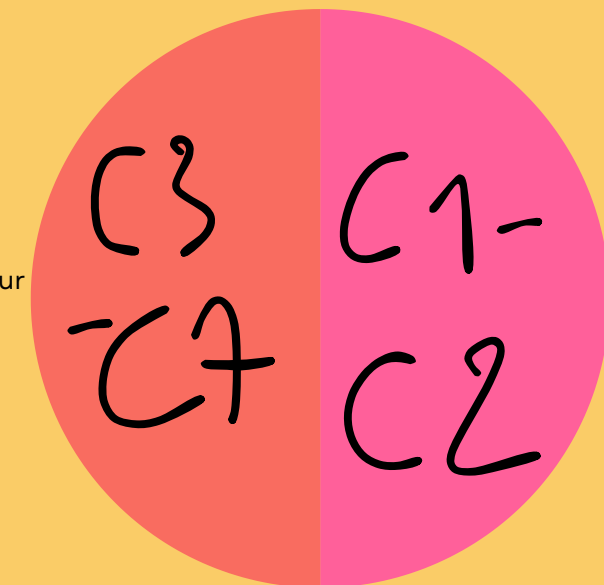
53°



71°

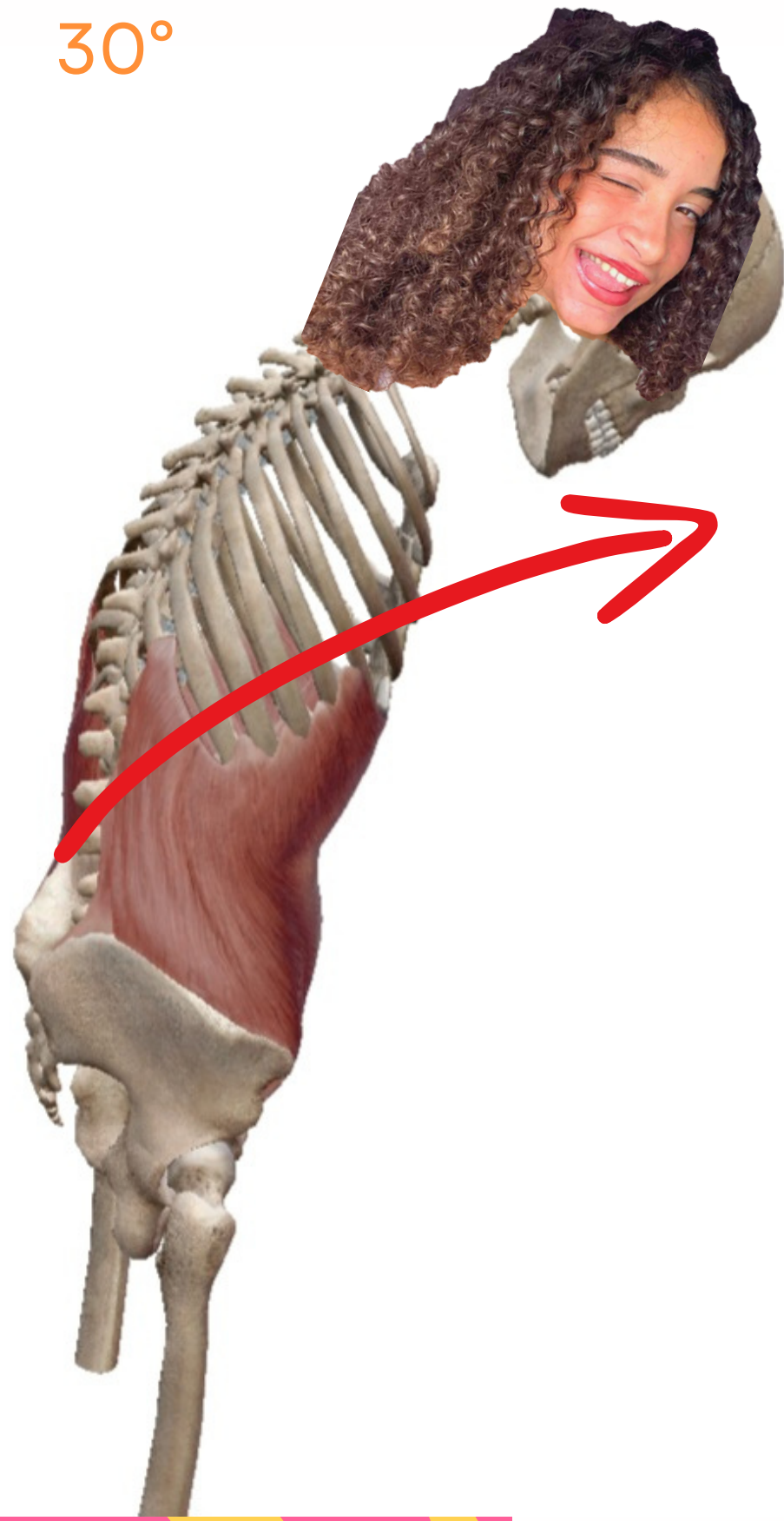
Rotation

Rachis cervical inférieur
50%



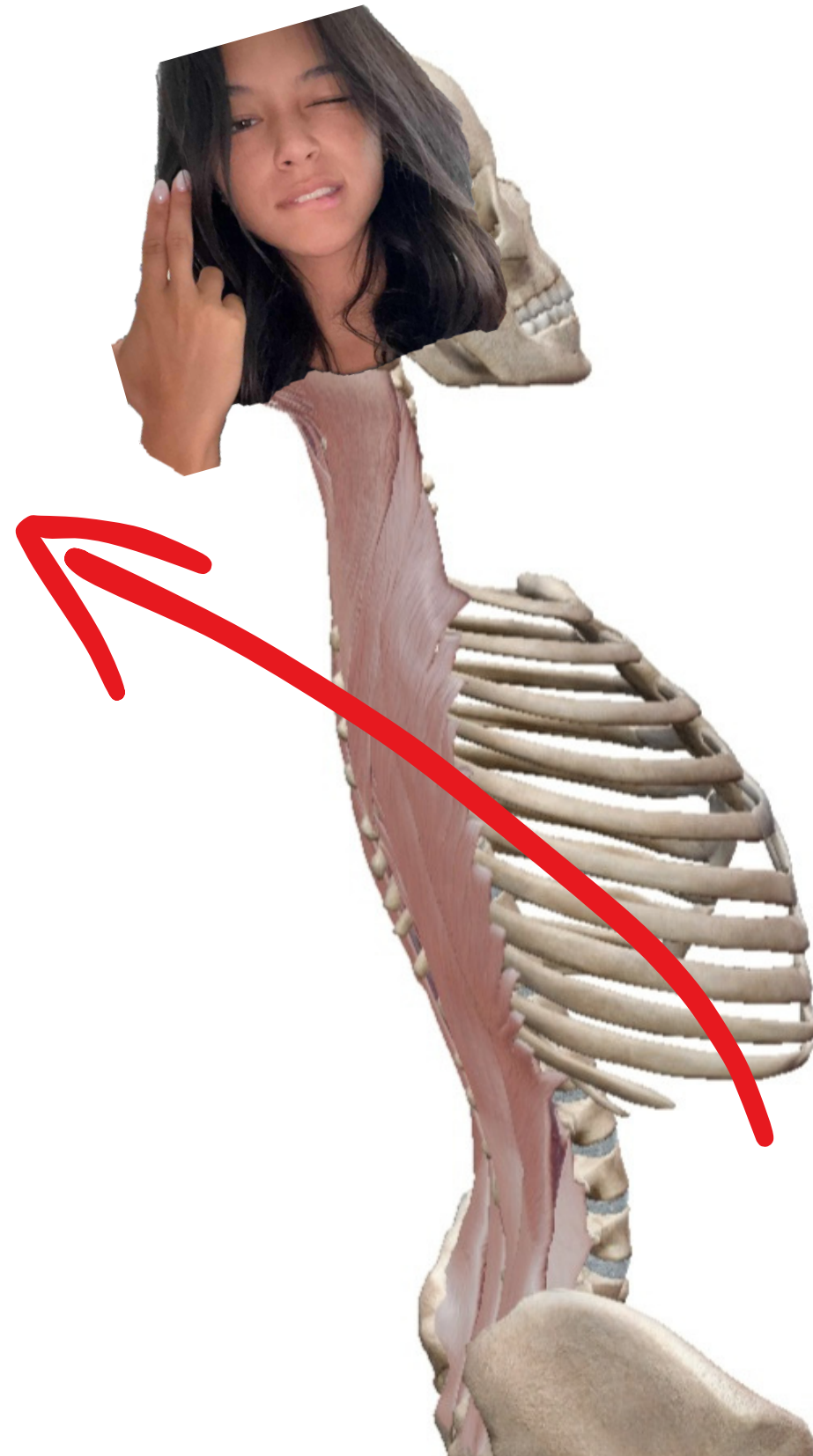
Flexion

30°



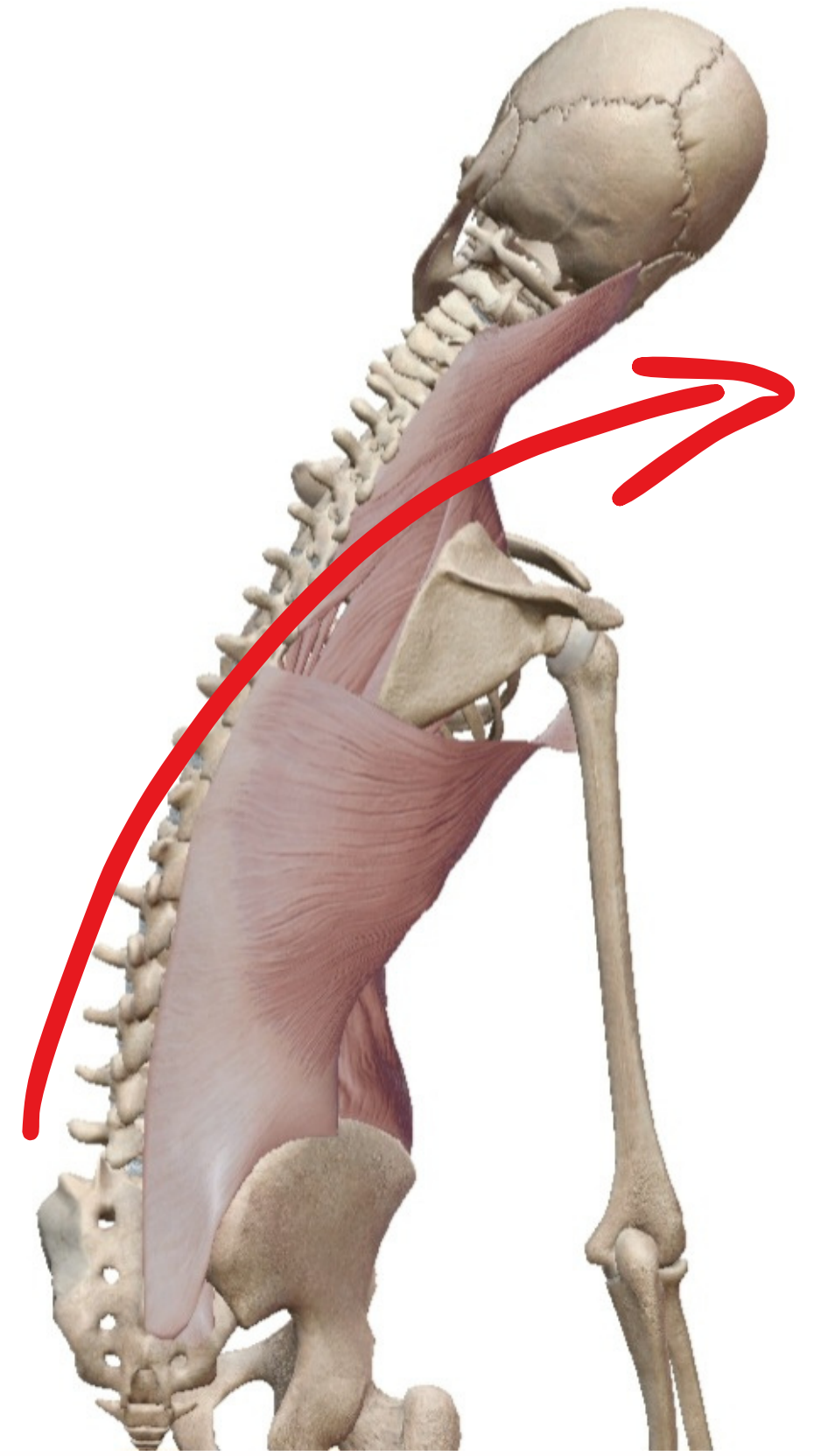
Extension

20°



Inflexion

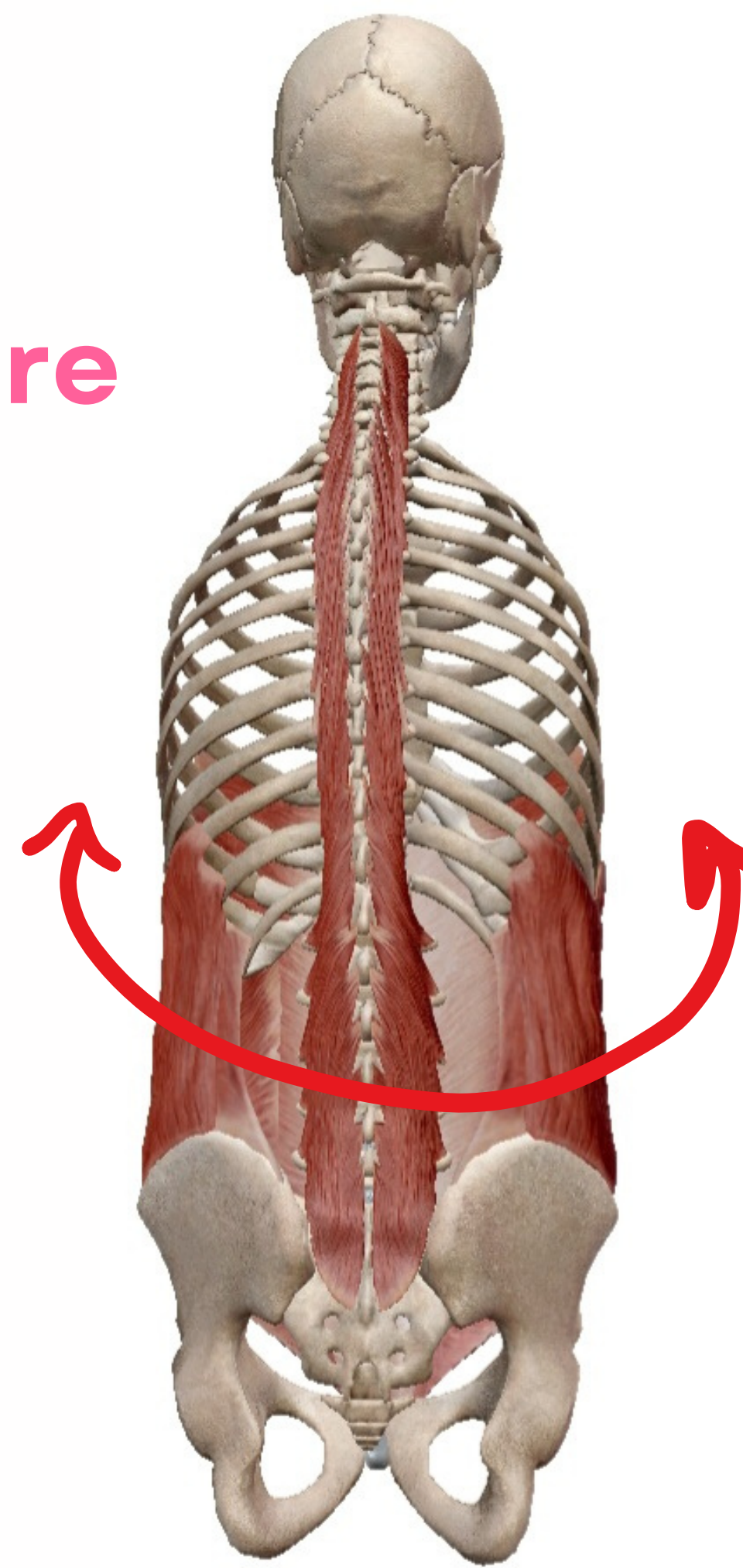
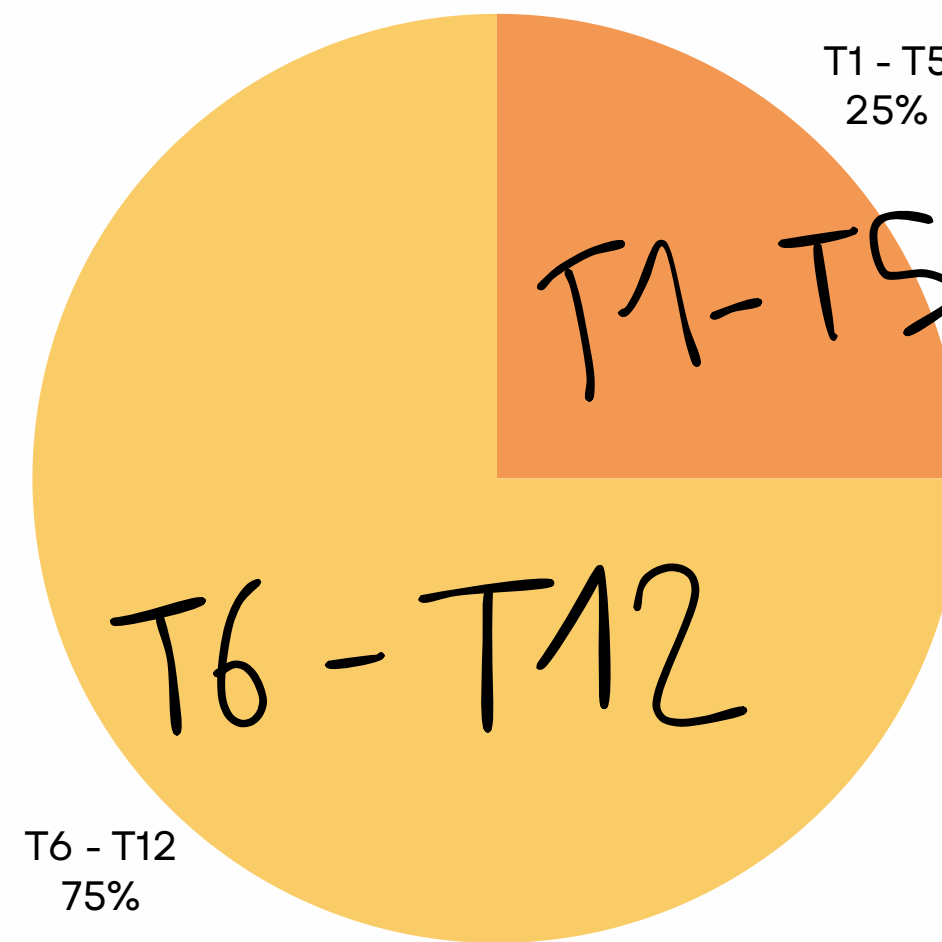
20°



Niveau thoraco-lombaire

- Flexion lombaire = 53°
- Extension lombaire = 30°
- Inflexion latérale lombaire = 20°

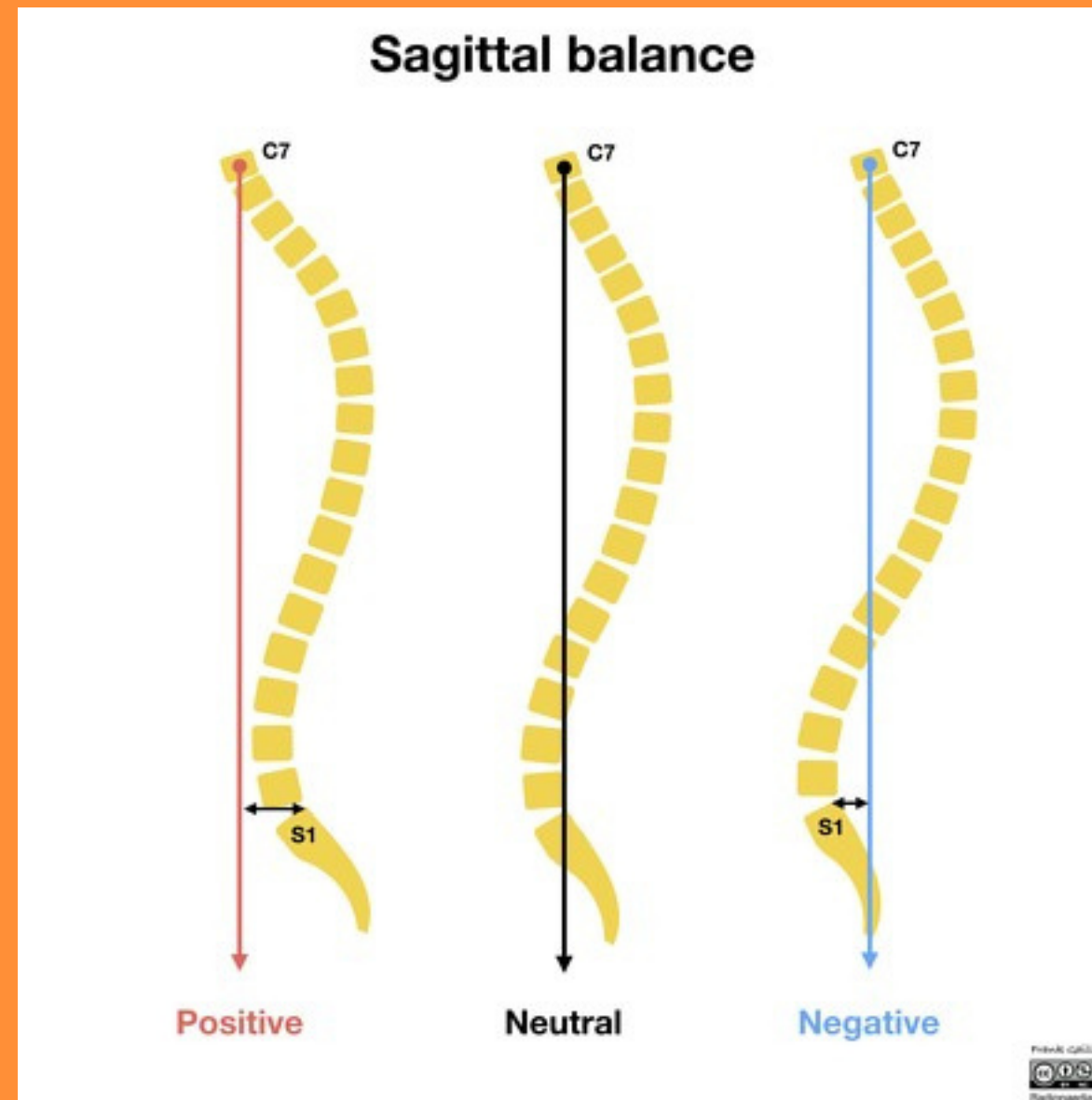
Rotation
Thoracique =
 40° VS Lombaire
= 8°



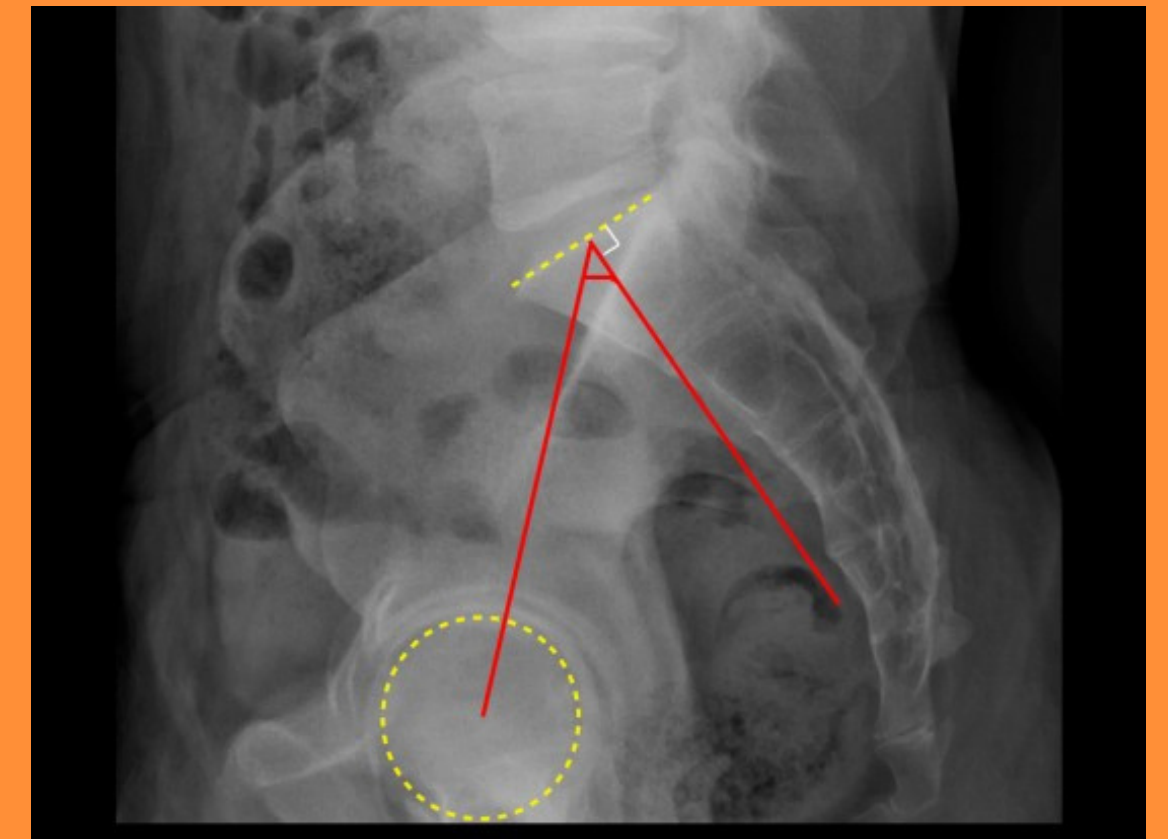
Patho dans le plan frontal et le sagittal



Scoliose (plan frontal)

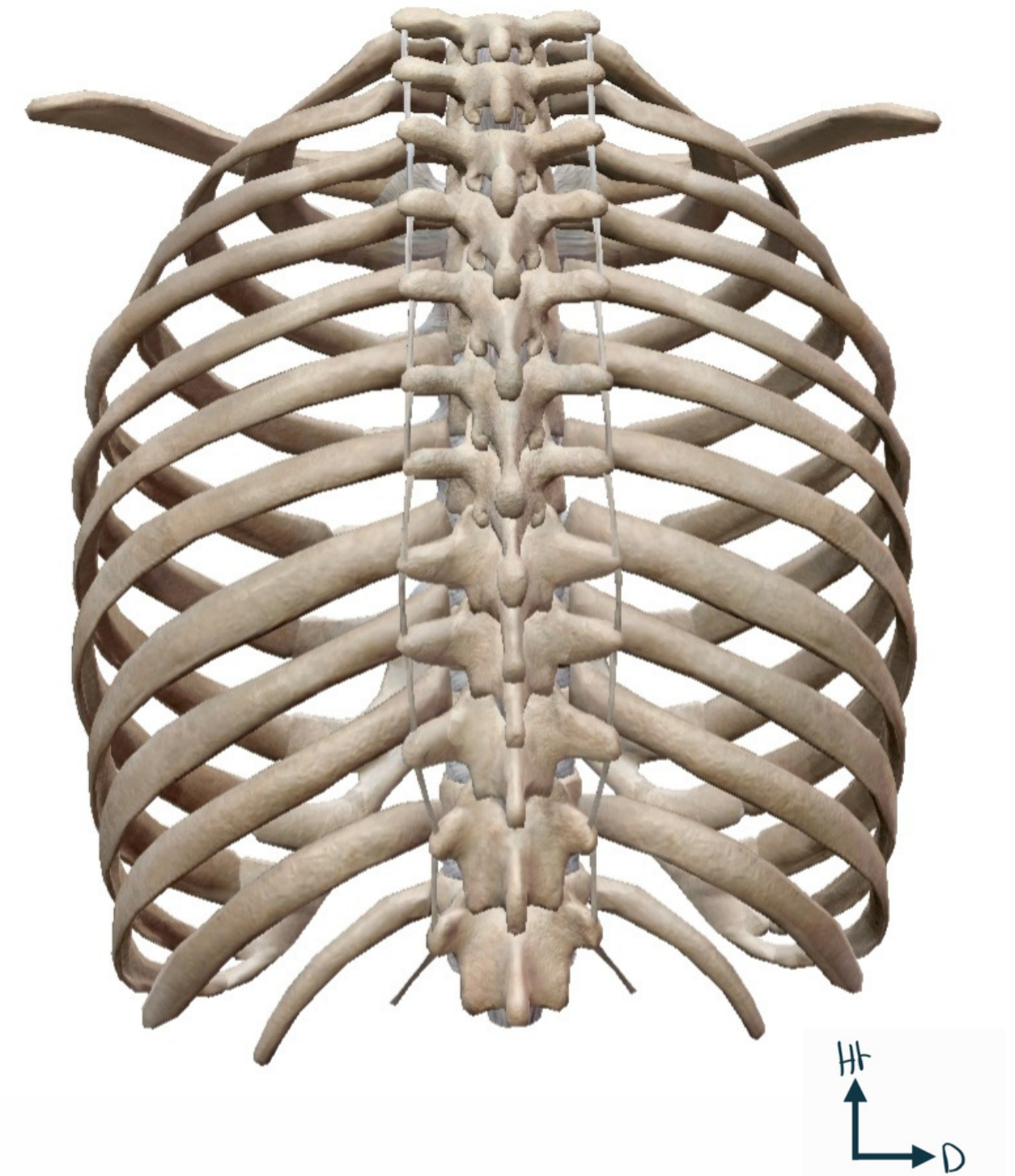
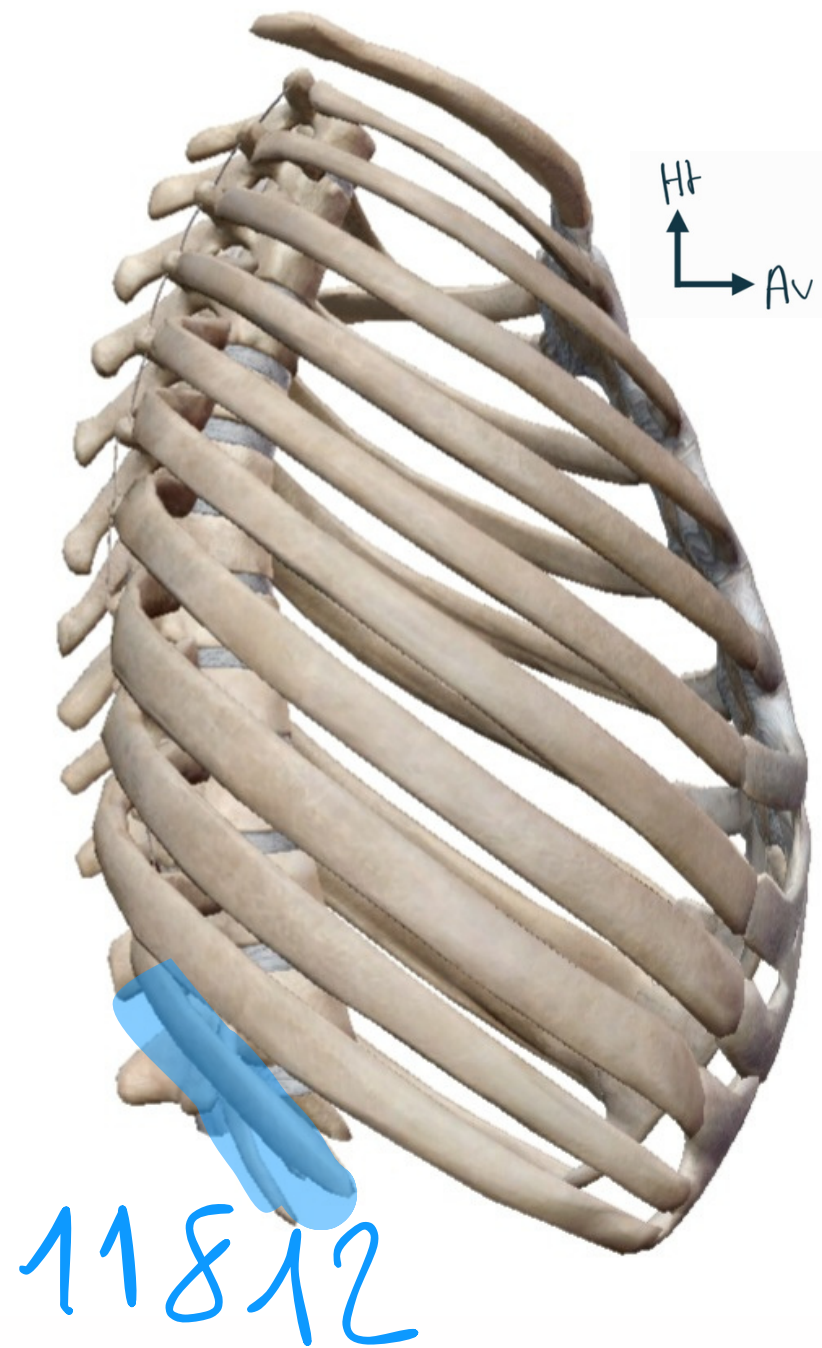
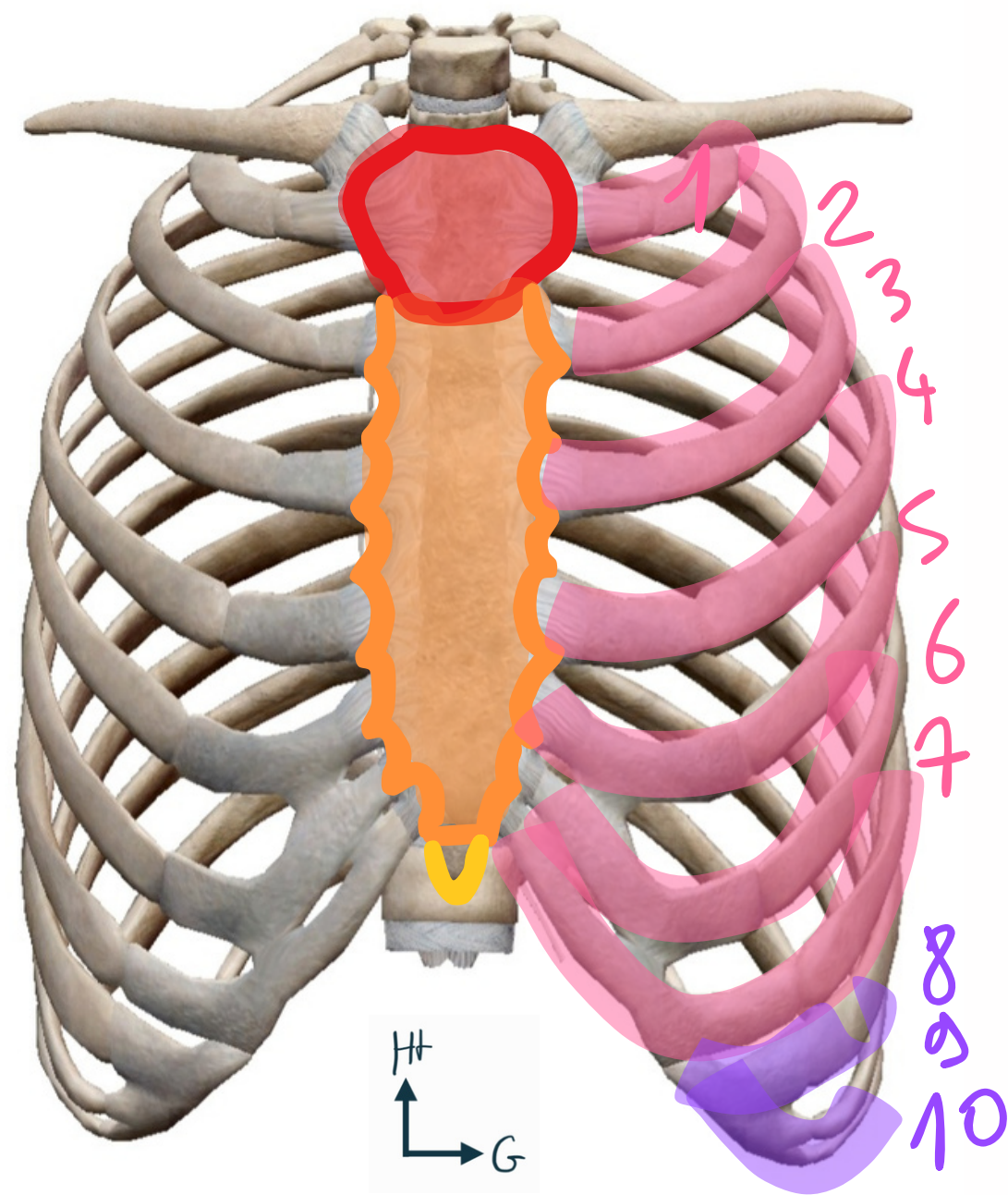


Déséquilibres sagittaux
ant et post



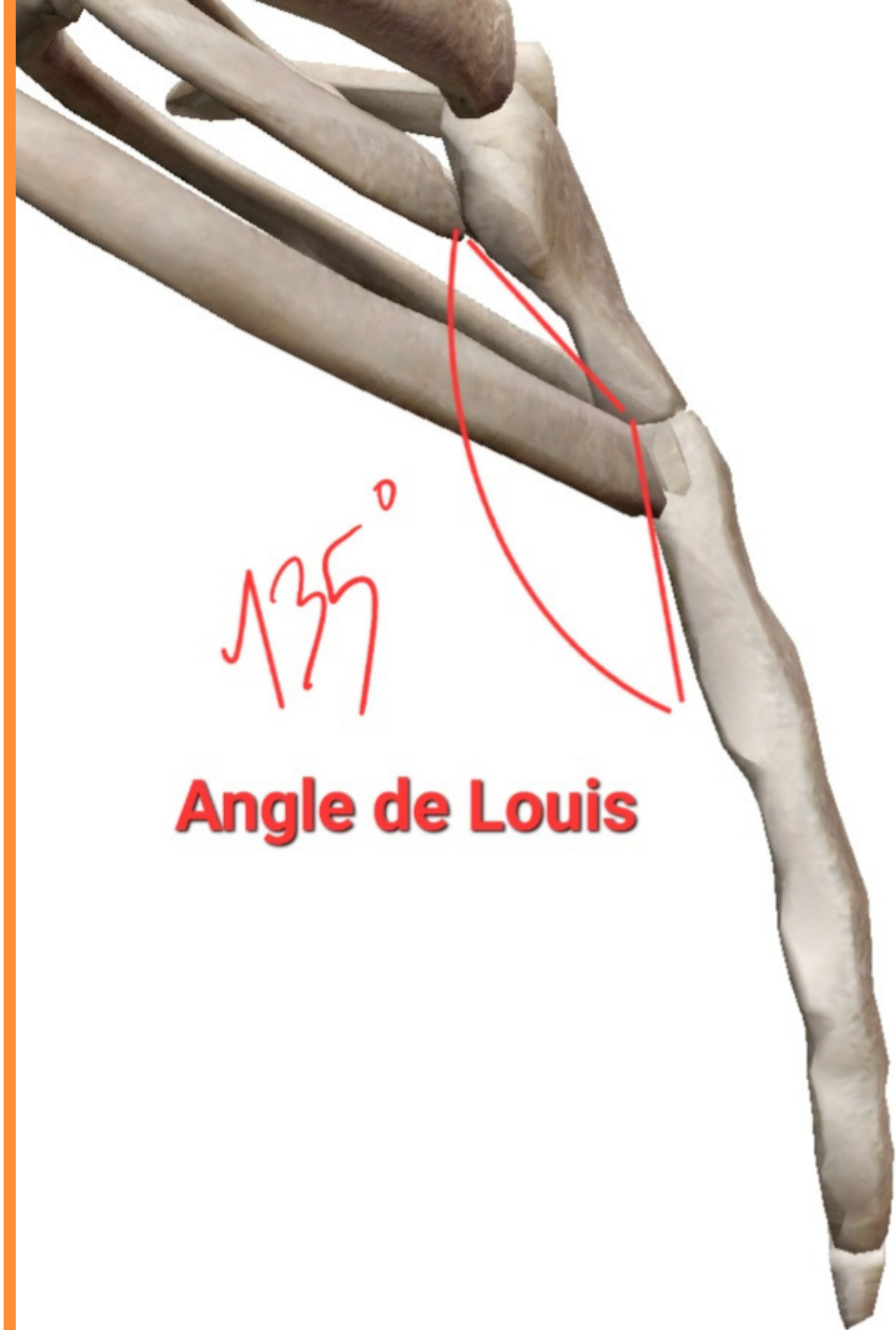
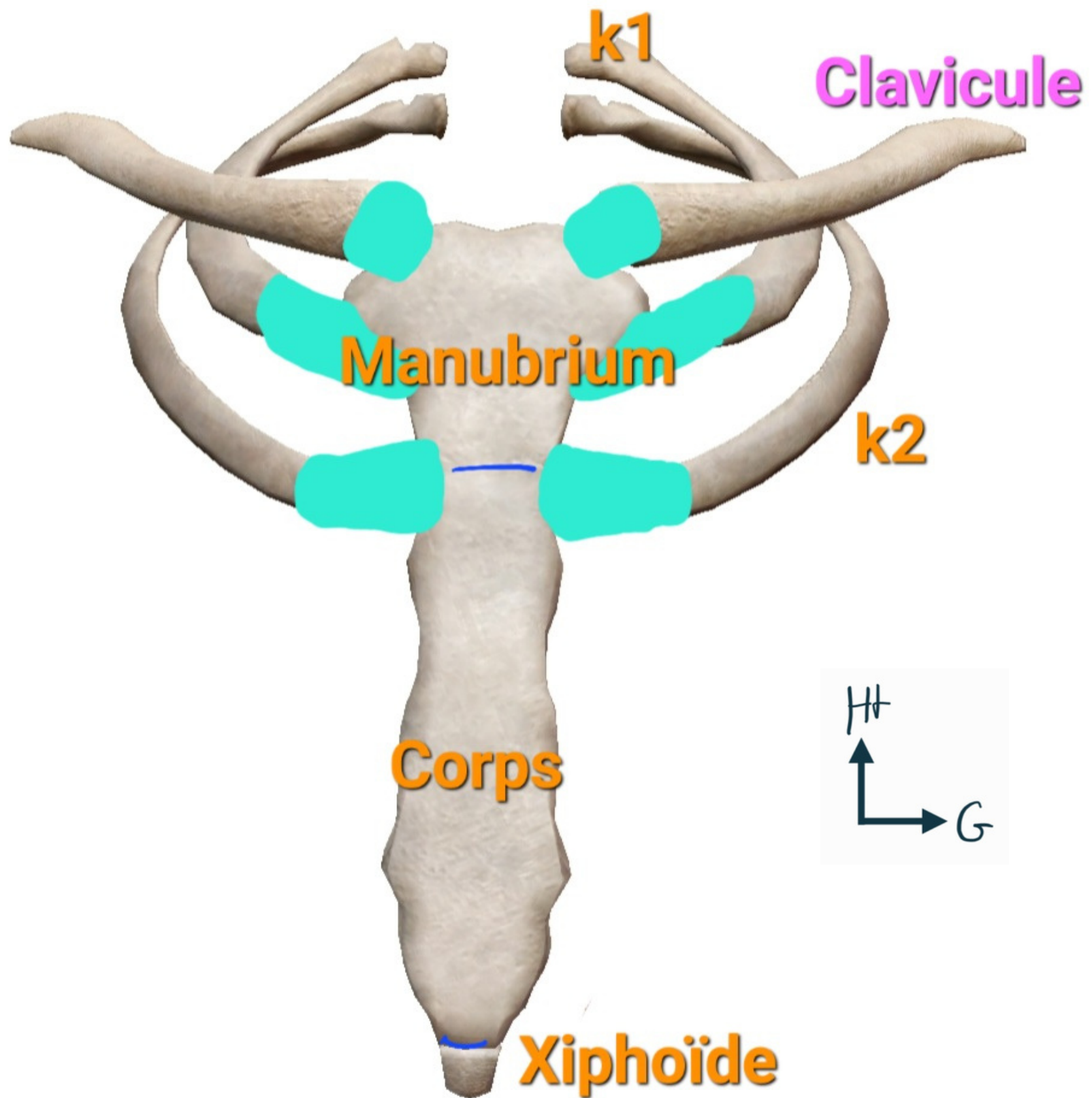
Angle d'incidence pelvienne
à surveiller, paramètre fixe
et propre à chaque individu

La cage thoracique



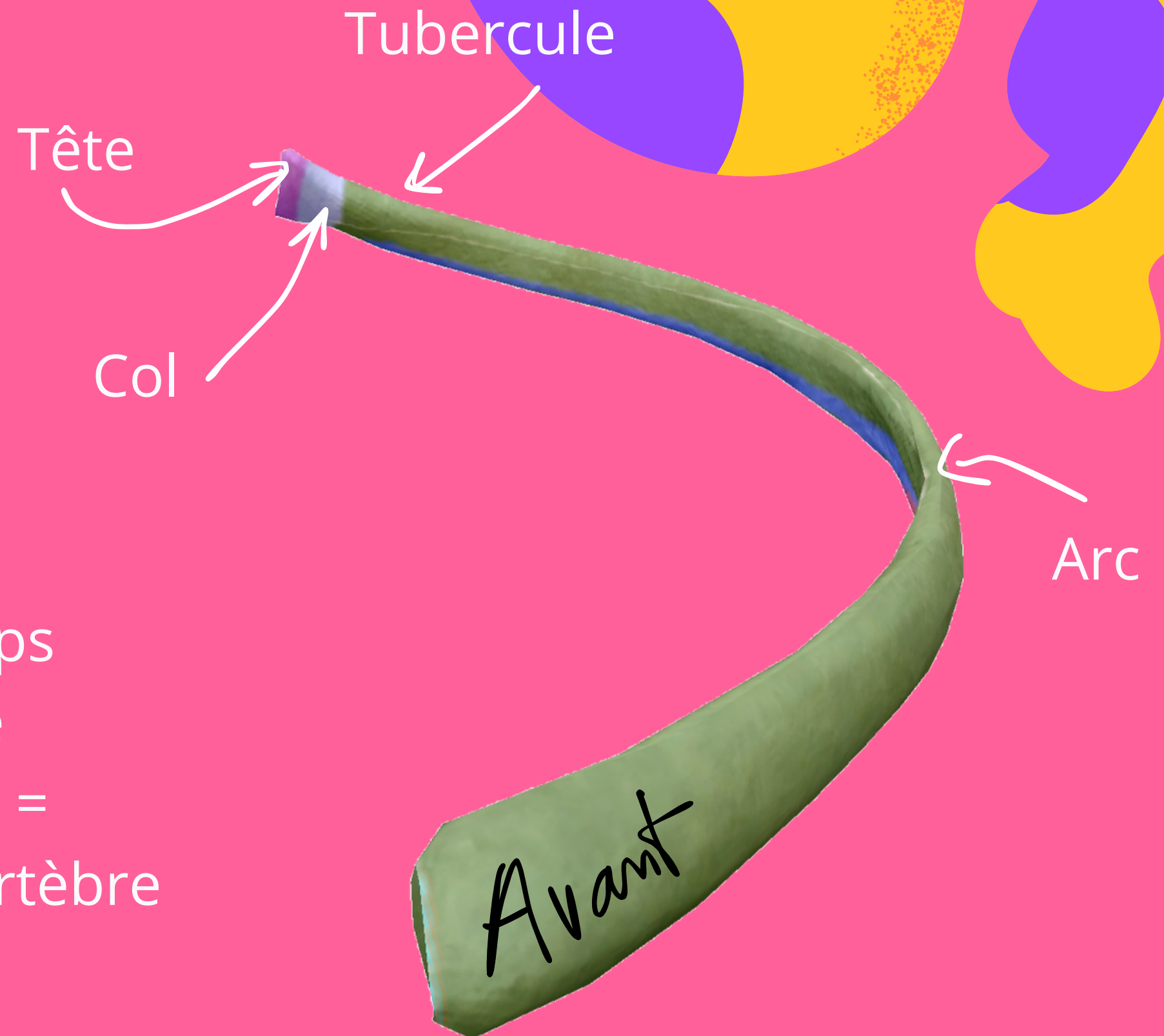
7 Vraies côtes, 8 à 10 = fausses côtes, 11 et 12 = côtes flottantes ; Sternum = manubrium + corps + appendice xiphoïde

La sternum



1 côte (ici k4)

Mémo : les côtes ont du TACT
(Tubercule - Arc - Col - Tête)



Tête = corps
vertèbre
Tubercule =
Transverse vertèbre

Récap des angles

Mouvement	Cervical	Thoracique	Lombaire	Thoraco-lombaire
Flexion	Flexion - extension = 130° dont 80° pour le rachis inférieur et 45° pour le rachis supérieur	30°	53°	
Extension		20°	30°	
Inflexion latérale	53° dont 40° pour le rachis inférieur et 13° pour le rachis supérieur	20°	20°	40°
Rotation axiale	71° dont 50 % permise par CO-C1-C2	40° dont les 3/4 par T6-T12	8°	

Courage !!!

“Vous comprenez le coup ?”

“C’est niveau CM2”

Patbaq >>>

