

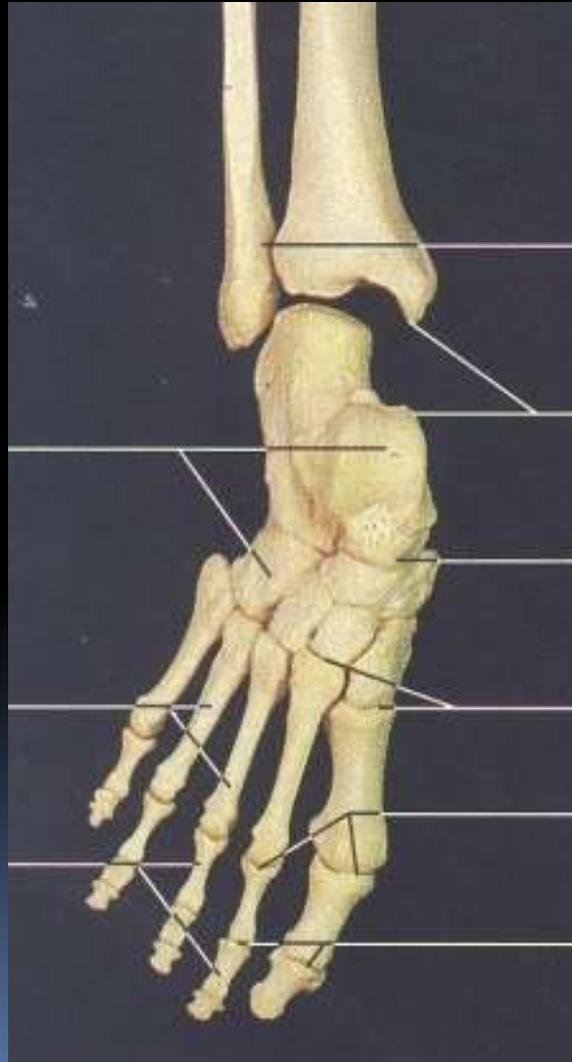
Anatomie de l'appareil locomoteur

Laboratoire d'Anatomie

Faculté de Médecine et de pharmacie de Marrakech

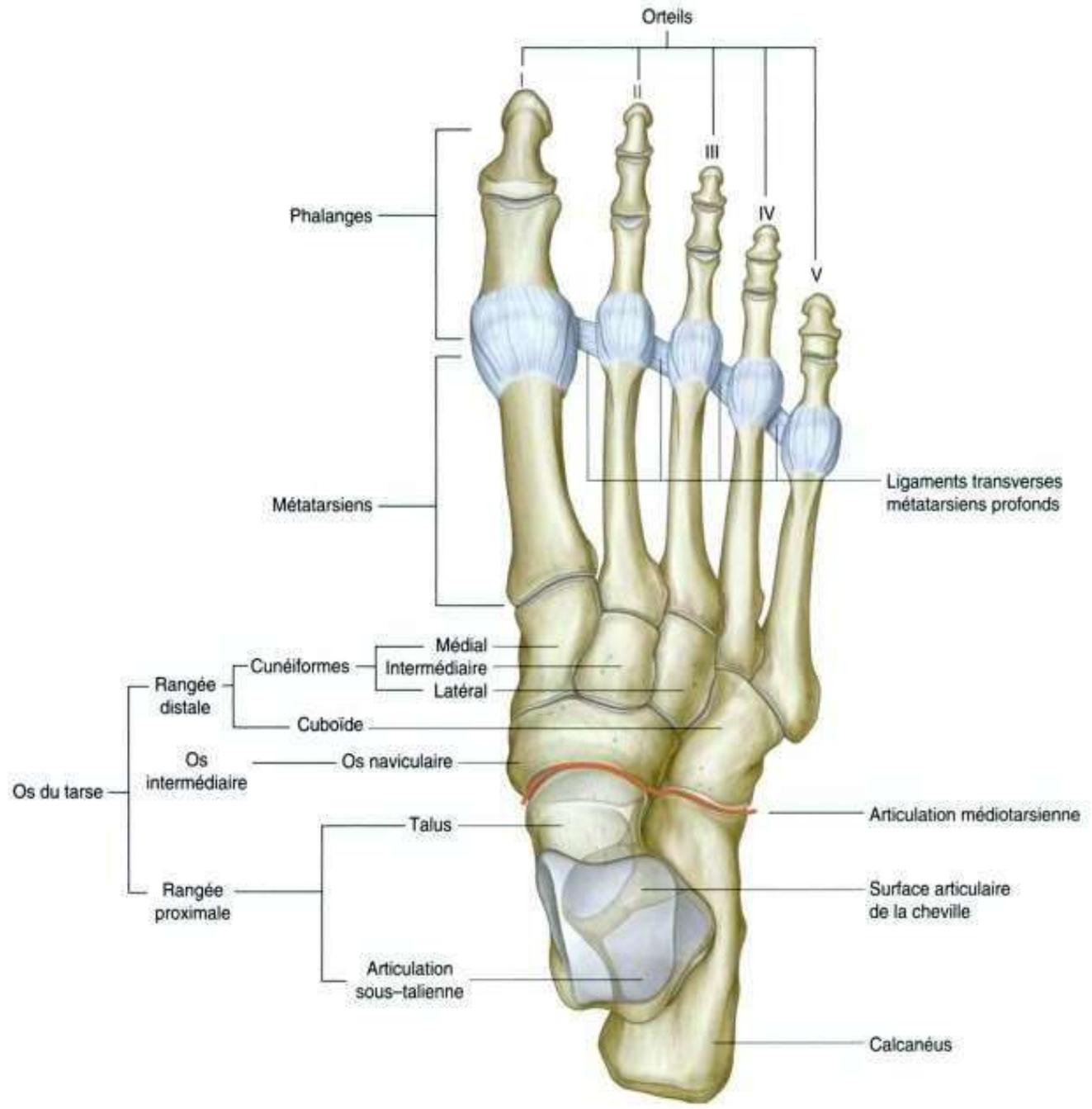
6^{ème} Séance

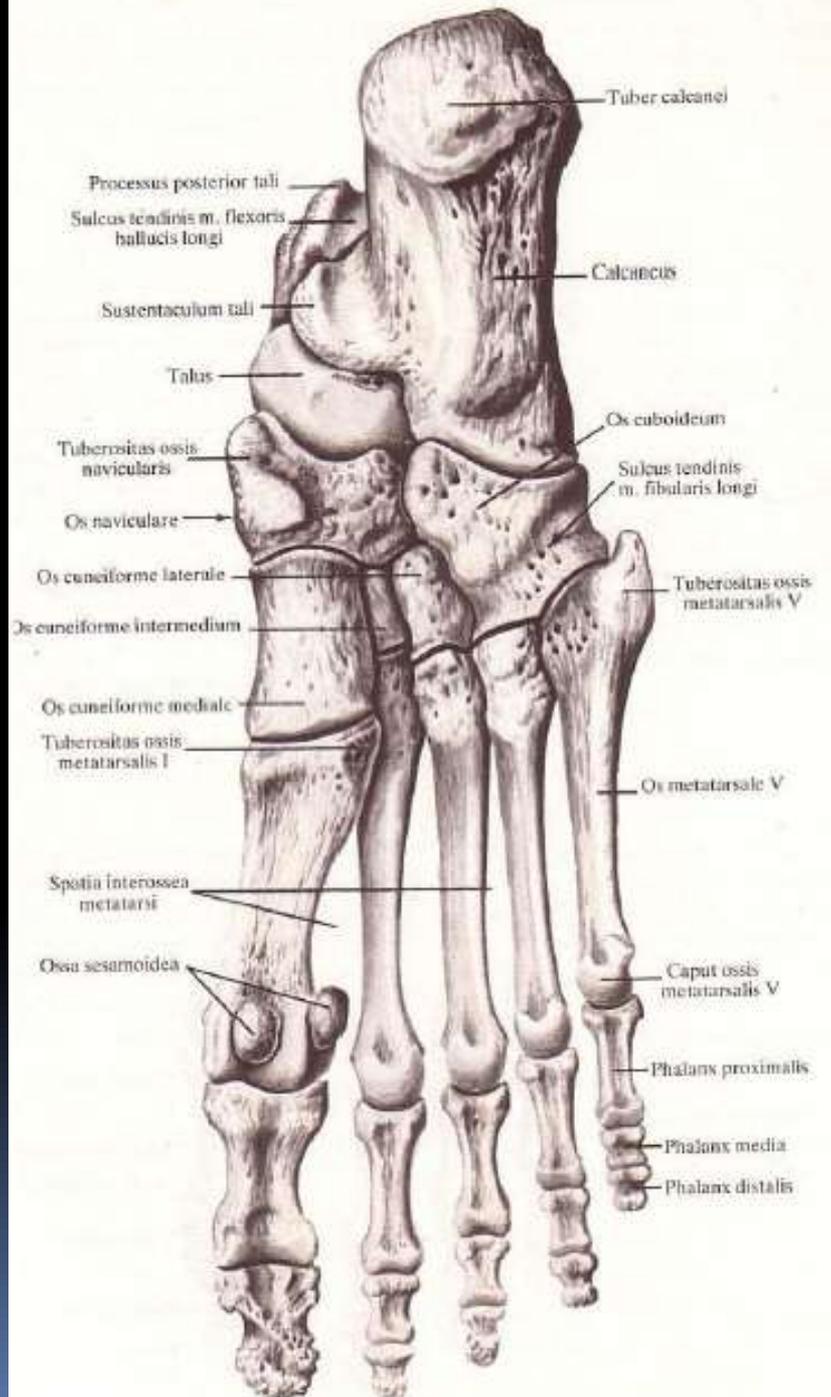
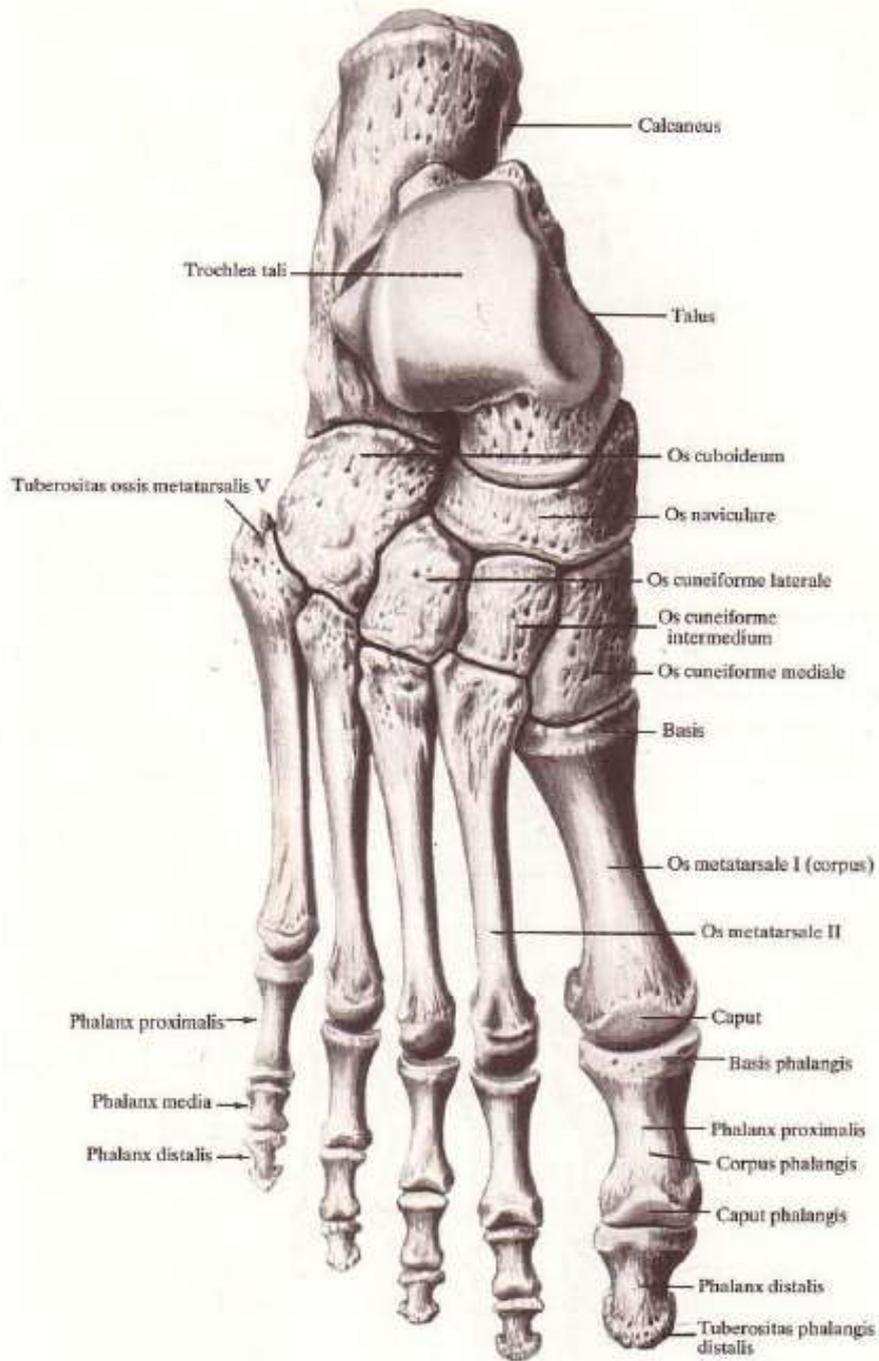
ostéologie et arthrologie du pied et de la cheville

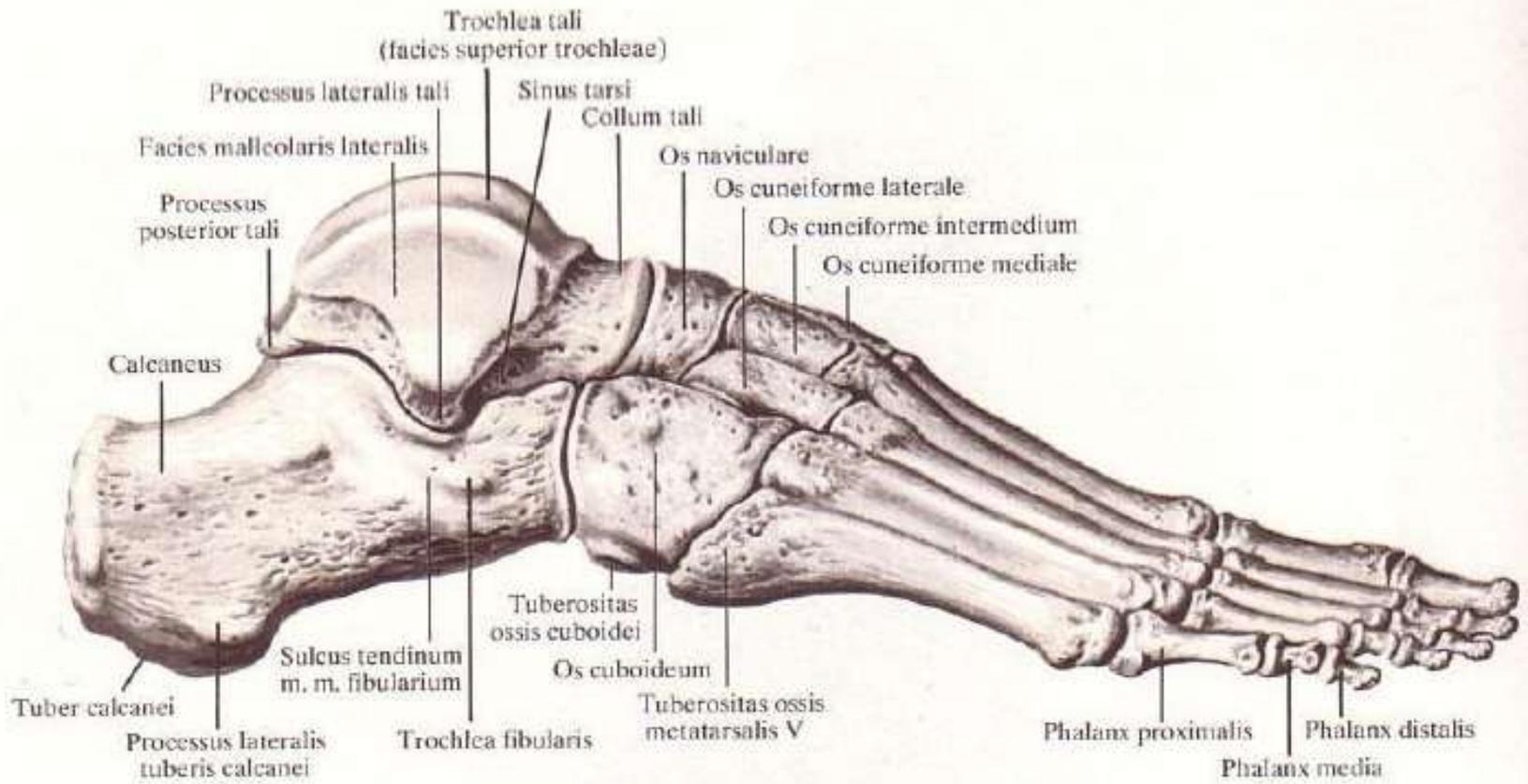


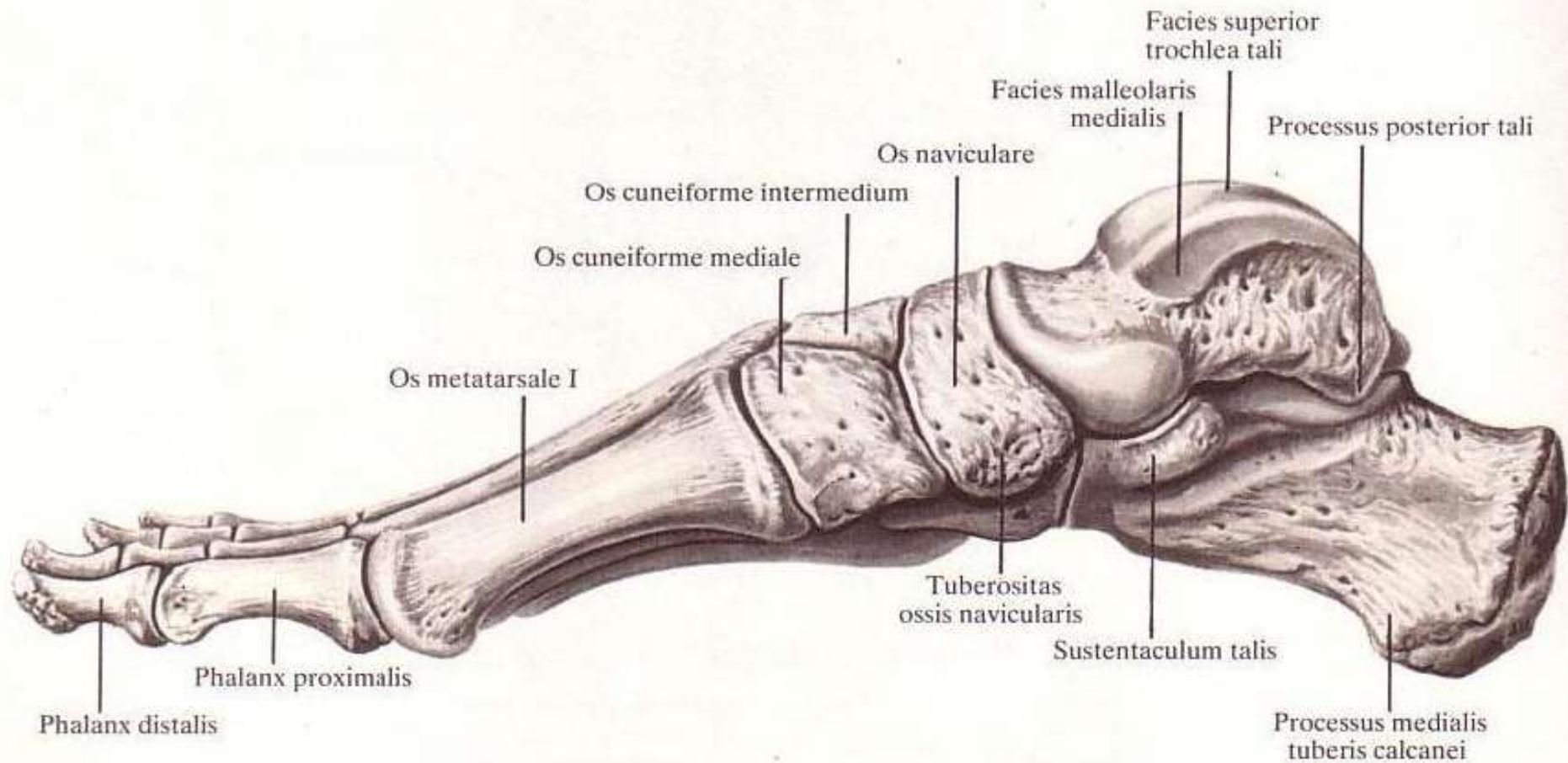
Organisation générale

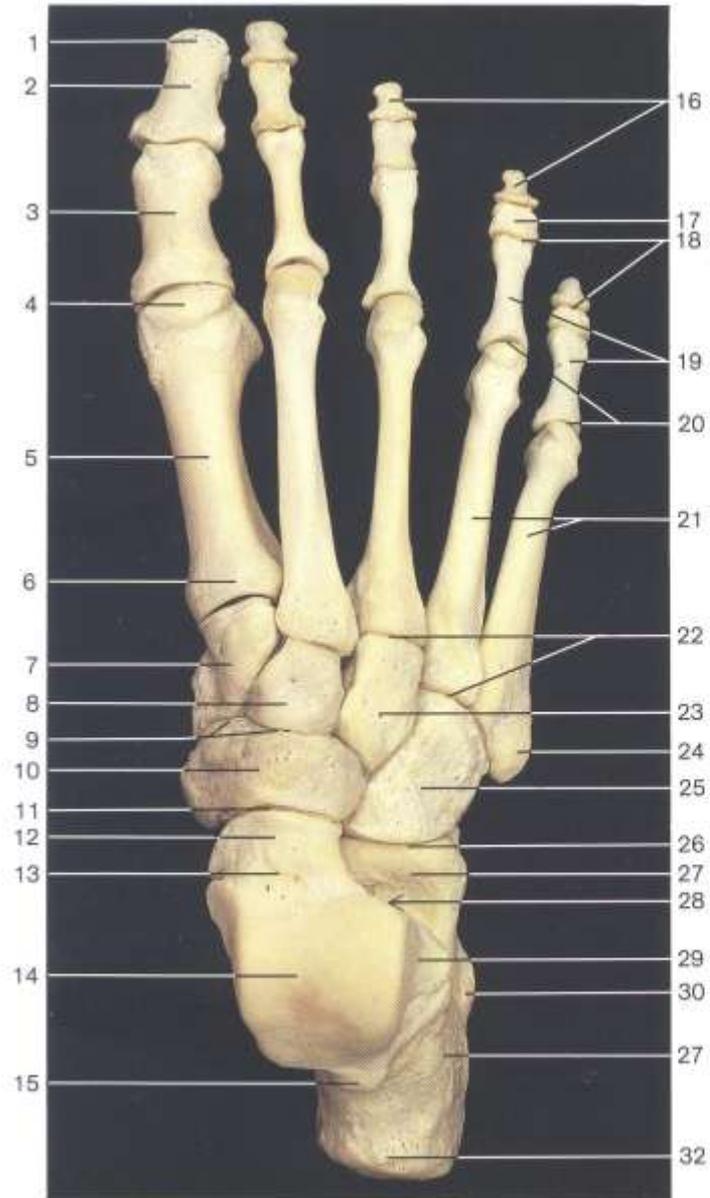




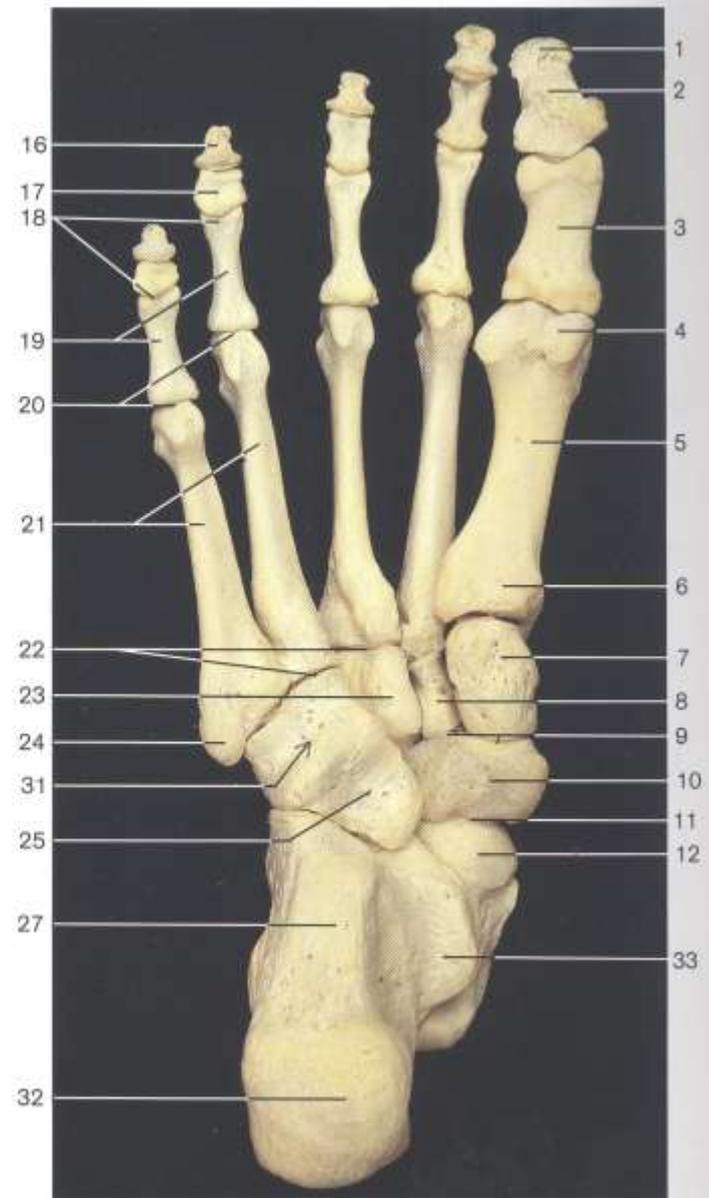




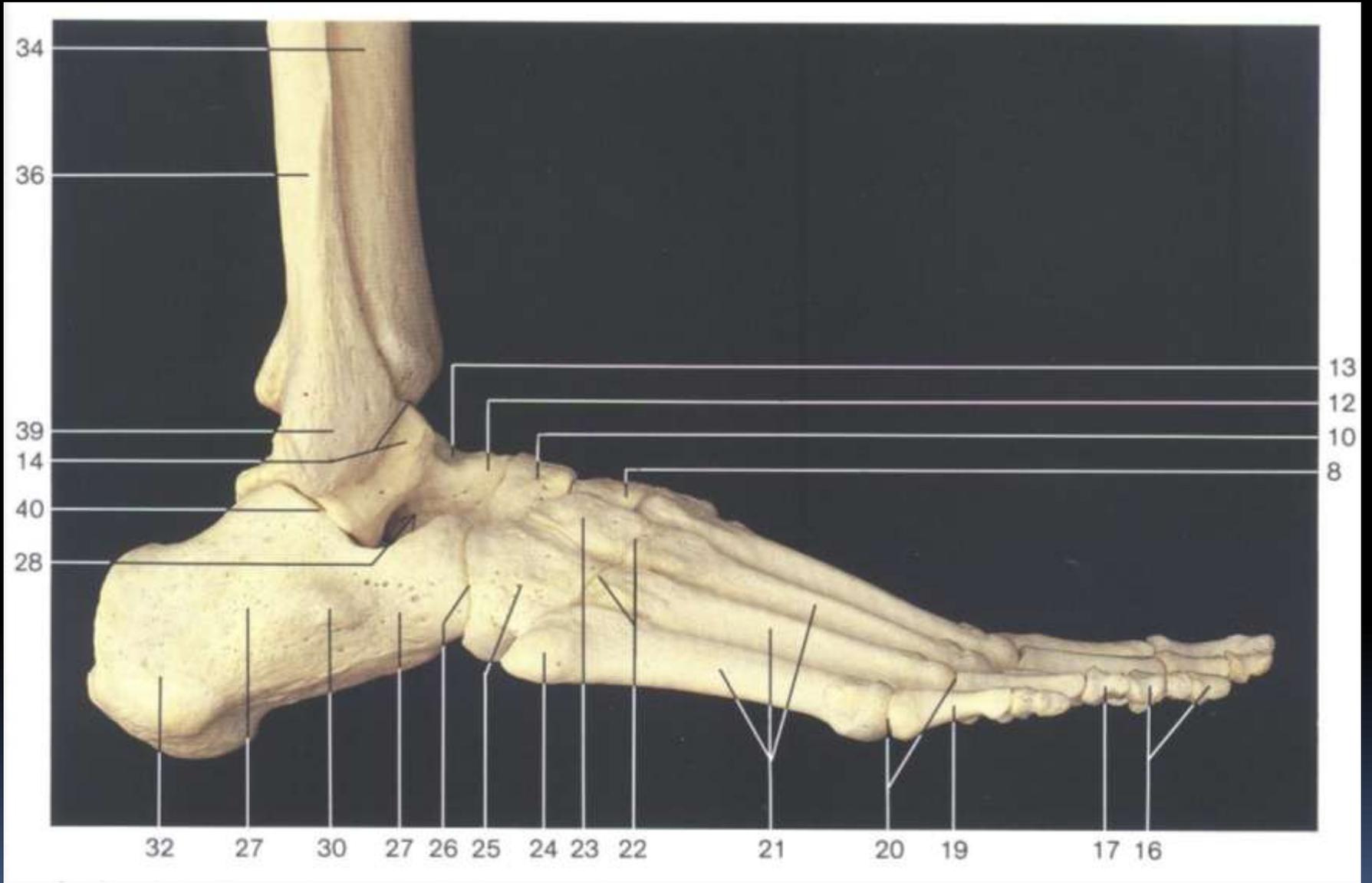


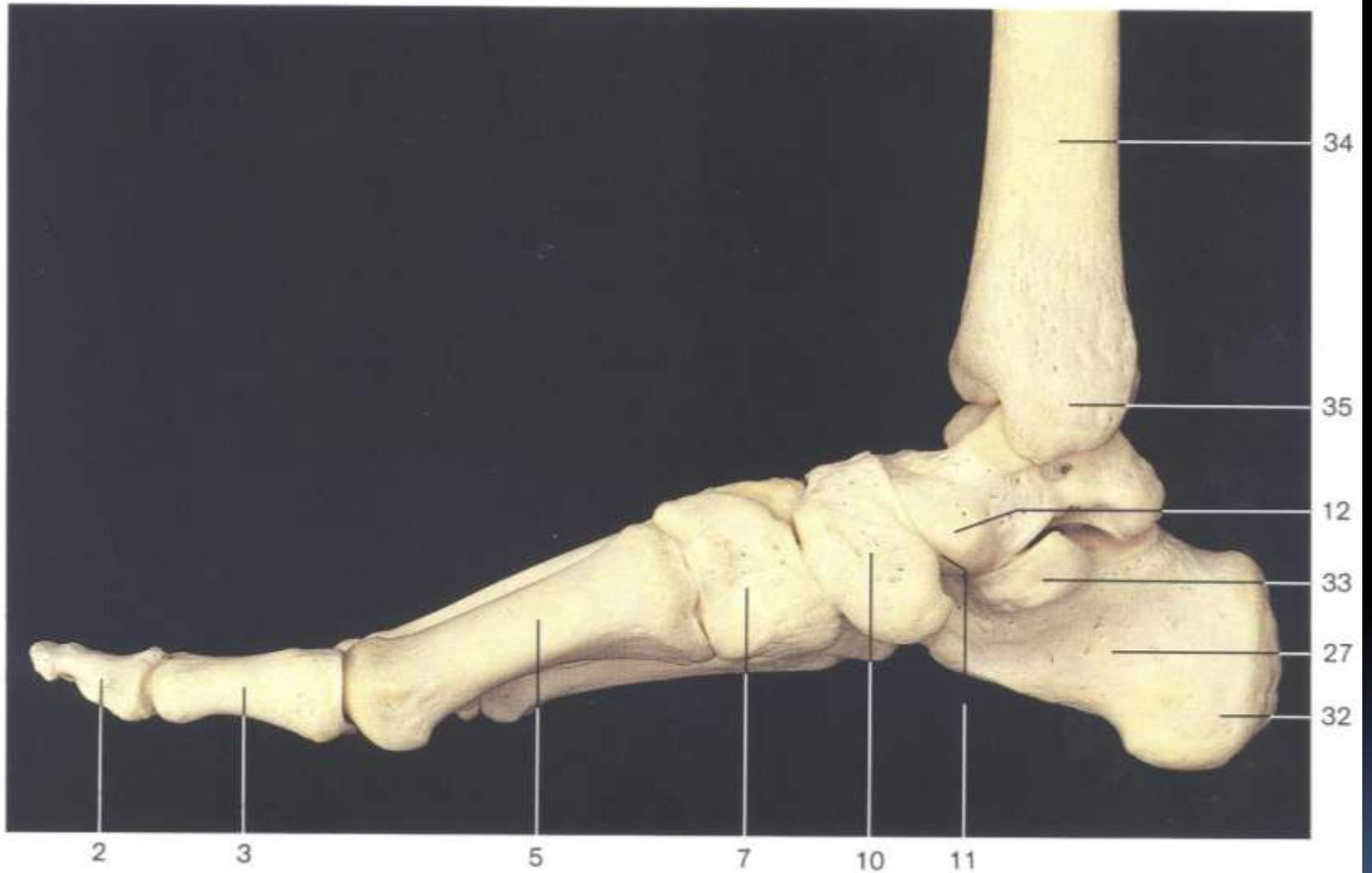


Os du pied droit (vue dorsale).



Os du pied droit (vue plantaire).













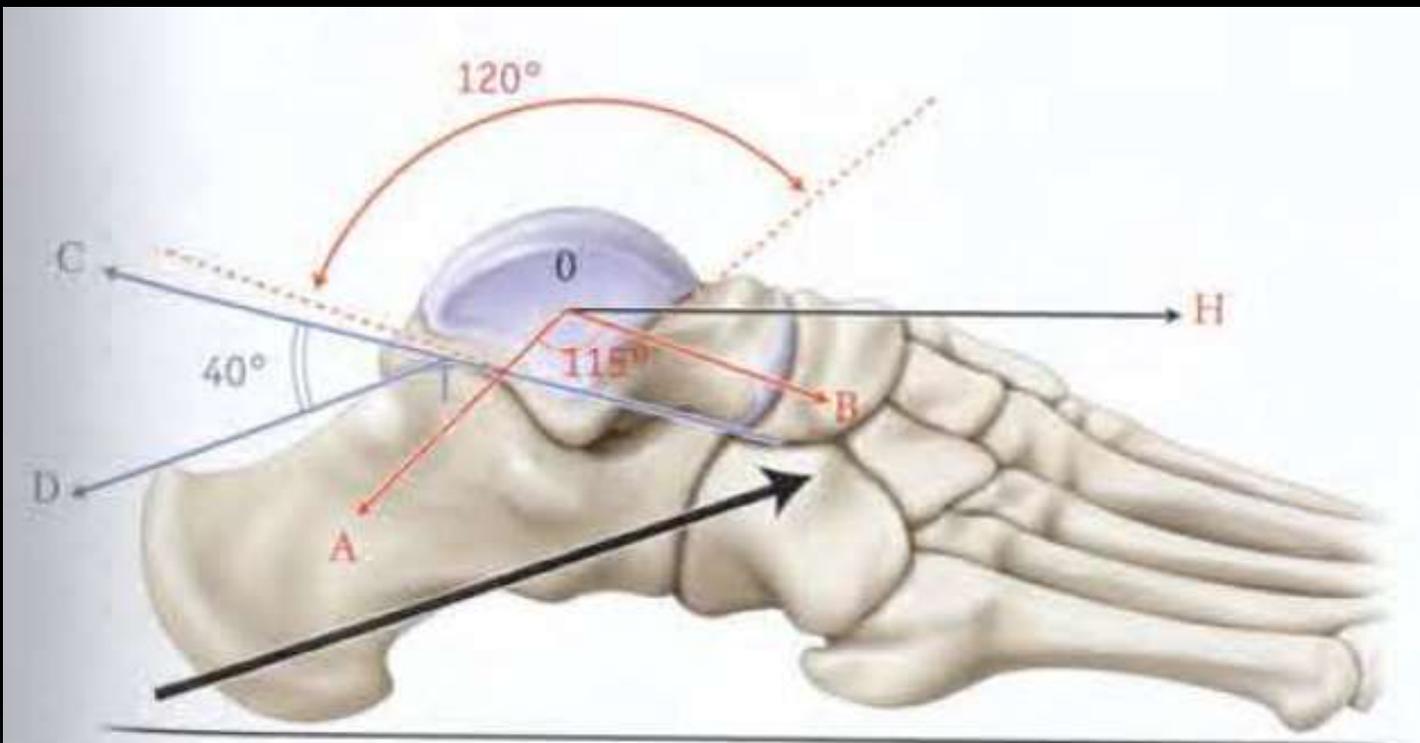


FIG. 14.52. Axes du talus et du calcaneus (vue latérale)

H = axe horizontal
 OA = axe du corps
 OB = axe du col

AOB = angle d'inclinaison
 CID = angle de Böhler

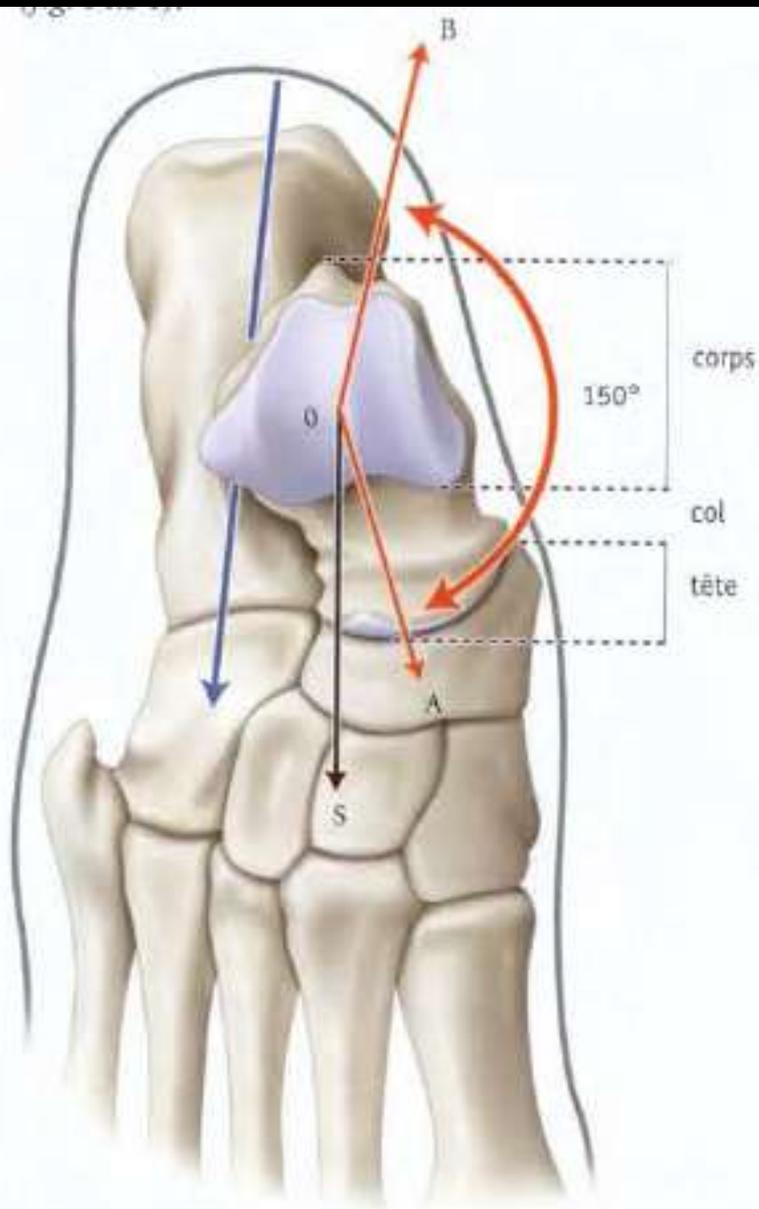


FIG. 14.53. Axes du talus et du calcanéus (vue supérieure)

AOB = angle de déclinaison
S = axe sagittal

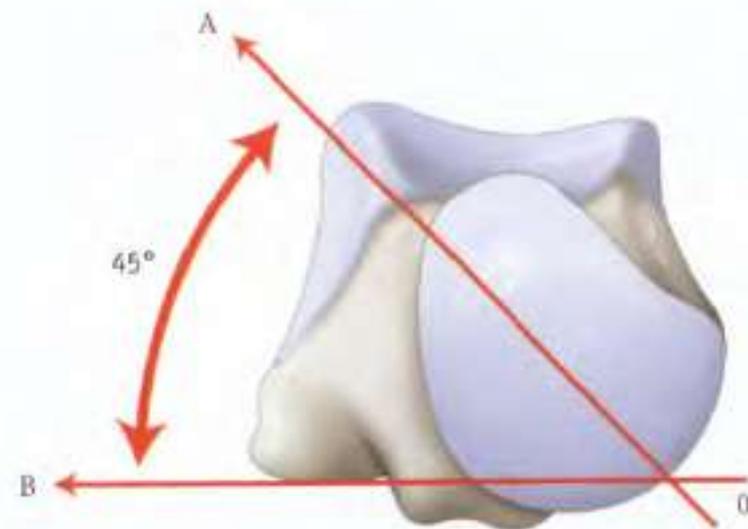
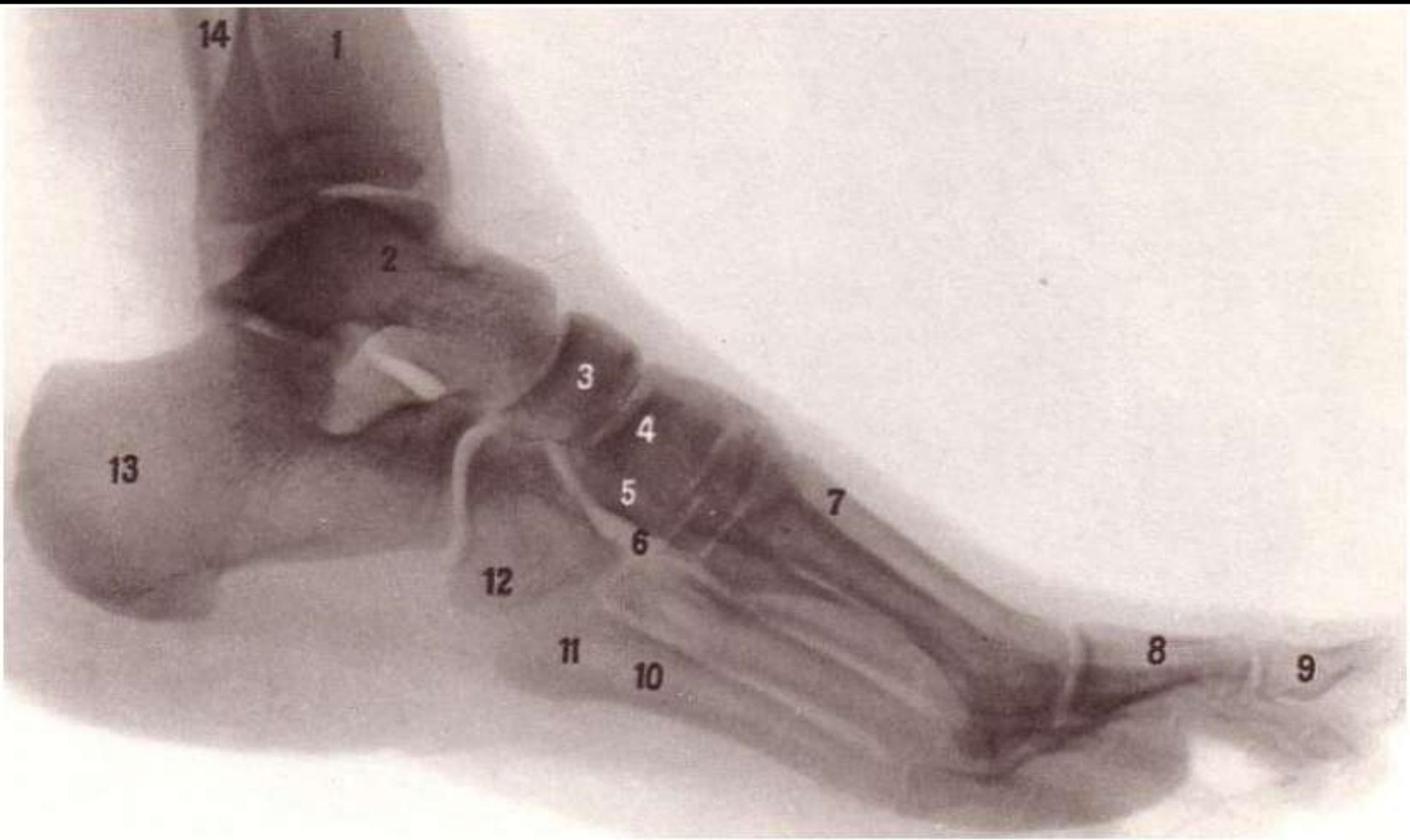


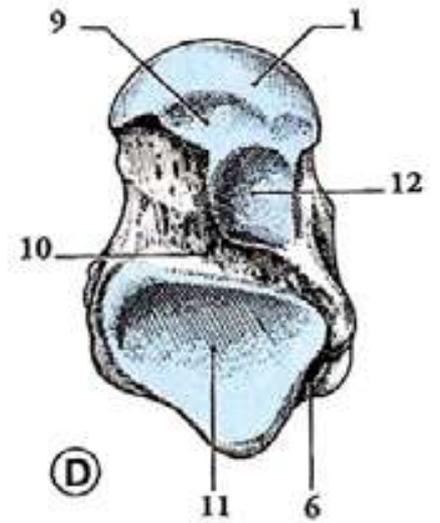
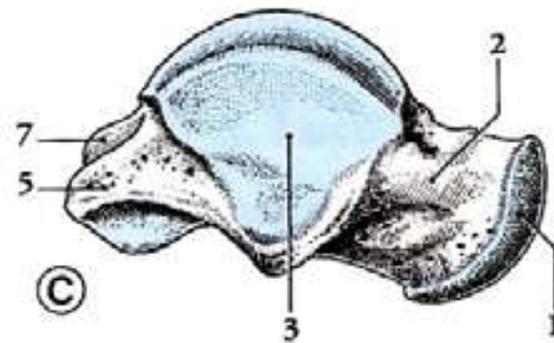
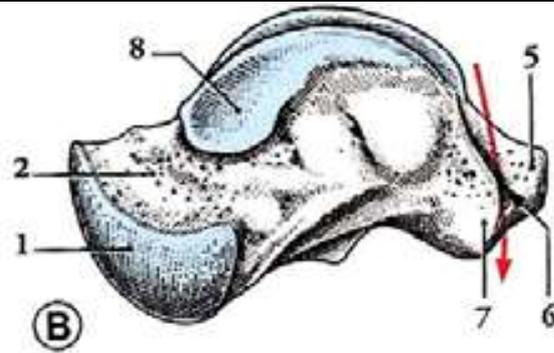
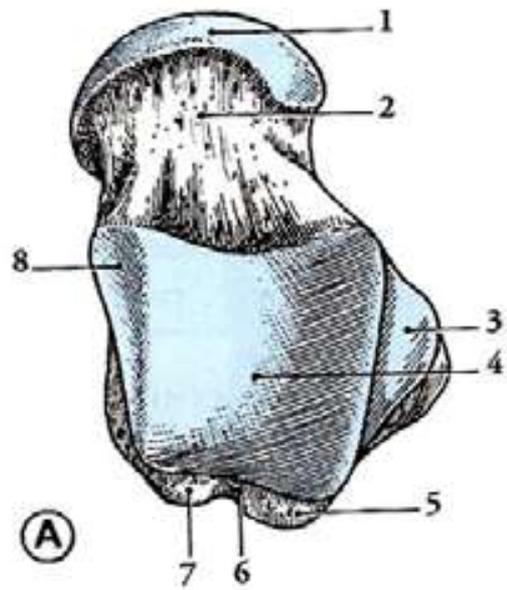
FIG. 14.54. Angle de rotation de la tête du talus (AOB)
(vue antérieure)





Talus









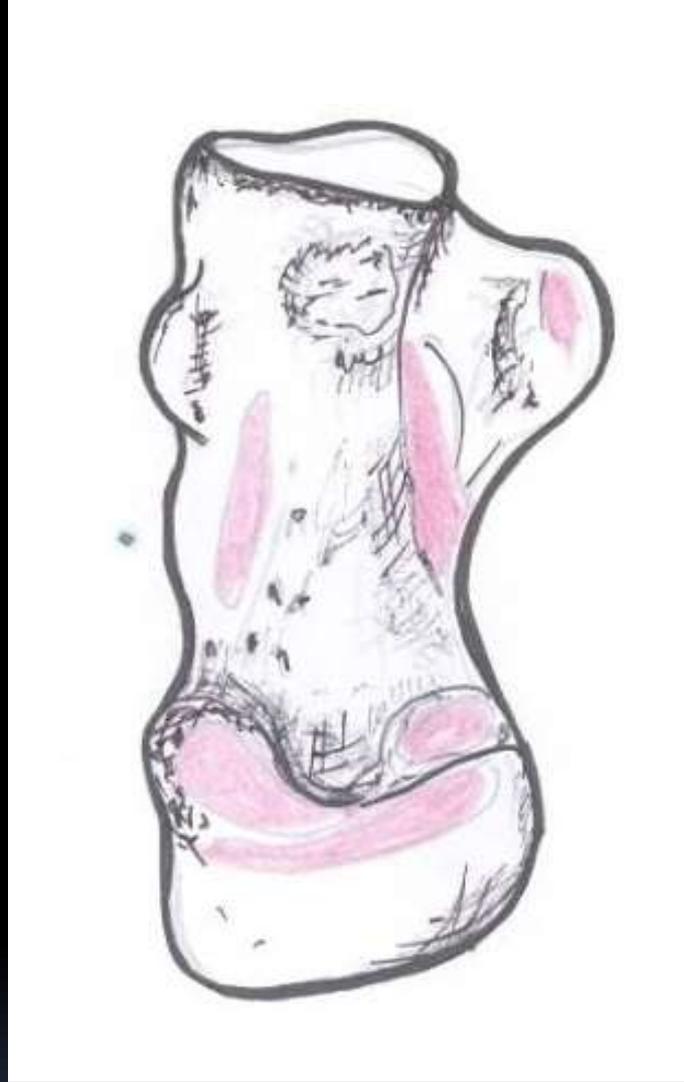
Calcaneus



LATERAL
ANTERIEUR



Calcaneus Vue supérieure



ANTERIEUR

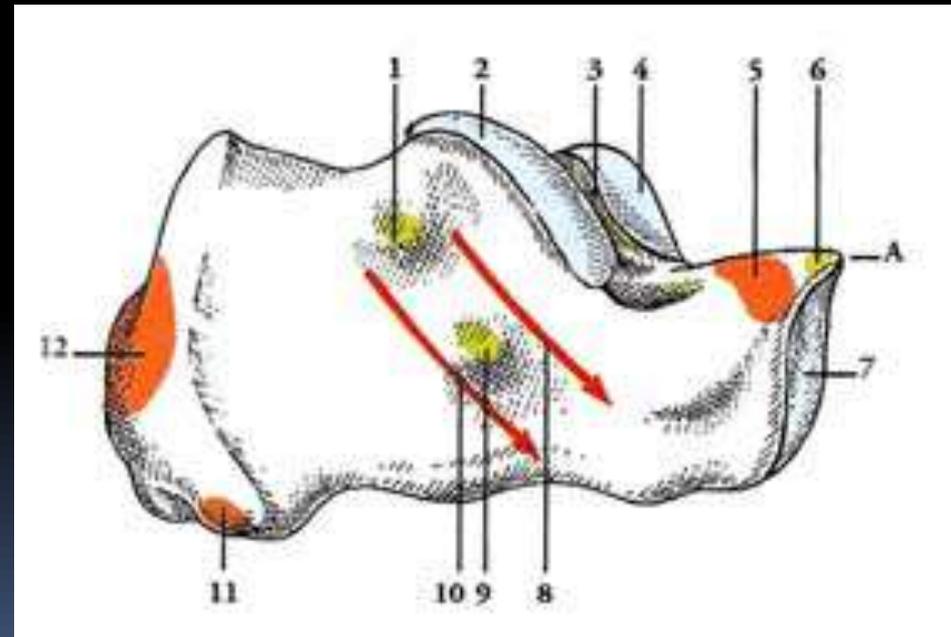


LATERAL

Calcaneus Vue inférieure



HAUT
↑
→ ANTERIEUR



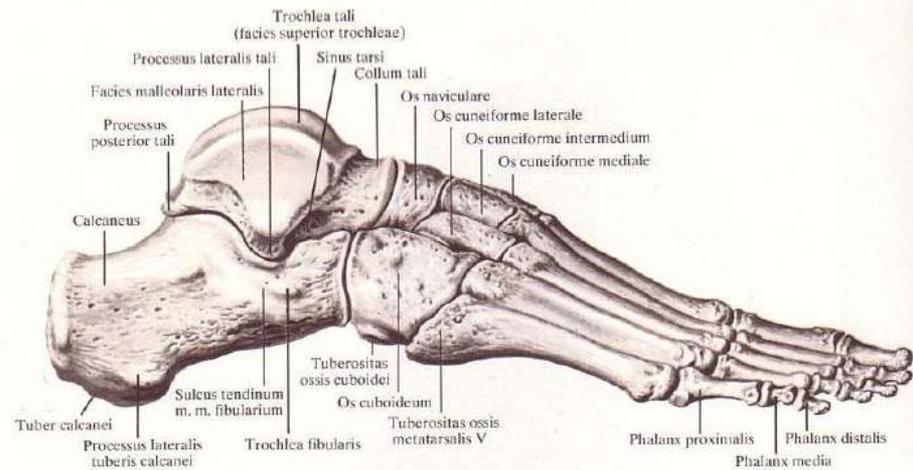
Calcaneus vue latérale



HAUT

LATERAL

Calcaneus Vue antérieure





HAUT

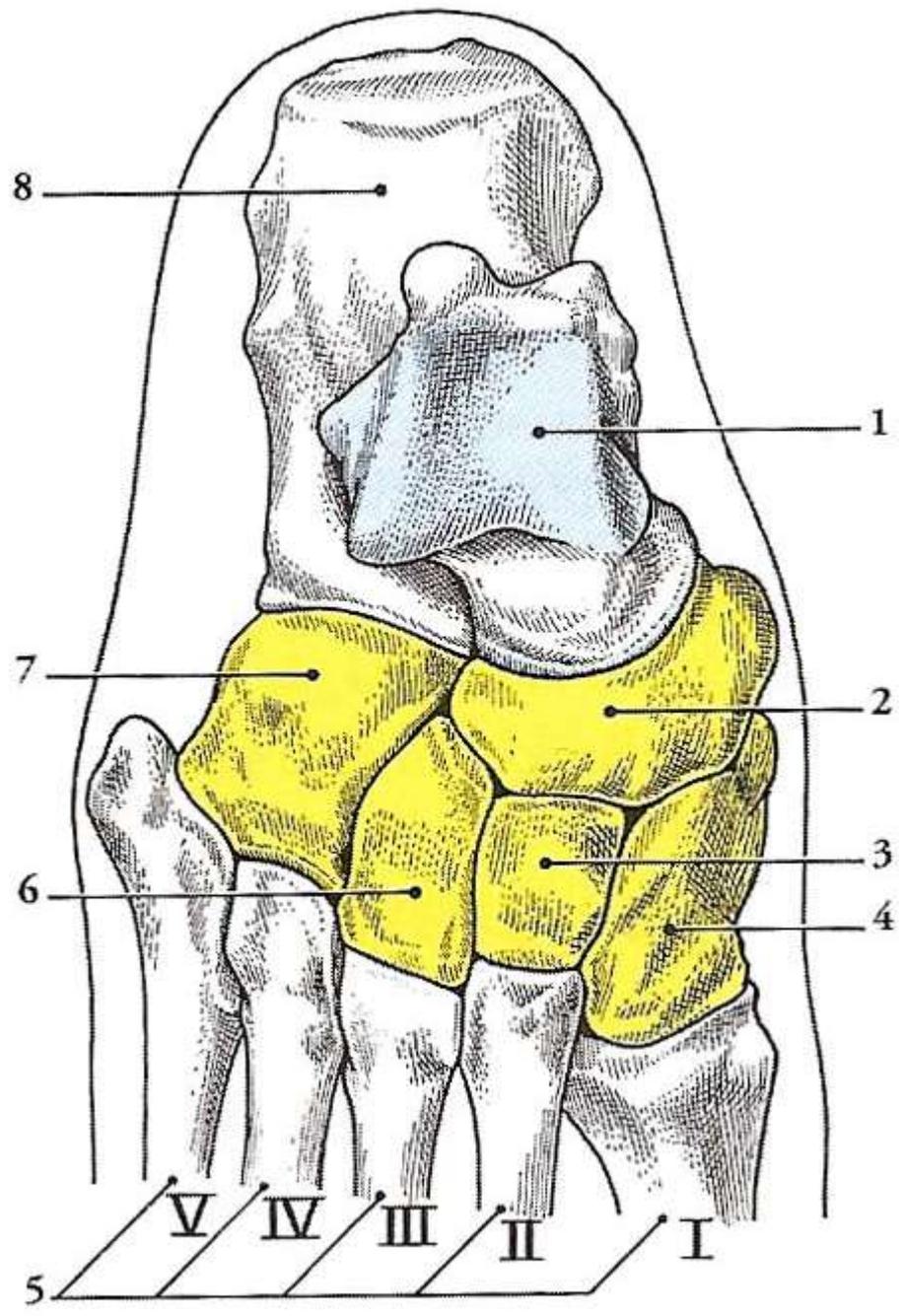


LATERAL

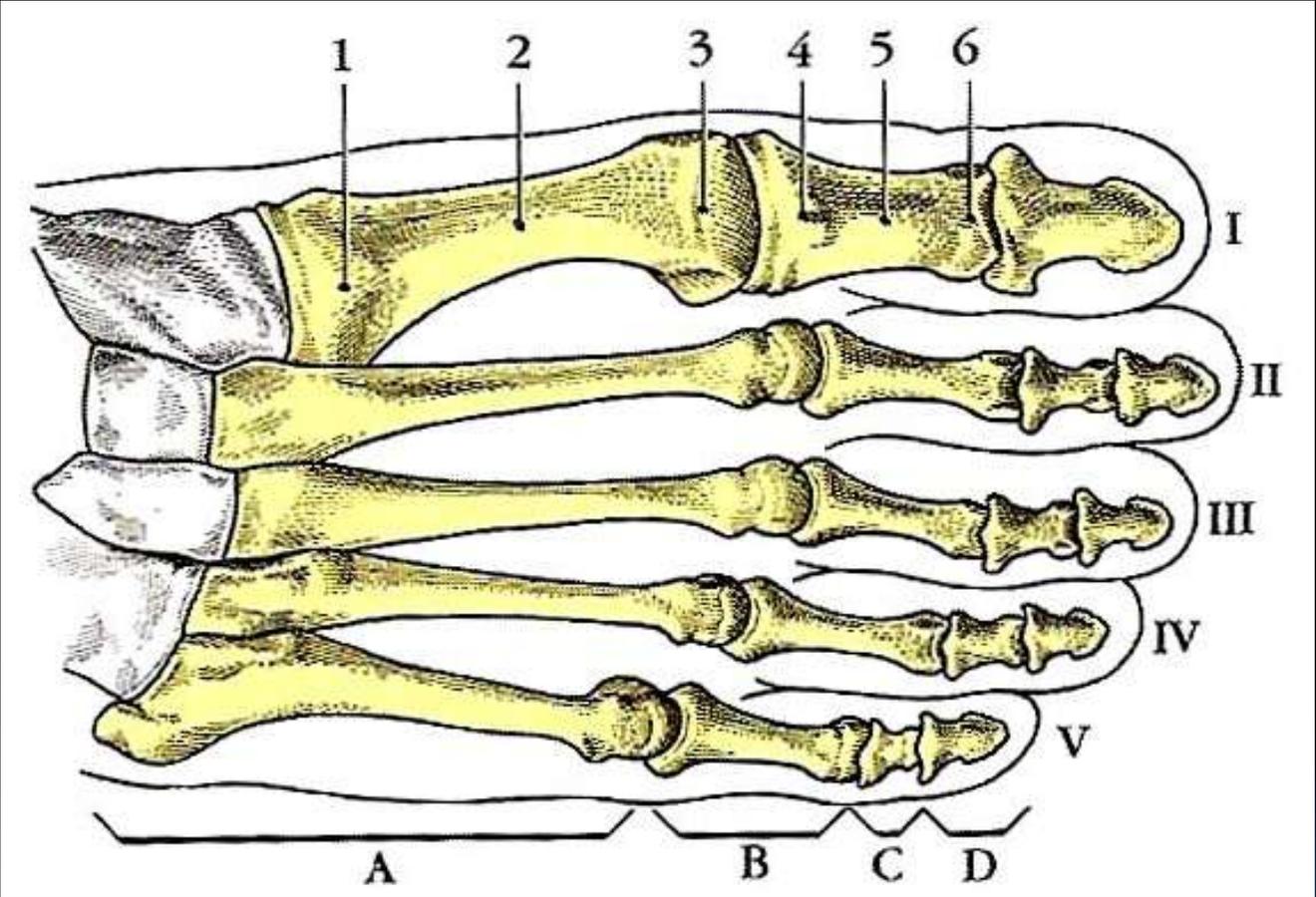


Calcaneus Vue postérieure

TARSE ANTÉRIEUR



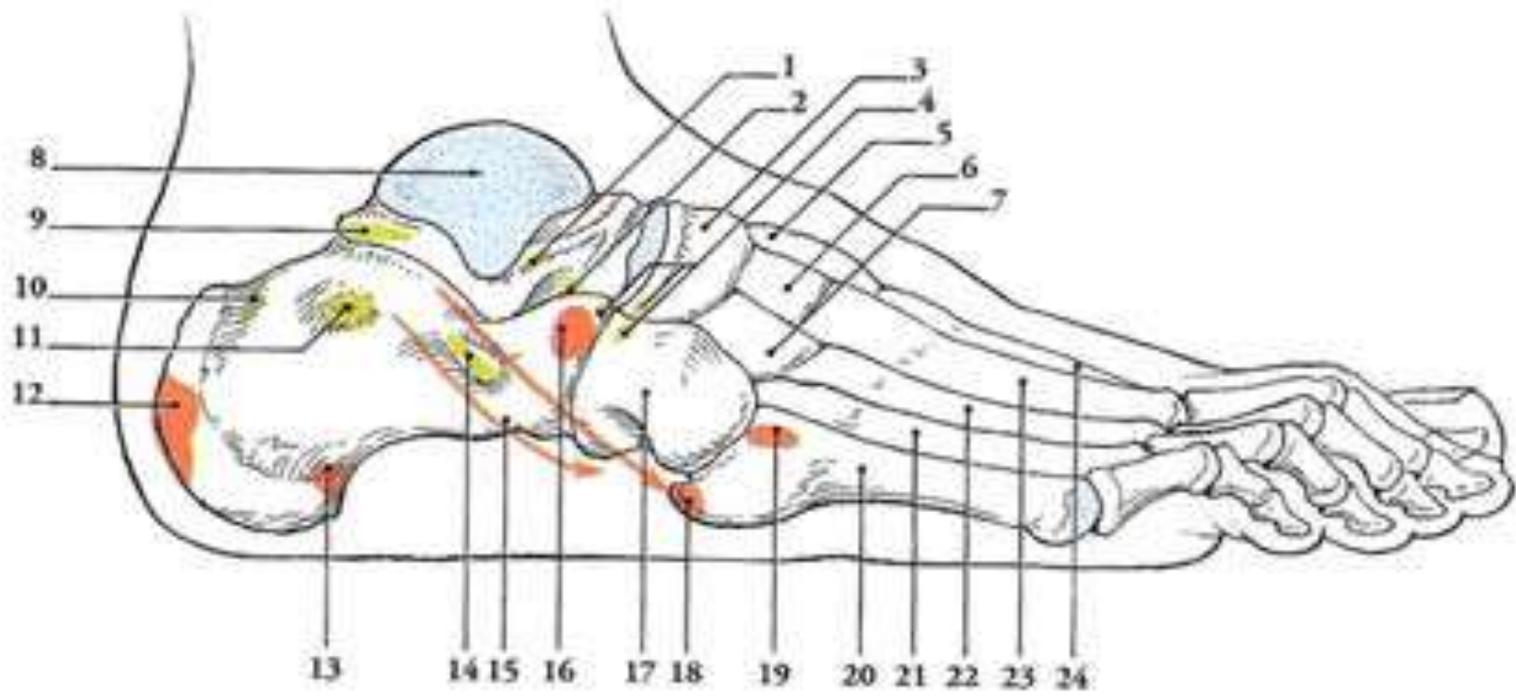
Métatarses et phalanges

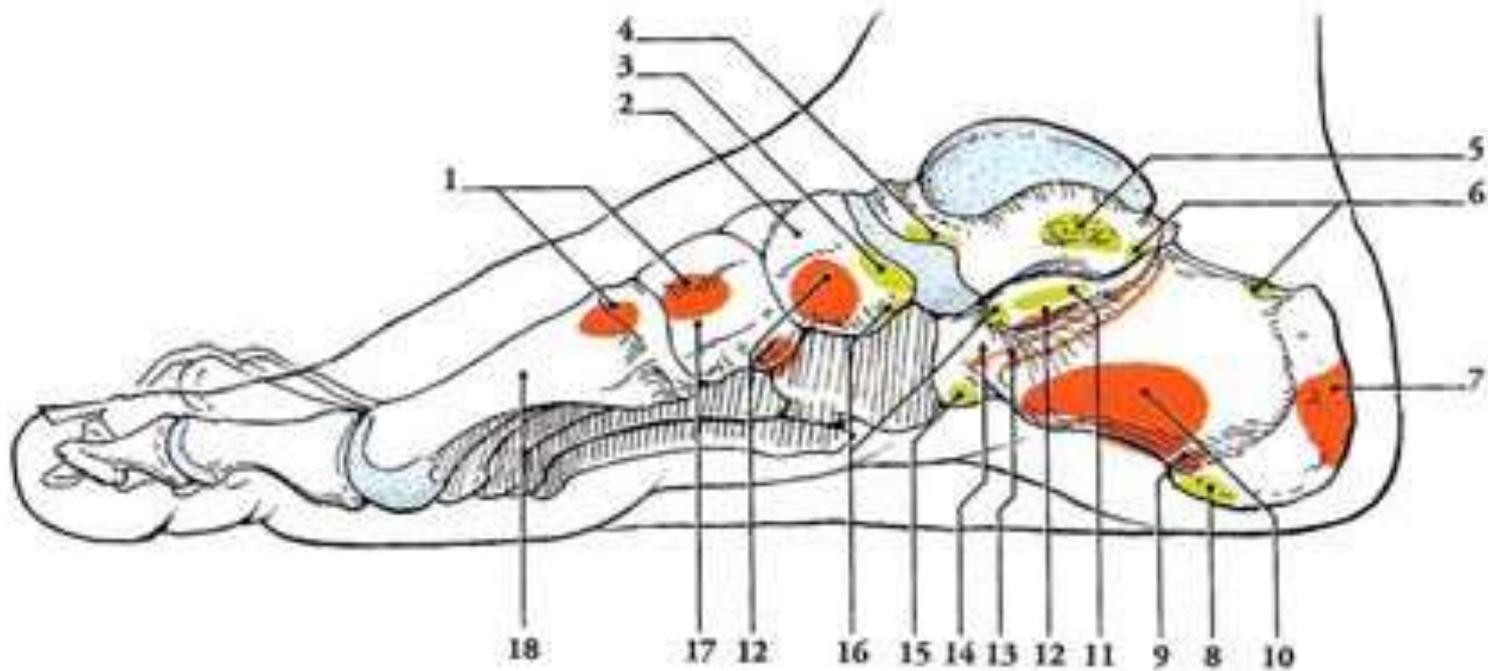


Insertions musculaires et ligamentaires



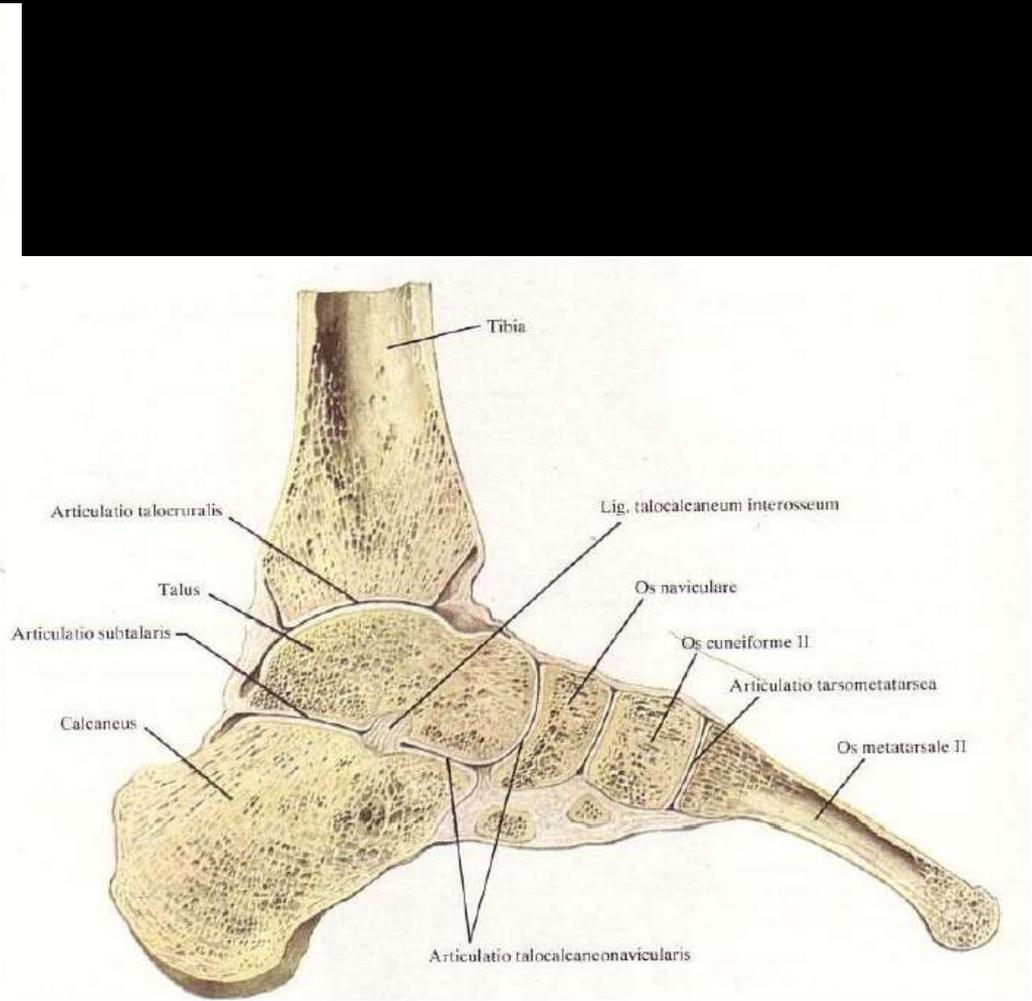
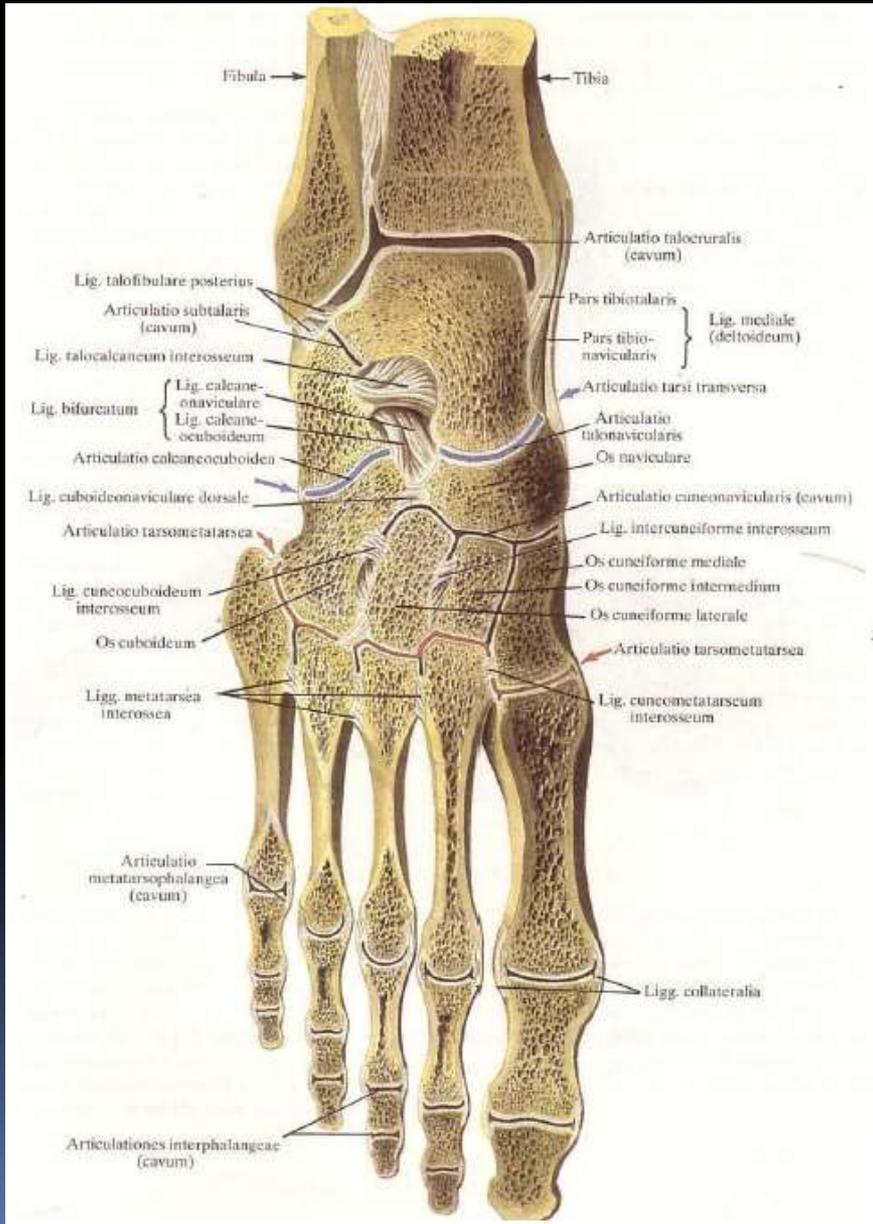


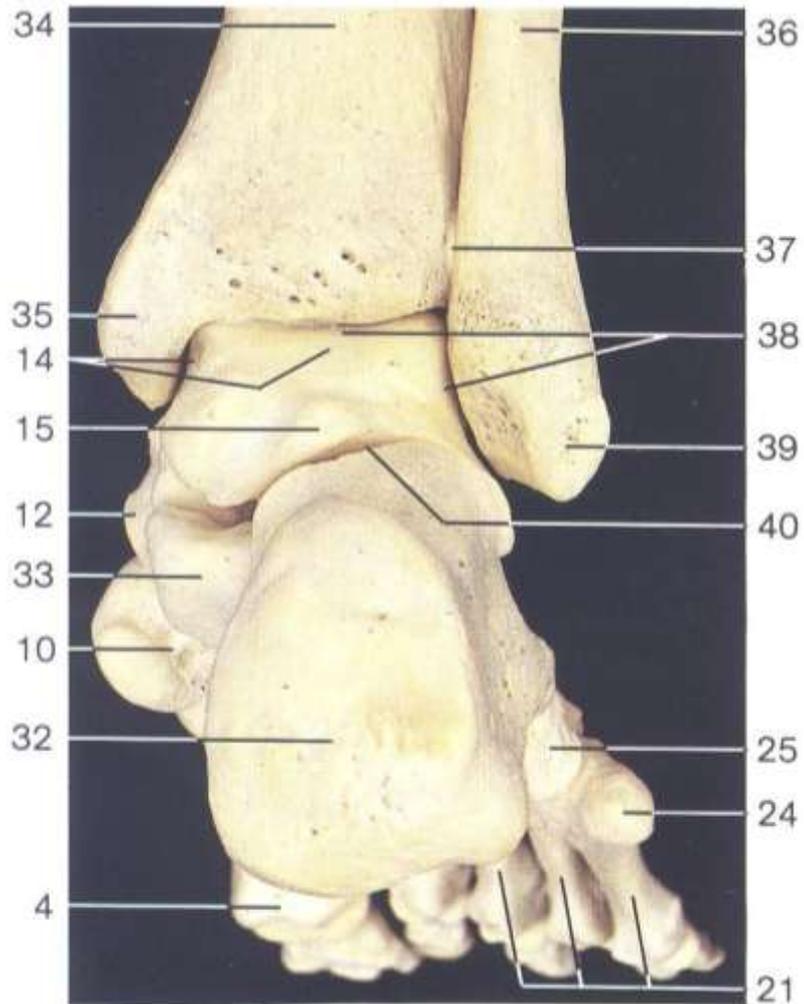




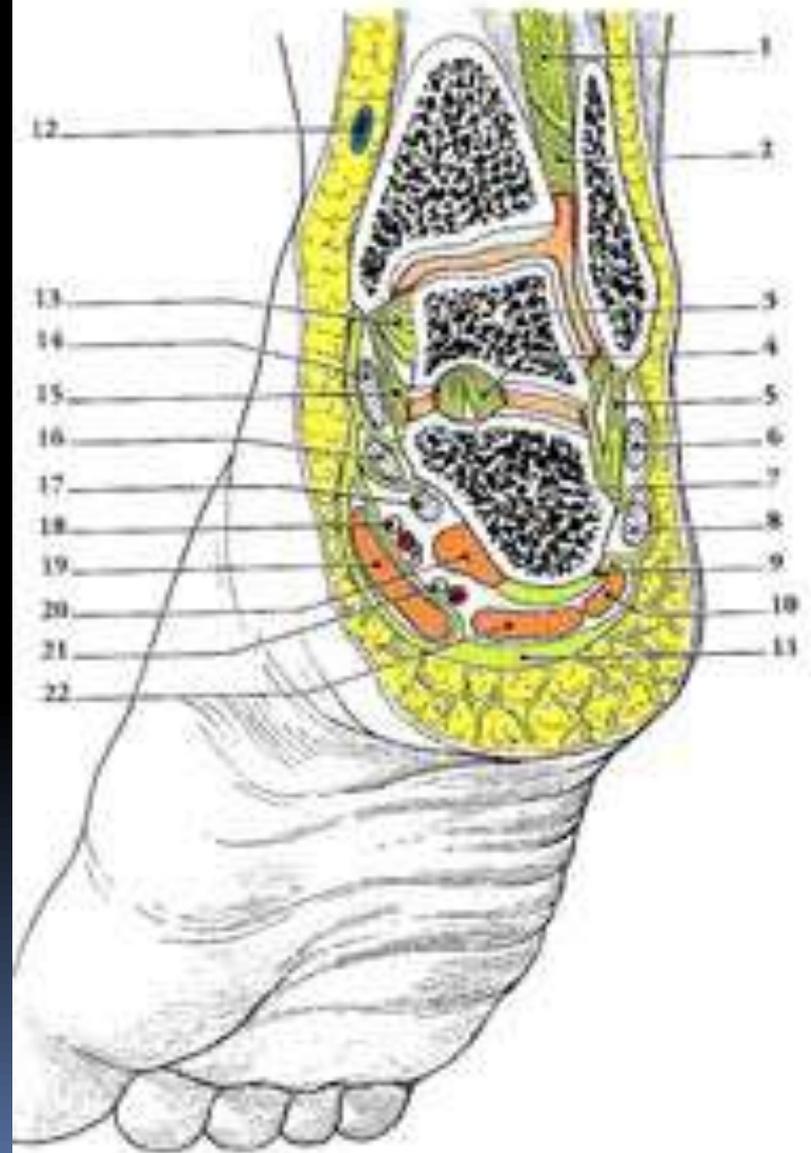
Arthrologie

Plusieurs articulations

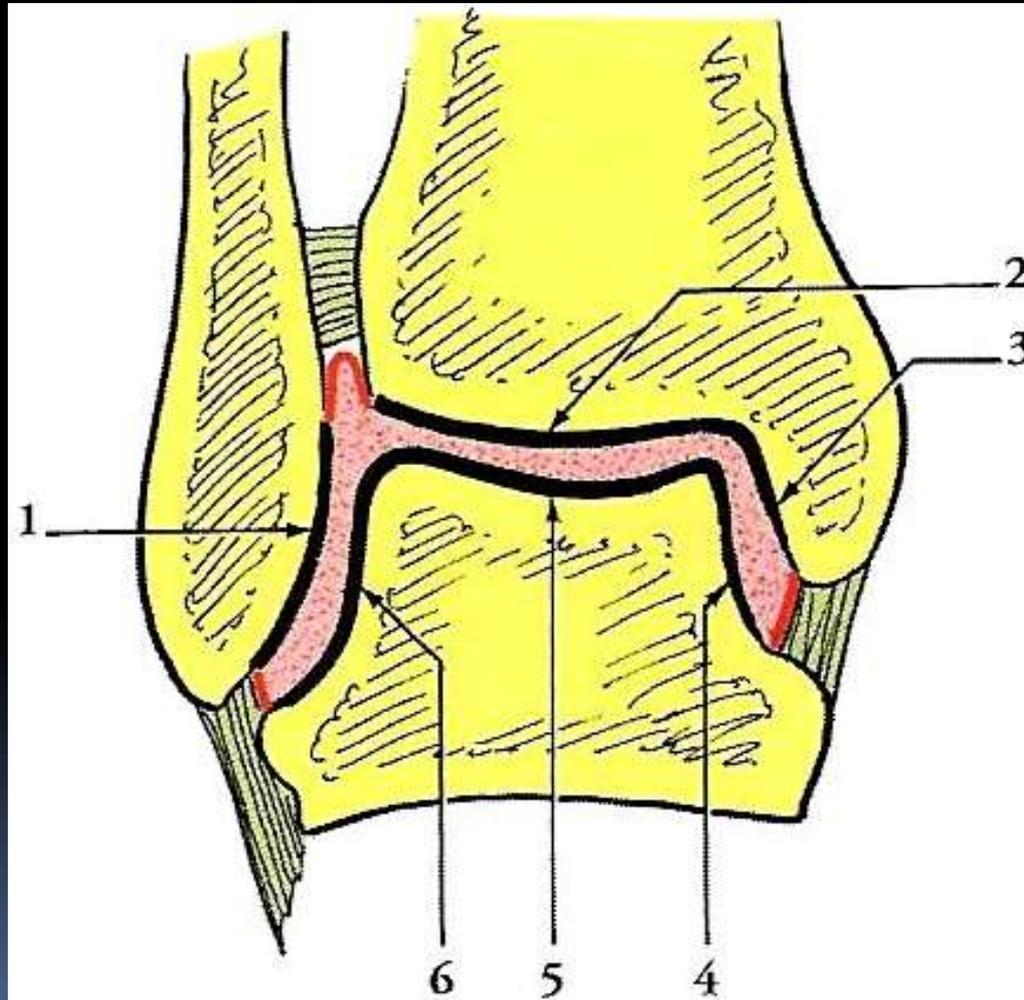


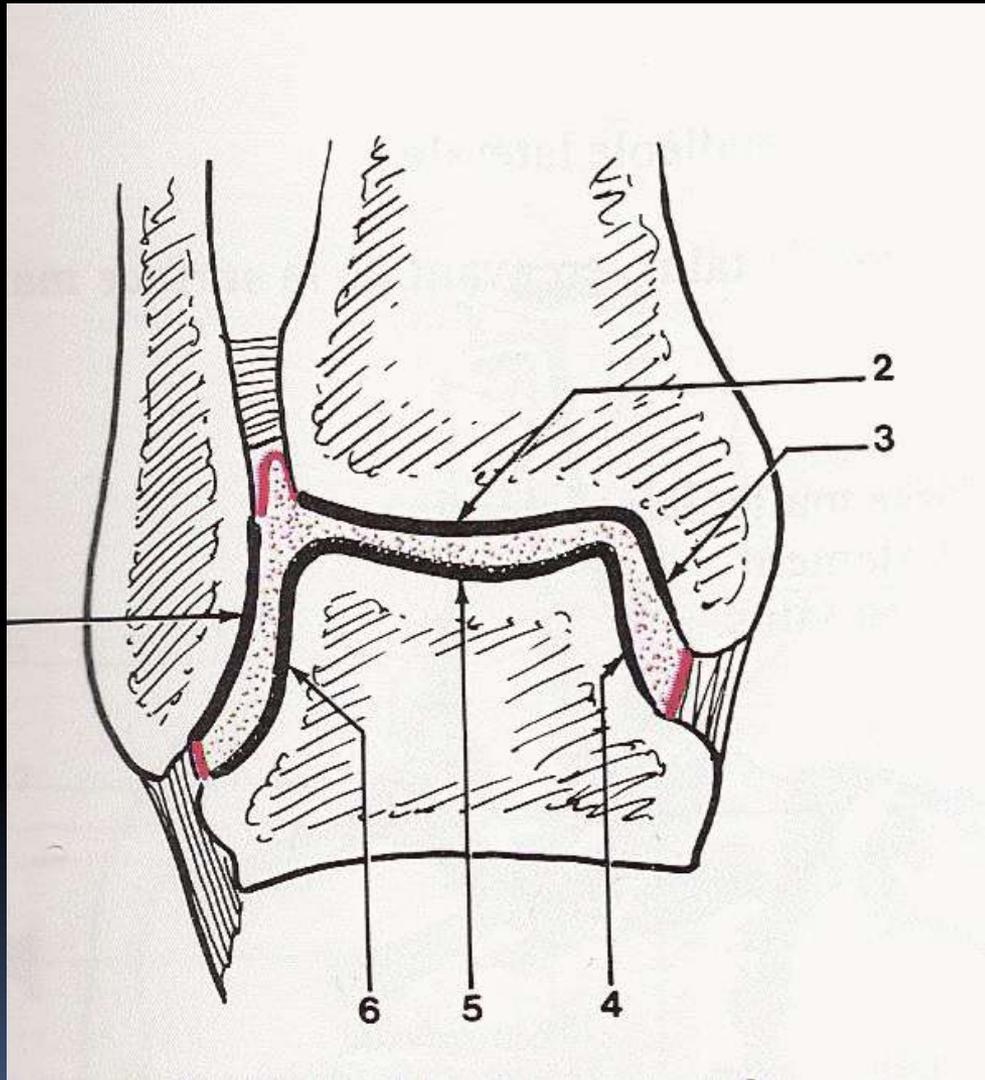


Os du pied droit, ensemble avec le tibia et la fibula (vue postérieure).



Surfaces articulaires

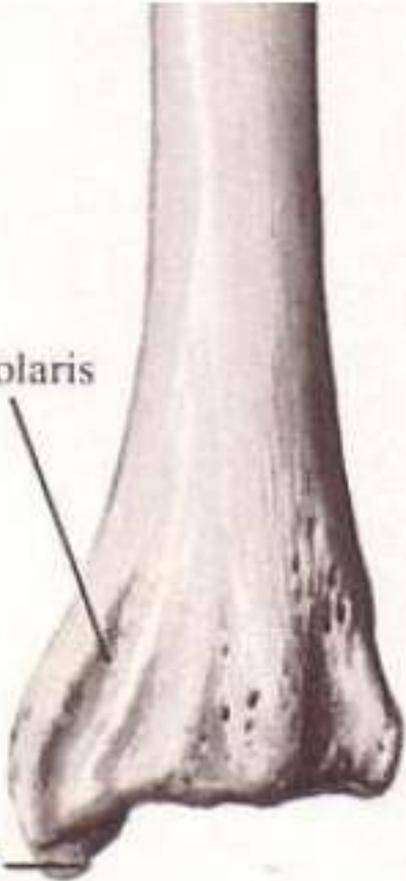




- 1 - surface articulaire de la malléole latérale
- 2 - surface inf. du tibia
- 3 - surface articulaire de la malléole médiale
- 4 - surface malléolaire médiale
- 5 - surface supérieure de la trochlée
- 6 - surface malléolaire latérale

Sulcus malleolaris

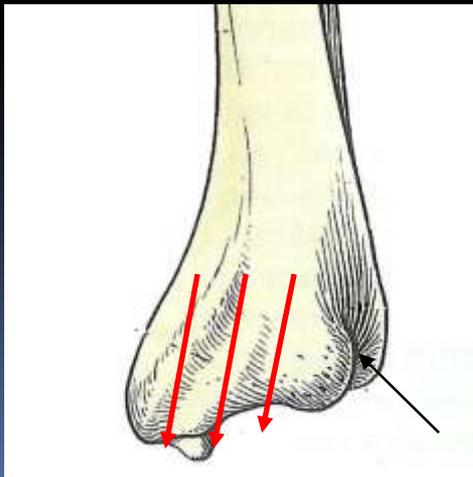
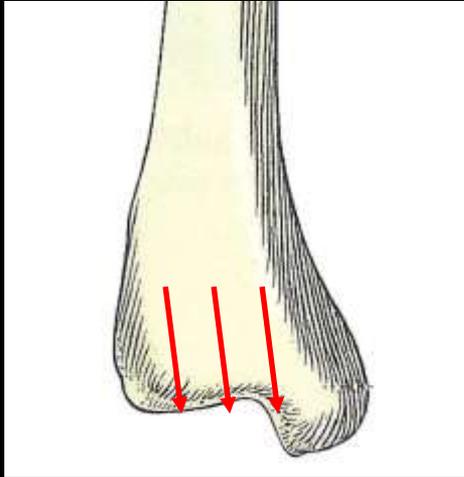
Malleolus
medialis



Incisura fibularis

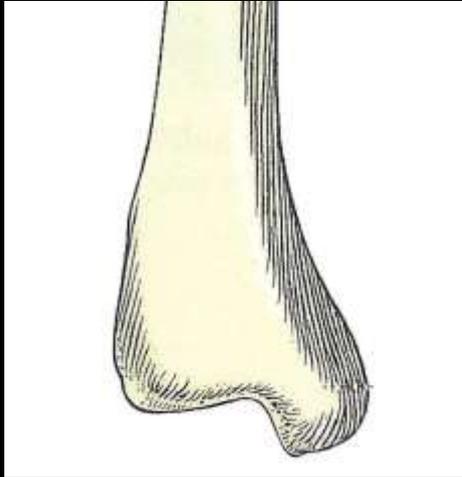
Malleolus medialis





- Forme cubique, aplatie ant.-post, présente 5 faces:
 - face ant. : prolonge la face lat de la diaphyse
 - face post. : prolonge la face post de la diaphyse. Elle présente:
 - -med, le sillon malleolaire, profond, dans lequel glissent les tendons des m tibial post et long flech des orteils
 - -lat, un sillon peu marque pour le m long flech des orteils
 - -en bas l'insertion de la capsule articulaire

TIBIA



- Face méd. : **MALLEOLE MEDIALE**, est située plus haut que la malléole lat

- Face lat: est creusée d'une gouttière longitudinale, l'incisure fibulaire
 - dans l'incisure s'insère le

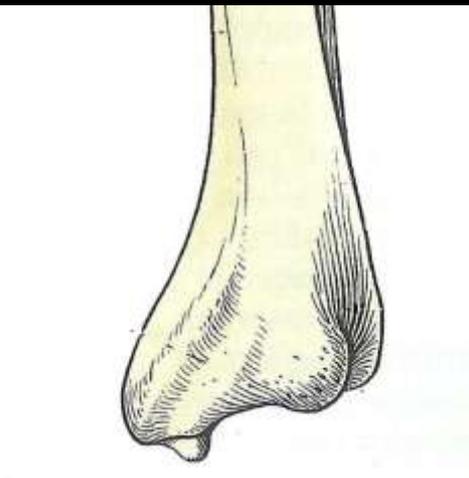
lig
fibulaire

interosseux tibio-

- Sur ses bords, les lig tibio-
fibulaires ant et

post

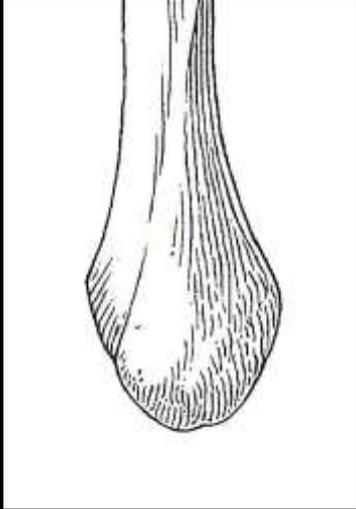
- Face inférieure: comprend 2 surfaces articulaires
 - La surface articulaire tibiale inférieure S'articule avec la trochlée du talus
 - La surface articulaire de la malléole médiale:Elle répond a la surface malléolaire du talus



FIBULA

EXTREMITE DISTALE

MALLEOLE LATERALE



- Face lat: en avant, une surface convexe et sous cutanee; en arriere, le sillon malleolaire lateral (glissent les tend des m long et court fibulaires)

- Face med: en avant, la surface articulaire, elle repond a la surface malleolaire du talus

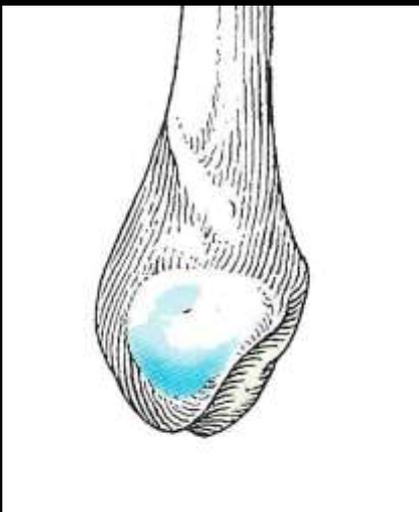
- au dessus de la surface articulaire se trouve la zone rugueuse(d'insertion du lig interosseux tibio-fibulaire)

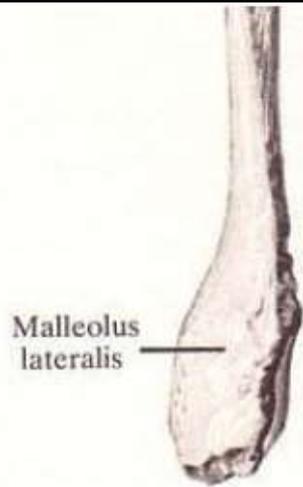
- en arriere de la surface artic se trouve la fosse malleolaire

- Bord ant

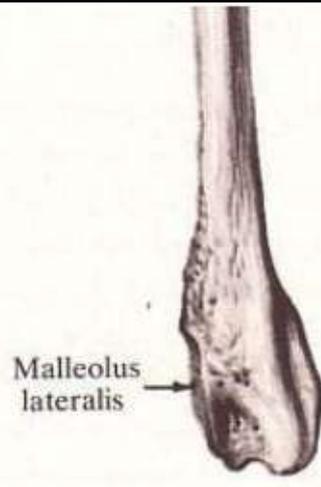
- Bord post

- apex

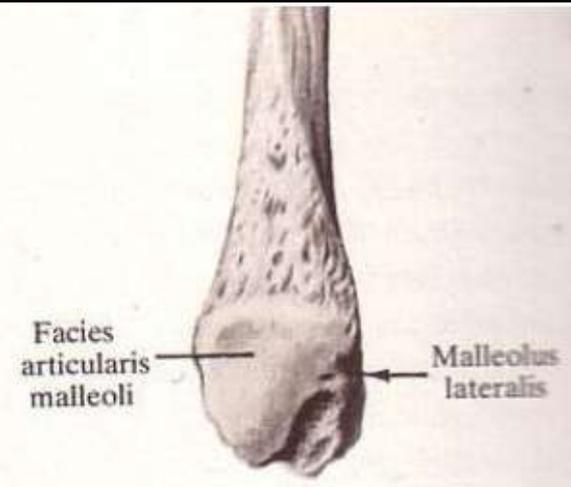




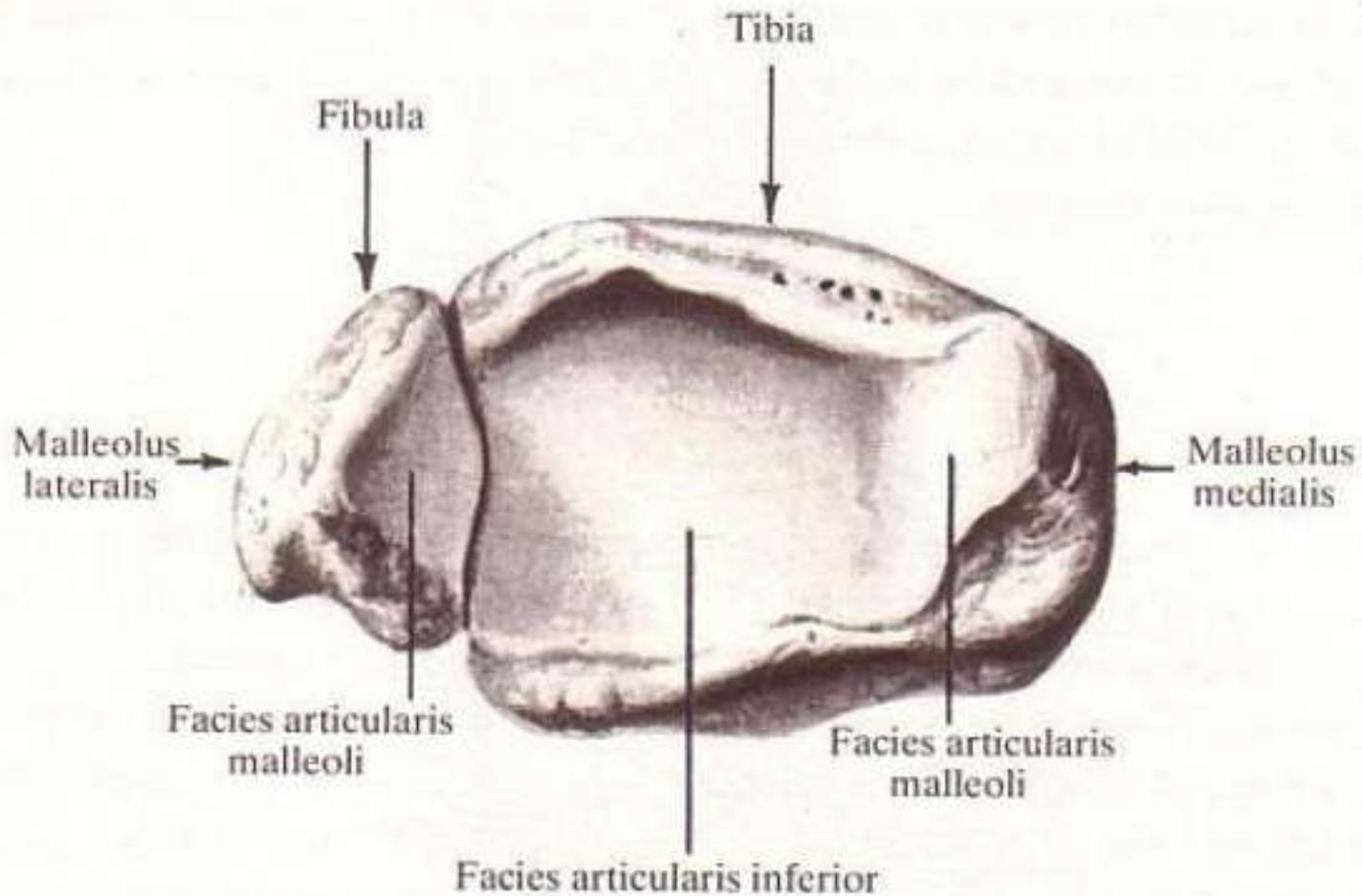
A



B



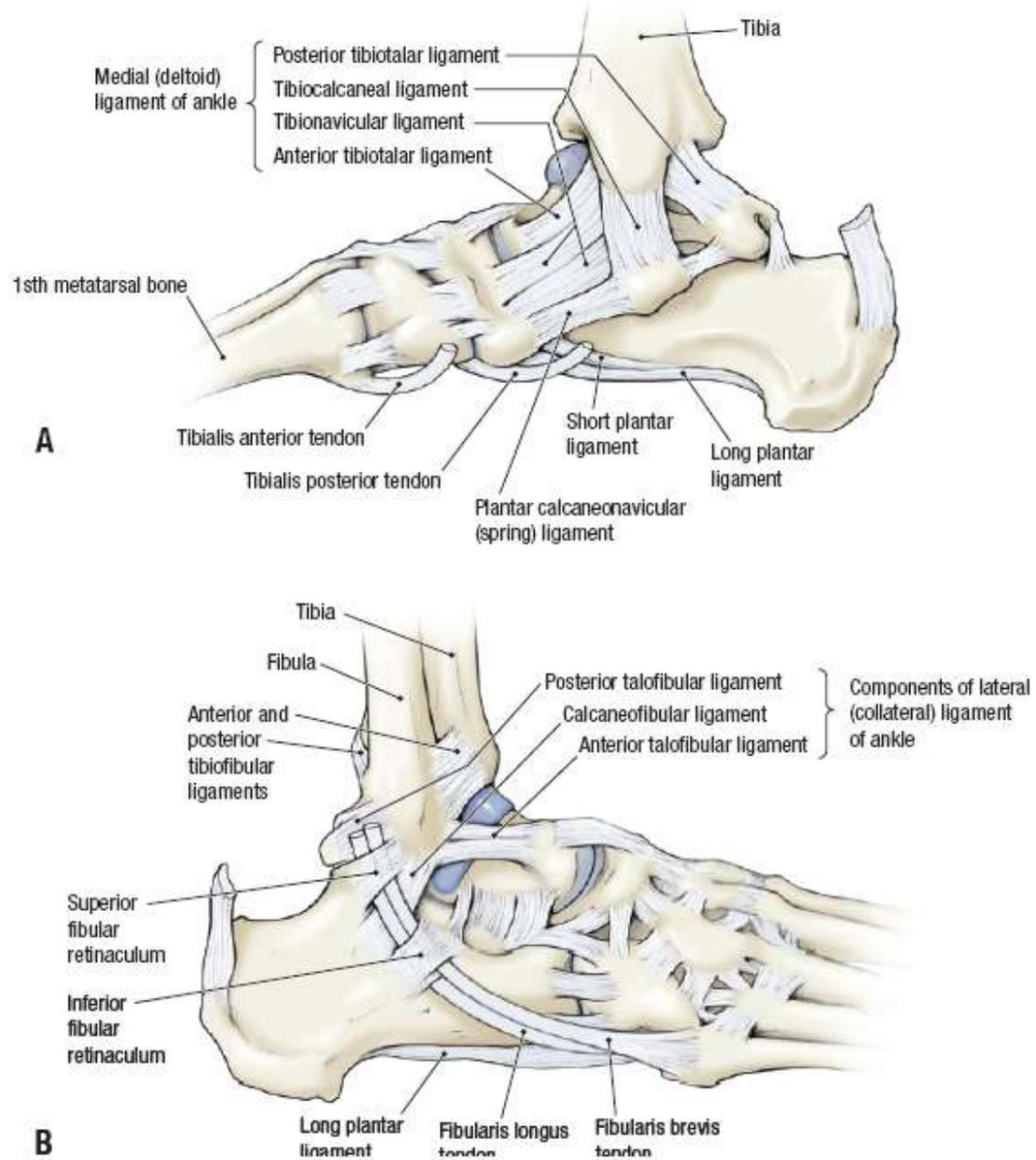
C

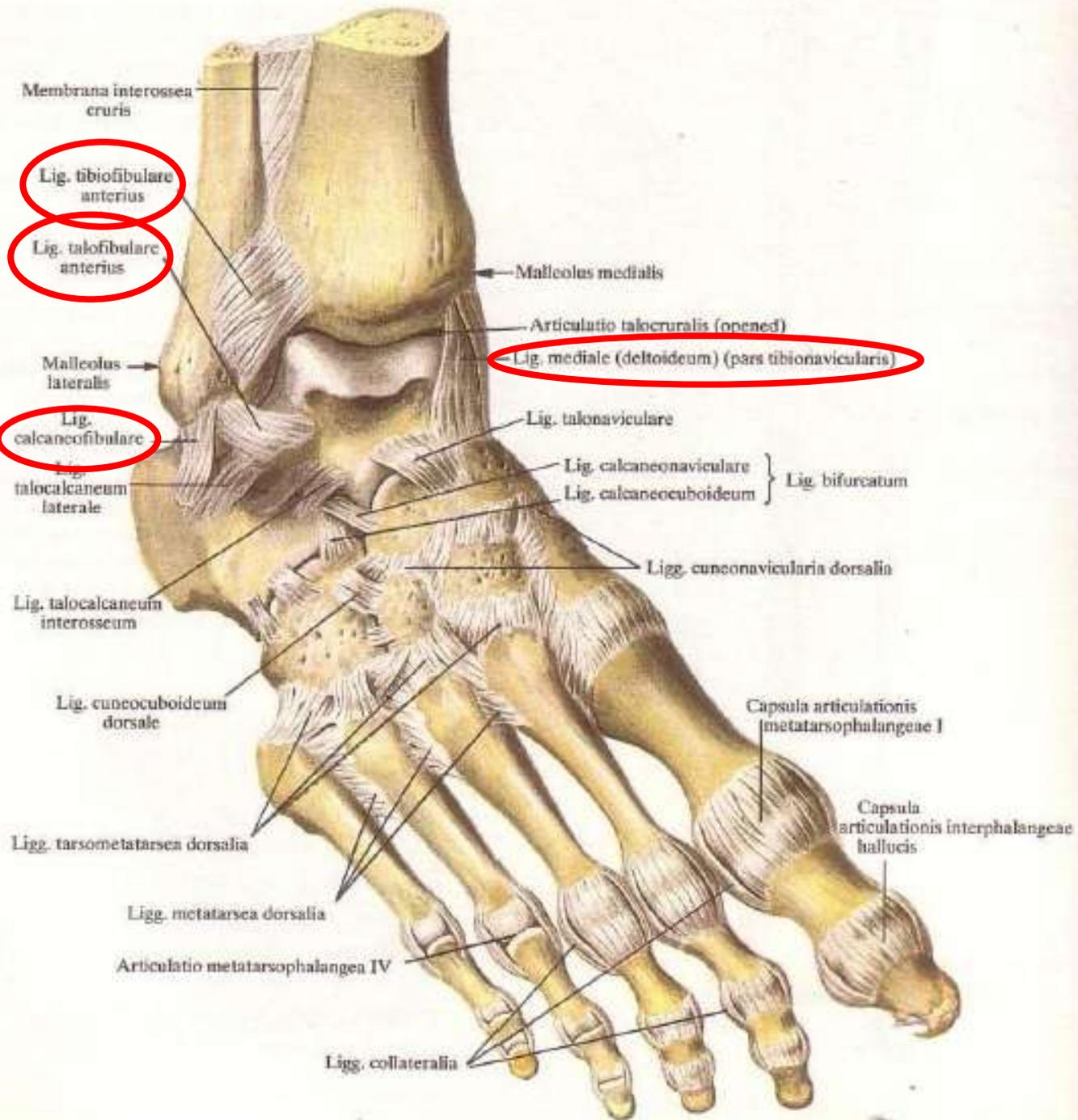


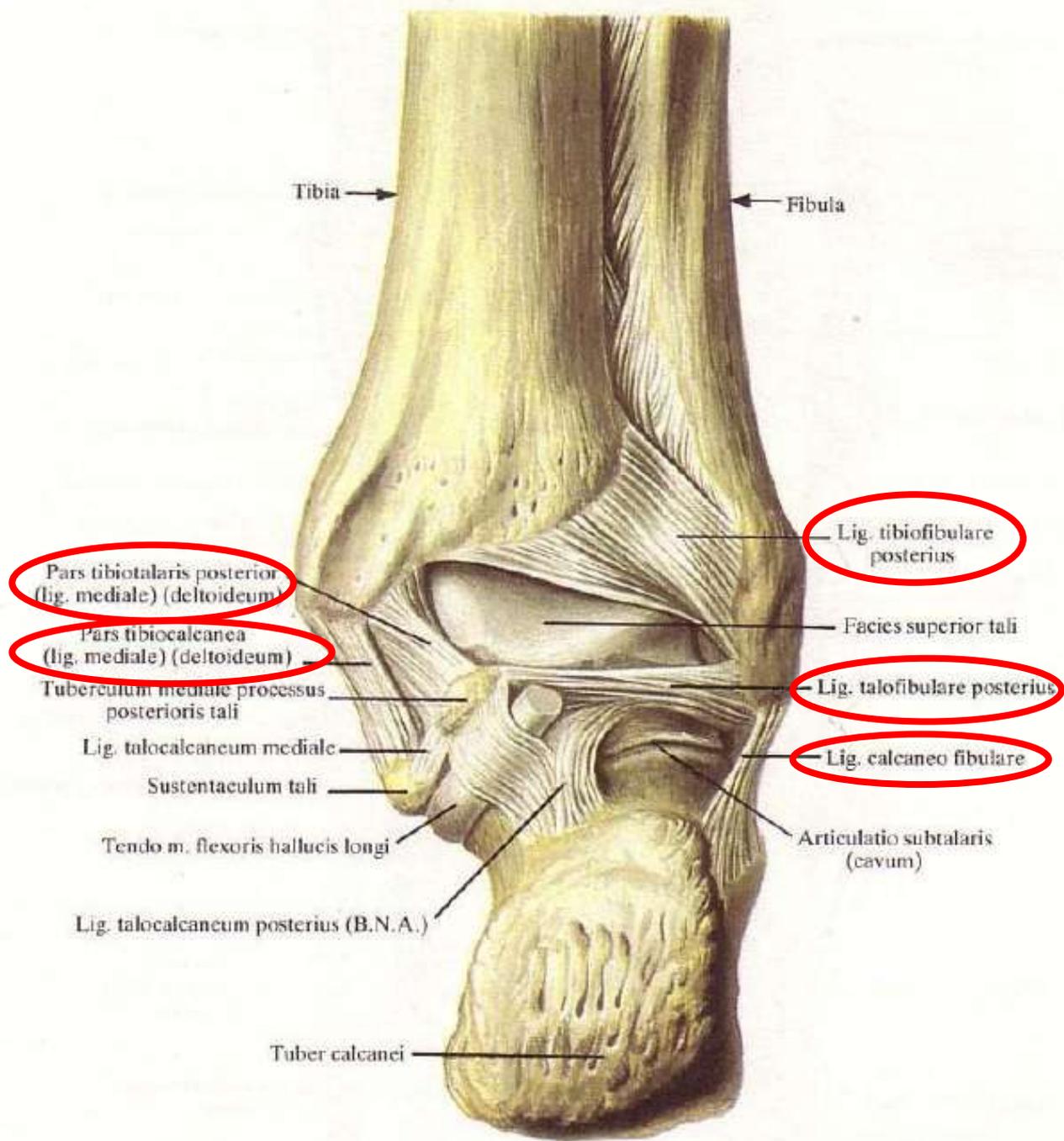
165. *Distal ends of right tibia and fibula; inferior aspect ($\frac{3}{4}$).*

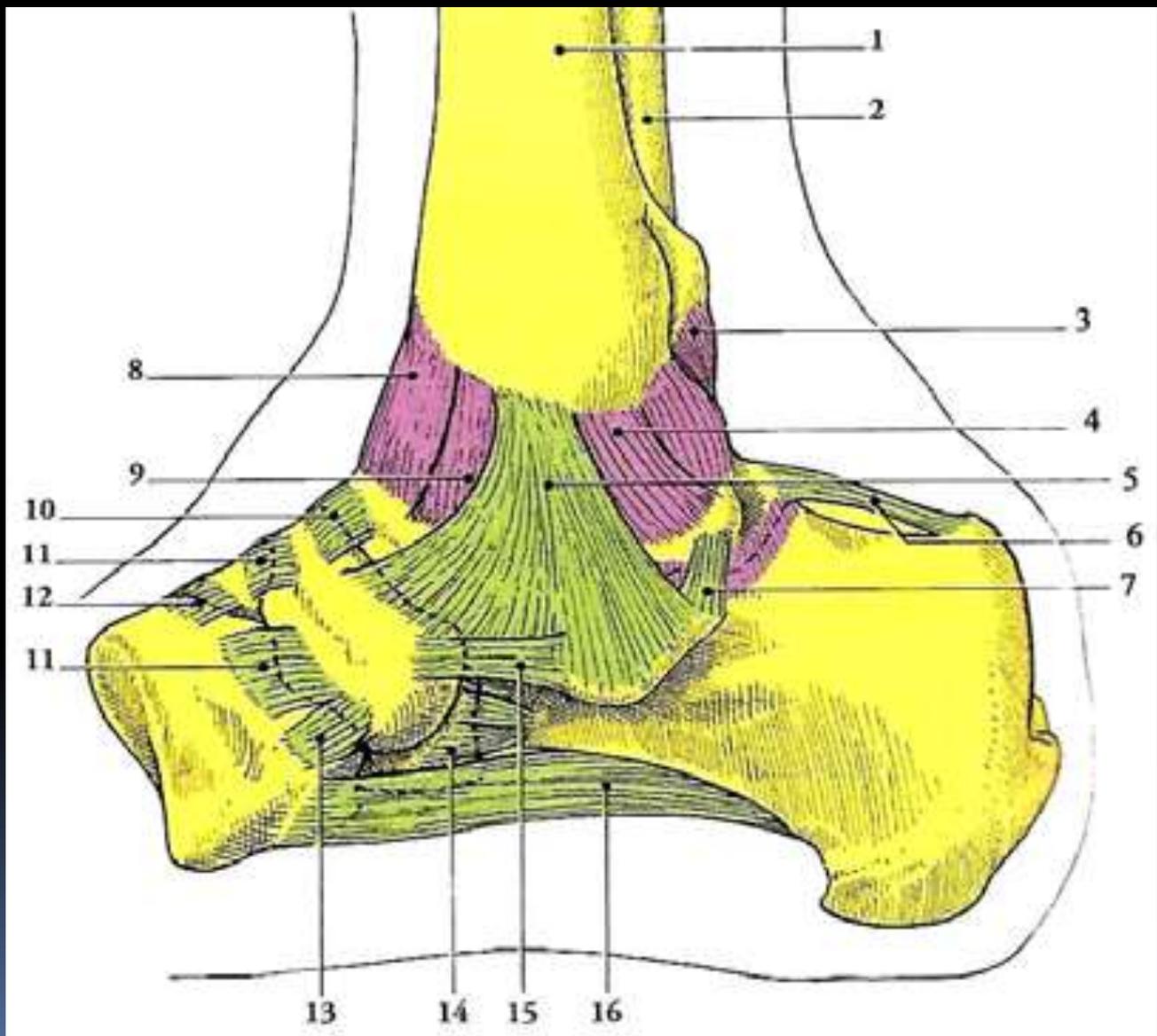


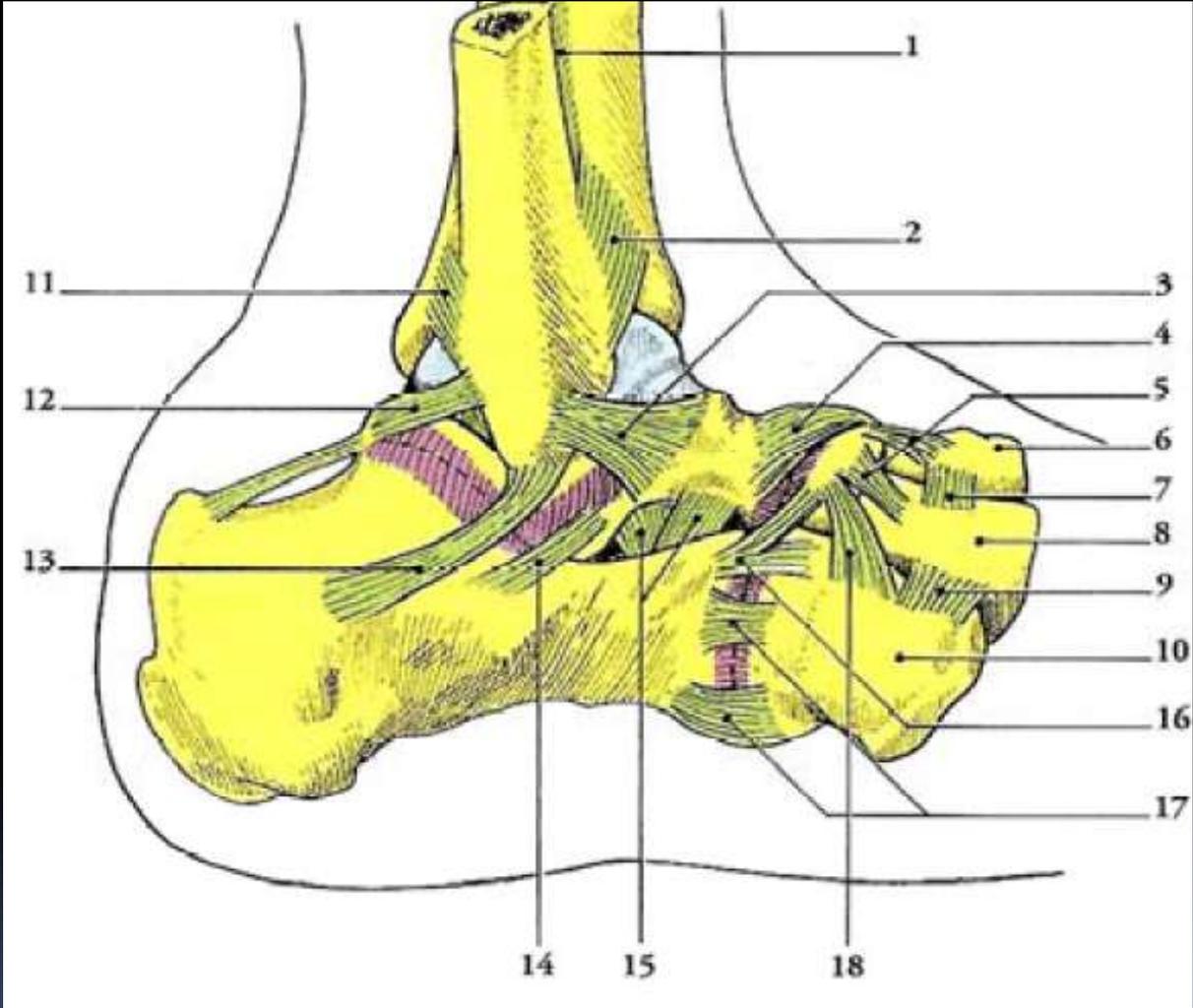
Moyens d'union

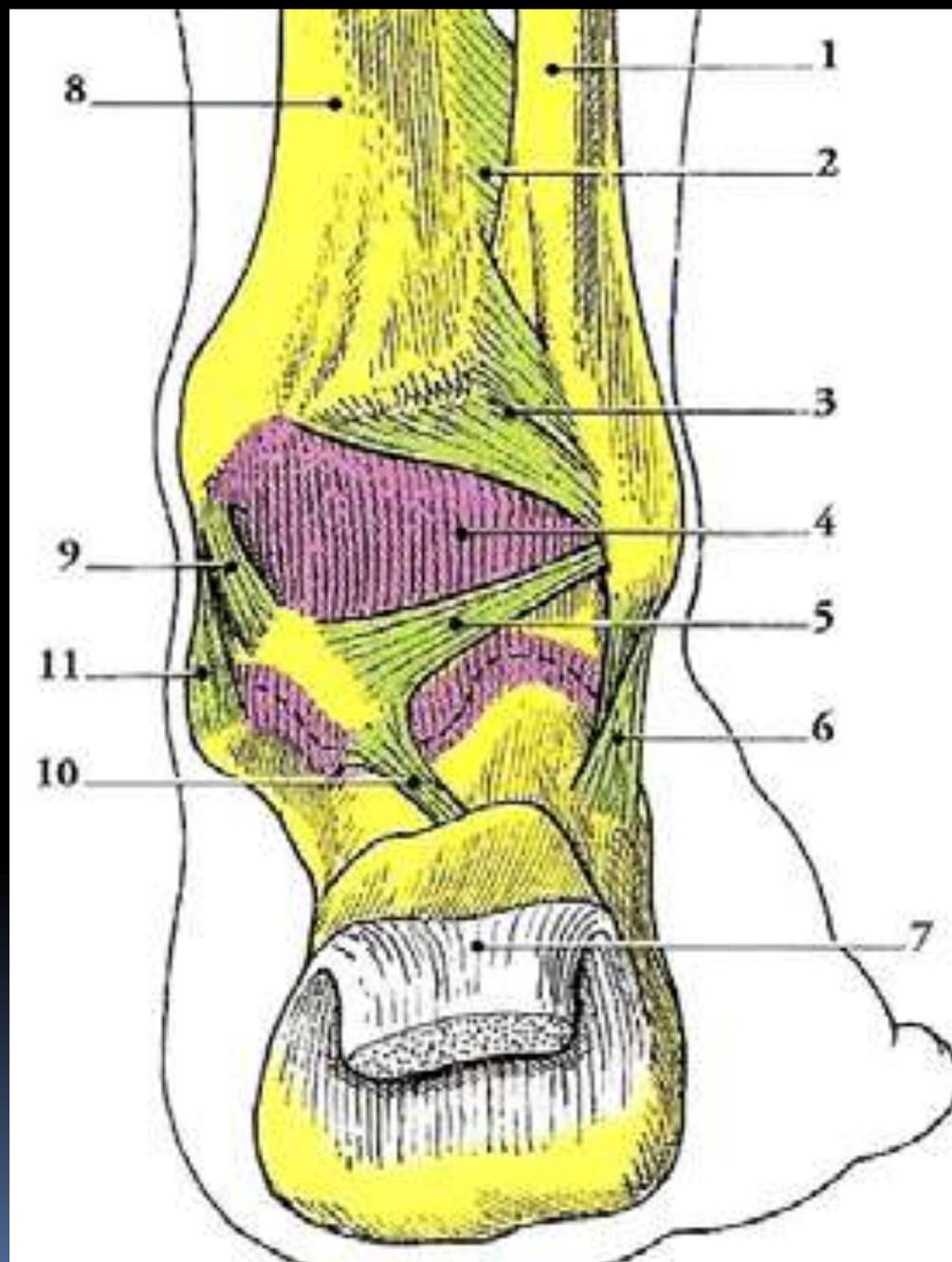


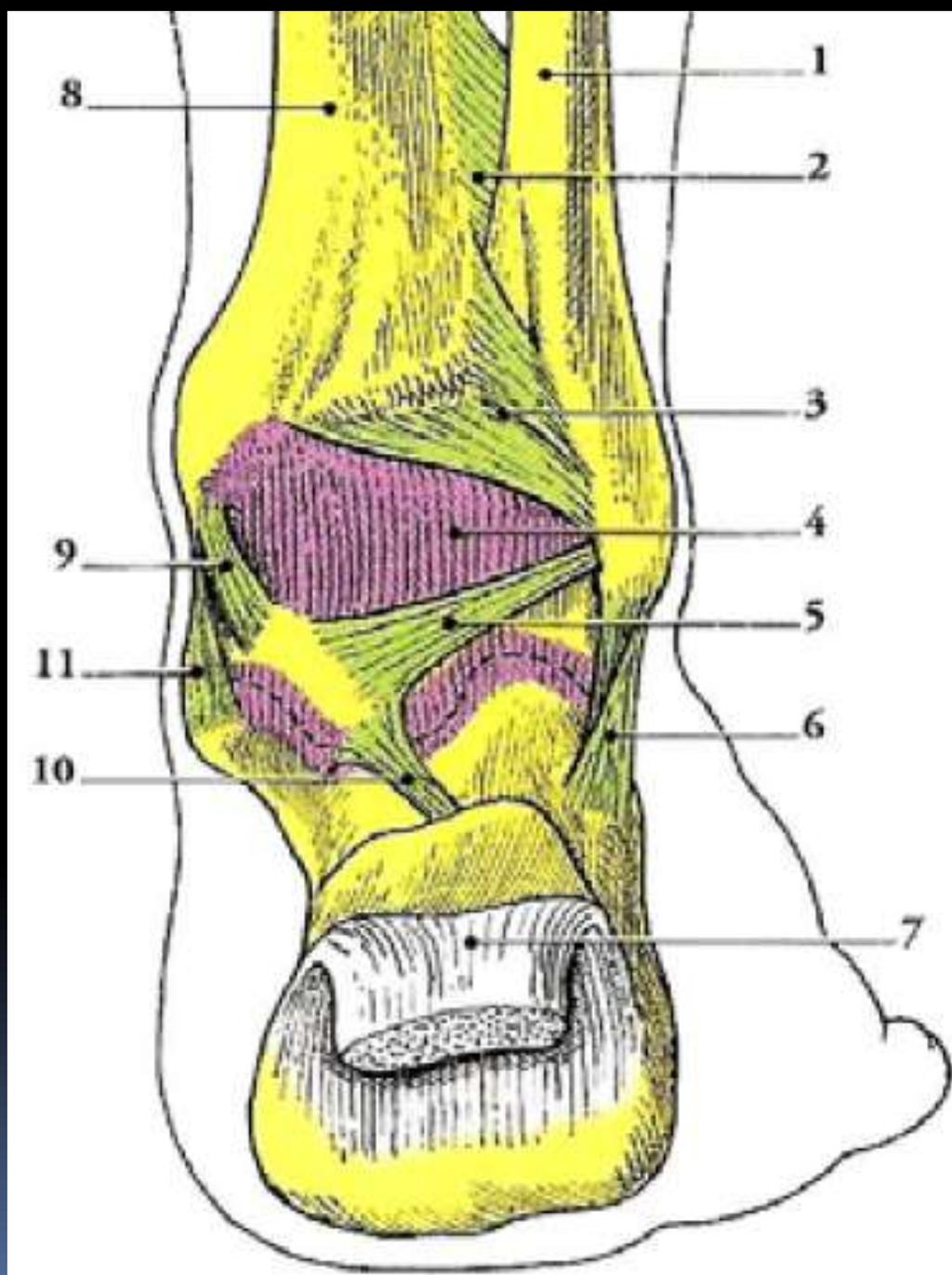




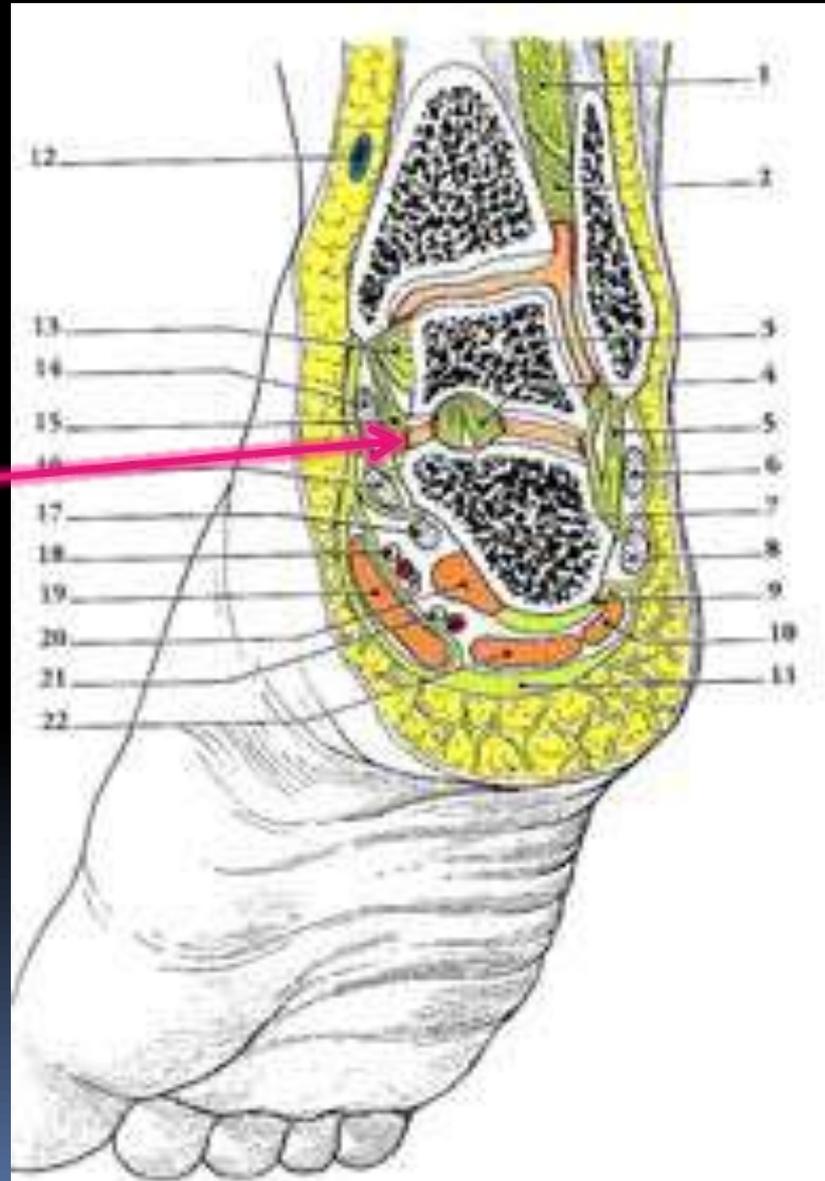


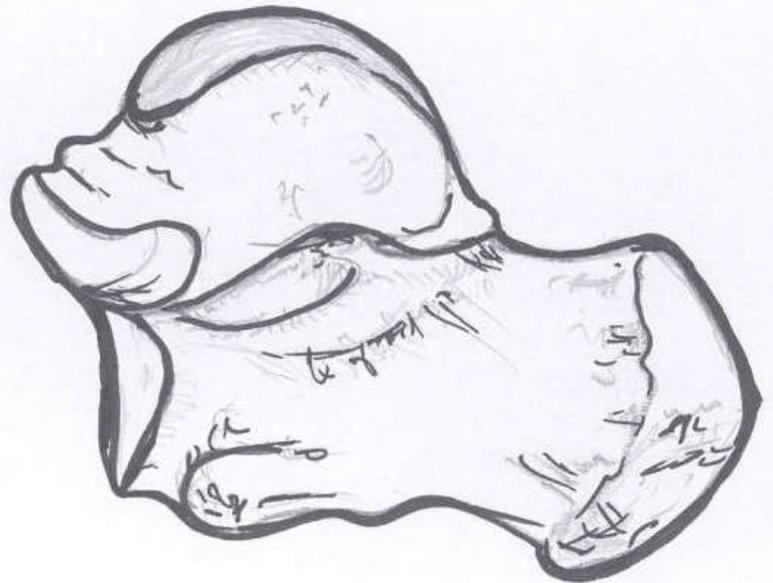
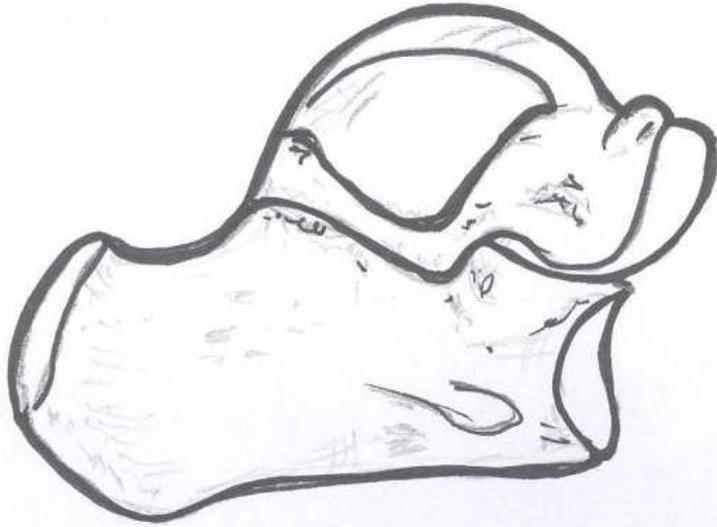


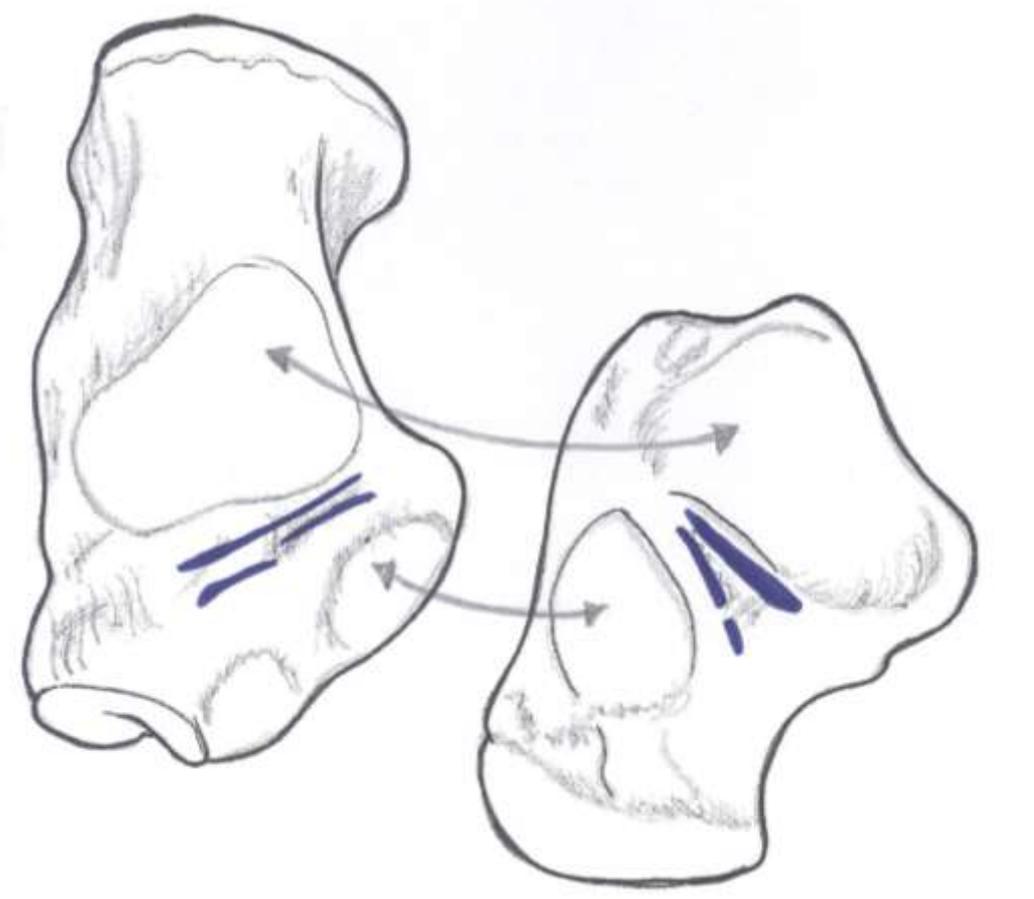
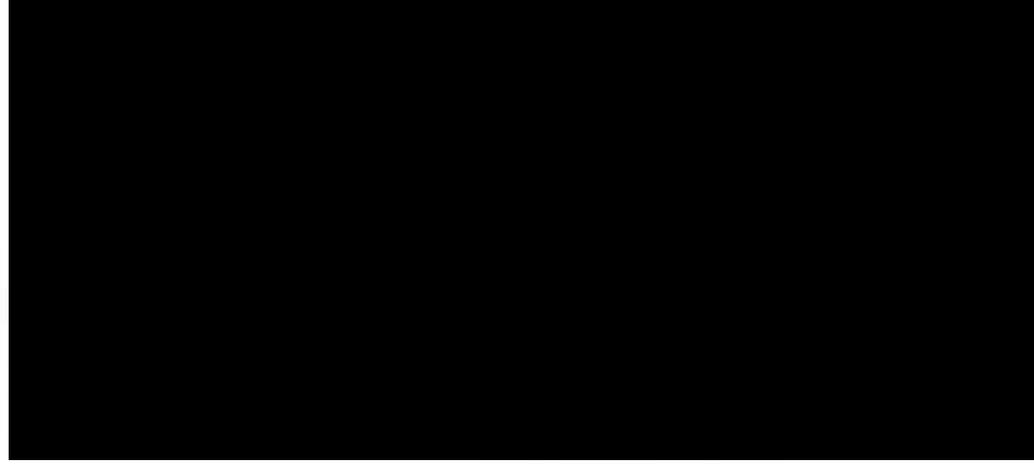
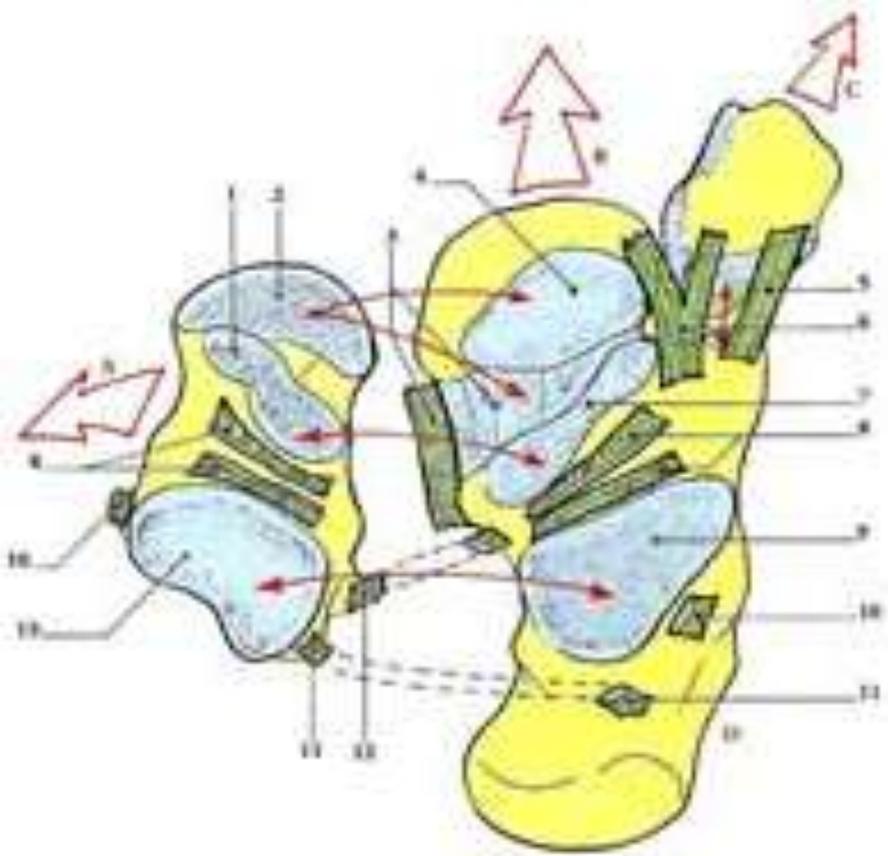




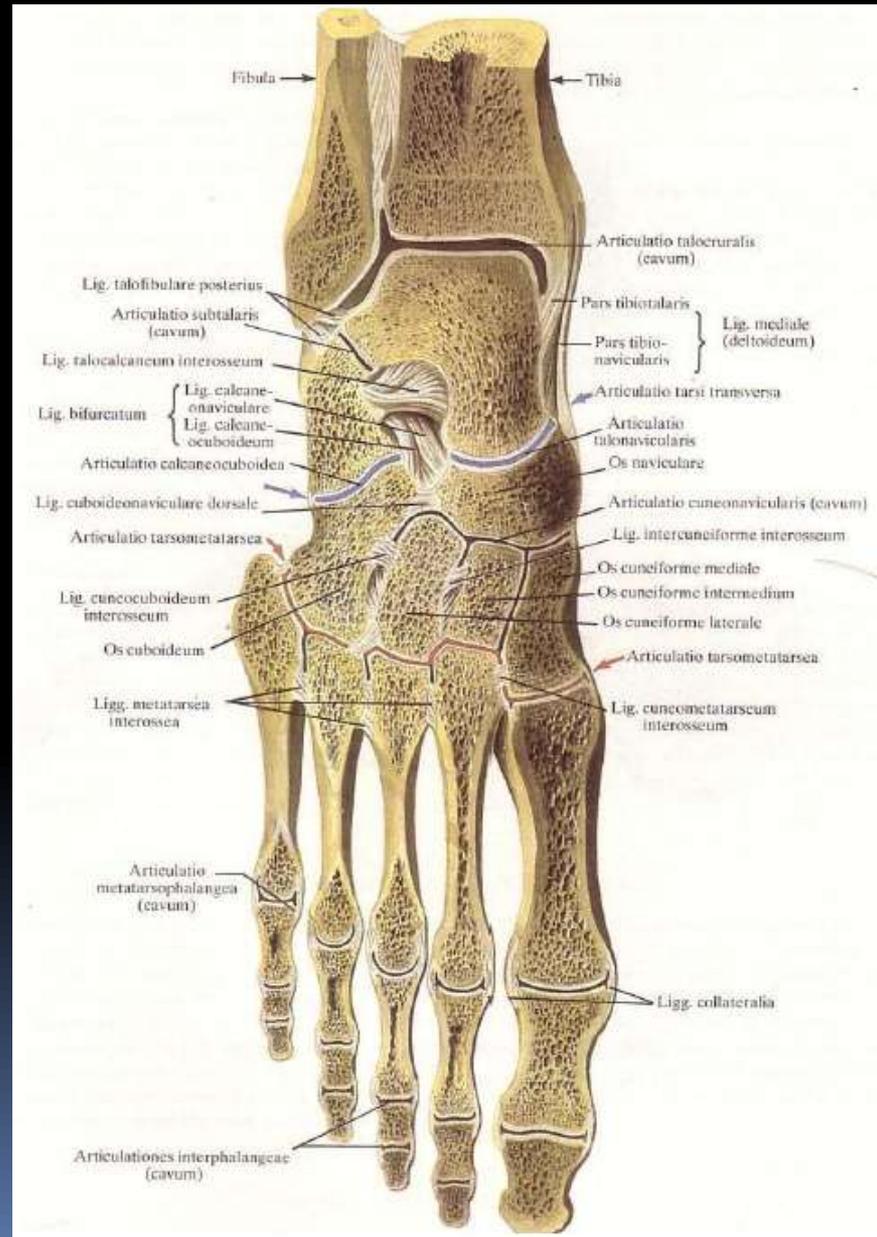
Articulation subtalaire

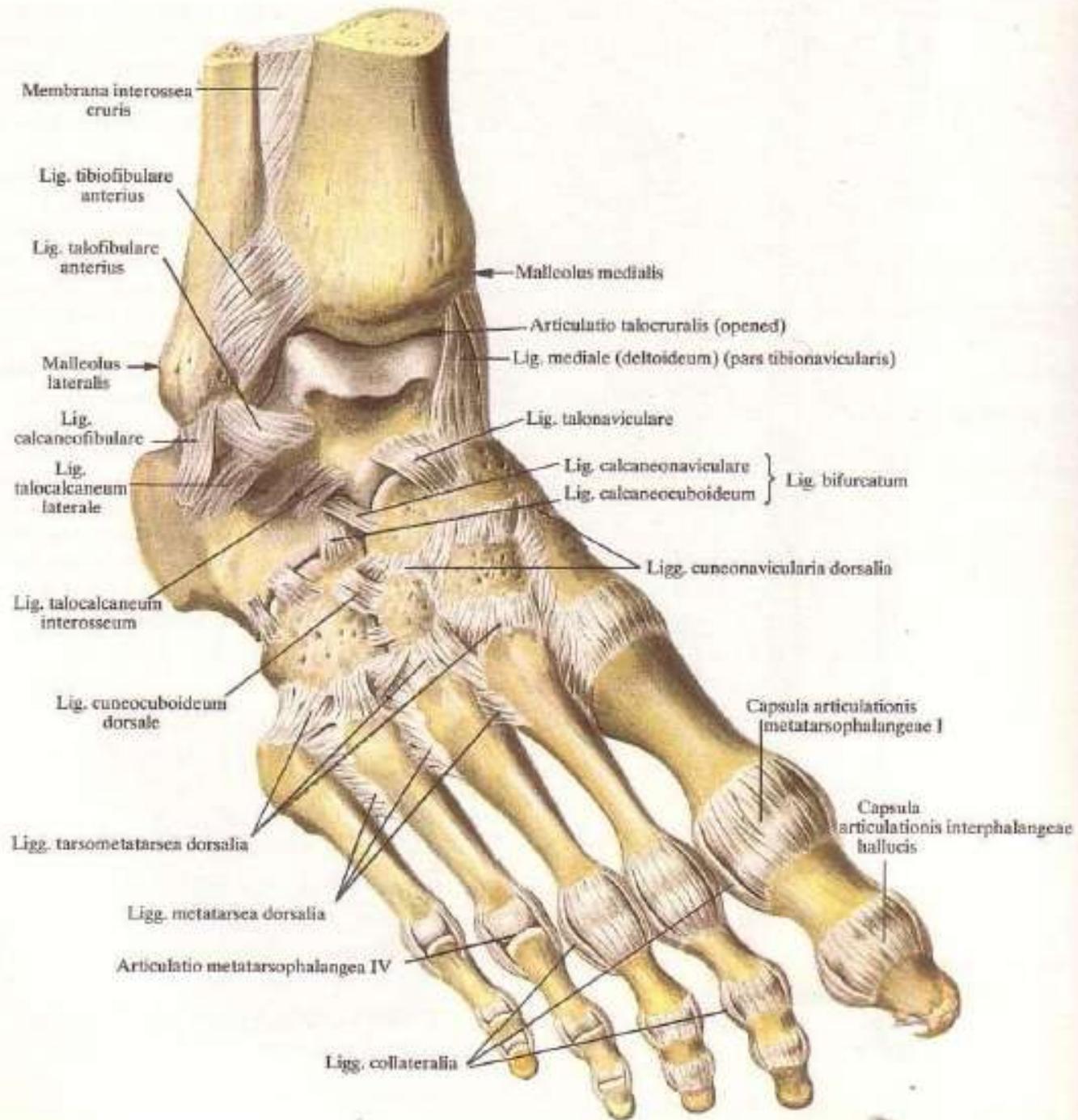


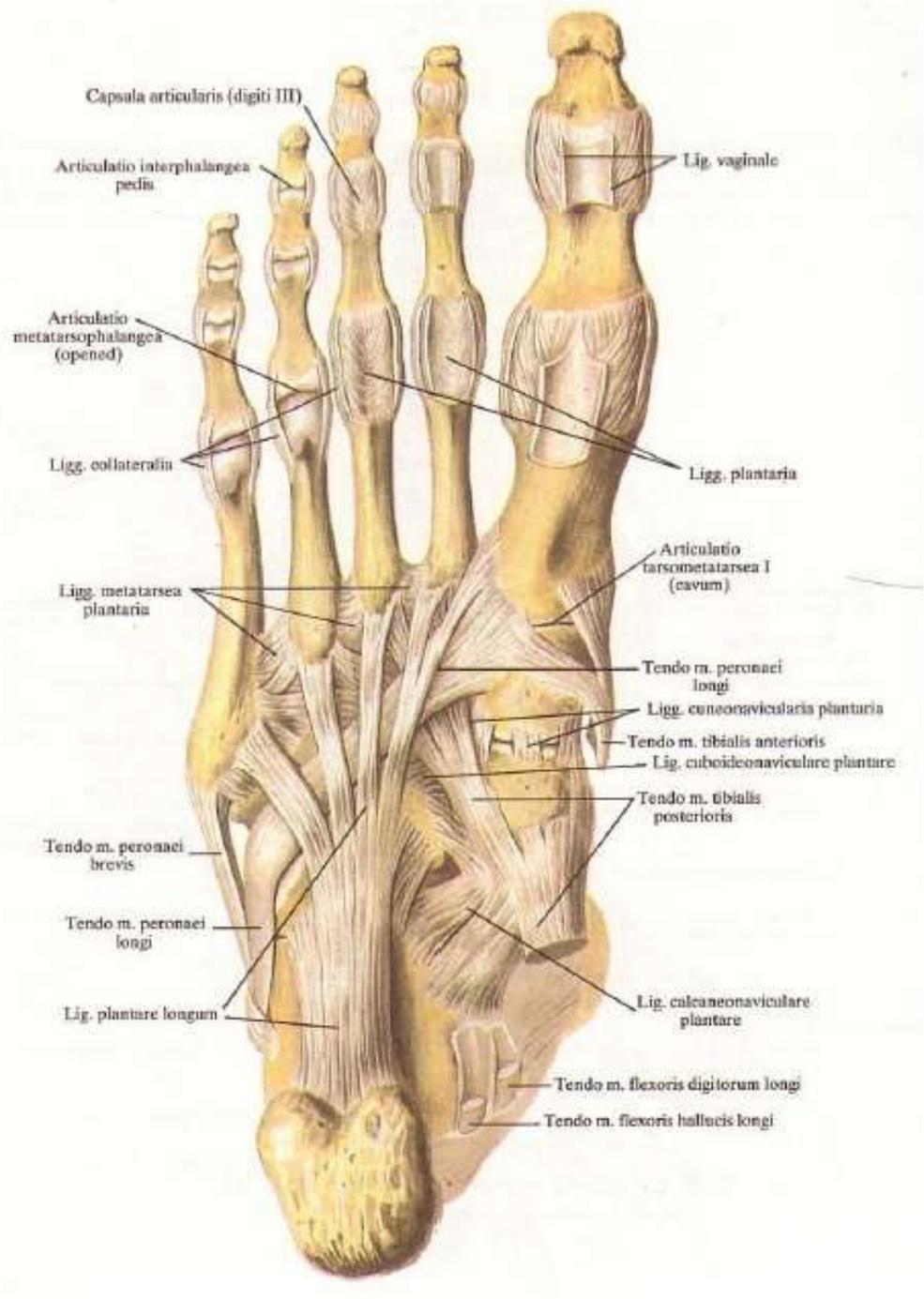




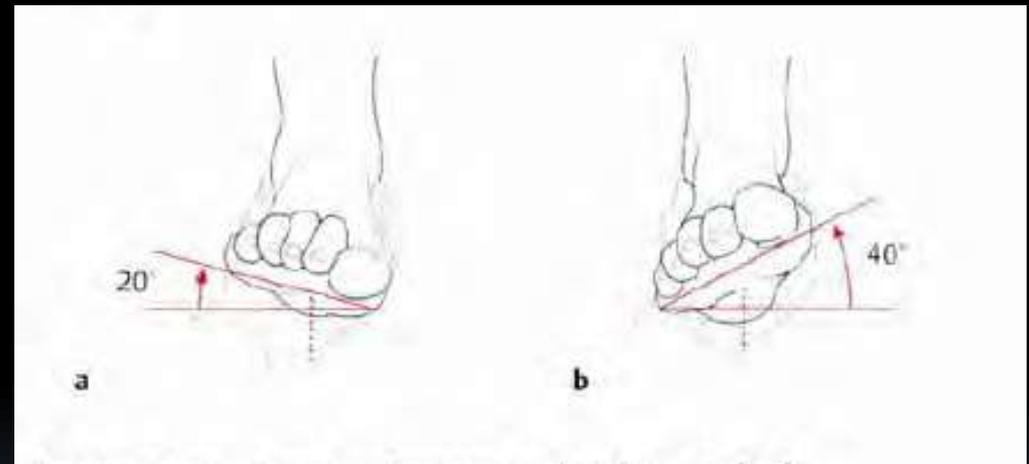
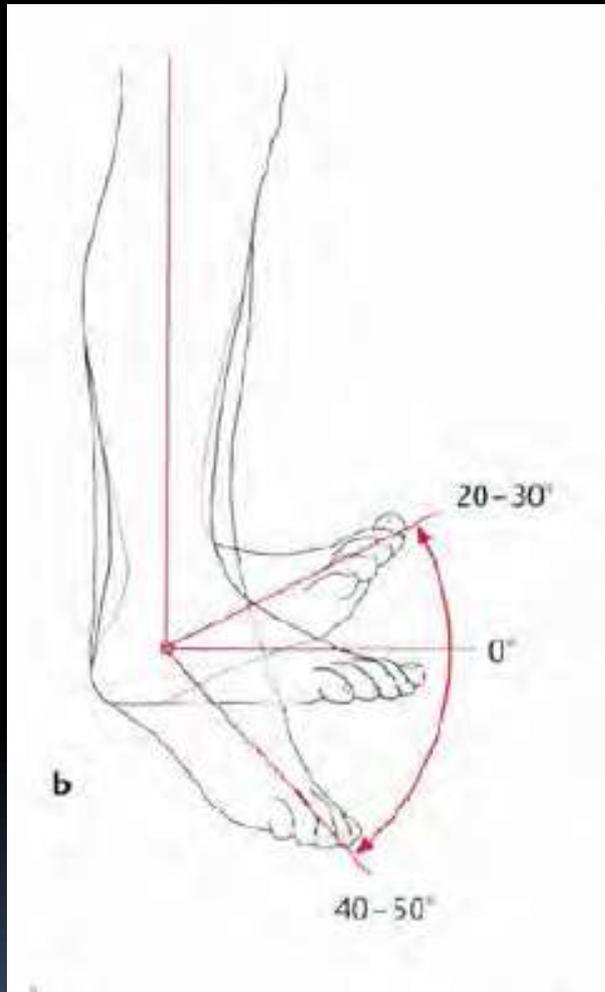
Autres articulations



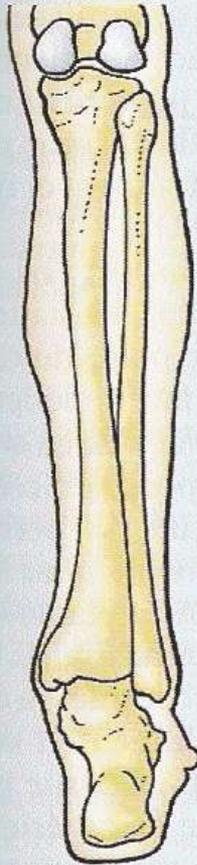




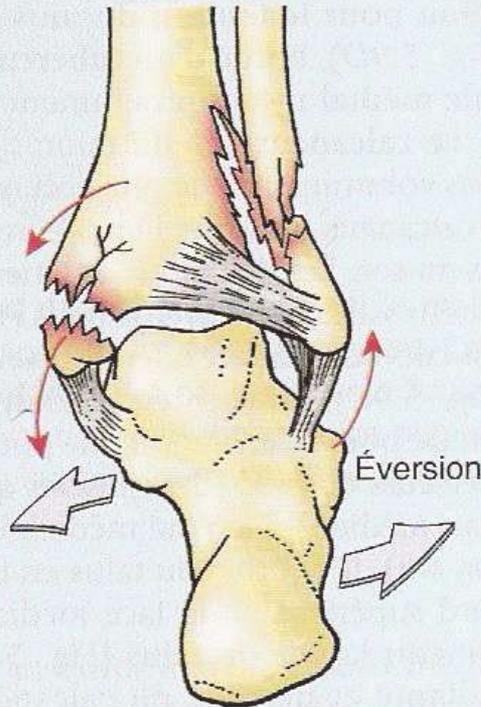
Anatomie fonctionnelle



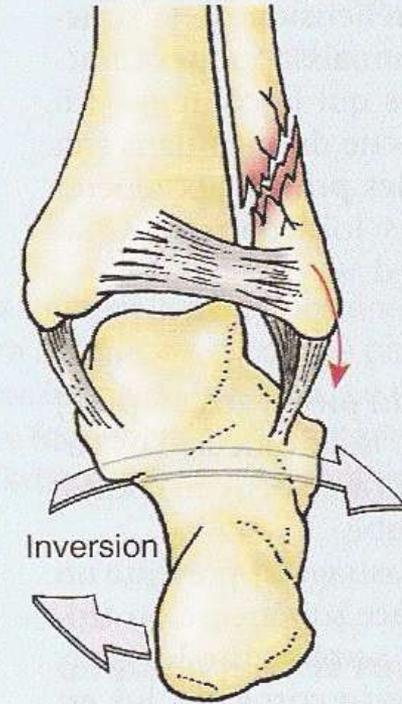
Notes cliniques



(E) Cheville normale



(F) Fractures tibiales
et fibulaire (bimalléolaires)



(G) Fracture fibulaire
(unimalléolaire)
avec inversion
excessive du pied

Fracture de Dupuytren

Code

- Direction de la force
- Sens de la rotation

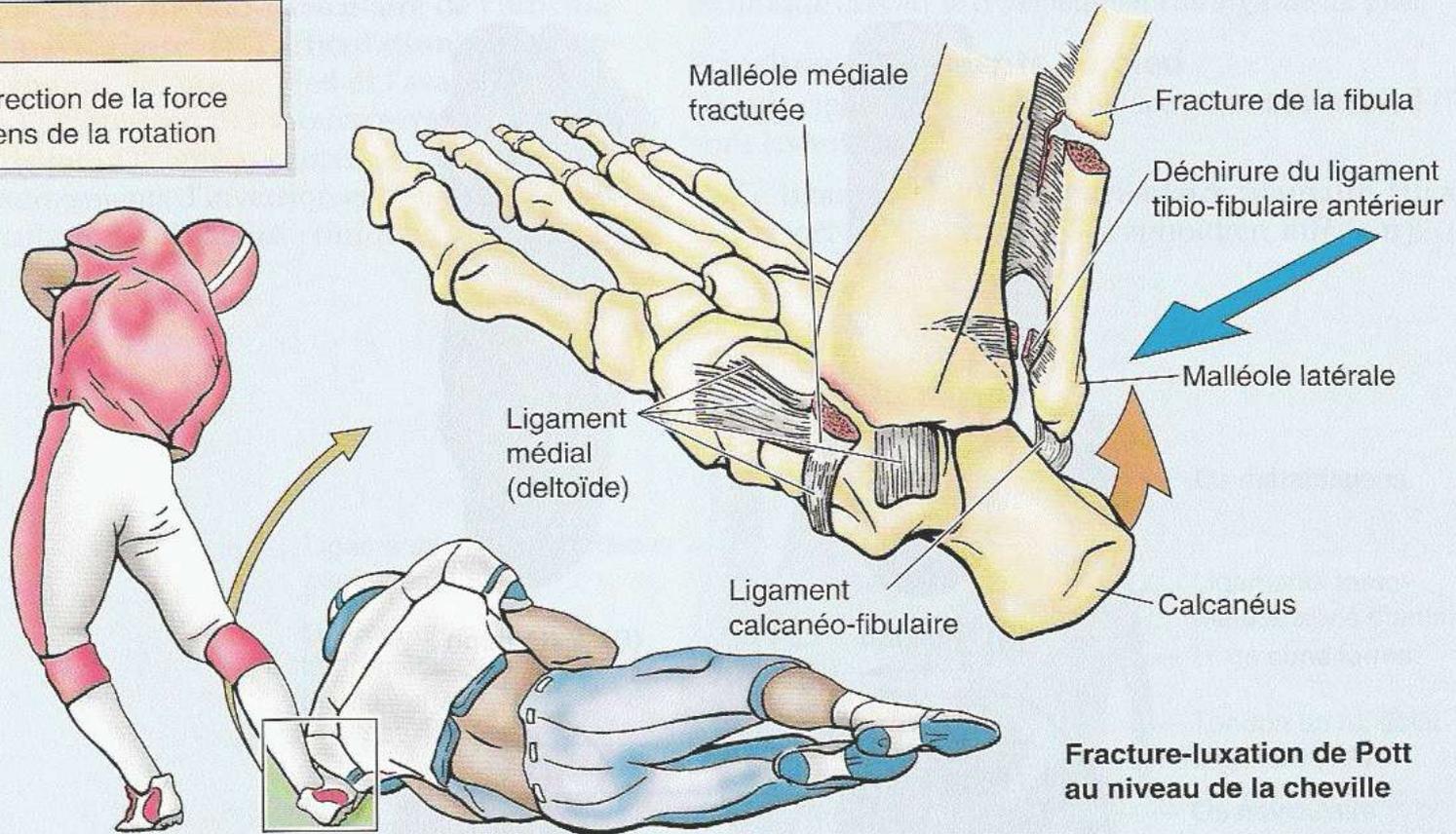
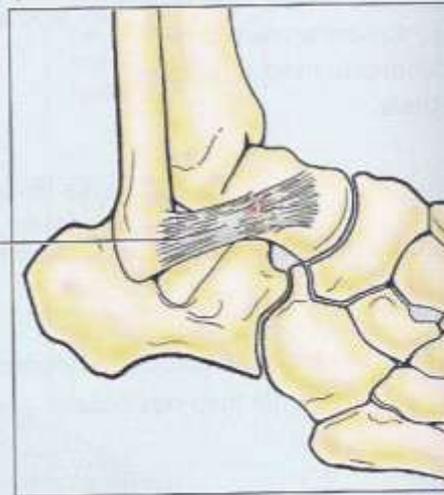


Figure B5.33.





Déchirure
du ligament
talo-fibulaire
antérieur

Figure B5.32.