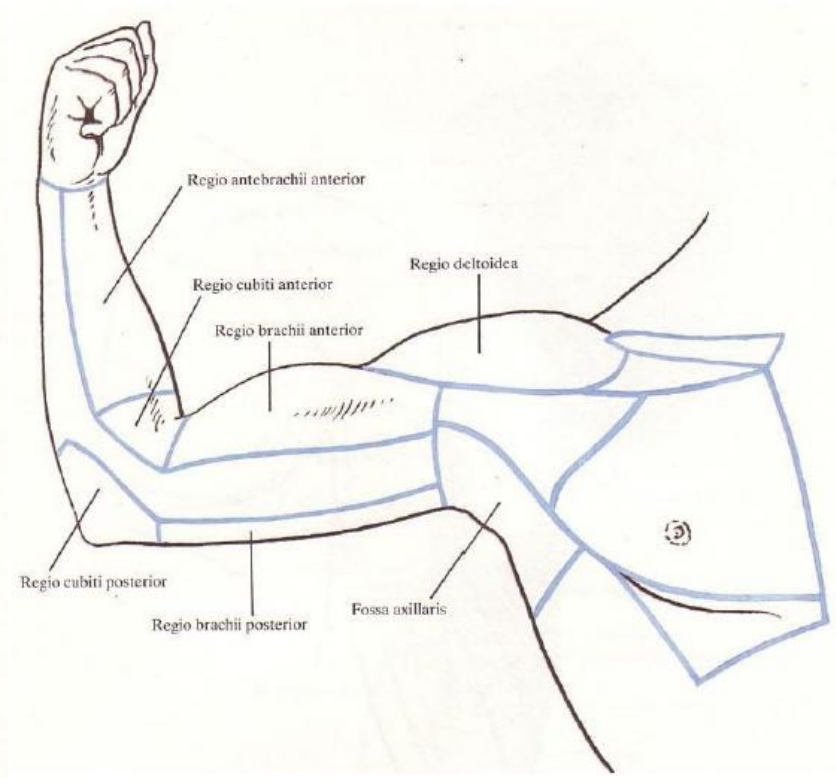
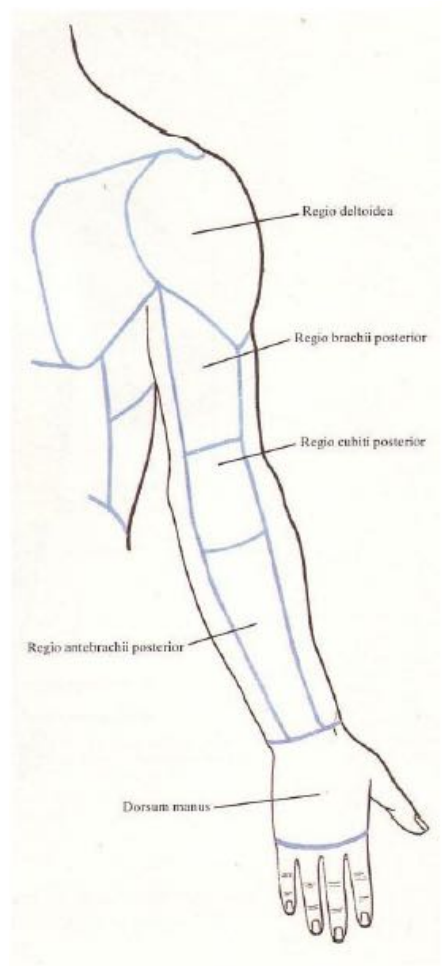
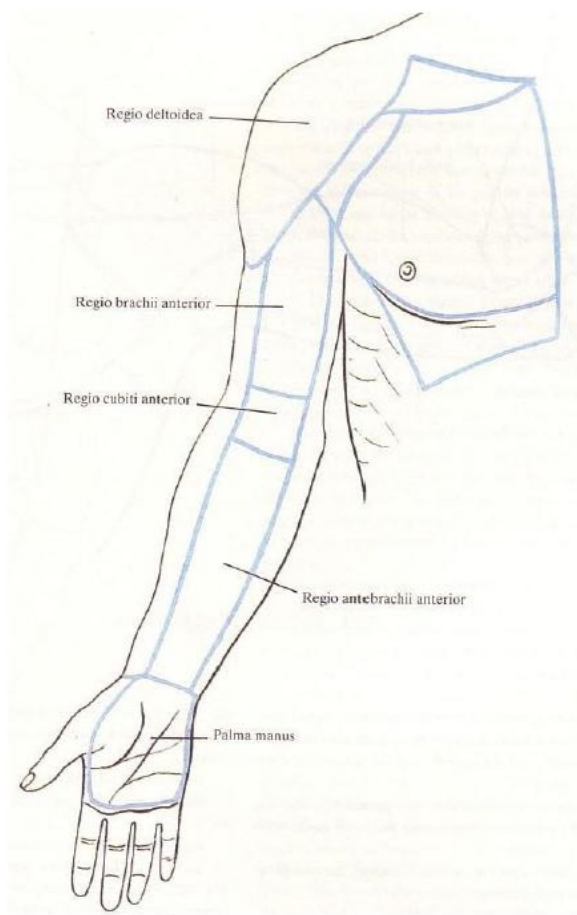


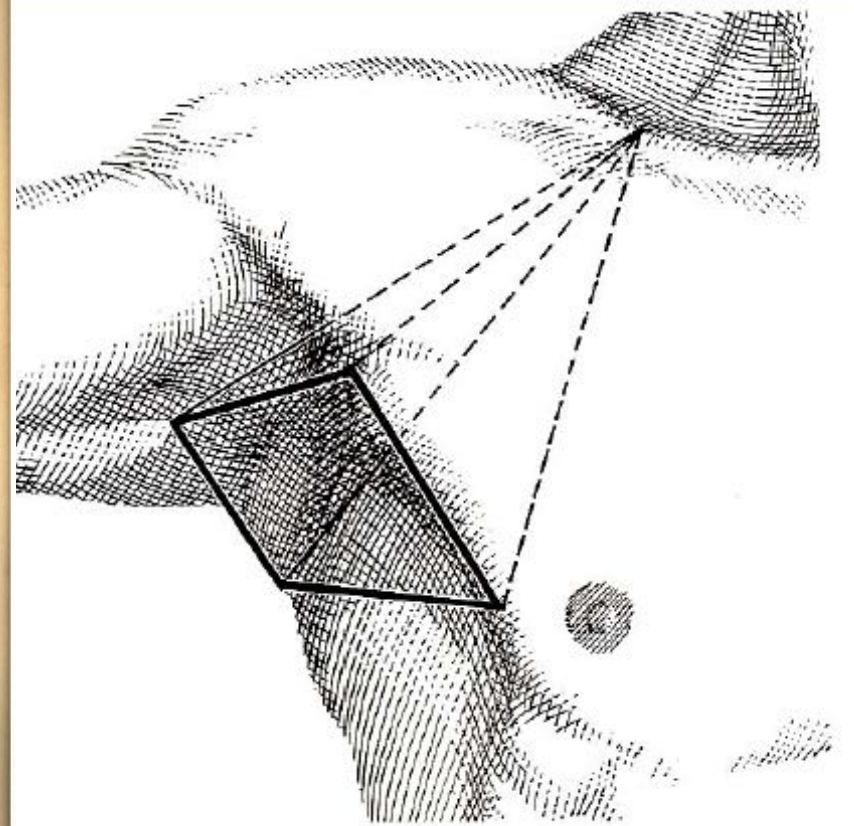
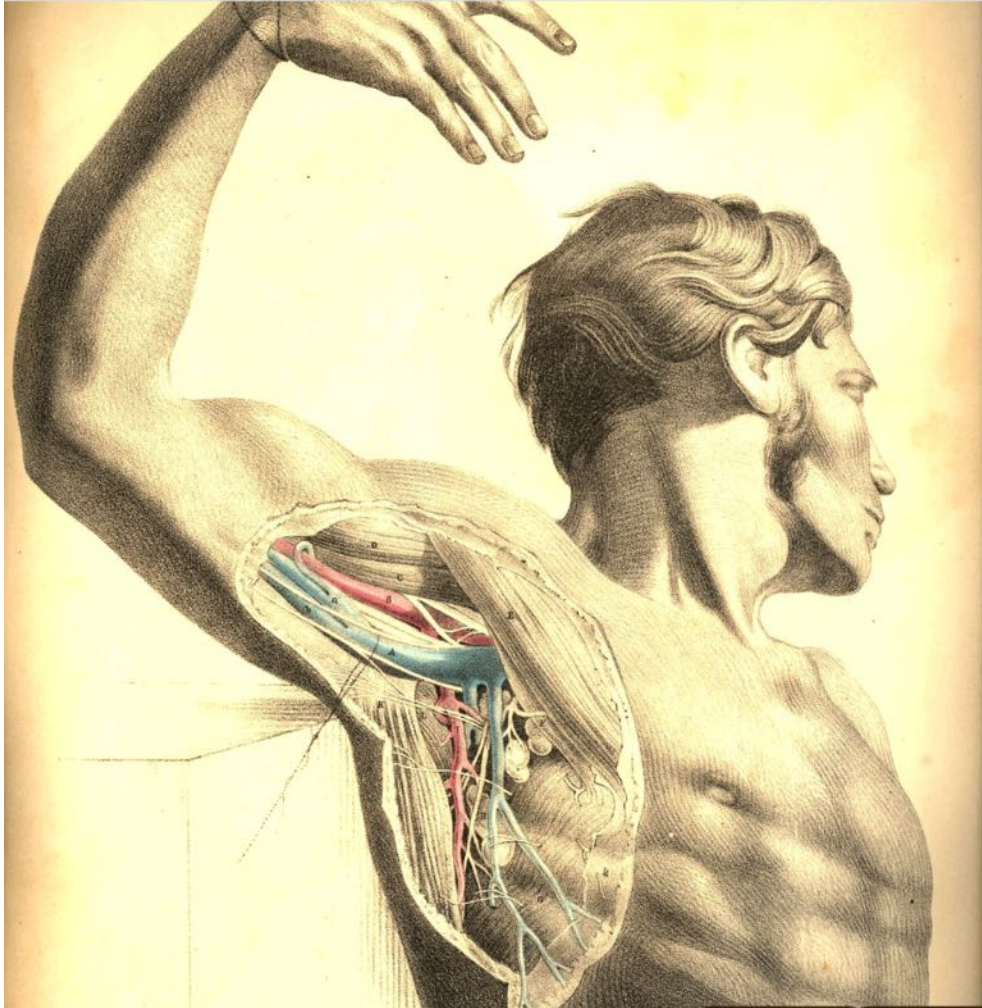
# Anatomie topographique du membre supérieur

Laboratoire d' Anatomie

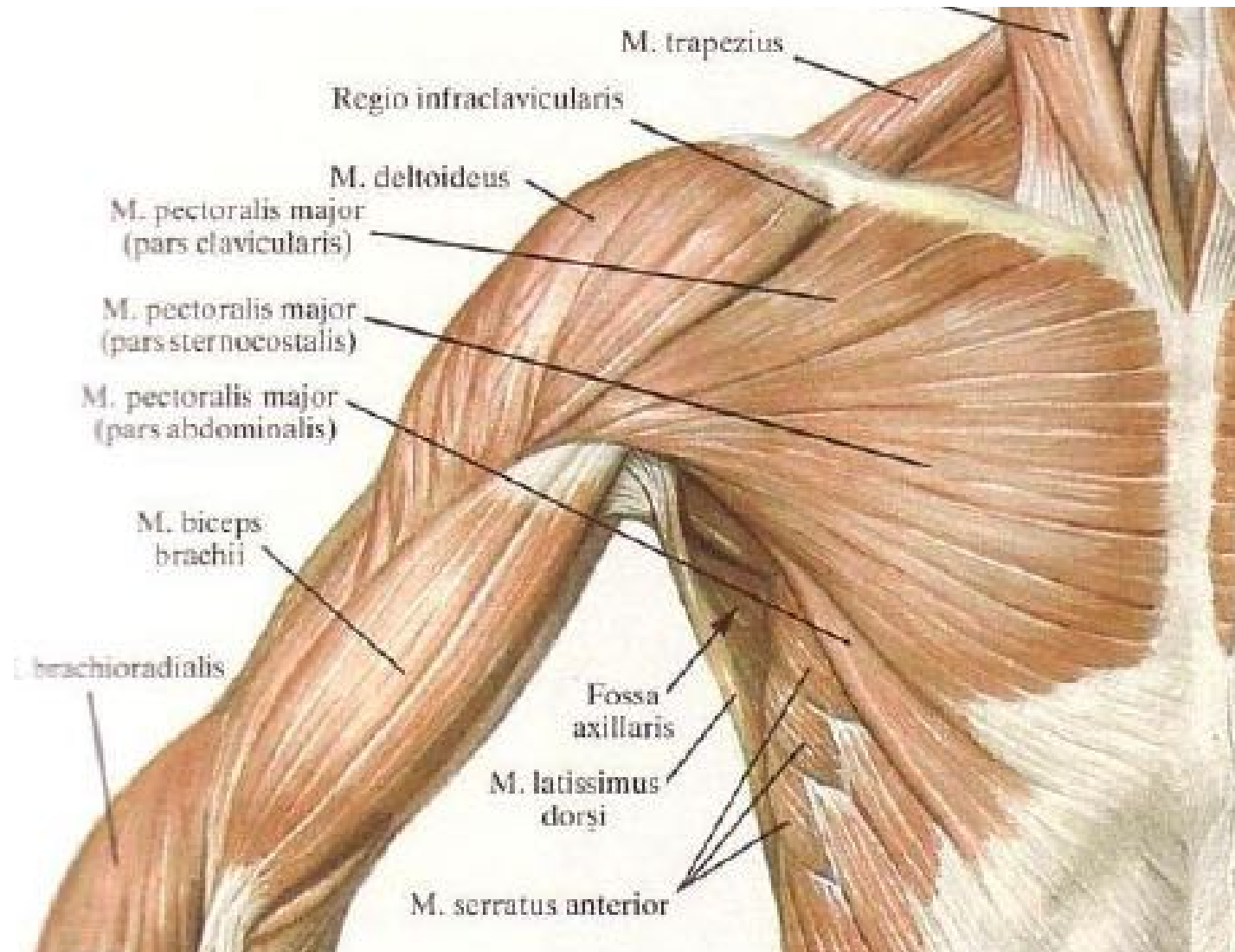
Faculté de Médecine et de pharmacie de Marrakech



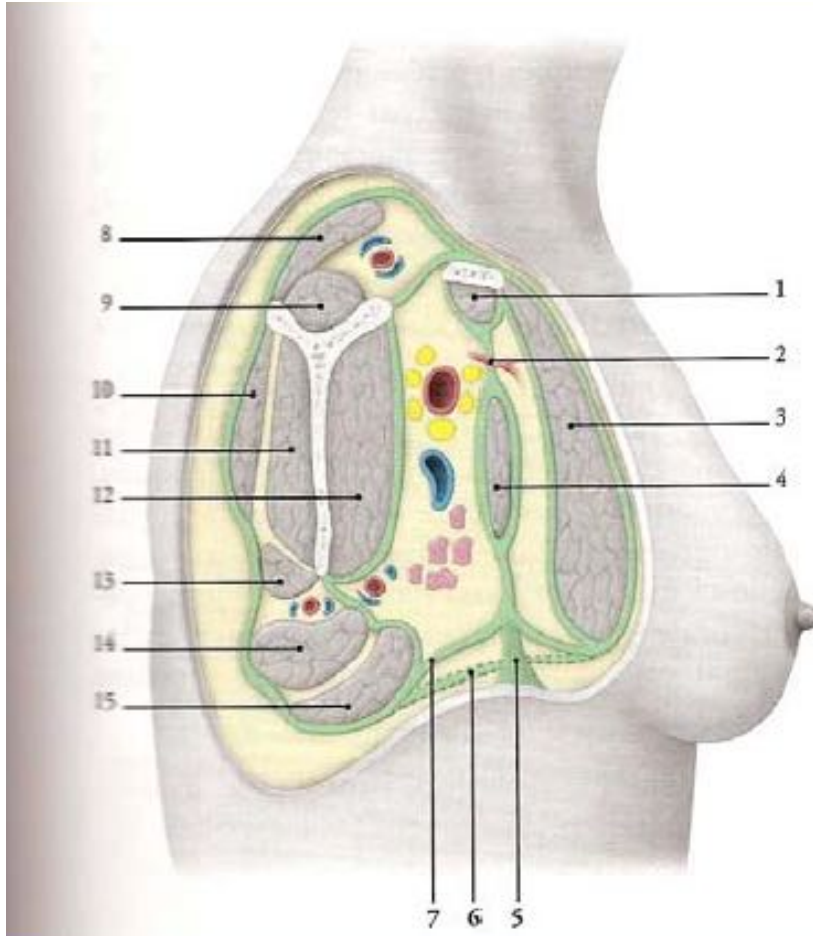
# Creux axillaire



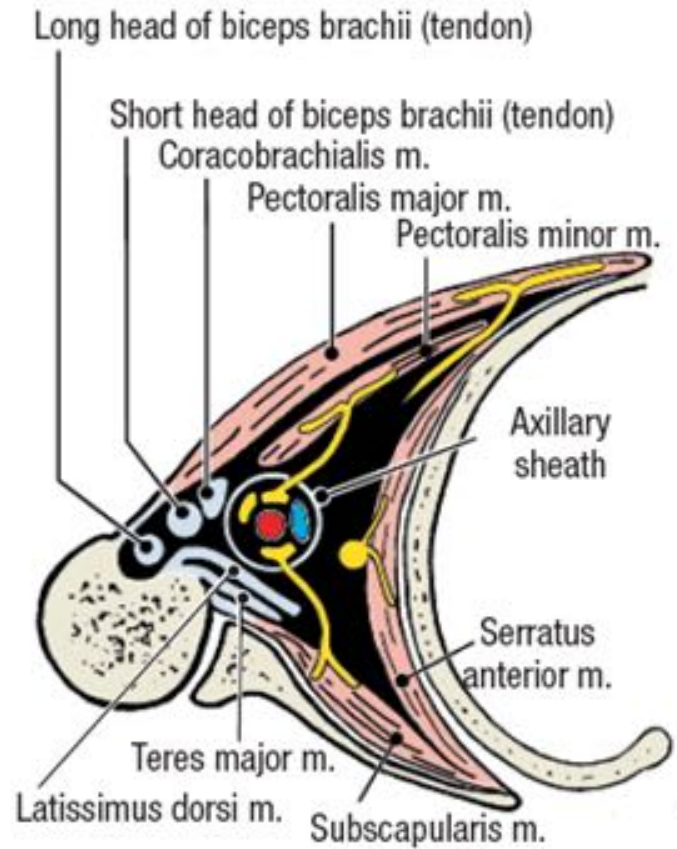
# Les parois du creux axillaire



# Les parois du creux axillaire

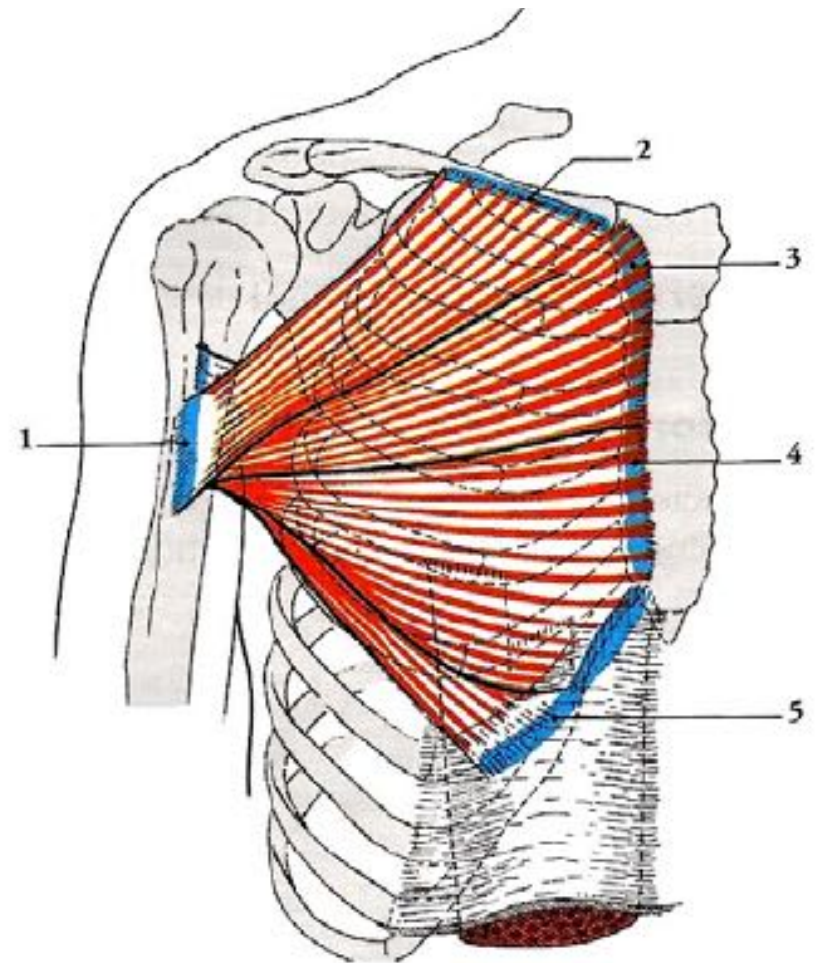
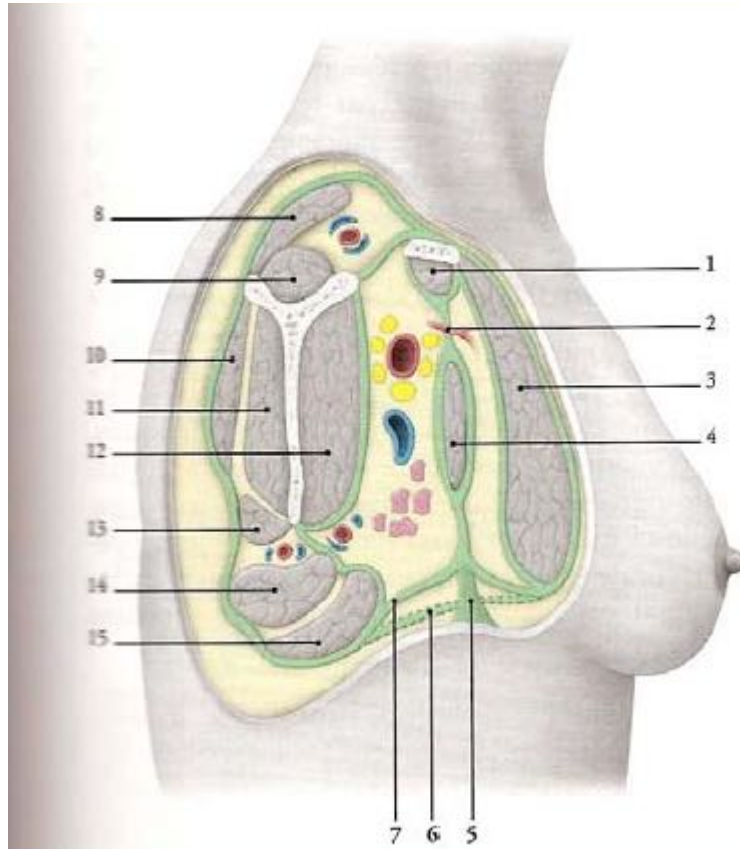


Coupe sagittale

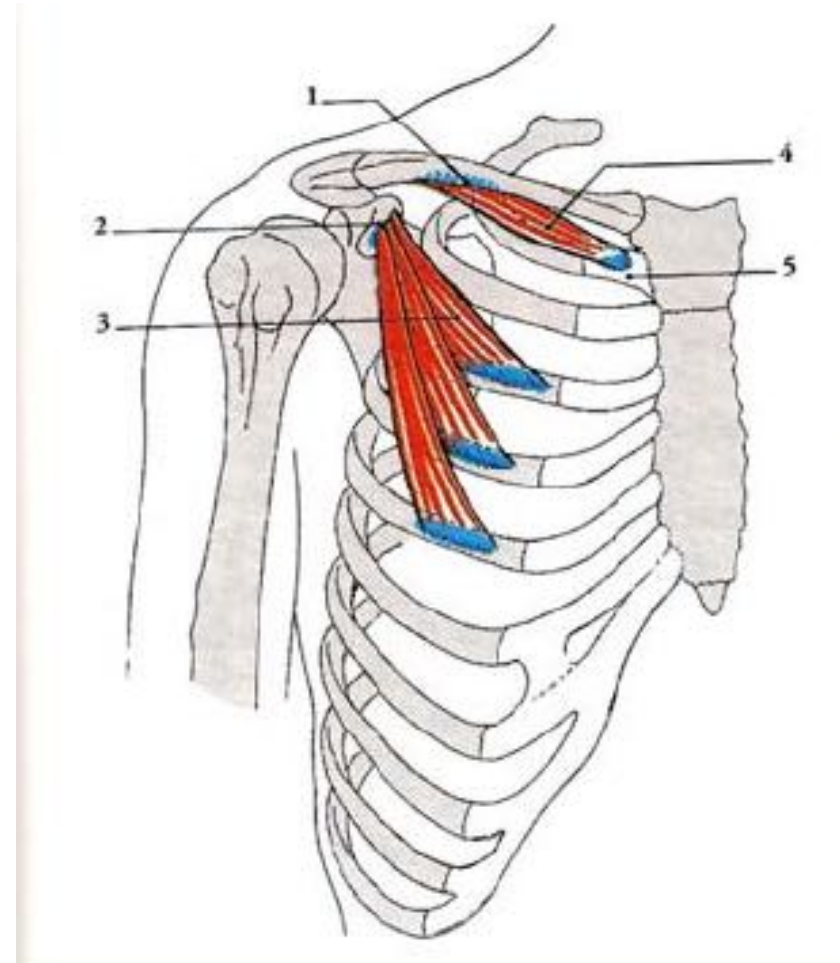
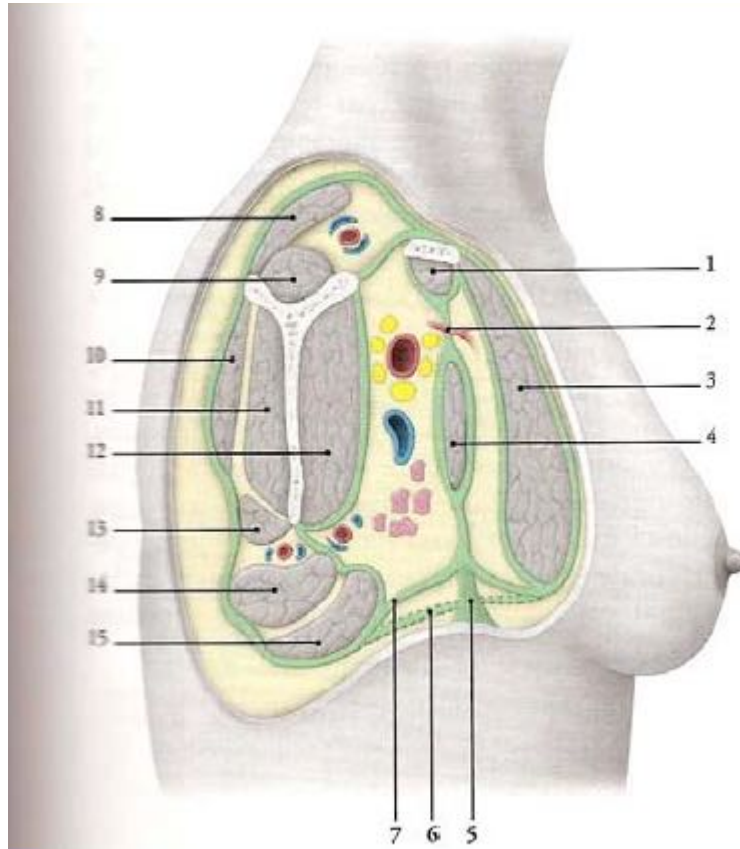


Coupe axiale

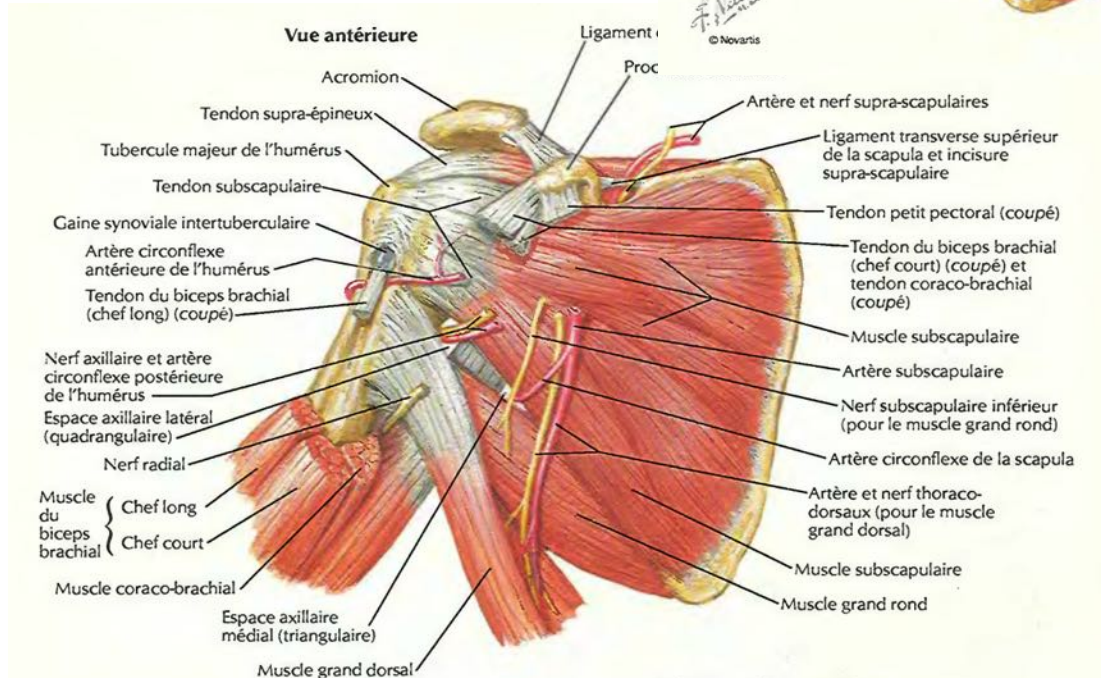
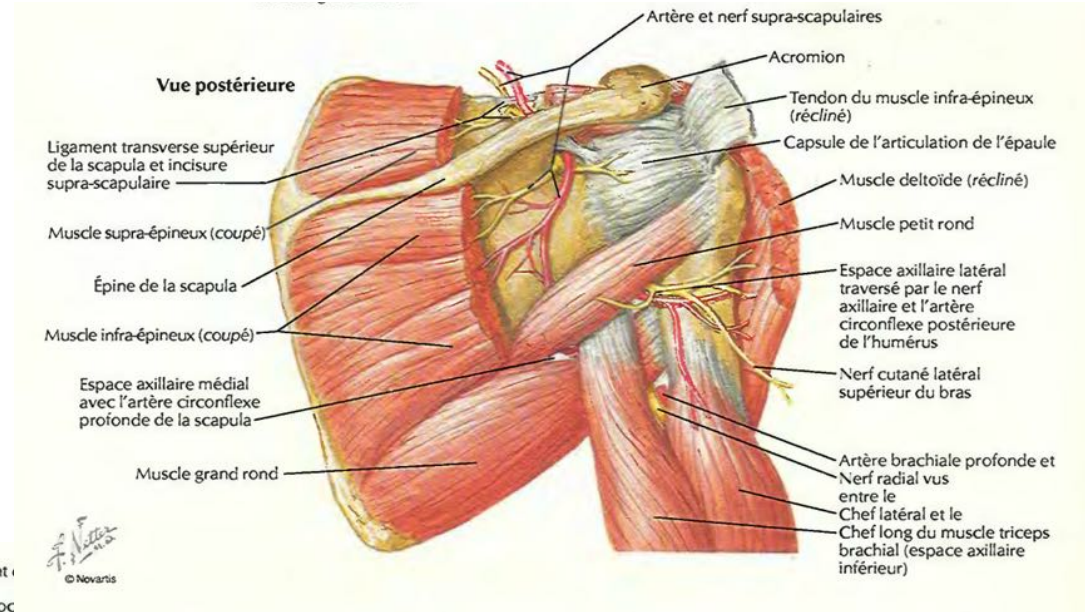
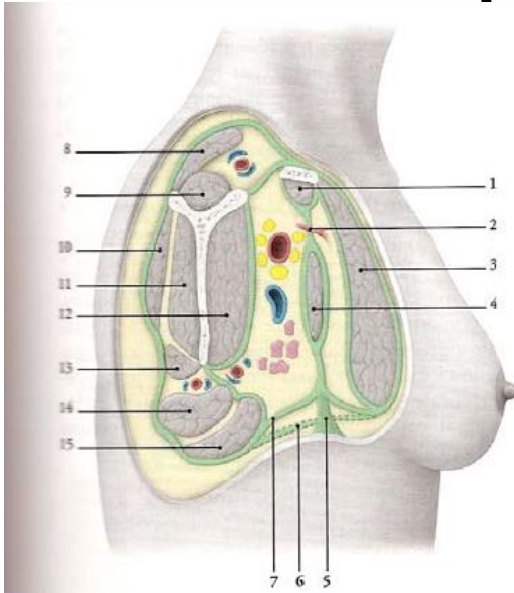
# Paroi antérieure



# Paroi antérieure

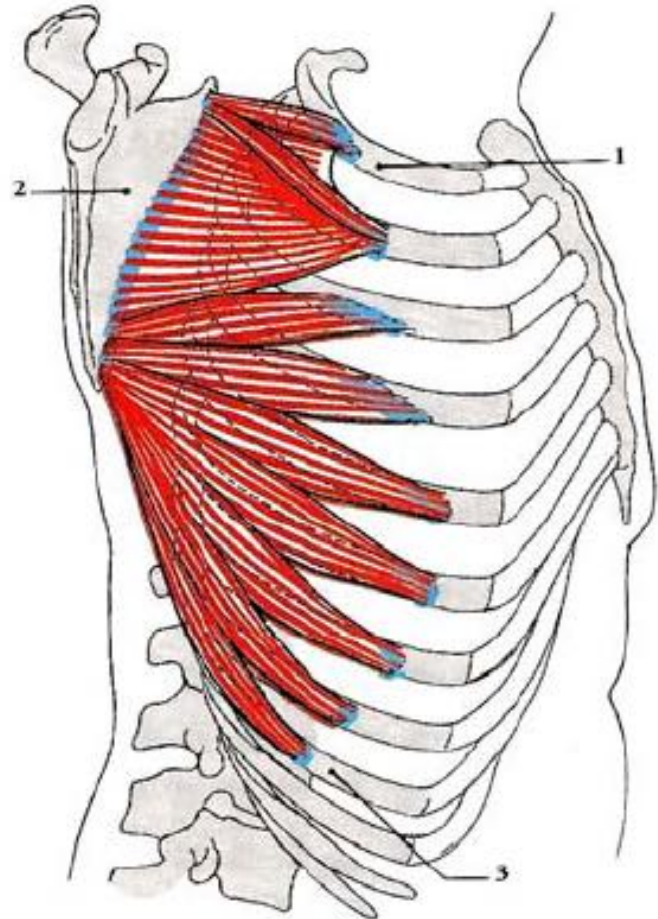
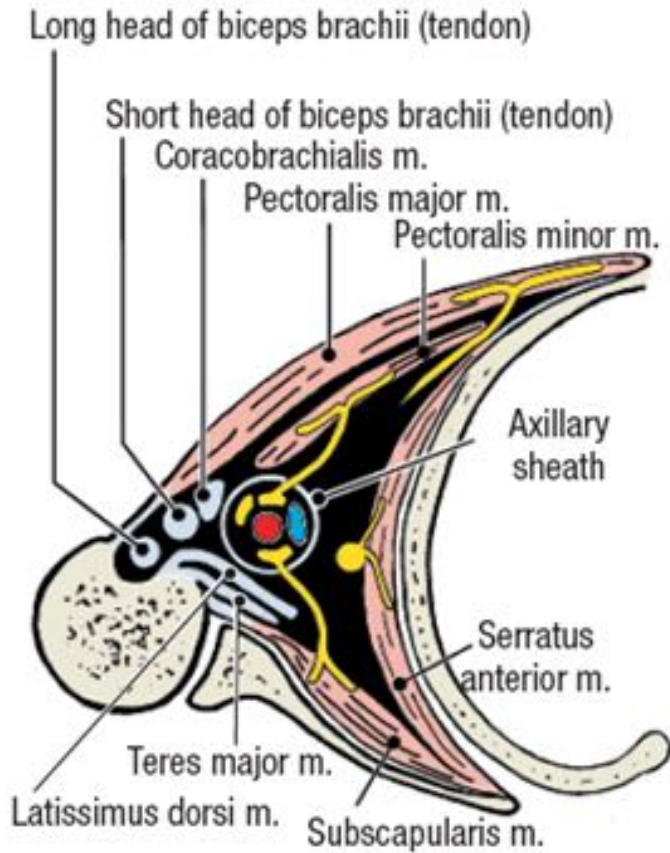


# Paroi postérieure

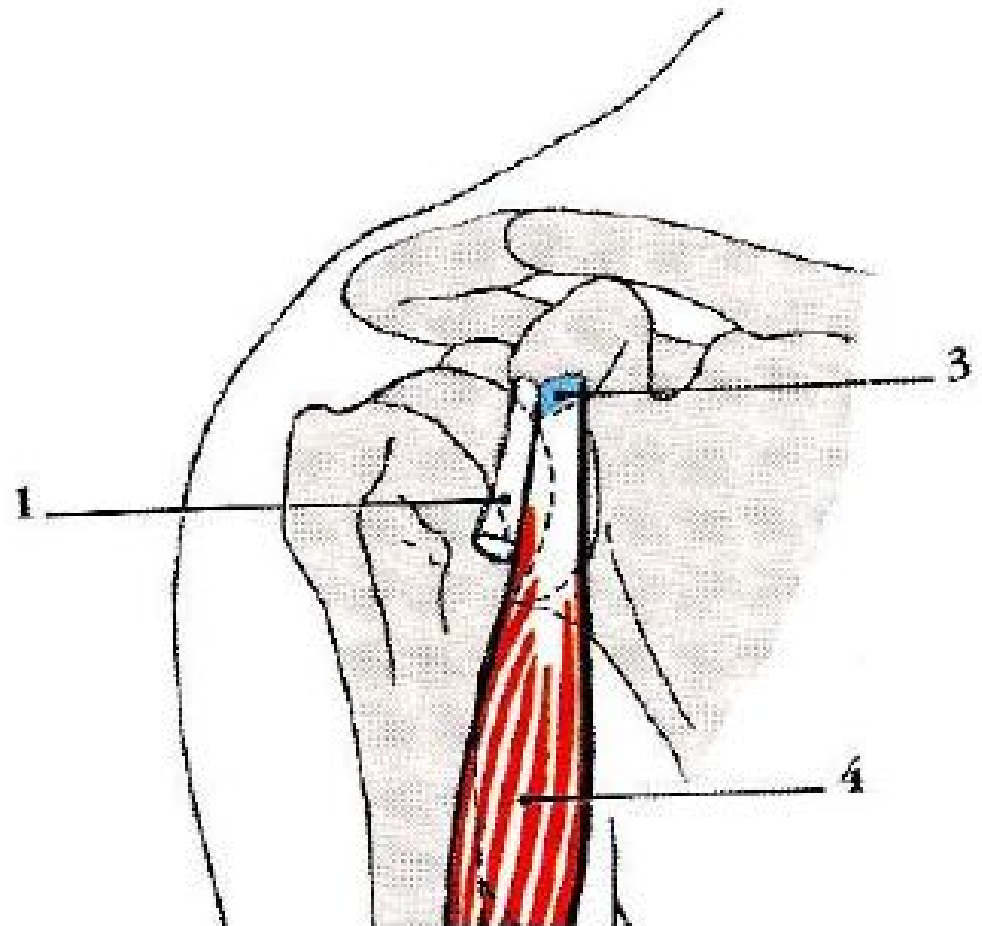
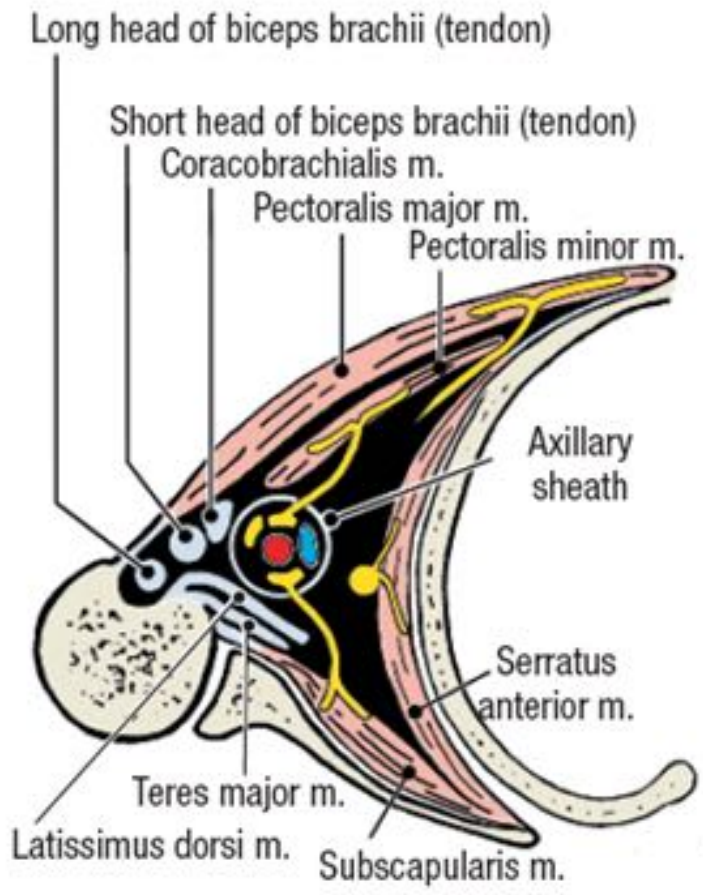




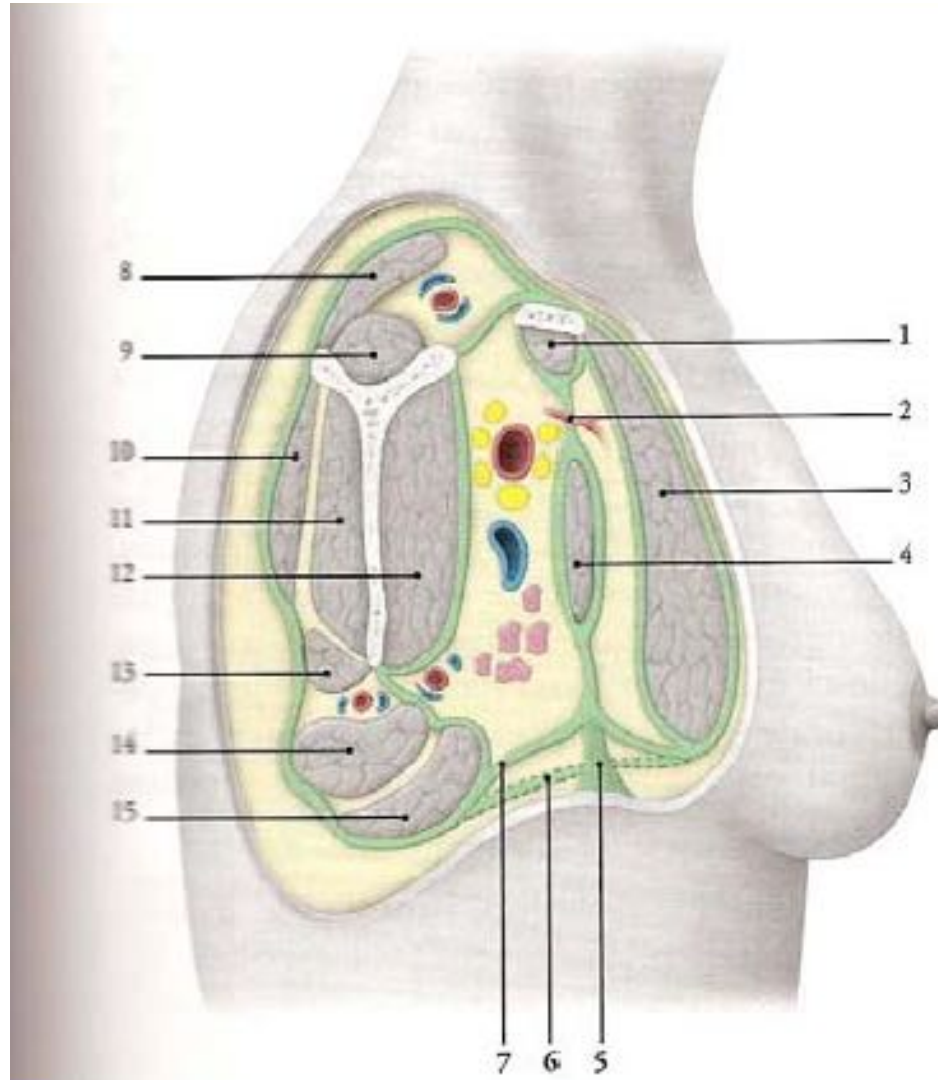
# Paroi médiale



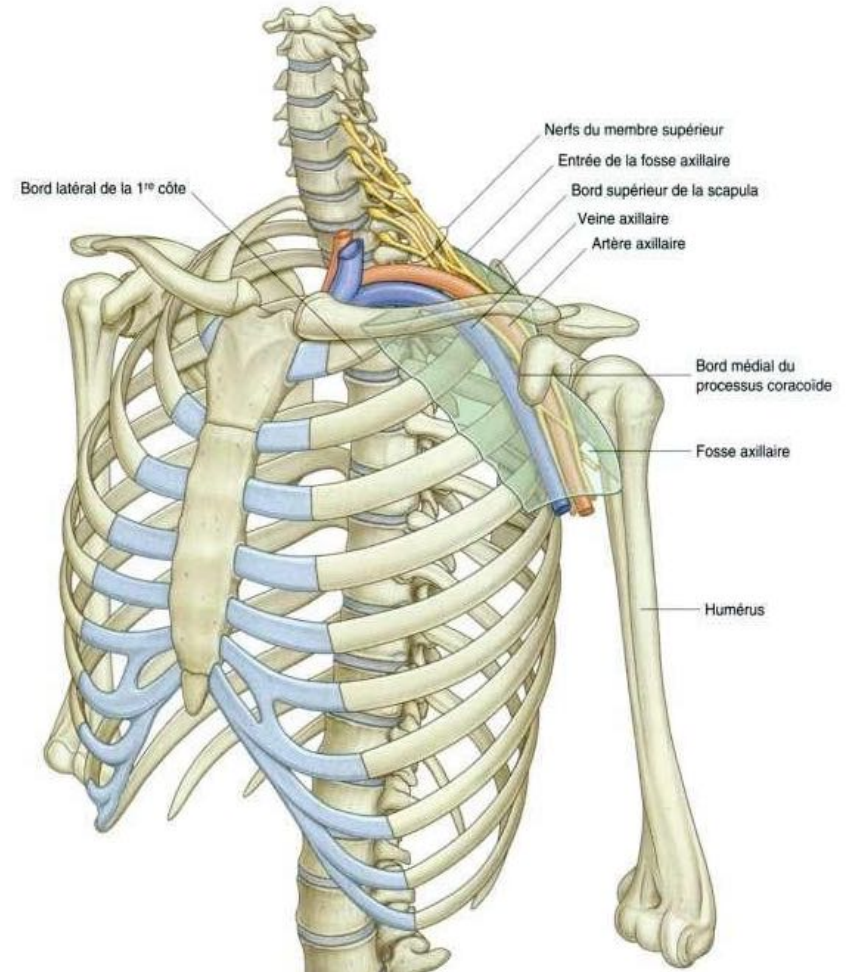
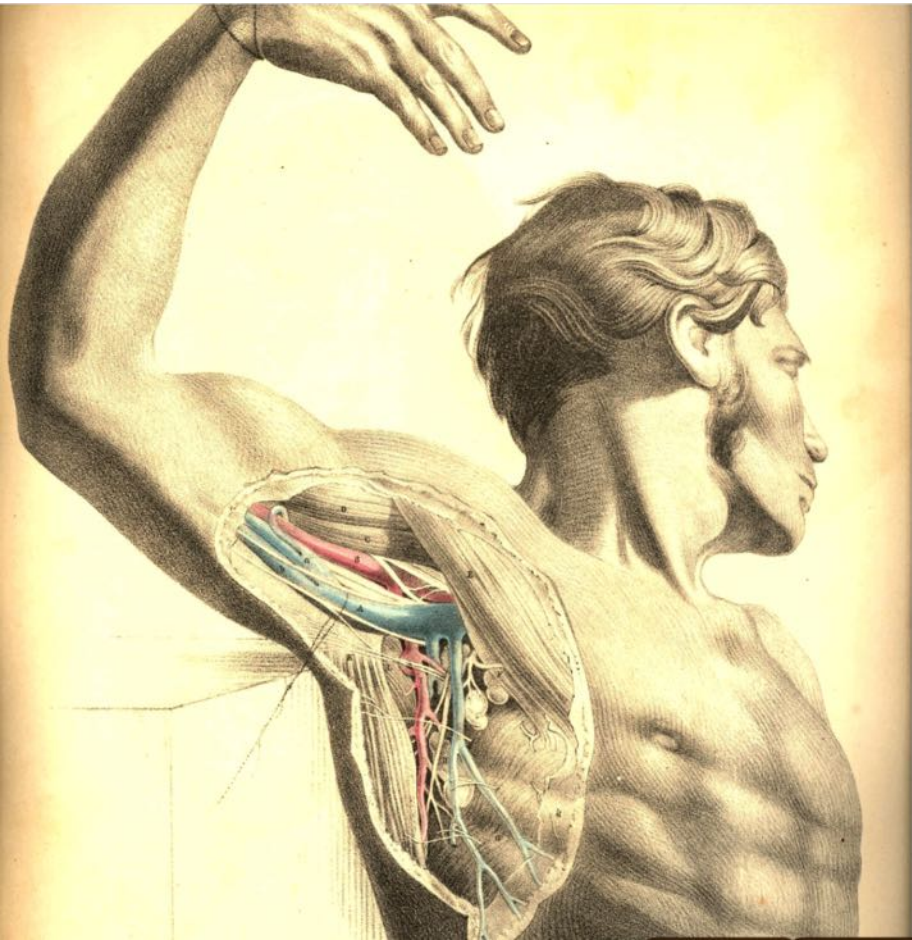
# Paroi latérale



# Base

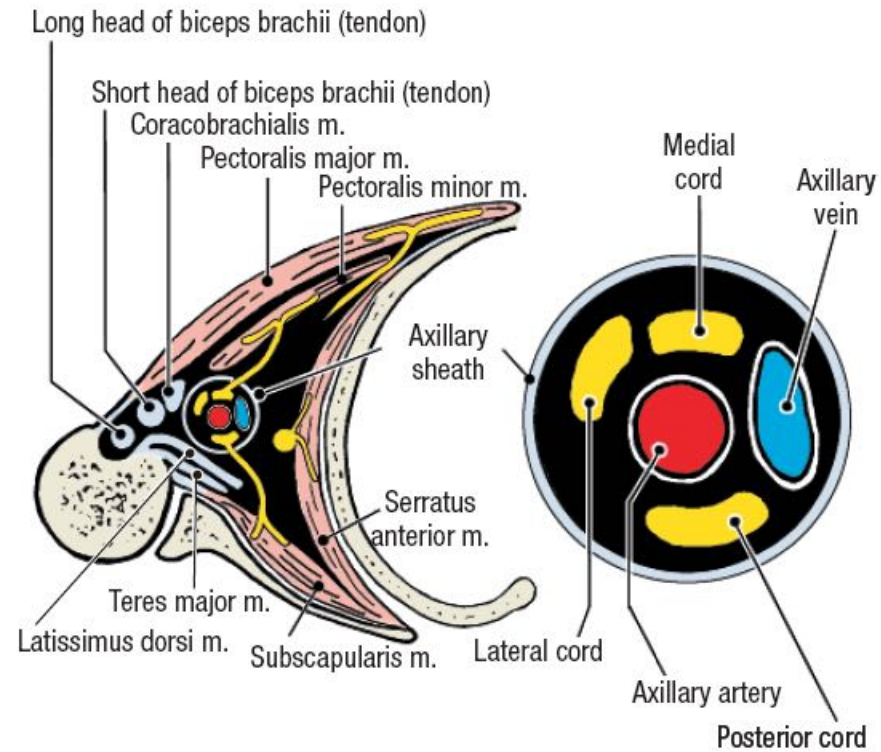
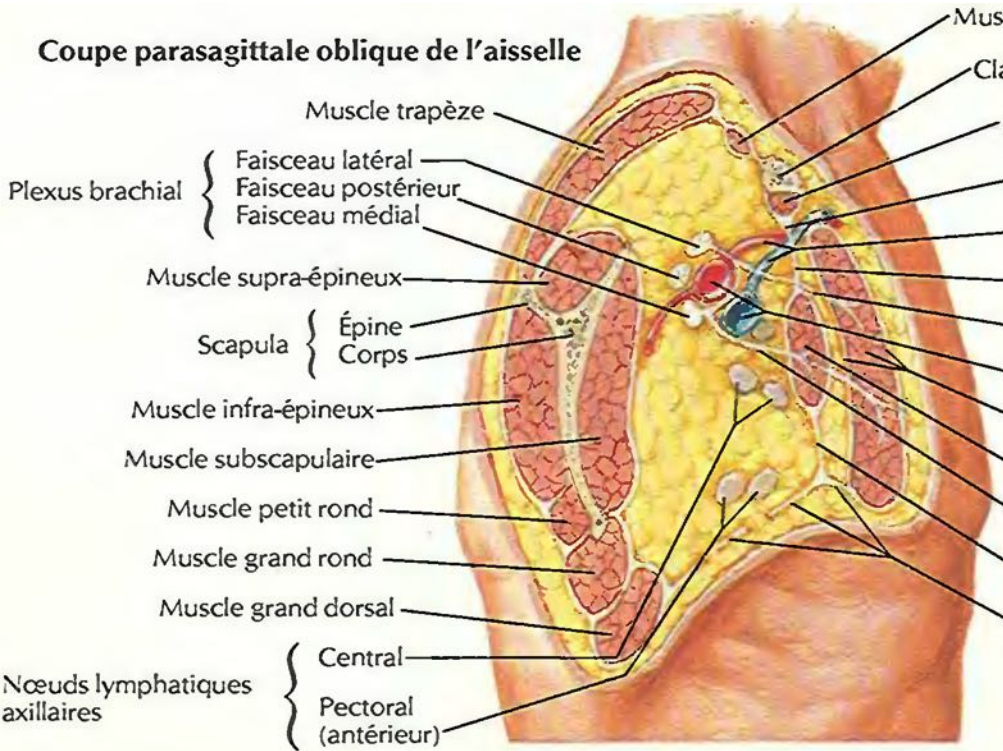


# Contenu du creux axillaire

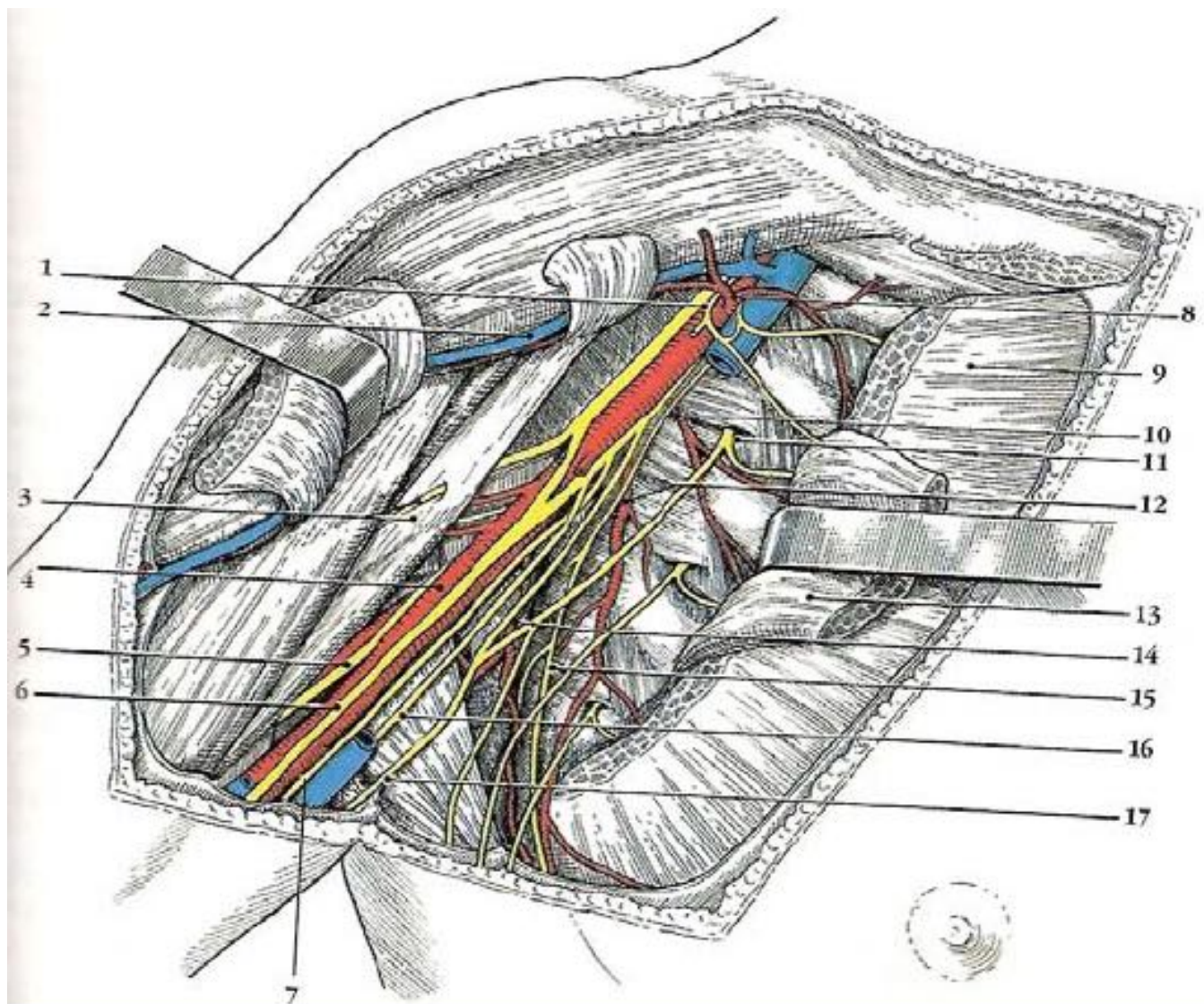


# Contenu du creux axillaire

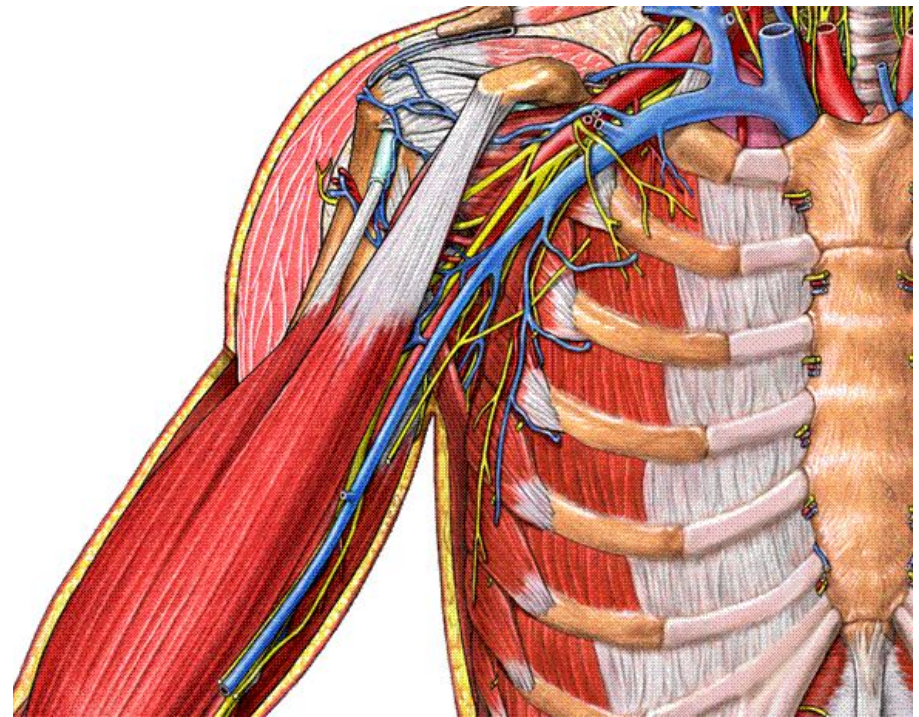
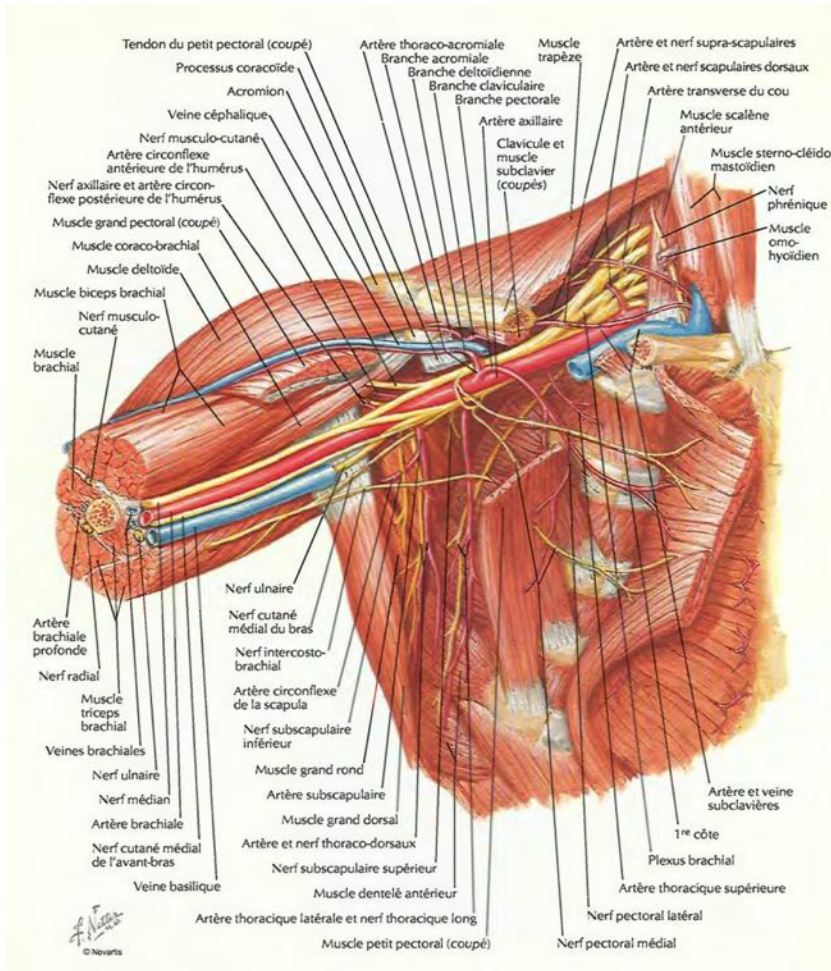
## Coupe parasagittale oblique de l'aisselle



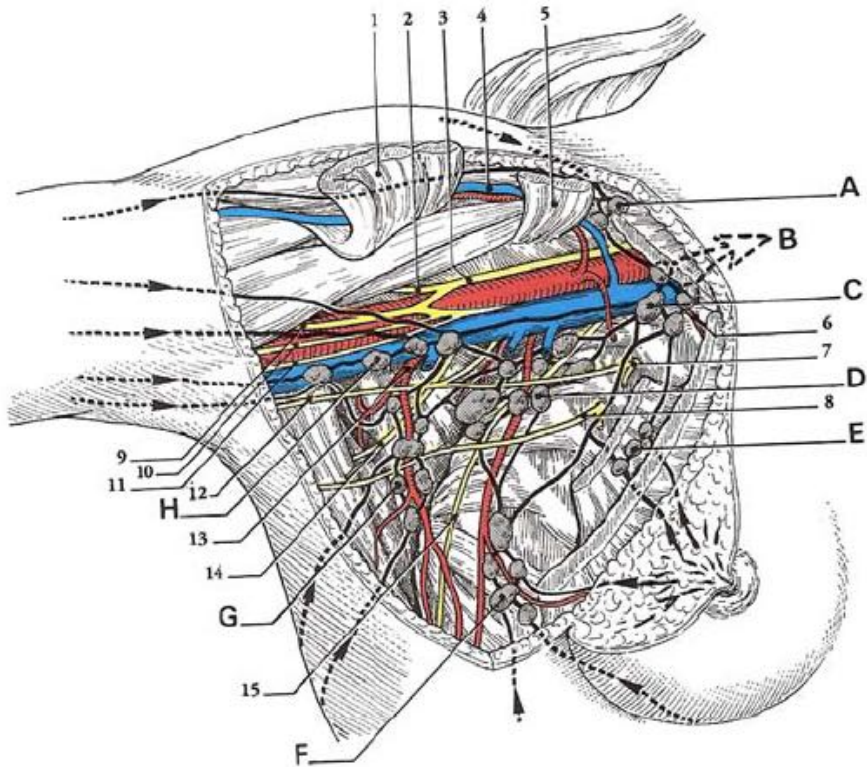
# Contenu du creux axillaire



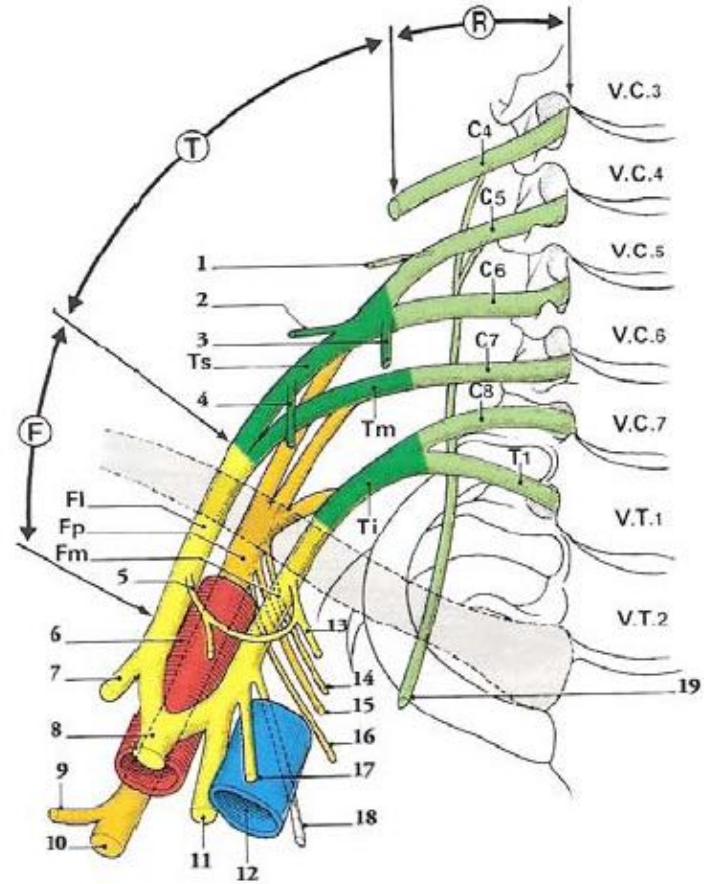
# Contenu du creux axillaire



# Contenu du creux axillaire

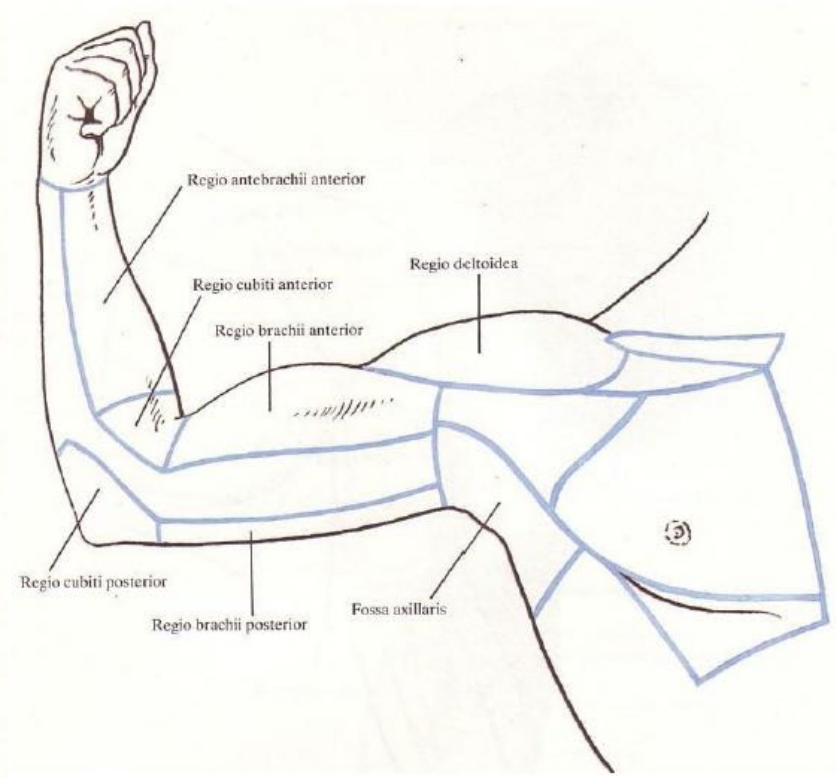
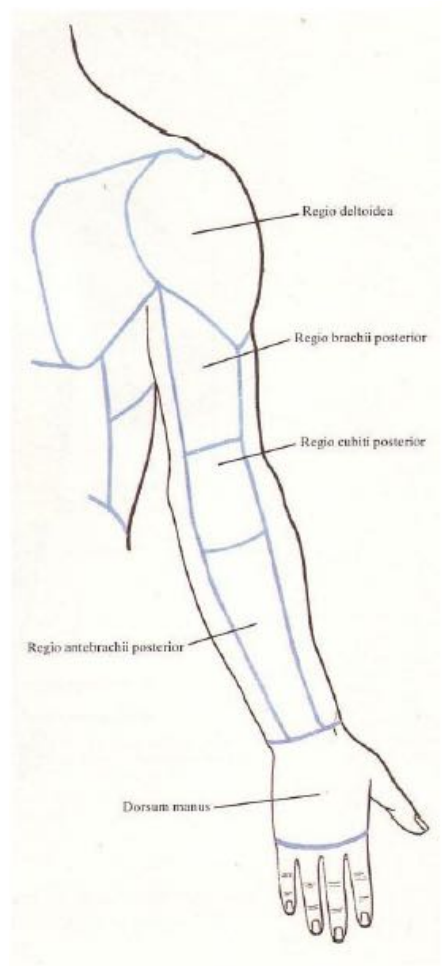
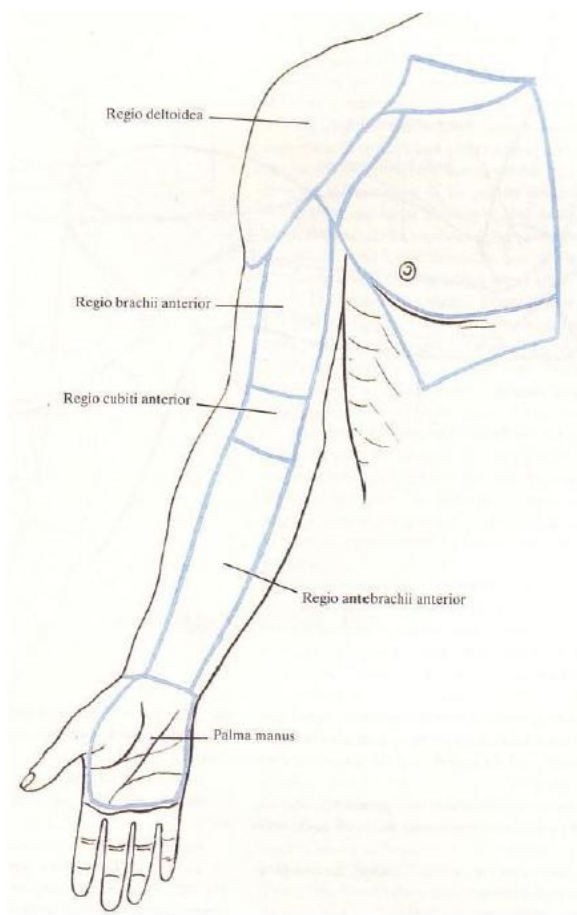


Lymphatiques

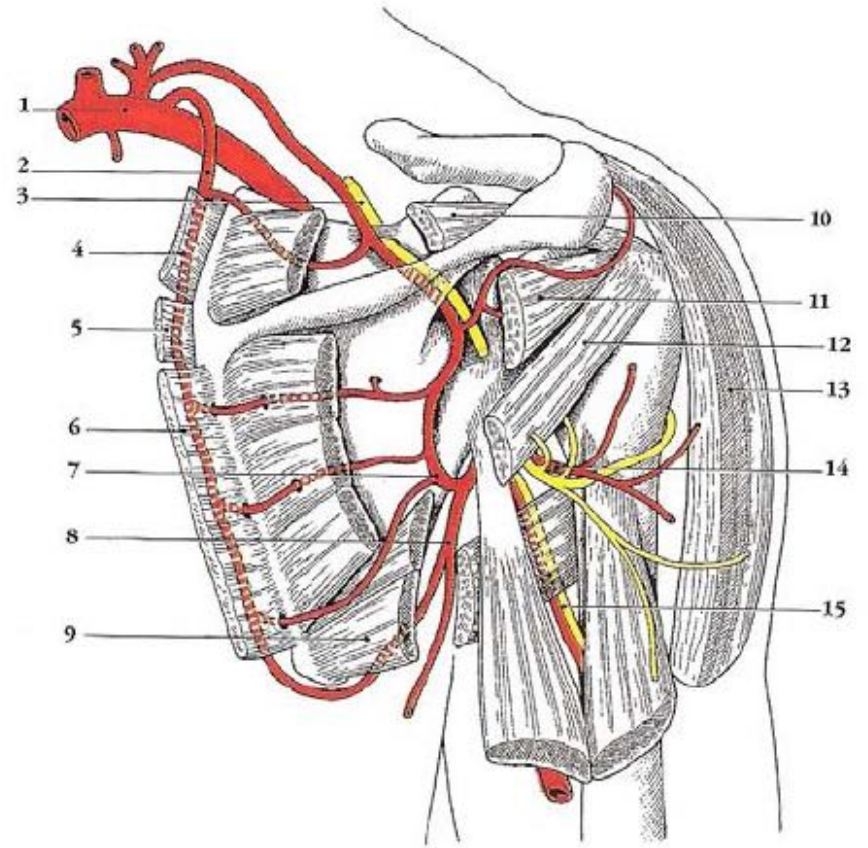
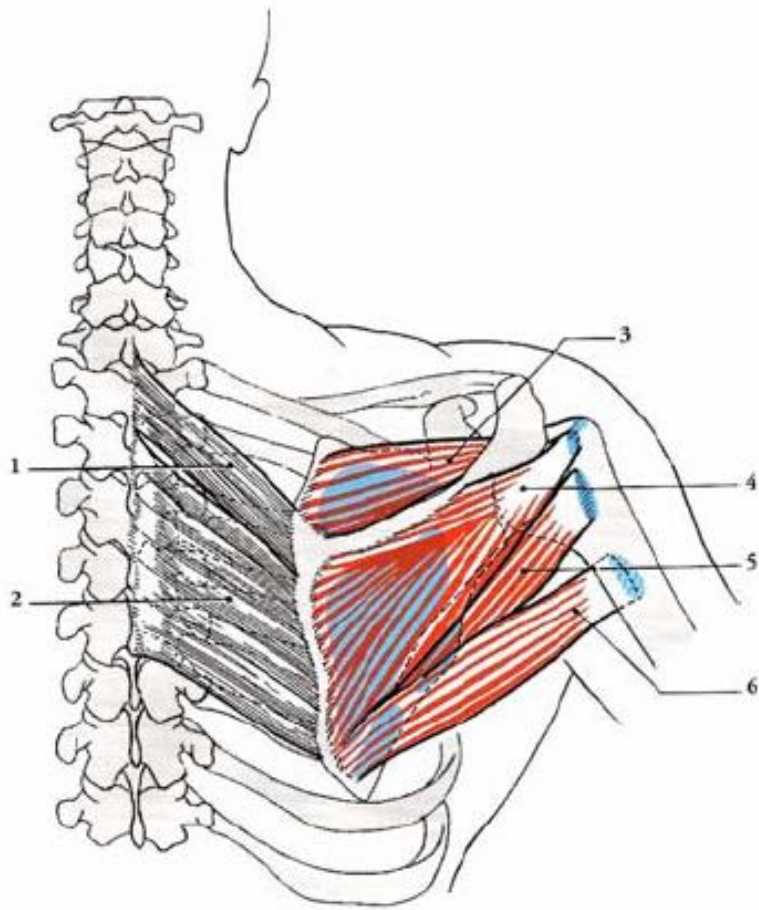


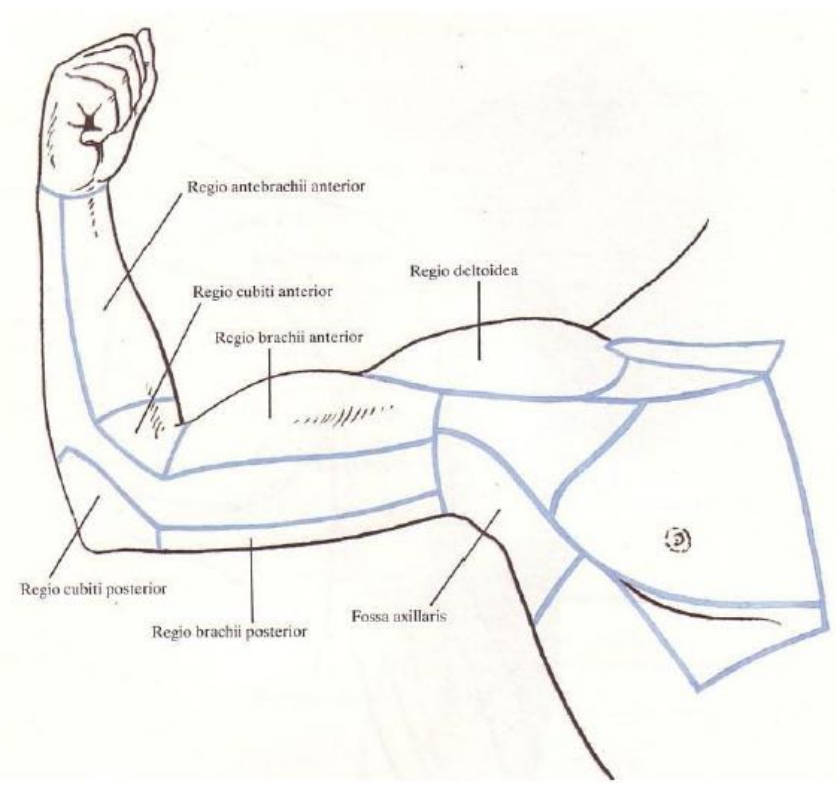
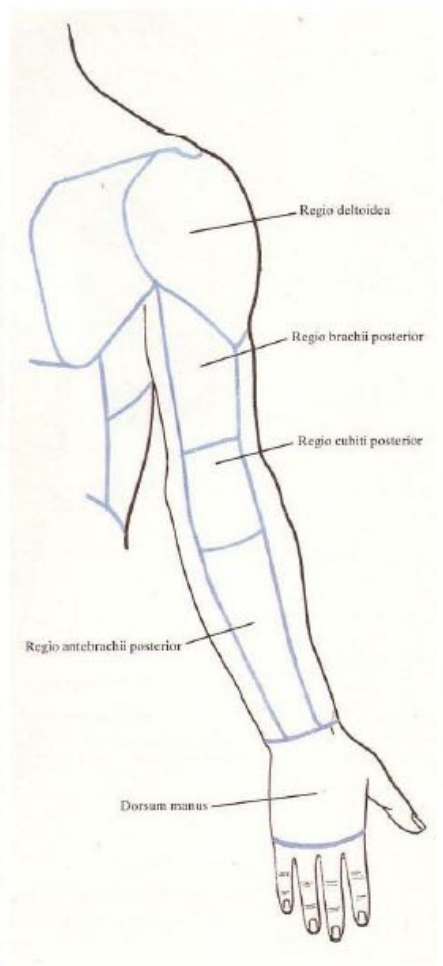
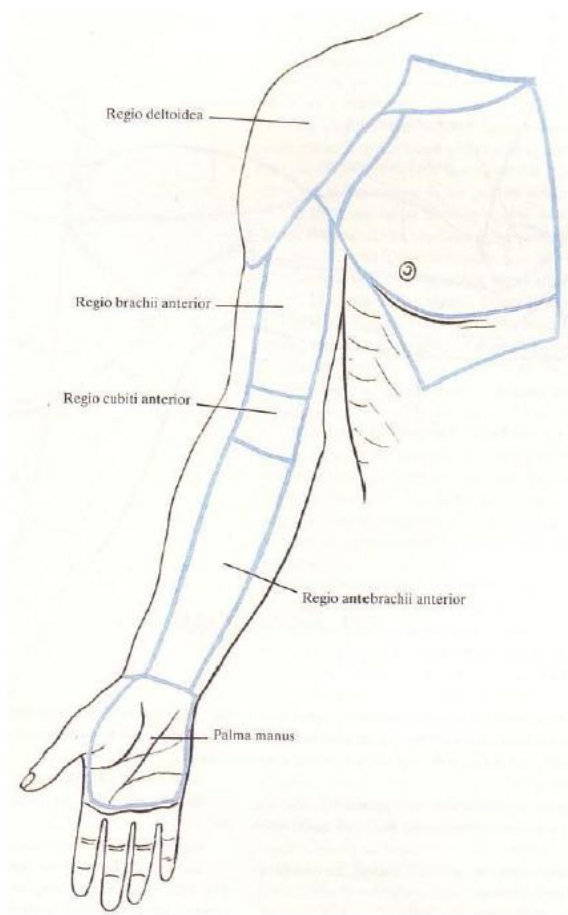
Nerfs



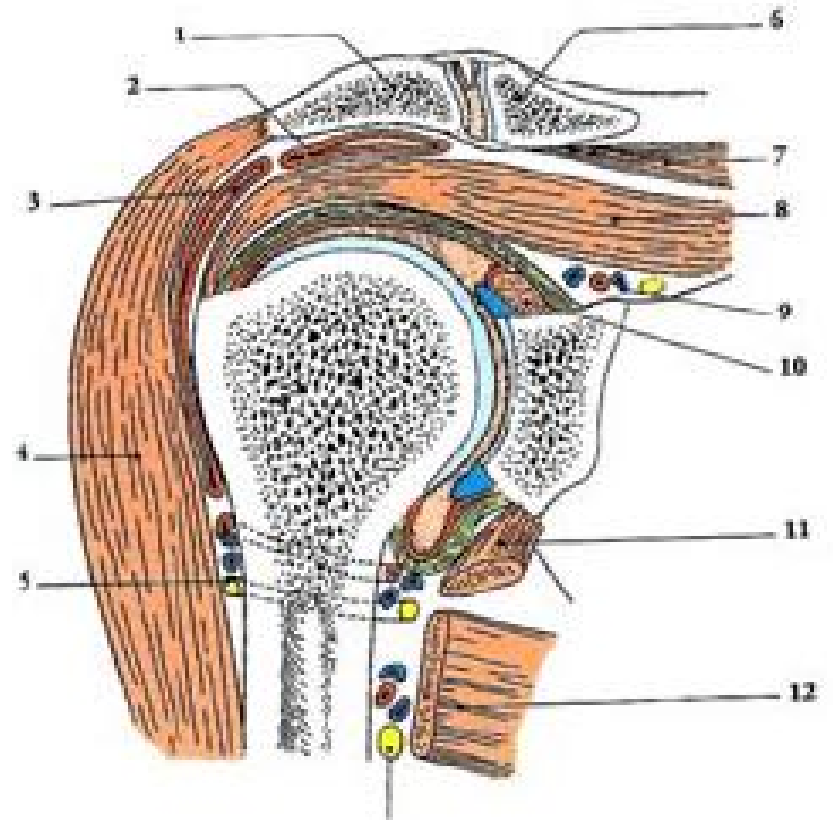
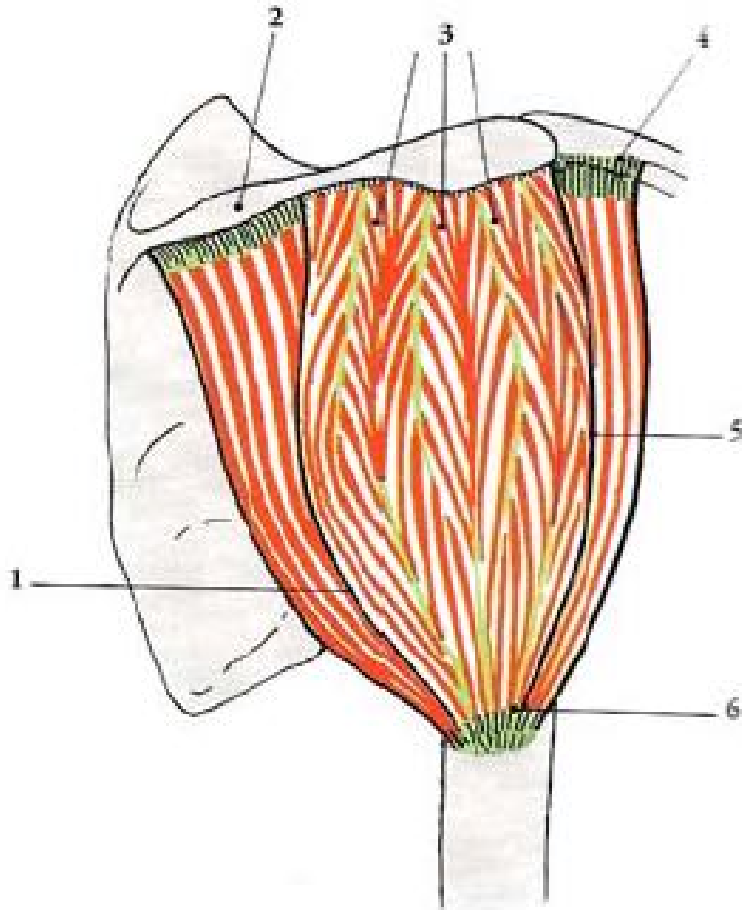


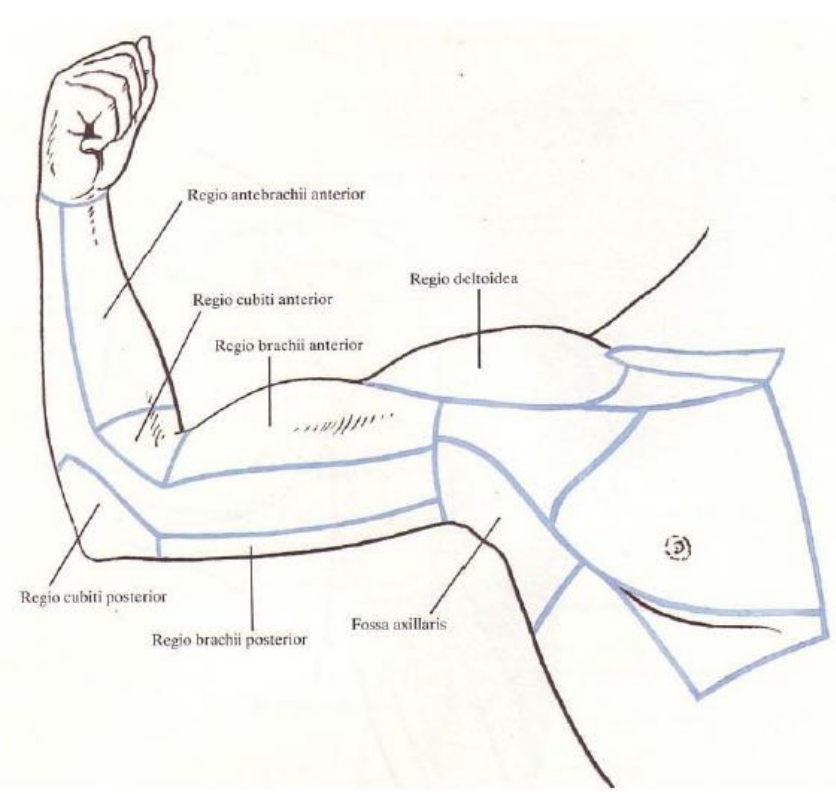
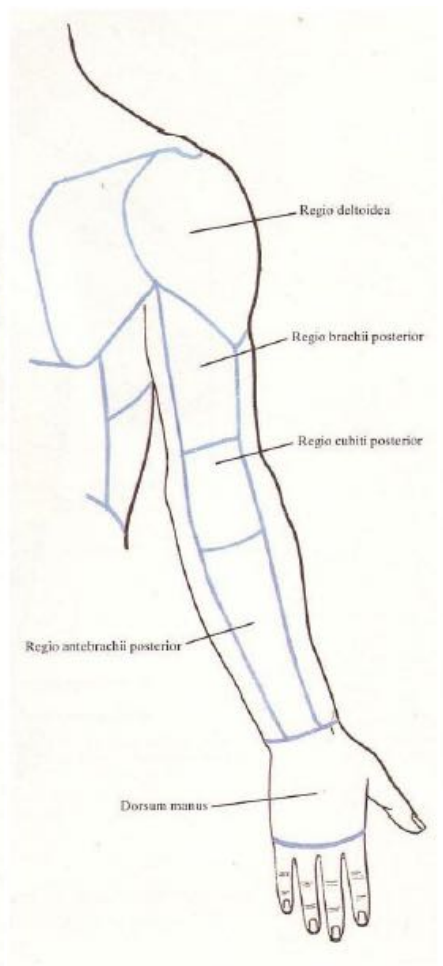
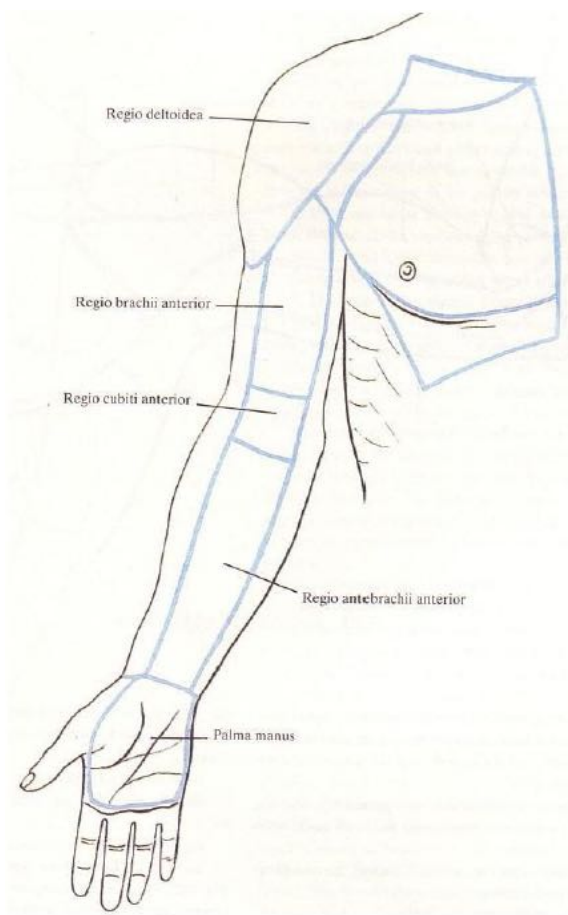
# Région scapulaire postérieure



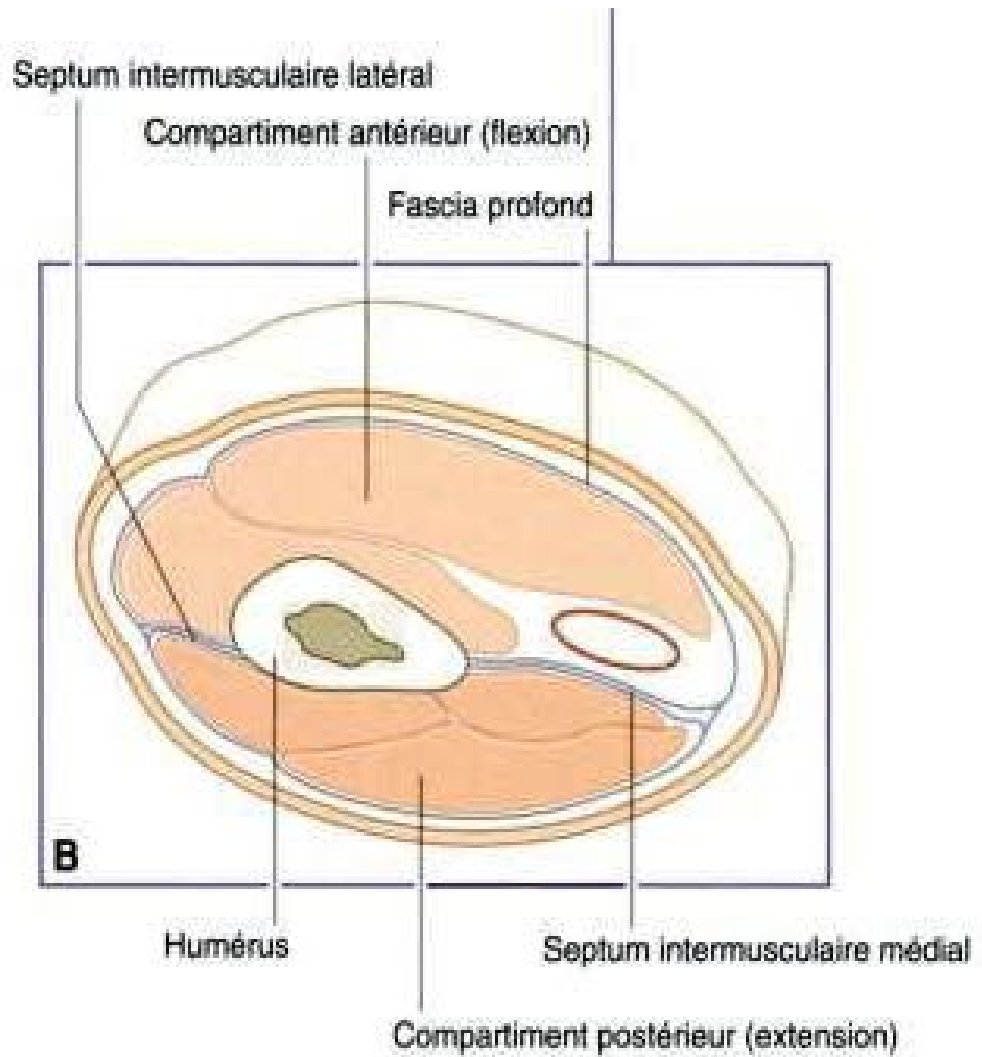
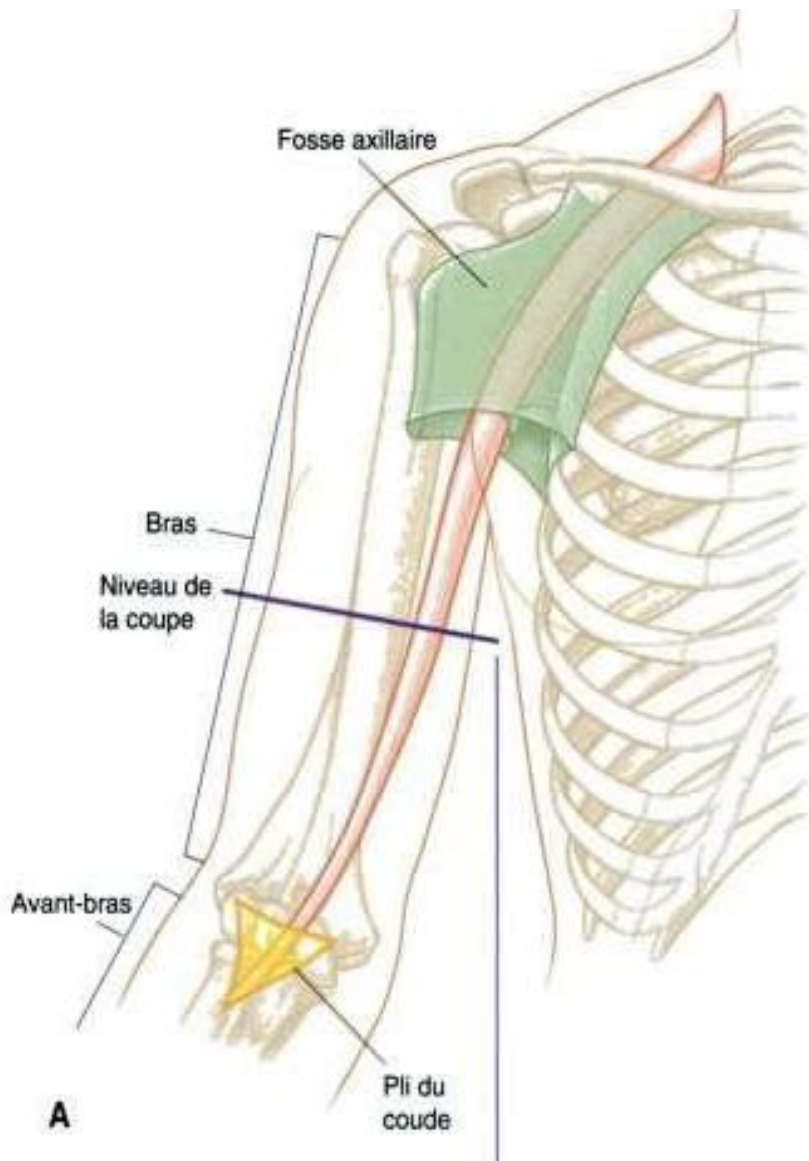


# Région Deltoïdienne



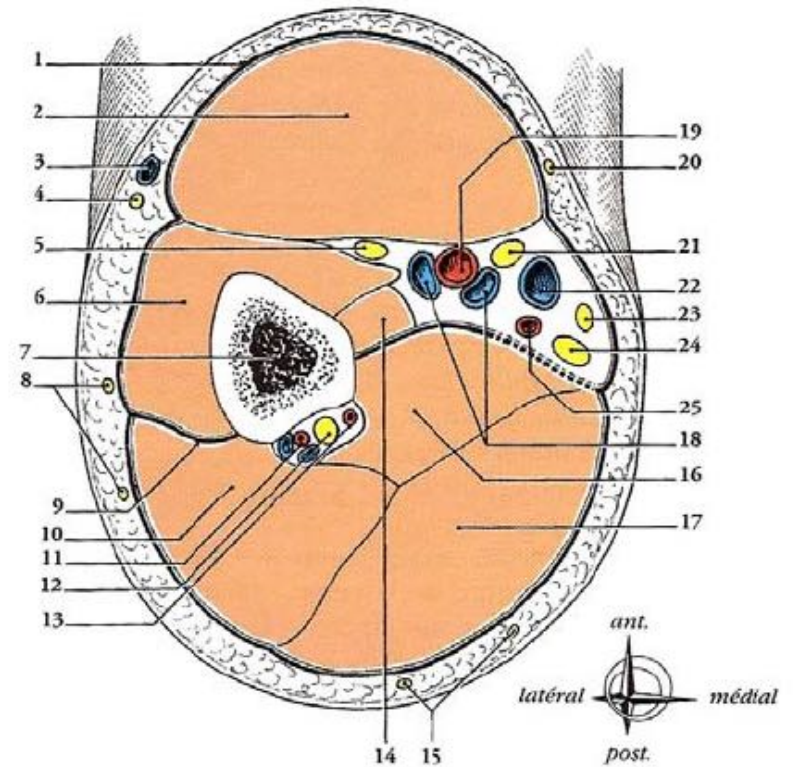
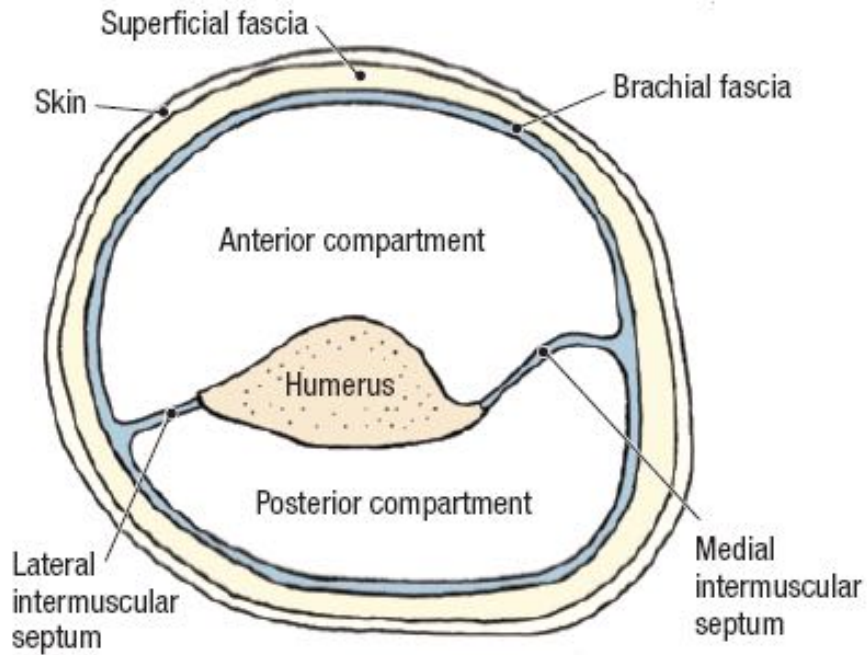


# Bras



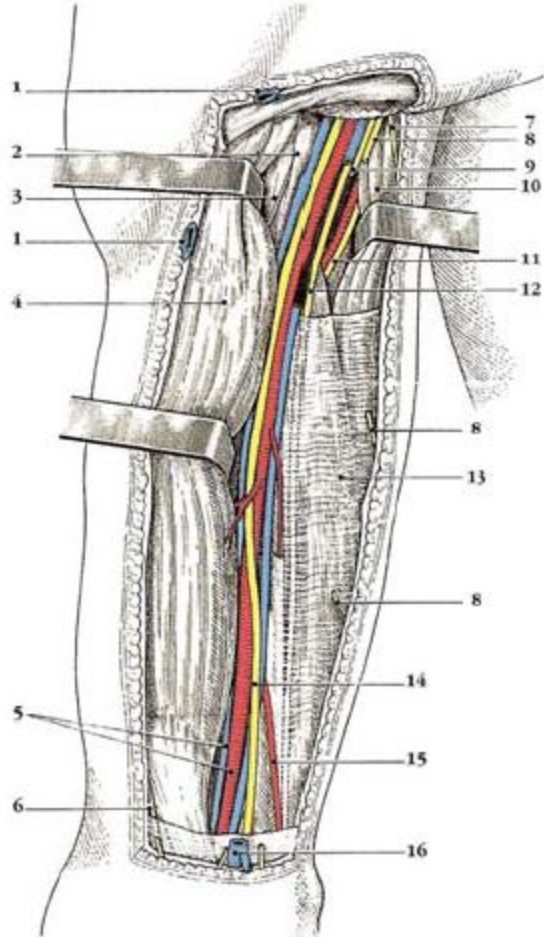
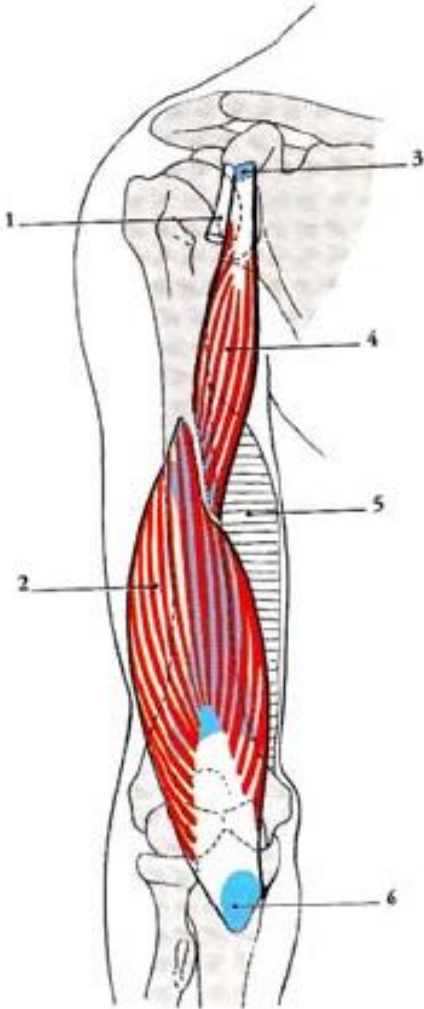
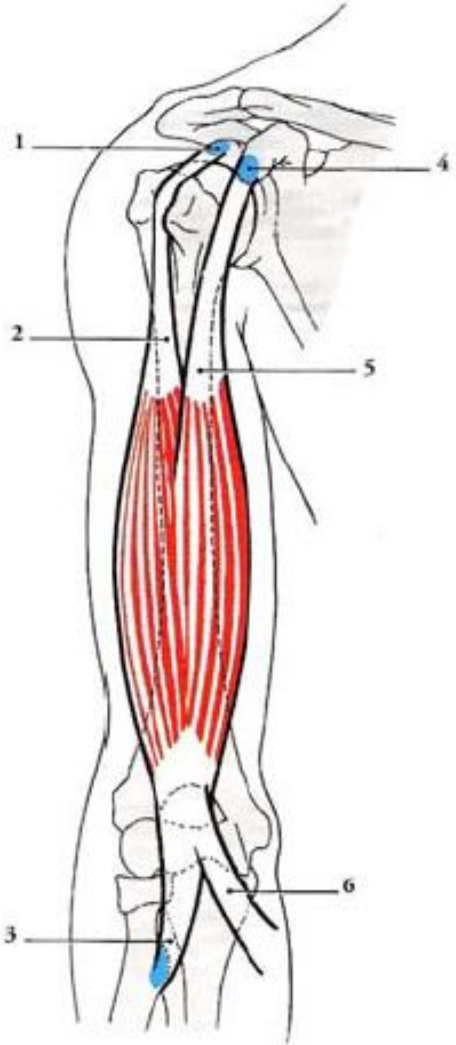
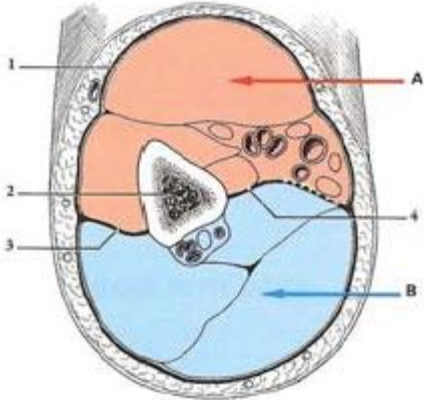
# Bras

Deux loges: antérieure et postérieure



# Bras

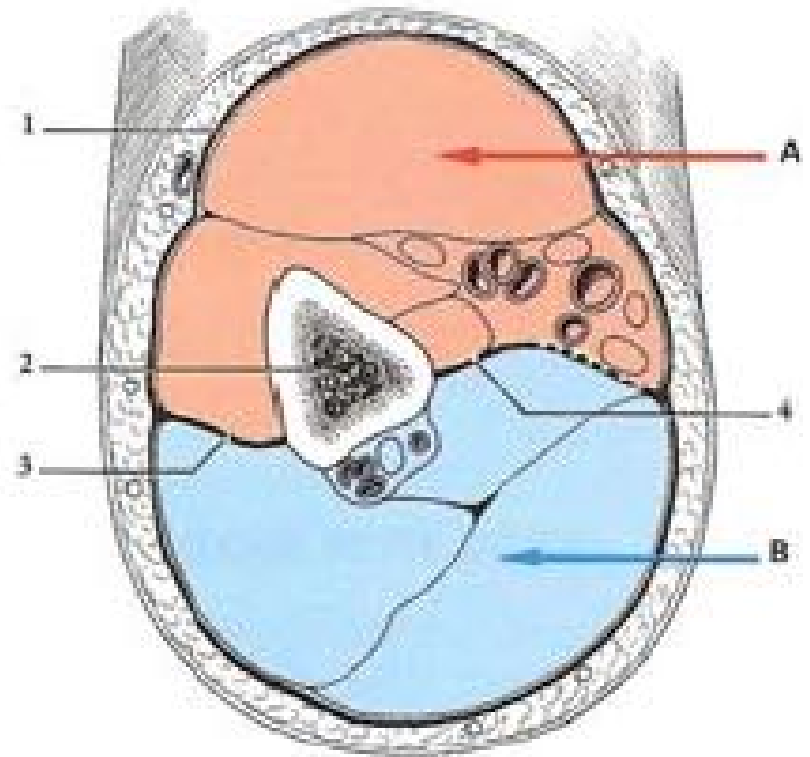
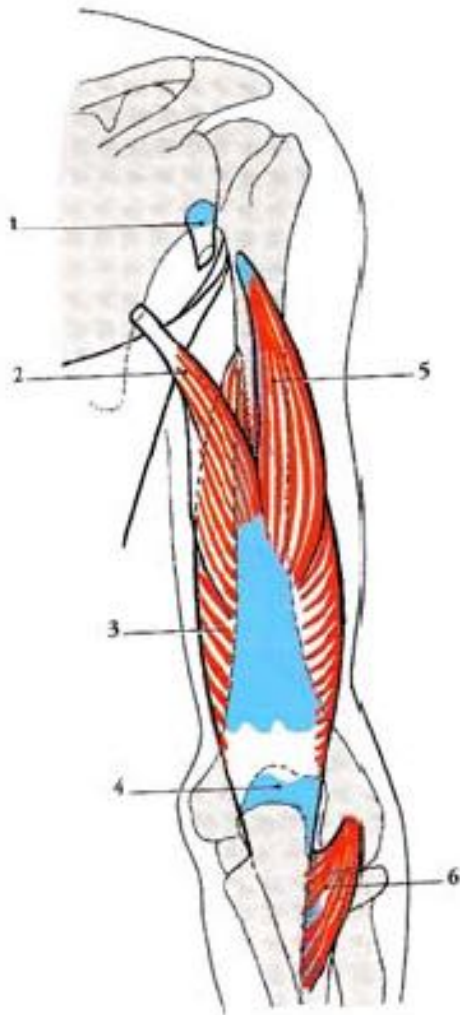
## Loge antérieure



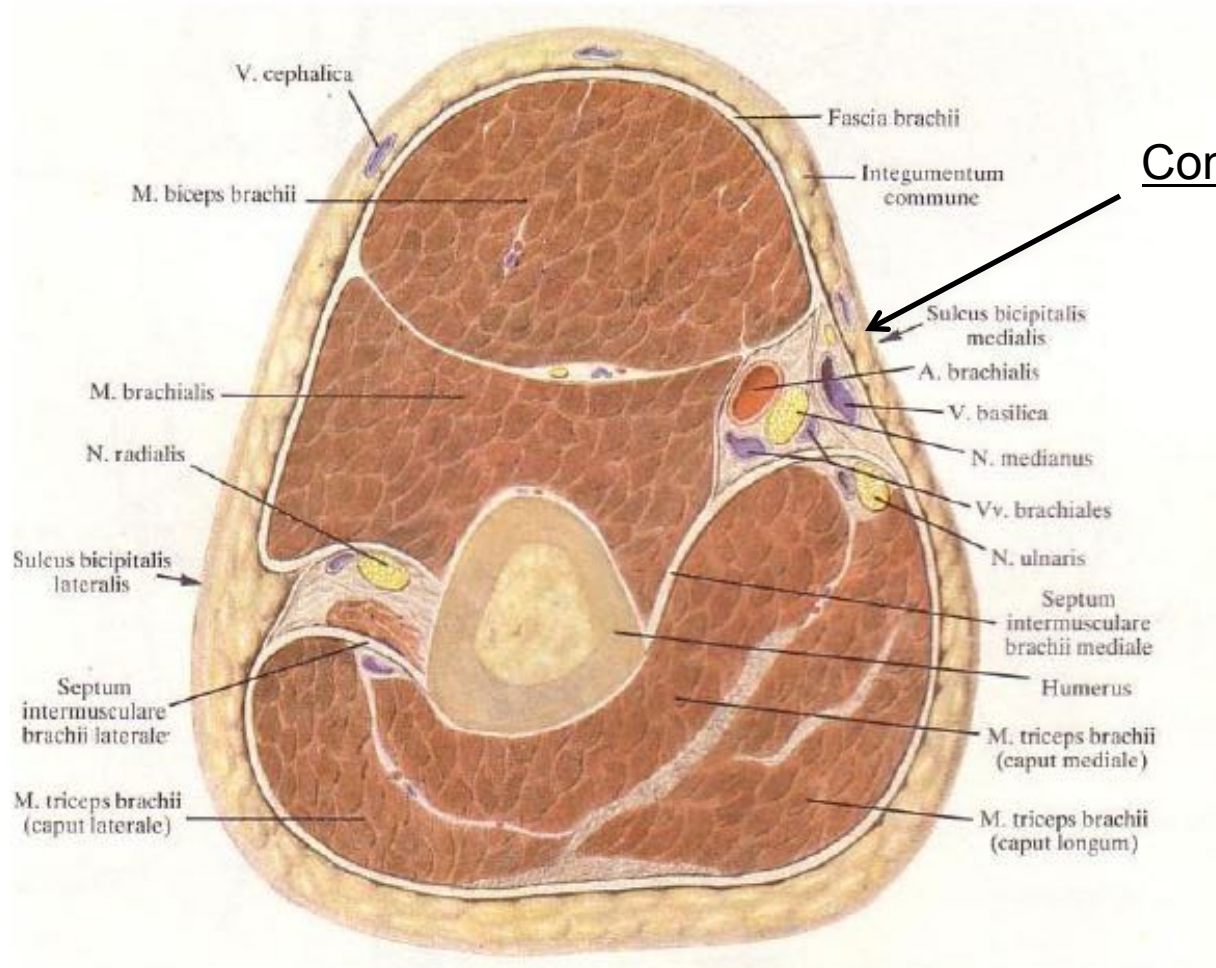


# Bras

Loge postérieure

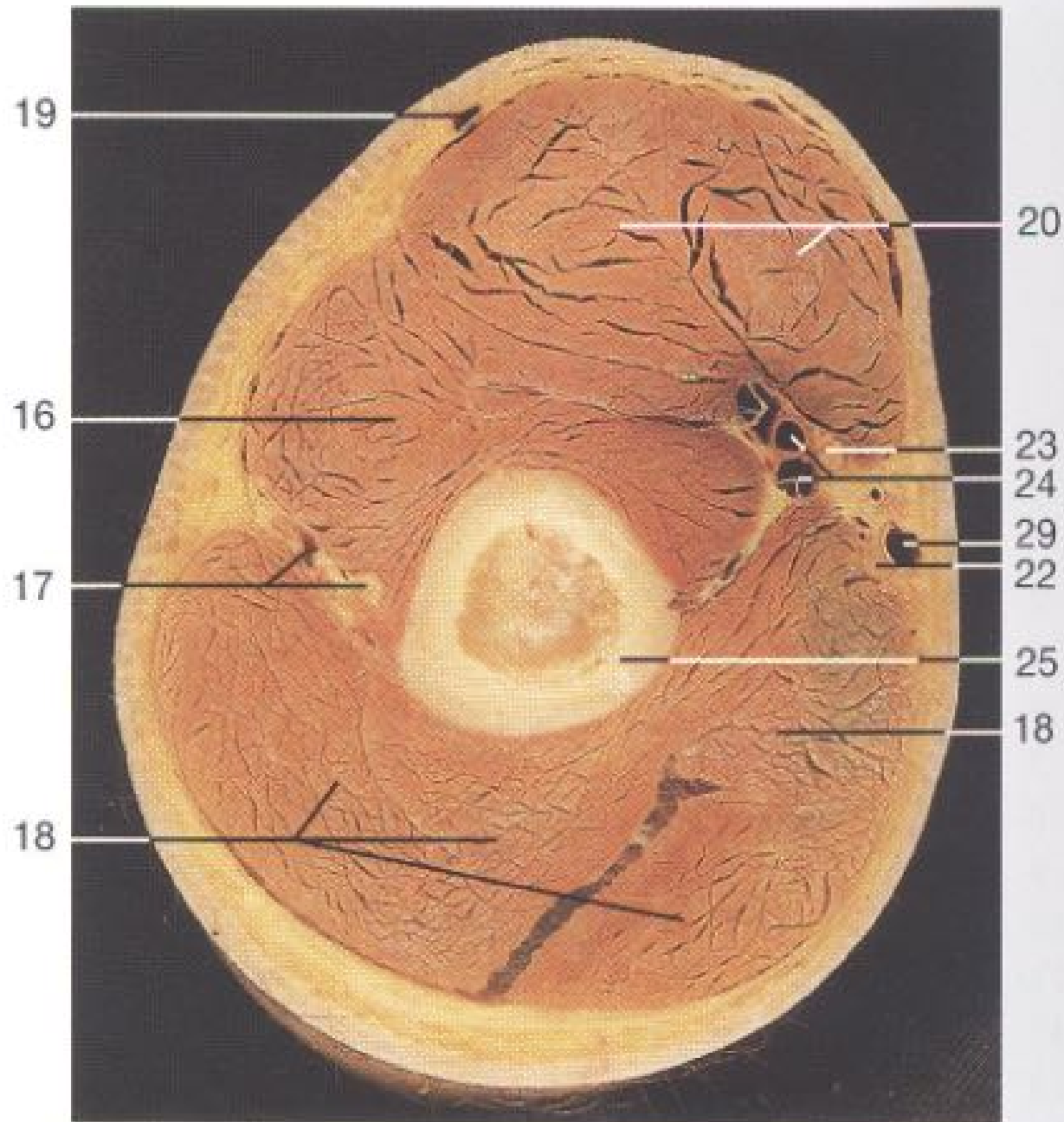


# Bras

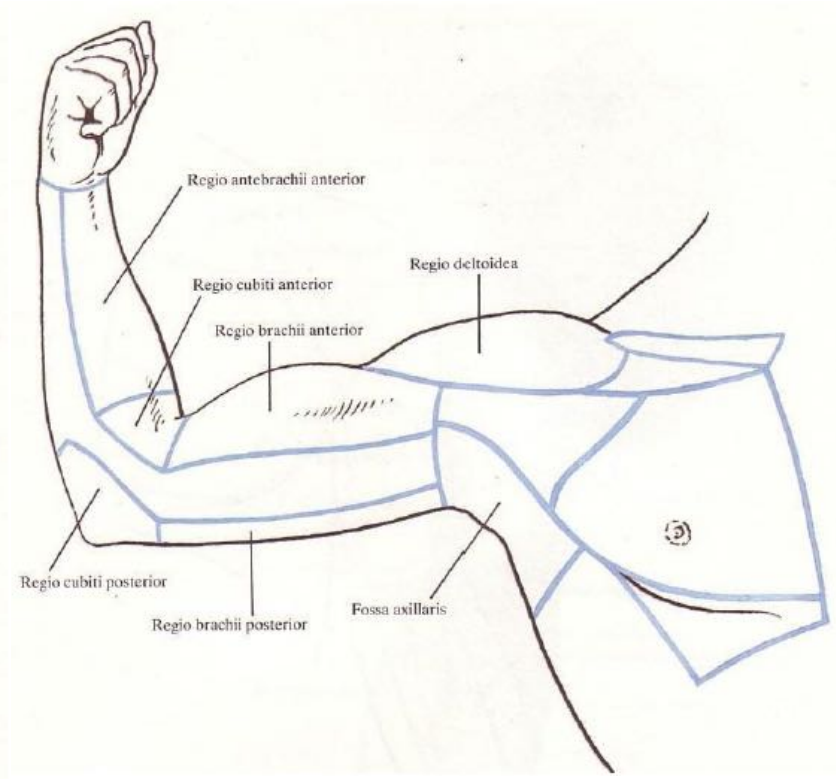
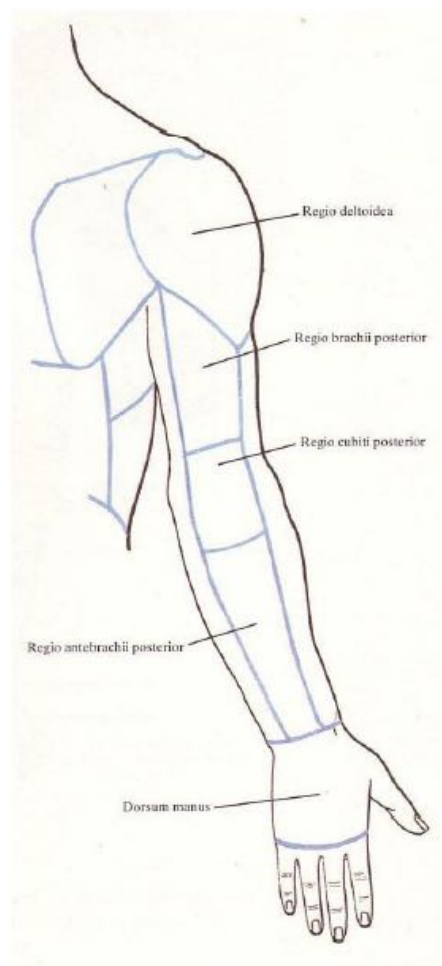
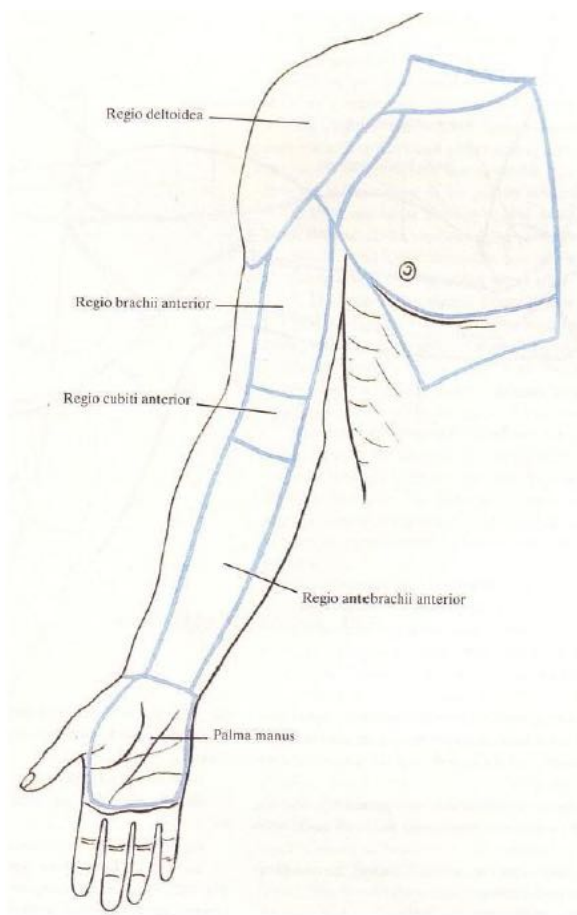


Contenu du Canal de Cruveilhier

**Coupe transversale du bras**



**Coupe axiale du milieu du bras droit**

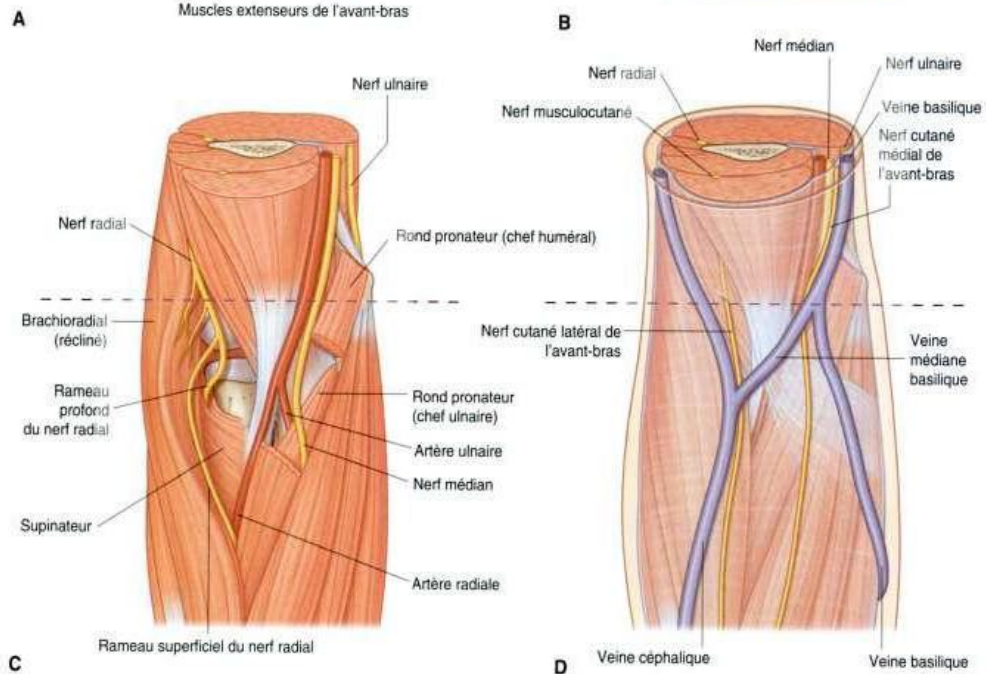
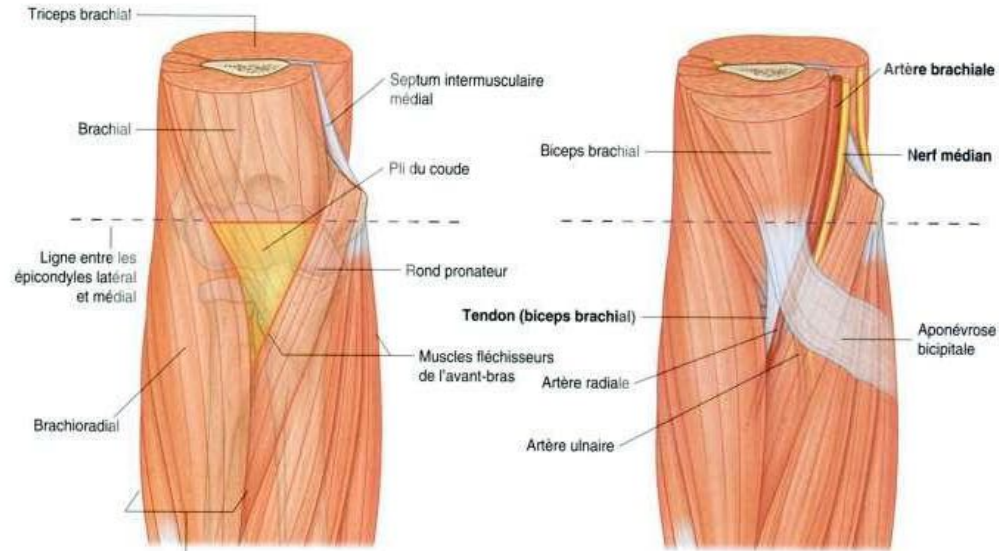


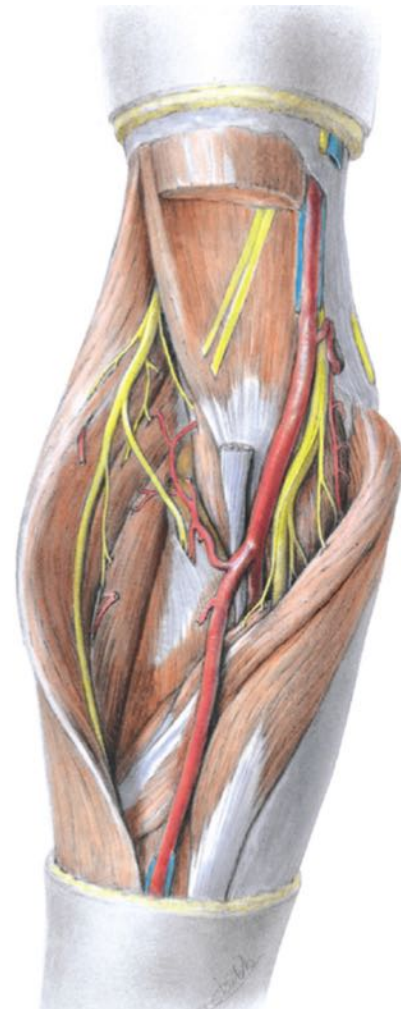
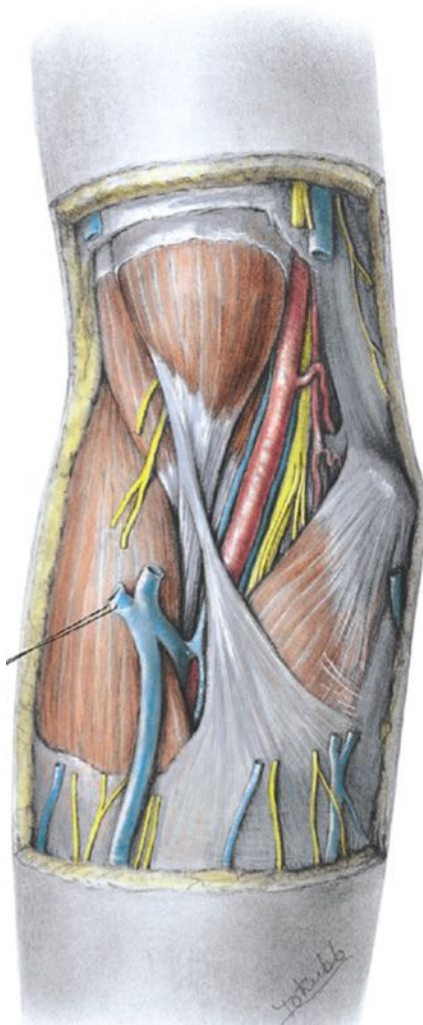
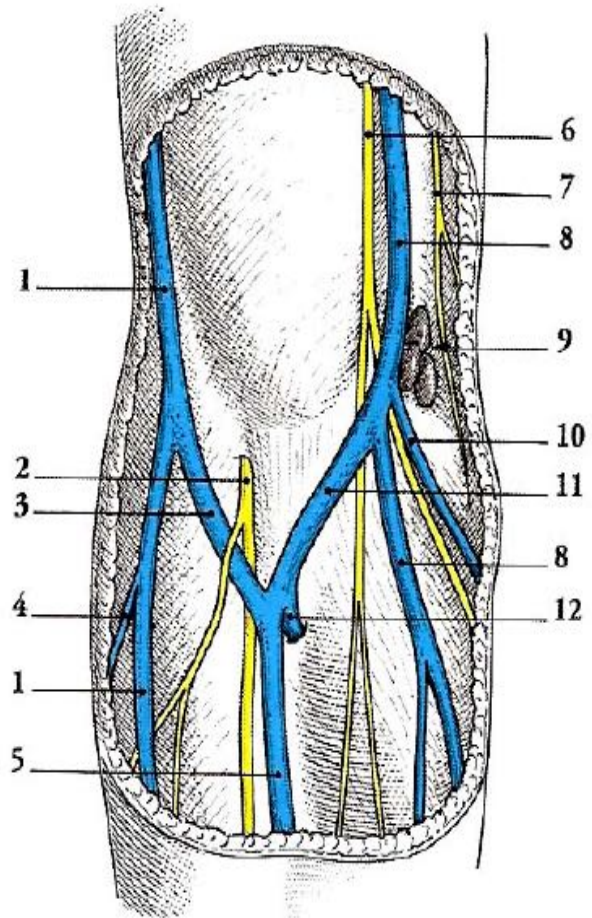
# Pli du coude

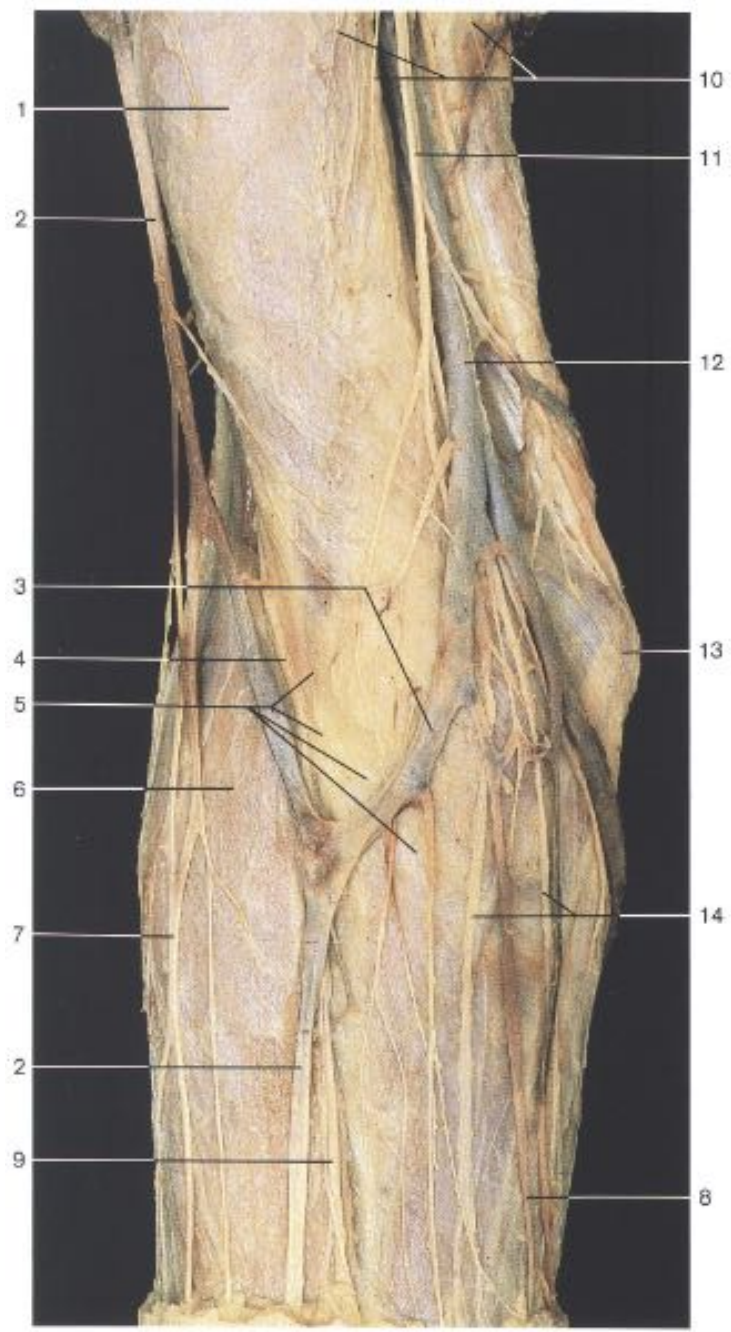
## Anatomie de surface



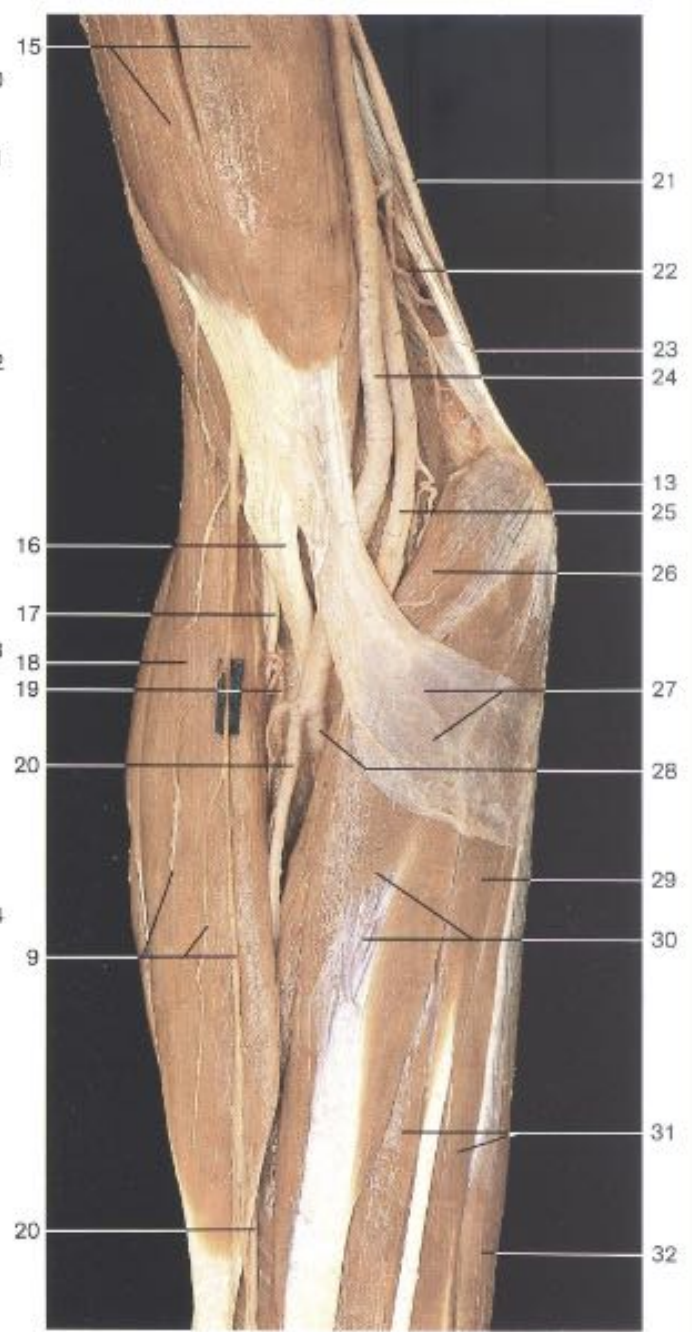
# Pli du coude





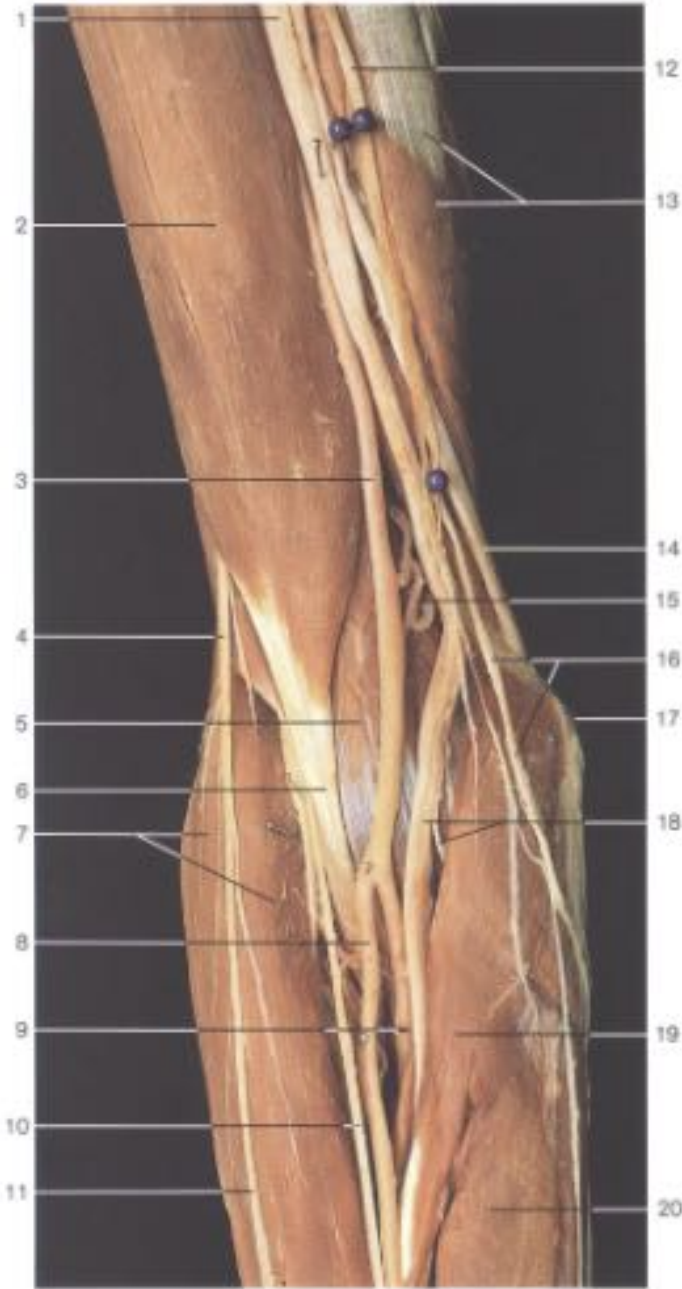


**Région du coude** (vue antérieure). Dissection des nerfs et des veines cutanés.



**Région du coude**, plan superficiel (vue antérieure). Les aponeuroses des muscles ont été résectuées.

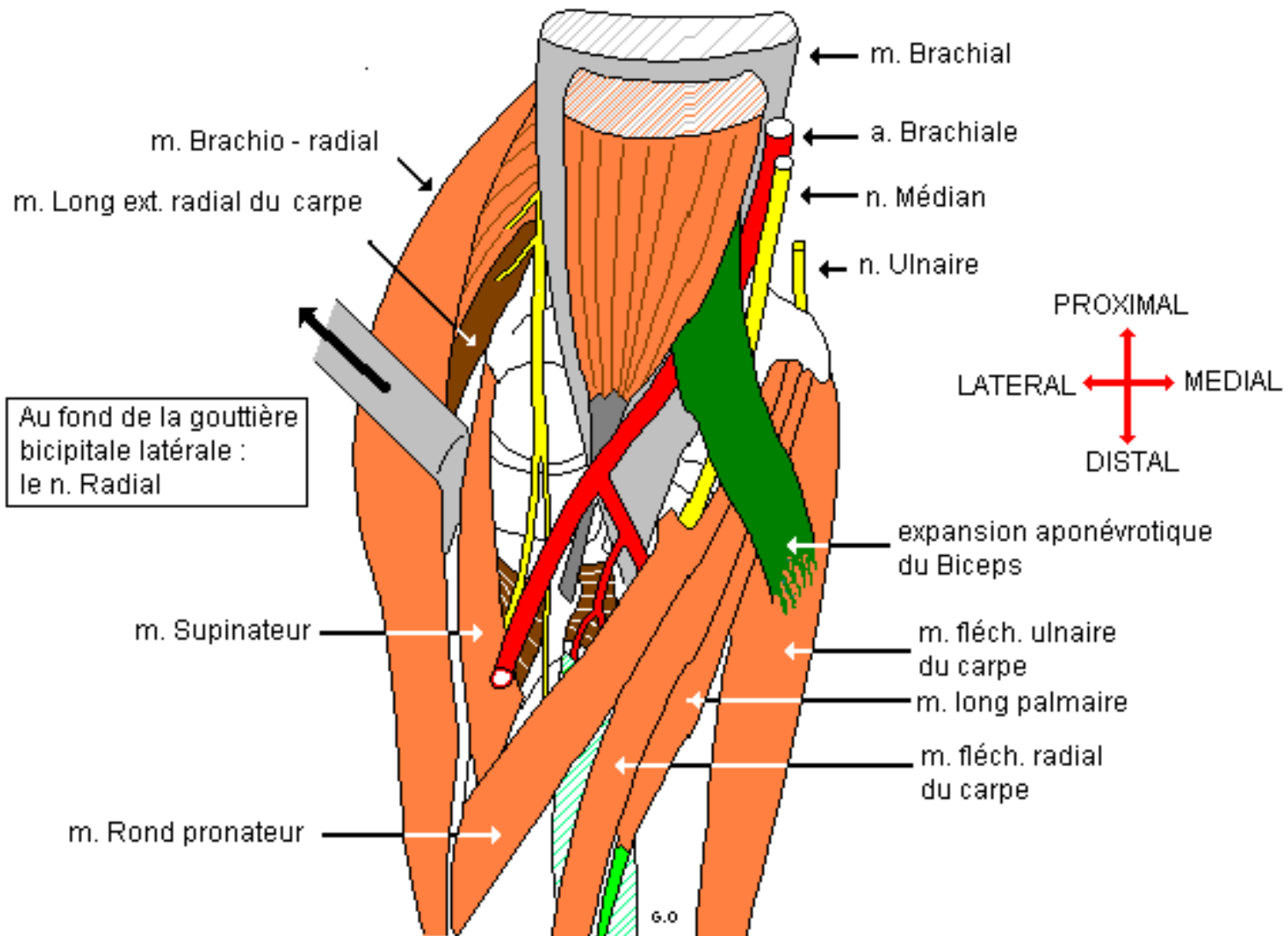




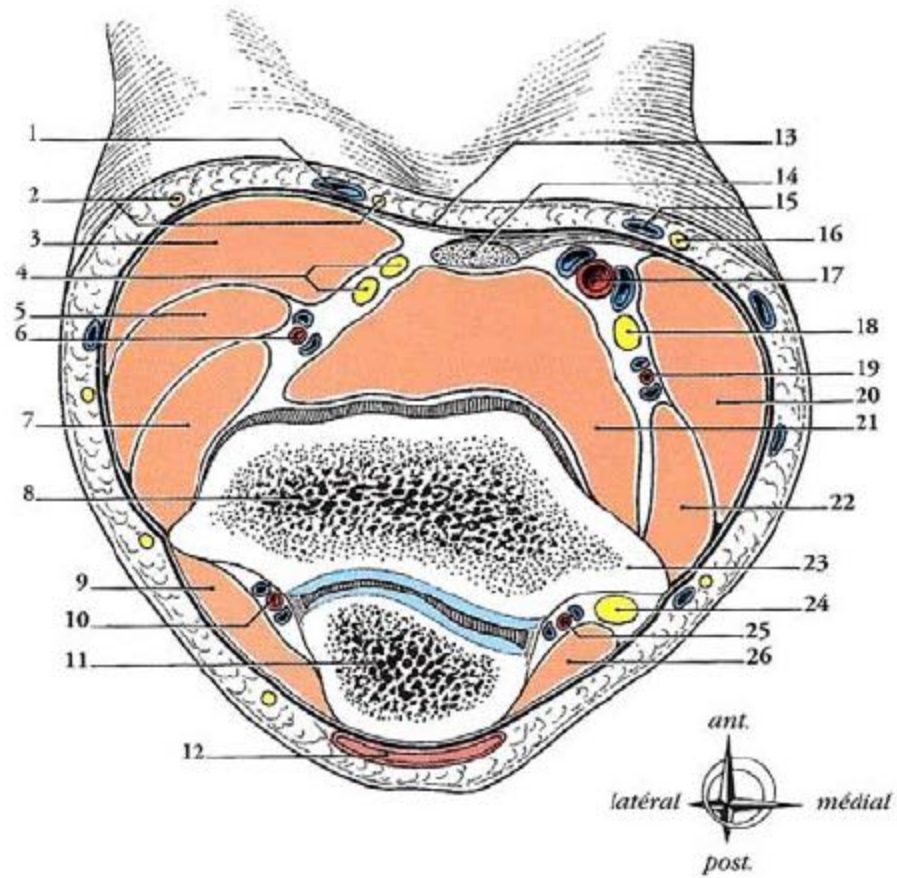
Région du coude, plan moyen (vue antérieure). L'expansion aponévrotique du biceps a été réséquée.



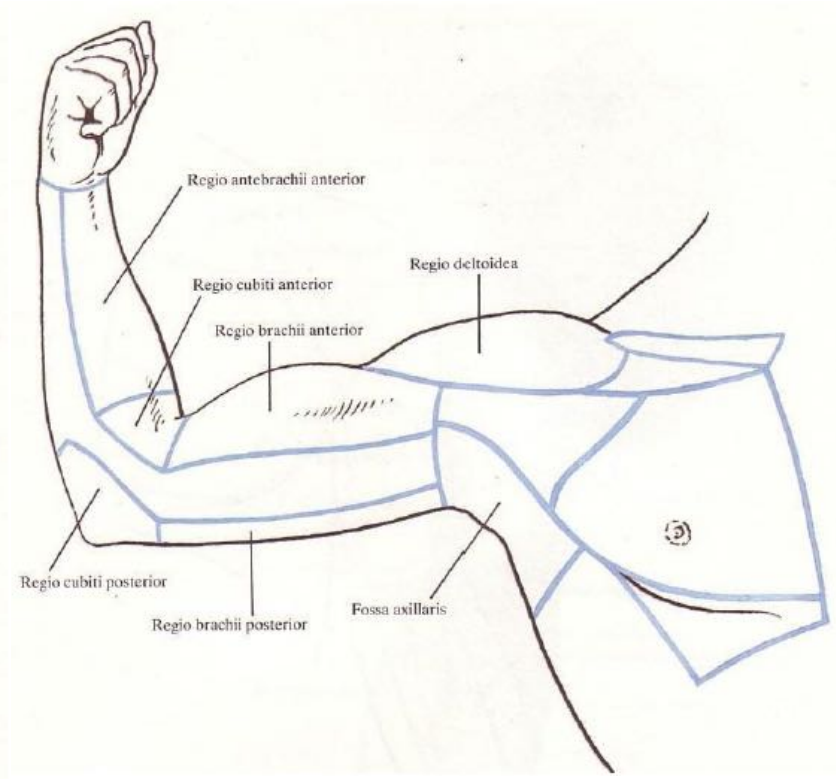
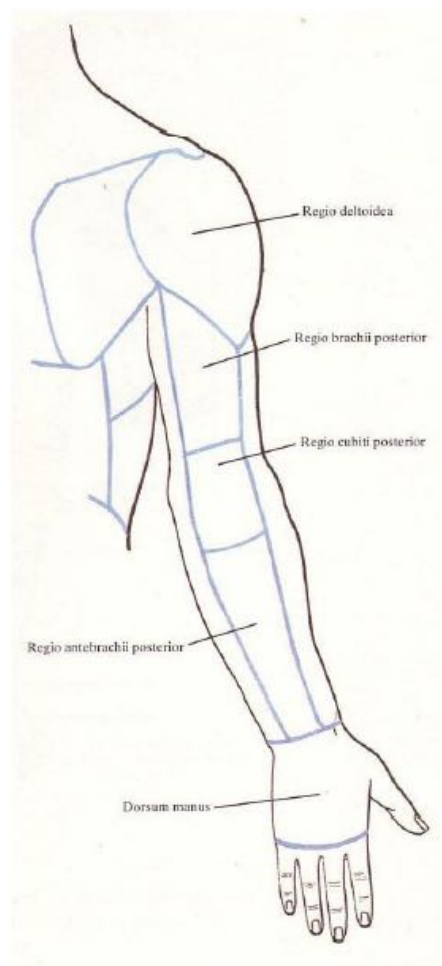
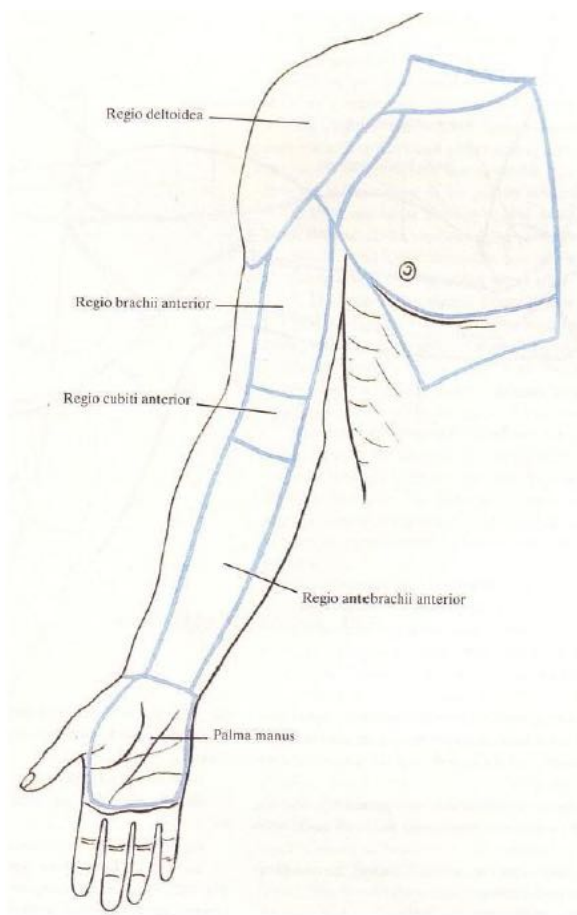
Région du coude, plan moyen (vue antérieure). Les muscles rond pronateur et brachio-radial ont été légèrement réclinés.



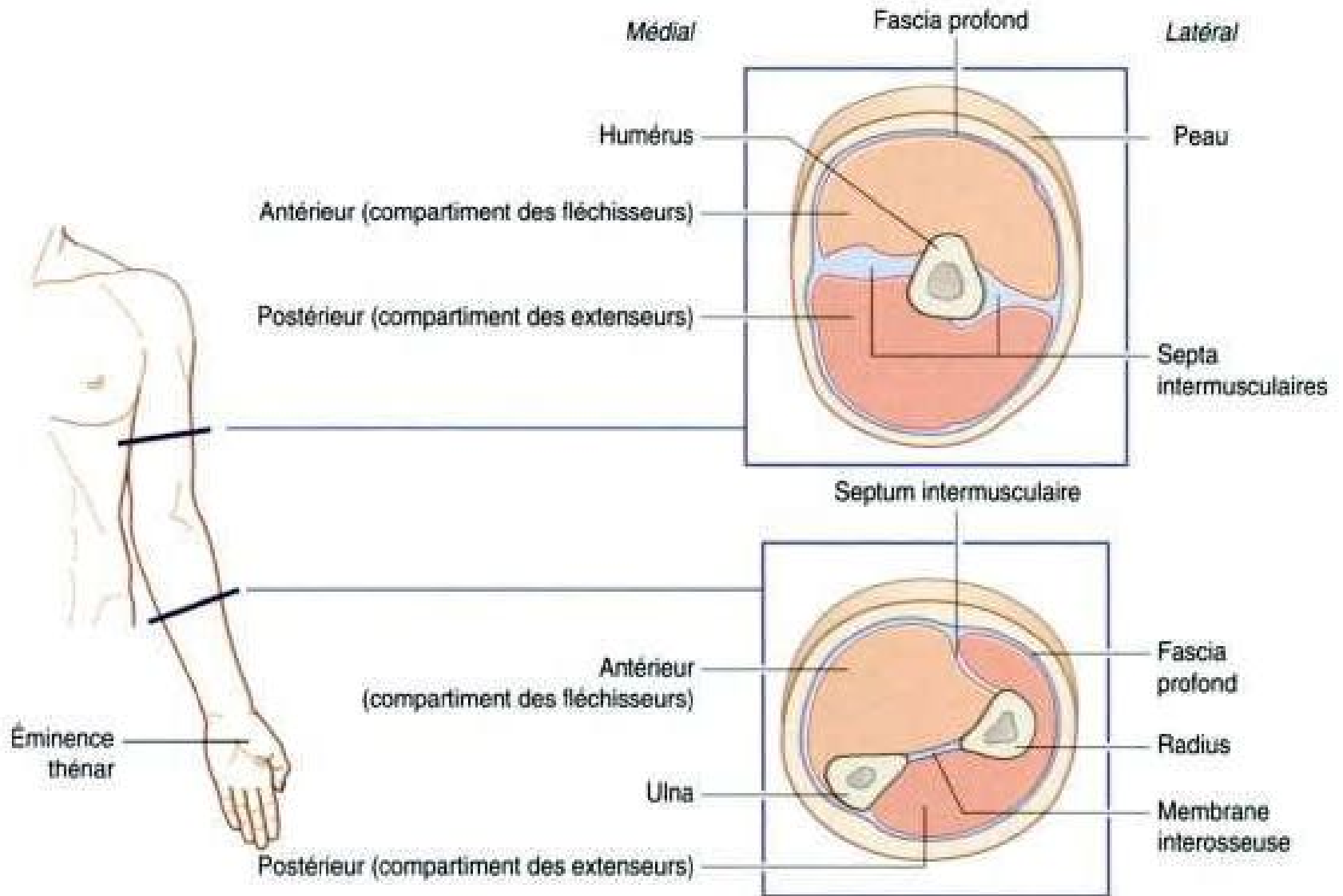
La région du pli du coude et les gouttières bicipitales latérale et médiale

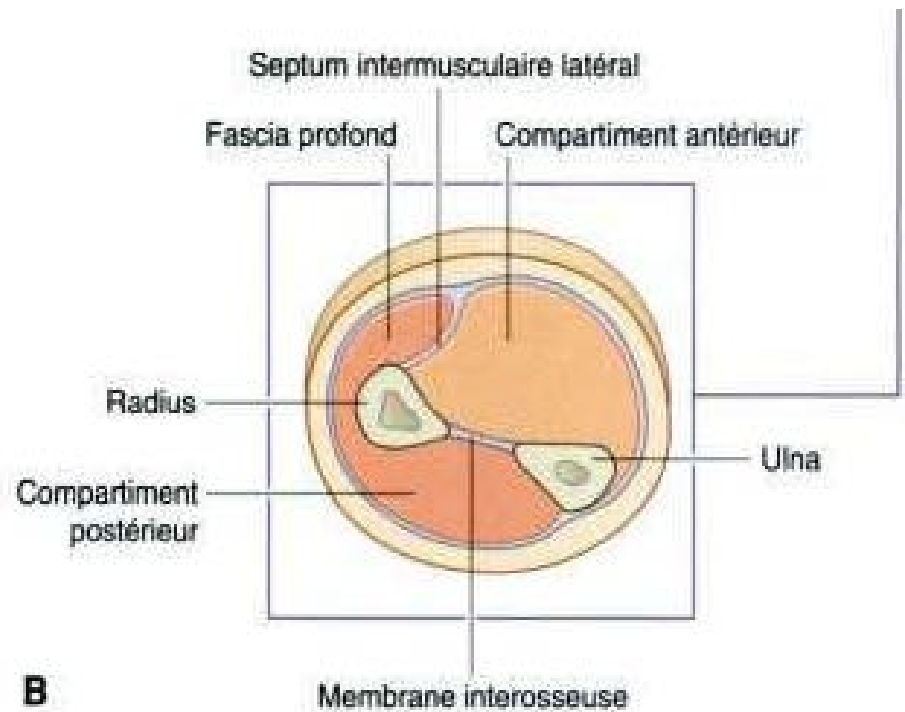


**Coupe transversale du coude**



# Avant bras

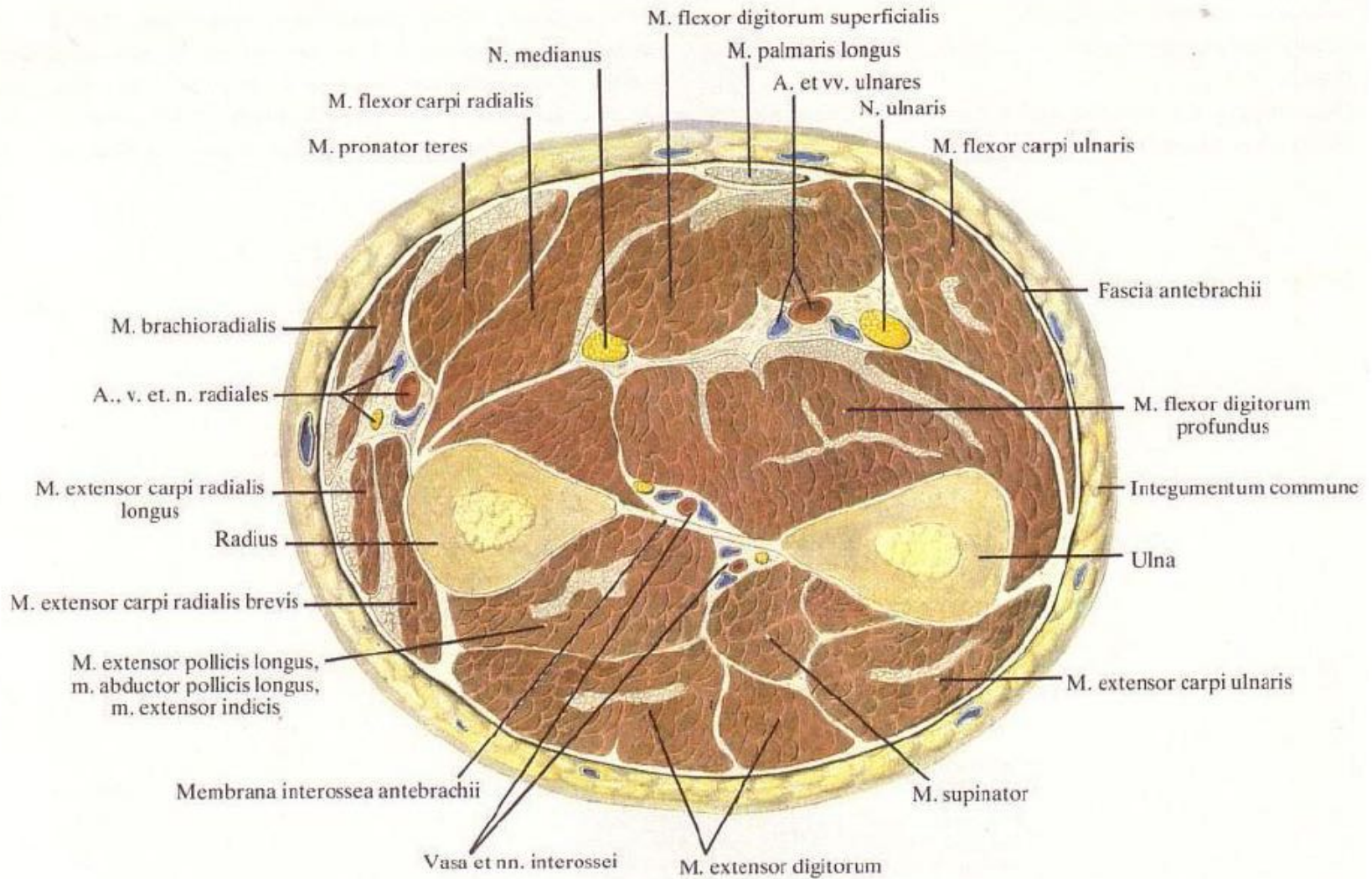




**Figure 7.76.** Avant-bras. **A.** Relations proximale et distale de l'avant-bras. **B.** Coupe transversale de l'avant-bras à sa partie moyenne.

# Avant bras

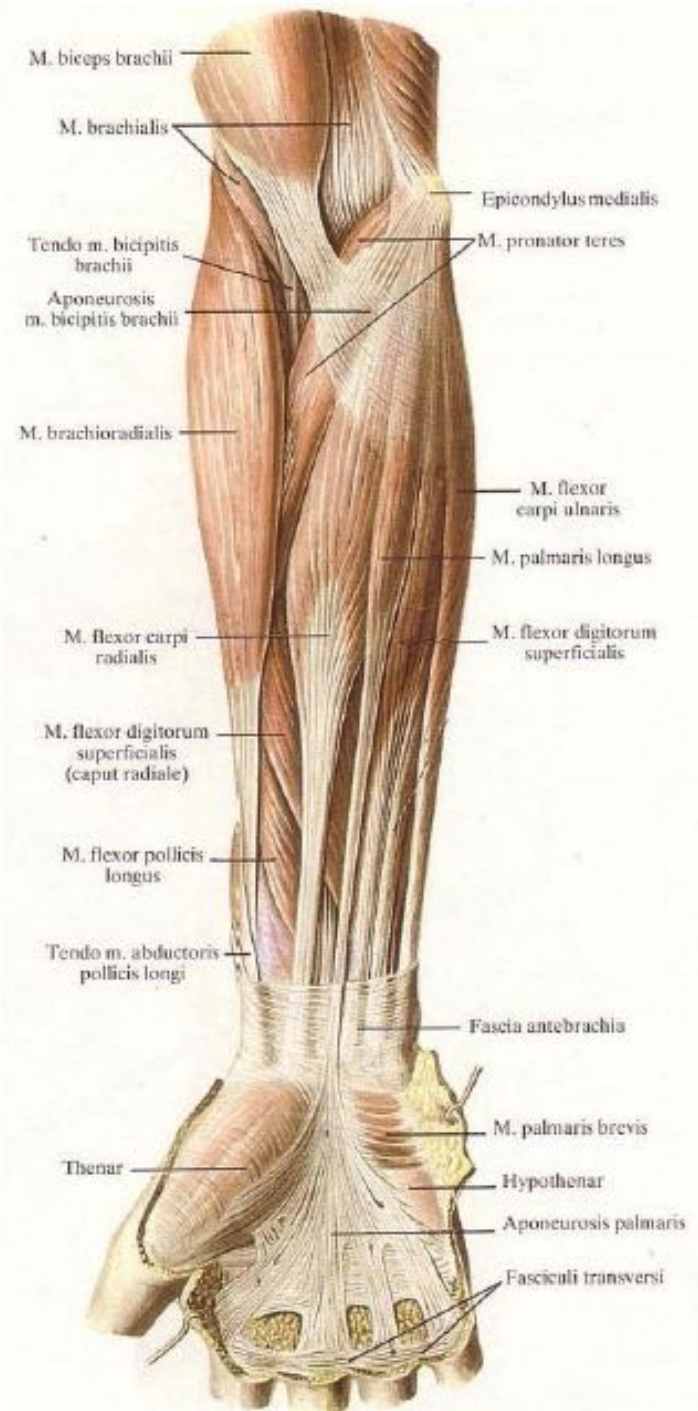
Trois loges: antérieure, postérieure, latérale



# Loge Antérieure

- **Plan Superficiel**

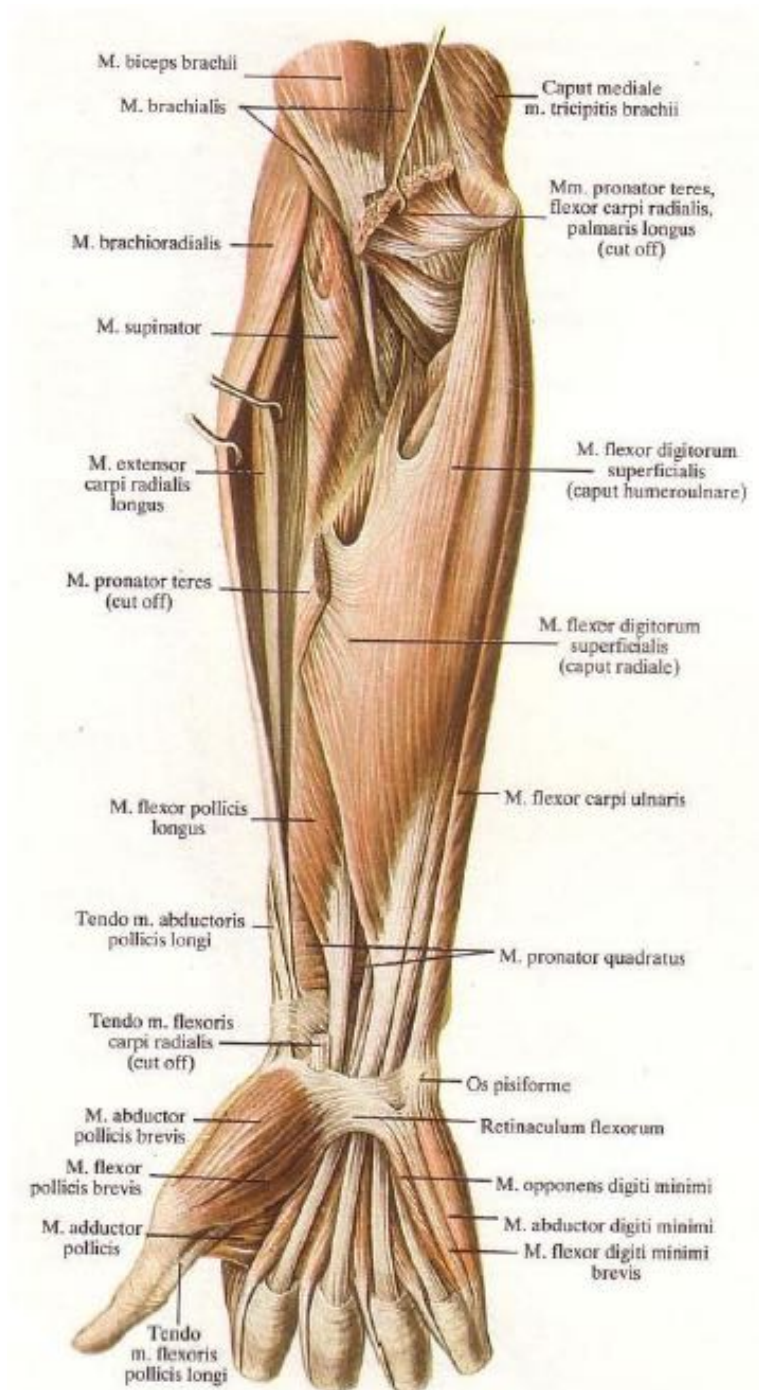
- Rond pronateur
- Fléchisseur radial du carpe (grand palmaire)
- Long palmaire (petit palmaire)
- Fléchisseur ulnaire du carpe (cubital antérieur)
- ➔ **Muscles épitrochléens (épicondyliens médiaux)**





# Loge Antérieure

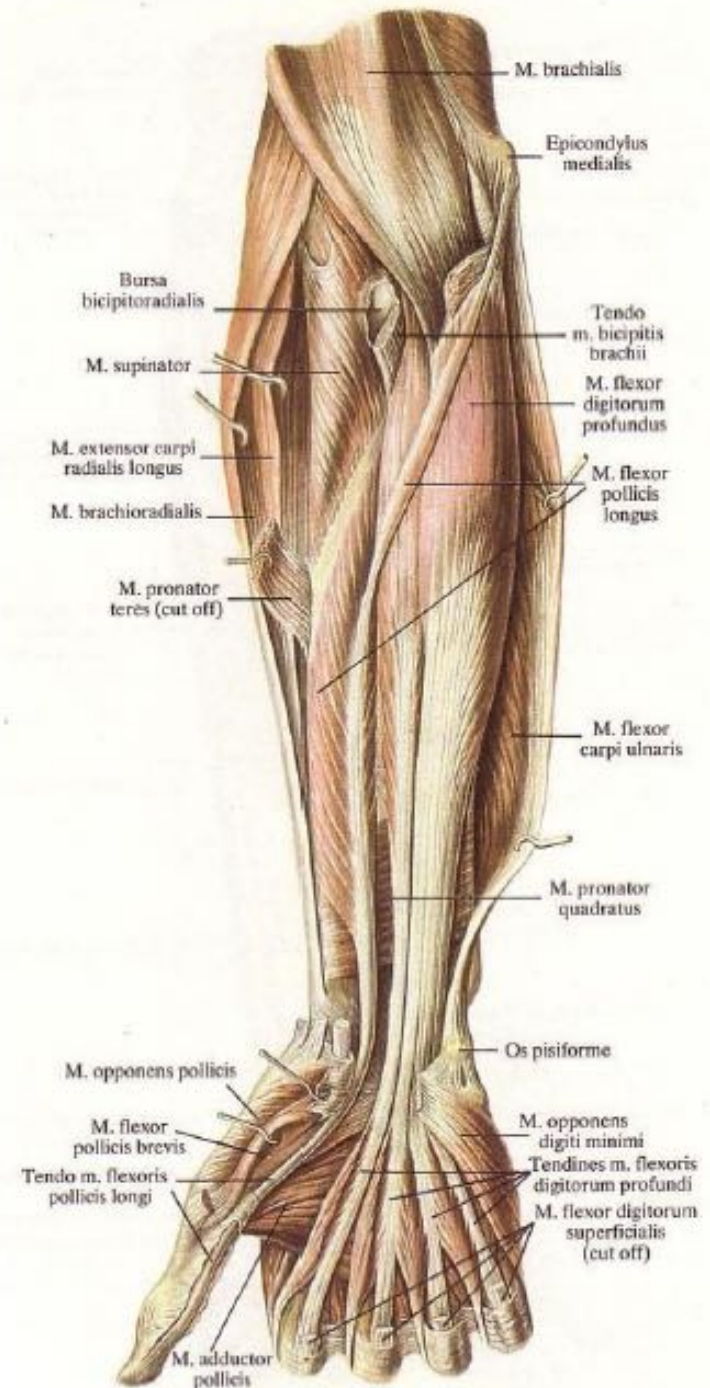
- **Plan Moyen**
  - Fléchisseur commun superficiel des doigts



# Loge Antérieure

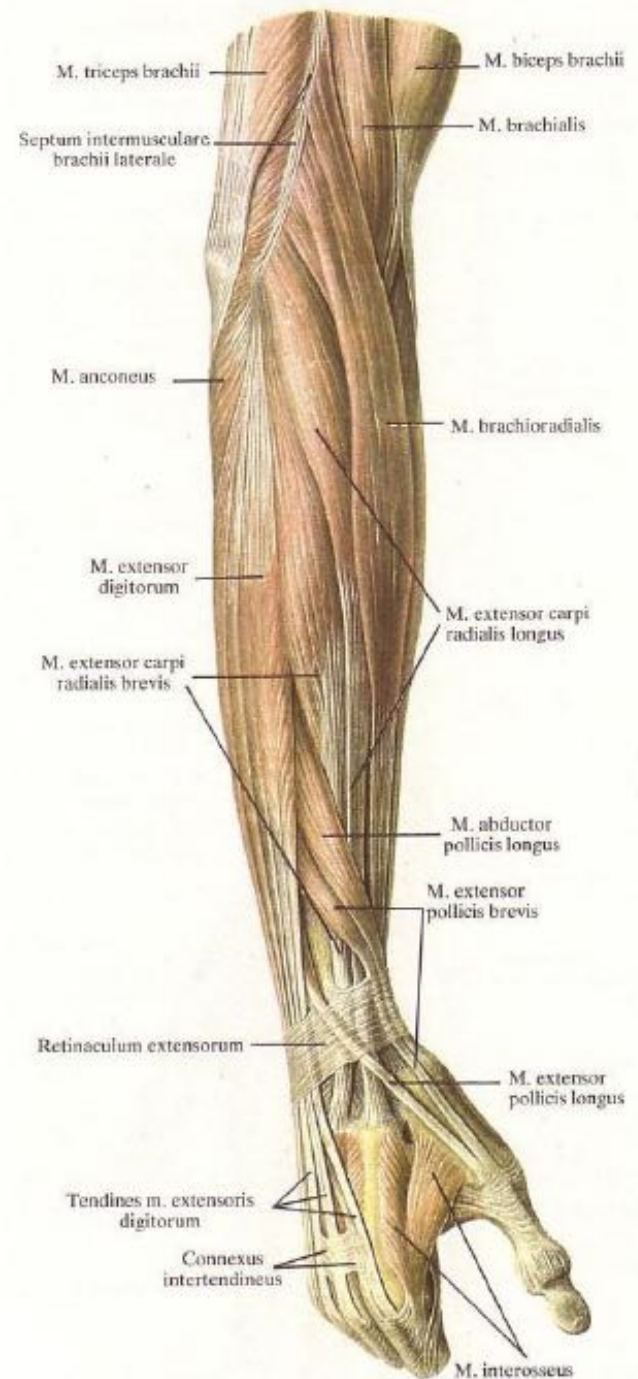
- **Plan Profond**

- Fléchisseur commun profond des doigts
- Fléchisseur propre du pouce
- Carré pronateur



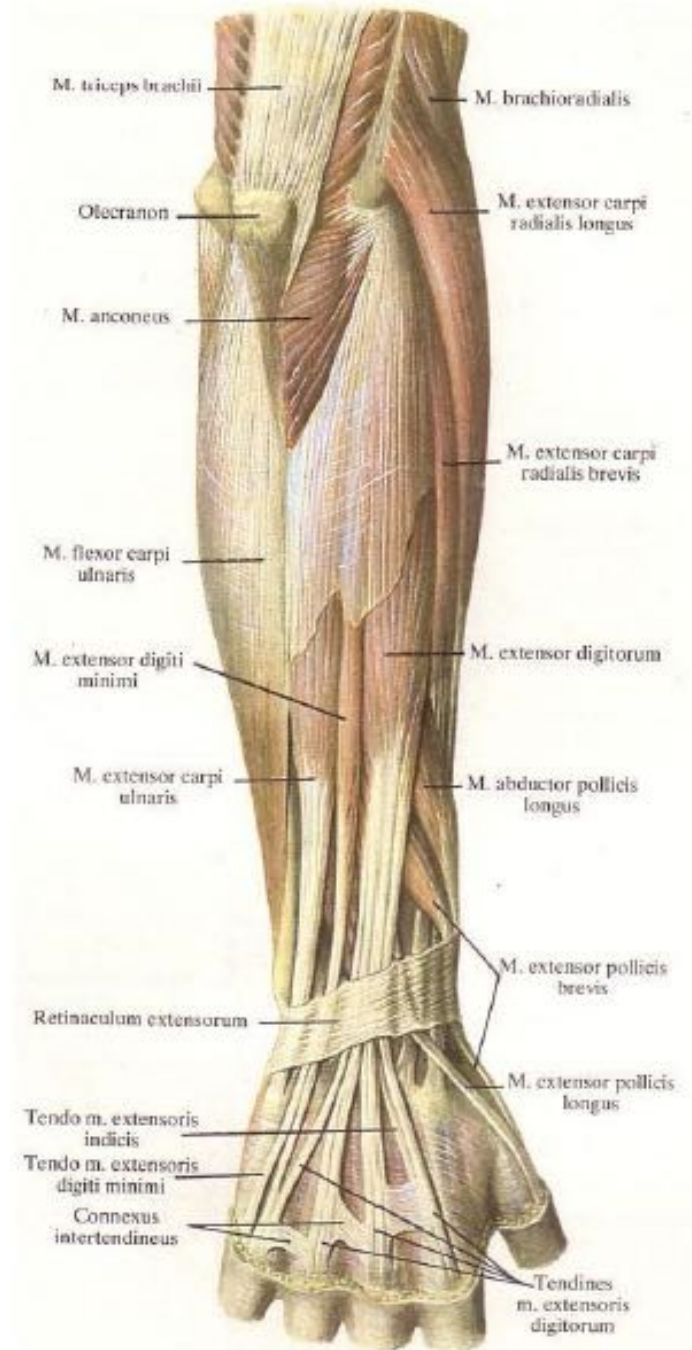
# Loge Latérale

- Supinateur (Court supinateur )
  - Long extenseur radial du carpe (1<sup>er</sup> radial)
  - Court extenseur radial du carpe (2<sup>ème</sup> radial)
  - Brachio – radial (Long supinateur)
- ➔ Muscles épicondyliens (épicondyliens latéraux)



# Loge Postérieure

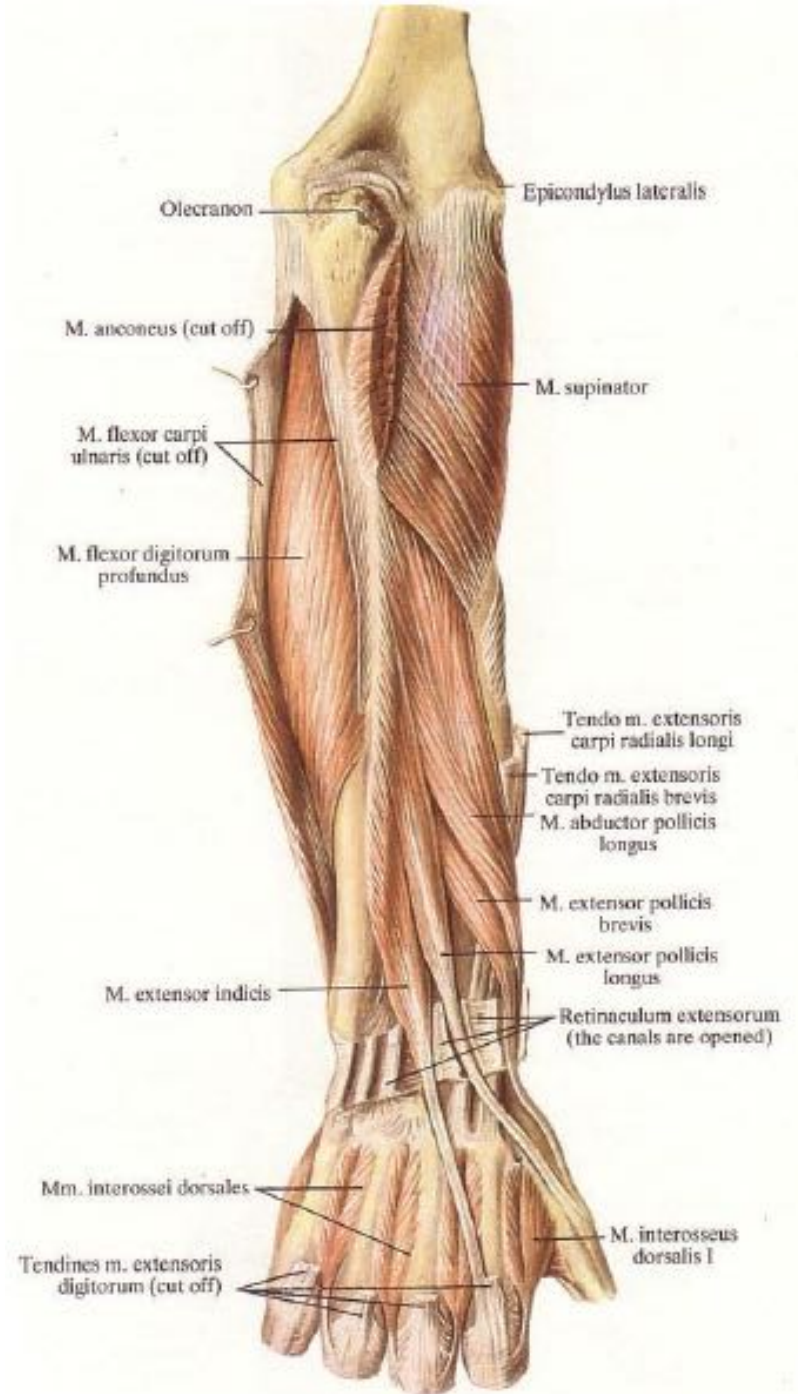
- **Plan Superficiel**
  - Anconé
  - Extenseur commun des doigts
  - Extenseur propre de l'auriculaire
  - Extenseur ulnaire du carpe (cubital postérieur)

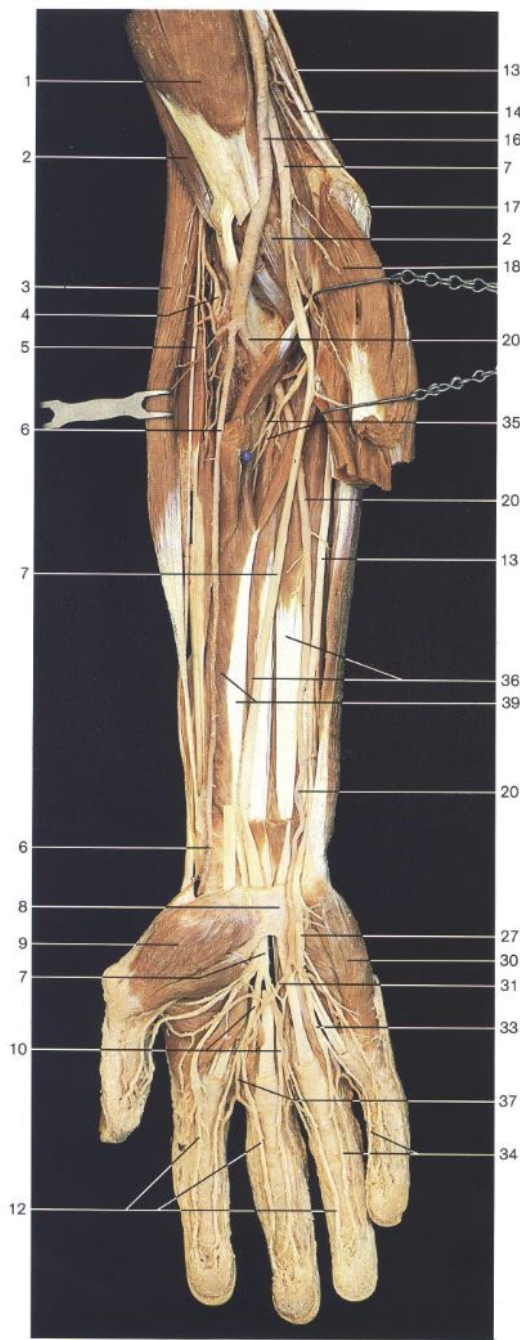


# Loge Postérieure

- **Plan Profond**

- Long abducteur du pouce
- Court extenseur du pouce
- Long extenseur du pouce
- Extenseur propre de l'index





Vaisseaux et nerfs de l'avant-bras et de la main, plan profond (vue antérieure). Le plan superficiel des muscles fléchisseurs a été réséqué.

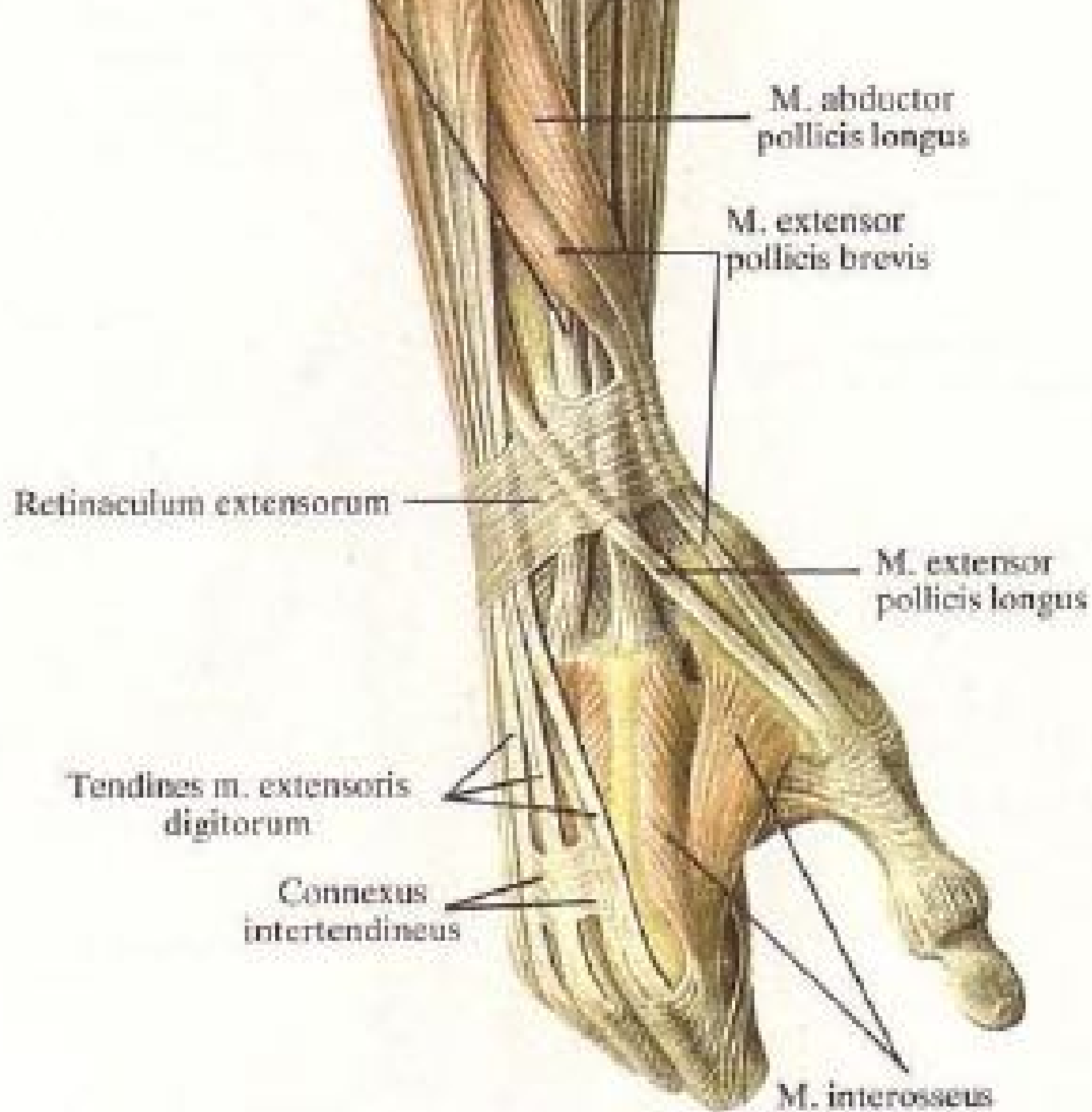
# Tabatiere anatomique

- **Les limites:**

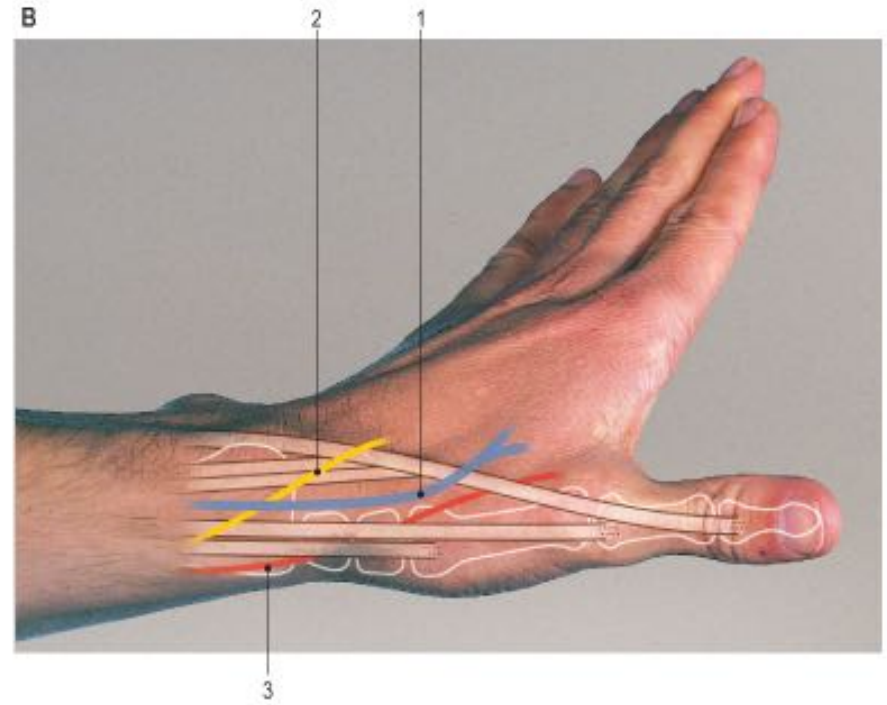
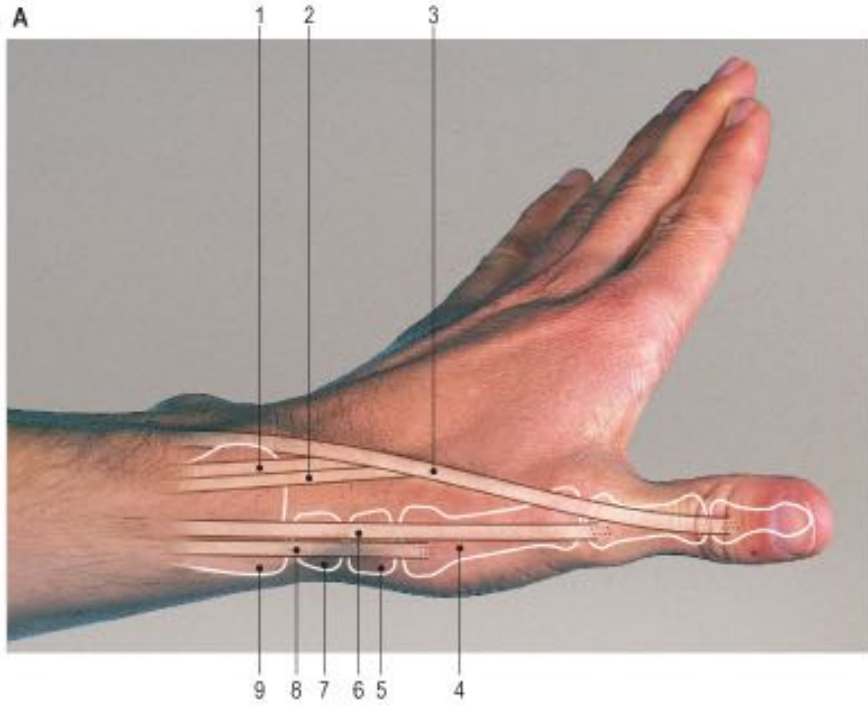
- Lateralement : les tendons des muscles long abducteur et court extenseur du pouce
- Medialement : le tendon du muscle long extenseur du pouce

- **Le contenu:**

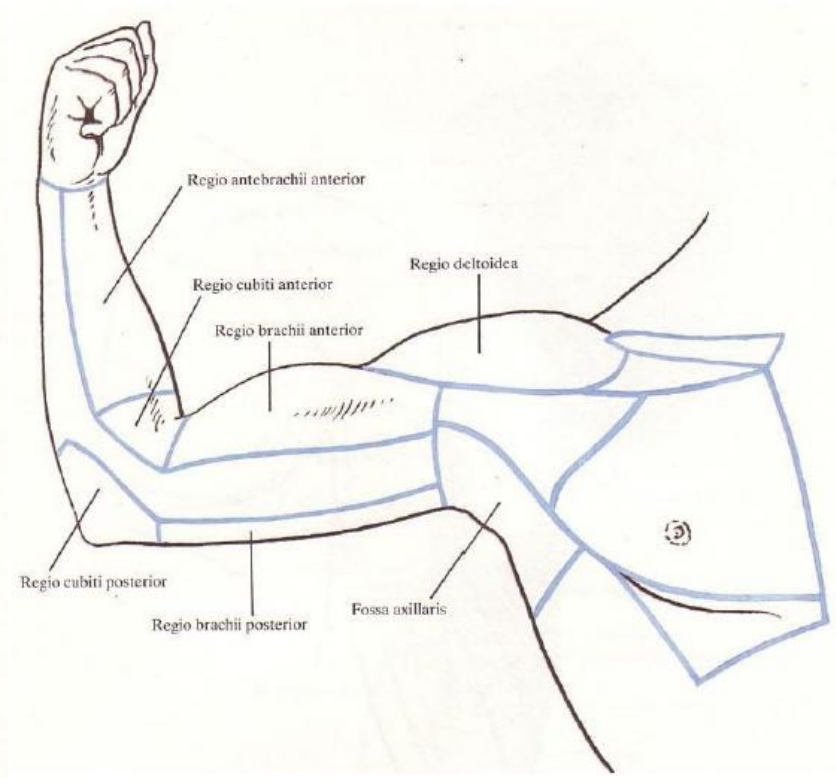
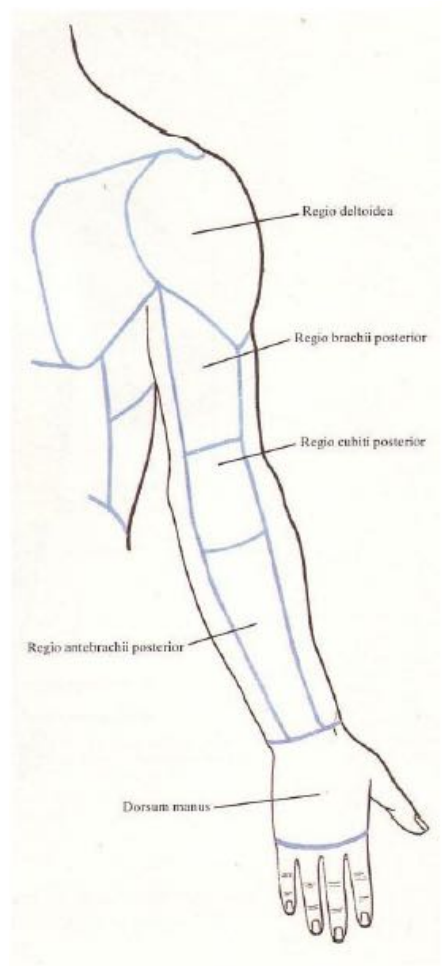
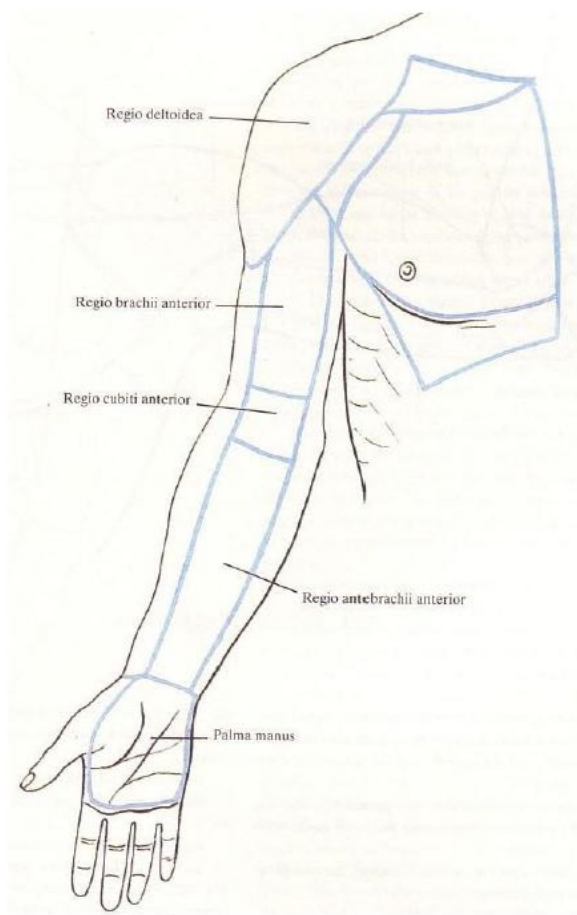
- Elle est traversée par les tendons des muscles long et court extenseur radiaux du carpe, l'artère radiale, veine céphalique, rameau sensitif du nerf radial







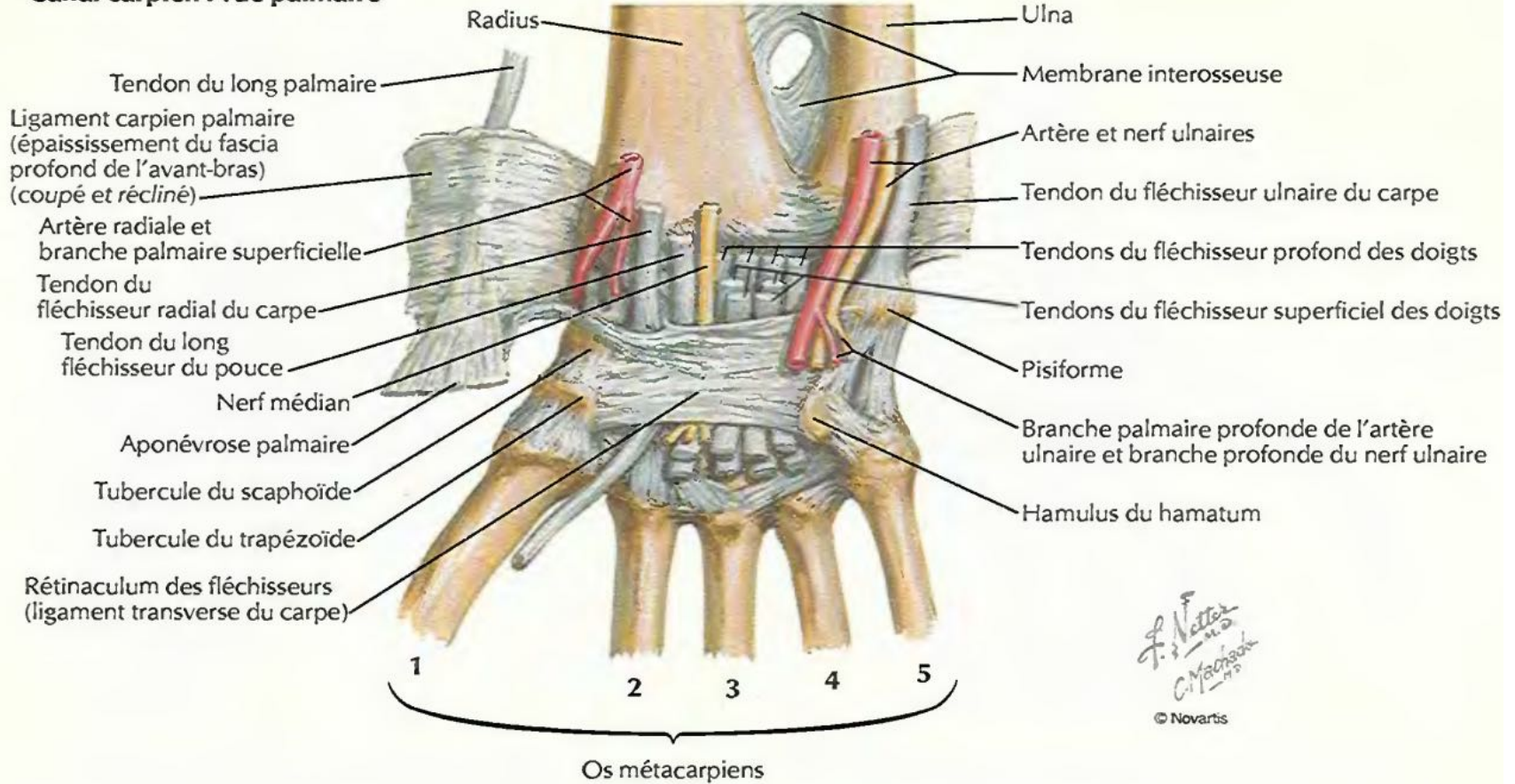
- PART A:** 1. Tendon of extensor carpi radialis brevis. 2. Tendon of extensor carpi radialis longus. 3. Tendon of extensor pollicis longus. 4. First metacarpal. 5. Trapezium. 6. Tendon of extensor pollicis brevis. 7. Scaphoid. 8. Tendon of abductor pollicis longus. 9. Radial styloid.
- PART B:** 1. Cephalic vein. 2. Radial nerve. 3. Radial artery.



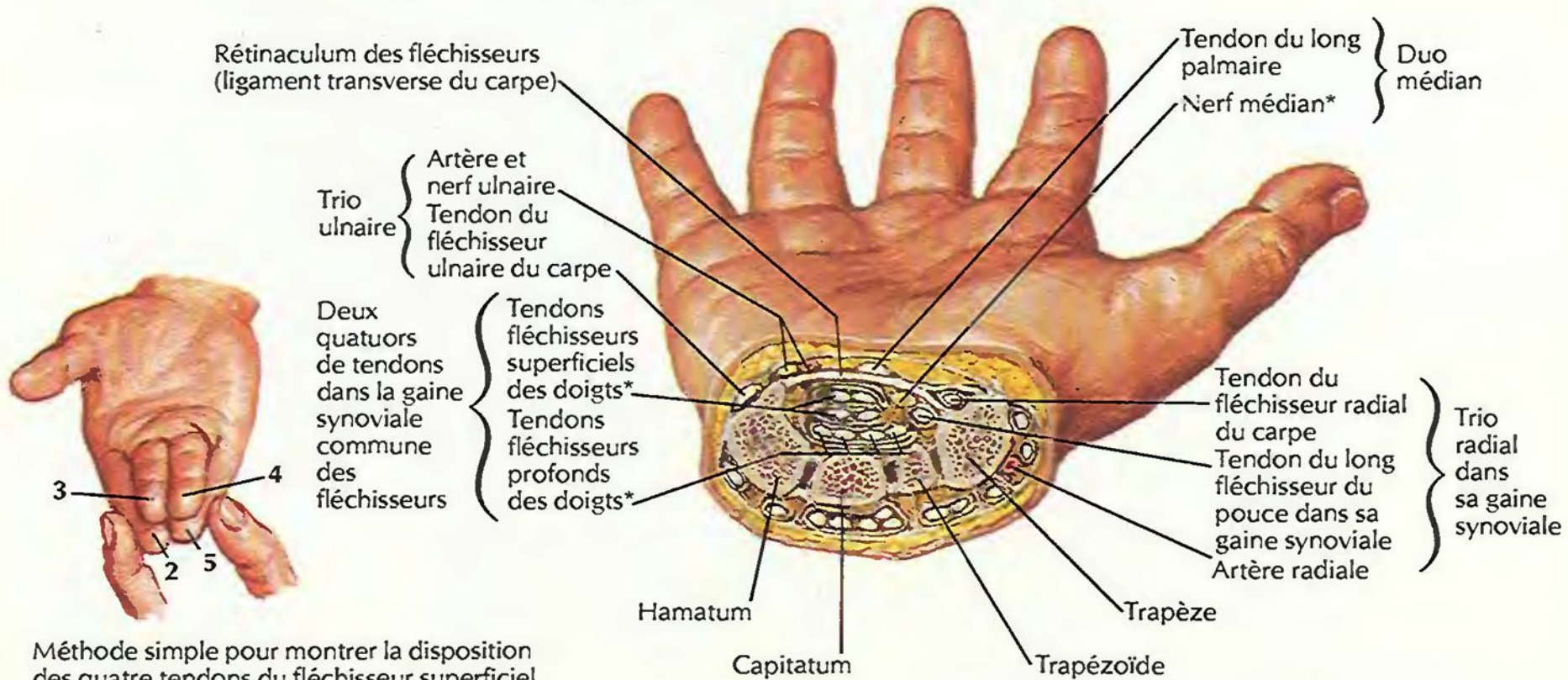
# Poignet

## Canal carpien et canal de Guyon

### Canal carpien : vue palmaire

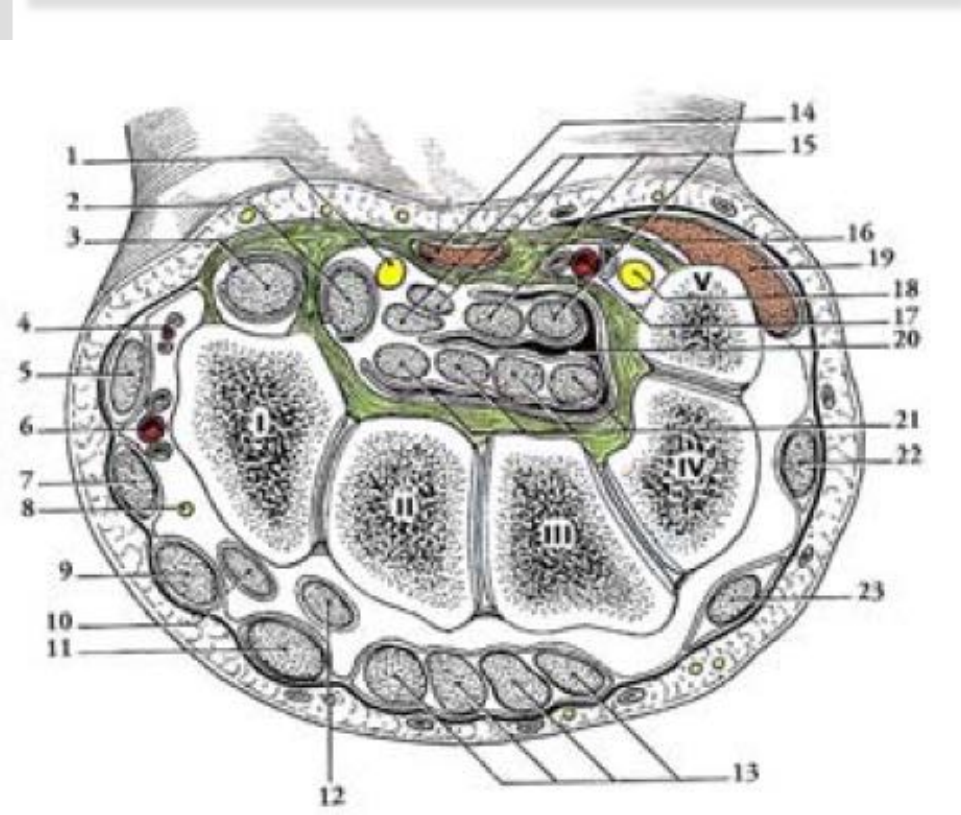
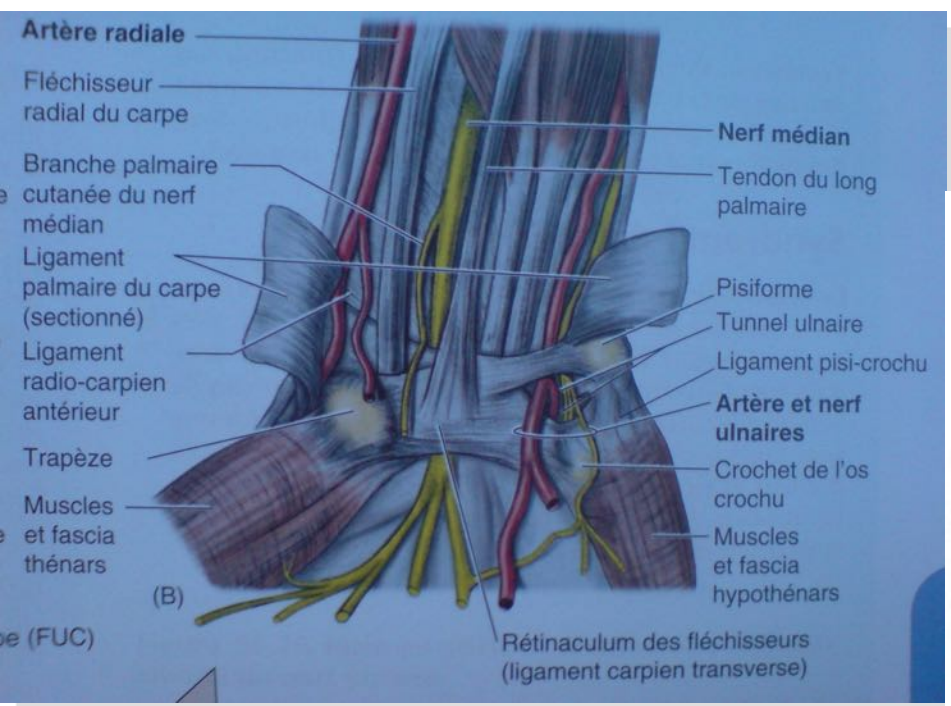
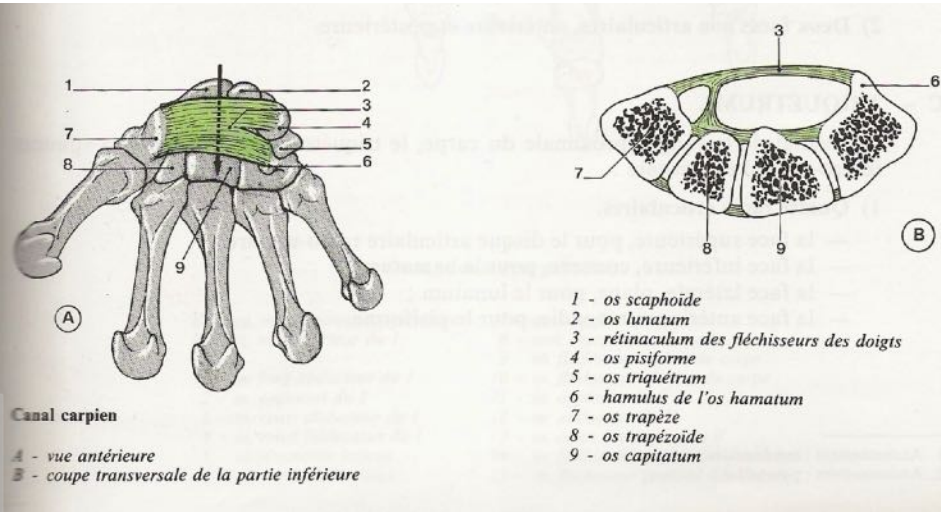


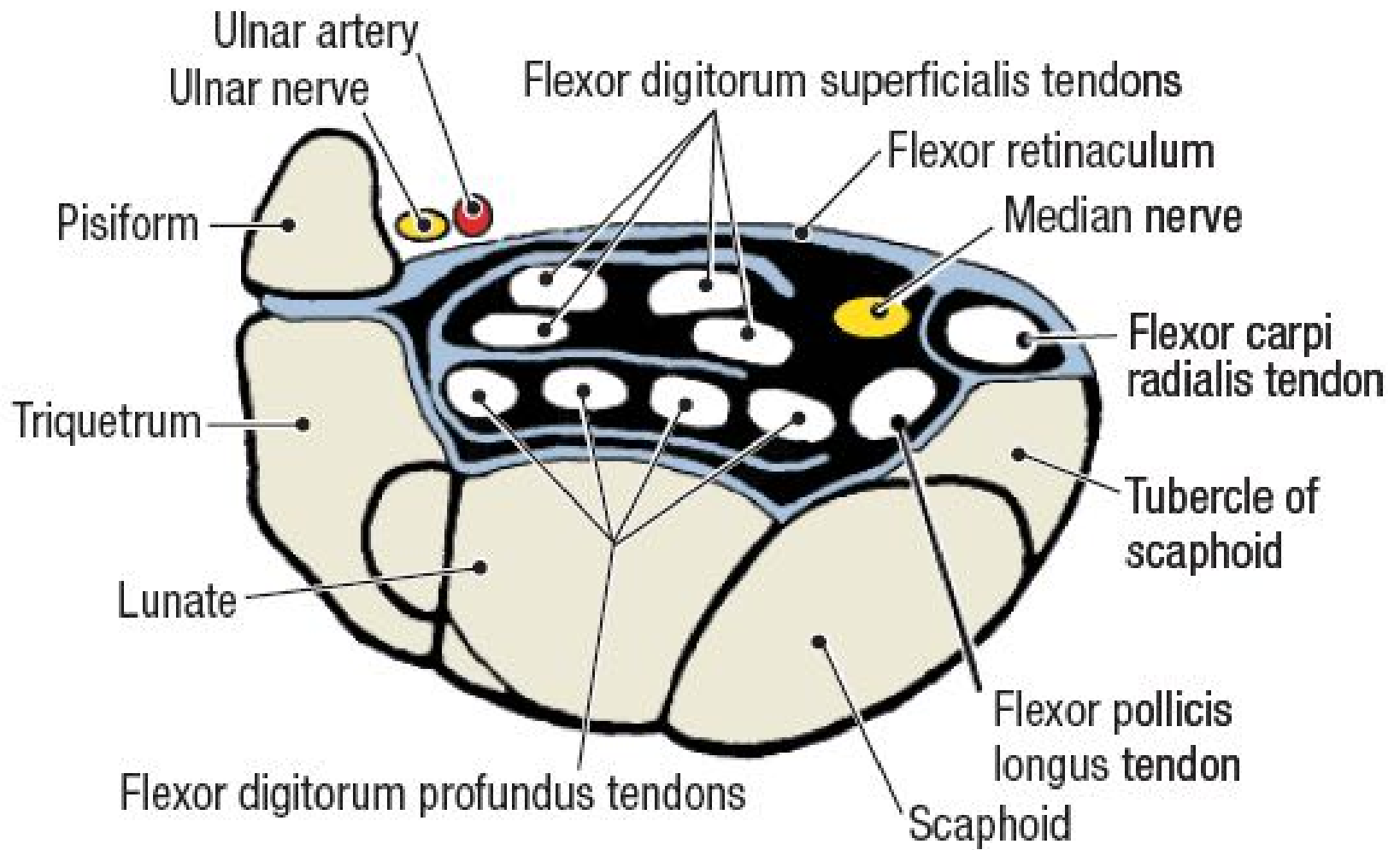
## Coupe transversale du poignet montrant le canal carpien

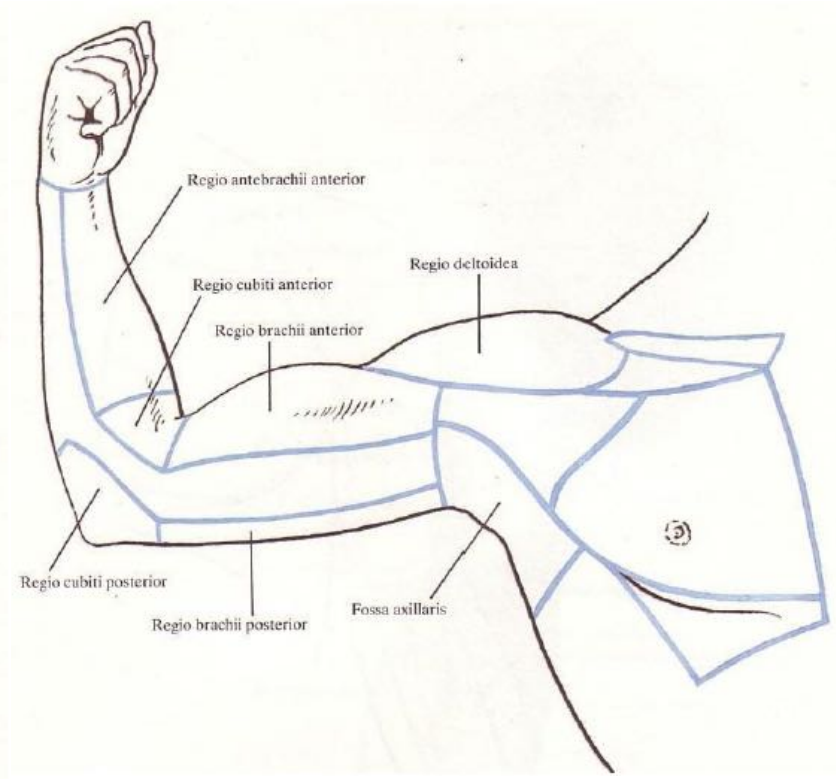
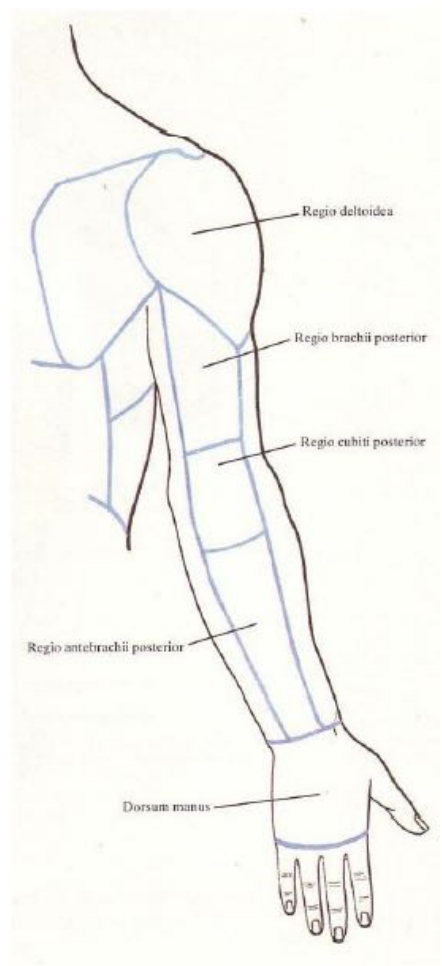
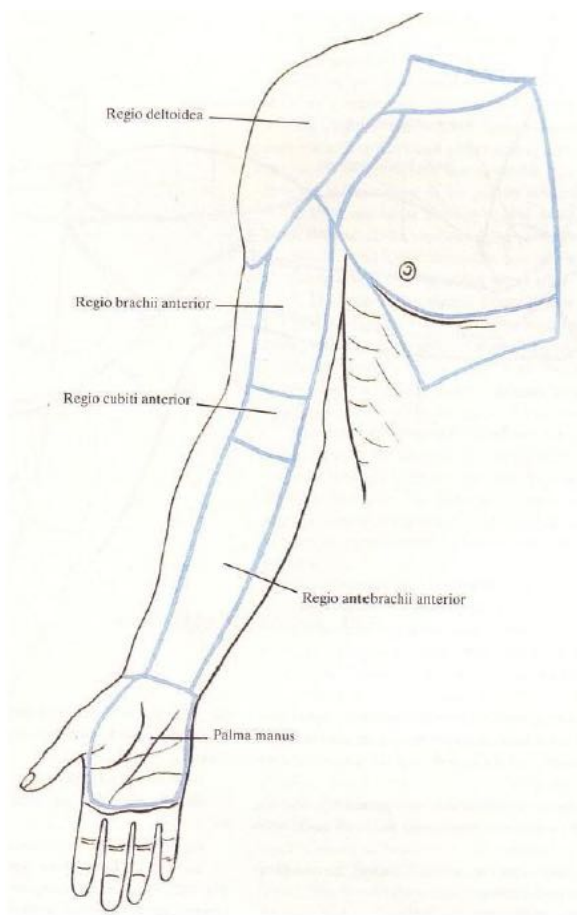


Méthode simple pour montrer la disposition des quatre tendons du fléchisseur superficiel des doigts dans le canal carpien

\* Contenu du canal carpien

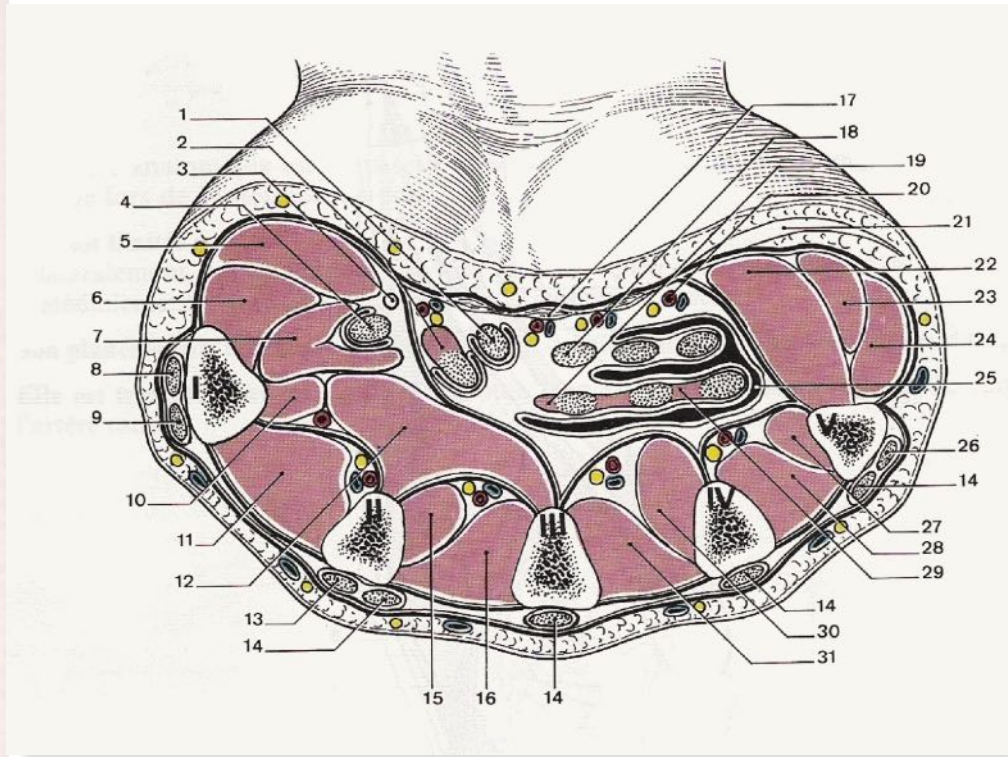
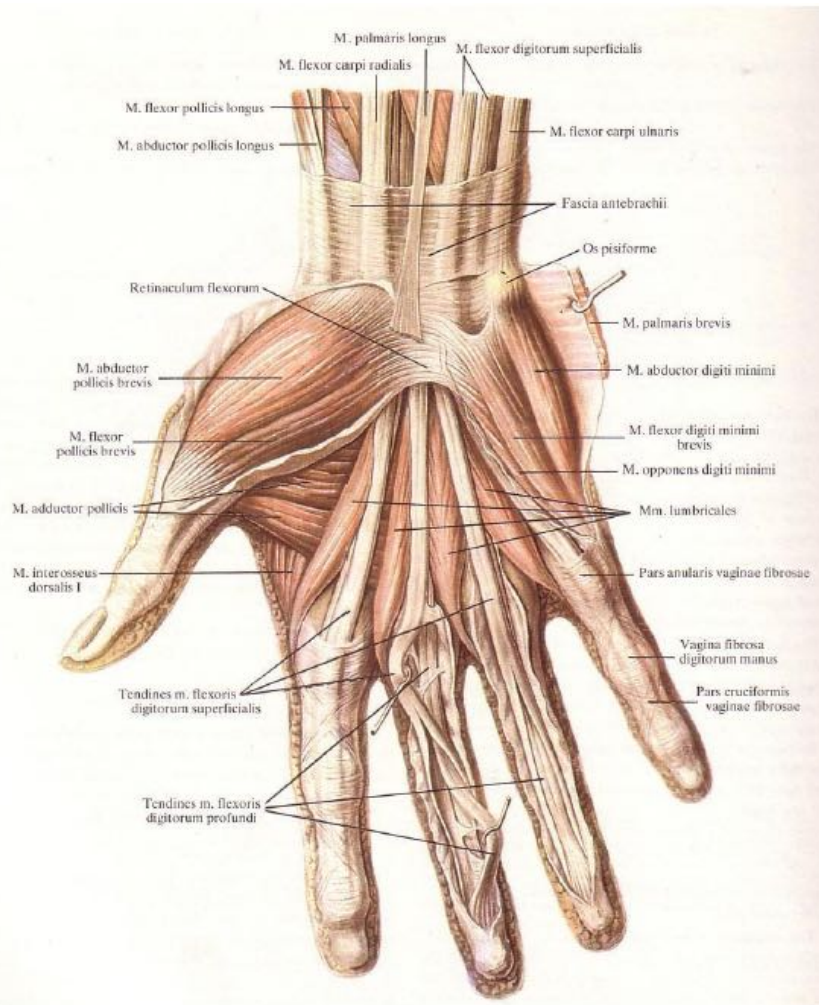






# La main

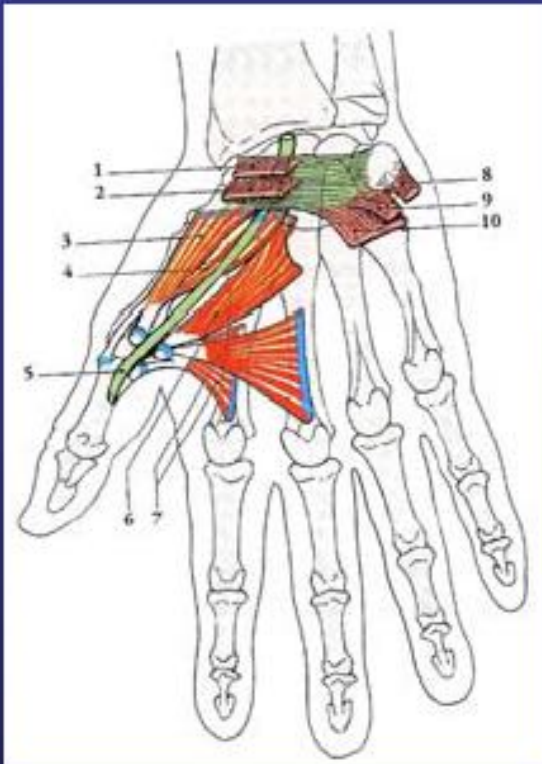
Loges de la main: thénar, hypothénar, palmaire moyenne, interosseuse



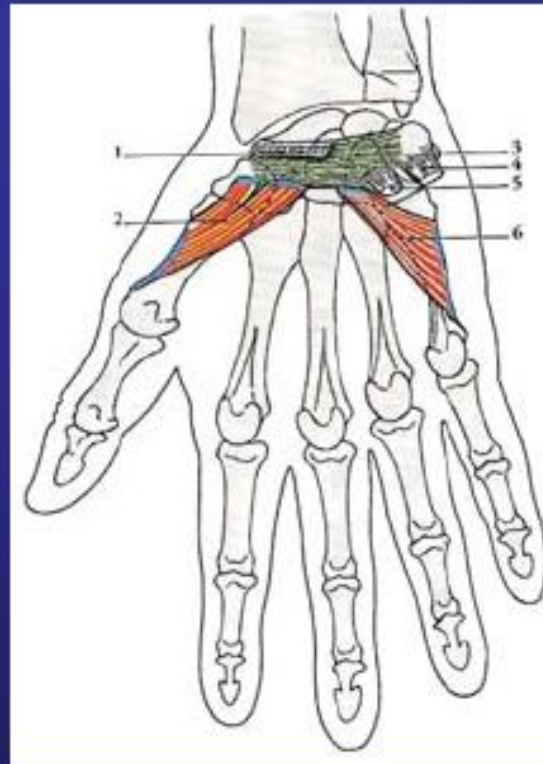


# La main

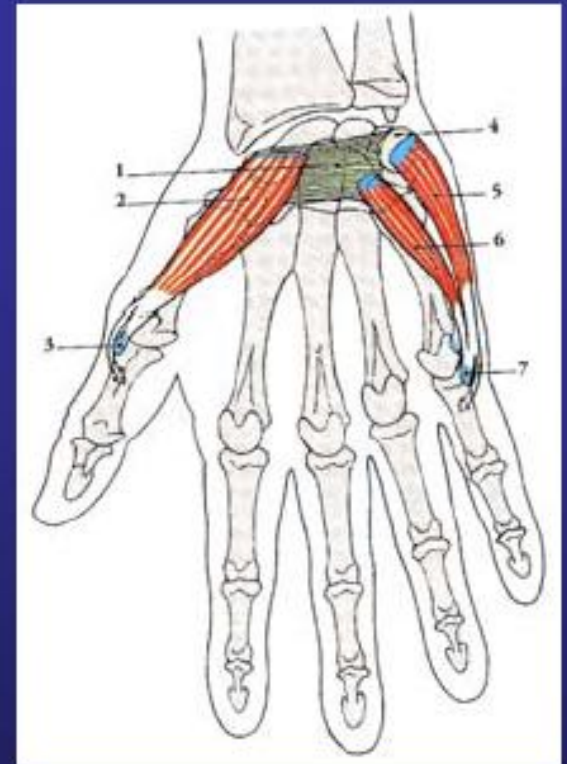
Loges thénar et hypothénar



**Adducteur du I**  
**Court fléchisseur du I**



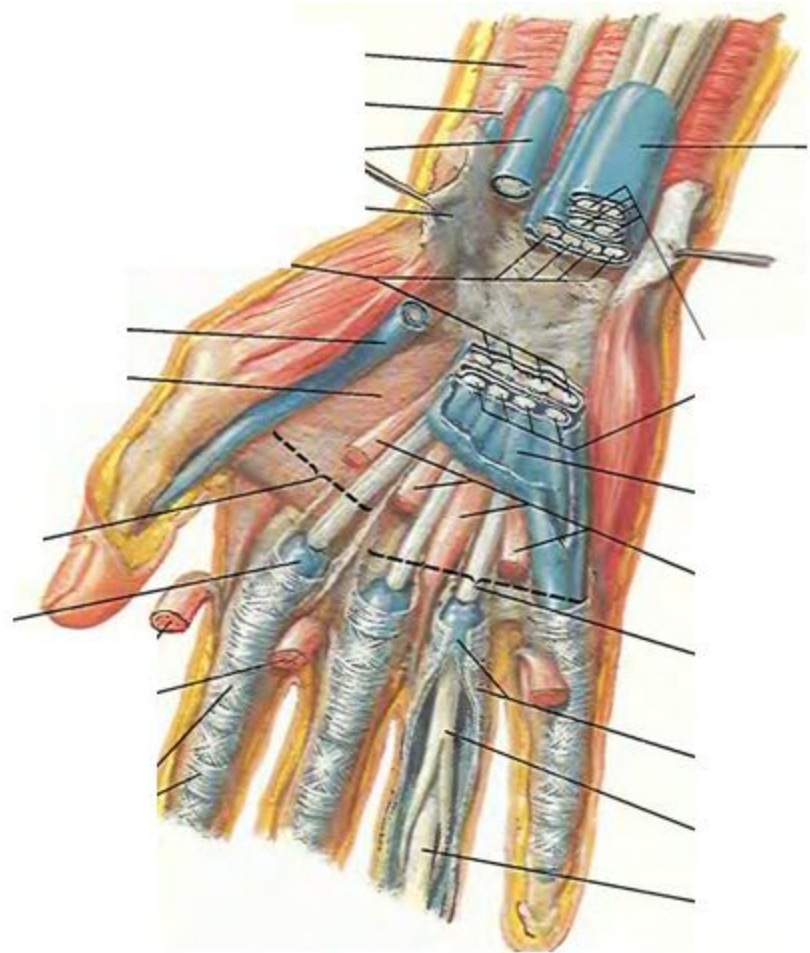
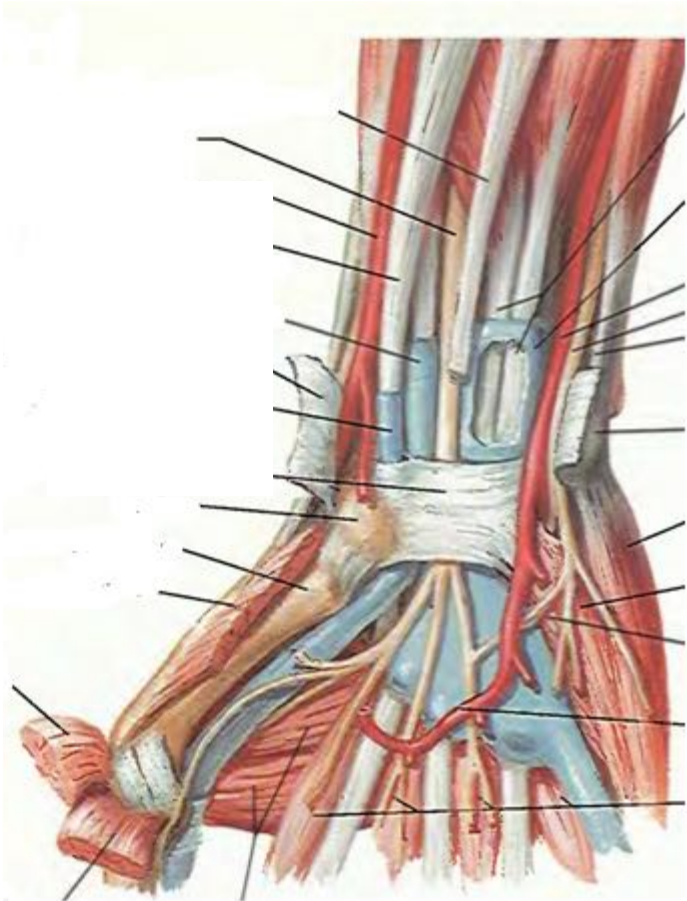
**Opposant du I et du V**



**Court abducteur du I**  
**Abducteur du V**  
**Court fléchisseur du V**

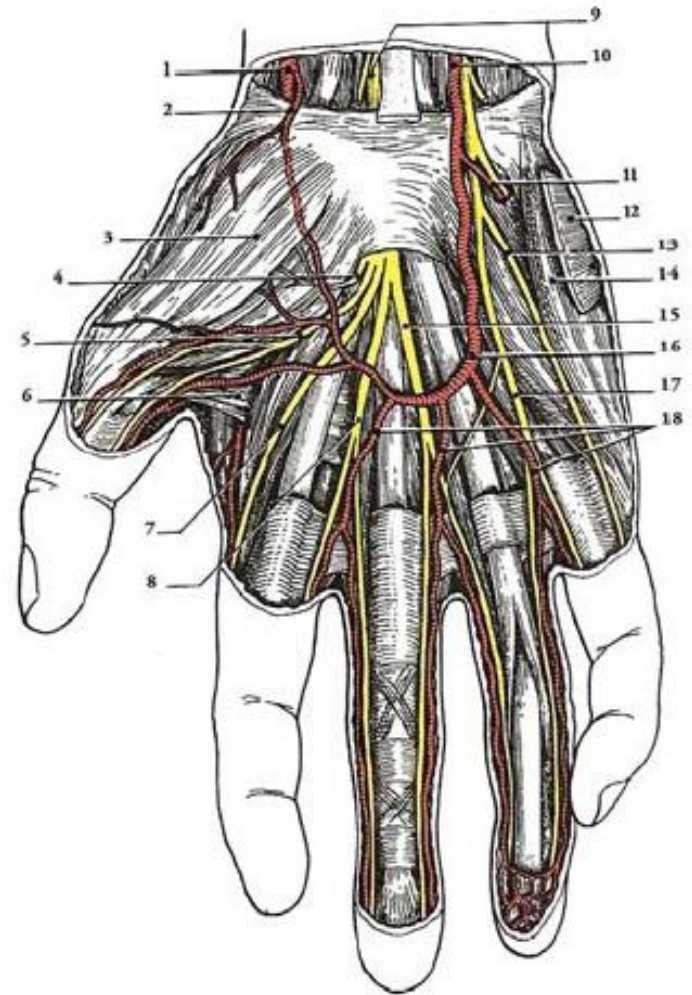
# La main

Loges palmaire moyenne: tendons fléchisseurs, artères et nerfs



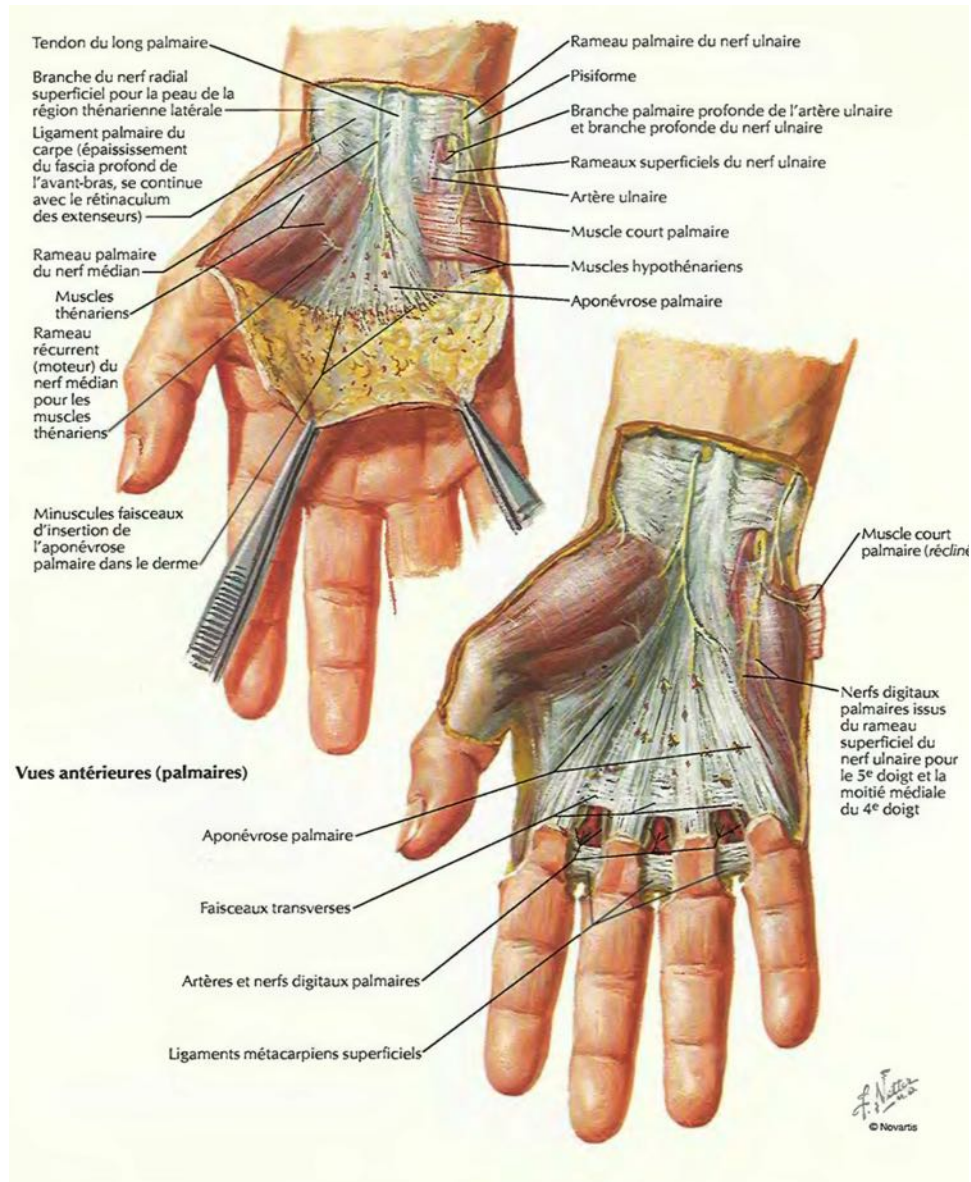
# La main

Loges palmaire moyenne: tendons fléchisseurs, artères et nerfs



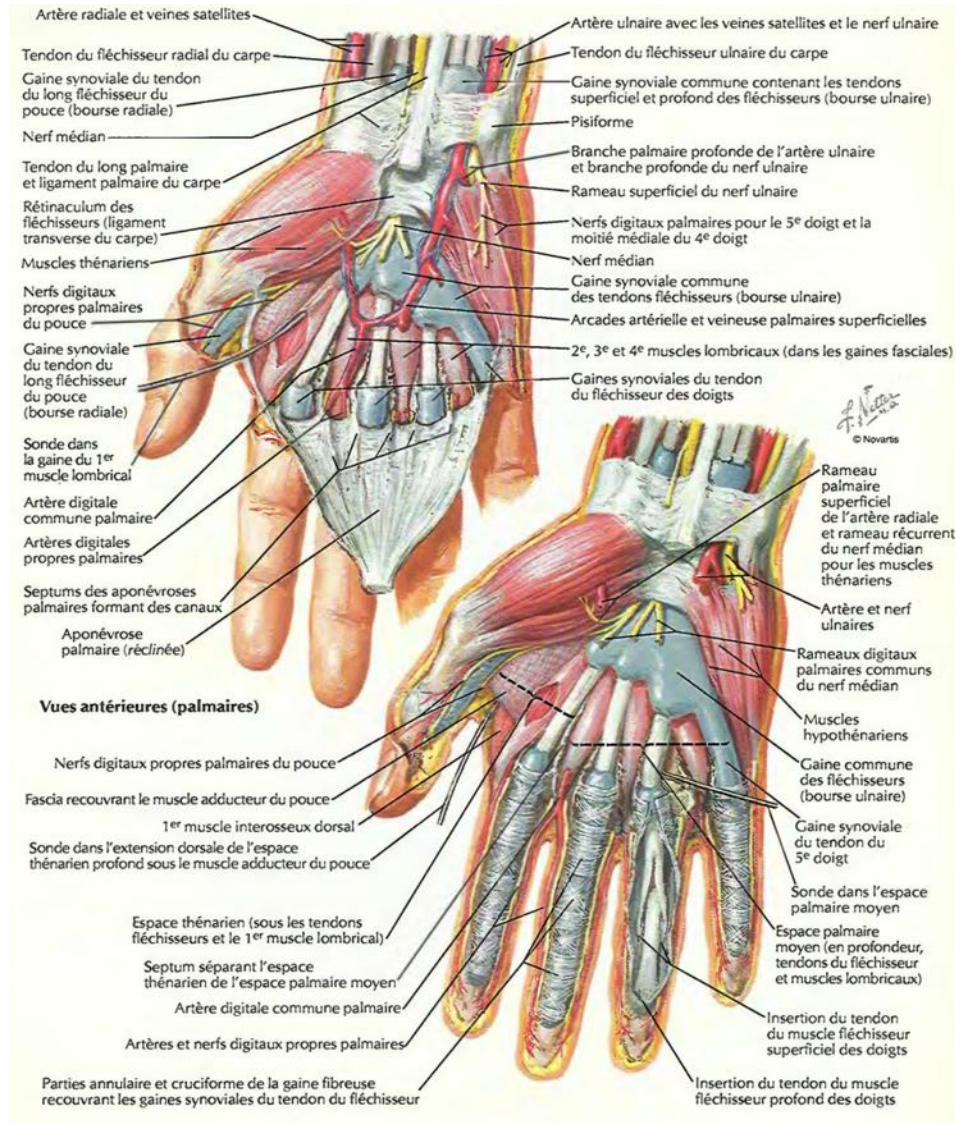
# La main

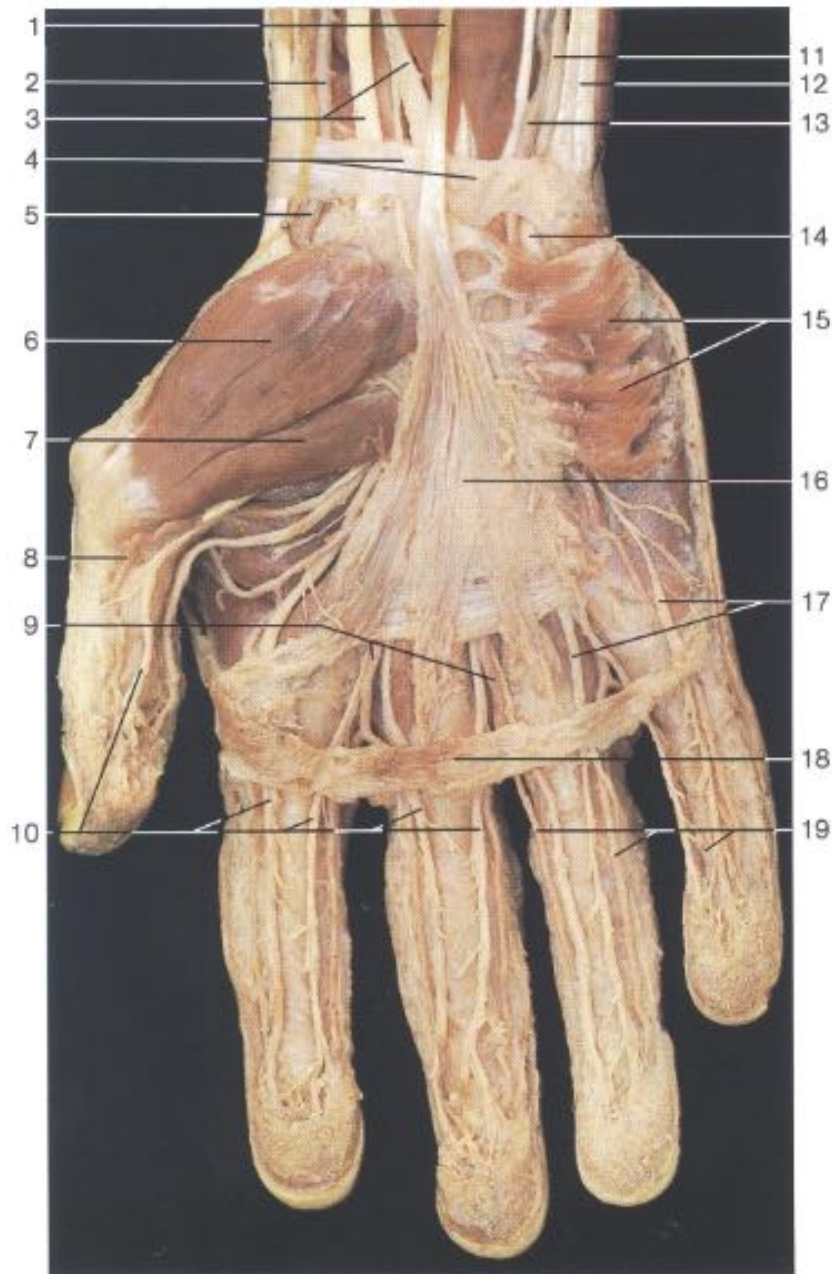
## Loges palmaire moyenne: tendons fléchisseurs, artères et nerfs



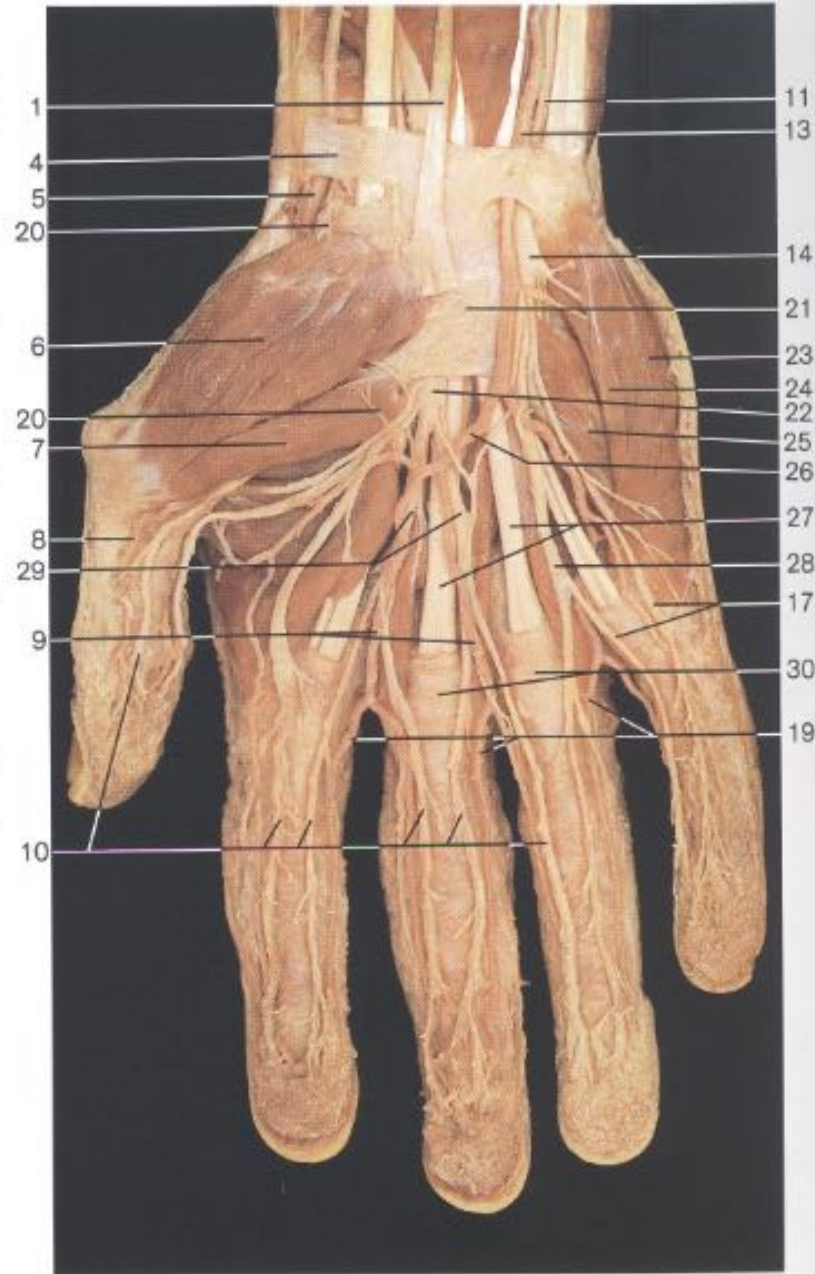
# La main

## Loges palmaire moyenne: tendons fléchisseurs, artères et nerfs

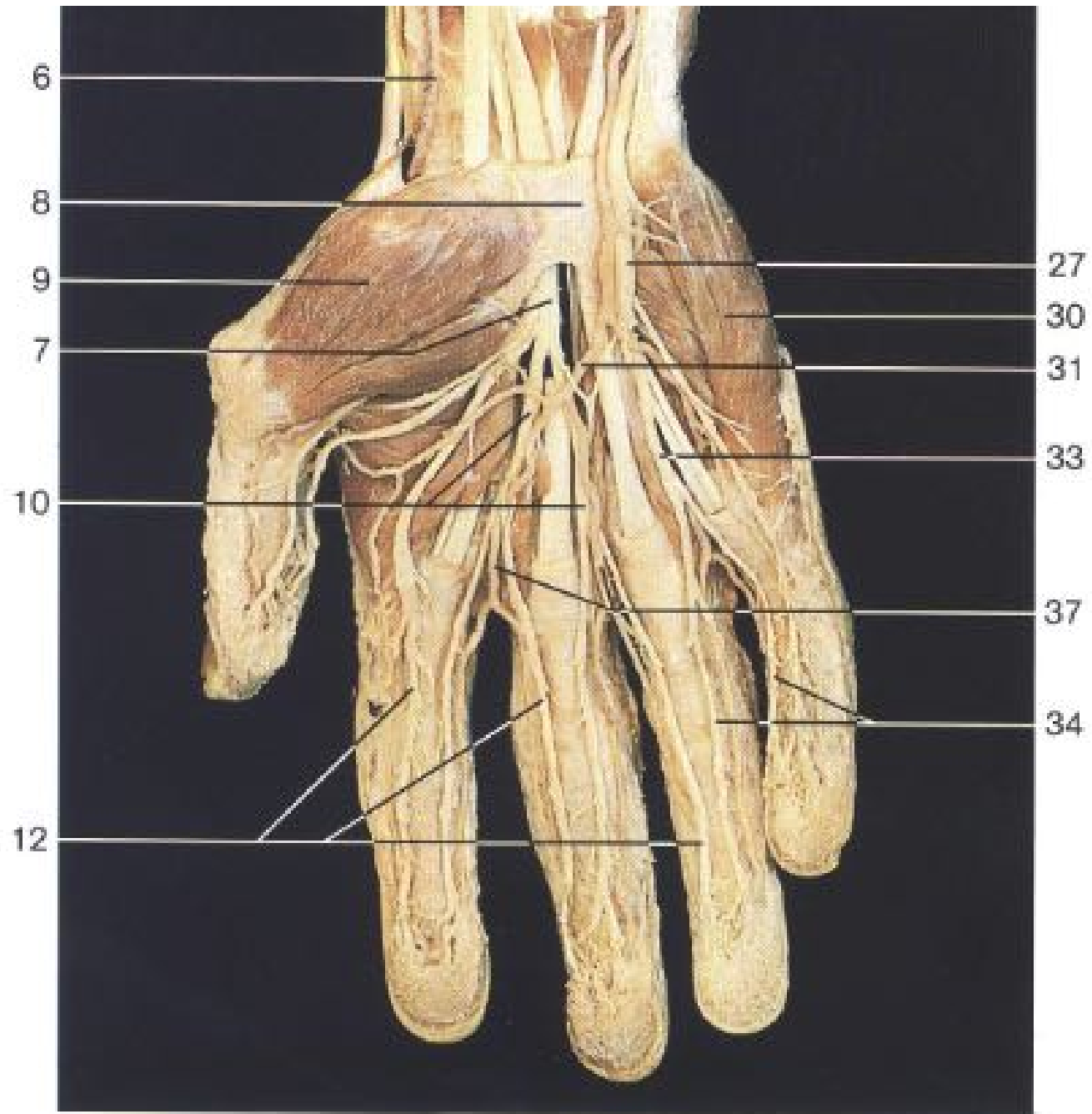




**Main droite, plan superficiel ; dissection des vaisseaux et des nerfs (vue palmaire).**

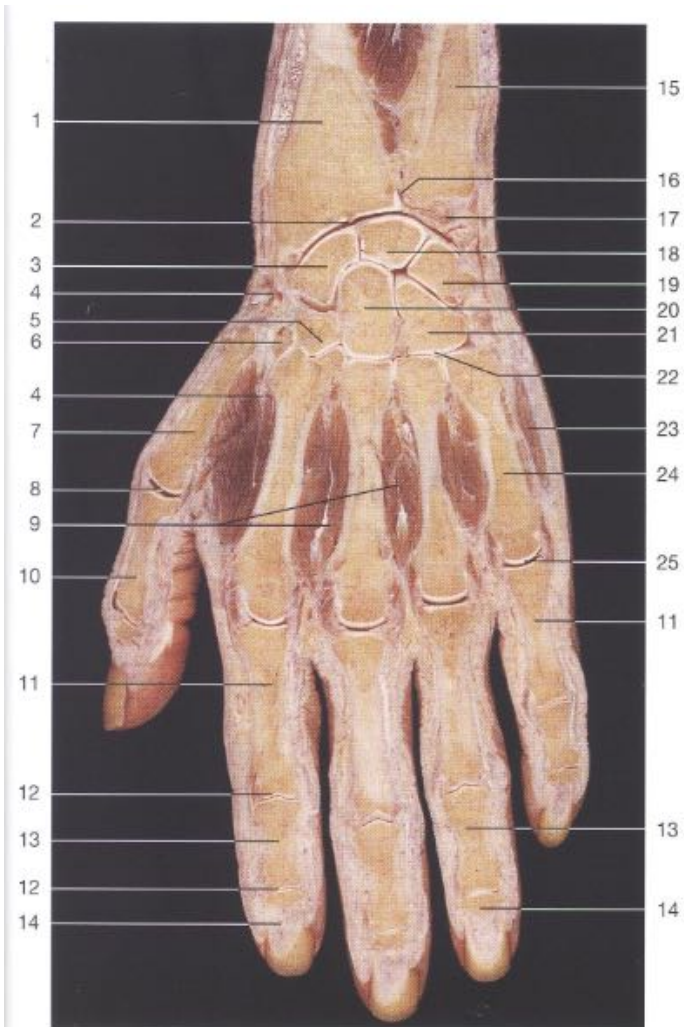


**Main droite, plan superficiel, dissection des vaisseaux et des nerfs (vue palmaire). L'aponévrose palmaire a été résectée pour mettre en évidence l'arcade palmaire superficielle.**

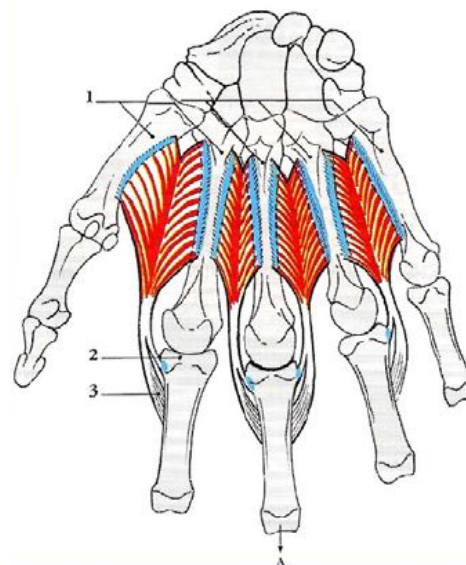


# La main

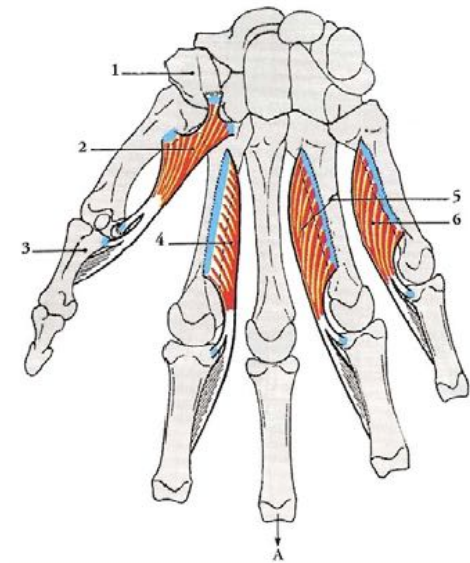
## Loge interosseuse



Coupe coronale de la main droite (vue palmaire).



Interosseux dorsaux

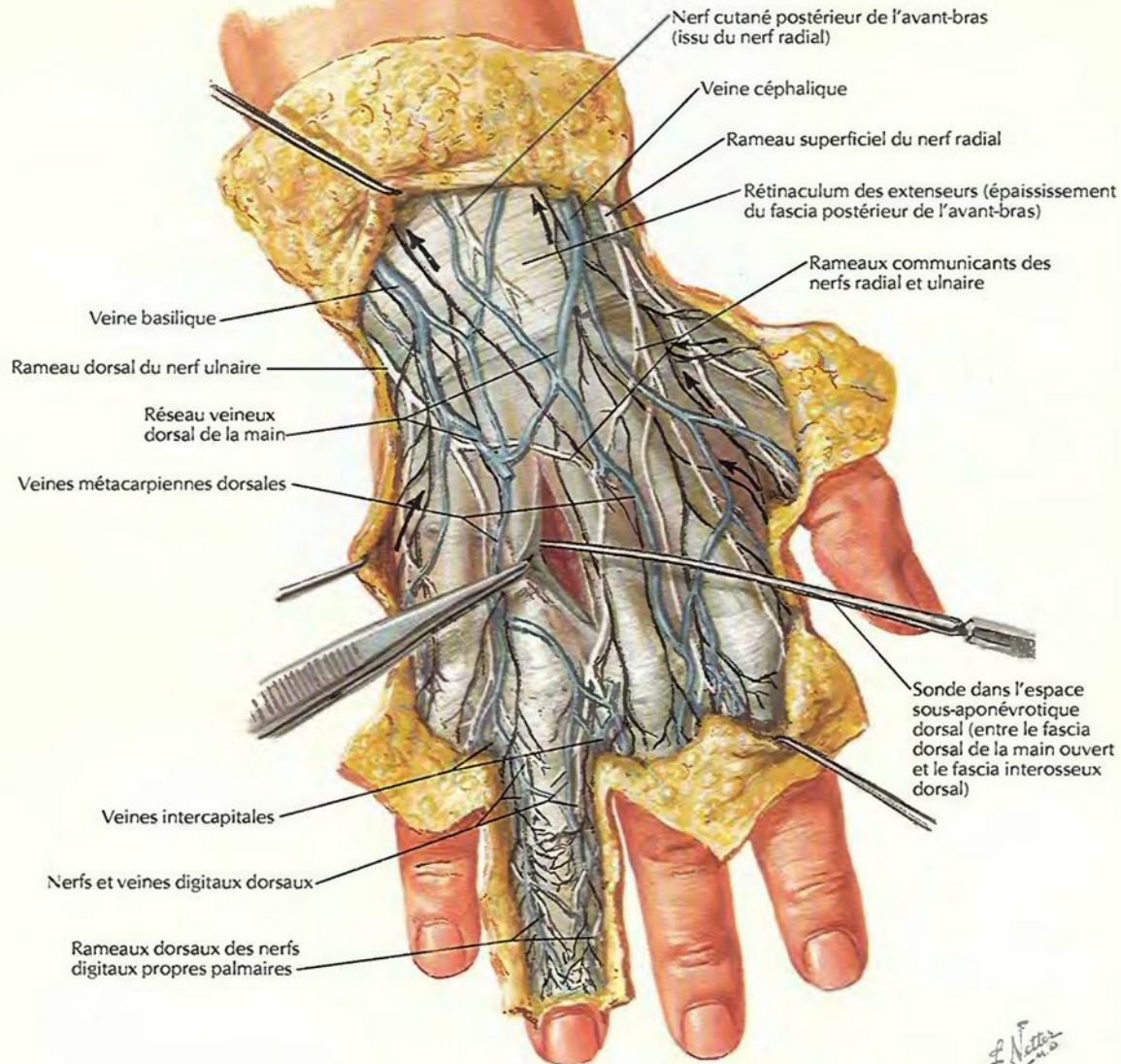


Interosseux palmaires



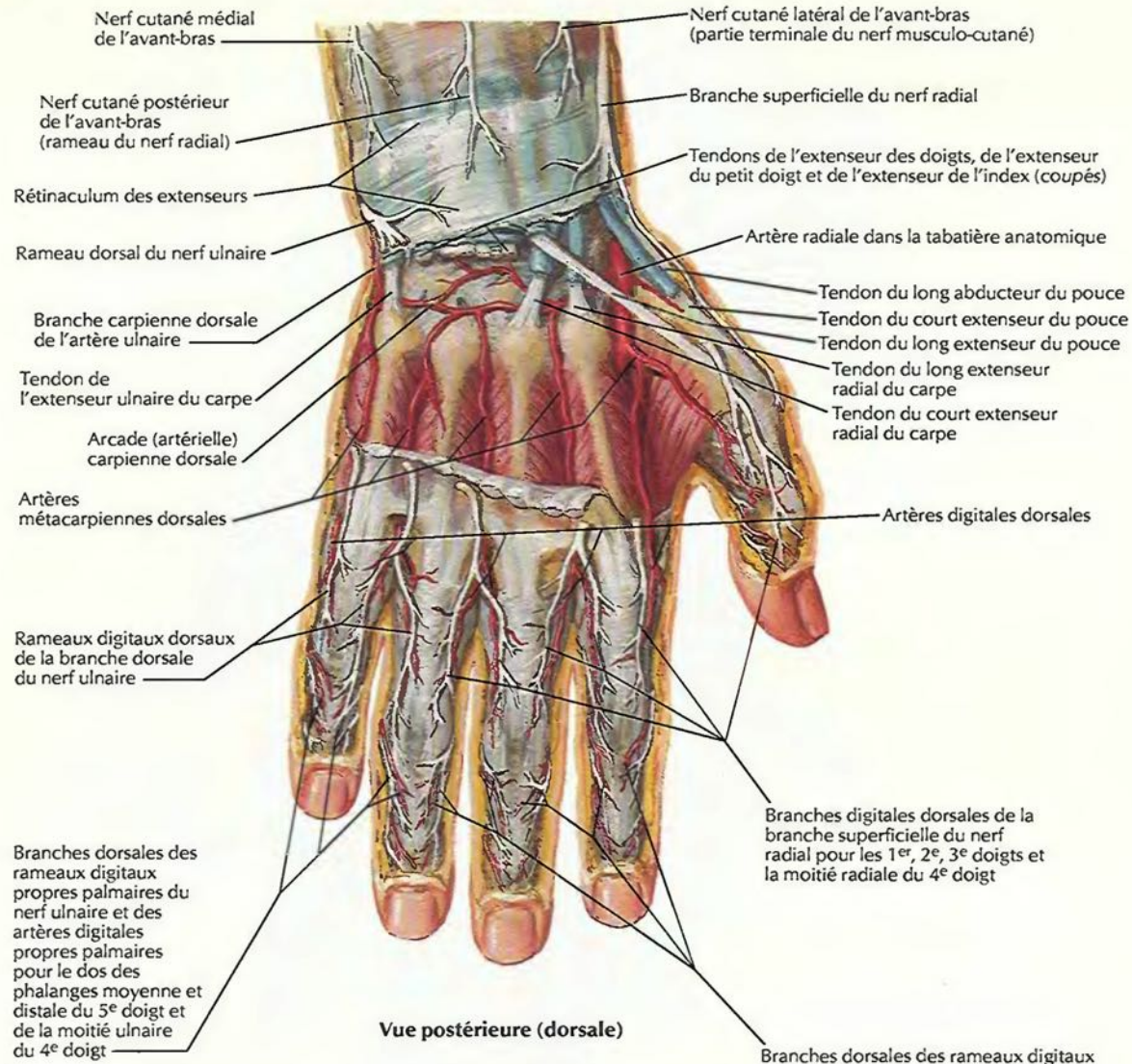
# Poignet et main : dissection dorsale superficielle

Vue postérieure (dorsale)



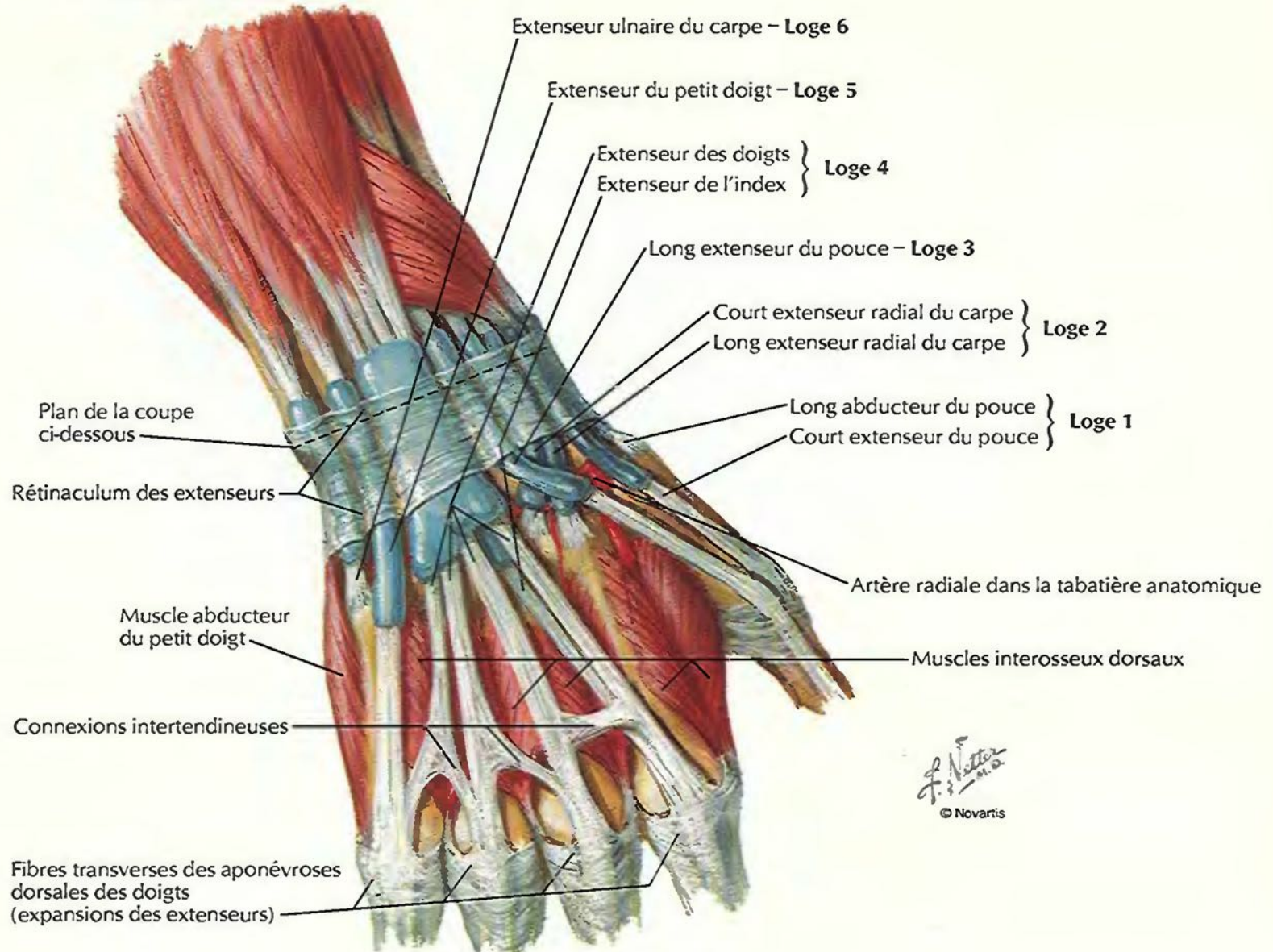
Note : les voies lymphatiques sont en noir ;  
les flèches indiquent la direction du drainage.

# Poignet et main : dissection dorsale profonde

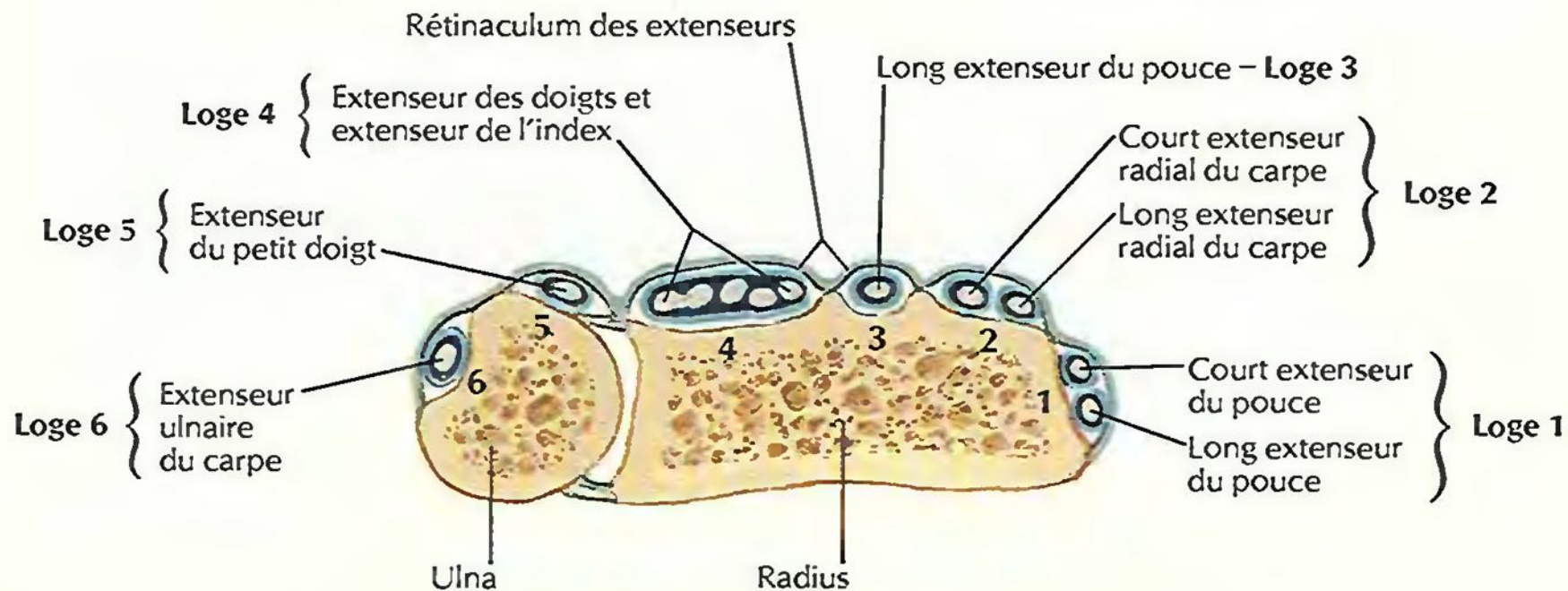


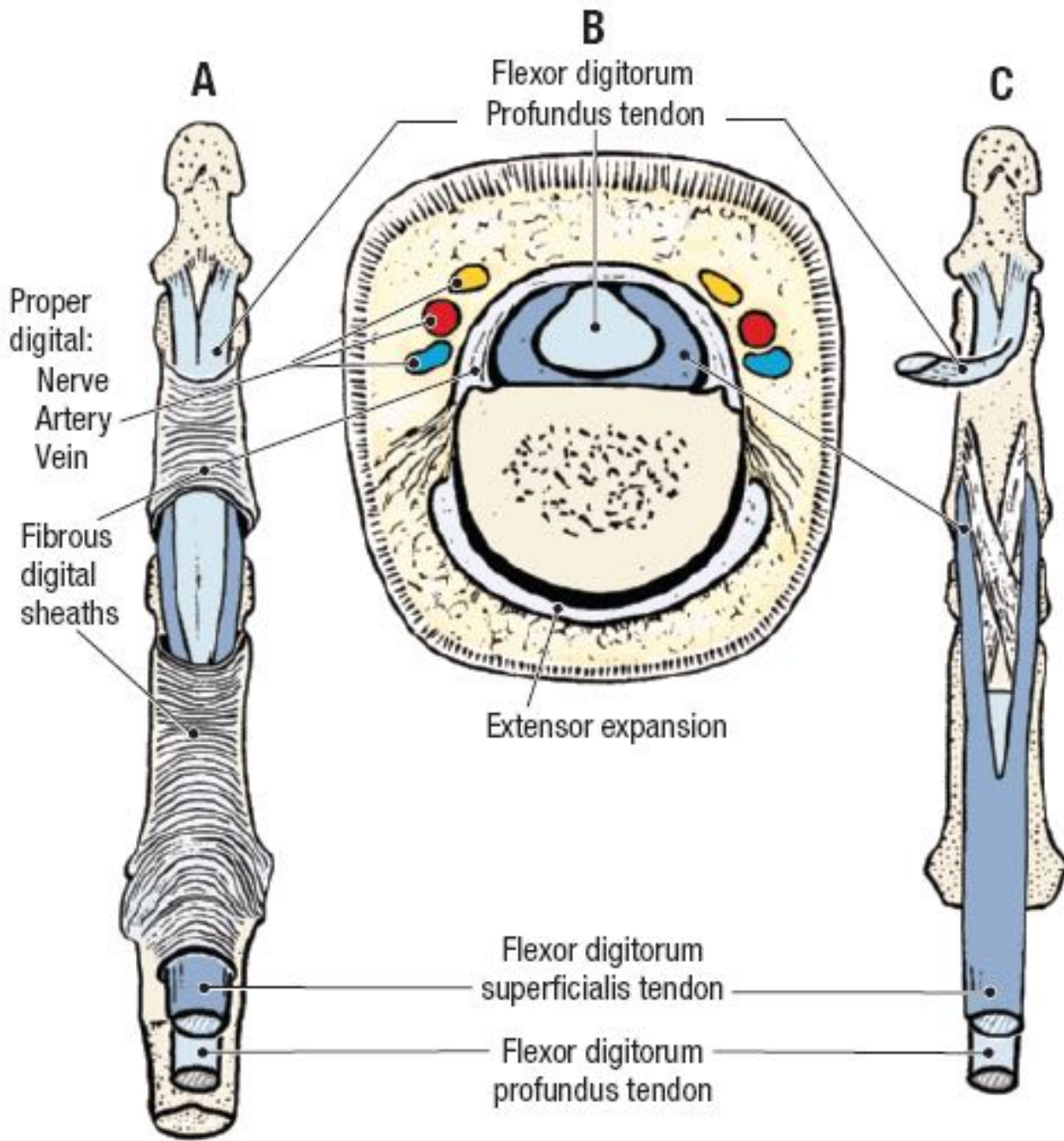
# Tendons extenseurs au poignet

## Vue postérieure (dorsale)



## Coupe transversale de la partie la plus distale de l'avant-bras





# Anatomie de surface

