

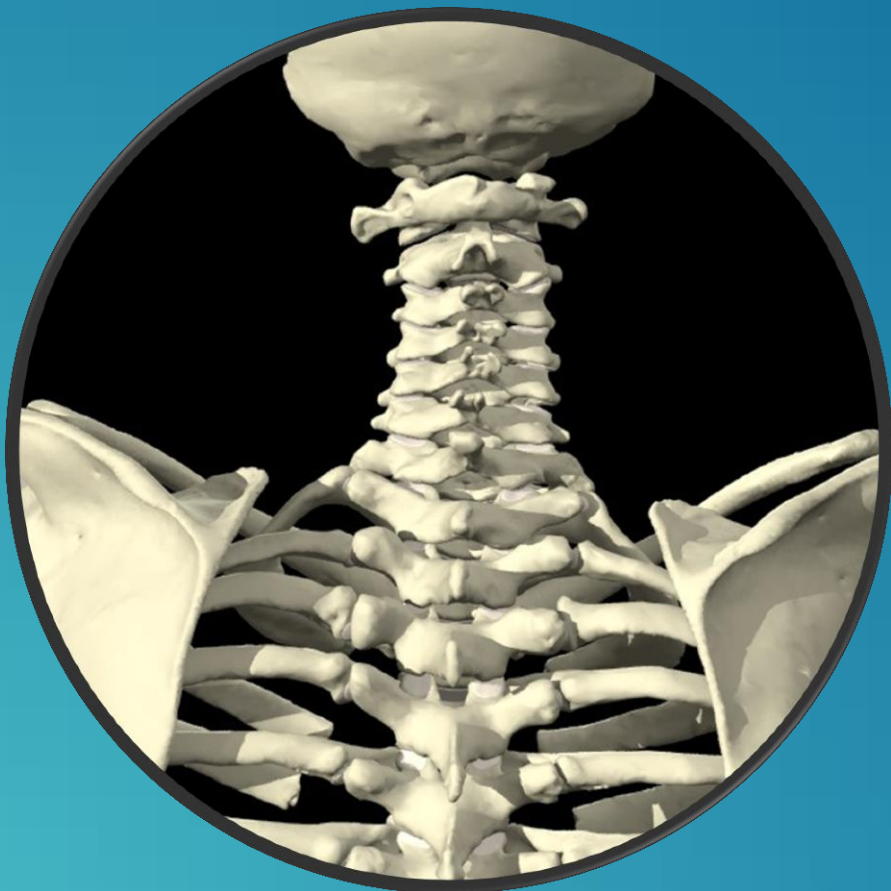
ANATOMÍA CLÍNICA CERVICAL

Autor: François Ricard, D.O PhD



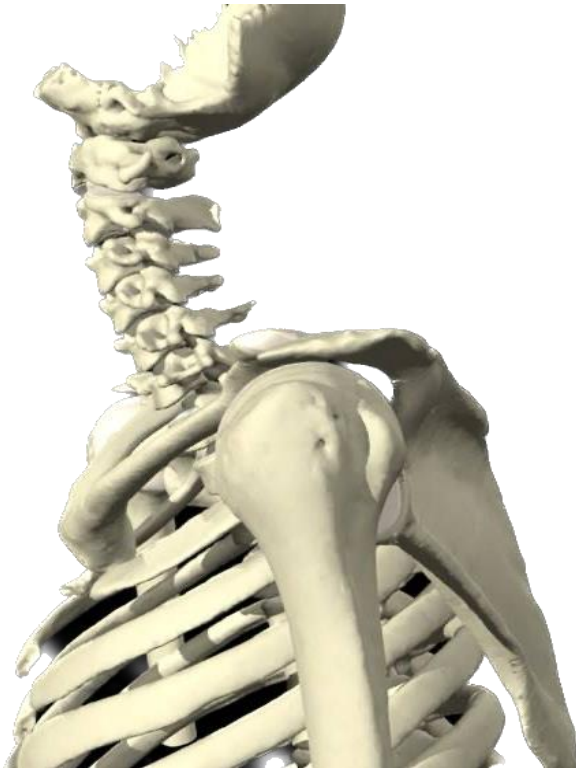
Escuela de
Osteopatía
de Madrid
Internacional





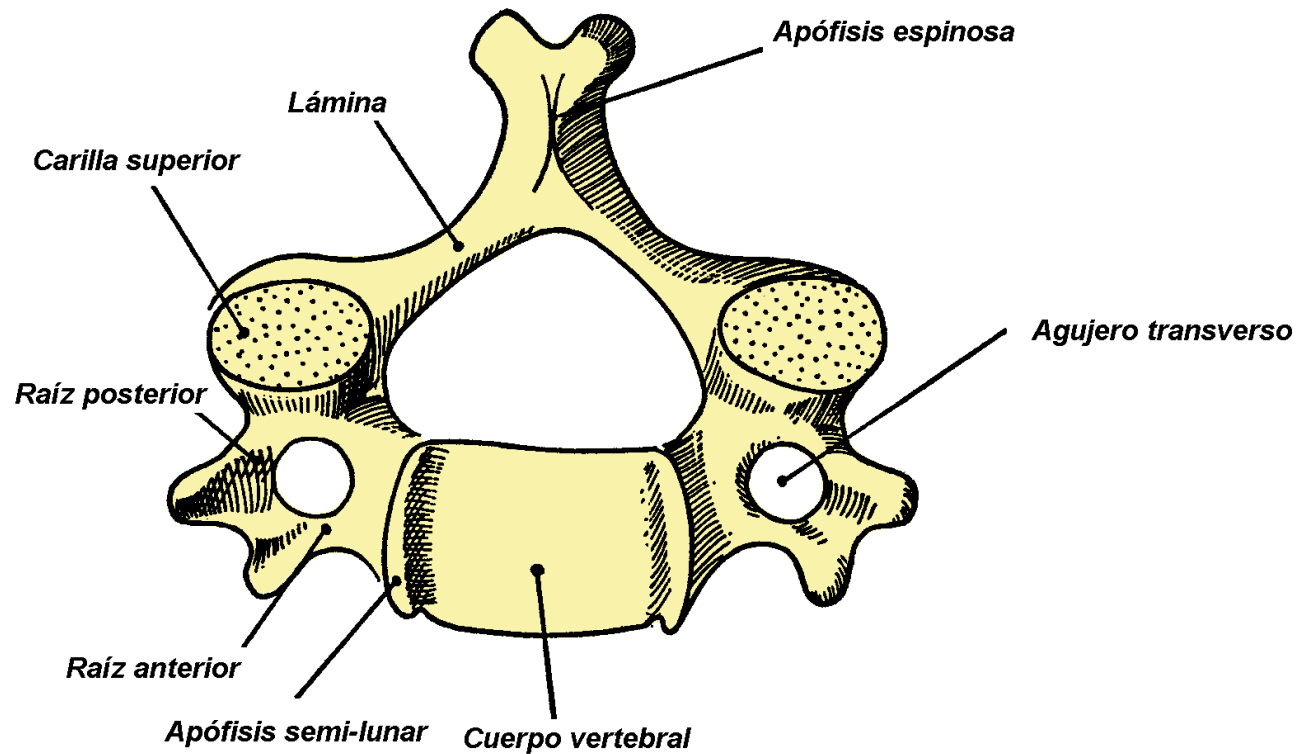
OSTEOLOGÍA

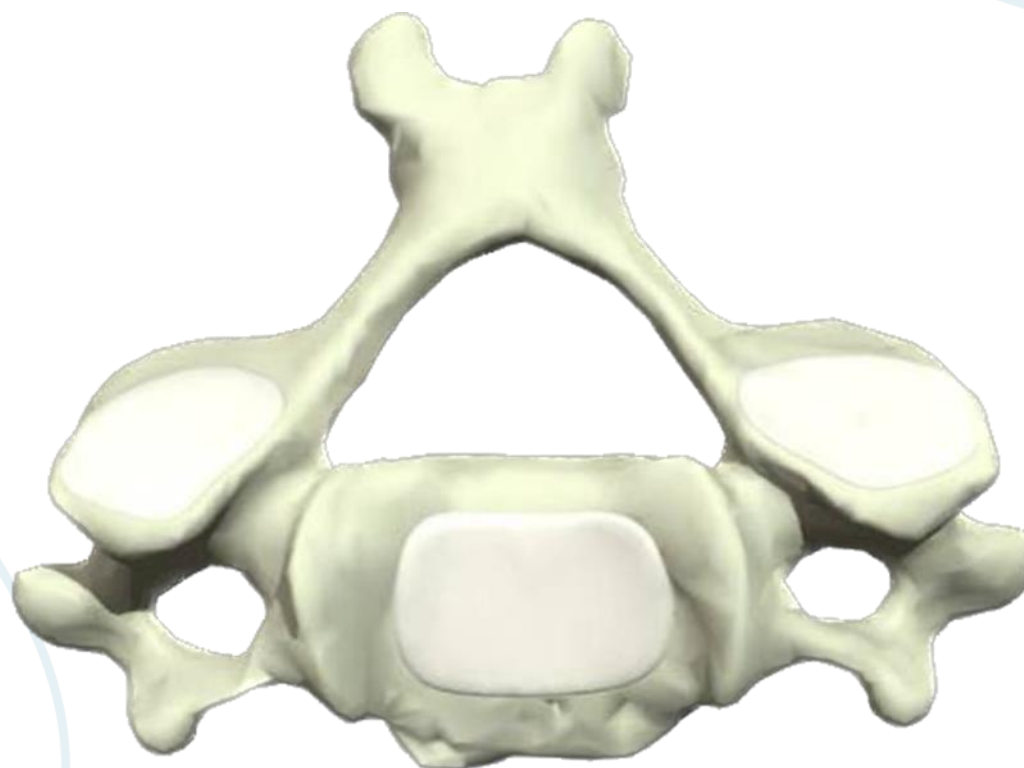
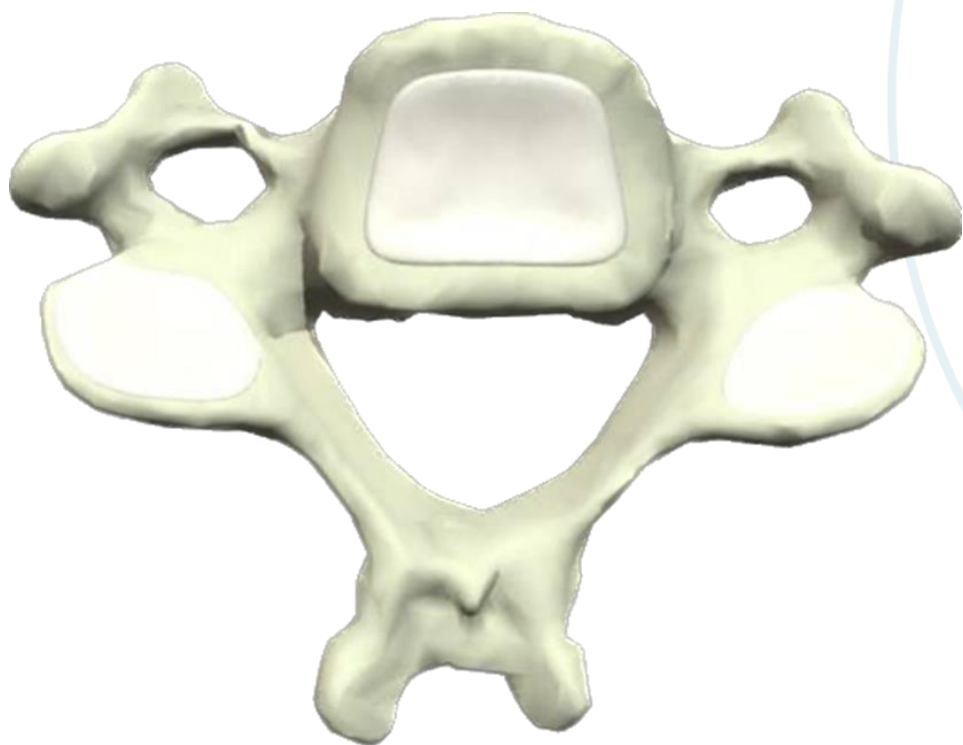




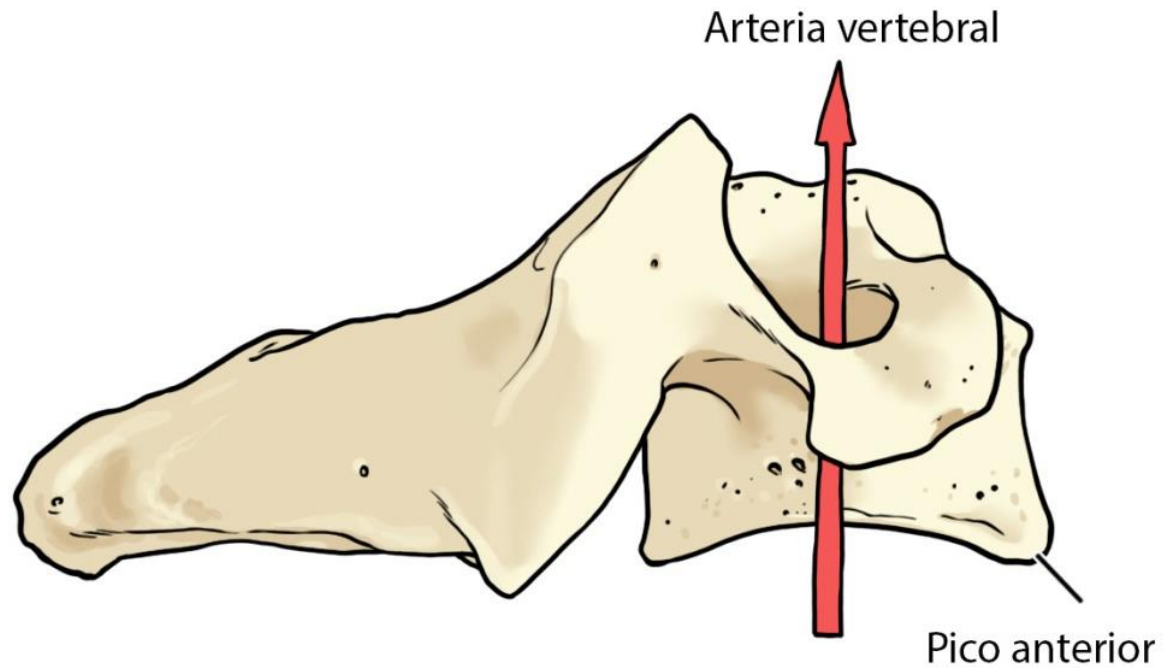


CONSTITUCIÓN DE LAS VÉRTEBRAS CERVICALES



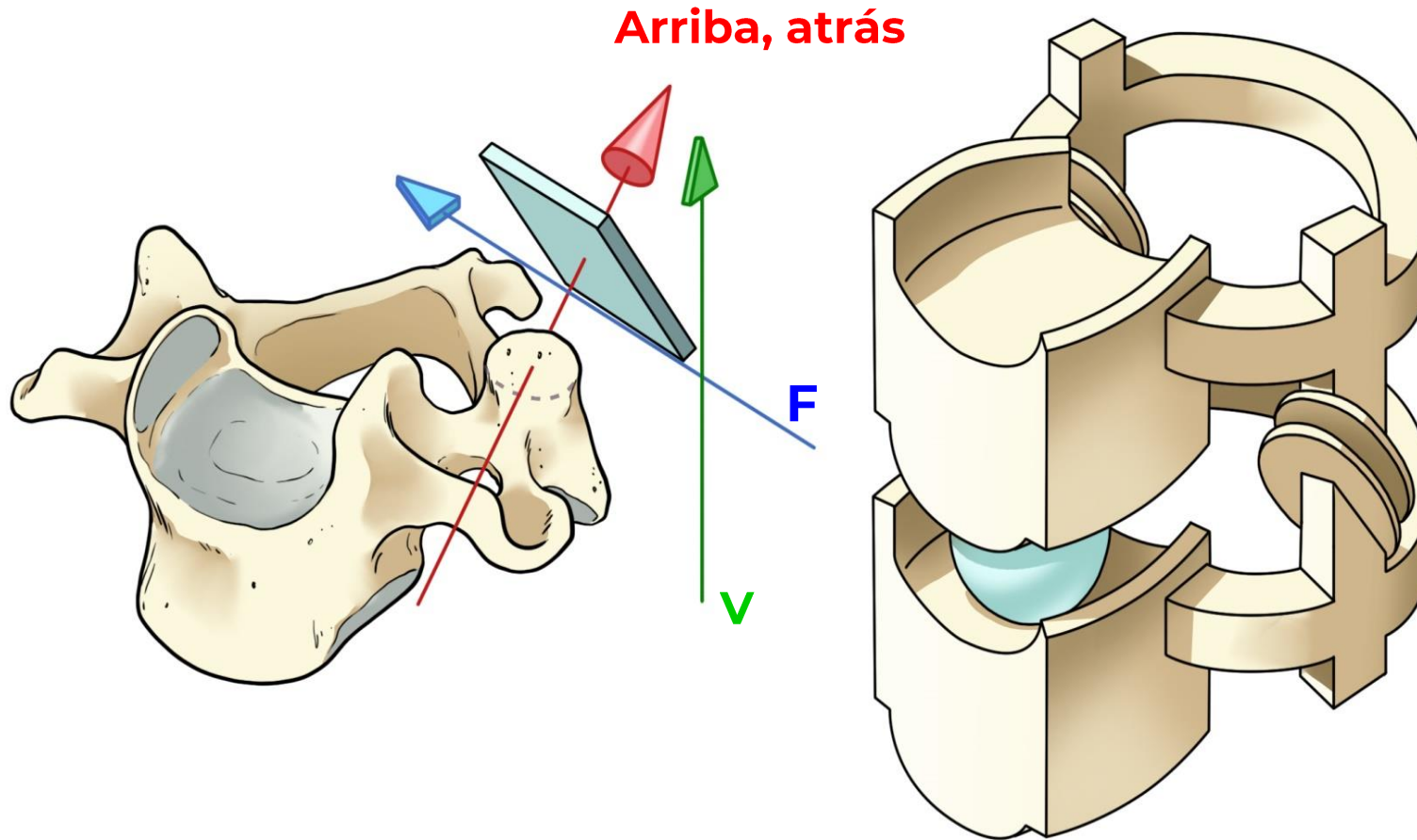


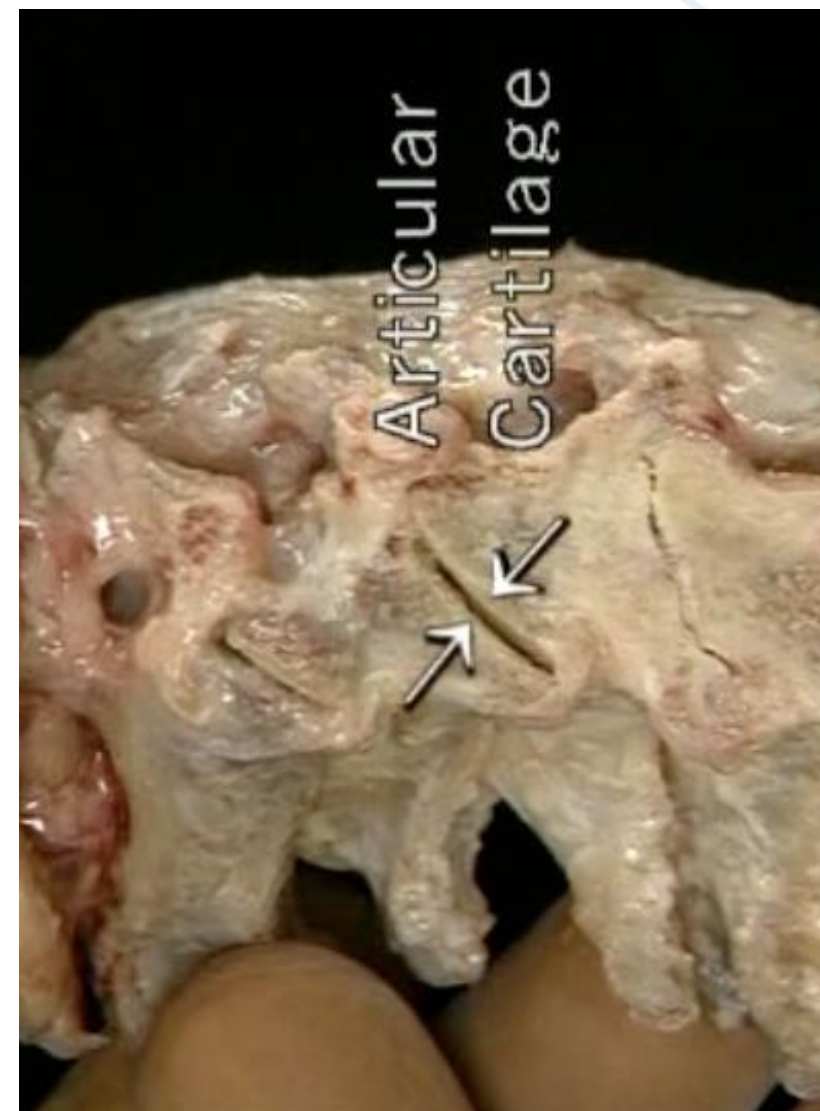
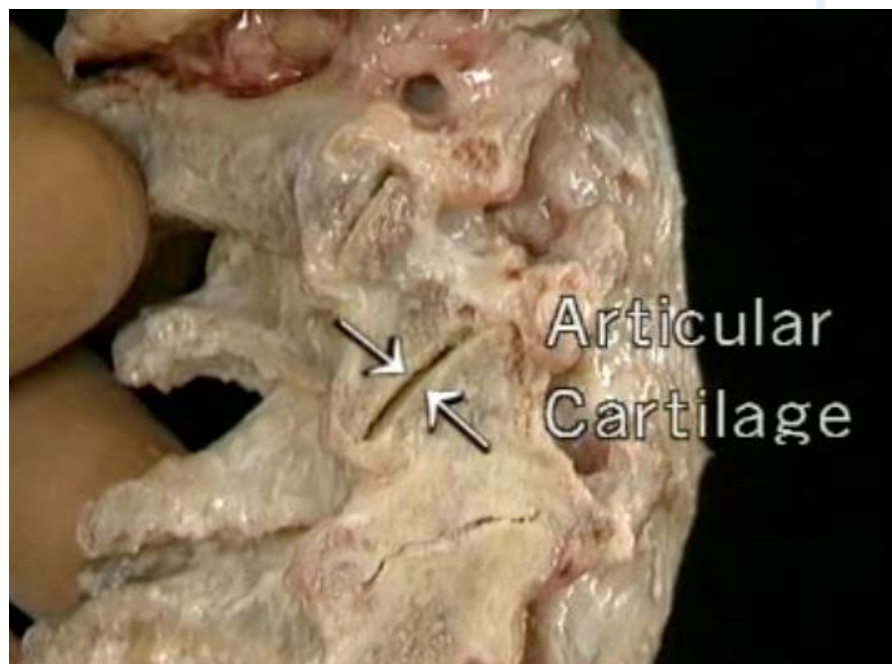
CONSTITUCIÓN DE LAS VÉRTEBRAS CERVICALES

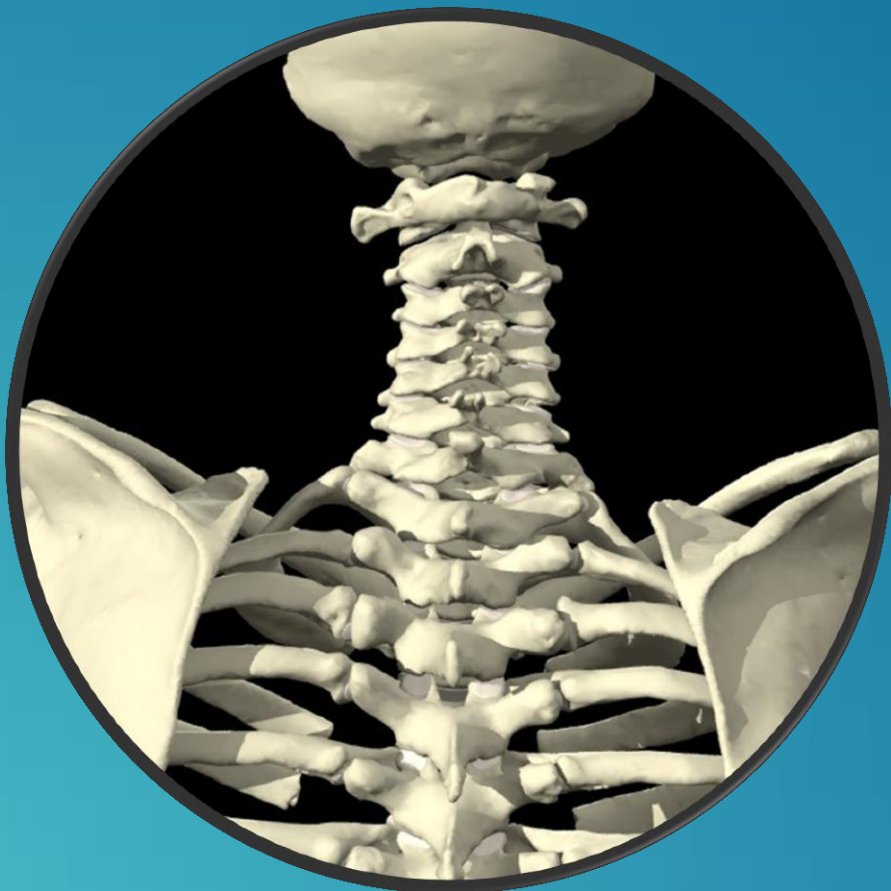




ORIENTACIÓN DE LAS CARILLAS CERVICALES



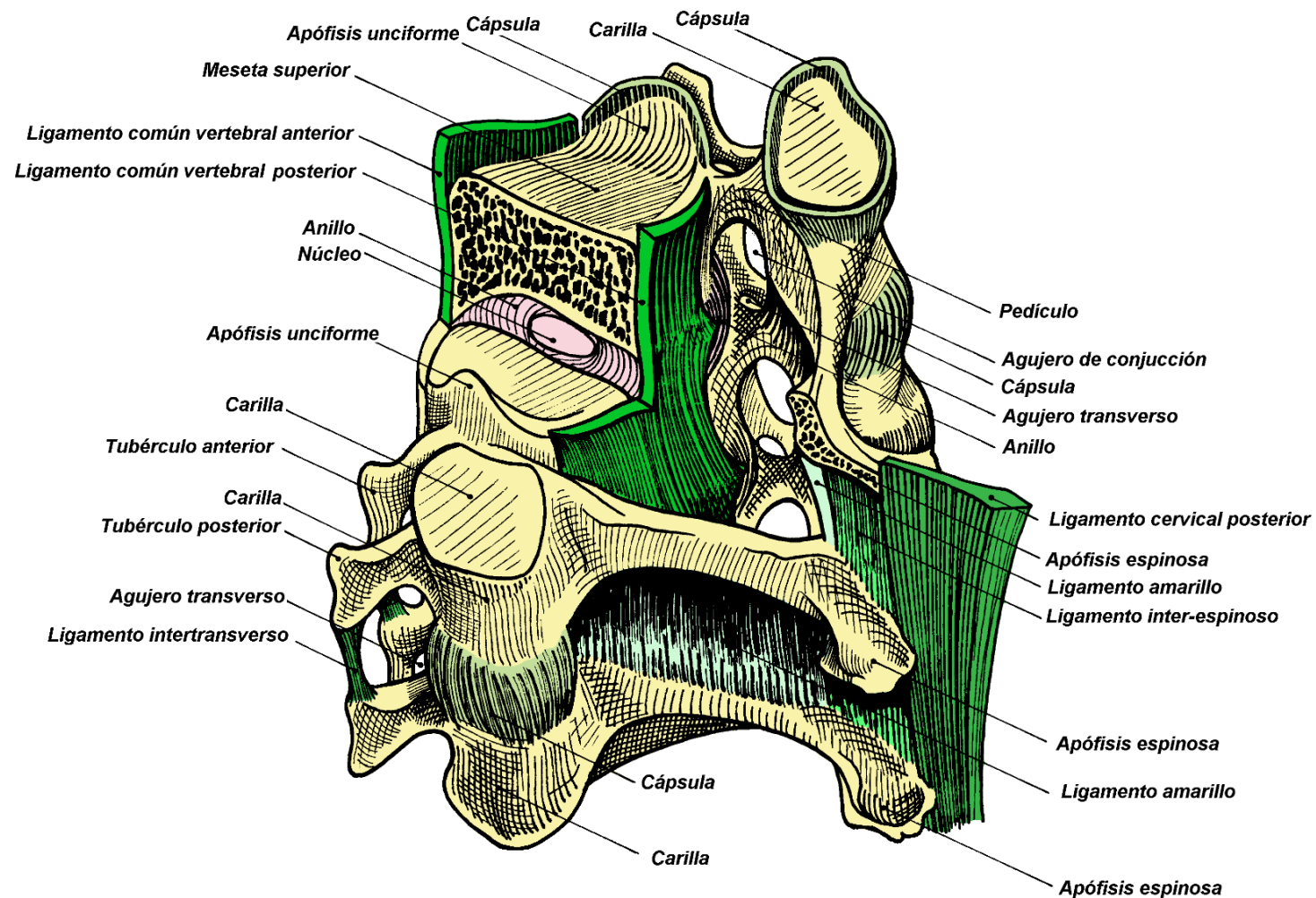


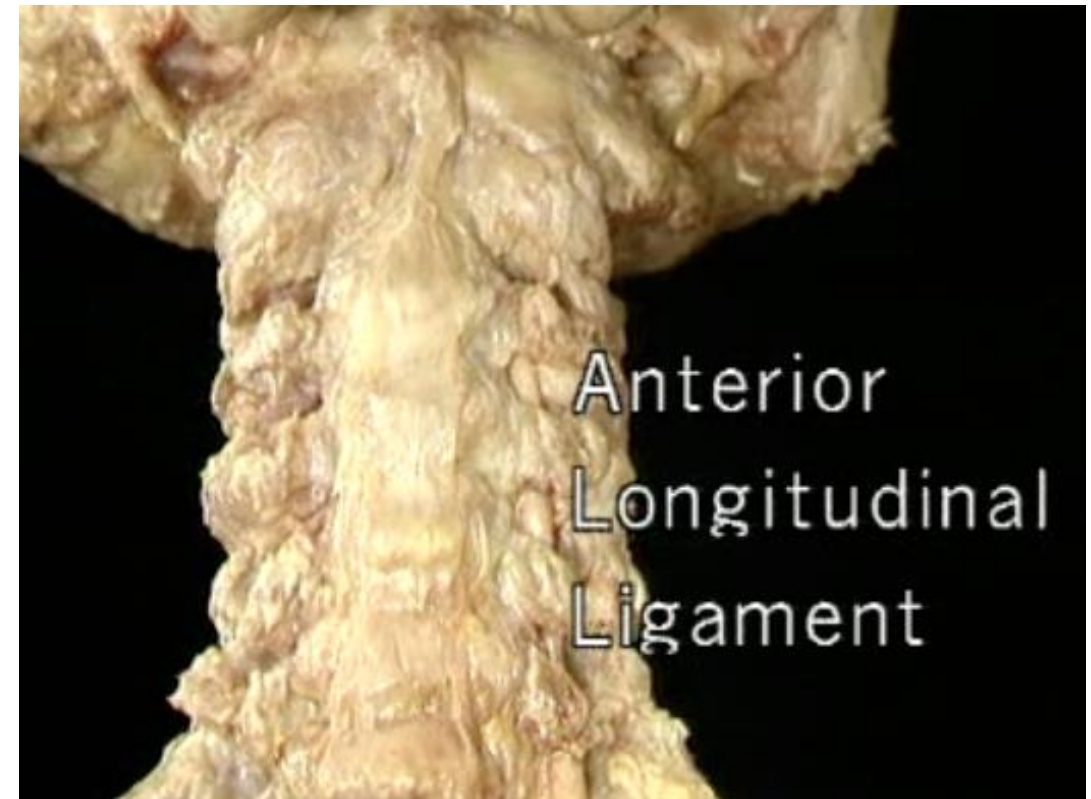
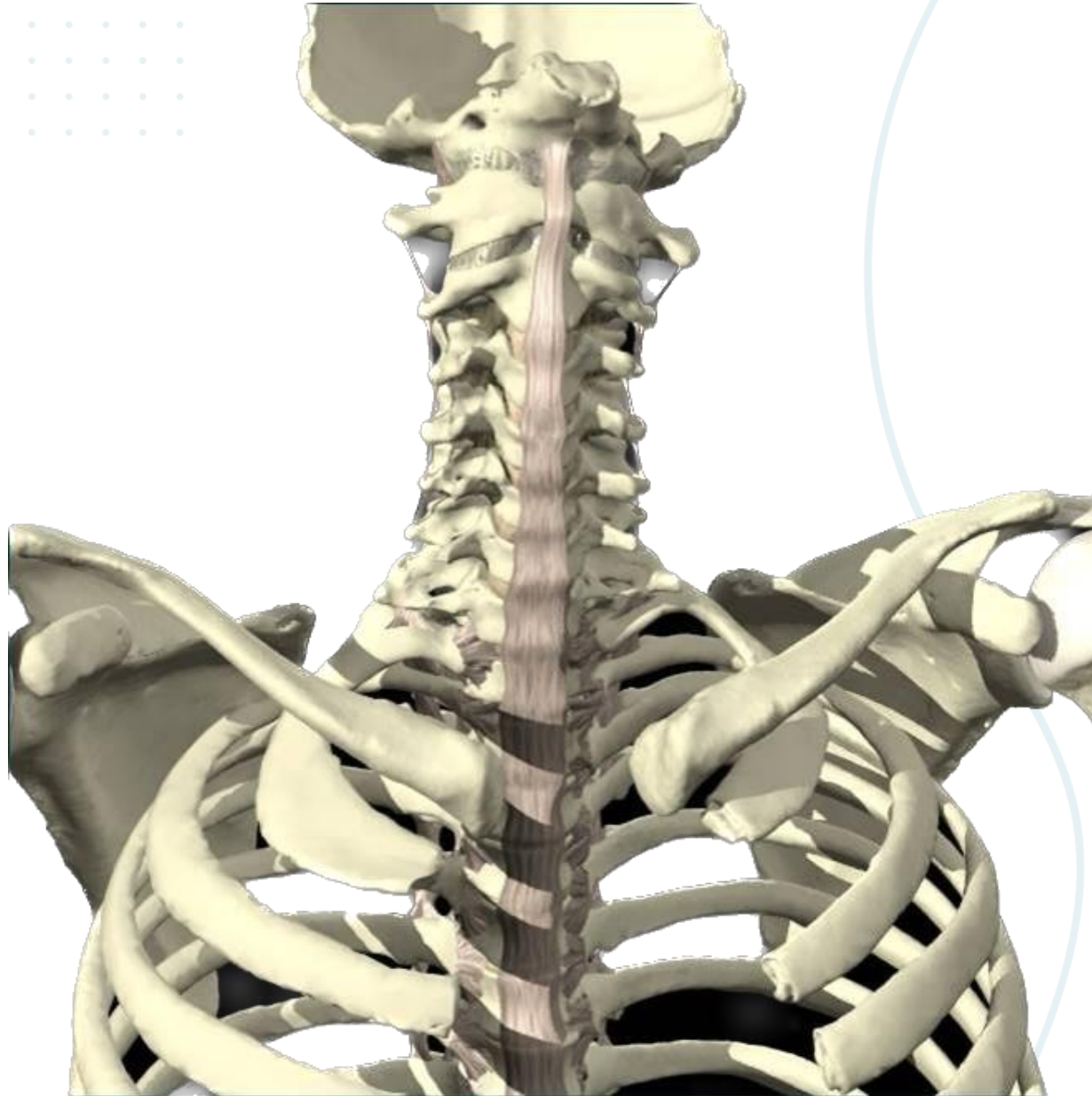


MÚSCULOS Y LIGAMENTOS

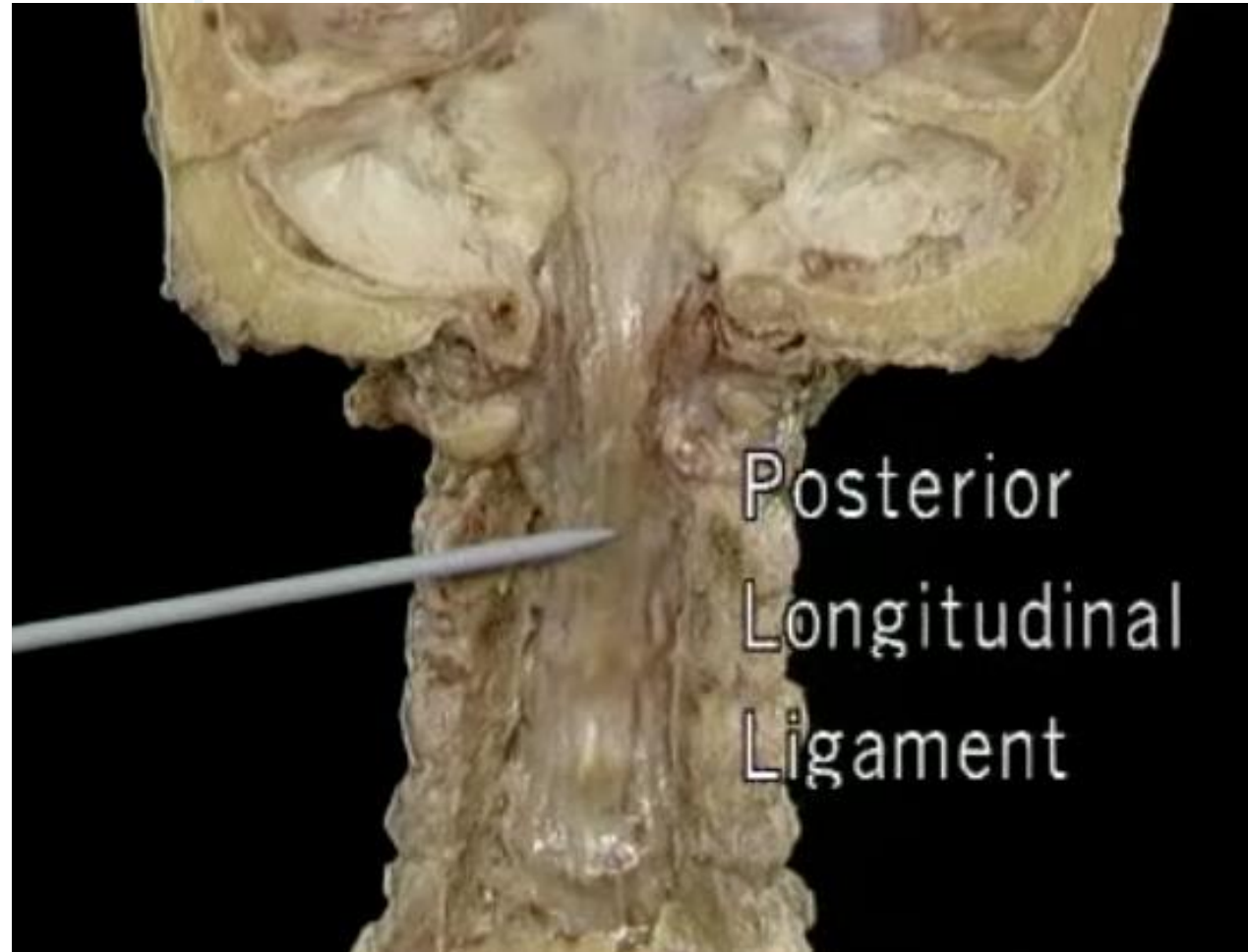


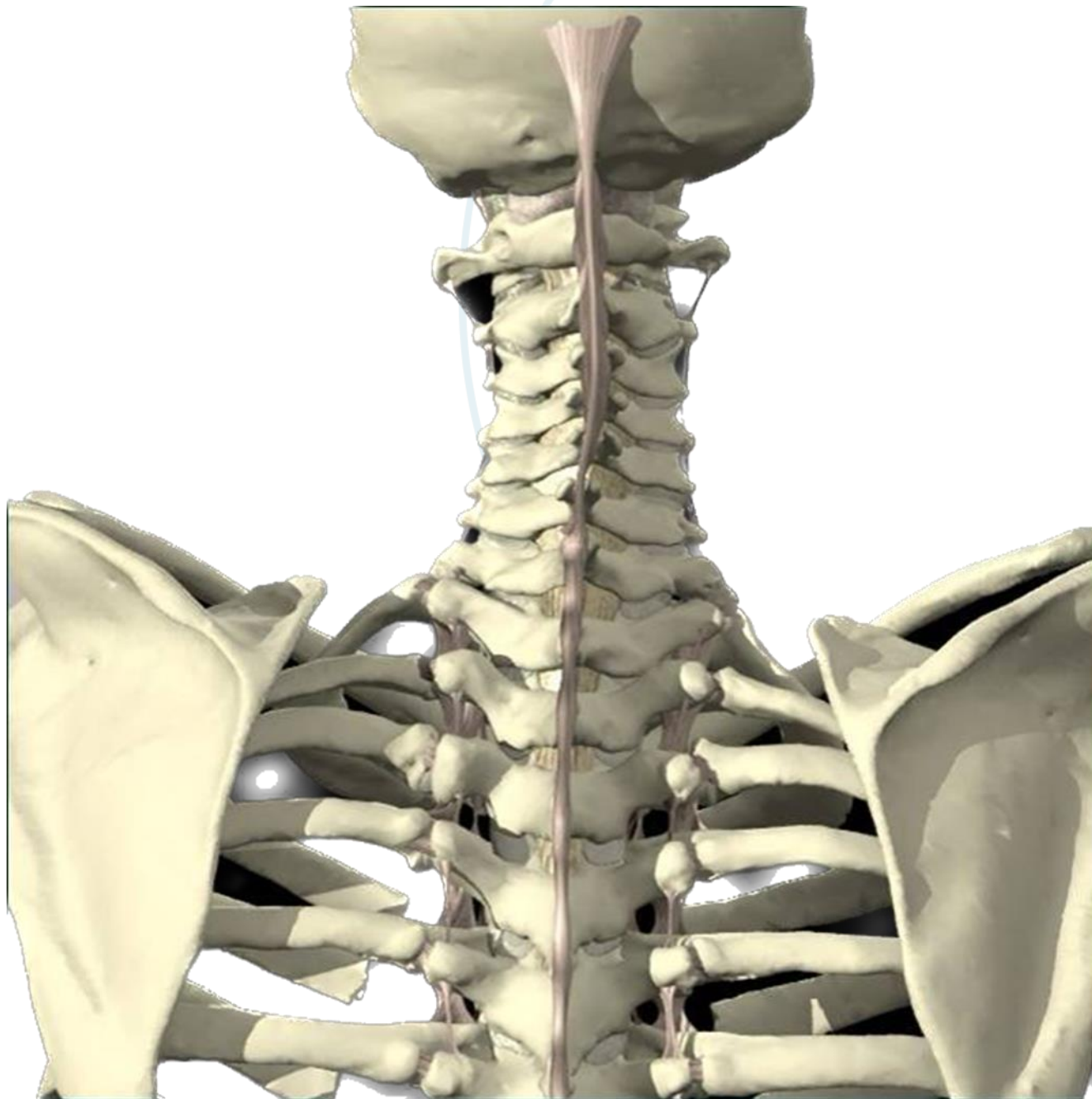
LIGAMENTOS CERVICALES

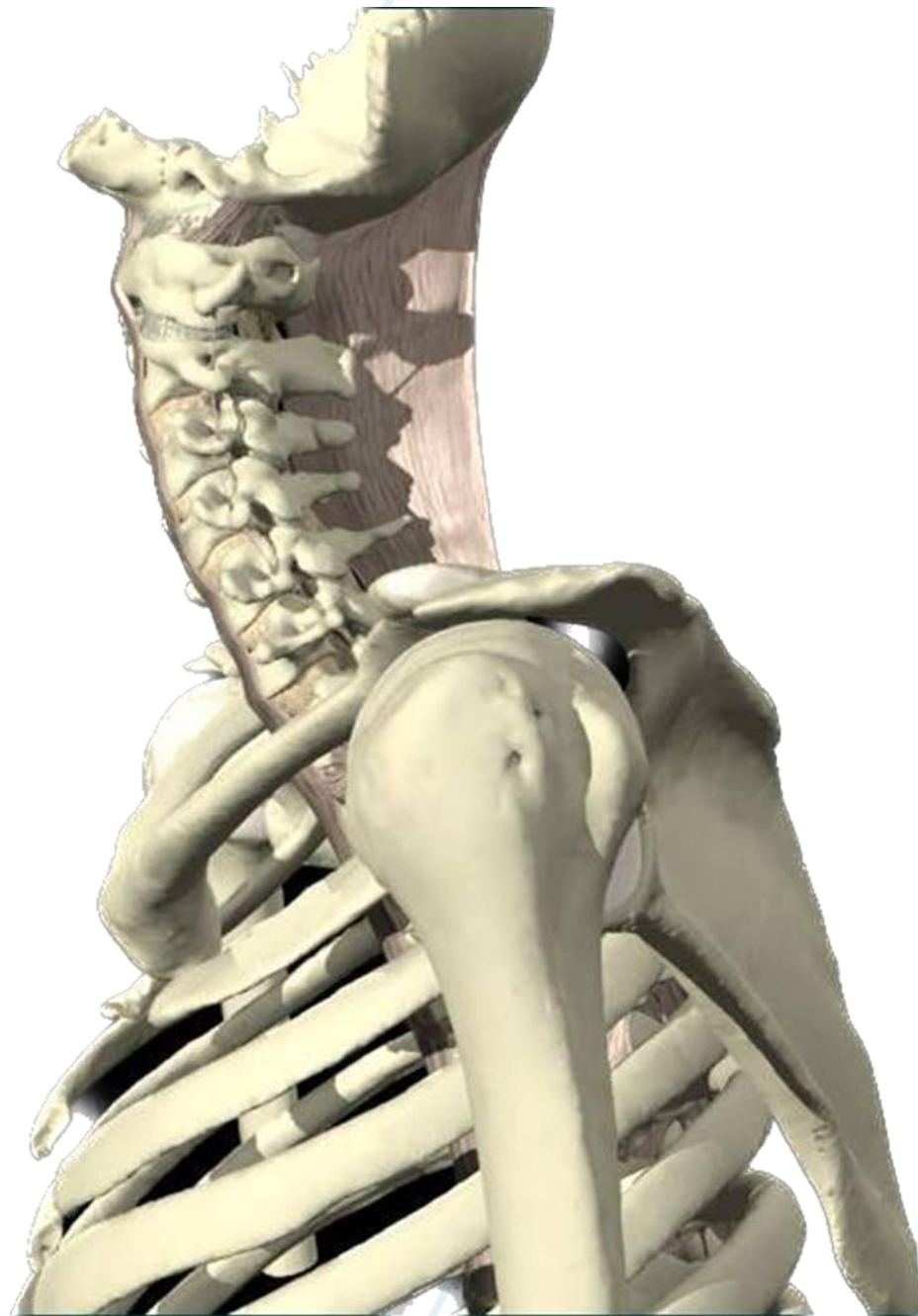


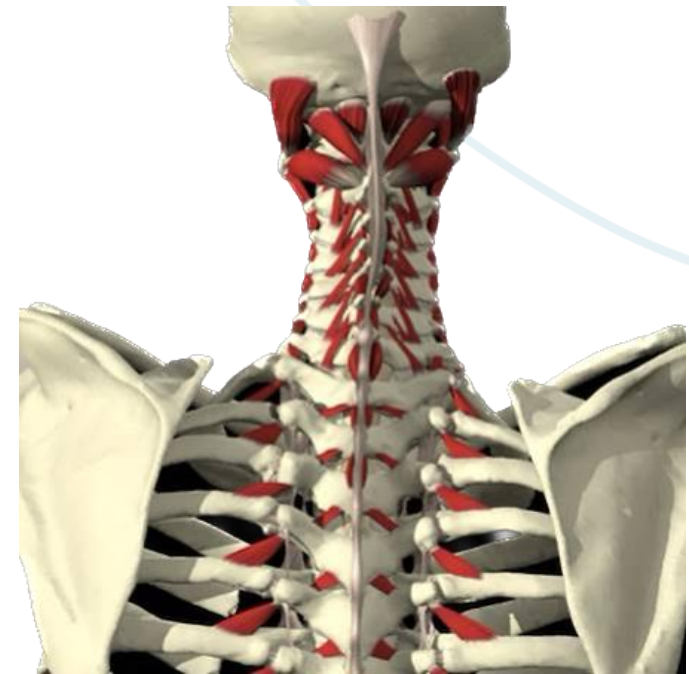
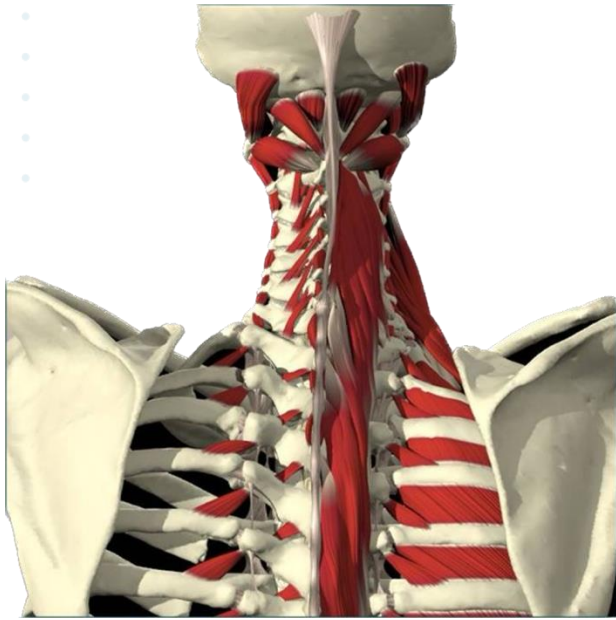


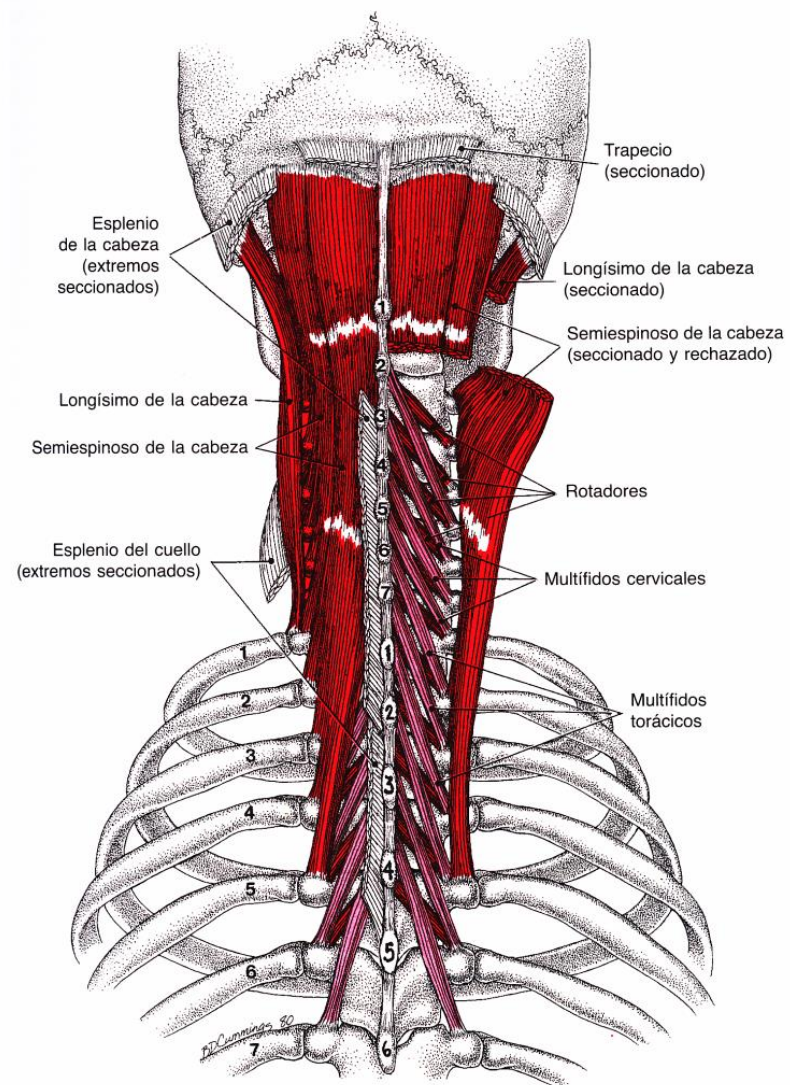
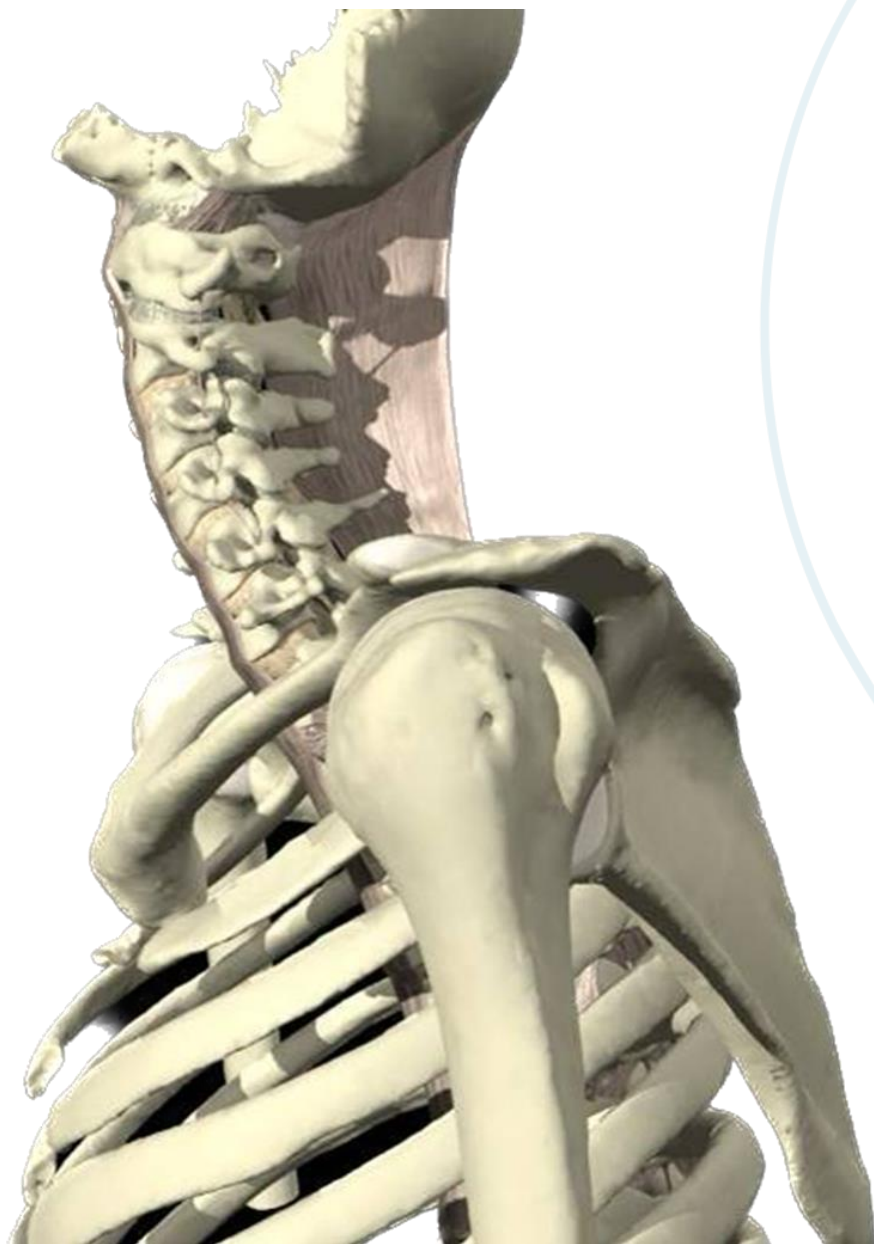
LIGAMENTO COMUN VERTEBRAL



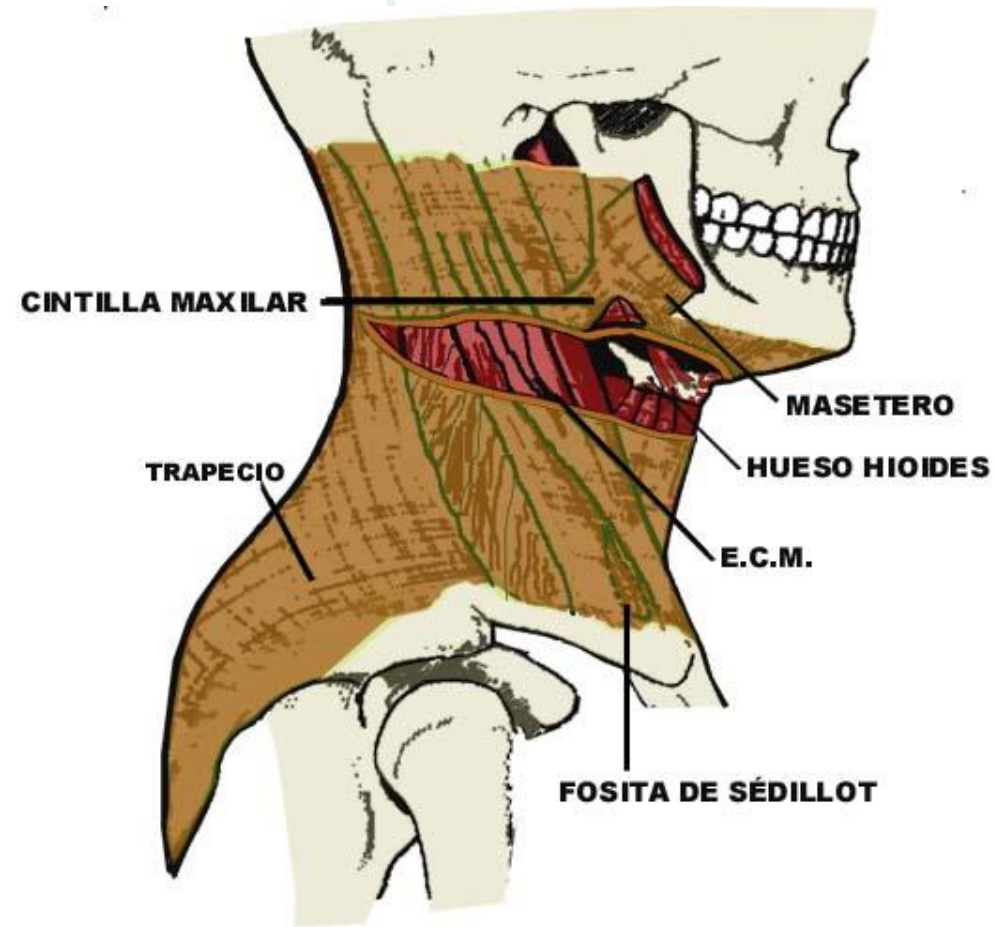




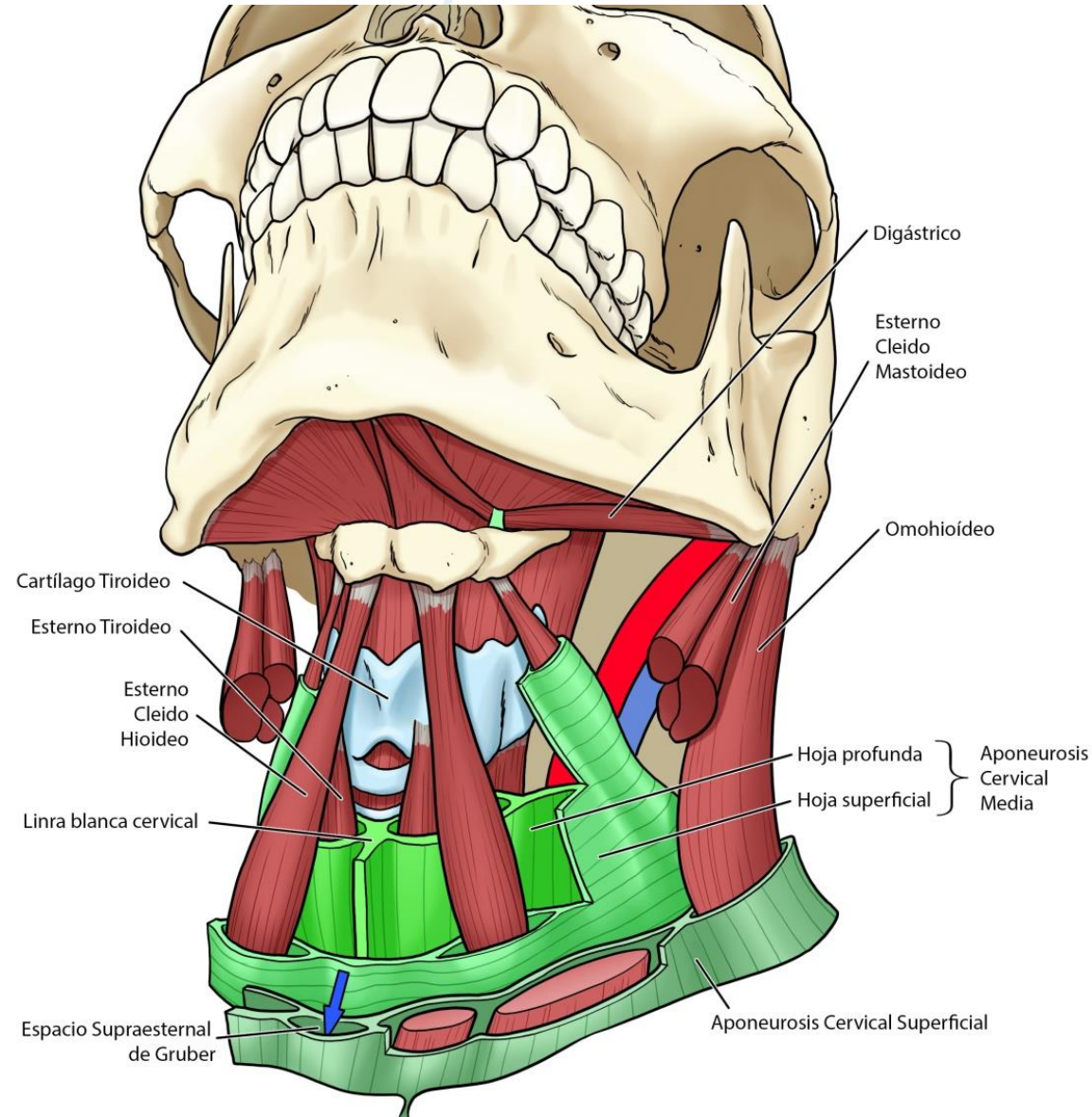




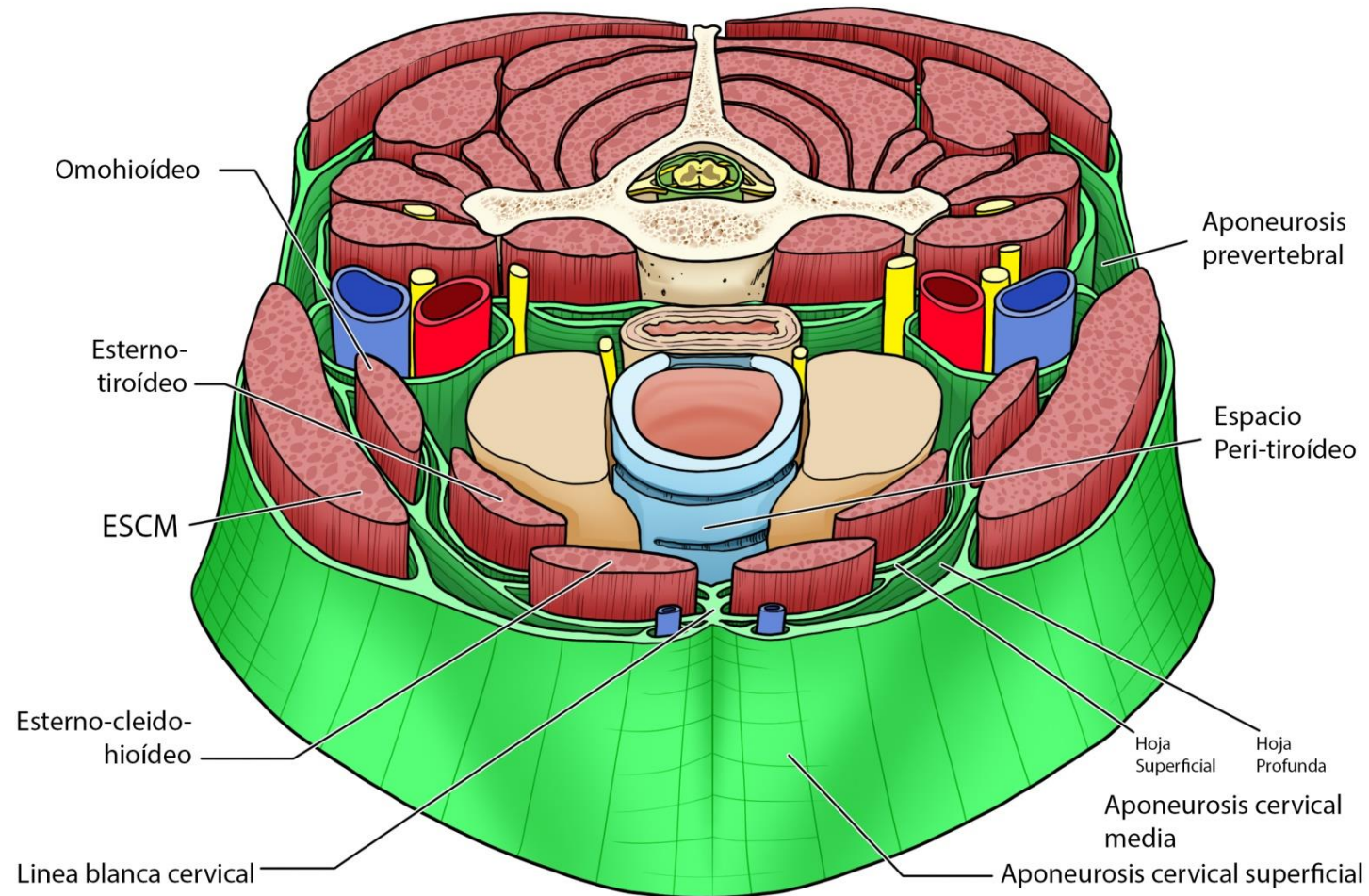
APONEUROSIS SUPERFICIAL

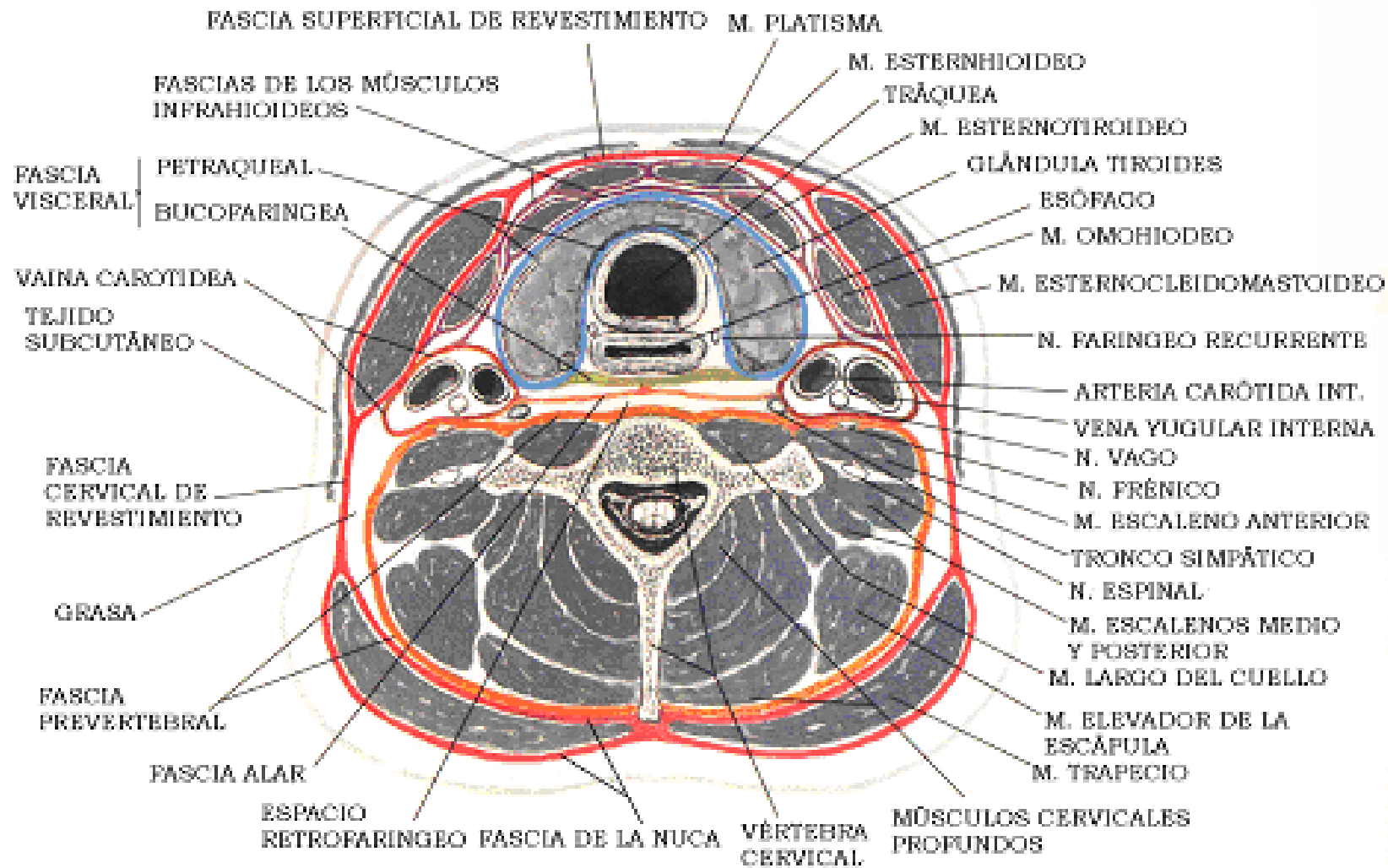


LAS FASCIAS ANTERIORES DEL CUELLO

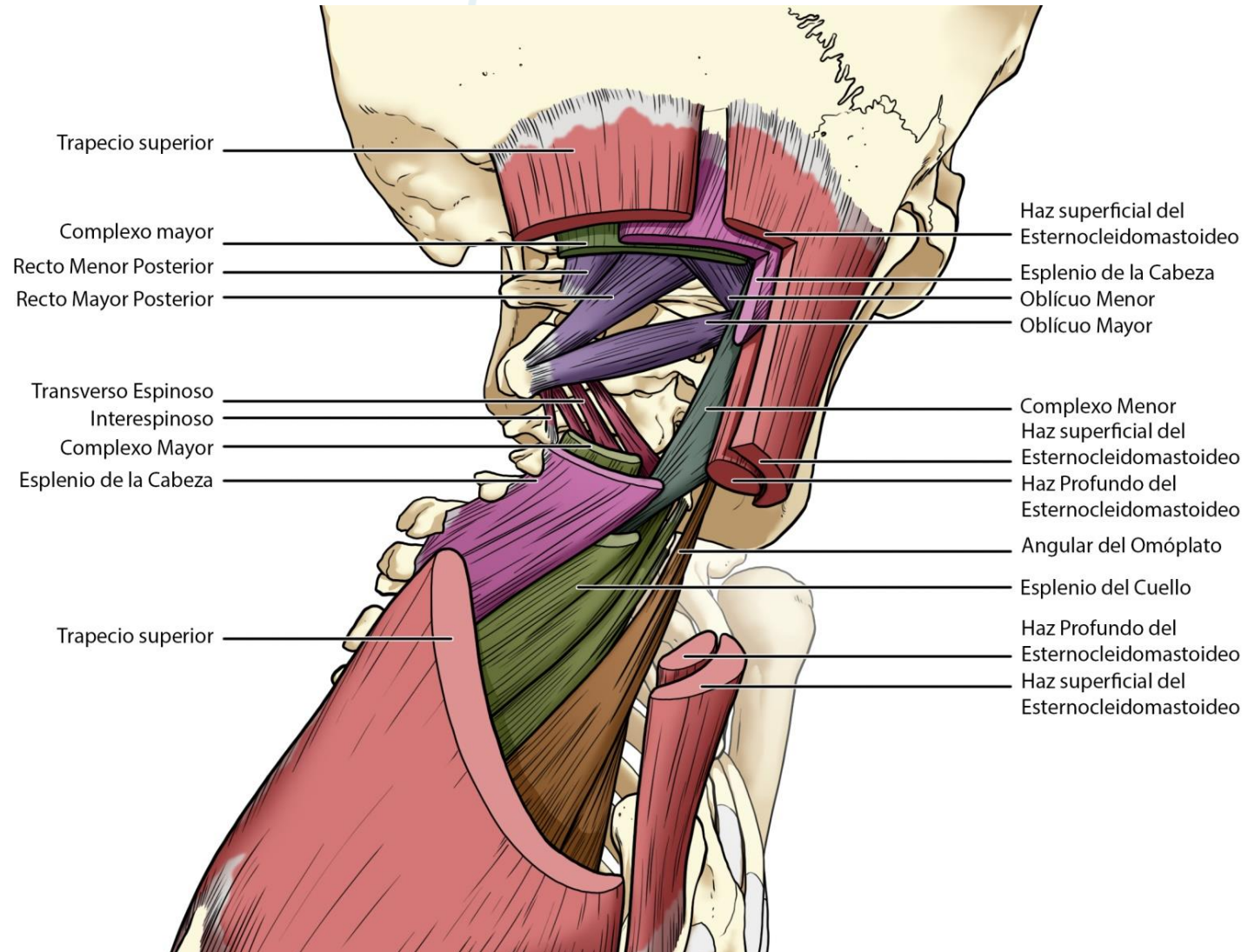


LAS FASCIAS ANTERIORES DEL CUELLO

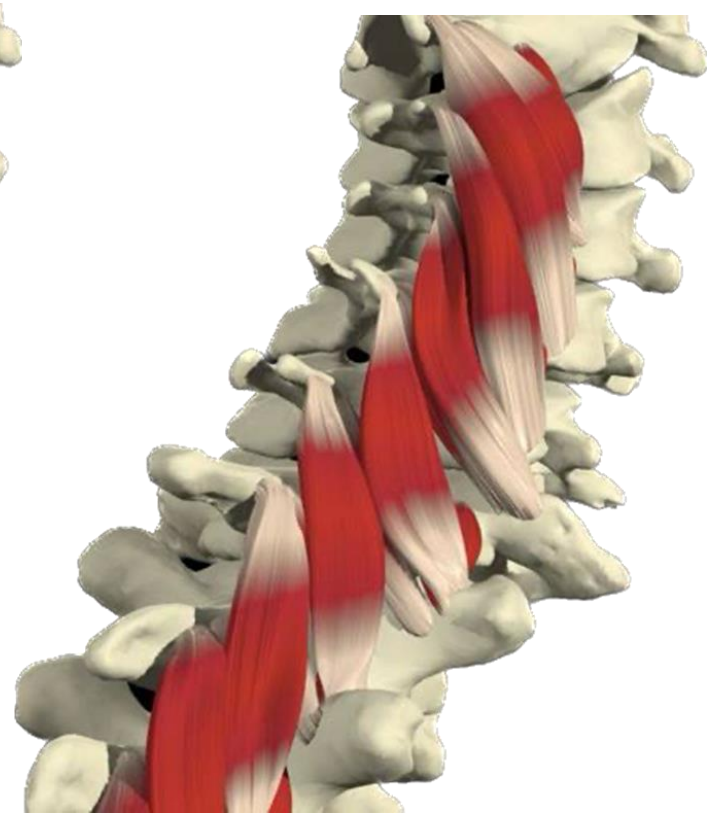
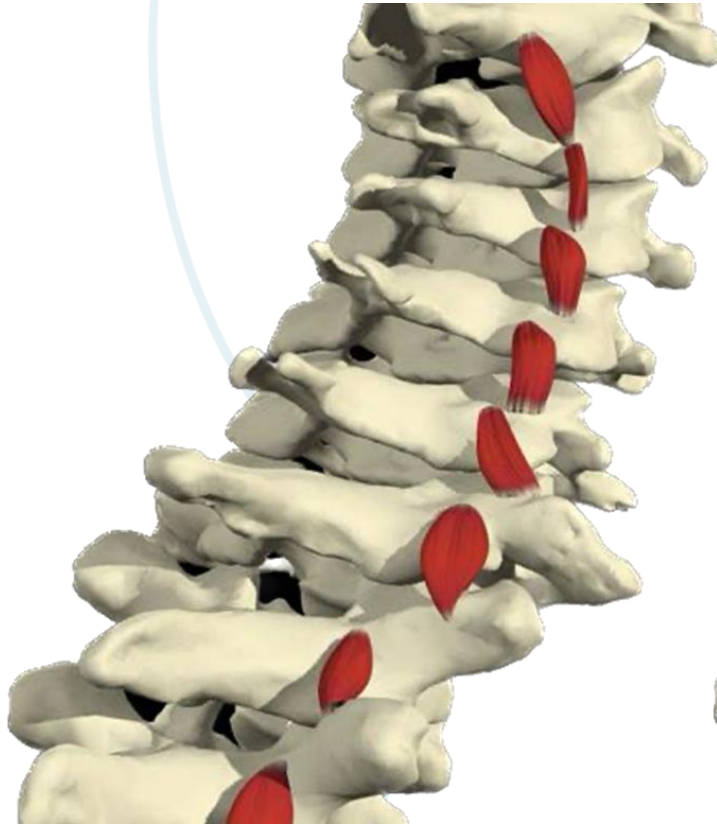
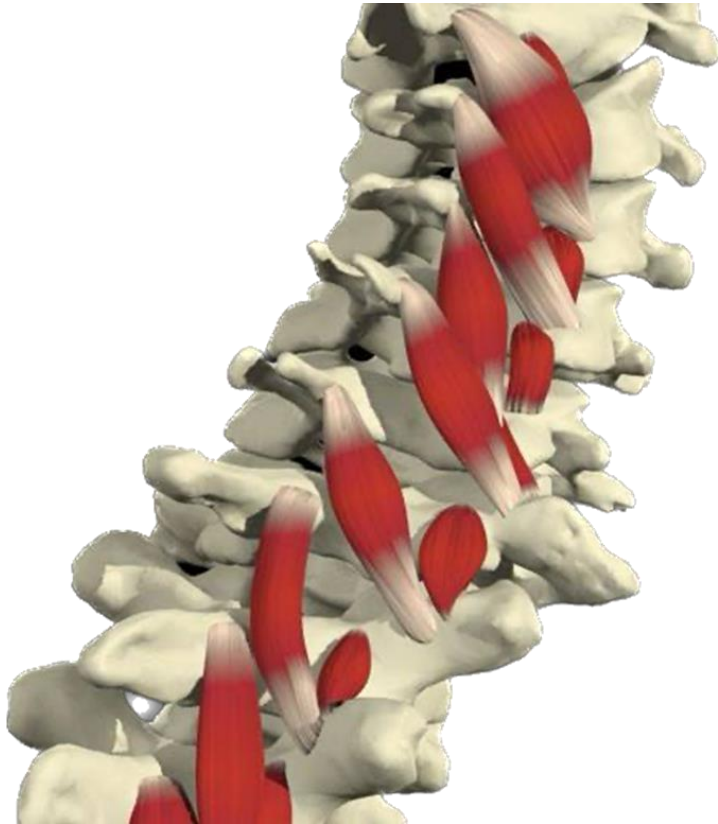




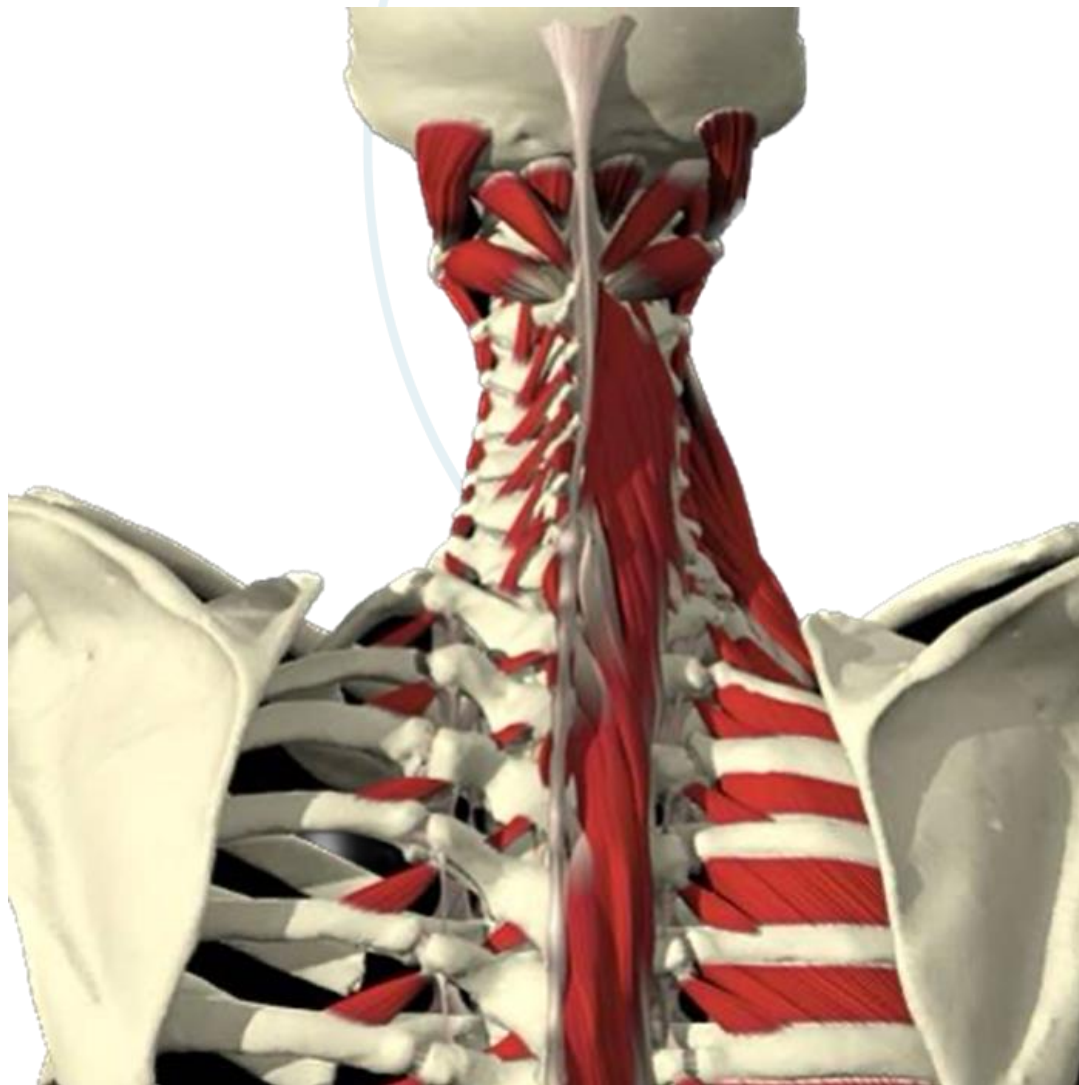
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES



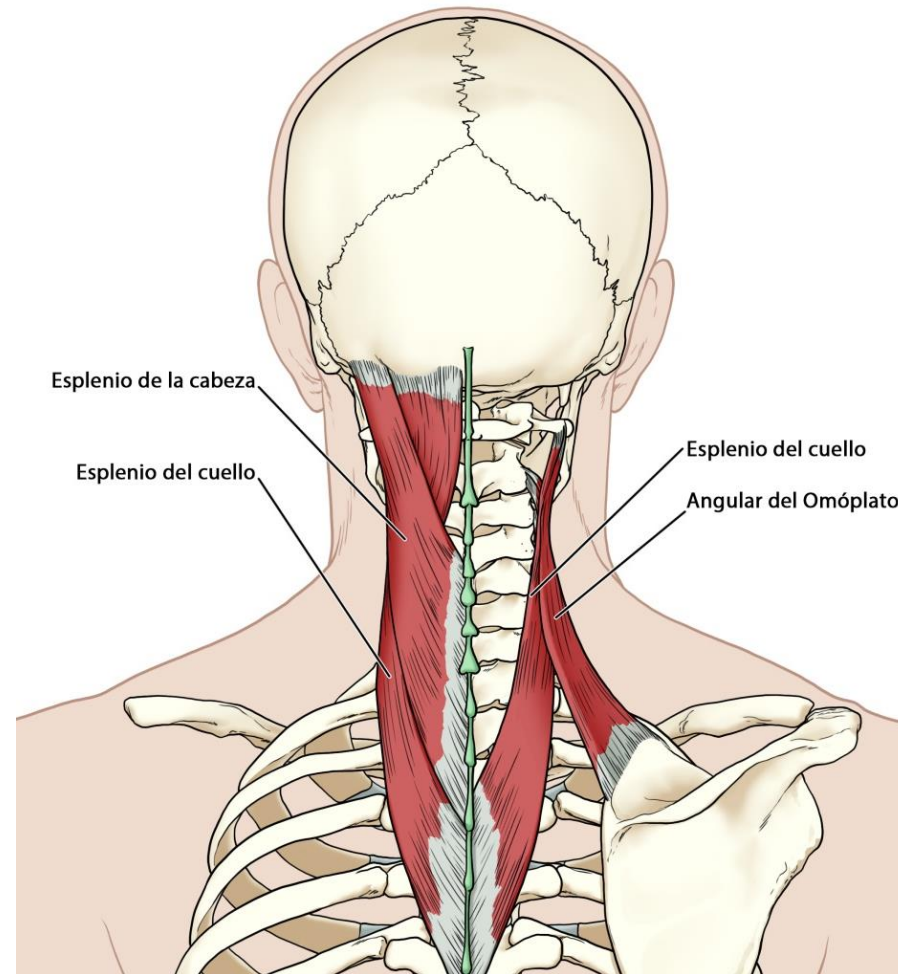
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES PLANO PROFUNDO



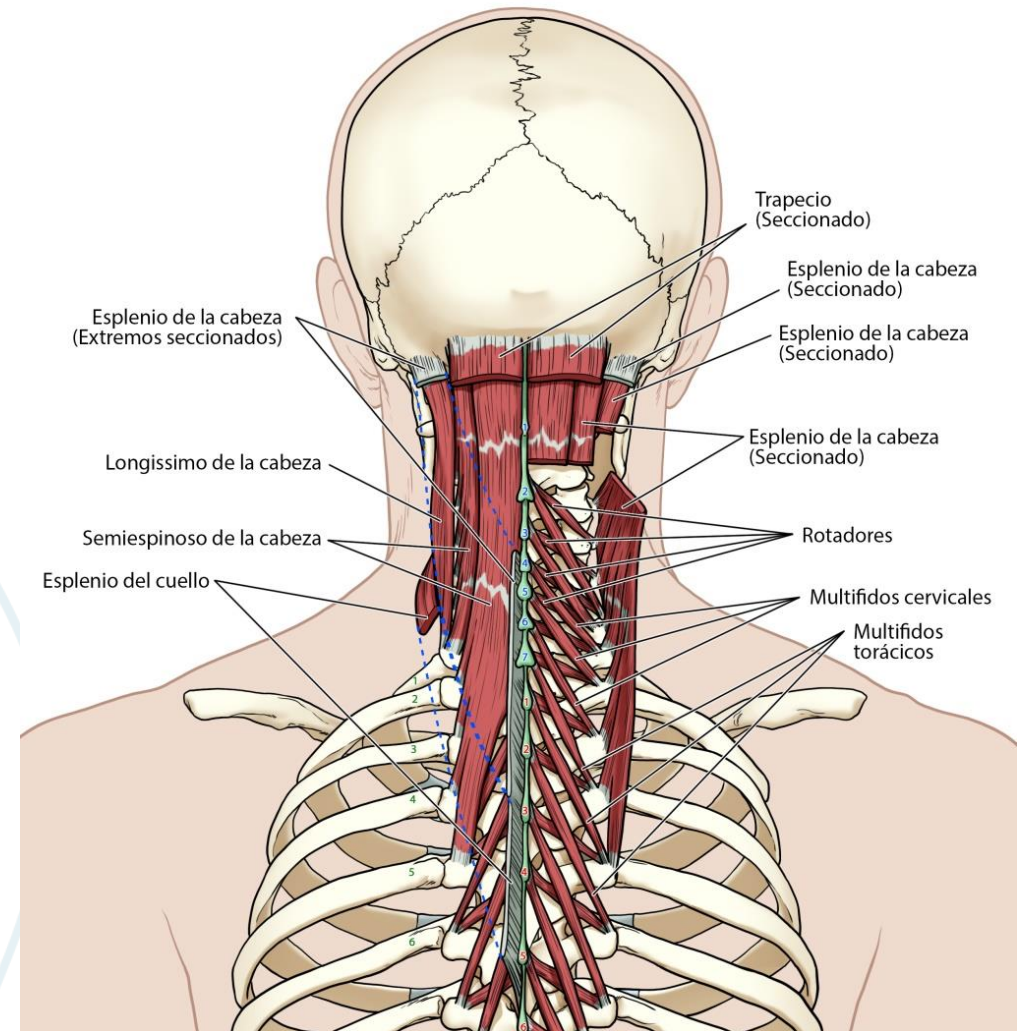
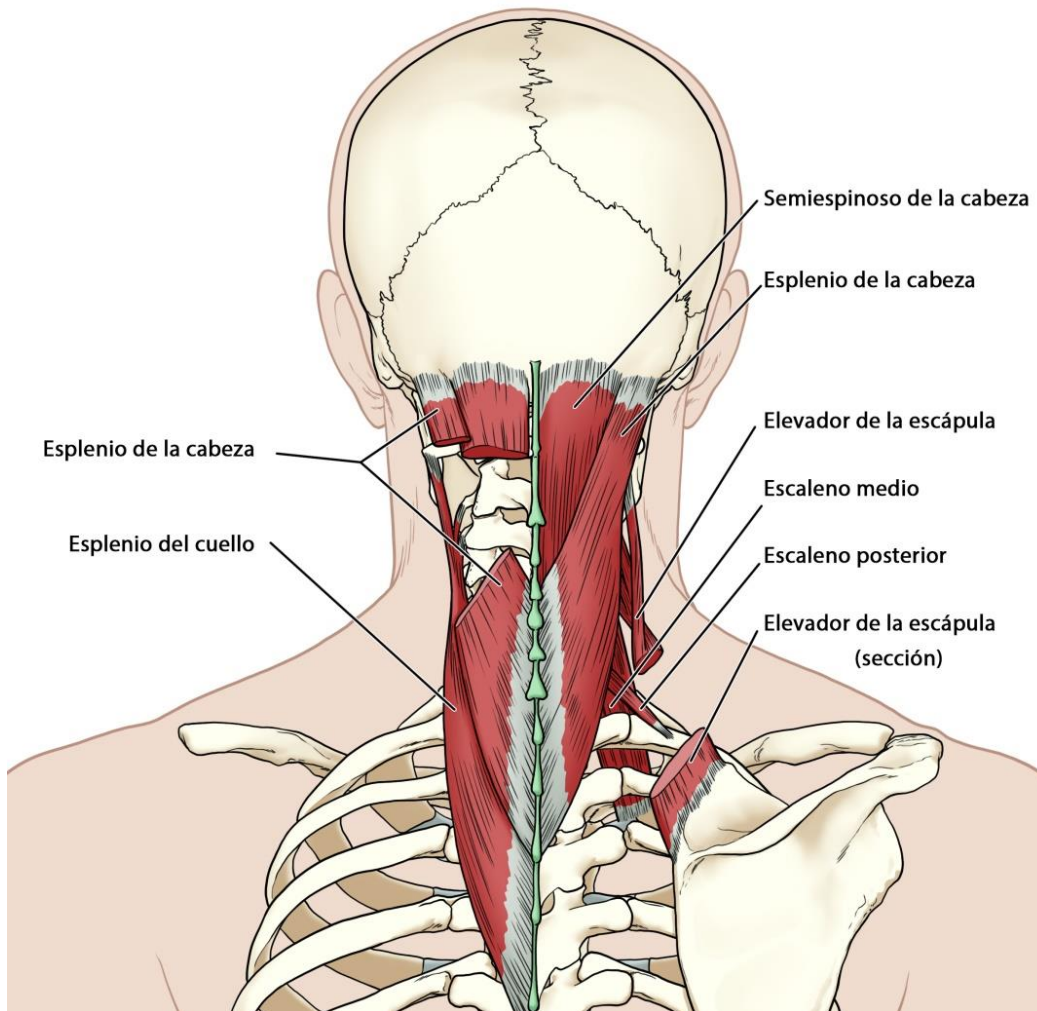
PLANO PROFUNDO



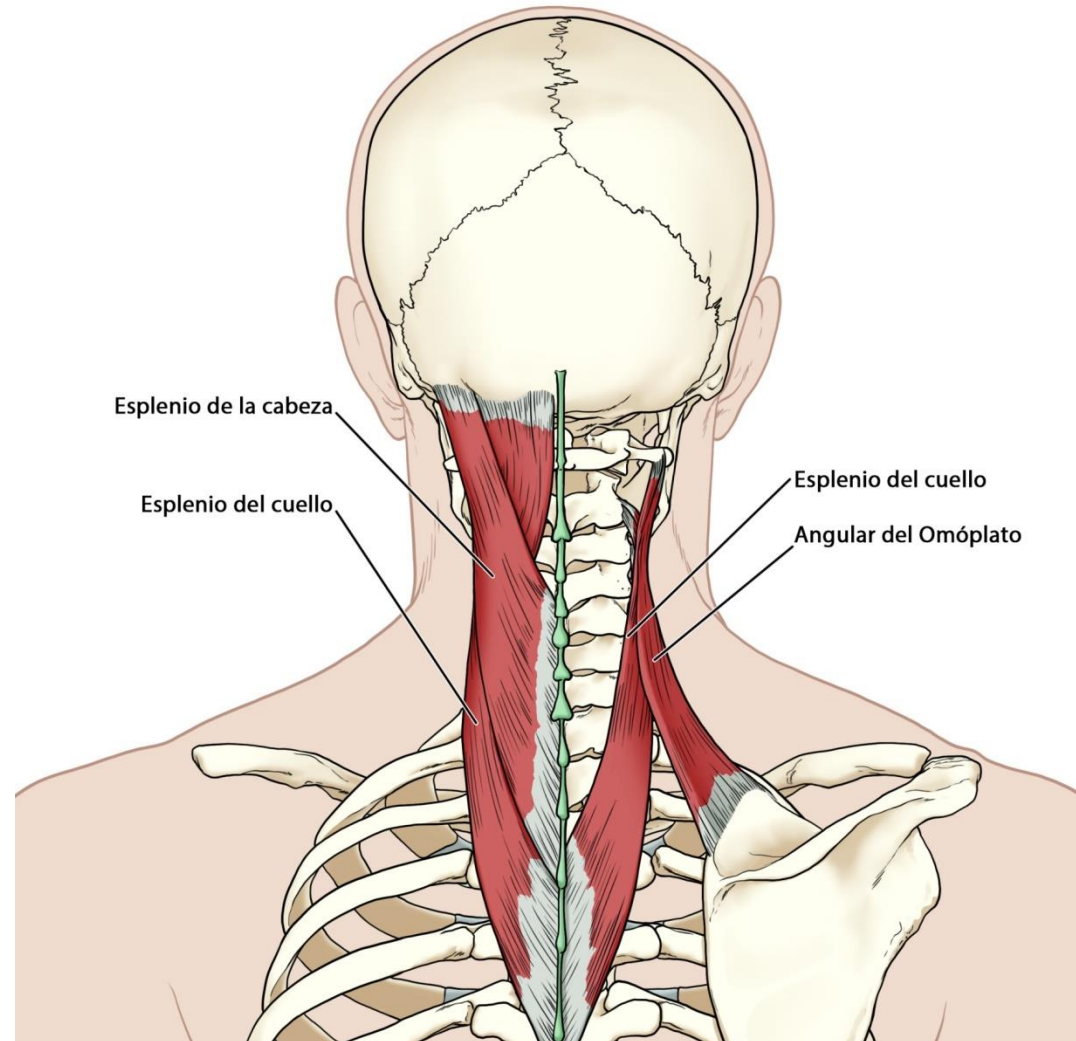
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES PLANO INTERMEDIO



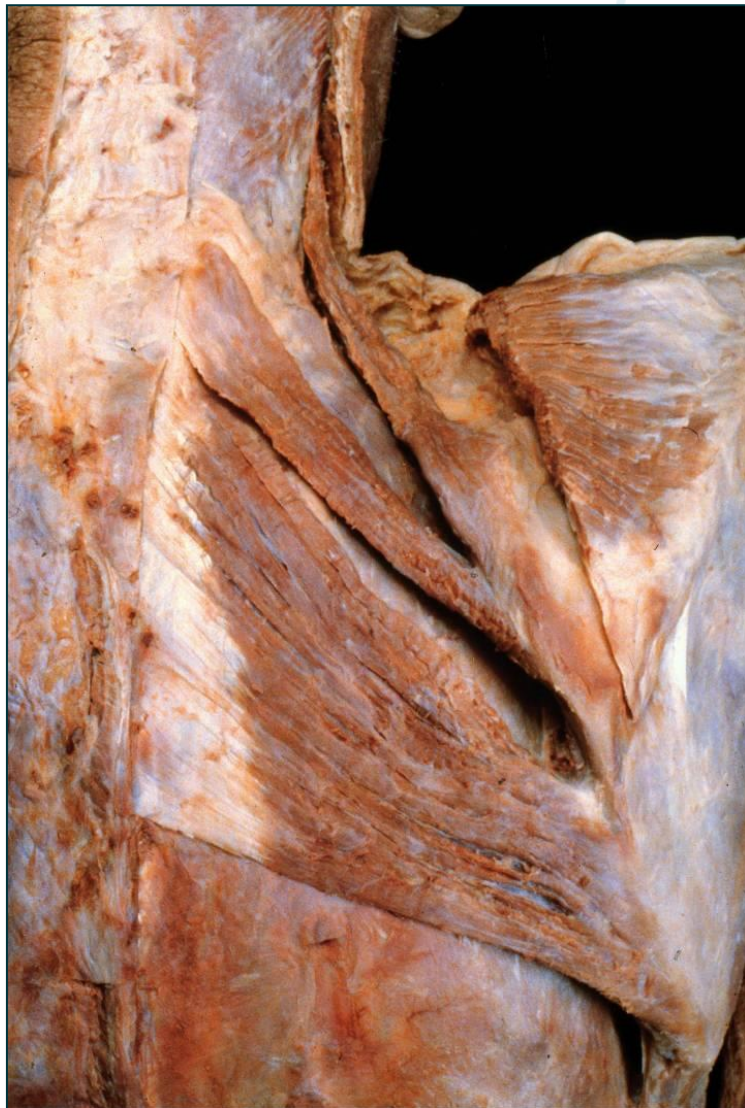
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES



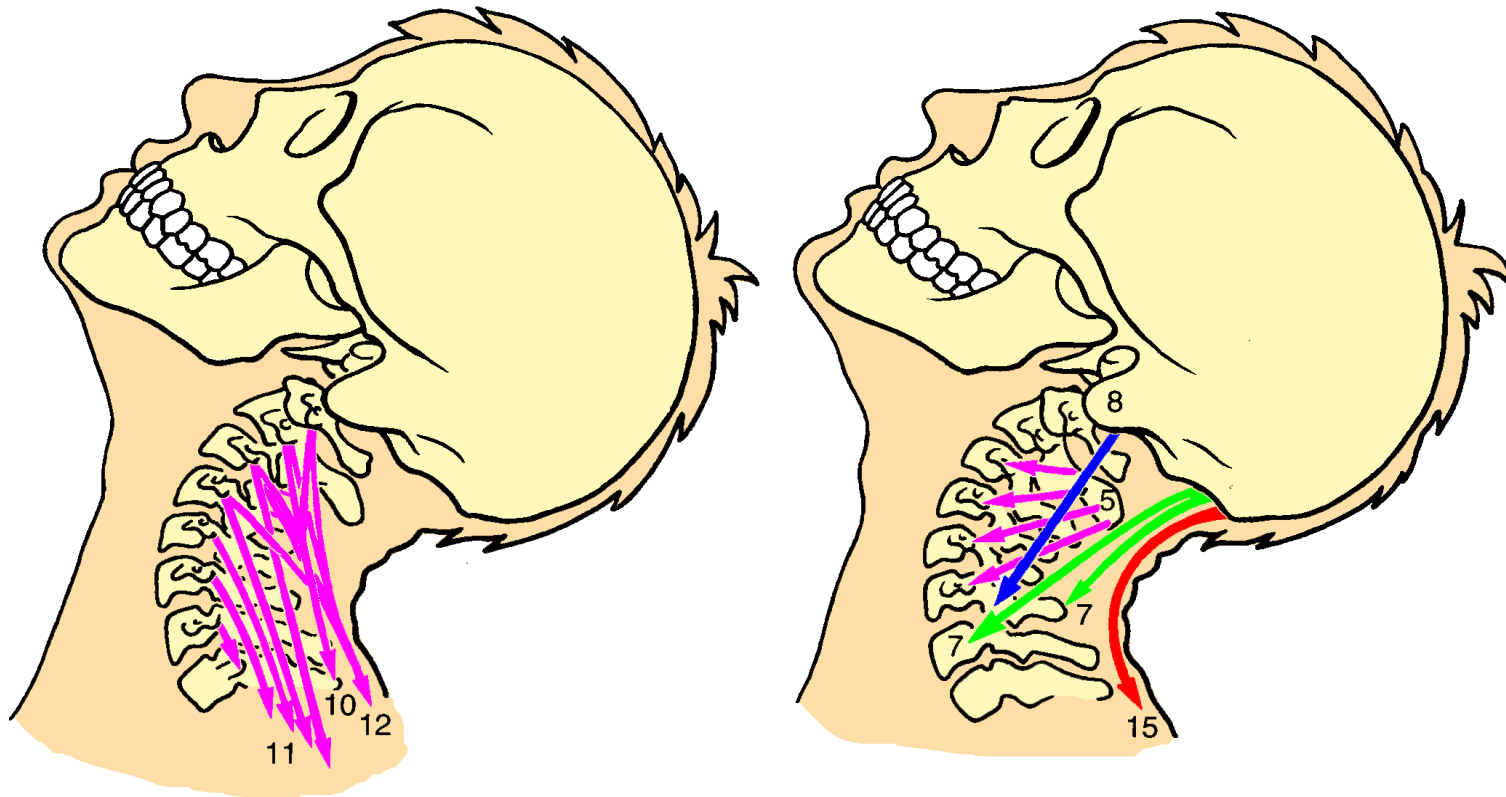
EL SISTEMA MUSCULAR



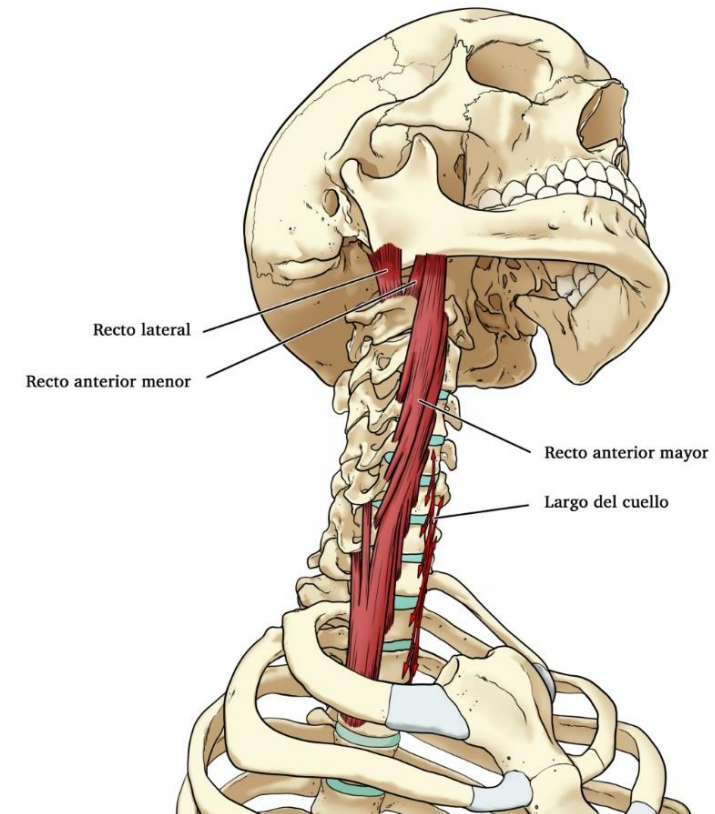
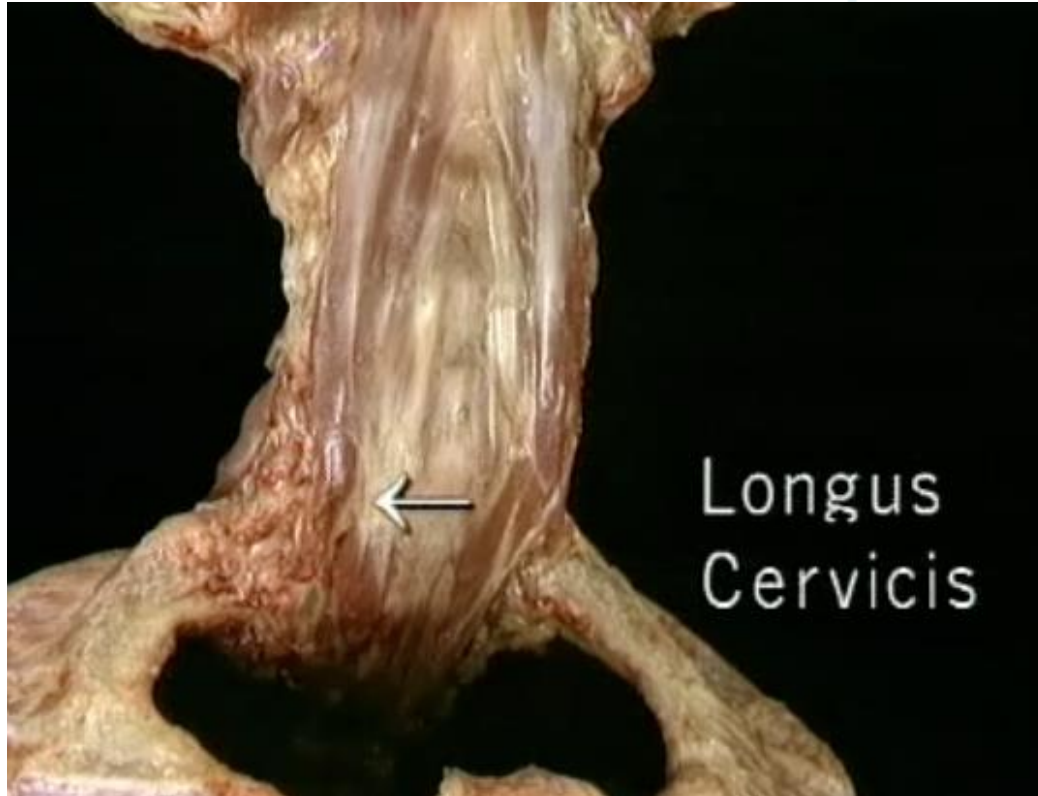
PLANO SUPERFICIAL



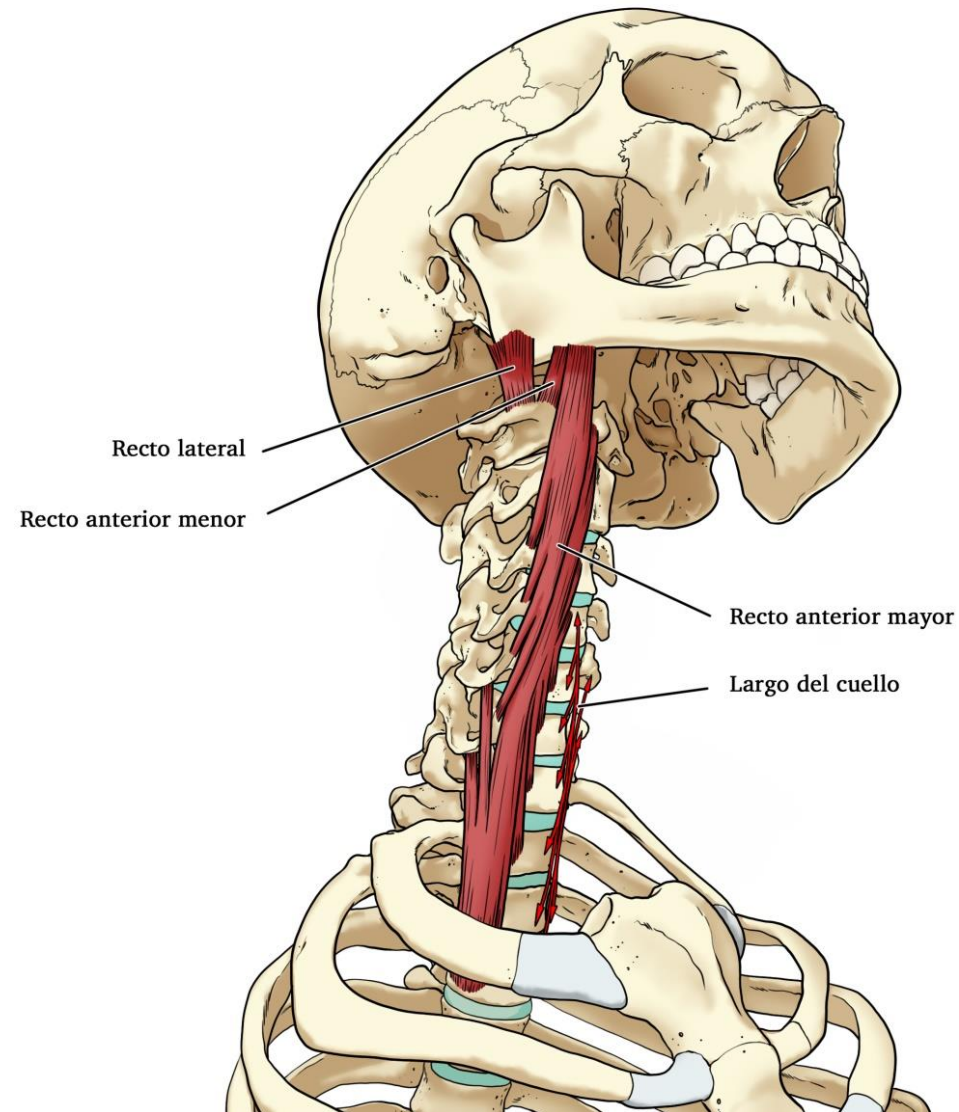
Por causa de la ligera movilidad de C7-T1-T2 y de la potencia de los músculos posteriores de la nuca, la hipermovilidad de C5-C6 es frecuente.



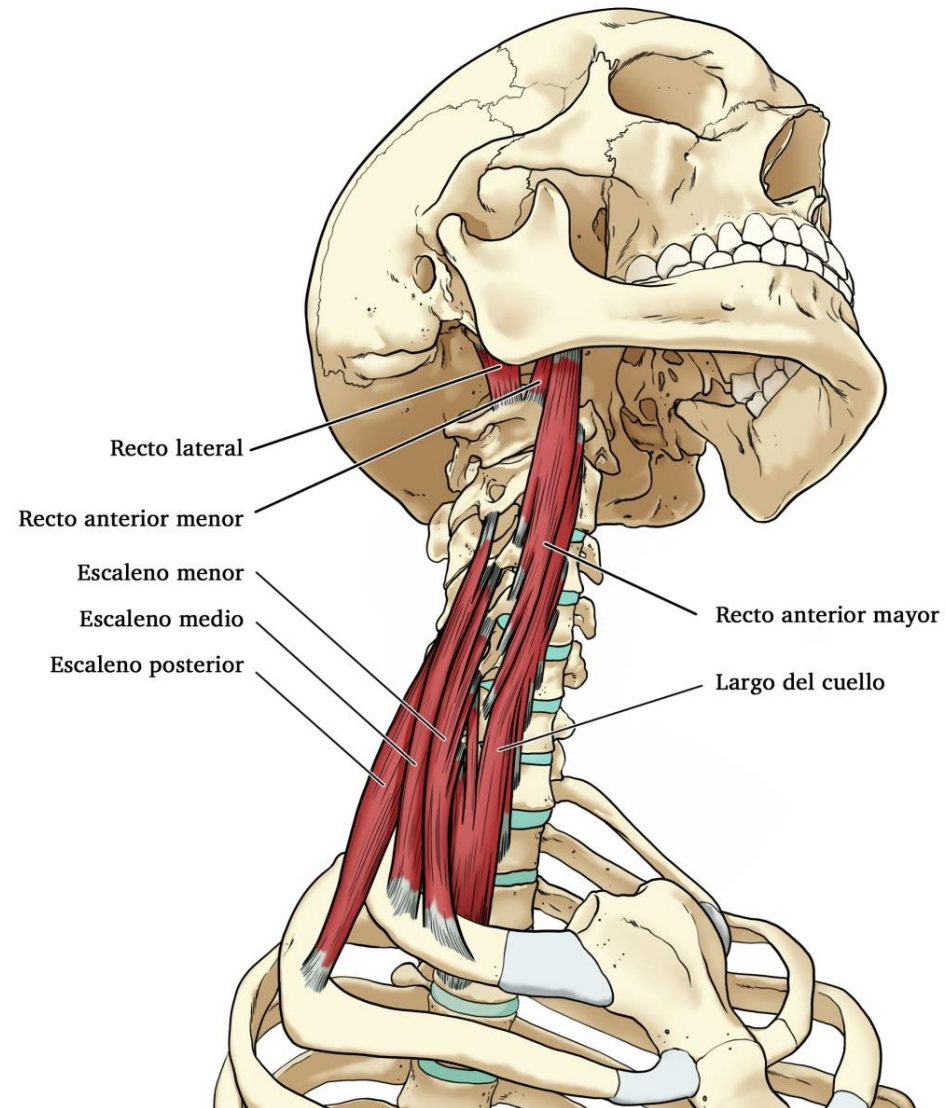
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES PREVERTEBRALES



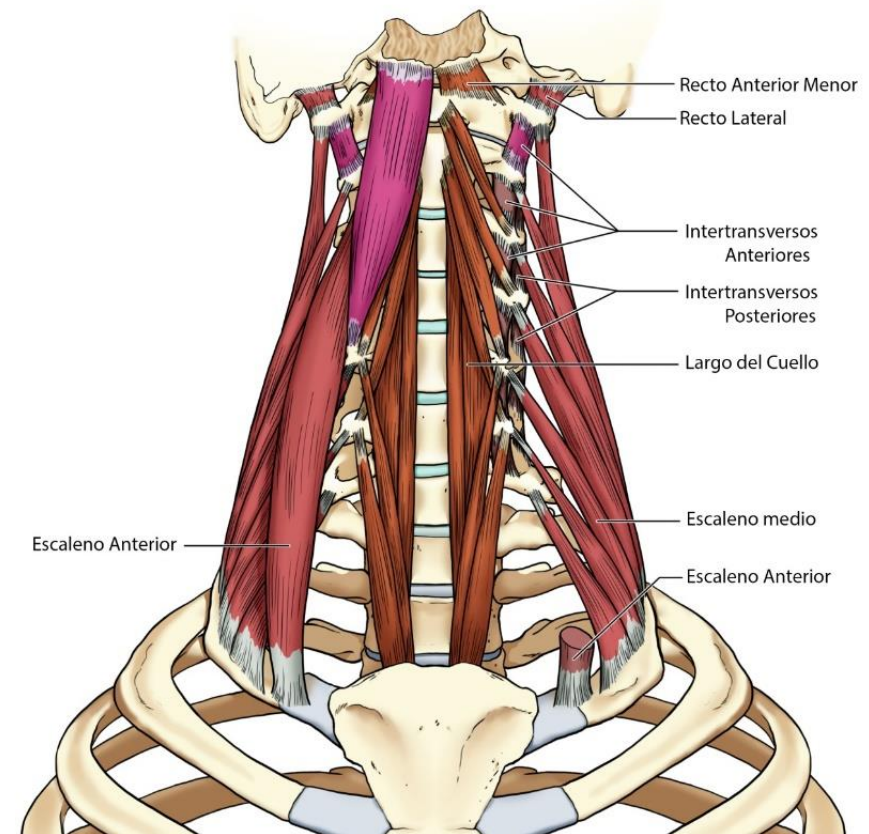
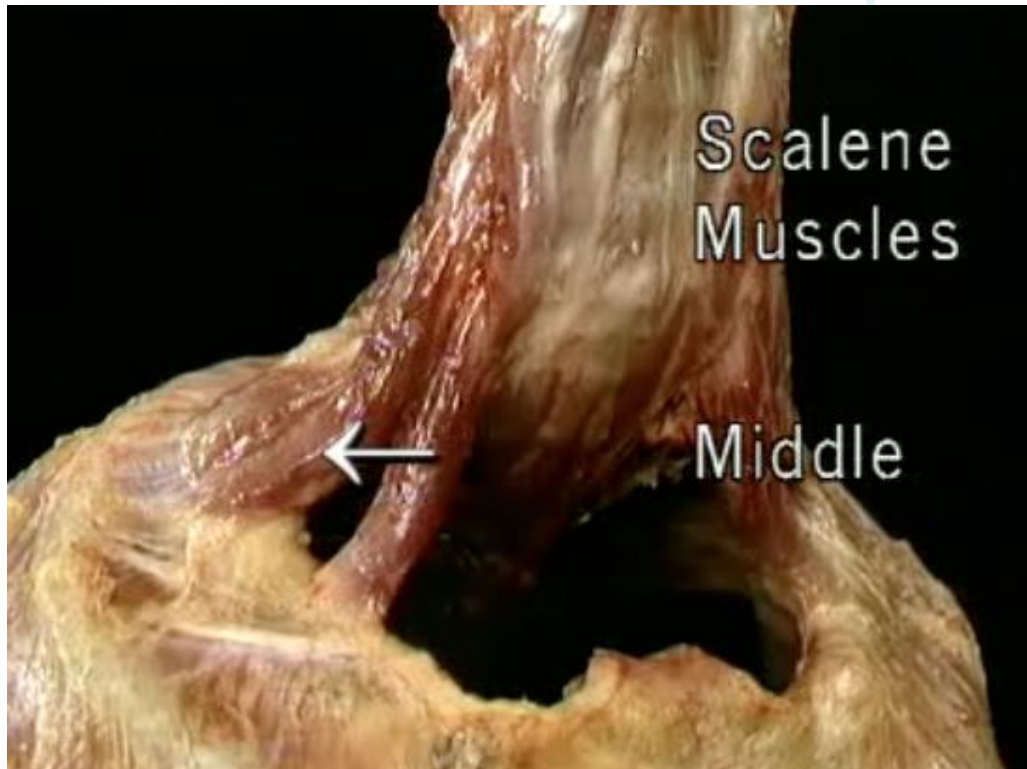
MÚSCULOS PREVERTEBRALES



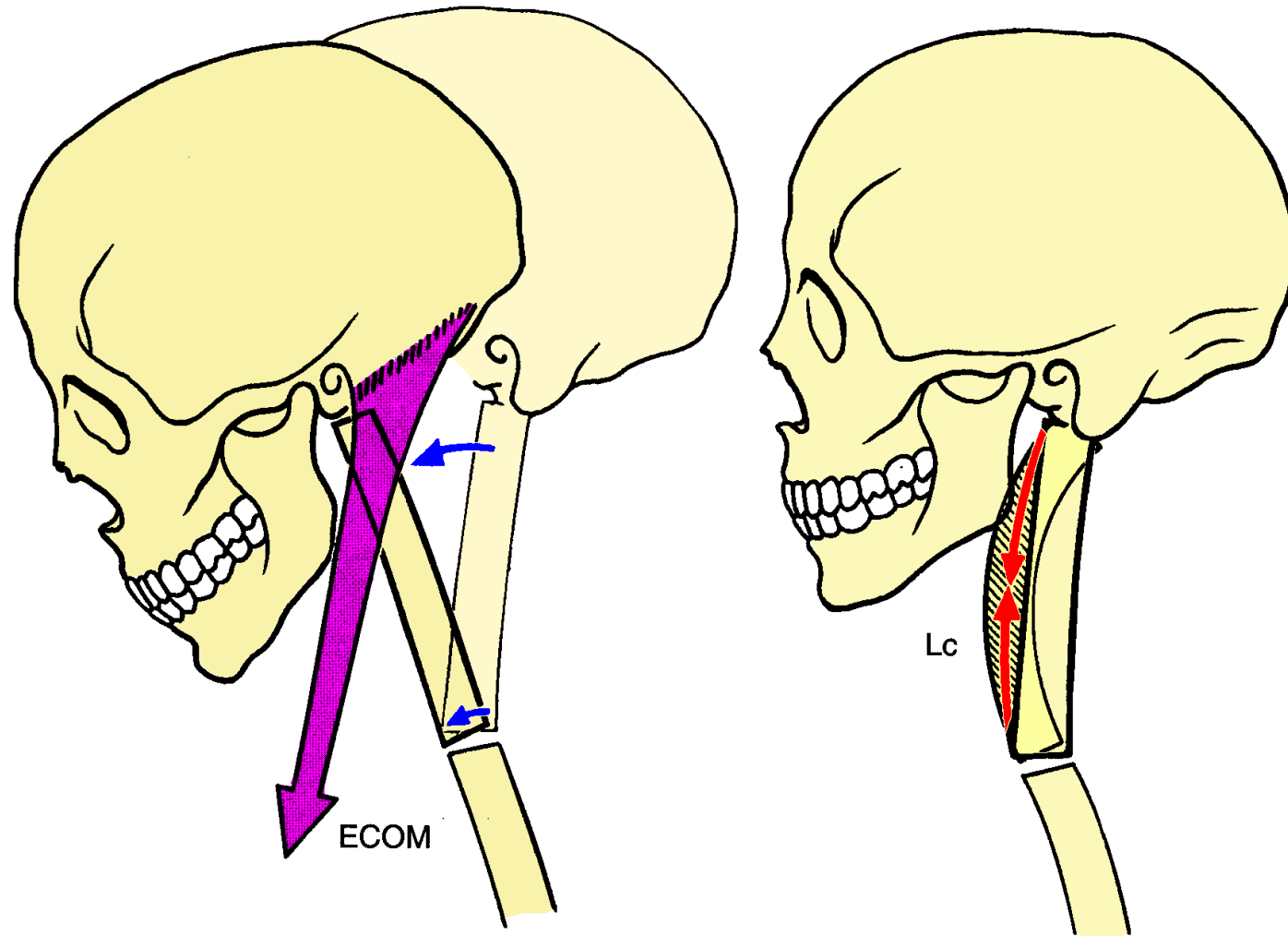
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES



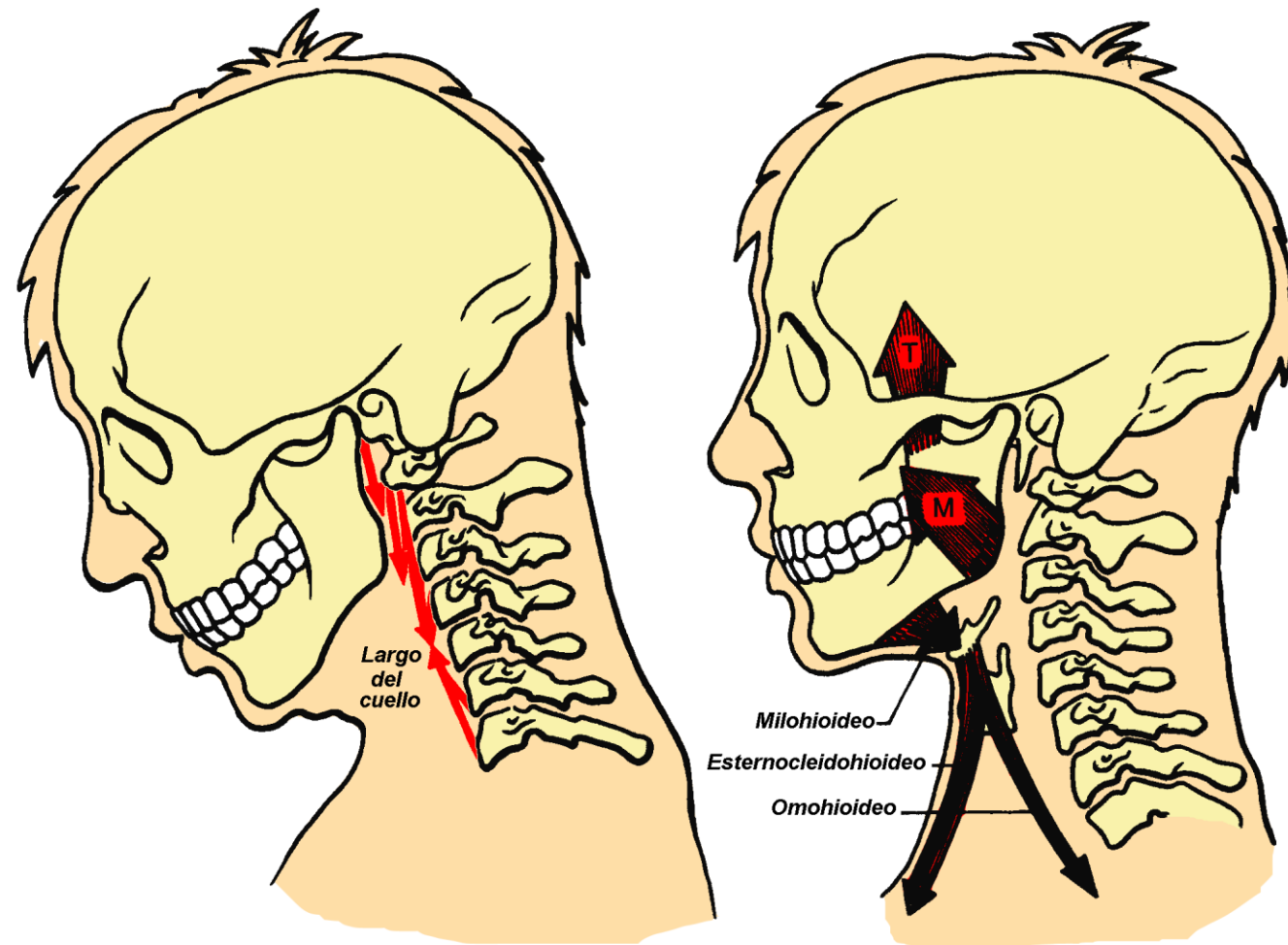
MÚSCULOS CERVICALES ANTEROLATERALES



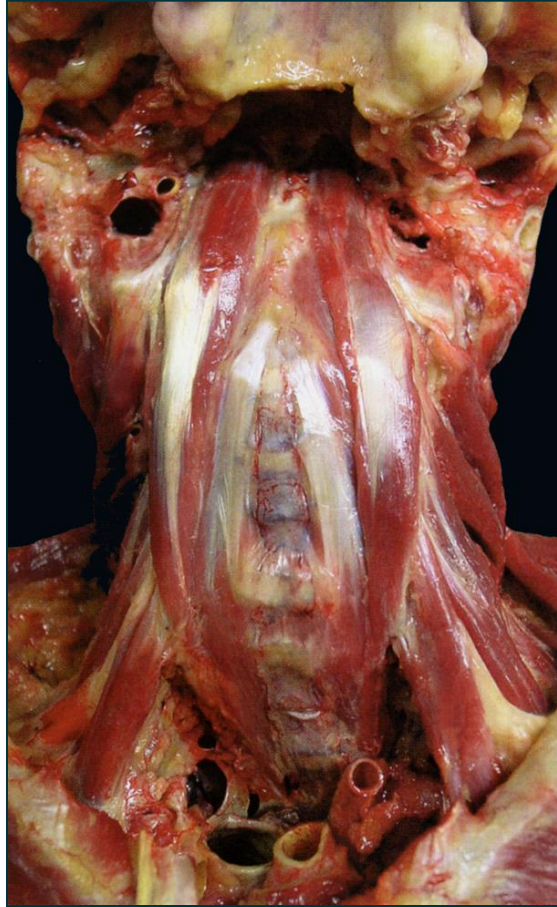
LOS MÚSCULOS FLEXORES DE LA CABEZA Y DEL CUELLO



LA FLEXIÓN DE LA CABEZA Y EL CUELLO



MÚSCULOS ANTERIORES DEL CUELLO



Plano profundo

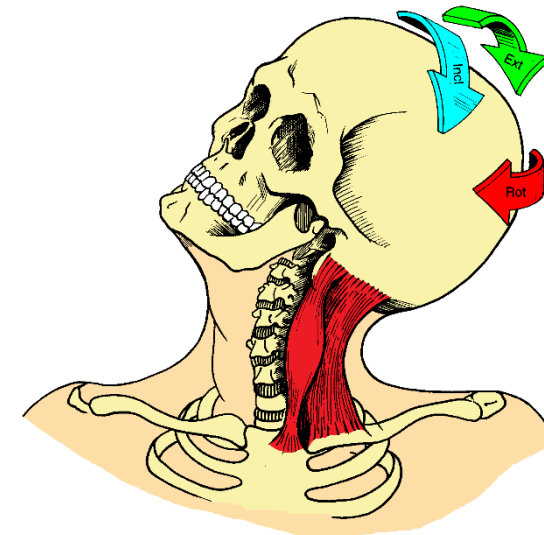
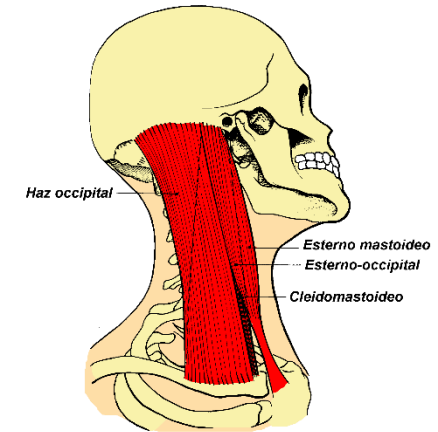
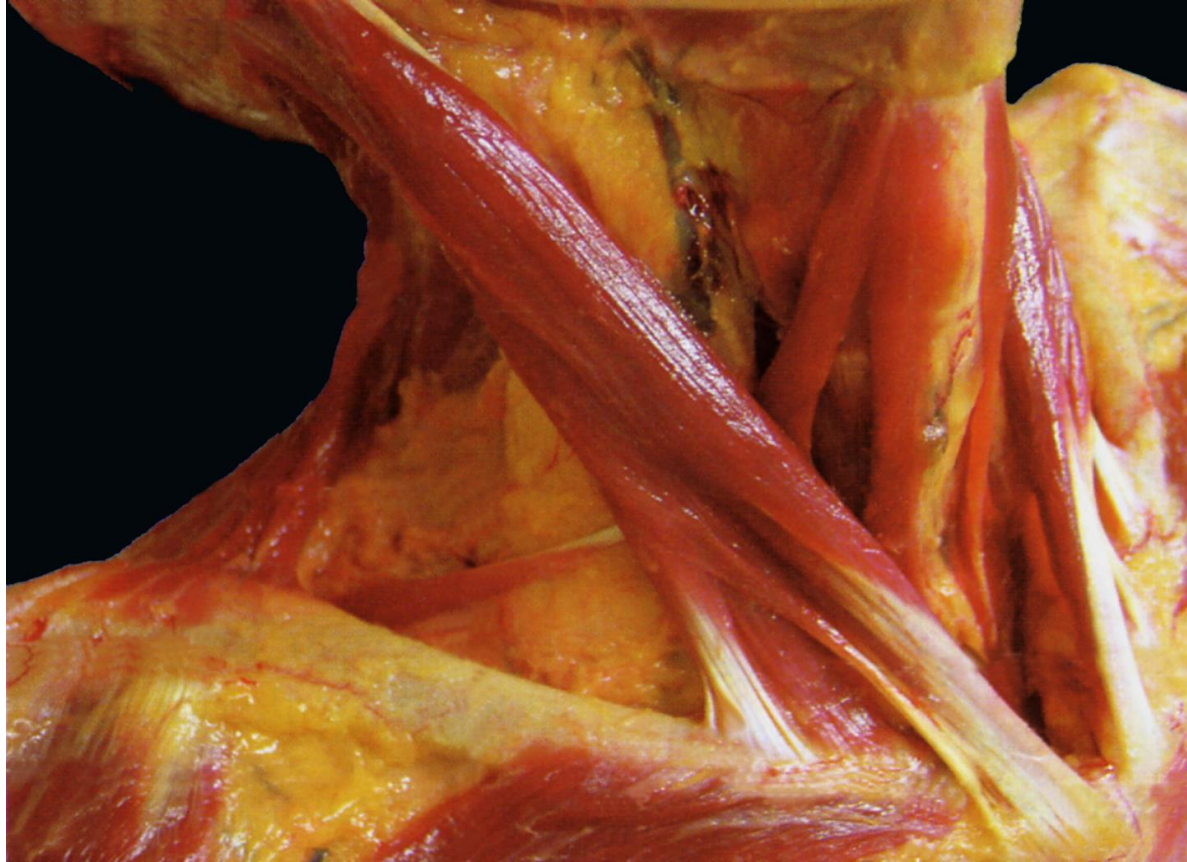


Plano superficial

MÚSCULOS ANTERIORES DEL CUELLO



MÚSCULOS CERVICALES ANTEROLATERALES



EQUILIBRIO MUSCULAR AP

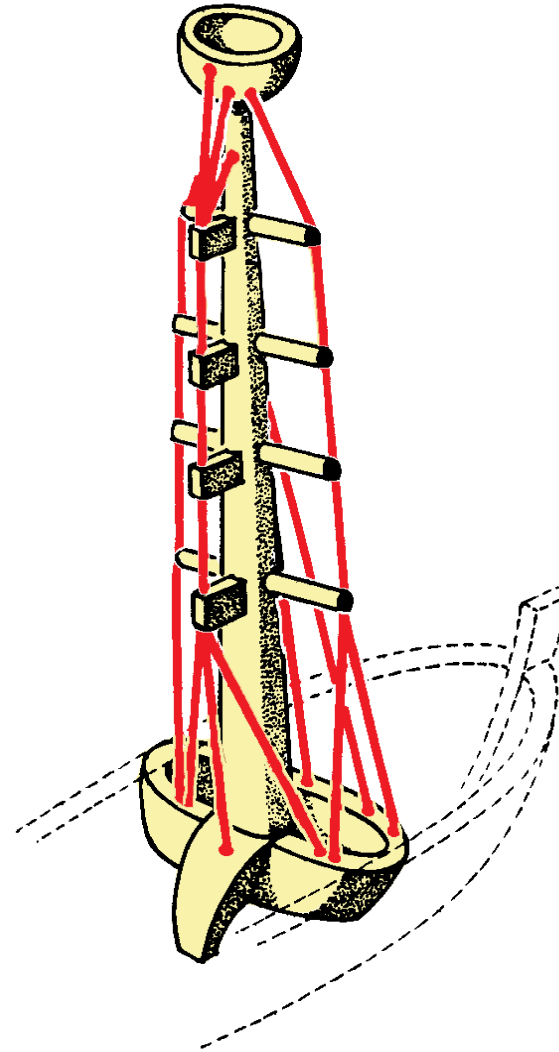
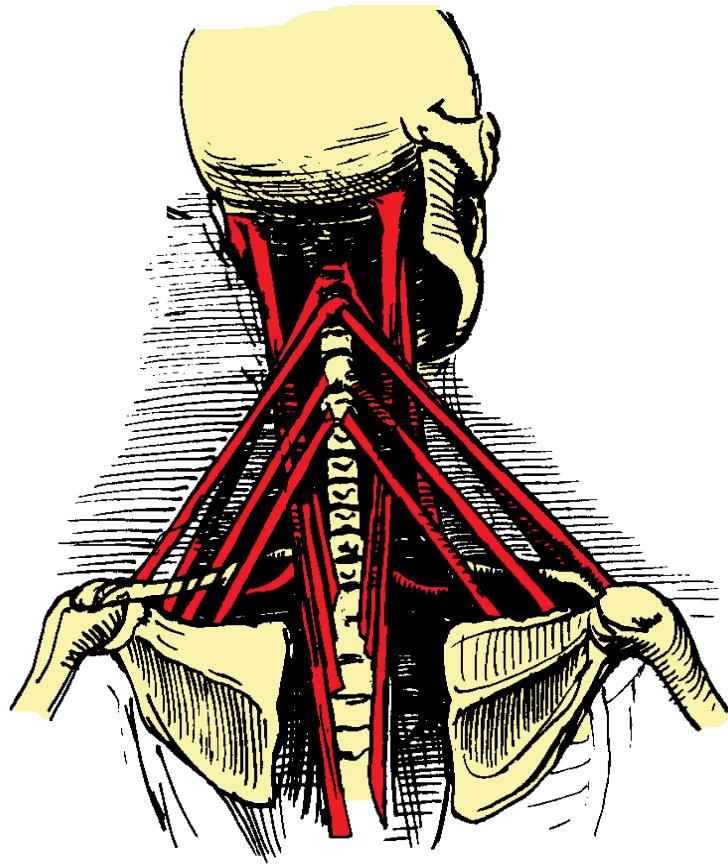
Desequilibrio anterior fisiológico



**Angular
y
Trapecio Superior**



¿¿MÚSCULOS CERVICALES??



IMPORTANCIA DE LA REGIÓN DORSAL EN LOS PACIENTES CON CERVICALGIAS

RELACIÓN ANATÓMICA DIRECTA:

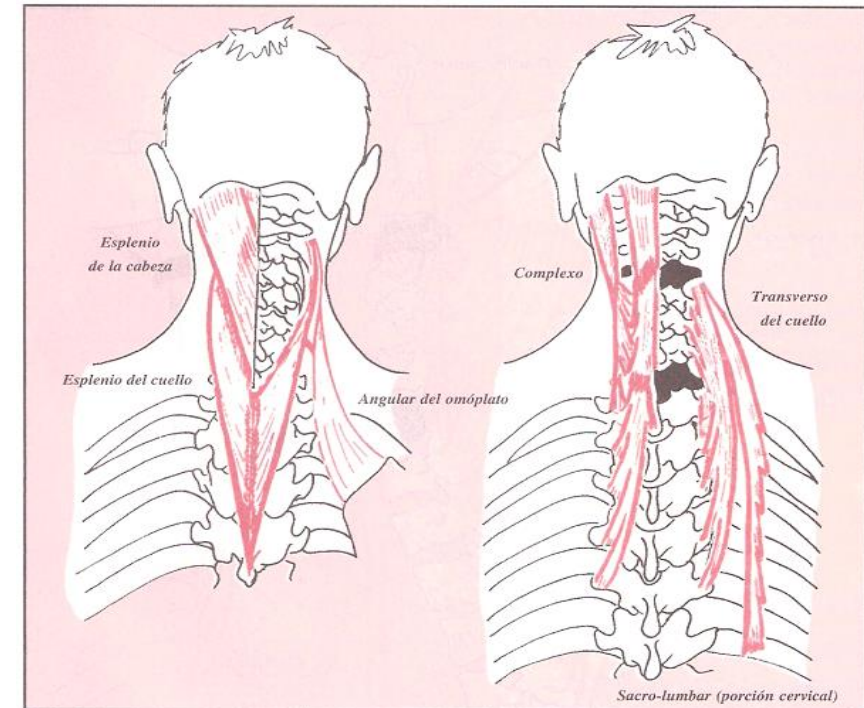
Músculo Largo del Cuello

Músculo Complexo Mayor

Músculo Esplenio del Cuello

Músculo Esplenio de la Cabeza

Músculo Trapecio



Busquet L. Las cadenas musculares.

Tronco y columna cervical. Tomo I. 2ª Edición

IMPORTANCIA DE LA REGIÓN DORSAL EN LOS PACIENTES CON CERVICALGIAS

RELACIÓN BIOMECÁNICA: Postura.

Godelieve Denys-Struyf:

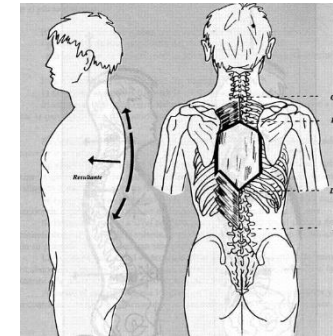
T8 → Vértebra Pivote

Busquet:

T4-T11 → “Zona ingrata”

Ricard, F:

El equilibrio estático vertebral depende de las vértebra clave de bóveda (T6 a nivel torácico)



Busquet L. Las cadenas musculares.

Tronco y columna cervical. Tomo I. 2ª Edición



Ricard, F.

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