Anatomie radiologique systémique: ostéo

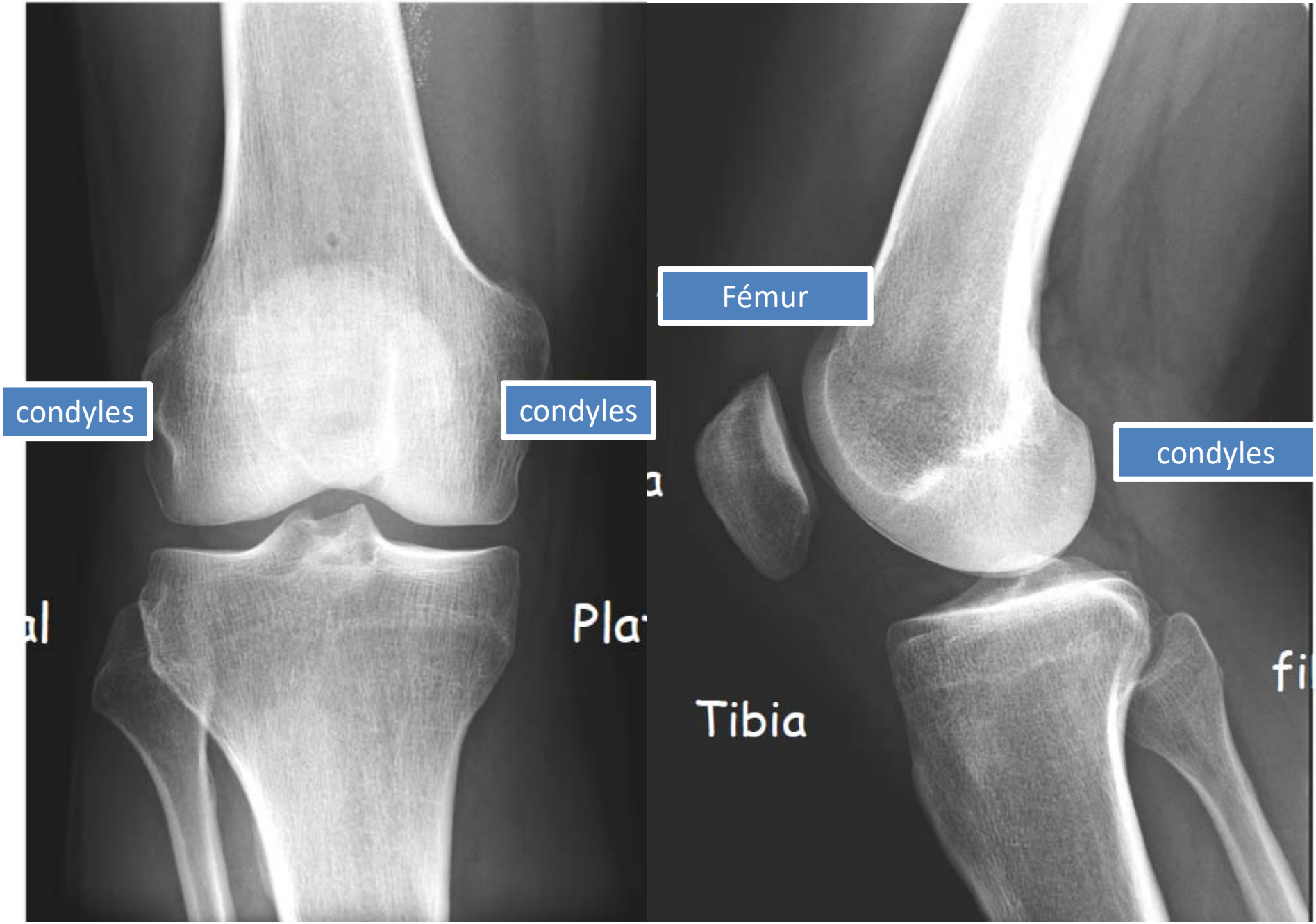
- Os
- Cartilage
- Ligaments/tendons
- Ménisques
- Muscles

Merci au Pr B Vande berg pour l'iconographie

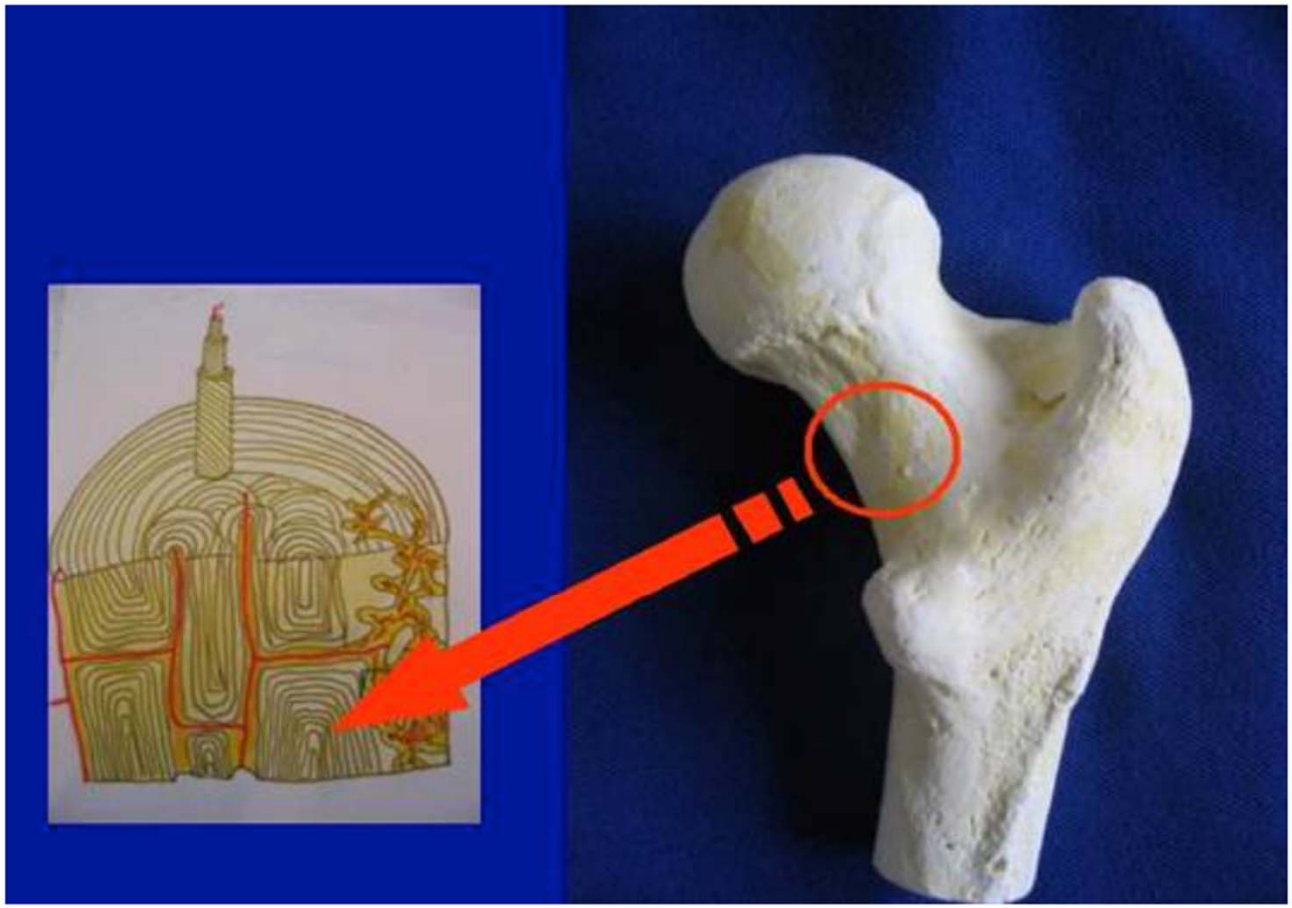
OS

RX US CT IRM


c

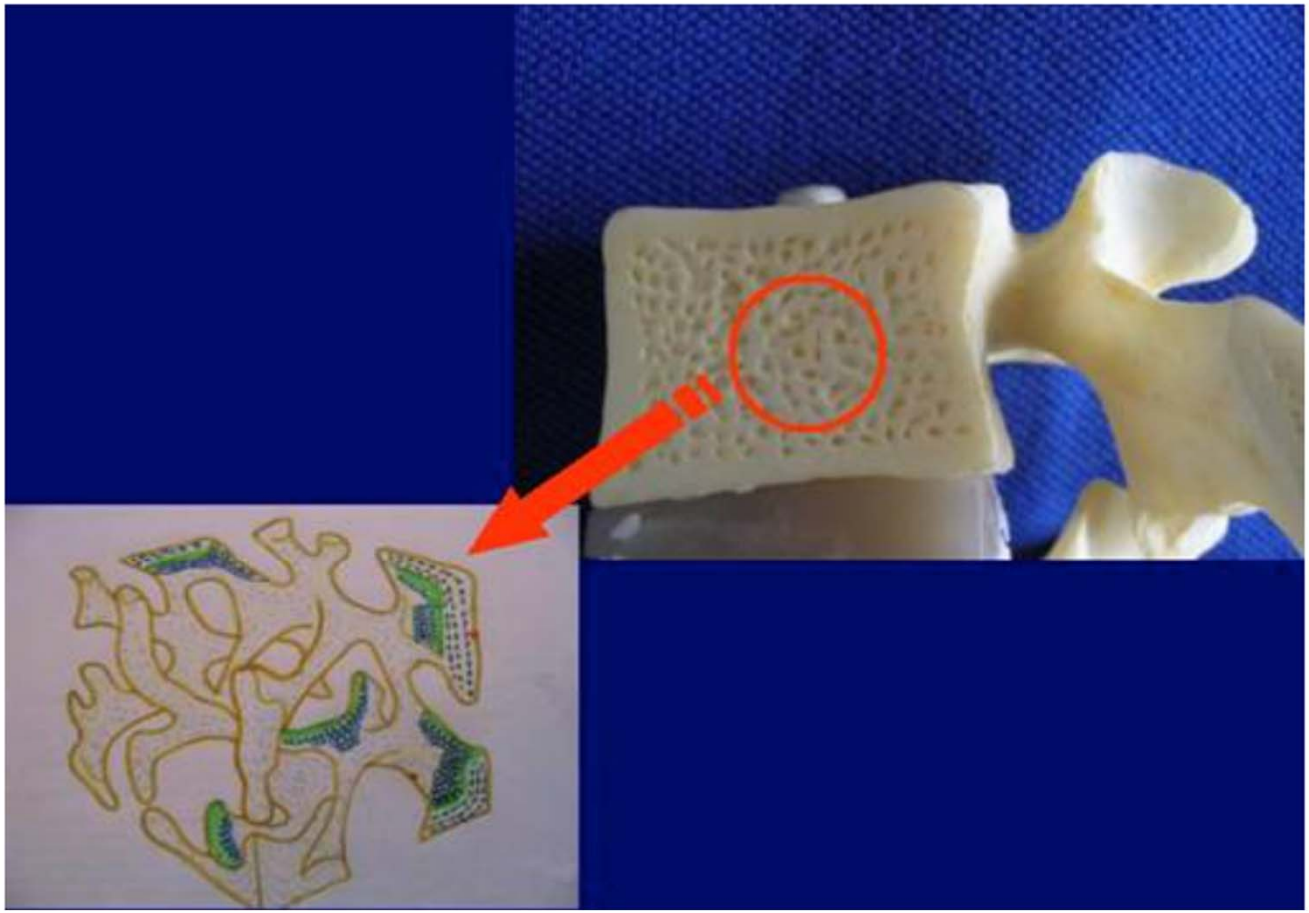

condyles
condyles
Fémur
condyles
Tibia

- l'**os compact** ou **cortical** qui constitue la paroi des os longs. Il est le constituant principal du col du fémur,



http://www.rhumatologie.asso.fr/04-Rhumatismes/grandes-maladies/0A-dossier-osteoporose/B1_de_quoi_os.asp

- et l'**os trabéculaire** ou **spongieux** qui est, comme son nom l'indique, constitué de travées. Il est le constituant principal du corps des vertèbres, des os du poignet et du centre des os longs.



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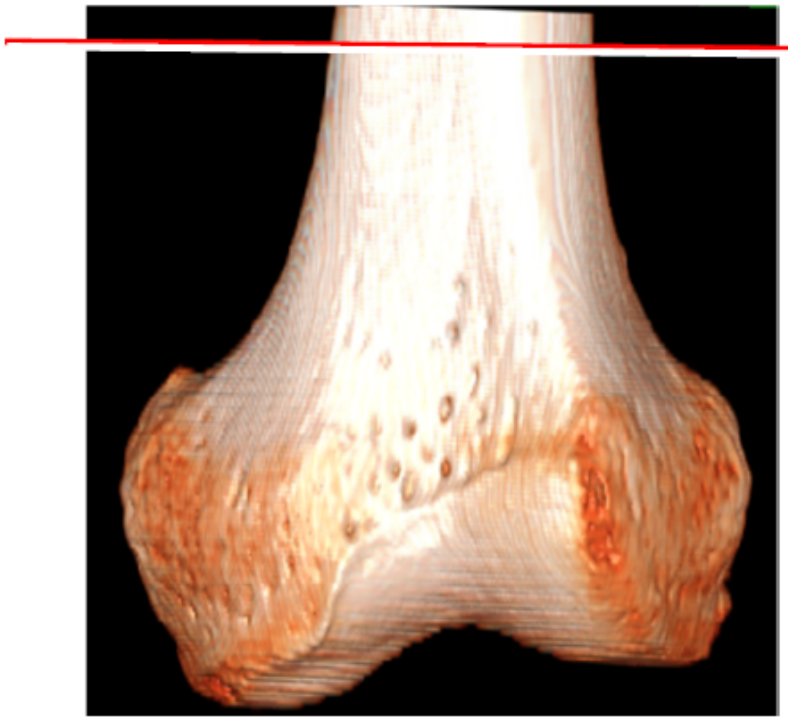
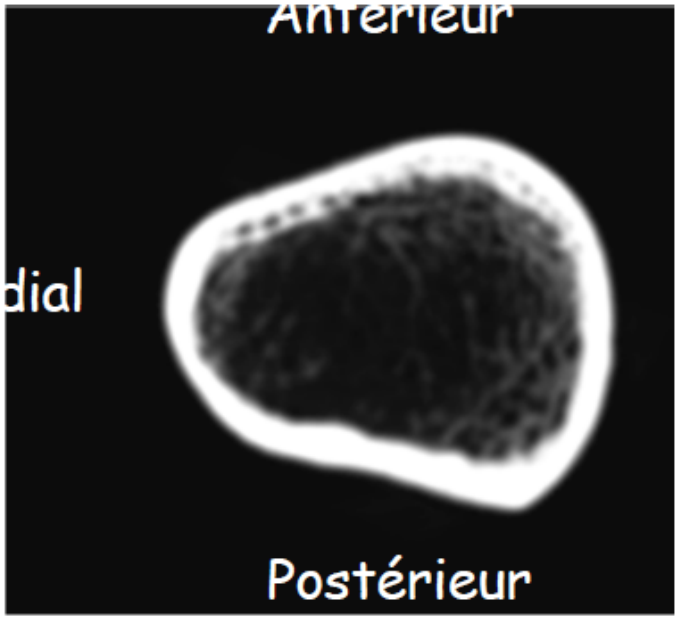
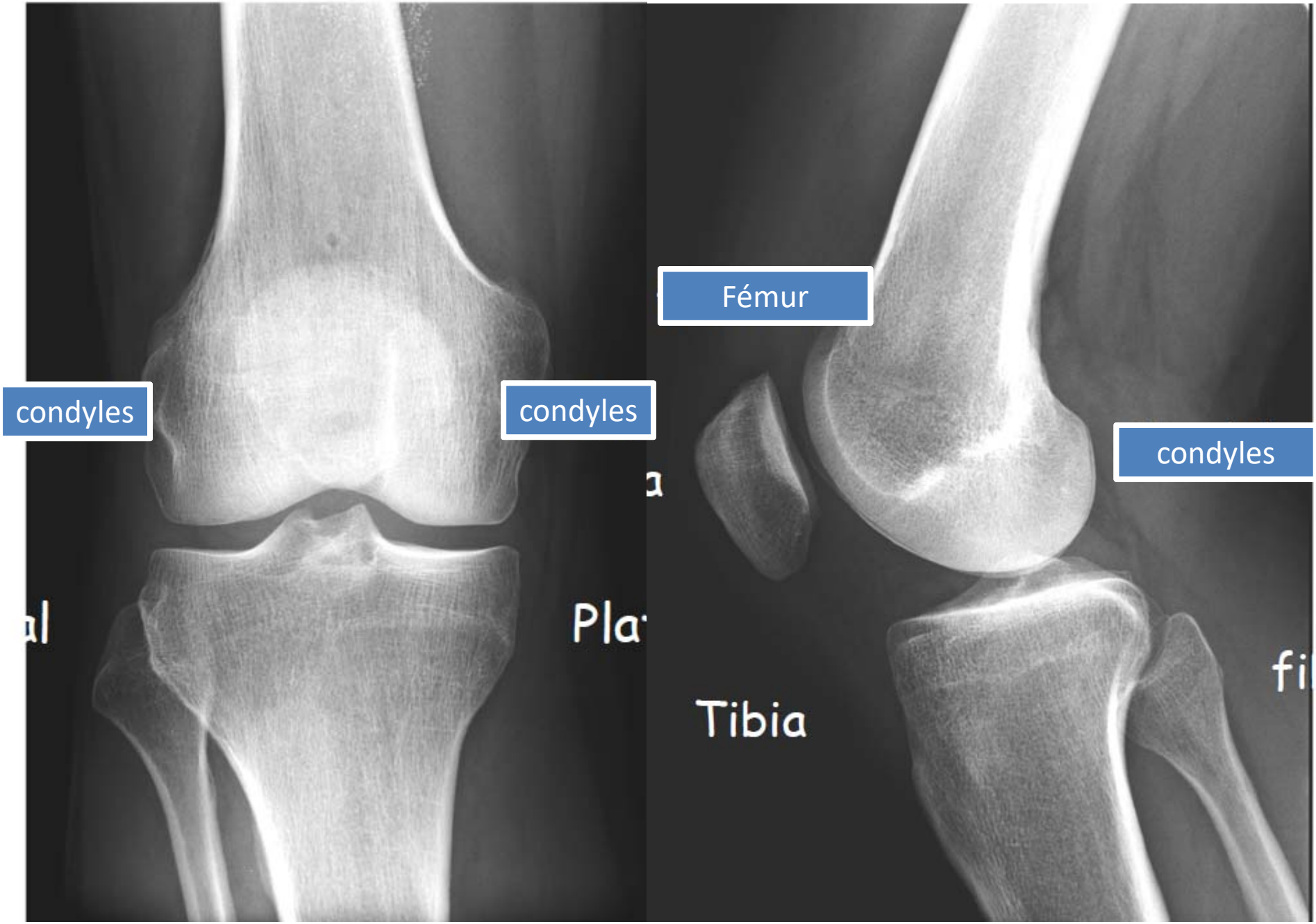
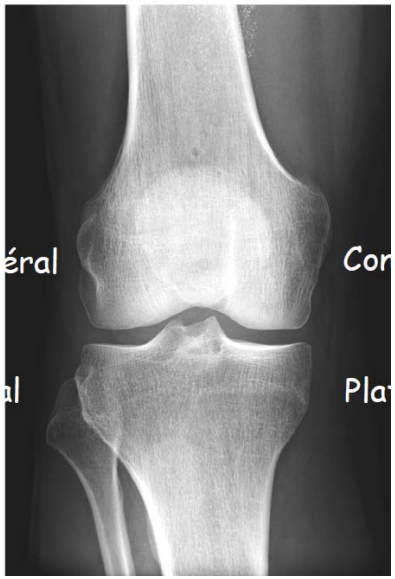
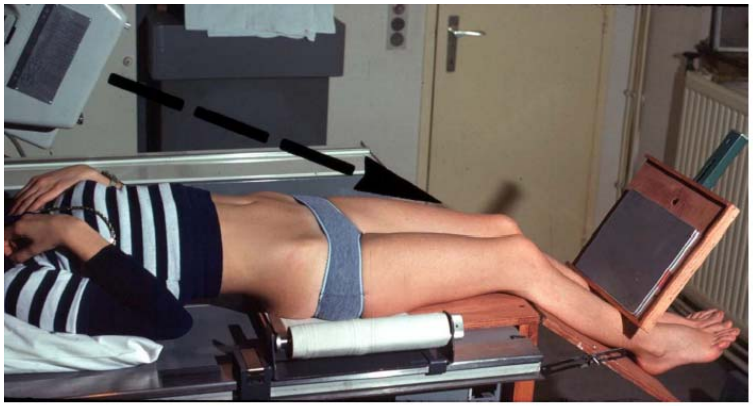


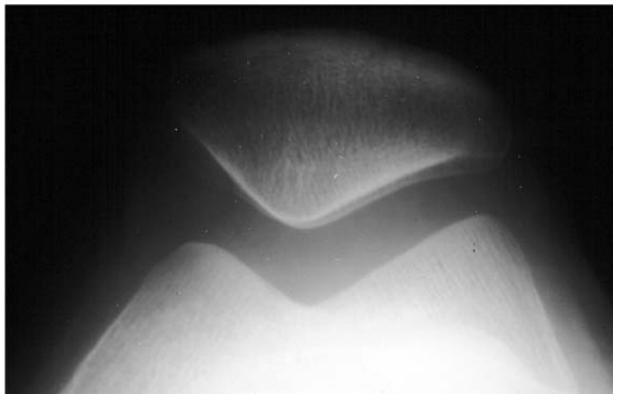

Antérieur
dial
Postérieur

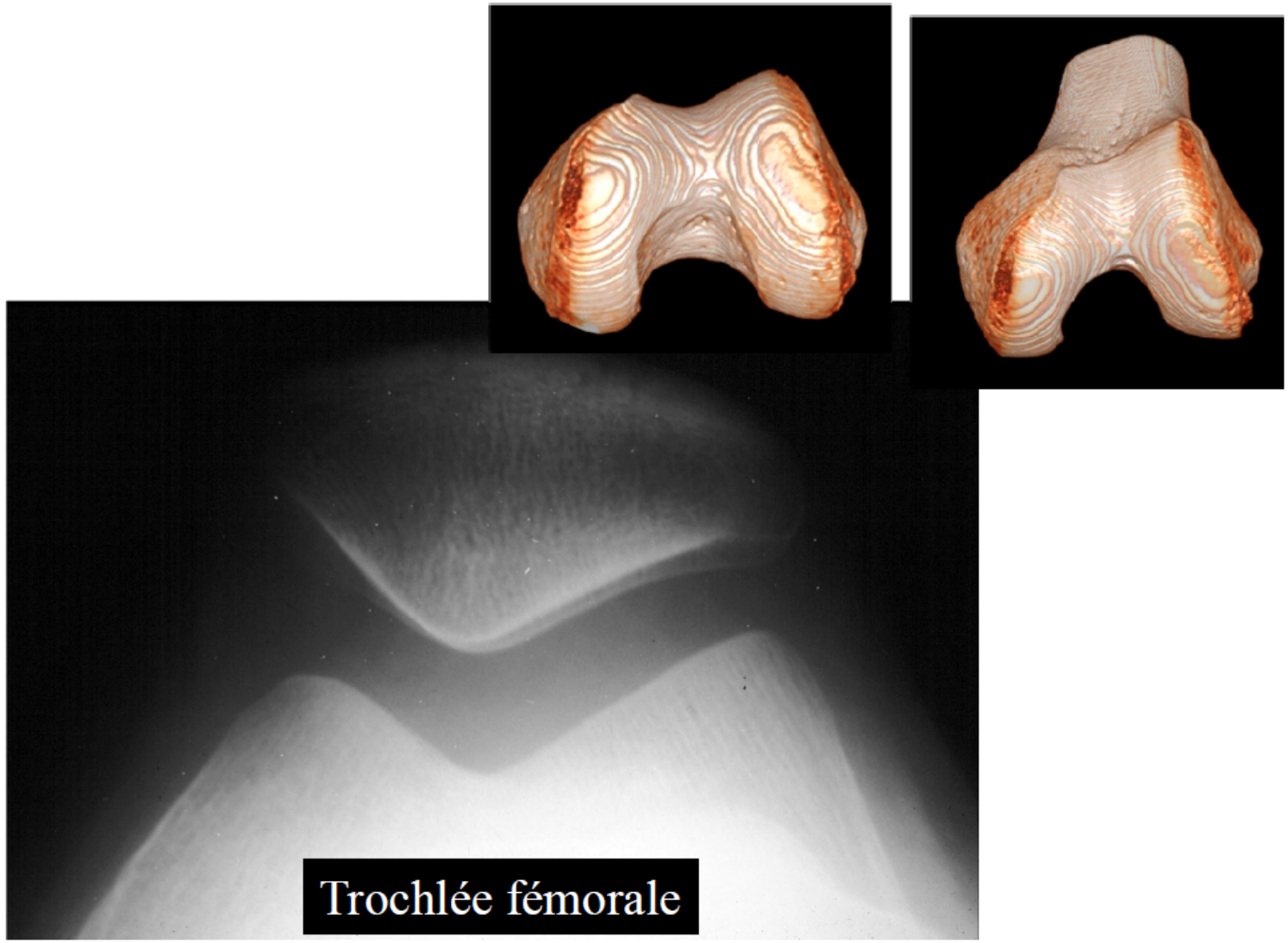

condyles
condyles
Fémur
condyles
Tibia



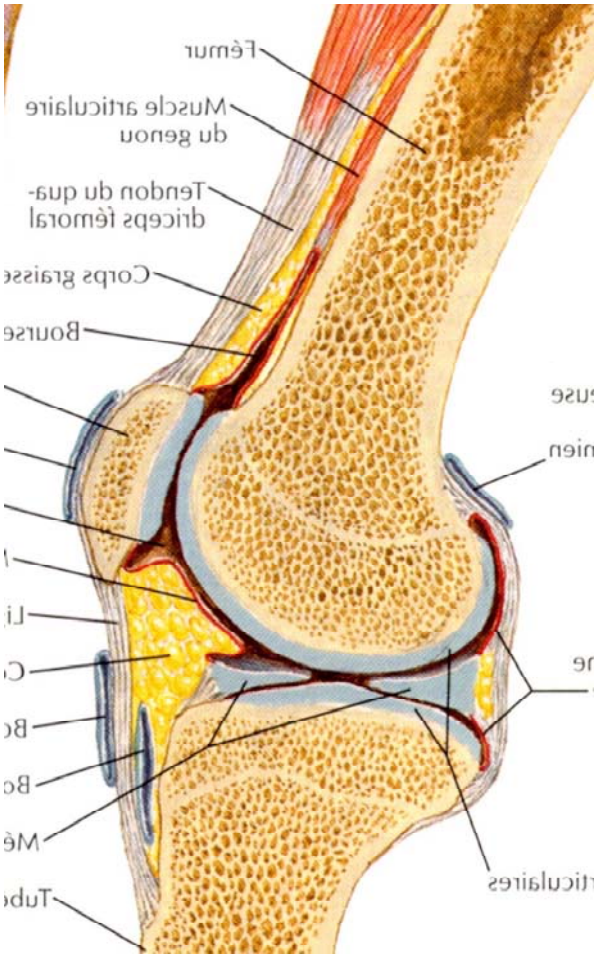


FLEXION 30 °

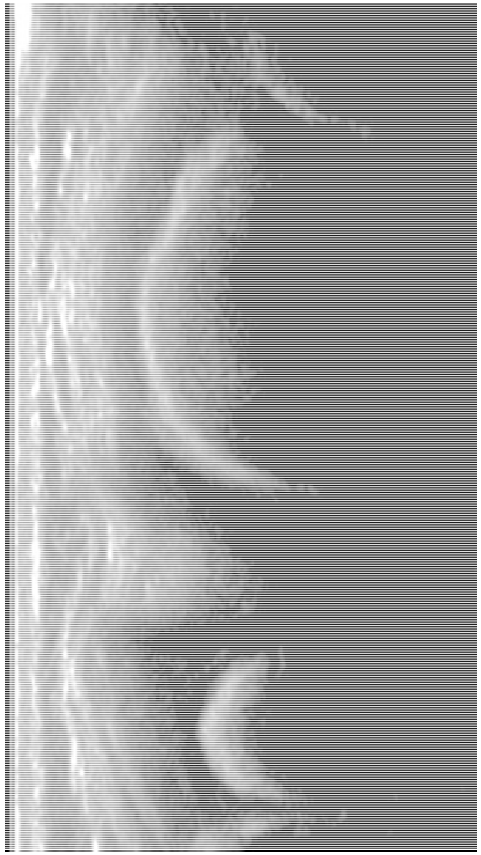



Trochlée fémorale

US



In Netter, Atlas d'anatomie humaine, 4ème édition, 2007



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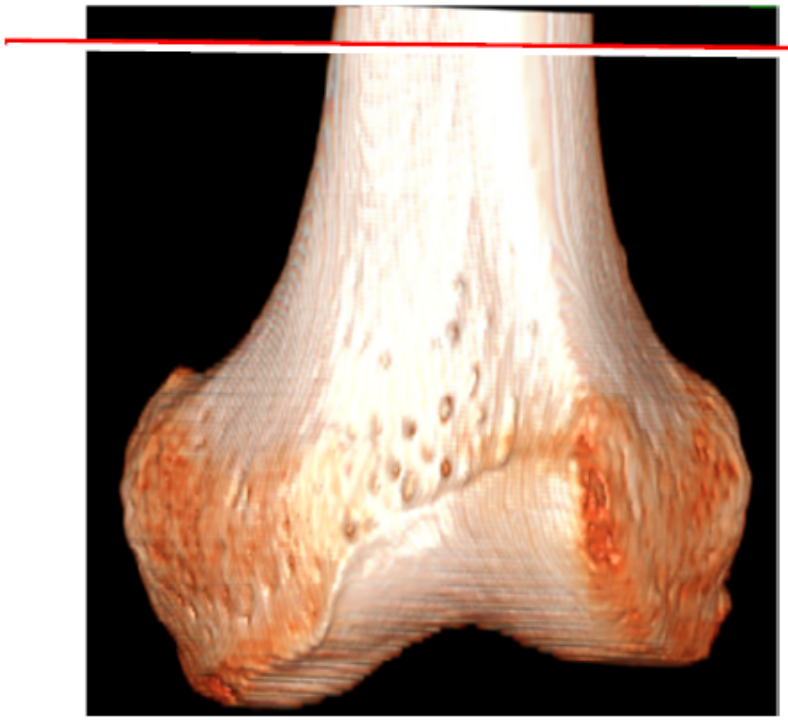
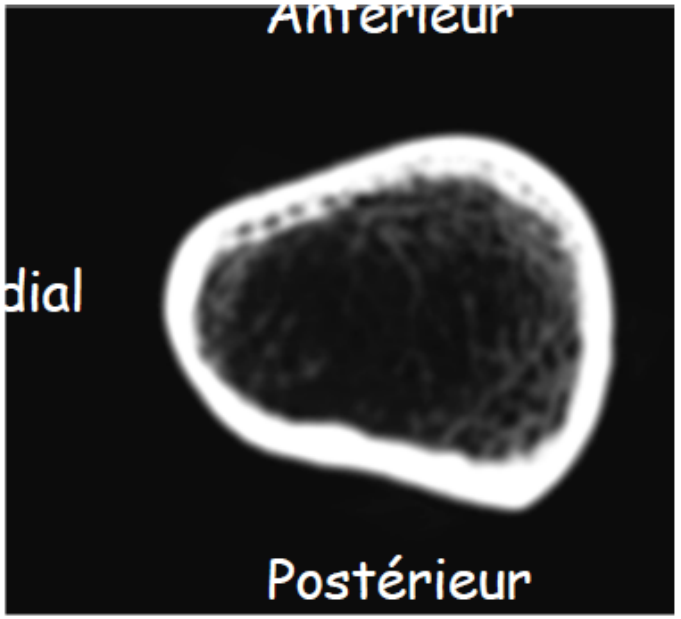
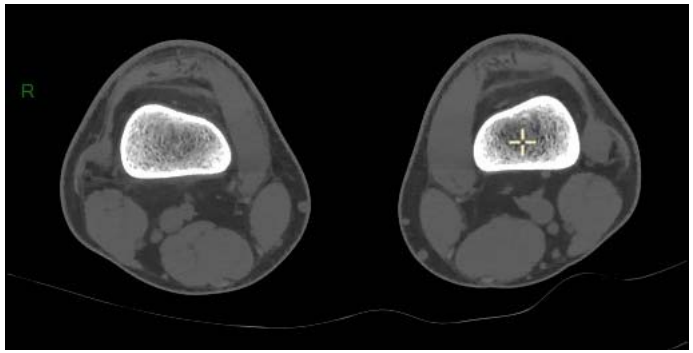



Antérieur
dial
Postérieur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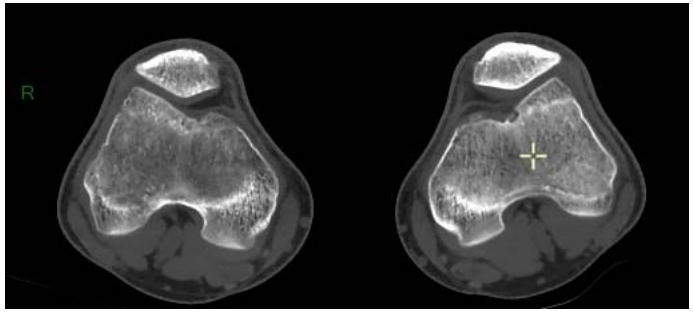
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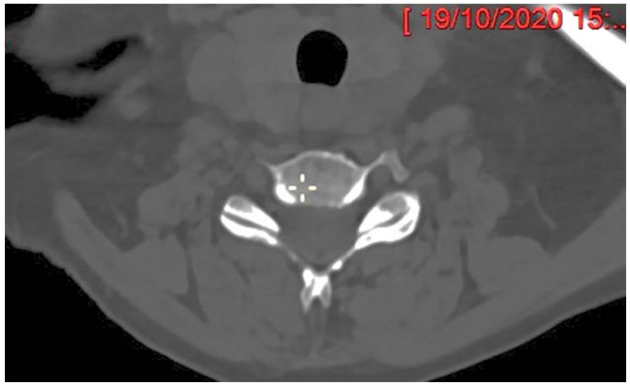
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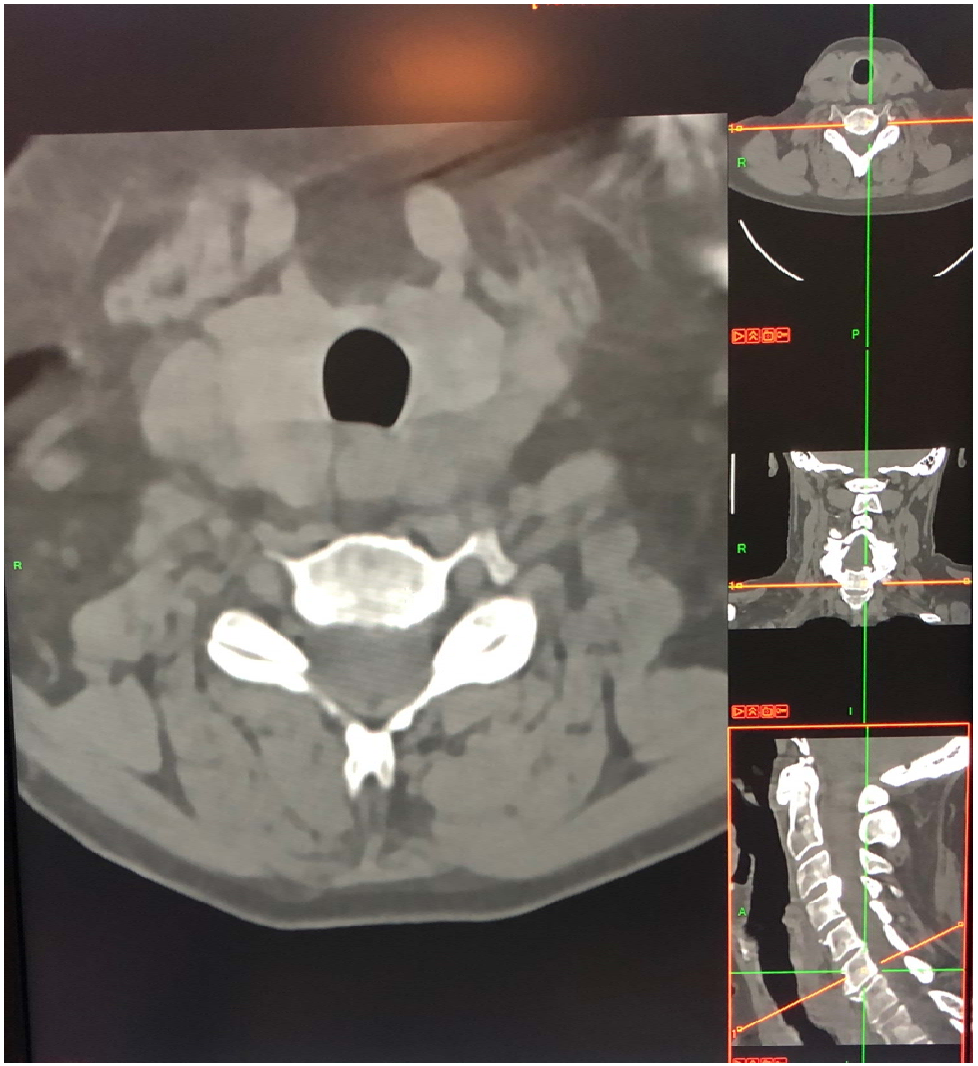
R
R
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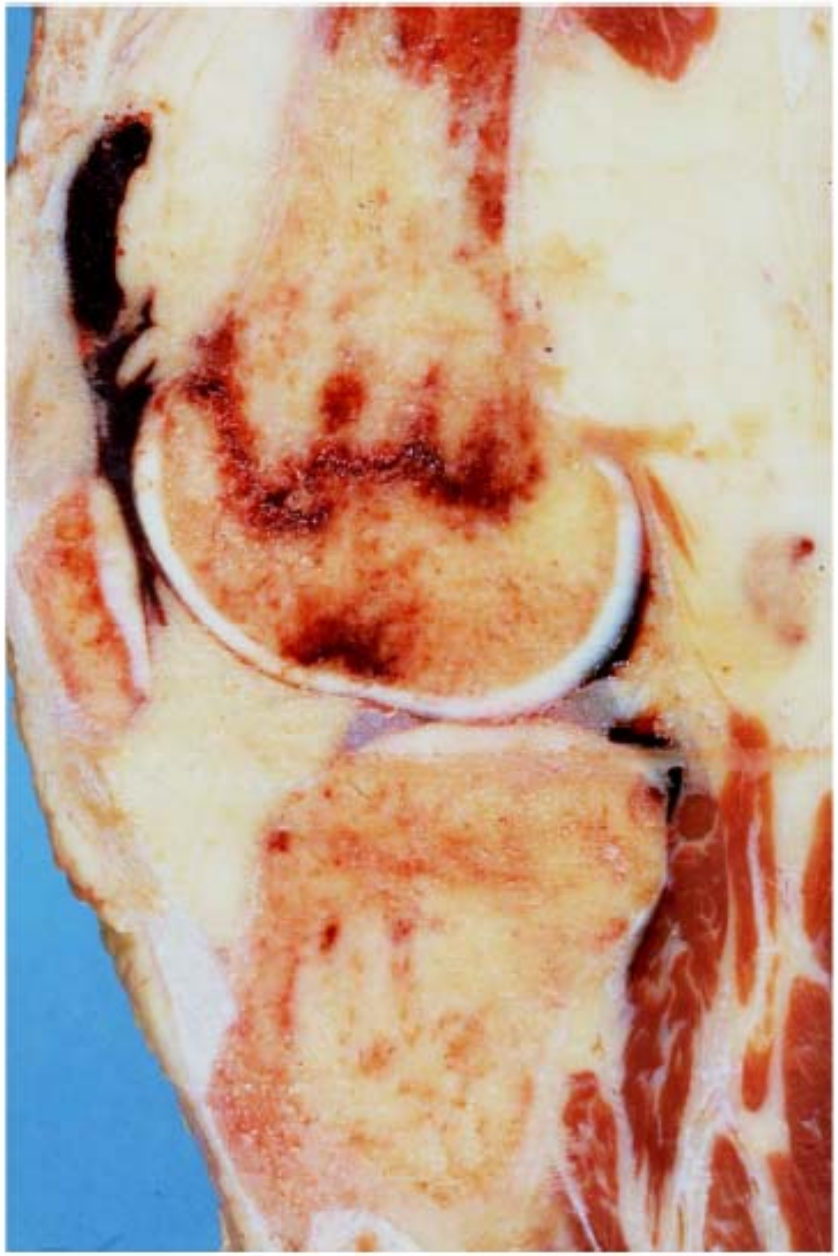


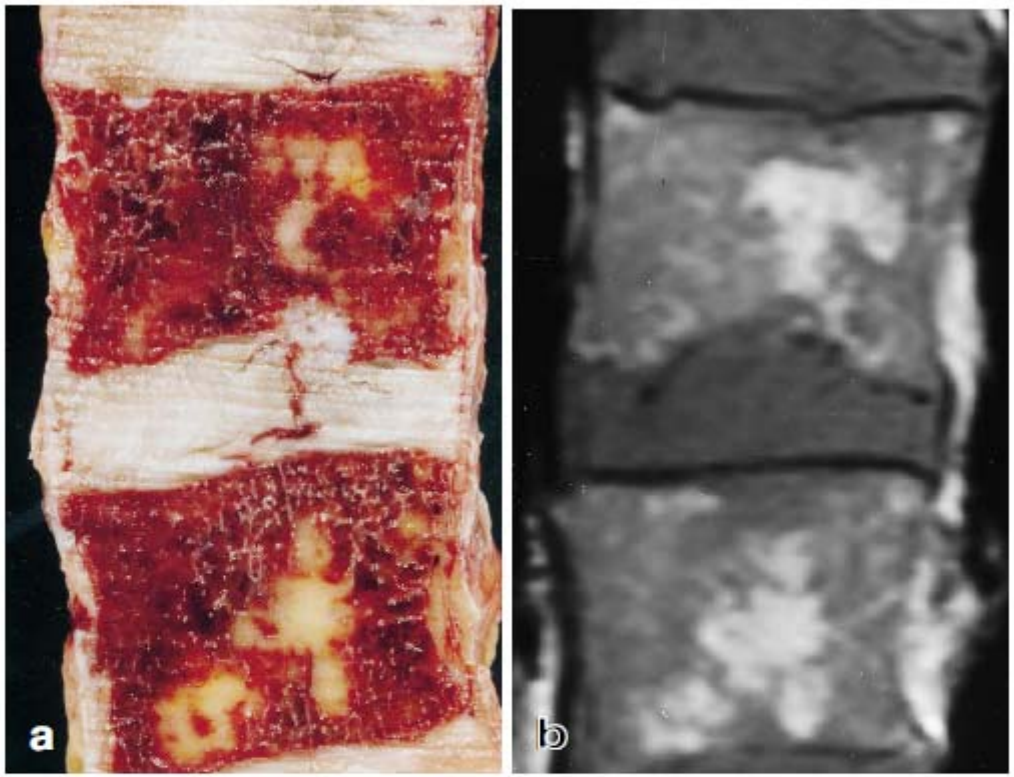
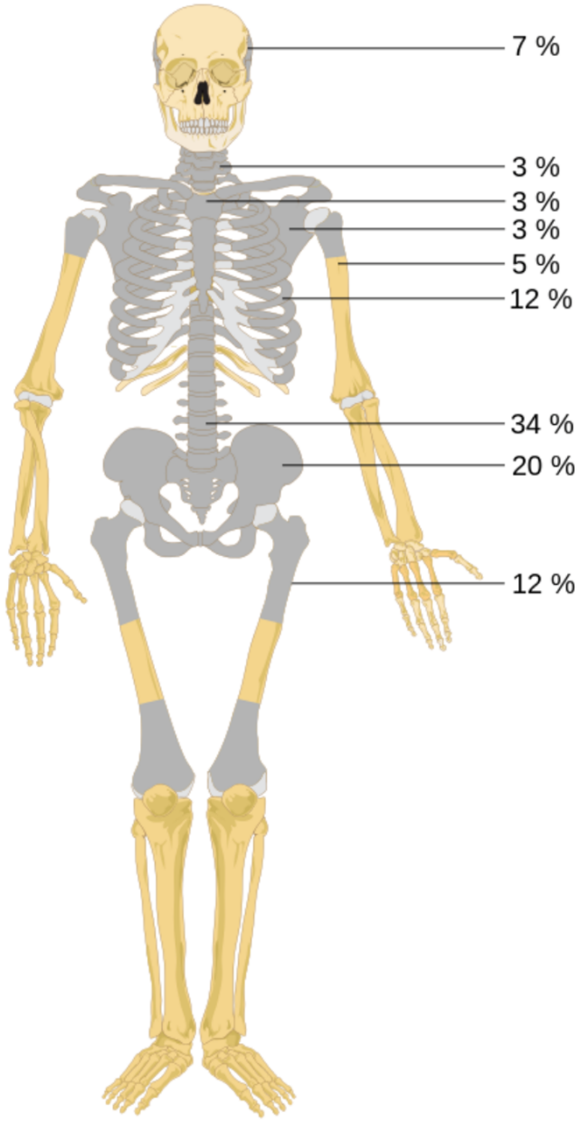


Fig. 1. **a** Macroscopic section of two lumbar vertebral bodies obtained at autopsy from a 69-year-old male who died after heart infarct. Red areas correspond to hematopoietic tissue; yellow areas mainly located in the center of the vertebral bodies correspond to fatty marrow. **b** Sagittal T1-weighted spin-echo MR image of the specimen maps the distribution of red and yellow marrow. Areas of intermediate signal intensity in the vertebral bodies correspond to the red marrow areas on the section; areas of high signal intensity correspond to fatty marrow



B Vande Berg et al Eur. Radiol. 8, 1327±1334 (1998)

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D

Os

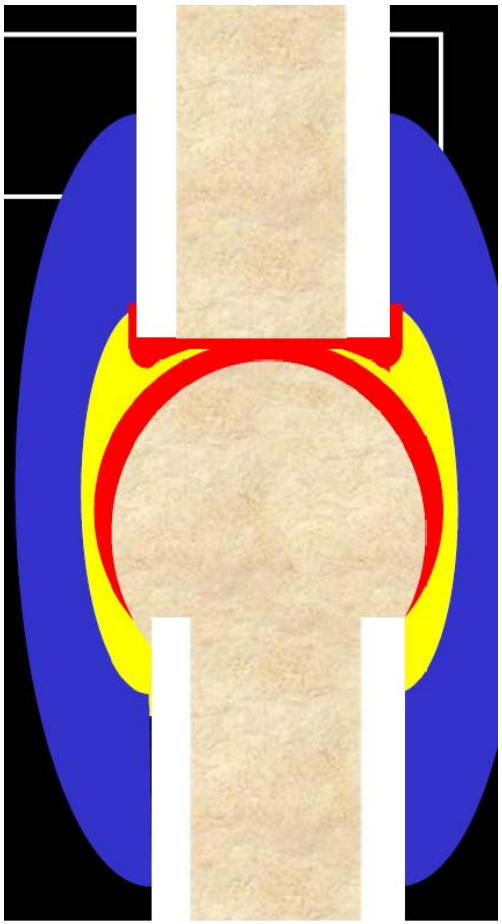
- Os cortical, compact (1)
- Os spongieux
  - Moelle hématopoiétique (2)
  - Moelle graisseuse (3)
- Zones de croissance (4)
- => RX (1) (4)
- => CT (1) (4)
- => IRM (2, 3, 4)
- => US (4)

Cartilages , ligaments, tendons, synoviale…

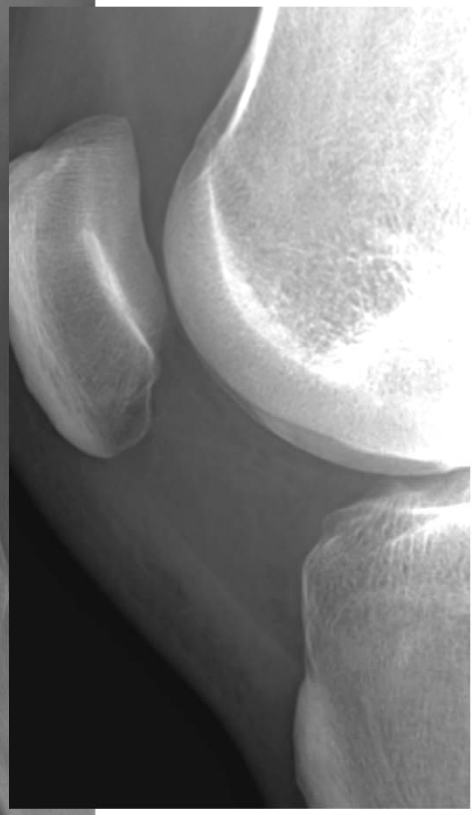
RX US CT IRM

- Cartilage hyalin :
  - Chondrocytes, MEC, collagène
    - Surfaces articulaires
    - la cloison nasale
    - les cartilages thyroïde, cricoïde,
    - Les anneaux bronchiques et la trachée
    - l'extrémité des côtes
    - Sites de l'os en croissance
- Cartilage fibreux (fibrocartilage)
  - Cartilage et tissu conjonctif fibreux
    - Disques intervertébraux
    - Ménisques
- Tendons et ligaments
  - Tissu conjonctif dense , collagène
- Synoviale :
  - Tapisse et limite les cavités articulaires en dehors des surfaces cartilagineuses
  - Synoviocytes et synoviablaste, tissu de soutien
- Capsule articulaire
  - Manchon fibreux
  - Union de deux os qui constituent une articulation

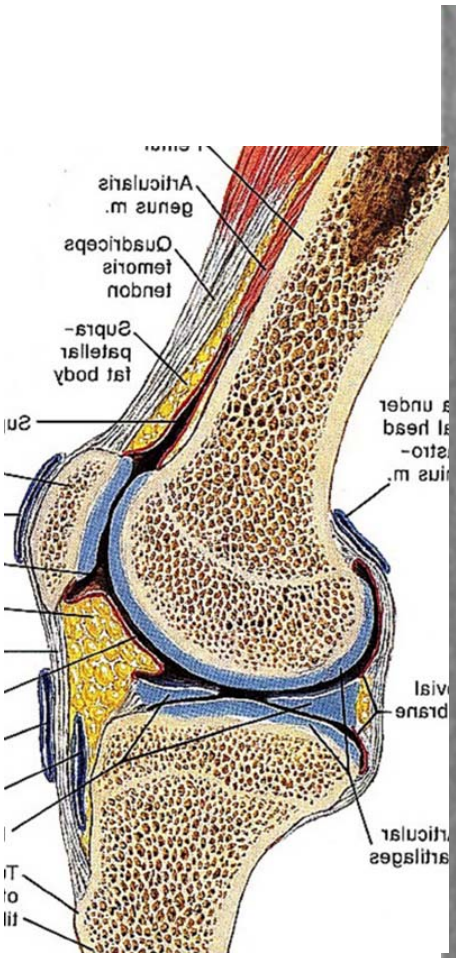
- Tendons et ligaments
  - Tissu conjonctif dense , collagène
- Synoviale : « jaune »
  - Tapisse et limite les cavités articulaires en dehors des surfaces cartilagineuses
  - Synoviocytes et synoviablaste, tissu de soutien
- Capsule articulaire : « bleu »
  - Manchon fibreux
  - Union de deux os qui constituent une articulation

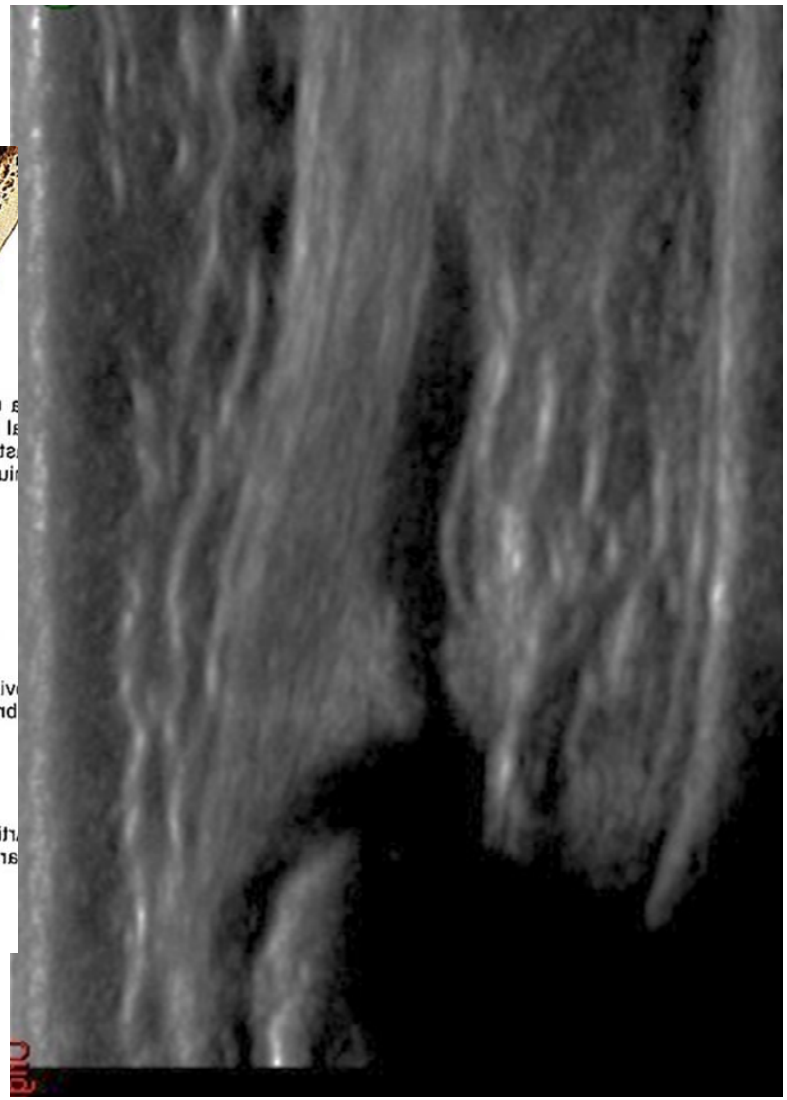


Tendons



Tendons





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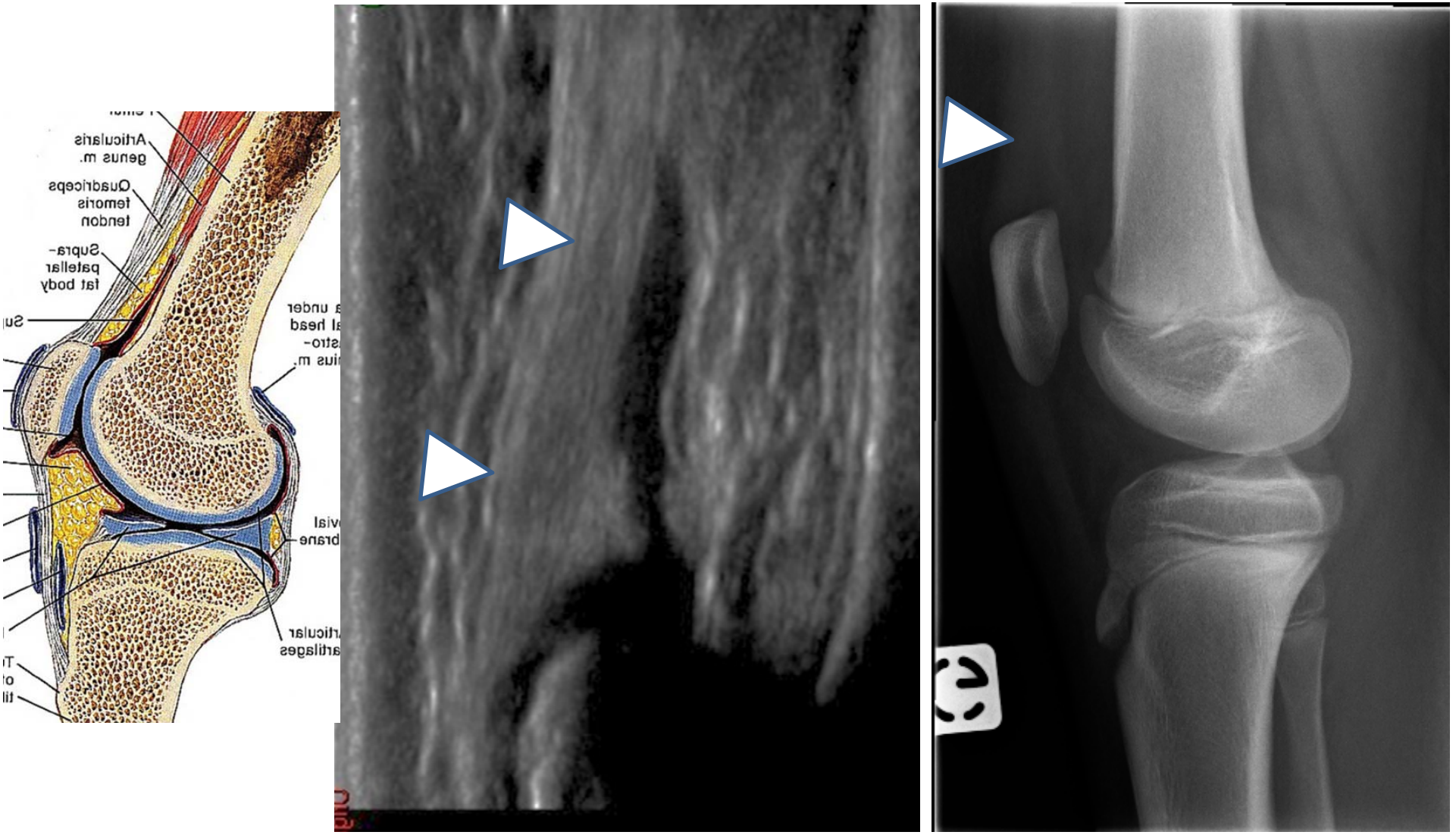
Tendons



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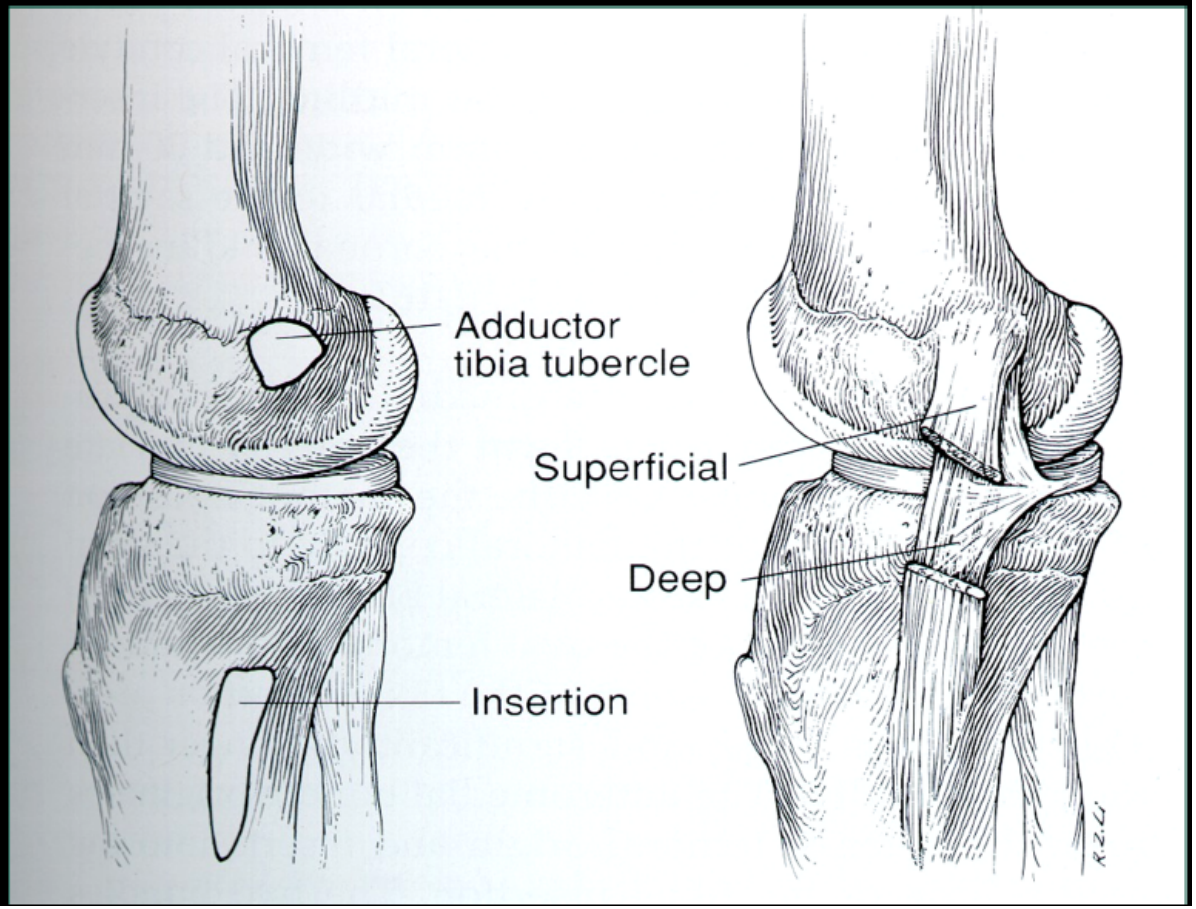
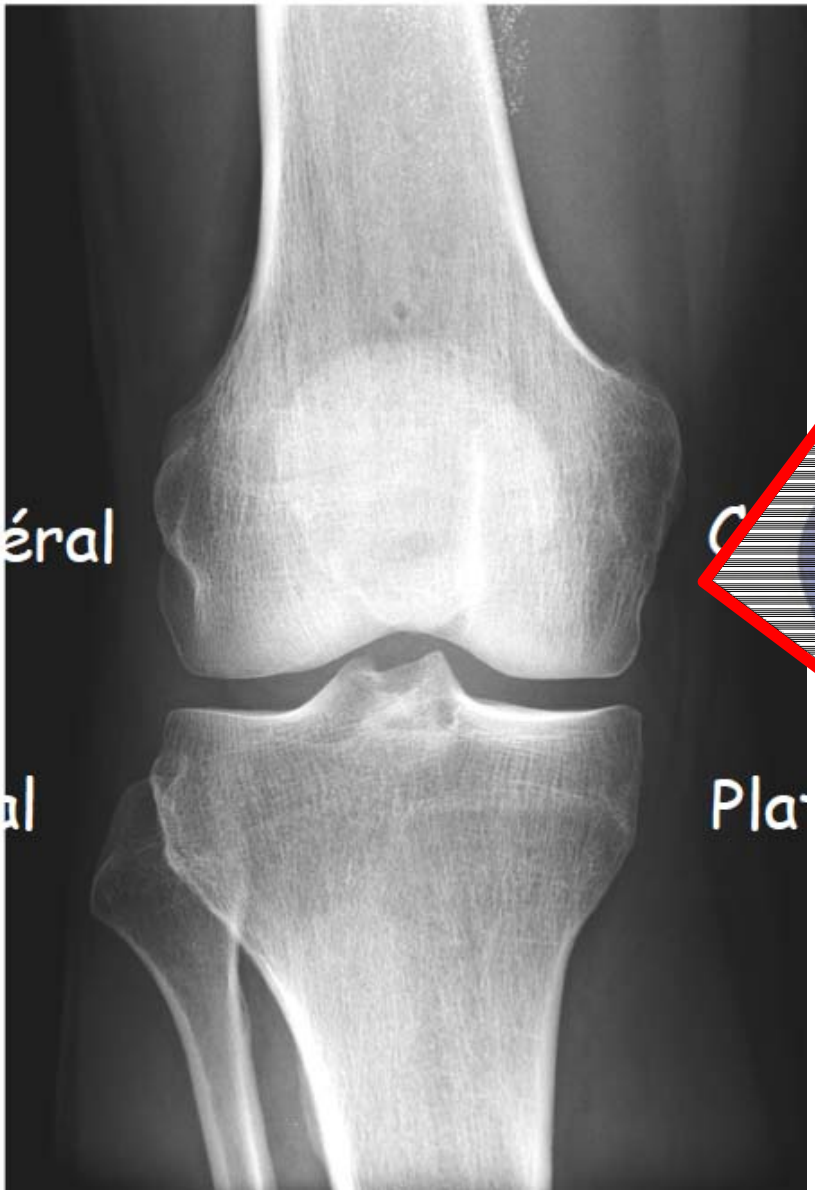
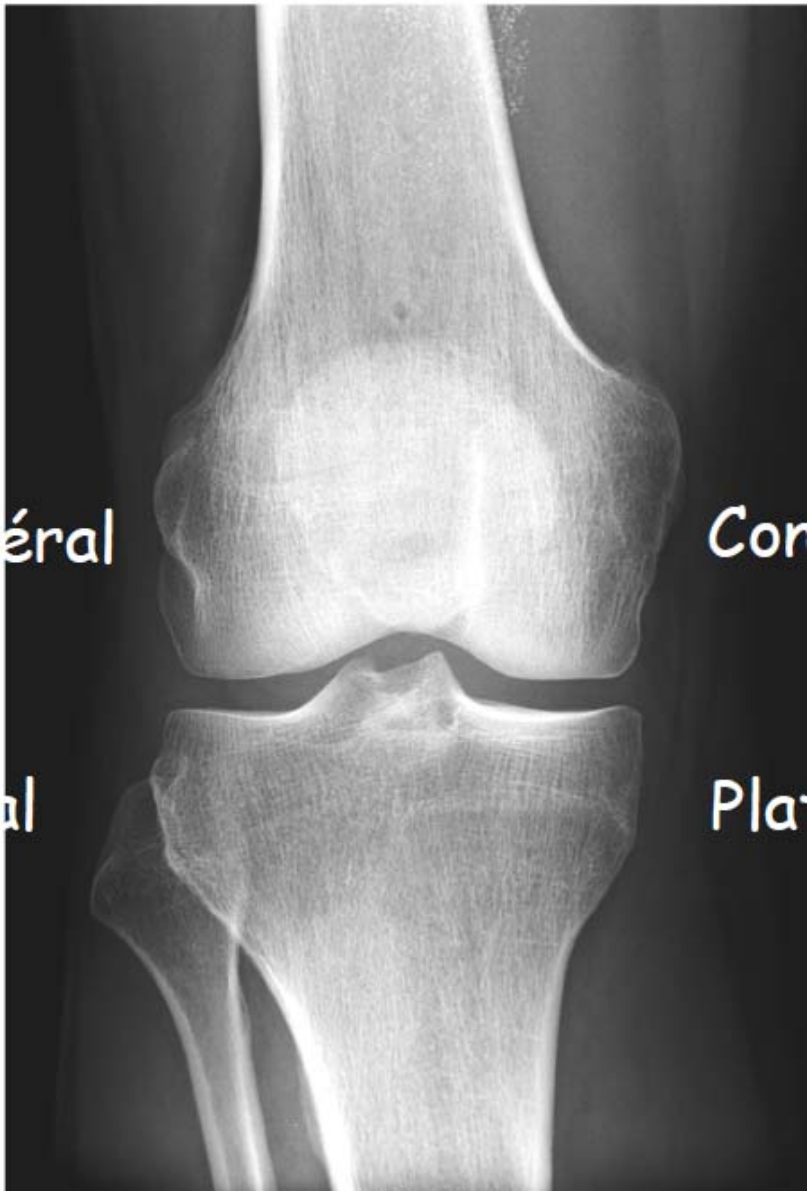
Tendons

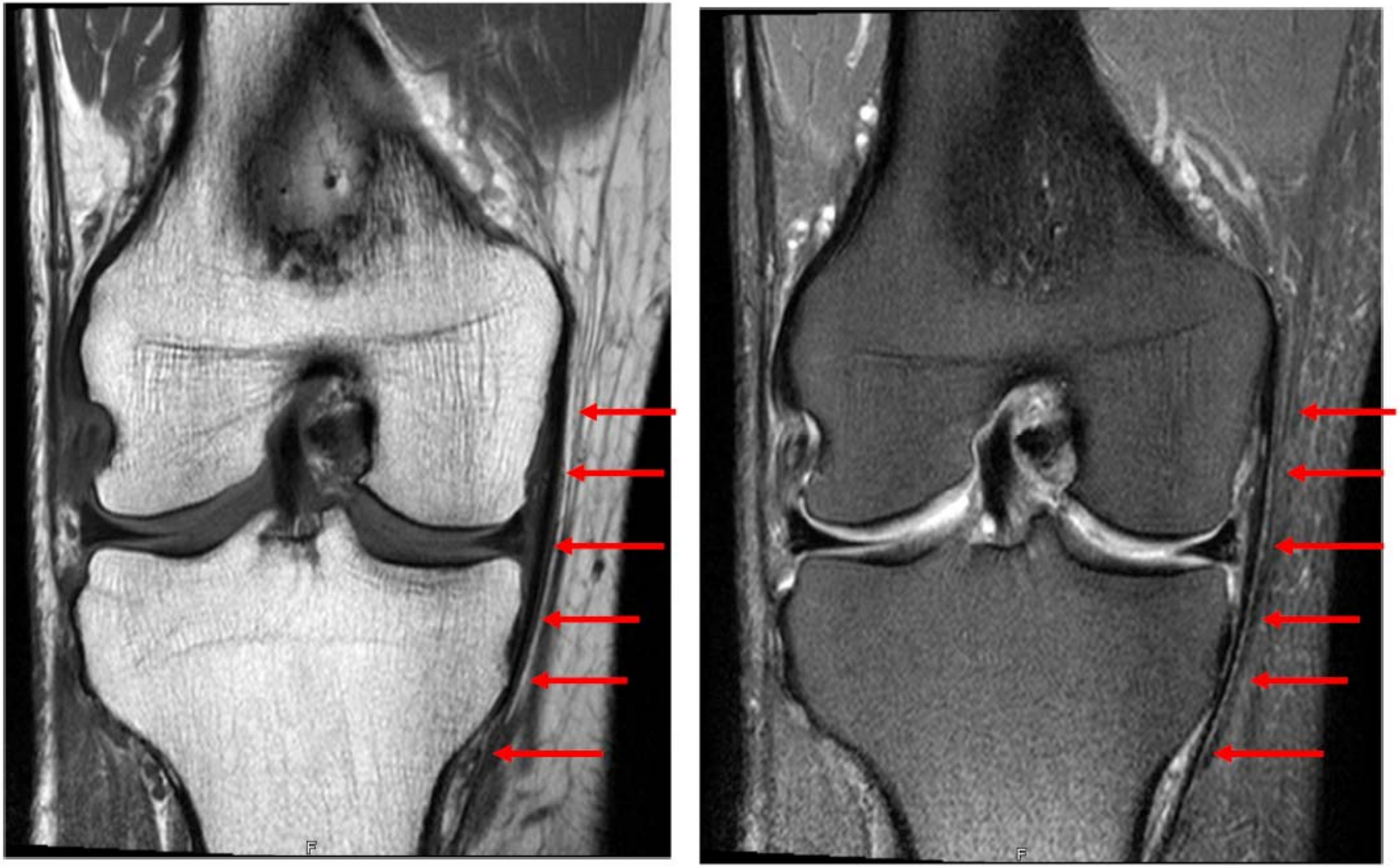
Ligament collatéral médial



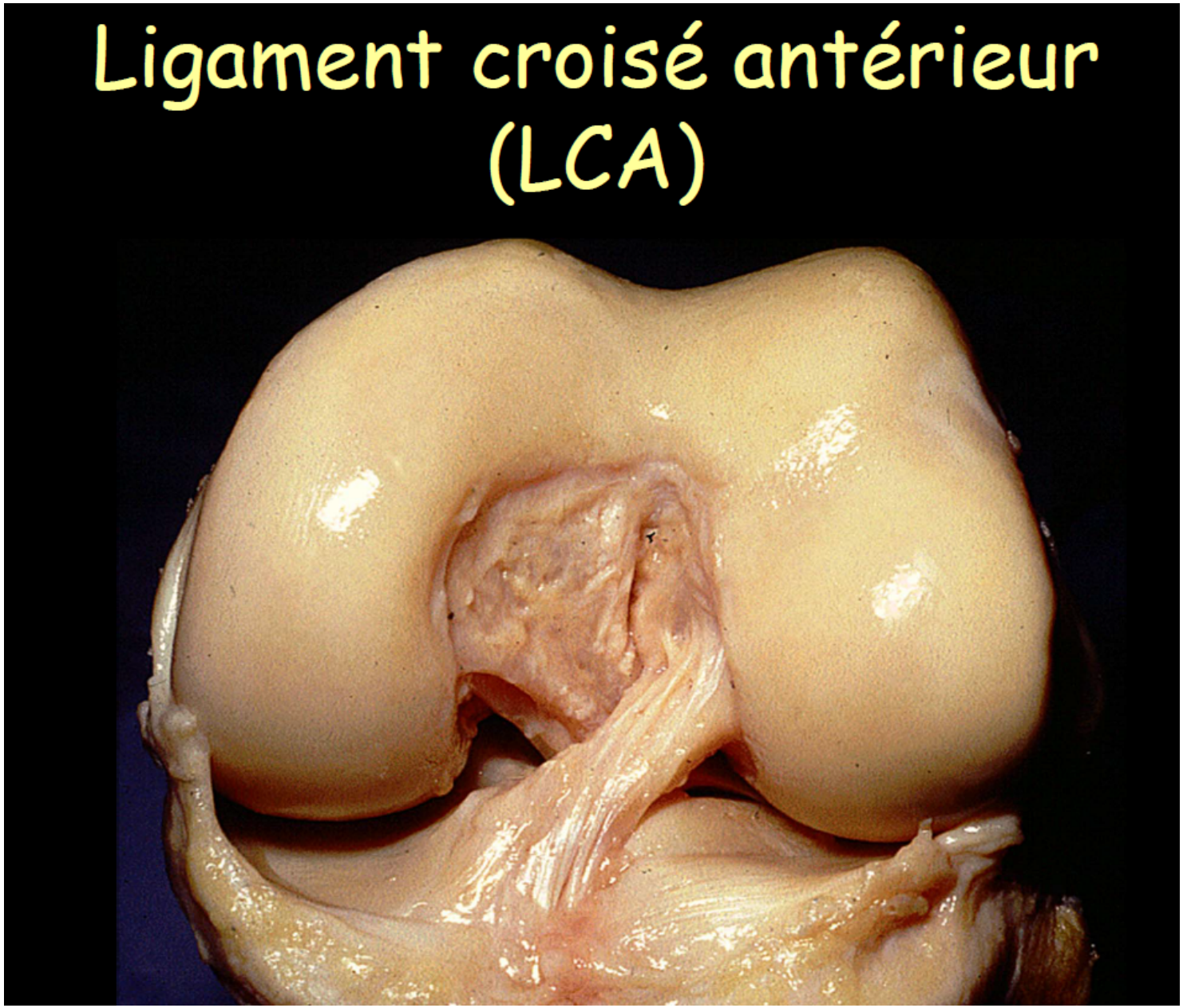

éral
al
Pla

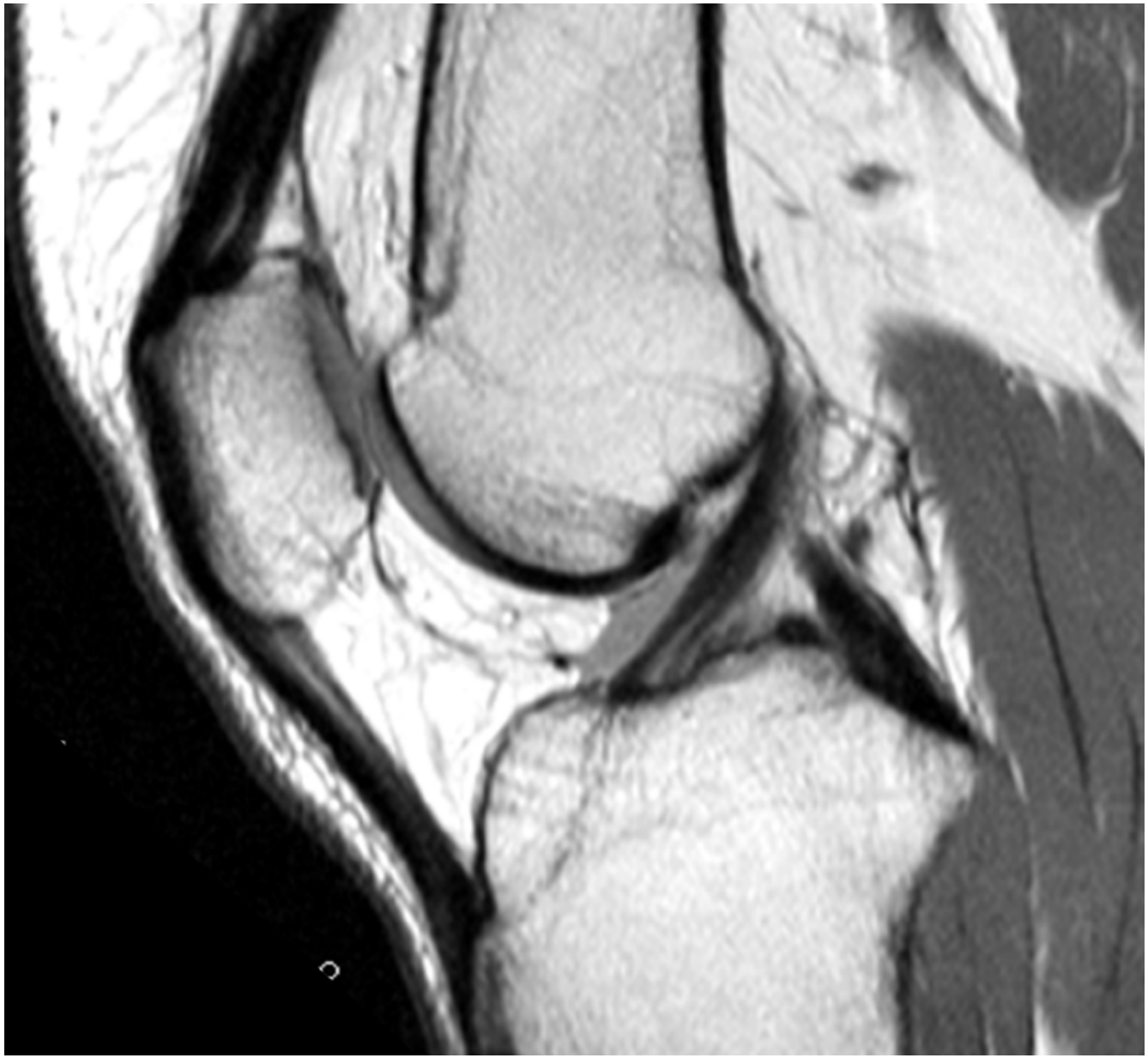

éral
Cor
al
Pla

Insertion proximale
du faisceau superficiel
du ligament collatéral médial

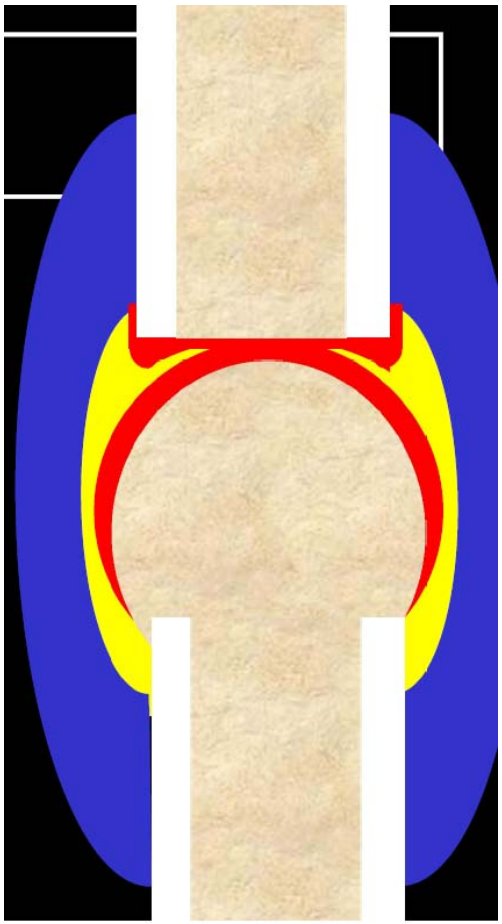


Ligament croisé antérieur (LCA)



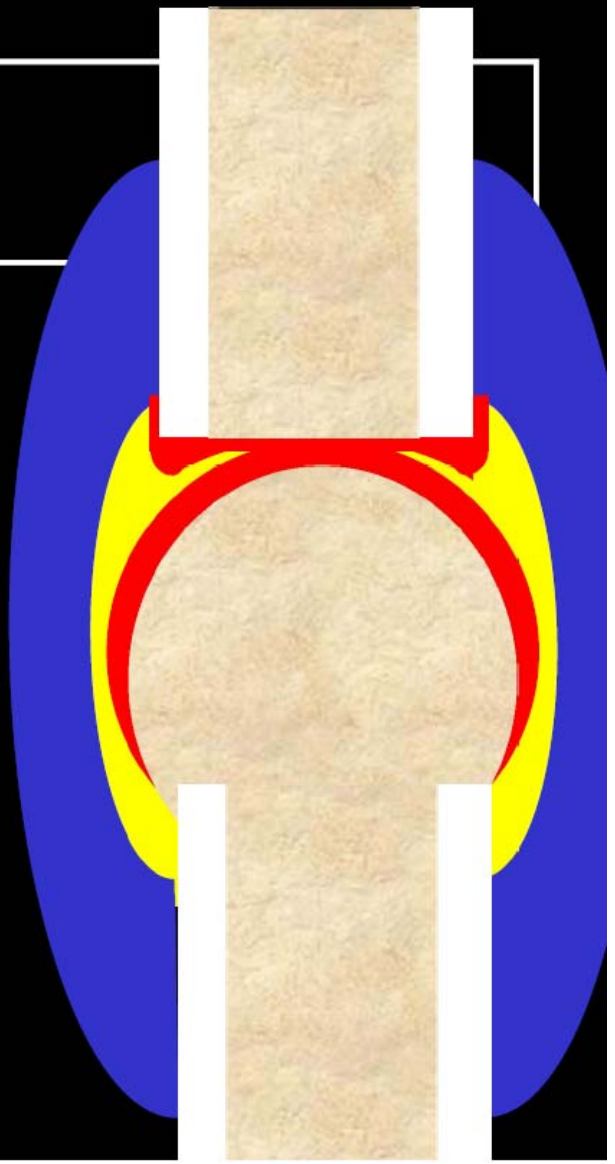


- Tendons et ligaments
  - Tissu conjonctif dense , collagène
- Synoviale : « jaune »
  - Tapisse et limite les cavités articulaires en dehors des surfaces cartilagineuses
  - Synoviocytes et synoviablaste, tissu de soutien
- Capsule articulaire : « bleu »
  - Manchon fibreux
  - Union de deux os qui constituent une articulation



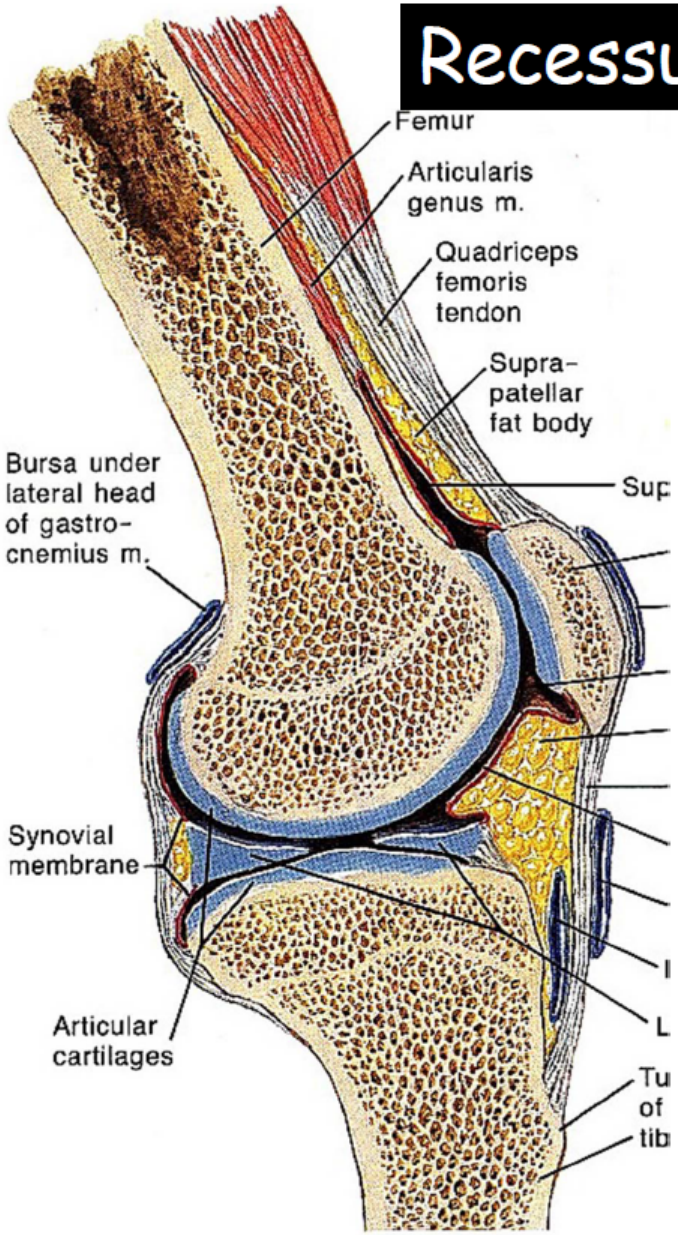
Anatomie articulaire

- espace articulaire
- capsule
- cartilage

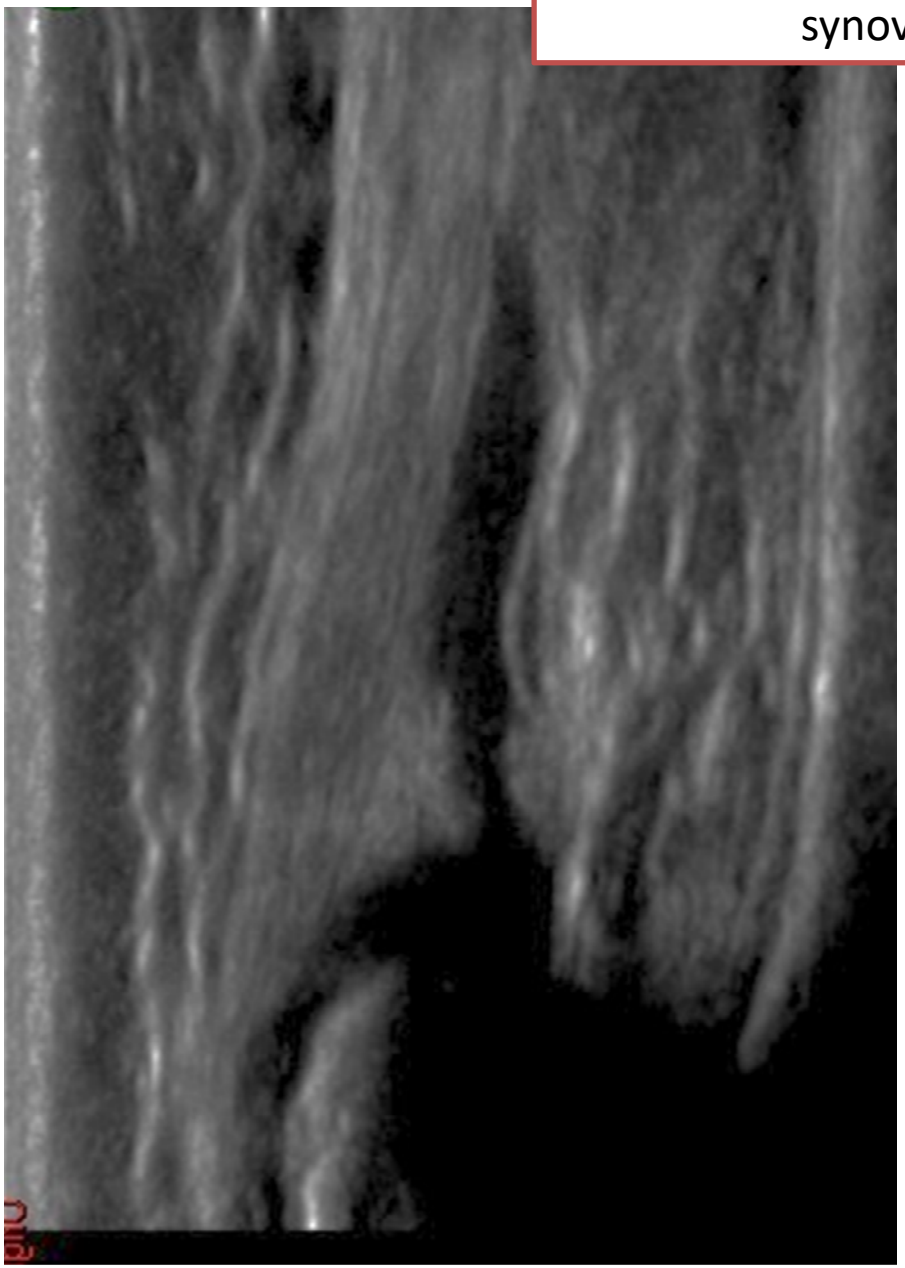


synoviale

Recessus sous-quadricipital



synoviale



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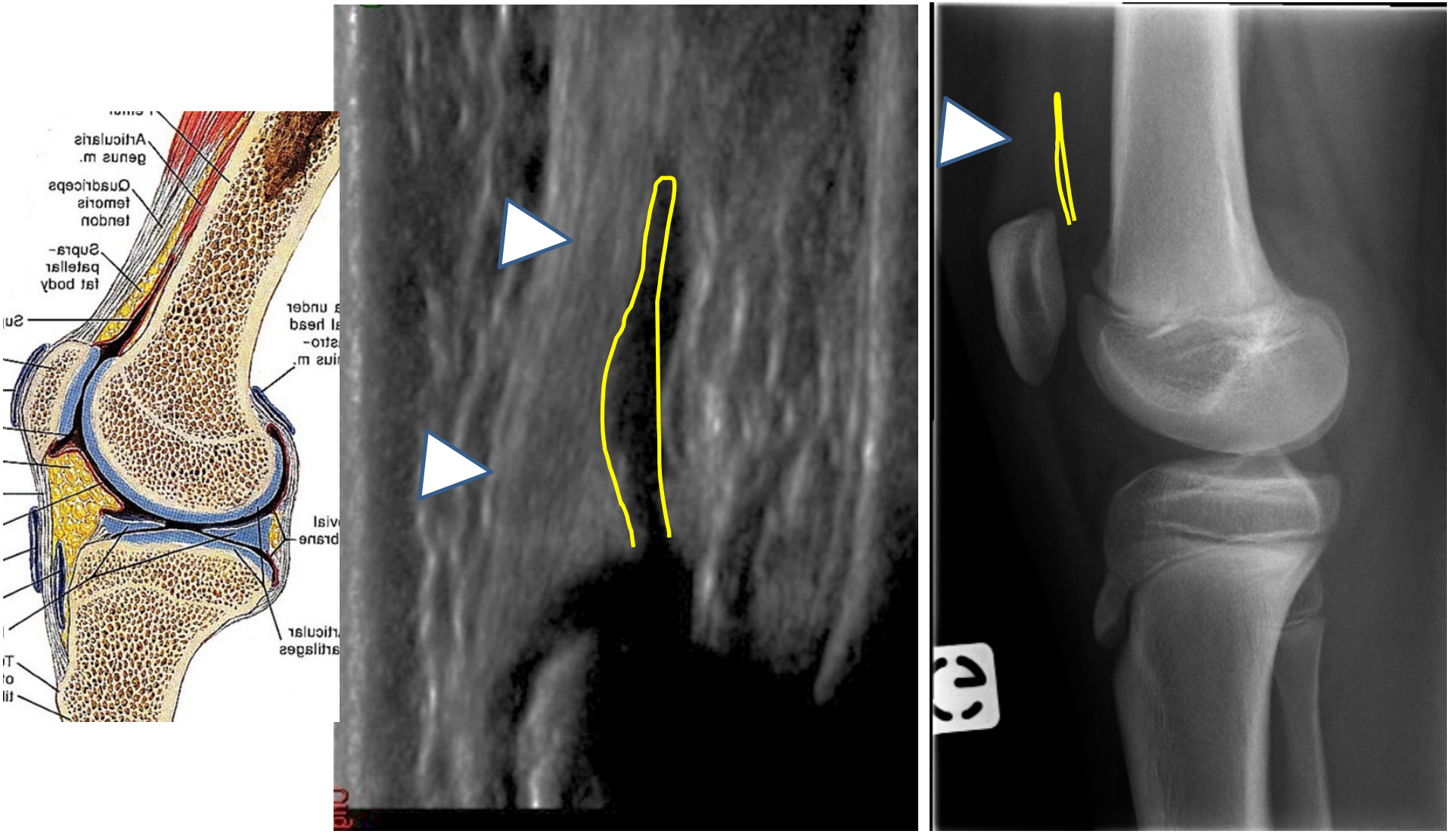

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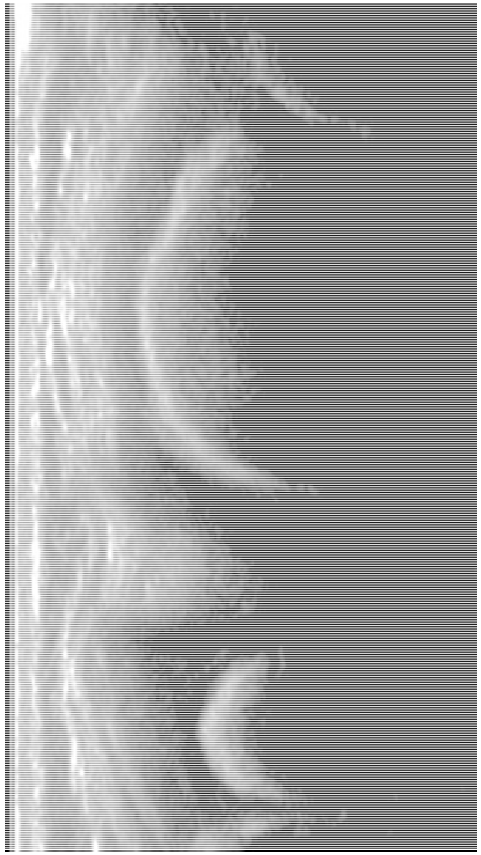
synoviale

- Cartilage hyalin :
  - Chondrocytes, MEC, collagène
    - Surfaces articulaires
    - cloison nasale
    - cartilages thyroïde, cricoïde,
    - anneaux bronchiques et la trachée
    - l'extrémité des côtes
    - Sites de l'os en croissance
- Cartilage fibreux (fibrocartilage)
  - Cartilage et tissu conjonctif fibreux
    - Disques intervertébraux
    - Ménisques


Ɔ


D



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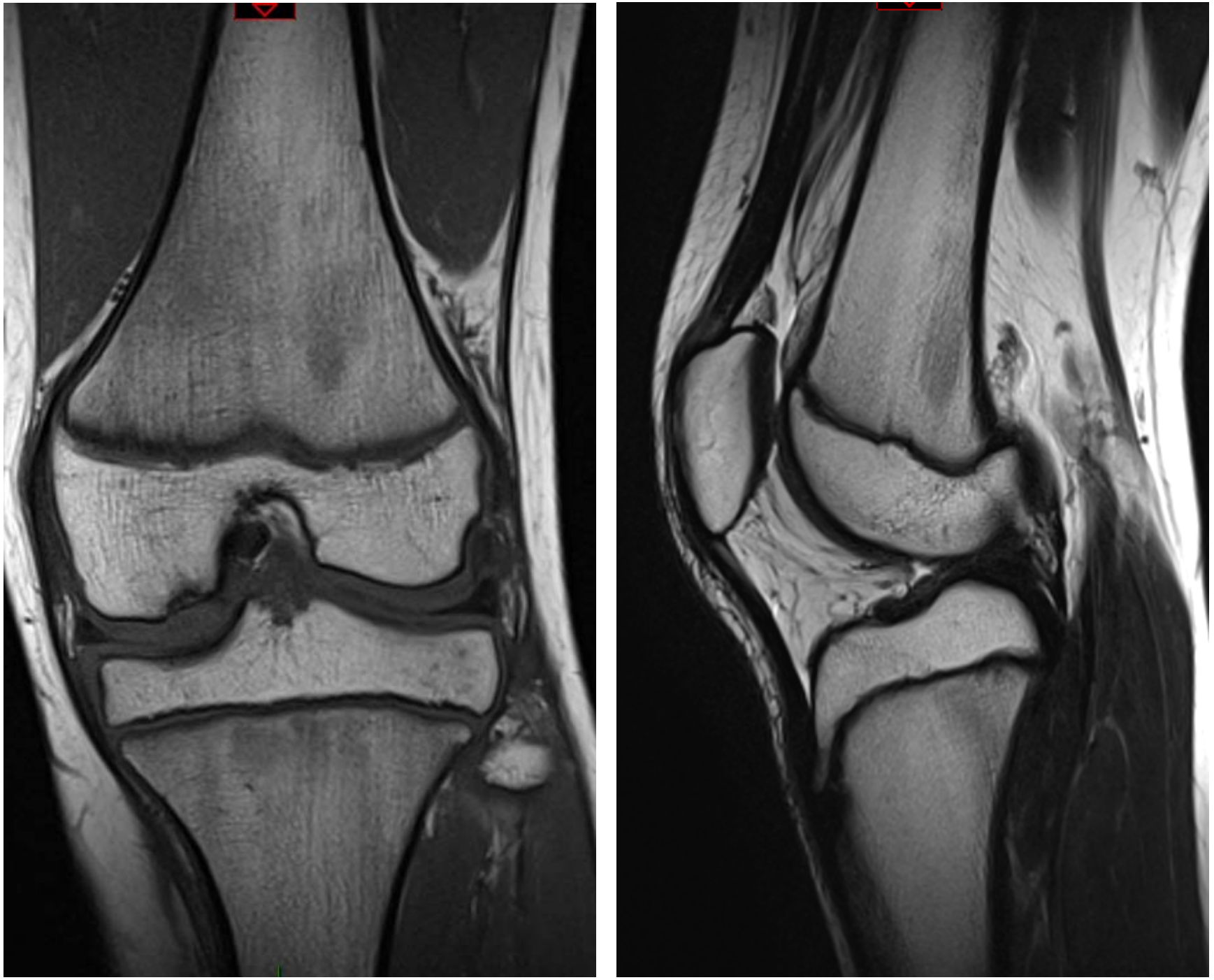
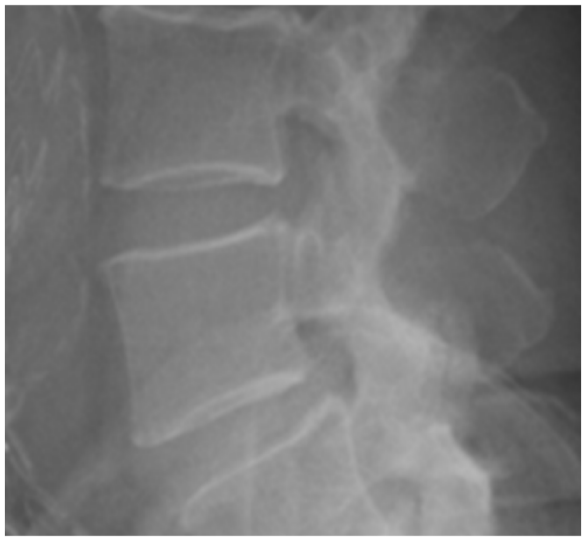
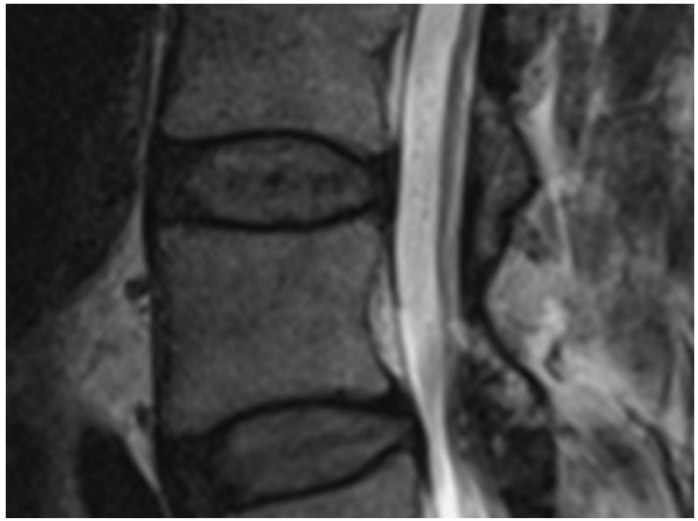
C





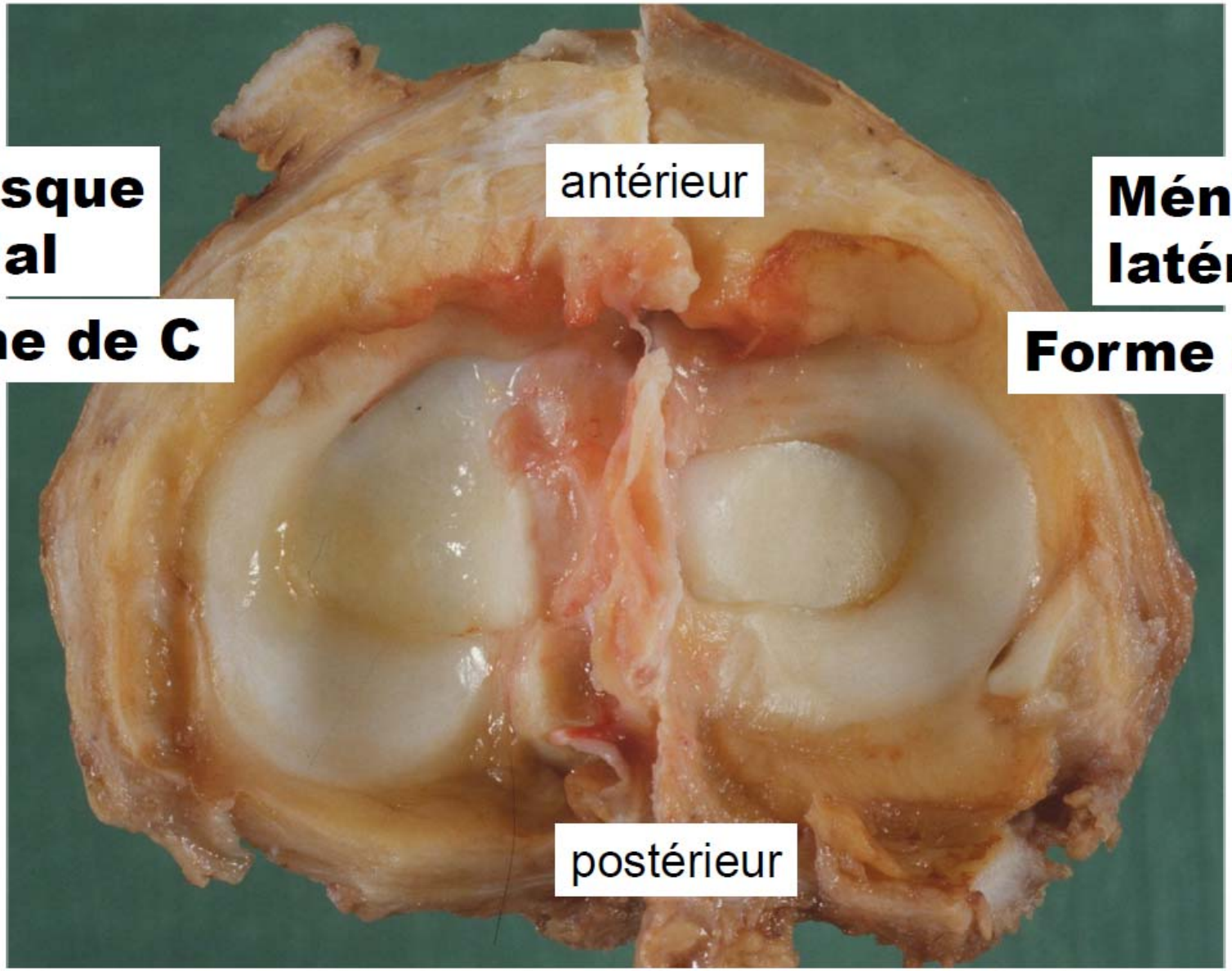


Cartilage fibreux (fibrocartilage)

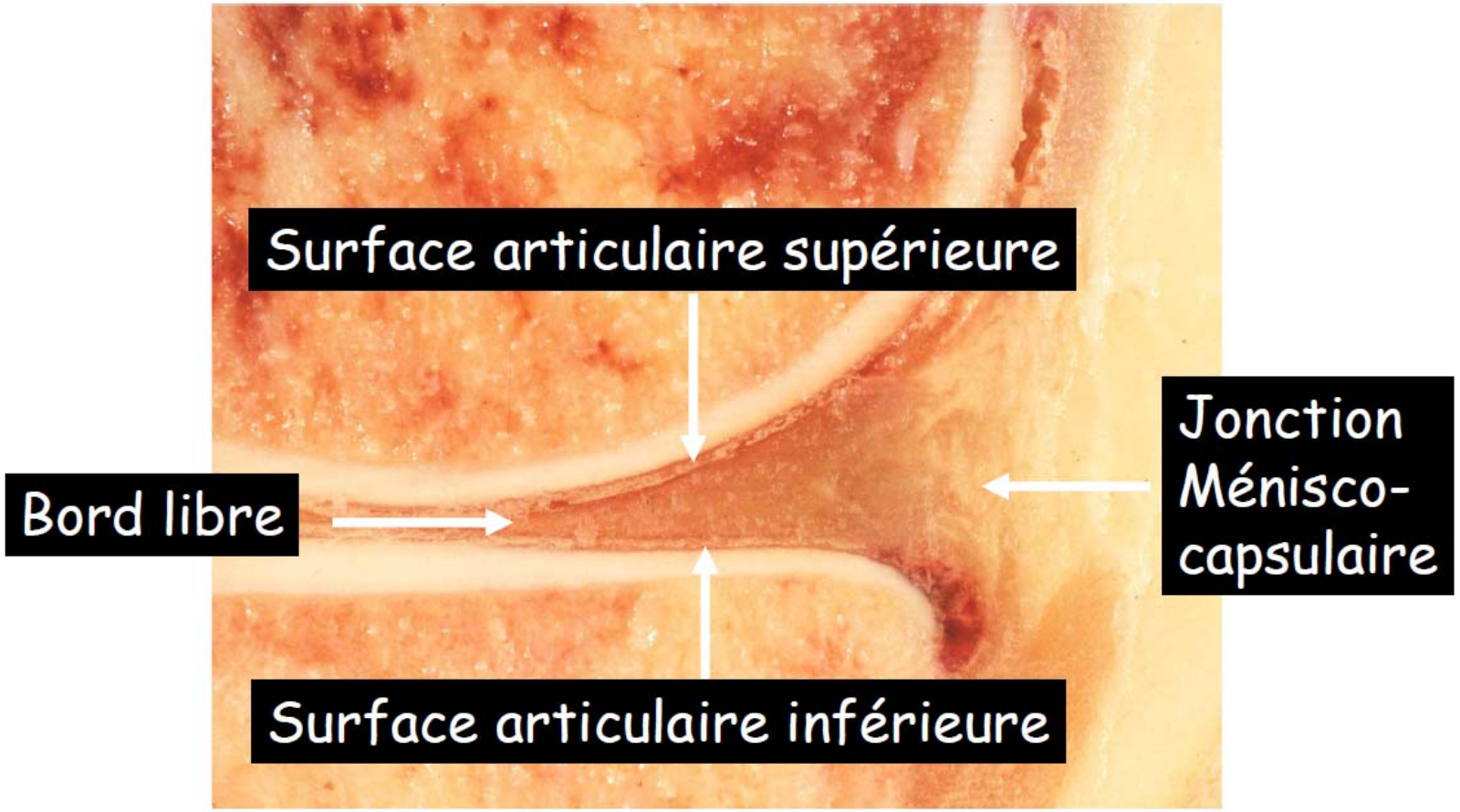
Cartilage et tissu conjonctif fibreux

Disques intervertébraux

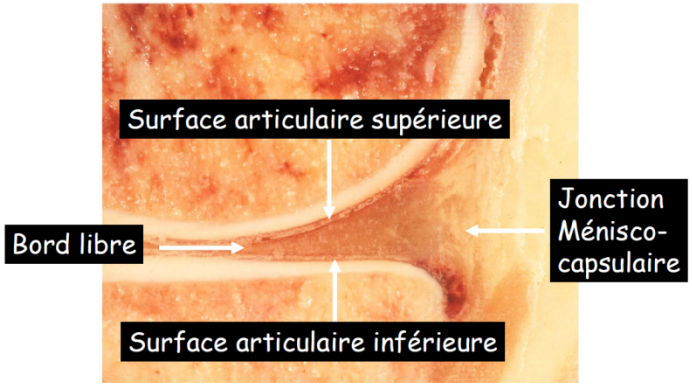
Ménisques

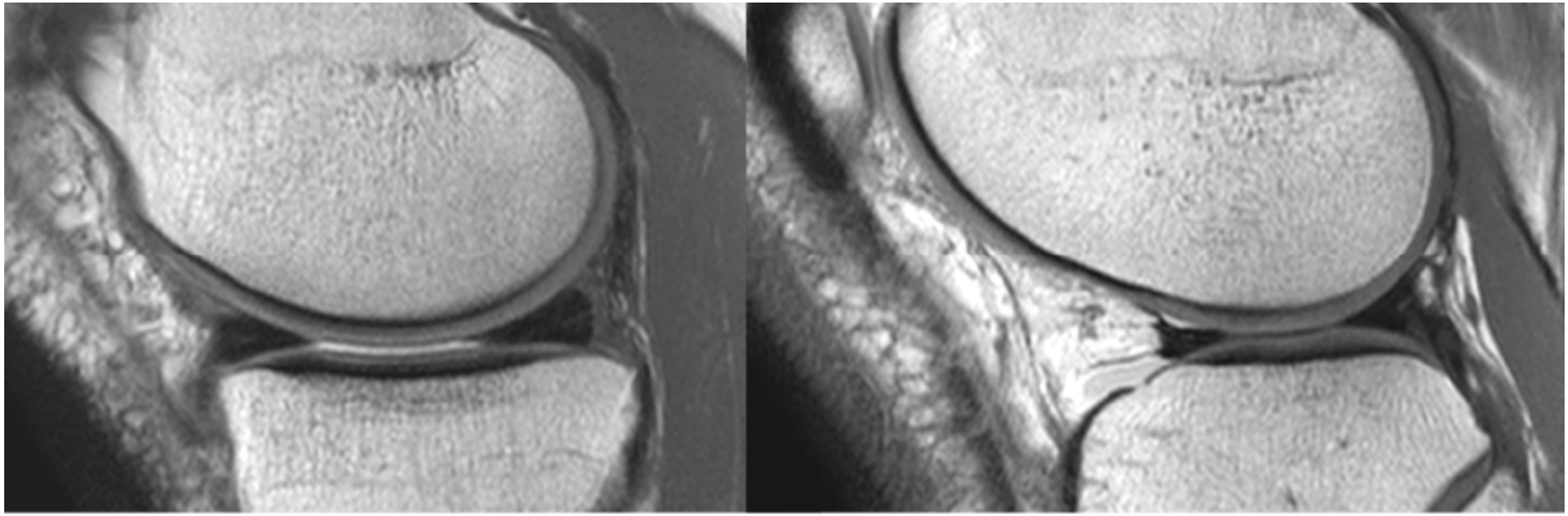

Menisque médial
Forme de C
antérieur
Ménisque latéral
Forme de O
postérieur

Anatomie en coupe du ménisque



Anatomie en coupe du ménisque



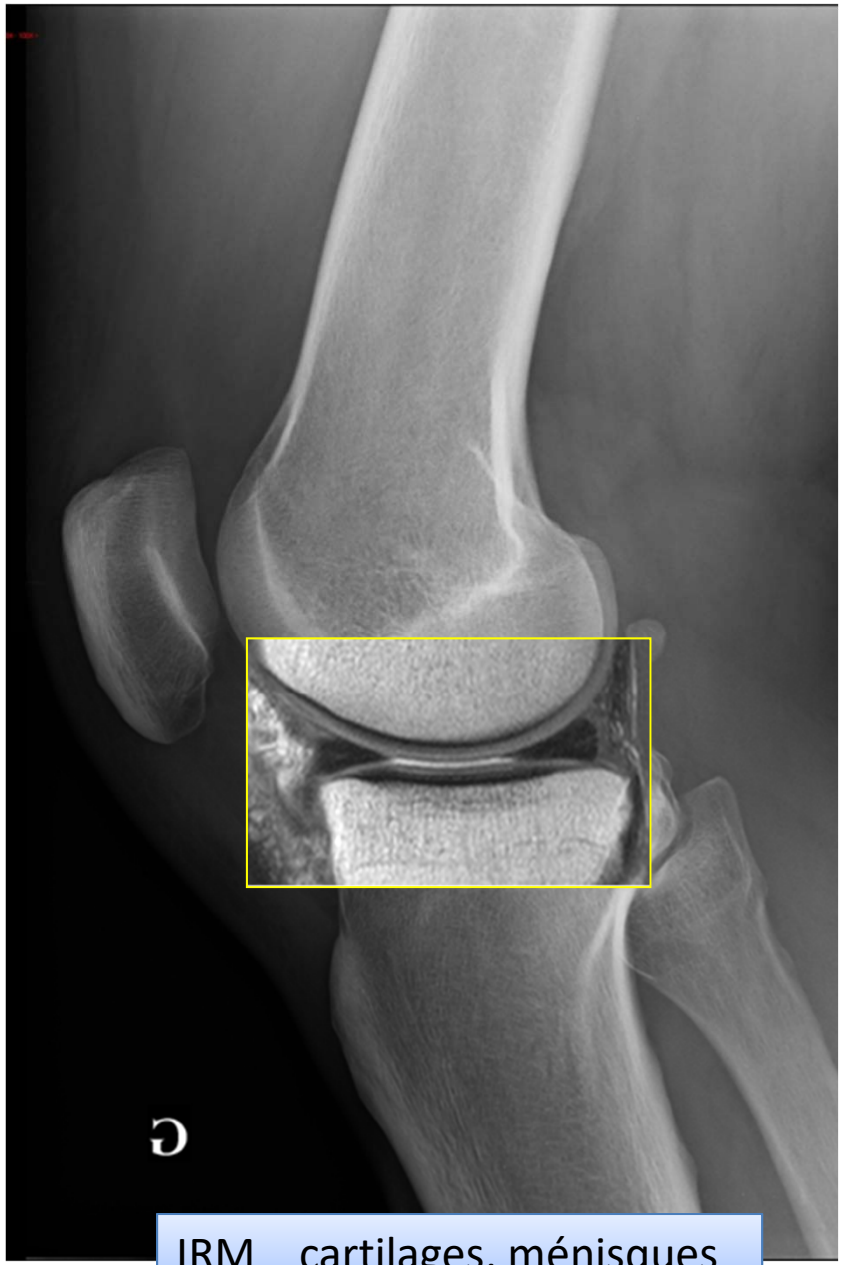


Quelle structure et quelle technique ?

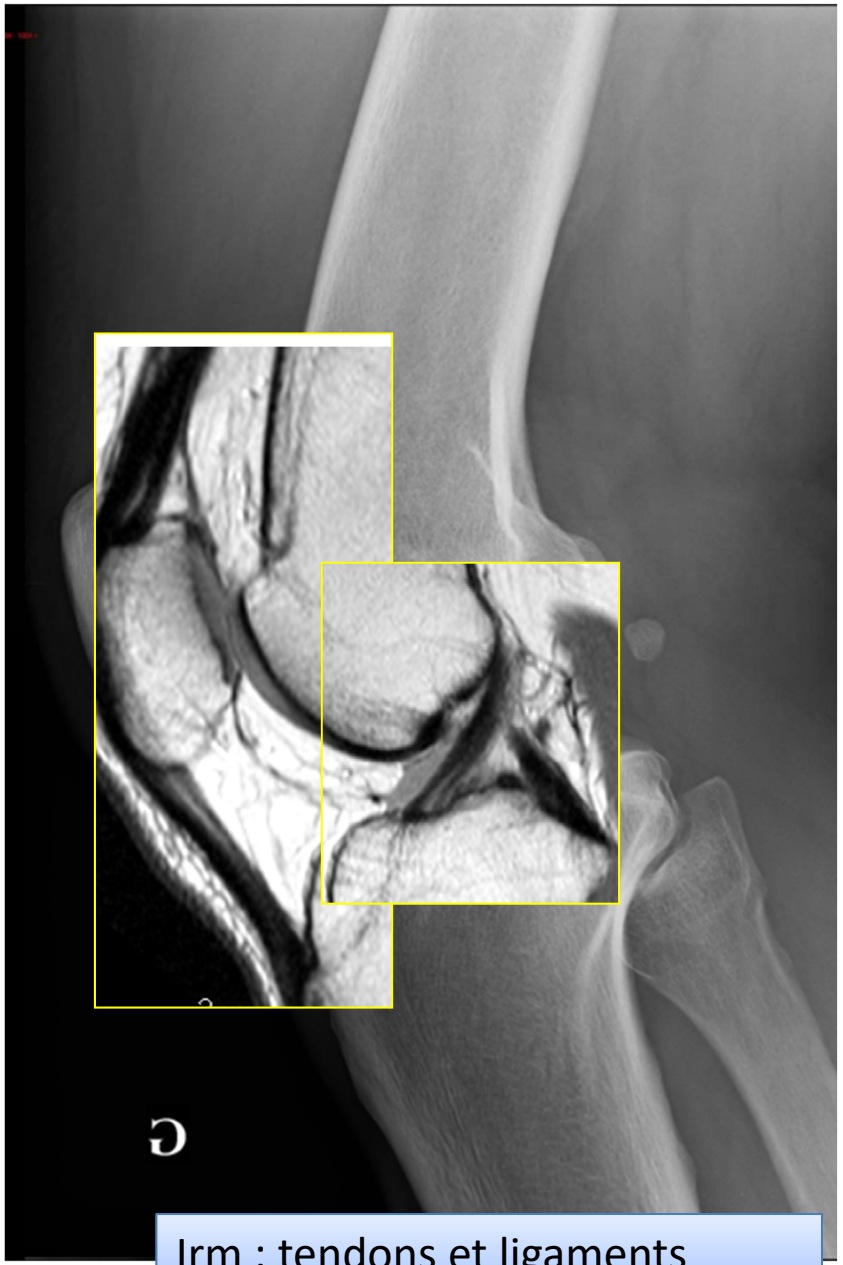
	RX simple	US	(arthro) CT	IRM
OS cortical	+	-	+	-+
Os spongieux	-	-	+-=	++
Cartilages	-	-	++	+
Tendons-ligaments	-	+-	+-	+
Ménisques	-	+-	+	+

RX : os US : tendon

CT : os et cartilage



IRM cartilages, ménisques



Irm : tendons et ligaments