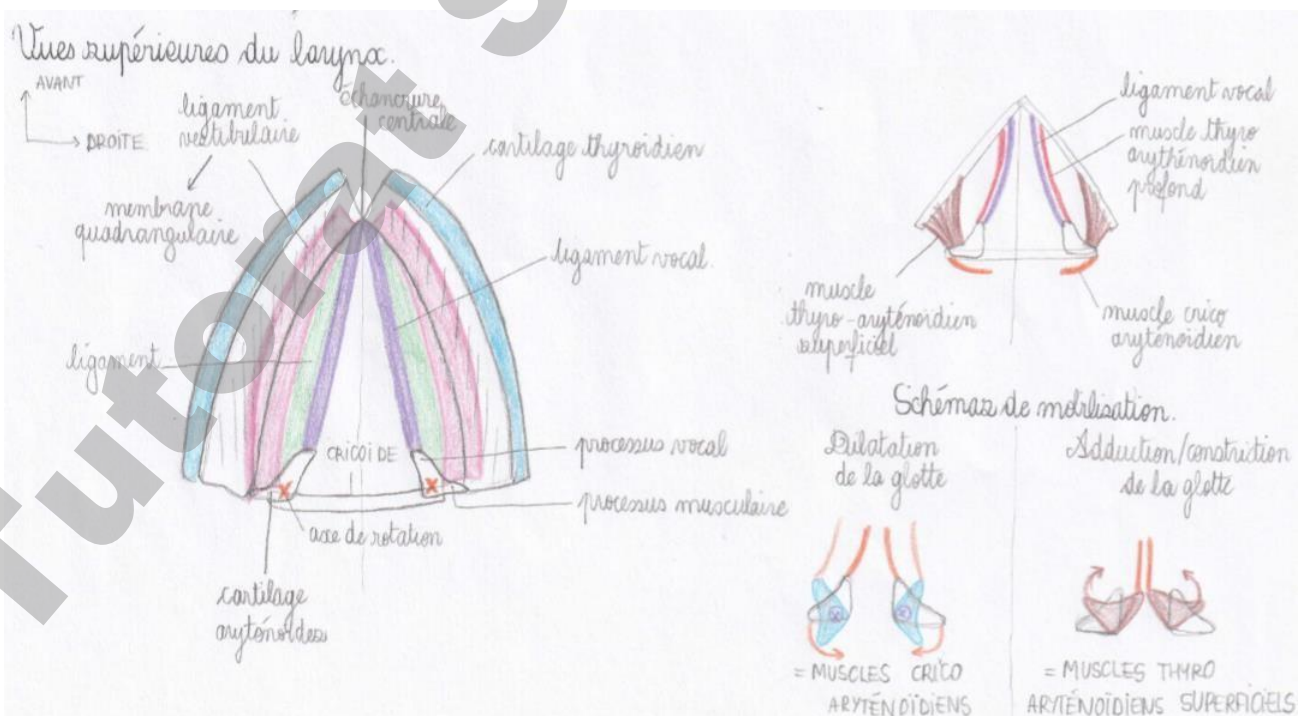
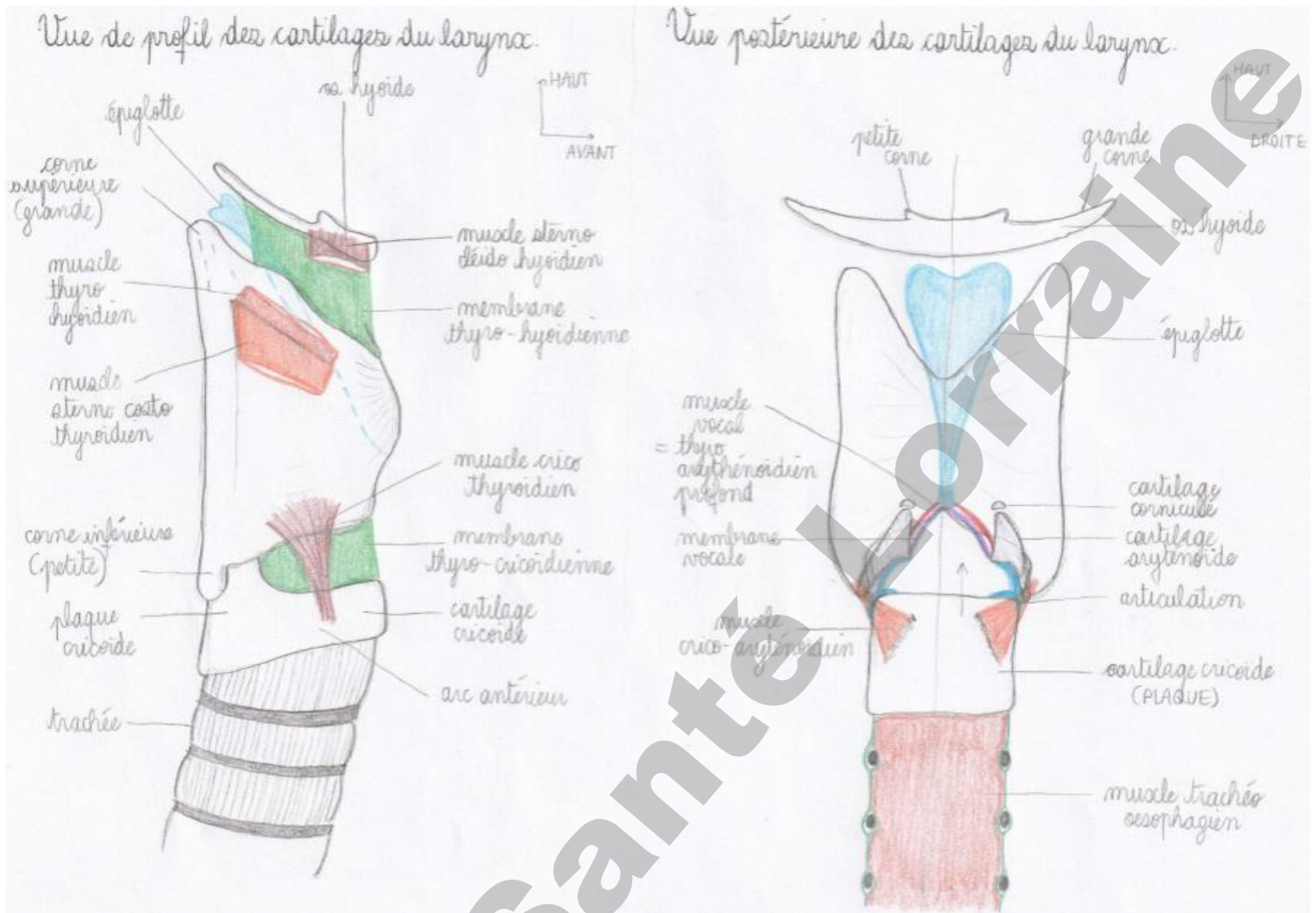


LE LARYNX



EPIGLOTTE

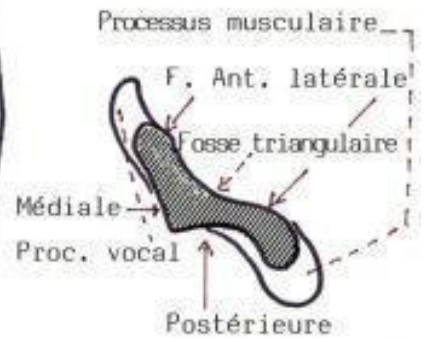
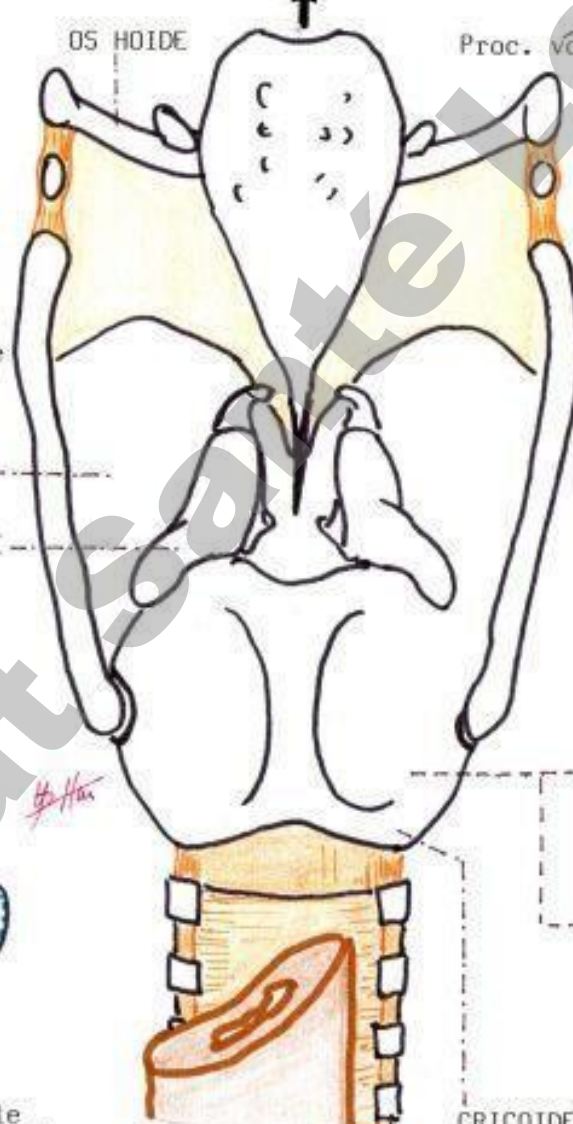
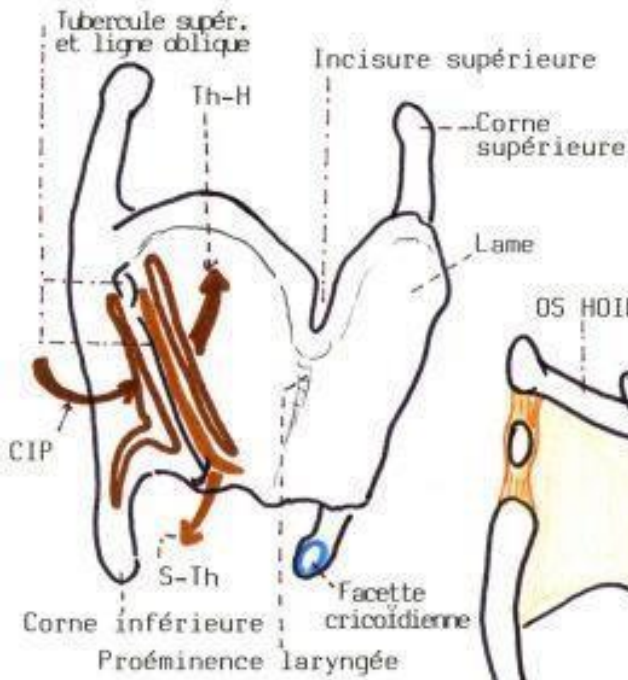
Vue POST-DR

CART. THYROÏDE

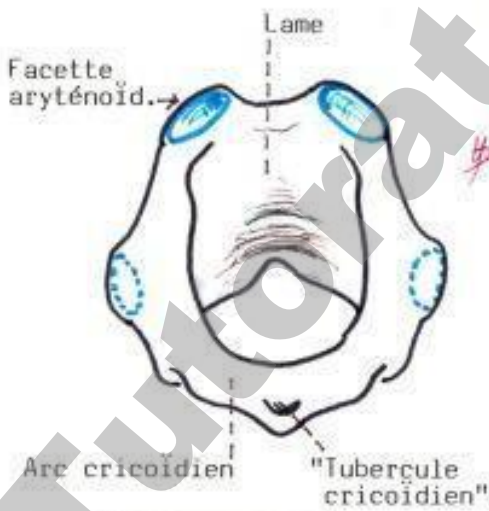
Vue ANT-DR

CART. ARYÉNOÏDE

Vue POST-MÉDIALE



COUPE



C. CRICOÏDE

Vue ANTERIEURE



C. CRICOÏDE

Vue POST-GA

ŒSOPHAGE TRACHÉE

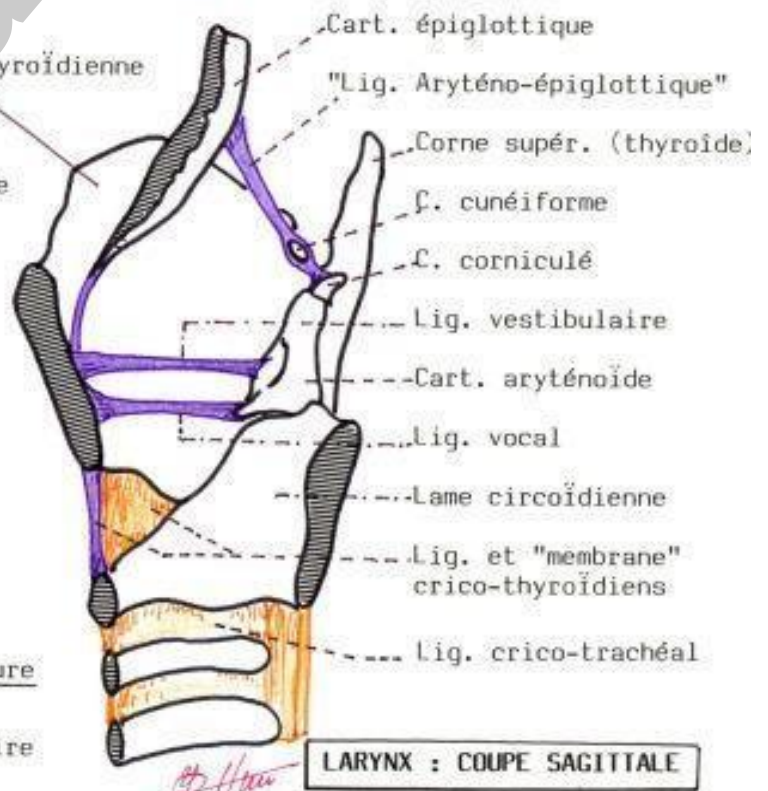
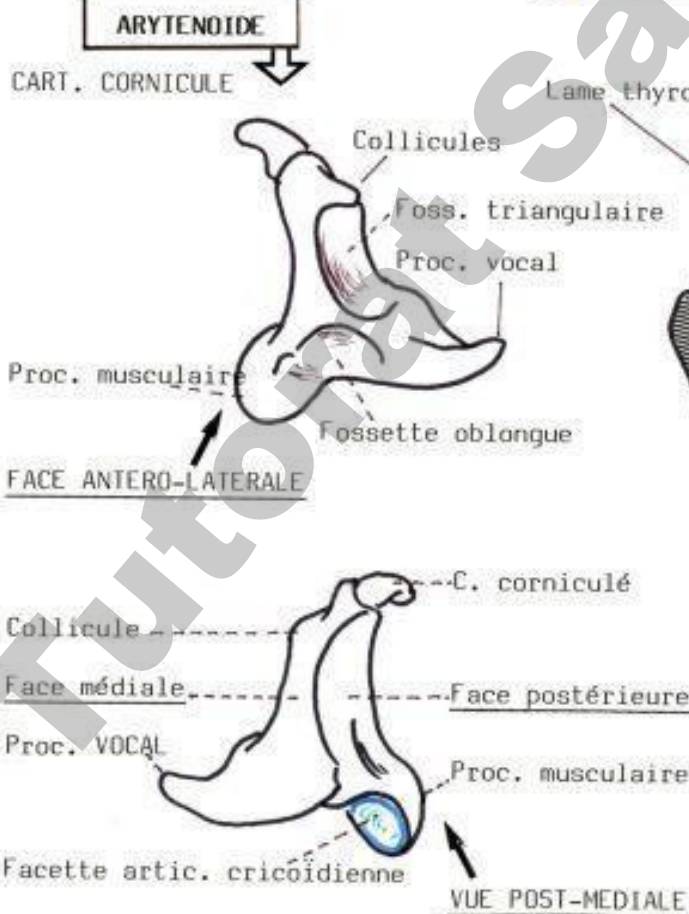
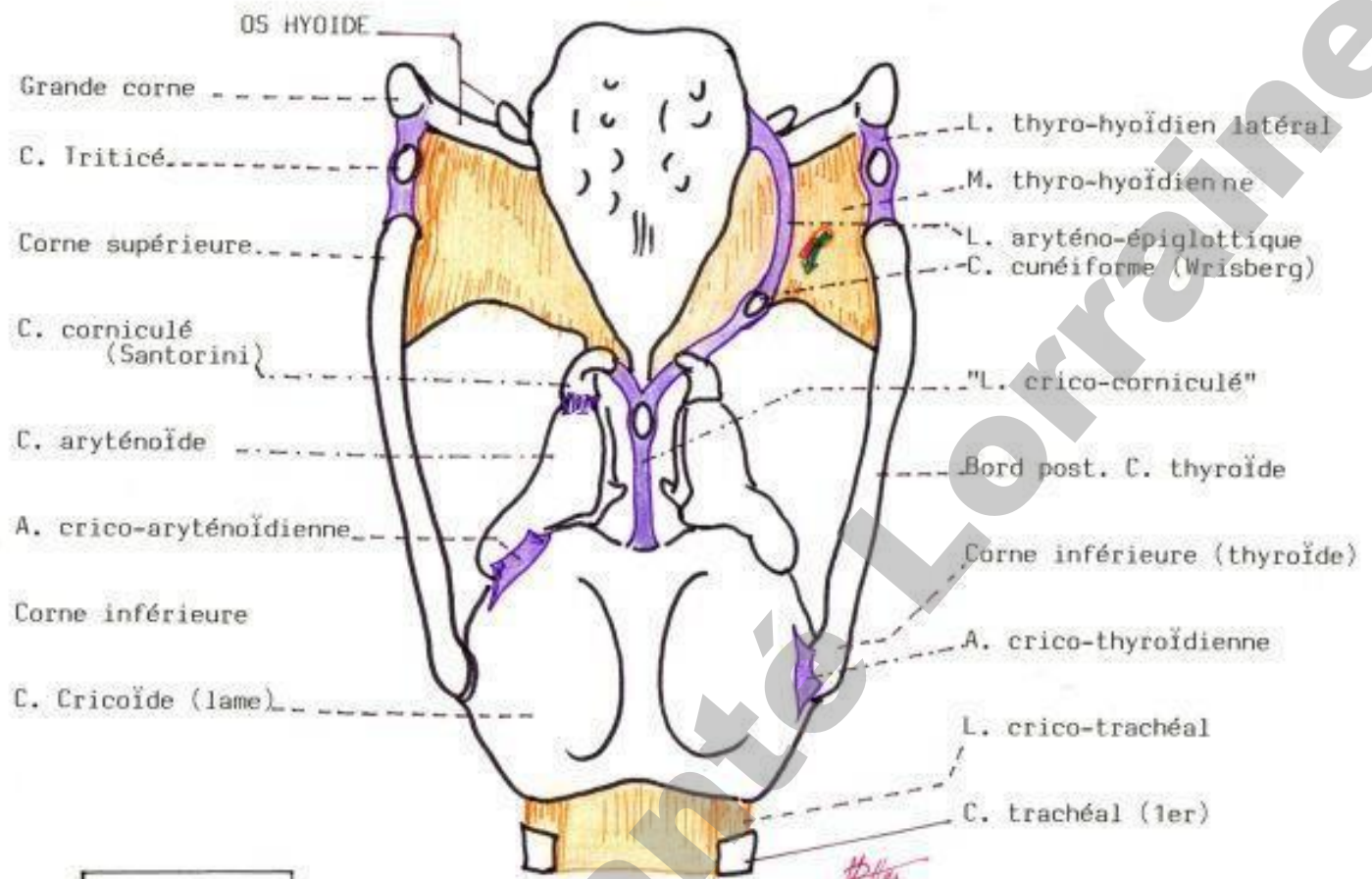
VUE POSTÉRIEURE

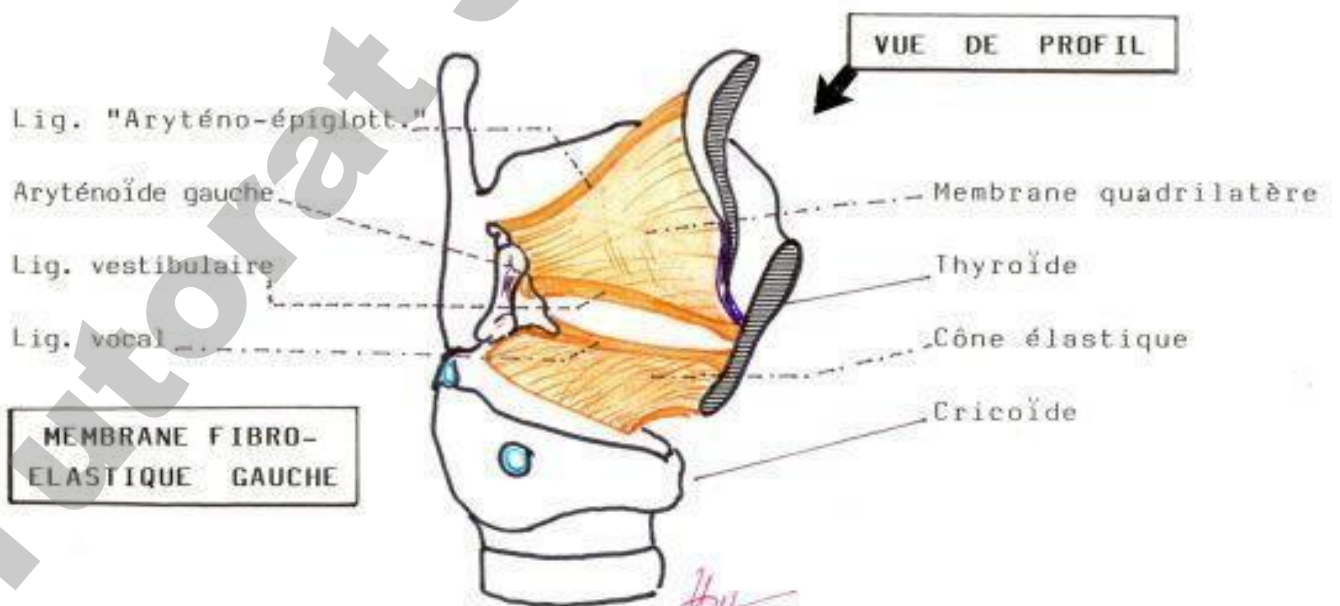
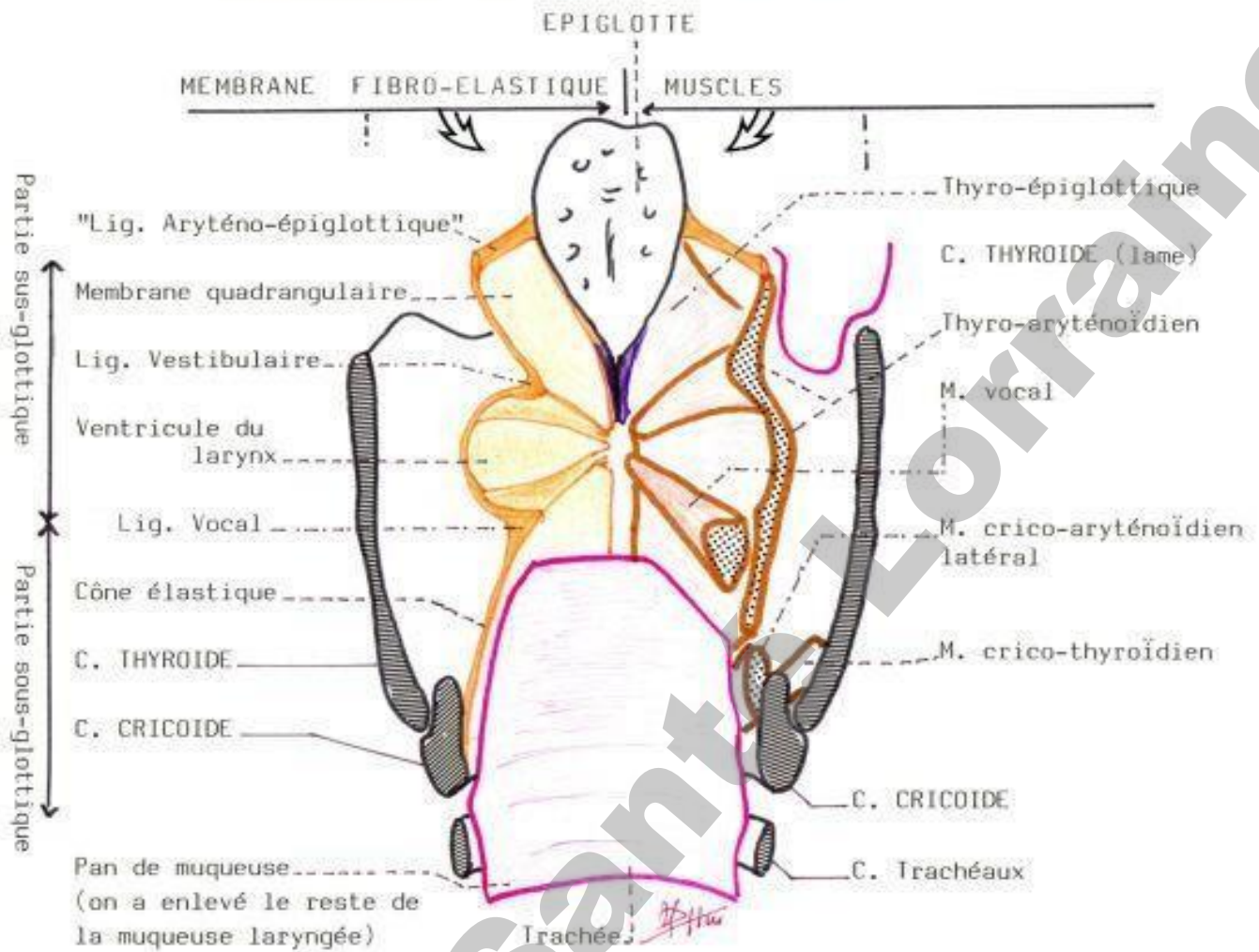
CARTILAGES du LARYNX : VUE POSTERIEURE

N.A.

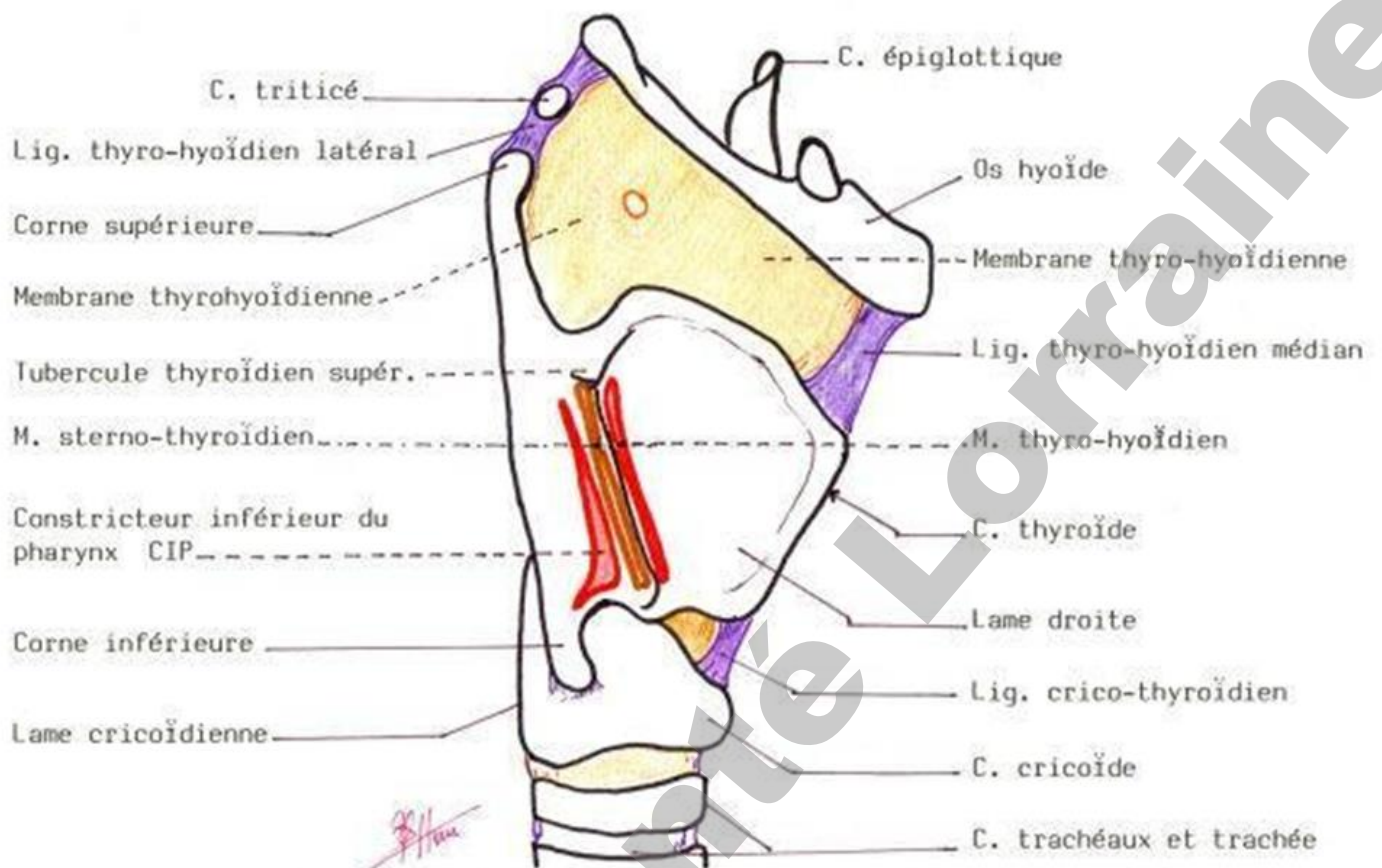
A : Articulation ; L : Ligament ; M : Membrane.

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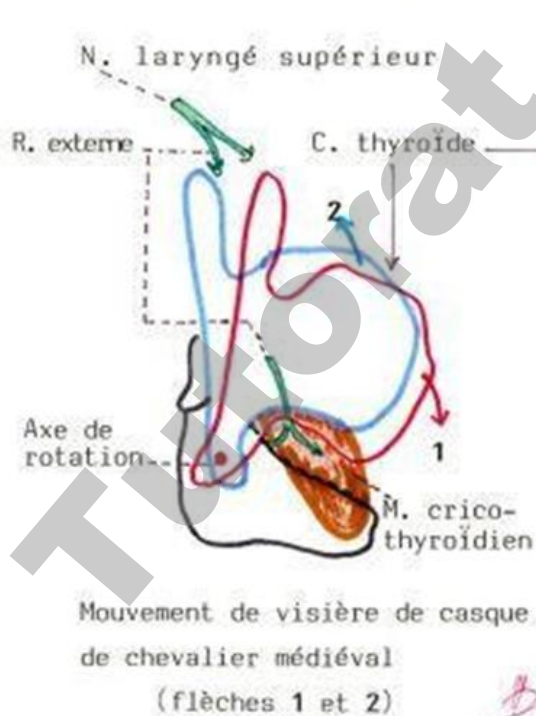


Vue de l'intérieur, après résection de la moitié droite des cartilages au-dessus du cartilage cricoïde.

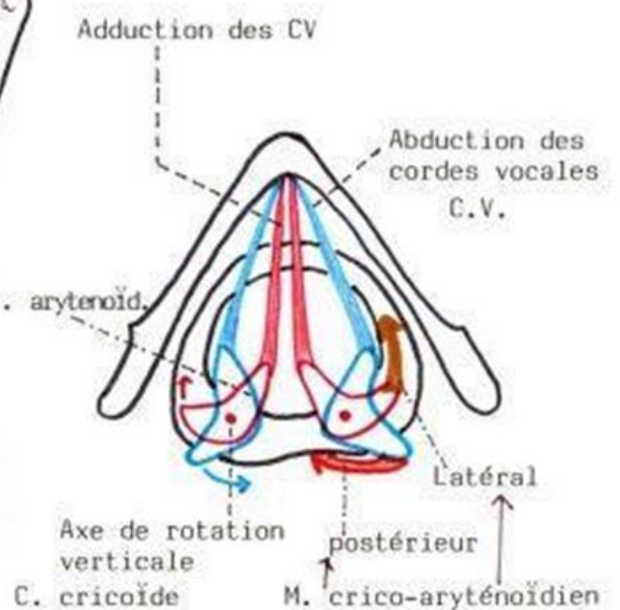


LES 2 ARTICULATIONS FONDAMENTALES du LARYNX

A. CRICO-THYROIDIENNE

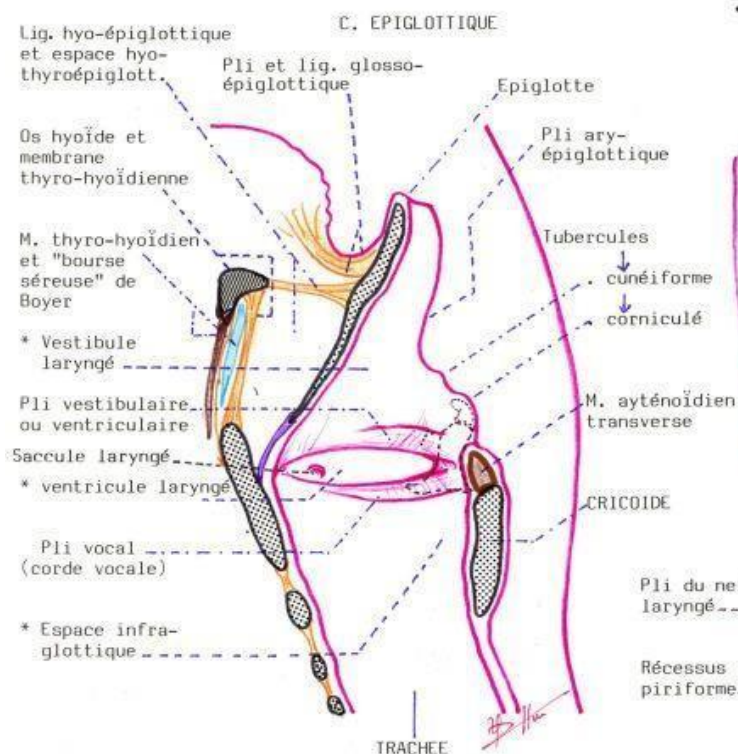


A. CRICO-ARYTENOÏDIENNE
Vue supérieure schématisque



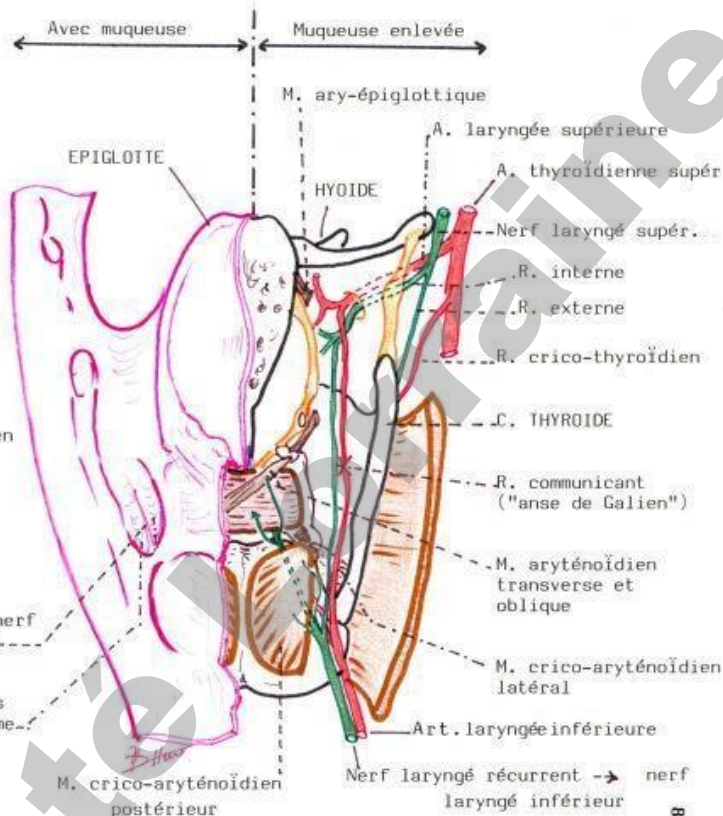
COUPE SAGITTALE du LARYNX

Moitié droite de la coupe



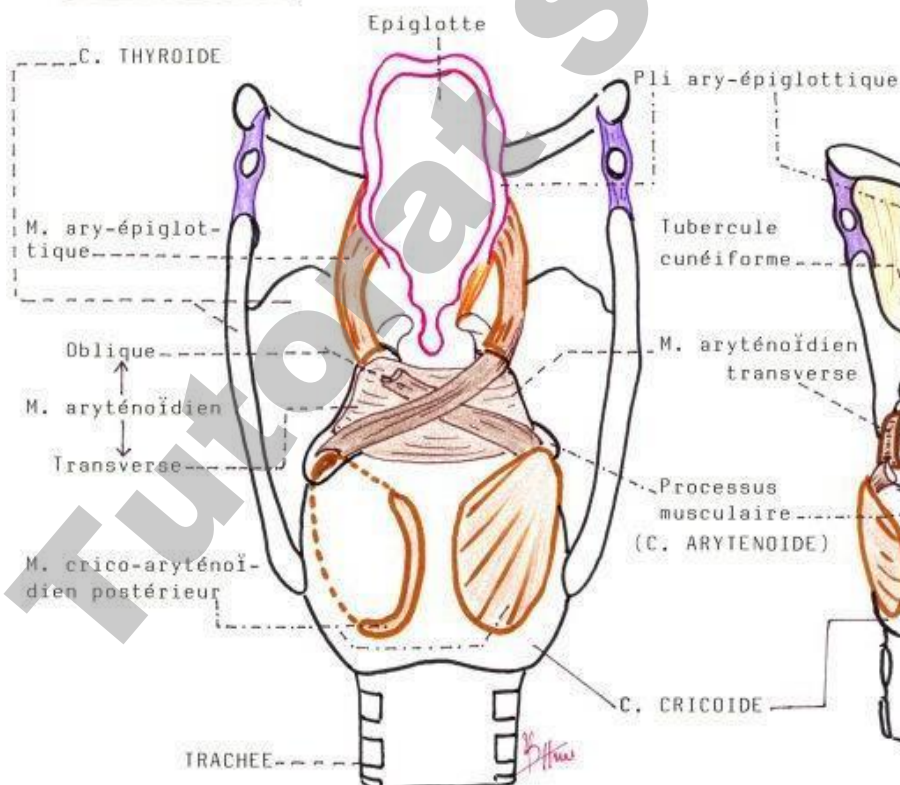
VUE POSTERIEURE DU LARYNX

N.A.



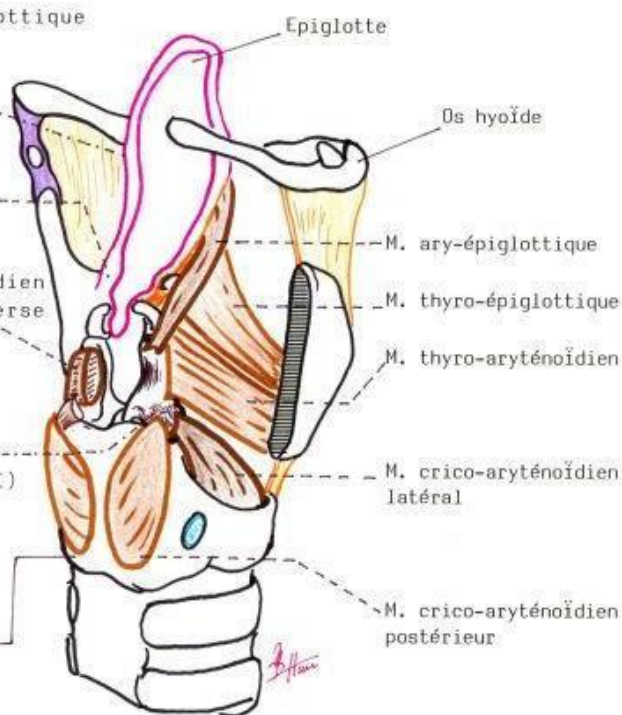
MUSCLES DU LARYNX

VUE POSTERIEURE



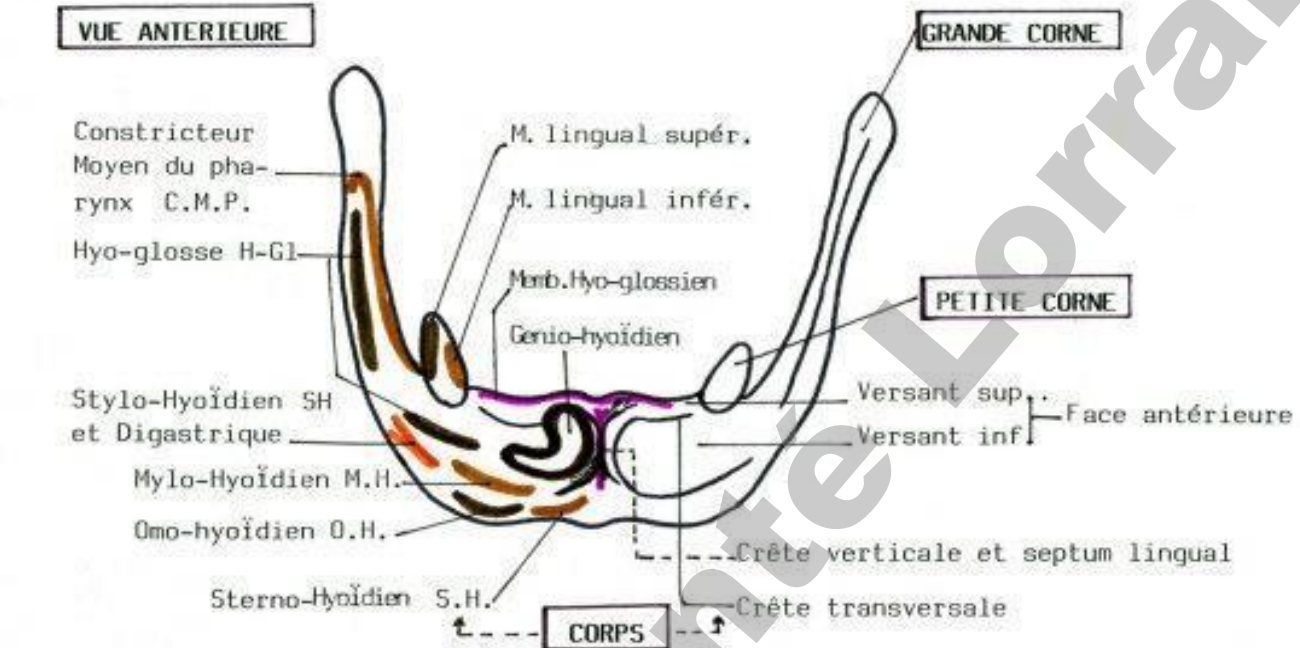
VUE POSTERO-DROITE

(lame thyroïdienne Dr. réséquée)

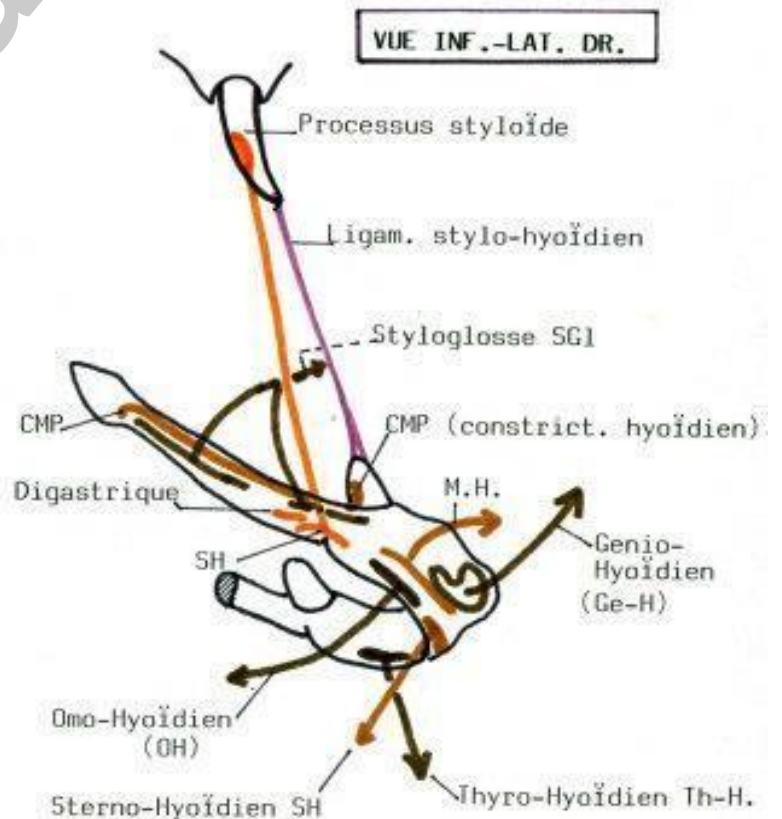


Le cartilage de Reichert (du 2^e arc branchial) se divise en 3 parties devenant, de haut en bas : le processus styloïde, le ligament stylo-hyoïdien et la petite corne de l'os hyoïde. La grande corne et le corps dérivent du 3^e arc (arc thyro-hyal).

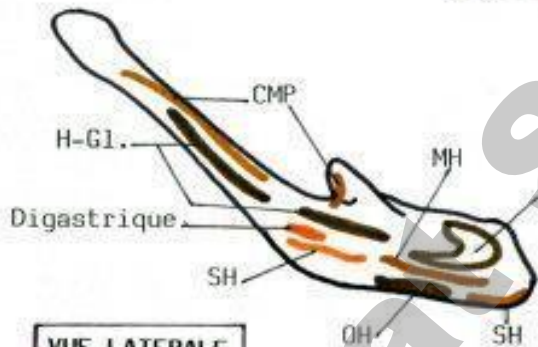
VUE ANTERIEURE



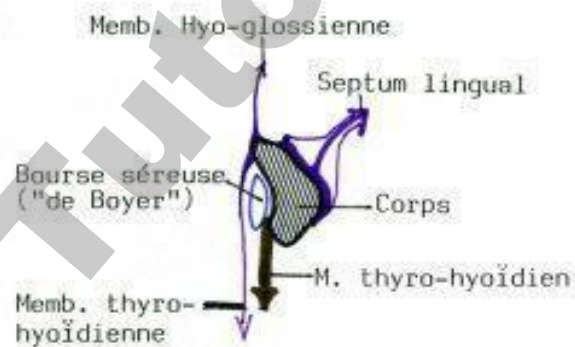
VUE INF.-LAT. DR.



VUE LATÉRALE



COUPE SAGIT. DU CORPS

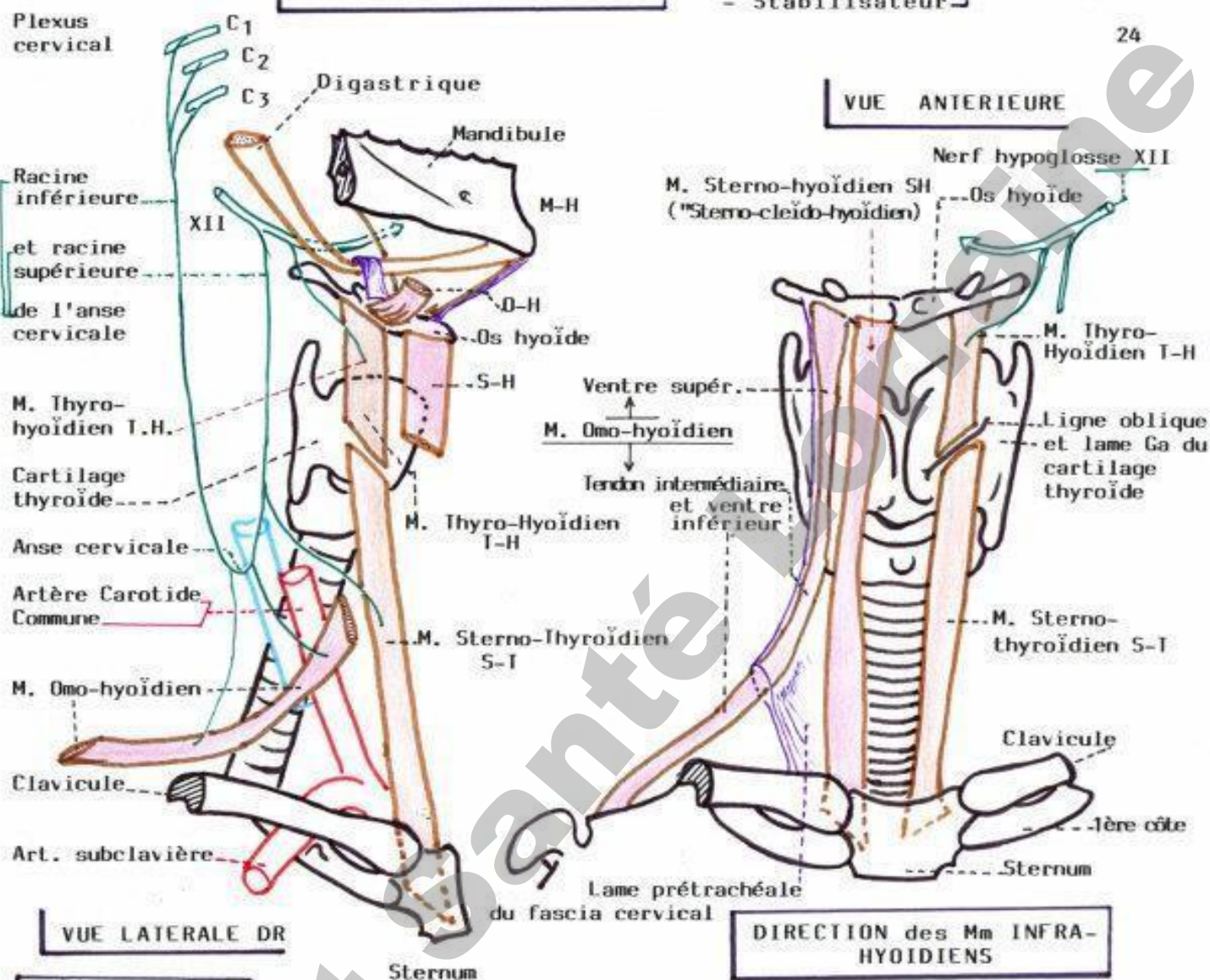


MUSCLES INFRA-HYOIDIENS

- Abaisseur
- Stabilisateur } de l'os hyoïde N.A.

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VUE ANTERIEURE



VUE LATÉRALE DR

DIRECTION des Mm INFRA-HYOIDIENS

