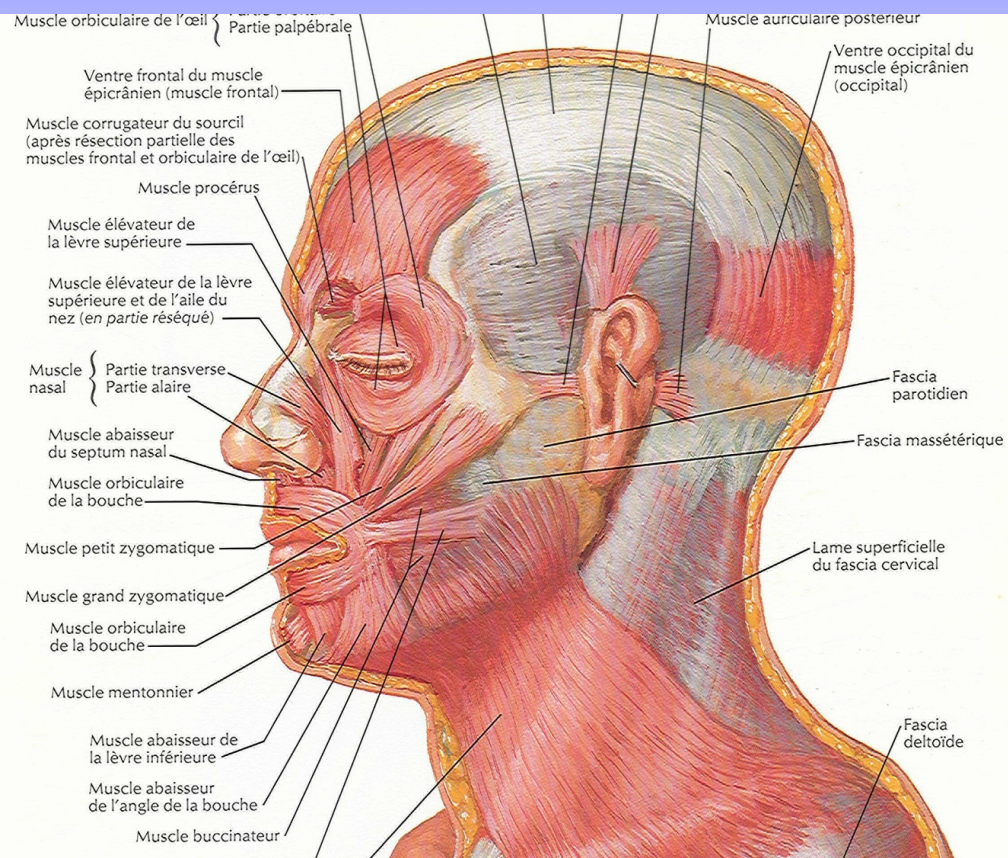
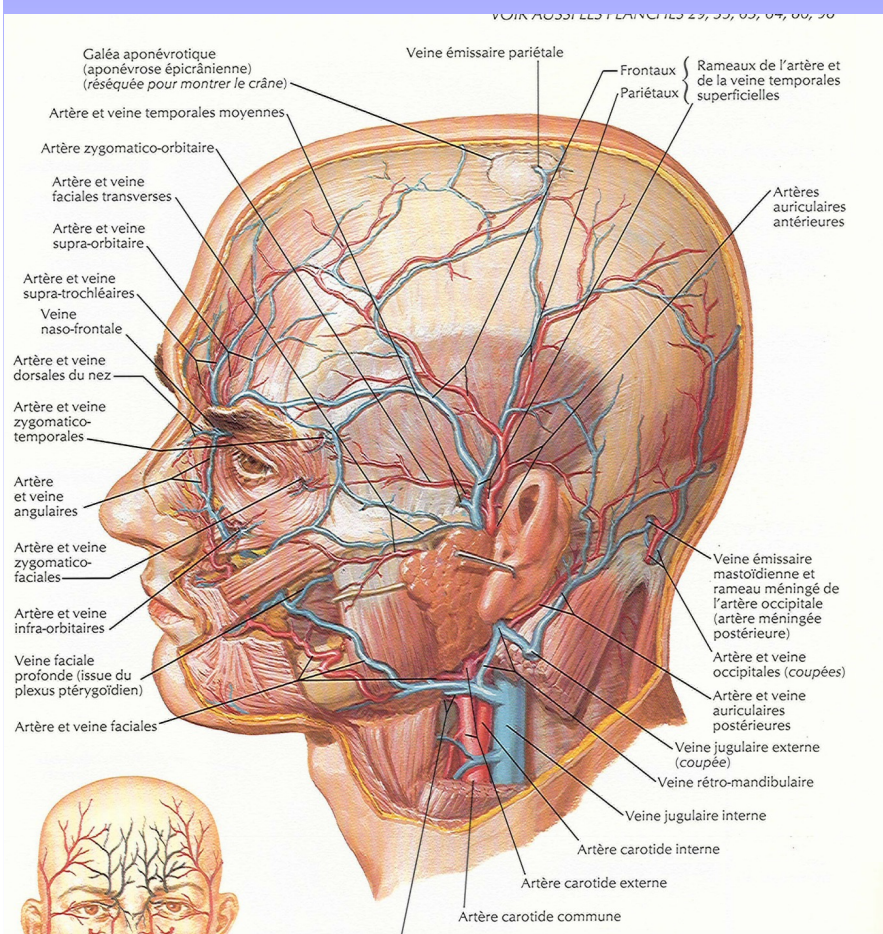
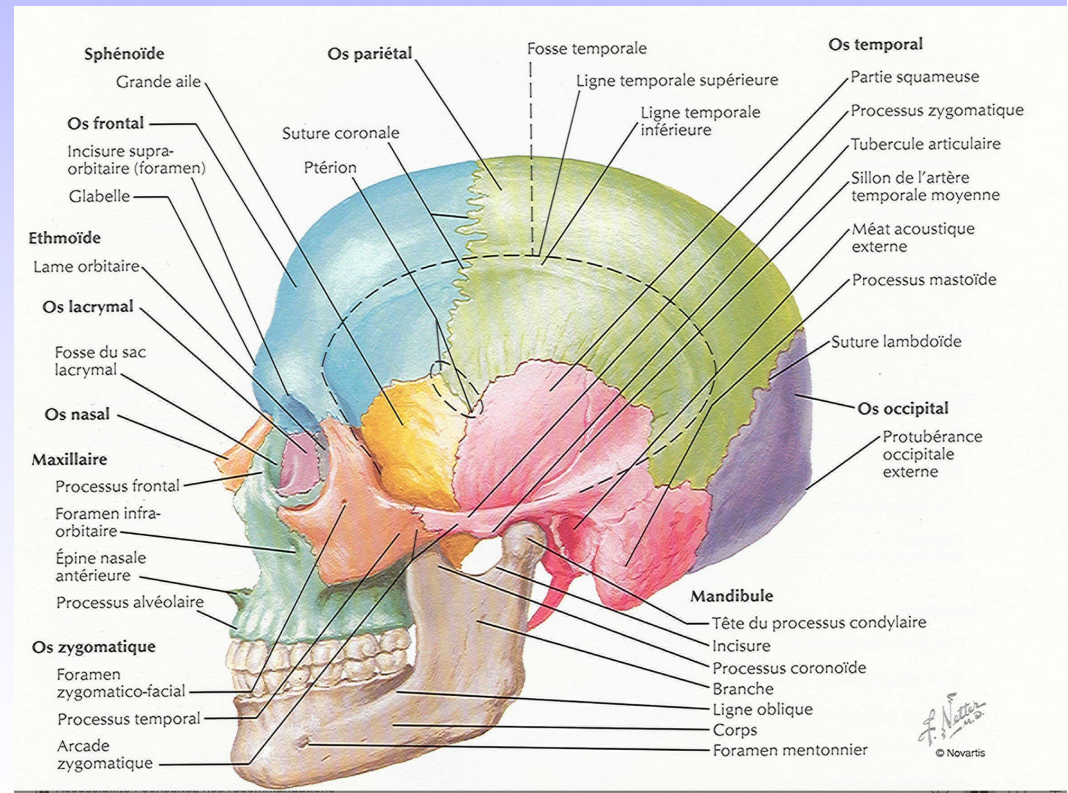
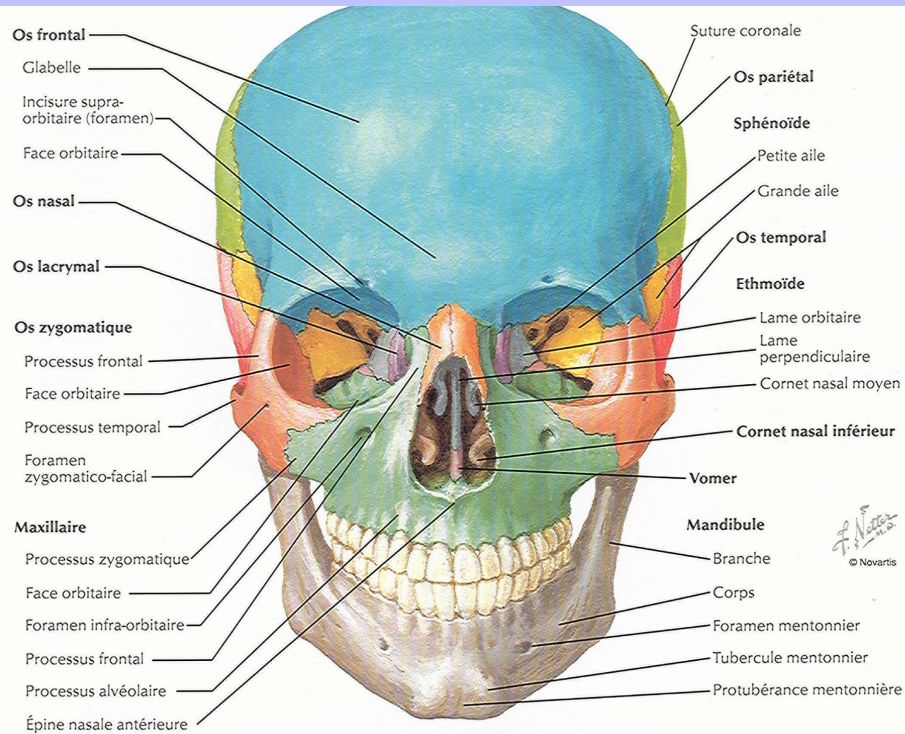


Anatomie de l'oreille

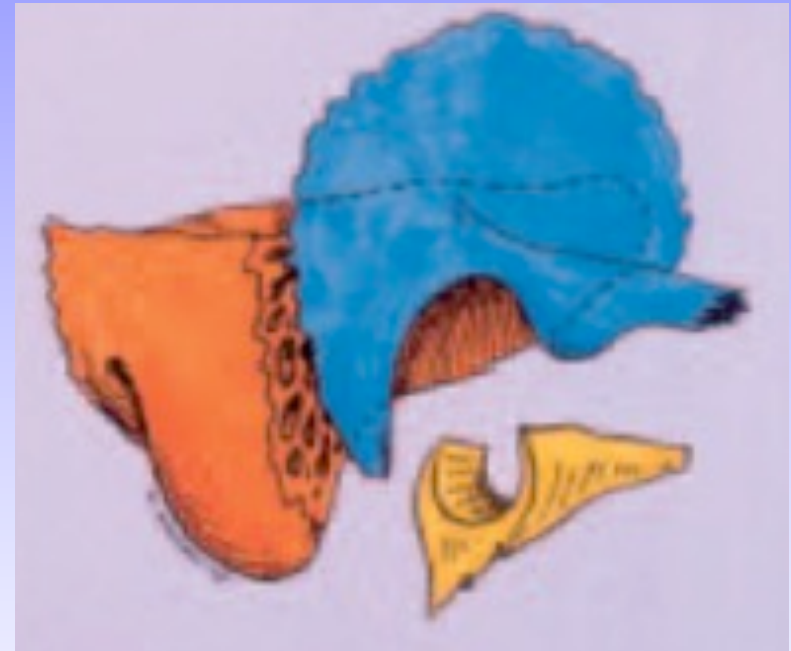
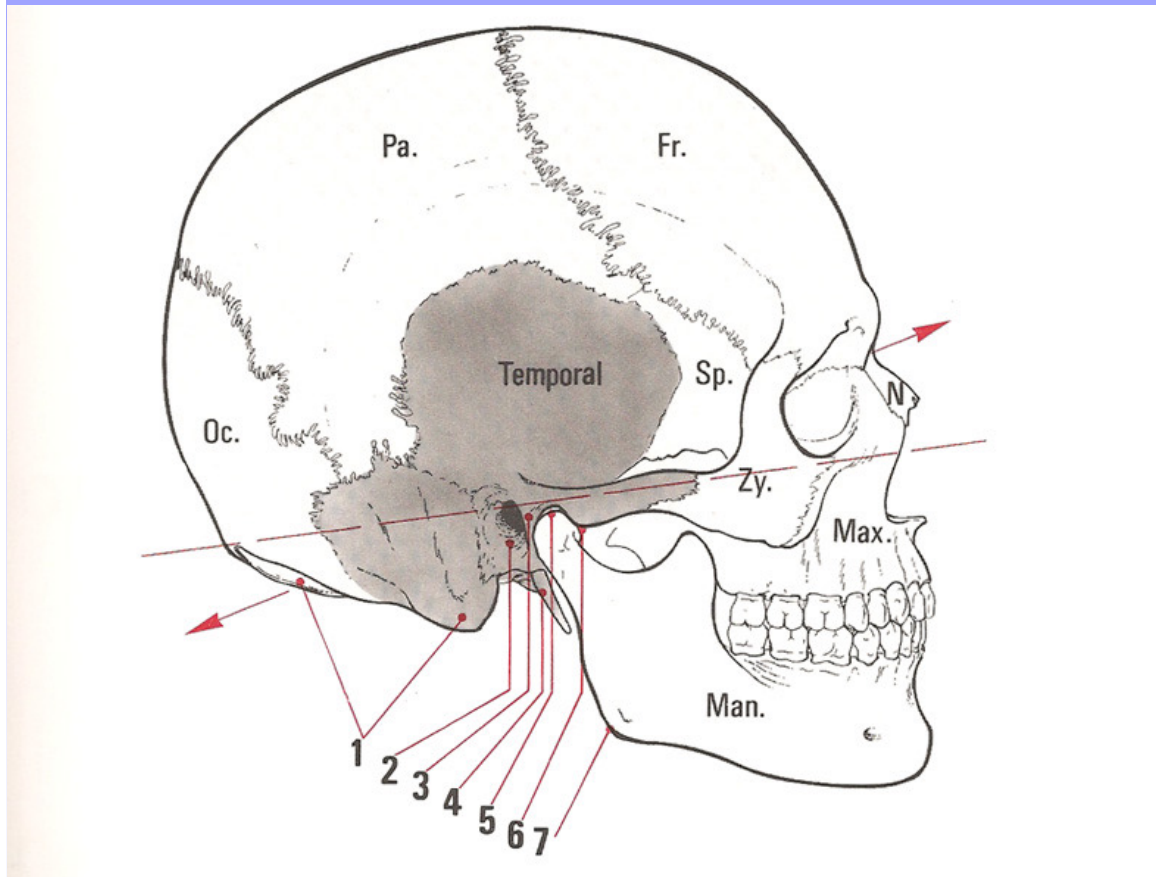




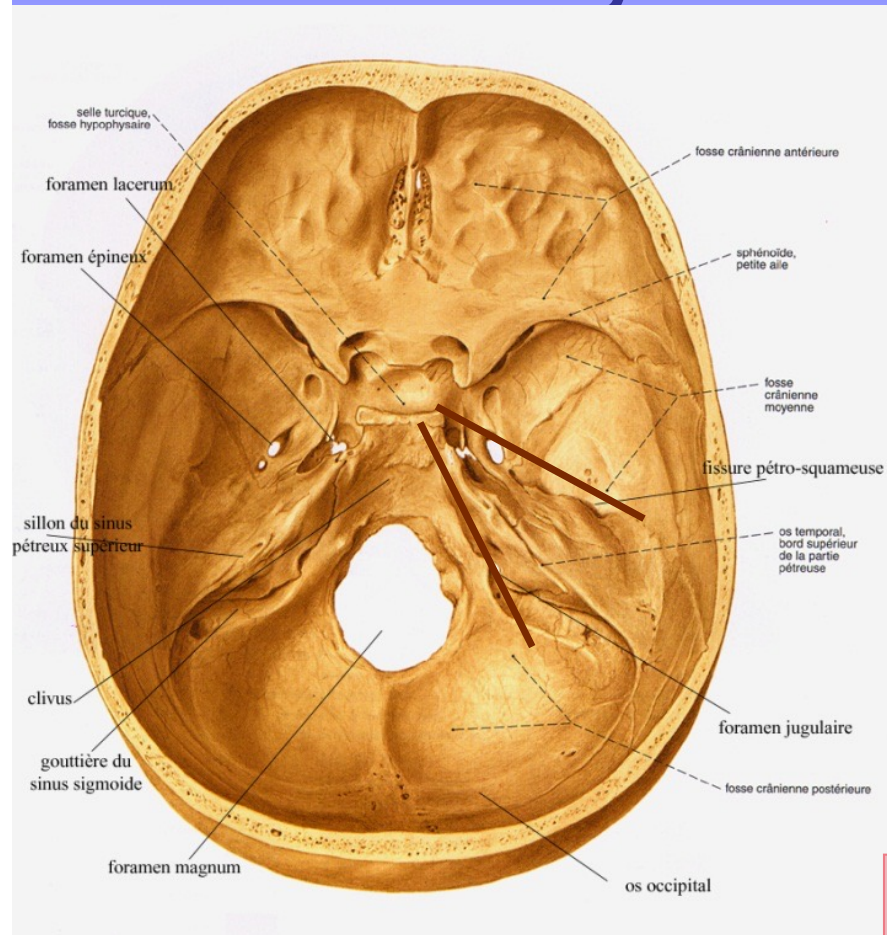




Os temporal

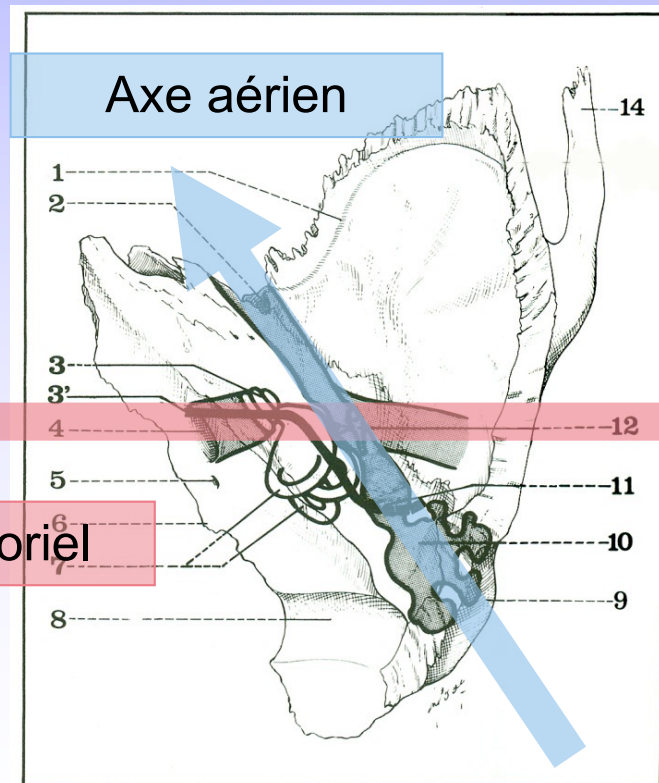


Pyramide pétreuse

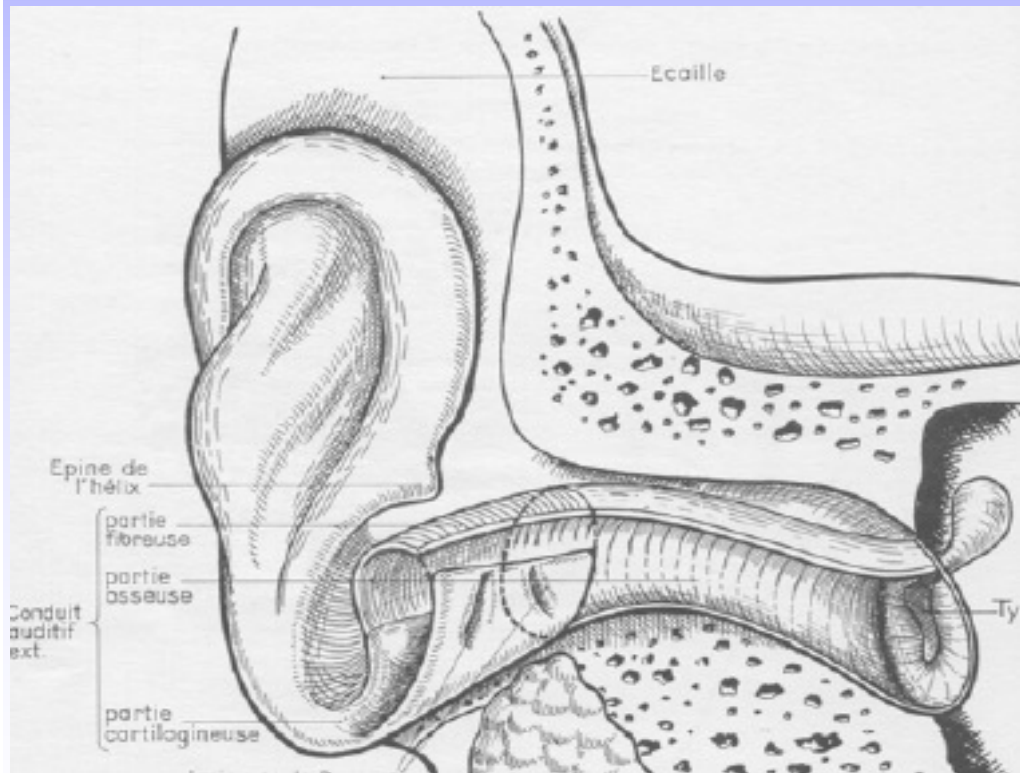
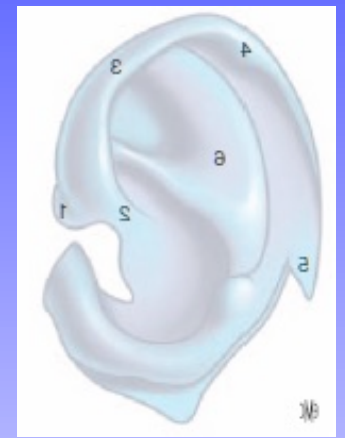


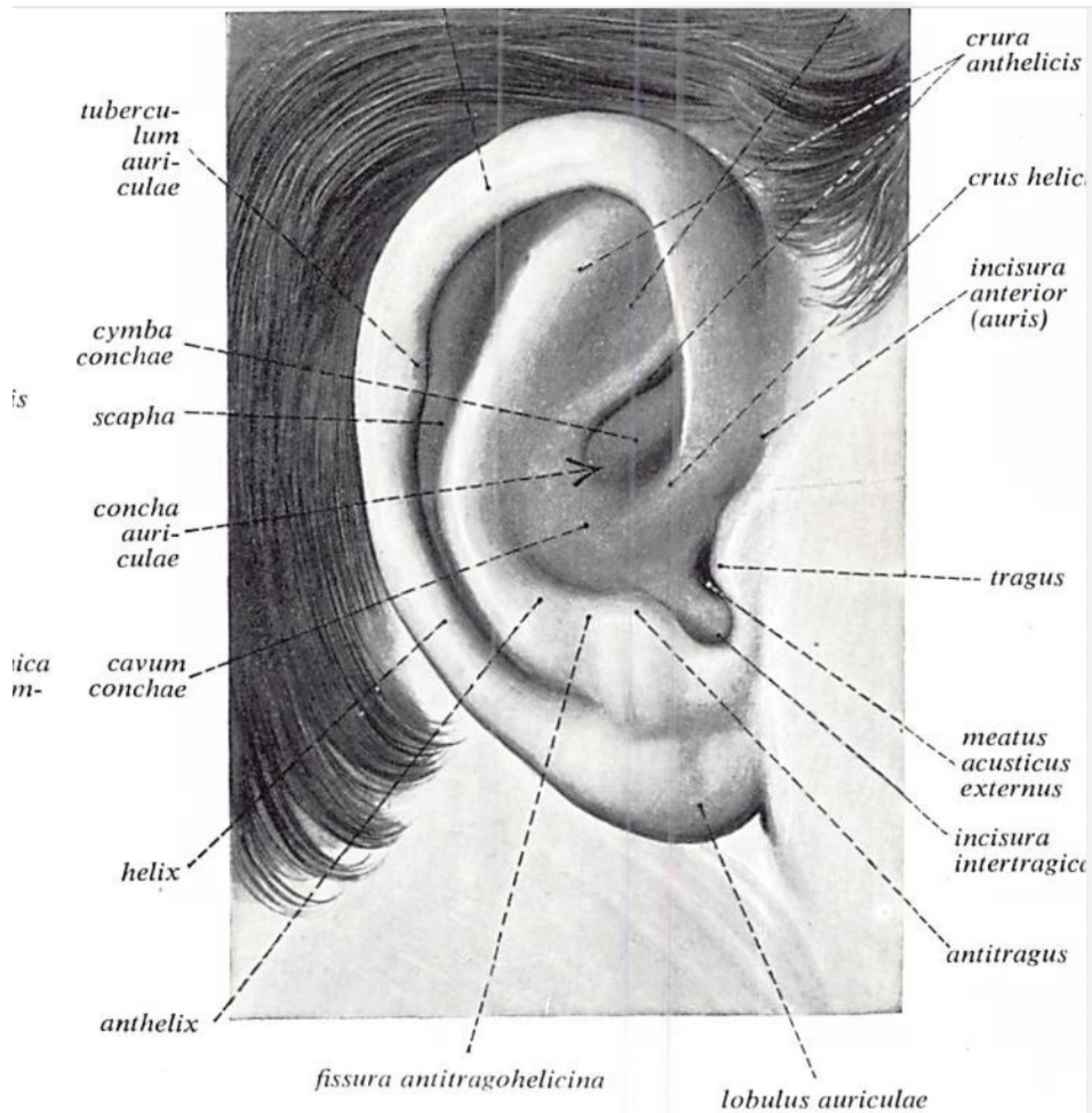
Axe aérien

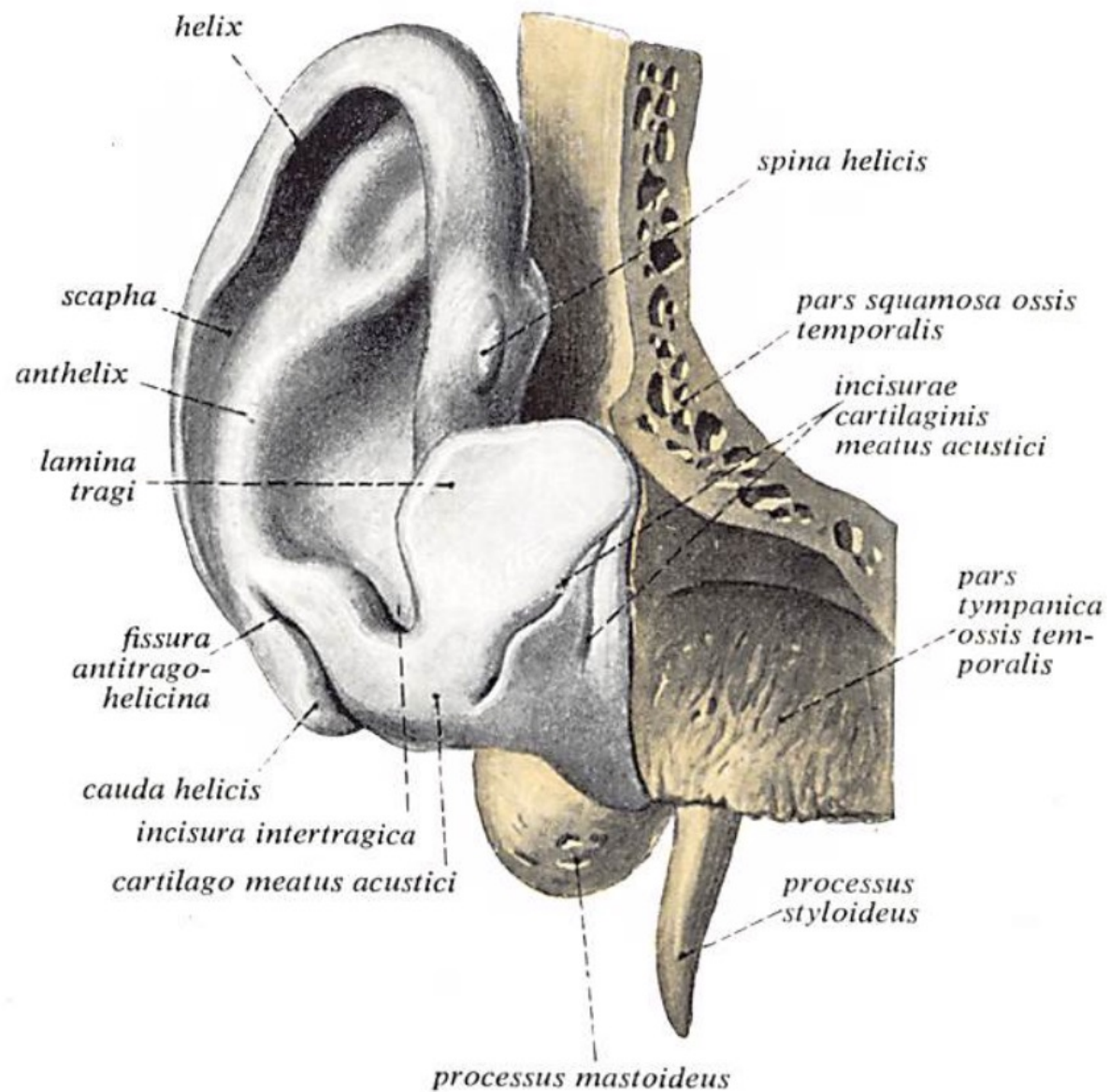
Axe sensoriel

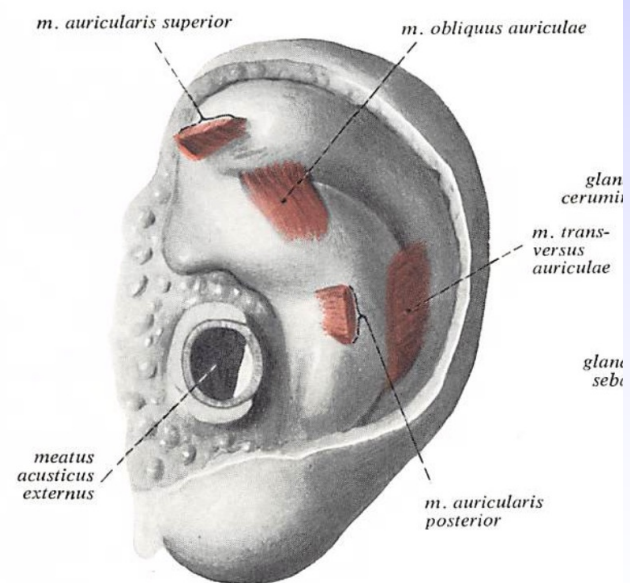
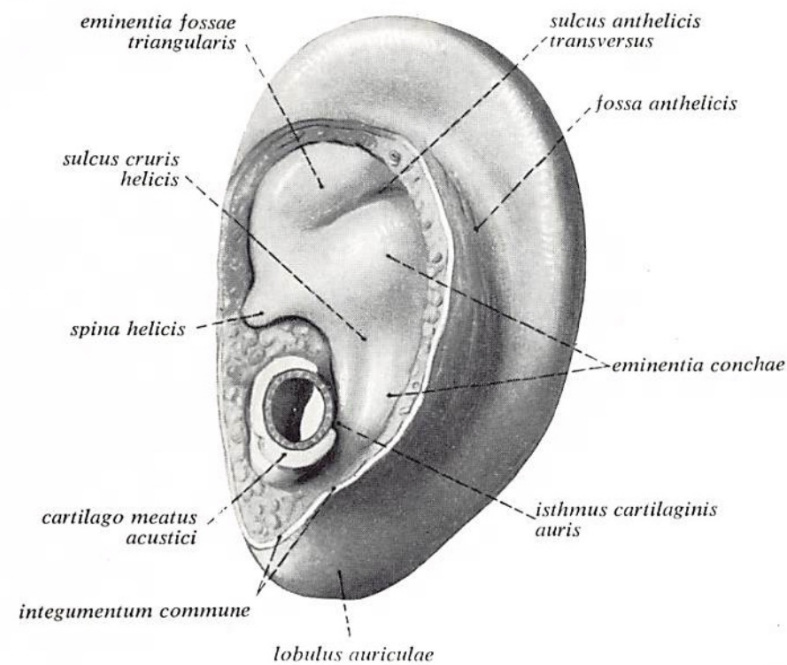
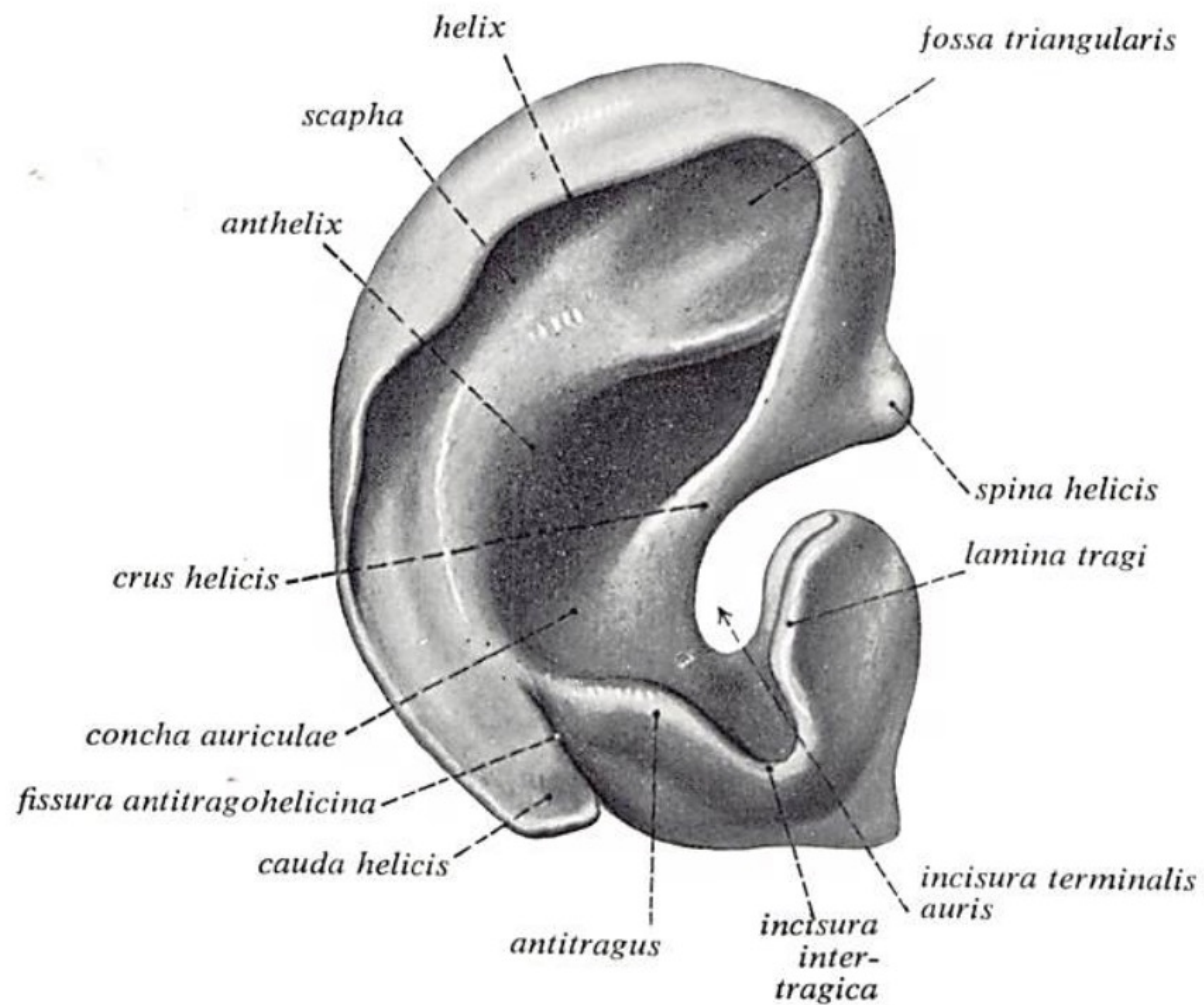


Oreille externe

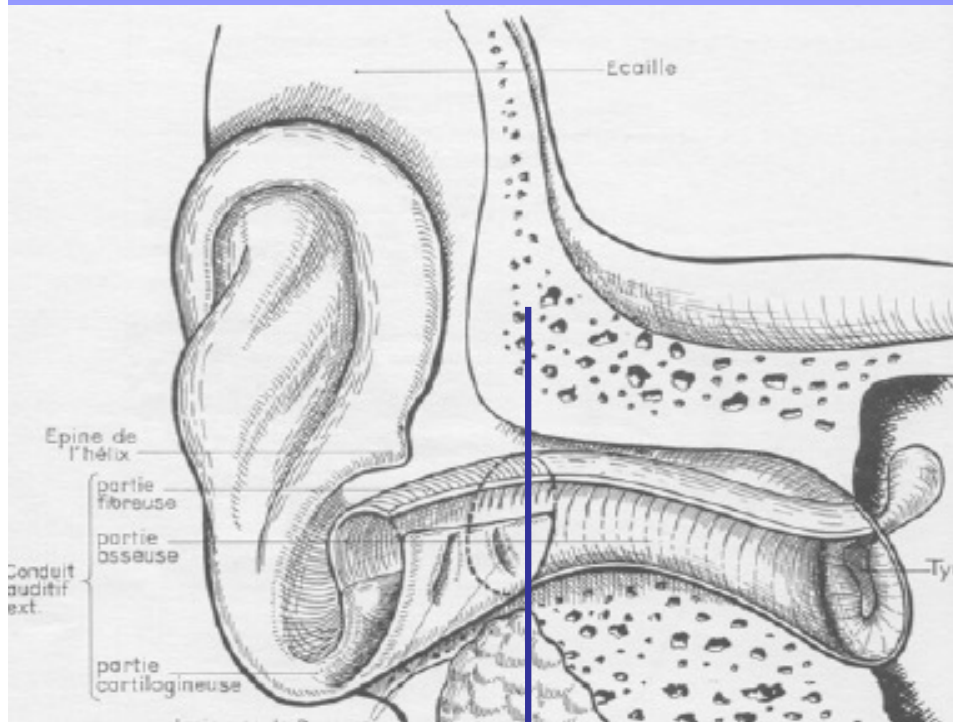






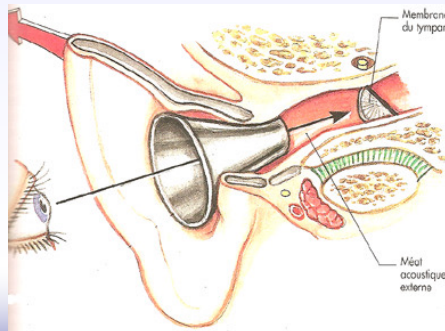
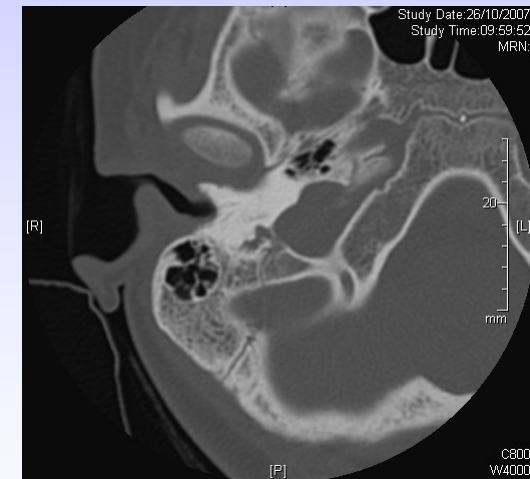
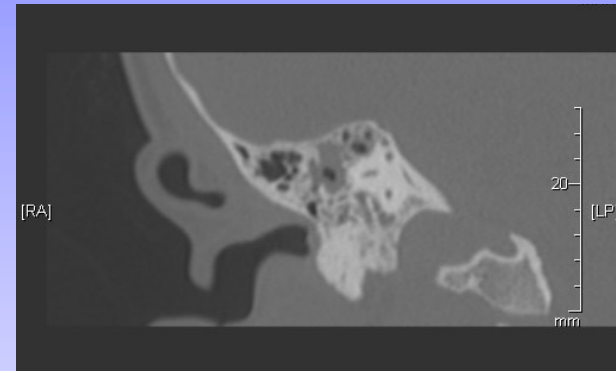


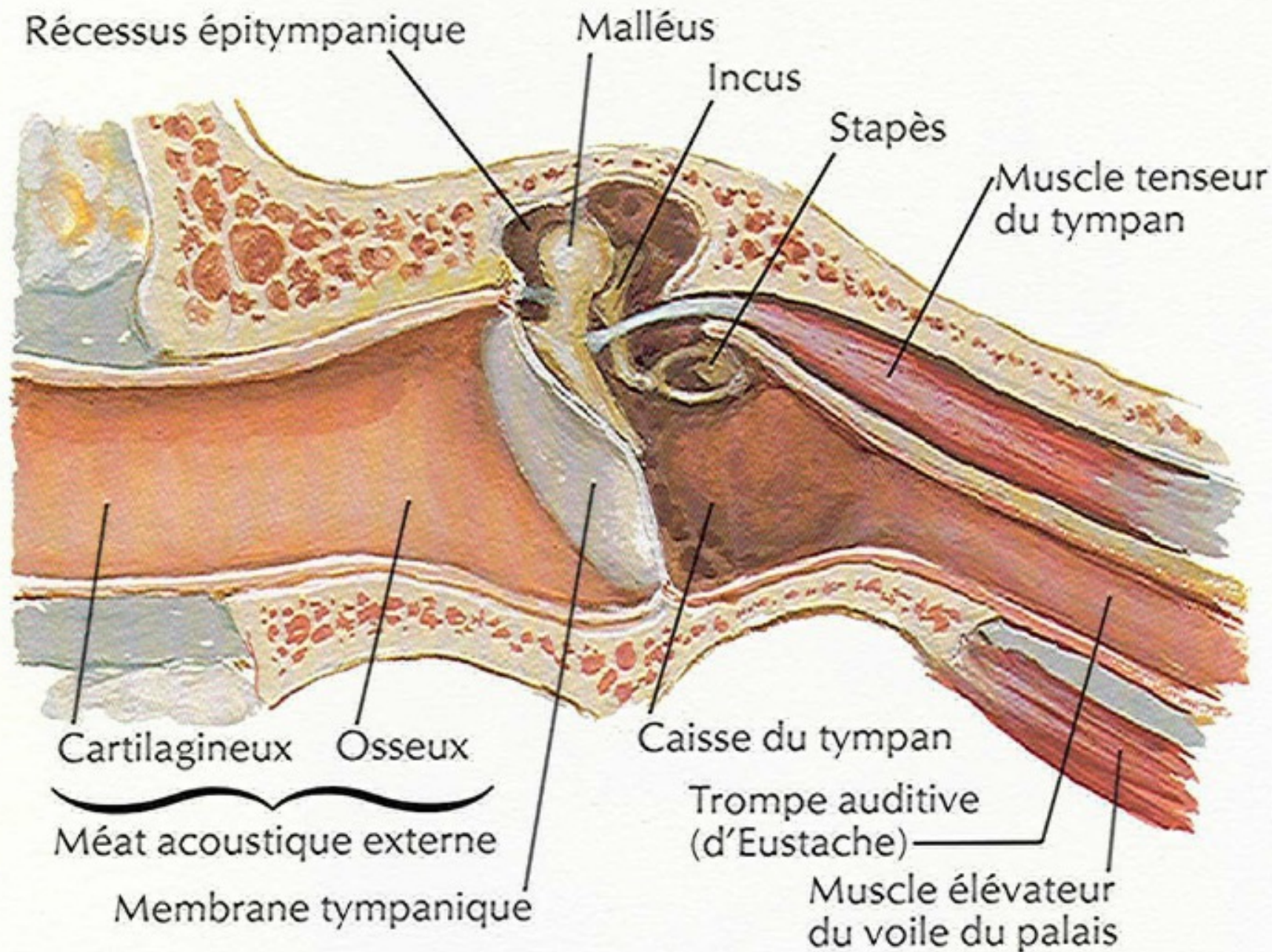
Oreille externe



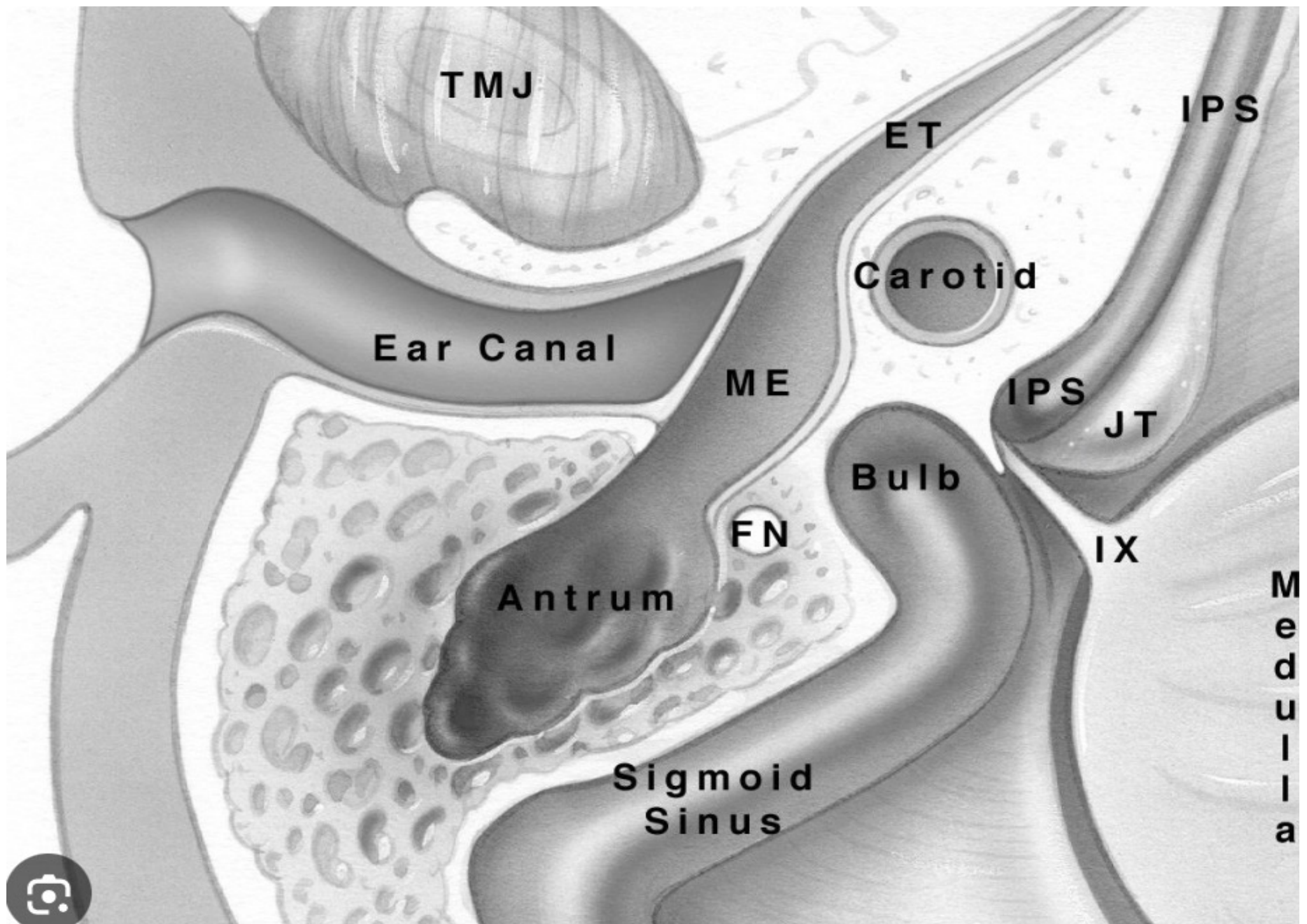
Partie
cartilagineuse

Partie osseuse





Coupe coronale oblique du méat acoustique externe et de l'oreille moyenne

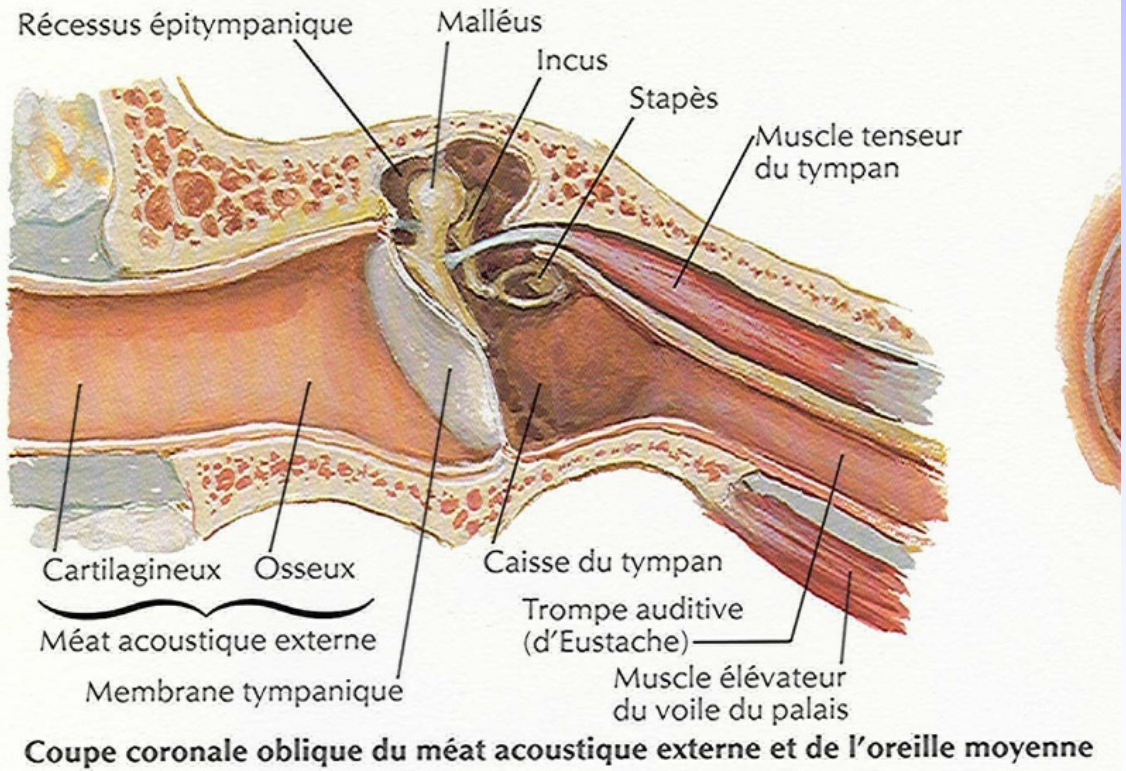
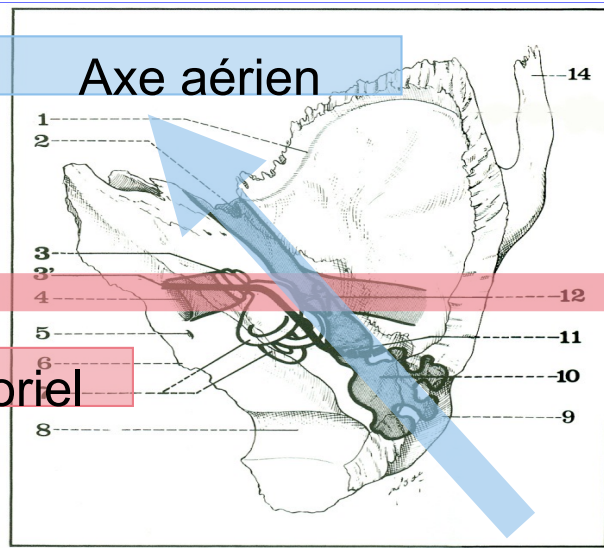


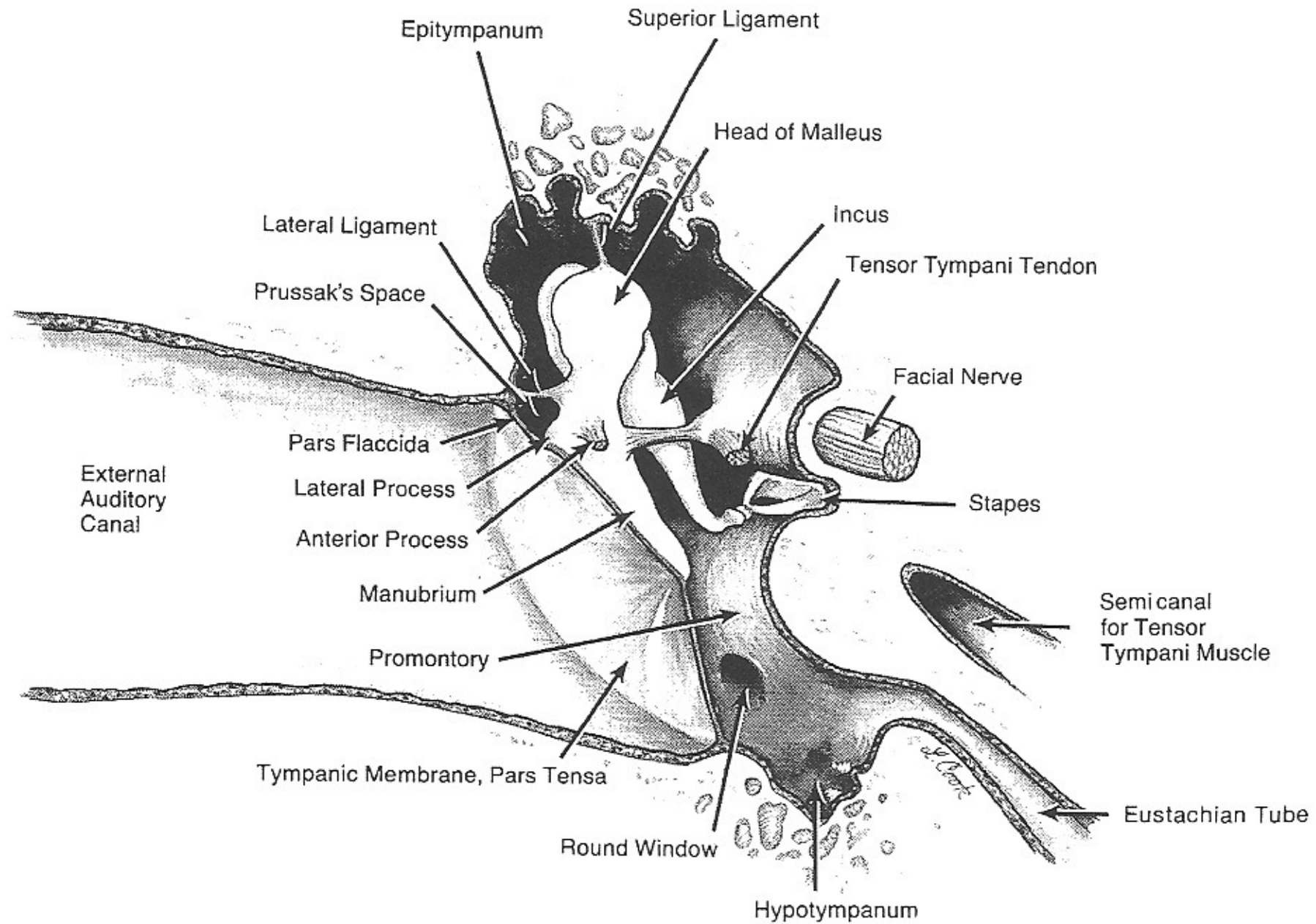
Oreille moyenne

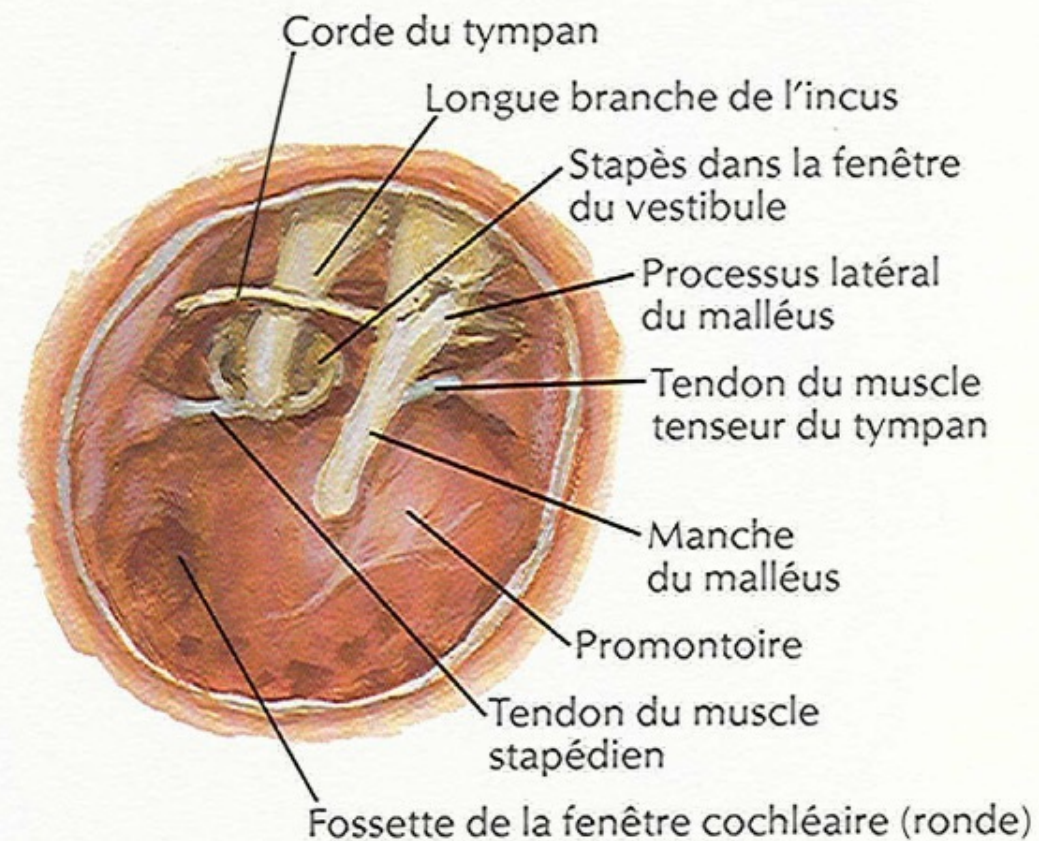
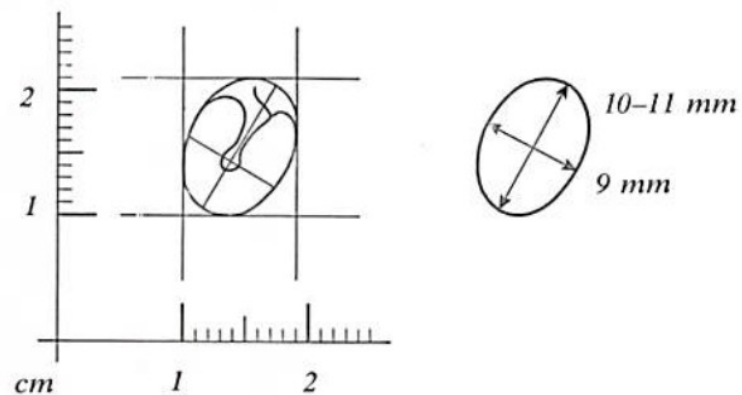
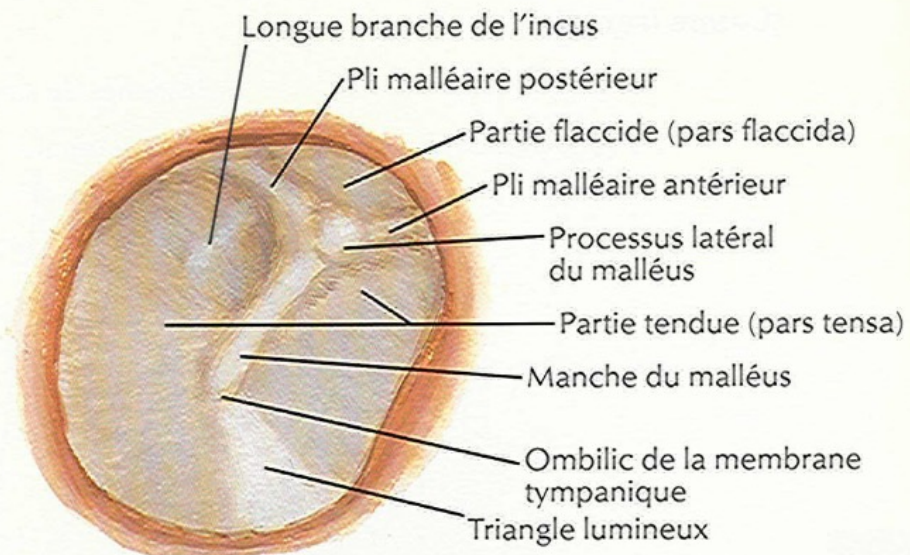


Axe aérien

Axe sensoriel







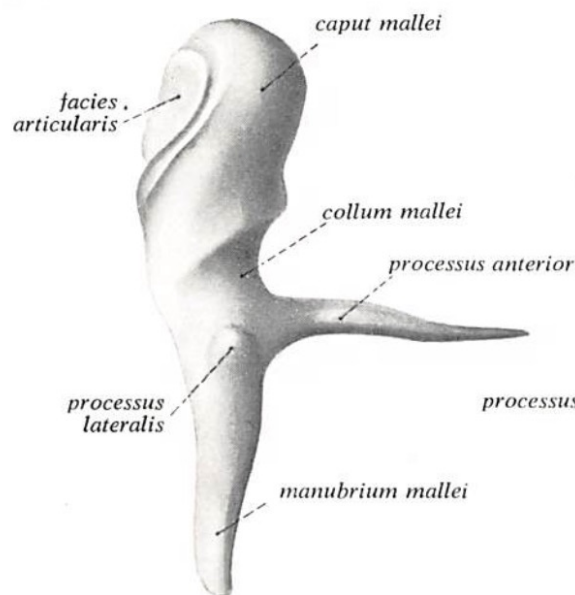


Fig. 244. *Malleus* (malleus [marteau]) droit; vue latérale.

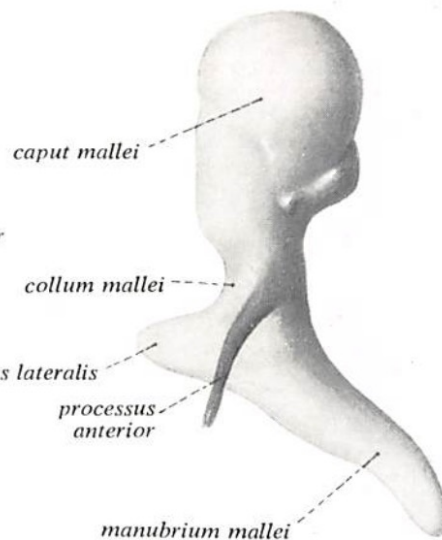


Fig. 245. *Malleus* droit; vue antérieure.

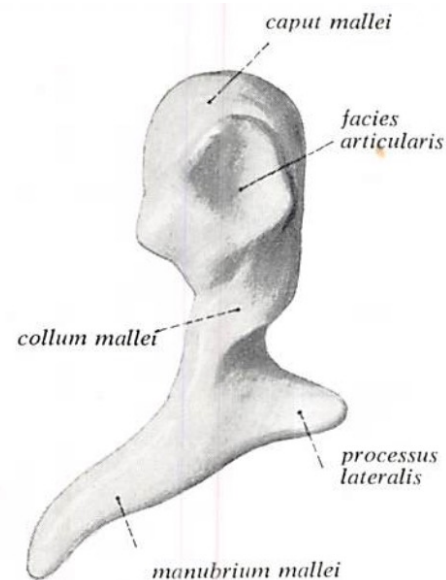


Fig. 246. *Malleus* droit; vue dorsale.

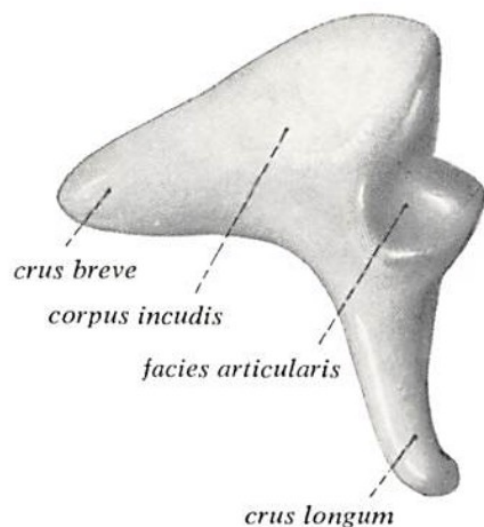


Fig. 247. *Incus* (incus [enclume]) droit; vue latérale.

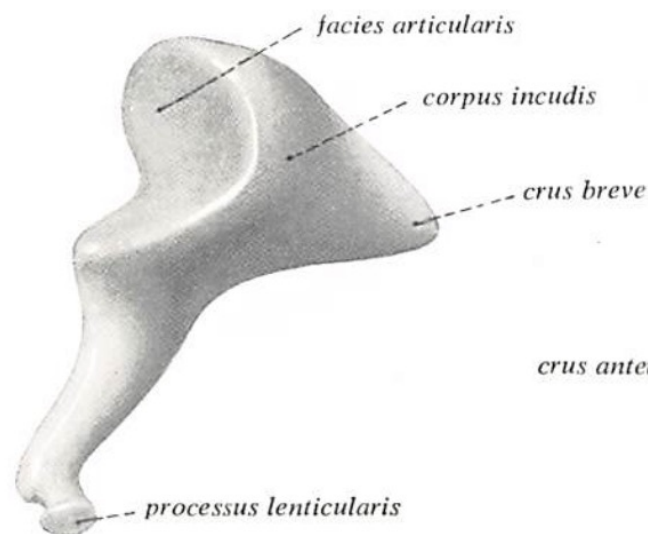


Fig. 248. *Incus* droit; vue médiale.

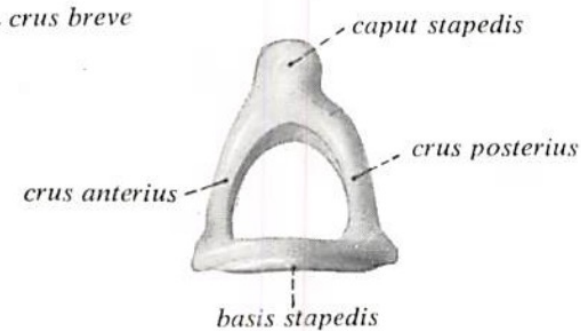
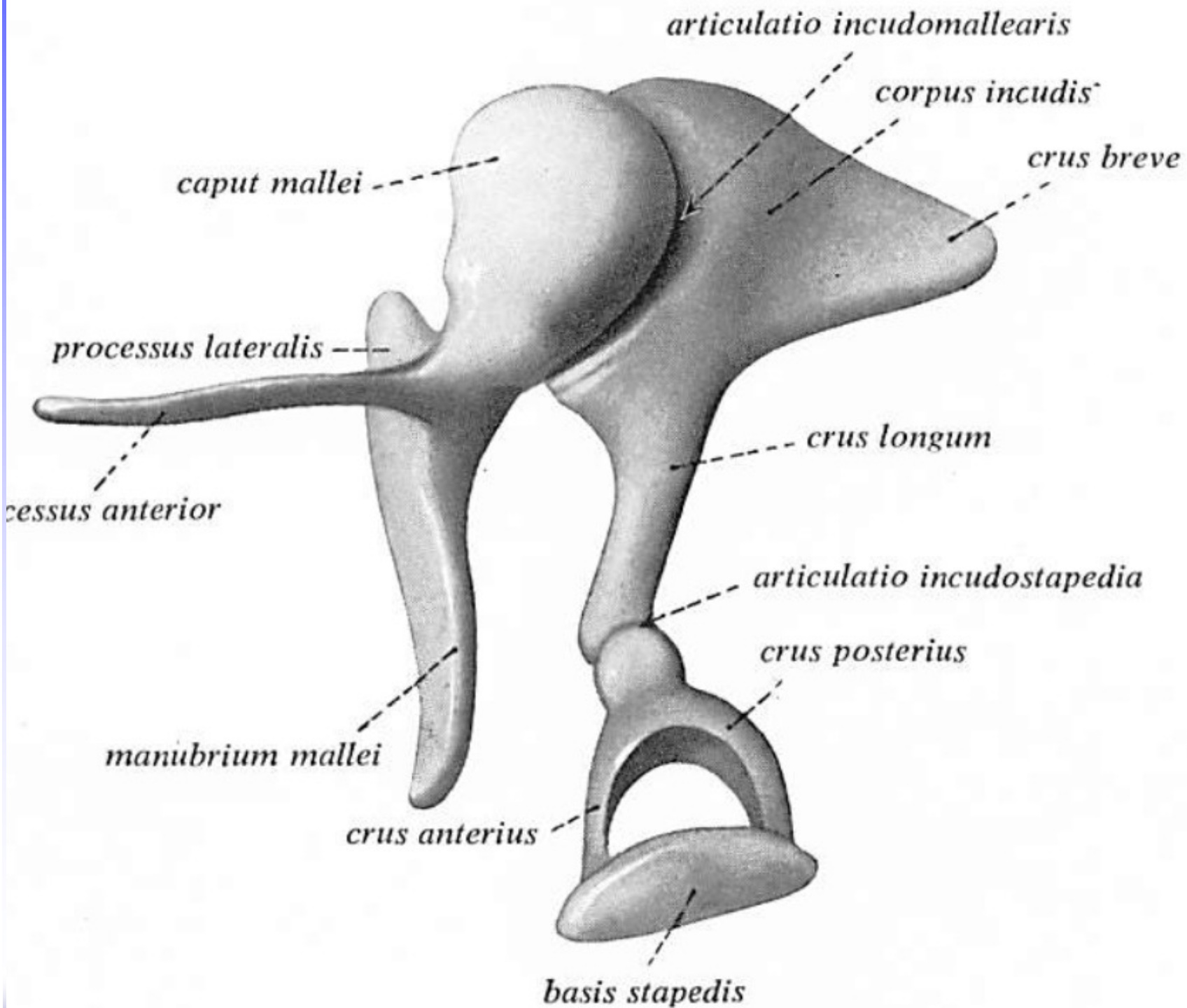
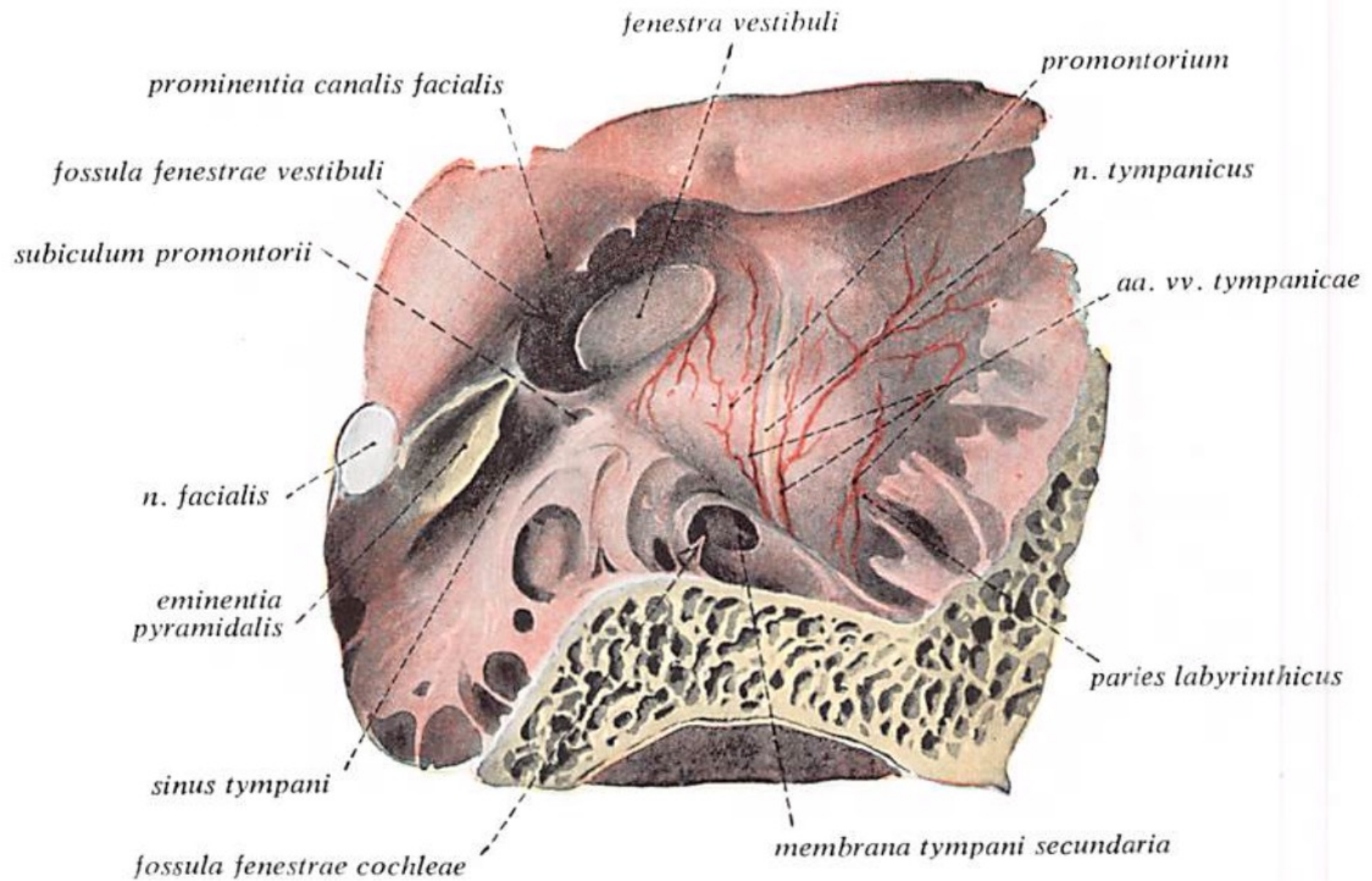
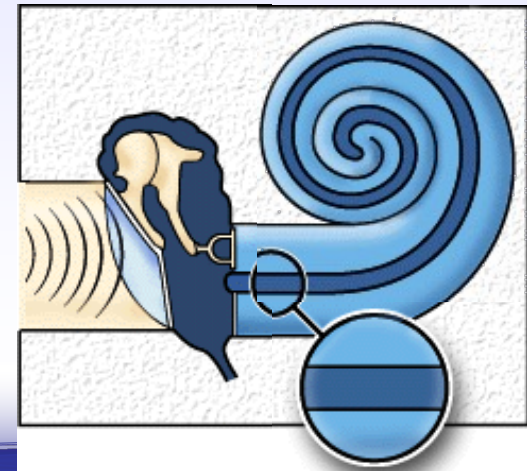
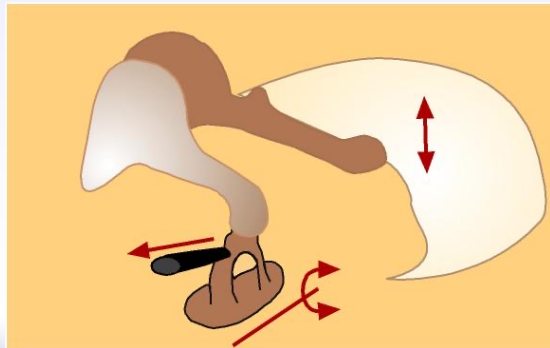
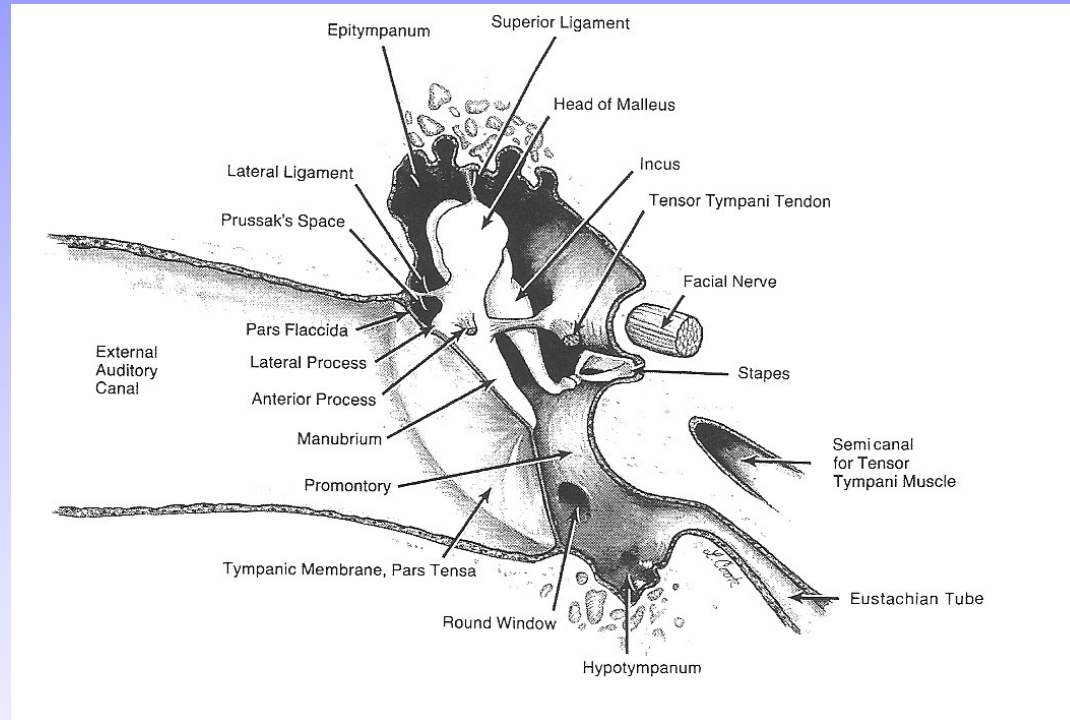


Fig. 249. *Stapes* (stapes [étrier]); vue supérieure.



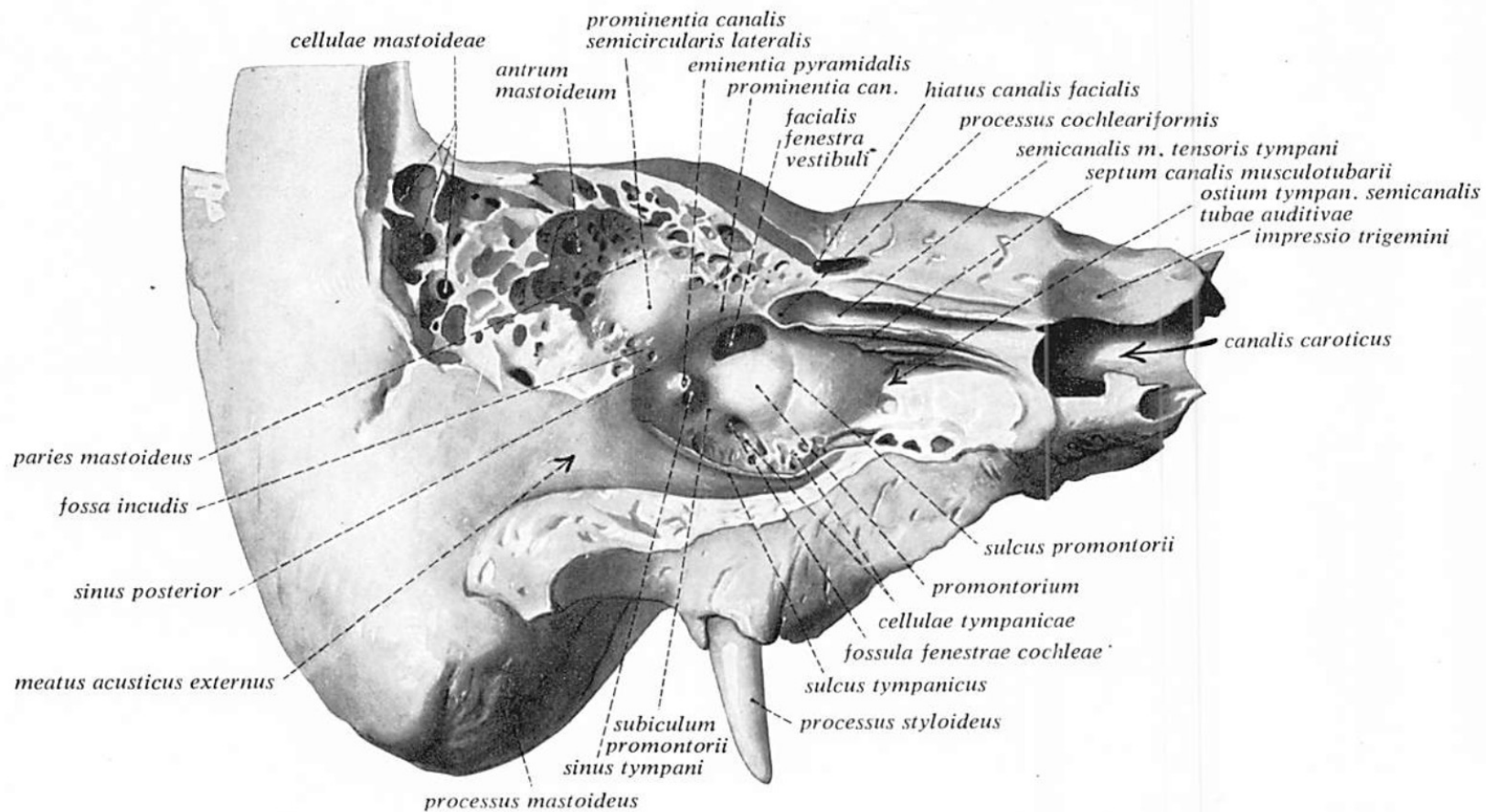
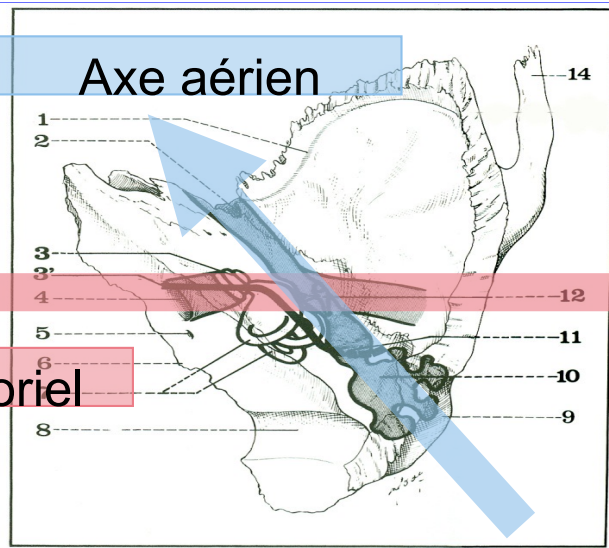


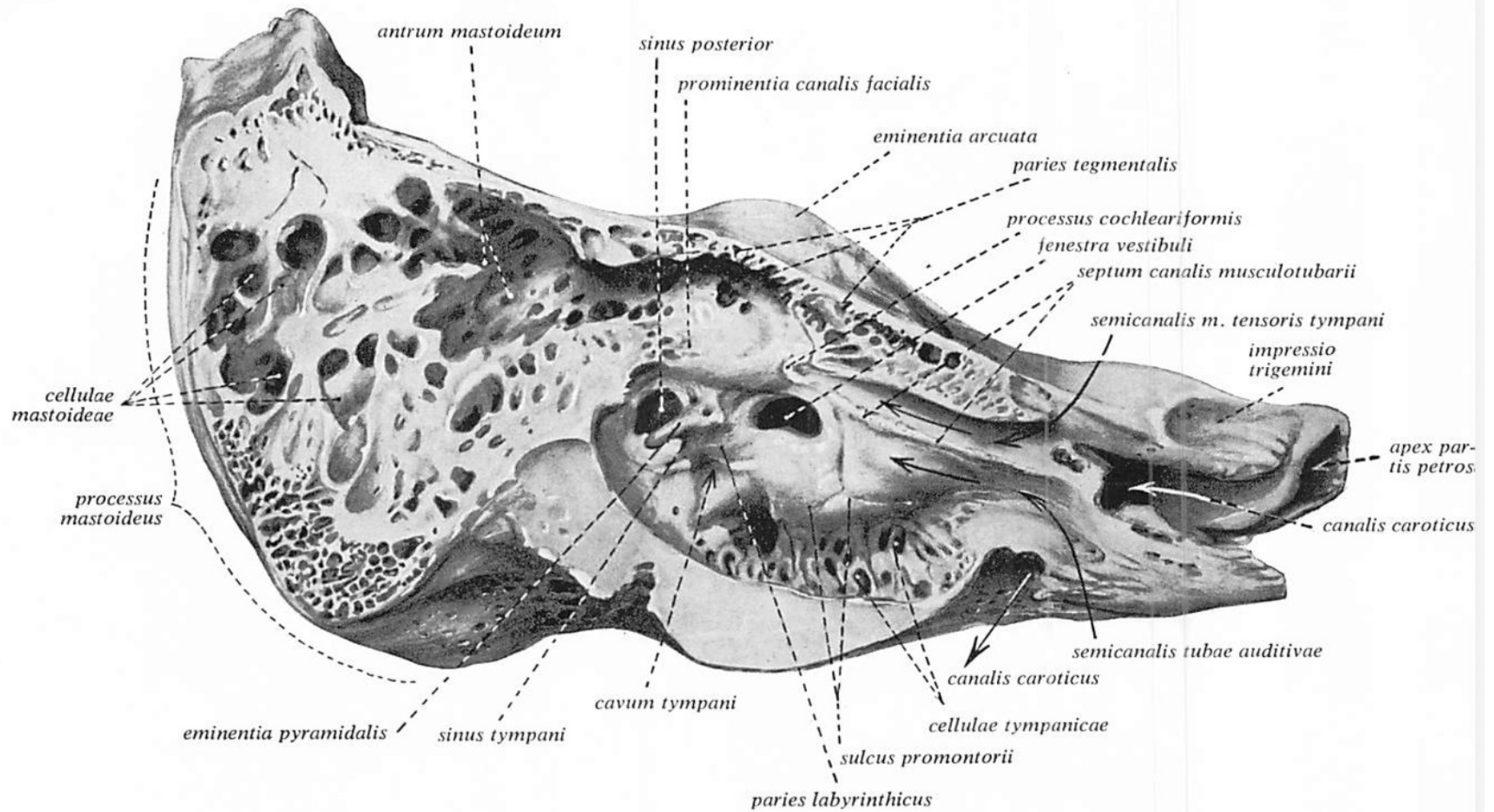
Oreille moyenne

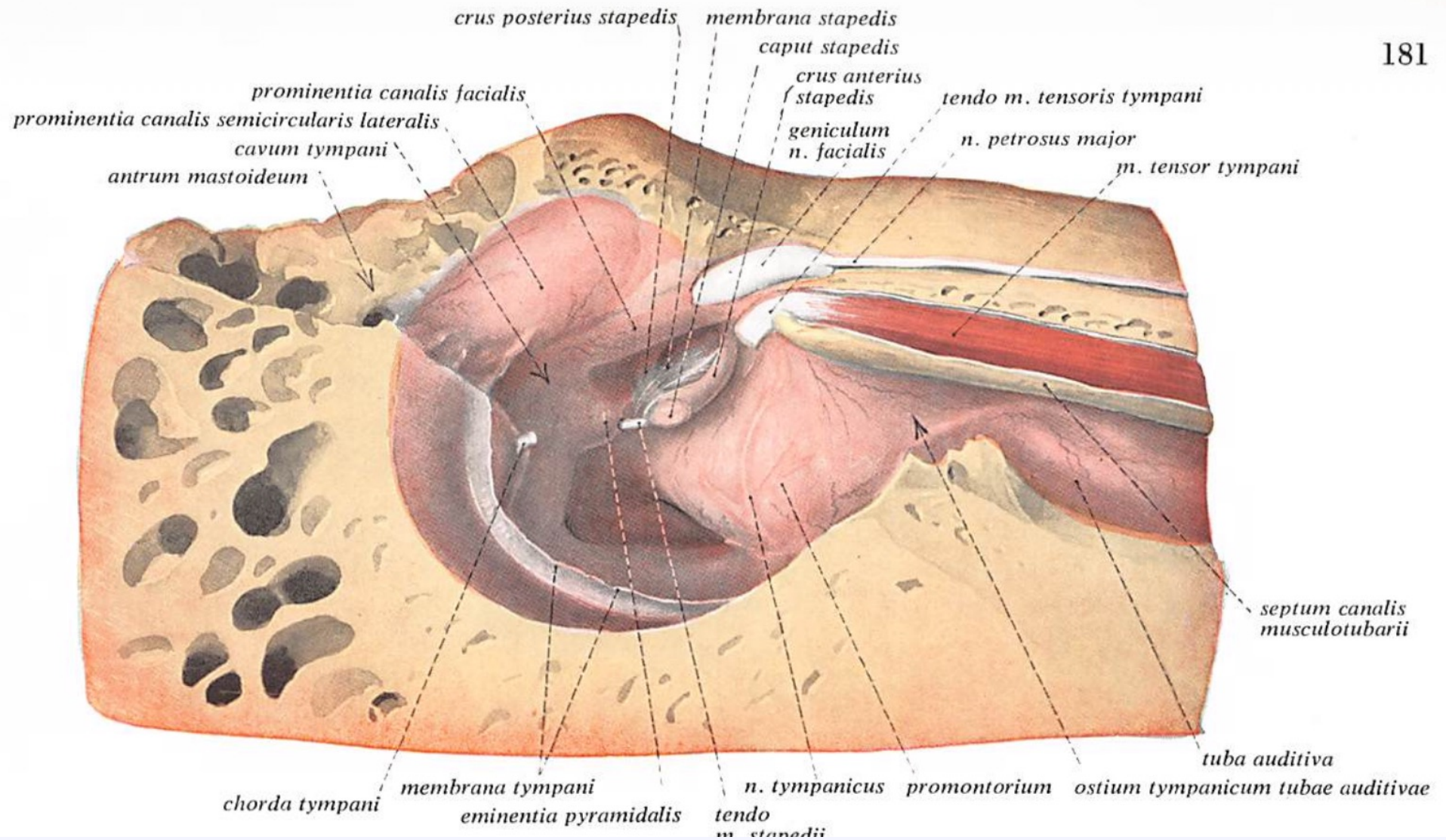


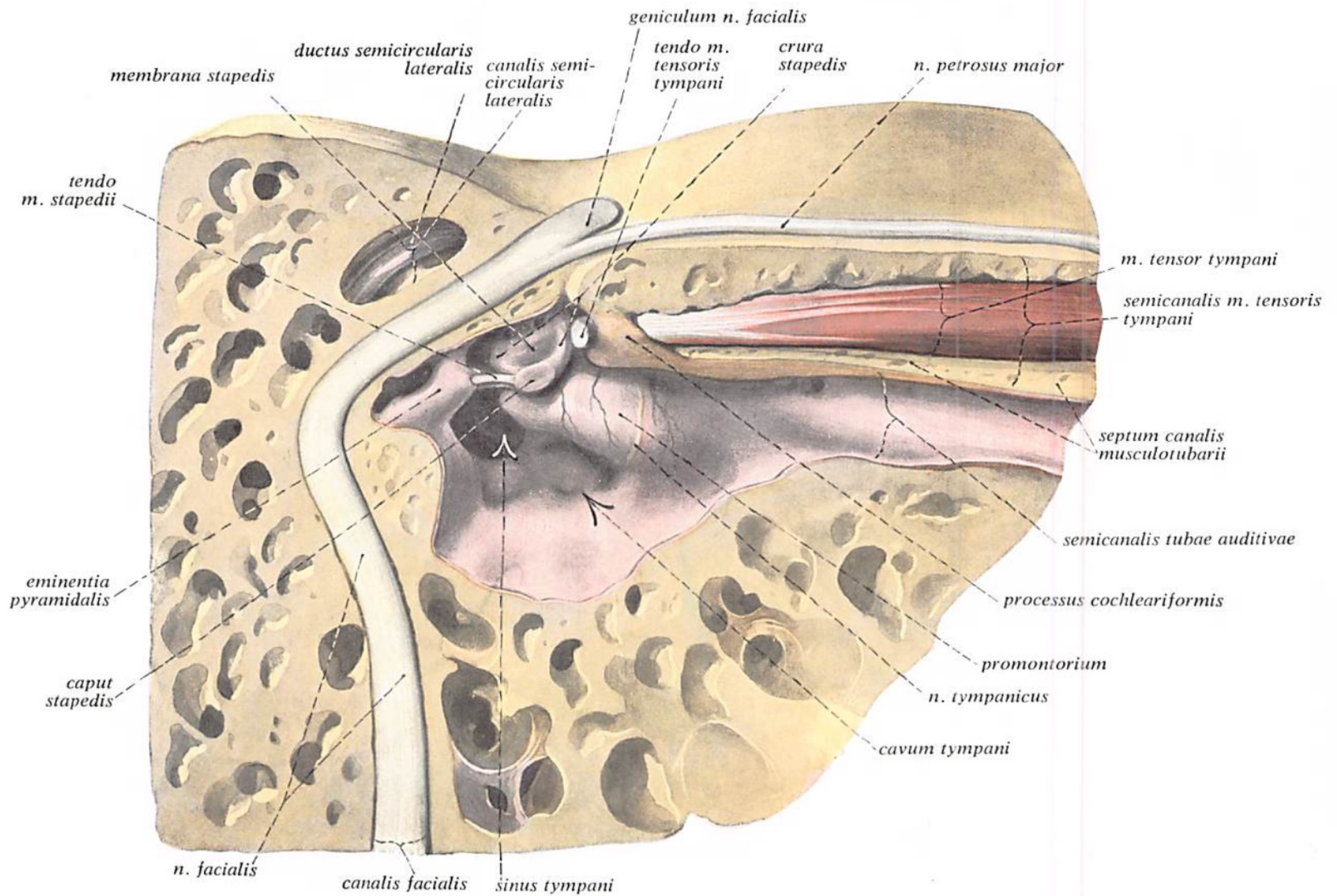
Axe aérien

Axe sensoriel

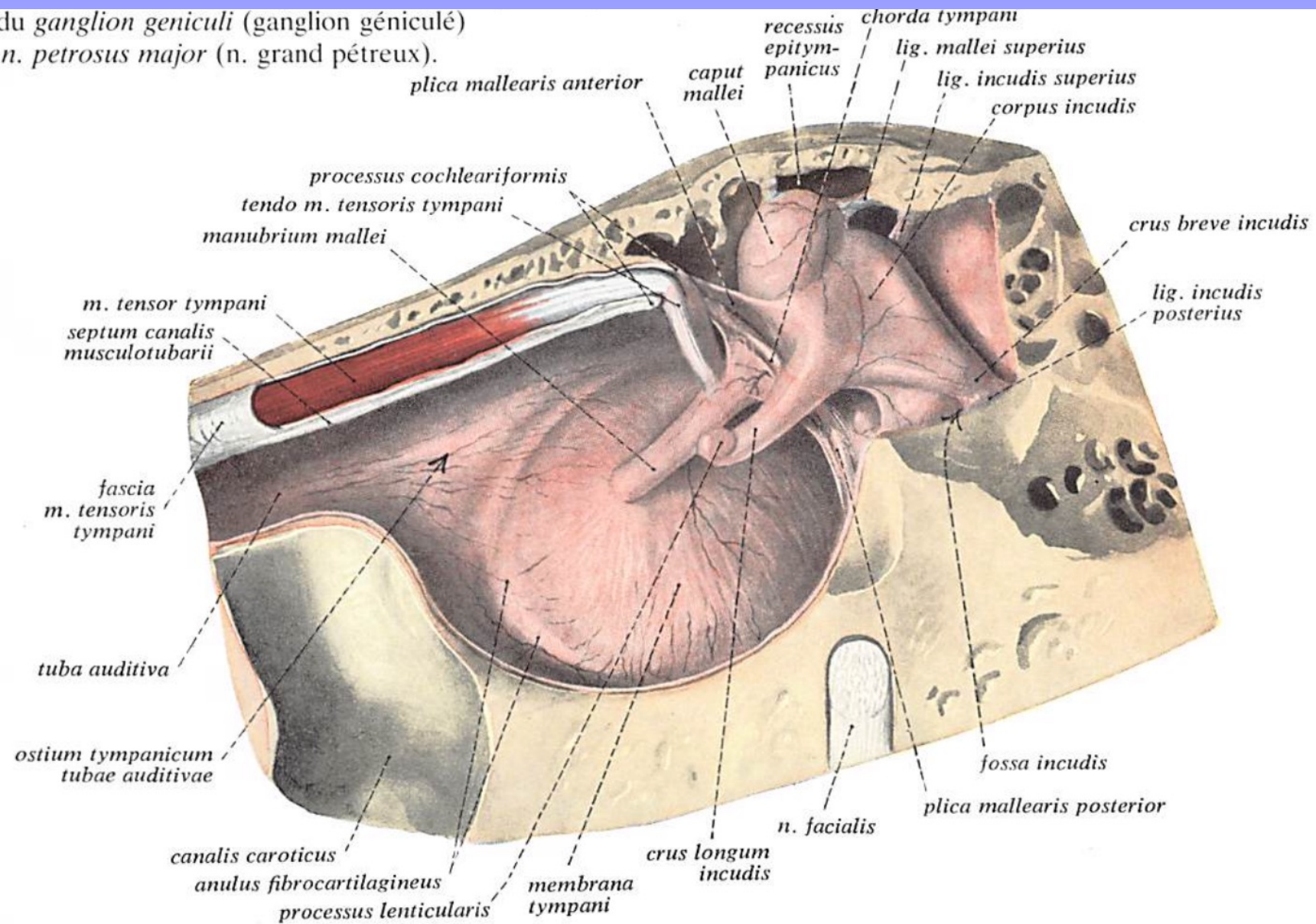


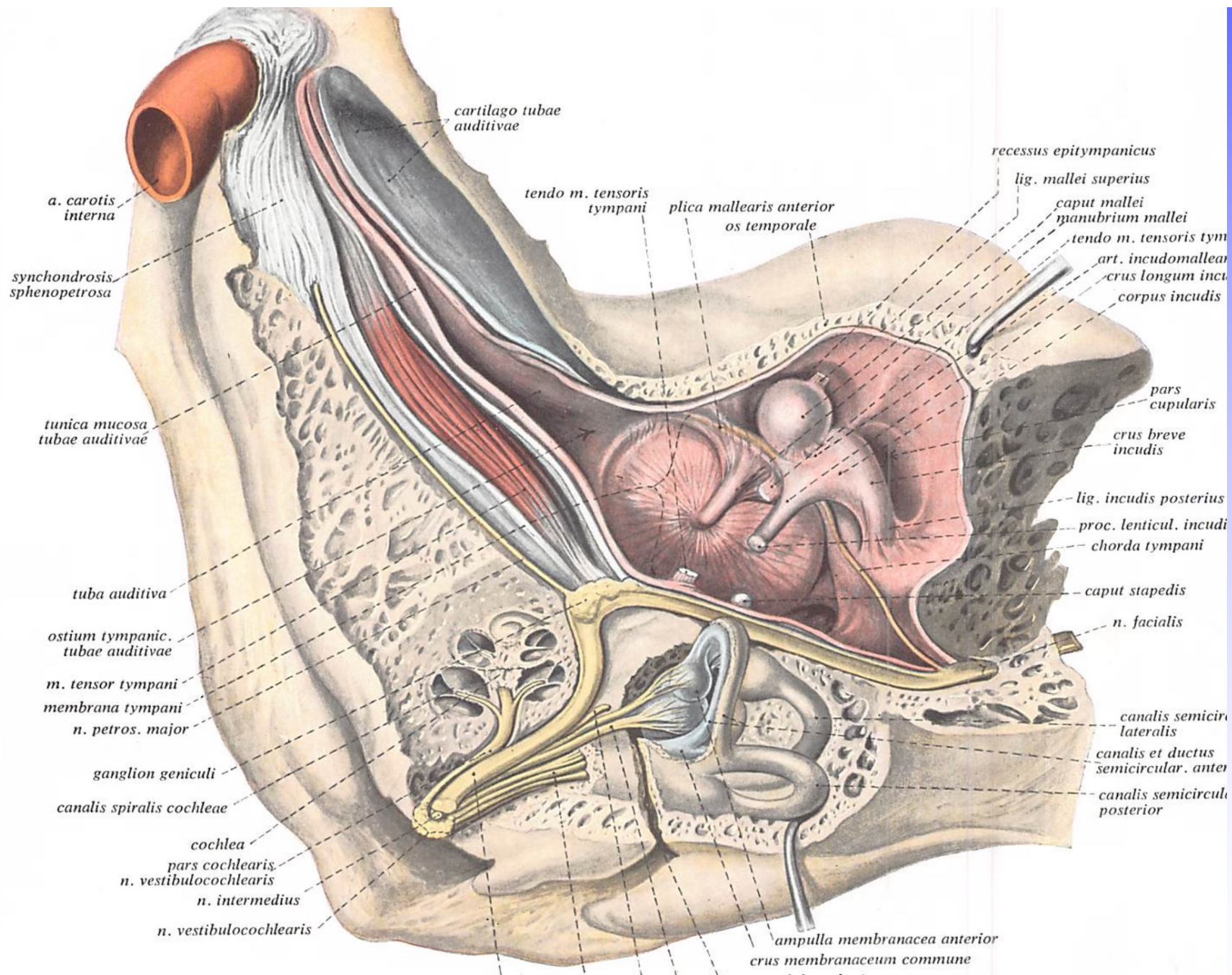






nage du ganglion geniculi (ganglion géniculé)
et du *n. petrosus major* (n. grand pétreux).





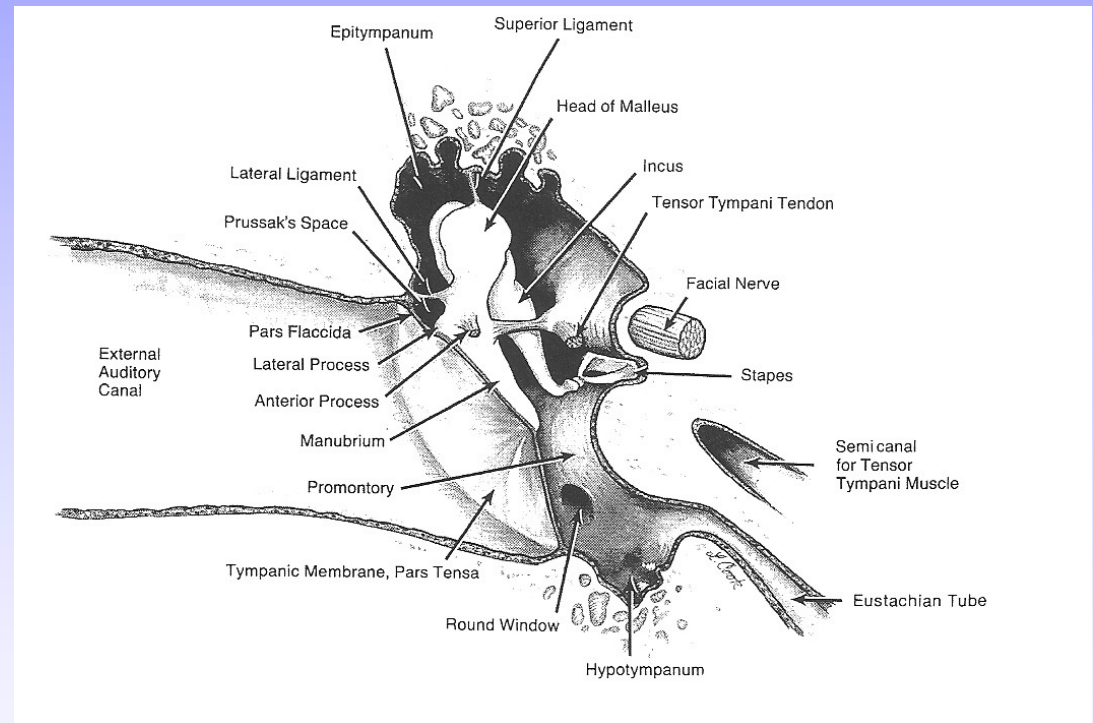
Oreille moyenne

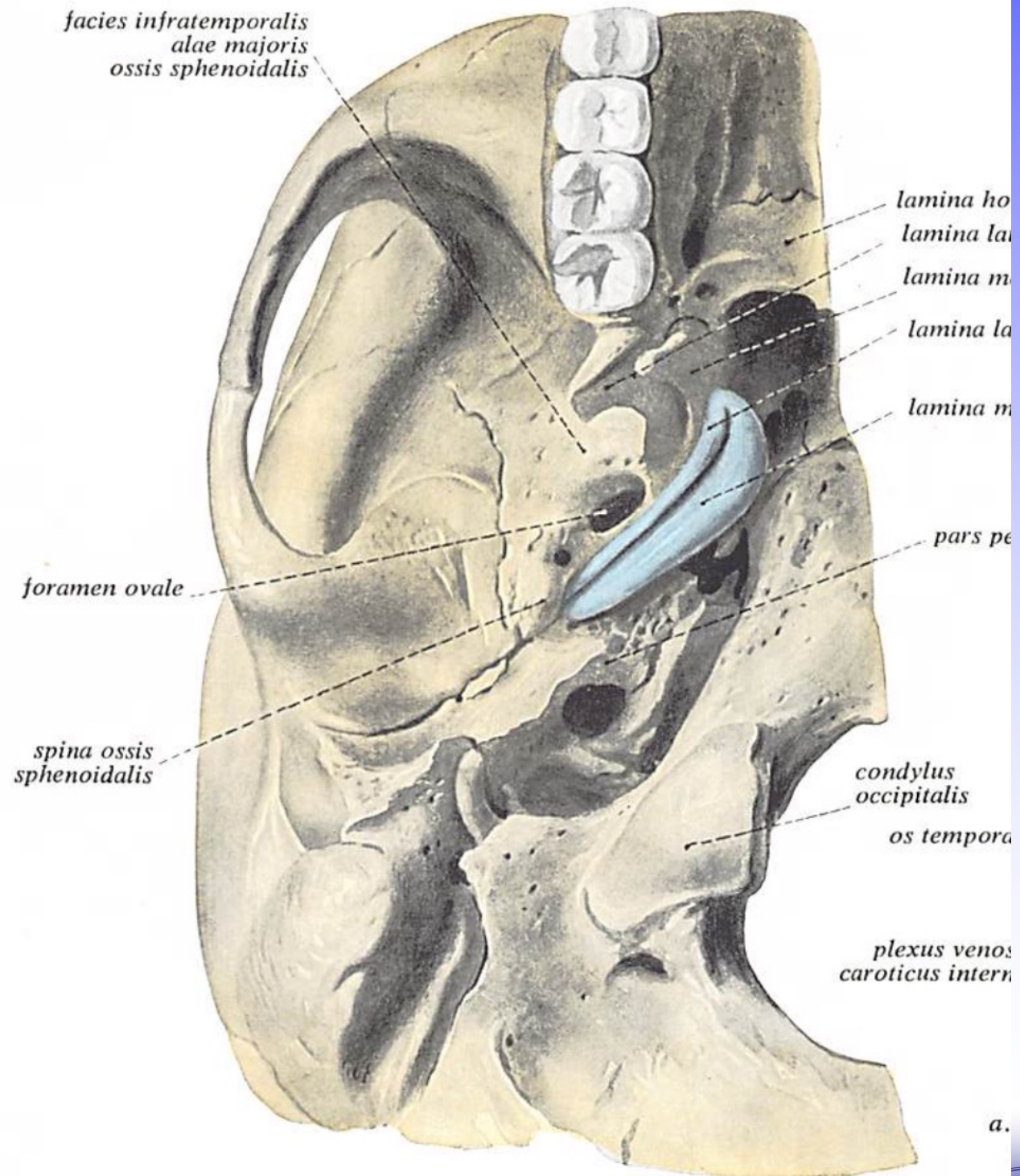
- Tympanum

- Pro
- Épi
- Hypo
- Rétro
 - ST
 - RF

- Mastoïde

- Antre
- Additus
- Angle Citelli / Pointe





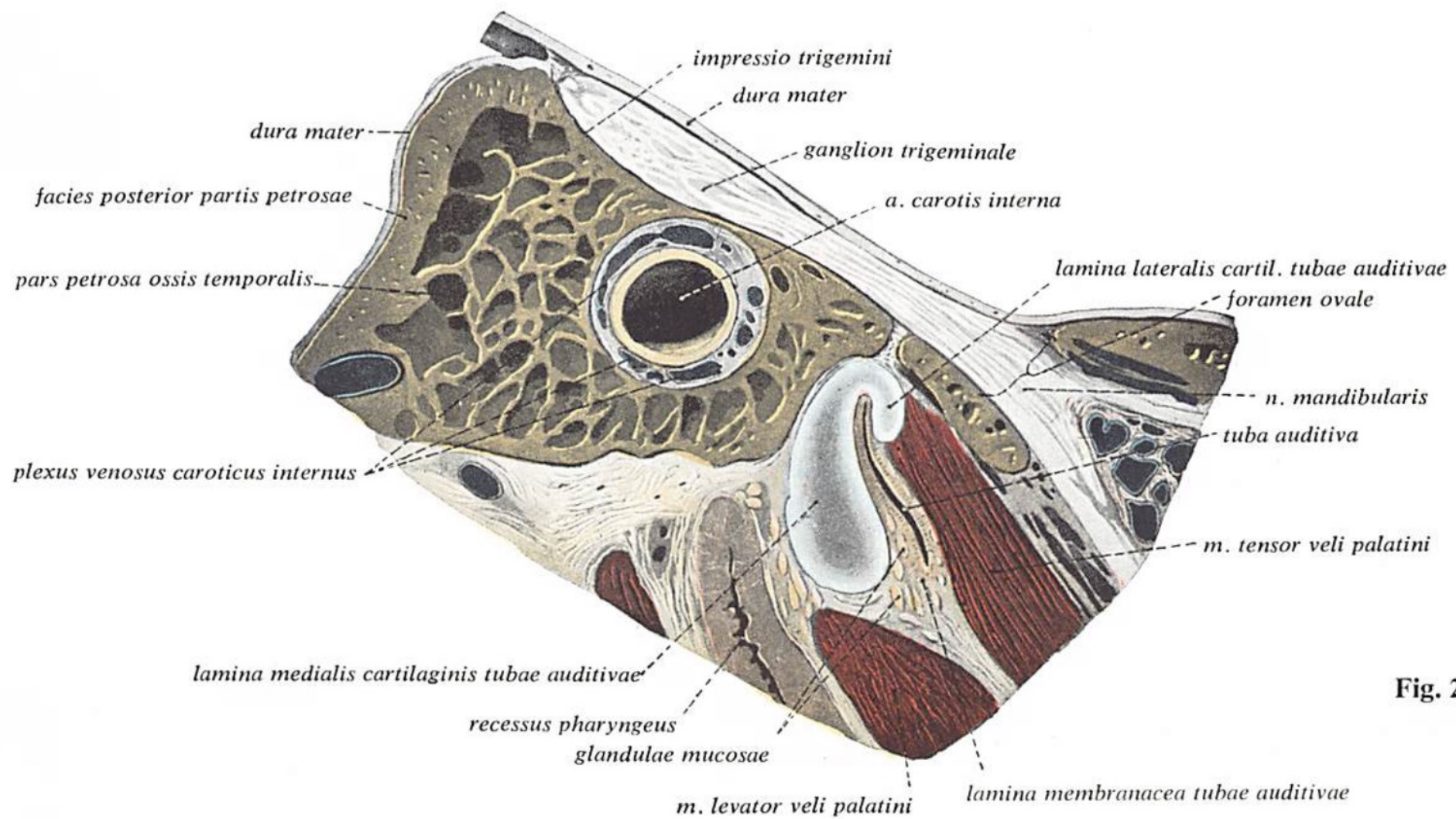
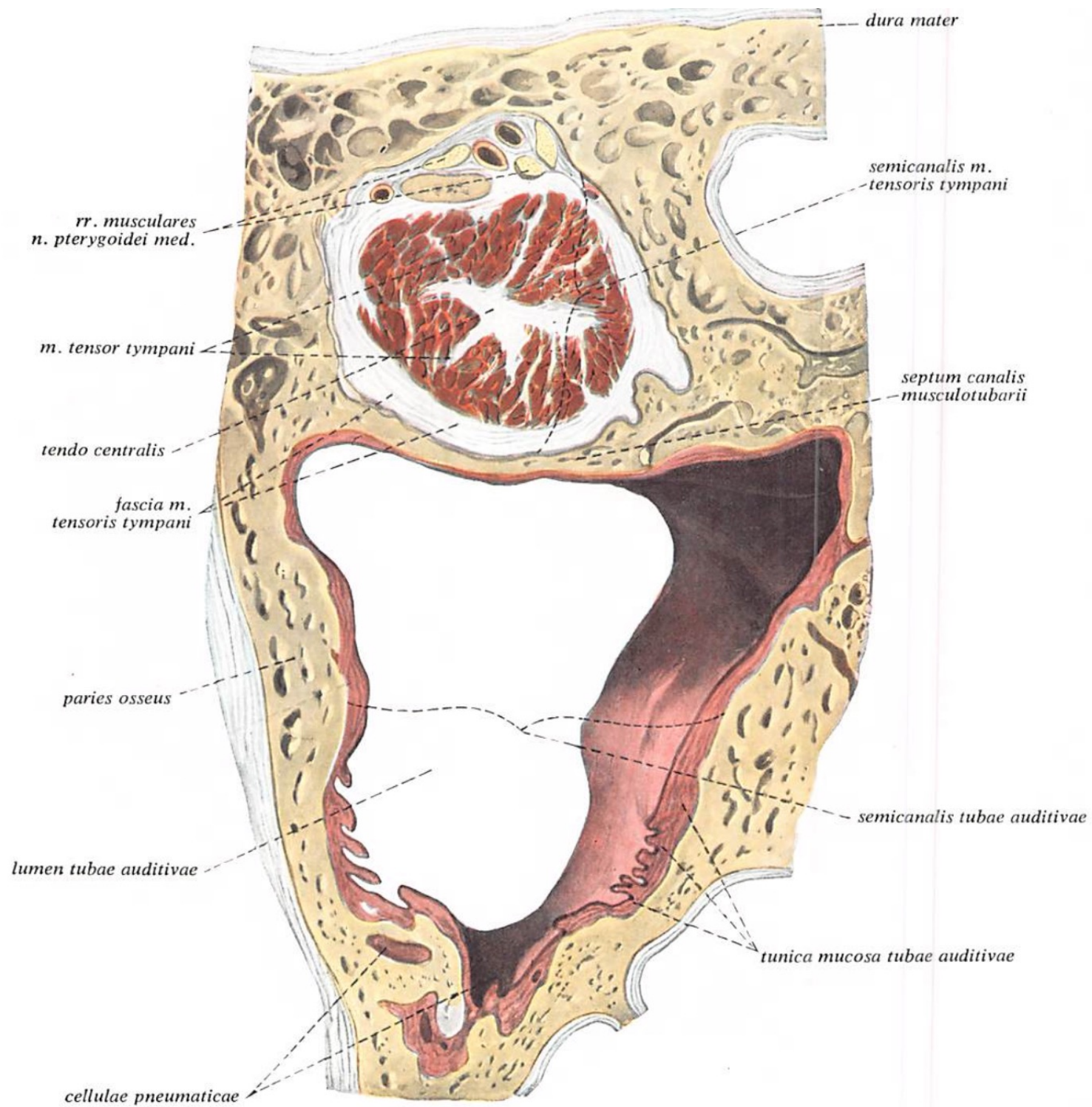
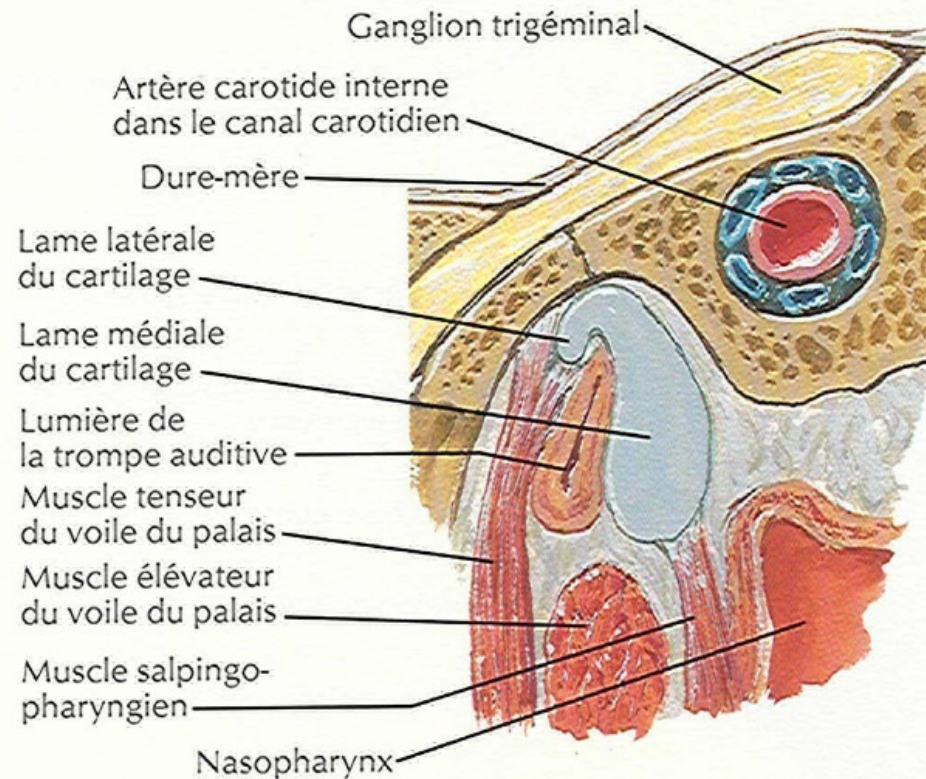


Fig. 263

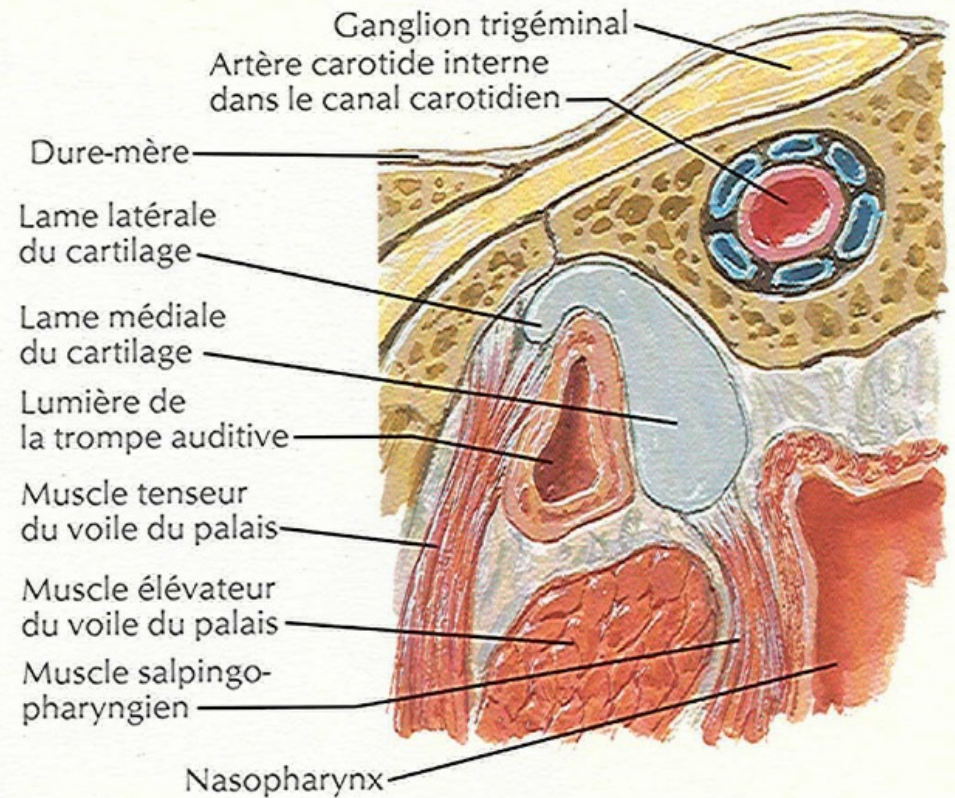


Coupe à travers la partie cartilagineuse de la trompe auditive fermée



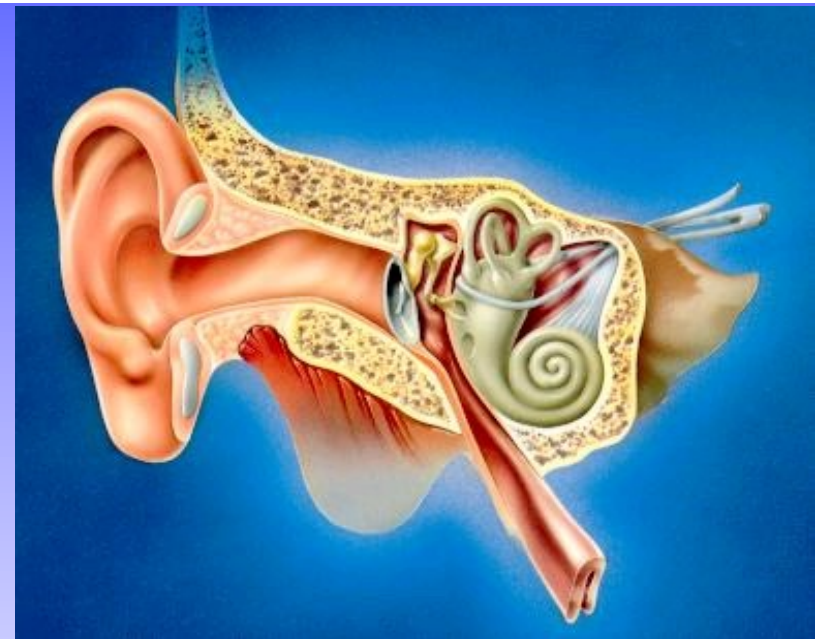
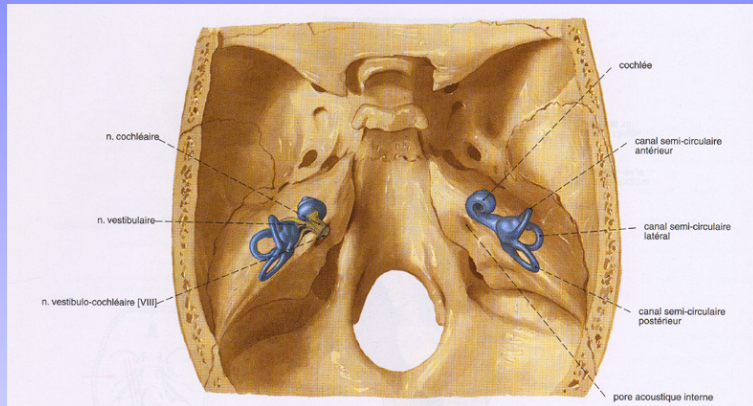
Trompe auditive fermée par l'élasticité du cartilage, la turgescence des tissus et la contraction des muscles salpingo-pharyngiens

Coupe à travers la partie cartilagineuse de la trompe auditive ouverte

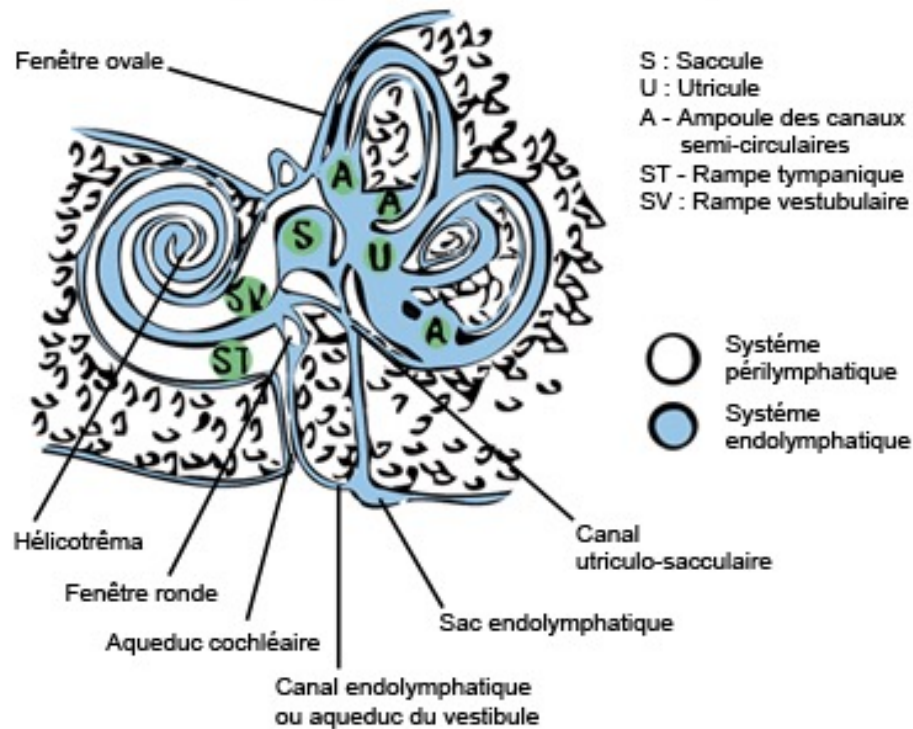


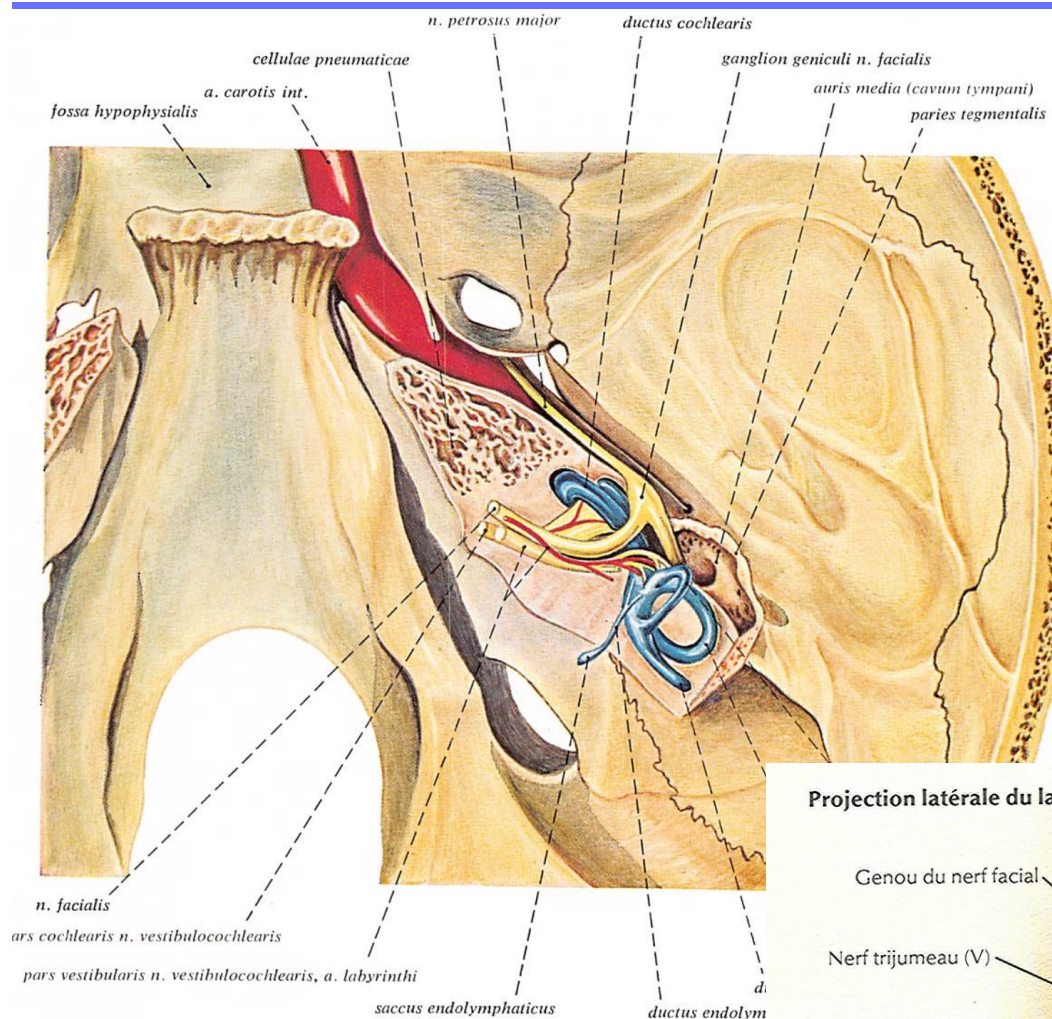
Lumière ouverte principalement quand l'insertion du muscle tenseur du voile du palais attire la paroi de la trompe latéralement pendant la déglutition

Oreille interne

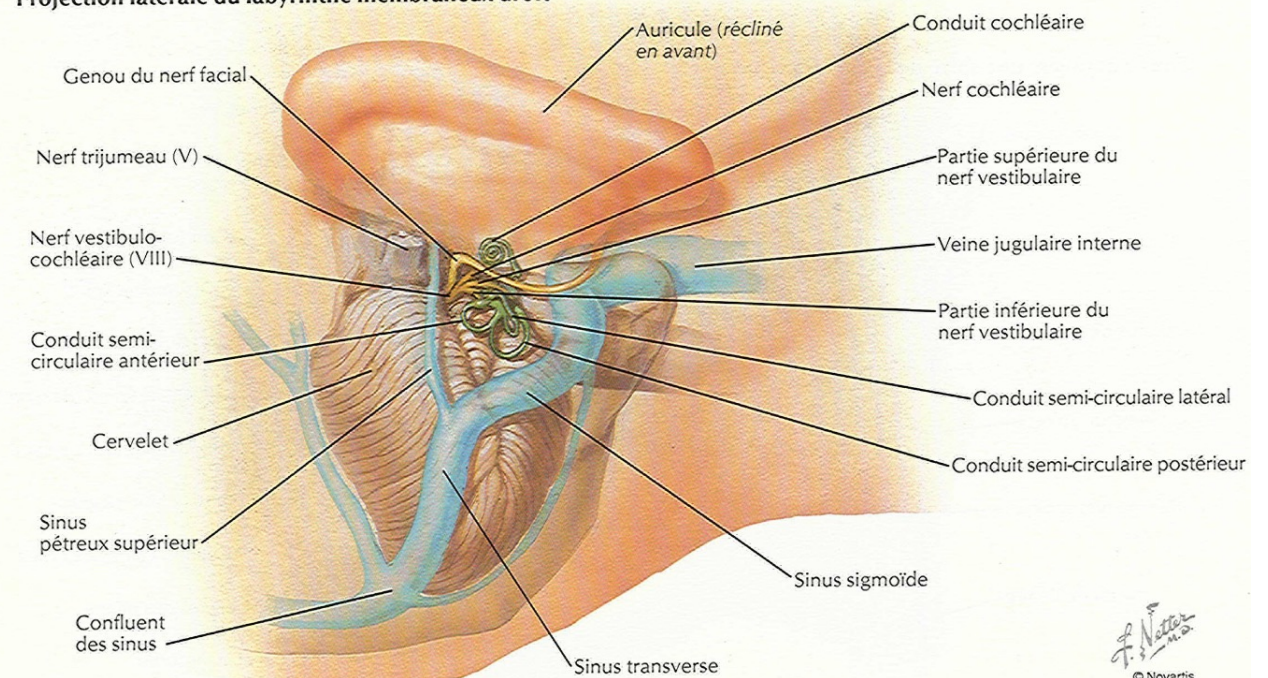


Les liquides labyrinthiques (d'après «Données actuelles sur la physiopathologie et la pathologie de l'oreille interne», Arnette Ed.)

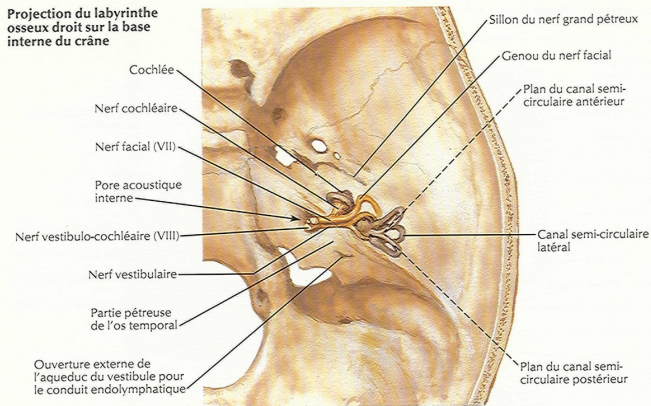




Projection latérale du labyrinthe membraneux droit



Projection du labyrinthe osseux droit sur la base interne du crâne



168

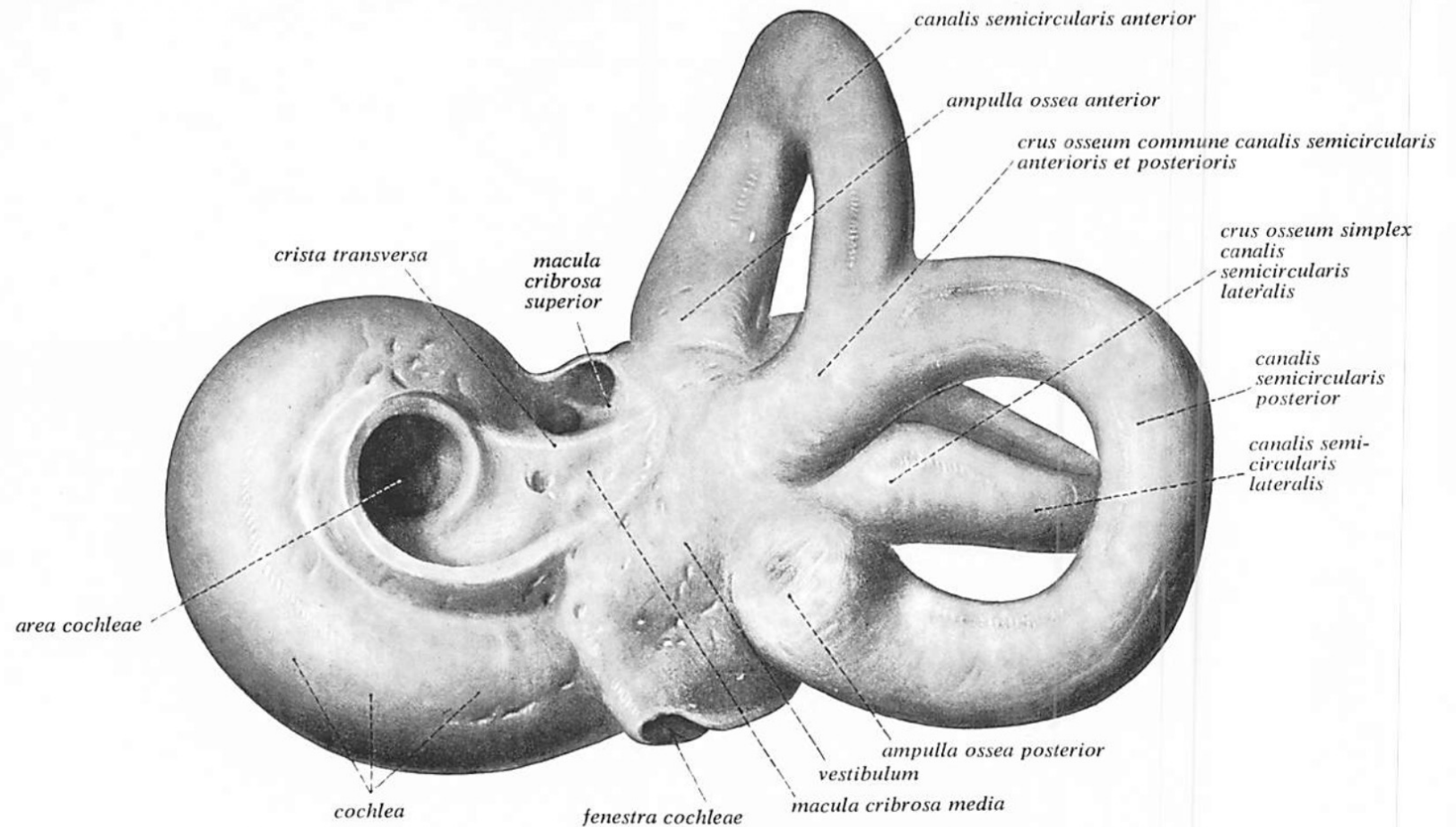


Fig. 229. Labyrinthe osseux du côté droit. Le tissu osseux qui l'entoure a été abrasé de manière à ne laisser persister qu'une fine enveloppe ; vue médiale et postérieure.

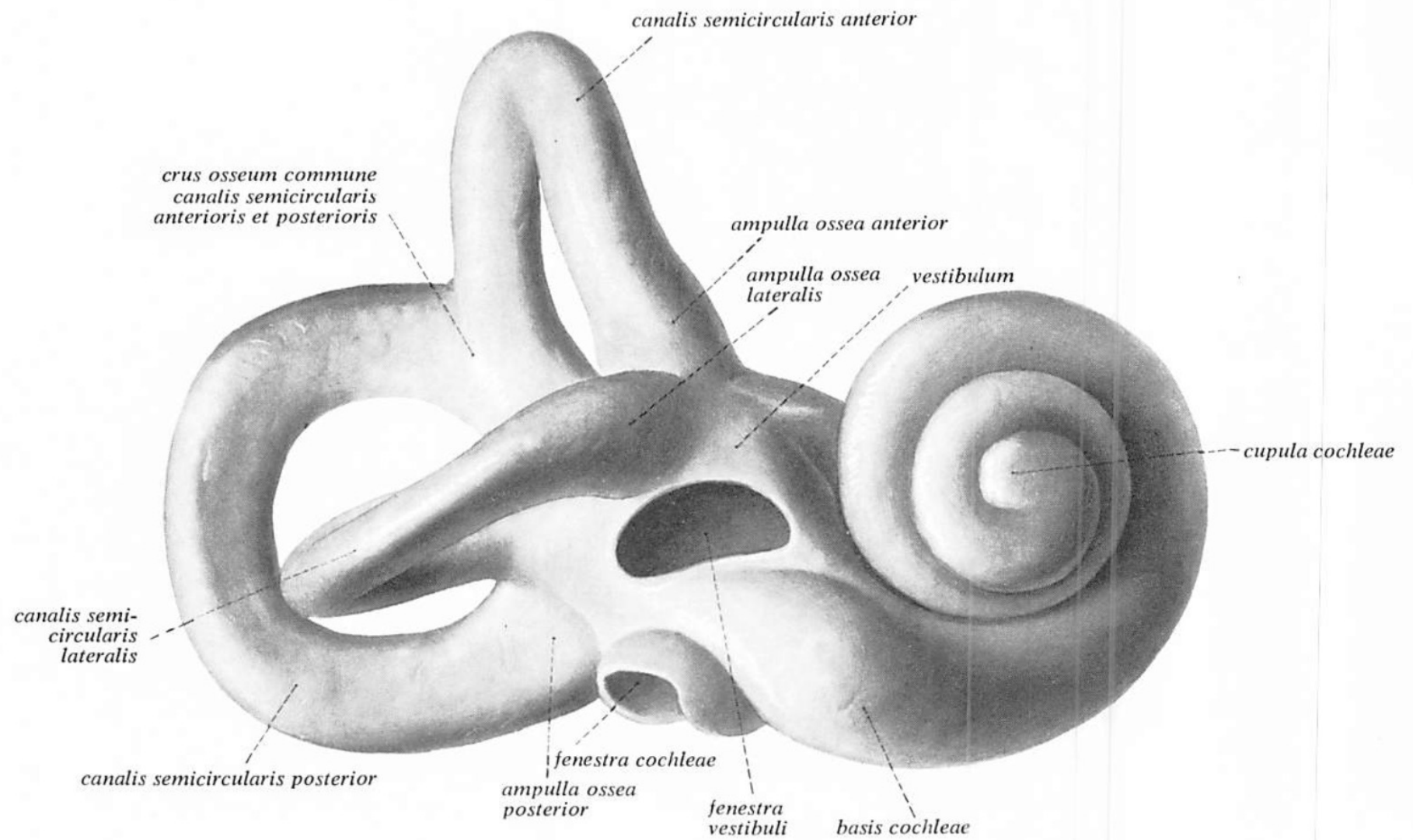
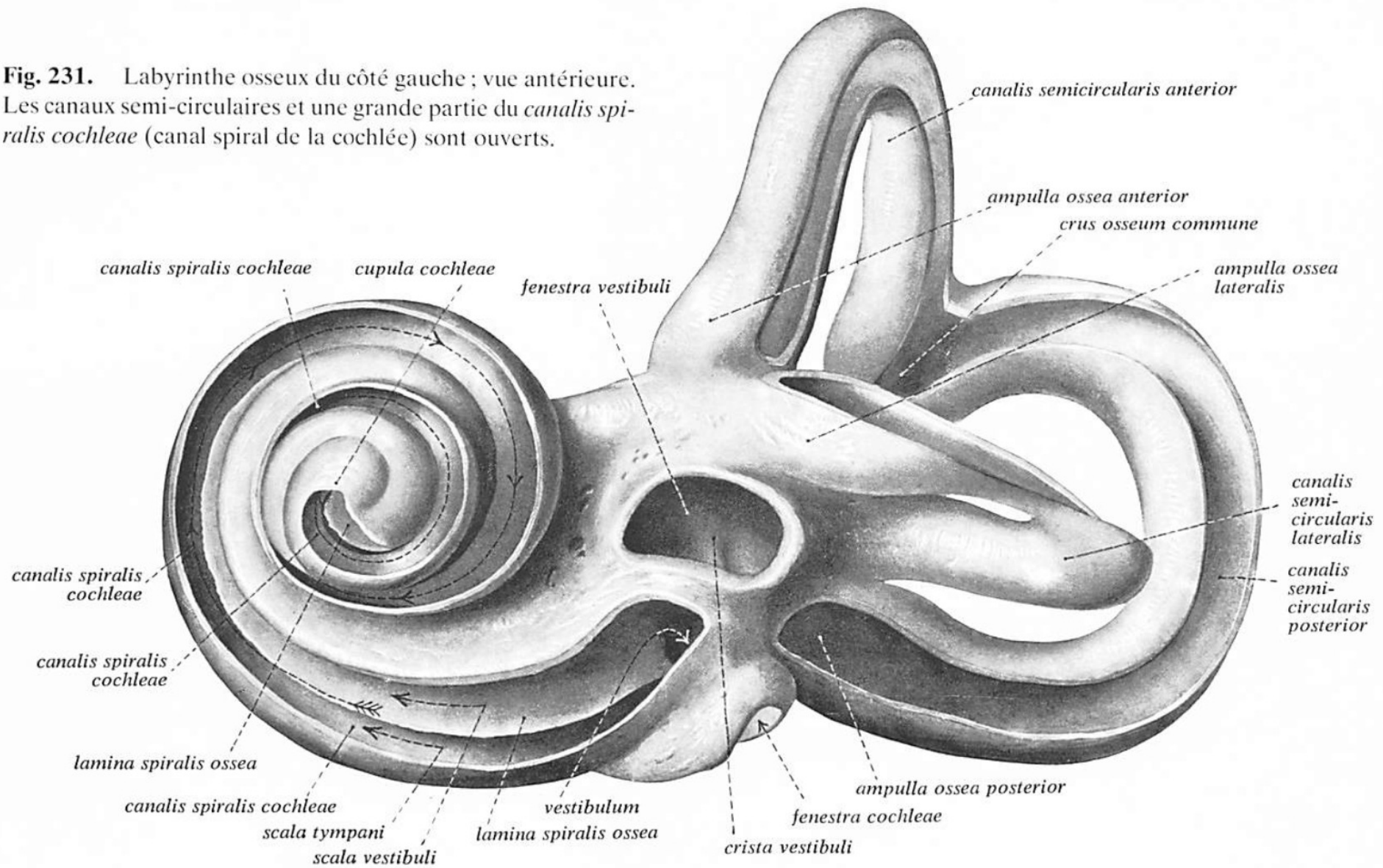


Fig. 231. Labyrinthe osseux du côté gauche ; vue antérieure.
Les canaux semi-circulaires et une grande partie du *canalis spiralis cochleae* (canal spiral de la cochlée) sont ouverts.



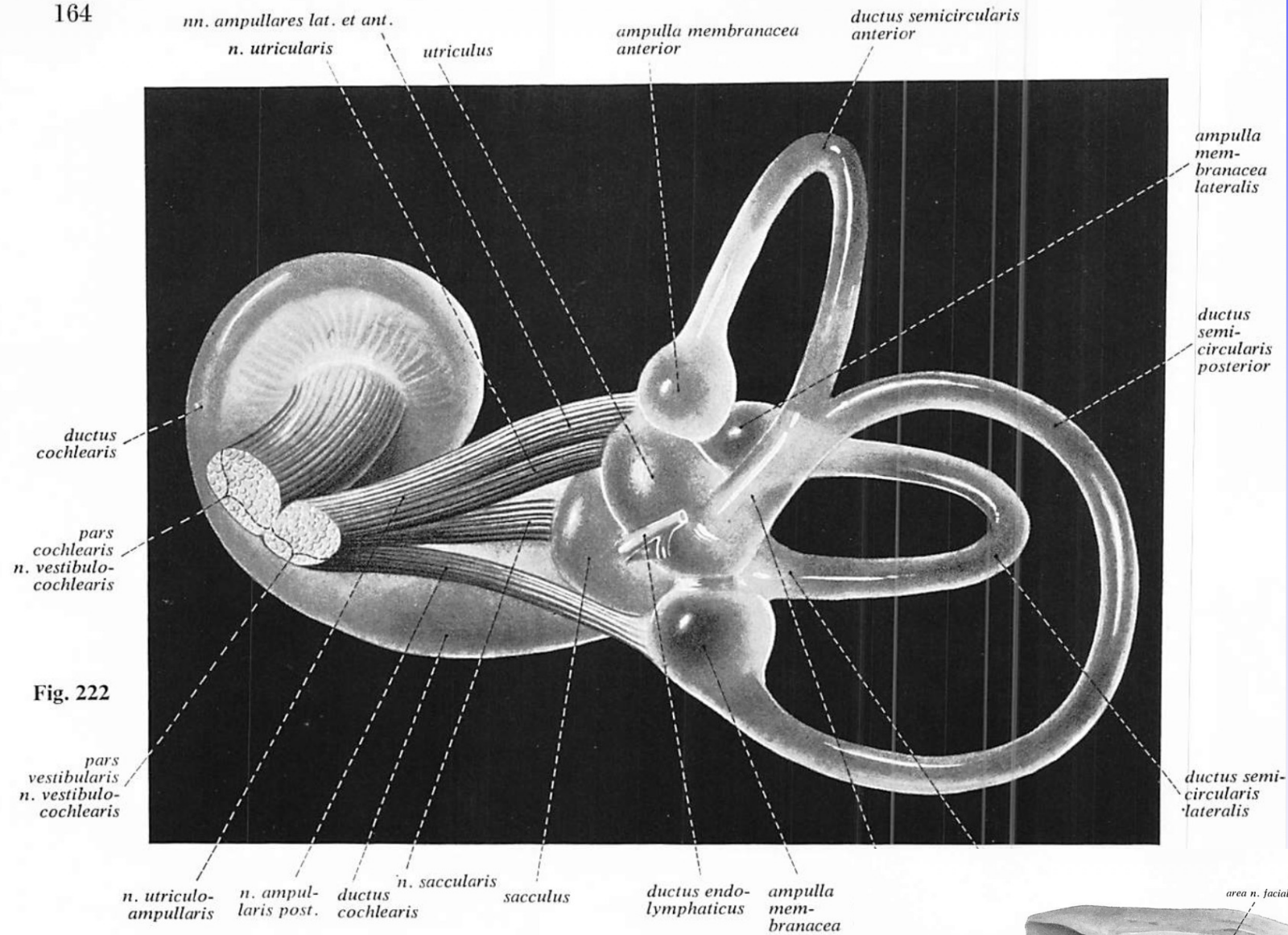


Fig. 222

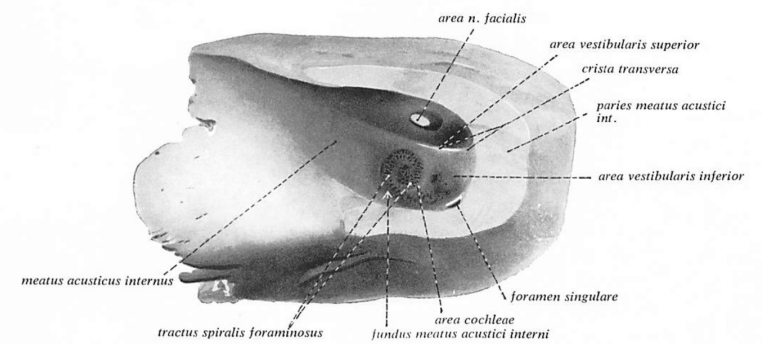
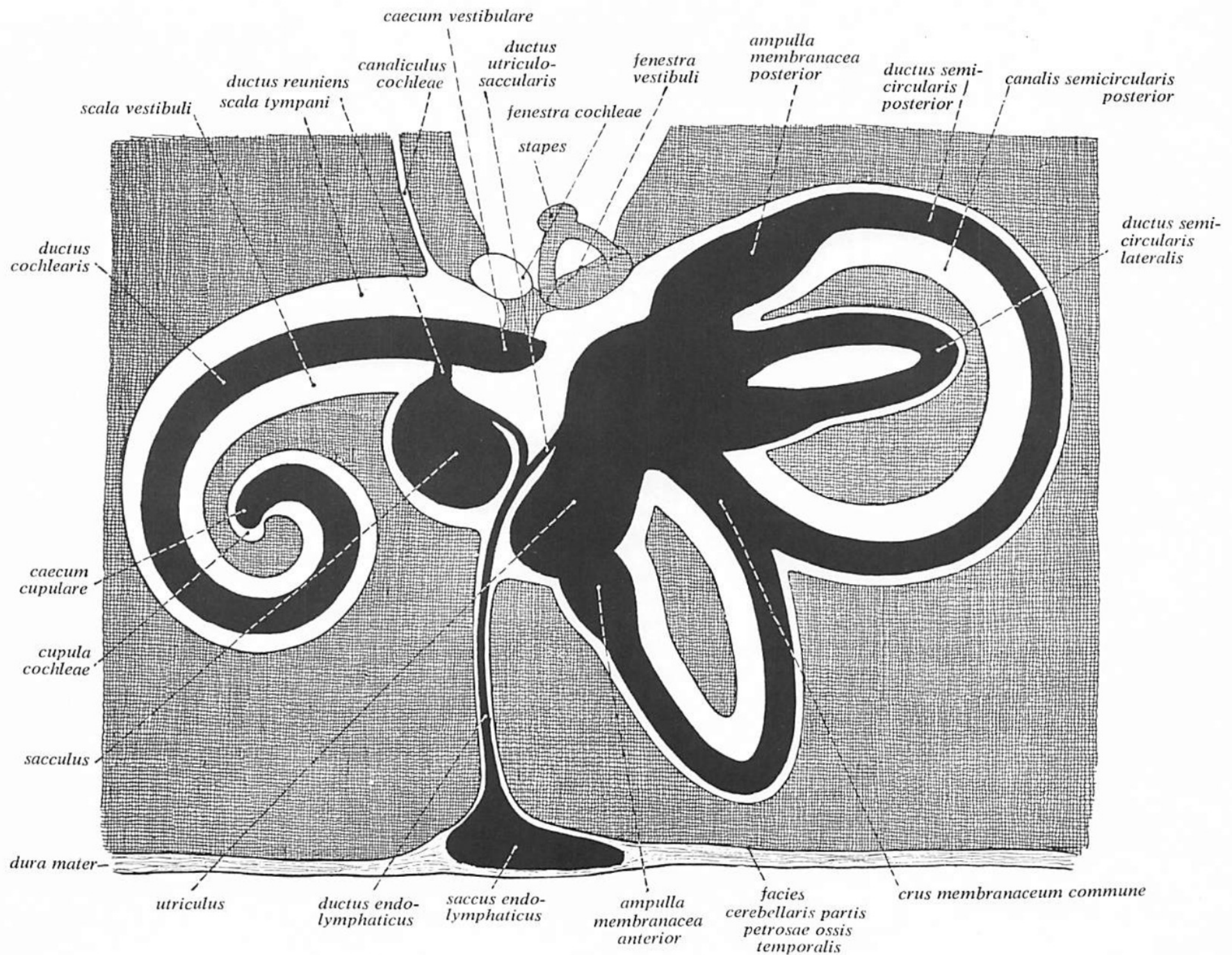
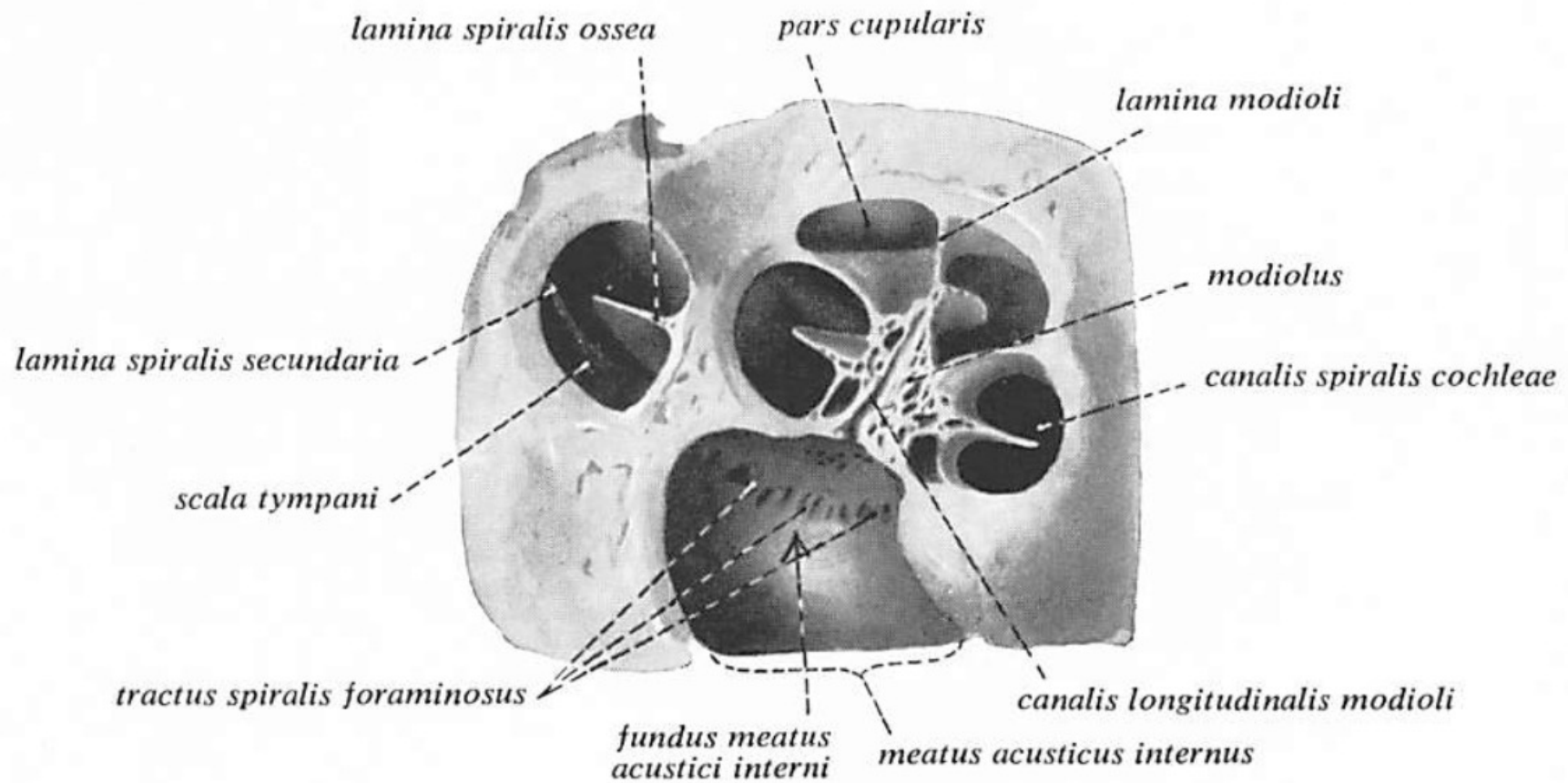
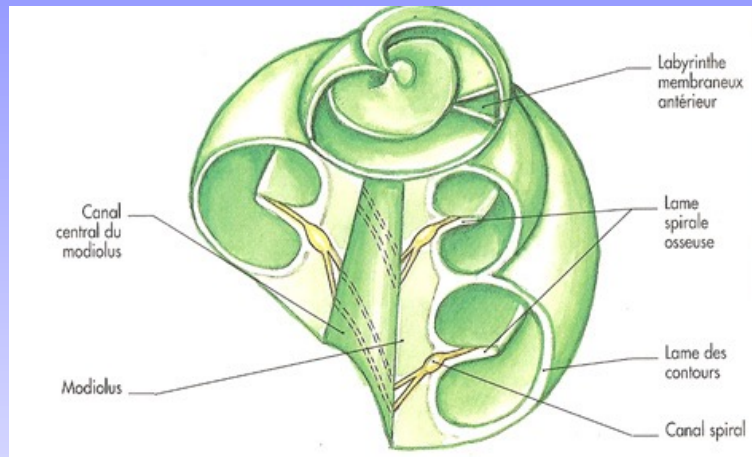


Fig. 226

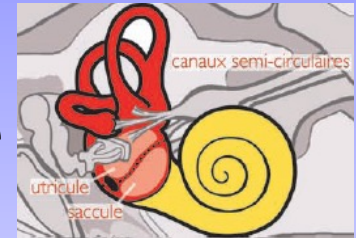




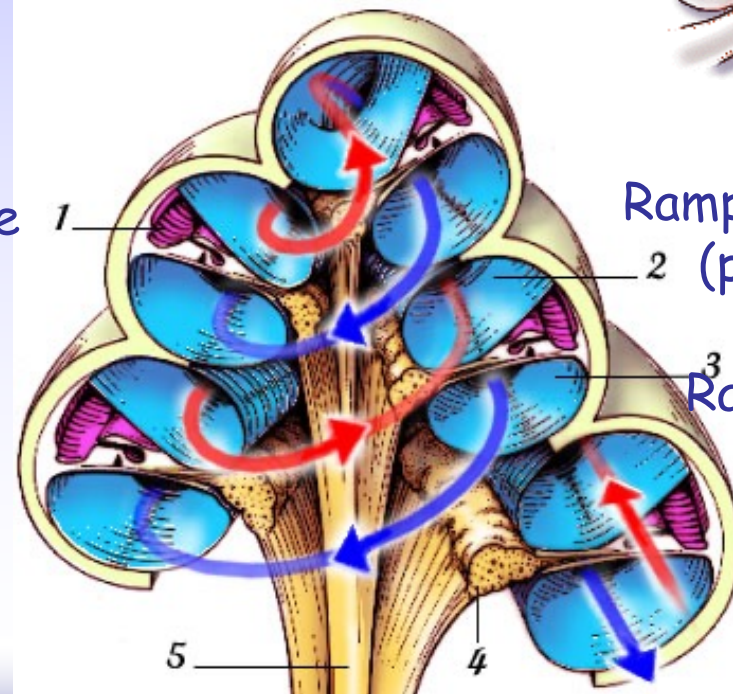
Labyrinthe antérieur Cochlée



Voyage au centre de l'audition
<http://www.cochlea.eu/>



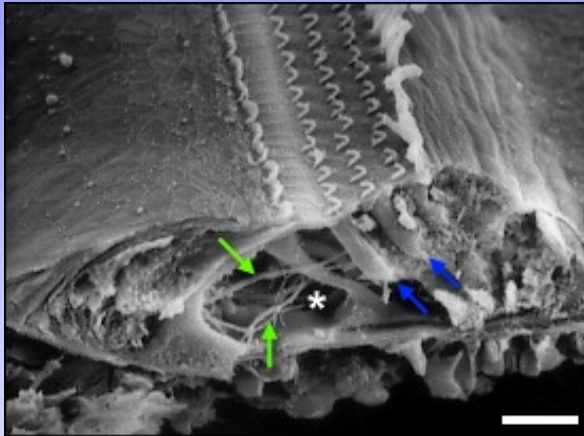
Canal cochléaire



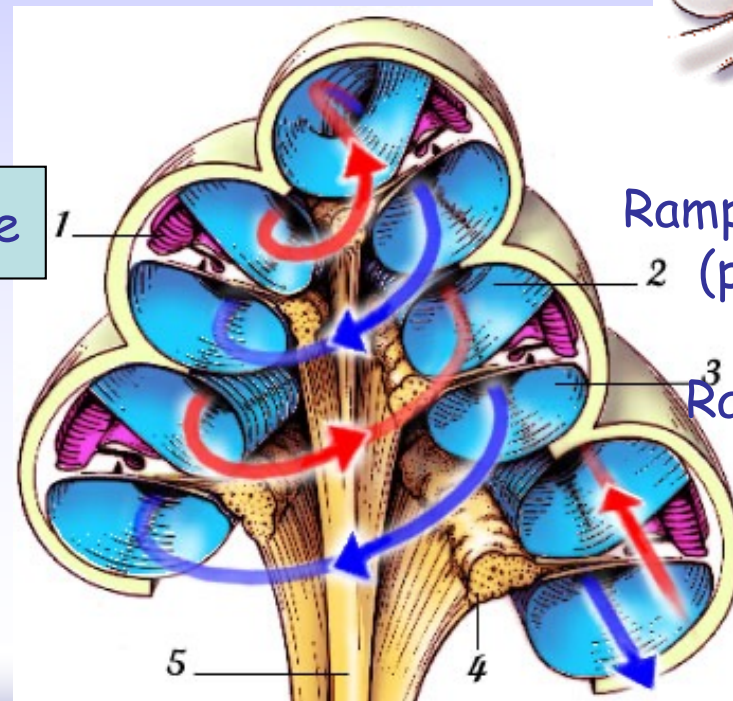
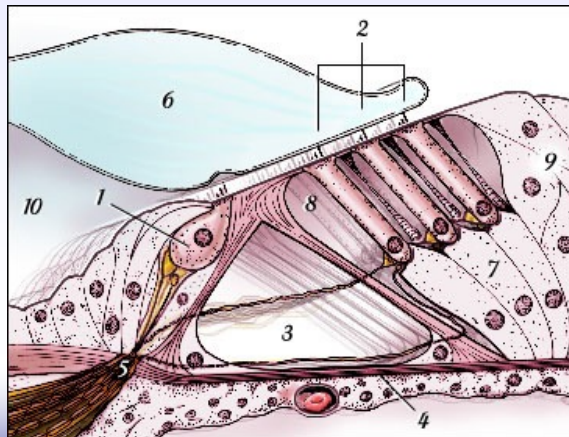
Rampe vestibulaire
(périlymphe)

Rampe tympanique
(périlymphe)

Cochlée



Canal cochléaire



Rampe vestibulaire
(périlymphe)

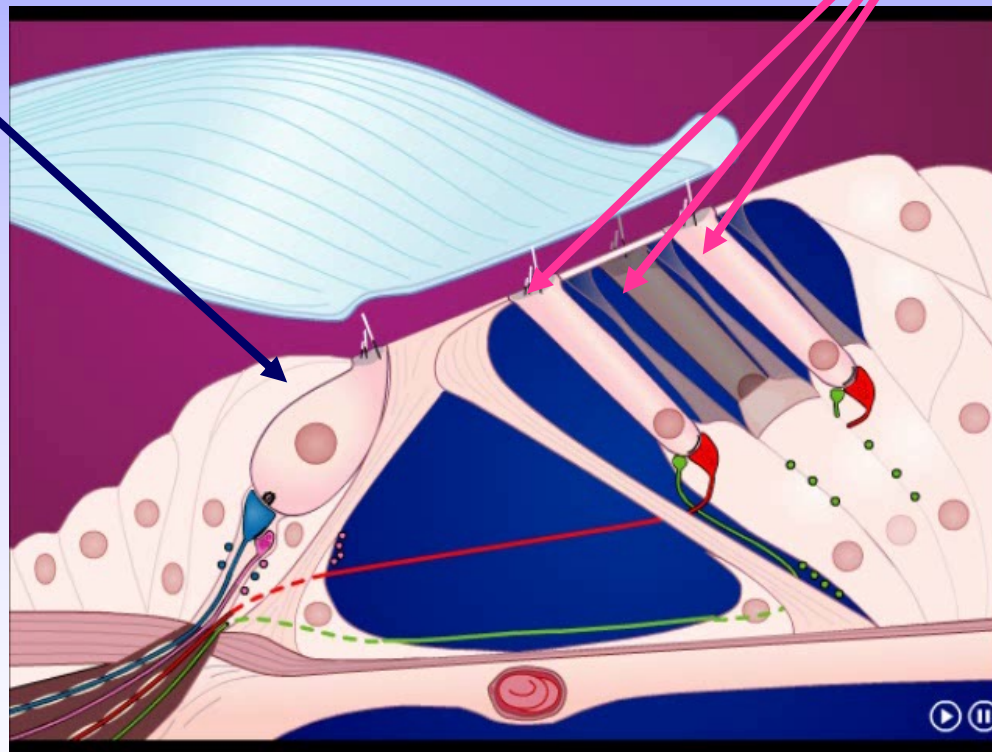
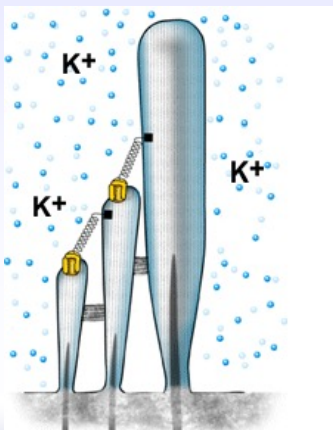
Rampe tympanique
(périlymphe)

Cochlée

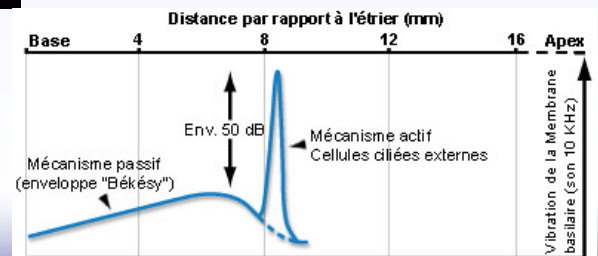
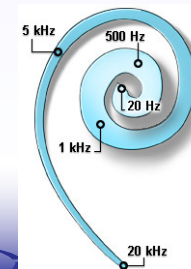
Cellules ciliées
internes

Cellules ciliées
externes

Cellules
sensorielles
assurant la
mécano-
transduction

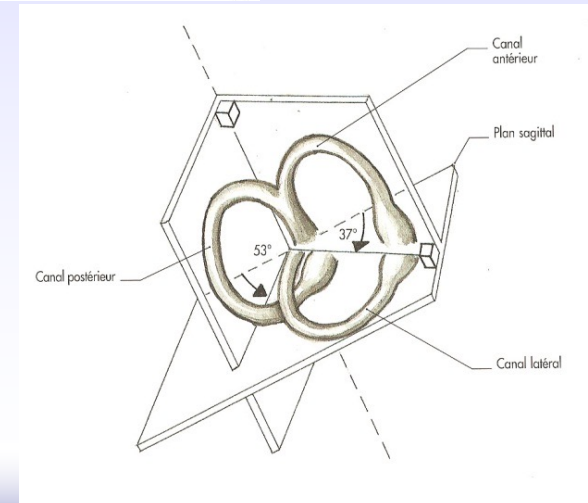
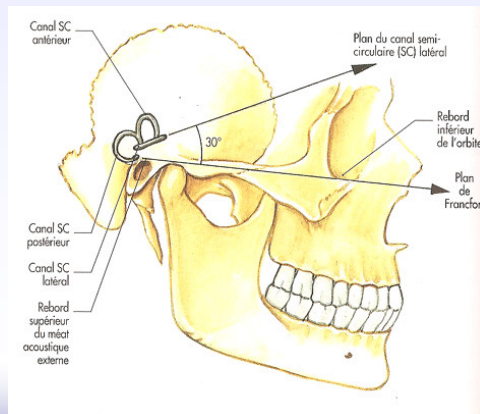
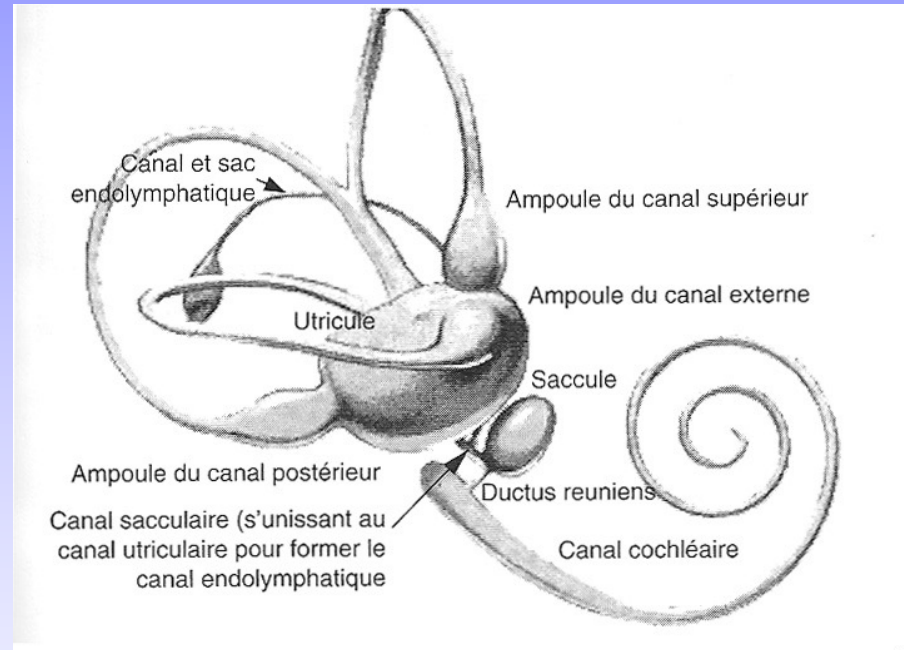
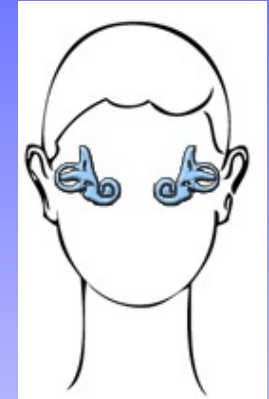


Amplificateur -
Sélectivité
fréquentielle

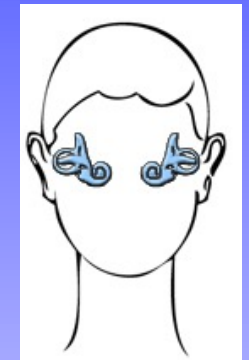




Labyrinthe postérieur



Labyrinthe postérieur



- système canalaire

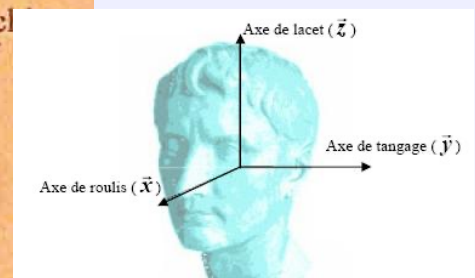
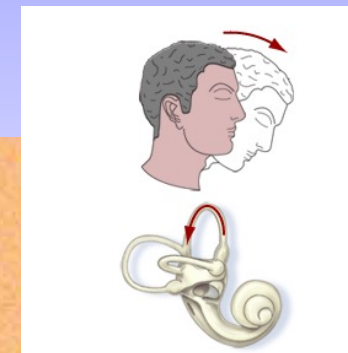
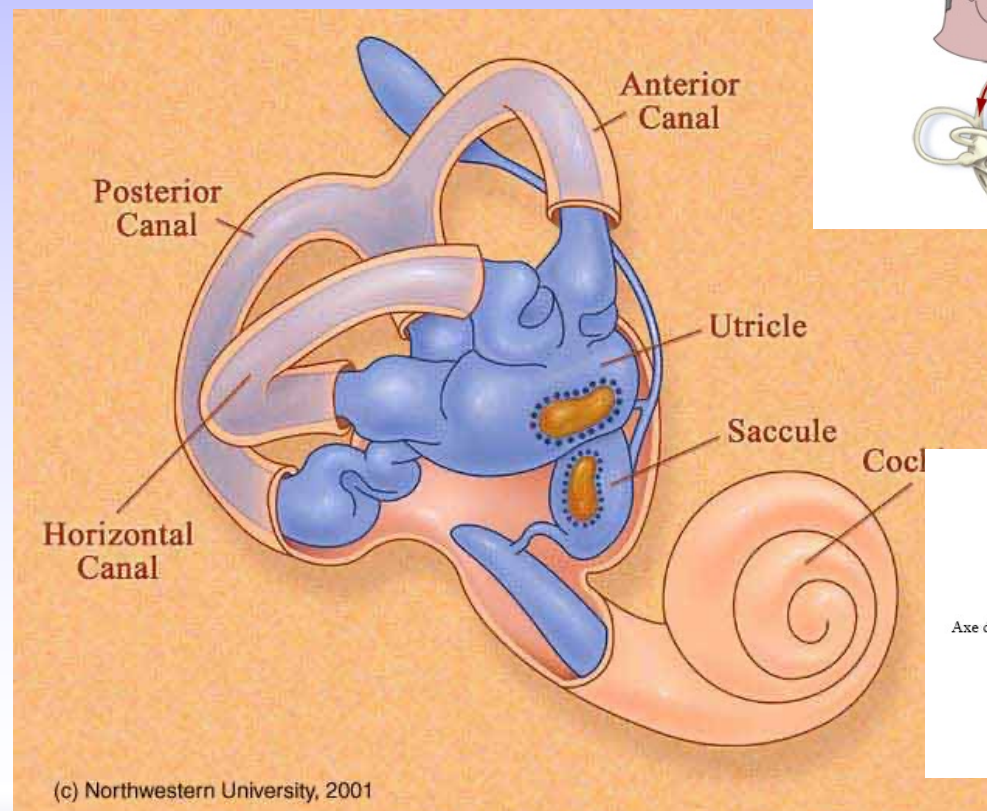
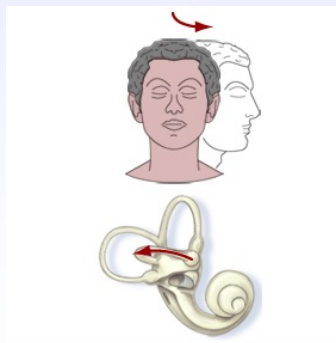
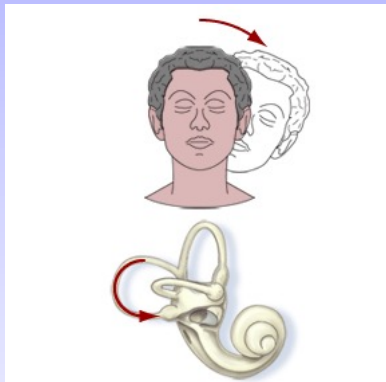
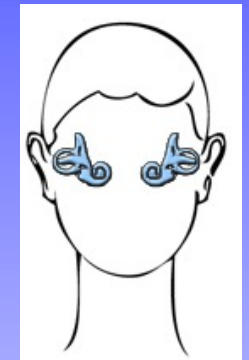
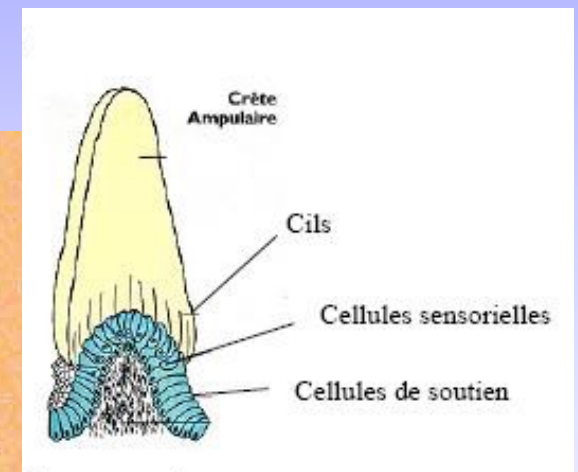
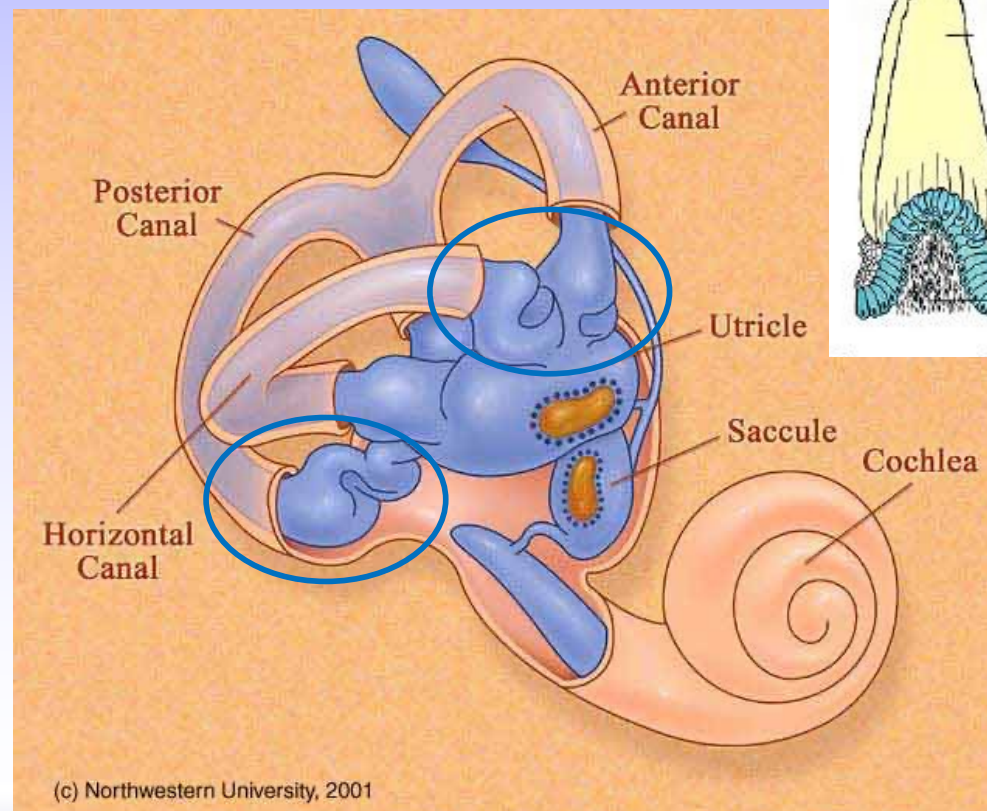
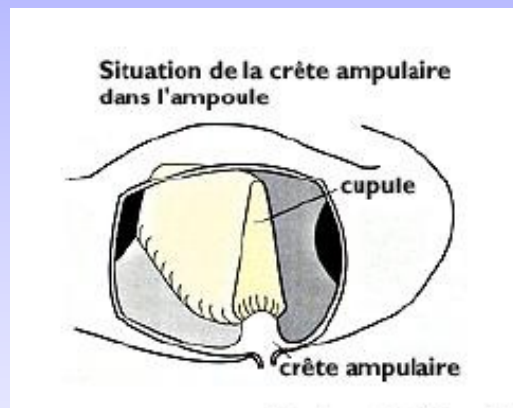


Fig. 1. référentiel lié à la tête.

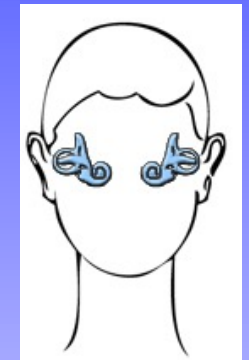
Labyrinthe postérieur



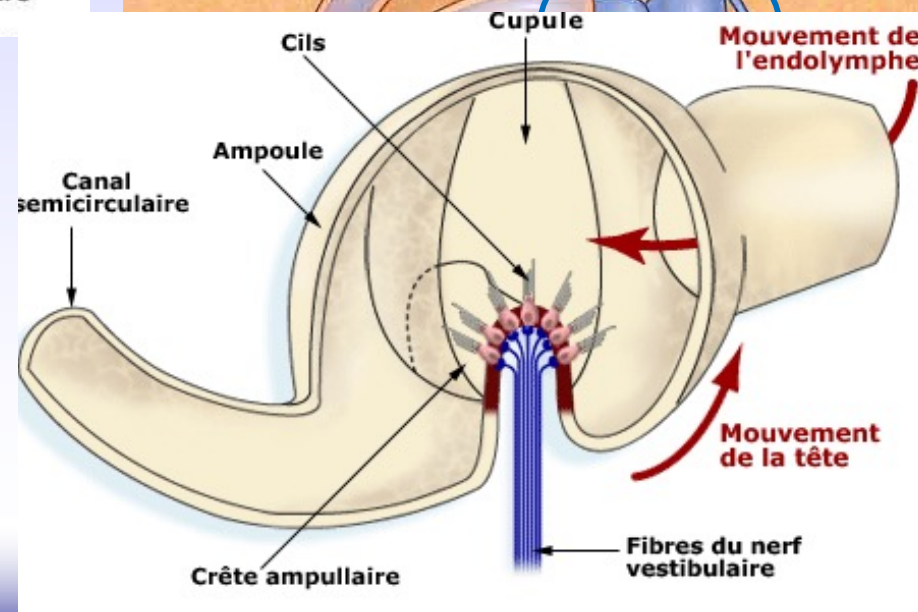
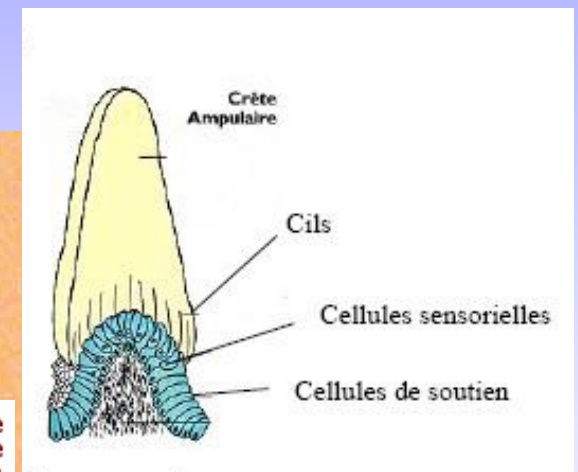
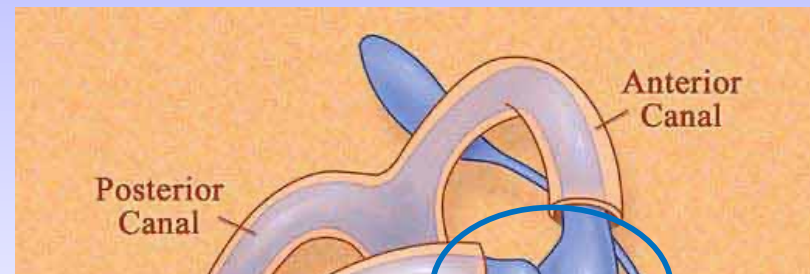
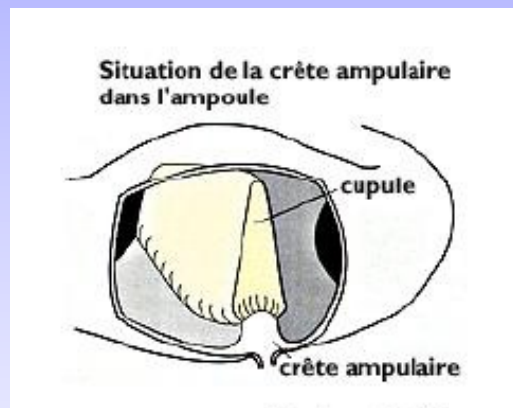
- système canalaire



Labyrinthe postérieur

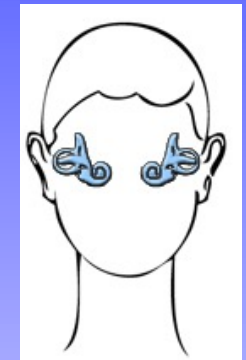


- système canalaire





Labyrinthe postérieur



- système canalaire

Situation de la crête ampulaire dans l'ampoule

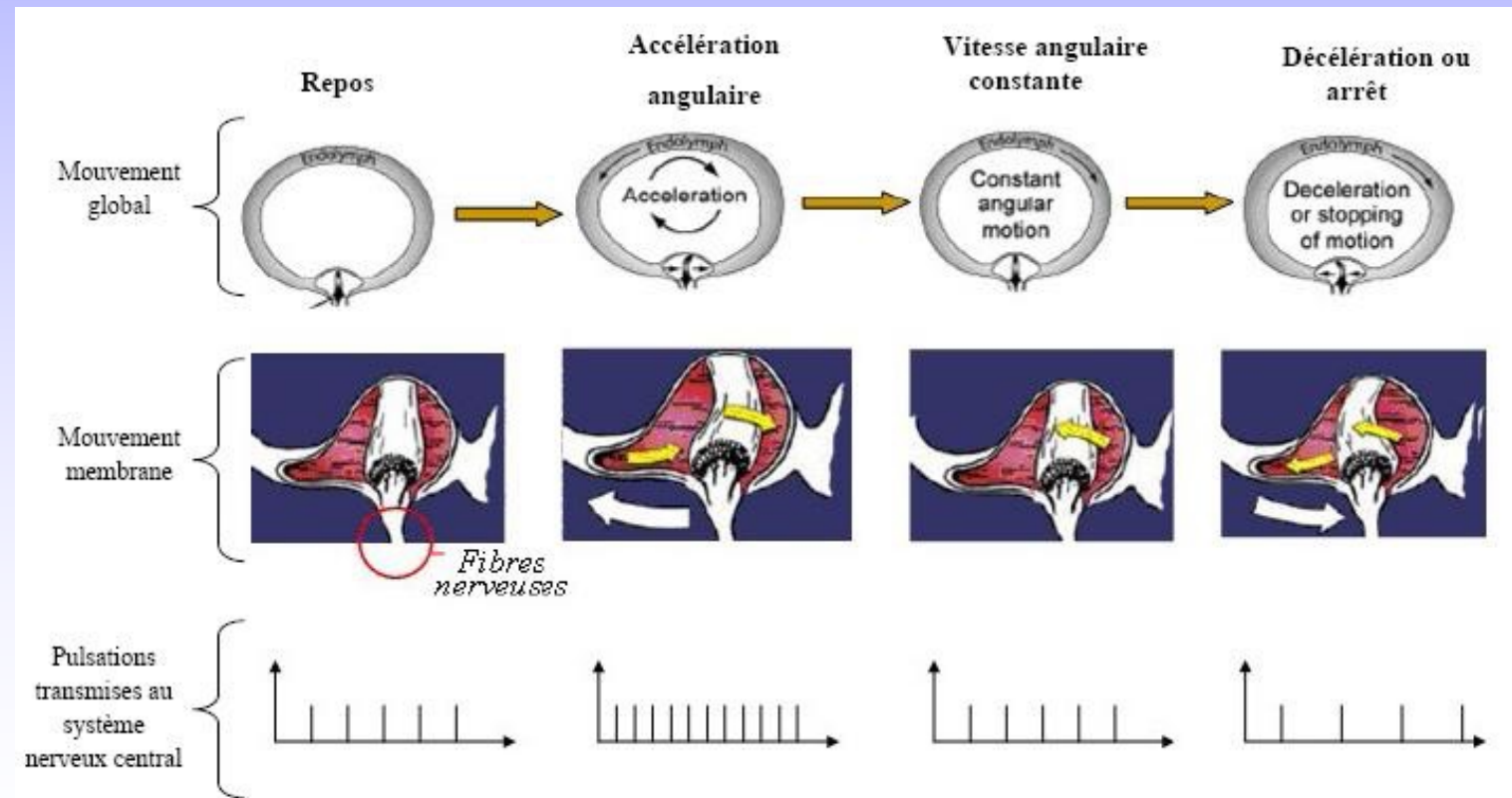
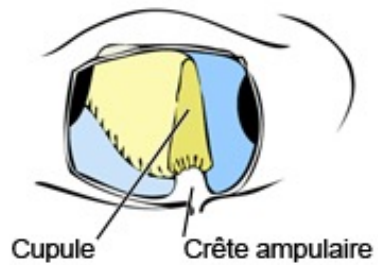
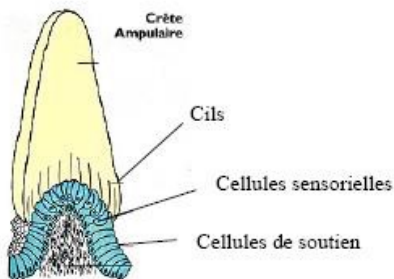
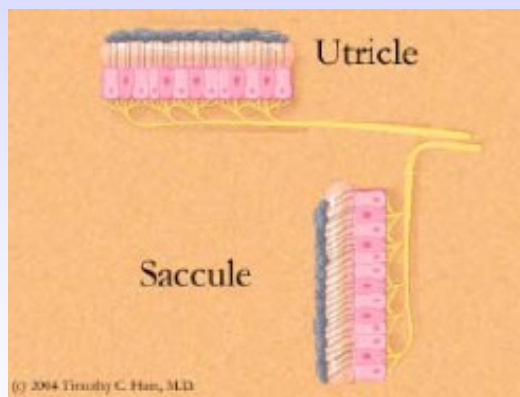


Fig.4. visualisation du principe de fonctionnement d'un canal modélisé comme un tore.

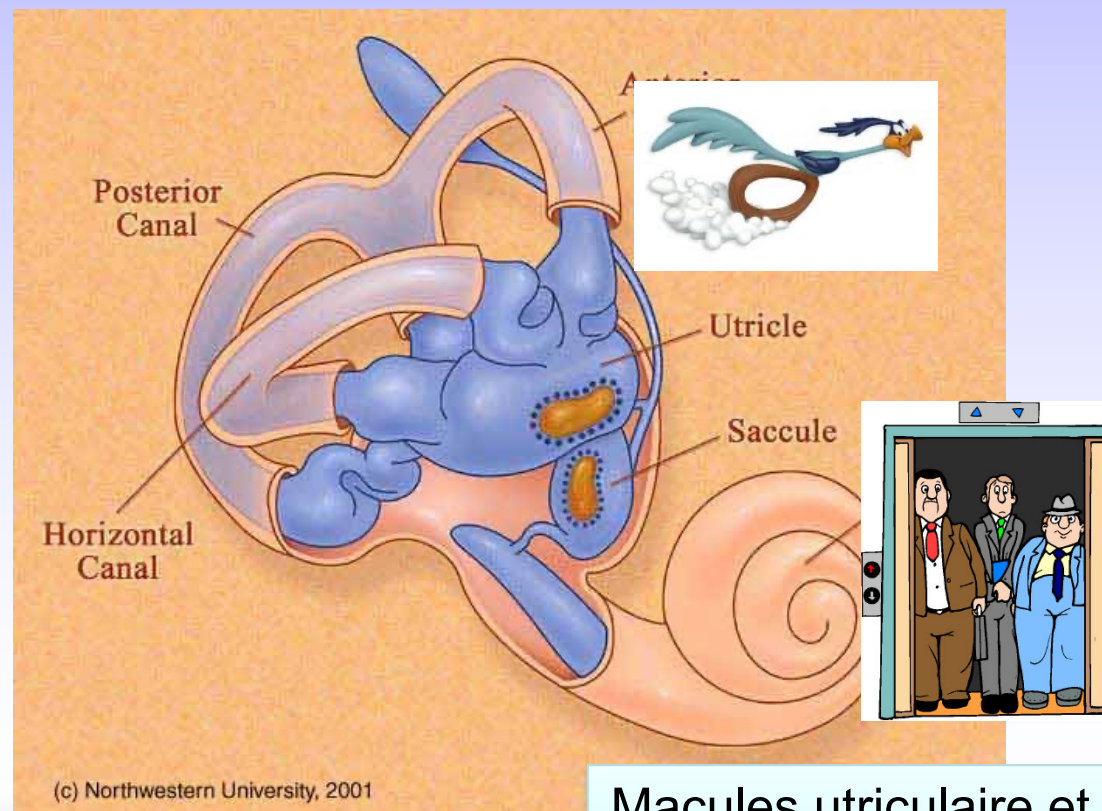


Labyrinthe postérieur

- système otolithique



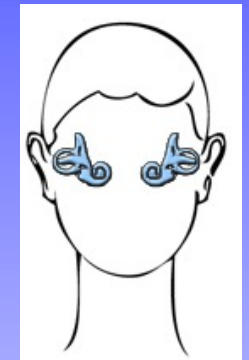
(c) 2004 Timothy C. Han, M.D.



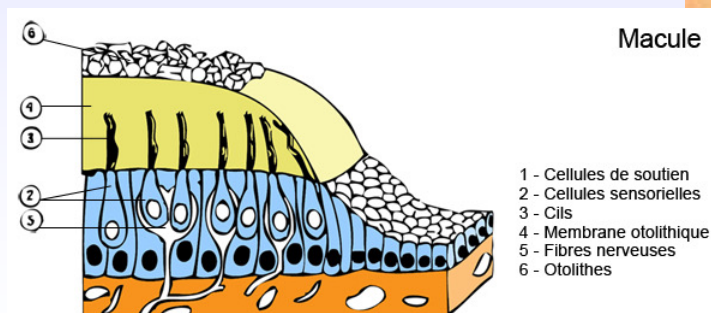
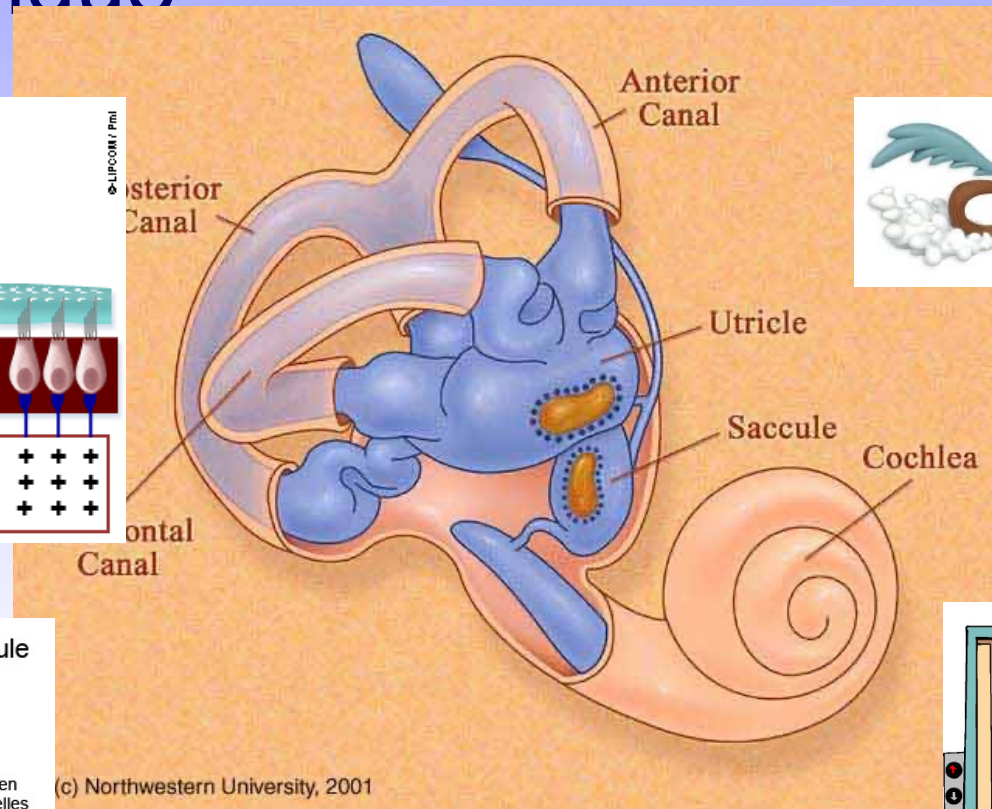
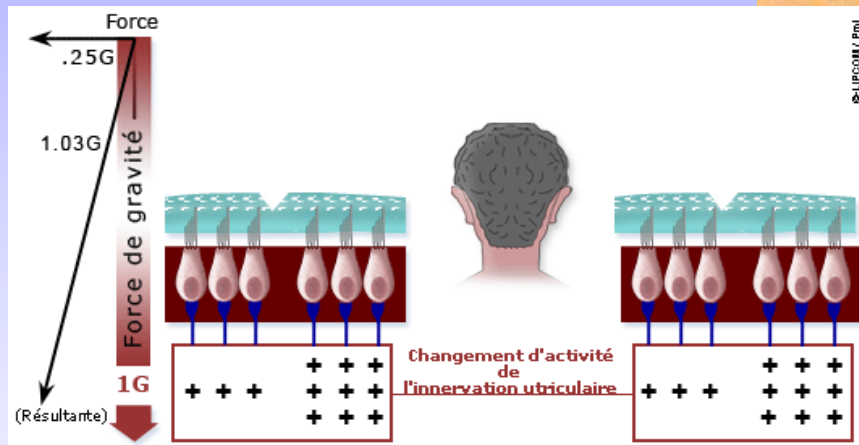
(c) Northwestern University, 2001

Macules utriculaire et sacculaire
: accélération linéaire

Labyrinthe postérieur

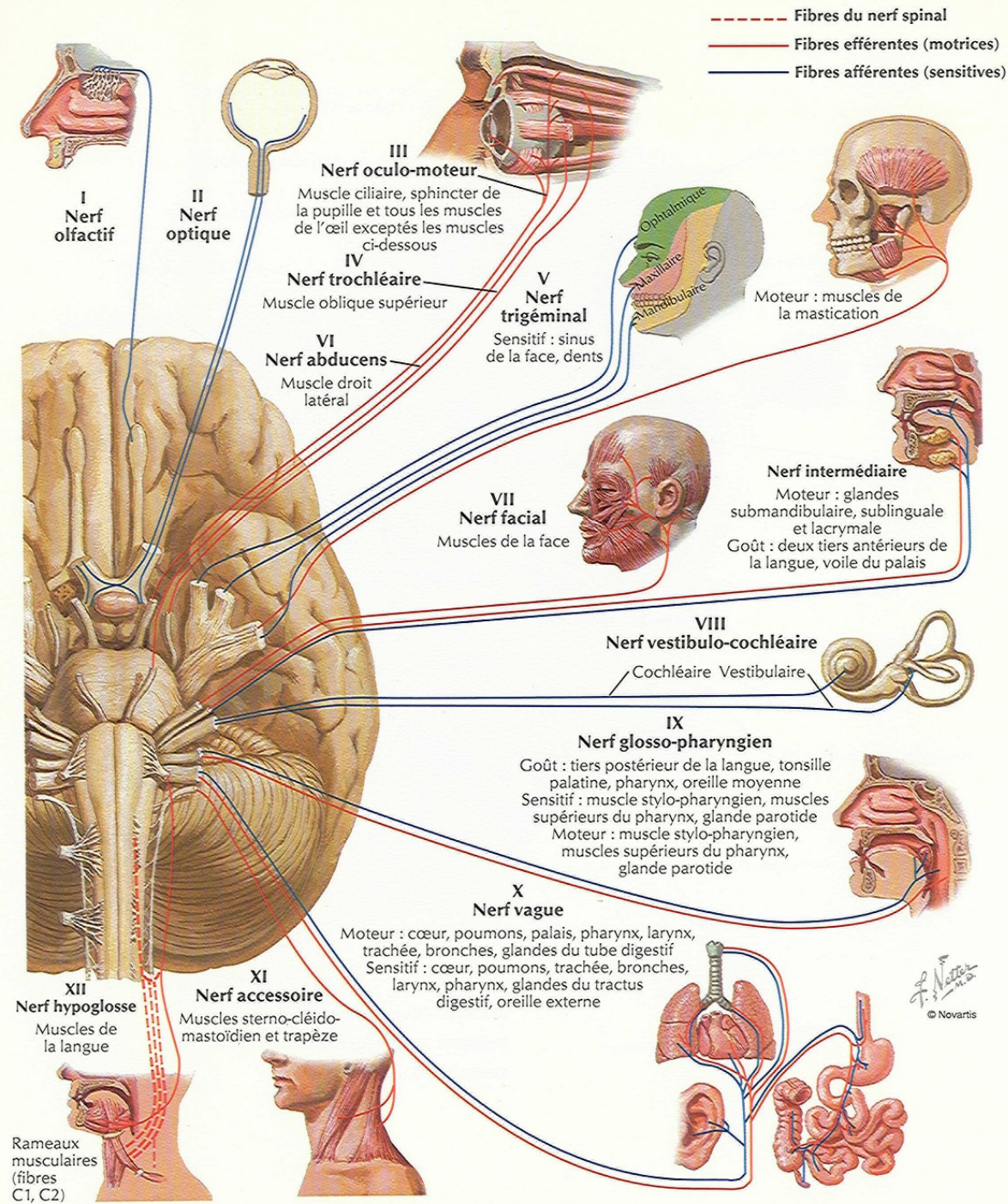


- système otolithique

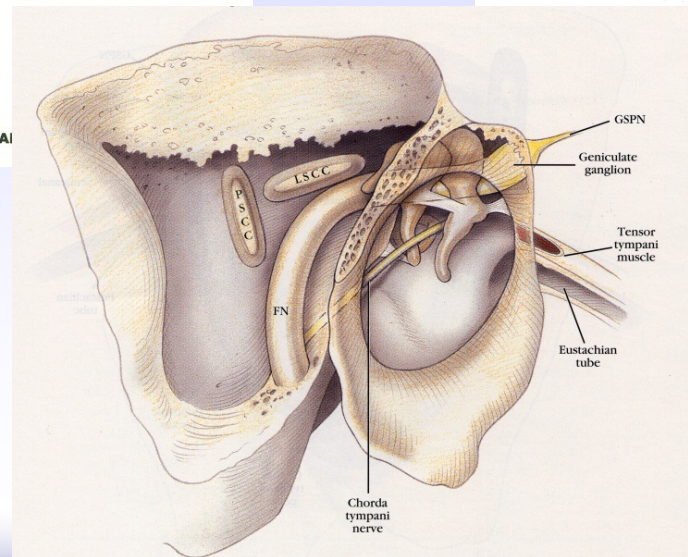
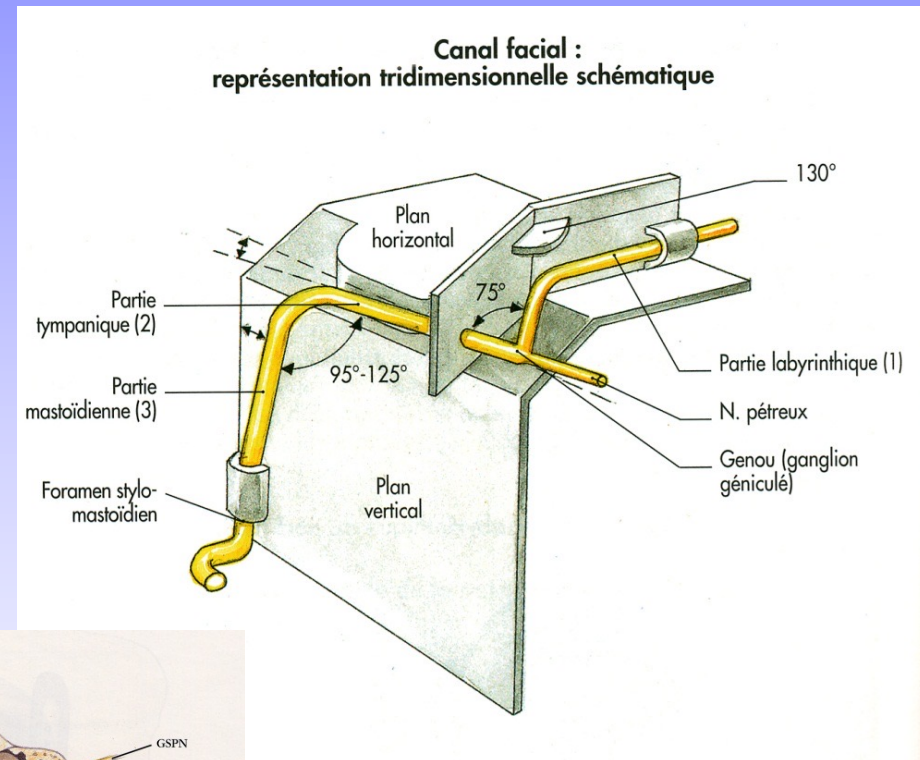
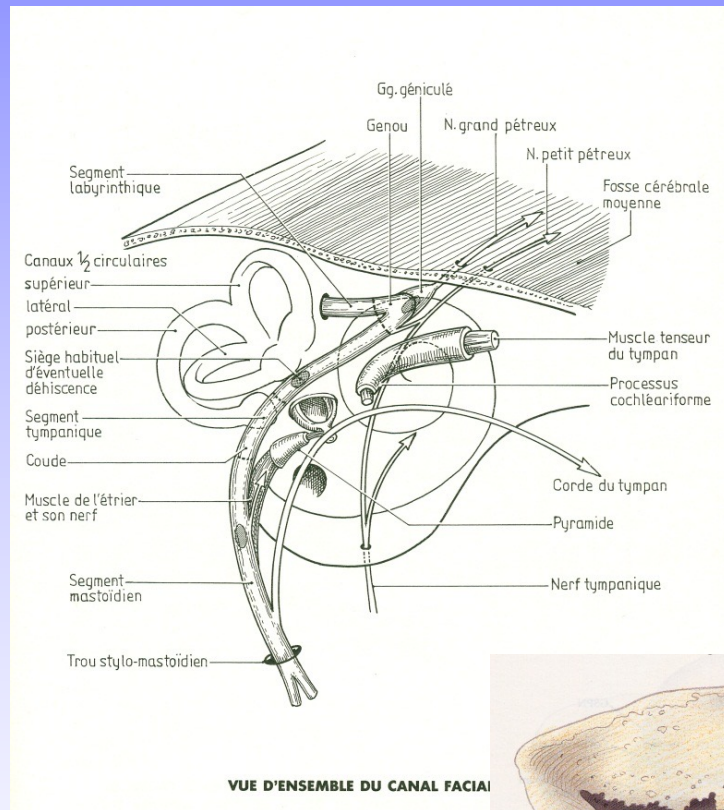


Macules utriculaire et sacculaire
: accélération linéaire

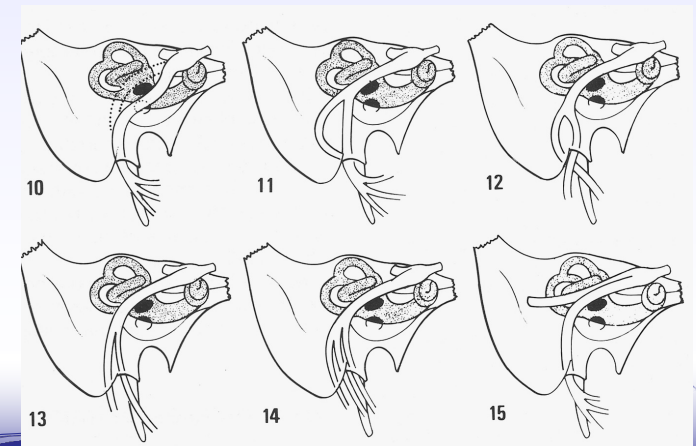
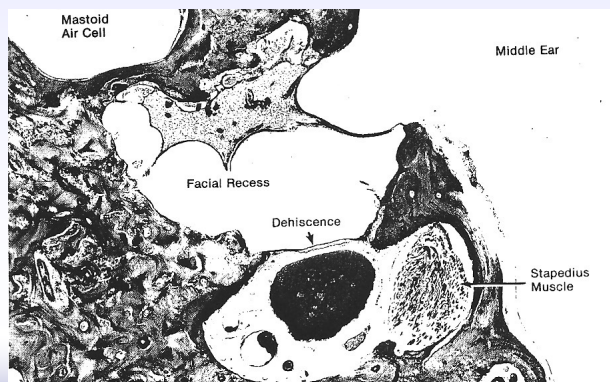
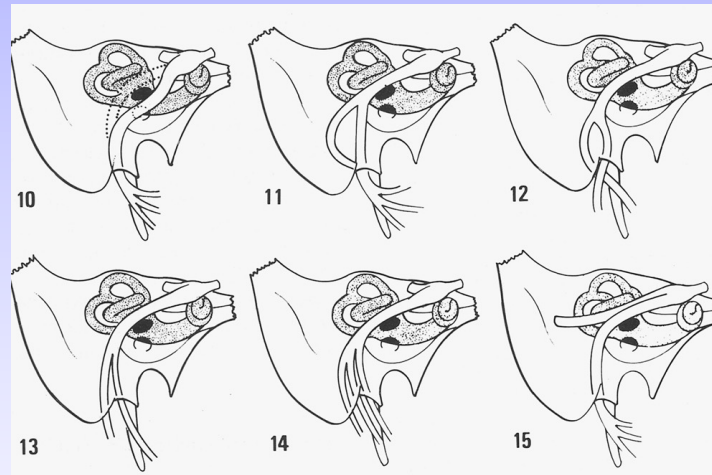
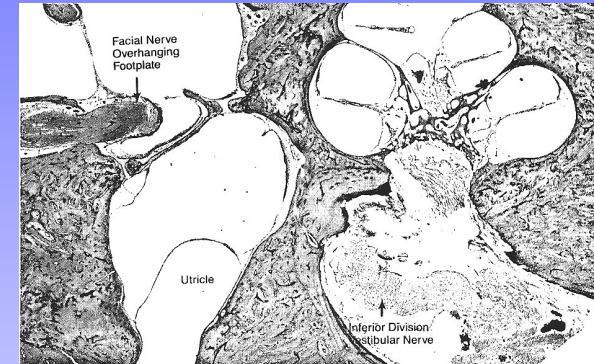
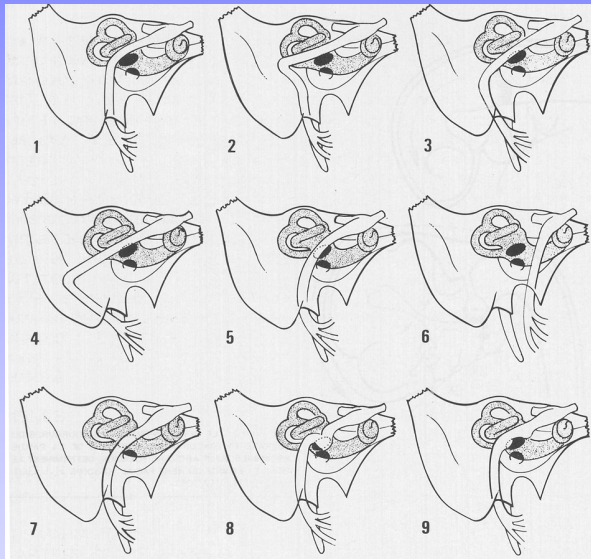
Nerfs crâniens (distribution motrice et sensitive) : schéma

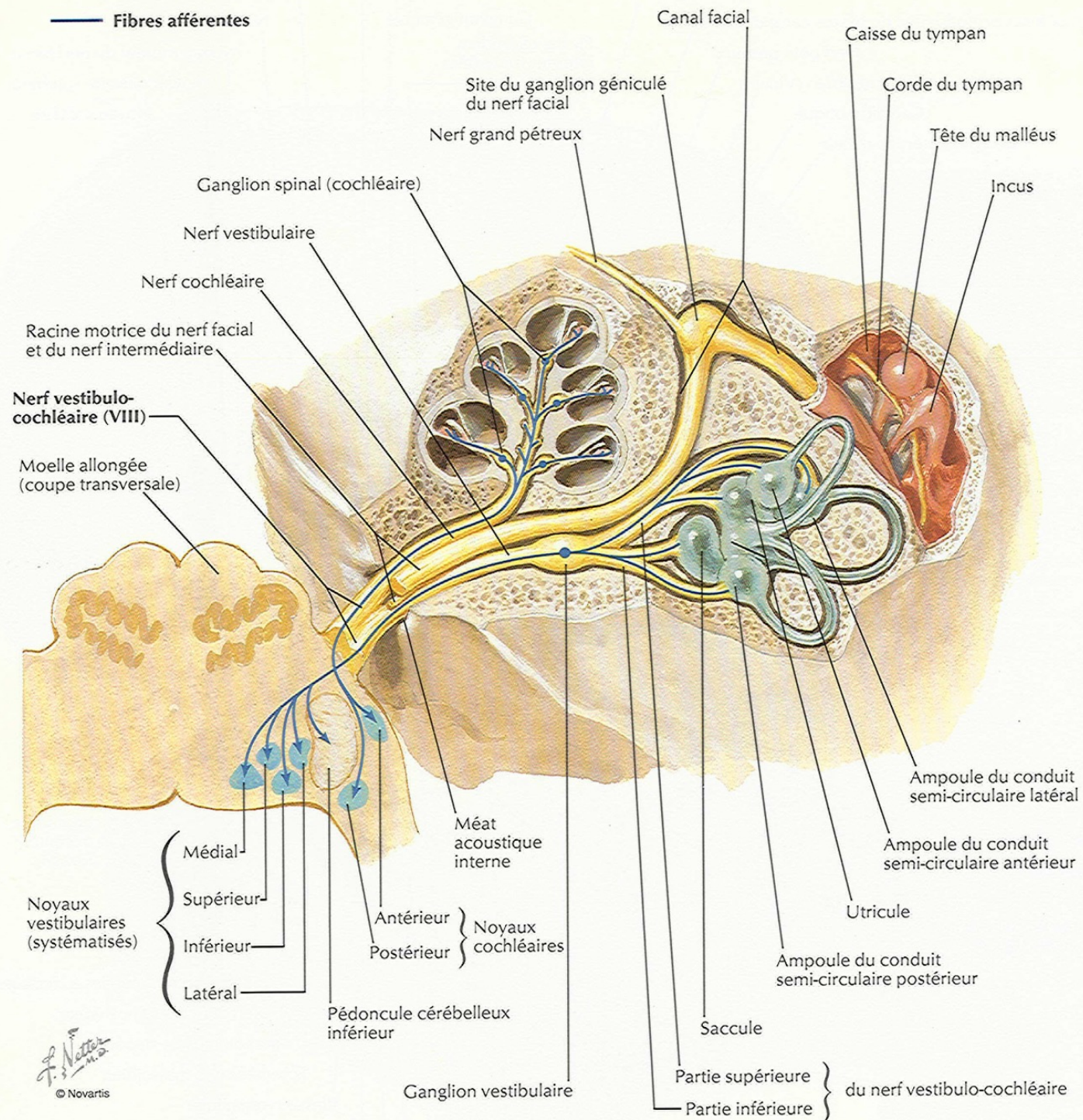


Nerf facial



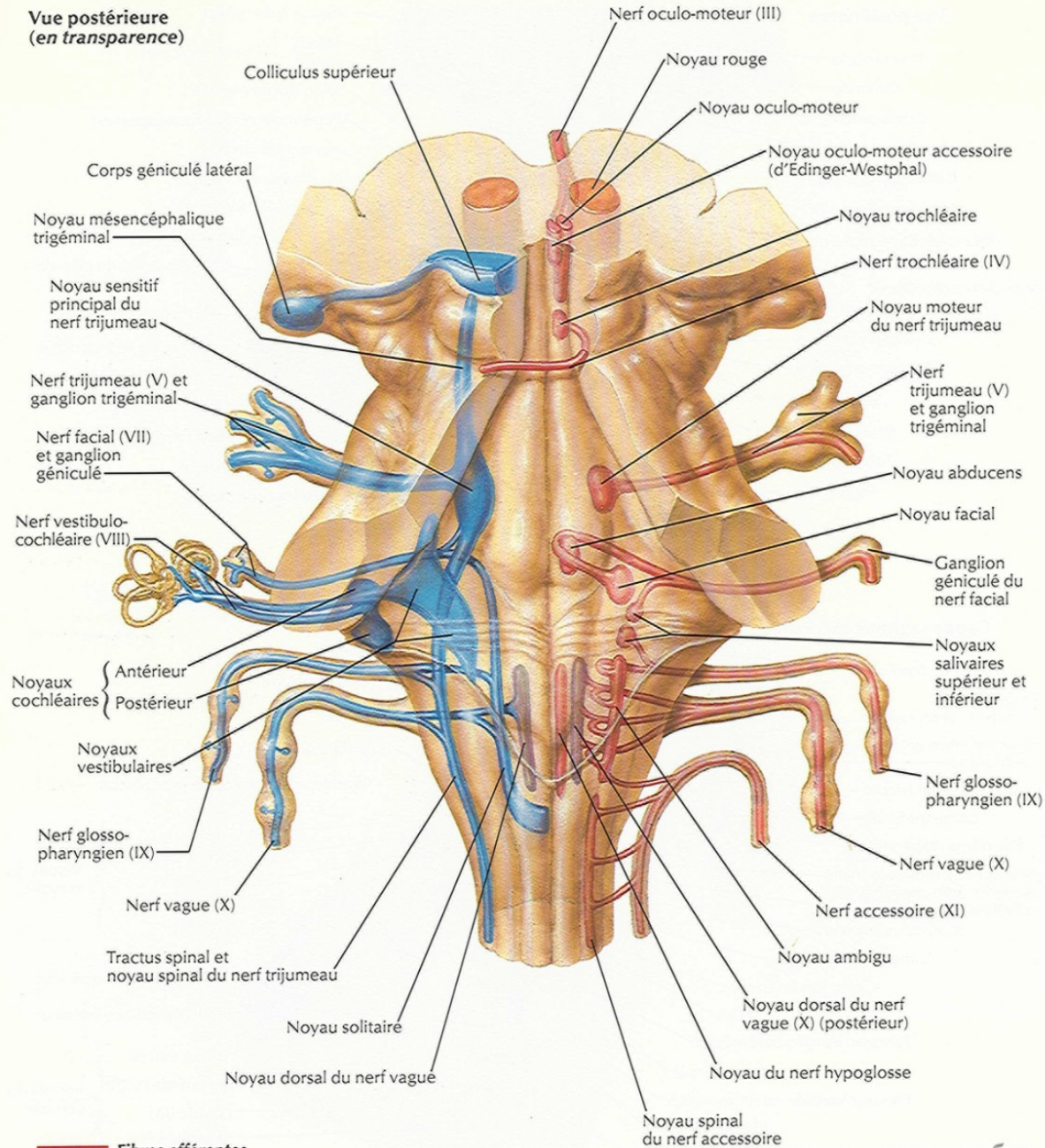
Nerf facial



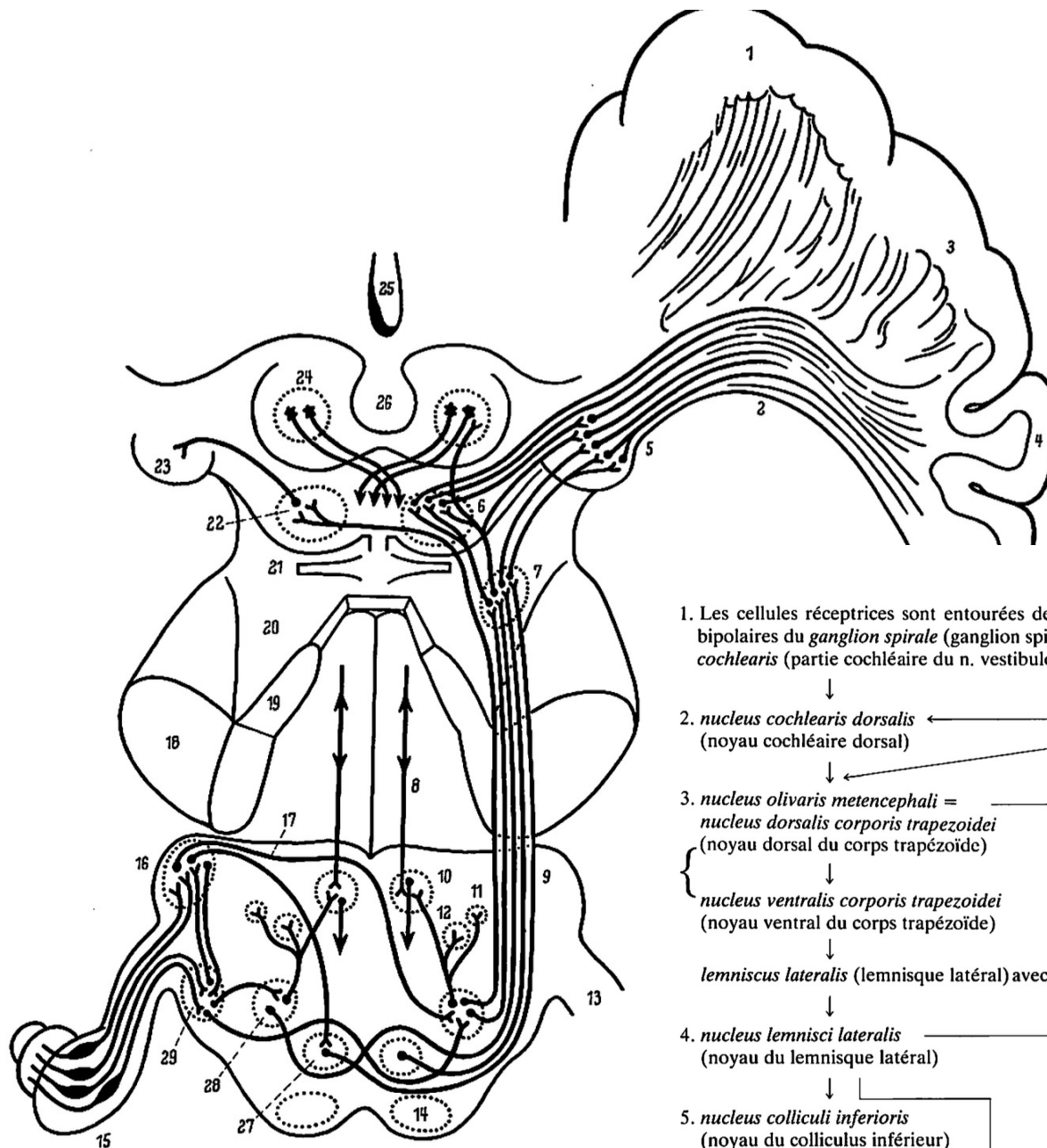


Noyaux des nerfs crâniens dans le tronc cérébral : schéma

Vue postérieure
(en transparence)



F. Netter M.D.



Neurones

1. Les cellules réceptrices sont entourées de fibres nerveuses qui sont les dendrites des cellules ganglionnaires bipolaires du *ganglion spirale* (ganglion spiral). Les axones de ces cellules forment la *pars cochlearis n. vestibulo-cochlearis* (partie cochléaire du n. vestibulo-cochléaire) et ils s'étendent jusqu'au:

2. *nucleus cochlearis dorsalis* (noyau cochléaire dorsal) → *nucleus cochlearis ventralis* (noyau cochléaire ventral) (région latérale de la fosse rhomboïde)

3. *nucleus olivaris metencephali* = *nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei* (noyau dorsal du corps trapézoïde) → *fascicul. long. med.* (faisceau longitudinal médial) et *nuclei trigemini, abducentis et facialis* (noyaux moteurs des nerfs trijumeau, abducens et facial)

↓
nucleus ventralis corporis trapezoidei (noyau ventral du corps trapézoïde)

↓
lemniscus lateralis (lemnisque latéral) avec

4. *nucleus lemnisci lateralis* (noyau du lemnisque latéral) → *colliculus superior* (colliculus supérieur)

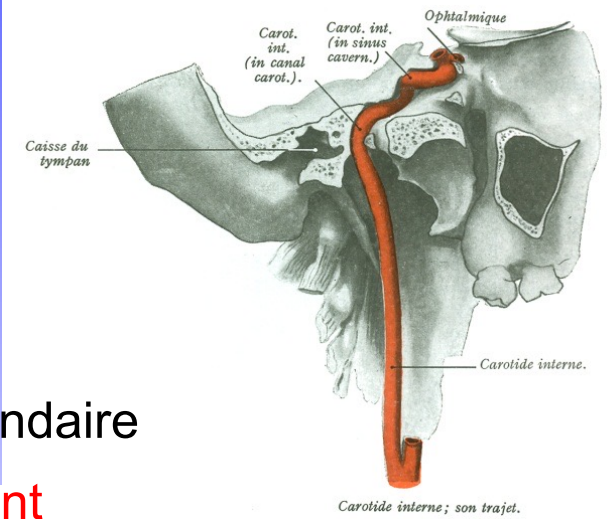
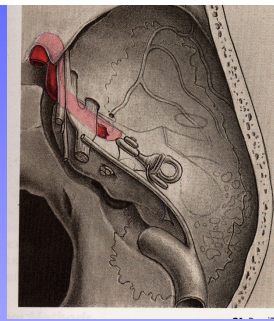
↓
5. *nucleus colliculi inferioris* (noyau du colliculus inférieur)

↓
6. *corpus geniculatum mediale* (corps géniculé médial)

↓
radiatio acustica (radiation acoustique) partie postérieure du bras postérieur de la capsule interne

Centres corticaux: *gyri temporales transversi* (gyrus temporaux transverses [circonvolutions de Heschl]) ainsi qu'une partie du *gyrus temporalis superior* (gyrus temporal supérieur)

Vaisseaux



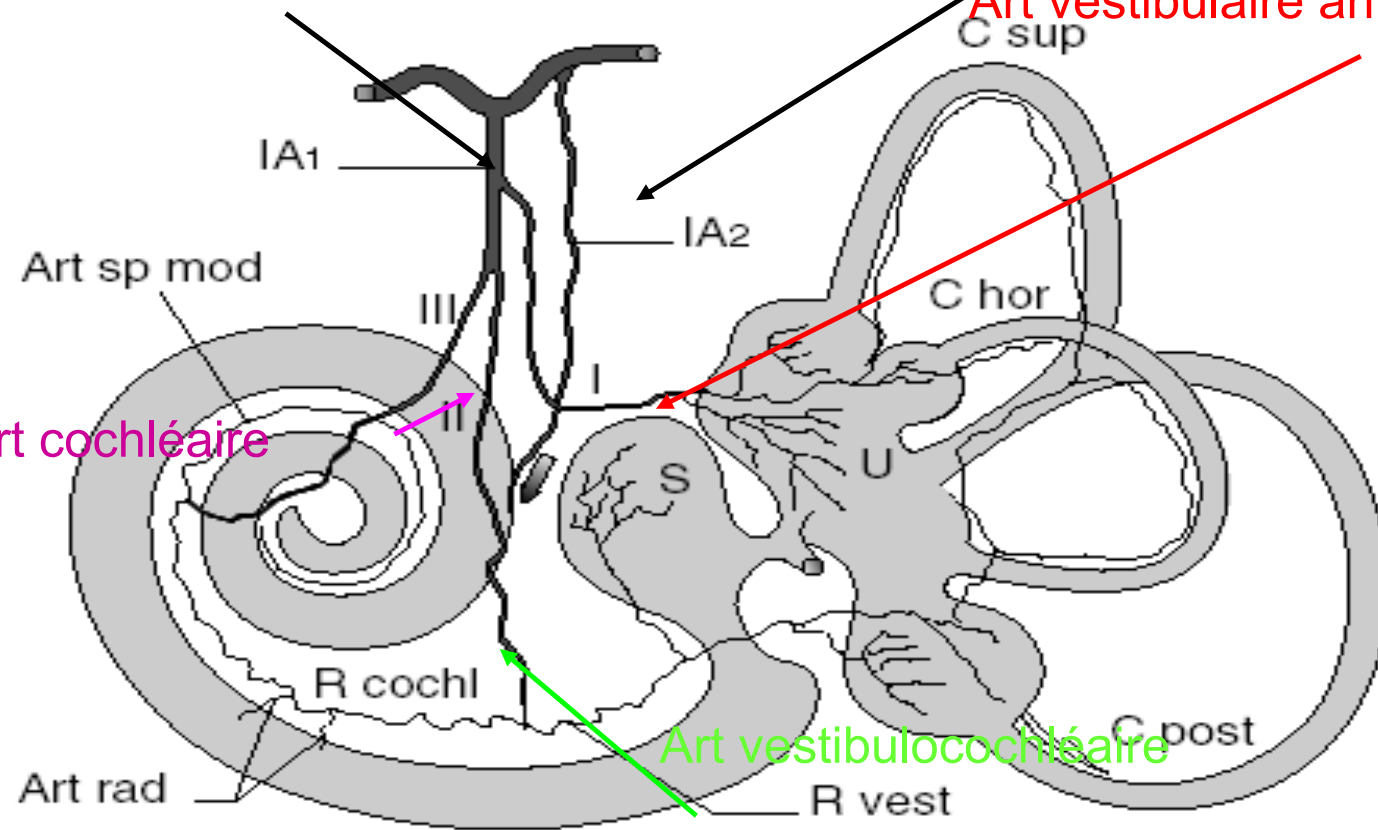
Art labyrinthique principale

Art labyrinthique secondaire

Art vestibulaire ant

Art cochléaire

Art vestibulocochléaire



Vaisseaux

