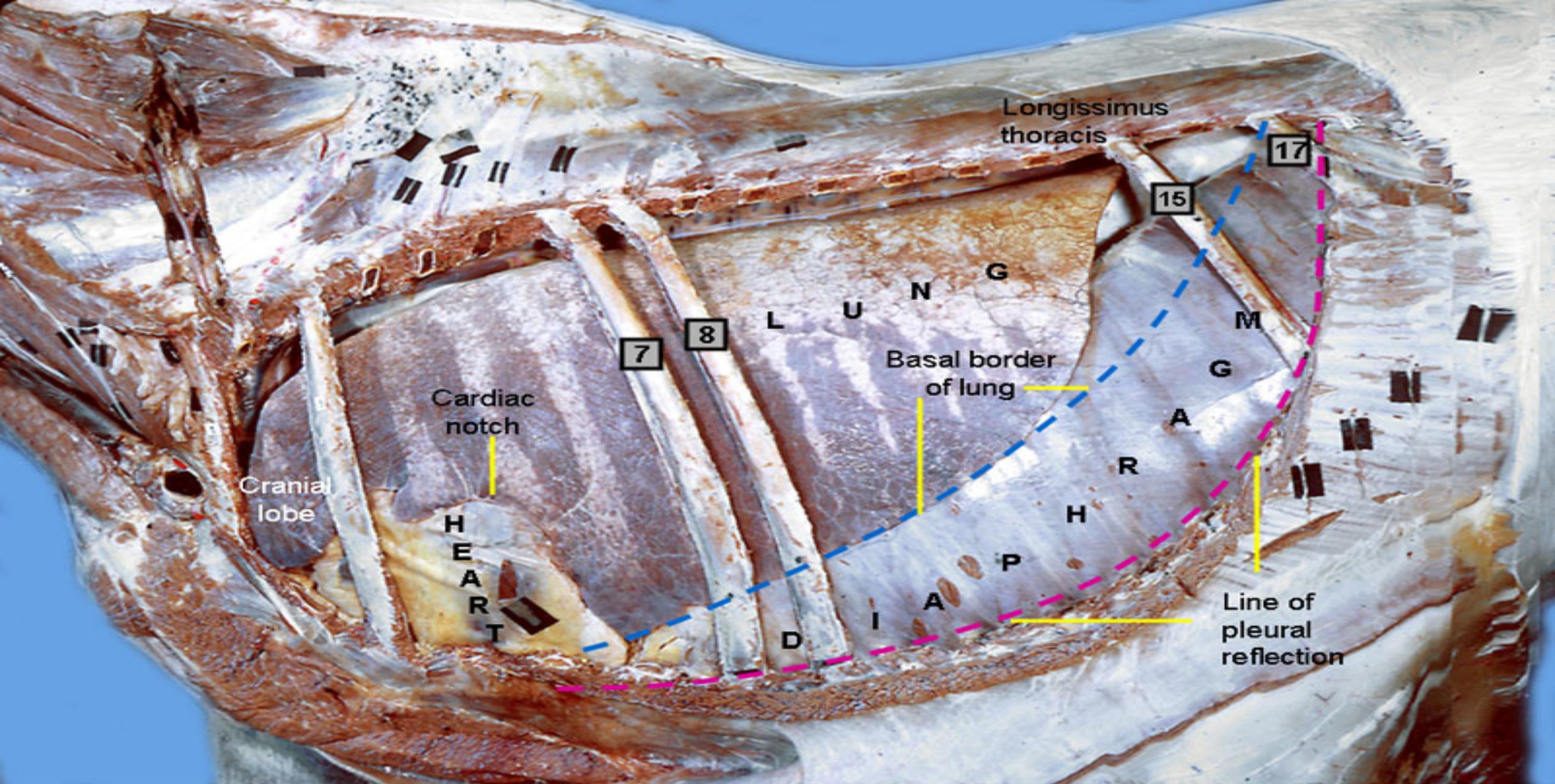


INERVAÇÃO DO TÓRAX DO EQUINO

José Miguel Velásquez Salazar
MV. MSc (Est)





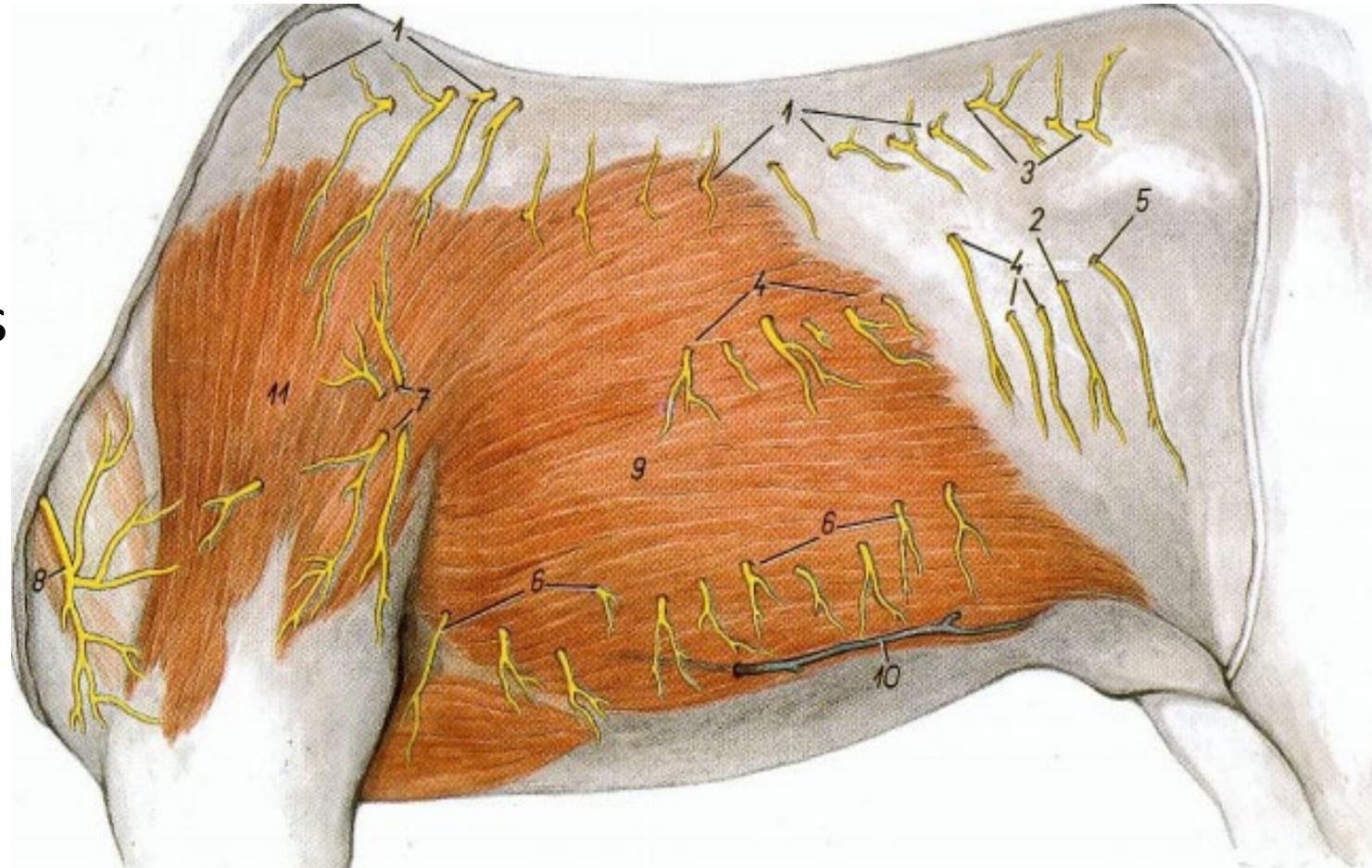
Estruturas

- Nervos cutâneos
- Nervos intercostais
- Troncos simpáticos
- Gânglios estrelados ou cervicotorácicos
- Nervos vagos
- Nervos frênicos
- Nervos laríngeos caudais ou recorrentes

Inervação cutânea

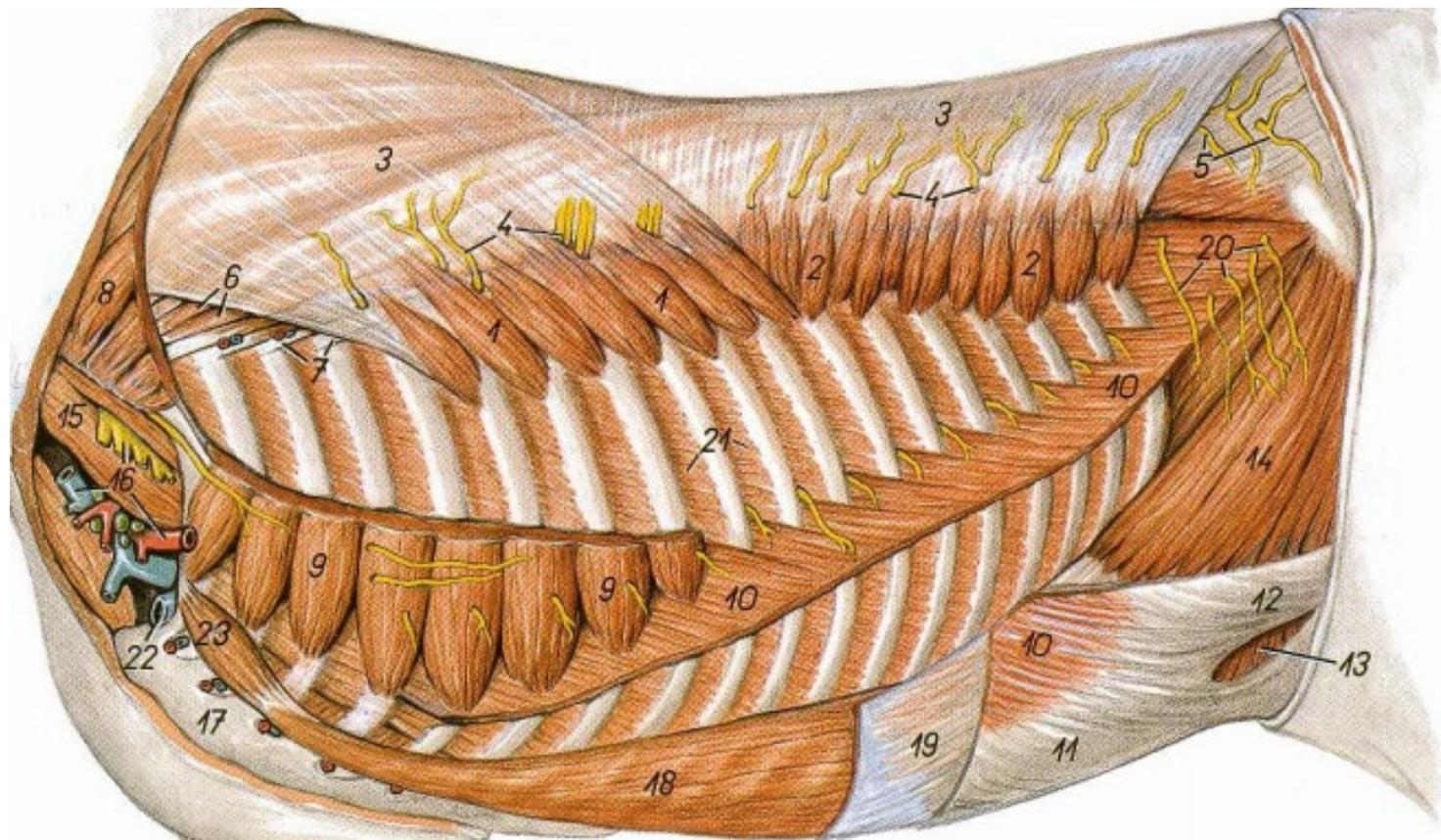
1. Ramos cutâneos dorsais dos nervos torácicos
4. Ramos cutâneos laterais dos nervos intercostais
6. Ramos cutâneos ventrais dos nervos intercostais

Nervo intercostobraquial: Músculo cutâneo

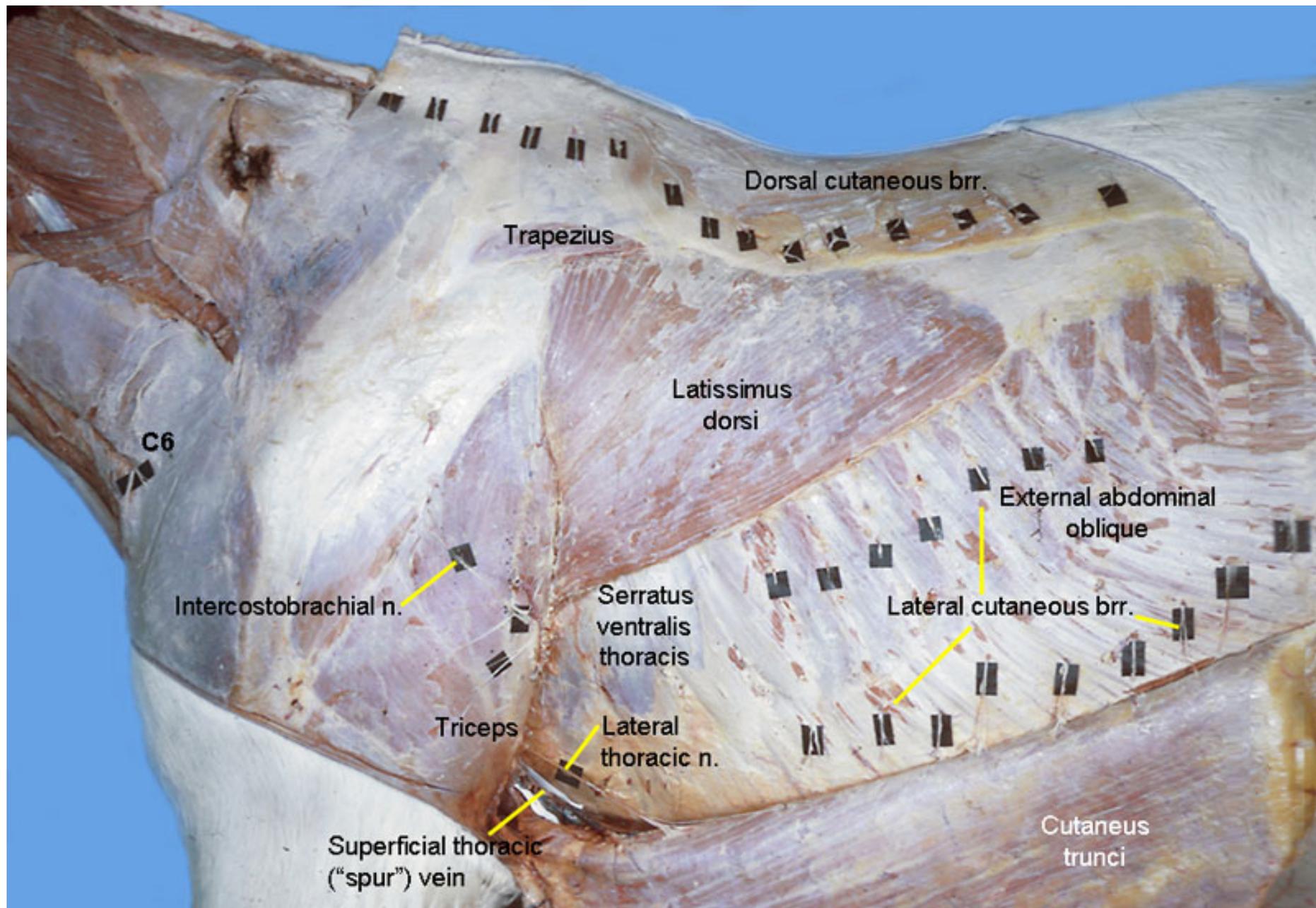


Inervação cutânea

4. Ramos dorsais dos nervos torácicos



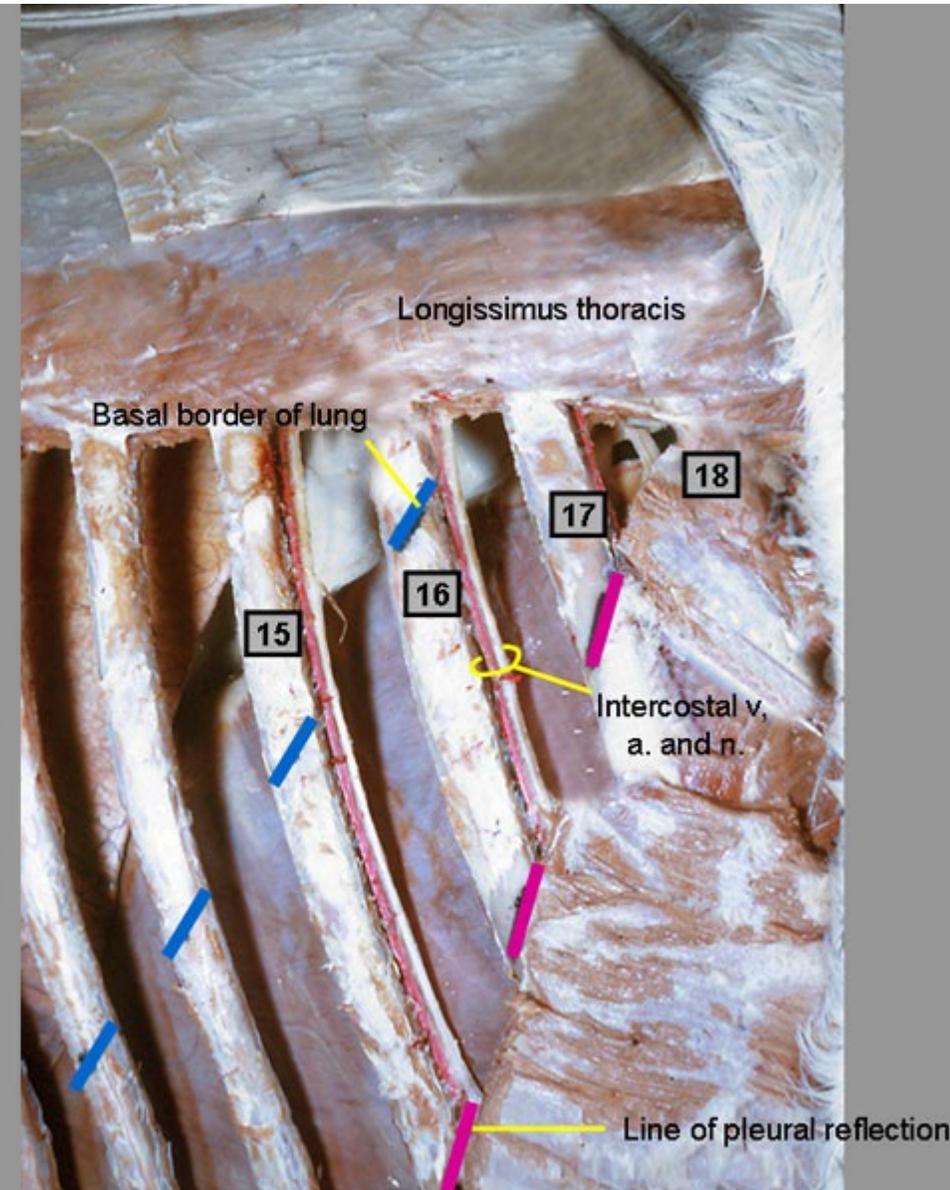
Fonte: Atlas de Anatomía Topográfica de los Animales Domésticos, Popesko (1984)



Nervos intercostais

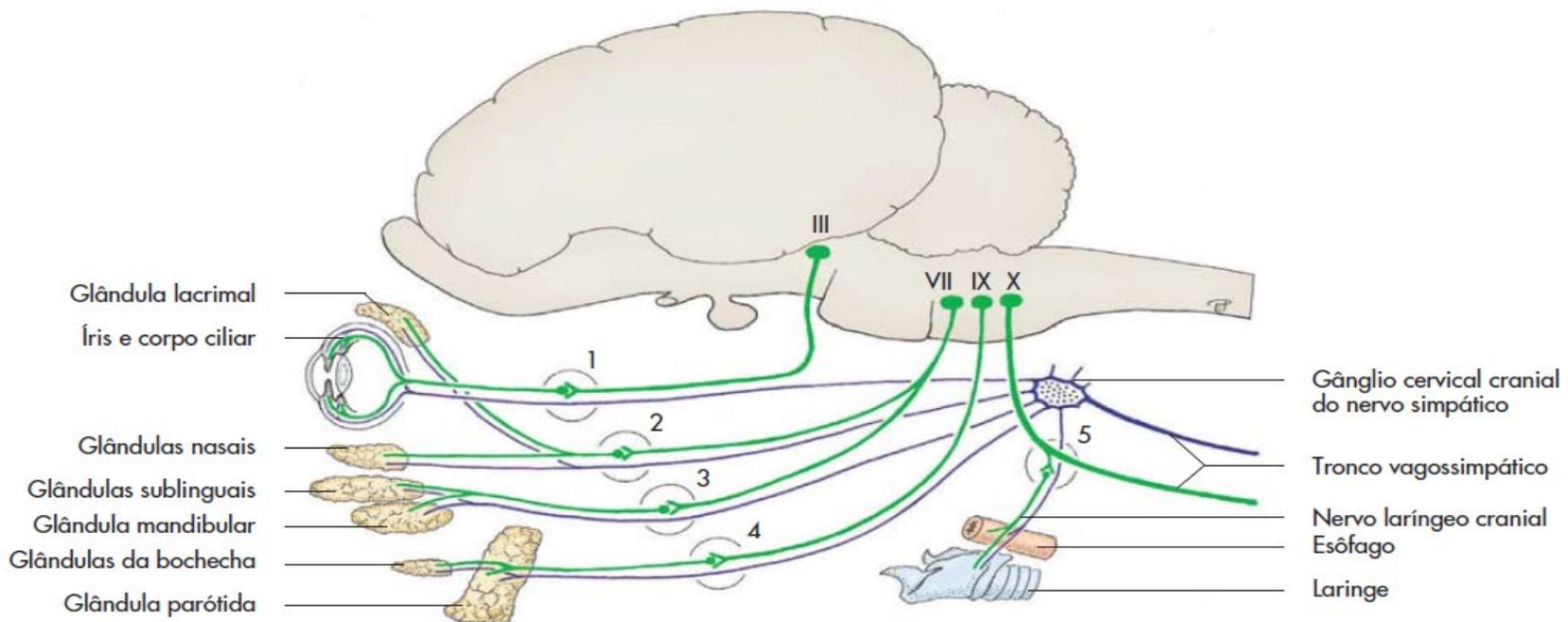
- São formados pelos ramos ventrais dos nervos torácicos e passam pela face caudal da costela correspondente
- Inervam os músculos intercostais, serrátil dorsal, torácico transverso e reto do tórax, assim como musculatura cutânea e a pleura parietal
- Últimos 5 a 10 ramos inervam a musculatura abdominal e músculos sublumbares no equino

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University

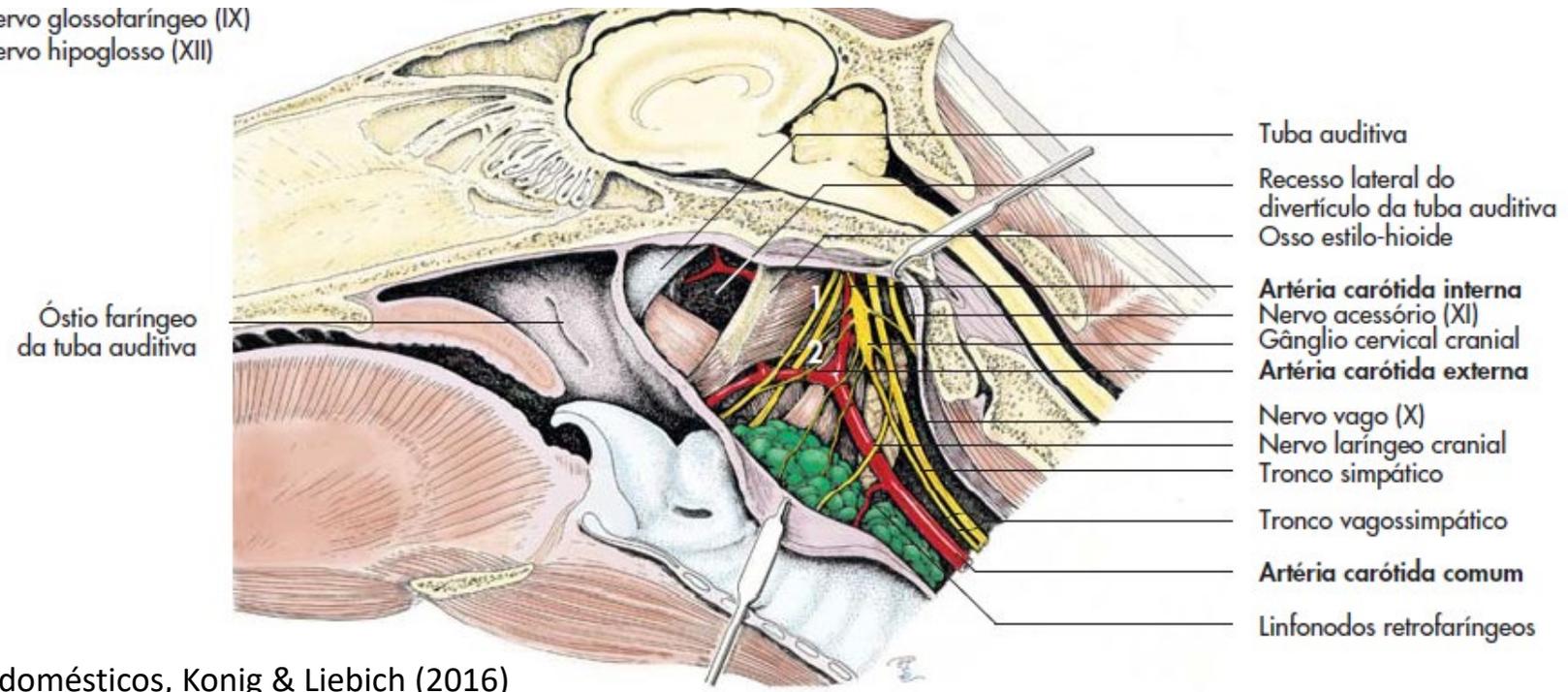


Nervo vago

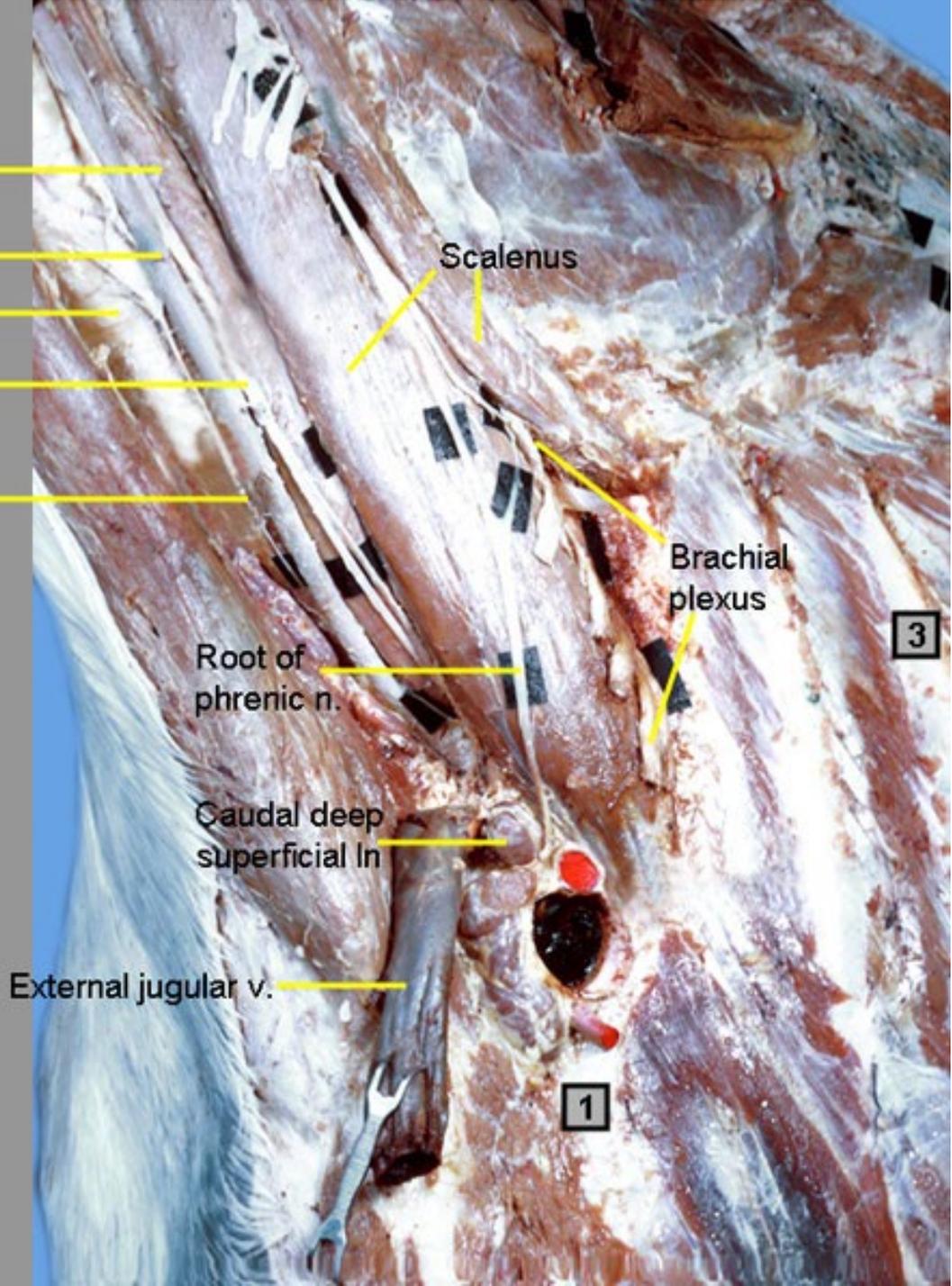
- Não restrito à inervação da cabeça como os outros nervos cranianos
- Inerva vísceras das cavidades torácica e abdominal
- Maior nervo parassimpático do sistema nervoso autônomo
- Nervo misto (fibras motoras, sensoriais e parassimpáticas)
- Inerva músculo liso da traqueia, brônquios, vísceras gastrointestinais e regula o ritmo cardíaco



1 = Nervo glossotaringeo (IX)
2 = Nervo hipoglosso (XII)



Esophagus
Common carotid a.
Trachea
Vagosympathetic trunk
Recurrent laryngeal n.



Scalenus

Brachial plexus

Root of phrenic n.

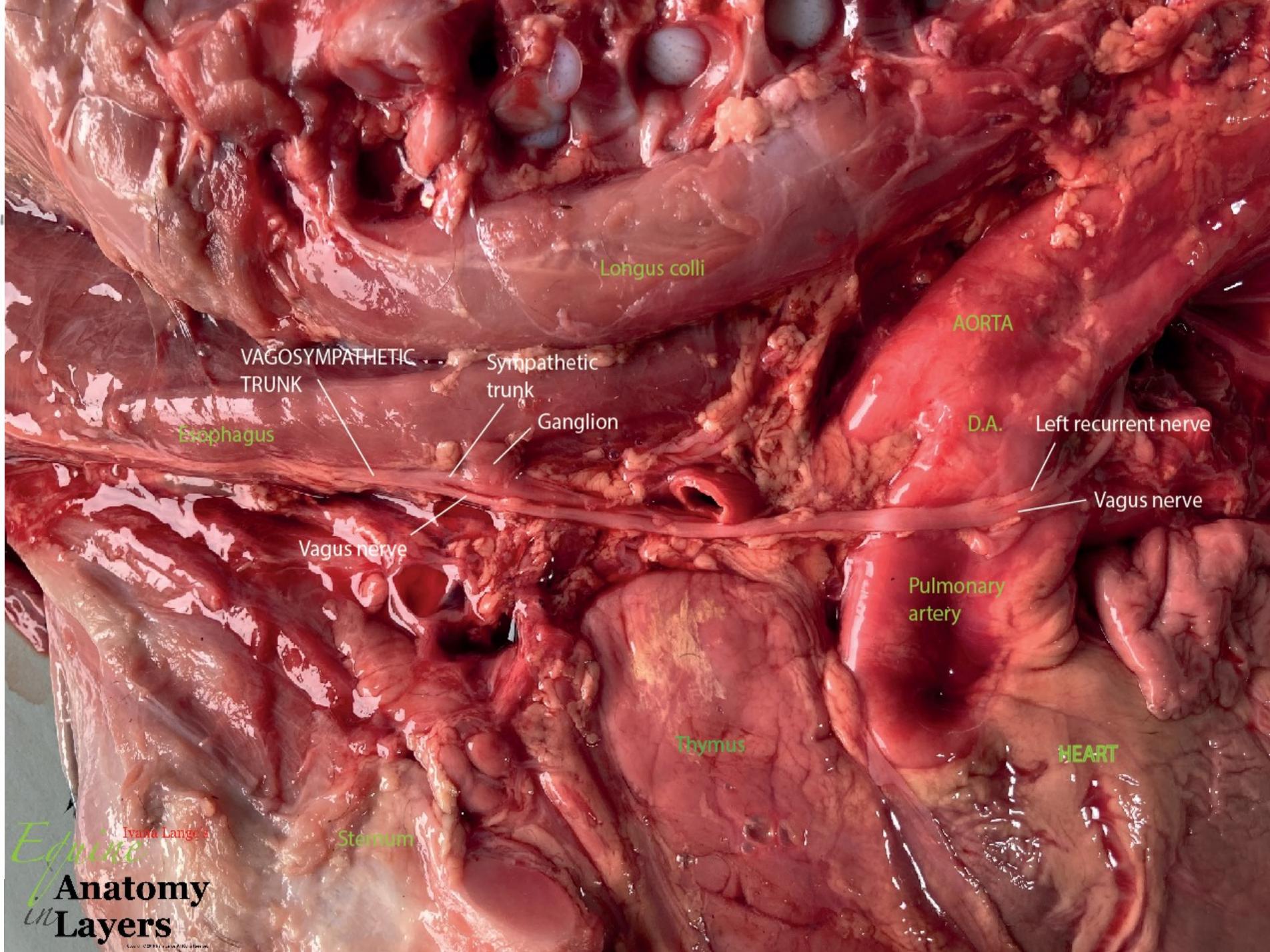
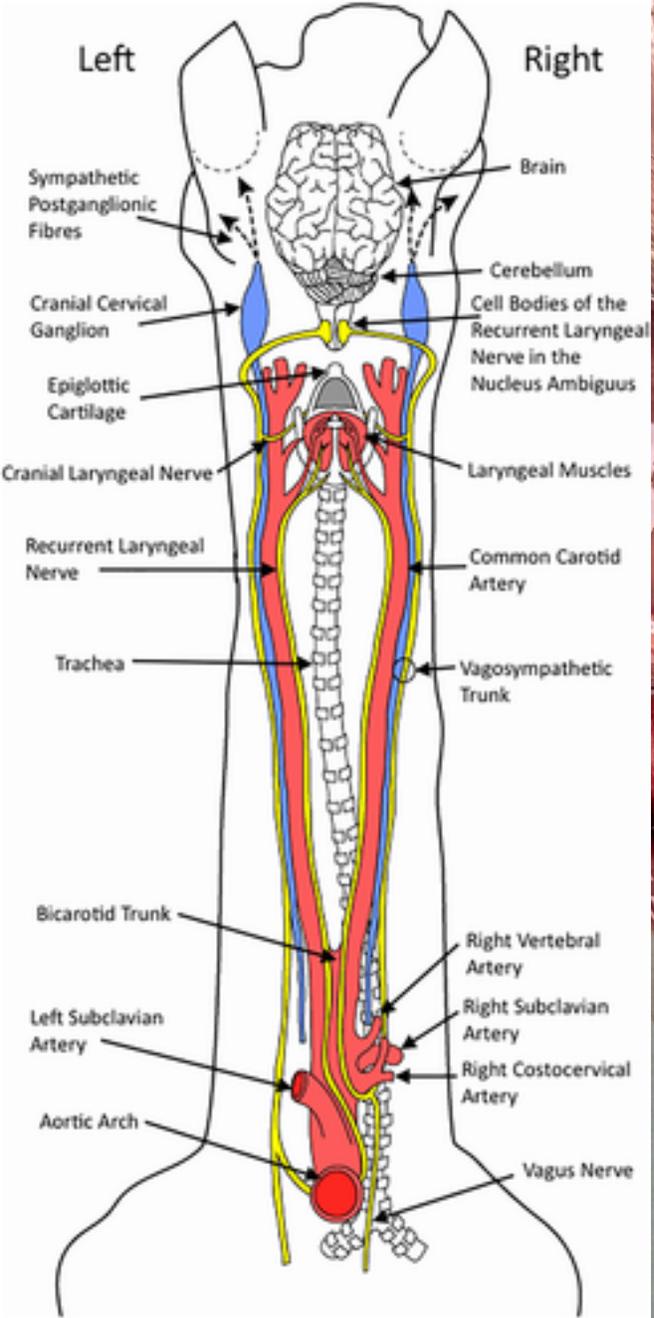
Caudal deep superficial In

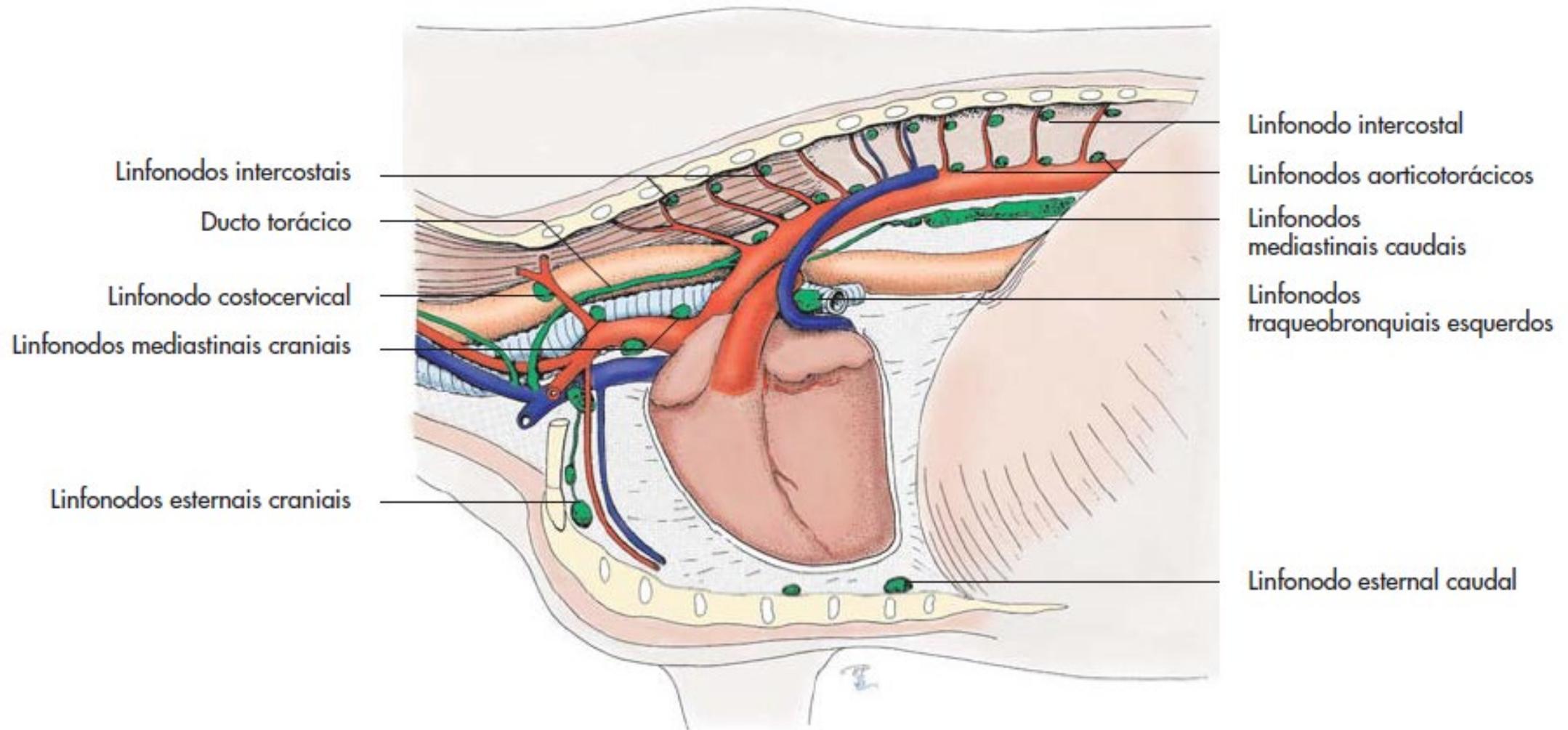
External jugular v.

3

1

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University





Fonte: Anatomia dos Animais domésticos, König & Liebich (2016)

Tracheal compression secondary to abscessation of cranial mediastinal lymph nodes in a horse.

Rigg DL, Ramey DW, Reinertson EL

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 31 Jan 1985, 186(3):283-284
PMID: 3972692

**Arq. Bras. Med. Vet. Zootec. vol.71 no.5 Belo Horizonte Sept./Oct. 2019
Epub Oct 28, 2019**

<https://doi.org/10.1590/1678-4162-10420>

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Recurrent laryngeal neuropathy secondary to nerve compression by melanomas - case report

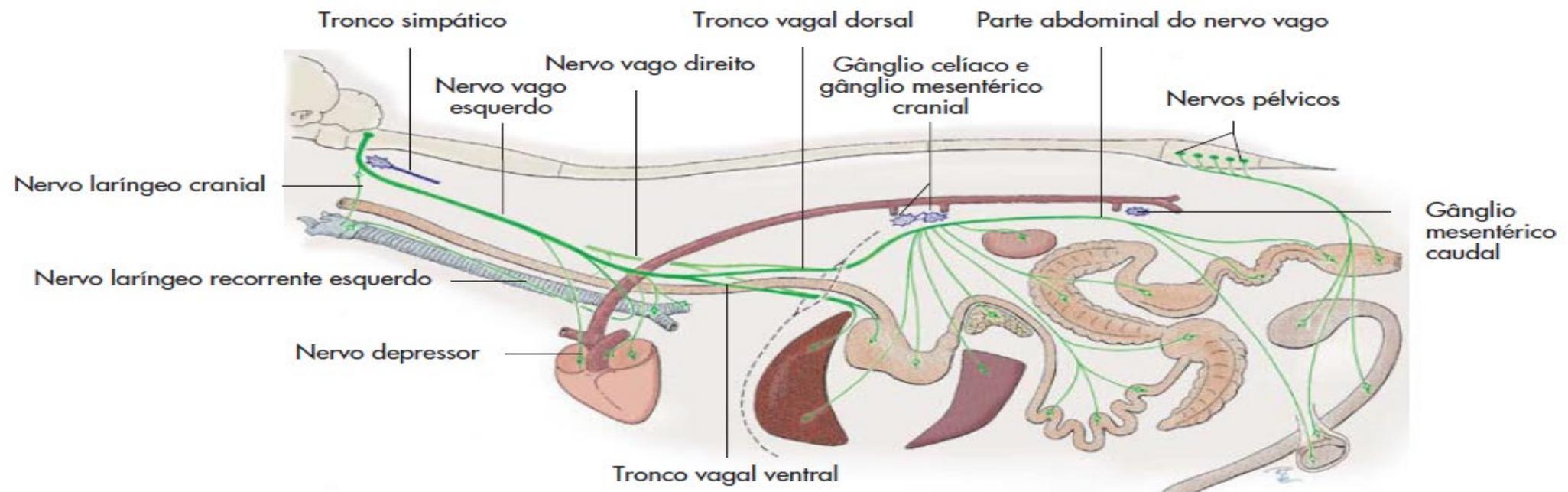
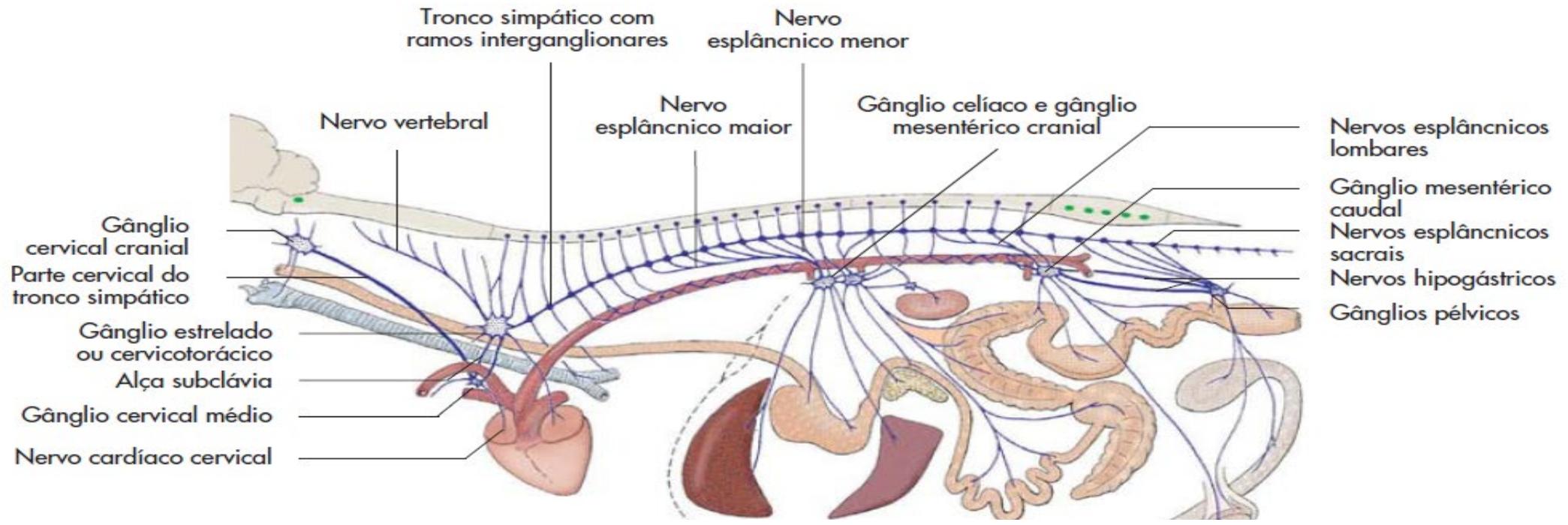
Case Report

Two horses with thoracic lymphoma diagnosed using thoracoscopic biopsy

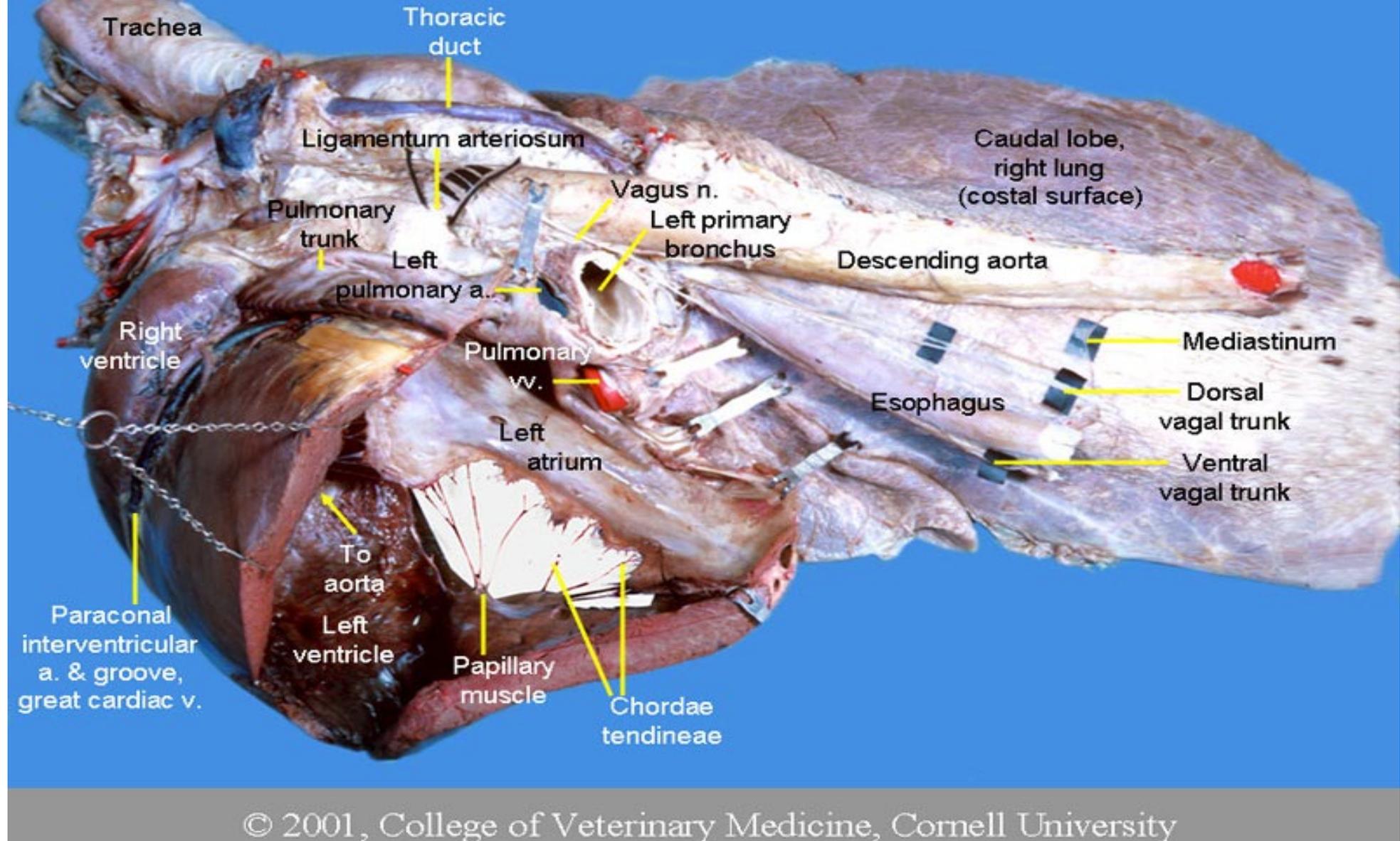
W. L. Lee, B. S. Tennent-Brown*, M. H. Barton, F. S. Almy, E. W. Uhl, E. W. Howerth, J. L. Reis, W. L. Linnenkohl and J. F. Peroni

University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, Athens, Georgia, USA.

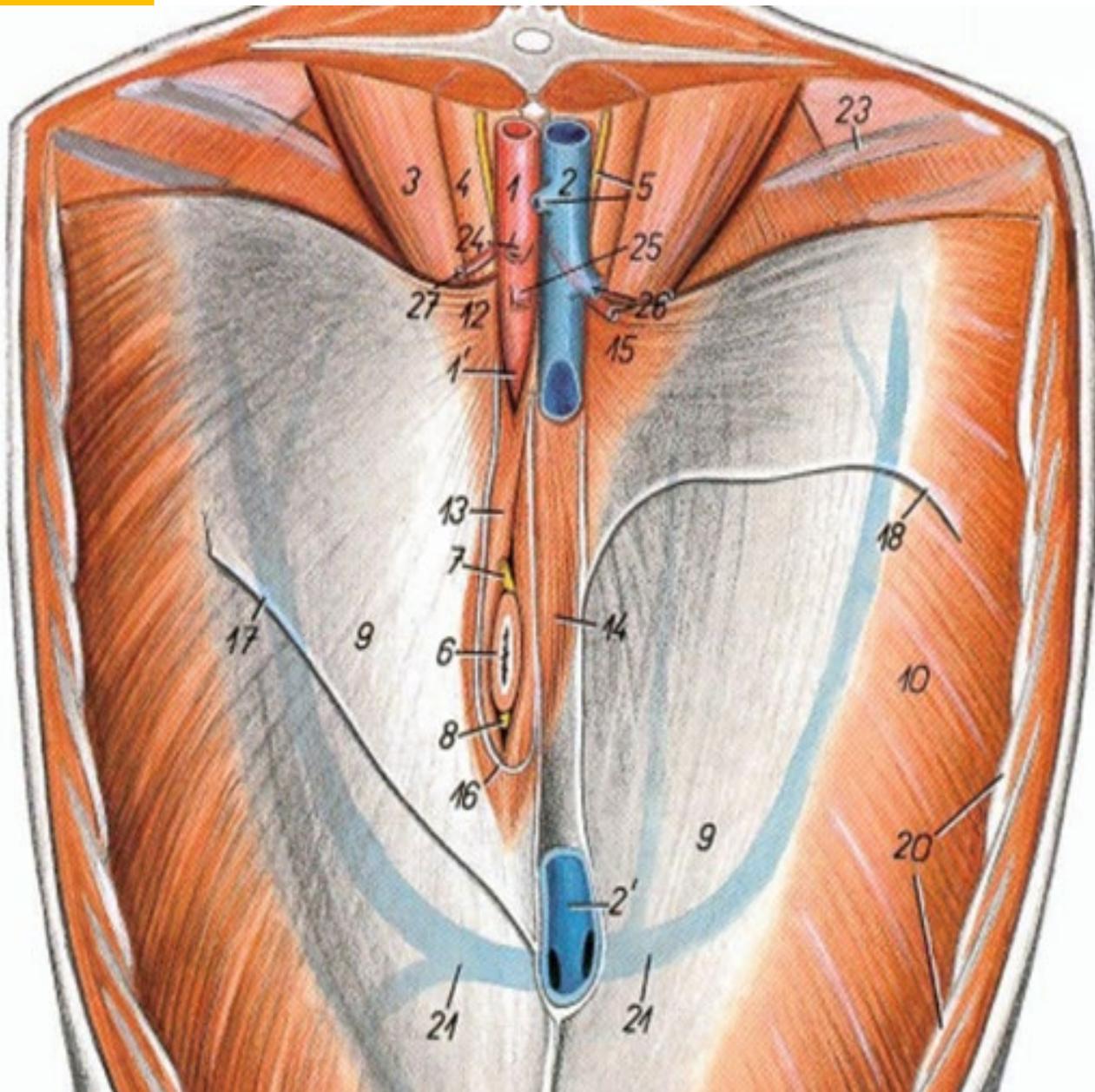
*Corresponding author email: tennentb@uga.edu



Fonte: Anatomia dos Animais domésticos, König & Liebich (2016)



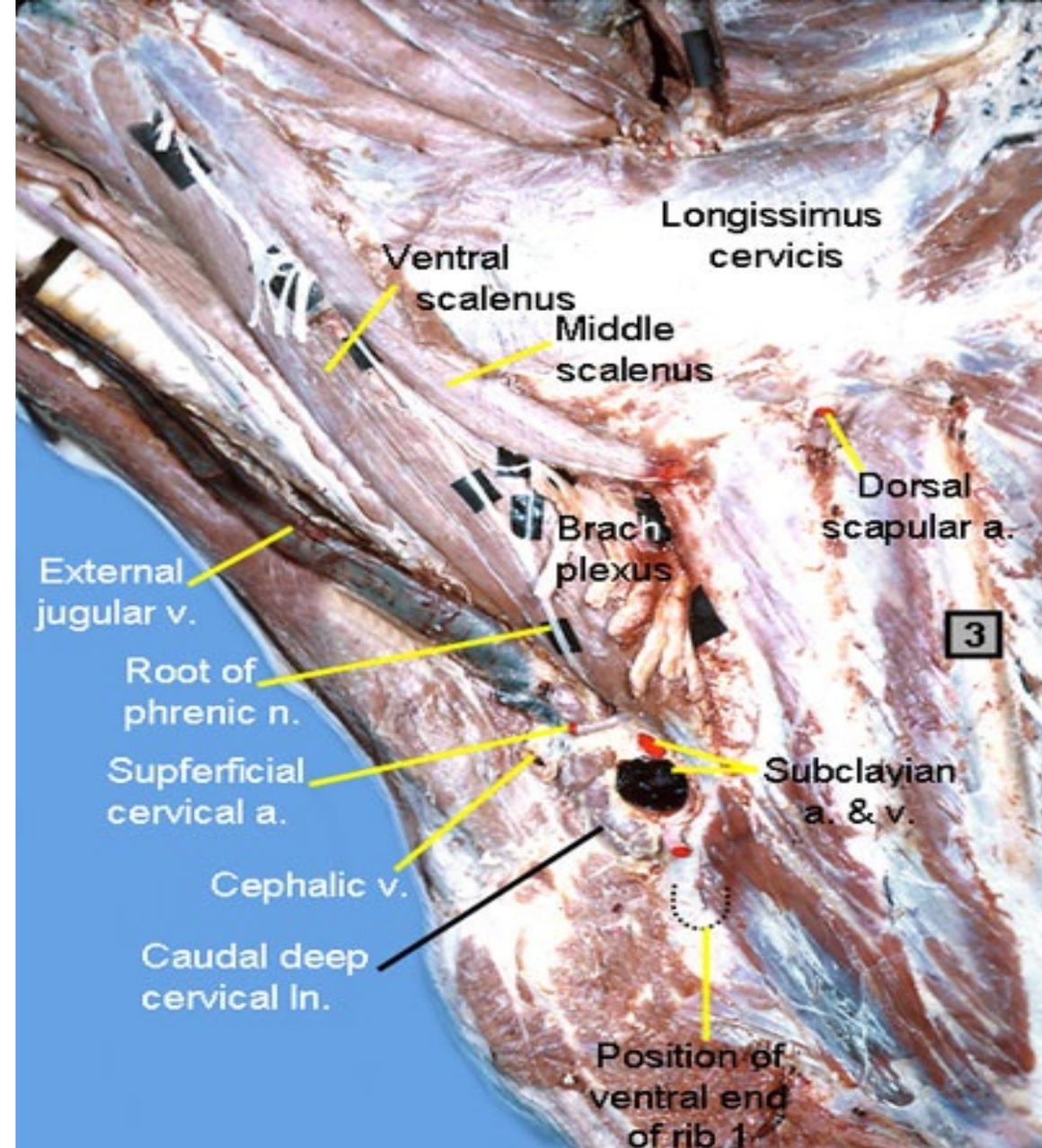
Tronco vagal (direito e esquerdo) prossegue para a raiz do pulmão (hilio pulmonar) onde se divide em um ramo dorsal e um ventral e se unem com seus pares do lado oposto para formar os troncos vagais dorsal e ventral



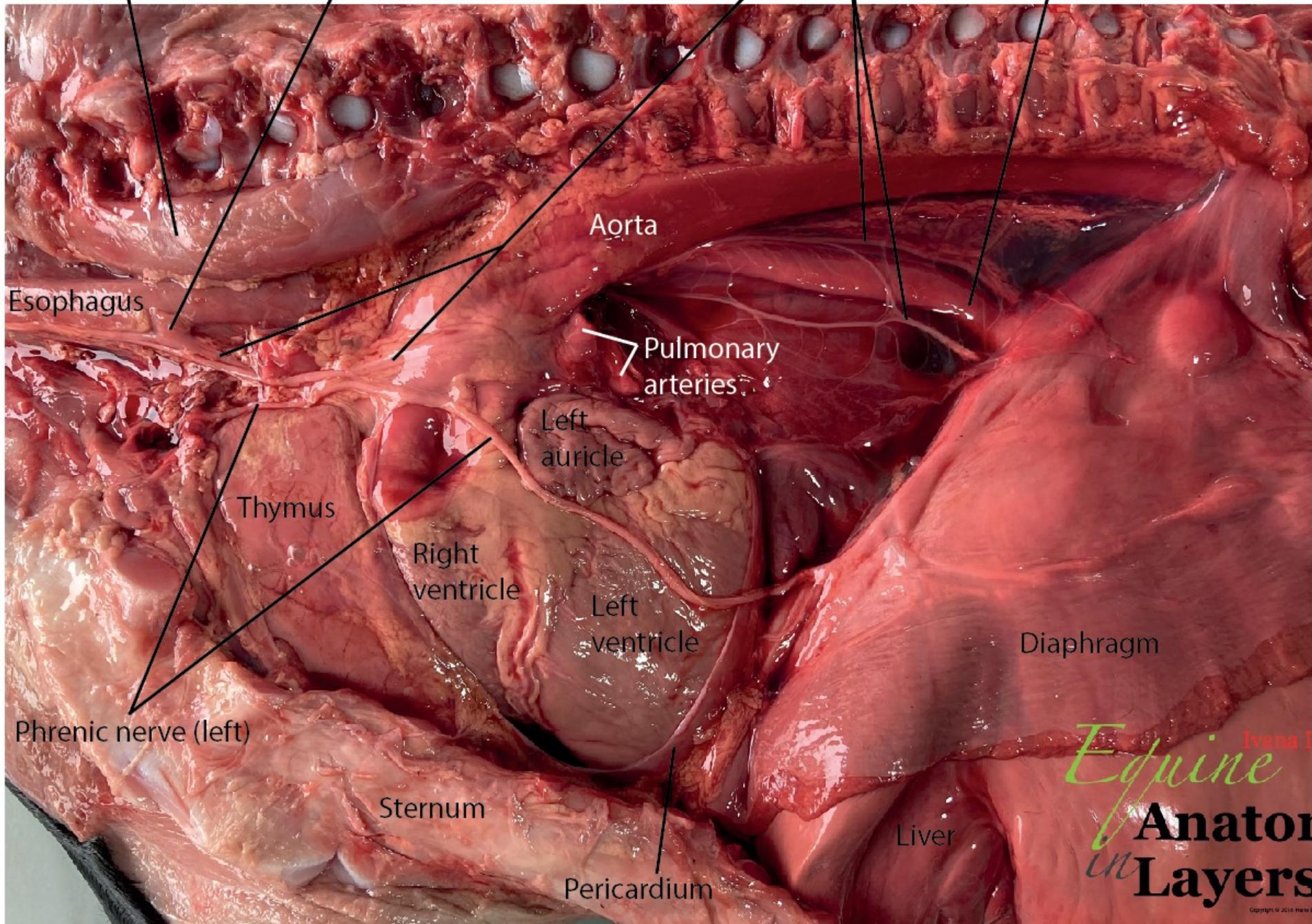
Troncos vagais dorsal e ventral atravessam junto com o esôfago a abertura esofágica do diafragma e prosseguem como o nervo vago abdominal

Nervo frênico

- Direito e esquerdo
- Formado pelas raízes ventrais do quinto ao sétimo nervo cervical
- Corre caudalmente no mediastino pela base do coração para inervar o diafragma.



Longus colli Stellate ganglion Vagus nerve Esophagus (Left lung removed)



Esophagus

Aorta

Pulmonary arteries

Left auricle

Thymus

Right ventricle

Left ventricle

Diaphragm

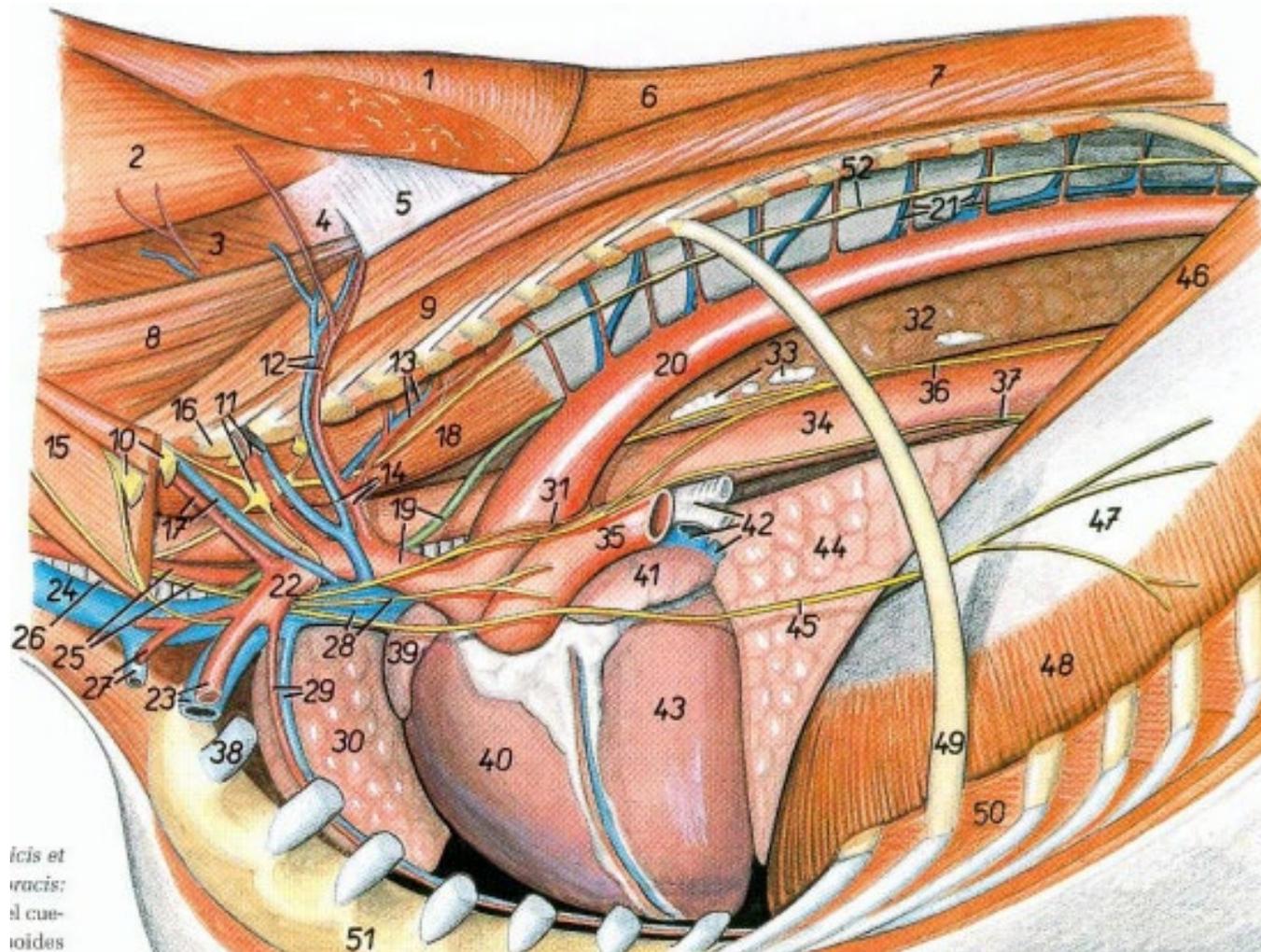
Phrenic nerve (left)

Sternum

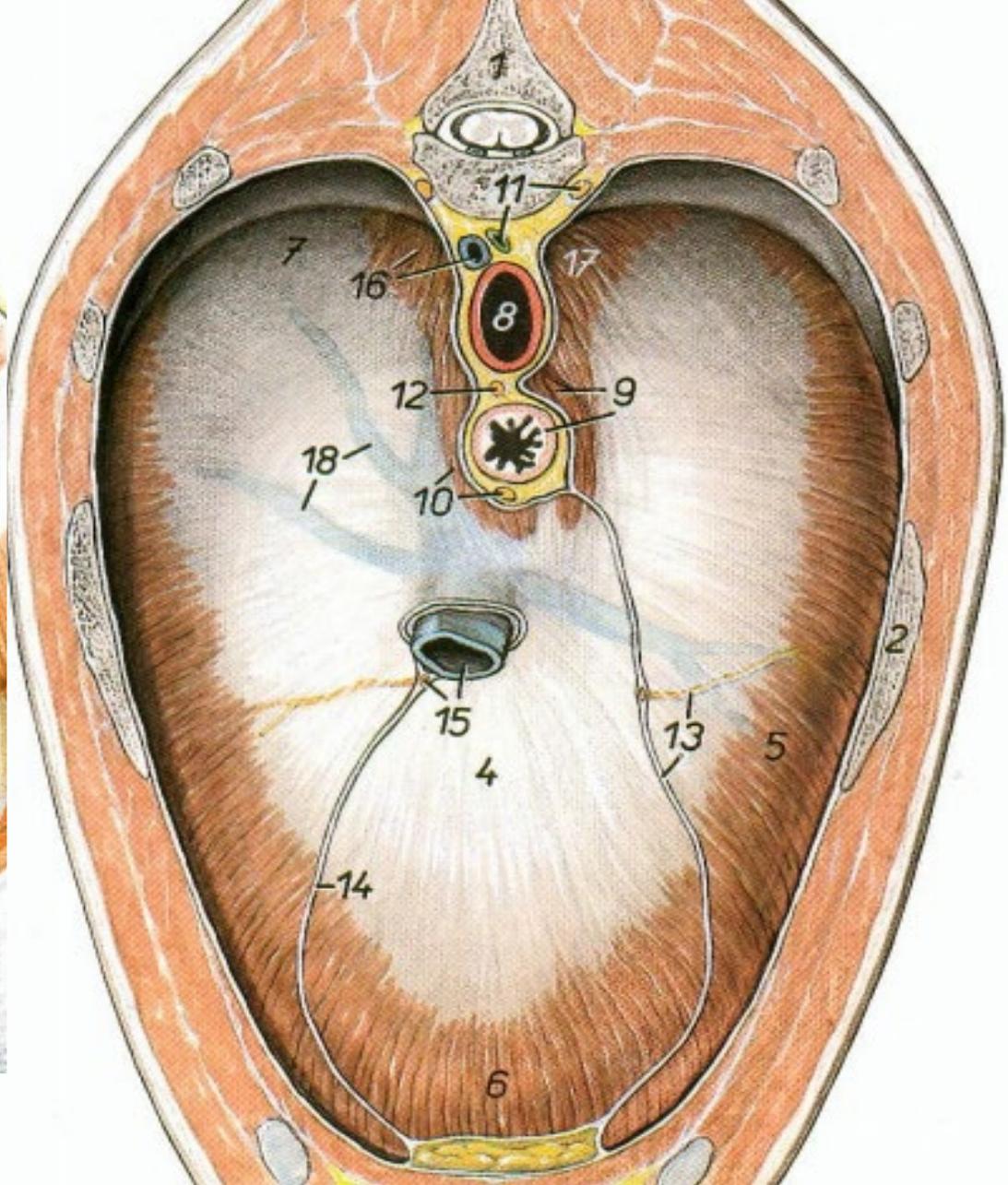
Pericardium

Liver

Equine Ivana Lange's
Anatomy Layers



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el cue-
oides



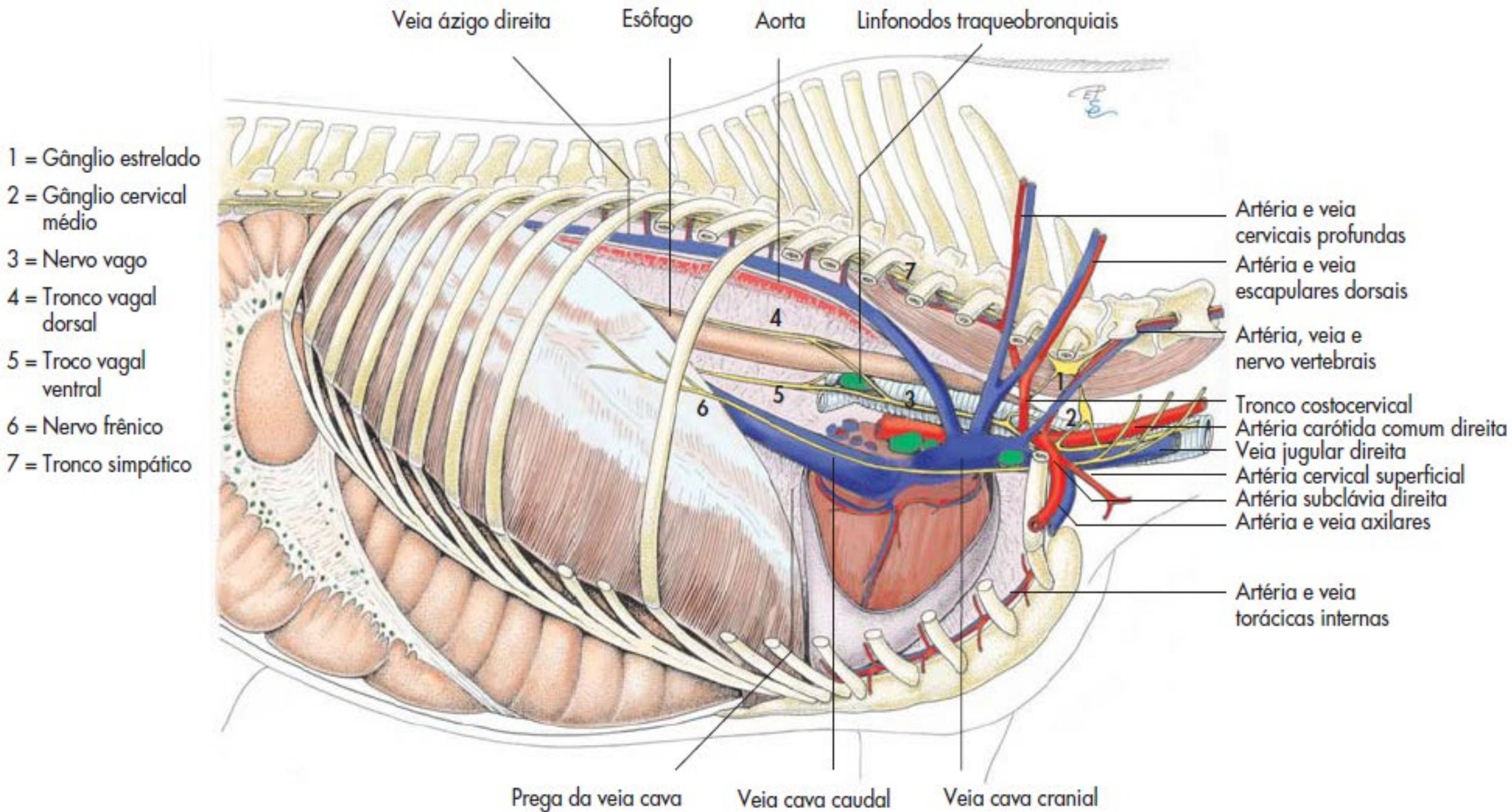
Fonte: Atlas de Anatomía Topográfica de los Animales Domésticos, Popesko (1984)

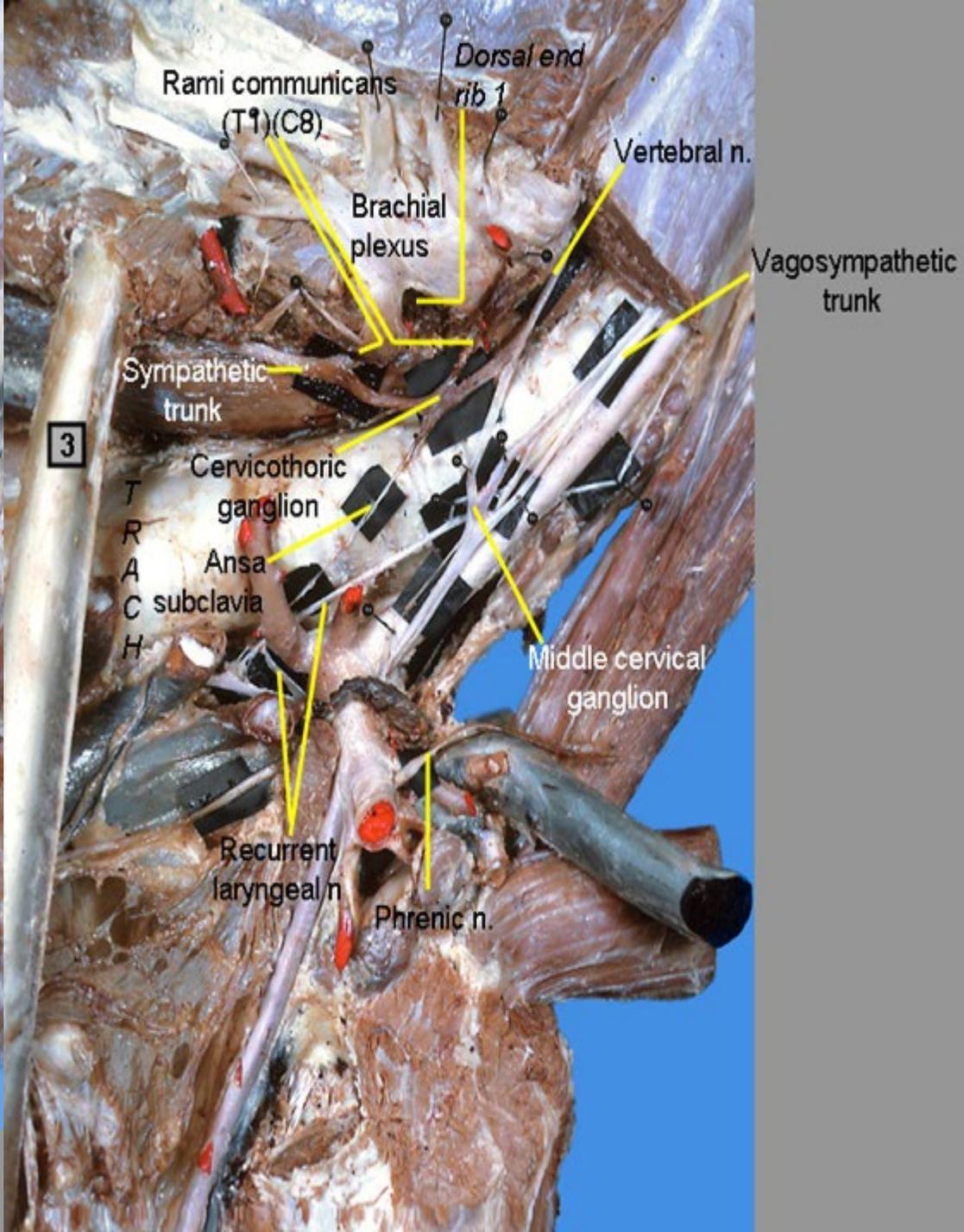
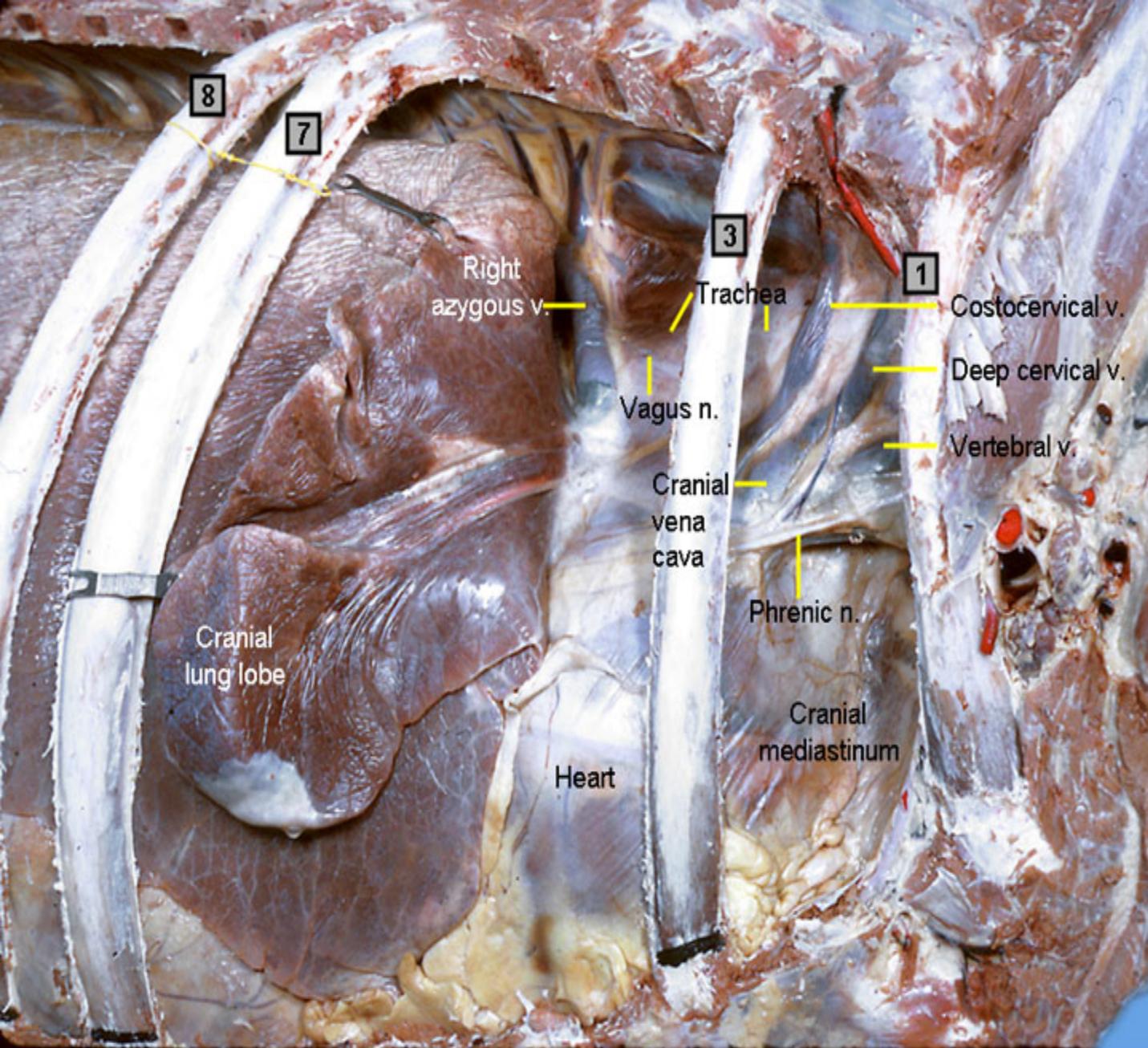
Inervação dos pulmões

- O pulmão recebe nervos parassimpáticos (vagais) e simpáticos do plexo pulmonar dentro do mediastino

Inervação do coração

- O coração é innervado pelo sistema nervoso autônomo (Plexo cardíaco)
- As fibras simpáticas são fornecidas por nervos que se originam do gânglio estrelado (cervicotorácico) e do gânglio cervical médio: nervos cardíacos
- As fibras parassimpáticas emergem como ramos do nervo vago (nervo depressor)
- Plexo esofágico e plexo traqueal





Linfonodos mediastinais cranial e médio

Artéria e veia
intercostais supremas

Linfonodos traqueobronquiais

Aorta torácica

1 = Gânglio estrelado

2 = Gânglio cervical
médio

3 = Nervo vago (X)

4 = Tronco vagal dorsal

5 = Tronco vagal ventral

6 = Nervo frênico

7 = Tronco simpático

Artéria e veia
cervicais profundas

Artéria e veia
escapulares dorsais

Artéria, veia
e nervo vertebrais

Tronco vagossimpático

Artéria carótida comum esquerda

Veia jugular esquerda

Veia cava cranial

Artéria cervical superficial

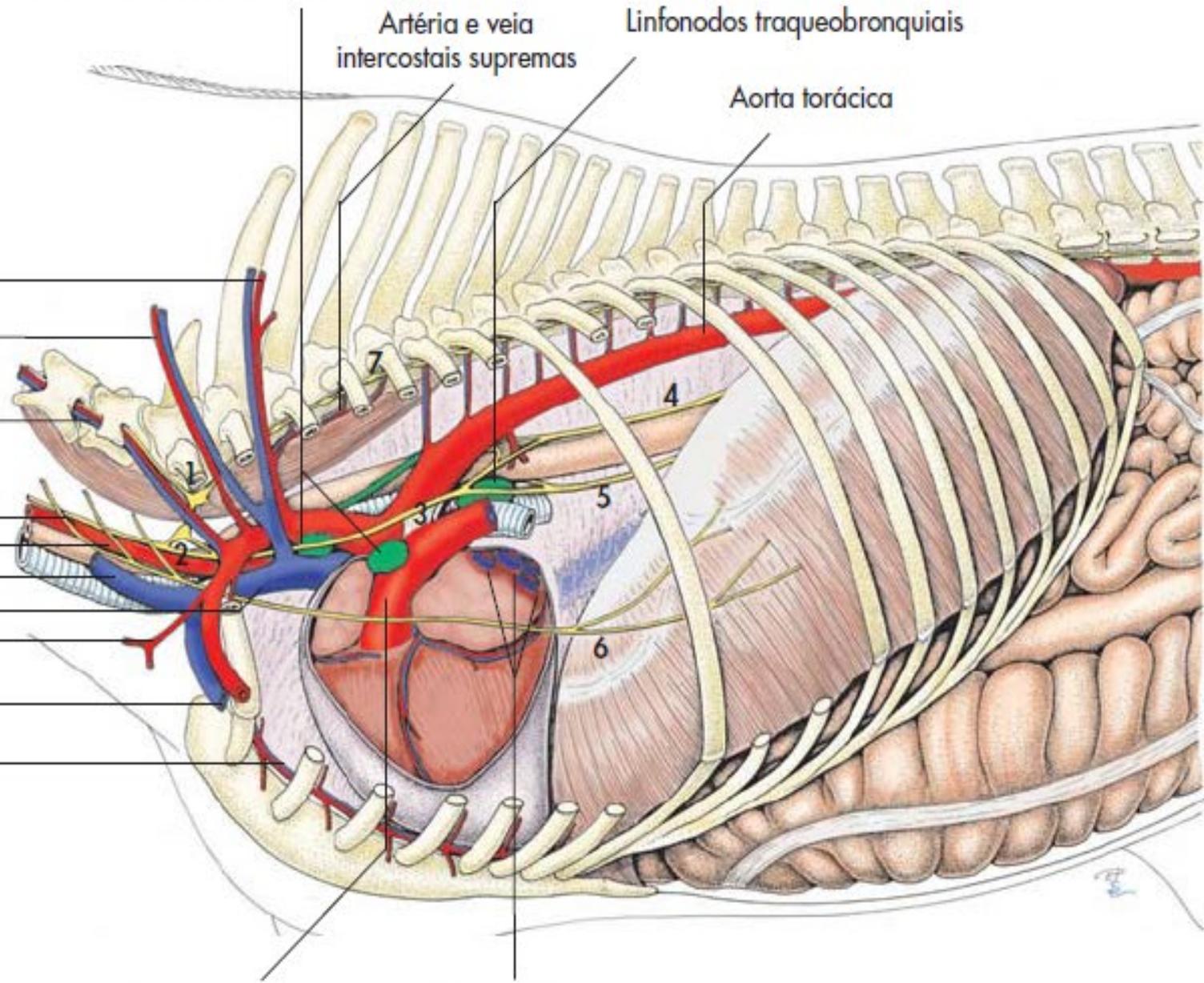
Artéria e veia axilares

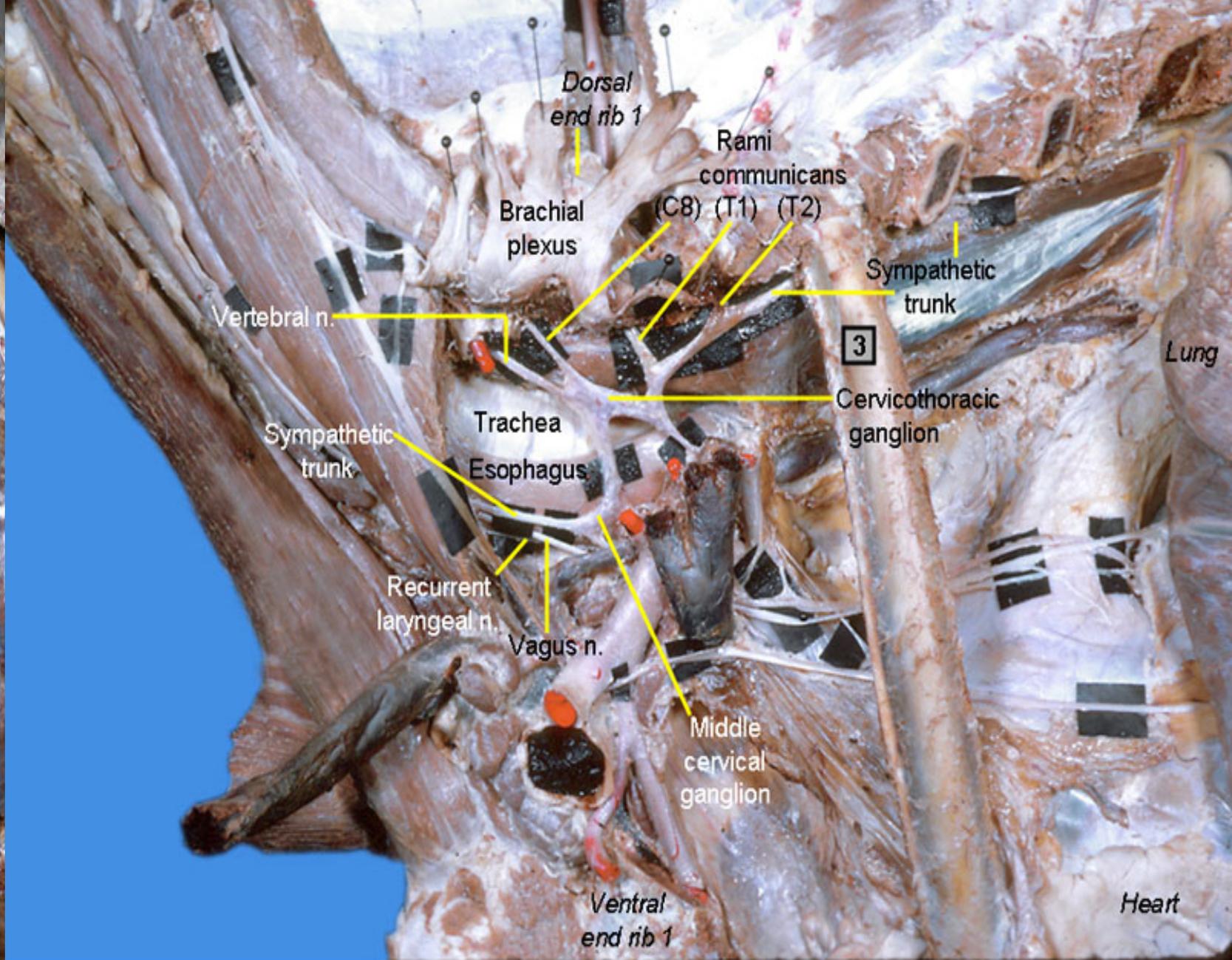
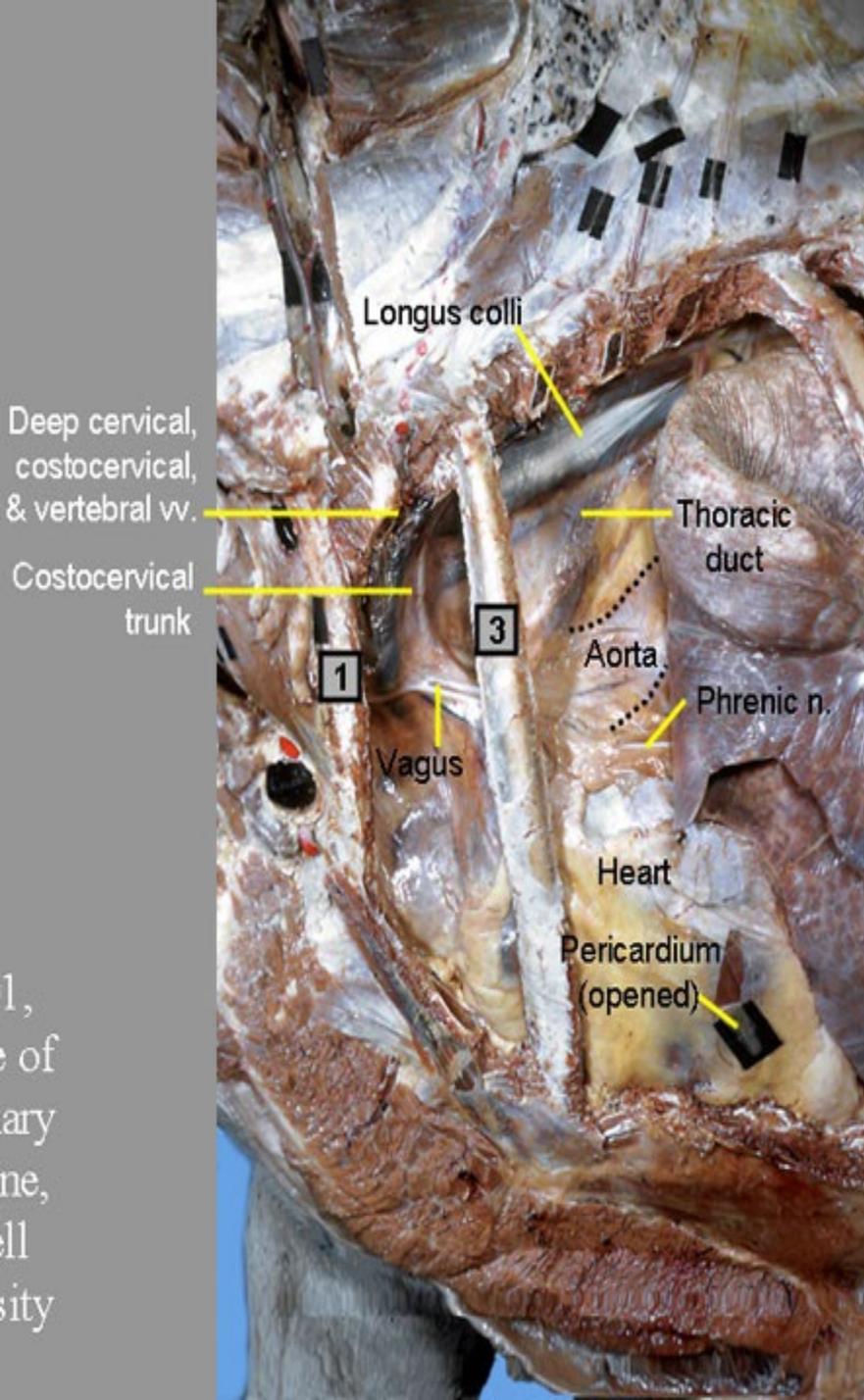
Artéria e veia
torácicas internas

Tronco pulmonar

Veias pulmonares

Fonte: Anatomia dos Animais domésticos, König & Liebich (2016)





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Budras KD, Sack WO, Rock S, Wünsche A, Henschel E. Anatomy of the Horse: An Illustrated Text. Wiley; 2003.

Draper, ACE, Piercy, RJ. Pathological classification of equine recurrent laryngeal neuropathy. J Vet Intern Med. 2018; 32: 1397– 1409.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/jvim.15142>