

CINESIOLOGIA E  
BIOMECÂNICA DOS  
SEGMENTOS ARTICULARES  
DO MEMBRO INFERIOR

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Quadril

---

---

---

---

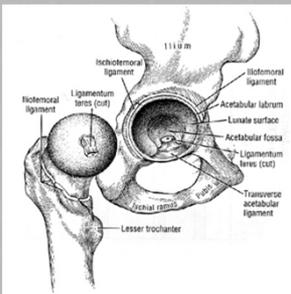
---

---

---

---

COMPONENTES DO COMPLEXO DO  
QUADRIL



PELVE  
(isquio, ilio, pubis)  
FÊMUR

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### COMPLEXO DO QUADRIL

ARTICULAÇÃO SINOVIAL, TIPO ESFERÓIDE

**3 GRAUS DE LIBERDADE:**

**PLANO SAGITAL:** MOV. FLEXÃO / EXTENSÃO

**PLANO FRONTAL:** MOV. ABDUÇÃO / ADUÇÃO

**PLANO TRANSVERSO:** ROT. MEDIAL / LATERAL

---

---

---

---

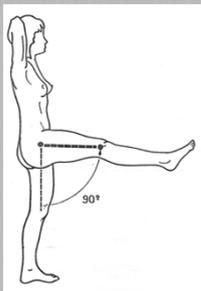
---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE FLEXÃO



**90°**



**120°**

---

---

---

---

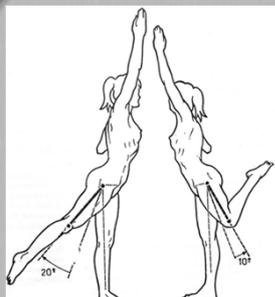
---

---

---

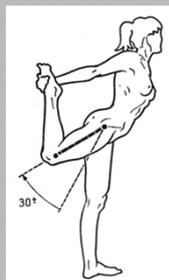
---

### MOVIMENTOS DE EXTENSÃO



**20°**

**10°**



**30°**

---

---

---

---

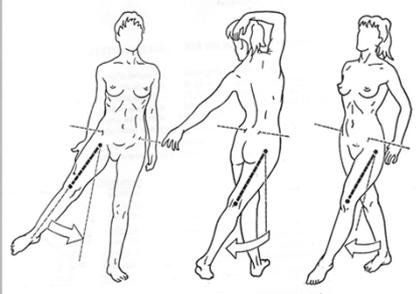
---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE ADUÇÃO



---

---

---

---

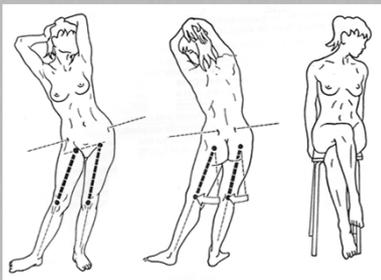
---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE ADUÇÃO



---

---

---

---

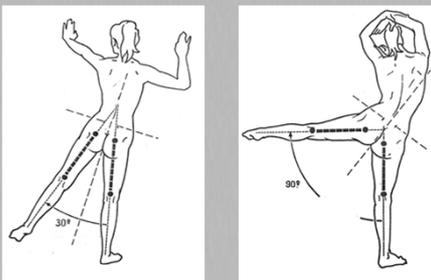
---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE ABDUÇÃO



30°

90°

---

---

---

---

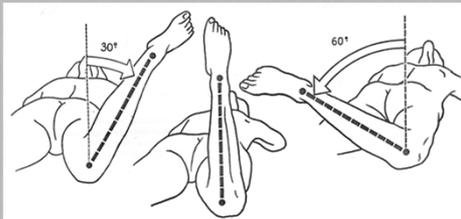
---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE ROTAÇÃO



30°

60°

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MOVIMENTOS DE ROTAÇÃO



60°

30°

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### AMPLITUDES FUNCIONAIS

- **Calçar sapatos com o pé no chão:**
  - sagital = 124°      frontal = 19°      transversal = 15°
- **Calçar sapatos com o pé sobre a coxa do lado oposto:**
  - sagital = 110°      frontal = 23°      transversal = 33°
- **Inclinar para pegar objetos:**
  - sagital = 117°      frontal = 21°      transversal = 18°
- **Sentar e levantar de cadeiras:**
  - sagital = 104°      frontal = 24°      transversal = 17°
- **Agachamento:**
  - sagital = 122°      frontal = 28°      transversal = 26°
- **Subir escadas:**
  - sagital = 67°      frontal = 16°      transversal = 18°
- **Descer escadas:**
  - sagital = 36°

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



MOV.	ADM	LIMITANTES
Flexão	90° (joelho.ext)	IQT e Grácil
	120° (Joelho flex)	Fibras inf. lig. Isquiofemoral e cápsula inferior
Extensão	20° (joelho ext)	Predomin. lig. Iliofemoral e cápsula inf; alguns componentes lig. pubofemural e isquiofemoral
	10° (joelho flex)	Reto femoral
Abdução	40°	Lig. pubofemoral, cápsula inf., adutores e IQT
Adução	25°	Fibras sup. Isquiofemoral, trato iliotibial, abdutores
Rot. medial	30°	Lig. isquiofemoral, rotad. laterais (piriforme)
Rot. lateral	60°	Feixe lat. lig. Iliofemoral, trato iliotibial, rot. mediais

---

---

---

---

---

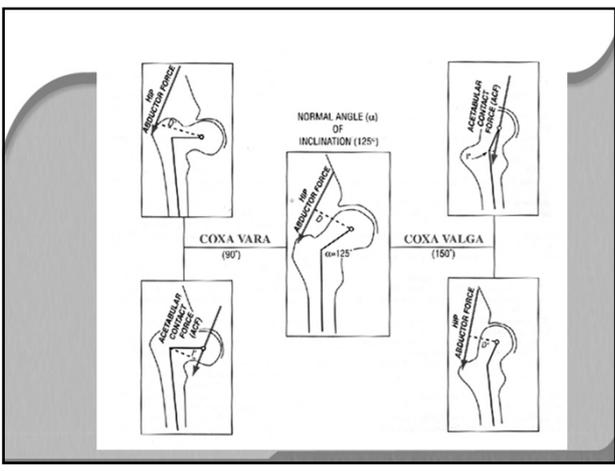
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Posição de fechamento da articulação:**

Por definição: é a posição de maior estabilidade articular

**ABDUÇÃO – ROTAÇÃO LATERAL – FLEXÃO**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS ANTERIORES

**Flexores Primários:**

- psoas ilíaco
- reto da coxa
- tensor da fáscia lata
- sartório

**Flexores Secundários:**

**Pectíneo, adutor longo e magno, grácil ( 40 e 50 ° de flex )**

---

---

---

---

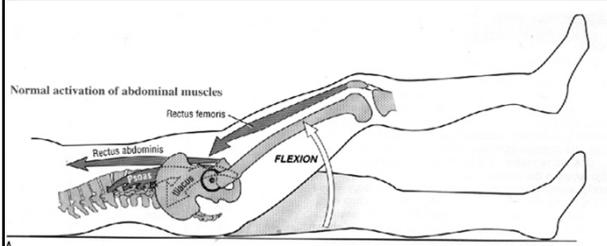
---

---

---

---

### Flexão Quadril musculatura abdominal



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS ANTERIORES

**Adutores:**

- adutor longo
- adutor curto
- adutor magno
- pectíneo
- grácil

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS VISTA LATERAL

#### Abdutores

-glúteos médio, mínimo

Função: abdução CCA e CCF; estabilizar pelve unilateral

-Tensor da fáscia lata

**manter tensão da banda iliotibial**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- **marcha:** a partir da fase de médio apoio, até o contato inicial do membro há importante ação do glúteo médio oposto para manter nivelamento da pelve

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS POSTERIORES



#### Extensores:

-glúteo máximo

-IQT : bíceps femoral  
semitendinoso  
semimembranoso

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS POSTERIORES



#### ROTADORES LATERAIS

- obturadores externo e interno
- quadrado da coxa
- piriforme
- gêmeo inferior e superior

---

---

---

---

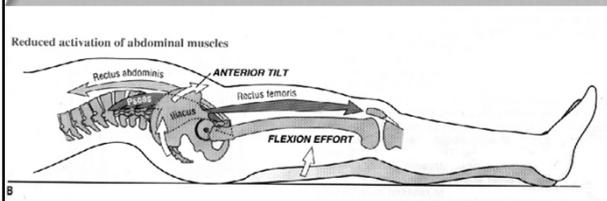
---

---

---

---

### Flexão Quadril – musculatura abdominal



---

---

---

---

---

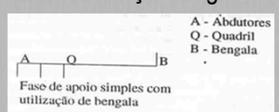
---

---

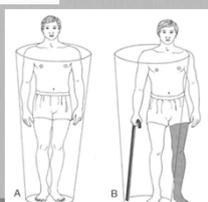
---

### BENGALA

⇒ Bengala contra-lateral reduz a pressão sobre o quadril, eliminando ação de glúteos



⇒ Melhora o equilíbrio do paciente ampliando os limites de estabilidade



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Joelho

---

---

---

---

---

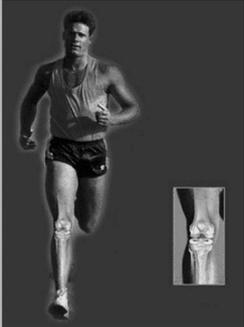
---

---

---

## COMPLEXO DO JOELHO

Composto por 2 articulações distintas envolvidas por uma única cápsula articular



---

---

---

---

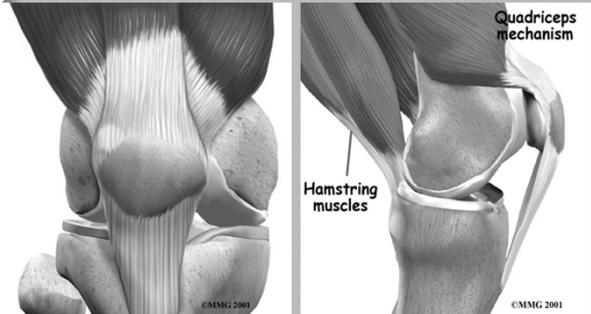
---

---

---

---

### Tibio Femoral      Patelo Femoral



Quadriceps mechanism

Hamstring muscles

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Articulação Tibiofemoral

- Fêmur distal + Tíbia proximal    Articulação condilar    2 graus de liberdade



---

---

---

---

---

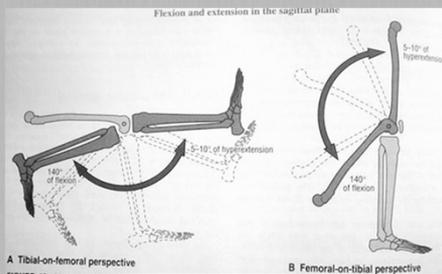
---

---

---

## Amplitude de Movimento (ADM)

- Flexão = 130 – 140°    • Extensão = - 5 a -10° (normal)



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

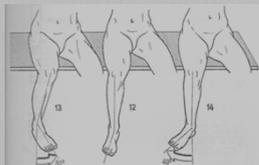
## Rotações

Articulação tibiofemural

Rotação Medial 30°

Rotação Lateral 40°

- Joelho parcialmente flexionado



---

---

---

---

---

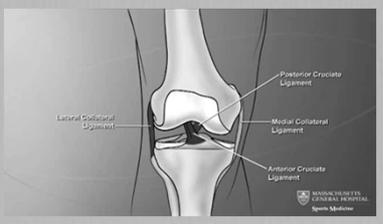
---

---

---

### Aspectos gerais Joelho

- Video OA



---

---

---

---

---

---

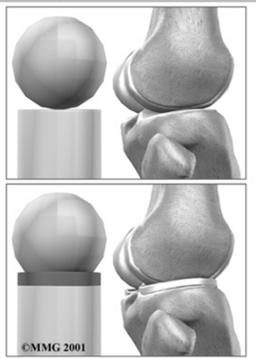
---

---

### Incongruência entre os côndilos femorais e os platôs tibiais

Como aumentar a congruência articular?

#### MENISCOS



---

---

---

---

---

---

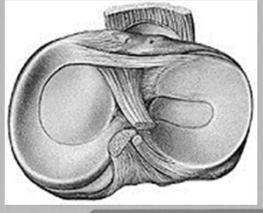
---

---

### MENISCOS – CITROEN

São discos articulares cartilagosos assimétricos

- Menisco medial – semicírculo
- Menisco lateral - quase um anel



---

---

---

---

---

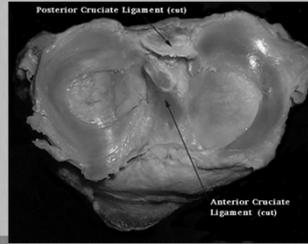
---

---

---

## Menisco Medial

- Fixado ao LCM, LCA e cápsula adjacente
- Menos móvel que o Menisco Lateral
- Muito mais lesado que o Menisco Lateral.




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Menisco Lateral

- Fixado ao LCP, Poplíteo (via cápsula) e aos ligamentos Menisco-femoral posteriores
- Conexões consideradas frouxas permitindo ao Menisco Lateral certa mobilidade
- O tendão do músculo poplíteo passa entre o LCL e a borda externa do Menisco Lateral.

---

---

---

---

---

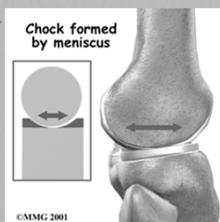
---

---

---

## MENISCOS

- Devem permanecer abaixo dos côndilos femorais e acompanhar o rolamento deles;
- A incapacidade dos meniscos em sofrer distorção na direção apropriada pode resultar em lesão articular.




---

---

---

---

---

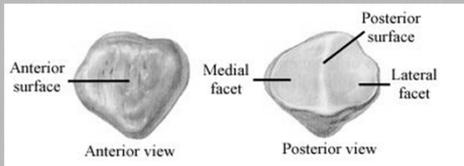
---

---

---

## Articulação Patelofemoral

- Ligamento patelar fixado entre o ápice da patela e a tuberosidade tibial;



---

---

---

---

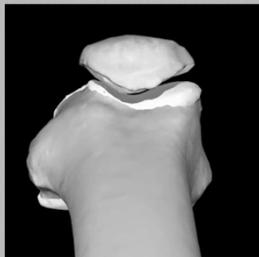
---

---

---

---

## Movimento patela



---

---

---

---

---

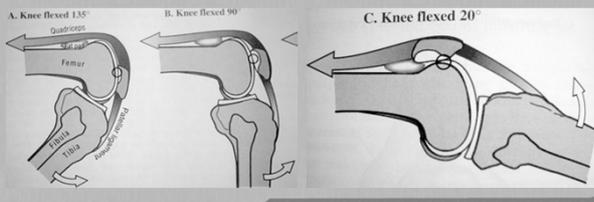
---

---

---

## Articulação Patelo Femoral – Cinemática

- Em 135° flexão a porção lateral da faceta lateral da patela está em contato com o fêmur próximo ao pólo superior, a patela repousa na tróclea.
- Em 90° flexão a região de contato da patela migra inferiormente



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Ligamentos

- Responsáveis pela estabilidade articular.

Eles resistem ou controlam:

- Excessiva extensão de joelho;
- Estresse em valgo ou varo;
- Deslocamento anterior ou posterior da tíbia abaixo do fêmur;
- Rotação medial ou lateral da tíbia abaixo do fêmur;
- Combinações de deslocamentos em AP e rotações da tíbia.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Ligamentos Colaterais

- Ligamento Colateral Medial (LCM)
- Ligamento Colateral lateral (LCL)

Principal função é a de limitar movimentos excessivos no plano frontal;

Resistem a extremas rotações medial e lateral quando o J está em flexão;

Estão tensos na extensão total do joelho, logo resistem a hiperextensão.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Ligamentos Cruzados

- ✓ Intra-capsulares e extra sinovial
- ✓ Suprimento sanguíneo proveniente de pequenos vasos da membrana sinovial e tecidos moles adjacentes;

**São nomeados de acordo com suas fixações na tíbia!!!**

---

---

---

---

---

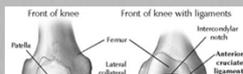
---

---

---

## Ligamentos Cruzados

- Gera maior resistência às forças de cisalhamento AP entre F e T;
- Atuando juntos resistem a todos os movimentos extremos do J;
- Não se recuperam sozinhos, logo uma cirurgia se faz necessário;
- Lesão gera instabilidade importante J;
- São grossos e fortes




---

---

---

---

---

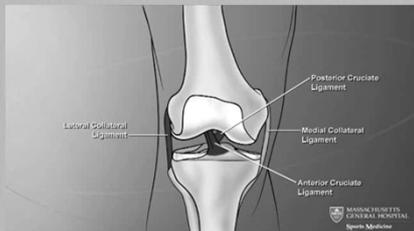
---

---

---

## Ligamentos (videos)

- Tensao ligamentos




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

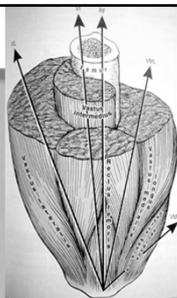
---

## Músculos extensores

### Extensores:

Quadríceps femoral (QUA):

1. Reto femoral → produz 20% do torque
2. Vasto lateral
3. Vasto intermédio
4. Vasto medial → produzem 80% do torque extensor



Se unem em tendão comum – tendão do quadríceps – Lig. Patelar

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

MÚSCULOS FLEXORES	MÚSCULOS ROTADORES
• Semimembranoso	• Semimembranoso (RM)
• Semitendinoso	• Semitendinoso (RM)
• Bíceps femoral	• Bíceps femoral (RL)
• Sartório (Q e J)	• Sartório (RM)
• Grácil (Q e J)	• Grácil (RM)
• Poplíteo	• Poplíteo (RL do F em CCF, RM da T em CCA)
• Gastrocnêmios.	

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Alinhamento Normal do Joelho – Plano Frontal

**VALGO FISIOLÓGICO**

- Fêmur proximal apresenta 125° de inclinação
- Devido ao eixo anatômico do fêmur – oblíquo
- Dirigido inferior e medialmente de proximal para distal
- Superfície articular da tibia é horizontal
- Formação de ângulo medial à articulação de 185° a 190°.




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Desvios de Alinhamento

Podem ser causados por alteração no ângulo tíbio femoral.

- Genu Valgum (knock knee)  
Ângulo lateral menor que 170°
- Genu Varo (bow-leg)  
Ângulo lateral acima de 180°

---

---

---

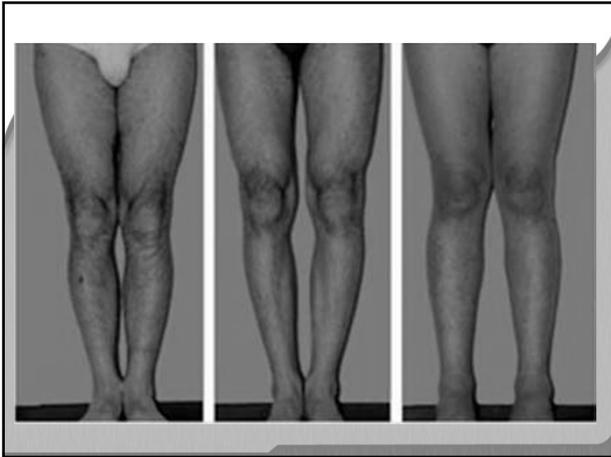
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Genu Varo

- leve - aumenta a compressão sobre o menisco medial em 25%
- 5 ° de varo - aumenta as forças em 50%.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Genu Valgo

- Aumento de força compressiva no côndilo lateral
- Aumenta o estresse de estiramento sobre as estruturas mediais



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Tornozelo & Pé

---

---

---

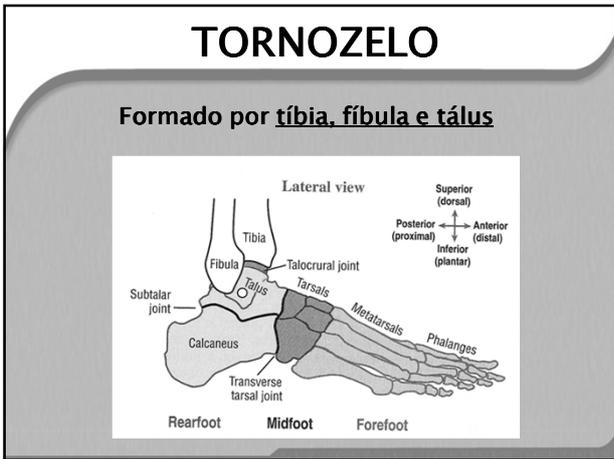
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Movimentos do Tornozelo

Tipo Gínglimo - 1 grau liberdade

Plano sagital - eixo Látero-lateral

**Flexão:** 20 a 30°

**Extensão:** 30 a 50°

---

---

---

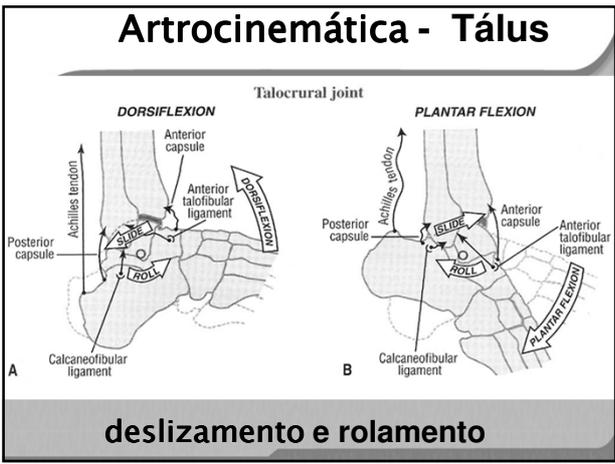
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Estabilidade do Tornozelo

**MEDIAL**

- ❖ Ligamento deltóide: tibiotalar anterior, tibiocalcaneo (tibiotalar posterior), tibionavicular

**LATERAL**

- ❖ Ligamento tibiofibular posterior
- ❖ Ligamento talofibular posterior
- ❖ Ligamento talofibular anterior
- ❖ Ligamento calcaneofibular

---

---

---

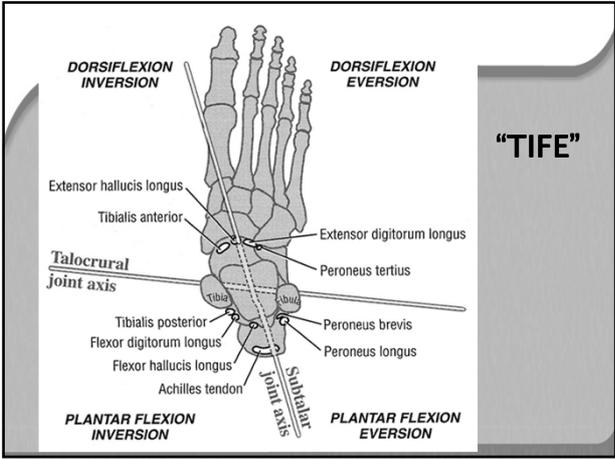
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

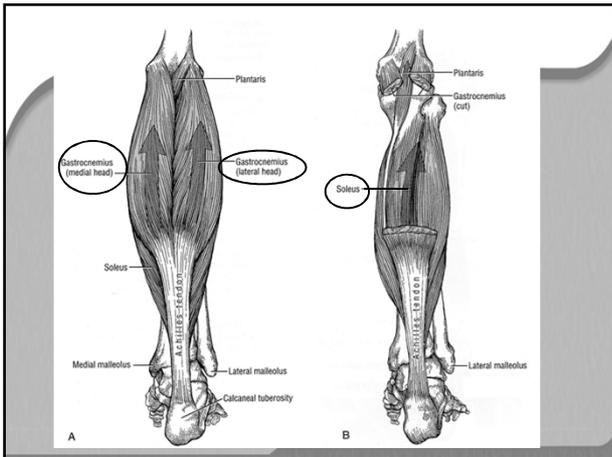
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

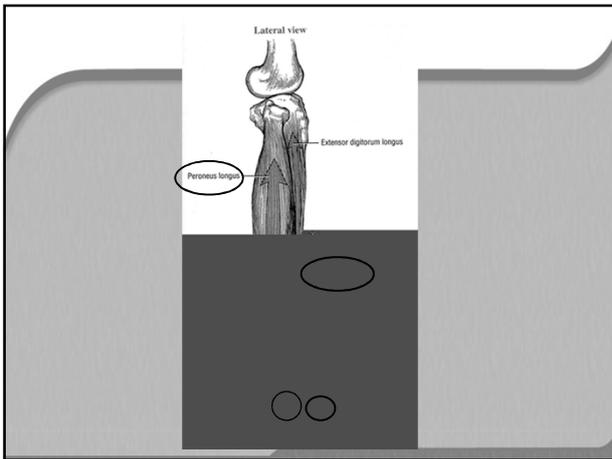
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

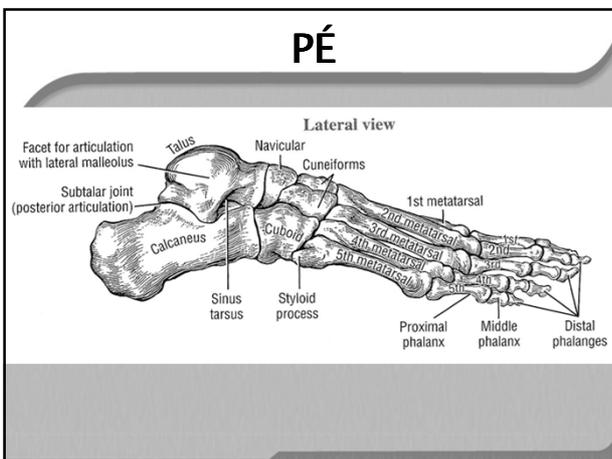
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

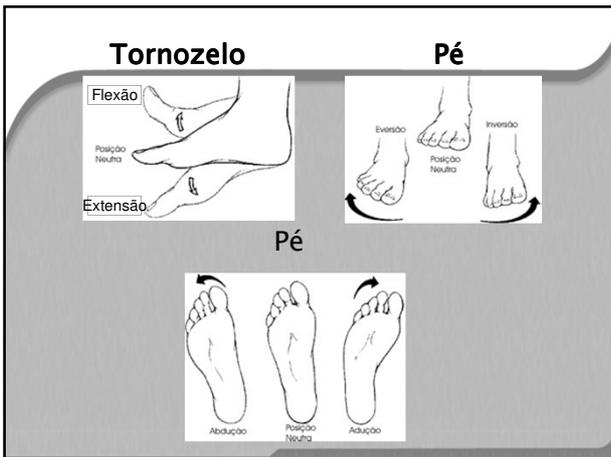
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Movimentos da subtalar

- Plano frontal - eixo antero-posterior  
 Abdução: 10°  
 Adução :20°
- Plano transverso - eixo longitudinal (ao segmento):  
 Inversão: 10°  
 Eversão: 20°

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### DIVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DO PÉ

**ANTEPÉ :**  
 calcâneo, tálus  
 1 articulação

**MEDIOPÉ:** navicular,  
 cubóide e 3 cuneiformes  
 8 articulações

**RETROPÉ:** metatarsos, falanges  
 4 articulações + coxim fibrogorduroso

---

---

---

---

---

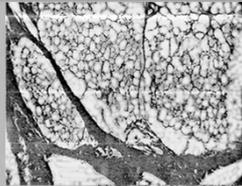
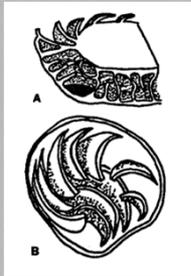
---

---

---

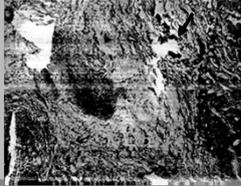
## Coxim Adiposo

Septos



Criança

60 anos




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## FÁSCIA PLANTAR

---

---

---

---

---

---

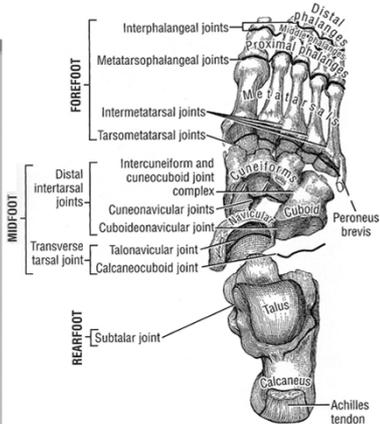
---

---

---

---

## ARTICULAÇÕES DO PÉ




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

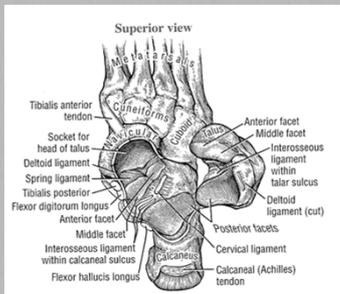
---

---

---

## ARTICULAÇÃO SUBTALAR

- ✓ Formada pelo calcâneo e tálus
- ✓ 1 grau de liberdade: pronação; supinação



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Pronação

### Componentes:

eversão    abdução    (flexão)

## Supinação

### Componentes:

inversão    adução    (extensão)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## MOBILIDADE DA SUBTALAR



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



# MOBILIDADE DA SUBTALAR

---

---

---

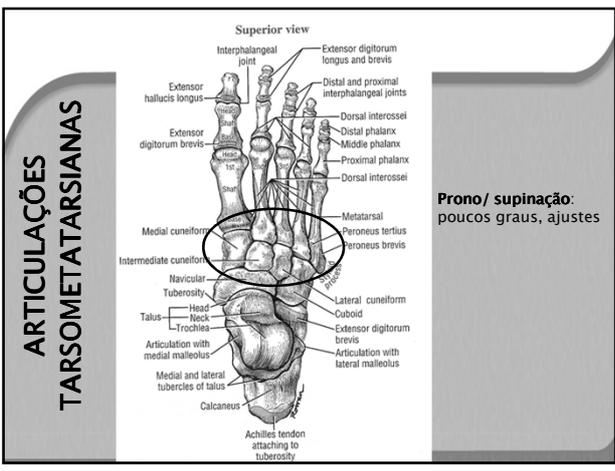
---

---

---

---

---



## ARTICULAÇÕES TARSOMETATARSIANAS

Prono/ supinação: poucos graus, ajustes

---

---

---

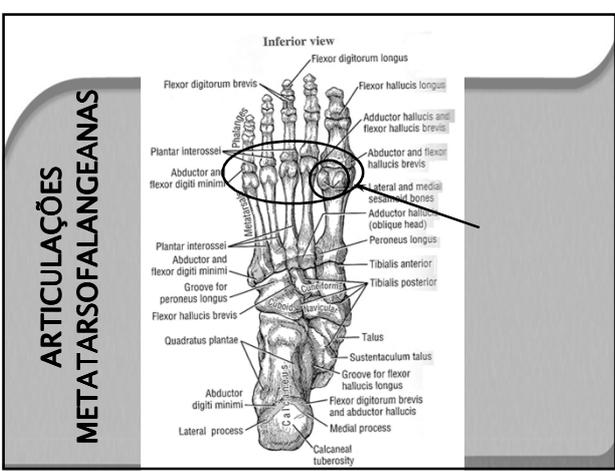
---

---

---

---

---



## ARTICULAÇÕES METATARSOFALANGEANAS

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Articulações Metatarsofalangianas

- ✓ Cabeça dos metatarsos – base das falanges proximais
- ✓ **Eixo Oblíquo:**
  - ✓ Extensão (no sentido da flexão T)
  - ✓ Flexão (no sentido da extensão T)
  - ✓ São acompanhados de inv/ever

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Articulações Interfalangianas

Sinoviais com 1 grau de liberdade :  
  
flexão / extensão

---

---

---

---

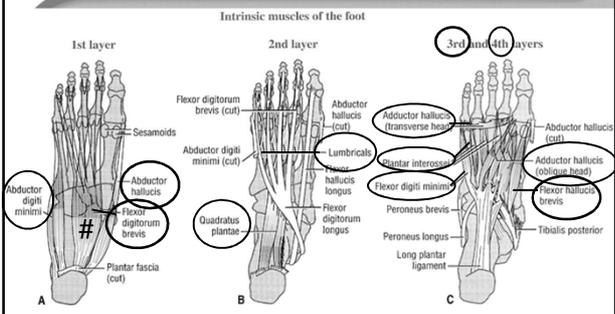
---

---

---

---

### MÚSCULOS INTRÍNSECOS



---

---

---

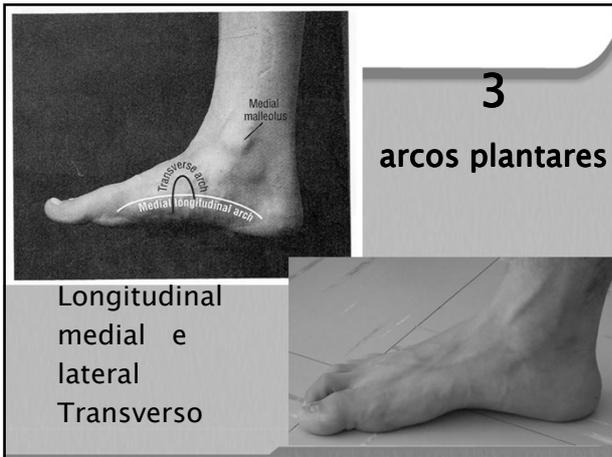
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

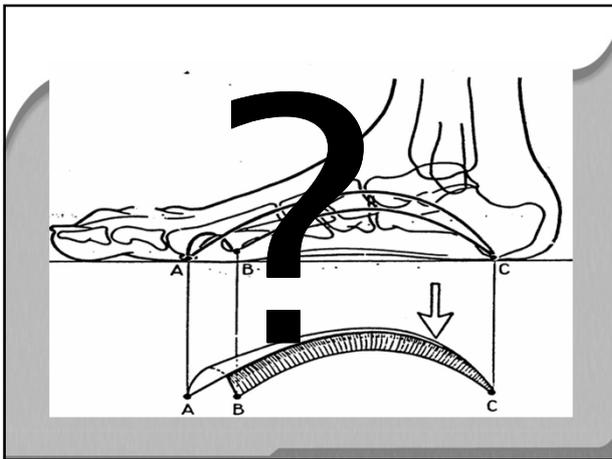
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

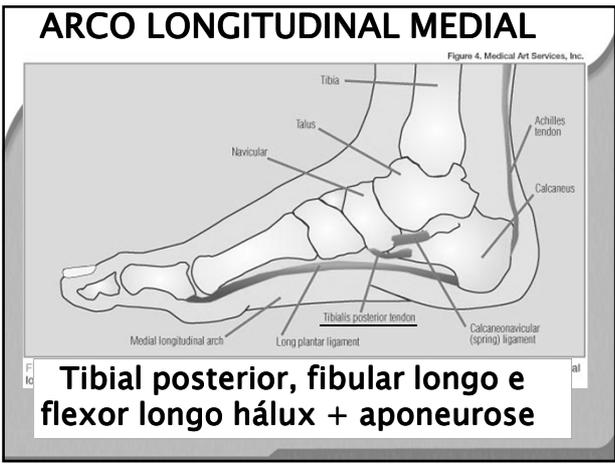
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

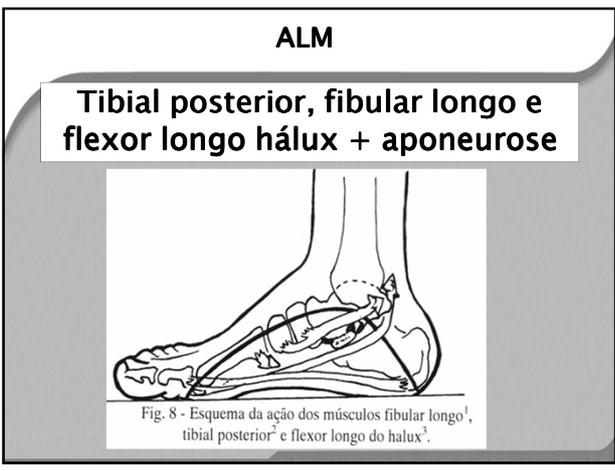
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

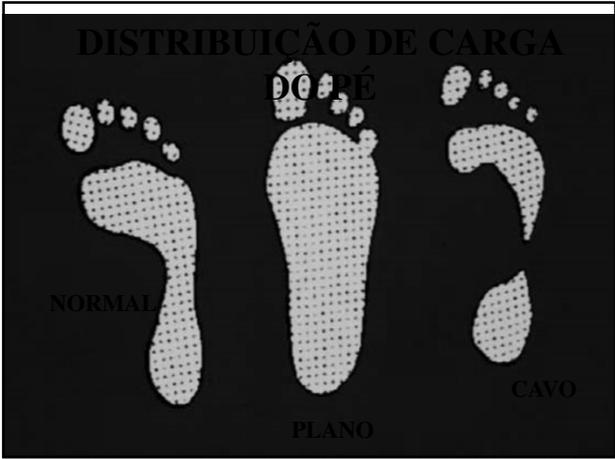
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## IMPRESSÕES PLANTARES

- Método simples, rápido, não-invasivo e baixo custo para caracterizar a estrutura morfológica do pé

Pedígrafo



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---