



Découpage de l'oreille en trois parties L'oreille externe

Le tympan

L'oreille moyenne

Les trompes d'Eustache

Les osselets

L'oreille interne

La cellule ciliée

Le labyrinthe osseux

La cochlée

Le vestibule

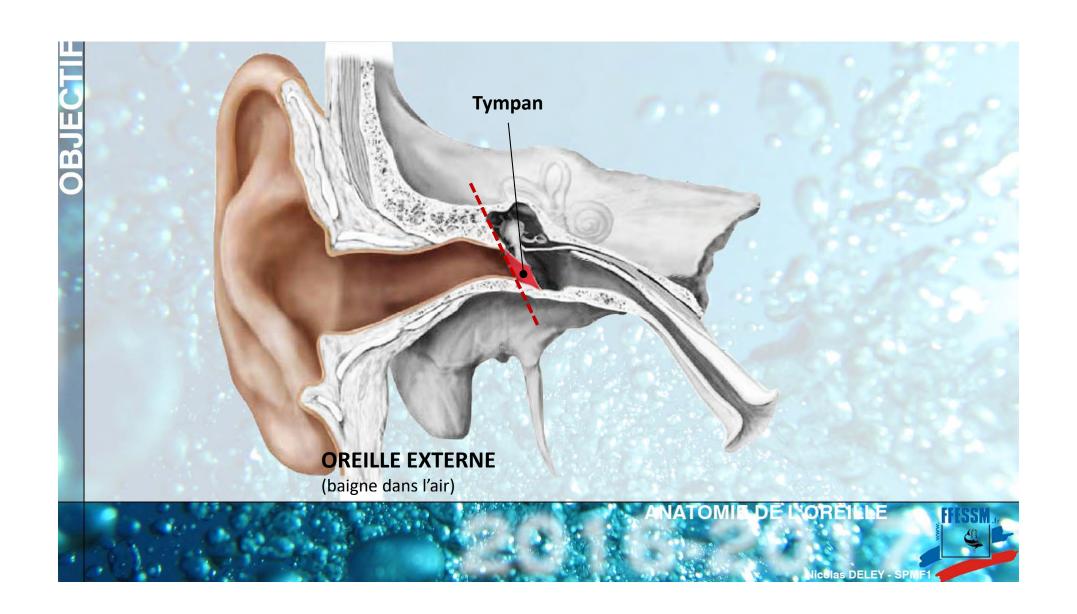
Le mal de mer

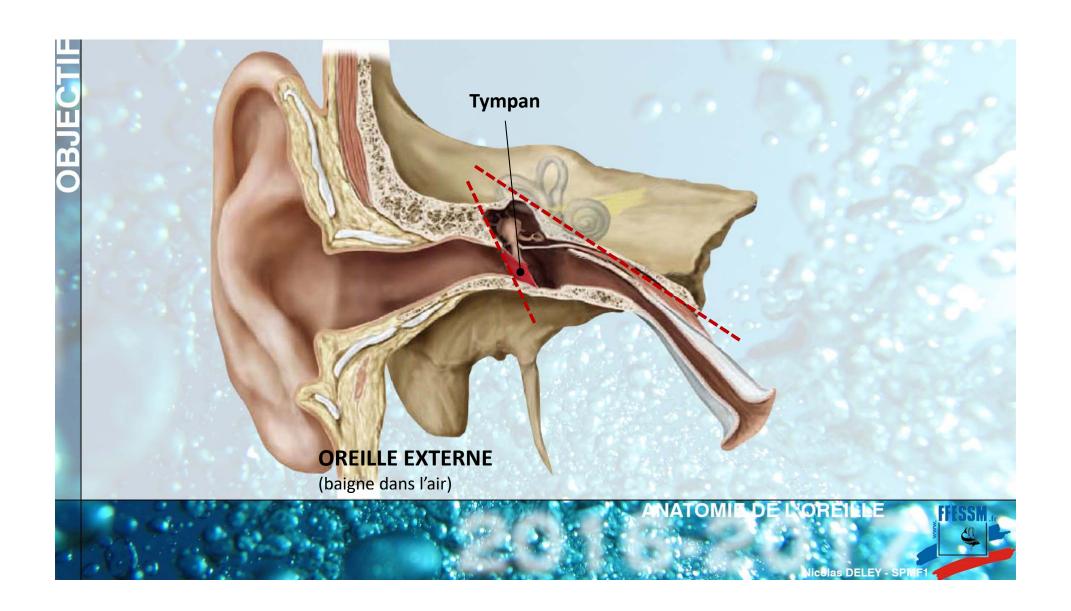
Le système nerveux de l'oreille interne

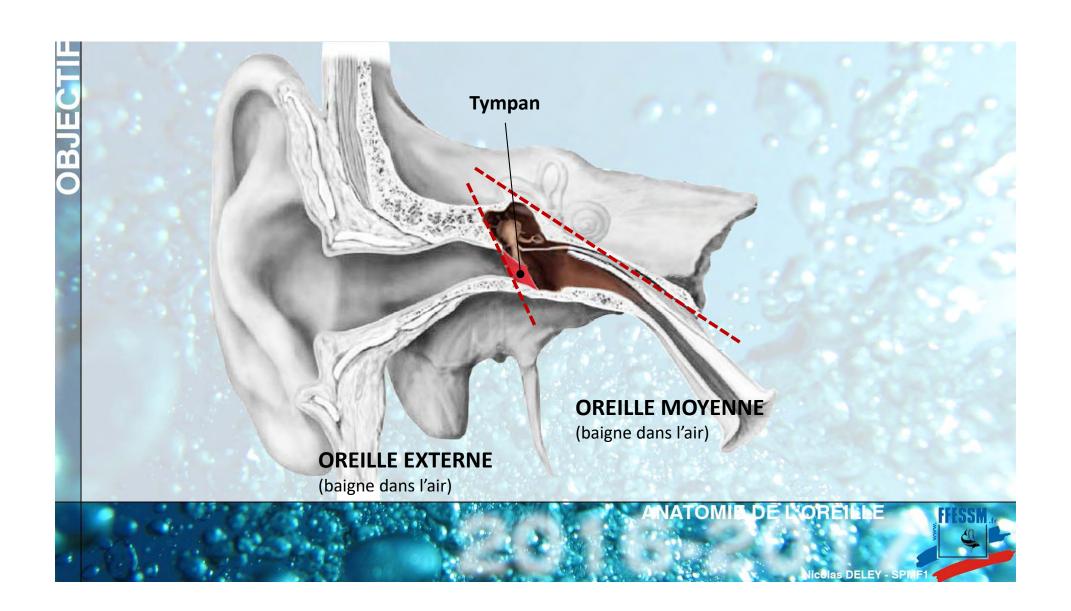
La vascularisation de l'oreille interne

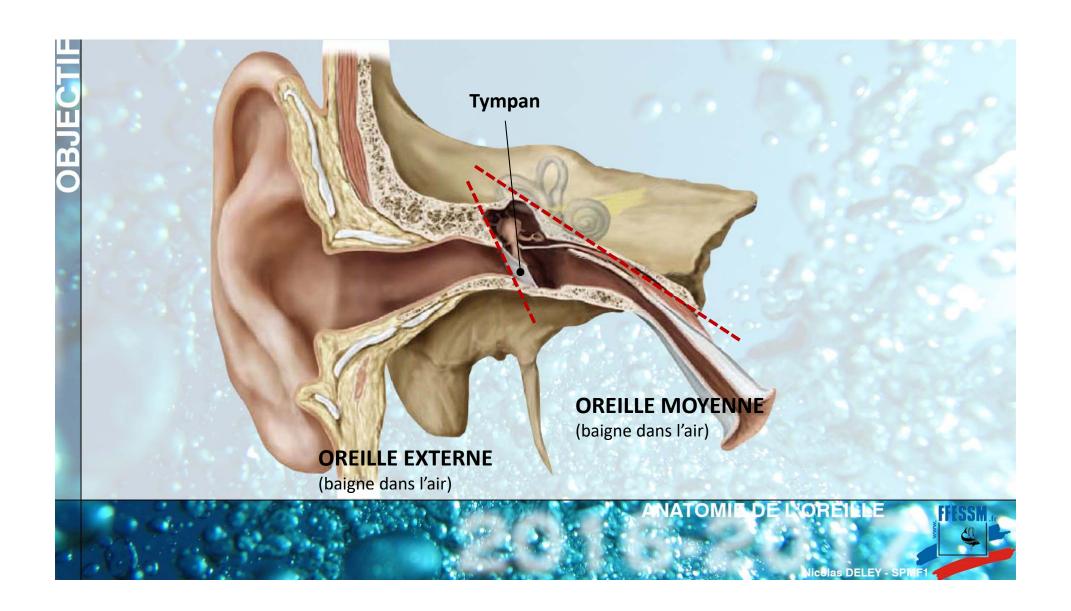
Exercice

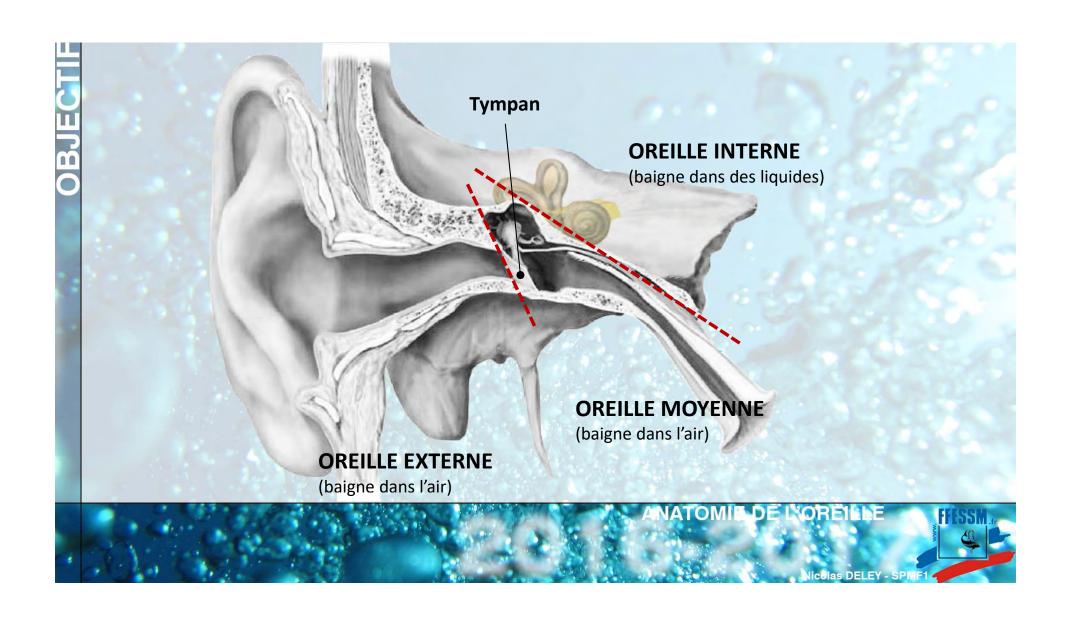


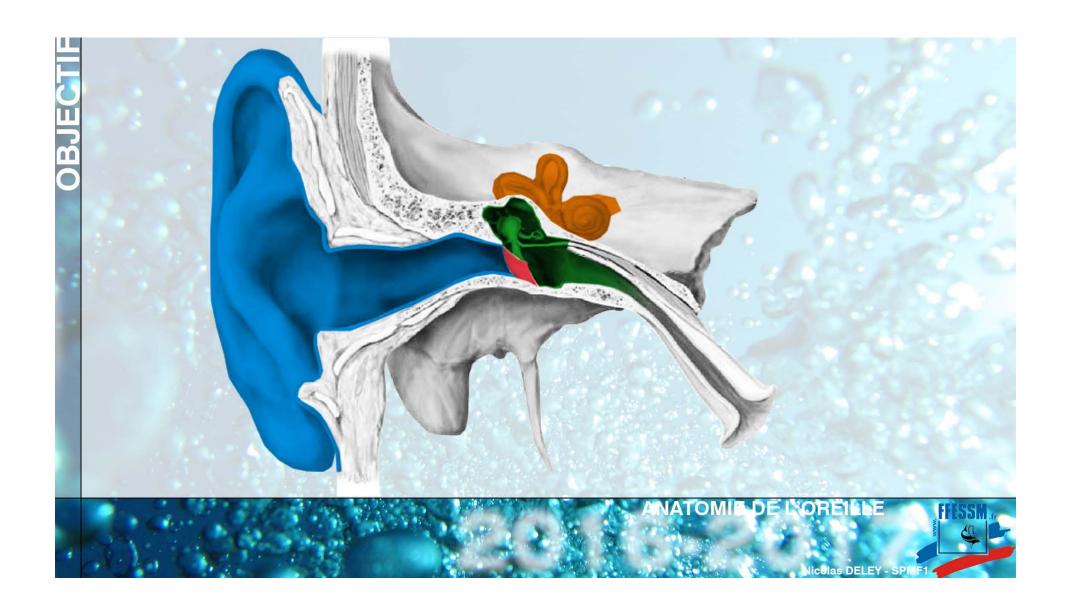


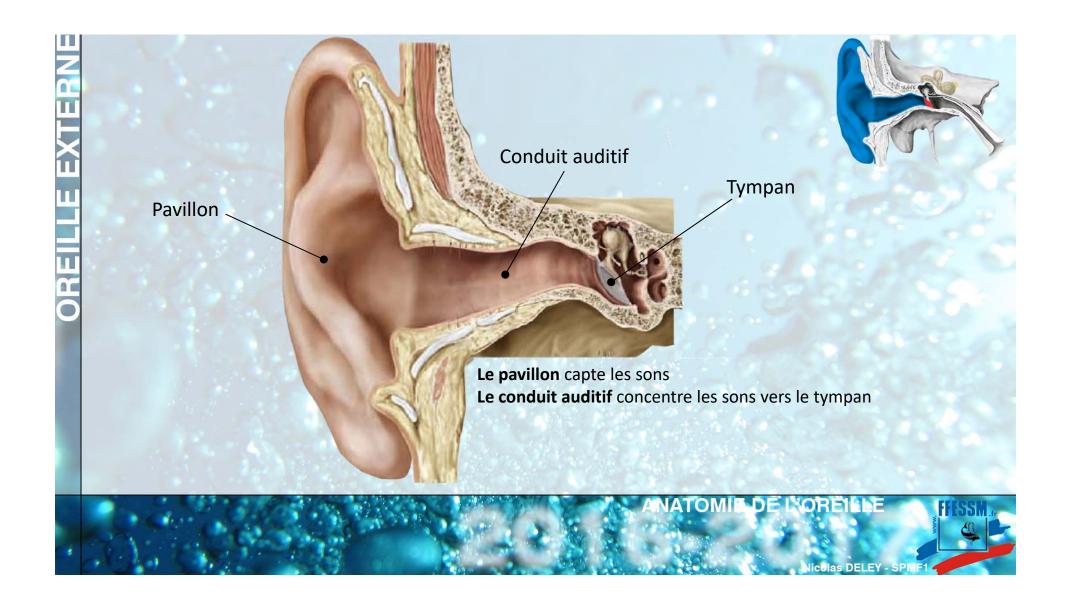


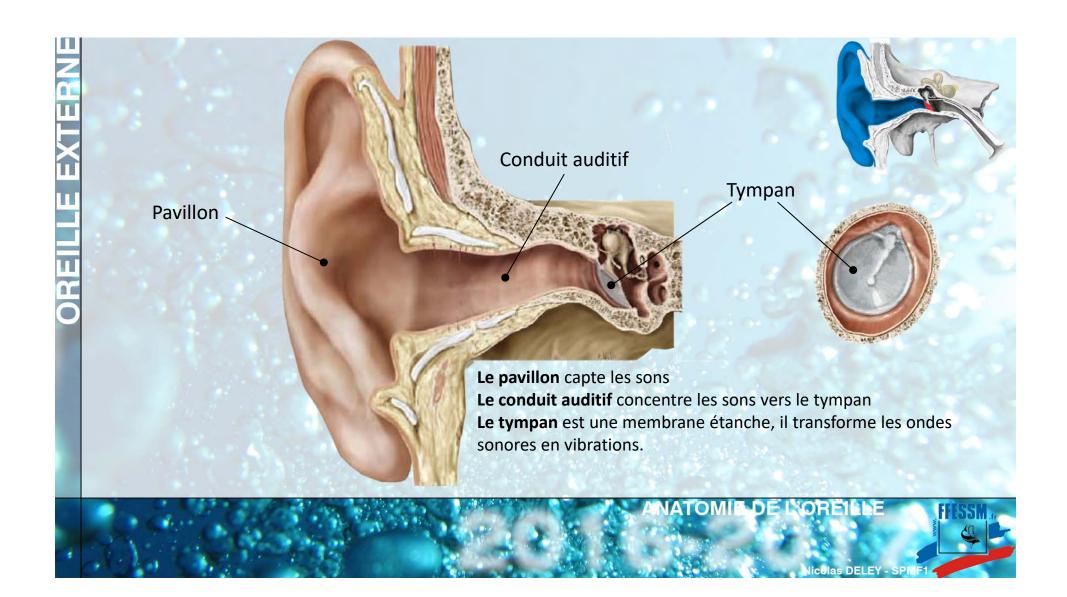


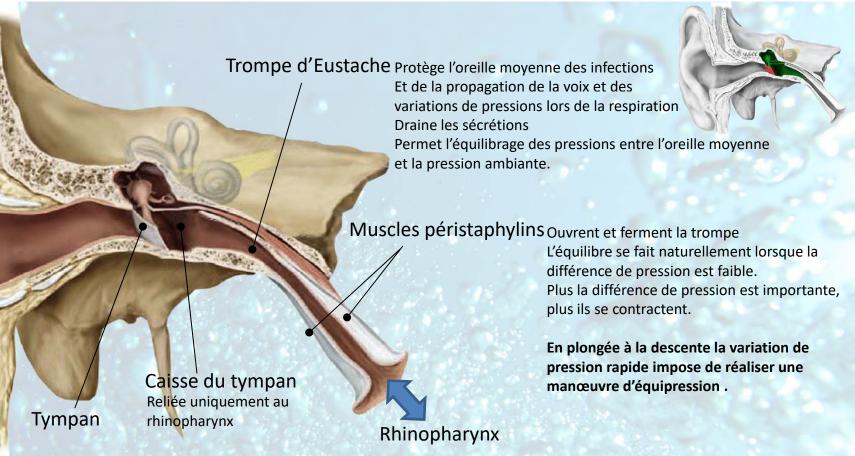














nœuvres d'équipression volontaire:

A: (expiration forcée bouche et nez fermés.)
bassage de l'air vers l'oreille moyenne
chez 86% des adultes et 66% des enfants

: (Nez pincé, glotte fermée, langue plaquée sur le palais en un « ké ».)

icile. Moins brutale que Valsalva

verture volontaire de la trompe)

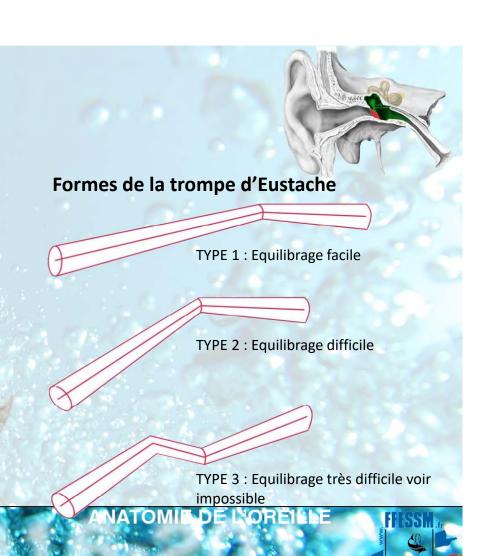
e de l'entrainement. Très difficile

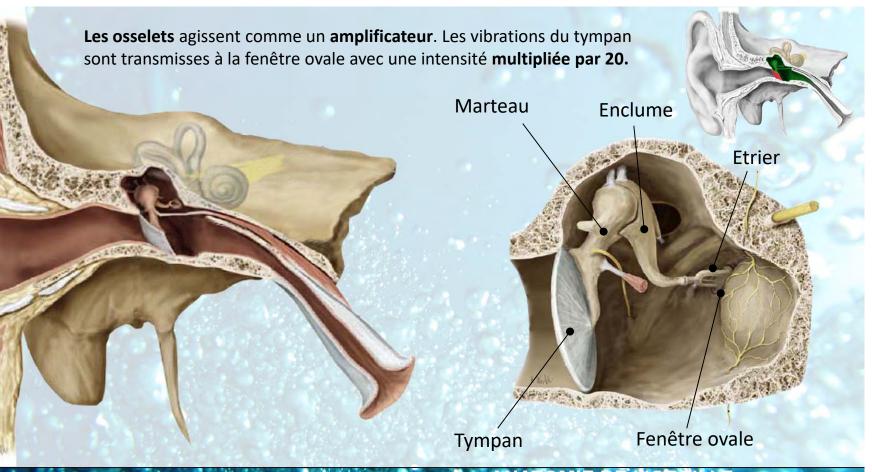
ion: (avaler)

is fait ingérer de l'air.

E à la remontée: (Valsalva mais en inspirant)

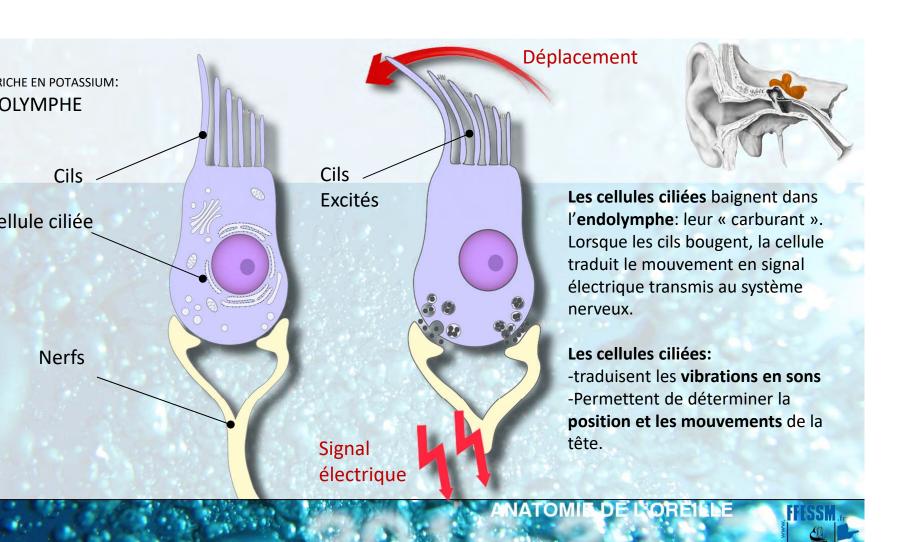
ais difficile à expliquer.

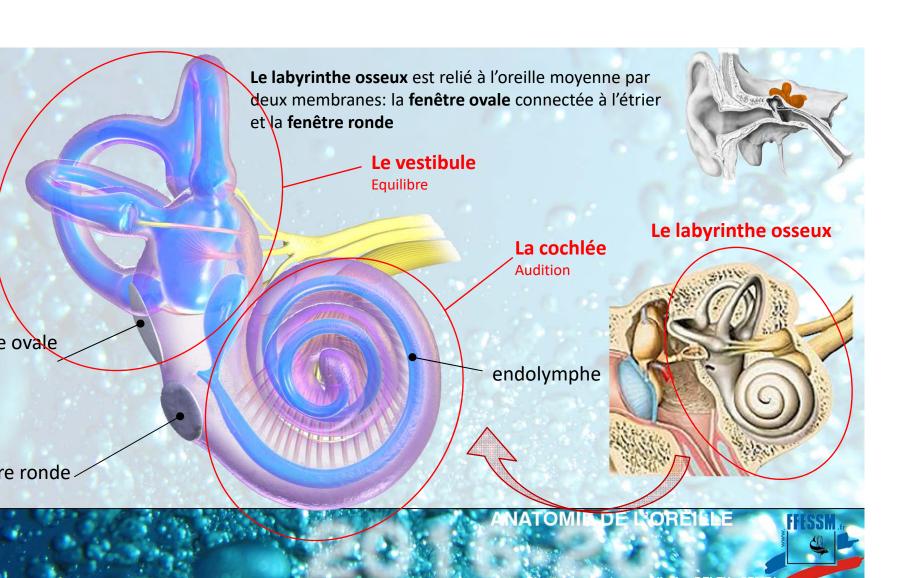


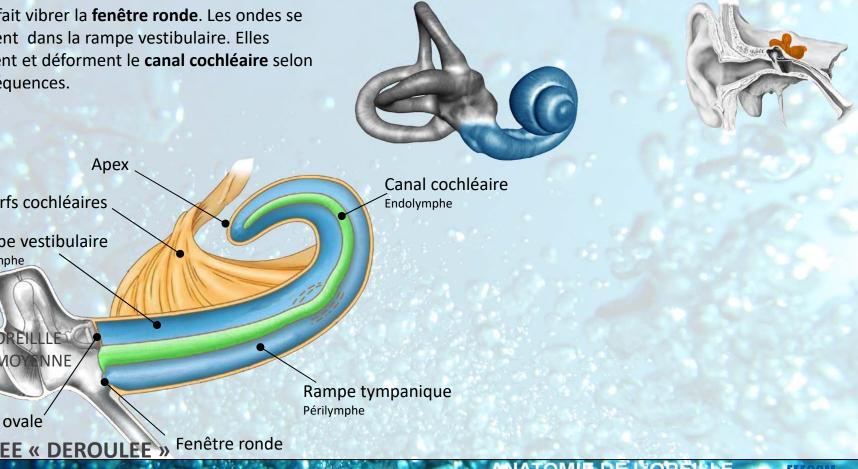


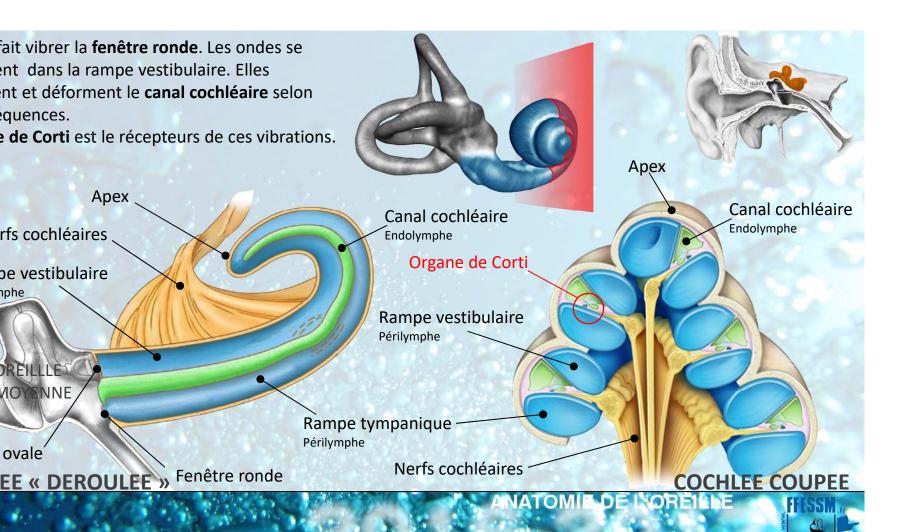


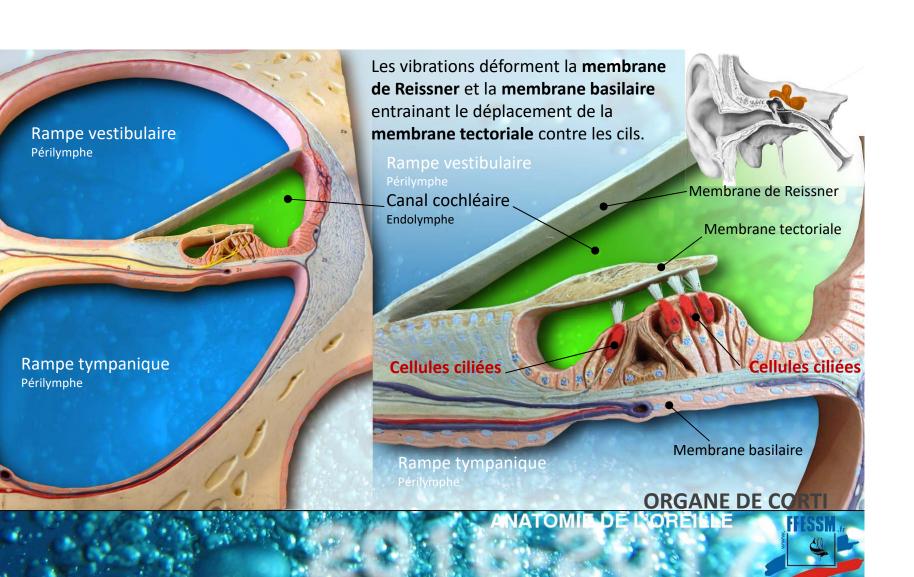


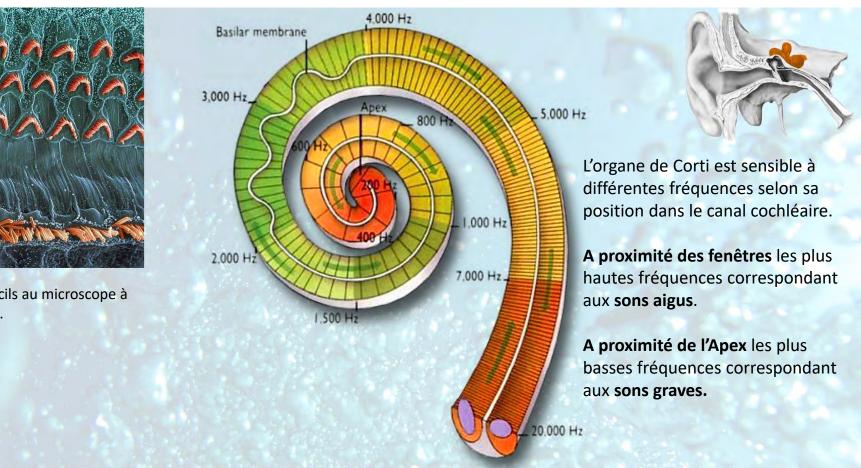






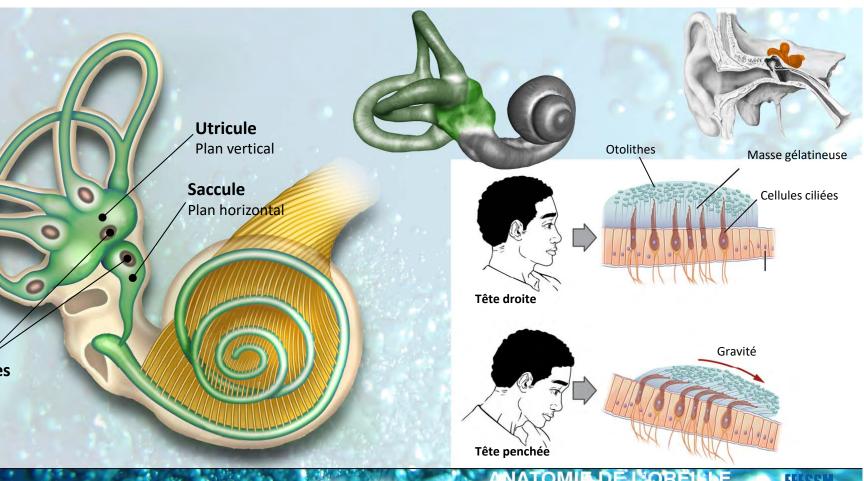








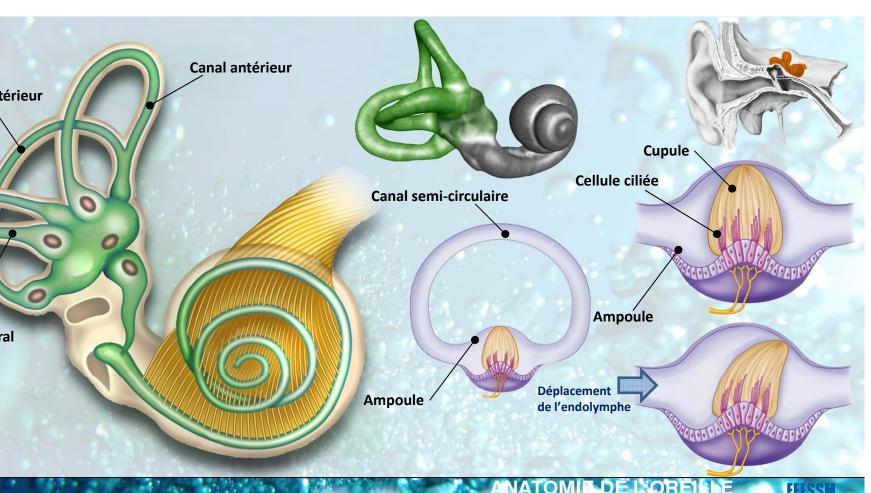


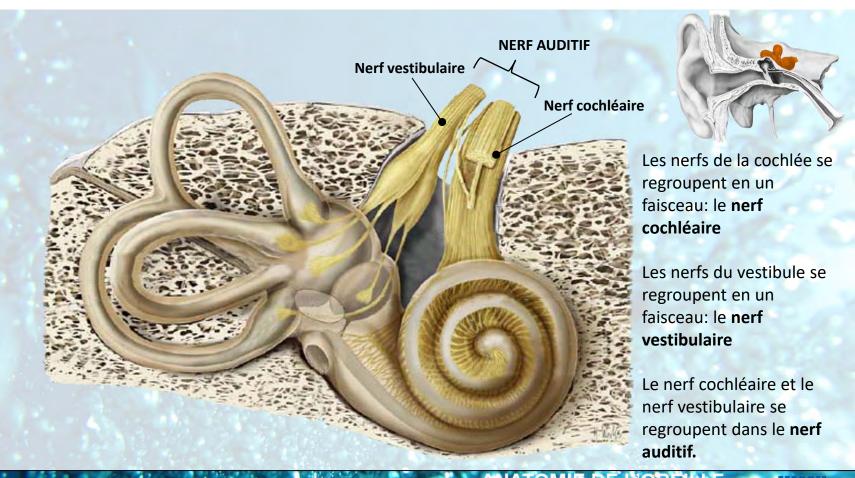




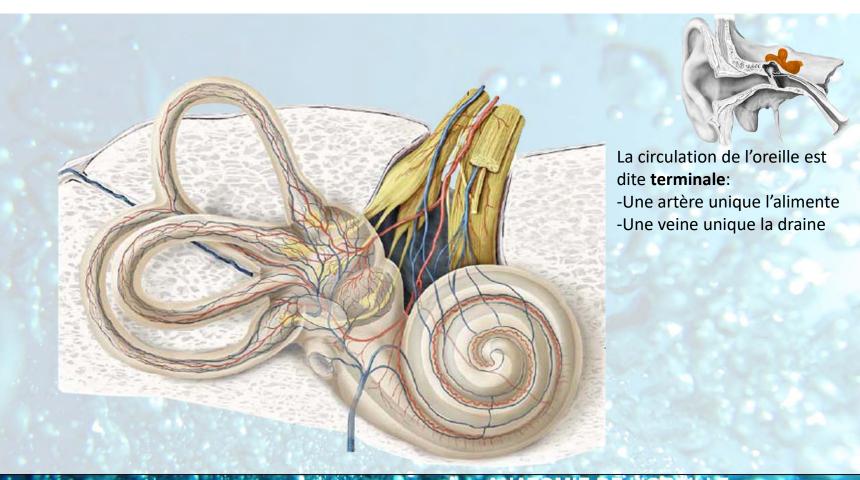


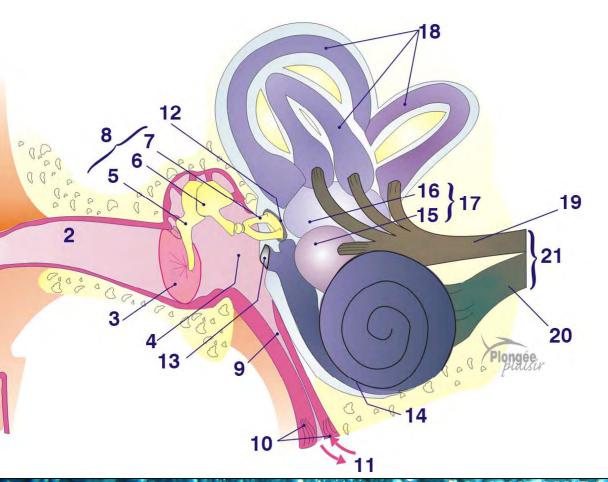












- 1: Pavillon
- 2: Conduit auditif externe
- 3: Tympan
- 4: Oreille moyenne
- 5: Marteau
- **6:** Enclume
- 7: Etrier
- 8: Osselets
- 9: Trompe d'Eustache
- 10: Muscles péristaphylins
- 11: Rhinopharynx
- 12: Fenêtre ovale
- 13: Fenêtre ronde
- 14: Cochlée
- 15: Saccule
- **16:** Utricule
- 17: Vestibule
- 18: 3 canaux semi-circulaires
- 19: Nerf vestibulaire
- 20: Nerf cochléaire
- 21: Nerf auditif