

# Sistema muscolare

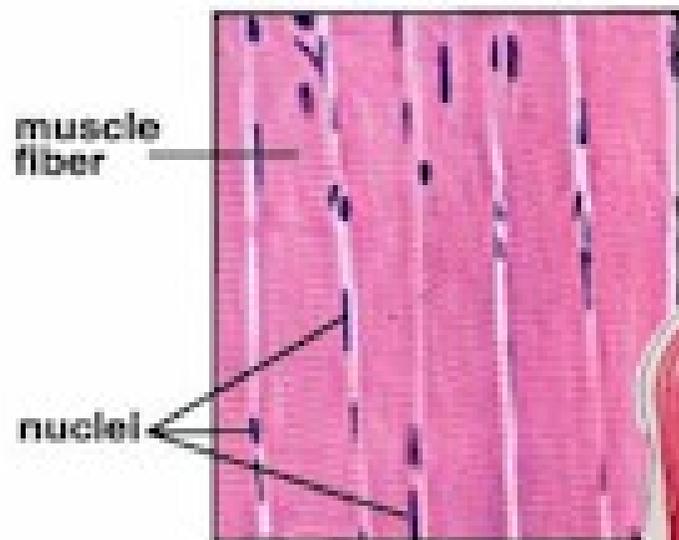
E' costituito dai muscoli scheletrici, organi a loro volta costituiti prevalentemente da tessuto muscolare striato scheletrico.

**Tessuto muscolare:** striato – scheletrico (volontario)  
striato – cardiaco (involontario)  
liscio (involontario)

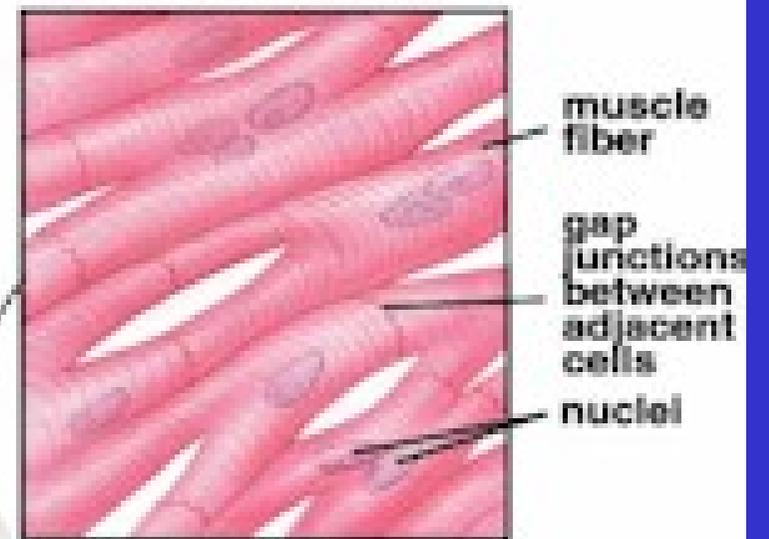
Un MUSCOLO SCHELETRICO è costituito da FASCI di FIBRE scheletriche

Oltre al tessuto muscolare scheletrico, i muscoli scheletrici contengono connettivo, vasi e nervi

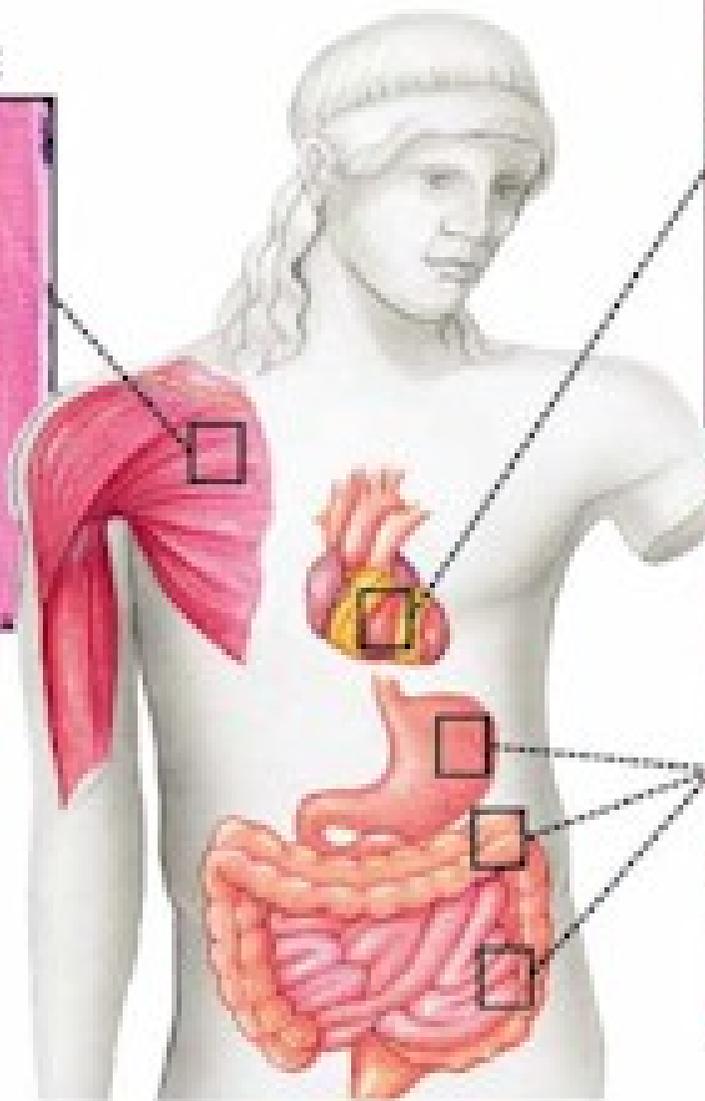
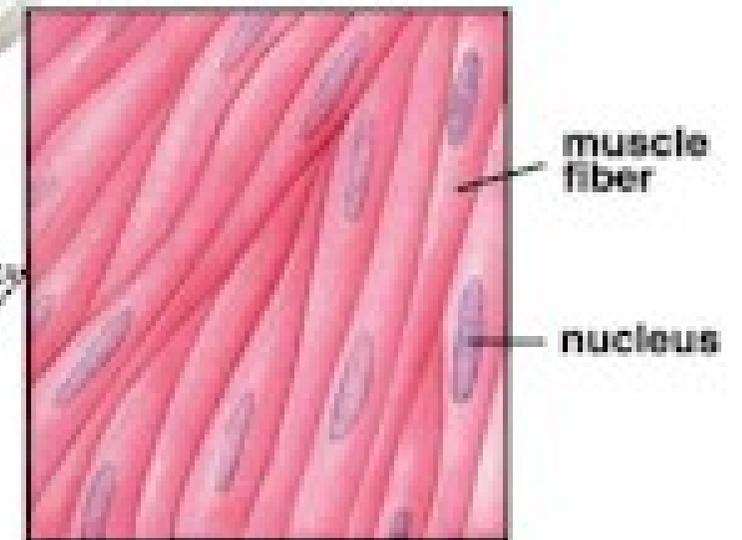
### SKELETAL MUSCLE

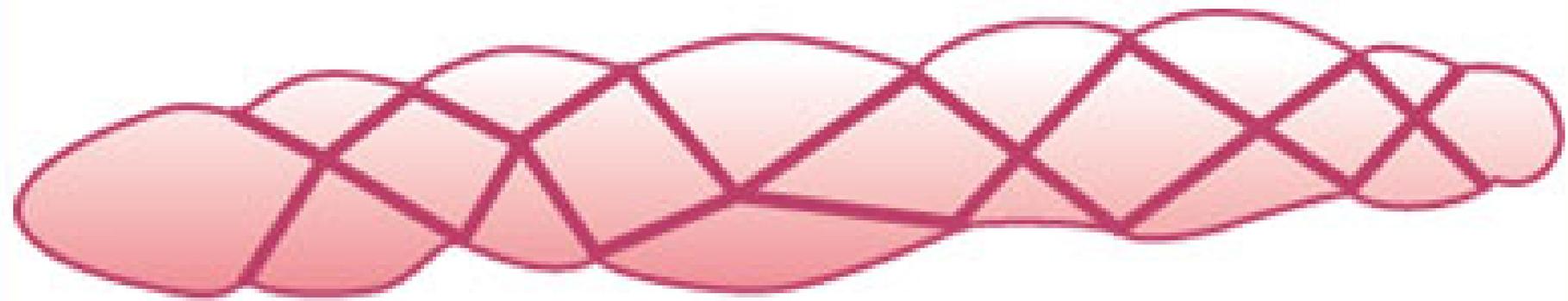


### CARDIAC MUSCLE

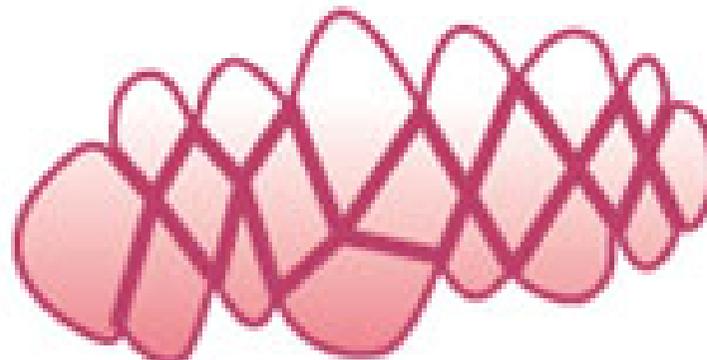


### SMOOTH MUSCLE





**Relaxed smooth muscle cell**



**Contracted smooth muscle cell**

## Proprietà del tessuto muscolare

1. Eccitabilità
2. Contrattilità
3. Estensibilità
4. Elasticità

## Proprietà della muscolatura scheletrica

1. Muove i segmenti scheletrici
2. Mantiene la postura
3. Mantiene la temperatura corporea
4. Circonda gli sfinteri

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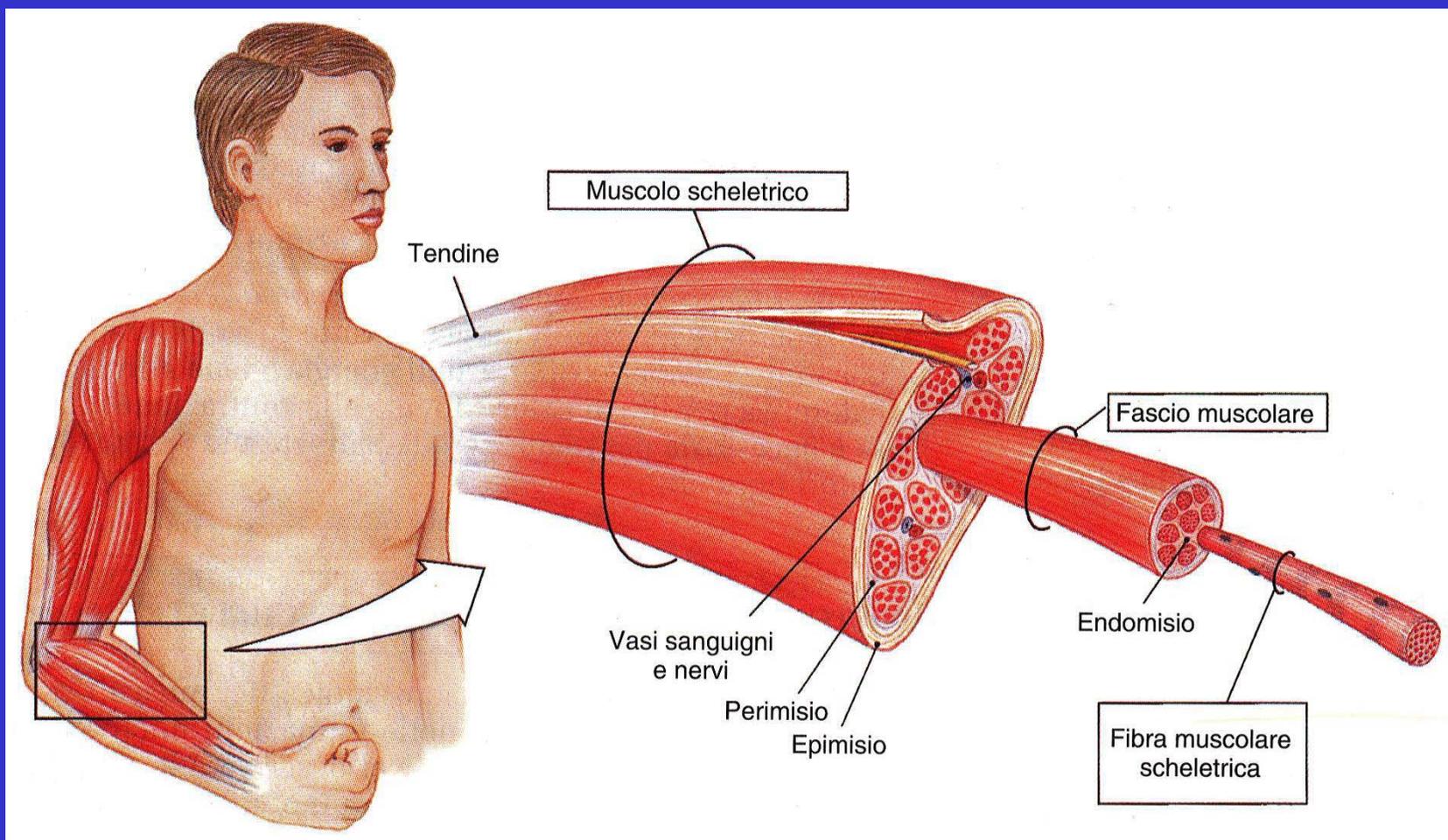
# IL CONNETTIVO

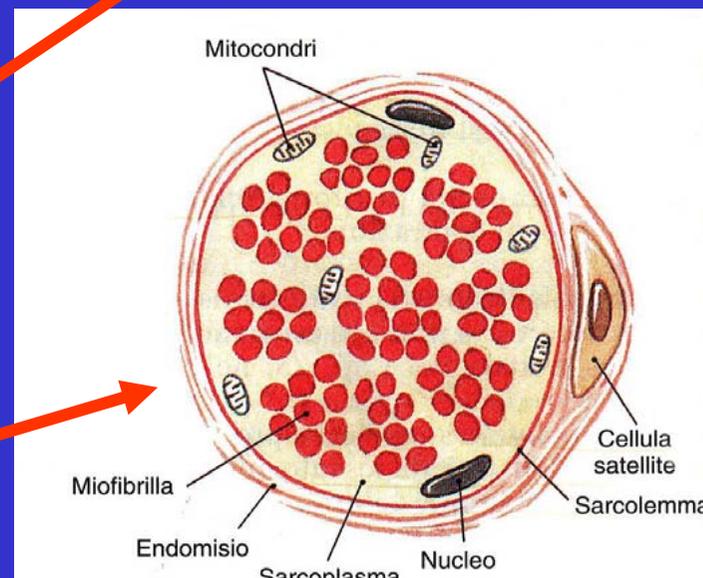
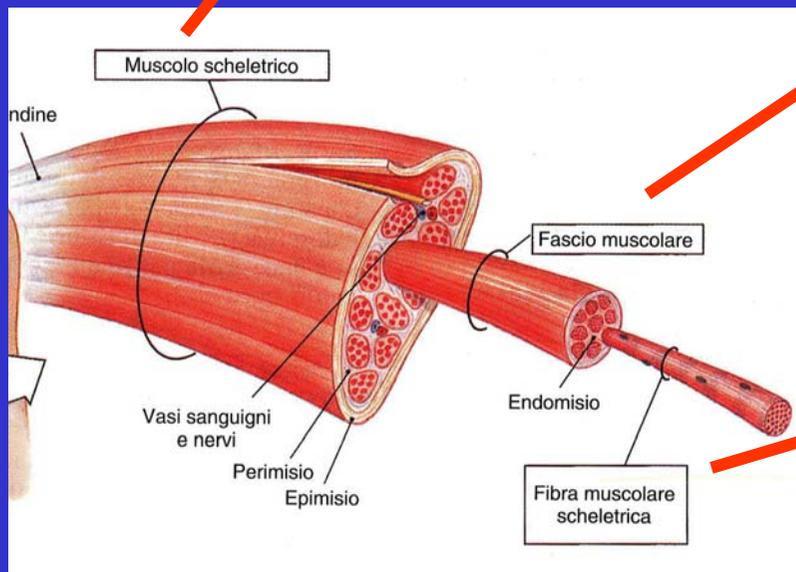
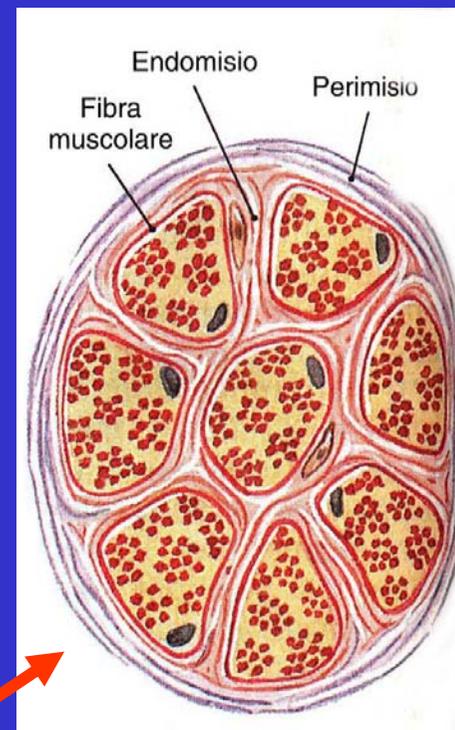
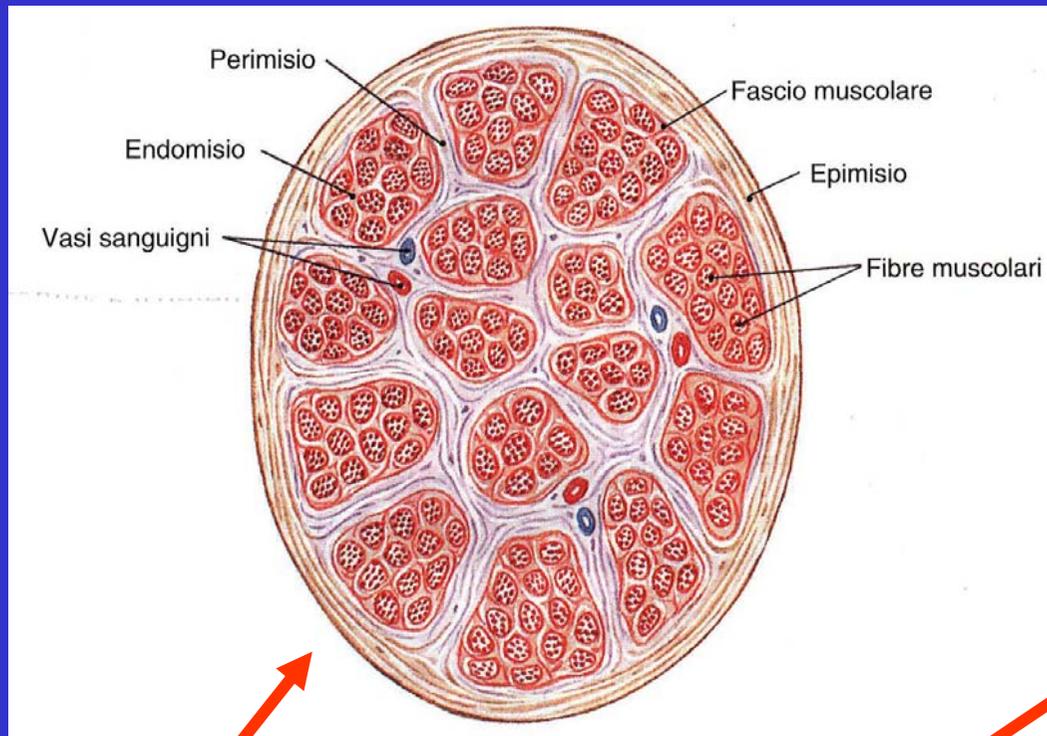
E' disposto in tre strati concentrici

Epimisio: circonda il muscolo

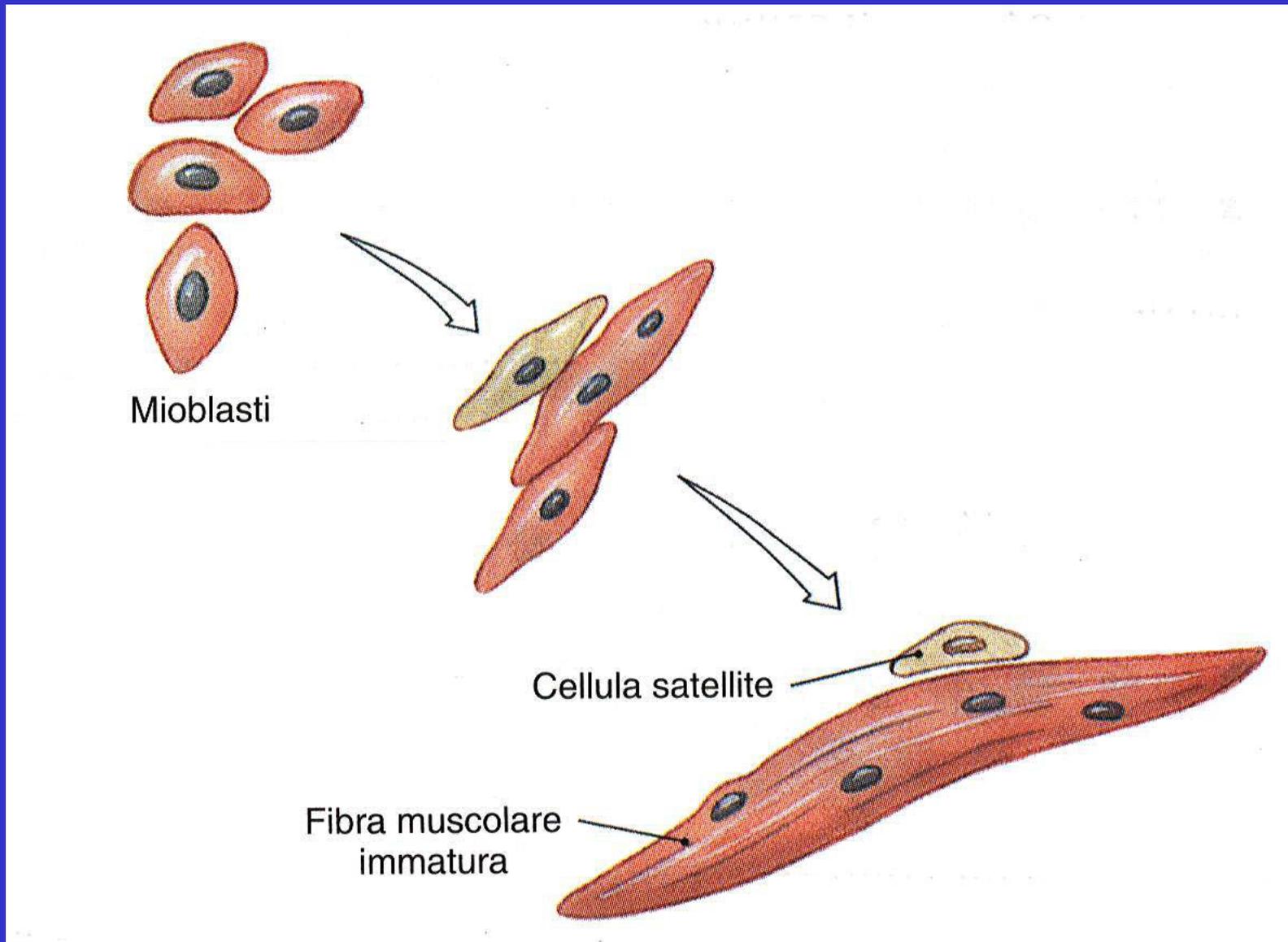
Perimisio: circonda i fasci di fibre

Endomisio: circonda le singole fibre

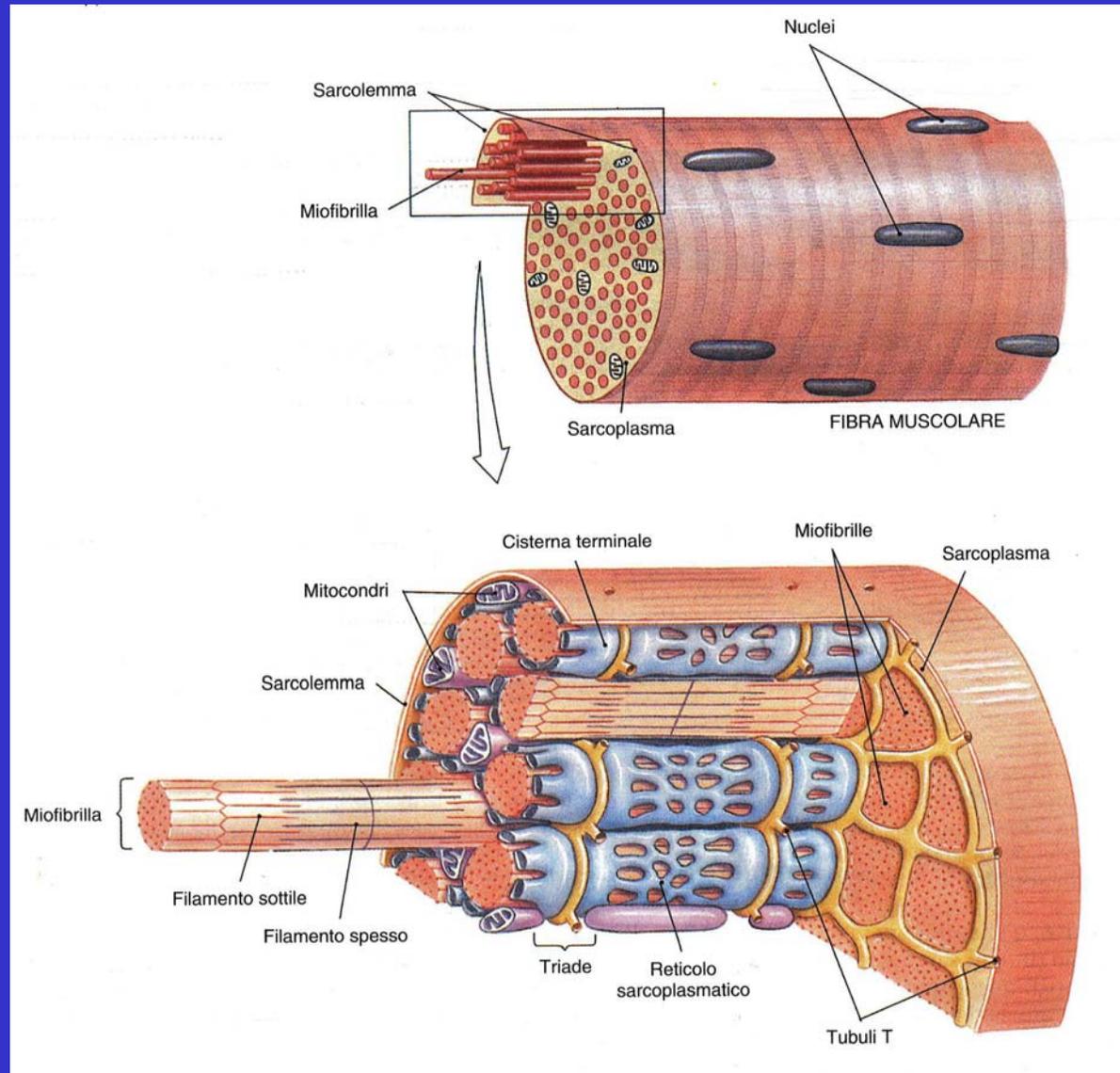




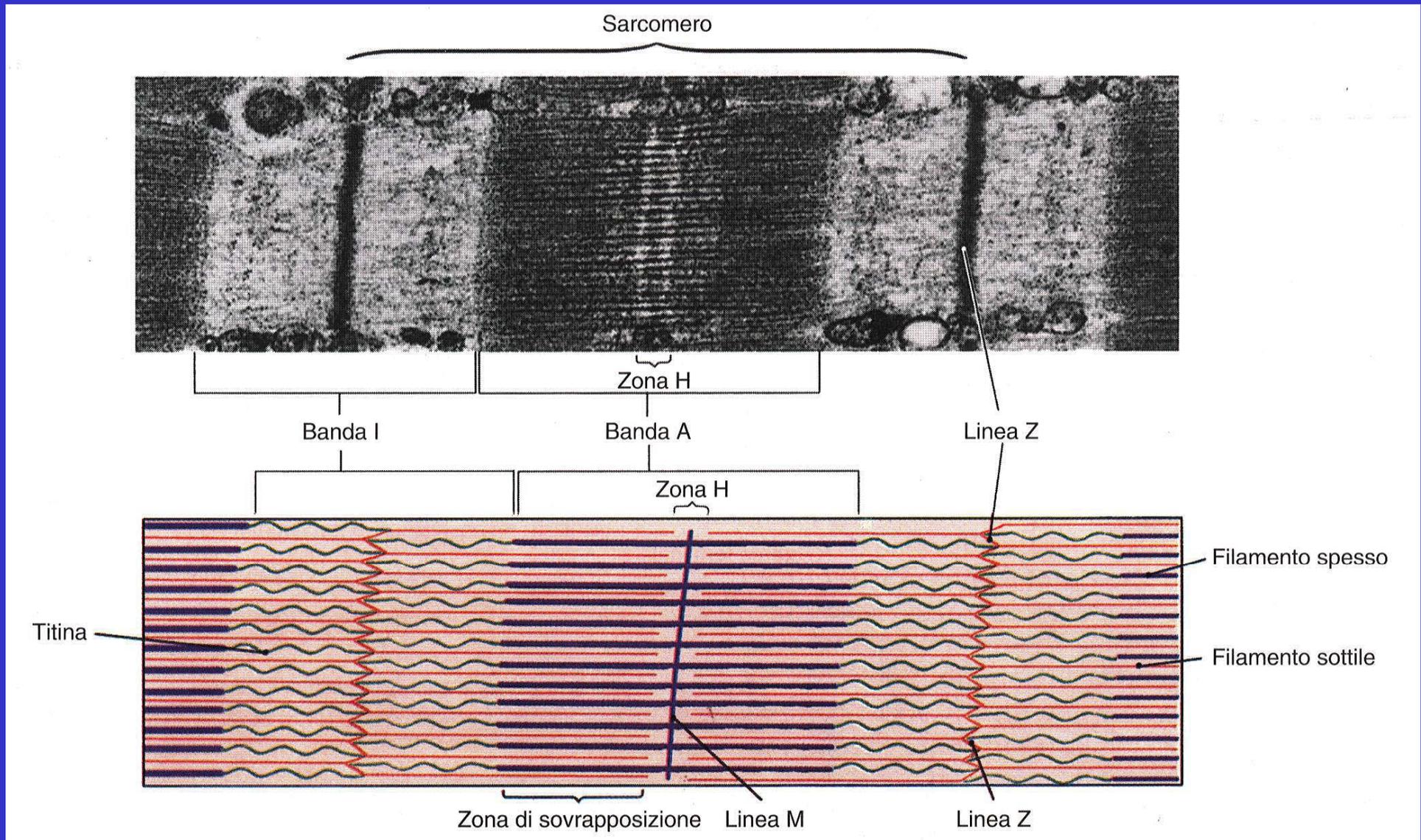
# Formazione di una fibra muscolare scheletrica



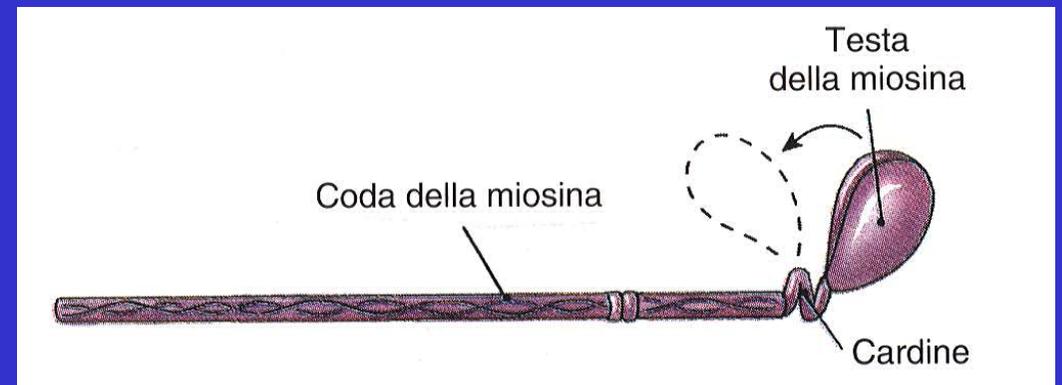
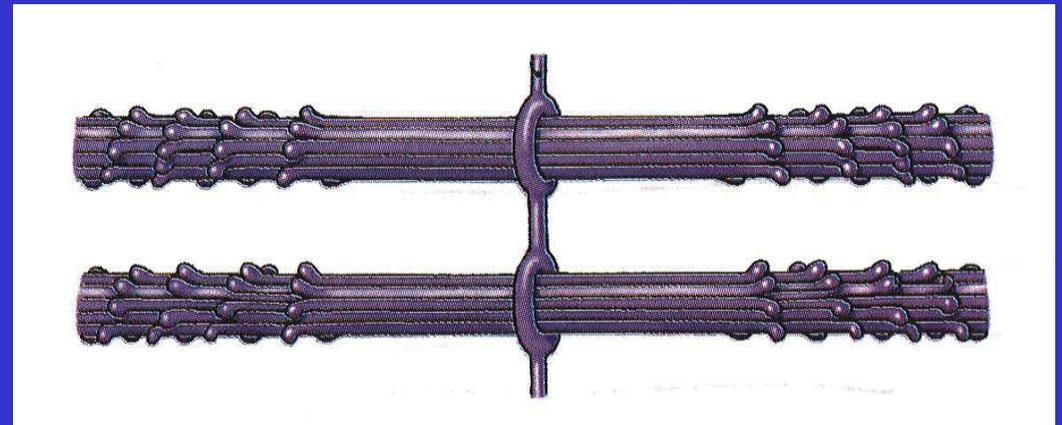
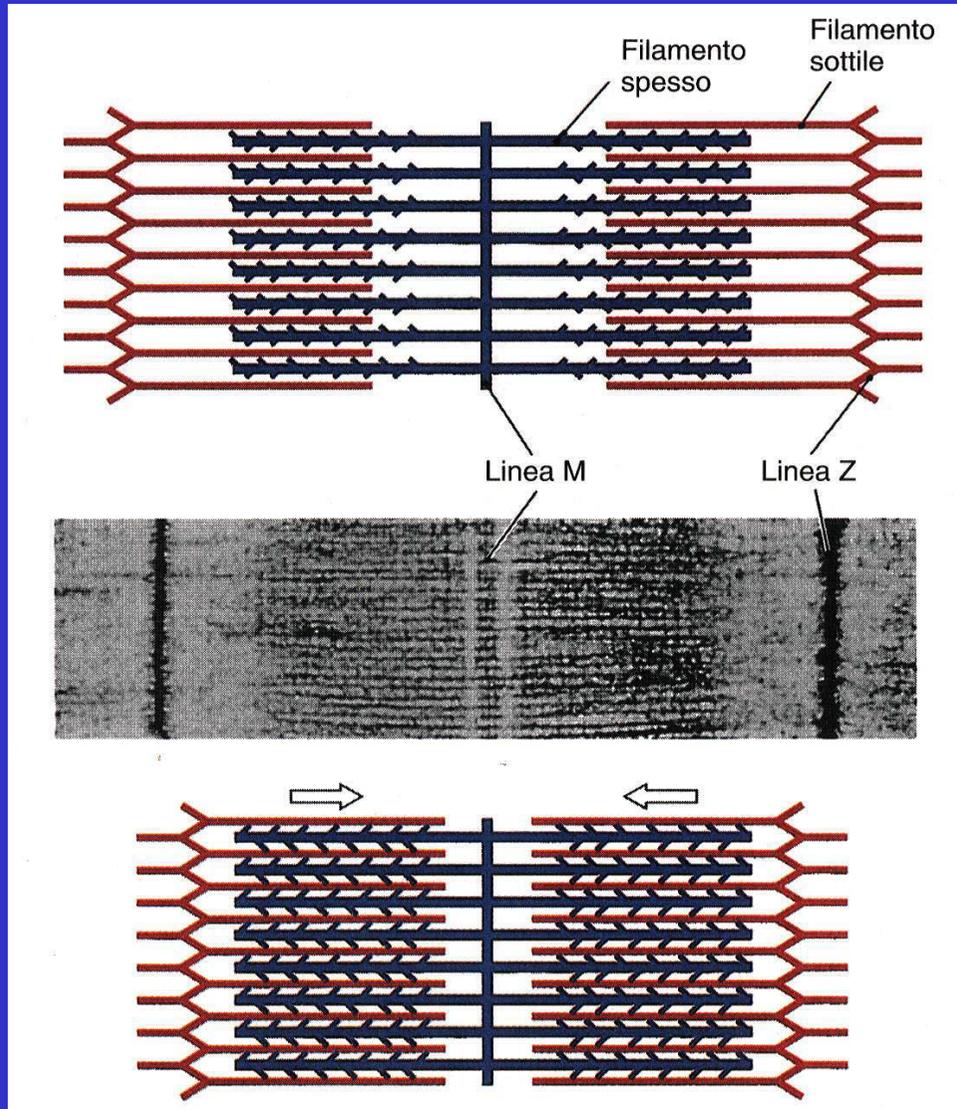
# Struttura di una fibra muscolare scheletrica



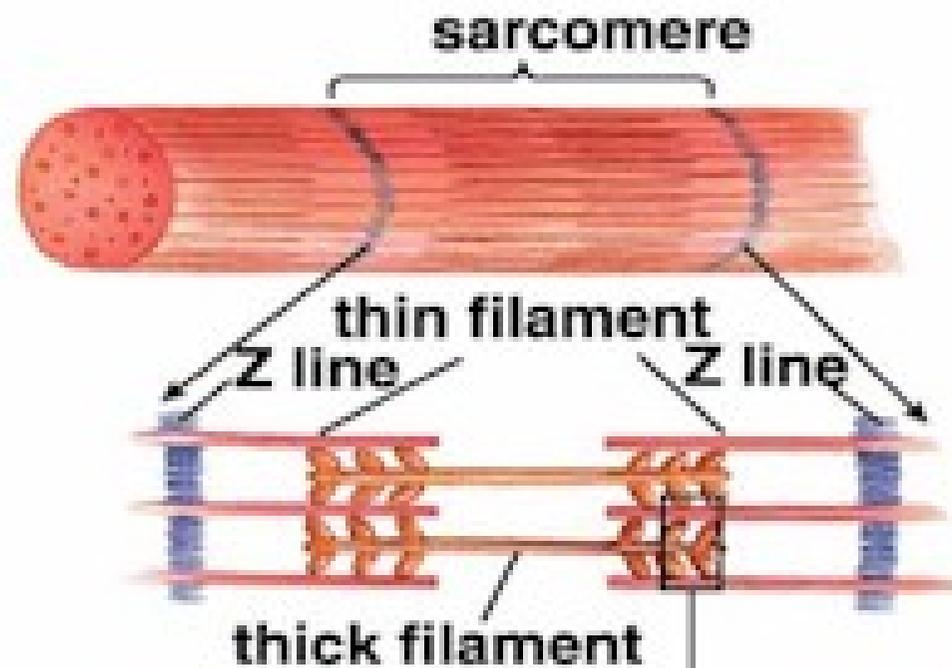
# Struttura della miofibrilla



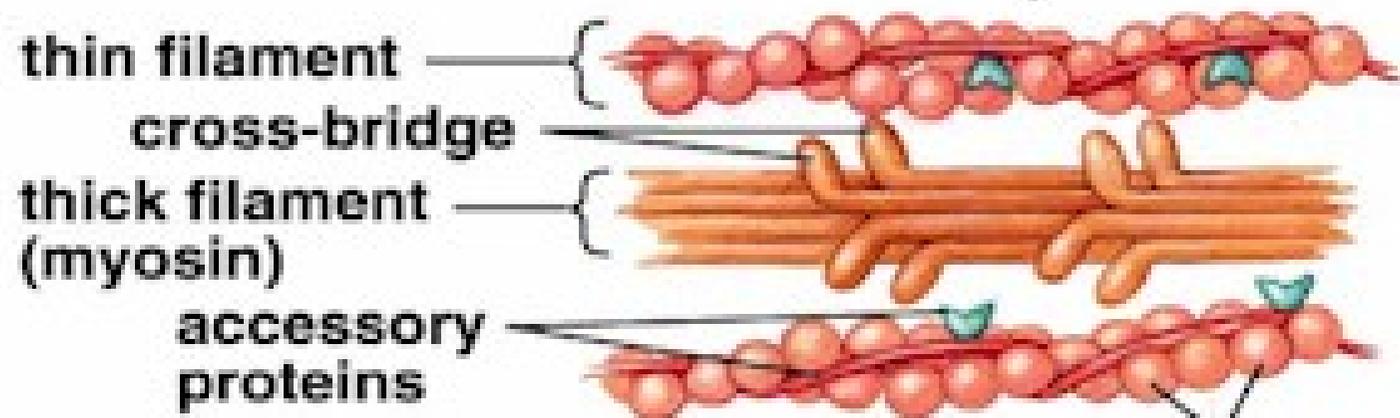
# La contrazione del sarcomero

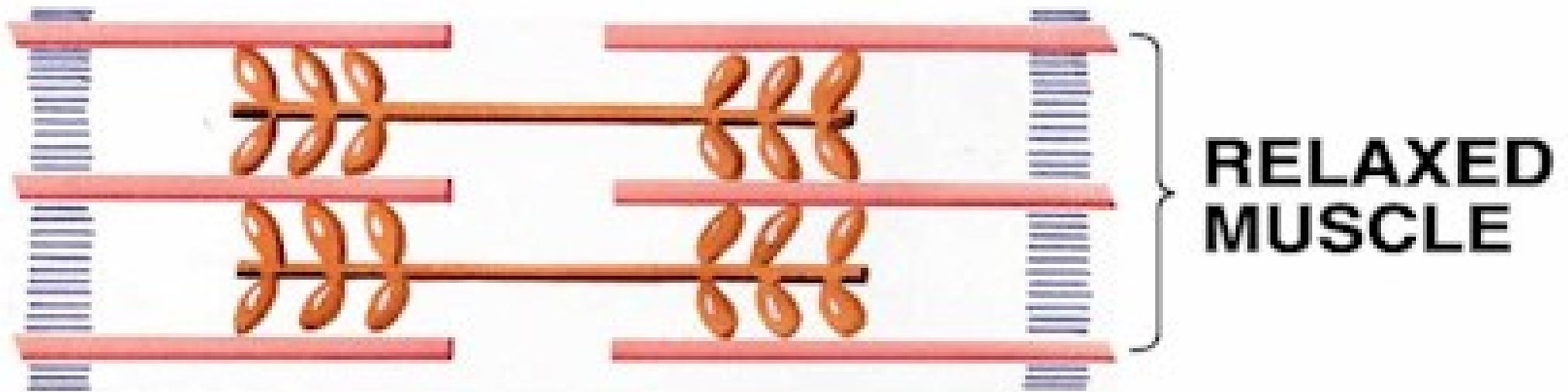


## (b) MYOFIBRIL AND SARCOMERE



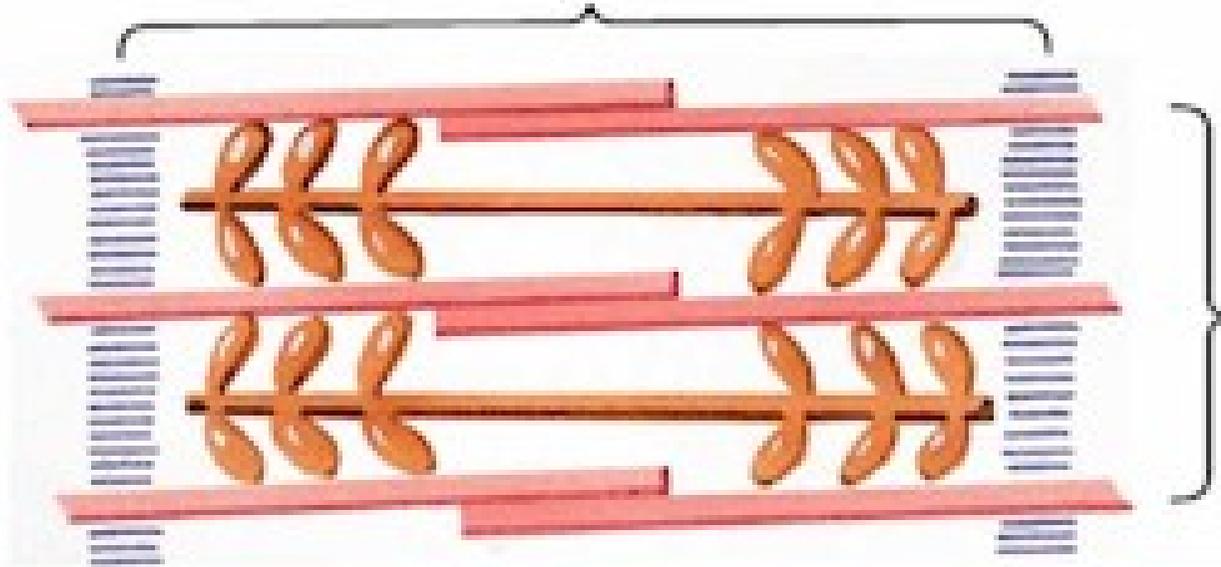
## (c) THICK AND THIN FILAMENTS



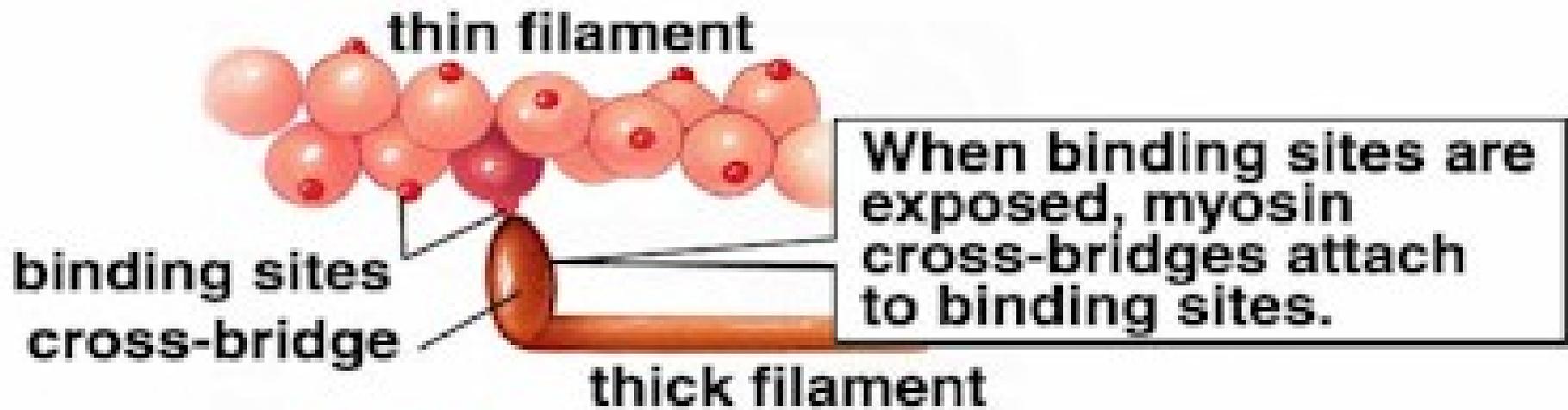


**RELAXED  
MUSCLE**

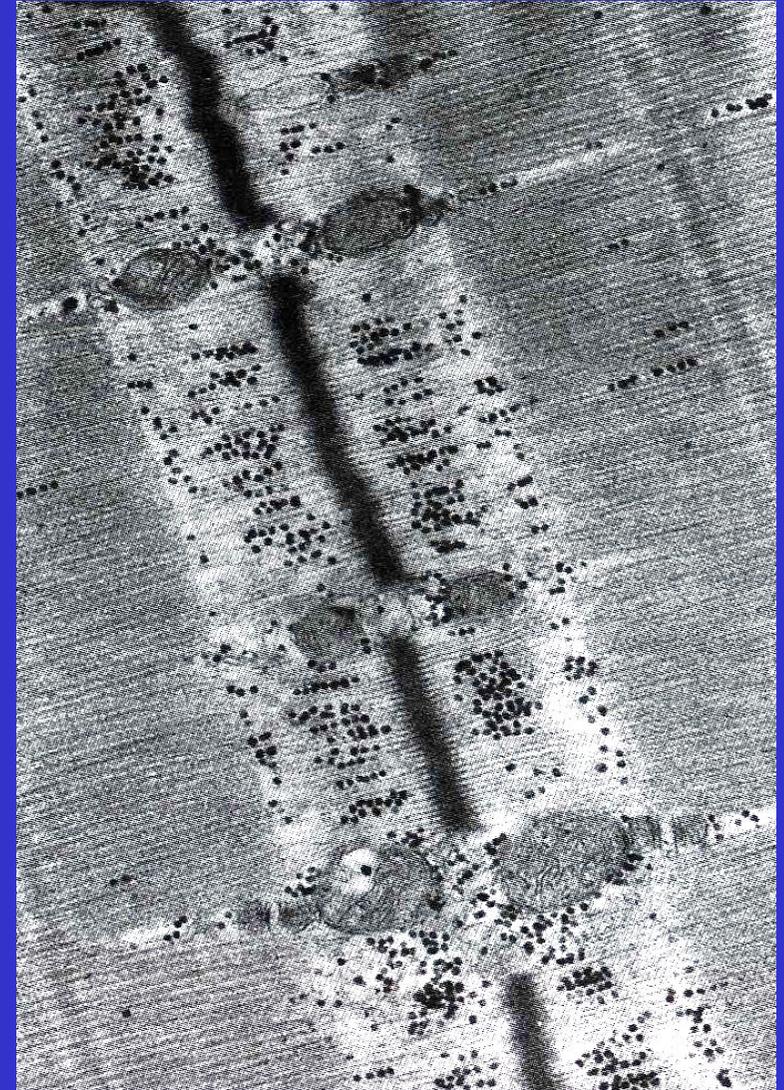
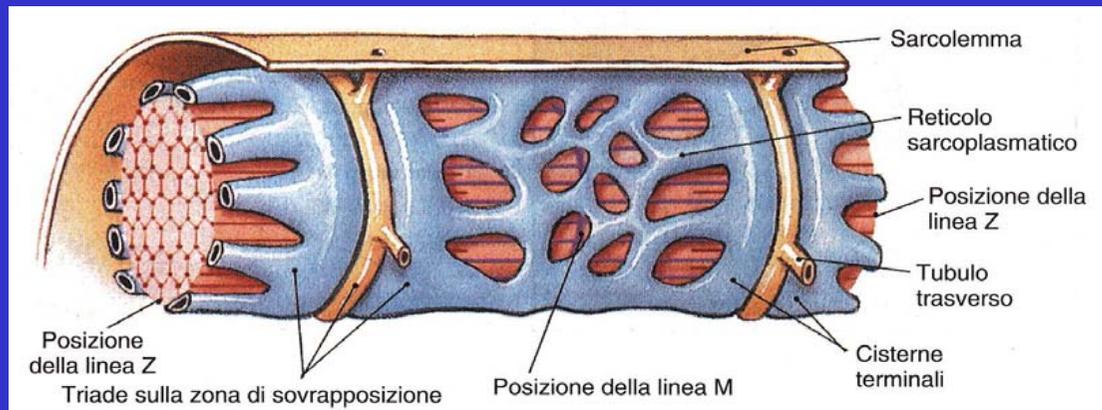
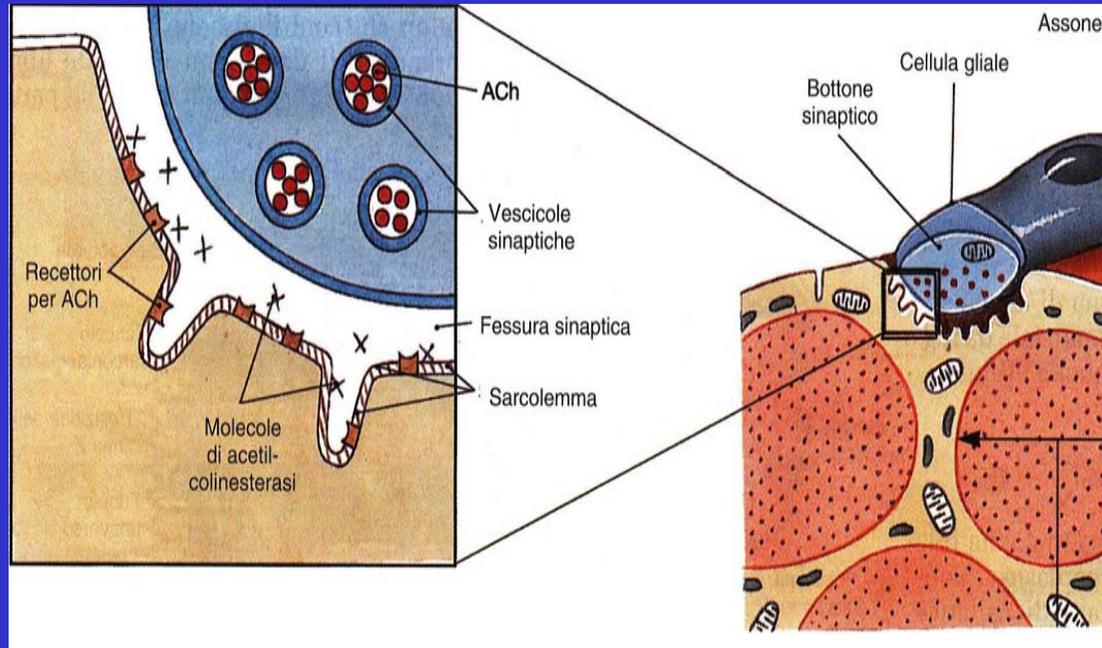
**sarcomere**



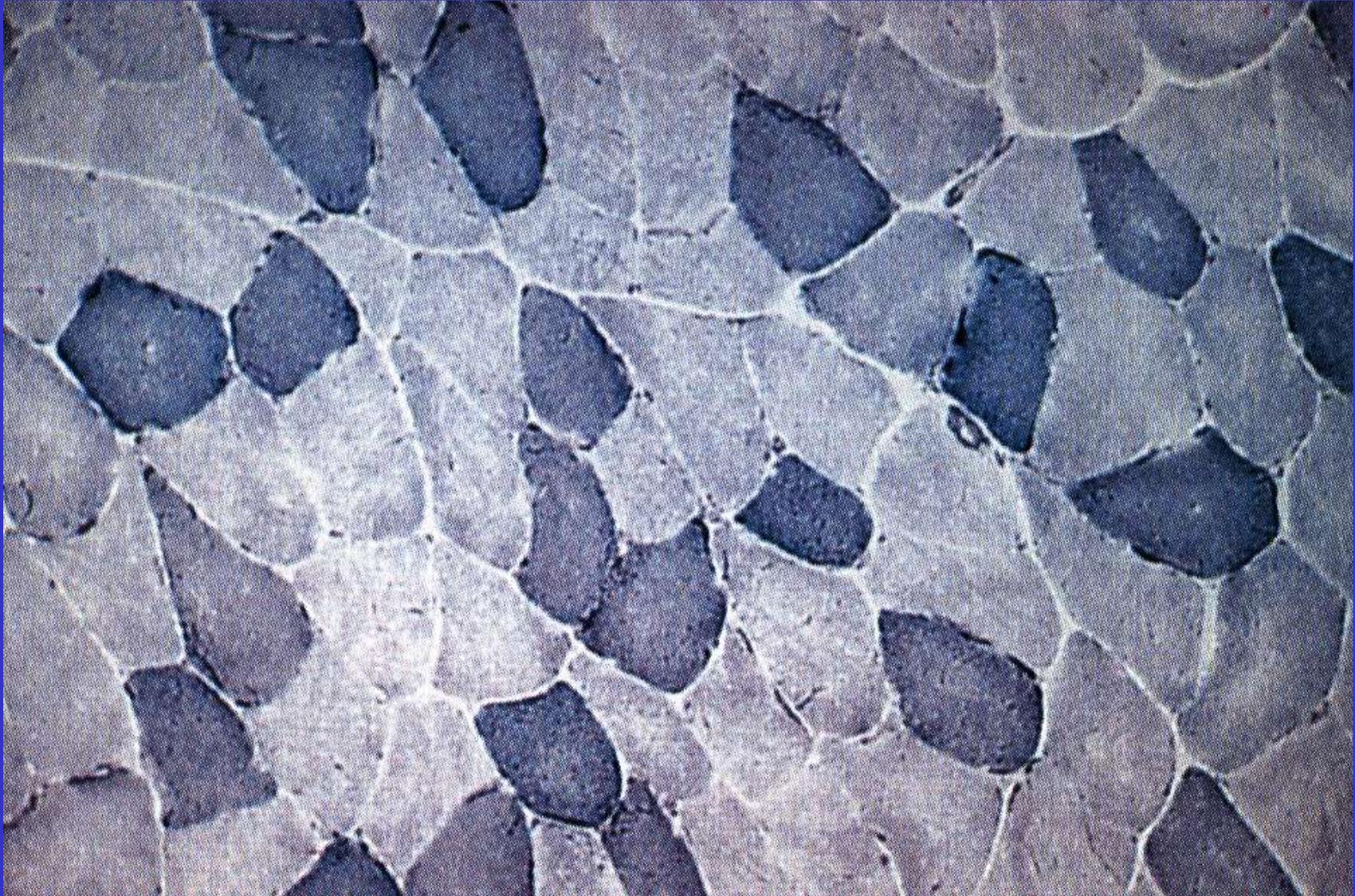
**CONTRACTED  
MUSCLE**



# La contrazione del sarcomero

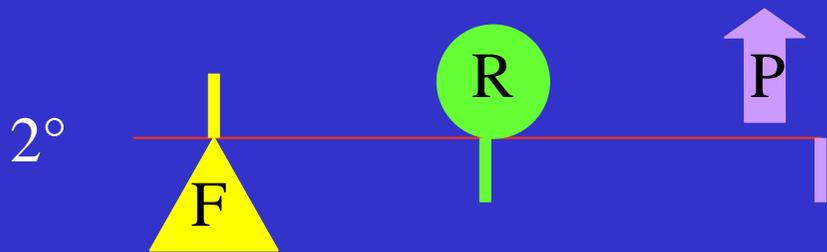
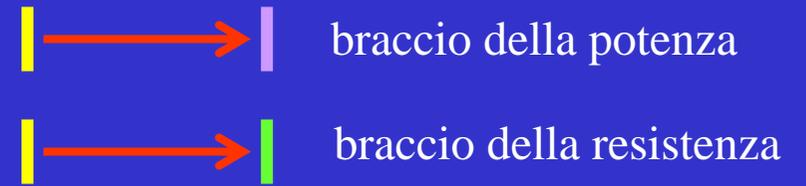
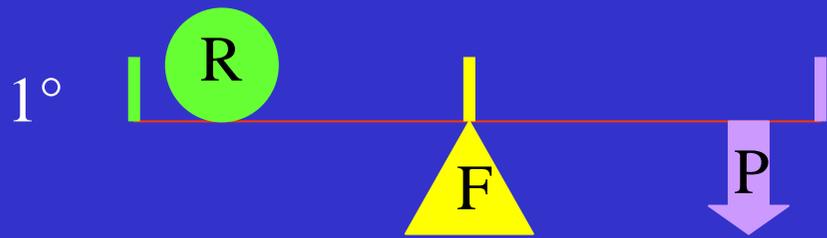


# Fibre veloci e fibre lente

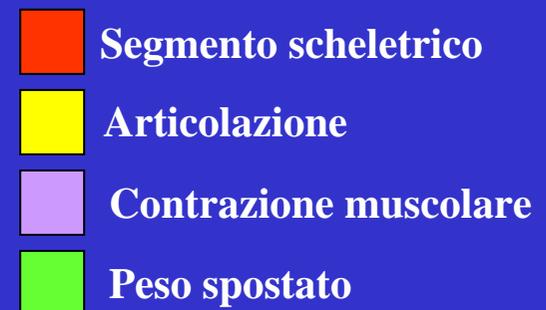
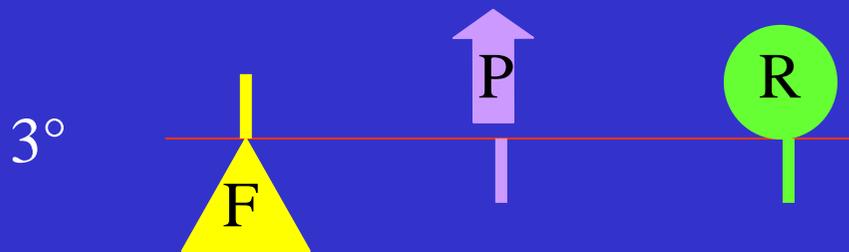


# I principi del movimento umano

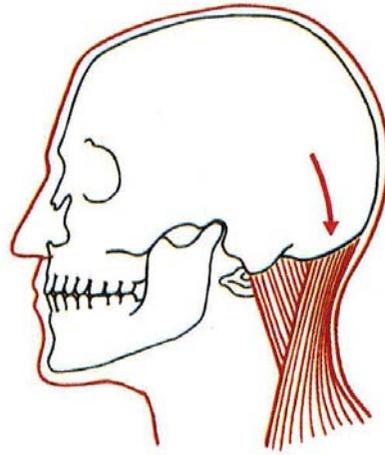
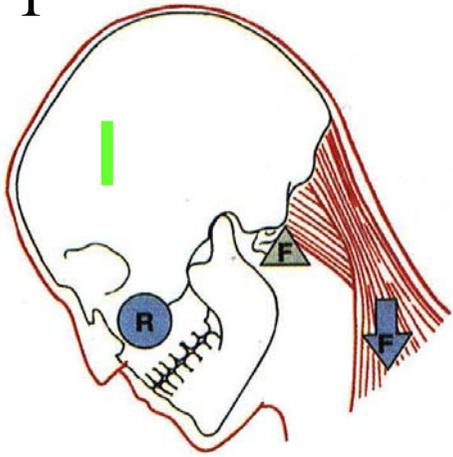
1. Una **LEVA** è una struttura rigida che si muove facendo perno su un punto fisso detto **FULCRO**
2. Ciascun **segmento scheletrico** rappresenta una leva, il cui fulcro è rappresentato **dall'articolazione**.
3. La **POTENZA** applicata alla leva è data dalla **contrazione muscolare**, mentre la **RESISTENZA** è data dal **peso spostato**.
4. Esistono tre tipi di leve, ciascuna con peculiari caratteristiche



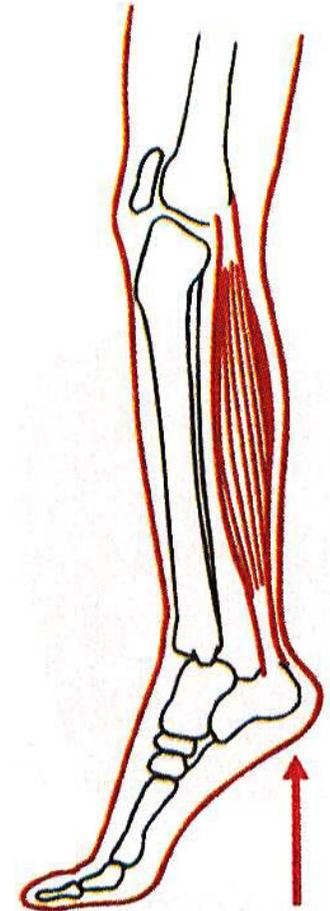
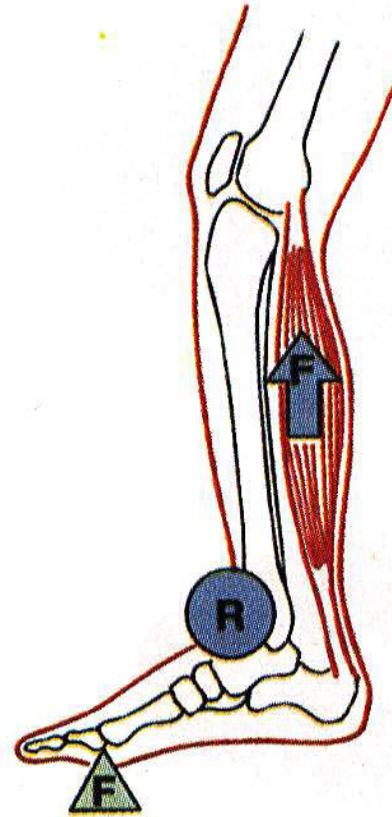
$BdP > BdR =$  leva vantaggiosa  
 $BdP < BdR =$  leva svantaggiosa



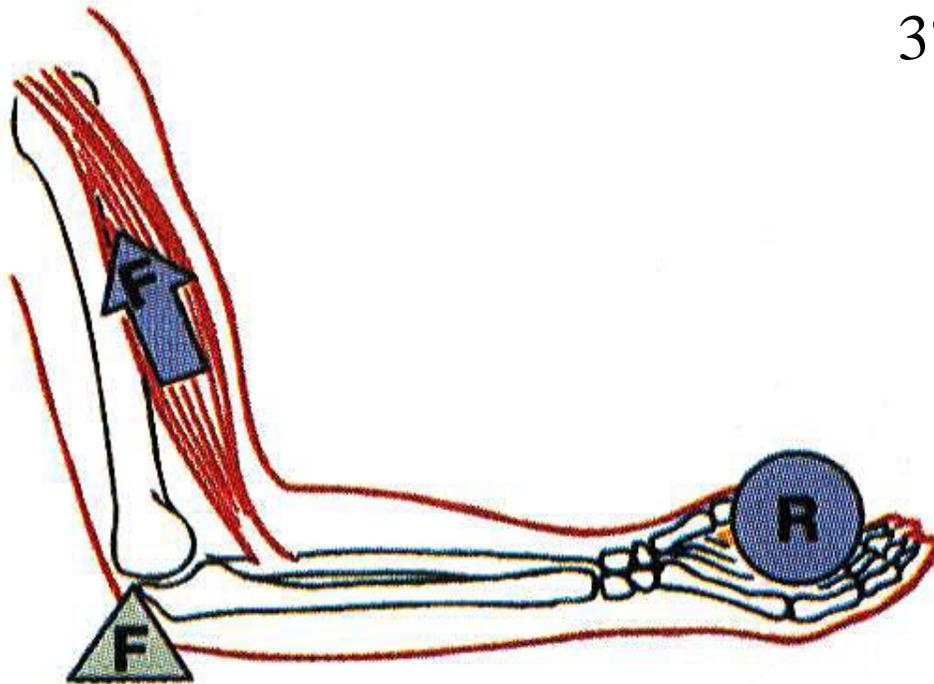
1°



2°

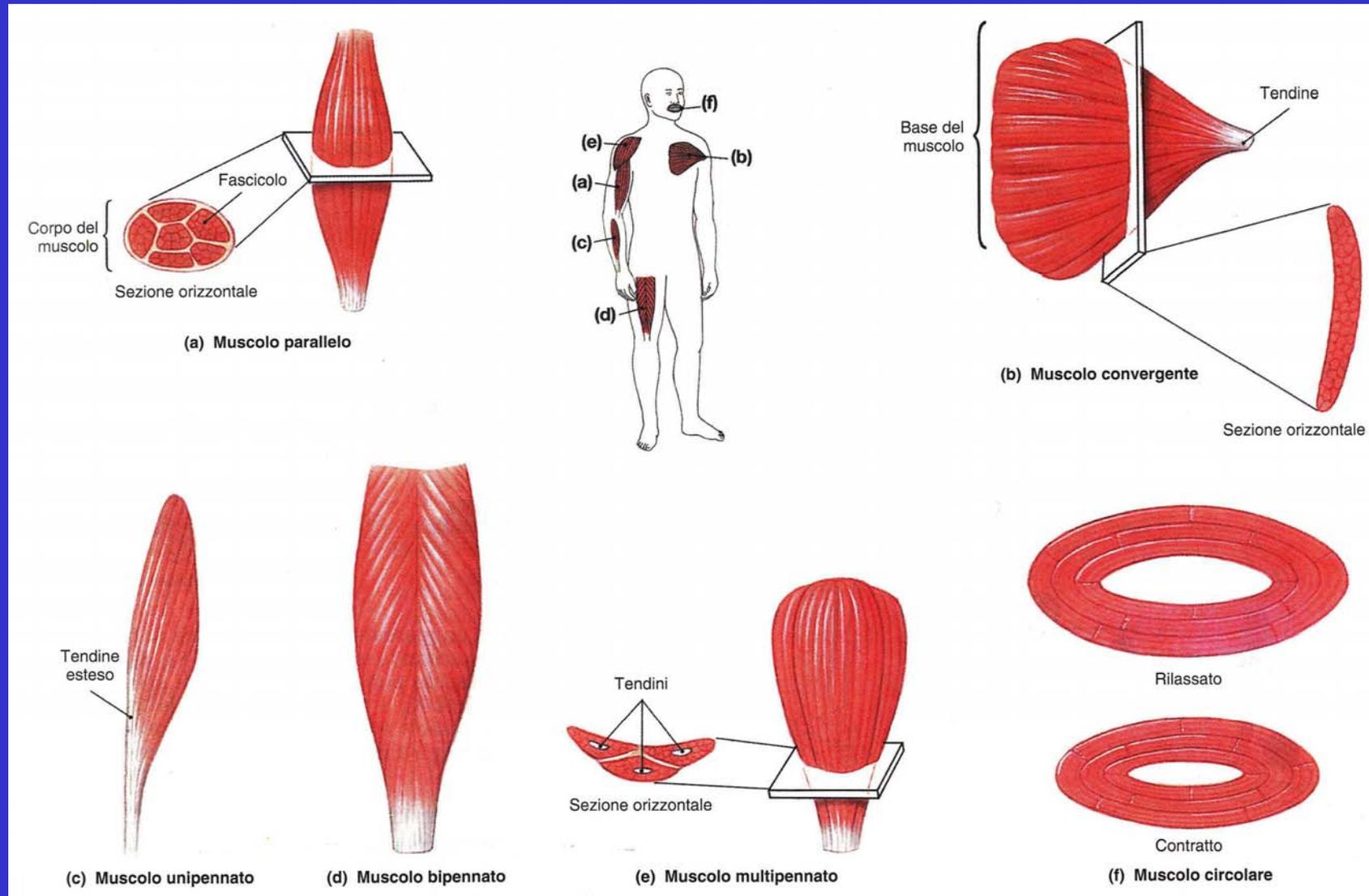


3°



La maggior parte delle leve umane risulta di tipo svantaggioso, perché non devono esprimere forza ma velocità.

# Classificazione dei muscoli (in base all'orientamento delle fibre)



# Classificazione dei muscoli

(in funzione della loro azione)

Agonisti: responsabili primari dell'azione in oggetto

Sinergici: coadiuvanti degli agonisti

Antagonisti: oppositori degli agonisti

N.B.: gli antagonisti determinano il controllo della coordinazione del movimento

# Classificazione dei muscoli

(in funzione della regione anatomica)

## **Muscolatura assile:**

- mm della testa e del collo
- mm del rachide
- mm della parete addominale
- mm della pelvi

## **Muscolatura appendicolare:**

- mm del cingolo scapolare
- mm dell'arto superiore
  - (motori del braccio, dell'avambraccio e della mano)
- mm del cingolo pelvico
- mm dell'arto inferiore
  - (motori della coscia, della gamba e del piede)