

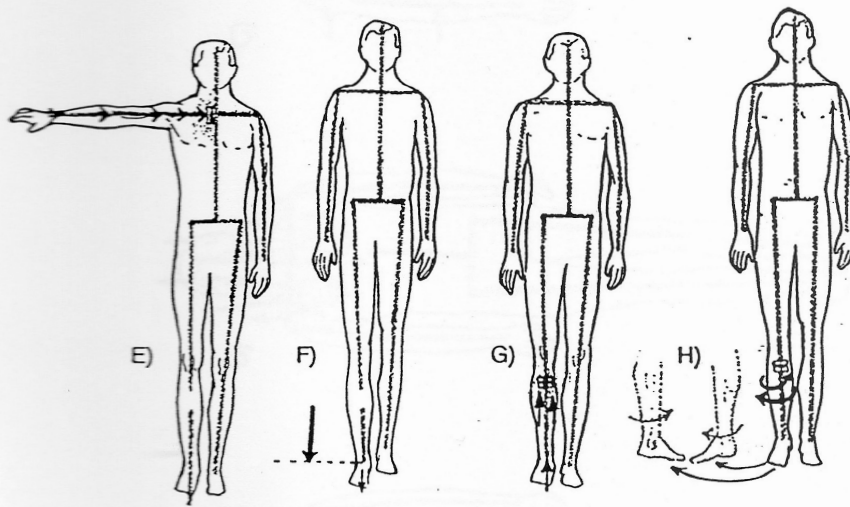
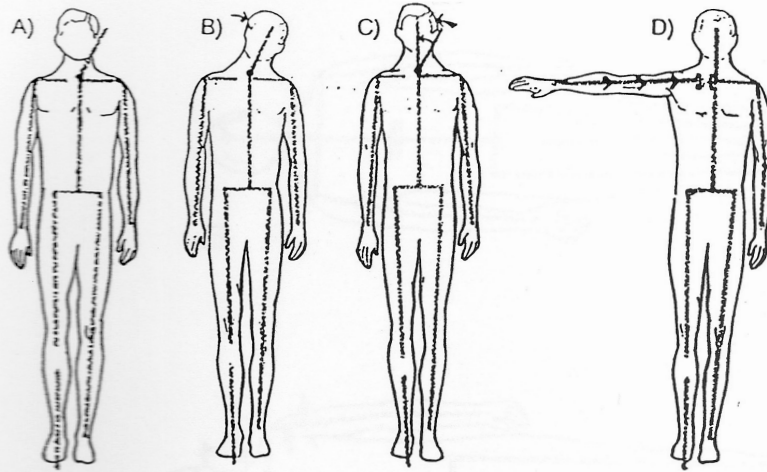


Illustration III - 12

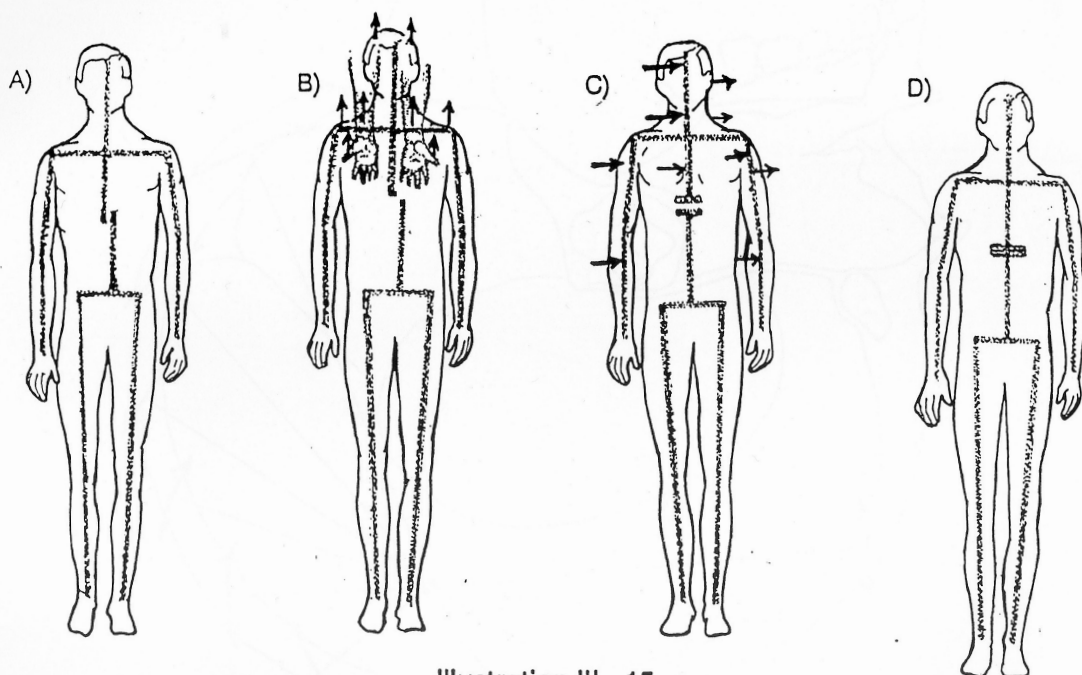


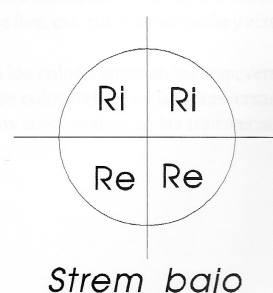
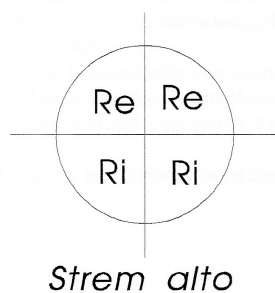
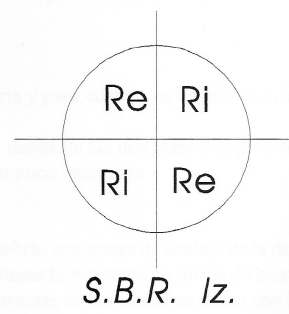
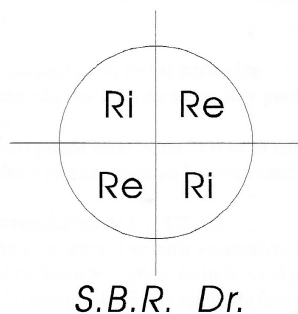
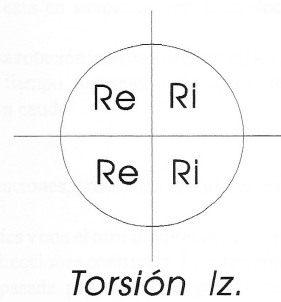
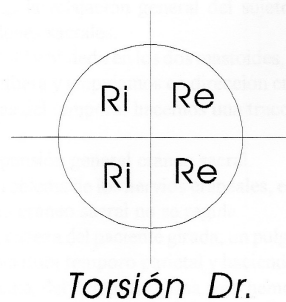
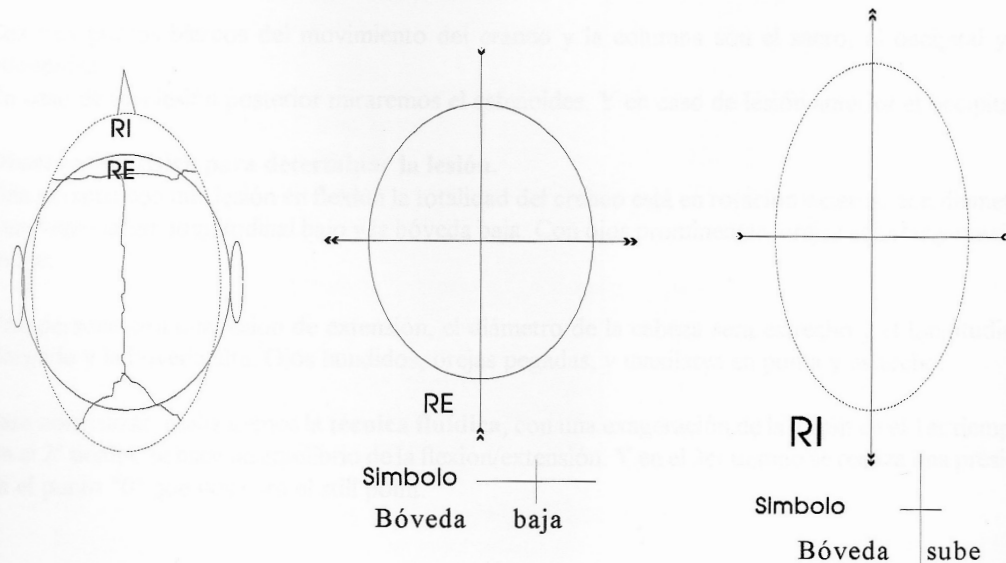
Illustration III - 15

Fases de movimiento en la flexión y extensión del cráneo

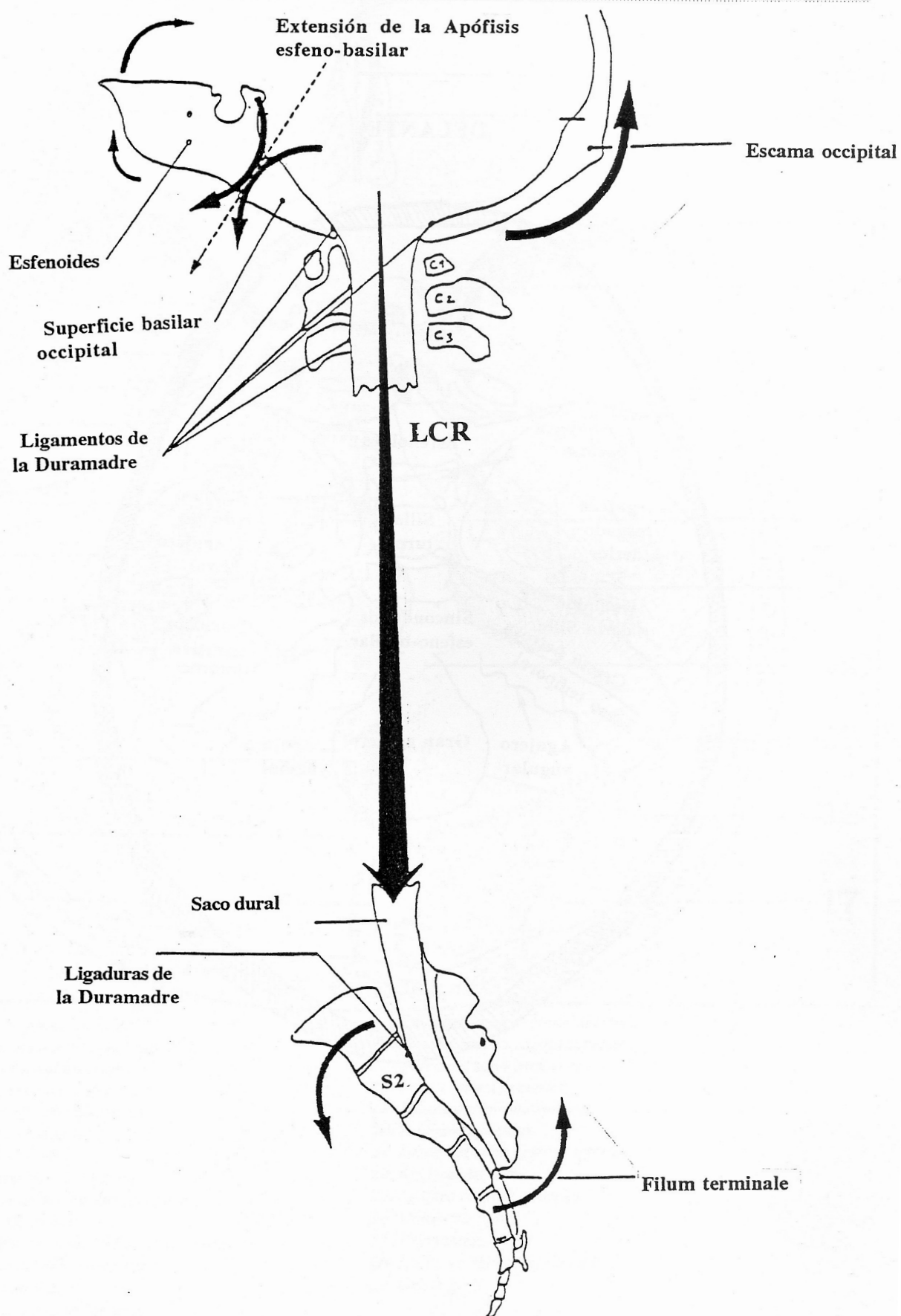
Fase de flexión / Rotación externa / dilatación.

Fase de extensión / Rotación interna / retracción.

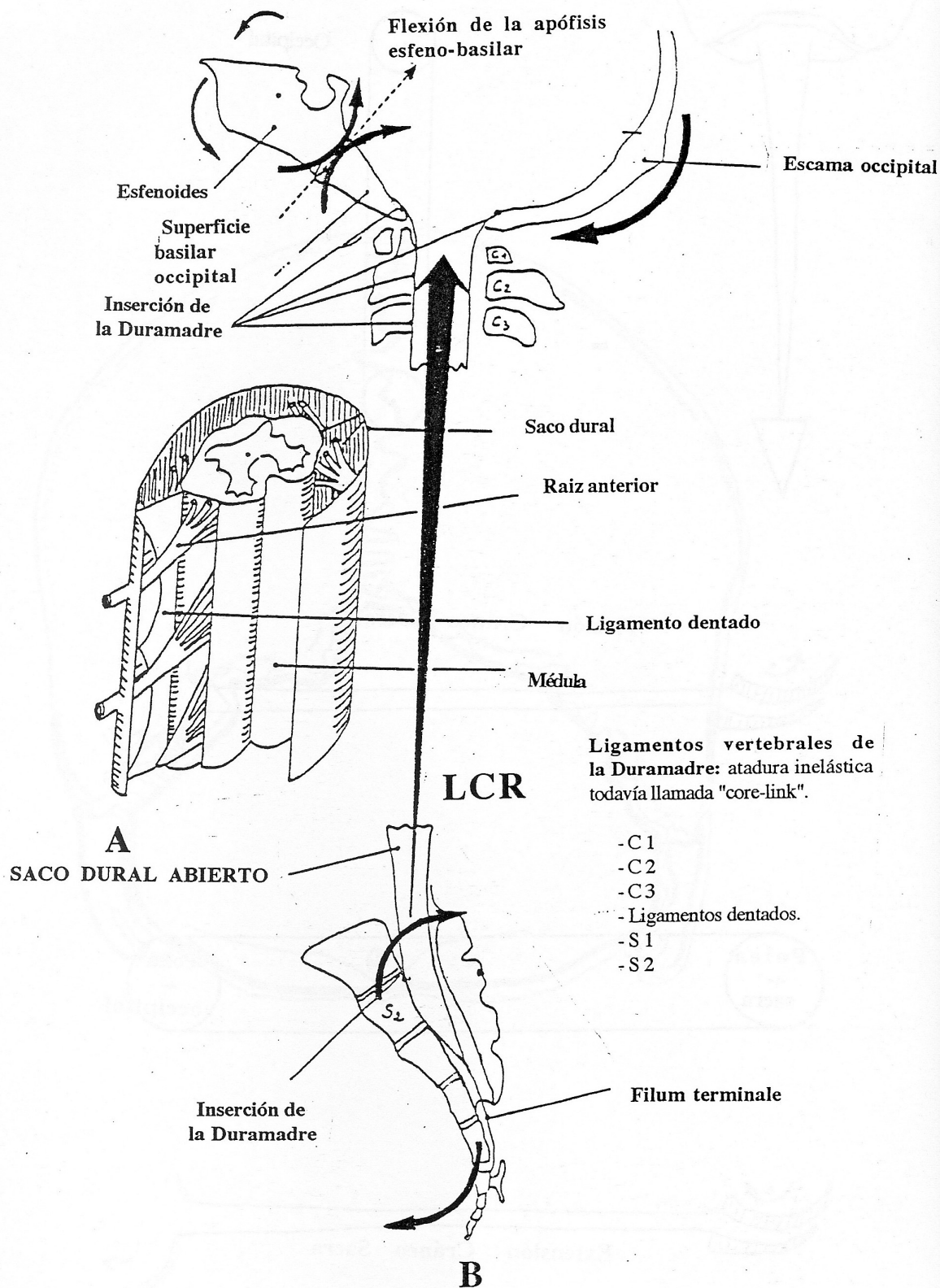
- El primer tiempo es la flexión. Donde el diámetro antero-posterior disminuye y aumenta el diámetro transverso, y la bóveda baja.
- El segundo tiempo es la extensión. Donde el diámetro antero-posterior del cráneo aumenta y el transverso disminuye, y la bóveda craneal sube.

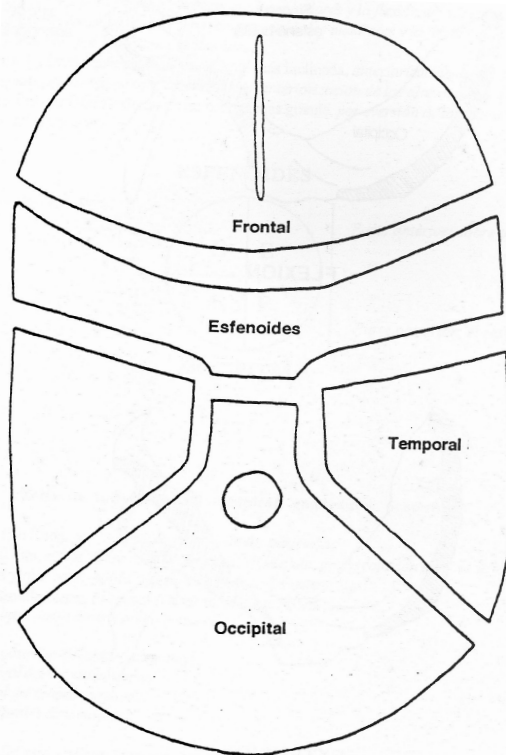


MECANISMO SACRO-ESFENO-BASILAR EN LA EXTENSION EXPIRATORIA

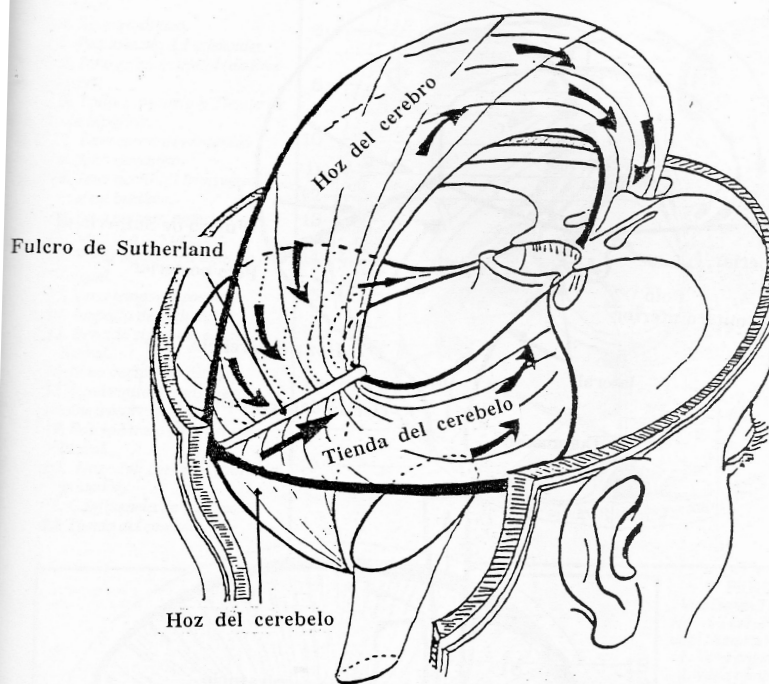


MECANISMO SACRO-ESFENO-BASILAR EN LA FLEXION INSPIRATORIA

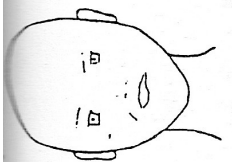
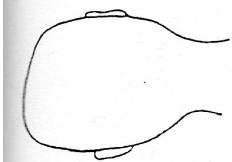




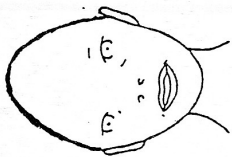
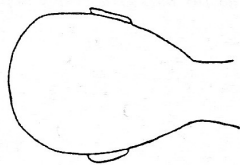
Huesos de la base craneal.
Relaciones normales.



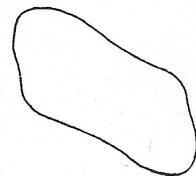
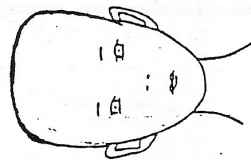
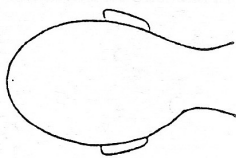
LAS MEMBRANAS DE TENSION RECIPROCA



5) Strain vertical con esfenoides alto:



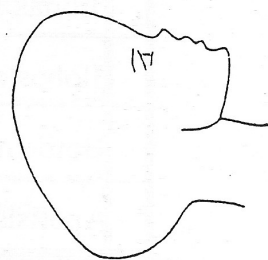
6) Strain vertical con esfenoides bajo:



7) Strain lateral:



Paladar

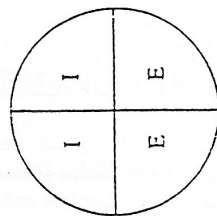
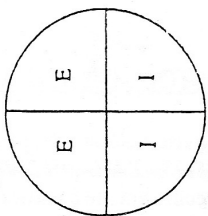
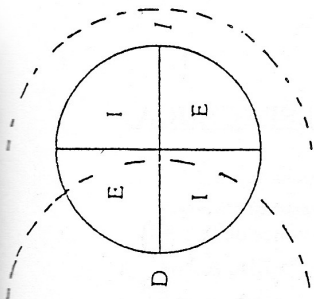


10) Compresión lateral

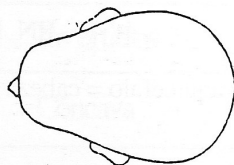
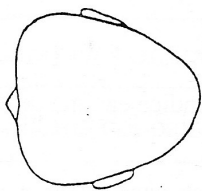
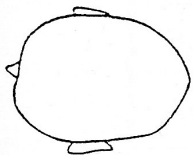


9) Compresión antero-posterior

8) Compresiones:



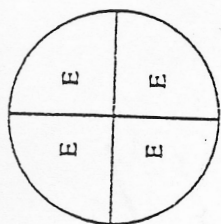
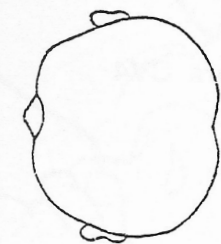
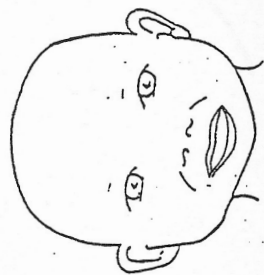
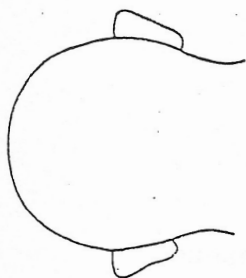
Cuadrantes



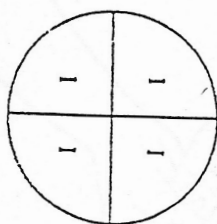
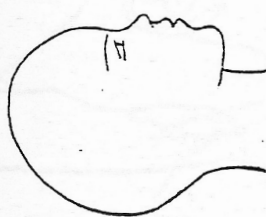
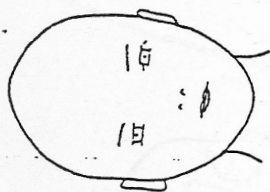
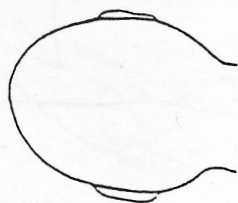
Vista por encima

OBSERVACION DE LA CARA

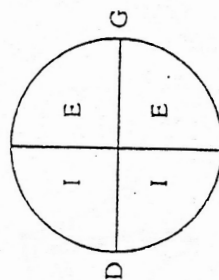
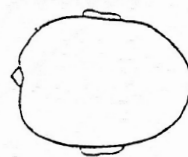
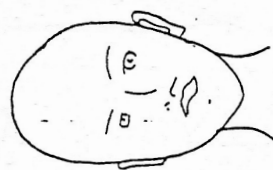
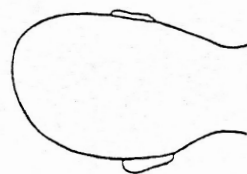
1) Flexión:



2) Extensión:



3) Torsión izquierda:



De espalda

De cara

Paladar

Vista por encima

Cuadrantes