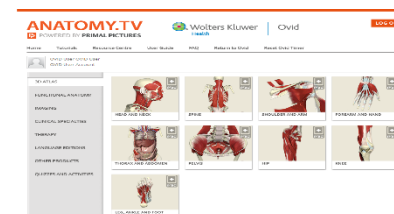
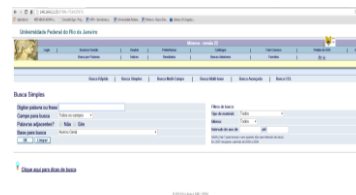


TREINAMENTO SiBI 2015



Rio de Janeiro
2015

Primal Pictures

- **O que é:** plataforma com recursos multimídia sobre o corpo humano para pesquisas sobre Anatomia e Fisiologia Humana. São mais de 2.500 estruturas anatômicas, entre ossos, músculos e órgãos, descritos individualmente;
- **Diferencial:** imagens tridimensionais do corpo humano (tanto superficialmente quanto de seus órgãos e sistemas internos), vídeos, textos, ressonância magnética sob vários ângulos e dissecação do corpo humano;
- **Acesso:** Portal de Periódicos da CAPES/ Buscar Base.

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3D ATLAS

FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY

IMAGING

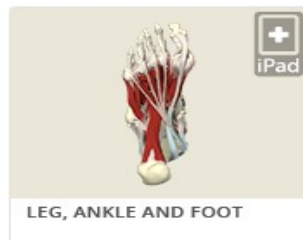
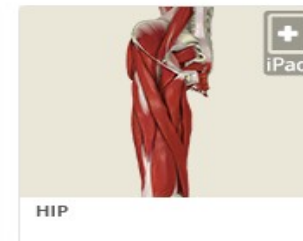
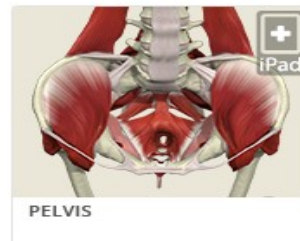
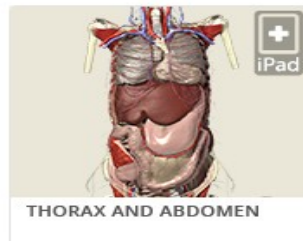
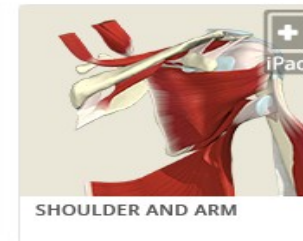
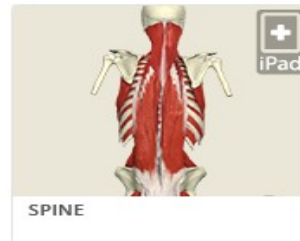
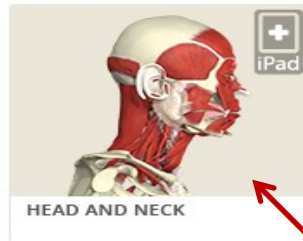
CLINICAL SPECIALTIES

THERAPY

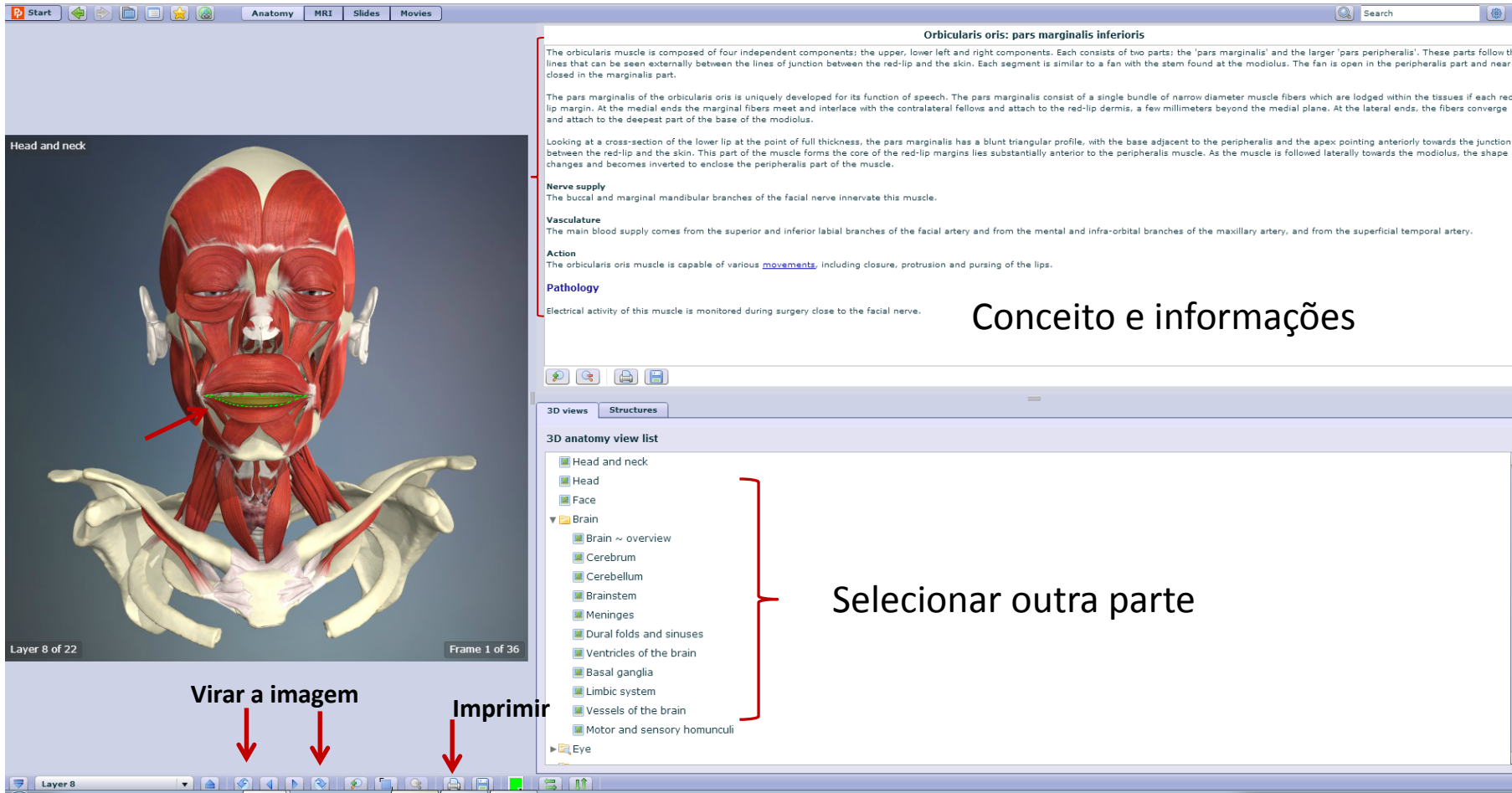
LANGUAGE EDITIONS

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QUIZZES AND ACTIVITIES



Primal Pictures: Anatomy



Orbicularis oris: pars marginalis inferioris

The orbicularis muscle is composed of four independent components; the upper, lower left and right components. Each consists of two parts: the 'pars marginalis' and the larger 'pars peripherals'. These parts follow the lines that can be seen externally between the lines of junction between the red-lip and the skin. Each segment is similar to a fan with the stem found at the modiolus. The fan is open in the peripherals part and near closed in the marginalis part.

The pars marginalis of the orbicularis oris is uniquely developed for its function of speech. The pars marginalis consist of a single bundle of narrow diameter muscle fibers which are lodged within the tissues of each red lip margin. At the medial ends the marginal fibers meet and interlace with the contralateral fellows and attach to the red-lip dermis, a few millimeters beyond the medial plane. At the lateral ends, the fibers converge and attach to the deepest part of the base of the modiolus.

Looking at a cross-section of the lower lip at the point of full thickness, the pars marginalis has a blunt triangular profile, with the base adjacent to the peripherals and the apex pointing anteriorly towards the junction between the red-lip and the skin. This part of the muscle forms the core of the red-lip margins lies substantially anterior to the peripherals muscle. As the muscle is followed laterally towards the modiolus, the shape changes and becomes inverted to enclose the peripherals part of the muscle.

Nerve supply
The buccal and marginal mandibular branches of the facial nerve innervate this muscle.

Vasculature
The main blood supply comes from the superior and inferior labial branches of the facial artery and from the mental and infra-orbital branches of the maxillary artery, and from the superficial temporal artery.

Action
The orbicularis oris muscle is capable of various [movements](#), including closure, protrusion and pursing of the lips.

Pathology
Electrical activity of this muscle is monitored during surgery close to the facial nerve.

3D views Structures

3D anatomy view list

- Head and neck
- Head
- Face
- Brain
 - Brain ~ overview
 - Cerebrum
 - Cerebellum
 - Brainstem
 - Meninges
 - Dural folds and sinuses
 - Ventricles of the brain
 - Basal ganglia
 - Limbic system
 - Vessels of the brain
 - Motor and sensory homunculi
- Eye

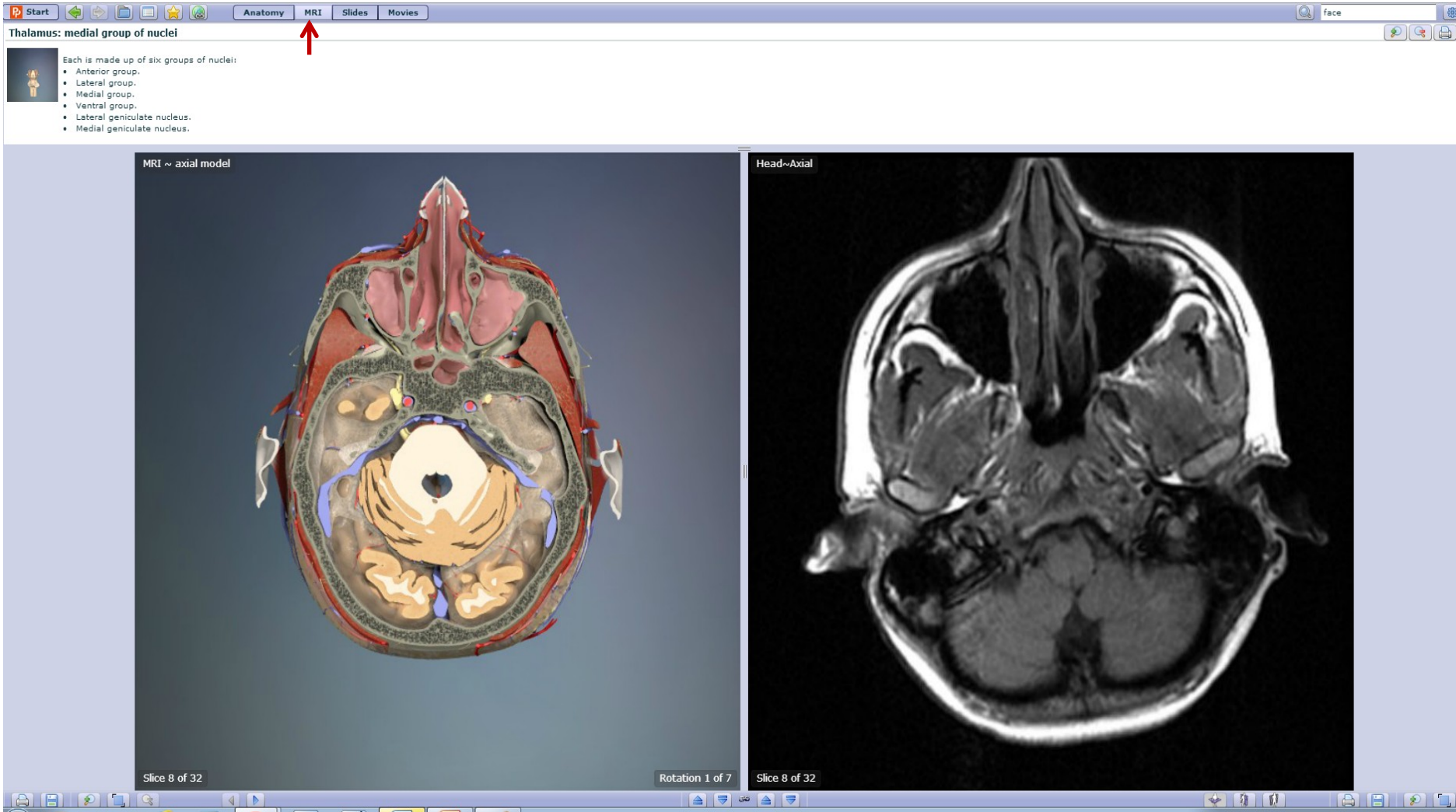
Conceito e informações

Selecionar outra parte

Virar a imagem

Imprimir

Primal Pictures: MRI



Primal Pictures: Slides

Start Anatomy MRI **Slides** Movies

↑

Cranial fossae, with dura mater intact



Oculomotor nerves (syn. III cranial nerves)

Slides

- ▶ Anatomy slides
- ▶ Clinical slides
- ▼ Dissection slides
 - Cervical region of the spinal cord from the front
 - Cranial fossae, with dura mater intact
 - Deep dissection of the left half of the tongue, from the right
 - Face: deep dissection, right infratemporal fossa and TMJ - mandible and adjacent structures removed

Structures in slide

- Anterior cerebral arteries
- Anterior cranial fossae
- Brainstem: infundibulum (pituitary stalk)
- Cavernous sinus: roof
- Ethmoid bones: cribriform plate
- Falx cerebri attached to crista galli
- Internal carotid arteries
- Midbrain (superior colliculus level)
- Middle cerebral arteries
- Middle cranial fossae
- Middle meningeal vessels
- Oculomotor nerves (syn. III cranial nerves)
- Olfactory bulbs
- Olfactory tracts
- Optic chiasma
- Optic nerves (syn. II cranial nerves)
- Optic tract
- Posterior cerebral arteries
- Posterior communicating artery
- Sphenoid bone: anterior clinoid processes
- Sphenoid bone: posterior clinoid processes
- Sphenoparietal sinuses
- Straight sinus
- Superior petrosal sinuses
- Tentorium cerebelli
- Tentorium cerebelli: attached margin
- Tentorium cerebelli: free margin
- Transverse sinuses
- Trochlear nerves (syn. IV cranial nerves)

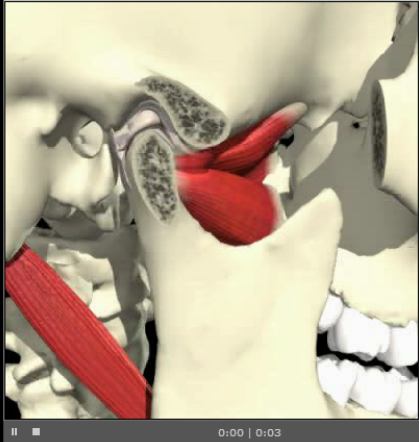
Selecionar o tipo de slide (anatomia, clínico e dissecação) e a parte desejada.

Selecionar o tipo de estrutura

Primal Pictures: Movies

Start [Navigation Icons] Anatomy MRI Slides Movies

Close view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint



0:00 | 0:03

Movies

- ▼ Biomechanics Animations
 - Close view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint
 - Inferior view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint
 - Inferior view of the lateral movement of the temporomandibular joint
 - Inferior view of the protrusion and retraction of the temporomandibular joint
 - Lateral view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint
 - Lateral view of the lateral movement of the temporomandibular joint
 - Lateral view of the protrusion and retraction of the temporomandibular joint
 - Medial view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint
 - Medial view of the lateral movement of the temporomandibular joint
 - Medial view of the protrusion and retraction of the temporomandibular joint
- ▼ Surface Anatomy Movies
 - Buccinator: compresses the cheeks
 - Corrugator supercilii: pulls the eyebrows together
 - Frontalis: elevator of the eyebrow
 - Masseter: closes the jaw
 - Orbicularis oculi: closes the eyelids
 - Orbicularis oris: closes the mouth and lips
 - Platysma: tenses the fascia on the anterior and lateral sides of the neck and upper chest
 - Sternocleidomastoid: one muscle will produce side flexion of the head to the same side
 - Sternocleidomastoid: one muscle will rotate the head to the opposite side
 - Temporalis: closes the jaw
 - Trapezius (upper fibres): rotation of the head to opposite side

Vídeo: estrutura interna

Vídeo: estrutura externa

Salvar

Obrigada!

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