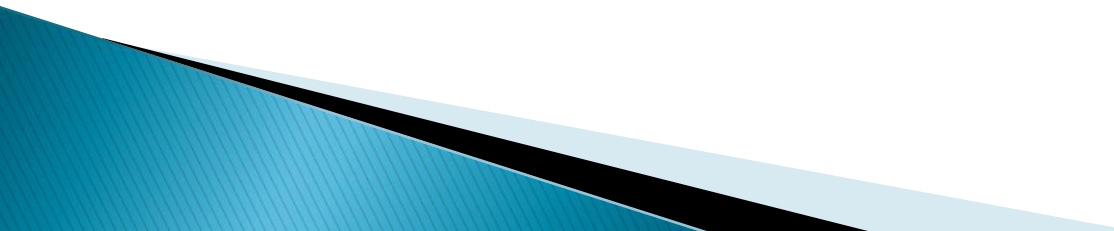


# PRINCÍPIOS DA RESPOSTA BIOMECÂNICA

Prof<sup>a</sup> Carla Raquel de Melo Daher

# BIOMECÂNICA

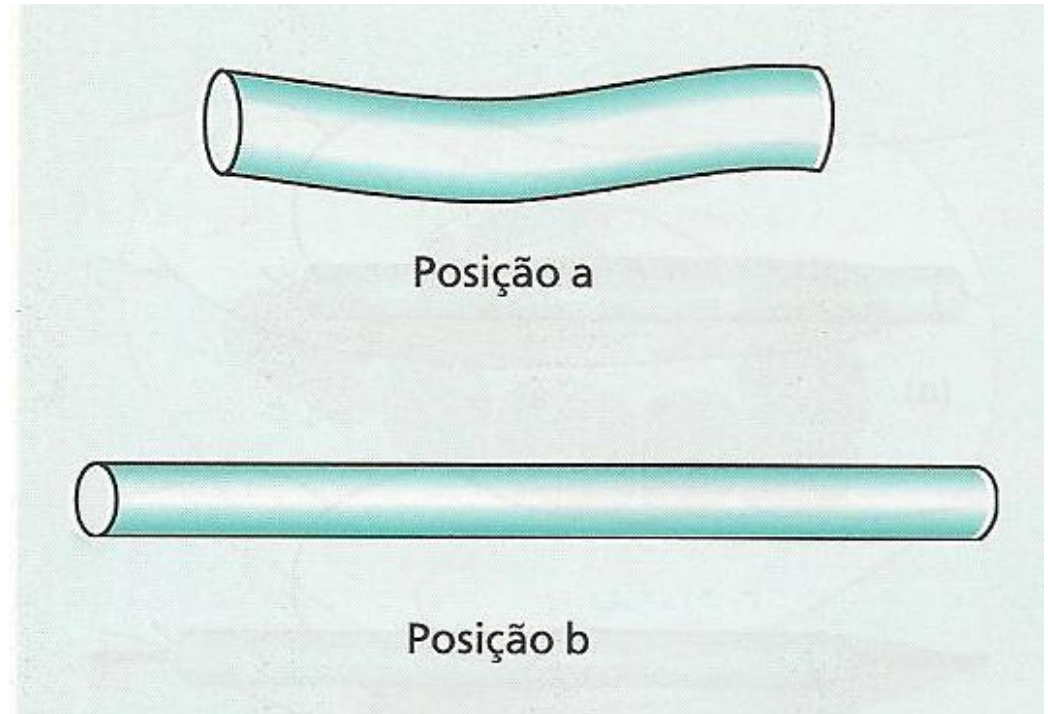
- ▶ A maneira como a terapia manual é aplicada ao tecido vai determinar suas alterações estruturais.
  - ▶ Estímulos mecânicos aplicados a um músculo estão relacionados à expressão gênica de fatores de crescimento pelo próprio músculo, fato que regula a síntese protéica no tecido muscular.
- 

# MODELOS DE CARGA

▶ TENSÃO:

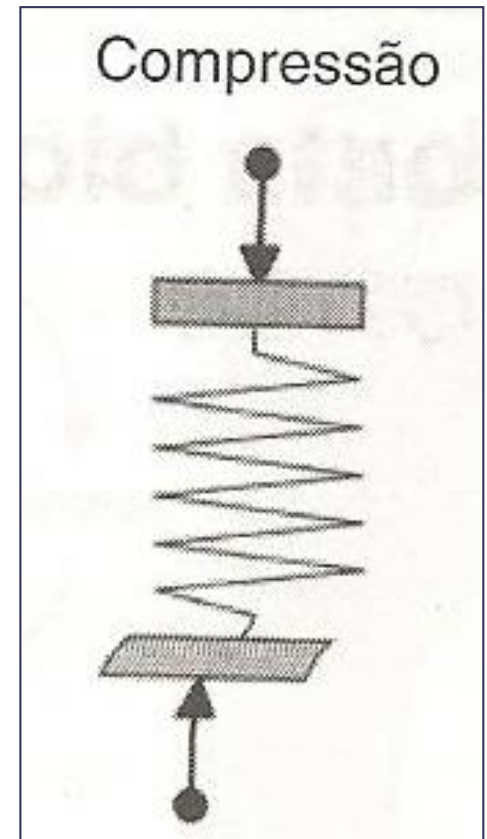
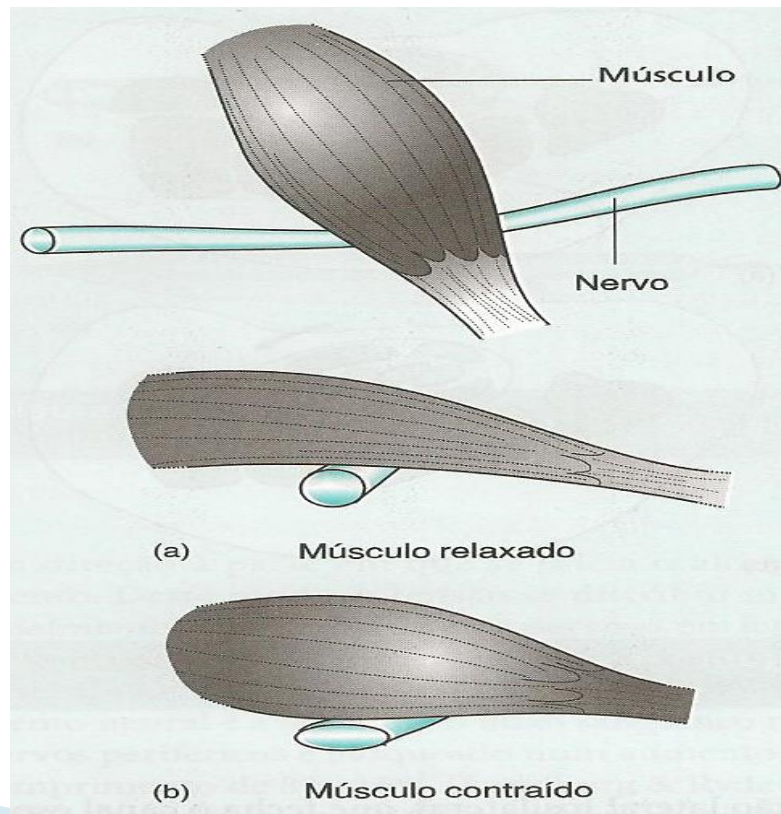
✓ TRAÇÃO

✓ ALONGAMENTO



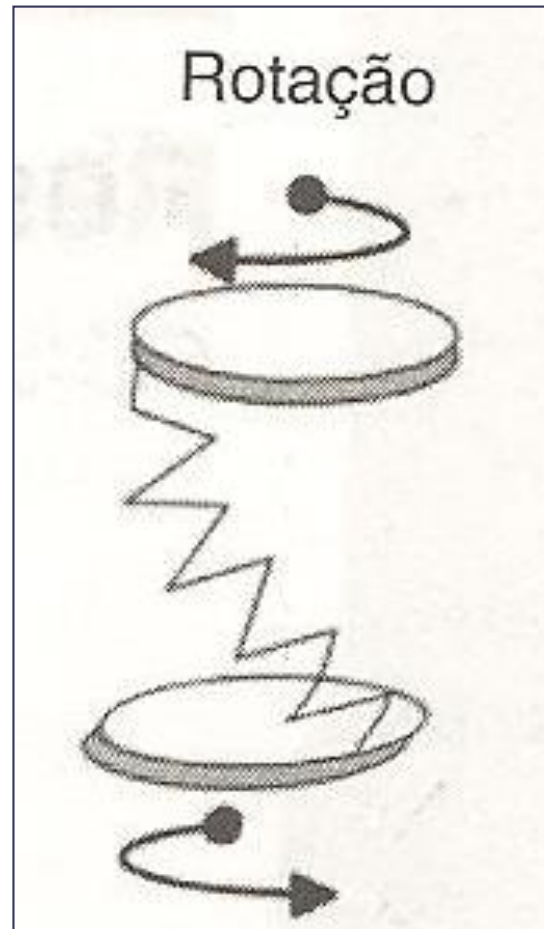
# MODELOS DE CARGA

- ▶ COMPRESSÃO:
- ✓ O TECIDO É ENCURTADO



# MODELOS DE CARGA

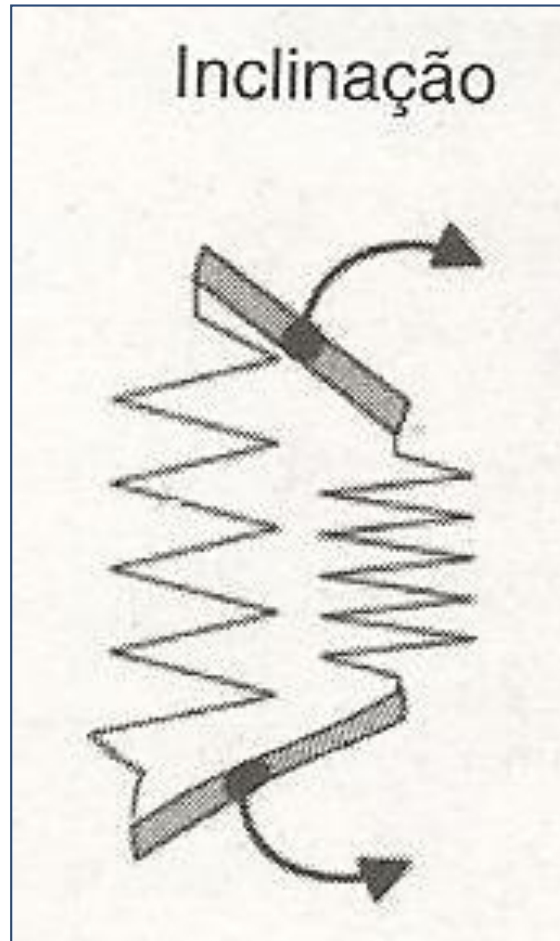
## ▶ ROTAÇÃO





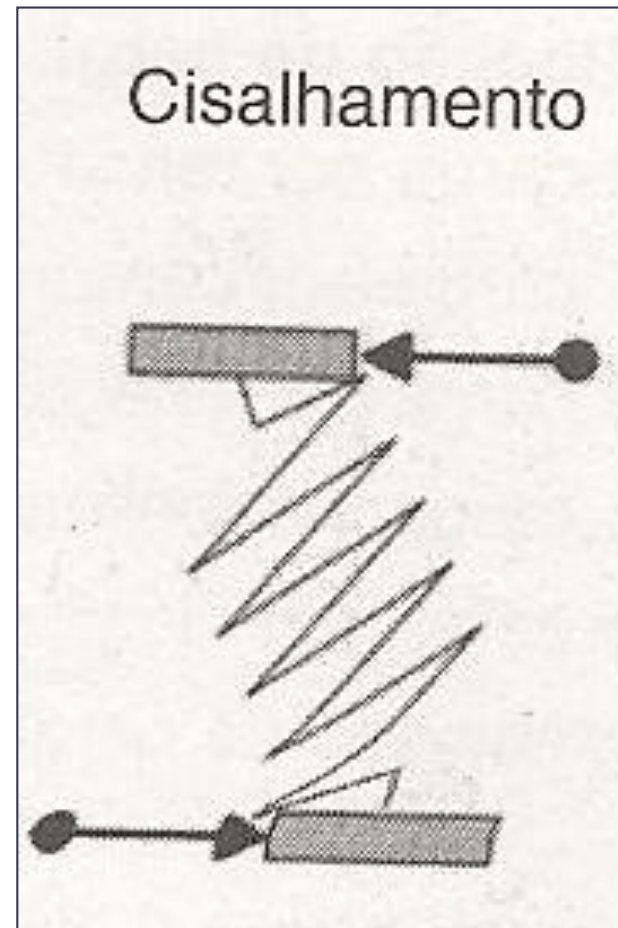
# MODELOS DE CARGA

## ► INCLINAÇÃO

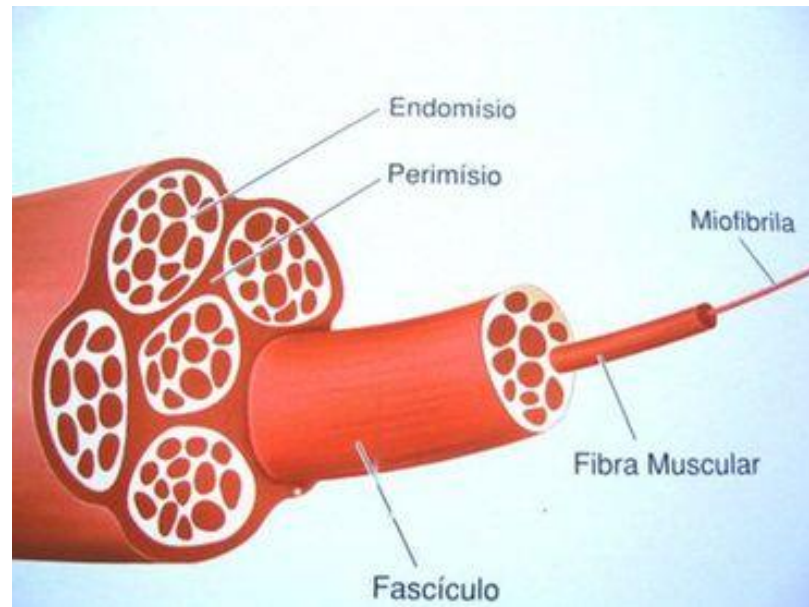


# MODELOS DE CARGA

## ► CISALHAMENTO

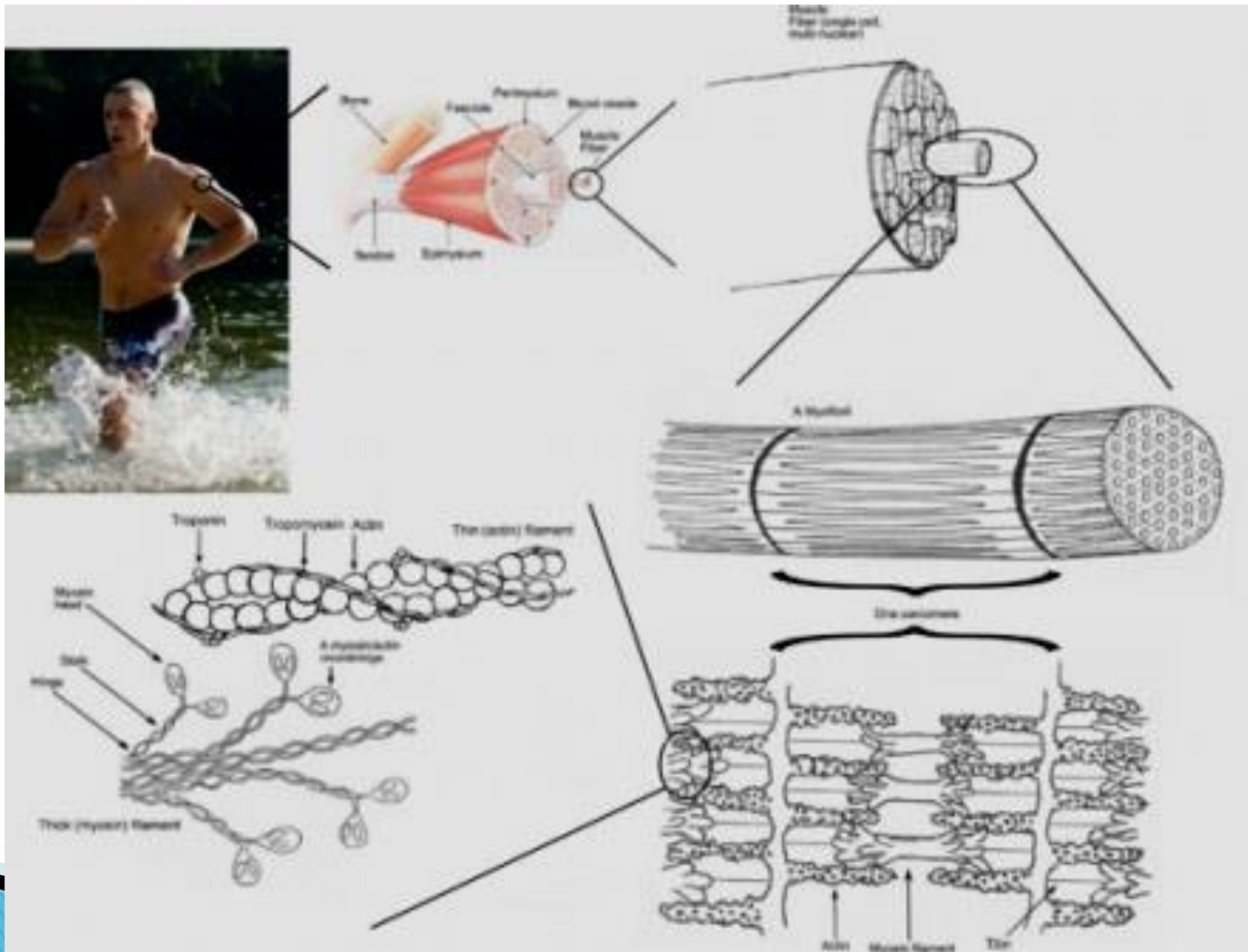


## ► PROPRIIDADES DOS TECIDOS MOLES





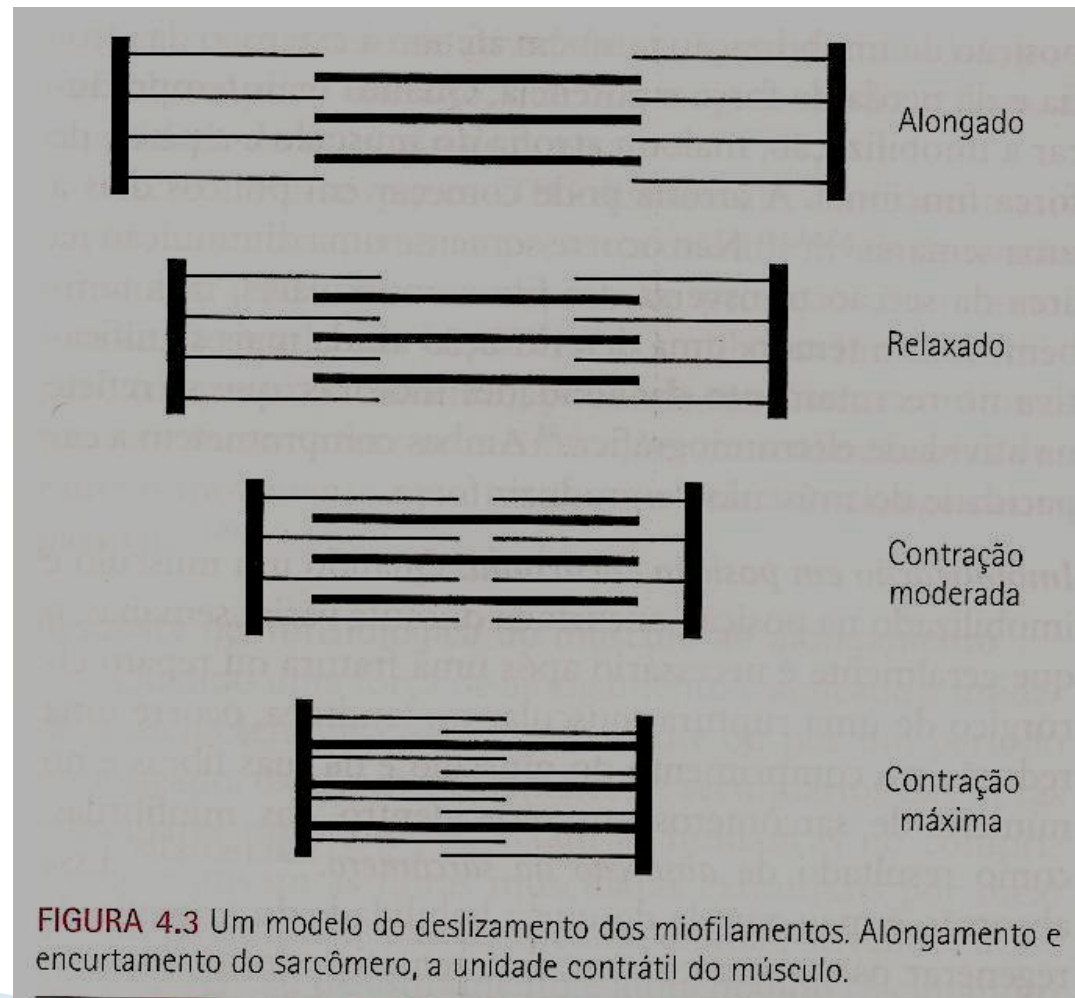
# PROPRIEDADES DOS TECIDOS MOLES – CONTRÁTIL



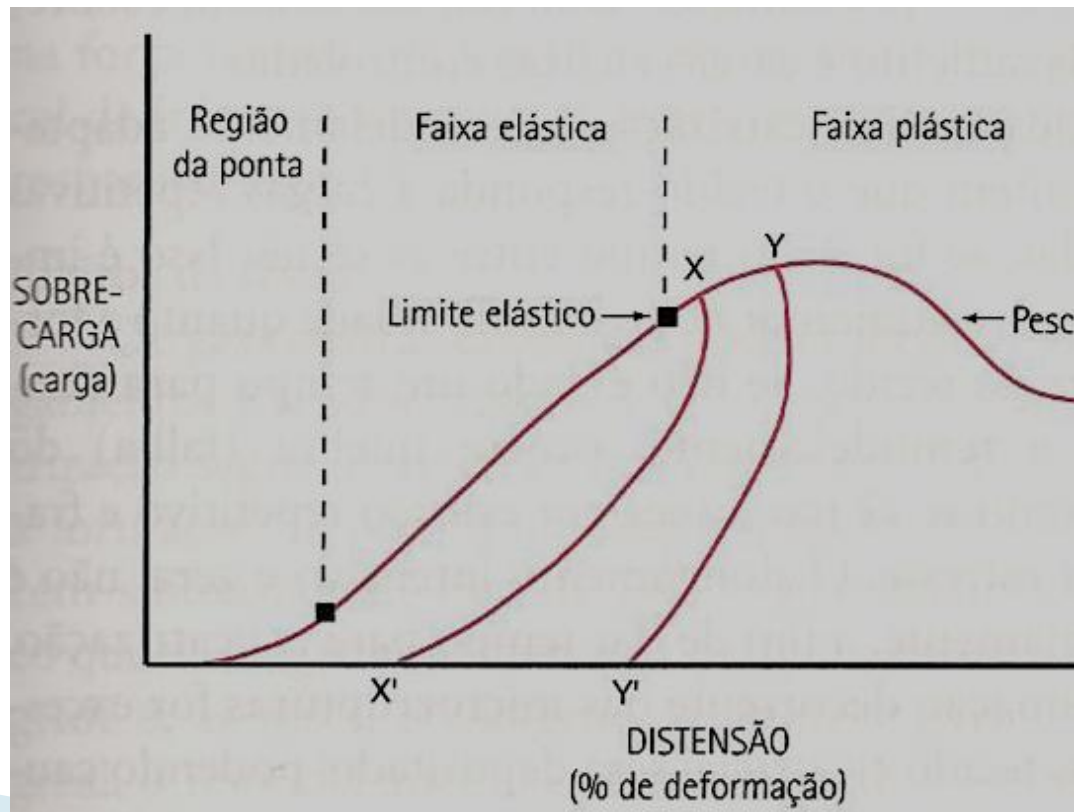
# Respostas do tecido conjuntivo ao alongamento

- ▶ Faixa H torna-se mais larga
- ▶ Aumento do comprimento das faixas I
- ▶ Sarcômero resiste à deformação
- ▶ O QUE É RESISTÊNCIA PASSIVA?
  - Resultado dos componentes elásticos e contráteis
  - Desenvolvida quando um músculo é alongado, e quanto mais relaxado menor tensão.

# RESPOSTA AO ALONGAMENTO



# PROPRIEDADES DO TECIDO MOLE NÃO CONTRÁTIL



# EFEITO DO ALONGAMENTO

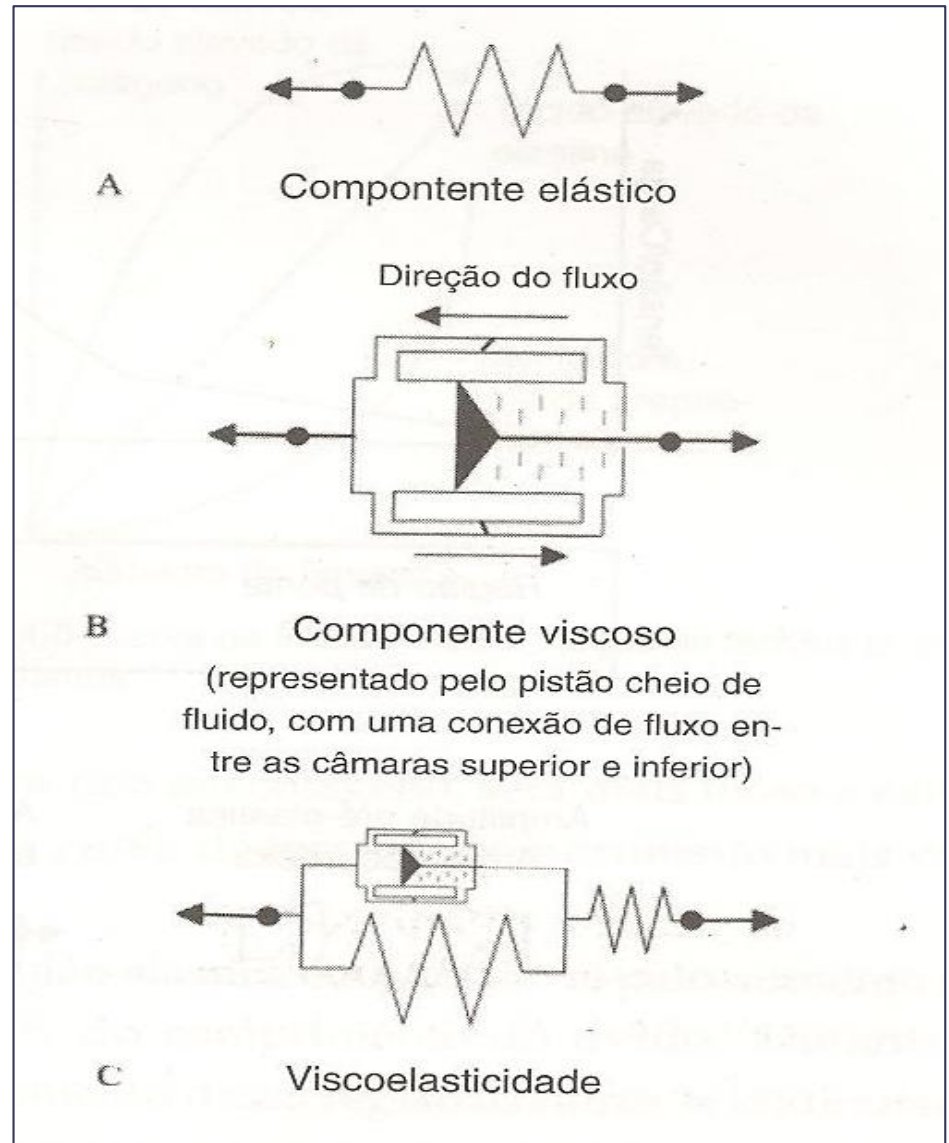
- ▶ MANOBRA ELABORADA PARA AUMENTAR EXTENSIBILIDADE DOS TECIDOS MOLES CONTRÁTIL E NÃO CONTRÁTIL;
- ▶ FLEXIBILIDADE DINÂMICA E PASSIVA (ADM)

# TÉCNICAS DE ALONGAMENTO

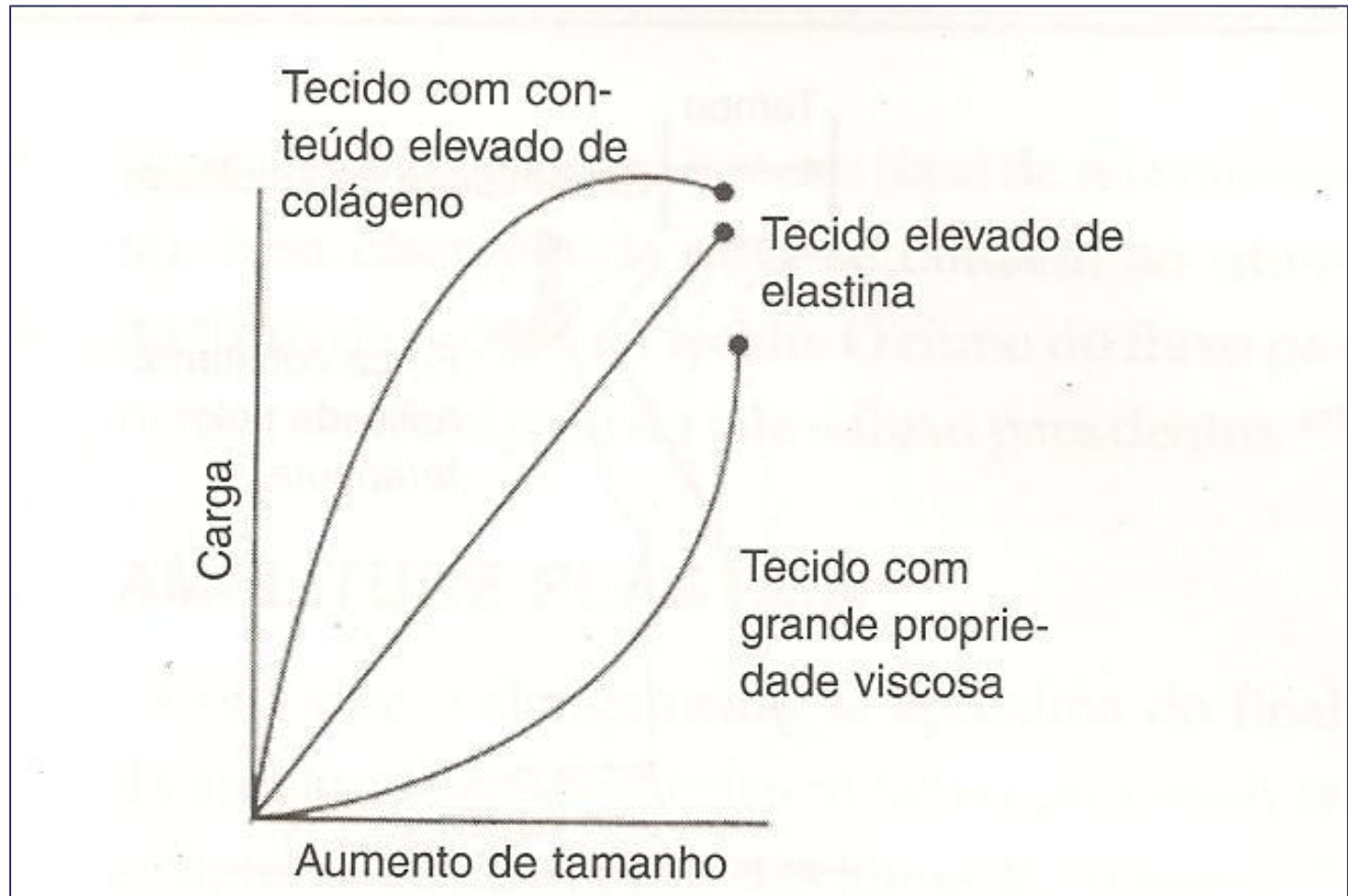
- ▶ MANTER RELAXAR OU CONTRAI RELAXA
- ▶ CONTRAÇÃO DO AGONISTA
- ▶ MANTER RELAXA COM CONTRAÇÃO DO AGONISTA



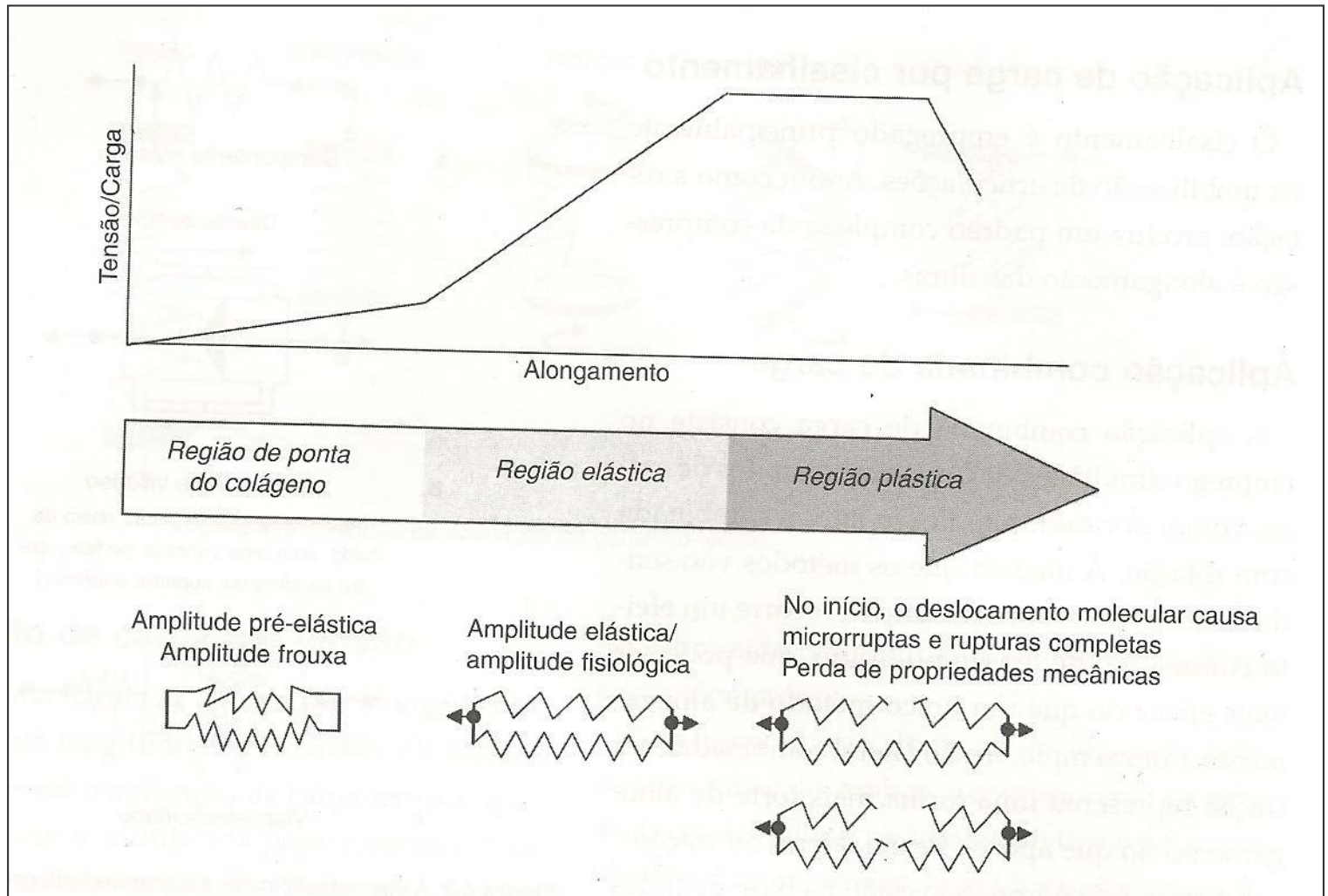
# COMPORTAMENTO VISCOELÁSTICO



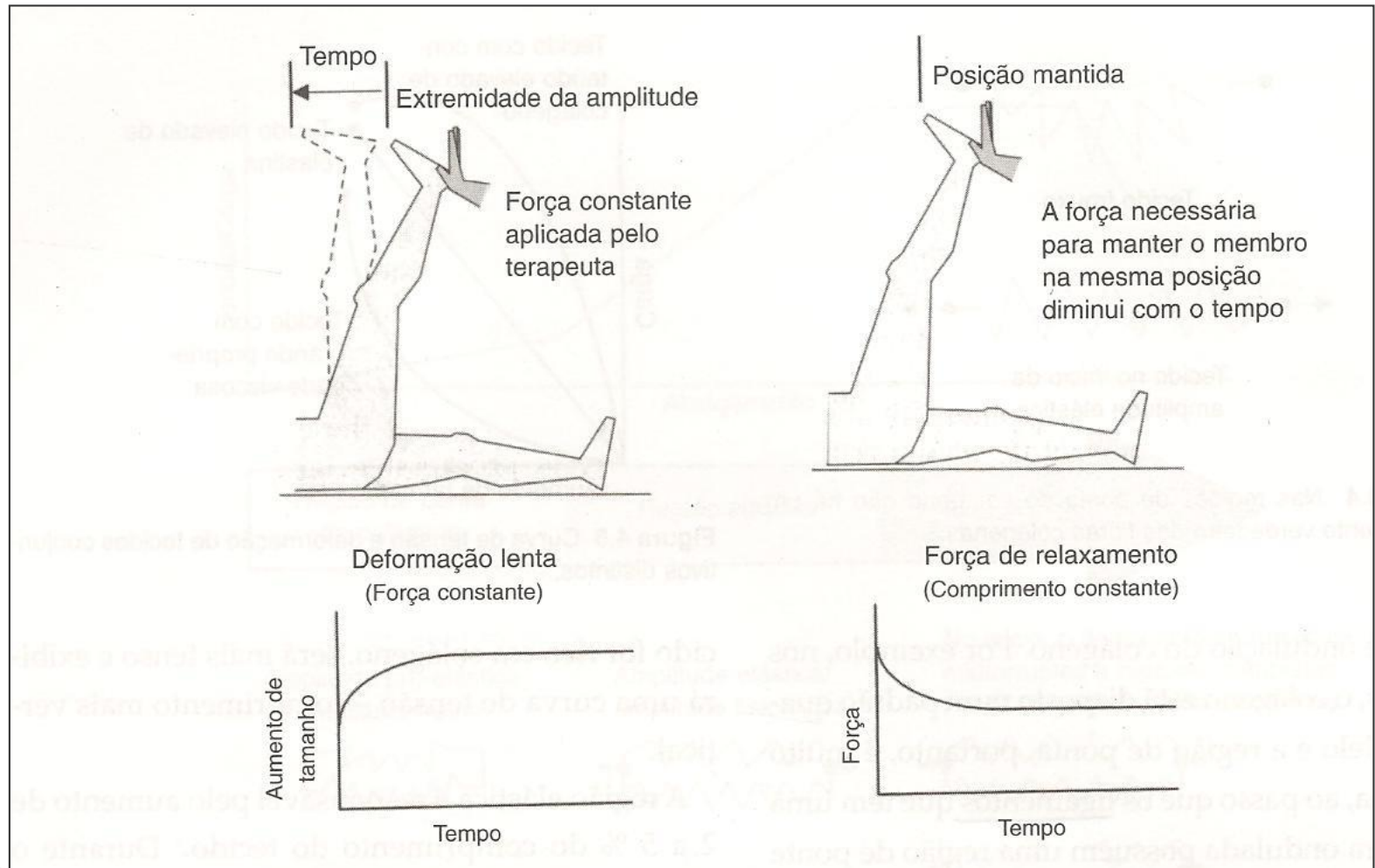
# CURVA TENSÃO COMPRIMENTO



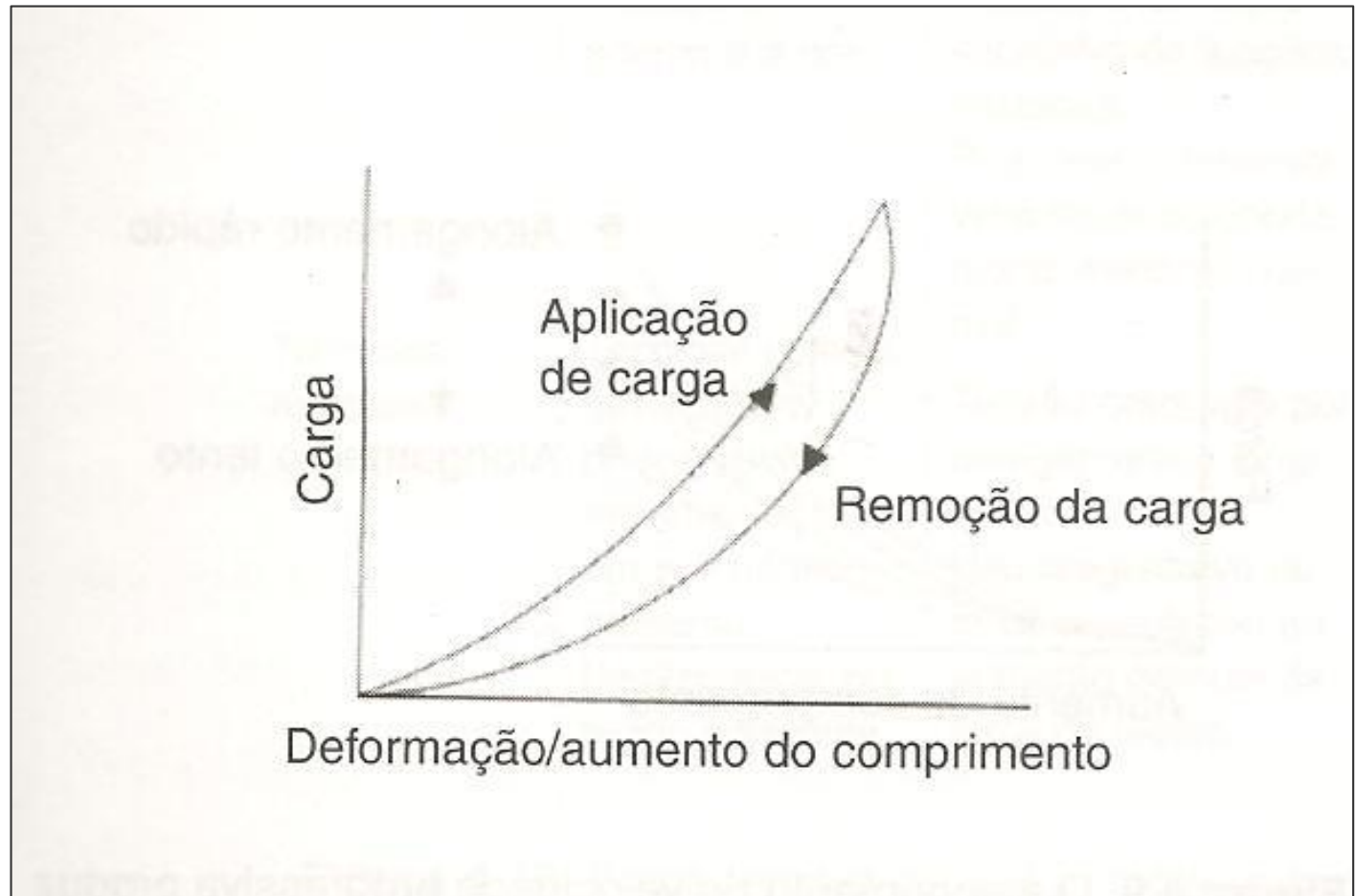
# REGIÃO DE PONTA E ELÁSTICA



# DEFORMAÇÃO LENTA E FORÇA DE RELAXAMENTO

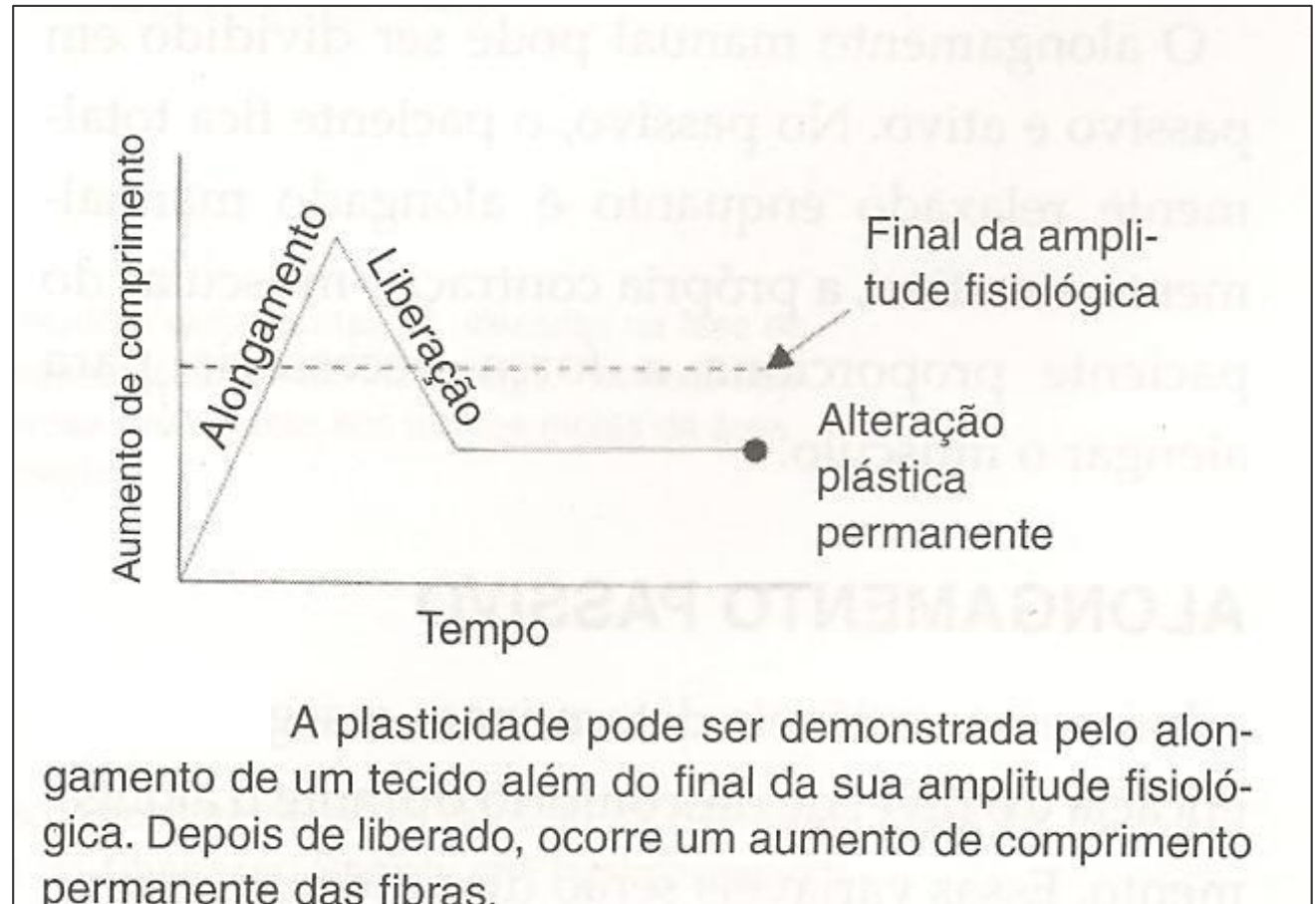


# HISTERESE





# AMPLITUDE PLÁSTICA





▶ CYRIAX PROMOVE ALGUMA RESPOSTA?

# CHAVE

- ▶ CHAVE DO TRATAMENTO DE TECIDOS MOLES É PROMOVER UMA RESPOSTA INFLAMATÓRIA PARA RECUPERAR A FORÇA TENSIL O MAIS RÁPIDO (Hunter, 1994) COM A PRODUÇÃO DE FLEXIBILIDADE (Dorman, 1990).

## Ultrastructural Changes in Untraumatised Rabbit Skeletal Muscle Treated with Deep Transverse Friction

### Key Words

Deep transverse friction, transmission electron microscopy, supercontraction, inclusion bodies, internalised nuclei.

by M A Gregory  
M N Deane  
M Mars

**Summary** Deep transverse friction may cause muscle injury. This study uses transmission electron microscopy to investigate the ultrastructural changes in untraumatised rabbit skeletal muscle treated with deep transverse friction.

**Method** Twelve New Zealand white rabbits were studied. The left vastus lateralis was treated with deep transverse friction for ten minutes ( $n = 12$ ) and the right vastus lateralis muscle was used as a control ( $n = 4$ ). Muscle biopsies were taken within ten minutes of treatment, 24 hours and six days after treatment and were prepared for transmission electron microscopy.

**Results** Within ten minutes of deep transverse friction treatment, focal areas of supercontraction containing areas of disorganised actin and myosin were seen and the adjacent sarcolemma appeared to dissociate from the underlying myofibrils, with the space being filled with mitochondria.

Twenty-four hours after treatment, two forms of inclusion bodies were noted: an electron-pale, amorphous entity contained within elements of the sarcoplasmic reticulum, and inclusions that appeared as individual or aggregates of myelin figures associated in some areas with aggregates of electron-dense granules and patches of disordered myofilaments. Some fibres had multi-lobed nuclei and mitochondrial abnormalities were noted.

Six days after treatment the majority of fibres were normal. Abnormal fibres contained internalised nuclei together with inclusions and large aggregates of disorganised myofilaments. In some fibres, large tracts of the sarcosol had lost their complement of contractile elements.

**Conclusions** A single deep transverse friction treatment of previously untraumatised skeletal muscle