Le Malformazioni della Parete Toracica

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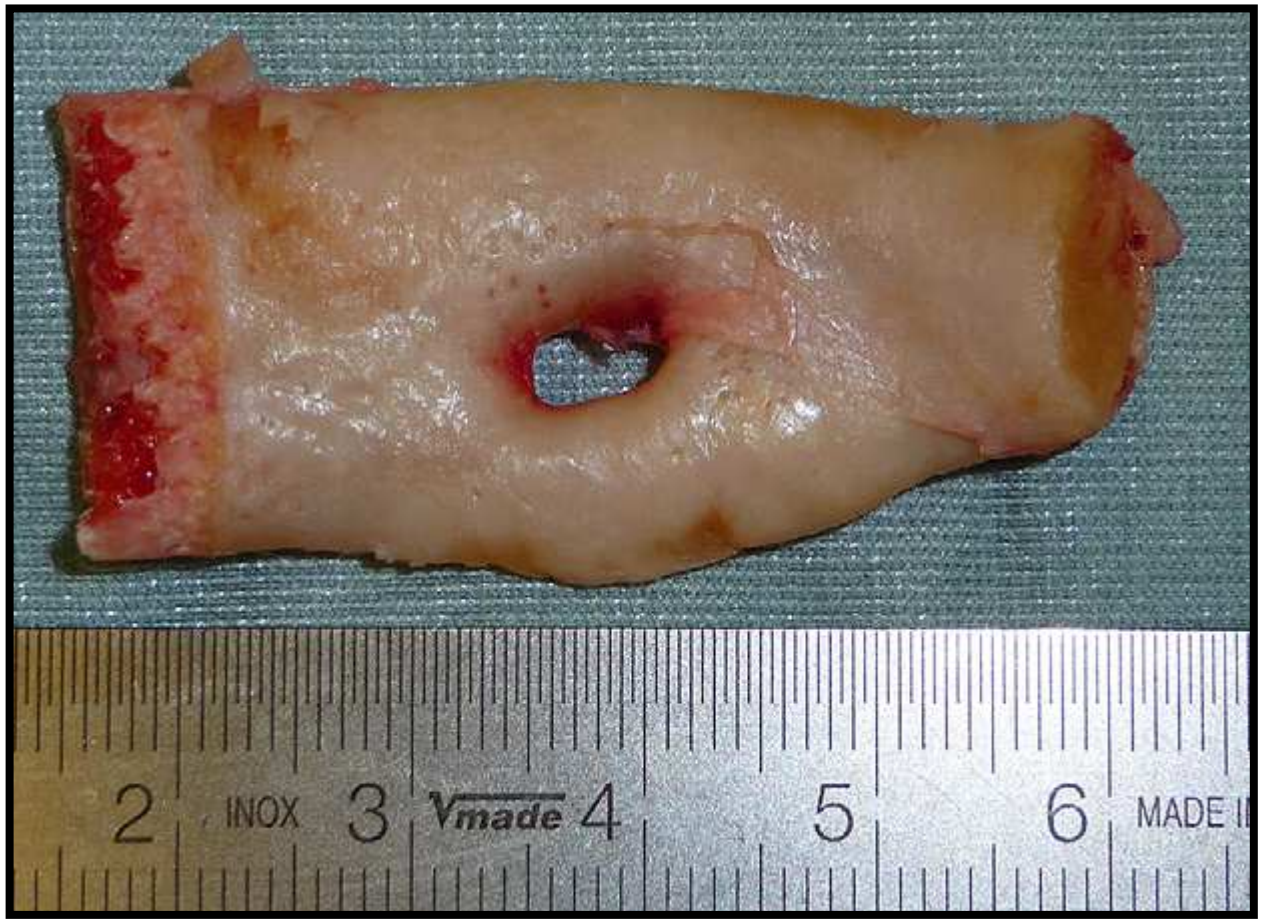
I Martedi' dell'Ordine – 6 marzo 2012

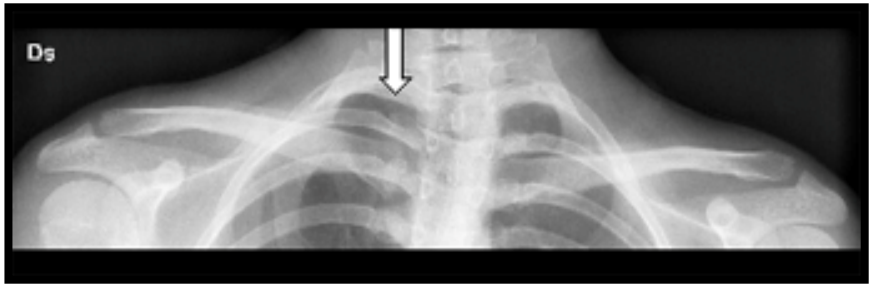
Malformazioni della parete toracica

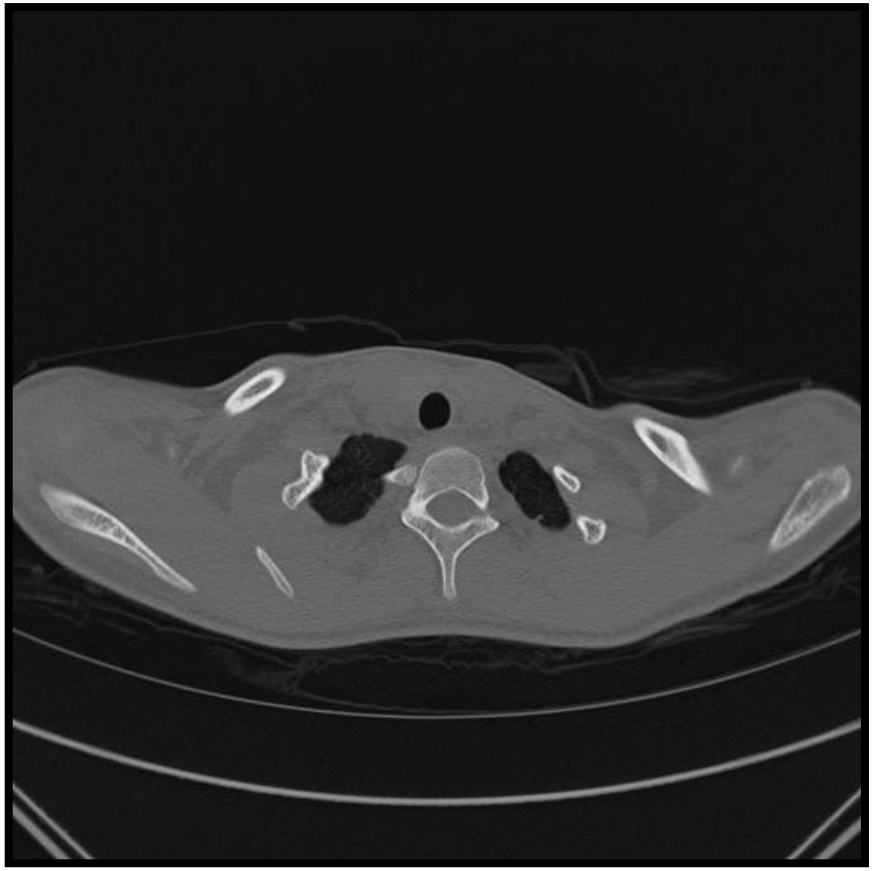
- Pectus excavatum
- Pectus carinatum
- Sterno bifido
- Anomalie costali
  - Costa bifida
  - Costa soprannumeraria
  - Fusione/agenesia coste
- Ernie parietali secondarie a anomalie acquisite

Costa bifida

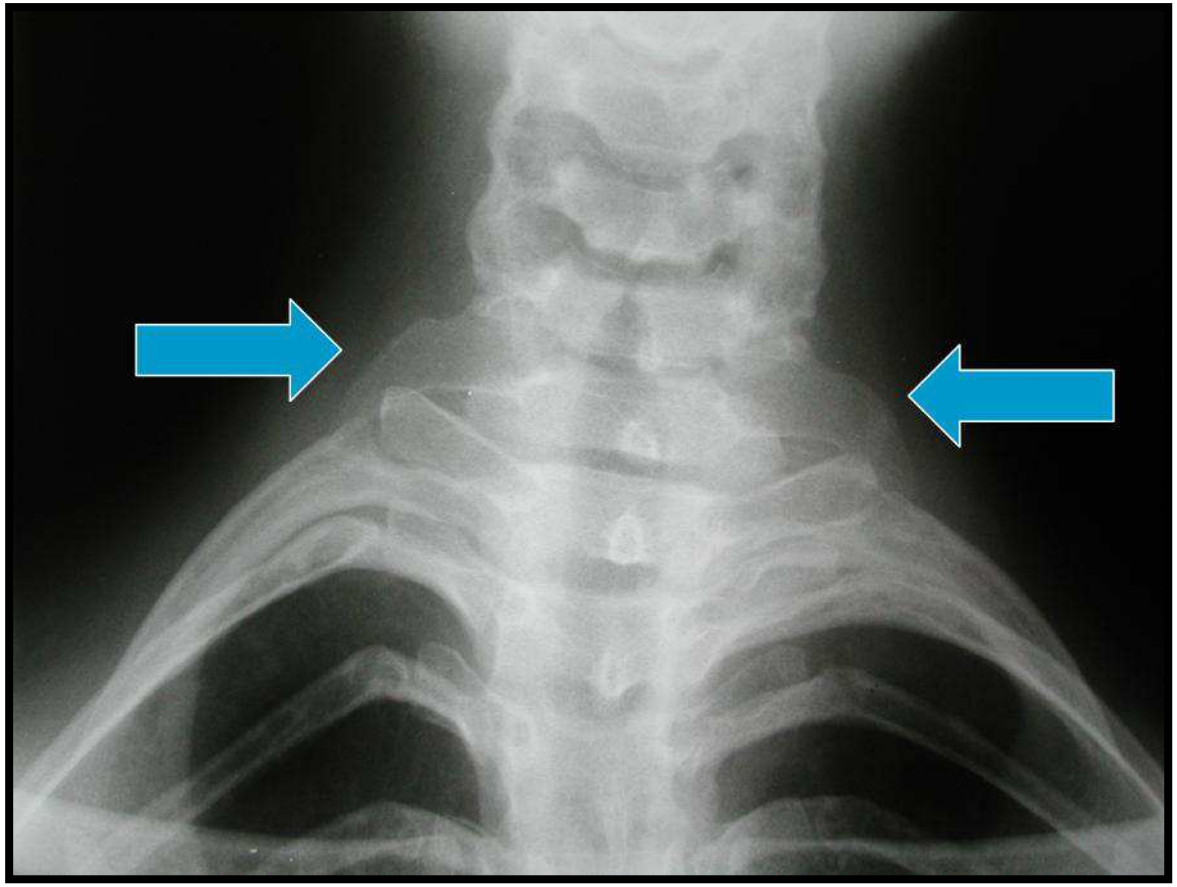


Fusione costale

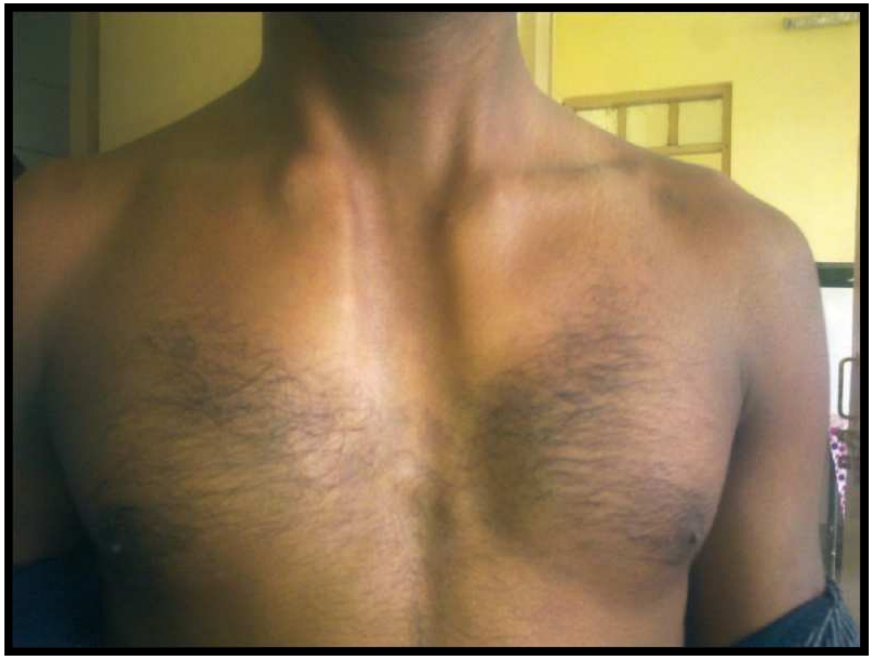


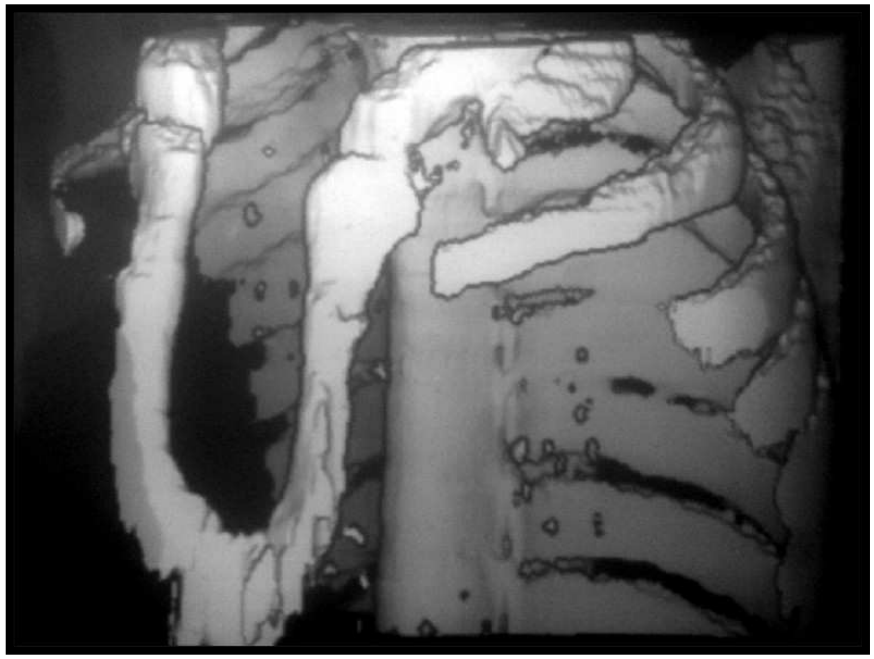


Costa cervicale bilaterale

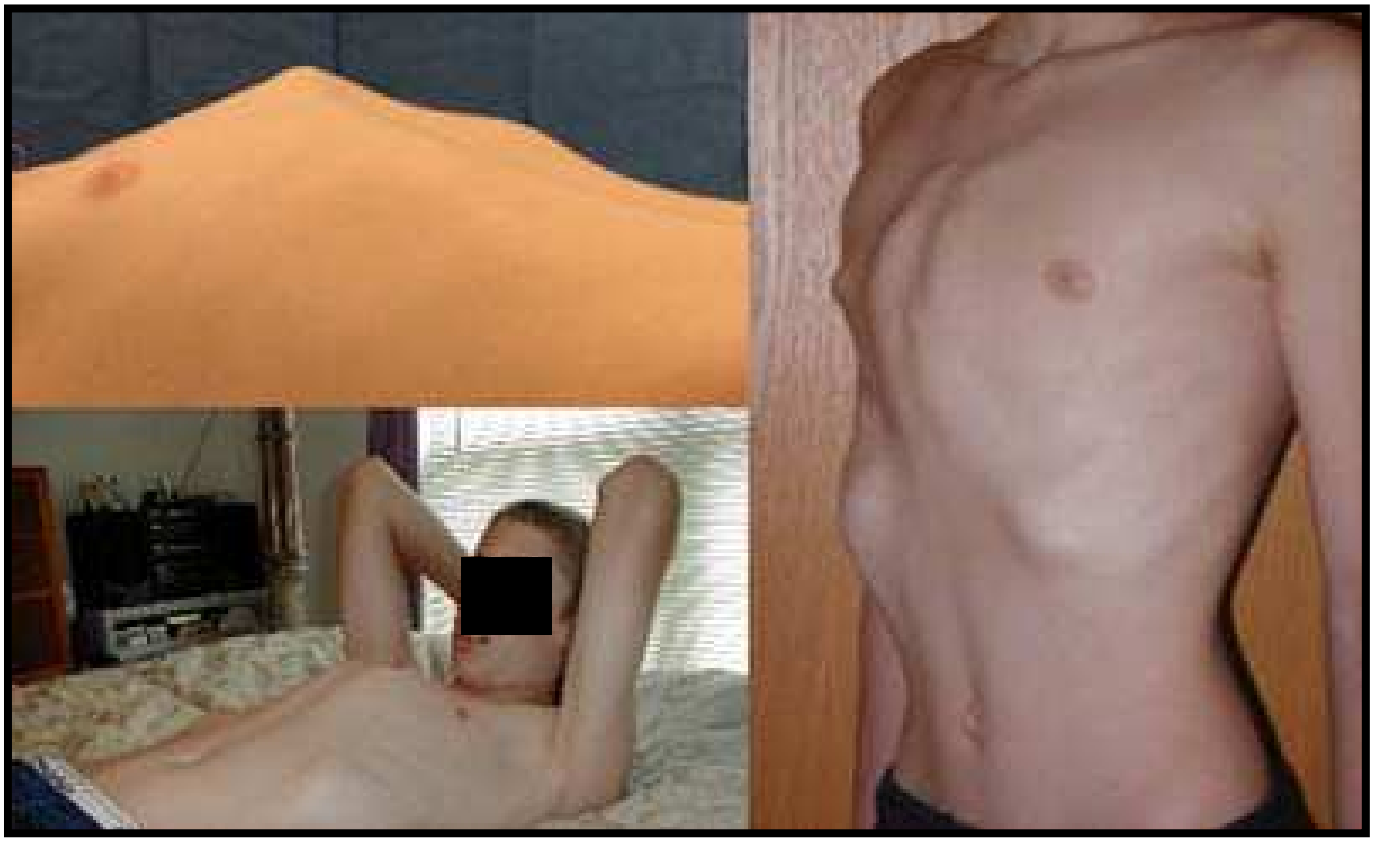


Sterno bifido

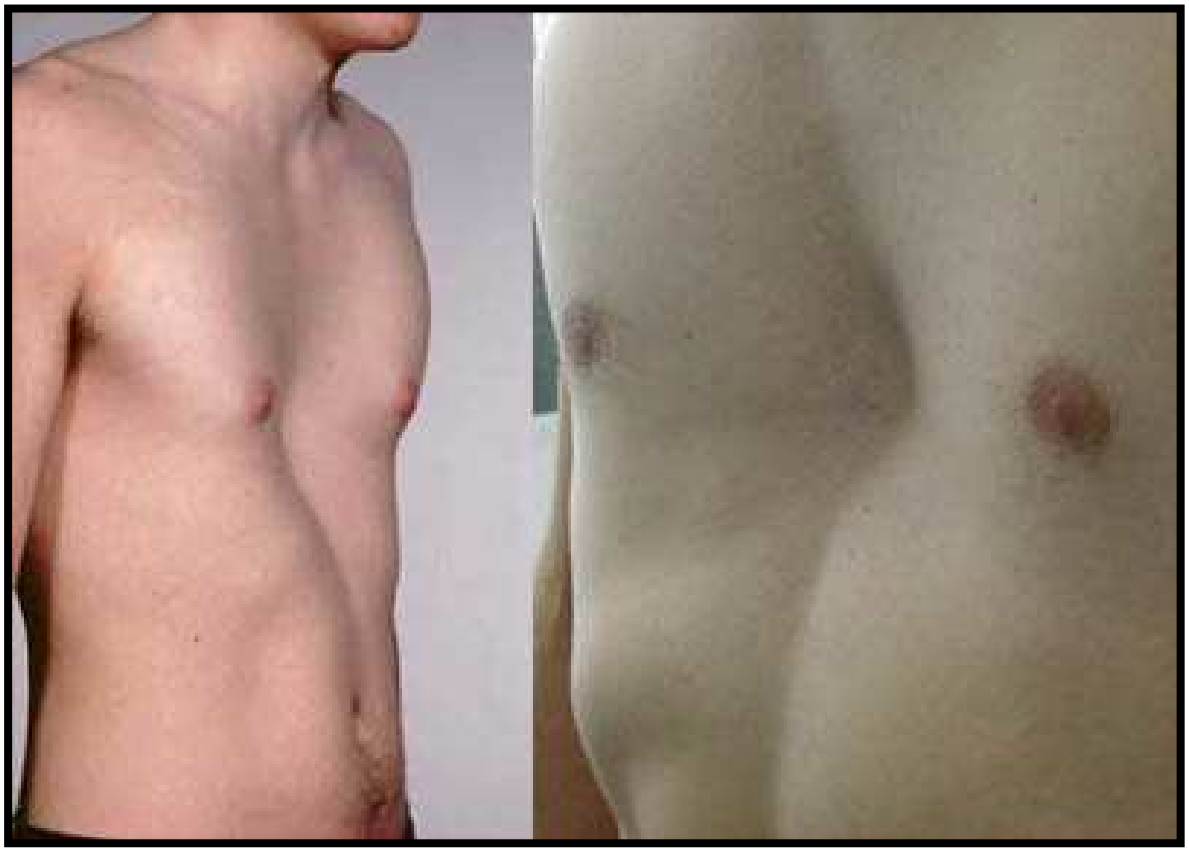




Pectus Carinatum



Pectus Excavatum



Indice di Haller

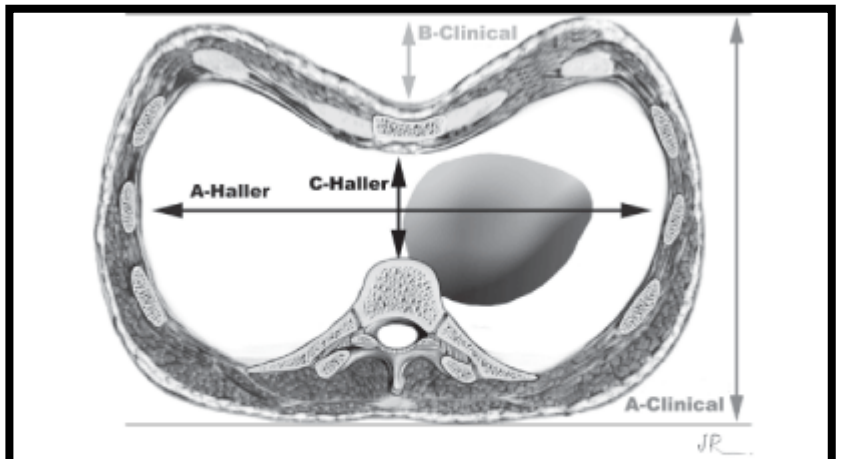
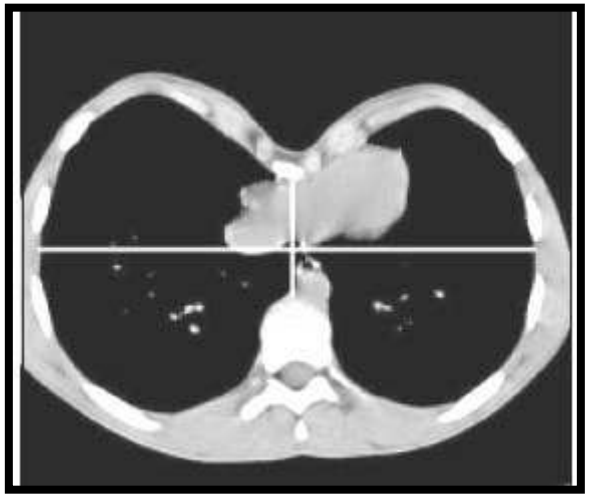
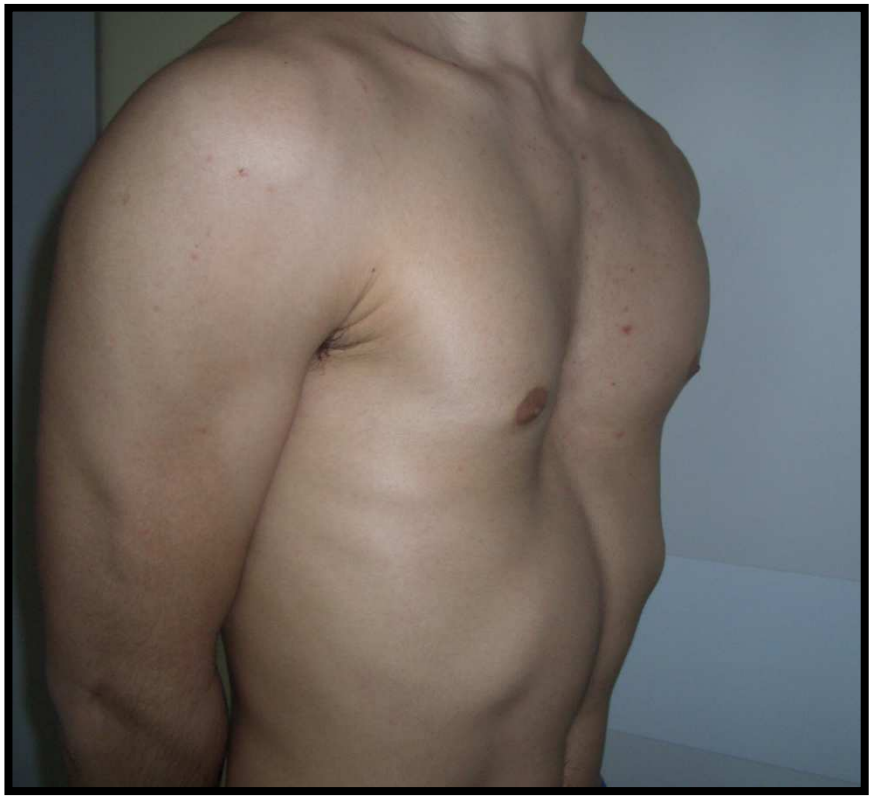


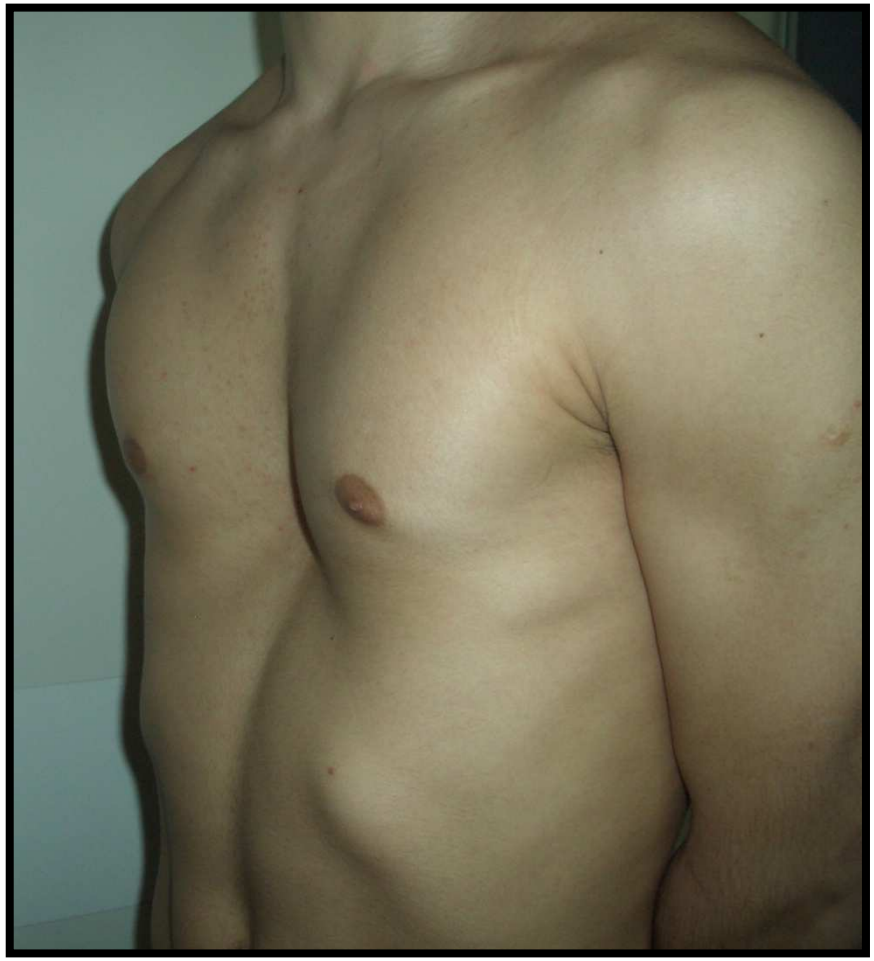
Figure 3 - Anthropometric index = B clinical / A clinical (B= depth of the deformity; A= anteroposterior distance. **Haller Index** = A Haller / C Haller (A= maximum latero-lateral distance; C= shortest anteroposterior distance. Both the indices calculated at the distal third of the sternum.



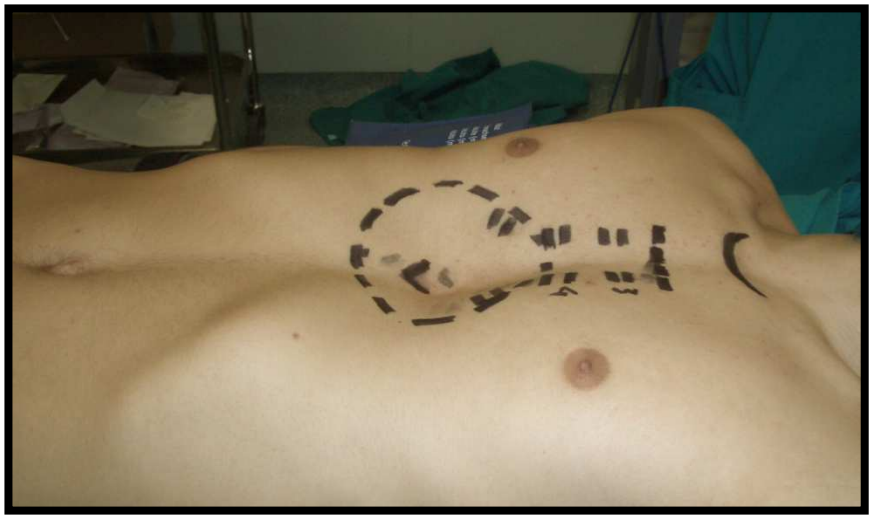
Un indice di Haller > 2,5 è considerato significativo ed un'indicazione di massima alla correzione chirurgica del pectus. Un pectus con indice di Haller > 3.2 è considerato severo.

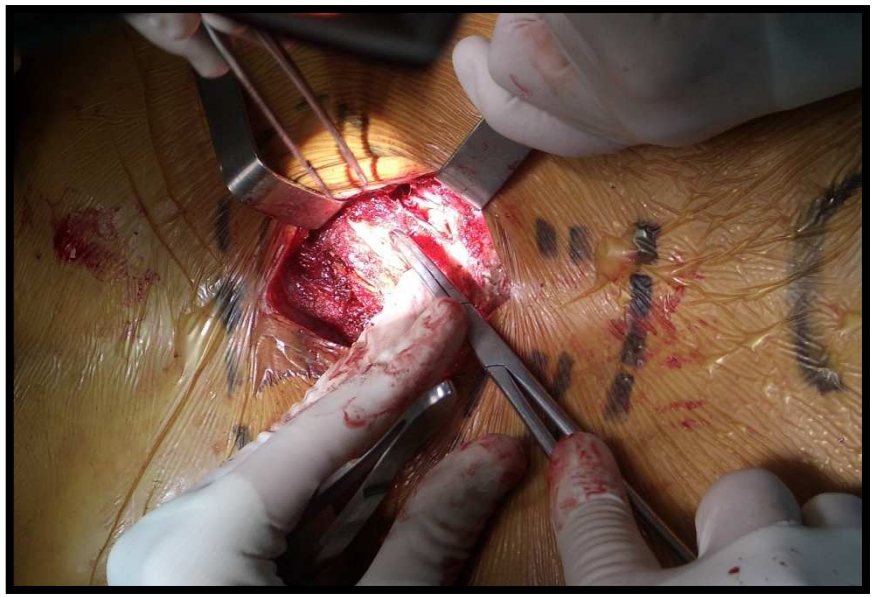
Pectus Excavatum





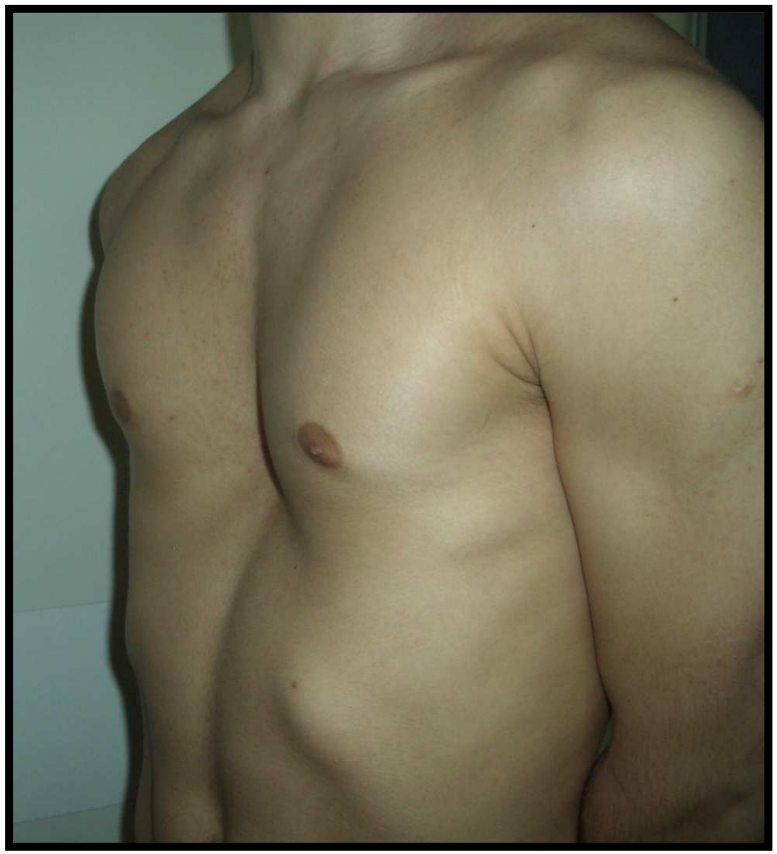
Pectus Excavatum (2)



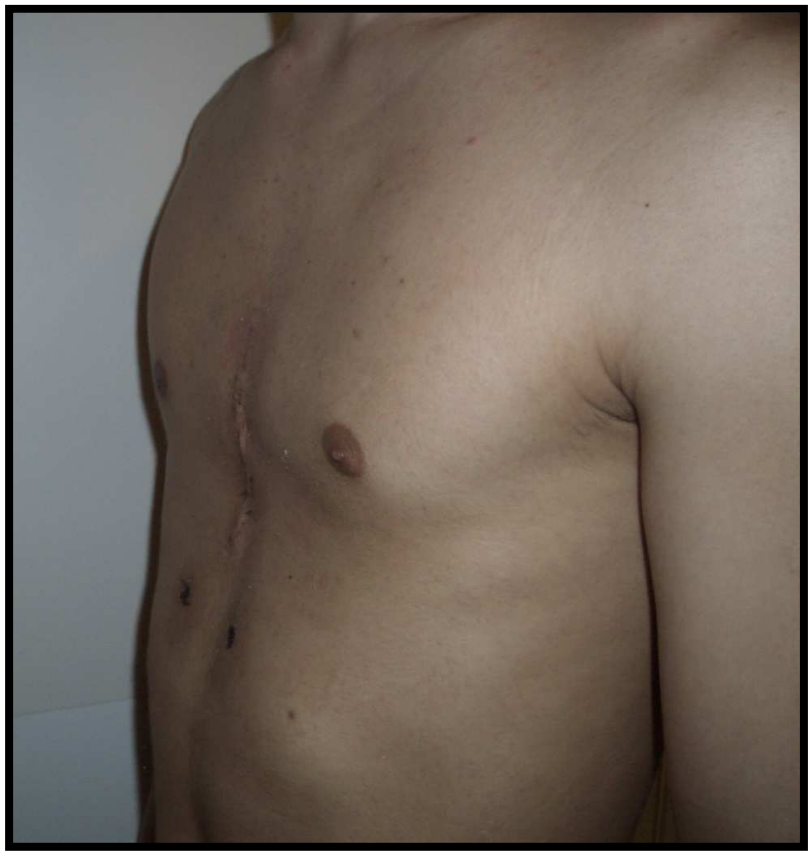


Pectus Excavatum (3)

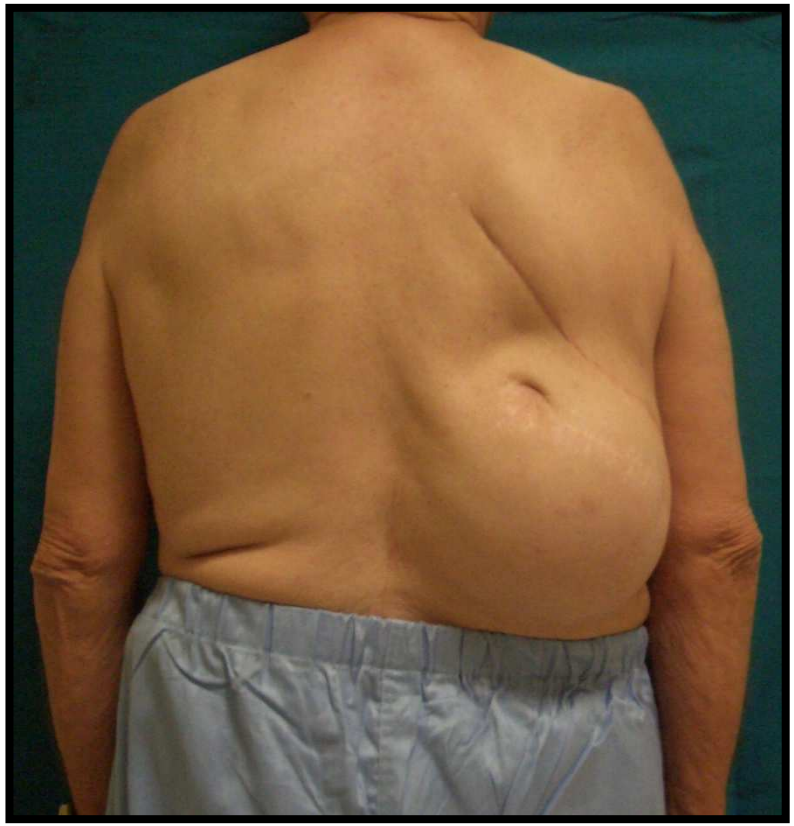
Preoperatorio

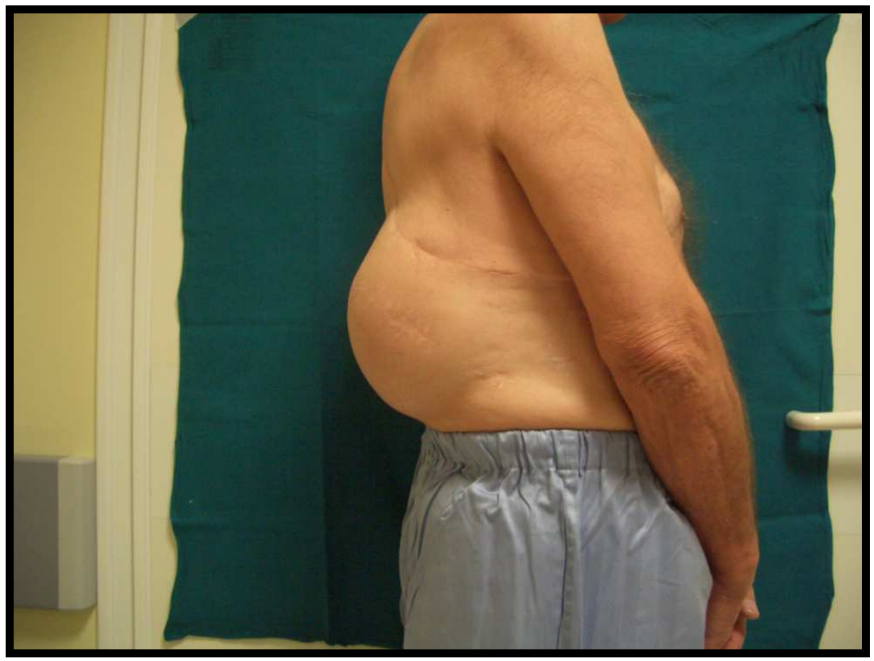


Postoperatorio

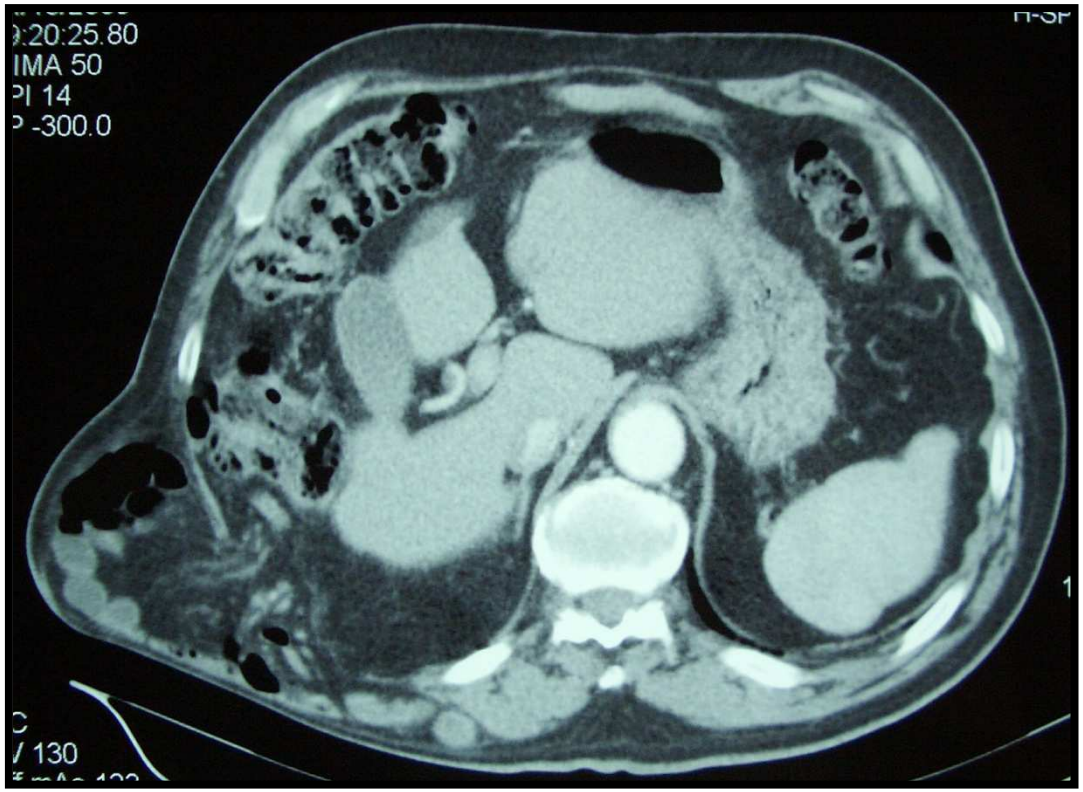


Ernia parietale toracica

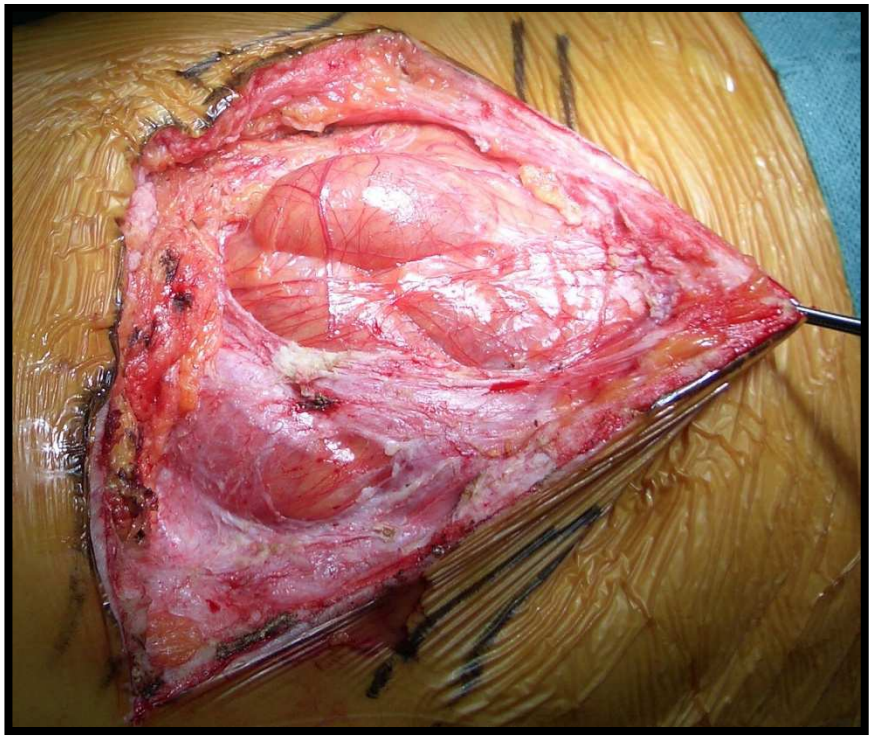


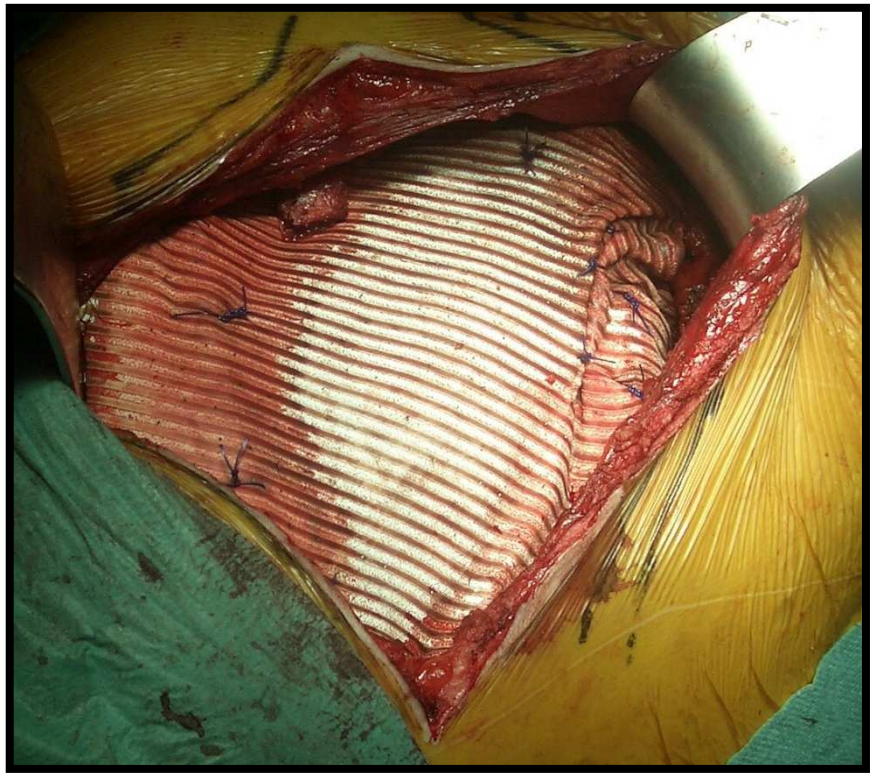


Ernia parietale toracica (2)



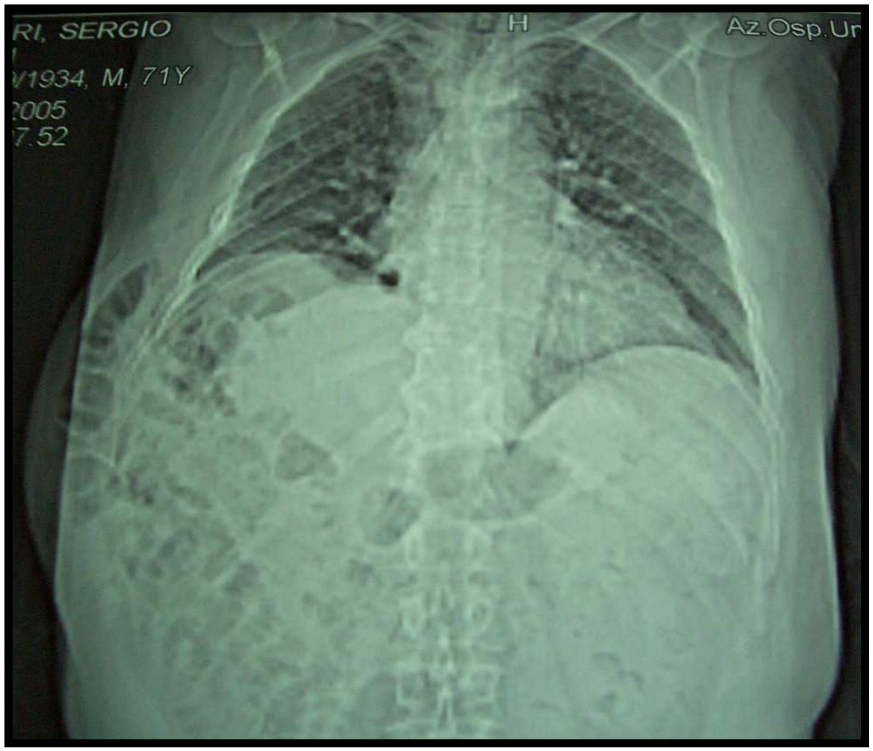
Ernia parietale toracica (3)





Ernia parietale toracica (4)

Preoperatorio



Postoperatorio