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**Question ; 1**

***Tubercle ;*** A tubercle is any round nodule small eminence, or worthy outgrowth found on external or internal organs of animals..

The humerus has two tubercle; greater and lesser tubercle..

***Tuberosity ;*** A tuberosity is generally a larger tubercle.

A rough projection or protuberance of a bone,as for the attachment of a muscle or ligaments.

**Condyle ;** A round prominence at the end of a bone,most often part of a joint-an articulation with another bone.

* In knee joint,on the femur

. Medial condlye

. Lateral condyle

* On humerus in elbow joint

.condyle of humerus

***Malleolus ;***Taken from latin word means small hammer.

The bony prominence on each side of the human ankle is malleolus.Each leg is supported by two bones,the tabia medialy and the fibula laterally.

The medial malleolus formed by the lower end of tibia.

The lateral melleolus is formed by lower end of the fibula.

**Eminences ;** Eminence implies a protuberance and may refer to a variety of structure.

* Collateral eminence, alongside the hippocampus in the brain
* Frontal eminence,on the frontal bone of the skull
* Iliopubic eminence,in the pelvis.

**Question ; 2**

***Mallet finger ;*** Also known baseball finger.

The injury to the tendon that straightens the tip of finger of thumb is called mallet finger…if someone is mallet finger injury,his finger will be,

* Droop at the tip
* May hurt
* Look bruised and swallen.

A person will not be able to straighten his finger.

In this type if injury, the tendon may become torn from the finger bone.If a bone fragment is also detected, its called an avulsion fracture.

***Symptoms***

* Redness
* Sweelling
* Bruising
* Tenderness

***Treatment***

* Apply ice
* Elevate your hand so that your finger are above your heart.
* Take NSAIDs.

***Tennis elbow ;*** Also know as lateral epicondylitis. A Patial tearing or degeneration of the origin of the superficial extensor muscles from the lateral epicondyle of the humerus causes tennis elbow.It is characterized by pain and tenderness over the lateral epicondyle of the humerus,with pain radiating down the lateral side of the forearm ; it is common in tennis players and violinists.

***Question 3***

The cephalic vein commences at the lateral side of the dorsal venous arch of the hand And continues subcutaneously in the lateral forearm and arm finally joining the terminal part of the axillary vein after passing through the deltopectoral triangle.

***Question 4***

Clavicle fracture,the arterial blood supply to upper limb comes from the subclavian artery which can be found posterior to the clavicle.

The clavicle usually fractures at a point 2/3 from sternum and 1/3 from the acromion,the fracture ends may overlap are project backword causing damage. During clavicular fractures,the structure immediately posterior to the clavicle are vulnerable to injury( the subclavian vein,subclavian artery and division of the brachial plexus).

***Question 5;***

Injury to the cruciate ligaments can occur when excessive force is applied to the knee joint.Tears of the ACL are common,one of the major ligament and most frequently injured ligament in the body,fir which surgery is performed.The condition is more common in women,and this may be explained by the different alignment of the thigh on the leg in women associated with the wider pelvis. Tears of PCL are less common. Injury to the cruciate ligaments is always accompanied by damage to other knee structures;the collateral ligaments are commonly torn. The joint cavity quickly fills with blood (hemarthrosis ) so that the joint is swollen.

***Symptoms*** ;

Signs and symptoms of an ACL injury usually include;

* A loud pop in the knee
* Severe pain and inability to continue activity
* Rapid swelling
* Loss of range of motion

***Treatment***

Rest and rehabilitation exercise to help you regain strength and stability or surgery to replace the torn ligament followed by rehabilitation. A proper training program may help reduce the risk of an ACL injury.

***Question 6 ;***

The metatarsal bones are some of the most commonly fractured bone in the foot. There are five metatarsal bones in each foot.they are the long slim bones which run the length of the foot to the base of the toes. The base of the fifth metatarsal can be fractured during forced inversion of the foot, at which time the tendon of insertion of fibularis brevis muscle pulls off the base of the metatarsal.

Metatarsal bone fracture are common in runners and after long periods of walking. It occurs most frequently in the distal third of the second, third,or fourth metatarsal bone. Minimal displacement occurs because of the attachment of the interosseous muscles.