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Answer No:01

Short Terms:

i) Tubercle:

- Any small nodule found on the bones.

ii) Tuberosity:

- A prominence on the bones a bit larger in size, which gives attachment to muscles.

iii) Condyle:

- It is the round prominence at the end of bones, especially the large bones like Humerus, Femur etc.
- It is always in articulation with another bone and is a marking of the bones.

iv) Eminence:

- It is a protuberance on the bone and act as a mark for the bone.

v) Malleolus:

- The protuberances on the Tibia and Fibula in the foreleg near the ankle joint are known as Malleoli.
- Only present on these two bones of the leg.
- One is to the lateral side, present on the Fibula.
- One is to the medial side, present on the Tibia.

Answer No:02

i) Tennis Elbow:

- It is also known as Lateral Epicondylitis.
- It is a painful condition of the elbow because of overuse.
- In this condition the tendons of the arm, joining the muscles of the forearm, are inflamed which results in pain.

Sign and Symptoms:

- Mild Pain on outer lateral side of elbow which leads to severe pain with time.
- Burning sensations on the same site.
- Weak grip strength.

Treatment:

- Medical Treatment.
- Surgery if too much worse.

ii) Mallet Finger:

- Also known as Baseball Finger.
- It involves an injury to the thin tendon of finger or thumb which keeps straightened the end or distal joint of the finger.
- Results due to a sudden and very forceful collision of anything with the tip of the finger.

Symptoms:

- The tip of that finger droops and can't be straightened actively.

Treatment:

- Non-surgically a splint is used for recovery.
- If not getting well, surgery is prescribed.

Answer No: 03

Name of the common vein:

- ***Cephalic vein*** → in the lateral and distal end of the forearm.

Location of the vein:

- It is a ***superficial vein*** in the arm, located near with the ***Anatomical Snuff-Box*** in the Distal end of Radius.
- It starts from the posterior side of the hand from the dorsal venous plexus.
- Turns around the Radius to the anterior side of the forearm.
- It communicates with the ***Basilic Vein*** through the ***Median Cubital Vein*** in ***Cubital Fossa***.
- Drains into the ***Axillary Vein*** by passing on the anterolateral surface of ***Biceps Brachii Muscle***.

Answer No: 04

Fractured Bone:

- It is the fracture of the ***Proximal end of the Humerus***.
- Associated with the entrapping of the proximal part of ***Brachial artery*** which is resulting in absence of the pulses downward from the axilla.

Blood Supply:

- The Axillary artery and its branches, namely the Circumflex arteries supply to the fractured region.

Answer No: 05

Injury of the Cruciate Ligaments:

- It is the injury to the cruciate ligaments resulting in rupturing.
- Most commonly the anterior cruciate ligament is affected.

Symptoms:

- A popping sound during injury.
- Pain in the knee.
- Knee instability.
- Knee joint swelling.

Causes:

- Contact injury.
- Non-contact injury.

Common in:

- Athletes.
- Females.

Treatment:

- Braces.
- Physical Therapy.
- Surgery.

Answer No: 06

Fracture of metatarsal bones:

- It is the fracture of a single or many bones in the mid foot, known as metatarsal bones.

Causes:

- Direct blow to the foot during kicking a hard thing.
- Repeated stress on the foot.
- Accidentally falling of a heavy thing on the foot.

Symptoms:

- Swelling.
- Bruising or discoloration of the foot.
- Pain during walking or bearing weight.

Treatment:

- Plaster and rest.
- Surgery in critical conditions like in compound fractures.
- Plates and screws are used surgically in a fracture to the 5th metatarsal bone.