

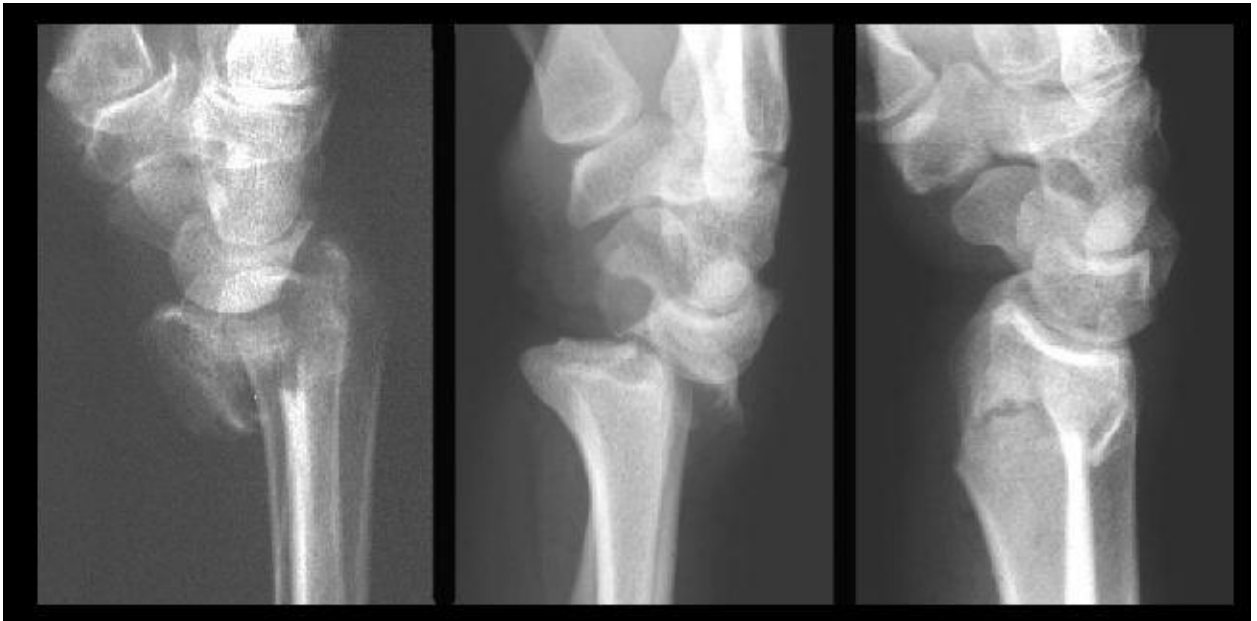
**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

Final-Term Examination (spring -20) (BS. Radiology)

Course Title: Radiological Positioning Instructor: Atoofah Azmat

1. Identify the radiological findings and pathologies in the following case studies.

**CASE 1**



**Pathologies:-**

- i) Giant Cell Tumor of the lower end of the radius.
- ii) Wrist joint dislocation.
- iii) Fracture of lower end of radius. (Colle's Fracture)

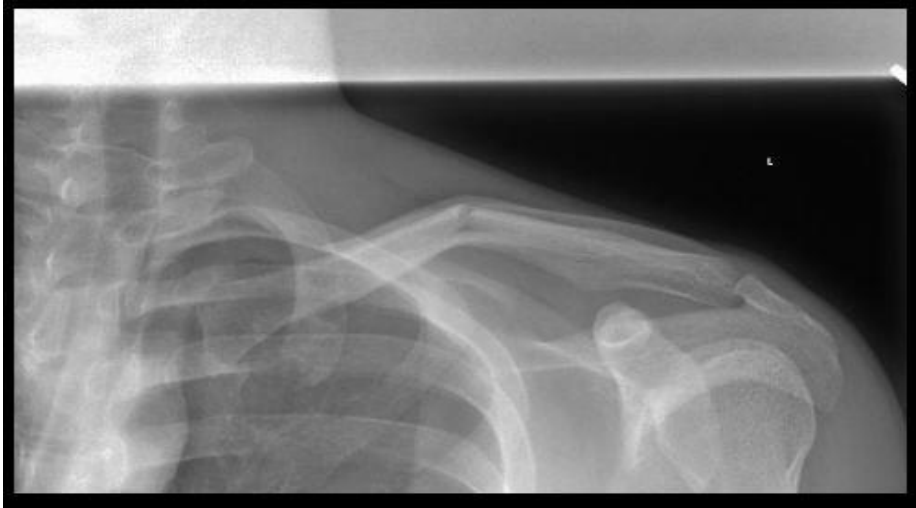
**Radiological Findings:-**

- i) Giant Cell Tumor can be seen on the distal head of the radius in the wrist joint.
- ii) The Distal head of the radius can be seen dislocated from its normal position i.e. the anatomy of the wrist joint is disturbed as the radius has moved away from its anatomical position.

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- iii) A radial fracture can be seen located on the distal surgical neck of the radius.

**CASE-2**



**Pathologies:-**

- i) Left Clavicle Fracture.

**Radiological Findings:-**

- i) The clavicle can be seen as elevated upward in the middle of the shaft.

**CASE 3**



**Pathologies:-**

- i) Patella Fracture.

**Radiological Findings:-**

- i) The Patella i.e. a sesamoid bone present just anterior to the knee joint in the tendon of the quadratus femoris muscle, can be seen clearly fractured.

**CASE 4**



**Pathologies:-**

- i) Unstable Pubic Rami Fracture.

**Radiological Findings:-**

- i) The Pubic Bone of the Pelvis has two rami on each side i.e. on left and right, it can be seen clearly that the rami on each side has been broken.
- ii) The Pubic bone has two rami on each side i.e. superior and inferior on left and the same superior and inferior on right.
- iii) We can see that both the superior and inferior rami of left and right sides has been broken resulting into an Unstable Pubic Rami Fracture.