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PAPER

RADIOLOGICAL
POSITIONING

CASE 1

pathology :-

pathology detected in the
above radiograph is distal
radius fracture or also
we say carpal fracture/
dislocation.

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS

- Radiological findings are
- Distal Radius fracture
 - carpal fractures
 - Radius bone dislocation
 - lunate dislocation
 - capitate pathologies
 - scaphoid bone can
also seen on
radiograph.

CASE No 2

PATHOLOGY

The pathology detected in the radiograph is the fracture of a clavicle collar bone

This fracture can occur at any part of the collar bone

But mostly occur in the mid-shaft or near the junction of the outer and middle third

TWO REASONS FOR CLAVICLE FRACTURE

- Firstly, Thinnest part of bone
- Secondly, the only part of the bone which is not reinforced by attached ligaments and musculature.
- Common causes of fracture

- (1) A direct blow to the shoulder
- (2) Fall onto the shoulder
- (3) An outstretched arm

• They are common in very old patients and young age patient (very young age)

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Following are the radiological findings

- clavicle fracture
- shoulder dislocation
- proximal humerus
- rib fractures
- vertebral fractures
- gleno-humeral joint.
- coraco-clavicular distance.
- acromioclavicular joint alignment
- sternoclavicular joint alignment

- Scapulae Fractures
- Degree of overlap
- comminution
- Comminution
- Fracture end displacement
- Pneumothorax.

CASE NO 3

PATHOLOGY

The pathology detected in the above radiograph dislocation of patella, dislocation of joint between the tibia fibula and femur and there is a slight of ~~Patella~~ fracture on distal femur

- radiograph shows lateral view
- There is slight fracture of patella and distal femur and bone lesion identified in the radiograph
- ACL ligament got splits because of the fracture or high pressure.
- In this pathology knee gets swelled.
- causes pain to person
- knee surgery recommended in this case.

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Radiological Findings
are :-

- (1) Patellofemoral joint
- (2) The length of Tibial tubercle
- (3) Infra patellar fat pad
- (4) Posterior supra-patellar fat pad
- (5) Anterior supra-patellar fat pad
- (6) Distal femur fractures
- (7) Proximal tibia
- (8) Tibial tubercle
- (9) Patella
- (10) the medial and lateral femoral condyles
- (11) contours of the quadriceps tendon and the patellar tendon

(CASE No 4)

PATHOLOGY:-

Pathology detect in this case Pubic rami Fracture It is the most common fracture of pelvic about 40% of pelvic fracture is Pubic rami

This is due to due heavy stress and also possible due to collisions

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Radiological findings on the radiograph

- pubic rami fracture
- pubic rami and Ischium fracture
- complex pelvic fracture
- Femoral Neck fracture

- hip dislocation (antero-inferior)
- hip dislocation (posterior)
- Acetabular fracture

THE END