**Course Title: Regional and Radiological Anatomy II (RAD 4th)**

**MID TERM ASSIGNMENT**

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Q1(ANSWER)

1 Tubercle:

The tubercle is a small rounded projection which is present especially on bone or at the surface of bone. The tubercle is the surface site for attachment of tendons and ligament.

2 Tuberosity:

The tuberosity is a rounded shaped prominence especially a large prominence on the surface of bone usually and it is the site for the attachment of muscles and ligaments in human.

3 Condyle:

The word condyle is derived from a Greek word “condylus” which mean knuckle and it is rounded prominence at the end of the bone which is site for the articulation with another bone.

4 Eminence:

The eminence is usually a protuberance and exist in different structures e.g collateral eminence, cruciform eminence and frontal eminence.

5 Malleolus:

The malleolus is a bony prominence or a projection which is shaped like hammer head especially each of these on either side of the ankle in foot.

Q2(ANSWER)

1 Tennis Elbow:

The tennis elbow is also known by lateral epicondylitis; the tennis elbow is generally the inflammation of the tendon that join a forearm muscles on the outside of elbow. This is a painful condition of elbow caused by overuse playing tennis and racket game. But rather then these certain other games also cause the tennis elbow defect.

Multi – approach treatment option is available for tennis elbow.

2 Mallet Finger:

This is a type of injury to the thin tendon present in the finger which help in straighten the end joint of finger or thumb.

Or IT is the deformity in which the thin tendon is injured by some causes and they lose the ability of straighten the finger or thumb is called mallet finger. Mainly it is also done by the unyielding object that strives the tip of finger or thumb and cause it for band forcefully.

The mallet finger is also known by baseball because it resembles like ball.

Q3(ANSWER)

The Cephalic vein set in motion/begin at the lateral side of dorsal venous arch of hand and it goes along with the subcutaneously in the lateral forearm and the arm will be last joining the terminal part of the axillary vein.

Q4(ANSWER)

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

If a jockey has fallen from his horse at speed and examined his arm no pulse found from the axilla downward then the fracture cause would be either shoulder dislocation or either fracture of the clavicle. Blood supply is from subclavian artery which can be found posterior to the clavicle.

Q5(ANSWER)

Cruciate Ligament Tear:

A small/minor but abrupt/sudden change in the direction while moving may lead to cruciate ligament tear. The dangerous condition in this regard can come when someone play basketball has to make quick evasive and change direction, such as cruciate ligament tear will be occurring, usually occur in sport but also occurs in daily life activities as well

Symptoms:

The cruciate ligament tear includes the swelling, pain, and instability of the knee joint.

Treatment:

It may be treated by the physiotherapy, support, giving him pain reliever and targeted muscle toning exercise. But in severe condition it require surgery.

Q6(ANSWER)

Metatarsal bones:

The metatarsal bones is the long bone in our foot there are five metatarsal bone in each foot which connect the ankle to the toe and these bones help us in balance standing and walking and doing our activities normally.

Metatarsal Fracture:

A sever stroke or sudden blow or overuse can cause the break, fracture in one of the five metatarsal bone and is called metatarsal fracture. The most commonly fractured metatarsal is the 5th metatarsal which connect the outer bone to little toe, and this common fracture in 5th metatarsal is known by jones fracture. It this site here is low blood supply and that’s why make it difficult for the healing process.

Symptom:

Swelling and bleeding of broken bone, the movement of foot is limited, the pain is called ‘pinpoint’, make an audible voice or sound at the time of breaking.