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Ans I => Case I :

=> Pathology :

In the Case I Radiograph the pathology is detected is

Radiocarpal fracture / dislocation or we also say

Distal Radial fracture.

=> This fracture is wrist area, and here the Carpal and Radius bone from a joint.

## Radiological findings :

The following are Radiological findings of Case I Radiograph.

1/ Distal Radius fracture.

2/ Radial bone Dislocation

(2)

- 3/ Carpal fracture
- 4/ lunate dislocation
- 5/ Capitate Dislocation.

## Sign and Symptoms:

If the fracture occurred  
So severe pain type of  
pain.

- ⇒ Swelling, around edema  
occurred and internal  
Hematoma occurred and  
Redness.

Q. 2 ⇒ Case 2 :

ANS. ⇒ Pathology :

- ⇒ In the Case 2 mentioned  
Radiograph the pathology  
is detected is fracture  
of Clavical / Collar bone.

(3)

⇒ This fracture occur any part of collar bone.

But mostly it occurs as mid shaft or near the junction of outer and middle third.

⇒ This fracture is caused by due to direct blow to shoulder, outstretched arm, and fall onto the shoulder.

## ⇒ Radiological findings:

The following are Radiological finding in the Case 2 Radiograph.

⇒ 1) Clavicle fracture

2) Shoulder Dislocation

3) Ribs fracture

4) Coraco-Clavicular Distance.

P.T.O

(4)

- 5/ Proximal Humerus
- 6/ Vertebral fracture
- 7/ Gleno - Humeral joint

3

\*

Case - 3:

Ans =>

=> Pathology:

=> The pathology detected

=> In the Case 3 Radiograph is Dislocation of patella, dislocation b/w the tibia, fibula and femur and there is slight fracture on distal femur.

=> The Radiograph Show lateral view of knee.

=> There is a slight fracture of patella and distal of femur

P.T.O

(5)

2nd bone lesion identified in the radiograph

⇒ ACL Ligaments gets splits b/c of fracture of high pressure/force

⇒ In this pathology, the knee get swelled.

⇒ It cause pain to the person like this

⇒ Knee Surgery will

⇒ be performed in this case.

⇒ Radiological findings:

\* following are the Radiological findings of Case 3 radiograph.

1\* Infrapatellar fat pad.

2\* The length of Tibial tubercle.  
P.T.O

(b)

3.

Patellofemoral joint

4.

Posterior Supra-patellar  
fat pad.

5.

Tibia Tubercle.

6.

Distal femur fracture

7.

Proximal Tibia

8.

femoral Condyles.

=> Sign and Symptoms:

=>

Pain

=>

Swelling

=>

Edema

=>

Hematoma

→

veins and Arteries  
are also fracture/  
Ruptured.

P.T.O

(7)

Q.4

⇒ Case 4 ∞

Ans ⇒

⇒ Pathology ∞

⇒ The Pathology is detected in Case 4 Radiograph is "Pubic Rami fracture".  
⇒ It is the most common fracture of pelvic about 40% of pelvic fracture of pubic rami fracture.

⇒ This type of fracture is most likely to occur due to high Energy event, Stress and possible due collision.

⇒ Radiological findings ∞

The following Radiological findings should be seen on Case 4 Radiograph.

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(8)

1. \* Pubic Rami fracture.
- \* 2. Pubic Rami and ischium fracture
- \* 3. Complex pelvic fracture.
- \* 4. Open Book fracture.
- \* 5. Femoral Neck fracture
- \* 6. Hip Dislocation (antero-inferior).
- \* 7. Hip Dislocation (posterior)
- \* 8. Acetabular fracture.

