

**NAME = HAMID ULLAH**

**ID = 14603**

Q1: Write a note on the following term:

A: **Tubercle:**

A round nodule, small eminence, or warty out growth, especially those found on bones for the attachment of a muscle or ligament or small elevation on the surface of a ligament.

B: **Tuberosity:**

A round shaped prominence especially a large prominence on a bone usually a rise for the attachment of muscle or ligament is called tuberosity.

C: **Condyle:**

It is from greek word “condyles” which means a nuckle. It is a round promenance at the end of a bone. Most often part of the joint. On articulate with another joint.

D: **Eminence:**

It is basically a protuberance and show a variety of structure e.g collateral eminence, along side the hippocampus in the brain.

Cruciform eminence, in occipital bone of skull.

E: **Malleolus:**

It is a bony prominence or projection which is shaped like a hammer head, especially each of those on either side of the ankle in foot.

Q2: What do you know about tennis elbow and Mallet Finger?

Ans: **Tennis Elbow:**

The muscle that is involved in the condition of tennis elbow is the Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevis (ECRB) muscle.

The ECRB muscle originates from the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.

It is an overuse injury that causes inflammation tendinosis and lateral elbow pain at the origin of the ECRB tendon. Tennis elbow affects about 50% of all tennis players.

It is the most common cause of elbow symptoms in patients that complain of elbow pain.

**Treatment:**

**Rest**

**Rarely surgery**

**Steroid injection**

**Mallet Finger:**

**Mallet finger is an injury which result in the inability to maintain the extended (straight) position of the end joint of one of the fingers.**

**Mallet finger occurs most frequently due to a ball striking the finger tip, forcing it to bend whilst the extensor muscle are contracting causing a strong force which results in the tendon pulling of the bone.**

**Treatment:**

**The tendon end are brought back together to allow for healing.**

**The end must be in contact for 12 weeks.**

**Q3: A medical student is trying to take blood from patient.....which common named vein?**

**Ans: "Cephalic vein" run in the sunfbox anatomical location is cubiadal fossa or median cubiadal vein. Also know is the superfecial vein of the forearm.**

**Q4:** A jockey has fallen from his horse at speed.....which fracture has caused this injury?

**Ans:** If the jockey has fallen from his horse at speed. And examined his arm and no pulse found from the axilla downward then the fracture caused would be shoulder dislocation or the fracture of the clavicle cause of axilla.

**Axillary neuropathy involve axillary nerve.**

**(blood supply subclavian artery at the posterior of clavicle).**

**Q5:**Write a note on Tear(injury) of cruciate ligaments?

**Ans: Cruciate ligament tears:**

**The cruciate ligament tear in direction which moving can lead to cruciate ligament tear.**

**It can be happen more quickly then most people think.**

**A typically dangerous situation in this regard when a person playing basket ball or hand ball a quick evasive and change direction,**

**Causes :**

**Each knee joint has two cruciate ligaments the anterior and posterior ligament.**

**Those ligament connect the thigh bone to the lower leg bone.**

A cruciate accident can, of course, cause both ligaments of causes of cruciate ligament of tears.

**Symptoms:**

The knee then swells up quickly and become very painful.

It usually intensify again it stress is placed on the knee.

Knee become unstable a person attempts to Walk,

**Treatment:**

First aid measuring in the event of a cruciate ligaments tears.

Apply a pressure bandage

Cool down the effected area.

**Q6:** what do you know about the fracture of metatarsel bone?

**Ans:** **Fracture of metatarsal bone:**

They are a long bone.

They are the example of meniasal long bone.

Proximal are connected 3 cubic and cuboid bone.

These are five (5) metatarsal bones in each foot.

The metatarsal bone are the most commonly fracture bone in the foot.

**They are the long bone and midfoot is broken.**

**These are sudden injury an acute fracture and due to repeat stress fracture.**

**Type:**

**There are two(2) types in fracture of metatarsal bone.**

**1: Acute fracture of metatarsal bone**

**Acute fracture of metatarsal bone further more two types.**

**A: Open or Closed**

**B: Displaced or not displaced**

**2: Stress fracture of metatarsal bone**

**Causes:**

**1: Acute:**

**Landing from the high location jump.**

**2: Stress:**

**They are continue to exercise of having pain in the foot.**