**COURSE TITLE REGIONAL AND RADIOLOGICAL ANATOMY II (RAD 4TH)**

**MID TERM ASSIGNMENT**

**STUDENT ID: 14469 NAME: IHTESHAMULHAQ**

**COURSE: REGIONAL AND RADIOLOGICAL ANATOMY II 4TH SEMESTER**

**Q. 1: WRITE A NOTE ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:**

A. Tubercle:

Ans: a small plump projection or swelling, particularly on a bone or on the apparent of an animal or plant.

B. Tuberosity:

Ans: A rounded bone between the muscles and ligaments.

C. Condyle

Ans: A rounded protuberance at the end of some bones.

D. Eminence

Ans: Eminence implies a protuberance, and may refer to a variety of structures: Collateral eminence, alongside the hippocampus in the brain.

E Malleolus

Ans: A projection with a shape like u shaped, especially each of those on either side of the ankle.

**Q.2: WHAT DO YOU ABOUT THE TENNIS ELBOW AND MALLET FINGERS?**

Ans:

**TENNIS ELBOW:**

Tennis elbow is a painful condition of the elbow caused by overuse. This elbow is the tenderness of the tendons that connect the forearm muscles on the outside of the elbow. The forearm muscles and tendons become damaged from overuse.

**MALLET FINGERS:**

A mallet finger is a distortion of the finger caused when the tendon that straightens your finger is fractured. When a ball or other object strikes the tip of the finger or thumb and forcibly bends it, the force tears the tendon that straightens the finger.

**Q. 3: A MEDICAL STUDENT IS TRYING TO TAKE BLOOD FROM PATIENT WITH POOR VEINS. IN DESPAIR THE STUDENT BLINDLY INSERTS THE NEEDLE OVER THE RADIAL BORDER OF FORE ARM, AT THE LEVEL OF DISTAL RADIUS TO SEARCH FOR WHICH COMMON VEINS? ANSWER IT WITH ANATOMICAL LOCATION OF THE VEINS?**

Ans:

The following steps may be followed for the optimum dealing with poor veins:

1. Warming: Before putting the needle in the vein, a forehand/ vein may be warmed by rubbing a few seconds.
2. Use of gravity
3. Hydrate: when there is a normal quantity of water present in the body, it will be helpful for the desired purpose.
4. Relaxation: Before putting the needle, an experienced HR will first relax the patient by providing them the benefits of the desired, practice.

**Q. 4. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE FRACTURE OF METATARSAL BONE?**

Ans:

The metatarsal bones are the long bones in your foot that connect your ankle to your toes. They also help you balance when you stand and walk. A sudden blow or severe twist of your foot, or overuse, can cause a break.

**Q.5 WRITES A NOTE ON THE TEAR (INJURY) OF CRUCIATE LIGAMENT?**

Ans:

Anterior cruciate ligament injury is when the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is stretched, partially torn, or completely torn. The most common injury is a complete tear.

Q.6 A Jockey has fallen from his horse at speed. Examined his arms and no pulse were found from the axilla downwards which fracture is caused this injury?

Ans:

Brachial plexus injuries vary greatly in severity, depending upon the type of injury and the amount of force placed on the plexus. The same patient can injure several different nerves of the brachial plexus in varying severity.

Avulsion. In this most severe brachial plexus injury, the nerve root has been torn from the spinal cord. These types of injuries may not be repairable with surgery.

Stretch (Neuropraxia). When the nerve is mildly stretched, it may heal on its own or require simple, nonsurgical treatment methods to return to normal function.

Rupture. A more forceful stretch of the nerve may cause it to tear partially or fully. These types of injuries can sometimes be repaired with surgery.