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**Program: Radiology**

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**Subject: Clinical Anatomy**

**QNO1:**

**Ans:**

1. **Tubercle:**

It is outgrowth of body.

It is also present in external or internal organ.

It is present both animal and plants.

1. **Tuberosity:**

It is also a bony prominence.

Or outgrowth of a body

Muscle attached.

**For example:**

Tibial tuberosity

**(C )** **Condyle:**

Condyle is an articular bony prominence.

Condyle articulate with another bone.

**Example:** the tibia condyle articulate with the femur epicondyle.

1. **Eminence:** it is eminent or prominent.

Such as anatomical prominence ( as an a bone)

**Example:**

Eminence are present on the upper end of tibia.

1. **Malleolus:** it is also be a bony proturbance.

**Example:**

It is present at the lower or distal end of tibia and fibula.

**QNO2:**

**Ans:** **Tennis Elbow:**

We know that the elbow joint accrue between humras and ulna an radius

When we take overloaded things sometime the elbow join start pain. Because of over loaded the elbow joint lateral epicondyle is painful condition.

It is mostly occur in motion in our body.

The forearm muscle attach with elbow joint.

So that the pain is spread to forearm and wrist joint.

Most common pain occur in lateral epicondyle of elbow joint

It is commonly occur in tennis player ,Housewives.

**MALLAT FINGER:**

The finger has divided into three part proximal medial and distal.

Mallet Finger is also called baseball finger.

When the distal phalanx is forcedly pulled off or bend the extensor tendon is pulled tight.

They last the extension.

In between the interphalangial joint are fractured.

**QNO3**:

**Ans:** **the cephalic veins are common veins.**

it arise from the dorsal venous network of hand

it present at the antero-latertal side of the upper limb.

it also pass to the elbow .

the cephalic vein enter into the auxiliary region. Via the clavipectoral triangle with in the axilla.

**QNO4:**

**Ans:** this type of fracture is occur in clavicle it is also called clavicular fracture.

the arterial blood supply arise from heart and to the upper limb

the subclvian artery continues with auxiliary artery and then to brachial artery .

the brachial artery divided into two artery (Radial Artery and ulner artery).

the subclavian artery located at the posterior side of clavicle.

Te clavicle fracture occur in our body and also clavicle attach with sternum and acromian process of scapula these both points are to be fractured or damage.

the subclavian artery would be damaged And no blood supply to forearm and Aram.

**QNO5:**

**Ans:** **TEAR (Injury) of Cruciate ligament.**

Cruciate ligament are present in knee joint

when we take overload the injury occur in knee joint the curciat ligament are ruptured and they have not get more load.

then occur injury in cruciat ligament .

this is mostly found in anterior cruciate ligament.

it is mostly common in women’s then mans because the women have wider pelvis.

this injury can occur in knee joint the surgery would be must for the treatment.

the have high risk for women during menstrual cycle.

tear of injury are less frequently occur in posterior cruciate ligament.

**SYMPTOM:** Pain , swelling , instability of the knee joint.

**QNO6:**

**Ans:** **Fracture of Metatarsal bone**

the proximal side of the metatarsal bone articulate with the tarsal bone

distal end articulate with phalanges.

with the help of these bone we can stand and also move from one to another place.

the metatarsal bone can be fracture by jumping, suddenly foot divert, changing direction quickly.

these bones can be break the body could not be balance properly.