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**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.