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## Case No 1

ANS  $\Rightarrow$  So the first case, we discuss the problem about the radiographic film fracture.

$\Rightarrow$  the first case is that the displaced fracture in radial metaphysis with volar angulation.

$\Rightarrow$  it is caused by reduction loss and volar angulation distal radial metaphyseal fracture occurs

$\Rightarrow$  in this type of cases the radiological and functional result is that it is excessive displacement and angulation were accepted.

$\Rightarrow$  this fracture occurs by outstretched or flexed hand, car accident, etc.

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⇒ the Distal radial metaphyseal fracture are more common in population.

⇒ the distal radial fracture is displaced when in patient in between 5 to 15 age.

⇒ the distal radial is displaced.

⇒ and also distal radial fracture occur in this case.

⇒ it is caused by volar angulation.

⇒ it is displaced and fractured caused by strong ful force or angulation.

⇒ the distal radial fracture remodeling, conservative treatment, children.

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## Key point about distal radial fracture and displaced

⇒ When children age in between 10 years, the radial and dorsal angulation upto  $39^\circ$  and volar angulation upto  $22^\circ$  when ~~the~~ distal radial completely displaced.

⇒ When age is in between 10 to 15 years, the radial angulation upto  $38^\circ$  occur and dorsal angulation upto  $23^\circ$  occur and volar angulation upto  $16^\circ$  are acceptable for remodeling capacity of the children.

## Pathologies and finding

⇒ Distal radial metaphyseal fracture displaced with volar angulation, some dorsal and radial angulation.

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## Case No 2

Ans

⇒ So we discuss about in this case

⇒ So in this case the radiographic film in show when patient. Clavical shaft mildly displaced fracture with superior angulation.

⇒ the Clavical shaft fracture are more common. traumatic injuries seen.

⇒ that occur in middle third of Clavicle fracture.

⇒ 75 to 80% people of all

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Fracture will occur in middle third segment,

⇒ Because the middle third area is not protected by reinforced with muscles

⇒ the displaced fracture is, ① medial fragment, i.e. Sternocleidomastoid muscle pulls with medial fragment posterosuperiorly.

② Lateral fragment:

⇒ pectoralis and weight of arm ~~muscle~~ pull the lateral fragment inferomedially.

⇒ Sometime associated condition occur,

⇒ ipsilateral scapular fracture

⇒ scapulothoracic dislocation,

⇒ rib fracture,

⇒ close head injuries.

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⇒ The clavical shaft fracture occurs  
it is due to  
when a person  
takes a weight  
bearing object  
earth to up.

⇒ at that time the  
Clavicle shaft fracture  
and displaced, with  
Superior angulation.

Pathologies and findings  
Clavicle mid shaft  
fracture and displaced.  
with Superior  
angulation.

# Case No 3

Ans

⇒ So in this case we discuss about petella.

⇒ So the petella undisplaced or nondisplaced fracture occurs.

⇒ Nondisplace mean when bone fracture in to two ~~po~~ pieces but it is donot separate and the fragment remain in place.

⇒ ~~So~~ therefore the petella undisplaced fracture is usually closed fracture.

⇒ this type of fracture occurs in most average age in between 20 to 50.



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⇒ the patellar fracture occurs if it is due to causes.

Failure in Compression

⇒ Causes of failure in tension

⇒ patella sleeve fracture

⇒ it is direct ~~imp~~ impact injuries, occurs from fall or dashboard injuries.

⇒ it is indirect ~~imp~~ eccentric contraction, occurs from knee flexion against contracted muscle.

⇒ Some time associated condition

⇒ high energy dashboard injury are associated with femoral neck fracture posterior wall acetabulum fracture or knee dislocation.

## Findings and pathologies.

- ⇒ Petelles undisplaced fracture, with due to force are accident.
- ⇒ pathologies may be peteles fracture.
- ⇒ it is caused by high energy traumatic injury.

## Case No 4

Ans

So in this case we discuss about pelvis fracture.

⇒ we finds the fracture Bilateral ischial and pubic ramus displaced fracture.

⇒ pelvic fracture are uncommon in adult ages

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⇒ in this case  
unstable fracture  
occure because of  
two or more bone  
breaks, and also  
displaced.

⇒ Both isberal and  
pubic ramus bone  
displaced and fracture,

⇒ it is cause due  
to high energy  
Trauma, or force.

⇒ Car, to car collision

⇒ Car to motorcycle collision.

⇒ Crush accident.

⇒ Fall from significant  
high.

⇒ it is also cause  
due to Bony insufficiency  
due to wear bone.

⇒ this is most common  
in older people.

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⇒ Both Superior and inferior  
pubic ramus fracture.

⇒ Associated condition  
is Ilium bone fracture  
and also femoral head  
and neck fracture.

⇒ and also Iliosacral  
Junc. Joint may be  
fracture.

## Finding and pathologies

⇒ the result is that  
the Bilateral ischial and  
Both Superior and inferior  
pubic ramus displaced  
fractured.

Thank you.