

Name

Saad Ullah

ID

14996

Semester

4th

Course

Radiological -
Positioning

Case 01

Pathology:

The pathology detected in the above radiograph is Distal Radius Fracture or also we can say Radio carpal Fracture / Dislocation.

Radiological Findings:

Following are the radiological findings of the above radiograph.

- ① Distal Radius Fracture.
- ② Carpal Fractures
- ③ Radius bone dislocation.
- ④ Lunate Dislocation.
- ⑤ Capitate Pathologies.
- ⑥ Scaphoid Bone can also be seen in the radiograph.

Case 03

Pathology

The pathology detected in the above radiograph in the knee swelling and knee effusion. Above radiograph shows, lateral view of knee. Shows the supra-patellar knee joint effusion. There is no fracture and bone lesion identified in the radiograph.

In this pathology, the knee gets swelled and the accumulation of soft tissues occurs around the knee joint. well-defined rounded homogenous soft tissue.

Knee effusion can only be seen through lateral view of radiograph.

Radiological Findings:-

- ① Patellofemoral joint.
- ② The length of the tibial tubercle
- ③ Infrapatellar pect pad.
- ④ Posterior supra-patellar pect pad.

Case 04:-

Pathology:-

The pathology in the given radiograph is "Pubic Rami fracture" It is the most common fracture of the pelvis about 40% of the pelvic fracture is pubic rami fracture.

This type of fracture is more likely to occur due to high energy event, stress and also possible due to collision.

Radiological Findings:

- ① Should be seen on radiograph.
- ② Pubic Rami Fracture.
- ③ Pubic rami and ischium fracture.
- ④ Complex pelvic fracture
- ⑤ Open book fracture
- ⑥ ~~fracture~~
- ⑦ Femoral Neck fracture
- ⑧ Hip dislocation (Antero-inferior)
- ⑨ Hip Dislocation (Posterior)
- ⑩ Acetabular Fracture.

Case 02:

Pathology:

The pathology detected in the above radiograph is the fracture of collar bone -

The fracture can occur at any part of the collar bone. But mostly the fracture occurs at the

Mid-shaft or near the junction of the acromioclavicular and middle third.

There are two reasons

Firstly:- Thinnest part of the bone

Secondly:- The only part of the bone which is not reinforced attached ligaments and musculature.

Radiological Findings

- ① Clavicle fracture
- ② Shoulder dislocation
- ③ Proximal Humerus
- ④ Rib fracture
- ⑤ Vertebral fracture
- ⑥ Gleno-Humeral joint.
- ⑦ Acromioclavicular joint alignment.
- ⑧ Sternal clavicular joint
- ⑨ Scapular fracture

⑪

Degree of overlap

⑫

Comminution

⑬

Fracture and displacement.

⑭

Pneumothorax.