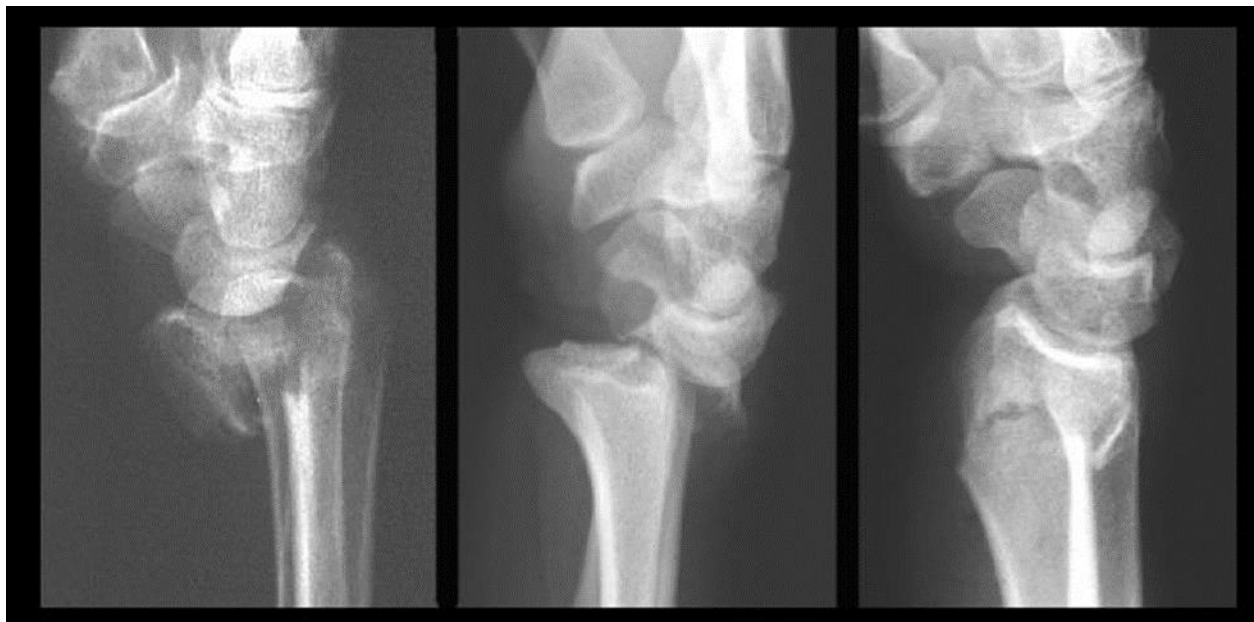


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VIVA: RADIOLOGICAL POSTIONING

CASE 1



PATHOLOGY:

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

This fraction is in wrist area where carpels and radius bone fore-arm a joint together.

RADIOLOGICAL FINDING:

Following are the radiological finding of the above radiograph.

1. Radius bone dislocation.
2. Scaphoid bone can also be seen in the radiograph.
3. Distal radius fracture.
4. Lunate dislocation.
5. Carpel fracture.
6. Capitate pathologies.

CASE-2



PATHOLOGY:

The pathology is detected in the above radiograph is the fracture of clavicle/collar bone.

This fracture can occur at any part of the collar bone. But mostly the fracture occur at the mid-shaft or near the junction of the outer and middle third.

There are two reason behind the fracture:

Firstly, thinnest part of the bone

Secondly, the only part of the bone which is not reinforced by attached ligament and musculature.

Common case of fracture:

1. A direct below to the shoulder
2. Fall onto the shoulder
3. An outstretched arm

They are common in very old patients and very young.

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS:

Following radiological finding can be seen on the above radiograph.

1. Degree of overlap.
2. Comminution.
3. Fracture end displacement.
4. Pneumothorax.
5. Rib fracture.
6. Scapular fracture.
7. Sternoclavicular joint alignment.
8. Clavicle fracture.
9. Shoulder dislocation.
10. Proximal humerus.
11. Gleno-Humerol joint.
12. Vertebral fracture.

CASE-3



PATHOLOGIES:

The pathology detected in the above radiograph is the **dislocation of patella, dislocation of joint between the tibia, fibula and femur** and there is a **slight fracture on distal femur**.

Above radiograph show, lateral view of knee, show the supra-patellar knee joint effusion. There is no fracture and bone lesion identified in the radiograph.

ACL ligament got splits because of the fracture or high pressure/force.

In this pathology, the knee get swelled. It causes **pain** to the person like this.

Knee surgery will be performed in this case.

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

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS:

Following are the radiological finding of the above radiograph.

1. Posterior supra-patellar fat pad.
2. Infrapatellar fat pad.
3. The length of the tibial tubercle.
4. Patellofemoral joint.
5. Tibia tubercle.
6. Patella.
7. Proximal tibia.
8. Distal femur fracture.
9. Anterior supra-patellar fat pad.
10. The medial and lateral femoral condyle.

CASE-4



PATHOLOGY:

The pathology detected in the above radiographic is the **fracture of hip bone/pubis fracture**.

It is the 40% occurring fracture in the pelvic region.

The cause of this fracture are collision, accident, or any high pressure or forceful event.

Compound fracture is there.

Surgery will be performed in this case.

RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS:

Following are the radiological findings of the above radiograph.

1. Pubis fracture
2. Ischium fracture
3. Anterior inferior hip dislocation
4. Open book fracture
5. Femoral neck fracture
6. Acetabular fracture
7. Complex pelvic fracture