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BS: RADIOLOGY
4th Semester

Final: Exam

Date: 12-July-2020

Mam:

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CASE 1:- (Part-3)

It shows that the Radial bone is Dislocated and Fractured, and in the Fracture, there is a toe Component Fracture. Component Fracture means (Skin Damage)

Sign and Symptoms:-

- when this Fracture occurs, so first the patient has
- a severe pain,
 - Swelling
- and then because of this swelling, due to edema,
- Internal hematoma
↓
means (where blood collects)

Readness

Pathological Condition

When we study it so this created even more problems for the patients and this problem first becomes its Radial artery, Radial Vein, and Nerves is Damage. when they are Damaged so there are no blood Flow in the hand, so that's Apoptosis and Necrosis occurs.

Pathologies:-

- ① Giant Cell Tumor of the lower end of the Radius
- ② Wrist Joint dislocation
- ③ Fracture of lower end of Radius (Colles Fracture)

Radiological Findings:-

- 1) Giant Cell Tumor can be seen on the Distal head of the Radius in the wrist joints

② The Distal head of the Radius can be seen dislocated from its Normal position

ie: The anatomy of the wrist joint is Disturbed as the Radius has moved away from its anatomical position.

③ A Radial Fracture can be seen located on the distal Surgical Neck of the Radius.

CASE 2:-

Lateral-clavical Fracture

This has caused a clavical Fracture, when a clavical Fracture occurs, so this is due to a lot of Reasons.

First of all

- ① RITA → Means Road Traffic Accident
- ② Osteoporosis → It is a Disease in which the bone break down, In this, the bone break down automatically.

Pathophysiology

Don't do it on time for proper treatment, So the patient's first anatomy goes bad, if this Fracture treatment is not done on time, then this bone gets infection, and because of this infection, it becomes Hematoma gets done. and when the infection and hematoma gets done then it will trouble on breathing / Respiratory System. Because that, why thoracic Cage gets worse.

Sign and Symptoms

- Difficult in Breathing
- Can't sleep on Side
- There will be pain in the hand

Pathological Sign & Symptoms

- Redness
- Swelling
- Severe Pain
- Aedema

TWO TYPES OF Clavical Bone Fracture

① Compound Fracture:-

Even if the bone is broken so it come out of the SKIN

② Simple Fracture:-

And it happens that bone break inside but is not known outside

- Because of those two Fracture, the

underline of the tissue and muscles, is also bad and then there is the infection in this muscles, when the treatment is Not done on time, that's why the patient's discompart and cannot work properly means (hands.).

Radiological Finding:-

- The clavicle can be seen as elevated upward in the middle of the shaft.
- There was a comminuted, impacted, fracture of the clavicle at the junction of the middle $\frac{1}{3}$ and the lateral $\frac{1}{3}$. The angle formed at the fracture site was mild to moderate and directed cranially. The angle created at the fracture site is due to the attachment of the sternocleidomastoid muscle pulling the medial fragment in a cranial direction.

Case 3:-

Pathologies:-

- Patella Fractures

Pathological Sign and Symptoms

- Pain
- Redness
- Swelling
- Edema
- Bumping to the front of the knee
- ACL Ligament Damage
- Joint Fluid Damage
- They are not movement
Not walking
- Surgery must be required
- They can cause arthritis
- Complete joint Replacement
- A person may also be unable to walk.
- Complication may include injury to the tibia, femur, or knee ligament.

Causes

Trauma to the Front of the knee

- A patellar Fracture is a serious injury that can make it difficult or even impossible to straighten your knee or walk.

Radiologic Findings

- Anteroposterior (AP) and lateral Radiographs of the knee. Reveal a transverse distal third patellar Fracture with no significant displacement of the Fracture fragments.
- The patella i-e: a sesamoid bone present just anterior to the knee joint in the tendon of the quadratus Femoris muscle, can be seen clearly.

Case 4:-

Pathologies:-

- Unstable pubic Rami Fracture

Radiological Findings:-

- The Pubic bone of the pelvis has two Rami on each side.

ie - on left and Right.
it can be seen clearly that the Rami on each side has been broken.

- The Pubic bone has two Rami on each side.
ie:

Superior and inferior
on the left and the same Superior
and inferior on Right.

- We can see that both the Superior and inferior Rami of left and right sides has been broken resulting into an unstable pubic Rami Fracture.