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Assignment : Positioning

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Bs Radiology 4th Semester.

Q Identify the radiological findings and pathologies in the following cas. studies.

Case 1:-

- Giant cell tumor of lower end radius.
- In this case is the Radial bone dislocated and fractured.
- ⇒ They are compound fracture and skin damage.
- Wrist joint Dislocation.
- ★ Sign and Symptoms:-
- Swelling
- Redness
- ⇒ Internal hematoma formation
- ⇒ Severe pain

★ Pathologies:-

- The study of bone pathologically patients may be some radial veins and Arteries and nerves damages.
- Artery reperature.
- Apoptosis and Necrosis produced

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- ~~Because~~ they are not supply of blood flow, because they are fracture.
- ⇒ The hand are expire and ^{Present} not working.
 - ⇒ Blood flow Block. in the finger.
 - ⇒ They are necessary for Proper treatment and Surgery.

* Radiological Finding

- ⇒ Giant cell tumor can be seen on the head of the radius in the wrist joint.
- ⇒ Radial Fractures can be seen located on the distal surgical neck of radius.
- ⇒ The radius can be seen dislocated from it's normal position.
- ⇒ The wrist joint is disturbed as the radius has moved away from it's anatomical position.

* Case 2

⇒ In this case is the Clavical bone fractures.

⇒ They can caused of RTA, Road traffic Accidenet.

⇒ Osteoporosis are a disease They can cause of bone marrow damage.

Pathology:- Lateral clavicle

⇒ Lateral clavicle Fracture.

⇒ They can not proper treatment patient Fellinggs are discomfort.

⇒ Bone Fracture infection.

⇒ They can Cause by haematoma. means Solide swelling of clotted Blood within tissues.

⇒ Breathing Problem because the thoracic cage distrube, Respiratory System damage.

* Sign and symptoms:-

⇒ Breathing problems.

⇒ Hand working problems.

⇒ Patient are not sleeping in the Side.

⇒ Swelling

⇒ Severe Pain

⇒ Edema ~~At hand~~ ~~clotting~~

Two types of clavical fracture

⇒ Compound → Bone fracture in external

⇒ Simple → Bone fracture in internal

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- Underlying tissues and muscles repositioned.
- Patient feeling discomfort and no moving in hands.
- Inhance in hand.

* Radiological Finding:-

- Clavical can seen as elevated upward in the middle of the shaft.
- In generally radiography is the only modality required.
- Fractures of the middle third of clavicle are seen with an isolated anteroposterior (Ap) projection.
- clavicle fractures may occur in the newborn with difficult deliveries.
- There was a comminuted, impacted, fractures of the left 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.
- Radiography is useful in the eval evaluation of fractures of the shoulder girdle.

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* Case 3:-

⇒ Patella fracture.

⇒ In this case of Femur bone tibia, Fibula between joint are dislocated and they are simple fracture (crack).

⇒ Patella bone dislocate and move the up.

⇒ Femur side fracture.

⇒ ACL Ligaments damage.

⇒ Joint fluid damage.

⇒ They patient are not movement and not walking.

⇒ Surgery required.

* pathological:-

⇒ Pain

⇒ vein and artery repecture.

⇒ Swelling.

⇒ Edema cause

⇒ Haematoma

⇒ Joint infection

⇒ Implantation chance (complet joint replacement)

* Radiological Finding:-

⇒ Patella is a sesamoid bone just anterior to the knee joint in the tendon of the quadratus femoris muscle, can be seen clearly fractured.

⇒ Knee MRI is one of the more frequent examinations faced in

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daily radiological practice.

⇒ MRI knee with coverage of the most common anatomical sites of possible pathology, within the knee.

⇒ Ap and lateral radiographs of the knee reveal a transverse distal third patellar fracture with no significant displacement of the fractured fragments.

* Case (4)

- ⇒ In this case of unstable pubic semi fracture.
- ⇒ RTA Cause (Road traffic Accident)
- ⇒ These patient is necessary for THR Surgery (Total hip replacement)
- ⇒ They can pass the catheter for the urine.
- ⇒ They are very difficult in surgery.
- ⇒ Major case.

* Pathological:-

- ⇒ Prostate damage
- ⇒ Don't do it on time for proper treatment so the patient body anatomy goes bad.
- ⇒ They can cause by different disease
- ⇒ Female ovaries and bladder damage.

* Sign and Symptoms:

- ⇒ Severe pain
- ⇒ Edema
- ⇒ patient is unstable pubic fracture.
- ⇒ High temperature
- ⇒ Bladder disease cause
- ⇒ They are not proper urine pass
- ⇒ Embolism chance
- ⇒ Femoral artery. re-rupture.
- ⇒ Around tissues infection.
- ⇒ Lower limb paralysis chance
- ⇒



* Radio logical finding:-

- ⇒ The pubic Bone of the pelvis has two rami on each side. Left and right.
- ⇒ It can be seen clearly that the rami on the each side has been broken.
- ⇒ Two rami is Superior and inferior. on 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.