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**#14617.**

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**Paper Radiological positioning.**

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**Ans case no 1:-**

**Case 1**

**Pathology:-**

**In the case no 1 of this radiograph the pathology detected is "Radiocarpal Fracture/dislocation" or we also say "Distal Radius Fracture".**

**This fraction is in the wrist area, and here the carpal and radius bone form a joint.**

**Radiological Finding**

**The following are the radiological finding of the above radiograph**

**1 Distal Radius Fracture**

**2 Radius bone dislocation**

**3 carpal fracture**

**4 lunate dislocation**

**5 capitate pathologies**

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**Ans case no 2:-**

**Case 2**

**Pathology:**

**In the case no 2 of radiograph the pathology detected is "Fracture of**

**clavicle/collar bone".**

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

**This Fracture is caused due to direct blow to the shoulder, outstretched arm, and fall onto the shoulder**

**Radiological finding:**

**The following are Radiological findings in the above radiograph**

**1 Clavicle Fracture 2**

**Shoulder Dislocation**

**3Ribs Fracture**

**4 Coraço-clavicular Distance**

**5 Proximal Humerus 6 vertebral fracture**

**7 Gleno Humeral joint.**

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**Ans case 3:-**

**PATHOLOGY:**

**The pathology detected in the case 3 no of radiograph is the dislocation of patella, dislocation of joint between the tibia, fibula and femur and there is a slight fracture on distal femur.**

**Case no 3 radiograph show the Lateral view of knee. There is a slight fracture of patella and distal femur and bone lesion identified in the radiograph.**

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

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

**Knee surgery will be performed in this case.**

**Radiological findings:**

**The following are the radiological finding of the mentioned radiograph.**

**1 infrapatellar fat pad.**

**2 The length of the tibial tubercle**

**3 Patellofemoral joint 4 Posterior supra Patellar fat pad**

**5 Tibia tubercle**

**6 Distal femur Fracture**

**7 Proximal tibia**

**Femoral condyles.**

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**Ans case no 4:-**

**Case 4**

**Pathology:**

**The pathology detected in the vase no 4 radiograph is "Pubic Rami Fracture" it is the most common fracture of the pelvic 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 Finding:**

**1 The following radiological finding should be seen on radiograph.**

**2 Pubic Rami Fracture**

**3 Pubic rami and Ischium Fracture**

**4 Complex pelvic Fracture**

**5 Open book Fracture**

**6 Femoral Neck Fracture**

**7 Hip dislocations (antero inferior)**

**8 Hip Dislocation (posterior) 9 Acetabular Fracture**.

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