

# X-rays discussion

( dr. m7md el sar7an )

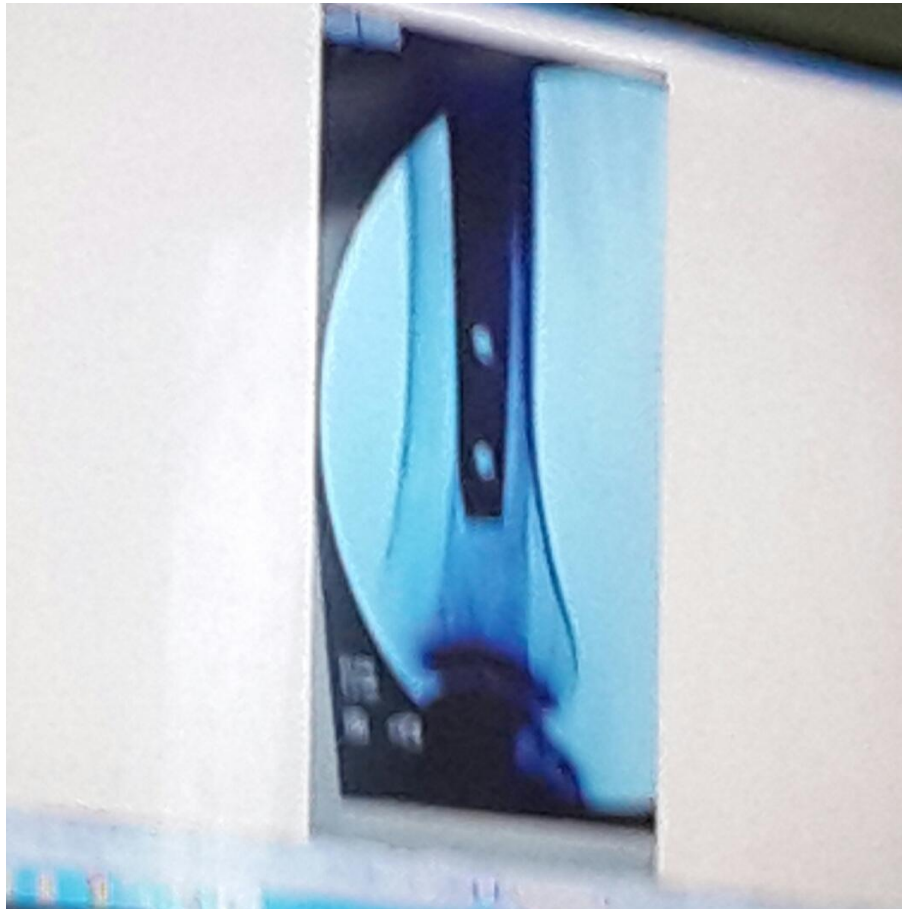
A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, of varying lengths, extending from the left edge of the slide towards the right, positioned below the text.

# Glenoid neck fracture

→floating shoulder



**Nailing**  
prevents : translation & angulation



# Angulation

the distal part is angulated because the nail is short



Sky line view of the knee  
(with full flexion)

→ rt pic. Shows **lateral patellar dislocation**



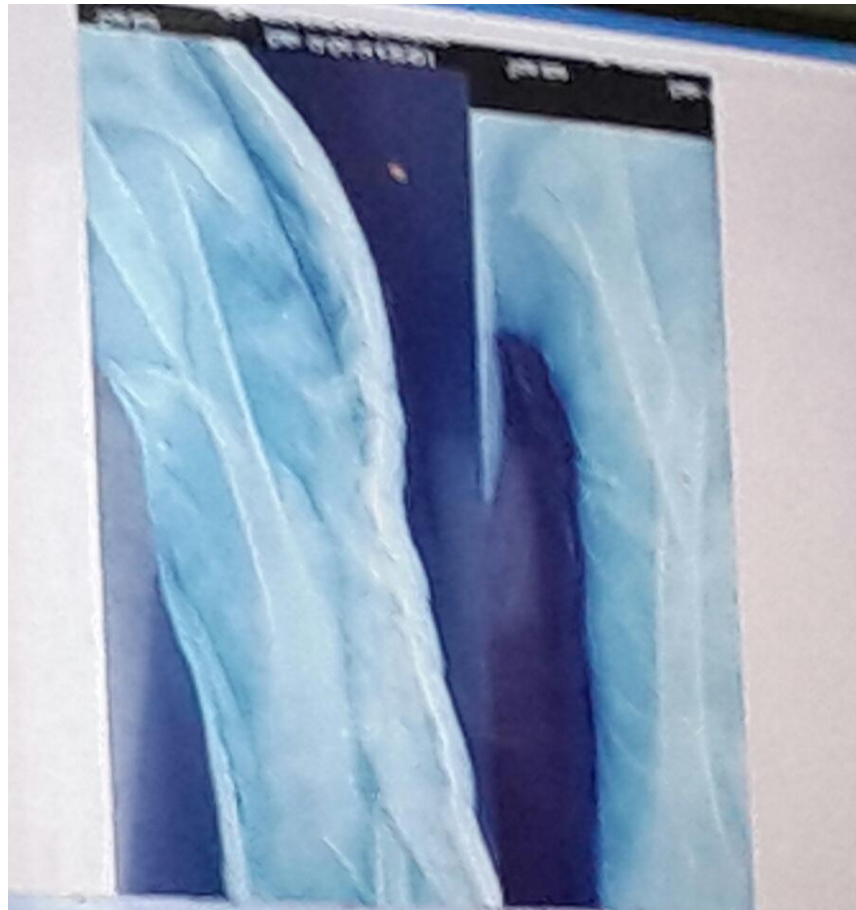
# Perilunate dislocation

the lunate is in its site , , other carpals are dislocated

**fractured lunate dislocation**



# Humeral shaft fracture with angulation + rotation





And this is a picture for it after reduction





**Humeral # of diaphysis**  
with shortening  
translation needs a lateral view  
and angulation ( valgus )



Answer : next →



- **Anterior shoulder dislocation  
(fracture in greater tuberosity)**  
the pt raises his arm above
  - he fall on abducted arm
  - came with complete paralysis with  
no pulse

# Distal tibial and fibular fractures

- ant. and post. aspects of each # is continuous → oblique #



# Temporary external fixator



# Humeral shaft fracture

## Spiral Fracture

- risk of radial nerve injury
- reduction may cause it









- **MRI → of the knee**
- how to know the side (view) medial or lateral ?
  - by anterior cruciate ligament it came from ant. to post. Attached on medial side So it's a **medial view** here !

# Growth plate fracture



- According to **Salter and Harris** classification its **type (2)**
- The word **SALTER** may help you to remember GP classification
- **S : Same** ( # in GP)
- **A : Above** ( # extends above )
- **L : Lower** epiphysis ( # extends below )
- **T : Two** ( # through both epiphysis and metaphysis )

\*\* its imp to remember salter and harris classification ,  
read about it !

Salter-Harris Fracture	Description
Type I	fracture through the physeal plate
Type II	fracture through the metaphysis and physis
Type III	fracture through the epiphysis and physis
Type IV	fracture through the metaphysis, physis and epiphysis
Type V	crush injury involving part or all of the physis

# Hand xray

\* the arrow below : fe faragh had  
ma7al shatheyeh kanat hoon 7atolo  
graft



# Spiral femur fracture



**Elastic nails Are used in peds.**





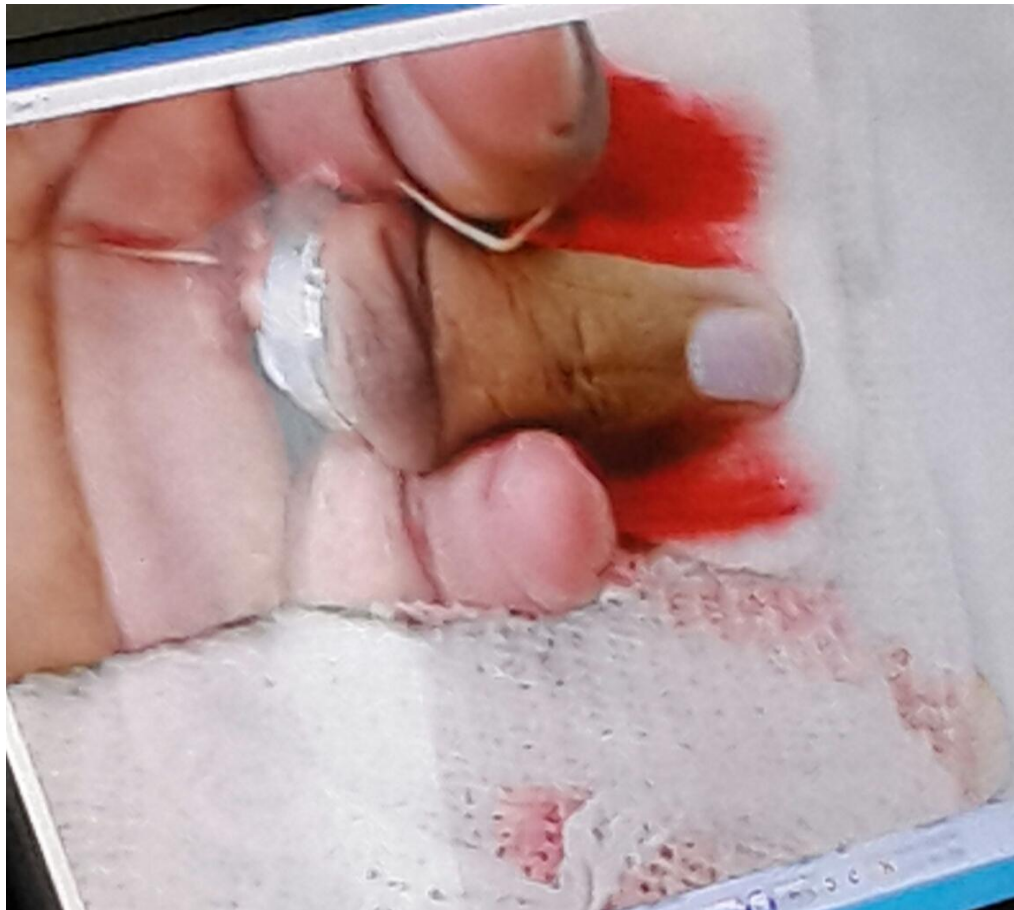
# Knee replacement



# Nailing causes shortening



# Degloved Finger ! >.<



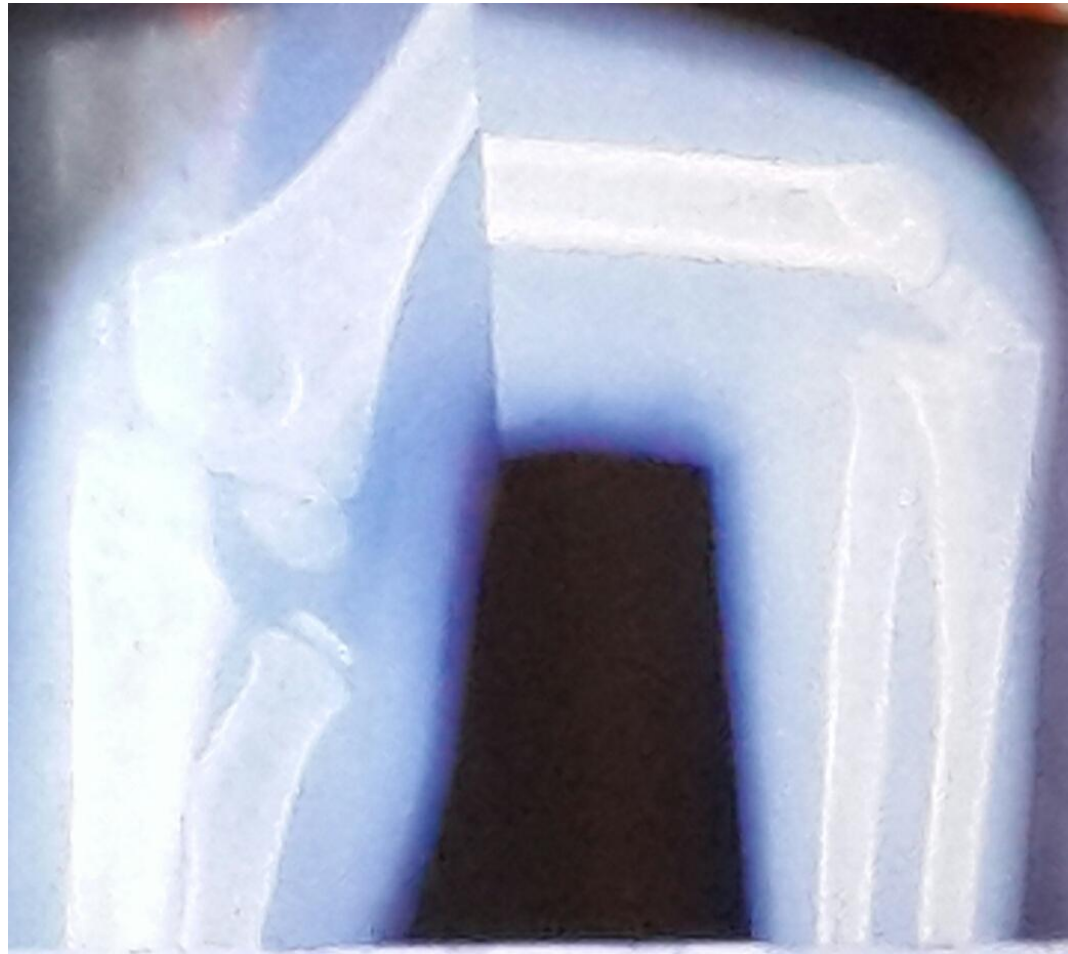
# Fibula ( varus )

tt: corrective osteotomy with open wedge and graft



**Mostly  
varus in tibia →  
open wedge  
in fibula → closed  
wedge**

Age of the pt → 5-7  
according to **CRITOE**  
- **Radial head Dislocation**



	Ossification Centre	Age of Ossification
<b>C</b>	Capitellum	1
<b>R</b>	Radial Head	3
<b>I</b>	Internal ( <i>medial</i> ) Epicondyle	5
<b>T</b>	Trochlea	7
<b>O</b>	Olecranon	9
<b>E</b>	External ( <i>lateral</i> ) Epicondyle	11

# Bilateral femur fractures





# 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal cut ( by osteotomy)

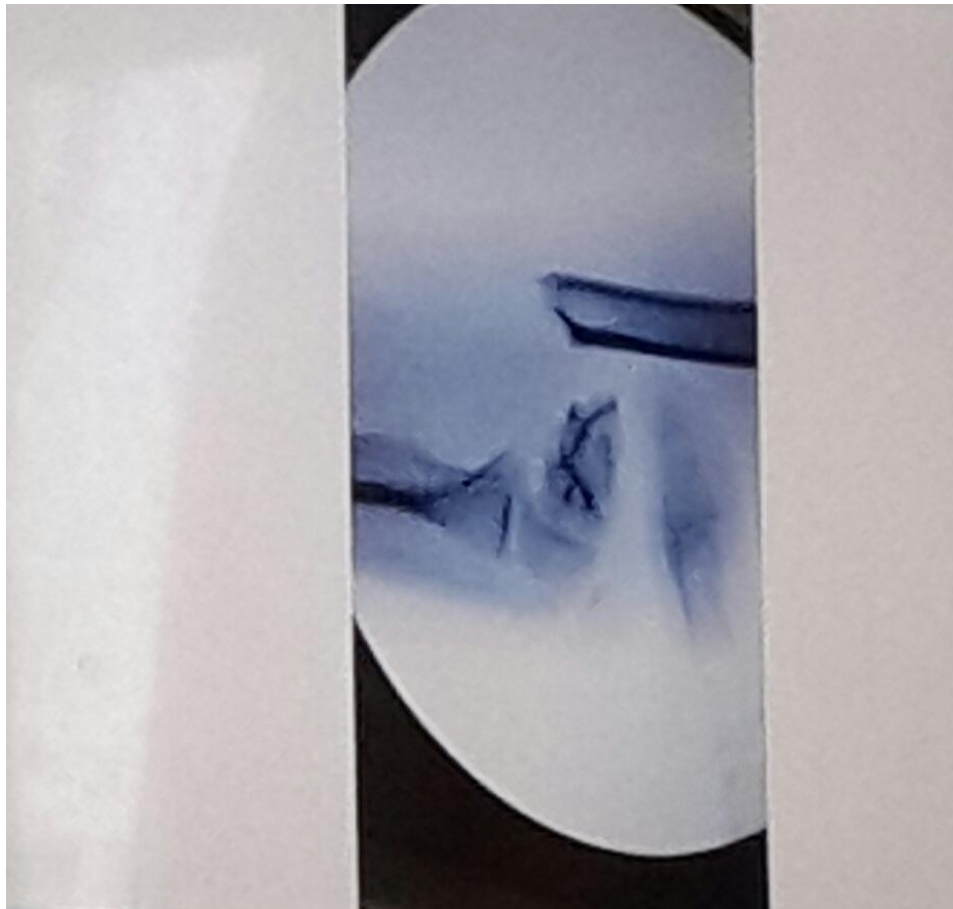


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# Supracondylar humeral fracture

- risk of brachial artery injury
- common in children



# Retrograde nail bedakhlo mn el knee





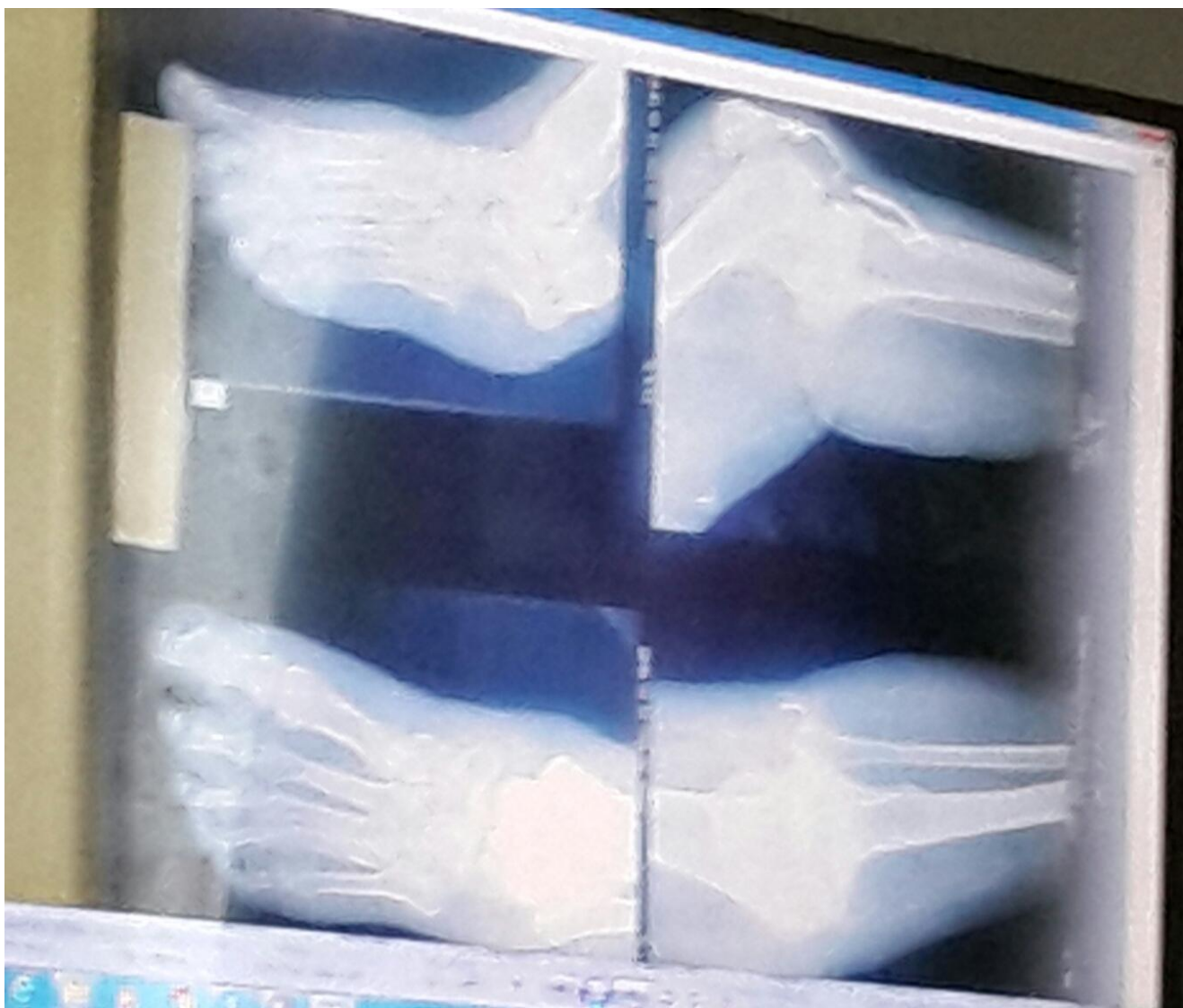












See pictures about :

- polydactyly
- DDH

GOOD LUCK! ☺

Marah Abuazzam