

Academic year 2021- 2022 2nd year S3

Module: Musculoskeletal system (MSK)

Session No. 6

Lecture: 2

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Injuries of Joints: Fractures and Sprains

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Learning Objectives (LO):

- Explain the signs and symptoms of common joint injuries
- Outline the type of investigations to determine joint injury
- Outline the soft and hard tissue injuries to joints
- Briefly explain joint dysfunction and movement disorder in common examples of such injuries, with relevance to anatomical structures of the joints.



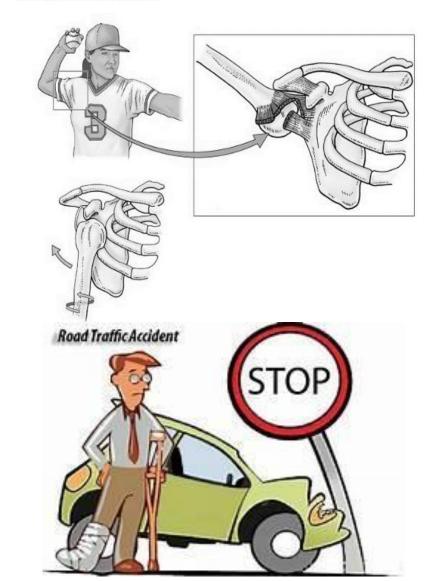
Joint damage can be caused by injuries or diseases.

Injuries to Joints Usually happens with:

- Sports injury
- Road traffic accident (RTA)
- Fall on the ground
- Occupational activities..etc

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794: Dislocation of the glenohumeral joi





Joint injury could be to:

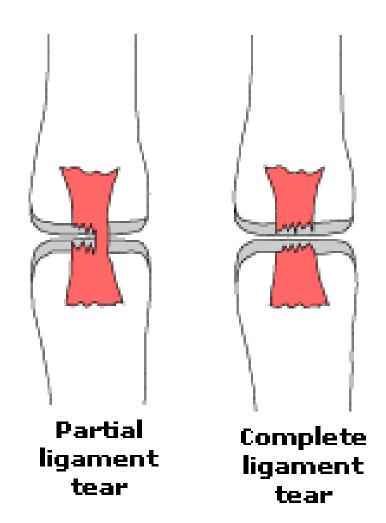
- 1. Injuries to soft tissues (e.g. muscles, tendons, ligaments, capsule, bursa, etc.) and
- 2. Injuries to hard tissues (e.g. cartilage and bone) of a joint.
- 3. Injury to both tissues



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Types of soft tissue Joint injuries

- Rupture= Complete tear
- Strain, sprain= Partial tear



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Types of bony Joint injuries

- Dislocation disruption of joint in which normally opposing surfaces have no contact. (Most commonly shoulder, hip, elbow)
- 2. Subluxation disruption of joint in which normally opposing surfaces have partial contact.
- 3. Fracture a structural break in the continuity of bone. Associated with dislocation or only fracture.







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Dislocation & Subluxation

- Dislocation disruption of joint in which normally opposing surfaces have no contact
- Subluxation disruption of joint in which normally opposing surfaces have partial Contact





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Commonest Symptoms and signs associated with joint injury:

- Joint redness,
- Joint swelling,
- Joint giving way
- Joint tenderness,
- Limping
- Loss of range of motion of the joint,







Abnormal movement of injured joint

- Complete loss of movement: usually fracture or dislocation
- Partial loss of movement: usually partial injury of soft tissue
- Excessive movement: usually complete rupture of soft tissue

All of them are painful in different intensity





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Investigation of joint injuries

Imaging studies are often unnecessary:

- 1. Plain x-rays in particular reveal mainly bony abnormalities, and most joint disorders do not affect bone primarily.
- 2. MRI is the most accurate study for fractures not visible on plain x-rays and for soft tissue injury
- 3. CT scan for more details of fracture.
- 4. Ultrasound examination shows fluid collection in joint or bursa





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