

Fracture Of Humerus Bone

== Clinical significance == 37386e6afe Pathological fractures present... 37386e6afe

Medial epicondyle of the humerus It is larger and more prominent than the lateral epicondyle and is directed slightly more posteriorly in the anatomical position. The medial epicondyle of the humerus is an epicondyle of the humerus bone of the upper arm in humans. It is larger and more prominent than the lateral The medial epicondyle of the humerus is an epicondyle of the humerus bone of the upper arm in humans. In comparative anatomy, the more neutral term entepicondyle is used. In birds, where the arm is somewhat rotated compared to other tetrapods, it is called the ventral epicondyle of the humerus 37386e6afe

Humerus fracture There may be a decreased ability A humerus fracture is a break of the humerus bone in the upper arm. There may be a decreased ability to move the arm and the person may present holding their elbow. Symptoms may include pain, swelling, and bruising. A humerus fracture is a break of the humerus bone in the upper arm. Symptoms may include pain, swelling, and bruising. Complications may include injury to an artery or nerve, and compartment syndrome 37386e6afe

Surgical neck of the humerus It is situated distal to the greater tubercle and lesser tubercle, and proximal to the deltoid tuberosity. This type of fracture takes place when the humerus is forced in one direction The surgical neck of the humerus is a bony constriction at the proximal end of shaft of humerus. is much more frequently fractured than the anatomical neck of the humerus 37386e6afe

Proximal humerus fractures are common. Older people are most commonly affected. In this age group they are the third most common fractures after hip and Colles fractures. Women are more often affected than men. 37386e6afe == Signs and symptoms == 37386e6afe == Types == 37386e6afe

Humerus As well as its true anatomical neck, the constriction below the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus is referred to as its surgical neck due to its tendency to fracture, thus often becoming the focus of surgeons. The lower extremity consists of 2 epicondyles, 2 processes (trochlea and capitulum), and 3 fossae (radial fossa, coronoid fossa, and olecranon fossa). It connects the scapula and the two bones of the lower arm, the radius and ulna, and consists of three sections. : humeri) is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. It connects the scapula and the two bones of the The humerus (; pl. humerus (/ˈhjuːməɾəs/; pl. The humeral upper extremity consists of a rounded head, a narrow neck, and two short processes (tubercles, sometimes called tuberosities). : humeri) is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. The shaft is cylindrical in its upper portion, and more prismatic below 37386e6afe

The surgical neck is much more frequently fractured than the anatomical neck of the humerus. This type of fracture takes place when the humerus is forced in one direction while the joint capsule and the rotator cuff muscles remain intact. A fracture in this area is most likely to cause

damage to the axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery. Damage to the axillary nerve affects function of the teres minor and deltoid muscles, resulting in loss of abduction of arm (from 15-90 degrees), weak flexion, extension, and rotation of shoulder as well as loss of sensation of the skin over a small part of the lateral shoulder. 37386e6afe The word "humerus" is derived from Late Latin humerus, from Latin umerus, meaning upper arm, shoulder, and is linguistically related to Gothic ams (shoulder) and Greek ōmos. 37386e6afe

Proximal humerus fracture A proximal humerus fracture is a break of the upper part of the bone of the arm (humerus). Symptoms include pain, swelling, and a decreased ability to A proximal humerus fracture is a break of the upper part of the bone of the arm (humerus). Complications may include axillary nerve or axillary artery injury. Symptoms include pain, swelling, and a decreased ability to move the shoulder 37386e6afe

The cause of a humerus fracture is usually physical trauma such as a fall. Other causes include conditions such as cancer in the bone. Types include proximal humeral fractures, humeral shaft fractures, and distal humeral fractures. Diagnosis is generally confirmed by X-rays. A CT scan may be done in proximal fractures to gather further details. 37386e6afe Treatment options may include a sling, splint, brace, or surgery. In proximal fractures that remain well aligned, a sling is often sufficient. Many humerus shaft fractures may be treated with a brace rather than surgery. Surgical options may include open reduction and internal fixation, closed reduction and percutaneous pinning, and intramedullary nailing. Joint replacement may be another option.

Proximal and shaft fractures generally have a good outcome while outcomes with distal fractures can be less good. They represent about 4% of fractures. 37386e6afe

Avulsion fracture Highly trained athletes can overcome this neurological inhibition of strength and produce a much greater force output capable of breaking or avulsing a bone. Generally muscular avulsion is prevented by the neurological limitations placed on muscle contractions. An avulsion fracture is a bone fracture which occurs when a fragment of bone tears away from the main mass of bone as a result of physical trauma. This An avulsion fracture is a bone fracture which occurs when a fragment of bone tears away from the main mass of bone as a result of physical trauma. This can occur at the ligament by the application of forces external to the body (such as a fall or pull) or at the tendon by a muscular contraction that is stronger than the forces holding the bone together 37386e6afe

Radius (bone) The radius is a long bone, prism-shaped and slightly curved longitudinally. The radioulnar The radius or radial bone (pl. : radii or radiuses) is one of the two large bones of the forearm, the other being the ulna. It extends from the lateral side of the elbow to the thumb side of the wrist and runs parallel to the ulna. capitulum of the humerus, and in a separate region, with the ulna at the radial notch. At the wrist, the radius forms a joint with the ulna bone. The ulna is longer than the radius, but the radius is thicker 37386e6afe

The corresponding bone in the leg is the tibia. 37386e6afe == Signs and symptoms == 37386e6afe Although bone tissue contains no pain receptors, a bone fracture is painful for several reasons: 37386e6afe Typical signs and symptoms include pain, swelling, bruising, and limited range of motion at the shoulder. Deformity may be present in severe fractures, however, musculature may cause absence of deformity on inspection. 37386e6afe

Supracondylar humerus fracture The fracture is usually transverse or oblique and above the

medial and lateral condyles and epicondyles. Some are angulated or displaced and are best treated with surgery. This fracture pattern is relatively rare in adults, but is the most common type of elbow fracture in children. In children, most of these fractures can be treated effectively with expectation for full recovery. In children, many of these fractures are non-displaced and can be treated with casting. A supracondylar humerus fracture is a fracture of the distal humerus just above the elbow joint. The fracture is usually transverse or oblique and above A supracondylar humerus fracture is a fracture of the distal humerus just above the elbow joint. Some of these injuries can be complicated by poor healing or by associated blood vessel or nerve injuries with serious complications 37386e6afe

Treatment is generally with an arm sling for a brief period of time followed by specific exercises. This appears appropriate in many cases even when the fragments are separated. Less commonly surgery is recommended. 37386e6afe The fracture can disrupt the neurovascular status of the distal arm. Clinical parameters such as temperature of the limb extremities (warm or cold), capillary refilling time, oxygen saturation of the affected... 37386e6afe == Etymology == 37386e6afe The medial epicondyle protects the ulnar nerve, which runs in a groove on the back of this epicondyle. The ulnar nerve is vulnerable because it passes close to the surface along the back of the bone. Striking the medial epicondyle causes a tingling... 37386e6afe A bone fracture may be the result of high force impact or stress, or a minimal trauma injury as a result of certain medical conditions that weaken the bones, such as osteoporosis, osteopenia, bone cancer, or osteogenesis imperfecta, where the fracture is then properly termed a pathologic fracture. Most bone fractures require urgent medical attention to prevent further injury. 37386e6afe The medial epicondyle gives attachment to the ulnar collateral ligament of elbow joint, to the pronator teres, and to a common tendon of origin (the common flexor tendon) of some of the flexor muscles of the forearm: the flexor carpi radialis, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum superficialis, and the palmaris longus. The medial epicondyle is located on the distal end of the humerus. Additionally, the medial epicondyle is inferior to the medial supracondylar ridge. It is also proximal to the olecranon fossa. 37386e6afe

Bone fracture A bone fracture (abbreviated FRX or Fx, Fx, or #) is a medical condition in which there is a partial or complete break in the continuity of any bone in A bone fracture (abbreviated FRX or Fx, Fx, or #) is a medical condition in which there is a partial or complete break in the continuity of any bone in the body. In more severe cases, the bone may be broken into several fragments, known as a comminuted fracture. An open fracture (or compound fracture) is a bone fracture where the broken bone breaks through the skin 37386e6afe

== Structure == 37386e6afe

Pathologic fracture This process is most commonly due to osteoporosis, but may also be due to other pathologies such as cancer, infection (such as osteomyelitis), inherited bone disorders, or a bone cyst. A pathologic fracture is a bone fracture caused by weakness of the bone structure that leads to decreased mechanical resistance to normal mechanical loads A pathologic fracture is a bone fracture caused by weakness of the bone structure that leads to decreased mechanical resistance to normal mechanical loads. Only a small number of conditions are commonly responsible for pathological fractures, including osteoporosis, osteomalacia, Paget's disease, Osteitis, osteogenesis imperfecta, benign bone tumours and cysts, secondary malignant bone tumours and primary malignant bone tumours 37386e6afe

== Signs and symptoms == 37386e6afe The cause is generally a fall onto the arm or direct trauma to the arm. Risk factors include osteoporosis and diabetes. Diagnosis is generally based on X-rays or CT scan. It is a type of humerus fracture. A number of classification systems exist. 37386e6afe Fragility fracture is a type of pathologic fracture that occurs as a result of an injury that would be insufficient to cause fracture in a normal bone. There are several fracture sites said to be typical of fragility fractures: vertebral fractures, fractures of the neck of the femur, pelvic fractures, proximal humeral fractures and Colles fracture of the wrist. This definition arises because a normal human being ought to be able to fall from standing height without breaking any bones, and a fracture, therefore, suggests weakness of the skeleton. 37386e6afe Numbness over the outside part of the upper arm... 37386e6afe ♦♦2... 37386e6afe The radius is part of three joints: the elbow and the wrist, both of which are synovial joints; and the radioulnar joint, which is a syndesmosis. At the elbow, it joins with the capitulum of the humerus, and in a separate region, with the ulna at the radial notch. At the wrist, the radius forms a joint with the ulna bone. The radioulnar joint allows for supination and pronation of the forearm. 37386e6afe A child will complain of pain and swelling over the elbow immediately post trauma with loss of function of affected upper limb. Late onset of pain (hours after injury) could be due to muscle ischaemia (reduced oxygen supply). This can lead to loss of muscle function.

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