

INJURIES

IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

A torn ragged wound. A wound produced by the tearing of body tissue.

External lacerations may be small or large and may be caused in many ways, such as a blow from a blunt instrument, a fall against a rough surface, or an accident with machinery.

Lacerations within the body occur when an organ is compressed or moved out of place by an external or internal force.



Vulnus lacerum

Put the words in correct order

supercilii - oris - l. - vulnus - sin.- labii - et-
lacerum - inferioris

- vulnus lacerum labii inferioris oris et supercilii l. sin.



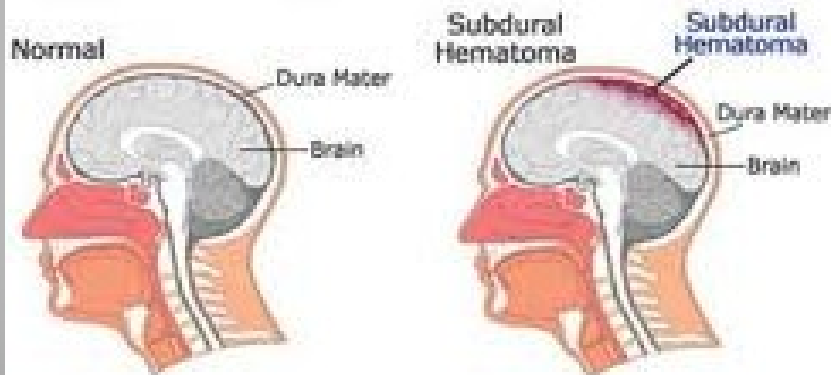
Bruise wound, an injury to tissues with skin discoloration and without breakage of skin. Blood from the broken vessels accumulates in surrounding tissues, producing pain, swelling, and tenderness, and the discoloration is the result of blood seepage just under the skin.

Haematoma

=Localized swelling filled with blood



Subdural Hematoma



Vulnus contusum = contusio

Fill in missing endings



*Contusio femoris lateris
dextri cum haematomate
musculi quadricipitis
femoris lateris sinistri*



**Vulnus contusolacerum
= lacerocontusum**

Bite wound

– usually a puncture or laceration, caused by the teeth. An animal bite usually results in a break in the skin but also includes contusions from the excessive pressure on body tissue from the bite. The contusions can occur without a break in the skin.



Animal bites often result in serious infections and mortality.

Vulnus morsum

Translate the diagnose

Bite wounds of right face after an animal bite

- Vulnera morsa faciei lateris dextri post morsum animalis



cut wound = incision

slicing wounds made with a sharp instrument, leaving even edges. They may be as minimal as a paper cut or as significant as a surgical incision. or a wound made by a sharp instrument.



Vulnus scissum / incisum

Give full forms of the abbreviations and numbers

- vv. scissa dig. II-III manus l. sin.



▶ vulnera scissa digiti secundi
et tertii manus lateris sinistri



A **cut wound**
– wound
caused by
falling of a
sharp object,
typically an
axe or a
knife...



Vulnus sectum



A **gunshot wound (GSW)** (ballistic trauma or **bullet wound**)

- form of physical trauma sustained from the discharge of arms or munitions.

Ballistic trauma can be fatal or cause long-term consequences.



Vulnus sclopetarium



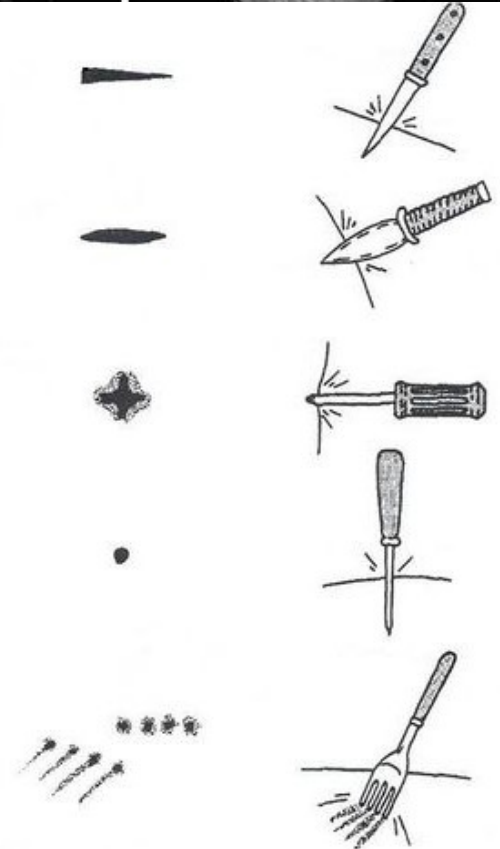
stab wound

- a specific form of penetrating trauma to the skin that results from a knife or a similar pointed object that is "deeper than it is wide".



Stab wounds can occur not only from knives, but also from ice picks, pens, broken bottles and even coat hangers.

Even though stab wounds are inflicted at a much greater rate than gun shot wounds, they account for less than 10% of all penetrating trauma deaths.



Vulnus punctum

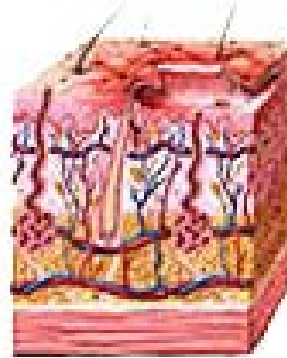
Translate the diagnose

- foreign objects in multiple stab wounds of the back
- corpora aliena in vulneribus punctis multiplicibus dorsi



burn

Epidermis
Dermis
Subcutaneous
Muscle



Superficial
(first degree)
burn



Partial thickness
(second degree)
burn



Full thickness
(third degree)
burn



Combustio, onis, f.



2nd degree/grade burn



3rd degree/grade burn



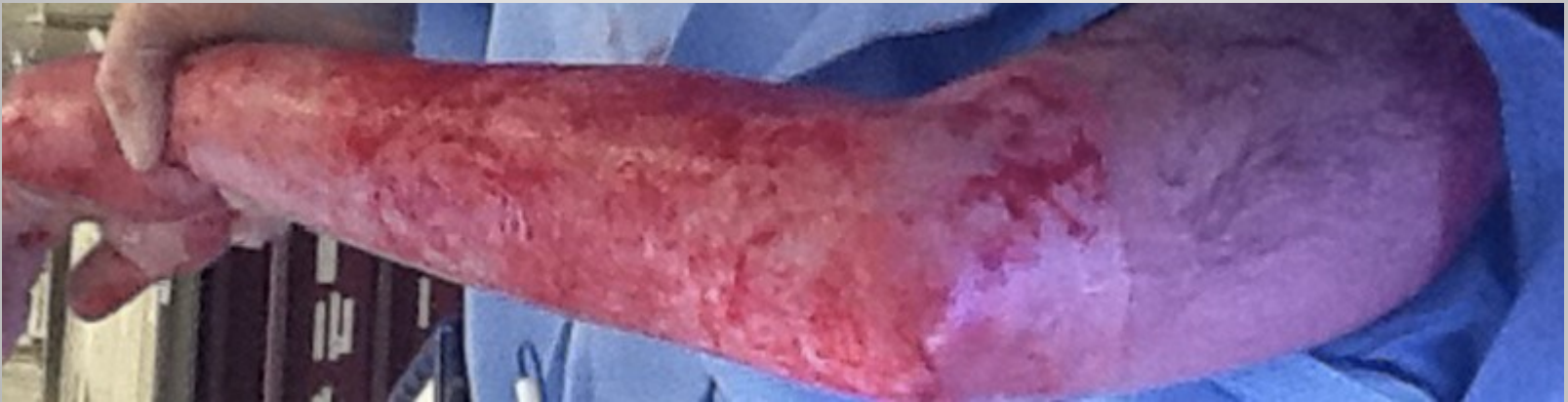
infected burns

-change in the color of the skin around the burn, swelling, strange odor, the wound sinks deeper into the skin and gets larger, green or yellow pus develops, a fever

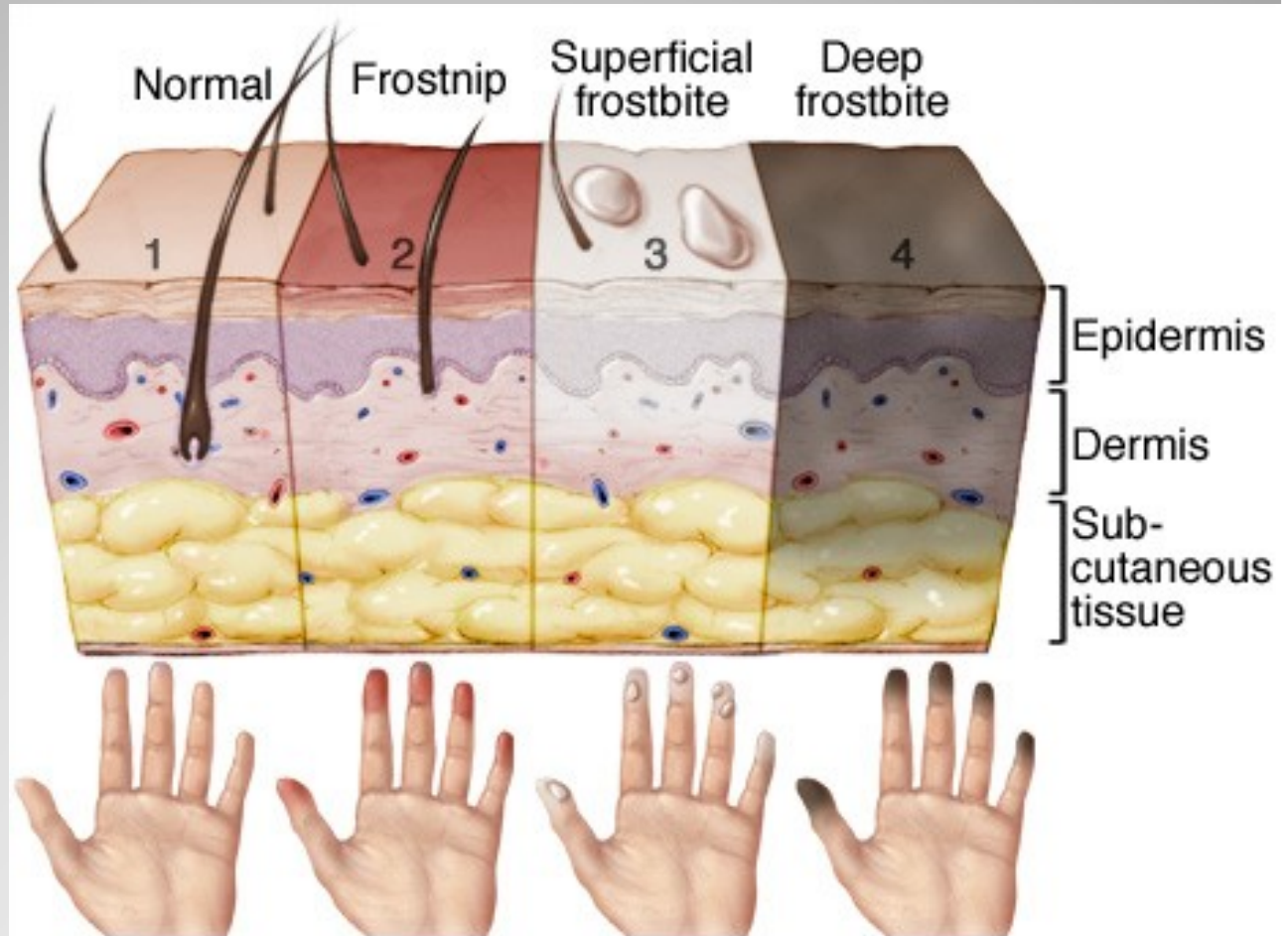
Combustio, onis, f.

Write a diagnose of this second degree burn

- Combustio brachii et antebrachii l. sin. gr II



frostbite



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Congelatio, onis, f.



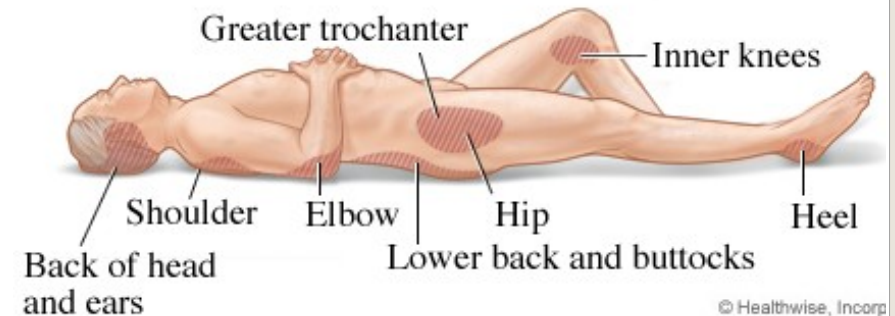
Congelatio, onis, f.

Give full forms of abbreviations and interpret the diagnoses

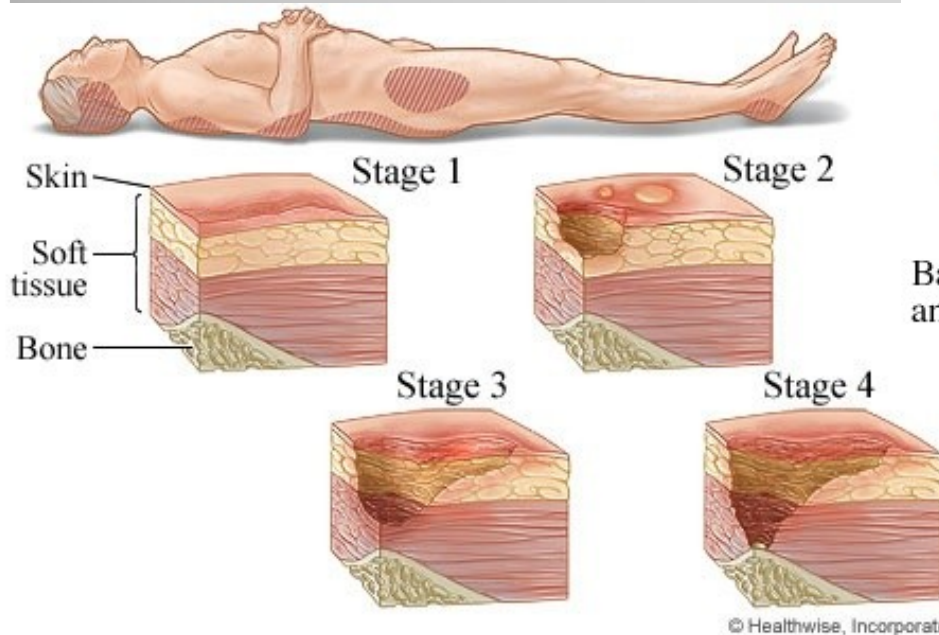
- defectus cutis cum osteomyel. phal. dist. hall. l. dx.
- stp. congelationem
 - defectus cutis cum osteomyelitide phalangis distalis hallucis lateris dextri
 - Status post congelationem



bedsore – pressure ulcer due to local interference with circulation; persons most at risk are those who are emaciated (nutritionally deficient in protein), obese, immobilized by traction or anything else, diabetic, or suffering from a circulatory disorder.



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Decubitus, us, m.



stage 1 pressure ulcer



stage 2 pressure ulcer



stage 3 pressure ulcer

Decubitus, us, m.

Fill in missing terms



Decubitus regionis

calcanei

(heel bone) et

ossis sacri

(sacral bone) gr. II.

- fractura – luxatio – distorsio
 - contusio
 - commotio
 - perforatio
 - laceratio
- haematoma
 - abruptio
 - laesio

Internal injuries

OS = ostesynthesis; FE = ferrum (iron)

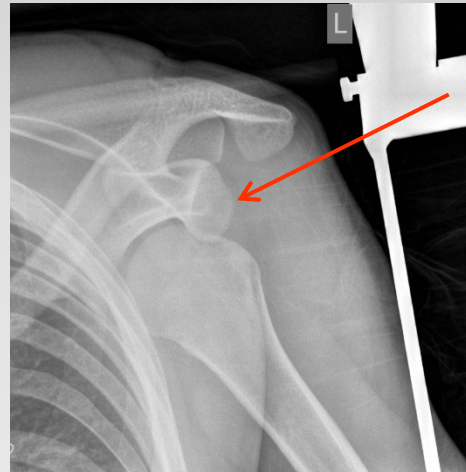
S8220 Fr. cruris l.sin cum fr.fibulae duplex disloc.aperta
stp. OS FE 17.7. 2010

S332 Luxatio art. SI l. sin stp. reposit. 17.7.
articulationis sacroiliacae repositionem

S818 Decollement partis proximalis cruris l.sin.
= severe damage of soft tissues

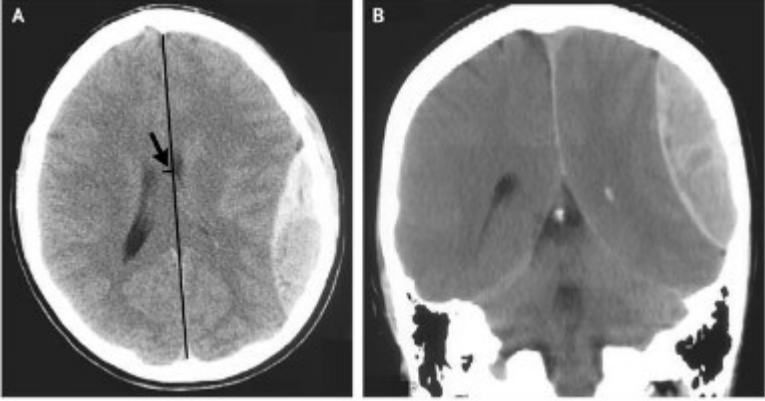


???



???

Bones, ligaments, soft tissues



epidural haematoma in the left parietal region

haematoma epidurale reg. parietalis l.sin.

traumatic brain injury (TBI) ?

commotio cerebri



Organs

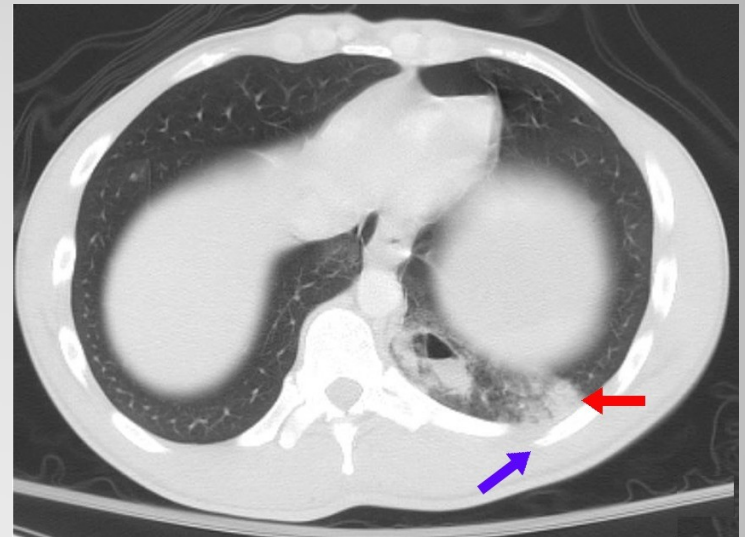


contusion of the right lung ?

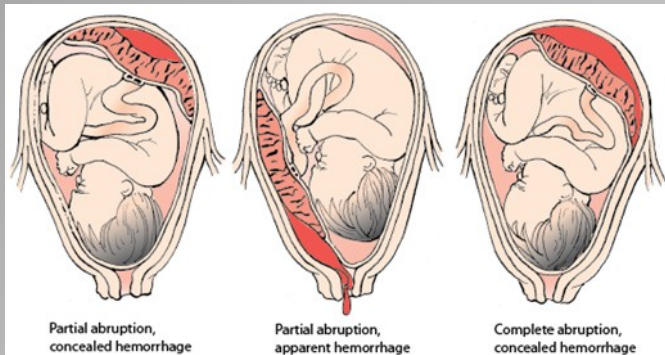
contusio pulmonis l. dx.

grade IV splenic laceration ?

laceratio lienis gradus quarti



Organs



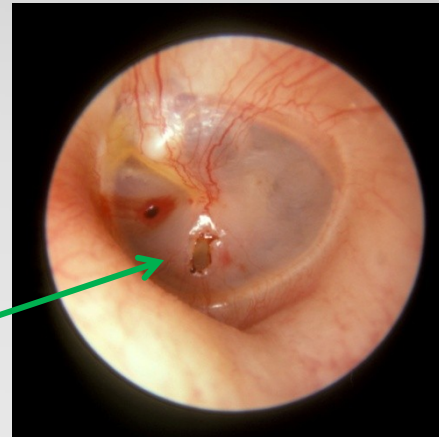
partial abruption of placenta in the 36th week (+ 4 days) of pregnancy?

abruptio placentae partialis in grav. hebd. 36+4

in graviditatis hebdomade

traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane in the right ear ?

perforatio tympani l. dx. traumatica



Organs, soft tissues

Dg: T068 Polytrauma

V1701 Cykl.řid.x pev.přek.;neprov.neh.;volný čas
S0640 Haemorrhagia epidurale reg. temporale l.sin
F100 Ebrietas aethylica
S0601 Commotio cerebri
S0240 Fr.compl. zygomaticomaxillaris l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid
S4201 Fr.claviculae l.sin apeta
S4210 Fr. scapulae l.sin comminutiva
S0210 Fr.allae ossis sphenoidalis l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid.
S2240 Fr.costarum II-IV hemithoracis l.sin
S2700 Pneumothorax traum. reg. dorsobasale l.sin /dle CT/
S2720 Fluidothorax l.sin. min. dle RTG
S2730 Contuio pulmonisl.sin, reg.dorsobasale
S407 Excoriationes extrem.super. l.sin multipl.
S607 Excoriationes digitorum manuum bilat.
S013 Dilaceratio auriculae l.sin
S708 Excoriationes extrem. inf. l.sin multipl.

Case study



A 34-year-old man was brought to the emergency department at the hospital because of multiple traumatic injuries that he sustained when a bomb exploded while he was watching the 2013 Boston Marathon. At the scene, the patient reportedly lost consciousness, had a *complete amputation of his right leg directly below the knee*, and had copious blood loss. A plain radiograph of the left tibia and fibula (*Figure 3A Radiographs of the Injuries of the Left Leg*) revealed *multiple metallic foreign bodies around the knee and a nondisplaced fracture of the lateral tibial plateau*. Plain radiographs of the left foot and ankle revealed *a comminuted fracture of the calcaneus* (*Figure 3B*), minimally displaced cuboid and cuneiform fractures, and *subluxation of multiple tarsometatarsal joints*, evidence of a ligamentous *Lisfranc injury* (dislocation of the tarsometatarsal joints due to midfoot trauma; named after the military surgeon in Napoleon's army) (*Figure 3C*).

- 1) **problem**: *Nominative*
 - fractura; corpora aliena; subluxatio
- 2) **localization**: *Genitive* (rarely preposition)
 - cruris l.dx.; calcanei; circum genu
- 3) **further specification** of the problem:
 - traumatica; non dislocata; comminutiva

Check the basic structure of your diagnose !

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- **Eponyms** – *Lisfranc*
- Side expressed by **l.sin./l.dx.**
- The specifying **adjective** usually stands **in the end**:

Fractura plato tibiae lateralis l.sin. non dislocata

- Latinized **undeclined terms** – *plato tibiae*
- **Abbreviations** - *disloc., comm., mult.*

Specifics of clinical Latin