CELL PATHOLOGY

as a result, this might result in an early detection of cancer and early treatment.

BONE FRACTURE

Signs and symptoms of a fracture include:

- Swelling or bruising over a bone.
- Deformity of an arm or leg.
- Pain within the dislocated space that gets worse once the area is moved or pressure is applied.
- Loss of function within the dislocated space.

In compound fractures, bone sticking out from the skin.

Fractures are typically caused by a fall, blow or different traumatic event. Pathological fractures are those caused by illness that weakens the bones; they will occur with very little or no trauma. osteoporosis, a disorder in which the bones skinny and lose strength as they age, causes over 300,000 fractures every year in the Great Britain, particularly within the hip, wrist and spine.

X-rays are typically carried out in hospital X-ray departments by trained

specialists called radiographers, though they will even be done by different health care professionals, like dentists.

X-rays are a sort of radiation which will pass through the body. they cannot be seen by the naked eye and you cannot feel them.

As they go through the body, the energy from X-rays is absorbed at completely different rays by different elements of the body. A detector on the opposite side of the body picks of the X-rays when they've passed through and turns them into a picture.

Dense elements of your body that X-rays notice it touchant the through, like bone, show up as clear white areas on the image. Softer elements that X-reas will go through more simply, like your heart and lungs, show up as darker areas.

X-rays is used to examine reast areas of the body, mey are mainly used to explore the bones and joints, though they are sometimes used to firm usues affecting soft tissue, like internal organs.

During an X-lay, you will typically be asked to lie on a table or stand against a flat surface so the a part of your body being examined can be positioned in the right place.

The apparatus, that appears like a tube containing an oversized lightweight bulb, are carefully aimed toward the a part of the body being examined by the specialist. they're going to operate the machine from behind a screen or from the next room.

The X-ray can last for a fraction of a second. you will not feel something while it's carried out.

While the X-ray is being taken, you'll have to stay still therefore the image created is not blurred. more than one X-ray is also taken from completely different angles to produce the maximum amount data as possible

The procedure can typically solely take a number of minutes.

As a result, this might help doctors confirm however severity of the matter and confirm the correct treatment for the patient.

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