

Tear 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 - I. - vulnus - sin.- labii - et-

lacerum - inferioris

vulnus lacerum labii inferioris oris et supercilii l. sin.



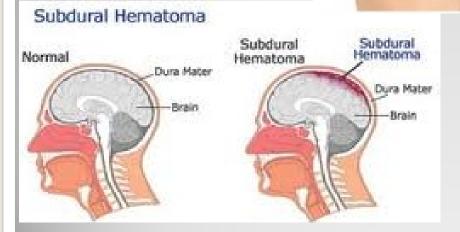
Bruise wound = an injury to tissues with skin discoloration and without breakage of skin. Blood from the broken vessels accumulates in surrounding tissues, producing pain, swelling, and tenderness, and the discoloration is the result of blood seepage just

Evelid contusion

under the skin.

Haematoma

=localized swelling filled with blood





Vulnus contusum = contusio

Fill in missing endings



Contusio femor<u>is</u> later<u>is</u> dextr<u>i</u> cum haematomat<u>e</u>





Vulnus contusolacerum = lacerocontusum



Bite wound

= usually a puncture or laceration, caused by 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 the right face after an animal bite?

Vulnera morsa faciei lateris dextri post morsum animalis



cut wound = incision

= a wound made by pulling of 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** = a 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)

= a wound caused by 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



vulnus _____ regionis

vulnera

??





vulnus

???

mors propter

?





???



Torn meniscus



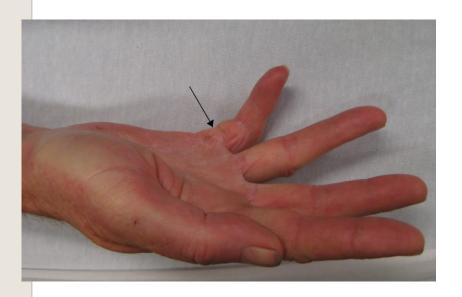
= any damage of an organ or tissue that leads to its damagedfunction

club foot in a baby



= permanent bodily malformation of the shape of and organ opart of the body

laesio, onis, f. deformitas, atis, f.



laesio – ligamentum – musculus – flexor – digitus – minimus – manus – latus – sinister

ENDINGS??



vulnus contus__ femor__
dextr__ cum haematomat__

MISSING ENDINGS??



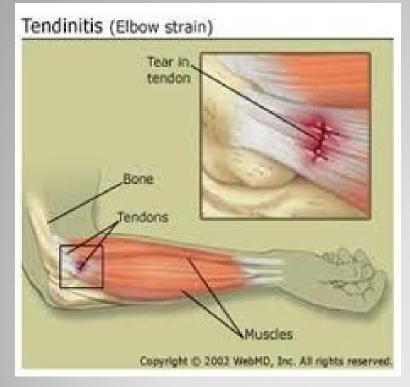
perforatio membranae tympani

status post

7

??

a strain (of muscle, ligament, etc.)



a scratch or abrasion of skin



distensio, onis, f excoriatio, 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. = a burn

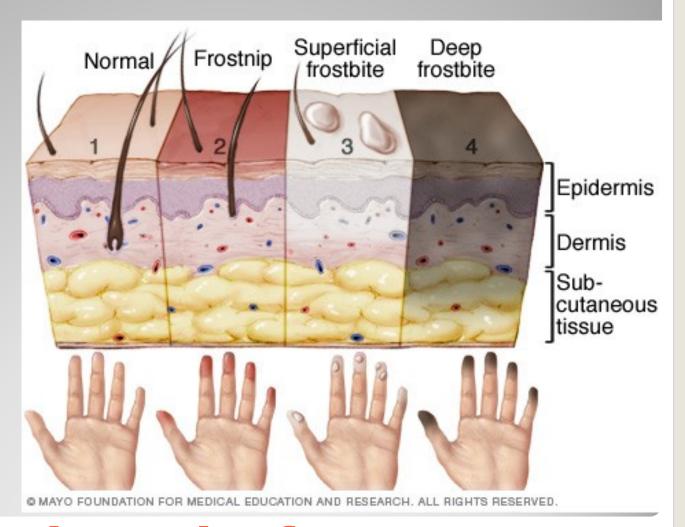
Write a diagnose of this second degree burn

Combustio antebrachii I. sin. gradus secundi

*gradus, us, m. = degree, stage - always expressed in Genitive!



frostbite



Congelatio, onis, f.



Congelatio digiti secundi pedis I. sin.



Congelatio auriculae I. dx./ I. sin.

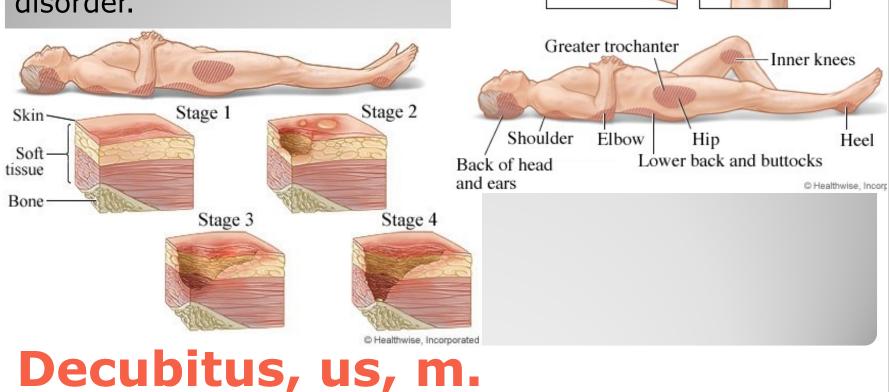
bedsore = a pressure ulcer due to local interference with circulation; persons most at risk are those who are emaciated (nutritionally deficient in protein), obese,

Elbow-

Inner

knees

immobilized by traction or anything else, diabetic, or suffering from a circulatory disorder.





stage 1 pressure ulcer



stage 2 pressure ulcer



stage 3 pressure ulcer

Decubitus, us, m.

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

Internal injuries

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OS = ostesynthesis; FE = ferrum (iron)
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S8220 Fr. cruris l.sin cum fr.fibulae duplex disloc.aperta stp. OS FE 17.7. 2010

articulationis sacroiliacae

repositionem

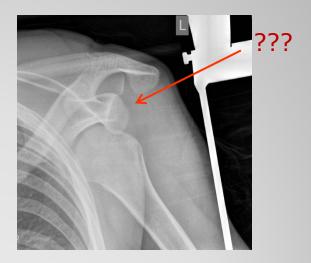
S332 Luxatio art. SI 1. sin stp. reposit. 17.7.

S818 Decollement partis proximalis cruris 1.sin.

= severe damage of soft tissues



Vulnus contusum/distorsio tali/malleoli I. sin.



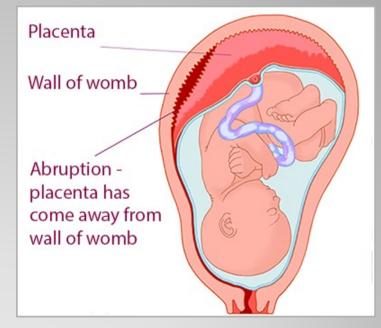
Luxatio (capitis) humeri I. sin.

Bones, ligaments, soft tissues

distorsio, onis, f.

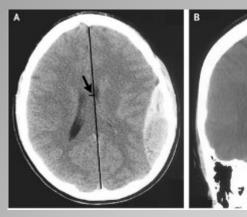
= a joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact





= a tearing away, separation, or detachment

abruptio, onis, f.



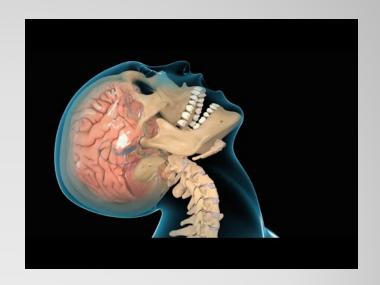


epidural haematoma in the left parietal region

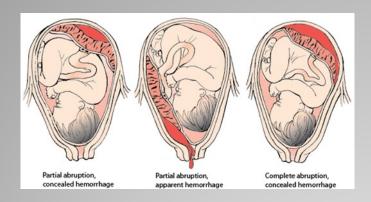
haematoma epidurale reg. parietalis I.sin.

traumatic brain injury (TBI) ?

commotio cerebri



Organs, soft tissues



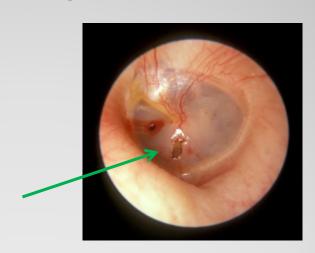
partial abruption of placenta in the 36th week (+ 4 days) of pregnancy?

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



laceratio

??



contusio lienis

mors propter

??

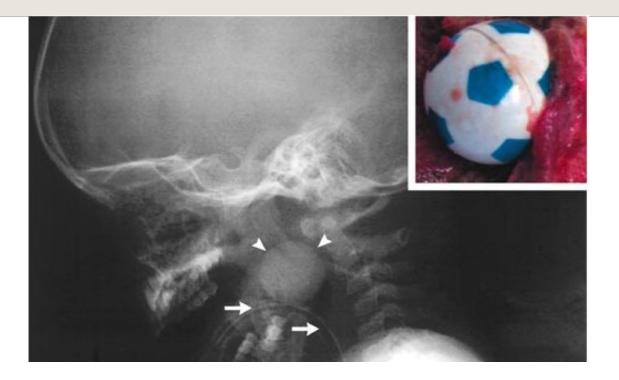
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Dg: T068 Polytrauma
   V1701 Cykl.řid.x pev.přek.; neprov.neh.; volný čas
    S0640 Haemorrhagia epidurale reg. temporale 1.sin
          Ebrietas aethylica
   F100
   S0601 Commotio cerebri
   S0240 Fr.compl. zygomaticomaxillaris l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid
   S4201 Fr.claviculae l.sin apeta
         Fr. scapulae l.sin comminutiva
    S4210
         Fr.allae ossis sphenoidalis l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid.
   S0210
          Fr.costarum II-IV hemithoracis l.sin
   S2240
          Pneumothorax traum. reg. dorsobasale l.sin /dle CT/
   S2700
   S2720
          Fluidothorax 1.sin. min. dle RTG
    S2730
          Contuio pulmonisl.sin, reg.dorsobasale
          Excoriationes extrem.super. l.sin multipl.
    S407
          Excoriationes digitorum manuum bilat.
    S607
    S013 Dilaceratio auriculae 1.sin
          Excoriationes extrem. inf. l.sin multipl.
    S708
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- 1) **problem**: Nominative
 - fractura; corpora aliena; subluxatio
- 2) localization: Genitive (rarely preposition)
 - cruris I.dx.; calcanei; circum genu
- 3) further specification of the problem:
 - traumatica; non dislocata; comminutiva

Basic structure of a diagnose

- Side expressed by I.sin./I.dx.
- The specifying adjective usually stands in the end:
 - perforatio tympani I. dx. traumatica
- Abbreviations disloc., comm., mult.

Specifics of clinical Latin



A three-year-old boy was playing with a plastic ball while in the backseat of a car. The father heard a gasp, saw that the child was unconscious, and suspected the child to aspirate the toy ball. Emergency personnel intubated the child, no foreign body was visualized then. The child was dead on arrival at the hospital. During the postmortem examination, a radiograph of the head and neck showed a spherical foreign body located in the oropharynx. The oropharynx contained a toy soccer ball 2.5 cm in diameter.

A healthy 25-year-old man presented to the surgical clinic with a hole in the roof of his mouth, present for a year, and he requested surgical correction. The patient reported a 5year history of nasal cocaine use from which he had recently abstained. Examination revealed a large perforation of the nasal septum and middle palate. Local complications of intranasal cocaine abuse include *chronic rhinitis*, *sinusitis, epistaxis,* ossification or necrosis of the nasal septum, and in rare cases, palatal perforation.

