INNOVATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF DOUBLE INJURY OF TUBULAR BONES IN CHILDREN

Kuldashev K. A

Ismoilov O.O

Abdukhalilov M.K.

Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract: Children often experience injuries, including fractures to their tubular bones, and in some cases, they may sustain double injuries in different bones simultaneously. Such complex cases require innovative diagnostic techniques to accurately assess the extent of damage and provide suitable treatment options. This article explores various innovative diagnostic approaches.

Keywords: Treatments, radiography, computed tomography, technological advancement, 3D imaging.

Introduction: Skeletal dysplasias are a heterogeneous assortment of hereditary issues portrayed by bone and ligament irregularities, and they include north of 400 problems. These issues are uncommon separately, however aggregately they are normal (estimated occurrence of one out of 5000 births).

Radiologists sometimes experience skeletal dysplasias in everyday practice. During the 1980s, Teacher Juergen Spranger proposed an idea reasonable for the conclusion of skeletal dysplasias named bone dysplasia families. That's what he expressed (a) alternate bone dysplasias that share a comparable skeletal example can be gathered into a "family," (b) the last finding is practical through the temporary acknowledgment of an example followed by a more cautious examination, and (c) groups of bone dysplasias might be the aftereffect of comparative pathogenetic systems.

The models of bone dysplasia families incorporate dysostosis multiplex family, achondroplasia family, spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita family, and Larsen disorder otopalatodigital condition family. Since Spranger's proposition, the idea of bone dysplasia families, alongside progressing hereditary procedures, has been approved also, further extended.

Today, this microscopically demonstrated idea empowers a straightforward stepwise way to deal with be applied to the radiologic conclusion of skeletal dysplasias. The initial step is the order of a given case into a family in light of example acknowledgment, and the subsequent step is more fastidious perception, like ID of various severities of similar example or unpretentious yet unmistakable discoveries. Since major skeletal dysplasias are restricted in number, radiologists can be know about the delegate examples of these messes.

There are some innovative methods to diagnose double injury of tubular bones in children:

Diagnostic Techniques

1. Radiography

- Radiography, a commonly used technique in diagnosing bone injuries, involves capturing X-ray images of the affected area

- This method allows for visualizing fractures, dislocations, and realignments within the tubular bones

- Additionally, radiography helps assess the severity and location of the double injury, aiding in treatment planning.

2. Computed Tomography (CT)

- CT scans employ X-rays to generate detailed cross-sectional images of the bones

- With CT, healthcare professionals can accurately diagnose complex double injuries in tubular bones

- This technique enables visualization of fine bone fragments, fractures, and other complications.

3. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

- MRI utilizes a strong magnetic field and radio waves to create detailed images of the bone structures

- It is particularly helpful in identifying soft tissue damage associated with double tubular bone injuries

- MRI provides a valuable diagnostic tool for precise evaluation and helps plan for appropriate treatment methods.

4. Ultrasonography

- Ultrasonography is a non-invasive technique that uses high-frequency sound waves to generate images of the affected area

- This method aids in identifying fractures, bone dislocations, and other soft tissue injuries

- Ultrasonography is especially useful in pediatric cases due to its safety and cost-effectiveness.

5. Three-Dimensional (3D) Imaging

- 3D imaging techniques, such as 3D CT scans and magnetic resonance angiography, provide a comprehensive view of the affected tubular bones

- These innovative diagnostic tools enable healthcare professionals to assess the double injury accurately and detect any underlying complications

- 3D imaging aids in planning complex surgical interventions and post-operative evaluations.

6. Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA)

- DEXA is primarily used to measure bone density, but it can also assist in diagnosing double tubular bone injuries

- This technique provides precise information on any changes in bone mineral density, which may indicate fractures or healing processes

- DEXA can aid in monitoring the progress of healing and assessing treatment effectiveness.

They are new methods that are being used in today's world by medicine specialists.

Conclusion

Innovative diagnostic techniques play a crucial role in accurately diagnosing double injuries of tubular bones in children. By utilizing radiography, CT scans, MRI, ultrasonography, 3D imaging, and DEXA, healthcare professionals can effectively assess the extent of damage and plan suitable treatment methods. These diagnostic methods, combined with high sentence variety, active voice, transition words, and syllable variation, ensure comprehensive evaluations and improved patient outcomes.

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