

Broken Clavicle

Long Term Effects

== Etymology == 5f1b0cd3aa Abdominal internal oblique muscle – A muscle of the abdominal wall, which lies below the external oblique and just above the transverse abdominal muscles. 5f1b0cd3aa

Glossary of bird terms dinosaurs, located below the neck and formed by the fusion of the two clavicles. Its primary function is in the strengthening of the thoracic skeleton 5f1b0cd3aa

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. 5f1b0cd3aa Abductor pollicis longus muscle – One of the extrinsic muscles of the hand. Its major function is to abduct the thumb at

the wrist. 5f1b0cd3aa == A == 5f1b0cd3aa
Before writing Hiroshima, Hersey had been a war correspondent in the field, writing for Life magazine and The Nan working in the Pacific Theater and followed Lt. John F. Kennedy through the Solomon Islands. One of the first Western journalists to view the ruins of Hiroshima after the bombing, Hersey was commissioned by William Shawn of The New Yorker to write articles about the impact of a nuclear explosion by using witness... 5f1b0cd3aa The methods used to identify a person from a skeleton rely on the past contributions of various anthropologists and the study of human skeletal differences... 5f1b0cd3aa Although bone tissue contains no pain receptors, a bone fracture is painful for several reasons: 5f1b0cd3aa

Child bone fracture Multiple fractures of varying age, bilateral fractures, A child bone fracture or a pediatric fracture is a medical condition in which a bone of a child (a person younger than the age of 18) is cracked or broken. Bone fractures in children are different from adult bone fractures because a child's bones are still growing. About 15% of all injuries in children are fracture injuries. Also, more consideration

needs to be taken when a child fractures a bone since it will affect the child in their growth. bone between the shoulder and elbow), ribs, scapula, outer end of the clavicle, and vertebra 5f1b0cd3aa

== Types of fractures == 5f1b0cd3aa
Meibutsu (noted swords) is a special designation given to sword masterpieces which are listed in a compilation from the 18th century called the "Kyoho Meibutsucho". The swords listed are Koto blades from several different provinces; 100... 5f1b0cd3aa On an everyday basis, bones will support many kinds of forces naturally applied to them, but when the forces are too strong, the bones will break. For example, when an adolescent jumps off a trampoline and lands on their feet, the bones and connective tissue in the adolescent's feet will usually absorb the force, flex, then return to their original shape. However, if the adolescent lands and the force is too strong, the bones and the connective tissue will not be able to support the force and will fracture. 5f1b0cd3aa The work was originally published in The New Yorker, which had planned to run it over four issues but instead dedicated the entire edition of August 31, 1946, to a single

article. Less than two months later, the article was printed as a book by Alfred A. Knopf. Never out of print, it has sold more than three million copies. "Its story became a part of our ceaseless thinking about world wars and nuclear holocaust," New Yorker essayist Roger Angell wrote in 1995.
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Bone Long bones such as the clavicle, that have a differently shaped shaft or ends are also called modified long bones. bone of the kneecap. Short bones are A bone is a rigid organ that constitutes part of the skeleton in most vertebrate animals. Bones come in a variety of shapes and sizes and have complex internal and external structures. Bones protect the organs of the body, produce red and white blood cells, store minerals, help regulate acid-base homeostasis, provide structure and support for the body, and enable mobility and hearing
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The bones of a child are more likely to bend than to break completely because they are softer and the periosteum is stronger and thicker. The fractures that are most common in children are the incomplete fractures;...
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Japanese sword Some of the more commonly known types of Japanese swords are the katana, tachi, ōdachi, wakizashi, and tantō. The follow through would continue the slicing motion, through whatever A Japanese sword (Japanese: 日本刀, Hepburn: nihontō) is one of several types of traditionally made swords from Japan. will break the initial resistance supplied by shoulder muscles and the clavicle. Bronze swords were made as early as the Yayoi period (1,000 BC – 300 AD), though most people generally refer to the curved blades made from the Heian period (794–1185) to the present day when speaking of "Japanese swords". There are many types of Japanese swords that differ by size, shape, field of application, and method of manufacture 5f1b0cd3aa

Abdomen – The part of the body between the chest and pelvis, which contains most of the tubelike organs of the digestive tract, as well as several solid organs. 5f1b0cd3aa

Hiroshima (book) Fujii sleeps on the floor of his destroyed family's home. His left clavicle is broken and is covered Hiroshima is a 1946 book by American author John Hersey. Japanese and no longer feels like a foreigner. It is regarded as one of the

earliest examples of New Journalism, in which the story-telling techniques of fiction are adapted to non-fiction reporting. Dr. It tells the stories of six survivors of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima 5f1b0cd3aa

== Background == 5f1b0cd3aa Abscess – A collection of pus that has built up within the tissue of the body. 5f1b0cd3aa

Glossary of medicine Clavicle – also known as the collar bone, is a long bone that serves as a strut between the shoulder This glossary of medicine includes definitions of medical terminology and other terms pertaining to medicine and related fields. stabilize temperature and pH, and maintain homeostasis 5f1b0cd3aa

== Signs and symptoms == 5f1b0cd3aa Bone tissue (also known as osseous tissue or bone in the uncountable) is a form of hard tissue, specialised connective tissue that is mineralized and has an intercellular honeycomb-like matrix, which helps to give the bone rigidity. Bone tissue is made up of different types of bone cells: osteoblasts and osteocytes (which form and mineralise bone respectively), osteoclasts (which resorb bone), and modified or flattened osteoblasts

(lining cells that form a protective layer on the bone surface). The mineralised matrix of bone tissue has an organic component of mainly ossein, a form of collagen, and an inorganic component of bone mineral, made up of various salts. Bone tissue comprises cortical (compact) bone and cancellous (spongy) bone, although bones may also contain other kinds of tissue including bone... 5f1b0cd3aa

Pterosaur thorax was deepest at the rear of the breastbone. There were no (inter)clavicles. The pelvis of pterosaurs was of moderate size compared to the body as 5f1b0cd3aa

Accommodation reflex - a reflex action of the eye, measured as a response to focusing on a near... 5f1b0cd3aa The word katana was used in ancient Japan and is still used today, whereas the old usage of the word nihontō is found in the poem the Song of Nihontō, by the Song dynasty poet Ouyang Xiu. The word nihontō became more common in Japan in the late Tokugawa shogunate. Due to importation of Western swords, the word nihontō was adopted to distinguish it from the Western sword (西洋, yōtō). 5f1b0cd3aa Abductor pollicis brevis

muscle - A muscle in the hand that abducts (straightens) the thumb. 5f1b0cd3aa

Aarskog-Scott syndrome - (AAS) A rare, inherited (X-linked) disease characterized by short stature, facial abnormalities, skeletal and genital anomalies. 5f1b0cd3aa

Abdominal external oblique muscle - The largest, and outermost, of the three flat muscles of the lateral anterior abdominal wall. 5f1b0cd3aa

Forensic anthropology Using physical markers present on a skeleton, a forensic anthropologist can potentially determine a person's age, sex, stature, and race. The clavicle is the last bone to complete growth and the plate is sealed around age Forensic anthropology is the application of the anatomical science of anthropology and its various subfields, including forensic archaeology and forensic taphonomy, in a legal setting. A forensic anthropologist can assist in the identification of deceased individuals whose remains are decomposed, burned, mutilated or otherwise unrecognizable, as might happen in a plane crash. In addition to identifying physical characteristics of the individual, forensic anthropologists can use skeletal abnormalities to potentially determine cause

of death, past trauma such as broken bones or medical procedures, as well as diseases such as bone cancer. Along with forensic pathologists, forensic dentists, and homicide investigators, forensic anthropologists commonly testify in court as expert witnesses. plate seals around age 16 or 17 in girls and around 18 or 19 in boys. Forensic anthropologists are also instrumental in the investigation and documentation of genocide and mass graves 5f1b0cd3aa

Melanoma situ, vertex scalp marked for biopsy Melanoma in situ, evolving, right clavicle marked for biopsy Melanoma, vertex scalp marked for biopsy Melanoma, right 5f1b0cd3aa

Bone fracture In more severe cases, the bone may be broken into several fragments, known as a comminuted fracture. junction of the spine Rib fracture Sternal fracture Shoulder fracture Clavicle fracture Scapular fracture Arm fracture Humerus fracture (fracture of upper 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. An open fracture (or compound fracture) is a bone fracture where

the broken bone breaks through the skin
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Accommodation – the process by which the
eye focuses on an object. 5f1b0cd3aa

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