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#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Clinical Case Discussion 23			
	Closed (Fig. 1.45)	Open	Strain (indirect)
Features	The capsule and supporting ligament and joint capsule are continuous with the capsular ligament. There is no communication between the joint and the pleural space.	The pleural space is continuous with the joint space. There is a communication between the joint and the pleural space.	The capsular ligament is torn and the joint capsule is torn. There is a communication between the joint and the pleural space.
Major pleural space	Negative film from pleurocentesis (closed) or air can get into the joint or lung or pleural space.	Major pleural space is anteriorly, laterally, and posteriorly. Usually, the typical communication is anteriorly. It is likely to be the medial lobe of the lung.	Major pleural space is posteriorly. There is a communication between the joint and the pleural space. It is an anteriorly located space. It is likely to be the medial lobe of the lung.
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rupture of a rib or fracture of the rib • Cerebral aneurysm • Spontaneous due to congenital defect • Rupture of a pleural cyst or bulla • Spontaneous due to the use of a chest tube • Chest injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculosis • Lung abscess • Pneumonia • Chest trauma • Spontaneous • Spontaneous • Lung infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma due to the use of a chest tube • Cerebral aneurysm • Spontaneous
Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild chest pain, no respiratory distress, and only chest X-ray may show pleural effusion • Some patients may present with hemoptysis, chest discomfort, or chest pain • Chest of air may be seen on chest X-ray 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of trauma with fracture of the rib • Pleural fluid present with cough, fever, respiratory distress, and chest pain • Some chest pain at rest or with exertion • In the chest during (or just after) the procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pleural space is anteriorly, laterally, and posteriorly. There is a communication between the joint and the pleural space. It is an anteriorly located space. It is likely to be the medial lobe of the lung. • Hemoptysis is chest and central respiratory distress or to the side in the chest.
Signs on the side involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced chest expansion • Shift of trachea and mediastinum to the opposite side • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of chest trauma • Pleural fluid present • Crackles, wheezes, or rhales • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All signs of closed pneumothorax present • Crackles, wheezes, or rhales • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line
Physical examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation of a rib fracture • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin and chest • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate relief of respiratory distress • Hyperresonance to percussion • Tinkling or crackles on auscultation • Vocal fremitus and resonance are decreased • Can see a pleural line

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