



In each issue, *JUCM* will challenge your diagnostic acumen with a glimpse of x-rays, electrocardiograms, and photographs of dermatologic conditions that real urgent care patients have presented with.

If you would like to submit a case for consideration, please e-mail the relevant materials and presenting information to [editor@jucm.com](mailto:editor@jucm.com).

FIGURE 1



The patient is a 62-year-old who presents with a primary complaint of right shoulder pain that developed over time.

The patient denies any trauma. The patient is well appearing, and the history and examination are unremarkable.

View the image taken (**Figure 1**) and consider what your diagnosis and next steps would be.

Resolution of the case is described on the next page.

THE RESOLUTION

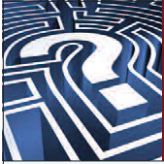
FIGURE 2



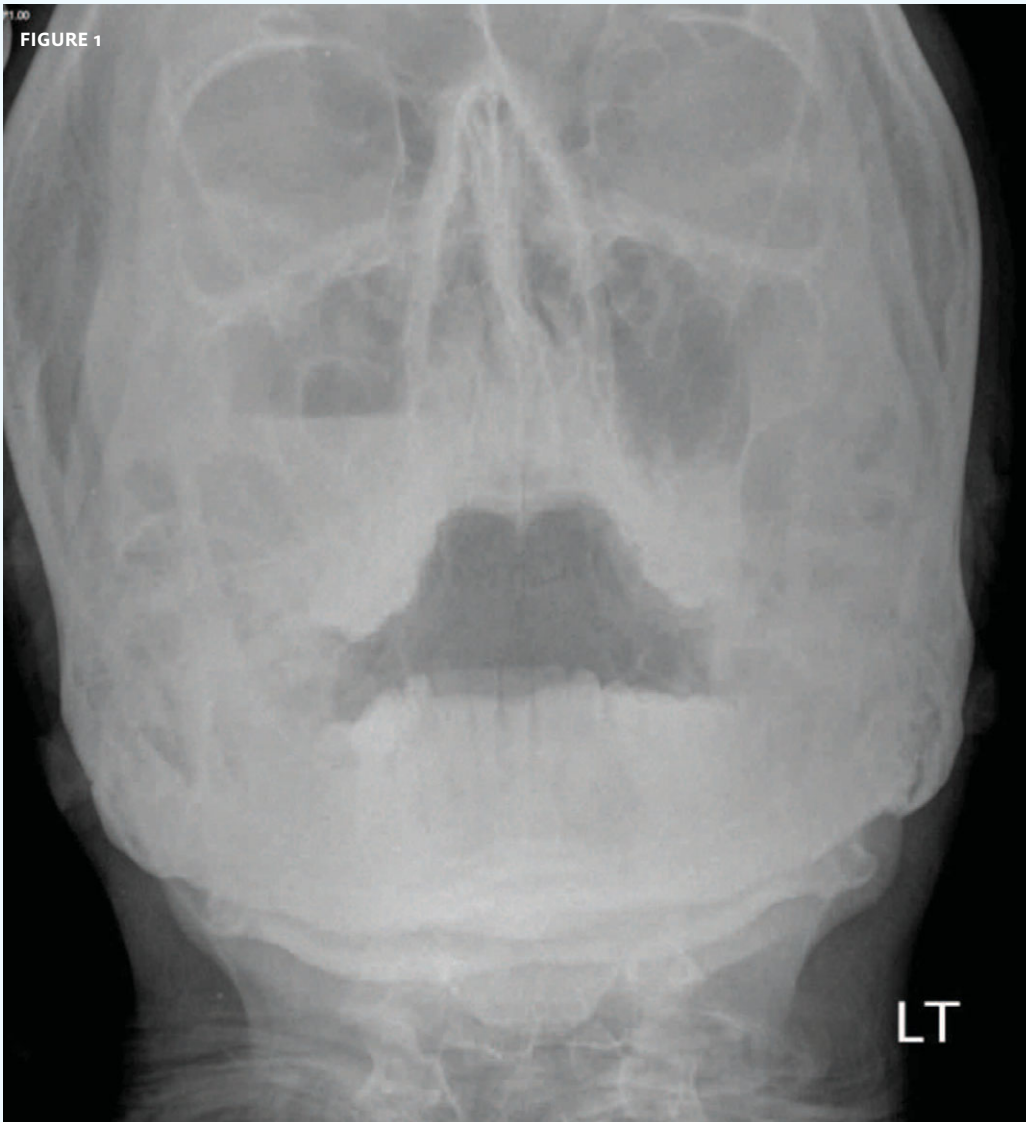
The x-ray shows calcification along the head of the humerus, which is consistent with a calcific tendinitis.

This patient was advised to follow up with an orthopedist. One might also consider a local cortisone injection, with or without physical therapy, in such a case.

*Acknowledgment: Case presented by Nahum Kovalski, BSc, MDCM, Terem Emergency Medical Centers, Jerusalem, Israel.*



INSIGHTS IN IMAGES  
CLINICAL CHALLENGE CASE 2



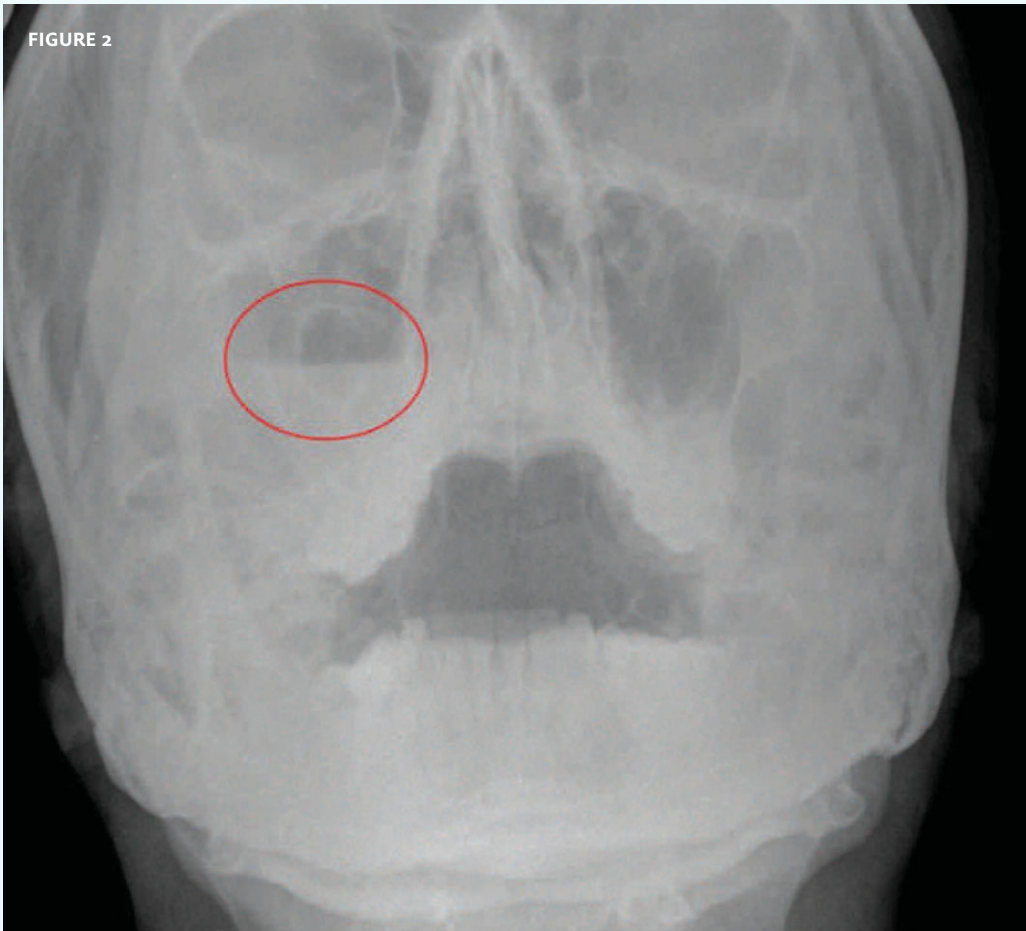
The patient is a 32-year-old man who presents after experiencing a blow to the face while falling from a bicycle.

The patient complains of tenderness over the front of his face. Neurological exam is normal. You note that his neck is supple.

View the image taken (**Figure 1**) and consider what your diagnosis and next steps would be.

Resolution of the case is described on the next page.

THE RESOLUTION



The circled portion of the x-ray shows an air-fluid level in the right maxillary sinus. This raises the possibility of an orbital fracture with bleeding into the sinus.

It is very important to verify that there is *no* limitation in range of motion (ROM) of the eye (i.e., entrapment).

CT of the facial bones, whenever available, is becoming the standard for imaging facial trauma. CT is extremely useful for identifying soft tissue complications of facial bone fractures and assists with disposition management.

Consultation with a facial surgeon (usually plastic surgery or otolaryngology) is necessary for all suspected facial bone fractures.

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*These cases are among hundreds that can be found in Terem's online X-ray Teaching File, with more being added daily. Free access to the file is available at <https://www2.teremi.com/xrayteach/>. A no-cost, brief registration is required.*