الآيـــــــة

قال تعالي:

{لاَ يُكَلِّفُ اللّهُ نَفْساً إِلاَّ وُسْـعَهَا لَهَـا مَـا كَسَـبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَـا مَـا اكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لاَ تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِن نَّسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَـا رَبَّنَـا وَلاَ تَحْمِـلْ عَلَيْنَـا إِصْراً كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلاَ تُحَمِّلْنَـا مَـا لاَ طَاقَـةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّـا وَاغْفِـرْ لَنَـا وَارْحَمْنَـا أَنـتَ مَوْلاَنَـا فَانصُـرْنَا عَلَـى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة، الآية (258-286)

To anyone who has helped me in completing research modest to my mother God rest her soul rest in peace and .insert dear ,to my father , may God prolong his age Dear aunt Lila to any of the following serious Alnziro and his family to my brother & sisters Marwa and Ofra her family God Adamkm health and wellness accept me .dedicative

Firstly ,thank god , for help me to continue and providing
. me insight to complete it my reaches

Secondly gratefully to all these supervisor assistant professor CAROLINEDOWERD and family &college, who continue to encourage me and support me , all these
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. international

Abbreviations

.MRI: magnetic reasons imaging

X-Ray: x-radiation is form of electromagnetic radiation , this production and uses of the radiation in medical .imaging

T1 weighted image: image that demonstrates the deferens .in t1 time of the tissue

T2 weighted image : image that demonstrate the deferens .in the t2 time of tissue

.PCL: posterior cruciate ligament

.ACL: anterior cruciate ligament

Lat: (lateral) structure that lies farther away from the .median plane

Med: (median) structure situated near to the median .plane of the body

.lCL: lateral collateral ligament of knee joint

.MCL: medial collateral ligament of knee joint

.Tl: patellar length ration

.Pl: patellar tendon length

.BMI: body mass index

GRE: gradient echo, echo produce as a result of gradient .to re generate

.T2*: dephasing due to magnetic field inhemogeities

.FSE: fast Spain echo

.SE: Spain echo

Sat: time between each pre – saturation pulse

.Ap: anterior posterior

.KV: kilo voltage

.MA: milli ampere

.3D :three dimensional of reconstructed image
MPR: multi planer reformation image
FOV: field of view

Abstract English

This study provides the characterized of patellae ligament and measured on sagital magnetic rezones image of 57 patentions , 45 males , 15 females whose mean age was 37.89, the gender difference and the relationshie with . anthropometry were also given

As for the mean of normal patella ligament longitudinal length 52.03mm,and the upper patellear thicknes is 3.25mm, middle patellear thicknes is 3.67mm, and mean of lower patellear thicknes is 4.78mm, compare with mean of abnormal patellear ligament measurement , mean of patellear length is 46.58mm,and mean of uppear patellear thickenes is 2,87mm, middle patellear thicknes 3.35mm ,and mean of lower patellear thicknes is 4.87mm,thear are not significant different p-vaule at patellear thicknes , expeact on patellear length thear are significant different .at p-vaule 0.00

The chartrized of normal patellear ligament length was larger than on abnormal patellear ligament length.anthropometry includeing weigth,height ,body mass index corssponds well with the thicknes of patellear and

poorly the length of patellear , thes data can provide useful oinformaiton in the diagnosis tear if well happened.

ملخص البحث

ملخص لهزا البحث , تمت هزه الدراسة لمعرفة خصائص رباط الركبة الطبيعي , واستخدام هزه المعلومة يحسن من تشخيص تمز قات الأربطة , هزه الدراسة تمت في المركز الطبي الحديث و مستشفى وريال كير , في الفترة من (2014-2015) تتضمن 57 مريض تم عمل فحص رنين مغنطيسي لهم , الأجهزة التي تم استخدامها GE (general electrical) قوته 1.3 تسلا وتوشيبا قوته 1.3 تسلا , ومن خلال المعلومات التي تم جمعها تم قياس طول رباط الركبة والعرض في ثلاث مستويات (العلوي –السفلي –الأوسط) , تم اتخاذها نسبة لأهمية كل من المتغيرات وبالرجوع إلي التركيب التشريحي الطولي لرباط الركبة وتوصيله مع العظام , لذلك تم قياس عرضه. الطريقة التي تم استخدامها للقياس إلا وهي من أسفل الرضفة (knee cap)

إلي التعجر الظنبوي (tibia tuberaisty|) , بالاتفاق مع D. jae hyooالذي كتب عن التشكيل الهندسي للركبة , خلاصة لهزا الدراسة لا يوجد فرق لمعرفة طول رباط الركبة لاستخدامه في تشخيص تمز قات الأربطة ما عدا العرض (العلوي والسفلي)و طول المريض ,واستخدام هزه المعلومة للتشخيص في حالة تمزق لرباط الركبة.

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