

1) a greenstick fracture

A. Occurs chiefly in the elderly

B. Does not occur in children

C. is a spiral fracture of tubular bone

D. is a fracture where part of the cortex is intact and part is crumpled or cracked

2) spiral fracture is due to

A. blunt trauma

B. axial compression

C. twist

D. direct impact

3) which one of these statements is true in diagnosis of congenital hip dislocation in the first few days of life:

A. it is impossible to diagnose it

B. the sign of telescoping is the best way of diagnosis it

C. it is possible to diagnose it by the ortolani/barlow test

D. the trendelenberg test is the most useful

4) trendelenburg sign is used in the diagnosis of

A. varicose veins

B. congenital dislocation of the hip

C. carcinoma of the stomach

D. pulmonary embolism

5) the sequestrum in x-ray appears

A. dense

B. light

C. Isodense as surrounding bone
D. any of the above

6) the joints most likely have recurrent dislocation is
A. ankle
B. knee
C. shoulder
D. patella

7) Volkmann's ischemia commonly occurs following
A. fracture shaft humerus
B. supracondylar fracture
C. Colles' fracture
D. Monteggia fracture

8) the single dependable sign or symptom of early compartment syndrome is
A. cyanosis of fingers
B. obliteration of radial pulse
C. paralysis of flexor muscle of forearm
D. pallor of fingers
E. pain out of proportion

9) the carpal bone most commonly fracture is
A. triquetrum
B. hamate
C. capitate
D. scaphoid

10) which nerve is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome

A. ulnar

B. median

C. radial

D. all of the above

11) the most common injury following pelvic fracture is of

A. bladder

B. urethra

C. rectum

D. vagina

12) limb shortening with adduction and internal rotation occurs in which type of hip dislocation

A. anterior

B. posterior

C. central

D. all of the above

13) all of the following are associated with intertrochanteric fracture of femur except

A. limb shortening

B. malunion

C. a vascular necrosis of femoral head

D. internal fixation is preferred

14) all of the following are complications of femoral shaft fracture except

- A.malunion
- B.nonunion
- C.knee stiffness
- D.fat embolism
- E.a vascular necrosis of femoral head

15)malunion of fracture is

- A.fracture which unites in a position of deformity
- B.delayed union of a fracture
- C.non-union of fracture
- D.following by pseudoarthrosis
- E.due to tuberculosis

16)the initial abnormality in primary osteoarthritis is

- A.in the synovial membrane
- B.sclerosis of cartilage
- C.fibrillation of cartilage
- D.an osteophyte and a pannus

17)the initial abnormality in rheumatoid arthritis is

- A.fibrillation of cartilage
- B.sclerosis of cartilage
- C.in the synovial membrane
- D.in the capsule
- E.proliferation of bone

18)a benign tumor forming osteoid is

- A. a synovialoma
- B. a chondroma

C. an osteoma

D. a fibroma

E. an adenoma

19) acute osteomyelitis usually begins at

A.epiphysis

B.metaphysis

C.diaphysis

D.any of the above

20) what is not true of acute pyogenic osteomyelitis

A.trauma is a predisposing

B.common infecting agent is staph.aureus

C.infection is usually blood borne

E.all of the above !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

21)Finkelstein's test is used for which one of the following:

- De Quervain's syndrome.
- Carpal tunnel syndrome
- Mallet finger
- Trigger finger
- Boutonniere deformity

22)a 10 year-old boy had swelling over tibial tuberosity(or infrapatellar region i cant remember :S) after playing football, no history of direct trauma,what is the diagnosis :

- neoplasm

- meniscal injury
- **Osgood-Schlatter disease**(mostly this is the answer)

23)Which one of the salter-harris classification is associated with asymmetrical growth over the growth plate?

24)which bone ossifies first during neonatal period :

- Scapula
- **Clavicle.**
- Femur

25)what is talipesequinovarus ?

- **Club foot**
- Flatfoot
- Pescavus

26)All of the following are common sites of avascular necrosis except;

- femur
- proximal scaphoid
- **distal scaphoid (most likely)**
- talus
- lunate

27)What is the definition of Tennis elbow

28)Perthes disease occurs at which age:

***4_10 y**

29)What is the definition of coxavara:

- The Angle between the head of femur and the shaft is less than 120

30) All muscles are supplied by median nerve except:

- Abductor pollicis longus

31)All of the following are features of algodystrophy(complex regional pain syndrome) except:

- fever
- pain
- stiffness

32)feature of crush syndrome

33)definition of Volkmaans contracture:

34)least common presenting symptoms of hallux vagus:

Mostly the answer will be pain!!!

35)not a feature of talipesequinovarus:

abducted mid/fore foot

36)Gustillo classification is used for:
open fracture

37)brodie's abscess is a finding for:

subacuteosteomyelitis

38)Which of the following causes recurrence of baker's cyst:

39)Muscle affected in stenosingtenovaginitis

40)Interruption of shenton's line:

DDH

41)what's wrong about infantile scoliosis?

convexity to the right

42)Colles fracture is :

fracture of the distal radius

43)Not true about Ewing's sarcoma?

spindle cells

44)differential pressure for diagnosing compartment syndrome?

difference between diastolic and compartment pressure < 30mmHg

45)flexion and extension in which plane:
sagittal

46)1st sign of compartment syndrome:
bursting pain

47)1st thing happened in osteoarthritis:
fibrillation of cartilage

48)about spiral fracture :
twisting force

49>false about osteomyelitis:
in hemodialysis pt is brucella

50)not acceptable in fracture displacement
-translation 50%
-angulation 15 degree
-stepping after reduction is acceptable
-small gap is acceptable

51>false about osteiodosteoma:
-metacarpal bones are commonest involved

52)All of the following go with septic arthritis except:

a-fever

b-high ESR

c-pain

***d-polyarticular involvement**

e-effusion

53) three year old boy presented with septic arthritis of the knee, the main causative organism is:

a-haemophilous influenza

b-streptococcus pyogen

c-salmonella

d-staphylococcus aureus*

e-pseudomonas

54)all of the following complication of septic arthritis except:

a-joint stiffness

b-bony ankylosis

c-sepsis

***d- fracture**

e-osteoarthritis

55)which of the following muscles is not supplied by median nerve :

a-abductor policis brevis

b-pronator teres

c-adductor policis*

d-second Imbricals

e-flexor carpi radialis

56)all of the following can be used to maintain an acceptable reduction of an acute fracture except:

a-plaster of paris

b-skin traction

c-skeletal traction

***d-functional brace**

e-external fixator

57)all of the following are considered advantage of ORIF except :

a-less chance of joint stiffness

b-easier rehabilitation

c-less chance of deep vein thrombosis

d-less chance of malunion

e- less chance of sepsis *

58)all of the following may be a result of direct trauma to the leg except:

a-transverse fracture

b-comminuted fracture

c-compound fracture

***d-spiral fracture**

e-no fracture

59)a 20 year old male patient admitted with fracture right femur, second day he complained of shortness of breath, restlessness . on examination was found to have tachypnea ,tachycardia with good air entry bilateral on auscultation, petechial rash on upper chest.urgent arterial blood gas revealed low oxygen saturation ,most probable diagnosis is:

a-deep vein thrombosis

b-hemothorax secondary to undetected chest trauma

c-pulmonary embolism

d- Fat embolism syndrome*

60)regarding pathological fracture ,all are true except:

a-occurs in an abnormal bone

b-needs a minor force to happen

c-osteoporosis is the commonest cause of pathological fracture

***d-usually it heals on time**

e-best treated by surgical fixation

61)treatment of open fracture include all of the following except:

a-wound debridement

b-immediate skin closure*

c-intra venous antibiotics

d-tetanus prophylaxis

e-stabilization of fracture

62)all of the following are unfavorable factors that affect bone union except.

a-poor blood supply

b-comminuted fracture

c- infection

d-immobilization *

63)all of the following orthopedic top emergency except:

a- fracture shaft of femur*

b-compartment syndrome

c-septic arthritis

d-dislocated joint

e-compound fracture

64)regarding DDH , all are true except:

a.associated with positive family history

b-affects male more than female*

c-associated with capsular laxity

d-could be part of syndrome

e-breech presentation can be a cause of it

65)knee effusion can be due to all except:

a-Rheumatoid arthritis

b-osteoarthritis

c-Rickets*

d-hemophilia

e-pseudogout

66)radiological features of primary osteoarthritis include all except:

a-osteoporosis of the bone adjacent to the joint*

b-subchondral sclerosos.

c-loss of joint space

d-osteophytes of the joint margins

e-subchondral cysts

67)All of the following about carpal tunnel syndrome are true except:

a-most common in females

b-bilateral presentation is common

c-pain&numbness at night are characteristic

d-tinel's sign is usually positive

***e-wasting of thenar muscles present early in the disease**

68) one of the following is not considered in describing scoliosis :

a-side

b-site

c-type

***d-instability**

e-size of the curve

69)all of the following are presenting symptoms of the tumors except:

a-night pain

b-swelling

c-coincidental

d-fever*

e-pathological fracture

70)sulcus sign indicate:

a-anterior instability

b-posterior instability

***c-inferior instability**

d-cuff tear

e-biceptal tendonitis

71)All of the following are recognized signs of DDH except:

a-positive Ortolani test

b-positive Barlow test

c-positive Galeazzi sign

d-limited Adduction *

e-positive Trendelenberg

- 72) The most accurate indicator for body response to antibiotics in case of osteomyelitis is:
1. Bone scan.
 2. ESR.
 3. (+) CRP serial.
 4. MRI
 5. WBC's
- 73) Tennis Elbow >> inflammation of the common extensor tendon as it inserts into the lateral epicondyle.
- 74) One of the following is considered in DDH pathology >> Long femoral Neck.
- 75) We use Barlow test in Dx. Of >> DDH.
- 76) A common site for Avascular necrosis >> head of femur.
- 77) A question about Osteochondroma , all of the following are false except >> if it enlarges with time this indicates maturity and malignant transformation !
- 78) Osteosarcoma , all of the following are true except >> it affects the epiphysis.
- 79) Wrong about metastatic tumors of bone >> don't respond to hormonal therapy.

- 80) Oblique fractures >> bending force (not sure) , or axial compression
- 81) Most common micro-organism that causes osteomyelitis >> Staph. aureus .
- 82) A case about Messi :P where there was flexion & rotation in his knee, the pain develops several hours after the match so the injury most likely is >> meniscial tear
- 83) March fracture >>**fatigue fracture** or **stress fracture of metatarsal bone**, is the fracture of the distal third of one of the metatarsals occurring because of recurrent stress... wiki.
- 84) Wrong about CTS >> associated with vascular disorder.
- 85) In scoliosis >> lateral & rotational deviation.
- 86) Wrong about hip joint >> it's the most movable joint in the body.
- 87) Wrong about Menisci importance >>it's important for nutrition.
- 88) Q. about complications of anterior dislocation of shoulder >>
- Axial nerve injury
 - I can't remember this option but it was true
 - Fracture of the head of humerus

- A+b (the answer)
- All of the above

89) The most important factor in Fracture healing >> none of the above (the answer is immobilization , but this one wasn't from the options)

90) Fibula fracture >> loss of dorsiflexion.

91) An easy long question about nerve injury ... >> thumb ulnar!

92- all of the following about Osteoarthritis are true except :

A- Joint capsule laxity

B- there is synovial irritation and inflammation by the cartilage debris

C- The secondary type is less common than the primary one

D- The joint capsule becomes hypertrophied

E- pain is increased at night

93- we see waddling gait in all of the following except :

A- Bilateral injury to the superior gluteal nerve

B- Bilateral coxavara

C- Bilateral coxavalga

D- muscle dystrophy

E- Bilateral DDH

94- All are part of the shoulder joint except :

A- glenohumeral joint

B- sternoclavicular joint

C- acromioclavicular joint

D- acromiohumeral joint

E- scapulothoracic joint (the Dr mentioned it in the Seminar)

95- all are true about rigid club foot (talipesequinovarus) except :

A- Vertical talus

B- uncorrectable type (or difficult to correct)

C- planter flexion and inversion

96- all are stabilizer of shoulder joint except :

A- rotator cuff

B- glenoid

C- bony configuration

D- negative pressure inside the capsule

E- trapezium ligament (something like that !!!)

97- The most common in DDH pathology :

A- joint laxity

B- acetabular dysplasia

C-

D-

98- The most important complication of posterior hip dislocation is :

A- sciatic nerve injury

B- femoral nerve injury

C- femoral artery injury

D- obturatornerve injury

E- obturator artery injury

99- which injury occurs due to twisting :

A- meniscal tear

B- ACL tear

C- PCL tear

D- patellar fracture

100- all of the following are clinical and radiological signs in anterior shoulder dislocation except:

A- External rotation of the shoulder joint

B- Loss of normal deltoid contour

C- Bankart lesion is seen on X-ray and MRI

D- Hill sach's lesion of the humeral head anteriorly

E- Absence of the ovale-crossed area between glenoid

(maybe the answer is NOT E like in the past years questions , mostly it is D becauseHill-Sachs lesion is seen on the posterolateral head of the humerus not anteriorly)

101- a question about the normal gait (swing phase VS stance phase)

Best Regards to groups A & B 2012
