

STUDENTS NAME : -----

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Reset exam of orthopedic surgery for the 5th grade

(1) Which of the followings is not a predispositional factor in DDH development ?

A- Prenatal breech position

B- Ligamentous hyperlaxity

C- First child

D- **Right hip**

E- Post natal hip position

(2)- in DDH the acetabulum is said to be dysplastic if it is ?

A- less than 40

B- **more than 40**

C- between 30 – 27

D- less than 20

E – more than 20

(3)- Which of the following lines cross the triradiate cartilage in DDH ?

A- **Hilgenreiners line**

B- Perkins line

C- Shanton line

D- Calves line

E – Von Rosen line

(4) The following statements are true about Perthes disease except?

A- It is the avascular necrosis of the femoral head .

B- Its main etiology still unknown

C- It is common in the first year of life

D- **It is often present as a painless limb**

E - Small femoral epiphysis is an early sign seen on X-Ray.

(5) Which of the following tumors is an epiphyseal tumor ?

A- **Giant cell tumor**

B- osteosarcoma

C- anurysmal bone cyst

D- Ewings sarcoma

E – Chondrosarcoma

(6) What is your diagnosis?



A- Chondroblastoma

B- Osteoid osteoma

C- Enchondroma

D- **Osteochondroma**

E- Osteosarcoma

(7) an open fracture with a vascular compromise is a Gustillo Anderson type

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3A

D-3B

E – **3C**

(8) **Montague fracture** with a posterior radial head dislocation and ulnar proximal shaft fracture is Bado type ?

A – TYPE 1

B- **TYPE 2**

C- TYPE 3

D- TYPE 4

E – NON OF THE ABOVE

(9) Which of the following statements is wrong regarding Colles fracture?

- A- it involves the distal 2.5 cm of the metaphysis of the radius with dorsal angulation
- B- Frykman classification is the most commonly used classification to describe Colles fractures
- C- The median nerve is the most commonly injured and primarily neuropraxic
- D- change in the radial inclination angle less than 5 degree is acceptable.
- E - **palmar tilt less than 10 degree is not acceptable**

(10) Which of the following statements is wrong related to Garden classification of femoral neck fractures?

- A- TYPE 1 carries the lowest risk of femoral head AVN
- B- TYPE 2 the fracture line is complete and the inferior cortex is fractured.
- C- Type 3 there is a mild displacement and it carries the highest risk of AVN
- D- TYPE 4 the fracture is complete and displaced significantly
- E- **Garden classification gives a good prognostic value of the femoral head situation**

(11) Which of the followings is the most common malignant soft tissue tumor ?

- A- **malignant fibrous histiocytoma**
- B – fibrosarcoma
- C- liposarcoma
- D- Ewings sarcoma
- E – malignant schwannoma

(12) Which of the following statements is wrong regarding septic arthritis?

- A – hematogenous septic arthritis is common in pediatric population
- B- Staphylococcus aureus is the most common pathogene.
- C- Arthroscopic drainage is appropriate and safe treatment of every joint in the body.
- D- arthrotomy is more preferred in pediatric population.
- E – **septic arthritis is not an orthopedic emergency and it can be delayed until the condition of the patient is deteriorated.**

(13) Which of the following joints is the most commonly involved in septic arthritis?

- A- **the knee joint**
- B- the hip joint
- C- the shoulder joint
- D- the elbow joint

E – the ankle joint

(14)- Which of the following statements is wrong regarding acute osteomyelitis ?

A- Hematogenous infection occurs mostly in the metaphyseal area.

B- X- Ray shows some sequestrum in the metaphyseal area.

C- ESR is a good indicator of the activity of the infection status.

D- in association with osteomyelitis Septic arthritis may occur in pediatric population due to a common metaphyseal epiphyseal blood supply .

E – it is associated in most cases with severe pain swelling and guarded movements.

(15) patient with sickle cell anemia are prone mostly to which type of osteomyelitis?

A- H. influenza osteomyelitis

B- Streptococcus osteomyelitis

C- salmonella osteomyelitis

D- E. coli osteomyelitis

E – Pseudomonas osteomyelitis

(16)- What is your diagnosis?



A- L4-L5 Spondylolysis

B- L4-L5 Retrolisthesis

C- L5-S1 Spinal stenosis

D- L4-L5 Spondylolisthesis

E- L4-L5-S1 spondyloarthropathy

(17) Which of the following structure is the corresponding structure of the body of the Scottish dog of

the spine?

A- The lamina

B- the pedicle

C- the superior articular process

D- the inferior articular process

E – the spinous process

? Which of the following is **not** a rotator cuff muscle of the shoulder (18)

A- Supraspinatus

B- infraspinatus

C- teres minor

D- **teres major**

E- subscapularis

(19) Which of the following statements is true regarding DDH

A- Ortolani test can not be used in infants due to soft tissue changes

B- Galeazzi test is not a specific test specially in bilateral hip dislocation

C- **In Nelatons test great trochanter should be located below the drawn imaginary line.**

D- Von Rosen line is a line drawn from the great trochanter passes through the SIAS to the umbilicus.

E -Barlow sign is a clunk sound heard while the hip is reduced into the acetabulum.

(20) Which of the following statements is wrong regarding ankylosing spondylitis?

A- It is characterized by inflammation of articular and paraarticular structures.

B- The basic pathologic lesion of ankylosing spondylitis occurs at the entheses, which are sites of attachment to bone of ligaments, tendons, and joint capsules.

C- Approximately 90-95% of patients with ankylosing spondylitis have the tissue antigen human leukocyte antigen B27 (HLA-B27).

D- Life expectancy is unchanged , Most patients are able to maintain a normal lifestyle.

E- **One of the earliest radiological manifestation is the bamboo spine.**

(21)- The most common complication of pelvis fracture?

A . **haemorrhagic shock**

b. injury of the uterus

c. injury of urinary bladder

- d. septic shock
- E. rectal injury

(22) the most common complication of subcapital neck of femur fractures ?

- A. osteomyelitis
- B. coxa varus
- C. sciatic nerve injury
- D. avascular necrosis
- E. malunion

(23) which of the following criteria is acceptable in tibial plateau fracture ?

- A. if displacement of articular surface more than 2mm
- B. if displacement of articular surface less than 2mm
- C. if fragment is rotated more than 45 degrees
- D. If split is more than 1 cm
- E – none of the above is true

(24) the most universally accepted method of classifying radiographic osteoarthritis, uses the following radiographic features except :

- A. Joint space narrow
- B. Osteophytes
- C. Loose F
- D. Subchondral sclerosis
- E. Subchondral cysts

(25) The classic initial site of involvement of ankylosing spondylitis is,

- A. Wrist Joint
- B. Atlanto Axial Joint
- C. The sacroiliac joint
- D. Ankle Joint
- E. Hip joint

(26)- which of the following is wrong regarding osteoid osteoma?

- A- it is an osteoid producing tumor
- B- it has a malignant transformation of 5% to osteosarcoma
- C- it causes pain at night relieved by aspirin
- D- its nidus consists of high level of prostaglandin E2

E – it may regress with