

Ortho revision

1] Carpal tunnel & definition → Median n. Compression

2] Carpal tunnel & Causes "signs" → Ape like hand



3] Scoliosis definition → lateral deviation with vertebral rotation

4] Cobb angle definition → Measurement of the curve in Scoliosis

5] How it measured → Angle between the line of upper end vertebra and the line of lower end vertebra

6] Normal Cobb angle → 10 degrees

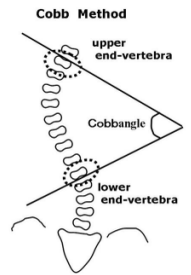
7] High degree indication for surgery

بمنظار الرقبة انك كبري دايماً

Scoliosis



Fig.1 Method of measuring the Cobb angle



8] Associated diseases of Scoliosis → 1] Neurofibromatosis

دائماً بيحي Syndromatic مرتبط به أمراض

2] Klippel feil &



Fig. 1: A case with Klippel-Feil syndrome. Clavicles are not at the same level

1] Scoliosis

2] low hairline

3] Respiratory dz

4] Renal dz

5] Cardiovascular dz

6] Endocrine dz

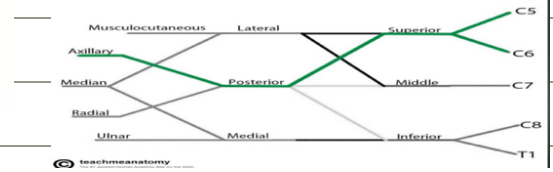
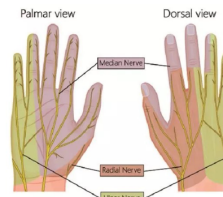
9] How many types of the correction of the scoliosis →

1] Fixed : there is a failure in Structural, ^{شأن تامة تنفصل عن بعضها} Segmentation or formation of vert.

10] Prognosis → rapid progression

"poor prognosis"

2] Flexible



* Median nerve

Supply → radial & anterior 5 IPL

- ① All flexor digitorum superficialis except flexor carpi ulnaris
- ② All the half of flexor digitorum profundus
- ③ flexor pollicis longus
- ④ Pronator quadratus

* Adduction of thumb caused by adductor pollicis innervate ulnar nerve

⑪ All these muscles affected when there is median nerve injury except → adductor pollicis

⑫ In ulnar nerve injury, what the pt can do → Adduction of the thumb

⑬ High radial nerve injury → Wrist + finger drop

⑭ low radial nerve injury → only finger drop

⑮ High ulnar nerve injury → Claw hand 'loss of sensation'

⑯ low radial nerve injury → Ulnar paradox 'Sensation preserved except hypotherm area'

⑰ Median nerve injury → OK sign

⑱ Rotator cuff → ① Supraspinatus m.

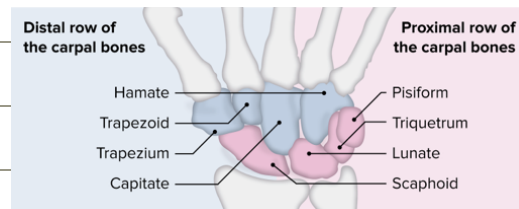
② Infrapinatus m.

③ Teres minor m.

④ Subscapularis m.

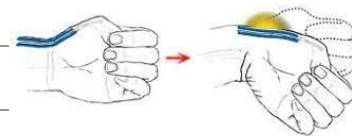
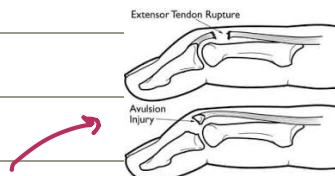
* Carpal bones

→ most one to be fracture **scaphoid**



[19] Fracture scaphoid clinically cause → localized tenderness in anatomical snuff box

[20] Finkelstein test → for diagnosis of De quervain's tendonitis →



[21] Mallet Finger → Avulsion of extensor tendon at base of distal phalanx

[22] Fracture of distal femoral metaphyseal, what the type of bone there
→ **Cancellous bone Spongy**

[23] Marble bone associated with → **Osteopetrosis**

[24] Definition → **Abnormality in constitutive bones**

[25] Radiology used in osteoporosis → **DEXA scan**

[26] Pt Can't put his chin on his chest and has sacroilitis
→ **Ankylosing spondylitis**

→ Chin chest test



[27] Most Common Cancer Cause metastasis to bone → **breast Cancer**

[28] NSAID → works in both Cox 1 and 2

[29] Most common shock in RTA pt → **Hemorrhagic shock "hypovolemic shock"**

[30] Most common organism in osteomyelitis → **Staph.**

Staph in bones is infection is *

[31] The first sign to see in x-ray in osteomyelitis → periosteal reaction
then elevation
then osteolysis
then osteolytic osteoblastic
then osteoblastic

[32] Bamboo spine in → Ankylosing spondylitis

[33] Diagnosis of frozen shoulder is clinically diagnostic, all of the following are characteristics except: Painful restriction movement
Normal x-ray
Nutritional progression
History of trauma
None of the above

[34] What is the type of shoulder dislocation can easily be diagnosed → inferior
erector ~ Si: arm is

[35] Which fracture you will note first → transverse f.
oblique f.
Spiral f. → due to large surface of healing
Comminuted f.

[36] Most common site of fracture of clavicle → middle portion "shaft"

[37] Most common site of complication in trochanteric fracture neck femur
→ intra trochanteric

[38] The best treatment for pt with femur neck fracture for 4 weeks
→ fixation, osteotomy, gamma nail, hemiarthroplasty ← الجواب
↓
half of a joint replacement

[39] Boxer's fracture → At 5th metacarpal at subcapital area "neck"

[40] Where the avascular necrosis happen in hip femur → Subcapital area "neck"

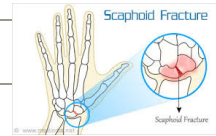
[41] Volkmann contracture it is most common complication seen in →
Subacromial fracture of the humerus

[42] Most common type of Subacromial fracture of the humerus → Extension type 98%

[43] Factors for nonunion except: — fracture hematoma
— Strapping in periosteum
— Nerve paralysis

[44] In scaphoid fracture signs → Tenderness in snuff box

[45] Most common fracture area in scaphoid → Waist



[46] Most common area causing dislocation in the body → Shoulder

[47] Jefferson fracture → fracture in C1 vertebra

[48] Garden classification →

[49] Osteoid osteoma →
benign tumor in long bones in LL

Garden classification of the femoral neck fracture

which takes into account the disturbance of the weight bearing trabecula of calcar femorale;

- * Garden type 1: the inferior cortex is not broken but the trabecula is angulated.
 - * Garden type 2: the fracture is complete, the inferior cortex is broken, the trabecula line is interrupted but not angulated.
 - * Garden type 3: the fracture line is complete and there is rotation of the femoral head and the fracture is slightly displaced.
 - * Garden type 4: the fracture is fully displaced.
- Type 3 and type 4 carry the worst prognosis..

[50] Treatment → Conservative "USAFED" if there is complication do Resection

* Shoulder test $\frac{90^\circ}{120^\circ}$ $\frac{120^\circ}{90^\circ}$ $\frac{90^\circ}{120^\circ}$