**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR III SEMESTER I SUPP. EXAMINATION**

**SEPT. 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**ORTHOPAEDICS EXAMINATION**

DATE: ……………………. TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) ORTHOPAEDICS SUPP – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. The following have no shafts or extremities:

1. Femur, tibia, sesamoid bones
2. Sesamoid, flat, irregular bones
3. Tibia, femur, short bones
4. Short bones, irregular and femur bones

Q.2. Haemopoiesis:

1. Is the production of blood cells in the bone marrow which is present in the ends of long, flat and irregular bones
2. Is the storage of red blood cells in the bone marrow
3. Is the process of bone development
4. Is the process that controls the level of blood cells and its production

Q.3. Which one of the following is an example of a congenital disorder:

1. Absence of a part e.g. a limb
2. Fetal abnormalities
3. Dislocation of a hip
4. Maldevelopment of a part e.g. talipes

Q.4. Ponset technique is used in:

1. Correction of bone deformities as in fractures
2. Correction of bone deformities as in talipes equino varus
3. Correction of bone deformities as in spina bifida
4. Correction of bone deformities as in all cases above

Q.5. The function of acetabular labrum is:

1. Formation of a ring of fibro cartilage which is attached to the rim of acetabulum
2. To form a cavity
3. To stabilize the bones
4. To stabilize the joints without limiting its range of movement

Q.6. One of the following is a primary cause of scoliosis:

1. Neuromuscular
2. Thoracolumbar scoliosis
3. Curvature of the spine
4. Dimensional deviation in the axis of a person’s spine

Q.7. The function of plaster of Paris is to:

1. Immobilize fractures, dislocation, injured ligaments and joints
2. Eliminate any factors that reduce the traction pull
3. Confine patients on traction who will need some sort of diversional activity to relieve boredom
4. None of the above

Q.8. The responsible organism that causes pyogenic arthritis is:

1. Streptococcus
2. Hemophilus influenza
3. Flu
4. All of the above

Q.9. The main problems with fractures of the shaft of the long bone are:

1. Shortening , deformity, stiffness
2. Pain, shortening, stiffness and bend
3. Immobility, deformity, shortening and pain
4. Shortening, deformity, stiffness

Q.10. Fissures and green stick are examples of:

1. Incomplete fractures
2. Complete fractures
3. Open fractures
4. Closed fractures

**PART TWO: (SAQS) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) ORTHOPAEDICS SUPP. – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) State any two (2) types of bone fractures 2 marks

(b) Name four functions of bones 2 marks

(c) Define the term “ossification”. 1 mark

Q.2. (a) State the three types of bone cells 3 marks

(b) Draw a well labelled diagram of the femur (lateral view) 5 marks

Q.3. Osteomyelitis is confined to children.

1. State two distinct types of osteomyelitis 4 marks
2. Name four clinical presentation that may be found during examination 2 marks
3. List two complications of osteomyelitis 1 marks

**PART THREE: (LAQS) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) ORTHOPAEDICS SUPP. – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mr Deni is admitted to orthopaedic ward following multiple compound fractures of both tibia/fibula and femur. On examination, Mr Deni is found to bleeding profusely.

(a) Outline five ways of treating fractures 5 marks

(b) List four clinical features that Mr Deni will present with 4 marks

(c) Explain the healing process of fracture bone 10 marks

(d) Name any tow complications associated with fractures 1 mark