**TRACTION FQE**

**PAPER ONE**

1. What is the most **complication for skeletal traction application**?
2. Distraction of fracture site.
3. Infection
4. Blisters formation.
5. allergic reactions.
6. **Traction apparatus are as follows. Which is not the correct one?**
7. pulleys
8. weights
9. stirrups
10. trolley
11. **The following are traction techniques used in management of fractures, which of the 4 is not a types of skin traction techniques**
12. Perkins traction
13. Russell traction
14. bucks traction
15. cervical traction halter.
16. **Which of the following is not an objective for traction application?**
17. mobilization of painful joints
18. relieve pain
19. fracture reduction
20. counteracting muscle spasm
21. **Which of the following principles gives an effective traction?**
22. traction must produce forcing force
23. counter traction force must be maintained
24. weight should lie on bed
25. ropes must not move freely through each pulley
26. **One of the contraindication for skin traction is**
27. fracture femur in children
28. fracture neck of femur
29. wounds on the limb
30. all the above
31. **During skin traction application, why do you leave sufficient room between the patients foot and the end of the skin traction kit extension.**
32. to allow dorsiflexion of the foot
33. to allow planterflexion of the foot
34. maintain normal ankle range of movement
35. both b and c
36. **Which is the common site for skeletal pin for fracture shaft of femur?**
37. proximal tibia
38. distal femur
39. calcaneus
40. distal tibia

9. Monkey chains are not used for:

1. lifting up
2. exercising
3. tightening bed
4. movement

10. In absence of weight. What can you use

1. Weight bags
2. Wood
3. Stone
4. None

**PAPER TWO**

1. What is not your role in orthopaedics ward as a plaster technician
	1. Conducting ward rounds
	2. Application of cast
	3. Removal of traction
	4. Education of patients
2. Russell’s traction is used for the following EXCEPT
	1. Upper third femur
	2. Trochanteric femur
	3. Neck femur
	4. Condyles of femur
3. The following are true about cone calipers EXCEPT
	1. Shave the hair above the ear region
	2. Give local anaesthesia
	3. Open reduction
	4. Avoid masseter muscle
4. The following are disadvantages of Halter traction EXCEPT
	1. Discomfort
	2. Temperomandibular pain
	3. Contradicted in mandible fractures
	4. Counter traction not needed
5. Which of the following problems is not associated with bryant’s traction
	1. Toilet needs
	2. Feeding
	3. Infection
	4. Inability to communicate wants and needs
6. When putting weight in traction, which of the following is not considered
	1. Patient weight
	2. Displacement of fracture
	3. Traction type
	4. Instructions from the nurses
7. The following can be managed by skull traction
	1. Back pain
	2. Subluxation of C-4
	3. Fracture of cervical bone
	4. Dislocation of cervical bones
8. Skin traction can hold a maximum of what weight
	1. 10lbs
	2. 5lbs
	3. 20lbs
	4. 1lbs
9. All below are contraindications of skin traction EXCEPT
	1. Wound
	2. Bruises
	3. Sores
	4. Head injury
10. When fixing traction, what do you need to confirm your diagnosis
	1. Patient file
	2. Xrays
	3. Patient
	4. Nurses

**PAPER THREE**

1. **One of the Indication for skeletal traction is**
	1. fracture proximal fibula
	2. Fracture femur.
	3. knee and hip deformities.
	4. correction of deformities
2. After application and removal of traction, what is your role
	1. Discharge the patient home
	2. Give antibiotics
	3. Teach him on how to use crutches
	4. None of the above
3. What is your role in the orthopaedic ward
	1. Teach registrars
	2. Repair traction
	3. Do ward rounds
	4. None of the above
4. Thomas splint is used for
	1. Splinting fractures
	2. Carrying patients
	3. Treating fracture femur
	4. Elevating the fractured limb
5. What is the use of lignocaine in fixing traction
	1. Pain reliever
	2. Localize the site
	3. Control bleeding
	4. All of the above
6. When putting weight in traction, what do you consider
	1. Patient weight
	2. Orthopaedic bed
	3. Instruction from the surgeon
	4. Traction type
7. What do you need applying traction
	1. Patient
	2. Bed
	3. Weight
	4. All of the above
8. What is the indication of Bohler Braun frame
	1. Elevation
	2. Splinting fractures
	3. Walking
	4. Part of orthopaedic bed
9. Monkey chains are used for
	1. Elevations
	2. Lifting up
	3. Tightening bed
	4. Splinting fractures
10. Which of the following is not Complication of skeletal traction application?
	1. Distraction of fracture site.
	2. Infection
	3. Blisters formation.
	4. allergic reactions

TRUE FALSE

1. **Skin traction**

a) Its applied after reduction of the hip

b) Indicated for fracture femur shaft in children

c) For displaced fracture of the acetabulum

d) For treatment of all femur fractures

e) Treatment for fracture neck of femur

2. **Respond**

a).Perkins traction technique is a type of skeletal traction.

b).gallows traction technique is also a type of skeletal traction.

c). weight for traction for a patient depends on the height and size of the patient.

d). skin traction is recommended for children only

e). all the above are true

**3. Steinman pin**

a). threaded at the centre

b). sharp at both ends.

c). for skin and skeletal traction

d). attached to the rope and weight

e). drilled through the skin

**4. Traction weights**

a). traction weights should be securely tied to the rope

b). traction weights should be removed only with the patients request

c). traction weights should hang freely

d). traction weights should be allowed to hang back and forth

e). traction weights should lie on the floor.

**5. Gallows traction**

a). it’s a skeletal type of traction

b). it is limited children below 5 years

c). its skin type of traction

d). treats fracture femur in young children

e). none of the above

6.

**ESSAY**

1. **Define the following terms**

a**.** Borlers stirrup

b. spreader

c. Steinman pin

d. counter traction

e. halo

1. List 4 complications of skin traction(4mks)
2. Describe two types of traction based on the mechanism(5mks)
3. Describe the procedure in applying the Denham pin for skeletal traction.(10mks)