43. The following fractures may go into non union:

T a. Scaphoid fracture
F b. Proximal humeral fracture
T c. Distal tibial fracture
T d. Femoral neck fracture
F e. Distal radial fractures in children

44. Escharotomy

T a. Is often necessary in circumferential full-thickness burns T
F b. Is done mainly to prevent infection F
F c. Is contraindicated in burns of the hands F
F d. Is often done on scalp burns F
T e. Is best performed immediately after the burn occurs F

45. The following are injuries that can be sustained in the fall on an outstretched hand:

F a. Flexor type supracondylar fracture F
T b. A colles fracture T
F c. Anterior dislocation of the hip F
T d. Extensor type of supracondylar fracture T
T e. Fracture humerus T

46. The following are common causes of hip pain in a patient of 7 years:

F a. Slipped upper femoral epiphysis
T b. Perthes disease
T c. Septic arthritis T
F d. Osgood schlatter's disease F
T e. Transient synovitis T

47. A 8-year old child presents with a 3-day history of the of pain, erythema and swelling of the right knee area. The differential diagnosis include:

F a. Acute rheumatic fever.
F b. Leukemia. F
T c. Osteomyelitis T
T d. Acute septic arthritis. T
F e. Osteoarthritis

48. Perthe's disease

T a. Usually presents before 10 years of age
F b. Is due to avascular necrosis of the distal femoral epiphysis F
F c. Is more common in girls
T d. Plain x-ray may show the capital femoral epiphysis to be smaller, denser and flatter
T e. May require surgical containment with a subtrochanteric osteotomy

49. The following may cause a child to limp due to hip pathology

F a. TOTEV F
T b. Perthes disease
T c. Septic arthritis
F d. Blounts disease
T e. Sliped upper femoral epiphysis

50. Acute osteomyelitis

F a. Is usually the result of open fractures T
T b. It is characterised by constant bone pain T
F c. Is more common in girls
T d. Is not usually demonstrable radiographycally in the first one week T
T e. Treatment may be monitored by C-reactive protein T

51. TB spine

F a. Is usually in the cervical region F
T b. Is usually associated with a paravertebral soft tissue shadow T
T c. May be managed by surgery T
F d. Treatment is by anti TB drugs for 2 months F
T e. Is also known as Potts disease T

52. In a patient with Ruptured Tendo Achilles

T a. Simmons test is negative F
T b. There will be tenderness on the tendonachilles
T c. There may be swelling on the tendoachilles
F d. Can be managed conservatively.
F e. Surgery not always helpful

53. The following is/are true of traction

F a. The maximum weight for traction in a child is 30Kg F
T b. It may be used for the management of fracture femur T
T c. Its use is not restricted to fracture management T
F d. Skeletal traction is used mainly in children F
F e. Skin traction is used mainly in adults F

54. In patients with spinal injury the following are important

T a. Whether the injury is stable or unstable T
T b. Whether the injury is complete or incomplete T
T c. The motor level T
T d. The sensory level T
T e. The anal tone T