



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
College of Health Sciences
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

END OF ORTHOPAEDIC ROTATION ESSAY C.A.T- MBCHB YEAR 6 GROUP B1 - B5

DATE: - 18-03-2019
TIME: - 8.00 A.M TO 11.00 A.M
VENUE - LAB 1 & 2

ESSAY TIME — 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Write your registration number on each page.
2. Each question must be answered on a separate booklet.
3. Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory.
4. Answer ONE from the remaining two questions.

1. - A 35 year old male was run over by a donkey cart at the pelvic region and presented at casualty with a BP 60/50, pulse rate at 114 per minute and respiratory rate of 20 per minute.

- a) Outline the initial management of this patient.
- b) Classify the bone injury likely to occur.
- c) Describe the possible long term complications.

APC
LC
vertical
pelvic #
prehospital
prehopital
trauma
primary survey

2. A 6 month old child presents at Accident and emergency with vomiting, diarrhoea and pseudo paralysis of the right upper limb and a swollen shoulder joint:-

- a) What is the possible diagnosis
- b) Outline the investigation protocol for this child.
- c) Outline the treatment of this child.

Immobilize
Taj

3. A 67 year old man presents with complains of pain along the knee joint line for three weeks and stiffness in the morning, a swollen knee and a flexion deformity of 5 degrees.
- Outline the investigations you would request for this patient.
 - State the possible differential diagnoses.
 - Describe the non-operative treatment of this patient.

4. Write short notes on:-
- Trigger finger.
 - Congenital torticollis
 - Madelung deformity
 - Haemophilic arthropathy.

5. A 26 year old male presents with low back pain for three weeks. He has listing posture.
- What are the red flags and Waddell's sign?
 - Outline the management of this patient.
 - What are the clinical features of Cauda Equina Syndrome.

END



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
END OF ROTATION YEAR 6 MCQ C.A.T

LEVEL 6 GROUP B1 – B5

DATE: MONDAY MARCH 18, 2019 M.C.Q TIME: 1 HOUR.

REGISTRATION NO: _____

Prab

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. ONLY ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT

- All the following are causes of a painful limp except:-
 - Slipped femoral epiphysis
 - TB of the hip
 - Acetabulum Labrum tear
 - Perthes disease
 - Infantile coxa vara**
- Which of the following movement is restricted in Perthes disease:-
 - Adduction external rotation
 - Abduction and external rotation
 - Adduction and internal rotation
 - Abduction and internal rotation**
 - Flexion and extension.
- The most common cause of genu valgum in children is:-
 - Physiological**
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Pagets disease
 - Rickets**
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rocker bottom foot is seen in the following except:-
 - Congenital vertical talus
 - Excessive correction of Grice arthrodesis procedure.**
 - Ponseti correction**
 - Holding club foot too long in corrected position
 - Forceful dorsiflexion against equinus.
- The following are features of resistant (atypical club foot) except:-
 - Short Hallux/Sole Crease
 - Hyperextended great toe/Head crease

- c) Spina bifida
d) Supple foot
e) Tight heel.
6. A three year old child is treated for club foot by:-
a) Triple arthrodesis
b) Posteromedial release
c) Lateral wedge resection
d) Tendo Achilles lengthening and posterior capsulotomy
e) Medial transfer of posterior tibial tendon
7. Which of the following is true about fractures in children:-
a) Have Brittle bones
b) Angulations and rotation not tolerated
c) Immobilization leads to stiffness of adjacent joints.
d) Complete fracture is more common than greenstick.
e) Plastic deformation involving the radius is common.
8. In Ankle sprain, the ligament involved is the:-
a) Anterior talofibular ligament
b) Posterior Talofibular ligament
c) Calcaneo fibular ligament
d) Spring ligament
e) Deltoid ligament.
9. Perichondral ring is:-
a) Seen around foramen magnum.
b) Seen around epiphysis plate
c) More prominent in adults
d) Sheath strength increases with age.
e) Not important in angular deformity of long bone when injured.
10. Neuro fibromatosis inheritance is
a) Autosomal dominant
b) X-linked dominant
c) Autosomal recessive
d) X-linked recessive
e) Usually spontaneous mutation.
11. Infarction of the distal epiphysis of the second metatarsal bone is:-
a) Kienbock's disease
b) Kohler's disease
c) Freiberg's disease
d) Perthes disease
e) Sever's disease
12. The most common cause of AVN of the hip is:-
a) Idiopathic
b) Alcoholism
c) Caisson's disease

- (d) Fracture Neck of Femur
e) Steroid therapy
13. Paprika sign during debridement is crucial in managing:-
(a) **Chronic Osteomyelitis**
b) Osteosarcoma
c) Osteoid osteotomy
d) Brodie's abscess
e) Septic arthritis of the hip
14. The following is true about negative pressure wound therapy except:-
a) Necrotic tissue with eschar in the wound is a contraindication to its use.
(b) **Pressure is 30 mmHg**
c) Gives good granulation tissues
d) Used intermittently or continuous
e) Enhances wound contracture.
15. Positive Adson's sign is seen in:
(a) **Thoracic outlet syndrome**
b) Burger disease
c) Varicose veins
d) Radial nerve injury
e) Injured radial or ulna artery
16. Earliest site of bone involvement in hematogenous osteomyelitis is the:-
(a) **Metaphysis**
b) Diaphysis
c) Epiphysis
d) Apophysis
e) Synovium
17. The investigation of choice for spinal TB is:-
a) Ultrasound
b) X-ray
(c) **MRI**
d) CT-Scan
e) PET Scan
18. Osgood Schlatters disease involves:-
a) Inferior pole of patella
(b) **Tibial tuberosity**
c) Lateral malleolus
d) Calcaneus
e) Femoral condyle
19. Vitamin D resistant rickets is:-
(a) **X-dominant**
b) X-recessive
c) Autosomal dominant
d) Autosomal recessive
e) Incomplete penetrance.

20. Flail chest is seen in:
- a) Thanatophoric dysplasia
 - b) Single rib fracture
 - c) Diaphragmatic rupture
 - d) Phrenic nerve injury
 - e) Multiple rib fractures with paradoxical movement.**
21. Epiphyseal closure is mediated by:-
- a) Thyroxine
 - b) Estrogen**
 - c) Growth hormone
 - d) Calcitonin
 - e) Parathyroid hormone
22. C-reactive protein is not increased in:
- a) Osteoarthritis**
 - b) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c) SLE
 - d) Rheumatic fever
 - e) Trauma
23. Bone tumour arising from epiphysis and recurs till epiphysis fuse is:-
- a) Osteoclastoma
 - b) Chondroblastoma**
 - c) Osteoid osteoma
 - d) Osteoblastoma
 - e) Giant cell tumour
24. Shepherd Cook deformity is seen in:-
- a) Fibrous dysplasia**
 - b) Adamantinoma
 - c) Non-Ossifying fibroma
 - d) Fibrous cortical defect
 - e) Congenital Coxa Vara
25. In frogment's sign which muscle is tested:-
- a) Adductor Pollicis**
 - b) Opponen Pollicis
 - c) Flexor Pollicis brevis
 - d) Abductor Pollicis
 - e) Flexor indicis

26. Velpeau bandage and sling and Swathe splint are used in:-
- Shoulder dislocation
 - Fracture scapula
 - Acromio clavicular dislocation**
 - Proximal humerus fracture
 - Fracture Clavicle
27. Osteoblastic bone metastasis is found most commonly in which carcinoma?
- Kidney
 - Thyroid
 - Prostate**
 - Lung
 - Breast
28. March fracture usually occurs in the:-
- 1st metatarsal
 - 2nd Metatarsal**
 - 4th Metatarsal
 - ~~5th Metatarsal~~
 - Head of talus
29. Which of the following is not useful in the treatment of osteoporosis?
- Vitamin C**
 - Calcium
 - Vitamin D
 - Estrogen
 - Bisphosphonates
30. Sun ray appearance is seen in:-
- Osteo sarcoma**
 - Osteoclastoma
 - Ewing's Sarcoma
 - Osteochondroma
 - All the above
31. The Compression fracture is commonest in:-
- Cervical
 - Craniocervical junction
 - Thoraco lumbar**
 - Lumbar sacral
 - Upper thoracic

32. The fracture of tibia in adults heals in:-
a) 4 weeks
b) 6 weeks
c) 20 weeks
d) 12 weeks
e) 5 weeks
33. Which of the following enzyme differentiates osteoclasts from osteoblast?
a) Alkaline phosphatase
b) Acid phosphatase
c) Deoxyribonuclease
d) Lactate dehydrogenase
e) None of the above.
34. Tinel's sign is seen in:-
a) Nerve degeneration
b) Muscle degeneration
c) Nerve regeneration
d) Muscle regeneration
e) Nerve and muscle regeneration
35. Nerves involved in Klumpke's paralysis are:-
a) C4-5
b) C5-6
c) C6-7
d) C8-9
36. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with:-
a) HLA - B27
b) HCA - BB
c) HLA DWL/DR4
d) HLA - DR3
e) HLA DW\$/BB
37. Epiphyseal enlargement is seen in:-
~~a) Rickets~~
b) Hemophilia
c) Septic arthritis
d) All of above
e) None of the above.
38. Pencil in cup deformity is seen in:
a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Ankylosing spondylitis
c) AVN
d) Psoriasis
e) S.L.E

39. Which of the following is true about HIV related arthritis:-
- a) **Cutaneous and mucosal lesions are rare.**
 - b) Enthesopathy is common.
 - c) Is associated with HLA B27
 - d) Hip is the commonest joint affected
 - e) Symmetric polyarthritis, non erosive
40. What is the pathognomonic feature of rheumatoid arthritis?
- a) Rheumatoid factor
 - b) Positive anti CCP
 - c) Morning stiffness
 - d) **Rheumatoid nodule**
 - e) Ulna drift of fingers.
41. Which of the following requires urgent surgery?
- a) **Intra-articular fracture**
 - b) Septic arthritis
 - c) Arthroscopic surgery
 - d) Fractures with compartment syndrome
 - e) Spinal injuries with deteriorating neurological deficit,
42. Agnes Hunt traction is used in?
- a) **Flexion deformity of the hip.**
 - b) Inter trochanteric fracture.
 - c) Low backache
 - d) Fracture femur
 - e) Pelvic-spine dissociation.
43. The maximum weight for skin traction in young adults is:
- a) 1-2Kg
 - b) 10Kg
 - c) 20Kg
 - d) **4-5Kg**
 - e) 15Kg
44. Unna boot is used for treatment of:-
- a) ~~Diabetic foot~~
 - b) **Varicose ulcer**
 - c) Ankle instability
 - d) Calcaneus fracture
 - e) Arterial ulcers
45. Which is not a deep heat therapy?
- a) Shortwave diathermy
 - b) **Ultrasound therapy**
 - c) **Infrared**
 - d) Microwave
 - e) All of the above