

Mediquiz - 05 / 2021

Orthopaedics

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(1) Bennett's fracture is —

- (a) reversed Colles' fracture
- (b) fracture of the scaphoid bone in the wrist
- (c) fracture of the radial styloid (chauffeur's fracture)
- (d) fracture dislocation of the first metacarpal

(2) A fracture of the midshaft of the clavicle is best treated by —

- (a) clavicle rings
- (b) a figure-of-eight bandage
- (c) open reduction and plating
- (d) an intramedullary nail

(3) Immobilization of fractures of long bones should include —

- (a) Fractured bone only
- (b) Joint involved in the fracture
- (c) Proximal joint
- (d) Both proximal and distal joints
- (e) Distal joint

(4) An elderly female sustained Colles' fracture which was properly treated. However, she developed severe pain & stiffness of the wrist with coldness and cyanosis of the hand. X-ray examination revealed diffuse decalcification of the bones. She proved to be suffering from :

- (a) Causalgia
- (b) Tuberculous arthritis of wrist joint
- (c) Traumatic tenosynovitis
- (d) Sudek's atrophy
- (e) Osteoarthritis of wrist joint

(5) Following a stumble on stairs, a 70-year-old female felt severe pain in the hip and could not stand up. O/E, there was shortening of the limb, external rotation deformity and tender thickening of the greater trochanter. X-ray examination revealed :

- (a) Intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur
- (b) Pterotrochanteric fracture of the femur
- (c) Dislocation of hip
- (d) Fracture of acetabulum
- (e) Fracture of greater trochanter

(6) Tears of the meniscus of the knee result from which of the following strain :

- (a) Hyperextension
- (b) Abduction
- (c) Adduction
- (d) Rotation
- (e) Combined flexion and rotation

(7) Causes of gangrene after fracture in a limb do not include :

- (a) Direct crushing of the tissues
- (b) Injury to the main vessels
- (c) Tight plasters
- (d) Septic infection
- (e) Clostridial infection

(8) Posterior dislocation of elbow joint is characterized by the following except :

- (a) Gross swelling of the elbow region
- (b) Loss of all movements at the elbow joint
- (c) Shortening of the upper arm
- (d) Absence of crepitus
- (e) Loss of the normal relationship of the olecranon with the two epicondyles

(9) The most vulnerable structure in supracondylar fracture of the humerus is the :

- (a) Median cubital vein
- (b) Brachial artery
- (c) Median nerve
- (d) Ulnar nerve
- (e) Radial nerve

(10) Non-union in closed fractures may due to any of the following except :

- (a) Inadequate immobilization
- (b) Interposition of soft parts
- (c) Impaired blood supply
- (d) Impaction of the fragments
- (e) Wide separation of the fragments

(11) Non-union is common in fractures of the following bones except the :

- (a) Carpal scaphoid
- (b) Neck of the femur
- (c) Lower third of the tibia
- (d) Talus
- (e) Tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal

(12) In the following types of fractures of long bones, crepitus can be elicited only in :

- (a) Fissures
- (b) Subperiosteal cracks
- (c) Greenstick fractures
- (d) Spiral and oblique fractures
- (e) Impacted fractures

(13) The incorrect statement about anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint is that:

- (a) shoulder loses its rounded contour & becomes flattened
- (b) The elbow is abducted from the side
- (c) All movements of the shoulder are limited and painful
- (d) The anterior and posterior folds of the axilla are elevated
- (e) The hand cannot be placed on the opposite shoulder (Duga's test)

(14) A march fracture most frequently results from:

- (a) Direct trauma
- (b) Jumping from a height
- (c) Muscle fatigue from prolonged walking
- (d) Use of high-heeled shoes
- (e) Osteoporosis

(15) Reimplantation of a traumatically amputated limb requires all of the following except:

- (a) Limb preservation.
- (b) Shortening of bone.
- (c) Immediate arterial and venous repair.
- (d) Routine angiograms.
- (e) Delayed repair of nerves.

(Answer Page 94)