

Permeative lesion that causes a multi-paralleled onion skin type of periosteal reaction is characteristic of _____.

CORRECT ANSWER -Ewing's Sarcoma

Bone expansion, codman's triangle, saucerization

Age for Ewing sarcoma - *CORRECT ANSWER* -10-25+ years old

Location of ewing sarcoma - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Diaphysis of long bones

_____ is an aberrant notochordal cell tumor. *CORRECT ANSWER* -Chordoma

Most commonly found in the sacrum

Second most common location is in the skull

Chordoma is most commonly found in the _____. *CORRECT ANSWER* -sacrum

second m/c is the skull

Age for chordoma - *CORRECT ANSWER* ->40 year old

Tumors that turn bone dark (2) - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Multiple myeloma

Lytic metastasis

Labs for ankylosing spondylitis are HLA _____ and + _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -HLA B27, and + ESR

Enteropathic arthropathy is identical to _____ except with _____ dysfunction. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -AS; GI

Population for psoriatic arthritis - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Males 20-50

PA has a(n) _____ in joint space. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -increase

Silver scaly lesions on extensors and pitted nails are signs of _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -PA

_____ digits are a characteristic of PA - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Cocktail sausage

PA presents with _____ syndesmophytes in the _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -non marginal; spine

PA is most commonly found in the _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -DIPs

Mouse ear deformity - *CORRECT ANSWER* -PA

pencil in cup deformity - *CORRECT ANSWER* -PA

Case management for osteitis condensans ilia - *CORRECT ANSWER* -
Trochanteric belt for stability

DJD symptoms - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Noninflammatory

Most commonly involves weight bearing joints

Stiffens with rest and improves with activity

aka osteoarthritis

Complications of DJD - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Spinal stenosis

-IVF encroachment

most common site affected in spine is C5/6

DJD in spine - *CORRECT ANSWER* -IVD narrowing

-osteophyte

-endplate sclerosis

_____ nodes are DJD in the PIPs - *CORRECT ANSWER* -
Bouchards

_____ nodes are DJD of the DIPs - *CORRECT ANSWER* -
Heberden's

DJD has _____ distribution with _____ loss of
joint space with _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -asymmetrical;
nonuniform; sclerosis

Common joint affected in SCM - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Knee

Population for gout - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Males >40 years old

Gout is an overproduction of _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -uric acid

extremely painful, red, hot and swollen joints

_____ are the uric acid crystals found in Gout. - *CORRECT ANSWER*
-Tophi

Gout is _____ articular. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Mono

Overhanging margin and junta-articular erosions are associated with _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -gout

Common location for gout - *CORRECT ANSWER* -MTP of the big toe (podagra)

Labs for gout are increased _____ and positive _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -uric acid; ESR

Special test for Gout - *CORRECT ANSWER* -joint aspiration

Major cause of vascular necrosis is _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER*
-trauma

osteonecrosis/osteochondrosis

True or false?

AVN is self resolving - *CORRECT ANSWER* -AVN

takes 8 mos to 2 years

Can lead to DJD

Special tests: bone scan or MRI

there are no labs for AVN

whiter on x-ray

avascular necrosis can lead to _____ - *CORRECT ANSWER* -DJD

Labs for avascular necrosis - *CORRECT ANSWER* -none

Special tests for AVN - *CORRECT ANSWER* -MRI and bone scan

Preiser's - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Carpal scaphoid AVN

A _____ fracture is a stress fracture of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th metatarsals - *CORRECT ANSWER* - marcher's

Transverse fracture at the proximal 5th metatarsals - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Jones fx

Avulsion fracture of the spinous process - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Clay shovelers fracture

Hyperflexion injury- STABLE FRACTURE

Clay shoveler's fracture is most common at _____. - *CORRECT ANSWER* - C6-T1

Bilateral pedicle fractures of C2 due to hyperextension injury - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Hangman's fracture

Fractures through the anterior and posterior arches of atlas due to axial compression - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Jefferson burst fx

Avulsion of the tip of the dens - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Type 1 odontoid fx

Fracture through the base of the dens - *CORRECT ANSWER* - Type 2 odontoid fx

Type _____ spondylolisthesis is a pathology on that segment. - *CORRECT ANSWER* -V/pathological

Special test for Spondylolisthesis - *CORRECT ANSWER* -SPECT

Meyerding's scale for spondylolisthesis - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Grade 1: up to 25%

Grade 2: 26-50%

Grade 3: 51-75% (inverted napoleon hat sign grade 3 or more)

Grade 4: 76-100%

Flexion and extension radiographs for stability

special test=SPECT

Most commonly dislocated carpal bone - *CORRECT ANSWER* -lunate

Sign associated with lunate dislocation - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Pie sign

Terry Thomas sign and signet ring sign are associated with _____ dislocation - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Scaphoid

May present with Bankhart and/or Hill sacks/hatchet deformity - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Glenohumeral joint dislocation

Chronic dislocation

Landmarks for Macrae's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Anterior foramen magnum (basion) to the posterior foramen magnum (opisthion)

Significance of macrae's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -If the occipital bone is above the line, this indicates basilar impression

Landmark for atlantodental interspace - *CORRECT ANSWER* -C1 anterior tubercle to the odontoid

Significance of atlantodental interspace - *CORRECT ANSWER* -if this space is >3 mm in adults or >5 mm in children, this indicates transverse ligament rupture or instability due to trauma, Down's syndrome or inflammatory arthritis

Landmark for george's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Posterior body margins are checked for alignment with what should be a smooth, continuous line

Significance of george's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Discontinuous line may indicate A to P vertebral malposition such as anterolisthesis or retrolisthesis

Landmark for posterior cervical line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Lines drawn at each spinolaminar junction should form a smooth arc like curve

Significance of posterior cervical line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Discontinuous line may indicate A to P vertebral malposition such as anterolisthesis or retrolisthesis

Significance for iliofemoral line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Bilateral asymmetry indicates a slipped femoral capital epiphysis, dislocation, fracture or dysplasia

Landmarks for femoral angle (mikulicz's angle) - *CORRECT ANSWER* -2 lines are drawn through and parallel to the mid axis of the femoral shaft and the femoral neck

Significance of femoral angle - *CORRECT ANSWER* -Normal angle:120-130

<120: coxa vara

>130 coxa valga

Landmark for skinner's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -A line is drawn through and parallel to the femoral shaft. A perpendicular line is drawn tangential to the tip of the greater trochanter

Significance of skinner's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -The fovea capitus should lie above or at the level of the trochanter line. If the fovea capitus falls below this line, it indicates fracture or coxa vara

Landmarks for Klein's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -A line drawn along the outer margin of the femoral neck

Significance of Klein's line - *CORRECT ANSWER* -SCFE

femoral head should intersect the line. Failure to intersect the line indicates SCFE