Index

316L steel
property conferred by the chromium content
answer, 456
question, 443
abdominal aorta
vertebral level of bifurcation and termination
answer, 349
question, 330
abductor muscles
force required to maintain a single leg stance
answer, 45
question, 38
above knee amputation
cause of gait problem
answer, 236
question, 226–29
above knee amputee with a prosthesis
cause of a medial whip
answer, 437
question, 432
acetabular anteversion
conditions associated with
answer, 50
question, 41
acetabular dysplasia in children
features of
answer, 300
question, 290
acetabular fracture
structure found during ilioinguinal approach
answer, 345
question, 328
acetabular protrusio
conditions not associated with
answer, 45
question, 38
definition from anteroposterior radiograph
answer, 50
question, 41
acetabular screw placement
description of quadrant
answer, 47
question, 39–40
source of profuse bleeding
answer, 46–47
question, 39
Achilles tendinopathy
description of the reactive phase
answer, 92–93
question, 85
treatment for non-insertional Achilles tendinopathy
answer, 94
question, 85
Achilles tendon ruptures
features of
answer, 94
question, 85
acid-fast bacilli in joint fluid
identification of the organism
answer, 377
question, 369
adductor hallucis
nerve supply
answer, 91–92
question, 85
adhesive wear
description of
answer, 380
question, 370
aging
effects on articular cartilage
answer, 402–3
question, 397
allograft bone
properties of
answer, 362
question, 353
anatomical snuffbox
structure near to
answer, 343
question, 327
Angoff method of standard setting,
18–19
ankle
location of neurovascular structures during an anterior approach
answer, 347
question, 329
management of septic arthritis in a child
answer, 307–8
question, 307–8
muscle incised during posterolateral approach
answer, 347
question, 329
muscle overlying the tibia in a posterolateral approach
answer, 348
question, 330
nature of a painful lump
answer, 426
question, 416
nature of a painless soft tissue lump
answer, 426
question, 416
weakness and pain in a child
answer, 315
question, 307
ankle arthrodesis
ideal position of the ankle
answer, 102
question, 89
ankle arthroscopy
cause of persistent numbness
complication
answer, 100
question, 88
ankle-brachial pressure index
indication of vascular injury
answer, 220
question, 202
ankle foot orthosis
proper positioning in a 6-year-old patient with forefoot abduction
answer, 437–38
question, 432
ankle fracture
management to allow early weight bearing
answer, 231
question, 223
plating for medial malleolus fixation
answer, 236
question, 229
ankle fracture-dislocation
application of an external fixator
answer, 221
question, 204
ankle injury
cause of increased tibiofibular clear space
answer, 101
question, 88
non-specific pain and occasional swelling
answer, 101–2
question, 88–89
pronation external rotation injury pattern
answer, 101
question, 88
worst position to sustain a pilon fracture
answer, 102
question, 89
ankle instability
ligament that is most likely damaged
answer, 100–1
question, 88
ankle reflex
root value
answer, 146
question, 136
ankle swellings
management in a child
answer, 314
question, 306
ankle twisting injury
Lauge-Hansen fracture classification
answer, 222
question, 204–5
ankylosing spondylitis
diagnostic criteria
answer, 153
question, 141
radiology
answer, 147
question, 136–37
ankylosing spondylitis with kyphosis
pedicle subtraction osteotomy
answer, 147
question, 136
annulus fibrosus
structure of
answer, 363
question, 353–54
antalgic gait pattern
features of
answer, 433
question, 428
anterior cervical disectomy and fusion
plane of approach
answer, 129
question, 114
anterior cervical spine approach
features of
answer, 146
question, 135
anterior cervical spine surgery
preparation for revision procedure
answer, 155
question, 143
anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction
cause of post-operative numbness of the foot
answer, 81
question, 76
cause of re-rupture
answer, 81
question, 76
exercises to avoid in the first 4 to 6 weeks
answer, 72
question, 64
graft option for elite sports player
answer, 69
question, 62
in a child
answer, 234–35
question, 228
in skeletally immature patients
answer, 72–73
question, 65
post-operative inability to fully extend the knee
answer, 81
question, 76
technique
answer, 72
question, 65
tunnel malposition
answer, 68–69
question, 61–62
anterior cruciate ligament sport injury
benefits of ACL reconstruction
answer, 71
question, 64
anterior cruciate ligament surgery
cause of intraoperative mistake
answer, 80–81
question, 75–76
anterior lumbar interbody fusion procedure
source of significant haemorrhage
answer, 129
question, 113
antibiotics
mechanism of hearing loss side-effect
answer, 402
question, 397
anticoagulant medication
mechanism of action
answer, 395
question, 391
arm injury after a fall
upper arm injury with difficulty
moving wrist and fingers
answer, 216–17
question, 197
arm traction injury
signs of preganglionic injury
answer, 163–64
question, 158–59
arthritis of the hip
management of previously placed dynamic hip screw
answer, 57
question, 44
articular cartilage
biomechanical changes in osteoarthritis
answer, 360
question, 352
changes in
answer, 358
question, 351
changes with age
answer, 358–59
question, 351
collagen composition
answer, 359
question, 351
function of
answer, 357
question, 351
structure of
answer, 357
question, 351
treatment options for defect in
answer, 358
question, 351
autologous chondrocyte implantation
use in knee cartilage defects
answer, 458
question, 445
autosomal recessive B-glucocerebrosidase deficiency
physeal zone affected by
answer, 393
question, 389
axillary artery
where it becomes the brachial artery
answer, 332
question, 323
axonal injury
features of
answer, 459
question, 445–46
back pain
action following MRI scan findings
answer, 132
question, 119
back pain (cont.)
and bilateral leg pain, treatment
answer, 128
question, 111
and bilateral radiculopathy
answer, 153–54
question, 414–42
and weight loss in a 9-year-old boy
answer, 127
question, 109
cervicothoracic pain after a fall in a
60-year-old man
answer, 127
question, 109
history of biopsy
answer, 133
question, 122
investigation in diabetic pneumonia
patient
answer, 129
question, 114–15
ongoing pain with positive Mantoux
test
answer, 129–30
question, 115
paraspinal spasm in a 15-year-old
boy
answer, 126–27
question, 109
radiating into the foot
answer, 459
question, 445
severe pain in patient with a history
of metastatic prostate cancer
answer, 133
question, 123
severe pain in patient with a history
of renal cell carcinoma
answer, 133
question, 123
severe thoracic pain and T8 lesion
answer, 133
question, 122
treatment for chronic back pain
answer, 147
question, 137
See also low back pain; spine.
back pain and gait disturbance
with other findings in a diabetic
patient
answer, 154
question, 142
Baumann procedure
features of
answer, 297–98
question, 288
below knee amputation
effect if the heel of the prosthesis is
too rigid
answer, 435
question, 430
prosthetic knee with variable
cadence
answer, 436
question, 431
terminal device suitable for running
answer, 435
question, 430
biologically active particles
size of
answer, 52–53
question, 42
biomechanics
classes of levers
answer, 403
question, 399
biopsy
aspects of use
answer, 424
question, 413–14
bisphosphonates
conditions used for
answer, 422
question, 410
mechanism of action of nitrogen-
containing formulations
answer, 402
question, 396
blood coagulation test
indication for blood product
administration
answer, 457–58
question, 444
blood transfusion
patients who refuse on religious
grounds
answer, 470–71
question, 464–65
reduction of requirement in
Jehovah’s witness
answer, 47–48
question, 40
Bloom’s taxonomy of cognitive
categories, 3–4, 10–12
Blount’s disease
features of
answer, 300–1
question, 290
bone
blood supply
answer, 360
question, 352
collagen structure
answer, 363
question, 353
distinction between cortical and
cancellous bone
answer, 364
question, 354
rate dependency loading of cortical
bone
answer, 365–66
question, 355
bone banks
processing of bone for
answer, 403
question, 399
bone defect
appropriate material to fill
answer, 455
question, 443
bone graft
mechanism of integration
answer, 393–94
question, 390
strength of the graft over time
answer, 403
question, 398
bone lesions
radiolucent lesions with thin
sclerotic rim and ground-glass
matrix
answer, 420
question, 408
bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)
link to patient presentation
answer, 395
question, 391
bone remodelling
features of
answer, 362
question, 353
bone screws
way to increase the working length
answer, 453–54
question, 442
ways to increase their pull-out
strength
answer, 214–21
question, 195
bone tumours
classical appearances and
locations
answer, 418
question, 406–7
brachial plexus
shoulder muscles innervated from
answer, 333
question, 323
brachial plexus injury
indicator of level of injury
answer, 251
question, 242
level of injury suggested by trauma
patient symptoms
answer, 251
question, 242
management of later shoulder problems
answer, 251
question, 242
brachialgia
underlying pathology
answer, ... 302
question, 291
surgical management of CP hips
answer, 303
question, 291
total hip arthroplasty

cerebral palsy (cont.)
answer, 299
question, 289
cervical disc replacement
indication for
answer, 154
question, 142
cervical disc replacement
muscles affected by injured nerve
answer, 349
question, 331
cervical spine
structure encountered during
anterior approach
answer, 349
question, 330
cervical spine fracture-dislocation
ASIA grade and neurological level of
injury
answer, 130
question, 115
best management option
answer, 231
question, 223
cervical spine injuries
use of halo traction
answer, 436
question, 431
cervical spine surgery
left scapula winging after surgery
answer, 164
question, 159
child having recurrent falls
indicated action to investigate
answer, 126
question, 107–8
child with short neck, low hairline and
reduced neck range of motion
nature of the condition
answer, 155
question, 143
choke syndrome
likely cause with a below knee
prosthesis
answer, 434
question, 429
chondrosarcoma
features of
answer, 425
question, 415
chondrosarcoma from the femur
treatment
answer, 424
question, 412
Chopart amputation
deformity that would result in
answer, 434
question, 429
chordoma
likely form of treatment
answer, 424
question, 413
chromosomal breakage test
expected finding in a child with a
positive test
answer, 458
question, 444–45
clavicle
structure at surgical risk in right
medial clavicle excision
answer, 166
question, 161
clavicle fracture
indications for operative fixation
answer, 165
question, 161
Neer type 1 lateral third clavicle
fracture
answer, 165
question, 161
nerve supply to muscle
answer, 342
question, 326
operative versus non-operative
management
answer, 233–34
question, 226
clavicle injury
operative versus non-operative
treatment
answer, 218
question, 199
clinical trials
assessment of relative risk
answer, 489
question, 479–80
combined versus single modality
treatment
answer, 489
question, 479
comparison of patient groups
answer, 487
question, 476
comparison of two treatments
answer, 489
question, 479
control of patient variables
answer, 487
question, 476
correlation between variables
answer, 490
question, 480
data analysis
answer, 486
question, 476–80
forest plot interpretation
answer, 490–91
question, 481
graphical presentation of results
answer, 486
question, 475–76
intention to treat analysis
answer, 489–90
question, 480
interpretation of odds ratios
answer, 487
question, 477
interpretation of results
answer, 486
question, 475
minimising bias and confounding
answer, 487
question, 476
odds ratio comparison between
groups
answer, 487
question, 474
sensitivity and specificity of
screening tests
answer, 490
question, 481
statistical significance of results
answer, 486
question, 475
use of logistic regression
answer, 488
question, 477
use of multivariate linear regression
answer, 490
question, 480
collagen
predominant type in healing tissue
two weeks after ankle sprain
answer, 394
question, 391
predominant type in knee cartilage
answer, 394
question, 390
structure in bone
answer, 363
question, 353
type produced during recovery from
knee soft-tissue stress injury
answer, 393
question, 389–90
common femoral artery
surface anatomy within the femoral
triangle
answer, 344
question, 328
compartment concept
identifying an extracompartmental site
answer, 427
question, 417
compartment syndrome
dual incision fasciotomy of the leg
answer, 234
question, 226–27
confidence interval
feature of
answer, 484
question, 473
congenital scoliosis
appropriate management of a 9-month-old child
answer, 125
question, 106
embryonic tissue involved in
answer, 124–25
question, 106
gene mutation associated with
answer, 125
question, 106
congenital talipes equinovarus (CTEV) management in children
answer, 294–95
question, 286–87
congenital thoracic scoliosis
aim of surgery
answer, 125–26
question, 107
appropriate management of a 12-year-old child
answer, 125
question, 106
likely cause of progressive deformity
answer, 124
question, 106
likely outcome without treatment
answer, 125
question, 107
potential curve progression
answer, 125
question, 107
consent
assessing a young person’s capacity for consent
answer, 470
question, 464
requirement when carrying out clinical trials
answer, 469
question, 463–64
consent process
GMC guidance for
answer, 469
question, 463
Cronbach’s alpha, 20
cross-linked UHMWPE
role of vitamin E added to
answer, 448
question, 439
cubital fossa
structure near to
answer, 336
question, 324
cubital tunnel syndrome
bracing position to assist relief of symptoms
answer, 438
question, 432
data analysis
correct application of statistical tests
answer, 485
question, 474
data distribution
interpretation of
answer, 485–86
question, 474–75
debridement and exchange of the femoral head
patient suitability for answer, 384–85
question, 373
deprecated and exchange of the femoral head
clinical signs of injury
answer, 348
question, 329–30
degenerative listhesis
management
answer, 155
question, 143–44
degenerative listhesis at L45 likely presentation
answer, 153
question, 141
degenerative lumbar discs
histological features
answer, 395
question, 391
Denis Browne bar brace
appropriate position of the feet
answer, 435
question, 430
developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH)
clicking hips in babies
answer, 301
question, 290
ongoing management
answer, 317–18
question, 309–10
ongoing management of unilateral DDH
answer, 322
question, 313
radiographic measurement
answer, 301–2
question, 291
DEXA T-score and Z-score
use in diagnosis
answer, 395
question, 391–92
diabetes
considerations for surgical patient with
answer, 385–86
question, 373–74
diabetes mellitus
involvement in midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
diabetes mellitus type 2
management of midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
diabetic foot ulcer
negative predictor of wound healing
answer, 103–4
question, 89
predictor of associated osteomyelitis
answer, 104
question, 89
diabetic patient
identifying unresponsive afferent nerve fibres
answer, 394
question, 390
diabetic THA patient
reducing prosthetic joint infection risk
answer, 48
question, 40
diathermy
description of
answer, 468
question, 462
digital nerve transaction
first modality to return after repair
answer, 393
question, 389
direct anterior approach (DAA) to the hip
vessel that is sacrificed
answer, 52
question, 42
proportionate dwarfism in a child
likely cause of
answer, 393
question, 389
distal biceps rupture
neurologic complication from 2-incision surgical approach
answer, 176
question, 168
distal biceps tendon repair
answer, 301–2
question, 291
DLEXA T-score and Z-score
use in diagnosis
answer, 395
question, 391–92
diabetes
considerations for surgical patient with
answer, 385–86
question, 373–74
diabetes mellitus
involvement in midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
diabetes mellitus type 2
management of midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
diabetic foot ulcer
negative predictor of wound healing
answer, 103–4
question, 89
predictor of associated osteomyelitis
answer, 104
question, 89
diabetic patient
identifying unresponsive afferent nerve fibres
answer, 394
question, 390
diabetic THA patient
reducing prosthetic joint infection risk
answer, 48
question, 40
diathermy
description of
answer, 468
question, 462
digital nerve transaction
first modality to return after repair
answer, 393
question, 389
direct anterior approach (DAA) to the hip
vessel that is sacrificed
answer, 52
question, 42
proportionate dwarfism in a child
likely cause of
answer, 393
question, 389
distal biceps rupture
neurologic complication from 2-incision surgical approach
answer, 176
question, 168
distal biceps tendon repair
### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>distal biceps tendon repair (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most likely subsequent neurological deficit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distal biceps tendon rupture complication with 2-incision surgical repair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nerve injury complication from supracondylar fracture repair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon weakness following ciprofloxacin treatment for olecranon bursitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 175–76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow dislocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clicking elbow joint 6 months after surgery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow fracture football injury in a child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 178–79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 169–70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongoing problems 4 years later</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 181–82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 170–71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow fracture-dislocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management of pulseless white hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow fracture from a fall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treatment in an elderly patient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 197–98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow fracture in a child features of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 213–14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury recurrent popping, clicking, clunking and locking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 182–83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury from a fall most likely deficit caused by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical objectives of surgery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 209–10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury from a motorbike accident definitive treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 217–18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury in a child consequences of management problems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 168–69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury recovery improving DASH score and function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 180–81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury while lifting overhead weights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 160–61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow injury with no radial pulse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management in a 6-year-old child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 159–60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow lateral mass fracture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late-onset functional deficit in a child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow mass management of a lipomatous tumour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic lateral pain in a tennis player</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 176–77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in javelin athlete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 183–84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 171–72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management of medial pain in a child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure involved in gym injury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 167–68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis elbow management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow pain and sensitivity considerations during surgical repair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 171–72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow pain with effusion and click</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRI findings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow stiffness with soft tissue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 422–24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enchondroma histology in the centre of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epidemiological testing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistical interpretation of results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, 467</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question, 461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epiphysis separation findings of Salter and Harris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

answer, 321–22
question, 312–13
extended matching item (EMI) questions, 1
extracellular matrix
effect of overall negative charge answer, 458
question, 445
Factor V Leiden mutation consideration for surgical patient with answer, 385
question, 373
fall in a child investigation of subsequent restriction of arm movement answer, 157
question, 157
fall in a child effects of neurological injury answer, 218
question, 200
femoral acetabular impingement changes on hip MRI answer, 55–56
question, 43
femoral and popliteal masses answer, 426
question, 415
femoral B-cell lymphoma treatment answer, 426
question, 415
femoral circumflex vessels structure associated with answer, 54–55
question, 43
femoral components amount of proximal bone loss due to stress shielding answer, 52–54
question, 42
femoral fracture contra indication for using Gallows traction in a child answer, 316
question, 308
distal femoral physeal fracture in an adolescent answer, 294
question, 286
fatigue failure of antegrade nailing answer, 231–34
question, 227
nail entry point and fixation varus deformity answer, 235
question, 228
reduction of a sub-trochanteric fracture answer, 234
question, 226
traction device as temporary splint for trauma patient answer, 437
question, 431
femoral fracture in a child most common complication answer, 220
question, 202
femoral fracture through a lytic lesion management in a breast cancer patient answer, 426–27
question, 416
femoral head stainless steel versus cobalt-chrome answer, 447
question, 439
femoral head collapse management answer, 34
question, 28
femoral head materials testing of properties answer, 447
question, 439
femoral lesion in a 10-year-old boy features of answer, 425–26
question, 415
femoral nailing avoiding complications in antegrade nailing answer, 236
question, 229
femoral neck fracture Garden 4 fracture answer, 35
question, 29–30
hemiarthroplasty versus total hip arthroplasty answer, 234
question, 227
femur arterial components of the trochanteric anastomosis answer, 345–46
question, 328
Dorr classification, 35
Gruen zones answer, 32
question, 27
Hartofilakidis Type B answer, 37
question, 31
management of an asymptomatic bone lesion in a child answer, 298–99
question, 288–89
peri-prosthetic fracture answer, 35
question, 29
potential complications of fracture surgery answer, 33–34
question, 28
reason for expansion as patients get older answer, 456
question, 443
risk of intraoperative periprosthetic femoral fracture (IOPFF) answer, 34
question, 28
FGFR3 gene mutation likely cause of spinal stenosis in patient with answer, 457
question, 444
part of the bone affected by answer, 402
question, 396
fibula tumour comprising small round blue cells answer, 424
question, 412
finger accidental injection with a high power grease gun answer, 276
question, 259
alternative to non-operative management for PIP joint osteoarthritis answer, 459
question, 446
cause of little finger numbness answer, 128
question, 112
damage caused by a climbing injury answer, 248
question, 239
damage in Type 1 flexor tendon injury answer, 249
question, 240
definitive management of deformity in a patient with rheumatoid arthritis answer, 282–83
question, 261
diagnosis of excised exophytic proximal phalangeal lesion

499
Index

finger (cont.)
answer, 418
question, 406
digital clawing with altered sensation
answer, 283
question, 261
inability to flex after tendon injury
answer, 233
question, 225
injury sustained while playing rugby
answer, 207
question, 189–90
management of a closed fracture-
subluxation
answer, 268
question, 257
management of a metatarsal neck
fracture with puncture wound
answer, 378
question, 369
management of closed mallet
injuries
answer, 267–68
question, 257
management of flexion contractures
answer, 272
question, 258
management of metacarpal neck
fracture
answer, 284
question, 262
management of painful football
injury from two weeks earlier
answer, 269–70
question, 257–58
management of painful,
eythematous dog bite
answer, 281–82
question, 261
movement difficulty along with
swelling and bruising
answer, 251
question, 242
painful snapping sensation after
punch injury
answer, 278–79
question, 260
post-operative management of flexor
tendon repairs
answer, 264
question, 256
sling for extensor tendon slip
rupture
answer, 436–37
question, 431
structures affected by flexion
contracture
answer, 276
question, 259
testing before surgery for
benign fibro-proliferative
disorder of the palmar
fascia
answer, 248
question, 238
tingling and numbness in body
builder
answer, 184
question, 158–59
treatment of partial amputation
answer, 252–53
question, 243–44
zone of extensor tendon injury
answer, 254
question, 245
finger pain at PIP joint
management to optimise joint
function
answer, 255
question, 246
fingertip accidental amputation
reconstruction technique
answer, 278
question, 260
fingertip pain
diagnosis of mass lesion
answer, 253
question, 244
diagnosis of mass lesion
question, 244
fingertip saw injury
management of
answer, 249–50
question, 240
first metatarsal phalangeal joint
treatment of effects of long-standing
sport injury
answer, 99
question, 87
first metatarsal phalangeal joint
arthroplasty
treatment of later osteolysis and
valgus deformity
answer, 98
question, 87
fixed flat foot deformity
forefoot deformity associated with
answer, 96
question, 86
flat feet
indicator of congenital vertical talus
answer, 320
question, 312
flexor digitorum longus
structure immediately dorsal or deep
to it
answer, 95
question, 86
flexor digitorum profundus
consequences of avulsion
answer, 233
question, 225
flexor tendon injury
flexor zone of the injury
answer, 339
question, 325
flexor tendon pulleys
preservation to avoid bowstringing
and weakness
answer, 343
question, 327
flexor tendon repair
Kleinert protocol
answer, 435
question, 430
flexor zone III of the hand
structure and its nerve supply
answer, 341
question, 325–26
floating toe iatrogenic complication
procedure associated with
answer, 98
question, 86–87
fluid film lubrication
hip prosthesis design that will allow
it
answer, 451–52
question, 441
foot
anatomical structure in the 3rd layer
answer, 90
question, 84
diagnosis of a painful plantar lesion
answer, 422
question, 410
injury from a fall from a height
answer, 207–8
question, 190
management of cavo varus in a
neonate
answer, 316
question, 309
management of midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
most common malignancy
answer, 102–3
question, 89
muscle that plantar flexes the 1st
metatarsal
answer, 90
question, 84
procedure to benefit deformity from
PMP22 gene duplication
answer, 319
question, 311
treatment for rigid plantarfexion
deformity of 40°
answer, 319

© in this web service Cambridge University Press  
www.cambridge.org
Index

question, 311
underlying process involved in unilateral midfoot collapse
answer, 103
question, 89
foot lesion
biopsy diagnosis
answer, 96
question, 86
foot pathology
in-shoe orthotic associated with
answer, 95–96
question, 86
foot preposition
muscle that enables
answer, 393
question, 389
foot prosthesis
effect of placing too far inset
answer, 433
question, 428
forearm
complication following Henry’s approach
answer, 340
question, 324
description of anatomy
answer, 254
question, 245
extensor compartment of ruptured tendon
answer, 340–41
question, 325
investigation of an enlarging mass on the volar aspect
answer, 272–73
question, 258
muscles of the posterior deep compartment
answer, 339–40
question, 325
forearm and wrist pain and heaviness
investigation
answer, 247–48
question, 238
forearm fracture
approach for surgical repair
answer, 231
question, 224
retention of forearm plates in children
answer, 297
question, 288
forearm fracture-dislocation
management of recurrent dislocation
answer, 234
question, 227
forearm muscles
nerve roots
answer, 336
question, 324
superficial flexors
answer, 336–37
question, 324
fracture fixation
design of an ideal plate
answer, 456
question, 443
fracture fixation plate
working length
answer, 453
question, 442
fractures
element of a locking plate construct that reduces axial forces
answer, 394
question, 390
healing by a high strain fracture environment
answer, 209
question, 191
friction between two surfaces
features of
answer, 457
question, 444
gait
fastest gait pattern
answer, 434
question, 428
nature of a vaulting gait
answer, 437
question, 432
sequence of events in a 3-point gait utilising a walker
answer, 434
question, 429
gait disturbances
patient with metastatic prostate cancer
answer, 150
question, 139
gene mutation
associated with hip deformity and café au lait spots
answer, 394
question, 391
General Medical Council (GMC), 1
 genetic defect
identification from patient presentation
answer, 395
question, 391
genu valgum
treatment options in a child
answer, 316
question, 308
genu varum
other findings in an 8-year-old boy
answer, 317
question, 309
gluteal region
features of
answer, 349
question, 330
graphical presentation of results
interpretation
answer, 488
question, 477–78
great toe arthrodesis
nervus encountered on dorsomedial approach
answer, 348
question, 330
greater sciatic foramen
structure which exits it and does not re-enter the lesser sciatic foramen
answer, 48
question, 40
groin and knee pain in a child
predisposing factors
answer, 303
question, 292
groin pain in endurance athlete
diagnosis and management
answer, 50
question, 41
growth deficit in an infant
blood test finding
answer, 362
question, 353
growth plates
order of closure
answer, 320–21
question, 312
Gruen zones
answer, 32
question, 27
haemophilia
description of the two best known types
answer, 404
question, 399
inheritance pattern
answer, 387
question, 374
haemophilia A
clotting factor affected
answer, 387
question, 374
hallux sesamoids
structure attached to the plantar surface
answer, 91
question, 84
Hardinge approach to the hip
safe length of split of the gluteus
medius
answer, 51–52
question, 42
heel
non-trauma pain, swelling and
erythema in a child
answer, 319
question, 311
heel strike phase of the gait cycle
muscle that contracts eccentrically
answer, 91
question, 84
heterotopic ossification
prophylaxis
answer, 386
question, 374
risk factors
answer, 386
question, 374
treatment planning
answer, 386–87
question, 374
higher-order judgement, 3–4
higher-order thinking, 3–4, 12, 427
highly cross-linked polyethylene
(HCLPE)
mechanical properties
answer, 57
question, 44
hip
clicking hips in babies
answer, 301
question, 290
conditions related to cerebral palsy
answer, 302
question, 291
conditions related to Down’s
syndrome
answer, 303
question, 291
diagnosis of non-specific bilateral
hip problem
answer, 365
question, 354
features of windblown hips
answer, 300
question, 290
major structure at risk during
posterior approach
answer, 346
question, 329
management of bilateral hip pain in
a 7-year-old child
answer, 319
question, 310–11
management of hip clicking in a 3-
month-old baby
answer, 315
question, 308
muscle exposed during posterior
approach
answer, 345
question, 328
muscle retraction during anterior
approach
answer, 344–45
question, 328
retroverted acetabular component
answer, 32–33
question, 27
Waldenström stages of Legg–Calve–
Perthes disease
answer, 317
question, 310
hip and groin pain in late pregnancy
answer, 33
question, 27
hip angle identification
answer, 36
question, 30
hip arthrodesis
optimal position
answer, 45
question, 38
risk of ipsilateral knee pain
answer, 45
question, 38
hip arthroplasty
follow-up
answer, 33
question, 28
injury during
answer, 35
question, 29
hip dislocation
risk factors
answer, 57
question, 44
hip dysplasia
Hartofilakidis Type B
answer, 37
question, 31
hip dysplasia (Crowe type IV)
leg length correction in THA
answer, 57
question, 44
hip fracture
features of fractures in children
answer, 299
question, 289
management
answer, 37
question, 30
management of fractures in children
answer, 296–97
question, 290
hip fracture fixation
management of post-operative
complications
answer, 385
question, 373
hip fracture in an elderly person
muscles that produce the
deformity of procurvatum and
varus
answer, 219
question, 201
hip fusion position
answer, 35
question, 29
hip impingement
diagnosis
answer, 37
question, 31
testing
answer, 32
question, 27
hip injury from a fall
appropriate treatment
answer, 220
question, 202–3
management considerations
answer, 218–19
question, 200–1
hip injury from a motor vehicle
accident
management stages
answer, 218
question, 200
hip joint capsule
features of
answer, 55
question, 43
hip joint pathology
nerve impingement mimic of
answer, 55
question, 43
hip osteonecrosis
cause of
answer, 382–83
question, 371
management
answer, 382
question, 371
staging according to the Ficat
classification
answer, 382
question, 371
hip pain
diagnosis
answer, 45
question, 38
‘double-line sign’ on MRI scan
answer, 381
question, 371
Index

hip pain (cont.)
history of pain and epiphyseal lytic
lesion
answer, 426
question, 415–16
management in a patient with
polymyalgia rheumatica
answer, 381–82
question, 371
test for contracture
answer, 36
question, 30
hip pain associated with
osteonecrosis
management
answer, 52
question, 42
hip pain in a child
management of
answer, 377
question, 369
hip replacement
location of vulnerable nerve
answer, 34
question, 28
with femoral nailing
answer, 33
question, 27–28
hip resurfacing
follow-up
answer, 33
question, 28
imaging to detect heterotopic
ossification
answer, 49
question, 40
patient suitability
answer, 33
question, 27–28
hip scoring systems
answer, 32
question, 27
hip screw placement
vulnerable structures
answer, 34
question, 28
hip surgery
detection of nerve damage
answer, 33
question, 28
humeral fracture
classification of lateral condylar
fractures in children
answer, 295–96
question, 287
complications of lateral condylar
fractures in children
answer, 297
question, 287–88
features of lateral condylar fractures
in children
answer, 295
question, 287
management of lateral condylar
fractures in children
answer, 296–97
question, 287
open reduction of a lateral condylar
fracture in a child
answer, 314–15
question, 307
prediction of humeral head
ischaemia
answer, 206–7
question, 189
surgical procedures for humeral
nailing
answer, 165
question, 161
humeral fracture complications
use of tendon transfer
answer, 250
question, 241
humeral fracture from a fall
most appropriate treatment
answer, 218
question, 198–99
humeral fracture in a child
management approach for best
outcome
answer, 231–32
question, 224
humeral lytic lesion and associated
pathological fracture
management of
answer, 419
question, 407
humeral lytic lesion with cortical
erosion
likely diagnosis
answer, 419
question, 407
humeral shaft
vessel at risk during proximal deep
dissection
answer, 342
question, 326
humeral shaft fracture
posterior approach and axillary
nerve injury
answer, 235
question, 228–29
hydroxyapatite-coated implants
factors affecting bony integration
answer, 455
question, 443
idiopathic congenital clubfoot
consequences of non-operative
management in a 4-week-old
infant
answer, 316
question, 308–9
idiopathic transient osteoporosis of the
hip (ITOH)
answer, 33
question, 27
iliopsoas impingement syndrome
answer, 32–33
question, 27
imaging
pseudotumour associated with
metal-on-metal hip resurfacing
answer, 46
question, 39
implant removal in children
answer, 305
question, 293
implant with perfect hydrodynamic
lubrication
concern about longevity
answer, 455–56
question, 443–44
implants
greatest cause of wear leading to
loosening
answer, 379
question, 370
infant with bilateral deformities of 4th
and 5th toes
likely cause
answer, 100
question, 88
infection reduction in arthroplasty
surgery
answer, 383–84
question, 372
infectious microorganisms
characteristics of
answer, 378
question, 369
infraclavicular area
neurological consequences of a
penetrating injury
answer, 164
question, 159
infraclavicular fossa
recurrent painful mass
answer, 421
question, 409
Injury Severity Score (ISS)
trauma patient (motorcycle accident)
answer, 222
question, 204
Intercollegiate Examination in Trauma
and Orthopaedic Surgery, 1
intervertebral discs
504
Index

age-related change in
answer, 151
question, 140
degenerative process
answer, 360
question, 352
description of a normal disc
answer, 404
question, 400
feature of
answer, 151
question, 140
function of the annulus fibrosus
answer, 360
question, 352
structure of the annulus fibrosus
answer, 361
question, 352
tissue collagen type
answer, 124
question, 105
intra-articular metaphysis
joints that do not have
answer, 376
question, 368
intramedullary nails
torsional rigidity of different sizes of
nail
answer, 394
question, 390
Jehovah’s witness patient
reduction of blood transfusion
requirement in THA
answer, 47–48
question, 40
Joint Committee on Intercollegiate
Examinations (JCIE), 1
Judet views
assessment of pelvic fracture healing
answer, 236
question, 230
knee
features of the meniscofemoral
ligaments
answer, 364–65
question, 354
management of pain and swelling
after a fall in a child
answer, 319
question, 311
posterolateral corner reconstruction
answer, 35, 79
question, 74
posteromedial approach
answer, 79
question, 74
source of osteochondral lesion
answer, 388
question, 375
structure found during posterior
approach
answer, 346
question, 329
structures of the posterolateral corner
answer, 79–81
question, 74
treatment options for genu valgum
in a child
answer, 316
question, 308
validated outcome measures
answer, 79
question, 74
knee and ankle pain and swelling with
a previous rash, in a child
answer, 315
question, 307
knee arthroplasty
contraindications for medial (partial)
uncompartmental arthroplasty
answer, 68
question, 61
liner dislocation with
uncompartmental knee
arthroplasty
answer, 70
question, 62
knee arthroscopy
continuing knee pain following
revision procedure
answer, 72
question, 64
knee arthroscopy
repair of portal placement
complication
answer, 80
question, 75
knee dislocation
ankle-brachial pressure index
indication of vascular injury
answer, 220
question, 201–2
sequence of management
answer, 233
question, 226
treatment of multi-ligament injuries
answer, 222
question, 204
knee injury
cell type that facilitates regeneration
answer, 395
question, 392
knee injury from motorbike accident
ligament injury diagnosis
answer, 69
question, 62
knee jerk reflex
primary afferent fibres which
mediate
answer, 394
question, 390
knee ligaments
cause of a positive Pivot shift test
answer, 67
question, 60
knee pain
diagnosis of a lytic lesion within the
metaphysis
answer, 423
question, 411
distal femoral physeal fracture in an
adolescent
answer, 294
question, 286
imaging diagnosis of lateral knee pain
answer, 80
question, 75
lateral femoral condyle lesion
answer, 70–71
question, 63
liner dislocation with
uncompartmental knee
arthroplasty
answer, 70
question, 62
knee pain and swelling
lytic lesion within the tibial plateau
answer, 420
question, 408
knee pain and swelling following minor
trauma
blood-stained aspirated joint fluid
answer, 421
question, 409
knee pain associated with bony growth
management of
answer, 422–23
question, 411
knee pain of 6 months’ duration
management of a tibial lytic lesion
answer, 423
question, 411
knee pain with bone oedema
likely diagnosis
answer, 381
question, 371
knee pain with swelling, stiffness and
locking
diagnosis
knee pain with swelling, stiffness and locking (cont.)
answer, 421–22
question, 410
knee pain, swelling and locking
management of patient with chronic history
answer, 83
question, 78
knee pathology radiograph
diagnosis
answer, 387–88
question, 374–75
knee prosthesis
features of the polycentric knee
answer, 434
question, 428–29
suitable type for paediatric patients
answer, 433
question, 428
knee replacement
cause of later patellar crepitation and jumping of the patella
answer, 66
question, 59
femoral component sagittal measurement between sizes 4 and 5
answer, 66
question, 59
patellar clunk syndrome
answer, 66
question, 59
primary role of the femoral and tibial stems
answer, 450
question, 440
procedure with increased risk of periprosthetic fracture
answer, 82
question, 77
knee replacement prosthesis
use of all-polyethylene tibia component
answer, 68
question, 61
knee snapping and locking
management
answer, 80
question, 75
knee swelling
management of patient with acute non-trauma swelling
answer, 83
question, 78
knee swelling and intermittent locking
diagnosis
answer, 79
question, 74–75
knees
recurrent swelling in a young male
answer, 387
question, 374
Kocher’s criteria for septic arthritis of the hip
answer, 376
question, 368
leg
contents of the anterior compartment
answer, 213
question, 194
leg compartment muscle associated with, 329
answer, 347
leg compartments muscular origin of innervation
answer, 346–47
question, 329
leg fasciotomy
structures at risk in the posterior compartments
answer, 346
question, 329
leg length discrepancy
management in a 5-year-old child
answer, 318–19
question, 310
leg pain
treatment for ongoing lateral pain
answer, 129
question, 113
leg weakness
patient with a history of breast cancer
answer, 133
question, 122–23
Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease
Waldenström stages
answer, 317
question, 310
levels of evidence
answer, 467
question, 461
ligaments
comparative strength of
answer, 51–53
question, 41
stress strain curve compared with tendons
answer, 365
question, 355
limb length discrepancy (LLD)
arthmetical method for determining
answer, 304
question, 292
Lisfranc injuries
radiology for
answer, 208
question, 191
Lisfranc joint anatomy
answer, 208
question, 191
Lisfranc ligament
anatomical description
answer, 90–91
question, 84
Lisfranc ligament injuries
features of
answer, 94–95
question, 85
local anaesthetic
mechanism of action on nerves
answer, 402
question, 396
locking bolts
purpose when stabilising a femoral fracture
answer, 447
question, 439
low back pain
and fever in a child
answer, 146
question, 135
and MRI lesion in patient with history of breast cancer
answer, 133
question, 121–22
and pain radiating down the leg
answer, 127–28
question, 109
disc prolapse and inability to micturate
answer, 130
question, 115
management of patient with leg symptoms associated with
answer, 126
question, 108
management of lytic spondylolisthesis
answer, 126–27
question, 108–8
with small lumbar scoliosis
Index

answer, 132–33
question, 121
low molecular weight heparin
thromboprophylactic effect
answer, 404
question, 443
MRI with contrast enhancement
mode of action of gadolinium
contrast agent

Lumbar canal stenosis
classical finding
answer, 153
question, 141
lumbar compression fractures
diagnosis based on T-scores and Z-scores
answer, 395
question, 392
features of
answer, 149
question, 138
lumbar interlaminar region
compressive soft tissue structure
answer, 124
question, 105
lumbar lordosis
feature of
answer, 148
question, 137
lumbar myelomeningocele
management for increasing leg pain
and progressive foot deformity
answer, 319–20
question, 311–12
lumbar spine
signs and symptoms of nerve injury
during anterior retroperitoneal approach
answer, 350
question, 331
lumbar spine flexion distraction injury
in a trauma patient
appropriate fixation method
answer, 460
question, 446
lytic spondylolisthesis
ongoing management of
answer, 126
question, 109
step between lumbar vertebrae
answer, 126–27
question, 108–9
symptoms of
answer, 126
question, 108
malignant transformation
condition with the highest risk of
answer, 426
question, 416
conditions with the potential to undergo
answer, 423
question, 411
McKellop’s modes of wear
polythene wear in a hip joint
answer, 450
question, 440–41
medial approach to the hip
intermuscular plane
answer, 54
question, 42
medial patellofemoral ligament (MPFL) reconstruction
answer, 70
question, 62
median nerve
muscle weakness caused by damage to
answer, 338–39
question, 325
meniscal repair techniques
for anterior horn meniscal tear
answer, 70
question, 63
meniscal transplantation
contraindications for
answer, 69–70
question, 62
meniscus
changes following twisting knee injury
answer, 80
question, 75
effects of medial meniscectomy
answer, 366–67
question, 356
most important function
answer, 366
question, 355
meniscus tear patterns
prognosis for meniscal repair
answer, 70
question, 63
meta-analysis from a systematic review of studies
answer, 491
question, 482
metal
features of the S-N curve
answer, 455
question, 442–43
methods of hardening
answer, 456
question, 443–44
property displayed with increasing cyclical loading
answer, 449–50
question, 440
metal hypersensitivity to orthopaedic implants
answer, 45
question, 38
metal-on-metal hip resurfacing
imaging pseudotumour associated with
answer, 46
question, 39
metal-on-polythene hip joint surface
mechanism of wear leading to osteolysis
answer, 449
question, 440
metastasis
conditions with the potential to undergo
answer, 423
question, 411
metatarsal fracture
appropriate treatment
answer, 97
question, 86
microdiscectomy (conventional discectomy)
comparison with tubular discectomy
answer, 156
question, 144
Miller’s pyramid of levels of assessment, 10
monoclonal antibody medication
mechanism of action
answer, 133
question, 122
Monteggia fracture-dislocation
management of recurrent dislocation
answer, 234
question, 227
MRI scan
scanning an MRI safe ex-fix on a knee
answer, 456
question, 443
MRI with contrast enhancement
mode of action of gadolinium
contrast agent
MRI with contrast enhancement (cont.)
answer, 402
question, 397
MRSA infection
protein responsible for antibiotic resistance
answer, 394
question, 391
multilogical thinking, 4, 12
multiple myeloma
investigation
answer, 424
question, 413
muscle innervation
brachial plexus root
answer, 333–34
question, 323
matching muscle and nerve
answer, 54
question, 43
myelopathy
causes of
answer, 149–50
question, 139
myxofibrosarcoma
treatment of a high-grade tumour
answer, 425
question, 414
nail anatomy
structures involved in fingertip laceration
answer, 343–44
question, 327
National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME) item-writing manual, 9
neck C1 right side injury
status of the transverse ligament
answer, 130
question, 116
neck injury
anterior and posterior arch fracture
answer, 150
question, 139
comparison of treatment options
answer, 131
question, 116
treatment of odontoid fracture
answer, 130–31
question, 116
neck pain
diagnosis and treatment
answer, 215
question, 196
neck pain after a fall
initial management
answer, 215
question, 196
management of an elderly patient
answer, 215–16
question, 196
neck pain and gait disturbance
management
answer, 154
question, 142–43
needlestick injury with HIV patient
risk of transmission
answer, 385
question, 373
nerve conduction studies
findings from
answer, 403
question, 398
nerve damage from hip surgery detection
answer, 33
question, 28
nerve fibres
main determinant of healing after surgical repair
answer, 394
question, 390
nerve impingement
mimic of hip joint pathology
answer, 55
question, 43
nerve injury from posterior hip dislocation
root value of the nerve
answer, 393
question, 389
nerve repair
suitability for end-to-end repair
answer, 459
question, 446
nerve root injury
identification from clinical signs
answer, 344
question, 327
nerve that lies just lateral to the axillary artery
answer, 334
question, 323–24
nerve transection
clinical signs caused by
answer, 341–42
question, 326
neurofibromatosis type 1
patient with enlarging painful thigh mass
answer, 421
question, 409–10
neutralisation plate
role in fracture fixation
answer, 455
question, 442
non-accidental injury (NAI) to a child
high-specificity injuries
answer, 212
question, 193
non-ossifying fibroma
conditions associated with
answer, 422
question, 410
normal distribution
feature of
answer, 484
question, 473
occipitocervical dissociation (OCD)
indicators of
answer, 130
question, 115–16
odontoid fracture
anterior pin placement for a Halo device
answer, 210
question, 192
olecranon fracture surgical repair
muscle function at risk
answer, 179
question, 170
Orthobullets website, 7–8
osteoarthritis
biomechanical changes in articular cartilage
answer, 360
question, 352
comparison with aging effects
answer, 359
question, 351–52
response of chondrocytes
answer, 360
question, 352
osteochondritis dissecans
feature of
answer, 388
question, 375
incorrect statement about
answer, 388
question, 375
knee lesions
answer, 388
question, 375
surgical management
answer, 388
question, 375
osteochondromatosis
features of
answer, 425
question, 414
osteoclasts
factor which decreases sclerostin expression
answer, 363
question, 353
osteonecrosis
management of associated hip pain
answer, 52
question, 42
osteoporosis
mechanism of action of bisphosphonates
answer, 362
question, 353
osteoporotic fracture
vertebroplasty treatment
answer, 146
question, 135
osteosarcoma
characteristics of high-grade tumours
answer, 424
question, 413
poor prognostic factors
answer, 423
question, 411
treatment options for a 9-year-old boy
answer, 423
question, 412
Oxford knee replacement
need for more surgery than the patient has consented
answer, 83
question, 78
pre-surgery patient examination concerns
answer, 83
question, 78

p value
feature of
answer, 484–85
question, 473
paediatric fractures
physis layer they occur through
answer, 215
question, 196
Paget’s disease
pathophysiology of
answer, 404
question, 401
paired sample t-test
appropriate use of
answer, 484
question, 473
patella
primary role of
answer, 450
question, 440
patellar instability
considerations before tibial tubercle osteotomy
answer, 71
question, 64
medial patellofemoral ligament (MPFL) reconstruction
answer, 70
question, 62
patellofemoral joint
effect of body weight when climbing stairs
answer, 79
question, 74
pathological fracture
criteria for intramedullary nailing
answer, 232
question, 224–25
patient confidentiality
sharing of patient information
answer, 470
question, 464
patient warming
appropriate action for emergency surgical patient
answer, 468
question, 462
Pavlik harness
principle of
answer, 436
question, 430–31
transient femoral nerve palsy related to
answer, 301
question, 290
pectoral girdle
muscle identification
answer, 335
question, 324
pelvic fracture
best Judet view to assess healing
answer, 223
question, 230
pelvic incidence
features of
answer, 145
question, 134
pelvic injury from a fall
appropriate surgical approach
answer, 221
question, 203
pelvic pain
expanded bone area with soft tissue mass
answer, 423
question, 411–12
pelvic planes and angles
answer, 34–35
question, 28–29
pelvis
identify tear drop structures on anteroposterior radiograph
answer, 49–50
question, 41
management of motorbike accident trauma
answer, 211
question, 193
pelvic parameter that does not change with posture
answer, 148
question, 137
structure which does not enter via the lesser sciatic foramen
answer, 48
question, 40
pelvis radiograph
structure to identify
answer, 219
question, 201
per rectal examination
afferent nerve involved in penile response
answer, 394
question, 390
peripheral nerve fibres
type that transmits vibration sense to the spinal cord
answer, 376
question, 368
periprosthetic fracture
treatment strategy
answer, 233
question, 226
periprosthetic hip fracture
management of different Vancouver types
answer, 379
question, 370
management of Vancouver type A
answer, 378–79
question, 370
management of Vancouver type B2
answer, 379
question, 370
Vancouver classification
answer, 378
question, 369–70
periprosthetic infection
diagnostic criteria
answer, 384
question, 372
Perthes disease
effects of proximal femoral varus osteotomy (PFVO)
answer, 294
Perthes disease (cont.)
question, 286
potential need for surgical intervention
answer, 314
technical issues in proximal femoral varus osteotomy (PFVO)
answer, 294
question, 286
pes planus caused by navicular collapse diagnosis
answer, 381
question, 371
physical injuries in children features of
answer, 299
question, 289
pilon fracture worst ankle position to sustain
answer, 102
question, 89
placebo-controlled trial interpretation of results
answer, 485
question, 474
plagiocephaly with torticollis management in a baby
answer, 314
question, 306–7
plantar fasciopathy common aetiological factor
answer, 92
question, 85
first line treatment
answer, 93
question, 85
plating system material property
answer, 456–57
question, 444
polyethylene manufacturing process
answer, 460
question, 446
polymer cross-linking type of bond between monomer chains
answer, 451
question, 441
polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) cement function of zirconium dioxide
answer, 451
question, 441
mechanical properties
answer, 451
question, 441
polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) cement powder
components of answer, 451
question, 441
Ponseti casting
viscoelastic material property utilised by
answer, 450
question, 440
posterior cruciate ligament reconstruction
use of x-ray guidance
answer, 80
question, 75
posterior spinal fusion
post-surgery pain and paraesthesia in a diabetic patient
answer, 151–52
question, 140
Postgraduate Orthopaedics website, 8
post-operative wound infection likely infectious organism
answer, 402
question, 396
pre-operative check-up
rheumatoid patient with chronic neck pain
answer, 155
question, 143
pre-operative patient skin preparation
answer, 468
question, 462
primary bone healing plate fixation to achieve
answer, 454
question, 442
prostate cancer management of metastatic spread
answer, 132
question, 119–21
prosthetic joint infection diagnostic testing
answer, 383
question, 372
most common causative organism
answer, 383
question, 372
proteoglycan polymer identification
answer, 459
question, 445
proteoglycans function in the extracellular matrix
answer, 458
question, 445
proximal femoral varus osteotomy (PFVO)
effects in Perthes disease
answer, 294
question, 286
technical issues in Perthes disease
answer, 294
question, 286
quadriplegic spastic cerebral palsy management of problems related to spinal shape
answer, 126
question, 108
radial fracture implant removal in children
answer, 305
question, 293
likely impairments of thumb movement
answer, 250
question, 241
nerve injury during fixation
answer, 337–38
question, 324–25
plating for a distal fracture
answer, 208–9
question, 191
post-operative investigation and management of nerve injury
answer, 270–71
question, 258
rupture associated with undisplaced distal fracture
answer, 214
question, 195
surgical approach and structure most at risk of damage
answer, 248
question, 239
way to increase rigidity of the unilateral external fixator
answer, 394
question, 390
wrist pain and swelling following distal fracture
answer, 255
question, 246
radial head fracture complication of the Kaplan surgical approach
answer, 217
question, 197
fixation of
answer, 210–11
question, 192–93
radial head replacement management of nerve palsy complication
answer, 271
question, 258
Index

radial neck fractures
features of
answer, 183
question, 171
radial nerve
location of
answer, 350
question, 331
recovery after injury
answer, 235
question, 229
radial nerve palsy
definitive management plan
answer, 273–74
question, 259
radius
extensor tendon just medial to the
dorsal tubercle
answer, 344
question, 327–28
volar (Henry) approach
answer, 336–37
question, 324
randomised double-blind trial
feature of
answer, 485
question, 474
reamed nailing
features of
answer, 363–64
question, 354
recombinant human BMP (rhBMP)
licensed bone graft substitute
answer, 395
question, 391
renal impairment
development of tertiary
hyperparathyroidism
answer, 404
question, 400–1
rheumatoid joint pathology
appropriate management to improve
function
answer, 254
question, 245
sacral giant cell tumour
mechanism of action of monoclonal
antibody medication
answer, 133
question, 122
sacroiliac joint fixation
symptom of screw penetration of the
anterior cortex
answer, 221–22
question, 204
SBA writing process
advantages of SBAs, 13
aims of, 9
aims of the SBA format, 26
Angoff method of standard setting, 18–19
basic rules for writing SBAs, 24
Bloom’s taxonomy of cognitive
categories, 10–12
blueprinting the curriculum, 20
constructing SBAs, 20–22
element of a poorly-constructed
SBA, 21–22
lead-in, 21
options, 21
stem, 20
deriving the eligibility to proceed
mark, 18–19
disadvantages of SBAs, 13
educational theory, 10–12
flaws related to irrelevant difficulty,
22–23
content of alternatives/distractors, 23
general guidelines, 23
language or structure is not
homogeneous or parallel, 23
none of the above is used as an
option, 23
numerical data are not
consistently presented, 22
overly complicated or long
questions, 22
stems contain negative phrasing,
23
terms in the options or the stem are
vague, 23
ture/false format, 23
unnecessarily complicated stems,
23
window dressing, 23
flaws related to testwiseness, 22
grammatical cue, 22
logical cue, 22
longest answer is ‘single best
answer’, 22
presence of convergence, 22
presence of grouped or collectively
exhaustive options, 22
repeated words, 22
use of absolute terms, 22
higher-order thinking, 12
highly discriminating questions, 12
item analysis, 13–18
difficult questions, 14
difficulty index (DIF I), 15, 18
discrimination index (DI), 15–18
distractor efficiency (DE), 18
easy questions, 14
good performing SBAs, 15–17
ideal SBA, 15–17
poorly performing SBAs, 14–16
lower-order thinking, 12
MCQ question writing committee,
23–24
Miller’s pyramid of levels of
assessment, 10
multilingual thinking, 12
NBME item-writing manual, 9
presentation of questions for
candidates, 26
Question Writing Checklist,
26
reliability of a test, 19–20
standard error of measurement
(SEM) and the GMC, 19
standard setting, 18–19
technical item flaws, 22–23
usefulness of understanding for
candidates, 9
utility model to analyse assessment
validity of a test, 20
NBME item-writing manual, 9
multilogical thinking, 12
Miller
effects of nerve damage on
movement
root of injured nerve
anatomical variation exiting the
greater sciatic foramen
answer, 48–49
question, 40
scoliosis
in a patient with cerebral palsy
answer, 148

© in this web service Cambridge University Press
www.cambridge.org
scoliosis (cont.)
question, 137
management in a patient with Duchenne’s muscular dystrophy
answer, 148
question, 138
suitable brace for a child
answer, 436
question, 431
scoliosis correction pedicle screw construction
answer, 124
question, 105
scoliosis correction rods
comparison of material properties
answer, 124
question, 105
scoliosis in a child
need for a full spine MRI scan
answer, 145
question, 134–36
pain more prevalent at night
answer, 145
question, 134
screw fixation
factor with most impact on screw pull-out
answer, 404
question, 400
second metatarsal phalangeal joint
diagnosis of pain and stiffness
answer, 98–99
question, 87
septic arthritis
common infectious organism in patients with sickle cell disease
answer, 377
question, 368
septic arthritis of the hip
Kocher’s criteria for
answer, 376
question, 368
septic hip
best approach for open arthrotomy
answer, 377
question, 368
shins
medial pain down both shins
answer, 128
question, 110–11
shock
ATLS classification
answer, 220
question, 203
short stature and bowed legs in a child
diagnosis
answer, 393
question, 389
short stature and limb deformity in a child
laboratory finding
answer, 362–63
question, 353
shoulder
cause of periprosthetic fracture in 71-year-old lady
answer, 185
question, 172
features of rotator cuff tears
answer, 184–85
question, 172
imaging investigation of weakness and deep-seated pain
answer, 162
question, 157
pain and stiffness in a 71-year-old patient
answer, 162
question, 157
shoulder and neck pain
location of compressed nerve root
answer, 128
question, 112
shoulder arthroplasty
common infective organism
answer, 383
question, 372
shoulder arthroscopy
structure at risk of injury with posterior portal
answer, 332–33
question, 323
shoulder dislocation
cause of recurrent instability
answer, 163
question, 158
test for deficit following reduction
answer, 162
question, 157
shoulder dislocation surgery
consequences of nerve injury during graft harvesting
answer, 164–65
question, 159
shoulder injury
traumatic injury irreducible in the ED
answer, 214
question, 195–96
shoulder injury from a fall
Types of injuries
answer, 210
question, 192
shoulder instability
findings in non-traumatic instability
answer, 166
question, 161
shoulder pain
management of glenohumeral joint osteoarthritis
answer, 165
question, 160
management of pain associated with movement
answer, 185
question, 172–73
treatment for severe pain at night with shoulder weakness
answer, 185–86
question, 173
worsening pain with loss of shoulder movement
answer, 180–86
question, 173
shoulder replacement
biomechanical advantages of reverse polarity shoulder prosthesis
answer, 163–64
question, 159
deficit related to McKenzie approach nerve injury
answer, 162
question, 157
features of reverse polarity shoulder replacement
answer, 452–53
question, 441
mechanism of the reverse polarity procedure
answer, 404
question, 400
structure most at risk of damage
answer, 342
question, 326
shoulder surgery
regional anaesthesia side-effect signs in an elderly patient
answer, 164
question, 159
sickle cell disease
THA complication associated with
answer, 50–51
question, 41
skeletal muscle
features of the actin and myosin functional units
answer, 403
question, 398
role of calcium in muscle contraction
answer, 403
question, 398
slipped upper femoral epiphysis (SUFE)
complications of surgical pinning
answer, 304
question, 292
Index
study design (cont.)
types of error
answer, 471
question, 465
subchondral bone
substance released to aid
formation of new
cartilage
answer, 458
question, 445
submicron particles
generation in a metal on polythene
THA
answer, 58
question, 44
subscapularis muscle
innervation
answer, 335
question, 324
superior gemelli
nerve supply to
answer, 48
question, 40
supinator muscle
nerve branch within
answer, 343
question, 326–27
supracondylar fracture
indications for urgent surgical treatment
answer, 209
question, 191
lack of a pulse after surgical repair
answer, 179–80
question, 170
neuropathic finding after cast application
answer, 177–78
question, 168
no feeling in little finger
post-surgery
answer, 182
question, 171
supracondylar fracture surgery
post-operative complications in a 5-year-old child
answer, 165
question, 160
survival analysis study
statistical effect of data adjustment
answer, 467
question, 461
survival data
interpretation of the graph
answer, 491
question, 482–83
synapse
ion concentration changes in an
action potential
answer, 404–5
question, 401
synovial fluid
non-Newtonian characteristics
answer, 404
question, 399
synovial joint lubrication
most important form in prolonged stance
answer, 447
question, 439
synovium
cell types and functions
answer, 404
question, 399
$t$-test
interpretation of p value
answer, 484
question, 473
talar body
main blood supply
answer, 91
question, 84
talar fracture-dislocation
approach for fixation
answer, 233
question, 225
talar injuries
location of
answer, 101–2
question, 88–89
talar neck fracture
blood supply to the talar neck
answer, 211–12
question, 193
risk of talar avascular necrosis
answer, 102
question, 89
taper slip avascular necrosis
optimisation
answer, 55
question, 43
TB
expected microscopy finding
answer, 402
question, 397
tecoplanin
mechanism of action
answer, 383
question, 372
tendon tensile testing
shape of the curve in the elastic region
answer, 459
question, 446
tendon transfer
for humeral fracture complications
answer, 250
question, 241
tendons
proteoglycan that regulates tendon diameter
answer, 394
question, 391
tenosynovial giant cell tumour
feature of
answer, 421–22
question, 410–11
testing
sensitivity and specificity of a test
answer, 488
question, 477
theatre
reducing the risk of airborne contamination
answer, 467–68
question, 462
theatre design
acceptable level of bacteria for a ventilation system
answer, 467
question, 461–62
theatre suite
zoning within
answer, 462
question, 462
theatre ventilation
features of laminar flow systems
answer, 404
question, 400
thigh
enlarging painful mass in patient with neurofibromatosis type 1
answer, 421
question, 409–10
enlarging painless mass with 10-year history
answer, 420–21
question, 408–9
features of the anterior thigh
answer, 348
question, 330
painful mass with shooting pain to the foot
answer, 421
question, 409
thigh mass
diagnosis of rectus femoris lesion
answer, 422
question, 410
thigh pain following fever
histiocyte-rich femoral lesion
answer, 419–20
question, 408
thigh pain in an adolescent
longstanding pain that is worse at
night
answer, 419
question, 407
third class levers
features of
answer, 365
question, 352–55
thoracic compression fractures
features of
answer, 149
question, 138
thoracic kyphosis
in a teenage patient
answer, 152
question, 140
thoracic spine
structure most at risk during
left-sided transthoracic
approach
answer, 349
question, 330
thoracolumbar burst fracture
when surgery is not indicated
answer, 148–49
question, 138
Thoracolumbar Injury
Classification and Severity
Score
components of
answer, 149
question, 138
thoracolumbar spine
flexion distraction injury
answer, 149
question, 138–39
thumb
damage caused by forced abduction
injury
answer, 250–51
question, 241–42
inability to extend following distal
radial fracture
answer, 279
question, 260
management of accidental
amputation
answer, 269
question, 257
management of displaced
intra-articular fracture
answer, 276
question, 259–60
management of extension restriction
in a child
answer, 254–55
question, 246
management of injury shown on
radiograph
answer, 285
question, 262
management of palmar
laceration
answer, 263–64
question, 256
management of unilateral small
thumb in a child
answer, 271–72
question, 258
treatment of partial amputation
answer, 253
question, 244
tibia
diagnosis of a bone dysplasia
answer, 361
question, 352–53
distal tibia physeal closure process
answer, 320
question, 312
structure found during anterior
approach
answer, 345
question, 328
unilateral bowing in a 6-month-old
child
answer, 315
question, 306–7
tibial fracture
continuing discomfort four months
after intramedullary nailing
answer, 218
question, 199
criterion for non-emergency
operation
answer, 221
question, 203
damage frequently associated with
Schatzker II fracture
answer, 236
question, 229
features of high-energy open
fractures in children
answer, 298
question, 288
initial management of traumatic
injury
answer, 214
question, 195
management of an open tibial shaft
fracture
answer, 377
question, 368
MESS score of patient with gunshot
wound
answer, 215
question, 196
soft tissue reconstruction in open
fractures
answer, 235–36
question, 229
surgical technique for intramedullary
nailing
answer, 206–7
question, 189–90
void filler for Schatzker II fracture
answer, 236
question, 230
tibial lesion in a 14-year-old male
appropriate management of
answer, 418
question, 406
tibial lytic lesion with soap bubble
appearance
answer, 424
question, 413
tibial pain in a 6-year-old boy
mode of investigation
answer, 423
question, 411
tibial plateau
bony landmarks in an anterolateral
approach
answer, 346
question, 329
tibial tendon dysfunction
suitable orthotic
answer, 434
question, 429
tibial tubercle osteotomy
choice of technique
answer, 71–72
question, 64
considerations before
answer, 71
question, 64
tibialis anterior tendon rupture
management in a diabetic patient
answer, 434–35
question, 429
toddler with irritability
injuries with high specificity for non-
accidental injury (NAI)
answer, 212
question, 193
toe deformities in an infant
condition suggested by
answer, 99
question, 87
toe joint pain and deformity in an
elderly patient
appropriate treatment
answer, 99
question, 87
'too many toes’ sign
diagnostic indication
Index

'too many toes' sign (cont.)
answer, 95
question, 85
torsional profile
components of
answer, 317
question, ... (HTO)
answer, 68
question, 60–61
optimising tibial component rotation
answer, 66
question, 59

Index
516

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
radiographic findings that make it more difficult
answer, 83
question, 77
sagittal balancing of the knee
answer, 69
question, 62
surgical approach
answer, 68
question, 61
total knee replacement
arthritic valgus knee
answer, 71
question, 64
balancing a valgus knee
answer, 82
question, 77
cause of later flexion instability
answer, 66–67
question, 59
flexion is loose but extension is ok
answer, 81–82
question, 76
flexion is ok but extension is loose
answer, 81
question, 76
management of later S. epidermidis infection
answer, 383
question, 372
management of post-operative osteolysis
answer, 82
question, 77
numbness after arthritic valgus knee procedure
answer, 82–83
question, 77
patient states they were 'never really happy' with the new knee
answer, 82
question, 76–77
patient with previous ORIF of lateral tibial plateau
answer, 67
question, 60
procedure with risk of future patellar degeneration
answer, 82
question, 77
total shoulder arthroplasty
biomechanics of reverse total shoulder arthroplasty
answer, 186
question, 173
strategies to avoid future functional deficits
answer, 186–87
question, 174
total shoulder replacement
loss of range of motion 8 weeks after surgery
answer, 165
question, 159
neurological deficit caused by use of large soft tissue retractors
answer, 162
question, 157
pain and loss of range of motion 6 months after surgery
answer, 165
question, 160
tourniquet application
comorbid infection contraindications for answer, 469
question, 463
patient with a high BMI
answer, 469
question, 463
transradial amputation
features of
answer, 438
question, 432
trapeziectomy
structures not at risk with a dorsal approach
answer, 253
question, 244
trauma patient (adult)
likely location of spinal injury
answer, 150
question, 139
trauma patient (car accident)
description of spinal injury
answer, 131
question, 117
management of spinal injury
answer, 131
question, 117–18
trauma patient (fall from a height)
hypovolaemic shock classification (ATLS)
answer, 220
question, 203
trauma patient (gunshot wound)
symptoms from a bullet lodged in the spinal cord
answer, 152
question, 141
trauma patient (motor vehicle accident)
management of cervical subluxation
answer, 148
question, 137
odontoid fracture in a 70-year-old lady
answer, 152
question, 140
paediatric spinal trauma
answer, 147
question, 136
thoracolumbar flexion distraction injury
answer, 149
question, 138–39
trauma patient (motorbike accident)
determination of adequate resuscitation
answer, 221
question, 203–4
Early Appropriate Care (EAC) protocol
answer, 215
question, 196
weakness in both legs and lower back pain
answer, 216
question, 197
trauma patient (motorcycle accident)
femoral nailing in context of damage control orthopaedics (DCO)
answer, 235
question, 228
Injury Severity Score (ISS)
answer, 222
question, 204
management of head and spinal injuries
answer, 131
question, 116–17
spinal stability for transfer
answer, 131
question, 117
trauma patient (odontoid fracture)
checks before halo orthosis application
answer, 154
question, 143
trauma patient (penetrating abdominal injury)
limb weakness after surgical repair
answer, 145
question, 134–35
trauma patient (RTA) with ankylosing spondylitis
factor affecting outcome
answer, 145
question, 134
trauma patient (rugby tackle)
trauma patient (rugby tackle) (cont.)
upper body nerve injury
answer, 151
question, 139

trauma patient (stab wound to the back)
loss of fine touch in upper limb
answer, 152
question, 141
tuberculous spondylodiscitis
features of
answer, 378
question, 369

tubular discectomy
comparison with microdiscectomy
(conventional discectomy)
answer, 156
question, 144
tumour in posterior spinal elements of
T10
diagnosis
answer, 152–53
question, 141
tumour of the sacral midline
type of cell derived from
answer, 132
question, 118–19

UCBL insert
condition suited for
answer, 437
question, 432
ulnar nerve laceration
Sunderland Classification for nerve injury
answer, 249
question, 240
ulnar nerve repair
splinting to correct deformity
answer, 436
question, 431
unicameral bone cyst
features of
answer, 297
question, 288
management of a femoral lesion in a child
answer, 298–99
question, 288–89
unicompartamental knee replacement
more damage discovered during the procedure
answer, 83
question, 78

United Kingdom In-Training Examination (UKITE), 8
upper limb prosthesis
for above elbow amputation
answer, 434

question, 249
type best indicated for heavy labour
answer, 434
question, 248
viscoelastic materials
property of
answer, 393
question, 389
viscoelasticity
feature of
answer, 449
question, 440
Ward’s triangle description
question, 52–53
question, 42
windblown hips
features of
answer, 300
question, 290
wound healing
cellular stages of
answer, 250
question, 241
wrist
diagnosis of bilateral deformities and limited forearm rotation
answer, 274
question, 259
imaging of suspected scaphoid fracture
answer, 275
question, 259
management of a displaced proximal pole scaphoid fracture
answer, 274
question, 259
management of scaphoid waist fracture from high-energy injury
answer, 274–75
question, 259
structure providing stability to the distal radio-ulnar joint
answer, 252
question, 243
wrist arthroscopy
best portal for access
answer, 253
question, 245
wrist fracture and tendon rupture reconstruction technique
answer, 233
question, 225
wrist injury
management of later osteoarthritic changes
answer, 251
question, 242
management of undisplaced scaphoid waist fracture
answer, 255
question, 246
wrist injury from a fall
pathoanatomical sequence of events
answer, 212
question, 193
pattern of injury
answer, 249
question, 240
volar approach to repair scaphoid fracture
answer, 212–13
question, 193–94
wrist pain
cause of chronic pain in patient with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
answer, 277–78
question, 260
central pain and stiffness of six months’ duration
answer, 280–81
question, 261
confirmation of scaphoid shift diagnosis
answer, 267
question, 257
diagnosis in a patient with diabetes
answer, 254
question, 246
lytic lesion in the distal radius
answer, 420
question, 408
management of dorso-radial pain
answer, 248
question, 239
management of historic injury with scaphoid fracture non-union
answer, 268–69
question, 257
management of proximal lunate collapse
answer, 252
question, 243
radial-sided pain of eight months’ duration
answer, 279–80
question, 261
twelve-month history of worsening pain
answer, 277–81
question, 261
with triangular fibrocartilage complex (TFCC) lesion
answer, 265–66
question, 256
wrist pain after motorbike accident
nature of the injury
answer, 266–67
question, 257
wrist pain and reduced grip strength
management in a 39-year-old patient
answer, 265
question, 256

yield point of a material
definition
answer, 448–49
question, 439–40
Young’s Modulus
consideration in femoral stem design
answer, 448
question, 439

definition
answer, 402
question, 397

zone of injury
distal phalanx of the ring finger
answer, 335
question, 324