

Regarding scaphoid bone , which is incorrect :

- 1- its boat shaped bone
- 2- its fracture usually happen in children less than 10 years**
- 3- its fracture may be associated with other bone fracture
- 4- the fracture heal if treated early
- 5- its blood supply is distal to proximal

regarding scaphoid fracture which is true

- 1- its usually break at its distal tip
- 2- its commonly bi-lateral
- 3- it articulate with the radius**
- 4- it articualte with the ulna
- 5- happen rarely

which of the following carbal bones most commonly fractured

- 1- capitate
  - 2- pisiform
  - 3- scaphoid**
  - 4- hamate
  - 5- non of the above
- 

regarding torus fracture , which is incorrect :

- 1- involve distal one third of radius
- 2- common in children
- 3- children commonly sustain it by firmly impact**
- 4- known as incomplete fracture
- 5- torus means swelling

torus fracture :

- 1- happen in adult
- 2- happen in hard bone
- 3- the whole bone is affected
- 4- it called buckel fracture**
- 5- extreamly common in athletes

regarding torus fracture :

- 1- adult are more common than children
  - 2- on x-ray there is bending of one side**
  - 3- the two side are involved
  - 4- treatment is a very long course
  - 5- healing is complicated and long
-

regarding tibial plateau fractures all correct except :

- 1- resulting after high fall
- 2- resulting after lateral direct hit
- 3- happen more in soft bone (children)**
- 4- fibula fracture maybe associated
- 5- cruciated ligament may be a result

all of the following associated with tibial plateau fractures

- 1- joint stiffness
- 2- soft tissue injury
- 3- osteoarthritis
- 4- pain
- 5- bending of one side of the tibia**

who of the following is more vulnerable to tibial plateau fractures :

- 1- children
- 2- women
- 3- teenagers
- 4- old**
- 5- all the same

tibial plateau fractures :

- 1- can be simple
  - 2- result from a fall
  - 3- twisting injury
  - 4- result from direct force
  - 5- all of the above**
- 

scapula fracture represent of all broken bones :

- 1- > 1%
- 2- 1-5 %
- 3- 5-10 %
- 4- > 50 %
- 5- rare**

Which of the following doesn't cause scapular fracture

- 1- motor cycle
- 2- falling from a balcony
- 3- car accident
- 4- sudden deceleration**
- 5- non of the above

regarding fractured scapula , the following are true except :

- 1- resulting in a very tender arm
- 2- skin abrasions
- 3- swelling at the ant. Side of the arm**
- 4- can cause disability
- 5- best diagnosed by x-ray

the commonest anatomical site for a fractured scapula is

- 1- acromion
  - 2- coracoid
  - 3- body**
  - 4- neck
  - 5- non of the above
- 

regarding fracture of the greater tuberosity , the incorrect statement is

- 1- occur in ant. Dislocation of the shoulder
- 2- occur in scapula trauma
- 3- accompanied with complete thickness of rotator cuff**
- 4- presistent pain after healing
- 5- non of the above

which of the following greater tuberosity fracture need surgical fixation :

- 1- non-displaced
  - 2- minimally displaced
  - 3- > 5 mm displacement in active patient
  - 4- > 3 mm of displaced in active patient
  - 5- > 5 mm displacement in general population involved in frequent overhead activity**
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regarding calcaneal fracture , which is incorrect

- 1- called heal fracture
- 2- called lover's frcarure
- 3- easily fractured by large force
- 4- the line of the fracture is easily seen**
- 5- stress fracture

calcaneal fracture all are true except :

- 1- happen during jumping from high balcony
  - 2- arthritis maybe associated
  - 3- common in athlet
  - 4- need tremendous force to cause it
  - 5- no deformity is present**
-

all false except regarding ant. Dislocation of shoulder

- 1- account for 40% of dislocation of the shoulder
- 2- **humeral head is medial & inferior to glenoid fossa on frontal film**
- 3- humeral head is displaced posteriorly on transscapular film
- 4- rarely associated with another injury
- 5- hill sachs lesion is when the inf. glenoid rim is broken

the most common form of dislocated shoulder is

- 1- **anterior**
- 2- posterior
- 3- anteriolateral
- 4- posterolateral
- 5- lateral

on frontal film of ant. Dislocation which is incorrect

- 1- humeral head is medially and inferior displaced
- 2- humerus is no longer articulate with glenoid
- 3- **calvicle is in involved**
- 4- bankart lesion maybe seen
- 5- humeral head is medially and inferior displaced

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Regarding osteosarcoma all true except :

- 1- **most common secondary tumor of the bone** .
- 2- can occur in any bone
- 3- prognosis depends on spreading to lungs
- 4- it's a malignant bone cancer
- 5- the most common of malignant bone cancer

in osteosarcoma :

- 1- pain and swelling are absent
- 2- localized and doesn't spread
- 3- common in lower tibia
- 4- **common in lower femur**
- 5- doesn't penetrate the cortex .

in a radiograph showing osteosarcoma , we see all of the following except :

- 1- the tumor originate in the metaphyseal region of the bone
  - 2- bone destruction
  - 3- **cortex is spared** .
  - 4- sun burst sign
  - 5- a ball like mass
-

regarding ewing's sarcoma :

- 1- it's common in general population
- 2- **result of genetic alteration**
- 3- happen in pelvis , but not in ribs
- 4- restricted to bone only
- 5- its benign

regarding ewing's sarcoma , all of the following are true except :

- 1- a malignant round cell tumor
- 2- can involve soft tissue
- 3- **more frequent in old female** .
- 4- a rare disease .
- 5- can occur in femur

on a radiography showing ewing sarcoma have the following characteristics except :

- 1- preosteum reaction
  - 2- lytic lesion
  - 3- soft tissue involvement
  - 4- **easy to classify** .
  - 5- all are true
- 

anurism of bone cyst , all of the following are ture except :

- 1- osteolytic lesion
- 2- its not a anurism in nature
- 3- female are more incident than males
- 4- **the peak incident in those aged 30 years**
- 5- can occur between 10-30 years of age

regarding anurismal bone cyst , which is correct :

- 1- it has a limited size
- 2- most of the patient are old aged females
- 3- **happen usually after a trauma** .
- 4- anurism of empty cavity
- 5- 60 years old are more susceptible to it

in a radiography , anurismal bone cyst have the following characteristics except

- 1- **most common site is the growth plate of the knee** .
- 2- can happen in spine
- 3- can happen in skull
- 4- short bones are less frequently affected
- 5- knee is the commonest involved

the clinical presentation of aneurysmal bone cyst include the following except :

- 1- headaches
- 2- increase in the local skin temp.
- 3- quadriplegia
- 4- **arthritis**
- 5- neurologic radiculopathy .

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regarding Non ossifying fibroma , which is not true :

- 1- it's a benign tumor
- 2- the commonest bony lesion in children
- 3- **easy to diagnose**
- 4- adolescents are more prone to have it in general population
- 5- pain and swelling are present

which of the following is true regarding NOF :

- 1- the commonest bony lesion in general
- 2- girls are more affected
- 3- **50% of it occur at multiple form**
- 4- Have a 60 % likelihood to happen below 2 years
- 5- Easy to diagnose

A 10 year old child with NOF will present to u with :

- 1- variety of symptoms
- 2- usually severe pain
- 3- **his NOF will be localized in his long bones**
- 4- humerus is the commonest site
- 5- his bone cortex is thick

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regarding anterior cruciate ligament :

- 1- its originate from the posteromedial aspect of the medial femoral condyle
- 2- course through anterior , inferior and lateral direction
- 3- inserted into fibula head
- 4- composed of elastin fibers
- 5- **appears as a solid band on imaging** .

In ACL tear :

- 1- most of them occur in lateral aspect of the ligament
- 2- happen in the origin more than the insertion .**
- 3- its more clear if the axis is line projected along intercondyler roof
- 4- nonvisualization of the substance is a late sign
- 5- all of the above are true

in ACL tear :

- 1- non-visualization of the substance
  - 2- cloud focal edema
  - 3- heamorrhage
  - 4- best seen with MRI
  - 5- all of the above .**
- 

regarding meniscal tear , all true except :

- 1- can come combined with ACL tear
- 2- movement is there while inflammation presents .**
- 3- torn by sudden reduction of speed
- 4- torn by twisting of the knee joint
- 5- popping sensation may occur

clinical manifestation of meniscal tear in the knee joint have all of the following except :

- 1- stiffness
- 2- swelling
- 3- limitation of movement in talar joint**
- 4- collection of fluid
- 5- tenderness In the joint

the best imaging technical tool is :

- 1- MRI**
  - 2- Arthroscopy
  - 3- CT
  - 4- Ultrasound
  - 5- Plain film
- 

Which of the following bones are more affective with osteomyelitis in children :

- 1- hip
- 2- femur**
- 3- toe
- 4- skull
- 5- patella

which of the following doesn't give osteomyelitis :

- 1- mycobacterium TB
- 2- open fractures
- 3- surgical operations
- 4- Rubella virus**
- 5- Non of the above

The most affected bone with osteomyelitis in adult is :

- 1- vertebrae**
- 2- femur
- 3- skull
- 4- wrist joint
- 5- patella

in radiography showing osteomyelitis , we see all except :

- 1- haemorrhage**
  - 2- sequestrum
  - 3- periosteum reaction
  - 4- lytic lesion
  - 5- all of the above
- 

regarding RA , all true except :

- 1- inflammatory process of the bone**
- 2- result in swelling
- 3- cartilage destruction
- 4- more in females
- 5- bony erosions are present

In RA , which of the following is not present :

- 1- demineralization
- 2- bony erosion
- 3- soft tissue involvement
- 4- fever**
- 5- swelling

on radiography showing RA , all present except :

- 1- soft tissue swelling
  - 2- osteopenia
  - 3- symmetrical involvement
  - 4- lytic lesion**
  - 5- cartilage destruction
-



which is false regarding osteochondroma :

- 1- it's a benign tumor
- 2- called bone spur
- 3- more commonly at shoulder
- 4- can be multiple
- 5- account 5% of neoplasm of the skeleton**

regarding osteochondroma :

- 1- most arise from the epiphysis
- 2- most common association is a tender lump
- 3- can result from trauma**
- 4- comes only with multiple joint involvement
- 5- comes only with solitary joint involvement

complication of osteochondroma include

- 1- nerve damage
  - 2- hemorrhage
  - 3- malignant transformation
  - 4- bone deformity
  - 5- all of the above**
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