

ETALO Post training-training assessment

Print this document. Answer the questions and keep for comparison to the pre-training evaluation.

Choose one correct answer for each question.

1. Drilling of bone is a specialized orthopaedic procedure that should be done by trained surgeons
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. A 12 year old child presents with a 3 month history of pain and purulent drainage from his tibia. The X-Ray shows a sequestrum within surrounding involucrum. The best treatment is:
 - A. Provide antibiotics until the infection settles
 - B. Remove a cortical window to allow drainage
 - C. Perform a sequestrectomy
 - D. Cleanse the wound and apply a cast
3. The part of a long bone between the growth plate and the joint is called:
 - A. The metaphysis
 - B. The spongiosa
 - C. The diaphysis
 - D. The epiphysis
4. The emergency care of an acute open fracture is:
 - A. Provide antibiotics
 - B. Debride the wound and splint the limb
 - C. Refer to the national hospital
 - D. Internally fix with plate and screws
5. Injury to the diaphysis of a long bone is dangerous because the marrow contains a lot of stem cells and hematopoietic cells.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. The growth plate of a long bone:
 - A. Is made of cartilage
 - B. Is rich in blood supply
 - C. Is called the phimosi
 - D. Is stronger than the surrounding bone

7. When inserting a pin into the bone to apply an external fixator the drill bit size needs to be:
 - A. Larger than the pin
 - B. Smaller than the pin
 - C. The same size as the pin
 - D. 1 cm longer than the pin

8. When drilling bone it is important to:
 - A. Drill as slowly as possible
 - B. Drill as fast as possible
 - C. Drill at a steady rate at a counting speed
 - D. Drill at an angle to the bone

9. Which of the following is NOT a function of an external fixator:
 - A. Removes the need for intravenous antibiotics
 - B. Maintains bone length
 - C. Allows access for wound care
 - D. Stabilizes the bone to facilitate healing

10. Which bones are most commonly affected with osteomyelitis in children?
 - A. The hip
 - B. The tibia and femur
 - C. The humerus and forearm
 - D. The spine

11. To avoid plunging through the far cortex of the bone when operating on a patient with osteomyelitis:
 - A. A plunge detector should be used
 - B. A large drill bit should be used
 - C. Pressure should be reduced and the rate slowed when drilling the far cortex
 - D. To be safe you should not drill through the far cortex

12. The cortex of the diaphysis of a long bone is thicker than the cortex of the metaphysis.
 - A. True
 - B. False

13. When a segment of bone dies as a result of osteomyelitis it is called:
 - A. The involucrum
 - B. The sequestrum
 - C. The intramedullary abscess
 - D. The dead bone

14. A 6 year old child presents with a 2 day history of swelling of the thigh and a high fever. An X-Ray is negative. The appropriate management is:
- A. Incision and drainage of the abscess and drilling of the bone if the abscess goes to the bone
 - B. Application of an external fixator before the bone breaks
 - C. Oral antibiotics and observe
 - D. Drilling of the bone and sequestrectomy
15. Which structure produces an involucrum?
- A. The physis
 - B. The metaphysis
 - C. The diaphysis
 - D. The periosteum
16. In children the most common cause of osteomyelitis is road traffic trauma.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. For a comminuted open fracture of the tibia how many pins are required as a minimum to apply an external fixator?
- A. 6
 - B. 8
 - C. 2
 - D. 4
18. Which of the following is NOT required for debridement of an open fracture:
- A. Copious irrigation of the wound with clean water or saline
 - B. Excision of dead muscle tissue
 - C. Excision of the comminuted bone segments
 - D. Excision of contaminated skin edges
19. To prevent the drill bit from walking along the surface of the bone:
- A. The drill should be held perpendicular to the bone
 - B. The drill should start at the mid-diameter of the bone
 - C. Light pressure should be applied to the drill
 - D. All of the above
20. In children, in which part of the tibia does bone infection start?
- A. The diaphysis
 - B. The metaphysis
 - C. The epiphysis
 - D. The growth plate