OSCE

Volume II



Conceptual Orthopedics

The Learning Never Ends

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Section 8
Mock OSCE

CHAPTER **8.1**

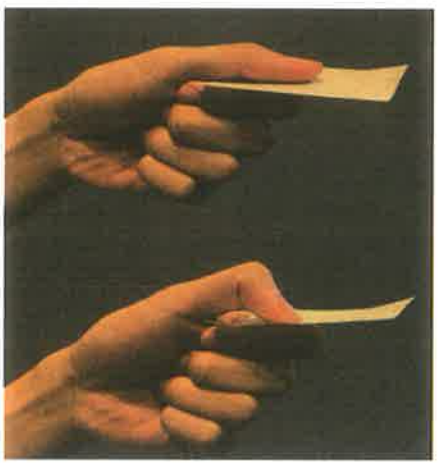
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STATION 1

A.



B.



1. What is the sign showed in images A and B?
2. Which nerve will be damaged?

STATION 2

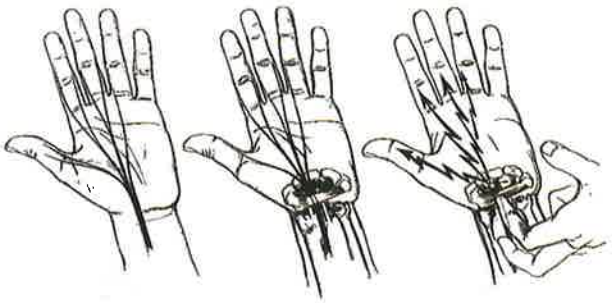






1. What are tests shown in images?
2. How are the tests done?

STATION 3



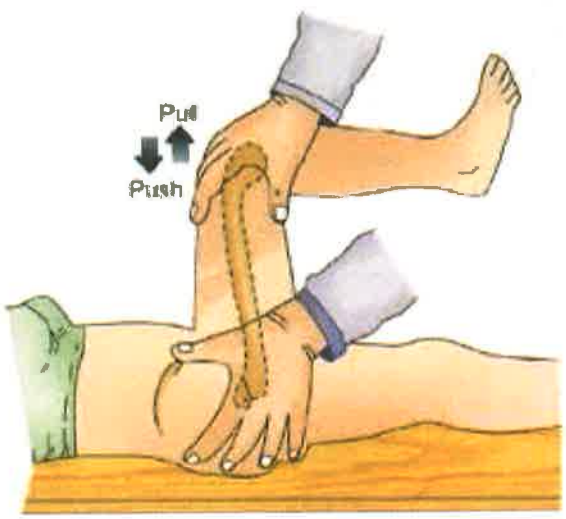
1. What is the sign shown in the picture?
2. What is the test shown and how is it done?
3. What is the inference of this sign?

STATION 4



1. What is the sign shown in the picture?
2. What is the pathology behind it?
3. Which conditions can cause it?

STATION 5



1. What is the test done in the picture?
2. How to do the test?
3. Where will you get the positive test?

STATION 6



1. What is the sign shown?
2. What is the cause of this sign?
3. What are the four cardinal symptoms of this sign?
4. What is the treatment?

STATION 7



1. What is the test shown in the picture?
2. How is the test done?
3. What are the conditions in which this test is done?
4. What is the modification of this test?

STATION 8



1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What are the associated conditions?
3. What are the clinical findings?
4. What is the treatment?

STATION 9

A 10-year-old boy complains of fever and pain in lower part of thigh for 5 days. He has been unable to bear weight on the leg since then. There is no history of trauma. On physical exam there is presence of local tenderness over the distal femur. His ESR is 68 mm/hr (normal <15) and CRP is 14 mg/Dl (normal <1). His temperature is currently 101.2 degrees F. He has been managed with appropriate IV antibiotic therapy for three days, but he has failed to show any clinical improvement.

1. Diagnosis.
2. Next appropriate step of management.
3. What investigation is the most expeditious method to determine the early success of treatment?

STATION 10

A 20-year-old female suffers a road traffic accident and as a result a crush injury to her foot. The surgeon does an amputation due to the neurovascular status of the limb. The amputation done is shown in the figures below.





1. Name the amputation seen in the above case scenario
2. What is the common deformity seen in post operative follow up of such patients?
3. What is the cause of such a deformity?
4. Mention the surgical techniques described to prevent such a deformity

STATION 11



1. Enumerate 2 possible reasons for the failure of this fixation?
2. How will you treat this condition?
3. What biological method will you perform?

STATION 12

This 13-year-old girl was complaining of pain over back



1. What are the findings?
2. What are possible associated problems with this you want to rule out?

STATION 13

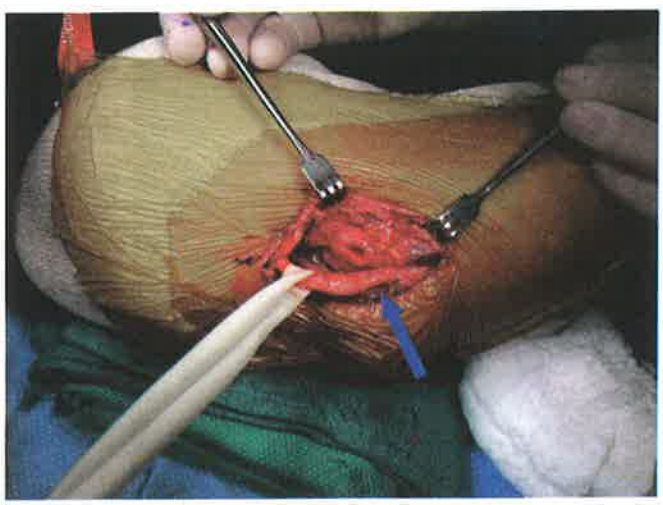




1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What will be the clinical presentation?
3. What are the treatment options available?

STATION 14

Intra operative picture of a posterior approach to the elbow:



1. What is the structure tagged?
2. Name the test you want to do post operatively to check for iatrogenic injury?

STATION 15

A 33-year-old man came with a swelling of right elbow without much pain.



1. What is the possible diagnosis?
2. What is the possible cause of this painless swelling?
3. What is the region of possible primary lesion?
4. Name the lesion?

STATION 16



1.What are the precautions for applying the screws as to the direction of screws?
2. What is the structure at risk?
3. screw purchase required uni-cortical or bi-cortical and why?

STATION 17



1. What are the views in this x-ray?
2. What is your diagnosis

STATION 18



1. What is this injury?
2. How will you treat this condition?
3. Classification?

STATION 19



1. What is being done?
2. Diagnosis?
3. Surgical management protocol?

CHAPTER **8.2**

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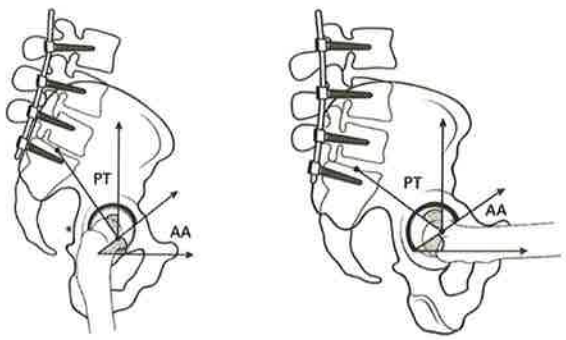
STATION 1



1. Name the fracture in both x rays
2. Classification.
3. Implant used and fixation mode in each.

STATION 2

48 years male patient is planned for THR, and patient has undergone spine surgery, and it is unbalanced in sagittal plane.



1. What are the parameters you would like to include in your pre-op templating for THR ?
2. How will you decide the anteversion of the cup?

STATION 3

12-year-old boy presented with swelling and pain in lower leg. Patient does not have any constitutional symptoms:



1. What is the possible diagnosis you can tell?
2. How to suspect this tumour clinically?
3. Elaborate the X-rays findings?
4. Next investigation of choice?
5. Staging and treatment options?

STATION 4

22-year-old male:



1. Radio logical findings?
2. Diagnosis?
3. Levels of calcium and alkaline phosphate levels?
4. What are the other problem?

STATION 5

This is an x ray of 20-year-old female:



1. Diagnosis
2. Reduction manoeuvres intraoperative?
3. How would you like to manage?

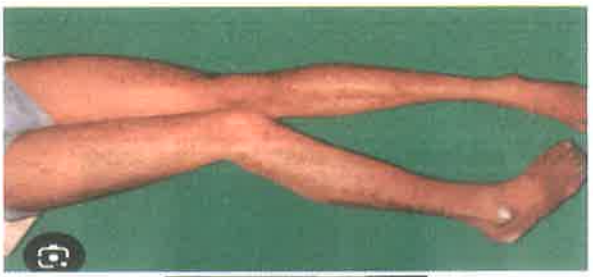
STATION 6



1. Diagnosis
2. Classification system?
3. How will you manage?

STATION 7

This 40-year-old man had pain and swelling of his left knee. This is the clinical finding and x ray:





1. What are the deformities?
2. Probable diagnosis and differentials?
3. Further investigation needed?

STATION 8

Patient underwent surgery of thigh 2 years back. Now presents with discharging sinus from lower thigh.



1. Diagnosis?
2. Classification?
3. Cause of persistent sinus?

STATION 9





1. Identify the deformity?
2. Enumerate two causes for this deformity.
3. Other radiological findings.
4. Management of this condition.

STATION 10

A patient reports experiencing recurrent episodes of intense joint pain, typically starting in the middle of the night. The pain is often described as throbbing and is accompanied by swelling and redness.



1. What condition should be considered?
2. Pathophysiology of this condition?
3. Radiological grading.
4. How will you manage this patient?

STATION 11

A 65-year-old man presented with unexplained progressive right hip pain and elevated alkaline phosphatase level.

A.



B.



1. What is your diagnosis in image A?
2. Identify the investigation done in image B?
3. Pathophysiology of this condition?
4. Management of this condition?

STATION 12

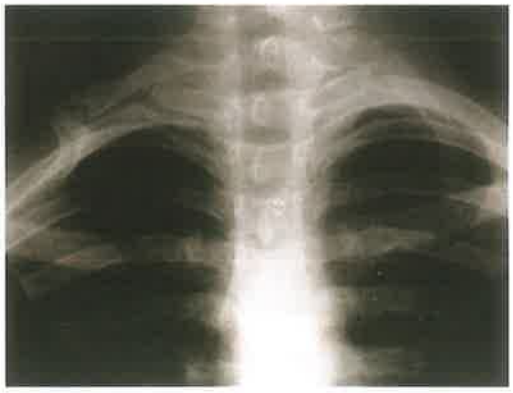


1. Enumerate the radiological findings.

2. What will be your diagnosis?
3. What will be your investigations?
4. Management of this condition?

STATION 13

A 30-year-old college lecturer presents to your outpatient with complains of tingling and numbness in his fingers of right hand. The numbness affects mainly the ring and little finger and gets worse with overhead activity. His neurologic exam is normal. Both electromyography and nerve conduction studies don't show any abnormality. His x-ray is shown below.



1. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis?
2. Mention 4 etiological causes for the same.
3. Enumerate 4 provocative tests for confirmation of the above condition.

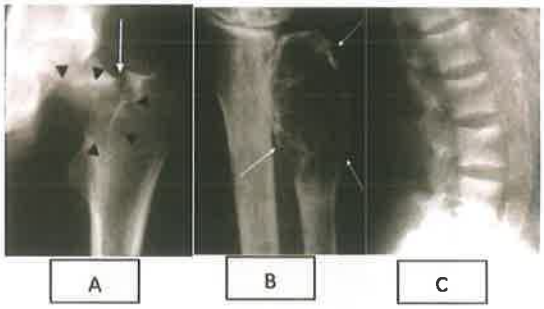
STATION 14



1. Identify the apparatus?
2. Rate of increase in movement?
3. Indications and Contra-indications?

STATION 15

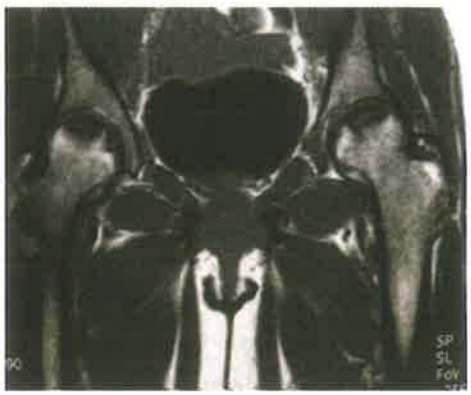
A 40-year-old patient with chronic renal disease presents with the below given x rays:



1. Mention the diagnosis
2. Identify the marked x ray signs
3. Pathophysiology
4. Clinical features

STATION 16

A deep-sea diver presented to OPD with complaints of pain in left groin with antalgic gait.



1. What is the probable diagnosis ?
2. Describe the etiology.
3. Which classification system would you use ?
4. Describe the treatment options

STATION 17



1. Which class of drug does the shown medicine belong to?
2. Indications of use
3. Mechanism of action
4. Dosage

STATION 18



1. Identify the condition
2. Describe any two radiological signs associated with this condition?
3. How will you manage this patient?

STATION 19



1. Identify the condition?
2. What are the radiological findings?
3. Treatment modalities?

STATION 20



1. Identify the view
2. Position of the limb?
3. Indications?

CHAPTER 8.3

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STATION 1



1. Name the fixation method.
2. Indications?
3. Principle of this device.

STATION 2



1. What implant is used in this case?
2. What is the material?
3. Advantages of this biomaterial.

STATION 3



1. Identify the surgical approach
2. Mention the main structure at risk in this approach
3. Mention 2 surgeries performed using this approach

STATION 4



1. Diagnosis?
2. Which other areas would you like to examine in this patient?
3. What are the treatment options for this patient?

STATION 5

A child presented with the following deformity and history of recurrent tooth abscess. On lab investigation, his serum calcium was normal, serum phosphorus was normal/reduced, serum PTH was normal, and ALP was increased.



1. What is the diagnosis?
2. Enumerate some clinical features.
3. Name some treatment modalities for the same.
4. What complications can arise if this deformity is left untreated?

STATION 6



1. Identify this condition.
2. Classification.
3. Clinical features and other associated conditions.
4. Management of this condition

STATION 7

A 78-year-old female h/o left wrist fracture managed conservatively in plaster. Now c/o difficulty in shoulder and wrist movements with shiny skinned over left wrist.

1. Identify the condition
2. Commonly associated with
3. X-ray findings.
4. Management

STATION 8

A 35-year-old female undergoes a lymph node biopsy from left side of her neck. She comes back for follow up after 1 year with complains of left shoulder pain and weakness. Examination reveals winging of the left scapula.

1. Most probable cause of the symptoms
2. How will you confirm your diagnosis
3. Treatment options

STATION 9

The parents of an 18-month-old boy attend your outpatient clinic with their boy with complains that their boy was leaning to one side when standing or walking. The development and milestone history of the child is appropriate for his age. A radiograph is obtained and is shown in the figure:



1. Enumerate x ray findings
2. Diagnosis
3. Treatment plan

STATION 10

A 15-year-old male complains of lateral foot pain while walking and a progressively awkward gait. He also says that she has developed a foot deformity that has progressed over the past 1 year. He also reports some minor burning and numbness in both feet. His father has had similar problems with both feet throughout his life. A clinical photograph of the foot is provided in figure below.



1. What is your clinical diagnosis
2. Which muscular abnormality is responsible for the patient's initial symptoms and awkward gait?
3. Clinical test used to assess this deformity
4. Investigations used to confirm the diagnosis

STATION 11

A 55-year-old male presents with a 6-month history of low back pain and dark coloured urine. Radiographs of the spine are shown in Figures A and B.



1. Most probable diagnosis
2. Enumerate the radiographic features seen in the x rays above
3. Underlying cause of the disease

STATION 12

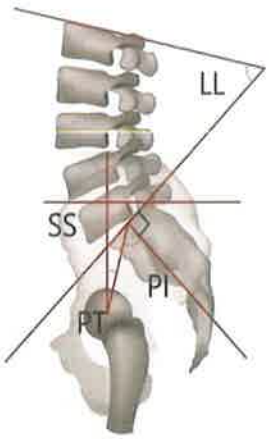
1.What is the clinic test shown here?

2. What is the Patho-anatomy of this test?

3. Which condition can be detected by this test?

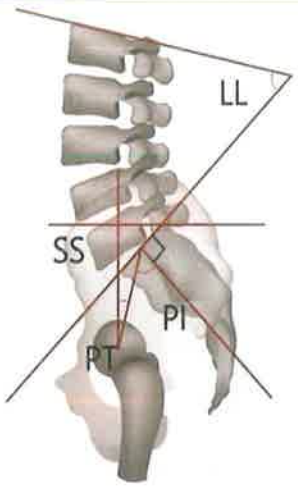


STATION 13



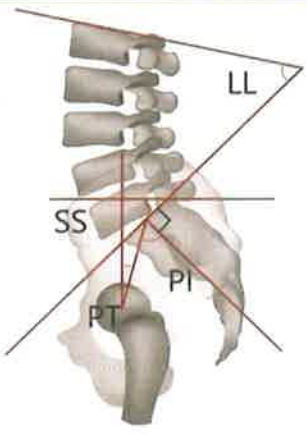
1. What does SS, LL, PI and PT stand for?
2. How are these angles drawn?
3. Relationship between SS and PT.

STATION 14



1. Effects on SS and LL on standing and sitting?
2. Relationship between PI, SS and PT.

STATION 15



1. Which among them is constant?
2. Effects on SS and LL on supine and sitting?
3. Relationship between LL and SS.

STATION 16



1. What is the different offset in THR?
2. List the principle of Charnley with respect to offset.
3. What is the relation with limb length with horizontal and vertical offset.

STATION 17

47 years old female c/o B/L hip pain, patient has been planned for THR.



1. Kindly comment on the offset of the for the stems
2. If standard offset stem is available how will modify your neck cut?
3. In case of coxa valga how will you modify the neck cut?

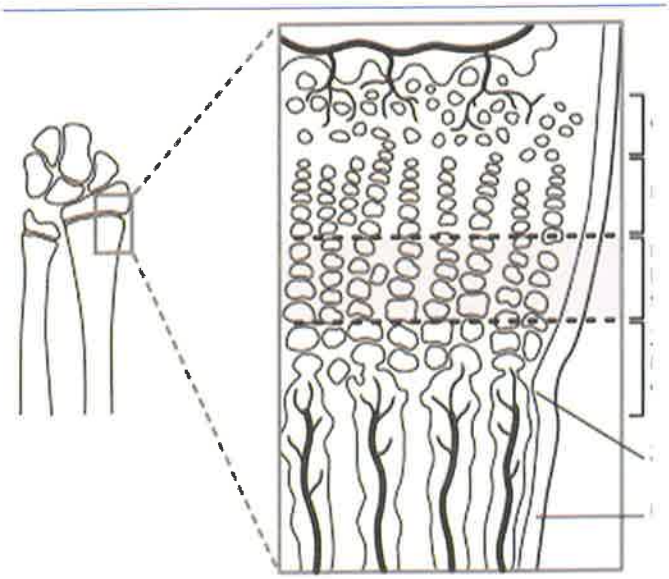
STATION 18

60 yrs old male c/o right hip pain, patient with shortening of 6 cms, past history of trauma 40yrs back



1. Diagnosis.
2. List out the important anticipatory steps to perform THR?
3. What are the likely complications?

STATION 19



1. Identify the different layers of the image from top to bottom?
2. Classify injury of this part of the bone.
3. Scurvy and rickets are affected in which layers?
4. Which is the weakest layer among all the layers?

STATION 20



1. Diagnosis right hip?
2. Classification
3. Further investigation and management?