

Project: Ghana Emergency Medicine Collaborative

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Instructions for using this template.

- Remember this is Jeopardy, so where I have written “Answer” this is the prompt the students will see, and where I have “Question” should be the student’s response.
- To enter your questions and answers, click once on the text on the slide, then highlight and just type over what’s there to replace it. If you hit Delete or Backspace, it sometimes makes the text box disappear.
- When clicking on the slide to move to the next appropriate slide, be sure you see the hand, not the arrow. *(If you put your cursor over a text box, it will be an arrow and WILL NOT take you to the right location.)*

Jeopardy

Choose a category.

You will be given the answer.

You must give the correct
question.

[Click to begin.](#)

Choose a point value.

Choose a point value.

[Click here for
Final Jeopardy](#)

Infection	It hurts!	Joints	Physis fun	Lend me a Hand?	Under Pressure
<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>
<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>
<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>
<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>
<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>

**This anerobe is resistant
to multiple antibiotics
and felt partially
responsible for the high
morbidity of human bite
wounds.**

What is *Eikenella*
corrodens?

**This is infection of the
distal finger that may
be confused with a
felon and improperly
excised.**

What is herpetic whitlow?



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**This is the most
common organism
present in dog and
cat bite infections**

What is
Pasteurella
multocida? (50-55%)

**This domestic
animal's bite
causes the highest
rates of infections.**

What are cats?

Cats – 15-50%

Dogs – 1.6-30%

Humans – 3.4-9.3%

**This type of infection is
suggested by a
paronychia on both the
radial and ulnar sides
of the nail.**

**What is a
subungual
infection? (requires
removal of the nail)**

**Daily
Double!!!!**

What is a toddler's fracture?



**These are 3 of the most
common traumatic
amputations considered for
replantation by hand
surgeons**

What are?:

1. Children
2. Multiple finger amputations
3. Thumb
4. Hand
5. Arm

**These are 4
physical exam
findings that imply
a pelvic fracture.**

What are?:

- 1. AP instability**
- 2. Perineal hematomas**
- 3. Blood at urethral meatus**
- 4. Vaginal blood**
- 5. Rectal blood**

**This test is performed
to diagnose a traumatic
open joint.**

What is Arthrogram?

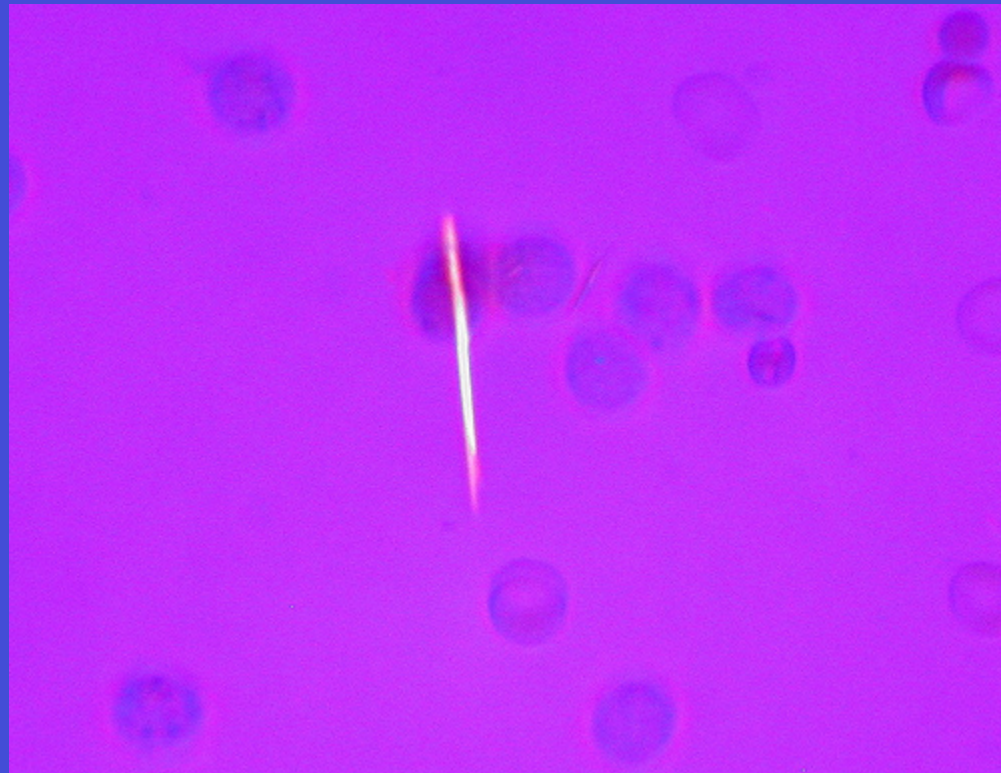
(Inject methylene blue or saline and inspect for egress of the fluid)



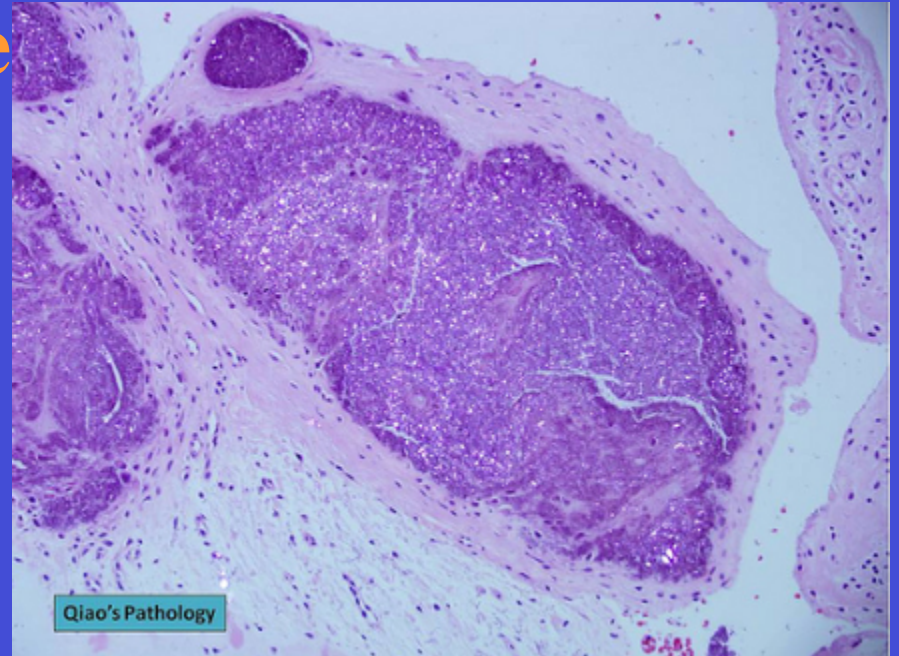
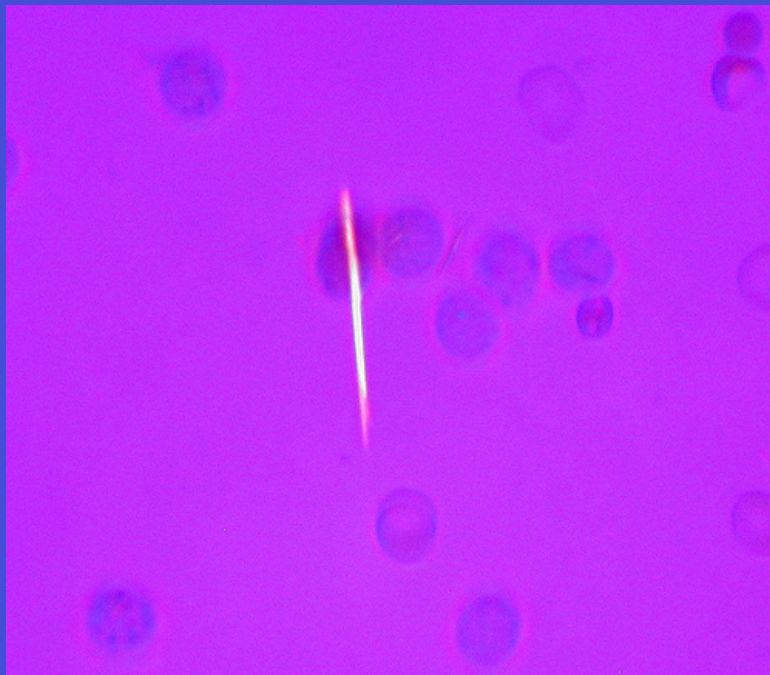
**These two mechanisms are
the most common cause of
massive bleeding pelvic
fractures**

**What are vertical
shear and
anteroposterior
compression
fractures?**

**The findings of these crystals on
microscopic analysis of synovial
fluid suggests what disease?**



What is Gout? (Monosodium urate crystals long and thin or needle-shaped and show



**This is the
definitive test for
ruling out septic
arthritis.**

What is synovial fluid culture?



**This the “WBC
threshold” for
synovial fluid in
septic arthritis.**

What is > 50k?

Table 3. Examination Of Synovial Fluid.

	Normal	Noninflammatory	Inflammatory	Septic
Clarity	Transparent	Transparent	Cloudy	Cloudy
Color	Clear	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
WBC/mL	<200	<200-2000	200-50,000	>50,000
PMNs (%)	<25%	<25%	>50%	>50%
Culture	Negative	Negative	Negative	>50% positive
Crystals	None	None	Multiple or none	None
Associated conditions	—	Osteoarthritis, trauma	Gout, pseudogout, spondyloarthropathies, rheumatoid arthritis, Lyme disease, systemic lupus erythematosus	Nongonococcal or gonococcal septic arthritis

Used with permission from: Tintinalli JE, Kelen GD, Stapczynski JS, eds. *Acute Disorders of the Joints and Bursae*. 5th ed. Table 278-1.

**This is the most common cause
of septic arthritis in young,
sexually active people; it can
present with mono or
polyarthritis.**

What is Gonococcal Arthritis?

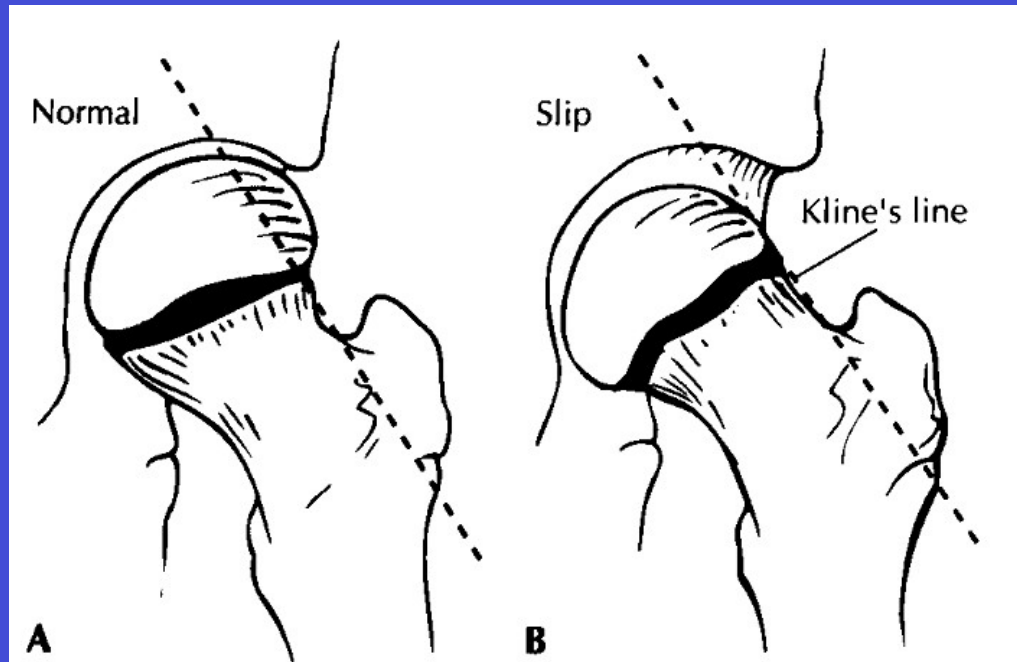
**This is the antibiotic and
duration of therapy to treat
lyme arthritis.**

What is doxycycline for 30 days?

[Guideline] Wormser GP, Dattwyler RJ, Shapiro ED, Halperin JJ, Steere AC, Klemperer MS, et al. The clinical assessment, treatment, and prevention of lyme disease, human granulocytic anaplasmosis, and babesiosis: clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis*. Nov 1 2006;43(9):1089-134. [[Medline](#)].

**This is an accurate
description of the “line”
that is closely scrutinized
by a radiologist when
evaluating an xray for
SCFE.**

What is 'Klein's line'?



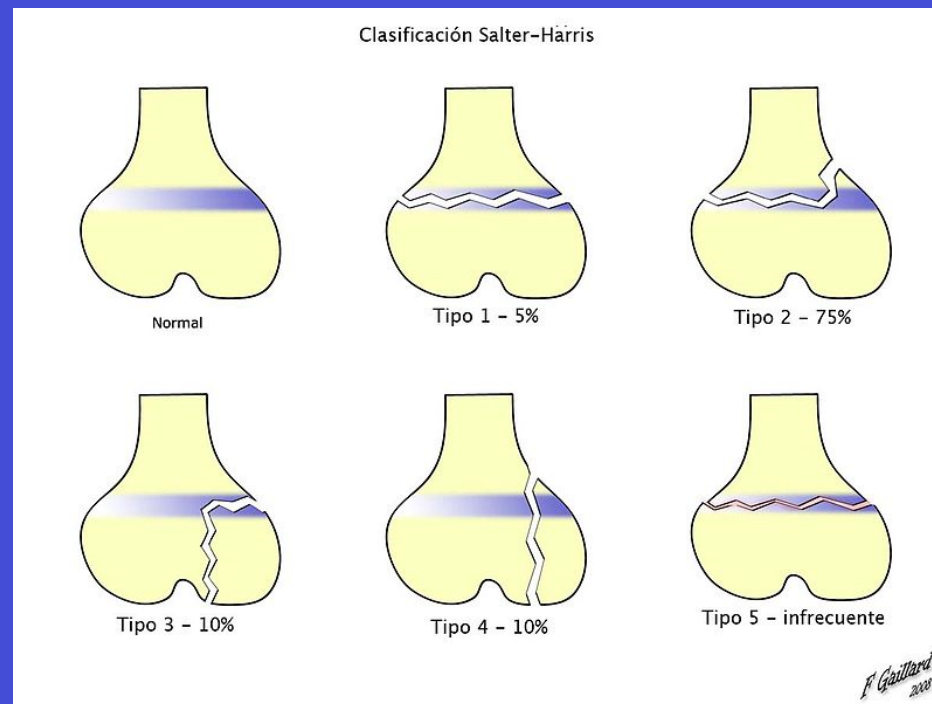
**This injury seen in children is
due to microtrauma to the
tibial tubercle tuberosity
apophysis.**

What is Osgood-Schlatter Disease?



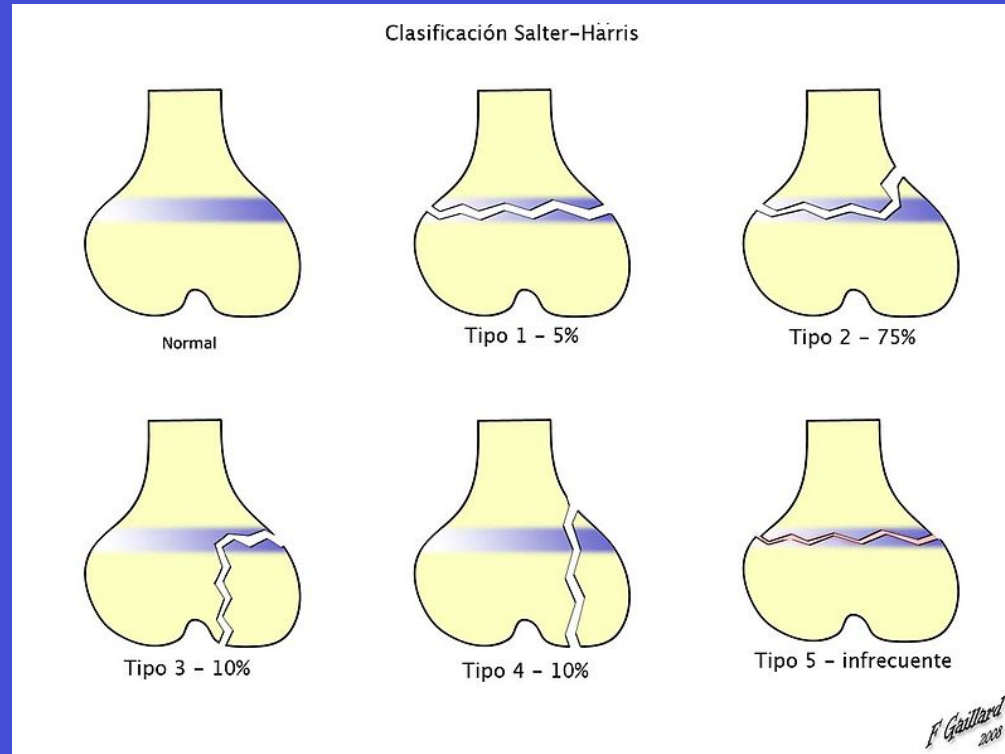
**This is the most
common type of
Salter Harris
Fracture?**

What is Salter Harris II?



**This type of Salter
Harris Fracture has
the greatest
incidence of growth
disturbance.**

What is Salter Harris IV fracture?



Early xrays of this type of ‘disease’ may demonstrate only joint space widening, while later xrays may show a flattened femoral head known as “coxa plana.”

What is Legg-Calve-Perthes Disease?



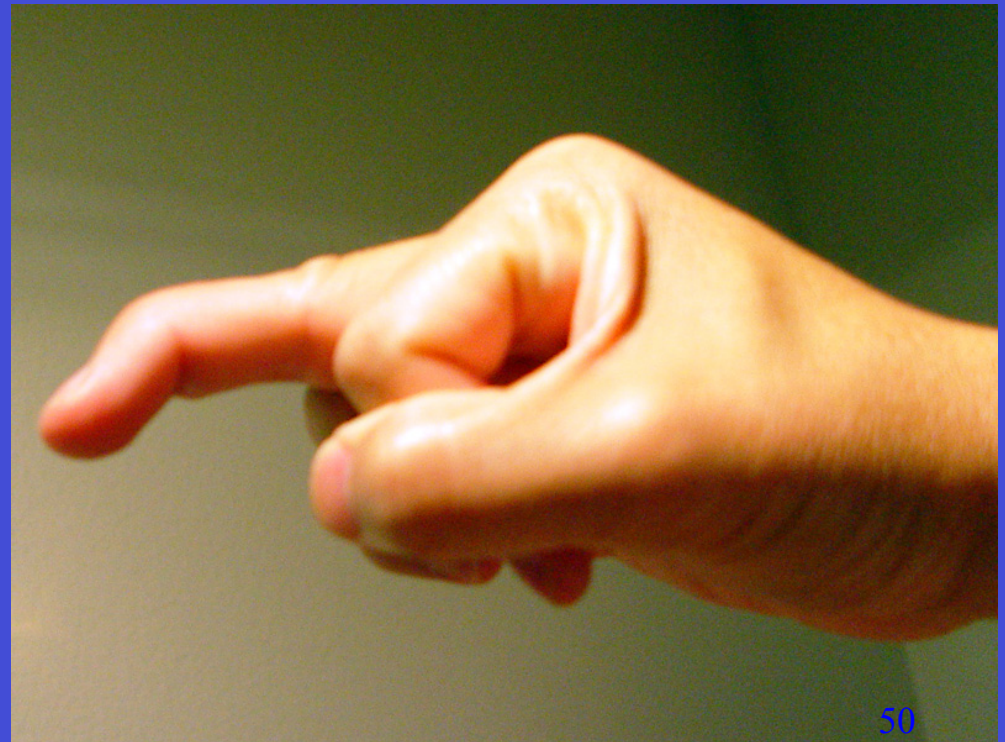
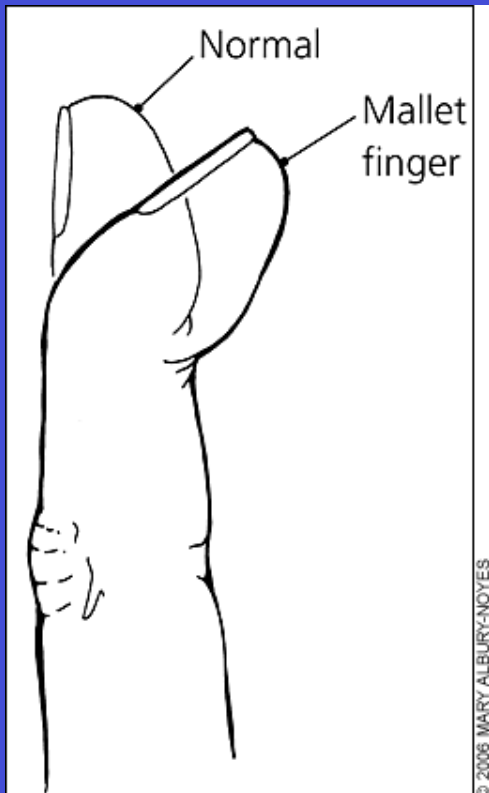
**This type of finger
injury involves
rupture of the
flexor digitorum
profundus tendon.**

What is jersey finger?



**This is the structure
that is injured in
mallet finger.**

What is an avulsion of the extensor tendon from the dorsum of the distal phalanx?



**This ligament is
torn in
gamekeeper's
thumb (skier's
thumb).**

What is a torn ulnar collateral ligament of the thumb MCP joint?



**Fractures of these
metacarpals require more
anatomic reduction to
ensure proper
functioning.**

**What are
metacarpals 2 and 3,
the “fixed center of
the hand.”**

**This is the diameter of
fingertip amputations that
can heal without grafting.**

What is 10 mm?

While an exact number may be debated, a compartmental pressure greater than this is considered to be diagnostic.

**What is
> 35mmHg?**

**The 2 most
common physical
exam findings in
compartment
syndrome**

What is pain out of
proportion to physical
exam with passive
stretch and
paresthesias?

Ulmer T: The clinical diagnosis of compartment syndrome of the
lower leg: Are clinical findings predictive of the disorder? *J Orthop Trauma* 16: 572, 2002. 60

**These are 4
mechanisms that
can cause
compartment
syndrome.**

What are?:

- 1. Fractures**
- 2. Ischemic-reperfusion injury**
- 3. Vascular puncture in anticoagulated patients**
- 4. Burns**
- 5. Crush injury**
- 6. Prolonged Limb compression**

**These are the two
most common injuries
causing compartment
syndrome in the
upper extremity?**

**What are
supracondylar
fractures in children
and both bone
forearm fractures?**

**These are the two most
common compartments
that develop compartment
syndrome.**

Final Jeopardy

Make your wager

Final Answer

Final Question