Project: Ghana Emergency Medicine Collaborative

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Author(s): Jeff Holmes MD, Maine Medical Center

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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.)*
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
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Fractures at these two areas of long bones require forces not produced by usual accidental trauma of infancy and are suspicious for child abuse.
What are metaphyseal and epiphyseal fractures?
This is overuse injury is strongly suggested by a positive Finkelstein’s test.
What is de Quervan’s tenosynovitis?
This describe the anatomic and management difference between a Jones and pseudo-Jones fracture.
What is the location of the fracture and longer splint +/- surgery for Jones fracture?
This is an intrarticular fracture of the ulnar aspect of the base of the thumb with disruption of the carpometacarpal joint.
What is a Bennett’s fracture?
This is the most commonly misdiagnosed foot injury.
What is a Lis-Franc Fracture-Dislocation?
This is an accurate description of the straight leg test.
What is having the patient supine while the straight symptomatic leg is passively raised keeping the knee straight . . . the presence of back pain, which radiates past the knee when the leg is elevated 30 to 70 degrees?
This test should be performed in the knee examination to evaluate for quadriceps tendon rupture.
What is the straight leg raise test when supine?
This presence of this abnormality is assessed in metacarpal fractures by looking at the alignment of the nailbeds with the fingers flexed.
What is rotational deformity/malrotation?
This is the most accurate method of evaluating sensation to the hand.
What is 2 point discrimination?
This test evaluates for partial dislocation or recent patellar dislocation that has spontaneously reduced.
What is the apprehension sign?
This nerve is carefully evaluated for injury in a hip dislocation.
What is the sciatic nerve?
This demonstrates the two recommended ways to reduce nursemaid’s elbow.
What are?:

- Flexion
- Hyperpronation
- Supination
These are two mechanisms that cause posterior dislocation of the shoulder.
What are tonic clonic seizures, electrical shock, direct anterior shoulder trauma?
This nerve is the most common nerve at risk of injury in anterior shoulder dislocation.
What is the axillary nerve (sensation to lateral aspect of shoulder).
These are 3 reasons why a posterior sternoclavicular dislocation is more significant than an anterior one.
What are?:

1. Rupture/compression of the trachea
2. Esophageal occlusion or rupture
3. Lung contusion
4. Laceration/occlusion of superior vena cava/subclavian vein or artery
This is the name for the injury depicted in the xray.
What is Galeazzi fracture?

Galeazzi fracture consists of a fracture of the radius with angulation and associated dislocation of the distal ulna.
These are the four components of the Ottawa ankle rules.
What are?:
1. Tenderness of distal lateral malleolus (posterior edge or tip)
2. Tenderness of the distal medial malleolus (posterior edge or tip)
3. Pain in the malleolar zone (distal 6 cm)
4. Inability to bear weight both immediately and in the ED
These are the four components of the Ottawa Knee Rules
What are?:

1. Patient older than 55 years
2. Tenderness at head of fibula
3. Isolated tenderness of patella
4. Inability to flex knee to 90 degrees
5. Inability to transfer weight four steps both immediately an in the ED
In addition to the fractures seen, this x-ray depicts an injury to what?
What is diasthesis of the tibiofibular ligament?
Daily Double!!!
What is patellar tendon rupture? (proximal patellar displacement)
This is the average age of disk herniation.
What is 30-50 years of age?
These serious concomitant injuries can be found with transverse process fractures.
What is intrabdominal injury (21%) and pelvic fracture (29%)?
In cauda equina syndrome, this is the most sensitive finding after back pain.
What is urinary retention? (90%)
These are 4 indications for x-rays in the evaluation of lower back pain.
What are:?

1. Extremes of age (<18 yo or > 50 yo)
2. Hx of malignancy/weight loss
3. Hx of fever, immunocompromised, IVDU
4. Recent trauma (other than lifting)
5. Neuro deficits or bowel-bladder changes
6. Prolonged symptoms (> 4-6 weeks)
Pseudoclaudication is a concerning symptom for what cause of subacute back pain?
What is spinal stenosis? (back pain better at rest, worse when walking, especially uphill)
These 3 historical factors should be in the first sentence of a presentation to a consulting hand surgeon.
What are:

1. Age
2. Occupation
3. Handedness

“45 yo male, RHD jazz guitarist presents with a crush injury/distal amputation of L small digit.”
These are the areas of autonomous sensation when evaluating nerve function of the hand.
What are?:
1. Volar Tip of Index – Median
2. First dorsal webspaces – Radius
3. Volar tip of 5th finger - Ulnar
The injury depicted in this xray.
What is scapholunate dissociation?
Irreducible DIP dislocations are usually a result of one of these injuries.
What is?:

1. Entrapment of avulsion fracture of FDP

2. Buttonhole tear in the volar plate, requiring operative reduction
High pressure injection injuries to this part of the hand results in the highest rate of amputation.
What is the volar aspects of finger and underlying flexor tendon sheath? (50%, none of hand entry wounds)

Final Jeopardy

Make your wager
This famous sports injury ended Bo Jackson’s career.
What is a hip pointer (avascular necrosis of his hip)?