

**Project:** Ghana Emergency Medicine Collaborative

**Document Title:** Musculoskeletal Jeopardy (2 of 2), 2013

**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.)*

# Jeopardy

Choose a category.

You will be given the answer.

You must give the correct  
question.

[Click to begin.](#)

Choose a point value.

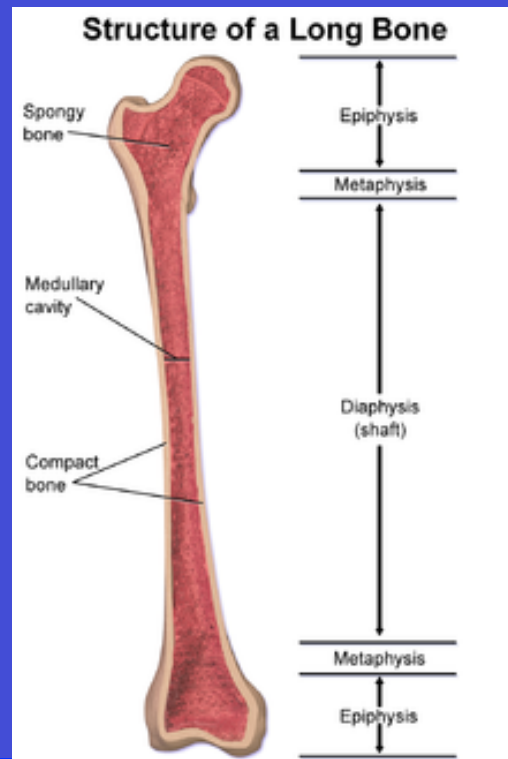
Choose a point value.

[Click here for  
Final Jeopardy](#)

| PotPouri         | Physical Exam    | Jazzy Joints     | Roentegrams      | Lumbago          | Cool Hand Luke   |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <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> |
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| <u>50 Points</u> | <u>50 Points</u> | <u>50 Points</u> | <u>50 Points</u> | <u>50 Points</u> | <u>50 Points</u> |

**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 tenosynivitis?



 BY-SA

[Wikipedia](#)

**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.**

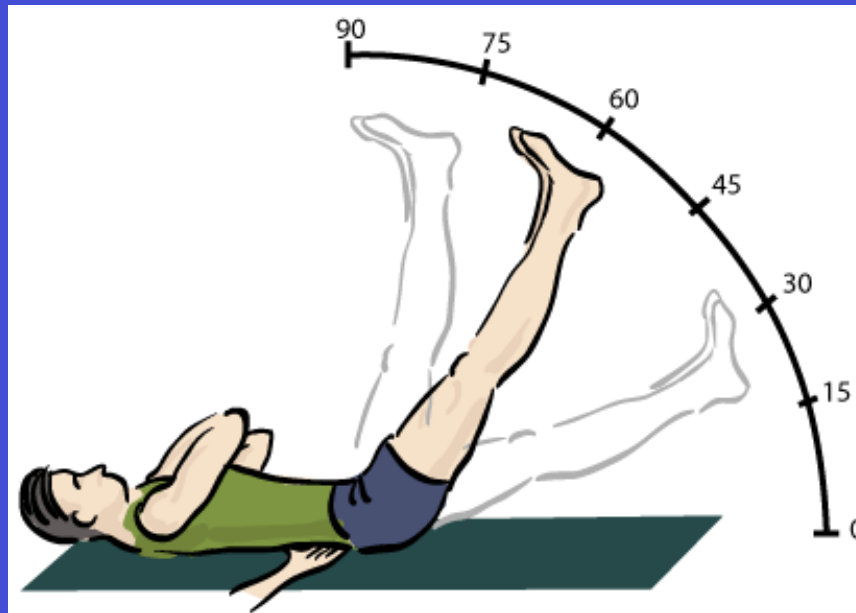
# What is a Lis-Franc Fracture-Dislocation?





**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.**

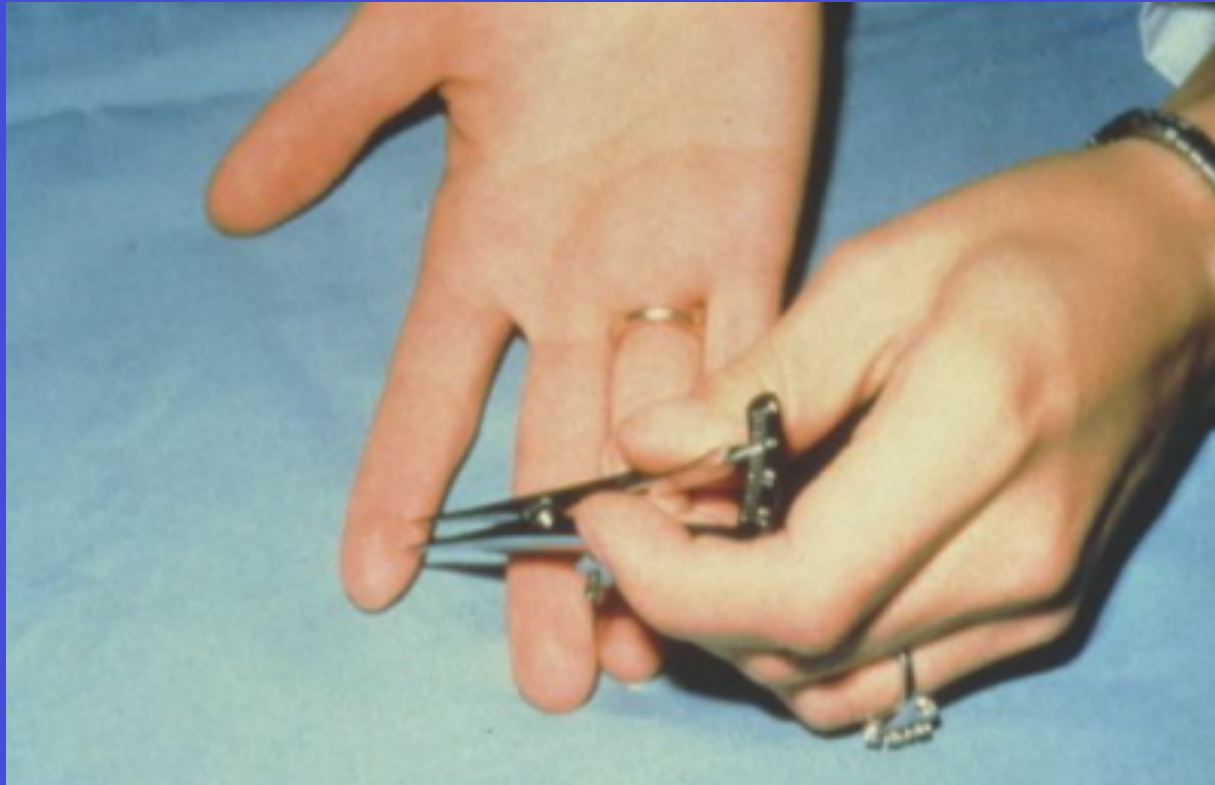
# What is rotational deformity/malrotation?



Figure 11.28 Rotational Deformity

**This is the most accurate  
method of evaluating  
sensation to the hand.**

# What is 2 point discrimination?





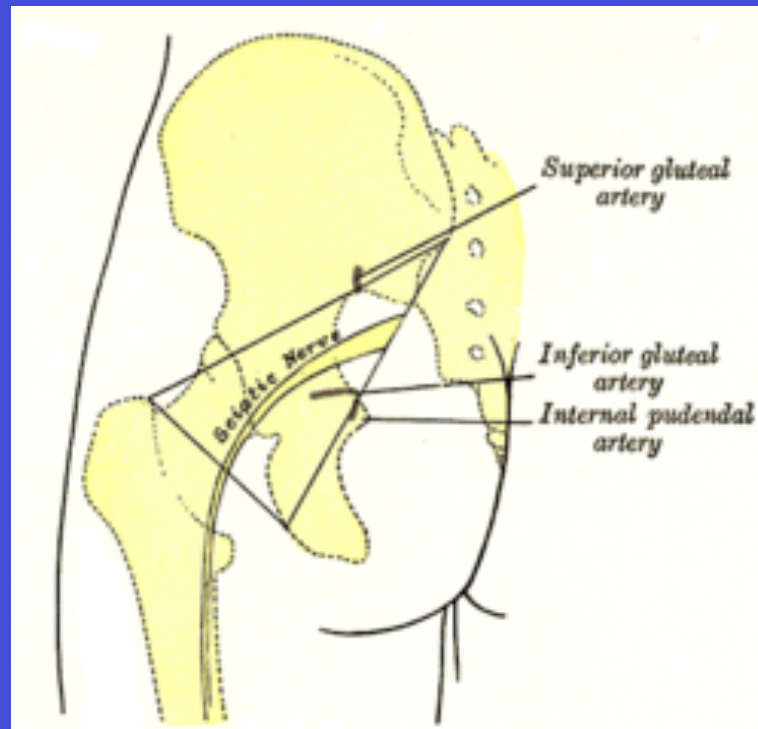
**This test evaluates for  
partial dislocation or  
recent patellar  
dislocation that has  
spontaneously reduced.**

# What is the apprehension sign?



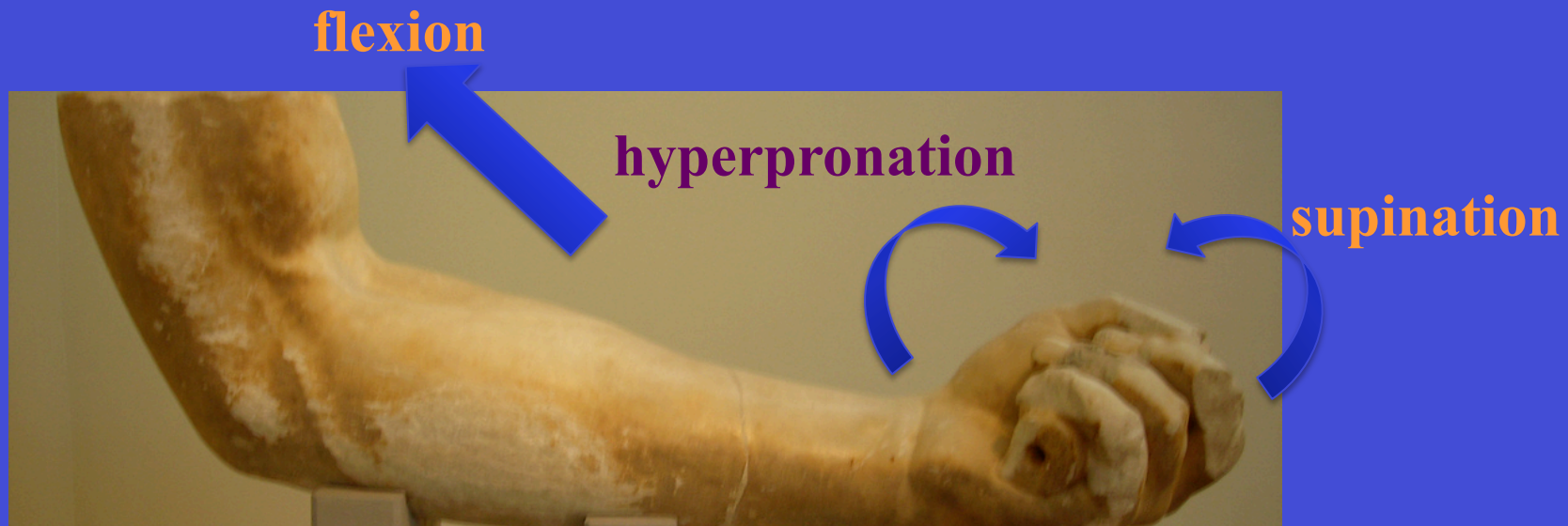
**This nerve is carefully evaluated for injury in a hip dislocation.**

# What is the sciatic nerve?



**This demonstrates  
the two  
recommended ways  
to reduce  
nursemaid's elbow.**

# What are?:



Therese Clutario,  
[Wikimedia Commons](#)

**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 and in the ED**

In addition to the fractures seen, this xray 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  
xrays 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 webspace – Radius**

**3.Volar tip of 5<sup>th</sup> 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)



© PD-INEL

Hayes CW, Pan HC. High – pressure injection  
injuries to the hand.  
*South Med J.* Dec 1982; 75 (12): 1491 – 1498,  
1516.

Figure 11.38 High-Pressure Injection Injury

# Final Jeopardy

*Make your wager*

**This famous sports  
injury ended Bo  
Jackson's career.**

**What is a hip  
pointer (avascular  
necrosis of his  
hip)?**