SAQs on Fracture Patella and Distal Femur Fracture

1.A 28-year-old man falls from a motorcycle and presents with pain, swelling and inability to extend the knee.

Questions:

a) What is the most likely diagnosis?
b) Explain the mechanism of injury.
a) Mention the treatment options.

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2 A patient is unable to perform a straight-leg raise after a direct blow to the knee.

Questions:

a) What structure is injured?
b) How will you examine the extensor mechanism?
c) Outline management.

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3. A patient presents with an open wound over the knee following a road traffic accident.

Questions:

a) How will you classify the injury?
b) Mention emergency management.
c) Outline definitive treatment.

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4. X-ray reveals a comminuted fracture of the patella.

Questions:

a) Mention indications for surgery.
b) Enumerate surgical options.
c) Mention complications.

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5. A patient develops painful swelling of the knee after a fall.

Questions:

a) What is the probable diagnosis?
b) Mention causes of hemarthrosis.
c) Outline management.

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6. A patient is unable to actively extend the knee.

Questions:

a) Mention the components of the extensor mechanism.
b) How will you assess it clinically?
c) Mention treatment options.

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7. A 70-year-old woman falls in the bathroom and complains of severe knee pain.

Questions:

a) What clinical signs will you look for?
b) Mention radiological investigations.
c) Outline treatment.

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8. A patient with a patellar fracture presents 12 hours after injury with wound contamination.

Questions:

a) What are the priorities of management?
b) Mention antibiotic protocol.
c) State complications.

9.Six months after conservative treatment, the patient has extensor lag and persistent pain.

Questions:

a) Define non-union.
b) Mention causes.
c) Outline management.

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10. Four weeks after surgery, the patient has knee stiffness.

Questions:

a) Mention causes of stiffness.
b) Explain rehabilitation.
c) Mention preventive measures.

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11. A 35-year-old man presents with swelling and deformity around the knee after a road traffic accident.

Questions:

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) Mention classification.
c) Outline management.

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12. A patient with distal femur fracture has absent dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial pulses.

Questions:

a) Which vessel is likely injured?
b) How will you assess vascularity?
c) Outline emergency management.

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13. A patient complains of inability to dorsiflex the ankle after distal femur fracture.

Questions:

a) Which nerve is injured?
b) How will you examine the nerve?
c) Mention treatment.

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14. A patient complains of severe pain and pain on passive stretching of the toes.

Questions:

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) Mention the six clinical signs.
c) What is the emergency treatment?

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15. A dashboard injury results in an intercondylar fracture of the distal femur.

Questions:

a) Explain the mechanism of injury.
b) Mention investigations.
c) Outline treatment.

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16. A 72-year-old woman slips in the bathroom and sustains a distal femur fracture.

Questions:

a) Mention risk factors.
b) Describe treatment options.

c) Explain rehabilitation.

17. A patient presents with an open distal femur fracture after a high-velocity accident.

Questions:

a) Mention emergency management.
b) How will you classify the injury?

c) Outline definitive treatment.

18. Forty-eight hours after injury, the patient develops breathlessness and petechial rash.

Questions:

a) What is the diagnosis?
b) Mention the clinical triad.

c) Outline management.

19. A patient develops knee stiffness three months after fixation.

Questions:

a) Mention causes.
b) Outline rehabilitation.

c) Mention preventive measures.

20. A patient presents six months after injury with pain and abnormal mobility.

Questions:

a) Define non-union.
b) Mention causes.
c) Outline management.