Back To Basics Test

Simply list your answers in an e-mail, write down letter choice only: a. b. c. d. e. T F

Please e-mail your answers to: marcusstrutzdc@gmail.com

1. Which one of the following is the most consistent indicator of increased biomechanical stress at the cervicothoracic junction:
   a. Reversed curve
   b. Flattening of the curve
   c. Gravitational line from C2
   d. A and B

2. Which one of the following conditions predisposes to diabetes mellitus:
   a. HADD
   b. CPPD
   c. DISH
   d. Gout

3. Which one of the following represents the mechanism of injury associated with a Hangman’s fracture:
   a. Hyperflexion
   b. Hyperextension
   c. Axial load
   d. Lateral flexion

4. Which one of the following would not result in the tracheal air shadow being displaced from C7-T4:
   a. Pneumonia
   b. Teratoma
   c. Substernal thyroid
   d. T cell lymphoma

5. Which one of the following is associated with OPLL:
   a. HADD
   b. CPPD
   c. DISH
   d. RA

6. Which one of the following is associated with an increase in the thoracic kyphosis coupled with multiple schmorl’s nodes:
   a. DISH
   b. CPPD
   c. HADD
   d. Scheurmann’s

7. When the heart reaches 40% of the maximum diameter of the chest it is considered cardiomegaly:
   a. True
   b. False
8. An ivory white vertebra with anterior body erosions is most likely to be associated with which one of the following:
   a. Multiple myeloma
   b. Paget’s
   c. Metastasis
   d. Lymphoma

9. Cervical ribs are always bilateral:
   a. True
   b. False

10. Which one of the following is not associated with a recent compression fracture:
   a. Negative variance
   b. Wedge shape
   c. Step defect
   d. Zone of condensation

11. Lumbosacral transitional segments are not clinically significant if they do not have accessory joints with the sacrum:
   a. True
   b. False

12. Facet tropism does not predispose to back pain:
   a. True
   b. False

13. Degenerative spondylolisthesis can result in which of the following:
   a. Central stenosis
   b. Lateral recess stenosis
   c. Both a and b
   d. It does not result in any type of stenosis

14. Which one of the following represents the minimum diameter of the abdominal aorta in which we consider an aneurysm to be present:
   a. 2.8 cm
   b. 3.8 cm
   c. 4.8 cm
   d. 5.8 cm

15. All of the following are true regarding gallstones except:
   a. Right upper anterior abdomen
   b. Usually multiple
   c. Project anterior to the vertebra on the lateral film
   d. 90% calcify

16. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis is often seen in patients with Frolich’s body type:
   a. True
   b. False
17. The most common fracture in the foot is a stress fracture:
   a. True
   b. False

18. Which one of the following is caused by an inversion sprain of the ankle:
   a. March fx
   b. Osteochondral defect
   c. Bedroom fx
   d. Jones fx

19. Which one of the following causes the overhanging margin sign:
   a. OA
   b. RA
   c. HADD
   d. Gout

20. Tendinous calcification is also referred to as HADD:
   a. True
   b. False

21. Which one of the following represents the average healing time for a Grade II AC separation:
   a. 1-4 weeks
   b. 1-4 months
   c. 1-6 months
   d. 1-12 months

22. Which one of the following conditions routinely results in cartilage calcification:
   a. OA
   b. Gout
   c. CPPD
   d. HADD

23. In the hand, which joint is rarely affected by OA:
   a. MCP
   b. PIP
   c. DIP

24. In the hand, which joint is rarely affected by RA:
   a. MCP
   b. PIP
   c. DIP

25. A short ulna predisposes to which one of the following conditions:
   a. Colle’s fx
   b. AVN of the lunate (Keinbach’s)
   c. Scaphoid fx
   d. OA at the first carpal metacarpal joint