

## Examination questions

### for traumatology and orthopedics for students of International Faculty of Medicine

General traumatology:

1. Injuries as a social problem. Types of injuries.
2. General information about fractures. Classification of fractures. Clinic picture and diagnosis of fractures.
3. Reparative bone regeneration after a fracture: it's stages, variants of it's course. Features of reparative regeneration in epiphyseal, metaphyseal and diaphyseal fractures.
4. The role of the trauma mechanism in the occurrence of various injuries. Typical mechanisms of damage in case of road traffic injury, fall from height, collision with a car.
5. Methods for measuring the range of motion in joints, types of movements, planes of movement, types of contractures. Absolute and relative length of limbs. Anatomical, dislocational and functional shortening of the limbs.
6. Basic principles of treatment of bone fractures. Pre-hospital stage: immobilization, anesthesia. Methods for reducing of bone fragments.
7. Immobilization (conservative) methods of fracture treatment: indications, "traumatic characteristics of a fracture", types of plaster casts, complications during immobilization with a plaster cast.
8. Functional method of treatment of fractures (skeletal traction): basic principles and phases of skeletal traction, indications for a functional method of treatment, tools for skeletal traction, typical methods of skeletal traction for injuries of the upper and lower extremities, general complications of treatment with skeletal traction.
9. Traumatic osteomyelitis: classification, clinical picture, diagnosis. Principles of general and local treatment of traumatic osteomyelitis.
10. Amputations and disarticulations: absolute and relative indications for amputation; classification of amputations, methods of dissecting of soft tissues, bone cutting techniques.
11. Definition of the concept of "polytrauma". Classification: multiple, concomitant, combined injuries, their characteristics.

Clinical part:

1. Injuries to the scapula: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
2. Clavicle injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
3. Injuries to the proximal shoulder: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment
4. Shoulder dislocations: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
5. Injuries to the diaphysis of the shoulder: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Injuries to the distal shoulder: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

7. Injuries to the proximal ulna: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
8. Injuries to the proximal radius: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
9. Dislocations of the forearm: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
10. Injuries to the diaphysis of the forearm bones: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
11. Injuries to the wrist joint: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
12. Injuries to the distal radius: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Injuries to the proximal femur: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Hip dislocations: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Damage to the femoral diaphysis: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment
16. Injuries to the condyles of the femur and tibia: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
17. Injuries to the patella: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
18. Injuries to the menisci of the knee joint: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
19. Injuries to the co- lateral ligaments of the knee joint: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
20. Injury to the cruciate ligaments of the knee joint: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
21. Injuries to the diaphysis of the tibia and fibula: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
22. Injuries to the ankle joint: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
23. Injuries to the chest: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
24. Spinal injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
25. Injuries to the pelvic bones: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

#### Orthopedics:

1. False joints of long bones: classification, general principles of surgical treatment.
2. Congenital hip dislocation: pathogenesis, hip dysplasia, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
3. Congenital clubfoot: pathogenesis of the disease, clinical picture, treatment.
4. Congenital muscular wryneck: pathogenesis of the disease, clinical picture, treatment.

5. Deforming arthrosis of big joints: etiology and pathogenesis, degeneration of articular cartilage, secondary bone changes. Stages of the disease: clinical, radiological, morphological manifestations. Treatment.
6. Flat and flat-valgus foot: etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment.
7. Valgus deformity of the first toe (Hallux Valgus): etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment.
8. Osteochondrosis: etiology and pathogenesis, stages. Clinical picture. treatment.
9. Etiology and pathogenesis of disorders of enchondral development of the skeleton. Forms of chondrodystrophy. Clinical picture. treatment.
10. Osteochondropathies: classification. Legg-Calve-Perthes disease: stages of the course, clinical picture, treatment.
11. Scoliosis. It's forms. Pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment.
12. Bone tumors.
13. Osteoporosis: etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.