

# CME questions on the Complications in Orthopaedics issue

**1 Which of the following complications occurs most frequently after total hip arthroplasty when measured across the population undergoing the procedure?**

- A  Acute kidney injury
- B  Cerebrovascular event
- C  Infection
- D  Neurological injury
- E  Thromboembolic event

**2 Which of the following is most commonly observed in obese patients (BMI > 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) undergoing total hip replacement?**

- A  Cardiovascular disease
- B  Infection
- C  Malnutrition
- D  Perioperative fracture
- E  Post operative dislocation

**3 What is the approximate risk of nerve injury detected in the early postoperative period following hip arthroscopy?**

- A  Less than 1%
- B  2–3%
- C  5–8%
- D  10–15%
- E  20–25%

**4 If a patient suffers a neurological complication during the surgical management of scoliosis, what is the chance that they will make a full neurological recovery?**

- A  1 in 2
- B  1 in 3
- C  1 in 5
- D  1 in 10
- E  1 in 50

**5 In the surgical management of which of the following spinal conditions is permanent blindness most likely to occur?**

- A  Dural tear
- B  Kyphosis
- C  Scoliosis
- D  Spinal metastasis
- E  Spondylolisthesis

**6 Which is the vessel most commonly implicated in vascular complications of anterior spinal surgery?**

- A  Left common iliac artery
- B  Right common iliac artery
- C  Left common iliac vein
- D  Right common iliac vein
- E  Vena cava

**7 In which of the following knee arthroscopic procedures is the risk of deep infection greatest?**

- A  Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction
- B  Lysis of adhesions
- C  Medial patellofemoral ligament reconstruction
- D  Meniscal repair
- E  Posterior cruciate ligament reconstruction

**8 What is the approximate failure rate of reconstructed anterior cruciate ligaments in young active female patients?**

- A  1 in 3
- B  1 in 6
- C  1 in 15
- D  1 in 30
- E  1 in 100

**9 During the deltopectoral approach a narrow, self-retaining retractor is placed between deltoid and the conjoint tendon and is excessively tensioned. Which of the following is the most likely clinical picture to be seen in the patient afterwards?**

- A  Inability to initiate abduction with no sensory loss
- B  Wasting of the deltoid and numbness in the regimental badge area
- C  Weak elbow extension with numbness of the thumb and index fingers
- D  Weakness of pectoralis major with no sensory loss
- E  Weakness of forearm supination and numbness on the lateral forearm

**10 What is the approximate chance that an 85-year-old woman undergoing total shoulder replacement will live her life to the end without the need for revision of the arthroplasty?**

- A  Less than 50%
- B  50–75%
- C  75–85%

- D  85–95 %  
 E  Greater than 95 %

**11 Which of the following does *not* indicate adequate reduction in the management of supracondylar fracture of the elbow in children?**

- A  A line along the anterior cortex of the humerus projected distally passes through the middle third of the capitellum.  
 B  A line drawn along the anterior border of the coronoid process on the lateral view, when projected, passes anterior to the lateral condyle.  
 C  A line drawn on the AP view parallel to the humeral shaft and another parallel to the angle of the lateral physis is within 5° of the same on the opposite arm.

- D  Lines through the long axis of the humerus and the long axis of the lateral condyle meet at an angle of 40°.  
 E  The angle between the axes of the humerus and ulna on the AP view is 10°.

**12 Which of the following is *not* a typical feature associated with slipped upper femoral capital epiphysis?**

- A  Age 10–16  
 B  Growth plate orientated at approximately 165°  
 C  Thicker hypertrophic zone in epiphysis  
 D  Thinning of the perichondral ring  
 E  ‘Unlocking’ of the epiphyseal mamillary processes