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The FRCS (Tr & Orth) examination has three components: MCQs, Vivas and Clinical Examination. The Vivas are further divided into four sections comprising Basic Science, Adult Pathology, Hands and Children's Orthopaedics and Trauma. The Clinical Examination section is divided into Upper and Lower Limb cases. The aim of this section in the Journal is to focus specifically on the trainees preparing for the exam and to cater to all the sections of the exam every month. The vision is to complete the cycle of all relevant exam topics (as per the syllabus) in four years.

MCQs – Basic Sciences – Single Best Answer

- Which of the following structures is at risk of injury while carrying out a posterior approach to the hip joint?
 - The superior gluteal nerve
 - The inferior gluteal nerve
 - The sciatic nerve
 - The superior gluteal artery
 - The obturator nerve
- Which one of the following has the highest osteogenic potential?
 - Cancellous autograft
 - Cancellous allograft
 - Cortical autograft
 - BMP
 - Synthetic bone graft
- Which of the following can lead to an increase in physeal growth?
 - Vitamin A intoxication
 - Division of sympathetic nerve supply
 - Meningococcal septicaemia
 - Chemotherapy
 - Thalassaemia
- Which of the following is NOT a feature of an ideal routine screening test?
 - High sensitivity
 - High specificity
 - Low incidence of disease
 - Test has low morbidity
 - Treatment already available
- A laceration of the radial nerve high in the axilla interferes with all of the following functions, except:
 - Pronation of the forearm
 - Extension of the elbow
 - Extension of the wrist
 - Supination of the forearm
 - Extension of the fingers

Vivas

Adult Pathology

A 38-year-old man presents to you with a 6-week history of pain in his left groin. There is no history of trauma. This is his radiograph (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

- What do you see?
- What further information would you want from this gentleman on history?
- What further investigations would you request if any?
- How would you stage this?
- What treatment options would you offer?
- What is the prognosis?

Trauma

A 22-year-old lady is involved in a RTA and sustains this injury (Figs 2 and 3).

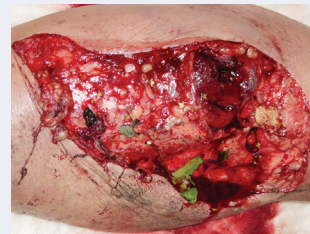


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

- Describe the clinical photograph and the radiograph.
- How would you classify this fracture?
- What is the significance of the classification system?
- What initial management steps would you take in A & E?
- How would you like to treat this injury definitely?
- What is the expected outcome?

Hands

A 64-year-old man presents with a history of a deformity of his little finger, which has been increasing over the last 8 months (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4

1. What do you see in the clinical photograph?
2. What other conditions are associated with this disorder?
3. How would you stage the disease in the clinical photograph?
4. How would you treat this condition at this stage?
5. How would you counsel the patient pre-operatively?
6. What are the possible complications of this procedure? (Fig. 5)



Fig. 5

Basic Science

1. What is this material and where is it commonly used in orthopaedic surgery? (Fig. 6)
2. What is the usual mode of wear for this material?
3. How is it manufactured?
4. How can one alter the properties of this material to improve its wear characteristics?
5. What do you understand by the terms Creep and Stress Relaxation?
6. Could you explain these terms graphically?



Fig. 6

Children's Orthopaedics

1. What is the likely diagnosis? (Fig. 7)
2. What are the deformities in this condition?
3. How are they usually corrected and in what order?



Fig. 7

4. What is the likely diagnosis and what is the inheritance pattern? (Figs 8a and 8b)



Fig. 8a



Fig. 8b

5. What is this deformity? (Figs 9a and 9b)



Fig. 9a



Fig. 9b

6. What is the likely diagnosis and how do you think it has occurred? (Fig. 10)
7. How would you manage this condition?



Fig. 10