

Orthopedics Viva MCQs: Leprosy, Poliomyelitis, and Amputations (100 Marks)

This document contains 50 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) worth 2 marks each, totaling 100 marks. The questions cover the specified topics on leprosy, poliomyelitis, and amputations. Each MCQ includes the question, options (A-D), and the correct answer for grading purposes. Questions are grouped by topic for clarity. Compile this LaTeX file using `latexmk -pdf` or an online LaTeX compiler like Overleaf to generate the PDF.

1 Leprosy (30 Marks)

1. The primary causative agent of leprosy is: A) *Mycobacterium leprae* B) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* C) *Staphylococcus aureus* D) *Streptococcus pyogenes*
Answer: A

2. Clinical features of neuritis in leprosy include: A) Nerve thickening and pain B) Joint swelling C) Bone fractures D) Muscle hypertrophy **Answer:** A

3. Management of muscle paralysis in leprosy involves: A) Splinting and physiotherapy B) Immediate amputation C) Chemotherapy only D) Observation **Answer:** A

4. Tropic ulcers in leprosy are due to: A) Sensory loss leading to trauma B) Direct bacterial invasion C) Joint inflammation D) Bone infection **Answer:** A

5. Hand deformities in leprosy include: A) Claw hand B) Swan neck C) Boutonniere D) Mallet finger **Answer:** A

6. Foot deformities in leprosy often present as: A) Drop foot B) High arch C) Flat foot D) Hallux valgus **Answer:** A

7. Complications of neuritis in leprosy: A) Nerve abscess B) Bone overgrowth C) Muscle tear D) Joint fusion **Answer:** A

8. Management of tropic ulcers includes: A) Wound care and protective footwear B) Casting C) Surgery for all cases D) Antibiotics only **Answer:** A

9. A common complication of leprosy deformities is: A) Secondary infection B) Spinal cord damage C) Hip dislocation D) Knee instability **Answer:** A

10. Leprosy treatment primarily uses: A) Multidrug therapy (MDT) B) Single antibiotic C) Steroids only D) Surgery **Answer:** A

11. Clinical features of muscle paralysis: A) Weakness and atrophy B) Hypertrophy C) Joint effusion D) Bone pain **Answer:** A

12. Prevention of deformities in leprosy: A) Early diagnosis and treatment B) Delayed intervention C) Isolation D) Vaccination only **Answer:** A

13. Tropic ulcers commonly affect: A) Plantar surface of feet B) Back C) Arms D) Neck **Answer:** A

14. Management of hand deformities: A) Tendon transfers B) Amputation C) Casting only D) Observation **Answer:** A
15. Complication of foot deformities: A) Chronic ulcers B) Spinal stenosis C) Shoulder pain D) Elbow swelling **Answer:** A

2 Poliomyelitis (40 Marks)

1. Pathology of poliomyelitis involves: A) Anterior horn cell destruction B) Bone infection C) Joint cartilage damage D) Muscle inflammation **Answer:** A
2. Clinical features of acute polio: A) Flaccid paralysis B) Spastic paralysis C) Sensory loss D) Joint pain **Answer:** A
3. Prevention of poliomyelitis: A) Oral polio vaccine B) Antibiotics C) Surgery D) Isolation only **Answer:** A
4. Management of acute phase: A) Supportive care B) Immediate tendon transfer C) Amputation D) Casting **Answer:** A
5. Residual problems of polio include: A) Limb weakness and deformity B) Bone tumors C) Joint infection D) Spinal fusion **Answer:** A
6. Treatment of residual paralysis: A) Orthotics and surgery B) Observation only C) Chemotherapy D) Radiation **Answer:** A
7. Principles of muscle transfers in polio: A) Transfer strong muscle to replace weak one B) Fuse joints C) Remove bone D) Replace cartilage **Answer:** A
8. Pathology in chronic polio: A) Muscle imbalance B) Nerve regeneration C) Joint effusion D) Bone overgrowth **Answer:** A
9. Clinical features of residual polio: A) Limb shortening B) Arm hypertrophy C) Neck stiffness D) Finger numbness **Answer:** A
10. Prevention strategy: A) Vaccination campaigns B) Antibiotic prophylaxis C) Surgical screening D) Dietary supplements **Answer:** A
11. Management of deformities: A) Corrective osteotomy B) Amputation always C) Casting for life D) Ignore **Answer:** A
12. Residual paralysis affects: A) Lower limbs commonly B) Upper limbs only C) Spine only D) Neck **Answer:** A
13. Muscle transfer criteria: A) Donor muscle expendable B) Weak donor C) Fused joint D) Infected site **Answer:** A
14. Complication of residual polio: A) Post-polio syndrome B) Bone cancer C) Joint sepsis D) Muscle rupture **Answer:** A
15. Pathology of polio virus: A) Enterovirus B) Bacterial C) Fungal D) Parasitic **Answer:** A
16. Clinical features in children: A) Asymmetric paralysis B) Symmetric spasticity C) Sensory intact D) Joint destruction **Answer:** A

17. Prevention through: A) Herd immunity B) Isolation C) Surgery D) Drugs **Answer: A**
18. Management of contractures: A) Stretching and surgery B) Casting only C) Amputation D) Observation **Answer: A**
19. Residual issues: A) Scoliosis B) Arm length discrepancy C) Neck pain D) Finger weakness **Answer: A**
20. Muscle transfer example: A) Tendon rerouting B) Bone grafting C) Joint replacement D) Ligament repair **Answer: A**

3 Amputations (30 Marks)

1. Classification of amputations: A) Traumatic and elective B) Benign and malignant C) Acute and chronic D) Infectious and non-infectious **Answer: A**
2. Indication for amputation: A) Severe trauma B) Minor sprain C) Joint pain D) Muscle strain **Answer: A**
3. Principles of amputation: A) Preserve length, good skin cover B) Shorten maximally C) Ignore stump D) No prosthesis **Answer: A**
4. Principles of management post-amputation: A) Prosthetic fitting and rehab B) Bed rest only C) Immediate surgery again D) Casting **Answer: A**
5. Complications of amputation: A) Phantom limb pain B) Bone overgrowth C) Joint fusion D) Muscle hypertrophy **Answer: A**
6. Management of complications: A) Pain meds for phantom pain B) Amputation revision C) Observation D) Chemotherapy **Answer: A**
7. Types of amputations: A) Transhumeral B) Spinal C) Cranial D) Abdominal **Answer: A**
8. Indication: vascular disease A) Gangrene B) Fracture C) Infection only D) Tumor only **Answer: A**
9. Amputation level determination: A) Based on viability B) Random C) Patient choice only D) Surgeon preference **Answer: A**
10. Post-op care: A) Wound healing monitoring B) Ignore wound C) Immediate weight bearing D) No rehab **Answer: A**
11. Complication: neuroma A) Painful nerve ending B) Bone spur C) Joint stiffness D) Muscle tear **Answer: A**
12. Management of stump: A) Shaping for prosthesis B) Lengthening C) Shortening D) Fusion **Answer: A**
13. Indication: malignancy A) Tumor removal B) Sprain C) Arthritis D) Strain **Answer: A**
14. Principles: myodesis A) Muscle stabilization B) Bone removal C) Joint replacement D) Ligament repair **Answer: A**

15. Complication treatment: A) Revision surgery for contracture B) Casting C) Antibiotics only D) Radiation **Answer:** A

4 Mark Distribution Summary

- Leprosy: 30 marks (15 MCQs) - Poliomyelitis: 40 marks (20 MCQs) - Amputations: 30 marks (15 MCQs) **Total:** 100 marks

To compile this file into a PDF, use `latexmk -pdf` or an online LaTeX compiler like Overleaf. The PDF will be formatted for printing or digital use.