Week 21 Q

Penetrating trauma Non gunshot penetrating trauma Penetrating head trauma Penetrating neck trauma Penetrating thoracic trauma Resuscitative thoracotomy Penetrating trauma to the trunk Penetrating trauma to the limbs Brachial plexus injuries Nerve injuries Missile injuries Specific missile injuries Other mechanisms of injury Crush injury Compartment syndrome Radiation injury **Burns**

- 1. In penetrating trauma what are the zones of the neck and what structures they contain?
- 2. What are the potential thoracic vascular injuries due to penetrating chest trauma?
- 3. What are the indications for resuscitative thoracotomy?
- <u>4.What are the hard and soft signs of vascular injury after penetrating trauma to the limb?</u>
- 5. What are the features of Median nerve injury?

6.What are the features of radial nerve palsy?
7.What are the features of Ulnar nerve injury?
8.What are the features of
Sciatic nerve injury?
Common peroneal nerve injury?
<u>Tibial nerve injury?</u>
9. What are the indication of conservative management of Mallet finger?
10.What is the care of amputated part?
11.What is the treatment of finger tip amputation?
12.What are the contraindication to digital re-implantation?
13.What are the different parts of the finger phalanges?
14.What is Paronychia and what is the treatment?

15.What is the management of bit wound?
16.What are the complications of crush injury?
17.What are the most common fractures causing compartment syndrome?
18.What are the limb compartments at risk of compartment syndrome?
19. When is the usual onset of pain due to compartment syndrome?
20.What is the confirmation test for compartment syndrome?
21. What is the indication for immediate fasciotomy for compartment syndrome?
22.What are different causes of burn?

23.List the three zones of burn?
24.What are the three important aspects of focus examination of any burn area?
25.How do you estimate the burn area on any patient older than 10 years old?
26.How do you estimate a burn area in an infant and children?
27.What is the estimated palm surface area?
28.By definition what is minor ,Moderate and Major burn ?
29.What are the potential complications of burn?
30.What are the potential causes of high anion gap metabolic acidosis in a burn victim?
31.What is the first aid in skin burn?
32.Up to how many days after burn suxamethonium use is safe?

33.Wh	at are the indications of immediate intubation in a burn victim?
<u>34.Wh</u>	at are the indications for semi-urgent intubation in a burn victim?
<u>35.Wh</u>	at is the formula for calculation the fluid requirement for burn victim?
<u>36.Wh</u>	at are the indications for escaharotomy?
<u>37.Wh</u>	at is the burn area that the patient will likely need fluid resuscitation?
<u>38.Wh</u>	at is the technique to do escharotomy on the limb or chest?
39.Wh	at are the risk factor for increasing mortality/death in a burn victim?
40.Wh	at is Nikolsky sign and what degree burn does it signify?
41.In c	chemical burn which has a worse prognosis, Acids or Alkalis?
<u>42.Wh</u>	at is the general management of the chemical burn?
<u>43.Wh</u>	at is the time lap of symptoms on exposure to Hydrofluoric acid?

44. What are the symptoms and signs of hydrofluoric acid?

45. What is the management of hydrofluoric acid cutaneous exposure?