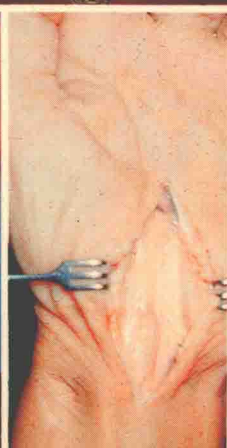


DIAGNOSTIC PICTURE TESTS IN **ORTHOPEDICS**

L. Kessel • U. Boundy



DIAGNOSTIC PICTURE TESTS IN --- **ORTHOPEDICS**

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Preface

By taking up this book you have shown an interest in Orthopaedics. Our aim is to stimulate that interest. Whether you are students—undergraduates or postgraduates—or general practitioners, we have tried to illustrate for you as many orthopaedic conditions as possible in this compact format. Keep it with you, use it as a handy reference when faced with some of the not-so-often-encountered disorders and, most important, do not stop the 'Question Game' when you reach the last page.

A word of explanation is necessary. In using the plural I am attempting to speak for the late Professor Lipmann Kessel who, of course, is the main author of this book. Many readers will be familiar with the work of this most excellent of orthopaedic surgeons and I am not the only person who sadly misses his inspiring presence since his untimely death in June 1986.

I should like to thank my colleague, Mr. Dirk DeCamp, for often holding the fort while L.K. and I were busy in the preparation of this, his last publication. To his memory goes my dedication.

Uta F. Boundy

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank members of the consultant staff, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, London and the Institute of Orthopaedics, London, jointly and severally for their permission to use illustrations of patients under their care.

Dedication

It is my wish to dedicate this book to the late Peter Wolfe, Publisher, who died on 22nd December 1986: in memory of the Author, the late Lipmann Kessel, Emeritus Professor of Orthopaedics who died on 5th June the same year.

Beryl Kessel

1 A two-year-old child with 'bandy legs' who was otherwise normal.

- (a) What is the diagnosis?
- (b) What is the differential diagnosis?



1

2 The left hand of an elderly lady.

- (a) What is the diagnosis?
- (b) What is the 'tumour' on the radial aspect of her index finger?



2



3 A young man suffered multiple injuries in a road traffic accident. Several months later he had a painful heel which was broadened and valgus. What is the diagnosis?



4 A young woman showed extensive soft-tissue deformation in her right thigh and generalised muscle-wasting in her right leg, which is shorter than the left. The radiographs were normal and there were no associated lesions elsewhere.

- (a) What was the diagnosis?
- (b) How would you establish it?

5 The hand of a patient suffering from rheumatoid polyarthritis; gradual deformation of the fingers has developed.

- (a) What is this deformation called?
- (b) How is it brought about?





6

6 A young man presents with troublesome knees; his patellae keep 'slipping out of place'.

(a) What is this condition?

(b) What is its aetiology?

(c) How do you measure the 'q-angle' and why is it so called?

7 A child born with a deformity below the left knee; the leg is bowed backwards and the foot held in a marked dorsiflexion.

(a) What is the diagnosis?

(b) What is the differential diagnosis?



7

8



8 The leg of a 60-year-old man.

(a) What is the diagnosis?

(b) To what do you attribute the anterior bowing of the tibia?

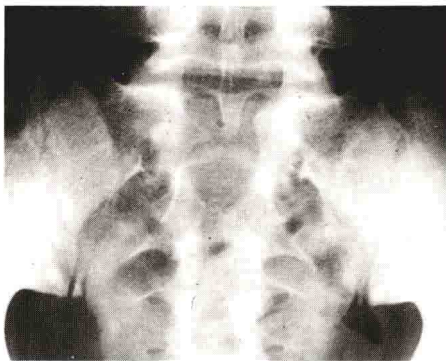
9 The feet of mother and daughter.

(a) Name the abnormality.

(b) What is its official designation?

9





10

10 A six-year-old child's lumbar spine shows slight deformation with a notable dimple and hyperaemic patch. The shoulders are at different levels, the left scapula being higher than the right. What is the diagnosis?

11 This child has suffered from partial paralysis of her right arm since birth.
 (a) What is this condition?
 (b) To what is it due?



11

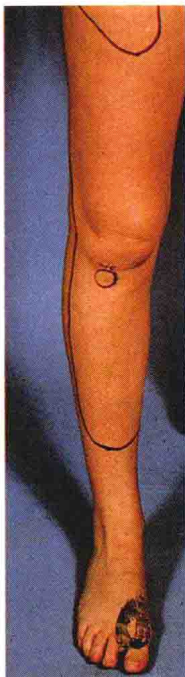


12 An old lady shows very broad forefeet with marked 'bunions'. No other joints are involved.

- (a) What is the basic deformity?
- (b) How is it classified?
- (c) What is a bunion?



13



13 The right leg of a young woman complaining of numbness in the marked areas above and below the knee. A small patch is visible in the prepatellar region and another at the base of her 1st and 2nd toes. A tumour was removed from her pelvis before she developed the anaesthesia. Which nerve has been affected?

4



14 When standing this young man cannot straighten his left leg—the knee stays in flexion; the radiograph shows a marked increase of the lumbar lordosis.

- (a) What is the condition?
- (b) What is the primarily affected joint?

15



15 This patient cannot fully straighten the fingers of her left hand; on wrist extension her fingers become strongly flexed into the hand.

(a) What is this sign called?

(b) To what is it attributed?

16



16 A young man showing absence of the normal lumbar lordosis and marked transverse creases in the skin and fat across both loins; this appearance is typical.

(a) What is the diagnosis?

(b) What would you expect to see on the radiographs?



17

17 The legs of a young man who was involved in a motorcycle accident five years previously. There were no clinical abnormalities other than shortening and bowing of the left femur. What is the diagnosis?

18 A woman suffering from rheumatoid arthritis was treated with Benoxaprofen. Her thumbnails show signs of disease.

- (a) Name the condition.
- (b) Is it attributable to the disease or to the treatment?



18

19



19 The right hand and wrist of a middle-aged woman.

(a) What is the diagnosis?

(b) What is the deformity of the index finger?

(c) To what is the deformity due?

20 This man has pain in his left shoulder. *All* modalities of movement are grossly limited and he has to assist his left arm into internal rotation with his right. The radiograph shows multiple 'classical' loose bodies. What is the diagnosis?

20

