

ORTHOPAEDICS

Colle's #	Distal Radius - dorsal tilt, Malunion
Smith's #	Distal Radius - volar tilt
Galleazzi's #	Distal 1/2 of Radius i dislocation f radio-ulnar jt
Night stick #	# shaft of Ulna
Monteggia #	Proximal 1/2 of ulna i dislocation of radial head
Bennet's #	Base of 1 st meta carpal, intra articular
Boxer's #	Neck of 5 th meta carpal
Rolando #	Base of 1 st meta carpal, extra articular
Mallet finger	Avulsion tendon from distal phalanx
Hangman's #	C2 vertebrae-Traumatic
Bumper #	Lateral condyle of Tibia
Cotton #	Trimalleolar ankle #
Pott's #	Bimalleolar ankle #
Aviators	Neck of Talus
March #	2 nd Metatarsal
Jone's #	Base of 5 th Metatarsal
Side sweep/Baby car	Elbow inj
Massonaise #	Neck of Fibula
Pilon #	Neck of Fibula , intra articular
Straddle #	B/L ischiopubic rami #
Clay shoveller's #	Avulsion # of spinous process of vertebra

U-slab/Hanging cast	# Humerus
Colle's cast	# Distal end radius
Hip spica	# Femur
Patellar tendon bearing cast	# Tibia
Cylinder (Tube cast)	# Patella
Glass holding cast	# Scaphoid
Risser's cast or milkwaukee brace	Scoliosis
Minnerva cast	Cervical spine

1. Nerve grafting is done if nerve gap is more than - 10cms
2. Action of knee joint - Flexion/extension/lateral rotation
3. In posterior dislocation of Hip - Flexion,adduction,internal rotation
4. Common donor nerve used for nerve grafting - Sural nerve
5. MCC of deformity of bone - Fractures
6. Joint most amenable to manipulate - Knee joint
7. MC donor site for bone grafts - Iliac crest
8. MC joint in human body to dislocate - Shoulder joint
9. MC dislocation at shoulder joint - Anterior
10. MC dislocation at elbow joint - Posterior
11. MC dislocation at Hip - Posterior
12. MC dislocation at wrist - Lunate
13. MC dislocation at spine - Anterior (C5-C6)
14. Radius head pulled out of annular ligament - Pulled elbow
15. Best Rx of # of forearm bones - Conservative
- 16. MC cause of Sudek's dystrophy in UL - Colle's #**
17. MC pelvic # - Ischio-pubic rami #
18. B/L ischio-pubic rami # is called as - Straddle #
19. Unsolved # - # neck of femur
20. K-nail is used for - # shaft of femur
21. Most frequently injured joint - Knee joint
22. Communitied # of patella is known as - Stellate #
23. Jefferson's # is # of - Atlas/C1
24. Dense sclerotic bone overlying a sequestrum is - Involucrum

25. MC complication of Acute osteomyelitis - Chronic osteomyelitis
26. MC cause of septic arthritis - Staphylococcus aureus
27. Tom smith arthritis is - septic arthritis of infancy
28. MC site of Gonococcal arthritis - Knee joint
29. MC site of bone & joint TB - Spine(Pott's spine)/Hip
30. MC site of spinal TB - Dorso-lumbar region
31. IOC for TB spine - MRI
32. MC Cause of early onset pott's paraplegia - Abscess
33. MC cause of Hip pain in children in India - TB Hip
34. MC congenital foot deformity - CTEV
35. MC muscle related to CTEV - Tibialis Posterior
36. MC type of spina bifida - Spina bifida occulta
37. MC primary bone malignancy - Multiple myeloma
38. *MC anterior mediastinal tumour - Thymoma*
39. 2nd MC primary bone malignancy - Osteosarcoma
40. MC benign tumour of bone - Osteochondroma
41. *MC metaphyseal tumour - Osteosarcoma*
42. MC metabolic bone disease - Osteoporosis
43. MC site of vertebral disc prolapse - L4-L5
44. MC site of cervical spondylosis - C5-C6
45. Dupuytren's contracture is contracture of - Palmar aponeurosis
46. MC joint affected in rheumatoid arthritis - MP joint(index finger)
47. MC joint affected in gout - MP joint(Great toe)
- 48. MC cause of Rickets in children in India - Nutritional deficiency**
49. Medial epicondylitis - **Golfer's elbow**
50. Lateral epicondylitis - **Tennis elbow**
51. Frozen shoulder is common among - Diabetes
52. Brown's tumour is in - Hyperparathyroidism
53. In fluorosis of bones, there is excess deposition of - Calcium
54. Earliest sign of dental fluorosis - Mottling
55. Orthopedic disorders in dwarf circus jokers - Achondroplasia
56. Marble bones are in - Osteopetrosis
57. Paget's disease defect - Osteoclasts
58. MC osteochondritis - Perthes disease

59. MC cause of loose bodies in joints - Osteoarthritis
60. Callus formation in # healing process - 4-12 weeks
61. Blood loss in pelvic # - 1500-2000ml/4-8 units
62. Blood loss in Femur # - 1000-1500ml
63. ARDS onset 24hrs after injury
64. MC injury to major blood vessel in polytrauma - Popliteal artery
65. MC injury to nerves in polytrauma - Radial nerve
66. MC operation for non-union - Bone grafting
67. **Dinner fork deformity/Carpal tunnel syndrome** - Colles' #/Median nerve
68. **Gun-stock deformity** - Supracondylar # humerus
69. Autogenous bone grafting - Graft from same person(Iliac crest & Fibula)
70. Allogeneous bone grafting - Graft from another person
71. Xeno grafting - Graft from another species
72. Myositis ossificans/Brachial artery injury/Gun-stock deformity/volkman's ischaemia
- Supracondylar # humerus
73. Radial nerve palsy - # shaft of Humerus
74. Axillary nerve palsy - # surgical neck of Humerus
75. Avascular necrosis is common after a # of - Talus
76. Periosteum is attached to bone by - Sharp's fibres
77. **Le forte classification is used for - # of Maxilla**
78. MC ligament injured in ankle sprain - Anterior Talofibular
79. Bone involved in **stress # /March # - 2nd Meta tarsal**
80. Bone involved in **Jones 3/Dancer's# - 5th Meta tarsal**
81. Thurston Holland sign is seen in - Salter harris type ii #
82. **Swan neck deformity is seen in - Rheumatoid arthritis**
83. Characteristic joint involved in rheumatoid arthritis - Metacarpophalangeal joint
84. Pt with joint pain & back ache.on x-ray spine sacroilitis is seen diagnosis is
- Ankylosing spondylitis
85. In begining which compartment of knee joint is involved in osteo arthritis
- Medial tibio femoral
86. **Bamboo spine appearance - Ankylosing spondylitis**
87. Which joint is most commonly affected in Osteo arthritis - Knee
88. Bone involved in 2ndary OA - Hip joint
89. Bone involved in cervical spondylosis - C5-C6 or C6-C7

90. Bone involved in Lumbar spondylosis - L5-S1
91. Bone involved in Rheumatoid arthritis - MP joints of hand
92. Bone involved in Ankylosing spondylosis - Sacro iliac joint/spine
93. Bone involved in Gouty arthritis - MP joint Great toe
94. Bone involved in Pseudo Gout - Mensci of Knee
95. Bone involved in psoriatic arthropathy - Distal IP joints
96. Ankylosing spondylosis is associated with - Aortic insufficiency
97. Sicca syndrome is associated with - Rheumatoid arthritis
98. Rheumatoid factor +ve in - Rheumatoid arthritis/Sarcoidosis
SLE /Influenza /Hepatitis/Endocarditis/Liver disease
AIDS/Syphilis/TB/Infectious mononucleosis
99. MC site for Spondylolisthesis is - L5 over T1
100. Rheumatoid arthritis affects - Cervical spine
101. **House maid's knee** is due to enlargement of - Subcutaneous **prepatellar Bursa**
102. Hill sach's lesion is seen in - Recurrent dislocation of shoulder
103. In neurapraxia, there is - Loss of conduction of Nerve fibre
104. Wallerian degeneration is seen in - Distal cut-end of the nerve
105. **Tinel's sign suggests - Nerve regeneration**
106. Card test is used for paralysis of - Ulnar nerve
107. Nerve damage due to Hamate dislocation is - Ulnar
108. MC site for TB of skeletal system is - Spine
109. **TB Osteomyelitis** site involved - **Tibia**
110. **TB Dactylitis** site involved - **Spina ventosa**
111. **TB Spondylitis** - Pott's disease - **Spine**
112. **TB Arthritis** site involved - **Hip joint**
113. **Synovial TB** site involved - **Knee joint**
114. **TB Tenosynovitis** - **Compound palmar ganglion**
115. **TB bursitis** - **Trochanteric bursitis**
116. Commonest route of spread of TB to Bones is - Hematogenous
117. Collar stud abscess is seen in - TB
118. Commonest primary malignant bone Tumour - Multiple myeloma
119. Bone tumour arising from pelvis is - Chondroblastoma
120. Onion skin layering on x-ray is characteristic of - Ewing's sarcoma
121. **Onion peel appearance is seen in - Ewing's sarcoma(Most Radioisensitive tumor)**

122. **In Multiple myeloma, punched out lesions are most common in - Skull**
123. Vertebra plana occurs in - Eosinophilic Granuloma
124. Radio resistant malignant tumour is - Osteosarcoma
125. MC malignant bone tumour - Secondaries
126. MC benign Bone tumour - Osteoma
127. Pulsatile Tumour is - Osteosarcoma
128. **Commonest cause of multiple # in childhood - Osteogenesis imperfecta**
129. **Pott's puffy tumour is - Osteomyelitis of skull bone**
130. **Waddling gait is feature of - B/L Dislocation of Hip**
131. MC ly affected lowerlimb muscle in poliomyelitis - Quadriceps femoris
132. Painful effusion of joints in congenital syphilis is known as - Clutton's joint
133. Abnormal metacarpal index is a feature of - Marfans syndrome
134. **Bag of bones effect is seen in - Charcot's joint**
135. **Codfish vertebrae are seen in - Hyperparathyroidism**
136. **Osteomalacia can caused by - Tab. Phenytoin**
137. Bone within bone appearance is seen in - Gauchers disease
138. Calcification of menisci of knee joints is seen in - Ochronosis
139. Kanavels sign is found in - Teno-synovitis
140. MC involvement in Volkman's ischaemia seen is that - Flexor digitorum profundus
141. Nerve injured in Medial epicondylar # - Ulnar
142. MC site seen for osteogenic sarcoma in India - Lower end of Femur
143. **Compression # is most common in which part of spine - Lower Thoracic**
144. Non-union is commonly seen in - Lower tibial #
145. **An adventitious Bursa - Abnormality over friction site**
146. Healing time for # of Tibia is - 12 weeks
147. MC site for Myositis ossificans in body is - Elbow
148. **MC site of Acute Osteo myelitis seen in Infants - Hip joint**
149. **Claw hand is a manifestation of - Ulnar nerve injury**
150. MC involvement in Dupuytren's contracture is - Little finger
151. Nerve injured in # of Upper end of radius is - Posterior interosseus nerve
152. MC cause of Kyphosis among males is - TB
153. Monteggia # dislocation involves - upper 1/3 ulna
154. Common site for Avascular necrosis of head of femur - Subcapital region
155. Cause of Atonic bladder - Injury to sacral plexus

156. Rx for Club foot - should be started immediately after birth
157. MC nerve involved in # of surgical neck of humerus is - Axillary
158. Neuropathic joints are MC seen in - Diabetes Mellitus
- 159. Soap bubble appearance with Bone tumour - Osteoclastoma**
160. In Hammer toe ,flexion deformity is seen at - Proximal interphalangeal joint
161. TB spine results in paraplegia of - Lower thoracic part
162. Injury to which of the nerves lead to Winging to scapula - Long thoracic nerve
163. Muscle tested in Froment's sign is - Adductor pollicis
164. Epiphyseal enlargement is seen in - Stills disease
165. MC muscle group affected in polio is - Dorsiflexors-Ankle
166. MC complication of # of ischio-pubic rami of pelvis is - Rupture of membranous urethra
167. MC medial meniscal tear type is - Longitudinal tear
168. Heberden nodules r seen in - Distal interphalangeal joints in OA
169. Epiphyseal tumour is - Giant cell tumour
- 170. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy MC cause - Lateral condylar #**
- 171. Tarsal tunnel syndrome is seen in - Rheumatoid arthritis**
- 172. Inability to flex the Index finger is a sign of - Median nerve injury**
- 173. McMurray's sign is seen in injury to - Medial meniscus**
- 174. Radial nerve injury - Wrist drop**
- 175. Deep peroneal nerve injury - Foot drop**
- 176. Ulnar nerve injury - Claw hand**
- 177. Axillary nerve injury - Flattened shoulder**
- 178. Upper trunk - Porter tip hand**
- 179. Medial nerve injury - Ape thumb deformity**
- 180. Long thoracic nerve injury - Winging of Scapula**
- 181. Labourer's nerve - Median nerve**
- 182. Saturday night palsy involves - Radial nerve**
- 183. Anterior Drawer sign is +ve in - Ant. Cruciate ligament injury**
- 184. Seat belt injury - Chance #**
185. Whip-Lash injury occurs due to - Acute hyper extension of spine
186. MC type of spinal injury - Flexion injury
- 187. Tennis Elbow - pain over the Lateral epicondyle**
188. Hangman's # is a # of - Pars interarticularis/# dislocation of C2&C3
- 189. Dislocation without # is seen in - Cervical spine**

190. Cotton's # is - Trimalleolar
191. MC nerve injured in supracondylar # of Humerus is - Radial nerve
192. Trigger finger is - Stenosis tenovaginitis
- 193. Signature # refers to - depressed skull #**
194. Blount's disease is - Genu varum
195. Type of joint seen in Growth plate is - Primary cartilaginous
196. Repair is better than removal in which part of meniscal injury - Outer area
197. Pulsating bone tumour - Osteo sarcoma
198. Direct impact on bone will lead to - Transverse #
199. Pathological # r seen in - osteogenesis imperfecta/osteoporosis/osteomalacia/radiation
200. Healing of # - 3 stg - reactive(Hematoma)/Reparative(callus formation)/Remodelling
201. Bone formation markers r - Procollagen-1 & ALP
202. MC cause of Non-union # is - Inadequate immobilisation
203. Non-union is a complication of - Scaphoid #
204. MC complication of fracture of clavicle - Malunion
205. MC site of fracture clavicle is - Junction of medial 2/3rd & lateral 1/3rd
206. Earliest radiological sign of OA is - Narrowing of joint space
207. Underlying cause of rheumatoid arthritis is - Immunological
208. Joints spared in Rheumatoid arthritis is - DIP joints of finger
209. Compound # is defined as - # with skin involvement
210. Open # is treated by - Debridement
211. Recurrent dislocations r common in - Shoulder
212. Recurrent dislocation least commonly seen in - knee
213. Duga's test is used for - Ant. dislocation of shoulder
214. MC bone # during birth is - Clavicle
215. MC injury with # medial epicondyle - Elbow dislocation
216. MC elbow injury in adolescents is - Supra condylar #
- 217. Gunstock deformity is seen due to - # supracondylar humerus**
- 218. MC site of Myositis ossificans - Elbow**
219. In pulled elbow there is - Subluxation of proximal radio ulnar joint
- 220. Dashboard injury results in - Posterior dislocation of Hip**
221. Attitude of limb in Ant. dislocation of hip - Flexion, abduction, external rotation
222. Attitude of limb in Traumatic dislocation of hip - Flexion, adduction, internal rotation
223. Lower limb attitude in Post dislocation of Hip is - Flexion, adduction, internal rotation

224. **Jumper's fracture is seen in - Pelvis**
225. Bennet's fracture is #, dislocation of - Base of 1st metacarpal
226. Game keeper's Thumb is - Ulnar collateral ligament injury of MCP joint
227. # femur in children is treated with - Gallow's splint
228. Glass holding cast is - Scaphoid cast
229. Fat embolism commonest occurs due to # of - Femur
230. # neck of humerus is common in - Elderly females
231. Calcaneum # is usually seen along with - # of vertebrae
232. Nerve involved in # neck of Fibula - Common peroneal nerve
233. MC mode of Meniscal injury - Flexion & rotation movement
234. Bucket handle tear at knee joint is due to injury - Menisci
235. In injury to knee cartilage, IOC is - Arthroscopy
236. MC joint site for ligament injury - Ankle
237. In Seddon's classification, complete division of nerve is - Neurotmesis
238. MCC of neurological deficit in upper limb - Erb's palsy
239. Nerve root involved in Erbs palsy - C5-C6
240. Motor cyclist # in skull is atype of - Ring fracture
241. Cock-up splint is used in management of - Radial nerve
242. Phocomelia is - Defects of long bones of limbs
243. Coxa vara is found in - perthes disease/Osteogenesis imperfecta
244. Meralgia parasthetica involves - Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
245. MC # among children - Green stick # - lower end of radius
246. Trethowans sign is seen in - Slipped capital femoral epiphysis
247. Ortolani's test is done for - Congenital dislocation of Hip
248. Congenital dislocation of Hip occurs due to - Small head of femur
249. MC cause of Genu valgum in children - Rickets
250. Blount's disease is - Tibia vara
251. MC deformity seen in Club foot is - Talipes equino varus(CTEV)
252. Chronic Club foot is treated by - Triple arthrodesis
253. Sprengel's deformity is - Undescended Scapula
254. Chondroblastoma most commonly occurs in - Epiphysis
255. Epiphysis - Osteoclastoma/Chondroblastoma
256. Diaphysis - Osteoid osteoma/Ewings tumour
257. Metaphysis - Osteomyelitis/osteosarcoma/Chondrosarcoma

- 258. MC cause of bone malignancy - Secondaries
- 259. Wormian bones r found in - Osteogenesis imperfecta
- 260. Brittle bone disease is - Osteogenesis imperfecta
- 261. Marble bone disease is - Osteopetrosis
- 262. Rugger-Jersey spine is seen in - Renal osteodystrophy
- 263. Hypervitaminosis causing bony abnormalities - Vitamin A & D
- 264. Causes of osteomalacia - Indoor stay/Phenytoin/Malabsorption
- 265. Osteomalacia - Normal sr. calcium/Pseudo #
- 266. Milkman's # is - Pseudo # in adults
- 267. TOC for Paget's disease of bone - Calcitonin
- 268. Rocker-bottom foot is seen in - Excessive correction of Grice procedure
- 269. Trident hand is seen in - Achondroplasia
- 270. Absent clavicle is seen in - Cleidocranial dysostosis
- 271. Osteogenesis imperfecta is due to - Defective collagen
- 272. Multiple # in newborns is found in - Osteogenesis imperfecta
- 273. Osteoporosis - Norm calcium, Norm phosphate, Norm Alkaline phosphatase
- 274. Osteoporosis - codfish vertebra seen, commonly presents with #
- 275. DOC for senile osteoporosis - Estrogens
- 276. Post traumatic avascular necrosis occur in - Femoral neck/Neck talus/waist scaphoid
- 277. Pathological changes in Caisson's disease is due to - Nitrogen gas
- 278. Joint commonly involved in osteochondritis dissecans - Knee joint
- 279. Vitamin required for collagen formation - Vit C
- 280. Brown tumour is seen in - Hyperparathyroidism
- 281. MC cause of primary hyperparathyroidism - Solitary adenoma
- 282. MC site of osteochondritis dissecans - Lateral part of the medial femoral condyle
- 283. Type of anemia in rheumatoid arthritis - Normocytic normochromic anaemia
- 284. Disease where distal IP joint involved - Psoriatic arthritis
- 285. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with - HLA-B27
- 286. Bamboo spine is seen in - Ankylosing spondylitis
- 287. MC Charcot's joint involved in T2DM - Foot
- 288. Clutton's joints are - Syphilitic joints
- 289. MCC of Neuropathic joints is - Diabetes
- 290. Gouty arthritis - Great Toe
- 291. In gouty arthritis x-ray shows - Erosion of joints

- 292. Burst # of vertebra is - Compression injury
- 293. Disc prolapse commonly occurs at - L4-L5
- 294. MCC of acute sciatica is due to - Acute prolapsed intervertebral disc
- 295. Common vertebral level of spondylolisthesis - L5-S1
- 296. Bohler's angle is seen in - Calcaneum
- 297. De Quervain's disease affects - Extensor pollicis brevis & Abductor pollicis longus
- 298. Rx for Dupuytren's contracture - Fasciectomy + Skin transplantation
- 299. Cubitus valgus is a deformity seen in - # of Humerus lateral condyle
- 300. Hallux valgus means - Outward deviation of great toe
- 301. Sabre tibia is seen in - Syphilitic osteitis
- 302. Arthroscopy is contraindicated in - Haemophilia
- 303. Brodie's abscess usually involves - Long bones
- 304. Hanging cast is used for - # Humerus
- 305. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is seen in - # humerus lateral condyle
- 306. Medial epicondyle # results in injury of - Ulnar
- 307. Tom Smith's arthritis is due to - Pyogenic infection in infancy
- 308. MC site of Actinomycosis - Mandible
- 309. Madura foot is - Madura mycotic infection of the bone
- 310. Commonest site of skeletal TB is - Vertebrae
- 311. TB spine MC site is - Dorsolumbar
- 312. TB spondylitis MC site - T12-L1
- 313. Pot's spine is commonest in - Thoracic
- 314. MC type of spinal TB - Paradiscal
- 315. Earliest feature of TB spine - Pain
- 316. Cold abscess in chest wall MC occurs in - TB spine
- 317. Earliest radiological sign of spinal TB - Decreased joint space
- 318. Spina ventosa results from - Sarcoidosis/TB
- 319. Caries sicca is seen in - Shoulder
- 320. Triple deformity of knee is classically seen in - TB
- 321. Wandering acetabulum is seen in - TB Hip
- 322. Classification system of bone tumours is - Enneking
- 323. MC site of Osteosarcoma is - Femur lower
- 324. MC site of simple bone cyst - Femur
- 325. Pt i dullness on percussion & absence of breath sounds - Tension pneumothorax

326. Hyoid bone is associated with - Thyroglossal cyst
327. Long standing nodular goitre causes - Follicular Ca
328. Cock-up splint is used for - Radial nerve injury
329. Thomas splint is used for - # Femur
330. Avascular necrosis of bone is common in - Scaphoid
331. Rheumatoid arthritis - swan neck deformity/Z-deformity/wind sweep deformity/
MP/PIP/DIP/wrist joints/morning stiffness
332. Tennis elbow - lateral epicondyle of Humerus
333. House maid's knee - prepatellar bursitis
334. Clergyman's knee - Infrapatellar bursitis
335. Student's elbow - Olecranon bursitis
336. Golfer's elbow/climber's/javelin throw/little league/pitcher's - Medial epicondylitis
337. In De-Quervain's disease, which muscle of the hand is affected - Ext. pollicis brevis
338. Dupuytren's contracture of the hand commonly starts - Ring finger
339. Sunburst appearance is seen in which bone tumour - Osteosarcoma
340. Onion peel appearance - Ewing's sarcoma
341. Soap bubble appearance - Osteoclastoma
342. MC benign bone tumour - Osteochondroma
343. MC 1ry bone malignancy - Multiple myeloma
344. MC 1ry bone tumour - Osteosarcoma
345. MC 1ry malignant bone tumour - Osteosarcoma
346. MC bone tumour in children - Osteosarcoma
347. MC malignant bone tumour in children is - Ewing's sarcoma
348. MC joint involved in Takayasu arteritis - subclavian
349. MC joint disease in human being - OA
350. MC joint involved in syringomyelia - Glenohumeral
351. MC joint involved in diabetes - Tarsal & tarsometatarsal
352. How many blast cells should be in aspiration of bone marrow -> 10% plasma count
353. Most serious complication of # of a long bone - Fat embolism
354. Bone which does not have medullary cavity - Clavicle
355. MC nerve to be damaged in shoulder dislocation - Axillary nerve
356. Humeral supra condylar # commonly results in - Median nerve injury
357. MC shoulder dislocation is - Anterior
358. Carpal tunnel syndrome is due to involvement of - Median nerve

359. Inability to adduct thumb is due to injury of - Ulnar nerve
360. Tinel sign indicates - Nerve regeneration
361. Partial claw hand is caused by lesion involving - Ulnar nerve
362. Total claw hand is seen in paralysis of - Ulnar & Median nerve
363. Punched out lesion in the skull is indicative of - Multiple myeloma
364. Foot drop occurs due to involvement of - sciatic nerve injury
365. In Hansen's disease, ulnar nerve commonly affected at elbow
366. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy affects - calf muscles
367. HLA B27 is commonly associated with - Ankylosing spondylitis
368. Iliac crest involvement is common in - Ankylosing spondylitis
369. Commonest presenting symptom of Pott's spine is - Back pain
370. Charcot's joint/neuropathic joint is more commonly seen in - DM
371. Terminal pulp space infection - Felon
372. Looser's zone is present in - Osteomalacia
373. Waddling gait due to - B/L congenital dysplasia of Hip.
374. Marble bone appearance is seen in - Osteopetrosis
375. Example of syndesmosis joint - Tibiofibular joint
376. Most common nerve injured in shaft of Humerus - Radial nerve
377. Recurrent dislocation of shoulder is seen in - Hill-Sachs's lesion
378. Bone commonly fractured in facial injuries - Nasal bone