

INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIDES

1. What disorders will be positive for rheumatoid factor?
2. What are the systemic findings of rheumatoid arthritis?
3. In rheumatoid arthritis there is _____ severe destructive _____.
4. What are the clinical findings of rheumatoid arthritis?
5. What inflammatory arthritides are seronegative?
6. To be diagnosed as RA _____ & _____ must be filled.
7. What are the laboratory findings of RA?
8. What are the most common locations for RA?
9. Where does RA tend to start in the hands?
10. Where does RA tend to start in the feet?
11. Erosion of metatarsal tend to occur on what side of the bones?
12. Up to ___% of RA patients have C-spine involvement.
13. Why do RA patients tend to have atlantoaxial jt instability?
14. What are the typical features of a cervical RA?
15. In the hips, what does RA look like?
16. What is the #1 cause of protrusio acetabuli?
17. In the RA knees, there are _____ & _____ cysts and _____ of joint space.
18. What is a Baker' cysts?
19. Marginal erosions of RA can mimick a _____ fracture.
20. Describe the clavicular erosions of RA.
21. In RA of the elbow, 90% have a _____ sign, _____ loss of jt space, _____ erosions, and bursitis.
22. What is Juvenile Chronic Arthritis (JCA)?
23. Seronegative chronic arthritis is also known as _____ disease. What are the subtypes?
24. What are the clinical findings of JCA?
25. What are the significant differences of JCA to adult conditions?
26. In the JCA knee there tends to be a large _____ & _____, flattening of the _____, osseous ankylosis, and appears like _____(disease).

SERONEGATIVE SPONDYLOARTHROPATHY

27. AS patients have decrease motion in the _____ & _____ joints. They are _____-kyphotic.
28. What is the MC site of AS? Second?
29. On imaging, the AS SI will have _____ jt spaces, _____ sclerotic bands in a symmetrical bilateral manner.
30. In late AS, the SI will also be known as a _____ jt.
31. AS puts bone in ligaments, this is called _____ in the spine. Described as _____ spine.
32. In AS, erosion of the superior & inferior corners is called _____, _____, or _____. (in order of level or erosion)
33. In AS, calcification of the interspinous ligament is _____; with capsular calcification _____.
34. What is a carrot-stick fracture?
35. What is an Anderson lesion?
36. Why shouldn't you not adjust the upper cervicals of an AS patient?
37. What is whiskering in AS and the seronegative disorders?
38. What are the laboratory findings of AS?
39. What is enteropathic arthritis?
40. What infections tend to be able to cause Enteropathic arthritis?



41. Enteropathic arthritis is seen in 10% of patients with _____.
42. Although EA is AS, only 10-12% are _____ positive.
43. Psoriatic arthritis patients have _____ lesions covered by _____ lesions that _____ when scratched
44. Where are the lesions of Psoriasis found?
45. Most patients with psoriasis _____ psoriatic arthritis.
46. Most patients with psoriasis that have pitting of nails have _____.
47. Where does PA tend to target?
48. What is the most common joint affected in PA? What does it often look like? Can the others be affected?
49. What is Ray's sign?
50. How do the phalanges appear in x-ray?
51. Psoriatic arthritis will present with _____ in the spine.

BONE TUMORS

52. What is a winking owl sign?
53. What is it called when both pedicles were missing?
54. Who likes to chew pedicles the most? MM or metz?
55. What is Maffucci's syndrome?
56. Who tends to get simple bone cysts? When do they get to the diaphysis?

TUMOR-LIKE LESIONS

57. What are the tumor-like lesions?
58. Paget's tends to occur after _____ years, and is most common in _____ populations.
59. What are the clinical features of Paget's disease?
60. What are the laboratory findings of Paget's disease?
61. What are the stages of paget's disease?
62. Paget's is more common on the _____ side, and prefers which bones?
63. What are the radiological signs of paget's in the skull?
64. What are the radiological signs of paget's in the spine?
65. What are the radiological signs of paget's in the pelvis?
66. What are the radiological signs of paget's in the femur?
67. What are the radiological signs of paget's in the tibia?
68. Pseudofractures on the concave side are associated with what disease?
69. What is a blade of grass?
70. How is paget's treated?
71. What are the signs of a paget's sarcoma?
72. McCune-Albright syndrome is a type of _____, common in _____ who had _____.
73. What are the clinical features of fibrous dysplasia?
74. The lesion in fibrous dysplasia tends to appear as how?
75. _____ crook and _____ rib lesions are common in fibrous dysplasia.

HEMATOLOGICAL AND VASCULAR

76. What are the imaging findings of leukemia?
77. What are the alternate names for osteonecrosis?
78. What are the 3 possible pathogenesis of osteonecrosis? Which is the most common?



79. What are the associated disorders of osteonecrosis?
80. What are the clinical features of osteonecrosis?
81. What are the 4 phases of avascular necrosis?
82. What is seen in the avascular osteonecrosis stage?
83. What is seen in the revascularization osteonecrosis stage?
84. What is a bite sign or snowcap?
85. What is a crescent sign?
86. What is the best AVN sign?
87. How does a bone infarct appear on radiograph?
88. What is a group of epiphyseal condition characterized by fragmentation, sclerosi, and irregular articular surfaces?
89. Know the osteochondroses table.
90. Legg-Calve-Perthes is a avn of the _____ resulting in _____, _____, and _____.
91. Is the cartilage damaged in Legg-Calve-Perthes?
92. What are the early imaging of Legg-Calve-Perthes?
93. What are the late imaging findings of Legg-Calve-Perthes?
94. What is sagging rope sign?
95. What is Freiberg's disease? Who gets it?
96. What is Osgood-Schlatter's disease?
97. What is Kienbock's disease? Who gets it?
98. What is Scheuermann's
99. Is fragmentation of tibial head normal?
100. What is the diagnostic criteria for Scheuermann's disease?
101. What is Sinding-Larsen-Johansson?
102. Schmorl nodes occur where?
103. What is Kummel's disease?
104. What is Van Neck's disease?
105. What is Blount's disease?
106. What is Chandler's disease?
107. What is Diaz's disease?
108. What is Hass' disease?
109. What is Kohler's disease?
110. What is Preiser's disease?
111. What is Panner's disease?
112. What is Sever's disease?
113. Calcification and % of arterial narrowing is _____.
114. Risk of stroke is greatly correlated with _____ calcification.
115. An abdominal aortic aneurysm is a diameter greater than _____ cm.
116. When is surgery indicated with an abdominal aneurysm?
117. What is the best way to visulize a abdominal aortic aneurysm?
118. What are the common symptoms of AAA?
119. Phleboliths are _____ in the pelvis.
120. After 35 years, how much bone loss occurs per year? After menopause?
121. _____ are insensitive to early bone loss. What is a good test?
122. When do men catch up to females with osteoporosis?
123. What are the classic fracture sites for osteoporosis?



124. What are the imaging findings of senile osteoporosis?

METABOLIC ENDOCRINE NUTRITION

125. What is the T-score?

126. What is the Z-score?

127. A T-score of _____ indicates osteoporosis.

128. What is the most common cause of regional osteoporosis?

129. What are the 3 patterns of regional osteoporosis?

130. What are the other names for Complex Regional Pain Syndrome?

131. What tends to jump start complex regional pain syndrome? How is it usually treated?

132. In transient osteoporosis of the hip, there is bone marrow ____ and a sudden onset of ____, ____, and ____; luckily it is self-limiting.

133. Who typically gets transient osteoporosis?

134. How does transient osteoporosis appear on x-ray?

135. Osteomalacia is a problem with the _____ of bone.

136. What are the imaging findings of osteomalacia?

137. What in x-ray differentiates osteomalacia from osteoporosis?

138. What drug can cause rickets?

139. What happens to the growth plates in Rickets?

140. What are the pseudofractures called in rickets?

141. What are the vertical thicken of the ribs called in rickets?

142. What are the clinical features of scurvy? Do they have periosteal lifting?

143. What is the white line of Frankel in scurvy?

144. In scurvy, what is a Ring epiphysis of Wimberger? Pelken's spurs?

145. What is the Trummerfeld/Scorbutic zone in scurvy?

146. What is the MC cause of hyperparathyroidism?

147. In hyperparathyroidism, what is the hallmark location for bone reabsorption?

148. Hyperparathyroidism leads to _____, _____, _____, and _____.

149. If you see hypocalcemia with hypercalciuria, you have ___ hyperparathyroidism.

150. If you see hypercalcemia with hypercalciuria, you have ___ hyperparathyroidism.

151. _____ reabsorption is common in hyperparathyroidism.

152. What does a brown tumor look like?

153. What is seen in hyperparathyroidism patients skull?

154. Renal osteodystrophy presents with secondary _____ with _____ or _____.

155. How does the spine appear in renal osteodystrophy?

156. What tends to cause acromegaly?

157. What are the clinical features of acromegaly?

158. What are the normal heel pad thickness in males? Females?

159. What are the prominent distal ungual tufts in acromegaly called?

160. What occurs to the joint spaces in acromegaly?

161. What are the clinical features of Cushing's disease?

