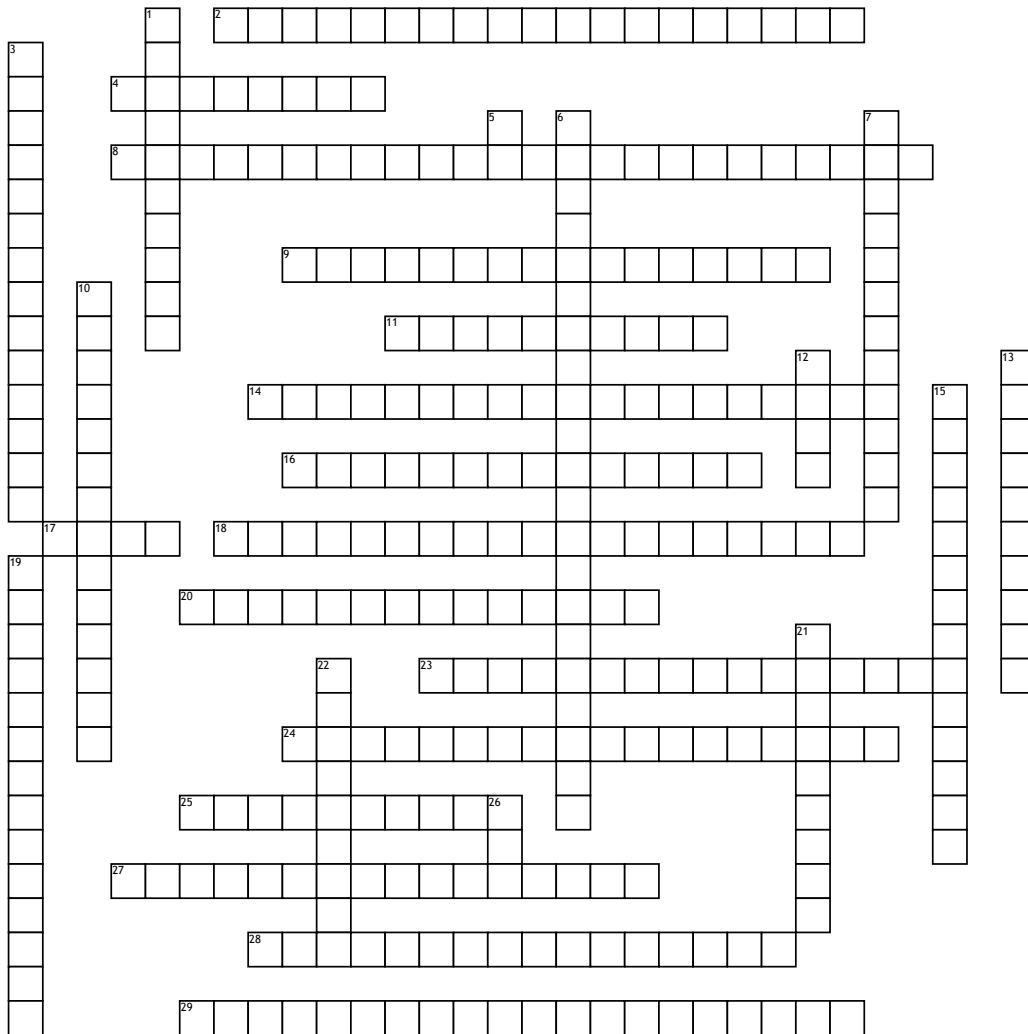


# Musculoskeletal



## Across

2. Systemic autoimmune disorder more common in women; joint involvement is symmetric; "sausage joints"; morning stiffness occurs for at least one hour and has been present for more than 6 weeks
4. Suggestive of ACL damage to the knee; more sensitive than the anterior drawer test
8. A tendinopathy of the wrist that produces pain and/or tenderness at the base of the thumb on the radial side of the wrist; inflammation of the tendon sheaths; also called "mommy thumb"
9. Test for back pain; quick, cheap, noninvasive, can perform it in the office; examiner raises the patient's leg with ankle dorsiflexed
11. Type of bursitis that is located behind the knee
14. Acute onset of saddle anesthesia, bladder incontinence, and fecal incontinence; accompanied by bilateral leg numbness and weakness; pressure on a sacral nerve root; surgical emergency
16. Bony nodules on the proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints; associated with OA and RA
17. Shows bone fractures, OA (joint space narrowing, osteophytes), damaged bone, metal, and other dense objects; uses radiation
18. Gradual onset of aching pain on the medial area of the elbow; baseball players, golfers, and bowlers are high risk; golfer's elbow
20. Bony nodules on the distal interphalangeal (DIP) joints; associated with OA
23. Bone breaks into two or more parts

24. Break extends across only part of the bone

25. Knock-knees

27. Acute or recurrent pain on the bottom of the feet that is aggravated by walking; Caused by microtears in the plantar fascia due to tightness of the achilles tendon

28. Open; soft tissue or wound involvement

29. Gradual onset of pain on the outside of the elbow that sometimes radiates to the forearms; pain worse with twisting or grasping movements; tennis elbow

## Down

1. Tests for knee stability (ACL, PCL)

3. Hyperextension or backward curvature of the knees

5. Detects bleeding, aneurysms, masses, pelvic/bone trauma, fractures; uses radiation to view structures; costs less than MRI

6. Chronic inflammatory disorder that affects mainly the spine and the sacroiliac joints; more common in males and those who are HLA-B27 positive; spinal radiograph shows classic "bamboo spine"

7. Screening for DeQuervain's tenosynovitis; positive if there is pain and tenderness on the wrist upon ulnar deviation

10. Closed; Intact skin over the broken bone; spiral, oblique, or transverse

12. Deposits of uric acid crystals inside joints and tendons due to genetic excess production or low excretion of purine crystals; gold standard diagnosis is joint aspiration of synovial fluid

13. Test for Morton's neuroma; done by grasping the first and fifth metatarsals and squeezing the forefoot; positive if a click is heard along with patient's report of pain

15. Inflammation of the digital nerve of the foot between the third and fourth metatarsals; Increased risk with high-heeled shoes, tight shoes, obesity, runners, and dancers

19. Occurs when the cartilage covering the articular surface of joints becomes damaged from overuse and with age; pain exacerbated by activity; AM stiffness resolving in less than 30 minutes; osteophytes present

21. Test for an injury to medial meniscus; positive if knee pain and a "click" sound are present upon manipulation of the knee

22. Bowlegs

26. Gold standard for injuries of the cartilage, meniscus, tendons, ligaments, or any joint of the body; does not use radiation

## Word Bank

Complete fracture	CT	Heberdens nodes	Plantar fasciitis	Xray
Incomplete fracture	Genu varum	Cauda Equina Syndrome	Mulder test	Genu recurvatum
Medial epicondylitis	Finkelsteins	Bouchards nodes	Lachmans	Bakers cyst
MRI	Osteoarthritis	Genu valgum	Mortons neuroma	Ankylosing Spondylitis
Straight leg raise	Lateral epicondylitis	DeQuervains Tenosynovitis	McMurrays	Compound fracture
Drawer sign	Gout	Rheumatoid arthritis	Simple fracture	