

You must fill out the information below to receive your results and possible CME credit. You must correctly answer 70% or more of the five questions below to be awarded CME credit. Submit completed test to jenny@societyhq.com for scoring.

Name:

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Module 5: Osteopathic Pediatric Knee Examination

1. Normal heel-to-toe gait is expected at what age?
 - A. 15 months old
 - B. 2 years old
 - C. 3 years old
 - D. 4 years old
 - E. 6 years old

2. An 8 year old child presents to your office limping after a fall playing basketball during gym class 2 hours ago. He is limping. During an initial exam of his knees, which position should he be in for best evaluation?
 - A. Prone, legs extended
 - B. Seated, hips and knees flexed
 - C. Squatting, on toes
 - D. Standing, both feet flat
 - E. Supine, legs extended

3. A 16 year old male presents to the ER 3 hours after an injury during a football game. He has a large effusion of his left knee. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis based only on presence of a hemarthrosis?
 - A. Chondromalacia patella
 - B. Lateral collateral ligament injury
 - C. Lateral meniscus injury
 - D. Patellofemoral syndrome
 - E. Patellar dislocation

4. A 14 year old cross country runner presents with knee pain and swelling after a race. Which of the following positive maneuvers would indicate an ACL injury?
 - A. Anterior drawer test
 - B. Apprehension test
 - C. McMurray test
 - D. Patellar grind test
 - E. Posterior drawer test

5. An 11 year old child presents to your office complaining of knee pain. Which of the following physical exam findings indicated a need for X-rays?
 - A. Clicking of patella on extension
 - B. Inability to extend knee beyond 5 degrees
 - C. Inability to flex knee to 90 degrees
 - D. Isolated tibial tuberosity tenderness to touch
 - E. Limping gait