SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

ORTHOPAEDICS SURGERY

Part One Examination

Examination Format:

Part I Examination of Saudi board certificate shall consist of one paper with 150 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10% unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:

1. The passing score is 65%.
2. If the percentage of candidates passing the exam before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score can be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or a score of 60% whichever comes first. Under no circumstances, may the score can be reduced below 60%.

Suggested References:

1. Campbell's Operative Orthopaedics.
2. Rockwood, Green, and Wilkins' Fractures in Adults and Children.
3. Surgical Exposures in Orthopaedics: The Anatomic Approach (Hoppenfeld, Surgical Exposures in Orthopaedics).
4. Lovell & Winter's Pediatric Orthopaedics.
5. Tachdjian's Pediatric Orthopaedics.
6. Netter's Concise Orthopaedic Anatomy.
7. ALL publications by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeon (AAOS) including OKU, OKO, JAAOS, and books published by AAOS.
8. Schwartz's Principles of Surgery.
9. Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.
10. Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.

Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage (%)
1	Trauma	20%
2	Pediatric	15%
3	Arthroplasty	5%
3	Sport Medicine	5%
5	Upper Limb	5%
6	Oncology	5%
7	Foot and Ankle	5%
8	Spine	5%
9	Other MSK Disorders[1]	5%
10	Principle of Surgery[2]	30%
Total		**100%**

[1]**Other MSK Disorders:** includes Metabolic, Infection, Deformity …etc

[2]**Principles of Surgery includes:**

- Fluid & electrolytes
- Perioperative complications/ ICU/ Shock
- Sepsis/Surgical infection
- Wound
- Blood, Hemostasis & bleeding
- Trauma (ATLS)
- Preoperative assessment
- Body response to injury/surgery
- Transplantation
- Oncology/Chemo./Radiotherapy Nutrition

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism and Patient Safety are incorporated within the various domains

Example Questions

Example of K2 questions

Question 1

An 8-year-old girl complains of severe left knee pain and swelling for the last 2-days, which became progressively worse. There is no history of trauma. Knee physical examination reveals moderate knee effusion and painful range of motion. The Knee was aspirated in the Emergency Room (see lab results and report).

Blood pressure	110/70 mmHg
Heart rate	76 /min
Respiratory rate	18 /min
Temperature	39.2o C

Test	Result	Normal Values
Hb	125	120-160 g/L
Platelets	190	150-250 x 109 /L
WBC	12.5	4-11 x 109 /L
ESR	50	10-30 mm/hr
CRP	40	<10 mg/L

Aspirate Analysis:

Test	Result	Normal Values
Appearance	Cloudy	Clear
WBC	75,000	< 150 cells/µL
PMN	95	< 25%
Glucose	2	4-6 mg/dl
Protein	5	1.3-1.8 g/dl

Knee X-ray: Normal.

Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

A. Antipyretic and wait for final culture report
B. Surgical drainage and intravenous antibiotic
C. Oral antibiotic administration for 4 weeks
D. Broad spectrum Intravenous antibiotic for 14 days