

**QUIZ 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020 (answers below)**

1. What is a jersey finger?
2. What is a central slip injury?
3. What is Elson's test?
4. What is the "triangle of safety" for chest tube insertion?
5. Describe and interpret the following ECG.

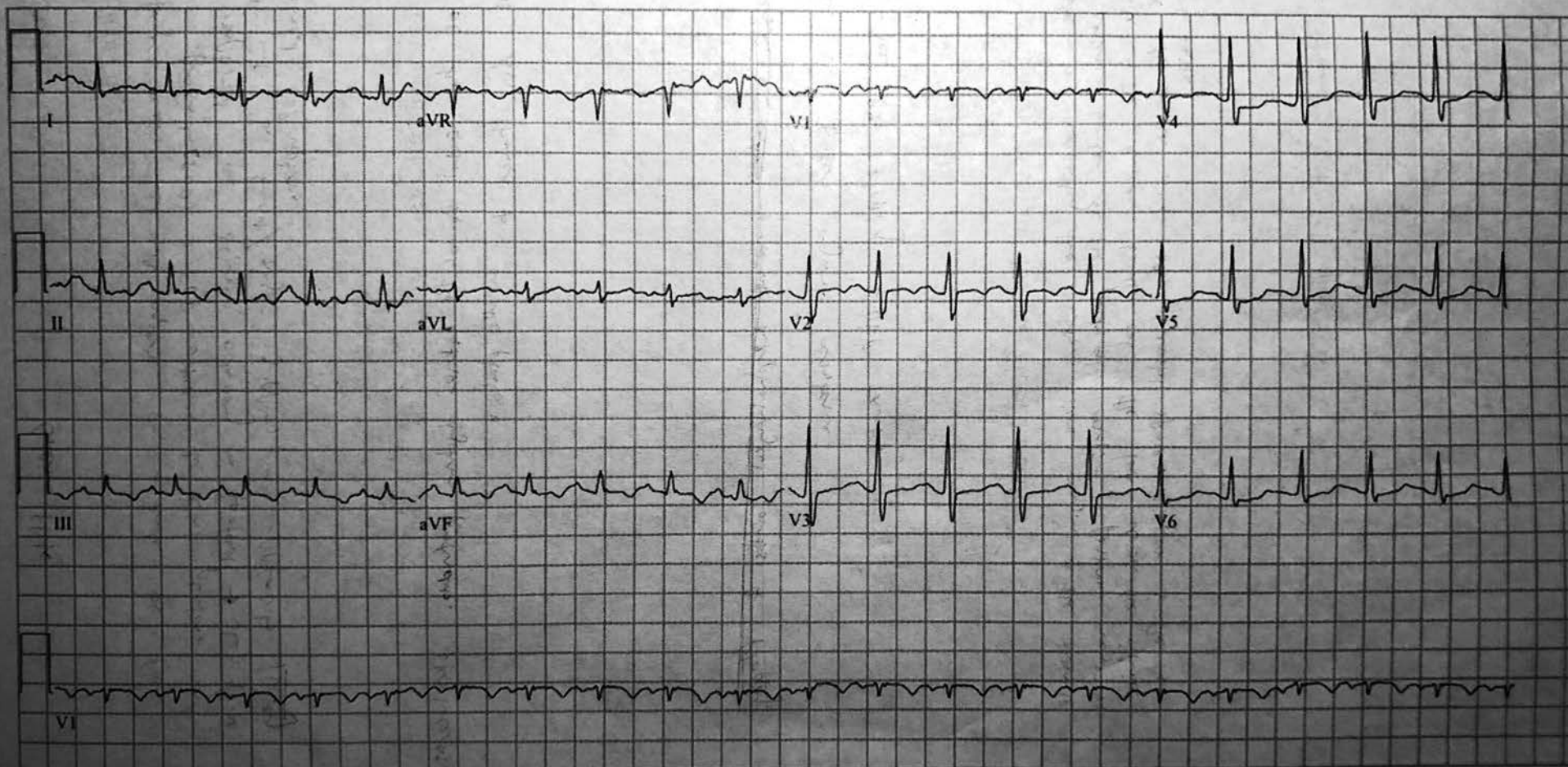
Vent. rate 125 BPM  
PR interval \* ms  
QRS duration 90 ms  
QT/QTc 400/577 ms  
P-R-T axes \* 59 45

Sinus tachycardia  
Otherwise normal ECG  
No previous ECGs available

Room:

Technician:

Unconfirmed



25mm/s 10mm/mV 100Hz 9.0.0 12SL 241 HD CID: 14

EID: EDT: ORDER:

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## QUIZ answers 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020

### 1. What is a jersey finger?

*Jersey finger is avulsion of the FDP tendon insertion into the base of the DIP joint. It most commonly affects the ring finger, as the FDP insertion into the ring finger is weaker than the middle finger.*

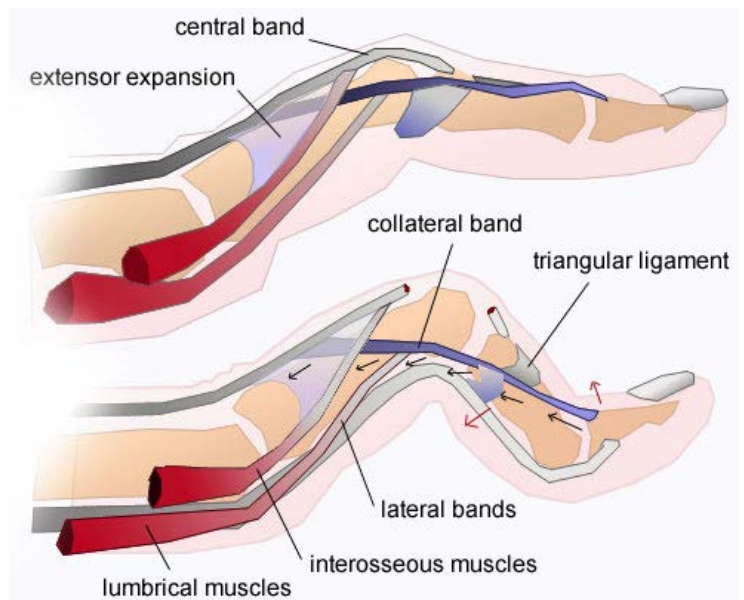
*It is named "jersey finger" as it classically occurs during football, when there is sudden hyperextension of the actively flexed finger from grabbing an opponent's jersey. Patients cannot flex the finger at the DIP joint and there is pain and tenderness at the site. Xray is normal, or may show a small avulsion fracture at the proximal flexor aspect of the distal phalanx. Partial tear is managed conservatively. Complete tear requires surgery within a few days.*



### 2. What is a central slip injury?

*Rupture of the central band can occur from a hyperflexion injury, a volar dislocation at the PIP joint, a dorsal laceration or chronic joint disease.*

*Over time there is palmar migration of the lateral and collateral bands, resulting in a boutonniere deformity. Management is conservative with a finger-based splint holding the PIP joint in full extension for 6 weeks. Operative management is reserved for displaced avulsion fractures or open injuries.*



### 3. What is Elson's test?

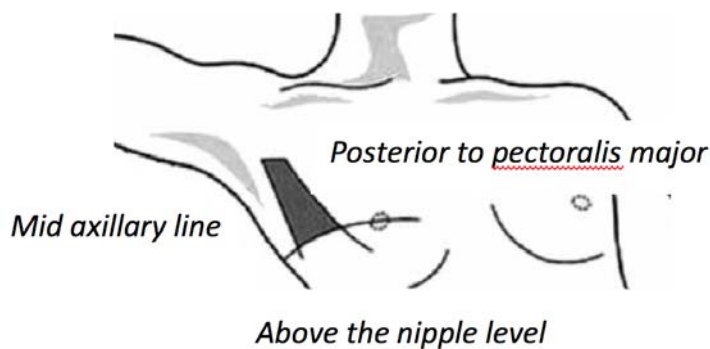
*Elson's test is for central slip function.*

*Patient has PIP joint flexed to 90 degrees and then tries to extend the PIP joint against resistance placed on the middle phalanx. Normally, the DIP remains floppy because the central slip attachment is used to extend the PIP joint. If there is a central slip rupture, the collateral bands are utilised, which are attached to the dorsal surface of the distal phalanx and pull the DIP joint into extension.*

*That is the best I can do to put it into words. Alternatively, just watch this:*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9HY0qXWUvE>

### 4. What is the "triangle of safety" for chest tube insertion?



### 5. Describe and interpret the following ECG.

Rate	125/min Regular
P waves	All conducted, upright in II so likely sinus in origin
PR interval	Normal
QRS	Narrow with normal axis + 60 degrees qr pattern in V1 Counterclockwise rotation
ST	Minimal changes
T wave	TW inversion inferiorly and V1-3
QTc	577 prolonged

➔ Sinus tachycardia  
Right strain pattern

➔ Acute pulmonary embolus