

SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

1. A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 SBA MCQs. Ten unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.
2. If any other assessment format is used, the CAC must agree to its implementation (for example Short Answer Question (SAQ) or Modified Essay Question (MEQ) formats).

Passing Score:

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

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 and 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. Review of orthopedic (Miller, review of Orthopedic).
10. Postgraduate orthopedic by Paul. A. Banaszkiewicz. Tachdjian pediatric orthopedic.
11. Surgical exposures in orthopedic stanly hoppenfield.
12. 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.
13. 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	15%
2	Pediatric	15%
3	Arthroplasty	10%
4	Sports medicine	10%
5	Upper limb	10%
6	Oncology	5%
7	Foot and Ankle	10%
8	Spine	10%
9	Other MSK disorders ¹	5%
10	Surgical foundations (principles of surgery) ²	5%
12	Research, Ethics and Professionalism and Patient Safety	5%
Total		100%

¹**Other MSK disorders:** includes Metabolic, Infection, and Deformity ...etc.

²**Surgical foundations (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 +/-3% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.



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 10 ⁹ /L
WBC	12.5	4-11 x 10 ⁹ /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/ μ L
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?

- Antipyretic and wait for final culture report
- Surgical drainage and intravenous antibiotic
- Oral antibiotic administration for four weeks
- Broad spectrum Intravenous antibiotic for 14 days

EXAMPLE OF K1

Question 2



In biomechanical testing, which of the following tissues has the highest maximum load to failure?

- A. Tibialis tendon allograft
- B. Native anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)
- C. Quadruple semitendinosus and gracilis tendons
- D. Bone-patellar tendon-bone with a width of 10mm