

## MRI of the Postoperative Knee and Shoulder

1. What is the first challenge when interpreting a postoperative MRI examination of the knee?
  - a. Recognition that prior surgery has occurred
  - b. Quality scan
  - c. Proper positioning
  - d. Recognition of anatomy
2. Most ACL tears are managed with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Exercise therapy
  - b. Bed rest
  - c. Graft reconstruction
  - d. Crutches
3. On MRI, tendon grafts are avascular and will appear dark on all pulse sequences for the first \_\_\_\_\_ months.
  - a. 1-2
  - b. 3-4
  - c. 5-6
  - d. 7-8
4. After ACL repair, postoperative stiffness affects approximately \_\_\_\_ of patients, more commonly women.
  - a. 2%
  - b. 3%
  - c. 4%
  - d. 5%
5. True or false. Primary meniscus repair using suture, darts, or other anchors is the preferred treatment for menisci that have the potential to heal.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. What is one of the most commonly performed arthroscopic procedure?
  - a. Knee arthroscopy
  - b. Shoulder arthroscopy
  - c. Hip arthroscopy
  - d. Elbow arthroscopy
7. What is the most common rotator cuff procedure?
  - a. Rotator cuff repair
  - b. Rotator cuff debridement
  - c. Rotator cuff steroid injection
  - d. A & B
8. Which of the following is an abnormal finding after rotator cuff repair?
  - a. Discreet gap within the tendon
  - b. Tendon retraction
  - c. New regions of tendon delamination
  - d. All the above
9. To make a confident diagnosis of a residual or recurrent superior labral tear, if conventional MRI is inconclusive, what can be performed to better assess the status?
  - a. MR arthrography
  - b. Ultrasound
  - c. Radiography
  - d. CT

10. True or false. An abnormal finding following instability surgery includes absence of the soft tissue prominence along the anterior inferior glenoid rim.
- a. True
  - b. False