

The orientation of the femur is not important during resection of the femoral neck

Select one:

True

False

Feedback

The femur is rotated externally 90 degrees to expose the femoral head and neck and is held in this position during the neck resection.

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Question text

The femoral neck osteotomy angle for a CFX stem is different than the BFX stem.

Select one:

True

False

Feedback

The femoral neck osteotomy angle is the same for the CFX and the BFX stems.

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Question text

Describe the surgical step to consider when faced with extensive osteophyte formation along the base of the femoral neck.

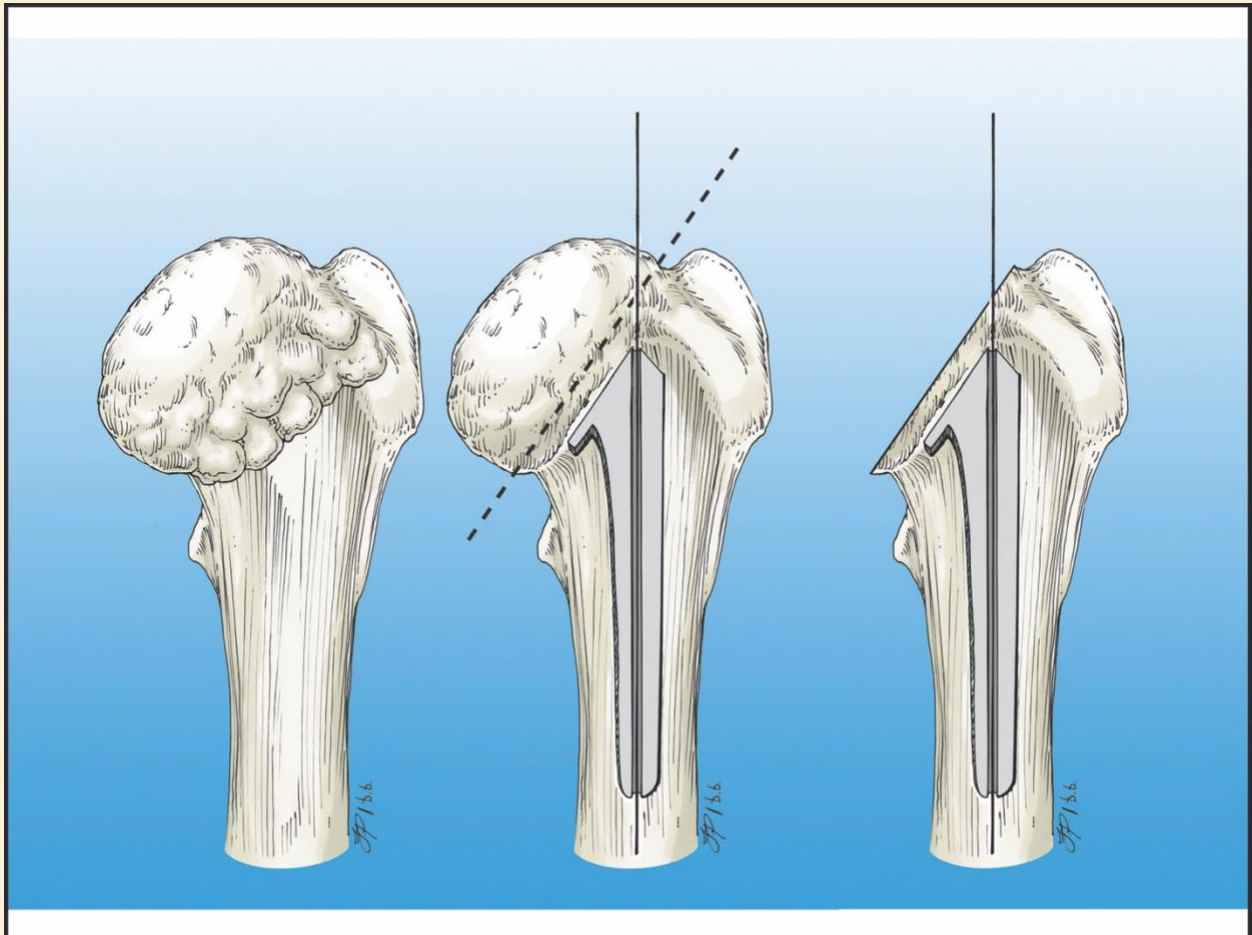
Select one:

- a. Osteophytes in this location are of no consequence and the neck resection is performed as usual
- b. Osteophytes in this location can displace the saw blade distally resulting in a lower than ideal neck cut. Removing them with a rongeur prior to neck resection is recommended
- c. Osteophytes in this location improve the strength of the bone of the proximal femur. The neck resection is positioned proximally on the femoral neck to preserve them
- d. Osteophytes in this location functionally shorten the femoral neck. The neck resection is performed as usual but a femoral stem with a longer neck will be required

Feedback

Excessive osteophyte formation at the base of the femoral neck obscures the normal anatomy and has a tendency to displace the saw blade and neck resection level distally, which is undesirable. Using a rongeur to remove these osteophytes allows better visualization of the femoral neck and

positioning of the saw blade ensuring that the neck resection occurs at the appropriate level.



The correct answer is: Osteophytes in this location can displace the saw blade distally resulting in a lower than ideal neck cut. Removing them with a rongeur prior to neck resection is recommended

Question 4

Correct

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Question text

A lower neck cut is preferred over a higher neck cut for a BFX femoral stem.

Select one:

True

False

Feedback

A lower neck cut will ease the access to the central axis of the femoral canal but removes proximal femoral cancellous and cortical bone that is important in the initial stability and torsional resistance of a BFX stem. Low neck cuts are contraindicated in BFX stems.

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 5

Correct

Marked out of 1

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Question text

When is the angle of the neck osteotomy most important?

Select one:

- a. The angle of the neck resection cut is never important. The femoral stem goes into the central canal of the femur
- b. The angle of the neck resection is important so that all of the ingrowth surface of the BFX stem is covered by bone
- c. The angle of the neck resection cut is most important when placing a CFX stem since the collar of the implant rests on the osteotomy affecting the orientation of the stem within the femoral canal
- d. The angle of the neck resection cut determines the access and ultimate preparation of the femoral canal for stem placement.

Feedback

When placing a BFX femoral stem, the angle of the neck resection is less critical than with a CFX stem, because the implant position is determined by the [broach](#). In a cemented stem, the angle is very important as the implant collar rests directly on the osteotomy. If the angle of the implant collar and the angle of the neck resection are different, as the collar contacts the bone, it will alter the alignment of the stem within the canal. Central alignment with no endosteal contact is the goal when placing a CFX stem.

The correct answer is: The angle of the neck resection cut is most important when placing a CFX stem since the collar of the implant rests on the osteotomy affecting the orientation of the stem within the femoral canal