

Osteochondral Lesions of the Talus

<https://cme.dmu.edu/osteochondral-lesions>

PRE-ASSESSMENT									
Question	Answer	Score	Chosen	%	Total	Cor. Fac.	Std. Dev.	Disc. Idx.	Disc. Eff.
According to the study by Wang et al, what depth is optimal blood supply for a microfracture repair of an osteochondral lesion in Zone 4 of the talus?	2mm	0	6	19%	32	22%	41.3%	43.75%	62.06%
	4mm	0	19	59%					
	6mm	1	7	22%					
	11mm	0	0	0%					
In Ramponi et al systematic review (2017) of lesion size as a predictor of outcome after bone marrow stimulation for repair of osteochondral lesion of talus, area of lesion might be best suited for repair with this technique?	180mm ²	0	3	9%	32	31%	46.4%	50.00%	64.44%
	163mm ²	0	5	16%					
	128mm ²	0	14	44%					
	107mm ²	1	10	31%					
You can anticipate severe cartilage degeneration of an osteochondral lesion when you see this with preoperative imaging?	MRI with minimal bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with minimal sclerosis	0	1	3%	32	34%	47.5%	-6.25%	63.77%
	MRI with minimal bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with significant sclerosis	1	11	34%					
	MRI with significant bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with minimal sclerosis	0	4	13%					

	MRI with significant bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with significant sclerosis	0	16	50%					
According to the systematic review by Hurley et al, in dealing with athletes that are undergoing repair of a osteochondral lesion of the talus with bone marrow stimulation, what is the best estimate to return to their sport after a successful repair?	4 weeks post-op	0	1	3%	32	28%	45.0%	6.25%	30.18%
	8 weeks post-op	0	9	28%					
	12 weeks post-op	0	13	41%					
	16 weeks post-op	1	9	28%					

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POST-ASSESSMENT									
Question	Answer	Score	Chosen	%	Total	Cor. Fac.	Std. Dev.	Disc. Idx.	Disc. Eff.
According to the study by Wang et al, what depth is optimal blood supply for a microfracture repair of an osteochondral lesion in Zone 4 of the talus?	2mm	0	4	8%	48	69%	46.4%	62.50%	90.88%
	4mm	0	9	19%					
	6mm	1	33	69%					
	11mm	0	2	4%					
In Ramponi et al systematic review (2017) of lesion size as a predictor of outcome after bone marrow stimulation for repair of osteochondral lesion of talus, area of lesion might be best suited for repair with this technique?	180mm2	0	4	8%	48	67%	47.1%	50.00%	77.94%
	163mm2	0	5	10%					
	128mm2	0	7	15%					
	107mm2	1	32	67%					
You can anticipate severe cartilage degeneration of an osteochondral lesion when you see this with preoperative imaging?	MRI with minimal bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with minimal sclerosis	0	4	8%	48	71%	45.5%	25.00%	62.28%
	MRI with minimal bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with significant sclerosis	1	34	71%					
	MRI with significant bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with minimal sclerosis	0	5	10%					

	MRI with significant bone marrow lesion (edema) and CT with significant sclerosis	0	5	10%					
According to the systematic review by Hurley et al, in dealing with athletes that are undergoing repair of a osteochondral lesion of the talus with bone marrow stimulation, what is the best estimate to return to their sport after a successful repair?	4 weeks post-op	0	3	6%	48	67%	47.1%	58.33%	91.18%
	8 weeks post-op	0	7	15%					
	12 weeks post-op	0	6	13%					
	16 weeks post-op	1	32	67%					