

Lag Libs

1. Adjective
2. Adjective
3. Adjective
4. Noun
5. Proper Noun
6. Adjective
7. Noun
8. Adverb
9. Proper Noun
10. Noun
11. Adjective
12. Noun
13. Proper Noun
14. Adjective
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Adjective
18. Verb - Base Form
19. Noun
20. Noun
21. Adjective
22. Adverb
23. Adverb

24. Adjective
25. Noun
26. Adjective
27. Adjective
28. Adjective
29. Adjective
30. Noun
31. Verb - Base Form
32. Noun
33. Noun
34. Proper Noun - Plural

Lag Libs

It was a(n) _____ Friday morning at the normally _____ emergency equine clinic where you are a(n) _____ orthopedic surgeon. You've been reviewing NOUN in your office to prepare for the day and drinking _____ when the phone rings.

"Dr. _____ NOUN, it's Jimmy from the track. _____ is _____ lame again in his right front fetlock after breezing this morning. This is the worst timing, Doc. He's supposed to be in a big stakes race in two months. You gotta fix him."

After getting some more history from Jimmy, you convince him that he needs to heavily bandage the limb and trailer the horse immediately and get down to the clinic. Your plan is to radiograph the metacarpal region because you're worried about the potential for a fracture somewhere in the fetlock region. You suspect a condylar fracture; the most common fracture in Thoroughbred racehorses. You keep your fingers crossed that if it is, it's a _____ on the lateral side of the limb so that you can get the horse back to racing faster. You will assess the radiographs after physically examining the horse and determine whether surgery is the right plan of action.

The new intern, Dr. _____ NOUN, will be participating in the surgery today so you decide to quiz him on his knowledge of condylar fractures and test his _____ in the process. You do so by shouting across the hallway to where the intern is sitting at his desk.

"Lateral condylar fractures usually course towards the lateral cortex. Unlike the medial condylar fractures, which commonly spirals or extend into the mid-diaphysis."

"All right, _____ Adjective _____ Noun and the medial condylar fractures are less severe are more common, right?"

"No, _____ Proper Noun _____ NOUN, lateral condylar fractures are more common and less severe. There significantly more risks associated with medial condylar fractures given the typical spiral fashion or occult "Y"-shaped configuration which is important to keep in mind when planning for repair and outcome--the repair is more challenging and the prognosis is usually not as good as a lateral condylar fracture."

Satisfied with the interns level of knowledge, your team performs the appropriate lameness and radiographic evaluations. You determine that is an incomplete lateral condylar fracture. Two lag screws will adequately reduce* the fracture since there is longitudinal integrity of the bone. The compression creates _____ Adjective _____ friction and greater _____ Noun _____, which equates to _____ Noun _____ ultimate goal for the horse as an orthopedic surgeon.

While the horse is prepped for surgery by your team, you mentally prepare yourself for surgery by humming the Dartmouth Alma Mater in your head while you scrub for surgery,

"Dear _____ Adjective _____ Dartmouth, give a _____ Verb - Base Form _____

For the College on the _____ Noun _____,

For the Lone _____ Noun _____ above her,

And the _____ Adjective _____ ones who love her..."

The intern stares _____ Adverb _____ in your direction as he scrubs. He's been advised to avoid being a

_____ Adverb _____ Adjective _____ Noun _____ during his first surgery experience with you.

You begin the surgery with a stab incision where you plan to place your lag screw. Once satisfied that you have exposed the layers of skin to bone, you begin to drill. Once through, you drill the parent bone until all the way through the opposite condyle. Because you're a(n) _____ Adjective _____ surgeon, you take several _____ Adjective _____ images throughout the procedure to ensure that you have mis-directed your approach and entered or compromised the joint or articular surface in anyway.

Now that the hole has been properly drilled through, it is measured such that the appropriate sized lag screw can be fit for each part of the repair. The hole is then tapped and the screw placed into the hole and tightened. At this point, you take the opportunity to question the intern about lag screws.

"Intern, how does a lag screw reduce a fracture?"

"By reducing the fracture plane."

"NO, you _____^{Adjective}_____, _____^{Adjective}_____ _____^{Noun}_____! The fragment must ALREADY be in reduction.

What are the mechanics of the lag screw?"

"Of course. The near fragment is caught between the screw head and the threads in the far cortex; that is, the fracture is compressed by the near fragment being compressed to the far fragment."

"Nurse, _____^{Verb - Base Form}_____ that doctor! That's the best _____^{Noun}_____ you've ever given!"

The second screw is also placed without incidence and the a couple more sets of fluoroscopic images are taken to ensure that the screws are placed correctly and the fracture appears appropriately compressed. You have the intern suture close the stab incision in two layers. You know that the ultimate test of the repair will be whether the horse will be to VERB _____^{Noun}_____ on the affected limb, as this is an indication of comfort and therefore stability.

Pleased with your _____^{Proper Noun - Plural}_____, you call the owners and discuss the horse's future with them. You know that they will be pleased to hear that the horse should recover well and should most definitely have a strong chance to return to racing.

