Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to previous literature, what is the relationship between biologic sex and primary ACL injury in athletes?
   a. Males are more likely than females to incur a primary ACL injury.
   b. **Females are more likely than males to incur a primary ACL injury.**
   c. Males and females are equally likely to incur a primary ACL injury.
   d. This is an area of debate and requires significant more research.

2. According to previous literature, which one of the following is not a reason that is believed to contribute to females incurring more primary ACL injuries than males?
   a. Anatomy
   b. Hormonal effects
   c. Biomechanics
   d. Sport participation
   e. **All of the above are possible reasons**

3. According to this systematic review, what is the relationship between biologic sex and overall second ACL injury in athletes?
   a. Males are more likely than females to incur a second ACL injury.
   b. Females are more likely than males to incur a second ACL injury.
   c. **Males and females are equally likely to incur a second ACL injury.**
   d. This systematic review did not address this issue.

4. According to this systematic review, what is one relationship between biologic sex and laterality of second ACL injury in athletes?
   a. **Males are more likely to incur a second ACL injury to the ipsilateral knee.**
   b. Females are more likely to incur a second ACL injury to the ipsilateral knee.
   c. Males are more likely to incur a second ACL injury to the contralateral knee.
   d. Females are more likely to incur a second ACL injury to the contralateral knee.

5. According to this systematic review, what is another relationship between biologic sex and laterality of second ACL injury in athletes?
   a. Only males are equally likely to incur a second ACL injury to either knee.
   b. **Only females are equally likely to incur a second ACL injury to either knee.**
   c. Both males and females are equally likely to incur a second ACL injury to either knee.
   d. Neither males nor females are equally likely to incur a second ACL injury to either knee.