

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT XVII

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MUSCULOSKELETAL EXAMINATION SKILLS



OBJECTIVES

- Know how to perform essential exam maneuvers needed to effectively diagnose shoulder and knee pathology
- Identify a positive finding with specialized physical examtechniques
- Understand the associated pathology with each specialized test

HISTORY

- What happened
- When
- How
- Type of pain
- Exacerbating or relieving factors
- Acute or chronic history
- Medications
- Past medical history
- Surgeries
- what were you doing at the time of the injury

PHYSICAL EXAM

Inspect

- Deformities
- Swelling
- Bruising
- Position of comfort

Evaluate range of motion

- Active (flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, internal rotation, external rotation)
- Passive

Palpate

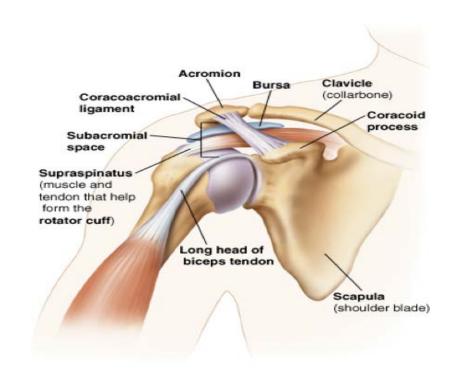
- Deformities
- Swelling
- Step-off
- pain
- Sensation, strength, and pulse
- Specialized tests



SPECIALIZED TESTS

Shoulder

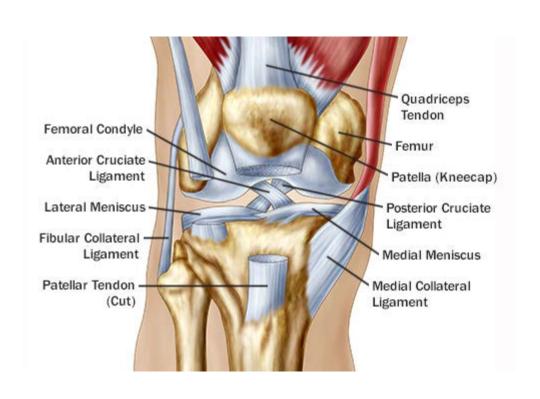
- Hawkins
- Neers
- Jobes (Empty can test)
- O'Briens
- Apprehension and relocation
- Hornblower's test
- Speeds
- Yergason's
- Gerber lift off test
- Horizontal adduction test
- Sulcus sign
- Jerk test



SPECIALIZED TESTS

Knee

- Patellar tracking
- Patellar apprehension test
- Patellar grind test (Clark's sign)
- McMurray
- Valgus stress
- Varus stress
- Lachmann's
- Pivot shift
- Anterior drawer
- Posterior drawer
- Noble
- Ober's
- External rotation recurvatum test
- Dial test



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

