



Differential Diagnosis of the Lower Quarter

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Note to Participants: There are interactive pop-up questions throughout this lecture. If you choose to pause the lecture and return at a later time, a natural break time would be after answering the interactive questions. (You are able to pause at any time and the presentation will "remember" where you were. It's just a more natural time to pause after the interactive questions.) For your convenience, this outline reflects where/when within the lecture the interactive questions occur.

This lecture has 87 slides and is 80 minutes in duration.

- I. Essential parameters for differential diagnosis
 - A. Description
 - B. Improving order
 - 1. Patient history
 - 2. Patient examination
 - C. Improving post-test probability
 - D. Selecting the best tests for each test's unique skill set
 - 1. Physical examination tests
 - 2. Timing of the tests
 - 3. Measurement parameters
 - 4. Essential information
 - 5. Key parameters
 - 6. Rules of reporting

Interactive Questions – slide 15 @ 10 minutes

- II. Lower quarter/axial and pelvis tests for early use
 - A. Centralization
 - B. Straight leg raise
 - C. Palpation of the long dorsal ligament
 - D. Thigh thrust
 - E. Pubic symphysis palpation
 - F. Hip flexion test

Interactive Questions – slide 23 @ 18 minutes

- G. Patellar-pubic percussion test
- H. Ottawa knee rules
- I. Pittsburgh (knee) rule(s)
- J. Thessaly test at 20 degrees
- K. Dynamic test
- L. Lachman's test
- M. Posterior drawer test
- N. Forced dorsiflexion test

Notes

O. Beighton scoring for hypermobility

Notes

Interactive Questions – slide 34 @ 30 minutes

III. Review

IV. Lower quarter/axial and pelvis tests for confirmation

- A. Key parameters
- B. Centralization
- C. Well leg raise
- D. Posterior-anterior
- E. Flexion and extension translational PPIVMS
- F. Distraction test
- G. Hip flexion test
- H. Pubic compression test

Interactive Questions – slide 47 @ 42 minutes

- I. Trendelenburg's sign
- J. 3 planes or greater of ROM loss
- K. Patellar-pubic percussion test
- L. McMurray's test
- M. Thessaly's test at 20 degrees
- N. Ege's test
- O. Dynamic test
- P. Lachman's test
- Q. Posterior sag test
- R. Forced dorsiflexion test

Interactive Questions – slide 58 @ 53 minutes

V. Review

VI. Clusters of Findings for Confirmation

- A. CPRs
- B. Three phases
- C. Guidelines
- D. Quality
- E. How CPRs work
- F. Key parameters
- G. CPRs for detecting the following conditions
 - 1. Sacroiliac joint pain
 - 2. Pelvic girdle pain
 - 3. Composite test for arthritis
 - 4. Torn tibial meniscus
 - 5. Torn ACL and anterior rotary instability
 - 6. Torn PCL and posterior rotary instability
 - 7. Torn collateral ligament
 - 8. DVT

Interactive Questions – slide 82 @ 75 minutes

VII. Review

VIII. Summary

Bibliography

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