

Tissue Healing & Interventions				Tissue Healing & Interventions (cont)			Tissue Healing & Interventions (cont)		
	Signs	Interventions			Patient education:	Educate about avoidance of activities and how to protect the area	Increase ROM and function:	use scar mobilization techniques; PROM, AAROM, AROM; isometric exercises; stretching exercises (start with light stretching because tissue is delicate in the beginning); CKC if pain and swelling subsided; ADLs	
Inflam- matory (Injury -> 2-4 days)	Pain (dolor),	Rest	Immobilize and protect the affected area;	Fibrob- lastic (3 weeks)	Protect:	Bracing or orthotics; progre- ssive WB such as PWB or WBAT			
	heat (calor),		exercise the unaffected areas; NWB or PWB;						
	redness (rubor),		PROM if applicable;	Decrease Pain:	Physical agents and modalities for pain management and swelling	Patient education:			how to protect the affected area; avoid excessive motion for tissue irritation/ destru- ction
	swelling (tumor),		continuous passive motion (CPM) postopera- tively						
	and loss of function (functio laesa)								
		Cryoth- erapy	(ice or cold)						
		Compre- ssion	taping, bracing, or orthotics						
		Elevation							
		Decrease pain:	Physical agents and modalities for pain management and swelling						



By **datamansam**

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Tissue Healing & Interventions (cont)

Remodeling Phase (3 weeks -> 3 months)

Increase strength and function to normal:

restore stability, mobility, joint arthrokinematics, gradual return to work/school/-hobbies

Patient education: how to avoid future injury

Evaluating Special Tests

Statistically significant would mean the result is likely NOT due to chance.

Sensitive

Correctly identifies the number of true positive

Specificity

Correctly rules out negatives

If a Lachman's test correctly identifies 95% of patients as positive for anterior cruciate ligament tears, then the MRI is:

Sensitive, as it rules in

Vertebral Artery Test

Instructions:

Patient rotates head opposite to tested side maximally and holds position for 10 seconds. Patient returns to neutral for 10 seconds.

Patient extends head for 10 seconds. Patient returns to neutral for 10 seconds.

Patient extends and rotates head (again opposite tested side) maximally for 10 seconds

Positive symptoms:

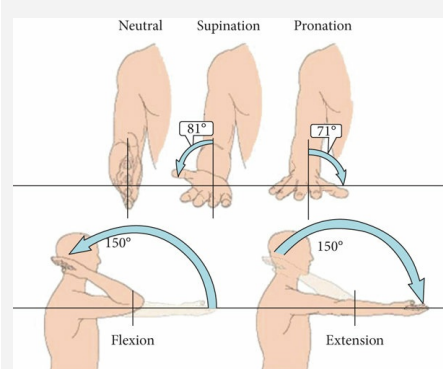
Include (The 5 D's) dizziness, diplopia, dysarthria, dysphagia, drop attacks

And (The 3D's) nausea, numbness, and nystagmus

Upper Limb Range of Motion

Shoulder	Flexion	180
	Extension	60
	Abduction	70
	IR	70
	ER	80
	Adduction	135
Elbow	Flexion	150
	Extension	60
Radioulnar	Pronation	80
	Supination	80
Wrist	Flexion	80
	Extension	70
	Radioulnar	20
	Ulnar	30

Elbow Range of Motion



Lower Limb Range of Motion

Hip	Flexion	120
	Extension	0
Knee	Flexion	135
	Extension	0
	Internal Rotation	25
	External Rotation	35
Ankle	PlantarFlexion	50
	Dorsiflexion	20

Upper Limb Nerve Routes

Dermatomes		Myotomes	
C4	Collar		
C5	Lateral Shoulder	Shoulder Abduction	C5
C6	Thumb	Elbow Flexion	C6
C7	No Heaven!	Elbow Extension (triceps)	C7
C8	Little Finger	Wrist Flexion (FDS)	C8



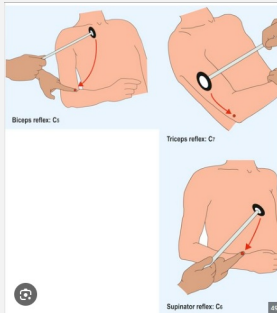
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Upper Limb Reflexes



Lower Limb Nerve Routes

Myotomes	Dermatomes	Reflexes
	L1	Inguinal region and the very top of the medial thigh
Hip Flexion	L2	Middle and lateral aspect of the anterior thigh.
Knee Extension	L3	Medial epicondyle of the femur.
Ankle Dorsiflexion	L4	Medial malleolus.
Great Toe Extension	L5	Dorsum of the foot at the third metatarsophalangeal joint.
Ankle Plantarflexion	S1	Lateral aspect of the calcaneus.

Lower Limb Reflexes

Important Nerve Roots of Leg

- L4
 - Leg extension at knee
 - Patellar tendon reflex
- L5
 - Dorsiflexion at ankle
- S1
 - Plantar flexion at ankle
 - Achilles tendon reflex

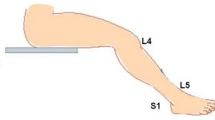


Figure 27-25. Patellar tendon reflex. The knee is extended from a flexed position 45°. The arm is extended from a flexed position 90°. The knee is extended from a flexed position 90°. The arm is extended from a flexed position 90°. The knee is extended from a flexed position 90°. The arm is extended from a flexed position 90°.

Full Thickness Rotator Cuff Cluster

Painful GHJ 45-120
Arc

ACJ 170-180

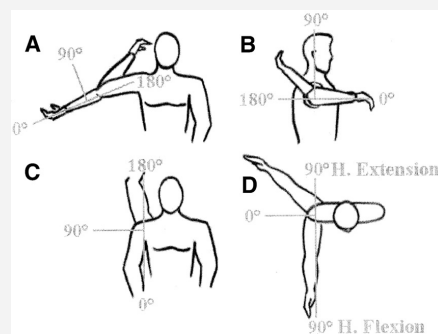
Drop Arm Passively or actively elevate into abduction

Patient lowers arm

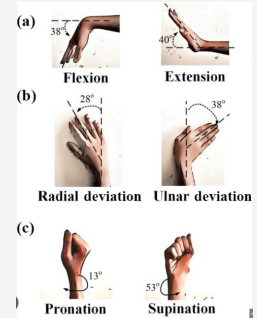
Tests for loss of eccentric control

Resist ER

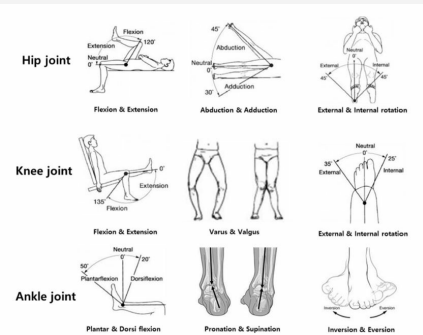
Shoulder Range



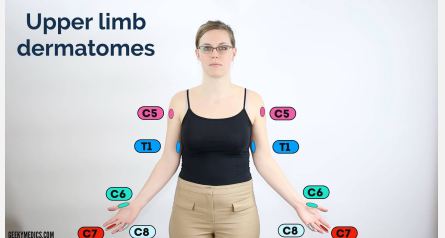
Wrist Range



Lower Limb Range



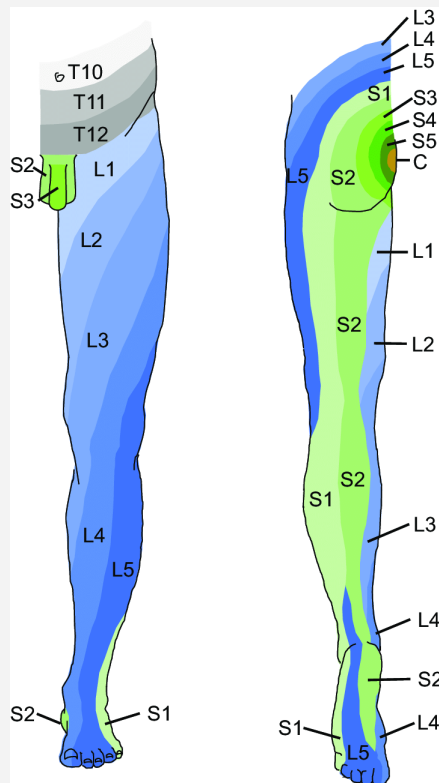
UL Dermatomes



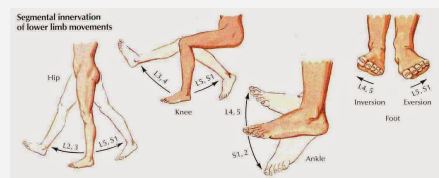
Upper Myotomes



Lower Limb Dermatomes



Lower Limb Myotomes



Meniscal Injury Cluster

Joint Locking

Joint line Tenderness

McMurray Test

Flexion & Extension OP



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