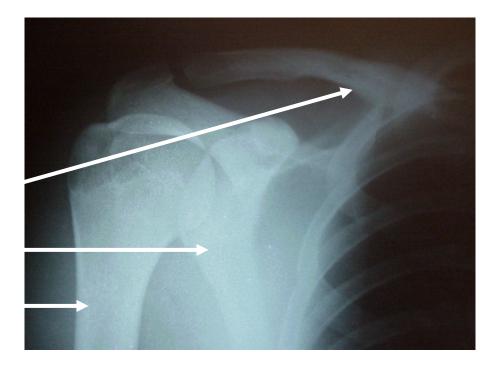
Shoulder Injury Evaluation

www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz

Basic Anatomy & Kinesiology

• 3 Bone Structures

ClavicleScapulaHumerus



Evaluation Principles

- Always follow a standard progression
 - Determine the target tissue
 - What area is injured
- Get a History
 - is this a new injury, old chronic injury
- Assessment
 - Correlate signs, symptoms, biomechanical info

- Assessment
 - what is the primary problem ?
- Plan
 - Treatment
 - Referral
 - Short and Long Term Goals
- Follow up

- Always follow the same plan
- Evaluation Order

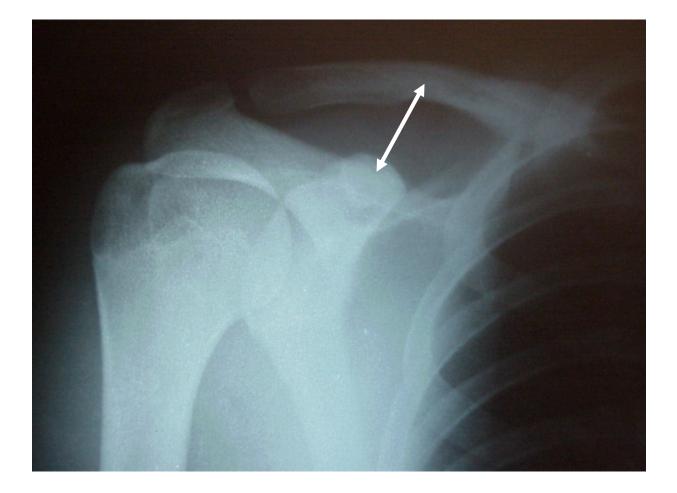
History Observation Palpation Stress



6 Articulations or Joints

- Coraco Clavicular
- Sterno Clavicular
- Acromio Clavicular
- Gleno Humeral
- Scapulo Thoracic
- Sub Acromial Space

Coraco Clavicular



Sterno Clavicular



Acromio Clavicular



A/C Joint

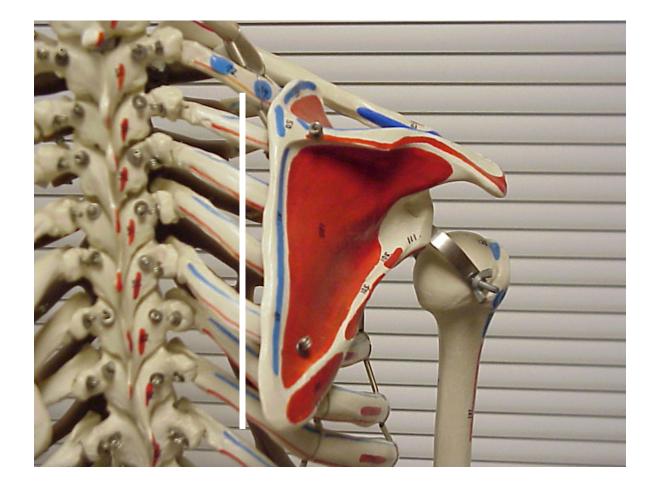


Grade 1+ A/C Separation

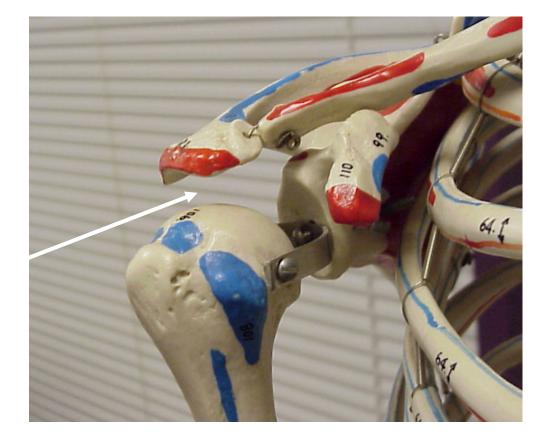
Gleno Humeral



Scapulo Thoracic



Sub Acromial



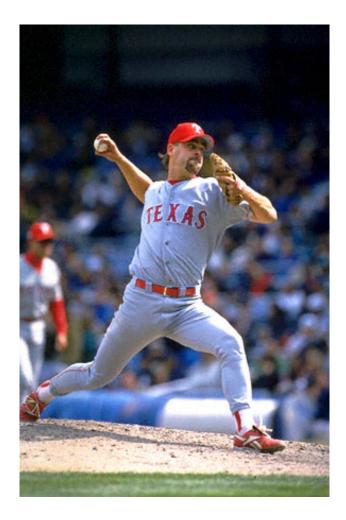
Functional Stability

- Shoulder is very unstable from a bony standpoint
- Stability is almost totally dependent upon the synergism of the musculotendinous units
- The only true bony articulation to the thorax is the S/C Joint

Muscles

- 15 muscles move and stabilize the scapula
- 9 muscles provide for GH motion
- 6 support the scapula on the thorax

The muscles and a lack of restrictive bony or ligamentous structure give the shoulder tremendous range of motion.



It also makes the shoulder very vulnerable to outside forces.



Anterior Capsule

•Subscapularis Tendon

•Labrum

•Anterior Capsular Ligaments

•Coraco Humeral, GH, Inferior GH Ligament

•Inferior may be the most important ligament in the shoulder

•Anterior Synovial pouches and bursae

Rotator Cuff Muscles

- Supraspinatus abduction
- Infraspinatus external rotation
- Teres Minor depression, external rotation, extension

Spells SIT

• Subscapularis - internal rotation

Cuff Functions

- Anterior Posterior Stability
- Internal and External Rotation
 eccentrically and concentrically
- Elevation Depression
- Protraction
- Retraction
- Joint Translation

•Fine Tuners

•Stabilizers

•Maintain joint contact areas

Movements

- Flexion
 - 90 degrees
- Primary Flexors
 - Anterior Deltoid
 - Coracobrachialis
 - Pectoralis Major
 - Biceps



Movements

- Extension
- Primary Extensors
 - Latissimus dorsi
 - Teres Major
 - Teres Minor
 - Triceps



Abduction

- Primary Abductors
 - Supraspinatus
 - Mid Deltoid
 - Serratus Anterior
 - Infraspinatus



Adduction

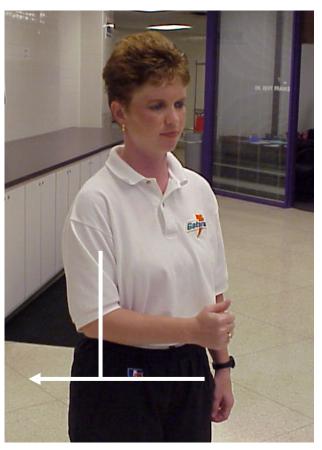
- Primary Adductors
 - Anterior Deltoid
 - Pectoralis Major
 - Subscapularis



External Rotation

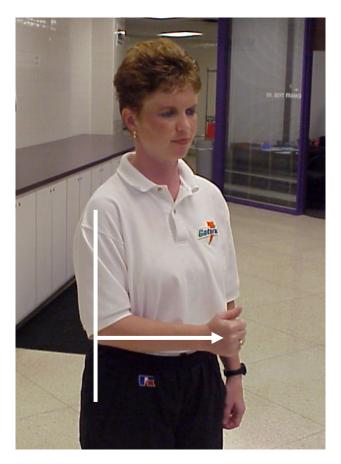
•Primary External Rotators

- Posterior Deltoid
- •Infraspinatus
- •Teres Minor



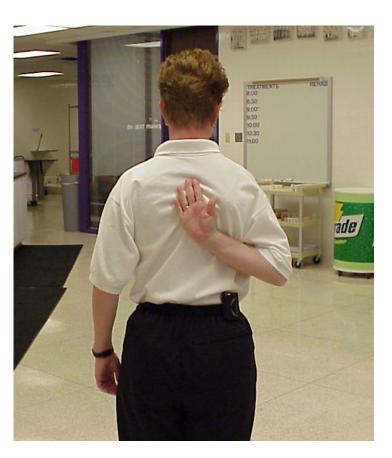
Internal Rotation

- Primary Internal Rotators
 - Subscapularis
 - Pectoralis Major
 - Latissimus Dorsi
 - Teres Major
 - Anterior Deltoid



Internal Rotation

The body limits internal rotation - thus placing the arm behind the body increases the amount of internal rotation



Evaluation Tests

• Yergason Test 1



•Yergason Test 2



Yergason Test

• Positive Findings

pain
popping
Transverse Humeral Ligament
Long Head of the Biceps irritation

•Speed's Test



Speed's Test

Positive Findings

Pain

Weakness

Long Head of Biceps Tendon

•Drop Arm Test



Drop Arm

• Findings

Pain

Dropping of Arm

Supraspinatus Tendon

•Apprehension Test



Apprehension Test

• Positive Findings

- Pain
- Feeling of Apprehension about the shoulder potentially re subluxating or dislocating

•Relocation Test - Fowler's Test



Relocation Test

• The relocation test eliminates the pain found with an apprehension test. This test acts to re center the Humerus in the Glenoid Fossa

•Throwers Test



Throwers Test

• Reproduces anterior capsule pain which is indicative of anterior capsular laxity





Rowe Test

Multi Directional Instability

Very similar test to the Sulcus Test and it also produces a Sulcus sign

•Empty Can Test



Empty Can

- Specific for trauma to the Supraspinatus muscle
 - tendon irritation
 - impingement and or tear

•Impingement Test



Primary

Secondary

Impingement

- Does not occur singularly in a bio mechanical sense
 - Joint Laxity
 - Outside trauma

•Adson, Allen Test - Maneuver



Adson's, Allen Test

• Thoracic Outlet Syndrome

•Stress Testing Joints

A/C Joint Stress Testing

Counter force weights should be applied to the wrist and not gripped.

Bilateral X-Ray comparisons are required

