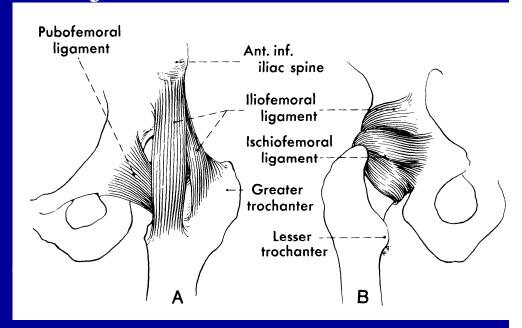
Hip - Anatomy

- Multiaxial ball & socket joint
- Acetabulum1/2 sphere
- Femoral head2/3 sphere
- Strong ligaments &
- Maximally stable



www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz

Anatomy

- Forces
- Standing 0.3 times body weight
- Standing on 1 leg 2.5 times body weight
- Walking 1.3 to 5.8 times body weight
- Walking up stairs 3 times body weight
- Running 4.5+ times body weight

History

- Age
 - infancy: congenital hip dysplasia
 - 3-12 year old boys: Legg-Calve-Perthes Dz
 - middle age & elderly: osteoarthritis
- Mechanism of injury
 - land on outside hip
 - land on knee
 - repetitive loading

History

- Pain details
 - location
 - snapping
 - progression of symptoms
 - exacerbating factors
 - alleviating factors
- Weakness
- Occupation, Sport

Observation

- Gait
- Posture
- Balance
- Limb position
 - shortened, adducted, medially rotated
 - abducted, laterally rotated
 - shortened, laterally rotated
- Leg shortening

- Active Range of Motion
- Flexion: 110 to 120 degrees

90°

• Extension: 10 to 15 degrees

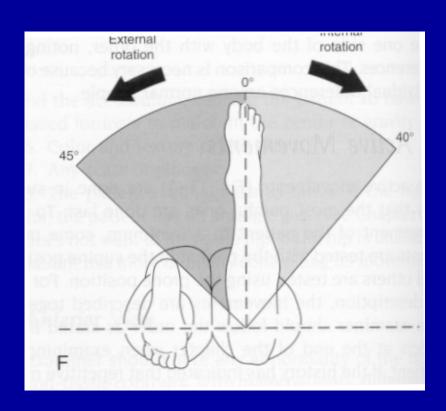


- Active Range of Motion
- Abduction: 30 to 50 degrees

• Adduction: 30 degrees



- Active Range of Motion
- External rotation: 40 to 60 degrees
- Internal rotation: 30 to 40 degrees



www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz

- Passive Range of Motion
 - Intra-abdominal inflammation may cause pain with passive medial & lateral hip rotation
 - Hip pathology indicated by groin discomfort and decreased ROM on medial rotation
 - Acetabular rim or labral problems with click and painful hip flexion, abduction, and medial rotation

- Strength testing
 - isometric
 - eccentric
 - knee extension
 - knee flexion

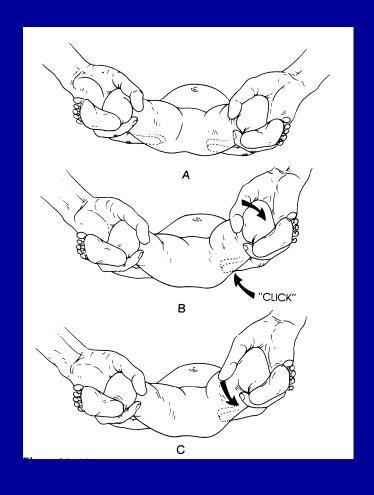


- Functional Testing
 - squatting
 - up & down stairs one at a time
 - crossing legs
 - up & down stairs two at a time
 - running straight ahead
 - running and decelerating
 - running and twisting
 - one-legged hop

- Patrick's Test (Faber, Figure 4)
 - supine
 - foot on opposite knee
 - hip involvementiliopsoas spasmSI joint involvement



- Ortolani's & Barlow's
- Assess for congenital dislocation of hips
- Valid for first 6 months of life
- Positive test is "clunck" not "click"



- Galeazzi Test
 - knees & hips flexed to 90 degrees
 - positive test: one knee higher
- Telescoping Sign
 - knee & hip flexed to 90 degrees, axial load and distraction applied
 - positive test: increased relative movement

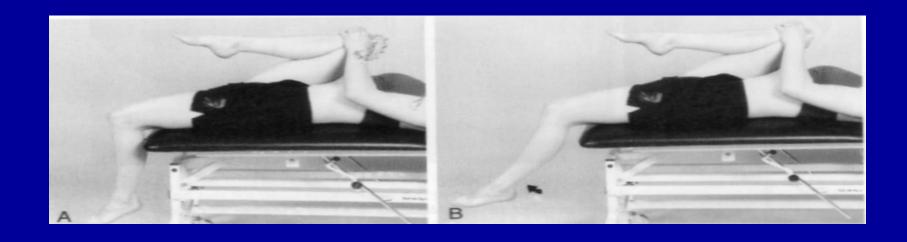
Leg length

- true leg length discrepancy congenital maldevelopment trauma
- functional leg length discrepancy scoliosis

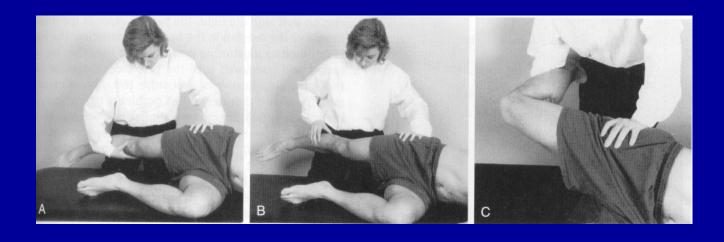
- Leg length
- Measured from ASIS to medial malleolus
- Functionally measured
 - knees & hips flexed with thumbs on medial malleolus then knees and hips extended

www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz

- Flexibility
 - modified Thomas Test
 - assesses both hip flexor and quad flexibility



- Flexibility
 - Ober's Test
 - assesses iliotibial band flexibility



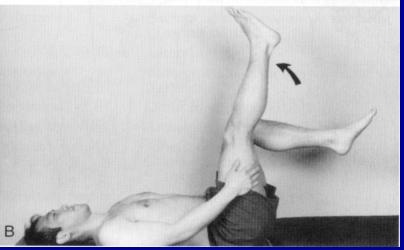
• Flexibility

- Piriformis Test
- Assessess flexibility of piriformis muscle
- "Piriformis Syndrome"



- Flexibility
 - Popliteal Angle
 - Assesses hamstring flexibility

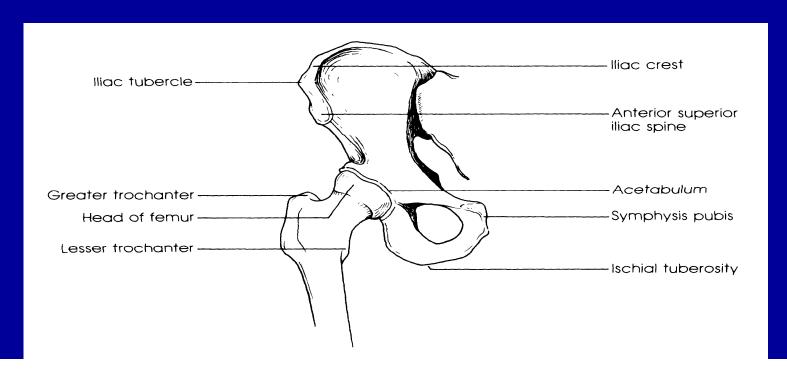




Palpation

- Iliac crest
- ASIS
- PSIS

Greater trochanter Ischial tuberosity



Diagnostic Imaging

- Radiographs
 - Anterior-Posterior view
 - Frog leg view
- **CT**
- MRI
- Arthrogram



www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz

- 7 year old boy with 5 week h/o limp
- Limp is more pronounced when he's tired
- Complains of left knee pain

- 55 year old male with right hip & back pain
- He notes sciatica and groin pain
- Symptoms worsen with walking
- Very active lifestyle

- 18 year old female hurt her hip surfing
- Hip is medially rotated and shortened
- She notes sciatic pain

- 12 year old large boy with limp
- Fell from chair onto floor and complains of right knee and thigh pain

www.fisiokinesiterapia.biz