

DIAGNOSTICS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

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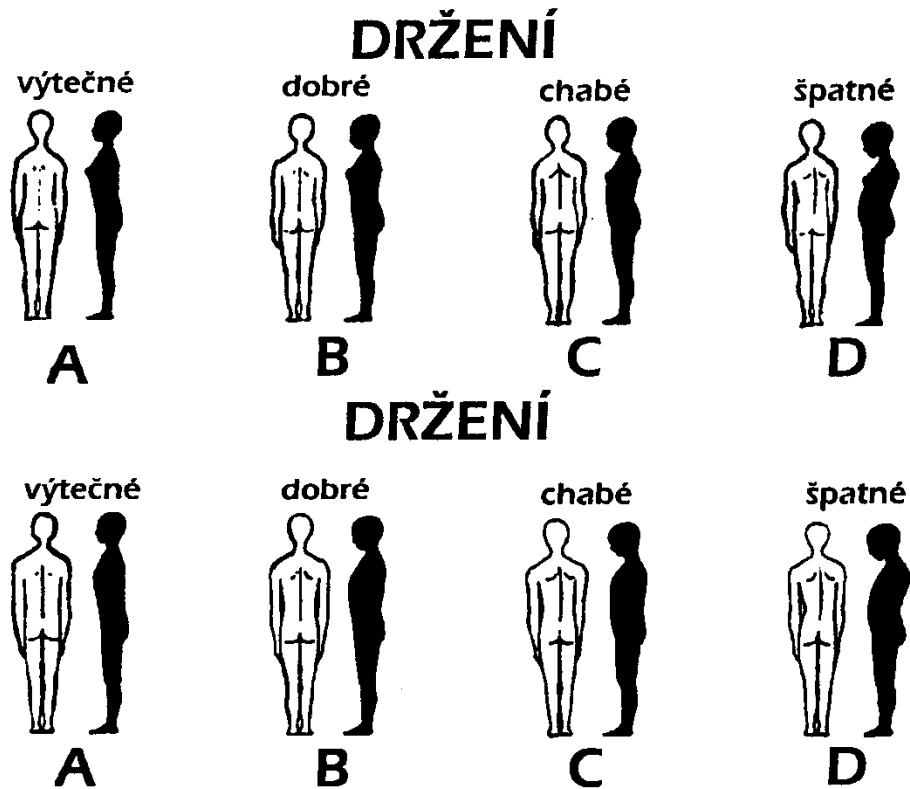
Evaluation of posture and functional stage of musculoskeletal system

- Determination of posture

- Traditional posture standards for male and female according to Klein, Thomas, and Mayer.

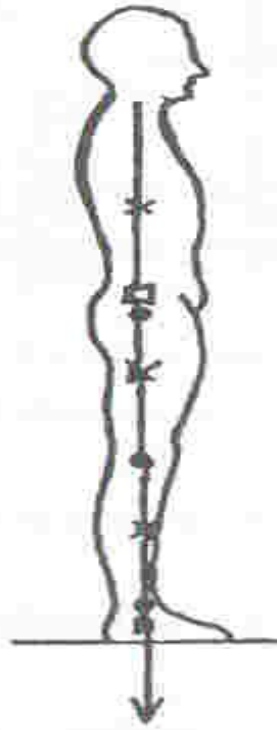
The methods recognize different criteria for the evaluation of posture in male and female according to silhouette images and classify postures into 4 different categories (excellent, good, weak, bad). Clinical examination is performed to independently evaluate the position of head, shoulders, and scapular bones; chest and abdominal profile; spine curvature; pelvic inclination; and position of lower extremities, including the foot arch.

Postural patterns (excellent, good, weak, bad)



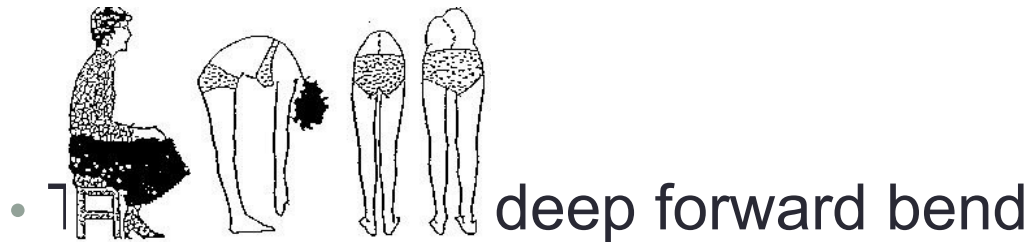
Evaluation of spinal curve with plumb line

- The head should align directly over the sacrum, and any deviation from midline may reflect a spinal deformity. The examiner can detect deformity by dropping a plumb line from the spinous process of C7 or occipital bone down to the level of the gluteal cleft. The deviation of spine from plumb line and number of centimeters of the plumb line from the gluteal cleft is noted.
- We can measure the depth of spinal curve in cervical (normality= 2,5cm) and lumbar (normality= 4cm) region.



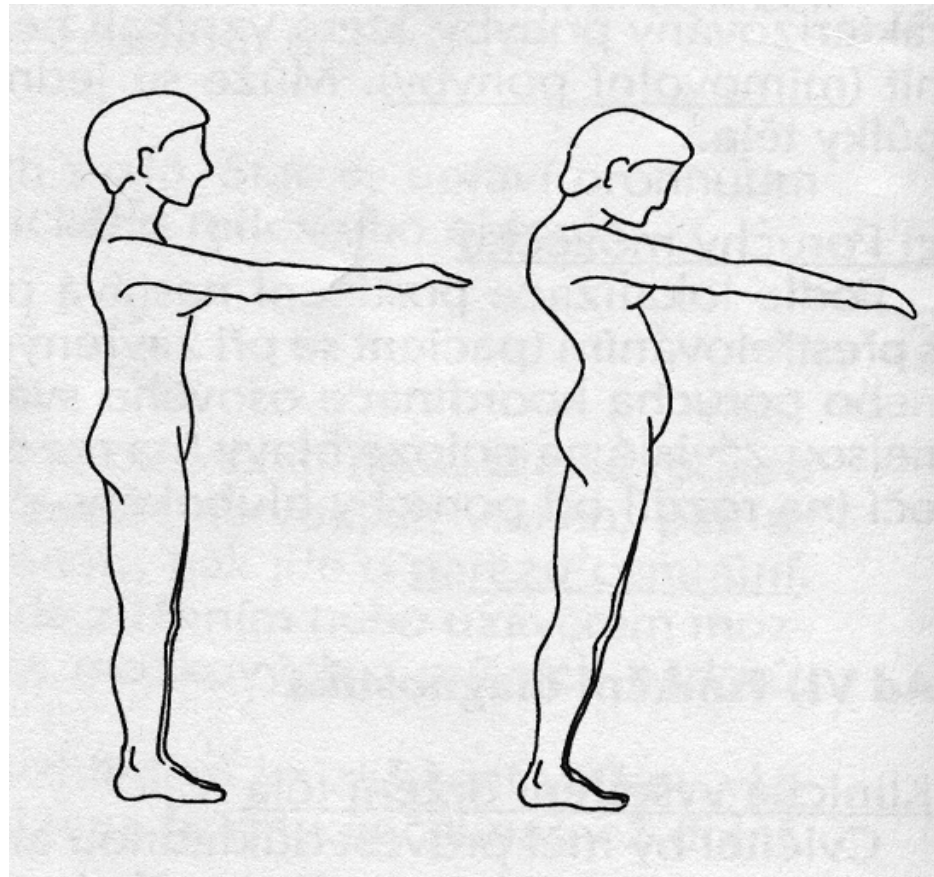
Another tests

- Adam's forward bending test

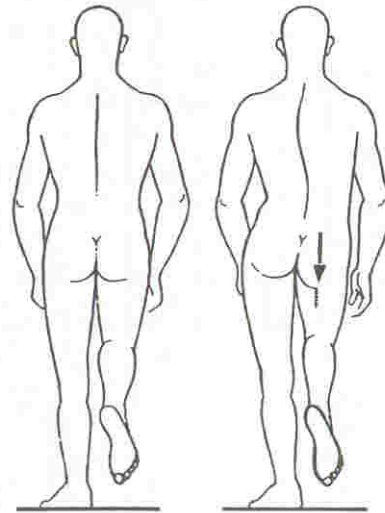


- Evaluation of length of hamstrings, erector of spine, unwinding of spine. Normality=third finger touching floor

Mathyas test



Trendelenburg-Duchenne test



Muscle test – postural muscles

With qualitative scale we are measuring:

Muscles with tendency to be shorted (postural muscles)

Evaluation:

1. without shortening,
2. moderate shortening,
3. pathological shortening
 - Calf (m. gastrocnemius, m. soleus)
 - Hamstrings (m. semitendinosus, m. semimembranosus, m. biceps femoris, m. gracilis)
 - Adductor muscles
 - Flexors of hip joint (m. iliopsoas, m. rectus femoris, m. tensor fasciae latae)
 - Extensor of spine (paravertebral muscles)
 - Pectoral muscles
 - Muscles in nape region (m. trapezius pars descendens, m. levator scapulae, sternocleidomastoid)

Hypermobility

- Rotation of head
- Internal rotation of upper ext.
- Extension of elbows (110 dgr.)
- Deep forward bending