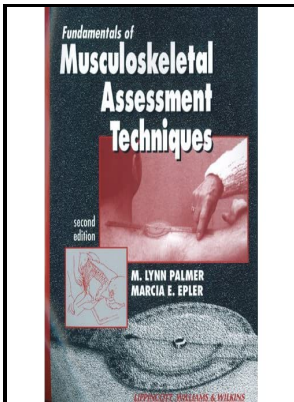


# Fundamentals of musculoskeletal pain

## IASP Press - Fundamentals of Musculoskeletal Pain



Description: -

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Pain -- physiopathology

Musculoskeletal Diseases -- physiopathology

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### About the Editors

Doctors extract the fluid from the joint by first sterilizing the area with an antiseptic solution and then numbing the skin with an anesthetic. X-rays are usually taken if the doctor suspects a fracture or, less commonly, a bone tumor or infection or to look for changes that confirm a person has a certain kind of arthritis for example, rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis. If there is a limitation in this range, then these motions should be performed passively by the examiner with the patient relaxed in order to delineate the cause of the limitation.

### Fundamentals of Musculoskeletal Pain

The sternoclavicular joint, the acromioclavicular joint, the scapulae, and shoulders are inspected for enlargement, wasting, and color changes. It is characterized by an inability to extend a finger until a larger than usual force is applied along the flexor tendon sheath and the finger snaps into extension. Testing are useful only in supporting the diagnosis made by the doctor after an examination.

### Fundamentals of Musculoskeletal Pain

Spine Inspect the cervical spine for loss of the normal lordotic curve. If pain is produced by this maneuver in a sacroiliac joint, this can aid diagnosis; but the absence of pain does not rule out involvement of the sacroiliac joint.

### The Musculoskeletal Examination

J Hist Med Al- lied Sci 1983 38:5—35 Simons DG. Place your hand on the upper iliac crest and produce a sharp jar on the patient's flexed knee with the palm of your hand. Rotation may be measured with both the knee and the hip flexed at 90 degrees.

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Upper Extremity Observe and palpate both hands and wrists, noting areas of color change, enlargement, and temperature change described elsewhere. Forward flexion is then checked by asking the patient to flex the shoulders fully forward.

### Behind the Book: Fundamentals of Musculoskeletal Pain

However, often these characteristics of pain do not indicate its origin or cause. Synovial thickening, as in chronic synovitis, produces a swelling of doughy consistency. Ask the patient to stand and walk.

## **FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL IMAGING CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES IN REHABILITATION**

Continue to palpate the temporomandibular joints while asking the patient to open and close the mouth and to move the jaw from side to side.

### **The Musculoskeletal Examination**

Ask the patient to perform flexion and extension of the toes actively.

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