Screening Report

The purpose of the screening is to probe your history of injuries as this is one of the strongest predictors of future injury, as well looking at your range of movement, strength stability of your body segments to identify areas at risk of injury and in need of improvement. A suggested core program has been developed based on your screening results.

Chris	Quinsey	**DOB**	18/03/1999	**Skill**	Fast Bowler
Height 186	**Weight** 91	**Team**	Michael Clarke Academy	**Date of screening**	16/12/2014

Injuries

Left arm fast bowler. Back pain 6 weeks ago with bowling - had 3 weeks rest with physio rehab and addressed excessive lateral flexion in action.

Posture

	Non Dom	Dom
Scapula prominent medial border	☑	☑
Scapula prominent inferior angle	☑	☑
Scapula depressed	☑	☑

Thoracic spine	Kyphotic
Lumbar spine	Normal
Pelvis position	Anterior Tilt

Ankle/Foot

Knee to wall	12	12
Average	13	13
Max	15	17
Min	7	1

Pain on posterior impingement	☐	☐
Pain on shin palpation	☐	☐
Foot shape	Normal range	

Knee/Hip

Pain on palpation tib tubercle	☐	☐
Pain on McMurrays Medial	☐	☐
Pain on McMurrays Lateral	☐	☐
Hamstring length (knee extension)	70	65
Average	70	70
Max	90	90
Min	40	40
Pain on hip quadrant	☐	☐
Pain on hip FABER	☐	☐
Hip flexion before lumbar spine	100	100
Average	102	103
Max	120	120
Min	90	100
Thomas - Hip Extension	0	0
Average	4.36	4.40
Max	20	20
Min	-10	-10
Hip ABDuction strength	250	250
Average	215	220
Max	270	288
Min	153	150

Hip ADDuction strength	210	210
Average	195	189
Max	235	230
Min	130	130
Thomas - Hip Abduction	5	5
Average	5.8	5.7
Max	20	20
Min	0	0

	Neutral		90 deg flex	
Hip Internal rotation ROM	60	60	45	45
Average	45	45	31	30
Max	60	70	50	45
Min	20	20	20	20
Hip External rotation ROM	40	50	20	20
Average	54	56	34	35
Max	70	70	55	60
Min	40	35	20	20

Groin squeeze	120	☐	☐
Average	165		
Max	275		
Min	83		

Shoulder

Hawkins impingement	☐	☐
Empty can testing pain	☐	☐
Full can testing pain	☐	☐
Obrien's testing pain	☐	☐
External rotation strength	200	☐ 184 ☐
Average	173	177
Max	233	239
Min	50	50
Internal rotation strength	184	☐ 211 ☐
Average	177	177
Max	239	0
Min	40	-1

External rotation ROM	100	110
Average	114	119
Max	140	140
Min	90	90
Internal rotation ROM	70	90
Average	73	66.3
Max	95	90
Min	45	50

Thoracic spine

Rotation	70	70
Average	78	79
Max	90	90
Min	65	65

Lumbar Spine

Pain on 1 leg extension	☐	☐
Pain on quadrant	☑	☑
Slump test knee extension	70	65
Average	58	58
Max	90	90
Min	0	0
Slump test back pain	☐	☐

Combined elevation	8
Average	13
Max	36
min	0

Calf raises

	10	10
Average	14	14
Max	20	20
Min	10	10

Hyper mobility

Elbow	☐	☐
Thumb	☐	☐
Knees	☐	☐

Core control - Abdominals (/5)	3
Average	3.9
Max	34
Min	1

1 leg stability

	Non dominant	**Dominant**
1 leg squat knee control	Normal	Normal
1 leg squat pelvic control	Excessive movement	Excessive movement
1 leg hop knee control	Excessive movement	Excessivemovemet
1 leg hop pelvic control	Excessive movement	Excessive movment
Core control - Gluteal bridge	Good	Good
Calf raise control	Good	Good

Notes

Posture - shoulder blades together more often. Pelvic tilt - try to get out of lazy anterior tilt position. Shoulder strength imbalance - more strength for external rotators required. Hip flexor stretches. Hamstring stretches.

Please continue to work hard on your bowling technique and be mindful of your bowling workload this season. Don't hesitate to call me to discuss any of your screening results or injuries in the future. The exercises suggested are a starting point and can be further developed with us or your local physiotherapist. Kind regards, Dan Redrup 0431911615

Chris **Quinsey** **16/12/2014**

Mobility

Stength/Stability

Clam Shell Bent knee

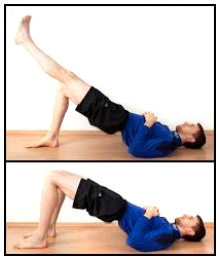
Lying on your side, push top heel into bottom heel by using muscles in lower part of your gluteals, do not allow trunk to twist backwards, lift top knee away from lower knee slowly, do not use hamstrings or hip flexors to do this, rep 15-30 sets 2-4

Clam shell Straigh knee

Push top heel into bottom legs knee by using muscles in lower part of your gluteals, do not allow trunk to twist backwards, lift top knee away from lower leg slowly, do not use hamstrings or hip flexors to do this, rep 15-30 sets 2-4

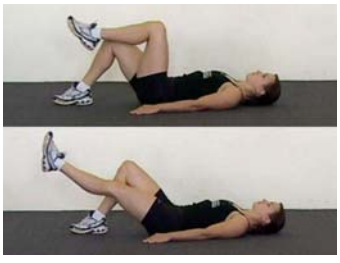
2 leg Bridge

Using your gluteals, not hamstrings or lower back - Lift your pelvis so you form a bridge position with a straight line running from your shoulders to your knees. 5 sec hold x 5



1 leg bridge static

Using your gluteals, not hamstrings or lower back - Lift your pelvis to a 2 leg bridge position, take 1 leg out in line with the other thigh, 5 sec hold, repeat other side, return to ground. X 5



Lower abdominal - feet supported

Using your abdominal muscles - do not let your lower back raise off the floor as your leg extends away from your body. Hold end position for 3 sec, repeat each leg x 5.

Lower abdominal - feet unsupported

Starting with both feet off the floor. Using your abdominal muscles - do not let your lower back raise off the floor as 1 leg extends away from your body +/- opposite arm and leg. Repeat each leg x 5.

Posterior pelvic tilting

Initially start wth knee bent as this is an easier position to do this in, rotate pelvis so i)font of shorts move towards ceiling, do this without moving your upper back x 5 x 3 sets.

Crunches

Starting in slight peeled up position so bottom tips of shoulder just touch the ground. Crunch up so shoulder bladed lose contact with gound, return to starting position (not flat), repeat 10-20 reps or fatigue.

Roll up

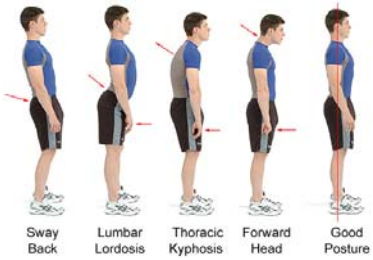
As slow as possible start peeling up from the starting position without lifting your feet off the ground. Return to starting postion twice as slow - ensure

1 leg squat

Start on one leg and lower to 45-60 degrees of knee bending (not 90), keep pelvis (pant line) level, keep shoulders in line with hips (don't lean to side), keep spine in nice straight alignment (don't bend or hyper extend). Repeat 5-10

2 leg squat

Lower to a maximum of 90 degrees of knee bending. keep shoulders in line with hips (don't lean to side), keep spine in nice straight alignment (don't bend or hyper extend). Repeat 5-10



Posture

Example of an ideal posture for efficient movement

Blackburns

The important element of all this postions is that the movement is generated from the shoulder blades as they together.