

Examination Tests, Signs, and Maneuvers

Lower Extremities

Fabere test - An acronym for flexion abduction external rotation and extension – carried out to localize the source of pain to the sacroiliac joint and in some cases hip joint related structures.

Homan's sign - Discomfort in the leg (knee to ankle/calf area) documenting the increased likelihood of deep vein thrombosis.

Lachman's maneuver - Accomplished as part of testing for an intact anterior cruciate ligament. Typically done in combination with the drawer sign test.

Lasegue's test - Done in conjunction with supine straight leg raise test to increase the level of confidence that there is compression of a nerve root as opposed to a primary hip disorder.

McMurray's test - Another provocative maneuver to help determine the presence or to rule out an internal derangement of the knee.

Ober's test - Accomplished to determine whether the iliotibial band has normal tension or is tight.

Patellar Inhibition test - One of a number of tests to determine if there is a problem with the patellofemoral articulation of the knee, the so-called third part of the knee joint.

Patrick's test - Another name for the Fabere test. May help to localize sacroiliac or hip joint problems.

Straight leg raising (SLR) test - Typically accomplished both sitting and lying supine to document irritation of the distal lumbar nerve roots.

Thompson test - Accomplished to help determine whether or not the Achilles tendon is intact.