

Name: _____

CHAPTER 13 WORKSHEET

OFF-THE-FIELD INJURY EVALUATION

MATCHING—Match the following terms with the appropriate definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Arthrography | A. <i>Subjective</i> perceived change in the body |
| _____ 2. Arthroscopy | B. Use of touch to determine abnormalities |
| _____ 3. Frontal/Coronal Plane | C. <i>Objective</i> indicator of a condition |
| _____ 4. Diagnosis | D. Visual study of a joint with x-rays |
| _____ 5. Electromyography | E. X-ray produces cross-sectional view |
| _____ 6. Etiology | F. Prediction of the course of condition |
| _____ 7. Sagittal Plane | G. Splits body into front and back |
| _____ 8. Myelography | H. Uses fiberoptic scope into joint |
| _____ 9. Palpation | I. Name of a specific condition |
| _____ 10. Prognosis | J. Splits body into superior and inferior |
| _____ 11. Sign | K. Dye is injected into spinal canal |
| _____ 12. Sonography | L. Cause of an injury or disease |
| _____ 13. Symptom | M. Electrical activity generated in muscle |
| _____ 14. Tomography | N. Uses sound waves to view the body's interior |
| _____ 15. Transverse Plane | O. Splits into right and left halves |

SHORT ANSWER—Answer the following questions with a brief response.

1. What is the difference between a *clinical* diagnosis and a *medical* diagnosis? _____

2. Describe how an evaluator should palpate a painful joint? _____

3. What is active movement (AROM)? _____

4. What is passive movement (PROM)? _____

5. If an athlete feels pain in the left shoulder and down into the upper arm, what might this referred pain indicate?

6. Special tests are commonly used to determine what in an evaluation? _____

7. What is/are the purpose(s) of functional tests? _____
