

**Sample Report Heading
123 Main Street
Anywhere, USA 12345**

Patient Name:	John R. Sample	Patient Number:	111-22-3333
Age:	45	Sex:	Male
Date of Injury:	1/14/97	Date of Test:	5/8/94

HAND STRENGTH TEST

PROCEDURE:

This HAND GRIP STRENGTH TEST objectively measures and documents if there is a deficit or difference based on a normal 1:1 ratio between the left and right Hand Grip, Lateral Pinch, Chuck Pinch, and individual finger Pulp Pinches. Additionally, the results are compared to normative data(1) utilized by the American Medical Association in it's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment. The Strength Loss Index (SLI) is then calculated for each measurement taken. In addition to documenting baseline strength, the measurements can be utilized as part of a progressive measurement sequence which will help assess the need for treatment.

Each TRIAL is recorded in kilograms of force.

The AVERAGE is the mean force generated for a given lifting position.

The COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV) represents the relative dispersion of a set of trials. A coefficient of variation greater than 15% could indicate poor consistency of effort for the lift position tested.

The STRENGTH LOSS INDEX (SLI) is a calculation of the percentage of difference between the patient's actual test results and what is expected of the patient based on normative data.

The DIFFERENCE is a calculation of the percentage of difference between the right and left strength values.







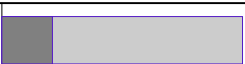



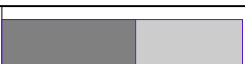
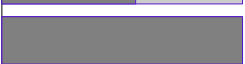
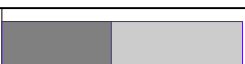

The graph to the right of each set of results represents the patient's performance (gray bar) compared to the normative data. A totally gray bar indicates that the norm was either met or exceeded.

1. Swanson AB, Matev IB, de Groot Swanson G, The Strength of the Hand., Bull Prosthet Res., Fall 1970; 145-153.

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HAND STRENGTH TEST

Right hand dominant	Trials (kilograms)			Average	CV	SLI	Difference	
Hand Grip (Left)	40.0	42.0	43.0	41.7	3.7%	7.3%	16.1%	
Hand Grip (Right)	34.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	2.9%	26.5%		
Lat Pinch (Left)	6.0	8.0	5.0	6.3	24.1%	11.3%	79.4%	
Lat Pinch (Right)	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	43.3%	82.7%		
Chuck Pinch (Left)	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	14.3%	6.7%	40.0%	
Chuck Pinch (Right)	4.0	3.5	5.0	4.2	18.3%	46.8%		
Index (Left)	1.0			1.0		79.2%	80.0%	
Index (Right)	5.0			5.0		5.7%		
Middle (Left)	2.0			2.0		64.9%	66.7%	
Middle (Right)	6.0			6.0		0.0%		
Ring (Left)	2.0			2.0		44.4%	63.6%	
Ring (Right)	5.5			5.5		0.0%		
Little (Left)	1.0			1.0		54.5%	66.7%	
Little (Right)	3.0			3.0		0.0%		

It is expected that in the normal hand, the Pulp Pinch of the middle finger should be the strongest and that the little finger should be about half as strong as the middle or index fingers.

COMMENTS:

The patient complained of right hand pain during all of the testing motions.

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STATIC LIFTING TEST

PROCEDURE:

Static Lifting measurements were obtained in a maximum of six different lifting positions, in accordance with accepted ergonomic methods. The results represent isometric torque generated with respect to comparative norms utilized by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)(1). The following definitions should be used when interpreting the attached results.

Each lifting TRIAL is recorded in pounds of static force generated.

The AVERAGE is the mean force generated for a given lifting position.

The COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV) represents the relative dispersion of a set of trials. A coefficient of variation greater than 15% could indicate poor consistency of effort for the lift position tested.

The PERCENTILE is the percentile rank of the patient's performance with respect to the normative data used. In general, performance greater than or equal to the 25th percentile indicates an acceptable level of performance.

The graph to the right of each set of results is a graphical representation of the patient's performance with respect to comparative norms. The horizontal line represents the mean of the normative data set with the vertical line representing one standard deviation above and below the mean. The gray bar represents the average force produced by the patient for the given lifting position.

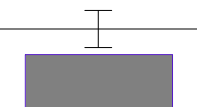
1. Work Practices Guide for Manual Lifting., US Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1981.

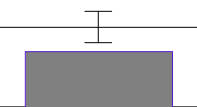
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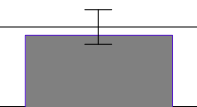
Patient Name: John R. Sample
 Age: 45
 Date of Injury: 1/14/97

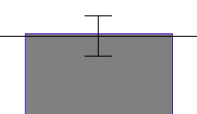
Patient Number: 111-22-3333
 Sex: Male
 Date of Test: 5/8/96

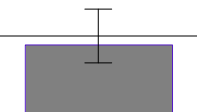
STATIC LIFTING TEST

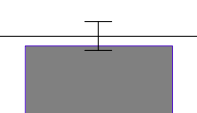
	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
Arm Lift:	50 60 65	58.3	13.1%	10th	 Mean

	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
High Near Lift:	85 85 80	83.3	3.5%	10th	 Mean

	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
High Far Lift:	45 45 47	45.7	2.5%	25th	 Mean

	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
Leg Lift:	205 200 210	205.0	2.4%	50th	 Mean

	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
Torso Lift:	90 80 95	88.3	8.6%	25th	 Mean

	Trials (pounds)	Average	CV	Percentile	
Floor Lift:	176 177 175	176.0	0.6%	25th	 Mean

COMMENTS:

The patient complained of low back pain with all lifting motions.

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SHOULDER RANGE OF MOTION

PROCEDURE:

This Range of Motion test objectively measures and documents if there is limited range of motion for the tested area as compared to normative data from the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, 4th edition(1). In addition to documenting baseline motion limitations, the measurements can be utilized as part of a progressive measurement sequence which will help assess the need for treatment.

The 'DIFFERENCE' is the percentage of difference between the patient's actual performance and the normative data used. A difference of 0.0% indicates that the patient either met or exceeded the norm.

The graph to the right of the results represents the patient's performance (gray bar) compared to the normative data used. A totally gray bar indicates that the norm was either met or exceeded.

1. American Medical Association, Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, 4th Edition., Chicago, IL. 1993.

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 Date of Injury: 1/14/97

Patient Number: 111-22-3333
 Sex: Male
 Date of Test: 5/8/96

SHOULDER RANGE OF MOTION

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
Flexion (Right)	185	184	183	185	180	0.0%	
Flexion (Left)	165	165	164	165	180	8.3%	

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
Extension (Right)	50	48	50	50	50	0.0%	
Extension (Left)	32	34	35	35	50	30.0%	

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
Adduction (Right)	25	24	26	26	25	0.0%	
Adduction (Left)	20	24	23	24	25	4.0%	

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
Abduction (Right)	175	170	178	178	180	1.1%	
Abduction (Left)	165	160	161	165	180	8.3%	

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
Internal Rotation (Right)	75	75	76	76	90	15.6%	
Internal Rotation (Left)	65	60	64	65	90	27.8%	

	Trials (degrees)			Best	Normal	Difference	
External Rotation (Right)	85	85	88	88	90	2.2%	
External Rotation (Left)	70	71	73	73	90	18.9%	

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HAND SENSORY TEST

PROCEDURE:

This Hand Sensory Test documents and quantifies digit sensory loss or limitation. A two-point discrimination test was performed using the protocol utilized by the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment(1). In addition to documenting baseline sensory limitations, the measurements can be used as part of a progressive measurement sequence which will help assess the need for treatment.

Each side (ulnar and radial) of each digit is tested at three levels for sensory loss or limitation. The Caliper Width column for each digit indicates the minimum distance the patient could discriminate between one and two points at the associated level.

The Sensory Loss column classifies the score for each level as having Total, Partial, or No sensory loss.

The graph for each digit is a graphical representation of any sensory loss or limitation. Refer to the key at the bottom of the page to interpret the shaded areas on the graph.

1. American Medical Association, Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, 4th Edition., Chicago, IL. 1993.

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Right Index Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	>15mm	Total		
Ulnar-middle	10mm	Partial		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	12mm	Partial		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Left Index Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	6mm	None		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	6mm	None		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Right Middle Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	6mm	None		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	6mm	None		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Left Middle Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	6mm	None		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	6mm	None		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Right Ring Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	10mm	Partial		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	14mm	Partial		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Left Ring Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	12mm	Partial		
Ulnar-middle	12mm	Partial		
Ulnar-proximal	9mm	Partial		
Radial-distal	>15mm	Total		
Radial-middle	10mm	Partial		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Right Little Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	6mm	None		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	6mm	None		
Radial-middle	6mm	None		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Left Little Finger:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	6mm	None		
Ulnar-middle	6mm	None		
Ulnar-proximal	6mm	None		
Radial-distal	>15mm	Total		
Radial-middle	>15mm	Total		
Radial-proximal	10mm	Partial		

Right Thumb:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	12mm	Partial		
Ulnar-proximal	12mm	Partial		
Radial-distal	12mm	Partial		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

Left Thumb:			U	R
Side-Level	Caliper Width	Sensory Loss		
Ulnar-distal	>15mm	Total		
Ulnar-proximal	10mm	Partial		
Radial-distal	10mm	Partial		
Radial-proximal	6mm	None		

= Total Sensory Loss
 = Partial Sensory Loss
 = No Sensory Loss